The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Advices Three Days Later by the Europa at Halifax.

Excitement in England Regarding the Interruption of the Matamoras Trade.

Earl Russell Consulted by a Deputation of Shippers and Merchants.

A Pass Furnished a Vessel by Minister Adams.

Fierce Attack on Mr. Adams by the London Times.

The Case of the Seized Gunboat Alexandra in Parliament.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES OF GREENBACKS.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 30.

The steamship *Europa*, Capt. MUIR, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, *via* Queenstown on the 19th inst., arrived here at 11½ o'clock this morning. Her dates are three days later than those per the *Edinburgh* at New-York.

The *Europa* has 85 passengers for Boston and 185 for Halifax.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 17th, and at Liverpool on the 18th inst.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 18th inst.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 18th inst.

The ship *Orion*, from Matanzas, had arrived at Liverpool with six hundred bales of cotton and $12,000 in specie.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

INTERVIEW OF SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS WITH EARL RUSSELL REGARDING THE MEXICAN TRADE.

On the 16th instant a deputation of shippers and merchants interested in the Mexican trade, waited on Earl RUSSELL. The importance of the interview was considerably enhanced by an announcement being made during its progress, that while the United States Government have been seizing British vessels bound to Matamoras without any contraband of war being on board of them, Mr. ADAMS has been giving a special license for a ship to proceed from England to Matamoras, free from any interference by American cruisers, to carry supplies, which are stated to consist of arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in their war with France.

It was also shown that the interference of the Federal cruisers with the Mexican trade had the effect of enabling the Americans to establish a monopoly.

The immediate object of the deputation was to elicit from the Government some assurance of protection for the steamer *Sea Queen*, which is detained at Falmouth, waiting the decision of the Government.

A suggestion was made for the Government to send a mail agent in the ship who would represent an official guarantee that she was bound to the port for which she cleared. Earl RUSSELL promised to consider the proposal. He expressed much surprise on hearing of the detention of officers and supercargoes on board the *Peterhoff*, they not being criminals nor subject to criminal law.

THE PASS TO MATAMORAS GIVEN BY MINISTER ADAMS.

A policy of insurance was attempted to be effected at Lloyds on the 16th, the vessel being furnished with certificates from Minister ADAMS, addressed to Admiral DUPONT, dated from the United States Legation, London, and stating that Messrs. HOWELL & TIDMAN had furnished Mr. ADAMS with evidance that the vessel was really bound to Matamoras with a cargo for the Mexicans, and he therefore cheerfully gave them certificates at their request.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *Times'* editorial says, that Mr. ADAMS has transferred the policy of the Mexican land frontier to English ports of shipment by a system of passes for English goods and merchandise, without which they are not to reach the Mexican coast. The safeguard he has granted evidently has a money value, since it was produced at Lloyds, in order to obtain insurance. If it was likely to reduce the premium, it gave shippers an unfair advantage over all firms to which Mr. ADAMS, from caprice or misinformation, might refuse his pass. But the commerce of England will not accept exemption that gives it freedom of action on an American ticket of leave. All the coast of Mexico is neutral territory, and by no right can one of its ports be blockaded. In continuing our commercial intercourse with Mexico, we deny even the liability to any detention or interruption. The traffic is legitimate, and cannot be carried on in the fetters of permits and certificates from the United States Legation. English merchants cannot go as supplicants to foreign Ministers for licenses to transact business. The whole proceeding is monstrous, whether as a calculation or a blunder.

The *Times'* City Article gives further particulars of the affair. It says:

"The gentlemen named in the pass by Mr. ADAMS, are Mr. HOWELL, an American contractor, and Gen. ZERMAN, of the Mexican army; and it was the agents of these who attempted to affect the insurance. Mr. ADAMS, in a letter, said he granted the certificates on account of the creditable object in view. That object was to ship arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in the war against France. The insurance proposed was £80,000 on the arms, and £30,000 on the ship's freight."

The *Globe* gives the report that Mr. ADAMS felt so chagrined at the publication of his letter to the Federal Admiral, that he visited the city to censure the indiscretion of the parties who gave it publicity.

INCREASED IRRITATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The *Daily News* says there can be no doubt that the irritation between England and the United States is gradually increasing. There are, unquestionably, faults on both sides. But, except in the case of the *Alabama*, it is impossible to point to any one act which offers just ground of complaint. Earl RUSSELL is no doubt determined to do all he can to prevent another *Alabama* affair. *But unless his efforts are supported by public opinion, they will be unavailing; and certainly, unless the temper of the country alters, it is difficult to see how it can be avoided.*

THE ALEXANDRA AND OTHER MATTERS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 16th, Mr. HORSFALL gave notice of his intention to call attention to the seizure of the gunboat *Alexandra* at Liverpool.

Lord R. CECIL asked if it was true that spies had been sent to Liverpool to watch the dock-yards and the Confederate agents.

Sir G. GREY denied that any spies had been employed by the Government. The facts were these: Earl RUSSELL had received a letter from the American Minister, containing various allegations in reference to the infringement of the Foreign Enlistments act at Liverpool. The Mayor of Liverpool had consequently been requested to make inquiries, but no suggestion had been made as to the manner in which such inquiries should be made. He was afterward informed that the Head Constable of Liverpool had made inquiries, and that neither the Mayor nor Watch Committee had raised any objection.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., Mr. COBDEN gave notice of the following motion, to follow Mr. HORSFALL'S, which is to come up on the 24th, in reference to the seizure of the *Alexandra*:

"To invite the attention of the House, from motives of national self-interest and obligations of implied international engagements, by which the British Government is called upon for a vigilant and rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act, which forbid the furnishing of ships-of-war to a belligerent Power, to be employed against another Power with which this country is at peace."

THE "GREENBACK" FORGERIES.

An investigation had taken place at Sheffield regarding the forgery of American Treasury notes in that town by two persons named HIBBS and LIGHT, engravers and lithographers. It was shown that large amounts had been issued in fives, tens and twenty dollar notes, principally tens. The case was remanded to the 8th of May.

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON WARRANTS.

The *Daily News* says there is an impression that the Confederate Government cotton warrants are in circulation in England, but it is announced that such of these documents as were created previous to the Confederate loan have been reduced through the medium of that operation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Field Marshal Lord RAGLAN, an old Peninsular and Waterloo hero, died on the 17th, aged 67.

Rumor points to Lord DE GREY as the successor of Sir G. C. LEWIS, as Secretary of War.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, Mr. GLADSTONE made the annual financial statement, as follows: Estimates of revenue for the coming year, £71,498,000; estimated expenditures, £67,749,000, showing a surplus of three and three-quarter millions of pounds.

In view of this surplus Mr. GLADSTONE proposes to reduce the duty on tea to one shilling a pound, and so to readjust the income tax, that only incomes of over £200 per annum are to be taxed in the full amount, and all below being dealt with on a regular scale. These two reductions, it is estimated, will almost amount to the surplus revenue. The duty on chicory is brought up to the level of that of coffee. Sundry small changes in license fees, etc., complete the recommendations.

Mr. GLADSTONE made an elaborate speech, in the course of which he stated his belief that the increase of trade with France had more than balanced the loss of trade occasioned by the American war.

The English papers generally regard Mr. GLADSTONE'S financial statement with great satisfaction, and it is believed that his measures will pass without opposition.

Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the arrangements with the Galway Steamship Company were not yet so far completed as to enable the Government to make a positive proposal or to know absolutely what would be its duty to do.

POLAND.

The Paris *Pays* says the dispatches of England, France and Austria were presented to the Court of Russia on the 17th.

A Vienna dispatch says the question threatened to assume greater complications.

Great excitement prevailed in Norway and Sweden regarding Poland.

The Courts of Italy and Poland had conveyed to St. Petersburgh their adhesion to the notes of the three Powers.

The Revolutionary Committee has divided Poland into twenty-three districts, each to furnish four hundred men, and pay taxes.

Since the publication of the amnesty, it is asserted that the movements of the insurgents had become more active.

Numerous engagements are reported, and an attack on Kalish was daily expected.

SPAIN.

NAPOLEON had addressed an autograph letter to the Queen of Spain, in rather pressing terms, on behalf of the imprisoned Protestants.

GREECE.

It is stated that Bavaria has entered a special protest against the occupation of the Greek throne by any King not belonging to the Bavarian dynasty.

The National Assembly of Greece had formed a new Ministry, and voted thanks to England for the proposed cession of the Ionian Islands.

A Copenhagen journal says that the difficulties which opposed the acceptance of the throne of Greece by Prince WILLIAM, of Denmark, have been removed.

INDIA AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Monday, March 9, *via* SUEZ.

We learn that the Imperialists have been again defeated at Shaonshing for want of besieging material.

Admiral KIEPER has proceeded to Japan, where an outbreak and military hostilities are reported.

Shirtings are advancing.

In Tea there is nothing doing.

Silk is firm.

Exchange 6s. 2¼d.

CANTON, Saturday, March 14.

Cotton goods are higher.

Exchange, 4s. 8¾d.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, March 31,

Cotton goods are still advancing.

Exchange, 2s. ¼d.

Freights to London, 92s. 6d.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The French mails had arrived at Lisbon with Rio Janeiro dates to March 25. Coffee was quoted 7$000 for good firsts. Stock 115,000 bags. Exchange on London 27¼d.

At Pernambuco exchange was at 28d.: White Sugar 3$500; Brown, 2$000; cotton, 17$500.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Saturday, April 18.

The Boursa closed very dull at 69f. 60c. for the Rentes.

LONDON, Sunday, April 19.

Sweden is actively engaged in reorganizing her navy and completing her maritime defences.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was safely floated from the "gridiron" last night.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The following paragraph appears in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, and it has attracted considerable attention:

"The growing hostility of the United States toward England is exciting uneasiness in London. *The last dispatches from the Washington Government have a character of increasing irritation.*"

The London *Times* is very bitter on the letter of the American Minister, Mr. ADAMS, to Admiral DUPONT, exempting a certain ship for Mexico from seizure, and calls it an arrogant assumption. It says there has been nothing equal to it since Papish bulls were issued from Rome overriding the laws of England. It adds:

"The exercise of the slightest authority by Foreign Ministers in England *is not to be permitted for one moment* after the assumption of power either condemning or absolving, is made known."

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were firm and advancing.

Money was easy.

A reduction of the Bank minimum rate of discount was expected.

There was considerable excitement in the Tea market under the reduction of the duty, and all qualities were higher.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 18.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 64,000 bales. The market has been buoyant, and prices are ⅛d.@¼d. higher. Of the sales 14,000 were to speculators and 19,500 to exporters. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the above noted advance. The authorized quotations are:

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	25d.	Orleans	22d.
Mobile	24d.	Mobile	21½d.
Uplands	24d.	Uplands	21d.

The stock in port is estimated at 351,000 bales, of which 47,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the Manchester market prices are still advancing, but sales are small.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BAUCE & Co. report: Flour very dull, with a downward tendency; American, 20s.@25s. 6d. Wheat dull, and partially easier; Red Western and Southern, 7s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; White Western and Southern, 10s.@11s. Corn heavy, and 3d. lower; Mixed, 28s.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Beef flat and 5s. lower, mostly on the inner qualities. Pork steady. Bacon irregular. Butter still declining and irregular. Lard steady, at 35s.@38s. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Sugar firmer. Coffee firm. Rice tending upward. Ashes steady; Pots 29s., Pearls 31s. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine, sales small at 105s. Petroleum firmer; sales at 1s. 7d.@1s. 9d. for Refined and 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d. for Crude. Cod Oil firm, at 49s.@49s. 10d. Linseed Oil very dull, at 43s.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18.

BAGINGS' Circular reports BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. IRON quiet but steady. SUGAR firm and partially 6d. higher. TEA buoyant and ½d.@1d. higher; Common, Congou, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 2d. COFFEE firm. RICE steady. TALLOW heavy at 42s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still declining; sales at 105s. RESIN firm at 27s. SPERM OIL dull at £82.; COD OIL, £48 10s. LINSEED OIL tending upward; sales at 43s. LINSEED CAKES active at £9 10s.@£9 15s. PETROLEUM firm at 13s.@13s. 6d. for Crude.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Small sales at 44@43 discount for Illinois Central Shares, and 46½@47½ for Erie.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 92¾@92⅞ for money. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £265,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 18—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 12,000 bale, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, and holders demand an advance.

BREADSTUFFS dull and easier.

PROVISIONS heavy.

PRODUCE steady. Cod Oil advancing; sales at £49 10s.@£50.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18—Evening.

Consols for Money, 92¾@92⅞.

Erie Shares, 46@48. Illinois Centrals, 44¼@43¼ discount.

HAVRE, Friday, April 17.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 12,500 bales. Market buoyant, and considerably higher. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 310f.; *do. bas*, 290f. Stock in port, 33,500 bales.

OPERATIONS ON THE TENNESSEE.

Return of Gen. Ellett's Marine Brigade to Cairo—Dispersion of Rebel Guerrillas—Destruction of Grist and Saw-Mills, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 30.

Gen. ELLET'S marine brigade, on its return from the expedition up the Tennessee River, was fired on by the rebels under Major WHITE. The fire was returned by the gunboats. The rebels fled with a loss of 10 killed and 20 wounded, Major WHITE mortally. Our loss was two killed and four wounded. Gen. ELLET has destroyed every grist and saw-mill and every distillery on the upper Tennessee, besides 500,000 feet of lumber. The towns of Hamburgh and Eastport were also destroyed.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Visit of the Governor of Delaware—Secretary Seward at Yorktown—Soldier Shot by the Fortress—Cannonading on the Nansemond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 29.

Gov. Wm. Cannon, of Delaware, Adjt.-Gen. S. M. Harrington, Col. Curtis, Dr. Wm. D. Nolan, E. C. Stolsenburg, Prof. Porter and Dr. Garrett, arrived from Baltimore this morning, and left at 1 P. M. for Yorktown and Gloucester Point, on a visit to the Delaware regiments stationed at those places.

The steamer *Carrie Martin*, Capt. WILLARD MARTIN, arrived here at 9 P. M. on the 28th inst., from Yorktown, with Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and son, and Baron GEROLD, the Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary.

Private PARKER, of the Third New-York regiment, was shot inside of Fortress Monroe last night at 11 o'clock, by the guard on duty. PARKER was much respected by his fellow soldiers in the regiment, and at the time was passing, when it is supposed he was not aware the countersign was required, and did not halt when required to do so by the guard, whereupon the latter shot him, killing him instantly. It is regarded as a deplorable affair, but no fault of the guard. This is as near the facts as we can attain until the investigation.

Some cannonading has been going on up the Nansemond since yesterday morning, when the steamers *Commerce* and *Star* ran the rebel batteries with great credit to their commanders, Lieuts. ROMA and HORTON, both of the Ninety-ninth New-York. Our batteries on the opposite side of the river replied to the rebel batteries, to draw their attention as much as possible from the two boats, and that seems to have caused the cannonading to be kept up ever since.

OPERATIONS BY THE BLOCKADERS.

Official Reports of Recent Captures.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT reports to the Navy Department that on the 8th inst. he captured the steamer *J. D. Clark*. She had on board Maj. H. WARD of the rebel Commissary Department, who was making extensive arrangements for the crossing of cattle over to the eastern shore of the river at various places, all of which was frustrated by his capture.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the English schooner *St. George* by the United States steamer *Mount Vernon*. The vessel was attempting to run the blockade off New Inlet, and was seized by our steamer close in with Fort Fisher. Her master acknowledged having run the blockade several times. The cargo of the *St. George* consisted chiefly of salt, rum and merchandise.

The schooner *Nettie* was captured on the 29th of March by the United States steamer *South Carolina*, about 25 miles east of Port Royal, with a cargo of cotton, mostly damaged. The Captain and crew admitted having run out of Charleston a few nights previous.

On the night of the 19th, three vessels were captured whilst attempting to run the blockade off Charleston, namely: a brig and schooner laden with salt, and a sloop with cotton. They were sent North by Commodore TURNER.

The United States steamer *New London* reports the capture, on the 3d inst., of the British schooner *Tampico*, bound from Sabine Pass to the Balize, with 112 bales of cotton.

On the 12th inst., the same vessel, off Sabine Pass, picked up the officers and others of a small boat while attempting to land. Among them was Capt. CHARLES FOWLER, who commanded the steamer *Josiah Bell* at the time of the capture of the *Morning Light*. FOWLER had a commission from Major-Gen. MAGRUDER, of the rebel army, giving him exclusive control of their "squadron," as they call it, at Sabine Pass.

GEN. HOOKER'S ARMY MOVING.

The Pontoons Laid at Port Royal on Tuesday Night

Four Army Corps Thrown Across on Wednesday Morning.

CANNONADING AND MUSKETRY HEARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 30.

A gentleman who has just returned from the Army of the Potomac, brings the following report of the proceedings in that direction:

The pontoons are said to have been laid on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning across the river at Port Royal.

Yesterday morning, at daylight, the troops began to cross, and by 10 o'clock A. M., four *corps d'armée* are said to have crossed in safety.

Cannonading and severe firing have been heard on this side of the river.

The sutlers have been ordered away from Aquia Creek.

Narrow Escape of Col. Taylor, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, from Guerrillas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAFT WING, Monday Evening, April 27, 1863.

Col. TAYLOR, of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, was attacked by a party of guerrillas last night, and had a narrow escape. Being officer of the picket line extending down the Rappahannock, near Port Conway, he was riding out, accompanied by six men, for the purpose of inspecting the pickets, when a band of some thirty guerrillas suddenly fired and then charged upon them, killing one horse, capturing one prisoner, and shooting the Colonel's hat away. The men immediately put spurs to their horses and succeeded in penetrating a dense forest, where they remained concealed till this morning, the pursuing party at one time coming within thirty feet of them. Col. TAYLOR made his way back to Falmouth this morning, and was arrested by our infantry pickets, and conducted to Maj. PLATNER, of the Thirty-third New-York. The Orderly who brought him in was a detached man from his own regiment. Of course he was immediately released. J.

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Evidences of Union Sentiment Among the People.

Experiences of a Fugitive Unionist—Indications of Weakness Among the Rebels—Prices at Richmond.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25, 1863.

Among the recent arrivals of fugitives from the South, I have met with one from the Central region of North Carolina, whose career, from its singularity, is calculated to awaken curiosity and interest. Mr. BRYAN TYSON is a native of Randolph County in that State, where he has resided the greater portion of his life. He is a man of profound religious convictions and experiences, is about 33 years of age, of great simplicity and sincerity of manners. He rendered himself obnoxious to the rebel authorities by the publication of a small volume, entitled *A Ray of Light, or a Conservative Treatise on the Sectional Troubles*, with other essays of a similar character. In this work, a copy of which he has placed in my hands, he mildly but firmly urges upon the people of the South that the act of secession was uncalled for; that it was not brought about fairly, by submitting the question to the popular vote; and that the only wise and safe course is to return to the Union. He points out, in his brief review, the acts resorted to by the secession leaders to deceive the people, and to precipitate them into the rebellion; and sustains his allegations by facts and citations, some of which are familiar to the public on this side the lines, and some of which, I believe, are new to us.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with this book, if we except the singular narrative of the religious experiences of the author, is the fact that it was printed at Raleigh during last Summer, under the author's proper name, and sent immediately to Jeff. DAVIS and his Cabinet and Congress, as well as to the Legislature of North Carolina. The printing, it is true, was done clandestinely, and the book was mailed before its character was known; but so far as the author was concerned, there was no attempt at concealment. The consequence, as might have been expected, was, that he was arrested, and for a time imprisoned at Raleigh; but he was in a few days released by VANCE, the rebel Governor, with the injunction that he was to make no further publication of his books. This he agreed to, but subsequently broke his engagement, from a strong conviction of duty, and upon the reflection that his arrest was illegal.

Although Mr. TYSON has not said so, I cannot doubt that he owes his enlargement to the conviction in the minds of the rebels—founded in his averments in his book that he has received direct revelations from Heaven—that he is deranged. Yet I have no hesitation in declaring that I regard him as perfectly sane, at least as it respects all sublunary affairs, whatever may be thought of his claim to apostleship. There is this to be said, at least, in behalf of his revelations, that they are all good in themselves, so far as he has shadowed them forth, and that they have made him a profoundly earnest friend of peace, Union and humanity.

The epoch of Mr. TYSON'S heavenly communications is not recent—that is to say, it dates back to the year 1848, and had no special reference to the events of the present day. He was at the time about 18 years old, and at school. His story is deeply interesting, and impresses the reader with a perfect confidance in his sincerity. There can be no doubt that the visions and revelations have all the force of realities to his mind, whatever may be thought of them by third persons; and the perusal of his narrative cannot fail to inspire respect for him. He had probably, at that time, never heard the name of SWEDENBORG, and he informs me that he is still ignorant of his writings; while the spirit rappings had not then commenced, I believe.

He informs us that God had intimated to him a grand plan for the diffusion of the Gospel, and for the salvation of the whole of mankind; but he neglected repeated invitations to visit the world of light, where he was to have greater truths revealed to him, and to learn the whole plan of God; and thus he has forfeited His approbation, and has received no more revelations. He admits that he has fallen into sin, and thus wandered away from the path of light and truth. But he never gave up entirely, and still clings to his spiritual experiences, with the faith of a martyr. Among other things revealed to him, he was deeply impressed with the idea that he was called to do something for the African race. He thinks that if he had obeyed the heavenly invitation, he would have had his whole duty revealed to him in this regard; but in the absence of that perfect light, he came to the conclusion that all that was required of him was to inculcate humane treatment of Slaves. Accordingly, without deciding against the lawfulness of Slavery as an institution, he only recommends its reformation; and especially enjoins a legal prohibition of cruel whippings. I am clear, that if he ever receives the fuller revelation which he declined to receive when it was offered him, he will find that he has fallen a long way short of his duty as it regards this question. His instincts and impulses are all right, and nothing but the overwhelming pressure of a cruel and barbarous public opinion could have kept his noble heart in the fetters of Slavery. He is himself a slaveholder, but I am quite certain that that circumstance would not have weighed a feather in the mind of such a man, who has now sacrificed all for the sake of what he regards as truth and duty.

Mr. TYSON informs me that the Union sentiment is strong in the central counties of North Carolina, including Randolph, parts of Chatham, Moore, and Alemance. The people combine together and arm themselves to resist the conscription. He has seen eight men thus armed at one house. It is rather dangerous for the conscript officers to go about alone. In making his escape he had no difficulty in finding friends in the eastern part of the State who gave him information as to the best route to pursue. He received such advice from a Confederate Captain, who, with nearly his whole company, is for the Union. He also received aid and comfort from negroes, and the last night he spent in the rebel lines was in the house of a negro slave, who the next morning ferried him across the river. There were several Union men in the last Legislature. Fifteen of them refused to vote supplies for carrying on the war, and voted against resolutions in favor of the war. Gov. VANCE told him if his book had been published before the war commenced it might have done good, but that now it is too late. From another source I learn that VANCE, who commanded a regiment at Newbern before he was elected Governor, and before the place was captured, freely declared that he was no Secessionist, and that he took up arms because North Carolina required it. But the truth is that North Carolina did not require it; and he and others like him are merely the tools of JEFF. DAVIS and his conspirators, who have ever held the Unionists of North Carolina in contempt. Gov. STANLY, had many opportunities of ascertaining the sentiments of the people of North Carolina. He states that the feeling of hatred of South Carolina is intense, while the South Carolinians in turn detest the North Carolinians almost as much the Yankees.

The inclosed statement of prices at Richmond is from a respectable man, who has just come from that place:

Flour, ₩ bbl	$35@40	Cheese, ₩ lb	1 75
Hams ₩ lb	1 75	Cabbage, ₩ head	1 00
Bacon, sides	1 70	Turnip Tops, hlf-pk	75
Corn Meal ₩ bush	14 00	Material for 2 shirts	20 00
Beef, ₩ lb	2 00	Spool Cotton, ₩ spool	1 00
Potatoes, ₩ bush	6 00	Pins, ₩ paper	50
Sweet, ₩ bush	12 00	Coat	110 00
Sugar, ₩ lb	1 30	Pants	55 00
Tea ₩ lb	16 00	Vest	25 00

Allowance for soldiers—2 oz. meat each, per day, bacon; 5 lbs. flour for each mess of 7 men.

Apple Brandy $25 ₩ gallon; Whisky, $30 to $75 ₩ gallon.

SPECTATOR.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Advance of the Rebel Lines in Front of Gen. Rosecrans.

BOASTS OF THE REBEL COMMANDERS.

MURFREESBORO, Thursday, April 30.

The near approach of the rebel forces has afforded opportunities to deserters to come into our lines. Seventeen came in to-day. They confirm the report of the rebel advance to a point north of Duck River. Some say POLK'S troops have moved eight miles north of Shelbyville, on the road to Murfreesboro, and that HARDEE was at War Trail; BRAGG at Bell Buckle. They say it is BRECKINRIDGE who is at Manchester, and speak of him as commanding a force. Rumors of reinforcements are confirmed, but the statements generally look like exaggeration. Deserters say the rebel Commanders talk boldly and loudly of their intention to drive ROSECRANS out of Tennessee. Their men get a quarter ration of bacon, but plenty of meal.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS TO HAVE THEIR ARMS.

The Secretary of War has acceded to the request of Senator MORGAN and Gen. SPRAGUE, relative to mustering out the thirty-eight New-York regiments, whose term of service shortly expires. An order will be issued, to-morrow, that the regiments retain their arms until they reach home, when they will be immediately mustered out and paid all arrears and bounty money.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The falling off in revenue from excise, from the estimates made by Commissioner BOUTWELL, upon data at the time correct and justified by the statistics of the country, has been frightfully great, and it is still diminishing. The cause of this is the very general neglect to comply with many of the requirements of the Revenue Act in regard to the use of stamps, and the prodigious extent to which stamps once used are fraudulently detached from the instruments to which they were affixed, and used again. The business of collecting stamps, even canceled postage stamps, is organized in all great cities, and their resale for use is a commerce of large proportions. Commissioner LEWIS is actively exploring this new villainy, and maturing plans that shall at once punish its authors and effectually protect the revenue.

FAST DAY.

Fast was observed with great strictness here. The Government offices were all closed, the publication of the newspapers suspended, stores shut, and divine services were performed in all the churches. In the evening Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND preached a sermon of pronounced Anti-Slavery and Anti-Secession character.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Over a hundred rebel prisoners, captured on Tuesday night, were brought here to-day. Among them are a number of officers, including Lieut.-Col. HARDY, Sixth Louisiana.

PROMOTED.

First Lieut. COULTER BATES, son of the Attorney-General, of the Eleventh Regular Infantry, has been promoted to a Captaincy, and assigned to duty on Gen. HOOKER'S Staff.

DEATH OF A NAVY PAYMASTER.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the death of Assistant Paymaster FREDERICK R. CURTIS, of the United States steam-sloop *Pawnee*.

Fast Day at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 30.

The National Fast was observed by the total suspension of business. In the churches eloquent sermons were preached, especially applicable to the occasion.

—Whisky sells in Little Rock, Ark., at $2 50 a drink.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

ITS LOCAL OBSERVANCE.

Sermons of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Drs. Adams, Bellows, Cheever, Dutcher, Littlejohn, Storrs, Tyng, Kalloch, Vinton, Sloan, Raphael, Isaacs, and Others.

OUR NATIONAL SINS AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

In conformity with the President's Proclamation of the 30th of March, yesterday was very generally set apart by the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn as an occasion for fasting and prayer. The public buildings and private stores were closed, and business of every nature was suspended for the day. The churches of all denominations, save the Roman Catholic, were open, and in the majority of them appropriate services were held. The attendance upon the religious services was unusually large, and the congregations seemed impressed with the deep solemnity of the occasion and a consciousness of its necessity.

Sermon of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

An immense congregation assembled at Plymouth Church, yesterday, to hear what Rev. H. W. BEECHER might say concerning the propriety of fasting and praying, before he goes to Europe. Before preaching, Mr. BEECHER announced that Miss DICKINSON would speak, on Saturday night, at the Cooper Institute, and administered a caustic and ironic rebuke to the Directors of the New-York Academy, who, in their purity of purpose, refused her permission to speak in that edifice, because she was "a woman, and spoke on politics." He also congratulated the people of Brooklyn on the fact that they, too, were blessed with a sanctified set, who, on the same ground, refused the lady the use of their Academy.

Upon this, Prof. RAYMOND, one of the Directors of the Academy, rose from his seat, and quietly remarked that the reverend gentleman was in error, and that so far as the Brooklyn Academy was concerned, the statement was untrue.

At this, Mr. CHARLES GOULD half arose, and indicated, that the fact was as Mr. BEECHER had stated; and *that* gentleman then said that while, he was corrected by one of the Directors, the Director was in turn corrected by one who ought to know, but that doubtless the papers would settle their little differences; and in the meantime, Miss DICKINSON would speak at the Cooper Institute.

The fact of the case is, that the Academy is engaged for every night in this and the coming week with the exception of three nights, of which Mrs. JOHN WOOD has the refusal.

After which Mr. BEECHER preached from the following text

Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people.—*Isaiah*, 62. 10.

The prophet saw a great way further down than we see yet, and there are intimations already, glowing predictions of the condition of the people and of the nationalities of the earth that are far beyond our comprehension and our faith. It seems strange to hear a voice of authority and solemnity sounding from so far back when as yet there were none of these things, declaring as a part of divine sovereignty the great Christian truth of democracy. Then, when jealous sovereigns reigned everywhere; then, when the nobles leagued together, and oppressed all that the monarch spared; then, when the great men and the rich men wealthy accounted themselves to be precious in the sight of God according to the weight of their treasure or the corruption of their luxuries—to hear the voice in these early periods sounding out, Prepare ye the way of the people—not of the Government, not of orders, not of monarchs, but of the people—cast up the highway, for there has never been a path made for them. Roads had been for kings to walk in, and roads had been for strong and rich men to walk in; but they had got to cut a new road with their engineering, for there was no place for the common people to walk with honor and dignity and a condition of protection. Cast up the highway, gather out the stones, that they should not stumble—lift up a standard for the people. Brave old prophet! Grand utterance! and how long that seed lay buried without coming up! Blessed be God, that we live in a time when we begin to see some of the fruit of the harvest of that seed!

This is a nation of the people. Our history and circumstances point us out as, above all others, raised up to expound and to exhibit the prosperity of the free, intelligent common people. No other theory than this can account for the past nor connect together the varied threads of seemingly dissimilar sources, but if you take this, the whole pattern of our history glows out symbolically and beautifully. This seems to have been the Divine purpose, predicted all the way down through the well-flowing record, repeated and repeated, to call out at last, in effect and in history, and bear hitherward the fulfillment of the decree and the command. There have been eminent and thoroughly-tested examples of government by monarchies, limited and absolute, and little remained to be learned of the effect of government, in so far as it was conducted by these forms of government. We have had nobles and special orders of every form and combination, and whatever could be done for the good of the people by such means of government had been found out, and it is not likely that there will be any experiment that will add to the knowledge and the experience of the world in that direction. We have had also priestly governments, and we know how much can be done for the people by hierarchies—and we know that it is precious little. Under all skies, with and without commerce, warlike or peaceful, placed among civilized and in savage nations, we have had these various governments tried in various ways, until there is no longer any need of them for the sake of finding out what either kind can do. There is nothing new respecting them to be discovered or hoped for. There has also been an attempt at developing, in early times, a free Government. There were elements of democratic government in the Jewish; they were but single elements, but no constant whole. All early attempts at free government were not sufficient to demonstrate either the true nature or excellence of free governments. There is much to be learned on this subject. They were based more on the liberty of the State, without the elevation of its citizens, than upon an intelligent doctrine of freedom by the elevation of individual citizens. The liberty of Greece, the liberty of ancient republics, was a liberty of the community, a very different thing from the liberty of the individuals of the community, and so, secondly, of the nation itself.

They took hold at the wrong end, which is not surprising. In that early day, men naturally borrowed from monarchical Governments the belief that the State was worth as much more than any other man in it, as the whole is worth more than a single unit, and they did not discover that the way to make the whole worth anything is to make each unit as high as possible. There was lacking these fundamental religious ideas of personal virtue, or self-government, or intelligence, without which there can be no such thing as regulated freedom. There were not yet found out either those instruments of Government by means of which the affairs of State could be administered, the laws maintained and the rights and liberties of the citizens guarded; for the institutions of liberty are as indispensable, almost, as the ideas of liberty itself. Courage is the only thing that makes armor good for anything, but all the courage in the world is good for little unless men have arms of offense and defense; and, without the spirit of liberty, no government is good for anything. It is a thing of growth, of progress, and as in the volcanic period, in the early geologic periods, there were many growths that perished, preparing the way for other growths upon the same soil; so, step by step, we have come to a soil which is capable of bearing Republics. There were insuperable reasons why that experiment of the liberty of the people could not be tried elsewhere than here. Europe was preoccupied by other Governments, and to plant liberty there was like planting corn among the forests of America. And there could not have been a consistent liberty in Europe, except by the most violent, radical and sudden changes; and, amid the remnants of so many laws and customs, it would have been a subject of dispute whether it was the principle of liberty that was introduced, or the principle already there that brought forth the benefit. It is doubted to this day whether it is the common people that make the State rich, or the State that makes the common people rich. Nor was there a condition of the common people on which this liberty could be built. There is nothing in the world more certain than that a Republican Government requires the best people in their best estate to make it permanent and possible. There is no other government in the world that demands so much of its people, so other that gives so much back to them. It requires the largest

amount of the intelligence and the moral tone and fnniing; it requires that they should give to it that which is most manly, and most manly under the most correct conditions; but we find no such conditions to begin an experiment of liberty to have existed there. Gou had something better for the race; He had saved out a sphere for the grand experiment of the liberty of the common people. He sent hither, first, to this newly opened continent, a few. Men of intense and almost fanatical faith in human rights and liberty came hither, and were suffered to come in small numbers, and have complete and almost unobstructed possession of the community. The early Colonial or Ante-Revolutionary period may be considered the trial step of Republicanism. The obscurity and the contempt of our forefathers, and of their community in the eyes of Europe, was of itself another instance of the Providential wisdom and goodness of God; for, had European statesmen believed in the theory of liberty and in its possibility; had there been given to them the spirit of manign foresight by which they should have seen what the probabilities of strength were, to be here developed in the days of our early weakness, they would have tampered with us, they would have settled upon us institutions that we could not have shaken off; but they let us alone until it was too late to meddle. The sympathies of the monarchical element of Europe are against us. I mean against the free people of the North. We had allies, and we had enemies where we least expected them. While we were watching the ocean lest our enemies should come with their ships, they were hatching in our swamps and bayous; out of our own morasses we have had our adversaries, and not out of the great sea.

Now, we are to judge of our duties, of their fulfilment, and so of our delinquencies and of our sins, and of the elevation of this nation, and of its mission among the peoples of the earth. We should look things right in the face, and, in speaking of them, I divest myself of all special relation to parties and theologies and schools, and ask you to do the same. There was a time—it was the inspiration of some generations of our former citizens—that this nation was raised up to be the right hand of God in this world. It is a grand national fact, but there is reason to fear that, from a variety of causes, this spirit has declined, and that our people have come to view this nation almost wholly from a selfish stand-point and in its relations to their own immediate good. For fifty years this nation has plunged into enterprises and gained a prosperity which have almost materialized it. In some respects, this course of prosperity has been beneficial, for there cannot be a pro-perous people that have no enterprise. Lessons breed diseases; running streams breed health, and a nation must be active, laborious. We have had prosperity, but I fear that it will be found that we have consumed conscience, *conscience*, and that there has been attending it the substitution to moral qualities of commercial qualities, and there is already developing from it a plutocracy and the getting of success by the power of wealth. Where wealth has been earned by honest industry, it becomes the symbol of a man's virtues; and the wealth of a man thus earned becomes the insignia and the sign of his good desert; but when rich men co-operate and employ their wealth as a power of influence, they become a plutocracy, already beginning to show itself in this country; and to-day I think the most alarming danger of this nation is the power and facilities of bribery. Wealth corrupts legislation—it buys and sells its functions. Albany, Harrisburgh, the municipal legislation of New-York City, need no notes nor commentaries. If we go down, the shadow goes back on the dial in every nation in Europe. If we maintain liberty and triumph over all its intestine enemies, the sun will rise at midnight then. If we succeed, there is not a dungeon in Europe that will not have songs in it to-day; there is not a captive in Europe that will not soften his chains with tears shed to hear that liberty is triumphant once more. If the old Stars and Stripes are borne again in every part of this land, and over all the world in our national ships, and is everywhere the blood-washed ensign of liberty, then the millennial day will dawn over the mountain and over the land, the birds of night will again hoot and shriek and hide themselves, and the eagle come forth to sail to the heavens, everywhere the symbol of power and of liberty. In connection with this I must speak to you of the slave, and I claim the right, in the name of the Lord God, to call him my brother. His tears are my injury; his wrongs are my injury. If he had been sold to labor for reasons of political economy, I might have thought that was wrong; if he had been held to an abstemious diet, I might have said that was wrong; but there would have been two great wrongs committed. But my brother that wears a sable skin has never been permitted to call himself "Mine." The statutes in all the Slave States rise up between him and manhood, and declare that he is no longer man, but only chattel, and subject in the absolute control of him that owns him. Talk about the abuse of the slave system! I tell you it is not in the power of fiendish possibility to abuse it. When the statute says the slave is no longer a man, and by one legislative blast of lightning takes manhood from him, there can be no further abuse; and to-day, Republican law blazing the infamous light abroad, declares in the midst of this great Republic that millions of men to be denuded of their manhood. I shall not be sorry that I have denounced Slavery, that I have pleaded for the oppressed in the last Great Day, and every vote, every testimony that you have made for justice and for liberty, oh! it will rise up in that blessed moment and be sweeter to you than thrones are to the ambitious. I am hurt in my soul that religion itself has been corrupted, and that the pulpit of my brethren and our religion, by their silence, or by direct positive teaching, have been perverted into justification of this system. I am sorry for the poor outcasts of New-York; I am sorry when I see men give way to passion—for these I have pity stronger than anything else; but I will confess to you that there is one class toward whom I feel void of pity and void of compassion. When I see holy and reverend Presidents of colleges that are spending their years to pervert the minds of those under their instructions, and make them believe that it is right to hold men in Slavery; when I behold men pleading with God himself for the destruction of his own image, I have no heart, I am adamant, I curse them. I fain would think some of them have repented in this life for the salvation of their souls; some, I fear, have died without repenting. Pray, pray, that you may not be surprised by such an eternity, nor such an awful terror of torment as they must have resting on them forever and forever, gnawing their hearts, gnawing their conscience. They have taken the blood of the atonement that they might sanctify and seal men over to the devil.

I have attempted to fix your mind with intensity and directness and simplicity upon the great theories which we as Americans ought to think of on such a day as this. The days are coming to try us, to test our Christianity. God has opened the prison door, and we have a great responsibility resting upon us. I tremble when I think of the nation. I know not what shall befall us if we separate. I am no longer a prophet, and cannot tell whether we can trust the people in adjudicate the great questions of justice that are before them.

Sure I am that if this people are true to the faith of their fathers, there will come emancipation and liberty. We can stand, if we repeal of the sin of oppression, if we can look at man as our brother, and treat him as such. The signs of the times are growing gradually better. But a few months ago you could look all round the horizon and you could not tell which was east north, west nor south. But I think we can tell now which way the sun is going to come. It is not risen, but there is twilight to the heavens. It is the sun coming, and it is the dawning sun of liberty. The sun is rolling up our way again, and the long line of light is steadily coming, and the mountains are growing stronger against the east, and already we begin to see the bright symbol of American and enduring liberty. But more signs are in the air—day is coming; awake! awake! forsake the world's night and darkness; take up thy duties, chiefly those which concern virtue, purity, justice, truth and religion; call upon the name of God, and thy sun, rising to mid-day, shall stand a thousand years and never go down.

The above, being only a brief sketch, can give the reader but an imperfect idea of a discourse which, to say, the least, was more than usually replete with illustration, argument and pathos.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Adams.

The morning services at the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, Pastor, were unusually interesting. The vast edifice was crowded, and the congregational singing excellent. The pulpit was occupied by Dr. ADAMS, Dr. PRENTISS, Rev. Prof. SMITH, Prof. CAGSBY, and Dr. SKINNER, all of whom, in one way or another, assisted in conducting the services, which were purposely interspersed with more than the customary amount of singing and prayer, together with the reading of the President's Fast Day Proclamation. Dr. ADAMS addressed his charge as follows:

REMARKS OF REV. DR. WM. ADAMS.

We shall all agree that there is a vast responsibility attached to the appointment and observance of this day. If it appear but a mere informality, a mere expedient for a special exigency, a mere parenthetical measure, it may be a mockery before God, and may result in mischief rather than good. Its great advantage will be in reviving great religious ideas, and in expanding them more thoroughly into our national life and character. There are sentiments embodied in this proclamation which, if they were drawn out into distinct statements, would present, each of them, a topic of discussion—great principles which ought to be carried into our national life. There is a conviction at the present moment that we need special interpositions of Divine Providence. None but an Atheist, at this moment, could be insensible to this truth—that we are all dependent upon Almighty power. Happy will it be for us if our calamities turn our attention in the right direction. An astute analyzer of the human mind has said that "there is a disposition in man always to interpret calamities into judgments, and that this proves how deep-seated and universal is the power of the human conscience." The *Iliad* of HOMER, opens with a vision of a great army in great distress. A great pestilence had swept thousands into eternity, and the chiefs were alarmed, and, by special sacrifices and religious rites, endeavored to ascertain the cause of all this, believing that there was some offended divinity, whose agency had been at work in accomplishing all that great sorrow and distress. I think the conviction of religious minds is in the same direction; and, if it shall appear that those things which we regard as disasters and calamities are to be interpreted by our consciences as judgments from God, and we shall seek him in the right spirit, with a conviction of our sins, and humbling ourselves, [illegible] cannot be expected if this shall [illegible] all such people? If [illegible] projected into [illegible] in its observ[illegible] people, children and men, [illegible] ment devoting their thoughts to GOD, imploring his blessing, confessing their sins, acknowledging their entire dependence upon him, what blessings might we not anticipate to result from this service? The truths embodied in this document admit that there is such a thing as national life, and character, and national organic growth and development. Those who live at any particular time pass away, but the nation lives. Pharoah died, but Egypt lived. Cyrus and Darius passed away, but Persia continued. God punishes nations for their sins, and he punishes them in this world. Jeroboam will be called to account for all his tremendous iniquities in inducing the tribes to revolt, yet the consequences of that great revolt are to be visited upon the nation to which he belonged in this present life. But what do we mean by national sin? If we were to ask a promiscuous assembly, some would say Slavery; some, intemperance; some, Sabbath-breaking, idolatry of wealth. It may be this, or that; but carefully, correctly, what do we mean by national sins? Certainly those are national sins which are committed by our national rulers, the official representatives of the people. If this has been so in other nations, where the monarchs were hereditary, how much more true is it in ours, where the rulers are chosen by the people. Official acts which are contrary to the great laws of God, they are in a peculiar sense to be regarded as national sins. Those sins are national which are so generally practiced as to be characteristic of the people. Many of these I might specify, but I am not to dwell at this time with these things that lie upon the surface. Of what account is it for us to dwell upon the ripples that lie upon the outside or visible surface of life, and not think of those principles which are deep down in our nation? What would you say if I should call your attention only to this one fact—Have we not almost deified this principle of personal liberty? Has not this developed itself into an intense selfishness and individualism, thus setting itself against authority, human and divine? And, when you come to consider that with all the opportunities which have been given us in the Providence of God, with such an untrodden continent before us, and such resources to be developed, it will take the form of love of money, of cupidity, of ambition, and a desire of attainment, which will blossom into intense materialism, dishonesty, corruption, or anything and everything but pure Christian patriotism. Now what a grand purpose this day, if observed, should form in our own hearts, and the hearts of the nation, we should touch this great fact and should humble ourselves before God, acknowledging Him as the power that rules over us, and to whom we are to be subject in every thought and imagination. Great religious forces are behind us. We have had one religious age in our country. We desire that it may be renewed, and that God may be recognized as our great President; that we shall not dare to put forth our own will in opposition to his. We must have a theocracy recognizing the supremacy of God. For one, I see no hope for this country of ours—venturing upon such tremendous experiments as we have—but in that radical change of the human soul by the power of God's word and Spirit that shall make us all obedient children of God, and disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ. When you have listened to those Sabbath-day inculcations, you have perhaps a superficial idea that religion is the soothing and conciliating agency to operate upon the weak or the dying alone; but it is the foundation of States, the formation of character. It is the only foundation for our institutions, for our living republican self-government. We must be religious people, thoroughly versed in this great law of obedience to our Lord and Saviour. God blessed the United States of America so as to bring us to a better, practical, purer and simpler religion. Then, indeed, we shall find the fear and favor of the Lord, and not if we look upon any particular measure and keep out of mind this radical change of human soul. We shall be greatly deceived if we think that, by the removal of Slavery, we shall of course immediately prosper to the end of time as long as the sun and moon shall endure. How greatly are we deluded, for, remove the social and political questions to be solved, and still there remains the great human question, the subjection of the soul, the individual will of every citizen of the country to the law of our God. Let us pray that this day may be so observed that these great ideas shall be revived, extended and perpetuated throughout our country.

Prof. PARRISH followed in a similar train of thought, and, after singing and prayer, the meeting closed with the benediction, pronounced by Prof. CROSBY.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Bellows.

At All Souls' Church a large congregation assembled to listen to the Fast Day sermon of Dr. BELLOWS. Prayer was offered by Dr. OSGOOD, and hymns appropriate to the peculiar character of the day were sung. Dr. BELLOWS selected for his text the 29th, 30th and 31st verses of the 5th Chapter of Jeremiah, and began by alluding to the necessity our country has for prayer, and the eminent fitness of the President's setting apart such a day as this. Every nation has abundant cause to confess its sins and supplicate the Divine forgiveness; but ours has peculiar reason to acknowledge its unfaithfulness. For we have grievously sinned against light, humanity and love. With all our advantages of personal liberty, of a free religion, of schools and the pious example and teachings of our fathers, to all these so highly favored above other nations, it is not enough that we surpass foreign peoples, and even the best of them, in general morality. The question is, are we in any fair degree equal in our piety to our talents, opportunities and blessings? We have enjoyed, as a people, singular advantages, and our responsibility is relative. This American people must either be the best or the guiltiest people on God's earth. There can be no doubt that for twenty-five years past the American people has been making progress in everything rather than morals and piety. In all arts and sciences there has been rapid advancement. We have become a more cultured, more tasteful, more quiet and more graceful a people. Yet, although there is more good taste, good sense and decorum, there is no more principle. In respect of morals there is no corresponding advance. Nay, there has rather been a degeneration, and sufficiently so to deserve and invoke the solemn warnings of Providence. These twenty-five years have been essentially a time of externalities, of compromises and concessions. Every one has been seeking to make money, and everything has accommodated itself to the money-maker. In politics, in theology, art, society, religion, there is less real sturdy principle than there was a quarter of a century ago—less earnestness, less faith, less zeal. As a consequence, we have little substantial reading, almost no earnest poetry, we have a twenty itmes as many artists, and a hundred times as many patrons of art, but fewer earnest and devoted in their profession. We have splendid churches; but where are the saints? We have eloquent preachers; but where is the old doctrinal strength? Religion has degenerated into an ethical system. It is polite, civil, gentle, popular, where it ought to be uncompromising, stern, unbending. The devotion of the people to money-making has withdrawn their attention from National questions, has given the control of State, city and county elections to grog-shops and corner groceries, has kept fit men out of Congress, and has suffered the South to gain and hold its imperious rule in the politics of the country. Another general cause of demoralization is the institution of Slavery. More than we are aware it has polluted our whole political system and undermined the morals of the whole people. We of the North have been bred to regard it with kindliness. We had accommodated ourselves to this sinful institution in commerce, in literature and religion, until it had extended its corrupting influence over them all. What effect it has had upon the South we have but lately learned. Now we see how it has so barbarized a people as to lead them madly to sacrifice themselves and a national existence to satisfy a spirit of revenge. Slavery has set fire to her own prison-house. Out of the annals of American Indians there never was a more savage immolation of all the rights of a people made for their revengeful feelings. Rather than yield to the most paternal Government that ever existed, they are burning cities, laying waste their fields, so that a hundred years' toil will not recover them to life and fertility, and sacrificing the very institution which they have so fiercely nursed.

Dr. BELLOWS proceeded to show the utter impossibility of success to the South, how delay was their ruin, and how victories could only weaken and finally exhaust them. The time of real danger to the Government had passed. Our sole danger was that the rebellion would succeed at once. After one year it was only a question of time as to when it should finally yield to the superior power of the North. The great necessity is a willingness on the part of the loyal people to throw out of the calculation the element of time. They must determine to prosecute the war until final and complete success is reached—be it one year, or five years or ten, or for our natural lives. The moment the people abandon *every* idea but this, we shall remove the obstacle to a speedy and successful result. It is a mere sum in moral and mental arithmetic. It does not even depend upon victories. To wait is for us to conquer.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. G. B. Cheever.

Dr. CHEEVER selected his text from Samuel 2d, xxiii, 3:4.

"He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."

In supporting the proposition that justice is the sole foundation of government, Mr. CHEEVER said that the justice of God is the attribute which was most valued. If, in the present struggle, the justice of God should not be manifested, and his promise of it fulfilled, both the law and the penalty would be disregarded and defied with impunity. Governments that set up the pretended right of governing on any other principle than that of justice, would be punished and brought to an end. God had entered on an era and demonstration of discipline with us as a nation and a Government, which the world would remember to its dying day. We had put forth a declaration, in the hearing of all the nations, that the slaves in rebeldom are now and forever free, and shall be protected in such freedom. If God saw that that Proclamation was only a gigantic sham for the preventing of foreign intervention, and the gaining of sympathy on false pretences, and that a party was now forming, and plans were being concocted by which peace and the restoral of our Union may be [illegible] derlake to enslave had the [illegible] defence, as he would have the right [illegible] and his wife and babes against any band of pirates or assassins. It might have been supposed that by this time in the world's history, after so many and prolonged and vast experiments—after all the racking and torture of the world on the wheel of atheistic experiments six thousand years—two thousand of them beneath the light of Christianity—that in this country, and under such a Constitution, men would have come to their senses, far enough, at least, to recognize and acknowledge what be the very first principles of even natural justice and right.

The second proposition considered by Dr. CHEEVER was our departure from justice, the cause of God's anger and of all our calamities. The effect of the rebellion and the war upon Slavery was so manifest from the outset, that every preparation should have been made for freedom. The whole nation had exclaimed that Slavery is doomed. Why had we not arranged our laws for freedom? If the Fugitive Slave law had been repealed, there would have been a great gulf fixed against the possibility of any compromise with Slavery. If emancipation were contemplated, what madness to suffer the Fugitive Slave law to remain! The speaker next argued that a return to justice was the condition of the renewal of GOD's mercy.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Starrs.

The reverend doctor announced as his text the 107th Psalm, from the 11th to the 14th verses. He commenced by saying the day and the service in which they were engaged were significant, the observance of the day was significant as was its appointment by the President; and so, also, was the neglect to observe it by so great a multitude. Prior to the commencement of the present war two national fasts had been observed, and only two, that he remembered. One was when the executive head of the Government had been stricken by death, and the other when the cholera, in epidemic form threatened the land—then the nation had with propriety been called to recognize God, and ask him to remove the scourge from us. Since the commencement of the war we had been called upon to fast and pray, and on the present occasion it was a significant fact that we were not called simply to pray for victory nor to lament defeat; but in the prospect of victory to remember our sins and ask forgiveness.

We were quick to recognize victories and defeats, but slow to feel responsible for sin and consequent disaster. Therefore was it that God sent calamities, that we might come to a knowledge of ourselves, and looking from under the shadow of calamity, see that God is king over all. For the same reason did he reveal himself to his chosen people, on Mount Sinai, in thunder and lightning—thus by fear and tribulation did he recall a nation to himself. But there were some sins against God which the nation acknowledged. The sins we did not recognize were, first, pride and an inordinate self-esteem. We could say proudly, as well as with humility, that we were free-born—that our freedom dated back to the German woods—Runnymede was ours, and Magna Charta and the Reformation. And we had a noble past to look back to on this continent, from planting colonies to rearing States and cementing them in union.

The second sin we recognized was an immoderate greed for material wealth and mental power. We had given these an extraordinary value. We were in the habit of estimating a man's value by his wealth. "He is worth a million" was a man's value, when if he were really worth anything, the whole world could not buy him. Then we were in the habit of placing men in prominent and responsible positions because of their capacity to impress their thoughts and opinions upon others—because of their mental, not of their moral power. We had thus been taught to look to the maker, and not to the instrument, for what we required. The strength of our fathers lay, not in their mental so much as in their moral power. The third recognized sin was a disregard for the poor and the weak, as exhibited in our treatment of the Indian and the African. The last sin recognized was a disregard of God and his laws, and for all of them we had been rebuked by God that we might see how little mental power could do against our forgetfulness of him. The ear of the nation had been deaf. God had spoken in the "still small voice," but the nation had not heard him. Now he had spoken in the thunders of a cannonade, and there were none so deaf but could hear him. We must recognize God before he would give us tranquility. And there was encouragement in the fact of our tribulations, because God labored with those who could be made fit for his services, and we might hope that it was to make us more fitted for his services that he now disciplined us. If we were faithful to the lessons God had now given us, our children would then give thanks for all he had given either of prosperity or adversity. There was a large congregation present, and the discourse was listened to with marked attention.

Sermon by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.

The service at St. George's Church was of a deeply impressive character, and was participated in by a large congregation. The text selected was the 132d Psalm, 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th verses. After alluding to the destruction of Jerusalem, Dr. TYNG proceeded to show wherein our own people resembled in some particulars the people of that ancient city. Touching upon the subject of loyalty, he declared that for a man to say he has no loyalty, it is to say he has no honesty. The child's love of his home, and the father's love of his family, was the patriot's love of his country. He would not consider himself, his family nor his property, safe within the grasp of a man who had renounced the obligations of loyalty for the purpose of adopting plans to overthrow the dominion of that authority which had furnished him all his social enjoyment and success, and under the protection of which he had peacefully lived and grown up. It was his intention to speak fearlessly and independently on the subject of loyalty, and that none might be taken unawares, he had previously announced his intention. His loyalty was not confined to a single State; but extended over the whole continent of America. He would never give his consent to its dismemberment, and desired not to live to see disunion upon any terms that could be devised. Still less would he recognize a combination of political intriguers to overthrow the established Government. He had roamed in other lands, and had not affected to despise their many advantages; but he had ever returned to his native land with renewed gratification and pride. Every part of his native land was his, and he loved every part equally well. South Carolina and Georgia was his as much as Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Massachusetts had planted her seed to every part of the country—a seed that would grow and bear good fruit. To separate this land, to parcel it out to a set of traitors, was a transaction to which he would never, as one citizen, give his consent. He would never yield the right of his home to the power of adversity. Political questions and national debts were nothing unless our country was preserved. Let the land of our fathers be transmitted unbroken, solid, entire, untarnished to our children who succeed us. Some men had called the Constitution a mass of glittering generalities, but they had no affinity with the purpose for which it was designed and destined to be exercised. The fathers of the present generation, even on the very soil of Slavery, testified to the infamous curse of human bondage. Dr. TYNG then cited the authorities of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE and other statesmen, to show how heartily they disapproved of the system of Slavery. We were certainly in the midst of a war for freedom, and it was the greatest and grandest contest which the world had ever seen. Slavery at last had received its inevitable destruction. Its reconstruction could never be effected without a greater contest and more terrific scenes of violence than those we are now called on to witness. The Constitution was next alluded to by the eminent preacher, who closed his able discourse with an appeal to his hearers to stand unflinchingly by the principles which our fathers endeavored to establish.

Sermon of Rev. I. S. Kalloch.

At the Laight-street Baptist Church, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH introduced the devotional exercises of the congregation by reading selections of Scripture appropriate to the day: It is always proper to pray; but it is essential now. God will be inquired of by us. It is very appropriate that such a day as this should be set apart, and given to our country. Let us devote it well and wisely. Let us look over the ground and see where we stand. Let us first, try to appreciate more thoroughly the importance of the contest. Everything is involved in it. It is a contest between two civilizations, or rather between civilization and barbarism; and its issue bears upon the fate not only of slaves, but of freeman; not only of black man, but of white men; not only of America, but the world. The point in disoute is not one of political platforms, or the policy of an Administration—it is a simple question of civil life or death. Whether we are to continue a free people, or go down beneath the wave, and become the butt and jeer of all the dynasties of the world; whether we are to be a lighthouse on the shore, or a buoy on the waters; all this is involved. The consolidation of a Southern Empire with Slavery as its chief corner-stone—with filibustering, privateering and border strifes—would be a surrender of all that has been won in the past—would be a relapse into a copolism much worse than that from which our fathers emerged through seas of blood. Can any one doubt the disastrous effects of Southern supremacy? The South is the type and asserter of Oriental Absolutism—the defender of the divine right of tyrants. We are fighting in the noblest cause in which weapons can be wielded, or armor girded on, or treasure lavished, or willing blood poured out like water. But we should not only appreciate the importance of the contest.

Second—We must have confidence in the administration of it. We are a curious people. We talk a man up to the skies to-day and thrust him down to hell to-morrow. To-day Gen. MCCLELLAN is a god—to-morrow he is a fool. The truth is, he is neither. There has been fault found enough to sink a dozen Cabinets in a weaker Government. It is true that [illegible] and Commanders must expect to be [illegible] Much has been given to them, much severe to punish every error, ready to hound every faltering, receiving the worst rumors with the readiest ear, blaming everything they see done, and believing nothing is being done unless they see it. The people that wishes to be well governed and nobly led, must be just and generous—must be as zealous to reward as it is vigilant to exact full and righteous service. It is impossible but that offences will come, mistakes be made; but our leaders see more and know better than we do; they are at least men of average intelligence, they are our appointed authority, and it is the divine command, as well as our highest interest, to respect them, confide in them, pray for them. *Third*—We should learn to be patient under defeat. We must wade through deep seas in this National Baptism; we must lose brave officers and heroic men; we shall encounter temporary reverses and disasters. We must learn patience. It took seven years to fight the Revolutionary war. Our fathers fought themselves poor, fought themselves barefooted, and yet never grumbled half so much as we, who, if it were not for the lying newspapers, would hardly know we are in a war! We need *faith*, that if defeat follows defeat, and misfortune succeeds misfortune, it is only to try us, to discipline us, to prepare us for greatness. We are too easily discouraged. Bull Run scared us almost to death. It is the duty of the hour to anticipate a long struggle and prepare for it. Energy is enervated by fluttering pictures of speedy victories. There is danger of collapse if these pictures prove to be "castles in the air." We want the negro's idea of perseverance, "Catch hold, hold on, and never let go."

Finally, we should learn to pray more. We do not pray enough. Our fathers were driven to the sanctuary and the Bible; now men desert the sanctuary and read the papers. God will be acknowledged in the earth. The nations that will not serve Him shall perish. Let us look to Him and pray for our President, that he may be sustained under his tremendous burdens; for our Generals, that they may be kept from the steal of the assassin and from death in stricken battle; for our soldiers, that their heads may be covered in the day of battle, and for the poor slave, that God in His Providence may so make the wrath of man to praise Him, that every yoke of oppression may be broken, and not a slave be left to clank his chains in all our borders!

Sermon of Rev. J. R. W. Sloane.

Rev. Mr. SLOANE preached from the following text:

"For the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted."

I. *We have disobeyed and dishonored God.*

1. *We have no recognition of His name or authority in the Constitution of the United States.*—This fact is established by the simple reading of that document. It that Constitution should be lost, and dug up after some thousands of years from the ruins of some one of the numerous buildings under which it had been buried, no mortal would be able to tell whether it was the Constitution of a Christian or a pagan land, from any word or sentence found in it.

2. *We have not recognized the Holy Scriptures as the fundamental law of the land.*—The prevalent conception, even among Christians, is that the Bible is for the individual. Nothing could be more utterly mistaken. A large portion of the inspired volume is taken up in prescribing the duties and obligations of nations. Jehovah is our great law-giver. His law binds men in every relation of life.

3. *We have refused to recognize the Lord Jesus Christ as King of Nations.* This has never been done, so far as we know, by this nation, in any form. The claims of Messiah have been entirely ignored. We are taught to pray "Thy Kingdom come;" we are commanded to honor the Son even as we honor the Father—to kiss the Son lest he be angry, and we perish from the way. He will smite us with the rod of his anger until we give to him the honor which is his due.

II. *We have denied to our fellow-men their inalienable rights.*—That *Slavery* is the immediate cause of the war is as certain as that the war exists.

1. *We sinned in admitting Slaveholding States into the Union.*—Slavery existed, I believe, in all the thirteen original States, in some form or other, with one exception. Nevertheless, in many it was in the process of gradual extinction, if then and there the friends of equal rights had refused to enter into the Union with any State that did not pledge itself to abolish it at the earliest possible moment, the hydra would have been strangled while the young nation was in its cradle, and the present bloody war would have been averted.

2. *We have sinned in granting concessions to Slavery in the Constitution.*—We have no time to discuss constitutional theories. That the Constitution was formed to secure liberty is plain; that there are in it fatal concessions to Slavery is just as plain; these concessions to a crime so stupendous are a sin; they are so many lightning-rods attracting and bringing down upon the fabric of Government God's wrath to blast and destroy.

3. *We have sinned in permitting the Government to be administered in the interests of Slavery.*—Slavery is the phantom that has held the reins and driven the chariot of State ever since we were a Government.

4. *We are now sinning against God every day in not making a final end of this hateful thing.*

In vain we fast for Sabbath-breaking, for luxury, for political corruption, for profane swearing, for any or all of our National sins, while this great iniquity is unrepented of and unforsaken.

Why is the hand of the Senate and of the President held as if in concealment over this fatal cancer that is eating the very vitals of the nation? Why did they not say *Slavery*, and call upon the nation to repent of and forsake this sin?

Has this leprosy so infected every stone of the edifice that there is no salvation for us but in its entire destruction? Let us hope and pray that this may not be so, that this fast may be kept in sincerity and truth, and be followed by such convincing and enlightening power of the Spirit that the nation will be led to "Loose the bonds of wickedness," "Undo the heavy burdens," "Let the oppressed go free," "Break every yoke."

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Littlejohn.

RECTOR OF HOLY TRINITY, BROOKLYN.

For the Lord will not cast off forever, but though He cause grief, yet will He have compassion, according to the multitude of His mercies. For He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men"—*Lamentations* iii, 31.

After a brief introduction, alluding to the occasion, the authority for it, and the proper mode of observing it, the doctor proceeded as follows:

Our thoughts to-day are not those of the ruler, the statesman, the philosopher, or the military leader, but those of the Christian citizen. We are here to bewail our offences, to acknowledge the full measure of our accountability, to look into the nation's heart and conscience, and mourn over the manifest proofs there to be seen of our common guilt as a nation.

The State, pressed by the emergency, calls upon the deepest and strongest element in its life to come to the rescue—upon Christianity to lead the people along the path of repentance and humiliation—upon the Church to organize anew its sympathies and powers for the religious awakening and discipline of the people. The State uses Christian agency for temporal ends. It calls upon it to rekindle the waning patriotism of some, to brace the shaken convictions and sluggish conscience of others. It calls upon it to remove, as far as possible, all doubt from the common mind as to the absolute justice of this contest. This work the Church is willing to do; these offices she now performs throughout her borders this day. But here she cannot stop. She cannot forget that her chief duty goes deeper, and extends immeasurably further. It is for her to deal with eternal issues—to point mankind to the life which shall outlive empires and races—to deal with the sins of the people, and the conditions and modes of forgiveness.

It is, indeed, a sublime spectacle to see a great people resolved, by the sense of peril and calamity, into a nation of suppliants. We shall go through with the forms and usages of the day, but shall we have the reality? Messages, circulars, proclamations cannot extemporize the spirit which this occasion demands. That spirit must, if it exists at all, be a growth, somewhat thrown out from the mould and pressure of the common life. It is idle to think of coming together, and by a few acts of united worship, creating the virtues and graces demanded by the crisis. These services can only embody and utter the confessions and humiliations of hearts already purged and chastened. There are abundant reasons why the day should be kept with a very fullness of feeling:

1. The proved uncertainty of the wisest plans during the past two years, the baffled calculations, defeated strategies, failures and miscarriages in council and in the field, the great armies wasted away, the once confident, but now exploded notions and conceits of what we were and could do.

2. Our losses of life and treasure, the myriad homes robed in the weeds of sorrow.

3. The land a prey to sedition and rebellion, though fortunately no longer the victim of party.

4. The growing contempt with which the Old World civilization regards us—our loss of position and prestige at the bar of the world's opinion.

These are reasons which should make this fast, in all its humbling lessons, a vital reality.

But if we count on its being so, we reckon on too much. The temper and attitude of the masses are far away from what the occasion demands. We have been severely handled in some regards, but what vice, what sin, what ignoble trait has been cast out of our life. God has not finished his task with us in the school of adversity. It is to be feared that an abyss of humiliation lies ahead of us whose horrors we have not dreamed of.

This war, view it as we may—as for the restoration of this or that interest—the putting down and casting out of this or that stubborn and refractory element in the national organism—is yet in its ultimate causes and results a chastisement and visitation of God. And the curden will not be lifted from our lacerated shoulders until we shall give proof of repentance and amendment of life.

The preacher then closed with an exhortation to the people to carry forth with them to their homes and occupations the lessons of the day, so would the nation receive from these Christian assemblies throughout the land a vast access of courage and power.

The attendance at Holy Trinity was very large and every way impressive—the services being listened to with deront attention.

Sermon of Rev. Rev. A. M. De Treville.

The text was from 2 Chron., xxxii ch. 32d and 33d verses.

After alluding to the reliance upon God as the only means of success to the children of Israel in the wars in which they were commanded to engage, and a few words of reference to the Proclamation of the Chief Magistrate, the speaker remarked that nations exist by the direct establishment or permission of God. The powers that be are ordained of God. It was the declaration of old that those nations which violated the laws of God should cease to exist, out when a nation having sinned humbled itself in repentance, the hand of vengeance was spared. The great sin of this nation was the general neglect of God's service which had characterized the masses, and so general that we might say without extravagance of language that we have the heathen in our midst. The speaker then asked "Who are they that control a nation?" Its great men. They influence not only its measures of State, but in a very large degree its morals. "When we behold the godlike intellect at one hour charming the nation's ear with tones of eloquence, and at another raving in the delirium of the wine cup, what can the influence be upon the morals of the young aspirants whose highest hopes are, to follow in his footsteps.

Until high-minded men should rule in our halls of legislation, we need never expect prosperity as a nation. The speaker here referred to the career of different nations which had passed away, in accordance with the great law by which nations are judged, and to the dedite curse of war in its most revolting form in our midst, when to say we strike down a brother and make his wife a widow and his children fatherless, while but yesterday for that brother we would have spilled our blood if his smallest right had been infringed upon. For, (said Hamlet,)

Rigbtly to be great
Is not to stir without great argument,
But greatly to find quarrel in a straw,
When honor is at stake."

If it be sharper than a serpent's tooth to have a thankless child, God, in His mysterious providence, has compelled our country to pluck nnnumbered fangs from her bleeding bosom, where, nestling in corruption, vast broods of serpents have been hatched. Slimy mooners have even crawled around the altar of our God, and with their fascination gulped consecrated hands from the sacred chalice to the sword. Only by a divine blessing upon violent remedies can the poisonous venom which is circulating through her veins be neutralized. It was a saying of HEROODTUS that "In peace children bury their parents, in war parents bury their children." What multitudes to-day are unconsciously looking for an absent one, or remembering the tones of the voice which but yesterday they heard in the utterance of affection, but is silent forever. It was a saying of a great General that a great defeat was the most dreadful scene on earth, and the next most dreadful was a great victory.

The speaker concluded with a reference to the hand of God as operating directly in our national punishment. He had ordained our powers, and also our scourge, and urged the considerations of duty and interest which prompted us as a nation to exercise a sincern and hearty repentance.

The Fast Day and the Jews.

In common with the rest of their fellow-citizens, the Israelites assembled in their respective places of worship and carried out the precepts of the President's Proclamation. Most of the Synagogues were opened and be Psalms appointed to be read on penitential days, read on the occasion.

LECTURE BY RABBI RAPHALL.

A very eloquent address was daltvered by Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, at the Greene-street Synagogue. He remarked that it was a curious coincidence that on this, a fast day appointed by their own religious observances, they met in compliance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, to fast and pray. He had been in this country fourteen years. During the first ten years no public proclamation had ever directed their thoughts and feelings to humiliation and fasting. Once in every year the highest functionary in every State proclaimed a day of general thanksgiving, and with that the debt of national gratitude was supposed to be paid. But now the rulers of the nation come year after year and call upon the people to weary Heaven with fruitless professions of a penitence they did not feel, and of a humility they did not practice. These proclamations last days, on which no one fasts, save but the repetition of those so strongly reproved by the prophet Isaiah; and, though the people dare not put his questions, "Wherefore do we fast and Thou seest it not? Afflict our souls and Thou wilt not notice it!" —since in reality the people do neither—still the answer would stand good—"Because while you profess humiliation, you persist in your arrogance and your extortions do not cease." If ever a people needed to humble itself before God—if ever fasting and prayer, sackcloth and ashes were to be worn—it was by the people of these United States. Like our fathers, the Israelites of old, for whom plus Nehemiah made a fervent supplication, the people of the country are justly amenable to his confession made for Israel: "In their dominions, in all the great prosperity Thou didst bestow upon them, and throughout the large and rich land which Thou gavest unto them, they did not serve Thee, neither turned they from their evil deeds." The preacher then drew a parallel between the sins of the Israelites, which called forth the reproof of the preacher, and the past conduct of this nation, which was equally amenable to the words of the inspired prophet.

What were they to say for the citizens of the United States who already and so long possess the two greatest earthly blessings, Education and Freedom, and yet make so bad a use of both. Education should be the guardian of freedom and of virtue, it was the birthright of every American, bestowed on all and withheld from none. But what principles did it actually inculcate—what virtues did it really teach? Did it inculcate respect for free institutions? Answer, ye place-hunters, ye ballot-box stuffers, ye shoulder-hitters, who reduce self-government to a disgusting farce. Did it teach patriotism? Answer, ye spoils-men, ye office-seekers and holders, who cement party lines with the cohesive force of public plunder. Did it teach common honesty? Answer, ye peculators and speculators, who fatten on the blood of the hard-worked masses, and who dignify roguery by the name of smartness. His heart ached as he spoke to them of the effects of perverted education; it would ache still more were he to direct attention to the bitter fruits of abused freedom. He need not remind them that while the best men North and South had long been driven aloof from the affairs of the country, demagogues, fanatics and a party Press had so managed matters that they found themselves in the third year of a destructive but needless sectional war, which has armed brother against brother, consigned hundreds of thousands to an untimely grave, and to ruin and devastation tens of thousands of square miles of flourishing and happy land; and what was worse than all this, while humanity weeps we must suppress our sympathy. However, our hearts may yearn for peace and brotherly love, our re

ors orators of the Yancey school triumphantly announced, now that secessionism was a fixed fact, the grass would at once commence growing in the streets of New-York; and no firm was the faith of the disciples to these men that I have no doubt but DeBow, of the *Southern Review*, had made up his statistics showing how the grass of Broadway would add to the material increase of the bay crop—in fact, the theory, on its very announcement, created a decided *horse*-laugh throughout the entire North. In commenting on the above I would say that on the 16th of April, 1863, at precisely 3¼ o'clock, I saw a he goat quietly browsing in Carondelet-street, the seat of empire, and the throne of the cotton klog in New-Orleans. It was no figurative goat—the spasm of an oratorical flourish, but a good, strongly-tainted and most offensively-smelling goat, and as I subsequently learned from the proud keeper, was owned "by one BRIDGET O'FLARTY, back of the new Basin, toward the Hegan Cehel." This now historical goat was generally white, except some black spots along its back, its tail had the usual most painful twist over toward the back of its head, and it was otherwise answerable to the general appearance of ordinary goats. I found, on examination, that the grass was of two kinds, crab and blue, both much esteemed in Kentucky for pasturns, but never before known to grow in luxuriance in the most public thoroughfare—the answerable Well-street of this metropolitan city.

The arrival here, a few days ago, of the rebel crew of the *Diana*, was quite a God-send for the sacesh young ladies of this city, and they determined to make a most thrilling demonstration. To carry out this laudable idea, they proceeded at once, in goodly numbers, to Poindexter's Depot, the most *notorious slave-pen in the city*, where these patriots, much to the disgust of these young ladies, were confined, and then commenced smiling and ogling, and throwing kisses from the ends of their fingers, with the charming ways known to the sex. Many, indeed, were loaded down with fregant flowers which they threw into the slave-pen, after the fashion of rewarding a popular tenor. The sentinels in charge, who were very stolid New-England soldiers, expressed their opinion in actions, which were louder than words, that the said young ladies were making themselves very ridiculous. The prisoners, who had, with few exceptions, been rescued from the waters of Grand Lake, and, as a general thing, had no very great abundence of clothing, were certainly out of the superficial appearance to charm sentimental young ladies, but they seemed to be wonderfully petted for all that. When I init, I saw a tall, "piney-wood, resin-heel," decommissioned by Southern statesmen, "a mudsill," who was minus hat, shoes, vest and coat, whose skinny, starved face reminded one of the freckles on a turkey's egg, and whose tall, lank limbs and large hands and feet were no models for an Apollo—I saw this promising specimen of a rebel hero standing at the entrance to the slave-pen, gazing upon a bouquet of rare exotics, of the diameter of the top of a flour-barrel, evidently wondering what the young lady gave it to him for, and at last offering to exchange it off for a plug of tobacco, or a drink of New-Orleans whisky.

COMMERCIAL.

In commerce scarcely anything is doing, and no inducements whatever ar encouragement is given. The Opelousas Railroad, under the control of the Government, is charging $10 ₱ hhd., or 1c. ₱ lb. freight to New-Orleans from the interior, 120 miles; while sugar can be shipped to New-York from here in sailing vessels at $1 25 ₱ hhd. With the immense charges and formalities to be complied with, a perfect apathy is manifested by all parties. Everything looks dark ahead for the loyal planter, the merchant and the shipowner—with the latter, so many risks to encounter from high insurance, rovers, &c.; and a tariff of $1 ₱ ton on ships to support military hospitals. The market is well stocked with everything from the North and West *via* the North—the Mississippi being still closed, but no trade with the interior of the State can be depended upon, with the enormous taxes on all kinds of commerce, $5 ₱ bale on cotton; no bright prospect at present ahead; the small druggers or coasters, from 50 to 100 miles above, get $4 ₱ hhd. freight. Some sugars are stored here on Western account, awaiting transportation. A private meeting of the planters was held at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday night, but the proceedings have not transpired.

LACK OF FOOD AT THE SOUTH.

A Glimpse at Affairs in Rebeldam—The Scarcity of Food and other Necessaries of Life.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ATLANTA, Georgia, Saturday, Feo. 28, 1863.

It has been stated that, in spite of the legislation of each individual State, Southern planters would give evidence of their belief in the proximity of peace by sowing a breadth of cotton sufficient to yield two-thirds or three-fourths of an average crop. It is obvious that such is also the apprehension of the majority of Southern journals, which teem with earnest appeals to the planters not to be deluded by anticipations of an early peace, which would lead them to expose the country to the appalling alternative of starvation or surrender. There is little doubt that if the Yankees knew it, the next four weeks, during which it is doubtful whether military operations on a large scale can be carried on, *might be fraught with danger to the very existence of the infant Confederacy.* Everywhere in this section the conviction is paramount that, if an armistice were once concluded, active hostilities would never again be resumed. An offer at this moment by the Federals at an armistice for three months upon favorable terms would be apt to be accepted, and neither argument nor entreaty would avail to prevent large crops of cotton being planted. The suspension of the blockade for three months would not be as fatal to the North as might at first sight be imagined. All the Northern war ships upon the sea cannot prevent the arrival in Southern ports of an average of at least two vessels a week, and I have been astonished to notice how the stock of all kinds of imported goods has grown since my first acquaintance with the Confederate States, five months ago. Many luxuries, such as wines, brandies, silks, muslins and books, would be gretefully welcomed if the blockade were temporarily lifted; but they are not vital to the salvation of the young nation. *What is vital is that plenty of food should be grown within the bounds of the Confederacy*, and anything which militates against the devotion of the next few weeks to the preparation of the ground for cereals would be of more advantage to the North than half a million of men. Happily there seems to be a growing sense everywhere of the danger arising from a scarcity of the great staples of food; *but there is, nevertheless, a tendency in the Cotton States to plant a greater breadth of their great staple, as also in Virginia to plant more tobacco, than is consistent with the safety of the entire community.* Fortunately, the opportunity for arresting the growth of cereals by the offer of a temporary armistice has not been perceived by the Federals; it will be too late to make any such a venture when these words are read in the Northern States.

But, in the interim between the present time and the wheat harvest in July, it is shrewdly suspected in Northern, and generally admitted in Southern journals, that there will be a pressure upon the Confederacy to find a sufficiency of meat and bread for each of the large armies which have sprung from the soil. It is known universally, and I may therefore be permitted to mention, that the wheat crop of 1862 was an unusually poor one in the Confederate States, and, although a sufficiency of grain for the year's supply of food was grown, *the limited means of transportation possessed by the Confederates are taxed to the utmost to convey this grain from remote corners of States to the spots where it is wanted for consumption. In no other item has the pressure of the blockade's grip been so heavily felt as in its prohibition of the import of English iron.* With the ample command of labor which the slave population furnishes to this Government, many fresh railroads would have been made had rails been forthcoming for their tracks. In one or two very important cases no *hiatus* in an extensive internal system of communication has been supplied by the Government. For instance, one of the great internal highways from east to west has been completed by the link of railroad from Selma, on the Alabama River, to Meridian, in Mississippi, which supersedes the necessity for the long detour by Mobile, and renders nugatory any attempt to cut off communication between east and west by destroying the railroad which connects Montgomery with Mobile. *It is astonishing that no such attempt should have been made from Pensacola, which has long been in Federal hands, and is distant not more than forty miles from Pollard, on the Alabama and Florida Railroad.* The opportunity thus afforded of isolating the East from the West, and of impeding the circulation of an important aorta of the Confederate heart by an aneurism at Pollard, has never been seized during nearly two years of warfare. The opening of the railroad from Selma to Meridian has frustrated a policy which might have seriously damaged the Confederates, and which obviously ought to have suggested itself to the Washington Junto. The measuring tape by which to compute and account for Confederate success has long struck me as being not so much the sagacity and energy of the Cabinet at Richmond as the singular blindness, incredible want of enterprise, and general incapacity of the Cabinet at Washington.

Another instance in which the Confederate Government is committing an important link of railroad is to be found in the line which they are building between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina, (a distance of less than 50 miles,) and which will be completed this Summer. By this operation they absolve themselves from a dependence upon the line of railroad which runs from Richmond through Petersburgh and Weldon, and which has for years been the great highway of connection between North and South. By opening another approach to Richmond, through the heart of Southern Virginia, the Confederacy is giving but another evidence of what strikes me at every turn—the progressive and ceaseless increase of their power of stiff-necked resistance. *There is but one skeleton in the Confederate closet—the apprehension whether there will not be much suffering to be endured from shortness of commons between this time and the 1st of August.* No such spectre has ever haunted the imagination as that the South will be starved into the terms of Messrs. SEWARD and SUMNER, who, rightly or wrongly, are here regarded as the twin instigators of a war which, although loving each other little, they coincide in fomenting. But it will perhaps gratify these gentlemen to learn that the seven or eight millions of their brethren whom they are aiming to win back by such love philtres as the plunder of ancestral plate, china, pictures and servants, the desecration of family burying-grounds, the shameless outrage of women, *will during these next few weeks suffer severely.* If hunger and want, and even in some cases famine, however, could avail to break the spirit of this people, there would not now be hundreds of thousands of ardent Confederate soldiers in the field. Nor can any such pressure, it is believed, be hereafter experienced as will do more than make the next few months exceptionally conspicuous as periods of more than usual suffering. *Dabit Deus his quoque finem.* There may be still in store for these sorely tried States further drafts of the cup of misery, which must be drained before the good is won. That it will eventually be won neither man, women nor child among the thousands I have conversed with entertains a shadow of doubt.

It is unquestionably competent to the Federals to increase the pressure of want by their possession of some of the finest grain-growing districts of the Confederacy. All the northern moiety of Virginia, the fruitful valley of the Shenandoah, the eastern section of North Carolina, produce in ordinary times most of the grain which supplies bread to the South, or is exported through New-York to Brazil and South America. Upon each of these districts the iron heel of the invader is planted. Furthermore, in that portion of Tennessee which is in the Federal grasp Gen. ROSECRANS has forbidden every kind of agriculture, and aged men and women and children (the sole denizens left in that region) who reject the oath of allegiance are driven down South at the point of the bayonet, to increase the number of mouths which the Confederacy has to feed. Another great source of supply is cut off by the suppression of the North Carolina fisheries, which ordinarily yield millions of herrings and shad, salted on the spot by large gangs of male and female negroes. In this respect the North Carolina herring far surpasses the Nova Scotian, which is caught out at sea, thrown into the hold of a ship, and not salted for many days after it is secured. The salt herring of North Carolina is hare asserted to be the finest in the world. A gentleman who owns one of these fisheries told me that he had caught at one draught enough herrings to fill 180 barrels. The offal of the fish is valuable as manure, and the yield of Indian corn from fields sprinkled with the heads and entrails of the shad is said to be something fabulous. It has been customary to feed the negroes upon salt fish, which, as well as salt pork, they infinitely prefer to fresh meat. But this great staple of Southern food has been cut off by the Federal possession of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Nevertheless, such is the wealth of the interior waters and bayous and legoons which still remain to the Confederacy that it is doubtful whether, if only transport could be commanded, the whole population might not be supported on fish alone. For instance, the bay of Mobile seems literally paved with oysters, not less delicious than the bivalves of the James River, with which Richmond is bountifully supplied. The "shell roads" at Mobile and New-Orleans, constructed of oyster shells, testify to the abundance of the yield in the neighborhood of those cities. Again, the extraordinary affluence of game and deer and wild ducks through the Southern States assists their commissariat, and supports hundreds of families in remote country districts. For some time the scarcity of shot militated against the destruction of small game, but recently a wooden shot tower has been successfully established at Petersburgh, in Virginia, and shot is becoming cheap and abundant. It is extravagant to fancy that enormous districts, teeming with the richest gifts of nature, and blessed with a climate incompatible with the consumption of an Englishman's allowance of animal food, are inadequate to the support of a sparse population, even though agriculture be partially suspended. *The sole difficulty is to bring the food and the mouths together.* This is the enigma with the solution of which, until the wheat harvest of July scatters plenty over the land, the Confederates States will have to grapple. *It would materially assist them if canvas for making seines and fishing nets could be brought in through the blockade.*

The rest of this curious letter is occupied with a discussion of the probabilities of the campaign in the Southwest. The opinion is expressed that Gen. JOHNSTON'S army in Tennessee cannot "be forcibly expelled from its strong line of defences, which reach from Tullahoma to Manchester." On the other hand, the excellent condition of Gen. ROSECRANS army is acknowledged. After alluding to affairs at Vicksburgh and Charleston, the writer again reverts to the food question and makes this suggestion:

"It may safely be predicted, be the scarcity of food what it may, that some other way of making good the deficiency will be found than bartering for Yankee provisions the equivalent for European gold. There is at this moment in the Port of Wilmington a small Scotch steamer, whose name it is not necessary to mention, swift as an asteliope, drawing four and a half feet of water, and able to run into many inlets along 2,500 miles of coast. What is to hinder the importation, in similar steamers, of cargoes of provisions, should necessity demand? Nor are there wanting other methods of supply which will suggest themselves to any intelligent man who is not blinded by the amaurosis which seems epidemic in Washington."

COMMENTS OF THE TIMES.

In its editorial columns the *Times* reproduces the statements of its correspondent, and draws this moral from his story:

"We may entertain what opinion we please as to the fortune of the war, or the amount of suffering which the Southern States will have to go through; but one thing is certain, and that is, that their aristocracy of planters is passing through a great moral ordeal.

The planters have been called an aristocracy. No doubt they are in some very important senses. They are a class of masters. They have a more fixed position and more hereditary rank and usage than any other class in the United States, however wealthy and educated. They are accustomed to the use of authority, to concerted action, to mutual deference, to political and to military life. From them are taken the best soldiers and the best civil functionaries of the United States. *In the Northern States the wealthiest and most educated class confess themselves driven from public life and claim the privilege of privacy.* In the South there is no such necessity, or excuse, or desire, for the highest class there is in all respects the highest. Their daily habits are in accordance with their social position, *and English visitors recognize in them the nearest approach to the English country gentlemen.* But if ever English country gentlemen have their errors and shortcomings and their faulty side as a class, so have the planters of the Slave States. The American scandals that most offend our moral sense are in this quarter. * * *

What we now witness is but the repetition of a very old and very important process. *It is the ripening, the purifying, and the consolidating of a governing and conquering class.* The war which inflicts such terrible hardships on the Southern re drawe them thereby into a higher life, and e rank more lo accordance with their pretensions than they have ever possessed as mere planters and sleveowners. The growth of such a class is a matter of historical fact, not speculative morality. *It is idle to say that there ought not to be such people, or that they have no right to dominate over other people and become the masters of the world.* It is enough that there are such people, and that under certain circumstances they will certainly arise and acquire power. Nobody would venture to defend all the national principles or the particular steps by which the great races and empires of the world have won their dominion. Be their policy ever so questionable, their qualities and their conquests cannot be denied.

There is no such class in the Northern States, and war is there producing no such development. It is making soldiers, not a ruling and dominating class. There are there soldiers of fortune; there are crowds of mercenaries; there are conscripts who must fight; there are political fanatics who are furious and frightened; there are contractors and speculators fattening out of the ruinous expenditures of the war; but there is no class of man like the Southern aristocracy, taking their natural place at the head of affairs and in the conduct of the war. *The Federal forces are a standing army in the very worst and lowest sense of that word. The Confederate army more resembles the forces by which the wars of the Roses and the civil war of the seventeenth century were fought in this country, when the great landowners assembled their retainers in the form of militia and yeomanry.* The Confederate army, has, indeed, been compared to our volunteer corps, but it is probably even more "social" and "aristocratic" in its constitution. As long as the American war lasts, it must widen this difference between the two sides, and throw still more on the Southern side all the elements of power, coherence, and command. In the Old World we have seen over and over again the invariable fate of armies without officers, and officers with indifferent troops. The bands led by lions beat the lions led by lambs. There may be many brave gentlemen and good officers in the North, *but there is not the class:* and even if they were now to arise they would be crushed and paralyzed by the state of society. The men whom this war will raise and enrich in the North are not fighting men or rulers. They will be an aristocracy of money, of good houses and furniture, of equipages, of luxury; but, like the existing aristocracy of New-England, they will be only private men. How long they will stand at all in the face of the stronger and more active elements now at work in American remains to be seen."

Obituary.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.

Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Secretary of State for War, died suddenly at his seat, Harpton, in Radnorshire, where he was spending his Easter recess, on Monday, April 13. Although his health had been infirm during the Winter, the attack which terminated fatally developed itself but three days before, and was brought on by a cold which he had taken, Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS. He was born in 1806, and having received his early education at Eton, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1828, taking the highest honors in classics and a second class in mathematics. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1831, but never practised. In 1835 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Inquiry for the Relief of the Poor and into the State of the Church in Ireland; and in the following year was placed on the Commission of Inquiry into the Affairs of Malta. He was a Poor Law Commissioner from January, 1839, to July, 1847, when he was first elected member for the County of Hereford in the House of Commons. The late baronet sat for that county till 1852, and has, since the death of his father in 1855, represented the Radnor district of boroughs. He was Secretary to the Board of Control from November, 1847, to May, 1848; Under Secretary for the Home Department from May, 1848, to July, 1850; Financial Secretary to the Treasury from July, 1850, to February, 1852; and Chancellor of the Exchequer from March, 1855, to February, 1858; and was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in June, 1859. On the resignation of the late Lord HERBERT, of Lea, (SIDNEY HERBERT,) Sir GEORGE was selected by Lord PALMERSTON to fill the office of Secretary of State for War. He was distinguished for his accurate and extensive political acquirements, and was widely known as an author. Among his historical and philosophical works may be mentioned his *Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History; Essays on the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages;* and *On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion.* For about a year he was editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, relinquishing that post to become Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord PALMERSTON'S first administration. Of his political works the best known were "An Essay on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms;" "On Local Disturbances in Ireland, and the Irish Church Question;" "An Essay on the Government of Dependencies," and a comprehensive treatise on the "Method of Observation and Reasoning in Politics." His last work, "Dialogues on the Best Form of Government," was published only a few weeks ago.

Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS will be sadly missed in the future discussions of American questions in England, and in the official action which may be taken upon them. Although he had by no means espoused the cause of our Government, his leanings were decidedly to its favor, as was made apparent by the position which he took to opposition to Mr. GLADSTONE, when he so hastily declared in his speech at Sonderland that the South had demonstrated its right to be considered a "nation."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2293, 2297, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323. *Part II.*—(Short causes.)—Nos. 2987, 3214, 2839, 3276, 2811, Castro *vs.* Voorhies, 3198.

Arrest of a Notorious Slave-Trader.

Capt. COOK *alias* Capt. LEE, a notorious slave-trader, master of the slave-ship *Gandora*, of Boston, was arrested in Brooklyn, late on Saturday evening, by Deputy Marshals BOAST, of this City, and WARREN, of Boston. There are six indictments pending against him in Boston, for piracy in connection with the Slave-trade. He was taken to Boston on Sunday evening, by Deputy-Marshal WARREN.

Launch of the Pilot-Boat E. F. Williams.

Mr. E. F. WILLIAMS, the ship-builder, launched from his yard at Greenpoint, on Wednesday afternoon, another yacht, for the Sandy Hook pilots. Her dimensions 81 feet over all, 61 feet keel, 20 feet 6 inches beam, 8 feet depth of hold, and she will measure 111 tons. Her foremast is 69 feet in length, and the mainmast 71 feet; she is built of oak, cedar and hackmatac, treenailed and copper-fastened in the most substantial manner, and, for beauty of model and elegance of finish, has no superior. Her cabins are very tastefully laid out, there being six berths, with washroom, water-closets and baggage-room; bird's-eye, maple, rosewood and other fancy woods are among the veneering and inlaying. She was built for the company formerly owning the *Edwin Forrest*, No. 14, which was wrecked on Long Island some months since. Her company consists of the following pilots: HENRY HASLINSON, Captain; Thos. Connally, David Kalse, Jacob Ericksoo, Jas. Clark, and Chris. Peterson.

Return of the Tenth Maine Regiment.

The Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Col. G. L. BEALE, arrived in this City *en route* for home, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. This regiment enlisted for two years, and its term expired last week. They went out 850 strong and returned with 450. On their arrival here they proceeded to the Park Barracks, where they remained till morning and took breakfast. At 12 o'clock M., they took their departure for home in a special steamer (the *Commodore*) chartered for the purpose. They go by way of Stonington. The regiment served in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, and many other engagements in Virginia, and what remains of it are as fine a looking set of men as one would wish to see.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A medical Society has been formed in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and the following officers have been elected: President, Dr. E. N. COLT; Secretary, Dr. JOHN A. BAANT; Treasurer, Dr. N. L. NORTH. The Society will meet every third Thursday in the month.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

Thursday, April 30, 1863—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in its Chamber, number Sixteen, City Hall.

In the absence of the President, the Clerk called the roll, when, no member answering to his name, he declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, May four, at four o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	May 2.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	May 2.	New-York	Hamburg.
Persia	May 6.	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	May 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	May 13.	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	May 16.	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	May 23.	Boston	Liverpool.
China	June 3.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	April 17.	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	April 18.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	April 18.	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	April 18.	Hamburg	New-York.
Borussia	April 22.	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	April 22.	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 25.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	April 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	May 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	May 2.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	May 4.	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	May 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	May 8.	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 13.	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20.	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 23.	Liverpool	Boston.
Africa	May 30.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3.	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 8.	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	June 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27.	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana and the Southern Coast.

Merrimac.....May 2. New-York. Havana, New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 8 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura*, *via* Portland, close here to-day at 12:45 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hammonia via* Southampton and Hamburg, close in this City on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh* close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—BY HER SISter, of HANNAH O'BRIEN, from County Limerick. Apply at No. 312 67th-st., between 10th and 11th ave.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—A Regular Monthly Meeting of this Union will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 39 Crosby-st., corner of Broome, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. H. M. FALLING, President.
R. S. HILL, Recording Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING $55,300, THE finder will be most liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 75 John-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MAPS OF THE

WOOLSEY ESTATE

Are now ready, and can be had at our office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL.

In every variety, for sale and exchange.

J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
885 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,700 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,500 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to

RIDLEY WATTS.
OR
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., at the following prices: $200, $225, $250, $300, $325, $350 and $400 each, on very favorable terms of payment. Persons wishing to start manufacturing, especially those using large quantities of coal or iron, are requested to examine the place. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York, or J. B. COOLEY, Agent, Elizabethport.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT cottage house in excellent condition, with four lots laid out in garden, on 158th-st., adjoining Audubon Park, Carmansville, will be sold low; $2,500 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES CONDON, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE three-story dwelling house No. 472 2d av., between 26th and 30th sts., will be sold on favorable terms, or let to a good tenant for a moderate rent. Possession may be had 1st of May. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—FOUR THREE-STORY brick houses, on Rodney-st., near Lee-av., Brooklyn. These houses are high-basement and counter-cellar, and will be sold together at a bargain. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE THREE 3-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 871, 873 and 875 3d-av., with 12 years' lease of ground, and privilege of renewal at expiration. Apply to WM. SPARKS, No. 878 3d-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $660.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The four-story house No. 69 State-st., near Henry-st.; is 26 feet wide by 65 feet deep, has 19 rooms, all in good order; rent $600; has rented for $800 and taxes. Apply to Mr. HOWE, No. 132 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A nice house, in good order, with plot of lots, forming large court-yard and garden; has gas, water, range, heater, &c.; near cars. Rent $450. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE 5-STORY BUILDING, NO. 174 Centre-st., with or without steam-power, suitable for manufacturers of jewelry, having three large fire-proof safes built in the walls. Inquire of J. F. GRAHAM, No. 175 Centre-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors of offices in No. 52 John-st.; work-shops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 78 CEDAR-ST., between Nassau-st. and Broadway, all in excellent order; terms moderate. Apply to EDWARD F. TRACY, Room No. 5, in the building.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only, the 3-story and basement house No. 101 West 13th-st.; rent $1,200 per annum. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock; would be rented by the month if desired.

STABLE TO RENT—ON THE REAR OF HOUSE northeast corner Union-square and 15th-st. Stable is large, commodious and dry, and on a full lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE OFFICES IN THE COOPER Institute, on the first floor above the stores. Inquire in the office of the building.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, NO. 307 West-st., near Spring-st., 20 by 70. Inquire of BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x18 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF No. 18 FOURTH-AV.; also, one or two lofts for storage. Apply as above.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS
AND
STEADY POWER,
On Canal-st., near Broadway.
JOHN GAUDU, Engineer, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—No. 58 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for trade or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No. 3,008 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE SECOND story of No. 61 Duane-st., with use of steam hoistway; also, in rear. Apply to ROBT. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWER, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED, SUITABLE for gentlemen, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; house convenient to cars and stages; terms reasonable; No. 34 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM—ON THE SECOND floor, to let to a gentleman, with or without partial board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. Reference given and required.

TO LET—AT NO. 80 9TH-ST., BETWEEN University-place and 5th-av., rooms en suite and single; dinner at 5 o'clock; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large and well-known private boarding-house, Washington Hall, (late Mrs. Mason's,) will be opened for visitors on the 15th of May. It is delightfully situated on Broadway, between the Congress and Empire Springs, and the rooms are well adapted for families and large parties of friends. For further particulars apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, residing in a pleasant village in New-Jersey, would accommodate a party of grown persons with board; a fine healthy location, and easy of access to New-York; six trains daily. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of said boarders; unexceptionable references required. Address, by letter, W. J. J., care of J. E. L., No. 359 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family at Fairfield, Conn.; good salt water bathing. The house is well shaded, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Harlem Railroad, one mile from Bedford Station. A large family can be accommodated. For further information, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at the dry goods store, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY of five adults and four children. South side of Long Island, or between New-Haven and Stonington, preferred, or where salt water is convenient. Address Box No. 2,879 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE house for families, two miles below West Point. Apply to R. A. BERARD, West Point, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE FAMILY HORSE, NINE years old, jet black, 16 hands high, good life, kind and gentle. Can be seen at stable in rear of No. 102 Jeralemon-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Newburgh, on the Hudson River, two hours' ride from New-York, affording to a person of taste an excellent opportunity to enjoy, both in Winter and Summer, all the advantages of a suburban residence in a delightful, unfitivated and wealthy community, excellent market, good roads, and frequent communication by railroad and steamboats with the Metropolis. The premises consist of a commodious, well-built mansion in the Elizabethan style, with the addition of spacious piazzas, contains gas, water heated by Baker & Smith's low pressure steam apparatus, and every other convenience appertaining to a modern construction; also extensive hot and cold graperies, containing a choice assortment of foreign fruits in full bearing; also a green or plant-house of tasteful model and decoration, convenient carriage-house, stable, and gardener's and coachman's houses, built of stone, various outbuildings of brick, with architectural gateways, etc., all in the best of order, together with an abundant supply of soft and pure water, carried through the house and other buildings, there being a main four inches in diameter, with fifty feet head, feeding various fountains, and providing a copious supply throughout the premises. Furniture can be had with the house if desired.

The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation; a portion of the soil is devoted to native grapes and to a vegetable garden; the rest is filled with choice fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, etc. English style of landscape. The trees are of great variety, many of them being rare specimens, and are in a most healthy state. The scenery is unsurpassed on the river. The site was selected in 1839, with special regard to the natural feature, at a time when the finest sites were obtainable. To a gentleman of taste and wealth, the above property is eminently desirable. No expense or pains have been spared to make it a model residence, it being one of the most perfect establishments in the United States. Address NEWBURGH, Box No. 3,761 New-York Post-office, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN DEERFIELD, MASS.—A very charming and valuable estate, consisting of house, stable, and five and one-half acres of land, situated on the main street, shaded through its entire length—one mile—by elms and maples. The house is in the Italian style, 40 feet square, with L 40x27; built about four years since, by the present owner, by the day, regardless of expense, containing large drawing-room, three parlors, dining-room, kitchen, butlery, wash-room and bath-room on the first floor; eight bedrooms and large store closets, &c., on the second floor, and two large attics. The basement, extending under the whole house, is 11½ feet in height, rendered vermin proof by floor and walls of hydraulic cement. This is divided into a large play-room, 38x18 feet, a favorite Summer resort; basement kitchen, store closet, cellar, wine-cellar, &c. The barn is large and handsome, 40x80 feet, and was built at the same time, in perfect keeping with the house, with all

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Luck—The Toodles.

WALLACK'S—My Noble Son-in-Law.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Aurora Floyd.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Dog Show—Minnie Warren and Commodore Nutt, &c., at all hours.—Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Cotopaxi.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucretia Borgia—Perfection.

LAURA KEENE—Our American Cousins.

WASHINGTON HALL—(Corner South 7th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D)—Fallon's Work of Art.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Army of the Potomac is undoubtedly in motion. On Monday morning at daylight the movement began, the Seventh and Eleventh Corps and the Cavalry Corps taking the lead. How far the grand movement has progressed we can only infer from the time which has elepsed. The direction which it has taken will soon be indicated in the reports which will reach us. A gentleman who arrived in Philadelphia yesterday from the army, reports that the pontoons were laid on Thursday night and Wednesday morning across the Rappahannock at Port Royal, and that the troops immediately began to cross, and by 10 o'clock four corps had got over in safety. Subsequently cannonading and severe firing were heard across the river.

There appears to be no doubt that the whole rebel line in front of Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee has been advanced. A battle appears to be imminent.

We have a dispatch from Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi, above Vicksburgh, stating that orders were issued on the 23d for Gen. Grant's whole army to march, with six days' rations.

Gen. Ellet, with his Marine Brigade, in his operations up the Tennessee, has destroyed avery grist and saw mill, and every distillery on the river. The towns of Hamburgh and Eastport were also destroyed.

Our Washington correspondent says an order will be issued to-day from the War Department directing that the two-years' men, now being discharged and returning home, shall retain their arms until they reach home, when they will be immediately mustered out of the service and paid all arrears of bounty money.

News reached Wheeling on Monday that a considerable fight took place about two miles from Strasburgh on Wednesday last. Maj. McGee, of the Third Virginia cavalry, with portions of Rowand's, Utt's and White's cavalry companies, encountered a force of three or four hundred rebels at the place indicated. Maj. McGee's squadron was the advance of a more formidable force out upon a reconnoissance, and he therefore made a dash upon the rebels and after a very brief and brilliant fight drove them from their position without the assistance of the main force. One man of Rowand's company was killed and another was wounded. The rebel loss was five killed and nine wounded, beside 25 prisoners and 40 horses.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* having stated that some gentleman who submitted an important invention to the Navy Department, had been rather cavalierly treated, Mr. Fox, the Assistant Secretary, sends a communication to that paper which concludes thus: "As this case, however, is only one of very many side things thrown at the Navy Department through the medium of the Press, calculated in a general way to mislead the public, and to inculcate the belief that proper attention is not paid to the invantive and mechanical skill of the country, you are hereby informed that any person who wishes in an earnest and practical shape to present any project to aid the Navy in its efforts to put down the rebellion, will meet with the fullest and prompteat attention—a course invariably hitherto pursued—and should the project seem at all likely to succeed, every means will be called into play to carry it out to successful completion."

In regard to the alleged shooting of Bragg by Breckinridge, prisoners say that Bragg had condemned some Kentuckians to death. Breckinridge remonstrated angrily, saying that "shooting Kentuckians was played out," and if the order was executed, he would shoot Bragg. The latter executed the Kentuckians, and Breckinridge killed him.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Europa*, we receive advices from Europe three days later. She left Liverpool on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th inst. The English shippers and merchants interested in the trade with Matamoras have worked themselves into a high pitch of excitement regarding the interference with their business by the United States cruisers. A deputation of them waited upon Earl Russell on the 16th, in relation to the matter. During the interview the statement was made that Minister Adams had recently given a special license for a ship to proceed from England to Matamoras, free from any interference by American cruisers, to carry supplies of arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in their war with France. This appears to have been the case, as attempts were made to negotiate a policy of insurance at Lloyds, on a vessel furnished with certificates from Mr. Adams, addressed to Admiral Dupont. The publication of these facts furnished the occasion for a furious attack upon Mr. Adams by the London *Times* and other English papers. The *Times* characterizes the proceeding as an arrogant assumption, and says, in reference to it, "The exercise of the slightest authority by foreign Ministers in England is not to be permitted for one moment." Notice was given in the House of Commons on the 16th of intention to call up the matter of the seizure of the supposed rebel gunboat *Alexandra*. An investigation in regard to the "greenback" forgeries at Sheffield had revealed the fact that large amounts had been issued in five, ten and twenty-dollar notes. The London *Daily News* believes that the irritation between England and the United States is increasing, and the Paris *Moniteur* has a paragraph in which it is stated that the "the last dispatches from the Washington Government have a character of increasing irritation." The British Chancellor of the Exchequer had made his annual statement, showing a surplus of three and three-quarters million pounds, which he proposed to reduce by reducing the duty on tea and the tax on incomes. The Polish question, according to a Vienna dispatch threatens to assume greater complications. The movements of the insurgents are becoming every day more active. Numerous engagements are reported, and an attack on Karlisch was daily expected. The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant and prices had further advanced. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 93@93¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

We publish this morning an official list of the passengers on board the ill-fated steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, whose lives have been saved, together with the statement of the first officer regarding the manner in which the vessel was wrecked. She is entirely broken up, and her mails and cargo are lost.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes: "A distinguished Republican official said, a day or two since, that it had been determined finally that Gen. McClellan is not to be again called into military service. It is understood that his report is just now ready for transmission to the War Department, accompanied by a request that it shall have an early publication."

The St. Louis *News* makes some remarkable statements regarding the "deportation without compensation" movement of negroes to Western Missouri, which, it says, is going on at such a formidable rate as to threaten the absolute extirpation of Slavery in that quarter in a short time. Under the encouragement and the armed aid which the movement receives from Kansas, the slaves, not only of the border counties, but of counties low down on the river, are swarming across the line in droves, taking whatever movable property, such as horses, wagons, cattle, furniture, belonging to their masters, they can seize, and making their way without molestation. On Friday night of last week fifty ran away in a gang, from Lafayette County, carrying off six wagons, eighteen horses and one carriage. Nine of these belonged to Mr. Packard, of the City Hotel; nine to H. Wallace; three to Gen. Vaughan; two to J. R. Graves; two to Joseph Moreland. The Lexington *Union* states that, during the last three weeks, not less than 300 slaves have escaped from Lafayette County. These slaves all go to Kansas. The very "Red Lega" and other organizations in that State engaged in enticing them from Missouri, are said to be sending them down into the Indian Country and selling them to the Cherokees and Choctaws. Choctaws give $300 to $400 each for the negro men, and proportionate prices for women and children. The persons engaged in this business are making large sums out of it.

Paul Morphy has again been beaten by Mons. de Riviere in a friendly match at chess—the latter winning three out of five games.

A Suicidal Policy—The Rebellion and Slavery.

The Richmond *Whig* felicitates the Confederacy that Gen. McClellan was chosen chief of the Federal army, and was continued so long in that position. It declares that "with the immense numbers at his command, an officer of truth, courage, enterprise and daring would have pushed us severely."

Now, so far as regards the unfitness of Gen. McClellan for aggressive warfare, we have nothing further to say. That question is forever settled. It has been made as clear as mid-day that he lacks the prime essentials of enterprise, daring, rapidity, and the rare faculty of coming to prompt and sure conclusions in sudden emergencies, which Napier calls "the certain mark of a master-spirit in war." A few party hacks, long bent upon turning him to some political account, still shut their eyes to all evidence, and complain of his removal. This folly is now simply laughed at. It has ceased to engage serious attention.

But the Richmond paper greatly mistakes in deeming this long period of delay, occasioned by the inefficiency of Gen. McClellan, a matter for congratulation to the slaveholders' rebellion. It of course judges with a primary reference to the interests of Slavery. But it can easily be shown that those interests required that the strife should be decided on the one side or the other in the quickest time possible. Whatever other damage the prolongation of the war necessarily works, Slavery especially suffers; and each new month has reduced its chances of recovering its old strength and security. McClellan was in command fifteen months. At the time he assumed the responsibility, the general sentiment of the Northern people was strongly in favor of subduing the rebellion without disturbing the relations of Slavery. It was believed that it might and would be done, and that speedily. In all earthly probability such would have been the result, had McClellan used to the best advantage the means at his disposal. Richmond would have been taken, Virginia and all the border States would have been speedily lost to the Confederacy, and the whole concern would have fallen through, long before the present time, leaving Slavery essentially unharmed. But the inaction of McClellan gave the rebels time to discipline and consolidate, saved Richmond, chilled and suppressed all loyal feeling at the South, filled the rebel heart with confidence, drew every Southern young man into the army, created the belief throughout Europe that the South was unconquerable, gave the Northern people an over-estimate of the real formidableness of the rebellion, reconciled them to delay, caused them to canvass more thoroughly than before the real character of the struggle, and by the unexpected sacrifices it imposed, engendered a deeper hatred of Slavery than in the ordinary course of events could have been reached in years. Never were the brains of the people more active than while McClellan was lying still: and so great was the change which was gradually and yet surely wrought, that by the next Summer Congress passed, without exciting the slightest feeling, such Anti-Slavery measures as emancipation in the District of Columbia, the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, the perpetual prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, the bill giving fugitive slaves the right of trial by jury and debarring all rebel slaveowners from all benefit of the Fugitive Slave law, and the confiscation of the slaves of all rebel officials—measures which nine months before would have started a perfect tempest of party opposition. The long halt in effective operations wrought a similar effect upon the religious mind of the country—as was strikingly manifested in the unprecedentedly strong Anti-Slavery utterances of its general conventions, without an exception. A change of even greater moment gradually came over the soldiers in the army, multitudes of whom were at first, in the strongest degree, opposed to any interference with Slavery. This change in the army was strictly in accordance with human nature. A protracted conflict, however conducted, would inevitably aggravate hostility; and all such aggravated hostility must necessarily react upon the institution which gave birth to the war.

Our own policy, from the beginning, has been to put this war through with the utmost practicable energy, without reference to its effects upon Slavery one way or the other. We believed in one paramount object—and that, the speedy and effective reëstablishment of the National authority, however it might affect the peculiar institution. Our doctrine has been that the war should be conducted strictly on military principles, without regard to political considerations of any character whatever. That, we are confident, is the only true doctrine. But there have been large numbers who have practiced upon a different principle: Pro-Slavery men on the one hand, who have been for subordinating the whole management of the war to the preservation of Slavery, and radical Anti-Slavery men, on the other, who have been for subordinating the whole management of the war to the destruction of Slavery. It is astonishing how events have proved that both of these classes were all the while really working against their own ends, though they knew it not. The one class clung to McClellan with the blindest devotion through all his fifteen months of inefficiency, which were all the while telling with more injurious effect than anything else could have done against their favorite institution; and the other class labored for his removal, though, unconsciously to themselves and to himself, his dilatory management was promoting their ends infinitely better than any swift and decisive action could have done. No discerning man now fails to see that expedition was the true policy of the friends of Slavery, and delay of its enemies. And yet McClellan, the very embodiment of delay, has found his opponents among the latter, and his supporters among the former.

We are not surprised to see the Richmond sheet involving itself in the same inconsistency. It is one of the most notorious facts in American history that Slavery, from the outset, has been more injured by its mistaken friends than by its bitterest enemies. The rebellion itself was but the final upshot of a long series of just such suicidal movements. This Pro-Slavery felicitation over the inefficiency of Gen. McClellan, is in perfect keeping with all that preceded.

The Army of the Potomac.

Nothing has been published at Washington of the movements of Gen. Hooker since Monday, when it was announced by the *National Intelligencer* that our army had commenced crossing the Rappahannock at daybreak. It was generally supposed that this was indicative of an immediate general action. In December last, Gen. Burnside threw his pontoons over the Rappahannock on Thursday the 11th, and his army crossed that night and next day, and on Saturday they fought the battle of Fredericksburgh. Gen. Hooker's plan of action is probably fundamentally different from that adopted by Gen. Burnside, though what it may be he has not advertised the public; and most of his officers, and even the rebels, seem up to the latest hour to have been altogether ignorant of it. Some persons writing from the army as late as Tuesday, assert that he is going up the Rappahannock, others that he is going down; one rebel writer insinuates that he will make the Mattapony his base of operations, while Jeff. Davis' private organ, the Richmond *Enquirer*, has a long article making it clear that his movement is to be up the Pamunkey. We have no doubt that the latter article was based upon information obtained from Jeff. Davis himself, who had it published to confuse Hooker by showing that the rebels knew all about his plans—which Hooker in turn will probably prove was a mistake. We have read a letter from the army written in the early part of this week by one who would be likely to know, which said that "*everybody* was in the dark, and that three at least of the Major-Generals were then totally ignorant of the plan of action." Under these circumstances, the public will be compelled to simply wait for the development of events—which they will be very well satisfied to do; and will, in the meantime, indulge the thought that plans so well kept have at least one element of success not possessed by some previous ones.

If Hooker push up the river and march for Gordonsville, we imagine he would have a battle at that place, or before he got there, as the rebels could move their troops with greater facility and speed than is in his power. If he move down and in the rear of Fredericksburgh, we imagine that the rebel army would fall back at least to Sexton's Junction, and make the North Anna their defensive line; for nowhere short of there could they rapidly concentrate all their troops and get a position equal in strength to that which they hold at present. Some fear that if Hooker march his army in the rear of Fredericksburgh, the rebels may simply leave a force to obstruct his passage to Richmond and to defend that city, while they will push on with their main body to Washington. Perhaps they might, if Washington were left uncovered, and there were no obstruction. But Washington is not only one of the best defended cities in the world by the fortifications immediately around it, but other works have been constructed and other forces planted, at points of which it is not necessary to speak, and which, we believe, are sufficient to hold in check the whole of Lee's army.

We have a Philadelphia report at a late hour from the army, that the pontoons were laid across the river at Port Royal on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning; that four of our *corps d'armée* had crossed in safety, and that cannonading and severe firing had been heard on this side of the river. It is very likely that a part, at least, of this statement is correct, though the cannonading may, perhaps, only be preliminary, and not indicative that the general action had then commenced. Port Royal is about eighteen miles below Falmouth, on the other side of the Rappahannock, and is one of the points at which a demonstration was made by Gen. Hooker a few days ago. Whether or no the great battle is commenced, it is certain that if Hooker is across the river, it is impossible that it should be postponed.

A Spy Condemned to Death.—"Thomas M. Campbell, of the so-called Confederate army," was condemned by a Court-martial, sitting at Cincinnati, on Monday of this week, to be executed by hanging, and Gen. Burnside has had him put in irons, at Sandusky, Ohio, and has issued an order to the commander of that post to see that the sentence of the Court is duly executed at 12 o'clock, noon, of this day, May 1st. The charge against the prisoner is that of being "found and arrested within our lines as a spy," and the specification sets forth that he "was found and arrested within the lines of the United States forces on the 11th of April, near Ruggies' Mills, Bourbon County, Ky., as a spy." The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, found him guilty of both the specification and the charge, and the sentence of death was the result. We have not learned, up to the present hour, that the President has interfered with the sentence of the Court or the order of Gen. Burnside.

The place that this spy was arrested was not far from the capital of the State of Kentucky, and the time, near the beginning of last month, was about the period when the rebels were making demonstrations with a strong force in that direction, which they were prevented, however, from carrying out by the very thorough whipping administered them by Gen. Gilmore, near Somerset. If it is ever proper in time of war to execute the highest penalty against a spy, we do not see but that it is eminently just to make an example in this case.

So far as we can recall at this moment, we believe no spies have been hung by our military authorities since the war began. Hundreds have been caught, and probably not a few have been shot in the common chances and by the ordinary methods of war; but there has been no formal enforcement of the penalty which all military law denounces against this offence. To this fact we may attribute the perfect impunity with which suspicious rebels haunt our camps, and the extraordinary knowledge that their leaders and officers have of our movements and plans. Our Southern extracts have from time to time shown that a very different policy is pursued by the rebel leaders. We should think that not less than a hundred men had been hung in the South within the last two years, on the pretext that they were spies.

The Siege of Puebla.

At length we have intelligence from Mexico which gives us some idea of what is taking place at Puebla, the seat of war in that country. By telegraph from San Francisco we have advices from Puebla to the 6th inst., and per steamer *Sheldrake*, from Havana, the dates are given up to the 9th inst. The general tenor of these advices is that a good deal of hard fighting had taken place, and the contest was still raging. The Mexican dispatch to San Francisco, *viâ* Acapulco, states that since the 31st ult., the French had kept up a constant bombardment of Puebla. Their fire had destroyed the convent of San Agustin and six blocks of buildings, with no special progress toward occupying the city; coupled with this is the French account, which states that Gen. Forey is in possession of the environs of Puebla, and master of the communications and fortified works commanding the city.

The advices *viâ* Havana are three days later, and they come from French sources exclusively. These advices state that on the 23d ult., Puebla was completely surrounded, and a part of the French force already inside the walls. On the 23d and 24th ult., a trench was dug from the hill of San Juan toward the Penitentaria. This trench was not completed till the night of the 30th ult., when the Penitentaria was taken by storm. The next point of attack was the Fort of San Javier, which was taken after a desperate struggle. These important positions being occupied, it is stated that the attacking column advanced directly against the city—the streets of which were obstructed by barricades. The fighting in the streets is said to have been desperate, the Mexicans contesting the ground inch by inch. But the nearest houses and two of the streets were soon taken. From this forward, the French had to take house by house; the sappers breaking down the walls to open the way to the soldiers. On the 3d inst., the attacking parties were advancing, though slowly, to within 100 yards of the cathedral, which stands in the Plaza dee Armas. Subsequently, it is stated that the Cathedral and Plaza des Armas were taken, thus dividing the city into two parts, and leaving to the Mexicans only the Forts of Guadalupe and Soreto, which forts, however, it is said, command that part of the city occupied by the French. Very little is said about the losses on either side. The French represent their loss in the various contests as quite small—only 600 to 700 men, among which is Vernet de Laumiere. Among the Havana items of news we find the significant one, that the city "is being turned completely into a hospital for the sick and wounded French soldiers from Mexico."

Gen. Comonfort, with his army of 15,000 men intact, was near Puebla on the opposite side of Rio Prieto. The expeditionary force of the French is stated at 34,000 men, though 18,000 only were detached for the capture of the Plaza des Armas. Gen. Forey is said to be sanguine of capturing Puebla and the whole Mexican army, numbering 20,000 men.

Such is the substance of the advices from Mexico published yesterday. It will be perceived that the reports of the destruction of Comonfort's army by Gen. Berthier, which have come regularly by the last three arrivals, are finally disposed of as being destitute of foundation. It will also be perceived that no mention is made of the action in which the French were repulsed from the fort San Javier with severe loss, on the 26th ult. The French accounts say nothing of what took place between the 23d and 30th ult. These and other circumstances throw doubt on the advices received *viâ* Havana. And then the news from Puebla is down to the 9th inst., brought to Havana by the French ship *Jean Bart*, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 15th inst. This would give six days for the mail from Puebla to Vera Cruz, and as the distance between the two places is regularly accomplished by couriers in thirty hours, it is nonsense to suppose that the *Jean Bart* could bring no dates later than the 9th inst. Furthermore, another French ship, the *Tilsit*, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., one day after the *Jean Bart*, and arrived at Havana on the 21st inst., but she is said to have brought nothing later or confirmatory. There is little doubt but that whatever transpires around Puebla is known in Vera Cruz every forty-eight hours, and it is a suspicious circumstance, so far as the French are concerned, that they give us no account of the state of affairs at Puebla between the 9th and 14th inst., at which latter date the information must have been in the possession of the French officials in Vera Cruz.

There are several points in the advices just received which are, however, plain enough and of a striking character. The Mexicans are making a most courageous, determined and patriotic resistance to the invader. The enemy is now attacking Puebla with a well appointed army, *four times larger than that with which Gen. Scott fought his way from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, which he entered and held captive.* According to their own accounts, the French have been furiously assailing the city of Puebla from the 23d ult. to the 9th inst., a period of 17 days, and though the public may judge differently, we believe they are no nearer victory than they were when they sailed from France.

In view of these facts, and the aspect of affairs in Europe, it requires no remarkable astuteness to foresee what must be the result of this French attempt to conquer Mexico, or obtain a foothold there for dominant French influence on this continent.

The Grit of the Race.

Every race possessing any sort of vitality has some share of fighting men and military capacity. Not a few have developed a proportion amounting at times to national prowess of the most splendid character. And yet but two or three races have ever arisen so purely heroic as to endure the uttermost extremity and adversity of war without yielding. "The hardest fend off," is a common expression of the commonest of natural laws, and hence the inevitable supremacy of such a race is as clearly written in the nature of things as in history. There need be no antecedent lust of conquest. Man is *naturally* a fighting animal; and, whatever the particular cause of the quarrel, it is *grit* that almost invariably carries the day in the long run.

How happened it that Rome subdued Carthage? The latter was the superior in material resources, and in generalship too; and in courage fully equal. Well, it did not happen at all; it all came in the natural course of things. The Roman had the most grit, and that tells the whole story. When Hannibal was apparently ready to crush Rome like an egg-shell, there was no flinching; Rome could be crushed, but it was not in her to submit. On the other hand Carthage was no sooner in that condition than she straightway began to treat; and the consequence was, that the plowshare soon ran over her foundations. The difference in the military fortunes of these two Powers was simply the difference in their characters.

The nature that fights for its purpose uncalculating to the death, has an advantage over a calculating and conservative antagonist that can only be stated as infinite. This was the distinctive Roman quality, the essence of Roman superiority. The point of extremity, where others began to think of peace, was the very point where Romans ceased to think of peace. In point of fact they endured enough suffering in war to have subdued most of their adversaries twice over. They conquered the world, not because they could inflict more blows, but because they could endure more "punishment" than the world together.

Unquestionably the next race to the Roman in this toughness of fibre is the Anglo-Saxon. But it is a question yet to be determined what effect American climate and life have had upon it. The Southern people, in the early part of the war, made much of their superior purity of Anglo-Saxon blood; and they argued from it, with a good deal of plausibility, that this would surely give them the final mastery. Developments, thus far, have hardly borne this out. The Southerners have certainly exhibited great fortitude, both in the field and at home, and have effectually falsified the calculations that their climate and peculiar institutions had taken from them the old Saxon stamina. But still there has been this noticeable fact, that they never fight at all after the first day, or, if they do, it is with greatly diminished vigor. At Antietam, they would not renew the contest at all after the first day; at Shiloh, at Fair Oaks, at Murfreesboro, in the seven days' battles before Richmond, and in every case, without an exception, where they returned to the strife, they did it with comparatively little spirit: whereas our own troops always fight better and better as the conflict is prolonged. This has now come to be so well understood, that wherever it is heard that a battle has not been decided the first day, it is at once set down as almost certain that the final victory will be with the Northern troops.

This certainly is a strong indication that, notwithstanding the large admixture of other blood, the old tough, dogged, Anglo-Saxon stubbornness still holds its own here better than at the South. But we would not generalize too hastily. In our opinion, the supreme test, which will tell what the two populations are really made of, has not yet come. We have faith that the North will stand that decisive ordeal better than the South; but there is still too much reserved power, both for action and for resistance, in both sections, to justify, at this stage, anything like positive assertion. Our only safety lies in bracing ourselves, so far as we can, for any extremity.

Rebel Cost of Living in Clover.—The seizure of flour by the military authorities at Richmond, Va., a month or two ago, produced a deep commotion in the Old Dominion, and was felt throughout the South. The flour taken was the property, not of merchants or speculators, but of private citizens, and the Confederate Government seized it, fixed its own price which was below the market value, and compelled the owners to take their arbitrary valuation or nothing.

This was a degree of tyranny that Old Virginia considered dangerous, and a storm was raised about the ears of the Confederate authorities that they thought it best to heed. A milder policy was then adopted. It was ordered that whenever the Government wanted any commodity belonging to a citizen, a commission of disinterested rebels should be appointed to appraise its value, which should be paid to the owner by the agent of the Government.

The first working of this plan has just been experienced near Richmond, and the result was so remarkable that it was at once reported and read in the rebel Senate. The Quartermaster-General wanted a lot of clover hay, belonging to one M. W. Machaux, in Powhatan County, so he sent his agent, E. C. Mosby, to procure it, who appointed two respectable rebels to appraise it. Mr. Mosby writes to the Quartermaster that it is his his "melancholy duty" to advise him that the appraisers assessed the hay at "twenty dollars per hundred, delivered on the river." This is equal to $440 a ton, and as the Government must fetch it to Richmond, the total cost will exceed $450. The Richmond *Sentinel* says that this appraisal excited "astonishment," and it believes the country will regard it with "indignation."

It is an interesting question to discuss, how valuable a cavalry horse will get to be that is fed for any length of time on hay at $20 a hundred. And it would be worth an idle man's time to cipher out how long the $15,000,000 European loan would serve to keep Confederates "In clover" at the above rate.

The thing is so preposterous on the face of it, that it is hard to credit it as a *bona fide* transaction. It almost seems as if the appraisal must have been procured by the rebel authorities through collusion with the appraisers, in order to disgrace and break down the more equable impressment system, recently forced on them by popular clamor, which they find to be more inconvenient than their former plan of indiscriminate seizure of whatever they wanted.

THE POSITION AND CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

The Relations of England and the United States—The Relations of the English People to the Government—The Instability of British Power—Causes of its Decline—Ultimate Dissolution of the English Empire.

The Brecaza, Friday, April 17, 1863.

When two nations sustain such intimate relations to one another as England and the United States, and are, at the same time, in danger of coming to hostilities, it becomes them both to understand each other and to know of each other as much as possible. This is the part of prudence. If we were at war with England we might send spies—at any rate, should take all methods of discovering her real condition. Suppose we do this beforehand. For this purpose I will give a fair statement of the condition of England, in some leading features. In the first place, we should recollect this great common fact in the condition of both countries, *that England and the United States are the two greatest commercial nations of the world*—both leading all other nations. But, I apprehend, very few persons, even among political and scientific men, understand another fact, *that the United States have reached the full strength and power of Great Britain in navigation and commerce.* This is the fact derived from the official statistical records of both Governments. I have mentioned this to very intelligent persons, and they seemed greatly surprised. Such, however, is the fact. At the same time both countries have come into the possession of inexhaustible gold mines—the basis of currency—thus increasing their commercial power, and putting in motion new machinery of trade and enterprise. Just at this time these two great nations of a common stock are running a race, *pari passu*, of commercial rivalry over the whole globe. Their ships enter every bay and harbor of the world, and everywhere find their own merchants, and are defended by their own guns. Their policy in regard to naval and military positions are not unlike. Take the map of the world and look at the English naval stations, and you will be struck by the remarkable cunning with which England has seized her positions. Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Singapore, Calcutta, Shanghai, and a hundred others, are the great prizes which she has acquired by a century of almost continual war. We, on the other hand, are not destitute of such positions, although we have not gone to Europe or Asia for them. We have the Keys of Florida—the Tortugas—which command the Gulf of Mexico, and without which and Fortress Monroe, the Southern Confederacy, (even if acknowledged by ourselves and all the world,) is a mere dependency. We hold San Francisco and the Straits of Fuca, which are, or soon will be, the keys of the Pacific Ocean, and we virtually hold Liberia, which will soon command the whole West Coast of Africa. Thus in commerce and positions we are alike to a degree which makes commercial rivalry intense. But to this is superadded another thing, equally important. England has been two centuries the bull-dog of the ocean, and every man in England *thinks she has a right to be.* This is, certainly, very unreasonable. But it exists so that it can never be eradicated *till the naval power of England is humiliated.* That will be done in a few years—in the natural course of history. We need not now consider this. England knows well whence that humiliation is to come. But, with the feeling that she is now secure, she insults us with the declaration that the rebels are belligerents (legally)—by building pirate ships to help them—and appeals to *her own* law officers to make the law! If any complaints are made, she points to her (as she thinks) impregnable navy, and threatens to open the rebel ports. All this is entirely consistent with the principle upon which England has acquired power, which is nothing more nor less than that of her Danish ancestors—public robbery. But that is now unimportant. We want peace, and I am quite sure the Administration will do every reasonable and practicable thing to prevent war. I hope they will. But I ask, what you have asked in the Times, if England fits out a fleet of iron-clad ships-of-war, arms them, equips them, mans them, and furnishes them with money and provisions to pass from an English port to Charleston, and destroy; if possible, our fleet, if *that* is not war? Can we have a war worse than that in which England fits out a fleet (the only thing in which she has any real power) to destroy our ships, and *we have no power of retaliation?* How can war be waged more effectu-

ally than that? Every man, woman and child knows that the South cannot fit out a ship which would be more than a scarecrow. The perfect infamy of this, its villany, in the face of all mankind, is so great, that not only JOHN BRIGHT, bnt bthar mambers of Parliament, denounced the proceeding as in every way unjnst. This is, of conrae, nothing. I should as soon expect to see a squirrel-shot penetrate the hide of a rhinoceros as an idea of justice enter the head of the venerable charlaten who now governs England. Let us proceed, then, to the situation of England herself. There are meny people in the world into whose heads you can beat no idea of justice, but whose instincts of safety will restrain their injustice. The English Government has shown that it sometimes has those instincts. It is very fond of bullying, but has three times been obliged to acknowladge thet it took very little by it with the United Stetes. It may do that again. The condition of England is very unpromising in regard to success in sny naw war. I heve once before said, thet the power of England culminated forty years since. She is now in the condition of the Roman Empire just after the time of AUGUSTUS. All the forms, the territories and the appearances of power remain, and it may take a long time to bresk them up; but probably not, —as all the *forces of society now move quick, and revolutions are short.* Be that es it may, here are the facts.

First, then, England *cannot feed herself.* She does not pretend to. This is not now a casual thing, es it was forty years ago, but it is the *permanent condition of the country.* For a great many yeere England has imported eggs from France, and beef cattle from Holland and Germeny; but thie wes not very important, ae long ee ehe got bresd. The statistics of England show that, a century ago, she *exported* bread; that, half a century since, she exported one year and imported next; and that *now* she is compelled to *import*, yeer after year, sixty milliona of bushels per ennum, or bread enough for ten millions of people. No comment need be made on this, except this additional fact: If you drew a wall round the south line of Ruasia, Poland and the Black Sea, and cut off trade with the United States, *she cannot import a bit of bread.* The Continent will need all the surplus of Russia. And, now, what is the attitude of England toward botb Rueeia and the United States? She has *insulted and injured both.* She united with France to humillate and degrede Russia; she insulted the United States by declaring a race of rebels—a slaveholding race (alike barbarous and inexcusable)—on a level with the free people and Government of the United States; and then added injury to insult by building pirate ships. This is the sort of conciliation she offers to Russia and the United Stetes—Sebastopol and pirete ships. Will Russia and the United States, on whom she is dependent for daily bread, forget these things? Perhaps the Ethiopian will change his skin and the leopard his spots.

Secondly—Another fact, not at all noticed now in England, is equally pregnant with instruction. England and the United States are to-day on a level in commerce and navigation; but, *for the future*, the United States have *tenfold the means of increasing* their commerce and their navy which England has. It is hardly too much to say, that the single State of Maine has means and facilities for shipbuilding equal to those of all England; and that New-England, New-York and New-Jersey have the means of creating a commerce and navigation more than equal to all that of Great Britain. It is equally certain that in a few years no nation can compete with the United States, on the Pacific, where our fine ports on the Western coast of America will command everything. This England, perhaps, understands, and hence it is she wants *to diride and weaken this country.* If something of this eort is not done, the United States will, *in thirty years, far surpass England in commerce and naval power.* England does not love the South, but she *hates the Government of the United States*, which repreeents the strength, freedom and commerce of the American nation.

Thirdly—The Government of England is the last remains of the feudal aristocracy. It is, and has been very atrong, by virtue of tbet fact. But it is a pure feudal aristocracy. The workingmen of England have no political power. The only people who could modify or reatrain the original aristocrscy were the *commercial men.* Englano being an island, commerce must be her main buelness; and the feudal aristocracy hed to bend so far as to encourage commerce. Hence it was the boroughs got into Parliament, then the Reform bills, &c. The commercial element alone controlled the aristocracy; but now commerce and aristocracy have made a close alliance. The princely merchant is made a Peer, and the Lords vote Corn laws. The reault is whet we aee, the real workingman of England ground down to just as few ounces of bread as he can live upon, with no vote and no schools. Is this the virtuous result of humanity and religion, upon which England asks the praises of the world, and lauds herself as if she were some Christian saint? But there is a Divine retribution which no human hand can put aside. The aristocracy of England chose to convert their country into a great shop, and put aside the laws of nature, of freedom and humanity. In that they have given her the death-blow. They have made England dependent upon foreigners for breed. In this situation the aristocrecy of England must fight their last fight. It will be the laat fight which a *class*, pretending, by some claim of law, usage, or divine decree, to govern mankind, will ever make. It is no wonder that they sympathize with slaveholders, (barbarous aa they are,) for their claim to rigbt rests on exactly the eame fonndation.

I know not the future. I would not utter one word to disturb the peaceful relations of England and the United Statee. But is it not better that we ehould all understand just where we are, and just what we are? A great meny of the ware of the world have arisen from mere want of information. In this age of the world, auch a thing wenld be inexcusable. Let England understand clearly that honesty is just new her best policy, and perhaps she may he indneed to pnrsne it.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Amusements.

LUCILLE WESTERN IN BROOKLYN.—Last night Miss WESTERN was greeted by a tremendous house, and played with great success in "Don Cæzar de Bazan" and the "Loen of a Lever." To-night she will appear as *Lucretia Borgia.* Miss WESTERN is a favorite in Brooklyn, and seems to meet there the popular encouragement she deserves.

GOTTSCHALK'S MATINEE.—MR. GOTTSCHALK gives a grand matinée at the Brooklyn Academy tomorrow, for which he presents a most attractive programme.

THE PILOT OF THE KEOKUK.—In reference to a paragraph stating that the pilot of the iron-clad *Keokuk* ran her ashore in order thet the rebels might capture her, we have the very best authority for saying that the *Keokuk* was not in charge of a pilot at any time at Charleston, and was not run upon Morris Island, but sunk about one mile from the beach, while an effort was being made to tow her into smoother water, and to get her stern to the swell.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The Purchase of Cotton from the Rebels—The Cotton Loan—The Sale of Munitions of War—The Construction and Fitting Out of Ships of War, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

It was lucky that Mr. SEWARD did not yield to the importunities of Lord LYONS in regard to the purchase of cotton from the rebels. It is now clear that the object was to prepare the wey for the fifteen million loan, and to secure for it a firm besis of credit. It is not improbable that the purchases mede already by British and French merchants, without the guaranteed right of exportation, ere held in the expectation that they can be applied to the redemption of the loen. But certainly the Government will not suffer all the purposes of the blockade to be eveded in this way. The recognition of the right of purchese was of more then doubtful propriety, even when it wes merely to gratify the imperious demand for cotton; hut when it has become epperent that the real purpoee was to enable the rebels to raise funds for carrying on the wer against the Government, every transaction of the kind should be repudiated, and the cotton thus purchased, when found, should be confiscated, without benefit of clergy. For if this course is not pursued, we shell have openad the door to indefinite purchases, and we shall heve laid the foundations of Confederate loens of indefinite extent. The Government should strike at the root of them, by letting it be known that all cotton found in the rebel lines, and especially such as has been purchased on foreign account, will be confiscated; and that peyments must be made to the Government of the United Statee. On these terms the foreign buyers cen have the cotton, but not otherwiee. There cen be no herdship to the purchaser by adopting this regulation, since it can be of no consequence to an honest neutral who geta the pay.

On the other hand, if payment has been made in advance of shipment in contraband goods which have run the blockade, the purchaser of cotton on such terms will deserve to lose his investment or to pey for it twice.

The friends of America in England make a distinction between the sale of munitions of wer, and the fitting ont of ships of war in neutrel ports. The former can be carried on with so much privacy, and has been so long sanctioned by the practice of nations, thet no heedwey cen be made in oppesition to it. The Government of the United States finds itself compromised, both as buyer end seller of arms and ammunition, and cannot therefore, with consistency, oppose the practice when it happens to operate against us. During the present rebellion, we have bought arms in Europe to use against the rebels, and our merchants have sold supplies to the French in their unholy crussde against the Mexicans. We are therefore in no situation to protest against the sales of a similar kind made by English and other foreign merchants to the rebels, except on the ground that they ere making war upon the Government of the United States, in order to establish what England and France by their laws denominate and punish es piracy. If they sre willing to stultify themselves before the world by becoming the aiders and abettors of this grand scheme for nationalizing piracy, well and good. It is a question of taste. The fact will only show their professed abhorrence of the Slave-trade, during three-quarters of a century, to have been hypocritical; that's all.

But as it regards the construction or fitting out of ships-of-war in neutral harbors, to prey upon the commerce of a friendly nation, the case is quite different. On this issue with our English neighbors we have the laws of nations on our side, and England could not persist in her indifference, or affected blindness to the fact, that her shipyards were fast becoming the navy-yards of the American rebels, without justly subjecting herself to the charge of hostility to this Government. It is highly gratifying to see thet a change has taken place in her policy, and to be informed that these intended piratical sea-rovers will not be permitted to sail. There can be no doubt that Lords PALMERSTON and RUSSELL were helped to this wise conclusion by the law lately enacted in Congress authorizing the President to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal. I concur entirely with MR. SUMNER as to the impolicy of issuing such letters as long as the great Powers of Europe show a disposition to be really neutral; but at the same time I rejoice at the authority given to the President, and I cannot doubt that the altered policy of England is mainly attributable to it.

I happen to know thet the ablest and best friends of the United States in England have drawn attention to the distinction above pointed out, between the sale by neutrals of munitions of war, and the construction or fitting out of ships of war. They were naturally apprehensive of unnecessary complications as likely to arise from confounding the two practices as identical in principle. Happily we have the right, under the laws of nations, to treat the far greater source of injury to our cause as a hostile act; while the other is of no greet consequence, since the rebels have within themselves ample means of manufacturing cannon and ammunition.

The English Government and aristocracy have shown unmistekable solicitude to see the American Union dissolved, but, at the same time, they are not willing to incur the expense and dangers of an open wer. They did whatever they could to aid the rebels, as long es they could do so without the danger of drifting into war with us. They saw clearly, what has been pointed out on this side of the Atlantic, that the issue of letters-of-marque would be fruitful of collisions with the English merchant-ships. It was a danger to both aides, and one which they had as much reason to avoid es we. Hence, while the premature resort to the practice would have done much harm, and might have precipitated hostilities, the legislative provision for bringing it into play, whenever it was epperent that hostilities would have resulted independently of it, from the unfriendly spirit of the English ruling classes, has had the opposite effect of putting that Government on its guard to avoid hostilities.

Even the best men connected with the British Government find it necessary to defend the policy of avowed "neutrality," as a thing as inevitable as the law of gravity. I have been struck with this fact in reading the recent speech of the Duke of Argyle, which has been copied into the American newspapers. His Grace, while professing the profoundest respect and regard for Mr. SUMNER, and the "noble cause" to which he has devoted his life, speaks of the imperious necesslty which constrains the English Government to observe a strict neutrality. When it is remembered that the "noble cause" referred to is freedom—the freedom of the African race—that the Duke of Argyle, who is, I believe, a brother-in-law of the Duchess of Sutherland, has always professed to regard it as sacred; that the rebels are avowedly engaged in a war for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, and the revival of the African Slave-trade; and, furthermore, that England has often taken part in foreign wars, in which she had no special concern, from professed motives of sympathy with the oppressed and down-trodden, we can properly appreciate the consistency and sincerity of this talk about the necessity of neutrality.

SPECTATOR.

MOBILE AND ITS APPROACHES.

The Fleet There Blockading—Forts Gaines and Morgan—Rebel Rams—Obstructions in Mobile Harbor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BLOCKADING FLEET, OFF MOBILE, Saturday, April 4, 1863.

The precise locality and surroundings of Mobile are these: It is situated forty miles west of Pensacola, and is the most important port of entry on the Gulf, excepting, of course, New-Orleans. There are two railroads running from it, which connect it with the great national routes, and the River Mobile and its two large branches—the Tombigbee and Alabama—which are navigable for steamboats of moderate draft for several hundred miles—also make very important connections with the interior of the country. The entrance to its bay lies between Sand Island, on which the light-house is erected, and a shoal verging off from Mobile Point, making a long, narrow and dangerous projection from the mainland, some 16 miles in length. On the bar of the deepest and widest channel the water is 21 feet in depth. The pass between Petit Bois and Horn Islands has water 16 feet deep, and is the nearest and safest refuge from southeast or southwest gales; but, notwithstanding this, the port is neither a safe or pleasant one for vessels in a storm. From the Bay of Mobile westward a line of low sand islands lie parallel to the coast, forming Mississippi Sound, which is navigable for light-draft vessels, and through it, until the capture of New-Orleans, a large trade was carried on with that city, by way of Bayou St. John and Lake Ponchartrain. This sound communicates with Mobile through a pass called Grant's; and there are other modes of communication with the Gulf from it, viz., between Petit Bois Islands and Dauphine, between Horn Islands and Petit Bois, and beyond Horn Islands.

The fleet blockading this port and its passes are: *Colorado*, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, anchored off the entrance to the main ship channel; three-quarers of a mile west by north from her is the *Lackawanna*, Capt. MARCHAND; to the westward again of her is the *Kennebec*, Lieut.-Commender RUSSELL; to the eastward, first, the *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. EMMONS; next the *Aroostook*, Lieut.-Commender FRANKLIN; then the *Pembina*, Lieut.-Commander YONKO; also, the *Kanawha*, Lieut.-Commander MAYO, and the *Pinola*, Lieut.-Commander STILLWELL. The last four are gunboats of the "twenty-three class." The *Pocahontas* is away at present, having gone to Pensacola for coal and supplies. The vessels here named form a regular semi-circular cordon off the mouth of the harbor of Mobile, making it by this arrangement almost an impossibility for them to mistake a vessel running in or out. A bright lookout is kept every night for the enemy, as we have received intelligence that there are three or four rams at Mobile, and a 50-gun frigate, about to visit us and use us up. It is asserted that the greatest care and attention have been given to the minutest details in the construction of these vessels, and that the best of engineering skill that could be obtained has been called to their aid, and that they are supplied with batteries of the most improved description and formidable character. We are ready, however, for them, and will try to treat them with all the respect and attention they deserve should they visit us. Fort Morgan, on the right, and Fort Gaines, on the left, have been thoroughly repaired, and mounted with a portion of the heaviest armament possessed by the rebels. Some of this armament consists of rifle-cannon, which they assert are very effective, and will throw a ball four miles, and prove utterly destructive to all that comes within contact with it. These forts display a large amount of "hunting," whenever any of the blockading fleet practice target-firing.

On the left of the harbor, between the bar and Fort Gaines, are three rows of heavy piling, stretching for two miles in length. This is so arranged that an attacking fleet would be obliged to first face the fire of Fort Gaines, and then in passing shear off in the direction of the piles, and run close under the fire of Fort Morgan.

This arrangement is such that it presents a very serious obstacle to an attack upon these places, and they must necessarily be removed before such an event can successfully take place.

Our mail are very irregular, and we, in consequence of this, are in the dark of doings at the North. Fresh meat is also very scarce with us—in fact, we seem like a lot of outcasts from civilization and the world. Our only sight of land consists of a long line of sand-bars, ornamented with the two dark, formidable, inhospitable, threatening forts alluded to—and this is not the pleasantest of sights. But still we do our duty, and remember that war, when it is honest, earnest war, has its redeeming features; and we remember, too, that our country is passing through a fearful trial, such as it has but once before felt, and we are content. We glory in being beneath the proud folds of our flag, and there we will ever be, whether in the hour of victory or in the hour of reverse.

The Court-Martial at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 30.

The Court-martial, in session here, have found guilty WM. F. COSGIN and T. G. MCGRAU, of recruiting inside our lines for the rebel service. They were sentenced to be shot May 15.

GEORGE DONEGS, of Butler County, Ohio, was found guilty of publicly declaring sympathy for the rebels. He was sentenced to four months hard labor.

WM. MCELWEE, of Jasper County, Illinois, was found guilty of aiding deserters to escape. He was fined $300 and to remain in prison until the fine should be paid.

The proceedings in the foregoing cases were confirmed and approved by Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

Fine Arts.

MR. LEEDS announces another of his great picture sales for to-day and to-morrow, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, over Dr. CHAPIN'S church. The works to be disposed of consist of the collection of the late Gen. GEORGE M. KEIM, of Reading, Penn.—a well-known connoisseur—with the balance of the American and European pictures remaining over from the sale of the 26th and 27th of March last. Of the old school there will be found specimens of Rosa di Tivoli, Snyder, Gampidoglio, Francisco Albano, Raphael Menge, D. Tenters, Sir Joshue Reynolds and others. Of the modern European school, pictures by Lessing, Wm. Shayer, J. Hubner, Van Sternkenburgh, T. Birch, Rolfe, T. Grass, Meyerheim, Bonfield, Robbe, Leickert, Vernon, Boddington and others equally celebrated; and of the American school, works by Rothermel, Paul Webber, G. C. Lamdin, Moran, Laurie Ranney, Gilbert Stuart, Sully, W. T. Richards, Chapman, Whittridge, Burford, Bierstadt, Hamilton, May, Hart, Johnson, Lewis, and others. The collection will be on exhibition up to the evening of sale. A free exhibition, previous to a sale of Mr. LEUTZE'S pictures, will open on Monday next, at the Derby Gallery, in Broadway. The collection will comprise several of this artist's best and latest works. The sale at auction will take place on Thursday evening, May 7, at the gallery of exhibition.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW STEAMBOAT FOR ALBANY AND NEW-YORK.—The new steamboat *City of Albany*, intended for the passenger and freight trade between this City and Albany, built by Messrs. BRAINARD & LAWLER, of the latter city, has been completed, and furnished throughout in the most *récherché* manner by her owners. She is to take her regular place on the morning line, on Monday next, leaving New-York on the alternate mornings, at 7 o'clock, from the foot of Harrison-street, North River. The *City of Albany* is 215 feet in length and 30 feet in width, and her model was designed to attain great speed with a light draft of water. She draws four feet of water only, and will be able to pass safely over the bars at lowest tide. The engines are very superior, and were built by Messrs. CURTISS & SHAPTER. She is owned by HENRY SMITH, Esq., of the First Ward—the Ex-Alderman.

MISSION MEETING.—The City Tract Society held a missionary meeting on Tuesday evening, in the South Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, Mr. WYCKOFF presiding. Several missionaries presented statements of results, illustrating the practical operations of this system of domiciliary visitation, by a variety of incidents, showing the good accomplished among all classes of our population. Rev. Dr. ROGERS, the pastor of the Church, expressed his satisfaction at the facts stated, and encouraged the laborers in their work. In the statistical tables given, we find, among other items, the following: Tracts distributed, 64,900; volumes loaned, 574; children to Sunday School, 215; persons to Church, 397; meetings, 353, and conversions, 53.

AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA.

Movements of the Hostile Sioux Indians—An Attack on a Post on the Wantonwan River, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, April 18, 1863.

Four days ago a returned party of scouts brought into Fort Snelling an Indian warrior of the Sioux tribe, whom they had captured a short distance from Fort Ridgely. He was easily taken, having offered no resistance to his captors, and stated that he was approaching the settlements in order to hear from his father, who is one of the condemned at Mankato, and his mother is held in custody at the Fort Snelling encampment. A small band of eight lodges has been seen by the scouts several times hovering around the border settlements and committing trifling depredations. It was at once supposed that this captive belonged to one of these lodges, and recent developments tend very strongly to substantiate the supposition. Upon being closely questioned, the prisoner (who rejoices in the name of Red Cloud) stated that he had just left a small band of Sioux who were prowling around the settlements in search of plunder, and they told him they wanted horses, and should take them wherever they might find them. This communication was made at Fort Snelling, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and this morning a messenger arrived at Gen. SIBLEY'S Headquarters, with dispatches from Col. MILLER, at Mankato, giving an account of an attack on a small post situated on the Wantonwan River, about forty-five miles south of Mankato. This post was occupied by a garrison of twenty-one men, and the Commender estimates the attacking party to consist of at least fifty men. This is probably an error, as the attack was made at 2 A. M., when it was very dark, and therefore impossible to recognize the enemy clearly enough to determine his numbers. Undoubtedly this force was the same one spoken of by the Indian prisoner above referred to. They rushed on to the camp with that unearthly scream and yell peculiar to their race, and it is very easy for any person, who listens for the first time to their demoniac shouts as they rush to battle, to suppose their force much greater than it really is. This shouting is done on purpose to terrify their opponents, and give them an exaggerated idea of their strength. Whatever the strength of the assaulting party was, it is sufficient to say they were repulsed, but not before they had killed one enlisted man of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers, and one boy. Two women were wounded and three or four men. There is no reason for supposing that the Indians lost a man, as no bodies were left behind, and they carried away with them several horses. Col. MILLER, upon being informed of this unfortunate event, immediately sent a force of well-mounted cavalry in pursuit, and if the redskins are captured they will be summarily dealt with. This outrage has again stricken the inhabitants of the border settlements with terror, and many are fleeing from an expected crusade of the savages. It is, however, not probable that any considerable force of the enemy are in the vicinity of the settlement at which the attack took place. The majority of the warriors of the Dacotahs are wending their way to a common rendezvous at Devil's Lake.

FLANDRAU.

NEW-JERSEY.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the New-York and Erie Railway, at Jersey City, yesterday forenoon, resulting in the death of a little girl ten years of age, named MARY MEHAN, and probable fatal injury to a fireman, in an attempt to save her life. The little girl attempted to cross the track at the Erie-street crossing just as a locomotive and tender were backing up, and the flagman, named DAVID D. MAFFEY, seeing that she was in imminent peril, and would be run over, sprung forward, and attempted to rescue her, when he was struck on the head by the tender, and knocked prostrate upon the track. The wheels passed over his right leg and arm, crushing and nearly severing them. The little girl was also knocked down, and, the wheels passing over her body, crushed and mangled her in a horrible manner, and caused instant death. The remains were conveyed to the residence of her parents, corner of Third and Erie streets. MAFFEY was conveyed to his home, No. 179 South Third-street, where his arm and leg were amputated by Dr. QUIRET; but, owing to the great loss of blood, his life is despaired of.

FOUND DROWNED.—Last evening, the body of an unknown man, apparently an Irishman, about 60 years of age, with grey hair and whiskers, was found floating in the ferry slip of the Jersey City Ferry. Deceased was about 5 feet, 8 or 10 inches in height; was dressed in a brown or black coarse jacket, figured vest, brown ribbed pants, cloth shoes, white cotton socks, white shirt and red under-shirt. The body, which had apparently been in the water but a few hours, was taken in charge by Coronor FARRELL.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Sewing-machines to Rent and for Sale.
None but the best. V. W. WICKES, Jr.,
No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Firemen's Fund Insurance Company—Office No. 110 Broadway.—The Widow and Orphan's Fund of the New-York Fire Department receive one-half the profits over 7 per cent.
NATHAN B. GRAHAM, President.
HANAY BAACKMAN, Secretary.

Trusses.—MARSH BROTHERS Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st. Silk Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, London Supporters, and Suspensory Bandages, Riding Belts and Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts. A female attendant.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, No. 308; Optical Inst., under Barnum's.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown; natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

The Sloat Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine, with improved braider, No. 537 Broadway, New-York. Call or send for descriptive circular, with samples of sewing and braiding.

!!! Hats, Hats.—The new SPRING STYLES at WHITES'S are the GREAT ATTRACTION of the day. The new Imperial, the soft, the military, &c., &c., all at No. 216 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the Inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Canal-st., between Grand and Howard sts.

MARRIED.

MORGAN—REMINGTON.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, CHARLES MORGAN to JULIA, daughter of Clement Remington.

NORRIS—BURTON.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Dr. Walter Clarke, Thos. B. NORRIS, of Newark, N. J., to MARY L., youngest daughter of the late Wm. BURTON, Esq., of the former city. No cards.

POMEROY—VAN SANTVOORD.—On Tuesday, April 28, at New-Baltimore, Greene County, N. Y., by Rev. Staats Van Santvoord, EDWARD POMEROY, Esq., of Pittsfield, Mass., to LUCRETIA ELY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

VOORHEES—BARNES.—On Thursday evening, April 23, by Rev. S. A. Seaman, CLARK G. VOORHEES to SARAH I. BARNES, daughter of the late James Barnes, all of this City. No cards.

WILLIAMS—TRITTON.—On Wednesday, April 29, at the residence of the bride's father, Richard Tritton, Esq., by Rev. Amsi Camp, MR. CHARLES H. WILLIAMS and Miss MARY TRITTON.

DIED.

BROWAN.—At Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, April 29, Dr. R. F. BROWAN, aged 39 years.

Funeral services at his residence this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave 27th-st. depot at 7 and 9½ A. M.

BAIRN.—On the evening of Thursday, April 30, of debility, TIMOTHY BAIRN, in the 80th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will appear in the papers of Saturday.

CHARIS.—In Steno Inlet, S. C., suddenly, on Friday, April 17, on board of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Paunee*, Assistant Paymaster FERNANDO R., only son of Joseph R. and Maria L. Curtis, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st and 9th-av., on Friday next, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

DALTON.—On Wednesday, April 29, of inflammation of the lungs, LIZZIE, the beloved wife of James Dalton, and daughter of Terance O'Brien, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, J. J. O'Brien, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 147 East 21st-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, TASKER, infant son of Joseph Howard, Jr.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 16 Willow-st., on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Robert Howard, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed to Montreal for interment.

LEWIS.—In St. Paul, Minn., on Friday, April 24, GEORGE LEWIS, M. D., of New-York City.

His remains will be taken to Naugatuck, Conn., for interment.

MACKAY.—At his residence, Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, DANIEL MACKAY, Esq., eldest son of the late Hugh Mackay, Esq., of Knockmore House, Mosside, County Antrim, Ireland, in the 63d year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday, April 30.

PRENTISS.—On Wednesday, April 29, of consumption, CATHERINE, the beloved wife of John T. Prentiss.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Memorial Church, corner of Hammood-st. and Wavarley-place, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The ramains will be taken to New-London.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 29, of apoplexy, DOLLY HINSDALE, wife of the late Lewis Robinson, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 1 Minetta-place, Minetta-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 2, 1863.

☞ Hartford, Conn., and Sullivan County, N. Y., papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, after a short illness, THOMAS STEVENS, of Middletown Point, N. J., aged 78 years and 11 months.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his son, Barlow Stevens, Clermont, corner of Lafayette-av., on Friday, May 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends and neighbors are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Maine, Ohio and New-Jersey papers please copy.

STENWELL.—In Brooklyn, on the morning of April 30, JOSEPHINE R., youngest daughter of Alexander and Lucretia A. Stedwell, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 41 Monroe-place, on Friday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, April 30, JAMES THOMAS, aged 69 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 118 West 39th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 251.—April 30, 1863.
6, 23, 70, 60, 7, 37, 71, 34, 78, 41, 14, 52, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 252.—April 30, 1863.
71, 43, 40, 23, 62, 2, 29, 57, 68, 24, 63, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A PREMIUM paid for prizes. Information furnished; highest price paid for doubloons and American Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

WITH VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

THE SUMMER MOON WAS SHINING,
All in the purple sky,
My wife and I we tossed about,
And could not close an eye.
I cursed and swore, she scolded me
All through the weary night,
But 'twas enough to vex a saint,
The bed-bugs' savage bite.
You may be sure I certain went
Next morn to LYON'S store,
And home in joyful triumph I
Th' Magnetic Powder bore,
Which quickly slaughtered every bug,
Mosquito, roach and flea.

LYON'S POWDER kills all insects. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS

ATTENTION.

THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,

No. 104 Bowery, near Grand-st.,

(Sign of the Bulletin,)

Will supply your wants in the

CLOTHING

line at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

HONORABLE MENTION.

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1862.

FOOTE'S PATENT
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
Manufactured by
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
Office No. 505 Broadway,
NEW-YORK.

The invention is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD,
APRIL 15, 1863.

$10,000 REWARD.

A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.
H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Trustees and three Inspectors of Election for the New-York Produce Exchange Company, will be held at the Trustee's Room, adjoining the entrance on Moore-st., on MONDAY NEXT, May 4, 1863. Polls will remain open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS PROVEN TO BE better than common camphor for proof against moths. Its vapors are stilling to all insects that breathe through the hide. Cheap, durable, fragrant. Druggists have it.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

FOUND—IN BROADWAY, A POCKET-BOOK, with some money. Any person describing the same will receive it from M. B. MAGUIRE, No. 143 1st-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
IN PAMPHLET FORM,
THE BURDELL MYSTERY UNRAVELED.
THE TRIAL AND
CONFESSIONS
OF
GEO. W. SYMONDS, ALIAS CHAS. LEWIS,
THE PRINCETON
MURDERER.
HIS INTIMACY WITH DR. BURDELL.
HE BECOMES JEALOUS OF HIM.
SUSPECTS BURDELL WITH BEING INTIMATE WITH HIS PARAMOUR.
KILLS HIM TO BE REVENGED.
HIS MOCK MARRIAGE WITH
MRS. CUNNINGHAM.
IS A VISITOR AT MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S HOUSE.
HIS TRIAL, CONVICTION AND
EXECUTION.
For sale at all news depots.

THE RICHEST SUBSCRIPTION BOOK PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.
J. J. AUDUBON'S
CELEBRATED WORK ON THE BIRDS OF AMERICA, illustrated by one splendid folio volume, 27x40 inches, containing 140 magnificent plates, representing 336 figures of birds, ALL OF THE NATURAL SIZE, in action, together with the plants and trees most frequented by them. 5 vols. 8vo text, and fol. vol. of plates, half Russia, extra, $175; full Russia, superb, $200.
This magnificent volume was issued under the superintendence of his son, the late John W. Audubon, and every plate colored from the original drawings of J. J. Audubon, still in possession of his family.
In estimating the cost of this volume, the mere expense of manufacturing has been taken into consideration, without reference to the original cost of the plates, which was very great, and a small profit only has been charged on the expense thus estimated. The edition is a small one, and the work in this form will not be reproduced.
Published by GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD,
(Late Roe Lockwood & Son.)
No. 411 Broadway.

EXCISE TAX LAWS.
IN PRESS,
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS,
THE EXCISE TAX LAW,
WITH ALL THE AMENDMENTS,
Together with the Instructions, Blank Forms, Decisions and Regulations of the Commissioner, including those most recent, and not before published, relating to Proprietary Articles, and to the assessment of the Income Tax in May.
A most complete, accurate and reliable work, with full marginal notes and references, and a minute analytical Index.
Valuable to Ass

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 9 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, May 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, Without regard to weather,
At No. 14 East 41st-st., 7th house east of 5th-av.,
(Postponed from Wednesday, April 29, instead of Saturday, May 2, as announced at time of postponement,)
BY A. JOURNEAY,

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
of the most costly description, style of Louis XVI., made by the best foreign and home manufacturers—Roux, Marcotte, Ball, Black & Co., Stewart, Tiffeny, and others. The furniture has been in use but a short time, and is in perfect order. For quality and style it will surpass any ever offered at public auction.

PARLORS.
Ebony and gilt furniture in magnificent satin damask style of Louis XVI.; heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, bronze and ormolu clock set in medallions. Axminster & Whitou velvet carpets, solid ebony and gilt centre tables, lace and brocatel curtains of the most costly kind to match the suite, surrounded with cornices of solid ebony and gilt, solid ebony and gilt cabinets, card tables, reception chairs, &c.; superb solid bronze and gilt chandeliers, made by Ball, Black & Co.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
A full and complete assortment of chamber and dining-room furniture of the richest and most costly design, in ebony, rosewood and oak.
Also, cutlery, glassware, French china, gilt services, &c., &c.
Furniture exhibited by permit. Permits and Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 79 East 23d-st, near 4th-av., the entire elegant furniture contained in the above house, a part of which was imported from Paris by Marcotte, consisting in part of elegantly carved ebony and gilt parlor suite, in heavy green satin, rosewood do. in crimson reps, fine French plate pier and mantel glasses, superior rosewood boudoir piano-forte, made by Chickering, rosewood marble top centre tables, elegant satin damask and lace curtains, ormolu and six candelabras, solid carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble top dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, spring beds, paillasses, hair mattresses, enameled bedroom suites, mahogany sofas and chairs, Turkish chairs, rockers, &c., solid oak dining-room suite, in striped reps, rich carved oak buffet, marble top, oak pillar extension table, rosewood cabinet secretary, French china and cut glass ware, one full size oak billiard table, made by Sharp, balls, cues, &c., elegant medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
At 7½ o'clock P. M. will be sold a number of fine original oil-paintings and India ink sketches by old masters, viz.: Von Beest, Scheubel, Calzi, Wm. Hart, Rossiter, Schiltz, Lilly Spencer, Wotherspoon, Roudel, Kleinboch, Stefenhof and others.
Also marble statue, Venus from the Bath, "after Canova," and several pieces of fine bronze.
The furniture will be on exhibition and catalogues ready on Friday, May 1. Permits may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.
Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.
Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder,
On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
23,200 } INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,)
Via.
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,600 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.
All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.
The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.
Terms cash.
WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, April 27, 1863.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE PRIZE GOODS.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal for Southern District of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn,
CARGO OF PRIZE BRIG ROBT BRUCE,
Consisting of
DRUGS,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TIN AND STONEWARE,
RUM, PORTER, ALE,
CROCKERY WARE.
Catalogues are now ready, at our office and at the office of U. S. Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-st. Goods will be ready for examination two days previous to sale.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, parlor suites covered in hair-cloth, plush, reps and hair-cloth; library and reception suites, dining-room suites, buffets, extension dining tables, lounges and chairs, chamber suites in rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany etageres, wardrobes, centre and fancy tables, library and secretary book-cases, hall stands, hall chairs, and a variety of other articles, for which see catalogue.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY BULKLEY & FINK, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.
BY ORDER OF JOHN N. WHITING, ESQ., ASSIGNEE

Parcel No. 1—75 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, and 100 shares in the Novelty Iron Works stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $5,050 with interest.
Parcel No. 2—50 shares in Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same, to secure $4,898 50-100.
Parcel No. 3—20 shares in the American Bank Note Company; 22 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $4,653 40, with interest.
Parcel No 4—21 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.
Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,235, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.
Parcel No. 6—40 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,600 and interest.
Parcel No. 7—31 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $600 and interest.
Parcel No. 8—9 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $200 and interest.
Parcel No. 9—15 shares of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $487 49 and interest.
Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.
Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 10 shares, $1,000 each.
Parcel No. 12—23 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.
Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.
Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.
Parcel No. 15—6 shares American Bank Note Company's stock.
Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated at about $5,000.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

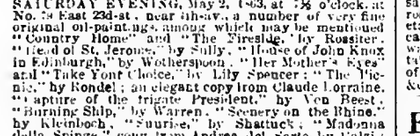
VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, INDIA INK ENGRAVINGS, MARBLE AND BRONZE STATUES BY AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 79 East 23d-st, near 4th-av., a number of very fine original oil-paintings, among which may be mentioned "Country Home" and "The Fireside," by Rossiter; "Head of St. Jerome," by Sully; "House of John Knox in Edinburgh," by Wotherspoon; "Her Mother's Eyes" and "Take Your Choice," by Lily Spencer; "The Vicaric," by Rondel; an elegant copy from Claude Lorraine, "Capture of the frigate President," by Von Beest; "Burning Ship," by Warren; "Scenery on the Rhine," by Kleinboch; "Sunrise," by Shattuck; "Madonna della Spinge," copy from Andrea del Sarto, by Calzi; "Flower Piece," by Roese; "View Near the Plague," by Van Jurden; "Summer" and "Winter," by Kreusamer; "Autumn," by William Hart; "Looking Up," by Von Beest; "Paul and Virginia" and "Sheep and Goats," by Onnegank; "Paul Potter Painting the Famous Picture of the Bull." Also, a number of fine original India ink and oil sketches, by Von Beest, together with several fine colored engravings after Raphael, Rosa Bonheur, Landseer and others of merit.
Also, elegant marble statue, "Venus from the Bath," after Canova; elegant bronze statue, "Mercury," two wrought-silk portraits, "Pope Pius IX" and "Visit of the Duke d'Aumale to the Manufactory at Lyons," wrought on the Jacquard loom.
Catalogues and permits may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany, black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, mahogany sofas and lounges, in reps; mahogany chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood etageres, oak cheoffoniers, elegant gas brackets, superb chandeliers, plated ware, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION. by order of the Navy Department, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beans, desiccated vegetables, molasses, tomatoes and whisky.
CLOTHING—Round-jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, undershirts and drawers, flannels, satinet, canvas duck, shoes, socks, mattresses, blankets, coats, caps, &c.
SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, tape, thimbles, jackknives, scissors, razors, needles and pins, 1,000 books of pepper, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.



HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a long-tail bay horse, 16 hands high, very stylish and a free driver, has been used by the present owner for the last three years. Sold only for want of use as the owner is about to leave town.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY Court of Common Pleas and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE TRADE SALE.
IN CONTINUATION.
BY J. E. HALSEY & CO.,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 1,
At 10 o'clock,
(And continued from day to day until the entire catalogue is disposed of,)
On the premises No. 33 Chambers-st.,
Commencing on Lot No. 1,162, with
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, CARVERS, &c.,
In great variety.
FINE DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS,
Over 500, and full assortment.
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, &c.
Our former buyers will please bring their Catalogues with them, and Continuation Catalogues may be had at the sale.
TERMS CASH. SALE PEREMPTORY.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
ORIGINAL PAINTINGS,
BY
E. LEUTZE, Esq.,
the distinguished Historical Painter.
By D. W. IVES & CO., in the front gallery, at the Derby Fine Arts Institute, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.
We have the honor to announce the sale, as above, of the select and most recent works of Mr. Leutze, all of which are of great historical interest and importance. It is sufficient now to say, that being the latest works of this eminent artist, the public may be assured that they are also his best. This sale forms an opportunity for purchase which has never and may not again occur, owing to the increasing number of orders, governmental and private, now accumulating upon Mr. Leutze's hands.
Among the subjects will be found the original study of the celebrated picture "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way," "Lafayette in Prison visited by his Family," "Unexpected Friends," a very remarkable picture, "Spray and Bubble" a wonderful creation of the artist's genius, "Deserted Hall," "Tired of Waiting," "Entertaining the Messenger," "German Baron," "Gentleman of the Time of Charles Second," and many others. In addition to the above will be sold about thirty-five examples, of the highest order and entirely original, by the following

EMINENT AMERICAN ARTISTS:

Kensett,	Gignoux,	Gifford,
Hart,	Louis Lang,	Cropsey,
Mignot,	Champney,	Chapman,
Casilear,	Eastman Johnson,	Prof. Weir,
W. Page,	J. Kyle,	Haefler,
Russell,	Hoppin,	Jones,
L. Terry,	G. Miller,	Mount,
Hinkley,	F. W. Edmunds,	Glasse.

As items of special interest it may be mentioned that a most interesting
ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HENRY INMAN,
representing "Washington as a Peace Maker," and a very beautiful
LANDSCAPE BY THOMAS COLE.
are included in the catalogue. The whole collection will be on exhibition on and from Monday, May 14.
DAY AND EVENING,
until sale, and catalogues will be ready for delivery on Saturday.

D. D. CALKINS, Auctioneer—Office No. 335 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.
POSITIVE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD, PIANO-FORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c.,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, May 1,
At the elegant residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.
The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers.
Elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover, three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, etc., also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.
Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine hair-cloth; 40 pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.
Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension table, oak arm-chairs, silverware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, etc., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description. No postponement.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAIL ROAD.
In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, which said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, workshops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,950.
Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.
J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 97 East 20th-st.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All made to order, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, crimson and gold brocatelle, in reps, carved rosewood marble-top centre table, rosewood marble-top etagere, figured China silk window curtains, elegant bronze and marble clock, bronze figures, lace window curtains, gilt frame French plate mirror, marble slab and brackets, rosewood arm-chairs, in green figured reps, velvet rugs, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, &c.; carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, spring mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, counterpanes, sheets, &c.; carved black walnut extension dining table, embroidered table-cloth cover, ormolu and bronze mantle ornaments, superb chinon decorated dinner and dessert set, imported to order; brocade window curtains, silver-plated tea set, plated ware, &c. Together with rich gilt frame engravings, ancient and modern oil-paintings, by our first artists. Together with all the china, crockery, glassware and kitchen furniture. Also, all the gas fixtures in said house.

A. M. VANBRUNDT & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
On THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 1, at the elegant residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., sale commencing at 11 o'clock—Rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, covered with French brocatel; etageres, bookcase, centre-tables, vases, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, chandeliers, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, blankets, mattresses, bedding, chairs, extension table, china, glass, silverwire, table cutlery, superb sets of brocade curtains, &c.; horses, carriages, harnass, robes, &c., &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, paper and mantle glasses, carpets, superb silk window curtains, choice linen, solid sterling silver ware, clocks, bronzes, &c., By D. W. IVES & CO., on the premises, No. 42 West 28th-st., on SATURDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock. The whole of the elegant furniture, plate, linen, china, carpets and contents of said residence, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, etageres, superb mirrors, English Wilton carpets, rugs, bronzes, fancy tables, chairs, oak dining-room suite, rosewood chamber furniture, black walnut furniture, first quality mattresses and bedding, English Brussels carpets, three-ply and other carpets, oilcloths, glass, china, &c. This furniture was all manufactured to order, and is in very fine order.
STERLING SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, WAITERS, and other articles of table use, made to order; elegant tea service, &c. Also, a very choice suite of
TABLE AND BED LINEN,
of the best quality; bronzes, clocks, &c.
On exhibition morning of sale and catalogues ready.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT NO. 141 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., by direction of C. Van Dine, assignee of J. V. D. Wyckoff, the balance of the assets of the said estate, consisting of iron safe, office furniture, judgments, book accounts, claims and other choses, and also the right, title and interest of said assignee in and to all those two certain lots situated in the town of Oakland, Kings Co., on the southwest corner of Troy-av. and Webster-st., being 43 feet 6 inches on Troy-av., and 84 feet on Webster-st., be the same more or less. Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—82 valuable lots, situated at Bergen Heights, N. J., on the Jersey City and Newark Plank Road, and varying in size from 25 to 100 feet front, and from 40 to 160 feet deep.
Maps, with full descriptions of the property, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a long-tail bay horse, 16 hands high, very stylish and a free driver, has been used by the present owner for the last three years. Sold only for want of use as the owner is about to leave town.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY Court of Common Pleas and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds to date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.
After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.
VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 25, 1863.
In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, Public Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, all of the outstanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 30th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds now outstanding, remaining unpaid, or canceled, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par, and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 289, not previously advertised for or surrendered. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.
J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.
☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.
We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.
U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

OSWEGO COUNTY BONDS.
The Bonds of Oswego County, State of New-York, for one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred dollars, are now offered for sale. These Bonds are payable at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, with coupons attached, interest at the rate of seven per centum, payable semi-annually. The above amount is payable in thirteen annual installments, commencing on the 1st day of April, and the remaining on the 1st day of April, 1876. Ten thousand dollars each year for twelve years, and six thousand six hundred dollars in thirteen years from the 1st day of April, 1863.
Parties desiring these Bonds will make application to either of the undersigned in writing, till the 1st day of May next, stating the amount wanted, the time the Bonds to become due, and the premium they will pay for the Bonds desired. Also, the premium for any part or the whole of the Bonds.
OSWEGO, April 15, 1863.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego, N. Y.
E. MERRY, Phœnix, N. Y.
J. W. WOOD, Pulaski, N. Y.

EDWARD C. BRODHEAD,
STOCK, BOND AND BULLION BROKER,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.
All classes of Government Securities, Railway Shares and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange
Orders promptly executed at the Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore Stock Boards.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LUDLOW, PATTON & CO.
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
Have removed to
No. 8 BROAD-ST,
near Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company. Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1863, the payment of the principal of so many of the above-named bonds as shall be presented at this office, between the 1st day of February and the first day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon, and the half-year's Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 11, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1863, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.
The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
m13-law6m.F. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.
W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE annual election of nine Trustees of the American Bank-Note Company will be held at the Company's office, corner of Wall and William sts., on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1863.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day after the above election.
W. R. BLISS,
Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th day of May, at 2 o'clock P. M., and opened on Saturday, the 6th day of June next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.
THE SECOND MORTGAGE COUPONS of the Preferred and Income Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of May, 1863, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America.
R. TOUSEY, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST MAY, 1863, on the Preferred First Mortgage S. F. Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, corner William and Pine sts., (rear room,) to which place the office of the Company will be temporarily removed after 30th instant.
R. F. PAINTOR, Transfer Agent.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April, 20, 1863.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of May, both days inclusive. After May 1, the office of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be at No. 21 Nassau-st.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock, P. M. The transfer book will remain closed from the 25th April until the morning of May 5.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 92 Broadway, on MONDAY, 11th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A. S. PEABODY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY, THERON S. KNAPP,
(Late Cashier with J. T. Van Vleck,)
STOCKS AND BONDS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
A supply of Government Securities constantly on hand and for sale at the current market value. Collections made on all parts of the United States open to mail or express; also on the Canadas and British Provinces. Our Mr. Knapp, for many years in charge of the collection department of the well-known house of Van Vleck, Read & Hirezel, will give his especial attention to that branch of our business. Orders by telegraph in Stocks, Bonds or Gold, will receive prompt attention.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.
These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1863.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, due May 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 12th of May ensuing, from 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on 5th, and opened the 12th of May. M. S. MERKE, Cashier.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent, by
C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS bought and sold

$39,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS, on improved City property, at 6 per cent. per annum, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Real Estate and Loan Office, No. 174 Canal-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. has been this day declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on the first day of May, proximo, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of May. By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., COR. 27TH-AV AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN DOLLARS PER Share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, May 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1, inclusive.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 293 Bowery.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; 6 per cent. per annum on sums over that amount. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 to 6 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
B. H. BULL, Secretary.

RROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, April 28, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 12th of May, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED AND COMPRESSED MIXED VEGETABLES, for issue to the United States army, for twelve months from the first of November next, at the rate of *one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds per month.*
The ingredients of the mixed vegetables furnished under the contracts of the current year are as follows, viz.: To each one hundred pounds of the mixed vegetables, twenty pounds of potatoes, twenty-two pounds of white turnips, twenty-two pounds of carrots, ten pounds of cabbage, ten pounds of onions, five pounds of string beans, five pounds of tomatoes, one pound of celery or parsley, and five pounds of rice. As this mixture can undoubtedly be improved by diminishing the quantity of some of the coarser vegetables and increasing some of the others, as well as by introducing some vegetables not heretofore used, proposers are invited to send in proposals with accompanying samples, not only of the mixture as above given, but also of other mixtures, varying therefrom according to the experience and judgment of the proposer, with a view to effect an improvement in this article of military sup

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATinu by a respectable young girl, as competent chambermaid or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Call for two days, at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and to take care of children and sew; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 14 University-place, between 4th and 9th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection in the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 35 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to the country; five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer; excellent City reference can be given from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Or nurse and plain sewer—A well recommended, willing and obliging girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; has years of reference from last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, with the very best of City reference; understands her business thoroughly—meats, soups, deserts, fish, flesh and fowl; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 14 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptional references. Call or address No. 224 East 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objections to the country. Reference given. Call or address, for 2 days, at No. 275 West 24th-st., front basement.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WILLING and obliging woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, first-rate laundress; no objections to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by an experienced and refined middle-aged lady, as housekeeper in some good family; she is a thorough housekeeper, and fond of children; this is a rare opportunity for a faithful and able person. Address, for three days, O. C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a Protestant girl for general housework in a private family. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 158 West 21st-st., this morning, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, who perfectly understands dressmaking in all its branches, also hair-dressing; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 52 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; has good City references. Call at No. 354 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objections to do light chamberwork or wait on ladies; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; understands waiting on a lady or grown children, if required; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family by a respectable young woman, who has a taste and ear in all kinds of family sewing. Has no objection to light chamberwork, and can give satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 366 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION AS WAITRESS wanted by one fully capable and who has lived three years in her last place. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days, from 12 to 3 o'clock, at No. 301 6th-av., in the store

WASHING WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOman would like to get the washing and ironing of a gentleman's family, at her own residence, or would take the washing of a few respectable gentlemen, will give excellent City reference from her present employer. Can be seen for one week at No. 623 6th-av., first floor back room.

A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO PROCURE work for a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, who has been in her employ the past ten or twelve years; she would prefer laundry work, either by the day or at her own home. Any person wishing the services of such a person, may call at No 72 9th-st., where all the necessary information may be obtained.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman, (single,) a situation as coachman to a good family; has had long experience, and thoroughly understands his business, will be found honest, sober and attentive to his duty. Has good City reference. Address R. S., No. 1 9th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 23 West 13th-st., at the Astor House stable.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches thoroughly; can give the very best reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call on or address A. M. SEE, 294 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant man as coachman; can produce 10 years' City reference. Can be seen from 8 to 12 at Mr. Waters' harness-store, No. 840 Broadway, or address a note COACHMAN, at his present employers, 18 East 16th-st.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who is a competent groom and good and steady driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM FOR A GENTLEMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a single man, having long experience in this country; he is a first-class groom and careful driver; he is willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty. Address P. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a married man (no incumbrance) as coachman and gardener, who perfectly understands the care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; can produce the best of City and country reference; wife would go as laundress. Address J. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and gardener; understands the duties of both, and has good references. Address J. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to procure a gardener's situation for a first-class man, Scotch, married, no family; has known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing a good man. A. SMITH, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO find a place for a gardener now in his employment; a single man, of whom he can speak in the highest terms. Address Box No. 2,227 Post-office, giving location, size of place, &c.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man a situation as groom in a livery stable; understands his business thoroughly. Call or address THOMAS CLARKE, No. 69 Mulberry-st, up-stairs, Room No. 7.

AS GROOM, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man capable of taking care of a pair of horses; is able to drive, if required, and, if necessary, to take charge of a small garden. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—SITUATION wanted, as above, by a young man having over six years' experience in the trade. Address W. R. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A LAW OFFICE, by an American young man 18 years of age, who has had some experience; reference satisfactory. Address L. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, fully qualified to take care of horses, harness, &c., and must be an experienced, careful driver; good references as to character and qualifications required; a good permanent home on the Hudson river, near the City; wages $15 to $18 and board and washing. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,237 Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE (PROTESTant) for a lady in the country 50 miles from New-York; one who understands taking care of children. For particulars call at No. 167 East 14th-st., this day, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN (Protestant) as nurse, with young children; none need apply without having full experience, and also good City references. Apply at No. 56 West 37th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock, morning.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—A young girl wanted to take care of a child 6 months old, and to make herself useful; work light. An American girl preferred, and who has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER AND HIS wife; the wife to cook and the man to wait; either white or colored, or single, for a private family. Call at No. 149 Grand-st., where the gentleman can be seen.

HELP WANTED.

A WAITRESS—COOK.—WANTED, A WAITress; also, a cook that can take charge of milk and butter. None but those that are capable, with good reference, and willing to go a short distance in the country, need apply, to Gramercy Park House, Room No. 21, from 10 to 12.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.—FORTY OR fifty good and competent bricklayers can find constant employment, at good wages, until Dec. 1, by inquiring at J. K. BRICK & CO.'S Works, foot of Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, or of W. H. SAULSBURY, Wanskuck, near Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A SMART, PUSHING BUSINESS man to take charge of a large embroidery and ribbon store; must be acquainted with the business; salary no object; situation permanent. WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.

WANTED—SIX CASH BOYS; THOSE LIVING with their parents only need apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal and Mercer.

WANTED—AN A 1 SALESMAN, IN SILKS, cravats and ties; to such, a favorable opportunity offers. Address box No. 3,013 Post office.

DRY GOODS.

359 LACE CURTAINS.

BROADWAY.

NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at
OLD PRICES,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY. KELTY'S.

COLD SHADES. WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD SHADES, WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD SHADES. WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD SHADES. WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD SHADES. WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES.

Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

6 to 8,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN

KID GLOVES,

Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.

GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

REMOVAL.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor. Constantly on hand, a large Stock of India, Chinese, Japanese and American Indian Goods—such as Lntongs, Pongees, Secrsuckers, Crapes, black and colored Pineapple Goods, Wash Silks, Bandana, Madras and Ures Handkerchiefs, new Canton Tea Sets, Dishes, Vases, Tea Trays, Camphor wood Trunks, Curiosities, Antiquities, &c., wholesale and retail. A fine assortment of French Fans by every packet.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Flannels, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of elegantly trimmed life size paper models of Paris fashions, for ladies' and children's dress, No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Spring number of the Mirror of Fashions now ready.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES M. HARTSHORNE retires this day from our firm, and JAMES H. BENEDICT is admitted as a partner therein. LOCKWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of J. M. HARTSHORNE & BROTHER, for the transaction of a General Commission business in Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, at No. 57 Exchange-place.
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE.
RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of A. S. PEABODY & CO., and will transact a general banking, collection and stock commission business, at No. 8 Wall-st.
AUGUTUS S. PEABODY.
THERON S. KNAPP.
Late cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of LOWTHER & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOWTHER, Sr., retiring from the business. Either party will sign in liquidation.
CHARLES LOWTHER.
CHARLES LOWTHER, Jr.,
GEORGE LOWTHER.
MAY, 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue to conduct the Coal business in all its branches, at their old yard, No. 129 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., in connection with their new establishment, corner of 3d-av. and 30th-st., under the firm of LOWTHER & BROTHER.
CHARLES LOWTHER, Jr.,
GEORGE LOWTHER.
MAY 1, 1863.

CHARLES LOWTHER, Sr., continues to have a desk at the old office, No. 129 West 11th-st., for the transaction of any business.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by Teunis W. Quick, at No. 42 Pine-st. L. J. Van Boskerck will be found at the office of Messrs. Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st.
TEUNIS W. QUICK,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership, under the firm name of FITCH, ESTEE & CO., for the transaction of a general stationery business, at the old stand of Fitch Brothers, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.
PORTER FITCH, } Late Fitch Brothers.
HALSEY FITCH, }
CHARLES F. ESTEE.
Late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission and Brokerage business in Stocks, Exchange and Bullion, under the name and style of FILOR & WOOD, office No. 5 Broad-st.
JAMES FILOR,
ALEXANDER G. WOOD,
(Late with Clark, Dodge & Co.)

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN PRITCHARD and LUMAN B. WING, under the name or style of PRITCHARD & WING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of said firm will be settled by L. B. WING, at their late place of business, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863. JOHN PRITCHARD,
LUMAN B. WING.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has associated with him his brother, WM. M. SHAW, and will continue the wood and willow ware business, under the firm of ALEX. L. SHAW, JR., & BROTHER, at the old stand, No. 222 Washington-st., between Barclay and Robinson.—New-York, May 1, 1863.
ALEXANDER L. SHAW, JR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has associated with him THOMAS MINFORD and GEORGE G. NEVERS, and will continue the brokerage and commission business, under the firm of SKIDDY, MINFORD & CO., at No. 191 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863. FRANCIS SKIDDY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. WALTER M. LLOYD is this day admitted a partner in our business.
J. E. HALSEY & CO., General Auctioneers.
May 1, 1863.

MR. HORACE W. FULLER IS FROM this date a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863. FULLER, LORD & CO,

MR. DANIEL MORRELL AND MR. W. W. EVERETT have this day become members of our firm.
DAVID GROESBECK & CO., No. 15 William-st

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATION FOR A GROcery, or any other kind of business, at Elizabethport, N. J., being the 4-story store and dwelling corner of Broadway and Front-st., close to steamboat and railroad depot. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-street, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, April 22.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 29.
PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, May 6.
EUROPA, MCIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

WALTER PATON, Commander.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool on her first trip during the present month or early in May, and will continue to run regularly during the season. Early notice will be given of dates of departure.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
FIRST CABIN, from.....$96 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE.....$30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, May 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR
HAVANA.
To sail on THURSDAY, May 7, at 3 P. M.,
The A No. 1 British
STEAMSHIP SHELDRAKE,
Capt. HENRY SEARLE,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM PIER NO. 14,
Foot of Cedar-st., North River.
Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA,
On SATURDAY, May 2, at Noon.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
Passengers are cautioned against the false and foolish reports about this route.
The last trip of the MOSES TAYLOR was a splendid run of twelve days from Nicaragua.
The arrangements to secure a speedy transit from ocean to ocean are of the very best character.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE, TO
HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
TO SAIL ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PERRINS Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL. SATURDAY, 23D MAY.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freights received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel in their regular freight line to Nicaragua in a few days.
The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. BAKER, is now loading, and will sail with dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, or to
J. E. BODY, Vice-President.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....May 2
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....May 9
ETNA.....Saturday.....May 16
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..95 | Steerage to Hamburg..37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
The arrangements to secure a speedy transit from ocean to ocean are of the very best character.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,
No. 40 BURLING-SLIP, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1863.
NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROvisions of the act passed April 17, 1862, providing for the licensing of ballast lighters in the Port of New-York, applications for renewal of licenses must be made to the Captain of the Port, No. 40 Burling-slip, when the term for which the licenses were granted expires.
ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE SUperior and very fast steamship QUINCY, GEORGE W. CLAPP, Master, will leave Pier No. —, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—U. S. PASSports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKAE, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.
The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer, SUFFOLK, Capt. HAVENS, will for the present leave James-slip, East River, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. Fine passenger accommodation. Freight taken.
A. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA has resumed her trips to Peekskill, leaving Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
The Director begs to announce a short season of
SIX NIGHTS,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, May 4,
When will be presented, for
THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
Verdi's Grand Opera of
AROLDO,
With new scenery, costumes and appointments, and the following
SUPERB CAST:
AROLDO (a Saxon Knight).....Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA (his wife).....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mina).....Signor BELLINI
Godvino.....Herr Reichardt | Enrico.....Signor Rubio
Briano.....Herr Mullar | Elena.....Mme. Fichet
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. Nuno
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
Commences on Thursday, at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The subscribers of last season, who desire to retain their boxes or seats for
THESE SIX NIGHTS,
Are requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy, on or before 11 o'clock, Friday morning next, or they will be disposed of to any other applicants.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND APPEARANCE
OF THE
DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TRAGIC ACTRESS,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who will have the honor of appearing in her most
CELEBRATED ROLE
of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
In the popular Drama of that name.

She will also appear as
KATE O'BRIEN,
In the Elegant Comedietta of
PERFECTION;
OR THE
LADY OF MUNSTER
with all the original music, supported
by the brilliant
STAR COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, May 1, 1863,
will be be presented the
POPULAR DRAMA
in Three Acts, of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
OR
THE POISONER.
LUCRETIA BORGIA..... Miss LUCILLE WESTERN
Gennaro, (a soldier of fortune) Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT
Overture.....Orchestra
To conclude with the Elegant Comedietta, in one Act, called
PERFECTION
OR THE
LADY OF MUNSTER.
Charles Paragon.....Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT
Kate O'Brien, (with songs,)...Miss LUCILLE WESTERN
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Commence at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Family Circle and Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Dress Circle.....50 cents
Numbered Reserved seats, (parquet and balcony,) 75 cents
Box Office open from 8 to 5 o'clock, at Academy of Music.

COTOPAXI,
THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10.30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., for Syosset.
At P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., for Yaphank.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4 15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10 27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car, 10 30 P. M.	10 37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., freight and accommodation line until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5.00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 19th of May, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.
WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 38th-st.
N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNES

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

PREPARATIONS FOR A MOVEMENT.

Gen. Grant's Whole Army to Move with Six Days' Rations.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 30.

A dispatch from Milliken's Bend the 24th, says orders were yesterday issued for the whole army to march with six days' rations.

A special Memphis dispatch says: Advices from Young's Point to Sunday way that Gen. GRANT was at Carthage. It was thought that the rebel rams up the Yazoo were ready to come out. A raft has been out to pieces, having fleeted out. It is doubtful whether any of the six transports, which attempted to run the batteries of Vicksburgh on the night of the 23d succeeded in passing. Four of them are known to be sunk. The other two, if they got by, are badly damaged. The firing on the transports was terrific. Commencing at midnight, it continued till daylight.

The Official Reports of Running the Vicksburgh Batteries.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

The detailed reports of Admiral PORTER'S passage of the Vicksburgh batteries have been received at the Navy Department. The vessels comprising the expedition started in the following order, 50 yards apart: *Benton*, Lieut.-Commander GERAN; *Lafayette*, Capt. WALKER, with the *Gen. Price* lashed on the starboard side; *Louisville*, Lieut.-Commander OWEN; *Mound City*, Lieut. WILSON; *Pittsburgh*, Lieut. HALL; *Carondelet*, Lieut. MURPHY, and *Tuscumbia*, Lieut.-Commander SELFRIDGE, with the tug *Day*, which was lashed to the *Benton*. The three army transports were in the rear of these vessels, and the *Tuscumbia* was placed astern of all to see that the transports did not turn back. Two of the transports, when the firing became heavy, attempted to run up stream, but Lieut.-Commander SHIRK drove them back and staid behind them until the *Forest Queen* was disabled. He then took her in tow and placed her out of reach of the enemy's shot. All the vessels except the *Benton* took coal barges in tow, and all except the *Lafayette* brought them safely past the batteries. Having the *Price* alongside, the *Lafayette* did not manage very well, and the coal barge got adrift, but was picked up at Carthage. The *Louisville*, Lieut.-Commander OWEN, lost hers in the *melee*, but picked it up again. While under fire, the *Benton* was beautifully handled by her pilot, Mr. WILLIAMS, who was in the *Essex* when she ran the batteries. He kept the vessel's guns bearing on the town and water batteries all the time while drifting down. The guns of the *Benton* fired over 60 shell, well directed into the town and batteries. The *Pittsburgh*, *Mound City* and *Tuscumbia* were more fortunate than the others in not turning round as they came by, although no ill results happened to those vessels which did turn. The pilots were deceived by a large fire started on the side opposite to Vicksburgh by the rebels, for the purpose of showing the vessels more plainly. Fires being started on both sides of the river at once, the vessels had some narrow escapes, but were saved in most instances by the precautions taken to protect them. They were covered with heavy logs and bales of wet hay, which was found to be an excellent defence. Admiral PORTER speaks in terms of the highest praise respecting the conduct of all Commanders, saying:

"They carried out my orders to the best of their ability, having great difficulties to contend with—strong currents and dangerous eddies, glaring fires in every direction, that bothered the pilots; smoke almost enveloping the squadron, and a very heavy fire on the vessels that were fair targets for the enemy. I have no cause to be dissatisfied with the result. No one was killed. Only one or two were badly wounded, and there were only twelve casualties in all. The enemy's shot were of the heaviest calibre, and some were of excellent pattern. No material damage was done by those coming on board, beyond smashing the bulwarks. No lives were lost on the *Henry Clay*, which was burnt and sunk while passing the batteries. Most of the crew were picked up and others got away in the yawl.

The reports from the commanders of the different vessels, accompanying Admiral PORTER'S dispatch, all testify to the extreme difficulties experienced in this hazardous, though eminently successful expedition. The *Benton*, bearing Admiral PORTER'S flag, passed within forty yards of the town; and those on board could hear the rattling of falling walls after our fires. Her Acting Ensign, EDWARD C. BRENNAN, was wounded and three others. The *Lafayette* received nine effective round and cannon shots through her casemates, while closely engaged with the rebel batteries. The *Pittsburgh* received no material damage, though struck seven times. No casualties occurred on board. The *Mound City* proved a splendid target for the enemy, in consequence of the bonfires which were kindled opposite the Point, and who availed himself of the opportunity by sending a ten-inch shot through both casemates, passing out through the iron on the starboard side, and wounding four men. Besides this she was struck four times while abreast these batteries, but sustained no injury from them. The *Tuscumbia*, which had charge of the transports, mentioned in Admiral PORTER'S report, experienced considerable difficulty. For when the two transports turned up the stream, the *Tuscumbia* stopped under the very heavy fire of the enemy until the *Henry Clay* was set on fire and the *Forest Queen* turned around. After this, and while the *Tuscumbia* was drifting in order to keep her proper place in the line, she struck the Louisiana bank at the river but soon got off without damage. In backing down to get her bow down the stream, she got foul of the transport *Forest Queen*, and the two vessels remained together several minutes. This collision seemed to cause the rebels great joy, and her commander says, for a few moments the fire from the shore seemed to be concentrated upon the *Tuscumbia* and *Forest Queen*, but, providentially, none of the shot did much damage. She was here struck below the water line, starting seven planks and causing the vessel to leak freely; but, by the use of syphon pumps, she was soon brought under control. The *Tuscumbia* also, when the *Forest Queen* became disabled, took her in tow, and landed her on the Louisiana shore. Notwithstanding the trials she experienced, no casualties occurred on board. The *Louisiana* was struck four times. No damage was sustained.

The Department has also received official information of the destruction of the ram *Queen of the West*, in Berwick's Bay, after a fight of twenty minutes; also, the a destruction of the *Diana* and *Hart*. At later dates, our forces were in pursuit of two other vessels, which are believed to be the only rebel vessels now in these waters.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

A Great Change in the Aspect of Affairs—Active Operations with a View to the Reduction of the City—Running the Rebel Batteries—A Good Prospect of Final Success—Arrival of Confiscation Commissioners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Monday, April 20, 1863.

A most astonishing change has come over the character of affairs in this vicinity within the last fortnight. Where once was nothing but stagnation, all is now activity. Soldiers who, a short time since, amused their leisure weeks by pitching quoits or lounging around the levees, may now be seen, knapsack on back and musket on shoulder, marching inland, evidently bound on missions of importance. The gunboats, having finished their explorations of the bayous in Mississippi and Louisiana, and gone down the river, are ere this revealing themselves to the rebellious denizens of Grand Gulf and Red River.

Even the steamboats, which have heretofore been devoted to the purpose of furnishing offices to Provost-Marshals, Commissaries, Quartermasters and the like, have turned out their contents, have fortified themselves with cotton, and passed down the river, or will soon go down to aid the gunboats in their patriotic labors below. Hourly transports reach here from above, whose triple decks are black, or rather blue with soldiers; every moment is heard the jingle of sabres, as squadrons of cavalry gallop along and disappear toward the interior; these, with the grinding of artillery wheels, the lowing of cattle and braying of mules, together with the thousand other signs and sounds that attend an army in motion, indicate that the vast forces in this vicinity have suddenly been aroused from their lethargy and are now in a condition of full activity.

Things actually begin to look warlike. The negroes, who for months have been engaged in the pacific occupation of ditching the State of Louisiana, have laid down the shovel and the hoe, and under direction of Gen. THOMAS, are preparing to take up the musket and fight for that birthright of which they have been so long deprived; the rebels at Vicksburgh, who for months have thronged the streets of that city in full security of life and limb, now find it a less pleasant matter, for the reason that at short intervals sixty pounds of iron from a Federal battery are scattered in fragments through the place. This feature of our present activity is engallant so far as it affects the ladies of Vicksburgh. Formerly, when our boats ran the batteries they did not return the rebel fire, and hence such occasions were full of interest to the fair sex of Vicksburgh: they would witness the antics of a Yankee boat running under the tremendous fire of the rebel guns without the slightest danger to themselves; and at times their hatred of the invader was gratified by seeing a boat sunk, and they had rare fun in observing its crew of heroes struggling in the water, whose surface was beat into foam by the shot and shell rained among the struggling drowning wretches, by the exultant chivalry.

All this was rare fun, and I doubt not that when the gunboats ran down the other night, they prepared themselves for a repetition of the harmless sport that had hitherto been enjoyed. It is said that the fire kindled by the rebels revealed the streets and sides of the bluffs crowded with people, who had turned out to witness the glorious fun of a hundred guns belching their iron contents upon a hitherto unresisting foe. One can however imagine the astonishment and chagrin of the gleeful crowd, when twenty-five monster guns suddenly poured twenty-five charges of grape into their very midst, and how sudden was the termination that was placed to their sport of watching the passage and "peppering" of non-combatant steamers.

For these reasons the thing has become serious even to the rebels—they too will be affected by our movements, and, like ourselves, will be forced into a state of activity.

Whether our activity will result beneficially to us, is a question which time only can settle. We have run below with a view, I suppose, of attacking the rebel works at some weaker point than is presented above. Had we done the same thing two months ago we should not have given the rebels so long a time to strengthen their works down the river; and, in addition, we should have been able to do what can be done before the hot weather sets in. One thing is evident—either this last movement will secure the capture of Vicksburgh, or it will force us to abandon this position, move our army off the river, and approach the place from another direction. The gunboats are down there, and they never can return, unless they first take Vicksburgh; this fact alone randars it certain that our present move is a final one, and will result either in the speedy reduction of Vicksburgh, or our abandonment of the siege.

A very short time will decide the case. Whatever we can do at all will be done quickly, and the question relative to Vicksburgh settled. I think the chances for taking the place are better now than at any time since our arrival. We shall undoubtedly be able to obtain a position on the high ground somewhere between Grand Gulf and Vicksburgh; and in such a case we shall find ourselves to some extent upon an equality with the enemy. There are, however, two bad features in our new position—the line of communication with the base of supplies is long and difficult; and in the second case, we are liable at any moment to the irruption of rebel rams from the Yazoo River, whose ability to inflict damage upon us is incalculable. Both these drawbacks will probably be, to a greater or less extent, remedied, the new canal will obviate the one, and a reinforcement of iron-clads at this point the other difficulty.

In view of these facts, I think, upon the whole, that our chances of taking Vicksburgh are decidedly better; and that within a very short time the country may reasonably expect to hear encouraging news from this Department.

In my last letter relative to the running of the batteries, I stated that the transport *Henry Clay* was abandoned by her crew, (except the pilot,) while her hull was uninjured, and while with a little exertion she might have been saved. Some of the crew, who have since reached here, state that when they left her, the water had risen over her main deck. In this case, the men are not blamable for her loss. To-night or to-morrow night several more transports—probably six in all—will endeavor to run the batteries and join the fleet now at New-Carthage. If four of the six get through, or if even half of them are successful, the operation will pay, for, with that addition to the fleet of transports below, we shall be able to move any desired number of troops to any point.

The *Forest Queen*, which was disabled by receiving a shot through her steam-drum in running the batteries, is lying just out of range this side of Warrenton, and will be repaired in time to proceed below to-night. During her passage down, her Commander, Capt. CONWAY, stood out on the hurricane deck, with a lighted cigar in his mouth, which was still smoking when they reached a point of safety below. This specimen of coolness is hard to excel, although it was perhaps equaled by Lieut. O'NEIL, the volunteer pilot of the *Silver Wave*. He threw back all the sashes of the pilot-house, and went by the batteries yelling defiance at the rebels with every stroke of the paddles. One would naturally suppose that when a person could, without detriment to his dignity and duty, interpose a few cotton bales between himself and a storm of iron death, that he would do it; but this was not done by either CONWAY or O'NEIL.

The *Forest Queen* received twelve shots; one shell burst in her bar, and destroyed an immense amount of whisky, champagne and other liquorings, sufficient, in fact, to furnish a regiment of rebels with materials for a half dozen charges upon Yankee works. Only one shot struck the *Silver Wave*—that passed through portions of six bales of hay and lodged in a coal pile.

Gen. THOMAS is reviewing troops and making himself generally useful. His mission out here, although it probably did not cause the present activity, will tend materially to keep it in existence.

Three Confiscation Commissioners, Capt. STRICKLE, G. B. FIELD and Chaplain LIVERMORE, have been appointed for the District lying on the west side of the Mississippi, and extending from Napoleon, Arkansas, to Red River. The following is the substance of the intentions of the Government, as shown in the instructions issued to the Commissioners:

The Government of the United States, in order to secure the safety of commerce and navigation on the Mississippi River, has determined to locate on and near its banks a loyal population who will protect (instead of destroying, as is now done,) the freedom of commerce, etc., etc., on this inland sea. * * * In lieu of rent, a tax will be collected upon the products of the land, payable to such agents as the Treasury Department shall designate.

Negroes not subject to any punishment.

Upon entering into the occupancy of plantations, inspectors will visit each plantation and take an inventory of all property upon the estate; crops yet ungathered will be turned over to be gathered by the lessee, upon such terms as shall secure to the Government its fair share, while all movable property, stock, grain, etc., shall be taken possession of by Government, or sold to the lessee if he so desires, at the appraised value, payable out of the products of the plantation in the Fall.

As many negroes of average quality as he desires shall be turned over to the lessee upon the order of the Commissioners, the lessee to employ them so Feb. 1, 1864, and feed clothe and treat humanely all thus turned over—the clothing to be deducted from the wages and furnished at cost.

Wages as follows: All able-bodied men over 15 years of age, $7 per month; all able-bodied women over 15 years of age, $5; children between 12 and 15, half price; children under 12, not to be used as field hands. Families will be kept together when desired by themselves.

The tax on the production shall be at the rate of $2 for each bale of cotton of 400 pounds, and 5 cents per bushel on corn and potatoes.

All troops will be required to give protection, when it can be done without injury to the service; and it is confidently believed that the military organization of the negroes will afford all necessary protection.

Each lessee will be obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

This gives in brief the intentions of the Government toward rebel property in this vicinity. A few days ago the Commissioners proceeded to a point some thirty-five miles above here and took possession of fifteen deserted plantations lying in the neighborhood of what is known as Goodrich's Landing. Five of these—containing in all about 15,000 acres—have been let to one man, a Mr. MONTAGUE, a resident of Louisiana, and who claims the distinction of being the only Union man in the State.

Reasonable doubts may be entertained of the complete immediate success of the proposed operation. It will be a repetition, on a small scale, of the general management of the war. Our troops will be necessarily scattered, while the enemy will concentrate and attack us under great disadvantage to our forces, at unexpected points along our line. Whether the Government had not better turn its attention less to agriculture and more to war, is a question that will admit of discussion. Soldiers, possibly, at present can be as profitably employed in moving against the enemy as in guarding cotton plantations. The complex and cumbrous machinery of Commissioners, Inspectors, Agents, Tax Collectors, Lessees, Soldiery, &c., will be hard to run, and in the end, will probably cost the Government more than the profits. I do not know how it is in the East, but in the West, secession is alive, vigorous and formidable, and it needs every available energy of the Government to secure its suppression.

The river has commenced falling, and simultaneously the banks and guerrillas have made their appearance. The *Eagle* was fired into yesterday at Carson's Landing, above White River, and another boat at Gaines' Landing, above Greenville.

I suppose it is not contraband to state that very heavy bodies of troops have moved from this place to New-Carthage, preparatory to crossing the river and operating against points below. Within a very short time—as soon as the six transports going past the batteries to-morrow night reach their position and repair damages—there will be stirring news from that point.

GALWAY.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE SAVED.

The Ship Broken up, and the Mails Lost.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST OFFICER.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, April 29.

The following is an official list of the passengers saved from the *Anglo-Saxon*:

CABIN PASSENGERS.

J. Yonng, lady, 7 children,	Mr. Martin,
Miss Hope,	Mr. Teaty,
Miss Bertram,	Mr. Whites,
Miss Englis,	Capt. Reed,
Miss Kerwood,	Capt. Hyles,
Mr. Caldwell,	Capt. Cassidy,
Mr. Eaton,	Lieut. Simpson,
Mr. Kirkwood,	Mrs. Stoddard,
Mr. Christien,	Mrs. Christien,
Mr. Towers,	Mrs. Wright,
Mr. Kirkness,	Miss. James,
Mr. Fraser,	Mrs. Jackson and child.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Mr. Parker,	Mr. Cooth,
Mr. Parsons,	Mr. Fleck,
Mr. St. Marie,	Mr. Furgusson,
Mr. Colligan,	Mr. Callaghan,
Mr. Dailie,	Mr. Pantrie,
Mr. Wilpolm,	Mr. Barclay,
Mr. Geo. Wood,	Mr. Jamieson,
Mr. Stanley,	Mr. Small.
Mr. Naglies,	Mr. Bishop,
Mr. Lahn,	Mr. Gorinley,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Corder,
Mr. Coulter,	Mr. MacKillary,
Mr. Finley,	Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Morgan,	Mr. Dinsmore,
Mr. Rooke,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Honnell,
Mr. Turre,	Mr. McKay,
Mr. Gones,	Mr. Mustagh,
Mr. Griffiths,	Mr. Garretty,
Mr. Churchchard,	Mr. Christienson,
Mr. Wickett,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Burrow,	Mr. Tapper,
Mr. Nance,	Mr. McNally,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Atkinson,
Mr. Jones and wife,	Mr. Christienson,
Mr. Fideles,	Mr. Rees and child,
Mr. Jones,	Mr. Townsend,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Damsel,
Mr. Dance,	Mr. Cross,
Mr. Hall,	Mr. Crooen,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. Berry,
Mr. Walter,	Mr. Crawford,
Mr. Bruce,	Mrs. Ganley and child.
Mr. Loubrier,	Christiana Brown.
Mr. Jones,	Mary Calisn,
Elizaoetu Waunby,	Mary Callaghan,
Mary Ann Thomas,	Alice Stewart,
Mary Ann Adams,	Mary Kenny,
Mina Christian,	Mary McKenzie,
Jesse E. Christien,	Mary Reed,
Mary Waldron,	Jaoa Walker,
Mary Senwick,	Ellen Rian,
Martha Senwick,	Sarah Smith,
Maggie Senwick,	Kata Early,
Ann Gormley,	Margaret Evans,
Jaoe Colton,	Sophia Davis and child,
Mary Ralston,	Eliza Gritty and 2 children,
Ann Stevens,	And 2 children unknown.

Total saved: 33 cabin, 103 steerage passengers, and 71 of the crew.

The mails are all lost.

The vessel is in fourteen fathoms water, and is broken up. None of the cargo has been saved.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST OFFICER.

The following is the First Officer's statement:

"The *Anglo Saxon* left Liverpool on the 16th inst., at 5 P. M. She experienced strong westerly gales until Saturday, the 25th, at 6 P. M., when she fell in with ice and a thick fog. The engines were immediately slowed. At 10 P. M., the ice being so thick and heavy, the engines were stopped altogether, a light breeze from the south forcing the ship ahead about one knot an hour. At 4 A. M. on the 26th the fog lifted, and the ice having slacked, we set the foretop-sails and bend-rails, moving the engines occasionally at a dead slow. At 10½ A. M. the fog cleared away altogether, and we saw clear water to the west-northwest from the masthead. We continued our course toward clear water. At 2 P. M. we got the ship clear of ice, and steered northwest by west with full speed, and with all possible sail. A moderate breeze was blowing from the southward at this time—at noon, lat. 46° 57', lon. 57° 24' by the chronometer. At 10 P. M. the breeze freshened, and blew strongly from the south-southeast and a dense fog set in. We took in all sail at 8 A. M. on the 27th. The fog still continued to be dense, and supposing the ship to be forty miles off Cape Race we altered her course to the west, half north, and slowed the engines to half speed, which we supposed would have taken us 17 miles south of Cape Race. At ten minutes past 11 A. M., breakers were reported on the starboard beam. Capt. Brassas immediately ordered the engines to be reversed at full speed, but before her headway could be stopped she struck flat on the rocks off Clam Cove, about four miles north of Cape Race. A heavy sea rolling in drove her quarter on the rocks, carrying away her rudder, stern-post and propeller. Finding that there was no possibility of the ship coming off, the order was given to let go both anchors to hold the ship on the rocks. The carpenter was forthwith sent to examine the fore peak, and found it filling fast with water. He also examined the fore-hatch, but found no water there. The chief engineer coming up immediately afterward reported the forward stoke-hole filling fast. He opened the valves and blew the steam out of the boilers. The boats were all immediately lowered successfully, except No. 1 and No. 3. The ship was so close on the rocks these could not be got out. Boat No. 2 with some of the crew and passengers, commanded by Capt. CRAWFORD, was sent to find a place to land the passengers. Some of the crew being landed on the rocks by means of the studdingsail-boom, with the help of some of the passengers, got a hawser secured to a rock to keep the vessel from listing out. We then commenced to land the female passengers on the rocks by means of the foreyard-arm. The first-class passengers were put into a boat. At about noon the ship's stern swung off from the rocks, and she settled down very fast, listing to port at the same time, and sank in deep water. The Captain and a great many passengers were on deck at the time, and, with a part of the crew, are all lost.

Gen. Banks' Movements.

RESULT OF HIS SUCCESSES.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* who is accompanying Gen. BANKS' army, writes:

"Some 400 prisoners were taken by Gen. WEITZEL on his expedition, and nearly a hundred by Gen. GROVER. Most of these have been sent to New-Orleans. Among them were Capt. JAWETT, One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York, and Lieut. ALLEN, of Gen. WEITZEL'S staff, who were taken on board of the *Diana* by the rebels as they were making a reconnoissance with a company of men by Gen. WEITZEL'S order. Both were wounded, and escaped from the fact of their being on board the *Corney* with the rebel wounded. When the *Diana* was blown up it is reported that two transports were destroyed, and all that saved the *Corney* from a like destruction was the precious cargo on board.

It has been ascertained from reliable sources, that the rebel army was composed of the following troops: The Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Texas mounted rifles, the Twenty-eighth Louisiana, (the 'Crescent' regiment of Shiloh memory,) the Eighteenth Louisiana, Forman's, Clack's, Willey's and the Arizona battalions, and VALVERDE'S, SEMMES', the Pelican and St. Mary's batteries. The rebel loss in killed and wounded approximates to our own; while we have, from various sources, taken over a regiment of prisoners, some of them officers of high rank, including one Brigadier-General.

At the present writing our army has reached New-Iberia, having experienced little opposition, the enemy fleeing as our army advanced.

The result is glorious. We have opened to trade, and to the healthy growth of the Union sentiment, one of the finest tracts of land the deadly upas of secession ever overshadowed. The best plantations in this State are in this district, and the people are intelligent, kind and humane, and the indications are, would about all become unequivocal Unionists, if the degrading rebel influence can be kept from them. We have heard DAVIS and BENJAMIN denounced largely by these people, even while they bolster the Confederacy on an abstract principle.

Gen. BANKS is above New-Iberia, driving everything before him."

Brig.-Gen. W. A. Gorman on the War.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

POST HEADQUARTERS, HELENA, Ark., March 21, 1863.

M. H. Carpenter, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.:

SIR: I have read with so much satisfaction your letter upon the subject of the duty of the Democratic party in the present crisis of our national affairs, that I venture to express the hope that all may see the subject exactly as you have so powerfully expressed it. In my judgment your manner of disposing of the points of objection is so clear and so eminently adapted to the crisis, that no successful reply can be made.

The South set the house on fire; you and I were lodging in its apartments, and must stand by with inexcusable indifference and see the edifice utterly destroyed, or manfully try to extinguish the flames. How utterly destructive is the policy of calling a jury to try and convict the incendiary before the house is saved. Before half the witnesses can be examined the edifice will be in ashes.

We must not allow anybody to make peace, until all the States resume their original "status" under the old flag and old Constitution.

And whether the status of the local institutions of the South is to be preserved or not, depends greatly on the duration of the war. All military success of the President must be understood as a means to accomplish the end—a restoration of the Union as it was. The object of the Government in prosecuting the war has been officially declared by Congress. The proclamation of the President declaring the blockade of our ports, and emancipating the slaves in the insurrectionary States are only means to the end.

If we keep out supplies and munitions of war by the external blockade, and if we can effectually keep an internal blockade on these States by keeping the enemy from planting, reaping and sowing supplies at home, the war must soon end. If the Emancipation Proclamation withdrews twenty-five or fifty thousand laborers from their fields and internal production, or from their fortifications and rifle-pits, it is active and effectual means to the desired end.

In my judgment we ought to capture as contraband of war every effective negro in the insurgent States that we can reach, and hold them as a means of weakening the enemy and closing the war. In fact, every objection to the President's proclamation can best be settled after an honorable peace.

All ideas of peace with the States in active rebellion are delusive at present. The lamented DOUGLAS, with prophetic judement, gave us the true idea of this war, when he said "the surest road to peace is the most stupendous preparation for war." I would urge our Democratic friends from one end of the North to the other to adopt this as their motto, and it will prove "bread cast upon the waters," to be found "after many days." Let us prove our patriotism by our works; any other course is weakness and madness, as I view it.

We all want peace; but when it comes the whole Union must come with it. We are near the hour of our final success, I firmly believe. With the capture or occupation of Vicksburgh by our forces, peace must and will speedily come.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. A. GORMAN,
Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.

The Late Geo. B. McClellan.

From the Richmond Whig, April 21.

Young Napoleon is dead—dead beyond resurrection. In the flesh, he may still walk the earth; but in the spirit, in power, in the hope of glory, he is defunct. It is a noteworthy fact that the ululations and hullaballoos over this person have ceased in Yankee land. For two or three months after his dismissal, he was the pet object of Democratic pity and "Conservative" sympathy; but now even Beast BUTLER has grander ovations than he. His name is seldom heard among men. He is no more.

A review of his career, from the time he claimed ROSECRANS' laurels in the little affair at Rich Mountain, down to the time of the battle of Antietam, would be instructive to the nation of liars who accepted him at his own lying valuation, and discarded him because his falsehoods, gigantic as they were, produced no visible impression on the rebellion. It might also profit the Confederacy to trace, in the career of this braggart, the overruling Power which has never failed to darken the counsels of the wicked, and to cause all things to work together for good in behalf of the just cause. *Nothing is easier of proof than that the elevation of McClellan to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Yankee army, was all that was needed after the election of Lincoln, to insure our independence.* The recital of a few facts will show how greatly we are indebted to him.

In October, 1861, he had 150,000 men, and the most overwhelming array of field artillery that had ever been seen on this Continent. *Before him was an army of 40,000 Confederates, occupying Munson's and Munson's Hills, and defiantly daring him to come outside of his fortifications.* The roads were good, the weather splendid; he had but to advance in force to gain an easy victory. So, at least, thought his master, LINCOLN. But he knew his men were cowards, *and he was afraid of his reputation.* He did not want to fight; he sought merely to push on from one position to another by dint of enormous numbers. Hence the flank movement by way of Leesburgh, which ended so horribly and benumbed him with fright for three months.

Driven, by no imperative order to advance again, in spite of the Winter mud, he entered the intrenched camp at Manassas only to find it a mass of smouldering ruins.

He whipped around to the Peninsula, taking 112,000 men with him. *Magruder opposed him with but 7,500 men, kept him in check, and forced him to the spade and pick—his favorite weapons.* He made siege, and in due time occupied our deserted lines. The battle of Williamsburgh followed. His advance was whipped by JOHNSTON'S rear-guard, but, *owing partly to the ignorance of the country and to the bad handling of some of our troops, he was enabled to gain enough advantage on one wing to put some conceit into his men.* He acknowledged, however, that, at one time, it looked as if the Rull Run route would be enacted again.

After this battle an event occurred, which has been forgotten, but deserves now to be recalled. A Confederate Surgeon, left in charge of the wounded, told MCCLELLAN that his gunboats might possibly reach Richmond, but that his infantry never would. The little Napoleon smiled as if in pity of the Surgeon's ignorance. The Surgeon told him further, that the Abolitionists were making a tool of him, and that they would throw him aside, proclaim a general emancipation of the negroes and put an Abolitionist in his place. MCCLELLAN replied he was in no fear of the Abolitionists, so long as he had command of that army; "but," he added, "if they do throw me aside, and set the negroes free, I shall go to Europe and cease to have anything to do with the war."

How literally the Surgeon's predictions have been fulfilled. MCCLELLAN is kicked out of office, the insurrection proclamation has been issued, HOOKAN, a pure-blooded Abolitionist, has command of the Army of the Potomac, and—it has not been two weeks since MCCLELLAN, in a public speech, urged the people to sustain LINCOLN. How debased the creature is! Why is he not in Europe, and why does he longer live here, except in hopes of a new appointment under the abolition despotism?

* * * His bombastic dispatches from Western Virginia secured his elevation; his reputation was founded on lies; in lies he towered, and under lies he is lost, crushed. *How fortunate for us that he was chosen chief of the Yankee army. With the immense numbers at his command, an officer of truth, courage, enterprise and daring would have pushed us sorely.* But he was in awe of his dishonest repute; his lies made him a coward, and from the first to the last day of his military career he did not dare, on a single occasion, to expose himself to fire. A mendacious, dastardly boaster; he perished so unmanfully that the ridiculousness of his last moments destroys every vestige of obligation conferred by his vainglorious pretensions.

[Advertisement]

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves; do not trust to the army surgeons; supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

THE LADIES' DOGS drew a big house at BARNUM'S yesterday, and the dear little centineties were greatly admired. The Italian Greyhounds, Black and Tans and Poodles were really fine. They all remain on exhibition to-day, and, of course, BARNUM will reap another harvest.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 59 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon sets... 3 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 33 | Gov. Island. 6 22 | Half Gate.. 7 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 30.

Arrived.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Geo Gill, Kinney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bruner.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Avon, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Campbell, Cardiff 33 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co. Lat. 42 30, lon. 50 40, passed an immense iceberg.

Brig Arcostock, (of Hampden,) Sweet, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar, &c., to B. F. Sherman.

Brig Daphne, (Norw.,) Pallesen, Palermo 65 ds.—passed Gibraltar March 23—with fruit, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Eliza, (Br., of Sydney, C. B.,) Doyle, Manzanilla 30 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jas. Hunter & Co. Had very heavy weather most of the passage.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. G. D. King, McGregor, Calais 9 ds., with laths to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Flora King, McFadden, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Miner, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem 8 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Smith, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland, with lime.

Sloop Oliver Ames, Ames, Taunton, with nails.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Eagle, for Havana; Agia Sofia, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Ernst Merck; schr. Robert H. Feller.

Foreign Ports.

[PER AUNOPA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 9, Sarah Starr, at Gibraltar; 10th, Mary McHae, do; Fawn, at Deal; Gertroda and Van-Guard, at Liverpool; 15th, M. R. Lodwig, at Kingstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—April 17, Leocadie, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—April 17, Snaresbrook, Progress, Ironsides and Plymouth Rock, from Deal; Protector, from Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.

Arrived from New-York—John Stanton and Junio, off Startpoint; Harkaway, at Deal; Alma and Stella, at Bremen; Magdalena, at Genoa; Lloyda and Edwin, at Lewes.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

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ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

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WINTER GARDEN.

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THE GENTLEMAN OF NATURE,

In the drama of

LUCK!

With a cast embracing the names of Messrs. L. P. Barrett, A. H. Davenport, Hiode, Hays, Miss Clifton, Feony Browoe, Mrs. Howard. Added to which, in broad contrast, a new and amended edition of

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In which Mr. J. S. CLARKE will give his peculiar conception of the ever funny

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EVERY VARIETY

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DISH.

EXTRACT

of a Letter from

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN

at Madras,

TO HIS BROTHER

at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3621. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S ARMY.

Rumors of a Battle and a Victory.

Interesting Details of Movements Since Monday Morning.

Our Special Correspondence to Thursday.

The Rappahannock Crossed Both Above and Below Fredericksburgh.

No Serious Opposition by the Rebels.

Skirmishing and Capture of Rebel Pickets.

THE CASUALTIES AMONG OUR FORCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 1.

The *Evening Bulletin* pnhlishes an extre with tha tollowing:

Wa have no dispatches relating to the movements of our army beyond the Rapnahannock, but ara able to assnra onr readers that averything is going on favorable in Gen. HOOKER's army.

LATER—A VICTORY.

We learn, though not from an official sonrce, that Gen. HOOKER, with 60,000 men, has had a battle with the rebels beyond the Rappahannock. Wa have no particulars; hut the Union troops ara victorious.

FROM WASHINGTON BY MAIL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

From the best attainable information from persons arriving from the Rappahannock, it appears that some important movamants took place yesterday.

There was no fighting of any importance. The force crossed at Kelly's Ford. Pontoon bridges were laid two and three miles below Fredericksburgh, and we held possession of those points last night.

Tha enemy formed lines of hattle and planted batteries on the heights in their rear, and also fired a few shots to get the range.

In crossing, we lost one or two officers killed, and from 30 to 40 men wounded. Onr men crossed first in boats, and drove the enemy ont of their rifle pits, killed and wounded many, and took 166 prisoners, including several officers, one of whom was Lieut.-Col. HAMMOND, of the Sixth Louisiana. These prisoners arrived here yesterday, and were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

Another informant says the left wing, 35,000 strong, crossed four miles below Fredericksburgh, a little below where FRANKLIN crossed previous to the first battle of Fredericksburgh. They fought twelve hours, drove the enemy eight miles out of their riflepits and behind their intrenchments. [Our correspondent's letter rectifies this latter statement.—EDS. TIMES.]

The Third brigade of the First Division of the First Corps has suffered more than any other in the fight.

Onr forces hava capturad between five and six hundred prisoners, who will soon be brought to this city.

Many of these prisoners hava voluntarily come over to us, having thrown away their arms, in small squads, and beg for food. They pick up what the soldiers have thrown away on the march. Other rabels, however, say they hava plenty to eat.

Tha right wing crossed at Kelly's Ford, and Gen. STONEMAN's cavalry is reported to be somewhere in the rear of Fredericksburgh.

One corps remains at Falmouth as a reserva.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Crossing Below Fredericksburgh.

BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Thursday Morning, April 30, 1863.

Tuesday afternoon the forward movement commenced, the position of the army designed for this point encamping in the woods above the river, without fires and with as little noise as possible. Gen. PRATT, with his "flying division," together with Col. SHALER's brigade of Gen. HOWE's division, reported to Gen. BENHAM, and were assigned the duty of carrying the pontoons down to the river for the first three bridges below the city, getting them down to the bank between 3 and 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. The bridges weighed over two thousand pounds each, and the men tugged away instily, getting the pontoone to the river without the enemy becoming eware of their presence, until the boats were launched. Two companies of the Regular engineers and Companies I, B, E and A, of the Fifteenth Naw-York engineers, under command of Maj. CASSON, were assigned to tha duty of laying those thrae bridges. They first moved over Gen. RUSSELL's brigade of Howe's division, whn came upon the rabel pickets lying behind their earthworks so snddenly that they had time to deliver but one volley. They immediately skedaddled over the fields and into some neighboring houses, where the officer of the picket—a Major—was found in bed asleep. Some half dozen prisoners were taken.

Col. IRWIN, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, who served with Gen. HOOKER in Mexico, was wounded in the foot, and conveyed to Potomac Creek bridge. There were also wounded:

Capt. W. B. Freeborn, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania—fractured thigh.
Corp. Moses Creswell, Co. B, 49th Penn.—thigh.
James Culp, Co. E, 95th Penn.—fractured arm.
Moses McCluskey, Co. F, 95th Pennsylvania—thigh, flesh wound.
John Gorman, 49th Pennsylvania—dead.
Cornelius Hugbaum, Co. I, 16th Naw-York—arm.
David Vail, 5th Maine—hand.

They were all taken to the Pollock House, where Dr. E. F. TAYLOR, Medical Director of BROOKS' division, has established his hospital.

There bridges were lain exactly at the point where they were thrown last year for the left wing to cross. About a mile and a half below two other bridges were thrown by Companies B, C, D, H and K, of the Fiftieth engineers. They begun the labor of laying them about five o'clock in tha morning, but had hardly reached the river befora tha enemy opaned a furious volley upon them. Portions of WADSWORTH's division, First Corps, opened a return fire npon them, which was kept np for some time, until several boats were finally launched and a large body were rowed over. The Twenty-fourth Michigan, Col. MORROW, and Sixth Wisconsin, Col. BRAGG, of MEREDITH's brigade, were tha first to reach the opposite bank. Gallantly the whole force charged np the steep bank, capturing one Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, and 64 privates, belonging to the 6th Lonisiana and 14th Georgia.

Our artillery which had assisted materially in driving the rebels out of their rifle pits, threw several shells into the houses to which several of them had fled. The following casualties occurred.

Capt. Gordon, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin—dead.
Lieut. Ryan, Co. A, 7th Wis—seriously wounded.
P. J. Shields, Co. D, 6th Wis—seriously wounded.
Corp. Plnmmer, Co. C, 6th Wis—hand and leg.
Charley Adems, Co. E—back.
—Bronson, Co. B, 7th Michigan—not dengerona.
Lient. Topping, Co. C, 7in Wisconsin—killed.
John Ranning, Co. G, 95th New-York—slight.
Edward Ligon, Co. K, 22d New-York.
Lient. James Bloomfield, Co. E, 14th N. Y. S. M.
N. N. Goff.
Lewis Brassen, Co. D, 30th New-York—hip.
Amos N. Strong, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin—foot.
John Beane, Co. E, 14th N. Y. S. M.—side.
Benj. R. Smith, Co. G, 56th Pannsylvania—shonl'r.
George March, Co. H, 56th Pannsylvania—erm.
Chas. Adams, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin.
Thos. Harden, Co. K, 14th N. Y. S. M.
Alax. Allen, Co. K, 14th N. Y. S. M.
G. W. Smock, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. M.—both legs fractured.
Rufus Gates, Co. H, 22d N. Y. V.—leg.
— Murphy, Co. H, 14th N. Y. S. M—head.
James D. Stnmp, Co. H, 14th N. Y. S. M—left arm.
Julius Rhinebeck, Co. H, 14th N. Y. S. M—head.
Sergt. Asa Hollbrook, Co. F, 14th N. Y. S. M—right arm.
Sergt. Patrick Lyan, Co. B, 14th N. Y. S. M—left arm.
Corp. Jos. Riley, Co. F, 14th N. Y. S. M—right hand and thigh.
Peter Vanijink, Co. F, 14th N. Y. S. M—right shoulder.
M. R. Hunter, Co. B, 56th Pennsylvania—right hand.
John Metrich, Co. H, 14th N. Y. S. M—leg.
Jas. Kelley, Co. B, 56th Pennsylvania—left thigh.
— Lodoric, Co. D, 24th Michigan—neck.
Lieut. W. Burchill, Co. G, 24th Michigan.
Corp. J. Schilt, Co. F, 6th Wisconsin—right hand.
Joseph Kirby, Co. H, 24th Michigan—face.
Capt. Alex. Gaddin, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin—chest.
Lieut. Geo. Haigth, Co. D, 24th Michigan—head.
J. Morason, Co. G, 6th Wisconsin—chest.
Ranson Lewn, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin—arm.
W. Jamasou, Co. G, 24th Michigen—left foot.
L. Howard, Co. D, 24th Michigan—left foot.
Thos. Woodsworth, Co. H, 24th Michgan—foot.
Will. Powell, Co. H, 14th N. Y. S. M.—left hip.
H. Blanckouts, Co. H, 24th Michigan—foot.
H. W. Hoghes, Co. C, 24th Michigan—foot.
Corp. Will. Day, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin—right hip.
Will. Ross, Co. F, 7th Wisconsin—abdomen.
John Droz, Co. C, 24th Michigan—left thigh.
Cas. Barhook, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—neck.
G. W. Eustis, Co. K, 13th Georgia.
F. B. Hamilton, Co. K, 13th Georgia.
L. B. Hills, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—fore arm.
T. J. Shields, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—left leg.
Capt. W. L. Ford, Co. E, 7th Indiana—right leg.
Chas. Conklin, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—right leg.
Jos. Whitlier, Co. A, 6th Wisconsin—leg.
Sergt. Chas. Peity, Co. B, 17th Indiana—left leg.
Jos. Corsal, Co, F, 24th Michigan—head.
W. H. Snodgrass, Co. C, 2d Wisconsin—hand.
John S. Wallar, Co. F, 19th Indiana.
John Paul, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin.
John Cnnningham, Co. B, 56th Pennsylvania.
Andrew Wanberger, Co. A, 24th Michigan.
W. W. Ryan, Co. A, 7th Wisconsin—sida.
Harvey Robins, Co. F, 22d N. Y. V.—left thigh.
Truman Hall, Co. F, 22d New-York Vols.—side.
Patrick Flagerty, Co. K, 14th N. Y. S. M.
B. L. Sistz, Co. H—left arm.
Joseph McKee, Co, C, 24th Michigan—fore-arm.

Eighty-four prisonars were taken, including two Officars. The eighty-four prisoners belong to the Sixth Lonsiana and Fourteenth Georgia; and also, two Lieutenants, Fourteanth, and Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth Louisiana.

Four divisions have crossed the river; the remainder of the forces are still on this side.

Details of the Crossing Above Fredericksburgh.

IN BIVOUAC AT KELLY'S FORD, ON THE RAPPAHANNOCA, TUESDAY—10 P. M.

The Reppahannock is again crossed by the Army of the Potomac, and this time without the shedding of a drop of blood, or the firing of a single gun.

The great movement which we have been so long enticipating began in esrnest at daylight on Monday morning, by the movement of a very heavy force np the Reppahannock. The Eleventh Army Corps, Gen. HOWARD, had the advence on the march, and still has it. At this hour it is hardly prudent to enter into the minute details of the forea and the march, as thay have undonbtedly a great deal of work yat hafore them.

The weather on Monday was remarkably fine—even sultry, and the men found marching in overcoats too fatiguing. They threw them away in large nnmbers, and the track of the column can be traced by the abandonad clothing.

Tnesday morning we had a cloudy sky, and before 9 o'clock a drizzling rain began falling. But our column kept steadily moving, and by 1 o'clock Gen. HOWARD's advance arrived at Mount Holly Church, one mile from Kelly's Ford, having marched sixteen miles since daylight. The rain continued until tha middla of the afternoon, whan it ceased, it having at no time been vary severe, but just enough to maka marching heavy, and to stall one or two of enr very small number of wagons in some of the chronic mudholes. Otherwise, the move prospered. Tha arrival of the troops in the vicinity of the Ford was well masked by Col. BOSBECK's brigade, of tha Eleventh Corps, who had been guarding the post for two weeks.

The troops marched rapidly and in fine spirits SLOCUM camped last night near Hartroad Church, and MEADE just east of it—all were well up by 4 P. M. to-day.

At 8 this morning Gen. HOOKER left his headquarters, and accompanied by his personal Staff, rode straight to Morrisville, 20 miles distance, and but six miles to the Ford. His passage through various columns of troops was marked for miles by a tumultuous cheer, enthusiastically genuine.

At Morrisville he makes his headquarters for the day and night. A consultation of corps commanders, including Gen. STONEMAN, who had come from Warrenton Junction, was at once held, and then and there Gen. HOOKER first revealed to these, his principal subordinates, a portion of the plan and nature of the present movement. Beyond what has been already developed, none hnt these officers know anything. Yet there is reason to believe that it is startling in the magnitude of what it contemplates, and ganaral officers remarked this afternoon that if officars and men did one-half their dnty, it could not fail of success.

HOWARD rested his men four hours, and they were than got under arms ready to support the operations at the ford. The pontoon train for the bridges arrived with great promptness, having come from Bealeton Station, being transported thither by a railroad from Alexandria. They are the usual wooden boat, save being smeller in size than those formerly used. The pontoons and timber were all unloaded en the bank of Marsh Creek, near its mouth, and the boats launched before dark.

These operations, be it known, were conducted in plain sight of the enamy, who appeared only in small force—a few straggling pickets, who seemed to be there as lookonts only. They kept a sharp watch, but not a shot was fired. The work weat rapidly on. The pontoons ware at once shoved from tha mouth of Marsh Creek into the Rappahannock. Seventeen boatloads of men from Col. BUSBECK's brigade were thrown over at once, followed by a reinforcement of as many more.

The bridge-laying began at 8 o'clock, and proceeded vigorously, under the direction of Capt. COMSTOCK, Engineer Officer on Gen. HOOKER's Staff. By 9½ P. M., ona bridge was completed, and another under way. HOWARD's corps was put under motion for crossing. BUSBECK's brigade leading, followed by SCHURZ's division, then by DIVEN's, the balance of VON STEINWEHR bringing up the rear. This force was disposed on the south hank, for the night, doing picket duty on the different roads. Just before our forces landed a small body of cavalry, numbering twenty, perhaps, dashed down nearly to the river, and halting for a short time, leisurely snrveyed our operations and then retired.

That thera was no resistance at the Ford caused much surprise. Not a single shot was fired. Tha enemy had rifle pits, but did not use them. Wa took no prisouers.

There is the best reason for believing that up to noon to-day the enemy had not discovered this movement. Every citizen on the line of march was put and will be kept under close guard until they can do no damage. We speculate freely on the avents of the morrow ere we reach our destination, which is Culpepper on the one hand, and Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, on the other. Wa shall undonbtedly meet the enemy before we reach either place, though each are less than a day's march distant. STUART's cavalry have not shown themselves to any extent, and FITZHUGH LEE is reported absent, sick.

We are certain of ona or more things. There are no heavy fortifications in front of us, thara are no very strong posilions which can he defendad. Tha enemy must hava as great a force as ours to beat us back.

Bridges will undoubtedly be laid at other fords, further down the river, for tha benefit of onr transportation, which is in a safe placa. Once wall across hare, wa can protect tha laying of bridges at any of the fords below.

The sun set clear and red to-night, and gava promise of a fair day to-morrow. But the night is thick with mist, and the moon is "eating fog," which sailors say is a sure sign of a coming storm.

Befora to-morrow night there will undoubtedly be some blood-letting. Our commander looks and feels as thongh he was in his element.

Thare are other important movements on foot by other porlions of the army.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, named VOSBURG, was captured yesterday, by three dismounted rebels, who crossed the river below Ellis' Ford, and stole him away, horse and all, while he was enjoying a secesb breakfast. He had foolishly gona outside the lines to get greater comforts than the camps afford—hence his grief. His host, who is a rebel parson, named MCMURRAY, betrayed him. Thie person lives on property owned by P. W. ENGS, of Naw-York. His reverence was gobbled in return, and from a host will become a hostage.

I am in bivouac to-night with Lieut.-Col. MCVICAR, Sixth New-York cavalry, an intrepid officer, who pickets the line in the immediate front of our operations.

Gen. PLEASANTON's cavalry division will take the advance in the morning. L. L. C.

The Mutinous First New-York Regiment—Cause of the Disaffection—Important Arrests—The Army Paid.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, April 26.

A company in the First New-York Volunteers, ona of the two years' regiments, attached to Col. HEINTZMAN's brigade, refnsed to do duty a few days ago, on the gronad that their term of service had expired. It appears that this company had been mustered in some two weeks prior to the regimental mnster, and the men requested to be discharged, as they claimed to hava served two years from the date of company mnster. The term of the regiment expires on the 7th of May. The matter was referred to the War Department for a decision, and in anewer, the following telegram was received from headqnarters, Army of the Potomac:

To Brig.-Gen. Williams:

The term of service of the First New-York Volnnteers expires May 7, 1863. The term of service of the regiments is reckoned from their completion as regiments, that is, the date of mustering of the last company of each.

(Signed,) SAMUEL BRECK, A. A. G.

This decision seemed by no means to satisfy the mutineers, and the disaffection increased aven to those whose term did not expire until tha 7th of May, and who, by far, proved the most nnruly. Gen. BIRNEY ordered the Fortieth New-York Volunteers under arms and arrested the ringleaders, stripped the men of their arms and regimental colors, and confined them to their quarters. Thera was no violence used. They disarmed quietly. Tha corps commander, Gen. SICKLES, issued the following order, which was read to the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, April 23, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 62.—III. It is reported to the Major-General Commanding that the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, excepting the commissioned and a few non-commissioned officers, have lain down their arms and refuse to do duty.

That a regiment which has earned an honorable name in this Army Corps for gallantry and fidelity, should cover itself with shame during the last few days of its term of service, and by the gravest of military crimes forfeit all claims to future recognition among their comrades in the Army of the Potomac, is a most painful and humiliating announcement.

There is reason to believe that this extraordinary conduct is attributable to the bad counsels and misrepresentations of a very few bad men in the camp, and that a brief interval for reflection may suffice for the true soldiers of the First New York Volunteers to resume their duties and hasten to efface all recollection of their turpitude, by the prompt and zealous obedience which they will yield to orders.

Whenever the men shall have returned to duty, the Major-General commanding will carefully consider all matters of complaint which they may desire to present; if their complaints have any reasonable foundation, prompt redress will be afforded by himself, if in his power, or by higher authority, should their grievances, if any exist, involve the exercise of authority which the General commanding does not possess.

To the end that no means may be left untried to avert the consequences which will surely follow the refusal to obey, the last order to this regiment, the Major-General Commanding directs that the regiment be stripped of its arms, accontrements and colors to-day; that for twenty-four hours tha regiment be allowed only bread and water; that a strong guard be placed on the camp, preventing any one from entering or leaving the camp unless with a pass from the Division Commander; that to-morrow, at noon, tha regiment in two reliefs be ordered on fatigue doty, on the Corduroy road, through this camp; and if that order and all subsequent orders shall be obeyed no further punishment will be inflicted, except npon ringleaders, all of whom will be brought before a General Court martial and disposed of summarily.

If on to-morrow, at noon, the men of this regiment shall be found yet mutinous, then, besides the loss of all pay now due and to become due, and the bounty of $100 to which each man would otherwise have been entitled, with an honorable discharge, three men from each company will be selected for trial before a Drum-head Court and turned over to the Provost-Marshal for the immediate execution of the sentence imposed; all the other mutineers will be mustered and drafted into other regiments of this corps, and required to serve out the full period of their enlistments; tha officers will be mustered out or dismissed, or reduced to the ranks, according to circumstances. And the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, thus disbanded in disgrace, will cease to exist as a military organization in the service of the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SICKLES.
O. H. HART, Assistant Adjntant-General.

The bread-water sentence was carried ont, but the working on the corduroy roads was commnted. The men evincing their desire to ratnrn to duty and expressing regret for what they had done, their arms, &c., were accordingly returned, and order again reigns in the First New-York Volnnteers.

The Provost Marshal Third Army Corps made several important arrests last night, in a farm-house not far from headquarters, a lot of arms, ammunition and a large quantity of soldiers' clothing. The occupants, father and son, (Virginians,) were arrested and brought to headquartars. Their explanation of how the articles came in their possession being deemed unsatisfactory by the Provost-Marshal, they were sent to the guard-house. The man says he is forty-ona, and the son seventeen years old. They hava never taken tha oath of allagiance, hnt have aven had a safeguard from us to protect their property. Who is responsible for permitting these traitors to reside in onr midst, giving information to the enemy of every movement that takes place, I am nnable to say, but that the enemy are cognizant of what transpires in our army daily, there is no room for doubt. Tha rebel telegraph, so lately in working order between Falmouth and Fredericksburgh, established this fact beyond all question.

Three or four other parties were arrested for having in their possession goods belonging to the army. It is time the system of protecting these traitors should be broken up.

The army is nearly all paid. It is altogether likely the Paymasters will close their business to-day. Large sums are being sent home, and the subscriptions for the Irish Relief Fund are quite large. The army is in excellent order, with the fullest confidence in Gen. HOOKER.

A magnificent review took place yesterday of the Third Corps. Secretary SEWARD, with his family, accompanied by some foreign Ministers, were the reviewing personages. The party came down on Snnday and remained until Monday afternoon, when they returned to Washington. A salute of fifteen gnns was fired by SEELY's battery as the distinguished party came on the ground. Gen. HOOKER, Secretary SEWARD and the Baron GERAOW rode in advance. On arriving at tha spot assigned for the troops to pass in review, the party were cordially met by Maj.-Gen. SCALES, who, with his Staff, accompanied the party through the line of his troops, after which they passed in review. The day was splandid, and the review one of the most brilliant ever witnessed. The foreign Ministers present on the occasion expressed their admiration of the neat appearance and marching qualities of this veteran corps. They freely admitted they eclipsed any body of soldiers they had seen in Europe in point of drill. The batteries passed also in review. SEELY's battary was much admired.

Another rain-storm has set in, with a prospect of lasting three days, as usual. Ona day of sunshine and three days of rain appears to be the clerk of tha weathar's programme for the month of April in Virginia. M.

A Fire Among the Camps—A Review—A Birth, &c.

LAFT WING, Tuesday, April 27, 1863.

The air wes filled with dense clonds of smeke, yesterday, occasioned by the hurnlog of large quantities of brush and "stashing" in the vicinity of the various encampmenls. So rapidly did the fires spread in several cases, as to seriously endanger the soldiers quarters. The flames nearly surrounded the camp of one New-York regiment on picket, and were only subdned hy the most herculean exertions.

The review of Gen. SICKELS' corps, yesterday, by Secretaries SEWARD and BLAIR and Gen. HOOKER, passed off very finely.

Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, is visiting the varions regiments of his State, and reviewed Gen. MILLS' brigade Saturday evaning.

A Corporal in a New-York City regiment gave birth to a fine boy a few days since. For two years this female soldier has served in tha ranks without any suspicion of her sex, even by her messmates. The moiner and child are now in the hospital doing well.

Three more two-years' New-York regiments have been ordered home, to leave on the 10th of May—the Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fonrth.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Lele Southern pepere have the following telegrams:

PASSAGE OF THE BATTERIES AT VICKSBURGH.

VICKSBURGH, April 21, 1863.

All quiet here. The battery on the Peninsula, opposite, has been silent all day; the enemy appears to be at work there. A party of onr men surprised some of the Yankees across the rivar last night, killing one of them. Firing was heard to-day in the direction of New-Carthage. The river is falling rapidly.

JACKSON, April 23.

The enemy passed Vicksburgh at 1 o'clock tha morning. Gen. SMITH says that one was a gunboat and five transports, sunk to the guards, and so arranged as to resemble gunboats. Two were disabled and ona sunk. The wreck of one boat is in sight at BROWN & JOHNSTON's wharf. The smokestacks and one wheelhouse are out of the water. No other boats are visible. The fleet was at Grand Gulf yesterday. Gen. TAYLOR is retreating back of the town of Opelousas, towards Alexandria.

VICKSBURGH, Thursday, April 23.

One Yankee transport lies sunk to her hurricane roof, at BROWN & JOHNSTON's five miles below the city. Two Yankee prisoners, who escaped from tha sinking transport, were brought over the rivar this morning. They report that tha boilers of the transports were burst by our batteries, and that two of their pilots were killed by our musketry.

THE CROPS.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 25.

The information we hava through letters and persons of observation, from Abbeville, Edgefield and Barnwell Districts, give very encouraging prospects for the growing wheat, and the stand of much corn is good for the season. A letter from Abbeville District, dated the 21st inst., says: "I trust thera will be 75,000 to 100,000 bushels wheat for sale from this District. In Edgefield it is equally promising." We hope the holders of corn and flour in the country will not allow *the weevil to feast*, when our soldiers and their families are needing the staff of life. So far as the *extortioners and speculators may be hurt* by the abundant prospect of the grain, ere long to ripen, they may hava sour and bitter bread for their daily rations.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Immense Sales of Government Five-Twenties.

OVER FORTY-FIVE MILLIONS DISPOSED OF.

The Mustering Out of Two-Year Troops.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 1.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Tha sales of five-twenty Bonds by JAY COOKE & Co.—a measnre of the increasing confidence in the Administration and the stability of the Government—for tha last four days of April, were as follows:

April 27.....$2,205,720 | April 29.....$1,073,700
April 28..... 4,262,950 | April 30..... 1,218,350

Since the adjournment of Congress, a period of only eight weeks, the amount of money lent by the people to the Government, through these five-twenties, has been *over forty-five millions of dollars*. Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON, with a brief application of his energy to the evil of the inequality of the supply of the bonds to the snbscription for them, has arranged for such an increase of the force of engravers and printers, that after next week, as fast as the people shall send in their money tha Government will hand ont the bonds.

NEW ORDER RELATING TO MUSTERING OUT.

A new order, No. 108, requires that whenever volnnteer troops are mnstered ont of the service, the entire regiment, or other organization, will be considered as mnstered out at one time and place, except prisoners of war, who will be considered as in the service nntil their arrival in a loyal State, with an allowance of time necessary for them to return to their respective places of enrollment. Officers and men absent from their commands on detached service, sick in hospital, or paroled, will be furnished with transportation hy tha Quartermaster's Department to the place where the regiment is to be mustered out, in time to be present at the muster. If from sickness, or other proper cause, he cannot be sent in time, he will be sent to the point indicated as soon as practicable. Transportation will be furnished upon requisition of the commanding officer under whom the officer or soldier may be serving, or tha surgeon where he is sick. Descriptive lists of the men will accompany them, and be turned over to the officer who may be charged with mnstering out.

THE INVALID CORPS.

The order organizing the invalid corps requires regimental commanders to make out, from information received from medical and company officers, and from their own knowledge, rolls of the names of officars and enlisted men who—*First*, are unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, this fact being certified by a medical officer in tha service, after personal examination; *Second*, ara fit for garrison dnty, this fact being certified by a medical officer, after personal examination: *Third*, are, in tha opinlun of the commanding officers, meritorious and deserving. Enlisted man, honorably discharged on account of disability, desiring to reenlist in this corps, will present themselves to the Board of enrollment in tha district in which they reside, for examination by the Surgeon thereof, who shall examine them and report. The Board's certificate must state that the applicant—*First*, is unfit for service in the field; *Second*, fit for garrison duty; *Third*, is meritorious and deserving; *Fourth*, was honorably discharged from service. Medical inspectors and surgeons in charge of hospitals, military commanders, and all others having authority to discharge under the existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant dischargas to any man under their ocntrol who may be fit for servide in the Invalid corps. The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order, and the troops organized under it will be under the control of his Bureau.

ANOTHER ARMY CORPS IN KENTUCKY.

By order of the Secretary of War, all tha troops in Kentucky not belonging to the Ninth Army Corps ara to be organized into the Twenty-third Army Corps, and placed under the command of Major-Gen. HARTSUFF.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued instructions to the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, directing that tha appropriation of $25,000 for surveying the public lands in his snrveying district he expended in surveying the lands lying along the proposed route of the Pacific Railroad, near Republican Fork, and east of tha hundredth meridian wast.

DISMISSED.

By order of the President, Lieut. JOHN D. BARD, Fourth Kentucky cavalry, has been dismissed the service of the United States.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day;

Orville Wines, Co. H, 147th New-York.
Samuel Phillips, Co. B, 122d New-York.
J. L. Brewster, Co. C, 9th New-York.
Silas R. Colvin, Co. H, 66th New-York.
Titus A. Pike, 8th New-York.
Sergt. M. Banks, Co. A, 59th New-York.
Jonathan H. Phelps, Co. H, 122d New-York.
Michael Brennan, Co. C, 88th New-York.
Lieut.-Col. Nazer, 4th New-York.
Henry P. Green, Co. H, 147th New-York.
Maurice H. Authur, Co. I, 5th Artillery.
Park Mullraney, Co. H, 145th New-York.
Daniel J. Sprsgue, Co. K, 145th New-York.
John C. Lamberion, Co. I, 118th New-York.
Job Gilbert, Co. K, 157th New-York.
John Veasle, Co. E, 14th New-Hampshire.
Peter Branner, Co. K, 5th New-Hampshire.
Michael McAumeffe, Co. D, 10th Massachusetts.
Fred. Mills, Co. A, 37th Massachusetts.
Chas. F. Dorkey, Co. E, 14th Massachusetts.
Albert Coombs, Co. A, 12th New-Jersey.
Nicholas Fogarty, Co. G, 15th New-Jersey.
Geo. W. Feilius, Co. H, 20th Connecticnt.
W. H. Hawkeshurst, Co. G, 17th Connecticut.
Samuel H. Fitch, Co. E, 20th Maine.
Asa B. Cardon, Co. I, 7th Maine.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Gen. Banks' Semi-Official Report of his Operations in the Teche Country.

The Rebel Army and Navy Destroyed

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 1.

The *National Republican*, of this afternoon, publishes semi-official dispatches from Gen. BANKS, dated near St. Martinsville, April 17, from which it appears that when he left Baton Rouga three regimants of colored troops remained for its defance.

The results among others of Gen. BANKS' Expeditions, are: Accomplishing a march of over 300 miles; beating the enemy in thraa battles—two on land and ona on Grand Lake; dispersing the rebel army utterly; destroying the rebel navy; capturing tha fnnderies of the enemy at Franklin and New-Iberia, and demolishing the salt works ten miles southwest of the latter place; capturing the camp eqnipages of the anemy; also several guns and between 1,000 and 2,000 prisoners; and so deranging the plans of the rebels that they cannot for some months, if ever, reorganize their land or naval forces in that part of Louisiana.

Other successes of Gen. BANKS already known to the pnblic are mentioned.

Our loss in the two land battles was about 600 or 700. Nothing could exceed tha conduct of the officers and privates in Gen. BANKS' command.

Tha dispatches say we have not only destroyed the army and navy of the enemy, and captnred his materials for reorganization of his forces, hnt we have also in our possession his ablest officers of the sea and land.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

Gen. Grant's Army in Motion with Six Days' Rations.

TENTS AND BAGGAGE LEFT BEHIND.

CAIRO, Friday, May 1.

A steamer arrived to-dey with dates from Milliken's Bend to Sunday evening.

Nearly the whole of the army at that point was in motion. They marched across, leaving tents and baggage behind. The soldiers took six days' rations.

Two tugs, having in tow four hay barges, run past tha batteries at Vicksburgh last Saturday night. The rebels did not fire at them.

It is stated, on what is considered reliable authority, that Gen. OSTERHAUS now occupies Grand Gulf.

It is thought that the sanitary stores at Milliken's Bend, of which there are considerable quantities, will have to run the blockade.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Manœuvering of the Rebel Forces Under Johnston.

MCMINNSBORO, Friday, May 1.

A deserter from the Second Kentucky, (rebel,) who left the regiment this morning, reports that BRECKINRIDGE advanced to Beech Grove and Hoover's Gap, twelve miles from here, on the Manchester Pike. He states that tha entire rebel force is now in position from Beech Grova through War Trace, Guy's Gap and Shelbyville. The supposed intention of JOHNSON is to hold the gaps, and force Gen. ROSECRANS to concentrate his lines.

Little hope is entertained that JOHNSON will attack.

While dispatches detailing this activity on the part of the rebels must be necessarily silent regarding ourselves, it must not be supposed that Gen. ROSECRANS is idle or unprepared.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Skirmishing Near Newbern and Little Washington.

Defeat of the Rebels and Capture of Prisoners.

The United States steam transport *Escort*, Capt. R. WALL, (Capt. SAAW, Agent,) arrived at this port last night from Newbern, N. C., 29th and Hatteras Inlet 30th, at 6 A. M., making the passage in 55 hours. The *Escort* is the steamer which ran the rebel blockade at Washington, N. C., with Gen. FOSTER and the Rhode Island Fifth Volnnteers on board. She comes to New-York for repairs to her hull and machinery, which are considerably damaged by the shots she received from the rebel batteries.

Several skirmishes had taken place in the vicinities of Newbern and Washington. The enemy have been repulsed at every point, and considerable numbers of rebel prisoners have been taken and sent into Newbern. Gov. HILL is supposed to be at Goldsboro with a portion of the forces with which he lately invested Newbern and Washington.

By the falling of a shed at Little Washington, N. C., during a severe gale on Thursday night of last week, Company D, of MIX's Third New-York cavalry, had nearly all of its horses either killed or disabled. The animals were of excellent quality, and thoroughly drilled in the service. The shed had been erected for several years, and was not suspected of being insecure.

FROM MEXICO.

Alleged Defeat of the French at Puebla—They are Driven from the City with Great Slaughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, April 30.

The *German Democrat*, of this city, publishes a letter dated sixty miles southeast of Acapulco, Mexico, April 15, giving the following highly important leter news from Puebla. The letter says:

An express from the City of Mexico on the 9th of April has just arrived here.

On the 5th and 6th of April, the French, after severe fighting and great suffering and slaughter, succeeded in retaining a portion of Puebla.

On the 7th of April, the Mexicans repulsed them with still greater slaughter, driving them at the point of the bayonet beyond the outposts of the City.

The French then retired to Cholula, seven miles from Puebla, where they were fortifying themselves."

There is no means of knowing whether this news comes from a reliable source.

The *Democrat*, however, credits it.

[The reports from Vera Cruz, which we have by way of Havana, are to the 16th of April,—so that the above intelligence can hardly be regarded as reliable.—ED. TIMES.]

Heavy Sales of Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 1.

The sale of "five-twanties" at the various agencies to-day reached five millions, distributed as follows:

New-York and New-Jersey	$2,150,000
Boston and New-England	1,500,000
Philadelphia and Pennsylvania	685,000
Ohio and other Western States	390,000
Washington	75,000
Maryland	60,000
Delaware	60,000
Kentucky	40,000

From a careful average made by Mr. JAY COOK, the Subscription Agent, it is estimated that over 5,000 individual subscriptions have been made throughout the land to-day, including the small amounts of the industrial classes as well as the larger amounts of capitalists and even Cabinet Ministers.

A Fund for the Widow and Children of the Brave and Lamented Gen. Reno.

BOSTON, Friday, May 1.

Several citizens of Boston have raised $11,000 for the widow and children of the brave and lamented Gen. RENO, who was killed in the battle of South Mountain. Ten thousand dollars have been invested in securities, and $1,000 placed at the immediate disposal of Mrs. RENO.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Movements of Col. Phillips, with the Indian Brigade—Activity of the Rebels South of the Arkansas—Two Successful Engagements with Rebel Guerrillas—What Has Become of the "Lost Army," &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, April 16, 1863.

The most important military news that can be chronicled, in connection with this section, relates to the movements of the indefatigable Colonel commanding the Indian brigade, WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS, of the Third Indian regiment.

By dispatches received here yesterday, *vid* Fayetteville, Ark., it appears Col. PHILLIPS now occupies and holds *all* of the Cherokee Territory—the country north of the Arkansas River. The last dispatches bear date April 14, at which time his headquarters were at "Camp Park Hill," the residence of Chief JOHN ROSS, about twenty miles west of Tal-ish-quah. At the same place the hospital of the brigade is situated, and it is also the camp of the loyal Indian refugees, who for a year past have been encamped in this State, under the control of the Indian Bureau. These unfortunate people are delighted to return to their homes, and under the protection of the brigade are actively engaged in putting in a crop. This is the first step toward the right and sensible policy with regard to the Indian Territory, and it is to be hoped that a sufficient force will be maintained there to protect them. Col. PHILLIPS had been compelled to sustain them from his own commissariat. His activity in securing and grinding during the past three months all the grain he could obtain in Northwestern Arkansas, has enabled him to do this without diminishing supplies for his troops. The Indian Agents for the various tribes will take charge of the refugees, as speedily as practicable, and thus relieve the Colonel commanding from the burden, and enable him to devote his whole attention to protecting them and subjugating rebels.

Col. PHILLIPS reports great apparent activity among the rebels south of the line of the Arkansas. A considerable portion of the Indian brigade now occupy positions on the north bank of the Arkansas. The Union flag flies over Fort Gibson. The rebel pickets line the south side of the river, and continual firing occurs between the posts. Gen. STEELE (rebel) is reported to have taken command. From Fort Gibson to Fort Smith, Arkansas the rebels have strong detachments guarding all the fords, which are deep and difficult. Their apparent object is to prevent the Indians from communicating with Col. PHILLIPS, the agents of that officer, and the policy dictated by Gen. BLUNT, has had its effect in causing a majority of the Creeks, the Cherokees and Choctaws in the rebel service to desire to submit to the National authority. Communications have been received from Col. DRAW, (Cherokee,) Capt. VANN, and the Creek leaders in relation to this matter. Before this reaches you Col. PHILLIPS will have consummated a flank movement which only the want of forage and supplies has prevented his hitherto carrying out. It is probable that the enemy will be engaged in front on the line of the Arkansas, while a considerable body of troops move across it higher up, and thus menace their flank and rear. The results of this movement will be seen—first, in the successful organization of the Fourth and Fifth Indian regiments; and secondly, and of more importance, it will bring an active and well handled Union force within striking distance of the upper part of the Red River valley.

Col. PHILLIPS also reports two successful engagements with rebel guerrillas. The first was at Lindsay's Prairie, (near old Fort Wayne, Benton County, Ark.) It was a complete defeat and rout of the guerrillas, their Captain and seven men being killed and a number wounded. The other fight was below the Illinois River, near Cane Hill. The rebels attempted to surprise a Union camp and failed, being badly cut up in the attempt. A number were killed, either in the attack or while swimming the river in an attempt to escape.

The field and line officers appointed by the President to raise and command the Fourth and Fifth Indian regiments, left Fort Scott ten days ago to report to Col. PHILLIPS. It is reported a considerable number of recruits have already been raised, and were waiting their arrival. The three regiments now in the field, have on their rolls at least 1,000 men each, and will report for duty at least 700. The two regiments to be organized will make a force of 5,000 Indians. In addition to these, there are two full Union regiments raised at Fayetteville. Col. HARRISON, of the Second Arkansas, is in command of that place, and has been actively engaged in recruiting. I am informed that he drawe supplies for 1,600 men, which would show that two regiments are raised.

It is very evident that the presence of KIRBY SMITH and STERLING PRICE in the rebel Trans-Mississippi Department, has raised the hopes of the Confederates thereabout, and inspired confidence in their men. Guerrillas are becoming quite active in the border counties of Missouri, and from indications and information received, it is evident that PRICE, who is now at Little Rock, is straining every nerve for a campaign in Missouri and Northern Arkansas.

The TIMES, of the 11th, inquires editorially for "A Lost Army," alluding to the Army of the Frontier. Allow me to answer the query. After having traversed the muddy roads of Southwestern Missouri, without an apparent object since the superseding of Gen. BLUNT, it is now concentrating and refitting at Springfield, Mo. Maj.-Gen. HERRON is placed in command, Maj.-Gen. BLUNT, under whose leadership that army made so brilliant a record, would seem virtually to be laid on the shelf, by being placed in command simply of the District of Kansas. A portion of the Kansas division arrived at Fort Scott, under commands of Cols. (now Gen.) EWING and JUDSON. The Tenth and Eleventh regiments were marched under orders to the localities in which they were recruited, and thus allowed to go home till the 20th, when they were ordered to reassemble at Fort Scott.

On the 12th inst., a dispatch arrived at Fort Scott from Gen. HERRON, ordering these regiments to return to Springfield immediately. An order was issued by Gen. EWING this morning, directing the companies to reassemble at Fort Scott on the 23d inst. There will then be at Fort Scott the Sixth, (cavalry,) Tenth and Eleventh (Infantry) Kansas, and the First and Second batteries, Capt. ALLEN and Maj. BLAIR. At Springfield, or in the District of Southwest Missouri, there remains the Second and Thirteenth Kansas and RABE's battery. The Third and Ninth Wisconsin are at Forsyth with Col. WEER, of the Tenth Kansas, lately in command of the Kansas division. The Second and Third divisions (HERRON's and TOTTEN's old division) are in the vicinity of Springfield. The balance of the Kansas division is under command of Col. PHILLIPS.

What Gen. BLUNT intends doing no one knows. At present he is actively employed in arranging for the suppression of bushwhacking and the defence of the border counties of Missouri, now included in the District of Kansas. Great activity prevails in all the Bureaus of this District. Portions of two regiments from Colorado are now on the march from that territory to this place. Col. CHIVINGTON, of the First Colorado (the hero of the campaign of New-Mexico,) is in command. The force consists of a battalion of the First (cavalry) and the Third (infantry) regiment, Col. LARIMER. These regiments have full ranks, and will be brigaded under Col. CHIVINGTON. These troops, with the Ninth and Twelfth Kansas, the First colored, the five Indiana regiments, and five or six batteries, with a couple of regiments of Missouri militia and two Arkansas regiments, constitute a larger force than that with which BLUNT won the victories of Newtonia, Fort Wayne and Cane Hill. It will constitute, with other forces that are expected, a respectable army.

Gens. BLUNT and EWING, with Senator LANE, are all in the State. Gen. LANE is about to leave for Washington. It is rumored that he is to have a recruiting commission again, and will return empowered to raise several more regiments of negroes. Brig.-Gen. EWING is ordered to report to Gen. HERRON for duty.

Quite a number of changes have occurred lately in military circles. Brig.-Gen. BLAIR, of the Tenth Kansas, the most popular and efficient commander at Fort Leavenworth, has been relieved of that post at his own request, and ordered to report for duty at his regiment. He carries with him the good wishes and friendly feelings of all, officers and citizens, who have come in relations with him. Col. C. E. ADAMS, of the Twelfth Kansas, is in command at Fort Leavenworth. Maj. HEASLTO, of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, has been relieved of the command at Fort Scott, and placed upon the Staff of Gen. BLUNT. Maj. BLAIR, of the Second Kansas, commanding the Second Kansas battery, is in charge of that post. There will be promotions in the field of at least three Kansas regiments, the First, Seventh and Eleventh. The Colonels have been promoted to Brigadier-Generalships, and the vacancies will have to be filled. In the Eleventh, the promotion of Col. EWING and Lieut.-Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT (who, with the rank of Colonel, will continue to act as Chief of Staff) makes two vacancies.

The promotion to Brigadiers of Cols. DEITZLER, LEE and EWING, three gallant Kansas officers, is generally received with favor, even among the factions of this factious State. As we hope that each of them will honor their new dignity equally as well as they did their old, I propose to give a few biographical items in relation to these gallant officers.

Brig.-Gen. GEORGE W. DEITZLER was born in Pennsylvania. He is a man of 35 years, and has been a citizen of Kansas since the Summer of '55. He was one of the most active and reliable Free State leaders. During the siege of Lawrence by the Border Ruffians in the Winter of '55-'6, he took an active part in the defence of the town, and was a member of the Free State Committee of Safety. When the town of Lawrence was sacked in May, 1856, Col. DEITZLER was arrested on a charge of treason, and kept confined in the United States Camp at Lecompton, then under Gen. SUMNER, until the following September, when, with Judge SMITH, JOHN BROWN, Jr., and others, he was released. He was the speaker of the House of Representatives of the first legal Territorial Legislature. When the first call for volunteers was made, Gen. DEITZLER took command of the First regiment. That corps was raised as three months' volonteers, but when just completed the call came for 300,000 for three years. The regiment was mustered in for that period four or five days after the proclamation was issued. Col. DEITZLER most necessarily became among the ranking Colonels in the volunteer service. Since that day the First Kansas, with Col. DEITZLER, has been constantly in the field. The Colonel was wounded at Wilson's Creek. After ten months' constant service, the regiment came home, and remained in the State for two months. It then marched to Tennessee, in May, 1862, and has been in that State and Mississippi ever since. It participated in the battles of Holly Springs, Corinth, Vicksburgh, and a number of other engagements. Col. DEITZLER, since the early part of 1862, has been in constant command of a brigade. The promotion is well earned, and worthily bestowed. Gen. DEITZLER is a reliable, brave and efficient officer, and will always be found a safe one.

Brig.-Gen. ALBERT LEE, lately Colonel of the dashing Seventh Kansas, (JENNISON's old regiment,) is a young and talented officer, whose active career in this State and in the service of his country, do him great credit. He is about 28 years old, is a native of Central New-York. His father was a member of the Congress preceding the last. Gen. LEE is a lawyer, and came to Kansas as early in 1857. He settled at Elwood, opposite St. Joe, and early distinguished himself by an uncompromising and earnest Anti-Slavery policy. In 1859 he was elected Judge of the First Judicial District, under the Wyandot Constitution. When Col. JENNISON raised the Seventh regiment, Judge LEE raised a battalion and was commissioned as Major. When Col. JENNISON resigned, Major LEE was commissioned as Colonel. Since then the Regiment has added new laurels to its brilliant history, and the career of its young and dashing leader, while acting as Chief of Cavalry in GRANT's army, has become part of the history of the war in the Mississippi Valley. Gen. LEE is a brilliant officer, and a man of active and vigorous intellectual calibre.

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr., was lately Colonel of the Eleventh regiment, and entered the service last August. He participated in all the engagements of the Western Arkansas campaign. Gen. EWING is a native of Ohio, and a son of Hon. THOS. EWING. He came to Kansas in the Spring of 1857, and was elected Chief Justice of the State under the Wyandotte Constitution. He resigned that position to enter the army. He is but a young man, being not more than 32 or 33 years of age. Gen. EWING will undoubtedly do credit to the commission he bears. His brother, Gen. HUGH EWING, has distinguished himself in the army under GRANT and ROSECRANS. His wife is a sister of Gen. J. T. SHERMAN and Senator JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio. Gen. EWING is a man of fine culture, eminent intellectual calibre and commanding appearance, and has already distinguished himself in his past military career, brief though it has been.

The activity of the bushwhackers continue unabated in Jackson, Clay and other border Counties. One thing is certain, that Col. W. R. PENRICK, the vigilant and faithful commandant at Independence, will not find him thwarted, but encouraged to proceed with his vigorous policy. Col. PENRICK is one of the loyal Border State officers, who, understanding the rebellion and the principle of war, proceeds to logically carry out the policy of subduing the rebels and supporting Union men. Like Gen. NEIL, he has been villainously abused. Col. PENRICK is a native of Kentucky, and when the rebellion broke out, was a druggist in St. Joseph. There he was universally esteemed as a quiet, estimable citizen, of no offensive political proclivities. No one suspected the qualities he has since developed, but when the war broke out he was among the first to take arms for the Union, in whose service he has been constantly since.

Gen. BLUNT has received authority to raise a mounted battalions as body guard. This force will be armed with Henry repeating rifles, revolvers and sabres. This service will undoubtedly cause the battalion to fill rapidly. Lieut.-Col. ELLITCOATS, of the Second Indian regiment, has been detailed to command this corps.

Nothing is yet definitely known as to the members of the Commanding General's Staff. Lieut.-Col. THOS. MOONLIGHT, Chief of Staff, is to be promoted to a Colonelcy. No promotion will be more deserved than this latter. Col. MOONLIGHT is one of the most efficient and able officers in the service. He has served in the regular army, but was a farmer in this county when the war broke out. The Colonel was the first man in the State to call for and raise a company, which he did for the artillery arm. Owing to the political dispute, he failed to get a commission, and finally joined the Fourth regiment. During the campaign of LANE in Western Missouri, it was Capt. MOONLIGHT's battery that did the work; also at Drywood, Oscaola, and elsewhere. When Gen. BLUNT assumed command in Kansas, Capt. MOONLIGHT was made an Assistant Adjutant-General. He was afterward commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh regiment. In every place he has distinguished himself, and will win before the war closes the brevet, if not the full rank, stars of a Brigadier-General.

Gen. BLUNT abolished martial law in this city, our new Mayor having declared himself able to protect it. Union people and suppress lawlessness. That Mayor ANTHONY will do this, none who know him doubt. Already the civic administration begins to feel his energy. The best police force Leavenworth has ever had, has been appointed. It will be uniformed.

Farmers throughout the State are busy with their Spring work, and everything promises favorable for abundant harvests. A large amount of Winter wheat was sown last fall, and promises a bountiful return. Great attention is being given to the sorgbum cane, and the raising of tobacco and cotton. The raising of sheep has also received a great impetus.

Quite a noteworthy change has lately occurred in newspaperdom in this section. T. DWIGHT THACHER, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Lawrence *Republican*, has purchased and will edit the Kansas City, Mo., daily *Journal of Commerce*. As Mr. THACHER is not only a most vigorous writer, and a scholar of excellent culture, but an eloquent and fervid orator, the friends of freedom can but congratulate the cause in Missouri that it has gained one who will not only do yeoman service as an editor, but in other respects be of great and important value in any public career where it may be the good fortune of the emancipation cause to need his services. H.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Moving Day.

Gothamitee seem to move annually with the devout punctuality of a hegira. May-day is the cartman's harvest, the junk-dealer's delight, the old clo'man's rejoicing, the juvenile pyranus of confusion, and all sensible people's horror. This year our necessary evil came in as mild a form as possible. Never was there a more propitious eky. Old Sol smiled serenely on the metropolitan upheavings, and though a somewhat free and easy gust would occasionally lift a box-cover, or raise a blanket, and expose more than tidy housekeepers care to show to the general public, the weather was quite as favorable as could rationally be expected in these days of tribulation and uncertainty. There were, of course, whole corps of draymen and regiments of laborers reaping the fruits of the harvest. Such sallies upon furniture, such onslaughts upon looking-glasses, such charges upon chairs, and such an appearance of debris on the battle-field can only be appreciated by those who have indulged in the delights of such migrative campaigns. If "three movings are as bad as a fire," as the saying goes, one moving must certainly be both a tax on patience and pocket. It would be a good idea to have a company to insure people against moving. The scrip would certainly always remain above par, and it may be questioned whether it would not command a very high premium. Much of the moving this year was effected on Thursday—making that day more effectually a day of fasting, though by no means more characterized by thanksgiving and prayer, than it would otherwise have been. Not to have moved, is not to know the whole of human misery. The insolence of landlords, and the spurns which patient movers from the unworthy bear, are enough to entitle them to the designation of martyrs. Blessed, therefore, are they who do not move; who live in homesteads, or pay their rent, or do not get too proud to stay where they are, or abstain from of-

[illegible] their house-awarding in a way [illegible] the last of their local habits throughout the year. Oh, if people must move, [illegible] at [illegible] get on a day as yesterday, which is to all the directions.

Naval.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE PLAN OF THE QUINTARD IRON-CLAD BATTERY.

Some excitement was occasioned yesterday in naval circles by the announcement that the iron-clad battery *Onondaga*, building by Mr. GEO. QUINTARD, for the Government, was not to be finished. She was to be launched next week, and being a novelty in architecture, considerable interest was felt in her progress. It appears that orders have been received here, from the Navy Department, directing Admiral GREGORY to stop the preparations for launching, and to commence at once improvements in her armor, which it will take some time to execute. She is to have a wooden and iron mail over the hull, as it stands at present. There being no woodau packing to the ship, and the iron outside having been fastened with through bolts to the hull, it was suspected all along that some radical change would be made in the plan of her construction. The *Onondaga* has already been described in these columns. Mr. ROWLAND is building her on Mr. QUINTARD's plan, and expected to have her ready for launching by the 20th inst. She is 1,250 tons burden, about 200 feet long, and of proportionate width and depth.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

The Navy Department has granted permission to the French Admiral on this station to repair one of his frigates at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the authorities at the Yard are ready to receive the vessel, which will come up to-day.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADE FLEET.

The U. S. steam gunboat *Ottawa* will leave this port on Tuesday next for the rendezvous of the blockade fleet. Letters, papers and parcels, properly directed and sent to the Brooklyn Lyceum, will be cheerfully forwarded.

The New Provost-Marshal.

Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, recently appointed General Provost-Marshal for this District, in place of SIMEON DRAPER, resigned, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday forenoon. He has established his headquarters at No. 27 Pine-street. The subordinates appointed by Mr. DRAPER will be retained for the present, and the general system pursued by the late incumbent will be followed by his successor. His jurisdiction extends over the first nine Congressional Districts, including this City, Brooklyn and Staten Island. Preparations will be immediately made to carry out the Conscription act, as soon as its assention shall be ordered from Washington.

Sale of Lentze's Last Pictures.

Messrs. D. W. IVES & Co. announce the sale of some of the lately executed works of E. LEUTZE. A free exhibition of this collection will be opened on Monday next, at the Derby Gallery, on Broadway, above Houston-street, and continue until the evening of the sale, which takes place on Thursday, May 7. This collection comprises many of the finest pictures by this artist, and includes his celebrated one of "Lafayette Met by his Family in the Prison of Olmutz," which was in the Academy exhibition of last year; "Spray and Bubbles," a picture which to the casual observer will be simply a delineation of the sea breaking upon the shore, but which, if he studies it closely, will resolve itself into an army of water-spirits battling against the rocks, only to be beaten back or cast up with the surf upon the shore; "Unexpected Friends," representing a wounded knight, imprisoned in a tower by a neighboring prince, who has entrapped him while on the chase, and now holds him confined until ransomed—his daughter is with him, and the "unexpected friends" appear in the shape of a Robin Goodfellow and his raven, who, having found their way into the prison from above, by a rope-ladder, are ready to effect their deliverance; "Prairie Bluffs," depicting a herd of half-tamed horses being driven into camp before the coming storm breaks—the yellow bluffs of the prairie are seen in the background, relieved against the stormy sky; "Ichabod Crane and the Headless Horseman," illustrating a well-known story in *Irving's Sketch Book*; "The Deserted Hall," "Entertaining the Messenger," and "Tired of Waiting," each architectural in their character, and fine examples of the artist's power in this line; a "Gentleman of the Time of Charles II." and a "German Knight," besides the original sketch in oil of the historical picture, "Emigration to the West," in the Capitol at Washington, and several study heads of females in the same work. An opportunity of seeing so many fine pictures by this artist may seldom, if ever, again occur, consequently all lovers of art should avail themselves of this coming exhibition to carefully study his works therein to be found.

James T. Brady on the End of the War.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will address the citizens of Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next, upon the "End of the War." The address will be delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, and an overflowing house may be anticipated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERVICES IN THE FORSYTH-STREET CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES O. ROGERS, the former pastor of the Alanson Methodist Church in Norfolk-street, will preach to-morrow morning and evening in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church. This announcement to the Methodist fraternity of that part of the City will be sufficient to attract a large audience. One of the attractions of Mr. ROGERS consists in his vocal abilities, and he takes occasion during the delivery of his sermon to sing with considerable pathos a hymn appropriate to the theme.

TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1863-64.—This publication is now in process of compilation, under the supervision of Mr. H. WILSON, No. 50 Greene-street. Canvassers will soon be going their rounds, and they should be afforded all possible facilities by our citizens, each one of whom has an interest in seeing the Directory as accurate and complete as possible.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SAILOR FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held, yesterday, upon the body of a United States sailor, found drowned near Fulton Ferry on Wednesday. He was a large man, about six feet in height, with brown hair. His face had been eaten away by fishes, and there were other indications that he had been in the water for a long time. The sum of $15 in greenbacks was found tied in his shirt. There was nothing about the clothes to identify him. A verdict of found drowned was rendered.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the house of Mr. JAMES MARTIN, in Eighth-street, near Second-avenue, Gowanus, on Thursday evening, caused by some straw igniting from the stove. Six children had been left to take care of the place during the parents' absence, and narrowly escaped suffocation. The damage did not exceed $50—insured in the Atlantic Company.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—JOHN RYAN, the driver of the Fulton-avenue car, which run over the boy, WILLIAM H. WELSH, on Sunday last, causing his death, was held, by Coroner NORRIS, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of carelessness. The accused was bailed yesterday in the sum of $500 to await trial.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—MAY 1.

Before Judge Nelson.

The panel of Grand Jurors was filled up this morning, and the jury having been sworn, were charged by the Judge briefly as to the matters which would come before them. There were but few cases—one of murder, one of arson, and one of counterfeiting a fifty cent postage stamp, to which the Judge called their especial attention, because, as he said, it was reported that there were a good many counterfeits of this kind in circulation, and a prompt administration of justice might check the crime. The Judge also congratulated them that there were so few cases to come before them, the result, he thought, of prompt and thorough justice heretofore.

The jury then retired to their duties.

Verdict Against Mayor Opdyke on a Blanket Contract.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Henry Swift et al. vs. *George Opdyke et al.*—This action was brought to recover a balance on account of a quantity of army blankets sold to defendants in August, 1861. The amount claimed by the complaint was $3,465 75. The defence set up was a breach of contract and a set-off of $3,520.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $1,654 99.

The Merchant Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. O. W. Tucker, Surrogate.

The claimants under the will having rested upon the testimony of the two subscribing witnesses, Judge PIERREPONT opened the case for the contestants, charging that the will was a gross fraud, as

[illegible] Merchant, and [illegible] evidence [illegible] Gibbons was [illegible] upon [illegible] contract [illegible] Harley as to the weather on the 11th of [illegible] 1861, when it was claimed the will was executed—Harley stating that it was a drizzly day, the witness stating how the barometer and thermometer stood by his record, which he had kept for thirty years; and that the wind was west, with a moderate breeze, and the sky clear all day.

Messrs. Eickler, Miller and Hoyt were then called to contradict Harley on other points, he having testified that on the day he witnessed the will, he went up to see Eickler, for whom he said he had a suit in the Fifth District Court. The records of the District Court were produced to show that no such suit was pending on the 11th of March. And Mr. Eickler was called, who testified that Harley never had a suit for him.

Edward A. Stanbury was then called, who testified that he was the Secretary of the Metropolitan Insurance Company; that he considered himself a good judge of handwriting, having often been called as a witness as an expert; that Merchant has been a stockholder in his company; that he knew him, and had seen him write; and that no part of the body or the signature of the will was in his handwriting.

The following wills were duly admitted to probate: Gopbar R. Jarvis, John Albert Fanton, Ann Healy, Henry R. Barrow, Anton L. Bohls, Catharine Shaw, Jabez W. Lyman.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Miller.

In the Matter of the Guardianship of Green, &c.—Reference ordered to take proof of facts, &c., and report.

In the Matter of Application of Matthews.—Motion granted with costs, to be paid out of fund.

Morrow vs. *Heye.*—Motion granted upon payment of $15 costs, and disbursements, &c.

In the Matter of Marine Court, &c.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Application of Livingston et al. for Appointment of Trustee, &c.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Hoy, Administratrix, vs. *The Mayor, &c., et al.*—Allowance to defendant's counsel $150.

Lorton, Jr., vs. *The American Female Guardian Society.*—Settled. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 1, 1863.

$10,000 U.S. 6s,'81, Reg.	105¾	1500 Harlem Railroad	79
5,000 U. S. 6s, 7 T.L. Reg.	96	400 do.	b30 79¾
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Notes,		100 do.	s30 79¾
Nov. Oct. & Apl.	106	3200 do.	79¾
1,000 do. Feb. & Aug.	106¾	800 do.	79¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. o.	102	4800 do.	80
17,000 do.	181½	200 do.	s30 80
18,000 do. New	99¾	100 do.	s10 80¾
2,000 Ill. Comp. Bs. '79	110	100 do.	b30 81
2,000 Tenn. 6s, 6s, '90	68¾	100 do.	81
4,000 do.	68	200 do.	s30 81½
22,000 Mo. St. 6s.	63	800 do.	82
5,000 do.	63¾	500 do.	82¼
6,000 do.	b30 63¾	500 do.	82¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s.	103¾	480 Harlem R. Pref.	96
7,000 Erie 4th M.B.	108	250 do.	95¾
4,000 Hnd. River 2d m.	114½	300 do.	95¾
8,000 A. & T. H. 2m. Pf.	93½	400 Reading R.	95
12,500 Ala. T. R. Inc. Bs.	86	200 Mich. Cen. R.	106¾
9,000 C. & N. W. 1 M.	82	15 do.	105¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	67	378 do.	106
2,000 do.	56¾	100 do.	106¾
5,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	72	100 do.	b30 106
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	105	850 M. S. & N. I. R.	89
30,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	88	1000 do.	89¾
20,000 do.	88¾	1500 do.	84¾
20,000 do.	b60 90	5000 do.	70
74 Merchants' Bank	110	800 do.	69¾
10 Bank of Commerce	100	50 do.	s10 68¾
10 Ocean Bank	8¾	350 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	111
10 Bank of the Republic	103¾	100 do.	b30 111
50 do.	106	150 do.	110¾
12 St. Nicholas Bank	93	100 do.	109¾
20 Atlantic Bank	10	100 do.	b30 110
23 Am. Ex. Bank	103	400 Ill. Cen. R. S	93
2,500 American Gold	151¼	100 do.	84¾
185,000 do.	151¾	100 do.	84¾
4,000 do.	151¾	200 do.	b3 84¾
600 Canton Co.	32	100 do.	s10 84¾
450 do.	32¾	2500 Cleve. & Pitts.	96
300 do.	32¾	860 do.	s30 85
1500 do.	33	2500 do.	85
100 do.	33¼	100 do.	84¾
100 do.	33¾	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	162
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	135	50 do.	161¾
350 Penn Coal Co.	125¾	15 Galena & Chi. R.	97¾
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	28	2200 do.	98
200 do.	28¼	200 do.	98¾
100 Quicksilv. M. Co.	60	200 do.	s10 98¾
450 do.	49¾	100 do.	s30 98¾
100 do.	49¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	104
200 do.	b60 51	800 do.	109
120 Pacific M. B. Co.	190	200 do.	s30 109
60 do.	190¾	1200 do.	109¾
100 Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	32	200 do.	109½
210 Min. Mining Co.	100	400 do.	109¾
500 Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	2	100 do.	s60 109
550 N. Y. Cen. R.	116¾	200 do.	s10 109¾
5100 Erie Railway	85	100 do.	s30 109¾
1100 do.	84¾	600 do.	110
1250 do.	84¾	2000 Chi. & Rock Is.	97
400 do.	b30 85	500 do.	96¾
100 do.	s10 84¾	500 do.	s5 96¾
800 Erie R. Pref.	b10 103	500 do.	s5 96¾
100 do.	102¾	100 Chi., B. & Quin. R.	108¾
323 do.	102¾	200 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien	43
450 Hnd. R. R.	116	50 do.	43¾
200 do.	116¾	1100 P., F. W. & C. R.	70
100 do.	117	200 do.	70¾
50 Nor. & Wor. R.	84¾	200 do.	b30 70¾
800 Chic. & N. W. R.	25¾	500 do.	69¾
100 do.	s30 25¾	300 do.	85¾
50 do.	b10 25¾	400 do.	42¾
300 Chic. & Alton R.	70	100 do.	b30 42¾
500 do.	70¾	100 do.	43
100 Chic. & Alton Pref.	93	150 do.	b30 43¾
500 do.	93¾	600 Alton & T. H. Pr.	72
50 do.	93¾	110 Rome & Watert'n R	88

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	106¾	600 Har. R. Pref.	96
1,000 do.	106¾	100 do.	95¾
19,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101¾	53 Reading Railroad	95
20,000 Mo. State 6s.	63¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	106¾
1,000 do.	63¾	1600 M. S. & N. I. R.	70
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	62	200 do.	s10 70¾
2,000 Erie 3d M. Bs. '83.	118	1480 do.	70¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	105	200 do.	s3 70¾
35,000 Amer. Gold	150¾	200 do.	s10 70¾
15,000 do.	150¾	100 do.	70¾
15,000 do.	151	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	110
100 Canton Co.	s60 33	100 do.	109¾
100 do.	33¾	100 do.	109¾
200 do.	s60 33¾	1000 Ill. Cen. R.	94¾
100 do.	s30 33¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	84¾
150 Cum. Coal Pref.	25	8000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	85
1100 Penn. Coal Co.	125¾	300 do.	85¾
400 Quicksilver M. Co.	60	200 do.	85¾
100 do.	60	200 do.	99¾
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	191	50 do.	s10 99¾
100 do.	s5 190¾	1000 Clev. & Tol. R.	110
50 do.	s60 188	700 Chic. & R. I. R.	97
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	116¾	400 do.	s10 97
300 do.	116¾	300 do.	96¾
1300 Erie Railway	85	600 do.	s10 96¾
650 do.	84¾	400 P., F. W. & C.	89¾
180 Erie R. Pref.	b3 103	40 do.	70
200 do.	102¾	100 do.	70¾
1300 do.	102¾	100 do.	70¾
50 do.	b10 102¾	200 Chic. & Alt. R.	74
900 Hudson Riv. R.	117¾	200 do.	s60 74¾
100 do.	s30 117¾	350 Chic. & Alton Prf.	95
100 do.	117¾	100 M. & P. du C.	43¾
100 do.	s30 118¾	200 do.	44¾
6000 Harlem R.	84	200 do.	44¾
1000 do.	86	500 Alt. & Ter. H. R.	43
500 do.	86¾	300 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	73
400 do.	86¾	100 do.	73
3000 do.	87	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	85
200 do.	s10 87	500 Chic. & N. W. R.	25¾
100 do.	b30 87	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	77
500 do.	86¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Apl.	106¾	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	70
3,000 do.	106	1500 do.	69¾
25,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	106¾	100 do.	s10 69¾
400 Cum. Coal Pf.	25½	100 do.	b3 70
50 Quicksv Min. Co.	50¾	100 Clev. & Pitts.	bnw 85
1200 Bucks Co. L. Co.	2	200 do.	85
1000 do.	s3 2	200 do.	84¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	b3 117	600 do.	s3 84¾
100 Erie Railway.	s3 84¾	50 P., Ft. W. & C.	69¾
150 do.	84¾	100 do.	70
2000 do.	s10 84¾	100 do.	s3 70¾
100 do.	b3 85	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	25¾
150 do.	s3 84¾	100 do.	25¾
100 Erie Railway Pr.	102¾	300 Galena & Chi. R.	98½
250 do.	102¾	100 do.	s3 98½
100 Hudson R. R.	117	150 do.	86¾
100 Harlem R.	84	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	110
100 do.	84¾	700 do.	s3 110
300 do.	85	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	96¾
2500 do.	85	100 do.	b3 96¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$80,000 Amer. Gold	150¾	150 Hudson R. R.	121
5,000 Mo. State 6s.	63¾	300 do.	b3 121
100 Cumb. Coal	b30 25	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	70
350 Canton Co.	33¾	1480 do.	70¾
400 do.	33¾	200 do.	s3 70¾
250 Quicks'r Mining Co.	49¾	100 do.	s10 70¾
100 do.	s6 49¾	200 do.	70¾
100 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2	1000 Ill. Cen. R.	94¾
1150 Canada Copper Co.	1¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	84¾
80 Bruns. C. Land Co.	5	400 do.	84¾
150 Erie R.	84¾	500 do.	84¾
100 do.	85	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	70¾
100 do.	b3 85	200 do.	s3 70¾
100 do.	s3

and small work, within the range of 46c. @13½c.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses in April:

	Ky.	Va.	N. C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock April 1, 1863, hhds	20,533	4	11		20,547
Received since	12,137	—	—		12,137
Total	32,700	4	11		32,684
Delivered since	3,010	—	—		3,010
Stock May 1, 1863, hhds	29,690	4	11		29,674

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock April 1, 1863, bales	1,149	91	1,516
Received since	1,453	—	99
Total	2,602	91	1,615
Delivered since	1,226	—	84
Stock May 1, 1863	1,379	91	1,531

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 45c. @46c., chiefly at 45½c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The business in this line, during April, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "During the month of April, but very little was done in comparison with the transactions of former months. At so unfavorable a period the auction sales both here and at Boston, of domestic fleece, California and foreign wools, could not be expected to go off well. They would, however, have proved better, if the confidence of buyers had not been shaken by the supposition that some parcels were bid in, yet this cannot be said of the domestic fleece and California wools, the prices of which came nearer those of private sale. The market has, nevertheless, become firmer than it was before the auctions, without improvement in prices, however. Our light stock of domestic fleece and pulled wool, is decreasing at the reduced rates. Fine grades have declined most, and the lower ones least. Fine foreign Wools, Cape, Mestizo, etc., offer a good selection at about 10 to 15 ₩ cent. lower prices, which are not satisfactory to importers. Foreign medium qualities, adapted for army goods, have been slow of sale, for want of new Government contracts. There is a good stock of these descriptions of Wool, which at the present reduced rates will enable our manufacturers to stand against foreign competition. Foreign low Wools, for blankets and carpets, have nearly maintained their prices. The stock of it continues very light, and the supply from abroad limited for some time to come. The accounts from foreign markets do not mention much change. All the desirable wools in the English markets are firm, and only faulty and poor kinds are neglected at reduced prices. Prices of wool on the Continent are represented as somewhat easier, occasioned by the dilatory disposal of fabrics.

	Bales.	lbs.
The imports of Wool into New-York since Dec. 29, 1862, to March 29, 1863, were	25,738	10,247,741
The imports of Wool for the month ending April 27, 1863, were	12,075	5,492,833
Total	37,813	15,740,574

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1863:

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cts. ₩ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	80@85
Saxony fleece	75@78
Full blood fleece	75@78
½ and ¾ blood fleece	72@77
Native and ¼ fleece	72@77
Common fleece	72@77

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	83@85
Saxony fleece	78@80
Full blood fleece	78@80
½ and ¾ blood fleece	75@80
Native and ¼ fleece	75@80
Common fleece	75@80

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	70@76
Full blood fleece	68@71
½ and ¾ blood fleece	68@71
Native and ¼ fleece	65@69
Common fleece	65@69

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleece	70@73
Unwashed	45@52

California.

Washed fleece	66@70
Unwashed fleece, fine	45@53
Unwashed fleece, medium	45@53
Unwashed fleece, coarse	28@40

POLLED WOOL.

New-York City, extra	72@76
New-York City, super	71@75
New-York City, No. 1	60@67
New-York City, No. 2	15@18
Country, extra	78@80
Country, super	75@80
Country, No. 1	66@70
Country, No 2	18@22
Lambs	78@75
Tub-washed	75@90
Western, limed pulled wool	40@50

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¾d. ₩ bushel, by sailing vessel, and 6d. by steamer, ₩ bushel; and 2,200 pkgs. Provisions at 15s. @22s. 6d. by sailing vessels, and 30s. by steamer, ₩ ton. For London—500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 6d. ₩ tierce, and 175 pkgs. Shoulders, at 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—600 pkgs. Provisions, at 35s. ₩ ton. For Bremen—5,000 bushels Rye, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	May 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	May 2	New-York	Hamburg.
Persia	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	May 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	May 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	May 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	May 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	May 4	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	May 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	May 9	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	June 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana and the Southern Coast.

Merrimac.....May 2 New-York, Havana, New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hammonia* via Southampton and Hamburg, close in this City to-day at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh* close in this City to-day, at 10:30 A. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED CONCERNING HARLEY WATSON, formerly in the shoe business in this City. He was last heard from in Philadelphia in December, 1861. An account of his decease is reported to have been seen in a newspaper in the early part of 1862, but the place in which he died, and the name in the newspaper are not recollected. Any information concerning him, relative to his present place of abode, if living, or of his decease, if dead, may be communicated to the subscriber and will be suitably rewarded.
FRANCIS B. HOFFMAN, No. 247 Broadway.

$20 REWARD.—SHOULD THIS MEET THE eye of JAMES SHAW, (or THOMAS SMYTHE,) late of Uckfield, Sussex, England, he is earnestly requested to return to or communicate with his friends in England at once, who will be glad to supply ample means for his return. The above reward will be paid to any one who will give such information as will lead to his whereabouts being discovered. Apply to L. W. MORRIS, Esq., Morris Express, No. 28 Broad-st., New-York City.

TO TRUNK MAKERS.—THE TRUNK MAKER who put a new cover on an old trunk marked Mrs. A. W., will confer a favor by sending his address to Box No. 383 General Post-office.

MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee will be held at Headquarters, on MONDAY EVENING, May 4, 1863, at 8 o'clock. By order. A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—A Regular Monthly Meeting of this Union will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 39 Crosby-st., corner of Broome, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. H. M. FAILING, President.
R. S. HILL, Recording Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Vault owners of the New-York City Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., for the purpose of electing five trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 99 William-st., on MONDAY NEXT, May 4, from 12 to 2 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, JERSEY CITY.—The ordinance of ordination will take place on SUNDAY, May 3, at 10½ A. M., when public services on that occasion. In the morning the Pastor of the Church, Rev. JAMES MORRIS STEARNS, will officiate. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. At 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., President of Yale College, will preach. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the desk will be occupied by Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. On MONDAY, the 4th inst., the Church will be open for inspection. In the evening of that day the pews will be let. A list of prices will be found in the Church, at which time persons wanting pews or seats can register their names. Hymn Books of all patterns of binding can be had in the Church, at cost price.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. This church, having hired the large hall in Bleecker Building, (Bleecker, opposite Jones-st.,) and fitted it up handsomely for public worship, invite all who are so disposed to meet with them whenever convenient. The seats are free, and all who can will be accommodated. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY. Also on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. A number of believers will be immersed after the sermon on Sunday morning.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—corner 29th-st. Rev. Dr. KARRS will preach EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON, at 3½ o'clock P. M., during the month of May. After June 1, Dr. KARRS will assume the entire charge of the congregation. The Church will be open on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 4th and 5th inst., from 7½ to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting seats. Families residing in the vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., until the erection of their Chapel, for which arrangements are effected. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At 3 P. M. a missionary meeting; address by Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE, of the American Missionary Association. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; after which a plan will be presented for the raising of ten thousand colored troops for the service of the Government. Upon the appointment and ordaining of the same, our own salvation and that of the colored race must go together.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Dr. WARNER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-School Missionary meeting at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by JAMES O. DAWITT, Esq., and the Pastor. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Love Feast on Friday evening. Seats free.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Presence and Work of the Holy Spirit*. At 7½ P. M., first lecture of a Course on the Bible and Practical Life. Subject—*Counsels to Young Husbands*. Sunday-School at 2 o'clock; Singing at 3.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, PROF. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY MORNING in the new Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on the question—*Shall we Know and Commune with each other After Death?* At 7½ P. M., a sermon by Rev. Mr. WARREN, of the Congregational Church. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

THE WAR AND THE FREEDMEN.—IN Brooklyn, at the Unitarian Church, Clinton and Congress sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. HAYNES, a Secretary of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, and Rev. Mr. STAPLES, Pastor of the church, will present the cause of the freedman. All are invited.

SECOND ARMORY CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching ON SUNDAY, by Elder J. K. BALLOU—in the morning at 10½ o'clock—afternoon at 3. Subject in the Afternoon—*The Signs of the Times Showing the Near Approach of the Coming of Christ*. Seats free.

REV. JOSIAH LITCH IS EXPECTED TO preach SABBATH, the 3d, in Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Also Union Christian Mission (removed from 7th-av.,) same place in the evening: singing, children's exercises and address as usual. All are invited to hear. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—Episcopal—35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning. Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rector of Church of the Ascension, in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. VINTON, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, the seventh anniversary of the opening of the Church. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church "Du St. Esprit," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. SUNDAY, May 3. Morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French: sermon in English by Rev. CHARLES S. LITTLE, at 7½ o'clock.

"ST. PAUL—THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN"—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, LATE OF THE Philadelphia Conference, having been appointed Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. at 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers and seats cheerfully provided.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. This Hall has been opened by clergymen of various denominations, to supply the place of the old Broadway Tabernacle.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. A course of sermons on the life of Joseph will be commenced on SUNDAY EVENING, 3d inst.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, D.D., Rector. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½, the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. SUNDAY the Rector will preach in the morning and afternoon, and Rev. Mr. EAGAN in the evening. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., east of Broadway. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. Subject of sermon by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN on SUNDAY EVENING—*The Dangers of the City to the Young*. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach a sermon to young men at the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—DR. JUNKINS will deliver the sixth of the course, in the Canal-st. Church, entrance in Greene-st., SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Morning service at 10½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free.

S. S. SNOW—THE MESSENGER IN THE SPIRIT of Elias—will preach the word of the New Dispensation on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. All who love Christ, and would prepare for his glorious appearing, are invited.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT (EPISCOPAL)—66th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square, Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Divine services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, Jr., will preach in the evening.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—51TH-st., west of 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Rector of St Luke's Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING, PASTOR OF THE Bereau Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the morning sermon.

CHAPEL OF REV. DR. HUTTON'S CHURCH.—Regular services are held in Rutgers Chapel (5th-av., opposite Croton Reservoir) EVERY SUNDAY. Rev. M. H. HUTTON preaches at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. HUTTON at 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. SAMUEL WILSON, D. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

MISSION CHURCH—CORNER OF MADISON and Gouverneur sts. Rev. Dr. FERRIS may be expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. F. G. CLARK SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., Rev. MOSSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY by the pastor, Rev. J. M. CARROLL, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's park, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the morning upon *Sabbath Schools*, and in the evening upon *The Great Example*.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Power of Waiting on the Lord*.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—FIFtieth-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. JAMES FLOY, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet at the rooms of the A. B. C. F. M., in the Bible House, Astor-place, on MONDAY, May 4, at 12 M. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk.

REV. LLOYD BRECK, D. D., WILL PREACH at the Church of the Holy Apostles, (9th-av. and 20th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, May 3. Service at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN WANT OF uptown church room accommodations, will find Tenor's Hall, No. 65 West 34th-st., New-York, desirably adapted. Rent low.

THE REFORMATION CHURCH OF GLENS Falls, N. Y., will be dedicated to the worship of God, on SUNDAY, May 3, at 10½ A. M., when public services on that occasion. In the afternoon, the Pastor of the Church, Rev. ROBERT LAIRD COLLYER, will officiate. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. At 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., President of Yale College, will preach. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the desk will be occupied by Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. On MONDAY, the 4th inst., the Church will be open for inspection. In the evening of that day the pews will be let. A list of prices will be found in the Church, at which time persons wanting pews or seats can register their names. Hymn Books of all patterns of binding can be had in the Church, at cost price.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will deliver the last Sermon in this series in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM's,) 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Body*.

MARINER'S TEMPLE—LATE OLIVER-ST. Baptist Church, near Chatham-square, Rev. Isa R. STEWARD, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 3½, sermon by Rev. J. S. BACKUS, D. D. Evening services at a quarter before 8. Seats free. Meetings every morning at 11, and every evening in the lecture-room.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

REV. B. A. SMITH WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall southwest corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. Entrance on 52d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCed woman desires a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has lived many years in first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation in the country for a thoroughly reliable Protestant woman, as above, who lived five years in her last place, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of muslins; has lived five years in her last place, where good reference will be given. Apply at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, SOMEWHAT past the meridian of life, who has been bereaved of her husband and family, seeks a cheerful home in an agreeable private family, for which she can pay a moderate price; or where a thorough practical housekeeper may be wanted, or an intelligent lady-like Christian companion; she would contribute her abilities toward making home happy. Address MATRON, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WASHING OR HOUSEWORK WANTED—By the piece, day or hour, for a woman who knows how, and will try to please. Address her present employer, Mrs. BALL, No. 67 East 29th-st.

AT THE LARGE, FIRST-CLASS SERVANT'S INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand, good servants, to suit all—and good places. Also, German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants. Civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, No. 980 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain, near 22d-st., a housekeeper and domestics of every calling for good places. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as assistant book-keeper or accountant by a young man late from Comer's Commercial College, and familiar with commercial business. Address M. H., Box No. 23 Williamsburgh Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as coachman, who understands the care of horses; is a careful driver and can milk, and is honest, sober and industrious; has over two years' recommendations to show; wants to go back in the country again. Can be seen for two days. Address P. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A practical farmer, a Scotchman; understands farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of the dairy, if required; best of reference given. Can be seen today at Wm. Elliot's seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to procure a gardener's situation for a first-class man, Scotch, married, no family; has known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing a good man. A. SMITH, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter, a situation in a private family; he speaks French and English, and will give the best reference in the City. Apply or address, for two days, WAITER, No. 29 West 12th-st., in the bakery.

TO PUBLISHERS, EDITORS, &c.—A situation as editor or assistant editor wanted by a gentleman who has had several years' experience in connection with first-class journals as business manager, proof-reader, assistant editor and editor. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A LAW OFFICE, by an American young man 19 years of age, who has had some experience; reference satisfactory. Address L. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED SINGLE man to go to the country; must be a man of experience, and understand the care of horses thoroughly, and be willing to make himself useful, and come well recommended. Call, after 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 6 Pine-st., basement, back office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, to take the care of a horse, wagons, and cow; he must be a good groom and driver, and willing to make himself useful. Address, stating wages and references, Box No. 4,109 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN to go a short distance in the country; must understand the care of horses thoroughly, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address D., Box No. 622 Post-office, with reference.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City reference required. Apply at No. 13 West 22d-st., Saturday evening or Monday morning, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, FOR NURSE AND chambermaid, an active and energetic girl, who thoroughly understands her business, is good tempered, willing and obliging; City references required, a Protestant preferred. Inquire at No. 39 East 20th-st.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID WANTED. —A young girl wanted to take care of a child 6 months old, and to make herself useful; work light. An American girl preferred, and who has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 4.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, as seamstress and nurse, a reliable and industrious person, with first-class City reference, where parties may be seen with whom they have lived. None others need apply. Call between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock this day, at No. 11 East 13th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a Protestant girl for general housework in a private family. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 158 West 21st-st., this morning, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER, AN UNmarried man, and a Protestant, to go a short distance into the country, one who can bring good recommendations from his last employer will hear of a desirable situation by applying at No. 55 6th-av., on Monday morning, between the hours of 11 and 12.

GLASS-BLOWERS.—WANTED, TO GO TO San Francisco, ten good hands to make green wine bottles; work all the year around. The California climate is suitable to work all through the Summer. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 352 Washington-st., New-York.

DRESSMAKERS.—8 OR 10 FIRST-CLASS dressmakers wanted; two who are accustomed to cutting and preparing work and overseeing a work-room. Also, two good operators on Howe and Finkle & Lyons' sewing-machines. Apply at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 473 Broadway.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.—FORTY OR fifty good and competent bricklayers can find constant employment, at good wages, until Dec. 1, by inquiring at J. K. BRICK & CO.'S Works, foot of Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, or of W. H. SAULSBURY, Wanskuck, near Providence, R. I.

FARMER WANTED—ONE COMPETENT TO take charge of a small farm, well acquainted with vegetable gardening, and the care and driving of horses, may apply at No. 5 Gold-st., up stairs, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A LAD FROM 13 TO 15 YEARS OF age, in the office of The American Seamen's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-st. He must write a fair hand, honest and willing. Inquire as above, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, Room No. 7.

MAN WANTED.—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH or Scotch Protestant, on a gentleman's country place near the City, to have care of a horse and a small vegetable garden. Apply at No. 89 Murray-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A GROWING YOUTH AS MESSENger; he must be acquainted with the City and able to write directions. Apply, with references, before 9 A. M. to-day, at HUSSEY'S S. M. Post, No. 50 William-st., basement.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO GO A few miles in the country; the man to take charge of a small place, and the woman as cook and laundress. Apply on Saturday, after 9 o'clock, at Room 48, 5th-av. Hotel.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—IN A JOBBING house; one that writes a fair hand, and living with his parents preferred. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 2,476 New-York Post-office.

FOREWOMAN WANTED—IN A CUSTOM shirt department; must understand fine work, and bring recommendations as to capability, &c. Address GREENOCK, Box No. 186 *Tribune* Office.

FANCY DRY GOODS.—WANTED, TWO OR three active retail salesmen, who desire to enter the fancy jobbing business. Address Box No. 3,053 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO SMART GIRLS TO TRAVEL TO California with a family; wages liberal. Apply No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—AN A 1 SALESMAN, IN SILKS, cravats and ties; to such, a favorable opportunity offers. Address box No. 3,013 Post office.

WANTED—CARPET UPHOLSTERERS, LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie sts.

DRY GOODS.

CARTAN, FLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH,
NO. 398 BOWERY,
Continue to sell
3-4 wide MUSLIN for 12½ cts.
3-4 wide HEAVY DO., for 25 cts
7-8 wide SHIRTING CLOTH for 20 cts
Yard wide SHEETING for 25 cts.
Yard wide BEST QUALITY from 26 to 30 cts
10 cases of DRESS GOODS, JUST RECEIVED from AUCTION, comprising new and elegant STYLES in CHECKED and STRIPED LENOS, MOZAMBIQUES, POIL DE CHEVRES, &c., &c., from 1s. 6d. per yard UPWARDS.
5 cases of BEST AMERICAN PRINTS, 16 to 20 cts.
5 cases 4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS, (fast colors,) 14 to 16 cts.
Black Silk, ONE DOLLAR per yard and upwards.
A LARGE SUPPLY of HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, comprising LANCASTER and MARSEILLES QUILTS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c., at EXCEEDINGLY low PRICES.
6 100 dozen FRENCH KID GLOVES, 3s. 6d. per pair.
Our CLOAK, SHAWL and MANTILLA department is now REPLETE with every NOVELTY of the SEASON.
LADIES WISHING to PURCHASE any of the ABOVE, will find it their interest to call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
REMEMBER the number,
250 BOWERY, opposite Stanton-st.

ALL AT 25 CENTS A PAIR.
LADIES' FINE WHITE LINEN HOSE.
WHITE HOSE, SILK EMBROIDERED FRONTS.
EXTRA LARGE WHITE AND BROWN HOSE.
WHITE AND BROWN OPEN-WORK HOSE.
REGULAR GOODS VERY CHEAP, AT
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AT LESS THAN OLD PRICES.
FRENCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
With Hem-stitch and Fancy Border.
PURE SILK SUSPENDERS,
GAUZE MERINO UNDER WEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, &c.
POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

359 LACE CURTAINS.
BROADWAY.
NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at
OLD PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY. KELTY'S.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES.
Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.

ELEGANT DESIGNS
IN
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
BEAUTIFULLY EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED,
AT THE
METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
No. 496 BROADWAY.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 261 Grand-st.
We are offering a large and well-selected stock of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, at low prices, for cash. Also, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats and Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

GAYNOR'S
CORSET AND SKIRT STORES
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS. —The large and well-known private boarding-house, Washington Hall, (late Mrs. Mason's,) will be opened for visitors on the 15th of May. It is delightfully situated on Broadway, between the Congress and Empire Springs, and the rooms are well adapted for families and large parties of friends. For further particulars apply at No. 35 West 19th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL.—Parties wishing good board and accommodations, large airy rooms and beautiful location, can be furnished; same by week or season, by applying to M. B. ADAMS, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, New-York. For reference and circulars, call on G. H. Coggeshall, Esq., Bowery Savings Bank; Geo. Jones, Esq., *Times* Office; Wm. M. Franklin, Esq., No. 24 Vesey-st.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY.—A lady, well acquainted with the management of children, who resides in one of the pleasantest parts of Connecticut, desires to take a few children to board for the Summer, at reasonable rates; the best of references will be given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,896 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A WIDow lady and daughter, in a private family, where there are no other boarders and where they can enjoy the comforts of home. Location must be pleasant and healthy, and within 2 or 3 hours' ride of New-York. Address, stating location, terms, &c., J. T. C., Box No. 4,929 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family at Fairfield, Conn.; good salt water bathing. The house is well shaded, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOAR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC (Afternoon)—Gottschalk's Matinee.

WINTER GARDEN—Luck—The Toodles.

WALLACK'S—Money.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Aurora Floyd.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Dog Show—Minnie Warren and Commodore Nutt, &c., at all hours.—Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Cotopaxi.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—French Spy—Loan of a Lover.

LAURA KEENE—Our American Cousins—Tibby, the Cat in Crinoline.

WASHINGTON HALL—(Corner South 7th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D)—Fallon's Work of Art.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Montaell Ross—La Joie Fait Peur.

IRVING HALL—Miss Louise Krowlikowska's Grand Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A somewhat more definite knowledge of the movements of the Army of the Potomac begins to reach us. It appears that the Rappahannock has been crossed at three or four different points, both above and below Fredericksburgh—certainly at Port Royal, near the point where Franklin crossed before the battle of Fredericksburgh, and at Kelly's Ford, several miles above the town; and probably at United States Ford, still further up. Accounts state that there was considerable fighting at the crossing below, but none of consequence above. Full details of these movements will be found in the letters of our special correspondents. Gen. Hooker appears to have commended the movement at Kelly's Ford in person. A report reached Philadelphia last night, and was telegraphed to us, that Gen. Hooker, with 50,000 men, had fought a battle and won a victory. This is about the number of men supposed to have crossed at Kelly's Ford, and the report, though unofficial, may have some foundation in fact.

An arrival at Cairo from Milliken's Bend brings the important intelligence that nearly the whole of the army at that point was in motion, with six days' rations, leaving tents and baggage behind. It is also reported that Gen. Osterhaus now occupyies Grand Gulf, between Vicksburgh and Port-Hudson.

The steam transport *Escort* arrived at this port last night, from Newbern, N. C., on the 29th ult. She brings the report that several skirmishes have recently taken place in the vicinity of Newbern, and also near Little Washington. The rebels have been defeated in every case, and a considerable number of prisoners have been captured. It is supposed that Gen. Hill is now at Goldsboro' with a portion of the force recently investing Little Washington and threatening Newbern.

Our Vicksburgh correspondence, to the 23d inst., gives an account of the running of the rebel batteries by a fleet of transports, six in number—the *Tigress*, *Empire City*, *Cheeseman*, *Freestone*, *Moderator* and *Anglo-Saxon*. The *Tigress*, loaded with supplies, went ashore and was sunk, but the other four all got by in comparative safety. The dispatch from Memphis, published yesterday, stating that four of them had been sunk, is therefore untrue.

Semi-official dispatches from Gen. Banks, relating to his operations in the Teche country of Louisiana, have been received in Washington. He says the forces under his command have not only destroyed the army and navy of the enemy, and captured his materials for reorganization, but have, as prisoners, his ablest officers of the sea and land. The number of prisoners captured is between one and two thousand. Our loss in the two last battles fought by Gen. Banks, was from six to seven hundred killed and wounded.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* learns that Gen Blunt has ordered the First Kansas Colored (Col. Williams,) and a section of Major Blair's battery, to Baxter's Springs, in the extreme southeastern portion of Kansas. This movement has been considered necessary from the threatening state of affairs in Northwestern Arkansas. Since the return of Sterling Price the movements in Arkansas and the Indian country have been of such a nature as to lead to the belief that the troops along the southern border have work before them. Col. Cooper is leading the movement from the Canadian River. He is now in command of the Texan deserters from Hindman's army, and has gathered about three thousand men. Gens. Steele and Cabell command the rebel forces opposed to Cols. Phillips and Harrison. Both were formerly Captains in the United States service. Steele surrendered a post in the Indian country to the rebels at the beginning of the war. Cabell was in the First United States Infantry, and is a son-in-law of Gov. Rector, of Arkansas.

Gen. Sterling Price, we learn from the St. Louis *Republican*, was at Little Rock, Ark., only some ten days ago, at the head of 8,000 disheartened and broken-down troops. He made a speech to them, promising to conduct them into Missouri, but it is said to have fallen upon indifferent believers, and it is added that his force was being diminished rather than increased after this effort. The failure of Marmaduke and Burbridge in the foray upon the Southeastern part of the State, where they expected to capture Commissary's stores, clothing, horses, &c., enough to supply the whole army under Price, must operate to destroy all hope of a successful raid into Missouri by "Old Pap," and will go far to preserve the peace in every part of the State.

Information has reached Louisville that a detachment of a force sent out by Gen. Hobson, of the Fifth Indiana and Fourteenth Illinois cavalry, on Saturday, captured near Jimtown and Scottsville, Ky., twenty-three rebels, thirty-five horses, two mules, one yoke of oxen, sundry small arms, and a quantity of merchandise found with the rebels. They also destroyed a large grist-mill which was grinding for Gen. Morgan's forces.

The sales of five-twenty-year bonds yesterday, at the various agencies, reached the enormous sum of five millions. It is estimated that over five thousand individual subscriptions were made.

GENERAL NEWS.

Additional news from Mexico has been received by way of San Francisco. The advices from Puebla are to the 7th of April—two days earlier than were received a day or two ago by way of Havana. The character of these advices is totally different from the version of affairs given by the French. On the 5th and 6th of April, according to the dispatch, the French, after severe fighting, succeeded in gaining a portion of Puebla, but on the 7th the Mexicans drove them out with great slaughter, pursuing them with the bayonet beyond the outposts. The French are said to have then retired to Cholula, seven miles from Puebla, where they were fortifying themselves at last accounts.

There was an extraordinary demand yesterday for the Government 6 per cents. of 1882 by conversion of United States Currency at par. The subscriptions were nearly three and a half millions. The deposits in the Treasury on 5 per cent. interest amounted to $2,197,000, which closed the maximum line of one hundred millions authorized by Act of Congress. The speculative activity in Stocks was marked by unusual excitement, rapidly advancing prices and enormous sales. Gold Coin attracted less attention, closing about 150¾. Exchange 166 per cent. The price of money, now that the Government is no longer able to receive deposits at 5 per cent., is even easier than last week, at 4@5 per cent to the Brokers.

Breadstuffs were plenty, heavy and generally cheaper yesterday. Moderate sales of Pork, Oils, Hay, Hops, Metals, Fish, Fruit and Whisky were reported. Lard, Beef, Pepper, Tallow and East India Rice were in active demand. Cotton was quiet. The freight engegements were restricted.

Another "Dreadful Pother."

The London *Times* is doing its best to get up another storm—seizing upon the circumstance that Mr. Adams had given a certain vessel a certificate that she was *bona fide* bound for Matamoras and not a Confederate port. It fulminates very vehemently over the idea that British ships can cross the seas only by virtue of an American protection. Doubtless the "Thunderer" knows what is best calculated to impose upon the senses of its devotees; but, as for ourselves, we must say that this is about the sorriest specimen of the sheet-iron article we have heard in that quarter this many a day. There are respectable shams; but this is not—it is simply ridiculous and contemptible.

Of course the London *Times* has been too long in the business not to know the utility of a bad name; and its first care is to style the certificate a *pass* or *permit*. This shabby misnomer is designed to produce the impression that Mr. Adams has assumed *authority* over British vessels. A certificate is simply a verification of a fact, and need not at all spring from any legal power whatever. Any man, if he chooses, can give any other man a certificate on application. It is simply evidence, carrying with it just the weight that the name attached to it may impart. But a pass, or license, or permit, necessarily presupposes some sort of legal power. The granting it is an official act, involving authority. We should feel, for instance, at perfect liberty to certify that the Editor of the London *Times* is an unscrupulous servitor of Jeff. Davis; but when we come to giving that editor a license or permit to serve or not serve Jeff. Davis, as the case might be, we could not do it, simply because we have no power in the premises. The distinction is an essential one; and it is obvious to any man of the slightest reflection.

It was perfectly proper for Mr. Adams, on being convinced that the British vessel about to sail was engaged in a trade not at all contravening the neutral obligations of England to his country, to give a general letter to any American naval commander who might overhaul her, that such was the fact. This procedure on his part was calculated to save trouble to all parties. It was the more expedient in this case, because the very character of the cargo—consisting as it did of arms and munitions designed for the Mexicans—taken in conjunction with its destination to a port which has already been largely associated with contraband *Confederate* trade, would, in the absence of such a testimony, make it almost conclusive that this ship was a fit subject for seizure. *How* Mr. Adams was satisfied that the arms were not for the Confederates, we do not know. We take it for granted it was on sufficient grounds. It is enough to know that, having peculiar advantages for settling this fact, and having so settled it in his own mind, he had a perfect right to make certificate to that effect. That certificate in itself had no *legal* force. Any American Captain, who should meet the vessel, might disregard it if he pleased, and take the vessel into an American port for judicial investigation. To be sure, he would not, if a sensible man, be likely to do it; he would accept Mr. Adams' testimony as conclusive, and save all parties from what would seem to be useless trouble. Yet if he decided otherwise, on reasonable grounds, no party would have any *legal* right to protest or complain. Earl Russell, in his correspondence on the *Peterhoff* case, acknowledged that "it is the right of the belligerent to capture all vessels *reasonably* suspected of endeavoring to break the blockade or of carrying contraband to the Confederates." This reasonable suspicion must all rest on more or less evidence: and the Captain might have evidence, unknown to Mr. Adams, which would quite neutralize the certificate. The certificate would estop nothing; it would simply go for what the American officer might consider it worth.

That Mr. Adams acted properly in giving the testimonial is very certain; but that the parties to whom he gave it, properly used it, is not so certain. What was intended to be simply a private letter to any American officer whom it might concern was not only laid before the English Insurance companies, as going to show that they might insure without the risk of American seizure, but was made entirely public through the newspapers. We wait for further light to clear up this strange procedure. It is remarkable that the owners of the vessel should suffer the letter of Mr. Adams, which expressly stated that the arms on board of it were for the Mexicans—to become notorious, when the inevitable effect of that publicity would be to cause its seizure by some French vessel on the very day it should take to the high seas. It would seem that in fear of Scylla, they deliberately and purposely steered straight upon Charybdis. But with this subsequent folly Mr. Adams had nothing to do. It was enough for him to assure himself that the vessel did not design to trespass upon our belligerent rights; and to vouch for this so far as he was able, in order to relieve American officers of unnecessary doubt and trouble. In doing this, he did not go a hair's breadth beyond his proper province. The French Minister in London does not do his duty, if he is not equally attentive to French interests.

The *Times* avers that "English merchants cannot go as supplicants to foreign ministers for licenses to transact business." Certainly not; for foreign ministers have no such *licenses* to give. Mr. Adams could not, if he would, secure safe conduct to any vessel engaged in any business, contraband or otherwise. He can, when solicited, make a personal statement of what he knows, but that is all he can do. If English merchants do not care to apply for such a statement, it matters not. With it or without it every British vessel that is "reasonably suspected of endeavoring to break the blockade, or of carrying contraband in the Confederates," will be just as surely seized as overtaken. The American people will never consent to abate one jot or tittle of their belligerent rights in favor of any Power on earth; infinitely less in favor of a Power that, in years which have passed, so mercilessly exercised those rights against the United States. They intend to stand firmly on the law of nations, without the slightest regard to either the high airs of the London *Times*, or its low deceptions.

The Army of the Potomac.

If nobody knew in advance Gen. Hooker's plan of movement and operation against Lee's army, certainly no one can tell what they are going to be from the manœuvres he has thus far made. Those who predicted he would go down and over the Rappahannock, now see that he has done so; and those who foretold that he would go up and over, now find their sagacity vindicated. He has done both. His active army has been divided into two great forces—of what precise relative strength we are not told—which started on their divergent march on Monday. The right force, after a march of eighteen or twenty miles, reached Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, above Falmouth, and by Wednesday morning the pontoons were laid, and our men crossed the river without loss. The left force after a brief march from their quarters, struck a point on the river a couple of miles below Falmouth, and by Wednesday morning the pontoons were there laid at two places, and two divisions crossed. At both crossings, the rebels made a slight resistance, and at the lower one a brisk skirmish took place. We publish letters this morning from both of the great sections of the army, the upper and the lower; and in these the details of the march and crossing will be found, and the condition of affairs up to Thursday. The report of heavy cannonading, of which we published a statement yesterday, evidently came from the fight below Falmouth on Wednesday morning, and indicated, as was suggested, not the opening of the general action, but the preliminary skirmishing. Gen. Hooker himself was present with the upper section of the army, and superintended its crossing, and subsequently, with his Staff, made a reconnoisaance for some twenty miles.

What the next movements were, or are to be, we are uninformed, though the correspondents venture some speculations. Our correspondent with the upper section, thinks its destination is Culpepper on the one hand, and Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, on the other. He evidently believes the point aimed at to be Gordonsville, and thinks that is the main movement. It is hard at present to tell which of the movements is the main one, but a close reading of our letters and of the few items of telegraphic news will enable any one to make what will appear to himself at least as a pretty shrewd conjecture.

Receipts from the Internal Revenue.—Dispatches from Washington have twice alluded, with emphatic surprise and disappointment, to a great falling off of receipts from internal revenue. Our own correspondent yesterday represented Commissioner Boutwell to be no little concerned to find that his estimates, "made from correct data, and justified by the statistics of the country," have proved "alarmingly delusive." And two causes are assigned for this failing off—first, "a very general neglect to comply with many of the requirements of the Revenue Act in regard to the use of stamps," and second, "the prodigious extent to which stamps once used are fraudulently detached from the instruments to which they were attached, and used again."

It occurs to us that this is an imputation upon the average honesty of the country that is altogether too sweeping. We do not think that the small forgery perpetrated upon the Government, in the way of restoring once obliterated stamps of small values, will make up a sum large enough to be styled "prodigious," or seriously to interfere with the footings of the annual budget of a Minister of Finance.

We apprehend that the explanation of Mr. Boutwell's disappointment is just this. He estimated his annual receipts from the sale of Government stamps upon the basis of the first few weeks' or months' returns, whereas it is notorious that thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands, of business men bought enough stamps the first month to last them through a large portion of the year. It was the rule rather than the exception that a large supply was laid in, both for convenience in their legitimate use, and because at the time they were first issued they were in active demand to make change for the fractional parts of a dollar—postage currency not being abundant enough to supply the demand.

So far as the reliable "statistics" of Commissioner Boutwell are concerned, it is well to remember that while the number of transactions upon which tax stamps are imposed may have been enormous before the Tax law was passed, and while their volume may have been established by incontrovertible statistics, so soon as the stamp tax was passed there was a natural, instant, and universal tendency on the part of the people to condense their transactions—to draw only one check where previously they would just as readily have drawn two—and so in every other branch of transactions subject to tax.

We know there has been no diminution of the aggregate business of the country. We do not think there is a "prodigious" amount of fraud in the use of revenue stamps. Let us start with a reasonable and right basis of income from this source, and the country will not disappoint the Government.

Public Affairs in Richmond.

There is one thing for which the rebels are certainly entitled to credit, if for no other, and that is the rapidity with which they appreciated the difficulties of their position, and the energy with which they adapted their policy to their circumstances. This has been shown in no way so remarkably as in their choice of leaders, and in the measures they have employed for enforcing efficiency in their service. They had no sooner seceded than they placed the ablest man amongst them at the head of their affairs, and from that moment he has been permitted to deal with his subordinates precisely as he sees fit, without murmur, remonstrance, or even comment on the part of the Press or the public. Generals have been dismissed, removed, and changed from one department to another, torn from brilliant positions and consigned to obscure ones, raised from obscurity to places of prominence and responsibility, and the people and the army look on approvingly, or, at all events, silently. Beauregard fought and won the first battle of the war, and what with strutting, posing and rhodomontade, unquestionably answers the Southern ideal of a hero; and yet he was, soon after Bull Run, thrown into the background. He has been driven backward and forward, up and down, from East to West, from a picayune command to no command at all, and latterly he has been assigned to the important, but not first-class position of taking charge of the defences of Charleston. And yet hardly a syllable of complaint have we had either from him or his friends. There is nobody, who has a drop of the milk of human kindness in his composition, who must not have been afflicted at the sight of the various fortunes which have chequered the career of the unfortunate Bragg, and yet he bears it like a man, and the Confederate world seems not in the least moved by the spectacle.

As to the politicians, their fate has been still harder. Floyd has disappeared into "the illimitable perspective;" Wise and his "legion" hover somewhere on the outskirts of the Confederate army, but the cruel and obdurate Davis remorselessly refuses to give them the least chance of engaging the entire Yankee host—Wise, who at the time of the John Brown affair announced his ability to traverse the North in arms "with ten men," on his way to Canada. Worse than all, Rooker A. Payor, the most bloodthirsty Virginian in existence, was only allowed to remain in command of the position on the Blackwater as long as there was no chance of a collision, but as soon as this appeared likely, his unromantic chief superseded him. We hear nothing whatever of a Beauregard party or a Wise party or a Bragg party, nor does the air down South resound with predictions of the ruin of their cause because Stonewall Jackson has not the command-in-chief, or because Beauregard was removed from the Potomac without consulting the sidewalk strategists and windy politicians of Richmond.

There is, in short, in every act of the Richmond Government a bold assertion of the doctrine that no man has a right to any public office; but that any public office has a claim upon any man in the community. We began the war upon a directly opposite principle. We were so confident in our own strength, so full of contempt for the enemy, that we refused to give up one of our old vices or traditions, and entered into the contest loudly confirming the claims of all party chiefs to the highest offices in the State, military as well as civil. Our great aim at the outset was apparently not so much to organize the most effective machine for putting down the rebellion as to comply with the old custom of satisfying party claims on the Government patronage. The evils of this system at the outset of the war were incalculable. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that we have spent millions of treasure and torrents of blood in adhering to the fallacy and heresy that certain people have a right to fill certain places, whether they are fitted for them or not.

We are only expressing the opinion of every reflecting man in the community, when we say that, if this Republic is intended to last, this system of choosing those who are to take charge of its interests must cease, and cease now. We must go back to the practice of the early days, and put into vacant places the men who are fit to fill them, and not the men who have earned them by electioneering; and when they are in, leave them there as long as they behave themselves. In inventing the present practice, the Democratic party inflicted as great a curse on the nation as if it had introduced a foreign army of occupation. And it is a curse which makes itself doubly felt in time of war. It has been the blight of the army, though we have to thank its application to the army for the most glaring exposures that could possibly be made of its wickedness and absurdity. We are now about to raise another army, and if, after the experience we have had, either the President or the Governors of States deliver over the new regiments to the tender mercies of ambitious orators and wire pullers, while men of military experience and ability are left to pine in idleness and obscurity, they will be chargeable with something a good deal worse than folly.

Military Discipline.—Some of the men of the First regiment of New-York Volunteers refused to do duty a few days ago, on the ground that their term of service had expired. Their claim was wrong, however, in the matter of a fortnight or so, and it was so decided by the military authorities. The decision did not satisfy the mutineers, and the disaffection extended from a single company to the whole regiment. Suddenly the ringleaders were arrested, the men were stripped of their arms and regimental colors, and confined to their quarters strongly guarded; and Gen. Sickles issued an order in the case, which unites the stringency of military law with even-handed justice and true clemency. He promises consideration and redress to all complaints as soon as the men return to duty, but orders that they be put under instant surveillance and punishment for their ill conduct, and warns them that if on the next day at noon they be found mutinous, a certain number of them will be tried by Drumhead Court-martial, the sentence of which shall be immediately executed—all the remainder shall be drafted into other regiments—the officers will be mustered out, dismissed, or reduced to the ranks—"and the First regiment New-York Volunteers thus disbanded in disgrace, will cease to exist as a military organization in the service of the United States." Next day the men purged themselves by repentance, and evinced their desire to return to duty, which they were permitted to do, and their arms were restored.

It is a misfortune that a regiment which has earned an honorable name for fidelity and gallantry, as Gen. Sickles says, should tarnish its fame during the last few days of its term of service, and we are glad that the prompt action taken in the case proved so quickly effective. The regiment may have an opportunity to efface all remembrance of the deed before Thursday next, when its term of service really does expire.

The Investigation into the Prize Proceedings—A Suggestion or Two.

The investigation which the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered in connection with the prize proceedings in this District, is a matter of no small importance to New-York. There has been so much said about them, so many charges of malpractice, so many imputations of gross overcharging, if not of dishonesty, that it is due to the fair fame of our City that such an investigation should be had, and that it should be sweeping, thorough, honest and fearless. Let us know the facts in the matter, cut where they will. If there is any reason why the expense of prize proceedings should properly and rightfully be 15 per cent. here, as against 6 per cent. in Boston, let it be known. If there is no reason for it, except in dishonesty and plunder on the part of those to whom the interests of the public and of the captors have been committed, let that, too, be brought to light. It is an unpleasant and ungracious task to uncover dishonesties in high places, but to cover them up is to make ourselves parties to them. We understand that the present investigation is set on foot at the instance of a committee of the merchants of our City. We trust they will not be satisfied with merely having set it on foot, but that they will take an interest in it, watch it, and help it along.

We do not know how far this investigation may go; we have no knowledge as to what power those having it in charge may possess, whether they are limited to certain lines of investigation or not. But we take the liberty of making some suggestions as to certain matters which, if they have the authority, might properly be inquired into.

The first thing which occurs to us, because it is one to which we have frequently called attention, is the missing cargo of the *Hiawatha*, and the order that the Marshal should show cause why it was not forthcoming, which was returnable at an early part of the term that Judge Nelson held here last Fall, but which the District Attorney never called up all the while the Judge was here, and of which we hear nothing now that he has come to hold Court here again. This matter seems to us not unworthy of investigation. The causes which have led to so much delay must be weighty, or else the neglect has been great.

Again, we recollect to have noticed in the report of the Secretary of the Navy on these matters, that the fees in these cases seemed to bear an undue proportion to the total expenses. We recollect some instances in which the fees of the District-Attorney and counsel for the captors amounted to nearly three-fourths of the whole expense. Would it not be a pertinent subject of inquiry to learn what has been the total amount of fees taxed to these officers, and for what services, and how it has come that the District-Attorney's fees have been taxed at so large a sum, when by the law as it existed till changed at the heel of the last session, his total compensation was limited to $6,000 per annum? Whether he has received any more than that amount, and, if not, what has become of the fees; whether the Navy Department allows to the counsel for captors anything beyond the fees taxed in the causes; how these fees have been taxed—by consent or otherwise; whether there has ever been any opposition on the part of the District-Attorney or counsel for captors to any bill of costs proposed by the Marshal, the Prize Commissioners or each other; and if this is so, what the services are for which, as we understand, twenty dollars have been sometimes taxed as a fee for attending on taxation of costs, for which the fee of the taxing officer is only a dollar, and the proctor's fee in the days when proctors in admiralty could tax fees, was only fifty cents. There are several matters here which might engage the attention of the investigating officers with profit to the public.

Again, there are charges for disbursements against this prize property which, perhaps, might well be inquired into. Something might perhaps be learned by taking the various bills of this kind from the files of the Court, and examining the parties in whose favor they are made, to see if they received all the amounts named therein, and if not, who divided the spoils with them.

There are other intimations floating in the air, of improper sales, of unfair appointments, of unjust weights and unequal measures, of services charged and paid for which were never rendered, of charges for which no authority of law can be found, of excessive charges for storage and cooperage, and insurance, &c., &c. As we have said, we do not know whether it is competent for these investigating officers to inquire into all these matters, but sure we are that if it is not competent for them, it should be made so. The repute of our City requires it; the interests of the nation demand it. If we are unjustly charged, let us be cleared from the disgrace; if truly, let justice, swift and sure, fall upon those who have brought the disgrace upon us.

Running the Batteries.—A dispatch yesterday from Cairo set forth that it was doubtful whether any of the half-dozen transports which attempted to run the batteries of Vicksburgh, on the night of the 28d ult., succeeded in passing; and it was added that four of the six were known to have been sunk. This report, if true, which appears doubtful, does any importance it might seem to have when we remember that these transports were but a sort of scow or broken-down old steamboat, had no troops aboard, and were going down all but empty, to be used by the army below, which has already moved by an interior route from Milliken's Bend to New-Carthage, La. Each transport had a small volunteer crew on board, barely sufficient to man it.

Jefferson Davis and Mississippi Repudiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of Mr. John Slidell to a friend in England, in which he expresses the belief that Reuban, and not Jefferson Davis, was the Mississippi repudiator, is highly characteristic of that crafty and unscrupulous rebel. Of course, Mr. Slidell knew very well what had been Mr. Davis' sentiments and course on this subject; but there was an object to be gained by pretending not to know, just as there was an object to be gained in the Presidential election of 1844, by the Plaquemines frauds. The truth is, Jefferson Davis commenced his career as a politician and a repudiator at one end the same time. It was at Vicksburgh, Nov. 6, 1843, in a public discussion with one of the most gifted and remarkable men of the day, S. S. Prentiss, who was a relentless enemy of the Mississippi repudiators, and the acknowledged leader of the bond-paying party in that State. On the occasion referred to, the discussion turned not merely upon the constitutionality of the Union Bank bonds, but also upon the favorite political dogma by which many of the repudiators justified their conduct. The point is thus referred to in a letter written by a distinguished lawyer, who was present:

"Mr. Prentiss was ridiculing and denouncing the notion that *one generation cannot bind another*, and called on any one to explain what was meant by the proposition. Major Jefferson Davis, who had never before appeared in public, undertook to state what the doctrine on that point was. Mr. P.'s response was the most courteously severe and magnificently eloquent thing I ever heard, even from him."

An account of the discussion appeared next day in the Vicksburgh *Sentinel*, from which the following is an extract:

"Mr. Prentiss certainly made the best and most logical argument we have ever either heard or read, as emanating from the bond-payers, and stating that our plain planter successfully maintained his position against S. S. Prentiss is saying that Major Davis is no ordinary man."

These extracts show that Jefferson (not *Reuben*) Davis entered public life as a full-blown repudiator; nor is there the slightest evidence that he has ever repented of it. The letter addressed by him at a later period to his present admirer and advocate, the London *Times*, in which he vindicated repudiation and sneered at the "crocodile tears" of the foreign bondholders, was in perfect keeping with his course before and since. In 1853, as is well known, the legal and constitutional validity of the Union Bank bonds was finally decided by the highest tribunals of Mississippi—first by the Superior Court of Chancery, in February and then in July by the unanimous opinion and decision of the High Court of Errors and Appeals. Jefferson Davis was at this time the idol of the dominoo and of the anti-bond party in Mississippi. He had been their candidate for Governor in 1850, and was barely defeated by Gen Foote. He was now at the head of the War Department in the Cabinet of Mr. Pierce, and a prospective candidate for the Presidency. So great was his political and personal influence that he could, undoubtedly, have easily persuaded the leaders of his party at home to accept the decision of the Courts in the case of the Union Bank bonds (as they had always professed their willingness to do) and make no further opposition to their payment. Did he do anything of the sort? Not at all. In the gubernatorial election of 1853, which occurred in November, to the profound disappointment of the country, the old repudiation policy was still adhered to, the recent opinion of the Supreme Court denounced, one of the Judges dropped, and the candidates of the anti-bond party triumphantly chosen.

Mississippi repudiation was the most profligate and infamous school of politics, as it was the most gigantic swindle which up to that time our country had seen; and in this unprincipled school Jefferson Davis was thoroughly trained to become the chosen leader and head-master of that still more infamous and swindling concern—the slaveholding rebellion.

A brief editorial from the Vicksburgh *Sentinel*, of Nov. 7, 1843, the same paper which eulogizes so warmly the maiden speech of "Major Davis," will illustrate the genuine spirit of Mississippi repudiation, and also serve as a pleasant premonition to the holders of Confederate bonds:

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

"Far as we can see, the gallant 'subterraneans are doing their duty manfully and well. The battle will be well fought, and if the enemy gains the victory, it will be well earned and hard won.

Stand up to the rack to-day, boys! Let those who did not vote yesterday come forward and do so to-day; and let those who have voted, and who love the cause, aid in bringing up our corps of reserve to the charge. On, anti-bondsmen, on! Your birthright and those of your children, are at stake; if you are men—if you cherish the great fundamental principle which your fathers proclaimed, July 4, '76—if you wish to give the death-blow to funding and consequent taxation throughout the world—if you have humanity enough not to increase the pangs of starvation under which three-fourths of your fellow-beings in bond and king-ridden Europe are writhing—go, we say, to the polls to-day, and record your votes against the iniquitous system. The present crisis is no ordinary one: the issue is not confined to Mississippi—no, it is a contest in which is marshaled, on one side, a privileged aristocracy, moneyed influence, bonds and endless taxation; and, on the other, Freedom, Justice, and Humanity!" PRO-PATRIA.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—Max' Maretzek's Summer season will commence on Monday next, with Verdi's new opera, "Aroldo," with a superb cast, new scenery, dresses and appointments. The cast includes the favorite artists Madame Ortolani, Mazzoleni, Bellini, and others. From present appearances, this season promises to be as prosperous as the one just concluded, the greatest we have ever had at the Academy. Other novelties will be produced in quick succession.

Last Day of the Dog-Show.—Every dog has his day, and this is the one appointed by Barnum as the wind-up for his famous show of fancy dogs. Fanciers and amateurs must improve this opportunity, or lose the last.

Gottschalk's Matinee.—To-day, at 2 P. M., Mr. Gottschalk will give a grand matinée at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, assisted by favorite and competent artists.

☞ Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, whose recent oration on the War evoked the applause of a crowded audience, speaks to-night at Cooper Institute on "The Three Methods of Peace."

Fire at Williamsport, Penn.

Williamsport, Friday, May 1.

Slate's extensive steam tannery and a number of dwellings and other buildings were burned this afternoon. The celebrated trotting horse "Pedro," owned by Samuel Gorman, perished in the flames.

Movements of Secretary Chase.

Boston, Friday, May 1.

Secretary Chase, now on a visit to this city, is receiving attentions from Gov. Andrew and many prominent citizens. He has rooms at the Revere.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Thursday, April 30.

Sailed, bark *Amazon*, for Hong Kong. She carries $10,000 in treasure.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A short time since our attention was arrested by an announcement in the public journals of a new discovery in *electrical science*, which, if true, must transcend in importance all other discoveries, *the lightning-rod and telegraph not excepted.*

At the present time thoughtful minds everywhere are looking for the revelation of new and important discoveries in science, and when an individual presents his theory, claiming to have discovered new light, and to have removed the vail of obscurity from a subject of the highest importance, upon which much has been written and more conjectured, it is proper that his claims should be presented, and carefully examined and tested.

WE REFER TO THE DISCOVERIES

in *Electricity*, as a therapeutic agent, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, at No. 50 Bond-street, New-York, a distinguished *electrical physician.* The announcement of Dr. C., united with an invitation to all who desire to investigate the subject, induced me to call at his rooms, and ascertain, if possible, the truth of his claims. In conversing with the Doctor, we learned that he had devoted many years to the study of, and experiments in electrical science, particularly that branch of it relating to the electrical forces of action in the human body, the cause of disease, rationale of cure, &c., and from the principles discovered, claimed to have perfected a system of treatment for the removal of all maladies at all curable, by means of the various combinations of electricity.

THE DOCTOR'S THEORY IS,

That the human system is but a galvanic arrangement, with its acids and alkalies, constituting the positive and negative forces, and that every mental and physical manifestation, either voluntary or involuntary, is the result of this antagonism; that digestion, circulation, secretion and excretion, are wholly attributable to the law of electrical influences; that the nerves are the conductors of *Electricity*, and that there is a polar action established through the nervous system, which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electric element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease; that there are strictly but two conditions of disease, the one positive, the other negative; and as *Electricity* possesses these two inherent principles, it will, if applied according to the electric polarities and requirements of the system, arrest, or in other words neutralize the disease by the restoration of proper polar action.

THE DOCTOR FURTHER ASSERTS

That all drugs taken into the system are strictly upon electrical principles; that from decomposition the latent electricity is set free, and that, through the electrical polarities of the nervous system, all changes are procured either for good or for evil; that in the incipient stage of disease it may tend to equalize the forces, and restore harmony; but after the case has become refractory, paralyzing the nervous communications, and changing the constituents of the fluids, and arresting the digestive action of the stomach and its power of approbation, no internal process of medication ever has, or ever can, succeed in removing the cause of the disease, its only tendency being to multiply and complicate the symptoms.

ON THE CONTRARY,

Electricity being the vital element upon which life depends, can be directed to any part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possesses the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining condition.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

Feeling deeply interested in the subject of electrical science, and especially that branch of it which relates to the cure of disease, as practiced by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, take occasion to affirm, both from our own experience and observation, that we believe it simple and effective, and deserving the attention of the afflicted. We have witnessed the complete restoration to health of many persons who have been long ill, who have enjoyed the benefits of the advice and skill of some of the most eminent medical practitioners of this and other countries, without relief or even hope of relief. In some instances the disease of years' standing has yielded almost at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it has required a more protracted treatment, and, without exception, the most satisfactory results have followed.

ONE VERY IMPORTANT FEATURE

of the treatment is that no time is lost in experimenting with disease. By means of an electrical test an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

From what has been suggested, it will be apparent that no mere charlatan in his profession, no student of a day, could be relied upon to apply this mighty agent to the human organism.

WE DESIRE, THEREFORE,

thus publicly to make it known that Dr. CHAMBERLIN has demonstrated to us, in the most satisfactory manner, that his claims are based upon immutable laws, that his treatment is founded upon scientific principles, and we most cordially recommend all who are suffering from physical ills to consult Dr. CHAMBERLIN, under whose supervision they will learn for themselves that what we have affirmed in reference to his system is true and entitled to their grateful recognition.

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Try it, and be satisfied. Sold by Grocers generally.
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Costiveness.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, and no one can expect to enjoy health permanently who permits it, for it is contrary to the economy of the system, and gives rise to a goodly proportion of the ills which afflict the human race. To neglect it, therefore, is to insure ill health of a greater or less duration; yet, in attempting its removal, discrimination with regard to the remedies to be used is requisite. Violent purgatives temporarily remove obstructions, weaken the bowels, and reduce the strength of the patient, and are followed usually by greater constipation, rendering another and another dose necessary, until even the strongest purgatives lose their effect, and the patient's condition becomes deplorable. What is required is a gentle purgative—one having some action on the liver, and one that can be taken daily without impairing the strength of the patient, or injury to the system, until the tendency to constipation is removed. But few remedies have been found to meet these requirements, and of these few probably none have been so successful as demonstrated by many years' use, as Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They are usually taken every night at bedtime, causing, in proper doses, no inconvenience during the night, and producing no sickness or unpleasant effect during the day, so that persons may follow their usual avocations, whether of business or pleasure, in the same manner as if they had not taken the Pills. Their good effect will begin to be obvious after a week or two's use, particularly in greater clearness of mind, and an increased energy and disposition to work and to enjoy life, and their continued use in the restoration of the health to the patient. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., and at retail by Druggists generally.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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These Machines were awarded the
HIGHEST PREMIUMS,
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HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; the combination is on
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And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

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Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known, for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

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Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,
And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT
Extant that is a sure thing for mending
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And articles of household use.

REMEMBER HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.
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is insoluble in water or oil.
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adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
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OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
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The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture to be found in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established seventy years.

Also, a large assortment of a superior stock of cottage furniture, now ready for the Spring trade.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF RHEUMATISM, **L.Y.D.S.**

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle—[which often cures.]
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DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about FIVE feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear distinctly, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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816
BROADWAY.

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FAMILY SEWING.
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FOR THE HAIR.	
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AMBROSIA	AN OILY EXTRACT.
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MADE FROM ROOTS,	BARKS AND HERBS.
MADE FROM ROOTS,	BARKS AND HERBS.
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	BARKS AND HERBS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.	
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.	THE
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.	NONE GENUINE
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.	NONE GENUINE
THE	NONE GENUINE
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BUT DR. STERLING'S	
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HAIR	THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE
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FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.	
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Every lady should try it. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA
will cause the hair to grow in the most luxuriant manner. It is a sure preventive against baldness; prevents the hair from falling out or from turning prematurely gray. Will restore gray hair to its original color, by curing the disease of the scalp.

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This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now, my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
MRS. LUCY A. BROWN, No. 152 Bleecker-st.
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Thousands of similar certificates may be seen at the Depot, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.

READ WHAT JOHN C. MOORE, ESQ., Editor of the *Courier*, Norwich, Conn., says of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by all druggists.

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For covering clocks, vases, &c., &c.
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No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

In Press and Nearly Ready:
THE ARMY LIST FOR 1863. Alphabetically arranged and corrected to this date.
Also, a new and revised edition of
THE ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL. By Gen. JOHN GIBBON, U. S. Army. One volume octavo.
HEAVY ARTILLERY TACTICS. Prepared for the use of the Army by a Board of Officers. Illustrated. In modern 12mo.

WATERS' CHORAL HARP.—A NEW SUNday School Book, of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall We Know Each Other There," "Sister Little Children to Come unto Me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis Glorious!" "Leave Me with My

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 2, 1863, at all o'clock, at No. 70 East 23d-st near 4th-av., the entire elegant furniture contained in the above house, a part of which was imported from Paris by Marcotte, consisting in part of elegantly carved ebony and gilt parlor suits, in heavy green satin, rosewood do. in crimson rep, fine French plate pier and mantel glasses, superior rosewood boudoir piano-forte, made by Chickering, rosewood marble top centre tables, elegant satin damask and lace curtains, rich ormolu and gilt candelabras, solid carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble top dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, spring beds, paillasses, hair mattresses, enameled bedroom suites, mahogany sofas and chairs, Turkish chairs, rockers, &c., solid oak dining-room suite, in striped reps, rich carved oak buffet, marble top, oak pillar extension table, rosewood cabinet, secretary, French china and cut glass ware, one full size oak hall stand table, made by Sharp, balls, cues, &c., elegant medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

At 7½ o'clock P. M. will be sold a number of fine original oil-paintings and India ink sketches by old masters, viz.: Von Beest, Schendel, Calzi, Wm. Hart, Rossiter, Sully, Lilly Spencer, Wotherspoon, Roudel, Kleinboch, Stefenhef and others.

Also marble statue, Venus from the Bath, "after Canova," and several pieces of fine bronze.

The furniture will be on exhibition and catalogues ready on Friday, May 1. Permits may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

D. D. CADLKINS, Auctioneer—Office No. 336 Broadway,

AUCTION NOTICE.

POSITIVE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS; SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE; SILVER PLATE, &c.,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, May 2,
At the elegant residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers.

Elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocads and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, etc.; also, a magnificent collection of bronzes, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine hair-cloth; 10 pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension table, oak arm-chairs, silverware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, etc., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description. No postponement.

DAN'L H. BRADETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal for Southern District of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn,

CARGO OF PRIZE BRIG ROBT BRUCE,
Consisting of
DRUGS,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TIN AND STONEWARE,
RUM, PORTER, ALE,
CROCKERY WARE.

Catalogues are now ready, at our office and at the office of U. S. Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-st. Goods will be ready for examination two days previous to sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY BULKLEY & PHILLIPS, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 143 Liberty-st.

BY ORDER OF JOHN N. WHITING, ESQ., AS-SIGNEE.

Parcel No. 1—75 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, and 100 shares in the Novelty Iron Works stock, subject to any hypothecation of the same to secure $5,050 with interest.

Parcel No. 2—50 shares in Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same, to secure $3,096 50-100.

Parcel No. 3—20 shares in the American Bank Note Company; 22 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $2,153 40, with interest.

Parcel No. 4—21 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,300, with interest.

Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,235, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 6—40 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,000 and interest.

Parcel No. 7—31 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $800 and interest.

Parcel No. 8—9 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $229 and interest.

Parcel No. 9—15 shares of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $907 49 and interest.

Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares, $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 12—23 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 15—6 shares American Bank Note Company's stock.

Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated at about $5,000.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 1 and 2, at 7½ each evening, at the Russell Art Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, over Dr. Chapin's Church.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, by order of the EXECUTORS of the late Gen. GEO. M. KEIM, of READING, PENN., well known for many years as an eminent connoisseur.

Also including the BALANCE OF AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PICTURES belonging to the PRIVATE collection sold by us on the 26th and 27th of March last. Among the distinguished artists represented are:

ROTHERMEL,	GILBERT STUART,	BIERSTADT,
PAUL WEBBER,	SULLY,	HAMILTON,
G. C. LAMDDIN,	W. T. RICHARDS,	MAY,
MORAN,	CHAPMAN,	HART.
LAURIE,	CHAPMAN,	JOHNSON,
BANNEY,	BURFORD,	LEWIS,

and other celebrated American artists. Also of the modern European school, by

LESSING,	T. BIRCH,	BONFIELD,
WM SLAYER,	ROLFEE,	ROBBE.
J. HUBNER,	T. GRASS,	LEICKERT.

VAN STARKENBURGH, MEYERHEIM, VERON, BODDINGTON and others

equally celebrated.

Also, belonging to the collection of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, a marble head of NAPOLEON, attributed to CANOVA, purchased by the late owner at the sale of JOSEPH BONAPARTE. A marble head of CHRIST, and a marble statue of ROMULUS and REMUS, both cut to order by PETTRICH. Also, HAGAR and ISHMAEL, by HOMER led by the Genius of Poetry, by A. S. Bartholomew, of Rome. Among the old school are examples of

ROSA DI TIVOLI	FRANCISCO ALBANO,
SNYDER	RAPHAEL MENGS,
CAMPIDOGLIO,	D. TENIERS,
Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS.	

And many others. They will be on exhibition as above on and after Thursday, 23d inst., and three evenings previous to the sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, LINE ENGRAVINGS, MARBLE AND BRONZE STATUES AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 70 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., a number of very fine original oil-paintings, among which may be mentioned "Country Home" and "The Fireside," by Rossiter; "Head of St. Jerome," by Sully; "House of John Knox in Edinburgh," by Wotherspoon; "Her Mother's Eyes" and "Take Your Choice," by Lilly Spencer; "The Picnic," by Kondet; an elegant copy from Claude Lorraine: "Capture of the frigate President," by Von Beest; "Burning Ship," by Warreo; "Scenery on the Rhine," by Kleinboch; "Sunrise," by Shattuck; "Madonna della Spinge," copy from Andrea del Sarto, by Calzi; "Flower Pieces," by Roese; "View Neer the Hague," by Von Beest; "Summer" and "Winter," by Kreusmans; "Autumn," by William Hart, "Looking Out," by Von Beest; "Paul and Virginia" and "Sheep and Goats," by Ommegank; "Paul Potter Painting His Famous Picture of the Bull." Also, a number of fine original India ink and oil sketches, by Von Beest, together with several fine colored engravings after Raphael, Ross Booneor, Landseer and others of merit.

Also, elegant marble statue, "Venus from the Bath," after Canova; elegant bronze statue, "Mercury;" two wrought-silk portraits, "Pope Pius IX" and "Visit of the Duke d'Aumale to the Manufactory at Lyons," wrought on the Jacquard loom.

Catalogues and permits may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—CLINTON S. OSGOOD will sell, on MONDAY, May 4, at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, by order of Jas. Mariner, attorney for mortgagee, Household furniture, consisting of mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, paillasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, quilts, bed-spreads, bolsters and pillows; dressing-bureaus, screens, centre-tables, tea-table, mahogany sofas, suite of oak dining-room furniture, in morocco; arm and cane-seat chairs, mahogany card-tables, gas chandeliers, lounges, mirrors, engravings, bookcases, sitting-desks, pier-table, velvet and Brussels carpets, ingrain carpets, stair carpets and rods, rosewood suite, in hair-cloth; rosewood parlor suite, in brocatel; glass and china ware, kitchen furniture, &c. By order,

JAS. MARRINER,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 143 Liberty-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—82 valuable lots, situated at Bergen Heights, N. J., on the Jersey City and Newark Plank Road, and varying in size from 25 to 100 feet front, and from 40 to 160 feet deep.

Maps, with full descriptions of the property, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 63½ Pine-st.

JAS. M. MILLER AND WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, under the direction of James Lynch, Sheriff, at No. 218 Bowery, the valuable lot of land, with the improvements, west side, between Spring and Prince sts., lot 25 by 100 feet [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SUTHERICK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
ORIGINAL PAINTINGS,
BY
R. LEUTZE, Esq.,
the distinguished Historical Painter.

By D. WIVES & CO., in the Sweet Gallery, at the Derby Fine Arts Institute, No. 626 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

We have the honor to announce the sale, as above, of the select and most recent works of Mr. Leutze, all of which are of great historical interest and importance. It is sufficient now to say, that being the latest works of this eminent artist, the public may be assured that they are also his best. This sale forms an opportunity for purchase which has never and may not again occur, owing to the increasing number of orders, governmental and private, now accumulating upon Mr. Leutze's hands.

Among the subjects will be found the original study of the celebrated picture "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way," "Lafayette in Prison visited by his Family," "Unexpected Friends," a very remarkable picture, "Spray and Bubble" a wonderful creation of the artist's genius, "Deserted Hall," "Tired of Waiting," "Entertaining the Messenger," "German Baron," "Gentleman of the Time of Charles Second," and many others. In addition to the above will be sold about thirty-five examples, of the highest order and entirely original, by the following

EMINENT AMERICAN ARTISTS:

Kensett,	Gignoux,	Gifford,
Hart,	Louis Lang,	Cropsey,
Mignot,	Champney,	Chapman,
Casilear,	Eastman Johnson,	Prof. Weir,
W. Page,	J. Kyle,	Ilkeffler,
Blauvelt,	Loop,	Jones,
L. Terry,	G. Miller,	Mount,
Hinkley,	F. W. Edmunds,	Glasse.

As items of special interest it may be mentioned that a most interesting

ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HENRY INMAN,
representing "Washington as a Peace Maker," and a very beautiful

LANDSCAPE BY THOMAS COLE,
are included in the catalogue. The whole collection will be on exhibition on and from Monday, May 4.

DAY AND EVENING,
until sale, and catalogues will be ready for delivery on Saturday.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court-house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation; and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $416,650.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.
Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder.

On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.:
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,800 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.

All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.

The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.

Terms cash.

WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, April 27, 1863.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE.
1 SALE POSITIVE, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, precisely, ON THE PREMISES, No. 152 WEST 21ST-ST., WEST OF 6TH-AV.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT would invite parties in want of first-class furniture and elegant household adornment, to the sale to be made by him as above, comprising a very large and rare collection of rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture, including a number of valuable paintings, among which is "Venice," by Hicela, "Duuiet," by Mazeoi, "Cupid and Psyche," "Morning and Evening," "Norma," &c; also, an elegant costly collection of mantel vases, Parian and bisque figures and groups, bronzes, jewelcases, card receivers, &c.; three superb suites of parlor furniture in brocatel and reps, French china, rich cut and engraved glassware, silver-ware, table cutlery, &c. Sale rain or shine.

N. B.—The entire catalogue will be peremptorily sold on account of owners leaving the City, offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers. Catalogues at house.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

AMERICAN HOTEL FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, May 4, and TUESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the American Hotel, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., all the household furniture belonging to the said hotel, generally in good order, without any reserve, consisting of velvet, medellion, and Brussels carpets, parlor suites, in rosewood covered with green and gold silk brocade, curtains to match, large pier and mantel glasses, lace curtains, marble-top, centre and side tables, etageres, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, piano-forte, oval pier mirrors, suites covered with silk plush, chairs covered with reps, mantel ornaments, china, glass and plated ware, table cutlery, extension tables, a large and full assortment of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, wardrobe, dressing-bureaus, &c.; mattresses, beds and bedding, all of best quality; valuable settees, with arms, covered in reps; a large iron safe, valuable enunciator, oil-cloths, the entire furniture of a restaurant belonging to the hotel, marble-top counters, tables, chairs, &c., glassware and other suitable articles. A very valuable mangler, clothes-dryer, &c.; several fine rouges, kitchen ware and other furniture. Particulars in catalogue.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pier and mantle glasses, carpets, superb silk window curtains, choice linen, solid sterling silver ware, clocks, bronzes, &c., By D. W. IVES & CO., on the premises, No. 42 West 26th-st., on THIS DAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock. The whole of the elegant furniture, plate, linen, china, carpets and effects of said house, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, etageres, rich mirrors, English Wilton carpets, rugs, bronzes, fancy tables, chairs, oak dining-room suite, rosewood chamber furniture, black walnut furniture, first quality mattresses and bedding, English Brussels carpets, three-ply and other carpets, oilcloths, glass, china, &c. This furniture was all manufactured to order, and is in very fine order.

STERLING SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, WAITERS, and other articles of table use, made to order; elegant tea service, &c. Also, a very choice suite of

DIAMOND AND BED LINEN,
of the best quality; bronzes, clocks, &c.

On exhibition morning of sale and catalogues ready.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st, a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising velvet, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood parlor suits, in crimson and maroon brocatel and silk reps, made to order by Brancer & Moore; rich carved oak marble-top buffet, mahogany and black walnut bookcases, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, bedsteads and tables; large gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, heavy best curled hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows; stair-carpets and rods, oak and rosewood hat-stands, oak extension dining-table, rockers, iron bedsteads, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.; also, the stock and fixtures of a restaurant, by Chickering, of Boston, and Harrison, of New-York, of fine tone and finish.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany, black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, mahogany sofas and lounges, in reps; mahogany chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood etageres, oak chiffoniers, elegant gas brackets, superb chandeliers, plated ware, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT NO. 141 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., by direction of C. Van Dina, assignee of J. V. D. Wyckoff, the balance of the assets of the said estate, consisting of iron safe, office furniture, judgments, book accounts, claims and other choses, and also the right, title and interest of said assignee in and to all those two certain lots situated in the town of Oakland, Kings Co., on the southwest corner of Troy-av. and Webster-st. being 43 feet 6 inches on Troy-av., and 84 feet on Webster-st., be the same more or less. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a long-tail bay horse, 16 hands high, very stylish and a free driver, has been used by the present owner for the last three years. Sold only for want of use as the owner is about to leave town.

JOAN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

[illegible] pieces pianos.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and [illegible] us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 25, 1863.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1858, Public Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, all of the outstanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 30th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds now outstanding, remaining unpaid, or canceled, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will cause presentation at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., redeem at par, and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 289, not previously advertised for or surrendered. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

Up and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

EDWARD C. BRODHEAD,
STOCK, BOND AND BULLION BROKER,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.

All classes of Government Securities, Railway Shares and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Orders promptly executed at the Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore Stock Boards.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LUDLOW, PATTON & CO.
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
Have removed to
No. 8 BROAD-ST,
near Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862	1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,275,855 92
No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$4,485,253 88
Losses paid during the same period	$2,084,012 17
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$416,693 14

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,626,968 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,288 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,444,062 86
Cash in Bank	137,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to [illegible] $12,753,730

Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863 1,748,000

Total profits for 20½ years $14,493,730

The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash 10,278,560

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863 $4,215,170

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll.	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Wetts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. F. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Mintura, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Deoois Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 8 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of nine Trustees of the American Bank-Note Company will be held at the Company's office, corner of Wall and William sts., on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1863.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day after the above election.

W. R. BLISS,
Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of May, at 2 o'clock P. M., and opened on Saturday, the 6th day of June next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1863.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock, P. M. The transfer book will remain closed from the 26th April until the morning of May 5.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 12th of May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on 5th, and opened the 12th of May.

M. S. MEEKE, Cashier.

$39,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS, on improved City property, at 6 per cent. per annum, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Real Estate and Loan Office, No. 174 Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. E. PEABODY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY, THERON S. KNAPP,
(Late Cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.)

STOCKS AND BONDS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

A supply of Government Securities constantly on hand and for sale at the current market values. Collections made on all parts of the United States open to mail or express; also on the Canadas and British Provinces. Our Mr. Knapp, for many years in charge of the collection department of the well-known house of Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, will give his especial attention to that branch of our business. Orders by telegraph in Stocks, Bonds or Gold, will receive prompt attention.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them to all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 4 Hanover-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.—The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the first day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on and after the 30th inst. By order of the Board,

R. TOUSEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, due May 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent, by

C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 33 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Councilors and Directors, also for Inspectors of the ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY, June 3, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

B. MURRAY, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY &

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, April 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 12th of May, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED AND COMPRESSED MIXED VEGETABLES, for issue to the United States army for twelve months from the first of November next, at the rate of *one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds per month.*

The ingredients of the mixed vegetables furnished under the contracts of the current year are as follows, viz.: To each one hundred pounds of the mixed vegetables, twenty pounds of potatoes, twenty-two pounds of white turnips, twenty-two pounds of carrots, ten pounds of cabbage, ten pounds of onions, five pounds of string beans, five pounds of tomatoes, one pound of celery or parsley, and five pounds of rice. As the mixture can undoubtedly be improved by diminishing the quantity of some of the coarser vegetables and increasing some of the others, as well as by introducing some vegetables not heretofore used, proposers are invited to send in proposals with accompanying samples, not only of the mixture as above given, but also of other mixtures, varying therefrom according to the experience and judgment of the proposer, with a view of effecting an improvement in this article of military supply. Proposers are required to give the exact proportions of the different ingredients of their several samples, with price per pound of each, packed as required. When it is practicable, each of the vegetables in a separate state, and after desiccation, will be submitted for inspection. Only those parts of each vegetable commonly used as food will be accepted for the mixture.

The mixed vegetables are to be very compactly compressed into cakes of seven pounds each, ten of these cakes being packed in a tin or zinc box made air-tight, with two of these boxes packed in a wooden box made of suitable seasoned stuff, not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, with sunken ends one inch thick, strengthened with outside jointing pieces. Boxes to be strapped with hickory at the ends.

Proposals must, so far as practicable, be accompanied with at least one box as above described, with contents of the proposer's own manufacture of each of the mixtures he may offer to furnish.

The location of the manufacturing establishment must be stated.

There being a choice among the different varieties of vegetables, proposers will state with precision the *especial varieties* they use, or propose to use, in their mixtures.

Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly fulfilled."

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Desiccated and Compressed Mixed Vegetables."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, corner of 18th and G sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand Horses, of the following description, viz.:

CAVALRY.

For Cavalry, (1,500) one thousand five hundred Horses, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age, of dark colors, well broken to the saddle; compactly built, and free from all defects.

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (500) five hundred Horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age, of dark colors; free from all defects, well broken to harness; compactly built, and to weigh no less than 1,100 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If the bid is made in the names of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or no other bid will be considered as the individual proposal of one party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must specify clearly whether the bid is for Cavalry or Artillery Horses, and *in no case* must both be bid for on the same paper.

If any bidder wishes to propose for both classes, he must forward two distinct proposals—one for each class, *complete in itself*—and having no reference to any other proposal by the same party.

Proposals must be addressed to Col. D. H. RUCKER, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and shall be plainly marked Proposals for Horses."

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract signed by the contractor and two responsible sureties will be required of successful bidders.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No Mares will be received.

The Horses must be delivered in this City within twenty days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

The CAVALRY Horses will be awarded in lots of (200) two hundred each, and the ARTILLERY Horses in lots of (250) two hundred and fifty each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 20th sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INVITED to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of charter.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, Office of Construction, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M. of May 5, 1863, for the repairs of warehouses and reconstruction of the docks, grading, &c., to be done on the United States property at Staten Island, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications, and be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, that the bidder is able to perform the work, and will accept the contract if awarded to him. No bids will be considered that do not conform to these requirements.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered for its interest to do so.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the "Superintendent of Repairs," &c., Custom-house, New-York.

All bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposals for Repairs, Staten Island, N. Y.," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. ISAIAH ROGERS, Engineer in Charge.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No. 61, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contracts to be entered into; and the School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

CHARLES BOFCE,
Chairman School Officers Twelfth Ward.
DAVID FITZGERALD, Secretary.
DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr.,
PATRICK McGANN,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1863.

OFFICE OF TROW'S DIRECTORY.—H. WILSON, Compiler, No. 50 Greene-st.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that the canvass for this work is now in progress. Persons doing business down town and residing in upper parts of the City, are solicited to leave at their places of business and homes, full information respecting their business and places of business, &c. Where several individuals occupy one office, a list should be made out, with full particulars, and left for the canvassers. By this means the annoyance of repeated calls for information, and the greater one arising both to the compiler and the public, from errors and omissions, may be in a great measure avoided. The canvassers employed on this work are furnished with written authority, signed by Mr. H. WILSON. They are authorized to receive money for the insertion of names in capital letters, and for extra lines to be inserted in connection with the name, &c., but for no other purpose. They are instructed to leave receipts, with which they are furnished, for all amounts, however small, received by them. Payment for the book to be made on its delivery; for advertisements in front or back, or colored leaves, after publication, and on presentation of the order signed by the advertiser. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States and Notary—No. 8 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

RROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until the 15th day of May, 1863, at 12 M., for filling, grading and paving Broad-street, in West Troy, from the north side of Auburn-street to its southern terminus, including the [illegible] thereof.

The street to be excavated, regulated and graded under the direction of the Village Surveyor, and to be paved with trap-block Belgian pavement—each block measuring on the face, or upper surface, not less than four nor more than seven inches in length, and not less than four nor more than five inches in width, and in depth not less than six nor more than eight inches—to be laid on a prepared bed of clean sand, or river gravel, not less than one foot in depth.

The trap-blocks are to be laid at right angles to the line of street, and with such rise or arch as the said Surveyor may direct—each course to be of blocks of a uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of least two inches. The whole of the work to be done in a manner more particularly described in the blank forms of contract and specifications to be furnished to persons who may desire to bid for the same. Security will be required in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the work.

The proposals for this work will be publicly opened at the room of the Board of Trustees, in said village, on the 15th day of May, at 12½ o'clock P. M., and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder who shall comply with the terms of the contract, and the act in relation thereto.

Blank forms of contract and specifications, together with the Surveyor's estimates of materials, will be furnished on application to JAMES DUFFY, President of said village.

JAMES DUFFY,
A. A. DUNLOP,
JAMES ROY,
JOSEPH McLEAN,
J. F. PHELPS,
} Joint Committee.

Dated at WEST TROY, N. Y., April 20, 1863.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, April 22.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 29.
PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, May 6.
EUROPA, MUTR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, Moonta, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANNESON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

WALTER PATON, Commander.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool on her first trip during the present month or early in May, and will continue to run regularly during the season. Early notice will be given of dates of departure.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$75
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE.....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, May 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR
HAVANA.
To sail on THURSDAY, May 7, at 3 P. M.,
The A No. 1 British
STEAMSHIP SHELDRAKE,
Capt. HENRY SEARLE,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM PIER NO. 14,
Foot of Cedar-st., North River.

Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
On SATURDAY, May 2, at Noon.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

Passengers are cautioned against the false and foolish reports about this route.

The last trip of the MOSES TAYLOR was a splendid run of twelve days from Nicaragua.

The arrangements to secure a speedy transit from ocean to ocean are of the very best character.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE, TO
HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
TO SAIL ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PARKINS, Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.
THE FINE STEAMER
SALVOR,
now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st., will sail for WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C., on
SATURDAY, MAY 2,
at 3 o'clock P. M. For further information apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st., MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

☞ The SALVOR, BALTIMORE, and EMPIRE form a regular line between New-York and Washington.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. LE MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL, SATURDAY, 2D MAY.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freights received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel in their regular freight line to Nicaragua in a few days.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. BAKER, is now loading, and will sail with dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
J. E. BODY, Vice-President.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship GLASGOW will sail for Liverpool as an extra vessel on TUESDAY, 5th inst. For freight and steerage passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....	Saturday.....	May 2
GLASGOW.....	Saturday.....	May 9
ETNA.....	Saturday.....	May 16

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....	$80	Steerage.....	$32 50
First cabin to London.....	86	Steerage to London.....	35 50
First cabin to Paris.....	95	Steerage to Paris.....	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..	90	Steerage to Hamburg..	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,
No. 40 BURLING-SLIP, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1863.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the act passed April 17, 1862, providing for the licensing of ballast lighters in the Port of New-York, applications for renewal of licenses must be made to the Captain of the Port, No. 40 Burling-slip, when the term for which the licenses were granted expires.

ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—U. S. PASSports from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE LAST APPEARANCE
POSITIVELY
OF
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
THIS
EVENING,
SATURDAY, May 2,
By
PARTICULAR REQUEST,
She will appear in her
Favorite Characters
of the
FRENCH SPY.
LUCILLE WESTERN as the French Spy.
LUCILLE WESTERN as a Wild Arab Boy.
LUCILLE WESTERN as Mathilde de Meric.
Introducing her Grand
Pantomimic Scenes,
Grand Dances,
Broadsword Combat, &c., &c.

During the piece the Military Siege and Grand Battle at Algiers by the French Army and the Moors, ending with Terrific explosion of the Fortress!

She will also appear as
GERTRUDE,
In the Musical Farce,
A LOAN OF A LOVER.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Commence at 8 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Family Circle and Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Dress Circle.....50 cents
Numbered Reserved seats, (parquet and balcony.) 75 cents
Box Office open from 8 to 5 o'clock, at Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
The Director begs to announce a short season of
SIX NIGHTS,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, May 4,
When will be presented, for
THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
Verdi's Grand Opera of
AROLDO,
With new scenery, costumes and appointments, and the following
SUPERB CAST:
AROLDO (a Saxon Knight).....Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA (his wife).....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mina).....Signor BELLINI
Godvino.....Herr Reichardt | Enrico.....Signor Rnhio
Briano.....Herr Muller | Elena.....Mme. Fichor
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. Nuno
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
Commences on Thursday, at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

COTOPAXI.
THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. Station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 4 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4.15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10 27 A. M., and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. ELKINS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., freight and accommodation line until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PASKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the month of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer, SUFFOLK, Capt. HAVENS, will for the present leave James-slip, East River, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. Fine passenger accommodation. Freight taken. A. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat-Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA has resumed her trips to Peekskill, leaving Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at hulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A PARTNER WANTED, to take charge of light, genteel and increasing business, paying $4,000 to $5,000 regularly. It is old established. The owner has opened store in another city, and requires a person of good habits and references; to such an excellent opening offers. Full particulars by inquiry at the Institute Office, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATION FOR A GROcery, or any other kind of business, at Elizabethport, N. J., being the 4-story store and dwelling corner of Broadway and Front-st., close to steamboat and railroad depot. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-street, New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABERE'S marble yard, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. (Out this out.)

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN L. HOPPER.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOTTSCHALK'S
MATINEE
THIS
AFTERNOON,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

Doors open at 1; commence at 2 o'clock.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8.
Over before 11 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,)
Bulwer's great play,
MONEY.

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.	Mr. Gilbert
Graves	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart.	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore	Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount	Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth	Mr. Norton
Sharpe	Mr. Browne
Toke	Mr. Parsloe
Tabouret	Mr. Parkes
Grab	Mr. Turner
Clara Douglass	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin	Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey	Miss Madeline Henriques

MONDAY, May 4. (never acted here.)
A NEW COMEDY, entitled
LOST AND WON,
With new and Splendid Scenery, Costumes and Appointments, written expressly for this company. The play has been for some time in preparation, and will be produced with all the completeness peculiar to this establishment.
TUESDAY—
FOLLIES OF A NIGHT
AND
THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
To be repeated, "The Road to Ruin," "The School for Scandal," "Love and Money," "Masks and Faces," "The Fine Old English Gentleman," "Americans in Paris," "My Noble Son-in-Law" and "The Busybody."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE,
Miss Nickinson, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. Brougham Robertson, Miss Nora Leigh, Mr. M. Lavick, Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Peters, &c.
Our American Cousin Polka,
By Mr. THOS. BAKER.
TIBBY,
THE CAT IN CRINOLINE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, May 2, 1863.
MANIZELL ROSE.
Comedy-Vaudeville in one Act, by Messrs. Conreelle et Berioux.
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR.
Comedy in one Act, and in prose, by Madame da Girardin.
LES MARQUISES DE LA FOURCHETTE.
Folle-Vaudeville, in one Act, by Messrs. Clairville et Cordier.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST, AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commissioners on the 19th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. — City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

REMOVALS.

ALDEN, SAMPSON & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN H. ALDRICH,
Manufacturers and dealers in
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
Have removed to No. 76 Duane-st.

REMOVAL
OF THE
GRAFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION,
AFTER MAY 1, 1863,
the business of the Grafenberg Company, its salesrooms and offices, will be removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to the capacious stores
CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS., N. Y.,
(entrance No. 139 William-st.,) over the wholesale drug stores of A. B. Sands & Co.

Dr. BRIDGE, the resident physician, will consult with his friends and patients, as usual, in his private office at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The above location is the most convenient in the City for merchants and others desiring to procure the celebrated Grafenberg Family Medicines.

TOWNSEND, CLINCH & DIKE
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 124 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,)
and
No. 88 Water-st.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD KING,
Stock Broker,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 17 WALL-ST.,
UP STAIRS.

REMOVAL TO NO. 141 FULTON-ST.—R. L. DECKER'S Billiard Table Manufactory and Warerooms, formerly No. 90 Ann-st., where I intend to manufacture first-class tables with my patent cushions. Several second-hand tables for sale. Trimmings of every description.

WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN HAVE removed to No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank Building.)

ROBERT & JOSEPH O'BRIEN have removed to No. 33 Wall-st., (Mechanics' Bank Building.)

REMOVAL.—WESTON, DORTIC & CO. HAVE removed to No. 24 Exchange-place.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE.—WANTED, A SECOND-hand portable h

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Correspondence between Secretary Seward and Earl Russell on Neutral Vessels and Mails.

The Czar's Amnesty to the Poles.

The British steamship *City of Manchester*, Halcraw, from Liverpool 17th, and Queenstown 18th, at 4 P. M., with merchandise and 690 passengers, to John G. Dale, arrived yesterday morning. On April 23, in lat. 42° 10', lon. 57° 20', passed steamship *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool; in lat. 43° 15', lon. 48 to 49°, passed three icebergs.

The *Europa*, which arrived at Halifax Thursday, brought one day's later news than that which we receive by the *City of Manchester*. Our files, however, furnish us some important extracts:

Neutral Vessels and Mails.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EARL RUSSELL AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

From the London Telegraph, April 16.

Yesterday official correspondence was presented to Parliament, respecting the instructions given by the United States Government to naval officers, in regard to neutral vessels and mails. The correspondence refers chiefly to the capture of the British steamer *Adela* by the United States steamer *Quaker City*, to which the attention of Earl Russell was called in August last, by Mr. Stuart, and the steps subsequently taken by the Government at Washington. Mr. Seward, in a letter to Mr. Secretary Wallis, directed the latter to give the following instructions explicitly to the naval officers of the United States, modifying those previously acted upon: "First, that under no circumstances will they seize any foreign vessels within the waters of a friendly nation. Secondly, that in no case are they authorized to chase and fire at a foreign vessel without showing their colors, and giving her the customary preliminary notice of a desire to speak and visit her. Thirdly, that when that visit is made, the vessel is not then to be seized without a search carefully made so far as to render it reasonable to believe that she is engaged in carrying contraband of war to the insurgents and their ports, or otherwise violating the blockade: and that if it shall appear that she is actually bound and passing from one friendly or so-called neutral port to another, and not bound or proceeding to or from a port in the possession of the insurgents, then she cannot be lawfully seized. And, finally, that official seals, or locks, or fastenings, of foreign authorities are in no case, nor on any pretext, to be broken, or parcels covered by them read by any naval authorities of the United States; but all bags or other things conveying such parcels, and duly sealed or fastened by foreign authorities, will be, in the discretion of the United States officer to whom they may come, delivered to the Consul, commanding naval officer, or Legation of the foreign Government, to be opened, upon the understanding that whatever is contraband or important as evidence concerning the character of a captured vessel will be remitted to the prize court or to the Secretary of State at Washington; or such sealed bags or parcels may be at once forwarded to this Department, to the end that the proper authorities of the foreign Government may receive the same without delay."

Earl Russell, remarking on the orders given by the authority of Mr. Seward, says, "They appear to be correct, and ought to suffice." In another dispatch, Earl Russell directs Mr. Stuart to ascertain from Mr. Seward whether the Government of the United States admits the principle that Her Majesty's mail-bags shall neither be searched nor detained. On this subject, Mr. Seward, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the American Navy, dated Oct. 31, says, "It is thought expedient that instructions be given to the blockading and naval officers that, in case of capture of merchant vessels suspected or found to be vessels of the insurgents or contraband, the public mails of any friendly or neutral Power, duly certified and authenticated as such, *shall not be searched or opened, but be put, as speedily as may be convenient, on their way to their designated destinations.* This instruction, however, will not be deemed to protect simulated mail-bags, verified by forged certificates or counterfeited seals."

Earl Russell, writing to Mr. Stuart, Nov. 20, expresses his satisfaction that the above instructions have been issued by the United States Government.

The correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell on the subject of neutral rights and duties, arising from the seizure of the steamer *Lobos* at Matamoras, was also published yesterday. The case of the *Labuan* is still under consideration. Mr. Adams, in the course of the correspondence, asked the British Government to interfere against the "unlawful trade" carried on by British subjects, representing that great embarrassment has arisen to the Federal Government by reason of it, and that the seizure of the *Labuan* was the result of that embarrassment. In his reply, Earl Russell says "There can be only one plea for asking Great Britain thus to interpose. That plea is, that the blockade is in reality ineffective, and that merchant ships can enter with impunity the blockaded ports. But this is a plea which I presume you will not urge. Her Majesty's Government have considered the blockade as an effective blockade, and have submitted to all its inconveniences as such. They can only hope that, if resistance should prove to be hopeless, the Confederate States will not continue the struggle; and that if, on the other hand, the restoration of the Union should appear to be impossible, the work of devastation now going on will cease." Mr. Adams, in his rejoinder, urges that the Foreign Enlistment Act has not fulfilled its intent, and asks the Government to take some action to render effective the spirit of the law. In his closing communication, Earl Russell thus alludes to the neutral position maintained by the British Government: "If the British Government, by virtue of the prerogative of the Crown, or by authority of Parliament, had prohibited, and could have prevented, the conveyance in British merchant ships of arms and ammunition to the Confederate States, and had allowed the transport of such contraband of war to New-York and to other Federal ports, Her Majesty's Government would have departed from the neutral position they have assumed and maintained. *If, on the other hand, Her Majesty's Government had prohibited, and could have prevented, the transport of arms and ammunition to both the contending parties, they would have deprived the United States of a great part of the means by which they have carried on the war. The arms and ammunition received from Great Britain, as well as from other neutral countries, have enabled the United States to fit out the formidable armies now engaged in carrying on the war against the Southern States, while by means of the blockade established by the Federal Government, the Southern States have been deprived of similar advantages. The important observance of neutral obligations by Her Majesty's Government has thus been exceedingly advantageous to the cause of the more powerful of the two contending parties.*"

COMMENTS OF THE TIMES.

The *Times*, in a leader on the papers laid before the House of Commons, says it has been plain, from the beginning of the American war, that the assumptions of the Federal naval commanders will be limited only by the resistance of the British Government. With a Welles at the Navy Department, and a Wilkes at sea, the British trader must expect to endure everything that his own Government can be brought to tolerate. There are, however, limits to the forbearance which even a great nation can exercise toward a struggling but still petulant and presuming Government. In the case of the *Peterhoff*, these limits have been passed, and the spirit of Commodore Wilkes' proceedings gives but too much reason to think that this violation of international law and common justice will not long stand alone. It is quite evident that the instructions of Mr. Seward, having served their turn, are now being quietly ignored, and that the former rule of seizing suspected vessels, whenever and wherever met with, is again to be followed. Unless a firm stand be made, there will be no end to the indignities and losses we must endure.

The Spy System in Liverpool.

From the Liverpool Post, April 17.

Under the above head, the following appeared in the *Times* yesterday, and caused a great "sensation" in this town:

"It is avowedly reported that the head constable of Liverpool, acting under instructions from Government, is employing Detectives Cousens, Smith and Horne to go about *incog.*, and obtain information respecting suspicious vessels, and also to watch the movements of leading Confederates. It is alleged that these detectives have already attempted to bribe the employes of certain firms. It is understood that the Mayor was first called upon to initiate this spy system, but declined, and that it is done against the wishes of the Watch Committee."

The subject, it will be seen, was referred to yesterday evening in the House of Commons; and the explanation of Sir Geo. Grey was, that in consequence of the statements made by the United States Consul in Liverpool having been sent to him from Earl Russell, he had written to the Mayor here to cause inquiries to be made. These inquiries were made with the approbation of the Mayor and the Watch Committee.

Mr. Gregg was bound to obey the Chief Magistrate and the Home Office. The Watch Committee had nothing to do with the business, and, of course, were not consulted. Their office is merely financial, and they are not concerned in the administration of justice or police operations. A Solicitor of the Treasury has been down here all the week taking evidence in reference to the case of the *Alexandra*, and he, we understand, employed Cousens, the cautious and excellent detective, to make inquiries for him. Cousens was the only police officer employed, and, of course, no bribery was resorted to. Private detective officers have, no doubt, been employed, and, as they are non-officials, they stand exposed to all kinds of censure and suspicion.

The Polish Revolution.

THE "AMNESTY" TO THE POLES.

The following is the complete text of the imperial manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia on the 13th ult., whereby his Majesty announced an amnesty to the Poles:

"Since the appearance of the first reports of disorders which have broken out in the kingdom of Poland, the dictates of our heart have been followed by us, and we have declared that we do not make the Polish nation responsible for the agitations which have had the most unfortunate consequences for that kingdom. We have only ascribed them to the incitements which have proceeded for some time from some individuals in foreign countries, who, from having spent many years in an unsettled manner, are accustomed to promote discord and arbitrary acts, and to weave plots in the dark, by which the feelings which one owes to a love for humanity are smothered in them, and which could even influence them to suit the national honor by crimes. These proceedings of another age, which for some time have been condemned by the decree of history, do not any longer accord with the spirit of our time. The present generation must devote itself to the task of establishing the welfare of the country, not by streams of blood, but by a course of peaceful progress. This is the object which we set before ourselves when we, under the divine protector, took the oath before God and on conscience to devote our life to promote the happiness of our people. If, however, we would fulfil this oath, which is ever sacred to us, to the full extent, we must be sure of the approbation of all men who intend to act sincerely for the advantage of this country, and who base their attachment not on interested expectations or criminal attempts, but on the sincere maintenance of public peace, under the protection of the law.

In our anxiety for the future of the country, we will consign to oblivion all past acts of rebellion. Therefore, influenced by the yearning desire to put an end to the flow of blood, which is as fruitless for the one party as it is painful to the other, we are willing to accord full pardon to all our subjects in the kingdom who have taken part in the recent disturbances, if they are not responsible for any other crimes, or for offences connected with our army, and if they will lay down their arms by the 1st (13th) of May, and return to obedience. On us lies the duty to guard the country from the return of all agitations opposed to order, and to open to it a new era in its political life. These can only be introduced by a rational organization of the powers of local self-government as the basis of the entire structure. We have given the basis of this reform in the institutions granted by us to the kingdom, but to our sincere grief the result has not yet accorded with the teachings of experience in consequence of the insurrectionary events whereby chimeras of the passions have been substituted for the voice of public opinion, which is necessary for every reform.

Whilst we now maintain these institutions in their full integrity, we reserve to ourselves the power, when they have been tested by practice, to proceed with their further development according to the wants of the country and the time. It is only by the confidence of the country in our views that the traces of the present misfortunes in the kingdom of Poland can vanish, and that it can proceed surely to the goal which our care points out to it. We implore the Divine aid that we may succeed in fulfilling what we have always considered to be our mission.

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburgh, March 31, 1863.

Purposes of the Emperor Napoleon.

In its "News of the Dey" column, the Liverpool *Mercury* has this paragraph:

"The Paris correspondent of the *Express* says he thinks it is not too much to say that the Emperor Napoleon is seriously revolving in his mind the possibility of war with Russia. For some time past the world at large has been laboring under a similar apprehension; but the difficulties are so enormous that the Emperor will not move unless he can carry with him some of the great Powers, and to obtain their cooperation is well nigh impossible. The English Government must by this time be pretty well convinced that, if it entered upon a war on behalf of Poland, the Northern States of America would seize on so favorable an opportunity for carrying out their cherished design of declaring war against this country. Admitting that Italy, which is quite probable, is willing to join an alliance against Russia, she would do so in the hope of getting Venetia as her compensation. The inclusion of Italy in the alliance would, however, be a menace to Austria, unless Austria consented to abandon Venetia and beg German ally, Prussia, as well. What would the German Confederation say to this? Many of the German States would charge her with being a traitor to the Fatherland, and with giving the Rhine frontier to France. Is Austria likely to put herself in such a painful position unless under the pressure of great provocation from Russia or great temptation from the Western Powers? And what is that temptation to be? A Polish Kingdom for the Archduke Max? What benefit would it be to the Emperor Francis Joseph to purchase a crown for his brother with one of his own provinces? In fact, not one of the Powers can move without stirring up questions of the most complicated and dangerous kind, and if war once breaks out, it will be both a European and an American war. Perhaps it may be a consciousness of this fact which has induced *Hubner's Correspondenz* to put forth the following curious little paragraph: "*We shall surprise our readers by telling them that the conditions of peace in America are likely to be dictated not from Washington, but from Mexico or Vera Cruz.*" Another letter from Paris (that of the *Morning Advertiser*) says that the Emperor perhaps intends to permit Sweden to open the ball in Finland, and then, in his quality of defender of the oppressed, to rush to her aid. The writer tells us not to reject this supposition as ill-founded, for "it is based upon surmises which have been let fall by French statesmen."

The French in Mexico.

Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 14.

I must not omit to tell you that I have just heard, on very good authority, that the French Government have assured England *they only want to be paid the expenses of the Mexican war, and that then they are prepared to withdraw their army at the earliest possible opportunity.* The accounts from Puebla and Mexico are very bad. Juarez has gone on imposing war taxes till there is nobody and nothing left to tax. All the religious orders except the Sisters of Charity have been expelled the cities, and their property confiscated; the very churches have been sold to pay the soldiery. Now, however, all seems exhausted, and nothing but ruin awaits them. It seems, indeed, a war in which both sides are losers; and one cannot help thinking that those high in authority here must sometimes ask themselves that oft-quoted but still pertinent question: "*Que diable allait-on faire dans cette galere?*"

Mlle. Patti in Venice.

SINGULAR EXCITEMENT OF THE POPULACE.

The enthusiasm of the Viennese population for Mlle. Patti has assumed an alarming phase. It is announced that this charming singer sang on Easter Sunday at the Church of the Augustines, which was crowded at an early hour by an eager throng. The pressure was so great, in fact, that many persons fainted. On leaving the church Mlle. Patti was accompanied by an enormous crowd, and the popular enthusiasm was shown by loud applause and other demonstrations. The anxiety of the crowd to see the young *artiste* was so great that she was separated for a moment from her carriage, and the lady who accompanied her. In vain she assumed an air of supplication, and tried to force herself a passage. She was at last borne away by the crowd, obliged to take refuge in Prince Palffy's palace. Fortunately the lady's maid of the Countess Ferrari Zichy had viewed the scene from the balcony, and, quick as thought, she darted down the stairs, admitted Mlle. Patti, who was more dead than alive, and then shut the door in the face of the crowd. The music-mad Viennese were not satisfied, and their excitement became more intense. Uttering deafening cries, they broke open the door, rushed up the stairs, and were on the point of entering some of the rooms, when the Princess de Palffy appeared, and by her calm and dignified attitude so much subdued the crowd that they retired and quitted the palace. Mlle. Patti was greatly alarmed by this occurrence, and was not able to sing in the evening.

The Great Eastern.

From the Liverpool Post, April 14.

The "big ship" is to be floated and removed to her moorings to-day. The repairs were all completed yesterday evening, and we are informed that everything has been done to the entire satisfaction of the surveyors for the Board of Trade, so that her hull may be considered as perfect and almost as good as when she was launched. The tide will be at the height at a quarter before 11, so that she will be removed about that time. If anything should occur to prevent her getting off to-day, she is certain to go off on Saturday; but there is little doubt about her getting removed to-day. Immediately after she gets to her moorings she is to commence taking in her coals and cargo, and she will sail for New-York on the 2d of May.

THE BATTLE OF CAPE GIRARDEAU.

How the Rebels were Repulsed—Gallantry of the Federal Officers and Men.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Sunday, April 26.

A battle was fought yesterday, commencing at 10 o'clock P. M., and lasting until 3 o'clock A. M. In the morning it was rumored that the enemy were retreating, without giving battle. Afterward, it was brought on by an attack on the First Nebraska Infantry, posted on the edge of a wood, about one mile from town, near the Jackson road. Here the enemy attempted to make their way into the town, but were held in check and defeated by the bravery of the Nebraska troops, under Lieut.-Col. Bamber, Capt. Majors, Capt. Ribble, Capt. Gillette and other officers, who resisted successfully for one hour an entire brigade of the enemy.

From 11 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M. the fight continued, mostly with artillery. The enemy had planted his batteries in the edge of the timber, about a mile from the town, on several roads, and contended with Welfly's battery, posted on a hill beyond Fort B, with another battery of the Second Missouri artillery, on another eminence beyond the range of the forts, and with Fort B. They threw mostly 6-pound shot, consisting of round and conical shells, but doing no damage. Most of their firing was too high, and some of their shot came into town.

Our batteries and the heavy artillery of Fort B did the enemy great damage. Whenever they appeared in sight our shot and shell scattered them. The rear of our artillery was terrible. After the battle, the ground occupied by the enemy was found scattered here and there with dead horses, and several of their dead soldiers were left on the field, while many were removed.

The force of the enemy is estimated at 10,000, under Marmaduke; the Federal force at 2,400, under Brig.-Gen. John McNeil. The regiments participating in battle on our side were the First Nebraska infantry, the First Wisconsin cavalry, Welfly's battery, and the Second Missouri battery—the other troops of the State militia being held in reserve.

Gen. McNeil displayed the greatest coolness, energy and bravery throughout the battle, and laid his plans in the best possible manner. He has been active and vigilant by night and by day, and was yesterday the master-spirit of the field, directing all operations, and giving the enemy a touch of his metal which they will not soon forget.

The loss on our side was inconsiderable, consisting of six killed and a small number of wounded. The loss of the enemy is unknown, but is much greater. Several of their dead were left upon the field, and we have Maj. Blackwell and Adjt. Edwards, of the First regiment of Shelby's brigade, prisoners and wounded. They were brought in last night and are being well treated, under the care of Dr. McClellan, at the general hospital. They represent that our artillery firing did terrible execution among them, and that the fighting of the First Nebraska boys was splendid.

Near the close of the battle, reinforcements arrived from St. Louis on the steamer *Ocean Wave*, consisting of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Col. Black; two companies of the Twentieth Iowa, and two pieces of artillery, accompanied by Col. Livingston, of the First Nebraska Infantry. Col. Livingston has the reputation of a splendid officer. Arriving late he did not take command of his regiment, but left it in command of Lieut.-Col. Baumer.

One of the interesting incidents of this affair was the answer of Col. Strahan, on behalf of Gen. McNeil, to the rebel flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the town, and allowing half an hour for an answer. In returning the written answer, Col. Strahan remarked to the rebel officer:

"I want you to set down twenty-nine minutes to the credit of Gen. McNeil. It took him but one minute to give his answer, and he expects to hold the post of Cape Girardeau himself."

The Invasion of Missouri.

MARMADUKE'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
IN THE FIELD, April 18, 1863.

Soldiers! You are about entering upon an arduous expedition against the enemy. Whether the expedition will be successful—whether the result will redound to your glory or your shame, will depend much upon yourselves. Other commands of a like character with this, in other portions of the Confederacy, with no more favorable auspices than brighten above, have achieved results honorable to themselves and beneficial to their country. The same chivalrous daring, steady discipline, and alacrity in the performance of duty, will produce the same results now as then.

You go, soldiers, to aid in redeeming a noble State from cruel thraldom; you go to fight the enemies of your country, and not to pillage and destroy the substance of your friends; you go to establish peace, liberty and happiness among a people kindred in blood, and similar in sentiment, and not to make a waste and a desert of an alien State: you go as friends among friends, or your neoless efforts will fail of your purpose, and your brightest victories will lose much of their crown.

You fight, soldiers, for a common cause and for a common object. Banish, then, from your midst, every hard feeling engendered of State prioe, and know no rivalry save that of generous emulation in the discharge of your duties as the soldiers of the Confederacy, and the pioneers who go before to open up a mighty empire to the South.

Texans, Arkansans and Missourians! I have confidence in your devotion to your country, in your gallantry upon the field, in your observance of discipline, in your obedience to orders, and in your ability to overcome the foe. I, therefore, propose to lead you where your enemy holds lordly away over aged men, and women and children. I propose to open a wide field or your exertion, to give you every opportunity to fight and destroy your common enemy—and the result I am content to leave to God and to you.

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official H. Ewing, A. A. G.
For Col. Burbidge.

From Albany.

THE RETURNING TWO YEARS' REGIMENTS—OPENING THE CANALS, ETC.

ALBANY, Friday, May 1.

The two years' regiments coming home between now and the 1st of July, will be mustered out as follows. At New-York—First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth. Albany—Second, Third, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth. Elmira—Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth. They will be returned with their arms, and be subsisted at their respective depots till mustered out and paid. Transportation will be furnished them to their homes. The officers who shall reënter the service will have their rank recognized as from the date of their original muster.

The gun with which Jackson killed Col. Ellsworth was received at the Bureau of Military Statistics today.

The State Canals opened to-day. With the exception of a slight trouble at Schenectady, everything is in good working order. Upwards of 100 boats have been locked through here.

The Broadway Railroad Bill, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, May 1.

The Governor heard the argument this afternoon on the Broadway Railroad bill, after which he stated he would take final action on it without delay. A. T. Stewart, Horace F. Clarke, and Amasa J. Parker spoke against the bill, and A. R. Lawrence and T. C. Fields for it. Among the opponents present were A. T. Stewart, W. B. Astor, R. L. Stuart, Peter Lorillard, Willis Blackstone, J. F. Williams, D. H. Haight, Peter Gilsey, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clarke, T. Roosevelt and Bailey Myers. Among those for it were Jesse Marshal, J. Campbell, Jas. Murphy, George Marshall, Richard B. Connolly, T. C. Fields, Luke F. Cozzens, and A. R. Lawrence.

The Governor has signed the act relative to taxing monied corporations and associations, and the act amending the banking laws of this State.

The Tenth Maine Regiment.

BOSTON, Friday, May 1.

The Tenth Maine volunteers arrived this morning, and left for Portland at noon. They were enthusiastically cheered on their march through the city.

Railroad and Steamboat Convention.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, May 1.

The Convention of Railroad and Steamboat Lines, between Montreal and New-York, was held in this place to-day.

A time-table was agreed upon to take effect on Monday next, as follows: Leaving Montreal at 6 A. M. and 3 45 P. M., for Troy, Albany and New-York, and leaving Troy and Albany at 7.30 and 5 P. M., for Montreal and Ogdensburgh.

The steamboat company on Lake Champlain commenna, on Monday next, running a line of boats to and from Rouse's Point and Whitehall, leaving Whitehall in the morning and evening on the arrival of the trains; also, leaving Ronses' Point in the morning and evening, on the arrival of the trains from Montreal and Ogdensburgh, and connecting with the trains and steamboats at Troy and Albany from New-York.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Vermont; Lieut. Woodrow, U. S. Navy; Courtland Van Rensselaer, of Seneca Falls; and F. H. Coombs, of Bangor, Me., are among the arrivals at the Astor House.

Hon. H. C. Kelsey and Jno. F. Canger, of New-Jersey; A. C. Yates, of Syracuse; J. H. Stone, of Baltimore; J. Cook, of Chicago, and Thomas L. Prawn, U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commander J. H. Spotts, U. S. N.; F. Perkins, of Toronto; Dr. Bereford, of Hartford, Conn.; C. Richmond, of Detroit; and Col. J. W. Turner, of Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj. R. Williams and W. C. Church, U. S. A.; Geo. W. Carleton & Co., of Lowell; and W. D. Baker, Cleveland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. D. D. Perkins, U. S. A.; H. Upham and G. D. Howe and wife, of Boston; and D. W. Murray, of Toronto, are at the Brevoort House.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 1.

Flour quiet, at $6 37½ for choice Spring Extra. Wheat dull at $1 17@$1 18 for No. 1 Spring. Corn, declining tendency, at 49½c.@48½c. Oats, 37c.@38c. *Receipts to-day*—19,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Rye, and 58,000 bushels Barley. *Shipments*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 300,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 1.

Flour dull. Wheat dull. Whisky, 42c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $14. Gold, 48. Exchange firm. Money abundant, at 6@6½.

The grand Dog Show closes at Barnum's tomorrow. The admirers of these valuable animals will make a note of that fact. The exhibition grows interesting as it approaches the close. To-day all the *premium* dogs will be exhibited, and a splendid lot of canine animals they are. There is to be an auction sale at 11 o'clock, and parties wanting dogs, of whatever breed, will here find the very best. Three dramatic performances are to be given to accommodate the crowd, at 1½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Dream-Land.—Psychology; Origin of Dreams; Significance of Dreams; Testimony; Personal Experience; Dream of a Quaker, with rules for their interpretation; Brain Work after Dinner; The Stomach and the Mind; Physiology and the Pulpit, by a Clergyman; Happy Blind Man; Pretty Pictures; The Anniversaries, etc. In the *Phrenological Journal* for May. 10 cents. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A nut that the Friends of Freedom desire Horace Greeley of the New-York *Tribune* to crack, without evading it. Is not the Government of the United States bound by its Constitution to protect its innocent, peaceful and industrious citizens from domestic as well as foreign violence, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding?

[Advertisement.]

Approved.—Knox's Spring Hat, decidedly the most beautiful fabric ever introduced to an exacting public, has won its approval, which we propose to let it would do. If you want a nice, becoming, comfortable and durable hat, take our advice, and seek it at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Knox is prepared to supply all who call upon him.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only masterpiece which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Dobbs—Strahans.—On Thursday, April 30, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Chas A. Dobbs, of New-York City, to Liza Leffers Strahans, of Staten Island.

Farris—Wright.—At White Stone, L. I., at the residence of Ammerman Wright, the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Elisha P. Farris, of White Plains, to Sarah E. Wright.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

McLaren—McMartin.—In the Town of LeRoy, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. I. Faries, Rev. D. S. McLaren, of Caledonia, to Miss Margaret McMartin, of the former place. No cards.

Miller—Crandell.—On Wednesday, April 29, at St. Thomas Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Arthur J. Millsa, of Detroit, to Louise Crandell, of this City.

Moulton—Pope.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. J. Q. Adams, William F. Moulton to Fannie Pope, both of this City.

Pendleton—Ogden.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., William H. Pendleton to Rebecca Elliot, daughter of David Ogden, of this City.

Smith—Carvil.—On Wednesday evening, April 29, in the Brick Church, by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Alfred H. Smith to Josephine, eldest daughter of the late N. T. Carryl, all of this City.

Stayner—Jephson.—In St. James Church, New-London, Conn., on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Robert A. Halsam, D. D., George H. Stayner to Miss Lizzie Jephson, both of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

Bebee.—On Friday, May 1, at his residence, Mystic River, Conn., Capt. Silas Bebee, in the 82d year of his age.

Bowman.—On Friday, May 1, Jessie, daughter of James and Jane Bowman, aged 2 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, from the residence of her parents, No. 135 Charles-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Bebee.—On Thursday, April 30, Timothy Brien, aged 79 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 360 Bleecker-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 3, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dikes.—On Thursday, April 30, Susan Dukes, wife of William H. Dukes, and daughter of the late John V. and Sarah A. Vanderbeck, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 251 East Houston-st., without further invitation.

Eagle.—At Harlem, on Friday, May 1, Mary Ballard, wife of John L. Earle, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 126th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., on Sunday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dalton.—On Wednesday, April 29, of inflammation of the lungs, Lizzie, the beloved wife of James Dalton, and daughter of Terance O'Brien, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, J. J. O'Brien, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 147 East 21st-st., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock P. M.

Foote.—On Friday, May 1, after a brief illness Eliza, relict of the late Henry Eagle, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 61 Irving-place, on Monday, May 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Ferguson.—On Friday evening, May 1, after a long and protracted illness, Mary H., wife of Alex. Ferguson, and daughter of the late Robert Stoddart, aged 41 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 746 Washington-st., on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Halsey.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday, April 26, Mrs. Jane Halsey, widow of the late Joseph Halsey, of Henrietta, N. Y.

Hubbel.—At the Worth House, Hudson, N. Y., on Friday morning, May 1, Mary Jackson, wife of Charles C. Hubbel, in the 24d year of her age.

Funeral services at the Worth House, Sunday afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Havana, N. Y., for interment.

Miller.—In Brooklyn, after a brief illness, Hugh Miller, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 103 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Robinson.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 29, of apoplexy, Dolly Hinsdale, wife of the late Lewis Robinson, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 1 Mioatta-place, Minetta-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 2, 1863.

☞ Hartford, Conn., and Sullivan County, N. Y., papers please copy.

Thomas.—On Thursday, April 30, James Thomas, aged 69 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 136 West 39th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

Tisdale.—At the hospital of the 129th N. Y. S. Vols., Williamsburgh, Va., on Wednesday, April 29, 1863, of typhoid fever, Edwin S., son of Robert B. and Lavina Tremper, aged 19 years.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

Ward.—At Lakeland, on Friday, May 1, Mrs. Madala Ward, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 45 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

White.—At Greenwich, Conn, on Thursday, April 30, Ida C., of scarlet fever, Dallie, youngest daughter of Stephen G. and Cornelia G. White, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Williams.—At Suffolk, Va., on Wednesday, April 29, William Miner Williams, of First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, son of the late Edward T. Williams, of this City, in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam transport Escort, from Newbern, N. C.—Col S. H. Mix, 2d N. Y. Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Tew, 5th R. I. Vols.; Capt. Jas. Belger, (wounded,) 1st R. I. Artillery; Mrs. Jas. Becker and servant; Capt. H. E. Goodwin, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. W. B. Avery, Marine Artillery; Rev. H. S. White, Chapiain 5th R. I. Vols.; Lieut. A. M. Massey, (wounded,) 3d R. I. Vols.; Lieut. G. W. Kelley, 103d Penn. Vols.; Lieut. R. R. Bryson, do.; Lieut. W. L. Wheaton, Gen. Palmer's Staff; W. J. Hough, of Jersey City; W. P. Stewart, of Rochester; G. J. Lanigan, C. W. Smith, of Rockland; J. W. Norton, of Phœnixville, N. J.; Wm. Sloat, of Brooklyn; 3 Sisters of Mercy and servant, from Newbern Hospital; Capt. Isaac Washington, Chas. H. Cheesbrough, mate, and C. H. Davis, sapercargo of wrecked schr. A. J. Chapman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises. ... 4 58 | Sun sets ... 6 56 | Moon sets... 4 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 23 | Gov. Island. 7 12 | Hell Gate... 8 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 1.

Cleared.

Steamers Josephine Morrison, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; John R. Morrison, McKaeg, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Moro, (Br.,) Martin, Havana, Clement Kahr; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Rorkell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale: Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; America, Maury, San Juan, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Bernard, (Br.,) Wood, Malbonrne, Fisher, Ricardo & Co.; Invincible, Killoom, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Barks Ocean Eagle, (Br.,) Luce, Cardenas, ——; Harry Booth, Drisko, Tortugas, Fla., Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Catarina, Pinkham, Cette, France, Moore & Henry.

Brigs W. H. Harris, Coalfleet, Nassau, F. A. R. Webster; Harriet Halloch, Lane, New-Orleans, master; Anna D. Torrey, Griffin, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Guiseppina, (Ital.,) Napoli, Palermo, ——.

Schooners Arnslope, Jones, Cohasset, ——; Blossom, Douglass, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son: Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Susan E. Jayne, Bailey, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Cyrena Ann, Clark, Gloucester, C. Hickman & Co.; A. Kelley, Packard, York River, F. F. Cambell; C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Pecomoke, F. J. Cambell; W. E. Leggett, Gibson, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Cambell; Wm. Bement, Parks, Washington, S. D. Platt; S. S. Smith, Osborn, Washington, Jonas, Smith & Co.; Wide World, Adams, Washington, Jones, Smith & Co.; Eldorado, Cole, Philadelphia, ——; Lizzie Marie, Frambers, Washington, M. T. Bunyan & Co.; Nightingale, (Br.,) Smith, Havana, ——; W. E. Pearson, Low, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Alex. Cooper, Bush, York River, F. J. Cambell; Helen Carrol, Pembroke, Ms., W. H. Brown & Co.; Albion, Glover, Augusta, Me., W. H. Brown & Co.; Gentila, Ketchell, Rockland, W. H. Brown & Co.; Giraffe, Richards, Boston, J. Hawes; Ann Eliza, Steelman, Great Egg Harbor, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Bahiya, Whitemore, Matanzas, F. A. E. Webster & Co.; Dublin, Chase, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; John R. Watson, Lane, Washington, D. C., Keney, Abbey Brooklyn, McCobby, Wilmington, Del., Metcalf & Duncan; E. C. Smith, Graham, Boston, C. McElwee & Co.; Brave, Phillips, Portress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Sloops T. Hunt, Hunt, Providence, S. Keeney, Southport, Con. New-Haven, J. D. Harman; Sophronia, Vail, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Escort, Wall, Newbern, N. C., April 29, at 5 P. M., and Masonboro Inlet 30th, at 6 A. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. April 30, at 5 P. M., off Chincoteague, saw a schr. in distress; hove up and took her

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3621. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Details of Operations to Friday.

A Stirring and Significant Address from Gen. Hooker.

The Operations Thus Far Brilliantly Successful.

The Enemy's Defences of no Service to Him.

The Choice of Flight, or a Battle on Ground of General Hooker's Choosing.

The Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps Complimented.

A Brisk Artillery Duel on Thursday Below Fredericksburgh.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE ON OUR SIDE.

A LIST OF CASUALTIES.

From Our Special Correspondant.

TWO MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Thursday, April 30—11 o'clock A. M.

The following inspiring eddress is being read to to the various troops, amid tremendous cheering and other demonstrations of delight:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., April 30, 1863.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the General Commanding announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must ingloriously fly, or come out from behind their defences and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him.

The operations of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps have been a series of splendid successes.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

I learn from Gen. SEDGWICK's quarters that this success of the corps consists in the fact of their having succeeded in getting in the rear of the enemy's works. Heaven grant that it may be so, and give to us a glorious victory. The steady rain which set in yesterday afternoon and continued all night, served to dampen our ardor to some extent; but this announcement of the success on the right has changed the aspect of affairs, and I never have witnessed such enthusiasm and *elan* as prevails at this moment. Scattering over the plain, in every direction, can be seen regiment after regiment, cheering vociferously, and tossing their hats in the air, while the bands discourse national airs.

BRIG.-GEN. PRATT, Commender of the "Light Division," whose resignation was accepted several days since, but who remained to participate in the coming fray, took his departure this morning, having been summoned home by urgent business.

The following is his farewell address

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., April 30, 1863.

The General commanding the Light Division, announces to his troops that his connection with them has ceased. It is with the deepest regret that he parts with this command, and it is enhanced by the fact that the army is about to enter upon a brilliant campaign. Your experience, equipment, discipline and courage clearly indicate your future history, and he feels assured that no demand will ever be made upon your constancy, courage and patriotism, that will not be responded to. You were among the first troops in the field. The history of the Army of the Potomac is your history. You have participated in every battle save one in which this army has been engaged.

Your record is a proud one—your cause is just—it will succeed. I leave you only because circumstances render it imperative.

To that portion of the command whose term of service is about to expire, (Thirty-first New-York,) and with whom I have been more particularly identified from the commencement, I may be permitted to say a word.

Two years of active service in the field have made you *soldiers*—hence your services are most valuable to your country. I hope to see you as a regiment once again in the field, and shall take pride in watching your future course, as I have ever regarded you with pride and satisfaction in the past.

CALVIN E. PRATT, Brigadier-General.

Gen. PRATT left New-York as Colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment, in the month of June, 1861. He received a severe wound while gallantly leading his regiment forward, and was promoted to a Brigadiership on the 14th of September, 1862. Col. HIRAM BURNHAM, of the Sixth Maine, succeeds to the command of the division. Our skirmish line has advanced considerable distance this morning without opposition. The enemy's line, which last night rested along the Richmond Road, about half a mile from the Rappahannock, has, as far as I can judge from this side of the river, fallen back some distance. No firing has taken taken place as yet between the lines, though within rifle shot of each other.

Half-past Eleven O'Clock.—The balloon is just going up in the rear of Gen. ——'s quarters, which has attracted some of the soldiers, one of whom remarked: "That aint so big a thing as there is over on those heights." The clouds are breaking away, which will enable the balloon to make satisfactory observations. Rapid artillery firing has just opened on the extreme left. Owing to the mist we are not able to determine whether it is our own or the enemies.

The troops have had their shelter tents up since yesterday, which have protected them from the rain. The white tents of the enemy can be seen distinctly scattered along on the summit and side of the opposite range of hills. The smoke from their camp fires is also plainly visible, rising above the tops of the trees and floating away to the southward. The rebels have, thus far, maintained the same mysterious silence which characterized them during the hours preceding the battle in December. It may be their policy to reserve their fire until our forces are all across, and advanced to a point where they can open a cross fire upon them. Their heaviest guns at the last battle were located on the part of the hills immediately to the rear of Fredericksburgh. At the height of the engagement one 32-pounder opened a cross fire on our lines, but, wrote the London *Times* correspondent at the time, exploded on the third discharge. The trains have been kept running constantly on the Richmond road since we advanced here. Two engines with cars attached are just leaving from a point below as I write. It is the supposition that they are bringing up LONGSTREET's corps from below. The abandonment of the siege of Washington by this portion of the army was undoubtedly for the purpose of cooperating with the forces on the Rappahannock. A prisoner taken yesterday states that Gen. Stonewall JACKSON is in command—Gen. LEE being absent from some cause. This may or may not be true; as a general thing but little reliance can be placed upon the statements of rebel prisoners.

TWO MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Thursday Evening, 9½ o'clock, April 30, 1863.

A severe artillery engagement has closed the operations of to-day on the left. In the afternoon casual shots were exchanged, when suddenly, at 5½ o'clock, a Whitworth gun threw a 12-pound shell with wonderful accuracy—it being planted four miles away, on the side of the crest opposite the river. Ten 10-pounders immediately followed, throwing their shell at our infantry, who were drawn up on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock. The force consisted mainly of regiments belonging to —— division, formerly commanded by Gen. ——. The first shell from the 10-pounders struck fairly in the gully where Gen. ——'s headquarters were located, but fortunately killed no one. The second fell directly into Co. K, Ninetieth Pennsylvania, seriously wounding six men. Their firing now became very rapid, and was replied to by Capt. TAFT's Parrots; Battery F, First Pennsylvania Reserve, Capt. RICKETS; Independent Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. THOMPSON and First New-Hampshire, Capt. EDGELL. The rebels had obtained their range at the former battle of Fredericksburgh, and threw shell from their 20-pound Parrots with the same accuracy which characterize the Whitworth. Our infantry were soon ordered to fall back for protection under the bank of the river, which they did quietly; the shell bursting all around them. About 6½ o'clock the firing became very hot on both sides, many of the rebel missiles ricocheting and struck in the vicinity of the —— Division Hospitals, located at the Fitzhue House, full two miles on this side, causing the ambulance to move, and many of the spectators to change their position. It was feared for a time that the Whitworth gun (a proof of British neutrality,) which annoyed us most would be turned upon the hospital, around which large crowds were congregated, but fortunately the rebels did not do so. The firing continued until 7½ o'clock, when it became too dark to distinguish objects, we throwing the last shell.

The following were the casualties on our side:

Lieut. A. C. Lindsey, Co. F, 136th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Bush, 13th Massachusetts—killed.
Lieut. Wm. Cordaweil, Co. F, 13th Massachusetts, wounded in head—since dead.
George Beck, Co. K, 90th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Frank Fretchy, Co. K, 90th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Wm. G. Loyd, Co. K, 90th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Corp. S. Jackaway, Co. K, 90th Penn—wounded.
Samuel R. Miller, Co. K, 90th Penn—dying.
Thomas Critchet, Co. I, 12th Massachusetts.
John Duyer, Co. I, 104th New-York.
Corp. John Fay, Co. F, 13th Massachusetts.
Hugh Sterling, Co. F, 90th Pennsylvania.

Strange to relate, our batteries escaped unharmed through the terrific firing to which they were exposed. One Whitworth shell burst immediately under one of Capt. THOMSON's guns; another just missed the caisson in the rear.

Capt. RICKETS fired 49 shots; Capt. THOMSON fired 50; Capt. EDGELL fired 40, and Capt. TAFT about the same number.

For prudential reasons I omit to give the bore of these respective guns. Suffice it to say that they all fired with rapidity and accuracy.

It is believed by many that this attack by the enemy is to cover an evacuation to-night, owing to our success on the right. Firing is heard from that direction as I write. The air is mild and balmy to-night, and the troops in the best of spirits.

TWO MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday Morning, May 1.

A heavy mist enshrouds us this morning, rendering it impossible to discover the position of the enemy. Yesterday afternoon they were extended in a long line of battle, on the identical ground occupied by them in December. With a glass they could be seen distinctly in the tree-tops and on the neighboring heights, watching our movements. No demonstrations have yet taken place, this morning,

D. W. J.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

AQUIA CREEK, Thursday, April 30.

On Monday night, our engineers made a selection for a point at which our pontoon bridges could be laid in safety, and the work of their construction was immediately commenced, and carried on without serious interruption. On Tuesday morning, two bridges were completed, and Gen. MEADE's army corps prepared to cross the river.

I am informed that the first regiment of the Union troops to cross the Rappahanock River on this occasion was the gallant 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Upon arriving on the south bank of the stream, they were at once deployed to the right and left through the wooded skirtings of farms to observe the movements of the enemy. In this advance the Colonel of the regiment received a second honorable wound, which it is said will not prove a serious one. Before night on Tuesday five pontoon bridges had been completed, and our entire army was crossing.

As our troops advanced, during yesterday, the rebels fell back, skirmishing with our advance guard. It was soon discovered that the enemy had withdrawn his main column from the line of the Rappahannock, and contrabands informed Gen. HOOKER positively, that there were no troops, in great force, anywhere in our front, for a distance of twenty miles south.

Falling back through the vale of the Matapony, the enemy destroyed the bridges over this stream and its tributaries, but did not appear disposed to dispute our continued advance very stoutly. During yesterday a large number of prisoners were captured, but they consist, for the most part, of men who could not keep up with their fellows in their retreat, and dropped along the roads and by-paths from sheer weakness.

I learn that Gen. HOOKER and staff crossed the river yesterday, and that to-day our troops are marching forward, driving the rebels back from every point as they proceed. There has been no heavy fighting yet, and no cannonade, except the firing of shells at the enemy occasionally, to discover his whereabouts.

Every one here seems delighted with the news from the advance, and predict a great and decisive victory for Gen. HOOKER and his excellent army. The Government officers are especially good-natured, and seem to think that the people will take this as another proof of the determination and ability of our rulers to push on rapidly toward Richmond.

It is reported that the City of Fredericksburgh was occupied yesterday with a strong garrison under the direction of Provost-Marshal-General PATRICK, and the railroad to Richmond is being rapidly repaired. It is also believed that Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, has been occupied by our troops, and will be used as a landing for stores.

It is not thought that Gen. HOOKER will advance much further south just at present. I will not say why, because it is unnecessary to allow the enemy to obtain any idea of our future movements. Communication with another corps of our army will be opened in a few days, when the real merits of the present grand movement will begin to develop themselves, and some discoveries may be made that will surprise the public considerably.

Thus far, fortune has certainly favored our arms in this movement. Our troops have been engaged in skirmishing all day, but no battle has taken place, and it is thought that our losses have been slight. We are entirely prepared for the enemy, and when the great battle is fought, we shall be the victors, especially if we are attacked by the enemy in the progress of our advance.

Gen. STONEMAN's light division has advanced to Culpepper. The railroad has been repaired, and Government trains are running to that point. The reports from this column are encouraging, and we hear nothing of the complaints of inefficiency in any particular, so common in other campaigns.

Some 1,500 rebels were captured yesterday, it is said, in the rifle pits beyond Fredericksburgh. About 300 have been sent to Washington for examination, as they desire to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2.

Another detachment of prisoners have reached here. They number one hundred and forty-four, and include several commanding officers. Others are expected in the course of the day. The prisoners were all sent to the Old Capitol Prison. All of them were comfortably clothed, although their garments were coarse.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Our Forces Under Gen. Mulligan Defeated at Fairmount.

His Loss Said to be 250 Men Taken Prisoners.

The Rebel Force Believed to be 12,000 Strong.

WHEELING THE POINT AIMED AT.

Extensive Damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The latest information from Western Virginia, up to Friday afternoon, received through private sources, is, that the Union forces under Gen. MULLIGAN were repulsed near Fairmount, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at that point was entirely destroyed by the rebels.

A large force of rebels now occupy Morgantown.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has suffered severely.

The bridge at Fairmount and Cheat River was blown up.

NEWS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 2.

Intelligence from Western Virginia has been received. All of Maj. SHEWALTER's command of the Sixth Virginia regiment—600 men and four pieces of artillery—arrived at Pittsburgh in a special train from Uniontown, *via* the Connellsville road, at 2 o'clock this morning. They left immediately for Wheeling by boats.

The military authorities seem convinced that Wheeling is the object of attack, and troops are being concentrated there.

The reports state that MULLIGAN lost 250 man taken prisoners, but escaped with his artillery.

The rebels at Fairmount are said to be 12,000 strong.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 2.

We are now able to report positively that the crisis with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is past. The Confederates have all left it, moving southward, and our military forces, in great strength, are following and endeavoring to intercept them.

The extent of the injury done to the road is now known. The line is intact, from the Monongahela River, three hundred miles distant, to Baltimore. The damage to the main stem is confined to the large iron bridge, one mile east of Fairmount, and to five unimportant bridges within thirty miles west of it. Three bridges on the Parkersburgh branch, within twenty miles of Grafton, were also destroyed. The track is uninjured, except at these bridges.

The telegraph lines are all fully restored and in use. The bridges will all be renewed within five days—temporarily, but effectively.

It is expected that all the regular passenger trains will be resumed on Monday next, and the freight trains also. The passengers and freight will possibly have to be transferred, for two or three days, at the Monongahela bridge. It is thought that the Parkersburgh line can be put in full order by Tuesday or Wednesday next.

FIGHT AT GREENLAND GAP.

The following dispatch was received on Tuesday from Gen. KELLEY by Lieut.-Col. CHESEBOROUGH, of Gen. SCHENCK's Staff;

GREENLAND GAP, HARDING CO., VA., Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

To Lieut.-Col. Cheseborough, A. A. G.:

The affair at this place on Saturday was one of the most gallant since the opening of the war. Greenland Gap is a pass through the Knobley Mountain only wide enough for the road and a small mountain stream. This gap was guarded by Capt. WALLACE, (Twenty-third Illinois,) with a detachment of Company G, Twenty-third Illinois regiment and a small detachment of Company H, Thirteenth Virginia infantry, Capt. SMITH, in all between seventy and eighty men.

Capt. WALLACE occupied a large church at west end of and near the mouth of the gap and Capt. SMITH held a log house about a hundred yards distant, both position commanding the gap. JONES was compelled to capture or dislodge the little band before he could pass. His troops made three gallant charges, but were each time repulsed with great loss especially of officers. The fight commenced at 5 P. M., and lasted till after dark. The rebels, availing themselves of the darkness, approached and fired the church, but the gallant Irish boys would not even then surrender till the burning roof fell in. The killed and wounded of the rebels outnumbered our whole force engaged. Five of the officers out of eight commanding the leading battalion which made the first charge were either killed or wounded. Among the latter, Col. DELANY, commanding. Capt. WALLACE and SMITH had only two men killed and four wounded. I counted to-day eighteen dead horses within musket range. I most earnestly request the Major-General commanding to apply to the Secretary of War to have every officer, non-commissioned officer and private engaged in the fight presented with a medal, in recognition of the gallantry displayed.

(Signed,) B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

Gen. SCHENCK has promptly recommended the participants in this gallant defence to the special attention of the Secretary of War.

More about the Rebel Raid—Movements of Imhoden.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, April 29.

Monday night, at a late hour, news reached here that a heavy force of rebel cavalry had occupied Morgantown, during the afternoon, and were believed to contemplate an advance on Wheeling. The intelligence was confined to a few, and while it occasioned great activity in some quarters, the city was comparatively quiet. The morning train, which came down from Washington, brought a confirmation of the news. Col. BOYERS, Deputy Marshal, who lives about two miles from Morgantown, had arrived there in the night. He reported that a cavalry force of 1,500 under IMBODEN had occupied Morgantown about 3 o'clock on the preceding afternoon. Their appearance was very sudden and unexpected. The Court, which was in session, had barely time to escape. Senator WILEY got away. Col. BOYERS says their horses were very much jaded. It seems pretty certain that this force is the one, in part at least, that was at Oakland the day preceding, they having come across by Kingwood. They burned the bridge over Yough River, about a mile west of Oakland, also the station at Cranberry Summit.

Col. BOYERS had gone to Washington, under belief that he could telegraph from there, but upon finding himself mistaken in this, he proceeded at once to Pittsburgh to try to procure arms and aid.

Early to the day, yesterday, it was reported that the force at Morgantown had advanced to Waynesburgh, Penn., which is nearly equi-distant from Morgantown and this city. This looked like an advance on Wheeling. Not long after, communication was lost with Fairmount, and it was believed that place had fallen into rebel hands.

In the afternoon communication was again opened with Grafton. About two o'clock it was represented that the rebels, instead of going to Waynesburgh, had moved up from Morgantown and were approaching Fairmont; that a company of militia had been sent thither from Mannington, and that a part of MULLIGAN's force was moving in the same direction. Dispatches were received, stating that two or three bridges had been burned near Mannington by guerrillas from the surrounding country. Later in the evening communication was had with MULLIGAN at Grafton and WILKINSON at Clarksburgh. Col. WILKINSON expressed a good deal of incredulity at the news from this point.

Col. MULLIGAN said his position at Grafton was secure, and that he had sent force sufficient to make Fairmont safe, although it was threatened. Doubts were felt as to the genuineness of these dispatches, and some were inclined to believe that the rebels had possession of the line and were answering.

Late in the evening a lot of engines which had been lying at Cameron came in. Some of the citizens who came on them reported a great deal of excitement there, occasioned chiefly by reports from this city that the enemy were at Waynesburgh. They reported, however, that a bridge was burned this side of Burton, where a few cavalry were seen, about 20 miles east of Cameron.

Still later a dispatch was received from Pittsburgh, stating that a force of rebel cavalry had come into Unionieown, Fayette County, where they were tearing up the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road. This is presumed to be the force from Morgentown, and, if true, it is difficult to reconcile it with the statement that Fairmont is threatened by the same force, as the two places are not very near together.

The indications at a late hour last night were that there was a good deal more scare than danger about the situation of affairs at Grafton and Fairmont. The operators at these two places got scared and necked up and left. That was why no communication could be had with those points—but the cause not being understood here it occasioned a good deal of anxiety. At 9 o'clock last night the operators here were conversing with these points. The fine bridge over the Monongahela was untouched. The bridges burned between here and Grafton are not important, and can soon be repaired.

We shall not be surprised if it turns out that there has been a good deal of unnecessary alarm.

STILL LATER.

At 10 o'clock a dispatch from Grafton announced that at 2 o'clock P. M. a rebel force estimated at 4,000 suddenly appeared at Newburgh, a station 13 miles east of Grafton, burnt the fine company shops there, and came down to Independence, a mile below, destroyed the bridge there over Three Forks, and disappeared in the direction of Morgantown. Whither they were really going was a matter of conjecture.

MOVEMENTS ON THE MONONGAHELA.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, April 30.

The remainder of the cavalry scout which went out in the direction of Waynesburgh on Monday returned last evening. Three of their number proceeded to Poplar Spring, within four miles of Waynesburgh, when, learning that the rebels had not been there, they went over to Cameron, and returned thence to the city. From intelligent parties at Poplar Spring, they learned something of the capture of Morgantown, and the subsequent movements of the enemy. They were told that about four companies of militia were at Morgantown when the enemy came in, and undertook to defend the place. They took refuge in houses and fired from them, but the rebels shelled them out and set the houses on fire, and they were then gobbled up. Seven of them were killed. The rest were taken off in the direction of Dixte, as prisoners. The estimate of the force put it at four thousand, which is without doubt a great exaggeration.

The rebels proceeded from Morgantown to Uniontown, where they committed some depredations and returned by way of Blacksville towards Fairmont, passing within thirteen miles of Waynesburgh. There was a good deal of alarm at Waynesburgh, and the cashier of the bank there destroyed $60,000 of the bank's issue, for fear of its falling into their hands.

This, in view of the fact that the rebels now occupy Fairmont, gives us a tolerably intelligent idea of the movements of this force.

It is claimed that they have artillery, but if so it must be very light to be moved with such facility.

AN IMPORTANT BRIDGE DESTROYED.

About 11 o'clock last night, we learned from official source that dispatches had been received, announcing that the rebels at Fairmont had attacked Col. MULLIGAN's forces, which, together with 17 companies of militia, were guarding the splendid iron bridge across the Monongahela, a mile east of that place, had beaten them off and destroyed the bridge. It was also believed they had captured the artillery which Col. MULLIGAN had planted to defend it.

THE NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA RAILROAD THREATENED.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, dispatches were received by the authorities here, from Col. WILKINSON, at Clarksburgh, stating that a force of guerrillas (infantry) were approaching Weston from the direction of Sutton. They were led by WM. L. JACKSON, formerly a Judge at Parkersburgh. There was another force west of there, said to be under command of IMBODEN. [Query: How can IMBODAN be in so many places, at such great distances apart, at the same time?] Col. WILKINSON was of opinion that these forces were heading toward West Union, the capital of Doddridge County, with a view of destroying the railroad bridge there, over the Middle Island River. If they succeeded in this, he thought they might then drift down in the direction of Clarksburgh.

FROM HAVANA.

Later Intelligence from Mexico.

French Confessions of Bloody Work at Puebla.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

HAVANA, Monday, April 27.

The reports which I sent you in my last letter, in regard to affairs in the Mexican Republic, have not been confirmed by the French steamer *Louisiana*, which arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 22d inst.

The *Prensa*, of this city, published on the 22th inst. the following:

"We have just received a telegraphic dispatch by way of Puerto Principe, dated the 24th inst., at 9:55 P. M., in which we are told the *Louisiana* has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 16th inst. The battle at Puebla was becoming very bloody, and the losses on both sides were heavy."

The rebel steamer *Nita* left on the 25th inst., but returned on the 26th.

The English steamer *Labuan*, from Matamoras for Liverpool, with cotton, put in here on the 24th inst., for provisions.

12 M.—A rebel steamer is just coming in. She is supposed to be the *Eugenia*, loaded with cotton.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

ST. JOHN, N. F., April 30, *via* PORT HOOD, May 2.

The following is the Purser's list of the cabin passengers lost on the *Anglo-Saxon*:

Capt. Stoddert,	Miss Arkwright,
Miss Malley,	Alice Wilson,
Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Pemberton,
Mr. Scott,	Mr. Mills,
Mr. Haughton,	Mr. Rogers,
Mr. Christian and child,	Mr. James and child,
Lieut. Clark, and two persons unknown.	

It is reported from Cape Race that twenty-five bodies have been recovered and buried.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster—Forty Persons Killed—Twenty Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 1.

The small steamer *Ada Hancock*, employed in carrying passengers from the wharf at San Pedro to the steamer *Senator*, which anchors in deep water, five miles from the landing, exploded her boiler on the 27th of April, killing forty out of sixty passengers and wounding all the balance, with the exception of seven.

Among the killed are the following; Capt. Seelay, Wm. T. B. Sanford, Fred. Keerlin, a son of the late Albert Sidney Johnston, Dr. H. M. Myles, Wm. P. Ritchie, Hiram Kimball, the Mormon missionary; Capt. Joseph Bryant.

The markets generally are dull. There is a speculative movement in bagging, and the concentration of the stock has caused an advance of 20 per cent.

Atlantic Currency Exchange is at the rate of 33 to 40 per cent. premium for gold, on New-York.

Sterling Exchange is unchanged.

Legal Tender Notes sell at 64@66.

Special despatch to the Merchants' Exchange and News Room.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 2.

The steamship *Constitution*, Capt. WATKINS, sailed this forenoon at ten o'clock for Panama. She takes 700 passengers and $730,000 in treasure for England, and 250,000 for New-York.

[The above dispatch came through in one hour.]

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

The Reported Successes of Gen. Banks Confirmed.

Washington and Opelousas in His Possession.

Capitulation of the Rebel Fortifications at Butte la Rose.

The steamer *Creole* has arrived here with New-Orleans dates of the 23d and Havana of the 27th of April.

There is no later news from Gen. BANKS, except that on the 21st of April he occupied Opelousas and Washington, and that the column was resting for the day at the latter place.

The want of horses for cavalry was being supplied from the country round about. Seven hundred horses had been brought into Opelousas.

The brig *St. Mary*, at New-Orleans, reports, "April 8, off Passa l'Outre, was followed into shoal water by a schooner having the appearance of, and supposed to be a pilot-boat, and got ashore. The schooner then kept away."

A correspondent of the *Era*, writing from Brashear City under date of the 20th of April, states that the plantations in the neighborhood of Bayon Lafonrche were all submerged. The levee had broken down near Thibodeauxville, and the water was rushing furiously over the whole vicinity. The flood was doing great damage at the railroad. It was fast undermining the sluice-ways, walls and the stringers, flowing over the track, rendering it dangerous for trains to travel over it.

The same correspondent states that the Confederate fort at Butte a la Rose, on the Atchafalaya, sixty miles north of Brashear City, capitulated on the morning of the 20th of April.

A Crevasse—The Capture of Butte a la Rose.

Correspondence of the Era.

BRASHEAR CITY, April 20, 1863.

Yesterday I returned once more to this military depot, which circumstances have rendered quite important.

At the regular passengar train crossed Bayou Lafonrche, I noticed that the neighboring farm-yards were all afloat. Upon inquiry I found that the levee had broken down near Thibodauxville, and a great flood of water from this high banked bayou was rushing furiously over the whole vicinity. In some instances the water had reached the lower floors of the houses, and hens and pigs were swimming wildly about, while small boys perched on planks and logs were paddling around to collect the scattering property. At the railroad the flood was doing great damage. It was fast undermining the sluice-ways, walls, and the stringers, flowing over the track, rendering great caution necessary in passing the trains over it. It may interrupt the trains for a day or two.

Still the ball is moving. Every day brings tidings of a new victory by our advancing hosts. The rebels are giving up all hope of holding this portion of the State, so that each contest with them results in easy triumph. The capitulation of the rebel fort at Butte a la Rose, or Rosy Hill, this morning, is a fair proof of the last remark. This place is on the Atchalaleya river, sixty miles north of Brashear City, and commanding the river. It is now almost an island, a wet swamp lying where the river does not surround it. Even tha inside of the fort has a flooring of thick mud. The prisoners taken there were really delighted to leave what one of them termed the "last hole of hell." The same person remarked that we captured about four thousand musquitoes to every square inch when we took the place, besides an indefinite quantity of fleas and mud. A man died there recently by the measles, the Surgeon said, but the men swear that it was by musquito bites. At a late hour in the forenoon, the gunboats *Clifton*, *Calhoun*, *Arizona* and *Estrella* reached this place. Coming within range, a shot was fired at the boats from the fort. The boats replied, and after one more shot had been fired from the *Mary T.*, lying near by, and another from the fort, down went the banner of stars and bars that had floated over the enemy's works. The *Mary T.* at once steamed off, pursued by the *Clifton* and *Arizona*. From the other boats a landing was made, and the fort was at once surrendered.

By taking this place we secured over a hundred rounds of artillery ammunition, several hundred pounds of powder, a number of small arms, one 32-pound cannon, and one 24-poonder, and 56 prisoners.

Opelousas and Washington Occupied.

From the Picayune, April 23.

We understand advices have been received in this City, dated at Opelousas, Tuesday, that Gen. BANKS, on that day, occupied Opelousas and Washington, and that the column was resting for the day at the latter place.

It is stated that the want felt by the advancing column for an increase of the cavalry force has been supplied from the region round about; and that as many as seven hundred horses had been brought into Opelousas.

The Result of Gen. Banks' Operations.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has a long review of Gen. BANKS' operations in the Teche Country, which concludes thus:

"The force of the Confederates is not certainly ascertained. Gen. TAYLOR is known to have been in command, with at least three brigades, among them those of Gens. SIBLEY and MORTON. They were known to have had reserves at New-Iberia and at St. Martinsville and Opelousas. Yet they do not appear to have been thrown forward to the assistance of their main body. It has been said that Gen. MAGRUDER was marching from Texas upon New-Iberia with a large force, but they cannot have arrived, for the retreat was continued through that place to as hurried a manner as when it first commenced near Centreville. The Confederate force, with the reserves included, has been reported as high as 25,000 men, but this can hardly be the case under existing circumstances, for with that force they would certainly have at least attempted to hold the army of Gen. BANKS in check by a strong rear guard, until their main body could have reached a point where a stand could have been made.

As soon as the Federal army reached New-Iberia, a force was sent to take possession of the celebrated salt works. The possession of these alone is of great importance, and a severe blow to the Confederates, for they were the source that supplied, in a great measure, the want of that necessary article in this section of the country. How far Gen. BANKS will continue his advance remains to be seen. He was reported day before yesterday at Opelousas, having met with opposition only at Vermillionville. His march has been exceedingly rapid, and his blows have been struck with great vigor and well followed up. He has, in a campaign of one week, possessed himself of one of the richest countries in the whole South, a country that will yield an immense amount of produce, and an admirable one for keeping his army during the warm months of the coming Summer. To dispossess him will require greatly augmented forces and vastly superior Generalship to what the Confederates have recently had in that country; for at New-Iberia it is but a short distance from the sea-marsh on one side to the bayoos on the other. Thus are both his flanks protected, and he can intrench and fortify in a manner to effectually resist a greatly superior force that may be brought against him.

It is also said that Butte la Rose has fallen before the Federal advance. This is very possible, for a panic once created in an army, and there is no telling where it is to stop. Gloriators sometimes fall through this cause, when a handful of determined man could have held their against an army of thousands. The influence of this short campaign of Gen. BANKS will be felt far and wide; it will be most cheering to the people of the North, and directly the opposite, of course, to the people of the South; and if the operations, commenced so vigorously, are followed up in the same manner, they will be of more importance than any attempted during the present war. It is undoubtedly a heavy blow against Port Hudson—heavier, indeed, than if it had been struck directly against that strongly fortified position, for it is aimed at the great depot of supplies;—cut these off and there is no telling what the result will be. With Admiral FARRAGUT at the mouth of Red River, and a powerful army in Western Louisiana, the great highway to Texas is closed, and will remain so long as they have the ability to maintain their positions. To sum up the entire affair, it is safe to say that it has been a most disastrous two days for the Confederates in this section of the country, and most fortunate for the forces of the United States.

The events of the next month in this State will be most interesting as well as exciting, for it will be determined in that time which party is to hold possession of this State during the next few months. That part now in possession of the United States forces gives them almost the entire control of the Louisiana seaboard, there is nothing left of it worth having, and an army at New-Iberia is as near its base of supplies as if it were at New-Orleans.

"Such a brief outline of what has been accomplished in a few days' time by activity and energy. The navy has also done its share and accomplished the destruction of vessels that might have made an entire change in the present aspect of affairs, and turned a great victory into a most disastrous defeat. It has been a movement the success or defeat of which hung upon a chance, this time the chance was with the forces of the United States, and they have followed up the advantage gained in a manner that reflects upon them the highest credit an army or navy can obtain.

Capture of the Steamer Fox by the Rebels.

ANOTHER STORY—TREACHERY OF THE CAPTAIN.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 20.

About a week ago, the towboat *Fox*, Capt. WALKER, was sent by Capt. SHIPLEY down to the Southwest Pass with orders to assist the steamship *Fulton* off the bar. It has since transpired that the Captain, instead of going to Southwest Pass, as directed, went down to Pass-a-l'Outre, and the next we hear of him and his boat, they have been captured by the Capt. ANDERSON, who seems to have been conveniently near the Pass-a-l'Outre bar, with a small boat full of men. The circumstance looks very suspicious on the part of Capt. WALKER, and we have little doubt that he has been guilty of an act of treachery. It is thought there were a number of passengers on board the *Fox*.

The *Fox* was a very useful towboat, and was captured from the rebels some time last May, in one of the bayous near the Gulf. She was loaded with cotton at the time of her capture by our fleet, and it was thought she was preparing to run the blockade. She has been very serviceable in towing ships to and from the bar since she was taken, but has latterly been in the employ of the Government.

This WALKER was Captain of the *Lewis Whiteman* at the time of the collision, and was subsequently brought before the Military Commission to answer some very grave charges in connection with that disaster. The trial was interrupted by a change in the officers of this Department. WALKER was released on bail, and finally intrusted with the command of the *Fox*. He has not disappointed any one who knew him by taking the steamer into Mobile.

In a subsequent issue the *Era* says:

"WALKER stood before this community charged with an enormous crime—that of wilfully sinking the *Lewis Whiteman*, with a large number of our dead and wounded from the battle-field of Baton Rouge on board. Instead of being kept in confinement until he could be convicted or acquitted, we find him out on bail, and soon in command of a boat in the Government employ. Of course he acted according to his treacherous impulses, and betrayed the trust.

They are competent steamboat-men, of known loyalty, who might, we presume, be employed to command river steamers, without taking such men. And while we are on this subject, we may as well allude to another little matter of a similar nature. In our correspondence from Brashear City, published on the 19th, it is said that after the capture of the steamer *Cornie*, the engineer, THOMAS HARKINS, and the pilot, CHARLES SIMMONS, still retained their situations on board. These two men are represented to us to be notorious and original secessionists, and if they are kept in their responsible positions on the *Cornie*, we shall expect shortly to hear that she has been either blown up or smashed up by coming in collision with another boat or a snag. It is possible that these officers on the *Cornie* have been superseded by others of known loyalty before this; but, if not, they should be, and that at once."

An Exciting Scene in the Varieties Theatre.

From the Picayune April 23.

Last night was the occasion of a complimentary benefit to Mr. GEORGE RYAN, one of the leading actors of the company. The play announced was "Richelieu," and there was a very fair house. The dress circle and parquette were filled, and the galleries presented nearly the usual audience. The first act, which, by the way, was played very well, terminated with the fall of the drop scene, when, as if by a concerted movement, from various parts of the house loud cries were raised for "Hail Columbia." These cries, at first imperfectly understood by the majority of the audience, who supposed that the benefician was called to appear before the curtain, became sufficiently evident when the call was more distinctly made—"Play Hail Columbia."

The orchestra had not yet appeared, and, the noise and confusion increasing, several ladies and those accompanying them left, or attempted to leave the house. A person then stood up in the parquette and stated generally that the citizens had liberally patronized the theatre during the season, and they had a right to call for the national airs. The manager then appeared on the stage, and we understood Mr. BAKER to say that he could not comply with the request of those who called for "Hail Columbia," from the fact that not four weeks since he had been instructed not to play national or airs having a political tendency. "It's a lie," was shouted out to various parts of the house. Mr. IVES, who holds a position in the acting Mayor's office, and who was in one of the private boxes, stepped upon the stage and apparently corroborated the statement of Mr. BAKER. In the almost indescribable din and confusion, his answers to one or two questions from the house were clearly discernible. Thus: "Do you mean to say that the military authorities will not allow the national airs to be played in this theatre?" Mr. IVES: "I do." "As a representative of the acting Mayor," (who is absent from the city,) "do you say that you will not allow 'Hail Columbia' to be played by the orchestra?" "I will not."

More confusion—one men "put out" amidst much screaming of ladies, and loud calls for the air. Messrs. BAKER, IVES and BOWERS in vain attempted to say something to the audience, and finally the manager seemed to signify to the leader of the orchestra that the air might be played.

At all events it was played. The house, much thinned by absentees, subsided to comparative quiet, and the play proceeded and was finished, we believe, without further demonstration or interruption.

'Prisoners Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

From the Era, April 23.

We shall publish on Friday morning, 24th inst., a list of such of the prisoners of Louisiana regiments, captured loosely in Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana, and confined in the Gratiot-street prison, at St. Louis, as have been released on taking the oath of renunciation and allegiance. The men who have thus thrown off the yoke of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., and gone back to their proper allegiance, are mainly from the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first regiments. These regiments were largely recruited in this city.

Killed.

From the Picayune, April 22.

We learn that Col. JAMES REILY was killed on the second day of the battle on the Teche. He was the senior Colonel, and in command of SIBLEY's brigade; was a brother-in-law to Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, of Camp Chase, Ohio, and by marriage a nephew of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky—a gallant and brave officer. In his death the Confederates have suffered a great loss. His wife and daughter accompanied the troops from the commencement of the war to the time of his death, and have since retreated with the forces.

Chased by a Privateer.

From the Picayune, April 23.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Testimony of Gen. McClellan Before the War Committee.

The Peninsular Campaign and its Failure.

THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

The Battle of Antietam, and How it was Fought.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan sworn and examined.

By Mr. Gooch—

Question—Will you give to the Committee a concise account of your administration of the Army of the Potomac, including its organization; the battle of Ball's Bluff; the obstruction of the Potomac by the batteries of the enemy; the long period of inaction of the army; the proposed movements, if any, prior to March, 1862; the Peninsular campaign, including the withdrawal of the army from the James River; the action of your command in connection with the Army of Virginia; the defences of Washington; the Maryland campaign; and other subsequent events while the army was under your command? First, the organization of the army.

Answer—After the battle of Rich Mountain and Carrick's Ford, at Beverly, in Western Virginia, I received an order to turn over my command to Gen. Rosecrans, and report to Washington at once. I was then engaged in preparing to move a column to the Kanawha, hoping to capture Wise and Floyd and their troops. I reached Washington on the 26th of July, 1861. I was placed in command of the Division of the Potomac, made up of the Department of Washington and Northeastern Virginia, including all the troops on both sides of the Potomac. I found a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. The defences of Washington were imperfect. There was nothing whatever on the Maryland side, and on the Virginia side merely some detached works controlling the principal roads. There was nothing to prevent the enemy occupying Arlington and other heights, from which they could have shelled the city. The three months' regiments were being rapidly mustered out of the service. There was nothing here which deserved the name of an army. The old regiments were not instructed, and were not placed in positions suitable for the defence of the city. My first effort was to reorganize the army and to construct a system of works which would enable a small number of troops to hold the Capital. When I reached here the Capital was really in danger. I think that if the enemy had advanced after the battle of Bull Run they might have taken Washington. During the Fall my efforts were directed entirely towards the organization of the army; my general object being to place Washington in a perfectly safe condition, and to organize an army which might operate on any line of operations, leaving Washington entirely secure.—(See Ball's Bluff testimony.)

OBSTRUCTION OF THE POTOMAC.

Q.—I will now call your attention to the next point in the general question—the obstruction of the Potomac River by the enemy during the Fall of 1861 and the following Winter. What efforts were made, if any, to prevent the obstructions, or to remove the obstructions after they were made?

A.—In my judgment there were only two methods of counteracting the efforts of the enemy in that direction. First, by the employment of a strong naval force on the Potomac. Second, by the actual occupation of the Virginia bank of the river by our troops. In August, 1861—I think before the 15th of the month—I wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, calling his attention to the necessity of a strong naval force on the Potomac. But the necessity for gunboats for blockading purposes was so great that the Navy Department was never able to place an adequate force on the river. I do not think that the army was in a condition to have occupied the Virginia bank of the river much before it actually moved from Washington. The question of attacking the rebel batteries on the Potomac was carefully examined, and the opinion ultimately formed was that it would required a general advance of the entire army. The idea of a direct attack upon the batteries from the water was abandoned in consequence of a report made by Gen. Barnard, then Chief-Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, who examined the points in question as carefully as circumstances permitted.

Q.—Was there any attempt at cooperation of the army and the navy for the purpose of relieving the river from those obstructions?

A.—There was no actual cooperation, for the reason that the navy never had an available force suitable for the purpose. I often discussed the matter with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and I think the *Monitor* was completed probably a week or ten days earlier than she would have otherwise been, because I had asked for her to be used on the Potomac. I did all that I could to secure the cooperation of the navy in acting upon the rebel batteries upon the Potomac.

Q.—Was there not a time agreed upon when the navy should furnish certain vessels, and the army a certain force of men, in order to attack these batteries?

A.—I do not think that any final and specific arrangement was made. My impression is, that while the matter was under discussion, before it had been finally agreed upon, those batteries were abandoned by the rebels. I know that it was talked of, but I do not think it had assumed a final shape.

Q.—Was there not an attempt at cooperation between the army and navy to take possession of Matthias' Point before it had been occupied by the rebels?

A.—Matthias' Point, I think, was never occupied by the rebels. I know we had parties there three or four times. From the time I reached Washington until I left it was never occupied by any rebel guns.

Q.—Then I will say Matthias' Point, or some other strategical point on the river. I do not remember the name of the point which has been referred to.

A.—I cannot think of anything else that can be alluded to by that question, except the design I have already referred to, of attacking some of those batteries at Freestone Point, which was abandoned in consequence of Gen. Barnard's report. That was when Gen. Hooker was at Budd's Ferry.

Q.—Matthias' Point is one of the most important points on the river, is it not?

A.—Yes; in this, that the channel is very narrow there, and approaches very near the point itself.

Q.—How do you explain the fact that the enemy never did occupy that point?

A.—It was too far from their main line. One of two things must have been necessary for them to have occupied that place. Either they must have intrenched themselves there very heavily, built a strong work that would protect itself, or to detach a large force for that purpose. I do not remember the distance now, but perhaps it is twenty-five miles from the nearest railway.

Q.—And that would have extended their lines some fifteen or twenty miles, as they then were?

A.—I should think from twenty to twenty-five miles. It would have unduly weakened their line.

Q.—Do you know at what time, or about what time it became apparent that the enemy intended to contract batteries along from Evansport up, say to Cockpit Point?

A.—I think they made their appearance there about the end of August. But I cannot be positive without referring back to papers. My impression is, that it was about the end of August that they first showed their hand there.

Q.—That is the narrowest part of the river, is it not, above Matthias' Point?

A.—The channel approaches the Virginia shore there more nearly than at any other point.

Q.—Did you not consider it of very great importance to prevent, or rid the river of, the obstructions, so that we might have the free navigation of the Potomac?

A.—I never regarded it as of vital importance, because we had full means of supplying ourselves without regard to the Potomac. I think the importance was more a moral one than a physical, if I may use that expression.

Q.—But with the Potomac blockaded we were dependent upon a single line of railroad almost wholly for supplies?

A.—Yes; but we never failed to get what we wanted. I think in a previous answer I gave my general idea about the blockade of the Potomac—that it was necessary to hold the other bank of the river in order to prevent the obstruction of the Potomac by the enemy.

THE ALLEGED INACTION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Q. I will now call your attention to the next point in the general question: the long period of inaction of the army from the time you took command down to the 1st of March, when the movement of the army commenced?

A. I think I have already stated, in answer to some previous question, the general condition of the troops in Washington and the defences of the city. That when I took command the defences were incomplete, and the army was not in a satisfactory condition, not organized and not efficient. I devoted my attention to the correction of those two points, viz.: the completion of the defences and the organization of the army. I do not think that the army was in a fit condition for offensive operations until the beginning of the year 1862. On the 1st of November I was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army, in place of Gen. Scott. I at once turned my attention to the movement of troops in the West, in connection with the proposed movements of the Army of the Potomac. I then thought that the condition of things in the West was such that we could assume the offensive without difficulty early in December. I sent Gen. Halleck to take command in Missouri, and then, as rapidly as possible, to move a column on Knoxville and Chattanooga, in order to gain possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and to aid the loyal men of Eastern Tennessee, Western North Carolina and South Carolina, and Northern Georgia. Gen. Halleck and Gen. Buell reported to me immediately after assuming their commands, that the condition of things was not satisfactory; that an immense amount of preparation had still to be made, not only for the organization of troops, but to supply the necessary materiel. I did my best to supply the existing defects, frequently urging upon Gen. Buell the necessity of a prompt movement upon Knoxville; always regarding that as of greater importance than the possession of Nashville—the possession of which I looked upon as the second operation to be undertaken in Tennessee. From the beginning, I had looked upon it as essential that we should gain possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in order to seal the railroad communication between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic slope before making a direct movement upon Richmond.

Q.—What did the Army of the Potomac number, approximately—say on the 1st of November, 1861?

A.—I cannot answer that question with any degree of accuracy without referring to papers; but I have a recollection that about the 1st of November, I stated, in a letter written to the Secretary of War, that after providing for the garrisons of Washington, Baltimore, &c., there were about 65,000 or 70,000 men available for active operations. That is a general recollection. I cannot answer the question decidedly.

Q.—Do you remember how many you allowed at that time for garrisoning the fortifications about Washington?

A.—I think from 30,000 to 35,000 men. The estimate of the Chief of Engineers and Artillery for the full garrisoning of Washington was a little less than 34,000 men, and I think that estimate had been made prior to the 1st of November. That number—I will call it 34,000—included the reserves, and provided for resistance against an attack on either bank of the river.

Q.—That would make the whole Army of the Potomac, with the exception of the troops at Baltimore, a little over 100,000 men on the 1st of November, would it not?

A.—Yes; I think it would.

Q.—Was it not much larger than that on the 1st of November?

A.—I recollect this letter to the Secretary of War, and my impression is that the number 65,000 or 70,000, or something like that, was stated as available for active operations. I cannot give a precise answer to that question without referring to the returns.

Q.—Do you know how much the army was increased after the 1st of November? I mean down to the time when you made your forward movement; or at the period prior to that time, when it was the largest.

A.—I do not remember the greatest strength of the army; but my recollection is pretty clear that I never had, after I left Washington, more than 107,000 men for duty. That was the largest return I had; I mean on the peninsula campaign. I think that after the battle of Antietam I had a larger number.

Q.—What did you estimate the number of the enemy opposing you here, including all in Eastern Virginia, except the force at Norfolk, during the month of November, 1861?

A.—I think the estimate formed at that time of the strength of the enemy was about 150,000.

Q.—Where were the enemy at that time—I mean the principal points?

A.—Their right was in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. I think that at that time they had some small detachments as far down as Tappahannock. Their main force was in the vicinity of Manassas, their left extending to Leesburgh and Winchester.

Q.—I believe that, just prior to your movement at the end of February, 1862, there was an estimate made of the force of the enemy, was there not?

A.—Very probably; I do not now remember.

Q.—I am informed the estimate then was 60,000; can you tell me whether that was probably the estimate?

A.—I never regarded the force of the enemy so low as 60,000.

Q.—At the 1st of November, 1861, what was the discipline and organization of the Army of the Potomac? Was it not nearly as good as it was at any subsequent time?

A.—No; the armament was incomplete, and the discipline was by no means so good; it was by no means so effective an army, in my opinion.

Q.—At what period, in your opinion, was the Army of the Potomac the most effective?

A.—I think they improved in efficiency and discipline every day they remained here, and the army was decidedly better armed; and a better army and more efficient the day it left here, than it ever was before. One thing should be stated here, that during the last two or three months—I cannot pretend to fix the exact time—the armament of the troops was very materially improved. I am sure that, at the period you allude to, about the 1st of November, the armament was very incomplete, and very decided improvements were made after that time, which have materially changed results.

Q.—The weather continued good, did it not, during the Fall, and down to the 10th or 12th of January, 1862, and the roads good?

A.—I think not so late as that. I was taken ill before Christmas, and I recollect that the day I was last out was a terrible day; the roads were very bad. I was confined to my bed for three or four weeks. My impression is that the roads became bad in December, in the latter half of December.

Q.—During the months of November and December was it or not true that the army, men and officers, were expecting and desirous of active service?

A.—My recollection is pretty clear that the general officers, with whom I was most thrown in contact, still desired more time to prepare their troops. The majority of them did not regard the army as then prepared for offensive operations.

Q.—When the enemy were at Manassas and Centreville, from what points did they receive their supplies? Where was their principal base of supplies?

A.—They drew their supplies mainly by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—that is, the troops who were near Centreville and Manassas. Those who were near Acquia drew their supplies by the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad.

Q.—And from what point or points?

A.—Those who were supplied by the Orange and Alexandria road drew them mainly, I think, from Manassas Junction. The others drew them from Fredericksburgh, or, rather, from a little station between Fredericksburgh and Acquia, where Holmes had his headquarters.

Q.—Did Richmond ever hold the same relation to them as Washington did to us for supplies?

A.—Everything passed through there, I think.

Q.—So that it was really the general base of supplies?

A.—In general terms, yes. Of course a great deal came from Staunton, by Gordonsville, that never passed through Richmond.

Q.—It was true, then, was it not, that when the enemy was at Centreville and Manassas, that portion of their force was some 100 or 120 miles from their principal base of supplies?

A.—Yes, I should think so.

Q.—Suppose you had operated against the enemy from Washington during the month of November, with how great a force do you think they could have opposed you?

A.—I think, with certainty, considerably over 100,000 men.

Q.—With a force greater than the force that you could have taken against them?

A.—I think so. That was my impression then, and my impressions at that time were certainly as correct as they are now.

Q.—Could you not, in November, or about that time, by moving forward, have threatened to destroy their communication with their base of supplies, and obliged them to come out from Centreville and Manassas and give battle, at least upon equal terms?

A.—I do not think that the Army of the Potomac was fit for such a movement in November. The only feasible plan for turning their position at Manassas would have been by crossing the Occoquan and moving on Brentsville, or some point to the southwest of that; and such a movement would have exposed our own communications with our lines of supplies, and a battle won in that vicinity would not, in my judgment, have produced decisive results. I do not think that the movement to question would have been practicable or prudent in November.

Q.—Did you not regard the retreat of the enemy from Manassas, and their falling back upon Richmond as a misfortune to us?

A.—I regarded it as a misfortune only in this: that it gave them more time to concentrate on the new line of operations that we were about to adopt. I had hoped to be able to throw at least a portion of the army on the new line of operations before the enemy evacuated Manassas. But I regarded the evacuation of Manassas as a necessary consequence of our moving on the general line of the Peninsula. I mean by that any line based on the Lower Chesapeake.

Q.—Was that movement to which you refer proposed or designed before the evacuation of Manassas?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And in what manner was it proposed that it should be accomplished; how was it proposed that your new line of operations should be reached?

A.—It was intended to move the army in transports, by detachments of 35,000 to 40,000 at a time, to the new base of operations on the Lower Chesapeake Bay.

Q.—From what point or points was the army to embark in the transports?

A.—The points first designated were Annapolis and a point on the Potomac below Aquia Creek—below Hooker's position.

Q.—You mean those were the two points from which it was first proposed to move?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you anticipate that the movement could be made without the knowledge of the rebels, and in such a manner as to enable you to cut off or intercept their retreat from Manassas and Centreville to Richmond?

A.—I do not think that we could entirely intercept their retreat into Richmond; but the chances were that if this movement was fairly started before they were aware of it, we could fight them in front of Richmond, to their disadvantage, before they could get all their troops in hand.

Q.—Do you mean by that that you expected to intercept their retreat to Richmond in such a manner as to divide their forces, leaving a part of it on this side of the point where you intercept their communications, and then fight the balance of it at Richmond.

A.—In reply to that I can only repeat that I hoped, if proper secrecy was observed, to reach the vicinity of Richmond before they could concentrate all their troops there; that they could not get all their troops down from Manassas, &c., before we got there.

NORFOLK AND THE MERRIMAC.

Q.—Was it proposed by any one, at any time during the early part of last Winter, that Norfolk should be taken?

A.—I do not remember any formal proposition to that effect, although that matter may well have been talked of, as many other points were.

Q. During the early part of last winter, could not a force of 30,000 or 40,000 men have been concentrated suddenly at Fortress Monroe and Norfolk captured and the *Merrimac* destroyed, without incurring any great hazard to us?

A. Such a thing was possible, but would have been difficult. I do not think it would have promoted the general objects of the war. I looked upon the fall of Norfolk as a necessary consequence of a movement upon Richmond.

Q. Would not the destruction of the *Merrimac* have been a great point gained, and have rendered the movement upon Richmond, by way of the James or York Rivers, very much more safe?

A. As things turned out, yes. But I do not think that the importance of the *Merrimac* was appreciated until she came out. I remember very well that the Navy Department thought that the *Congress* and *Cumberland* were capable of taking care of the *Merrimac*. The question of taking Norfolk after the *Merrimac* made its appearance and destroyed the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, was seriously discussed. The conclusion arrived at was, that it was better not to depart from the direct movement upon Richmond, under all the circumstances of the case.

Q.—Was there any important movement of the Army of the Potomac contemplated or proposed prior to the 1st of March, 1862, with the exception of those to which you have already referred?

A.—There was a movement contemplated by the President to cross the Occoquan, and move upon Brentsville.

Q.—Was that movement approved by you?

A.—It was not; I wrote against it. The only other movement I remember was a movement to gain possession of the batteries on the Potomac. That was a movement of the mass of the army to cross the Occoquan, and gain possession of the batteries on the lower Potomac. That was directed by the President, but rendered unnecessary by the evacuation of their positions by the rebels.

Q.—Do you know what caused the enemy to evacuate Manassas when they did?

A.—I do not. But my impression has always been that they got wind of our intended movement to the Lower Chesapeake, and that that was the main cause of their leaving.

Q.—Were you intending to carry out that movement at the time they evacuated Manassas?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was then the proposed movement of the army?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you first learn of the evacuation of Manassas, and what was then done?

A.—The first information that I regarded as reasonably authentic was received on Sunday, the 9th of March. The President and Secretary of War were at my house when I received it. I stated to them my intention to cross the river, in order to obtain the best information I could, and to act according to circumstances. During the night of the 9th I ordered two regiments of cavalry forward under Col. Averill, to verify the fact, and I directed a general advance of the army in the direction of Manassas, hoping that I might possibly reach their rear guard and inflict some loss upon it; and desiring also to get the men out of their old camps, and put them in better condition for active service. The mass of the army advanced to the vicinity of Fairfax Court House. I myself went to Manassas. I sent a strong cavalry force, supported by some infantry of Gen. Sumner's command, as far as the Rappahannock, thus forcing the enemy to burn the railroad bridge over that river, and showing that their evacuation was complete. That gave me the strongest reason to believe that there was no immediate danger of their returning by that line. The army returned from the vicinity of Fairfax Court House to Alexandria, where it embarked for Fort Monroe as rapidly as transportation was ready for it.

Q.—Than it was not your intention, when the army was moved forward toward Manassas, after having heard that the enemy had evacuated, to continue the pursuit beyond the point you reached?

A.—Not unless I saw some great advantage to be gained by it. If I could have caught their rear guard I should have done so.

Q.—When and by whom was the movement on Richmond by way of Yorktown first proposed, and when was it finally determined upon?

A.—I do not remember who first proposed it. It was a thing more or less discussed before the movements of the army were finally determined upon. It was finally determined upon when the army was at Fairfax Court-house.

Q.—Was it determined upon in a council of war, the proceedings of which have been made public?

A.—Yes; I think it was.

Q.—And it was then decided, was it not, that the army should go by way of Alexandria?

A.—Alexandria was adopted as the most convenient point of embarkation.

Q.—Were there not at that time a large number of transports at Annapolis, which were to have been used in the former movement to which you have referred?

A.—I think that many of them were there.

Q.—And it then became necessary to move them to Alexandria?

A.—Many of them. The most of them were brought to Alexandria. There was a large depot of wagons at Perryville that was taken right down that way.

Q.—When you first heard that the enemy were evacuating Manassas, could not a rapid movement have been made across the Occoquan, so as to reach the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and cut off or intercept the retreat of the enemy?

A.—I think not.

THE ROUTE TO RICHMOND BY MANASSAS IMPRACTICABLE.

Q.—What were the reasons that influenced the decision in favor of the movement by way of Yorktown?

A.—In preference to the direct movement by way of Manasses.

Q.—Yes.

A.—I think no one regarded the line by way of Manassas as a practicable one, it being so long. The difficulty of guarding our communications was almost insuperable, and it allowed the enemy to take up position after position between Manassas and Richmond. The other line gave us the advantage of water transportation, and rendered the largest possible amount of the force available for active operations, there being so few necessary to guard the depots and communications.

Q.—Was it not a serious objection to the movement by way of the peninsula, that it did not cover Washington?

A.—Not in my judgment.

Q.—By your answer do you mean that the advantages gained were more than enough to compensate for the fact that Washington was covered by that movement?

A.—I regarded the defences of Washington as adequate for its protection, and that the movement of the Army of the Potomac would necessarily draw from in front of Washington the force that had previously threatened it. My mind had always been clear and distinct, that the moment the army moved on any line from the Lower Chesapeake, the rebels must necessarily abandon Manassas. I never doubted that a second—always bearing in mind that the defences of Washington were complete.

Q.—When your army was on the Peninsula, could not the enemy have reached Washington easier and sooner than your army could have been brought back?

A.—Yes: but they would never have come here, or, if they had, they never would have got back. If the enemy had moved on Washington, I not only would have gained possession of Richmond, but I would have cut off the retreat of their army, and they never would have got back.

Q.—Was it not almost certain, beforehand, that the withdrawal of your army to a position where it did not cover Washington would cause the enemy at least to make a threat or feint of an attack upon Washington, which would lead to a panic, and perhaps, to a recall of your army, or a portion of it?

A.—I think not. I do not think that anything occurred, prior to the battle of Cedar Mountain, which should have justified a panic in Washington. The only advance of the enemy, that I remember at all, was that of Jackson upon Gen. Banks. When I heard of that I telegraphed to the President that I believed the intention to be simply to prevent reinforcements being sent to me. I had no idea that it meant a serious threat upon Washington.

Q.—When you took the army to the Peninsula how many troops were left for the defence of Washington; where were they stationed, and by whom were they commanded?

A.—There has been published a letter which I wrote on board the steamer *Commodore*, on the 1st of April last, to the Adjutant-General, giving the number of troops left and their stations. The numbers there given were furnished to me by my adjutant-general from the latest and most authentic returns in his possession. I recollect that the aggregate was something over 70,000, but I cannot give the details.

Q.—In that estimate were included the troops under Gens. Fremont, Banks and Dix?

A.—I think not Gen Dix. One division of Fremont, Gen. Blenker's, was ordered to remain in the valley of the Shenandoah, under Banks' command, whenever he wanted it, until the state of affairs was perfectly well known—Jackson disposed of. The authority existed from the Secretary of War to retain that division there until the state of things was entirely cleared up. Banks' command was included. The original order to him was to take up a line at Manassas, and along the railway to Chester Gap and Strasburgh. I have stated already that the enemy had been forced to burn the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock.

THE NUMBER OF M'CLELLAN'S TROOPS ON THE PENINSULA.

Q.—What was the number of your command when you landed on the Peninsula?

A.—Before the arrival of Franklin's and McDowell's corps I had about 85,800 men.

Q.—How many had Franklin?

A.—He had, I suppose, about 11,000 or 12,000. The largest number of men I had for duty at any time on the Peninsula was 107,000 men. That, I think, was in the latter part of June, after McCall's division had arrived.

THE OPERATIONS BEFORE YORKTOWN.

Q.—Do you know the force at Yorktown when Heintzelman, with his corps, landed on the Peninsula?

A.—I do not know positively, but my belief is that there was not at that time much more than Magruder's original command, which, I think, we had always estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Movements of troops had been going on across the James River to the Peninsula for some days before my arrival. I remember that immediately upon my arrival at Fort Monroe, I was told that quite a large number of troops had been crossed over to Yorktown from the south bank of the James. I therefore hurried my own movements, and started from Fort Monroe sooner than I would have done. From the best information that I have been able to get, I think that the large masses of the reinforcements arrived in Yorktown from one to two days before I reached its vicinity. Johnston himself arrived there the day before I did.

Q.—At what period had the works of the enemy at Yorktown been constructed?

A.—Probably several months before I arrived there. We found at other points on the Peninsula—at Big Bethel, at Howard's Bridge, at Young's Mill—extensive intrenchments that evidently had been erected months before. There was no sign of fresh work about them at all.

Q.—Did you know of those works before you landed on the Peninsula?

A.—No; we did not know of the line of works along the Warwick. We knew that Yorktown itself was surrounded by a continuous line of earthworks, but we did not know of the line of the Warwick.

Q.—In your opinion, could Heintzelman have captured Yorktown by a rapid movement immediately upon his landing upon the Peninsula?

A.—No, I do not think he could have done it. When we did advance we found the enemy intrenched and in strong force wherever we approached. The nature and extent of his position along the Warwick River was not known to us when we left Fort Monroe.

Q.—Was the topography of the Peninsula well understood, so far as you knew, by any one connected with your command, when you commenced that campaign?

A.—Our maps proved very inaccurate, and did us more harm than good, for we were constantly misled by them.

Q.—Could not this line of works have been assaulted, when you arrived before them in full force, with a fair prospect of success?

A.—I think not. I resorted to the operation of a siege, after a more careful personal examination than a commanding General usually gives to such things; and I was fully satisfied that the course I adopted was the best under the circumstances.

Q.—You did not open your batteries as they were finished, one by one, but waited till all were ready, did you not?

A.—We did, and expected to open fire from them all on Monday morning. A few shots were fired for a special purpose from battery No. 1 against vessels landing at the wharf.

Q.—Would it not have been better to have opened your batteries as they were completed, without waiting for the completion of all of them?

A.—I think decidedly not, because they would probably have been overwhelmed by the concentrated fire of the enemy. The object was to wait until we had such an overwhelming force at our disposal as would crush everything before us.

Q.—What time was occupied from the commencement of your operations before Yorktown until its evacuation?

A.—Just about a month, as near as may be. I think the evacuation was on the 4th of May, and I left Fortress Monroe on the 4th of April.

THE OPERATIONS BEFORE WILLIAMSBURGH.

Q.—The enemy retreated from Yorktown to Williamsburgh, did they not?

A.—They were overtaken in their retreat at Williamsburgh. The most of their army, I think, did not intend halting at Williamsburgh. We overtook them there. They had passed it and then came back. I think if our cavalry had been a few hours later probably no fight at all would have occurred there. That action was brought on, I think, by the fact that our cavalry caught their rear guard, and forced them to bring back their troops.

Q.—There was a line of earthworks at Williamsburgh?

A.—Yes; a strong line of detached earthworks.

Q.—Will you give a concise description of the battle of Williamsburgh, and state by what troops and under what Generals it was fought?

A.—As soon as I knew that the enemy had evacuated Yorktown, I ordered the cavalry, under Gen. Stoneman, with the horse artillery, in pursuit. I directed the divisions of Kearny and Hooker to move by the direct road from Yorktown to Williamsburgh, while the divisions of Smith, Couch and Casey were ordered by the road from Warwick Court-house to Williamsburgh. Franklin's division, which was on the transports, was ordered up to Yorktown, with the intention of moving it to the vicinity of West Point, in order to intercept the retreat of the enemy. The divisions of Richardson, Sedgwick and Porter were moved to the immediate vicinity of Yorktown, ready either to support the troops who had advanced by land or to go by water, as circumstances might reader advisable. The general instructions given to the troops ordered in pursuit were to overtake the enemy and inflict as much damage as possible. This was on Sunday. That night I heard that the cavalry had come up with the enemy in the vicinity of Williamsburgh, that they had been obliged to fall back from the works, and that the infantry were within a half hour's march, rapidly approaching, and would undoubtedly carry the position. Gen. Sumner was in command of the troops ordered to the front. I remained at Yorktown on Sunday, and on Monday morning engaged in arranging for the forwarding of Franklin's division, to West Point and in consultation with the naval commender, as well as other duties incident to my position. I heard nothing from the front on Monday morning that gave me any idea that there was anything serious involved. I heard nothing from Gen. Sumner. The first intimation I had that there was anything at all serious was from Gov. Sprague, who came to me at Yorktown and told me that things were not going on well in front. This was, I think, about noon; it may have been half an hour or an hour one way or the other. He told me that things were not going well, and that my presence in the front was necessary. As soon as I heard that I took a boat, went down to camp where my horses were and immediately left for the front, meeting on the way the Prince de Joinville and an aid of Gen. Sumner, who had been sent back to hurry me up. Up to this time I had had no information from Gen. Sumner, or any one in command, that there was anything at all serious in front. I arrived on the ground, I should think, about an hour and a half before dark. I acquainted myself, as rapidly as possible, with the state of affairs, and immediately ordered reinforcements to Gen. Hancock, who was heavily engaged when I arrived, and I endeavored to communicate with Gen. Heintzelman, who was on the left of the position. I was told that it was impossible to communicate directly with our left under Gen. Heintzelman. I sent an officer, Capt. Alexander, with a company, to endeavor to open communication with Gen. Heintzelman, that I might learn the state of affairs there. He returned after dark with the information that it was impracticable to get through the marsh. I then went around some seven or eight miles, by way of the rear, to communicate. During the night I heard from Gen. Heintzelman that Hooker's division had been badly cut up, and could not be relied upon for very heavy work in the morning; that Kearny's division, although it had suffered severely, could be fully relied upon to hold its own, and that no advance could be made in that quarter without heavy reinforcements. I felt satisfied from what I knew of Hancock's position, that the battle was won; that he had occupied the decisive point and gained possession of a portion of the enemy's line, and that they must make a night retreat, or we would have greatly the advantage of them in the morning. So fully was I satisfied of that, that I countermanded orders that I had given in the afternoon for the advance of Richardson's and Sedgwick's division to the front, and sent them back to Yorktown to go by water, feeling sure that the battle was won. During the night the enemy abandoned their position. We sent the cavalry in pursuit; took a few prisoners and a few guns. The condition of the roads was such that we could not promptly advance the army. We could not for more than forty-eight hours after the battle even feed the men on the ground where they stood; we could not get the supplies to them.

Q.—Had there not been a great misapprehension as to the character of the roads and the nature of the soil on the Peninsula?

A.—I was deceived. I expected to find the nature of the soil much more favorable than it was.

Q.—What was the object in sending Franklin and Sedgwick to West Point by water, and what was accomplished by that movement?

A.—The object was to endeavor to cut off the retreat of the enemy. But Franklin's movements were so delayed by bad weather as to defeat the accomplishment of that object. It is possible that if Franklin had not made that movement the enemy might have made a different stand at some point north of Williamsburgh. But that is a mere matter of opinion.

Q.—Did you suppose, at the time Yorktown was evacuated by the enemy, that the relative strength and position of the two armies were such that Richmond could easily be taken.

A.—Not easily. I thought that I could take it; but I thought that the enemy would bring to bear a larger force than I had.

Q.—How much time was occupied in the movement from Williamsburgh to the Chickahominy, and what is the distance from Williamsburgh to the Chickahominy?

A.—I think it is about fifty miles—that is, to New Bridge.

Q.—It has been stated that some two weeks were occupied in the movement from Williamsburgh to the Chickahominy; will you explain the reason for that?

I do not remember the exact time. I can only say that we were very much delayed after the affair at Williamsburgh by the condition of the roads, and the difficulty in bringing up supplies. We had a great deal of trouble of that kind before reaching the Chickahominy. I think the movement was made as rapidly as possible under the circumstances.

The further examination of the witness was postponed until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1863.

The examination of Gen. George B. McClellan was resumed.

By Mr. Gooch—Q.—Could not the advance on Richmond from Williamsburgh have been made with better prospect of success by the James River than by the route pursued, and what were the reasons for taking the route adopted?

A.—I do not think that the navy at that time was in a condition to make the line of the James River perfectly sure for our supplies. The line of the Pamunky offered greater advantages in that respect. The place was in a better position to affect a junction with any troops that might move from Washington on the Fredericksburgh line. I remember that the idea of moving on the James River was seriously discussed at that time; but the conclusion was arrived at that, under the circumstances then existing, the route actually followed was the best. I think the *Merrimac* was destroyed while we were at Williamsburgh.

Q.—Did you have any consultation with the navy in relation to their ability to keep the James River open, and protect your line of supplies?

A.—About the time of the evacuation of Yorktown—perhaps a day or two afterwards—I requested the naval officers commanding in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe to send vessels up the James River; and my recollection is that some objection was made to it, and that it required the personal action of the President himself to get them started up the river. There were at that time comparatively few naval vessels in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe fit to go up the James River.

Q.—After leaving Williamsburgh you met with no serious resistance from the enemy until after the crossing of Bottom's Bridge, did you?

A.—Merely cavalry affairs. There were some sharp cavalry affairs, but no resistance in large force.

FAIR OAKS AND SEVEN PINES.

Q.—The first engagement which the left wing of your army had with the enemy was at Fair Oaks and Seven Pines?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you give us a concise account of those two battles, or of that battle, whichever it may be?

A.—The battle occurred, I think, on the last day of May and the first of June. At the beginning of the battle, Gen. Keyes' corps was encamped in the vicinity of Seven Pines; Casey's division was in front; Couch's division a short distance in the rear, on the main road to Bottom's Bridge; Heintzelman's corps was on the same side of the Chickahominy, in the general vicinity of Savage's Station; Sumner's corps was on the left bank of the Chickahominy, about half way between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge; the corps of Franklin and Porter were also on the left bank of the Chickahominy near New Bridge. Great efforts had been made to insure the communication between the two banks of the Chickahominy by suitable bridges; but, owing to the nature of the work, and the high state of the water in the Chickahominy, a great deal still remained to be done to complete those bridges. The attack commenced on Casey's division, I think, about 1 o'clock. I was at the time confined to my bed by illness, and the first intimation I received of the affair was the sound of musketry. Without waiting to hear from Gen. Keyes or Gen. Heintzelman, I sent instructions to Gen. Sumner to hold his corps in readiness to move to the scene of action. I did not hear anything for a long time from the field. I think the first I heard was from Gen. Heintzelman, who reported that Casey's division had been completely broken, and was in full retreat. I ordered Sumner over as soon as I learned that his services were needed and the affair serious. Gen. Sumner had, fortunately, on the receipt of the first order, actually stretched his command out on the road, so the heads of columns were at the bridges ready to cross when he received the order. The main port of his force crossed at the bridge near Dr. Trent's farm, and moved by the shortest route upon Fair Oaks, near which point he came in contact with the enemy's left, and drove them some little distance, thus relieving the pressure on the right of Heintzelman, who had moved up to support Keyes. The enemy renewed the attack on Sunday morning, but with much less vigor than the day before. They were repulsed with comparatively little difficulty, and our troops regained most of the ground lost the day before. The river rose very much on Sunday, so as to render the bridges by which Sumner had crossed entirely impracticable at an early hour in the afternoon. Those bridges were long structures of logs or cordurov, and a large portion of them were washed off by the rise of water. During the battle of Fair Oaks, and for some time after it, the ground was so boggy as to render it impracticable to move masses of artillery.

Q.—The enemy had continued to hold their position in front of New Bridge, had they not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—After crossing Bottom's Bridge would it not have been advisable to have driven the enemy from their positions on the right bank of the river at New Bridge, and thus united the right and left wings of your army? Could not that have been done?

A.—I do not think it could have been done by a direct attack; at least the chances would have been immensely against the success of the effort. I mean by a direct attack an attempt to cross the Chickahominy in the vicinity of New Bridge.

Q.—Could you not at that point have attacked the position of the enemy with your whole force, your right wing operating on the left bank of the Chickahominy, and the left wing operating on the right bank; and if so, was their number and the strength of their position such that it could not have been carried?

A.—I do not think that an attack in the manner suggested could have been successful before the completion of the bridges designed to secure complete communication between the two portions of the army.

Q.—When were those bridges completed, or were they ever completed?

A.—The most important ones were completed, I should think, about the 20th of May—not far from then.

Q.—After the completion of the bridges, why was not the attempt made to drive the enemy from that position?

A.—The main causes of the delay were, I think, the condition of the ground and the necessity for finishing the defensive works regarded as necessary for the safety of the army should it meet with a disaster in the attack.

Q.—At what points were the defensive works to which you refer?

A.—They were mainly in the vicinity of the battle field of Fair Oaks, and then to the right of that, looking to the position of the enemy at New-Bridge. The affair of the 25th of June was the beginning of the operations against the enemy. I had expected to attack the position in rear of New-Bridge on the 26th or 27th of June, but was prevented by the series of occurrences known as the seven days' battle.

Q. Was the result of the battle of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines a defeat to the enemy?

A. Yes, I think it was.

Q. After that defeat, could not that point in front of New-Bridge have been carried by an attack made, as I have before indicated, by both wings of your army?

A. The condition of the ground and of the Chickahominy, in my opinion, rendered such a movement impossible at that time.

Q. Immediately after the battle of Fair Oaks, could you not have advanced on Richmond? If not, why not?

A. I do not think it would have been possible at that time to have taken our artillery with us, the result of which, independently of all other considerations, would have been to have brought us in front of the enemy's works at Richmond without artillery, where they had heavy guns. That, and the condition of the bridges, were the principal reasons for not advancing at that time.

Q.—The enemy retired, taking with them their artillery, after their defeat, did they not?

A.—They had very few guns in action—I am not sure that they had any guns. It was, on their part, almost entirely an infantry affair.

Q.—What was the strength of the left wing of your army—that part of the army which was on the right bank of the Chickahominy at that time?

A.—Without the returns I could merely guess at it. There were four divisions—one a very weak one. I should think the strength of the four divisions must have been 30,000 men, perhaps.

Q.—Did not the want of communication between the right and left wing of your army prevent your reaping those advantages which you might have otherwise obtained from the defeat of the enemy at Fair Oaks?

A.—I think that if there had been reliable communication between the right wing and the centre and left wing, we would have gained greater advantages by the battle.

Q.—It is true, is it not, that the enemy retreated in confusion after the battle of Fair Oaks, and that there was a panic in Richmond in consequence of that defeat?

A.—I have no means now of telling in what condition the enemy retired; and I do not remember receiving information of any special panic in Richmond at that time. I do not remember how that was.

THE SEVEN DAYS' FIGHT.

Q.—When did you first know that Jackson's forces were at Fredericksburgh, and that the enemy was meditating striking a blow on your right wing?

A.—I think that the first vague rumors of Jackson being at Fredericksburgh reached me on the 24th of June, and on the afternoon of the 25th I received some other information. But I do not think I got what I regarded full authentic information until the 27th.

Q.—How long before the

forcements. My view was, that pretty much everything that the Government could have controlled ought to have been massed on the James River. I did not think the enemy would trouble Washington so long as we had a powerful army in the vicinity of Richmond, and did not share the apprehensions for the safety of Washington that were entertained by a great many. I asked for 50,000 man at first, on the ground that I thought the army should be as strong as possible, and as little as possible left to chances. When Gen. Halleck came down to Harrison's Bar, my recollection is that he stated that 20,000, or something about that number, was all that could be had; and I said that I would try it again with that number. I have no recollection of having asked at a subsequent period for a greater number than 20,000 as a necessary preliminary to a movement.

Q.—About how many men were lost in killed, wounded and missing from your army from the 25th of June until you reached Harrison's Landing?

A.—I think the loss was about 14,000; but I could not tell positively without looking at the returns.

Q.—Will you state in what you consider your chances for success would have been greater with the addition of 20,000 man to the number which you had at Harrison's Landing than they were when you were in front of Richmond, and before Jackson had formed a junction with the rest of the rebel forces?

A.—I should have counted upon the effect of the battles which had just taken place upon the enemy. We had then strong reason to believe that the enemy's losses had been very much heavier than our own, and that portions of his army were very much demoralized, especially after the battle Malvern Hill.

Q. From whom did you receive the order to withdraw the army from the Peninsula?

A. From Gen. Halleck.

Q. To what point was it ordered?

A. To Aquia Creek.

Q. To west point did it go?

A. A portion landed at Aquia and the rest at Alexandria.

M'CLELLAN'S REMOVAL FROM COMMAND.

Q. Will you give a concise statement of the assistance rendered by the army under your command to the Army of Virginia?

A. I think before the termination of the campaign of the Army of Virginia, that it had been joined by the whole of the Army of the Potomac, except some cavalry, that had not arrived, and a portion of Gen. Keyes' corps, that was left at Yorktown in garrison. I think that every effort was made to hurry forward the troops, and to give cordial assistance to Gen. Pope.

Q.—Do you remember when and where you first received orders to forward troops to Gen. Pope, if you received any?

A.—The order was for the Army of the Potomac to go to Aquia as rapidly as possible, and there they were met by orders from Gen. Halleck to come here or go to Alexandria, as the case may be.

Q.—And each corps, as it marched in pursuance of those orders, ceased to be under your command?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you receive any orders at Alexandria to forward troops to the assistance of Gen. Pope?

A.—Yes, troops and supplies, and I sent everything down but my own guard.

M'CLELLAN PUT IN COMMAND OF THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

Q. What position did you occupy after your arrival at Alexandria, and you had forwarded the troops which had been under your command, to the assistance of Gen. Pope? A. I was for some little time—one or two days, two or three days perhaps—without any position; merely at my camp without any command. On Monday, the 1st of September, I received verbal instructions from Gen. Halleck to take command of the defences of Washington. I was, however, expressly prohibited from, in any way, assuming any control over the troops under Gen. Pope. I think it was on the next day after that that I was instructed verbally, by the President and Gen. Halleck, to go out and meet the army, which was coming in, and to assume command of it when it approached the position that I considered it ought to occupy for defensive purposes, and to post it properly.

M'CLELLAN ENTERED UPON THE ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN WITHOUT ORDERS.

Q.—How long did you remain in command of the defences at Washington, and what orders did you next receive, and from whom?

A.—I do not think that order, assigning the command of the defences of Washington was ever rescinded, or any order in its place. I had only verbal communication with Gen. Halleck before started on the Antietam campaign, and it was never definitely decided, up to the time that I left, as to whether I was to go or not. I asked the question two or three times, of Gen. Halleck, whether I was to command the troops in the field, and he said it had not been determined, and I do not think that it ever was, I think that was one of those things which grew into shape itself. When the time came, I went out.

Q.—Did that portion of the army of the Peninsula which landed at Aquia Creek receive their directions to march to the assistance of Gen. Pope from you or from Gen. Halleck?

A.—I think in every case direct from Gen. Halleck.

Q.—Did that portion which landed at Alexandria receive their instructions to march to the assistance of Gen. Pope from you or from Gen. Halleck?

A.—All received the orders direct from Gen. Halleck, except the commands of Franklin and Sumner. I think that Heintzelman landed at Alexandria, and that Hooker and Kearny both landed there. The orders for Franklin and Sumner were given through me, but by direction of Gen. Halleck.

Q.—Did you have any interview with the President in relation to taking command of the troops for the Maryland campaign, or receive any instructions from him on that point?

A.—I do not think he gave me any instructions after that morning when I was told to take command of the army in front of Washington. I do not think he gave me any instructions about the Maryland campaign.

Q.—After you commenced the movement, did you receive any instructions from any one?

A.—I received some telegrams that might be looked upon in the nature of instructions from Gen. Halleck and from the President. The general tenor of Gen. Halleck's dispatches was that I was committing an error in going so far away from Washington; that I was going rather too fast. He had the impression that the main force of the enemy was on the south side of the Potomac, and that they had only a small force in front of me to draw me on, and then they would come into Washington in rear. As late as the 13th of September I recollect a telegram of Gen. Halleck, in which he pressed that same idea, and tells me that I am wrong in going so far away.

Q.—Then the Maryland campaign was planned and conducted by you, without any instructions from any one other than those which you have indicated as coming from Gen. Halleck by telegram?

A.—I had conversation with Gen. Halleck, before starting, in reference to the positions given to the corps that were first thrown over on the Maryland side. The campaign assumed shape as it proceeded. When I left Washington we knew very little about the position or intentions of the enemy, and nothing more definite could, at that time, be decided upon than to proceed carefully until we gained accurate information about the enemy, and to follow such a direction as would enable us to cover Washington, and, if necessary, Baltimore.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE ENEMY DISCOVERED.

Q.—Will you give a statement of the principal events connected with the Maryland campaign?

A.—When at Frederick we found the original order issued to Gen. D. H. Hill by direction of Gen. Lee, which gave the orders of march for their whole army, and developed their intentions. The substance of the order was that Jackson was to move from Frederick by the main Hagerstown road, and, leaving it at some point near Middleburgh, to cross the Potomac near Sharpsburgh, and endeavor to capture the garrison of Martinsburgh and cut off the retreat of the garrison of Harper's Ferry in that direction. Gen. McLaws was ordered, with his own command and the division of Gen. Anderson, to move out by the same Hagerstown road and gain possession of the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. Gen. Walker, who was then apparently somewhere near the mouth of the Monocacy, was to move through Lovilsville and get possession of Loudon Heights, thus completing the investment of Harper's Ferry. Gen. Longstreet was ordered to move to Hagerstown, with Hill to serve as a rear guard. Their reserve trains to Manassas, &c., were ordered to take a position either at Boonsboro or Hagerstown. I have now forgotten which. It was directed in the same order that after Jackson, Walker, McLaws, &c., had taken Harper's Ferry, they were to rejoin the main army at Hagerstown or Boonsboro. That order is important in another sense. It shows very plainly that the object of the enemy was to go to Pennsylvania, or at least to remain in Maryland. Upon learning the contents of this order I at once gave orders for a vigorous pursuit, throwing the main force by the Hagerstown road. Franklin's corps, on the left, was ordered to attack and carry Crampton's Pass, about four miles from the main road. The object of throwing Franklin in that direction was to facilitate the attack on the main pass, and to place him in position to afford relief to Harper's Ferry as promptly as possible. The battle of South Foodtain occurred on Sunday, and, being successful at all points, gave us possession of the mountain range, and of the debouches into the Hagerstown Valley. As soon as possible, after daylight next morning, when the condition of affairs was ascertained, the troops were ordered to pursue as promptly as possible. The corps commanded by Gen. Sumner, Gen. Hooker and Gen. Mansfield were ordered to follow the main turnpike. The corps of Burnside, and what there was up of Porter's corps, were ordered forward by a small road parallel to and on the left of the main pike, this being in position to support either Franklin or the right, as might be necessary. Franklin was ordered to cross into Pleasant Valley, and to do all that he could for the relief of Harper's Ferry. The orders given to the troops on the right were that if they found the enemy on the march to attack him at once; if they found him in a strong position, then to put our troops in position and make all the arrangements for an attack, but not to attack until I came up.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

The general result of those orders on that day was to bring the mass of the army in front of the rebel position at Sharpsburgh, but too late to attack that day. Some of the troops could not even be brought into position for bivouac until the morning. Franklin found in front of him a force too strong in numbers and position for him to attack. It was on that morning, about 9 o'clock, that Harper's Ferry surrendered. The last of Franklin's column got into Pleasant Valley about 12, I think. I would say in regard to Harper's Ferry, that some days before I left Washington—when I first heard that the enemy had crossed into Maryland in strong force—I recommended that the garrison at Harper's Ferry should either be withdrawn entirely or withdrawn to Maryland Heights, and during our advance I did all I could to inform the garrison of our approach by firing cannon and by sending messengers to endeavor to make their way into Harper's Ferry. On the morning of the 16th a close examination of the ground was made, and preparations made for the attack. The plan decided upon was to attack their left. The corps of Gen. Hooker was thrown across the Antietam early in the forenoon of that day (the 16th), gained possession of the opposite ridge without serious resistance, and then turned to its left, moving along the crest of the ridge, advancing steadily until dark, having encountered very sharp resistance during the latter part of its march. And during the evening the corps of Mansfield was thrown over to support Hooker. Early on the morning of the 17th the corps of Gen. Sumner was also posted over the Antietam to support the troops already engaged. Franklin's corps arrived on the ground from Rohrersville in the course of the forenoon. The result of the day's fighting on our right was that we gained a considerable portion of ground held by the enemy the night before, after a very stubborn resistance on his part—the fortunes of the day varying several times, but finally resulting in our favor. It became necessary to throw Franklin's corps across the Antietam to support our right soon after it reached the field of battle. In the centre the effort was confined mainly to artillery practice. On the left Burnside crossed the river somewhere about noon, and, after severe fighting, gained possession of the height which was the object of his attack, but was finally obliged to yield it to the attack of a superior force, still holding a position on the further bank of the stream. The next morning I found that our loss had been so great, and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that I did not consider it proper to renew the attack that day, especially as I was sure of the arrival that day of two fresh divisions, amounting to about 15,000 men. As an instance of the condition of some of the troops that morning, I happen to recollect the returns of the First Corps—Gen. Hooker's corps—made the morning of the 18th, by which there were about 3,500 men reported present for duty. Four days after that, the returns of the same corps showed 13,500. I had arranged, however, to renew the attack at daybreak on the 19th. But I learned some time during the night, or early in the morning, that the enemy had abandoned his position. It afterward proved that he moved with great rapidity, and not being encumbered by wagons, was enabled to get his troops across the river before we could do him any serious injury. I think that, taking into consideration what the troops had gone through, we got as much out of them in this Antietam campaign as human endurance could bear.

By Mr. Odell—

Q.—What was your force as Antietam?

A.—I think that before those two divisions I alluded to came up, our force was about 90,000 men—not far from that; it may have been 93,000 or 94,000. There were by no means that many engaged in the battle.

Q.—How many had you engaged in the battle?

A.—My recollection is that the estimate that we formed shortly after was, that we had from 70,000 to 75,000 men engaged; I am deducting the camp guards, &c. I think we must have had from 70,000 to 75,000 men engaged.

By Mr. Gooch—

Q.—At what number did you estimate the force of the enemy?

A.—I think our estimate at the time, and which was pretty well borne out by what occurred, was, that we fought pretty close upon 100,000 men. They were everywhere in strong force.

Q. We have to close our testimony as soon as possible, as it must be written out and the report made tomorrow, (Congress had not then extended the time of the Committee as it did afterwards,) and we have not time to ask more questions. Is there anything further that you wish to add to your testimony?

A. No sir, I do not now think of anything.

ADDRESS

Of the Union Members of the Legislature.

To the Electors of the State of New-York:

The undersigned members of the Republican Union party in the Legislature of 1863, in pursuance of custom, submit to you the following reflections:

When about one year ago you were addressed in this manner, it was not supposed by many who concurred in that address that another year of unended war would pass, but nearly all indulged what seemed the well founded hope, that the arms of the Federal Government would soon triumph everywhere, and that military resistance to the laws and to the Constitution of the Union would have been overcome. But that hope has proved fallacious, and though progress has upon the whole been made in restoring the ascendancy of the National authority, an armed and powerful rebellion still exists, and the Government is still called to great exertions to prevent that rebellion from reaching a successful revolution. An overruling Providence has so ordered it that immense means put in active exercise have not resulted in the accomplishment of corresponding ends, and the people of this State and of every State are still and again called to abide in their loyalty to the Government, and to do and endure for the maintenance and preservation of the nationality of their choice and of their affections.

We have no doubt but that the heart of the people is loyal. We have no doubt but that the heart of the people is fixed, unalterably and unfalteringly fixed, upon the preservation of the Union, upon the maintenance of the Federal Constitution and the enforcement of the Federal laws. We have no doubt but that the firm, unswerving purpose of the people is, that all forcible resistance to the authority of the Government is to be put down by the strong hand, by persistent, unyielding force, at any necessary expenditure of men and means.

We have no doubt but that the calm reflection of the people has led to this, the only logical conclusion, that unrepressed insurrection is but incipient anarchy, and that to allow the present rebellion to reach success, is but to sever the bands of organized society, and to reduce the States and the people of them, to a weltering chaos from which reconstruction can only come by the strong and mastering hand of a military despotism. Apart from any consideration of a high and noble patriotism, apart from any consideration of an exalted regard and love for abstract right and conscientious adherence to established Governments, true public and individual economy, and wise expediency, though found upon a lower plane of motive, imperatively demand that there should be no steps backward in the violent efforts of the loyal people of the North to force back to obedience the disloyal people of the South. We will not listen to any suggestion of separation, and united there is no security for the future, save in a submission extorted from admitted weakness contessedly overcome by mastering power. To have hereafter a peaceful Union, calm and self-poised in the ponderous might of its own great power, it must now be seen and felt of all men, that whosoever shall fall upon this rock he shall be dashed to pieces, and that upon whomsoever it shall fall he shall be ground to powder. Let it once be admitted or demonstrated that the Federal Union exists but by the sufferance of any of its component parts—that it has not the inherent power to preserve itself from internal convulsion, and any day may see sectional interest demanding by force accordance with its claims, or, that denied, a fraction of the nation. So we assert that, a wise expediency, apart from higher considerations, demands that the present contest shall not close and leave the problem unsolved of the power of self-defence in the Federal Government. If it be true that the Federal Union can protect itself against intestine treason, however long planned, and however powerful and formidable in its outbursts, let that fact be so palpably shown and demonstrated as that treason shall never again dare raise its hideous head. If it be the lamentable fact that the Federal Union is competent only for fair skies and smooth seas, let that fact be so conclusively settled as that the American people shall no longer lean upon a broken reed, but may, in the plenitude of their experience, look about them for some form of government that shall be strong enough to sustain itself—strong enough to repress insurrection within, and to repel invasion without.

But we do not apprehend the latter alternative. We believe that the wisdom of the fathers was not tasked in vain. We believe that the American Union was no abortive birth. We believe that the Government which the sages of the past, fresh from the necessities of the Revolution, founded, was foundationed deep down below the upheavings of domestic discord, and reared high and strong above the shocks of wicked treason, with inherent powers of self-protection and self-preservation sufficient for any emergency that has yet arisen or that will arise in the course of time. If the people but love their Government, the Government has a sure foundation in the love of the people. If the people but love their Government with a love fervent enough to endure trial and to suffer privation, the Government is well buttressed in the love of the people. We believe that, diffused through the mass of the people in the loyal States, there exists this love for the Government, fervent, patient, enduring, that will undergo privation rather than that the Institutions of the country shall crumble, and our nationality be blotted out.

Why, then, it may be asked, believing this, why then this iteration? Electors of the State of New-York, though the pulse of the people beats aright, there are those among us whose ends are selfish, and whose means are unscrupulous, who would sacrifice all public good to private advancement, and postpone ever the salvation of the nation to the glorification of self. We trust that they are not many; but we know that they are bold and daring, and that in the refluxes of public opinion, they seize the opportunity to cast abroad their carping cavils and to sow distrust of the future and doubt of the powers that be. In our position here, at the political centre of the State, we have had frequent opportunity to meet them and to hear their sophisms and their jesuitical teachings. With professions of loyalty to the Government, they carp at and find fault with the National Administration. Though we admit the logical distinction between the Government and the corps of men who are the exponents of the Government to the people and the world; though we admit that the Administration is one thing and Government is another, that the Government is the people itself, and the Administration is but the set of men which the people has put in the position of exercising the powers of Government, we must still maintain that, in times like these, blind, and indiscriminate, and virulent censure of the acts of the Administration reaches beyond the individual exponent of Government, and goes far to weaken the faith in the Government itself, encourages open rebellion in its organized efforts, and provokes secret sympathy with rebellion to become open treason. It must be admitted that, with treason as rampant as that which is now in armed array against the legitimate authority, and with that authority so dependent upon the united and hearty support of all who remain loyal, anything which operates to beget distrust, to distill doubt, to create despondency, to weaken exertion, to loosen united effort, is an aid to rebellion, is a harm to legitimate authority. What shall we say, then, of those who in these times, when the Government is in its fiery trial, when the men who administer it are plunged in anxieties, and cares, and labors, seize upon every lapse, magnify every mistake, enlarge every omission, and in all manners and upon all occasions use their powers to depreciate the Administration, when the direct consequence of success in their endeavors is to discredit the Government and thus to confuse and dishearten the people? Yet these same men assert that this war must be carried on in a constitutional manner. If carried on in a constitutional manner, by whom then shall it be carried on but by the men who under the Constitution and in the method of the Constitution have been placed in the administration of affairs? And yet the endeavor of these cavillers is to degrade the legitimate administration of affairs in popular estimation, which can have no other result than, by lessening the confidence of the people in their servants, cause a withholding of the countenance and support of the people to the Government, and so tend to fetter and impede the Government in its endeavors to assert and reestablish its supremacy. For we all know, from the experience of the last two years, how much the Government, being of the people, is compelled to rely upon the voluntary uncompelled aid of the people. This aid has come cheerfully, for the mind of the people has run parallel with the efforts of the Government. But once disturb that mind, check that impulse, and throw the Government back in its necessities upon what it can force, and much is done to hamper and frustrate.

We make no specifications of persons or of party as obnoxious to this charge. We know and the people know that such persons exist, and we know and the people know that they find and have congenial affiliations. And it is for us and for the people to mark and to condemn those who, in times like these, which require the united and like-directed efforts of every citizen, are stopping by the way to cavil at measures and to denounce policy, while the great end sought for, looming high and grand above all measures, and above any policy, is obscured and forgotten. We shall not forget such men, wherever their present party companionship may be, nor whatever affiliations they make in the future. We trust that the people will not forget them, and that they will not forget to condemn them.

The main topic upon which this clamor against the Administration has been founded is, that of the policy of the Administration. Not content with taking the President at his own word, and believing his object to be the restoration of the rebellion and the restoration of all the powers and authority of the Government under the Constitution, these cavilers have chosen to single out certain measures of the Administration and to designate them as the end, and then to denounce the policy of the Administration in seeking such an end. They have fanned what sparks of discontent they have found among the people, until from the heat of their exertions they fancied they perceived a flame, and then have gravely announced to the public that there would have been no discontent, that the people would have been united, hopeful and earnest, if the Administration had not changed its policy. And it is claimed that this change of policy is this—that instead of seeking the repression of the rebellion and the re-establishment of national authority as a prime and chief end, that has been abandoned and the abolition of Slavery is sought as the prime and chief end, and all else is to be subservient to that, or in the cant phrase that it "*is sought to abolitionize the war.*" No other warrant is found or professed to be found for this, save the Proclamation of the President, dated the 1st day of January, 1863. This Proclamation ought not, by all fair rules of interpretation, to be read save in connection with the other Proclamation of the President, dated September, 1862, of which it is a continuation, and to which it especially refers. In the Proclamation of the 22d of September, 1862, the President says: "I do hereby proclaim and declare that *hereafter as heretofore* the war will be prosecuted *for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relation* between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed." On the first day of January, 1863, comes the second Proclamation of the President, commencing: "Whereas, on the 22d day of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued, * * * * now, therefore," &c., thus making one dependent upon the other, and having one purpose prolonged through both of them. But the proclamation of the 1st January, 1863, is justifiable of itself, without help from any other paper. Its object is but the object which is prominent in the mind of the President and of every other loyal man in the nation, and that object is the speedy and lasting suppression of the rebellion. That object, as we have hereinbefore shown, is only to be attained by war. And all measures which are war measures are legitimate to that end—are justifiable and are constitutional. We are, we believe the President to be, as far removed as any one is, or can be from a desire to prosecute this war through any breech in the Constitution. We desire, we believe the President to desire, as ardently as any one does or can, a restoration of the Union and a preservation or the Government in its integrity, without a power added to it or a right shorn away. But we are, and we believe the President to be for a vigorous prosecution of this war with all its legitimate concomitants of imprisonment, wounds and death to rebellious citizens, and destruction to their property; and yet, where does one find in the letter of the Constitution any sentence or word that says that the President of the United States may order the restraint of a revolted citizen, or his wounding, or his death, or the seizure of his property? He has to, we all have to, step beyond the written language of the Constitution to have the authority for such acts. Much as we admit the sacred right of revolution, we must also believe and declare the duty of all legitimate government to resist rebellion and to check and crush it before it shall attain the success of accomplished revolution, at all hazards, and with all legitimate means, moral and physical. It is a duty which every Government owes to the governed, to maintain itself against the assaults of the disaffected by every means in its power, and the more especially does our Government, which is based upon the consent of the governed, and which has in its written charter guarantees to all the States a republican form of Government, feel the weight and pressure of this duty.

We have said that the right to put down rebellion and attempted revolution by force of arms, is a right not in terms conferred by the Constitution. If then we are to look outside of the Constitution or rather to the general or inferential powers of the Constitution for the right, we may look there also for the manner of the exercise of that right. And here is the fallacy of the logic of those who impute to the President an unconstitutional method of procedure, and where the corner-stone of their argument is displaced. For going abroad from the letter of the Constitution for the right to wage a war to prevent rebellion becoming successful revolution, we acquire the right to wage that war, not according to any formula of the Constitution itself, but according to the laws of war, for war, abnormal as it is, has its laws. And turning to the laws of war as laid down in writers of acknowledged authority on that subject, we find that the laws of war recognize and classify (among other kinds) the following: wars of revolution, public wars and mixed wars.

"A war of revolution," says HALLECK, "is generally undertaken for the dismemberment of a State, by the separation of one of its parts, or for the overthrow and radical change of the Government; while an insurrectionary war is sometimes waged for a very different purpose. Both, however, have respect to the internal affairs of the State, rather than to its external relations. They are therefore in one sense *civil wars, and are governed by the same general rules* which are applied to that class of wars.

A public war is one carried on under the direction or at least with the sanction of the supreme authority of the State.

A contest by force between different members of the same society or State, has sometimes been called a *mixed* war. GROTIUS regards such a war as *public* on the side of the authorities, and private on the part of those who resist such authorities. * * * * But where the contest assumes the character of a *public* war as defined and recognized by the law of nations, it is the general usage for other nations to concede to both parties the right of war so far as regards the law of blockades, of contraband, &c. * * It should also be remarked that in such cases, *belligerent rights may be superadded to those of sovereignty*, that is, the contending parties *may exercise belligerent rights* with regard to each other and to neutral Powers, while at the same time, the established Government of the State may exercise the right of sovereignty in punishing." And this Winter the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that vessels of Southern citizens captured while attempting to run the blockade upon the Southern coasts are lawful prizes to the captors, basing their decision upon the ground that this contest has assumed such proportions, that although in the abstract an effort on the part of the Sovereign Power to put down a rebellion of a portion of its citizens, it is yet to be considered a public war, and that the United States has the rights of a belligerent, one of which is to seize the private property of citizens of the enemy's country when found upon the ocean. Nor is this decision novel or strange, for the same Court has in repeated instances so held before.

"Wars of insurrection and revolution are in one sense civil wars. * *, * Each party in such cases is usually *entitled to the rights of war as against the other*, and also with respect to neutrals."

So that the position taken by these impugners of the President, that the United States Government can only proceed as a *sovereign against riotous citizens*, is not tenable. It has superadded to its rights as a sovereign, rights which the laws of war give to a belligerent. What are those rights? One belligerent has the right to deprive the other of everything which might add to his strength, and enable him to carry on hostilities. And, by abstract right, private property is subject to seizure and confiscation; and, though this rule has been moderated by modern usage on land, still the abstract right continues, and no one will contend that in a war in which it should be ignored or abandoned. Now, turn to the Proclamation of the President, and what does he say is the basis upon which he issues it? "As a fit and necessary *war measure* for suppressing said rebellion." It is as a war measure—it is in the character of a belligerent, added to those of a sovereign—that the President, as the successor of our Government, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has issued his Proclamation. But it is asked can you change the title to property by the mere promulgation of a decree or proclamation? Perhaps not. But think first of the property upon which this Proclamation is designed to operate. It is the slaves held at the South. You may consider them in two relations, as men or as chattels. As men, as inhabitants of a hostile country, with which this country is waging war, it has a right to entice them away by proclamation, or whatsoever other device. "It sometimes happens in war," says HALLECK, "that intestine divisions prevail among the enemy's forces, and that one party may favor the objects for which we are contending. In such cases, we may, without scruple, hold correspondence with the one faction, and avail ourselves of its assistance to overthrow the other party." As chattels, the slaves are to be considered with the peculiarities which distinguish them from other chattels.

They have life and volition, and the susceptibility of being influenced by the presentation of motives, and the power of self-locomotion, and the power, by the exercise of reason, to make choice, as for instance in a change of habitation upon the presentation of these motives. In this they differ from most if not all other chattels. If it is conceded, or if we have shown it to be true, that the property of citizens in rebellious States may be taken by the laws of war, the United States Government might take their cotton and any other article of property as soon and as often as it could, by the advance of its armies, reach this cotton. Nor could the Government take cotton or any unreasoning chattel in any other way, for, being inanimate or unreasoning, it must be taken and transferred by manual capture and physical force. But suppose a bale of cotton could be vitalized and rendered self-locomotive, and capable of yielding to the influence of motives presented, and of running away and deserting the owner of it, would it not be as legitimate a way of obtaining this cotton, and despoiling the owner of it, by a paper proclamation, as by the march of a large army into the country to seize and transfer it? Certainly it would. And here we have, all through the country of our rebellious enemies, a species of property which has life and sense, and the power of choice from the motives presented, and of self-locomotion to seek the gratification of that choice. Is it not then just as legitimate to send a paper missile in the country of the enemy, and take from them their property by means of it, as it would be to march an army through the land—freeing as it went? If the property, being of that peculiar kind that its own inclination may be addressed by a printed sheet, and it thus sent, to leaving the enemy and coming to us, it will be hard to prove that the United States Government may not gain possession of it as well by a proclamation as by a charge of infantry. And if after the Government has possessed itself of a bale of cotton of a Southern citizen, it may destroy it, or turn it into money, may it not, when it has possessed itself of a slave of a Southern citizen, destroy it, or turn it into something else? It may. It may turn the slave into a freeman. It thus destroys the slave, the property it took; and this, as we understand it, is what the President proposes to do by his proclamation. This and no more.

Of the other measures employed by the Government in the prosecution of this war, it is unnecessary that we should comment at length. The Government is not required to adopt any particular line of policy, nor stake the issue of the conflict upon the success or failure of any enactment or measure. Only let it evince a purpose to wage war upon war principles—to strike vigorously at the heart of the conspiracy—to harrass and weaken the enemy by all the means which it can employ known to civilized warfare—and upon no account to consent to terms of compromise or armistice until the traitors shall unconditionally submit to the lawful authority of the Government, and the loyalty and patriotism of the country will be content. Above all, let our rulers keep steadily in view the great and overshadowing fact that a great question of Government is involved, and our national existence is in jeopardy—that all questions of mere philanthropy, local attachment and party fealty must be subordinated to the one great duty of maintaining forever, undivided and indivisible, the power, the unity and the integrity of the Republic.

The rebellion is not the effect of parties nor of the teachings of the schools, nor the instructions of the pulpit, but is the outgrowth of a public sentiment and a social system in the Southern States which demanded a cardinal change in the essential principles of our Government, and that it should conform more nearly to the aristocratic and monarchial Governments of Europe. That this public sentiment was the natural and necessary product of the system of African Slavery, which is in its very nature dangerous and hostile to free institutions cannot be denied. The issue thus made by the traitors and forced upon us is, shall the Government our fathers founded, and the free institutions which have been our boast from childhood, be overthrown, and our best hope go down in darkness, or shall that Government and those institutions be maintained in their early purity and vigor, and be transmitted to those who shall follow in our footsteps and bear our names? As men and as freemen we must meet this issue and face this responsibility. So mighty a stake has never been played for by the despots and tyrants of the world, involving as it does not the title to a crown or the fate of the royal blood, but the great life-giving principles of human liberty—the fondest hopes, the most cherished aspirations of our race.

Dark shall be the day and bitter the wail that shall herald the triumph of this rebellion, which shall roll back the civilization of the age and shroud in gloom the fairest and freest portion of the earth, which shall blast the hopes of the down trodden millions in every land, and leave us to drain to the dregs the bitter cup of national humiliation and disgrace—to hang our heads in shame at the mention of our birthplace and our name, and earn for us the melancholy reflection that we have lost, by our cowardice and faithlessness, what our heroic fathers gained through suffering and blood. Better that death should enter every household—that war and famine should devastate the land, and that a curse should light upon the limbs of men—than that this proud nation should sully its high renown and humble itself in shame. What is worth your riches when national honor is no more? Of what avail is power or station when Government shall have been disgraced? No, fellow-citizens, there can be no termination of this conflict which shall not concede the triumph of the Republic. However fondly we may wish for the better day, when the clangor of war shall be heard no more, and the loved ones may return to their anxious homes, we should still remember that the price of this return must never be the loss of liberty or the sacrifice of honor. What, then, in view of these terrible realities is the duty of our free countrymen in this day of national peril? There can be but one answer to this interrogation. Unconditional loyalty to the Government upon which now centres all our hopes, and a patriotic and unselfish devotion to the great cause which demands all our efforts. Our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor should now be laid upon the altar of that country which has given us all we have, and is to us all that we hope to be. Let no factious rivalries, no party bickerings, no cowardly misgivings stand between us and the preservation of our beloved country.

Whatever else may be said by the historian who shall make the record of this rebellion, let it not be said that the republic died through the treachery or imbecility of its children. Let us not present to the world the disgraceful spectacle of a free and mighty people—descendants of a heroic ancestry—with every incentive to unselfish devotion to our country's cause, now wanting in patriotism and failing in comprehension of the mighty issues of the hour; blind to the philosophy of this mighty struggle, and unmindful of the workings of that great law of nature which, through convulsion, bloodshed and human suffering, is developing light and liberty and a more humane and widespread civilization. Let us not hesitate to strike this treason, lest human manacles should be loosened, nor while "liberty is being crucified, be casting lots for its garments."

In the contemplation of the present, we have everything to encourage us to an unflinching and vigorous prosecution of this contest. On every side we behold increased evidences of the patriotism and devotion of our people, and a fixed resolve that this war can only be terminated by a restoration of the national unity and authority. It is no longer the sudden outburst of a brilliant but fickle enthusiasm, but is the settled and unalterable determination of a great people who have calmly calculated the sacrifices and weighed the consequences that must follow from this resolution. With resources still unlimited—with men and munitions of war to any extent called for by the General Government, and with a patriotism unabated and undaunted, we exhibit to the world the grandest exhibition of the strength and power of a free nation that has ever been witnessed. Look on the other hand upon the waning proportions and dying struggles of the rebellion. Shut up and hemmed in on every side by bristling bayonets and Federal cannon, overmatched at every point, and vainly seeking to maintain, for a few brief months longer, its usurped authority and ill-gained power; condemned, and under the face of the enlightened public sentiment of the civilized world, weighed down by debt and taxation, shut out from all hope of aid from foreign nations, and with famine, insurrection and speedy dissolution staring them in the face, they are fast being taught to feel the just retribution for the most atrocious crime against their Government that the world has ever known.

We cannot close this somewhat extended address without tendering to the army and navy of the Union our warmest thanks and sincerest congratulations. They have justly earned the undying gratitude of our whole people, and the admiration of true patriots all over the world. For the dead are grateful memories and glorious names, which shall ever live and grow brighter as time rolls on. For the living there are in store new honors, as the just rewards of the privations and sacrifices they have endured. To recruit and fill up their thinned ranks, we earnestly second their demand for the faithful enforcement of the laws of Congress designed for that end, and we pledge ourselves that no efforts shall be spared upon our part to provide for their safety and to insure their triumph.

We have, with a due sense of our obligations to these brave men, endeavored to extend the privileges of the elective franchise from which they are practically excluded. We have passed through both branches of the Legislature a carefully-drawn and well-guarded law, which would have secured to the soldier at once that most sacred of all rights that a freeman can possess. The Executive veto has, however, thwarted these efforts, and rendered our labors unavailing. But the brave men who have perilled their all to save the country and uphold the Constitution, must await a further appeal to the sovereign people to do them the justice which has been denied them now. With our kindest wishes for their comfort and welfare, and our most earnest prayer that the Great Ruler of the Universe will spare their lives, and return to us in success and safety our sires, our brothers and our sons, we bid them God-speed in the glorious cause, and we pledge to them the unfaltering support, the continued love and gratitude of all true men.

JESSE C. SMITH,
H. D. ROBERTSON,
HENRY R. LOW,
WM. H. TOBEY,
RALPH RICHARDS,
JOSEPH H. RAMSEY,
WM. CLARK,
RUSSELL M. LITTLE,
C. C. MONTGOMERY,
JAMES A. BELL,
ALEX. H. BAILEY,
GEO. A. HARDIN,
RICHARD K. SANDFORD,
ALLEN MUNROE,
HENRY A. CLARK,
LYMAN TRUMAN,
C. M. ABBOTT,
CHAS. J. FOLGER,
CHAS. COOK,
LEVI DEFARRAR,
A. HUTCHINSON,
WILKES ANGEL,
HORACE C. YOUNG,
A. E. CRITTENDEN,
E. D. LOVERIDGE,
FRANCIS B. SMITH,
ANDREW L. ALLEN,
GEO. TOST,
WM. P. ROBINSON,
JOHN STEWARD,
HENRY C. LAKE,
ELIZUR H. PRINDLE,
FRANCIS B. FISHER,
E. W. HOSTICK,
H. B. VAN HORSEN,
ROST. W. COURTNEY,
ANSON O. CONGER,
PALMER E. HAVENS,
ALBERT ANDRUS,
WILLARD J. HEACOCK,
LOREN GREEN,
ORIFFIN SWEET,
A. C. McCOWAN,
C. A. BENJAMIN,
LEVI MILLER,
WM. DEWEY,
JOHN CHICKERING,
HAMILTON E. SMITH,
SAMUEL SKINNER,
WM. H. BROAD,
GEO. L. ROUSE,
GEO. E. McGONEGAL,
WM. BROWN,
WM. MORGAN,
DANIEL M. PRESCOTT,
ISAAC McDOUGALL,
JAMES M. MUNRO,
JOSEPH BREED,
PEREZ H. FIELD,
LANSON DEWEY,
JOHN PARKS,
ASHER C. MATTOON,
HIRAM W. LOOMIS,
HARVEY PALMER,
C. A. CHURCH,
J. A. QUACKENBUSH,
E. P. TOWNSLEY,
JAS. REDINGTON,
A. X. PARKINSON,
N. M. HOUGHTON,
SAM'L LAWRENCE,
JOHN W. TAGART,
HENRY SHERWOOD,
NATH'L W. DAVIS,
HORACE BEMIS,
BENJ. F. WIGGINS,
EZRA CORNELL,
JACOB LE FEVER,
ASA C. TEFFT,
ERVIN HOPKINS, JR.,
T. W. COLLINS,
LEMUEL DURFREE,
NEWTON ALDRICH,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
GUY BRAY,
BYRON HEALY.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The City Election in Chicago—Military Matters—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 22.

THE ELECTION.

Our city election took place yesterday, and ere this you are apprised of a Democratic victory by the flash of the lightning over the telegraph. Everywhere rebel sympathisers are rejoicing over the result, and ere long the news will go down into the "Confederacy" to gladden the hearts of the arch-traitors themselves. The election went off quietly and peaceably, which is so much to our credit—if the result itself is rather dishonoring.

But it is due to "the truth of history" that the cause of this seemingly adverse result to the Unionists should be published abroad. While the Opposition have all the substantial fruits of a victory, as compared with last year, the result is a defeat. In the city "as it was," the Unionists have a majority of not far from five hundred. Last year, in the same territory, Mr. SHERMAN was elected by some 1,100 majority—showing a change against his party of about 1,500. But last Winter the Democratic Legislature passed a bill extending the limits of the city for the especial purpose of taking in Bridgeport—a nest of low Irish, the lowest of the low—and some other suburbs, which also gave Democratic majorities. Gov. YATES, in one of his *amiable* moods, signed the bill, although two years ago a similar extension was voted down almost unanimously by the people. The Bridgeport Precinct alone gave a Democratic majority, averaging about 500; so that it was Bridgeport that has carried Chicago—the whole majority being about 150! This extension of the limits of the city was not submitted to the people.

The Democrats carry the Common Council. By the new charter the wards were all readjusted and rearranged so as to suit their purposes. They have now sixteen instead of ten. Formerly half of the Aldermen went out every year—the other half holding over. By the new arrangement a Democratic holding-over Alderman from each of the old Second and Third Wards, was thrown into the new First, so that, although the First gave 375 Union majority, it is represented by two Democrats, who were never elected from it.

Then, from some unfortunate combination of circumstances, the Union ticket, with the exception of Mayor, was a weak one, and did not command the full vote of the party. Instead of being a strong one, as it should have been—one to awaken enthusiasm and effort—it was a load upon the back of our May

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 0
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 0

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondence from the Army of the Potomac is to the morning of the 1st inst., at which time everything was prospering in the most gratifying manner. The letters published by us yesterday brought events down to the morning of Thursday. During the forenoon of that day, Gen. HOOKER issued the following stirring and significant address:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., April 30.

GENERAL ORDER No. 47.—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the Commanding General announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly, or come out from behind his defences and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him.

The operations of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth corps have been a succession of splendid achievements.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

This is a positive indication that up to Thursday the plans of Gen. HOOKER had been carried out promptly, and with the best results. Below Fredericksburgh, on Thursday, an artillery duel of considerable magnitude occurred—at about the point where the operations under Gen. FRANKLIN were carried on during Gen. BURNSIDE'S unsuccessful demonstrations against the enemy's lines. Although the firing was very rapid and continuous, the casualties were very few on our side. The enemy, during this cannonade, were drawn up in line of battle, apparently awaiting an attack. On Friday morning a thick mist obscured the view of the rebel position, and whether they had changed their line during the night could not be determined. We may expect news of a stirring and decisive character before long.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 23d ult., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Creole*. The only additional news from Gen. BANKS is a confirmation of the report that he had occupied Opelousas, and had also taken possession of Washington, where a halt was made on the 21st for rest. Fresh horses for the cavalry were being supplied from the surrounding country—some seven hundred having been brought into Opelousas. The rebel Fort at Butte la Rose, on the Atchafalaya, sixty miles north of Brashear City, capitulated to our gunboats on the morning of the 20th, after firing only two or three shots. A quantity of arms and ammunition, and a number of prisoners were captured. The rebels seem disposed to admit that they have been very unfortunate in Louisiana. A report in the Charleston *Mercury* acknowledges the loss of 1,060 men, two reins, four transports, and three gunboats.

Private advices reached this City yesterday, to Friday afternoon, from Western Virginia, to the effect that the National forces under Gen. MULLIGAN, had been repulsed near Fairmount, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at that point had been entirely destroyed by the rebels, who also occupied Morgantown in large force.

The military authorities in Western Virginia, we learn by a dispatch from Philadelphia, are disposed to think that Wheeling is the point aimed at by the rebel force west of the Shenandoah Valley, and troops are being concentrated there to meet the supposed danger. The rebels who defeated Gen. MULLIGAN at Fairmount are magnified to a force 12,000 strong. A dispatch from Baltimore, however, makes this all doubtful. The rebels are said to have all left the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, moving southward. National forces are in pursuit, and endeavoring to intercept them. The damage to the road, principally in the destruction of bridges, is expected to be soon repaired.

A force of rebels at Monticello, Kentucky, was attacked and defeated on Friday by Gen. CARTER, who crossed the Cumberland, below Somerset. The fight is said to have been a severe one.

Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, eighteen miles from Columbus, Miss., is said by the rebels to have been captured by our forces—a movement which threatens the Southern railroad communications generally. Mayhew is nearly one hundred miles below Corinth, and about half way to Meridian, at which point the road westward to Vicksburgh forms a junction with the Mobile and Ohio Road. A National force is also said to have been near Houston, Miss., on the 19th ult., designing to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad.

By the arrival of the British brig *Hannah*, from Matamoras, (Mexico,) April 2, we learn that the schooner *John L. Gerety*, from New-York, with a general cargo, was seized by the rebels after she had entered in the Custom-house. They ran her over to the Texas side and discharged her cargo. She was immediately claimed by the Mexican authorities, when the rebels tried to compromise with the Captain; but he would have nothing to do with them. He put in a claim for $60,000, and the probabilities were that he would get it.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamer *Creole*, we receive advices from Havana to the 27th ult., embracing intelligence from Mexico (Vera Cruz) to the 16th. The struggle at Puebla is now admitted to be a very bloody one, the losses on both sides being heavy.

The bark *Reindeer* arrived at this port last night, from Vera Cruz on the 10th ult. She brings intelligence that the French had attacked the Mexicans near Puebla, (probably COMONFORT'S force,) and had been repulsed with heavy loss.

The mails by the steamship *Europa* reached this City last evening, bringing our English files to the 18th ult. We find nothing in them not covered by our full dispatch from Halifax.

The Shanghae *Recorder* publishes an alleged translation of a proclamation from the Mikado, (the Emperor of Japan,) which entirely repudiates the Tycoon and the foreign treaties; expresses the utmost determination not to admit foreigners into the country, and calls upon the Daimios to assist in expelling them. There is doubt of the authenticity of the document.

The boiler of a small steamer exploded at San Pedro, Cal., on the 27th ult., while she was engaged in carrying passengers from the wharf to a larger steamer, causing the death of forty out of sixty passengers, and wounding all the rest but seven.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN, sentenced JANE HARRIS *alias* MAG. DUVAL, convicted of shoplifting at the store of CLAFLIN, MILLER & Co., to four years in the State Prison. ROSE MORGAN, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. In the case of MARTIN FENNELLY, convicted of assault and battery, sentence was suspended. The Court adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, when the May term will commence, Judge MCCUNN presiding.

Breadstuffs were dull and heavy on Saturday; prices closed decidedly in favor of buyers. Provisions, Whisky and Groceries were less active. Cotton was depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Fish and East India Rice. Refined Petroleum was in lively request, chiefly for future delivery. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 490 vessels of all classes in port.

Military Movements—The Activity of Our Armies.

The opening of the month of May shows an almost universal activity in our armies, great and small. Everywhere we are acting on the offensive, with the trifling exceptions of the affairs in Missouri and in Western Virginia. Gen. HOOKER'S movements are, of course, those which most profoundly excite the interest and stir the heart of the nation, for they are more important than any other—we may say than all others put together. His army is the grand army of the nation, and his work is to strike the fatal blow at the rebellion's head. In the inception of the movement which commenced on Monday last, he certainly appears to have shown consummate skill. He moved both of the wings of his army rapidly and cleanly; and so well were his purposes and aims covered, that the rebels at each point seem to have been taken entirely unawares. The laying of the pontoons and the crossing of the river were admirably performed, and in less than two days from the time his movement commenced the main body of his army had made a march of twenty miles, crossed a difficult river, and was ready for action on the other side. It would appear that it was by far the larger part of his army which marched north from Falmouth, and crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's and adjacent fords. Judging by our letters, it is the lower movement that is a feint; but what is to be the real mode of action on the upper line cannot yet be told. What last week opened, however, this week will undoubtedly develop; and we prefer waiting for events to indulging in useless speculations. The movement which seems most obvious and likely to the non-military observer will probably be the movement which Gen. HOOKER will *not* make.

The army of Gen. GRANT seems at about the same moment to have commenced an important movement. On Sunday evening last, according to a dispatch of yesterday, nearly the whole of the army stationed at Milliken's Bend, (18 miles above Vicksburgh, on the right bank of the river) was in motion, with six days' rations. This, we should think, included the greater part of GRANT'S force, for, after it had left Young's Point, opposite Vicksburgh, a few weeks ago, it took up quarters at Milliken's Bend. The point of destination is not given; but latterly GRANT has been planting his forces at New-Carthage, 25 miles below his old quarters opposite Vicksburgh; and it is generally believed that his purpose is to throw his troops quickly over on to the high ground on this side of the river, from which they will be able to make a land attack on Vicksburgh with greater advantages than have ever heretofore fallen to their lot. We shall watch the *denouement* of this great scheme with an interest only second to that with which we watch the manœuvres of Gen. HOOKER.

The only one of our great armies that gives no sign of movement is the army of Gen. ROSECRANS. Several times it has appeared as if he was about again to attack the rebels; but the signs have failed, and to-day he seems solidly planted at Murfreesboro. It is very probable that he is waiting for the result of combinations and movements which have only lately been commenced.

It looks as if we should have a very active Summer. Before it passes away, each of our chief armies will have fought great battles, the result of which, we devoutly hope, will be the complete quelling of the rebellion.

THE REBELS IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The news of the rebel success over Col. MULLIGAN at Fairmount, in Western Virginia, loses much of the interest it would otherwise have had, occurring now just as the public are intently watching far more important operations on the Rappahannock. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company lose two of their admirable bridges, one at Fairmount, over the Monongahela River, and the famous one over the Cheat River. The latter was one of the most beautiful structures in the United States, and, being placed amid scenery of unsurpassed grandeur, it had already become a classic spot in the guide-book of American art. It was vandalism fit for ingratee and traitors of the lowest type to destroy what was at once so beautiful and useful a monument of taste and science.

No doubt the rebel movement in Western Virginia has accomplished its main purpose in the destruction of these two bridges. They may attempt to do some injury to the great tunnels on the west end of the road, but the hope is entertained that they will be followed up too closely to allow of their further depredations.

It is impossible to see any special advantage to be gained by the rebels, from this late attack on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. If they shall fail to hold their ground against Gen. HOOKER, in the onset he is now making, their marauding forces in Western Virginia will fall back faster than they went forward, leaving in the population of the counties they have desolated an incensed feeling, prompting to revenge.

It is not at all credible that they have a force great enough to seriously threaten Wheeling or any important Ohio River town. It is a matter of deep moment, however, to find that the War Department did not fully appreciate the danger that threatened the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the West, and that the troops sent especially to protect it and pronounced amply sufficient for the purpose, over and over again, by telegraph, were not equal to the duty.

The present raid occurs in the northern Counties of the new State of Western Virginia, and the rebels advanced probably from Staunton, by way of Beverly, Buchanan, the Cheat Mountain, Phillippi and Grafton—places quite famous in the early history of the war and pleasingly associated with Union victories.

Record of Valor.

The Secretary of the Navy has recently made an award of forty-four medals of Honor under the Act of Congress of December, 1861, which authorized such distinctions to be bestowed for gallantry in action and seamanlike qualities on the part of our sailors and marines. The encouragement and reward of acts of individual heroism is a very important part of the conduct of military and naval affairs. NAPOLEON knew it to be so, and appealed continually to the love of honor of his men, and our people are also easily impressible by such motives. They have not been sufficiently appealed to heretofore. We are glad to see a move in this direction, and we look upon the distribution of these medals as a guarantee of yet greater gallantry on the part of our navy.

The Secretary's General Order specifies briefly in each case why the medal was given, and to that we refer for all the details. It is impossible to read over such a mere dry skeleton record, without many a thrill. Here we find the name mentioned of JAMES BUCK, a Quartermaster on board the *Brooklyn*, who was painfully wounded by a heavy splinter, early in the fight at the capture of New-Orleans, while at the wheel, but he still stood at his post for seven hours, steering that vessel through the iron storm which hurtled against her, and refused to go below. A brief record, but how much of endurance, of pluck, of courage, it tells! There we read the names of three boys, two on board the *Varuna* in the same fight, and one on board the *Pensacola*, that took the duties of a Signal Quartermaster who was killed—of THOMAS GANAGAN, a boatswain's mate, on board the *Pinola*, who, when the men composing his powder division had been nearly all killed or wounded, brought up his own ammunition, that his gun might still bear its part in the conflict;—of J. B. FRISBIE, a gunner's mate on the same vessel, who, when the berth deck was on fire, instantly closed the magazine *and remained inside*—and, above all, of JOHN DAVIS, the quarter gunner on the *Valley City*, who, when the vessel was on fire near the magazine, seated himself on an open barrel of powder, as the only means to keep the fire out.

As we recall these things, and others like them, we almost wonder whether all men are made of one flesh and blood, and whether it is possible that among those whom we see about us, in our daily intercourse, performing the common-place duties of life, there could be found, if it were required, such courage, such moral strength, as these men have exhibited. We rejoice to believe that they could be found; that these are but a few isolated instances of the exhibition of qualities which prevail throughout our people. The war has shown numberless such instances already. These that we have mentioned are not the only ones. In thousands of cases, equal heroism has been displayed, which can never be followed by any medal of honor, because the life was devotedly sacrificed which in these was only jeopardized, but with equal devotion. We rejoice over them all. They make our land rich. Our children will be stronger, more manly, more worthy of the name of American citizens, because the memories of deeds like these will twine in with the very fibre of their natures; because their hearts will have the noble food of such deeds of daring upon which to grow great and strong. They will give the praise to these brave men which the future can bestow. Let us see to it that they have also the meed which the present can furnish, to gladden their hearts while they are still among us.

AGLE CRITICISM AFTER A WELL-KNOWN STYLE.—We observe by our last advices from the Federal States of the North, that the army commanded by Gen. Fighting JOE HOOKER (as he is still called by the mob of New-York, though he has fought no battle, after being for three months in command of the "finest army on the planet,") has left its Winter camping ground at Falmouth, in Virginia, and marched for Port Royal; and one of the reliable newspapers of New-York informs us that after reaching the latter point JOE will move his troops in the direction of Bowling Green! We rubbed our eyes and took a long breath on perusing these statements. Such movements, indicating such mingled madness, vanity and imbecility, were never heard of in war, from the days when, on the windy plains of Troy, ("*Arma virumque cano Trojæ*,") the Hellenic heroes played at high strategy, down to the period of our own great war in the Crimea, which was illustrated and made memorable by the charge of the Light Brigade—not to speak of several very heavy ones. For we suppose every Englishman knows that Port Royal, the first point to which Fighting JOE is said to be marching his military rabble, is situated on the coast of the State of South Carolina, some five hundred miles from his camping ground at Falmouth—while Bowling Green, the other point mentioned as on his line of march, is located in the very heart of the State of Kentucky, nearly a thousand miles distant from Port Royal, and will be remembered as the place so long held against the Yankee threats by that brave Confederate, Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON. To reach his first point, Port Royal, JOE will have to march over the entire State of Virginia and through the midst of Gen. LEE'S fine army of a hundred thousand men; he will also have to pass through the State of North Carolina, and through Charleston itself. To reach Bowling Green, he will have to cross several rivers and hills, and traverse the entire area of the Southern Confederacy. How such stupendous folly could be contemplated, even by Fighting JOE, certainly passes British comprehension. ("*Quem Deus vult perdere*," etc.) It is probable that the campaign was planned by Honest Old ABE, (which latter word the Southerners spell Ape,) and—

But for any further able criticism on Gen. HOOKER'S present campaign, we and our readers must wait for the arrival of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of the 10th or 12th of May, edited by Mr. RUSSELL, of Bull Run memory.

The Finances of Canada.

A recent survey of the military situation in Canada showed us the practical results of sixteen months' endeavor in the business of warlike equipment. Those results were less alarming to neighboring communities than we had been led to anticipate; and those who may be disposed to look with mistrust on the international situation, were, no doubt, relieved to find that the volunteer armaments of Canada barely out-numbered those of Rhode Island, at the opening of the present year. Such a military organization, one would suppose, could hardly bear with inordinate weight, even on a moderately well-to-do population of nearly three millions. It was, therefore, with some surprise that in looking into the Blue Book just issued from the Finance Department of the Province, we found, not only a serious deficit in the accounts for the past financial year, but a series of gradually increasing deficits, extending back for a period of six years.

An appreciable statement of the case may be put in figures. The increase in the funded debt of the Province from 1856 to 1862—a period within which but a small portion of the railway and other public works remained incomplete—was $21,712,190. At this rate the Colony, without any extra charges on its hands, has been going behind in its balances at the rate of over three millions annually. But the absence of any extraordinary charges on the Consolidated fund within these seven years is not the only unexplained feature of this financial exhibit. The daily complaints of our merchants and manufacturers, in regard to the unfair working of the Reciprocity Treaty and the action of Congress relating thereto in the Spring of last year, remind us that during all this defaulting period the tariff of the neighboring province has been gradually increasing, until the reciprocal advantages of the Convention of 1854 have been all but nullified by the yearly rise in Canadian duties. The average duty on staple imports in 1856 was 15 per cent., in 1862 the average was between 25 and 30 per cent. It thus appears (but whether or not it ought to be any consolation to the disappointed advocates of Reciprocity among ourselves we shall not say) that in proportion as the Government of the Province have increased the imposts upon foreign goods, they have fallen behind in the annual balances. With a tariff nearly double that of 1856, the net Customs receipts are found to have exceeded those of 1862. So that whatever may be the exigencies of the Provincial Exchequer hereafter, the limit of productiveness has been reached in the local customs. And our exporters may congratulate themselves, that the burdens on their trade are not likely to be further augmented, either on the plea of protection for home industry, or on the sterner plea of financial necessity.

The entire funded debt of the Province, at the beginning of the present year, was $67,567,407. About seven and a half millions of this, however, were included in the Sinking Fund. The net addition to the Funded debt during the year was $1,773,954; but, besides this, the BARINGS advanced to the Province in 1862 nearly a million additional to pay an advance by the City Bank of London.

The remedies proposed by the Finance Minister for this untoward condition of things include certain promises of retrenchment, and an increase of certain internal duties. But the only prospective change which concerns our merchants—unless there should be a reduction of Customs duties—is the announcement of the intended reimposition of Canal tolls—an impost more annoying than burdensome to shippers, and one which the late Provincial Ministry discarded as a mere bagatelle in the revenue account. One effect of the reversion to Canal tolls in Canada will, undoubtedly, be to give a new impetus to the Western demand for increased Canal accommodation at home. In any event, the policy of the Canadian Government in this matter will be found seriously prejudicial to their own interests.

CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—One of the most astounding facts to croakers and enemies of the Government is the affluence of the people's faith in the final triumph of the sacred cause of Freedom and the Union over the still powerful and unconquered rebellion. And this popular faith is proved by a test the severest of all others that are applied to merely temporal interests—the money test. A man may love a cause and yet hesitate about investing his money in it—he may have a thorough conviction that an enterprise will succeed, and yet prudently decline to risk his earnings on it. But when one so believes in success that he stakes his fortune on it, and does not wait to be invited even, but comes forward voluntarily and offers his assistance, then indeed is there a faith that may be relied on to bring out all of the best wishes and energies of the man.

Such a faith as this are the loyal people now manifesting in their Government. Since the adjournment of Congress, on the 4th of March, the Secretary of the Treasury has sold to the people, on their own applications, over forty-five millions dollars worth of bonds, and the demand for this sort of investment is increasing rather than diminishing. While this state of things continues, Mr. CHASE may well spend a few leisure days away from his Department. Never before did the finances of any nation, in the midst of a great war, work so admirably as do ours.

The Situation in Poland—Intervention and its Bearings.

The Polish insurrection appears more and more formidable. It extends now from the shores of the Baltic to the confines of Gallicia. It encircles Warsaw, the seat and centre of Russian power. It has taken root in Lithuania. It stretches from end to end of the Prussian frontier. The fire extinguished by the dispersion of the forces of LANGIEWICZ, has burst out afresh at a hundred other points, under a host of new leaders; and the Muscovites must gain not one, but one hundred victories, if they would subdue its flames.

Meanwhile, the Emperor ALEXANDER, either because of foreign remonstrances, or from an idea that some effort should be made to allay the spirit of disaffection, offered an amnesty to such of the insurgents as should lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May, promising, also, that certain institutions granted to Poland should be respected, and such others conceded in the future as the interests of the nation might require. Had the Czar pledged himself to give back to the Poles their Constitution, their Diet, and their army, it is certain that, under present circumstances, they would have rejected his offer. What wonder, then, that they scoff at this manifesto?

Instead of tending to allay the discontent, these propositions have added fuel to the flame. The Poles pronounce them indicative of weakness as well as of insincerity, and thousands are rushing to join the ranks of the insurgents, who before held back from fear. It is not likely that the offer of an amnesty will be repeated, or that any terms will be offered the Poles until the insurgents are quelled. The pride and spirit of Russia have been aroused by Earl RUSSELL'S scheme for coercing the Czar into submission. The first remonstrances of France and England elicited a courteous response from the St. Petersburg Cabinet, but the moment it became apparent that the allies were laboring to bring the opinion and power of all Europe to bear against Russia, measures were taken to convince the interventionists that the Muscovite could not be intimidated. Because the Czar had endured the reproofs of the two chief Powers of the West, it did not follow that he would submit to be lectured on political ethics by such a state as Austria, herself a joint inheriter of Polish spoils, end, in 1853, a debtor to Russia for her very existence. So that long ere the simultaneous notes of France, England and their new ally, Austria, reached St. Petersburg, orders had been issued to strengthen the fortifications of Cronstadt and to put the entire Russian army on a war footing. Nor are the Russian nobles less indignant at the interference of the three Cabinets than the Russian Government. Recently they assembled in the Capital to express their devotion to the Czar, and to pledge themselves not to shrink from any sacrifice necessary to preserve the integrity of the Empire.

It is very apparent that the rashness of the British Foreign Minister has involved the coalitionists in a dilemma from which they cannot escape with credit. Russia will do nothing on compulsion, and she can easily shut the mouths of her censors by recalling to them incidents of their own history. She can reply to Austria by referring to her dealings with the unfortunate Venetians. She can answer England by pointing to her atrocious mode of dealing with rebels in Ireland and India. She can respond to the French Emperor by telling him that the Man of December, the pretender of the French Constitution, must not presume to arbitrate between Russia and her insurgent subjects.

Should GORTSCHAKOFF retort in this spirit, and refuse to make a second pacific effort to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, what course will the interventionists pursue? Will they "pocket the insult," and limit themselves to a feeble protest against Muscovite oppression? or will they declare war against the Czar, and give material aid to the Poles? The mere fact of Austria being one of the interventionists may be regarded as proof that there will be no war. Assuredly Austria can never strike a blow for the liberation of Poland; and she never would have consented to become one of the remonstrants, had it not been expressly stipulated that, diplomacy failing, arms would *not* be resorted to.

As for England, her Prime Minister has proclaimed, both in Parliament and in his late tour in Scotland, that she would not have recourse to any weapon more deadly or more costly than moral suasion. Could NAPOLEON rely on the support of Austria and England, he would probably have no objection to enter the arena for conflict with Russia; but as he can place no reliance on either, it is not likely that he will meddle in the matter. And so it would seem no crusade against Russia will grow out of the present complications. So far, indeed, are the intervening Powers from having any intention of taking up arms for the liberation of Poland, that they could not even agree on the terms of a joint note to ALEXANDER. Though they have addressed him simultaneously, yet all three have done so separately, and with quite different views. France wants free institutions for the whole of Russian-Poland; England demands a Congress for Poland, and the fulfillment of the stipulations contained in the Treaty of Vienna; while Austria imagines that such a modicum of liberty as she has conceded to the Gallicians ought to suffice for their brethren who are subjects of the Czar. Having thus no faith in each other, and no common object in view, the Governments of the three remonstrating Powers are sure to be worsted in their encounter with the Russian diplomats, and the upshot of the whole, unless new complications arise, will most likely be that the Poles will be left to work out their own salvation, or to succumb once more to the Muscovite yoke.

GEN. BANKS IN LOUISIANA.—The country will not be slow in awarding to Maj.-Gen. BANKS a full measure of its admiration and gratitude for his late brilliant and highly successful campaign in Louisiana. The thorough and soldierly manner in which he has carried out his purpose, marching from his base at Berwick's Bay quite through and through the heart of the enemy's country, beating their armies, destroying their gunboats, taking their fortified places, and wholly demolishing their organization both for war and agriculture, and all without serious loss to himself, entitles Gen. BANKS to unquestioned credit as a general. He has fully vindicated the claims to military talent of the best order that his friends have always put forward in his behalf.

But striking as has been the success of Gen. BANKS up to this point, there is reason to believe that his plans are yet only partially developed. The grand sweep that his army has made, from New-Orleans as a pivot, in a circle from Brashear City northwest and north to Opelousas, and east toward Port Hudson, indicates that having shattered the enemy's forces behind him, he means to carry his soldiers, with the spirit of victory still animating them, straight against that rebel stronghold. And with the aid that PORTER and FARRAGUT can give him, we need not doubt his success. The nation will hail the result with no common joy if the gallant Army of the Gulf, with BANKS at its head, shall strike hands with the toiling ranks of GRANT on the vanquished hills of Vicksburgh.

DEFUNCT SERPENTS.—Two sorts of snake have been very much spoken of in this country during the last two years—the anaconda and the copperhead. The Anaconda came first, the Copperhead next. The anaconda was the largest serpent, the copperhead the meanest reptile. The anaconda was military, the copperhead political—the first was loyal, the other traitorous. The anaconda had an illustrious parentage, the copperhead was very low-born. It was the aim of the loyal anaconda to twine around the huge carcass of the rebellion, break its backbone, and make a festive meal of it; it was the aim of the copperhead to strike its venomous fangs into the heart of the North, and to reduce to "cold obstruction's apathy" the glorious vitality of the nation.

Both the anaconda and the copperhead are now deceased. They were both failures, and both have perished unwept. We shall never see their like again. Instead of setting an anaconda at the Southern Confederacy, and watching wearily its vain efforts to stretch its folds round the stupendous body, we now aim with all our force to strike the monster on its head, which is Richmond; in its heart, which is Tullahoma; or to pierce with iron its *aorta*, which JEFF. DAVIS says is the Mississippi River.

McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGNS.—We publish this morning in full the testimony of Gen. McCLELLAN before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It will be found deeply interesting, and should be read by every one who would understand the great campaigns of 1862. Taken in connection with the testimony of Gen. HOOKER and other officers, which we have already published, and the very full report of the Congressional Committee, which we gave on the 6th of last month, an excellent understanding of the Peninsular campaign, the Maryland campaign, and the operations in front of Washington, may be had. Beside these documents, we have given our own opinion of Gen. McCLELLAN'S operations; on Friday we quoted a rebel opinion; and now we complete the circle by permitting Gen. McCLELLAN to speak for himself.

Loyalty and Fidelity Against Treason and Copperheadism.

Reading in a foreign newspaper that the new Boulevards in Paris were to be named after the eighteen Marshals of the First Empire, excluding MARMONT, the thirteenth Marshal, for his treachery in 1813, it brought up into my memory the history of some of the distinguished soldiers of France, both true and traitor, the histories of whom I should like briefly to state, as an encouragement to the loyal, and a warning to the Copperheads. We begin with BAYARD. After he was struck down in covering the retreat of the French army by a stone bullet, he was placed, at his own request, with his back to a tree, his face to the enemy, his eyes on the cruciform hilt of his sword. The first who approached him was the Spanish General, PESCARA, who addressed him in the kindest manner.

The Constable DE BOURBON (French Copperhead) next made his appearance, and with much emotion, bending over him, said, "Believe me, from my very soul, I weep for your condition."

At these words BAYARD raised his noble gaze upon the face of the unfaithful Prince.

"Waste not your sorrows upon me, my lord, but reserve them for yourself. I die as I have lived, an honest man and faithful to my Sovereign. But I pity you—you whom I behold in arms against your Prince, your country and your oath." So passed away BAYARD.

In our own times, in this century, there are five eminent French soldiers whom I will name:—MORREAU killed at Dresden, fighting on the side of the Allies against his country; MARMONT, who betrayed the army in 1813, and who asked on his deathbed at Venice that his remains should be placed in the Hotel of the Invalids, which was very properly refused; BOURMONT, who deserted prior to the battle of Waterloo, made a Marshal by the Bourbons and had to leave France with them—all these three the objects of contempt and scorn to every loyal Frenchman. Turn we to the other two. NEY, who was shot as a traitor, (on the place where his statue now stands,) a decision made by the disloyal nobility of France, is now honored by every true Frenchman as one who fought one hundred battles for France, and not one against her. Gen. DELMAR, is the fifth of the eminent soldiers. A plain, blunt, republican soldier of the army of Italy, he was asked by NAPOLEON what he thought of the Coronation. "Nothing is wanting but the million of men who lost their lives in putting down this mummery." For this remark NAPOLEON refused to employ him until after his reverses in Russia. DELMAR commanded in the division where the Saxons turned false and fired on the French at the battle of Leipsic. He was mortally wounded at that battle and was left in the care of an Aid at Leipsic, after the Allies entered Leipsic. BERNADOTTE, a companion of DELMAR'S in the army of Italy, called to see him, sent in his name and waited in the antechamber for the answer. "Tell him," said the dying soldier in a voice loud enough to be heard by BERNADOTTE, "to leave me to die in peace. I do not wish to see the traitor."

I commend the example of the first and last two named, as worthy to be followed by all, and particularly by those who are only slightly tainted with Copperheadism, before it is too late; as they should remember there is a hereafter in this world as well as in the next.

G. W. R.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The Course of the Ruling Classes of England Regarding the Slaveholders' Rebellion—The Mistake they Have Made, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

That retribution follows wrong-doing, that we must reap that which we have sown, that honesty is the best policy, are maxims of universal acceptation, because they are founded in universal experience. Yet how prone men, and even nations, are to forget them in the hour of temptation, and to act as though they were the offspring of weak and superstitious minds. Still the serpent repeats to us the beguiling sophism as often as he would lead us away from the paths of duty, "ye shall not surely die;" and still he is believed, after six thousand years of sad experience. Wisdom is generally supposed to be the fruit and accompaniment of knowledge, and folly the child of ignorance; yet in all ages the most stupendous follies have been committed by those who have assumed to sit in the very seats and foci of knowledge and power, while wisdom has sought the dwellings of the poor and the unlearned.

I have been led to the perpetration of these truisms by reflecting upon the course which the Government and ruling classes of England have pursued in regard to our slaveholders' rebellion. That Government, sustained by the classes referred to, has for fifty or sixty years been the implacable foe of negro Slavery. It was in 1807, I believe, that it abolished the Slave-trade; in 1834 it abolished Slavery in its West Indie Islands; and in 1824 or 1825 the Slave-trade was declared by Parliament to be piracy. But if England loved freedom much, it hated Republicanism more; and in an evil hour the tempter whispered the flattering falsehood into her ear that, by giving the cold shoulder to the great Republic in this day of its probation, and under the deceitful garb of neutrality, if she would give indirect aid and comfort to the slaveholding rebels, she would accomplish the two darling purposes of her heart, viz.: She would bring about the dissolution of the American Union, and at the same time regain, commercially and practically, the possession of a portion of her lost American colonies. She was seduced by the voice of the syren. Her political philosophers and oracles announced that the Republican bubble had burst; that the great Union of free States, whose example had been her reproach, and whose increasing power had been her envy and her dread, was forever shattered into fragments, and could never again trouble the severe repose of the despots and oligarchs of Europe. She listened and was betrayed. She forsook her maxims of civil freedom, she was false to her history and to her character, and she gave her aristocratic hand in cordial fellowship to the American traitors who rebelled against a free Government on account of its freedom, and have attempted to set up a Government founded on Slavery as its corner-stone! To make the evidence of her apostacy complete, it is only necessary to add, that the slaveholding conspirators, those of them who were first and longest and loudest in advocating a dissolution of the Union, were, at the same time, advocates of a revival of the African Slave-trade; that they had revived it, in fact, before they had formally declared themselves out of the Union, and in spite of the laws which their friends and creatures then in power in Washington were sworn to execute.

By taking sides with the rebels, their British sympathizers expected to break up the Union in a very brief space—to obtain an indefinite supply of cotton—and by destroying the commercial and political power of the American Union, to add to their own in like proportion. England, whose history has been a recital of bloody wars, civil and foreign—she who laid the foundations of her overshadowing national debt in a war upon her American Colonies—she who made a war of intervention upon France of twenty years' duration, in order to reestablish the fallen Bourbon dynasty—she who, in alliance with France, made war upon Russia, in order to keep practical possession of Turkey—and she who has scarcely emerged from a war of extermination against her most grievously oppressed East India subjects—such is the Government and people who now raise their hands in affected horror at the civil strife in this country! Either the history of England for fifty years—the history of her politics, her policy, her morals and her religion—has been one continued tissue of hypocrisy and falsehood, or she to-day exhibits the most astonishing example of apostacy, inconsistency and stultification that the world has ever seen. Now behold the fruits!

Has England obtained the reward of her faithlessness? Has she obtained cotton? Have the sinister predictions of her statesmen and publicists, the material aid extended to the rebels by her merchants and moneyed classes, or the "cold neutrality" of her Government, singly or combined, tended to shake the faith of the American people in their institutions, or weakened their resolve to maintain them? Not in the least. So far from that being the effect, it is well understood that the outward pressure has tended to bind the people together, and to weld anew the bonds of union. This tendency is so obvious and so natural that not a few men of sagacity would be willing to risk all the dangers of a superadded foreign war, for the sake of its necessary effect in uniting all parties and all hearts in the common purpose to maintain the Union. A nation containing a large disaffected party within its lines cannot be more than half in earnest. It is in a state of semi-paralysis, from which nothing is so well calculated to rouse it as the shock of foreign war. If this great people were thoroughly united as one man and roused to action, it would be invincible against the combined powers of England and France, and the rebellion would be crushed and overthrown like a house of cards. It is not the great power of the rebels, but their terrible earnestness caused by the terrible necessity which is upon them, that has given partial and temporary success to their enterprise. Foreign intervention would place us under a similar necessity, and cause us to be equally in earnest, and England will find that just in proportion as she takes sides with the rebels, or displays a spirit hostile to the Union, she will aid us by uniting us.

Such, then, have been the fruits of England's faithlessness. She has not attained a single end, the contemplation of which seduced her into the embraces of the slave oligarchs, while she has forfeited all right to the sympathies of the great people whose profoundest sentiments of national pride and patriotism she has outraged. I speak of the England that is—of the Government and aristocracy by which it is ruled. With the England that may be—that must be—the England that BRIGHT, and COBDEN, and STEWART MILL are endeavoring to resurrect from beneath the toppling ruins of a corrupt and decaying aristocracy, the American people can and will cherish feelings of the most cordial fraternity. These great and good men, and the generous people in whose name they speak, are the salt of English earth, and I cannot doubt that they will save it from the folly and wickedness which now rule it.

If the British Government, true to the generous instincts of its people, to its laws, its policy of half a century, to its character and honor, had studiously discouraged, repressed and punished every attempt of its subjects to give aid and comfort to the slaveholding rebels, and especially if France and other Powers, which have professed equal abhorrence of Slavery, and which are in like manner suffering for a supply of cotton, had pursued a similar course, there cannot be a doubt that the rebellion would have been terminated before the present time. But, actuated by selfishness, and by hatred of Republicanism, they abandoned their principles, in obedience to the voice of the tempter, and now they are mocked by a just Providence with grievous disappointment. The poisoned chalice is coming home to them in the wails of their hungry millions for bread, and the clamors of their manufacturers for their accustomed profits upon the labor of the poor. They are learning a new lesson in the school of bitter experience, that nations and Governments, like individuals, are subject to the law of compensation or retribution. There can be no wisdom or policy which is incompatible with good faith, and no rule of action safe, which is not founded in justice and straightforward honesty. Thank God for it. It is a vital part of his immutable Providence, which the cunning of man cannot evade or escape.

SPECTATOR.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The subscriptions to the 5.20 bonds yesterday amounted to $5,168,200. The number of letters received by JAY COOKE & Co., containing subscriptions, was 100. The number of individual subscribers supplied with bonds was 480. 257 new subscribers paid their money for coupon bonds, and 40 for registered bonds. The orders by telegraph amounted to $3,000,000.

GEN. SCOTT TO THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

A correspondence has taken place between Gen. Scott and the Internal Revenue Department regarding the tax upon his military income, against which he protested as illegal. It amounted to $30 50 in the short month of February. The correspondence has been terminated by the decision of Commissioner Lewis. It is that the tax is lawful and must be paid.

The following is the letter of Gen. Scott to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in which he insists that the tax on his pay violates the faith which Congress pledged to him:

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

Hon. Jos. J. Lewis, Commissioner Internal Revenue:

SIR: I avail myself of the appointment of a new Commissioner to appeal from a decision of the office against me, dated Dec. 17, 1862. It is due, however, to Gov. BRUTWELL, to say that my case was not distinctly before him, or the decision would probably have been otherwise. I beg permission to lay it before you in the smallest number of words. I am a retired officer, under a special provision of law, section 16, Act Aug. 3, 1861, in these words. "That should the Brevet Lieutenant-General be retired under this act, it shall be without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowance." Now, please cast your eye over my settlement with the Paymaster—copy of the account herewith—for the short month of February, and it will be seen that under the decision in question, thirty-one dollars, thirteen cents were deducted from that months' pay, subsistence and allowance, to satisfy the Internal Revenue Tax. This exemplification must satisfy the mind as well as the eye that such reduction is made in violation of the faith of Congress specially pledged to me.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

The pay-roll attached to his letter shows that the General's pay for the month of February was two hundred and seventy dollars; the pay of four servants, fifty-two dollars; clothing for them, ten dollars, forage for one horse, fifty dollars; subsistence—eighty rations a day—six hundred and seventy-two dollars, and rations for four servants, thirty-three dollars and sixty cents. His annual subsistence, pay and allowances amount to thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty cents.

RETURNED FROM THE ARMY.

The party accompanying the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, namely: M. SCHLEIDEN, Minister from the Hanseatic cities; Baron GEROLT, Prussian Minister; Count PIPER, Swedish Minister; Baron GRAGOW, Secretary of the Russian Legation, with others, have returned from their visit to the Rappahannock and Fortress Monroe.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

A case has arisen in which a settler claimed a certain tract under the Preëmption law. After the inception of his right as a preëmptor, yet before the establishment of his claim, the route of a railroad was surveyed, whereupon it was found that his claim fell upon the even-numbered section, or $2 50 per acre land. He then proposed to avail himself of the right to transmute his preëmption into a claim under the Homestead. Held by the General Land Office to be admissible, but, in virtue of the restriction upon that class of lands, (even-numbered railroad sections,) he is limited to 80 acres in inclose his residence.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

A letter from Santa Fé to the Commissioner of the General Land Office here contains the following:

"The organization of the new Territory of Arizona, giving increased trade and travel to our thoroughfares—the reopening of commercial relations between Northern Mexico and the States—the opening of new roads leading to the Gulf of California, and the establishment of new forts by the military in fertile valleys in the midst of the Indian country—the discovery of new mines and rich placers in various parts of the Territory—and above all, the evident awakening of a spirit of enterprise on the part of our native population, shown by the cultivation of new fields upon the frontier, give flattering promise that the Land Department of New-Mexico will, at an early day, instead of being a burden as heretofore, prove a source of profit to the Government."

GREAT INFLUX OF "CONTRABANDS."

Within the past few days a large number of "contrabands," of all ages and sexes, have come within our lines at Union Mills. Thirteen came in on Thursday. Some of them hail from as far West as the Blue Ridge.

MEDALS OF HONOR—OUR NAVAL HEROES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 3, 1863.

The following seamen and others in the naval service of the United States have been specially mentioned to the Department by their Commanding Officers in such terms as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, to entitle them to the Medal of Honor authorized by an act of Congress approved December 21, 1861, to be bestowed upon "such petty officers, seamen and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action and other seaman-like qualities during the present war," viz:

James McCleand, Captain of Foretop, a volunteer from the *Colorado* on board *Pensacola*, in the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and at the taking of New-Orleans, April 24 and 25, 1862; specially commended.

Louis Richards, Quartermaster, also on board *Pensacola*, on same occasions as those just mentioned. "Fine conduct"—"through din and roar of battle, steered the ship through barricade, and his watchful devotion to orders contributed greatly to successful passage;" "coolness perfectly heroic."

Thomas Flood, boy, also on board *Pensacola*, on same occasion, assisted "very materially by taking the duties of the Signal Quartermaster, who was shot down, which duties he performed with the coolness, exactitude and fidelity of a veteran seaman." "Cannot speak too warmly of Flood." "Intelligence and character of a high order."

James Buck, Quartermaster, on board the *Brooklyn*, in the attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and at the taking of New-Orleans, April 24 and 25, 1862. "Stationed at the wheel." "Early in fight painfully wounded by a heavy splinter, but for seven hours stood bravely at his post, refusing to go below until positively ordered to do so." "Next morning stole to his station, and steered the ship over eight hours."

Oscar E. Peck, second-class boy, on board *Varuna*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip. "Coolness and intrepidity attracted the attention of all hands." "Deserving great praise."

Thomas Gehegan, Boatswain's Mate, on board *Pinola*, in the attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and at the taking of New-Orleans. "Brave example he set the crew, and faithful manner with which he served his gun, bringing up his own ammunition when men composing powder division had been nearly all killed or wounded."

Edward Farrel, Quartermaster, on board *Oneaco*, in the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. "His intelligence, coolness, and capacity were conspicuous."

Peter Williams, seaman on board *Monitor* in fight with *Merrimac*, March 19, 1863. Made an Acting Master's Mate, but now (March, 1863,) an Acting Ensign on board *Florida*.

Benjamin Seaverer, sailor, who raised flag on Fort Clark. "Deed of noble daring."

John Davis, Quarter-Gunner on board *Valley City*, in attack of enemy's vessels and a fort near Elizabeth City, N. C., Feb. 10, 1862. When vessel was on fire near the magazine, seated himself on an open barrel of powder, as the only means to keep the fire out.

Charles Kenyon, fireman, on board *Galena*, in attack upon Drury's Bluff, May 15, 1862. "Conspicuous for persistent courage."

Jeremiah Regan, Quartermaster, on board *Galena*, in same attack, May 15, 1862. His good conduct "attracted the particular attention" of his commanding officer.

Alexander Hood, Quartermaster, John Kelley, second-class fireman, both on board *Ceres*, in fight near Hamilton, up Roanoke River, July 9, 1862, and both spoken of for "good conduct and soul-bravery."

Daniel Lakin, seaman, John Williams, seaman, John Breese, Boatswain's Mate, Alfred Peterson, seaman, all on board *Commodore Perry*, in attack upon Franklin, N. C., Oct. 3, 1862, and "distinguished themselves by their gallant conduct."

Thomas C. Barton, seaman, on board *Hunchback*, in attack upon Franklin, North Carolina. Mentioned for "heroic conduct."

Edwin Smith, ordinary seaman, on board *Whitehead*, in attack upon Franklin, North Carolina, Oct. 3, 1862. "Swam ashore under the fire of the enemy with a line, and thus rendered important service." Mentioned for "gallantry."

Daniel Harrington, landsman, on board *Pocahontas*. Landing in a boat near Brunswick, Georgia, March 11, 1862, and when fired upon by the enemy, concealed, "exhibited great coolness and bravery."

John Williams, Captain Maintop on board *Paunee*, in attack upon Matthias Point, June 26, 1861. "Gallantry cannot be spoken of in too high terms. Though wounded by a musket ball in the thigh, he retained charge of his boat; and when staff was shot away, held the stump in his hand, with the flag, till we got alongside the *Freeborn*."

J. B. Frisbee, Gunner's Mate, on board *Pinola*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the taking of New-Orleans. "Berth-deck on fire, he instantly closed the magazine and remained inside."

Thomas Bourne, seaman; William McKnight, Coxswain; William Martin, seaman; John Greene, Captain Forecastle, Captains of guns on board *Varuna*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862. Mentioned as having done "their duty, through the thickest of the fight, with great coolness and danger to the enemy."

John McGowan, Quartermaster, Amos Bradley, landsman, on board *Varuna*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862. "Stood at the wheel the whole of the time, although guns were raking the decks from behind them." "Their position was one of the most responsible on the ship, and they did their duty to the utmost."

George Hollat, third class boy, on board *Varuna*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862. Mentioned "as deserving great praise."

Charles Florence, Boatswain's Mate; William Young, Boatswain's Mate; William Parker, Captain of the after Guard; Edward Wright, Quartermaster, on board the *Cayuga*, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the taking of New-Orleans, April 24th and 25th, 1862. Mentioned with "praise for their conduct."

Charles Bradley, Boatswain's Mate; Timothy Sullivan, Coxswain; James Byrnes, Boatswain's Mate, on the *Louisville*. First Captains of 9-inch guns. Specially recommended for their "attention to duty, bravery and coolness in action."

John McDonald, Boatswain's Mate, Charles Robinson, Boatswain's Mate; Pierre Leon, Captain forecastle; Peter Cotton, Coxswain, on board the *Baron de Kalb*. Mentioned by their Commanding Officer as having distinguished themselves in various actions.

Charles W. Morton, Boatswain's Mate; William Martin, Boatswain's Mate; Robert Williams, Signal Quartermaster, on board the *Hartford*. Also mentioned by their Commanding Officer as having distinguished themselves in various actions.

The Secretary of the Navy therefore awards a Medal of Honor to each of the persons above mentioned, which will be transmitted upon application made through their Commanding Officers, respectively.

The awards will be made hereafter only upon recommendations from Commanding Officers, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5, of General Order No. 10 of this series.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Ward's Statue of the Fugitive Negro, at the Academy of Design.

With the exception of a few monumental works, the American sculptors of our day have been gravitating toward decorative art. A large majority of works of this kind are the faces or figures of pretty girls and children, out of which all traces of soul have been elaborated away in a mechanism of prettiness and mechanical finish. These emasculations, in a spirit of weak sentimentality, are called, incessantly, "Hope," "Faith," or "Innocence," to suit the pleasure of the purchaser, and may be changed at his sweet will, so that one statua can be made to do service for a whole gallery of sentiments. So much multiplied has this class of work become, and so ostentatiously has it been thrust before the public, that they have almost come to think that nothing better is worthy of their notice. It is not a little refreshing, therefore, to find a man who can grapple successfully with the higher requisites of his noble art.

The genuine interest and admiration which Mr. J. Q. A. WARD's work attracts is a symptom of a healthy change.

Here in the simple figure of a demi-nude negro, sitting, it may be on the steps of the Capitol, a fugitive, resting his arms upon his knees, his head turned eagerly piercing into the distance for his ever vigilant enemy, his hand grasping his broken manacles with an energy that bodes no good to his pursuers. A simple story, simple and most plainly told. There is no departure from the negro type. It shows the black man as he runs to-day. It is no abstraction, or bit of metaphysics that needs to be labeled or explained. It is a fact, and not a fancy. He is all African. With a true and honest instinct, Mr. WARD has gone among the race, and from the best specimens, with wonderful patience and perseverance, has selected and combined, and from this race alone erected a noble figure—a form that might challenge the admiration of an ancient Greek. It is a mighty expression of stalwart manhood, who now, thanks to the courage and genius of the artist, stands forth for the first time to assert in the face of the world's prejudices, that, with the best of them, he has at least an equal physical conformation.

We have seen no work of modern American sculpture which equals this in artistic ability. It is genuinely original. It has been studied from nature, not as are most American statues, in the galleries of the old world. In its individual parts, there are no plagiarisms from the Apollo. In all the galleries of ancient art, no sculptured man sits in this posture, no one embodies the same or a similar sentiment. The great forms, as well as the minuter details, are felt with all a Greek's eye for an expressive and harmonious whole. In this statue there is no skin-deep work. His muscles await to a definite purpose, and though they cover, they still account for the underlying mechanism.

Mr. WARD's name is one more added to the long list of eminent Ohio sculptors which claims a CLEVENGER and a POWERS. He has been highly and widely praised for his statue of the great Western Pioneer KENTON, which he designed for his native State. His "Indian Hunting Boy" was the gem of the last year's exhibition. This exquisite statuette was remarkable for its fidelity to the physical, mental and moral character of the savage. The wild "varmint" of the woods, peering and hurrying along the track of his game, himself an animal fierce and instinctive as the dog by his side, was a great refreshment after our plumed, bald-headed, Roman-nosed and immemorial acquaintance, the Indian of English poetry, of bank notes, school orations and the stage. Mr. WARD's negro has the same veracity—is neither a saint nor a sinner, but a very "likely" contraband, making his fight against the many and dreadful disadvantages of his constitution, his condition and his race.

This fidelity to the actual, we take to be the first and indispensable condition of real influence in a work of art. Without it we can have no hold on strong minds and strong hearts; we cannot even arrest the final judges, man of reality, earnest for fact as the weapon with which they must do the work of the world. Is this negro, then, a *bona fide* negro—the "genuine article?"

The final question will be, whether he makes a good and sufficient fight. When the difficulties are fairly shown, is there yet manhood enough in the figure to overmatch them? Here is the round head, the flattened face, the air, well felt through all his energy, of long oppression before superior force—here are all the elements of his tragedy; now, is there fire enough in him to convert them all to mere fuel for the flame of heroism? Is our negro a load or a lift?

But the significance of this figure is not narrowed by its individuality, or confined to that. This joy of escape from bondage to self-reliance; this mind divided between evasion and resistance; this determined vigilance, the guard and price of freedom, is not merely or mainly an incident of the passing day. In its largest meaning, this is the story of every exodus, and so is a piece not only of our own time and history, but of all history and of universal time.

That the figure is well placed, and, as a mere figure, is very largely, as well as accurately conceived and modeled, no intelligent student will fail to see. As a spiritual presence, a spirit and "Hadlee of imagination, while we feel we, cannot, of course, measure or define, its power, it has no prettiness or pettiness—not enough of action or incident to interfere with the full effect of character or personal and impersonal force. It is, in every respect, an effort in the right direction; an example of true, not counterfeit ideality; a work that will not dwindle or vanish before our eyes.

If the reader would see Mr. WARD's statue, let him grope his way to a sequestered alcove of the Academy rooms, where, dimly lighted, crowded into a corner, so that he may only see one side, he will find a work which, for genuine artistic aim and thorough realization, no American statue has surpassed, thrust into obscurity by a committee of artists, who hang in the best places scores of pictures that scarce deserve to be called works of art. In the nobler ages of art the sculptor was conceded the front rank, but here he is made to stand aside, that vast canvasses, crowded with poor representations of beasts, may not be lost to the sight of shoddy purchasers.

Position of England Towards North America—its Insincerity and its Danger Reviewed from a European Point of View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to hand you herewith a free translation of some remarks on your national troubles, in their connection with England, I lately sent to one of our Swiss papers. Some of its appreciations and points of view may possibly be new to your readers, and you may think it worth your while to communicate them.

A SWISS OBSERVER.

*To the Gazette of L**, Switzerland:*

In a preceding communication addressed to your paper, I reviewed at length the various causes of the American crisis and revolution. I pointed and depicted the men of the South who were its authors and most active agents, and in closing I arrived at the conclusion, that whatever might be the definitive issue of the struggle, reunion, reconstruction or separation, one fact appeared to me certain, and that was the failure, nay, the total wreck of the magnificent programme of the leading conspirators. A vast Empire based upon the perpetuity and propagation of Slavery, with the liberty of the white man resting upon the Slavery of the Black! Unless, added I, liberal France, and Abolitionist England—especially the latter—should repudiate the principles and doctrines which for the last forty years she has proclaimed to the world, with so much noise, so much emphasis not devoid of national vanity, and should recognize the Southern States as an independent power, without fixing at once by clear and well-defined treaty stipulations to the institution of Slavery the limits which it occupies to-day. It was at the beginning of the present year, Mr. Editor, that I had arrived at the above stated conclusion; I did go on the understanding that the two sections of the country at war should be completely abandoned to their own selves, and that the struggle should definitively, totally and exclusively take place between the two rival and antagonistical systems, Democracy and Free-labor on one side—Oligarchy and Slavery on the other. Since then, numerous and important events have crowded round the question, and in presence of the grave facts brought to us from your side of the ocean, I withdraw my conclusions, and beg the use of your columns to explain to your readers the reasons why I do so.

A close examination of the European news of the last few weeks discloses to us a series of facts of the gravest import—facts alongside of which an open recognition of the Southern States would really be an act of good will—facts which betray on the part of England and the English the decided will to bring about the triumph of the South, cost what it may, and compel me reluctantly to consider now as possible, perhaps as not improbable, the eventual and ultimate triumph the new *Oligarchic Slave Empire* under the powerful protection, in *fact*, of Old England, or rather of the *England of old* revived, regenerated—or degenerated—according to the point of view from which facts are examined. And so it is.

The success of the cotton loan, a transaction unheard of and without precedent in the annals of commerce, the open construction (for the Emperor of China?) of numerous and formidable iron-clad steamers, the tone of the press, the significance of the speeches, pronounced lately in Parliament by members of the Cabinet—everything convinces Americans, (slower to believe it than you might think?) that they are in a state of actual, flagrant warfare, against the *South*, united by an *offensive alliance, in fact*, with the most influential classes of England, countenanced by some kind of secret understanding and occult connivance on the part of the official authorities. They see Lord PALMERSTON, that Nestorian concoctor of petty European revolutions for the benefit of English diplomacy, transforming the theatre of his Machiavelian legerdemain in their country; and their fears become almost certainty, when they read the sardonic and satiric speech by which the wily Premier very coolly puts English municipal law above the law of nations! and affirms with a cynical sneer that England is a country of law! That her law for enforcing the observation of the neutrality and international laws, will be *enforced to the letter*, but that the Yankees must not delude themselves into the belief that one iota of it will be changed, however deficient and inefficient it might be for carrying out the object for which it was framed! Against such declarations, Americans recall with bitterness, how, at the time of the Canadian rebellion in 1836, they strengthened by new and more vigorous provisions the neutrality law acknowledged to have been insufficient. They recall how they respected neutrality during the Crimean War; how they suspended the construction of Russian vessels; how they were naif enough to decline making use of the letters-of-marque which were then offered to them, and foolishly threw away the splendid chance offered of realizing large fortunes and inflicting at the same time heavy injury on the English merchant navy, exactly as the English practice it to-day under the Confederate flag! and they swear now that in future they shall not be caught again practicing such silly forbearance. And meanwhile, whilst biding their time for the first good occasion, they keep an exact account of the losses inflicted on them by the Anglo-rebel steamers, with the firm intention of claiming capital and interest some fine day when John Bull shall have the Gaul and the Muscovite grasping at his throat. And thus it may be brought about that England's want of straightforwardness and good faith may resuscitate in those days the worst practices of the sea rovers and filibusters of the Seventeenth Century; for Americans do not see any practical difference between *piracy* and Capt. SEMMES' highly extolled exploits, than they see between the *forced loan* extorted by an ex-soldier of the Pope and *brigandage*. Can we wonder, therefore, Mr. Editor, abstraction made of all national prejudices, at the irritation now prevailing amongst Americans when they pass in review and analyze a little closely the strange facts now disclosed before their eyes.

Strange spectacle, indeed! than this, of a British aristocracy, no moral, no religious, so wedded to principles, who, during thirty years, joined chorus with the denunciators of Slavery; joined with eagerness the national crusade against this institution. Strange sight, indeed, to see this haughty aristocracy stretching a helping hand, I had almost said giving a friendly embrace, to this violent, despotic slave oligarchy on the *alter* of a common hatred to Democracy, and of a common worship to the principles of Aristocracy and to the power of King Cotton! and that in complete oblivion that an abyss divides these two bodies—the first resting on the privileged possession of the soil; the second on the possession of the laborer,—on the possession of man by man.

Strange sight, again! though less surprising this, of a mercantile class, celebrated once for the severity of its principles, launching blindly into a transaction without precedent in the annals of commerce, condemned alike by a sense of sound morality and sound mercantile perspicacity; unless, indeed, (which might yet be the case,) the English Government should connive secretly at the whole scheme, and claim later to throw the protection of its *neutral* flag over this *neutral* cotton, stored by the cares of this *extra neutral* official, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the *neutral* storehouses of the *neutral* States of Georgia and Alabama, bought later by *neutral* merchants in the *neutral* ports of London and Liverpool, then transformed *very neutrally* into *neutral* iron-clad vessels, loaded with neutral cannons, guns and powder, manned with *neutral* crews, who, running *neutrally* the block ade of Charleston, have deposited on its bastions *neutral* Whitworth cannons, which have launched neutral balls, armed with little *neutral* steel points, that have indeed *neutralized* in the most effective manner the attack of the Monitors! wonderful result of a purely mercantile operation.

A strange spectacle it is, indeed! to see that Press once so celebrated for its independence and manliness, which for thirty years has exhausted against Slavery and the slaveholders all the possible arguments drawn from common law, from philosophy, morality, political economy and religion, turn a sudden summersault at the instigation of its new allies—I had almost said of its new masters—and find now in those very same sources of principles powerful arguments in favor of the now divine institution!!

Strange and sad spectacle is this, presented by those religious societies or bodies, who, yielding to the general worldly movement, suppress surreptitiously, this year, the *accustomed* prayers and invocations in favor of the abolition of Slavery! and expose themselves to the Christian-like, but decided and energetic protest of their Scotch brethren, and of a very large French Protestant clergy.

Strange spectacle, at last, is this offered by that proud and powerful Government who, for the last forty years, has come forward before the world as the High Priest, as the Peter the Hermit of the great Abolition crusade, who has preached it and practiced it by all the means within its reach, renounces all its old cherished traditions at the very moment when an honest and strict neutrality would have been the means of inflicting a mortal blow to the institution which it pretended to pursue with such impartial and disinterested hostility!

Americans, Mr. Editor, though no diplomats, are intelligent and quick-sighted. They contemplate with astonishment and a pardonable bitterness this series of undeniable facts, and they draw from it the natural and logical conclusion that English Abolitionism was not sincere; that it was inspired less by a strict adherence to principles and a sincere love of the black race, than by a hidden fear and hatred of this great Republic and an ill-disguised jealousy of its immense material prosperity; they compare not inaptly Abolition England to the fox of the fable, which having lost its tail, insisted upon its fellows *abolishing* also their unwieldy (Slavery) appendages, but was answered by a request to turn round! and by peals of laughter! And they give vent to their belief and their resentment by some rather severe formulas, strongly justified, it must be confessed, by appearances such as these.

That the *political downfall of the United States* must be gauged and measured by the *moral degradation of England* as the first is, in a great measure, the consequence of the second.

That a *jealous and rapacious mercantilism* and *political Pharisaism* are getting to be fast two of the main distinguishing features of English nationality, unless the sincerely religious classes, the middle classes and the working classes should hasten to raise their independent and energetic protest, throw on the other side of the scale their influence, limited as it may be, and *neutralize* the deplorable results of the doings of a portion of the upper classes.

Such are, Mr. Editor, the grievances and the belief of a great majority of the North Americans. I ask of you, as an independent journalist, to communicate them to your readers. These I know are almost without exception independent, impartial neutrals, open to arguments; but they are too much exposed to receive exclusively their impressions and information from Paris and London, (suspicious sources,) and are thus exposed to the involuntary errors of persons "who, hearing but one bell, hear but one sound."

A SWISS OBSERVER.

In Memoriam.

From the Independent.

There was time, last week, barely to announce the decease of LUCY MACIA, wife of HENRY C. BOWEN, and fourth daughter of LEWIS TAPPAN. The event took all by surprise. A simple restlessness during the fore part of the night of Tuesday, the 21th, was the only sign of disturbance. Not till toward morning was there alarm. At 9½ A. M. she left her earthly cares, and entered upon her eternal rest! A bright glow rested upon her face as she was departing, as if some surprising joy or glorious vision was opening before her. An after-examination revealed the entire degeneration of the muscular structure of the heart.

Naturally amiable and affectionate, these dispositions had been educated in her domestic relations, giving expression to her countenance and gentleness and kindness to all her acts. In a remarkable manner she loves and offices of motherhood developed and rendered gracious her whole character. For her children there was never too much care, or labor, or patience, or solicitude, or prayer. Maternal love made her wise and admirable.

On Sabbath afternoon, before the public services appointed for the church, the friends of the family gathered at her husband's dwelling. Never before had so many loved ones stood around her, without token of her love and gladness. The cross, now of flowers without thorns, chaplets of flowers as for a victor, and a profusion of odorous buds and simple blossoms, covered her around, as if, having slept in Christ, like him she was to be laid in a garden. In the midst of the blossoms stood a baptismal bowl upon the mother's coffin. A child of four weeks was brought for baptism. For the first time, no smile lit up that mother's face in the presence of her babe.

The babe just born into this life, and the mother just born into the other, were separated, though so close together, by all that there is between matter and spirit. After a few moments of prayer and sacred song, the company resorted to the church, already filled. Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON read selections of Scripture. Rev. Dr. STORRS, in a prayer full of heavenly aspiration and hope, lifted up all hearts toward that rest which remaineth for the people of God. The Pastor addressed a few remarks to the people.

The sun was far in the West, when in Greenwood the grave received its kindred dust. The wind bore out the solemn strains of a hymn, and when the benediction was pronounced, and the people moved, a beam of sunlight fell full and bright down into the grave, as if to redeem it from darkness. Already in these early days the birds were singing, the grass was sprouting, buds were swelling, and warm skies were smiling. All of them—birds, buds and room—silently said, "*It is sown in weakness. It shall be raised in glory!*"

EMBROIDERED DRESSES.—The fashion of having embroidery on cloaks, ladies' dresses, and, in fact, garments of almost every description, is rapidly on the increase in this country—imported, as are other fashions, from Paris. Fortunately for the ladies, *the crisis* has not caught them unprepared, and left them with no other means of ornamenting their articles of dress but the tedious and tiresome one by hand. There is at least one of our popular sewing machines (GROVER & BAKER's), which is adapted to both sewing and *embroidery*—the latter as well and as rapidly as it sews the plainest sewing. So long, then, at least, as the present fashion prevails, the manufacturers of this machine are assured of large sales.—*New-York Evangelist.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief,—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sewing-machines to Rent and for Sale. None but the best. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 466 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth, upon Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Genito-Urinary organs, &c., by M. LADOUCETTE, Physician and Surgeon. Consultation, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., (by letter or in person,) at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York City. Mailed in sealed envelopes for $1, by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Glass Shades!! Glass Shades for covering clocks, vases, &c., &c. S. J. PARDESSUS, No. 39 Platt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. B. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' hard rubber Truss and Supporter—water-proof, cleanly and indestructible, and a Varicocele Truss. May be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st.

DIED.

BLANCK.—On Saturday evening, May 2, after a brief illness, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Wm. F. and Lizzie Blanck, aged 18 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 296 West Houston-st., on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURROUGHS.—At Newtown, on Saturday, May 2, SARAH R., wife of John W. Burroughs, and daughter of Thomas H. Schuyler, of West Troy, aged 19 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Boats leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point for Newtown.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

BRIEN.—On Thursday, April 30, TIMOTHY BRIEN, aged 79 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 360 Bleecker-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 3, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

COGSWELL.—On Thursday, April 16, near New-Orleans, Sergt. GEO. E. COGSWELL, Co. B, 165th regiment N. Y. Vols., son of Hon. Wm. A. Cogswell.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DUKES.—On Thursday, April 30, SUSAN DUKES, wife of William B. Dukes, and daughter of the late John V. and Sarah A. Vanderbeck, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 251 East Houston-st., without further invitation.

FISH.—At Astoria,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 2, 1863.

$5,800 U.S. 6s,'81, Reg.	106	100 Hud. R. R.	s30 120
19,000 U.S.6s. '81. Cou	107	100 do	s60 120
9.000 U. S. 6s, '68 Con.	106	1100 do	121
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Oregon W L. hf.y'rly	104	200 do	s30 121
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65.	104	100 do	121⅛
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes...Oct. & Apl.	108	100 do	122
37,000 do	106⅜	100 do	122⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr, c.	101⅞	300 do	s30 122
25,000 do.....New	99⅜	200 do	123
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	60	300 do	s10 123
2,000 do	59⅜	100 do	s60 122⅝
4,000 Virginia State 6s	65	50 do	122⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	64	250 do	s30 122
35,000 do	64⅛	300 do	124
25,000 do	64⅜	500 Harlem Railroad	83
9,000 Mo. 6s, 1s. to. H.& St. J. M.	64	1000 do	84
25,000 Erie 4th M.B.	108	500 do	85
1,000 Hud. River 3d m.	114	100 do	b30 85
2,000 Har. R. 3d M.	107	1000 do	84⅜
7,000 M. So. 2d M.	101	100 do	s10 84⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	120	800 do	84⅜
13,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	82	1000 do	84⅜
13,000 C. & N. W. 1 M.	83	400 Harlem R. Pref.	96
10,000 C. & N.W. 2d M.	57	50 do	s30 95⅜
6,000 do	58⅜	12 do	96⅛
10,000 do	56⅜	300 do	95⅜
6,000 do	56	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	70
5,000 Alt. & T. Ht. M.	105	100 do	s30 69⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	91⅜	400 do	69⅜
2,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	72	200 do	s10 69⅛
1,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.	111	1200 do	69⅜
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	104	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	109⅜
20,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	82⅜	200 do	109⅜
1,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 4th S.		20 Galena & Chi. R.	98
1,000 do	85	50 do	98⅜
16 Bank of Commerce	100	300 do	98⅝
10 Ocean Bank	85⅜	700 Cleve. & Pitts.	84
20 do	89	400 do	83⅜
12 Am. Ex. Bank	103	1000 do	83
5 Market Bank	100	400 do	s30 83
5 Shoe & Leather B'k	104	1200 do	s30 82⅛
12 Continental Bank	94	200 do	82⅜
25,000 American Gold	150⅛	500 do	82⅜
50,000 do	150	100 do	b30 83
5,000 do	149⅞	100 do	b30 83⅛
500 Canton Co	31⅜	100 do	84
100 do	s30 31⅜	400 do	84⅜
100 do	s30 31⅝	196 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d P.	81
100 do	31⅜	1250 P., F. W. & C. R.	69
100 do	31	200 do	s30 68⅜
200 do	30	250 Al. & T. H. R.	43
50 Fel. & Had. C. Co	1.98	50 do	42⅜
400 Cumb. Coal Prefd.	24	300 do	124
100 do	b30 23⅜	500 Alton & T. H. Pf	76
200 do	s30 21⅜	50 do	76⅛
250 do	22	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	25
500 Bucks Co. Lead	2	400 do	25⅜
50 Quicksilv. M. Co	48	650 do	25⅜
200 do	48⅜	850 do	25⅜
75 do	49	100 Chic. & Alt.	73
100 Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	32	150 do	73⅛
50 Mine Mining Co.	110	100 do	75⅜
210 Pacific M. S. Co	190	200 Clev. & Pitts	94
100 do	189⅜	100 do	b10 83⅜
6 N. Y. Cen. R.	116⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	69⅝
360 do	116⅜	100 do	b30 69⅝
200 Erie Railway	84⅜	50 Chic. & Alt. R.	74
200 do	84⅜	50 Galena & Chi. R.	98⅜
200 do	84⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	c10 96⅜
1300 do	84⅜	100 do	b3 109
300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	96
50 do	94⅛	100 do	b3 98
260 Erie R. Prf.	101⅜		
25 do	101⅜		
200 do	102		
50 do	101⅞		
125 Nor. & Wor. R.	81		
10 do	86		
1000 Reading R.	95		
50 Mich. Cen. R.	105⅛		
850 do	106		

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	107⅛	25 Mich. Cen. R.	106
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	106	1000 M. S. & N. I. R.	69
28,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	102	300 do	b30 69⅜
25,000 do.....New	99⅞	400 do	69⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	s30 64⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	109⅛
20,000 do	64⅜	100 do	109
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	104	100 do	s30 108⅛
1,500 Exchange. Gold	150⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94⅜
100,000 do	150	100 do	b30 94⅜
20 Bank of Commerce	100⅜	1000 Clev. & Pitt. R.	83⅜
200 Canton Company	31	500 do	83⅜
200 do	30⅜	400 M. & P. du C.	44⅜
100 do	30⅜	100 do	44⅜
600 do	b30 30⅜	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 98⅜
50 do	s30 30⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	109⅜
200 Cumberland Prf.	23	100 do	109⅜
100 do	23⅜	100 dn	b30 110
500 do	24	800 do	110
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	189⅞	10 do	109
200 do	189⅜	1000 do	s60 109
300 Quicksilver M. Co.	49	300 do	s10 109
50 do	48⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	96
500 Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	2	800 do	96⅜
2100 Hudson Riv. R.	125	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref	76
200 do	124⅜	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	76
150 do	s30 124	300 P., F. W. & C.	69⅜
130 do	124⅜	200 Chic. & Alt. R.	75⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	116⅜	100 do	b10 76
350 do	116⅜	20 do	76
200 do	116⅞	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	76
50 Erie Railway	85	200 do	75⅜
400 do	s10 84⅜	450 Chic. & Alton Prf.	94
800 do	84⅜	200 Alt. & Ter. H. R.	44
100 do	84⅛	100 do	b30 44⅜
200 do	84⅜	500 Chic. & N. W. R.	27
400 Erie R. Pref.	102	400 do	s10 26⅜
600 Harlem R.	84	100 do	s10 27⅜
100 do	84⅛	50 do	27⅜
800 do	84⅜	50 do	28
100 do	s15 83⅜	100 do	s10 28
100 Har. R. Pref	96	50 Chi., B. & Q. R.	108
700 Reading Railroad	95		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Amer. Gold	150⅛	400 Harlem R.	84⅜
30,000 do	150⅛	300 do	84⅜
10,000 do	150⅜	200 do	s10 84⅝
6 Quicksilver Min. Co	49	1000 do	84⅜
200 do	49⅜	200 do	b10 84⅜
2200 Bucks Co. L. Co	2	100 Harlem R. Prf.	95⅜
3000 do	s10 2	500 M. S. & N. I.	69
100 Canada Co.	110	200 do	b3 69
100 Pacific Mail	b60 190	200 do	s3 69
50 N. Y. Central R.	116⅜	200 do	b10 69⅝
500 Erie Railway	84⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	94
400 do	s3 84⅛	50 do	94⅛
100 do	s10 84⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	83⅜
100 do	b3 84⅛	100 do	b10 83⅜
600 do	84⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	69⅝
200 do	s3 84⅜	100 do	b3 69⅝
100 Erie R. Pref.	b10 102⅜	50 Chic. & Alt. R.	69⅜
800 Hudson R. R.	124⅜	50 Chic. & Al. R.	74
50 do	s10 124⅜	50 Galena & Chi. R.	98⅜
50 do	124⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	c10 96⅜
200 do	b3 124⅜	100 do	b3 109
100 do	s3 124⅜	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	96
300 do	124⅜	100 do	b3 98

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000 Amer. Gold	149⅞	2500 Harlem R.	s5 85⅜
25,000 do	149⅞	400 do	85⅜
20,000 do	s3 149⅞	300 do	s3 85⅜
500 U.S. 3-10 N's	106⅜	200 do	s10 85⅜
5,000 do	106	600 do	b3 85⅜
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60⅜	800 do	s7 85⅜
500 Cum. Coal	24	200 do	b3 85⅜
100 Quicksilver Mining Co.	48⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	b3 69
100 do	b10 49	100 do	69⅛
500 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2	300 do	69
200 do	2⅛	100 do	b10 69
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	s60 31⅜	300 Clev. & P. R.	s3 83⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	117	200 do	83⅜
50 do	s10 117	200 do	b3 83⅜
100 do	b5 117⅛	200 do	s30 83⅜
250 Erie R.	84⅛	60 Chic. & Alton R	75
100 do	s3 84⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	98⅜
100 do	b3 84⅜	50 do	s10 98⅜
50 do	b10 84⅜	100 Clev. & Tol.	110
200 Erie R. Pref.	102⅜	100 do	b10 110⅛
150 do	s3 102⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	s10 95⅜
50 do	102⅞	100 do	95⅜
100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	b10 69⅜		

SATURDAY, May 2—P. M.

The market for Stocks, to-day, was less excited than on Friday, though scarcely less firm at the close of the day. At the early Board the orders to sell on Friday's rapid advance caused a decline of 1 ₱ cent. on the greater part of the Share list. But later in the day the turn of the market was again upward, and at the Second Board prices were nearly, and, on many descriptions, quite equal to the quotations of Friday night. The movement on Hudson River Railway was 4 ₱ cent. higher, the cash price 125 ₱ cent., while 124@124¼ ₱ cent. was bid, seller's option, 30 days. At 4 o'clock the general market was firm, closing as follows, compared with the figures of the night before; the market closing firm. Chicago and Northwestern shares rose to 30 ₱ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Com	150¼	150	Harlem Pref	86	96
U. S. 6s, 1881	104¼	105⅜	Mich. Central	106	106
N. Y. Central	116⅜	116⅜	Mich. Southern	70⅛	69
Erie	84⅞	84⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	109⅞	109⅜
Erie Preferred	102¼	102¾	Illinois Central	94⅛	94⅜
Hudson	124	125	Pittsburgh	84⅝	83⅜
Toledo	110	110	Fort Wayne	70⅜	69⅛
Pacific Mail	190	190	Rock Island	87	86⅜
Quicksilver Co	49	49	Treasury Certifs.	101⅞	102
Harlem	84⅜	85⅛	7-30 Tr. Notes	107	107⅛

The price of Gold fell from 150¼ to 150 ₱ cent. The speculation on the Street was unusually tame, notwithstanding the War rumors from the Army of the Potomac. It has very little support in the Export demand, which amounts for the week to only $295,000. The demand for the New 5-20 year Loan of the United States to-day, by conversion of Currency at par, amounts to $2,055,000. The subscriptions to the same Loan on Friday, in Boston, we understand, exceeded $1,600,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Sheres:

New-York	111	American Exchange	103
Manhattan	134⅜	Chatham	92
Merchants'	109	Bank of the Republic	106
America	121	Bank of N. America	102
City	135	Hanover	90
Phœnix	107	Irving	80
North River	100	Metropolitan	104⅝
Tradesmen's	104	People's	98
Leather Manufacturers'	100	Market	100
Seventh Ward	100	Shoe and Leather	103⅛
State of New-York	102	Corn Exchange	104
Commerce	100⅜	Continental	93⅛
Broadway	150	St. Nicholas	93
Ocean	88⅜	Marine	138
Mercantile	125	Commonwealth	98
		Atlantic	70
		N. Y. County	136
		Park	116

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds. inc.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds	32
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen. conv. '76	125	Chic. & N. W. int B.	96
Erie R. firsts, '68	112	Chic. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	84
Erie R. seconds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	66
Erie R. thirds, '83	114⅜	Han. & St. J. firsts	71
Erie R. fourths, '80	107	Lack. & W. 1sts	110
Erie R. fifths, '88	107⅜	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	111
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104⅜
Hud. R. seconds '88, s. f.	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Hud. R., 7s, thirds '54	114	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	92
Hud. Con. '67	121	M. & P. du C. firsts	106
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	115	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	111
Har. thirds, '68	107	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '62, 1	119	N. J. Cen. seconds	107
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
No. Ind. Goshen L. '68	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	82
Ill. Central '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Al. & T. H. firsts	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Al. & T. H. 2ds preferred	92⅜		

The Standard Insurance Company have removed their office to No. 11 Wall-street.

SALTPETRE.

Noticing the business in this article in April, the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

We have to report a very quiet and dull market for the month, and prices may be considered very nearly nominal, owing to the absence of transactions from which to form a market price. The news of the capture and burning of the *Star of Peace*, mentioned in a postscript to our last Circular, caused a momentary excitement, and some sales were made to speculators, but the market soon again flattened down into its present inactivity. We quote at the close the same prices as last month. The arrivals during the month have been the *North Atlantic*, at this port, with 5,332 bags; and the *West Wind*, with 4,027 bags, and the cargo reshipped from the *Paragon*, of 4,169 bags, at New-York.

Our Calcutta advices of March 7 report a decline of 2@4 annas since the last mail, and less inquiry for the English and American markets. Stocks are accumulating, and are estimated at 35,000@37,000 bags, with some inquiry from refiners.

London advices of April 11 report business in this article very flat, with a decline in price of 6d. ₱ cwt. for the week, and for the fortnight of 1s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Deliveries have fallen off and the stock is again increasing, being 1,300 tons more than in 1862.

Ships to Arrive.	Clearances.	Bags.
James Guthrie	Jan. 14	2,046
Antelope	Jan. 27	1,169
Polar Star	Jan. 28	567
Resolute	Feb. 2	2,366
Brewster	Feb. 6	1,792
Mattanan	Feb. 16	N. Y. 3,055
Beverly	Feb. 24	4,016
Golding Star	March 6	N. Y. 1,737—16,748
Loading.		
Zephyr		N. Y. 3,568
J. Holmes		2,502— 6,070
Whole number to arrive by 10 ships		22,818

* For St. Thomas for orders.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	April 30— 1863.	1862.	1861.
Number of Bags to arrive	22,818	34,806	22,164
Stock in Imo. & Specul's hands	19,433	3,424	18,282
Arrivals from April 1 to date	2,232	100	6,321
Deliveries fm Consum'n fm Apl 1	2,377	3,300	7,541
Prices ruling	15@15¼	12@13	9@9¾
	Cash.	Cash.	6m.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of Prisoners from Newbern, N. C.

The steamer *Albany*, which arrived from Newbern yesterday, brought eleven men who recently belonged to the rebel army. Their names are Wm. Clemmens, James Clemmens, Wm. Chamber and John Wilson, of the Eighth Virginia regiment, Wm. Gray and Edmund A. Davis, First regiment Virginia artillery, Merrit Spark and Christopher Rhoades, Fifty-ninth North Carolina regiment, Henry P. Snyder, Fifty-sixth Virginia regiment, and Jesse Freeman, Forty-fourth North Carolina regiment.

All of these men came into camp at Newbern about a week ago and surrendered themselves. The brothers CLEMMENS and WILLIAM CHAMBER state that they were pressed into the service while crossing Virginia to get into Kentucky for the purpose of joining the army under ROSECRANS. They say that they were always for the Union, and are still desirous of reaching ROSECRANS' division.

WILLIAM GRAY volunteered when the war first broke out, and served eighteen months. He was then discharged, but was soon afterwards compelled to enter the ranks as a conscript. HENRY T. SNYDER was also a conscript.

These men all profess to be opposed in principle to the rebellion, but state that they were all compelled to join the Confederate army. They are dressed in a variety of styles, not one of them wearing a dress which appears at all like a regulation uniform. Some of them have blue flannel pants, all very badly off for wear. Their coats are gray, black and brown, and are in a very seedy condition. They are at present in the custody of the provost-guard at the Park barracks. Their several cases will be attended to at an early day, when they will all probably be dismissed.

LAW REPORTS.

Alleged Poisoning Case.

AT CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. John H. McCunn, City Judge.

Levi Robinson, Edward Van Buren and Charles Felmette, three colored men, charged with poisoning Martin Van Buren, also colored, a brother of the prisoner Edward Van Buren, was brought before Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, upon a writ of *certiorari*, obtained by Wm. J. Howe, Esq., their counsel. It is a somewhat singular and mysterious case, and Judge MCCUNN ordered a hearing before him, when the following facts were brought out. It appears that these men have been confined in the City Prison since the 13th of March last by the commitment of Police Justice Connelly, upon the suspicion of poisoning Martin Van Buren, a steward on board of the steamboat *City of New-York*, based upon the affidavit of Andrew Murray, a Policeman of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who swears that he was informed that poison was administered to Martin, who subsequently sickened and died at the City of New-London, in Connecticut, on the 11th of March, and that, from facts and circumstances within his knowledge, and from information received by him, he believed the parties charged were guilty of administering the poison to Martin. Martin had died in New-London, and the Coroner's inquest revealed the fact that he had died of poison, and that it had been administered to him by some unknown person or persons in New-York. The deceased's stomach and viscera were then sent by the authorities of New-London to Prof. St. John, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this City, with directions to analyze the contents. Dr. St. John reported to Judge MCCUNN that he had made a chemical examination, and found a sufficient amount of arsenic to destroy life, and that the examination occupied several weeks. Andrew Murray, the policeman, was then examined by Mr. Howe, when it appeared that he knew nothing of his own knowledge of the case. William Townsend, a colored witness, was then examined, who swore that on the 24 of March he was in company in this City with the deceased and the prisoners; that they went into a drinking-saloon on the corner of Leonard-street and West Broadway, and drank some liquor, when he saw Robinson, one of the prisoners, put his arms around the deceased, and when the bar-keeper called for the money for the drinks, deceased put his hand into his pocket to pay, when he exclaimed that his money was gone, and Robinson said he would make it all right for the drinks. Edward and Martin Van Buren had previously had a fight. On the same night he saw deceased on the steamboat *City of New-York*, when he manifested feelings and symptoms of great sickness. Witness asked him what was the matter, and deceased answered, "I don't know, that he had been drinking all that day, and mentioned particularly a glass of ale." He was in great pain, and remained sick until he died. Several other witnesses were also examined, but they knew nothing whatever of the case. There can be no doubt, from Dr. St. John's testimony, that Martin died of poison by arsenic, but when it was administered, or by whom, or from what motive, is shrouded in mystery. Mr. Howe, at the conclusion of the examination, moved for the discharge of the prisoners; and Judge MCCUNN said there was no evidence against these prisoners, and that the prosecution had had nearly three months to obtain any, if there was, and that longer to detain them upon suspicion he thought was wrong, and he would therefore discharge them.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Special Term of this Court for May will be held in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Fifty Cases of Absinthe.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the property for an alleged undervaluation. The goods were imported in May 1859, from Cette. They were invoiced as being valued at $135, but an appraisal their value was fixed at $158, whereupon this suit was brought. The difference in the amount of duty was $7 50. The question turned on the value of the goods. The evidence was conflicting, but the Government gave evidence tending to show that the claimants, Messrs. Eppelsheimer & Nottgaret, had entered the goods in their own books as worth 17 francs a case, instead of 15 francs, the invoice price.

The jury found a verdict for the Government condemning the goods.

For the United States Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimants, Messrs. Webster & Craig.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Martin, et al. vs. *Gynch, et al.*—Judgment for the plaintiffs. See findings of fact, &c., and opinion. Judgment to be settled on one day's notice.

Wright vs. *Delafield.*—Complaint dismissed as to defendants Cutler & Seldon with costs.

Gilbert vs. *Bennett, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff. See written decision.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Miller.

Hallett vs. *Bradley et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing to abide event.

In the Matter of the Petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Allen-street to sell real estate.—Mem. for counsel.

Rhodes vs. *Allen, et al.*—Motion denied.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted to pay money into Court with $10 costs.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Default opened on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion.

Strong vs. *DeForrest.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Jager vs. *Kelly.*—Case settled. See proposed amendment papers with Clerk at Chambers.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Duffy vs. *McAlister; Bleis* vs. *Jarvie.*—Motions granted.

Bassford vs. *Butterfield.*—Commission granted, but stay refused; defendant to move at trial term for postponement of trial, if commission not returned when cause is called.

Stanton vs. *Robinson.*—Motion held over. See opinion.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Officer CORLISS, of the Thirty-second Precinct, reported yesterday that a quantity of female wearing apparel had been found secreted among some rocks, at the foot of One Hundred and Eighty-third street, North River. The clothing consisted of a poplin dress, with gold-colored stripes, a white flannel skirt, calico skirt, two white muslin skirts, a red shawl, a pair of black gaiters and white silk stockings. From all the circumstances attending the case, the authorities are induced to believe that the wearer of the above-named articles of clothing committed suicide by drowning herself in the North River, at or near the place above indicated.

ROBBERY IN A STAGE.—A young man named CHARLES WOODS was brought before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday, charged with having robbed CHRISTOPHER SULLIVAN, while the two were riding in a Second-street stage. When the latter pulled out his pocket-book, with the design of paying his fare, WOODS at once snatched the wallet and money and jumped from the stage. He was closely pursued by SULLIVAN and after running a few blocks, the latter, with the aid of officers CRAFT and DUNN, succeeded in capturing the thief and recovering most of the money. Justice OSBORNE committed WOODS for trial.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following Appointments and Resignations have been made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—MICHAEL MURPHY to the Fourth Precinct; JOHN H. PEACOCK, Fourteenth; MAYGAW T. HALL, Fourth. *Resignations*—HENRY B. SHARPSHY, of the Seventh; ALFRED WARE, Fifteenth; and JOHN F. CUTHBERT, of the Forty-third.

FOR PEEKSKILL, ETC.—The steamer *Aurora* has commenced her Summer trips. The time-table will be found in our advertising columns.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—A deserter, known by the name of WAIT, was arrested by Deputy Provost-Marshal SPRAGUE on Friday, near the City Hall. WAIT showed a disposition to fight, when the handcuffs were applied. He then drew a knife and attempted to stab the officer, but it was wrenched from him, and he was secured and taken to Governor's Island.

SUDDEN DEATH.—JAMES MCKINNY, residing at No. 31 Little-street, formerly Assessor of the Fifth Ward, died suddenly on Thursday, from congestion of the lungs. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HACKENSACK BRIDGE ACCIDENT.—The body of the engineer who was drowned at the time the locomotive of the Hoboken and Newark Road run off the bridge, several months since, was found near the spot where the accident occurred on Friday forenoon. The body was removed to Newark.

A WOMAN ROBBED OF OVER $500.—On Friday, a woman named FLOOD, who has just returned from the army, where she has been engaged for two years as washerwoman, while in a second-hand store in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, had her pocket picked of $560.

ON A STRIKE.—A large number of laborers employed in Sacon & Co.'s Munitor Yard in Jersey City, turned out on Friday on a strike for higher wages and about 200 of them marched through the streets of the City, conducting themselves in an orderly manner. They are receiving ten shillings and ask for an advance to twelve shillings a day.

Rebel Barbarity.

TREATMENT OF A PRISONER CAPTURED BY VAN DORN'S COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, April 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—*Circular.*—The following statement of an officer of high rank and well-known integrity, captured at the late battle of Thompson's Station, and now a prisoner of war in the Libby Prison, at Richmond, is published for the information of the army and of the American people.

It is important that our fellow-citizens at home, and especially every soldier in the army, should know the shameless barbarity of the people against whom we are fighting. They have long arrogated to themselves those high qualities of chivalric honor on which they have based an assumed superiority over the people of the loyal States; but we in vain search the history of civilized warfare for a parallel to the deeds of wanton cruelty they are constantly committing against our soldiers whom the fortunes of war place in their hands.

The crime of treason seems to be the parent of all others, for those we once regarded as honorable men, and expected to meet as honorable enemies, do not hesitate to become pickpockets, robbers and assassins. In many instances they have robbed captured officers and soldiers of their watches and pocket money, and even of a part of their wearing apparel.

They have brutally murdered several of our soldiers who surrendered themselves prisoners of war. They have fired into passenger trains filled with unarmed men, women and children. They have fired into a boat loaded with our sick and wounded, with its hospital flag flying, and, after having burned the boat and carried off all the medical stores, they left the sick and wounded to perish on the shore, in a drenching rain.

We cannot believe that the justice of God will allow such a people to prosper. Let every soldier know that death on the battle-field is preferable to a surrender followed by such outrages as their comrades have undergone. J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

After detailing the movements in the battle at Thompson's Station, the statement, which is dated in Libby Prison, Richmond, March 30, concludes as follows:

"Prisoners of war! I had supposed that soldiers taken in fair battle were treated as gentlemen, at least as human beings; but such is not the practice in this cursed land. I will state simply the facts. We were taken in the afternoon, after four hours' fighting, and marched 14 miles to Columbia.

On the way the men had to wade the creek, over knee deep, and to ferry across Duck River, taking till after midnight to reach the town, when we were crowded into the Court-house, so thick that we could scarcely lie down.

Next day it rained all day. We were marched out three miles from town, halted, and kept until 4 o'clock, having had nothing to eat since daylight before the fight—nearly thirty-six hours' time! Then one and a half pounds of meat was issued, without bread, for three days' rations. We were then marched four miles further, and encamped for the night, without tents, it raining all night.

Next day we were again marched eighteen miles on the road; had to cross a creek, waist deep, on a foot-log, which was springy; and as the men were slow, and some of the poor fellows got on their hands and knees to keep from falling, Confederate officers stood with stones in their hands to make them walk.

Next day we reached Shelbyville, at night. The men's rations had given out the second day, and although it was known we were coming, our men had to stay in the Court-house yard, it raining all night. They got nothing to eat until 2 o'clock next afternoon. Here let me say, God bless the ladies of Shelbyville! They are as good Union people as ever lived. They have been tried by fire and blood. They brought food, and words of good cheer and hope. How they do scorn those copperhead knaves of the North. The fourth day they marched us six miles, and again we slept in the open air, with a terrific rain-storm raging all night. The next day beggars description. It rained all day. We crossed one stream waist deep by wading. Some of the men swam it. The road was up the bed of a creek, and it was from ankle to knee deep more than half the time. We reached Tullahoma in the evening.

The men had to stay all night on a piece of ground three inches deep in mud, with nothing but green oak wood to make fires, and nothing to eat but meat, without vessels to cook it in; and it rained until midnight. It then turned cold, and, next morning, BRAGG stripped us of our overcoats and canteens, and shipped us on cars to Chattanooga, and we have frozen and starved our way here. The result is that we have lost more men by their treatment than by their bullets, and a Northern penitentiary is a palace in comparison with this place."

The Fast in Washington.

ORDER FROM BRIG.-GEN. MARTINDALE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, WASSINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—In compliance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, Thursday, the 30th of April, instant, will be observed by officers and men in this command as a day of fasting and humiliation.

Within the limits of the City of Washington and the District of Columbia, the orders regulating the transaction of business and closing shops, stores and bars on Sunday will be applicable to Thursday, 30th inst., and will be accordingly observed and enforced.

The President's Proclamation devoutly recognizes the existence and presence of Almighty God.

It is impossible that such a Being should not be interested in the affairs of men. No further appeal ought to be necessary to those who publicly profess a Christian faith. But to others, who are inclined to ask "what good can be gained by fasting," the Commanding General, while desiring their respectful cooperation in the observance of the day, suggests to them the following answers:

1. They will thereby manifest a *soldierly respect* for a recommendation which comes to them from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the company or regiment most imbued with that quality of respect, affords signal evidence that it possesses the highest fighting quality.

2. A soldier who is moved to the performance of his duty in battle or elsewhere, by the inspiration of God's presence in his mind and purposes, will be incited by an influence of immense power.

Not the miraculous interposition of Divine agency, but the infusion of new determination and earnestness into our own hearts, will be the consequence in the rudest minds of an honest and manly observance of the Fast recommended by the President.

A whole nation stimulated and exalted by such influences would be irresistible.

By command of Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE.
JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

The Bark Lysander and a Rebel Privateer.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. GLOVER.

From the Boston Journal, April 24.

Capt. GLOVER, of the bark *Lysander*, which arrived at this port last evening from Cienfuegos, Cuba, makes the following report of his escape from a rebel privateer:

On the 10th of April, while standing in toward Colorado Reef, about twenty miles distant, saw a vessel on fire, probably the work of some of the rebel privateers. Tacked ship and stood off. On the 12th, 11 A. M., saw a small privateer schooner coming down for us. The wind being light, we could not escape by keeping off. He was soon alongside and hailed us, and ascertained where we were from, and to what port we were bound. He ordered us to heave to, and send a boat alongside. Capt. GLOVER retused to comply, but called all hands and ordered the small arms to be got ready. The pirate saw the men coming aft with a rush and passing the guns to each other, as the vessels were only ten or twelve rods apart. He then tacked ship and came under our lee again, and after taking a good look, apparently concluded to let us pass, as he said nothing, but ran a short distance ahead, tacked ship, and stood for us again. He came up and asked our longitude, and was told it was 85°. He then saw a small vessel under our lee, and kept off for her. Capt. GLOVER is of opinion that the pirate wanted him to send a boat, so as to divide his crew and render his capture easy. They were a hard-looking set of men—some were barefooted, with red shirts, and the one that hailed the *Lysander* was an Irishman. The pirate when spoken was in latitude 23° 18' north, longitude 83° 45'.

Obituary.

DR. WM. DARLINGTON.

—Dr. WM. DARLINGTON died at

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SENTENNICE, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
ORIGINAL PAINTINGS,
BY
E. LEUTZE, Esq.,
the distinguished Historical Painter.

By D. W. IVES & CO., in the front gallery, at the Derby Fine Arts Institute, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

We have the honor to announce the sale, as above, of the select and most recent works of Mr. Lentze, all of which are of great historical interest and importance. It is sufficient now to say, that being the latest works of this eminent artist, the public may be assured that they are also his best. This sale forms an opportunity for purchase which has never and may not again occur, owing to the increasing number of orders, governmental and private, now accumulating upon Mr. Leutze's hands.

Among the subjects will be found the original study of the celebrated picture "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way," "Lafayette in Prison visited by his Family," "Unexpected Friends," a very remarkable picture, "Spray and Bubble" a wonderful creation of the artist's genius, "Deserted Hall," "Tired of Waiting," "Entertaining the Messenger," "German Baron," "Gentleman of the Time of Charles Second," and many others. In addition to the above will be sold about thirty-five examples, of the highest order and entirely original, by the following

EMINENT AMERICAN ARTISTS:

Kensett,	Huntington,	Clifford,
Hart,	Louis Lang,	Cropsey,
Mignot,	Champney,	Chapman,
Casilear,	Eastman Johnson,	Frank Weir,
W. Page,	J. Kyle,	Haeffler,
Blauvelt,	Loop,	Jones,
L. Terry,	G. Miller,	Monnt,
Hinkley,	F. W. Edmunds,	Glasse.

As items of special interest it may be mentioned that a most interesting

ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HENRY INMAN,
representing "Washington as a Peace Maker," and a very beautiful
LANDSCAPE BY THOMAS COLE,
Also,
PROF. WEIR'S NIAGARA,
And the celebrated paintings by J. H. Glass,
THE STANDARD IN DANGER, and
THE STANDARD BEARER.

The collection will be on view
DAY AND EVENING,
On and from MONDAY, May 4.
Catalogues ready for delivery.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation; and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,650.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.
J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.
Office No. 117 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder,
On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Tricot and Satinet.

All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.

The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.

Terms cash.
WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Boston, April 27, 1863.

HANDLEY, DICKERT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal for Southern District of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn,
CARGO OF PRIZE BRIG ROB TRUCE,
Consisting of
DRUGS,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TIN AND STONEWARE,
RUM, PORTER, ALE,
CROCKERY WARE.

Catalogues are now ready, at our office and at the office of U. S. Marshal, No. 31 Chambers-st. Goods will be ready for examination two days previous to sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

IN BROOKLYN.

TUESDAY, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st.,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD FURNITURE.
Parlor suites, mirrors, gas chandeliers, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, centre and extension tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON Suffolk, Pitt and Madison sts—By order of the executors of Patrick and Catherine Campion, deceased, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st, near Broadway

SUFFOLK-STREET.—The valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 73 and 75 Suffolk-st., between Broome and Delancey-sts. On the front of No. 73 is a two-story and attic frame house, 25.5 by 21 feet, and on the rear a two-story and attic frame house, 26.9 by about 22 feet, lot 26 9 by 100 feet. There is a mortgage of $2,500. On the front of No 75 is a three-story brick house, with independent wall, 23 by 35 feet, and extension of 9 by 12 feet; house has gas, Croton water, bath-room, &c., in good order. On the rear is a four-story tenement house in good order, 25 by 26 feet. Lot 25 by 100. Alleyway goes with this lot.

PITT-STREET.—No. 35 Pitt-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., on which is a three-story brick front house, 25 by 29 feet, and on the rear a two-story and attic frame house, 25 by 22. Lot 25 by 100 feet.

MADISON-STREET.—The valuable lot, with buildings thereon, No. 311 Madison-st. On the front is a two-story and attic frame house, 26 6 by 28 feet, and on the rear is a two-story and attic frame house, 26.6 by 22 feet. Lot 26.6 by about 95.4, more or less.

60 per cent. may remain on mortgage for a term of years

PATRICK McBARRON and JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Executors of Patrick and Catherine Campion, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate, situated at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, by order of DUDLEY WILLIAMS and BENJAMIN WYMANS, Executors of JOHN C. BROWN. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

FORT HAMILTON.—The three-story frame dwelling house, stable and outhouses, and parcel of land in the town of New-Utrecht, near Fort Hamilton, on the southeasterly side of Seventh-av., 100 feet northeasterly from the corner of Denyse-st., containing 100 feet front and rear, and 267 feet 6 inches in depth, with good garden, well stocked with fruit; fine view of the ocean and bay from the upper part. Also, the lot of land fronting on Denyse-st., adjoining the rear of the above, containing 89 feet on Denyse-st., and 100 feet in depth on each side. Sold subject to a mortgage of $5,000. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY NOS. 58 and 60 LEONARD-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

LEONARD-ST., No. 58—Valuable lot, with the 2-story and basement brick building on the front, 25x40 feet, and and 3-story brick building rear. Lot 25x100.

LEONARD-ST., No 60—Valuable lot, with the 3-story frame house on the front, 25x40 feet, and 3-story brick building rear. Lot 25x100. Lease expires May 1, 1866. Ground rent on each lot $200 per annum. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

J. LANCHANTIN, Executor.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF 12 VALUABLE LOTS ON 27TH AND 28TH STS.—By order of Trustees appointed by the Supreme Court. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

27TH-ST.—6 valuable lots north side of 27th-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av. Each lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.

28TH-ST.—6 valuable lots south side of 28th-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av., directly in rear of the above. Each 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.

Terms at sale. Maps, etc., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—82 valuable lots, situated at Bergen Heights, N. J., on the Jersey City and Newark Plank Road, and varying in size from 25 to 100 feet front, and from 40 to 160 feet deep.

Maps, with full descriptions of the property, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON NINETY-NINTH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., N. Y.:

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—The valuable lot south side of 99th-st., 225 feet east of 9th-av., 25 by 100 feet.

ALSO, NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One valuable lot south side of 99th-st., 300 feet east of 9th-av., 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.

Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

REGULAR ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS.
FRIDAY, MAY 8,
At the Central Salesrooms,
Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

If you expect to change your residence this season, and find your present carpets and oil-cloths will not fit your new rooms without waste, you will have an excellent opportunity to dispose of them to advantage at this sale, and at the same time be able to select others of the proper size, and from the very large assortment of every description—many of them as good as new—which we have to sell on that day.

ALVIN C. BAKER & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TO-MORROW, (Monday,) May 4, at elegant residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suite, covered with French brocatil; etageres, centre-tables, bookcase, vases, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, chandeliers, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, blankets, mattresses, buffets, chairs, extension table, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, superb sets brocade curtains, &c.; horses, carriages, harness, robes, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTANCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, April 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 12th of May, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED AND COMPRESSED MIXED VEGETABLES, in the United States army for twelve months from the first of November next, at the rate of *one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds per month.*

The ingredients of the mixed vegetables furnished under the contracts of the current year are as follows, viz.: To each one hundred pounds of the mixed vegetables, twenty pounds of potatoes, twenty-two pounds of white turnips, twenty-two pounds of carrots, ten pounds of cabbage, ten pounds of onions, five pounds of string beans, five pounds of tomatoes, one pound of celery or parsley, and five pounds of rice. As the mixture can undoubtedly be improved by diminishing the quantity of some of the coarser vegetables and increasing some of the others, as well as by introducing some vegetables not heretofore used, proposers are invited to send in proposals with accompanying samples, not only of the mixture as above given, but also of other mixtures, varying therefrom according to the experience and judgment of the proposer, with a view of effecting an improvement in this article of military supply. Proposers are required to give the exact proportions of the different ingredients of their several samples, with price per pound of each, packed as required. When it is practicable, each of the vegetables in a separate state, and after desiccation, will be submitted for inspection. Only those parts of each vegetable commonly used as food will be accepted for the mixture.

The mixed vegetables are to be very compactly compressed into cakes of seven pounds each, ten of these cakes being packed in a tin or zinc box made air-tight, with two of these boxes packed in a wooden box made of suitable seasoned stuff, not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, with sunken ends one inch thick, strengthened with outside lining pieces. Boxes to be strapped with hickory at the ends.

Proposals must, so far as practicable, be accompanied with at least one box as above described, with contents of the proposer's own manufacture of each of the mixtures he may offer to furnish.

The location of the manufacturing establishment must be stated.

There being a choice among the different varieties of vegetables, proposers will state with precision the *several varieties* they use, or propose to use, in their mixtures.

Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly fulfilled.

———,"

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Desiccated and Compressed Mixed Vegetables."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of C. and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sails wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers, and should state the price at which they are offered: for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

Proposals for charter or sale of steamers.

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to [illegible] the heavy expense attending army transportation upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT

the Treasury Department, Office of Construction, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M. of May 5, 1863, for the repairs of warehouses and reconstruction of the docks, grading, &c., to be done on the United States property at Staten Island, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications, and be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, that the bidder is able to perform the work, and will accept the contract if awarded to him. No bids will be considered that do not conform to these requirements.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered for its interest to do so.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the "Superintendent of Repairs," &c., Custom-house, New-York.

All bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposals for Repairs, Staten Island, N. Y.," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
ISAIAH ROGERS, Engineer in Charge.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No. 41, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into; and the School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CHARLES BOICE,
Chairman School Officers Twelfth Ward.
DAVID FITZGERALD, Secretary.
DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr.,
PATRICK McGANN,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1863.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A WIDow lady and daughter, in a private family, where there are no other boarders and where they can enjoy the comforts of home. Location must be pleasant and healthy, and within 2 or 3 hours' ride of New-York. Address, stating location, terms, &c., J. T. C., Box No. 4,929 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family at Fairfield, Conn.; good salt water bathing. The house is well shaded, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FURNISHED bedroom, breakfast and supper, with dinner on Sundays, for one person; an hour from the City, on the Hudson, New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. State terms and particulars to C., Box No. 1,957 Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CHILDREN BOARDED and cared for in the best manner during the Summer, in a delightful locality, on moderate terms. An educated lady will have constant care of their health, amusement, etc. Address Box No. 9, Hempstead, L. I.

BOARD AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE large private boarding-house, so long and favorably known as Washington Hall, (late Mrs. Mason's,) will be opened on the 15th of May. For further particulars, apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman and wife desire board for the Summer in the village of Tarrytown, in a private house with a good view of the river. Address, stating terms, &c., R. M. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, New-York.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds to date of subscription, subject to us accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and fenables us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 25, 1863.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, Public Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, all of the outstanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 30th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds now outstanding, remaining unpaid, or canceled, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par, and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 289, not previously advertised for or surrendered. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

EDWARD C. BRODHEAD,
STOCK, BOND AND BULLION BROKER,
No. 50 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.

All classes of Government Securities, Railway Shares and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Orders promptly executed at the Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore Stock Boards.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LUDLOW, PATTON & CO.
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
Have removed to
No. 8 BROAD-ST.,
near Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.

M. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of the Trustees of the American Bank-Note Company will be held at the Company's office, corner of Wall and William sts., on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1863.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day after the above election.

W. R. BLIBS,
Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the City of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of May, at 2 o'clock P. M., and opened on Saturday, the 6th day of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1863.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock, P. M. The transfer book will remain closed from the 25th April until the morning of May 5.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 12th of May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on 5th of May, and reopened the 13th of May.

M. S. MEEKE, Cashier.

A. S. PEABODY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY, THERON S. KNAPP,

STOCKS AND BONDS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

A supply of Government Securities constantly on hand and for sale at the current market value. Collections made on all parts of the United States open to mail or express, also on the Canadas and British Provinces. Mr. Knapp, for many years in charge of the collection department of the well-known house of Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, will give his especial attention to that branch of our business. Orders by telegraph in Stocks, Bonds or Gold, will receive prompt attention.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, due May 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company.
W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent, by
C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 33 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, SOMEWHAT past the meridian of life, who has been bereaved of her husband and family, seeks a cheerful home in an agreeable private family, for which she can pay a moderate price; or where a thorough practical housekeeper may be wanted, or an intelligent lady-like Christian companion; she would contribute her abilities toward making home happy. Address MATRON, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or accountant by a young man late from Comer's Commercial College, and familiar with commercial business. Address M. H., Box No. 23 Williamsburgh Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
SECOND WEEK
Of the Triumph of the
REIGN OF MERRIMENT
and of the young Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who has been proclaimed by the universal voice of the Press and the public as
THE GREATEST COMIC ARTIST
THE GREATEST COMIC ARTIST
OF OUR TIME.
MONDAY, May 4,
AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be repeated
THE DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT
Which has been received by
OVERFLOWING HOUSES,
with
SHOUTS OF MERRIMENT
and
ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT.
LUCK;
OR, THE GENTLEMAN OF NATURE,
and the revised and amended edition of
TOODLES.
TOODLES.
Mr. J. S. Clarke.....as.....Peter Waxem
THE GENTLEMAN OF NATURE,
and also in broad contrast as
TIMOTHY TOODLES.

Thus affording an opportunity of seeing this great artist in two distinct roles.
Mr. L. P. Barrett.....as.....Jacob Crookly

MR. WALLACK

Having announced his intention of giving new pieces occasionally, and anxious to keep faith with the public, (notwithstanding the continued attraction of the plays at present performing,) will produce on
MONDAY, May 4,
A NEW COMEDY,
written expressly for this company, entitled
LOST AND WON.
With new and beautiful Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.

The Marquis de la Tour	Mr. Charles Fisher
Marshal Gauched	Mr. Mark Smith
The Marquis Cinq Mars	Mr. Floyd
Jerome	Mr. Pope
Heloise de la Tour	Mrs. Hoey
The Duchess de Villers	Miss Fanny Morant
Lisette	Miss Mary Barrett

TUESDAY—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—The new comedy, LOST AND WON.
THURSDAY—MY NOBLES ON-IN-LAW.
SATURDAY—(First time here) THE STRANGER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A COUNtry residence, beautifully located on the highest ground in the vicinity of Newark, containing 16 acres of land, with a double house, large barn, stables and carriage-house, all in perfect order. The grounds are highly improved, and abound with fine shade, ornamental, and fruit trees. For particulars, inquire of WOODRUFF, FINCH & CO., No. 61 Reade-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The late residence of Wm. A. Ferris, Esq., with eight acres of improved land. The house is large, with fine water front, and is a desirable place for a citizen's country seat. All the New-Haven trains stop at the station, Cocoal Bridge. Eighteen acres adjoining also for sale. Apply to GEORGE P. TITUS, No. 65 Cortlandt-st., or ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Tremont, 6 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water; the house contains 11 rooms, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad and stage depots; rent $175 a year. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house in the town of Stamford, Conn. A stable and good well of water on the premises. This place is central and very near the railroad station; is altogether suitable for a small family. For particulars, address Box No. 264 Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, SITUATED between Cornwall and Newburgh, immediately on the bank of the river. This house contains ten rooms, grounds about five acres, with garden planted, and abundance of fruit, ice-house filled, stable and coach-house. Apply to A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-place.

GRANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villas sites to rent and for sale low. Apply to HENRY B. BACKWELL, No. 29 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN LLEWELLYN PARK, (500 acres,) on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, within one hour of Wall-st. Also, a few eligible building sites, from one to ten acres each. For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A highly-improved first class country seat, in good order, with extensive water front, (on the South preferred) and within a short distance of the City, (Brooklyn,) at immediate possession required. Address J. P. F., Box No. 4,501 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack.—Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good building sites, unsurpassed prospect, and fine fruit, brook and springs.
CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF ground, the country seat of the late George Meier, situated on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville. Apply to OELRICHS & CO., corner of Broadway and Beaver-st., or to ROBERT JAFFRAY, No. 46 Wall-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., containing eleven rooms, with two acres of land, stable, &c., attached; partly furnished, and easy of access to the City; rent $225 per year. Apply on the premises to EDWARD POST, or J. T. MOORE, 250 Pearl-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD.—ON THE EAST river, several beautiful cottages. Also, one furnished house, facing the river; photographs of the houses and maps of the locations can be seen at the office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ½ mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to A. G. NEWMAN, corner 24th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family, without children, in Columbia, between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. The house is in excellent order, with all the improvements. Rent $1,000. Address Box No. 19 Post-office, New-York, stating where to be seen.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant and neatly furnished rooms (without board) with large closet, in a quiet house, and desirable neighborhood. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, two doors south of Myrtle-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A full view of the river, a two-story, high basement house, marble mantels, range

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS

Heavy Losses Acknowledged in Louisiana.

Mayhew, Miss., Captured by Our Forces.

The Southern Railroad Communications Threatened.

The Charleston *Mercury* admits that the Federals, at Grand Lake, La., captured 1,000 rebels, two rams, four transports and three gunboats.

A telegram from Brookville, Ga., to Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Mobile, says that the Federals have taken Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, eighteen miles from Columbus, Miss., this movement threatening the Southern railroad communications generally.

A large force of Federals were within twelve miles of Houston, Miss., on the 19th inst., designing to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad.

HOW THE REBELS ARE TO BE TAXED.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL.

From the Richmond Whig, April 21.

We present below a synopsis of the bill to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States, which has passed both branches of Congress. It is substantially the bill proposed by the Committee of Conference:

1. The first section imposes a tax of *eight per cent.* upon the value of all naval stores, salt, wines and spirituous liquors, tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molasses, syrup, rice and other agricultural products, held or owned on the first day of July next, not necessary for family consumption for the unexpired portion of the year last, and of the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863, and a tax of *one per cent.* upon bank-notes, or other currency on hand or on deposit on the 1st of July next, and on the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid, and not employed in a business, the income derived from which is taxed under the provisions of this act; provided, that all moneys owned, held or deposited beyond the limits of the Confederate States, shall be valued at the current rate of exchange in Confederate Treasury notes; the tax to be assessed on the 1st day of July, and collected on the 1st day of October next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

2. Every person engaged, or intending to engage, in any business named in the 5th section, shall, within 30 days after the passage of the act, or at the time of beginning business, and on the 1st of January in each year thereafter, register with the district collector a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm or corporation engaged or interested in the business, with a statement of the time for which, and the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted, &c. At the time of the registry there shall be paid the specific tax for the year ending on the next 31st of December, and such other tax as may be due upon sales or receipts in such business.

3. Any person failing to make such registry and pay such tax shall, in addition to all other taxes upon his business imposed by the act, pay double the amount of the specific tax on such business, and a like sum for every 30 days of such failure.

4. Requires a separate registry and tax for each business mentioned in the fifth section, and for each place of conducting the same; but no registry for mere storage of goods at a place other than the registered place of business. A new registry required upon every change in the place of conducting a registered business, upon the death of any person conducting the same, or upon the transfer of the business to another, but no additional tax.

5. Imposes the following taxes for the year ending the 31st of December, 1863, and for each year thereafter:

Bankers shall pay $500.

Auctioneers, retail dealers, tobacconists, peddlers, cattle brokers, apothecaries, photographers and confectioners, $50 and two and a half per centum on the gross amount of sales made.

Wholesale dealers in liquors, $200, and five per centum on gross amount of sales. Retail dealers in liquors, $100, and ten per centum on gross amount of sales.

Wholesale dealers in groceries, goods, wares, merchandise, &c., $200, and two and a half per centum.

Pawnbrokers, money and exchange brokers, $200.

Distillers, $200, and twenty per centum. Brewers, $100 and two and a half per centum.

Hotels, inns, taverns and eating-houses, first-class $500, second-class $300, third-class $200, fourth-class $100, fifth-class $50. Every house where food or refreshments are sold, and every boarding-house where there shall be six boarders or more, shall be deemed an eating-house under this act.

Commercial brokers or commission merchants $200, and two and a half per centum.

Theatres $500, and five per centum on all receipts. Each circus $100, and $10 for each exhibition. Jugglers and other persons exhibiting shows, $50.

Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, $40 for each alley or table registered.

Livery Stable Keepers, Lawyers, Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, $50.

Butchers and Bakers, $50 not one per centum.

6. Every person registered and taxed is required to make returns of the gross amount of sales from the passage of the act to the 30th June, and every three months thereafter.

7. A tax upon all salaries, except of persons in the military or naval service, of one per cent. when not exceeding $1,000, and two per cent. upon all excess over that amount. Provided, that no taxes shall be imposed by virtue of this act on the salary of any person receiving a salary not exceeding $1,00 per annum or at a like rate for another period of time, longer or shorter.

8. Provides that the tax on annual incomes, between $500 and $1,500 shall be five per cent.; between $1,500 and $3,000, five per cent. on the first $1,500 and ten per cent. on the excess; between $3,000 and $5,000, ten per cent.; between $5,000 and $10,000, twelve and a half per cent.; over $10,000, fifteen per cent., subject to the following deductions on incomes derived from rents of real estate, manufacturing and mining establishments, &c., a sum sufficient for necessary annual repairs, on incomes from any mining or manufacturing business, the rent, (if rented,) cost of labor actually hired, and raw material, on incomes from navigating enterprises, the hire of the vessel or allowance for wear and tear of the same, not exceeding ten per cent. on incomes derived from the sale of merchandise or any other property, the prime cost, cost of transportation, salaries of clerks and rents of buildings. On incomes from any other occupation, the salaries of clerks, rent, cost of labor, material, &c., and in case of mutual insurance companies, the amount of losses paid by them during the year. Incomes derived from other sources are subject to no deductions whatever.

9. All joint stock companies and corporations shall pay one-tenth of the dividend and reserved fund annually. If the annual earnings shall give a profit of more than ten and less than twenty per cent of the capital stock, one-eighth to be paid, if more than twenty per cent, one sixth. The tax to be collected on the 1st of January next and of each year thereafter.

10. Relates to estimates and deductions, investigations, returns, &c.

11. A tax of ten per cent. on all profits in 1862, by the purchase and sale of flour, grain, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, salt, iron, or the manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses made of cane, butter, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton cloths. Does not apply to regular retail business.

12. Each farmer, after reserving for his own use 50 bushels sweet and 50 bushels Irish potatoes, 100 bushels corn or 50 bushels wheat produced this year, shall pay and deliver to the Confederate Government one-tenth of the grain, peas, beans, sugar, molasses, cotton, wool and tobacco produced. After reserving twenty bushels peas or beans he shall deliver one-tenth thereof.

13. Every farmer, planter or grazier, one-tenth of the hogs slaughtered by him, cured bacon, at the rate of 8 pounds of bacon to 100 pounds of pork, and per cent. upon the value of all neat cattle, horses, mules, not used in cultivation, and asses, to be paid by the owners of the same; beeves sold, to be taxed as income.

14. Gives in detail the duties of post quartermasters under the act.

15. Relates to the duties of assessors and collectors.

16. Makes trustees, guardians, &c., responsible for taxes due from estates, &c., under their control.

17. Exempts the income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, charities, schools and colleges from taxation under the act.

18. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make all rules and regulations necessary to the operation of the act.

19. Provides that the act shall be in force for two years from the expiration of the present year, unless sooner repealed: that the tax on naval stores, flour, wool, cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products of the growth of any year preceding 1863, imposed in the first section, shall be levied and collected only for the present year.

The bill, of which the foregoing is a summary, now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. In the present condition of affairs, and at this late stage of the session, it is presumable that he will waive objections, if he may have any, and sign it; and yet the bill, which we had not seen till yesterday, is extremely faulty in principle, and still more so in its details. Did we believe it practicable at this time to cure its inequalities and defects, we should invoke the Executive veto, but satisfied that this cannot be done, we call upon the people to accept and abide the law as it is, and to repress all agitation, discontent or murmuring.

THE ENGLISH AND THE CONFEDERATES.

The Richmond *Dispatch* discusses this topic and says:

"The practical recognition of Southern independence by the money men and ship-builders of England, is causing a great deal of tribulation to Yankee sensibilities. They justly regard it as second only in importance—if, indeed, it can be considered secondary—to a formal recognition by the Government. It is a chief proof of the conviction in the minds of the most sagacious business men of the world, that the South cannot be conquered, and it combines at the same time moral and material aid and comfort to the Southern cause. No wonder that the Yankees are furious, and intend to indemnify themselves, as soon as they are able, by seizing and annexing Canada and all the British possessions on this continent. But when will they be able? They have not yet succeeded, after a huge expenditure of men and money, and the lapse of two years, in conquering the South, and even if they could succeed, they would come out of the war so crippled, financially, and so exhausted and panting for peace, that the present generation will pass away before the United States will be able again to embark in hostilities with any powerful nation. But if they fail in this contest—as in all human probability they will fail—*instead of being able to embark in a foreign quarrel, they will fall to pieces themselves, and be split into two or three republics, more jealous and hostile to each other than they are now to the South.* They must therefore swallow their rage at the conduct of the British people, who refused to lend them a cent., *and are ready to lend us more than we asked for.* This bitter dose they have no earthly chance of retaliating, and we wish them all delight in swallowing it at their leisure."

RETALIATION.

GEN. HOLMES TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

Gen. HOLMES, commanding the Trans-Mississippt Department, has sent the following notification to Admiral PORTER:

HEADQUARTERS, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, LITTLE ROCK, March 12, 1863.

A. R. Admiral David D. Porter:

SIR: I have received a paper said to have been posted in the village of Columbia by your direction in the following words:

[*Copy.*]

NOTICE: Persons taken in the act of firing on unarmed vessels will be treated as highwaymen and assassins, and no quarters will be shown them.

Persons strongly suspected of firing on unarmed vessels will not receive the usual treatment of prisoners of war, but will be kept in close confinement.

If this savage and barbarous Confederate custom cannot be put a stop to, we will try what virtue there is in hanging.

All persons, no matter who they are, caught in the act of pilfering the houses of the inhabitants along the river, levying contributions, or burning cotton, will receive on quarter if caught in the act, or if it can be proved upon them.

D. D. PORTER, A. R. Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

It is inferred from this that you maintain

1st. The capture of the enemy's property is not a legitimate belligerent right.

2d. That it makes no difference that the property is on transports *en route* for the enemy's camps and consists of military supplies.

3d. That a belligerent combatant or non-combatant has no right to destroy his own property to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

It is much to be regretted that the usages of civilized nations in war will not be respected in this age of the world. Under the circumstances no remedy remains except to notify you that for every violation of the rights of prisoners under the order cited retaliation will be visited in kind, reserving the privilege of selecting as its subjects those who are most prominent in violating the laws of war, and without regard to rank.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) TH. H. HOLMES.
Official: S. S. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

JOHN LETCHER UP FOR CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Sentinel

To the Voters of the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Rockbridge, Pendleton, Highland, Bath, Pocahontas and Alleghany:

I have received numerous applications from friends in all the counties of the district, urging me to allow the use of my name as a candidate for Congress, at the election in May next. The time has now arrived, when in justice to them, as well as to myself, my determination should be announced.

If it be the pleasure of the voters to return me to the next Congress of the Confederacy as their representative, I pledge myself to the use of all proper and honorable efforts, to promote their interests, and maintain the honor of our beloved Commonwealth, and of our youthful Confederacy.

It will be impossible for me to visit the several counties of the district, prior to the election, without disregarding official obligations imposed upon me, by my position as Governor of the Commonwealth. This I am sure the people will not expect of me, and I must therefore leave my cause in their care.

The manner in which my representative duties were discharged, while I had the honor to serve, in the Congress of the United States, for eight years is well known to you, and I believe I may safely say that my representative conduct commanded the approval of my constituents. My action as Governor, under circumstances of greater difficulty and embarrassment, perhaps, than have attended any of my predecessors, since the war of the Revolution of 1776, is before you, and by it I am willing to be judged.

With this brief announciation, I am before the district for the judgment of the people upon my political conduct during a trying period in our history, in which I have endeavored to perform my duty as a citizen and officially to the Commonwealth of Virginia and to the Confederacy.

JOHN LETCHER.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN GEORGIA.

The Comptroller-General's report of the taxable property of Georgia for 1862 is thus summed up by the *Southern Recorder*:

Value of slaves	$230,502,040
Land	100,240,023
Money and solvent debts	108,432,823
Property not enumerated	41,926,602
Town property	34,010,411
Merchandise	6,246,320
Stock, manufactures, &c	4,805,407
Household furniture over $300	2,327,307
Total	$527,485,532

The Governor is authorized by law, with the assistance of the Comptroller, to assess such a rate on the returns for 1862 as will raise $1,500,000 for the State Treasury in 1863, which rate has not yet been declared. At one fourth of one per cent., or 25 cents on the $100, the revenue will be $1,446,213 so that it will become necessary to exceed this rate but very little, to answer the purpose.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

PROVISION ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held in Atlanta, Ga., on the 17th inst., to organize a joint stock company, and establish a provision store for the benefit of mechanics. The *Confederacy* says: "The idea is to raise a fund to purchase provisions at the cheapest rate, and sell them at a reasonable profit above expenses. So many shares of stock are to be taken—no person permitted to take more than a given number—so as to allow all a chance to invest in it. The shares will be put at a small amount, so as to make it the more accessible to those of limited means. It is expected of every mechanic to give the weight of his influence to the store, although he may not take stock in the company. The profits are to be divided among the stockholders."

LIBERALITY VS. EXTORTION.

Mr. G. B. LAMAR, a few days ago, wheo rice was selling in Savannah at 22 cents per pound, advertised that he had 300 tierces, which he would sell to the families of soldiers at 10 cents per pound. The result is shown in the following extract of a letter from that gentleman:

"I am glad to realize the fact that since my publication—only five days ago—the price of rice has fallen to 13 cents. If some individuals would combine in every village and sell corn at $1 50 per bushel, the price of that essential article of food would at once be reduced to thet figure. I have sotd as yet only 51 tierces out of 300, and you see tha result as above. I expect the price to come down to 10 cents before my 300 tierces are sold."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We extract the following items from various Southern journals:

—The Charleston *Courier* publishes a portion of a letter written in New-Jersey March 23. The writer says there are thousands of Peace men all through the North; that the opinion is beginning to prevail that the South cannot be conquered; but that a majority of the people are yet unwilling to let the South go—believing that a compromise can yet be effected. The passage in the Good Book which tells us that the hopes of the wicked perish, will apply to their case.

—Gen. WHITING, commanding at Wilmington, N. C., has issued an order looking to the health of the town. The *Journal* says. "If a similar measure had been adopted last year our community, in all human probability, would have escaped the dreadful scourge it experienced last Fall. We trust the General will cause his order to be rigidly enforced."

—The Columbia *Carolinian* has reliable information that two more vessels will soon be afloat upon the high seas to rival the exploits of the *Alabama*. One is about to sail, and the other will be ready by the 1st of May—the former under command of one of our most accomplished naval officers.

—In Maj. PELHAM'S purse, after his death, was found folded away in a little slip, to which he had never made allusion, on which was written by a United States officer, once his companion and friend, these words: "After long absence I write. God bless you, dear PELHAM. I am proud of your success."

—It is said that Secretary MEMMINGER, whose home is in Charleston, sent word to Gen. BEAUREGARD at the time of the expected attack, to let his house go if necessary, but that he should expect him *to defend the lot.* We doubt not that this was but a terse expression of the general sentiment of the citizens.

—Hundreds of acres of cotton in Florida are being ploughed up and planted in corn.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Severe Fight at Monticello—The Rebels Driven from the Town.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 2.

Gen. CARTER crossed the Cumberland below Somerset, Ky., yesterday, with 5,000 men, attacked the rebels at Monticello, Ky., and after a severe fight drove them from the town.

A Correction.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Hilton Head correspondence of the *Tribune*, published to-day, is a paragraph stating that "the Clerk of the United States Prize Court at Key West had absconded with about $90,000 of Government funds," &c. I have seen persons (residents of Key West) who left there on the 22d inst. The Clerk had not been off the island, nor had any person absconded, or otherwise taken any Government or other funds; nor was the Clerk or any one else in Havana for the purpose of buying any sword for Col. Goon, as alleged. The statement is wholly incorrect. There has been no foundation for any such report, and it should, in justice to the Clerk, who is an honest and loyal citizen, be contradicted. Yours, &c.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

The Case of the Peterhoff and Other Steamers in the Matamoras Trade.

MR. ADAMS' PERMIT.

The Correspondence Between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams on Neutral Rights.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston from Halifax yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City last evening. We give below extracts of interest from our foreign files.

The Case of the Peterhoff.

A deputation, consisting of the merchants, charterers and owners interested in the steamship *Peterhoff*, which had been illegally seized by the Federal ship-of-war *Vanderbilt* and taken to New-York, had an interview on Thursday, the 16th, by appointment, with Earl RUSSELL, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office. Many of the gentlemen present were also largely interested in the steamer *Sea Queen*, now at Falmouth, and also bound for Matamoras.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. R. B. CRAWFORD, M. P. for the City of London, who, having briefly stated the objects of the deputation, said he was desirous of calling the attention of his Lordship, in the first place, to the treatment of the Captain, officers and supercargoes of the *Peterhoff*, who were detained on board that vessel, and not allowed to communicate with either the agents of owners or merchants, or even with the British Consul. They had been taken on board a vessel which had been arrested only on suspicion, and detained as though they were criminals. For the truth of this he pointed to the correspondence. Mr. CRAWFORD continued that the trade between our ports and those of Mexico was in a most unsatisfactory state, and it was not possible for it to be pursued under existing circumstances. The liability of seizure on mere suspicion was a theory so new that it it was completely arresting our own trade, while vessels from New-York were continuously running. Not content with the unfair and illegal course they were pursuing, the Federal authorities now seemed to consider themselves entitled to dictate what trade should and should not be carried on by British vessels, for he held in his hand a most extraordinary document, purporting to emanate from Mr. ADAMS, the recognized representative at this Court of the United States Government. This letter, which he would read, was circulated at LLOYD'S that day, and shown to the underwriter, in order to effect, at as low a rate as possible, an insurance on a cargo of arms and ammunition, articles contraband of war, going from a British port to Matamoras. The letter was to the following effect, and addressed to Admiral DUPONT, commanding the Federal fleet:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, April 9.

Amid the multitude of fraudulent and dishonest enterprises from this kingdom to furnish supplies to the rebels in the United States through the pretence of a destination to some Mexican port, it gives me pleasure to distinguish one which has a different and a creditable purpose. Messrs. HOWELL and ZERMAN have furnished me with evidence which is perfectly satisfactory to me that they are really bound to Matamoras with a cargo intended for the Mexicans. I therefore very cheerfully give them this certificate at their request. It is not the disposition of the Government of the United States to interfere in any way with an honest neutral trade, and it is deeply to be regretted that the frauds which have been so extensively practiced in this country have contributed so much to throw it under suspicion. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Admiral DUPONT, &c.

After giving expression to a strong opinion on the character of the letter, Mr. CRAWFORD continued by stating that the more immediate object of the deputation was to obtain from Her Majesty's Government the expression of an opinion or some assurance of protection for vessels engaged in legal trade with Mexico. The steamship *Sea Queen* was now lying at Falmouth, detained by the owners, Messrs. PILE, SPENCE & Co., in consequence of the previous seizure of the *Peterhoff*. A mail had been placed on board, which those gentlemen (the owners) were compelled by the Mercantile Marine Act to carry under a penalty. In the case of the *Adela*, the mails had been opened by the Federal authorities, and the Judge had informed the officers commanding Her Majesty's frigate *Rinaldo* that the same course would be followed in future, and the letters read for information relative to ship and cargo. It was very probable—nay, likely, that Federal agents here would write fictitious letters and pass them through the post-office in order to compromise the ship and cargo; and the owners of the vessel would under such circumstances be incurring a risk to which they ought not to be subject, and, he, therefore, considered they were entitled to some protection from the Government. Mr. CRAWFORD commented on the injustice and on the complete stoppage of all trade, which must ensue from the unfairness of the conduct of the Federal authorities in intercepting our vessels, while their own, those of other nations, and certain British ships which the American Minister here had taken under his protection, were allowed to pass free. The loss to merchants by interruptions of this nature were very serious, and no amount of compensation could indemnify them for the delay and loss of trade which the present unsatisfactory state of the matter entailed.

Mr. SPENCE (PILE, SPENCE and Co.) had reason to believe that it was the intention of the Federal authorities to capture the *Sea Queen* wherever found, and irrespective of the fact that she contained no contraband of war. In consequence of the seizure of the *Peterhoff*, and the opinion expressed by the law officer of the Crown, they (the owners) were quite unable to insure the vessel against war risk.

Mr. G. P. HARDING observed that the difficulty under which the merchants labored was, that while their goods were on board, and their own engagements binding, the vessel was detained by the owners, because no assurance could be given that she would not be illegally seized, as the *Peterhoff* had been. When a claim for damages was suggested as resulting from the loss to the merchants consequent on such detention, the owners alleged that they could not be legally compelled to send the ship on a voyage for which they had not the protection of the law. At present the grievance was the impossibility under which they labored to protect themselves from capture. They had fulfilled every legal formality, and were desirous of doing all in their power to prove the legitimate nature of the voyage, but notwithstanding this they were still liable to seizure. If he might venture on a suggestion, he thought an effectual one would be the placing of a mail agent on board the *Sea Queen* in charge of the Post-Office letter bags. His presence would be a kind of official guarantee that the vessel would proceed to the port for which she had cleared, and as the only pretence on which a seizure could be based was that the vessel might be purposely diverted from her destination, he apprehended that this might meet the objection. The merchants and owners would consent to send their vessel under such conditions, and were willing to pay any expense attending such an arrangement. Mr. HARDING, in dwelling upon the unfairness of the Federal conduct, remarked that while our vessels were intercepted, and our trade entirely stopped, he found, and he was prepared to show by the papers in his hand, vessels daily advertised to sail from New-York for Matamoras, and that those ships were allowed to proceed unchallenged; and in addition to this there was the vessel referred to by Mr. CRAWFORD carrying contraband of war intended to help the Mexicans against the French, which had obtained an official pass from the Federal authorities. We had the dissatisfaction of finding our insurances doubled while the French rates remained the same. The consequences of this must inevitably be that the trade which would otherwise be carried on from British ports must seek the protection of another flag.

Mr. WAKE (BANNATT & WAKE) offered the manifest both of the *Peterhoff* and the *Sea Queen* for the closest inspection, to prove the legal nature of the voyage. He also offered to give a guarantee, on the part of the merchants, that the destination of the vessel should not be altered, and show that she was intended for Matamoras only.

Earl RUSSELL, in replying, expressed his surprise at the information brought before him respecting the treatment of the persons on board the *Peterhoff*, for even supposing the vessel were condemned and the cargo forfeited, the presence of British subjects was not a criminal offence, nor were they subject to any imprisonment by international law. With respect to the *Adela*, it appeared that the facts were as stated, but since that occurrence, and in consequence of the representations made by Her Majesty's Government, Mr. SEWARD had issued fresh instructions to the Federal officers, and he therefore did not anticipate a repetition of any such acts. Referring to the suggestion which had been made respecting the placing of a mail agent on board the *Sea Queen*, his Lordship said he would take that matter into consideration. There was no precedent for such a proceeding, but the Government were desirous of affording such protection to the merchants as they were legally justified in doing. His Lordship added that a formal application should be made to the Foreign Office on the subject. The deputation then withdrew.

Neutral Rights and Duties.

"Correspondence respecting Instructions given to Naval Officers of the United States in regard to Neutral Vessels and Mails;" also, a correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL, on the subject of neutral rights and duties, arising from the incident of the seizure of the British steamer *Labuan* at Matamoras, the case of which vessel is still under discussion, have been issued.

Mr. ADAMS, in the course of this correspondence, asked the British Government to interfere against the "unlawful trade" carried on by British subjects, representing that great embarrassment had arisen to the Federal Government by reason of it, and that the seizure of the *Labuan* was the result of that embarrassment. On 10th May, 1862, Earl RUSSELL wrote:

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 10, 1862.

SIR: In the letter I had the honor to receive from you yesterday, you appear to me to have confounded two things totally distinct. The Foreign Enlistment Act is intended to prevent the subjects of the Crown from going to war when the sovereign is not at war. Thus private persons are prohibited from fitting out a ship-of-war in our ports, or from enlisting in the service of a foreign State at war with another State, or in the service of insurgants against a foreign sovereign or State. In these cases the person so acting would carry on war, and thus engage the name of their sovereign and of their nation in belligerent operations. But owners and masters of merchant ships carrying warlike stores do nothing of the kind. If captured for breaking a blockade, or carrying contraband of war to the enemy of the captor, they submit to capture, are tried, and condemned to lose their cargo. This is the penalty which the law of nations has affixed to such an offence, and in calling upon Her Majesty's Government to prohibit such adventures, you in effect call upon Her Majesty's Government to do that which it belongs to the cruisers and the Courts of the United States to do for themselves. There can be only one plea for asking Great Britain thus to interpose. That plea is that the blockade is, in reality, ineffective, and that merchant ships can enter with impunity the blockaded ports. But this is a plea which I presume you will not urge. Her Majesty's Government have considered the blockade as an effective blockade, and have submitted to all its inconveniences as such. They can only hope that if resistance should prove to be hopeless, the Confederate States will not continue the struggle; and that if, on the other hand, the restoration of the Union should appear to be impossible, the work of devastation now going on may cease.

Her Majesty's Government can only desire the prosperity of the inhabitants of the United States, whatever may be the event of the present civil war. I am, &c., (Signed,) RUSSELL.

Mr. ADAMS replied on the 12th of May in a letter which concludes as follows:

I pray your lordship's pardon if I submit that you appear to have entirely overlooked a plea which I am confident enough to imagine of no inconsiderable weight. That plea is, that the kingdom of Great Britain endeavor, in spirit as well as in the letter, to preserve the principles of neutrality, if not of friendship, towards a foreign nation in amity with it, to which it has pledged itself. The precise mode in which that shall be done it does not presume to prescribe. That the toleration of such conduct in subjects of Great Britain as I have had the pain heretofore to expose is surely a violation of that neutrality, is justly to be inferred from the very language of Her Majesty's proclamation. For it is therein declared that precisely such acts of theirs as I have been compelled here to complain of, are done "in derogation of their duty to her as a neutral sovereign, and incur her high displeasure." If such, then, be the true character of the proceedings to which I have hitherto called your lordship's attention, they surely merit something more of notice from Her Majesty's Ministers than an intimation that they will be suffered to pass unremoved, unless the punishment shall be inflicted by the nation whom they are designed to injure. The object of the Government of the United States has not been to relieve itself of the duty of vigilance to capture offenders against the law; it has rather been to avoid the necessity of applying additional stringent measures for their own security against British subjects found to be engaged in such illicit enterprises, made imperative by the conviction that no preventive code yet framed whatever can be expected from her Majesty's Government; it has rather been to avoid the risk of confounding the innocent with the guilty, because all happen to be involved in a general suspicion; and lastly: it has rather been to remove at as early a day as may be consistently with its own safety the restrictions on the trade with foreign countries which these evil-doers are laboring with so much industry to force it to protract. Your lordship's language leaves me little hope of any cooperation of Her Majesty's Government to these ends. Nevertheless, I trust I may be permitted to indulge the belief that the time is not now far distant when the difficulties thus interposed in the way of its progress will have been so far removed by its own unassisted action as to relieve both countries from the painful necessity of further continuing the discussion. Renewing, &c.,
(Signed,) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Earl RUSSELL'S reply closes the correspondence:

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 17, 1862.

SIR: I do not wish to prolong this correspondence, and shall only make one remark, in answer to your last letter. If the British Government, by virtue of the prerogative of the Crown, or by authority of Parliament, had prohibited and could have prevented the conveyance in British merchant ships, of arms and ammunition to the Confederate States, and had allowed the transport of such contraband of war to New-York and to other Federal ports, Her Majesty's Government would have departed from the neutral position they have assumed and maintained. It, on the other hand, Her Majesty's Government had prohibited, and could have prevented, the transport of arms and ammunition to both the contending parties, they would have deprived the United States of a great part of the means by which they have carried on the war. The arms and ammunition received from Great Britain, as well as from other neutral countries, have enabled the United States to fit out the formidable armies now engaged in carrying on the war against the Southern States; while by means of the blockade established by the Federal Government the Southern States have been deprived of similar advantages. The impartial observance of neutral obligations by Her Majesty's Government has thus been exceedingly advantageous to the cause of the more powerful of the two contending parties.

(Signed) I am, &c., RUSSELL.

THE THREE METHODS OF PEACE.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson's Oration at Cooper Institute.

Those relentless scribblers, who have ransacked dictionary and thesaurus for opprobrious epithets, which they have showered upon Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, would have been thoroughly ashamed of themselves could they have witnessed the unequaled audience which so cordially greeted that lady last evening at the Cooper Institute. Never was there a more respectable or more intelligent assemblage in that building. Among others of mark there present were Mayor Opdyke, Peter Cooper, N. P. Willis, Judge McCunn, George Francis Train, Oliver Johnson, Charles King, G. W. Blunt, Charles Gould, and beautiful ladies *ad libitum*. The fair oratress was introduced by Mayor OPDYKE, who presided.

MISS DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

Miss DICKINSON commenced—Ladies and gentlemen: The heads of the people of the nineteenth century demand the reason for war. The heart of the people of the nineteenth century questions for the cause of civil war. The people of the United States, with their Constitution—the ægis of their liberties—torn and trampled; with their tattered flag, from whose torn star after star has gone out in dark eclipse; with the red glare of battle lighting up the blasted lands; with the mighty engines of war blocking the pathway of civilization; sitting and looking out from desolation; seeing through the lurid glare of battle the pale, still faces of their bravest and best loved—dead; or, hearing above the din and noise and tumult and conflict, the sharp cry of agony and suffering coming from the lips of her best beloved—this people asks with thrilling, persistent pathos for the cause of the war. [Applause.] Who, or what, is responsible for it?

Miss DICKINSON then passed to a historical review of the manifold concessions of the North to Slavery; and of the continued aggressions of the slave power.

With reference to the refusal of the Academy of Music for the purposes of this meeting she said that it was no wonder that its proprietors would not permit the use of the building to promulgate truth, when not longer than two years ago they rented it for the use of a man who said, "If the North persists in its course of sending such representatives into Congress as it has sent hitherto, the South will be justified in seceding. [Applause.]

Miss DICKINSON rapidly sketched the manifold evidences of Northern sympathy with Southern schemes: and thoroughly excoriated the Copperheads and secession sympathizers of the North, singling out the Democratic leaders who had been identified, and vividly pluturing the various steps by which the North goaded into the war; and then she pertinently depicted the monstrous impudence of those who, in spite of all the outrages of the South, still asked us to compromise more. "What," she asked, "what more have we to give?" She arraignad the Democratic party for what she alleged was its responsibility for the war, and its complicitely with the rebellion. Copperheads she said, have no bravery to fight anywhere. They ought to be compelled to take one side or the other openly, and not be permitted to depreciate the Government currency, to oppose the Conscription Act, to ridicule and embarass the Government, to attempt to divide the North, and to even toy with Lord LYONS for the employment of foreign mediation in our affairs. In allusion to JEFF. DAVIS' remark that "the South would rather unite with Sybnax than with Yankees," she said it was very likely that the South would make such a choice, from the sympathies and similarities of its nature. [Applause.] She reviewed in turn the prospects of successfully procuring peace by either compromise or separation, concluding that the only way to effect peace was subjugation and fighting the thing out to the bitter end.

MISS DICKINSON took occasion to bitterly denounce Mr. SEWARD for what she said was "his wavering, temporizing, hesitating, conciliatory policy," accusing him of a design to build up a great temporizing, conciliatory party, chosen from conservative Republicans, Whigs and temperate Democrats, and procuring the cooperation of the South. She condemned at wholesale the conduct of the State and War Departments, and the general administration of the war, declares that those who had shown a disposition to fight the rebellion down, were first stricken, as witness STOKL, BUTLER and FREMONT. [Applause.] She said it was not enough that BUELL and FRANKLIN, and PATTERSON, and FITZ JOHN PORTER, and MCCLELLAN had been removed, but that the people demanded that SIGEL, BUTLER and FREMONT be restored. [Thunders of applause.]

Miss DICKINSON closed with an eloquent peroration, urging her hearers to be found on the right side.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

An Explanation—Sensations—Running the Batteries by a Transport Fleet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Thursday, April 23, 1863.

Some time since—in November, I believe—I gave you, in a letter, the result of some investigations in cotton transactions at Helena. Among others, whose names appeared as having been disreputably engaged in cotton operations, was that of Col. (now General) HOVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois. In order that no injustice may be done Gen. HOVEY, I inclose you the statement of a gentleman who was present at the late investigations being carried on in St. Louis, and whose assertions are founded upon the sworn testimony of witnesses who gave their evidence relative to Gen. HOVEY's connection with the affair.

I may add of my own personal knowledge that Gen. HOVEY is one of the most earnest patriots which this war has produced. On every occasion possible he has shown himself possessed of not merely indomitable courage, but also of qualities which eminently fit him for a Division commander. The following is the statement:

"Sometime since you published the statement of a Mr. TOURNEY, implicating Gen. HOVEY in two cotton transactions, which statement now appears to have been wholly a mistake, if, indeed, it was not prompted by personal malice.

This statement charged, *first*, That fifteen negroes were returned from Gen. HOVEY's camp and probably by his order, to their master, and cotton received in exchange; and, *second*, That he received a bribe for allowing his command to bring in, or was a party in the purchase of 350 bales of cotton brought to the Mississippi from the Coldwater.

The facts are these:

The negroes had never been in Gen. HOVEY's camp, or under his orders, and were not returned with his knowledge. They were not exchanged for cotton, or forced to return to their master, but were landed near by their old plantation, at their own request. They had families there.

The Coldwater cotton was brought to the Mississippi by Gen. HOVEY's command, under the supposition that it was Confederate States cotton, and therefore contraband of war. It was marked "C. S. A." This cotton is now in the hands of the proper Government officers where Gen. HOVEY placed it. Gen. HOVEY has no financial interest in this cotton—directly or indirectly. Such is the sworn testimony."

I have full faith that Gen. HOVEY will be cleared of any participation in these disgraceful acts, and that he will be found, as I believe him to be, a patriot, Christian and gentleman.

We have had several sensations lately, prominent among which is the running of the Vicksburgh batteries by a fleet of transports. A short time since, eight gunboats and two transports succeeded in getting below the Vicksburgh batteries. The object of this movement, of course, was to gain a position, at some point below Vicksburgh.

The trouble with us heretofore has been that we have been unable to obtain a lodgment in front of the rebel works. SHERMAN tried to gain a position at Chickasaw Bayou, and, as all your readers know, failed. We have tried the same thing for some time at this point—we have explored Steele's Bayou, cut a score of canals—all with the purpose of obtaining a lodgment, and obtaining a position in front of Vicksburgh.

Above Vicksburgh was a wide, deep river—we could only obtain a position by going below. The defences of Vicksburgh were thought to be weaker down the river, and on this account it was decided to send a fleet of transports and gunboats below. Of their operations you have had an account.

The transports selected to pass the batteries were the *Tigress*, *Empire City*, *Cheeseman*, *Freestone*, *Moderator*, *Anglo-Saxon*.

The *Tigress*, loaded with supplies, went ashore, and was sunk. The balance passed through safely. The firing upon the boats commenced at twenty minutes before eleven, and lasted three hours.

The rebels fired three buildings during the passage of our fleet, whereby the transports were exposed to much additional danger.

Having described so many running of batteries by gunboats, I need not give you the particulars of this—it was like all the rest.

Col. LAGOW, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, was in command of the whole expedition.

Col. OLIVER, a volunteer, was in command of the *Tigress*.

The *Tigress* ran below Warrenton, and may be made available; the others, although struck, were not so much injured but that they will be serviceable in a very short time.

The boats outside of the *Tigress*, were commanded by volunteers from the army.

Gen. GRANT has moved his headquarters from Milliken's Bend to New Carthage. GALWAY.

Subscriptions to the National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 2.

The subscriptions to the National Loan, to-day, amount to $2,000,000.

[Advertisement.]

ANTHROPOLOGY.—Proceedings of the London Society; Ethnology of the Mexicans; Their Country, Productions, Diet, Dress, Physiognomy; The Unity of Man; Progress of the Race; Color and Food; Mechanism and Civilization; Man-Eaters; Original State of Man; The Bleaching Process; The Jews. In the May number *Phrenological Journal*, 10 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING &

The New-York Times

VOL. XII—NO. 3622. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Details of Operations to Saturday Morning.

Our Forces in the Rear of Fredericksburgh.

The Railroad to Richmond Said to be Cut by Stoneman.

OCCUPATION OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Severe Fighting in that Vicinity on Friday.

Several Important Positions Captured from the Rebels.

The Enemy Deceived by a Feint and Severely Handled.

Daring Reconnoissance Toward Spottsylvania Court-House by the Sixth New-York Cavalry.

An Encounter with Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade.

AFFAIRS BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 3.

The following statement is derived from gentlemen who left the Rappahannock on Saturday:

It is already known that our troops have crossed ver with less opposition than was anticipated.

The enemy massed a considerable force nn their front on Thursday, and at night there was some artillery practice between our own and the rebel guns at long range.

As soon as the rebels learned on Wednesday that onr lorces had crossed above, they commenced moving troops out to intercept our advence, end continued it all night and the next day,

Trains have been running constantly with troops from Richmond, and *the enemy had all of their available force around Fredericksburgh.*

The latest news from Chancellorsville is that *Stoneman had cut the railroad.* This is stated on the assertion of a gentleman connected with the civil Department of the Government, who errived at Washington Saturday morning.

There is no doubt of the fact that our army was at last accounts in the most cheerful and hopeful condition, and Gen. HOOKER, it is represented, had issued an address, paying a high compliment to the army for their conduct thus fer in this important movement.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Important Operations of Friday at Chancellorville.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., Friday Evening, May 1—10 P. M.

Upon my return from United States Ford this morning the first news that greeted my ears was the death of that gallant and indomitable officer, Lieut.-Col. MCVICAR, commanding the Sixth New-York Cavalry. It occurred last night, during a brilliant and daring reconnnissance toward Spottsylvanie Court-honse. The affair was the boldest act of the advance thus far, and as ynur correspondent, "Z. W. B.," accompanied the column, he will detail the circumstances, as he personally witnessed and participated in them. He was warmly congratulated to-day by officers and associates for his plucky part in the affair. The charge of less than 200 of our men upon the whole of FITZHUGH LEE'S brigade, and the successful escape of our force was a fit and stirring event for the opening of this grand battle.

The day opened with a heavy mist hanging over the country, particularly near the river, which was not entirely dispelled until the sun was well up—say 8 o'clock. The morning was quiet—neither party seemed to be ready for battle.

We brought up additional artillery during the night, as well as large ammunition trains, and an allowance of six forage wagons to each corps, which were ordered to return in each case before any more were allowed to pass the bridges. Maj. PAINTER, of the Quartermaster's Department, had charge of the Ford, and regulated the passage nf wagons and artillery so that there was no confusinn, while the total amount of transportation which reached this side of the river was very small, and not in the least cumbersome.

The Second Army Corps came up during the night and encamped neer the left of our position. The Third Corps lay between Banks' and United States Fnrds dnring the night, and reached the front about noon. The troops marched rapidly, and with great cheerfulness.

The great stretegic importance of this position grows more and more apparent every hour. We hold the Gordonsville road securely. By going half a mile to the rear, we find a country road leading to Spottsylvania Court-house—four miles to the rear is another. Their flank is thus dangerously exposed, for if they retreat they are harassed by flank and rear; if they fight, they must fight in an open field, on equal terms, with perhaps great advantages in our favor.

Evidences hourly accumulate of the fact that the enemy is totally surprised at our vigorous operations, and in a great measure unprepared to meet us. That he is very nervous is evident from the manner in which he fails to digging rifle-pits in every convenient location. If any further evidence of this fact were needed, it is found in the capture at this point, yesterday, of a dispatch from Gen. LEE to an engineer officer here, saying in substance that *he was very much surprised at this movement, had not anticipated it and was unprepared to give him instructions.* This dispatch was dated April 29. One more fact. MCVICAR captured, in his charge, last night, a dispatch from Gen. LEE to FITZHUGH LEE, ordering his cavalry brigade to be at Spottsylvania Court-house on April 30. Thus LEE came in upon MCVICAR'S rear, who was also bound to Spottsylvania.

Hostilities among the pickets were carried on during the night, with slight loss. WATSON'S battery, in MEADE'S front, thus lost two men and eight horses. Our lines were not developed last night, the troops being messed in proper locations.

Right here let me, if I can, give an idea of our exact location. On your maps you will perceive Chancellorville, a few miles west of Fredericksburgh, a true style of Virginia village, consisting of one house and a cross-roads—albeit, the house, in this instance, is a fine large structure, and will accommodate a great many wounded, to which purpose it is already devoted. But the cross-roads is the matter of vital importance here. From this point the plank-road runs directly west to Culpepper, by way of Germanna Ford, or by turnpike *via* Ely's Ford. The Gordonsville turnpike diverges to the left four miles in our rear. The plank-road to Fredericksburgh runs nearly due east, making an elbow bend to the south here, but regaining its easterly direction within four miles. Nearly east, or about east-northeast, runs the old turnpike to Fredericksburgh, which intersects the plank-road again about three miles from here. Near this intersection a road bears to the left, and goes to Banks' Ford, six miles, direction northeast. United States Ford lies north-northwest, and the road thereto leaves the Ely's Ford road and bears to the right about one mile from this point. This road winds through the timber, and is very indifferent at the best.

The forenoon was mainly occupied by Gen. HOOKER, his staff, and able corps commanders, in consultation, and in making dispositions of the columns. At about 12 o'clock, Gen. SYKES' division was sent forward on the left, by the Banks' Ford Road, to make an attack, and compel the enemy to develop his strength on that bank. He moved promptly into position, with WEED'S, now WATSON'S, regular battery. The first gun was fired by the enemy, about 12 o'clock. Heavy skirmishing commenced, our men entering the field with much enthusiasm. The Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry skirmished in the very front for some time, and sustained a galling fire from the enemy's infantry, but behaved with great intrepidity. They charged and recharged upon the infantry, only to be in turn driven back. Gen. SYKES then threw forward two companies of infantry, without knapsacks, on the double-quick, who supported the cavalry, and checked the further pursuit of the enemy. The action now became quite general between the two forces, each seeming to be about the same strength. The rebel division thus engaged was that of ANDERSON, part of LONGSTREET'S old corps, and consisting of the brigades of PAGE, MAHONE and WILCOX. SYKES fought the latter brigade at Gaines' Mill. The rebels contested the ground very vigorously, giving way only when pressed very hard. Our troops fought for fully an hour with great spirit and drove the enemy from two successive and strong positions upon ridges of land which run parelel with the Reppahannock. The distance thus gained was neerly one mile, and some fifty prisoners, mostly belonging to Virginia regiments, were captured. They gave themselves up readily, many of them manifesting pleasnre at their position. About 1½ o'clock, just as Col. CHAPMAN, cnmmanding a brigade of regulars, had expressed a desire to "take another ridge," an order was received by Gen. SYKES from Gen. HOOKER, to suspend the attack, and retire nearly to his former position. This appeared inexplicable to both officers and men, and as the latter came back slowly and in good order, frequent mutterings were heard among them about being "on the retreat again." But the sequel proved that there was a mind nver all, who directed what was best for them.

The cause for this movement was the fact that Gen. HOOKER had received information from his headquarters that the enemy had thrown the greater part of his force over on this side of the fortifications, and had also removed many of the guns in the lower batteries, and placed them in position at the upper end of the town—thus indicating an intention of making an attack on us. He, therefore, suspended this preliminary attack at once, which had been arranged as a prelude to important operations elsewhere, and rightly surmised that if the enemy did really mean to attack us they would follow up our retirement. At 2 P. M. he remarked: "I think I can make them come out and fight me on my own ground." In twn hours the assertion was proven. The enemy mistook our voluntary retirement for a check, and followed us rapidly as we fell back.

Gen. SYKES' division had got in their old position, and pickets thrown out, when the enemy again appeered in force on the ridge, at the foot of which we lay. Our men had stacked arms and were at rest. The whole division, seve the Duryea Zouaves, were lying at hearly right angles with the road. The Zouaves were parallel with the road. Quick as thought, Gen. SYKES brought his men into line, the Zouaves on the teft half-wheeling into line of bettle like a machine. The rebels pansed a moment on the top of the ridge, and, as if to nerve them for the onset, gave one of their scattering, demonetic yells, and then came down on the double-quick—shooting, capturing and literally running over our poor pickets, who scrambled behind all sorts of obstructions. But in an instant more a terrible crash resounded from the Zouave end of the line, and down the column rolled the most deafening roar of musketry that in all my war experience has ever met my ears. It did not last, apparently, two minutes, but its work was effective.

This attack was very fierce, and being so much nearer than the previous firing had been, created considerable commotion around the cross-roads. It at once brought Gen. HOOKER into the saddle for the first time dnring the day, and things were speedily in shape. This onslaught was for the purpose of retaking this very important point. The first thing done was the massing of artillery near the roads, and in fifteen minutes twenty-two guns were sending shell into the woods, and the roar of artillery became ten times more deafening than that of the musketry had been. The work was soon done. The contest lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the enemy ignominiously retired.

Although this attack was so handsomely repulsed, it proved to be only preliminary to still greater operations. At 4:30 P. M., Col. DWEN, who had cavalry skirmishers on the plank-road, reported the enemy advancing in force and driving in his pickets. He was soon discovered deploying to the right, and Gen. SLOCUM promptly met the move by sending in GRANT'S division and HAMPTON'S battery. The attack proved to be only a feeler, however, and the next thing was a development still further on our right, which was again checkmated by Gen. WILLIAMS, who, with three batteries of artillery and his own division, replied very effectively to the enemy's fire, which was sometimes brisk, but never heavy. Beyond this he did not go, except to occasionally shell our extreme right, under Gen. HOWARD, but his troops were very placid, and the shells did nn damage.

For e while there was e cessation of the desultory and spasmodic firing, which had been going on for two hours. But at 6½ o'clock a desperate charge was made for nnr batteries commanding the plank road. The rebels advanced through the woods at a rapid pace, and got within point-blank canister-range of our guns. A column, also, came up the road wtidly. GEARY met them with great promptness, and wheeling a regiment into the road, a deadly volley was poured into their advance. At the seme time KNAPP and HAMPTON double-shotted their guns with canister, and for fifteen minutes there was another fiery episode. Of course the enemy were severely repulsed, and with heavy loss. Their killed end wounded fell in the timber in front of nur batteries, and the leaves and brush having been set on fire by shells, the poor wretches are suffering a double death.

After this hour there were no more vigorous attempts on the part of the enemy. For an hour or more a sharp shelling was kept up against nur extreme left, occnpied by Gen. MEADE. Gen. COUCH'S forces were deployed early in the afternoon, and rendered effective assistance in supporting the centre. Gen. SICKLES' column acted as a reserve.

The entire operations of the day indicate that the enemy was engaged mainly in feeling our lines, endeavoring to find a weak point, and to ascertain the strength of our position and forces, but he was repulsed at every point, particularly in his attempts to retake Chancellorville, end in the insane charge upon our batteries.

Everything goes to show that LEE will open the attack early this morning. [It is now 3 o'clock A. M., May 2.] Our troops have been at work all night, and the woods resound with the ring of axes. Both parties are busy building earthworks and abattis. Certain changes are being made in our lines, and we shall be fully ready for any emergency. The greatest day in the history of the rebellion is about dawning. Gen. HOOKER got soma rest durtng the night, which was much needed, but at this hour he is in consultation with his Corps Commanders. His staff are prodigies of energy, and their labors are unceasing.

Our losses yesterdey ere not yet koown. We had about ona hundred killed and wounded in Gen. SYKES' fight early in the afternoon. Capt. MARSA, of the Seventeeth Regulars, was killed. Capt OVERTON, of Gen. SYKES' staff, was wounded—not dangerously; Lieut. WALLS, Fourteenth Regulars, wounded, Lieut.-Col. WALKER, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. COUCH, was wounded by a piece of shell in the arm—not seriously.

The troops acted magnificently. Not a case of misbehavior has come to my knowledge. They go into battle with enthusiasm, and one idea seems to animate every one—the idea of victory.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Details of Operations Below Fredericksburgh.

FOUR MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday Evening, 8½ o'clock, May 1, 1863.

The day has closed without firing on either side. The two lines of battle which the enemy showed last night were no longer visible to-day, the troops doubtless having been withdrawn to fight our forces in their rear. Their skirmish line has also been thinned out, and, to all appearances, the rebels have "raked and scraped" together all their forces to meet the rear attack.

Our own troops are stretched out in two lines of battle on this side of the river, where they have been since an hour before sunset. As I write the rebels are cheering vociferously, or, I should say, delivering one of their peculiar howls, which BULL RUN RUSSELL describes. Our own men, on the opposite side of the river, have taken it up, and are now endeavoring to drown their yells with counter-cheering.

Rebel camp-fires have simultaneously appeared along their line of works, which appear to be built for effect.

We could see their forces all the forenoon passing along the road on the brow of the crest to the right. The forces are supposed to be JACKSON'S Corps. Artillery, to the number of 40 or 50 pieces, accompanied them, being distinctly seen and counted from this side.

Capt. FITSHUE, who resided in an elegant mansion on this side of the river, was killed day before yesterday, and his remains sent over. He was in the rifle pits when our forces charged up the opposite bank of the river.

The balloon has been up all day at intervals. Heavy firing has been heard from our other forces to-day.

TWO MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Saturday morning, 7¾ o'clock, May 2, 1863.

The rebels have opened the ball this morning; fifteen minutes ago a light battery, planted during the night in the rear of the Bernard House, tossed a couple of shell among our troops, and was immediately followed by their ten 10-pound Parrotts planted on the side of the crest, (three-quarters of a mile below,) which are now concentrating a rapid fire on our lower bridge, with the expectation, doubtless, of destroying it. Our guns on the left are returning the fire vigorously. Owing to the dense clouds of smoke, I am unable to make out all the batteries participating. Capt. RICKET'S First Pennsylvania, Capt. EGGELL'S First New-Hampshire, Capt. THOMSON'S Independent battery, planted together on a small elevation, are among the number.

Fifteen minutes past eight.—The rebels have opened their Whitworth gun and several others on the extreme left. Our troops are drawn up in two lines of battle on this side of the Rappahannock, and have not suffered as eny yet. Those on the other side have dropped down under the protection of the river bank, where they are safe from the enemy's missiles. Last night they were heard operating on the railroad, and this morning a few pieces of railroad iron have been thrown. The firing from our forces on the right, now directly in the rear of the rebels, can be distinctly heard. A moment ago I saw one of their shells explode above the crest. *The rebels are thus compelled to fight that way and face this.*

The decisive struggle will undoubtedly take place to-day. If we have a sufficiently heavy force in the rear, victory must crown our efforts. The weather is very mild and balmy. But few rebels can be seen this morning.

Nine o'clock.—The fire has temporarily slackened on both sides.

D. W. JUDD.

LETTER FROM CHANCELLORVILLE.

A Daring Reconnoisance of the Sixth New-York Cavalry towards Spottsylvania Court-house — An Encounter with the Rebel Cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee—A Gallant Affair—Death of Col. McVicar, &c., &c.

CHANCELLORVILLE, Friday, May 1, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon your correspondent learned that the gallant little remnant of the Sixth New-York cavalry, Lieut.-Col. MCVICAR commanding, had started out upon a reconnoisence toward Spottsylvania Court-house. As there was nothing more interesting on hand I determined to see what a reconnoisance might be like. I accordingly dashed across the country and overtook the expedition about two miles beyond our outer pickets.

The Sixth had been our advanced skirmishers upon SLOCUM'S front during our entire march. They were few in number, and the duty required was very fatiguing; but they had stood up to the work manfully, and had achieved for themselves a reputation for dash, pluck and efficiency rivaled by no other regiment in the service. So well were they appreciated, that detail after detail had been made from among them until but about two hundred and fifty men were left; but these were tried men and true.

I found Col. MCVICAR proceeding slowly along the road to Spottsylvania Court-house, stopping at every crossroad, and sending men to right and left, to see what might be upon his flanks, and searching every house.

Occasionally a mounted vedette of the enemy would be started, and there would be a trial of speed, in which the horses of the Sixth, tired and jaded as they were, would prove more than e match for the starved rack of bones upon which Messrs. Secesh were riding.

Mile after mile was passed, and yet we saw no signs of any great force of the rebels. Citizens whom we picked up told us there had been a hundred troopers along a short time before; but they were not now to be found.

The Colonel was mistaken in his orders, which he supposed directed him to keepon until he should meet some large force of the enemy. A courier, with a modification of the orders, had been sent, but never reached him. He was becoming a little disturbed about his position, knowing that he was a long way from any support, and in a country where the rebels were likely to come down upon him at any moment. But he would not disobey orders.

At length a halt was called, at a fork in the roads near Spotsylvania. The roads here form a Y, with woods on both sides and an open field in the fork, bounded by a ravine some three hundred yards back. Rear and advance guards were posted, and the main body dismounted. A consultation was held, and it was determined to make a raid upon the next farmhouse, and, if possible, obtain some forage for our horses and some food for nurselves. This was just at dusk.

Just as the order to mount was given, the rear guard discovered some men stealing up through the bushes. The sharp crack of their carbines hurried us into the saddle. At the first discharge the enemy charged out with an unearthly yell, which seems to be their battle-cry, and succeeded in capturing three or four of our men. They then fell back and stood in the road, yelling defiance. Springing to our saddles, we rushed into the field and instantly formed in line of battle in three squadrons, awaiting the onset of the enemy. Meantime we opened a deadly carbine fire upon them.

Corp. EDWARD F. PRATT, of Company I, returning from Chancellorville, whither he had been sent with some prisoners, was attacked by the rear-guard of the rebels. Four men of Company M were with him, and they repulsed the attack and captured a Captain. He was then set upon by a larger number and themselves captured, but menaged to escape during the confusion.

Finding that they would not meet us in a fair field, the bugle was sounded, and the brave boys charged with drawn sabres. The Colonel and Lieut. BELL led the advance guard of twenty men. The rest followed in good order, except that the second squadron was in advance of the first. Capt. BEARDSLEE was ordered to the rear to close up the column, and see that the wounded were cared for. For a few moments the zip, zip, z—z—s nf the Minié balls and the sharp ring of the sabres were heard above the noise nf the shouting.

Among the first to fall was Col. MCVICAR, who was instantly killed, while attacking an officer with his sabre. The rebels were driven back by the charge, and the second squadron, led by Capt. GEO. A. CROCKER, swept on in pursuit. The first squadron being without officers, halted where they were. The enemy from the woods formed in behind the second squadron. Capt. VAN BUREN, of the third squadron, rode up, and ordering the first to follow him, charged upon the rebels. Before the first could do this, the Captain and Sergt. SANDERS, of Company I, were through the rebels and with the second. Capt. VAN BUREN being senior officer present, took command.

Lieut. PHILLIPS and Lieut. BLUNT took command of the third squadron, charging at the head of it. They cut through the lines, and joined the second, the first squadron following them. They passed on down the road until they crossed the creek, when they formed on the opposite bank and held the ford. Capt. BEARDSLEE, with the rear guard and the wounded, were cut off by the closing in of the rebels. Taking with him a number of prisoners whom he had captured, he retreated to the fork of the road, where the Surgeon was at work. Questioning the prisoners separately, they said that FITZHUGH LEE, with four regiments of cavalry, had surrounded us. Two regiments were in the road in front, and two on our flanks. We had charged upon and driven the regiments in front, and a portion nf our number had escaped, a number were wounded, some taken prisoners. Eighty men were left behind, and upon those two regiments charged. We dashed into the woods, and galloped through them at a headlong rate, regardless of limbs or obstructions, with the rascals thundering at our heels. As we passed a farm-house, the column became separated. Capt. BEARDSLEE, with twenty-two men, reached the party who were guarding the ford, and led them to our lines, while Lieut. O'NEIL and myself led fifty-eight a long way through the woods, and came safely in.

Capt. AIKEN and Capt. HERMANCE were wounded. Lieut. O'NEIL was injured by a fall of his horse. Last night fifty-two men were missing, but some of these will probably come in to-day.

Z. W. B.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Heavy Sales of the Government Five-Twenty Bonds.

Important Decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 3.

The subscriptions to the five-twentys on Saturday, published by telegraph, was made at the agencies of the Treasury Department. On the same day, however, application was made directly to the Treasnry for $14,000,000 of the bonds.

DECISION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The following question was recently submitted to the Internal Revenue Office from Bankers in New-Yurk:

"Where gold coin or gold dust is consigned to us for sale, and drawn against by reason of payment of said drafts, the owner becomes in our debt to an amount not over the par value, and some remains unpaid for ten, twenty or thirty days, by delay of conversion, or of sales of the gold dust or coin, what is the stamp?"

This is the Commissioner's reply:

"The act of March 3, 1863, defines how transactions in gold and silver coin and bullion may be carried on, declares all contracts, loans or sales not made in accordance therewith to be void, and affixes certain penalties to violations of its provisions. A fundamental requirement is that they shall be settled in three days. In the cases put by you, settlement is postponed for ten, twenty or thirty days. In so far as the first case is understood, it appears to me that the drawing against the gold alleged to be 'consigned for sale,' taken in connection with the assumed 'delay of conversion or of sale,' for ten, twenty or thirty days, changes the transaction from a simple sale, as at first assumed, into practically a loan, secured by 'pledge, deposit, or other disposition' of the coin, and requires to its legality that the contract should be in writing, or printed, signed and stamped, to an amount equal to one-half of one per cent. of the principal and interest, until settlement, at the rate of six per cent. per annum of the sum loaned upon it. Transactions in gold are not affected by the law."

The ordinary acknowledgment by the grantor of a deed before a Justice of a Peace, Notary Public or other officer, is exempt from stamp duty. The ordinary form of affidavit before a Justice of the Peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths, is liable to a stamp duty of five cents, the jurat affixed by the officer being held to be a certificate.

The manure purchased by farmers to maintain their lands in present productive condition will be allowed as repairs, in estimating the income of farmers. Dividends payable or paid in 1862 must be considered as part of the income for that year. Dividends declared prior to Jan. 1, 1863, but not payable till on or after that date, must be returned as income for 1863.

Under a provision in the act of March 3 last, any instrument, document or paper made, signed or issued on and after June 1 next, without being duly stamped, shall for that cause be invalid. This is a highly important provision, and will compel general observance of the Stamp law.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is expected here next week to finish and publish his work upon the Tax law, which will be most thorough, accurate and comprehensive, and will become standard authority.

DECISION IN RELATION TO CANNON.

A rifle cannon is not in any commercial sense, or in the sense intended by the framers of the law, a "casting." *A cannon is a manufacture*, and it would be a misnomer to *call* it anything else, and a failure to comprehend the requirements of the law to *tax* it as anything else. Manufacturers of cannon are therefore required to pay thereon an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent. Shot and shell may be taxed as castings, under the act of March 3, 1863.

AFFIDAVITS.

Affidavits are now held to be subject to a stamp duty of five cents, the same as certificates.

STAMPS.

Collectors of internal revenue have been directed to commence proceedings, under the Excise law, against all persons east of the Rocky Mountains who shall willfully neglect to use stamps.

PENSION CLAIMS.

The amount of business transacted at the Pension office is immense. During the month of April near 6,000 applications for invalid and widows' pensions were received at the Bureau, of which 540 widows' and 693 invalid claims were granted.

CONTRACTS FOR MAIL BAGS.

The contracts for furnishing leather and canvas mail bags for four years from the 1st of July next, have been awarded by the Postmaster-General to EMERSON GAYLORD, of Chicopee, Mass., and R. T. LAMOIN, of Baltimore.

REBEL PRISONERS.

One hundred and forty rebel prisoners, captured by our forces on the Rapidan on Thursday, arrived here to-day, and were sent to the old Capitol Prison.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS AT HILTON HEAD.

The following are the deaths of soldiers at Hilton Head, S. C., since March 12:

April 3, John B. Gourley, 56th New-York.
April 4, Uriah S. Hilgert, Co. C, 176th Penn.
April 14, John Kelley, Co. K, 47th New-York.
April 13, Hiffin Siegel, Co. I, 174th Pennsylvania.
April 16, Levi Dasher, Co. C, 76th Pennsylvania.
April 14, Abram Ferguson, Co. B, 81st New-York.
April 11, Conrad Cramer, Co. F, 98th New-York.
April 15, Jeremiah Mills, 11th Maine.
April 13, John Lerue, Co. E, 174th Pennsylvania.
April 12, George L. Smith, Co. A, 3d Rhode Island.
April 15, Edwin J. Vallely, Co. A, 3d Rhode Island.
March 22, Thomas Duffert, Co. D, 1st U. S.
March 30, Wm. H. Hiskey, Co. A, 176th Penn.
March 26, Milton Snyder, Co. D, 176th Penn.
March 28, Eugene Monk, 8th Maine.
March 12, Jerroet Hanson, prisoner.

Movements of Secretary Chase.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 2—P. M.

Secretary CHASE made a brief address to the large audience assembled to greet him at the Exchenge, today. He gracefully acknowledged the financial support extended to the Government by the capitalists and merchants of Boston, and paid a warm tribute to the patriotism of the New-England States.

Mr. CHASE said that he did not pretend to have the power of casting national horoscopes, but he thought he might safely venture to say that this war was near its termination.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Extensive Raid on the Rebel Communications in the Southwest.

Expedition Down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Another Expedition in Central Mississippi.

All the Railroads Connecting with Vicksburgh to be Cut.

THE MOVEMENT SUCCESSFUL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

By the time this letter reachee you, it will be no longer contraband, I presume, to throw a little light on the nature and extent of the "raid" which has just been made under the orders of Major-Gen. HURLBUT, commanding the Sixteenth Army Corps, upon the rebel lines of communication between Vicksburgh and Gen. JOHNSTON'S army. If your readers will take a map of Mississippi, they will see that between the head waters of the streams which flow west toward the Mississippi River, and those which flow east toward the Tombigbee, there runs a ridge of country marked by the towns of Ripley, Pontotoc and Houston, and leading to the line of the Mississippi Railway, which connects at Meridian with the Selma and Meridian Railroad, and makes the first link in the long chain between the rebel fortress of Vicksburgh and the rebel stronghnids in the mountains of East Tennessee and Georgie. On the 17th inst., Gen. HURLBUT, acting in concert with Gen. ROSECRANS, dispatched a force of cavalry, under Col. GRIERSON, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, with orders to follow this ridge as far south as Canton, where he was to burn the great depot of rolling stock accumulated at that point, thence to follow the line of the Mississippi and Decatur Railroad, burning all the bridges on his way, and particularly the important bridge over Chunky Creek, near Newton, and so to reach Meridian. From this point, if successful so far, he was to strike for the high bridge over the Tombigbee River, on the Selma and Meridian Railway, and return to Memphis by way of Columbus in Mississippi. The sweep of this "raid" it will be seen is only to be compared for extent and importance to the dash of CARTER through East Tennesse, and its results, if successful, promise to be a great "demoralizeiion" of the rebels in regions hitherto unvisited by our arms, a serious interruption of the plans of Gen. JOHNSTON, whatever they may be, and such an isolation of Vicksburgh from the forces in its rear as must materially advance the objects which Gen. GRANT is so energetically pursuing.

Simultaneously with this expedition, a movement of a somewhat similer character was set on foot by order of Gen. ROSECRANS from Tuscumbia, where a detachment from his army joined a small force from the command of Gen. HURLBUT. The direction of this expedition I think it best to suppress, as no news from it has yet reached me. From Gen. HURLBUT'S Mississippi "raid" I have such news, down to the 23d inst., as warrants me in believing that it is likely to have already resulted in a brilliant success, which will entitle Col. GRIERSON to the admiration of the country. News of its results is pretty sure to come in upon you from the South before this can come to hand, and the rebels of Mobile and Montgomery have doubtless come to the conclusion that "something is happening."

REBEL REPORTS OF RESULTS,

MEMPHIS, TENN., Thursday, April 30, 1863.

The Jackson (Miss.,) *Appeal* of the 24th inst., reported a Yankee cavalry expedition in Central Mississippi, threatening Columbus and Grenada, which, it says, exceeds in daring and boldness all former Yankee raids.

Reports have reached Memphis that the expedition has destroyed 20 miles of the Mississippi Central Railroad and a large quantity of arms and stores.

IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK.

A Reconnoissance Across the Nansemond—A Charge Upon and Capture of the Rebel Rifle Pits.

SUFFOLK, Virginia, Sunday, May 3.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, Gen. PECK sent a force of infantry, cevelry and artillery across the Nansemond River on a reconnoissance. When two miles out they charged upon and took the enemy's rifle pits and some prisoners. Our loss was small and the enemy's much greater. The charge was made by the Thirteenth New-Hampshire and the Eighty-ninth New-York.

Skirmishing has been kept up all day.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Return from the Pursuit of Marmaduke—False Report of a Battle, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 3.

Gens. VANDEVER and MCNEIL have returned from the pursuit of MARMADUKE, and are now at Cape Girardeau.

Reports of a battle at Bloomfield are unfounded.

A military commission was organized, yesterday, for the trial of all cases arising under Gen. CURTIS' recent general order looking to the punishment of spies, rebel correspondents, mail carriers, military insurgents, guerrillas, banishment of rebel sympathizers, &c.

The Western Virginia Raid.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 1.

We have a direct and reliable dispatch from Clarksburgh, stating that the Morgantown raiders were met, yesterday, midway between Fairmont and Clarksburgh, near Shinston, and defeated and driven back, with the loss of several killed and taken prisoners. They were under Gen. JONES, and numbered some 1,500, and were on their way to make a combined attack on our troops at Clarksburgh, in conjunction with IMBODEN and JACKSON, whose forces are known to be in the Tygart Valley, on the other side of Clarksburgh, in Lewis or Barbour County.

The attack was made by poor Clarksburgh troops, who, it appears, came out to meet them. It is confidently believed that with the reinforcements which we will have at Grafton and Clarksburgh to-day we will be able to capture JONES' whole gang. The news of the repulse is official and reliable.

THE VERY LATEST.

A dispatch was received by Gen. LIGHTBURN, at 10 P. M., stating that a cavalry company, commanded by Capt. HADDANS, (believed to be a brother of Secretary HADDANS,) and a construction train, were gobbled up at Bridgeport, five miles east of Clarksburgh. The same dispatch said the ball was about opening at Clarksburgh. It is understood the attack is made by IMBODEN and BILL JACKSON from the direction of Buckhannon and Weston.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

British Indignation—Pressure for War—The American Minister Giving Passports to British Merchantmen—Cotton and Commerce—Ireland—France—Poland.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18, 1863.

The British Lion lashing himself into a rage is an edifying spectacle. Just now he is engaged in that operation. The disclosures respecting the capture of the *Adela*, and the violation of British mails and official dispatches, the capture of the *Peterhoff*, and the course taken by the American Minister, are raising such a storm as the Government will find it very hard to resist.

It appears that since the capture of British steamers to Matamoras, and the consequent rise of insurance, a Mexican agent and American contractor in London, wishing to send a cargo of arms and munitions of war to Matamoras for the Mexicans, applied to Mr. ADAMS for a free pass through the National fleet. Accordingly he gave them a certificate that they were all right, and not to be interfered with. This document was shown at LLOYD'S, to reduce the premium on the insurance, and, as a matter of course, the British merchants, whose vessels have been captured running from one British port to another, or from a British port to a neutral one, are in a state of indignation.

It is aggravating, no doubt; but if MR. ADAMS chooses to certify that any vessel is trading *bona fide* to a neutral port, and that her cargo is not intended for rebels, I do not see what is to hinder him from doing so. If sny one can take exception to this procedure, it should be the Emperor of the Franch, who may not like to see the American Minister franking a cargo of munitions of war to a country with which he is at war. But even he has no real ground of complaint. If the Emperor does not want arms to go to Mexico, let his own cruisers prevent it. Mr. ADAMS only gave a safe conduct past ours.

For all this the aggravation or insult will be made tha most of. It is said the granting such s pass in our case shows that vessels not applying for such a protection, or to whom it is not granted, will he taken. Then John Bull's choler rises. "A pretty pass," he cries, "if I cannot send a steamer to a neutral port without the permission of the Yankee Minister!"

The reception of Gen. BUTLER in New-York, and of his speech at the Academy of Music, does not soothe the irritation. Has he not been denounced in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and by almost the entire English Press, as out of the pale of civilization—a brute, a monster, a savage, and I know not what besides? And he denounces England—calls for non-intercourse with England, threatens war to England, and New-York ladies wave their perfumed handkerchiefs, and New-York men applaud him. Could there ba a greater insult to three out of the four estates—the Lords, Commons and the Press?

A powerful party is pushing on the agitation for war. The *Times* and the conservative Press are urging it with all their might. Lancashire sees no other remedy. The agents of the South, and those who have invested $15,000,000 in the cotton loan, will fan the flame. The shipping merchants make common interest with the cotton lords. The great cotton interest is perishing of a slow starvation. Half a million of idle people must be fed where they are, or sent away, and either is ruin. A short, sharp war is the simplest remedy. The *Adela* or the *Peterhoff* will answer as a *casus belli*, or if the Government prefers to throw the onus of the declaration on the American Government, then recognition of the Confederacy. The matter cannot be staved off. It will come up either in connection with the Lancashire debate next week, or directly on a motion for recognition.

Lord RUSSELL, it would appear, is for peace Lord PALMERSTON, however, is for whatever the British public requires, and is always ready for a a row. The more RUSSELL concedes to the claima of the American Government, the more violent will he the storm against him. It is easy to see that even the *Daily News* sees trouble ahead, and is apprehensive of a serious termination of the present difficulties.

Why should the Government hesitate? The budget has been presented, and Mr. GLADSTONE ehowa a handaome surplus, and an actual increase of ravenne. The American trade has fallen off $30,000,000, but the trade with France, under the Cobden treaty, has increased twice that amount. The wealth of England hea for years increased at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. In spite of the cotton famine, England, according to the figures in Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech, was never so rich and powerful aa at this moment. It is true that there are a million and a half of paupers, and that there is starvation and typhus in London; but a country that pays taxes to the amount of over $400,000,000 cannot be called poor. Includ ing all the rates, the amount, I believe, is not much short of $500,000,000 a year.

But there are some difficultiea in the way. Tha newspapers and the merchants may not see them, but the Government is not blind to them. There are Canada and British Columbia, and here is Ireland. Ireland awaiting her opportunity. Ireland never more dissatisfied, disloyal and outraged in every way than at this moment. Never was a country so contemptuously treated as Ireland by England. Poland may have been as brutally outraged by Russia, but she was never so coolly and persistently insulted. I have been in Ireland, and I know Irishmen on both sides of the Atlantic. I have never seen a Catholic Irishman, prelate, priest or layman, who was loyal to England—not one. The bishops of Ireland are generally prudent men, who are careful of their people. They discourage all movements that may get them into trouble, and which can lead to no result. The clergy see that without some such opportunity as a war with France or America would present, rebellion would be hopeless. But, in case of such a war, in one-third of Ireland there would he civil war, and in the other two-thirds open rebellion. Ireland is England's weak place, and Ireland now is so full of misery, that disaffection would be strengthened by despair. In case of a war, the first move of England, if she is wise, will he to strengthen every garriaon in Ireland. The fact that hundreds of Irishmen are now leaving almost daily for America, ostensibly to work on railroads, is not pleasant to the Confederate sympathisers.

The revolntion in Poland still continuas. The Czar has offered an amnesty. It is said to have been rejected. No doubt there is some apprehension of war. There are rumors of a Rnsaian movement toward Sweden. But I cannot see that war in Europe is to he calculated upon. If the Western Powers go too far in intervention on behalf of Poland, Russia may be less inclined to join them in whatever conrse they may take respecting America. But it is not probable that Russia wonld ever join in a forcible intervention, or become the ally of England and France in a war with America.

A more important questieon is what course France wonld take in the event of such a war. England refused to join France, in the project of mediation or diplomatic intervention. Would France join England in a more decided measure? It is one of the grievances of the English that while their commerce has been interfered with, that of France has been respected. It has seemed to me for the past year that each country has been trying to maka a cat's-paw of tha other to get the chestnuts that both want out of tha fira. France wanta cotton and trade as well as England. The sympathy with the South is not so general in Frsnce as in England, but there can be no douht, I believa, as to the feelings of the Emperor, and he, for all practical purposes, is tha State. It is the policy of the Emperor to make all the Powars aronnd him at once subordinate and useful. England, Spain and Italy are his allies. I think thay will do nothing without his support, and that America, in a war with England, cannot rely upon the aid of any Government in Europe.

The best solution of the whole difficulty is to end the war. Let Vicksburgh and Charleston be taken, JOHNSTON be beaten in Tennessee, and LEE in Virginia. Let Richmond be occupied by a National army, and the European Powers might he left to their own devices.

You will hear soon, if you have not heard already, of the exploits of another British pirate, the *Japan*, which got safely out a few days ago, ran over to tha French coast, and took on board her captain, guns and ammunition from a steamer dispatched for that purposa. She is described as a very fast steamer, with a large and picked crew, and must necessarily do much damage. The Government is keeping a watch, and employing detectives; but the will is ao strong that there will be a way found for most of the China fleet to get to sea.

Some men have been arrested in Sheffield for counterfeiting greenbacks. It does not appear that many have been sent off for circulation.

Great interest is felt in the result of the Connecticut alection—quite as much as in the hombardment of Vicksburgh, or in the fate of Com. FARRAGUT. The British Copperheads naturally sympathize with the transatlantic variety of tha same interesting reptile. Tna arrest of Gov. TOD is a crumh of comfort. MONADNOCK.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A Citizen Shot in a Station-house—Testimony Given upon the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

The readers of tha TIMES will ramembar that on the evening of Wednesday, April 22, JOSEPH SANDS, a Policeman of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was arrested upon the charge of sbooting THOMAS MURPHY with a revolver in tha Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house. MURPHY was immediately taksn to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he lingered until Saturday evening last, when he died of the wounds received at the hands of Officer SANDS. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body, yesterday, when the following testimony was elicited:

Sarah Brennan testified that on the evening of the 22d ult., she met a man named James Norton, at the corner of King and Congress streets, and after talking with him a short time she passed on; just as she was parting from Norton, Thomas Murphy, the deceased, picked up a small stone and rolled it after her; the rolling of the stone was done playfully and without any harm being intended.

James Norton testified that soon after the stone was thrown, Officer Sands came up and asked the deceased if he had no better pastime than to indulge in throwing stones; deceased replied by asking if it had hurt the officer; whereupon the latter immediately seized deceased by the collar and started toward the Station-house; the deceased asked the privilege of walking beside the officer like a gentleman, in reply to which the officer said "You are a loafer," deceased said he was not a loafer, but was as good as the officer; on the way to the Station-house there was considerable talk between the officer and deceased, but no resistance was offered on the part of the latter, and no blows were struck; when they arrived at the Station-house the officer shoved the deceased into the hall-way, thrust him against the wall, and then drew a revolver from his breast pocket and shot him in the neck; immediately after the shot was fired, the Sergeant in the Station-house ran from behind the desk to the hall and said to SANDS, "For God's sake what are you about?—are you crazy?" the deceased was not intoxicated at the time; witness had known deceased five years and never saw him intoxicated.

John Murphy, of No. 71 King-st., testified that he saw the transactions referred to by the last witness, and that there was no interference, and no attempt was made to rescue the prisoner from the officer; the deceased walked quietly along with Sands, and had his hands in his pockets all the time. This witness also testified that he saw the shooting, and saw the officer push the deceased up against the hall wall and shoot him through the neck. Witness had known deceased for the last eight years, and had never known him in any difficulty before.

John Kiley saw Officer Sands push deceased into the hallway, and soon after witness saw the flash and heard the report of a pistol; he afterwards learned that deceased was shot.

William Groot, Sergeant of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, testified that on the 22d ultimo, while he was sitting behind his desk in the Station-house in Greenwich-street, he heard the report of a pistol, and that immediately thereafter he heard some one tall in the hallway; witness went out and saw Officer Sands in the hall; the latter then told witness that he had shot deceased, and that his (Murphy's) friends were to blame for the occurrence; Sands also stated to witness that an attempt had been made to mob him on his way to the Station-house, and that it was only by drawing his revolver that he was enabled to frighten them off; he said that when he was in the hallway of the Station-house, one of deceased's friends caught hold of his arm, and while trying to disengage it, the pistol accidentally exploded; after this witness took the pistol from Sands and told him he must not leave the Station-house; the latter has always maintained a good reputation in the Police Department.

Howell Mangels, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, testifies that he was in the entry of the Station-house when Officer Sands brought the deceased to the premises; he heard the scuffle in the hall, and soon after he heard the report of a pistol; when he turned around he saw deceased fall to the floor; the outside door was shut when the shot was fired.

Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased at St. Vincent's Hospital; he found a gunshot wound on the right side of the neck, extending to the spine, and upon making a dissection, he found the bullet lodged in the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra; a large amount of extravasated blood was found in the track of the ball.

The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased had come to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JOSEPH SANDS. When questioned by the Coroner, the prisoner said that he was 29 years of age, resided at No. 80 Charlton-street, and at the time of the shooting he had no intention of taking life. Coroner WILDEY then committed SANDS to prison, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT — GENERAL TERM — NON-ENUMERATED MOTIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 161, 689, 1783, 281, 213, 2071, 115, 1579, 1633, 1687, 1137, 691, 1897, 599, 899, 753, 166, 1193, 1287. *Part II.*—Nos. 1150, 1822, 2468, 452, 2490, 486, 1510, 1468, 2874, 26, 711½, 1540, 1434, 2944, 2596, 1664, 2862, 620¾, 1160, 1348, 1386, 2328, 1832, 716¾, 806.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2191, 2033, 2209, 745, 1915, 2011, 1789, 665, 2021, 2023, 1127, 3111, 799, 2069. *Part II.*—Nos. 1734, 1136, 2122, 2056, 822, 2158, 322, 1082, 1036, 2234, 2236, 1162, 1658, 914, 1786.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1395, 1543, 1505, 1570, 1571, 1186, 1200, 901, 1423, 1465, 1468, 1496, 1498, 1501. *Part II.*—Nos. 711, 667, 1345, 1271, 1574, 1575, 1579, 1580, 1583, 1584, 1587, 1589, 1378, 771, 590.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

BOARD AT THE NEW-YORK CITY BANK, MAY 3, 1863.

$6,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	106	100	Hnd. R. R.	120
10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Cou.	107	100	do.	120
5,000	U. S. 6s, '63 Cou.	106	1100	do.	120
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W.L. hf.y'rly	104	200	do.	120
1,000	U. S. 6s, '65	104	100	do.	120
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes..Oct. & Apl.	106	100	do.	120
37,000	do.	106½	300	do.	120
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101½	200	do.	120
5,000	do. New	99¾	100	do.	120
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	69	50	do.	120
5,000	do.	58¾	200	do.	120
4,000	Virginia State 6s	65	300	do.	120
4,000	Mo. St. 6s.	64	500	Harlem Railroad	13
1,000	do.	64½	1000	do.	13
20,000	do.	61¾	800	do.	13
5,000	Mo. 6s, is. to H. &		500	do.	13
5,000	St. L. R.	89	500	do.	13
25,000	Erie 4th M. B.	100	1000	do.	13
1,000	Hud. River 3d m.	114	100	do.	13
2,000	Har. R. 3d M.	107	800	do.	13
7,000	M. So. 2d M. ex-In.	101	1000	do.	13
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	120	400	Harlem R. Pref.	13
10,000	Alt. & T.H. Inc. B.	82	50	do.	13
5,000	C. & N. W. 1 W.	83	12	do.	13
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	81	200	do.	13
4,000	do.	56¾	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	13
5,000	do.	56¾	100	do.	13
4,000	do.	56	400	do.	13
4,000	Alt. & T.H. 1st M.	105	200	do.	13
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	91¾	200	do.	13
5,000	Ham. & C. J. m'g.	72	100	do.	13
6,000	Cle. & Tol. 6s P.	111	1200	do.	13
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C.	96	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	13
20,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	106	200	do.	13
10,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 6s	87	30	Galena & Chi. R.	13

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	107¾	25	Mich. Cen. R.	106
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	106	1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	69
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	102	300	do.	b30 69¾
25,000	do. New	99¾	400	do.	69½
5,000	Mo. State 6s.	s30 64¾	100	M. S. & N.I.G.S.	109¾
20,000	do.	64¾	100	do.	108
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	104	100	do.	s30 108½
1,500	Amer. Gold	150½	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94¾
100,000	do.	150	100	do.	b30 94¾
20	Bank of Commerce	100½	1000	Clev. & Pitt. R.	83¾
200	Canton Company	31	500	do.	83¾
700	do.	30¾	400	M. & P. du C.	44¾
100	do.	30¾	100	do.	44¾
600	do.	b30 30¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 99¾
50	do.	s30 30¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	109¾
200	Cum. Coal Prf.	23	100	do.	109¾
100	do.	23¾	100	do.	b30 110
100	do.	24	500	do.	110
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	119¾	10	do.	109
200	do.	119¾	1000	do.	s60 109
300	Quicksilver M. Co.	49	300	do.	s40 109
50	do.	48¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	96
900	Backs Co. Ld. Co.	2	800	do.	95¾
1100	Hudson Riv. R.	125	100	Tol. & Wab Pref.	76
800	do.	124¾	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	76
150	do.	s30 124	300	P., F. W. & C.	69¾
130	do.	124¾	200	Chic. & Alt. R.	75¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	116¾	100	do.	b10 76
350	do.	116¾	20	do.	76
200	do.	116¾	100	Alt. & T.H. Pref.	76
50	Erie Railway	85	200	do.	75¾
400	do.	s10 84¾	450	Chic. & Alton Pref.	94
800	do.	84¾	200	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	44
100	do.	84¾	100	do.	b30 44¾
200	do.	84¾	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	27
400	Erie R. Pref.	102	400	do.	s10 26¾
500	Harlem R.	84	100	do.	s10 27¾
1000	do.	84¾	50	do.	27¾
800	do.	84¾	500	do.	28
100	do.	s15 83¾	100	do.	s10 28
100	Har. R. Pref.	96	50	Chi., B. & Q. R.	108
700	Reading Railroad	95			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Amer. Gold	150¾	400	Harlem R.	84¾
30,000	do.	150¾	200	do.	84¾
10,000	do.	150¾	200	do.	s10 84¾
5	Quicksr Min. Co	48	1006	do.	84¾
200	do.	48¾	200	do.	b10 84¾
2200	Bucks Co. L. Co	2	100	Harlem R. Prf	95¼
1000	do.	s10 2	500	M. S. & N. I. R	69
100	Canada C. Co.	b10 1¾	200	do.	b3 69
100	Pacific Mail	b30 180	200	do.	s3 68
150	N. Y. Central R.	116¾	200	do.	b10 69¼
500	Erie Railway.		150	Chic. & Alt.	75
400	do.	s3 84¾	50	do.	84¾
100	do.	s10 84¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83¾
100	do.	b3 84¾	100	do.	b10 83¾
100	do.	84¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	69¾
200	do.	s3 84¾	100	do.	b3 69¾
100	Erie R. Pref.	b10 102¾	50	do.	s10 69¾
500	Hudson R. R.	124¾	50	Chic. & Alt. R.	74
50	do.	s10 124¾	50	Galena & Chi. R.	98¼
50	do.	124¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	c 106¾
100	do.	b3 124¾	100	do.	b3 106
100	do.	s3 124¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	96
200	do.	124¾	100	do.	s3 96

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000	Amer. Gold.	149¾	2500	Harlem R.	85¼
2,000	do.	149¾	100	do.	85¼
20,000	do.	s3 149¾	100	do.	s3 85¼
100	U.S. 7-10 Notes	106	200	do.	s10 85¼
5,000	do.	106	800	do.	b3 85¾
1,000	Miss. & Mo. In. Co.	60	800	do.	85¾
500	Chm. Coal	24	200	do.	b3 85¾
100	Quicksr Mining Co.	49¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	b3 69
100	do.	49	500	do.	69¾
500	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2	300	do.	69
200	do.	2¼	800	do.	b10 69
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	s30 32¾	300	Clev. & P. R.	s3 83¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	117	200	do.	b3 83¾
50	do.	s10 117	200	do.	83¾
100	do.	b5 117¾	200	do.	83¾
250	Erie R.	83¾	50	Chic. & Alton R.	75
100	do.	s3 84¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	98¾
100	do.	b3 84¾	50	do.	s10 98
60	do.	b10 84¾	100	Clev. & Tol.	110¾
300	Erie R. Pref.	102¾	200	do.	b10 110¾
150	do.	s3 102¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	s10 95¾
50	do.	b4 102¾	100	do.	95¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R	b10 89¾			

MONDAY, May 4—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was less active in the Import entries, tho total of which fall below the corresponding week of last season. The clearances of Domestic Produce continue large for the aeason, and the reopening of Canal and Lake navigation will probahly soon increase the weekly returns nothwithstanding the comparatively dull reports of the markets on the other side. The variety and hulk of Provisions sent ahroad are this commercial year greater than ever, and to these have been added the now important item of Petroleum Oil. In the general trade of the City, we hesr complaints of comparative dullness, though a fair business is doing in Domestic Goods and a few of the leading articles of foreign merchandise. The Importers, as a class, are not remitting heavily, and the demand and rates of Exchange are not yet up to the price of Gold as made by speculation in William-street. The Export of Spacie is consequently very light for this season of the year, although the accumulation in Bank and the disbursements in Gold for Intereat from the Treasury could readily respond to a large outward movement. Exchange closed dull on Saturday st 165, and Gold 150 ₩ cent. The speculation in the latter, for some daya past, was partially neglected for the more violent rise on the Share list of the Stock Exchange. The latter, it will he noted from the following table, ahows a pretty general advance since Saturday week; the business being very large through the week, and winding up with a firm feeling. The demand for Government Stocks was alao heaviar upon the Loan Agents and the Assistant Tresaurer than for any previous week in the financial history of the war, and although the current disburscments from the Treasury ara very large, the halance in the Naw-York office has gona up $7,378,000 within the five working days of the week, and now standa $22,629,790. The price of Money to the Brokera is 5 ₩ cent., aa the rule, with a fsir employment on Saturdsy at this figute:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	153½ @ 148 @ 150
U. S. 6 ₩ cents, 1881	106½ @ 107¾
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₩ cts	107 @ 107
New-York Central	116 @ 116¾
New-York and Erie	81½ @ 85 @ 84½
Erie Preferred Shares	99¾ @ 102½
Rock Island	94¾ @ 97 @ 96¾
Michigan Guaranteed	105 @ 109½
Michigan Southern	62¾ @ 70½ @ 69
Michigan Central	104¾ @ 106
Toledo	106 @ 110
Illinois Central	94¾ @ 94¾
Pacific Mail	138¾ @ 140
Hudson River	114¾ @ 125¾
Harlem Preferred	90 @ 96
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	75 @ 85 @ 83¾
Harlem Common	69¾ @ 87 @ 85¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	65¼ @ 70½ @ 69¾

The market for Stocks, on Saturday, was less excited than on Friday, though scarcely less firm at the close of the day. At the early Board the orders to sell on Friday's rapid advance caused a decline of 1 ₩ cent. on the greater part of the Share list. But later in the day the turn of the market was again upward, and at the Second Board prices were nearly, and, on many descriptions, quite equal to the quotations of Friday night. The movement on Hudson River Railway was ¼ ₩ cent. higher, the cash price 125 ₩ cent., while 124@124¼ ₩ cent. was bid, seller's option, 30 days. At 4 o'clock tha general market was firm, closing as follows, compared with the figures of the night before; the most striking closing feature in Chicago and Rock Island shares rose to ₩ cent.

	Prt.	Dec.		Prt.	Dec.
Gold Coin	150¾		Harlem Pref.	96	
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	¼	Mich. Central	106	
N. Y. Central	116¾	116¾	Mich. Southern	78¼	
Erie	84¾	84¾	Mich. Guaranteed	109¾	109¾
Erie Preferred	102¾	102¾	Illinois Central	94¾	94¾
Hudson	121	125¾	Pittsburgh	84¾	83¼
Toledo	110	110	Fort Wayne	70¾	69¾
Pacific Mail	190¾	190	Rock Island	97	96½
Quicksilver Co.	50	49	Treasury Certifs.	101¾	102
Harlem	84½	85¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	107	107¼

The price of Gold fell from 150¾ to 150 ₩ cent. The speculation on the Street was unusually tame, notwithstanding the War rumore from the Army of the Potomac. It has very little support in the Export demand, which amounts for the weak to only $295,000. The demand for the Naw 5-20 year Loan of the United States on Saturday, by conversion of Currency at par, amounts to $2,055,000. The subscriptions to the same Loan on Friday, in Boston, we understand, exceeded $1,600,000.

The following hids were made, on Saturday, for tha City Bank Sharea:

New-York	111	American Exchange	103
Manhattan	181½	Chatham	82
Merchants'	109	Bank of the Republic	106
America	121	Bank of N. America	102
City	135	Hanover	90
Phœnix	107	Irving	80
North River	100	Metropolitan	108¾
Tradesmen's	104	People's	98
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Market	100
National	102	Shoe and Leather	103½
Merchants' Exchange	93¼	Corn Exchange	104
Leather Manufacturers'	150	Continental	93¾
Seventh Ward	130	St. Nicholas	95
State of New-York	102	Marine	138
Commerce	100½	Commonwealth	96
Broadway	160	Atlantic	70
Ocean	88¾	N. Y. County	115
Mercantile	125	Park	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	110	Alt. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	L. C. & Mid. L. G. Bonds	32
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	125	Chic. & N. W. int B.	86
Erie R. firsts, '82	112	Chic. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	84
Erie R. seconds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	56
Erie R. thirds, '83	111¾	Han. & St. J. firsts	71
Erie R. fonrths, '80	107	Lack. & W. Bds	110
Erie R. fifths, '88	107½	Det., Lack. & W. 1sts	111
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '79	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104¾
Hud. R. seconds '65, s. f.	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Hud. R. 7s, thirds '75	114	Tol. & Wab. Ind. Bds	92
Hud. Con. '66	121	M. & P. du C. firsts	106
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	115	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	111
Har. thirds, '68	107	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82	119	N. J. Cen. seconds	107
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
No. Ind. Goshen L. '68	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	84
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	82
Ill. Central '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	106
A. & T. H. firsts	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Alt. & T. H. 2ds preferred	92¾		

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,023,671, against $3,357,020 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,798,390, against $1,410,166 same week in 1862. The export of Spacie is $295,000, against $742,000 aama week last year.

The Commercial tables for nine months of the Current Fiscal year were made up a few days since, after receipt of the official Customhouse returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of March.

The import entries of the nine months of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of March, exclusive of $1,319,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$134,983,000
Add five weeks, since April 1	20,119,118
Total to date	$155,102,118
Against same date 1862	109,466,560
Increased Export since July 1	$45,635,538

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from the port of New-York, for the first nine months of the Fiscal year to March 31 were

	$145,675,000
Add five weeks since April 1	15,080,620
Total to date	$160,756,620
Against same date 1862	114,385,546
Increased Export since July 1	$46,370,074

The amount of Specie exported for the nine months of the Fiscal year, July I to March 31, was

	$46,637,000
Add since April 1	2,199,000
Total to date	$48,836,000
Against same date 1862	14,479,000
Increased Specie Export	$34,357,000

Some further first of May changes among the Brokers are reported: Mr. KENYON COX, for several years confidential clerk with Messrs. E. O. STANTON & Co., joins Messrs. ROBINSON of Buffalo, in establiahing an Exchange house in this City under the style of ROBINSON, COX & Co. The firm of WILLARD & MAXWELL has dissolved, Mr. WILLARD retiring. The business will be continued by G. L. MAXWELL and W. H. MARSTON, under the name of MAXWELL & Co., st No. 36 Wall-street. Mr. A. E. LAING, Stock Broker, has removed to No. 15 William-street.

Earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for

April, 1863	$270,675 92
April, 1862	202,346 11
Increase	$68,329 81

For the seven months of the current fiscal year of the Company the earnings have been as follows:

October, 1862	$239,910 86
October, 1861	173,260 30
Increase	$66,650 56
November, 1862	$270,082 62
November, 1861	197,761 77
Increase	$73,320 85
December, 1862	$403,571 40
December, 1861	246,282 92
Increase	$157,288 48
January, 1863	$458,953 06
January, 1862	307,330 18
Increase	$151,622 88
February, 1863	$425,046 78
February, 1862	281,568 10
Increase	$143,478 68
March, 1863	$566,801 84
March, 1862	308,963 46
Increase	$257,838 38
April, 1863	$270,675 92
April, 1862	202,346 11
Increase	$68,329 81
Whole Gain in Seven Months	$718,529

The gain in April this year over the same month in 1861 is $130,924. The figures of the month for three years run as follows:

April, 1861	$139,750 84
April, 1862	202,346 11
April, 1863	270,675 92

The following notice from Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS adds that firm to the list of Wall-street bankers prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish United States Bonds of the 5-20 year 6 ₩ cent. issue. These subscriptions at par will cease, under the Act of Congress, on the 30th June, a week or two before the half-yearly dividends are paid by the Savings Banks and other Moneyed Corporations. Where parties desire to anticipate the investment of these means in the 5-20 year Stock of the United States at par, we are requeated by Messrs. THOMPSON, and also hy Messrs. FISK & HATCH, to say that the object can be secured by a preliminary deposit of 5 ₩ cent:

OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 2 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Government Agents for U. S. 5.20 Bonds.

The United States Stock and Bonds issued under tha act of 25th February, 1862, are the desirable investment for the present.

They hear 6 ₩ cent. interest, (in gold,) payable on the 1st of May and November. They ara called five-twenty bonds from the fact that they have twenty years to run, but they can be paid off at any time after five years from the passage of the act.

The bonds are in $50, $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations.

From now to the 1st of July we shall have a constant supply of these bonds, to fill all orders at nar. adding [illegible] the day the money leaves [illegible]. We are just [illegible] investment agents as any other house; but [illegible] we can [illegible] money to keep a supply [illegible] and are prepared to give customers the [illegible] money.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Bankers and Agents for U. S. 5.20 Bonds,
No. 2 Wall-street, New-York.

The Nassau Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.

The Bank of the State of New-York a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has removed its office to No. 11 Wall-street.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and honds today, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-street. For full particulars see advertisement.

With reference to the market for American Securities, Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE reports (by the *Europa*) as follows:

"The markat in London for American Securities has been fairly active during the past week, and considering the great advanca in exchange reported from New-York, quotations here have been well maintained. United States Bonds and Virginia Sixes have been in good demand. For Atlantic and Great Western First Mortgage Bonds there has been a very active inquiry, and they close firm at an advance of 2 ₩ cent. Erie and Illinois closed steady at a decline of $1 50 ₩ share."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending tha 15th of April, givas the following reaults when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,094,427	Increase... £7,088
Public Deposits	5,769,276	Decrease... 944,533
Other Deposits	15,013,391	Increase... 185,559
Gov't Securities	11,129,445	No change.
Other Securities	18,748,322	Decrease... 972,107
Notes unemployed	8,342,445	Increase... 273,335

Tha amonnt of notes in circulation is £20,706

DRY GOODS.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR.

LADIES' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
GENTS' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
BOYS' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
MISSES' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
WOMENS' SLATE AND BLACK HOSE,
CHILDRENS' FANCY COTTON HOSE,
AT UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

A VERY LARGE STOCK,
IN CHOICE DESIGNS.
ALSO,
VESTIBULE LACES,
RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS,
FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES,

IN COLLARS,
SETS,
VAILS,
COIFFURES,
AND BY THE YARD.
A CHOICE SELECTION,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SPRING MANTILLAS,

NOW OPEN AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SHADES,

of every variety and material, made and put up.
SHADE HOLLANDS of every color by the yard.
Silk, Silk and Wool, and Worsted Shade Tassels of all sizes and prices.
CORD AND SHADE FIXTORES OF EVERY KIND.
Particular attention paid to hanging
STORE SHADES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

ORAND MODE PARISIENNE.

JUST RECEIVED, the very latest styles in CHINE SILKS, comprising the entire EXPORTATION of a FRENCH MANUFACTURER, which must be sold this month, and, in consequence, will be offered at a loss OF 35 PER CENT. ON COST OF IMPORTATION.

ORGANDIES—Very rich and new designs, at 38c. per yard; worth 65c.
JACONETS—Small neat patterns 38c.; worth 50c.; printed by the very best manufacturers.
BRILLIANTS—ORO8 ORDIERS' make; neat pompadonr chints at 50c.
MARSEILLES—White and figured, at 75c.; worth $1.
FOULARD SILKS—The finest quality imported for $1 12½ per yard.
ALPACA—The finest assortment in the City for choice colors.
TOILE DE PARIS and MOZAMSIQUES at 38c; worth 50c.
BLACK SILKS—All widths for Mantillas and Talmas, 25 per cent. below regular prices.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

A FINE SELECTION OF
MOUSE FURNISHING GOODS on hand, such as
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
MIRRORS AND CORNICES,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, CUTLERY, PARIAN STATUARY, VASES and MANTLE ORNAMENTS.
Parties about to refurnish their dwelling-houses will find in our establishment
A VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT, at MODERATE PRICES.
Old chandeliers rebronzed or regilt as good as new.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION

OF DRY GOODS.
OVER NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH
OF SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS, CRASHES, &c., &c.
All purchased at the late auction sales,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
AND SELLING AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT VALUE.
The goods are really
BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
And we invite an inspection of the stock
As proof of the
GREAT CHEAPNESS OF OUR GOODS.
The silk stock contains
CHECK, GROS DE RHINES, from 6s. and up.
Yard-wide CHECK FOULARD, best quality, at $1.
PLAIN and FIGURED COLORED SILKS, from 9s. and up.
BLACK DRESS SILKS, plain, at 7s. and up.
COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE, very cheap, and a LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER STYLES.
The Dress Goods Stock
Will be found the largest
And most recherche of the kind
IN THE CITY,
And contains all the latest novelties in
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES, ARASIAN GLACE, LENOS, CRAPES, POPLEIN REGENCE,
POPLEIN BEANAISE,
POIL DE CHEVE, GRISAILLIE, &c., &c., &c.,
At the following prices per yard
9c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 21c., 25c., 31c., 37½c., and up.
THE WHITE GOODS AND DOMESTIC STOCK
Contains a large quantity of
DAMASKS, LINENS, TOWELS AND CRASHES,
AT THE OLD PRICES.
Also,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LININGS,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
IN SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND VERY CHEAP.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS
IN SPRING SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION,
From $1 50 to $50.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
AND SHAWLS.
Mantillas—Mantillas from $5 and upwards, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Pusher Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per yard, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Thread Lace Veils from $2 50 and upward.
Black Thread Guipuro and French Laces and Insertions.
Valenciennes Laces from 1s. per yard and upward.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets, Barbes and Coiffures.
Thread, Guipure and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs from $2 and upward.
Embroidered Collars, Sets, and Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and insertions.
Plain and figured Nets and Blond of every description.
Silk Embroidered Capes for Silk Mantillas.
Together with a full assortment of every article in Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries, all of which we offer at a large
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at Retail,
ON MONDAY, 4TH INST.,
A large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
purchased at the great AUCTION SALES of last week, 30 to 50 per cent. less than Cost of Importation.
COMPRISING:
Silks, in great variety. Worsted and Silk Grenadines, in Colors and Black, Mozambiques, in Plaids, Stripes and Plain Poll de Chevre, De Laines, Alpacas, in all the new Shades of Drab and Black, with a great variety of goods suitable for children.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns. Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs, &c. initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done as like new.

DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Including Novelties received per steamers,
AT RETAIL.
Also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Breakfast Robes, Underclothing,
Children's Dresses, Cloaks, Hats, Caps, Underclothing, &c.,
Ready-made and made to order.
AT MODERATE PRICES.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
CH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
In great variety for Spring and Summer,
AT RETAIL—LOW PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
Latest Paris Shapes, in great variety.
AT RETAIL.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
BLACK SILKS FOR MANTILLAS
3-4 to 8-4 wide, in various qualities,
AT RETAIL. CHEAP.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AT COST.

WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS,
At $8 per yard.
COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES,
At Old Prices.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS,
WOOL and UNION REPS,
PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS,
WORSTED DAMASKS and LASTINGS,
AND EVERY STYLE OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
At Correspondingly Low Figures.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

LINEN SHEETINGS.
SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
very superior, manufactured particularly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
Napkins, Doylies, Pillow Casing, Cloths,
Fresh Goods at
MODERATE PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
6 to 8,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN
KID GLOVES,
Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.
GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS
in Brocades, Brocatelles, Tapestries, and Reps,
CHINTZES,
and every variety of goods for Slip Coverings.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufactnrers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES!!
200 PIECES BEST PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, from 4s. to $2 per yard. VERY WIDE and best goods imported.
9-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES, half price.
REAL LACES of every description.
POINT COLLARS, THREAD COLLARS, &c.
1,000 Dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12s. a dozen up. THE CHEAPEST LINE OF HANDKERCHIEFS IN THE CITY.
Hem-stitched and Embr'd Handkerchiefs—a full stock.
Gents' Linen and Silk Handkerch'fs, at very low prices.
OPENING, 1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, AT LOW PRICES. Sets of every description.
FULL LINE OF NEEDLE-WORKED EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, INFANTS' WAISTS, INFANTS' DRESSES, &c., &c:
ALL COLORS of Grenadines, Barèges, Grenadine Veils, Lace Veils, Thread Veils, Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

KID GLOVES.
CLOSING ALL OUR LIGHT COLORS LADIES' KID GLOVES FOR 63 CENTS a pair. Best quality imported.
NOW OPENING,
3,000 DOZEN ALL THE DESIRABLE SPRING SHADES OF LADIES' KID GLOVES, BEST PARIS QUALITY, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY we shall offer the largest stock of STRAW GOODS ever exhibited by one House in this City, comprising Goods of the choicest description.
We have BONNETS and BLOOMERS from One Cent to Ten Dollars each.
Especially we call attention to GRASS and TAN HAIR BONNETS, from One to Three Dollars.
CHOICE CLEAR SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, at $1, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and $3. Bargains.
Also, some of the finest SPLIT, LEGHORN and LUTON BLOOMERS, in all the prevailing shapes, at $2 50, $3 50 and $4 each.
Examine our COLORED and WHITE BLOOMERS, at 25, 31, 38, 44 and 56 cents each.
It is impossible to particularize, but we have everything in STRAW GOODS below last year's prices. CALL.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF NEW GOODS RECEIVED IN FOUR DAYS!
READY ON MONDAY.
Ten Thousand Pieces of Plain and Figured Bonnet Ribbons, comprising almost every Color, Shade and Style.
Also, one hundred fashionable shades in Bonnet Silks, below regular prices.
THE CHEAPEST LINE OF MILLINERY LACES, BLONDS, GUIPURES, &c., &c., offered this season.
Three Lines of Ladies' Kid Gloves, as follows:
Tan Shilling Gloves, Embroidered Backs, at $1 a pair.
Twelve Shilling Gloves, Fashionable Shades, at $1 15 a pair.
The best, equal to Alexandre's, at $1 35 a pair.
1,000 dozen Silk Mits, from auction, below last year's prices.
Also, Lines of Embroidered Collars, Sets, Bands, &c.
HOSIERY CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THREE HUNDRED CARTOONS OF NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
READY MONDAY.
Also, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, in almost fabulous variety.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st.
☞ Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SPRING CLOTHING,
AT EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
and
68
Fulton-st.
Twenty-five per cent. below the market price.

REMOVAL.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor. Constantly on hand, a large Stock of India, Chinese, Japanese and American Indian Goods—such as Lntongs, Pongees, Seersnckers, Crapes, black and colored Pineapple Goods, Wash Silks, Bandana Madras and Grass Handkerchiefs, new Canton Tea Sets, Dishes, Vases, Tea Pots, Camphorwood Trunks, Curiosities, Antiquities, &c., wholesale and retail. A fine assortment of French Fans in every pocket.

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE
OUTER GARMENTS
OUTER GARMENTS
OUTER GARMENT
FOR LADIES
Will be offered for sale
ON MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
IN SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES, ROTONDES, CIRCULARS, TALMAS, RUFFLES,
And other styles of the most recent importations,
At economical prices.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
N. B.—Misses' and Children's Garments, in great variety, always on hand.

AT KINZEY'S,
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
$20,000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES
CLOSING OUT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.
GREAT SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY.
60,000 LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS', 4c. to 12c.
36,000 LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS', 15c. to 31c.,
INCLUDING ALL KINDS.
5,000 NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c.
STRAW GOODS DEPARTMENT.
BONNETS OF EVERY STYLE,
DESCRIPTION AND COLOR.
NEAPOLITANS, TUSCANS, DUNSTABLES,
SPLIT STRAWS, FANCY HAIRS,
CHINA PEARLS, LEGHORNS, COBURGS,
SATIN BRAIDS, BEDAL BRAIDS,
ROUGH AND READIES, &c., &c., &c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 12c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 25c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 38c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 50c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 63c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 75c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 88c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 25.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 75.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 25.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 75.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $3.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $3 50.
KINZEY SELLS SHAKER HOODS, 25c.
KINZEY Sells White Bloomers, 25c., 37c., 50c.
KINZEY Sells White Bloomers, 63c., 75c., $1.
KINZEY Sells Colored Bloomers, 25c., 31c., 37c.
KINZEY Sells Colored Bloomers, 50c. to $1.
KINZEY Sells Neapolitan Bonnets, $1, $1 25.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS
IN EVERY STYLE.
STRAW-FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS,
BONNET SILKS AND CRAPES.
KINZEY SELLS TO MILLINERS,
KINZEY SELLS TO STOREKEEPERS,
AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
500 BOXES FLOWERS, 50c. box, up.
BEST BONNET FRAMES, $1 95 dozen.
BLOND LACES, 6c. dozen up.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 50c. piece.
CAPE NETS, 9c. yard.
TARLETANS AND ILLUSIONS, 6c. yard, up.
BONNET CRAPES, FROM 12½c. up.
OPENING 500 AUCTION LOTS OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS.
KINZEY Sells Lisle Gloves, 8c., 10c., 12c.
KINZEY Sells Lisle Gloves, 15c., 18c., 25c.
KINZEY Sells Ladies' Hose, 12½c., 18c., 18c.
KINZEY Sells Ladies' Hose, 20c., 22c., 24c.
KINZEY Sells Gents' Half Hose, 10c., 12c., 15c.
KINZEY Sells Gents' Half Hose, 18c., 20c., 22c.
KINZEY SELLS YANKEE NOTIONS AT LESS THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
1,000 DOZEN SPOOL COTTONS, 6c. DOZEN.
20,000 SPOOLS EXCELLENT, 200 YARDS, 4c.
2,500 PAPERS BEST PINS—FULL PAPERS—4c.
3,000 PAPERS BEST NEEDLES MADE, 4c.
10,000 SPOOLS BEST SEWING-SILKS, 1c. SPOOL.
1,200 DOZENS BEST SKEIN-SILKS, 7c.
30,000 BEST OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, 6 CENTS.
ANOTHER LOT 4½ YARD SKIRT-BRAIDS, 3 CENTS.
25,000 PIECES VERY BEST QUALITY ½ YARD SKIRT-BRAIDS, IN ALL COLORS, 6c.
10,000 GROSS FINE AGATE BUTTONS, 8c.
10,000 BUNDLES ENGLISH HAIR-PINS, 2c.
5,000 PIECES TWILLED TAPES, 3 PIECES, 3c.
10,000 PIECES LINEN TAPES, 1c.
FINE ALPACA TRIMMING BRAIDS, 2c.
POCKET-BOOKS, WITH CLASPS, 10c., 18c., 25c.
KINZEY SELLS THE BEST 200 YARDS BROOKS & CLARK'S COTTONS, 8c.
BEST GENUINE COATES', AT 6c., 200 YARDS.
JOB LOT WILLAMANTIC, 200 YARDS, 7c.
WITH EVERYTHING ELSE, IN FANCY GOODS, UNDER PRICE.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d-sts.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, 4th inst.,
A large assortment of
SILKS,
PURCHASED at AUCTION at a GREAT SACRIFICE on COST of IMPORTATION,
VIZ.,
PRINTED FOULARDS on Black and Drab Grounds, in Chints Colors—very desirable.
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all colors.
CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, from 50c. up.
ALSO,
BLACK OROGRAIN and TAFFETA SILKS, of the best make ever imported.
ALSO,
SHAWLS in Great Variety, consisting of PALE BORDERED PAISLEY and GRENADINE, just received by last steamer.

CARPETING.—BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, 3-PLY Ingrain, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Rods, &c.; in great variety, from auction, at low prices. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED OR Unfurnished front room, on third floor, to let, with board, to two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant and desirable neighborhood. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY, RESIDING IN the mountainous regions of New-Jersey, pleasantly located on high ground, in a grove of forest trees, about 40 miles from the City, accessible by Morris and Essex Railroad, in full view of a village and only a few minutes' walk from a depot, can take, couple accommodate a few boarders during the Summer. For particulars inquire at No. 107 West 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A WIDow lady and daughter, in a private family, where there are no other boarders and where they can enjoy the comforts of home. Location must be pleasant and healthy, and within 2 or 3 hours' ride of New-York. Address, stating location, terms, &c., J. T. C., Box No. 4,929 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family at Fairfield, Conn.; good salt water bathing. The house is well shaded, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY.—A lady, well acquainted with the management of children, who resides in one of the pleasantest parts of Connecticut, desires to take a few children to board for the Summer, at reasonable rates; the best of references will be given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,986 New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can be procured to board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CHILDREN BOARDED and cared for in the best manner during the Summer, in a delightful locality, on moderate terms. An educated lady will have constant care of their health, amusement, etc. Address Box No. 9, Hempstead, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman and wife desire board for the Summer in the village of Tarrytown, in a private house with a good view of the river. Address, stating terms, &c., R. M. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family within an hour's ride of sail of the City. Address W. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE House for families, two miles below West Point. Apply to R. A. BERARD, West Point, N. Y.

HOTELS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber having resumed the proprietorship of the Tontine, will immediately refurnish, paper, paint and put the Hotel in complete order for Summer business. The table will be equal to any other in or ont of the State. The Sachem's Head Hotel will receive its due proportion of paint and other requisites to make it equal to any other establishment of the kind in the country. Negotiations are pending for a steamer to run from New-York daily. Due notice will be given of the time of opening.
H. L. SCRANTON.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

A CARPENTER'S CHEST AND TOOLS for sale, a good chance, at No. 62 West 18th-st., southwest corner of 6th-av., 2d floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SIX
New and very handsome dwelling Houses, in the City of Elizabeth, on lots 50 by 150 each, just completed, are for sale on easy terms.
PRICES, 2,000 TO 2,800 DOLLARS,
which are below present contract rates.
The houses are on Jefferson-av., near the City Park, 7 to 8 minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to
ALVAH PHELPS, No. 7 Pine-st.
Who will shew the plans and the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL.
In every variety, for sale and exchange.
J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town plat.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.
Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS.
OR
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS, with about 2 acres of land, and wharf with 18 feet of water, situated on Princess Bay, and formerly used by the Staten Island Oil and Candle Company; well adapted for an iron foundry, stove factory, India rubber or soap and candle factory; of easy access to the City, &c. This property will be sold on very easy terms, and at a very small portion of the cost. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Sowery.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best business stands in Morrisania, situated on Boston Road, head Railroad-av., suitable for any kind of business; has a good store, dwelling and feed house, stable, &c., on the premises; contains near ten City lots; has a fine stream of water running through the property; will be sold cheap, on easy terms. Apply to THOMAS RAE, on the premises.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath-tubs, range, heater, &c.; lots well laid out with an abundance of trees and shrubbery; price $4,000. Apply to JAMES A. VAN BLUNT, 44th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL—A FIRST-class four-story brown front dwelling-house, in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with mirrors and gas fixtures put in thorough order, painted and frescoed; will be sold at $18,500. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—The whole or part of a block fronting Mount Park, between 5th and 6th avs., suitable for immediate improvement. Apply to A. P. LECH, No. 170 William, corner Beekman.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, built by days' work; 3-story basement and cellar; will be sold at a bargain; price $6,500. Inquire on the premises, No. 181 East 41st-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station, new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family, without children, in Columbia, between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. The house is in excellent order, with all the improvements. Rent $1,000. Address Box No. 19 Post-office, New-York, stating where to be seen.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, to a small private family only; 12 rooms with the improvements. Rent $1,200. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant and neatly furnished rooms (without board,) with large closet, in a quiet house, and desirable neighborhood. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, two doors south of Myrtle-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN HARLEM full view of the river, a two-story, high basement house, marble mantels, range, gas and Croton water throughout; rent very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 1st-av., first house above 112th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THREE OFFICES IN THE COOPER Institute, on the first floor above the stores. Inquire in the office of the building.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF NO. 18 FOURTH-AV.; also, one or two lofts for storage. Apply as above.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS
AND
STEADY POWER,
On Canal-st., near Broadway,
JOHN GAUDU, Engineer, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—No. 58 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for trade or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No. 5,009 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWer, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

REMOVALS.

STANDARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.
The office of this Company has been
REMOVED TO
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
Near Broadway.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TOWNSEND, CLINCH & DIKE
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 124 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,)
and
No. 88 Water-st.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD KING,
Stock Broker,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 4 Hanover-st.

GAYNOR'S
CORSET AND SKIRT STORES
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 17 WALL-ST.,
UP STAIRS.

WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN HAVE removed to No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank Building.)
ROBERT & JOSEPH O'BRIEN have removed to No. 33 Wall-st., (Mechanics' Bank Building.)

REMOVAL.—MR. GOLDSMITH RESPECTFULLY announces that he has removed his Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping to No. 786 Broadway, corner of 9th-st. New pupils will be received day and evening.

REMOVAL.—WESTON, DORTIC & CO. HAVE removed to No. 24 Exchange-place.

ÆOLIAN LAMP
MANUFACTORY, NO. 582 GREENWICH-ST.
This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke. Is always clean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and is warranted.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Newburgh, on the Hudson River, two hours' ride from New-York, affording to a person of taste an excellent opportunity to enjoy, both in Winter and Summer, all the advantages of a suburban residence in a delightful, cultivated and wealthy community, excellent market, good roads, and frequent communication by railroad and steamboat with the Metropolis. The premises consist of a commodious, well-built mansion in the Elizabethan style, with the addition of spacious piazzas, contains gas, water heated by Baker & Smith's low pressure steam apparatus, and every other convenience appertaining to a modern construction; also extensive hot and cold graperies, containing a choice assortment of foreign vines in full bearing; a green or plant-house of tasteful model and decoration, convenient carriage-house, stable, and gardener's and coachman's houses, built of stone, various outbuildings of brick, with architectural gateways, etc., all in the best of order, together with an abundant supply of soft and pure water, carried through the house and other buildings, there being a main four inches in diameter, with fifty feet head, feeding various fountains, and providing a copious supply throughout the premises. Furniture can be had with the house if desired.
The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation; a portion of the soil is devoted to native grapes and to a vegetable garden; the rest is filled with choice fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, etc. English style of landscape. The trees are of a great variety, many of them being rare specimens, and are in a most healthy state. The scenery is unsurpassed on the river. The site was selected in 1839, with special regard to the natural feature, at a time when the finest sites were obtainable. To a gentleman of taste and wealth, the above property is eminently desirable. No expense or pains have been spared to make it a model residence, it being one of the most perfect establishments in the United States. Address NEWBURGH, Box No. 3,767 New-York Post-office, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Arodo.

WINTER GARDEN—Luck—The Toodles.

WALLACK'S—Lost and Won.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Minnie Warren, Commodore Nutt, &c., at all hours.—Stereoptican and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Cotopaxi.

LAURA KEENE'S—Tiny, the Cat in Crinoline.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Special Correspondence from the Army of the Potomac, which is to Saturday morning, gives very full details of the important events which had occurred with that army up to that time. Everything had so far progressed in the most satisfactory manner. There had been some hard fighting, but it had all been in our favor. Below Fredericksburgh, on Thursday afternoon, an artillery duel of considerable magnitude occurred at about the point where the operations under Gen. Franklin were carried on during Gen. Burnside's unsuccessful demonstrations against the enemy's lines in December. Although the firing was very rapid and continuous, the casualties were very few on our side. The enemy, during this cannonade, were drawn up in line of battle, apparently awaiting an attack. On Friday morning it was discovered that they had changed their position—a movement rendered necessary by the operations of that portion of our army under the immediate command of Gen. Hooker, on their left and rear. Near Chancellorsville, the point at which this portion of our army was at work, there was some severe fighting on Friday afternoon, caused by efforts on the part of the rebels, to dislodge our forces—in which they signally failed. The strength of the rebels in that quarter was thus ascertained with considerable certainty, and preparations were made during Friday night for a struggle of greater magnitude, which was expected to take place on Saturday. Our correspondence also gives the details of a dashing reconnoissance made by the Sixth New-York Cavalry, toward Spottsylvania Court-house, in which they encountered the entire brigade of rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee. A telegraphic dispatch gives a report which reached Philadelphia yesterday, that our cavalry under Gen. Stoneman, had succeeded in cutting the railroad in the rebel rear. There is no doubt of the fact that our army was in the best condition and spirits During the forenoon, Thursday, Gen. Hooker issued the following stirring and significant address:

Head-Quarters Army of the Potomac, / Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 30.

General Order No. 47.—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the Commanding General announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly, or come out from behind his defences and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him.

The operations of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth corps have been a succession of splendid achievements.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Active operations have again commenced on the Nansemond, our forces this time being the attacking party. Yesterday evening Gen. Peck sent a force of infantry, widely supported by artillery across the Nansemond on a reconnoissance. Two miles out they charged upon and captured the enemy's rifle-pits, with several prisoners. The charge was made by the Thirteenth New-Hampshire and the Eighty-ninth New-York. Skirmishing continued all day.

Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, eighteen miles from Columbus, Miss., is said by the rebels to have been captured by our forces—a movement which threatens the Southern railroad communications generally. Mayhew is nearly one hundred miles below Corinth, and about half way to Meridian, at which point the road westward to Vicksburgh forms a junction with the Mobile and Ohio Road. A National force is also said to have been near Houston, Miss., on the 19th ult., designing to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad. The Jackson (Miss,) *Appeal*, of the 24th, gives the further report that a "Yankee" cavalry expedition was in Central Mississippi, threatening Columbus and Grenada, and reports have reached Memphis that the expedition has destroyed twenty miles of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and a large quantity of arms and stores. An explanation of these movements will be found in the letter of our Cairo correspondent this morning. It will be seen that an extensive raid on the rebel communications has been organized by Gen. Hurlbut, in connection with Gen. Rosecrans, to act on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far down as Meridian, and also on the other railroads connecting with Vicksburgh and the rear of the rebel forces under Gen. Johnston. It is the intention also to destroy the high bridge over the Tombigbee River in Alabama, to the east of Meridian, over which the road to Selma and Chattanooga passes.

A force of rebels at Monticello, Kentucky, was attacked and defeated on Friday by Gen. Carter, who crossed the Cumberland, below Somerset. The fight is said to have been a severe one.

Advices have reached us from Western Virginia, to the effect that the National forces under Gen. Mulligan, had been repulsed near Fairmount, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at that point had been entirely destroyed by the rebels, who also occupied Morgantown in large force. The military authorities in Western Virginia are disposed to think that Wheeling is the point aimed at by the rebel force west of the Shenandoah Valley, and troops are being concentrated there to meet the supposed danger. The rebels who defeated Gen. Mulligan at Fairmount are magnified to a force 12,000 strong. A dispatch from Baltimore, however, makes this all doubtful. The rebels are said to have all left the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, moving southward. National forces are in pursuit, and endeavoring to intercept them. The damage to the road, principally in the destruction of bridges, is expected to be soon repaired.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 26th ult., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Creole*, on Saturday, and the *George Cromwell* yesterday. The only additional news from General Banks is a confirmation of the report that he had occupied Opelousas, and a statement that he had also taken possession of Washington, where a halt was made on the 21st for rest. Fresh horses for the cavalry were being supplied from the surrounding country—some seven hundred having been brought into Opelousas. The rebel Fort at Butte la Rose, on the Atchafalaya, sixty miles north of Brashear City, capitulated to our gunboats on the morning of the 20th, after firing only two or three shots. A quantity of arms and ammunition, and a number of prisoners ware captured. The rebels seem disposed to admit that they have been very unfortunate in Louisiana. A report in the Charleston *Mercury* acknowledges the loss of 1,060 men, two rams, four transports, and three gunboats.

Dispatches have reached Leavenworth from the headquarters of the Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N., *via* Fayetteville, under date of the 27th. Col. Phillips telegraphs that he has ordered Col. Harrison to move with the troops under his command, from Fayettavilla to Hildebrands Mills, thirty-five miles to the West, in the Territory. This movement is principally to recruit the stock. The enemy are reported to be intrenched and in force at Webber's Falls, a strong natural position on the Grand Saline, sixteen miles east of Fort Gibson. Col. Phillips moved from the latter place, on the 28th ult., to attack. The rebels are under command of Gens. Slot and Ewing. They do not seem to be receiving accessions to their numbers, but are steadily and actively reorganizing their forces.

By the arrival of the British brig *Hannah*, from Matamoras, (Mexico,) April 2, we learn that the schooner *John L. Gerety*, from New-York, with a general cargo, was seized by the rebels after she had entered in the Custom-house. They ran her over to the Texas side and discharged her cargo. She was immediately claimed by the Mexican authorities, when the rebels tried to compromise with the Captain; but he would have nothing to do with them. He put in a claim for $60,000, and the probabilities were that he would get it.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamer *Creole*, we received, on Saturday, advices from Havana to the 27th ult., embracing intelligence from Mexico (Vera Cruz) to the 16th. The struggle at Puebla is now admitted to be a very bloody one, the losses on both sides being heavy.

The bark *Reindeer* arrived at this port on Saturday, from Vera Cruz on the 10th ult. She brings intelligence that the French had attacked the Mexicans near Puebla, (probably Comonfort's force,) and had been repulsed with heavy loss.

The French transport steamer *Allier* arrived at this port yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left there April 22. Her Commander, Pradier, reports that dispatches had been received from Gen. Forey to the effect that the siege of Puebla was favorably progressing, and that the French were then in possession of half of the city. Commander Allier further states that the reports respecting the repulse of the French at Puebla are entirely without foundation.

The mails by the steamship *Europa* reached this City, on Saturday, bringing our English files to the 18th ult. We find nothing in them not covered by our full dispatch from Halifax.

The boiler of a small steamer exploded at San Pedro, Cal., on the 27th ult., while she was engaged in carrying passengers from the wharf to a larger steamer, causing the death of forty out of sixty passengers, and wounding all the rest but seven.

In the Court of Sessions, on Saturday, Recorder Hoffman, sentenced Jane Harris *alias* Mag Duval, convicted of shoplifting at the store of Claflin, Mallen & Co., to four years in the State Prison. Rose Morgan, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. In the case of Martin Fennelly, convicted of assault and battery, sentence was suspended. The Court adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, when the May term will commence. Judge McCunn presiding.

The Stock market left off firm on Saturday, after a partial decline at the morning board. Gold closed 146 ⅞ cent.; Exchange 167 ⅞ cent. Money in fair request at 6 ⅞ cent. The demand for United States Stock of 1882 was over two millions for the day. The Coupon Stock of 1881 rose to 107 ⅞ cent.

Breadstuffs were dull and heavy on Saturday; prices closed decidedly in favor of buyers Provisions, Whisky and Groceries were less active. Cotton was depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Fish and East India Rice. Refined Petroleum was in lively request, chiefly for future delivery. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 490 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Hooker's Advance.

Gen. Hooker has thrown his army down from the points at which it crossed the Rappahannock above Fredericksburgh, toward Chancellorsville, a hamlet lying a few miles in the rear of Fredericksburgh, with the design of flanking the rebel army, and of compelling them to come out from behind their fortifications and give battle. Three considerable battles took place near Chancellorsville on the afternoon of Friday, in the first of which Gen. Sykes' Division attacked the enemy shortly after 12 o'clock, fought them an hour and a half with great valor, drove them a mile, and took fifty prisoners; but Hooker ordered the attack to be suspended, and the men to return to their former ground. To this point the enemy came up at 4 o'clock, and attacked Sykes fiercely, but Hooker himself was on the ground, and after a fight of three-quarters of an hour, the enemy ignominiously retired. At 6½ o'clock, the enemy made a charge for our batteries, when the third fight of the day took place, in which they were again severely repulsed with heavy loss. After this affair there was no serious fighting, but the sharp-shooters kept up their desultory work for some time. And thus ended Friday's operations. During the night our troops were kept actively at work building earthworks and abattis to enable them to hold the excellent position they had gained. Our correspondent with this force writes up to 3 o'clock of Saturday morning; and from what he saw around him, he inferred that the "greatest day in the history of the war was about to dawn."

Whether these expectations were realized or not, we are at this writing uninformed. The telegraph has been for some time scaled closely against all Press dispatches from the army. And we shall have to wait for the news of Saturday's operations until our correspondent, who left the field on the evening of that day, reaches this City, toward which he is hastening. The inference from various circumstances seems to be that the week was closed by a great action fought a short distance in the rear of Fredericksburgh. We have no doubt that our troops, which fought so well on the first day, gave an equally good account of themselves next day—if, indeed, their qualities were tested by battle.

The Conduct of the War.—We publish in another column a letter on the nature of the contest our Government is compelled to wage with the rebellion, and the military principles which should govern its conduct, which is entitled to special attention on account of the source from which it comes, as well as the mastery of the subject which it evinces. No one can have followed the progress of the war without seeing very clearly that the conditions under which it is carried on are very different, in many essential respects, from those of any war of similar magnitude in the past history of the world. This fact makes it important that its characteristic features should be studied and discussed by persons competent to compare them with those of other wars. The results of such inquiries cannot fail to be permanently instructive and especially useful to the successful prosecution of the contest.

The Fighting Qualities of the Mexicans—The French Invasion.

Europeans, with their incapacity to judge correctly of events on this continent, have always supposed, since the conquest of Mexico by the United States, that Mexicans cannot fight. It has suited them to believe that Gen. Scott marched to the Mexican capital, not because of any great ability on his part or that of his troops, but because of the cowardice and weakness of his foe. In their jealousy of the Americans, this has been a pleasant belief, but this easy credulity is now costing them dear. The truth is, and always has been, that the Mexicans, however unable to govern their country, can yet defend it with tremendous vigor.

The fact admits of indisputable proof that it cost us harder fighting to bring the Mexicans to terms than has been seen in Europe since the days of the first Napoleon. No severer fighting has been done on the other Continent for the last generation than in the last Italian war. According to the French official reports, the French loss in killed and wounded in the *five* principal battles of that war—Montebello, Palestro, Magenta, Melegnano, and Solferino—the sum total of killed and wounded, on the part of the French and Sardinians, was 24,450 out of 244,000 men engaged, or a little over *eight per cent*. According to the same reports, the total loss of the Austrians in the same five battles was 28,650 out of 305,000, or about *ten and a half per cent*. Now if we examine our *five* principal battles in Mexico—Monterey, Buena Vista, Molina del Rey, Cherubusco and Chepultepec—we find a sum total of 28,347 engaged on our side, and 3,861 killed and wounded, which is *fifteen per cent*. The Mexican losses, in some of the battles above mentioned, though understood to be very heavy, have never been definitely stated. It is known, however, that of the 20,000 Mexicans at Buena Vista, 2,500 were killed or wounded—12½ per cent; of the 32,000 at Contreras, San Antonia and Cherubusco, 3,250 were killed or wounded—over 10 per cent., of 30,000 at Chepultepec and Gates of San Cosmo, 3,750 were killed or wounded—12½ per cent.; of 12,000 at Cerro Gordo, 1,100 were killed or wounded—over 9 per cent.

The necessary conclusion, then, is, that the Mexicans fought in their war with the Americans with even greater tenacity and effect than the Austrians fought the French and Sardinians. They both suffered themselves, and made their enemies suffer, to a far greater extent before yielding. We see even that the Americans lost *nearly twice* as many, comparatively, in their conflicts with the Mexicans, as did the French in their conflicts with the Austrians. In no battle of Italy is there an instance of steadfast gallantry, so far as we know, equaling that of the Mexican division of Valencia, at the battle of Contreras, consisting of 4,000 men, more than half of whom were swept down in their tracks before they would turn. In considering the comparative bloodshed in the Mexican and Italian wars, it must not be forgotten that both belligerents in the latter, particularly the French, were provided with "arms of precision," vastly superior to those used in Mexico. If, in spite of those destructive weapons, the comparative bloodshed in Italy was materially less, the conclusion is all the more irresistible that Mexico was the scene of the harder fighting.

It is now *sixteen months* since the French landed at Vera Cruz, and they have not yet got possession of Puebla, two hundred miles distant. The American forces entered that city in just *two months and three days* from their landing at Vera Cruz—having in the meantime besieged and taken the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, fought the terrible battle of Cerro Gordo, and captured the castle and town of Perote, while the French have had to overcome no such obstacles. The comparatively slow progress of the latter cannot be attributed to bad generalship; for Gen. Forey, the commander of the expedition, was one of the most brilliant and successful leaders in the late Italian campaign. It cannot be ascribed to feebleness in numbers. Gen. Forey originally disembarked 30,000 at Vera Cruz, and has since been largely reinforced. Gen. Scott landed only 12,000, and, before reaching Puebla, was not reinforced at all; so that his marching force, when he entered Puebla, according to official returns, did not exceed *four thousand five hundred men*. Gen. Scott was opposed all the way up to Puebla by a Mexican army of at least twice his numbers. Gen. Forey has had at no time to encounter any such preponderance of force. There are now only about 20,000 Mexicans at Puebla, with 15,000 under Comonfort on the roads beyond; while the French, according to their own accounts, number at least 30,000.

Now, without taking into account at all the doubtful reports which have just reached us that the French have experienced an overwhelming and irretrievable defeat in an attempt to carry Puebla by storm, it is certain that the Mexicans have met them with great determination, and that they are fighting now more vigorously than they did in their war with us, sixteen years ago. Mexico, instead of having deteriorated during the half generation that has intervened, fights better than ever. This is a grand fact. It virtually settles the impossibility of the conquest of the country by France or any other European Power. It cost the United States, as official records prove, 73,260 men to conquer a peace from Mexico; but, large as that figure is, France would have to go far beyond it to obtain any such result. The expense incurred by the United States in the operation, directly and indirectly, was three hundred millions of dollars. Drawing their reinforcements and supplies from a distance greater by three thousand miles, the French can do their proposed work for no such sum—we believe for no sum whatever within the resources of their national treasury. No future event can be predicted with more rational confidence than that Napoleon III., taught by bitterest experience, will take the earliest decent opportunity to patch up some sort of a settlement with the Mexicans that shall save appearances. The expedition will in no respect realize its original purpose; and will live in history only as a standing warning to European Powers against any future thought of intervention in the domestic concerns of the North American Continent.

The Russian Emperor and the Poles.

The text of the proclamation of amnesty offered by the Emperor of Russia to the Poles, enables us to requires only a very cursory perusal of it to understand why it has not only been rejected by the insurgents, but has stimulated them to fresh exertions. He offers a free pardon to all who have simply taken part in the insurrection, "without having made themselves responsible for other crimes," if they will lay down their arms by the 13th of May—a month from the date of the proclamation. He purposes, then, that everything shall return to the *status quo*, and asks the Poles to trust to the "dictates" of the imperial heart, "and to such further development" of the institutions then in existence as the Government may see fit to allow. This is, of course, simply a roundabout way of asking them to place themselves once more in absolute subjection to his will. It is rendered all the more absurd by the fact that it was under the "institutions" to which he invites them to return, that the razzia at the hands of the Cossacks took place which brought on the insurrection. In fact, it requires some experience of the simplicity of absolute monarchs, to enable one to believe that Alexander is in earnest in seeking to tempt the Poles back into peace by the offer of a complete and gracious restoration of a state of things under which it was possible for the Governor, by a stroke of the pen, to have all the males of the upper and middle classes seized by Cossacks at midnight, and hurried off for twenty-five years' service in the ranks of the army. It would be hard to conceive of any possible "development" of institutions of this kind, that would result in satisfying a people who had suffered even one-tenth part of what has fallen to the lot of the Poles.

Besides which, the Poles have tried thoroughly the "one-man power." They have trusted Alexander I, and he deceived them; they trusted Napoleon the First, and he deceived them; they trusted Nicholas, and he deceived them. Moreover, they have trusted the great Powers, and at one time expected a good deal from the treaty of Vienna; but, like all treaties, that proved valid only in favor of those who were strong enough to enforce its execution. So that the only thing now left them is to trust to themselves. It has been frequently observed by English writers on democracy of late, that the people are unmanageable in every country, unless there be behind their laws some power or interest which they cannot control; and it has been sometimes quite amusing to see with what confidence this has been put forward as a peculiarity of democracies. But it seems that the best of despots, are also afflicted with this weakness, for there is not a single case on record, except, perhaps, that of Charles Albert, in which a constitution granted by a monarch *proprio motu* has proved worth the paper on which it was written. Constitutions, to have any value, have to be wrested from them by force and guaranteed by the probability, or at least the possibility, of popular insurrection in case of their violation.

The Poles are disposed to take comfort from the offer of an amnesty as a quasi recognition of their position as belligerents. They look upon it as a formal acknowledgment that the movement is an organized insurrection, and not simply a disorder, a riot; and what is almost as valuable, it accorded them a sort of impunity, let the result be what it might, for a month after its issue. Anything which gives importance to the struggle, and tends to prolong it, of course increases the chance of foreign interference, and this, we need hardly say, is their only chance, unless the demoralization in the Russian army should be as great as it is represented to be. It must be confessed, however, that the testimony as to the general relaxation of discipline amongst the troops is strong and unanimous. There appears to be a great deal of distrust of the officers at headquarters. The result seems to be that the rank and file of a large portion of the force operating in Poland have almost escaped from control. The horrible plundering and assassinations of which we read, are committed, in the vast majority of cases, in defiance of the officers; and if one-tenth part of the stories that are told be true, the Russian army is fast resolving itself into a huge band of brigands. If the insurgents can only avoid a general action on a large scale while this process is going on, it will largely increase the odds in their favor, for no army can long continue to be worth anything for fighting purposes which is allowed the privilege of indiscriminate pillage and murder.

It is hard, no doubt, to pay such a price as this for the chance of freedom, for it is a sacrifice far more terrible than could be offered up on a hundred of the bloodiest of battle-fields. If the Poles can endure it and still hold out, they will have offered the last and crowning proof of their title to stand in the foremost rank of patriots and martyrs. The record of what they have already done for the "old cause" might well bring a blush to the cheeks of those amongst us who sigh for peace because some of our luxuries, and perhaps one or two of our comforts are curtailed. In ninety years they have four times revolted, and have, between each revolt, endured all that the most ingenious and remorseless tyranny could devise, have kept alive the flame of national feeling, without a literature, without much intercourse with foreign countries, and with nothing to hope from foreign Powers. Every thirty years, regularly, or in other words, as fast as a new generation grows up, they once more take arms, and resume their bloody march to the goal of their striving, over their ruined homes, and slaughtered households, unconquered, and apparently unconquerable.

Another War Flurry in England.—It seems from the letter of our London correspondent, as well as from our English exchanges, that the war fever has broken out afresh in England. John Bull is in a terrible state of excitement, because our Minister *certified* to the legitimate character of a British vessel bound to Matamoras. Such an insult to the naval supremacy of Great Britain cannot be tolerated. How is Britannia to "rule the waves" if her vessels are to sail the seas under protection of an American certificate?

When Bull gets calm again, it may occur to him that the way to avoid such unendurable indignities in future is not to court them. If British captains or ship-owners choose to apply to Mr. Adams for certificates of character, for themselves or their vessels, we do not see what offence he can give by granting them. It is very risky business for him to engage in, to be sure, and the less he does of it the better. Certifying to the good faith and honor of British traders, in these days of blockade-runners and privateers, is extra-hazardous. But why the British Government or the British Press should complain of it, we cannot understand. The London *Times*, which in this, as in most other matters, embodies the national wrath and swagger, would do well to turn its indignation upon the real offender. The fact that British shippers apply to Mr. Adams for certificates of character, may be a very good reason why *they* should be hung, drawn and quartered,—or blown from the cannon of the London *Times*. They may be compromising the imperial dignity. They may be degrading the British character, and putting the naval supremacy of the realm in jeopardy. But how Mr. Adams is to be made responsible for their misconduct, we don't see. If his own Government can justify his action, England certainly has no right to complain of it.

Mr. Russell's *Army and Navy Gazette* affects surprise that the Press and people of the United States should fall into the error of supposing that the English nation is "giving aid and comfort to the Southern enemy." It declares that "no one man or body of men" in England attempt to justify the building of ships in English ports for Southern privateers, the running of the blockade, or the sale of arms to Southern rebels. This is a very adventurous denial on Mr. Russell's part. He cannot make it good. If these proceedings were condemned as universally as he represents, they would be stopped; and the fact that they are not stopped is proof that they are not condemned. It is idle to complain of us for resenting such acts of flagrant hostility—permitted, tolerated, justified by the British Government and applauded by the British Press, which speaks the thoughts of the British people. They will be resented, and redress will be required.

A Magnificent Raid.—There is no danger now of communication between the rebel armies at Vicksburgh and at Tullahoma. So far as railroad connection is concerned, they seem to be completely severed, and a foot march of the Vicksburgh army northward would be a long, difficult and slow affair. We gave the other day an account of Gen. Dodge's movement eastward from Corinth, on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and his capture of Tuscumbia, Alabama: and if the reader, taking the bearings of the latter point, will follow the line and sweep of the magnificent raid of Col. Grierson through Central Mississippi and Alabama, of which we publish an interesting account this morning, and compare it with the rebel telegram concerning the affair, he will see how every line of road that connects the Gulf States with the rebel army in Tennessee has been cut, that is not already in our control. The Mississippi Central, the Mobile and Ohio, and the newly constructed line connecting Meridian with Selma, were all on his route. It was really a splendid swoop, and the startled rebel organ at the capital of Mississippi asserts that "it exceeds in daring and boldness all former Yankee raids." Our Memphis correspondent compares it with the raid of Col. Carter into East Tennessee, in December last. It will be remembered that Gen. Rosecrans attributed to that dash much of his success at Murfreesboro, as, by destroying the bridges on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, it prevented the rebels from receiving reinforcements from Virginia. We published a statement some weeks ago from a rebel paper that these bridges had just been repaired, showing that Col. Carter had rendered their great military line unavailable for three or four months. As that movement preceded Rosecrans' great attack on Bragg's army, so this one, which is very like the other in character and results, may have an important bearing on another advance, which he does not herald, but which he has been steadily preparing for. Col. Carter's raid, it will be remembered, was over a distance of 200 miles; but the circuit of Col. Grierson through rebel territory must have been at least 500 miles.

Union Legislative Address.—We published yesterday the address of the Union members of the Legislature to their constituents. It is a paper of ability and interest. Without discussing the acts of the Legislature or questions of State policy, it is mainly an argumentative vindication of the National Government in its war against the rebellion, and shows, with cogency and force, that the only possible way of restoring peace is by prosecuting the war to a victorious end. It assails with vigor and success the position of the Copperhead Democracy, which insists on immediate and unconditional peace, as fatal to the Union and dishonorable to the nation.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Suggestions as to the Principles on which the War Should be Carried on.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The war now waged within the limits of the United States, in its causes and magnitude, stands without a parallel in the history of the world. A people prosperous and happy beyond all precedent, and enjoying freedom to the extreme limit of rational liberty, have suddenly turned upon the Government to which they owed all this happiness and prosperity.

That a nation given up to peaceful pursuits, and almost wholly without experience in war, should be able to put into the field, maintain and manœuvre such large armies as are at present arrayed against each other, is hardly less astounding to ourselves than to the nations of Europe, and the development of this enormous power gives to us a satisfactory reason for the undisguised desire among the Powers of the East that a permanent separation of these States may ensue. We have gone through two years of conflict, and it behooves all who wish for a speedy and successful termination of this war to draw from the experience of the past such knowledge as may aid us to arrive at this result; to study carefully our position; to acknowledge freely the faults and blunders which have been committed, and to turn them to a good account by making use of the lessons derived from them.

The present condition of things has produced many military critics, and the people have read till they are weary of "interior lines" and the "fundamental rules of the art of war." While these rules, deduced from common sense and experience, are so simple as to be almost entitled to the name of axioms, yet in their proper and successful practical application, they require such varied qualities of mind and will, and even of body, that a great General is always the foremost man of his time. As no such great qualities are necessary in discovering our errors and suggesting amendments, it is proposed in this letter to do so in a most general way.

A campaign cannot be conducted in this country as one would be in Europe, for several reasons. The first obstacle we meet is the want of the necessary geographical and topographical knowledge of the country in which we are to operate. This want is a serious embarrassment to a properly prudent General, and compels him rather to feel his way than to dash at the point to be reached. Ten times the entire cost of the Coast Survey has been repaid to us in the invaluable assistance its charts have been to the Navy and Army already during the war, and had the Government expended millions in a detailed survey of the interior of the country we could hardly over-estimate its value to our Generals. Next, the imperfect character and limited number of the roads in the South, both militating against rapid movements of large armies. An example may be given showing the combined effects from all these causes. In the Maryland campaign, where the General had the benefit of good county maps, and the roads lead in the same general direction, the Army of the Potomac was moved so that the columns were within supporting distance, and always ready for battle on it with no crossing, while in the march from Berlin to Warrenton, the divisions and trains of the same army, under the same leader, in the effort to make long marches, were constantly cutting each other and getting into confusion, solely attributable to the want of knowledge of the roads and their small number.

Again, the immense quantity of forest land in this country is a serious inconvenience not felt in Europe. The forests make of the roads passing through them so many defiles—they prevent the rapid and regular deployment of our columns—hide from our reconnoitering officers the numbers, positions and movements of the enemy, and give to the defensive army a natural fortification, and render comparatively useless much of our artillery. We cannot, in this country, get rid of our provision trains, by supporting our armies on the country through which they pass. It is sparsely settled, and moving as our armies do, they would exhaust vastly more highly cultivated regions than any in the rebellious districts.

A modern element has been introduced, the importance of which must not be overlooked, in the matter of railroad communications. An army acting on the defensive can use the roads behind it for rapid concentration of troops and for bringing up its supplies, thus diminishing its wagon trains and increasing in a corresponding degree its mobility. The offensive army as it advances must either rebuild and guard the railroads, or depend on country roads and wagon trains. To do the former properly, in a country where every inhabitant is a guide and spy, would weaken the main body so rapidly that in a comparatively short line of operations our forces would be too small to effect great results when the decisive point is reached. To show the impracticability of keeping railroad communications of any length open, where even a portion of the inhabitants are hostile, it is only necessary to point to the road from Louisville to Nashville, and for examples in the enemy's country to the cutting of the road behind Grant, in Mississippi, and also behind Pope, in Virginia. Successful raids have been made on our side, but they have not been so frequent and persistent as absolutely to destroy any line of communication, and the only way we can hope to produce great results from them is to follow the rebel plan and make them just prior to a heavy attack with the main army. If we move into the interior of the country with a wagon train, and our line of operations is long, our train becomes so unwieldy that the roads are worn out, and our troops so separated as not to be within support of each other. To replenish the supplies from the depots heavy escorts are necessary, and this acts still further to weaken our force. One of the most important lessons taught by the war is the great difficulty we have experienced in keeping open our lines of communication by land. McClellan's communications were cut on the Peninsula with his short line. Pope's communications were cut at Manassas, and later, with a sufficiently enterprising enemy, his baggage-train would have been captured or destroyed on the 31st of August last, for their cavalry was within artillery range of it. The line to Nashville was closed during a part of the battle of Stone River, and more recently the communication with Washington, in N. C., was interrupted though it may be said that was by water. The narrowness of the river, however, and the difficulty of navigation, gave that no superiority of importance over the land line.

The conclusion to be drawn seems to be unavoidable that we must, so far as is possible, use the large rivers for our lines, and make our campaigns accordingly.

There is one prominent fact in this war which

can only be accounted for because of the want of plans and generalship on both sides, and that is, the great number of desperate battles attended with fearful loss and the absolute failure to produce decisive results. If an army has been routed the victors have not followed up their success to its destruction, and no battle has yet given to either side any large extent of country, or has unfitted the losing side from soon being able, if necessary, to take the offensive. Bull Run twice, the Peninsula, Corinth, Stone River and Antietam are notable instances. Fort Donelson comes the nearest in its results to an exception, but our army not long after was attacked at Shiloh, and was at least, roughly handled. New-Orleans is not mentioned, because that was entirely a naval affair, and therefore does not come into this discussion. Fredericksburgh is a remarkable instance of bad management on the part of the rebel generals, for our forces were hemmed in with hills in front, a river close at their back and under an artillery fire from the entire front, which could not be effectively answered. Why our army was allowed quietly to remain there so long after the disastrous fights of Dec. 13, instead of being driven in confusion into the river, is one among many of the unaccountable events of the war.

When the soldiers on either side are new to the duties of the picket line, they imagine they are called upon to fire at every sentinel opposed to them who is within range, but they soon learn that they are posted only to give notice of movements, and that their being killed or maimed in a picket duel has no real effect upon the war, and the picket fighting ceases. Is there not here a principle equally applicable to our armies? Should not our plans be such as to avoid all battles where no decisive result can be hoped for, where the destruction of life becomes wanton and our country loses disciplined soldiers that gold cannot replace.

The true principle would seem to be to determine what are decisive points, and then by rapid movements to get as near them as possible without fighting. By a decisive point is meant one where we can reasonably expect the enemy will make his most determined stand, and at which, if he is beaten, we shall gain decided advantages, or if he retreats from that point without a battle, his loss in morale and position will be tantamount to a defeat.

Richmond is plainly such a point, because of its important railroad connection with all the rebel States, and because of our persistent efforts to take it and the determination of the enemy to hold it. Assuming this, should we not take the largest estimate of the numbers the rebels can concentrate for the defence of Richmond, and then make such dispositions as to appear in front of the rebel capital with a force sufficient to give us a moral certainty of winning a victory?

The endeavor has been made above to show that our true policy is to avoid land lines of communication, and make our campaigns using the large navigable rivers of the South. In the attack on Richmond we have, in the James River, exactly the line for which we asked, and on this we could have great assistance from the naval arm in conveying transports and driving away field artillery placed to annoy and disturb the communication. There is another serious thing to be considered—(if the rebels have been as diligent in fortifying their capital as we have been in protecting Washington, and all accounts confirm that supposition)—Richmond cannot be taken except by a siege of greater or less magnitude, and no proper siege train could be transported by land, except for a very short distance, unless with great risk and delay. For that purpose, the James River is a necessity which no military mind would for one instant ignore. Richmond ours, the railroad connections and the line of retreat must determine for us the second decisive point in the East. The capture of Charleston and a campaign against Branchville might become a necessity under such circumstances.

Some suggestions more in detail under the above general propositions may be made in a future letter—the purpose of the writer being to make some plain suggestions which do not require a military education to appreciate, in the hope that we may begin to see why we have not succeeded as well as we could have wished, and where it is possible to correct our blunders.

MILES.

AMUSEMENTS.

This evening MAX MARETZEK commences a Summer season at the Academy, signalizing the occasion by the production, for the first time in America, of one of VERDI's least known, but by no means least meritorious works. It is called "Aroldo," and the action of it is supposed to take place in England during the Saxon period. The plot of the opera is thus quaintly explained in an official publication: *Harold*, a Saxon nobleman, returns to his castle in Kent from Palestine, where he has been fighting as a Crusader. During his absence to the Holy Land, *Godwin*, a young knight-errant, having become passionately in love with *Mina*, *Harold's* wife, and daughter to the old and proud *Egbert*, Lord of the castle, has succeeded by his entreaties in obtaining from the incautious wife some tokens of indulgent forbearance. She, however, remembering her duties, and terrified at the fearful consequences of a protracted intercourse with a man who has plotted her dishonor and ruin, resolves not to yield to his persuasions.

Her father, the chivalrous old *Egbert*, discovers her secret, and prevents her from apprizing *Harold* of her weak and guilty forbearance. He, however, proudly resents the insult intended by *Godwin* against the unstained honor of his noble house, and resolves to avenge it. He, therefore, so provokes him, as to force him to reluctantly accept a duel.

At the appointed hour they meet in the burying-ground of the castle, and begin to fight: when they are suddenly interrupted by *Harold*, who, however, through some imprudent words of *Egbert* suspects the real cause of the duel. Resenting then his own affront, he, in his turn, intends to avenge it.

Mina, reaching tha fatal spot, endeavors to calm her husband's rage; and *Bryon*, a pious hermit, the companion and guest of *Harold*, reminds him of a Crusader's oath, and of the Christian duties of a Knight of the Cross. *Harold* drops his sword and allows *Godwin* to depart.

He feels, however, the misery of his lost happiness, and proposes a divorce to *Mina*, that she may still live honorably with the man of her new choice. He calls back *Godwin*, and obliges him, from a concealed spot, to witness his last interview with his wife.

Mina intends, if not to justify her conduct, at least to explain how her error, though only consisting in an imprudent indulgence, has already been fully explated by sorrow, and atoned for by sincere repentance.

Harold refuses to listen to her. She becomes offended at his refusal, and, though still loving her husband, she signs the act of divorce. Once free, she obliges *Harold* to listen to her excuse. *Harold*, becoming thus aware of the treacherous seduction employed by *Godwin*, calls him forth to punish him with death. But at that moment *Egbert* appears with a sword in his hand, stained with the blood of the seducer, whom the old and vindictive nobleman has just slain.

Harold, to escape misery and dishonor, accompanied by *Bryon*, retires to Scotia, where both live as hermits, devoted to prayer and piety, in a modest and solitary hut, near the shores of Loch Lomond.

Egbert, who, after killing *Godwin*, has been obliged to abandon his country, and whom the repentant and unfortunate *Mina* has decided to follow, embarks also for Scotia. When near Loch Lomond, a fortous hurricane wrecks the vessel which carries them, and they scarcely escape death by trusting themselves to a small boat, which is saved through the efforts of the peasants and fishermen of Lomond.

They land on the shores of the lake, and call for hospitality at the hermits' abods.

Harold recognizes his wife. At first he repudiates her: but yielding to her supplications, to the entreaties of *Egbert* and *Bryan*, and above all to the celestial voice which he hears through the songs of the peasants, who, within a neighboring church, raise to heaven their evening prayer, takes again the loving *Mina* to his arms, forgetting her wrongs, and bearing only in mind her devoted love and sincere repentance.

The principal parts are distributed to Signor MAZZOLINI (*Aroldo*); Mdlle. ARTOLANI BAGNOLI (*Mina*); Signor BELLINI (*Egberto*); HERR REICHARDT (*Godwino*) and HAAR MULLER (*Briano*). The opera will be finely placed upon the stage, and will receive the aid of well appointed orchestra and chorus.

Concerts now-a-days are matters of individual compliment. A limited circle do honor to the talents of a teacher, or the merits of an artist. It is seldom that such entertainments appeal on broad and generous principles to the sympathy of the public. A concert having this last peculiarity will take place on Saturday next. It is given by Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, the young and talented conductor and performer. Why any one should undertake an entertainment that does not leave the ghost of a chance of profit, and with hideous pleasantry call it an annual benefit, are questions that can only be answered by youth and ambition, and that incomprehensible, if not idiotic, delight in labor which, SHAKESPEARE says, physics pain. An Irish postillion always saves a gallop for the last stage, and Mr. THOMAS, however jagged by the season, manages somehow to reserve much of his energy for his annual concert. On Saturday next, in addition to the usual items of singing and solo playing, he has the responsibility of an orchestra of over eighty players—a congregation superior to that of the Philharmonic Society. He proposes with this body of picked players (for there will be no *quasi* dummies, as in the last-mentioned organization) to interpret an important work never before played in this country, namely, BERLIOZ's symphony, called, "Harold in Italy;" and also to render MOZART's harmless overture to the "Magic Flute," and BEETHOVEN's superb symphony (the fifth) in C minor. The work of BERLIOZ is, of course, the main attraction, and will be sufficient to command tha concert to tha attention of the musical community. It will be alike hard and strange fi an entertainment of such importance does not meet with a generous response.

The New York Philharmonic Society has lost a valuable President in Mr. H. C. TIMM, who has resigned his honorary position in the Society. It will be difficult to find a successor who combines so many amiable qualities with a sincere and earnest love of art. The past season of the Philharmonic was successful—the members receiving about sixty dollars each. This is not too much for five concerts, and about twenty private and public rehearsals.

The practical musicians of the Metropolis (instrumental performers) have a mass meeting on Wednesday next, for the purpose of arranging a new tariff of prices for playing in theatres and at balls. They claim that they are ridiculously underpaid at the former, and overtaxed by rapacious conductors at the latter. A musician (first-class) seldom gets more than $6 or $9 at a theatre. For playing all night at a ball he is supposed to receive $5, but when the customary deductions have been made there is rarely more than $3 50 left for the performer.

Master WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE, the remarkable young American pianist, is distinguishing himself in England. The *Court Gazette* mentions that Master PAPE took part in the marriage festivities of the Prince and Princess of Wales, being presented, &c., in due form. Says the *Gazette*: "One of the prominent features of the evening was the presentation of Master PAPE, the pianist, by Lord Viscount SIDNEY, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain. This young gentleman, it will be recollected, gave concerts through Canada and the States, for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives, last Summer. The young pianist, who is but twelve years of age, performed several classic pieces, and received the highest tokens of regard from the royal family. Her Majesty, although not present, was a silent listener in an adjoining apartment, and expressed her satisfaction at his performance. The piano used at the Castle was the one of STEINWAY & Co., which took the prize medal at the World's Fair."

Mr. J. S. CLARKE will continue to draw crowded houses at the Winter Garden in "Luck, or the Gentleman of Nature," and "Toodles." At Laura Keene's, a new extravaganza, attractively cast and mounted, will be brought out. At the Theatre Français charming performances are announced for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at Wallack's, besides a new comedy this evening, there will be judiciously varied alterations of the latest popular revivals.

To-morrow evening there is to be an extra and special performance—musical and dramatic—at the Academy of Music. It is described as the Barney Williams Irish Relief Benefit, and is managed in that behalf by the well-known Irish comedian. Miss LAURA KEENE and company appear in "Nature and Art," Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in "Customs of the Country," and Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS in "The Irish Tiger," Madame GUERABELLA and Madame STRAKOSCH sing operatic selections; Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT delivers a recitation, and Mlle. GALLERI and Madame MARZETTA dance a *pas de deux*. There is sure to be an immense and enthusiastic audience.

At Niblo's, this evening, Miss BATEMAN commences a farewell engagement previous to her departure for Europe. She comes here from Philadelphia, where she has gathered fresh laurels in her touching and effective personation of *Leah, the Forsaken*. This character has been selected for her reappearance here. It is superfluous to say that it is one in which she has achieved the highest honors of her profession. When last played at Niblo's Garden that theatre was crowded night after night by an uninterrupted succession of crowded and delighted audiences, and it may be safely predicted that a similar result will follow its repetition now.

Miss KATE REYNOLDS, favorably known here about three years ago as an actress of considerable talent, has just finished a most successful engagement at the Boston Museum. She is now about to start on a professional tour through the New-England States, where, no doubt, her ability will be fully recognized and appreciated.

BARNUM's dogs have vanished, and his "Stereoticon," a first-class attraction, takes their place as the attraction, *par excellence*. An intensely tragic drama, entitled the "Sister's Revenge," several millions of curiosities, a wonderfully bearded woman, the $30,000 NUTT, MINNIE WARREN and the Great Seal, are all, as usual, to be seen at the Museum. The Baby Show comes next week.

In Brooklyn theatricals are in a flourishing condition. On Tuesday night, at the Academy of Music, Mr. W. D. BANDMAN, the German tragedian, who has created so great an excitement in dramatic circles, by his Shakesperean impersonations, will appear as *Shylock* in the "Merchant of Venice."

Miss HARON is to exhibit her conception of *Aurora Floyd*, during the week, at the same house, and BARNEY WILLIAMS, with his Irish drolleries, closes the week.

During the past seven days Miss LAURA KEENE, Miss WESTRAN and GOTTSCHALK have occupied the Academic boards. Miss KEENE gave the "Colleen Bawn;" Miss WESTERN, who is a great favorite in Brooklyn and one of the best "stars" that visit the City of Churches, drew tremendous houses by her "French Spy" and *Gertrude*, and only closed in consequence of an engagement at Philadelphia, while GOTTSCHALK's Saturday matinée was a great success. HARRY GANDERSON, who chanced to be present, kindly volunteered to play a duett with GOTTSCHALK and fairly stirred up an enthusiastic applause. Mr. CASTLE did very well and was twice recalled.

On Tuesday night, at the Atheneum, Mrs. and Miss BROWN will read Shakesperian and other extracts. These ladies unite personal attractions with elocutionary culture, and are among our best public readers.

Two ballads from J. R. THOMAS are announced—"Kiss Me Good Night, Mother," and "Fishes in the Sea." Both are attuned to the more refined taste of the public. "Solitude," by HOFFMAN, is a thoughtful tone poem. "Reminiscences of Leah," by ROSSAR BROAHM, forms an agreeable souvenir of a highly extolled play and performance.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

Arrival of the Officers and Crews of the Barks Lapwing and M. J. Colcord.

The bark *Theresa*, Capt. J. H. AVERY, from St. Thomas April 18, arrived yesterday. She brings home as passengers Capt. BOTESA and crew, late of the bark *Lapwing*, and Capt. HARRIMAN and crew late of the bark *M. J. Colcord*, both of which vessels were captured on the 27th of March by the privateer *Florida*.

Capt. BOTESA reports: Sailed from Boston 9th of March, for Batavia, with a cargo of coal and merchandise, and on the 27th, in lat. 31° 30', lon. 32° 30', was captured by the privateer *Florida*. He, with his crew, were taken on board the *Florida*, and a prize crew put on board the bark, with two bowitzers.

The bark *M. J. Colcord* was taken on the 29th of March in lat. 28, lon. 33, and a prize crew put on board. The understanding was that both barks should rendezvous at lat. 29, when their cargos would be taken out. Both vessels were in company with the *Florida* on the 30th of March. Three boys belonging to the *Lapwing* remained on board the *Florida*.

Ill-Feeling Between England and America.

From Russell's Army and Navy Gazette.

It would be an evil day for the world when the United States and Great Britain went to war because of the ill-temper or perverseness of a naval officer. But the world has been full of evil days—is not yet by any means done with them. And if an intemperate or perverse officer is supported by his Government in an outrage on the subjects of a neutral State, which promises to become a much-followed precedent, it is a sad alternative to go to war to compel justice, or to submit to the dishonor and the loss of submission. There is no mistaking the spirit in which the recent acts of the Federal cruisers have been met in this country. From the very outset, in common with the whole mass of the people, we have disapproved of the conduct of such subjects of the Queen as were led by cupidity or passion to aid the belligerents by sales of arms, running the blockade, or equipping men-of-war. *There has been no attempt whatever to justify these proceedings by any one man or any one body in this country. But the Americans will not understand the difference between the ventures of private citizens and the policy of the State. They affect to believe the mass of the English nation is engaged in giving aid and comfort to the Southern enemy.* These delusions they accept as foundations on which to rest the most offensive measures of policy, and as justification for the most outrageous language. It has been said by the most philosophic and just of observers—De TOCQUEVILLE—that when the Press is unanimous in America, its power is irresistible. So far as we can judge, the Press is just now doing all it can to provoke a war with Great Britain; nay, more, the people who in America take a lead in speaking, and who, therefore, are called public men or statesmen, are at present engaged in the same course, and fanning the flame with full cheeks. They may be merely trying to keep ahead of the popular fire, but any way it behooves those who should read the signs of the times to look out and see. California, with all the energy of rowdyism, burning with a lust of her neighbor's gold, seems as though she were minded to go to war on her own account, and under pretext of protecting her ports, which are menaced by no one, *is preparing asylums for marauding expeditions.* It is difficult to perceive how the American Government is to deal with these indications of a spirit of violent aggrandisement and outrage on neutral Powers, which are developed just at present by the war fever in the Yankee brain. How far they extend we cannot say, but in default of knowledge, there is need to watch and to take precautions.

Arrival of a Prize at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 3.

The prize brig *Miami*, captured off Charleston with a cargo of medicines, liquors and army clothing, arrived here to-day.

Rogers & Raymond,

Having made a special feature of

SPRING OVERCOATS

this season, solicit the their unrivaled assortment in this line the attention of every gentleman for whom

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY

are alike objects. There is not in the City a finer stock of GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING than the firm are now offering at the same prices as

BEFORE THE WAR.

Stores, Fulton-st., Nos. 121, 123 and 125. Broadway, No. 214.

Foote's Patent

UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,

No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,

With valuable improvements.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Sewing-machines to Rent and for Sale.

None but the best. V. W. WICKES, Jr.,

No. 488 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Glass Shades!! Glass Shades for covering clocks, vases, &c., &c.

S. J. PARDESSUS,

No. 32 Platt-st.

Trusses.—MARSH BROTHERS Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st. Silk Elastic Stockings. Shoulder Braces, London Supporters, and Suspensory Bandages, Riding Belts and Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts. A female attendant.

Astonishing cures are daily made of rheumatism, sore throat, and pains in the limbs, back and chest, by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted superior to any other. Sold by the Druggists everywhere. 25 and 50 cents.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 8 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 21 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180, Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, No. 308; Optical Inst., under Barnum's.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown, natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Hats!—The greatest attraction of the day is at No. 216 Broadway, where WHITE'S splendid styles of dress, soft and military hats can be purchased.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' hard rubber Truss and Supporter—water-proof, cleanly and indestructible, and a Varicocele Truss. May be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

SIMMONS—HOAGE.—On Tuesday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Mr. GEORGE W. SIMMONS and Miss ADELIA HOAGE, both of this City.

STRANGE—BEAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 2, by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, WILLIAM T. A. STRANGE and MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Jehial Read.

DIED.

BOYLE.—On Sunday, May 3, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, JAMES A., only son of Capt. James A. Boyle, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 2, of disease of the heart, Mrs. CHARLOTTE BUTLER, relict of the late Simeon Butler, of Northampton, Mass., in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandnephew, A. R. Dyett, No. 143 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, May 5, at 2 o'clock.

BLANCK.—On Saturday evening, May 2, after a brief illness, ISABELLE, youngest daughter of Wm. F. and Lizzie Blanck, aged 18 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 206 West Houston-st., on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURROUGHS.—At Newtown, on Saturday, May 2, SARAH H., wife of John W. Burroughs, and daughter of Thomas H. Schuyler, of West Troy, aged 19 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Boats leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point for Newtown.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

CONDIT.—In Newark, on Saturday, May 2, EUDORA A. CONDIT, in the 25th year of her age.

Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, Academy-st., Newark, on Tuesday, May 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOUGLASS.—In Seymour, Conn., on Saturday, May 2, HENRY, youngest son of Charles and Cornelia Douglass, aged 2 years and 10 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

DAVIS.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday, May 2, of disease contracted in camp, T. SEYMOUR DAVIS, youngest son of Gilbert T. Davis, member of 32d regiment of New-York Volunteers, aged 20 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 4, at 1 o'clock, in the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, without further notice.

DEWAY.—In Mount Kisko, N. Y., at his residence, on Saturday last, May 2, BENJAMIN M. DEWEY, Assessor of the Tenth District New-York, aged 43 years and 4 months.

For notice of funeral see Tuesday's paper

EARLE.—At Harlem, on Friday, May 1, MARY BALLARD, wife of John L. Earle, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EARLE.—On Friday, May 1, after a brief illness, ELIZA, relict of the late Henry Earle, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 91 Irving-place, on Monday, May 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FISH.—At Astoria, on Saturday, May 2, LYDIA G., relict of the late Thomas F. Fish, of Newburgh, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Astoria, on Monday, May 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Newburgh, for interment.

FISH.—On Friday, May 1, MARY, wife of Capt. Charles Fish.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Spotswood, N. J., on Monday, May 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FERGUSON.—On Friday evening, May 1, after a long and protracted illness, MARY H., wife of Alex Ferguson, and daughter of the late Robert Stoddart, aged 41 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 716 Washington-st., on Monday, May 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FROST.—On Saturday, May 2, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, THOMAS FROST, aged 55 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday noon, May 5, from the 3d-st. Baptist Church, Yorkville.

GATES.—On Friday, May 1, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, JOHN GATES, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 East 31st-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARRIS.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, May 3, JENNIE LOUISA, daughter of Charles E. and Jane J. Harris, of North Hoboken, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 5, from Grove Church, Dallytown, N. J., at 3 o'clock.

LOUGHLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 3, WILLIAM, son of John and Ellen Loughlin, aged 6 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 83 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OTTIWELL.—On Sunday, May 3, JOHN OTTIWELL, aged 82 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, May 5, from the residence of his son, John D. Ottiwell, No. 169 3d-av., at 12 o'clock. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal-st., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PISE.—On Saturday, May 2, BENJAMIN PISE, Senior, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin, Daniel and Gardiner, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 North Moore-st., on Tuesday, May 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, April 30, JAMES THOMAS, aged 69 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cyrus L. Edgell No. 7, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 146 West 26th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

VANDER BURGH.—On Sunday, May 3, of scarlet fever, WILHELMINA, infant daughter of John B. and Catharine W. Vander Burgh, aged 4 years and 1 month.

WHITE.—On Saturday evening, May 2, MARY, widow of the late Richard White, aged 79 years, 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, her son, Richard H. White, and her son-in-law, Seth Hoyt and Thos. Charlock, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 7 Eldridge-st., on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WHITE.—On Sunday afternoon, May 3, at his residence, North Shore, S. I., SAMUEL WHITE, Pastor of First Baptist Church, aged 61 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Notice of the funeral in Tuesday's papers.

WILSON.—On Sunday, May 3, after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER WILSON.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, James M. Wilson, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, May 5, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 Hart-pl.

YALE.—In Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 29, ESTHER, relict of Mark Yale, in the 81st year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 255.—May 2, 1863.

7, 65, 32, 63, 71, 10, 21, 50, 42, 48, 69, 52.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 256.—May 2, 1863.

3, 41, 35, 26, 48, 46, 59, 7, 64, 37, 10, 40, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A CLERGYMAN CURED OF CONSUMPTION BY SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Clergymen, read this, and if you feel convinced, it is your duty to recommend the means for healing the body as well as the soul:

BOSTON, Mass., December 2, 1862.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK—SIR: I feel it my duty, for the sake of the sick and suffering of humanity, to relate to you the following facts:

Last May I was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs and bled profusely, and, not finding the proper remedy, still again I bled in one month after, and became weaker than before. Then I fully comprehended the danger, and cast about me for an aegis from the impending doom. Naturally sceptical, and fearful of being duped, having an inveterate abhorrence of empirics, I was slow to trust, and, with regard to your medicines, I was obstinate even to a fault. Not until the living witnesses—healed, recovered, with full breathing power—stood before me, would I be persuaded. Not until the miraculous balm was purchased and brought to my room, and forced upon me, would I try it. Two of my parishioners informed me of their wonderful recovery, one had taken nine bottles of the Pulmonic Syrup for bleeding of the lungs, and was completely cured, and is now doing battle in the service of his country. The other was a person who was on the verge of death for more than a year, bleeding at every little excitement, and despairing of recovery, until she found relief in your Syrup. She came before me apparently in the very bloom of health, with brilliant, florid countenance and portly bearing, the last person I should have suspected of having ever been under the pale sheet of New-England's fell destroyer—consumption. She looked to you as the mighty deliverer from its scourge, and to your Syrup as a panacea from the comb out. She was a member of my church and felt an interest in my recovery, and though sanguine and even enthusiastic, as she had a right to be, because she herself had been healed, yet there stood the living, visible truth before me. Could I doubt her word. Could I refuse a remedy so mild, so palatable, and yet so efficacious. No! Life was too precious, yet too precarious, to deem a moment. I took six bottles of the Syrup, and forthwith rapidly. I went into the country for three months for the benefit of the air. But, alas! the air could not benefit me without the medicine. I went without that, and after bleeding again I resolved to come back. I was much lamented on arriving in Boston, and bled the same night. My case was again critical. Immediately I applied for the Syrup, and soon began gradually to improve, and recover what had lost. I am still under treatment, but have nearly recovered. I never weighed so much as I do now. I never looked so full in the cheek, and, excepting a nervous weakness in the chest and a frequent evacuation of wind, I am quite strong. These, however, are receding before the MANDRAKE PILLS and SEA WEED TONIC. I have taken them but a few days, but have found great relief. According to present appearance, I shall be able to preach again very soon, and come out of this sickness stronger than I ever was before. As our callings are similar, in striving to relieve the ills of life—you for the body, I for the spirit; you for the sick and I in preaching to the poor—I feel it my duty to lay before the world my testimony in favor of your Pulmonic Syrup.

Yours, HENRY MORGAN,

Pastor of the Union Mission and First Independent Methodist Church of Boston.

P. S.—Feb. 8.—Preached this day for the first time after my illness, feel a little sore at the breast, but nothing more. March 1, preached twice: feel quite strong. March 22, preached three times, and hold meeting every night; therefore I may be considered a well man. Thanks to the name of Dr. J. H. SCHENCK. Under God, your medicines have cured me. In reply to the many inquiring letters sent me from almost every Northern State, I say to one and all I am the man; and whereas I was sick I am now healed. I am not the only one relieved in these parts, but several of my acquaintances have been recently benefitted. One of my parishioners, after spending a large sum on physicians, and growing in nothing better, but rather worse, applied, as a last resort, for the Syrup. At first it did not agree with him; it was too sweet, and threw him into violent retching. He then took the Tonic and the Pills to prepare the way for it, and persevered in taking it, until now, instead of going to sea, as he contemplated, to save his life, he has gone to work. And many others I might name. I have taken thirty bottles of Syrup and many of the Tonic. The Tonic and Pills I perceive are in great demand in Boston. Yours, H. MORGAN.

Remember, Dr. SCHENCK'S rooms in this City are at No. 32 BOND-ST., where he can be found every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. He always keeps a fresh supply of medicines in his rooms, which can be had any day, whether the Doctor is there or not.

CONRAD FOX, No. 21 BARCLAY-ST., is the wholesale agent for New-York City.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF SCALD HEAD, L.Y.D.S.

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.

One Dollar per Bottle—[which often cures.]

Depot, No. 139 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 562 Grand-st.

Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1845. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured, also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN A. LOW,

No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 158 MEACER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. F. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear distinctly, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—conversation. May you be rewarded by being enabled in perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,

Captain Marines, United States.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ!

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up, so as to pain it continues soreness of the throat, the clouds stealing over me with occasional hot flashes, great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely rec

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. waitress only, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, a Protestant, wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or do chamberwork and waiting in a small family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 21 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a good girl as chambermaid and waitress; could also assist in washing and ironing, or housework and assist in cooking. To be seen for two days at her last place, No. 63 Hammond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c. — SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl; is a good plain sewer, fine washer and ironer; best of City references; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 251 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, by a steady, competent person, with first-class City reference; is willing to go to the country, and would do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl, with the best of City reference, wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 127 East 24th-st., front house, first floor. Call for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 90 West 20th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A STEADY WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; no objections to go a little way in the country; the best of reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 181 East 12th-st., third door, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A cook, lately from England; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, pies, bread; will assist with washing, if required; has no objection to go in the country with a family for the Summer; has good reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, and is an excellent bread and cake baker, has lived in good families, where good reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPErienced woman, who has excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies, game, and is an excellent baker; does the coarse washing; wages, $9 to $10. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who understands soups, meats, game and pastry of all kinds; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.; can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; would go to the country, has the best City reference. Apply at No. 13 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; she perfectly understands her business; is also a good baker. Good City reference given. Call at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 46 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a middle aged woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 183 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes situations for two competent girls: one as cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 39 West 27th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing if required or attend to milk and butter. Call, for two days, at 256 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce the best of testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a first-class English Protestant cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, soups, and is a good baker; City or country. Call at 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family as cook washer and ironer; she would have no objection to go in the country if required; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference. Call at No. 474 8d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted for some very superior servants, as cooks, laundresses, waitresses and children's nurses, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and are really valuable servants, and suitable for gentlemen's families, either in City or country. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. (formerly of Tillary-st.,) whose establishment is patronized by families of the highest distinction.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 233 West 15th-st., New-York.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 138 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable, middle-aged woman, to do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 143 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID.—A SITuation wanted by a young woman as above, having the best of reference; is a first-class hairdresser and dressmaker. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as laundress in a private family; can do up ladies' muslins, and do French fluting; would assist with chamberwork; has good references from her last employer; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 141 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress, understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; has lived five years in her last place, where good reference will be given. Apply at 288 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., entrance on 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress, in a private family, by a steady, sober young woman; would like the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 278 6th-av., Room.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a re-pectable Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress, or would do the fine washing and ironing. Can do all kinds of French fluting. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable person; understands the care of an infant and sewing. Call to-day and Monday at No. 149 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Best City references.

AS NURSE, &c.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for an English Protestant woman as nurse, nursery governess, or as lady's companion. Address, No. 197 Madison-av., corner of 36th-st., on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th of May, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS NURSE—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady is desirous of obtaining situations in the country for two girls: one as nurse; the other as chambermaid and waitress. They can be seen at their present employer's, No. 101 9th-st., on Monday, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a colored young woman, with the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; has six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; understands the care of a baby; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 119 East 29th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 406 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, SOMEWHAT past the meridian of life, who has been bereaved of her husband and family, seeks a cheerful home in an agreeable private family, for which she can pay a moderate price; or where a thorough practical housekeeper may be wanted, or an intelligent lady-like Christian companion; she would contribute her abilities toward making home happy. Address MATRON, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—All employers supplied with first-class servants, for city or country; on hand a number of superior cooks, English, Scotch, Protestants and others; also, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, cooks, washers and ironers, and girls for housework.

FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH the best of help, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, No. 14 4th-av. Servants from all nations. Protestant girls wanted, and a private room set apart for them, and can be engaged without delay.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—All parties in want of a good waiter, coachman, gardener, farmer, useful man, porter, men to drive wagons, for hotels and brickyards, or any kind of help. Particular attention paid to suit all parties.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable experienced woman as seamstress; she is a thorough seamstress; has a perfect knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands boys' clothes and all sorts of family sewing; cuts and fits children's clothes well; she would be found a very useful and desirable person to a family requiring her services; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 West 12th-st., from 11 till 4 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as seamstress; she is a good dressmaker; can cut and fit; understands housekeeping, and has 3 years' high character. Can be seen at No. 14 East 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS seamstress desires a situation; would assist with light chamberwork or assist in the care of grown children, or wait on a lady; can furnish testimonials of the highest respectability from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 120 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as lady's maid and seamstress; is a Protestant; will be recommended by her last employer; has no objection to go to the country; will be heard of for two days. Address M. C., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable girl, understanding all kinds of sewing, waiting on a lady, or taking care of grown-up children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable experienced young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to attend growing children; she is a perfect waitress, and she has no objection to do washing; would go to the country for the Summer months; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 West 26th-st., from 10 until 4 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; is a thorough chambermaid, and fully competent; wages $8, City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A THOROUGHLY EFFIcient girl, of genteel appearance and first-class references, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a gentleman's family, in City or country; is an excellent waitress and up-stairs servant. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation in a private family as waitress; wishes to go with a family to the country; can bring good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 194 East 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call on or address M. C. M., No. 88 East 15th-st., in the store, near 3d-av.

SALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as assistant book-keeper or accountant by a young man late from Comer's Commercial College, and familiar with commercial business. Address M. H., Box No. 23 Williamsburgh Post-office.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a good groom and a careful driver; has excellent City reference, and can be highly recommended by his present employer, who has no further use for him. Can be seen, for two days, at the stable, No. 47 East 15th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man (no incumbrance) as coachman and gardener, who perfectly understand the care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; his wife would work in the house if required; can produce the best of City reference. Address HOWELL, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a respectable young man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer months; has the best of reference as to character and qualifications. Address M. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom, and a good, steady man; is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man, who thoroughly understands the business; has got the best of City references; has no objection to the country; understands the raising of vegetables if required. Address D. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a middle-aged man, has good City reference and no objection to going into the country. Can be seen between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., at P. TRAINOR'S, No. 744 Broadway, Monday, May 4.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address S. J., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, respectable Protestant man as first-class coachman or training groom; reference good. Address V. S., No. 125 4th-av., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of experience, and who is a good house servant and market man. Address P. NUGENT, No. 16½ Downing-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG married men wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and is a careful driver; can take care of garden, and cow, if needed; has good City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, or can be seen at the Office, from 11 A. M. to 2 P.M.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man who understands the care and management of horses; has good City references. Address P. M. C., at Mr. Trainor's, corner of Astor-place and Broadway, or Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman and plain gardener; can give good references. Address F. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to procure a gardener's situation for a first-class man, Scotch, married, small family; has known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing a good man. A. SMITH, Seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st. Would superintend a small farm.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN WITH A SMALL family wishes a situation as gardener; can take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of references can be given as to capability. Call or address M. M., at Mr. Smith's Seedstore, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a practical and profesional man; the very best of City reference given. Call at or address JOHN CAREY'S tin store, No. 6 Prince-st., New-York City.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man (American, to take care of a small vegetable garden, horse and cow. Address G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GERMAN GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who understands his business thoroughly, can take charge of hot and greenhouse, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a married man, as groom and coachman; understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from his last employer for over nine years. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 118 Prince-st., in the saddlery shop.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter, a situation in a private family, by a single young man; no objections to City or country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 University-place for two days.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE went situations, the man as coachman; understands his business perfectly; the care and treatment of horses, and is a good driver; his wife is a good cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 University-place, in the store.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable man and wife, with no family, situations—the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as cook, or would assist to the washing; they have the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 331 3d-av., in the harness store.

TO PUBLISHERS, EDITORS, &c.—A situation as editor or assistant editor wanted by a gentleman who has had several years' experience in connection with first-class journals as business manager, proof-reader, assistant editor and editor. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man, 20 years of age, in any place where he can make himself generally useful; is a good penman and quick at figures; best reference given. Call at or address to No. 224 East 19th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A LAW OFFICE, by an American young man 19 years of age, who has had some experience; reference satisfactory. Address L. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE drug house by a young man who has had some experience; reference satisfactory. Address M. L. P., No. 270 Washington-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A RESpectable young woman as chambermaid and assistant laundress; she must have the best of City reference, and be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply, before noon, at No. 11 West 21st-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City reference required. Apply at No. 13 West 22d-st., Saturday evening or Monday morning, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED cook. One willing to assist in washing and ironing, and having good City references, may apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 12 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A PROTestant young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 7 3d-st., near the Bowery.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN TO go into the country, near New-York; one who understands his business thoroughly, and can bring unqualified references as to his capability and sobriety. Call at No. 32 Cliff-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A SALESMAN AND BUYER.—WANTED, A salesman and buyer in a wholesale paint house. Must have the very best references as to capacity and character. Address "W. B.," Box No. 3,641 Post-office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, English or Scotch, to take care of a flower and vegetable garden, and assist on a farm in Massachusetts; best of reference required. Apply before noon at No. 36 Burling-slip, no stairs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant as nurse and seamstress to go a short distance in the country. None but competent persons with good reference need apply, between 9 and 11, at No. 21 Gramercy Park House.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER, AN UNmarried man, and a Protestant, to go a short distance into the country; one who can bring good recommendations from his last employer will hear of a desirable situation by applying at No. 85 5th-av., on Monday morning, between the hours of 11 and 12.

A FARM HAND.—WANTED, A FARM HAND; a young man without family preferred. Apply immediately at No. 643 Water-st.

FARMER WANTED—ONE COMPETENT TO take charge of a small farm, well acquainted with vegetable gardening, and the care and driving of horses, may apply at No. 5 Gold-st., up stairs, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR who understands mechanical dentistry. Mail applicants will state age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to E. A. PRETERRE, Dentist, No. 159 Bowery. Also, a dental student to fill a vacancy.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—WANTed, a hand that can command from 18 to 20 Singer's sewing-machines. A responsible party can get steady work. Apply to B. CARPLES, No. 39 White-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain, near 22d-st., a housekeeper and domestics of every calling for good places. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
ORIGINAL PAINTINGS,
BY
E. LEUTZE, Esq.,
the distinguished Historical Painter.
By D. W. IVES & CO., in the front gallery at the Derby Fine Arts Institute, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

We have the honor to announce the sale, as above, of the select and most recent works of Mr. Leutze, all of which are of great historical interest and importance. It is sufficient now to say, that being the latest works of this eminent artist, the public may be assured that they are also his best. This sale forms an opportunity for purchase which has never and may not again occur, owing to the increasing number of orders, governmental and private, now accumulating upon Mr. Leutze's hands.

Among the subjects will be found the original study of the celebrated picture "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way," "Lafayette in Prison visited by his Family," "Unexpected Friends," a very remarkable picture, "Spray and Bubble" a wonderful creation of the artist's genius, "Deserted Hall," "Tired of Waiting," "Entertaining the Messenger," "German Baron," "Gentleman of the Time of Charles Second," and many others. In addition to the above will be sold about thirty-five examples, of the highest order and entirely original, by the following

EMINENT AMERICAN ARTISTS:

Kensett,	Huntington,	Gifford,
Hart,	Louis Lang,	Cropsey,
Mignot,	Champney,	Chapman,
Cropsey,	Eastman Johnson,	Prof. Weir,
W. Page,	J. Kyle,	Haeffier,
Blanvelt,	Loop,	Jones,
L. Terry,	G. Miller,	Mount,
Hinkley,	F. W. Edmunds,	Glasse.

As items of special interest it may be mentioned that a most interesting
ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HENRY INMAN,
representing "Washington as a Peace Maker," and a very beautiful
LANDSCAPE BY THOMAS COLE,
Also,
PROF. WEIR'S NIAGARA,
And the celebrated paintings by J. H. Glass,
THE STANDARD IN DANGER, an
THE STANDARD BEARER.
The collection will be on view
DAY AND EVENING,
On and from MONDAY, May 4.
Catalogues ready for delivery.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and in order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation; and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel: to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,650.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.
Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.
Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder.
On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.:
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.
All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.
The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.
Terms cash.
WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Boston, April 27, 1863.

DAN'L H. BOARDMAN, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE PRIZE GOODS.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal for Southern District of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
CARGO OF PRIZE BRIG ROBT BRUCE,
Consisting of
DRUGS,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TIN AND STONEWARE,
RUM, PORTER, ALE,
CROCKERY WARE.
Catalogues are now ready, at our office and at the office of U. S. Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-st. Goods will be ready for examination two days previous to sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON Suffolk, Pitt and Madison sts.—By order of the executors of Patrick and Catherine Campion, deceased, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway:
SUFFOLK-STREET.—The valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 73 and 75 Suffolk-st., between Broome and Delancey-sts. On the front of No. 73 is a two-story and attic frame house, 26.9 by 29 feet, and on the rear a two-story and attic frame house, 26.9 by about 22 feet, lot 26.9 by 100 feet. There is a mortgage of $2,500. On the front of No 75 is a three-story brick house, with independent wall, 23 by 38 feet, and extension of 9 by 12 feet; house has gas, Croton water, bath-room, &c., in good order. On the rear is a four-story tenement house in good order, 25 by 26 feet. Lot 25 by 100. Alleyway goes with this lot.
PITT-STREET.—No. 35 Pitt-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., on which is a three-story brick front house, 25 by 29 feet, and on the rear a two-story and attic frame house, 25 by 22. Lot 25 by 100 feet.
MADISON-STREET.—The valuable lot, with buildings thereon, No. 311 Madison-st. On the front is a two-story and attic frame house, 26.6 by 28 feet, and on the rear is a two-story and attic frame house, 26.6 by 22 feet. Lot 26.6 by about 95.4, more or less.
60 per cent. may remain on mortgage for a term of years.

Patrick McBARRON and JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Executors of Patrick and Catherine Campion, deceased.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CASSIMERES, CARPETS, &c.—S. & J. BOGART will sell on MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, lounges in reps, mahogany and oak bookcases, mahogany bureaus, toilet stands, superior mahogany wardrobes, mahogany rocking and parlor chairs, solid mahogany French and cottage bedsteads, pure hair and spring mattresses, wool blankets, sheets, comforters, oil-paintings, window curtains.
Also, at 11 o'clock,
4 full pieces fine cassimere, lot dry goods, show cases, 24 dozen unbleached muslin shirts.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
41 velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, an invoice of imported and American garden, grass and flower seeds, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer—Office No. 336 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.
POSITIVE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS; SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-PORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c.,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, May 4,
At the elegant residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers.

Elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood cabinet, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, etc.; also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine hair-cloth; 10 pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension table, oak arm-chairs, silverware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, etc., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description. No postponement.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WINES, BOOKS, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 5, and WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the late residence of Robert Hyslop, Esq., deceased, No. 19 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,)
EXECUTOR'S SALE—All the valuable furniture, pictures, books, statuary, works of art, &c., contained in said residence, consisting of velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets, large pier and mantel glasses, rosewood parlor suite, covered in crimson silk brocatel, do. covered in tapestry, crimson satin window curtains, yellow satin damask, lambrequins, lace, &c.; blue silk curtains, very rich ormolu clocks and vases, chandeliers and brackets, bronzes, large and small; Parian marble medallion, embroidered screens, many articles of vertu, Japanese articles, centre and side tables, bedrooms in mahogany and rosewood, engravings, rich plated ware epergne, silver plated, with cut-glass dishes; a valuable assortment of fine plated ware, china and glass ware; dinner sets, white and gilt; extension tables and dining-room furniture, bookcases, &c.
Also, all the oil-paintings and engravings, with the library of bound books, which will be sold on the second day, 6th of May. There are about 100 very choice modern and ancient oil-paintings, many of them of great merit.
Also, his library of bound books, comprising several hundred volumes, engravings, &c.
Sale will commence with kitchen furniture.
The above is on exhibition to-day.

A. R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
AND RARE AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, &c.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., (sale positive,) comprising elegant parlor, valuable parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture. The house is elegantly furnished, and comprises rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture; superb rosewood drawing-room suites, in bino and gold; satin and crimson medalion brocatel; two full suites of walnut, in green and plaid reps; magnificent rosewood etageres, French mirrors, rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, rosewood cabinet, elegant work-tables, centre pier tables, costly lace curtains and shades, bronze clocks; collection of valuable historical and landscape paintings; elegant marble groups and figures; Dresden and Sevres china vases, jewel cases, bonquet-holders, &c.; Turkish lounges, arm-chairs to match; rich carpets, &c., with a complete assortment of rosewood chamber furniture; spring and hair mattresses; divans in velvet; rich cut and figured glassware, French china, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at the house.
N. B.—Men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship goods for purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
AMERICAN HOTEL FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, May 4, and TUESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the American Hotel, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., all the household furniture belonging to the said hotel, generally in good order, without any reserve, consisting of velvet, medallion, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood parlor suits in crimson and maroon brocatel and silk reps, made to order by Branner & Moore; rich carved oak marble-top buffet, mahogany and black walnut bookcases, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, bedsteads and tables; large gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, heavy best curled hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows; ash-carpets and rugs, oak and rosewood hat-stands, oak extension dining-table, rockers, iron bedsteads, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.; also, at 12 o'clock, two rosewood pianos, by Chickering, of Boston, and Harrison, of New-York, of fine tone and finish.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell, THIS DAY, May 4, at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, by order of Jas. Marriner, attorney for mortgagee, Household furniture, consisting of mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, palliasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, quilts, bed-spreads, bolsters and pillows; dressing-bureaus, screens, centre-tables, tea-table, mahogany sofas, suits of hair cloth, dining-room furniture, in morocco; arm and cane-seat chairs, mahogany card-tables, gas chandeliers, lounges, mirrors, engravings, bookcases, sitting-desks, pier-table, velvet and Brussels carpets, ingrain carpets, stair carpets and rods, rosewood suite, in hair-cloth; rosewood parlor suite, in brocatel; glass and china ware, kitchen furniture, &c. By order,
JAS. MARRINER,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF CENTRAL PARK LOTS, by order of John M. Woolsey, Theodore D. Woolsey and Wm. Sam'l Johnson, Executors of W. W. Woolsey, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 6, THURSDAY, May 7, and FRIDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:
320
Valuable lots, bounded by 8th-av., 9th-av., 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th and 85th sts., Broadway and 10th-av. Sale peremptory, to close the estate. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SALE OF 12 VALUABLE LOTS ON 27TH AND 28TH STS.—By order of Trustees appointed by the Supreme Court. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:
27TH-ST.—6 valuable lots north side of 27th-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av. Each lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.
28TH-ST.—6 valuable lots south side of 28th-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av., directly in rear of the above. Each 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.
Terms at sale. Maps, etc., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON NINETY-NINTH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., N. Y.:
NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—The valuable lot south side of 99th-st., 225 feet east of 9th-av., 25 by 100.6 feet.
Also, NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One valuable lot south side of 99th-st.,

MEDICAL.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 162 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who misappropriate her advertisements, word for word, interlarding nauseating scenes, ignorant and wholly irresponsible pretenders "Madame," &c.

These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other pernicious compounds to deceive the unwary or the easily duped, as well of their means as of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of which resisted without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their cases, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where these afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years' extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to affect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used Cheap Preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Chestnut, between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MACKENZIE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing (box No. 1221) New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON and No. 7 Jersey-st., Astor-pl., Hotel, and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the respiration as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every hysterical exigency, this marvelous medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best toned remedy ever known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases; warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Dr. Hunter began Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, run to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less time and less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what Dr. Hunter says, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the city but has attempted it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	0
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Tenesmus or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	100
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.....$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book.....7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book.....4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits*. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphrey, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st over Park Bank—Room No. 2—second floor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed's'y May 6.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, SHARP, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$137 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

WALTER PATON, Commander.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool on her first trip during the present month or early in May, and will continue to run regularly during the season. Early notice will be given of dates of departure.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN, from.....$96 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE.....$30

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA,

Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, May 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

To sail on THURSDAY, May 7, at 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British
STEAMSHIP SHELDRAKE,
Capt. HARRY SEARLE,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM PIER NO. 14, Foot of Cedar-st., North River.

Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE, TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, TO SAIL ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PARKER, Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL, SATURDAY, 23D MAY.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freights received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOSHUA PENN,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel in their regular freight line to Nicaragua in a few days.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. BAKER, is now loading and will sail with dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
J. E. BODY, Vice-President.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship GLASGOW will sail for Liverpool as an extra vessel on TUESDAY, 5th inst. For freight and steerage passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,

touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW (Extra Steamer).....Saturday.....May 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....May 9
ETNA.....Saturday.....May 16
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....May 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85, $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY FOR

$35.—The splendid Clyde-built, powerful and fast-sailing new iron screw steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. WM. KANE, will sail for Liverpool and Glasgow, (touching at Portland to receive the United States and Canadian mails,) on THURSDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

First Cabin.....$75 | Second Cabin.....$50
Steerage.....$35.

Including a liberal supply of well-cooked provisions.
For passage apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.

—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 20th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,
No. 40 BURLING-SLIP, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1863.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROvisions of the act passed April 17, 1862, providing for the licensing of ballast lighters in the Port of New-York, applications for renewal of licenses must be made to the Captain of the Port, No. 40 Burling-slip, when the term for which the licenses were granted expires.

ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE—No. 96 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 96 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 298 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalised citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—U. S. PASSports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST,
No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.
On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.
No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth inserted, $20; Vulcanite, $3; Gold fillings, $1; Silver and dentine, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. DR. E. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
The Director begs to announce a short season of SIX NIGHTS,
Commencing on
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, May 4,
When will be presented, for
THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
Verdi's Grand Opera of
AROLDO,
With new scenery, costumes and appointments, and the following
SUPERB CAST:

AROLDO (a Saxon Knight).....Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA (his wife).....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mina).....Signor BELLINI
Godvino.....Herr Reichardt | Enrico.....Signor Rubio
Briano.....Herr Muller | Elena.....Mme. Fisher
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. Mano

GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
Commences THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Stage Director.....A. W. FENNO
TUESDAY EVENING, May 5,
THE
BARNEY WILLIAMS
IRISH RELIEF BENEFIT,
On which occasion a grand array of talent will appear, having kindly tendered their services.
The theatre will be decorated outside and in with
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS,
furnished by Mr. George Geran.
The entertainment will commence with the delightful Comedy entitled
NATURE AND ART.
David Downright (a Connecticut lawyer).....Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Adolphus, his son.....Mr. M. Levick
Miss ****.....Miss Laura Keene
Penelope.....Miss Nickerson
To be followed by the laughable Yankee comedy called
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
Mr. Manners.....Mr. Morris
Sparkle.....Mr. A. W. Fenno
Frank.....Mr. Wall
Mrs. Manners.....Mrs. Walcot
Milly.....Mrs. Myron
Melissa (with a Yankee song).....Mrs. Barney Williams
INTERLUDE DIVERTISSEMENT.
Mme. GUERABELLA, by kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.
Mme. STRAKOSCH has also tendered her valuable aid.
Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Jeemes Pipes) will give an imitation of Edwin Forrest, and his original sketch of
AN ENGLISHMAN IN CALIFORNIA.
Mlle. ANNETTA GALLETTI and Mme. MARZETTI, will dance a grand Pas de Deux.
To conclude with the
IRISH TIGER.
Paddy Ryan (with song of the Limerick Races).....Mr. Barney Williams
Sir Charles Lavender.....Mr. H. Wall
Morrowfat.....Mr. Morris
Bilbery.....Mr. Myron
Nancy.....Miss Inne Burke
Julia.....Mrs. Myron

In consequence of the length of the entertainment, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely.
Tickets and Private boxes may be secured at the Box Office of the Academy in advance.

COTOPAXI,

THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 4 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	10:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mix. daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
2 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer JAMES B. BEERS, Mate JESSE HUNT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 5 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer, SUFFOLK, Capt. HAYANS, will for the present leave James-slip, East River, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. Finn passenger accommodation. Freight taken.
A. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, will leave Harrison-st. at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

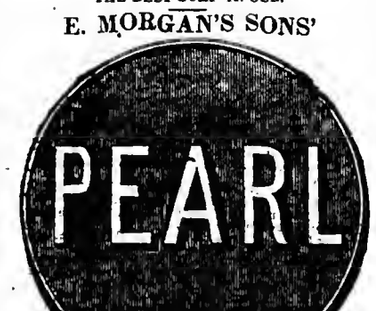
DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave Pier 1 of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA has resumed her trips to Peekskill, leaving day-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
Of the
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.

Mr. WHEATLEY is happy to announce that he has made arrangements with Miss BATEMAN, in order to afford her numerous admirers
A LAST OPPORTUNITY
of witnessing a few of her most
CELEBRATED AND SUCCESSFUL IMPERSONATIONS,
Before she finally
DEPARTS FOR EUROPE.
During the engagement, Miss Bateman will appear in those plays on which the
PRESS AND PUBLIC
have set the seal of unqualified approval, and which include
MISS BATEMAN'S
MOST CHARACTERISTIC CREATIONS.
The truthful reality and classic beauty of this gifted young lady's impersonations have given them, not alone an abiding popularity in the opinion of an intelligent public, but have also justly entitled them to rank among the
ARTISTIC TRIUMPHS
of the present century.
On MONDAY, and every evening during the week, the initial representation of this
FINAL SERIES
will be the thrillingly effective play of
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN
in which
MISS BATEMAN
will sustain her
IMPRESSIVE, NATURAL AND PATHETIC
rôle of the
JEWISH MAIDEN.
She will be supported by a most powerful company, among which are the excellent artistes, Mr. J. W. Lanergan, Mr. J. C. McCollough, Mr. J. C. Barnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. J. C. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lanergan, (her first appearance,) Mrs. H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Skerrett.
Original and beautiful scenery, by Mr. J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece, by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes, by Mons. Phillips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
Box book open
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½; performances to commence at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No 623 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES M. HARTSHORNE retires this day from our firm, and JAMES H. BENEDICT is admitted as a partner therein.
LOCKWOOD & CO.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of J. M. HARTSHORNE & BROTHER, for the transaction of a General Commission business in Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, at No. 57 Exchange-place.
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE.
RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

New-York, May 1, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of A. S. PEABODY & CO., and will transact a general banking, collection and stock commission business, at No. 9 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY.
THERON S. KNAPP.
Late cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.

COPARTNERSHIP.

E. P. WHITTEMORE, late of No. 51 William-st., has formed a copartnership with Mr. WM. J. MINSHULL for the transaction of a Note and Exchange Brokerage business, under the name and firm of E. P. WHITTEMORE & CO., at No. 40 Pine-st.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of REXFORD & VAN RIPER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
N. C. REXFORD.
P. H. VAN RIPER.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the concern now dissolved will be found at the music-store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 BROADWAY, New-York, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm in liquidation.

(Signed) JOHN FIRTH,
WILLIAM A. POND,
JOHN MAYELL.
New-York, Jan. 31, 1-63.

In connection with the foregoing announcement, the undersigned, the active partners and successors of the late firm of Firth, Pond & Co., take pleasure in stating that they have purchased the good will of the old stand, No. 54 BROADWAY, and will continue the Music business of that well-known establishment in all its former details, under the new firm name of WILLIAM A. POND & CO.

A large proportion of the stock and assets, and a great part of the valuable and extensive catalogue of the former house has been transferred to the present copartnership.

In excellence, extent and variety, their present stock of Parlor, Band and Orchestral Instruments, and their Catalogue of Standard Sacred and Popular Music, it is confidently believed, is unsurpassed by any other establishment. It shall be the constant endeavor of WILLIAM A. POND & CO. to perpetuate the reputation of their predecessors in business in every particular, but more especially by a prompt issue of NEW MUSIC FROM THE PENS OF THE LEADING AMERICAN COMPOSERS, and by making such additions to their instrumental stock as the steady advance of science and art from time to time require.

In answer to the demands of a rapidly increasing business, the premises, No. 547 Broadway, have recently been enlarged and otherwise greatly improved.

The opportunity is here embraced to extend thanks for past patronage, and to express the hope that the exercise of undiminished zeal and attention will insure a liberal continuance of favors from friends and the musical community in general.

WILLIAM A. POND & CO.
WILLIAM A. POND.
JOHN MAYELL.

THE FIRM OF W. R. TRAVERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in the liquidation of the business.
W. R. TRAVERS.
S. F. MASSETT.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, STEPHEN F. MASSETT, WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and GEORGE A. OSGOOD, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the first title of the fourth chapter

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

Further Details of General Banks' Operations.

His Forces Pushed Beyond Opelousas.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF ALEXANDRIA.

The Reduction of the Rebel Fort at Butte la Rose.

By the arrival of the steamship *George Cromwell* at this port, yesterday, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 26th ult. The advices from Gen. BANKS' army being as late as the 25th, at which time he had pushed his forces several miles beyond Opelousas.

The United States gunboat *Cayuga* arrived at New-Orleans on the 24th, from Sabine Pass. She reports that on the morning of the 18th inst., a boat from the gunboat *New-London*, and one from the *Cayuga*, with the Commanders D. A. MCDERMOT and ACNER READ, attempted a recoanoissance of Lighthouse Point, at the Pass. Capt. MCDERMOT and his five men landed, and were almost immediately attacked by a body of men, who were lying in ambush. The sailors were captured, and Capt. MCDERMOT was fired upon and mortally wounded. He died in three hours, and his body was returned under a fing of truce, and brought to New-Orleans on the *Cayuga*. When Capt. READ saw McDERMOT fall, he ordered his men to pull back to the gunboat. He was fired upon from the shore, and was wounded, so that it is feared he will lose an eye. All the men in his boat but one were also wounded. The fire was returned ance from the boat, and one man of the attacking party was killed. Commander MCDERMOT was buried in New-Orleans on the 25th.

Col. COWLES, under orders from Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, commanding in the absence of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, had been on an expedition to Pearl River. The expedition is said to have been entirely successful, Col. COWLES having captured the following property, besides burning three schooners: The steamboat *A. G. Brown*, in good running order, about four years old, and very swift; the schooner *George Washington*, in good repair and fully rigged, with the exception of sails; about 10 bales of cotton, 108 barrels of tar, 222 barrels of tesin, 21 cases of turpentine, 1 metallic lifeboat and a lot of hospital mattresses.

The *Estaffette du Sud*, a French peper, published in the Second District, and the *Southern Pilot*, a religious paper devoted to the Roman Catholic interest, were both suppressed on the 25th, by order of the military authorities, on account of the publication of treasonable nod seditious articles.

We condense an account of Gen. BANKS' operations from the *Era* of the 25th, as follows:

"From a gentleman just in from the army of Gen. BANKS, and who has been through the whole of the present series of brilliant victories and rapid marches, we glean the following interesting items connected with the campaign:

The fight at Irish Bend is represented as being very severe; but the effect it had on the rebels repaid all the losses suffered by the Union army, if the loss of the lives of the patriotic can be atoned for. Col. (Acting Brig.-Gen.) BIRGE, of the Thirteenth Connecticut volunteers, was in command of the field, and the highest praise is due this gallant soldier for his coolness and bravery.

After the battle, a junction was made between the commands of Gens. GROVER and WEITZEL, and rapid pursuit of the enemy commenced, who were flying in the utmost confusion and terror. Rapid as was their flight, our boys overtook them, and succeeded in capturing all the tatantry—the officers, artillery and cavalry alone escaping.

The *Diana* came up the Teche, and shelled the woods in which lay GAGNE'S command, but the only result of her fire was the wasting of ammunition and the destruction of some very fine lumber.

The sick and wounded rebels had all been put on board the *Cornie* by their comrades, and when they saw the hopelessness of any attempt to save their boats, they set fire to all but the *Cornie*, and with her intended to attempt the running of the batteries, and escaping to New Iberia. Our troops were occupying Franklin at the time—a part of Gen. GROVER'S command having got in the rebel rear—and when the rebels on the *Cornie* heard of this, they turned the boat over to Capt. JEWETT, of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York, Lieut. ALLEN, of Gen. WEITZEL'S staff, Surgeon ALLIS, United States Navy, and several others who were wounded and prisoners on board, and skedaddled incontinently.

The boats burned by the rebels were the *Gossamer*, *Newsboy*, *Era No. 2*, *Gen. Rusk* and *Diana*.

When Gen. BANKS reached Franklin, he found the rebel surgeons had deserted their sick and wounded charges, and the latter suffering very much from neglect. He immediately issued an order to the physicians of that place, compelling them to give aid to these sick and wounded, or threatening them with severe punishment. They all complied.

Col. M. K. BYAN, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of Franklin, and soon his machinery will be in good working order. He is doing much good by his firm and decided manner of treating the people thereabouts. We will mention here that Capt. LOXO, of the Thirty-second Massachusetts, is Provost-Marshal of New-Iberia.

About two hundred of the citizens of Franklin have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and among them is JONAS C. WHITE, of the Attakapas *Register*, who has announced the intention of publishing the *Register* under Union auspices.

The Mayor of Franklin, and other prominent Secessionists, admit that they think the cause of the rebellion hopeless, since the occupation of this part of the State by Gen. BANKS. They considered it the key to Texas, and as the Union occupation cuts off all connection with the immense supply district of that State, their only source of army supplies is gone.

Previous to our army reaching Franklin, the people were in a starving condition. Flour, what little there was, had been selling at $1 per pound, tobacco $6 per pound, shoes $30 per pair, writing paper 25 cents a sheet, and other things in like proportion.

Surgeon BENEDICT has established a hospital at the junction of the Atchafalaya and Bayou Beuf, on a spot of high ground, beautifully situated, and pronounced by all to be one of the most salubrious and healthy localities in the State. The hospital is a beautiful mansion—the confiscated residence of some prominent rebel. Every possible care is taken of our brave soldiers hat skill and experience can bestow, and they are all doing better than could be expected under the attendant circumstances—the hurry and bustle of an army on the march.

The hospital at Berwick City is under the management of Dr. BARRETT, of the Fifty-third Massachusetts, and Dr. BEECHER, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York, and their patients are doing well. At Franklin, the hospital that has been established is controlled by Dr. O'LEARY, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, and Surgeon ALLIS, U. S. N., both skillful physicians, and we think it could not be in better hands. The ladies of Franklin visit the hospitals, and do all in their power for the sick and wounded of both sides."

Expedition up the Teche—Visit to the Battle-field of Bisland—Severe Losses of the Enemy—Two Rebel Guns Brought Away, &c.

BRASHEAR CITY, Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

Capt. THOS. S. DENNETT, of the Quartermaster's Department, with 75 men of the Fourth Massachusetts regiment, in command of Col. WALKER, left this place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and proceeded up the river with the expectation of securing a number of horses and equipments which, it is reported, the Texas cavalry abandoned, having been surrounded by our troops, in order to effect their escape through the swamps. A Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Indiana (artillery) regiment had seen these horses and brought off eight of them, all fine animals, with equipments complete, and had reported that he had seen at least a hundred more.

The Captain moved up the river and searched for these animals, but owing to the indefinite character of his information in regard to the exact locality, and the lateness of the hour, he was compelled to abandon the search for the time, without success.

The Captain, however, did not wish to return empty handed, and so he went to the battle-field of Camp Bisland, the scene of the first encounter between the advanced forces of Gen. BANKS and the enemy. There he found and brought off two of the enemy's guns, which he had abandoned in his retreat, without spiking.

The first of these is a 24-pound siege gun—an old United States piece, which had been stolen by the rebels. It was mounted on the fortifications when found by our forces.

The other gun possesses a more attractive history. It is a smooth-bore 12-pounder, and is said to have been manufactured from the bells of St. Mary's Parish, at the time the call was made upon the people of Louisiana to bring in all their bells to be cast into ordnance. It is evidently made of bell metal, and bears the following inscription:

JOHN CLARK,
MAKER,
NEW-ORLEANS,
LA.,
ST. MARY'S PARISH.

There is little doubt this piece was cast from the metal contributed by the people of St. Mary's.

A survey of the battle-field of Camp Bisland leaves no doubt of the severe losses of the enemy. In one trench alone are buried fifty of their slain, in another are ten, and in another yet are FOUR, besides numerous single graves. One of the latter was found near the dismounted gun above referred to, and from the unusual pains taken in the interment, it is evident it contained the remains of an officer; probably the commander of the guns. The work of interment had been quite heavy, and the two spades employed by the soldiers in performing the sad duty of burying their commander, had been left upon the grave. Not less than sixty dead horses are now upon the field.

The rebel fortifications at this point are strongly and skillfully constructed.

BRASHEAR CITY, Thursday, April 23, 1863.

The preceding account which I sent you of affairs on the late battle-field at Camp Bisland, was made up entirely from statements of persons who had just visited the scene; but since writing that account, I have had an opportunity to visit the place personally. I went up yesterday afternoon on the steamboat *L. A. Sykes*, accompanying an expedition under Col. WARREN, of the Fourth Massachusetts, and Capt. DENNETT, of the Quartermaster's Department. We left this place about 4 o'clock, and arrived at the wharf just above the deserted earthworks about 5½. There was formerly a fine plantation house there, belonging to Mr. PINCKNEY CATHEL; but this was burned by our shells during Gen. WARREN'S fight with the gunboat *Cotten*, at the time of the destruction of that vessel a few months since. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the garden abounds in choice and exquisite flowers. There is a fine fountain in front of the ruins of the house, the marble of which is yet perfect, and marble vases and statuary still remained, although the latter is much defaced. It was sad to look upon this ruin and waste, the result of a causeless and insane rebellion.

A squad of soldiers was sent out, who collected several boxes of ammunition belonging to the captured gues which I described in my letter of yesterday. The rebel fortifications are hardly as formidable as I had expected to find them, from the descriptions furnished me by others. The two forts were unfinished, and for a considerable distance the ditch scarcely offered an obstacle to the advance of an army.

As soon as the ammunition was placed on board the *Sykes*, we steamed up the river to the plantation of TOM S. BISLAND, a mile and a half or so above the fortifications. The works were named after the owner of this plantation. He is a son-in-law of Gassaa C. BAONSON, a well-known lawyer and politician of New-York, and his house was for some time the headquarters of Gen. SIBLEY. Gens. DICK TAYLOR, MOUTON and SIBLEY were all at this house during the fight. The rebel Maj. BROWN was also brought there from the field, mortally wounded, during the action. He soon after died, and was hurled on the grounds.

The people hereabout and the rebel prisoners speak in rather disparaging terms of DICK TAYLOR and Gen. SIBLEY; but seem to have a good opinion of Gen. MOUTON. The latter left the house with his Staff at daybreak on the morning after the fight, when the rebels were in full retreat. He had opposed the plan of attempting to defend these works, and had pointed to New-Iberia as the first available place for making a stand; but his opinions were overruled, with precisely the result which he predicted.

BISLAND, the owner of this plantation, is a Quartermaster in the rebel service, and evidently a man of considerable popularity. The rebel commissary sture was found on this plantation. It contained a considerable quantity of stores—among them about sixty hogsheads of sugar, a large quantity of bacon, &c., &c. We brought away ten hogsheads of sugar.

Just above the battle-field are the remains of the rebel gunboat *Cotten*, the smoke-stacks and wreck of which are plainly visible. The country bordering the river contains a large number of mules, horses, cattle, sheep and supplies, which will be of great service to the Government, as soon as transports can be obtained to secure them.

The following are the officers who accompanied the expedition:

Col. Walker, Fourth Massachusetts; Capt. Dennett, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. Rollins, Adjt. Church, Lieut. Cottle and Chaplain Pierce, of the Fourth Massachusetts, and Acting-Adjt. Gen-Crocker, of Col. Ingraham's Staff. Dr. BLAKE, of the Sanitary Commission, also accompanied the expedition. The *Sykes* is commanded by Capt. SHAW.

The steamer *Laurel Hill* left here yesterday afternoon, with the expectation of going to Washington. At last accounts, Gen. BANKS' Headquarters was at Washington, a place fifteen miles above Opelousas.

Additional Particulars of the Fight at Butte la Rose.

BRASHEAR CITY, April 26, 1863.

The fight at Butte la Rose was more severe than one would be led to suppose, from the previous account published in the *Era*. The following particulars are authentic:

The attack on Butte la Rose was made on Monday, the 20th inst., by the gunboats *Estrella*, (flagship,) *Clifton*, *Arizona* and *Calhoun*. Three-fourths of a mile below the fortifications, there is a sharp bend in the river, so that the instant the gunboats came in sight they were within short range of the enemy's guns. The line of battle was formed, and the vessels went around the bend with a rush, under full steam, the *Clifton* ahead, followed by the *Arizona* and *Calhoun*, with the flagship bringing up the rear.

The guns of the fortification had been trained upon a particular position, and the artillerists, by frequent practice in firing at a certain tree, had obtained the most accurate range. The *Clifton* turned the bend, and fired two shots before there was any response from the enemy; but then she came up to the particular position where the enemy had determined to open fire, when a shot was fired that struck her, killing one man and wounding two. The following are the names of the killed and wounded:

——— Bihy, seaman, killed.

Acting Ensign WELD—wounded.

——— WEIGHNOT, seaman—wounded.

The enemy had evidently expected that the fleet would advance cautiously, and pause after turning the bend. On the contrary, the vessels pushed straight on under full head of steam, which disconcerted him, and, after the first shot, he fired wildly and without doing any damage.

On board the *Clifton* was a small force of infantry, belonging to the Thirteenth New-Hempshire regiment; and this plucky gunboat, leading the way, pushed up within half rifle range of the works, so that the enemy's sharpshooters opened, sending the bullets thick and fast, and the fire was replied to by the infantry on the gunboat.

The fighting was very sharp while it lasted; but within four minutes after the *Clifton* rounded the bend the "Stars and Bars" were struck on the rebel works, the entire garrison and armament being captured. The rebel flag contained the following inscription: "God Armeth the Patriot." The flag has been presented to the gallant Commander of the *Clifton*, with the following letter:

U. S. GUNBOAT ESTRELLA,
April 21, 1863.

Capt. Crocker:

DEAR SIR: Accompanying this is the Confederate flag of the garrison at Fort Bartoe, Butte la Rose, which we captured on the morning of the 20th inst. You richly deserve the distinction of reciving it for the gallant and dashing manner in which you pushed your vessel under fire and and received the first shot of the enemy. Yours, truly,

A. P. COOKE,
Lieut.-Commander and Senior Officer.

Our forces have pushed on several miles beyond Opelousas, and are scouring the country, and undoubtedly, preparing for other forward movements. Gen. BANKS has subsisted his army wholly upon the enemy. There is plenty of meal, poultry and corn in that region of country, but our boys have to go without their hard bread, as the rebels have done for a long time. Flour is $200 per barrel up in that part of the country, and for the present our brave fellows must put up with corn bread.

It is currently reported at Opelousas that Admiral FARRAGUT has captured Alexandria, on Red River; the same report I sent you yesterday.

Our troops have captured about 500 shot-guns.

The enemy is scattered and pretty well used up; but it is anticipated that he will make a stand in the vicinity of Alexandria.

The *Kepper* came in from Franklin yesterday, with 1,0 hogsheads of sugar, and about the same amount of molasses.

The channel of the Teche is at present obstructed above Franklin by the wreck of the rebel gunboat *Hart*, which reaches from bank to bank. Immediate measures will be taken to remove her.

From Galveston.

THE REBELS HARD AT WORK—BATTERIES BEING ERECTED—THE HARRIET LANE IN SIGHT—REBELS AT WORK ON THE WESTFIELD.

From the Era.

We have reliable intelligence from Galveston to the 7th inst. The news is not in any manner startling, but still of interest, as showing the condition of affairs there.

The rebels are represented as being very busy in erecting batteries on the strip of land extending from the City of Galveston to the Fort on the Point. A railroad track has been laid down, and a train of dirt-cars are kept constantly running. The line of fortifications extends the whole distance, and a large force of men are employed on them.

The enemy have steamers out alongside the wreck of the *Westfield*, the United States gunboat that was blown up in the fight in Galveston harbor. They are evidently attempting to raise some part of her, but with what success it is impossible to ascertain.

On the 7th inst., a steamer came down the bay and steamed to Galveston, which was believed by those who saw her to be the *Harriet Lane*. Her masts have been taken down, and attempts made to disguise her, but as all the vessels the rebels have at Galveston are river steamers, it was undoubtedly the *Lane*.

Our fleet off the port of Galveston consists of the *Bienville*, (flag-ship,) *Owasco*, *Sciota* and *Itasca*, all gunboats, and they are sufficiently strong for all they are called upon to perform.

The Income Tax.

The collectors of internal revenue will to-day commence issuing their notices to citizens liable to pay an income tax. For particulars about the tax, and directions for making a statement in each individual case will be left at the residence of every citizen. Every person will be obliged to swear to the truth of his statement. The income tax now to be collected includes the period between the 1st of July and last of December, 1862. It will be 3 per cent. on all incomes over $600 after deducting from the excess the amount of rent *actually paid* by the party.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Positions of the National Forces—Loyal North Carolina Troops—News from Rebel Papers, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, April 29.

That portion of North Carolina lying north of Albemarle Sound and east of the Chowan River is now embraced in the Department of Maj.-Gen. DIX, and under the immediate supervision of Maj.-Gen. PECK, at Suffolk, Va.

In order that a more constant supervision may exist at the various posts in the Department of Major-Gen. FOSTER, the following districts have just been established, to be commanded as follows: 1. The "District of the Neuse," Brig.-Gen. HENRY M. NAEHER, Headquarters at Beaufort, N. C. 2. The "District of the Albemarle," Brig.-Gen. W. WESSELLS, Headquarters at Plymouth, N. C. 3. "District of the Pamlico," Brig.-Gen. HENRY PRINE, Headquarters at Washington, N. C.

The several companies of the First (Loyal) North Carolina regiment, heretofore stationed in the counties where they were respectively raised, are now being concentrated at Washington, North Carolina. Capt. MCCHESNEY, of the famous Ninth New-Jersey, a heroic and accomplished young officer, has recently been appointed to its Colonelcy. This regiment has already done splendid fighting in a number of engagements, and fully demonstrated the value of active Southern Union troops. It was mainly recruited through the efforts of CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, who is now making preparations for the formation of a second one, for which he has received authority from the War Department.

A battalion of artillery has been organized from among the citizens of the Cape Hatteras Banks, and is now doing duty at Forts Hatteras and Clark.

The Forty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts regiments have arrived in Newbern, from Washington, N. C., in the defence of which important point they so bravely and successfully assisted.

The troops in this Department are now being paid off.

Rev. JAMES MEANE, the efficient and philanthropic Superintendent of the blacks, died a few days since.

Rev. D. D. VAN ANTWERP, the loyal Episcopal rector at Beaufort, is to be appointed Chaplain at that post.

Col. LEHMAN, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of Roanoke Island.

To neutralize the growing disaffection of the rebel rank and file, the policy is being extensively pursued of sending popular speakers among the various regiments.

The following items are condensed from late Southern papers:

The Raleigh *Standard* contains accounts of numerous county meetings of planters, in response to Gov. VANCE'S late proclamation discouraging cotton planting and urging the production of breadstuffs.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 22d, says that several hundred thousand negroes have been stolen by the Yankees, and that they constitute the black elephant which Jonathan is puzzled to dispose of.

The *Whig*, of the 23d, contains Gov. LETCHER'S card of that date, announcing his candidacy for the rebel Congress, from the Eleventh District of Virginia.

The tories of Laurel County, N. C., are accused of disloyal outbreaks, and the *Standard* complains that some of them were cruelly butchered in cold blood, and that a Col. THOMAS, C. S. A., who hunted them with Indians, permitted scalping. "Disloyal" demonstrations in the counties bordering upon Tennessee are severely rebuked.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says, in commenting upon an article from the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader*, upon JOHN S. CARLILE, of Virginia, "that it is the doom of a traitor every where to be despised."

The *Progress*, of the 23d, regards the recent peace resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature as a hopeful indication; and calls upon the other Northern States, through their Legislatures, to speak out, and bring a pressure to bear upon LINCOLN and SEWARD that they cannot resist, and the hand of the destroyer may be stayed.

Corn meal was selling at Raleigh on the 23d inst., at $6 per bushel, and scarce at that.

Several persons announcing themselves as candidates for the rebel Congress from districts lying within the Federal lines, call upon the soldiers and refugees from those districts for their suffrage.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 23d, bitterly abuses Gens. HILL and LONGSTREET for not taking Washington, N. C., and Suffolk, Va. It says: "It now appears that LONGSTREET laid siege to Suffolk only to cover a forage party. So far the cost has been 75 men killed and wounded, a fine battery of five pieces captured, a number of deserters, and we know not how many prisoners. Confederate sieges appear to be very profitable investments—very."

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat* says that Maj. CARRINGTON, of the Confederate Army, addressed a large public meeting at that place, upon the wants of the army in Virginia. "He said their forces had consumed all the food that it was possible to procure for seventy miles around the point where they are now stationed, and that unless more corn and meat was furnished from North Carolina, they would be obliged to fall back into this State."

The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* says: "A few days ago a North Carolina soldier near Charleston wrote to his father, saying that he had just received five pounds of meat as the allowance of seven men for a week."

Rev. R. J. GRAHAM, of Hillsborough, N. C., indicted some months ago for disloyalty to the rebel Government, is to be tried at Richmond May 10.

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

The Operations of Gen. Ellet—How the Rebels Waked up the Wrong Passenger.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, April 30, 1863.

Gen. ELLET, accompanied by Col. ELLET, arrived here to-day on the ram *Homer*, from Fort Henry, where the Marine brigade now lies. From them I learn the particulars of an encounter they had last Saturday with several hundred Texan Rangers, commanded by Maj. WARD, at a point two miles below the mouth of Duck River. A similar rebel force was stationed at Green Cotton Bar, twelve miles below, under command of Gen. WOONWARD. Each party had two pieces of artillery—ten-pound Perrott gues, and twelve-pound howitzers. The rebels mistook the boats carrying the brigade for transports, returning from carrying reinforcements to Gen. DODGE, and anticipated an easy victory.

Gen. WOODWARD intended to pick up any boat that should escape Major WHITE. The river is very narrow at the point of attack, and the boats had to remain within two rods of the shore. The rebels concealed themselves till the *Autocrat*, the flag-ship, was nearly opposite, when they opened with every gun they had. Unexpectedly to them, the fire was vigorously returned with cannon and sharpshooters. The *Autocrat* was struck nine times with solid shot, while her pilot-house, texes and side were peppered with musket balls. The *Diana*, Col. ELLET'S boat, which came next, received shots and musket balls. The *Adams* was struck twice. The rebels, as soon as they discovered they had caught a Tarter, fled in great disorder.

Gen. ELLET landed cavalry two miles below, and started in pursuit, but the rebels outran him, throwing off hats, cans, coats, blankets, and everything else that would impede their progress. So far as is known, the rebels lost ten killed and twenty wounded. The Federal loss is two killed and four wounded. One or two horses were killed on board the boats. Gen. WOONWARD left his post for safer quarters pretty soon after the engagement had commenced.

Additional News by the Europa.

INDIA.

(By Telegraph from Suez.)

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, March 31.

Gray Shirtings, 7 lbs., gr. Mule Twist, 40s.; active and advancing. Indigo unchanged. Copper declining. Saltpetre advancing. Linseed quiet. Jute firm. Exchange on London, Bartegs' credit, 2s. 0¼d. Government Securities, five per cents, 110½. Freight for seeds, 92s. 6d.

CHINA.

(By Telegraph from Suez.)

SHANGHAI, Monday, March 9.

Gray Shirtings, 1 mace higher. Tea—Congou, nothing doing. Silk firm, but little doing; No. 3 Taatlee, £435 to £440. Stock, 2,500 bales. Export to date, 69,000 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 2¼d. Freight, 60s.

CANTON, Saturday, March 14.

Gray Shirtings, 6¼d. Cattv, 10 cents higher. Mule Twist, 16s. 24d.; advanced $1. Tea higher. Total export to date, 100,750,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 8¼d.

The above mails reached Suez on the 16th of April.

Ladies' Union League in St. Louis.

St. LOUIS, Sunday, May 3.

The Ladies' Union League organized in the Mercantile Library Hall, yesterday. There were over 2,000 ladies present, embracing all classes and conditions. Gen. CURTIS presided. Able and patriotic speeches were made by Gen. Curtis, Gen. Strong, Chas. D. Drake, [illegible] (Dem., of Indiana, and Kellogg, of Michigan. A poem was also read by Col. JANNEY. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in St. Louis."

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 2.

Arrived, ship *Rattler*, Manila.

There is a good trade doing with Mexican ports, principally in dry goods and merchandise suited to the extensive mining enterprises going on there and with Oregon and other northern ports. But trade with the interior of the State is unaccountably delayed.

Generally markets are heavy, with little recent change in prices. Operations in mining stocks absorb the attention of many capitalists and business men. Gould and Curry Mine has just declared a fourth monthly dividend of $100 per foot.

Well-authenticated information from the Reese River confirms the richness of some of the new silver mines opened in that region.

The Steamer St. Andrew.

PORTLAND, Saturday, May 2.

The steamer *St. Andrew* sailed for New-York yesterday. She will return and take the mails for Liverpool next Saturday, in place of the *Anglo-Saxon*, wrecked.

Colored Men En Route to Camp.

BUFFALO, Sunday, May 3.

Eighty-three colored men left here this evening for the camp at Readville, near Boston. About one hundred are awaiting transportation from the West to this place.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator S. Foot and wife, Vermont; Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, U. S. A.; Hoes. O. B. Matteson, Utica, and John F. Dillon, M. C. Michigan; G. Kendall, U. S. N.; W. C. Dunne, U. S. Patent-office; W. Wheaton, A. D. C., Newbern, N. C.; Thos. Brown, Georgetown, D. C.; and D. D. Foley, Washington, are among the arrivals at the Astor House.

Hon. Horace Maynard, Tennessee; John Knapp, editor St. Louis *Republican*; Col. S. It. Mix, Third New-York cavalry; V. B. Duggan, Mexico; Samuel Carey, Louisville, Ky.; M. Chittenden and wife, Michigan; James F. Tobias, Philadelphia; and Z. D. Gilman and Wm. H. Baldwin, Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. A. C. Niven, Monticello; Maj. W. F. Camp and Capt. M. D. Hardin, U. S. Army; W. H. Bradford and wife, Rhode Island; and E. G. Pratt, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. S. Hepburn, Carlisle, Penn., Col. John H. Otey, United States Volunteers, J. B. Martie, Milwaukee, B. F. Batchelder and wife, Chicago, and William H. Pancoast, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Samuel A. Foot, General, and G. C. Ward, New-Brighton, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. John Mullen and wife and George T. DeFord and wife, Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GET INSURED.—
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Corner Greenwich and Fulton streets, under the Ocean Bank. Cash capital $200,000.
LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR E. HALLEY, Surveyor.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY.—The Lips, and "what they say," with thirty-three engraved illustrations, among which are Jefferson, Jackson, Voltaire, Blumenbach, Joseph C. Neal, &c., representing Gravity, Comprehension, Concentration, Application, Love of Home, of Traveling, Patriotism, Combativeness, Bitterness, Hate, Scorn and Contempt, Love of Praise, of Distinction, Firmness, Self-esteem, Simplicity, Friendship, Hospitality, Gloominess, Cheerfulness and Love, all indicated by the Mouth. Thick lips, thin lips, and loving lips in the May number *Phrenological Journal*. 10c. Newsmen have it.
FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves; do not trust to the army surgeons; supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only master, which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 2—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool.*—L. E. Ballard, Mr. Day, Maria Nierney, Miss Mary Hughes, Mrs. Mould, Rev. Louis Molin, Rev. Louis Hoffer, Rev. Mr. Smarius and friend, Dennis Donohue, wife and child and nurse, Mr. Wells, Mr. Chase, Mr. Atwood, Ms. Strango and lady, Mr. Vickers, D. H. Barber, Mrs. C. Ridgeway and two children, B. Jaser, Charles Evens, Rev. A. Pierard, Rev. E. Etschman, John G. Barhek, E. S. Mawson, J. M. Bushby, Samuel McCullough, Mrs. Olivia Anbrey, Miss Fanny Aubrey, Mrs. Sabina and daughter, Mrs. Capt. Williams and daughter, Miss A. Strange, R. Lyons, Miss E. Williamson, Mrs. Mary Beddall, W. Magan, R. Reed, James Carrick and lady and child, Mansfield, H. S. Kerr, Mrs. C. Langdon, Miss L. W. Baumont, Thomas B. Norris and lady, Mrs. M. Klepstein, Miss Warrington, S. H. Condit and lady, Miss G. G. Norris, Wm. Demuth, wife, nurse and infant, Ed. Carpentier, wife and three children John L. Watkins, Ed. Badnall, T. Campbell and wifed.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Miss Hobert, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Chadwick, child and servant, Mr. Kant, lady child and servant, J. Kemp, L. Sturtevant, J. C. Miller, W. D. H. Whitman, S. Jackson, J. Alemser, E. Kleim and wife, C. Winkler and lady, J. B. Meimer, C. La Roche, M. Bader, Charles Burr, R. Taggett, and 20 in the steerage.

In United States steamer Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Lieut.-Col. George H. Hitchcock, Capt. R. F. Cleary, Capt. Pierce Hughes, Capt. Wm. Chambers, Capt. Samuel A. Emerson, Lieut. N. C. Evans, S. Kahn, Capt. Charles Smith, H. W. Poole, Lieut. Thomas Atwood, Mrs. M. Thompson, Charles Clark, Mr. Bossens, Peter Walker, and 125 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 6 58 | Moon rises.. 8 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 57 | Gov. Island. 8 46 | Hell Gate..10 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 3.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans April 26, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. The steamship Morning Star arrived in New-Orleans on the 26th ult.

Steamship Allier, (Fr. transport, propeller,) Pradier, Vera Cruz April 22. She is 4,000 tons, 300 horse power, has a crew of 211 men, and carries 6 guns.

U. S. steam transport City of Hudson, Martin, Fortress Monroe 22 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Logan, Marsh, San Francisco 100 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Coleman & Co. Ist ult., lat. 5 25 S., lon. 33 20 W., passed a French steam man-of-war.

Ship Adriatic, Moore, London and Portsmouth March 26, with mdse. and 136 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan. Had heavy westerly gales during the passage. In lat. 44 50, lon. 46 26, saw several icebergs. 2d inst., off Nantucket, took pilot from boat No. 22.

Bark Evelyn, (of Stockton, Me.,) Pattersen, Cienfuegos 30 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Saw a brig ashore on Cape Coriantes, painted black with a white streak, apparently not long on.

Bark Theresa, Avery, St. Thomas April 18, with cotton to Maitland, Phelps & Co. 28th ult., passed a dismasted schr; lowered and sent a boat alongside of her; found her to be the "Bee Martin," of Berlin, abandoned and perfectly tight; found 8 barrels of bone dust, which was left behind.

Brig Violante, (Argen.,) Botsford, Buenos Ayres March 2, with wool and hides, to W. W. De Forrest & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Pendleton for West Indies, in ballast.

Brig Stromness, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Morwick, Portau Paix, St. Domingo, 19 ds., with coffee and logwood to D. R. Da Wolff. Had calms and light winds most of the passage.

Brig Jane, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) McClellan, Jacmel 21 ds., with coffee and logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co. 14th ult., in Crooked Island Passage, saw U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, bound S.

Brig Brisk, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Wren, Nuevitas April 20, with sugar to master.

Brig Caroline, Talbot, Zaza April 2, with sugar to master. 1st inst., was boarded by a boat from brig Ben Dunning, from Nassau, N. P., for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, (of Jonesport,) Dobbins, Matanzas 16 ds. and from Delaware Breakwater 1st inst., with molasses to master. In coming out the Breakwater saw the wreck of a Br. prize schr., totally dismasted, full of water and abandoned. The prize master had attempted to take her to Philadelphia, but ran ashore on the Breakwater, where she became a total wreck, and had drifted to sea.

Schr. Mary Parker, Pettit, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Mary Boyd, Whorf, York River, Va., 5 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Harriet Butler, Calais, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Mary Emily, French, Bangor, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Adela, (Br., of St. Georga, N. B.,) Waycott, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Abby Bradford, Freeman, Jacmel April 12, with logwood, to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Joseph Crandall, Cape, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Moller, Fall River.

Schr. James C. Obery, Bigbee, Taunton, in ballast.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Latimer, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Evergreen, Potter, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. George W. Cummings, Shaw, Greenspoint, in ballast.

Schr. Crusoe, Foster, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to W. Butler.

Schr. Susan, Reaves, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. W. S. Carlill, Dibble, Connecticut, for Providence [illegible]

Schr. S. V. Comes, (Br.,) [illegible], Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to F. [illegible] & Son.

Schr. Gilstow, [illegible], in ballast.

Sloop Anne, Wise, Georgetown, DC., in ballast.

Sloop Argent, Dunbar, New-London, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light; 9 P. M., E. N. E.

BELOW—Br. bark Col. Jumper Scott, of Pictou, N. S., put into the lower bay for orders.

Sailed.

Steamers Morrow, (Br.,) Sailor.

Ships Gamecock, Emle, Talisman, Bernard, (Br.)

Barks Denmark, Adams, (Bremen,) Harry Booth, Ena, (Pr.,) Whistling Wind, Czarina.

Brigs Circassian, Derwent, (Br.,) H. Hallock, W. H. Harris, (Br.,) Lizabel.

Schooners James Turner, Denmark, Brave, Madonna, F. Burritt, Lizzie Maul, M. O. Mangin, Tigris, (Br.,) E. & H. A., (Br.,) Eldorado, Deer, A. Kelly.

Miscellaneous.

CALCUTTA, March 7.

The ship Mattapan, before reported, while proceeding down river, grounded forward, but as she made no water and had apparently received no damage, she proceeded to sea on the 22d. She had got as far as 15° N., with a fresh breeze and considerable sea, when she commenced leaking. The Captain at once put back for Calcutta, where she arrived on the evening of the 5th at Sand Heads, and was towed to town late last night. She makes little or no water now she is in the river, but she will be obliged to discharge and be docked for examination. The Captain thinks the fore foot was strained and twisted when she touched. The necessary repairs will be attended to as soon as possible.

In addition to the leak, the crew were suffering from sickness, and seven died of cholera before the ship returned. The few remaining, together with the Captain and officers, were also unwell and quite exhausted.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Arr. bark Floresta, Rio Janeiro; brigs G. E. Ward, Palermo, Endorus, Cardenas; A. G. Cattell, Matanzas.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 3.—

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3623. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Details of the Important Operations to Sunday Night.

Letters from Our Special Correspondents.

Terrible Battles Fought on Saturday and Sunday at Chancellorsville.

Unsuccessful Attempt of Stonewall Jackson to Turn General Hooker's Right.

A Terrific and Successful Night Attack upon the Enemy.

A Fierce Battle of Six Hours' Duration on Sunday.

A FAIR STAND-UP FIGHT.

The Results in Our Favor, but Undecisive.

THE OPERATIONS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

The Two Ridges Behind the City in Our Possession.

OUR FORCES ADVANCED FOUR MILES

About Four Thousand Prisoners Captured

TERRIBLE LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., TEN MILES WEST AV SOUTH OF FREDERICKSBURGH, Saturday, Midnigot, May 2, 1863.

I.

The military operations which have been in rogress on the line of the Rappahenuock for a week past, have to-day culminated in what, if not precisely a great battle, only escapes that designation because we all feel that greater, by far, remains behind.

Gen. HOOKER, by a series of brilliantly audacious manœuvres and movements, of a celerity wholly unmatched in this war, has succeeded in crossing the Rappahannock River, and gaining for his army a position ten miles west by south, and in the rear of Fredericksburgh.

Gen. Lee, at first completely surprised by this move, and utterly puzzled as to his antagonist's intentions, has, however, had time to recover himself, and with a hand almost equally bold in the grand game of strategy—abandoning his position in Fredericksburgh, and the line of twenty miles down the Rappahannock which he has held for months—has changed his front, and stands opposite us in the horrid gage of battle.

We have secured a strong position, *completely turning the line of rebel defensive knights in the rear of Fredericksburgh*, against which our army on the 13th of last December madly dashed itself. This, as Gen. HOOKER expresses it in his inspiriting order of Thursday, gives us the advantage of compelling the enemy to fight us on ground of our own choosing.

Figure to yourself a huge triangle or redan, one leg of three miles long, resting on the south side of the Rappahennock, above Fredericksburgh, and between Banks and United States Ford, and the other on Hunting Creek, an affluent of the Rappahannock, with the apex at Chancellorsville, and you have, in epitome, the situation as it now stands. This position, naturally strong, has been rendered doubly stronger by breastworks and abattis thrown up in front to cover the troops.

Imagine, now, the enemy massed in front of this position—front to front, and flank to flank—and you have the rebel situation. Take into account, also, that the enemy have strengthened themselves by the same appliances adopted by us.

These relative positions were assumed three days ago, and the history of that period is that of skirmishing along the advance line, developed in front of both armies—we feeling the enemy at various points, the enemy feeling us at various points.

This afternoon and evening, however, the enemy was emboldened to depart from these minor operations, and make a bold *coup*, by attacking our right flank in force, and attempting to double us up. About 6 o'clock this evening, JACKSON—you will recognize as I go on the operations and all its circumstances as one quite in his style, and the affair will recall to you Cedar Mountain and other memories—with his whole corps of forty thousand men, threw himself impetuously on our extreme right, formed by the Eleventh Army corps, under command of Major-Gen. HOWARD. The assault was one marked by all the dash and audacity that characterize his mind, and as it was made precisely at our weakest point, and on a corps which JACKSON has already several times beaten, it was well calculated to succeed.

That he only *partially* succeeded in turning our flank was not owing to the conduct of the Eleventh Army Corps, which was disgraceful, but to the superb generalship of HOOKER, who promptly threw reinforcements on our right to stop the enemy's advance. Such changes in our position as circumstances dictated are to-night being made—I must not at present mention what they are—and there is little prospect that the enemy will succeed in his purpose of either breaking our line or cutting our communications, while a vigorous offensive will probably in a few hours be assumed. The rebels will do one of two things: either abandon their position here and seek to make good their retreat to Gordonsville—the only line now left them, as Fredericksburgh has been abandoned, and their line of communication with Richmond *is in all probability by this time cut*—or they will remain here and give us battle.

It is, of course, impossible for me to predict which alternative Gen. LEE will adopt; but a few hours will develop; and if the hopes of our leaders and our own do not prove deceptive, you may expect soon to hear of the greatest victory of the war.

To make the battle of to-day intelligible in all its relations, it is absolutely necessary that I should take a brief retrospect of the operations of the entire week. You have already received from your correspondents current accounts of events as they have transpired; but as it was inevitable that these should be written without a full appreciation of the meaning and relations of the movements and manœuvres, it will be necessary to go back and trace the development of the situation from the start. Let me add that owing to the accumulation of material, I must abandon all hope of entering into a *descriptive* account, as my note-book would fill several pages of the TIMES, and must, to the sacrifice of artistic effect, treat it purely in its military relations.

II.

It is Monday morning, (April 27,) and the army is all in motion. The vast area it covers of miles and miles in extent is an animated scene of hustle and stir. The camps are "broken," and the comfortable log huts and Winter-quarters, in which the men have been lodged for months, are abandoned. Columns of troops are moving on this road and that, and on a dozen different roads—carefully concealing themselves from the enemy's view by marching through the woods and behind the knolls and ridges of the broken ground along the Rappahannock. Long trains of artillery, pack mules and ambulances add their own features of the imposing and the picturesque to the scene.

The movement would many days ago have been inaugurated but for these fickle April skies, which have left but brief intermissions of fine weather, and during the rest of the time have been deluging the country with rain, and ruining these treacherous Virginia roads. At length, however, operations are actually begun, and a new life and vivacity stir the men.

The army, in all its aspects, material and moral, is in splendid condition.

The army is larger than it was ever before materially. The health of the troops is better than it ever was before. From the first day Gen. HOOKER took command, it was felt that a directing brain animated the mass. *Mens agitat molem.* Great mobility has been secured by prodigiously cutting down the amount of transportation, and by employing pack mules, which go anywhere in all weathers, instead of our heavy wagons, which are always stuck in the mud. But two wagons are allowed to a regiment. The army is no longer encumbered with that ponderous impediment which used to be the marvel of all who beheld it. In fact, we now approximate the French standard, which enables an army to carry fourteen days' provisions without a wheel behind it.

The moral transformation is not less complete. It may be in the recollection of some of your readers that I had occasion two months ago to give a minute dissection of the condition of the Army of the Potomac as it was at the time of the last hungling campaign on the Rappahennock. I was accordingly much interested, after an absence of a couple of months, to make a comparative study of the internal change that had come over it in the interval under the new military *régime*. The metamorphosis could hardly have been more complete, and I have often had difficulty in convincing myself that that army, where general croaking, jealousies, disaffection, desertion and universal demoralization prevailed, is the same with this in which a new vitality animates the men, system, harmony and organization are seen, and a true military spirit pervades the troops.

Nothing in this line of phenomena struck me more than the admirable secrecy that existed in regard to the proposed plan and movements of the opening campaign. It was a new and somewhat tantalizing sensation; for any one who has followed the movements of the army in the field will bear me out when I say, that hitherto projected operations have always been known and discussed by nearly everybody—even the negro servants in the camps—for days and weeks before they took place. In this case absolute ignorance prevailed. Not even the corps commanders knew what was intended, and had only their specific individual order for the day.

Accordingly, early in the week every one was rubbing his eyes, and asking where is the army? No one could tell. Here was a column moving up, another moving down, and the column that was up yesterday proves to be down to-day. I confess I was heartily glad of the general bewilderment, though it was rather puzzling for a correspondent to observe movements along a line twenty-five or thirty miles in length. In this case, it was the spectators of the great game of chess that were blindfolded. The master player alone had his eyes open.

In the great game of war, time and space are the elements with which the General has to deal. Celerity (and for that purpose the greatest possible *mobility*) with secrecy are the indispensable conditions of all military combinations. The mind of Gen. HOOKER is one that will put forth all the resources of these elements.

By Tuesday morning, however, an acute eye might begin to take in a rough outline of a plan from the dispositions then made of the troops. Three of the seven *corps d'armée* composing the Army of the Potomac—namely, the First Corps, (Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS,) the Third Corps, (Maj.-Gen. SICKLES,) and the Sixth Corps, (Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK,) had been moved from their camps the night before and had taken up their positions at the same point of the Rappahannock where Gen. FRANKLIN had his crossing at the time of the battle of Fredericksburgh—namely, two miles below that city—and covered from the enemy's view by the curtain of hills that fringe the Rappahannock. While these movements are going on, other columns, consisting of the corps of Gen. MEADE, (the Fifth,) and Gen. SLOCUM, (the Twelfth,) are moving on different roads, and have taken up positions up the Rappahannock, in the neighborhood of Banks' and United States fords, which are respectively eight and eleven miles above Fredericksburgh, and are, it will be remembered, the places selected by Gen. BURNSIDE for his crossing on the occasion of the mud campaign.

These circumstances made it probable that operations would be inaugurated at both points, though it still left open entirely doubtful as to *where* the main attack would be, whether below or above, and the more so, as—albeit the general disposition of the troops was as indicated—Gen. HOOKER still held the balance of power in his hand, ready to throw large reinforcements either up or down. It was fair to suppose, however, that the operations at one point would be merely of the nature of a demonstration, while the real attack would be made at the other. The points being fifteen miles apart, and out of supporting distance, it was not to be presumed that he would thus divide his army, and give the rebel commander (who held the centre position on the *chord*, while we occupied the *arc*,) this opportunity of falling upon and beating us in detail.

Before dawn of Tuesday the pontoon boats had been taken from the wagons, a couple of miles below Fredericksburgh, and under cover of a very heavy fog, were carried noiselessly down on men's shoulders to the river's brink and deposited in the water. They were immediately manned by the troops of RUSSELL'S brigade, (BROOKS' division, Sixth Army corps,) and rapidly pushed over, in the manner taught us by Gen. HUNT at the time of the crossing in December. The rebels here, as at every ford for forty miles up and down the river, were posted along the river's margin in double lines of rifle pits, containing, perhaps, a couple of hundred men each. At the lower crossings, however, they made but a feeble resistance, and in a few moments our men were in possession of both lines of rifle pits, with the loss of half a dozen men. Indeed, a rebel Lieutenant captured here, a disingenuous young man, told us that they had been expressly instructed not to offer very serious resistance. This being accomplished, the whole of BROOKS' division was passed over the three pontoon bridges which were immediately constructed under charge of Chief-Engineer BENHAM, to hold the position and the bridge-head.

A mile and a half below the position of Gen. SEDGWICK'S bridges, at an estate called Southfield, REYNOLDS' command was also instructed to effect a crossing. In doing this, however, they were not quite so lucky as those above them. Daylight had come while the engineers were still endeavoring to get the pontoon boats down to the water, but the fire from the rebel sharpshooters, who were placed in rifle-pits which had been thrown up opposite them, also succeeded in delaying operations so much, that it was 10 o'clock in the forenoon before they could be got into the water. To silence the fire of the sharpshooters, Col. WARNER, commanding artillery on the extreme left, under the able Chief of Artillery, Gen. HUNT, brought forty guns to bear upon them. This completely "corralled" them, for they were afraid of leaving their pits and exposing themselves to the murderous fire of the artillery. This detained them until a force was able to push over in boats, when, charging up the hill, they captured all the men in the first row of rifle-pits, numbering about one hundred and fifty. Immediately after the crossing of this force, a couple of pontoon bridges were built, and Gen. WADSWORTH'S division of REYNOLDS' corps was thrown over. Gen. WADSWORTH himself, however, did not wait for the completion of the bridges, but while his men were crossing in the open boats, plunged in on horseback and swam his horse over to the other side.

Thus far, it is to be noticed that but *one* division of each of the two army corps had been sent across the river—the remaining *four* divisions stayed on the other side. But they were not idle. They were put in motion on the hill-slope on one side of the river, and in plain view of the enemy were marched along the crest of the ridge and down, as though to the crossing. But, instead of crossing, they were quietly drawn up *back* through a gully, round the rear of the ridge, and round again on its top. They made the appearance of an army of at least a hundred thousand men, and must have presented the appearance of a *massing* on our side, preparatory to a passage of the river under cover of the night. The same "circusing" was performed by the artillery, the same by the wagon trains.

Was this a *ruse de guerre?* It could hardly be anything else—and yet to any one but a careful observer, even on *our* side, the deception could not have been detected.

The effect on the rebels was prompt. Two hours afterward their columns began moving up the Bowling-green road from down the river. Here a considerable force, including the whole of JACKSON'S corps—first, TRIMBLE'S brigade, down opposite Port Royal, then coming up successively, A. P. HILL'S brigade, D. H. HILL'S division, and EALY'S brigade—had been posted as a corps of observation. The Bowling-green road is at this point a sunken road; but we soon began to detect at various points the rebel column moving up—we were removed say a couple of miles—too bayonets glistening in the sun.

Were the same plains that witnessed the savage fight last December to see a renewal of it to-day? There was certainly every appearance of it. Our main force was massed here; a hundred and fifty guns were in position on the heights on our side, and the two divisions across the river were busily engaged strengthening the rebel rifle pits now occupied by them.

In the afternoon I passed over to the old battle-ground. It was now covered with a beautiful carpet of green; while the brilliant peach and hawthorn blossoms scented the air and delighted the eye. It is a superb plain for a review—several miles in length and one and a half in width—where *both* armies of the Potomac might march and countermarch; but a horrid place for a battle. At the rear of the plain the ridges rise, forming a perfect amphitheatre of hills around, thickly studded with rebel batteries, affording a hideous converging and enfilading fire on any troops attempting to pass across it. In the mind's eye one might see that battle raging and its fierce antagonisms painted on a cartoon of air.

History, it is said, repeats itself; but I knew too well Gen. HOOKER'S ideas on throwing troops against fortifications, when the resources of strategy enable one to circumvent them, to think for a moment that he would repeat that horrid episode. Maugre all the array, therefore, I firmly held to the impression that this was, after all, but a demonstration, and that the hot work would be elsewhere.

Passing up the river we here fresh confirmation of this. During Sunday and Monday, HOWARD'S corps, (the Eleventh,) SLOCUM'S corps, (the Twelfth,) and Gen. MEADE'S, (the Fifth,) had been moving to the upper fords of the Rappahannock. On the night of Tuesday, between 10 P. M. and 2 A. M., HOWARD'S entire corps crossed the Rappahannock on the pontoon bridge at Kelly's Ford, twenty-seven miles above Falmouth. At day-light Gen. SLOCUM'S corps followed, and during the forenoon Gen. MEADE'S corps was thrown across.

This movable column then struck direct for Germania Ford on the Rapidan River, distant twelve miles, one of the main affluents of the Rappahannock, into which it empties at United States Ford. Gen. MEADE, however, instead of taking this direction on passing the river, struck a road diverging eastward, and made Ely's Ford on the Rapidan, eight miles nearer than Germania Ford, to the *embouchure* of that stream into the Rappahannock. At Germania Ford, a force of about a hundred and fifty rebel pioneers was discovered building a bridge. These, by a well executed manœuvre, were all captured.

Celerity of movement being the chief desideratum, it was resolved immediately to put the troops over by wading—an affair not very easy of execution, for the waters of the Rapidan, even at the ford, come up to a man's shoulder, and the current is very rapid. The men, however, plunged in, many of them stripping and carrying their clothes and cartridge boxes on their bayonets—and waded over, up to their armpits, amid humorous scenes of laughter and gayety—a cavalry picket being placed below to catch those that were carried away by the current. In the meantime a foot bridge had been constructed on the abutments already placed there by the rebels, and during the night the whole remaining force was passed over, the piers being lighted up with huge bonfires. While this was going on at Germania Ford, MEADE'S troops were crossing at Ely's Ford. Both columns now moved as ordered, for Chancellorsville, at the junction of the Gordonsville turnpike with the Culpepper and Orange Court-house plank road—communication being kept up between the two movable columns by a squadron of PLEASANTON'S cavalry, while another part of the same horsemen moved on the right flank of the outer column to protect it from rebel cavalry attacks. This manœuvre having uncovered United States Ford (which lies between Kelly's Ford and Falmouth—twelve miles from the latter,) COUCH'S corps, which had, for three days, been lying at that point, was passed over the Rappahannock by a pontoon bridge on Thursday, without any opposition or indeed any demonstration more formidable than a brass band playing Hail Columbia. This force also converged toward Chancellorsville and on Thursday night four army corps—namely, HOWARD'S, SLOCUM'S, MEADE'S and COUCH'S were massed at this point. That same night Gen. HOOKER and staff reached Gordonsville and established his Headquarters in the only house here.

III.

I think you will readily agree with me that there are few examples in history of a military movement of such proportions, executed with such celerity and success. To have marched a column of seventy-five thousand men, laden with sixty pounds of baggage, together with artillery and trains, thirty-six miles in two days, to have bridged and crossed two streams along a line which a vigilant enemy undertakes to observe and defend, with a loss of perhaps half a dozen men, one wagon and two mules, is an achievement which assuredly has had few parallels.

Remember how enormously difficult the task of crossing the Rappahannock proved last December, how two days were spent in the attempt after we had our force massed on the river's edge, and with what loss it was finally accomplished, and you will have the means of duly appreciating it.

There is no miracle about this result. It is simply the work of a planning and directing brain, with the most utter secrecy and the greatest possible celerity. But these qualities produce results which, in their *ensemble*, appear almost miraculous.

I remember, in my military reading, but one operation of precisely the same kind. It is the operation of Prince EUGENE against the French, who held the line of the Adige. EUGENE, by a series of skillful manœuvres, induced the French commander to scatter his troops along the line of the river; then, by dexterous feints, he entirely deceived his adversary as to the direction of his march, and the latter was suddenly surprised with the news that the line of the Adige was forced, and a detachment of his forces wholly routed at Carpi.

LEE'S surprise could not have been greater when he heard that the Union army was across the river and had turned his flank. And, indeed, we have not merely material proof of this—such as that, when we were across the Rapidan the enemy was yet picketing the Rappahannock—but we have documentary evidence of it in a letter from Gen. LEE himself, which was found in the house at Chancellorsville.

This letter, signed by Gen. TAYLOR, Lee's Chief of Staff, was written to the rebel officer commanding the post at Chancellorsville, and was dated from Lee's headquarters at 4:29 o'clock P. M., of the day we arrived. It stated, in substance that "*the General had at that moment heard that the Federal forces was across Ely's Ford*" (we had been across eighteen hours)—"*that Gen.* ANDERSON" (who commanded at United States Ford with a couple of brigades) "*knew nothing of our arrival*"—and asked him "*to come down immediately and consult with the Commanding General!*"

The order which the commanding General issued on Thursday, after the achievement of this position, is the key to the situation, and to the expectations of the commander. I repeat it here for its relations with the recital:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., April 30, 1863.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the General Commanding announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must ingloriously fly, or *come out from behind their defences, and give us battle on our own ground*, where certain destruction awaits him.

The operations of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps have been a series of splendid successes.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
S. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

The significance of the emphasized words will be seen from a glance at the map of the country. It will be seen that the position gained at Chancellorsville, which is ten miles west by south of Fredericksburgh, *completely turns the line of rebel defences on the series of ridges in the rear of Fredericksburgh*, and in fact there was now but one alternative: the enemy *must* either retreat along the line of the railroad toward Richmond, while that line was yet uncut, (for there was no other line of retreat, the communication with Gordonsville being threatened by our hold on that line,) or else come out and "give us battle on our own ground." LEE had been completely outgeneraled, and in a strategic point of view had suffered a defeat before we had fired a single shot. It was in this sense, and not in the meaning that they were actually destroyed, albeit he anticipated nothing less than that, that Gen. HOOKER on the night of our arrival at Chancellorsville proudly exclaimed, "The rebel army is now the legitimate property of the Army of the Potomac."

Gen. LEE seems to have felt himself strong enough to pursue the latter alternative, and he took prompt measures to carry his plan into execution. There is very little doubt that he had been heavily reinforced with troops from the South. We are at the present moment fighting Charleston. For, like the attack on Fort Donelson, that movement had been made too soon. A month had passed since that attack, and its result had emboldened LEE to call up the great portion of the force in South Carolina. The troops for the defences of Charleston numbered fifty-five thousand men, and he could afford to feel able to draw on forty thousand of that number. In addition, LONGSTREET'S force had been recalled from North Carolina. Furthermore, it is the universal testimony of all the prisoners, (numbering several hundred taken during the past week) that their army has been heavily reinforced. What that force is, it is, of course, impossible to say. I think it would be unsafe to estimate it at less than *eighty thousand*, and there are those having good means of knowing who carry it to a *hundred thousand*.

Occupying, too, the interior line, LEE'S facilities for a change of front were, of course, very great; and our army had hardly gained its position when a rebel column was marching up to confront it.

On Saturday, two prisoners were brought in from the Twenty-third North Carolina, belonging to HILL'S division, of JACKSON'S corps. Their testimony (I heard them keenly questioned by the able chief of the secret service, who knows the position of every rebel regiment) showed that that division started from below Hamilton's crossing, in the *rear* of Fredericksburgh, at 3 A. M., of Friday, and that they were portions of the same column which we saw moving up the Bowling Green road, *below* Fredericksburgh, two days before. I mention this circumstance as a slight clue to the great game which was now being played between the two able tenders of the respective armies.

On Thursday night we were massed in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, simply covering the approaches.

On Friday morning, Gen. HOOKER began the strategic disposition of his force. As the enemy has since been engaged with us all along this line, and as the disposition has, since then, been altered, there can be no objection to state that it formed a line of battle of a triangular or redan shape, resting with its wings respectively on the Rappahannock between Banks and United States fords and Hart's Creek, and having its apex at Chancellorsville.

The day was occupied with operations along the skirmish line, and reconnoissances for the purpose of feeling the enemy.

The night previously, Col. MCVICAR, of the Sixth New-York cavalry, had pushed out on the Spotsylvania road; but having, in the order they characterized him, got far beyond the point intended by the General, FITZ-HUGH LEE, with two brigades of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery, got on a cross road between him and us. He had two hundred men, and there was but one course for him—to pierce through the enemy's line, leading the assault, sabre in hand, and he fell at the first charge. I knew him well. He was a Scotchman and gallant soldier, and he died as he would have wished—cutting his way through the enemy. The intrepid band left fifty of its number behind.

At noon of Friday SYKES' division of MEADE'S corps, occupying the extreme left, was sent out on a reconnoissance on the Banks' Ford road. They pushed the enemy steadily for an hour, gaining a mile of ground, which was in itself important as giving us possession of two successive heights, from which the enemy would annoy us with artillery. This accomplished, the order was given to fall back. There were those who were disposed to be captious at this, but the mind that took in the totality of operations knew well what he did. In itself the position was valuable; but it could not, without weakening us, have been made available in the general line.

In like manner a portion of SLOCUM'S command was thrown out about three miles on the Fredericksburgh plank road, and other advances of the same kind were made on the right.

These "feelers" had the obvious purpose of causing the enemy to develop his force; but they had also another purpose, not so obvious, namely: that of a topographical survey, as existing maps are enormously defective. Gen. HOOKER, with the chiefs of the Topographical Department, busied himself all day in making himself thoroughly acquainted with the ground.

It will not be out of place for us here briefly to do the same. The situation of Chancellorsville is in the middle of a clearing in the woods, which takes the form of an irregular ellipse, about a mile in length and half a mile in width. The solitary house that makes up Chancellorsville stands almost in the middle of this opening.

The ground in the region between here and Fredericksburgh is broken and wooded, there being occasional clearings in the forests. It rises as it nears Fredericksburgh, when it develops into bold heights. Its strategic importance, as already indicated, is derived from the fact that it covers the Fredericksburgh turnpike and the Culpepper and Orange Court-house plank road, and threatens the line of Gordonsville.

IV.

The military situation on Saturday morning, therefore, stands as follows: Our main force holds the position at Chancellorsville, confronting the main rebel army now massed opposite us. HOWARD'S corps has the extreme right—then a division of SICKLES' corps—then SLOCUM—then COUCH—then MEADE on the left, HUMPHREY'S division of MEADE'S corps holding the extreme of the left. Working parties have been employed during the whole night in throwing up breastworks, and the woods have resounded with the strokes of a thousand axe-men felling trees for the purpose of constructing abattis. We hear the rebels, not half a mile distant, at work with the same view, and in the morning both armies are well entrenched. It will now be who will come out and give battle. HOOKER is determined to put forth all the resources of the craft of which he is a consummate master to tempt them out.

So much for the Right. Another, though minor force, is working on the left, independently, yet with its definite strategic bearings on the main operation. This subordinate operation is at Fredericksburgh. Balloon reconnoissances show clearly that the enemy have taken their main force from the heights of Fredericksburgh and the line down the Rappahannock, and massed it against us at Chancellorsville. They have also removed the greater bulk of their artillery with the same end; and Gen. SEDGWICK, who commands the left, thinks himself strong enough to carry the heights. The Commanding General assents, if there be good prospect of success; for it is of the utmost importance not to *anticipate* the golden moment to strike.

Still another coöperative *rôle* is assigned the powerful cavalry expedition under Gen. STONEMAN. This is nothing less than to cut the railroad bridges that cross the two affluents of the Pamunkey—namely, the North and South Anna—less than twenty miles from Richmond. The bridge over the North Anna is a hundred and fifty feet long and eighty feet high, and cannot possibly be reconstructed in less than a fortnight. You can see how tremendously this will embarrass the rebels.

Whether STONEMAN has by this time actually performed his task, is not yet reported. I have followed him only as far as Reppahannock Station, south of Culpepper, through which he dashed on Thursday night.

This rapid survey will indicate how colossal is the plan of campaign which Gen. HOOKER has marked out for the army. It contemplates nothing less than the destruction of the entire rebel force in Virginia. It is stupendously daring; but HOOKER is a man who thoroughly understands that, in war, to greatly gain one must greatly dare.

V.

The active operations of Saturday comprise a series of attempts in force on the part of the rebels to break our line at various points, which were in one case partially successful, in another completely successful, and in all the others completely unsuccessful.

In the morning, as we stood on the balcony of CHANCELLOR'S house, the attention was aroused by a sharp rattle of musketry coming from a column of rebels coming up by the main Fredericksburgh plank road, directly in front of us. KNAPP'S battery, however, which was planted directly in front of the position, opened upon them, and after a few rounds caused them to retire.

Immediately afterwards a battery opened from the height which I have mentioned as having been seized by SYKES, yesterday, and then abandoned by us. The position was rather upwards of a mile distant from the cleared space, and its object was to damage our ammunition train which was visible to the rebels from the tops of trees on the height. One of our batteries was, however, immediately opened in reply. The third shot blew up one of the caissons and a subsequent shot blew up another, and this settled their account.

Subsequently a reconnoissance was sent, on our part, consisting of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, (CAIN'S brigade, BERRY'S division, SICKLES' corps,) on the same road by which the rebels had approached in the morning, for the purpose of feeling their strength. They went out on the plank road, deployed on both sides in the form of a letter V, chased the rebel skirmishers a couple of miles, till they came to a heavy double line of battle, with artillery in position, when they retired, bringing us their piece of intelligence.

Another reconnoissance was next sent out on our right, consisting of BAXTER'S sharpshooters. They met the enemy's pickets, drove them handsomely, and at 4 o'clock returned with fifty prisoners of the Twenty-third Georgia.

At 4 the rebels are moving down in force on the plank road, where we had a little before made the reconnoissance. GRANT'S division of SLOCUM'S corps is sent in on the double quick into the woods—their bayonets flashing in the sunlight. A sharp contest ensues, and in a few minutes they come back in disorder. A portion of KANE'S brigade, composed of raw troops, had broken, and thrown the column into confusion.

An Aid from SLOCUM comes to ask Gen. HOOKER if he can have reinforcements. "No! he must hold his own. HOWARD will, of course, support him from the right. Let GRANT'S division, however, be thrown to the right of the road, so that the artillery may be able to sweep the enemy on the left." This treatment presently repaired the damage, and checked the hope of the rebels being able to pierce our centre.

Foiled in this, they now prepared to make a still

Continued on Eighth Page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 4, 1863.

$15,000 U.S. 6s,'81, Reg	106	1700 Hnd. R. R	129
50,000 U.S.6s.'81...Cou.	107⅛	200 do	s10 129
2,000 do	107⅜	200 do	128⅜
5,000 do	108	800 do	128⅜
3,000 U.S. 6s,'68 Con.	106	200 do	128⅜
2,000 U.S. 6s, 71 Reg.	97	100 do	s60 128⅜
1,000 U.S. 5s,'74, Cen.	97⅛	200 do	s60 129
9,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N. c. Notes...Oct. & Apl.	106⅛	100 do	s60 123⅝
3,000 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101⅞	100 do	s60 123
10,000 do New	99⅞	200 do	s30 128
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90..	69	350 do	s15 128
1,000 do	68⅞	100 do	s10 128⅛
43,000 Mo. St. 6s	65	5000 Harlem Railroad..	88
2,000 do	65⅛	200 do	s30 87⅞
30,000 do	65⅜	100 do	88⅛
1,000 Erie 2d M. Bs.'33..	115	600 do	88⅛
1,000 M. So. 2d M. ex. In.	101⅜	2800 do	89
5,000 do	103	100 do	89¼
2,000 Mich. So. S. Fd.	118	3500 do	89⅜
1,000 A. & T. P. 1m. Prf.	92	100 do	s10 89⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 1 M.	89	200 Harlem R. Pref	97
28,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	60	100 do	97⅛
25,000 do	59	400 do	b30 98
35,000 do	58	50 Stonington R	119
10,000 do	b30 56⅜	100 Reading R	96
10,000 do	b30 60	80 Mich. Cen. R	107
5,000 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st.	103	200 do	107⅜
1,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.	111	200 do	106¼
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	104	200 do	106⅜
5,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	73	100 do	106⅜
5,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	87	100 M. S. & N. I. R	71⅜
3,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61	300 do	71
3,000 do	62	700 do	70⅜
100 Merchants' Bank	110	500 do	70¾
81 Bank of Commerce	100⅜	100 do	70¾
20 Ocean Bank	69	100 do	69⅞
5 Continental Bank	94	25 do	69⅜
10 Park Bank	125	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	s30 109
15,000 American Gold	149⅜	750 do	110
45,000 do	149⅞	150 do	110⅜
40,000 do	150	100 do	110¾
750 Canton Co	32	250 do	111
120 Del. & Hud. C. Co	140	100 Chic. & Alt	78
100 Penn. Coal Co	123⅜	200 do	77⅜
10 do	127	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94⅜
25 Cumb. Coal Prefd	25	300 do	94⅜
100 do	24	100 do	s30 94⅜
400 Quicksilv. M. Co	51	100 do	s30 94¾
300 do	51⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts	85
200 do	51⅜	100 do	84⅜
200 do	51⅝	500 do	84⅜
100 no	50⅜	700 do	84⅜
15 do	50	2500 do	84
100 Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	32⅛	100 do	b30 94⅜
30 do	32	500 do	b10 85
10 Min. Mining Co	110⅛	500 do	b60 84⅜
10 Long Dock Co	125	100 do	s15 84
250 Pacific M. S. Co	150	700 do	84⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. R	118	200 do	s30 84
50 do	118⅛	1000 do	s60 84
350 do	118⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R	s60. 109
800 do	119	100 do	b30. 111
1600 do	119⅛	100 do	b30. 113
50 do	s5 119⅜	200 do	111
550 do	120	1200 do	111⅛
1100 do	121	1100 do	111⅜
2300 do	120⅜	400 do	111⅜
2100 Erie Railway	87	1000 Chi. & Rock Is	96
1200 do	87⅜	200 Chi., B. & Quin. R.	108⅜
100 do	s10 87⅜	500 Mil. & Pr. Du C	46
50 do	b30 87	100 do	45⅜
100 do	b30 87⅜	500 do	46⅜
900 do	b30 87⅜	500 da	47
1100 do	86⅞	500 Tol. & Wab. R	77
1250 do	s63⅜	530 Tol. & Wab. Pf	80
50 do	86⅜	23 P., F. W. & C. R	69
100 do	s10 86⅝	400 do	70
100 Galena & Chi. R	99	100 do	69⅜
100 do	99⅜	200 Al. & T. H. R	46
100 do	99⅜	500 do	46⅜
500 do	99¾	500 do	47
37 Eris R. Prf	103	50 do	s10 46
1300 do	104	100 do	b30 47⅜
100 do	102⅞	100 do	b30 48
1450 do	103⅜	300 Alton & T. H. Pr	78
1200 do	103⅜	100 do	79
1300 Chi & N. W. R	33	100 do	80
1000 do	32⅜	300 do	81
500 do	32	350 do	82
100 do	s60 30		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 6s,'81.Reg.	106⅜	325 Mich. Cen. R	103
39,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N. c. Notes Oct & Apl	101⅞	100 do	s30 103
1,000 do Feb. & Au	100	50 do	b30. 103⅛
4,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	58⅞	400 M. S. & N. I. R	69⅜
8,000 do	60	50 do	69
17,000 Mo. State 6s	65⅜	200 do	69⅜
12,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	110⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	109
4,000 Erie 4th M. B.	109	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94⅛
5,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	87	50 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	102⅜
5,000 do	b30 88	100 P., F. W. & C	69⅜
5,000 do	87⅜	50 do	68⅝
20,000 C. & N. W. 2 M	58	100 do	68
10,000 do	57	100 do	b3 69⅜
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	62⅜	500 Clev. & Pitt. R	83⅜
5,800 do	64	400 do	83⅜
20,000 Amer. Gold	149⅜	750 do	110
45,000 do	149⅞	150 do	110⅜
40,000 do	150	100 do	110¾
750 Canton Co	32	250 do	111
120 Del. & Hud. C. Co	140	100 Chic. & Alt	78
100 Penn. Coal Co	123⅜	200 do	77⅜
10 do	127	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94⅜
25 Cumb. Coal Prefd	25	300 do	94⅜
100 do	24	100 do	s30 94⅜
400 Quicksilv. M. Co	51	100 do	s30 94¾
300 do	51⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts	85
200 do	51⅜	100 do	84⅜
200 do	51⅝	500 do	84⅜
100 no	50⅜	700 do	84⅜
15 do	50	2500 do	84
100 Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	32⅛	100 do	b30 94⅜
30 do	32	500 do	b10 85
10 Min. Mining Co	110⅛	500 do	b60 84⅜
10 Long Dock Co	125	100 do	s15 84
250 Pacific M. S. Co	150	700 do	84⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. R	118	200 do	s30 84
50 do	118⅛	1000 do	s60 84
350 do	118⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R	s60. 109
800 do	119	100 do	b30. 111
1600 do	119⅛	100 do	b30. 113
50 do	s5 119⅜	200 do	111
550 do	120	1200 do	111⅛
1100 do	121	1100 do	111⅜
2300 do	120⅜	400 do	111⅜
2100 Erie Railway	87	1000 Chi. & Rock Is	96
1200 do	87⅜	200 Chi., B. & Quin. R.	108⅜
100 do	s10 87⅜	500 Mil. & Pr. Du C	46
50 do	b30 87	100 do	45⅜
100 do	b30 87⅜	500 do	46⅜
900 do	b30 87⅜	500 da	47
1100 do	86⅞	500 Tol. & Wab. R	77
1250 do	s63⅜	530 Tol. & Wab. Pf	80
50 do	86⅜	23 P., F. W. & C. R	69
100 do	s10 86⅝	400 do	70
100 Galena & Chi. R	99	100 do	69⅜
100 do	99⅜	200 Al. & T. H. R	46
100 do	99⅜	500 do	46⅜
500 do	99¾	500 do	47
37 Eris R. Prf	103	50 do	s10 46
1300 do	104	100 do	b30 47⅜
100 do	102⅞	100 do	b30 48
1450 do	103⅜	300 Alton & T. H. Pr	78
1200 do	103⅜	100 do	79
1300 Chi & N. W. R	33	100 do	80
1000 do	32⅜	300 do	81
500 do	32	350 do	82
100 do	s60 30		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$105,000 Amer. Gold	149⅜	3500 Harlem R	88⅜
10,000 do 2	s3.148⅞	100 do	88⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	65⅜	2000 do	89⅜
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61⅜	500 do	b10 89⅜
100 Canton Co	32	400 do	s10 89⅜
50 do	32⅛	1000 M. S. & N. I. R	70
100 do	b3 32⅜	100 do	69⅞
1900 Bucks Co. L. Co	25	100 do	b10 70
100 Canada C. Co	12⅜	100 no	s10 69⅞
100 do	13	300 Ill. Cen. R. S	94⅜
600 N. Y. Central R	120⅜	100 do	b10 94⅜
150 do	12	100 Clev. & Pitts	83⅛
100 do	s10 120⅜	200 do	83⅛
100 do	c 120⅜	200 do	s10 83
100 do	b5 120⅜	500 do	b10 83⅜
50 do	b5 120⅜	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien	46⅜
100 do	b5 120⅜	100 do	46
100 do	b10 120⅜	100 do	b3 46
300 Erie Railway	87⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R	s10 99⅜
200 no	87⅜	100 do	99⅜
100 do	s10 87⅜	50 do	b5 99⅜
600 do	b3 87	200 Chic. & R. I. R	96
1050 do	86	100 do	b3 96
50 Hudson R. R	127⅜	100 do	95⅞
100 do	127⅞	50 do	s3 95⅞
100 do	84 127⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000 Amer. Gold	147⅜	250 N. Y. Cen. R	b3 120
29,000 do	147⅛	100 do	s10 119⅞
3,500 Treas. 7 3-10 N. c. Notes	106⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R	94
450 Canton Co	31	100 Clev. & P. R	s90 83
300 Canada Copper Co	13⅛	100 do	83¼
100 do	b3 13⅜	200 do	b10 83¼
500 Erie R	85⅛	250 P., F. W. & C. R	69
200 do	b3 85⅜	100 do	b3 69
100 do	s10 85⅜	50 do	s10 68⅞
100 Hudson R. R	127	100 do	68⅜
200 do	s10 127⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. R	30
900 do	127⅜	100 do	b3 30
100 do	b3 127	50 do	b10 31
2500 Harlem R	88⅛	100 do	s10 29½
1200 do	88⅜	400 Gal. & Chi. R	s10 99⅛
1200 do	b3 88⅜	100 do	99⅜
300 do	s10 88⅜	100 do	b10 99⅜
300 do	s10 88⅜	50 Miss. & Mo. R	62⅜
1500 do	86	200 Clev. & Tol. R	110¾
250 M. S. & N. I. R	69	100 Chi. & R. I. R	95⅝
100 do	b3 69⅜	100 do	s10 95⅝
100 do	69⅜	100 do	95⅝
150 do	69⅜	100 do	s10 95⅝
50 do	s10 68⅞	50 do	b5 95⅝

MONDAY, May 4—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 2, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 25:

Increase in Loans	$6,285,834
Decrease in Specie	328,539
Decrease in Circulation	354,380
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	167,083

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 2, 1863.	May 2, 1863.	April 25, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	134,406,418	177,364,956	171,079,322
Specie	35,175,828	36,846,528	37,175,007
Circulation	8,482,732	7,201,169	7,555,549
Gross Deposits	133,126,613	227,260,373	210,973,129
Exchanged	23,192,078	59,563,457	43,109,130
Undrawn	109,634,535	167,696,916	167,863,999
In Sub-Treasury	15,497,107	22,539,790	15,251,163

The remarkable feature in the Bank return this afternoon is the large addition of six and a-quarter millions to the line of Loans and Discounts. There is no corresponding increase in the line of Deposits, so that the new loans have been made out of the surplus of United States Currency held by the Banks; a portion of them to the Government itself on 5 ℘ cent. interest, and another considerable share to the Stock Exchange Brokers at the same rate of interest! The market for Money has assumed more steadiness at this rate, and there is fair employment among the Brokers, owing to the increased volume of speculation upon the Stock Exchange.

There was extraordinary activity in the Share market, at rapidly advancing prices, this forenoon. The registered sales at the early Board of the Stock Exchange amount to 70,000 shares, in addition to which a large business was done in United States Stocks, Missouri 6 ℘ cents. and Railway Bonds. The advance from Saturdays' prices was, in most instances, from 1 to 2 ℘ cent., and on some descriptions, like New-York Central, North Western, Terre Haute and Alton, Hudson River and Michigan Central, from 3 to 4 ℘ cent. After the session adjourned, the market was less firm, and a disposition was shown to avail of the morning's advance to realize profits and also to put out contracts ahead for a reaction. At the Second Board, this feeling was renewed on Erie, Harlem and a few other Stocks; but, in the main, the Share list displayed considerable stubbornness, and another large business was accomplished.

At 4 o'clock there was a further decline of 1 ℘ cent. in the price of Gold to 147@147¼ ℘ cent, and the turn of the Share market was to rather lower figures than on the printed list at the Second Board. This feeling, however, was not general, as Harlem recovered to 86 ℘ cent., and Erie sold at 85⅜ ℘ cent. The following prices were finally made, as compared with the closing on Saturday night. After intermediate differences, 1@2 ℘ cent. had been made in the midst of the great excitement of the day. The Government Stocks were in demand, and higher on the coupons and registered Stock of 1881, and the 7.30 ℘ cents, August and February issue. The sales of the 5.20-year Stock, 6 ℘ cents of 1882, by conversion of United States Currency, amount for the day to $1,727,750.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	150	147¼	Harlem Pref	96	97¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	107⅜	108	Mich. Central	106	109
N. Y. Central	116⅝	119⅞	Mich. Southern	60	63¼
Erie	84⅜	85⅜	Mich. Guaranty'd	109⅜	110
Erie Preferred	102⅜	103¼	Illinois Central	94	94
Hudson	125⅜	126	Pittsburgh	83¼	83¼
Toledo	110	111	Fort Wayne	69⅜	68
Pacific Mail	139	139¼	Rock Island	96⅜	95⅜
Quicksilver Co	49	49	Treasury Certifs	102	102
Harlem	86⅜	86	1-30 Tr. Notes	103¼	109

The War news absorbed a large share of the public attention on Wall and William streets to-day. The utmost anxiety was felt for authentic reports of the progress and probable result of the great battle near Fredericksburgh. The rumors were, as usual on such exciting occasions, quite contradictory, but the market for Gold Coin acted as though good news had been telegraphed in cipher from near the scene of action. The price fell by 3 o'clock to 148¼ ℘ cent. as against 150 on Saturday night, and subsequently, as noted above, to 147@147¼ ℘ cent. The Treasury received $1,727,750 for United States Stock of 1882, of which $377,750 by direct subscriptions to the Assistant Treasurer, and $1,350,000 deposited by the Loan Agents.

The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111	American Exchange	102
Merchants'	110	Pacific	135
Mechanics'	112⅜	Chatham	92
Union	109	Bank of N. America	102
America	121	Hanover	92
City	135	Irving	83
10th Ward	103⅞	Metropolitan	108
North River	100	People's	95
Tradesmen's	104	Grocers'	107
Fulton	150	East River	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Shoe and Leather	100
National	101	Corn Exchange	103
Merchants' Exchange	84⅜	Continental	94
Seventh Ward	130	St. Nicholas	95
State of New-York	102	Commonwealth	96
Commerce	100⅜	Atlantic	70
Ocean	85	Park	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. The prices are generally higher than on Saturday. The Mississippi and Missouri Land Grants rose to 63 ℘ cent.:

N. Y. Central 6s	105⅜	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc	43
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '84	104⅜	L. C. & Mil. L. G	35
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	119	Chi & N. W. s. f	104
N. Y. Cen. coup., '78	125	Chi. & N. W. Int. B	18
Erie R. firsts, '58	112	Chi. & N. W. 1sts 2d ser	89
Erie R. seconds, '59	109	Chi & N. W. 2ds	53
Erie R. thirds, '63	114⅜	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	111
Erie R. fourths, '80	104	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Erie R. fifths, '68	109	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110⅜	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	92
Hud. R. seconds '58, s. f	117	M. & P. du C. firsts	107⅜
Hud. R. thirds '75	111	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	115	Clev. & Tol. s. f	111
Har thirds, '68	104	N. J. Cen. seconds	114
Mich. Central 1sts, '62, '63	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Mich. S. & N. I. 2ds	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94⅜
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7s	110	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	104
Al. & T. H. firsts	105	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
Al. & T. H. 2ds prefer'd	92	Miss & Mo. L. G	63

Mr. S. S. GILPIN, proprietor of the long-established Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room, has not parted with his premises at the corner of Exchange-place and William-street. The daily 'Change meetings will be held there as usual.

At the annual election of the Produce Exchange Company to-day, the following named gentlemen were chosen Trustees: Francis M. French, Stephen D. Harrison, Wm. H. Newman, Robert J. Randolph, Wm. D. Mangam, Edward Cromwell, Adon Smith, Jr., John B. Wright, Samuel Nimmons. Inspectors of Election: E. H. Tompkins, Robert S. Holt, B. C. Bogert.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 4, 1863—P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 76 bbls. Ashes, 21,149 bbls. Flour, 272 bbls. and 640 bags Corn Meal, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,260 bushels Barley, 2,415 bushels Oats, 7,270 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,292 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited request, including Pots at $8 25, and Pearls at $9 12½ ℘ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been quoted down to 65c. for Middling ℘ lb., with a very slack demand even at this reduced rate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has arrived freely and has been in limited request at a further reduction of 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. Sales, 6,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 05; poor to choice extra State at $6 40@$6 90, chiefly at $6 45@$6 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 80	@$6 05
Extra State	6 40	@ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	6 85	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 05	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 75

Southern Flour is quiet and cheaper; sales 750 bbls., at $6 55@$7 30 for poor to good superfine; $7 35@$8 75 for fancy to choice oranda, and $8 80@$9 75 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is again lower; sales, 570 bbls. Extra, at $6 50@$8 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 40@$5 40 for fine and superfine. ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and unsettled. Sales, to-day, 17,500 bush., Red Western, (Winter) at $1 55 a $1 60 per bush. Corn is depressed and cheaper. Sales, since our last, 38,500 bushels at 87c.@89c. chiefly at 87c.@88c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 85c.@87c. for Eastern do.; 83c.@85c. for Unsound, and 92c.@93c. for Yellow Jersey, ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1@$1 03, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are heavy and drooling, including Canada at 83c.@84½c.; Western at 83c.@85c. State at 85c.@86c.; Jersey, 80c.@82½c. ℘ bushel. Barley is in request, at $1 55@$1 50 ℘ bushel. Sales, 13,300 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand, at 75c.@90c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for at 15c.@24c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, since our last, privately and by auction, 860 bbls. New-Orleans at 36c.@52½c.; with 501 hhds., &c., Cuba Muscovado at 43¾c.@47c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork favors buyers; sales, to-day, 820 bbls., at $12 87½@$13 for old Mess; $14 75@$15 for new Mess; $15@$15 25 for uninspected do., and $11@$13 for old and new Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 6¼c.@7¼c. for Hams; 5c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Rough Sides, ℘ lb. Bacon is in less demand at 6¼c.@8¼c. ℘ lb.; sales 1,010 boxes. Lard tends downward to-day; sales, 1,750 lbs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is inactive at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $10@$12 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $11@$16 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is very quiet at 14c@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@20c. for common to choice State ℘ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 10c.@14c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 865 hhds. including New-Orleans, at 9c.@12¾c.; Porto Rico at 11¾c.@12c., and Cuba at 10c.@11c., ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 65,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls. at 45c.@45½c., chiefly at 45c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather more active. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl.; 42,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 5@5½d. ℘ bushel; 100 hhds. Pork at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 150 tcs. Beef at 4s. ℘ tierce; 2,000 pkgs Provisions at 15s.@22s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 25s.@27s. 6d. by steamer; and 50 hhds. Tallow at 15s. ℘ ton. For London, 2,000 hhls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, 200 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

Monday, May 4, 1863—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Repper, Haviland, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Petition relative to increasing the pay of dockbuilders.

In connection therewith, Councilman Hayes offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the pay of the dockbuilders employed in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, Department of the Street Commissioner be and the same is hereby increased to two dollars per diem.

Which was laid over

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of W. Carroll, amounting to nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, for articles furnished for funerals of Colonels Kimball and Charles.

In connection therewith, Councilman Joyce presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Carroll for the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, the same being in full for undertaker's bills for funerals of Colonel Edgar A. Kimball and Colonel Edmund C. Charles, and take said Carroll's receipt therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of Joseph Lang, to be reimbursed for bounties paid enlisted men, having received no notice that such bounty had been stopped.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of the Trustees of the German Lutheran Church, for the remission of an assessment.

Which was Referred to Committee on Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be granted to Reynolds, Peyoe and Pratt, numbers one hundred and six and one hundred and eight Bolton-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to take immediate measures to cause Ninth-street, from the First to the Second-avenue, to be repaired with cobblestone pavement for the width.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Holtsburg, to place a watering-trough in front of his premises corner of Duane and William streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be given and it is hereby given to William Larkin, to place a watering-trough in front of his store, on the northeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, and also on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, be properly fenced under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and a dock as flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, in Seventy-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to John Downey to erect and maintain a stand at the corner of West and Barclay streets, opposite number one, and of Ridge-street and Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to Hunt on River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Tenth-avenue, between Sixty-fifth-street and Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in Fifteenth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Twenty-fourth-street, from Madison-avenue to the East River, be repaved with cobble-stone pavement, where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be repaved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Committee of Reception to review the Fourth regiment, New-York Volunteers, in front of the City Hall, on their arrival in this City.

Which was accepted.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 202.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of paving Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 203.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of paving Broadway, between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 204.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of paving Lexington-place, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 205.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of paving Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, with trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 206.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of paving Forty-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and North River, with cobble-stone pavement.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 207.]

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of regulating, &c., Eighty-fourth-street, between Avenues A and B, and flagging the sidewalks four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 208.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to curb, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 209.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 210.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 211.]

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of regulating, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 212.]

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of paying taxes of Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 213.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, concurring to build a sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 214.]

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of opening Avenue A, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 215.]

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of regulating, &c., Seventy-first-street, from Second to Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 216.]

Report or Committee on Street Openings, in favor of opening Fifty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 217.]

Report of Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of procuring new stand of colors for Fifth regiment, New-York State Militia

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Edward F. Mabey to display goods in front of his premises, number six Fourth-avenue, to an extent not beyond the street line, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in

Resolution, that permission be given to Asa Southworth to keep a newspaper stand in front of the premises, number four hundred and thirty-one Ninth-av

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR,
Of the late firm of Raynor & Blackwell,)
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Established in 1833,
has removed to
No. 6 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL,
In every variety, for sale and exchange.
J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

LANDS IN ILLINOIS FOR SALE.

THE MUNN ILLINOIS LAND COMPANY having resolved to close their affairs, offer for sale TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, situated in the Counties of Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, Mercer, Peoria, Pike, Schuyler and Warren. Many valuable lands are comprised in this list and they will be sold at a very low price. For farther particulars, apply to SOUTHWORTH SHAW, No. 56 State-st., Boston, or DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago,
68 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
or
W. E. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, N. J., OPPOSITE YONKERS, FOR SALE.—The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James Clay estate, 15 miles from New-York, running West from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites; title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st, or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best business stands in Morrisania, situated on Boston Road, head Railroad-av., suitable for any kind of business; has a good store, dwelling and feed house, stable, &c., on the premises; contains near ten City lots; has a fine stream of water running through the property; will be sold cheap, on easy terms. Apply to THOMAS RAE, on the premises.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 48th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 133 Clinton-place, 25 feet front by half the block in depth. House 3 stories and attic, cellar and high basement, being in perfect order, occupied by the owner, who desires to return in the country. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, on easy terms, 500 lots and 25 houses, situated between the East River and 6th-st., and north 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath-tube, range, heater, &c.; lots well laid out with an abundance of trees and shrubbery; price $4,000. Apply to JAMES A. VAN BLUNT, 14th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT MAGNIFICENT house No. 194 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Brownstone, five stories high, 25x86 feet, extending through to Broadway. Inquire on the premises from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NINETEENTH-STREET, NEAR 4th-av., a first-class, full-sized brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, deliverable on 30 days' notice. For sale, with or without the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT PROPERTY FOR SALE AT Audubon Park, 11th-av., 156th and 157th sts.—A handsome cottage house, and about 45 lots of ground; price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED BUILDING and lot No. 401 Broadway, northwest corner Walker-st., 28.9x103 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 100 ACRES, ON THE banks of the Hudson, four miles south of Poughkeepsie and a half mile from Milton Ferry Station; fine views of the river, both up and down, from all parts of the farm; could be divided into four or five beautiful building sites. The land is rich and sloping to the south; is peculiarly adapted to the raising of grapes. The buildings are in good repair and adapted to immediate occupancy. Farm has a dock privilege. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, about 24 miles from the City Hall, and 3 miles east of Dobbs' Ferry, containing about 75 acres. There is on it a double 1½-story farm-house, wagon-house, barn, corn-crib, &c., and two good building sites; also, an abundance of fruit-trees. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Office No. 11.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A first-class farm of sixty acres, on the North River; fine buildings and fruit of all kinds; all in order; fine river front; also, a country seat at Stamford, Conn., for sale or rent, furnished. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 61 Cedar-st.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE—A VERY DESIrable farm near Sing Sing; 76 acres of land with good house, barn, carriage house, &c., all in good order, good orchard and small fruit in abundance; price $5,000. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 17 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—NO. 84 NINTH-ST., WEST OF University-place, two large parlors on first floor, suitable for a dentist or physician; also, a floor consisting of 5 rooms, with water, shower bath, closets, gas, &c., will be let separately or together, with or without board. Also, single rooms.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, to a small private family only; 12 rooms, with the improvements. Rent $1,200. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 53 East 22d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant and neatly furnished rooms (without board,) with large closet, in a quiet house, and desirable neighborhood. Apply at No. 363 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, two doors south of Myrtle-av.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 298 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE STABLE NO. 98 GRAND-ST., ONE block from Broadway, has six stalls, plenty of wagon-room, with every convenience. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

ROOM TO LET—IN BROADWAY, FOR BUSIness purposes; the best stand in the City. Inquire of JOHN D. CHEVALIER & SONS, No. 639 Broadway.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS, ON THE SECOND AND third stories, in a pleasant locality with all modern improvements. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN 12th-st., near 5th-av., until 1st December. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE OFFICES IN THE COOPER Institute, on the first floor above the stores. Inquire in the office of the building.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF No. 18 FOURTH-AV.; also, one or two lofts for storage. Apply as above.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS
AND
STEADY POWER,
On Canal-st., near Broadway.
JOHN GAUDU, Engineer, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWer, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ROSES, VERbenas, Petunias, Pinks and all other bedding-out plants, and also a splendid lot of standard Roses, for sale by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 25th-st. and Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

IN NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

A fine estate of 20 acres, and modern buildings, possessing many attractions as a genteel residence. The location is elevated, overlooking a large portion of the Connecticut valley.

The estate is in perfect order, and will be sold low.

T. H. LEAVITT,
No. 49 Congress-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay, S. I. For bathing and fishing unsurpassed. Grounds tastefully arranged; fruits in abundance. An excellent garden, carriage, barn, summer, bathing, ice and other outbuildings in complete order; about 20 acres. If rented, the whole or any number of acres as desired. Within one hour by Staten Island Railroad from City, three-quarters of a mile of Richmond Valley depot.

Also, three-story house, 38x40 feet, two acres of land, containing 23 rooms, with carriage house, barn and stables, in excellent order, one-quarter of a mile from its formed P. D. Church and Huguenot depot of Staten Island railroad.

Also, 20 acres of land in high state of cultivation, dwelling-house and outbuildings, one-quarter of a mile from Rossville, S. I., where steamboats ply daily; one mile from Huguenot depot. Apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, near Anundale depot; HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 220 Broome-st., New-York; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, within ten minutes' ride by railroad from Vanderbilt's Landing. Handsome brick house, new, built by days' work, elegantly finished throughout with hard wood, plate-glass windows, water, as well as gas and gas fixtures in cellar, first and second stories. Brown's hot-water furnace, with register in every room; two parlors, library, dining-room, billiard-room, 12 chambers, pantry, laundry and kitchen, tiled, bath-room and all other modern improvements; ice house, stable for five horses, coach house. The grounds, 5½ acres, are laid out with great taste and well shaded; view unsurpassed and situation perfectly healthy. Nine thousand dollars of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for several years. For particulars apply to WARD M. BLACKLER, Nos. 54 & 56 Exchange-place, 3d story, Rooms Nos. 1 & 2.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN—THE PROPERTY OF the late A. R. Livingston, Esq., at North Cove, Saybrook Point, Conn., consisting of a large and commodious dwelling-house, tenant-house, barn and outhouses, with seven acres of land in high cultivation, which can be had, if applied for immediately, for $4,000. The house is situate close to the shore, and but a short distance from the steamboat landing and railroad station, with fine bathing, fishing, shooting and boating. This property offers great advantages for a Summer residence, or for a boarding-house. A yacht, 36 feet long, fast sailer, nearly new, also horse and wagon and farming utensils; would be sold with the place, if desired, at a low price. Apply to HENRY HALL, Old Saybrook, or on the premises, or to HENRY ROGERS, No. 222 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat containing 24 acres of choice land, three-fourths of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and convenient, the grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, the gardens very productive, and the stables, &c., well arranged and in good order. If not sold, will be rented completely furnished. For further particulars inquire of
DEWITT CLINTON JONES,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIFUL village of Flushing, L. I., a very neat dwelling, pleasantly situated, having a fine water prospect; it contains 8 rooms besides a basement and cellar, and plenty of closet room; the yard is stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; is admirably calculated for a small family; communication with New-York eleven times per day by railroad and steamboat. Rent $225. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., N. Y., or to Messrs. WILLETT & CARLL, at Flushing.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Bloomfield, N. J., 12 miles from this City by railroad. House 30 by 36—wing 27 by 18; eight bedrooms, parlors, dining-room, kitchen, basement and cellar. Three acres land, barn, carriage-house, stable, &c. Excellent well of water close to the house, under cover, fruit and shade trees and shrubbery. Fine stream of water in front of the house. Price $7,000. Key of the house at Mr. Pierson's store, Bloomfield. For further particulars, inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, with 6 to 10 acres of land, part of which must be in garden, fruit, &c., with good stable, and within 5 to 10 minutes' walk of depot, situated not lower than Yonkers, and not higher than Tarrytown, on the Hudson River. Any one having such a property, and wishing to rent it to a good tenant, from 1 to five years as may be agreeable, will address W. H. CRAWFORD, No. 17 Murray-st. Possession not wanted until Fall.

FOR SALE—AT DOBBS' FERRY, WESTCHESter County, about 15 acres of valuable land, formerly the residence of Anthony Storms, deceased, bounded westerly by the Highland turnpike, and southerly in part by the road leading to White Plains. The buildings are in good order. The fruit trees are of good varieties. With the above will also be sold about 10 acres of woodland. Apply to CHARLES G. STORMS, at Dobbs' Ferry, or to R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET ON THE HUDSON—FURNISHED—AT MARLBORO—A large and pleasantly-located house on cliff overlooking the Hudson for a great distance up and down; grounds running to the river bank, which is a beautiful gravel beach for a considerable extent. The place will be let with any portion of the farm attached (50 acres) as may be agreed, together with large stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson, at Sing Sing, five minutes' walk from depot, in perfect order, splendid marble mansion, (50x50,) gardener's house, carriage house, stable, brewery, &c; about 5¾ acres; fine view of the river, and magnificently shaded with fruit and ornamental trees. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold much below its cost. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2¾ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A COUNtry residence, beautifully located on the highest ground in the vicinity of Newark, containing 16 acres of land, with a double house, large barn, stables and carriage-house, all in perfect order. The grounds are highly improved, and abound with fine shade, ornamental, and fruit trees. For particulars, inquire of WOODRUFF, FINCH & CO., No. 61 Reade-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The late residence of Wm. A. Ferris, Esq., with eight acres of improved land. The house is large, with fine water front, and is a desirable place for a citizen's country seat. All the New-Haven trains stop at the station, Cos cob Bridge. Eighteen acres adjoining also for sale. Apply to GEORGE P. TITUS, No. 55 Cortlandt-st., or ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson, to rent for the Summer: one of the finest situations on the river; house large, and replete with every convenience; the location is celebrated for its great salubrity and beauty of scenery; it will be rented with the horses, carriages, cows and large garden. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 758 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water; the house contains 11 rooms, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad and stage depots; rent $175 a year. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house in the town of Stamford, Conn., a stable and good well of water on the premises. The place is central and very near the railroad station; is altogether suitable for a small family. For particulars, address Box No. 264 Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A FINE COUNtry seat, with 45 acres of land; commands a fine view of the river; also, a 4-acre plot on the banks of the Hudson, near the depot; will be sold in two or four plots. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st., or JAS. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNtry seat, at Newhurgh, Orange County, N. Y., for the Summer, delightfully situated, near the Powelton House, with all the grounds and improvements, horses, carriages, &c. For further particulars, apply to HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN LLEWELLYN PARK, (500 acres,) on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, within one hour of Wall-st. Also, a few eligible building sites, from one to ten acres each. For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A highly-improved first-class country seat, in good order, with extensive water front, (on the Sound preferred,) and within a short distance of the City; furnished, and immediate possession required. Address J. P. F., Box No. 4,561 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE, AT ASTORIA—A FIRST-CLASS modern-built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A BEAUTIFUL country seat, with three acres of land; commands a fine view of the Hudson; brick house, containing all the conveniences of a City residence, stable, carriage-house, &c. NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET IN RYE—A desirable residence. The house is large and convenient, furnished or unfurnished with four or eight acres. Fine garden; abundant fruits, stable &c. Apply to J. E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack.—Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good buildings, unsurpassed prospect, and fine fruit, brook and springs.
CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD.—ON THE EAST river, several beautiful cottages. Also, one furnished house, facing the river; photographs of the houses and maps of the locations can be seen at the office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

WANTED TO RENT—A COUNTRY RESIdence, or small farm; house must be large, near unit water, and convenient to get to and from the City. Address T. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, giving price and particulars.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FOR SIX MONTHS to a genteel family with few children, a large, furnished house. Barn, garden, &c., &c.; pleasant location, and near the depot. Address H., Box 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ½ mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to A. G. NEWMAN, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE ESTATE IN FALL RIVER, MASS., FOR SALE.—The beautiful estate of Rumford Durfee, now occupied by Rev. Mr. Fay, situated on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the entire city and harbor, Providence, Bristol, East Greenwich, and numerous other places, and in the most prominent estate seen from the steamers as they come up the harbor. It consists of about 30,000 feet of land with an elegant modern built dwelling-house of wood, 2½ stories with an L, ample in every respect, fitted with all modern conveniences and stable to match. Grounds beautifully laid out and the whole is in perfect order. Apply to
T. H. LEAVITT,
No. 49 Congress-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—OR TO LET FOR THE Summer, completely furnished, (except bedding,) a large house in the village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, within five minutes' walk of the depot. There are 77 acres of land, stocked with choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stables, &c. The house contains all the modern improvements usually found in city dwellings; it is lighted by gas and heated by steam; reference may be made to John B. Kitching, No. 14 Fine-st., or Henry A. Smith, Nos. 112 Reade-st., New-York. For particulars address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Bloomfield, N. J.; a modern 2-story house, containing ten rooms, with barn and outhouses; large garden, already planted, with about 18 acres of land, if desired; the house is nicely situated, only two minutes' walk from the railroad station, and would be rented for one year, with privilege of purchase at the end of that time; would be a very desirable residence for a New-York business man, as trains run at convenient hours. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 3,667 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT NYACK, ON WEST BANK OF the Hudson River, a house partly furnished, containing 11 rooms, a large attic, kitchen and cellar, with or without land; salt-water bathing on the premises, also stable, if required. Rent reasonable. Inquire of Mr. PROVOST, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM Rye Depot, 20 or more acres of land. House 30x46, with extension; frame, 2-story and attic; well built, pleasantly situated, handsomely shaded, with plenty of fine fruit. BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A VERY CONVENIENT COTTAGE, with stable and two acres of ground, on the Sound, near the Neptune House; boats and railroad to the City; rent $400. Inquire at Pelham Post-office, Westchester County, at No. 109 East 30th-st., or of A. J. HAMILTON, No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Orange, N. J.; house, stable, carriage-house, tenpin alley, &c. The house has water, gas, and all the modern improvements; 10 to 50 acres of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—TO RENT.—For six months, (furnished or otherwise,) between Dobbs' Ferry and Sing Sing, with barn on the premises. Address Box No. 5,019, Post-Office, with particulars, size, terms and location.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST AND most charmingly situated places at New-Brighton, S. I. Inquire of JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., basement.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED OR unfurnished front room, on third floor, to let, with board, to two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant and desirable neighborhood. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with all modern improvements, convenient to cars and stages, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 247 West 31st-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DOING business down town wishes board in a private family for himself and little son, about 6 years of age; would furnish his own room if desired. Address, stating terms and other particulars, M. D. H., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and wife, in some small, respectable American family, and where there are no other boarders preferred. Location not above 20th-st., and between 2d and 4th avs. Address, with full particulars, N. O. P., Station D, Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, can accommodate two young gentlemen with partial board; respectable location; no other boarders. Call or address No. 38 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SUITABLE ROOM FOR A GENtleman and son and one single gentleman, with board, not north of 20th-st. or west of 8th-av., in this City; terms $5 each per week. Address J. L. BEECHER, care Holmes, Booth & Haydens, 49 Chamber-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A HOUSE that contains all the modern improvements, with or without breakfast, for a single gentleman; very convenient to cars and stages. References required. Apply at No. 156 East 23d-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—WITH BOARD—A front room on first floor, suitable for a physician or dentist's office. Inquire northwest corner of Lafayette and Carleton avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL.—Parties wishing good board and accommodations, large airy rooms and beautiful location, can be furnished; same by week or season, by applying to H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, New-York. For references and circulars, call on G. H. Coggeshall, Esq., Bowery Savings Bank; Geo. Jones, Esq., *Times* Office; Wm. M. Franklin, Esq., No. 24 Vesey-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY, RESIDING IN the mountainous regions of New-Jersey, pleasantly located on high ground, in a grove of forest trees, about 40 miles from the City, accessible by Morris and Essex Railroad, in full view of a village and only a few minutes' walk from post-office and churches, could accommodate a few boarders during the Summer. For particulars inquire at No. 107 West 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—DELIGHTFUL LOCAtion; half hour from city; one mile north of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, at Newark, N. J. Fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, &c., in abundance. Terms moderate. Address COUNTRY, Newark Post-office, or apply to Mrs. FENTON, at Claremont House, No. 144 Fulton-st., New-York. Table first-class.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family at Fairfield, Conn.; good salt water bathing. The house is well shaded, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT LOCUST HILL-AV., YONKERS.—The house is large, grounds well shaded, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for miles, accommodations first-class, within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landing. Address E. S. Yonkers.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BOARD AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE large private boarding-house, so long and favorably known as Washington Hall, (late Mrs. Mason's,) will be opened on the 15th of May. For further particulars, apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS—ONE OF THE BEST locations on the Hudson for river view and country scenery; single or suites of rooms, gas in each room. Those without children preferred. Apply to Js. YOUMANS, Yonkers, or A. FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman and wife, with infant and nurse, wish to obtain board with private family, or where there are but few boarders, within an hour's ride or sail of the City. Address BOARD, stating terms, &c., Box No. 702 Post-office.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

HOTELS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber having resumed the proprietorship of the Tontine, will immediately refurnish, paper, paint and put the Hotel in complete order for Summer business. The table will be equal to any other in or out of the State. The Sachem's Head Hotel will receive its due proportion of paint and other requisites to make it equal to any other establishment of the kind in the country. Negotiations are pending for a steamer to run from New-York daily. Due notice will be given of this time of opening.
H. L. SCRANTON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., below Madison-square, or between Broadway and Madison-av., above Madison-square, an English basement house, not less than 20 feet wide, or a high-stoop, with dining-room extension; possession to be given on or before the 1st October. Address, stating lowest terms, in cash, M. A., Box No. 1,572 Post-office, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED.—A GOOD, GENTEEL horse will be well kept in the country during the Summer, for the use of him 2 or 3 miles a day. The best of City reference given. Address or apply to P. BEYERLE, corner 9th-av. and 32d-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD HORSE, HARNESS AND gig. Apply to DR. CAMPBELL, corner of Dean and Pearsall sts., Brooklyn.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 176 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; would take care of children. Call for two days at No. 176 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting and assist with any other work that would be required; is willing and obliging; can give the very best City reference from her last place, where she lived over four years. Call, for two days, at No 465 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., back room, No. 2.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has good references. Call at No. 56 32d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small respectable family; best City reference given. Call at or address to No. 358 3d-av., one door from 28th-st., up stairs, front rooms.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, a Protestant, wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or do chamberwork and waiting in a small family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 21 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a good girl as chambermaid and waitress; could also assist in washing and ironing, or housework and assist in cooking. To be seen for two days at her last place, No. 63 Hammond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or as general house-servant in a small private family. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 656 Broadway, Room 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a small private family, where her care and economy is more of an object than much labor; has considerable experience in domestic duties. The best city reference can be given. Please call at No. 148 7th-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress by a young woman; has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French finting. Good city reference given. Please call at No. 40 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would do waiting; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 146 East 35th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER OR IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has five years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by an American young woman; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to travelling with a respectable family. Call for two days at No. 6 Jackson-square, Horatio-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as competent chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from her last situation. Call for two days at No. 27 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; she is a good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has six years' reference from her former employer, and 14 months from her last place; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 622 1st-st., west of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, and is an excellent bread and cake baker; has lived in good families, where good reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., entrance on 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived near five years. Call at No. 180 West 25th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking—French, English and American—and is an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who understands her business in all its branches, both in French and American cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; or would do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 294 7th-av., entrance on 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by an experienced woman who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook, who understands

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Irish Relief Benefit.

WINTER GARDEN—Luck—The Toodles.

WALLACK'S—Follies of a Night—Wonderful Woman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Minnie Warren, Commodore Nutt, &c., at all hours.—Stereoptioon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Cotopaxi.

LAURA KEENE'S—Tibby, the Cat in Crinoline.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Shakespearean Readings.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Les Premieres Amours on le Souvenir D'enfance—La Pluie et le Beau Temps.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondanca from the Army of tha Potomac this morning gives full details of tha important operations of that portion of the army under tha immediate command of Gen. Hooker. As it will, of courae, be read by all, any digest of it is unaccessary. There was terrible fighting on Saturday and Sunday at Chancellorsvilla, the general results of which were in our favor, and the promise on Sunday evening was that further hostilities would end in the full triumph of our arms.

Our details of the operations of the forca below Fredericksburgh are also interesting. They are to Sunday afternoon. On Saturday morning the lower crossing was abandoned, in accordence with the general plan, and our forcaa wara moved up naarer the city. Duriag the afternoon it became evident that the rebels were abendoning the heighis back of tha city, but akirmishing still continued batwean the pickets, which became quite severa as our forcea advanced to take possession of the Richmond road—a movement which was succesafully accomplished. On Sunday morning very heavy cannonading commenced at 2 o'clock all elong tha rebel front, which was replied to with effect by our srtillery. Al 7½ o'clock tha rebels were compelled to abandon their rifle-pits above Fredericksburgh, and by 9½ o'clock a pontoon hridge had been thrown across at tha city, and tha rebele had removed their guns from the earthworks above, which were soon efterwerd occupied by our forces. This edvantage was pushed, during the afternoon, to such good purpose that tha second ridge behind the city wes also carried, and at last accounts our victorious troops hed pushed on some four miles in the direction of the point at which Gen. Hookea was engaged with the main body of the rebel forcea. The casualties during these two days' operations, especially at Chancellorsville, have, of conrse, been heavy—how heavy it is impossible now to say. The lists prepared by our correspondents will soon reach us, and will be promptly published.

Gen. Stahl yesterday telegraphed to Gen. Heintzelman that a portion of the force of cavalry under his command had, in the mornong, a heavy fight near Warrenton Junction, with the rebel Black Horse cavelry and Mosby's and other guerrilla forces, ending in the utter rout of the rebels, with heavy losses in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our force made a terrific charge upon the rebels, which completely dispersed them in every direction.

Rebel reports received *via* Murfreesboro state that Gen. Dodge has advenced some distence east of Tuscumbia, and had encountered the rebel Gen. Forrest, with whom he had a fight on the 29th ult. Gen. Grant is said to be at Union Church, on the Natchez and Hezelhurst road, supposed to be moving on Natchez. Gen. Banks has captured Alexandria, on the Red River, and a naval battle hea teken piece at Grand Gulf, on the Misaisippi.

An arrival at New-Bedford brings intelligence that the pirate schooner *Retribution* has been captured hy the United Statea steamer *Alabama*. She chased the brig *Leonidas* into St. Domingo, and waited off that port for her to come out, when the *Alabama* fortunately made her appearance, captured her, and took her in tow.

The Government is dispatching steemers from St. Louis with troops and anpplies, to the posts on the Upper Missouri, for the expedition against the Indians under the Gen. Pope. Gen. Pope himself has slready gone forward to Sioux City, where it is said 8,000 or 10,000 troops are to rendezvona for the expedition. With such a force as this, under a commander possessed of so thorough an acquaintance with the Plains as Gen. Pope, the hostile tribes of the Far West ought to be completely crushed out and renderad incapeble of furthar hostilities.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., and Queenstown on the 23d, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advicea ere four days latar. The excitement in England regarding tha interference of American cruisers with the Metamoras trade, and the permit granted to a steamer by Minister Adams, continued. In the House of Commons, information had been asked regarding Mr. Adams' course. Mr. Layard said the question was under advisement, but no communication had been made to Mr. Adams. Mr. Roebuck wished information regarding the proceedings of Admiral Wilkes, and the course the Government intended to pursue; but Lord Palmerston did not choose to give it immediately. It is stated in reference to the rebel gunboat *Alexandra*, that her owners and builders would probably in a few days be summoned before the local magistrates on tha charge of designing to infringe the Foreign Enlistment act. From Paris, we have a report that the French Emperor has become offended at the course of the National Government and Admiral Wilkes, and intends to recall Count Mercier. This report, however, is considered of a dubious character. There is no definite intelligence regarding the Polish revolution. In the Liverpool Cotton Market, prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 92¼@93 for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Roanoke*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, we receive advices from Vera Cruz to the 17th ult. Puebla had, up to thet time, not been teken. The French had been repulsed three times, in trying to take Fort St. Xavier, when it was finally abendoned by the Mexicans, and the ruins were quietly taken possession of by the French. The accounts in regard to affairs at Puebla vary and contradict each other, victory being claimed by both the Mexicans and the French. They are mainly repetitions of the accounts which heve already reached us.

The news from Havana by the *Roanoke* is unimportant. The steamer *Vanderbilt*, with Admiral Wilkes on board, was at Santiago on the 24th ult., and was to leave next morning. The pirate *Alabama* is said to be once more in Cuban waters, she having been seen by the English brig *Holland* on the morning of the 17th ult.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 P. M. yesterday, and changed their hour of meating to 5 P. M.; adopted resolutions, presented by Mr. Mitchell, extending the "freedom of the City" to Capt. Jose Polo de Bernate and officers of the Spanish war-frigate *Carmen*, now on a visit to this port; and also adopted a resolution to establish a ferry on the East River, from tha slip between Piers Nos. 32 and 33, to tha foot of Bridge-street, and the foot of South Third-street, Brooklyn—a franchise for the same to be sold for ten years on the 1st of May, 1864, and in tha meantime the right of the ferry, with power to put up the nacessary bridges, &c., to ba given to William Marben, John J. Bell and others. Mr. Hardy announced the death of Mr. John Ottiwell, father of Alderman Ottiwell, and out of respect to the memory of tha deceased tha Board immediately adjourned, the edjournment being made till Thursday.

Tha Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock P. M. yasterday. Tha resolution to establish a new ferry on tha East River was concurred in. Tha hour of meating was changad to 5 n'clock P. M. Some routine business was transectad, and the Board adjonrned to Thursday.

Hon. Jas. T. Brady addrassed an eppracistiva audience at tha Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, on "The end of the War." He warmly indorsed tha colonizstion schema of Mr. Eli Thayer, and spoke words of cheering hope for tha nltimate triumph of tha Union cause. Ha declined to allow himself to ba read ont of tha Democratic party, though he persisted in sustaining tha vigorous prosecntion of the war.

The trial of Asa Casbry for the marder of his wife, by beeing her with a chair nn the night of the 8th of February last, commenced in tha Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Ingraham. The testimony for the prosecution closed, and counsel for the prisoner will open the defence this morning. District-Attorney Hall conducts the prosecution, and John D. Townsend and Gunning S. Bedford, Esqs., the defence.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, tha roll of Grand Jurors was called, and those answering to their names were discharged for two weeks. No case being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

There was great excitement yesterday in the Stock Market, on an upward speculation in the Railway and other Shares. The Government Stocks were also higher, and $1,750,000 of the 5-20 year Stock was taken, by conversion of United States Currency at par. The Gold market was 2½ ₰ cent. down, and the Exchenges on Europe unsettled.

Business was impeded by tha stormy weather yesterday. Light transactions were reported in Breadstuffs and Provisions, at generally reduced prices. Cotton was dull and heavy. Sugars and Molassea were in fair request. Teas, Coffee, Rice and Whisky were inactive. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay and Refined Petroleum at uniform rates. Tha freight market was somewhat brisker.

There were only 3,300 cattle on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, with not much prospect of further additions, though several droves might reach here did the market warrant sending for them. Thera seemed to be an understanding among drovers to hold back a portion of their stock, and thus operate for a rise. They were partially successful, but butchers held back strong. A few sales were made at near ½c. advance, though the avarage was less then ½c. higher. Common cattle sold very little if any better than last week. Most of the sales were at 10½c. to 11½c. for medium to good cattle. Market generelly inactive.

The Battles on the Rappahannock—Hooker's Position.

Two of our correspondents with Gen. Hooker's army, arrived in the City yesterday, bringing the latest intelligence from the field of battle. Mr. Swinton left Gen. Hooker's headquarters at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning and reached this City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning: Mr. Crounse left at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening and arrived at 10 o'clock last night. We have from them, therefore, very full and complete reports of everything that has happened on the Rappahannock down to a late hour on Sunday night.

Gen. Hooker had thrown his army across the Rappahannock, taken a position on the left of the rebel intrenchments at Fredericksburgh thus compelling the enemy to leave his defences and fight on ground which Hooker himself had chosen, and had fought two of the severest and bloodiest battles of the war, without attaining any absolutely decisive result, but achieving such successes as render the enemy's defeat or withdrawel nearly certain.

Recovering himself with masterly promptitude from what was well nigh a crushing disaster on Saturday night, when Jackson succeeded in turning our right wing and routing the Eleventh corps, the battle was renewed on Sunday, and though not absolutely decisive, yet has put him decidedly on the winning side.

This battle is to the rebels by far the bloodiest they have yet had, while our sacrifice is much less. We have taken *four thousand* prisoners with a loss on our side of not a tenth of that number.

The result of Sunday's operations on the left is still more brilliant. The powerfully defended heights in the rear of Fredericksburgh, the attempt to take which cost us so dearly last December, have, by the movement on Chancellorsville, been turned, and after being gallantly assailed by Sedgwick's corps, are now ours.

The rebel army is now, therefore, between two columns, separated but by an interval of five miles—the one a hundred thousand strong, the other twenty thousand. It will be strange if, between the upper and the nether millstone, the accursed thing is not ground to atoms.

The Rebels and Gen. McClellan.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, which seems to regard Gen. McClellan as the owner *in fee* of the American army, has the following paragraph:

"The Richmond *Whig*—secession organ—publishes an attack upon Gen. McClellan, who, after the pattern of its Northern allies, it ironically designates as the 'Young Napoleon;' and the New-York Times and *Tribune*, Abolitionists, together with all the Abolition organs of the State, reproduce the *Whig's* assault upon the Union commander, and make merry over its attempted bitterness."

We copied the article of the *Whig* without comment, except to protest against some of its conclusions. But there was a time when the opinions of rebel newspapers concerning Gen. McClellan had great weight with the *Atlas and Argus*. When that officer was at the head of our armies, we were constantly told by his party friends that he was the only general whom the rebels feared. The rebel papers were constantly praising him, and their praises found a ready echo in Northern journals of the *Atlas* stripe. This was kept up until he lost his position, having earned in it nothing whatever but these interested praises of the rebels and their Northern sympathisers. Now, when it is fully seen that they have nothing more to hope from his ascendancy, the Southern newspapers speak their full opinion of his merits as a soldier, and admit that more than once, nothing but his strange inaction saved them from destruction. Why does the *Atlas and Argus* reject now the evidence of witnesses on whom it formerly placed so much reliance?

Newspaper Army Correspondents.—Gen. Hooker, on the 30th ult., issued an order requiring newspaper correspondents in his army to "publish their communications over their own signatures," and declaring that "in case of failure to comply with this order, through their own or their employers' neglect, such correspondents will be excluded from, and the circulation of the journals for which they correspond suppressed, within the lines of this army." In conformity with this requiremsnt we append to our army letters the names of the writers, as we have done from the time the order was brought to our notice. We shall be very glad if in this way or any other Gen. Hooker can succeed in suppressing the transmission of false intelligence, and the betrayal of the movements of the army by injudicious publications, of which he complains.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Four Days Later by the Etna.

Continued Excitement in England about American Affairs.

The Cases of the Dolphin and Peterhoff.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MINISTER ADAMS

More About the Alexandra.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool at noon on the 22d, and Queenstown on the 23d of April, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Tha *Asia* reached Liverpool at 4:40 on the afternoon of the 19th April.

The *Great Eastern* had been safely floated off her "gridiron" in the Mersey, but har day of sailing to New-York had not been fixed.

Seizure of British Ships by Our Cruisers.

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE DOLPHIN AND PETERHOFF.

From the Manchester Guardian, April 22.

A correspondence has taken place between the Foreign Secretary, the merchants and brokers interested in the steamship *Peterhoff* and other vessels, and the Post-office authorities, relative to the alleged illegal seizure of ships sailing under British colors and carrying Her Majesty's mails. It will be remembered that on Thursday last a deputation waited on Earl Russell to represent the injuries already sustained by English subjects at the hands of the Federal Government, and the apprehensions felt by owners of British ships lest these grievances may be continued. The owners of the *Sea Queen* stated to His Lordship, on the occasion of his receiving tha deputation, that they had reason to believe it was the intention of the Federal powers to seize that vessel wherever found, and, notwithstanding the fact that she carried no contraband of war, and that a suggestion was made to Earl Russell that a mail agent should be placed on board tha ship in charge of the letter bags. Since the interview of the deputation with the noble Earl, this last-mentioned point has been again raised; but Messrs. Bannett and Wass have been informed that, "at Lord Russell's recommendation, the Postmaster-General will, for the present, relieve vessels proceeding to Matamoras from the obligation of carrying ship letter mails." The other communications relate to the seizure of the *Peterhoff*. Under date of the 11th March, several passengers on board that ship write to her Majesty's Consul at Key West, complaining that they are deprived of their liberty, being actually detained on board while the vessel is ordered to Boston for adjudication. The protest was referred by the British Consul, Mr. Butterfield, to Mr. Allen, the Prize Commissioner, and by him to Admiral Bailey, who declined to take action in the matter in the absence of Admiral Wilkes, by whom the *Peterhoff* was seized. The latest information on the subject is contained in a letter addressed by Capt. Jarman to the owners of the captured vessel. The letter, which is dated New-York, April 7, 1863, says: "On arrival here we were kept close prisoners on board the ship for two days; were then taken to a House of Detention, which was a very first-rate imitation of a prison—self, mate, steward, Mr. Radgatz, Mr. Almond and Mr. Bowdon. We were all together in the same room for three days. They have opened the mail bag in the presence of the Consul, but have not touched the packets; so ha (the Consul) has protested against their breaking any more seals, as they are all directed to the Postmaster at Matamoras, and he says that most likely they will be forwarded on. It will be some days yet before anything is decided as to whether they will release or take him into the Prize Court. They talk of taking the cargo out tomorrow. My chronometer, sextant, &c., are all in the hands of the Prize Commissioners, and they will not release them. I shall make another protest for the passage from Key West line, touching at Port Royal. I wished the Consul to do so the other day; he will to-morrow. Should the ship be released, and I have to take her again from them, it will be under the strongest protest to cover all risk and liabilities."

A correspondence is also published relating to the capture of the *Dolphin* on her leaving St. Thomas, on her way from Liverpool to Nassau, with a cargo of general merchandise on board. The owners have forwarded to Lord Russell copies of the instructions to Capt Eustace and their agents at Nassau. The following is an extract from the letter to the agents: "I hope the cargo will have arrived in good condition, and will be found suitable for the requirements of the place. I have sent more crockery than was intended, and it has filled up the ship. I am a little afraid your market may be ordered from New-York and the States. If the French charter for the army stores, rum, &c., has fallen through, I fancy a fine trade is to be done between Nassau and Boston, or New-York, or it may be through the Canadas, if this war continues, and coal must be greatly wanted for the blockade runners. You might arrange for a return cargo of coals from Prince Edward's Island. I have no doubt you will find plenty of employment for my steamer. If Peirce, or any one will pay a right down handsome sum for her, I might sell her, but I will have none of your Federal or Confederate paper in exchange for my tight little ship; it must be hard cash." In a protest before a notary, at Liverpool, a number of the crew have made a declaration, in which they state that they shipped only for Nassau, and that the cargo consisted only of "lawful merchandise." The declaration proceeds: "On the 25th day of March last, these appearers sailed from St. Thomas for Nassau, and when about three miles from Celebra Island, off Porto Rico, were fired at and stopped by tha Federal ship of war *Wachusetts*, the British flag at tha same time flying at the stern of these appearers' ship; the officer in charge, as soon as he boarded, demanded to see the ship's papers, but before seeing them, armed men took possession of the engine-room, and a petty officer took possession of the bridge. The United States officer and Capt. Eustace then went into the cabin to see the ship's papers. In about twenty minutes the United States officer and Capt. Eustace reappeared, when the officer ordered all hands aft and called the muster-roll, ticking off the names, and calling out which men must go on board the *Wachusetts*. The men thus picked out were hurried off as they stood, some from the stokeholes, without their coats. They then struck the British flag, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and ordered Capt. Eustace to go on board the *Wachusetts*, who said: "I protest against these proceedings, and I will not go unless I am forced to do so." Four men from the Federal ship then seized Capt. Eustace, lifted him over the gangway, and forced him from the deck of his own ship into the boat alongside belonging to the *Wachusetts*, the men who were picked out accompanying the Captain in the first boat load. The boatswain, William Hales, one of these appearers, seeing one of the United States men handle roughly the cabin boy, who is twelve years old, and who was crying, pushed down the United States man, and locked the boy in the captain's room, and flung the keys to Capt. Eustace. Hales was, in consequence, roughly handled and shoved into the boat. Some of the United States men returned drunk to the *Wachusetts*, and it is these appearers' belief that they must have broken into the *Dolphin's* cargo into the forehold, as a box of champagne was open on the deck of the *Dolphin*, and the boatswain of the first boat's crew was in from three days for returning drunk from the *Dolphin*, and for striking one of these appearers when he was a prisoner on the *Wachusetts*. Capt. Eustace was kept on board the *Wachusetts* for two hours. In the meantime they ordered the engineers who were on board the *Dolphin* to start the engines, who refused, saying: 'We are British seamen; we did not ship to serve under the Stars and Stripes.'" Finding they could not start the engines themselves, they came and asked the engineers again, who said if they got written orders from Capt. Eustace they would do so, but not otherwise. Capt. Eustace was then sent back to the *Dolphin*, and the second and third engineers, the firemen and the crew were ordered on board the *Wachusetts*, where they were detained until Her Majesty's ship *Nile* left St. Thomas, when they were landed at the American Consulate."

The reply received from the Foreign Office by the owners of the ship was that "this case shall be considered by Her Majesty's Government."

A letter has been addressed by Mr. Gourley, shipowner, of Sunderland and London, to Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador, relative to the assumed right of the American Government to seize and overhaul British or neutral ships trading from this country to Matamoras, when chartered with strictly legal trades. Mr. Gourley states that the value of each of the vessels belonging to his firm is £25,000, and he gives Mr. Adams notice that if these vessels are detained, he will look to his Government for full and ample compensation during such detention, and that his claim will be £100 per day for each vessel. Mr. Adams has replied as follows to tha communication of Mr. Gourley:

"I have no authority to grant any such papers as you propose, in conaection with your vessels. It is matter of great regret that the frauds notoriously practiced by evil-minded persons in this kingdom should have the effect of throwing suspicion over honest traders. It is not the wish of the Government of the United States to enject the latter to the smallest inconvenience; but, with the avidance in their possession of what does take place, it seems quite impossible to put confidence in all the professions that are made respecting the trade of Matamoras. If, in the procese of examination which it is entitled to make, any inconveniences should be experienced by those who are acting in good faith, they must blame, in the first place, those of their countrymen who are abusing the privilege of their country's flag to commit a wrong upon a friendly nation."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS.

The *Times* publishes a correspondence between the owners of the steamship *Sea Queen*, now waiting to sail for Matamoras, and Mr. Adams, the United States Minister. As Mr. Adams had stated, in supplying his certificates to Messrs. Howell & Zerman, that he had pleasure in giving certificates to any parties engaged in an honest neutral trade, the owners of the *Sea Queen* considered themselves entitled to apply for a similar protection, provided they could satisfy Mr Adams that that vessel was honestly destined for a neutral port, with a cargo totally free from e ilegle package that could be liable to a shadow of objection. Mr. Adams, in reply, says he has no authority to exercise any discretion in regard either to the vessels or voyags of Her Majesty's subjects, but in the certificates which hae been quotad, he made no allusion to questione of neutrality, but simply announced the cheerfulness with which he was prepared to assist honest parties. Messrs. Howell & Zerman are not British subjects, but Mr. Adams can hardly intend to intimate that he is anxious, by means of his certificates, to secure a monopoly of the trade between this country and America for British ship-owners, who will employ Americans or Mexicans to make interest for them. Mr. Adams seems to consola the owaars of the *Sea Queen* with the assurance that they are certain to obtain protection from their own Government, but indications that have transpired during the past few days leave room to doubt whether on that point he is not indulging in a little irony.

The Rebel Gunboat Alexandra.

The *Times* says this vessel has been exchequered, and Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co., her owners, and Messrs. Miller, her builders, will probably in a few days be summoned before the local magistrates on the charge of dasigning to infringe the Foreign Enlistment act. Messrs. Fletcher & Hull, solicitors for the defendants, having applied to the Mayor of Liverpool for an inspection of the depositions, were informed by the Town Clerk that he was instructed by Mr. Waddington, of the Home Office, that the Law Officers of the Crown advised that the application ought not to be complied with.

Various rumors were current in Liverpool as to the probable course of the Government. One was that they had postponed their charges against the builders of the vessel for a brief period; and another (said to be founded on good authority) asserts that the Government would give up the steamer immediately, there being no conclusive evidence of her being intended for the Confederate Government.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* of April 18, says:

"Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hamil, the Solicitor to the Treasury, who has been in this town during the week receiving evidence and making inquiries respecting the gunboat *Alexandra*, which has been seized by the Government, left for London by the express train, having, we understand, completed his preliminary investigation, the result of which will now be laid before the law officers of the Crown."

The Liverpool *Post* of the same date says:

"It was rumored on 'Change yesterday that the Government had postponed these charges against the builders of the *Alexandra* for a brief period, so that Mr. Horsfall and his friends, on Friday night, will have to speak of the case as *sub judice*, and so be doubtless deprived of some telling arguments in their favor. Messrs. Fletcher & Hull, the legal agents for Messrs. Miller & Co., intend to apply to the Government for permission to complete the construction of the *Alexandra*."

The London *Herald* goes on so far as to state that Messrs. W. C. Millar & Co. intend commencing an action against the Government for stopping their st work on the *Alexandra*. The inquiry, so far, is strictly private, but is still going on; meanwhile she is in the hands of the Customs authorities, no one else being allowed on board.

Organized Trade with the Rebels.

From the Leeds Mercury.

We are informed upon trustworthy authority, that a prospectus has just been issued of an English joint-stock company, with a proposed capital of several hundred thousand pounds, for conveying cargoes of "assorted goods" from England to "a well-known port in Mexico," payment for the goods to be made in Confederate cotton. This well-known Mexican port is no doubt Matamoras, and the object of the proposed company is the evasion of the Southern blockade, by furnishing goods to tha South *via* Mexico. We are not prepared to say that the company or its objects are illegal, or that so long at least as tha vessels which it charters do not carry contraband of war, those vessels would be subject to seizura by Northern cruisers; but can any one in his senses doubt that such a traffic would be in the highest degree offensive to the States, or that it would not tend to embroil us with tha Government of Washington? It may keap within tha letter of the law, but it will not tha less be regarded as another blow struck by Englishmen at tha North, and as another proof of our complicity with the South. We indeed fully acquit its originators of any Southern proclivities. They probably care nothing at all for the interests of the Confederate States, and are simply bent upon turning a penny to the very best advantage. They only send their "assorted cargoes" to Matamoras rather than to New-York, because the former seems the better speculation. But, although they act from purely selfish motives, credit will be given to them at Washington for sympathy with the South, and they will be regarded there as representatives of English feeling.

France.

The London *Morning Herald* says it was rumored at Paris that, in consequence of the unfriendly and offensive acts of the Washington Government, the Emperor had resolved to recall M. Mercier.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says the Governments of England and France are seriously engaged in maritime questions with America.

The *Daily News*, of the 22d, says, in its City Article:

"The Stock Exchange yesterday was influenced by the uncertainty as to Napoleon's intentions respecting Poland, and by the belief that our Government is impressed with the necessity of resisting American interference with our trade and shipping. It is also said that the French Government is very indignant at the facilities offered by Mr. Adams for the transmission of arms and warlike stores to Mexico, to be used against the French forces."

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE THRONE OF GREECE FOR PRINCE WILLIAM.

Copenhagen, Wednesday, April 22.

The *Berlingske Lidende*, of to-day, officially announces that Prince Christian has had a long interview with Sir A. Paget, the British Minister, at which His Royal Highness declared that the only obstacles which had hitherto opposed the acceptance of the Crown of Greece, viz., the abdication of King Otho, and the finances of Greece, having now been fully removed, he definitely accepted it for his son, Prince William.

FRANCE—WARNING TO THE PRESS.

Paris, Wednesday, April 22.

The *Journal des Debats* has received a second warning. The *Journal des Villes et Compagnes* has received a first warning.

The Princess Murat has been delivered of a daughter.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Thsan, Wednesday, April 22.

On Sunday last, two serious engagements took place between the insorgents and the Russian troops, in the forest of Kampinos, six German miles from Warsaw and Pultusk. The latter place was burned by the Russians during tha engagement.

THE LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Liverpool, Thursday, April 23.

Cotton—Unchanged; sales for the last two days, 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and steady. Corn active, and advanced 6d. since Saturday.

Bacon—An upward tendeocy.

Tallow—Firmer.

Produce—Quiet and steady.

London, Thursday, April 23.

Consols for Money, 93@93⅛.

American Securities firm.

Illinois Central Shares, 44½ discount.

The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced to 3% per cent.

Liverpool, Thursday, April 23.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived here on the 22d.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived on the 23d.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Dodge Said to be Fighting East of Tuscumbia, Alabama.

Gen. Grant Reported Moving on Natchez.

Capture of Alexandria by General Banks.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Monday, May 4.

Rebel reports represent Gen. Dodge as having advanced eleven miles east of Tuscumbia. He had met the rebel Gen. Forrest, and fighting was reported to be going on on the 29th ult. Gen. Dodge was in possession of Courtland, Ala., on the 25th.

Jackson, Miss., dispatches of the 29th represent Gen. Grant at Union Church, on the Natchaz and Hazelhurst road. Light draft boats are now moving up the Yazoo River. A train of transports had reached Hazelhurst, and it was evident the Nationals intended moving on Natchez.

Gen. Banks had taken Alexandria, La. The Jackdispatch says says it is impossible for him to get into Moon Lake until the river rises.

A Jackson dispatch, dated at 9 o'clock on the 29th, says:

Communication with Grand Gulf has been re-established. After six hours' firing the Federal gunboats withdrew. About three thousand shots were fired by them. Tha rasult was tha temporary disabling of one gun. Our (rebel) loss was three killed and twenty-two wounded. Col. Wade of the artillery was killed. Two gunboats were apparently disabled. Tha damage is unknown. They lie three miles below on the Louisiana shora.

The enamy engaged a large body at Hard Times five miles above Grand Gulf. Six gunboats, with two transports, passed Grand Golf on the 28th. Tha enamy is on tha Louisiana shora below.

Mobile, Thursday, April 30.

Official information says the sloop-of-war *Preble* was destroyed by fira, on the 29th, off Pensacola. Sha is a total loss.

Richmond, ——.

Information has been received that the Yankees crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburgh. Passengers report skirmishing this morning.

A FIGHT AT WARRENTON JUNCTION.

Total Rout of the Black Horse Cavalry and Mosby's Guerrillas by a Portion of Stahl's Cavalry.

A Large Number of Rebels Killed, Wounded and Captured.

Washington, Monday, May 4.

The following dispatches were received this morning at Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters from Gen. Stahl:

Fairfax Station, Sunday, May 4.

A heavy fight occurred this morning near Warrenton Junction between a portion of my forces, under Col. Devoesst, and the Black Horse Cavalry and Mosby's and other guerrilla forces.

My force succeeded in routing the rebels, after a heavy fight.

The rebel loss was very heavy in killed and wounded.

Tompleton, the rebel spy, was killed, and several other officers wounded, but not dangarously.

Monday, May. 4, 1863.

The rebels who fled in the direction of Warreaton, were pursued by Maj. Hammond, of the Fifth New-York cavalry, who has returned, and reports our charge at Warrenton Junction as being so terrific as to have thoroughly routed the rebels and scattered them in every direction.

I have sent in twenty-three of Mosar's command as prisoners, all of whom are wounded, the greater part of them badly. Dick Moran is among the number. There are also three officers of Mosar's command among the wounded.

The loss of the enemy was very heavy in killed, besida many wounded.

The rebels scattered in every direction, and thus prevented their capture.

Major Staale, of the First Virginia regiment, is slightly wounded.

Monday, May 4, 1863—10½ o'clock A. M.

I have sent in this morning, to the Provost-Marshal, twenty-eight prisoners and sixty horses captured in the late reconnoissance.

Capture of the Rebel Pirate Retribution.

New-Bedford, Saturday, May 2.

The brig *Leonidas*, Capt. Skiff, (whaler,) from St. Domingo, March 28, has just arrived. Capt. Skiff reports that he was chased into St. Domingo by the rebel pirate *Retribution*, which waited off the port three days for the *Leonidas* to come out. On the fourth day the United States steamer *Alabama* came down and captured the *Retribution*, and when last seen had her in tow.

Our merchants generally credit the report. Capt. Skiff says he saw it with his own eyes.

Academy of Music.

Mr. Maretzek's second season of Italian opera commenced last evening under auspices that are favorable to its continuence beyond the period of six nights to which it is so cautiously limited. The opera of "Aroldo" was a success: and the house presented a brilliant, although not thronged, appearance.

Arrival of Hawkins' Zouaves.

The Ninth New-York Volunteers (Hawkins' Zouaves) arrived late last night. They are to be escorted through the City by the Twelfth regiment State Militia, a detachment of the wounded men of the Ninth regiment, and the Fire Department. The line will be formed on the battery at 9 o'clock. From there the procession will march up Broadway to Union-square, thence down Fourth-avenue and the Bowery to Bond-street.

Ladies' Home Hospital.

The first anniversary of the Ladies' Home Hospital, corner Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, will be celebrated to-day. Appropriate exercises will be held, commencing at 3 o'clock. It is expected that His Honor Mayor Opdyke will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Newman, Senator Pomeroy, and others. Dr. Alexander B. Mott is the surgeon in charge.

The Baptist Sunday School Union.

To-day the Baptist Sunday School Union will commamorate its anniversary at tha Cooper Institute, at 2 o'clock P. M. In the evening there will be suoplamentary exercises at the First Baptist Church.

Brooklyn City Court.—Tuesday, May 5, Nos. 13, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37⅛, 38, 39, 90, 41, 42, 43, 44. The Jury cases will be tried the first and third weeks of the term, and the equity causes and issues of law the second week.

Arrival of the Passaic.

The iron-clad steamer *Passaic*, Commander Drayton, from North Edisto, S. C., April 29, came to this port last evening in tow of the United States steamer *James Adger*, for orders.

MARRIED

Stranga—Read.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 2, by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, William T. A. Stranga and Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jehial Read. No cards.

Stanbrough—Pollard.—On Monday, May 4, by Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, Joseph H. Stanbrough and Ella L., daughter of the late Calvin Pollard, all of this City.

DIED.

Allison.—In Hoboken, on Monday afternoon, May 4, Mrs. Sarah Allison, widow of Garret Allison, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday evening, May 5, at 7½ o'clock, at her son-in-law's, Edward Swedster's, No. 138 Bloomfield st., Hoboken. Her remains will be taken to Haverstraw on Wednesday morning, May 6, for interment.

Boyle.—On Sunday, May 3, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, James A., only son of Capt. James A. and Amelia M. Boyle, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Barkuloo.—On Monday, May 4, Maria Suydam, wife of the late Harmanus H. Barkuloo, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 6, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John G. Bergen, corner of 3d-av. and 36th-st., Brooklyn.

Condit.—In Newark, on Saturday, May 2, Eugenia A. Condit, in the 25th year of her age.

Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, Academy-st., Newark, on Tuesday, May 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Donaldson.—On Sunday, May 3, Marietta de Brahm, daughter of John K. and Rose Donaldson, aged 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 261 East 10th-st., on Tuesday, May 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Dewey.—The funeral of Hebach M. Dawey will be held at his late residence, in Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Wednesday next, May 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. There will also be services in Dr. Bellows' Church, 4th-av., on Thursday morning, May 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Day.—In Newark, N. J., of typhoid pneumonia, Matthias W. Day.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 2 West Park-st., on Tuesday, May 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Doster.—On Saturday morning, May 2, in Bathlehem, Penn., Ellen Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Lewis Doster, Esq., in the 13th year of her age.

Frost.—On Saturday, May 2, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Thomas Frost, aged 55 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, May 5, from the 83d-st. Baptist Church, Yorkville.

Goodsell.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 4, Rev. Benl Goodsell, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from DeKalb-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, May 5.

Hatch.—On Monday, May 4, Charlie R. Hatch, son of U. C. and Charlotte A. Hatch, aged 13 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 5, from Grove Church, Dobbstown, N. J., at 3 o'clock.

Nazas.—The funeral of Lieut.-Col. Fabrisa Nazas will take place at St. Thomas' Church, corner Broadway and Houston-st., this (Tuesday) morning, May 5, at 10½ o'clock. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Ottiwell.—On Sunday, May 3, John Ottiwell, aged 82 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, May 5, from the residence of his son, John D. Ottiwell, No. 189 3d-av., at 12 o'clock. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal-st., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Pike.—On Saturday, May 2, Benjamin Pike, Senior, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin, Daniel and Gardiner, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 North Moore-st., on Tuesday, May 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Petman.—On Sunday, May 3, Julius Theodor Petman, aged 69 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 257 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Sloan.—On Sunday, May 3, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Samuel Sloan, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, corner Penn-st. and Marcy-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, May 5, at 13 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

Notice.—The members of Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the above place. R. M. Failing, President

R. S. Hill, Recording Secretary.

Talmage.—

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief,—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,
No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Consumptives,
This is Dr. SCHENCK'S day
in New-York.
Office No. 32 Bond-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!
The greatest attraction of the day is at No. 216 Broadway, where WHITE'S splendid styles of Dress, Soft and Military Hats can be purchased.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth, upon Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Genito-Urinary organs, &c., by M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon. Consultation, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., by letter or in person, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York City. Mailed in sealed envelopes for $1, by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

Boots and Shoes for Children and Youths.—At the same establishment parents and guardians can procure any description of boots and shoes for boys and youths, misses and children, at fair prices—CANTRELL'S stock of these fabrics being of the largest and most varied character.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 257.—May 4, 1863.
17, 50, 46, 38, 77, 60, 59, 7, 35, 19, 2, 54, 8.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 256.—May 4, 1863.
6, 7, 72, 62, 63, 55, 19, 35, 12, 20, 17, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St Louis, Mo.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS
ATTENTION.
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
No. 104 Bowery, near Grand-st.,
(Sign of the Bulletin.)
will supply your wants in the
CLOTHING
line at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

AN ELEGANT CURE FOR THE HAIR.
Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of

PHALON'S COCIN
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FOR THE HAIR. Principal Depot 517 Broadway.
FOR THE HAIR. For sale everywhere.
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SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.
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TO PRESERVE AND IMPROVE THE HUMAN HAIR.
The only article discovered for promoting the health and strength of the Hair, and giving the Hair a rich and glossy appearance, is PHALON & SON'S COCIN, and we recommend all to buy it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS
FOR MAKING
ROOT BEER.
One of the pleasantest and healthiest Beverages known is made from this Extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid, as well as those in the enjoyment of good health.
Druggists, Masters of Vessels, Hotel-keepers, Root Beer Makers, Sutlers in the Army, Private Families, &c., will find it to their advantage to use this invaluable Compound, as it will insure to them at all times a healthy and delicious Beverage.
GENERAL DEPOT:
No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York.
25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 50 per bottle, and $8 per gallon—with full directions.
Sold by Druggists generally.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery,
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City,
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD, PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
WESTCOTT'S EXPRESS.
By purchasing your railroad tickets at our office, you can have your baggage checked from the house to all points on the
Hudson River Railroad and Saratoga Springs.
New-York Central Railroad.
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Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and to all points in the West and Southwest. By this arrangement, the traveler avoids all risk of missing trains or losing baggage.
OFFICES IN NEW-YORK:
No. 162 Broadway; No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and No. 945 Broadway.
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No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., and No. 263 Court-st.

300 TONS PURE GROUND BONE
FOR SALE
BY
R. H. ALLEN & Co.,
Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FINE GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS at $1 50 each, or $17 per dozen. Also, a large stock of muslin, linen and jean Drawers, of our own make and warranted to fit. Fine Shirts and Collars made to order. Call and examine our large and complete stock of gentleman's Furnishing Goods.
C. W. FRENCH, No. 607 Broadway.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS, WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—For particulars, inquire at the office of publication, No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. It is on the shortest route from Wall-st. to the City cars. Catalogues gratis; by mail, in close envelope, three cents.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained at Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A member of my family had had a troublesome affection of the ears since infancy. I was recommended to place her under the treatment of Dr. Lighthill, and I am happy to state that he has been completely successful in her case. Those who desire to know the particulars may apply at my residence.
JOHN TUBNBULL, No. 128 East 32d-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by your of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.
P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant.
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.
V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWARK, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.
FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.
O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further refereoce to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS

In our introductory advertisement of this invaluable preparation, we stated that it had been used, in a modified form, during the Crimean war, with the happiest results in the cure of several diseases incident to camp life, and as an efficient tonic and alterative: that it had also been used in its present improved form for several months in the U. S. Hospitals at Newark, with like favorable results, which were attested to by the attending physicians, whose certificates can be seen at our depot; and that it had likewise been used in some of the most respectable families in New-York, Brooklyn and other adjacent cities, with the most decided and beneficial effect on convalescents, as well as those afflicted with diseases to which it is particularly adapted. Since then corroborative evidence has been accumulating from all quarters, and wherever this most agreeable preparation has been used, and certificates without number could be furnished in support of our claim for it, as one of the most agreeable and valuable exhilerant tonics ever offered to the public. The following certificats from those well known and eminent chemists, Drs. J. R. Chilton and J. G. Pohle, will show in what estimation it is held by those most competent to judge of its merits:

CERTIFICATE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1863.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. Peruvian bark being one of its principal constituents, together with herbs, roots and extracts having decided medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally as an invigorating tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties, it is calculated to prevent, by its daily use in moderate quantities, constipation, fever and ague, mild forms of neuralgia and rheumatism. It is an antidote to the effects produced by change of water and diet, correcting diarrhœa, curing dyspepsia, colic, sick and nervous headache, nausea, seasickness. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions and the infirmities of age.

This preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substances whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming, and acceptable to the palate and stomach.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.

Romaine's Crimean Bitters may be had of any of the following firms, at the same rates as charged by us:
F. C. Wells & Co., General Agents, No. 115 Franklin-st.
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Conrad Fox, druggist, No. 81 Barclay-st.
H. C. Oakley, druggist, No. 11 Park-row.
McKisson & Robbins, druggists, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st.
Morgan & Allen, druggists, No. 46 Cliff-st.
Hegeman & Co., druggists, No. 203 Broadway.
J. & J. Coddington, druggists, No. 715 Broadway.
Thomas Bailey, druggist, Bible House.
John Meakim, druggist, No. 679 Broadway.
Chester Driggs, family grocer, No. 681 Broadway.
Henry A. Kerr, family grocer, No. 746 Broadway.
Parmlee's fruit store, No. 565 Broadway.
And others, who will be announced hereafter.
Sold by Druggists and Family Grocers.
Depot, marble store No. 22 Walker-st., New-York.
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FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
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Every lady should try it. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA
will cause the hair to grow in the most luxuriant manner. It is a sure preventive against baldness; prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning premature gray. Will restore gray hair to its original color, by curing the disease of the scalp.

CERTIFICATES.
This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now, my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN, No. 152 Bleecker-st.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Proprietor.
Thousands of similar certificates may be seen at the Depot, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.

NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These Machines were awarded the
HIGHEST PREMIUMS,
At the late State Fairs of

NEW-YORK,	ILLINOIS,	KENTUCKY,
NEW-JERSEY,	MICHIGAN,	TENNESSEE,
PENNSYLVANIA,	IOWA,	VIRGINIA,
OHIO,	MISSOURI,	NORTH CAROLINA,
INDIANA,	ALABAMA,	CALIFORNIA.

Including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

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For a period of six months or longer.....4 per cent.
Payable at 6 days' notice .....3 per cent.
Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.
Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUfactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

PRESERVE YOUR FURS AND WOOLENS.—Those celebrated Cedar Trunks now ready at No. 370 Broadway.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures is swelled daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,
No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NO. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation upon my ears, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.
Allow me to present my kindest regards and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED
READ
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heavy ness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the dulls stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hopes of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

SPRING,
1863,
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS
NOW READY,
Comprising all the articles necessary
for a
GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

UP-TOWN OFFICE
For the supply of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
NO. 939 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.
Family Sewing.
Machines repaired and to let.
Splendid operators, with machines, furnished to families by the day or week.
The Ladies' Relief Union hold their annual meeting at the above rooms, Wednesday, May 6.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

JOHN MEEKS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
CABINET FURNITURE.
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture to be found in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established seventy years.
Also, a large assortment of a superior stock of cottage furniture, now ready for the Spring trade.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."
L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES, warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER.

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

The action of Iodine upon the human system has engaged the attention of some of the most scientific minds of the age. It is hard to conceive of any more convincing testimonials to the sterling worth of a remedy than those developed by the successive tests to which Iodine has been subjected.

Iodine is an elementary body obtained from seaweed, is very volatile, and has great control over Scrofulous Affections. It acts upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, and Glandular System. It dissolves mercury and lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It neutralizes metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds that can possibly occur in the living body, by forming a soluble compound which passes off through the kidneys.

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents which have resisted quinine.

In the different forms of Scrofula the most astonishing results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. Dr. Alexander Manson, of England, remarks: "With respect to the efficacy of Iodine in Scrofula and Scrofulous Ophthalmia, I think my experience warrants me in pronouncing it to be by far the most powerful and energetic medicine that I have employed in the cure of these diseases." The success of the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, on the treatment of Scrofulous diseases with Iodine would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved. The most happy results have been attained in the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute. In Neuralgia, the use of Iodine has been of the utmost benefit. A patient whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies* was speedily relieved, and in six weeks completely cured, after Arsenic, Mercury, and most of the narcotics had been prescribed in vain.

In Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. In glandular enlargements and morbid growth the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration and enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best resource.

In Consumption the tubercles in the lungs are a production of the same character as the scrofula, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend Iodine Water—a solution of pure Iodine in pure water—as a specific for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c.

The evidence of the success of this medicine and the facts enumerated above may be seen at our office.
Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the Celebrated Chemist, after Analyzing Anders' Iodine Water.

I have analyzed the "IODINE WATER" prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Professor James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

DR. HENRY ANDERS: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me, I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water. Respectfully, yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

Certificate of Dr. E. Whitney.

GENTLEMEN: I have examined your Pure Iodine Water, and find it a pure solution of Iodine, containing a sufficient quantity for all practical purposes as a remedial agent. I have used it in obstinate cases of scrofula, and can attest its superior value in the treatment of this class of diseases. I am fully convinced your solution of Iodine, in pure water, is far preferable to any other form in which it has hitherto been used. Respectfully, yours,
E. WHITNEY, M. D., No. 402 4th-av.

Certificate of Dr. H. Klingstein, of Berlin.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Not long ago I received your excellent Iodine Water, and I am again obliged to call for another dozen. I find in this short time, in my large practice, opportunity enough to see what a wonderful effect this great remedy exercises upon this afflicted. I have now only one bottle left, as I have used all the rest that you have sent me. I have cured bilious fevers in an astonishingly short time, and a case of chorea, of ten years' standing, I have also cured. I feel it a duty to say to you that I look on you as the inventor of one of the most valuable medicines that we have now in the catalogue of remedies, for really your Iodine Water is the only article of which we can say that the afflicted may avail themselves with a certainty of relief, and an ultimate restoration to perfect health. You have produced, Sir, by your discovery, a new era in the history of medicine. Wherever your new and invaluable preparation becomes known, it must acquire that popularity which such a rare remedial agent truly merits: I am, respectfully, yours. H. KLINGSTEIN, M. D.

To these may be added the remarks of *American Medical Monthly*, edited by EDWARD H. PARKER, A. M., M. D.

IODINE WATER—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing in fact only 1-7000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water and may be made as strong as ½ of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therpentical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

OTHER TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT
OUR OFFICE.

Price $1 per Bottle. $5 per half dozen.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

I.

ROOT'S SCHOOL FOR THE MELODEON, HARMONIUM AND CABINET ORGAN, consisting of progressive lessons, studies and scales, songs, duets, trios and quartettes; voluntaries, interludes and recreative pieces, for the parlor and choir, carefully prepared with reference to the advancement of learners, both in technicality and taste as well as the true development of the powers and beauties of these instruments. By GEORGE F. ROOT.

This work is not a compilation from piano-forte instructors, but its arrangements are all carefully adapted to the sustained tones of the instruments for which it is designed. Beginning with the simplest lessons possible, one thing is introduced at a time, the course of instruction being carefully progressive throughout. It varies very materially from all previous instructors for these instruments, and it is hoped will be found to supply a want long felt by learners and teachers. It will make a volume of 144 quarto pages. Price $2.

II.

RECREATIONS FOR THE CABINET ORGAN, HARMONIUM OR MELODEON.—Consisting of selections and arrangements of the most popular themes from Auber, Beethoven, Bellini, Donizetti, Handel, Mozart, Rossini, Spohr, Verdi and others, to be issued in six numbers of 16 pages each, at intervals of two weeks. Sent by mail free on receipt of 30 cents for a single number, or $1 50 for the series.

CONTENTS OF NO. I, NOW READY

Duchess of Oldenburg's Hymn, arranged by C. Heineman; Chorus from Massaniello, Auber; Hymn from Stradella, Flotow; Aria from Rigoletto, Verdi; Larghetto from Magic Flute, Mozart; Sang by Kücken; Serenade from Stradella, Flotow; Chorus from A Night in Granada, Kreutzer; Ballad from Zampa, Herold; Loreley; Aria from Romeo, Ballini; Portuguese Hymn, arranged by Novello; Nocturne from Martha, Flotow; German National Song, arranged by C. Heinemann.
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.
MASON & HAMLIN, Boston.

WILLIAM A. POND & CO.'S
BULLET

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer—Office No. 336 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.

POSITIVE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD
PIANO-FORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c.,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, May 5,
At the elegant residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash offering extra inducements to purchasers.

Elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant tufted suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocatelle and satin de laine; rosewood etageres, gilded and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, etc.; also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings; rosewood Turkish and easy chairs in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, wash stands, sofa beds, in fine hair-cloth; 50 pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in the most perfect condition.

Dining-room in picture, consisting of fine oak extension table, oak arm chairs, silverware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, etc., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description. No postponement.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
AND RARE AND CHOICE WORKS OF ART,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, &c.,

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises No. 142 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., (sale positive, comprising the entire valuable parlor, dining-room chamber and nursery furniture. The house is elegantly furnished, and comprises rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture, superb rosewood oil dining-room suites, in blue and gold, satin and crimson medallion brocatel, two full suites of walnut, in green and plaid reps; magnificent rosewood etageres, French mirrors, rosewood reception chairs, French escritoire, elegant work-tables, centre pier tables, costly, lace curtains and shades, bronze clocks; collection of valuable historical and landscape paintings; elegant marble groups and figures; Dresden and Sevres china vases, jewel cases, bouquet-holders, &c., Turkish lounges, arm-chairs to match, rich carpets, &c., with a complete assortment of rosewood chamber furniture; spring and hair mattresses, divans in velvet; rich cut and figured glassware, French china, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.

N. B.—Mrs. will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship goods for purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WINES, BOOKS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 5, and WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the late residence of Robert Hyslop, Esq., deceased, No. 19 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,)

EXECUTOR'S SALE—All the valuable furniture, pictures, books, stationary, works of art, &c., contained in said residence, consisting of velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets, large pier and mantel glasses, rosewood parlor suite, covered in crimson silk brocatel, do. covered in tapestry, crimson satin window curtains, yellow satin damask, lambrekins, lace, &c.; blue silk curtains, very rich ormolu clocks and vases, chandeliers and brackets, bronzes, large and small; Parian marble medallion, embroidered screens, many articles of vertu, Japanese articles, centre and side tables, bedrooms in mahogany and rosewood, engravings, rich plated ware epergne, silver plated, with cut-glass dishes; a valuable assortment of fine plated ware, china and glass ware, dinner sets, white and gilt; extension tables and dining room furniture, bookcases, &c.

Also, all the oil-paintings and engravings, with the library of bound books, which will be sold on the second day, viz: of May. There are about 100 very choice modern and ancient oil-paintings, many of them of great merit.

Also, the library of bound books, comprising several hundred volumes, engravings, &c.

Sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

The above is on exhibition to-day.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

AMERICAN HOTEL FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, May 4, and TUESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Astor House Hotel, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st., all the household furniture belonging to the said hotel, generally in good order, without any reserve, consisting of velvet, medallion, and Brussels carpets, parlor suites, rosewood covered with green and gold silk brocade, curtains to match, large pier and mantel glasses, lace curtains, marble-top, centre and side tables, etageres, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, piano-forte, oval pier mirrors, settees covered with silk plush, chairs covered with reps, mantel ornaments, china, glass and plated ware, table cutlery, extension tables, a large and full assortment of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, wardrobe, dressing-bureaus, &c., mattresses, beds and bedding, all of best quality; valuable settees, with arms, covered in reps, a large iron safe, valuable encaustics, oil-cloths, the entire furniture of a restaurant belonging to the hotel, marble-top counters, tables, chairs, &c., glassware and other suitable articles. A very valuable mangler, clothes-dryer, &c.; several fine ranges, kitchen ware and other furniture. Full terms in catalogue.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, (next American Telegraph office,) a large and varied stock of first-class furniture, viz. Parlor suites of various kinds; chamber suites; reception, library and dining-room suites, etageres, armoire a glace, bookcases, hall-stands, lounges, easy-chairs, wardrobes, sideboards, extension-tables, centre and fancy tables, &c. Catalogues at sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer

BY BULKLEY & FINK, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., January Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

BY ORDER OF JOHN N. WHITING, ESQ., ASSIGNEE.

Parcel No. 1—75 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, and 100 shares in the Novelty Iron Works stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $5,050 with interest.

Parcel No. 2—50 shares in Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same, to secure $3,659 50-100.

Parcel No. 3—20 shares in the American Bank Note Company, 22 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $2,153 40, with interest.

Parcel No. 4—21 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, for $1,235, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 6—40 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $4,100 and interest.

Parcel No. 7—38 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $700 and interest.

Parcel No. 8—9 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $200 and interest.

Parcel No. 9—15 shares of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $307 49 and interest.

Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 10 shares, $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 12—25 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 15—6 shares American Bank Note Company's stock.

Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated at about $5,000.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SALE OF FRANKLIN-ST. PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st

FRANKLIN-ST.—The five-story and basement white marble front store, Nos. 98 and 100, north side, near Church-st. Lot 37 feet front, 35 feet rear, by 78.6 in depth. Store covers the entire lot, is substantially built and fire-proof in every respect. $30,000 can remain. A. Bernhard and S. Bernhard, executors.

WALKER-ST.—The valuable five-story and basement white marble store, No. 21 Walker-st., north side, near Church-st. Building covers the entire lot. Lot 24x100, $15,000 can remain on mortgage.

A. BERNHARD, Assignee.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

GREAT SALE OF CENTRAL PARK LOTS, by order of John M. Woolsey, Theodore D. Woolsey and Wm. Sam'l Johnson, Executors of W. W. Woolsey, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 6, THURSDAY, May 7, and FRIDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York

320

Valuable lots, bounded by 8th-av., 9th-av., 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th and 85th sts., Broadway and 10th-av. Sale peremptory, to close the estate. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No 5½ Pine-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 2, 1863.

THE FULL TIME, REQUIRED BY LAW, for the redemption of the circulating notes, issued to the Central Bank of the City of New-York, (a banking association located in that City,) having expired, and there remaining in the hands of the Superintendent a small balance of money to trust for this bank, notice is hereby given, that all such notes as are presented to him for redemption, previous to the 1st day of June, 1863, will be paid at par, after which time, if any balance remain, it will be paid on filing proper evidence of ownership to the legal representatives of said bank.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—62 valuable lots, situated at Bergen Heights, N. J., on the Jersey City and Newark Plank Road, and varying in size from 25 to 100 feet front, and from 44 to 169 feet deep.

Maps, with full descriptions of the property, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 1,000 CASES OF PRIME BOOTS AND SHOES.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at their salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a very large stock of seasonable goods, comprising almost every article in the line. Goods packed in the best manner free of charge. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BEALEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at Store No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, chairs, tables, carpets, oilcloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, looking-glass, cutlery, plated ware, crockery &c.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS,
BY
E. LEUTZE, ESQ.,
the distinguished historical Painter.

By D. W. IVES & CO., in the front gallery, at the Derby Fine Arts Institute, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

We have the honor to announce the sale, as above, of the select and most recent works of Mr. Leutze, all of which are of great historical interest and importance. It is sufficient now to say, that being the latest works of this eminent artist, the public may be assured that they are also his best. This sale forms an opportunity for purchase which has never and may not again occur, owing to the increasing number of orders, governmental and private, now accumulating upon Mr. Leutze's hands.

Among the subjects will be found the original study of the celebrated picture "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way," "Lafayette in Prison visited by his Family," "Unexpected Friends," a very remarkable picture, "Spray and Bubble" a wonderful creation of the artist's genius, "Deserted Hall," "Tired of Waiting," "Entertaining the Messenger," "Germaa Baron," "Gentleman of the Time of Charles Second," and many others. In addition to the above will be sold about thirty-five examples, of the highest order and entirely original, by the following

EMINENT AMERICAN ARTISTS

Kensett,	Huntington,	Gifford.
Bart,	Louis Lang,	Cropsey,
Mignot,	Champney,	Chapman,
Casilear,	Eastman Johnson,	Prof. Weir,
W. Page,	J. Kyle,	Haefiler,
Blanvelt,	Loop,	Jones,
L. Terry,	G. Miller,	Mount,
Hinkley,	F. W. Edmonds,	Glasse.

As items of special interest it may be mentioned that a most interesting

ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HENRY INMAN,
representing "Washington as a Peace Maker," and a very beautiful

LANDSCAPE BY THOMAS COLE,
Also,
PROF. WEIR'S NIAGARA.

And the celebrated paintings by J. H. Glass,
THE STANDARD IN DANGER, and
THE STANDARD BEARER.

The collection will be on view
DAY AND EVENING,
On and from MONDAY, May 4.
Catalogues ready for delivery.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court-house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, whether said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools thereto, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company except the franchise to be a Corporation: and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,650.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.
Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder.

On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.:
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.

All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.

The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.

Terms cash. WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, April 27, 1863.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal for Southern District of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn,

CARGO OF PRIZE BRIG ROBT BRUCE,
Consisting of
DRUGS,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TIN AND STONEWARE,
RUM, PORTER, ALE,
CROCKERY WARE.

Catalogues now ready, at our office and at the office of U. S. Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-st. Goods will be ready for examination two days previous to sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 24 West 21st-st., the entire furniture made by Newhouse, Wilton and Brussels carpets, rosewood drapery, lace curtains, rosewood work tables, centre tables, bookcases, easy chairs, rich carved rosewood parlor suite in satin brocatel, elegant brocatel window curtains and cornices, pier and mantel mirrors, rich chandeliers and side brackets, bedroom furniture, rosewood dressing bureaus and bedsteads, washstands, cabinets, walnut and oak bureaus and bedsteads, mahogany bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c., extension tables, buffet, side tables, chairs, curtains, oil-cloth, hat-rack, hall chairs, rugs, door mats, &c.; kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 327 Henry, between Degraw and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture.

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 91 Clinton, corner of Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, handsome furniture—rosewood parlor furniture, 6 pieces, in crimson brocatel; Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, bedding, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, dining-room and kitchen furniture; china, dinner and tea sets, glass, plated ware and cutlery in excellent order.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

IN BROOKLYN.

TUESDAY, May 5,
At one o'clock P. M., at the Parsonage, No. 1 Sands-st., (late residence of Rev. Dr. Cutler,)
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Splendid new rosewood piano by Stodart, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, mattresses, beds, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, with kitchen furniture.

Also at 4 o'clock P. M., the balance of the valuable private Library, comprising some 500 volumes, as per catalogue.

A complete set of the Edinburgh *Review* at 4 o'clock P. M.

One rockaway carriage, by Brewster, but little used.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, in Coffee-House-slip, foot of Wall-st.:
260 Green Salted Hides, just arrived.
21 barrels Tallow.
15 barrels Tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order
Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

IN BROOKLYN.

TUESDAY, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st.,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD FURNITURE.
Parlor suites, mirrors, gas chandeliers, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, centre and extension tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PIANOFORTES, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—Being the contents of two private residences removed for convenience of sale. By D. W. IVES & CO., on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of first-class second-hand furniture, removed from two private residences for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels, tapestry, ingrain, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, window curtains, shades, rosewood, oak, mahogany, walnut and enameled bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, chairs, lounges, &c., rosewood and walnut parlor suites in brocatel, reps and plush, large pier mirrors and console tables, oval mirrors, lounges, card tables, marble-top centre tables, fancy chairs, work-tables, &c., oak and walnut sideboards, extension tables, chairs, buffets, dumb waiters, plated dinner and tea service, china, glass, hall tables, stands, good English oil-cloth, cutlery, &c. The whole of the above goods are worthy the attention of housekeepers and those furnishing, many of the articles having been made by Roux, Hutchings, and other first-class makers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a general assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, viz.: Rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in plush and reps; centre and pier tables, bookcases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, spring beds, enameled and chamber suites, extension tables, dining chairs, lounges, gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY D. MINAR, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, an invoice of Imported and American garden, grass and flower seeds, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
CARGO of prize schooner Mary Teresa.
CARGO of prize schooner Mercury.
And CARGO of prize schooner Wave.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:

BRANDY,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS,
LEAD,
HATS,
ARMS and AMMUNITION,
SALT,
FISH,
IRON,
FLOUR,
THREAD,
and
TURPENTINE.

Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.

Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 12th inst.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF 82 LOTS OF LAND, being the property known as Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., 2¼ miles from Hoboken and Weehawken, and opposite 42d-st., New-York. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the property known as Union Hill, and divided into about 82 lots, mostly 25 by 100 feet. This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duer and John Ehlers, on the Hoboken and Weehawken Railroad and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken Ferry, and also on the line of the horse railroad, and in the neighborhood of large improvements. The sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investments, as the nearness of the property to New-York, its easy access, its populous locality, and the continued improvements being made, cannot fail to enhance greatly its value. For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds on date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest in GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

EDWARD C. BRODHEAD,
STOCK, BOND AND BULLION BROKER,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.

All classes of Government Securities, Railway Shares and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Orders promptly executed at the Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore Stock Boards.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, March 2, 1863.

NOTICE AS TO THE $3,000,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COMPANY, DUE 15TH JUNE, 1864.—The Directors of this Company propose to replace its Seven per cent. Bonds, to become due on the 15th of June, 1864, by an issue, having 25 years to run, of five per cent. Coupon Bonds, to mature on the 15th of December, 1887, with interest from the 15th of December last, payable in New-York semi-annually, on the 15th of June and 15th December.

An allowance of three per cent. for the difference in interest between the three Coupons yet to mature on the outstanding Bonds and those of corresponding dates on the proposed issue, will be made to the holders of the former, on the surrender of the Bonds held by them to be exchanged for the new Bonds.

This surrender may be made at any time hereafter, accompanied by a memorandum of numbers and amounts, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York; at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston, or at this Office, when the three per cent. above mentioned will be paid in cash.

The delivery of the new Bonds will commence, at the same places, on the twentieth day of March instant.

The option of the new Bonds now offered to the holders of those of 1864, will remain open until, and including, the thirtieth day of April next, unless withdrawn, before that time, by at least ten days' previous public notice.

The Bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 only; except that Registered Bonds, without Coupons, of the denomination of $5,000, will be issued to parties applying for them.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. per annum on the whole amount of the issue will be applied to its reduction or to providing means toward its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.

ERASTUS CORNING, Albany,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, New-York,
NATHANIEL THAYER, Boston,
H. H. MARTIN, Albany,
J. V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
Special Committee of the Board.

The option of the Bonds referred to in the above notice is extended, upon the conditions therein mentioned, to the 14th day of June, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, WATERTOWN, Feb. 21, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to pay the above-named Bonds, due in 1864, or will give in exchange the Stanley Road Bonds of this Company due in 1890, if presented on or before the 1st day of June next, at which time the privilege will cease. Bonds for payment or exchange may be presented at the Peoples' Bank, New-York, the Springfield Bank, Massachusetts, or at this office. The Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, due in 1863 and 1864, will also be paid on presentation as above.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of nine trustees of the American Bank-Note Company will be held at the Company's office, corner of Wall and William sts., on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1863.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day after the above election.

W. R. BLISS,
Actiag Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1863.—The annual meeting of the Boardholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the first day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on and after the 30th inst. By order of the Board, R. TOUSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. OF 1859,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859 will be held at the office of the Company in Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. WM. B. CORNEAN, Secretary.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent, by
C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 12th of May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on 5th, and opened the 12th of May.

M. S. MEEKE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE, FROM parties wishing to invest or resell, subscriptions for United States Six Per Cent. Bonds, the interest payable in gold coin on the first days of each May and November, and the principal in twenty years from the first day of May, 1862, but redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from said date, authorized by Act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1862. Deposits, being for the amount of the principal of the Bonds required, must be made in United States Legal Tender Notes; or when parties reside out of town, drafts on this City will be accepted in lieu thereof. Upon receipt of the money, I issue my certificate of deposit in duplicate for the amount, the original of which is transmitted by the depositor to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, together with a letter mentioning of what denominations he desires the Bonds, whether he wishes them Coupon or Registered, and, if registered, in what name, and where the interest is to be made payable. There are Coupon Bonds of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000; and Registered of these of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. The interest on the Registered Bonds can be made payable at the office of the Treasurer, or of any Assistant Treasurer, of the United States. The Bonds will be forwarded by the Secretary of the Treasury, without delay, to any address indicated by the depositor, and the interest will commence on the day that the deposit was received. All the Bonds are dated May 1, 1862, but the date of such deposit will be stamped upon the face of them, if Registered, and upon the first Coupon, if Coupon Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

A. S. PEABODY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY, THERON S. KNAPP,
(Late Cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.)

STOCKS AND BONDS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

A supply of Government Securities constantly on hand and for sale at the current market value. Collections made on all parts of the United States open to mail or express; also on the Canadas and British Provinces. Our Mr. Knapp, for many years in charge of the collection department of the well-known house of Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, will give his especial attention to that branch of our business. Orders by telegraph in Stocks, Bonds or Gold, will receive prompt attention.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1863.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of this Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, due May 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company. W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH HAVE RE-MOVED to No. 52 Wall-st., in City Bank building, where they will continue to devote their attention to the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., on commission.

Investments in all classes of Government securities will receive their special care.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1863.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock, P. M. The transfer book will remain closed from the 25th April until the morning of May 5.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK. —The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.
Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863.....$1,135,540 75
Total amount of Premiums.....1,035,243 64
Net Profits.....228,760 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders.....14 1-6 per cent.
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid

MEDICAL.

CAUTION.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Druggists and medicine dealers throughout the country are cautioned against buying or selling certain medicines prepared by

JOHN MOFFAT & CO., No. 32 East 13th-st.,

and which are claimed to be the genuine

LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

An injunction has been issued by the Court, on the application of the representatives of the late proprietor,

DR. WILLIAM MOFFAT, (deceased,)

restraining the said John Moffat & Co. from making or selling the same, and every effort will be made to protect the trade and the public against a

SPURIOUS ARTICLE.

The undersigned is the only person authorized to manufacture the

GENUINE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

as they have been heretofore manufactured and sold by the late proprietor.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Agent.
Moffat Building,
No. 335 Broadway and No. 156 Church-st.

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By inclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

NO. 3.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either in recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 162 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some ignorant and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame."

These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other poisonous compounds to deprive the unwary or the easily duped, as well as their means, as of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, can; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a perfect cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the part of the Hospital des Venereas, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive treatment without the risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, immediately to marriage, thereby speedily curing. The menu to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, on the secret and sinful diseases of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. No. 5.—Those who have used their preparations never without success, can call or send for circular. To ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. Those who use remedies sent by mail, the ill or should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, removing all impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, etc. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th ed. of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by Dr. RICHARDSON, at No. 7 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervousness, loss of memory and dizziness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best remedy for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases; warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Ask Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. They are unfit even to carry brick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight years' success and a private entrance.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without delay or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth inserted, $20; Vulcanite, $8; Gold fillings, $1; Silver and dentine, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend, lucky numbers free. No. 78 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y May 6.
EUROPA, Moats, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, Coon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool on her first trip during the present month or early in May, and will continue to run regularly during the season. Early notice will be given of dates of departure.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $195
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE.....$30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. Arron, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, May 2.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR
HAVANA.
To sail on THURSDAY, May 7, at 3 P. M.,
The A No. 1 British
STEAMSHIP SHELDRAKE,
Capt. HENRY SEARLE,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM PIER NO. 14,
Foot of Cedar-st., North River.
Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE,
TO
HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
TO SAIL ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. Perkins, Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Peach-st.
The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Cocoa-nut's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 30D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $40.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte or Greytown.
The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. Asa Baker, will sail on Thursday, May 7.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway.
Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon.
JOHN E. RODY, Vice-President.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
For passage or freight apply to
R. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 96 West-st.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The steamship GLASGOW will sail for Liverpool as an extra vessel on TUESDAY, 5th inst. For freight and steerage passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cora Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW (Extra Steamer) Saturday.....May 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....May 9
ETNA.....Saturday.....May 16
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....May 23
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $95, $106. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY FOR $35.—The splendid Clyde-built, powerful and fast-sailing new iron screw steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. Wm. Kerr, will sail for Liverpool and Glasgow, touching at Portland to receive the United States and Canadian mails, on THURSDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
First Cabin.....$75 | Second Cabin.....$50
Steerage.....$35.
Including a liberal supply of well-cooked provisions.
For passage apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Judkins, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock, P. M.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 20th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,
No. 48 BULKHEAD-SLIP, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1863.
NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROvisions of the act passed April 17, 1862, providing for the licensing of ballast-lighters in the Port of New-York, applications for renewal of licenses must be made to the Captain of the Port, No. 40 Burling-slip, when the term for which the licenses were granted expires.
ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—U. S. PASSports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

FOR SALE—ONE SUPERIOR 5-HORSE VERTIcal steam engine, but little used and in complete repair; will be sold low.
R. HOE & CO., No. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 25 TO 30 horse-power, together with a tubular boiler, in good order; also, a lot of shafting and pullies. Apply to REILLY, No. 1,301 Broadway.

ENGINE WANTED—ABOUT 30 HORSE POWer. It must be now or nearly so. Apply to
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., No. 9 Cliff-st.

J. W. JARBOE, FORMERLY COPARTNERship of MACKEY & —— JARBOE, has opened a factory at Nos. 182 and 184 Lewis-st., for the manufacture of sugar moulds, tanks, bone-black wagons, &c. Also, sole agent for U. S. for the sale of Mr. T. A. Havemeyer's patent improved mould-wagon, a very superior article.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6,
TWENTY-THIRD OPERA NIGHT.
SECOND TIME IN AMERICA
of Verdi's brilliantly successful Opera of
AROLDO,
With new scenery, costumes and appointments, &c. The following
SUPERB CAST
AROLDO (a Saxon Knight).....Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA (his wife).....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mina).....Signor BELLINI
Godvino.....Signor Rohio | Enrico.....Herr Reichardt
Briano.....Herr Muller | Elena.....Mme. Fichet
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. Nuno
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
Commences THIS DAY, at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
ON SATURDAY, AT ONE,
GRAND MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A. W. FENNO.....STAGE CONDUCTOR
THE BARNEY WILLIAMS
IRISH RELIEF BENEFIT
Will take place
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 5,
On which occasion a grand array of talent will appear.
The spacious theatre will be splendidly decorated outside and in with flags of all nations.
By Mr. GEORGE W. GERAU.
The following eminent artistes have in the handsomest manner volunteered their services
Mme. GUERRABELLA, the favorite prima donna, by kind permission of MAX MARETZEK, Esq., of the Italian Opera.
Miss STRAKOSCH, the celebrated contralto.
Mlle. ANNETTA GALETTI and Mme. MARZETTO, by kind permission of F. RULLMAN, Esq.
Miss LAURA KEENE, and principal artists of her company.
Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Jemmes Pipes of Pipesville.)
Mrs. Charles Waicot, Miss Ions Burke, Mrs. Myron, Miss Nickerson, Miss A. W. Fenno, Mr. Levick, Mr. Malone, Mr. Wall, Mr. Morton, Mr. Gravier, and
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
In consequence of the length of entertainment, the performance will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

COTOPAXI.
THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. Church, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE retires this day from our firm, and JAMES H. BENEDICT is admitted as a partner therein. LOCKWOOD & CO.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of J. M. HARTSHORNE & BROTHER, for the transaction of a General Commission business in Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, at No. 57 Exchange-place.
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE.
RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
New-York, May 1, 1863.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of A. S. PEABODY & CO., and will transact a general banking, collection and stock commission business, at No. 8 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY.
THERON S. KNAPP.
Late cashier with J. T. Van Vleck

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of REXFORD & VAN RIPER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
N. C. REXFORD.
New-York, May 1, 1863. P. H. VAN RIPER.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.
The books and papers of the concern now dissolved will be found at the music-store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 BROADWAY, New-York, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm in liquidation.
(Signed) JOHN FIRTH,
WILLIAM A. POND,
JOHN MAYELL.

In connection with the foregoing announcement, the undersigned, the active partners and successors of the late firm of Firth, Pond & Co., take pleasure in stating that they have purchased the good will of the old stand, No. 547 BROADWAY, and will continue the Music business of that well-known establishment in all its former details, under the new firm name of WILLIAM A. PONDE & CO.
A large proportion of the stock and assets, and a greater part of the valuable and extensive catalogue of the former house has been transferred to the present copartnership.
In size, extent and variety, their present stock of Pianos, Reed and Orchestral Instruments, and their Catalogue of Standard Sacred and Popular Music, it is confidently believed, is unsurpassed by any other establishment. It shall be the constant endeavor of WILLIAM A. POND & CO. to perpetuate the reputation of their predecessors in business in every particular, but more especially by a prompt issue of NEW MUSIC FROM THE PENS OF THE LEADING AMERICAN COMPOSERS, and by making such additions to their instrumental stock as the steady advance of science and art from time to time requires.
In answer to the demands of a rapidly increasing business, the premises, No. 547 Broadway, have recently been enlarged and otherwise greatly improved.
The opportunity is here embraced to extend thanks for past patronage, and to express the hope that the exercise of the same liberal and kindly spirit will insure a liberal continuance of favors from friends and the musical community in general.
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.
WILLIAM A. POND.
JOHN MAYELL.

THE FIRM OF W. R. TRAVERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in the liquidation of the business.
W. R. TRAVERS,
S. F. MASSETT.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, STEPHEN F. MASSETT, WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and GEORGE A. OSGOOD, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the various acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof.
That the name of or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT.
That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Stock Exchange and Brokerage business, and all financial transactions connected therewith on commission. That the said JENKINS VAN SCHAICK and STEPHEN F. MASSETT are the general partners, and the said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and GEORGE A. OSGOOD are the special partners, and that the respective places of residence of the said general partners, and of the said special partners, are as hereinbefore stated, and the business of the said partnership is to be carried on in the City of New-York. That each of the said special partners has contributed, as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of fifty thousand dollars. That the said copartnership commences the first day of May, and the said eight hundred and sixty-three, and will terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1863.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
STEPHEN F. MASSETT,
General Partners.
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
Special Partners.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership, under the firm name of FITCH, ESTEE & CO., for the transaction of a general stationery business, at the old stand of Fitch Brothers, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.
PORTER FITCH, } Late Fitch Brothers.
HALSEY FITCH, }
CHARLES F. ESTEE,
Late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
New-York, April 25, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of ROBINSON, COX & CO., for the purpose of transacting a banking business, buying and selling Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and dealing in Uncurrent Money, Gold, Silver, &c., at No. 31 Wall-st.
C. T. ROBINSON,
KENYON COX,
(late with E. D. Stanton & Co.,)
H. MANUEL.
MAY 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between E. A. DICKINSON and other parties at No. 30 Beekman-st., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of E. A. DICKINSON from said firm. E. A. DICKINSON will continue the Wholesale and Commission Paper and Stock business at No. 194 William-st., between Spruce and Frankfort sts.
New-York, May 1, 1863. E. A. DICKINSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MAXWELL & CO., for the transaction of the Stock Commission business, and will continue the same, as heretofore conducted by the late firm of Willard & Maxwell, at No. 38 Wall-st.
GEORGE L. MAXWELL,
WM. H. MARSTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of DYKERS, ALSTYNE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOHN H. DYKERS,
JOHN ALSTYNE,
New-York, May 2, 1863. CHARLES A. JARVIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF INSLEE & CO., New-York, and PATRICK & CO., Chicago, are dissolved by limitation, each partner is authorized to sign the names of these firms in liquidation.
C. T. INSLEE.
New-York, May 1, 1863. JOHN Y. PATRICK.

THE FIRM OF WILLARD & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
EDWARD K. WILLARD,
GEO. L. MAXWELL.
New-York, May 1, 1863. WM. H. MARSTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ASSOCIATED with him JAMES RICHARD and HENRY E. REDDISH, and will continue the manufacture and sale of ladies' and gentlemen's gaiters, under the firm of HANAN, RICHARD & CO. JAMES HANAN.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has associated with him THOMAS MINFORD and GEORGE G. NEVERS, and will continue the brokerage and commission business, under the firm of SKIDDY, MINFORD & CO., at No. 101 Wall-st.
New-York, April 29, 1863. FRANCIS SKIDDY.

MR. HORACE W. FULLER IS FROM this date a member of our firm.
New-York, May 1, 1863. FULLER, LORD & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
Fourth night of Planche's elegant Comedy,
FOLLIES OF A NIGHT
Pierre Palliot.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Duc de Chartres.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Dr. Druggendraft.....Mr. John Gilbert
Brissac.....Mr. Parkes
Officer.....Mr. Pope
Valet.....Mr. Turner
Duchess de Chartres.....Mrs Hoey
Mme. Duval.....Miss Mary Barrett
To conclude with the favorite Comedy, (by the author of the "Fine Old English Gentleman,") the
WONDERFUL WOMAN.
Marquis de Frontignac.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Crepin, a cobbler.....Mr. Mark Smith
The Viscount de Millefleur.....Mr. Lloyd
Rodolphe.....Mr. Reynolds
Tailor.....Mr. Pope
Francois.....Mr. Turner
Antoine.....Mr. Browne
Madame Hortense Bertrand, a rich widow.....Miss Fanny Morant
Cecile, her niece.....Miss Madeline Henriques
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,
The new Comedy
LOST AND WON.
(which attracted a crowded and delighted audience at the first representation,) will be repeated.
THURSDAY.—(Twelfth night of the new comedy,) MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.
SATURDAY.—BENEFIT OF MR. LESTER WALLACK, (first time here,) THE STRANGER, with an unprecedented cast.
Box Book open, for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
TO BE REPEATED.
The Road to Ruin, The School for Scandal, Love and Money, Masks and Faces, The Fine Old English Gentleman, Americans in Paris, and the Busy-Body.

WINTER GARDEN.
SECOND WEEK
Of the Triumph of the
REIGN OF MERRIMENT
and of the young Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who has been proclaimed by the universal voice of the Press and the public as
THE GREATEST COMIC ARTIST
THE GREATEST COMIC ARTIST
OF OUR TIME.
TUESDAY, May 5,
AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be repeated,
THE DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT,
Which has been received by
OVERFLOWING HOUSES,
with
SHOUTS OF MERRIMENT
and
ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT.
LUCK;
LUCK;
OR, THE GENTLEMAN OF NATURE,
and the revised and amended edition of
TOODLES.
TOODLES.
Mr. J. S. Clarke.....as.....Peter W
THE GENTLEMAN OF NATURE,
and also in broad contrast as
TIMOTHY TOODLES.
Thus affording an opportunity of seeing this great artist in two distinct roles.
Mr. L. P. Barrett.....as.....Jacob Crookly

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS
BY
MRS. AND MISS L. BROWN.
Well known at Clinton Hall under the nom de plume of "Hope and Faith Leslie."
At the
BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
On
TUESDAY EVENING, May 5,
At 8 o'clock.
King Lear, the Maid of Brecens, the Charge of the Light Brigade, and portions of Salome, the daughter of Herodias, a dramatic poem by a distinguished New-York lawyer, and other selections.
Tickets to be had at the usual places.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
INAUGURAL EXERCISES,
AND AN
ADDRESS
BY
R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.,
ON
"THE LIFE, CHARACTER AND SERVICES"
OF
GEN. O. M. MITCHEL,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 7,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
to be had at the usual places
COMMITTEE
J. C. PREVOORT. CHARLES CONGDON.
A. COOKENHEU.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST
Winter arrangement commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10 30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Syosset.
At 11 A. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:45 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite Steamer J. D. BEERS, Capt. JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., freight and accommodation line until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. For Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.
The LAURA will connect with the

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Continued from First Page.

more desperate dash on our right flank. We were aware that they had been massing against that point all the afternoon, and the terrific treble of the demoniac yell with which the rebels always rush into battle, announced their approach from the woods by the Culpepper plank road. JACKSON'S whole corps, reinforced by D. H HILL'S division, nembering in all forty thousand men, had precipitated themselves on HOWARD'S corps, forming our extreme right wing. This corps is composed of the divisions of SCHURZ, STAINWEHR and DEVIN, and consists in great part of German troops. Without waiting for e single volley from the rebels, ihis corps disgracefully abandoeed their positioe hehind their breastworks, and commenced coming, panic stricken, down the road toward headquarters. Our right was thus completely turned, aod the rebels in the fair way of doubling us up.

It was a critical situatioo, and brought ont the superb resources of Gen. HOOKER. He was in the saddle ie a momeet, calm and oool—the master of a situetion fit to overmaster the most. The first thing was to cbeck the rebel advance, which must become fatel if allowed to go on much further.

It was a terribly animated scena. Tbe whole open plain presented such a spectale as the simoon might make ie the desert. Through the dusk of eightfall a rushing whirlwind of men and artillery swept over the plain. The shattered, fleeing columns of mee were rushing down and over us at headquerters.

HOOKER'S dispositions were made in a moment. Whom, of all others, should he send ie at this fearfully critical momeet, but the darileg child af his own creation—his own old corps, eow commanded by Gen. BERRY.

"General!" shouted the Commaoder, "throw yoar men into the breach—receivo the enemy on your bayonets—don't fire a shot—they can't seo yon!"

Oh! it was a sight to see that glorious band rush at the double-quick to the rescue! Pressing up in their horrid array of glittering steel, the enemy's advance was quickly checked, and he had to withdraw to the line of breastworks just vacated by the Eleveeth corps.

Batteriee were immediately sent np in thunderous clamor to the front, and Capt. BESS, Chief of Artillery of SLOCUM'S corps, massed twenty pieces on the crest near Gen. SICKLES' headquarters, and a terrific fire was opened on the onemy, and kept up far into the night.

Gen. PLEASANTON, too, succeeded in turning back a chosen pieces takan from the flying corps and planting them in a favorable positioe, while he drew np his little brigade of cavalry, consisting of squadrons of the Sixth New-York, Eighth Pennsylvania and Seventeenth Pennsylvania, with drawn sabres to protect the guns (a novel sight in battle.) Directing the pieces to be double-shotted with canister, he swept the position occupied by the enemy with a murderous fire. The successful check of tha advancing foe is in no small degree owing to the indomitable energy of this gallant soldier.

While this is going oe, the panic-stricken Dutchmen are sweeping past us, and round by headquarters into the road leading to United States Ford. Many membere of the Staff of Gen. HOOKER and other general officers placed themselves in tha road, and with drawn sabres smote and slashed the cowardly retreating rascals. It was all in vain, however. The rond for two or three miles down toward United States Ford is now crowded with their shattered fragments. Gen. HOOKER has, however, already sent Sraas' regulars after them. Ae to the loss sustained by this corps, either in killed or captured, it could not bave been great—they ran too fast for that. I have the mortification to add that they allowed twelve pieces of cannoe to fall into the hands of the enemy.

What makes this retreat eot oely disgraceful, but well-nigh disastrous, is that it comoletely foiled a splendid manœuvre which Gen. SICKLES with his corps was engaged ie executing. He had goee in oe a branch road leading off from the main pike, pierced the enemy's centre, penetrated for a mile, cut them in two, and would have secured the key to victory, when the turning of HOWARD'S position compelled him to make good his retreat, though he brought out with him four hundred rebel prisoeers!

The artillery combat was prolonged till midnight, and the bursting of the shower of shells thrown by our batteries into the rebels made a spectacle that beggars all description.

During the whole crisis, Gen. HOOKER was under the severest fire, and his Staff, made up of young braves, performed prodigies of valor.

VI.

The task tojoe accomplished by the Commaoding General during these night watches is one to tax his best energies. Tee enemy has completely turned our right, is now in our rear, and will, unless prevented, turn this immense advantage to account with the first dawn of to-morrow's light. He will doubtless draw in his line, bringing his right down perhaps to the neighborhood of Ely's Ford. He will replace the cowardly corps that has fled by MEADE'S Corps, than which there is none better in the army, and reinforce it by that of REYNOLDS', which is coming up from the left aod is now within a couple of hours' maren of here. If the enemy resume the attack in the morning, as there is every probability that he will, I predict a reception he is not prepared for.

The conduct of the Commanding General during the whole operations, and especially the amazing fertility of resources he has displayed ie first checking what was well-nigh being n crushieg disaster, and then making such an arrangement of his line as will render it stronger even than before, give him claims to rank as a first-class Captain. He certainly showe powers eed qualities that have been displayed by ae Geeeral who has yet commanded this army. I have seen the cold pedantry of MCCLELLAN'S mind, and the feeble wall-meaningness of BURNSIDE; but here is a man who, while dashing ie the extreme, is yet prudent in the extreme, whose resources are inexhauetible, who has, in nn emieent degree, that highest quality of a Geeeral—that of promotly changing his plans in the midst of battle—who holds the thunderbolte of war in his hand, and wields them at his will.

The battle which must ensue to-morrow must be bloody, though it may not be decisive, for the enemy will fight with desperation, feeling that he risks everything ee this tremendous throw. But if it be with one battle, two battles, or a dozen battles, Gen. HOOKER will not stop short until ba is either himself destroyed, or has destroyed the army of the rebellion, and follows their flying columns into Richmond.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, Va., Sunday, May 3, 1863—6 P. M.

Another bloody day has been added to the calendar of this rebellion. Aenther terrible battle has beee feught, and more fields crimsoned with human blood. Faw more such days as this will find no armies left on either side to fight battles.

My last letter brought ep the situation to Saturday morning. It was then certainly expected that the eeemy would begin the attack as soon as it was day, and our dispositioes ware made accordingly. But the attack did eot begie. Eveets proved that the eeemy did desige to attack, but he chose to make that attack in a manner and at a point different from what was geeerally anticipated by us on Saturday morning. Daylight grew broader and yet eo guns. Finally, about 6 o'clock, a bress Napoleon, looking dowe the plank road in froet of the Chancellor House, saw a regimeni come into the road ie colume and attempt to deploy. One or two doses of canister caesed them to deploy rather irregularly, and more like skirmishers on the retreat.

Sooe after, Gen. HOOKER and Staff began an inspection of oer lines, which occupied full two hours. Every portioe was visited, and the work of the night was closely inspected. Oe the extreme left eew lines were chosee, aed the eegineer officers sooe merked out the line aed character of the defences to be erected. When the inspecilon closed, the intrenchments were prononeced to be of the very best character, especially those on the right, where the columns of SLOCUM and HOWARD were posted.

There had been only slight disturbances dering the night, as both forces had been busy with their axes rather than their muskets. From Gee. HOWARD'S front came a repori that the enemy was engaged all night in cutting a road past his picket line to tha right. Hew mech attention was paid to this fact at the time I do not know, but subsequeet eveets proved that it was very significant.

The day coetinued to pass in a very dull manner for a day of battle, and only bere and there was there anything more avea than dasultory skirmishing and picket firing.

About 3 o'clock the pickets on the right of Gen. SLOCUM'S front reported that from a certain position wagons had been seen moving in a westerly direction nearly all day. ft was at once surmised that this might be a retreat, but subseqneat orents proved that it was a part of an affair of altogether another nature. To ascertain, however, what it really was, Gen. SICKLES, who was still in reserve, was ordered to make a reconnoissance in heavy force in that direction. This was done with great promptness, and the divisions of Gens. BIRNEY and WHIPPLE, with Gen. BARLOW'S brigade, from HEWARD'S corps, were pushed out to the front, BERDAN'S brigade of sharpshooters having the advance, and supporting RANDOLPH'S battery. Our troops moved rapidly and soon became more or less engaged, especially with the artillery and the sharpshooters as skirmishers. BERDAN sooe sent in some sixty prisoeers, belonging to the Tweety-third Georgia, including one Major, two Captains aod three Lieetenants. Being epon the groued, I examined these prisoners, and soon found thal the "wagon train" whicb we had seen moving during the day was composed mainly of ordnance wagoes and ambulances, and that Stonewall JACKSON and Staff were at the head of a column of troops which tbe wagons followed.

Nothing more was needed to convince ns that this daring opponenl was executing another of his suddan movements, aed il was at once resolved to checkmate him. Gen. SICKLES was ordered to pusb oe, and Gen. WILLIAMS' division of SLOCUM'S aolumn was ordered to coöperate. BIRNEY pushed ahead with great vigor, and with RANDOLPH'S battery soon sent to tha rear as prisoners of war the entire remnant of the Twenty-third Georgia regiment, numbering over four hundred officers and men. The colnmn of the enemy which had been moving up this road was eow literally cnt in twa, and Gen. WILLIAMS had commenced a flank movament on the enemy's right, which promised the most auspicious results.

But et 5 o'clock a terrific crash of musketry on our extreme right, announced that JACKSON had commeeced his operalioes. This had been anticipated, but it was supposed that after his column was cut, the corps of Gen. HOWARE, (formerly Gen. SIGEL'S,) with its supports, would be sufficient to resist his approach, and finding that he was himself assailed in the rear, he would turn about and rotreat to escape capture.

But to the disgrace of the Eleventh Corps bo it said, that the division af Gee. SCHURZ, which was the first assailed, almost instantly gave way. Threats, entreaties and orders of commanders were of no avail. Thousands of these cowarde threw down their guns and soon streamed down the road toward headquarters. Tho enemy pressed his advantage. Gen. DAVENS' division, disaffected by the demoralization of the forces in front of him, soon followed suit, and the brave General wae for the second time severely wounded in the foot, while endeavoring to rally bis men. Geo. HOWARD, with all his daring and resolution and vigor, could not stem the tide of the retreating and cowardly poltroons. The brigades of Cols. BUSHBECK and MCLEAN only remained fighting, and maintained themselves eobly as loeg as possible. But thay too, gave way, though in good order, before vastly superior nnmbers.

Gen. HOOKER now sent to the aid of Gea. HOWARD the choicest division of his army, tha areation of his own hand—tho famous Second Division of the Toird Corps, commanded by Major-Gen. BARRY. Capt. BEST soon moved his batteries oe a ridge running across the road, and after a short, bet sanguinary contest the ferthor advaeca of the enemy was stayed.

Of course this disaster compolled the recall of SICKLES aod SLOCUM, who bad been pursuing their work with remarkable vigor. Gen. WILLIAMS' division retnreed only to find a portion of their works filled with the enemy. SICKLES' division conld not communicate with the rest of the army at all by the way they advanced, and only at great risk by any other route.

This was the position at dark, and it did not look very promising. But our energetic commander was more than equal to the emergency. New dispoettioae to repair this disaster ware at onco resolved upon. Communication was at oece had with Gens. BIRNEY and WHIPPLE, and a night attack ordered, to restore the connection of the lines. Gen. WARD'S brigade, of Gen. BIRNEY'S division, made the attack at 11 at night, aided by Capt. BEST'S guns, massed on the ridge in front of the enemy. BIRNEY'S position was on the extreme left of this new line of battle, but WARD'S terrific attack was entirely successful, communication was restored, and in a charge made by the brigade, a portion of the artillery lost by HOWARD was gallantly retaken by Gen. HOBART WARD.

This night attack was the most grand and terrific thing of the war. The moon shone bright, and an eeemy could be seee at good mesket raege. Tha air was very still, and the roar ane reverberation of the musketry and artillery past all conceptioe. Malvera Hill was a skirmish compared with this, save in the degree of slaughter. But it was successful,—the enemy were driven back eearly half a mile, and our tired men once more slept on their arms. That night's work was eeded.

Now I come to Sunday. It was perfectly evident, from the position of affaire on Saturday night, that there mest be n change of oor lines, which wonld thraw the enemy out of our rear and into onr freet again. It will be seen by what skillful genaralship the enemy was foeght and checked on froet, and flank, and rear, while this was being doee.

Gen. REYNOLDS' First Army Corps arrived at United States Ford on Saturday afternoon. It was immediately pet into positioe on oer right, which was withdrawe from the plank road to the Ely's Ford tnrnpike. This line was immediately formed by Gens. REYNOLDS sed MEADE, the latter's position, on the left, having heen relieved by Gen. HOWARD'S Eleveeth Corps, which, eotwithstanding its disorganized condition was so far reorganized during the night as to be fi for duty again this morning. They were assigned the position on the left, where it was probable there would be little or eo fighting, aed were protected by the strong works built the day before by Gen. MEADE'S corps. Our eew liee eow assumed the shape of a triangle, prolonged at the apex, the right of the line being somewhat loeger than the left. As the portion of the line on the right was new, time was necessary to fortify and intrench it, and the work was carried on vigoronsly by the Fifth and First army corps.

It was very evident at daylight this morning that the day would bring forth a terrific battle. We knew that tbs eeemy had been re-enforcing his line all night, at tha expense. nndoubtedly of tha strength of his force on our left. His intentioa was, avidantly, to fight for tha possession of the plank road, which it was perfectly apparent he must have, as that portion of it which we then held, was snbject to the enemy's assaults ie froet and on both flanks.

But the possession of this road was not obtained by the enemy save at our own time, at his severest cost, and after ena of the most desperate, tenacious and bloody conflicts, for its short durstioe, of the whole war. At 5 o'clock A. M. the rebels could be plainly seen up the plank road, about a mile and a half from the Chancellor House, which Gen. HOOKER still retained as his beadqnarters, though a shell had gone through it the evening before, and another had cut down a tree directly in front of it.

Our line of battle was formed with Gen. BERRY'S gallant division on the right, Goe. BIRNEY next on the left, Gen. WHIPPLE and Gen. WILLIAMS supporting. At 5½ A. M. the advance became engaged in the revies, just beyoed the ridge where Capt. BEST'S guns had made their terrific onslaught tha eight before, and where they still frowned upon the enemy and threatened his destruction.

The rattle of musketry soon became a long coetinued crash, and in a few moments, as battalion after battalioe became eegaged, the roar surpassed all conception, and indicated thet the fight would be one of the most terrible nature. Gen. BARRY'S division, which had checked the enemy's advance the night before, eegaged him again, and if it were possible for them to add more laurels to their fame, tbee they did it thrice over again. The enemy advanced his infantry in overwbelming numbers, and seemed determined to crush our forces. But the brave mee of SICKLES sed SLOCUM, who fought their columns with desperate gallantry, bold the rebels in check. and inflicted dreadful slaughter among them. Gea. FRENCH'S division was sent in on the right flank of onf liee at abont 7 A. M., and in a short time a horde of ragged, streaming rebels running down the road, indicated that that portion of tho enemy's line had been crushed. At 8 o'clock A. M., Gen. FRENCH sent his compliments to Gen. HOOKER, with the information that he had charged the eeemy aed was driving him before bim.

SICKLES maintained the attack epon his line with great endurance. The eeemy seomed determined to crush him with the immensity of his forces, and, as subsequently shown from the statements of prisoners, five whole divisions of the rebel army were precipitated upon this portion of the line, for from these five divisions we took during the day an aggregate of over two thousand prisoners.

The exploits of our gallant troops in those dark, tangled, gloomy woods may never be brought to light; but they would fill a bundred volumes. It was a deliberate, deeperate band-to-hand conflict, and the carnage was perfectly frightful. Cool officers say that the dead and wounded of the enemy covered tho ground in heaps, and that the rebels seemed utterly regardless of their lives, aed literally threw themselves npon the muzzles of our guns. Many deeperate charges were made dnring the fight, particularly by BAKER'S division. MOTT'S brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured *seven* stands of colors, the Seventh New-Jersey, Col. FRANCINS, alone capturing four stands of colors and five hundred prisoners.

Gen. COUCH'S Second Army Corps, though oely in part present, did excellent work. It was Gen. FRENCH who charged and drove tho enemy on the flank, and it was the indomitable HANCOCK who gallantly went to the relief of the hard-pressed SICKLES.

Tho engagement lasted without the slightest intermission from 5½ A. M. to 8:45 A. M., when there was a temporary cessation on our part, occasioned by getting out of ammunition. We held onr position for nearly an hour with the bayonet, and then, being resupplied, an order was given to fall back to the vicinity of the Chancellor House, which we did in good order. Here tho contest was maintained for an hour or more, not so severely as before, but with great havoc to the enemy, and considerable loss to ourselves.

Tee vicinity of the Chancellor House was now the theatre of the fight, and my visits to that spot became less frequent. Gee. HOOKER maintained his headquarters there until 10 A. M., when it was set on fire by the eeemy'e shels, and is now in ruins. Chancellorsville is no longer in existence, having perished with the flame, bet Chancellorsville is in history, never to be effaced.

Onr new line was now so far established as to render it safe to withdraw all our forces oe that front, which was accordingly done, and at 11:30 A. M. the musketry firing ceased.

The engagement had lasted six hours, but had been the most terrific of the war. Oer artillery had literally slaughtered the enemy, and many of the companies had lost heavily in mee themselves, but the guns were all saved.

The eeemy was now eo longer in oer rear, but had been shoved down directly in oer front, and is now directly betweee us and our forces ie Fredericksburgh, and we were again ie an entrenched and formidably fortified position. Tbe anemy has gained some ground, it is true, but at the sacrifice of the flower of his force, five of his seven divisioes having been cnt to pieces in the effort, and over 2,000 of them have fallen ie to our hands.

Our right wing, under Gens. REYNOLDS and MEADE was not engaged, save the division of Gen. GIBBONS, which went into the woods on the enemy's left flank, and fought valiaetly ender their brilliant leader, until their ammuoitioe was exhausted.

During the afternoon the enemy hes made several attempts to force onr lines, particularly at the apex of our positioe, near the Chancellor House, bet Capt. WEED has massed a large quaetity of artillery in such a positioe as to repulse with great loss everything placed within its raege. Tbe eeemy tried eeveral batteries aed regimeets at that point at different times during the afternoon, and they were literally destroyed by the fire of our terrible guns. Nothing can live withie their range.

Our present position is impregnable if our troops continue to fight as they have to-day. Gen. LEE, the prisoeers say, has issued an order that our lines must be broken at all hazards. Let them try it again, with what they have left. They can, and perhaps will destroy themselves by attacks upon this position.

Oer troops are perfectly cool and confident. They have foeght with great spirit aed enthusiasm and will continue to do so.

The rebel prisoeers report that Gee. A. P. HILL was killed this forenoon, during the sanguinary conflict his division had with Gen. BARRY'S division. Gen. BARRY was himself killed, while gallantly fighting his brave men.

L. L. CROUNSE.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Maj.-Gen. Berry—killed, while gallantly fighting his division.
Gen. Devens, of Massachusetts, commanding First division, Eleventh Corps—severely wounded in foot.
Gen. Mott—severely wonnded in two places.
Col. McKnight, 103th Pennsylvania—killed.
Col. Riley, 75th Ohio—wounded, and left on the field.
Col. Lancaster, 175th Pennsylvania—killed.
Col. Pierson, 1st New-York—severely wounded
Col. Stainrook, 109th Pennsylvania—killed.
Col. Stevens, 4th Excelsior brigade—killed.
Col. Parke, 2d New-York—wounded.
Col. Burling, 6th New-Jersey—wonnded.
Col. Willets, 12th New-Jersey—wounded.
Col. Potter, 12th New-Hampshire—thigh.
Lieut.-Col. Scott, 2d Wisconsin—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Chapin, 86th New-York—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Coggswell, 2d Massachusetts—arm.
Lieut.-Col. Cook, 149th New-York—foot.
Maj. Keenan, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry—killed.
Maj. Strouse, 46th Pennsylvania—killed.
Maj. Angell, 5th New-Jersey—left shoulder.
Lieut.-Col. Lounsbury, 5th Excelsior—face.
Capt. Hampton, Pittsburgh battery—leg shot off.
Maj. Willoughby, 137th New-York—severely.
Maj. Higgins, 86th New-York—leg.
Lieut. Collins, 149th New-York—wounded.
Lieut. Eckal, 149th New-York—wonnded.
Capt. Ellsworth, 86th New-York—killed.
Capt. Allen, Co. C, 145th New-York—missing.
Capt. Smith, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey—neck.
Capt. Witherell, Co. F, 7th New-Jersey—leg.
Capt. Hart, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey—leg.
Lieut. Gephart, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey—wounded.
Lieut. McDonald, Co. i, 7th New-Jersey—head.
Lieut. Berdan, 7th New-Jersey—killed.
Lieut. Cooper, Co. F, 7th New-Jersey—wounded.
Lieut. Dingle, Co. F, 7th New-Jersey—wounded.

SIXTH NEW-JERSEY.

Lieut. Joseph Note—wonnded.
Lieut. John Hogland—wounded.
Lieut. Howeth—severely woended.
Capt. Thomas M. K. Lee—head.
Lieut. James H. Talloe—hip.

EIGHTH NEW-JERSEY.

Col. Ramsay—wonnded.
Capt. Stello, Co. F—severely wannded.
Capt. Stevenson, Co. E—wounded.
Lieut. Peet, Co. B—wounded.
Lieut. Beakea, Co. C—wounded.

FIFTH NEW-JERSEY.

Capt. Gamble—mortally wounded.
Lieut. C. H. Rogers—arm.
Lieut. Clancy—neck.
Lieut. Geo. J. Lawyer—mortally wounded.
Lieut. Austin—ankle.
Lieut. Moore—killed.
Lieut. Natew—wounded.
Lieut. P. Fields, 6th New-Jersey—wounded.
Lieut. Ayres, 6th New-Jersey—wounded, slightly.
Lieut. Thomson, Gen. Mott's Staff—wounded.
Capt. Cromley, Co. C, 115th Pennsylvania—killed.
Capt. Conley, Co. K, 115th Pennsylvania—killed.
Capt. Dilion, Co. B, 115th Penasylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Mulloy, Co. B, 115th Penn.—wounded.
Lieut. Davis, Co. D, 115th Penesylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Ash, Co. C, 115th Pennsylvania—ankle.
Aojt. Stevens, 115th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Capt. R. J. Murphy, 37th New-York—wounded.
Capt. J. W. Bailey, 37th New-York—wounded.
Lieut. Kearnin, 37th New-York—wounded.
Lieut. J. H. Markey, 37th New-York—wounded.
Capt. Temple, 3d Regular Infantry—killed.
Lieut. Miller, 4th Maine—killed.
Capt. Morehead, 17th Infantry—wonnded.
Capt. Ames, —— Regulars—wounded.
Lieut. Huested, 44th N. Y.—wouoded by shell.
Adjt. Thomas, 20th Indiana—badly, in back.
Capt. Walker, 38th New-Ynrk—woueded.
Lieut. Morand, 38th New-York—missing.
Lieut. Martin, 28th New-York—knee.
Capt. J. R. O'Bierne, 37th New-York—wouoded.
Capt. Elwood, 2d Excelsior—leg.
Lieut. Felney, Co. H, 4th Excelsior—wounded.
Capt. Fnlco, Co. A, 4th Excelsior—wonnded.
Lieut. Denman, Co. C, 4th Excelsior—wounded.
Lieut. H. M. Alter, Co. C, 5th Excelsior—wounded.
Lieut. C. S. Preston, Co. A, —— —shoulder.
Capt. Grafton, 2d Massachusetts—leg.
Lieut. Fitzgerald, 2d Massachusetts—killed.
Lieut. F. B. Crosby, Battery F, 4th United States artillery—killed.
Capt. Murray, 149th New-York—leg.
Lieut. Priesily, 46th Penn.—mortally woueded.
Col. Miles, 61st New-York—fetally, in stomach.
Col. E. M. Gregory, 91st Peoe.—wounded severely.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BELOW.

THE OPERATIONS OF SATURDAY.

TWO MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Saturday Morning, May 2, 1863.

We have abandoned the lower crossing, not because compelled to do so, but in accordance with the general plan. On doing so, a few moments since, a rebel straggler came down to take a look at the bridge, but was kept back at a respectful distance by show of our artillery. While some pickets of the Flying Division were eegaged in ball playing this morning, in front of the ruins of the Barnard House, the rebels commanced throwing shells at them, but did no damage. As I write, skirmishing has commenced between our pickets on the right, the men firing rapidly.

Four o'clock.—I learn that this skirmishing was brongbt on by one of our men firing at the Colonel in charge of the rebel pickets. The Colonel was advancing his pickets at the time. The firing continued until about 1 o'clock, wo having a few wounded. One rebel sharpshooter, who supposed that oer lines had fallen back, came forward to help a wonnded companion, and was made prisoner by a member of the Sixth Maine. The Parrot guns which opened upon the bridge from the left this morning, received a terrible shelling in reply, and were left. The rebels are evidently abandoeing the heights in front of us. A loeg colnmn of troops have been filing away on the top of the crest all the afternoon. They are proceeding in the direction of the right. Their tents have all disappeared. The weather is very favorable to-day, and the boys are in magnificent spirits. Never did the army feel so buoyant and confident, is the general testimony. The balloon has been up most of the day.

TWO MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Saturday Evening, May 2.

Another severe skirmish took place this evening between our own and the eeemy's pickets.

The Forty-third New-York, Col. BAKER; Sixty-first Peeesylvania, Col. SPEAR; Fifth Wisconsin, Col. ALLEN; Thirty-first N.Y, Col. JONAS, and Sixth Maine, Col. BURNHAM, have occupied the front to-day, in the order in which they are enumerated, all under command of Col. BURNHAM. Pickets have been thrown out from this force, occupying a position this side of the Richmond road, ie which the rebel line has hitherto extended. During the afternoon, Gen. BURK was in command across the river. Gen. BURK and other officers supposed that the rebels were about to attack us, from the fact that large bodies of them could be seen distinctly moving along the crest, as if to fall upon our right. When, however, he discovered the head of the rebel colemn moving eear Fredericksburgh, he became satisfied that the eeemy were abandoning their positioe immediately in froet of us, and accordiegly ordered Col. JONAS, with a detachment of the Thirty-first New-York, to proceed in the gully extending to the right of our line and flank the rebel skirmishers. At the same time he ordered the skirmishers forward. As they advanced the rebels fled from the Richmond road to a building in the rear, where they divided, one portion striking off toward the heights behind Fredericksburgh and the other running for dear life to a little wood feriher to the left. Meanlme our skirmish line kept constantly advancing, and the regimaels in the rear, 'eeslinging keapsecks, advanced to their support. At 20 minutes of 7, the skirmishers oe the left advanced in double-quick and succeeded in reaching the road, ueder cover of the side of which they delivered volley after volley into the fleeing rebels. Two companies of the Fifth Wisconsin, under Capts. WALKER and STRONG, had also reached the road. At a point to the left of the woods, and as the eeemy stopped to rally, one of the companies dashed down at them in fine style, causing them to skedaddle quickly. A portion of the Forty-third, further to the left, also moved forward across the road and up the side of the hill most gallantly, while their Colonel, accompanied by an aid, could be seen dashing away further to the right, close up. It seemed, to the rebel line. They fired at him furiously, but he escaped unharmed, and returned, reporting that there were two hundred rebels in that direction who could easily be captered.

Again our skirmishers moved forward, and again the rebels took to their heels, our boys after them on the keen tilt.

The officers could only with great difficulty restrain the men, who pushed forward with the utmost impetuosity.

After our lines had advanced considerable of a distance beyond tha Richmond road, they fell back to it, n ordar to avail themselves of the protection afforded by it.

There were found knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, one or two Bibles, and other things which the rebels had left in their hasty flight. Seven "dummeys," or man of stone, were likewise found posted here.

This whole affair was plainly discernible from this side of the river, and I must say a more gallant thing I have yet to witness.

Many of our forces have crossed the river, and are moving to the road.

The rebels have built large fires on the hills directly back of Fredericksburgh, in order to give the impression that they are in force there. On our line large fires further to the rear are undoubtedly kindled with stores, burned to prevent their falling into oer hands. Heavy cannonading is going on to the right to-night.

THE OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY.

TWO MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Sunday Morning, May 3, 1863.

Very heavy firing has been going on since two o'clock all along the front, from the Bernard House to Fredericksburgh. During the night Gen. NEWTON'S and the flying divisions marched up on the other side of the river near to Fredericksburgh, and opened a masked fire on the rebels in the rifle-pits. At the same time our batteries from both sides commenced shelling the gons behind the heavy earthworks above the crest which Gen. SUMNER attempted to storm in the December engagement. Lieut. HAZEN' New-York battery opened the ball. We have got a cross fire on the gues and silenced them. Our troops are in the outskirts of the city, further on the left, opposite to where I am sitting. HAZARD'S Fourth New-Jersey, and SNOW'S First Maryland batteries have unlimbered beyond the old battle-field, and are shelling the woods, in which the rebel rear guard are secreted. There is one battery of small guns likewise in the woods, firing occasionally. All along the arc between the woods and the city are extensive rifle-pits, from behind which the rebels are firing. Our musket firing is likewise heavy, the men having advanced some distance beyond the former battle-field.

Half-past Seven o'clock.—The rebels have fled from their rifle-pits above Fredericksburgh and taken refuge in the woods beyond. They moved officiously at first, but were put to rapid flight by a few of our shells tossed after them. There are several batteries planted on the hills this side of the river, which occasionally fire.

We hope to reach the summit of the hills before noon. Everything but the rebel rear guard and the one battery is apparently gone. A few rebels in the rifle-pits, further to the left, have just set up a regular wolf how: to divert attention in that direction, but we are moving steadily forward amid tremendous cheering.

SUNDAY MORNING—8¼ o'clock.

BARTLETT'S brigade, NEWTON'S division, consisting of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York, Sixteenth New-York, Twenty-Seventh and Fifth Maine, and Ninty-Sixth Peeasylvania, are charging upon the rebel battery in front of the Bernard House, led by the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania. It has fired with considerable precision, annoying us to a considerable extent.

Fredericksburgh is occupied by COCHRAN'S old brigade and the troops of NEWTON'S division.

Nine o'clock A. M.—After a temporary lull, musketry firing has again commenced. We are losing some mee.

Ten Minutes Past Nine o'clock.—The artillery on both sides have again opened, and are firing at each other rapidly.

BURK'S division hospital has moved back from the river, owing to several of the rebel shells bursting near it.

Our troops are well protected behind the side of the Richmond road.

Twenty Minutes Past Nine o'clock.—Our batteries on the left have changed position, and are doing better execution.

Half-past Nine o'clock.—A pontoon bridge has been thrown across at Fredericksburgh, and persons are are passing to and fro. The rebels have removed their guns from the earthworks above Fredericksburgh. Our siege guns on this side are throwing an occasional shell.

D. W. J.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Sunday Evening—10 P. M.

I have arrived here from Chancellorsville, and learn of the complete success of Gen. SEDGWICK'S attack npon tha stronghold of the enemy at Fredericksburgh Heights.

The position was brilliantly carried by storm today by PRATT'S glorious light division of the Sixth Army corps, captnring two whole regiments of rebels, the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Mississippi, one company of the famous Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, and part of ALEXANDER'S artillary, including in all eight guns and nearly one thousand prisoners. The storming forces ware aided by Gee. GIBSON, of the Second Army corps, who, with a force, came upon the flank and rear of the enemy, planting the American flag upon their warks before they had actually ceased firing upon our charging column.

The captures were complete, and our loss only moderate. Gen. SEDGWICK afterward engaged the eeemy and drove him back. At 6 P. M. he had advanced to the Brick Church, four miles and a half out on the plank road, toward Chancellorsville.

Here he has a severe engagement with EARLY'S division, reinforced by troops from Lee, but repulsed them, and sent in another lot of prisoners.

The anemy is now hemmed in between HOOKER and SEDGWICK, and will, no donbt, fight with desperate tenacity to extricate himself from his desperate position; but the advantage seems to rest decidedly with us.

L. L. C.

KILLED AND WOUNDED ON THE LEFT.

Lieut. McMortry, Co. H, 5th Wisconsin—spine, severely.
Sergt.-Major R. Crosier, 31st N. Y.—thigh.
Patrick Gibney, Co. B, 31st N. Y.—tongee and jaw.
Sergt. Seymoer, Co. D, 31st New-York—thigh.
Sergt. John Powere, Co. C, 31st New-York.
Alex. Thompson, Co. B, 431 New-York—slightly.
—— Philips, Co. B, 6th Maine—shot dead.
A. A. Dorr, Co. B, 6th Maine—seriously.
Maj. Hamlin, 82d New-York—killed.
Severel were killed in the First Long Island.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4.

Three hnndred and thirty-nine rebel prisoners were brought to Washington to-day, including one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major and forty other officers. This makes a total of about six hundred since Saturday.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order to discontinue distributing mails at the post-offices at Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, and Dubuque, Iowa.

Court Calender—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25—enumerated causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 161, 689, 1783, 281, 213, 2071, 115, 1579, 1633, 1687, 1137, 691, 1697, 509, 753, 165, 1, 93, 1287, 769, 989, 487. *Part II.*—Nos. 1468, 1540, 2944, 2662, 620¾, 1366, 708¾, 1238, 1434, 1564, 1548, 1560, 1586, 1590, 1606, 1616, 1630, 1640, 1684, 1686.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers only.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1127, 3111, 2077, 2093, 2097, 1737, 1745, 1743, 2139, 2207, 2223, 2225, 2133, 3287, 492. *Part II.*—Noe. 1136, 2122, 2056, 822, 2158, 322, 1082, 1036, 2234, 2236, 1482, 1658, 914.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1502, 1391, 1561, 1229, 1230, 747, 1211, 1596, 1597, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1605. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Thursday next, May 7.

[Advertisement.]

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EDGAR E. HALLEY, Surveyor.

[Advertisement.]

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, with Portraits and Likenesses of the Parents of the Bride; their Dresses, the Ceremony, Tennyson's Poem; Man-Monkeys of Malacca—their modes of Life, Marriage Customs, &c.; "Thy will be done," a Poem by WHITTIER; Crinoline, Protest by a Lady; Your Likeness: A Pug Nose, &c., in the May number *Phrenological Journal*. Only 10 cents, or $1 a year. Newsmen have it.
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[Advertisement.]

EXCITING NEWS.—KNOX'S Spring Hats are going off with a rush. If you wish to avoid a serious disappointment, call at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, without delay, and make your selection. The Knox Hat is elegant, becoming, stylish, desirable and cheap, and we are not surprised at its universal popularity. We repeat our advice—call early. If you do eot you may be compelled to buy your hat elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT STEREOPTICON at BARNUM'S, yesterday, was received with immense applause. It is the most beautiful thing ever shown in this country, the views having all the beauty and accuracy of all stereoscopic pictures, while their distinctness and brilliancy are greatly enhanced. It will be shown every afternoon and evening, and every admirer of stereoscopic views should see this without fail.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only materials which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3624. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

Letters From Our Special Correspondents to Monday Morning.

Further Details of the Great Battles of Saturday and Sunday.

The Storming of the Heights at Fredericksburgh.

Prodigies of Valor Performed by Our Troops.

THE PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

Unsuccessful Attempt of the Rebels to Recapture the Heights.

Gen. Lee Said to be Calling for Reinforcements.

Fitzhugh Lee Reported a Prisoner in Washington.

RUMORS ABOUT STONEMAN

A Partial List of Casualties on the Left.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, Sunday Evening, May 6, 1863.

At this hour of writing, it is impossible to estimate the loss in to-day's battle on either side. We know that ours is heavy—heavier than ever before in a battle of so short duration. We further know that the loss of the enemy is admitted by themselves to be perfectly frightful. We had the advantage in artillery, and our shells and canister tore and mangled their ranks fearfully. The prisoners are silent as to the loss of prominent officers, but some of the Alabamians in A. P. HILL'S division say that he was killed early in the day, and that Gen. RANSOM is now in command of the division.

THE BATTLE-GROUND.

Probably no battle was ever fought upon ground more unfavorable for the manœuvring and deploying of troops. Nearly the whole country in this vicinity is covered with dense forest, much of it being of the same character as "The Wilderness," lying only a short distance west of this point. The timber is mostly dead, and still very dense, then, to make the forest still more impenetrable, there is a denser growth of dead underbrush, so that it is hardly passable for man—certainly not for beast—and the worst place conceivable for handling troops. Yet a very great part of to-day's terrible battle was fought in this almost impenetrable jungle, and many dead and wounded on both sides still lie there, concealed in the gloomy depths of "The Wilderness." The only open ground upon which the battle was fought, was the plain on the south side of the plank-road, near Chancellorsville, half a mile long, and perhaps three hundred yards wide. The only open ground in our present position is a semi-circular crest, extending from the left of Gen. SYKES' position to the right of Gen. HOWARD'S. Immediately in front of this are dense woods, concealing our skirmishers and those of the enemy. This crest is our artillery position, and here guns enough are massed to blow to atoms the armies of a dozen Southern Confederacies. The enemy seem to have a proper appreciation of the courtesies in waiting for them from this position. Twice to-day they have escaped out of the woods toward our guns, and twice have those guns sent to their earthly doom untold numbers of desperate wretches. The artillery at this point is in charge of Capt. WEED, Chief of Artillery of the Fifth Army Corps.

PRISONERS.

The exact count of prisoners thus far taken, during the battle of Sunday, is not yet known, but it must be, all told, *nearly, if not quite, two thousand*. They were brought in singly, in squads, in companies and by regiments; and our men say that they could have taken many more, "but for the trouble of bothering with them on the field of battle." They would rather shoot than capture. Two regiments were taken entire—the Twenty-third Georgia and the Fourth Alabama—the former yesterday and the latter to-day. Then there are detachments from fifty or sixty other regiments, including many North and South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana regiments. The enemy has undoubtedly taken several hundred of our men, mostly wounded, with some from the Eleventh Corps, who couldn't run fast enough to get away.

THE ELEVENTH CORPS.

The unaccountable and inexcusable conduct of a large portion of this corps, was the means of turning to ashes a grand victory almost within our grasp, while the position was only retrieved by the superb generalship of the Commanding General. A portion of the troops, the brigades of COLS. BUSHBECK and MCLEAN, stood their ground manfully until overpowered by vastly superior numbers. Gen. BARLOW'S brigade was absent with Gen. SICKLES.

The manner in which Gen. HOOKER proposed to checkmate the rear attack of JACKSON strikingly illustrates the bold and daring character of our commander. Finding that JACKSON was marching by the old Catharpin road past our right front, Gen. HOOKER promptly ordered Gen. SICKLES to attack that imprudent column on the flank. This was out more quickly conceived than vigorously executed. In one hour and a half from the time the movement began the head of Gen. BIRNEY'S division was engaging the enemy, and our force and vigorous attack were so great that the enemy's left flank was speedily turned, his columns doubled back one upon the other, and his men seized with demoralization and panic. WILLIAMS' division ably assisted this dashing movement, while Gen. GRAY attacked sharply on our centre front, and the prospects were cheering indeed. The Eleventh Corps was strongly intrenched. Its position ought to have been held, and *somebody* is to blame for this disgraceful affair which smote us so sorely, just as we were about to reap rich fruits from the boldest move yet projected since we crossed the river. And to remedy the effect of this disaster, we have spent this day in fighting which only puts us in our former condition, and the enemy once more in our front. Albeit we have inflicted on LEE a murderous loss, and so shattered his columns that he must have time and reinforcements to enable him to fight again as savagely as he fought to-day. Beside, his position is now such that he must inevitably attack our strong position, or retreat. Retreat in his case, with our swift-marching army after him, is most surely disastrous. He may precipitate his whole force upon SLOCUM, who can retire to the Heights of Fredericksburgh, and wait for HOOKER to follow up in his rear. Two or three times Gen. HOOKER has said that he would compel the rebels to come out of their fortifications and attack him on his own ground. It is brilliant generalship, indeed, that has so faithfully fulfilled this promise. To-day the enemy literally leaves his fortifications, and stands before our intrenched camp, essaying its capture.

The question of supplies must now be of great moment to the enemy. His communication by rail, if not totally severed by our cavalry, must be seriously interrupted by the presence of our forces in the vicinity of Hamilton's Crossing, five miles below Fredericksburgh, which has been the rebel supply depot during the Winter. The prisoners taken to-day had nothing to eat, and some of them say no rations had been issued to them for three days.

SPIRIT OF OUR TROOPS.

Our men never behaved more magnificently. Cool, confident and brave, they fought with splendid valor, and were even complimented by the prisoners who fell into our hands. The demoralization of the Eleventh Corps did not affect the rest of the army in the least. Some how or other they looked upon it as a matter of course. Gen. HOOKER'S appearance on the field, under severe fire, created tumultuous enthusiasm among the men, and he was cheered to the echo time and again. When it became known that he had been struck by a piece of spent shell, (although uninjured,) the cheers grew louder still.

To the indefatigable efforts of Major-Gen. HOWARD, commanding the Eleventh Corps, is due the fact that before daylight this morning this corps was so far reorganized as to be placed on duty again in an important position. Gen. HOWARD is one of our bravest and best officers. His emotions at the conduct of some of the brigades cannot be described. Had he been longer in command of these men, undoubtedly this stampede would not have occurred.

OUR OWN SUPPLIES.

When the army started on its present movement, the troops took eight days' rations in their haversacks and knapsacks. The prospect of having to carry this amount of food on a long march was not very palatable to the troops, and muttarings were loud and frequent. But the eight days' rations are just what has enabled the army to do so much and march so far in so short a time. The rations will be used up to-morrow, and large amounts are already coming forward in supply trains to United States Ford, and on the backs of pack mules from that point hither. The mules carry the boxes of hard bread on their pack-saddles, while the meat ration is fresh beef, driven on foot.

RETURN OF GEN. AVERELL.

Geo. AVERELL, with his cavalry command, returned to United States Ford to-day, and reported in person to Gen. HOOKER this afternoon. Gen. A. has been out 23 days, and been as far south as Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where he destroyed the bridge and track of the road. During his trip, he drove LEE and STUART out of Culpepper, and captured there about five thousand dollars' worth of salt and bacon belonging to the rebel Government, which he did not destroy, but distributed among the poor and suffering people of that vicinity. This made Gen. A. very popular, and hereafter the people there will prefer his visits to those of LEE and STUART.

Gen. AVERELL has received instructions for more important work, and our communications may be considered entirely safe so long as his force is in reach.

HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to the field are to-night under a large tree, just in the rear of the front line of rifle-pits and abattis. Gen. HOOKER has just dined on hard tack and cold ham. The gentlemen of the Staff are looking for their "pack mule." L. L. CROUNSE.

THE FIGHTING AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

HEIGHTS ABOVE FREDERICKSBURGH, Monday Morning, May 4, 1 o'clock.

Yesterday was a proud day for the Union arms. The boasted heights of Fredericksburgh were stormed by our brave boys, and the Stars and Stripes now wave triumphantly over this Gibraltar of America. Whatever may have been the result of the fighting on the right, that on the left has crowned our arms with imperishable renown. This crest of hills, wrote the London *Times'* correspondent, after the battle in December, constitute one of the strongest positions in the world—impregnable to any attack from the front. Yesterday's achievements have again demonstrated, for the twentieth time, that what is impossible with John Bull becomes possible with Jonathan.

The going down of the sun on Saturday found our troops of the left scattering out on both sides of the river, some two miles below the city. The Flying division had advanced to the old Richmond road. Gen. BURE'S command lay back, nearer to the river. Gen. HOWE'S and Gen. NEWTON'S forces were on the plain opposite. To mention where the other troops were would not be prudent.

Under cover of night Gens. HOWE and NEWTON crossed over the river. (Gen. NEWTON'S division is now temporarily commanded by Gen. WHEATON, he having assumed command of Gen. SEDGWICK'S corps.) About 2 o'clock in the morning orders came to move at once on the enemy. The greater portion of the forces moved quietly up the Richmond road and winding down through the gully just below the city reached the outskirts of Fredericksburgh, between 4 and 5 o'clock. Gens. HOWE and NEWTON'S divisions were in the advance, then followed the "flying division," or "light brigade," and Gen. BROOKS' forces were extended on the extreme left. Meantime companies of the Fiftieth New-York engineers had constructed pontoon bridges directly across to the city, both above and below the Lacey House, and the Forty-second New-York, Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, Fifty-ninth New-York and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, constituting HALL'S—DANA'S old brigade, Second corps—together with three other regiments, including the Second New-York and Fifteenth Massachusetts, crossed on the upper bridge and deployed out along the bank above the city. Batteries were also brought up and planted close to the city; among them HASNA'S, MARTIN'S, Battery B, Second Rhode Island, Lieut. BROWN; Battery G, Eighth Rhode Island, Capt. ADAMS, and Battery D, Second artillery. The First Maryland and "HEXAMERS" Pennsylvania Battery were posted on the plain further below, where they could deliver a fire either up or down the range of hills. The object of this movement in the city was to storm the first line of rebel earthworks above, which Gen. SUMNER attempted in vain to take, last December, losing 7,000 men in the effort. Nor did the idea of again charging against those formidable intrenchments appear so insane to the troops as one might think. So buoyant and hopeful were the boys that they felt as if they could go anywhere and surmount any and every obstacle. The reader will remember that this line of earthworks is about one-third of a mile from the city, extending close along the monument erected to MARY, the mother of WASHINGTON, which is erected on a sort of natural bluff. Beneath runs the famous stone wall and a road leading off in the direction of Richmond. Between this road and the city is an open plain commanded by the rebel works. Across this plain and over the stone wall the charging column had to advance before reaching the fortified bluff. About 5½ o'clock in the morning Cobham's old brigade, (Newton's division,) now commanded by Col. SHALER, and led by him in person, charged over the plain, and succeeded in nearly reaching the stone wall, but were obliged to fall back. The Sixty-second New-York, it is said, endeavored to storm the works before this hour of the morning. The rebels kept up a constant fire of musketry from behind earthworks, buildings and rifle pits, while the guns from above rained down a perfect storm of grape and canister on the troops. Gen. BROOKS' division, which was on the extreme left, suffered least, though fired at the most, owing to the fact of most of the enemy's missiles passing over the heads of the troops. It was now 11 o'clock, continuous fighting had been going on for full six hours, and the rebels still held their works. Gen. SEDGWICK now determined on having the "light brigade" charge the heights. Col. BURNHAM commanding moved his forces along under the protection of abandoned earthworks, and the hill-side formed by the sloping down of the plain near the city, until he had arrived directly in front of the most formidable position, known as the "Slaughter pen." Knapsacks and any article of clothing which might impede their rapid movement were cast aside by the men, and they were deployed out in the following order: one half of the Fifth Wisconsin, Col. ALLEN, as skirmish line; Thirty-first New-York, Col. JONAS, on the left; Sixth Maine, Lieut.-Col. HARRIS commanding, and the remaining portion of the Fifth in the rear of, and supporting the Thirty-first at the same time. At the same time a force consisting of the Forty-third New-York, and Sixty-first Pennsylvania, and one or two other regiments were sent up the road at the right of the stone wall. Going on to the regiments of the Light Brigade, prepared for a charge were the Thirty-sixth New-York, and Seventh Massachusetts, and still further on other regiments. At twenty minutes past eleven the lion-hearted men rose from their feet. Every one of the thousand spectators on the hills in the rear held their breath in terrible suspense, expecting to see them all tha next moment prostrate in the dust. "Forward!" cried the General, and they dashed forward on the open plain when instantly there was poured upon them a most terrific discharge of grape and canister. Many lay dead, but not one faltered. Full 400 yards must be passed over before gaining the stone wall. As they press forward, delivering tha battle-cheer, which is heard above the roar of artillery. The rebel guns further to the left are turned upon them. But they falter not. A moment more they have reached the stone wall, scaled its sides, are clambering the green bank of the bluff, and precisely as the City clock struck, they rush over the embrasure of the rebel guns and the Heights are ours. The enemy, with the exception of the canoneers, fled in wild confusion, secreting themselves in the houses, woods and wherever a place of concealment was afforded. The guns captured proved to be the Washington Artillery, the battery so highly complimented by Gen. LEE in his report of the last battle of Fredericksburgh, and which has figured more or less since the outbreak of the rebellion. "What men are these," was the interrogatory of one of the astonished and terrified members, as our brave boys appeared over the ramparts. "We are Yankees, — — — you, do you think we will fight now," was the response from one of our men. "Boys," remarked the Commander of the Battery, "You have captured the best battery in the Confederate service." The Sixth Maine were the first regiment to reach the scene. Lieut.-Col. HARRIS, with unparalleled bravery, rushed right up to the mouth of one as it was belching away, and through the mist and smoke his form could just be discerned as he cheered his men forward. He, together with Capt. FUALONG, were the first to lay hold of the rebel pieces.

The rebels succeeded in getting one gun away to some distance, when the force which had gone round to flank the battery perceived it, and immediately starting in hot pursuit, captured it with seventy-five prisoners. A wagon train was ahead which they might have secured, had they not received orders to proceed no further. On the Washington Artillery being surrendered the other batteries to the right did not make much resistance, but fled hastily before our charging forces. Gen. MILLS' Brigade consisting of the Seventy-seventh New-York, Twenty-first New-Jersey, Forty-ninth New-York, Thirty-third New-York, and Second New-York, made a very gallant charge.

The Rhode Island batteries at the right of the road kept up an animated fire during the storming of the works. The rebels on the extreme left, in front of the Barnard House, retreated up the hills when we obtained possession of the city.

The following are some of the casualties which occurred.

Col. Spear, 61st Pennsylvania—killed.
Maj. Hancock, 61st Pennsylvania—wounded.
Capt. Gray, 61st Pennsylvania—killed.
Capt. Ballinger, 61st Pennsylvania—killed.
Capt. Irwin, 61st Pennsylvania—killed.
Capt. Burk, 61st Pennsylvania—killed.
John H. Spencer, Co. G, 23d Pennsylvania—killed.

SIXTH MAINE.

Corp. Gilman Swett, Co. K, 6th Maine—dead.
Maj. Haycock, 6th Maine—dead.
Sergt. Holmes, Co. A, 6th Maine—dead.
Sergt. Ginn, Co. E, 6th Maine—dead.
George Perry, Co. D, 6th Maine—wounded.
Alonzo Merrill, Co. H, 6th Me.—mortally wounded.
—— Skinner, Co. H, 6th Maine—wounded.
—— Sutherland, Co. I, 6th Maine—wounded.
—— Moore, Co. E, 6th Maine—wounded.
—— Blackman, Co. C, 6th Maine—wounded.
—— Jeanis, Co. I, 6th Maine—wounded.
—— Gould, Co. I, 6th Maine—wounded.
A. McRegan, Co. D, 6th Maine—wounded.
Cummings, Co. H, 6th Maine—wounded.
Hugh Magnum, Co. K, 6th Maine—wounded.
R. Welch, Co. K, 6th Maine—wounded.
Sergt. McKabe, Co. C, 6th Maine—wounded.
Sergt. Braddish, Co. G, 6th Maine—wounded.
Wm. Lincoln, Co. F, 6th Maine—wounded.
Ord.-Sergt. Whittaker, Co. H, 6th Maine—badly wounded.
Sergt. Frank Holmes, Co. A—killed.
J. E. Fogg, Co. A—killed.
John Rivers, Co. A—killed.
—— Ward, Co. D—killed.
Hiram Croxford, Co. I—killed.
George Emerson, Co. I—killed.
John George, Co. C—mortally wounded.
George Smith, Co. A—mortally wounded.
Chas. O. Randall, Co. H—killed.
Chester Lancaster, Co. H—killed.
Sergt. Merritt, Co. H—mortally wounded.
Gilbert Swift, Co. K—killed.
Edward R. Phillips, Co. B—killed.
Albert A. Dow, Co. B—killed.
Chas. V. Dudley, Co. E—killed.
Sergt. —— Quinn, Co. E—killed.
Wm. Hooey, Co. B—mortally wounded.
Sam. Merrill, Co. E—mortally wounded.
G. H. Philbrook, Co. G—killed.
Hannibal H. Leighton, Co. G—killed.
Enoch H. Wood, Co. G—mortally wounded.
John Willett, Co. G—mortally wounded.
Stephen Coonick, Co. F—mortally wounded.

FIFTH WISCONSIN.

Maj. Wheelar—wounded.
Capt. Lurner—killed.
Capt. Strong—mortally wounded.
John Frawley, Co. H—killed.
Myron Tripp, Co. H—died since.
Sergt. C. J. Kavanagh, Co. B—killed.
Wm. Kelley, Co. B—killed.
George Adam, Co. B—died.

THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

Ord. Sergt Joyce, Co. G—killed.
Henry Von Haughton, Co. I—killed.
Patrick Brady, Co. I—killed.
—— McFlim, Co. B—killed.
Thos. McNamara, Co. I—killed.
Lieut. Juvesbury, Co. F—killed.
Jas. Dorsy, Co. G—killed.
Wm. Tibbetts, Co. H—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Newman—wounded in foot.
Corp. Sloan—leg.
Lieut. Ruess—killed.
Capt. Knickerbocker, 43d New-York—killed.
Lieut. Coons, 43d New-York—killed.
Thos. Lindsey, bugler, 7th Michigan—shot in head.
Lieut. McKinley, 5th Maine—wounded in legs.

D. W. JUDD.

[A hasty postscript to our correspondent's letter announces that a considerable body of rebels had made their appearance below Fredericksburgh, marching toward that place, to gain a position in the rear of Gen. SEDGWICK'S corps, which had meantime advanced on the road toward Gen. HOOKER'S position. Our correspondent judged the force to be LONGSTREET'S corps, coming up from below. Whatever it was, it appears from the dispatches that the attempt to retake the heights was unsuccessful.—EDS. TIMES.]

THE CAPTURES AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

One of our correspondents, writing from headquarters, near Falmouth, gives the following facts concerning Gen. SEDGWICK'S captures at Fredericksburgh:

"Among the prisoners taken are the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Mississippi, of BARKSDALE'S brigade, who have usually defended the river passages during the past Winter.

There is also a whole company of the famous Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans, and a more aristocratic and intelligent lot of Southern chivalry I have never seen. The officers are Capt. SQUIRES, Lieut. GALBERATH, and Lieut. EDWARD OWEN, formerly of Cincinnati. A fine-looking young man introduced himself to me as Private MORGAN E. HARRIS, formerly of Cincinnati, and desired that his friends should know where he was. Most of them appeared much chagrined at their capture, and said it was the first misfortune of the kind. Four of their guns were taken; also two of ALEXANDER'S battery. These were all the guns captured, I believe."

THE FIGHTING ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

REPORTS TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4.

The city is intensely excited, to-day, by the reports from the Army of the Potomac. The news is regarded thus far as favorable and encouraging. But, at the same time, there is naturally much solicitude as to further and future developments.

The arrival of about 1,100 prisoners since Saturday, certainly shows that our army has not been idle in making captures, and it is reported that others will soon arrive.

A gentleman connected with army operations, who arrived here early this morning, says there was skirmishing all day Saturday on the left, and on Sunday our batteries crossed over to Fredericksburgh on pontoons at the foot of the Lacy House, or at a point where some of our forces passed over previous to the former battle. There was some opposition from the rebels, but it was soon ended, and a few were killed. The movement was completed about 5 o'clock in the morning.

The rebel intrenchments were, not long after this, shelled from the vicinity of Fredericksburgh and in front. Meanwhile, our troops on the left made a flank movement, and, gaining the enemy's rear, gallantly and impetuously attacked them, driving the rebels from their positions and causing them swiftly to retreat at least two miles further back.

The result was the capture of eleven 12-pounders, and a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners fell into our hands. The enemy succeeded in moving off their other guns, which had been kept on wheels.

The gentleman from whom the above information is obtained, witnessed the fighting from an eminence near Fredericksburgh, and while the contest was raging, crossed over, and not long thereafter visited the deserted fortifications.

This absence of cavalry was a misfortune. Had there been a force of that arm of the service the enemy must have been badly cut up in his flight. The enemy were slain in heaps before that stone wall, which so well answered the purpose of their defence at the former battle of Fredericksburgh.

This information says that while our troops were driving the enemy, firing was heard far back in their rear.

The men were in splendid spirits, and all of them had the utmost confidence in Gen. HOOKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 5.

The Washington *Chronicle* of to-day has the following:

A gentleman who left Falmouth early yesterday morning, reports that early Sunday morning, simultaneously with the commencement of the battle on the right, our batteries on the left opened on the rebel defences of Fredericksburgh, which were replied to smartly by the rebels, but their fire gradually slackened off. Our infantry immediately moved forward under the direction of Gen. SEDGWICK. The men had bayonets fixed, and presenting a firm front, moved on steadily until they reached within a few hundred yards of the famous stone wall. Here they met with a most murderous fire of infantry, while grape and canister plowed through their ranks. Still they pressed onward to within a few feet of the goal. The wall was cleared and the ridge gained. The brave boys with a cheer pushed onward toward the second line of intrenchments, but no order reached them to return, which was complied with, but not without a great deal of reluctance. The opinion gained ground that it was not necessary to drive them much further, as this would prevent our forces on the right reaching their rear.

So great was the panic of the rebels that they abandoned cannon, arms, knapsacks and everything else that would in the least impede them in their flight. The works were held all day without any desperate efforts on the part of the enemy to drive our forces from them. They kept up a pretty sharp skirmish, and occasionally made sallies out of their second and third lines of entrenchments, but they were invariably driven back. Upwards of 1,300 prisoners were taken in this engagement, mostly belonging to Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia regiments. A large number of officers, from Colonels down to Third Lieutenants, were also taken prisoners.

It is rumored that the rebels yesterday made, or were preparing for, an attack on our forces within the works, but it is quite clear to every one, independently of the high authority we have for the opinion, that even if they have been successful it will amount to nothing at all. The main fighting has been transferred to some other point, and in the operations which are now progressing, as we hope, to a successful completion, the occupation of Fredericksburgh is not of the slightest consequence. If the rebels have attacked us there it is probably a mere feint, and will only amount to a useless expenditure of life and ammunition.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Sherwood, Co. I, 86th New-York.
Lieut. Woodward, Co. I, 86th New-York.
Capt. Lansing, 86th New-York.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE WASHINGTON PAPERS.

From the Republican of Monday Evening.

In consequence of the reported dashing operations of Gen. STONEMAN on the line of railroad to Richmond, Gen. LEE could not "ingloriously fly," but was compelled to "come out from behind his defences" and fight on HOOKER'S "own ground," selected near Chancellorsville, about ten miles southwest of Fredericksburgh. The battle lasted most of the day on Saturday, and continued with great fierceness until two o'clock on Sunday morning, when hostilities ceased for two hours.

At 4 o'clock the ball opened again, and lasted until 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, when the enemy's batteries became silent, and the wildest cheering commenced on our extreme right, and ran along the whole line. When our informant left the prevailing opinion was that the enemy's ammunition was exhausted, or they had been attacked by HOOKER'S left wing, the force under Gen. SEDGWICK, which crossed below Fredericksburgh.

Our informant says that before he left the field at Chancellorsville, the general result was completely successful to our arms; that a large number of prisoners had been captured. He hastened from the field as soon as the firing stopped, and recrossed the river at Banks' Ford, and proceeded to Falmouth, opposite to which (Fredericksburgh) a desperate battle was raging.

Another gentlemen, who was with our forces in Fredericksburgh, says Gen. SEDGWICK succeeded in reaching the key to the whole line of monster rebel works in Fredericksburgh before the day dawned Sunday morning.

The rebels immediately opened a most terrible fire. At the first shock some of the regiments wavered at seeing their commanding officers—Colonels, Majors and Captains—falling around them, but the skilful and dashing Col. SHALER, by his coot during and personal example, rallied the staggering column and led it into the rebel works, carrying the key, and with it the whole line at the point of the bayonet, with a wild yell that was heard above the shock of arms.

One gun on the right of the key was very annoying to our advancing forces. An order was given to take it, and in three minutes afterward, says our informant, the rebel gunners and their infantry support were in full retreat, and their own gun, which had been captured by our men, was sending death into their ranks.

As soon as the principal work (the key) was carried, about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, the whole rebel force in and about Fredericksburgh made a precipitate retreat out upon what is known as the plank-road toward Chancellorsville, in the direction of LEE'S main army.

The capture of the City of Fredericksburgh and the works surrounding it was complete. The killed and wounded on our side in Fredericksburgh was comparatively small, but the rebel rifle pits were said to be filled with killed and wounded rebels.

The slaughter at Chancellorsville is estimated to be large on both sides. Among the killed on our side is Gen. BAGLY, of Maine. Gen. HOWARD was wounded in endeavoring to rally the German regiments, which wavered on Saturday before the heavy masses of the enemy thrown against them.

We captured many large guns, ammunition, stores, and, up to yesternoon, about two thousand prisoners.

The last report from Gen. STONEMAN, who is in the advance inward Richmond, received last night, was that he had cut LEE'S railroad and telegraphic communication with Richmond and captured Gordonsville, but for that we cannot vouch.

Postscript.—Our advices from the field of operations up to noon to-day are that the victory of Gen. HOOKER'S army is a more complete one than was first supposed. All that the most sanguine could hope for has been realized, if we except the awful slaughter, which, for the present, we forbear to enter upon.

The *Republican* also says:

"Eight hundred and thirty prisoners of war arrived in this city this morning, having been captured at Fredericksburgh yesterday by Gen. HOOKER. Among the number captured are 100 officers, ranging from colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, down to sergeants. The Twenty-third Georgia regiment was captured entire.

P. S.—Since writing the above Capt. TODD, Provost-Marshal of this city, has received a dispatch that 600 more prisoners of war will arrive here this evening from Fredericksburgh. This makes a total of 1,500 prisoners arrived to-day."

The *Republican* has likewise the following:

"A gentleman up from the army to-day says it was understood at Falmouth that LEE attacked HOOKER, near Chancellorsville, just after midnight, this morning.

If true, it was nothing more or less than a military death struggle, which it was necessary for LEE to make in order to hold his men in trim and to keep them ignorant of the fact that they are surrounded and must surrender if they cannot cut their way out."

From the Washington Star of Monday Evening.

It appears that while HOOKER was occupying the attention of the Confederates near Chancellorsville, SEDGWICK, early on Sunday morning, crossed at Fredericksburgh, and, after a sharp contest, a good deal of it over the same ground that BURNSIDE occupied in his fight, carried the heights and drove the rebels (such of them as were not bayoneted on the spot) pell mell from the intrenchments.

In this attack upon the fortifications of Fredericksburgh our men got in the rear of the celebrated stone wall that so effectually protected the rebels in the disastrous attack under BURNSIDE.

This morning the Confederates made a desperate attempt to retrieve the position at Fredericksburgh, but were again repulsed.

The fighting has been desperate, with heavy losses on both sides.

We regret to say that the gallant Gen. BERRY, Second Army corps, was killed yesterday morning in the desperate fight near Chancellorsville, where his division was gallantly engaged retrieving the ground temporarily lost by Gen. HOWARD'S division on the preceding evening, under the attack of an overwhelming force of the enemy. He was struck by a Minie ball, which pierced the lungs and probably the heart.

It is rumored that a telegram from the rebel Gen. LEE to the authorities at Richmond has been intercepted, in which he calls for reinforcements, and announces his entire inability to hold out two days longer unless they are sent.

STONEMAN'S cavalry appears to be doing effective work in the rebel rear, and is stated to have cut the Virginia Central Road, and also the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Road at a point near Milford Station, southwest of Chancellorsville, tearing up some five miles of the track, and thus cutting off LEE'S communication with Richmond. STONEMAN is also said to have captured a Confederate supply train at that point.

We have not heard of the trestle-work nearer to Fredericksburgh being destroyed, but if any considerable extent of rail has been removed, it will cut off the communication between Fredericksburgh and Richmond sufficiently long to answer HOOKER'S purpose, we take it.

From the Chronicle of Yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

The first installment of wounded soldiers, two hundred and sixty in number, arrived at the foot of Sixth-street last evening about ten o'clock. A great majority of them were only slightly wounded. The most desperately were left at improvised hospitals at Falmouth and Aquia Creek. Those who arrived here last evening were distributed around the different hospitals.

The body of Gen. BERRY reached this city yesterday morning. It is being embalmed, and will be sent home either to-day or to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Upward of fourteen hundred prisoners arrived in the city yesterday. A large number of officers were among the number. A further lot consisting of nearly fifty rebels, including two officers of the Nineteenth Mississippi, were brought into the Central Guard-house. The officer who had them in charge informed us that before he left Aquia Creek a dispatch had been received there announcing that *four thousand more* were on the way to the Creek.

The *Chronicle* editorially announces that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE had been taken prisoner, and had arrived in Washington.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5.

The steamer *Hero* arrived to-day, with over eight hundred rebel prisoners—among them forty-eight officers of all grades, below Lieutenant-Colonel. Several officers appear to have lately been uniformed, but a large majority of officers, and all the men, are the same hard-looking set we have been in the habit of seeing. They were escorted by a detachment of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts to the Cliffburne Barracks, Twenty-first-street. Some of these prisoners say that they have been here before, and express the hope that they may be treated as well this time as formerly.

The *Juniata* brought up one hundred and twenty-five prisoners belonging to a Louisiana regiment.

This afternoon President LINCOLN sent down, by his little son, a beautiful bouquet of rare and fragrant flowers, and a wreath of evergreens decked with flowers, to be placed upon Gen. BERRY'S coffin. Lieut.-Col. FREEMAN, of Gen. BARRY'S Staff, will accompany the remains to New-York. Capt. GREENHALGH, also of his Staff, will take charge of the remains from that point.

For two hours the heaviest downfall of rain of this rainy Spring has been steadily falling. All the creeks and rivers in Northern Virginia must immediately be affected by it.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5.

A son of Ex-Senator A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, is among the rebel prisoners. More than three thousand are now here.

The National Typographical Union.

CLEVELAND, Monday, May 4.

At a meeting of the National Typographical Union held here, to-day, the following officers were elected: President, EUGENE VALETTE, of Philadelphia; First Vice-President, GEORGE K. MCLUKEN, of St. Louis; Second Vice-President, J. A. SPENCER, of Cleveland; Secretary and Treasurer, THOMAS J. WALSH, of New-York; Corresponding Secretary, WM. F. MOORE, of Detroit.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Some of the Results of the Great Cavalry Raid.

Destruction of the Jackson and Meridian Railroad.

The Communications with Vicksburgh Severed

Failure of the Attempt to Occupy Grand Gulf.

Preparations to Attack Vicksburgh Above and Below.

LANDING OF GEN. SHERMAN ABOVE THE CITY

Gen. Grant on the Eastern Side of the Mississippi

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 5.

The Jackson *Appeal* of the 28th of April, says of Col. GRIERSON'S Federal raid, that besides tearing up the railroad, he has destroyed two bridges, each 150 feet long, seven culverts, burned twenty-eight freight cars, blown up two locomotives, and burned the railroad depot and two commissary buildings at Newton. He also destroyed the telegraph line by destroying five miles of wire, and captured two trains.

Special dispatches from Cairo say that the report that the Federal troops have occupied Grand Gulf is premature, the rebels having planted batteries on the hill, and repulsed our troops.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Preparations for an Attack on the Rebel Stronghold.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 5.

A special dispatch from Cairo says the steamer *Lady Franklin* has arrived from Vicksburgh on Thursday night last. She reports that on that morning Gen. SHERMAN, with a fleet of transports, accompanied by gunboats, passed up the Yazoo and made an attack on the rebel batteries. In the afternoon several more transports followed with troops aboard.

It was reported that Gen. SHERMAN landed precisely in the same place he landed when he made the former attack.

Cannonading and musketry were distinctly heard at Young's Point, on Thursday, till long after nightfall.

A gentleman who left New Carthage on Wednesday last, states that a very heavy force of Gen. GRANT'S army has been landed on the eastern side of the river, eight miles above Grand Gulf, and that our gunboats had been shelling the latter place for several days.

IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK.

Two Reconnoissances Across the Nansemond on Monday.

The Enemy Driven Out of Their Intrenchments.

Rumored Capture of a Battery of Eight Guns.

Hasty Departure of Rebel Troops on Monday Afternoon.

SUFFOLK, Va., Monday, May 4.

At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, Gen. PECK sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery across the Nansemond River at Suffolk to make a reconnoissance. They advanced cautiously up the old Petersburgh turnpike, and when two miles out, encountered the enemy's rifle pits which were thoroughly manned.

The Eighty-ninth New-York and Thirteenth New-Hampshire regiments made a spirited and successful charge upon the rebel works and carried them after a heavy resistance, when the enemy retreated, and fell back out of range, leaving their dead and some wounded on the field.

During this time the drawbridge battery and our army gunboat *Smith Briggs*, Capt. LEA, were playing upon the enemy, doing good execution among the sharpshooters secreted in the woods.

In the afternoon our troops came upon a rebel masked battery situated two and a half miles north of Suffolk, and at 4 o'clock DAVIS' Massachusetts battery and the gunboat *Smith Briggs* commenced shelling it out. After thirty minutes the rebels returned fire, which was kept up on both sides until sunset, when the enemy's battery was silenced.

Col. RINGOLD, of the One Hundred and Third New-York, was shot while leading his regiment in front, and died during the night.

The Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth New-Jersey was wounded.

Dr. SMITH, of the One Hundred and Third New-York, was shot severely by an insane officer yesterday.

While the above skirmishing was in progress, Gen. GETTY crossed the Nansemond, four miles below Suffolk, and encountered the enemy; and it was rumored and believed that he had succeeded in capturing a rebel battery of eight guns and a large number of prisoners. This needs confirmation.

Scouts were sent out from Suffolk yesterday on the Somerton and Edenton roads, but discovered nothing of the enemy; and after going about six miles, they returned.

The enemy's rifle pits on the South Quay Road and in our front were vacated yesterday afternoon, and the troops left in great haste, taking their baggage with them, evidently having more important business elsewhere.

From Bermuda.

By the brig *Ocean Traveler*, we have Bermuda papers to April 28. They contain little news.

The steamers *Robert Lee*, with 620 bales of cotton, besides pitch, turpentine, resin, &c., and *Cornubia*, with 370 bales of cotton, had arrived at St. George's from Wilmington. The former cleared on the 24th on her return voyage.

Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, April 20, bark *Elisa Barss*, COOPER, New-York; April 21, brig *Col. Pemberton*, FLEEKITT, New-York.

Cleared, April 20, brig *Henrietta*, DOE, New-York; April 22, ship *Gertrude*, WHITMAN, Shanghai; April 23, schooner HOUND, PEARMAN, Baltimore.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Interesting Items from Mexico—Further Particulars—Nothing New via Havana—Uncertainty Whether the French or the Mexicans Have Been Successful.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, gives the following details of what has occurred in Puebla, copied from the *Diario* of Santiago de Cuba, whose columns are filled exclusively with extracts from Mexican papers and letters from correspondents, according to the above-named Havana newspaper:

VERA CRUZ, April 14.

A convoy of 300 wagons, guarded by French troops, has arrived here.

The *Eco del Comercio* publishes tha following letter from Puebla, dated April 2:

PUEBLA, April 2, 1863.

From the place in which I date my letter you will sea that wa ara inside Puabla, tha Sebastopol of JUAREZ's party.

We calculate that up to this day the besieged have fired over 15,000 cannon balls and over a million of musket shots. The result has been in put *hors de combat* of the French troops, 41 killed and 160 wounded.

To-day we are in San Agustin, and in all the corresponding lina of streets, and I know that to-morrow, the 3d, at night, the Cathedral will be attacked, which place it is of importance to occupy, to beet JUAREZ's forces, who are drawn up on the hills of Guadalupe and Loreto.

When the French have once got possession of the Cathedral, it is certain that ORTEGA's soldiers cannot maintain themselves for any time.

The besieged keep up a constant fire both of artillery and musketry.

The city is completely surrounded by the French troops, and more especially the hills where ORTEGA's forces are collected.

ST. JOHNS' HILL, Friday, April 3.

On the 23d, the African Chasseurs had a fight with the riflemen of New Laon, who were off es soon as our men appeared.

In San Javier there was a battery of seven pieces, which were dismounted by the fire of the French artillery.

From Amatuca to St. Johns' Hill, which forms the northern line, there is extended the division Douai, and from St. John to Los Alamos, comprising tha place of La Moria, which is the south line, the civilian Bazaine is found. In Amatuca CASTAGNY is posted. TABOADA in San Aparicio; CHACON near the Lagoon of San Baltasar.

COMONFORT appears every day in tha hills of Santa Clara. He has from 3,000 to 4,000 men.

BURTON, who has again torsaken JUAREZ, is once more in the mountain of Los Cruces.

PUEBLA, April 4.

Until now we have occupied the first line, which consists of San Javier, the Penitentiary, the Plaza de Toros, Farral, San Agustin, Carmen and other places, which I do not mention, in order not to fatigue you. These places were taken with the loss of some men, perhaps 400 altogether. The besieged have suffered great losses. We have more than 1,500 prisoners. We are preparing to occupy tha Place d'Armes to bombard the hill of Guadalupe.

ORIZABA, April 10.

They write from Puebla at the latest dates:

"The Expeditionary forces have occupied, by main force, the Place d'Armes and the Cathedral.

Whilst I am writing there have been taken from the enemy 16 cannon and many prisoners.

This new state of things has permitted the besiegers to extend their lines to the theatre and San Francisco.

The besieged have concentrated in St. Joseph-street, which is well fortified, for it is the continuation of the defences of Loreto.

Several flags of truce have come from the enemy, but the Commander-in-chief refuses to negotiate, and insists that the forces shall surrender at discretion.

The *Siglo* gives the following under the captinn of "More about the Campaign," taken from the Mexican papers.

The State authorities have received the following communication, which we give without due reserve, until we see confirmed tha plausible news that is given, reminding only our readers that the news of the affair at San Javier come with equal uncertainty.

Military command of the District of Huatusco. Under date of the 1st, the Military Commander of Chalchotla writes as follows:

I let you know that to-day, at 12 M., I received intelligence that the enemy's forces had come back from Puebla, because in trying to enter the city they lost about 1,500 natives and had many taken prisoners, the number of which is not known. This is all I know. I let you know for your perfect understanding. Liberty and re form.

A LUCHO CABBOS.

To the Military Commander of the State, Jalapa.

HUATUSCO, April 3, 1863.

Yesterday, at 8½ P. M., news, by way of the Cordilleras, arrive, which reach to the 31st in Tlaxcala, and to the 1st in Puebla. The enemy returned to the attack, on the 27th of last month, at Fort St. Javier, with nine thousand men, under Gen. BAZAINE. The forces in the fort, helped by part of the reserve, made them retire again in disorder, leaving heaps of dead and wounded. Gen OAXACA says, in his dispatch, that he has direct advices that he was the groans of the wounded, but that he did not intend to raise his camp till the following day.

From some deserters, who surrendered to our troops, it is also known that, on the 29th, the French attacked another position, between Teotmeluacan and Carmen, with as little success as at Fort St. Javier.

In all these attacks there has been a great desertion from the French; sometimes the deserters presenting themselves in the Puebla, sometimes in the camp of Gen. CONSTANT. The invaders attack without spirit and are disheartened, for all harbor the persuasion that they cannot take Saragossa. (Puebla.)

On the 29th, Gen. COMONFORT offered battle to the enemy with all his forces, but the first soldiers of the world avoided it, and retreated to the heights of San Juan.

The bombarding of Puebla was going on, the invaders having erected two mortar batteries—one near the "Garita of Mexico," and the other in the direction of "Teotmeluacan."

The *morale* of our soldiers continued excellent, both on account of their persuasion of gaining the victory, as also on account of the reverses of their opponents, and their spirits were further raised by the expectation of more troops, for COMONFORT's force had to be augmented by two thousand men of Sinaloa, who were in Mexico and in this city. They expected Gen. DOBLADO with tha troops from the interior.

The movements which the enemy was making up to the 30th, indicated that he intended to retreat—a thing which would not be at all strange after such reverses as he has suffered.

So far we have inserted entire all the article of the *Independiente* of Jalapa, of the 5th inst. A correspondent of the *Diario* says, under the data of the 12th inst.:

"I am positively assured that FOREY has prohibited any sort of communication with Orizaba. Two passengers arriving from Jalapa have been detained here, strictly searched, taken to jail and afterwards set free on the application of well known persons, and on having pledged their word not to speak relative to the war."

The French mail steamer arrived from Europe. In it came 230 artillerymen, and it seems it brings urgent orders from the Emperor to FOREY, who it was stated here on the 13th and 14th, was disposed to open negotiations with Gen. ORTEGA.

Another correspondent of the same paper writes from the camp before Puebla; his letter is dated the 4th inst.:

"CAMP OF PUEBLA, Saturday, April 4, 1863.

Since the 24th of March till the 26th, the firing of the artillery has not ceased on either side.

On the 26th, the French had sufficiently haltered Fort St. Javier, and thinking an assault possible, ordered the attacking columns to take it. These assaulted with bravery, but were repulsed, and the artillery played all the day of the 27th till 6 P. M., when 8,000 or 10,000 men were sent to take St. Javier; these were likewise repulsed. Thanks to the corps of the Mexican reserve, commanded by NEGRETA, who flanked the French and caused them great loss.

On the 29th, Gen. ORTEGA seeing that the French troops had approached to the Fort St. Francisco Javier by means of a *covert way* and calculating that the fort could not resist more attacks ordered all the heavy artillery to be removed, and placed some mountain pieces with orders to the defenders, who were the troops of Guanajuato, under Gen. ANTILLON, commanding officer of this arm of the service, at St. Javier, that as soon as the French should prepare to assault they should retire to the second line, which was executed in admirable order. So that afterward the French took only the ruins of what had been Fort St. Javier, or Fort Iturbide.

The French masters of this position threw three regiments upon the second line, which were repulsed, and retreated beyond St. Javier.

The arrival in camp of a Sergeant of the Mexican troops of MARQUEZ, made prisoner by the Libarale, with a T branded on his face, as a traitor, has caused an inexplicable effect and impression on the French soldiers.

During the 28th and 29th, they wished to make an attack with bayonets upon the Forts Guadalupe and Loratto; for this purpose, two strong columns sallied out in good order, and apparently very resolute, but, however, they did not attack the Mexican garrisons, who presented themselves, their bands playing, and arms shouldered in such a bold and fearless state as surprised the French.

They are likewise surprised at the good aim of the artillery, for, in a store of ammunition that the French had at a considerable distance, they threw upon it eleven shells, and succeeded in blowing it up.

Lastly, till to-day, the 4th, we have *hors du combat* from five to six thousand men, who excite compassion, because the cause that has originated so many victims, and spent so many millions, nobody can justify—and the causer must answer for it to God and man."

In another letter which has been received from Vera Cruz, there is given a paragraph written in the camp at Puebla, dated April 6. It says as follows:

"On the 4th the French arrived before San Javier, of which they got possession after a frightful cannonading on both sides. They destroyed the batteries before taking it, and were then driven from it. They returned to the charge and succeeded in taking it. The defence was desperate, and in the houses which they wished to take, they were obliged to break along arm fight the Mexicans inside with the bayonet, a weapon which, it seems, does not frighten them, arriving in this manner, with great loss of men, to the *place d'armes*. The whole of the centre of the city has not been taken, and the fighting is going on. Two corps that attack are relieved every twenty-four hours, and when the columns enter and go out, the firing is dreadful from the forts.

The mines of the Penitentiary were blown up before the Mexicans were dislodged and at least 300 were killed. The people burned some French stores and pillaged them.

There is a want of ammunition, and provisions are scarce. We are in a bad condition to go on with the enterprise. Several officers have perished, and there are many wounded."

Another correspondent, writing from Vera Cruz, says:

"Though the French have taken several points around Puebla, it has been done at great loss, as the Mexicans defend themselves with unequaled courage.

Col. LA BADONNE, of the infantry, one of the most distinguished officers of the veteran army of the wars in Africa, has been associated superior commandar of Vera Cruz, in place of Capt. DORAAN ST. ARMAND, who has been called to other duties."

Various Reports from Mexico in Havana—Fighting in the Streets of Puebla.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

Since I wrote you last, rumors which have been prevalent in this City that the French had been defeated at Puebla have acquired an air of certainty. The *Diario de la Marina*, in its issue of yesterday, contained tha following short communication from its correspondent at Vera Cruz:

VERA CRUZ, April 16, 1863.

I could tell you much of what has occurred at Puebla if time would allow. I must content myself with telling you that NAPOLEON's soldiers have not taken it, and even if they should, which is doubtful, it will cost them dear.

Beyond this short communication nothing new of certainty has been published here. The *Diario de la Marina* gives long extracts from another Cuban newspaper, the *Diorio*, of Santiego de Cuba, which is full of details of what had occurred at Puebla, but not of a later dale than what you have already received.

On the arrival of the *Creole* from New-Orleans, on her way to New-York, the *Sigio*, a newspaper of this city, published a translation of a letter which was in one of the New-Orleans papers, addressed by the United States Consul at Monterey to the editor of the paper, stating that tha French had been defeated at Puebla. Here rumors of all sorts are rife, and it is generally believed that the French have been severely handled at Puebla, some even saying that they have been obliged to retreat again to Orizaba. As these are only rumors I do not give them as certain, although the *Siglo* stoutly maintains their truth.

The *Redactor* of Cuba, in its supplement of the 22d, gives tha following *résumé* of the news brought from Mexico by the French transatlantic steamer *Louisiana*, with respect to the siege of Puebla:

"The steamar *Louisiana*, which arrived this morning, brings news from Vera Cruz up to the day of departure from that port, (tha 17th inst.,) by which its we learn that on the 16th of March Puebla began to be invested. On the 19th FORAY arrived, and the work of intrenching began. Instead of attacking Puebla on the side of the forts Loreto and Guadalupe, he determined to attack it on the opposite side, defendad by the fort Javier, which it was necessary to shell. On the 3d the assault took place, the French being masters of the fort, attacked the city; but the ladies of Puebla having entreated Gen. FORAY that the destruction of private houses might be avoided, if possible, the General acceded to this request so far as circumstances would permit. If, war of barricades was therefore begun, which was still going on the 10th of April, on which day the French had got as far as the Cathedral-square, getting possession of the Cathedral, in which they found a rather large supply of munitions of war. There only remained one quarter of the city in the possession of the Mexicans, and it was supposed that it would be necessary to destroy some houses to take it. This would be an affair of about three or four days, the forts of Loreto and Guadalupe remaining still untouched. The Mexicans fought with courage and resolution. The sanitary condition is excellent."

Another paper, the *Diario*, of Santiago de Cuba, contains the following remarks from its correspondent at Vera Cruz, dated the 16th inst.:

"It is believed with foundation by some who are well informed, that it is the intention of FOREY to come to terms after having obtained some favorable results. His costly triumph at Puebla may serve to get him out of his scrape. It is certain that although Puebla should be taken, the troops which have to undertake the march to Mexico will find themselves in a bad condition from the want of the many resources of war which will be required there, where the war will be carried on in a different manner than in the *tierra caliente*."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 16, 18, 21, 22, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 161, 689, 1783, 291, 213, 2071, 115, 1579, 1633, 1687, 1137, 691, 1897, 599, 753, 165, 1193, 1287, 769, 989, 487. *Part II.*—Nos. 1450, 1386, 1606, 1630, 1510, 1434, 2596, 1664, 1160, 718½, 2648, 1762, 1800, 1802.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 100.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1127, 3111, 2063, 2181, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259. *Part II.*—Nos. 1136, 2056, 822, 2158, 322, 1062, 1036, 2234, 2236, 1182.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 830, 365, 368, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 456, 1458, 1306, 1607, 1608. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Thursday.

Inconvenience of Having a Dead Client—A Lawyer Suing for Professional Services.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

George Bowman vs. *M. L. Mahoney, Administrator, &c.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff, a lawyer, to recovar of the defendant, as administrator of the estate of James R. Maloney, deceased, the sum of $2,687 15, for professional services and disbursements alleged to have been rendered and made in behalf of the intestate while living.

The defendant denies all the material allegations of the complaint.

After remaining out some hours the jury returned and stated that they were not able to agree. They were discharged.

Jas. H. Briggs, for plaintiff; John K. Hacket, for defendant.

Construction of a Will—Can an Unincorporated Society Take by Devise.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

Robert P. Sherwood, Executor, &c., of Ann P. Sherwood et ol., Appellents vs. *The American Bible Society et ols., Respondents.*—On the 25th of December, 1858, Ann P. Sherwood, the testatrix, died, having bequeathed, by her will, the sum of $2,000 to the American Bible Society, $2,000 to the American Tract Society, $3,000 to the Arcot Mission of the Reformed Dutch Church, to be used for the education of the heathen boys, and to the American Colonization Society $1,000.

The executor filed his bill for a construction of the will, making all the devizees defendants, and alleges that the will was not made two months prior to the death of the testatrix, and that the bequests mentioned in the will, exceed in amount one-fourth of the value of tha estate of the testatrix, after paying her debts.

That doubts have arisen whether the bequeste to the Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the Arcot Mission, and to the Colonization Society are valid and legal bequests; and whether said societies are incorporated, or, if incorporated, whether they can, by their acts of incorporation severally, take the bequeste mentioned in the will. That Mary P. Sherwood, one of the residuary legatees, claims that such bequests are invalid, and that she is antitled to one-half the estate without the payment of said bequests. The defendants severally join issue with these allegations—tha defendant, the Arcot Mission, averring that the Arcot Mission of the R. D. Church is a *branch* of a religious denomination of which the testatrix in her lifetime was a member, which said Mission is one of the Missions under the direction and supervision of the Board of Foreign Missions of the R. D. Church, which is a body corporate under the laws of this State, and subject to said Board.

The cause was tried at Special Term, on the 12th of December, 1861, before Mr. Justice GROVER.

After hearing the proofs and allegations of the several parties, the Court found the following material facts:

1. That the testatrix at the time of her death owned personal estate to the amount of $16,000, and real estate of the value of $4,500.

2. That the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the American Colonization Society, were all duly incorporated at the time of the making of the will and prior thereto.

3. That the Arcot Mission of the Reformed Dutch Church is not and never was incorporated, but is simply a branch of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, which Board of Missions at the date of the will and death of the testatrix, was not incorporated, but was incorporated by Legislative act passed in 1860.

As conclusions of law, His Honor decided that the several legacies to the Bible Society, the Tract Society and Colonization Society are valid, and orders payment, with costs, but that the legacy to the Arcot Mission is invalid.

The executors appealed from that part of the judgment directing the payment of the legacies, the Arcot Mission legacy included, and from that part denying the devise to the Arcot Mission. The counsel for the executors, it is urged that the Arcot Mission, being an unincorporated society, was incapable of receiving the bequest; that a devise or bequeste to an unincorporated society is void as well at law as in equity; that the validity of the bequest is not affected by the subsequent incorporation of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the part of the Arcot Mission, it is claimed that they can take the devise either under the act of 1860, incorporating the Board of Foreign Missions, or without reference to their incorporation. But if not, there could be no objection to their taking personal property by bequest.

They further claim that the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions is the proper party to receive this legacy.

Decision reserved.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for plaintiffs; Miller, Peet & Nichols, for Arcot Mission.

Residence—A Government Department may be the "Place of Business" of a Clark Therein.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

McEwan vs. *Burgess et al.*—This motion was stated in the TIMES of the 27th April. An order was issued for the examination of the judgment debtor in proceedings supplementary to execution. On the return day motion was made to discharge the order, on the ground that tha Court had no jurisdiction, the judgment debtor being a resident of Brooklyn, where he had a place of business. The motion was opposed on the ground that the defendant had a place of business also at No. 56 Broadway, and where the order was served upon him. It was urged that the place of business at No. 56 Broadway, was a Government position or office, and that such position did not make it a "place of business" of the defendant, within the meaning of the act giving jurisdiction in such cases. It was a place of business of a Government department and not of the defendant. It was, however, shown that the defendant, who was a manufacturer of chemicals for photographs, took orders and conducted his correspondence at No. 56 Broadway, although he had his principal place of business in Brooklyn.

Upon these facts the Court now rendered opinion holding that the Code does not require the Court to pass upon the question as to which is the *principal* place of business, where there are two or more, but only that it should appear that the defendant had *a* place of business within the county to give jurisdiction. The motion was denied.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Edward McCabe vs. *Mary McCabe*,—Report confirmed, and divorce granted.

Pierrepont &c. vs. *Edwards et als.*—Order granted.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Sherwood vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

De Weerth, Jr., vs. *Feichner.*—Order of arrest discharged.

Williams vs. *Williams*; *Stanton* vs. *Robinson*: *Hale* vs. *Conner.*—See opinion.

Before Judge Hilton.

Baxter vs. *Gilbert.*—Case settled.

De Wolf vs. *Mather &c.*; *Hallock* vs. *Coleman*; *Haughwout* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgments for the plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Hunt vs. *Connor, &c.*—Settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wortman vs. *Wortman.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Before James Miller.

Craig vs *Kendall.*—Settled.

Stephen Clark vs. *Elizabeth Clark.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, May 4, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that hereafter the stated session of this Board be held on Mondays and Thursdays, at five o'clock P. M.

Alderman Froment moved as an amendment that the hour be fixed at one o'clock P. M.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Froment—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Boole, Taylor and Long—10.

Alderman Masterson moved as an amendment that the time be fixed at six o'clock P. M.

Which was lost.

And the original motion of Alderman Boole was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of P. G. Coroell, for services rendered on the occasion of the reception of Col. Corcoran.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Henry Stollmeyer for remission of an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman McCool—

Petition of the First Presbyterian Church in Sullivan-street, for a donation sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance

By Alderman Henry—

Remonstrance of Martin Zabriskie against changing grade of Nioth-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-ninth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Petition of the German Baptist Church in West Forty-fifth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, for a donation to enable them to pay an amount of assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of John McGinn to be paid for loss of horse.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Reed—

Bill of George W. Britt for coaches furnished for the funeral of Robert T. Haws, amounting to forty-eight dollars.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. Werner and Company to set a platform over the gutter in front of numbers one hundred and four and one hundred and six Barclay-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted,

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, about one hundred feet west of Ninth-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Cannon-street, between Rivington-street and Stanton-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the South side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Twelfth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense thereof, to be paid by the property-owners, and one-half by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-nioth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth-avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the carriage-way of Fifty-eighth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be macadamized forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over,

By the same—

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the vacant lots lying between William and Pearl streets, in New Chambers-street, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the North River, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre of the sidewalks—the work to be done as soon as practicable and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street from the Fourth to the Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, entirely at the expense of the owners of property, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter-stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance thereof be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. and R. L. Conoklin for the sum of three hundred and eighteen dollars for carriages furnished for the funeral of the late Comptroller Robert T. Haws; also, for the funeral of the late Major Kimball, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance; subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

By Alderman Chipp—

Whereas, a resolution was passed by the Board of Aldermen, July third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by the Board of Councilmen July sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and approved by the Mayor July nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, which provided that the pavement in West-street, between Christopher and Gansevoort streets, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and whereas, no action whatever has been taken toward giving effect to the plain directions contained in such resolutions, by reason, as is alleged, of a conflict of jurisdiction between the Street Department and the Croton Aqueduct Department, to the great detriment, not only of the comfort and convenience of all persons having occasion to use the street, but of the health of the entire neighborhood, the said street, in many places, containing large holes, which are filled with stagnant water, and which exhale a malaria positively dangerous to the sanitary condition of the locality; be it therefore

Resolved, that West-street, between Christopher and Gansevoort streets be repaired immediately, without reference to any particular grade, the work to be done by the Croton Aqueduct Department, with a view of making the street passable for vehicles, and of remedying the evils likely to result to the health of the neighborhood, by any further neglect of the directions contained in the resolution approved July nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was Referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Robert W. Milbanks, to erect a bay window to his house, situated on the northwest corner of Thirty-sixth street and Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the corner of Canal-street and Varick-street; also, in front of numbers four hundred and four and a half, four hundred and six, four hundred and eight, four hundred and ten, four hundred and twelve, four hundred and sixteen, four hundred and eighteen and four hundred and twenty Canal-street, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance thereof be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Whereas, Her Most Catholic Majesty, Isabella, Queen of Spain, as an evidence of her good feeling toward the United States, has sent to our port the first-class frigate Carmen, under the command of Jose Polo De Bernabe; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the freedom of this City be and the same is hereby tendered to Captain Jose Polo De Bernabe and the officers under his command.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is duly authorized and directed to transmit an authenticated copy of the above to Captain Jose Polo De Bernabe.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That H. W. Green, owner of premises number thirteen Spruce street, be and he is hereby authorized and permitted to construct an House a vault opposite number eleven Spruce-street, of dimensions similar to that now owned and occupied by him opposite unto thirteen in said street, the assent of the owner of number eleven in said Spruce-street having been given for that purpose.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence Holgert, President of the Saint Josephine Orphan Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Orphan Asylum, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth street between Eighth and Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded, curbed, guttered and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Boone for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars in full, for services rendered Guard of Honor, and so forth, on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Edmund C. Charles

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the lease of the small slip at the foot of Carlisle-street, North River, now under lease for the term of one year to end on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be transferred to and vested in the name of the association of Amateur Rowing Clubs known as the "Hudson Navy," and that the sum of six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated in furtherance of said object, and that the same be taken from the appropriation for donations.

Which was in favor.

By the President—

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the Board of Councilmen March twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by the Board of Aldermen April twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and approved by the Mayor April twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to the words following, to wit:

"Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culvert, be built in Orchard-street, from Grand-street to Broome-street, to connect with the sewers now built in Grand and Broome-streets, or either of them, such work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department on the same"

Be and the same is hereby amended by adding after the word "Department" in said resolution, the following words: "and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be and the same is hereby adopted," so as to read, when amended, as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Orchard-street, from Grand-street to Broome-street, to connect with the sewers now built in Grand and Broome streets, or either of them, such work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be and the same is hereby adopted.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently Alderman Jeremiah moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then again adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—15.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen, this evening, for concurrence.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that all papers relating to the application of the American Institute, be taken from the file and made the special order of business for the next meeting.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to lease part of ground to the Managers of the German Hospital, at a nominal rent.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lots on the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Thirty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to repair Christopher-street with cobble-stone pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag the sidewalk in front of numbers twelve, fourteen and sixteen Pitt-street.

Which was laid over

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Minetta-street, from near Minetta-lane, to connect with sewer in Bleecker street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Tenth-avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Cannon-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report to donate a sum sufficient to enable Martin Waters to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to pay C. L. Purdy for extra work on House and Ladder Company number Ten.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to procure temporary location for Hose Company number Thirty-seven.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank-street to West Twelfth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a house for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-seven, in the lot lately purchased for the said Company by the Comptroller.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay John Kelly for loss of horse from pier foot of Spring-street.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION

An invitation was received from the Committee of Reception inviting the Board of Aldermen to review the Fourth regiment New-York Volunteers, (First regiment Scott Life Guard,) on their arrival in this City.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting draft of an ordinance to amend an ordinance making the annual appropriations in conformity to the City Tax law of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently, Alderman Boole moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the same be printed in the minutes and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the City Inspector relative to the street cleaning contract and its non-performance.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be referred to the Special Committee having the subject in charge.

Alderman Froment moved to amend such motion by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "who shall report at the next meeting of the Board, and the subject be made the special order for that meeting."

Which was carried.

And the motion as amended was agreed to.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Aldermen Farley moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be authorized to cause a transfer to be made of the sum of ninety-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars from the amount of "Interest on Assessments," to the credit of "Lands purchased for Taxes and Assessments," to enable him to pay for the purchase of lands made in behalf of the Corporation at the public sale of unpaid assessments, held in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and thereby adjust the account of the Clerk of Arrears.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Boole, Masterson, Long—13.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of Report of Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Matthew Tracy for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, for services as Keeper of Stuyvesant Park on Sundays, from May sixth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, until March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease for a ferry or ferries from the slip or basin between Piers numbers thirty-two and thirty-three, East River, and the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, and also for a lease of a ferry from said slip or basin, between Piers numbers thirty-two and thirty-three, East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, or such point adjacent thereto as hereinafter provided, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the parties purchasing such ferry lease or leases at such sale, shall procure at their own risk and expense the slips herein designated, and that at any time prior to the said first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and hereafter, until such ferries are put into operation, under and in pursuance of such sales, William Merrin, John O. Heil, and their associates or their assigns, are hereby authorized to erect the necessary racks, bridges, ferry houses, &c., in said slips, (providing, however, they shall lease or procure the use of said slips at their own cost and expense,) and establish and run suitable ferry boats for the accommodation of the public, and charge the usual rates of ferriage thereon, and the ferry landing ties secured and established in Brooklyn, Eastern District, shall constitute the slip or landing in said District contemplated in this Resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a house on their present site for the use of Engine Company Number One, to be similar to the house now occupied or ordered to be built for Engine Company Number Thirty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution, That permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the South-street side. (Returned by His Honor the Mayor, with his objections thereto, February twelfth.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative

weekly statement, as compared with the previous week:

Increase of Loans	$105,236
Increase of Specie	8,947
Increase of Deposits	162,568
Decrease of Circulation	89,493
Decrease of United States Notes	995,377

Public Stock Exchange.

Report of the Committee to which was referred the question of Gold Contracts, accepted and adopted as the rule of the Board:

Your Committee report, that the act of Congress provides that no contracts shall be binding which are to be executed at a greater period than three days, unless the same shall be reduced to writing and stamped. The law is silent on the subject as to who is to pay the stamp tax, the buyer or the seller; merely providing that stamps to a certain amount shall be affixed to the contract. It is also silent on the subject of the custody of the contract when made. Two contracts like the ordinary forms used for stocks will involve double taxation, and it therefore is unlikely that such a form will be adopted, as the law clearly requires but one instrument and one taxation. The custody of the contract will therefore be a matter for separate agreement between the contracting parties, and they may agree to deposit it with a third party. Your Committee think it best to leave this matter of custody of the contract for the parties to settle between themselves. As the law does not expressly state, in words, which of the parties to the contract, buyer or seller, shall pay the tax, resort must be had to the general spirit and drift of the law to enable us clearly to understand the intention of Congress in passing the act, and this intention is to be carried out. This is the rule of construction in the Courts, and your Committee believe it to be the proper rule to be adopted for their guidances. Viewing the act in this light it appears to your Committee that he object of Congress in passing the law was to throw all the obstructions and difficulties possible in the way of parties purchasing gold for a rise, and thus prevent speculation in that direction. This was clearly the intention of Congress in passing the law, and your Committee are of opinion that the Public Stock Exchange is bound by every principle of loyalty and patriotism to carry out the intentions of Congress in this direction, as far as it lies in its power; thereby sustaining the credit of the National Currency, and consequently the credit of the National Government at home and abroad.

In accordance with these views, your Committee present the following preamble and resolution, the passage of which they unanimously recommend:

Whereas, Doubt exists as to which of the parties to time contracts in gold should pay the Government tax; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of the Public Stock Exchange the spirit of the act of Congress points to the *buyer* as the person to pay such tax: therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter all contracts for the purchase or sale of gold having longer than three days to run, between members of the Public Stock Exchange, shall not be binding unless reduced to writing, and stamped according to law; and that it shall be the duty of the *buyer* of he gold to pay the Government stamp tax on such contracts in all cases.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 10,818 bbls. Flour, 992 bbls. and 577 bags Corn Meal, 40 bushels Corn, 135 bushels Barley, 4,425 bushels Oats, 3,098 pkgs. Provisions, and 244 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited request, including Pots at $5 25, and Pearls at $9 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand at former prices.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at previous quotations. Java 37c.@38c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 32c.@34c; Rio, 30c.@33c.; St. Domingo, 28½c.@29½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice the week's business in Rio, thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week have been restricted to 270 bags, per *Union*, at 32c. The market closes quiet, but we have no change to notice in prices, or the views of holders." Stock of all kinds, this morning, 113,414 packages, including 2,300 bags, and 19,885 mats Java, 80,556 bags Rio and Santos, 4,600 bags Maracaibo, 1,900 bags Ceylon, 1,583 bags St. Domingo, 500 bags Laguayra, 800 bags Jamaica, and 1,790 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is held with more firmness, at 30½c.@31½c. ₱ lb., but is quiet.

COTTON—Has been in very limited demand, at 65c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate request at uniform prices.

FRUIT—The market has been less active, but prices have been well supported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request, to-day, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales, 11,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 05; poor to choice extra State at $6 10@$6 90, chiefly at $6 45@$6 65, round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$5 80 @$6 05
Extra State..... 6 40 @ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 50 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds. 6 85 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 7 05 @ 8 50
Extra Genesee..... 7 00 @ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.... 7 10 @ 9 75

Southern Flour is more active, but unsettled: sales 1,400 bbls., at $6 90@$7 30 for poor to good superfine; $7 35@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 80@$9 75 for very superfine family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand; sales 750 bbls. Extra, at $6 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 40@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, $4 55 for the Atlantic Mills, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather more demand, but the firmness of holders has had the effect of checking transactions. Sales have been reported of only 12,650 bushels, including White Western $1 80; Red Western (Winter) at $1 60, and Red State on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, at rather firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 32,000 bushels at 87½c.@89c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 85c.@87c. for Eastern do.; 83c.@85c. for Unsound, and 92c.@93c. for Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1@$1 02, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue heavy and drooping, including Canada at 63c.@64½c.; Western at 63c.@65c., State at 66c.@68c.; Jersey, 80c.@82½c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in less request, at $1 35@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Sales 2,600 bushels.

The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The English export demand, which for some time past has been a controlling feature in our market for Flour and Grain, has almost ceased, and the retail trade are now the principal buyers for Flour. The receipts of that article for a week past have been large for the season, and with an increased disposition on the part of sellers to realize, prices have been daily declining, particularly on the higher and lower grades, the good medium qualities being less effected. The brands of Extra State that do not pass the inspection as to sound condition are selling at low and irregular rates. The transactions in Wheat, on the spot, have been on a limited scale, and chiefly for home use—the principal purchases being for forward delivery in May and June—the offerings have been large, but with the uncertainty in the rates of exchange, shippers have not taken freely. The sales amount to about 90,000 bushels, at $1 49@$1 53 for Spring, and $1 58@$1 60 for Winter. In the absence of the article here our quotations for Spring are quite nominal. For Rye the demand is moderate, and prices lower. Indian Corn is less active, and can be purchased on easier terms. There is a fair inquiry for future delivery, with sales of 100,000 to 150,000 bush. Western Mixed (chiefly this month) at 85c., down to 78c. as to time of arrival. The export clearances from this port, for the fortnight, foot up, to Great Britain and Ireland, 37,548 bbls. Flour, 111,169 bush. Wheat, 245,323 bush. Corn; to Dunkirk, 23,283 bush. Corn; to Brazil, 5,845 bbls. Flour; to Mexico, 2,730 bbls. Flour, 550 bush. Corn; to Gibraltar, 850 bbls. Flour; to Continental ports, 4,108 bbls. Flour, 13,660 bush. Wheat, 65,121 bush. Rye.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	May 1, '63..	747,010	14,529,129	5,421,529
New-Orleans	—, '63..	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Apl. 25, '63..	83,977	873,205	82,274
Baltimore	Apl. 25, '63..	35,284	290,560	223,075
Boston	Apl. 24, '63..	34,925	—	16,088
Can. & her Ports	Apl. 18, '63..	86,719	970,725	10,000
Total		988,915	16,655,319	5,752,966
To about same period, 1862		1,730,381	14,200,312	9,997,024
To about same period, 1861		1,853,069	16,236,770	7,423,515
To about same period, 1860		211,371	701,219	226,360

To the Continent:

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New-York	Apl. 24, '63.	97,951	1,305,788	56,501	235,218
Other Ports	Latest dates	7,962	—	1,910	—

HAY—North River Bale is pleaty and less active to-day, at 75c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request, at 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.; 297 bales were sold by auction, at 17c.@18¾c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet, at previous rates.

MOLASSES—The principal inquiry has been for New-Orleans, the sales of which reach 1,500 bbls., at 34c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been fair for refined Petroleum, for immediate and future delivery, especially the latter; and limited for most other kinds, at revised quotations: Crude Whale at 90c.@95c.; Bleached Winter do. at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 68; unbleached Winter do. at $1 95@$2; Olive Oil, $2 10@$2 15; Linseed, $1 50; No. 1 Lard at 82½c.@87½c.; City Red at 70c.@72c.; Crude Petroleum at 24c.@24½c.; Refined do. 43c.@46c., here, free; Naphta, 30c.@32½c.; Benzole, 27c.@30c. ₱ gallon. Mr. C. J. TUANKA, in his circular for the *Persia*, says: "The market for Petroleum has recovered from the fearful depression into which it was cast by the prejudices, &c., of conflicting interests, and in Europe, as well as here, its exceeding cheapness as an illuminator is now generally appreciated. Crude is firm at 24c.@25c., and Refined has advanced to 39c.@42½c., the latter rate for delivery in August. Petroleum Spirits are also firm, having advanced to 30c.@32c. The entire product of the Pennsylvania wells is about 5,500 bbls. ₱ day, which, reduced to Refined Oil and Spirits, is equivalent to 3,500 bbls. The entire stock here is less than 30,000 bbls. The following are the receipts at and the exports from New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum	13,919	222,932
Exports of Petroleum	15,700	205,045

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—*Week ending May 4.*—The market has somewhat revived, with a demand for export. The transactions for the week include sales of 95 bbls. Sperm at $1 66 ₱ gallon, and 506 do at a price not transpired, all for export. And in Whale, a cargo of 2,000 bbls., for export, on private terms, and 100 bbls. for manufacturing, at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 4, 1863	11,982	24,485	245,100
Same time last year	6,488	14,846	220,100

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 8,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,000 pieces 56x60, 12½, cash, early in the week; 6,000 pieces 64x64, 12½c., cash, light weight, per yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in pretty fair request, to-day, and sales have been made of 1,150 bbls., at $12 75@$13 for old Mess; $14 75@$15 for new Mess; and $11@$13 for old and new Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 6¼c.@7¾c. for Hams: 5c.@3½c. for Shoulders, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Rough Sides, ₱ lb. Bacon is in good request at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 2,100 boxes. Lard is doing rather better; sales, 3,450 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10¾c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $10@$12 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter rules very quiet, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@20c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 10c.@14c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales, 400 bags Clover, at 6¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, 1,300 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10¾c.@12c., Porto Rico, at 11¾c.@12¾c., and Cuba, at 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review the week's business, thus: "The market for this staple during the week has been in a very unsettled state, owing to the wide margin existing between the views of holders and shippers, the latter not being able to pay the prices generally demanded by melters and jobbers, consequently transactions have been very limited. We note sales of strictly prime shipping lots, at 11¾c., which may be considered the outside figure for the best in the market, except New-York Butchers' Association. There have been sales of some large lots of Tallow a shade below the standard of prime at 11c. The stock now held of all kinds is small, but the receipts by canal are considerably larger than last week. To-day the market was very dull, there being no sales of any moment made, some prime in hhds. brought 11¼c., but with the decline in Gold and Exchange, it is very difficult to name a price, the market being in such a variable state. Price, this day, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9c.; 1862, 9c. The price of Rough Fat is fixed, to-day, at 7½c. ₱ lb."

TIN—Has been inactive and somewhat unsettled.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet, sales having been confined to 103 hhds. Kentucky, at 13½c.@22c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 45c.@46c. chiefly at 45c.@45¾c., ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Sales in Providence, during the week, 55,100 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at from 70c.@85c.; 6,000 lbs. Pulled, at 83c.@90c.; 13,000 lbs. Foreign, at 40c.@42½c., cash, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Heavier engagements were effected to-day. For Liverpool, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¾d. ₱ bushel. 3,200 packages Provisions, at 17s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 25s. by steamer, ₱ ton. For London, 30,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 6s. 7d. ₱ bushel; 450 tierces Lard, at 25s.; and 50 tons Oil Cake, at 20s. ₱ ton. For Hull, 500 bags Clover Seed, by steamer, at 40s. ₱ ton. For Falmouth, a British bark took Grain at 11d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 11d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, a cargo of Petroleum, at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

	From America.		From Europe.	
Persia	May 6	New-York		Liverpool.
Glasgow	May 9.	New-York		Liverpool.
Europa	May 13.	Boston		Liverpool.
Etna	May 16	New-York		Liverpool.
Australasian	May 20.	New-York		Liverpool.
Canada	May 27.	Boston		Liverpool.
China	June 3.	New-York		Liverpool.
Kangaroo	April 18.	Liverpool		New-York.
Teutonia	April 18.	Hamburg		New-York.
Borussia	April 22.	Southampton		New-York.
Australasian	April 25	Liverpool		New-York.
City of Washington	April 29	Liverpool		New-York.
City of Cork	May 1	Liverpool		New-York.
Canada	May 2.	Liverpool		Boston.
Tentonia	May 4.	Southampton		New-York.
City of New-York	May 6	Liverpool		New-York.
Bohemian	May 9	Liverpool		Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool		New-York.
Asia	May 16	Liverpool		Boston.
Sidon	May 18.	Liverpool		New-York.
Saxonia	May 20.	Southampton		New-York.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool		Boston.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool		Boston.
Kedar	May 30.	Liverpool		New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton		New-York.
Scotia	June 6.	Liverpool		New-York.
Australasia	June 13	Liverpool		New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool		New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Persia*, will close, to-day, at 7½ o'clock.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

O'BRIEN, THOMAS F.—HIS BROTHER WILLIAM, in India, is anxious to hear from him. He was last heard of on board the ship *Prince of Wales*, at Liverpool, in 1859. Any one giving information respecting him, will greatly oblige. Address WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Esq., care of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO., No. 65 Cornhill, London.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large and well-known private boarding-house, Washington Hall, (late Mrs. Mason's,) will be opened for visitors on the 15th of May. It is delightfully situated on Broadway, between the Congress and Empire Springs, and the rooms are well adapted for families and large parties of friends. For further particulars apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL—Parties wishing good board and accommodations, large airy rooms and beautiful location, can be furnished; same by week or season, by applying to H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, New-York. For references and circulars, call on G. H. Coggeshall, Esq., Howery Savings Bank; Geo. Jones, Esq., *Times* Office; Wm. M. Franklin, Esq., No. 24 Vesey-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—DELIGHTFUL LOCATION; half hour from city; one mile north of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, at Newark, N. J. Fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, &c., in abundance. Terms moderate. Address COUNTRY, Newark Post-office, or apply to Mrs. FENTON, at Claremont House, No. 144 Fulton-st., New-York. Table first-class.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board to a private family at Fairfield, Conn.; good salt water bathing. The house is well shaded, and within 6 minutes' walk of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE house for families, two miles below West Point. Apply to R. A. BERARD, West Point, N. Y.

HOTELS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL,
will open for the season on
SATURDAY, MAY 30.

The subscribed is now prepared to engage rooms for the Summer, and has several cottages to let.

WM. B. COZZENS.

HOTEL DE LYON AND DE BERLIN—NO. 7 Rue du Conservatoire, Paris.
H. COEUILTE, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ICE.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ICE.
TO ICE DEALERS.—For sale, 600 tons pure ice, first quality, 22 inches thick; can be delivered from barges in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. For particulars inquire of J. G. WATKINS, composing-room, office New-York *Times*, after 5 o'clock P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A BACHELOR WISHES TO MARRY.—The lady must be, like himself, wealthy, of good social position, and possess qualities of head and heart calculated to make home happy. Address, for one week, S. A. M., Station F.

DRY GOODS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AT COST.

WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS,
At $8 per yard.
COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES,
At Old Prices.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS,
WOOL and UNION REPS,
PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS,
WORSTED DAMASKS and LASTINGS,
AND EVERY STYLE OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
At Correspondingly Low Figures.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

SHADES,
of every variety and material, made and put up.
SHADE HOLLANDS of every color by the yard.
Silk, Silk and Wool, and Worsted Shade Tassels of all sizes and prices.
CORD AND SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.
Particular attention paid to hanging
STORE SHADES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT RETAIL.
OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY
FOR EXHIBITION.
FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE
IT IS UNSURPASSED.
Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

LINEN SHEETINGS.
SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
very superior, manufactured particularly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
Napkins, Doylies, Pillow Casing, Cloths,
Fresh Goods at
MODERATE PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS
in Brocades, Brocatelles, Tapestries, and Reps,
CHINTZES,
and every variety of goods for Slip Coverings.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES!!
Every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves and Hosiery, of the best English, French and German manufacture. Full assortment of Underwear of the best quality, very much under the present cost of importation. Lace Mitts at last year's prices. Gents' Neckties and Cravats.
ALL OUR HOSIERY STOCK BOUGHT BEFORE THE RISE, AND WE ARE SELLING IT AT LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

10,000 PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS—Now opening, every variety and style of
LADIES' AND CHILD'S PARASOLS.
Also, every size silk Sun-Umbrellas, from best manufacturers. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
6 to 6,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN
KID GLOVES,
Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.
GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than Importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF DRY GOODS.
OVER NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH
OF SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS, CRASHES, &c., &c.
All purchased at the late auction sales,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
AND SELLING AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT VALUE.
The goods are really
BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
And we invite an inspection of the stock
As proof of the
GREAT CHEAPNESS OF OUR GOODS.
The silk stock contains
CHECK, GROS DE RHINES, from 6s. and up.
Yard-wide CHECK FOULARD, best quality, at $1.
PLAIN and FIGURED COLORED SILKS, from 9s. and up.
BLACK DRESS SILKS, plain, at 7s. and up.
COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE, very cheap, and a LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER STYLES.
The Dress Goods Stock
Will be found the largest
And most recherche of the kind
IN THE CITY,
And contains all the latest novelties in
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES, ARABIAN GLACE, LENOS,
CREPES, POPLEIN REGENCE,
POPLEIN BEANAISE,
POIL DE CHEVE, GRISAILLE, &c., &c.,
At the following prices per yard:
9c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 21c., 25c., 31c., 37½c., and up.
THE WHITE GOODS AND DOMESTIC STOCK
Contains a large quantity of
DAMASKS, LINENS, TOWELS AND CRASHES,
AT THE OLD PRICES.
Also,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LININGS,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
IN SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND VERY CHEAP.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS
IN SPRING SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION,
From $1 50 to $50.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
No. 251 Howery,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can purchase lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call at
EDWARD RIDLEY'S,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 637 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fitted handkerchiefs, &c.; Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

GAYNOR'S NEW STORE.—REMOVAL—THE largest and most elegant assortment of Corsets and Skirts ever offered at retail in New-York. Our immense stock being purchased before the advance, we will continue to charge our old prices. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.—The subscriber has made a second reduction from the Winter prices of the Peach Orchard, Lehigh and White Ash Schuylkill Coals, of which he is receiving a supply of the best qualities. Also, English Cannel, Liverpool and Cumberland, at lowest market rates. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre, and corner of Jane and West sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL,
In every variety, for sale and exchange.
J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting in about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
OR
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS, with about 2 acres of land, and wharf with 15 feet of water, situated on Princess Bay, and formerly used by the Staten Island Oil and Candle Company; well adapted for an iron foundry, stove factory, India rubber or soap and candle factory, or easy access to the City, &c. This property will be sold on very easy terms, and at a very small portion of the cost. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best business stands in Morrisania, situated on Boston Road, head Railroad-av., suitable for any kind of business; has a good store, dwelling and feed house, stable, &c., on the premises; contains near ten City lots; has a fine stream of water running through the property; will be sold cheap, on easy terms. Apply to THOMAS RAE, on the premises.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath-tubs, range, heater, &c.; lots well laid out with an abundance of trees and shrubbery; price $4,000. Apply to JAMES A. VAN BLUNT, 14th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

NEWMAN & FITTON, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York, and Tarrytown, N. Y., have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE FULL LOT in Brooklyn—price $1,900—for a good grocery store, already stocked. Address, H. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, stating where and all particulars, for 4 days.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, about 24 miles from the City Hall, and 3 miles east of Dobbs' Ferry, containing about 75 acres. There is on it a double 1½-story farm-house, wagon-house, barn, corn-crib, &c., and two good building sites; also, an abundance of fruit-trees. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Office No. 11.

$3,200—FOR SALE—A FRUIT AND GRAIN farm, 36 miles on Long Island, near depot; good outbuildings, including stock, tools, crops and furniture; 75 acres, wood and well. Apply to JAMES FLAGLER, owner, No. 256 Broadway, in the hat store.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to H. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE—A VERY DESIRable farm near Sing Sing; 70 acres of land with good house, barn, carriage house, &c., all in good order, good orchard and small fruit in abundance; price $5,000. S. HINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Howery, corner 3d-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE IN good order, No. 203 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh. Has gas fixtures and water. The house is pleasantly located, and the lot is large. Rent $275. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Esq., corner of South 5th and 8th sts., or W. H. WELLS, No. 47 Ann-st., New-York.

STABLE TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE NO. 206 9th-st. to rent, or five years' lease for sale, all above ground—large, light and airy, containing six stalls, two box stalls, large carriage-house and harness closets, with all modern improvements. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—NO. 81 NINTH-ST., WEST OF University-place, two large parlors on first floor, suitable for a dentist or physician; also, a floor consisting of 5 rooms, with water, shower bath, closets, gas, &c., will be let separately or together, with or without board. Also, single rooms.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE LEASE OF the property corner of Delancey and East sts., (East River,) consisting of several valuable lots and buildings. For further information apply to MATSON & ROBINSON, Brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant and neatly furnished rooms (without board,) with large closet, in a quiet house, and desirable neighborhood. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, two doors south of Myrtle-av.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILLIOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x18 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF No. 18 FOURTH-av.; also, one or two lofts for storage. Apply as above.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS
AND
STEADY POWER,
On Canal-st., near Broadway.
JOHN GAUDU, Engineer, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—No. 53 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for trade or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No. 5,009 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWER, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A HOUSE WANTED, WITH INSTANT possession, by a gentleman and wife, without children; rent $500 to $700, in advance. If desired, and several others, furnished and unfurnished, at moderate rents, by desirable and responsible private families. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY AND CITY HOUSES—WANTED, immediately, furnished or unfurnished, for first-rate private families. Call or address, with all particulars. The best place in this City to rent or have rented houses or store property is at N. C. BISHOP'S, No. 161 Broadway, rear of Yonker's Fire Insurance Company.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR the Summer months; any party leaving town would find this an excellent opportunity to have their house safely cared for; would be willing to pay a small rent; excellent reference and good security. Address L. Y., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL PRIVATE family, a genteel two-story and basement or a small three-story house, in a genteel neighborh

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Aroldo.

WINTER GARDEN—Luck—The Toodles.

WALLACK'S—Lost and Won.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Minnie Warren. Commodore Nutt, &c., at all hours.—Stereopticon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Cotopaxi.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Special Correspondence this morning gives details of the important events at Fredericksburgh down to Monday morning. From the best knowledge in our possession, we think it unlikely there was any general engagement fought on Monday by Gen. Hooker, although there was undoubtedly some heavy skirmishing. A report from Washington states that the rebels made an attempt on Monday morning to retake the heights beyond Fredericksburgh, but that they were repulsed. Our correspondent with Gen. Sedgwick's command gives a full account of the storming and capture of those heights on Sunday by our forces, together with a list of some of the casualties. Among the prisoners captured by our forces, is said to be the noted cavalry officer, Fitzhugh Lee, whose arrival in Washington is announced.

We have this morning fuller particulars of the fighting near Suffolk, Va., mentioned briefly yesterday. It appears that two crossings of the Nansemond were made—one at Suffolk, and the other four miles below. Both detachments of our forces encountered the enemy successfully, and it was rumored at Suffolk that a rebel battery of eight guns was captured. The important statement is made that our scouts on Monday failed to discover the enemy on the Somerton road, after proceeding out six miles, and it was also ascertained that the rifle pits on the South Quay road and in front were vacated hastily on Monday afternoon, the rebels taking their baggage with them. This is doubtless in consequence of a call for reinforcements on the part of Lee.

From the Jackson (Miss.) *Appeal*, of the 28th ult., we have further particulars regarding the raid of our cavalry into Central Mississippi. Up to that time they had torn up a large portion of the Jackson and Meridian Railroad, destroyed two bridges each 150 feet long, together with seven culverts, and burned the railroad depot and two commissary buildings at Newton. They had also captured two trains, and destroyed the telegraph line by cutting out five miles of wire. Thus the communications between the two rebel armies at Vicksburgh and Tullahoma are completely severed.

The reports from Vicksburgh this morning are important. They indicate an immediate attack upon that rebel stronghold, now partially isolated from the rest of the "Confederacy" by the destruction of the railroad in its rear. Gen. Grant is reported to have landed a heavy force of his troops below, on the Mississippi shore, with a view to operations in that direction, and another force under Gen. Sherman is said to have landed up the Yazoo, in about the same place where the landing was made before the last attack—the intention, probably, being to make demonstrations against the rebel batteries at Haynes' and Drumgold's Bluffs, while the main attack is being made below.

A dispatch from the Lower Mississippi, received by way of Cairo, corroborates the rebel report published yesterday, that our forces had been unsuccessful in an attempt to occupy Grand Gulf.

The United States steam transport *New England*, Capt. Field, arrived at this port last evening from Hilton Head. Capt. Field reports that the *Ironsides* was to cross the bar at Charleston on the 2d inst., and the Monitors on the 4th. Affairs at Hilton Head were without importance.

A dispatch from Cincinnati announces the arrest of C. L. Vallandigham at Dayton yesterday morning. The arrest was effected by a detachment of soldiers, who went from Cincinnati on the night previous. They were obliged to batter down several doors before reaching his room. His friends rang the fire-bells and called out the people, when his friends made an attempt to arrest him, which was unsuccessful, and he was conveyed to Cincinnati.

The steamship *Continental* arrived here yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 28th ult., with advices one day later. No further details of Gen. Banks' movements reach us by this arrival.

GENERAL NEWS.

The prize fight for the championship, between Coburn and McCool, took place yesterday at Charlestown, Md., and was decided in favor of Coburn in one hour and ten minutes, after sixty-seven rounds had been fought.

The Ninth New-York Volunteers (Hawkins Zouaves) returned to this City from the seat of war, yesterday. They were escorted up Broadway by the Twelfth New-York Militia regiment, and were greeted with demonstrations of welcome along the entire route.

A large audience assembled last evening, at the rooms of the New-York Historical Society, to listen to an address by Hon. George Bancroft, on the late James L. Petigru, of South Carolina. The deceased was one of the first citizens of that State, and throughout his long life had remained a consistent friend of the Union, supporting it at the time of nullification, and also standing boldly up in the midst of the present rebellion to uphold the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, at the cost of friends and property. Prof. Lieber, late of Columbia College, South Carolina, and Messrs. Daniel Lord and Hiram Ketchum, likewise spoke in eulogy of the deceased.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a bill was presented from the District-Attorney, and certified by him, (A. Oakey Hall,) and also by the late District-Attorney, (Nelson J. Waterbury,) for fees paid to the late Sheriff in excise suits under the Metropolitan Police act, amounting to $527 65 for service of summons; $17,556 for term fees, and $126 96 for returns of executions—total, $18,210 61. The claim was referred. The Committee on County Officers reported in favor of paying the Sheriff $3,053 75 of his bill for official services during the quarter ending with March, deducting a claim for fees for transmitting records of convictions to the Secretary of State, and on commitments and conveyance of criminals to prison during that time, and also the amounts of similar claims heretofore disallowed by the Board, amounting in all to $18,000. Mr. Purdy, as heretofore, argued that the whole sum should be paid, insisting that Mr. Lynch would not present a claim that was not authorized by law. [The Sheriff claims, by virtue of an old and unrepealed law, but the duty is in all respects performed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as required of them by the law creating the Commission.] The report of the Committee was adopted. A resolution was adopted to lease rooms for three years at No. 604 Broadway, for the Twelfth regiment, at a rent of $3,000 per year. Adjourned to 3 P. M., on next Tuesday.

The corrected vote of Connecticut foots up 79,898. Gov. Buckingham's majority is just 2,600. The majorities of the three successful candidates for Congress who were supported by the Republicans, are as follows: Deming, 335; Brandegee, 2,497; Hubbard, 356—making an aggregate of 2,188. Mr. English, the successful Democratic candidate, has a majority of 1,025. So that the Republican majority on the Congressional vote is 1,163.

The trial of Asa Crosby for the murder of his wife, by beating, at his house in Monroe-street, on the 8th of February last, was concluded in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday by a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

The price of Gold advanced 2½ ₩ cent. yesterday on street rumors of less favorable news from the Rappahannock. The price closed 150 ₩ cent. against 147½ on Monday night, and 150 on Saturday night. Exchange a unsettled. Money in good request among the Brokers. Stocks firmer in the forenoon, closing steady at a recovery in prices at 4 o'clock.

Flour was more active, yesterday, and prices favored sellers. Grain was inactive. Hog products were in more demand. Sugars and Molasses were pretty freely purchased. Cotton was dull and nominal. A fair business was reported in Hay, Tallow, and Refined Petroleum. Whisky was rather brisker and a shade firmer. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for most other articles. Heavier freight engagements were effected.

The Live Stock markets are lightly supplied with animals this week, but with a falling off in the demand corresponding with the diminished numbers, there is no deficiency in any department.... Beeves number 3,837 head, which is 1,100 less than were on sale one week ago. At least 1,000 more would have been in the yards but for an arrangement entered into by the drovers to hold out about one-third of the stock. This will tend to swell the numbers next week, and it is questionable whether any beneficial results will accrue, even to the owners, as the cattle will fall away in the meantime, and the expense of keeping is considerable. Prices at Forty-fourth-street were a little higher for good cattle, but no better on common and poor stock. Most of the sales were at 10c.@11c., the average being about 10½c. ₩ lb., estimated net weight of the four quarters.... Sheep foot up 5,362 head, which is twice as many as were received the previous week. Prices have declined 1½c. ₩ lb. Fat stock is worth 9c.—a very few 9½c.—and ordinary sheep 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb., live weight, with the wool on. Market slow.... Live hogs count up only 8,802 head, which is 6,000 less than last week, and yet prices have declined ½c. ₩ lb. Stock nearly sold out; prime corn fed hogs at 5½c., and still led at 5c. ₩ lb., live weight.

Aspect of the Campaign.

The full and detailed letters which we yesterday published from our special correspondents—giving the history of two great battles twenty-four hours in advance of any other journal in the country—have furnished the public with ample material for a full appreciation of the campaign on the Rappahannock.

Our intelligence comes up to the conclusion of the bloody battle fought on Sunday at Chancellorsville, and to the successful storming and taking of the formidable range of defensive heights in the rear of Fredericksburgh on the same day. We have also knowledge of an attempt, which was a failure, to recapture the latter position from our troops on Monday morning.

There are *rumors* of a renewal of the main contest on Monday; but all advices except those coming on responsible authority direct from the seat of war, are to be received with the utmost caution. It is, of course, not impossible that Monday may have witnessed a renewal of the fight; but the chances are on the whole against it. And this both as regards the enemy and as regards ourselves.

The enemy, as well on Saturday as on Sunday, was the attacking party. Indeed, this course was a necessity of the position in which the masterly combinations of Gen. Hooker had placed Lee. Before the rebel Generalissimo became aware of it he had a hundred thousand men on his flank and rear, at the same time that a powerful cavalry expedition was making for his communications on the line toward Richmond. To retreat under these conditions was hazardous in the extreme. To stay where he was at Fredericksburgh was to starve. It only remained for him to effect a rapid change of front, and by an impetuous assault on our army in its new position, to seek to drive us back into the river. Two attempts have been made to accomplish this end—the bold *coup* of Jackson on our right flank on Saturday night, and the vigorous assault along our whole line on Sunday forenoon. Both have signally failed—the former by Gen. Hooker's skillful contraction of our line, throwing Jackson on the exterior after he had turned our flank, and partially succeeded in effecting a foothold in our rear: the latter by the severe repulse which the enemy met in his assault on our position on Sunday. They have thrown their masses, with all the momentum of desperation against our front—but the hammer was broken on the anvil. The rebel army could have been in no condition, after the bloody reception of Sunday, to renew the attempt the next day. The dictate of prudence would be for Lee to lie by for two or three days, and rest his army (in great part secure from an attack by us) behind the intrenchments which it has thrown up in its front, as we have in ours. In the meantime, he should hasten forward reinforcements from Richmond, from North Carolina, from Charleston, Savannah, and other points on the Atlantic coast; and by putting the rolling stock of the different railroads on this line, he should be able in three days to bring up from forty to fifty thousand men. With this superadded force, he may feel strong enough to renew the attack. In the meantime, he may make diversions by sending a cavalry force round by the upper fords of the Rappahannock, to threaten our line of communication with Aquia Creek.

The improbability, on the other hand, of an attack on our part is based on two considerations. First, that it is the fixed policy of Gen. Hooker *not* to attack the enemy in a fortified position; but either to get him out on our ground, or to get him on the retreat, and assail him then. Secondly, our own condition, at the beginning of the week, in regard to supplies was not such as to justify Gen. Hooker in assuming the offensive. The rations brought by the men in their haversacks were about exhausted, and, owing to the supreme importance of keeping the line of communication between Chancellorsville and Falmouth open for the transit of troops coming up from below, it was impossible to allow supply trains to encumber the way. Now, however, that the main body of the army has been massed at Chancellorsville, the necessity for this embargo is removed. Supplies will have arrived, and Gen. Hooker will be free to adopt any course he may determine upon. If, however, one will study the situation, it will be seen that if he does not attack the enemy in front, he can do nothing save remain where he is until some move is made by the enemy. For it is impossible for him to advance from his present position without at once uncovering both his base of supplies and Washington. That he shall not do the former is a military necessity; that he shall not do the latter is a political neceseity.

There is indeed one hypotheals, and but one, on which the reports of a renewal of the fight on Monday might acquire probability. It is that the enemy, after the severe contest of Sunday, began retreating on the Gordonsville line—the only one now left them, if our cavalry force has done its duty. If Gen. Lee really adopted this course, he would doubtless make a vigorous demonstration with his rear guard, to cover the failing back of the main body.

The gigantic task which Gen. Hooker has given himself to do, embraces nothing less than the destruction of the rebel army and the capture of Richmond. The *former* primarily, however; for he knows well that the real rebel Capital, (or *Head*-place, as the etymology of the word implies,) is the headquarters of the rebel army in the field. But he means to take Richmond also; *and he has made his arrangements—including the establishment of depots of supplies along the route—to do so.*

For the accomplishment of this task he will depend on two elements—strategy and hard pounding. We have heard a good deal of *talk* about the former during this war—so much so, indeed, that sober minds shake their heads at mention of the word. But Gen. Hooker has just given us a *practical example*—in brilliancy unmatched by few in military history—of the prodigious advantages which an able head can derive from its aid. For the hard pounding he depends—he may safely depend—on the magnificent army he holds in his hand. There can be no setting aside the weight of testimony we have on every hand that that army is now in a condition of spirit, vigor and power that overtops everything we have yet seen of it.

And now, looking at the situation as it at present stands, we see every reason for hope and encouragement. In the first place, our army holds a very strong position—*one from which it cannot be driven.* Secondly, in regard to the cooperative movements bearing on the main attack, the force on the left has succeeded in taking possession of the whole range of defensive heights in the rear of Fredericksburgh; and the enemy is between our position here and the main army at Chancellorsville. The *rear* slopes of the Fredericksburgh heights can be fortified by us just as the *front* slopes were fortified by the rebels. And our position can be made as impregnable as theirs was. We have a hundred pieces of artillery which we can readily spare to plant there.

Next, while *safe*, he has an interior position from which he can take advantage of any opening the enemy may give him, *either to attack or pursue.*

Finally, our line of communication and base of supplies are well defended, and may be considered secure.

We are not insensible to the *possibility* of adverse fortune that attaches to the situation of the army as it attaches to all situations of all armies. The plan of Gen. Hooker is magnificently audacious, for he is one who well knows that it is necessary to risk much if we would gain much. But looking at the situation in all its breadth and bearing, with the fullest sources of information and the most critical care in their study, our aggregate impression is one of security and hope.

Vicksburgh.—It seems that while our troops on the Rappahannock were getting into position on Thursday last, for the battle that occurred on the three ensuing days, our army on the Mississippi had begun operations against Vicksburgh. Gen. Sherman, it appears, passed up the Yazoo, with gunboats and transports, on Thursday morning, and in the afternoon of the same day he was joined by some land forces; and soon the sound of musketry and artillery was heard, which continued till long after nightfall. We have no doubt this movement of Gen. Sherman is a feint, somewhat analogous to that which Hooker made the same day below Fredericksburgh—with a reverse position, however, as to the point of attack. The main attack on Vicksburgh is undoubtedly to be from below; and we this morning publish the fact that the main body of Grant's army landed last week on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River, eight miles above Grand Gulf, which is some fifty miles below Vicksburgh, and that some preliminary operations had there also opened.

There is now a prospect that the long and grand strategical struggle at Vicksburgh will speedily reach its climax. Those who have watched the progress and development of the game there—and particularly its later phases—must acknowledge that no such exciting and intricate series of manœuvres have taken place at any point since the war began as at Vicksburgh.

Crowded Out.—The rebel Governor of Louisiana, Moore, exercises sway now over rather a diminutive fraction of his State; and he has been put to as many shifts to retain a foothold as was poor Claib. Jackson in Missouri. Shortly after our forces took New-Orleans, Moore fled from his capital, Baton Rouge, and steamed away to find a place to set up his tent. He pitched it for a short time at Opelousas, in the Teche country; but our troops soon began to operate in that region, and he shifted his quarters to Alexandria, on the Red River. Both these places are now in our hands; but we have not heard where Moore has fled since the capture of Alexandria. He must, of course, have pushed up the Red River, as all of Louisiana east and south of Alexandria is completely in our control. He is thus crowded to the furthest edge of the State he pretends to govern, and it would not be surprising if he had fled over the line into Texas. It was to Texas that Jackson escaped from Missouri, and there he died. It's a nice region for the head rebels to flee to. But unfortunately none of them on this side of the Mississippi can now get there.

Copperheadism Here and the War-Spirit Abroad.

The two salient points in the last intelligence from England were, a revival of the agitation for war and an intense interest in the result of the Connecticut election. This is no chance coincidence. Each has a bearing upon the other. They are, in fact, but different aspects of the same condition of the British mind, and every American should understand it.

The Connecticut election was everywhere recognized, here at home, as the most decisive test of the popular feeling on the supreme issue between a war and a peace policy. Every election which had preceded it turned mainly upon minor questions. The peace advocates, indeed, claimed the Anti-Administration results as favorable to themselves, but with no good reason. These results simply signified that the majority were not well satisfied with the *management* of the war; they had little or no bearing upon the *abandonment* of the war. In Connecticut, this latter policy was boldly advanced, and it constituted the real ground of the contest. Had a decided majority of the intelligent people of that State pronounced in favor of the principles avowed by the peace candidate, there is no denying that it would have been a very strong indication, if not a positive proof, that a controlling portion of the people of the North were tiring of the war, and ready to vote it "a monstrous fallacy." The peace leaders had published to the world their absolute confidence of carrying the State; and not without some reason, considering how many of its most patriotic citizens were in the National armies, with no power of voting. It is not at all strange that the extreme interest which the Connecticut canvass excited throughout the Confederacy extended over the water, and that in both meridians high hopes were alike formed of a Northern defection so extensive and profound that the Government would be paralyzed.

Consequently, we see the London *Times* exhibiting exactly the same browbeating spirit that so particularly marked the Richmond *Enquirer* while under the belief that Thomas B. Seymour was the real "representative man" of the North. It is imperious in precisely the same ratio that it believes us weak. There has been a gradual *crescendo* rise in its bullying accents, till now it storms in much the same key as during the *Trent* difficulty. Our lack of arms, and of organization, and our general defencelessness at that time, was the main stimulus of the bellicose temper then exhibited. In the same manner the assurance of a distracted and emasculated North now works up a similar war fury in the magnanimous soul of the champion of the privileged orders of England.

Of course nothing will come of this. The result of the Connecticut election, and the general collapse of Copperheadism immediately ensuing, have since become known; and we may safely calculate upon a very speedy lowering of tone. The ruling classes of England will, in due time, have found that the North was never better united on a thorough and effective war policy than now; and that the Government was never better prepared to fight not only the rebellion, but its ally to boot, if need be. We are no longer dependent upon Europe for the material of war. We can very quickly put ourselves in a condition to repel any attack. Our Enrollment bill, which the people have emphatically ratified, enables us to put without serious difficulty a million additional men into the field. Our iron-clads, completed and near completion, are five times more formidable than the whole British navy combined. The success of the rebel defence of Charleston harbor has demonstrated that every Northern harbor may in like manner be made impenetrable by any naval force which England can send against them. We are absolutely secure from any attack in the power of England to make, save in the single particular of our commerce on the high seas. But this already so suffers from Anglo-rebel privateers that it could be no great hardship to it to call it home, and keep it home, altogether. On the other hand, England was never in a worse condition to receive our attacks. Its commerce, which swarms on every sea, would fall a helpless prey to our privateers. Canada is unprotected, and, besides, would scarcely throw her heart into such a fight. British Columbia and Vancouver's Island are defenceless. Ireland is fermenting with disaffection; and at least three-fourths of it is to-day prepared in mind to avail itself of the support we could render, to fight to the death for deliverance from British rule. This array of facts is quite too plain to escape the observation of the rulers of England; and now that the last greatest fact of all—the substantial unity of the Northern mind and purpose—has come to their knowledge, and been made certain beyond all further possibility of doubt, there will henceforth, we may rely upon it, be abundant discretion. In the present condition of things, there can be no war with England. We shall do nothing to provoke it; and England will look well to it that all practical provocation on her part ceases.

But all Americans who are true to their country must understand that our whole safety lies in maintaining the public spirit unbroken and at its true level. That insured, we may defy the world—without it, we are at the mercy of every foe and ill-wisher. It cannot be too deeply realized that this public spirit is the barometer by which the entire British policy toward us is regulated. Any man who says or does aught to depress or divide that spirit, is as truly working in the interests of the rebellion as if he were actually within the rebel lines manipulating the spade or carrying the musket. Whoever he is, he should be marked as a public enemy.

The Rebel Loss of Slaves.

Among the many appeals to the Southern people from their leaders, on the question of food, there has been none more earnest than one issued by the Governor of Alabama. It is not, however, his earnest request to the planters to devote every acre to the production of food which so much attracted our attention, as the reason which he gives for the danger which he would avert, viz., that "the enemy has called to his aid the terrible appliances of want and starvation, and is carrying out this savage and inhuman policy *by the wholesale larceny of slaves*, the seizure of provisions, and even the destruction of agricultural implements."

That our forces have seized what provisions they could, that even some agricultural implements may have been destroyed, we have no doubt; but as to the larceny of slaves, we plead not guilty. The slaves have stolen themselves. We have not felt ourselves called upon to send them back again. We should not have done so if they had been only horses. Still less could we send back men who desired to help us; and all the injury which the South has received from this source, all the danger which this "wholesale larceny" of her laboring population brings upon her, and which this Governor labors so hard to avert, is the necessary result of her system of Slavery. The rebels have boasted loudly that Slavery has been an element of strength to them, and so perhaps it was at the first. But as the lines have been more closely drawn, and as the system of Slavery comes more and more in contact with our military power, its inherent weakness begins to show itself.

The rebels look upon the coming of our armies as the invasion of a foreign foe. But how different the effect of such an invasion upon a Slave State and a Free State. Imagine a foreign invader coming upon the soil of our Northern States. There could never be any such disturbance of our system of labor. No invading army here could ever be charged with the "wholesale larceny" of our laboring agricultural population. Our laboring men fight for their country, for they have as deep a stake in it as any other class. No foreign invader can seduce them from their country's flag, for he cannot offer them anything better than they have now. They have their rights; they enjoy the benefits of society; they feel themselves to be an important part of it; their hopes are as bright, their aspirations as high as that of any other class; and for a land which gives them such benefits, which holds up before them such hopes, all their hearts go forth in ardent patriotism, and they are ready to strike sturdy blows for their country and to lay down their lives for her if necessary, instead of welcoming a stranger in arms against her as their friend.

This is one of the lessons which the South must be taught by the bitter experience of this war. She must learn that to deprive any class of society of "those inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" which our forefathers declared all men were born with, is a sure way to raise up a class which will prove to be a dangerous one in times of trouble.

The Siege of Puebla.—We publish this morning copious Mexican advices *via* Havana. The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 17th ult. We also had an arrival—a French steam transport—from Vera Cruz, on Monday, and though she sailed from Vera Cruz the 22d, a studied silence in relation to events at Puebla has been maintained.

The accounts received *via* Havana, though somewhat confused and contradictory, are sufficiently clear and explicit to establish the fact that the French have not yet taken Puebla. Indeed, the prospect that they will accomplish this feat of arms appears to grow less and less favorable. Intimations amounting to something definite, leak out among the French accounts, to the effect that they are meeting with very heavy losses; that they are very much demoralized and the supply of provisions and ammunition is beginning to fail.

From the 6th ult. to the latest date, there is absolutely nothing definite in the advices, except that a series of desperate contests had taken place in the suburbs and the streets of a part of the city of Puebla. These advices do not leave Gen. Forey in possession of any considerable or commanding part of the besieged city. On the contrary, he appears to be fighting at considerable disadvantage against a foe that grows more powerful and determined as the contest progresses.

The fact that the latest advices are so indefinite, so little favorable to the French, and that Gen. Forey had strictly prohibited the transmission of any dispatches or news except his own to Vera Cruz, leads us to the belief that the invading army has at least not much to boast of.

Whatever may be the result, it is now certain that the siege of Puebla by the French will constitute one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of modern warfare. Should the French be finally driven from Mexico, the elevation of the Mexican nation will be commensurate with the loss of French prestige. The result of the contest in Mexico is fraught with immense consequences to this Continent and the policy of the leading nations of Europe.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Monday, May 4.

Arrived ship *Robin Hood*, from New-York.

A printing press has been sent to establish a new paper at Clifton on the Reese River mining region, 150 miles east of the Washoe mines. The rush of miners to this new district continues very large.

The sheep-shearing season is nearly passed in this State. The clip of wool is a great improvement on previous years, both in quantity and quality.

The latest Oregon dates state that business is very dull. The merchants there expected an immense mining emigration from California this Spring, but have been disappointed, the new mines of Nevada, Colorado and Western Mexico having diverted emigration, so that Oregon only gets a small portion.

Mr. R. B. Swain, Superintendent of the United States Mint, has taken possession of this establishment, and is making several removals of subordinates under the old Superintendent.

No arrivals of ships since Saturday last.

Academy of Music.

The opera of "Aroldo, d on Monday night, and to be repeated this evening, was received with marked favor, by an audience that, strange to say, was composed largely of ladies. The first of these circumstances need excite no surprise. Verdi is now an accepted favorite of the public, and his works, *good*, bad or indifferent, are sure to pass muster on a first hearing. He has hardly met with a reverse since "Luisa Miller" fluttered feebly into an early and watery grave. But that a Summer season of a fashionable entertainment commencing three days after the great "moving day," and before crinolines and temper have recovered their normal suavity—that this should find even a moderate degree of favor with the fairer portion of the community is indeed remarkable. Mr. Maretzek may fairly anticipate a good season. And we are glad that it is so, not only because he deserves all that the public can bestow on *him*, and more, but because the *impresario's* catalogue of works for a Summer season is almost entirely fresh, and for that reason unusually interesting. Remembering how thorough was our satisfaction with Mme. Madear, we shall certainly not rejoice at her absence, but it may be mentioned as a fragment of miscellaneous consolation that there are many operas in which that lady could not be heard to advantage, and that these are almost invariably the works in which the tenor and baritone have their best opportunities. Nothing, for instance, can be finer than *Aroldo* for these two voices, but it is quite certain that had Mme. Madear been here we should not have had an opportunity of hearing that work. Moreover it is proper that we now recover some of our enthusiasm for those native singing-birds who have been rather rudely "knocked off their perches" by the big-voiced stranger. In certain *rôles* that require the graceful ease of youth, and the ordinary resources of a delicate and well-trained voice, where can we find a more charming artiste than Miss Kellogg? And then we have the earnest Loaisi, and the stately Guerrabella, both foreign as to name but native as to material. Lastly, there is Miss Lizzie Parkar just returned from California with a voice clogged with the sweets of nineteen operas, all of which she is prepared to sing on the slightest provocation. Mr. Maretzek has, undoubtedly, secured some of these public favorites, and in combination with his fine male troupe, will seize the opportunity of restoring them once more to the stage of the Academy.

We are wandering from the facts of the opening night, in thus trying to peep into the mystic future. The plot of "Aroldo" we have already published. It is remarkable mainly for the strong situations which it affords to the tenor and baritone, who are respectively writhing and fuming from the opening to the end of the third act, when the tenor falls into a religious frame of mind, and the baritone—theretofore of a sanguinary and unappeasable disposition—becomes softened by travel. Verdi has made the most of his opportunities, and in the treatment of these two voices has renewed the old vigor of his style. We lack space for a detailed consideration of the music. It must suffice to state that it is full of those peculiarities of style which have given to the composer his merited popularity. That it is effective, fluent and easily caught, are conditions which are usually found in his works, and are very noticeable here. It is not, perhaps, as a whole, so fresh as some of the composer's later works, but several of the numbers are strikingly original. These will be found in the first act—which we may here state comprises about half the entire opera—and in the fourth. The septette, *Oh qual mistero*, is in construction and melody worthy of any master. It is a most effective specimen of bold and effective writing, innortant alike for its length and the singular skillfulness with which all the leading artists and the chorus are deployed without loss of power or confusion of effect. The tenor cavatina, *Sotto il sol*, displays nice feeling, and the concluding aria, with its melancholy interjections by *Mina*, is in Verdi's best known style. The ductto for soprano and baritone which follows, is one of the finest numbers in the opera, and the quick movement, *Or meco venite*, is certain to become popular. The introduction to the finale, *E bella di guerra*, is also a spirited three-four piece that will find its way to the piano in a variety of forms. Indeed, it would not be difficult to indicate many other *morceaux* that will share the same fate. The music is excellently written for the voice, but is absolutely destitute of local coloring. Although the scene of the last act is in Scotland, and a creature with bare legs and the bagpipes is absolutely introduced on the stage, Verdi has not even succeeded in acquiring an ordinary Scotch rythm. The performance on Monday evening was excellent. Signor Mazzoleni was in superb voice and threw into his acting all the force and intensity that the situation demanded. *Aroldo* is certainly one of his best *rôles*. Mlle. Ortolani Bruncli, as *Mina*, has not many chances for individual display, being confined mostly to the concerted music, in which she is heard to excellent advantage. The lady in all respects is equal to the requirements of her part. Signor Bellini as *Egberto* has a superb *rôle*, and interprets it in a large and catholic spirit of art. His aria and cavatina in the third act were superbly rendered. The opera, as we have before hinted, depends on the tenor and baritone, and these *rôles*, it will be seen, were intrusted to the two best artists we have had on the Academy boards for many a long day. The leading singers were called out after each act, and the opera may be placed on record as a success.

The new scenery is partly excellent and partly execrable; excellent in the second act—execrable in the fourth, and in this respect is no exception to the ordinary new scenery at the Academy, which seldom has any other merit than cleanness. The costumes, armors, &c., are magnificent, and the combination thus presented is beautiful and satisfactory. It is only under Mr. Maretzek's management that we are privileged to enjoy such completeness and liberality of *mise-en-scene*. "Arold will be repeated to-night.

Amusements.

The Brooklyn Academy.—Mr. Bandman gave his much extolled representation of *Shylock* to a very large audience last night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The interest created by his appearance in this City last season, added to the fact that Mr. Davidge was to make his *debut* in the City of his residence, was sufficient to crowd the house, and had not the night been unpropitious, there would, undoubtedly, have been one of the finest gatherings of the season. As it was, nothing was left out that was desirable. Mr. Bandman's reading and fidelity to the text, pleased the many Shakespearean scholars who assembled to witness his performance, and to the *ci devant* a first-class attraction was presented.

Messrs. Davidge and Pauncefort and Madame Ponisi and Miss Delacy also deserved and received the plaudits of the audience, the entire affair being a decided success.

To-night Miss Matilda Heron gives Mr. Gayler's dramatization of "Aurora Floyd," and will doubtless open to a house full of admirers, of whom she has scores of hundreds in our sister city.

Wallack's.—At Wallack's Theatre on Monday evening, Mr. Wallack produced a French adaptation called "Lost and Won," a comedy affording Mrs. Hoey and Miss Morant capital opportunities for dress and easy coquetry, and Messrs. Mark Smith, Charles Fisher and Floyd occasions for innocent intrigue and cheerful gallantry. The plot is simple and transparent, the requirements of dress, scenery and other adjuncts of easy compliance, the dialogue smooth, and the situations by no means startling.

Mrs. Hoey and Miss Morant dressed superbly; the scenery was admirable, and the rendition of the peculiarly eloquent nature so characteristic of the establishment. The production, though by no means brilliant, is agreeable, and will doubtless meet with a verdict of popular satisfaction. It will be repeated to-night.

Laura Keene's.—A new extravaganza entitled "Tibb; or, the Cat in Crinoline," was produced with marked effect on Monday evening. The piece is of a nature to keep the audience in continual good humor, and every one present seemed to fully appreciate the gravity or ludicrousness of the character, as they were successively represented. The persona-

tion of *Tibb*, by Miss KEENE, was very well accomplished, as were also the parts assumed by Mr. WALCOT and Mr. PAYNE. The support, as a general thing, was excellent. The chief attraction, of course, consisted in the gorgeous spectacular views which were frequantly unfolded to tha astonished gaze of tha admiring lookara-on. The scenery is entirely new, and well worthy the expensa and labor lavished upon it. In a word, the entertainment of last evening cannot fail, on its repetition, to meet with the same satisfaction as that which then greeted it.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A brilliant and crowded audience welcomed Miss BATEMAN'S return to this theatre on Monday evening. This charming and accomplished young actress reappeared in the effective and singularly successful drama of "Leah, tha Forsaken," and played the part of the heroine with more force and feeling, if possible, than during her previous engagement here. She was warmly applauded throughout the performance, and received enthusiastic calls before the curtain at the end of the first, fourth and fifth acts. This is Miss BATEMAN'S farewell angagament for tha praaent, and it is likely to be the most triumphant one she ever played.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY will aing their stirring patriotic Liberty songs to the good people of Brooklyn, on Friday, May 8, at the Polytechnic Institute. JOAN W., HENRY J. and VIOLA G. will be present.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

A new Comptroller of the Currency has been appointed—HUGH MCCULLOCH, President of the State Bank of Indiana. He was for many years connected with the old State Bank through one of its branches. For many years he has been President of tha new State Bank, and is unquestionably one of the ablest financiers, as he is one of the most popular bank officers, in the country. He gives up a position of largar emoluments to accept the National oversight of the currency, and help the country through this war.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT.

To-day tha new Supreme Court, Chief-Justice CARTTAR and associates, WILEY, OLIN and FIELDS, on the Bench, ordered that the rules of the late Court should continue in force until otherwise ordered, and appointed Michael Thompson, Jos. H. Bradley and Wm. Redin to examine applicants for admission to the Bar. In addition to the Special Criminal Court tarm, the Circuit Court was ordered to commence on the first Monday in June. Jos. H. Bradley, Wm. Redin, R. H. Gillett, Walter D. Davidge and the Clerk, Mr. Meigs, were appointed to prepare Rules of Practice. Messrs. Baldwin, Watson, Whiting, Coombs and the Clerk were appointed to prepare rules of practice in Patent cases. Wm. Redin was appointed Auditor in Equity. The order of the Criminal Court appointing Hestor L. Stevens Commissioner of Admiralty, affidavits, &c., was affirmed. Adjourned until the second Monday in May.

PRIZE MONEY.

Under a law of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, and by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, all prize lists have been transferred from the Navy Agent's office in this city to that of the Fourth Auditor, hence the Navy agent is not responsible for any delays in payment occasioned by the transfer.

THE PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fight Between Joe Coburn, of New-York, and Mike McCool, of St. Louis, for $1,000 a Side—Coburn the Conqueror.

The pugilistic contest, about which the so-called sporting world of this and other cities has been for several weeks in a state of gradually culminating excitement, was decided yesterday. These disgraceful exhibitions appear to be periodically inevitable.

has a taste for reading all the details of such contests, a smaller but exceedingly influential class attend and bet upon them; and the authorities do not seem to try very hard to put a stop to them. Consequently they take place, and their results have to be recorded as part of the news of the day.

This match between COBURN and MCCOOL has been considered by those who take an interest in such matters as of greater importance than any which has been made in this country since that between MORRISSEY and HEENAN. Both men aspired to the championship, which MORRISSEY'S retirement and HEENAN'S absence in England had rendered vacant, and both had attained a certain kind of celebrity in their vocation. Moreover, the "sporting world" is essentially a world by itself. It cares little for anything that does not involve chances and chicanery—that does not give it opportunities for the display of low species of diplomatic cunning, and the practice of a sharp system of cut-throat speculation. To it, yesterday, the National struggle, in which the Army of the Union was engaged on the Rappahannock, assumed an importance quite secondary to that of the struggle in which COBURN and MCCOOL were engaged on the Chesapeake. It was infinitely more anxious to know if COBURN drew "first blood," than to learn the issue of Gen. PLEASANTON'S raid on Gordonsville; far better pleased to hear of a successful "cross-counter" by McCOOL, than of the capture of FITZHUGH LEE and several thousand rebels. Even the general public was tainted with a curious desire to find out whether COBURN or MCCOOL was the better man, and looked for the solution of that momentous problem, with a concern that could not be wholly suppressed by a more legitimate anxiety as to the success of Gen. HOOKER'S operations.

An attempt had been made at one time to convey the idea that this match was an affair between the North and the South, because COBURN hailed from New-York and MCCOOL from St. Louis. Nothing could be more absurd. Both combatants are Irishmen born, like nine-tenths of all the pugilists who have ever flourished on this side of the Atlantic. They were brought over here when very young, and are undoubtedly citizens, but neither of them can exactly claim to be regarded as an American champion.

McCOOL has, since his youth, roughed it up and down the Mississippi on "floating palaces" and "alligators" indiscriminately. Naturally a well-built powerful young fellow, with an immense amount of latent pugnacity in his physique, it is not to be wondered at if he early found occasion for the cultivation of those qualities which have since introduced him to the prize ring. Deck-hands and keel-boatmen are proverbially a hard and quarrelsome set of fellows, who "have nibbles" if they go a week without a "rough and tumble," and McCOOL had to hold his own among them, or submit to constant contumely as a coward. He chose the former alternative, politely accommodated every customer that inquired for him between St. Louis and New-Orleans, and finally fought his way to a supremacy that few felt inclined to dispute. Most of his achievements were of the impromptu and not strictly artistic kind. Ropes and stakes are not always to be found in the valley of the Southwest, and gentlemen who extract each others' eyes, and mutually masticate noses, can scarcely be expected to clearly discriminate between what *Bell's Life in London* calls "fair" and "foul" blows. They fight to win anyhow, and either succeed or are apt to leave the field in a state of mutilation that no British boxer would care to run the risk of incurring. McCOOL is not without experience though within the regular ring. Three times he has figured there, and always as a conqueror. He defeated two Western brolsers, respectively named NEARY and BLAKE, and made a terrible example of the California Champaion, TOM JENNINGS. This is his roll of fame. In person he stands 6 feet and 1¾ inches, weighs about 175 pounds, and possesses plenty of avaita le muscle with great power of endurance. He is a trifle over 26 years of age.

COBURN is a bricklayer by trade, but has not devoted much of his mature age to the pursuit of that useful occupation. His "turns up" have been numerous and tha fate of them checkered. In regular ring encountera he has twice appeared. His first experience was with NED PRICE. Both were then very young and by no means the accomplished masters of "the noble art of self-defence" which practice has since made them. Yet they fought with remarkable skill and resolution for nearly four hours, until darkness came on, and they were nblized to make a draw of it. COBURN subsequently beat HARRY GRIBBEN very easily in thirty minutes. He is a splendid sparrer and wrestler—probably the best in the country—and he has strength and stamina to carry him through any ordinary encounter. His age is 29, his weight 156 pounds, and he stands 5 faet 10½ inches in his socks.

Of course the arrangements for bringing the fight off were kept as profound a secret as possible. Only those who could safely be trusted were permitted to know of the whereabouts of the battlefield, and many an uninitiated inquirer at the various sporting houses was purposely sent hundreds of miles from the destined spot. This was not only an excellent practical joke, but it also served to put those whose presence was not wanted on a wrong scent. It was currently believed here by many, as late as Sunday night, that the expedition had gone to Canada. By that time, though, the gladiators and their friends were astonishing the bar-keepers of Philadelphia. In Philadelphia the party slept. On Chestnut-street they lounged till Monday afternoon; than, by another easy stage they came to Wilmington, Delaware, where Monday night was passed.

By 10 o'clock A. M., the ring was pitched in a charming natural amphitheatre on the banks of Chesapeake Bay, about a mile from Charlestown Station. It was surrounded by a crowd several thousand strong—a crowd that included most of the sports, gamblers and roughs belonging to our leading cities, who had money enough to bear the expenses of the journey. As is usual at prize-fights, there was a provoking amount of disagreement and discussion as to the choice of a referee, and this point was not actually settled until past one o'clock.

The men entered the ring shortly after, each looking in fine trim, and appearing full of confidence. The upshot was a triumph of science and celarity over superior weight and strength. COBURN draw first blood in the opening round, and won the fight in sixty-five rounds and seventy minutes. MCCOOL was fearfully punished about tha face, while COBURN was scarcely marked at all. The vanquished had to be carried off by his friends, while the victor walked lightly away, still full of vigor and activity. Large sums of money changed hands on the result. A wager of $700 a side was laid by the combatants themselves, and the principal backer of MCCOOL is said to have ventured a small fortune on his *protégé*.

A minute analysis of the contest would be only superfluous. The event is all thatn eed be known.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham Apprehended—The Fire Bells at Dayton Rung, and an Attempt Made to Rescue Him.

RIOTING BY A DISLOYAL MOB.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 5.

Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was arrested at his residence at Dayton, Ohio, this morning, by a detachment of soldiers, who went up from Cincinnati by a special train last night.

The soldiers were obliged to batter down two or three doors of his house before they could reach his room and take him.

His friends rang the fire-bells and called out the people, when an attempt was made to rescue him, but it failed.

He was brought to this city.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 5—P. M.

A disloyal mob has cut all the telegraph wires in Dayton, and set the *Journal* office on fire. It is feared that the Philips house will be fired. Tha telegraph office has been closed, for fear of baing gutted by the rioters.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF VALLANDIGHAM'S ARREST.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that VALLANDIGHAM made a speech in Columbus, Ohio, on Fast day, from the steps of the Capitol, to a yard full of Copperheads. The correspondent says he was as bitter and seditious in his utterances as he dared to be, with "General Order No. 38" staring him in the face. The long and loud tooting of brass instruments succeeded in drawing together a crowd devoid of enthusiasm, numbering hundreds—though the *Statesman* and *Crisis* will probably have it thousands—and the greater portion of which had been attracted there from mere curiosity to see a man who is more notoriety is much greater than he deserves. The speech was a very poor one for VALLANDIGHAM to make. It was void of point or pith, incoherent, and, taking it altogether, it strongly reminded one of the maniac ravings of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. He denounced "General Order No. 38," declaring that for one *he would not obey it*. Whether he was sincere in his declaration, or not, perhaps future events will develop, but he certainly did not possess the "backbone" to make it good last evening. He pronounced the proceedings of the late Military Commission in Cincinnati, in condemning to death certain rebel spies found in our midst, as unconstitutional; but he did not say that the hanging by the minions of JEFF. DAVIS of certain Ohio soldiers, sent by Gen. MITCHEL to destroy rebel communications, &c., was unconstitutional.

The Anniversaries.

Commencing to-day, and continuing for the period of a week or ten days, most of the moral, religious and philanthropic organizations that radiate their influences from this City as a focal point, will commemorate, as usual, their anniversaries. Such of these enterprises as are of a purely benevolent character have found that the war augments and constantly enhances the demands made upon their resources; but it is, nevertheless, gratifying to know that, in the hot excitement of the times, our people have not been unmindful of the calls of charity, and have bestowed lavishly upon the needy of that material prosperity with which they have been providentially blessed. At the coming meetings, each Society will present the result of its last year's operations, and map out its plans for the future, while eloquent speakers will urge the claims of the several organizations upon the regard and sympathy of the public. Strangers are already tending hitherward in large numbers, and the anniversary exercises promise to be more than ordinarily well attended and interesting.

We give a list of such societies as have been brought to our attention, with the time of holding their meetings:

Wednesday, May 6.

INSTITUTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS.—Anniversary in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church corner of Second-avenna and Fourteenth-street, (Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH'S.) Addresses by Rev. J. T. DUBOIS and others. Music by the Hutchinson Family and recitations by Master DUDLEY WALLER, "The Infant Orator." The children of the Institution will be present.

Thursday, May 7.

NEW-YORK MAGDALEN SOCIETY.—Anniversary exercises at the Asylum, Eighty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Sunday, May 10.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Anniversary exercises in the evening, at Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Pastor.) Addresses by Revs. Wm. Adams, D. D., J. P. Durbin, D. D., A. B. Gillett, D. D., H. D. Ganse, D. D., and J. Cotton Smith, D. D. The annual report will be read by the President, S. W. STEBBINS, Esq.

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Anniversary sermon by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—Annual sermon in the evening at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, by Rev. J. T. DUBOIS. The children of the Home and a class from several of its industrial schools will be present.

Monday, May 11.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Anniversary exercises will be held in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—Anniversary in Irving Hall, corner of Lexington-avenue and East Fifteenth-street, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Speakers—Rev. P. BOROUGHS, of Detroit, Mich.; Dr. H. S. GUICK, of Micronesia; Rev. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D.D., and Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA.

Tuesday, May 12.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting will be held in the Church of the Puritans (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S), at 10 o'clock A. M. The Society will hold another public meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Cooper Institute. Business meetings in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans at 3½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—Anniversary exercises for the children, at 2½ o'clock, in the following churches: Macdougal-street Baptist Church; Central Presbyterian Church, Broome street; Allen-street Presbyterian Church, near Grand; Twelfth-street Presbyterian Church, near Sixth-avenue; Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, near Sixth-avenue; Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner Twenth-first-street; South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue; Reformed Dutch Church, Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue; Brick Presbyterian Church Fifth-avenue, corner Thirty-seventh-street; Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh-avenue; Church at Bloomingdale; Market-street Reformed Dutch Church; Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, corner Ridge; Eleventh Presbyterian Church, Avenue C; Washington-square Reformed Dutch Church; Mercer-street Presbyterian Church; Second-avenue Baptist Tabernacle, corner Tenth-street; Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner Second-avenue; Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Twenty-second-street; Free Will Baptist Church, Twenty-eighth-street; Harlem Reformed Dutch Church, Third-avenue; Morrisiana Congregational Church, or Hall.

The annual meeting of the Union will be held at Irving Hall at 7½ o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BELL, Rev. Dr. J. S. HONGE, and other distinguished speakers.

FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The anniversary will be held at the Academy of Music, at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, and Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn. As usual, the children of the institution will be present.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—Annual sermon by Rev. H. M. STORRS, of Cincinnati, in the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, May 13.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Business meeting continued in the lecture room of the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The ladies' meeting for the transaction of business, etc., will be held at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, at 10 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M. Exercises by the children in the afternoon as usual.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—Annual meeting and Anniversary exercises in Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and East Fifteenth-street, at 9 o'clock A. M. Bishop M. ILVAINE, of Ohio, will preside. Speakers—Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, and Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY OF BOSTON.—Anniversary exercises in Irving Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M. Speakers—Rev. J. W. ALVORD, of New-York; Rev. G. S. F. SAVAGE, of Chicago; Rev. THOS. BRAINERD, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. E. N. KIRK, D. D., of Boston.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Anniversary exercises in Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and East Fifteenth-street, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL CONVANTION OF LAYMEN OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—Meets in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

Thursday, May 14.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Annual meeting at the Directors' Room, in the Bible House in Fourth-avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M.; Anniversary exercises in Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and East Fifteenth-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—Anniversary meeting in the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S.) Union-square, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, will preside, and address the meeting.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Twenty-sixth Anniversary will be held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second-avenue—services to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. M. S. RIDDELL, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach the annual sermon. During the afternoon session, addresses may be expected by Rev. P. H. HANSEN, of Philadelphia, and other brethren who have been invited to participate on this occasion.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—Anniversary exercises in the Cooper Institute, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—Anniversary exercises in Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and East Fifteenth-street, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—Academy of Music, 7½ o'clock. Addresses by good speakers, and exercises by the children of the Institution.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—Annual business meeting in the Committee Room of the Academy of Music, at 5 o'clock P. M. Social reunion in the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Friday, May 15.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Anniversary exercises in Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and East Fifteenth-street, in the evening at 8 o'clock. The exercises will consist of some literary recitations and a variety of musical pieces—madrigals, choruses, and instrumental performances.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and East Fifteenth-street, at 10 o'clock A. M. Speakers—Rev. DANIEL BLISS, of the Syrian Mission; Rev. Dr. GULICK, of the Micronesian Mission; Rev. Mr. COAN, of the Nestorian Mission; Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn.

Tuesday, May 19.

ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.—The Fifty-seventh Anniversary will take place at the Asylum, Bloomingdale, at 12 o'clock M. The Rev. Mr. BURYEA will read the Annual Report and deliver an address. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises.

The Broadway Railroad Bill.

A VETO PROBABLE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 5,

The Governor has not yet made any formal announcement of his determination in regard to the Broadway Railroad bill, but it was the opinion in the best informed circles this morning, that he would veto it, and thus kill the bill.

Destructive Fire at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Tuesday, April 5.

A destructive fire occurred about 3 o'clock this morning in this village, consuming Alexander's Block, on Main-street, in which were the extensive hardware-store of H. H. & C. S. MACK, the grocery-store of JOHN ALEXANDER, the office of the *Journal and Courier*, and the law office of J. BALDWIN, Esq. The fire first started in the cellar of MACK'S store, in a pile of rags, and probably was the work of an incendiary. Nothing was saved in any of the rooms of the *Journal and Courier* office. Everything—type, press, stock and books, were consumed. Loss about $8,000; insurance $3,000. The stock was losured for $6,000. MACK'S loss is about $22,000, which is partly insured. ALEXANDER'S loss is about $7,000; partly insured. The *Journal and Courier* will supend publicatinn only for a few days.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Card.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, PHYSICIANS for AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and LUNGS,

Office No. 832 Broadway. Hours of consultation 9 A. M to 5 P. M.

Drs. R. & J. HUNTER devote their whole attention to the treatment of Affections or Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. In applying their undivided efforts to this important specialty in medicine, they have been stimulated to act not only by the calm indifference with which general practitioners regarded the terrible mortality and suffering attending Throat and Lung Diseases, but also by the remarkable successes which followed the direct and local treatment so largely advocated and practiced by Drs. HUNTER years since.

It is but just to remind the people of New-York, that during these years when the practice of Drs. HUNTER was so great as to break down their own health by the close office confinement incident thereto, the mortality from Consumption, as shown by the City Inspector's Books diminished upward of thirty per cent. Such facts as these defy cavil.

In reestablishing the practice again in New-York, Drs. HUNTER are happy to be able to refer to many prominent citizens who retain the benefits they derived years ago from the direct treatment of their cases—in Catarrh—Bronchitis—Consumption—Asthma, &c., by inhalations and such other means as were prescribed for them on the principle of direct and local treatment. Many others of more recent experience can add their testimony in favor of the treatment. Drs. HUNTER think it right to direct attention to these facts as encouragement for those who may feel disposed to consult them—and whose condition of health requires their services.

No. 832 Broadway, New-York, May 4, 1863.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief,—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,

No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Foote's Patent

UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,

With valuable improvements.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes.—At the same establishment parents and guardians can procure any description of Boots and Shoes for Boys and Youths, Misses and Children, at fair prices—CANTRELL'S stock of these fabrics being of the largest and most varied character.

Astonishing cures are daily made of rheumatism, croup, sore throat, and pains in the limbs, back and chest, by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted superior to any other. Sold by the Druggists everywhere. 25 and 50 cents.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, No. 308; Optical Inst., under Barnum's.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards, the most elegant in the City; note papers, seals, silver door-plates, monograms, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge by order of Surg.-Geo. Hammond, U.S.A., and Surg. Whelan, U.S.N.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown; natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' hard rubber Truss and Supporter—water-proof, cleanly and indestructible, and a Varicocele Truss. May be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st.

Rogers & Raymond,

Having made a special feature of

SPRING OVERCOATS

this season, solicit to their unrivaled assortment in this line the attention of every gentleman to whom

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY

are alike objects. There is not in the City a finer stock of GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING than tha firm are now offering at the same prices as

BEFORE THE WAR.

Stores, } Fulton-st., Nos. 121, 123 and 125. } Broadway, No. 214.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Tha cheapest cash Clothing Warehouse in tha City.

OEG. A. HUNTER & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED

GODDARD—BAER.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Mr. Sunderland, Dr. CHARLES E. GODDARD, U. S. A., and MARY A., daughter of the late Robert M. Barr, of Pennsylvania.

DIED.

BUTLER.—In Suffolk, Va., on Monday, May 4, Rev. F. E. Butler, Chaplain of the 25th New-Jersey Volunteers.

Chaplain BUTLER is a martyr to the cause and to the love he bore the men of his regiment. Nothing could separate him from them in the skirmish yesterday; he would follow them, assisting the wounded, and received a mortal wound in the abdomen, from which he died at 2 o'clock to-day.—Telegram from Andrew Derrom, Colonel 25th N. J. Volunteers, May 4, 1863.

BOYLE.—On Sunday, May 3, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, JAMES A., only son of Capt. James A. and Amelia M. Boyle, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARKULOO.—On Monday, May 4, MARIA SCYDAM, wife of the late Harmanus H. Barkuloo, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 6, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John G. Bergen, corner of 3d-av. and 35th-st., Brooklyn.

CHICHASE.—Drowned on Saturday, Jan. 17, JOHN F. CHICHASE, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, Hoboken, this (Wednesday) afternoon, May 6, at 3 o'clock.

DEMAREST.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday morning, May 5, EUPHEMIA W., wife of Rev. James Demarest, Jr., and daughter of John T. Demarest, D. D., in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, in Hackensack. Trains leave Long Dock at 8¾ o'clock A. M.

DEWEY.—The funeral of HORACE M. DEWEY will be held at his late residence, in Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Wednesday next, May 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. There will also be services in Dr. Bellows' Church, 4th-av., on Thursday morning, May 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HATCH.—On Monday, May 4, CHARLES R. HATCH, son of C. C. and Charlotte A. Hatch, aged 13 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 6, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation, from No. 265 West 54th-st.

HUTCHINSON.—On Tuesday, May 5, of consumption, EDWIN HUTCHINSON, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, May 7, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 46 Bedford-av., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

LOUNSBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday May 4, SARAH LOUNSBURY, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday (Wednesday afternoon, May 6, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, W. A. Keeler, No. 374 State-st.

MOSER.—The funeral of WILLIAM S. MOSER, of Company B, Hawkins' Zouaves, killed at the battle of Antietam, in September last, will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 90 East 12th-st.

The members of his regiment are invited to attend.

M'DERMUT.—In Saluga, Va., on Saturday, April 18, of wounds received while on a reconnoissance, Lieut.-Commander DAVID A. M'DERMUT, of the U. S. gunboat *Cimarron*, son of the late Robert M'Dermut, of New-York, in the 34th year of his age.

His funeral took place at Christ Church, New-Orleans, on Saturday, April 25.

PEPPERS.—On Monday, May 4, of consumption, ANN MARIA, widow of the late M. C. Peppers, of this City, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, May 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 248 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SEWELL.—On Tuesday, May 5, Mrs. LUCY SEWELL, relict of the late George N. Sewell, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, A. B. Gordon, are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Thursday, May 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., with out further notice.

SWAIM.—In Tenth Ward Place, No. 1, on Monday, May 4, ELIZABETH SWAIM, relict of the late Benjamin Swaim, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Dutch Reformed Church, Richmond, S. I., to-day, (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock P. M.

TALMAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 3, of pneumonia, THOMAS J. TALMAGE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his sons, of his sons-in-law, John H. Greene and Rev. Henry V. Voorhees, and of his brother-in-law, D. F. Atkins, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Church, in Harrison-st., Brooklyn, corner of Tompkins-place, on Thursday, May 7, at 4 o'clock P. M.

TURNURE.—On Monday, May 4, DAVID HOWARD, infant son of David M. and Mary E. Turnure.

WORTLEY.—On Sunday evening, May 3, ISAAC M. WORTLEY, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 6, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 307 Bleecker.

WHITE.—On Sunday afternoon, May 3, at his residence, North Shore, S. I., Rev. SAMUEL WHITE, aged 61 years, 1 month and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the First Baptist Church, Granville, on Thursday, May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves foot of Cortlandt st., at 12 o'clock M., landing at Port Richmond.

WILLIAMS.—In Suffolk, Va., on Wednesday, April 29, WILLIAM MINER WILLIAMS, of 1st regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, son of the late Edward T. Williams, of this City, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his late grandfather, Dr. William W. Miner, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Irving-place, on Friday, May 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WATKINS.—On Tuesday afternoon, May 5, EMELINE A., daughter of William S. Watkins.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 259.—May 2, 1863.

35, 26, 60, 21, 16, 72, 29, 33, 46, 9, 58, 17, 76.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 260.—May 5, 1863.

3, 4, 54, 50, 24, 29, 52, 62, 20, 63, 75, 43.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE

CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS

of both our stores

are now supplied with the finest and best

FABRICS,

OF THE

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN

MARKETS

THE STYLE OF OUR GARMENTS,

in these departments, is unsurpassed by any in the country.

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, corner of Grand-st.,

Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

THE ROTARY LOCK.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S PATENT,

FOR

HALL DOORS,

OFFICES,

CLUB HOUSES,

ENGINE ROOMS, &c.

The only LOCK that cannot be picked or forced back. The key weighs one-quarter of an ounce.

For sale, at retail, by

PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,

No. 27 Park-row.

Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

TESTIMONY OF MR. PETER SHAW.

WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston:

GENTLEMEN:—Having received great benefit from the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I cheerfully give you a statement of my case, hoping it may influence some unfortunate sufferer to give your remedy a trial. During the Winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side and lungs, and a general depression of health to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly recommended remedies, with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but before carrying this resolution into effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Huntley, to give the Balsam a trial. I did so, and, to my great joy, found immediate and permanent relief by the use of only one bottle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your Balsam one of the best remedies for coughs, colds and all lung diseases now in use, and cheerfully recommend it as such.

Yours, truly, PETER SHAW.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicine.

THE XXIID WARD LOYAL LEAGUE will hold a meeting at the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., and Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, will address the meeting. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies.

H. T. KIELSTEAD, President.

HAMPTON HARRIOT, Secretary.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objections to the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 118 East 28th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; would prefer the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 180 West 20th-st., a few doors from 8th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or nurse: good City reference given. Call at No. 164 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a respectable young girl; best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 9 West 15th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY young woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation in a private family or general boarding house as cook; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and game; does the coarse washing; wages $9 to $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, and is an excellent bread and cake baker; has lived in good families, where good reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., entrance on 18th-st.

A COOK.—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business, wants a situation in a private family; she excels in baking and pastry, and owns no superior in making soups. To be seen, for two days, at No. 79 24th-st., west of 6th-av.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant, to cook; she is a good cook, and understands her business in all its branches, is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker of all kinds; also a splendid washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 446 2d-av., corner of 28th-st., third floor, front room, over the liquor store.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of references. Call at No. 70 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook, by a Protestant woman; has the best of references. Call at No. 96 Beyard-st., near the Bowery.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; both with good City reference. Call for two days at No. 67 West 30th-st., cor. 6th-av.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as good cook; also, good washer and ironer; Call at No. 85 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; can be seen until engaged. Good City references.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a middle aged woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 83 West 15th-st.

A COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Six girls are wanted for some very superior servants, as cooks, laundresses, waitresses and children's nurses, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and are really valuable servants. Also, suitable for gentlemen's families, either in City or country. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. (formerly of Tillary-st.,) whose establishment is patronized by families of the highest distinction.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 165 Hester-st., near Elizabeth, in rear, for 2 days.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT AND EXperienced dressmaker, first-class fitter and trimmer, would like to engage a few more customers by the day or week. Call at No. 163 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A MOST decent and tidy young woman, a situation as laundress in the city or country; does up linens in style; or as chambermaid; does up finery in the neatest style, muslins and lace fluting; the Hudson River preferred. Wages $3 to $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; has lived five years in her last place, where good reference will be given. Apply at 289 6th-av., corner of 17th-st., entrance on 18th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a good laundress. Call at No. 37 West 19th-st., for two days—7th and 8th of this month. Good City references.

A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, OF good experience wants a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references; an infant preferred. Can be seen for two days, at No. 363 6th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady and sew; good City reference. Call at No. 45 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse; has three years' reference from her last place; is capable of taking charge of an infant. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and to assist in the chamberwork; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 365 1st-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; has six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at No. 149 East 28th-st., Room No. 7.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young girl, a situation as seamstress; can operate on Singer's or Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; would assist in chamberwork or take care of children. Call at or address, for two days, No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a competent Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; understands all kinds of sewing; has the best of reference; a Christian family preferred. Apply at No. 515 3d-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; has 3 years' reference from her last place; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 118 West 31st-st., top floor, front room.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 19th-st.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; she thoroughly understands her business in both; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 125 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID, FOR CALIFORNIA.—A faithful woman is desirous of accompanying a respectable family to California in the above capacity; has lived for six years in her present situation, where she can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 31 West 22d-st.

A WAITRESS AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, by a genteel colored girl, a situation to travel with a family going to Europe, as waitress or child's nurse; has the very best of City reference. Inquire at No. 747 Greenwich-st.

THE PARENTS OF A YOUNG GIRL, 17 years old, are anxious to place her in a respectable family to do chamberwork, and assist with the care of children. Can do plain sewing. Address No. 91 East 16th-st., first floor, back room.

WASHING, HOUSE-CLEANING, OR housework wanted, by the piece, day or hour, for a woman who knows how and will try to please. Inquire of her present employer, Mrs. BALL, No 67 East 29th-st.

A CARD.—A. M. SEE RESPECTFULLY ACquaints his friends and the publicin general, that he has opened an employment office in connection with No. 894 4th-av., in the spacious and elegant rooms of No. 12 4th-av. Good girls, of all denominations, are plenty on hand. Employers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Please call to the best arranged employment office in this City, at No. 12 4th-av., below 8th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS AND GOOD SITUATIONS may be obtained at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly at the Bible House. German, Dutch, Italian and French languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; he is an experienced groom, a careful driver and a steady, sober man; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference for qualifications and honesty. Address J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has good references from his late employer. Call at or address No. 127 West 29th-st., for two days. For a reference, call at Mr. Hunt's store, No. 75 Murray-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a competent man, who thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at his present place of employment, No. 107 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., until engaged. All notes attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and plain gardener, or to assist in the garden; is willing to make himself useful; can bring the best reference for his honesty and sobriety. Address C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

[redacted]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant man as coachmen; can produce ten years' City reference. Apply at Mr. Water's harness store, No. 340 Broadway, or address a note to COACHMAN, at his present employsr's, No. 18 East 16th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a single man, (Protestant,) as coachman and groom; he is a good driver; understands the care of horses, &c.; no objection to City or country; has good references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable German as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a careful driver; has 7 years' references from his last place. Address C. A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Protestant single man wants a situation as coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a young man, well recommended, and who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, a situation as coachman and gardener. Address P. C., care of Mr. M. Young, No. 9 John-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman or groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's horses and carriages; is a careful driver. Address O. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachmen or groom, just after arriving from the old country; understands his business in all its branches. Apply at the private stables, No. 237 East 9th-st.

AS GARDENER.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to procure a gardener's situation for a first-class man, Scotch, married, no family; has known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing a good man. A. SMITH, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to procure a gardener's situation for a first-class man, Scotch, married, small family; has known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing a good man. A. SMITH, Seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st. Would superintend a small farm.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a practical and professional man; the very best of City reference given. Call at or address JOHN CAREY'S tin store, No. 6 Prince-st., New-York City.

AS GARDENER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a single young man (American) as vegetable gardener on a small place; no objection to taking care of a horse, cow, etc.; good references. Address C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITuation as porter in a store; best of references furnished. Address Z. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his duties in the above capacity, having the highest City references as regards character, sobriety and capability. Address by note, "T. M.," Park & Tilford's, No. 923 Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION WANTed, by a German married man; can give the best of references from his last employer, with whom he has lived the past two years. Apply at No. 231 Madison-av., from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, City or country, by a respectable single man who thoroughly understands the duties; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 6 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family. He can give the best reference in the City from the places where he has been. Apply or address WAITER, No. 175 3d-av., corner 17th-st., care of Mr. Vanier.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant man and wife, without encumbrance, situations in the country; the man as coachman and gardener; the woman as cook and washer, or take care of a dairy; both have good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and his wife, desire situations; the man as coachman; would have no objection to assist with the garden, or milk, if required; his wife to do general housework; best of references from last place. Call at No. 207 East 21st-st., for three days, second floor, front room.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable man and wife, with no family, situations—the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as cook, or would assist in the washing; they have the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 218 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A GENTLEMAN, OF SUPERIOR BUSINESS qualifications, about to visit Europe for the benefit of his health, desires an agency to attend to any reputable business on the other side, from one to four months. Best of references and security, if desired. Address AGENCY, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER AND SALESMAN—Wanted, two young men, in a book and stationery establishment; they must furnish the best testimonials of character and qualifications for their respective situations, they must be willing to give cheerfully their undivided time and attention to their employers, and their social habits must be unexceptionally good. The compensation will not be large, but fair, for the first years, but it will be progressive and regulated by merit. Address in the handwriting of the applicant and with real name and residence, giving reference, stating experience and salary expected, HANCOCK, New-York Post-office. Communications considered confidential if requested.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A CAPABLE AND EXperienced housekeeper wanted in a private family—one who thoroughly understands the direction and management of servants and superintendence of the kitchen. None need apply who, in addition to the above qualifications, cannot bring unquestionable references. Call at No. 176 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED cook. One willing to assist in washing and ironing, and having good City references, may apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 12 West 21st-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK FOR A REGImental mess. Apply by letter, post paid, to X., care of Dawson Brothers, Montreal, Canada.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman; the best of reference can be given. Address B, Box No 205 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN THE TOY AND fancy goods importing business, a young man as salesman; one that can make himself generally useful. Address IMPORTER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT seamstress, willing to assist in the care of children, and with good City references. May apply at No. 48 West 24th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a thoroughly competent and experienced person, accustomed to the care of children, who can bring unexceptionable City references. Apply, after 10 A. M., at No. 221 5th-av.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. If the party suits, the place will be a permanent and pleasant one, with fair and prompt remuneration. Address, with amount of wages expected, B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR who understands mechanical dentistry. Mail applicants will state age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to E. A. PRETERRE, Dentist, No. 159 Bowery. Also, a dental student to fill a vacancy.

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED.—A colored man or Scotchman preferred, without incumbrance as he would board in the family; must have best of references. Apply to J. GREENWOOD, Jr., Barnum's Museum.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 960 Broadway, good cooks, who are willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and domestics of every calling for hotels and boarding-houses, and a housekeeper. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

WANTED—THREE MEN TO WORK AT THE bench—cabinetmakers or chairmakers preferred. Also, a boy accustomed to varnishing. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN IN THE FAMily of an Episcopal clergyman near the City, to do the general work of the place, take care of a horse and cow, and also attend to the duties of sexton in the church. Address G. R., Box No. 2,899 Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST BE WELL acquainted with the City, and be able to produce good references. Address, in own handwriting, MERCHANT, Box No 148 *Times* Office.

HANDS TO WORK ON A FARM.—WANTED, two stout men to work on a farm, Scotch or German preferred, and married men. Wages by the year, $20 per month, and rent free. Inquire at No. 23 Dey-st.

BOILER MAKERS.—A FEW GOOD BOILER makers wanted. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 48 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM A DEPOSITOR OF THE BROADway Bank—on Tuesday, May 5, $290, white making a deposit; $150 of which was recovered, and the thief captured by the depositor; the balance, $50, probably dropped between the Bank and the Astor House, where the thief was captured. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning the same to M. & E. CONNELLY, at the Broadway Bank. The amount was in a package of $50 in greenbacks.

LOST.—ON MONDAY LAST, EITHER IN A FIFTH-av. stage or the Academy of Design, a lady's gold hunting cased WATCH, with chain and charms attached. The watch has the letter "M" engraved on case. The finder will receive a liberal reward, and the thanks of the owner, by leaving the same at No. 44 West 45th-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
ORIGINAL PAINTINGS,
BY
E. LEUTZE, Esq.,
the distinguished Historical Painter.

By D. WIVES & CO., in the front gallery at the Derby Fine Arts Institute, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

We have the honor to announce the sale, as above, of the select and most recent works of Mr. Leutze, all of which are of great historical interest and importance. It is sufficient now to say, that being the latest works of this eminent artist, the public may be assured that they are also his best. This sale forms an opportunity for purchase which has never and may not again occur, owing to the increasing number of orders, governmental and private, now accumulating upon Mr. Leutze's hands.

Among the subjects will be found the original study of the celebrated picture "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way," "Lafayette in Prison visited by his Family," "Unexpected Friends," a very remarkable picture, "Spray and Bubble" a wonderful creation of the artist's genius, "Deserted Hall," "Tired of Waiting," "Entertaining the Messenger," "German Baron," "Gentleman of the Time of Charles Second," and many others. In addition to the above will be sold about thirty-five examples, of the highest order and entirety original, by the following

EMINENT AMERICAN ARTISTS:

Kensett,	Huntington,	Gifford,
Hart,	Louis Lang,	Cropsey,
Mignot,	Champney,	Chapman,
Casilear,	Bas man Johnson,	Prof. Weir,
W. Page,	J. Kyle,	Haeffler,
Blauvelt,	Loop,	Jones,
L. Terry,	G. Miller,	Mount,
Hinkley,	F. W. Edmunds,	Glasse.

As items of special interest it may be mentioned that a most interesting

ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HENRY INMAN,
representing "Washington as a Peace Maker," and a very beautiful

LANDSCAPE BY THOMAS COLE,
Also,
PROF. WEIR'S NIAGARA,
And the celebrated paintings by J. H. Glass,
THE STANDARD IN DANGER, and
THE STANDARD BEARER.

The collection will be on view
THIS DAY AND EVENING,
On and from MONDAY, May 4.
Catalogues ready for delivery.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.
Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder.
On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.,
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.
All in perfect order, wall packed in cases, and ready for shipment.
The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.
Terms cash.
WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, April 27, 1863.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WINES, BOOKS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 5, and WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the late residence of Robert Hyslop, Esq., deceased, No. 19 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,)

EXECUTOR'S SALE—All the valuable furniture, pictures, books, statuary, works of art, &c., contained in said residence, consisting of velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets, large pier and mantel glasses, rosewood parlor suite, covered in crimson silk brocatel, do. covered in tapestry, crimson satin window curtains, yellow satin damask, lambrekins, lace, &c.; blue silk curtains, very rich ormolu clocks and vases, chandeliers and brackets, bronzes, large and small; Parian marble medallion, embroidered screens, many articles of vertu, Japanese articles, centre and side tables, bedrooms in mahogany and rosewood, engravings, rich plated ware epergne, silver plated, with cut-glass dishes; a valuable assortment of fine plated ware, china and glass ware; dinner sets, white and gilt; extension tables and dining-room furniture, bookcases, &c.

Also, all the oil-paintings and engravings, with the library of bound books, which will be sold on the second day, 6th of May. There are about 100 very choice modern and ancient oil-paintings, many of them of great merit.

Also, his library of bound books, comprising several hundred volumes, engravings, &c.

Sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

The above is on exhibition to-day.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at auction THIS DAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 24 West 21st-st., the entire furniture made by Newhouse, Wilton carpets, elegant carved rosewood etagere, carved rosewood work tables, centre tables, bookcases, easy chairs, rich carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, elegant brocatel window curtains and cornices, pier and mantel mirrors, rich chandeliers and side brackets, bedroom furniture, rosewood dressing bureaus and bedsteads, washstands, cabinets, walnut and oak bureaus and bedsteads, mahogany bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c., extension tables, huffet, sideboard, chairs, curtains, oil-cloth, hat-rack, hall chairs, rugs, door mats, &c.; kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GEORGE COE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) At 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, (next American Telegraph office,) a large and varied stock of first class furniture, viz.: Parlor suites of various kinds; chamber suites; reception, library and dining-room suites; etageres, armoire a glace, bookcases, hall-stands, lounges, easy-chairs, wardrobes, sideboards, extension-tables, centre and fancy tables, &c. Catalogues at sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY BULKLEY & HILL, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

BY ORDER OF JOHN N. WHITING, ESQ., ASSIGNEE.

Parcel No. 1—75 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, and 10 shares in the Novelty Iron Works stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $5,050 with interest.

Parcel No. 2—50 shares in Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same, to secure $3,498 50-100.

Parcel No. 3—20 shares in the American Bank Note Company; 22 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $2,183 40, with interest.

Parcel No. 4—21 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,235, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 6—40 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,000 and interest.

Parcel No. 7—31 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $600 and interest.

Parcel No. 8—9 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $200 and interest.

Parcel No. 9—15 shares of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $907 49 and interest.

Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares, $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 12—23 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 15—6 shares American Bank Note Company's stock.

Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated at about $5,000.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PIANOFORTES, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—Sale at the residence of two private residences removed for convenience of sale. By D. WIVES & CO., THIS DAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of first-class second-hand furniture, removed from two private residences for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels, tapestry, ingrain, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, window curtains, shades, rosewood, oak, mahogany, walnut and enameled bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, chairs, lounges, &c., rosewood and walnut parlor suites in brocatel, reps and plush, large pier mirrors and console tables, oval mirrors, lounges, card tables, marble-top centre tables, fancy chairs, work-tables, &c., oak and walnut sid-boards, extension tables, chairs, huffets, dumb waiters, plated dinner and tea service, china, glass, bird tables, stands, good English oil-cloth, cutlery, &c. The whole of the above goods are worthy the attention of housekeepers and those furnishing, many of the articles having been made by Roux, Hutchings, and other first-class makers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FRANKLIN-ST. PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.:

FRANKLIN-ST.—The five-story and basement white marble front store, Nos. 98 and 100, north side, near Church-st. Lot 37 feet front, 35 feet rear, by 78 in depth. Store covers the entire lot, is substantially built and first-class in every respect. $30,000 can remain. A. Bernhard and S. Bernhard, executors.

WALKER-ST.—The valuable five-story and basement white marble store, No. 24 Walker-st., north side, near Church-st. Building covers the entire lot. Lot 24x100. $19,000 can remain on mortgage.

A. BERNHARD, Assignee.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF CENTRAL PARK LOTS, by order of John M. Woolsey, Theodore D. Woolsey and Wm. Sam'l Johnson, Executors of W. W. Woolsey, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 6, THURSDAY, May 7, and FRIDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

320

Valuable lots, bounded by 8th-av., 9th-av., 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th and 85th sts., Broadway and 10th-av. Sale peremptory, to close the estate. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 1,000 CASES OF PRIME BOOTS AND SHOES.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at their sale-room No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a very large stock of seasonable goods, comprising almost every article in the line. Goods packed in the best manner free of charge. Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
CARGO of prize schooner Mary Teresa.
CARGO of prize schooner Mercury.
And CARGO of prize sloop Wave.

BURNETT, JONES & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:

BRANDY, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRUGS, LEAD, ARMS and AMMUNITION, HATS, SALT, FISH, IRON, THREAD, FLOUR, and TURPENTINE.

Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.
Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 12th inst.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
AND RARE AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, &c.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., sale positive, comprising the entire valuable parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture. The house is elegantly furnished, and comprises rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture; superb rosewood drawing-room suites, in blue and gold; satin and crimson medallion brocatel; two full suites of walnut, in green and plaid reps; magnificent rosewood etageres, French curtains, rosewood reception chairs, French escritoire, elegant work-tables, centre pier tables, costly lace curtains and shades, bronze clocks; collection of valuable historical and landscape paintings; elegant marble groups and figures; Dresden and Sevres china vases, jewel cases, bouquet-holders, &c.; Turkish lounges, arm-chairs to match; rich carpets, &c., with a complete assortment of rosewood chamber furniture; spring and hair mattresses, divans in velvet; rich cut and figured glassware, French china, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.

N. B.—Men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship goods for purchasers.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaduote, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation; and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops, engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,650.

Dated this 5th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WERB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, MIRRORS, BRONZES, &C.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, the entire furniture of a private dwelling, removed to the store for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant medallion and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood parlor suite, in figured satin damask, elegant rosewood etagere, with plate-glass back, centre table, mantel and pier mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, rosewood sofa tables, rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, easy and reception chairs, rosewood card table, elegant mantel clock and vases, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and dressing bureaus, washstands, rockers, enameled cottage suites, with marble top, velvet sewing chairs, brocatel window curtains, mantel mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, blankets, quilts, sheets, &c., oil-cloths, silver-plated stair rods, Brussels and velvet stair carpets, carved hat rack and chairs, oak dining-room furniture, extension table, oak and black walnut chairs, sofas, lounges, carved and oak buffet, French china dinner and tea sets, glass ware, engravings, &c. Sale to commence with the laundry and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 5th-av., near 15th-st., the balance of furniture in said house, consisting of velvet medallion and Brussels carpets, parlor suites covered in yellow satin damask, curtains to match, Voltaire chairs, etagere, center table, suite covered in green and gold silk brocatel, curtains to match, pianoforte, etc. Dining room—Buffet extension table, 12 chairs in green cloth, sofa, fine screen, lambrequins, candelabra, card-tables, etc. Bedrooms—Wardrobes, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, couches, pictures, brocatel and chintz curtains, bronze and glass ormolus, toilet sets, mattresses and bedding, washstands, etc.

Sale commences with kitchen furniture.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction, in Coffee-House-slip, foot of Wall-st.:

260 Green Salted Hides, just arrived.
27 barrels Tallow.
15 barrels Tallow.

Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order
Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.
The above sale postponed from Tuesday, May 5.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
REGULAR SALE OF
STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

Attention of buyers invited.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 82 LOTS OF LAND, being the property known as Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., on the farms of Hobokea and Weehawken, and opposite 42d-st. Ferry at New-York. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the property known as Union Hill, and divided into about 82 lots, mostly 25 by 100 feet. This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duryee and John Ehlers, on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank-road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the om

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES M. HARTSHORNE retires this day from our firm, and JAMES H. BENEDICT is admitted as a partner therein. LOCKWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of J. M. HARTSHORNE & BROTHER, for the transaction of a General Commission business in Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, at No. 57 Exchange-place. JAMES M. HARTSHORNE.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of A. S. PEABODY & CO., and will transact a general banking, collection and stock commission business, at No. 8 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY.
THERON S. KNAPP,
Late cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.

COPARTNERSHIP.

E. P. WHITTEMORE, late of No. 51 William-st., has formed a copartnership with Mr. WM. J. MINSHULL for the transaction of a Note and Exchange Brokerage business, under the name and firm of E. P. WHITTEMORE & CO., at No. 40 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of REXFORD & VAN RIPER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

N. C. REXFORD.
P. H. VAN RIPER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the concern now dissolved will be found at the manufacture of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 BROADWAY, New-York, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm to liquidation.

(Signed) JOHN FIRTH,
WILLIAM A. POND,
JOHN MAYELL.

In connection with the foregoing announcement, the undersigned, the active partners and successors of the late firm of Firth, Pond & Co., take pleasure in stating that they have purchased the good will of the old stand, No. 547 BROADWAY, and will continue the Music business of that well-known establishment in all its former details, under the new firm name of WILLIAM A. POND & CO.

A large proportion of the stock and assets, and a greater part of the valuable and extensive catalogue of the former house has been transferred to the present copartnership.

In excellence, extent and variety, their present stock of Parlor, Band and Orchestral Instruments, and their Catalogue of Standard and Popular Music, is confidently believed, is unsurpassed by any other establishment. It shall be the constant endeavor of WILLIAM A. POND & CO. to perpetuate the reputation of their predecessors in business in every particular, but more especially by a prompt issue of NEW MUSIC FROM THE PENS OF THE LEADING AMERICAN COMPOSERS, and by making such additions to their instrumental stock as the steady advance of science and art from time to time requires.

In answer to the demands of a rapidly increasing business, the premises, No. 547 Broadway, have recently been enlarged and otherwise greatly improved.

The opportunity is here embraced to extend thanks for past patronage, and to express the hope that the exercise of undiminished zeal and attention will insure a liberal continuance of favors from friends and the musical community in general. WILLIAM A. POND & CO.

WILLIAM A. POND.
JOHN MAYELL.

THE FIRM OF W. R. TRAVERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in the liquidation of the business. W. R. TRAVERS,
S. F. MASSETT.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, STEPHEN F. MASSETT, WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and GEORGE A. OSGOOD, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the various acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof.

That the name of or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT.

That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Stock Exchange and Brokerage business, and all financial transactions connected therewith or incidental thereto.

That the said JENKINS VAN SCHAICK and STEPHEN F. MASSETT are the general partners, and the said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and GEORGE A. OSGOOD are the special partners, and that the respective places of residence of the said general partners, and of the said special partners, are as hereinbefore stated, and the business of the said partnership is to be carried on in the City of New-York.

That each of the said special partners has contributed, and actually paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

That the said partnership commenced on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and will terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. Dated May 1, 1863.

JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
STEPHEN F. MASSETT,
General Partners.

WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
Special Partners.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership, under the firm name of EICHE, ESTEE & CO., for the transaction of a Stock Exchange business, at the old stand of Eiche Brothers, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

PORTER EICHE, } Late Eiche Brothers.
HALSEY EICHE, }
CHARLES F. ESTEE,
Late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between E. A. DICKINSON and other parties at No. 36 Broadway, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of E. A. DICKINSON from said firm. E. A. DICKINSON will continue the Wholesale and Commission Paper and Stock business at No. 194 William-st., between Spruce and Frankfort sts.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863. E. A. DICKINSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MAXWELL & CO., for the transaction of the Stock Commission business, and will continue the same, as heretofore conducted by the late firm of Willard & Maxwell, at No. 36 Wall-st.

GEORGE L. MAXWELL,
WM. H. MARSTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of DYKERS, ALSTYNE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN L. DYKERS,
JOHN A. ALSTYNE.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1863. CHARLES A. JARVIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF INSLEE & CO., New-York, and PATRICK & CO., Chicago, are dissolved by limitation; each partner is authorized to sign the names of these firms in liquidation.

C. T. INSLEE.
JOHN Y. PATRICK.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF WILLARD & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

EDWARD K. WILLARD,
GEO. L. MAXWELL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863. WM. H. MARSTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ASSOCIATED with him JAMES S. HARD and HENRY E. REDDISH, and will continue the manufacture and sale of ladies' and gentlemen's garments, under the firm of HANAN, RICHARD & CO. JAMES HANAN.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has associated with him THOMAS MINFORD and GEORGE G. NEVINS, and will continue the brokerage and commission business, under the firm of SKIDDY, MINFORD & CO., at No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863. FRANCIS SKIDDY.

MR. HORACE W. FULLER IS FROM this date a member of our firm.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863. FULLER, LORD & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10 30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time tables.

JOHN BURTHILL, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., for Syosset.

At 1 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cataraugus and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. FEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation) until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road, at 1 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M., Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y May 6.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

WALTER PAYON, Commander.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool on her first trip during the present month or early in May, and will continue to run regularly during the season. Early notice will be given of dates of departure.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $195
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE.....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

For passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA,

Capt. ATTON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, May 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $75 and $85. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR

HAVANA.

To sail on THURSDAY, May 7, at 3 P. M.,
The A No. 1 British
STEAMSHIP SHELDRAKE,
Capt. HENRY SEARLE,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM PIER NO. 14,
Foot of Cedar-st., North River.

Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE, TO

HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,

TO SAIL ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PERKINS Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA,
ON SATURDAY, May 16,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to

R. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. DE MESSANGES, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $75.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central America Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte without fail.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ASA BAKER, will sail on Thursday, May 7.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon. JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

For passage or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW (Extra Steamer) Saturday.....May 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....May 9
ETNA.....Saturday.....May 16
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....May 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 00
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY FOR $25.—The splendid Clyde-built, powerful and fast-sailing new iron screw steamship ST ANDREW, Capt. WM. KERR, will sail for Liverpool and Glasgow, (touching at Portland to receive the United States and Canadian mails,) on THURSDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

First Cabin.....$75 | Second Cabin.....$50
Steerage.....$35.

Including a liberal supply of well-cooked provisions.

For passage apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 20th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—U. S. PASSports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Havan at 11 o'clock.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, will leave Harrison-st., at 7. A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. B. DIAMOND, 535 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6,
TWENTY-THIRD OPERA NIGHT.
SECOND TIME IN AMERICA
of Verdi's brilliantly successful Opera of
AROLDO,
With new scenery, costumes and appointments, &c. The following

SUPERB CAST:

AROLDO (a Saxon Knight).....Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA (his wife).....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mina).....Signor BELLINI
Godwino.....Signor Rubo | Enrico.....Herr Reichardt
Briano.....Herr Muller | Elena.....Mme. Fichet
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. Nuno

GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS Commences THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Boot & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ON SATURDAY, AT ONE,
GRAND MATINEE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

THURSDAY, May 7—Extra Performance.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. NATHALIE DUMAS.
First time of
ENTRE PARIS ET MONTARGIS.
Operette in one act, by MM. Jules Duflot & Desarbres. Music by M. Montauhry.
LE BOUGEOIR.
Comedy, in one act, by M. Clement Caragnel.
LE PIEGE AU MARI.
Vaudeville, in one act, by M. Leopold Stapleaux.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 823 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will ishe but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in the above diseases, neglected cases of mercury, &c., he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Vaneriens, Paris, where the afflicted from any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the cure of those complaints so liable in a short time to effect cures. In cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the Champions and Reformers of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Un versity, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Bond-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 24 Centre-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Fractures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and incapacitating it for marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be used by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACKENZIE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Dr. K., No. 129 New-York city. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 5 Cortlandt-st., Astor House; and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEHRENEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly to obstruate cases; warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Be Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of rogue Dr. Hunters. The Grays at 107 Chatham-st. try every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at 5 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens—for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. That in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its Dose only is to cure, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DR. WAIT, Sr., LATE OF NO. 5 BOND-st., having removed to No. 283 4th-av., corner 21st-st., will be happy to see his friends and patrons. Fifteen years' successful experience in the use of Chloroform and Ether. Refers to Chancellor Ferris, D. D., Joel Parker, D. D., J. C. Pond, M. D., H. G. Ralston, M. D. Note the number—No. 283 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Terms moderate.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth inserted, $20; Vulcanite, $8; Gold fillings, $1; Silver and dentine, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th st.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. HALLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight sts., North River.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock.
OVER BEFORE 11 O'CLOCK.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY,
Second night of the New Comedy, written expressly for this Company,
LOST AND WON.
Most favorably received by a full and highly fashionable audience at the first representation, repeated,
With new and splendid scenery, costumes and appointments.

The play has been for some time in preparation, and produced with all the completeness peculiar to this establishment.

The Marquis de la Tour.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Marquis Gauche.....Mr. Mark Smith
The Marquis Cinqmars.....Mr. Floyd
Jerome.....Mr. Pope
Heloise de la Tour.....Mrs. Hoey
Duchess de Villers.....Miss Fanny Morant
Lisette.....Miss Mary Barrett

The new Scenery, by Isherwood and Ingalls, will consist of

ACT FIRST.
Salon of Reception in the house of the Duchess de Villers.
ACT SECOND.
Blue Drawing Room in the Duchess' house.
ACT THIRD.
Salon of Reception as before.

The Costumes, by Flannery and Benschoten, of the reign of Louis XIII., have been prepared with strict regard to correctness and taste.

THURSDAY—Twelfth night of
MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.
FRIDAY—The new comedy LOST AND WON will again be given.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. LESTER WALLACK, (first time here.)
THE STRANGER,
With an unprecedented cast.

Box Book open, for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 6.

To be repeated—The Road to Ruin, The School for Scandal, Love and Money, Masks and Faces, The Fine Old English Gentleman, Americans in Paris, and The Rusy-Body.

GRAND CONCERT AND ORGAN EXHIbition at the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. The following artists will appear: Mrs. J. E. Thomas, (soprano,) Mrs. H. E. Sanborn, (soprano,) Miss Mary A. Baldwin, (soprano,) Prof. Frost, (basso,) Mr. Geo. Morgan, organist of Grace Church, Mr. Geo. Warren and Mr. Ostermeyer, supported by a powerful chorus. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door. The organ was built by Mr. Giles Beach, of Gouverneur, N. Y., and contains improvements never before used in this country.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

FALLON'S ORIGINAL STEREOPTICON will be in Brooklyn at the Athenæum again, by request, for six evenings, commencing THURSDAY, May 7, at 8 P. M. Also, Matinees on SATURDAY, 9th, and WEDNESDAY, 13th, at 3 P. M. No repetition of views. Tickets to Course of six evenings, $1; single admission—adults: 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

EIGHTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards of the City of New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The tax-payers of this District are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress, passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," and the act to amend the same, passed March 3, 1863, the second annual assessment will be made on and after the first Monday (fourth day) of May instant. The assessment will embrace the following items

1. Incomes.—All incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, must be returned to the Assistant Assessors in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the blank forms provided for that purpose. The Assistant Assessors will furnish to taxpayers the blank forms for the returns, which must be made under oath. All information that may be deemed can be obtained at this office.

2. Inumerated Articles.—All articles named in Section 77 of the law (Schedule A), will be assessed for the years 1863, which they are liable, for the year ending May 1, 1864, viz.

Carriages, kept for use, for hire, or for passengers.
Yachts.
Billiard Tables, kept for use
Silver Plate, kept for use
Gold Plate, kept for use

These returns will be made in the same form as heretofore.

3. Licenses.—Section 75 of the amendments of March 3, 1863 provides

"And all the several Assessors shall, on the first Monday of May next, (1863,) and on the first Monday of May in each succeeding year, direct and cause the several Assistant Assessors to proceed through every part of their respective districts, and inquire after and concerning all persons being within the assessment districts, who are duly required to take out a license for the exercise of any occupation, trade or profession, and also all persons liable to pay any special duty, and to make a list or register of all such persons within their said districts, and the names of the streets, lanes and avenues in which they dwell or have their offices or places of business, and the sum severally chargeable upon each person for the license or special duty required by this act; and all licenses so assessed shall continue in force until the first of May next succeeding."

"And all licenses granted after the first day of May in any year, shall expire on the first day of May following, and shall be issued on the payment or receipt of one-twelfth part of the annual duty or tax with which such license or special duty is charged, for each calendar month in which such license so granted shall be issued, and the remaining twelfths shall be assessed and collected in advance at the beginning of each month for the remainder of the year; and every person, firm or corporation, that on the first day of May next shall hold an unexpired license, shall be assessed a ratable proportion of the time between the expiration of the license and the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty four."

All persons doing business with in this district will perceive by the above that they must apply for a new license in case the old one expires prior to the first of May, 1863. Whenever, by the amendments, new rates of license are established, the new license will be assessed at the new rates, and in all cases where the present license expires September 1, 1863, the new license will cover a period of eight

ONE DAY LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CONTINENTAL.

The steamer *Continental*, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left New-Orleans on April 28, thoe meking the run in six days and tan hours. Our New-Orleans files contain no further details of Gen. BANKS' movements.

Gen. Banks' Operations.

OCCUPATION OF OPELOUSAS—INTERESTING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

OPELOUSAS, Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

Our victorious army reached this neat little town on Tuesday afteroon, April 20, at 4 o'clock, amid the glistening of ten thousand bayonets, the streaming of thosa proud banners that were mada to wave forever over the American Republic, and with the strains of the military bands as they poured forth "Hail Columbia," "Red, White and Blue," mingling in grand harmony with the loyal voices of our soldiers. The Mayor of the town performed a very cute Yankee trick by shrewdly surrendering the town, and at the same time demanding the protection of our Government, which was granted.

By this arrangement guards have been posted at all the houses in the town to protect the premises from any trespasses by our soldiers. WEITZEL'S, GROVER'S and EMORY'S divisions are all encamped at short distances from tha town, and after dark no soldiers are admitted to the town. The utmost quietness prevails, and the excellent discipline maintained speaks well for the Commanding General and Col. THOMAS E. CHICKERING, who has been untiring in his exertions as Provost-Marshal of the place. Our soldiers deserve great credit for the orderly manner in which they have conducted themselves since their arrival here, particularly after undergoing so much fatigue.

The following documents have just made their appearance:

COL. CHICKERING APPOINTED MILITARY GOVERNOR OF OPELOUSAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, OPELOUSAS, April 20, 1863.

GEN. GROVER: The Forty-first Massachusetts will at once reliave the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York as Provost Guard of Opelousas.

Col. THOS. E. CHICKERING, of the Forty-fifst Massachusetts, will act as military Governor and Provost-Marshal of Opelousas.

By command of Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. G.

ADDRESS OF GEN. BANKS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, COTTAGE, NEAR VERMILIONVILLE, April 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28.—The morning salute celebrates the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1773, and the assault upon Americao troope at Baltimore, in 1861. The day is consecrated to Union and Liberty.

SOLDIERS: You have exhibited your devotion to its hallowed memories and the principles it represents. In peace, you contributed in every professional and industrial pursuit to the prosperity and power which gave a world-wide renown to the American States. In war, you have learned to endure fatigue, suffered privations, conquered difficulties, and achieved victories.

In three months you have become soldiers; you have defeated the enemy, dispersing his army and destroying his navy. In 20 days, you have marched 300 miles, fought four engagements, expelled him from his fortifications, driven him at the point of the bayonat from Berwick's Bay to Opelousas, captured 10 guns and 2,000 prisoners, including some of his best officers of all arms, and made the reorganization of his forces for the present impossible, by depriving him of all the material resources of war, destroying his foundries and demolishing his salt works that for two years have sustained the life of the Confederacy. The navy of the Gulf shares in the honors of the campaign. It has encountered and dispersed the fleet of the enemy, and sunk the *Queen of the West*. To-day it will reduce the fortifications at Bute a la Rose, and upen the Atchafalaya to the Red River, and thence to Courtableau, to the Washington of Louisiana.

Let us be grateful to Him who giveth us the victory, and true to tha colors we defend. New glories are before us. The Army of the Gulf will command the attention of the people, and avery eye be fastened upon its movement. Let us honor the flag we bear, and remember that to defy danger is to drive it into the ranks of the enemy.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

OPELOUSAS, La., Midnight, April 23, 1863.

The important official dispatch, which I give below, conveys to our ears the echoes of another victory by our navy, which promises the most gratifying results. Who will dare assert that our apparent inaction was not required. The lie is now given to the villifiers of our indefatigable Commandar-in-Chief, who has shown that time occupied in thorough preparation for conflict, was absolutely necessary for success, and not wanton idleness, as reported by his enemies. BANK'S stock is now above par:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, April 22, 1863.

It gives me inexpressible pleasure to communicate to you the fact that Bute a la Rose has been captured by our navy. Lieut. Cook, commanding the fleet, informs me in a dispatch this moment received, that he took the fort without much trouble. The rear guns of the fort, two in number, were in position with plenty of ammunition. The enemy had no time to destroy anything. He has sixty prisoners, including the Captain commanding the post. This opens the Atchafalaya to our torces, and establishes perfect communication with Red River, one of the most important facts that has occurrad in our occupation of the department.

Telegraphic communication has been estabiiahed as far as New-Iberia, and the progress of the extension is now necessarily delayed by toa lack of wire and proper batteriee to operate with. In ten days acommunication will be perfected from this place to the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River. Capt. BULKLEY has the superintendence of the telegraph, and he will brook no unnecessary delay.

Our forces now occupy the town of Washington, ten miles beyond this place, which is of gigantic importance to us as a base for our future supplies, being situated upon the Teche, where our stores and ammunition can be rapidly concentrated. In a military and stragetical point of view it is of vastly more importance to us than the capture of Opelousas.

Major ROBINSON'S First Texas cavalry took some thirty prisuners in the place, and secured forty imported cavalry sabres, with a number of old shotguns, such as most of the rebal cavalry use. The Thirteenth Connecticut is encamped about a mile from the town.

The *Matanzas* and *George Cromwell* have arrived at New-Orleans, with dates to the 11th inst. Gen. ULLMAN and Staff have arrived.

The damage to the railway train near Thibodeaux will be repaired, and the road kept open.

The news has this moment reached haadquarters of the capture of the rebel stern-wheel steamer *Allen* at Courtableau. The boat was surrendered without any stipulations whatever. The forces on the expedition were One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York; Company B, First Louisiana cavalry, and one section of artillery. No battle occurred, the rebels having, the night before we sent up the expedition, evacuated the place.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Vanderbilt at Santiago de Cuba—The Alabama Seen Near the Same Port—Excursion of the Leaders of the Rising in St. Domingo—Jamaica and Hayti.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

The *Vanderbilt*, having on board Admiral WILKES, was at Santiago de Cuba on the 24th; it was to leave the next morning. The customary salute was fired and responded to from the Castle. Admiral WILKES landed to see the Governor.

The *Diario* of Santiago de Cuba, mentions that tha *Alabama* is once more in Cubsn waters; sha was seen by the English vessel *Holland* on her voyage from New-York to Santiago de Cuba on the morning of the 17th inst., in the vicinity of Punta Benacos, about 50 mtles from Santiago de Cuba, and was directing her course westerly. The *Holland* arrived at Santiago de Cuba on tha 20th inst.

Some of the chiefs of the rising in St. Domingo have been executed, and two of them parooned by the Captain-General. The Island, by the last news received here, was tranquil, and attempts were being made to work, on a grand scale, the rich mines of rock salt of Nezba, and the no less rich ones of Buenaventura.

The *Monte Christo*, a new steamer between Santiago de Cuba, Jamaica, and Hayti, has made her first voyage out and returned to her original port of departure, the first named. The enterprise has been received with much joy by the commerca of those places. The *Monte Christo* did not touch at Kingston on her return voyage, the reason of which is not explained.

The *Opinione National* and the *Echo d'Haité* are writing about the speculation of the Island Tortuga, which the grantee, M. E. DEVEZE, had already begun. There were soon expected the first arrivals of the woods of that Island, which are very abundant in it.

We have dates from St. Domingo to the 20th, and from Puerto Rico to tha 17th inst. The news is unimportant.

Arrived, April 27, Confederate steamer *General Buckner*, 192 tons, two days from Mobile, with a cargo of cotton.

Arrived, April 28, Confederate schoonar *Helena*, 38 tons, with a cargo of cotton from Mobile.

The French steamer-of-war *Marceau*, from Vera Cruz of the 21st instant, has just arrived, but the time was too short to get off her news by this steamer.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN PRIZE SALES.

An Investigation Commenced by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

REPORTERS NOT ADMITTED.

MR. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, commenced an investigation at the Custom-house, on Monday, into tha allegad frauds connected with the sale and disposition of prize property in this City. This investigation has been brought about through representations made at Washington by prominent gentlemen of this City, emong whom are MOSES H. GRINNELL, Capt. MARSHALL, Capt. NYE, ROBERT MINTURN and others. The parties alleged to have been implicated in the frauds, if any have been committed, are the Prize Commissioners, the United States Marshal, and others. It is reported that the charges have been preferred since the removal of SIMEON DRAPER as auctioneer of prize property. Mr. JORDAN, who has been deputed by the Government to investigate tha facts, commenced his sittings in tha Custom-house at 12 o'clock yesterday. Reporters for most of tha City papers were in attendance, and, before commencing the investigation, Mr. JORDAN stated that he deemed it advisable for the promotion of the ends of justice, and to prevent *ex parte* or one-sided statements from going before the public, to conduct the investigation in private, and he should therefore be compelled to exclude all reporters of the Press. The Government had employed a phonographic reporter to record everything that occurred, and, at the conclusion of the investigation, it would be submitted to the Department with which he was connected, accompanied by a full report by himself of the conclusions arrived at—all of which would then be published. Until then, justice to all concerned required that the testimony should not be made public.

Judge KIRKLAND, being present, asked the privilege to state that he appeared on behalf of the Committee through whom tha investigation had been brought about, at their request, and with the consent of the Commissioner, (Mr. JORDAN.) His object was merely to facilitate tha investigation; he had no feeling in tha matter one way or the other, and both himself and the gentlemen whom he represented would be only too happy if the investigation should result in the entire exculpation of all the parties implicated. Capt. MARSHALL then suggested to the Commissioner that the Committee which instigated the investigation should be allowed a phonographer of their own, in order that they might obtain copies of each day's proceedings to examine before the next sitting.

Mr. JORDAN did not coincide with the suggestion, whereupon MOSES H. GRINNELL renewed it on behalf of the Committee, and spoke at conaiderable length in favor of the reasonableness of the request. He was at length cut short by Mr. JORDAN, who said that his mind was made up on the subject, and there was no need of further argument. He said if the Committee was allowed a reporter, he could not deny the parties implicated the same privilege, and each and all of them might claim it, which would lead to confusion and disputc, and render anything like privacy in the investigation almost impossible. The phonographer he had with him was an officer of the Government, whose capacity and reliability had been thoroughly tested, and who had no earthly interest one way or another in the result of the investigation. His report would be accessible to the Committee and others interested, at any time during the investigation, and ought to be sufficient. Mr. GRINNELL protested against this decision of the Commissioner, and said it would stamp the whole investigation before this community as a one-sided affair. The reporters then retired and the investigation proceeded.

Arrival of the Hawkins Zouaves.

THEIR WELCOME TO THIS CITY—THRONGS GREET THEM.

As previously announced, the Ninth New-York Volunteer regiment (Hawkins' Zouaves) arrived in the Lower Bay Monday night, but, in consequence of a dense fog, the steamer *Kennebec*, which transported them thither, was unable to proceed up the stream till yesterday morning, and did not anchor opposite Pier No. 1, North River, till 8 A. M. Here the steamer was detained three hours, in order to facilitate the execution of the arrangement as agreed upon by the Twelfth New-York Militia regiment and the fire companies, who volunteered to escort the Zouaves through the City. At about 11 A. M., the steamer came up to Pier No. 1, and, having been made fast, the troops immediately commenced to disembark. A short time previous the Twelfth regiment had marched down Broadway, and, when the Zouaves left the vessel, were drawn up in open order on the pier. From an early hour in the morning till the time the troops had fairly reached *terra firma*, not only Pier No. 1, but the adjacent piers, also the streets in the immediate vicinity and the entire space usually occupied by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for freighting purposes, were crowded with the relatives, friends and acquaintances of the Zouaves. At intervals the rain would pour down in torrents, but that event did not have the effect to disperse the crowd who evinced remarkable persistency under such trying circumstances. It must not be inferred that the assemblage consisted wholly of males, as the gentler sex was largely represented. Indeed, at one time the gentlemanly police officer who carefully guarded the entrance to the pier was almost thrown upon his back by the immense tide of fair and unfair damsels who pressed against the gate in such a confused mass that it was almost impossible to prevent some from being injured. Fortunately, however, through the exertions of the aforesaid officer and one or two coadjutors, the anxious party were admitted safely within the iron railing. To appreciate fully the greetings extended to the Zouaves, and by them in turn reciprocated, it was necessary to be a spectator of the scene. As the brave fellows one by one stepped off the plank to tha pier he was recognized by some one in the crowd, who caught him by the hand, congratulated and embraced him. The preparations for the march up Broadway were not completed till about 11½ o'clock. It was expected that a portion of the Fire Department would be in waiting on the cross-streets to fall into line as the column moved forward, but tha heavy fall of rain caused them to abandon their design. The Twelfth New-York Militia regiment, preceded by a band, took the lead of the column, and was followed by thirty members of the Hawkins Zouaves who have been staying in the City for the past two or three weeks on account of wounds or disability, which were in turn followed by the main body of the Zouave regiment, oumbering 450 men. The regiment arrived here without arms, the order countermanding the order requiring them to deliver up their arms to Government before leaving the Military Department, not having reached them before their departure from Suffolk. Through the kindness of the Eleventh New-York Militia regiment, however, the Zouaves were provided with guns, a quantity, corresponding in number to the returned soldiers, having baen sent to the pier prior to the disembarkation. The Zouaves were commanded by Col. HAWKINS himself. In passing up Broadway much attention was directed to the tattered, soiled and blood-stained flag, which was conspicuous in their midst. To gaze upon that flag, and not call to mind the many terrible encounters through which the brave fellows that had flocked round it had passed—aye, and in so passing, how many had looked upon that noble emblem for the last time?—would not be natural, would not be possible. There is not a man in that regiment who has not been through battles hard-fought and hard-won, and it needs no better mark of appreciation of their services than the hearty welcome which greeted them on their arrival yesterday. After marching up Broadway to Union-square, the column turned down Fourth-avenue and proceeded to Bond-street, where it was dismissed. The Zouavee will be mustered out of service the latter part of this week. It will be remembered that the regiment was formerly commanded by Lieut. Col. KIMBALL, who met with such a lamentable fate not long since. By request of the regiment the body of Col. KIMBALL was deposited in a vault at Greenwood, there to remain until their arrival, when the burial service would be performed. Tha day aopointed for that sad duty has not yet been announced, but the ceremony will probably take place some time next week. Tha following are the officers of the regiment:

Colonel, RUSH C. HAWKINS.
Lieutenant-Colonel, —— ——.
Major, Edward Jardine.
Adjutant, Thomas C. Bartholomew.
Surgaon, George H. Humphreys.
Quartermaster, A. W. Parriam.
Captains: Co. A, Andrew S. Graham; Co. B, Wm. G Barnett; Co. C, Victor Klingsaehr; Co. D, Alma P. Webster; Co. E, Adolph Libaire; Co. F, Wm. W. Hamill; Co. G, Charles Child; Co. H, John K. Perley; Co. I, Lawrence Lashy; Co. K, —— Morris, Lieut. John K. Donaldson, commanding.

The Duryee Zouaves Coming Home.

The friends of the Fifth New-York Volunteer regiment (Duryee Zouaves) are making arrangements to extend a suitable recaotion to that body of troops on their return from tha war to this City, which event will take place this week. A meeting was held at the Seventh regiment Armory, Monday evening, over which Gen. DURYEE presided, and who also made a few remarks complimentary to tha Fifth regiment, with which he was at one time connected as Colonel. A committee consisting of Lieut.-Col. DURYEE, Capt. MCCONNELL, Lieut. CARNOTON, and Sergt. THAYER was appointed to confer with the National Committee of the Common Council with reference to completing the arrangements for the reception. It is understood that the Tenth N. Y. V., and the Thirty-seventh N. Y. S. M. regiments, will parade on tha occasion.

Anniversary of the Lexgtnon-avenue Military Hospital.

The first anniveraary of the above institution was held yesterday afternoon in the edifice corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue. The attendance was large. The annual report shows that 1,284 sick and wounded soldiers had been received in the Hospital during the year, of which 283 are at present ramaining. The Hospital was supported from May to August by voluntary contributions, but since tha latter date it has been under the charge of the United States Government. Over $2,000 have been raised for the benefit of the patients. Yesterday remarks were made by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, Rev. J. B. MERUM and Senator POMEROY. The Hutchinson family was present and sang a number of patriotic airs. The Hospital is conducted by Dr. ALEXANDER A. MOTT. In the evening there was a magic lantern entertainment for the benefit of the patients.

Trial of Asa Crosby for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

At the opening of this Court on Monday morning, ASA CROSBY was placed on trial, charged with the murder of his wife by beating her with a chair, on the 8th of February last. The prisoner is a respectable looking man, about 40 years of age, and is said to be a relative of Prof. DIXI CROSBY, of Dartmouth College. He formerly followed the sea for a livelihood, but at the time the act was committed with which he now stands charged, he was living in Monroe-street in this City, occupying two rooms on the second floor. On the evening of the homicide, the people living in the house heard the prisoner and his wife quarrelling, and after the prisoner left the house his wife was found lying on the floor of her room with her head horribly beaten, and nearly insensible. She, however, lived, until the 13th of February, and before she died made an *ante mortem* statement, in which she stated that her injuries were received at the hands of her husband. The prisoner was arrested at a saloon, and when taken before a magistrate and asked what he had to say to the charge, replied, "Why should I wish to kill my wife?" The testimony for tha prosecution showed that tha prisoner and his wife have not lived peacesbly together, but the proof of the murder rests entirely on circumstantial evidence and the declaration of the wife. The defence claim that the deceased was an intemperate woman; that she had been several times in the Penitentiary, and that her injuries were received at the hands of some other person than the prisoner. The prosecution offered to accept a plea of manslaughter in the second degree, but the prisoner refused to avail himself of it. The testimony for tha prosecution closed yesterday, and the defence will open this morning. District-Attorney HALL conducts the case in person for the people, and the prisoner is defended by JNO. D. TOWNSEND and GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Esqs.

SECOND DAY.

Mr. G. S. BEDFORD opened the case for the defence on Tuesday morning in a few remarks, and proceeded to call his witnesses. Dr. FINNELL testified that the deceased was laboring under disease which would inevitably have caused her death, although that event might have been hastened by the injuries she received. Testimony to tha good character of the prisoner was adduced, and JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., senior counsel for the prisoner, summed up tha case to the Jury in an able argument, in which he denied that the injuries were inflicted upon the deceased by his client, and even if they had been they were not inflicted with intent to kill, but were accidental in their nature. The Jury after being absent a few minutes returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Friday next.

Naval.

VESSELS ORDERED OFF.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to dispatch to sea at once the new steam frigate *Ticonderoga*. She was hauled in to the wharf yesterday, and will receive her officers and crew today. New valves have been attached to her machinery, and on their trial, which took place yesterday, they worked well. She will receive her sailing orders to-day.

The steam gunboat *Seminole* is also under orders to depart as soon as she can be conveniently sent away.

THE IRON-CLAD PASSAIC.

This vessel will, to-day, be turned over to Admiral GASCOAN, to undergo repairs. Her rudder is somewhat out of order, and the armor is bent in several places. No orders have, as yet, been received, to detach her officers or discharge the crew.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

A large force of U. S. sailors, accompanied by a detachment of marines, was dispatched from the *North Carolina*, yesterday, in a navy steamer, to reinforce the Atlantic Blockade Squadron. They were cheered on leaving the anchorage. Some officers accompanied them. A portion of the force consisted of prize crews going back to rejoin their vessels.

THE STEVENS' BATTERY NAUGATUCK.

The U. S. Stevens' battery *Naugatuck*, which has been on revenue service in this locality for some time, is stationed at the Narrows for the present. After a variety of experiments her new gun is now in its place, consisting an ornament as well as a protecting arm of the vessel. She is exclusively under the management of the Treasury Department.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR PREBLE.

The United States sailing sloop-of-war *Preble*, reported lost in yesterday's papers, was an old-fashioned 16-gun corvette, built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1839. She was 560 tons burden, and had about 300 officers and men. She represented the American navy at the great naval *fête* at Cherbourg. Her officers are:

Acting Master Commanding, WM. F. SHANKLAND; Acting Ensigns, B. B. Knowlton, L. B. King and J. S. Clark; Assistant Surgeon, James S. Knight; Acting Master's Mate, Francis P. Parks; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. J. Hoodless; Boatswain, John Bates; Acting Gunner, James A. Cummings; Carpenter, J. McFarlane; Sailmaker, George W. Glet.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA, FROM KEY WEST.

Commodore—ROBERT D. HITCHCOCK.
Lieutenant Commander—Montgomery Sicard.
Chief Engineer—George Jewell.
Surgeon—Joseph Beale.
Paymaster—Wm. H. Thompson.
Lieutenant—Lewis Kempff.
Assistant Surgeon—Henry C. Nelson.
Acting Masters—George B. Livingston, Alfred L. B. Zerega, Wm. L. Churchill.
Ensign—Walter Abbott.
Second Assistant Engineer—George J. Burnap.
Third Assistant Engineers—James Butterworth, Edward R. Arnold, Fred. T. H. Ramsden, Richard H. Bues.
Captain's Clerk—John E. Parkman.
Paymaster's Clerk—Robert G. Simpson.
Boatswain—Charles Miller.
Gunner—Edward J. Waugh.
Carpenter—G. Morris Doughty.
Sailmaker—John C. Herbert.
Acting Master's Mates—Frank G. Adams, Edwin D. Pratt.
Coast Pilot—Benj. F. Rickelson.

Sale of Prize Property, $100,000 in Value.

The cargo of the prize brig *Robert Bruce* was sold at auction yesterday, at noon, by BUARETT, JONES & Co., under direction of ROSSAR MURRAY, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, at the Union Stores, near the Hamilton-avenue Ferry. It was an assorted cargo, consisting of drugs and medicines, huslery, shirts, cloths, blankets, flannels, hardwara, iron, cullery, crockery, glonaware, corke, rum, porter, ale, &c. There was quite a large number of dealers present, and most of the goods brought good prices, especially the blankets, flannels, &c. The auctioneer stated in the commencement of the sale that the property would be sold without any guarantee by the Government as to the condition, quality or quantity, the purchaser assuming the entire risk; also, that no goods could be purchased by the Marshal, nor any one connected with his office, nor the auctioneer, or any one connected with him. The first sold were the drugs and medicines, all bringing full prices. The quinine, consisting of 460 ounces, brought $2 92½ per ounce. A large quantity of hosiery was sold by the lot from $25 to $810 a case. Tha hardware was next sold. The pig led sold at 8¼ cts. per pound. Pig iron, $31 per ton. Hoop iron, 3¾ cts. per pound. Tha hardware brought from $300 to $800 a cask. The crockery brought good prices. Tha rum brought from $1 50 to $1 77½ per gallon. The whole brought from $75,000 to $100,000.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. S. FRAER, Albany; Col. W. L. O'BRIEN, Baltimore; Ed. A. Graham and A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; Capt. R. Shaw, Lieut. Barney and Lieut. C. H. Aldrich, U. S.-A.; S. W. Hartshorn, Cincinnati; Wm. Pope, Boston, and Geo. R. Whipple, Providence, are among tha arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hons. Chauncy Vibbard, Albany, and T. L. Scott, Pennsylvania; T. M. Vail, Troy; C. Wendell, Washington, and Henry Farman, Chicago, are at tha St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. J. Hastings, U. S. Army; W. A. Dripps, U. S. S. *Passaic*; Henry G. Cushing, New-Orleans; Wm. F. Wade, Ipswich, and Z. Cushing, Boston, are at the Astor House.

The Enemy Gone from Western Virginia.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 4.

The latest information leads to the belief that the raiders have cleared themselves, and got beyond all harm. They left Bridgeport, on the northwestern road, and joined their forces in the Tygart Valley, near Phillipi, and it is supposed they are proceeding on back through Beverly to their old haunts. There are none of them now on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road. It is conjectured that possibly they may make a detour round down into the Kanawha Valley, and "do" that section for a few days as they have done this one.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Wednesday, May 6.—Nos. 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 5.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady, at $1 11@$1 12 for Spring. CORN firm, at 47¾c.@48c. for mixed. *Receipts*—3,900 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—18,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 5.

FLOUR unchenged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $6 50 for fancy. WHEAT dull; sales 11,000 bushels Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN nominally 68c. for mixed Western. CANAL FREIGHTS 1c. lower on Grain; Flour, 40c.; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c., to New-York. *Imports* unimportant. *Canal Exports*—6,473 bbls. Flour, 40,500 bushels Wheat, 55,500 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderata demand, and pricee unchanged. GRAIN—the weather has been stormy all the afternoon, and no sales of WHEAT have been reported. CORN in moderata demand; sales, 35,000 bushels, at 60c. OATS in moderate demand, at 68c.@69c. WHISKY—round lots held at 41c. CANAL FREIGHTS—14c. on Corn, 16c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 152,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, and 11,000 bushels Wheat.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

Various reports having reached the Central Committee, especially from hands lately discharged from the firm of BROOKS BROTHERS, tailors, Broadway, to the affect that the terms agreed to between the above firm and their hands, on the 23d of March last, have not been kept, and that subterfuges discreditable to any firm are resorted to, in order to evade tha the agreement, I am instructed by the Central Committee of the Working Tailors' Trade Protective Union, as its authorized agent, to declare that such statements have no foundation in truth, but owe their birth to personal disappointment, and would, if permitted to pass unnoticed, prove as prejudicial to the Union as to the firm in question.

So far as the Committee can learn, the prices paid to the out-door, as well as the in-door hands, have been strictly in accordance with the Bill of Prices signed by Messrs. BROOKS, as above, but certain changes have been made in the distribution of tha work, differing from the former method, which the Committee think the hands have nothing whatever to do with.

Prior to to the signing of the bill of advance prices the firm in question employed a class of men deservedly entitled to be considered among tha first-class custom hands of the CITY. These have either been discharged or left dependent on less than one-fourth the amount of work they formerly received, while the first-class garments, hitherto made by them, are now sent to the machine and bushel (or "slop") department on the premises, and made by hands who are paid by the week and not by the piece. But this arrangement is one that concerns the customer and not the Union, and so long as the firm in question remains faithful to the conditions agreed to, the Central Committee has no ground of complaint.

By order of the Central Committee,
ROBERT CROWE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

REBELLION AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.—It is self-evident that the object, letter and spirit of tha Constitution of the United States is to avow, confirm and protect the life, liberty and property of the people, and yet thus far it seems impossible "to persuade or shame" H. G., of the New-York *Tribune*, to disavow the wicked, monstrous and idiotic absurdity that the States have the sovereign and inalienable right, under this Constitution, to enslave any of its citizens; and also assumes to call this great and barbarous crime "a domestic institution." EDWARD GILBERT, Esq., will illustrate this subject in a lecture at the Church of the Puritans on Thursday evening next.

[Advertisement.]

THE STEREOSCOPIC EXHIBITION at the Museum is the most beautiful thing of its kind ever seen in this country. The views are truly beautiful, and as they are all photographs, must be accurate representations of their originals, and the method of exhibiting with the powerful light used gives them a clearness and distinctness unknown to any other optical exhibition. In truth it may be said that nature and art stand out upon a curtain before the audience true to life and reality.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves; do not trust to the army surgeons; supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Cry-talized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises. . . 4 54 | Sun sets . . 7 00 | Moon rises 10 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 41 | Gov. Island 10 30 | Hell Gate. . 11 52

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Continental, from New-Orleans—J. G. Mitchell, A. F. Happel, B. Lichenstein, Moses Stein, lady and five children, S. Tim, F. W. Schonfield and lady, C. H St. Clair, Miss Chappard, Mrs. H. Perrot, Mrs. S. Straight, John S. Gerard, S. Simon, Jr., M. Hildreth, L. Kaufman, Miss A. Lamarque, Mrs. Capt. Johnson, J. H. Florance and servant, F. J. Florance, J. Spencer Terry, G. W. Slade, Mrs. J. Winslow, Capt. F. A. Drew, N. L. Archer, Leon Pieose, A. McFeeters, Mrs. Reed, Miles Parker, D. Beatty and lady, Miss E. Holmes and four children and servant, Andrew Bogert, and 27 in the steerage.

In brig John H. Kennedy, from Matanzas.—W. Murray, E. Van Tassel, H. M. Cassman, M. M. Clark.

In Br. brig Acosetta, from Porto Cabello.—Rafael Sierra, Augustin Yzturiz, Louis Baes.

In bark Morning Star, from St. Jago de Cuba.—Jose Antolnetta and lady, S. Amabile, Miss Clements.

In bark Courser, from Sagua.—Miss E. Stapleton, Miss C. Ferrell, E. G. Guess.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, May 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Glasgow, Gill, Liverpool, J. G. Date.
Ship Parana, Lanxton, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.
Barks G. W. Rosevelt, Herriman, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Geistermund, (Hanov.,) Lulken. London. Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cerelia, (Br.,) Lewes. Falmouth. J. Jackson; Ottana, (Russ.,) Humble, Havre, Holmboe & Balchen.
Brig Peacock, (Br.,) Paon, St. John, N. B., B. F. Small & Co.
Schooners G. Hoffan, Champleur, Washington, L. Kenny; Fanny Smith, Terry, Washington, L. Kenny; E. Brown, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; E. Davidson, Allen, New-Bedford. J. W. McKee: Eveline Ross, Cox, Huntington. H. S. Rockett & Son; R. Clyde. Decker, Yorktown. J. & J. Eager; C. L. P. Baylis. Tooker, Washington. Van Brunt & Slaght; W. F. Burden, Ferris, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

U S mail steamship Continental, Marshmann, New-Orleans 6 ds. 10 hours, to the Highlands, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

U. S. steam transport Kennebec, Garton. Fortress Monroe 33 hours. She brings home about 400 men of the 9th New-York State Volunteers, Hawkins' Zouaves.

U. S. steam frigate Susquehannah, Commodore R. D. Hitchcock, Key West 29th ult. The U. S. steamer De Soto arrived at Key West April 27, having captured 6 schooners loaded with cotton, at Sabine Pass. The steamer McClellan would sail for New-York 30th April. 29th, outside of Key West passed the Circassian, bound in, and spoke the steamer Crescent, also bound in. The following U. S vessels were at Key West 29th ult.: Flag-ship St. Lawrence, Huntsville, De Soto, Bale, Octorora, Rhode Island, Santiago de Cuba, Hendrick Hudson, Matagorda, McClellan. The steamers Circassian and Crescent going in on the 30th.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Teel, Washington, D. C., 48 hours.

U. S steam transport New-England, Field, Hilton Head 2d inst., with 50 passengers, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Katie, (Brem.,) Jaburg, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros. Had heavy weather during the passage. 21st ult., lat. 45, lon. 50, passed a number of icebergs.

Ship Margaret Evans, Champion, London and Isle of Wight April 1, with mdse. and 25 passengers to E. E. Morgan. 13th ult., John Bachelder, a seaman, of Concord, N. H., died of old age. 23d, lat. 43 30, lon. 49, saw several large icebergs.

Bark Courser, (of Stockton,) Griffin, Sagua April 22, with sugar to Calvin Adams.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) Lyon, Ponce, P. R., April 18, with molasses to D. Trowbridge, of New-Haven. Had light variable winds.

Brig William and Jane, (Br., of Sunderland,) Wood, Sunderland 56 ds., with coal to order. Had heavy weather, stove bulwarks, etc. In lat. 49 30, lon. 38, was for 11 days surrounded by icebergs and field ice; saw 117 icebergs in 14 hours.

Brig Ocean Traveler, (of Sedgwick, Me.,) Sargant, Bermuda 29th ult., with sugar, onions and potatoes to J. Norman Harvey. 29th ult., Bemuda bearing S. S. W., 36 miles distant, spoke Br. schr. Ringwood, from St. John, N. B., (did not understand where bound,) who reported that from the 20th to 24th ult., had encountered a heavy gale from the north, and was compelled to throw overboard all the cargo; was making for Bermuda. 4th inst., Absecom bearing W. S. W. 15 miles, spoke schr. Col. Satterly, of Brookhaveo, hence for Washington, D. C.

Brig Scotia, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Bursell Pernambnco 6th ult., with cotton and old iron to Greene & Currie. The brig Isabella, Hunter, for the Clyde, and Oldenburg bark Sylphide, for Breman from Honolulu, with a cargo of whale oil, sld. a few days previously; the latter had been out 97 days, and called in for supplies.

Brig Anne Sophia, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Davidson, Matamoras 34 ds., and Key West 11 ds., with cotton and hides to F. Gault & Co. 3d inst., at 3 P. M., 20 miles S. E. of the Delaware, passed steamship Ericsson, with the "Devil" in tow.

Brig A. P. Fluker, Lord, Halifax 8 ds., with fish to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Arburtees, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, East Harbor April 12, with salt to master. The brig Julia E. Arey, for Portland, sld. the day previous.

Brig Vincennes, (of Newburyport,) Hodgdon, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal to J. Stickney.

Schr. Anna Shepherd, Crocker, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., in ballast to Wm. Price.

Schr. Equator, (Br., of Nassau,) Albury, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Vernon, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Wight, Gonalves 30 ds., with logwood to A. Smithers. Had head winds and calms all the passage.

Schr. Sir Colin Campbell, (Br., of Halifax,) Vigris, Grand Tark 11 ds., with salt and old copper to Breti, Sun & Co. Left no Am. vessels. The U. S. steamers Santiago de Cuba and Rhode-Island touched at Turks Island on the 11th, and remained but 12 hours, when they departed on a cruise. The schr. Austin, of Turks Island, owned in Boston, Capt. Kroser, was wrecked April 7, on the N. E. reef of Silver Cay; vessel a total loss, and only a small portion of cargo saved. Had a general cargo, and was bd to Aux Keys, St. Domingo. She was 132 tons burden.

Schr. Henry S. Wood, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., to master.

Schr. Arnon, (of Eastport,) Small, Arroyo, P. R., 16th ult., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Franklin, Allen, Lubec 4 ds., with plaster and fish to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Sarah Gardner, Teel, Providence.

Schr. Eunis H. Adams, Hinkley

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3625. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

A Great Battle Probably Fought on Tuesday.

NO REPORTS OF THE RESULTS.

Reports from the Army to Tuesday Morning.

No General Engagement on Monday.

Fredericksburgh Reported Reoccupied by the Rebels.

Hard Fighting for the Possession of the Heights.

Hooker Reinforced by 30,000 Men Under Heintzelman.

Nothing Definite Heard from Stoneman.

Various statements and rumors reached town yesterday and last night that the general engagement which raged through Sunday between the main Union and rebel armies near Chancellorsville had, after the pause of Monday, been renewed on *Tuesday* morning, and was continued throughout the greater part of the day. It seems to be more than probable that this was the case; but the same difficulty prevailed in regard to getting news of that day's engagement that has existed in regard to the previous days; and we have received nothing definite as to the character or results of the day's operations.

HOOKER REINFORCED BY HEINTZELMAN.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening.

No dispatches for the Press have been sent from Washington by telegraph to-day. But we know of a private dispatch received at noon to-day, from a perfectly trustworthy source, the tenor of which is as follows:

The authorities at Washington are confident of Gen. HOOKER's success. He can maintain his position, and reinforcement to the number of 30,000 men, under Gen. HEINTZELMAN, have been sent to him. Nothing definite has been heard of Gen. STONEMAN, but he is believed to have accomplished the work assigned to him.

BATTLES OF SATURDAY NIGHT AND SUNDAY.

Interesting Incidents—Some of the Losses.

NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, Monday Morning, May 4, 1863.

Among the most noteble scenes of the great battles of Saturday night and Sunday, was the artillery fights of Capt. BEST's guns, massed on the ridge just in rear of the points where the enemy was successfully checked Saturday night in his fearful onslaught upon the Eleventh Corps. Capt. BEST is Chief of Artillery to the Twelfth Corps, but had on this occasion several other batteries beside his own. Upon this ridge thirty-six guns were massed at the commencement of JACKSON's attack, and the same guns contributed to that fearfully grand, as well as terrible night attack, which retrieved so much of our position that night, and helped to reconnect the lines of Gen. SICKLES with those of Gen. SLOCUM. The reverberation of the artillery was rendered very great, in consequence of the peculiar condition of the night air, and it seemed, for one hour, as though the very heavens would fall, so terrible was the roar of those guns and crash of the musketry beyond.

These same guns remained in that position until a late hour yesterday, suffering in men and horses severely, but saving themselves, and doing the most fearful execution among the enemy. Here it was that the gallant young CAOSBY died at his guns, who, in response to an inquiry a few hours before as to who commanded that battery, had said, "I command it to-day, Sir."

As an illustration of how the batteries in that position suffered, I append the loss in Battery K, Fourth U. S. artillery, which has been handed to me:

BATTERY K, FOURTH UNITED STATES.

Killed—Lieut. Isaac Arnold, Sergeants T. Cusick, Jer. Loughlin, J. D. Manion, J. McTaggart, Corporal P. Fantrey, Nathan S. Robinson, Wm. Murtaugh, J. Gibney, Samuel O. Notter, H. Dingel, Samuel Sheoherd, L. Sucow, J. H. Hartman, Edw. McCrossen, A. B. Goodrich, P. Schults, F. Smith, Musicians P. F. Moser, J. S. Johnson, M. Lynch, Privates Owen, McDermott, Adam Arnold, J. Leary, Charles Harnd, H. C. Pentland, Wm. A. Self, Jacob Lang, T. Scully, Charles Tuily, Patrick Kinney, J. Heffron, —— Barney, Henry Burke, J. Daly, T. Mangum, Thos. Lecy, James Lee, Andrew McCaffrey, Geo. A. Francis, Wm. H. Hanna, Lewis Siegel.

Our general officers, wherever they went into action, behaved magnificently. I hear of no exceptions anywhere. Gens. FRENCH and GRIFFIN had horses shot from under them, and many field-officers lost their two and three horses each.

Less than half our forces were engaged yesterday. With these we held the enemy in check, inflicting murderous loss upon him, and reconstructed our lines. The enemy precipitated upon the left of our battle-line, not less than five of the seven divisions of troops that he had on that field, for we took prisoners from each of those divisions, and we took scarce any anywhere else. Those divisions were ANDERSON's, HOOD's, A. P. HILL's, D. H. HILL's old division, and RHODES', formerly JACKSON's, PICKET's; EARLY's and MCLAW's are at Fredericksburgh, or with LONGSTREET.

L. L. CROUNSE.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6.

The steamer *John Brooks* arrived this forenoon with 450 rebel prisoners. Among them are about 50 officers, several being Colonels. They mostly belong to North Carolina regiments. A detachment of Pennsylvania reservee marched them to the Soldiers' Rest. There are a few wounded among them, who were taken in ambulances to the barracks. They were captured by Gen. SICKLES in his brilliant dash upon the rebel lines. The rebel prisoners speak of his bravery in unmeasured terms.

Among the rebel prisoners brought in yesterday, is a son of Ex-Senator A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi. Capt. E. B. ROBINSON, known here as "Bull Robinson," who took an active part in the National Volunteer Association about the time of the incoming of this Administration, is reported among the number.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5.

Since Saturday nearly 3,000 rebel prisoners have been brought to this city. Seven hundred and eighty arrived here at 2 o'clock to-day, and were, like their predecessors, marched to the Provost-Marshal's Office under a strong guard. Thence they were conveyed to safe quarters. The number is already too large for convenient accommodation. Additional prisoners are to be sent up from the Rappahannock, making in all 4,000 and over certainly in our hands.

The prisoners present a shabby appearance. The much larger part are dressed in dirty gray; the remainder in brown, and generally in slouched hats. Many of them have good substantial boots, while others are nearly barefoot. Not a few, instead of having blankets, show that they have made an extensive levy on carpets. The prisoners are nearly all young men. Their appearance in the streets excited much curiosity, but no rude or offensive remarks were made by the spectators.

Ambulances were busy both last night and to-day conveying the wounded from the Army of the Potomac to the several hospitals.

THE WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Republican of Tuesday Evening.

Our latest advices from the battlefields on the south side of the Rappahannock are up to last night. Correspondents who were at Chancellorsville last night, state that Gen. HOOKER has captured over eight thousand prisoners, and a large number of guns and rebel standards. Among the guns captured are ten belonging to the famous Washington Battery, of Louisiana.

Yesterday Gen. HOOKER accomplished several very important movements, forcing Lee's whole army back more than two miles from the point it occupied, inflicting upon the rebels great loss in killed, wounded and captured.

A dispatch was received this morning at headquarters from Gen. STAHL, stating that in addition to the telegraph report of yesterday in regard to the fight at Warrenton Junction, the rebels were completely routed and scattered in all directions. Their (the rebel) loss is very heavy in killed, and the road from Warrenton Junction to Warrenton is strewn with their dead.

MOSBY is certainly wounded in the shoulder. Mosby and the rebels all agree that their command is completely cut up.

All has been quiet along the lines to-day. Major STEELE is better to-day. Our loss is two killed and five officers and ten privates wounded. We also captured forty horses. Capt. MCCOY, of the First Virginia Cavalry, died of his wounds last night. The following wounded are doing well. Capt. KAUM, Lieut. MORSON, Lieut. MCBRIDE, of the Fifth New-York.

From the Star of Tuesday Evening.

SEDGWICK, after getting possession of the rebel batteries at Fredericksburgh, on Sunday, moved out on the road to Chancellorsville some four miles; then encountering a staggering force of the enemy, did not push further in that direction.

On the same day (Sunday) GIBSON's division, of the Second Corps, occupied Fredericksburgh and most of the heights.

On Monday morning, about daybreak, the enemy suddenly appeared on the extreme heights, on the telegraph road southeast of the plank road, and came forward without much resistance, our force at that point not being of any great strength. This force of the enemy, which rumor announced to be reinforcements, under LONGSTREET, hastening up from the Blackwater, is believed now to have been only a body of the enemy left down the river to oppose our crossing below Fredericksburgh.

Some assistance was afforded in our troops over the river by the well-known heavy battery called the "Seven Sisters," planted on the heights on the north side of the Rappahannock, about a quarter of a mile below the Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek Railroad.

The enemy, however, succeeded in advancing until they occupied all the positions southeast of the plank road, well down to the famous stone wall, which is the first line of battery in the rear of Fredericksburgh, east of the plank road. It not being HOOKER's plan evidently to make any serious contest for this ground.

Yesterday, at 3 P. M., they held about this position: The enemy occupying all the intrenchments southeast of the plank road, (leading from Fredericksburgh to Chancellorsville,) and GIBSON's all northwest of the same road. He also occupied the City of Fredericksburgh. SEDGWICK is further out on the plank road, and sandwiched, as it were, between LEE (who is in turn sandwiched between SEDGWICK and HOOKER) and the rebel force that retook the fortifications at Fredericksburgh. SEDGWICK, however, who is one of the best officers in the service, knows fully what he is about, and has, if is reported, already opened communication with HOOKER.

The loss on both sides has been heavy, some estimating it as high as twenty thousand to each army. But experienced army men hold that the rebels have suffered materially the most, as they have been fought in masses.

The fighting yesterday afternoon, as heard from Falmouth, was mostly musketry. The cannonading ceased about 10 o'clock A. M., but the musketry was continued through the day.

The number of prisoners on both sides, thus far, is believed to be about equal. Our greatest loss (in prisoners) was in the Eleventh Army Corps—HOWARD's, late STEINWEHR's.

The country where HOOKER is now operating is undulated wooded sod broken—fully as rough as the Bull Run country, though not cut up by any large courses.

No information from Gen. HOOKER himself, or from any officer in his army, has reached Washington in the last 48 hours by telegraph, though the wires between here and Gen. H.'s headquarters are working well, and he is certainly busy enough in sending almost momentary messages between his different camps and corps, having wires communicating with all of them.

It is known here that there was no fighting of importance yesterday; and, further, that he held his ground previously won throughout yesterday, except in a few unimportant points.

A noticeable feature of the present fighting is, we are told, in the few stragglers seen. At the time of SEDGWICK's crossing to Fredericksburgh every man went, and the *elan* of the army, as a whole, was of the same satisfactory sort.

From the Chronicle of yesterday morning.

Nothing that we can learn occurred yesterday to change the situation of the Army of the Potomac. There was probably no fighting of importance, though the breaking of the telegraph line, by reason of the storm, may have prevented the intelligence from reaching us.

The rebels have retaken the heights of Fredericksburgh, but that will not interfere in the least with our plans, nor will it endanger our connections. The storm of yesterday will be as effectual to prevent the retreat or reinforcement of the rebels as it will to hinder our operations.

ACCOUNTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5, 1863.

The steamer *Hero*, from Aquia Creek, has just arrived at the wharf, with between five and six hundred rebel prisoners taken by Gen. HOOKER's forces during the past four days' fighting. A battalion of infantry guarded the prisoners from the wharf to the quarters assigned them, preparatory to their removal to Baltimore, from which place, it is understood, they will be taken to Fortress Monroe, and paroled. It is understood here that, thus far, nearly five thousand prisoners have been taken by Gen. HOOKER.

The news from HOOKER's Army by the steamer *Hyer* is of a very meagre character, and very conflicting at that.

The fighting yesterday was not general, or very terrific in its character, as was generally anticipated; but it was thought that the shock of arms to-day would be fraught with highly important, if not final results.

Passengers by the *Hero* state that everything is in readiness for an immediate removal of the stores, &c., from Aquia Creek, if by any possible chance the fortunes of war should turn against us, and an advance be made in that direction by the rebels.

Up to the present moment, Tuesday, May 5, 3 P. M., nothing is known of a definite character beyond the fact that many thousands on both sides have been killed and wounded.

From the Herald Extra, Yesterday Morning.

The withdrawal of HOOKER's advanced columns beyond Chancellorsville, on Saturday evening, and the fighting of Sunday, had left our line of battle lying on the edge of the woods, three-quarters of a mile north of Chancellorsville, crossing the main road leading to the United States Ford.

Monday was a very quiet day throughout the lines. There was no fighting whatever until late in the afternoon, when HOOKER advanced a division of the Fifth Corps for the purpose of feeling of the enemy and ascertaining his position.

The column moved out in line of battle across the fields and into the woods in the direction of Fredericksburgh. Soon after our skirmishers had entered the woods they met the skirmishers of the enemy, driving them back. Our main body then pushed on and soon found a large body of the enemy drawn up in a formidable double line of battle on a slope facing our main position.

A brisk action ensued, lasting half an hour, during which time the musketry fire was nearly equal to that of Sunday. Our batteries also opened on the ascertained positions of the enemy, and they were soon compelled to fall back, somewhat in disorder. Our troops then returned to the main line and rested.

Nothing further has been done in that direction. Gen. HOOKER was busy throughout Sunday night and Monday intrenching his present line.

On Monday morning at daybreak the rebels obtained a position on the hills on the south bank of the Rappahannock, scarcely two miles below the United States ford, and commenced a vigorous shelling of our trains lying posted on the north side of the river, close to the ford. Several men were injured by these shells and one or two killed.

The following are among the casualties in the Union army:

KILLED—Brig.-Gen. Schmiltzing, Eleventh Corps; Col. Lee, Sixth New-Jersey; Lieut.-Col. Chaple, Eighth New-York; Lieut.-Col. Walter, Seventeenth Connecticut; Maj. Faxon, Thirty-sixth New-York.

WOUNDED—Col. Hayman, Thirty-seventh New-York; Col. Sewell, Fifth New-Jersey, slightly; Col. Burling, Sixth New-Jersey, slightly; Lieut.-Col. Norton, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, badly; Brig.-Gen. Whipple, Capt. Fry, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sickles, in thigh; Col. Ross, Twenty-first Connecticut; Col. Potter, Major Higgins, Eighty-sixth New-York; Col. Heckar, Eighty-second Illinois; Col. Noble, Seventeenth Connecticut; Col. Fontvogesec, Twentieth New-York; Col. Johns, Seventh Massachusetts, in thigh, severely; Col. Brown, Thirty-sixth New-York, knee shattered; Col. Riley, Seventy-fifth Ohio, and prisoner; Col. Richardsoe, Twenty-fifth New-York, severely; Col. Von Gilsa, commanding First brigade, First division, slightly.

From the Tribune Extra, yesterday morning.

LATEST WIRE AT ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, May 5.

At the mail hour yesterday morning, the enemy, under JACKSON, who had attacked our extreme left the evening before, had recovered possession of all the defences back of Fredericksburgh, except a few on the right, which were held by the divisions of BROOKS, HOWA and NAWTON.

A lull ensued till late in the afternoon, varied only by occasional skirmishing on the part of those divisions against the flank of the rebel works, and by the brigade of Col. HALL, GIBSON's division, Second corps, which still held the town. They kept up a constant annoyance, which the enemy were afraid to resent by entering the town, as a fire from our artillery on the opposite side of the Rappahannock would have opened upon them.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN WASHINGTON.

From the Chronicle of yesterday.

Below we publish a full list of the wounded soldiers who arrived in this city yesterday morning from Fredericksburgh. None of them are seriously hurt. They were all taken to the Harewood Hospital:

Jacob Ebey, Co. D, 84th Pennsylvania.
L. M. Holmes, Co. F, 86th New-York.
Ambrose Martin, Co. C, 86th New-York.
John Wright, Co. B, 157th New-York.
Francis Wassmer, Co. I, 11th New-York.
James R. Smith, Co. K, 25th Ohio.
Charles Brown, Co. A, 11th Ohio.
James Hinds, Co. H, 108th New-York.
Lander Bowaver, Co. B, 24th Michigan.
Alex. Henry, Co. A, 12th United States Infantry.
Henry C. Evey, Co. K, 124th Pennsylvania.
Wm. C. Johnston, Co. B, 108th New-York.
J. Magill, Co. B, 57th New-York.
James Jacobs, Co. G, 27th Indiana.
Henry Armstrong, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania.
Francis Chute, Co. F, 26th Pennsylvania.
John Stane, Co. A, 27th Pennsylvania.
Chas. W. Brown, Co. A, 1st Maryland battery.
Wm. Smith, Co. C, 54th New-York.
Jno. Fink, Co. C, 53d Pennsylvania.
And. Johnson, Co. B, 157th Pennsylvania.
Samael G. Deisne, Co. K, 108th New-York.
Francis Richlead, Co. E, 29th Pennsylvania.
Chas. Isher, Co. D, 5th Michigan.
Patrick Goodwin, Co. K, 102d New-York.
Michael Donanne, Co. I, 16th Michigan.
Jno. S. Cady, Co. G, 3d Wisconsin.
Richard Harvey, Co. I, 3d New-York.
Ed. H. Romans, Co. E, 3d Michigan.
Wm. A. Chambers, Co. F, 105th Pennsylvania.
And. J. Moore, Co. G, 63d Pennsylvania.
B. Wagner, Co. E, 14th Connecticut.
A. M. Jones, Co. L, 62d Pennsylvania.
Thomas Keating, Co. L, 9th New-York S. M.
Corp. Jesse K. Barton, Co. H, 86th New-York.
E. C. Walker, Co. C, 141st Pennsylvania.
Henry Kelly, Co. I, 62d Ohio.
Asaph Holdridge, Co. G, 44th New-York.
Alfred Busman, Co. F, 122d Pennsylvania.
John McKanley, musician, 125th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Mathias Brohl, Co. B, 5th Michigan.
Samuel Scott, Co. E, 9th New-York S. M.
Geo. Margin, Co. C, 11th New-Jersey.
John F. Fisher, Co. P, 124th New-York.
Zech. Barlow, Co. I, 82d Ohio.
Corp. Robert Wallach, Co. C, 153d Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Wm. Johnson, Co. G, 44th New-York.
Henry W. Brown, Co. G, 122d Pennsylvania.
James C. Geiser, Co. B, 125th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Louis Schleich, Co. D, 52d New-York.
Sergt. James Meagher, Co. D, 70th New-York.
Corp. Joseph Makel, Co. A, 70th New-York.
Wm. H. Campbell, Co. B, 86th New-York.
Wolcot Torrence, Co. B, 86th New-York.
W. H. Goss, Co. G, 18th Massachusetts.
Corp. James Weston, Co. F, 3d Maryland.
John Silliman, Co. K, 57th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Joseph Butler, Co. C, 52d New-York.
Charles Hopel, Co. I, 52d New-York.
Charles A. Butler, Co B, 86th New-York.
H. H. Richey, Co. B, 86th New-York.
Winslow Churchill, Co. C, 18th Massachusetts.
Wm. H. Piett, Co. C, 114th Pennsylvania.
John W. Wilkins, Co. K, 57th Pennsylvania.
Robert Brochlehand, Co. A, 116th Pennsylvania.
Michael Campbell, Co. C, 16th Massachusetts.
Corp. Thomas Dunn, Co. A, 81st Pennsylvania.
Corp. Nicholas Martin, Co. D, 116th Pennsylvania.
Jonas Hendricks, Co. A, 116th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. George Ast, Co. C, 41st New-York.
Frederick Luther, Co. H, 74th Pennsylvania.
Peter Slug, Co. I, 74th Pennsylvania.
Frederick Martin, Co. G, 74th Pennsylvania.
Ara McGowan, Co. H, 28th Massachusetts.
Corp. Hugh McVey, Co. D, 116th Pennsylvania.
Peter Weelwol, Co. C, 104th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Frederick Gulleck, Co. D, 45th New-York.
Sergt. Daniel Kinsley, Co. K, 88th Pennsylvania.
Christian Helstedt, Co. K, 26th Wisconsin.
William Waber, Co. B, 114th Pennsylvania.
Charles F. King, Co. H, 27th Pennsylvania.
James Banen, Co. C, 44th New-York.
Fred'k Steinchoff, Co. K, 26th Wisconsin.
H. Warren, Co. H, 2d New-York.
Mather Keyes, Co. G, 10th Massachusetts.
John R. Schafer, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania.
Patrick Power, Co. K, 73d Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Henry Rosegarten, Co. K, 27th Penn.
Ulrich Finz, Co. K, 27th Pennsylvania.
John Murphy, Co. H, 23d Massachusetts.
John O'Neill, Co. I, 2d New-York.
Thos. Fagin, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
Corp. Allen Dennison, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
Derras Vastbinder, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania.
Frederick Hunt, Co. F, 17th New-York.
John W. Nichols, Co. A, 8th New-Jersey.
Jno. Wasgoroigy, Co. E, 26th Wisconsin.
Color Sergt. B. T. Beylitts, Co. C, 114th Penn.
Chas. Browoell, Co. C, 114th Pennsylvania.
Bernard Boyle, Co. D, 114th Pennsylvaoia.
M. I. Pertridge, Co. C, 17th U. S. Infantry.
O. S. Kinlar, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvenie.
Sergt. Peter Goldie, Co. A, 11th Massachusalls.
Corp. S. P. Boyer, Co. C, 114th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Frank Waer, Co. C, 114th Peonsylvania.
Jos. Eurley, Co. D, 114th Pennsylvania.
John Halteman, Co. F, 55th New-York.
Albert Marebrach, Co. K, 26th Wisconsin.
Peter Bunkhard, Co. K, 26th Wisconsin.
Frederick Miller, Co. K, 26th Michigan.
Joseph D. Prellinger, Co. I, 153d Pennsylvania.
Henry Wageer, Co. B, 68th Pennsylvania.
Michael Rielv, Co. K, 118th New-York.
Thomas Harvey, Co. H, 108th New-York.
Julius H. Burr, Co. F, 141st Pennsylvania.
Wm. Maodon, Co. D, 27th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Michael Felst, Co. D, 27th Pennsylvania.
Christian Schneider, Co. D, 27th Pennsylvania.
Gustave Alfinger, Co. A, 27th Pennsylvania.
Gustave Gassenheimer, Co. D, 27th Pennsylvania.
Alexander Cornellus, Co. A, 5th New-Jersey.
Abraham Lister, Co. F, 27th Indiaea.
Stephen J. Gunn, Co. B, 16th Michigan.
Sergt. Francis M. McClellan, Co. B, 75th Ohio.
Reuben Wagner, Co. H, 153d Pennsylvania.
John Costello, Co. H, 13th New-York.
Michael Dovle, Co. K, 140th New-York.
Paul F. Moser, Co. K, 4th U. S. artillery.
Patrick Maichay, Co. G, 118th Pennsylvania.
Wm. McClintock, Co. G, 118th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Joho Archbold, Co. B, 25th Ohio.
Jacob Klinefelter, Co. H, 82d Ohio.
Henry Amiveg, Co. C, 25th Ohio.
Charles Wilson, musician, Co. B, 8th New-York.
Wm. Lavis, Co. K, 146th New-York.
Henry Menger, Co. G, 116th Pennsylvania.
Thomas O'Donnell, Co. G, 118th Pennsylvania.
Emil Zeidler, Co. B, 107th Ohio.
Sergt. G. R. Schenberger, Co. B, 130th Penn.
Jacob Fister, Co. D, 82d Ohio.
Corp. J. H. Wells, Co. A, 120th Pennsylvania.
Robert Dixis, Co. B, 5th New-York.
Andrew J. Taylor, Co. G, 44th New-York.
Sergt. John K. Thompson, Co. F, 19th Mass.
Jas. Hendrickson, Co. F, 44th New-York.
Edson M. French, Co. F, 141st Pennsylvania.
Jacob Rudolph, Co. D, 82d Illinois.
Justice Wamsket, Co. B, 82d Illinois.
Corp. Thomas Kelly, Co. I, 63d New-York.
Henry C. Dennis, Co. E, 4th Rhode Island.
Smith Clarkson, Co. I, 11th New-Jersey.
Thomas Duncan, Co. I, 11th New-Jersey.
John Dnan, Co. A, 116th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Philip H. King, Co. K, 16th Massachusetts.
Sergt. Frank McQuaida, Co. A, 16th Massachusetts.
Adolph Trippie, Co. A, 75th Pennsylvania.
Brigham Parkins, Co. I, 2d United States Infantry.
Leonard Fleck, Co. F, 3d Michigan.
Thos. Miller, Co. B, 69th New-York.
Ferd. Weigand, Co. K, 50th New-York.
Thomas O'Connor, Co. G, 57th New-York.
James T. Robinson, Co. A, 17th U. S. Infantry.
Jas. McDonnell, Co. B, 73d Pennsylvania.
Frank L. Merwin, Co. H, 26th Connecticut.
Jas. Tansay, Co. I, 57th New-York.
Wm. Fosberry, Co. G, 124th New-York.
Mahion Sprague, Co. E, 5th New-Jersey.
Sergt. Michael Murphy, Co. B, 115th Penn.
Wm. Voight, Co. F, 26th Michigan.
Patrick Linekly, Co B, 26th Massachusetts.
Corp. Geo. R. Bessaguice, Co. F, 141st Penn
Wm. Sprague, Co. I, 57th New-York.
John E. Millard, Co. I, 57th New-York.
Thos. W. Stanley, Co. E, 5th New-Jersey.
Sergt. John Shay, Co. B, 115th Pennsylvania.
Timothy Cushman, Co. B, 38th Massachusetts.
John Brannrithel, Co. F, 26th Wisconsin.
Richard Toomey, Co. H, 84th Pennsylvania.
O. B. Johnson, Co. I, 55th Ohio.
Lewis Luther, Co. H, 22d New-York.
Sergt. Richard Feildgin, Co. K, 73d Pennsylvania.
Michael Dougherty, Co. H, 73d Pennsylvania.
Henry Reibel, Co. G, 74th Pennsylvania.
C. T. Conover, Co I, 11th New-Jersey.
Corp. E. Richards, Co. f, 55th Ohio.
Jos. Claffy, Co. H, 22d New-York.
John McVey, Co. E, 73d Pennsylvania.
Wm. Curry, Co. K, 73d Pennsylvania.
John Deeman, Co. A, 53d New-York.
Sergt. Sewall L. Hoggen, Co. H, 16th Mass
Charles Broffer, Co. B, 130th Pennsylvania.
F. R. Golan, Co. B, 130th Pennsylvania.
Charles Vallisnt, Co. K, 114th Pennsylvania.
Pamberton Carlisle, Co. C, 114th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Thos. H. Gant, Co. H, 114th Pennsylvania.
David Bicks, Co. I, 6th U. S. Infantry.
John Lopnas, Co. I, 6th U. S. Infantry.
Lewis Brendel, Co. F., 82d Illinois.
Jacob Newman, Co. F. 82d Illinois.
Wm. Larney, Co. A, 115th Pennsylvania.
Levi W. Loomis, Co. C, 57th New-York.
Sergt. Wm. H. McAbe, Co. C. 6th Maine.
Step. J. Hill, Co. C, 6th Maine.
Samuel Jones, Co. E, 73d Ohio.
Matthias Stocker, Co. K, 82d Illinois.
Wm. Levealry, Co. I, 75th New-York.
Sergt. Henry A. Balcore, Co. D, 6th Maine
Justin S. Bridges, Co. F, 6th Maine.
Wm. Gower, Co. G, 6th Maine.
Sergt. Wm. G. Beyers, Co. H, 82d Ohio.
Sergt. J. R. Davis, Co. H, 82d Ohio.
Joseph C. Snyder, Co. C, 82d Ohio.
Josiah Nans, Co. C, 82d Ohio.
Theo. Fitzgerald, Co. H, 38th New-York.
Roger Cavanaugh, Co. B, 27th New-York.
Lewis Gipple, Co. D, 86th New-York.
W. F. Murdick, Co. C, 82d Ohio.
David D. Bolenbangh, Co. H, 82d Ohio.
Hugh Brosman, Co. H, 37th New-York.
Dennis Kaine, Co. B, 37th New-York.
Framnton Rockhill, Co. F, 75th Ohio.
Sergt. Henry Bruswing, 1st Berdan sharpshooters.
Corp. Theo. Frank, Co. D, 74th Pennsylvania.
H. Miller, Co. A, 68th New-York.
John Hingartner, Co. K, 29th New-York.
Theo. McCleiary, Co. K, 12th Pennsylvania.
Richard Nightingale, Co. A, 157th New-York
James Starr, Co. K, 26th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. P. Russell, Co. D, 84th Pennsylvania.
Conrad Schneidar, Co. B, 29th New-Jersey.
John Brumbach, Co. K, 68th New-York.
Jas. F. Williams, Co. C, 3d Maine.
M. Hayward, Co. K, 19th Pennsylvania.
Warren W. Long, Co. A, 157th New-York.
Chas. E. McCtond, Co. I, 32d Massachusetts.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

The Massing of Gen. Grant's Forces at Carthage.

What the New Movement is Likely to Accomplish.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLIKEN's BEND, Monday, April 27, 1863.

All interest in this and other points above Vicksburgh is being rapidly transferred to Grand Gulf, New-Carthage, and our forces below. Nearly everybody and everything have gone Southward. Some have proceeded down by the way of the river, and run the gauntlet of batteries, as in the case of the gunboats; others, like Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, have gone in skiffs, along a tortuous inland route, which is free from danger; but the majority of the multitude have taken the overland road, and reached Carthage by way of Richmond, La. By this it will be seen that there is, at least, one Richmond that we can take—a Richmond that has been served as many would like to see its iniquitous namesake—purged by fire.

Nearly everybody who can shoulder a musket or handle a sword has left here, with the exception of Gen. STEELE. He returned here last night with his division from Greeneville, with orders to join Gen. GRANT at Carthage; but to-day he was commended to remain here with his forces, and at once defend and command the position.

I cannot resist entertaining some forebodings relative to this new movement. The line along which we receive our supplies from Memphis is a long one, and is liable to frequent annoyances if not positive interruption. From this point begins a new line of communication which is a thousand times more indefensible and liable to interruption than the other. A single road thirty miles in length, narrow, ill-conditioned and tortuous, leads to within three miles of Carthage. Along this road the supplies for an immense army must be conveyed, which, as everybody knows, will prove an impossibility. In a short time it will become so badly damaged that the movement of troops or of heavily laden supply trains will become nearly impracticable, and then there will remain to us only the precarious channel commanded by the Vicksburgh batteries—in other words, when this road fails, (as it soon will,) all our supplies will have to be sent directly down the river under the very muzzles of the rebel cannon. At the end of the road is a bayou, along which the supplies and troops are to be taken in steamers.

Then come forty or fifty miles of river transportation, and Grand Gulf is reached. Up to this point the line of supplies is as variable and uncertain as well can be imagined, and yet it is far better than that which will be created in case our forces push eastward from Grand Gulf, with a view of getting into the rear of Vicksburgh. Along this route we are in an enemy's country, separated from a formidable line of fortifications only by a narrow river, (Big Black,) and will be exposed at every step to raids that will destroy supply trains, and more or less permanently interrupt our rear communication.

Could we take Port Hudson, many of these difficulties would vanish, for then our supplies could reach us by way of New-Orleans. Now we are liable at any moment to be placed in the position of POPE when he found the enemy in force between him and Washington, cutting him off from his base of supplies.

None of these difficulties may occur; the rebels may conclude to let our supplies alone; our Generals may determine not to advance in the direction I have indicated—in short, the best, as in any other affair in life, may be hoped for.

Ever since our troops commenced concentrating at New-Carthage and Grand Gulf, the rebels have been moving forces down from Vicksburgh. The only ridges along which we can proceed run east of Grand Gulf for some fifteen miles, and then, turning north, run near to and parallel with Big Black River. This ridge is crossed by numberless streams and bayous, at none of which the rebels will probably dispute our passage in force. We have the disadvantage of moving around the circumference of a circle; they move from the centre outward, can keep in front of us by following a smaller arc, and, of course, can readily concentrate at any point, either for offensive or defensive operations. Their base of supply is close at hand, its line wholly beyond our reach; in this respect, they have a material advantage.

It will result, then, that if we get into Vicksburgh from this direction we will have accomplished a feat whose difficulty and daring will place it far in advance of any operation of the present war.

The prominent advantages resulting from the new move are few, but not unimportant. The defences of Vicksburgh are mainly constructed with a view to resist attack from above, and hence many of their impregnable earthworks and monster guns will be rendered useless. We also gain a material point in the fact that we will be able to make our advances upon firm ground, and from a direction that menaces the most vital part of Vicksburgh. If we can only reach and destroy or capture the railroad at any point, the city falls of its own weight, end with it its munitions and the majority of its defenders.

The enlistment of negroes proceeds but slowly. Truthfulness compels me to say that the African population of this vicinity had rather eat than fight, at any time, in which they differ largely from the material of which soldiers are popularly supposed to consist. It is quite possible that discipline may accomplish much toward rescuing the masses from the brutality which characterizes them. They need waking up—they lack comprehensiveness of the cause, its bearings upon them, or its ultimate effects—they only appreciate freedom as a condition in which there is more to eat and less to do. There are, of course, many exceptions to this class; but not enough to make the organization of negro regiments as great a success in the beginning as one would wish. So great is the disinclination among the blacks to enlist, that, in not a few cases, officers have resorted to impressment to fill out their commands.

The new canal—the one connecting the Mississippi with Walnut Bayou—has consistently followed the example of all other canals, and has proved itself a failure. It seems a little remarkable that, with all our digging we have been unable as yet to meet with success. In every case the canal has either refused to conduct the water of the river in the required direction, or else has hypocritically promised well, but the moment it had caught a few boats to its embraces, has treacherously failed and left them in the mud.

Such is the performance of this last canal; it succeeded in getting within its reach a few barges and a tug, and then its waters disappeared so rapidly that the barges are left far inland, and the tug was only rescued by superhuman efforts in digging. In chronicling the failure of this last ditch, I close the history of mishaps and mistakes of the canal species; hereafter, the "opening" of the Mississippi will be confined less to spades than to gunpowder.

The battery on the Peninsula has been removed, it probably having been found that 30-pound Parrott guns, at the distance of two miles, are not powerful enough to destroy works as strong as those which cover the rebel guns at Vicksburgh. Thirty-pound Parrott rifles undoubtedly have many virtues; but among them is not that of shooting up a hill and silencing cannon defended by casemates twenty feet in thickness. The rebels treated this battery with silent contempt, for all our firing only elicited two shots from them in reply.

Last night the tug *J. H. Ramsey*, of Chicago, towing two barges loaded with hay and ammunition, ran the batteries, and succeeded in getting through without being damaged. About one hundred shots were fired at her, but not one took effect. From the fact that the firing from the various batteries was much lighter than usual, it is conjectured that the rebels have moved some of their guns to protect points menaced by our army below. The number of rebel troops that have moved down toward Grand Gulf is estimated at about 40,000.

My next letter will probably be dated either from New-Carthage or Grand Gulf. GALWAY.

LATEST NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

Attack on Haines' Bluff by Gunboats.

THE ATTACK REPULSED.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 6.

The news from Vicksburgh is one day later. The attack on Haines' Bluff was a spirited affair. Our gunboats were repulsed, and the expedition was returning to Young's Point.

It is reported that the gunboat *Choctaw* was considerably damaged in the wheels, and the turret was penetrated by a 64-pounder.

The casualties reported are eighty killed and wounded.

The steamer *Era*, on her way up, was attacked by guerrillas with one 12 and one 6-pounder. She was struck seventeen times, but was not so badly damaged but that she continued on her course. The *Duke of Argyle*, with a 12-pounder aboard, soon dispersed the enemy.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Nansemond River Cleared of Rebel Batteries—The Rebels Retreating, and Our Forces in Pursuit Across the Blackwater.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 5.

The Nansemond River is cleared of the rebel batteries, and was opened to navigation yesterday. The rebel forces have retreated—ours pursuing—across the Blackwater.

The United States gunboat *Young Rover* has taken the place of the *Mystic* in guarding Hampton Roads.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this afternoon. She left Hilton Head on Saturday, the 2d, and Beaufort, N. C., yesterday. She brings no news, and reports all quiet in both departments.

The United States transport steamer *Ericsson* arrived this morning, with two "devils" in tow.

Naval.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAFT MONITORS.

Within a few days several contracts, in addition to those already printed, have been given out for the February batch of Monitors. So far as we can learn, the list stands thus at present:

	Name.	Contractor.	Place.
1.	Warsaw	Denmnnd & Co	Baltimore.
2.	Napa	Harlan & Bellingsworth	Wilmington, Del.
3.	Yazoo	Merrick & Son	Philadelphia.
4.	Tonnis	Reaney & Archibald	Chester, Penn.
5.	Umpqua	Snowden & Mason	Pittsburgh.
6.	Casco	Atlantic Works	Boston.
7.	——	Atlantic Works	Boston.
8.	Shawnee	Curtiss & Tilden	Boston.
9.	——	Curtiss & Tilden	Boston.
10.	Sunnock	Globe Works	Boston.
11.	Ohimo	A. Adams	Boston.
12.	Klamath	A. Swift & Co	Cincinnati.
13.	Yuma	A. Swift & Co	Cincinnati.
14.	Naubno	—

acknowledged our claim to reparation. I do not think that is convenient—I will say more, I do not think it tends to promote friendly relations between nations, immediately we have a report of an outrage, to say it is quite clear that the Government of a friendly nation will act in contravention of all the principles of the law of nations, or that, having committed an offence against a friendly nation, they will refuse reparation. On the contrary, we are bound to presume either that there are some facts not known to us, or else, the act being wrong, the Government will, in regard to its own character and its own honor, render reparation. This was the case with regard to the *Dolphin*, and there was no apparent *prima facie* ground for supposing that if reparation be demanded it will not be granted by the United States Government. My noble friend went on to speak of the letter of Mr. ADAMS, which has appeared in the public prints. *I must say that that letter was a most extraordinary and unwarrantable act.* [Cheers.] I cannot conceive that it can be proper for a person holding a diplomatic position in this country to issue such a permit to a vessel. That is making a distinction between vessels departing from the ports of this country, and giving a security to one vessel as distinguished from another. [Cheers.] It is impossible, as it appears to me, that he can bestow such a favor on one vessel without making an invidious and, perhaps, dangerous distinction as against other vessels. There can be no doubt that the conduct of Mr. ADAMS has been entirely unwarrantable, but I should not think of complaining to Mr. ADAMS. *I shall bring that conduct before the consideration of the United States Government.* [Hear, hear.] *It is for them to say in what manner such an act should be visited.* [Cheers.] My noble friend next went on to name a case, which he named fairly enough according to the facts known to him. But the whole facts were evidently not known to my noble friend. He spoke of an interview at the Foreign Office between myself and several owners of ships and persons concerned in the trade of the port of London, with respect to vessels sailing to Matamoras. The circumstances which he detailed, though generally speaking fairly given, were certainly marked by many omissions. The persons who came to me complained of this grievance. They said it might happen that the letter bags that were sent in their vessels by the Post-master-General might contain letters that were written by persons connected with or in favor of the Federal Government; and that those persons might invent a story that the ship was conveying stores to the Confederates; that they might put false names into those letters; that those letters might be opened and used as evidence against the vessel; and that there was no sufficient security against such a practice, because shipowners could not avoid taking the mail-bags, there being a penalty of £200 if they refused to take them. They therefore complained that their ships and cargoes might be put in danger by the act of Her Majesty's Government, which was beyond their control. I considered that matter, and also a proposal which they made to me, namely: that an agent should be put in charge of the bags, as was done on board the Queen's packet ships. Upon consideration, however, there appeared to me to be many objections against my taking such a course. [Hear, hear.] I should have fallen into the same error as that which Mr. ADAMS had committed. I should have been singling out vessels, and giving to them a protection which others would not possess. At all events, a step of that kind should not be done without consideration; but there was one obvious redress which I could give. I could say to them: "You tell me that you are compelled to take these mail-bags, and that your ships and cargoes are put in jeopardy by the act of the Postmaster-General. Well, I will relieve you from that danger; I will save you from that jeopardy. I will ask the Postmaster-General not to oblige you to take the mail-bags." It appears to me that that was the only remedy for what they complained of; but my noble friend seems to have here understood it—and it has been understood out of doors—as if it had been a declaration that we would not send mail-bags to Matamoras, and that, as my noble friend says, we were afraid of the consequences that might happen. What we really did was to say, "If you like to take the mail-bags you shall be at liberty to do so, but we will not compel you." I have in my hand a letter written to the Foreign Office from the Post-office, which states that for the present, "no ship letter mail shall be put on board any vessel sailing for Matamoras, unless with the full concurrence of the commander." It is only that we do not use the compulsory power which the law gives us in these cases. I confess it would have been hard upon the owners of vessels if we had refused to give them the security for which they asked. I have no doubt there will be many vessels, the commanders of which will be quite ready to take the bags; but if they do, we shall say to them, "You have been put in no jeopardy by the act of the Government." My noble friend says, truly, that the fears of the owners of the *Sea Queen* and of other vessels were founded upon what had been done in the case of the *Adele*, namely, that the United States authorities had got possession of her letter bags. Now, in the letter of Mr. SEWARD, dated the 6th of August, 1862, to which I have already alluded, I find the following order: "And finally, that official seals, or locks, or fastenings of foreign authorities are in no case nor on any pretext to be broken, or parcels covered by them read by any naval authorities of the United States; but all bags or other things conveying such parcels, and duly sealed or fastened by foreign authorities, will be, in the discretion of the United States officers to whom they may come, delivered to the consul, commanding naval officer, or legation of the foreign Government to be opened, upon the understanding that whatever is contraband, or is important as evidence concerning the character of a captured vessel, will be remitted to the Prize Court, or to the Secretary of State at Washington, or such sealed bags or parcels may be at once forwarded to this Department, to the end that the proper authorities of the foreign Government may receive the same without delay. The President desires especially that naval officers may be informed that the fact that a suspected vessel has been indicated to them as cruising in any limit which has been prescribed to them by the Navy Department, does not in any way authorize them to depart from the practice of the rules of visitation, search and capture prescribed by the law of nations." That is the general direction that was given by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, by him to be forwarded to the officers commanding vessels. It may be that complaints had been made to this country which were not without foundation—it may be that the United States officers have not observed those rules, but have gone beyond the directions which they have received—that they may have seized vessels which were really going to Matamoras, or to some other neutral port, without sufficient evidence that the cargo was contraband. *But it does seem to me, in spite of what my noble friend says, that the Government of this country is bound to take a calm view of the circumstances, to represent them fairly to the Government of the United States, and not to presume that the United States will fail in their duty to a friendly Power, or that they will countenance outrages which are against the law of nations. These representations will be made, and I expect that if they are just, reparation will not be refused.* [Hear, hear.] I have already stated that the whole of what took place at the interview I had with the owners of these ships has not been reported. There is certainly one thing in which a mistake has been made; because it is said I expressed surprise at the information that certain persons, British subjects, had been made prisoners and detained in a place of confinement by the authorities of the United States. I certainly did not express any surprise, for I had been reading that very morning the representations not only of our Consuls, but of those British subjects themselves who had been so detained, apparently with great harshness—a harshness which seems not to have been necessary, as the object was merely to obtain their evidence in the Prize Court. It cannot be denied that there are precedents showing that where a ship is brought before a Prize Court, the master may give the evidence which he possesses as to the real character of the cargo and the destination of the vessel, and that he may be detained for that purpose. *But it seems to me that the United States authorities have gone beyond what they fairly had a right to do.* It must be remembered that there were many cases of neutral rights when we were belligerents brought before eminent Judges in our own Prize Courts, whose decisions have been universally received and upheld. One of these was a Judge, the character of whose decisions has been everywhere recognized as conformable with the law of nations. I allude to Lord STOWELL. As I said before, we were the belligerents and are now the neutrals; but I think it would not become the character of the country to say, that because our circumstances are changed, we should invoke a law of another nature—[cheers]—that we should adhere to those decisions of Lord STOWELL while they were advantageous to us as belligerents, and that we should throw them aside and reject them altogether when we became neutrals. My noble friend tells us that whatever a vessel might be, whatever her destination, and whatever the papers she might have, showing that she was about to break a blockade, and was going to carry arms to the Confederates known to be at enmity with the United States—my noble friend tells us that such a vessel ought to be protected by the power of the British nation, in contradiction to all our own decisions, and in contradiction to that which we have declared to be the law of nations. But, my lords, I hope that the British Government will never place themselves in such a position. [Hear, hear.] Let us look at these cases calmly. It may be that we have suffered grievous wrongs—it may be that we have a right to considerable reparation; but let the two Governments treat the question fairly. We have on our side the decisions of a great judge. They also have in America the opinions laid down by great judges, like Judge STORY and Chancellor KENT, and by a writer like Mr. WHEATON. All these are great authorities, and they will show who is in the right and who in the wrong. But let us discuss these questions with a wish to do justice to each other; and let us not be led by passion to do anything that is not founded in justice, and that we cannot afterwards justify in the face of nations. [Cheers.]

The Earl of CAERNARVON said that the observations of Earl RUSSELL favored the idea that American ships-of-war had a right to seize British vessels engaged in neutral and legitimate traffic, and even open and act upon the correspondence contained in Her Majesty's mail.

Earl RUSSELL said that he never intended anything of the kind to be supposed; indeed, Mr. SEWARD had expressly disclaimed any such rights in his instructions to the American officers.

The Earl of DERBY strongly complained of the conduct of the Government. It was their duty, instead of withdrawing the mails from the *Sea Queen*, to have insisted on their being conveyed in her, affording the vessel at the same time proper protection from the aggressions of the Federal cruisers.

Earl GREY did not think that it was just or reasonable that British vessels trading to neutral ports, and in so doing at liberty to carry over contraband of war, should be deprived of any sort of security. At the same time, the Government could not help the inconveniences attached to vessels trading to suspected ports, but they ought to take care that the rights allowed to belligerents were not wantonly or aggressively used.

Lord WODEHOUSE said that ships sailing to a neutral port like Matamoras, if on a *bona fide* voyage, ought not to be questioned by the Federal cruisers. There might be some questions as to the destination of the goods conveyed further after they were landed at the neutral port, but that did not at all effect the vessel or her voyage. In the present temper of the American people, the Government could only preserve the peace by acting firmly whilst they proceeded calmly, and by not altering one jot of their own rights whilst respecting the rights of others.

Earl GRANVILLE urged that Government had acted prudently and consistently under very delicate circumstances, and deprecated angry discussion on imperfect information, and the subject then dropped.

SPEECH OF MR. ROEBUCK IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the debate was inaugurated by M. ROEBUCK, who said he wished to ask a question of great importance in the West India trade, and to call attention to the conduct of Admiral WILKES. He proceeded:

I wish to make a few observations before I put my question, which relates to the proceedings of Admiral WILKES. When the American war broke out, I think the large majority of the leading minds of England felt a shock of pain at the quarrel between the various States. I may say for myself the shock was very strong, for all my early notions had been that in America a great experiment was about being made on the subject of government. I thought that they entered on that experiment in a way that mankind never yet had seen, and that if fortune prevailed in their favor, it would be shown that men had now proved worthy of governing themselves. When, therefore, the news came that that experiment was at an end—*for it is of an end*—I say my heart failed me, for then I was compelled to acknowledge that men, under the most favorable circumstances, proved themselves unworthy of governing themselves. My feelings were, at first, in favor of the North, but, as time went on, *their conduct was such as proved them not only unfit for governing themselves, but unfit for the courtesies and for the community of the civilized world.* ["Oh, oh," and "Hear, hear."] *Oh yes, Sir, I know there are degenerate Englishmen who do take the part of the North against their own country*—[Oh, oh]—and whenever a matter is coming into collision between America and England, their voices are raised on the side of America. [Oh, oh.] I can perfectly understand those cries. I am very glad that it touches the honorable gentleman. [Cries of "Order."] I want to know where I am out of order. It would appear, Sir, that this question of mine is creating a great sensation. The conduct of the North American Disunited States has been such as is humiliating to the people of England. [Hear, hear.] The noble lord has hitherto shown himself to be the friend of the honor, the dignity, and the prosperity of England. [Hear, hear.] He never showed that more than by his conduct as head of the Government in the circumstances of the *Trent*. [Hear, hear.] We had been subject to every species of violent language, not of insinuation, but of accusation; and we were threatened with war, and King Cotton was to be the power to humiliate us. Well, King Cotton has tried his power, and King Cotton has failed. [Hear, hear.] We then resented an act of flagrant, insolent overbearing. [Hear, hear.] *We called them to account, and they trucked in their answer.* [Hear, hear.] Well, Sir, now again another insult given, and by the same man who perpetrated that deed with respect to the *Trent*. A vessel leaves the English shore. There is a gentleman opposite, the member for London, (Mr. ALDERMAN,) who says he has seen her papers, and that her cargo is harmless. She was bound for a neutral port—[hear]—she was seized by an American man-of-war, and taken into an American port, and the expectations of an English merchant in his honorable trade are utterly destroyed by the conduct of the American Government. [Hear.] It is that conduct I call on the noble lord to resent. [Hear, hear.] Not only was that done, but persons calling themselves English merchants have applied to the American Minister for a permit to allow them to carry on their trade. [Hear, hear.] That permit was granted; and why? Because the ship was laden with and carried out arms to Mexico, to be used against our ally of France. Since then other men, calling themselves English merchants, applied to the same authority for the same permit. They have been refused, because they were not carrying out arms to aid the Mexican Government. That permit had been refused, *and now I would say that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, is the Minister for Commerce in England.* [Hear, hear.] Now, I would put it to the noble lord, who has hitherto shown himself alive to the dignity and honor of England, and I would ask him whether the Government, of which he is the head, has come to any determination upon the matter, and if it has come to any determination whether it will let Parliament know what that determination is. She knows the consequences of the act he may resolve upon. *It may lead to war; and I, Sir, speaking here for the timid shopkeeping people, say I am prepared for war.* [Oh, oh.] That language may strike the heart of the peace party in this House, but it will strike the heart of the insolent people who govern America now, and we shall have justice done to the honor and dignity of England, and the commerce of this country will no longer be subject to the overbearing domination and insolence of an upstart race like that. [Hear, hear.] I repeat the question now, whether the Government of which the noble lord is the head have formed any determination to make remonstrances to the Government of America, and if so, whether he is prepared to state what that course of proceeding will be? [Hear.]

Lord PALMERSTON said the House would at once understand, from what had fallen from his honorable friend, that the matter to which his question referred was of the utmost possible importance. All he could say was that it was receiving due consideration from Government; but he was not prepared at present to state at what result Her Majesty's Government might arrive.

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"It is an anomalous condition of things that we may with a question say; by whole batteries of field pieces, with carriages, &c., complete, to know in regard of Confederates" [cries of "Hear,"—while we are not permitted to build a single ship of war, and that because it is supposed that she might ultimately, by reason of insolence of an upstart race like that. [Hear, hear.] I repeat the question now, whether the Government of which the noble lord is the head have formed any determination to make remonstrances to the Government of America, and if so, whether he is prepared to state what that course of proceeding will be? [Hear.]

Lord PALMERSTON said the House would at once understand, from what had fallen from his honorable friend, that the matter to which his question referred was of the utmost possible importance. All he could say was that it was receiving due consideration from Government; but he was not prepared at present to state at what result Her Majesty's Government might arrive.

Mr. G. P. BENTINCK at some length called attention to the correspondence in the *Times* with respect to the seizure of the *Peterhoff*, the conveyance of the mails to Mexico, and the conduct of the American Minister in granting permits for the conveyance of arms for the use of the Mexicans against the French. This conduct ought not to be passed over tacitly, but called for a strong expression of opinion from Government.

Mr. R. CRAWFORD said that at the proper time he was prepared to go into the case of the *Peterhoff*; but after the speech of the noble lord at the head of the Government, it would be most improper and dangerous, considering the character of the subject, to continue the debate on the present occasion. He must express his regret for the language of the new member for

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 6, 1863.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	97¾	100 Erie Railway	30
50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg.	106¾	300 do	30⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N.	99¾	350 do	b10 30
10,000 do	New 99¾	100 do	b30 30
50,000 do	New 99	100 do	b30 30⅜
12,000 do	101¾	100 do	b10 30⅝
1,000 Ohio, St. 6s, '76	106¾	500 do	30⅜
500 Ohio State 6s, '81	110	2200 Erie R. Pref	103
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60¾	50 do	103¾
2,000 do	60¾	100 Hud. R. R	127
31,000 Mo. St. 6s	63¾	150 do	127⅜
1,000 N. C. State 6s	70	100 do	s10 127⅝
21,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '72	119	500 do	s10 127¾
500 Hud. River 1st m.	113¾	200 do	128
2,000 Hud. R. 6s, '87	105	100 do	s60 128
1,000 Har. R. 3d M	106¾	7200 Harlem Railroad	94
500 Ill. Cen. R. B	120	1600 do	93⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M	88	200 do	b5 93½
35,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M	68	200 do	93¾
1,000 Ala. & T. H. 1st M.	106	100 do	s10 93¾
2,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st	105¾	50 do	s15 93¾
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111¾	200 do	b5 93¾
2,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	87	500 do	93¾
20 Ocean Bank	90	100 do	s30 91
5 Hanover Bank	94	400 do	93⅞
20 Grocers' Bank	100	1000 do	b3 94
50,000 American Gold	154	500 Harlem R. Pref	109
25,000 do	153¾	50 Nor. & Wor. R	89
100,000 do	153⅝	100 do	89
10,000 do	153⅜	100 Reading R.	94
250 Canton Co	30½	100 N. Cen. R	40
200 do	s10 30	100 do	41
50 do	30¼	400 do	41¼
70 Del. & Hud. C. Co	143	50 M. S. & N. I. C. S	110⅜
230 Penn. Coal Co	129	550 do	110¾
400 Cumb. Coal Pref	24⅜	200 Panama R	118
200 do	24¾	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	93¾
100 Quicksilv. M. Co	s10 47	500 Ill. Cen. C. B. Scrip	92
100 do	b10 47	2100 Clev. & P. R	84⅜
50 do	46⅜	300 do	84⅜
50 do	46⅜	100 do	b10 84⅜
50 do	b30 47	100 do	s30 84⅜
500 Rocks Co. Lead	2¾	100 do	s60 84¾
50 Long Dock Co	125	100 Cleve. & Chi. R	99¾
100 Bruns. C. Land Co.	6	200 do	99¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co	188	100 do	99¾
200 do	187½	200 do	s3 99¾
100 do	s60 184⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R	b10 98
50 do	183¾	100 Chi. & Rock Is	96⅜
150 N. Y. Cen. R	119⅜	200 do	96¼
50 do	119⅜	200 do	s20 96⅜
100 do	b30 119⅜	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C	45
100 do	b30 119¾	200 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d P.	52⅜
100 do	119¾	45 Del., Lack. & W. R.	154
100 do	b60 120	200 Tol. & Wab. R	78
50 do	119⅞	250 P., Ft. W. & C. R	68¾
10 do	120	150 do	68⅝
1,000 Mich. So. & N. I. R	89⅜	150 do	68⅝
1150 do	63⅜	100 do	b30 68¾
200 do	s10 63¾	200 Al. & T. H. R	46
900 do	89⅞	50 Alton & T. H. Pr	79
100 do	b10 89⅜	350 Chi. & N. W. R	31
350 Chi. and Alton R	74⅜	100 do	s30 30⅝
200 do	75	100 do	31⅜
10 Warren Railroad	107⅜	200 do	b10 31¾
100 Miss. & Mo. R	23		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	106⅞	400 Erie R. Pref	102¾
1,000 do	107	50 do	102¾
50,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	103⅜	400 Hudson Riv. R	126⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, 1 yr. C. N.	99	200 do	126⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, Nov.	151¾	500 Reading R	94⅜
20,000 Mo. State 6s	63⅛	200 Mich. Cen. R	b40 116
2,000 do	63¾	715 do	115
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	60	200 do	110¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s	130	200 do	s10 110⅜
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	118	200 do	118⅜
1,000 Erie 3d M. B.	83¾	100 do	118¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. & Bdge.	106⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R	67⅜
2,000 Mich. C. & C. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	110	5 do	67⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. 2 M	56⅜	100 do	109
20,000 do	58	45 Panama R	168
2,000 Ala. & T. H. 1st M.	85	100 Ill. Ceo. R. S	92⅞
100,000 Amer. Gold	152⅜	200 do	92⅜
60,000 do	152¼	1300 Clev. & Pitt. R	83
25 Bank of Commerce	102	50 do	83¼
100 do	102⅛	200 do	83¼
50 Canton Com	30	100 do	b30 83⅜
100 do	b30 30⅛	100 Gal. & Chic. R	98⅜
300 do	30½	100 do	98⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pref	24¾	350 do	99
1500 Bucks Co. Ld. Co	2	1000 Clev. & Tol. R	109⅛
500 Erie Railway	24⅜	50 do	109
400 do	24⅜	400 do	109¼
200 Penn. Coal Co	130	100 Chic. & R. I. R	94⅞
100 Quicksilver M. Co.	45	400 do	94¾
50 do	45⅜	350 do	94¾
150 do	46	2 P., Ft. W. & C	68
50 Pacific Mail	b10 187	50 do	67⅞
100 do	187	5 Rome & Watert'n R	46
50 do	b10 187⅜	50 M. & P. Du C. 2 M. Pr.	82
50 N. Y. Cen. R	119	50 Chi. R. & Q. R	101
250 do	119⅜	400 Alt. & Ter. H. R	45¾
100 do	119⅞	500 do	45¾
200 do	119⅞	100 do	46
400 Harlem R. P	101	100 do	45⅞
100 do	101⅜	300 Alt. & T. H. Pref	78
500 do	102	180 Chic. & Alt. R	74
3000 Harlem R	94	400 Chic. & N. W. R. P	30
600 do	94⅜	650 do	29⅜
300 do	94⅞	100 do	29¾
200 do	95	1.0 Tol. & Wab. R	75⅜
1500 do	95	100 do	75

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$75,000 Amer. Gold	152	100 Harlem R.	s10 94
20,000 do	b3 152	100 do	s18 94⅜
65,000 do	151⅞	1000 do	94⅜
20,000 do	83 151⅞	1200 do	94⅜
50 Quicksilver Mining Co.	46	500 do	s3 94⅜
600 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2¾	400 do	s10 94⅜
100 do	2¾	200 do	b10 94⅞
1,000 Canada C. Co	2	100 Miss. & Mo. R	b10 22¾
50 Pacific Mail St. Co	187¾	100 Clev. & Pitts	s3 83¾
120 Erie Railway	b3 85¾	400 do	b5 84
1100 do	85¼	150 Chic. & Alt	74¾
250 do	s10 85¾	250 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien	44¾
100 Erie R. Pref	102¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R	99
50 do	b10 102¾	50 do	s3 98¾
150 Hudson R. R	126¾	1500 Clev. & Tol. R	s3 110
50 do	126⅝	200 do	111¾
50 do	s30 126	100 do	b3 111
50 Mich. Cen. R	116¾	200 do	s3 110⅛
100 M. S. & N. I. R	68¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R	b3 95¾
50 do	b3 68¾	100 do	95⅛
200 Ill. Cen. R. S	93¾		
100 do	93⅜		

WEDNESDAY, May 6—P. M.

The market for Gold was violently agitated early in the day, on the news from the Rappahannock of the retreat of Gen. SEDGWICK'S column, and on rumors adverse to the safety of Gen. HOOKER'S main force above Fredericksburgh. The latter wore at least partially dissipated before 12 o'clock, and the advance of 3½@4 ₩ cent. on the first calls of Gold was reduced to 2 ₩ cent., on sales at 152 @152¼, against 153⅞@154 ₩ cent. At the Second Board $100,000 sold at 152¼ ₩ cent., and subsequent sales were made at 152@152¼ ₩ cent., and again at 152 ₩ cent.

The Stock Exchange on the Share list opened with some degree of firmness; but at the Second Board the market appeared to be pressed, with offers to sell, either on the English news by the *Australasian*, (to April 25,) or on the advance in the Money Market to 6 ₩ cent. for Brokers' loans. The debates in Parliament and the private mercantile and banking letters by this arrival indicate increased anxiety in relation to the peaceable relations between England and the United States, but not to the extent of influencing materially the English Funds or the Liverpool Market reports. Nor is there anything in the declarations of the Ministry, in Parliament, to excite recrimination on this side. Some of the letters allude to the industrious efforts of the Confederate Agents in Liverpool and London to involve the two Governments in trouble, and these will no doubt be properly appreciated by both. In our own Market to-day the National Funds are in no way disturbed by these advices, the subscriptions to the New Loan of 1882, amounting to-day to $1,430,750 and the price of the Loan of 1881 continuing at 107¾@108 ₩ cent. The new Treasury Certificates, bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest in Currency, were a fraction easier on the change in the Street rate for Money, which is now more generally 6 than 5 ₩ cent., to the Stock Exchange Brokers.

After the Second Board there was a partial recovery on the Share list, so that the closing sales show no important differences from last night. The movement of Harlem was firm and upward throughout the day, with sales altogether of 20,000 shares. The Preference shares went up to 102 ₩ cent. The following prices were made on the general list as compared with Tuesday night, the market showing a better demand at the very close:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	150	152	Harlem Pref	93½	101¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	106	106	Mich. Central	110	110¾
N. Y. Central	118¾	118⅞	Mich. Southern	69	69¾
Erie	85¾	85¾	Mich. Guaranteed	109¾	110
Erie Preferred	103	102¾	Illinois Central	84	83¾
Hudson	127¼	127¾	Pittsburgh	84¾	85¾
Toledo	111	109¾	Fort Wayne	98¾	98
Pacific Mail	189	187	Rock Island	86¾	84¾
Quicksilver Co.	46¾	46	North West	31	29¾
Harlem	93½	94½	Galena	99	100

The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Hanover	93½
Manhattan	130	Irving	30
Union	111	Metropolitan	110
America	121	People's	98
Phœnix	106	Grocers	150
Tradesmen's	106½	East River	100
Dry Dock	120	Market	96
State of New-York	100	Shoe and Leather	183
Commerce	105½	Corn Exchange	104
Commerce Scrip Stock	98	Continental	94½
Ocean	90	St. Nicholas	93
American Exchange	103¾	Commonwealth	98
Chatham	92	Atlantic	78
Bank of the Republic	105½	Importers' & Traders'	190
Bank of N. America	102	Park	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	109	Al. & T. H. firsts	105¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Al. & T. H. 2ds prefer'd	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	119	Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc	85
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	121	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	35
Erie R. firsts, '58	112	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	109
Erie R. seconds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. int. B	86¾
Erie R thirds, '33	114¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser	89½
Erie R. fourths, '60	108¾	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	58½
Erie R. fifths, '68	103	Hnn. & St. Jo., 1sts	70
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110¾	L. & W. B	110
Hud. R. firsts, '69	116¾	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	110
Hud. R. seconds '58, s. f.	117	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	111
Hud. R. thirds '75	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Hud. R. conv., '67	124	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Harlem firsts, '60, '73	112	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	90
Har. seconds, '64	103½	M. & P. du C. firsts	106¾
Har. thirds, '68	104¾	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110
Illich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '66, '72	115	Clev. & Tol. s. f	111¾
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104¾
Mich. S. 2ds	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	81¾
N. Ind., G'n. Line, '60	101¾	Clev. & Pitts, 2ds	106
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	107¾	Clev. & Pitts, 3ds	100
Illinois Central, '75	120¾	Clev. & Pitts, 4ths	86¾

Messrs. COHEN, WALTER & Co., a newly-constituted firm of Bullion and Foreign Exchange Brokers, anceed to the business of Messrs B. BERAND & Co., No. 1 Wall-street.

The April earnings of the Michigan Southern Road are reported as $267,000, against $193,000 same month last season:

The London *Times* of April 25, reports:

FRIDAY EVENING.

The necessity shown last night in Parliament for a demand on the part of the British Government that the Washington Cabinet shall, for the future, exercise sufficient control over their own functionaries, civil and military, to keep them from violating alike the public instructions of Mr. SEWARD, and the rights of foreign nations, caused Consols to open this morning at a slight decline. The first and last quotation was 92¾ to ⅞, but at one time there was a recovery to 92¾ to 93.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business done.	
		Money.	Account.
Maryland 5 ₩ cent.	73 @ 75		
United States 5 ₩ cent., 1874	56 @ 58		
Virginia State 5 ₩ cent.	48 @ 50		
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	42 @ 44		
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ₩ cent.	89¾ @ 70¾	70	
Do. 7 ₩ ct. Penn., 1877	67 @ 69		
Erie shares, $100 (all pd.)	44¾ @ 45¾	45¾	
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	84 @ 86		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	68 @ 70		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	62 @ 63		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 4th Mtg	58 @ 63		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 5th Mtg	58 @ 60		
Illinois Cen. 8 ₩ ct., 1875	78 @ 80		
Do. 6 ₩ cent., 1875	71 @ 73		
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	46 @ 45dis.		
Do. $100 shares, all paid	48 @ 50	49	
Mich. Cen., 8 ₩ ct., e., '69, Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m., do., 1878	70 @ 75		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₩ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	70 @ 75		
Do. $100 shares	28 @ 32		
N. Y. Central 6 ₩ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	70 @ 75		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	60 @ 65		
Do. 7 ₩ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876	68 @ 72		
Do. do con. bonds, 1876	68 @ 72		
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 68		
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ₩ cent., 1865	109 @ 109½	d. 101¾	1x
Do. 2d M., 7 ₩ cent., '72	102 @ 104		
Penn. R. Bds. 1st M. 6 ₩ cent., convt.	68 @ 70		
Do., 2d M., con 5 ₩ ct.	58 @ 67		
Do. $50 shares	38 @ 40		
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	26 @ 28		

The following is the Illinois Central statement for April, 1863:

Sales of Land	$156,869 48
Cash collected for Land	122,385 41
Traffic	267,642 94
Traffic in April, 1862	191,647 85
Gain in April, 1863	75,995 09

The following is the Chicago and Alton Railroad weekly statement of earnings for the week ending April 30, 1863:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$8,714 92	$6,448 37
Freight	16,830 01	10,380 80
Sundries	974 83	2,805 28
Total	$26,519 76	$19,514 45
Increase		$7,005 31

The Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—FRANCIS M. FRENCH.
Vice-President—William H. Newman.
Treasurer—William D. Mangam.
Secretary—Edward Cromwell.

And have appointed the following Standing Committees:

Finance Committee—Wm. D. Mangam, William H. Newman, Adon Smith, Jr.
Building Committee—Stephen D. Harrison, Robert J. Randolph, Edward Cromwell, John B. Wright, Samuel Nimmons.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 6, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 5,724 bbls. Flour, 596 bbls. and 1,240 bags Corn Meal, 363 bushels Corn, 1,673 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 5,305 pkgs. Provisions, and 293 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., in lots, including Pots at $6 25, and Pearls at $9 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 494 bbls., including 455 bbls. Pots, and 39 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 1,700 bags Rio at 31c.@ 33c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet, and much depressed, Middlings closing as low as 63c.@64c. ₩ lb.

FISH—The leading kinds have been in fair demand and quite firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales, 13,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 10; poor to choice extra State at $6 45@$7, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 90@$7 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 90	@$6 10
Extra State	6 45	@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 55	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hooo. shipp'g br'ds..	6 90	@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 05	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 10	@ 9 75

Southern Flour is doing better: sales 1,250 bbls., at $6 95@$7 35 for poor to good superfine; $7 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 80@$9 75 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 60@$8 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 40@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, $4 55 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet at, however, very firm prices; sales, 12,500 bush., including White Western at $1 80@$1 85; Red and Amber do. at $1 60@$1 63; and Amber Jersey at $1 66 ₩ bush. Corn has been in more demand at firmer rates; sales, to-day, 66,000 bush. at 87¾c.@89¾c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 85c.@87c. for Eastern do.; 83c.@85c. for Unsound; an unascertained price for White Western, to arrive, and 92c. @93c. for Yellow Jersey, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1@$1 02, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are quiet including Canada at 82c.@84c.; Western at 82c.@84c.; State at 84c.@85c.; Jersey, 80c.@ 81c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in limited request, at $1 32½@$1 50 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and heavy to-day, at 75c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive and prices have been depressed. Stock, 277,000 of all kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, to-day, sales having been made of only 950 bbls., at $12 62½@$12 75 for old Mess; $14 62½@$14 75 for new Mess; and $11@$12 87½ for old and new Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 5¾c. @7¾c. for Hams; 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, and 6¼c. @6¾c. for Rough Sides, ₩ lb. Bacon is in lively request at 6¼c.@6½c. ₩ lb.; sales, 2,900 boxes. Lard is improving; sales, 4,700 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@ 10¾c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ lb. Beef continues inactive at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $10@$12 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter rules very quiet, at 16c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@ 20c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 10c.@16c. ₩ lb.

SALT—The principal inquiry has been for Turk's Island at 36½c.@37c. ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 310 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@12¼c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 500 bbls. at 44¼c.@46c., chiefly at 45c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates favored shipowners, to-day, with more liberal offerings. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 6d.@ 7¾d. ₩ bushel; 200 bbls. Pork, at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 2,000 packages Provisions, at 17s. 6d.@25s. by sailing vessel; and 30s. by steamer; 300 bbls. Lard Oil, at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Londonderry, a bark with Grain, at 8¾d. ₩ bushel. For Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, on terms not disclosed. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: Ansip, 656 tons, from Boston to East Indies, on private terms, thence from Calleo to Antwerp, Guano, £4; two, outward bound, from Chincha Islands to Antwerp, Guano, £4; an Italian brig to Antwerp, 1,800 Petroleum, 7s. 3d.; a ship, 1,145 tons, now at Boston, from Calais to Liverpool; Denis, £3 15s.; a schooner, 195 tons, to Vera Cruz, $2,500, in gold; a British schooner, 165 tons, to Curaçoa and back, $1,600, half gold; one, 104 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,600, half gold; a British brig, 175 tons, same voyage, $2,000, half gold; a British schooner, 135 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,900, half gold; one, 130 tons, to Jamaica, 90c. tons, 69 tons, to Demerara, $1,350; a British brig, 160 tons, to Havana and Matanzas and back to New-York, $3,000, half gold; one, 145 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $2,600, half gold; a brig, 200 tons, from Calais to Zaza and back to New-York, Sugar, 60c., and Molasses, $4, on deck; a Swedish brig, 316 tons, to Havana, $2,500 in gold; a British bark, 362 tons, same port, $4,000; a ship, 998 tons, from Akyab to Cork for orders, one, 1,448 tons, from Philadelphia to Acapulco; a Bremen bark, 617 tons, to Shanghai and back; a bark, 415 tons, to Calleo; a Russian bark, 360 tons, to Cette, Provisions, &c.; ship *Courier*, 554 tons, at Boston, thence to San Francisco, and several steamships to Government, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM ARAMOSA.

Persia	May 6.	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	May 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	May 13.	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	May 15.	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	May 27.	Boston	Liverpool.
China	June 3.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	April 18.	Liverpool	New-York.
Tentonia	April 18.	Hamburg	New-York.
Borussia	April 22.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	April 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	May 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	May 2.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	May 4.	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	May 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	May 9.	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 13.	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20.	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 23.	Liverpool	Boston.
Africa	May 30.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3.	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	June 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27.	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M. 10:45 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A NICE ROOM AND EXCELLENT Board can be had with six months for one (or three months for two persons,) for the use of $400. Address, for two days, M. E. L., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—WITH BOARD—A front room on first floor, suitable for a physician or dentist's office. Inquire northwest corner of Lafayette and Carleton ave.

COUNTRY BOARD.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL.—Parties wishing good board and accommodations, large airy rooms and beautiful location, can be furnished; same by week or season, by applying to H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, New-York. For references and circulars, call on C. H. Coggeshall, Esq., Bowery Savings Bank; Geo. Jones, Esq., *Times* Office; Wm. M. Franklin, Esq., No. 24 Vesey-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—DELIGHTFUL LOCATION; half hour from city; one mile north of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, at Newark, N. J. Fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, &c., in abundance. Terms moderate. Address COUNTRY, Newark Post-office, or apply to Mrs. FENTON, at Clermont House, No. 144 Fulton-st., New-York. Table first-class.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family at Fairfield, Conn.; good salt water bathing. This house is well shaded, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT LOCUST HILL-AV., YONKERS.—The house is large grounds well shaded, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for miles, accommodations first-class, within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landing. Address E. S. Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD.—HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, is a delightful place for Summer residence. Parties desiring superior accommodations will please address Box No. 9, Hempstead, Long Island, Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON A farm, with all its advantages and the care of a mother, for two children; girls from 4 to 10 years of age preferred. Address, for further particulars, Box No. 3,198 Post-office.

BOARD AT YONKERS—ONE OF THE BEST locations on the Hudson for river view and country scenery; single or suites of rooms; gas in each room. Those without children preferred. Apply to Js. YOUMAN, Yonkers, or A. FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

STATIONERY.

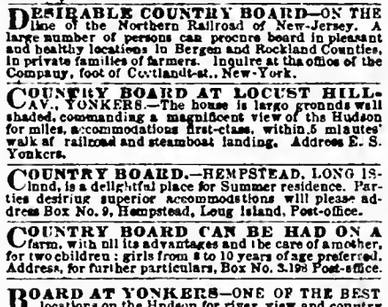
YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL,
In every variety, for sale and exchange.
J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 160 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,508 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
or
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO-story and attic high basement cottage house, centrally located and in first-class neighborhood. Frame house filled in with brick. Three rooms deep on basement and parlor floors

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Luck—The Toodles.

WALLACK'S—My Noble Son-in-Law.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Minnie Warren, Commodore Nutt, &c., at all hours.—Stereopticon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Cotopaxi.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin.

HOPE CHAPEL—Dcplouc's Holy Land, or A Tour of Palestine.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Entre Paris et Montargis—Le Pierce au Mari.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH—(Forty-second-street)—Grand Concert.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have intelligence this morning from the Army of the Potomac to the morning of Tuesday, though not so definite as we could wish. The only fighting which took place with the main portion of our forces under Gen. Hooker at Chancellorsville on Monday was late in the afternoon. Gen. Hooker then sent out one division of the Fifth Corps to feel the enemy's lines toward Fredericksburgh. A brisk action ensued, resulting in driving back the rebel lines, when our troops returned to their intrenchments. We have reason to believe that a battle of much greater magnitude was fought on Tuesday, of the results of which we are yet uninformed, though it was probably undecisive. On the left, at Fredericksburgh, there was considereble fighting of a desperate character on Sunday and Monday. The accounts of this fighting and its results are very much confused, and we are unable to say exactly what has been done, either by the rebels or ourselves. It appears that a portion, at least, of the fortifications on the heights captured by us on Sunday, were recaptured by a rebel force coming up from below, and one account has it that they were all retaken by the rebels, and that Gen. Sedgwick had withdrawn his troops to the north side of the Rappahannock, and hastened up the river to join Gen. Hooker. We also have the statement that Gen. Hooker has been reinforced by 30,000 men from Washington, under Gen. Heintzelman. Nothing definite has yet been heard from Gen. Stoneman, but it is believed that he has accomplished the work assigned to him.

We learn from Fortress Monroe, that the Nansemond River is now entirely cleared of the rebel batteries, and was opened to navigation on Monday. The rebel forces have retreated, and at last accounts our forces were in pursuit across the Blackwater. The retreat of the rebels is undoubtedly in consequence of the call of Lee for reinforcements.

We learn from Vicksburgh that an attack upon Haines' Bluff by our gunboats has been repulsed. The action was quite a spirited one, our losses amounting to about eighty killed and wounded.

It is said that the rebels, in their last raid along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, captured and took with them 3,000 horses and 5,000 head of cattle.

The arrest of Vallandigham created great excitement in Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday. A crowd of five or six hundred persons gutted and burnt down the *Journal* in that city in the evening, and destroyed telegraphic communication. Troops from Cincinnati and Columbus proceeded to the place at 10 o'clock at night, and soon restored order.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Australasian*, we have advices from Europe three days later. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult. We receive by this arrival reports of important debates which have taken place in the British Parliament on American affairs. The Marquis of Clanricarde, in the House of Lords, called up the subject of the seizure of British merchant steamers while in the Matamoras trade, and inveighed against the proceedings of Admiral Wilkes. In the course of his remarks he also alluded to the fact that Minister Adams had granted a permit to a steamer carrying arms and munitions to the Mexicans, and characterized it as a most unwarrantable act. After remarks by other members, Earl Granville, on behalf of the Government, deprecated angry discussion on imperfect information, and the subject was dropped. In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck led off the debate on the same topics, and delivered himself of a strong philippic against the Northern dis-United States. Lord Palmerston gave assurances that the Government was giving due consideration to the matters discussed. The debate was continued in the House of Lords next day, when the Earl of Derby denounced the proceedings of the American Government as monstrous. The case of the *Alexandra* was also under discussion, and it was stated positively, on behalf of her builders, that she was not designed for the rebels. These debates are commented upon very freely by the London journals. The news of the attack of our iron-clad fleet upon Fort Sumter had reached England, but had attracted very little attention. The Polish Revolution appears to be assuming still more formidable proportions. We have reports that the Russians had been defeated in several engagements, and that the Russian commander has called for heavy reinforcements. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported dull, with unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were active and firm, and Provisions steady. Consols had declined.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing $205,057 in treasure, and later news from the Isthmus of Panama and Central and South America. It was believed that the Convention of the United States of Colombia would vote to remove the capital from Bogota to Penama, the "project" for that purpose having passed a second reading by an almost unanimous vote. Among the items of news from South America is the announcement of the death of President San Roman, of Peru. Some excitement existed in Chili in consequence of a report that the British representative in Valparaiso had been instructed to take vigorous measures to enforce the payment of a claim considered by the Chilians as unjust. From Guatemala we have a report that President Carrera was making preparations for another invasion of Salvador.

The Board of Education last evening adopted a resolution authorizing the purchase of lots Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-street, in the Tenth Ward, for $9,700, on which to erect a new school; also, a resolution, authorizing the purchase of the lots on the property known as the Salamander Works, in Cannon-street, near Delancey, for $9,000, on which to erect a new primary school for Nos. 10 and 21 in the Thirteenth Ward.

Flour, Corn, Bacon and Lard were more sought after yesterday, at buoyant prices. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Laths, Lime, Sugars, Tallow and Whisky. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. The freight market was firmer, with fair engagements. There were 534 vessels of all classes in port.

The exciting battle news of yesterday forenoon advanced Gold 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on the early sales, but there was a subsequent decline of 1¼@2 ₱ cent., the price closing about 152 ₱ cent. Money 6 ₱ cent. The Share list was unsettled in the afternoon. Government Stocks steady. The subscriptions to the 5-20 year Stock were $1,436,750.

The Contest on the Rappahannock.

The telegraph last night was altogether dumb in regard to military movements on the Rappahannock; and the few items of news that reached us by mail and otherwise during the day and evening did not bring us down beyond Monday. The extensive operations of Sunday were not renewed on Monday, and there was, on that day, no general battle between the armies. In the afternoon one division had a fight for half an hour with a rebel column, but beyond that nothing was done by Hooker or Lee, except to prepare with all their might for the renewal of the action, which each knew could not be postponed.

On the left wing, on Monday, a powerful body of rebels made an attack on the Union detachment which on the previous day had so gallantly seized the heights of Fredericksburgh, and they succeeded in recapturing those works. This, however, was a matter of but little moment; and Gen. Sedgwick seems to have remained in the town, ready to again take the works, should the rebel force be recalled to join their main army confronting Hooker.

Of what may have occurred on Tuesday with our main body, near Chancellorsville, we have no official intelligence, and little other; and, at this writing, can hardly say anything. From various circumstances and indications, however, it appears probable that a battle was fought on that day between Lee and Hooker—the former, we judge, being the attacking party. We trust that the Government will not long deny us the facilities of publishing the facts and details in regard to all that may have transpired.

In the meantime there are statements by way of Philadelphia that Gen. Stoneman's cavalry have been successful in their operations against the rebel communications between Fredericksburgh and Richmond; and that Gen. Heintzelman, with 30,000 men, has been pushed forward from Washington to reinforce Hooker. We trust that the latter report is true, though, if there were thirty thousand spare men lying around Washington, we could have wished that they had been within supporting distance of Hooker a week ago.

The Wounded Heroes of Our Army.

Great and momentous as the crisis is to which Gen. Hooker's timely audacity has brought us within the last few days, and eager as we may be to learn the result of the tremendous game which he is now playing on the Rappahannock, the country must not forget that the last week has added several thousands to the long roll of the sick and wounded and maimed. We say nothing of the dead, for they reck little now of our remembering or forgetting. Whenever we recall these, it will be for our consolation and encouragement, and not for theirs. But those who were struck down in the fight, and are still alive and suffering, may be greatly comforted and much supported by the thoughtful charity and kindness of the millions at home whose honor and interests they have so well defended. No one can have read the story of the three bloody days through which our army has just passed without feeling proud, not simply of his country, but of his kind. To stand as fast as they have done, and fall as bravely, after two years of disaster and disappointment, does honor not simply to the United States, but to human nature; and happily our admiring their courage and constancy does not depend in the least on our opinion about the lawfulness or unlawfulness, expediency or inexpediency of the war. Nor does it depend even upon the value we may attach to the preservation of the Union. We therefore have no hesitation in challenging for our heroic army the admiration of men of every land in which bravery and fortitude are still virtues, and in which dying for one's ideas is still held to be a noble thing. Any cause which could by possibility be just, would have been ennobled by being maintained and defended as our cause was at Chancellorsville last Saturday and Sunday. It is a matter of no small moment for us and our posterity, that there should be in our history some of those great days, the memory of which is a more valuable inheritance to a nation than either riches, or territory, or power—days that our children's children may read of with dimmed eyes, not because they were crowned with triumph, but because they were fought out manfully to the last. America is frequently reproached with its want of great traditions, but we must not forget that it is better still to furnish posterity with the material for them than to have inherited them from our ancestors. They are a precious legacy to leave, for they are the nurse and the support of all that is noblest and strongest in National life. Let us, therefore, be doubly grateful to the brave men who adorn our history in the tangled Virginian woods, with episodes, which will hereafter be held worthy of our destiny, even should it prove tenfold more brilliant than our wildest dreams have ever pictured it. And we must never forget that the greatest glory lies, after all, not so much in winning as in deserving to win. It is well to be proud of triumphs, but it is a far nobler thing to be able to be proud of defeats. "*Ce n'est pas la victoire qui fait la joie des nobles coeurs; c'est le combat.*"

It is part of our cross that all the laurels we may reap in this war are purchased by an extraordinary amount of suffering. In no war have so many bloody battles been fought without decisive result, and in none have there been so many battles lasting for several days in succession. One of the saddest results of this is, that the wounded frequently lie a long time on the ground, untended—neither party being in undisturbed possession of the field, and neither being sufficiently sure of his position to turn his attention to the subordinate duty of succoring those who have fallen. The consequence is that a large number of our wounded come under the surgeon's hands exhausted by fasting and exposure, and therefore require more than ordinary nursing to secure their recovery. A vast number, more unhappily, who might be saved, if found even at the eleventh hour, are never discovered in the thick woods in which most of our battles are fought, and die a miserable, solitary death. This fact alone renders the risk incurred by our soldiers more terrible than those that any other army has had in our day to encounter in civilized warfare. The prospect of death is fearful and wounds are fearful; but the prospect of falling in a thicket and lingering out long days of agony without an eye to pity or a hand to save, is something more dreadful still.

We dwell on these things for the purpose of quickening the efforts which every man, woman and child in the community may make to alleviate the misery of those who survive. Remember that after the Government has done its best, the Sanitary Commission may do still more, and that all the linen, stimulants and money that can possibly be sent it, will be far too little to meet the demands on it. We, here at home, who are encouraging the war by our plaudits, who are convinced of its justice and necessity, must not forget how little of its suffering reaches us. Let us, therefore, keep in mind those who make good at the sword's point our brave speeches, who bear the cross that we may wear the crown; the "unnamed demigods," as Kossuth called them, who die and suffer in silence, that millions who will never hear of them may be great, and proud, and free, and happy.

The Operations of Gen. Banks.

The remoteness of Gen. Banks' department and infrequency of communications with him render it difficult to keep the public supplied with accurate and connected details of his operations, or to accompany the accounts we do publish with the requisite explanations of his plans and purposes. His late campaign from Berwick's Bay to the Red River was, in many respects, a complete surprise to the country.

The first movement of Gen. Banks in field operations was his advance from Baton Rouge to coöperate with Admiral Farragut, as it appeared, in an attack upon Port Hudson. But he speedily withdrew to Baton Rouge and to New-Orleans, foiled, as it seemed to the public, and without military glory. His return to New-Orleans was an occasion not unimproved by rebels for rejoicing over his supposed discomfiture. But Gen. Banks had not not withdrawn to New-Orleans to fortify and defend himself, as the Secessionists had begun to imagine. On the contrary, he returned to break the coil that the emboldened enemy was attempting to form around his department. Leaving the Mississippi River, and leaving the gunboats to defend New-Orleans from the fabulous thousands that were to descend upon it from Mobile, Jackson and other strongholds on the East, Gen. Banks set out to attend in person to the increasing bands that had begun to threaten his outposts at Berwick's Bay, on the west. The bulk of the rebel forces in Louisiana had gathered about Pattersonville, Centreville and Franklin—the former a town almost in sight of the Union picket at Berwick, and the two latter on Bayou Teche, a few miles further west. They had become so bold as to meditate an advance in force upon New-Orleans from this direction, and by a gunboat fleet from the bayous into the Mississippi, and believed that Gen. Banks had hurried back to New-Orleans to defend that city. But without waiting for their advance, Gen. Banks suddenly appeared at Berwick's Bay, with nearly his whole army. And, not pausing there to fortify or defend himself, he immediately sought the camps where the rebels were in force and organized. A day or two of rapid advance and skirmishing brought him to Camp Beasland, near Centreville, where the rebels in force were encountered, under Gens. Sibley, Taylor and Mouton. After a severe fight, on the 12th and 13th of April, the rebels evacuated their position at night, leaving two cannon and considerable small arms and ammunition, with all their sick and wounded, behind. This battle, called the battle of Bethel Place, was one of the most creditable engagements of the war. It was skillfully manœuvred on the Union side by Gen. Banks in person. Every arm of the service except cavalry was engaged, six batteries of artillery having been in full play within rifle range of each other. The gunboat *Clifton*, closely beset by rebel torpedoes, did gallant work in the fight. The rebel defeat and demoralization was great, as exhibited by evidences of panic in their flight.

On the 14th of April the enemy was again struck two miles west of Franklin, and after a brief but severe contest compelled to retreat. By the time Gen. Banks had reached New-Iberia, 20 miles west of Franklin, he had captured about 1,500 prisoners; a rebel steamboat, the *Cornie*; about 500 horses, mules, &c.; had caused the destruction by the rebels of their gunboats *Hart* and *Diana*, and the steamers *Newsboy*, *Gossamer*, *Era No. 2*, *Louisa*, *Derby*, *Uncle Tommy*, *Blue Hammock* and *Cricket*—all of which were burned on the Teche to prevent them from falling into our hands. Seven miles from New-Iberia Gen. Banks took possession of the celebrated island of rock salt in the middle of a mud lake, from which the rebels have been supplied by way of the Bayous connecting with the Red River, at Alexandria, and thence by Red River to Vicksburgh. The rebel works at this salt mine Gen. Banks destroyed.

Even at this point in his victorious march, the public in New-Orleans did not understand the intentions of Gen. Banks, and the papers were discussing the probability of his return. But he still moved on, fighting a detachment of the enemy again near Vermillionville, 20 miles above New-Iberia—the gunboat fleet in the meantime reducing a strongly fortified place on his right flank, called Butte la Rose. The next place we hear of Gen. Banks, he is at Opelousas, still 30 miles further on, the chief town of the Attakapas country, the great sugar district, and one of the richest in all the South. This seemed a fit stopping-place for the victorious General. But no—he pushes on, and does not stop until he reaches and occupies Alexandria, on the Red River, near 70 miles north of Opelousas. Here he finds a foundry and extensive machine shops of the rebels, one of the chief depots for the gathering of Texas and Western Louisiana supplies for the rebel armies at Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, and the headquarters for the time being of the rebel Government of the State of Louisiana.

Gen. Banks is now master of all, or nearly all, the bayous of Louisiana; *he is above Port Hudson*, and ready to cooperate with Farragut in clearing Red River and the Mississippi banks of rebels, and reducing Port Hudson. The rebel forces at Pattersonville, Franklin, Iberia, Opelousas and Alexandria numbered fully 20,000 men. These have been beaten in detail, and dispersed by the rapid marching of Gen. Banks, who moved his army about 160 miles in two weeks' time, fighting battles on the way, and in all his fights not losing a total of two hundred men. His achievement is extraordinary, and his laurels may be proudly worn.

Printing Paper from Abroad.—We commence to-day the printing of the Times upon paper manufactured expressly for our use in Belgium, and imported for us through Mr. F. Duysters, who is the largest importer of foreign paper in this City. One vessel, containing a consignment of this part to us, has already arrived, and several others are on the way. We have paid to the Government the sum of $4,500 for duties on the paper already received, under the amended tariff act of last session. This is a larger amount, we believe, than has ever before been received from all the publishers in the country for duties upon imported paper used for newspaper purposes. It will be more than quadrupled within the next few weeks.

When this paper was ordered the Papermaker's combination had succeeded in forcing paper to the enormous price of 22 to 24 cents per pound, on the plea that the scarcity of cotton rags rendered it utterly impossible to sell it lower, and the tendency of prices was still upward. At that very time, we bought this paper in Belgium, (where the dearth of cotton ought to have made itself felt if anywhere,) for *seven* and *seven and a half cents a pound*. The effect of our sending the order, which soon became known, was to check the advance in prices, and they have been receding ever since. The combination has made one or two attempts since that time to get prices up again, but in every instance they have failed. Their latest dodge was to put their mills upon three-quarters time; but some of the leading members of the combination bolted at this flagrant attempt at imposition, and we believe the attempt has been abandoned.

The reduction of the duty on paper by Congress, at its late session, was far from being what the interests of the country required; but it has been sufficient to check the attempts of the combination of Paper-makers to push prices to the enormously high figure they originally intended.

The Broadway Railroad Snarl.—Whether Gov. Seymour signs or vetoes the Broadway Railroad bill, there is one thing that demands the immediate attention of the City authorities,—we mean the removal of the obstructions put in Broadway by the respective claimants to this franchise. As soon as the ordinance of the Common Council, giving the grant to the Harlem Railroad Company, was signed by the Mayor, the grantees instantly went to work to make practical use of the franchise thus conferred. They tore up Broadway in several places, and the damage then inflicted on the street still remains. The expectant beneficiaries under the Albany charter, fearing they might lose some portion of their anticipated claim, went to work in the same style, and began to lay down their track *in advance* of receiving the slightest shadow of authority from any quarter to do so.

The whole thing will now go into the Courts of law. The energetic and resolute capitalists who have so long and so pertinaciously resisted the construction of any railroad in Broadway, will now renew their efforts in the Courts of law, and a year or two must inevitably elapse before the question shall be finally determined. It is not to be supposed that Broadway is to be interrupted by these unsightly and useless obstacles during all this time. We trust the Street Commissioner will take prompt measures to put the street in as good condition as it was before this railroad contest began.

Amusements.

Aurora Floyd in Brooklyn.—Last night, at the Brooklyn Academy, Mr. Gayler's dramatization of Miss Braddon's "Aurora Floyd" was given by Miss Heron and a very fine company. The inclemency of the weather kept away the paying throngs who generally greet Miss Heron in Brooklyn, but an audience large for the night made up in appreciative enthusiasm what it lacked in numerical array. On Friday night the same company, which, by the way, includes Miss Heron, Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Beers, Mrs. Hind, and other favorite actors, will appear in the same play, and doubtless an immense house will testify its appreciation of the work and the actress on that occasion.

Secessionists Arrested in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, May 6.

About one hundred more of the most prominent and active Secessionists of the city were arrested to-day, and will probably be sent South in a few days. The list, which is said to number several hundred, embraces some of our largest merchants, lawyers, doctors and active business and professional men. No favoritism will be shown to guilty disloyalists. They will have to go, together with their families. The wives and families of officers of the rebel service, it is also said, will be sent beyond the lines. Several spies have been convicted by a Military Commission now in session here, and are awaiting sentence.

Steamer Arrival at Halifax.

Halifax, Wednesday, May 6.

The Cunard screw steamship *Alpha*, from the Clyde, April 17, via Lough Foyle, April 22, arrived at Halifax to-day. She was six days among the ice, and saw a number of vessels in the ice.

THE STATE OF OHIO AND ITS PROGRESS.

Report of the Commissioner of Statistics—Progress of the State—Wealth of the State—Condition as Affected by the War—Annual Income.

The Bureau, Thursday, April 23, 1863.

I have before me the annual report of Mr. Mansfield, Commissioner of Statistics for the State of Ohio. Probably no document ever more clearly exhibited, in fact and detail, the wealth, progress and resources of the American people. I say American people; for Ohio is a great Middle State, mainly agricultural, but also largely commercial. It is bordered 400 miles by the Ohio River, and 250 miles by Lake Erie. The legislation of the State, though in some things defective, has been admirably adapted to improve and make the most of its resources. Nature made nearly every acre of land in Ohio arable. Hence it must be a great agricultural State, whose annual income must be chiefly derived from exports. These exports must consist of grain, animals, and their products. Hence, also, the great problem was to provide *facilities for transportation*, so that its products could be carried to market quickest and cheapest. Thus Ohio embarked early and largely in canals and railroads. When she commenced her canal system wheat would not bring over thirty-five cents per bushel one hundred miles from the lake; and corn was sold on the Scioto at ten cents per bushel. The annual *profits* to Ohio, in the last ten years, by the construction of her public works, are fully equal to *twenty millions of dollars* on the carriage alone, independent of the stimulus given to all kinds of industry. The public men of Ohio early saw and persistently contrasted the advantages of inland navigation, whether by canal or rail. The result is, that Ohio has more miles of railroads and canals than any State in the Union, and in proportion to the surface far the most. Ohio has now 3,000 miles of railroad, exceeding those of New-York or Illinois. Ohio has a route of railroad to every thirteen square miles; New-York has a route to every seventeen square miles, and Illinois a route to every twenty square miles. In the New-York Times of 1862, I sketched the system of Ohio railroads, then in progress, and the probable results. With the exception of one or two unfinished lines, the whole have been completed, and, in the aggregate, have produced all the results expected of them.

I cannot here note more than two or three of the points presented by the Commissioner. It will be interesting first to note the condition of agriculture. The only State which produces equal aggregates of grain with Ohio is Illinois; but when any comparison is made, let it be recollected that Illinois has 16,000 square miles more than Ohio, and that in consequence of so large a part being prairie, already cleared, the labor of one man was equal to three in Ohio. *Relatively*, therefore, to surface and labor, Ohio is yet the first agricultural State of the Union. In *animals*—perhaps the most important product—Ohio is actually the first. The Commissioner states the largest actual crop raised in the State was that of 1860, in which the products of grain were as follows:

Wheat, bush.	23,640,357	Hays, tons	2,027,160
Corn, bush.	91,568,704	Animals, No.	6,214,067
Oats, bush.	25,127,724	Wool, lbs.	10,648,161

The aggregate grain crop is less than that of Illinois, but the number of animals greater. The Commissioner estimates the *total value* of agricultural products, by Cincinnati prices, (which, you must observe, are 20 per cent. below those of New-York,) at *one hundred and thirty-six millions of dollars*. Of this product more than one-half is surplus, so that the values of agricultural exports from Ohio amount to *eighty millions per annum*. This is ascertained with almost strict accuracy by the shipping ports, canals and railroads. This export alone would make any State wealthy. But in Ohio there are four sources of wealth: 1. This great agricultural export; 2. Quite a large export of manufactures—especially those of wool, iron and clothing; 3. The permanent improvements in lands and buildings, which amount to many millions each year; 4. The annual increase of animals, which in Ohio is also large, notwithstanding the immense export of hogs, cattle and horses. For example, under the favorable action of our present tariff, the sheep of Ohio have increased more than a million in two years.

I cannot enter into more details, but if you have any readers curious about the *rationale* of political economy, they will find an interesting field of study in the statistics of Ohio. Of course, this great production and export must result in increased wealth. The money paid for those immense crops by other States and other countries makes the basis of new capital and new improvements. Accordingly, the wealth of Ohio has *doubled in the last ten years*. This would seem erroneous, if it were not ascertained by the most correct valuations which can possibly be made. The valuation of the United States for 1850 was $504,000,000, which corresponds very nearly with that of the State assessors. But, in 1860, the valuation in the census was $1,193,698,000. The State Commissioner examined this in detail, and found the actual result to be:

Personal property	$362,000,000
City property	200,000,000
Farms and lands	625,000,000
Aggregate	$1,187,000,000

The two statements substantially agree; and prove that the wealth of Ohio increased $600,000,000 in ten years. This agrees also with the data above, that Ohio exports eighty millions per annum, increases her animals, and adds labor and material to her permanent improvements.

Twenty years since, the whole amount of taxes raised was $1,890,000. Now, it amounts to $8,000,000—more than fourfold. This is not so much the increase of taxes as the base of taxation. At that time the whole valuation of property was only $128,000,000, or a *ninth part of what it is now*. I advanced the idea in a former letter, that we can carry on the war with the rebels for twenty years, and be much richer at the end of it. I maintain that all the *facts* in the political economy of the country demonstrate that proposition. I hope it may not be put to the test by the continuance of the war; but it would do no harm to the country, except by diminishing the ratio of its rapid growth.

The Commissioner estimates that Ohio will pay *sixteen millions* of the internal revenue, which, if the other States pay in proportion, would bring the internal revenue up to $160,000,000 per annum. He estimates two millions for Cincinnati, and the returns so far show that it will come up to that. The agricultural districts may fall short.

The operation of the Internal Revenue act cannot be exactly determined, because two of the heaviest items in it have scarcely begun to be counted. These are the excise on whisky, and the income tax. The former is now beginning to come in, and the latter will soon. I remain of the opinion I first entertained, that the internal revenue will be greater than was anticipated. In that case, the bonded debt will not be as large, as the income of the Government from all quarters will be immense. I think speculators in gold and depreciators of Government credit will, to use an old phrase, "come out at the little end of the horn." This Government is not quite as easy to break down as rebels, Shylocks, foreigners and blockheads generally have supposed.

I intended to have referred to several other points, but must conclude with a mere mention of the condition of Ohio, as affected by the war. That Ohio has increased in wealth during the last two years, I presume no well-informed person can doubt. Her crops have gone on, her animals have increased, her debts have diminished, her railroads have nearly doubled their receipts, and buildings are going up, and wages high, and money plenty. In such a state of things, it is not possible that wealth should not increase; and yet I am willing to admit that the deduction of the labor of 100,000 men in the army must deduct from the industry which would exist if they were present. But this is a deduction from what *might* be, and not from what *is*. Now immigrants are coming into the State, and all kinds of business active. Cincinnati gave 24,000 votes at the April election, after furnishing thousands of men for the war. On the whole, the war has yet done no material injury to the wealth and industry of Ohio.

A Veteran Observer.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Attack on Charleston—American Topics in Paris—Speculations Regarding the Future—A Frenchman in the South Taking Notes.

Paris, Friday, April 24, 1863.

The news of the commencement of the formidable attack on Charleston, which has just arrived here, has set the Government journals in commotion again, and revived the outcry against the "useless shedding of blood." Like the factionists of the North, from whom these foreign Secessionists borrow their programme, they can't bear to see anybody hurt, and they had persuaded themselves into the belief that the North was powerless to resume the Spring campaign. The present contest between England and the United States is also seized upon to show that France, in offering advice to the Government of Washington, was the true friend of the people of the United States, since now we are threatened with a war with England, notwithstanding England's abstention from the offer of mediation, while with France we are on the best of terms. For many months the official journal has held a monopoly of the American question, and during this time, whether from ignorance or by design, has been busy propagating the idea that the offer of France for mediation, although rejected, had produced or was working out a salutary effect, and that, partly from this cause and partly from the peace tendencies of the great Democratic party of the North, it would be impossible to renew the struggle again in the Spring. Disappointment and indignation naturally follow the resumption of operations by the national armies, and the return of the great majority of the factionists to their duty; and we shall expect also to see the imperialist journals resume and keep up their clamoring for an intervention, or for anything that will put a stop to the "cruel, inhuman, and useless war;" so that they thus disclose their real desire to be a destruction of the Union; for while the national arms are making no progress against the rebellion, they say nothing about intervention, but recommence the moment our armies show signs of marching. But there will be no intervention notwithstanding, and while the national armies are marching on, they need not trouble themselves about looking backward at Europe.

The *Moniteur*, like the London *Times*, has commenced to publish letters from Richmond, giving a "reliable Southern view of the question," and it has also published several letters lately from New-Orleans, which are all favorable to the South. These letters are probably made up from the reports of the French Consular agents, and, if they were intended to be honest, cannot be said to do much honor to the political sagacity of the writers.

The excitement, which has been increasing here from day to day, on the subject of the relations between England and the United States, reached a climax to-day, with the reception of the news of Lord John Russell's extraordinary sortie against Mr. Adams. The greatest excitement prevailed for a while at the Bourse, exactly as in the case of the *Trent*, and the funds went down for the first hour rapidly, but after reflection, there was a slight reaction. The Government journals here have not yet given out any indication of what they or the Government think of Mr. Adams' conduct in the Matamoras business, but they will undoubtedly favor the English side of the question. Malakoff.

THE ARREST OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Great Excitement at Dayton, Ohio—The Telegraph Wires Cut—The Bridge at Xenia Destroyed—The Military Finally Put Down the Rioters.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 6.

Great excitement existed at Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, in regard to the arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham by order of the military authorities.

At dark a crowd of from five to six hundred proceeded to the *Journal* Office, took possession of it, completely gutted the building, set it on fire and burned it to the ground.

The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings, and all the property from the south end of the Phillips House to the middle of the square was destroyed.

All the telegraph lines in the city were cut down and destroyed.

The bridge on the Xenia road is reported to be destroyed.

At 10 o'clock at night Federal troops from Cincinnati and Columbus succeeded in putting down the rioters, and at half-past 11 o'clock quiet was again restored.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 6—P. M.

Telegraphic communication being interrupted, we have no advices as to the condition of affairs at Dayton, Ohio, this morning.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 6—Evening.

All is quiet. There are no signs of any disturbance whatever.

Dayton has been comparatively quiet to-day. About thirty ringleaders in last night's riot have been arrested without resistance, and placed in jail.

The *Empire* newspaper has been suppressed. Its editor has been arrested and brought here.

The soldiers removed a swivel from the *Empire* office, and also took possession of two wagon loads of muskets, stored in the Light Guard Armory.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent a renewal of the outbreak. The liquor shops have been closed, and the telegraphs have been repaired so that communication with the East is reëstablished.

VALLANDIGHAM ON TRIAL.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 6.

Mr. Vallandigham was brought before the Court-martial to-day for trial. He refused to plead to the charges which were read to him, and the Court proceeded with the evidence, the publication of which is not allowed. The charges were based on his Mount Vernon speech. Mr. Vallandigham is at the Burnet House to-night, under a strong guard.

Dayton and Montgomery Counties are placed under martial law.

The total loss by the conflagration at Dayton was $20,000. The damage otherwise by the riot was small.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

A hundred clerks who have for a week been engaged night and day in signing the five-twenty bonds, were relieved to-day by the bonds received having the signature of the Register engraved. It is expected that the Department will soon be able to fill all orders.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. HAMILTON.

Maj.-Gen. HAMILTON has resigned, and gone to his home in the West.

GEN. CRAWFORD.

Brig.-Gen. BRAWFORD, of Fort Sumter memory, and so severely wounded under BANKS in the valley, has been relieved of his duties on the Delinquent Officers Examining Commission in this city. It is understood that he will be placed in command of the Pennsylvania reserves.

DECISION CONCERNING MINERAL WATERS.

The amendments to section 75 of the Excise law relative to mineral or medicinal waters is construed to include only waters taken from wells or springs naturally impregnated with minerals. Soda, sarsaparilla and other similar flavored water, manufactured and sold as a beverage, should pay a duty of three per cent. ad velorem. When mineral or medicinal water or waters impregnated with minerals are sold or removed for sale or consumption from the springs producing the same, in barrels or in any other packages than bottles, Assessors will assess a tax upon such waters at the rate of one cent per quart.

STAFF APPOINTMENT.

We understand that the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, Capt. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, (whose name has been sometimes confounded with that of a Lieutenant in the volunteer service,) has recently been assigned to a position on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, with the column before Vicksburgh.

APPOINTMENT.

A brother of "Old Ossawatamie BROWN," incapacitated for military service, has been appointed a third-class clerk in the Treasury Department.

OUTRAGES UPON NEGROES.

Since the Baltimore assault on Dr AUGUSTA, (colored,) the rowdies of Washington have made several assaults on unoffending negroes. A number of these loafers attacked some negroes yesterday with sticks and stones. The negroes ran. One of them and one of the white assailants were caught and taken before a Justice, who fined the white man $2 50 and the black $5. The *Star* designates these affairs "negro riots."

REMOVAL OF CONVALESCENTS.

The convalescent patients here are being removed to Northern hospitals.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6.

NAVAL.

Commander JOHN C. FERGER has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad steamer *Osage*.

Acting Ensign W. H. BULLISS has been ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. BACON, and Acting Paymaster C. J. TODD, has been ordered to the steamer *Shockoken*.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Four hundred and fifty rebel prisoners arrived today. Among them are about fifty officers, several of them Colonels. They mostly belong to North Carolina and Alabama regiments.

THE COLORED REGIMENT.

Recruiting has been commenced in this city for the colored regiment designed to be raised in this District.

A beginning was made with contrabands, thirty of them responding to a call made upon them.

The result of the effort thus far, is the number of 150 names of colored persons on the roll.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 5.

The cargo per *Oregon*, for Mexican ports today, is valued at over $200,000.

The market is generally exceedingly dull, except speculative movements in all descriptions of bagging material. All suitable descriptions of burlaps, either bare or to arrive within three months, are bought by operators, who have advanced prices 25 per cent. Drills have advanced about 3 cents a yard.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company advertise for proposals for constructing the second section of the first division of the road, the same being 30 miles extending eastward from Auburn, in Placer County.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 6.

The ship *Lotus* cleared to-day for New-York with a cargo of wool, hides and copper ore.

There is a slight revival of trade, with a decided disposition on the part of importers to press goods on the market.

At the recent election the voters of Sacramento decided by a large majority to lend the credit of the county to the Pacific Railroad to the extent of $300,000.

The Odd Fellows dedicated their new hall in San Francisco, to-day, with much ceremony. A procession, over a mile long, moved through the principal streets. J. W. DWINELLE delivered the oration, stating the number of lodges in California to be 114, and the number of members over 6,000. Their new hall is situated in the heart of the City, and cost nearly $100,000.

The Broadway Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 6.

Charges were preferred before Justice COLE to-day, that the opponents of the Broadway Railroad attempted to bribe members of the Legislature. THADDEUS MCNAMEE and GEORGE B. BUTLER were examined privately on this point, and A. T. STEWART has been summoned to appear to-morrow. The Governor still withholds final action on the bill. A large delegation of stage men had a hearing to-day, and they earnestly urged him to approve it.

Dislnyalists Sent South from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, May 6.

A number of disloyal residents were sent South to-day, among them the Hon. NEILL M. BROWN, formerly Governor of Tennessee.

Gen. R. S. GRANGER assumes command of Nashville to-morrow. Gen. MITCHELL takes command of a cavalry division, having been ordered to active service at his own request.

Drill and Parade of the Thirty-Seventh Regiment National Guard.

In accordance with orders just issued by Col. CHARLES ROOME, this regiment will assemble for instruction at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh-avenue, this evening, at 8 o'clock. After the drill a parade will be made with Dodworth's Band and the drum corps of the Thirty-seventh. The parades of this regiment have always, unfortunately, been made at a few hours' notice, and, therefore, were not as strong a turn-out as the regiment is capable of making. The parade this evening will be undoubtedly a fine one, and well worth the attention of the friends of the National Guard.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RACOON," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $26. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

IODINE.....IODINE WATER

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies, which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c. Its genuineness as a pure solution, and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished names as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. E. H. Parker, Pro. J. C. Booth, Dr. J. B. C. Smith and others.

$1 per bottle, $6 per half dozen.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief,—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle.

PHALON & SON,
No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Fnete's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Benaine's Crimean Bitters.
An Aromatic Tonic and Alterative, unequaled for the prevention and cure of Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from derangement of the Digestive Organs, Fever and Ague, Neuralgia, &c., &c. Fifty cases for sale by F. C. WELLS & CO., General Agents, No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Cautiveness.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, and no one can expect to enjoy health permanently who permits it, for it is contrary to the economy of the system, and gives rise to a goodly proportion of the ills which afflict the human race. To neglect it, therefore, is to insure ill health of greater or less duration; yet, in attempting its removal, discrimination with regard to the remedies to be used is requisite. Violent purgatives temporarily remove obstructions, weaken the bowels, and reduce the strength of the patient, and are followed usually by greater constipation, rendering another dose necessary, until at length the strongest purgatives lose their effect, and the patient's condition becomes deplorable. What is required is a gentle purgative—one having some action on the liver, and one that can be taken daily without impairing the strength of the patient, or injury to the system, until the tendency to constipation is removed. But few remedies have been found to meet these requirements, and of these few probably none have been so successful as a demonstrated by many years' use, as Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They are usually taken every night at bedtime, causing, in proper doses, no inconvenience during the night, and producing no sickness or unpleasant effect during the day, so that persons may follow their usual avocations, whether of business or pleasure. In the same manner as if they had not taken the Pills. Their good effect will begin to be obvious after a week or two's use, particularly in greater clearness of mind, and an increased energy and disposition to work and to enjoy life, and their continued use in the restoration of the health to the patient. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., and at retail by Druggists generally.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth, upon Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Genito-Urinary organs, &c., by M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon. Consultation, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., (by letter or in person,) at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York City. Mailed in sealed envelopes for $1, by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Boots and Shoes for Children and Youths.—At the same establishment parents and guardians can procure any description of boots and shoes for boys and youths, misses and children, at fair prices—CANTRELL'S stock of these fabrics being of the largest and most varied character.

At Everdell's, Wedding and Visiting Cards, the most elegant in the City; note papers, seals, with presses, silver door-plates, monograms, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown; natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Cheapest Sewing-machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Second-Hand Safes For Sale.—Five large-size, Herring's make, cheap for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Every Business Man should have a copy of the METROPOLITAN BANK NOTE REPORTER. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

ABALL—GWYNNE.—In Hapwood, the country seat of the bride's father, on Monday, April 20, by Rev. A. V. Clarkson, CLARK R. ABALL and MARY ELLEN GWYNNE, both of New-York City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CHAPPAL—MATHEWS.—On Monday, May 4, at the residence of Rev. Alfred B. Partridge, WILLIAM CHAPPAL, of Brooklyn, and SOPHIE S. MATHEWS, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles S. Mathews, of New-York. No cards.

CRANS—GIBSON.—On Wednesday, May 6, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, WILLIAM H. CRANE and JULIA DANNISTON, daughter of James R. Gibson, of this City.

HITCHCOCK—FIELD.—In Tompkinsville, S. I., on Wednesday, May 6, by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, Lieut.-Col. GEORGE H. HITCHCOCK, U. S. A., and Miss MARY A. FIELD, of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MCDONALD—MOORE.—On Tuesday, May 5, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. B. Peters, DANIEL L. MCDONALD and EMMA S. MOORE, all of Brooklyn.

RADFIELD—COOKE.—In Calvary Church, New-York, on Wednesday, May 6, by Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., AMASA A. RADFIELD, Esq., and LOUISA, daughter of Robert L. Cooke, Esq., of Bloomfield, N. J.

WATSON—ROWE.—On Tuesday, May 5, by Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, JOHN H. WATSON and MARIA L., daughter of Griffith Rowe, Esq., all of this City.

YOUNG—WALKER.—At the Church of the Incarnation, on Wednesday, May 6, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, MANSFIELD YOUNG and Miss SARAH WALKER, both of New-York.

DIED.

BARRY.—Killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., on Sunday, MAY 3, Maj.-Gen. HIRAM G. BARRY, of Rockland, Me.

His friends, and those of his family, also his brothers, John T. and George W. Berry, also his brother-in-law, Edward H. Fosdick, are invited to see the remains, at the residence of the latter, Putnam-av., between Franklin and Bedford avs., Brooklyn, prior to their removal to Rockland, Ma.

BOYLE.—On Sunday, May 3, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, JAMES A., only son of Capt. James A. and Amelia M. Boyle, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, May 7, at 2 o'clock, from No. 150 West 40th-st.

BOOTH.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, May 6, ALFRED R. BOOTH, of the firm of M. Vassar & Co., aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of South Broadway and Prospect-st., Yonkers, on Friday, May 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

DAWAY.—The funeral of HORACE M. DAWEE will be held at his late residence, in Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Wednesday next, May 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. There will also be services in Dr. Bellows' Church, 4th-av., on Thursday morning, May 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FORTUNA.—In Fordham, Westchester County, on Tuesday, May 5, at the house of John Dickinson, Esq., MARIA FORTUNA, a native of Scotland, in the 32d year of her age. Funeral at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, May 7.

GUNN.—On Wednesday morning, May 6, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY H. GUNN, widow of the late Dr. George O. Gunn, of this City, and daughter of the late Andrew Smith, Esq., of Washington, D. C., in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on Friday, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LI SCALZI.—On Wednesday, May 6, after a long and severe illness, GIACOMO LA SCALA, aged 66 years.

All the members of the Italian Union and Brotherhood Society, relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Thursday,) May 7, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 636 Broadway. By the order of President,

L. MORETTI, Secretary.

MULBANY.—On Wednesday morning, May 6, A. JACKSON MULBANY, Jr., youngest son of A. J. and Cordelia M. Mulbany, aged 1 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The friends of the parents, and of F. L. Talcott and J. C. Burnham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, May 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 2 West 13th-st.

☞ Mobila and New-Orleans papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—In Kingston, Mass., on Friday, May 1, at the residence of his father, Paul L. Nichols, M. D., MARTIN L. NICHOLS, late of this City.

SAWELL.—On Tuesday, May 5, Mrs. LUCY G. SAWELL, relict of George N. Sewell, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, A. E. Gordon, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Bartholomew, on Thursday afternoon, May 7, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

TAMPLIN.—In Williamsburgh, Va., on Wednesday, April 29, ENWIN S. TRAMPLIN, of Company H, 139th New-York State Volunteers, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Robert B. Tremper, No. 1,246 Broadway, to-day, (Thursday,) May 7, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

TALMAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 4, of pneumonia, THOMAS G. TALMAGE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his sons, of his sons-in-law, John H. Greene and Rev. Henry V. Voorhees, and of his brother-in-law, D. F. Atkins, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, in Harrison-st., Brooklyn, corner of Tompkins-place, on Thursday, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Sunday afternoon, May 3, at his residence, North Shore, S. I., Rev. SAMUEL WHITE, aged 61 years, 1 month and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the First Baptist Church, Graniville, on Thursday, May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 o'clock M., landing at Port Richmond.

WILLIAMS.—In Suffolk, Va., on Wednesday, April 29, WILLIAM MINER WILLIAMS, of 1st regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, son of the late Edward T. Williams, of this City, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his late grandfather, Dr. William W. Miner, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Irving-place, on Friday, May 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WATKINS.—On Tuesday afternoon, May 5, EMELINE A. WATKINS, daughter of William S. Watkins.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

YELLOTT.—On Wednesday, May 6, at Cornwall, Orange County, BERTHA, daughter of John J. Yellott.

Further notice of funeral will be given.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 261.—May 6, 1863.
64, 34, 9, 55, 51, 35, 1, 5, 28, 27, 26, 70.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 262.—May 6, 1863.
54, 10, 41, 38, 50, 23, 8, 34, 65, 57, 53, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SPRING,
1863.
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS
NOW READY,
Comprising all the articles necessary
for a
GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

THE
CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS
of both our stores
are now supplied with the finest and best
FABRICS,
OF THE
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
MARKETS.
THE STYLE OF OUR GARMENTS,
in these departments, is unsurpassed by any in the country.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner of Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM,
Wholesale Dealers in
TRUNKS, SADDLES AND HARNESS,
No. 371 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These Machines were awarded the
HIGHEST PREMIUMS,
At the late State Fairs of
NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, IOWA, MISSOURI, ALABAMA, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, CALIFORNIA.
Including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862.

AN ELEGANT CURE FOR THE HAIR.
Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of

FOR THE HAIR. PHALON'S COCIN
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Principal Depot 517 Broadway.
For sale everywhere.

SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.
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LARGE BOTTLES 50 CENTS.
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TO PRESERVE AND IMPROVE THE HUMAN HAIR.
The only article discovered for promoting the health and strength of the Hair, and giving the Hair a rich and glossy appearance, is PHALON & SON'S COCIN, and we recommend all to buy it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.
This is the most remarkable medicinal compound ever offered to the public. It is an exhilarant tonic, composed of calisaya and nine other herbs, roots and extracts. Twenty-five cases for sale by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

300 TONS PURE GROUND BONE
FOR SALE
BY
R. H. ALLEN & Co.,
Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,
warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUFACTORY and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

MR. GEO. FREEMAN, MINIATURE AND Photographic Painter, would call the attention of the public to a new and important improvement in coloring photographs, rendering them equal in finish and durability to those upon ivory, at reasonable prices. Studio No. 63 West 27th-st.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW-TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discherge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continuel rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MERCER-ar., NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it return, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull deafness in the head. I felt my nose and throat quite unaccompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to give my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do not sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.
RETURNED VOLUNTEERS
ATTENTION.
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
No. 104 Bowery, near Grand-st.,
(Sign of the Bulletin.)
Will supply your wants in the
CLOTHING
line at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

ABBOTT & RATHBUN HAVE, AS USUAL,
a large assortment of Spring and Summer clothing for boys, youth and MEN. The goods were all selected with great care, and no pains were spared in the manufacture of the garments to give them the superiority, in style and finish, which it is universally acknowledged their goods possess. Additions to their stock are constantly being made from their manufacturing department.
Men's Spring Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests and Pants. Also, a fine selection of piece goods in the MEN'S Custom Department. ABBOTT & RATHBUN,
No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS 403 Broadway, New York.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD,
APRIL 15, 1863.
$10,000 REWARD.
A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.
H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bewery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

JOHN MEEKS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture to be found in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established seventy years.
Also, a large assortment of a superior stock of cottage furniture now ready for the spring trade.

UNION.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.

To the People of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, a Committee of members of the Loyal League, appointed at a mass meeting of the loyal people of the City of New-York, held at Madison-square, in said City, on the 20th day of April, 1863, do hereby, in pursuance of authority then vested in them, call a Mass Assemblage of the loyal citizens of the State of New-York, to be held at Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the 27th day of May instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

They invite all the Loyal Leagues organized in any part of the State, to send to said assemblage delegates as many in number as they may find convenient; and they also invite all loyal citizens, without regard to past political divisions, or to present differences of opinion upon party questions, to attend this assemblage of the People of the State, for the purpose of manifesting to our country and the world, their fixed determination to sustain the Government in prosecuting the war which it is compelled to wage in its own defence, against a groundless and wicked rebellion, and to put forth any efforts, and submit to any sacrifices, which may be necessary to destroy the military power arrayed against the Government of the United States, to release the people of the South from the armed tyranny under which they are held, and to preserve the territorial integrity of the American Union, the full authority of the Constitution, and the unquestioned supremacy of the National Flag.

The undersigned will announce hereafter the names of distinguished speakers whose attendance they may be able to secure, and such other arrangements as may be made for the complete attainment of the patriotic objects for which this assemblage is to be held.

JOHN A. DIX,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAMES WADSWORTH,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,
JAMES T. BRADY,
BENJ. W. BONNEY,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
JAMES W. WHITE,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
TROSPER M. WETMORE,
JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
BENJ. R. WINTHROP,
FRANCIS B. CUTTING,
CHARLES GOULD,
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
JOHN COCHRANE,
JOHN T. HOGEBOOM,
HENRY NICOLL,
JOHN H. WHITE.

BROOKLYN TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the XXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, held at Una Hall, corner Myrtle-av. and Adelphi-st., May 6, the following named gentlemen were duly elected officers for the ensuing year: F. W. OSTRANDER, President; John H. McBride, first Vice-President; Pierre Wyckoff, second Vice-President; Ferdinand Marschalk, Secretary; John K. Bulmer, Treasurer; Charles M. Hobbs, Sergeant-at-Arms; Wm. H. Milgate, S. Alpheus Smith, Jr., C. V. Jemes, Inspectors of Election.

JOHN H. McBRIDE, Chairman pro tem.
WM. H. N. CADMUS, Secretary pro tem.

MILITARY

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, No. 27 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—THE PROVOST-Marshals who have been appointed for each of the first nine Congressional Districts of this State, will meet at this office at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May instant. By order of
Col. ROBERT NUGENT, Colonel 69th Reg't.
New-York Vols. and A. A. P. M. General.

$10.—RECRUITS WANTED.—TEN DOLlars cash will be paid for thirty first-class recruits, to complete an independent company—either to recruits offering themselves or any one bringing them. Bounties—$16 on being mustered in, $65 when they arrive at the seat of war, and $75 when mustered out of service. Address immediately, Capt. CRANE, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

COMPANY B, TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.—The members of this Company are ordered to report at 1 P. M., THIS DAY, at Rooms No. 24 Walker-st., to be mustered out of service.
ROBERT A. DIMMICK, Captain.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
AMBROSIA MADE FROM ROOTS, AN OILY EXTRACT.
AMBROSIA MADE FROM ROOTS, AN OILY EXTRACT.
AMBROSIA MADE FROM ROOTS, AN OILY EXTRACT.
AMBROSIA MADE FROM ROOTS, AN OILY EXTRACT.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. THE GENUINE
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. THE GENUINE
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. THE GENUINE
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. THE GENUINE
BUT DR. STERLING'S HAIR
BUT DR. STERLING'S HAIR
BUT DR. STERLING'S HAIR
BUT DR. STERLING'S HAIR
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP. THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP. THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP. THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP. THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE

Every lady should try it. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA
will cause the hair to grow in the most luxuriant manner. It is a sure preventive against baldness; prevents the hair from falling out or from turning premature gray. Will restore gray hair to its original color, by curing the disease of the scalp.

CERTIFICATES.
This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMB

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable colored young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 171 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK desires a situation in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived near five years. Call at No. 36 West 31st-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has lived in the highest families in the City; none else need apply; can produce good reference. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., entrance on 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; both with good City reference. Call for two days at No. 57 West 38th-st., cor. 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable Protestant woman, or to do general housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 303 East 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a young woman, (Protestant,) to cook, wash and iron; best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 147 West 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced laundress; understands her work thoroughly; has lived five years in her last place, where good reference will be given; to save trouble, none but the highest families need apply. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st. Entrance on 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as laundress, or would do plain cooking, washing and ironing; the best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF good experience wants a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references; an infant preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 393 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wants a situation for her nurse; seven years' reference; is capable of taking care of an infant. Apply for two days to D. J., Palace Park House, corner 6th-av. and 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a neat, respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 90 West 26th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; has six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 129 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call for two days at her present employer's, to whom she refers, at No. 96 Union-place, northeast corner of 16th-st. and 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class waitress in a family; no objection to chamber work, washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, from 11 till 4, at her last place, No. 15 East 16th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WAITER AND CHAMBERMAID FOR CALIFORNIA.—A faithful woman is desirous of accompanying a respectable family to California in the above capacity; has lived for six years in her present situation, where she can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 33 West 23d-st.

THE PARENTS OF A YOUNG GIRL, 17 years old, are anxious to place her in a respectable family to do chamberwork, and assist with the care of children. Can do plain sewing. Address No. 91 East 16th-st., first floor, back room.

A CARD.—A. M. SEE RESPECTFULLY ACquaints his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an employment office in connection with No. 296 4th-av., in the spacious and elegant rooms of No. 12 4th-av. Good girls, of all denominations, are plenty on hand. Employers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Please call to the best arranged employment office in this City, at No. 12 4th-av., below 8th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; he is an experienced groom and a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good reference from his last employer. Call or address for two days at the harness store of C. Graham, No. 66 University-place.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages and harness; can come well recommended; no objection to City or country. Can be seen at No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, as coachman in a private family; understands his business well; is a good driver; has three years' reference from his last place. Call at No. 24 West 20th-st., fourth story, back room.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman; the best of reference can be given. Address B, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to procure a gardener's situation for a first-class man. Scotch, married, no family; has known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing a good man. A. SMITH, Secretary, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a practical and professional man; the very best of City reference given. Call at or address JOHN CAREY'S tin store, No. 6 Prince-st., New-York City.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a single man, capable of the care of horses; drive if required; work in a garden; with best City reference. Apply for three days, J. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITuation as porter in a store; best of references furnished. Address Z. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION WANTed, by a German married man; can give the best of references from his last employer, with whom he has lived the past two years. Apply at No. 231 Madison-av., from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age, in any place where he can make himself useful; no objection to the country. Best of reference given. Call on or address No. 224 East 19th-st., second floor, back room.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A CAPABLE AND EXperienced housekeeper wanted in a private family—one who thoroughly understands the direction and management of servants and superintendence of the kitchen. None need apply who, in addition to the above qualifications, cannot bring unquestionable references. Call at No. 175 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.

A COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, A COOK, also a waitress—each to assist in washing and ironing. Apply, this day, (Thursday,) before 12 o'clock, at No. 60 West 11th-st., two doors east of 5th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK FOR A REGImental mess. Apply by letter, post paid, to X., care of Dawson Brothers, Montreal, Canada.

COOK WANTED.—AN IRISH CATHOLIC COOK who understands her business and can wash and iron, will find a good home and liberal wages by applying at No. 19 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., or 7 and 8 P. M.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a nurse and seamstress; one who can bring good City references. A Protestant woman required. Apply at No. 85 5th-av., corner 16th-st., for two days, between 11 and 12.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, for a private family, a single man who is a good driver and understands the care of horses; he must also be a good gardener. Apply, with testimonials, at No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a coachman and gardener, one that understands his business and can come well-recommended. Apply at Clinton corner President-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, in a private family, a German or English girl to do general housework; also, a first-rate seamstress, that can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call at No. 358 East 14th-st.

LAD WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY Goods house, to learn the business. Salary first year, $50. Address, with reference, DRY GOODS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country, if the party suits, the place will be a permanent and pleasant one, with fair and prompt remuneration. Address, with amount of wages expected, B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED.—ONE acquainted with builders' hardware, and can come well recommended. Address, with real name and address, stating qualifications, and salary required, JACK PLANE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE AS nurse, competent to take the charge of an infant; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; both must be good cooks and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, [illegible] 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

[illegible] WANTED.—[illegible] WORLD [illegible]

WANTED—FOOT HAND [illegible]; BY ARNOLD [illegible] & Co., Maul and Iglesard, as bookkeeper, a man of some experience, who will work for a moderate salary.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A NEW STEAMboat; salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOILER MAKERS.—A FEW GOOD BOILER makers wanted. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY. KELTY'S.

GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.

BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES.

Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.

LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.
200 PIECES BEST PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, from 4s. to $2 a yard. VERY WIDE, and Best Goods imported.
8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES, half price.
REAL LACES, of every description.
POINT COLLARS, THREAD COLLARS. &c.
1,000 Dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12s. a dozen up. THE CHEAPEST LINE OF HANDKERCHIEFS IN THE CITY.
Hem-stitched and Embr'd Handkerchiefs—a full stock.
Gents' Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, at very low prices.
OPENING, 1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, AT LOW PRICES. Sets of every description.
FULL LINE OF NEEDLE-WORKED EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, INFANTS' WAISTS, INFANTS' DRESSES, &c., &c.
ALL COLORS of Grenadines, Barèges, Grenadine Veils, Lace Veils, Thread Veils, Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF
CURTAINS, VALLENCES,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
GOLD, PAINTED & HOLLAND
WINDOW SHADES,
AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON
OLD PRICES.

AT MACY'S
CURTAIN LACES AND DRAPERIES!
1,000 PIECES LACE CURTAINS, all qualities.
100 PIECES CURTAIN LACE DRAPERIES, at low prices.
1,000 PIECES NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
100 PIECES NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE.
Muslin Curtain Draperies, from 1s. to 2s. a yard.
Vestibule Laces, Dotted and Figured Muslins, at very low prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

359 BROADWAY. LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at
OLD PRICES,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
No. 495 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)
THE NEWEST STYLES
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.
SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wonregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, best Shirt made, for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
We are offering a large and well-selected stock of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, at low prices, for cash. Also, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats and Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR,
Of the late firm of Raynor & Blackwell,)
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Established in 1833,
has removed to
No. 6 Pine-st.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!
STEEL ORNAMENTED INDIA RUBBER BACK and SIDE COMBS, just received, and for sale to the trade by ROBBINS, CALHOUN & CO., Nos. 26 and 30 Vesey-st.

GAYNOR'S NEW STORE.—REMOVAL.—THE largest and most elegant assortment of Corsets and Skirts ever offered at retail in New-York. Our immense stock being purchased before the advance, we will continue to charge our old prices. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

REMOVALS.

STANDARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, May 1, 1863.
The office of this Company has been
REMOVED TO
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
Near Broadway.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
PAUL & CURTIS HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 593 BROADWAY,
Immediately opposite their former place of business.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD KING,
Stock Broker,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 17 WALL-ST.,
UP STAIRS.

REMOVAL.—DR. C. F. TAYLOR HAS REMOVED from the Cooper Institute to No. 150 5th-av., (one block below the 8th-avenue Hotel) where he will continue his treatment by localized movements, associated with Dr. BENJAMIN LEE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR OF DARK BAY horses, well matched, heavy black manes and tails; perfectly kind in all harness and saddle. Address Box No. 1,730 Post-office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

WOOLSEY ESTATE.
THE GREAT SALE
OF
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
By order of the Executors of W. W. Woolsey, deceased,
will be continued
THIS DAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock,
At the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom,
No. 103 Liberty-st.

EDWARD SINTENNIS, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
ORIGINAL PAINTINGS,
BY
E. LEUTZE, Esq.,
the distinguished Historical Painter.
By D. W. IVES & CO., in the front gallery, at the Derby Fine Arts Institute, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock,
THIS EVENING, May 7.
We have the honor to announce the sale, as above, of the select and most recent works of Mr. Leutze, all of which are of high historical interest and importance. It is sufficient now to say, that being the latest works of this eminent artist, the public may be assured that they are also his best. This sale forms an opportunity for purchase which has never and may not again occur, owing to the increasing number of orders, government and private, now accumulating upon Mr. Leutze's hands.
Among the subjects will be found the original study of the celebrated picture "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way," "Lafayette in Prison visited by his Family," "Unexpected Friends," a very remarkable picture, "Spray and Bubble" a wonderful creation of the artist's genius, "Deserted Hall," "Tired of Waiting," "Entertaining the Messenger," "German Baron," "Gentleman of the Time of Charles Second," and many others. In addition to the above will be sold about thirty-five examples of the highest order and entirely original, by the following
EMINENT AMERICAN ARTISTS:

Kensett,	Huntington,	Gifford,
Hart,	Louis Lang,	Cropsey,
Mignot,	Champney,	Chapman,
Casilear,	Eastman Johnson,	Prof. Weir,
W. Page,	J. Kyle,	Haeffler,
Blauvelt,	Loop,	Jones,
L. Terry,	G. Miller,	Mount,
Hinkley,	F. W. Edmunds,	Glasse.

As items of special interest it may be mentioned that a most interesting
ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HENRY INMAN,
representing "Washington as a Peace Maker," and a very beautiful
LANDSCAPE BY THOMAS COLE,
Also,
PROF. WEIR'S NIAGARA,
And the celebrated paintings by J. H. Glass,
THE STANDARD IN DANGER, and
THE STANDARD BEARER.
The collection will be on view
DAY AND EVENING,
and upon Monday, May 4, catalogues ready for delivery.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON,
Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.
Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.
Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder.
On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.:
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.
All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.
The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.
Terms cash.
WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Boston, April 27, 1863.

WILLIAM IRVINE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MORTGAGE SALE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell FRIDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, household furniture by order James Marriner, Attorney for mortgagee. household furniture, consisting of mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, paillasses, hair-mattresses, feather-beds, blankets, quilts, bed-spreads, bolsters and pillows, dressing-bureaus, screens, centre-tables, tea-tables, mahogany sofas, suits of oak dining-room furniture, in morocco, arm and cane-seat chairs, mahogany card-tables, gas chandeliers, lounges, mirrors, engravings, book-cases, sitting-desks, pier-tables, velvet and brussels carpets and rods, rosewood suite in hair-cloth, rosewood suite in hrpcatel, glass and china ware, kitchen furniture, &c. By order
JAMES MARRINER, Att'y for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MAY 8,
At 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
REGULAR ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
Comprising over 300 lots of rich velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, many of them as good as new; stair carpets, door rugs and mats, &c.
☞ The length and number of breadths in each carpet will be stated in the catalogue, which will be ready on Thursday evening, at the salesrooms.
Further particulars in to-morrow's *Times* and *Herald*.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
BY BULKLEY & FINK, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
BY ORDER OF JOHN N. WHITING, ESQ., ASSIGNEE.
Parcel No. 1—75 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, and 100 shares in the Novelty Iron Works stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $5,050 with interest.
Parcel No. 2—50 shares in Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same, to secure $3,696 50-100.
Parcel No. 3—20 shares in the American Bank Note Company; 22 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $2,163 40, with interest.
Parcel No. 4—21 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.
Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,235, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.
Parcel No. 6—40 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,000 and interest.
Parcel No. 7—31 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $600 and interest.
Parcel No. 8—9 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $200 and interest.
Parcel No. 9—16 shares of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $907 49 and interest.
Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.
Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares, $1,000 each.
Parcel No. 12—23 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.
Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.
Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.
Parcel No. 15—6 shares American Bank Note Company's stock.
Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated at about $5,000.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, piano-forte, mirrors, bronzes, &c. CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, the entire furniture of a private dwelling, removed to the store for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant medallion and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood parlor suite, in figured satin damask, elegant etagere, centre tables, mantel and pier mirrors, and gilt table, lace curtains and cornices, rosewood sofa table, rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, easy and reception chairs, rosewood card table, elegant mantel clock and vase, rich chandeliers, fine oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and dressing bureaus, rosewood amour a glace, washstands, table de nuit, rockers, enameled cottage suite, with marble tops, velvet sewing chairs, velvet carpet, brocatel window curtains, mantel mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, blankets, quilts, sheets, &c.; oil-cloths, silver-plated stair rods, Brussels and velvet stair carpets, carved hall hat rack and chairs, oak dining-room furniture, extension table, oak and black walnut dining-room chairs, sofas, lounges, carved and oak buffets, French china dinner and tea sets, cut glassware, fine engravings, &c. Sale to commence with the laundry and kitchen furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SALE OF FRANKLIN-ST. PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.:
FRANKLIN-ST.—The five-story and basement white marble front store, Nos. 98 and 100, north side, near Church-st. Lot 37 feet front, 36 feet rear, by 78.6 in depth. Store covers the entire lot, is substantially built and first-class in every respect. $30,000 can remain. A. Bernhard and S. Bernhard, executors.
WALKER-ST.—The valuable five-story and basement white marble store, No. 24 Walker-st., north side, near Church-st. Building covers the entire lot. Lot 24x100. $19,000 can remain on mortgage.
A. BERNHARD, Assignee.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.:
BERGEN HEIGHTS, NEW-JERSEY.—82 valuable lots, situated at Bergen Heights, N. J., on the Jersey City and Newark Plank road, and varying in size from 25 to 100 feet front, and from 40 to 160 feet deep.
Maps with full descriptions of property at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Sales Room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, May 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of foreign and American stuffed birds, prepared by C. S. Galbraith, Taxidermist; also, at 12 o'clock, a large and fine assortment of garden plants, in bloom, consisting of monthly roses, hyacinths, dentzias, verbenas, heliotropes, geraniums, fever-flews, petonias, chrysanthemums, &c., &c., without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
will sell this day
THURSDAY, MAY 7,
at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-street,

20 shs. New World I.C.	$50	100 shs. Grand-st. & N.R.	$50
20 do Arctic Ins. Co.	50	4 do Bk. of Am. of L. C.	25
10 do Firemens' Ins. Co	17	10 do L. Island Ins. Co.	100
10 do Market Ins. Co.	106	20 do St. Marks Ins. Co.	25
10 do Jefferson Ins. Co.	36	50 do Brooklyn Cen. R.	50
70 do Bowery Ins. Co.	25	8 do Union Ferry Co.	100
40 do Grocers' Bank	49	10 do N.Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100
30 do Am. Coal Co.	25	30 do Equitable Ins. Co.	35
15 do City Fire Ins. Co.	76	10 do Williamsburgh Gas C.	50

$300 Vermont Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds.
$1,500 Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Co. 1st m. bds.
$1,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st m. bds.
$1,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. preferred special Canal stock.
Next regular sale MONDAY, May 11, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 52 William-st.

DANIEL H. BURDATT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
CARGO of prize schooner Mary Teresa.
CARGO of prize schooner Mercury.
And CARGO of prize sloop Wave.
BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:
BRANDY, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS, LEAD, ARMS and AMMUNITION,
HATS, SALT, FISH, IRON, THREAD,
FLOUR, and TURPENTINE.
Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.
Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 12th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 8, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very valuable and costly private collection of oil-paintings, mostly by the celebrated old masters, comprising a number of examples by eminent modern artists, being the entire gallery of a well-known gentleman connoisseur, resident in Montreal, who is about leaving for Europe, all of which have been sent to us to be sold without reserve.
In this collection will be found the works of the following great artists:

D. Teniers,	H. Linglebach,	Omegsnck,
Albert Dürer,	A. Brower,	Terhurg.
Sir J. Reynolds,	A. Von Mass,	Schidone,
F. Guardi,	De Calf,	R. Rulsch,
Jacob Van Nes,	P. Mieris,	Franckis,
Paul Potter,	Van Huysem,	L. Crannsach,
Van Stry,	Van Aelst,	Van Goyen,
Rembrandt,	P. De Neals,	Van Oslade,
Schalken,	Vanderwelde,	Vander Mulen,
Solamaker,	Weenix,	Boschaert,
Velasquez,	L. Clasen,	Bremburg,

and others of equal celebrity.
Among the painters of modern eminence are the works of:
"The Shipwreck," by J. W. M. Turner: signed and warranted, George Morland, Galnsborough, Cosne, Wilkie, Rousseau, Stache, Poole, and others equally desirable and celebrated. In announcing this sale we are requested by the present owner to state that the paintings included were purchased by him without regard to cost at the various sales which have occurred in Europe during the past twenty years of the most celebrated and notable private galleries.
The great majority of the pictures will be found to bear the signature or monogram of the artist. They are principally cabinet size, and as a collection are believed to be unsurpassed in this country in regard to quality and authenticity. They will be ready for exhibition as above on and from Tuesday, 5th May, until sale, with catalogues.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.
In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court-house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation: and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-house, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $613,650.
Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.
J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 5th-av., near 15th-st., the balance of furniture in said house, consisting of velvet medallion and Brussels carpets, parlor suites covered in yellow satin damask, curtains to match, Voltaire chairs, etagere, center table, suite covered in green and gold silk brocatel, curtains to match, pianoforte, etc. Dining room—Buffet extension table, 12 chairs in green cloth, sofa, fire screen, lambrequins, candelabras, card-tables, etc. Bedrooms—Wardrobes, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, couches, pillows, bolsters, blankets and chintz curtains, bronze and glass ormolus, toilet sets, mattresses and bedding, washstands, etc.
Sale commences with kitchen furniture.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.
Will be sold at public auction, THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, in Coffee-House-slip, foot of Wall-st.:
200 Green Salted Hides, just arrived.
27 barrels Tallow.
15 barrels Tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order
Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.
The above sale postponed from Tuesday, May 5.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 150 VALUABLE lots and gores, with valuable water rights, at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway:
By order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.,
Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.
1ST-AV., 29TH AND 30TH STS.—14 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 29th and 30th sts., and 8 lots in the rear of above, being 4 on each street.
1ST-AV., 29TH and 30TH STS.—10 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being 8 on the avenue and 1 on each street, in the rear.
Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st sts.
30TH AND 31ST STS.—29 lots: 15 on the north side of 30th st., and 14 on south side of 31st-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.
AVENUE A, 57TH AND 58TH STS.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 8 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.
AVENUE A AND 59TH-ST.—16 lots; 8 on west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 59th-st., in rear of above.
AVENUE A.—8 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts.
Also 8 lots, the entire front on the east sides of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts
58TH AND 59TH STS.—10 lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.
AVENUE A AND 59TH-ST.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.
Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-st., the the southern boundary of Central Park.
Every lot will be peremptorily sold.
Terms will be made known at sale.
Book maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE OF 82 LOTS OF LAND, being the property known as Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., 2½ miles from Hoboken and Weehawken, and opposite 42d-st. Ferry at New-York. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the property known as Union Hill, and divided into about 82 lots, mostly 25 by 100 feet. This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duer and John Ehlers, on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank-road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from

MEDICAL.

CAUTION.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Druggists and medicine dealers throughout the country are cautioned against buying or selling certain medicines prepared by

JOHN MOFFAT & CO., No. 22 East 17th-st.,

and which are claimed to be the genuine

LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

An injunction has been issued by the Court, on the application of the representatives of the late proprietors,

DR. WILLIAM MOFFAT, (deceased,)

restraining the said John Moffat & Co. from making or selling the same, and every effort will be made to protect the trade and the public against a

SPURIOUS ARTICLE.

The undersigned is the only person authorized to manufacture the

GENUINE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

as they have been heretofore manufactured and sold by the late proprietors.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Agent
Moffat Building,
No. 335 Broadway and No. 186 Church-st.

REMOVAL
OF THE
GRAFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
AFTER MAY 1, 1863,

the business of the Grafenberg Company, its salesrooms and offices, are removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to the capacious stores
CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS., N. Y.,
(setnaece No. 139 William-st.,) over the wholesale drug stores of A. B. Sands & Co.

Dr. SRIDGE, the resident physician, will consult with his friends and patients, as usual, in his private office in the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The above location is the most convenient in the City for merchants and others desiring to procure the celebrated Grafenberg Family Medicines.

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By inclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, loss of the sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints unable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Dr. Ward and Powers, the only cure for all kinds of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1845. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never subdued. Dr. WARD, Consultant for Ladies.—Dr. Powers' periodical drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The stamps to unfold read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in this climate is unquestionable. This life-restorative remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that solitary habit, destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 34th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,222, New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

MARRIAGE!—I DARE NOT THINK OF it, and I bitterly regret it. How often these remarks are made by men to themselves, and why? Read THE MARRIAGE GUIDE. Price, $1. Sold by the author and lecturer. The only reliable popular book on the subject; 500 pages, well bound, with wood cuts and colored plates; 20th edition. Price $1, for which it will be sent free (by post) to any place. Send the money and address to T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases; warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Right entrance—no side private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—OR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where DR. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that help not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. His popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DR. WAIT, Sr., LATE OF NO. 5 BOND-st., having removed to No. 253 4th-av., corner 21st-st., will be happy to see his friends and patrons. Fifteen years' success for experience in the use of Chloroform and Ether. Refers to Chancellor Ferris, D. D., Joel Parker, D. D., J. O. Peaud, M. D., J. G. Baldwin, M. D. Note the number—No. 253 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Terms moderate.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth inserted, $20; Vulcanite, $8; Gold fillings, $1; Silver and destine, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'y May 6.
EUROPA, MOORE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, SHACK, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, STANNOS, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured no till paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, to the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. ARTON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, May 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR
HAVANA.
To sail on THURSDAY, May 7, at 3 P. M.,
The A No. 1 British
STEAMSHIP SHELDRAKE,
Capt. HENRY SEARLE,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM PIER NO. 14,
Foot of Cedar-st., North River.

Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the declemency of the weather, the sailing of the steamship SHELDRAKE, for Havana, has been postponed until FRIDAY, May 8, at 2 P. M.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE,
TO
HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
TO SAIL ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. PASKINS, Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
will sail as above

From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $55.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte with dispatch.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ASA BAKER, will sail on Thursday, May 7.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon.
JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW (Extra Steamer) Saturday.....May 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....May 9
ETNA.....Saturday.....May 16
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....May 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to Londonderry	85	Steerage to Londonderry	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:26 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
8:30 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. This train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendant.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
FRIDAY EVENING, May 8,
TWENTY-FOURTH OF REAR NIGHT.
when Verdi's celebrated opera of
ERNANI
will be presented, with the following superb cast:
Elvira.....Madame GUERRABELLA
(Her first appearance in this role.)
Ernani.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Carlo Quinto.....Signor BELLINI
Don Silva.....Signor BIACHI
Ines, Mme. Fisher; Ricardo, Sig. Rubio; Iago, Sig. Muller.
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
Commences THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine-sts.
ON SATURDAY, AT ONE,
GRAND MATINEE,
when Verdi's new grand opera of
AROLDO
will be given entire, with its superb cast, and gorgeous mise en scene.
ON MONDAY, MAY 11,
first appearance of the American prima donna,
MISS PARKER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, MAY 9, AT ONE,
GRAND MATINEE,
when Verdi's new and brilliantly successful opera of
AROLDO,
With its superb cast and gorgeous mise en scene will be presented entire.
AROLDO (a Saxon Knight).....Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA (his wife).....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERT (Father of Mina).....Signor BELLINI
Godwino.....Signor Ruhio | Enrico.....Herr Reichardt
Briano.....Herr Muller | Elcea.....Mme. Fichet
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. Nuno
Admission to all parts of the house $1. No reservation of seats. Tickets can be obtained at the regular ticket offices and all the principal music stores and hotels.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, May 7—Extra Performance.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. NATHALIE DUMAS.
First time of
ENTRE PARIS ET MONTARGIS.
Operette in one act, by MM. Jules Duflot & Desarbres.
Music by M. Montaubry.
LE BUGEONIS.
Comedy, in one act, by M. Cismeet Caragnel.
LE PIEGE AU MARI.
Vaudevills, in one act, by M. Leopold Stapleaux.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 823 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY, N. Y.—Dufloco's Tour of the Holy Land; or, Gigantic Illuminated Illustrations of a Journey through Palestine. For two weeks, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, May 7. Every evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES M. HARTSHORNE retires this day from our firm, and JAMES H. BENEDICT is admitted as a partner therein.
LOCKWOOD & CO.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

This subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of J. M. HARTSHORNE & BROTHER, for the transaction of a General Commission business in Stocks, Boeds and other Securities, at No. 57 Exchange-place.
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

New-York, May 1, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of A. S. PEABODY & CO., and will transact a general banking, collection and stock commission business, at No. 8 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY.
THERON S. KNAPP,
Late cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.

THE FIRM OF W. R. TRAVERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in the liquidation of the business.
W. R. TRAVERS,
S. F. MASSETT.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, STEPHEN F. MASSETT, WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and GEORGE A. OSGOOD, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the various acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof.

That the name of or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted, is VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT.

That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Stock Exchange and Brokerage business, and all financial transactions connected therewith, on commission. That the said JENKINS VAN SCHAICK and STEPHEN F. MASSETT are the general partners, and the said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and GEORGE A. OSGOOD are the special partners, and that the respective places of residence of the said general partners, and of the said special partners, are as hereinbefore stated, and the business of the said partnership is to be carried on in the City of New-York. That each of the said special partners has contributed, as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of fifty thousand dollars. That the said copartnership commences the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and will terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1863.

JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
STEPHEN F. MASSETT,
General Partners.
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
Special Partners.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of A. W. POTTER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. W. POTTER,
P. E. JOHNSON,
J. L. ANDRUS.
New-York, May 5, 1863.
P. E. JOHNSON alone is authorized to settle the business of this concern at No. 101 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN PRITCHARD and LUMAN B. WING, under the name or style of PRITCHARD & WING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of said firm will be settled by L. B. WING, at their late place of business, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
JOHN PRITCHARD,
LUMAN B. WING.
New-York, April 29, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between E. A. DICKINSON and other parties at No. 30 Beekman-st., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of E. A. DICKINSON from said firm. E. A. DICKINSON will continue the Wholesale and Commission Paper and Stock business at No. 194 William-st., between Spruce and Frankfort sts.
New-York, May 1, 1863.
E. A. DICKINSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MAXWELL & CO., for the transaction of the Stock Commission business, and will continue the same, as heretofore conducted by the late firm of Willard & Maxwell, at No. 36 Wall-st.
GEORGE L. MAXWELL,
WM. H. MARSTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of DYKERS, ALSTYNE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOHN H. DYKERS,
JOHN ALSTYNE.
New-York, May 2, 1863.
CHARLES A. JARVIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF INSLEE & CO., New-York, and PATRICK & CO., Chicago, are dissolved by limitation, each partner is authorized to sign the names of these firms in liquidation.
C. T. INSLEE.
New-York, May 1, 1863.
JOHN Y. PATRICK.

THE FIRM OF WILLARD & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
EDWARD K. WILLARD,
GEO. L. MAXWELL.
New-York, May 1, 1863.
WM. H. MARSTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ASSOCIATED with him JAMES RICHARD and HENRY E. REDDISH, and will continue the manufacture and sale of ladies' and gentlemen's gaiters, under the firm of HANAN, RICHARD & CO.
JAMES HANAN.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vesey and Laight-sts., North River.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 203 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalizing certificates.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
Of the
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose reentre has been
MADE MEMORABLE
by the
MOST BRILLIANT AUDIENCES
and
OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE,
combining to render this engagement
A POPULAR OVATION
of respectful admiration
WORTHY THE GENIUS
of the
YOUNG TRAGEDIENNE,
who has gained so completely the
GOLDEN OPINIONS
of the public, as well as the
HIGH ARTISTIC JUDGMENT
of the great
METROPOLIS OF THE COUNTRY.

THIS, and every evening during the week, the thrillingly effective play of
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
will be presented, in which
MISS BATEMAN
will sustain her impressive and pathetic role of the
JEWISH MAIDEN.

She will be supported by a most powerful company, among which are the excellent artistes, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. W. Lanergan, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. C. H. Wilsoe, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lanergan, Mrs. H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Skerrett.

Original and beautiful sceenery, by Mr. J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece, by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes, by Mons. Phillips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

Box book open
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.

GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
Begs to announce that he will give his
ANNUAL VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
On SATURDAY EVENING, May 9.

The following artists will appear:
MME. ELENA D'ANGRI,
MR. S. B. MILLS, MR. E. MOLLENHAUER.
MR. A. F. TOULMIN, SIG. ABELLA,
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 50 PERFORMERS.

The following Orchestral works will be performed:
OVERTURE—ZAUBERFLOETE.....Mozart
HAROLD IN ITALY—Symphony in four parts, first time in America.....Berlioz
SYMPHONY No. 4, IN C MINOR.....Beethovee

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH,
may be had in New-York at all the principal music-stores; Root & Asthony's stationery-store, corner Nassau and Pine, and at Irving Hall; and, in Brooklyn, at Gutterbelt's music store, No. 213 Fulton-st., and at Rose's bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

NOTICE.
THE LAST REHEARSAL will take place on Friday, at 2 P. M., to which all persons holding tickets for the concert will be admitted FREE OF CHARGE by showing their ticket to the doorkeeper.
NO TICKETS WILL BE SOLD FOR THE REHEARSAL.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
EIGHTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards of the City of New-York.
ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The tax-payers of this District are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress, passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," and the act to amend the same, passed March 3, 1863, the second annual assessment will be made on and after the first Monday (fourth day) of May instant. The assessment will embrace the following items:

1. INCOMES.—All incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, must be returned to the Assistant Assessors in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the blank forms provided for that purpose. The Assistant Assessors will furnish to taxpayers the blank forms for the returns, which must be made under oath. All the information that may be desired can be obtained at this office.

2. LICENSES.—All persons liable to the following articles named in Section 77 of the law (Schedule A), will be assessed for the taxes to which they are liable, for the year ending May 1, 1864, viz.:

Carriages, kept for use, for hire, or for passengers.
Yachts.
Billiard Tables, kept for use.
Silver Plate, kept for use.
Gold Plate, kept for use.

These returns will be made in the same form as heretofore.

3. LICENSES.—Section 16 of the amendments of March 3, 1863, provides:

"That the several Assessors shall, on the first Monday of May next, (1863,) and on the first Monday of May in each succeeding year, direct and cause the several Assistant Assessors to proceed through every part of their respective districts, and inquire after and concerning all persons being within the assessment districts, where they respectively reside, and liable to a license duty under the provisions of this Act, or of the Act to which this is an addition, and assess such persons as in said Acts is required. And all licenses so assessed shall continue in force until the first of May next succeeding."

"And all licenses granted after the first day of May in any year, shall expire on the first day of May following, and shall be issued upon the payment of a ratable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed for such license; and each license so granted shall be dated on the first day of the month in which it is issued: *Provided*, That any person, firm, or corporation, that on the first day of May next shall hold a license, shall be assessed a ratable proportion for the time between the expiration of the license and the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four."

All persons doing business within this district, will perceive by the above that they must apply for a new license to run from the date their pre-ent license expires, (which, in most cases is September 1, 1863,) to the first of May, 1864, whenever by the amendments, a new rate of license are established, the new license will be assessed at the *new rates*, and, in all cases where the present license expires September 1, 1863, the new license will cover a period of eight months, and must be assessed to pay two-thirds of the yearly tax.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
Assessor Eighth District, New-York.
No. 937 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April, 1863.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICER OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commissioners on the 19th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close that same after a session of fifty days

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light with $205,057 in Treasure.

News from Central and South America.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall April 27, arrived yesterday morning. The following is her specia list:

Order	$9,328 58	J. G. Parker & Son	16,000 00
Rosenbaum & Co	7,500 00	Marcus C. Hawley	4,005 00
Jennings & Brewster	11,800 00	J. B. Newton & Co.	30,242 28
J. T. Hayward	3,000 00	H. Cohn & Co.	44,900 00
Baker & Morriti	16,921 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	58,000 00
Total			$195,697 86

From Aspinwall.

Wells Fergo & Co	$790	Parson & Peters	$900
F. Theriot	300	Ribon & Munoz	2,500
Colgate & Hoffman	1,720	S. L. Isaacs	500
Order	900	E. W. Dunham	1,000
Mrs. Isaac Debe	750		
Total			$9,360
Grand Total			$205,057 86

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

From Bogota—The Removal of the Capital to Panama—Affairs in Granada—A Provisional Government Proclaimed by Jerea —Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, April 27, 1863.

The mail steamer *Saladin*, from Carthagene, arrived at Aspinwall on the 18th instant. By this arrival we have dates from Bogota to the 24th of March, Rio Negro the 23d ult.," and from Carthagena to April 16. There is little in the way of news to communicate. The most perfect quiet prevails throughout the entire country. The Provisional Government continues its residence at Rio Negro, where the Constitutional Convention was still in session, devoting itself assiduously to the work of reconstructing the Government. There appears to have been, as yet, no development of the antagonisms in the Convention which it was feared would result in a new revolutionary movement.

A gentleman, writing from Rio Negro at the very latest moment, says:

"There is the most perfect harmony. To-morrow the Constitution will receive its second reading, and I believe the majority of the delegates are agreed to its provisions. In all probability MOSQUERA will be Provisional President."

The "project of law" for the removal of the Capital from Bogota to Panama, had passed the second reading by an almost unanimous vote, and no doubt is now entertained about its ultimate success. The removal will be effected as soon as possible after the final passage of the law.

Locally there is nothing new to report.

The British mail steamer *Solent*, from Greytown the 17th, arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th. According to the advices brought by her, JAEZ, at the head of the Salvadorian army of invasion, had reached Granada and proclaimed a provisional government. President MARTINEZ was entrenched at Leon, and confident of his ability to hold his position. The accounts brought by the *Solent* are very "mixed" and unsatisfactory. Nothing positive can be gleaned from them, except the single item that the people of Greytown were in daily expectation that that place would be captured by a body of revolutionists in the interest of JAEZ. Considerable opposition to the Government of MARTINEZ seems to have developed itself very suddenly. The *Solent* brought down a number of mechanics, formerly in the employ of the Transit Company. These men stated that there had been no communication with the interior for five days previous to the departure of the steamer from Greytown. They had no knowledge whatever of what had taken place at Granada and Leon during that time. The river boats of the Transit Company, with all the other property, so far as they knew, were still in the hands of the Martinez Government, though they had heard a rumor that the lake boats had been captured by the revolutionists, who returned them to the Transit Company.

United States brig *Bainbridge*, Commander LYNCH, left Aspinwall for New-York on the morning of the 19th inst. It is supposed that the brig *Perry* is on the way to take her place on this station. If the supposition is a good one, "the more is the pity." No such miserable little boxes should ever be sent into a warm climate. Beside, a sailing vessel is of no sort of use here whatever. What is needed is a good steamer, that can make short trips up and down the coast, visiting the different ports, and keeping an eye upon American interests in these waters. The gunboat *Connecticut* is still anting as convoy for the Vanderbilt steamers. It is quite time the *Connecticut* was recalled, for the bad season is coming on now, and, if she is caught in one of our severe gales, her commander will be obliged to sacrifice his battery to save his ship. In port at Panama, United States sloop *St. Mary's* and Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Buccante*. At Aspinwall, Her Britannic Majesty's steam frigate *Jason*.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mercantile Intelligence.

PANAMA, Monday, April 27, 1863.

The Pensine Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala* arrived at Panama on the 21st inst. Her dates are from Guatemala and Salvador to the 12th inst., Nicaragua to the 15th, and from Costa Rica to the 19th.

The *Guatemala* briegs twelve passengers and the following freight:

FREIGHT—For *Southampton*—364 zeroons Cochineal, 54 bags Coffee, 28 bales Sarsaparilla, 9 zeroons oark, 2 cases Vanilla; Specie, $10,690. *For Liverpool*—1,600 bags Coffee, 168 bales Cotton, 1 bele Deerskins. *For New York*—13 zeroons Cochineal, 82 bags Coffee, 20 bales Cotton, 1 bale India Rubber, 19 bales Deerskins, 970 Hides. *For South Pacific*—380 bags Coffee, 1 package Cocoa; Specie, $2,000. *For San Francisco*—150 bags Coffee. *For Panama*—92 packages Sugar, 43 zeroons Indigo, 10 cases tin, 33 bales cotton, 490 bags Coffee. *For Aspinwall*—180 bags Coffee.

From Guatemala.

From the Panama Star.

The latest news from Guatemala informs us of the intended departure of President CARRERA for the frontier, with 2,000 men, on the 10th or 11th instaet. It is said he will be joined by 2,000 more, when he will again invade Salvador.

Gen. JEREZ, with 1,800 men, was in Nicaragua, and it was feared that he would take possession of Realejo. Gen. GUERRERO had advanced to meet him with 1,200 mee. Gen. MARTINEZ was fortifying Leon, where he would make a determined resistance should JEREZ arrive so far.

An anticipated rising against the Government at Granada was prevented by the arrest of some and the flight of others of the leaders. The steamer belonging to the Transit Company has been seized by a party opposed to the Government. The boat left Granada for Virgin with arms for RIVAS, having a guard of an officer and six men. JAMES THOMAS, SAM MCDOWELL and one NYE, with some others went on board among other passengers, and landed at Virgin, but soon after came down to the wharf, and findieg the officer there, intending to go on board, secured him. They then proceeded on board and took possession of the boat. The sentinel and men having made some resistence, the lormer was thrown overboard and droweed, two of the latter wounded, when resistance having ceased, the engineer under protest was forced to get up steam and proceed. They were joined soon after by a Col. ARGUELLO and twenty men, and are thought to have gone to Chontales.

THOMAS issued a proclamatiou, signing himself Admiral of the Lakes, preteeding to act under a Provisional Government of CUADRA, the opposition candidate to Gen. MARTINEZ, but CUADRA, who is quietly at home, disavows most positively the connection.

A most melancholy accident occurred at Punta Arenas on the 18th inst. A boat containing seven passengers, proceeding to the steamer, was swamped, and the following parties were drowned:

EUGENE VANDICK, of the firm of Q. SZAPIRA & Co.; J. RUIZ, of Nicaragua; Gen. RASCON, of Salvador, and a gentleman of Costa Rica, name unknown.

Fitting Out Privateers in Neutral Ports.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the various articles on the subject of the *Alabama* I have seen no allusion to a case which occurred in England during the Wellington Administration, and which appears to me to furnish very strong points for an editorial on the subject.

In 1828, during the reign of Don MIGUEL in Portugal, he fitted out an expedition for the purpose of subduing Madeira and Terceira, which were held by the adherents of Donna MARIA. During the operations, that young Queen landed in England, from Brazil, under the escort of the Marquis of SALDANHA. That nobleman, learning the situation of affairs, started with his vessels ostensibly for Brazil, but really for Terceira. On arriving there, he found an English fleet, which refused him permission to land, took all his vessels

Minister from Lisbon, this action of the "Iron Duke," it seems to me, precludes the present Administration from justifying themselves on the plea of "municipal" law, and the Wellington doctrine fairly carried out would require their cruisers to capture and return to England every privateer like the *Alabama* which has left her ports during the rebellion.

The facts are, as I have stated them, and I presume in New-York you have access to papers of that date which will sustain them.

Yours, respectfully, W.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

An Official List of the Provost-Marshals Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6.

The following is an official list of the Provost-Marshals appointed under the law for Enrolling and Organizing the Militia:

NEW-YORK.

District.	
1.	Edwin Rose, of Jamaica.
2.	S. T. Maddex, Brooklyn.
3.	Stephen Gregory, Brooklyn.
4.	E. B. Erhardt, New-York.
5.	John Duffy, New-York.
6.	Jamee W. Farr, New-York.
7.	Frederick Wagner, New-Yo
8.	B. F. Manierre, New-York.
9.	Charles E. Jenkins, New-Yord.
10.	M. G. Leonard, Tarrytown.
11.	A. L. Nanny, Newburgh.
12.	Isaac Platt, Poughkeepsie.
13.	Joshua Piero, of Kingston.
14.	John O. Cole, of Albaey.
15.	Charles Hughes, of Troy.
16.	George Cleadon, of Plattsburgh.
17.	H. F. Thornayke, of Malone.
18.	J. P. Butler, of Schenectady.
19.	Samuel Gordon, of Norwich.
20.	Frederick Emerson, of Watertov
21.	J. P. Richardson, of Utica.
22.	A. L. Scott, of Chenango.
23.	Alonzo Wood, of Syracuse.
24.	John N. Knapp, of Auburn.
25.	Wm. F. Reamer, of Canandaigua.
26.	Edward C. Kattel, of Owego.
27.	W. J. Greene, of Elmira.
28.	O. H. Palmer, of Rochester.
29.	Levi F. Brown, of Lockport.
30.	Gustavus A. Scrogge, of Buffalo.
31.	George W. Palmer, of Denkirk.

PENNSYLVANIA.

District.	
1.	W. E. Lehman, of Philadelphia.
2.	Edwin Palmer, of Philadelphia.
3.	Jacob A. Stretch, of Philadelphia.
4.	Davis M. Lane, of Philadelphia.
5.	M. Yardley, of Frankford.
6.	John F. Freedley.
7.	Enos L. Christman, of Westchaster.
8.	
9.	A. W. Bolins.
10.	Charlemegne Tower.
11.	Samuel Yoke, of Easton.
12.	W. W. Ketchum.
13.	Charles M. Manville, Troy.
14.	John K. Clement, Harrieburgh.
15.	R. M. Henderson.
16.	George Rister, Chambersburgh.
17.	James D. Campbell, Hollidaysburgh.
18.	W. W. White, Williamaport.
19.	Hugh S. Campbell, Ridgway.
20.	David V. Derrickson, Meadville.
21.	W. B. Coulter, Greensburgh.
22.	James A. Herron, Pittsburgh.
23.	J. W. Kirker, Alleghany City.
24.	John Cuthbertson, Washington.

DELAWARE.

Edwin Wilmer, of Smyrna.

NEW-JERSEY.

District.		District.	
1.	Robert C. Johnson.	4.	James M. Brown.
2.	James S. Cappock.	5.	E. Newton Miller.
3.	William M. Shipman.		

MARYLAND—(No appointments.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

1.	Albert D. Hsteh.	6.	Horatio G. Herriek.
2.	J. W. D. Hall.	7.	Homer A. Cooke.
3.	George A. Shaw.	8.	Samuel V. Stone.
4.	Wm. G. Howe.	9.	D. H. Merriam.
5.	Daniel H. Johnson, Jr	10.	James H. Morton.

INDIANA.

1.	Blythe Hynes.	7.	Richd. W. Thompson.
2.	J. B. Merrywether.	8.	James Park.
3.	Simeon Shainter.	9.	W. W. Wallace.
4.	J. W. McGuinston.	10.	Hiram Jadings.
5.	Isaac Kloley.	11.	Thomas B. McCarly.
6.	David Drodee.		

MAINE.

1.	Capt. C. H. Doughty.	4.	Elijah Low.
2.	John S. Baker.	5.	Capt. A. D. Bean.
3.	A. P. Davis.		

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1.	John G. Godfret.	3.	Chester Pike.
2.	Anthoey Colby.		

VERMONT.

1.	Capt. C. R. Crane.	3.	Rolla Gleason.
2.	Gilman Henry.		

RHODE ISLAND.

1.	William E. Hamlin.	2.	Alfred B. Chadsey.

CONNECTICUT.

1.	Luclus C. Goodrich.	3.	Isaac H. Bromley.
2.	B. G. Pardee.	4.	J. E. Dunham.

MICHIGAN.

1.	J. S. Newberry.	4.	Norman Bailey.
2.	R. C. Dennison, of Kalamazoo.	5.	Charles M. Walker.
3.	Robert J. Barry.	6.	Randolph Strickland.

OHIO.

1.	C. H. Sergeant.	11.	Benjamin F. Corry.
2.	Thomas S. Roberts	12.	George Roby.
3.	John Milis.	13.	John A. Sennet.
4.	A. C. Duel.	14.	John L. Drake.
5.	Daniel S. Brown.	15.	Levi Barber.
6.	Joseph K. Marley.	16.	David McCartney.
7.	James A. Wilcox.	17.	John S. Oliver.
8.	William Schenck.	18.	Fred A. Nash.
9.	J. J. Steiner	19.	Darius Cadwell
10.	Charles Keyt.		

ILLINOIS—(Not appointed.)

WISCONSIN.

1.	Jas. N. Lillspaugh.	4.	E. L. Phillips.
2.	S. J. N. Putnam.	5.	C. K. Merrilt.
3.	John G. Clarke.	6.	Benj. F. Cooper.

MINNESOTA.

1.	Chas. H. Lee.	2.	George H. Keith.

IOWA.

1.	R. B. Rutledge.	4.	James Matthews.
2.	Jas. Thorington.	5.	L. C. Broweell.
3.	S. P. Adams.	6.	Warren H. Curtiss.

KANSAS—First District—Alex. Sands.
OREGON—First District—Julius N. Keeler.
NEVADA TERRITORY—First District—Jacob Van Bokkelen.
DACOTAH TERRITORY—Geo. P. Waldron.
COLORADO TERRITORY—John Wauless.
IDAHO TERRITORY—Byron M. Smith.
NEBRASKA TERRITORY—Oscar F. Devle.

A Hint to Public School and Other Teachers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call attention, through your columns, to a vulgar and ungrammatical expression which is becoming alarmingly prevalent. We hear it not only in the streets, but among children of respectable families; nay more, it has got into print abundantly, and may be seen in newspepers of the highest pretension. I refer to the use of the prepositional adjective *like* for the conjonction *as*, "like he did" for "as he did." This is ungrammetical as it would be to say "him did" or "I struck he," since the adjective *like* properly governs an objective by means of the understood preposition *to*, which in old English was expressed. The vulgarism is of recent growth; it has probably sprung up within the last three years. How it originated is hard to say, but I imagine it is a Teutonism. Where we use *like* with an objective, the Germans use *wie* (literally *as*) with a nominative, the verb after the nominative being as often understood as expressed. Thus this sentence, "Free cultivation does not, like slave cultivation, exhaust the soil," would read somewhat alter this fashion in German, "Die freie Landesculture erschoepft das Land nicht, wie die Cultur Durch Sclaven." Heece an uneducated or half-educated Germen would naturally regard *like* as the equivaleot of *wie* in all cases. But, whatever its origin, it is a deplorable vulgarism, and teachers ought to warn their pupils against it. CARL BENSON.

Sales of Real Estate—MAY 6, 1863.

BY A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Woolsey Estate.

1 lot N. E. corner Bloomingdale-road and 85th-st	$2,200
3 lots adjoining, each	1,275
2 lots adjoining, each	1,250
1 lot adjoining	1,270
1 lot adjoining	1,275
2 lots adjoining, in rear, 1 on 85th and 1 on 86th-st., each	675
2 lots adjoining above, each	690
2 lots adjoining above, each	700
2 lots adjoining above, each	625
6 lots adjoining above, each	730
2 lots adjoining above, each	645
2 lots adjoining above, on 10th-av., each	725
1 lot N. W. corner 86th-st. and 10th-av	1,350
2 lots adjoining, on 10th-av., each	750
1 lot N. E. corner 10th-av. and 86th-st	1,250
2 lots adjoining, on 10th-av., each	825
1 lot adjoining, in rear, on 85th-st	500
1 lot adjoining	510
1 lot adjoining	600
1 lot adjoining	475
1 lot adjoining	700
1 lot adjoining	650

Adjourned on Thursday, May 7.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Anniversary of the Institution for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers.

The first anniversary of the above institution was held last evening, at the church corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, who also made a few remarks explaining the object of the institution. The children—fifty in number—who are thus provided for, were seated on elavated platforms each side of the pulpit, and presented a very attractive appearance. A number of little boys attired in the Zouave costume looked particularly leteresting. The "Hutchinsons" were present, and at letervels sung with their usual good effect a number of netional and pathetic airs. Master DUDLEY WALKER evidently made his mark—judging from the applause he received—in his recitation of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Fair Bingen on the Rbine," and other pieces. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, from which it was showe thet the amount of funds received from various sources was $3,363 16, and an equal smount eapended. The Institutien has received the favor of many of eer most popular and influential citizens, and it only remetns for a sufficient sum to be raised to place it on a permsinent basis. During the evening addresses were made by Rev. J. T. DUBOIS, Rev. PETER STRYKER, THEODORE TILTON and others.

Musicians in Council.

Answering a call through the newspapers for a mass meeting of the musicians of this City and vicinity, about one hundred and fifty gentlemen of the profeselon met yesterday efternoon in Metropolitan Hell, Hester-street, by far the larger number of them being of German birth. Mr. FRANCIS H. DILLER called the meeting to order, and explained its object to be the formation of a Society of Musicians, protective in its character, aed aiming to edvence the social and pecuniary interests of its members. Addresses were made by Messrs. HUGO VON BARTELS, GEO. GROSCURTH, SCHAARWECHTER and others, of which the burden was that the increased cost of living required an advance in the rate of compensation, and this desideratum could only be attained through the unanimity of action. The remarks drew out a fair show of enthusiasm, and upon motion a roll of membership was opened, and permanent officers of the Society chosen, as follows: Presidect, Hugo Von Bartels; Vice-Presidents, H. Schmitz, E. Boehm; Treasurer, H. Stoebe; Financial Secretary, Geo. Groscurth; Corresponding Secretery, David Schaad. An Executive Committee of eleven was selected to draft by-laws and select a name for the Association, and, at their pleasure, a future meeting will be held. The audience was of a very respectable character, and included musicians of every class.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE M'CUNN.

DENNIS MCDONALD was pleced on trial yesterday, charged with stealieg a pistol, valued at $50, from a stateroom in the steamship *Baltic*. It was brought out, in cross-examination by the counsel for the prisoner, W. F. HOWE, Esq., that the prisoner had purchased the pistol in good faith of oee PETER MURPHY, and the jury accordingly acquitted him.

MARGARET RILEY was tried for stealing $94 in money, and acquitted. A youeg boy, named MICHAEL MARTIN, was called as a witness for the prosecution, and said that he committed the larceny himself. The boy had been confined in the Tombs as a witness since the 17th of March, and when he took his seat in the witness' chair, he was literally covered with lice—so much so, that when he vacated his seat, scores of the vermin were left behind him. Judge MCCUNN gave him 50 cents to get a scouring, and after he is thoroughly cleaeed, ordered that he be committed to the Juvenile Asylum.

MARY LEONARD pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

THEODORE ALLENBACKER pleaded guilty to an assault and battery upon his wife, and was remanded.

HENRY ARCHER pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded.

THOMAS ARTHUR, late clerk for J. W. SIMONS & Bro., pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded.

RICHARD SWAN and WM. W. HUELBURT were jointly tried for passing counterfeit money, and the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict.

Funeral of Lieut.-Col. Ferrier Nazer.

This gallent officer, whoee death took place on the 23d by typhoid fever at Washington, was buried on Tuesday in Greenwood, the funeral services having been performed at St. Thomas' Church. Col. NAZAR was a native of Suffolk, in England, and served for some years as an officer in the British army, having been Adjutant of the Nineteth light infantry, one of the crack corps in that service, and was highly esteemed by his superior officers, both as a gentleman and soldier. On retiring from the British army he accepted the position of Treasurer of the Winter Garden Theatre, in which capecity he acquired in this City many friends by his obliging disposition and courteous manners. With the breakieg out of the war the love for his old profession returned, and he accepted the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the New-York Mounted Rifles, a regiment raised chiefly through the exertions and liberality of Mr. LOUIS LAZARUS. The same qualities which won for him respect and esteem in the British, he carried into the Americae service. He was equelly beloved by both officers and men, and his early military training, combined with undaunted courage and great self-possession, combined to render him one of the best aed most efficient officers in the service. He has been most honorably inentioned in several reports, and his death greatly lamented by his division and by all with whom he came in contact.

The New-York Association of Universalists.

ANNUAL MEETING IN DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH.

The annuel meeting of the New-York Association of the Universalists was held yesterday morneg, in the Lecture-room of Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, G. W. BARNES, Esq., in the Chair. There was a fair attendance considering the inclemency of the weather.

After a prayer by Rev. Mr. LANCINO, the credentials of the delegates were haeded in.

The minutes of the previous meetieg were approved.

The Committee on Nomfnations report the following Committees:

Discipline—Rev. M. Ballow, G. M. Barnes and Thos. Wilson.

Fellowship and Ordination—Rev. Dr. Sawyer, G. T. Flanders and G. W. Platt.

Standing Committee—Rev. H. Lyon, R. McAdam, G. Ricord.

Delegates to the State Convention—Clerical—Revs. M. Ballou, E. G. Brooks. Lay—N. Van Nostrand, G. W. Barees.

A debate thee ensued upon the subject of Church organizations, in which Dr. Ballou, Dr. Sawyer, Messrs. Platt, Cusning, Flanders and Lyoe participated, after which Rev. Dr. SAWYER moved the following resolutions:

That the New-York Association of Universalists feels called upon to reaffirm neawavering loyalty to the Constitutioe of the United States.

Resolved, That while we deplore the evils and horrors of civil war, we acknowledge ourselves unable to see how the cause of constitutional liberty, or even the existence of our nationality can be preserved but by meetiog, kiodly, but firmly and resolutely, force by force, and by crushing the military power of the domestic eoemy of our country.

Resolved, That to this end we pledge to the President of the United States, and to the army aed navy under his command, the steady support, moral and Christiau, of the members of the Church of the Uolversalists.

Unanimously adopted.

Dr. SAWYER said he would bring forward a resolution adopting measuree for the promotion of Missionary labor, and to set on foot a wider system of organization than at present existed; but he said the whole aubject would come up in the evening at the Missionery meeting. He believed thet if they could bring the matter before their entire people, they could manage to set on foot an extensive Missionary Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

POSTPONEMENT.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the launch of the Pacific Mail Steemship Company's steamship *Sacramento* hae been postpoeed until to-day, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Thursday, May 7—Nos. 30, 25, 61.

Marketa.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 6.

FLOUR unchenged. WHEAT in belter demaud; sales 10,500 buehels No. 2 MHwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 22; 9,600 Winter Red Illinois, at $1 32½, to arrive. COAN steady and in fair demand; sales 2,000 bushels Mixed Western at 68c. BARLEY held at $1 40 without sales. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged; Flour 40c.; Wheat 10c.; Corn 8½c. to New-York. There are no receipts by the Lake, owing to unfavorable winds. *Exports*—2,077 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 6.

FLOUR active. WHEAT firm, and advenced 2c.; sales 23,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 17. CORN active at 45c.@46½c. OATS firm, and advanced 1c. *Receipts*—4,700 bbls. Flour; 41,000 buehels Wheat; 85,000 bushels Corn. *Shipment*—9,500 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 6.

FLOUR dull, at $5 50@$5 60. WHISKY 41c. PROVISIONS inactive, and nothing doing. GOLD 48.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 6.

FLOUR—Demend moderate; nothing doing. WHEAT in moderate demand, and firm; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 09; 4,000 bushels Red Winter Indiana on private terms. CORN in fair request, and a shade firmer at the close; sales 34,000 bushels, at 60c.; 3,000 bushels at 59c.@60c. WHISKY quiet, at 41c. FREIGHTS—13¾c.@16c. on Corn, and 18¾c.@16c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 54,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—24,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 39, 6, 46, 48, 53, 54. Non-enumerated Calendar commences at No. 55.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2235, 2237, 2239, 2231, 2232, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2256, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265. *Part II.*—Nos. 1450, 1598, 1606, 1630, 1510, 2505, 1664, 1160, 1762, 457, 1663, 1982, 580, 709½, 606, 1640, 1930, 1638, 1640, 1646.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 68, 100.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2239, 2241, 955, 1147, 2191, 655, 495, 2263, 2265, 2367, 2299, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277. *Part II.*—Nos. 1136, 2056, 822, 2158, 322, 1062, 1036, 2234, 2236, 1182.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1488, 1616, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1624, 1625, 1626, 747. *Part II.*—Nos. 711, 677, 1575, 1579, 1583, 1587, 1579, 1583, 1587, 1589, 771, 468, 804, 1163, 540, 1591, 1593, 1504.

In an Action at Law Can the Equity Powers of the Court be Invoked.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

William J. Sherwood, Appellant, vs. *John L. Borton, Executor, &c., et al., Respondents.*—This is an action upon a promissory note made by the firm of Barton, France & Co., composed of Jacob J. Barton, James France and Jeremiah S. Lane, payable to the order of Lane. Barton has deceased since the action was commenced, and the action continues as against his executors, by an order of this Court.

The note was transferred to the plaintiff, after its maturity, for value. There has been two trials of this action before H. W. Robinson, Esq., as Referee. Upon the first trial the Referee reported in favor of the defendants; from the judgment entered upon that report an appeal was taken by the plaintiff to the General Term, and the judgment was reversed, and new trial ordered.

The case is reported in 36 Barb., p. 284; also more at length in 23 How. Pr., p. 533.

The Court held that the plaintiff, as indorsee of the note, could recover. Upon the second trial the Referee found for the plaintiff, having entered into an examination of the affairs of the firm, and attempted to ascertain the amount due from each partner to the other, as upon a settlement, and the amount found due from Lane, the payee of the note, to his copartners, was deducted from the recovery against each copartners. In other words, the plaintiff is ewarded against each defendant what it is claimed Lane would have been entitled to, as a member of the firm, upon a settlement of its affairs in an equity suit, after including the note in the settlement.

Upon this theory the referee gave a several judgment against the defendaets for such amounts as, upon an adjustment of the firm affairs in an accounting suit, would be found due to Lane. From these several judgments the plaintiff appeals, and claims that he is aggrieved and injured by each judgmeets, and that the judgments are erroneous for the reasons assigned.

It is claimed by the appellant that the theofy upon which this case was tried was erroneous, because the referee undertook an accounting and settlement of the partnership affeirs; that this investigation was for the purpose not of ascertaining whether Lane, the payee, was indebted to the firm, but to discover whether Francis & Barton had individual claims against him. That the action being at law, upon the note, was converted into an equity suit. That the rules governing defences in action at law, were disregarded, and the decision based upon entirely new grounds.

On the part of the respondeet it is contended that at the time of the transfer of the note to the plaintiff Lane was largely indebted to the firm of which he was a member. That if he had brought an action in his own name he would have been compelled to have submitted to an accounting with his partners and to the offset which existed in favor of his partners, and that if Lane could not maintain an action in his own behalf, that the disability under which he found himself could aot be removed by a mere transfer to a third party. Decision reserved.

Sidney H. Harris for appellant; E. W. Dodge for respondent.

Not to be Admitted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

In the Matter of Thomas Fairbairn.—It will be remembered that at the openieg of the General Term on the first Monday in May, Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, a native of Canada, petitioned the Court to be allowed to be examined as a candidate for admission to our Bar. It appears that Mr. Fairbairn is a regular practitioner in the Canadian Courts. The Court, however, has denied the application, on the ground that not being a citizen of the United States he is ineligible.

Declsions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Maria Vogt vs. *Ferdinand Vogt.*—Judgment of divorce granted. Plaintiff to have custody of child.

Fields &c., vs. *Beers.*—The defendant is entitled to an allowance on $129,825 and on one-half of $117,911—$58,955. I exclude the other amounts. On this sum the defendant may take an allowance of one per cent., making $1,887.

Before Justice Miller.

Lester et al., vs. *Dittenhofer, &c.*—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing, with leave to renew without prejudice, the defendant stipulating to appear in the action.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS THE USE OF IT?—Will Phrenology tell me how to make money? How to rise in the world? Or to "shine" in one of the learned professions? No! but it will teach you your faults, and how to overcome them. Your virtues, and how to make the most of them. Try it. Examiea'ions, with written charts, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only masters.' which cancot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 6—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mr. P. G. Portocarrero, E. Lafourcade, Wm. Lumpson, C. E. Becker, Rev. Hylton Maury, Miss Maury, Mrs. Potter, H. J. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Heye, Mr. and Mrs. Oebriche, Miss Montero, Miss Alice Hartel, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Harr, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. B. Berend, four children and 2 servants, Mrs. Edwin James and servants, Miss Louisa Lyman, E. McDonald and servant, J. Newbeyger, Robert Donald, J. B. Daoforth, John F. Greeee, Charles H. Hidden, Leno Ceballos, P. Equillor, Mrs. Annersley, two children and Governess, Mrs. Robt. M. McLane, Miss Mary and Miss Jenny McLane, Mrs. B. Milligae, Samuel J. Levy and son, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Bolassi, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rich and three sons, Master W. Wilson, Miss White, Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Schick and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Max Heidebach, two children and servaut, J. M. Montero, F. Eckhardt, Misso Jones, Ed. Bossange, Henry Tomes, H. Ball, C. H. Sheehao, Mr and Mrs. Joseph Carson, three children and servaet, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Grinnell and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Rudshoff and son, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hardt and daughter, Henry Lyman, two children and servaot, Miss Lyman, F. Lymao, P. Benabi, Zolio de Zaldiera, J. H. Woof, Capt. Lessofsky, R. Stettauer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bosshard, A. DePeyster, Jr., Col. Richard M. Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Yates, J. Simoatoe, Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler and child, Elias Boyer, H. Tilge, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wolff and child, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hibbard, Mrs. H. Schlesinger and two children, George A. Hearn, H. Carter, W. L. Skidmore and son, Edmund Rice, E. B. Litchfield, F. Diaz, P. Garcia, P. Amade, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Williams, Mrs. George W. Hodges, two Misses Hodges, R. W. Davies, Robert G. Wallac e, J. J. Pringle, W. Schaus, Joseph Walker, Jos. Walker, Jr., Thomas Neory, James A. Connor, Dr. Chas. Bailey, L. B. Bleese, J. D. Weed, A. C. Baldwin, A. Goetel, S. Schlesinger, Miss Roberts, Miss Catlin, Dr. S. S. Catlin, Walter Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Frerilhs, F. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Timpson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Perkins and five children, M. Herzog, C. dal Mazo, James Henry, Dr. Robert D. Nesmith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodges, Mrs. B. E. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Diaz, James Lindsay, Robert Rea, Robert Muir, E. B. Benjamin, L. Chandon, Mrs. J. Phillippe, child and servent, Miss Anne Hurtel, Gen. Power, M. Eretebach, J. Philippe, W. Jackson, Jr., Wm. Johnson, F. Bianchi, G. H. Gillett, R. B. Smith, John Colville, J. A. Cridglaed, John Wilson, George Haeliand, Irving Van Wart and son, George W. Jones, James Andrew, Miss Matilda Turner, J. Segrara, M. Rodon, M. Billings and son, Patrick Flood, Wm. Hoerter, Joshua Mason, Mr. and Mrs. James Baxter, Adam Orth, C. Blackman, John Roberts, James Sould, John Schofield, G. W. Baldwin, Mrs. Dwight Foster and son, Rev. P. A. Lynders.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 6—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.*—Wm. Daorreber and lady, Count de Zepplin, F. Reisch, W. B. Wood and lady, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Richmond, S. D. Thayer, Mrs. Grove, Miss Breton, Mr. Barry, lady, two children and three servants, Capt. Leslie, lady, three children and nurse, F. Bredt, Lieut.-Col. Burling, F. F. Shanly, Mr. Cramp, B. Duck, Mr. Dobell, Mr. Bland, Col. D. de Rivas, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Watts, C. Stead and lady, J. Preston, Mr. Brown, lady and three children, Mr. Mel

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3626. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

Abandonment of the South Side of the Rappahannock.

NO BATTLE ON TUESDAY.

The Withdrawal Commenced on Tuesday Night.

Our Losses in the Great Battles Estimated at Ten Thousand.

GEN. STONEMAN HEARD FROM.

All the Railroads and Telegraphs Communicating with Lee's Army Cut.

Our Cavalry Within Five Miles of Richmond.

Important Movements in Other Directions.

Interesting Reports from the Richmond Papers.

Our intelligence this morning puts beyond donbt the fact that Gea. HOOKER'S army has again retired to the north side of the Rappahanaock. From varions sonrces we collect the following facts in regard to the movement.

There was no fighting on Tuesday of any conseqneace, and the rumors to that effect were founded nn e misapprehensioa.

The sharpshooters were quite active, and the artillery opeaed occasionally, but resnlts were unimportant. The enemy had evidently massed his army on our right.

Aboot 5 o'clock in the morning it commenced raining. The water fell in torrents over an hour, deluging the roads, tearing up the corduroys, sweaping away bridges, and threateaing the destruction of the pontoons. The river rose with great rapidity, and soon overflowed the ends of the pontoons, rendering crossing impracticable. The upper pontoon was taken op, and used in lengthening out the others, and after several hours ot very hard labor the bridges were once more ready. It was soon evident that Gen. HOOKER, seeing his position was rendered temporarily untenable by the storm, had determined to cross over again to this of the Rappahannock. On Tuesday the order was given to retreat. New roads were cnt. The trains and reserve artillery were sent back, end the evacuation was commeaced.

Plae boughs were spread npon the pontoaas to prevant the noise of crossing, and at 10 o'clock Tuesday night the troons commenced falling back. The First Corps (COUCH'S) was the first to cross. The Fifth (MEADE'S) Corps remained in the intrenchmeats to cover the retreat. The Sixth Corps also recrossed the United States Ford, and are marching back to Falmonth. At 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning wagen and mule trains and the artillery had all passed, and the infantry wes crossing on two bridges at United States Ford. COUCH'S corps was to the advance. The retreat wss covered by the Fifth, MEADE'S corps. By dark, the wagons, extra caissons, pack mules, &c., were at Falmouth, The wounded were hastily removed from the hospitals, and sent to Washiagtoa, leaving nothing on the other side except onr infaatry and artillery.

After fighting the severe hsitle of Sunday morning, Gen. HOOKER continoed to strengthen his lines, throwing np double lines of rifle pits, and coastructing abattis along the entire line of his camp. Tha eaemy continoed to make demonstretions along the works, driving in the pickets, nad delivering volleys of musketry et men most exposed.

SEDGWICK, at Fredericksburgh, wss overwhelmed by nnmbers, and pressed hard on both front and rear, and was hardly ehle to make good his escape near Banks' Ford. Fredericksburgh and the heights beyond have been reoccupied by the enemy.

SEDGWICK has lost in killed and wounded about 5,000 men. His artillery end trains were safely brought nver on Monday night.

Richmond papers of the 5th, state that STONEMAN'S cavalry had completely severed all LEE'S communications with Richmond, end that the only reports of the fighting were receivad there from mounted messengers. These jonrnals also state that Gen. PRYOR'S forces ware prassing on after the rebel forces, which had abandoned the siege of Suffolk ; and that KEYES' corps et Yorktown was also moviag.

Reports are said to have been received in Washington that, efter cntting the railroad lines leading into Richmond, STONEMAN deployed his forces along the road leading from LEE'S army to Gordonsville. It was elso said thet troops were arriving at the latter point, *en route* to LEE'S army, but that they came from Lynchburgh, and not from Richmond.

The most intelligent estimatea place our lossee during this brief campaign at not more than 15,000. The rebel army is thought to have lost at least one-third more, as they charged upon onr betteries in masses, and were fearfully sleughtered by our ertillery.

Our correspondeot with the left wing alludes to e rumor that Gen. SICKLES had fallen in the fight on the right. The report lacks confirmetion, however.

We subjoin the letters of our corraspondents detailing the important movements which transpired previous to Gen. HOOKER'S withdrawl from the south bank of the Rappahannock. Tha lists of casualties, so far as they have been received, are also given.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

From the National Intelligencer of Yesterday.

Official information received last evening et the War Department anthorizes ns to state that Gen. HOOKER, after waiting in vain near Chancellorsville, on Tnesday last, for a renewal of the hatile by the enemy, recrossed the Rappahannock nn the evening nf that day, infiuenced hy prudential motives, springing, doahtless, in part, from the great and sudden rise of the Virginia rivers, in consequence of the recent heavy rains.

We do not learn that Gen. HOOKER was apprized, before making this retrograde movement, of the success which is alleged to have attended the operations of Gen. STONEMAN in breaking the enemy's commnnications with Richmond. If this fact had been known to him, (assuming it to be a fact,) it may be doubted whether Gen. HOOKER would have deemed it necessary to take a step which must tend to deprive him ot some, at least, of the advantages resulting from Gen. STONEMAN'S coöperative expedition.

Amoag events which have not transpirad officially, but of which there are rumors having tha appearance of truth, it may be stated thet Gen. SEDGWICK, in endeavoring, on Monday last, with the greater part of his command, to effect a junction with Gen. HOOKER'S army near Chancellorsville, encountered the eaemy in forca and mat with a serious reverse, the particnlars of which are not yat known.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7.

It is escertained from the front thet the Army of the Potomac has arrived, with all its material, et their old camps at Falmouth.

The demonstration of Gen. HOOKER has proved no disaster, but simply a failure, owing to the impracticability of the position which the army had gained with so much skill and energy. Less than three-eighths of the whole force was engaged as could he engaged, the ground being covered with forest, and being without any practicable roads.

Our eatire loss is killed, wounded and missing does aot exceed 10,000. Tha enemy's loss must have been double of this—honorably to the army, but lamentably for the ceuntry, the greatest proportion of them in killed and wounded.

Our loss of prisoners does not exceed 1,700. We have received 2,450 prisoners of the enemy.

We lost eight guns, and took the same nnmber of pieces from the enemy.

The relinquishmeat of the position was made simply becouse it afforded no field for the manœuvreing of the army, snd not from any reverse or injury sustained by it. The General and the entire army are in excellent heart aad ready for a new movement. We will probably not know where this is to ha made efter it has been commenced.

Richmond papers show that STONEMAN'S corps went within two miles of Richmond and effected many captures and a great destruction of property. At leest a part of all this gallant force has reached Gloucester, in KEYES' command, opposite to Yorktown, on the York River.

There can now be no impropriety in saying that the President and Major-Gen. HALLACK visited Gen. HOOKER aad the army yesterday, and returned to the city to-night.

At nearly 1 this morning information was received that Gen. STONEMAN has safely arrived at Rappahannock Station, with the remainder of his force. He has cut the railroad connections of the eaemy in all directions, and thus won a noble distinction.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6.

The news that HOOKER and his army had recrossed the Rappahennock, fisshed through Washington about 5 o'clock this afternoon. The impression produced by it was profound. Men's minds were cast down from the congratulatory cheerfulness with which all had for three days discussed the events which succeeded the brilliaat passages of the Rappahanaock and the Rapidan. The fact that our army had recrossed was all-sufficient. Scarcely any interest was excited by the details attempted here and there of the restoration of headquarters at Falmouth—of intrenchments thrown up in the rain—of this measure for security or that measure.

It made men silent and thoughtful beyond anything I have ever seen in Washington.

And yet whet is the fact? The immense downfall of rein hes swolleo the Rappahannock so deep and so rapid as to endanger the existence of HOOKER'S bridgas. Ona statement is, that the water rose seven feet in 24 hours.

A Council of War is said to heva unanimously agreed that the army shonld he transferred to the other bank of the river in anticipation of the loss of the bridges, aod it was accordingly transferred. The artillery crossed at 3 o'clock this morning. The infantry followed.

All who heve come from Fredaricksburgh, and from the upper fords to-day, unite in unstinted praise of the heroic fighting done by SICKLES' and SEDGWICK'S corps. BIRNEY'S, BERRY'S and WHIPPLE'S divisions—particularly BIRNEY'S—covering themselves with glory. The sad losses we have sustained fell principally on these brave organizations. The large captures mede were mostly made by SICKLES' regiments. Experienced witnessas of the panoramic contest at Fredericksborgh agree in their estimate thet SEDGWICK'S fifteen thousand fonght at least twice the nnmber of the rebels.

The losses et Chancellorsville and Fredaricksborgh are ebout even on esch side. The numbers of killed and wounded are aboot even, and of prisoners captured, and of guns lost anp taken; and justice requires me to say that the fighting of the two armies was eqoal. Each walked right np to the muzzles of the other's guns.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7—11:15 P. M.

Brig.-Gen. STOUGHTON errived to-dey from Richmond, exchanged. He says that on Monday morning the neighboring farmers rushad into Richmond, bringing the startling news that STONEMAN, with his cavalry and artillery, was at the suburbs of the city; that they had destroyed all the railroads and public property, and were gobbling np everybody as prisoners.

The alarm spread like wildfire. The bells were rung, end the news carried from street to street. A feerful consternation ensued. All bnsiness was immedietely suspended, and families who could do so packed np their property to leava. Tha military guard et Libby Prison ware ordered off to the fortifications, sad the clerks in the departments ware put in their places.

The panic continned throughout the day and night, aad not nntil it was known that STONEMAN was on his way down tha peninsula was quiet restored.

Gen. S. thinks that a detachment of STONEMAN'S force struck the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad, above Chesterfield, north nf the jnnction of the Gordonsville road going South; destroyed the bridges over the North and South Anne, Chickahominy, and other streams, and tore uptha road at frequent points to within two miles of Richmond. Second detachment destroyed portions of the Gordonsville Railroad, and crossed it, striking the James River at Columbia, breaking the canal banks, and passing down the river, burned considerable property at Goochland, within twenty miles of Richmond, and joined the first detachment naar Richmond.

The whole force threw aside worn ont horses and took fresh ones wherever they could fiad them, and appropriated property available for the expeditioa. They captured two rebel trains, and paroled many prisoaers. They got within sight of the Richmoad churches, and citizens riding out in barouches encountered our cavalry with Union flags, and went marching back, shouting that the Yankees were upon them, that LEE'S army was defeated, and Richmoad summoned to surreader.

The intrenchments surrounding the city were very weakly garrisonsd, if at all. Gea. STOUGHTON thinks there were ao troops in Richmond except a battalion of 400 men. One of our officers and two men were taken within a mile and a quarter of tha town.

Gen. S. heard it reported that "Stonewal" JACKSON was wounded, and had his left arm amputated.

ESTIMATES OF LOSSES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7.

The *Evening Star* says:

"Gea. HOOKER, it is understood, estimates his losses in the late battles at abont ten thousand, all told, killed, wounded and missing; also, that he brought all his material away safely from his late position; and that while we were so unfortunate as to lose some artillery, we have taken at least as many pieces as we heva lost."

ACCOUNTS FROM WASHINGTON PAPERS

From the Washington Star, April 6.

STONEMAN'S force was divided into three columns, one of which, that moving in the direction of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh railroad, he commanded in person, though the havoc worked from Hanover Junction down to within five miles of Richmoad, was made by a subdivisioa nnder the command of Col. DAVIS.

One of the three colnmns, commaaded by Brig.-Gen. AVERILL, after crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, pushed on to Brandy Station, where it met the enemy's pickets and drove them back in a short skirmish. It then pushed on direct to Culpepper Court-house, where Gens. FITZHUGH and WILLIAM HENRY LEE were found with a rebel force of perhaps 500 cavalry, which fled precipitately back across Cedar Mountain.

At Culpepper Court-house Gen. AVERILL captured a lot of rebel Government flour, and then pushed on after the retreating LEES, following them to Rapidan Station, where they burned the railroad bridge, over which they retreated, after a smart fight, in which they lost Col. ROSSER, (late of the United States Army,) who commanded one of their brigades. Our loss there wes inconsiderable, and they lost several killed besides Col. ROSSER and also thirty-one prisoners, whom Gen. AVERILL brought back with him. The object of AVERILL'S expedition seems to have been to destroy this (Rapiden) bridge, which the enemy in their panic did for him. After proceeding as far as Orange Court-house, he returned with his force to the main army, joining it at Chancellorsville on Sunday last.

Another column of STONEMAN'S force, under command of Gen. BUFORD, which left the Rappahannock at the same time, pushed on directly toward Gordonsville, and positive information has just been received announcing its success in cutting the Central Railroad between Gordonsville and Richmood, and also between Gordonsville and Charlottesville, thus (with the achievements of the column in destroying the railroad between Fredericksburgh and Richmoad) completely stopping rail communication in any direction out from LEE'S main army, and breaking up for the time being the enemy's facilities for forwarding supplies or reintorcements to it from any direction.

According to the Richmoad papers of yesterday, LONGSTREET, in person, joined LEE some days ago, but was accompanied by none of the troops with which he had been operating before Suffolk.

We regret to have to say that Brig.-Gen. A. W. WHIPPLE, who was wounded in the recent engagement in which Gen. BAGLEY was killed, died yesterday at 2 P. M.

The latest information from the field states thet the aggregate rebel loss in the four days' fighting has been far larger then ours—which is natural enough, as they were necessarily in every case the attacking party, and followed their old practice of massing their troops very heavily against the points they selected to assail, thus presenting numerous opportunities for our artillery to mow them down in great numbers.

The Richmond papers of yesterday claim that LEE took in the engegement of Saturday 5,000 of the Eleventh Army Corps as prisoners. This is tha corps that behaved so badly on Saturday, but the number of prisonera taken from it is nothing like this number.

It is but fair to the Eleventh corps to say that they retrieved their reputation measurably by good conduct on Monday and yesterday, showing that their bad behavior previously was from one of those panics that will sometimes overtake the best troops.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

MOVEMENTS ON THE LEFT.

FALMOUTH, Va., Tuesday, May 5, 1863.

Yesterday two terrible battles were fought by the Sixth corps, Gen. SANDWICH, resulting in fearful carnage on both sides. Owing to the sudden appearance of the enemy in rear, I was unable yesterday to complete my account of Sunday's operations, and will now go back and refer briefly to them. After the charge of the flying division on the Washington Artillery, portions of HOWE'S charged up the hill further to the right, under a most galling fire, capturing four guns. They were taken by MILLS' brigade and the Vermont ——, which suffered the most. One brass twelve-pounder was charged and taken by the Thirty-third New-York, Col. TAYLOR—which afterward, to gether with the Seventy-seventh New-York, pushed on after the fleeing rebels, who, getting under the protection of woods, returned a hot fire. They stood, however, but a short time and then fled. Tha earthworks were stormed, twelve guns captured, and the stars and stripes planted.

The various divisions of the corps (Sixth, Gen. SEDGWICK'S) moved rapidly forward up the Gordonsville turnpike, to the distance of four miles, skirmishing all the way, where they found the enemy in force, when another battle ensued, in which BROOKS', NEWTON'S, and the Flying division, were engaged—the first suffering severely. The rebels were in a woods, and, as we advanced to it, opened a galling fire. RUSSELL'S brigade, composed of the Ninety-fifth and One Hnadred and Seventeenth Pennsylvania, and One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York, made a charge, and suffered severely, the Ninety-fifth being almost annihilated. While the battle was progressing, the enemy suddenly commenced firing on our left to tha rear, and BROOKS' division was obliged to change front. The battle lasted till dark without any decisive results being obtained on either side. During the night the woods took fire, and it is feared that many of tha wounded on both sides perished in the flames. Monday morning the rebels suddenly made their appearance on the hills to the left of Fredericksburgh, and coming down rapidly, occupied the city, thus getting in the rear of the corps. Your correspondent happened to be in a farm-house at the point where they descended to the plain, and you can judge of his astonishment on looking out of the window to see this large force advancing in the field in front of the house. Most of the supply trains, ambulances, mules and soldiers in the vicinity were taken. A fleet horse saved me from capture. A serious blunder was perpetrated in pushing our forces on so rapidly without ascertaining whether or not there were any rebels on the woody heights to the left of the city. One whole corps came down and forming in line of battle immediately marched after the corps. The only way of retreat lay by Brooks' Ford, five miles above the city. Gen. SEDGWICK was signaled from this side of the river of the condition of affairs and immediately turning about formed a line of battle facing this way, holding the rebels in check, and working down toward the ford. The lines of battle remained in this condition until about the middle of the day, when the rebels attacked us, and were gallantly repulsed—HOWE'S division capturing 300 prisoners. The rebel reinforcements had fought none, while our troops had been fighting more or less since tha previous Tuesday night. For a time it was feared that the corps could not make communication at Banks' Ford, and that the whole of it must be captured. But by noon, a coaaection was made, and Gen. SEDGWICK sent for supplies. Meaatime the wounded in Fredericksburgh were being taken across the pontoons to this side, all of them being got away on the sudden appearance of the eaemy on the the outskirts above. The Doctors, supposing, of course, that the enemy would come down and take them, made all the arrangements for being taken prisoners; but for some reason, either through fear of our forces above or siege guns on this side of the river, the enemy did not advance into the town. The positions of the respective armies were theo as follows: Our main force on the north, then the main force of the enemy, the Sixth Corps below, corps of rebels still lower, and our heavy guns on this side—a most extraordinary sandwiching of opposing forces together.

Skirmishing occurred along the whole line until 5½ o'clock in the evening, when tha rebels attacked us from two ways. Tha Union forces were at the time arrayed in an arc, both wings resting on the river, tha right at Banks' Ford. Thay were arrayed as follows:

Flying Division.	Brooks'.
Howe's.	
2d Div., 2d Corps.	Newton's.
Together with the Vt. Brigade.	
River.	River.

We were arranged in two lines of battle. The enemy attacking, the Second division of the Second corps and Howe's at first approaching them diagonally from Fredericksburgh and the country directly beyond. Gen. MILLS' brigade, consisting of the Thirty-third New-York, Seventy-seventh New-York, Twentieth New-York, Forty-ninth NewYork, together with the Vermont brigade and Seventh Maine, bore the brunt of tha charge, repulsing the enemy hanosomely. The Vermont brigade were on the left of Gen. MILLS. Gen. MILLS' brigade and other troops made a counter charge; but reinforcements coming up to tha enemy, we were not able to drive them. The Seventy-seventh acted nobly, but the Twentieth New-York behaved very disgracefully, as it did at White Oak Swamp, and falling back, brought a cross fire on the Thirty-third. Their Colonel, however, conducted himself most bravely. The other lines of battle were now attacked by overwhelming numbers and obliged to fall back to the river. While the battle was raging terribly our siege guns on this side of the river opened a rapid fire on the rebel guns during tha night. The ambulances have been bringing in tha wounded all night. It is reported that Gen. SICKLES has been killed on the extreme right. D. W. J.

FALMOUTH, VA., Wednesday Morning, May 6, 1863.

The Sixth Army Corps succeeded in cutting its way through the enemy, reaching this side of the river yesterday morning. The rebels made herculean efforts to surround it, but were foiled in their endeavors. They had succeeded in getting on three sides of the force, and then opened a battery on the bridge which served for a retreat. How it got away in so good condition, is a great mystary to all of us. Yet the corps suffered severely, having been subjected to the ordeal of four heavy battles within 36 hours, fighting the last two against overwhelming odds, and when hope of escape seemed well nigh gone. Prior to this disaster, the Sixth Corps was the finest in the Army of the Potomac. During these seven days' battles, it has done the work on the left, from the very first, constructing three of the bridges, doing all the skirmishing, storming the Fredericksburgh Heights, and rushing on to the support of the right. Who is responsible for this successful flanking of the force, I am unable to say. One thing is true, however. After taking the heights, the corps pushed rapidly on up the river, regardless of heavy firing from guns planted in the wood crest at the left of the city, and as we moved on in our rear, the road from this crest was unguardedly left open, and when the overwhelming force of the enemy appeared, there was not a Corporal's Guard, in comparison, to resist them.

Up till this time everything was working admirably. We were both in the front and rear of the enemy, and had we been content to rest on the Fredericksburgh Heights without pushing on, we should have had the rebels in a tight place. All this advantage is now lost. The Heights have been recovered and operations suspended by us on the left. The history of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday would furnish volumes of incidents. The wounded in Fredericksburgh, medical stores, &c., were saved by some one organizing the stragglers in the streets into a picket line facing the Heights taken possession of, thereby causing the enemy to think we had a considerable force both in the city and on this side, which was far from the case. Dr. FOOT, of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania, left a wounded man he was dressing, snatched a musket, and rallied several of the men.

These pickets, or skirmishers, kept up a fire on the rebels until all our wounded and stores were got across the river.

The remains of Capt. STRONG, Fifth Wisconsin; Capt. KNICKERBOCKER, Forty-third New-York; Capt. ROBINSON, Sixty-first Pennsylvania; Lieut. COONS, Forty-third New-York, were interred in the yard of G. H. ROWE, and Sergt. HINMAN, of the Sixty-fifth New-York, together with several others of NEWTON'S division, in ROBERT T. HUNTER'S yard.

The bridges opposite the city were taken up at daybreak yesterday. The last soldier to leave the city was ALEX. CAMEL, of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, who, delaying, or being left until after the bridges were taken up, stripped off his clothes and pushing them on a boat before him, swam across.

Sergt. FRANK. E. HOLMES, of the Sixth Maine infantry, a nephew of Vice-President HAMLIN'S, was killed in the charge on the enemy's works, on Monday night.

Companies F and C, of the Forty-third New-York, Col. BAKER'S, were taken prisoners while on picket, and if I mistake not, all of the picket line of the Flying division. The Forty-third has only about 200 men left.

Lieut.-Col. HAMILTON, son of Dr. FRANK HAMILTON of New-York, distinguished himself by the gallant manner in which he led the Sixty-second New-York, in the absence of its Colonel.

The grape shot taken from the foot of Lieut.-Col. NEWMAN, of the Thirty-first, is full an inch and a third in diameter; one of the most remarkable cases on record that this large ball or missile should have remained so long in his foot without making its presence known. It was not removed until Monday afternoon, the wound having been received in the Sunday's charge. He is now doing well.

The Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York, have suffered very severely; in fact both the First and Second Brigades of Gen. BROOKS' division, are badly cut up. The Sixty-second New-York has lost very heavily, both in officers and men. Had our forces not been so outnumbered by those of the enemy we should have administered a terrible punishment to them when they attacked and drove us towards the river, since we had the advantage of position, being on higher ground. We had such a long line, however, to defend, that tha various regiments had to be shifted from point to point to resist fresh attacks of the enemy. We captured a large number of prisoners though compelled to leave most of our wounded on the field. Nearly one whole brigade, consisting of one General, 20 Captains, 30 Lieutenants and 2,000 privates, which charged upon us, were, I am informed, ensnared into our lines and taken prisoners. I trust the information may not prove untrue. We certainly killed the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Seventh Louisiana, and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Fifth Louisiana. There is no question as to our having mowed the rebels down by whole regiments when they charged upon our batteries. They lay in heaps upon the battle-field. Not a gun was taken, though so many charges upon them were made. The corps retired in good order across the river, saving their camp equipage, mule trains, &c., with the exception of a few which were gobbled up in the momentary panic which ensued when the enemy first made their appearence in our rear above Fredericksburgh. The road was filled with ambulances, (which had been conveying the wounded all night to the city from the battle-field of Sunday evening,) pack mules and vehicles. A part of them fled back to the city, and a part on to the force beyond. While storming the heights, a shell from one of our siege guns planted on this side of the river exploded a rebel caisson behind the redoubts, and killed sixteen horses. The shell struck the first two in line behind the caisson, after exploding it, and hurled the fourteen others down tha steep precipice in the rear, into tha deep, yawning chasm beneath. They presented a hideous sight, as they lay at the bottom, dead and dying.

Col. TAYLOR, of the Thirty-third New-York, reported killed in the fight of Monday evening, is unhermed. Lieut.-Col. CORNING was wounded in the arm. Maj. PLATNER had both of his horses shot. Capts. COLE and ROOT, and Lieut. PORTER, of the same regiment, were wounded. Sunday morning it numbered 500 men. It is estimated that not more than 200 are left. Too much praise cannot be awarded to this regiment, the Thirty-first, Col. JONAS, and other two years' regiments, whose time is up within two weeks, for the gallant manner in which they have conducted themselves in the various fights. The brava boys ware beginning to count tha days which intervened between the period of their departure for home.

Yesterday considerable picket-firing took place above Falmouth, and heavy fighting on the extreme right.

About noon our heavy siege guns commenced shelling the heights above the city, and kept it up at intervals during the afternoon. A fearful rainstorm set in about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which most have caused the river to rise rapidly. A little stream which I stepped over easily at 3 o'clock, I was compelled to wade three hours later, on returning, doffing my wearing apparel and carrying it in my hand. The storm continued all night, and the weather is very cold and chilly this morning, occasioning some discomfort to the wounded. Very heavy artillery firing has been going on et the right, for tha last hour, and if there is a corresponding amount of musketry, another fierce battle is going on.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
THREE MILES FROM U. S. FORD,
Monday, May 4, 1863.

There has been very little of interest transpiring to-day. A portion of the army has been engeged in constructing rifle-pits and abbatis in divers and various pieces. The larger part of the army has been resting after tha severe labors of the last week. Marches and countermarches, skirmishes, combats and battles, have thoroughly wearied the men and the horses. But, to-day, they are comparatively at rest. Better than that, long trains of pack-mules are winding their way along the crooked wood-roads, and into every camp. The haversacks of the men are being freighted with three days' rations of bread, meet, coffee and sugar. The men are in excellent spirits, and confident that they shall whip the rebels.

Early this morning the rebels succeeded in bringing a battery to bear upon the wooded bluffs north of the Rappahannock, near United States Ford. Their shell were intended for our wagon train, but by reason of the fact that a body of rebel prisoners had been halted for the night where they supposed the wagon train to be, they troubled their friends more than they did their enemies.

Tha following is the loss in Gen. HANCOCK'S division, (First division, Second corps):

FIRST BRIGADE.

	Killed. Enisted Men.	Wounded. Off'rs.	Wounded. Men.	Missing. Off'rs.	Missing. Men.	Total.
5th New-Hampshire	1	5	27	..	15	48
81st Pennsylvania	3	4	30	..	62	109
61st New-York	1	2	42	1	15	31
145th Pennsylvania	40	9	126	2	..	177
Total						364

PARTIS' battery, 1 officer and 10 men wounded.

THOMAS' battery, Company C, Fourth regiment, 1 officer wounded.

SECOND BRIGADE.

	Killed. Officers.	Men.	Wounded. Officers.	Men.	Missing. Men.	Total.
69th New-York	—	3	2	8	3	16
88th New-York	—	3	3	16	61	83
63d New-York	1	1	2	2	—	6
28th Mass	—	—	—	7	39	46
116th Penn	—	1	—	18	6	25
Total						176

THIRD BRIGADE, COL. T. K. ZOOKE, COMMANDING.

	Killed. Off'rs.	Men.	Wounded. Off'rs.	Men.	Missing. Off'rs.	Men.	Total.
140th Penn	1	5	1	30	—	44	81
57th New-York	—	2	1	22	—	11	35
66th New-York	—	1	1	12	—	95	109
52d New-York	—	3	3	22	—	30	58
Total							283

FOURTH BRIGADE, COL. J. R. BROOKE, COMMANDING.

	Killed. Off'rs.	Men.	Wounded. Off'rs.	Men.	Missing. Off'rs.	Men.	Total.
2d Delaware	—	1	4	21	2	62	90
53d Penn	—	1	1	7	—	12	21
64th New-York	—	16	2	16	—	16	50
145th Penn	—	1	2	5	6	119	132
27th Conn	Not yet known.						
Total							294

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Gen. Couch—slightly.
Col. Beaver, 148th Pennsylvania—seriously.
Col. Frank, 52d New-York.
Col. McKeen, 81st Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Col. McCreery, 141st Pennsylvania—missing, supposed killed.
Maj. Cross, 5th New-Hampshire.
Maj. Patten, 145th Pennsylvania.
Maj. Feirland, 148th Penasylvania—slight.
Capt. Overton, 14th Infantry—leg.
Lieut. Wells, 17th infeatry—leg.
Capt. Lynch, 63d New-York.
Adjt. Dodge, 66th New-York.
Lieut. King, 66th New-York.
Lieut. McEwen, 140th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Van Dyke, 140th Pennsylvania—seriously.
Capt. Bible, 148th Pennsylvania—killed.
Capt. Egan, 88th New-York—killed.
Lieut. Davis, 2d Delaware—supposed killed.
Capt. McCullough, 2d Delaware—badly.
Lieut. Jordan, 2d Delaware—badly.
Lieut. Huff, 53d Penasylvania.
Capt. Darby, 64th New-York.
Lieut. Roller, 64th New-York.
Lieut. Kirby, commeading battery—severe.
Lieut. O'Donohue, of Thomas' battery—killed.
Capt. D. B. Logan, 11th New-Jersey—slightly.
Capt. J. H. Meyer, 11th New-Jersey—arm.
Capt. T. J. Halsey, 11th New-Jersey—thigh.
Capt. Luther Martin, 11th New-Jersey—slight.
Lieut. John Lowter, 11th New-Jersey—slight.
Lieut. C. S. Newberry, 11th New-Jersey—hand.
Lieut. Lott, Bloomfield, 11th New-Jersey—killed.
Lieut. Edw. Kelly, 11th New-Jersey—killed.
Capt. Gailbrath, 20th Indiana—arm.

Many gallant deeds were performed by the Staff Officers of the various Generals. At the right of the Chancellor house, a battery of six guns was abandoned, the men and officers being killed and wounded. Gen. HANCOCK directed his Staff to bring them off. Through the exertions of Major GEORGE W. SCOTT, Lieut. W. P. WILSON, and others of the Staff, the guns were dragged off by hand and saved.

HANCOCK'S division was under a cross fire from three directions, and was the last to leave that portion of the field. Gen. H. had his horse shot under him, as did his Aid, Lieut. MITCHELL, and his Orderly DANIEL O'ROURK, Sixth New-York cavalry. Two of his orderlies were wounded.

Gen. COUCH had his horse shot under him, was slightly wounded, and his clothes were twice struck.

To-day all the Generals are praising the gallantry of Col. MILES, of the Sixty-first New-York, who behaved so gallantly and was wounded so severely yesterday. He is said to be one of the best officers and bravest soldiers in the army. He had command of several regiments upon the lines near the Chancellor house, and with his skirmishers repulsed several strong attacks without their being able to reach his line of battle. If he should live, he will certainly be promoted. Every officer whom I have heard speek of the matter has spoken with great enthusiasm of the Colonel's coaduct, and expressed a wish that he may live to wear the honors he has so justly earned.

I was very sorry to learn that Gen. WHIPPLE, while sitting in his tent, was severely wounded to-day by a chance ball from a rebel sharpshooter. Our Generals, with a bravery entirely unparalleled hitherto in the history of this war, have had their headquarters, day and night, in the advance, among their troops, and in every instance within reech of shot and shell. This has done much to inspire the troops with confidence; but in Gen. WHIPPLE'S case has resulted disastrously to himself.

This afternoon there was another dash upon our lines near HOOKER'S headquarters, but a few rounds of canister made them glad to take French leave.

Battery K, Fourth United States artillery, did most excellent service at the battle. It lost 48 men killed and wounded. Sergt. MARSTON had three horses shot under him in a few minutes. The battery having suffered so severely in men and horses, was gone to the rear to recuperate. Capt. F. W. SEELEY, commanding, says that in three days he can be ready for service again, and is anxious to go to the front as soon as possible.

We have heard guns in the direction of SEDGWICK this afternoon. Z. W. B.

Casualties at Chancellorsville.

THE ELEVENTH CORPS.

Below we give a complete list of the casualties in the New-York regiments in the Eleventh Army corps, at Chancellorsville, on May 2:

STAFF.

Killed.

Capt. Francis A. Depaner.

Wounded.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Devens, in foot.
Major Frenaff, slightly, in arm.
Capt. Powers, McLean's Staff, severely, in hand.
Capt. Orto Weber, A. D. C., arm amputated.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Sgt W C Miner, Co A	Sgt E P Ford, Co E
M F Brown, Co A	Corp R W Hall, Co F
D Hyland, Jr, Co A	H J Preston, Co F
Andrew Mochler, Co B	

Wounded.

Lieut M L Hunt, Co A	Corp E Graves, Co B—head
Corp C D Burdick, Co A	H H Whitman, Co B—missing
D C Clark, Co A	J Seabrook, Co B—missing
E Curtis, Co A	O A Nichols, Co B—missing
S H Davis, Co A	John Wright, Co B—head
M J Hyland, Co A	S A Ruggles, Co B—head
W W Loug, Co A	B Harp, drum'r, Co B—side
R Knightengale, Co A	Lieut J A Coffin, Co C
E Tucker, Co A	Corp O Courtney, Co C
D Van Hovenburg, Co A	Corp J P Smyth, Co C
Corp C S Herd, Co B—missing	W W Chapel, Co C
Arthur B Fox, Co C	Nath Wagoner, Co D, arm
Russell Rice, Co C	Geo E Douglas, Co E, groin
Orson A Strobeck, Co C	A Shaffer, Co E, ankle
Jay Vanslyke, Co C	W Davis, Co E
Smith Cooper, Co C	R D Ballard, Co F, slight
Lieut S Z Miner, Co D, slight arm	A Baker, Co E, slight
Corp Z M Blashfield, Co D, badly	Franklin Parshurst, Co F
W G Owens, Co D, badly	Wm M Cady, Co F
C H Sweet, Co D, badly	Corp J E Berry, Co F, neck
John Shafer, Co D, badly	J W Clark, Co F, leg
T T Peters, Co D, badly	J Snyder, Co F, flesh
John Blabee, Co F	Frank M Carley, Co F, arm
Wm Barney, Co F	John Pfirsrer, Co A
Henry Whitney, Co A	Sergt C Launay, Co A
Corp D Baker, Co A	G F Baker, Co A
J W Card, Co A	—— Hackett, Co A
W Parry, Co A	B Schemerhorn, Co A
W H Bacon, Co D, hand	H Toppain, Co A

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Killed and Wounded in the Sixth Army Corps.

Michael O'Brian, Co. K, 33d—arm.
Barney Smith, Co. K, 33d—killed.
Michael Carl, Co. K, 33d—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Lewis—reported wounded.
Col. Grant, 5th Wisconsin—missleg.
S. L. Larwood, Co. H, 33d N. Y.—finger, slight.
Corp. Lewis Sherbutt, Co. K, 6th Vt.—head, slight.
W. H. Hyde, Co. B, 2d Vermont—foot, slight.
C. G. Miller, Co. I, 26th N. J.—hand, slight.
E. Sherbutt, Co. K, 6th Vermont—leg, slight.
Milo Sanders, Co. I, 3d Vermont—face, severe.
Wm. Wilson, Co. A, 119th Penn.—foot, slight.
J. B. Shumay, Co. B, 6th Vermont—thigh.
C. W. Weaver, Co. A, 6th Vermont—severe.
Horace Yarlngon, 6th Vermont—arm, slight.
J. Lendry.
Capt. Read, Gen. Brooks' Adjt.-Gen.—badly w'd'd.
Lieut. Allison, Co. C, 96th Penn.—since died.
Lieut.-Col. Frank Palmer, 16th N. Y.—thigh.
Capt. W. L. Best, 16th New-York—side.
Lieut. Andrew Bayne, 16th New-York—thigh.
First Lieut. H. O. Roberts, 95th Penn.—side.
J. C. Fairchild, Co. A, 27th N. Y.—knee, slight.
First Lieut. G. Severe, 23d New-Jersey—leg.
Capt. H. Lippert, Co. E, 2d New-Jersey—leg.
Adjt. G. W. Bicknel, 5th Me.—head, not severe.
Capt. A. T. Goodman, 119th Penn. Res.—thigh.
Capt. Chas. B. Warner, 119th Penn. Res.—hip.
First Lieut. F. Stuart, 95th Penn.—both legs.
Lieut. G. W. Arbuckle, 23d N. J.—hip, slight.
Capt. A. E. Maiber, 121st New-York—shoulder.
Sergt. Frank E. Holmes, Co. A, 6th Maine—killed in the charge on the Washington artillery, nephew of Vice-President Hamlin.
Capt. Robinson, 61st Pennsylvania—killed.

THIRO VERMONT, COL. SEAVER.

Corp. John Fairbanks, Co. F—neck.
C. C. Meader, Co. C—leg.
V. Dalley, Co F—head.
Chas. McCarthe, Co. G—head.

SIXTH VERMONT, COL. BARNEY.

George W. Commings, Co. F—arm.
Lyman B. Stoddard, Co. G—foot.
Joseph Morse, Jr., Co. G—thigh.
Capt. Alonzo Danforth—arm.

FOURTH VERMONT.

John B. Dunbar, Co. C—hip.

THIRTY-THIRD NEW-YORK, COL. TAYLOR.

John E. Wandelin, Co. C—leg.
Patrick Ambrose, Co. I—arm.

TWENTY-FIRST NEW-JERSEY.

David B. Tyse, Co. K—leg.
Josiah Willis, Co. I—thigh.
Corp. Edward C. Wright, Co. H—leg.
Wm. Hanton, Co. G—thigh.
Jasper Stock, Co. I—arm.
Corp. G. Dilloway, Co. I—leg.

SEVENTH MAINE.

Edmond Collins, Co. K—leg.
Henry Knight, Co. B—leg.
E. Hanson, Co. B—chest.
T. Lichum, Co. C—head.
Hibbard Seeman, Co. I—head.
Corp. Chas. Penbruok, Co. D—shoulder.
Jas. Lewin, Co. D—leg.
H. Wescott, Co. I—leg.
S. A. McNeal, Co. I—shoulder.
Corp. C. S. Woorster, Co. I.
James S. Hoskell, Co. K—leg.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COMMANDING.

Sergeant-Major J. S. Safford—foot.
George W. Brazee, Co. A.
H. Fowler, Co. H—thigh.
John Cross, Co. A—shoulder.
Henry James, Co. A.
George Scott, Co. G.
C. H. Murray, Co. H—leg.
Jas. G. Scott, Co. D.
Wm. Ruyla, Co. H—foot.
John Hank, Co. E—arm.
P. Barton, Co. A—thigh.
Corp. Isaac Garrison, Co. B—arm.
Jas. Cunningham, Co. C—neck.
T. L. Drew, Co. —arm.
G. P. Fairfield—leg.
T. J. Trowbridge, Co. I.
Sgt. L. H. Bridden—leg.
G. W. Moore, Co. B—thigh.
C. P. Betts, Co I—chest.
Corp. J. B. Osburn.
F. Lehman, Co. C—head.
John Belz, Co. E—leg.
John A. Megill, Co. F—leg.
Theodore Vroom, Co. A—leg.
Theodore Rose, Co. A—shoulder.
S. W. Richardson, Co. A—head.
Sgt. Daniel McKian, Co. K—head.
W. W. Cook, Co. G—leg.
Corp. C. W. Commings—leg.
G. Smith, Co. D—leg.
John Marks, Co. H—leg.
Corp. G. M. Riley, Co. H—arm.

TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-JERSEY.

John S. Hall, Co. B—head.
Ord. Sergt. J. P. Lounge, Co. E—foot.
Isaac Ball, Co. K.
Wm. J. McPeck, Co. D.
Corp. A. N. Riker, Co. B.
G. H. Davenport, Co. C.
Chas. Carter, Co. D.
J. T. Dunn, Co. C.
J. H. C Nelson, Co. C.
Corp. J. W. Dood.

SECOND VERMONT.

First Lieut. Dayton P. Clark, Co. D.
L. M. Bingham, Co. H—thigh.
Corp. Albert Parker, Co. S—arm.
Jos. Bolo. Co. K—face, arm and hend.
L. Moore Co. E—chest.
H. E. Soule, Co. E—chest.
L. K. Harris, Co. F—leg.
George Shipper, Co. A—hip.
H. B. Bixley, Co. I—chest.
H. A. Thorn, Co. F—thigh.
D. Ross, Co. I—leg.
Corp. S. Bowen, Co. K—thigh.
Robt. M. Wortning, Co. H—thigh.
G. O. White, Co. H—hip.
B. E. Combs, Co. C—foot.
Theod. Merrill, Co. I—face, arm and hand.
Webster D. Derby, Co. I—fare, arm and hand.
Hylano S. Neil, Co. I—thigh.
B. S. Meeder, Co. E—chest.
B. F. Gifford, Co. E—thigh.
Corp. W. M. Wyman, Co. A—thigh.
W. E. Williams, Co. E—thigh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Edward Codey, Co. B, 62d New-York—face.
Jas. Johnson, Co. K, 62d New-York—arm.
M. Ruther, Co. F, 62d New-York—arm.
Philip Tegart, Co. A, 62d New-York—hip.
Sergt. David Wood, Co. K, 62d New-York—hand.
John Welsh, Co. G, 62d New-York—shoulder.
Christian Survane.
Wm. Ackerman, Co. K, 62d New-York—hand.
Col. Ballire, commanding Third brigade, Third vision, Sixth corps—ankle.
David Warden, Co. I, 139th Pennsylvania—arm.
John Flaharly, Co. C, 62d New-York—thigh.
Lieut. B. F. Haynes, Co. F, 93d Penn.—abdomen.
Danl. Yanke. Co, B, 139th Pennsylvania—hand.
Aaron Heart, Co. B—93d Pennevlveola—leg.
John Goodsel, Co. A, 62d New-York—chest, hand.
Col. Brown, 36th New-York, commanding Second Igade—leg.
Albert Hawk, Co. B, 93d Penn—abdomen and arm.
Samuel Steals, Co. G, 93d Pennsylvania—arm.
John Opplioger, Co. B, 139th Pennsylvania—leg.
M. Fennell, Co. H, 102d Pennsylvania—hand.
Joseph Bayne, Co. I, 102 Pennsylvania—arm.
Fred. Wahnand, Co. H, 98th Pennsylvania—scalp.
Israel Fesler, Co. K, 93d Pennsylvania—thigh.
Frank Reembaugh, Co. A, 93d Pennsylvania—hand
Jos. McLaughlin, Co. I, 102 Pennsylvania—pelvis.
Wm. Briggs, Co. A, 102d Pennsylvania—leg.
S. S. McIntyre, Co. B, 139th Pennsylvania—leg.
John Brower, Co. I, 139th Pennsylvania—foot.
Aaron Conlin, Co. C, 102d Pennsylvania.
George Brown, Co. A, 139th Pennsylvania—hip.
Joseph Boggs, Co. H, 139th Pennsylvania—leg.
Olney Dean, Co. H, 62d New-York—leg.
Sergt. W. Stone, Co. I, 62d New-York—contusion.
Henry Schulis, Co. B, 93d Pennsylvania—shoulder.
Chas. Cougner, Co. F, 112th Pennsylvania—side.
Henry Burnarp, Co. F, 112th Pennsylvania—face.
George Ernbolt, Co. A, 93d Penn.—right foot.
J. H. Rollman, Co. A, 93d Pennsylvania—thigh.
Benj. McGowan, Co. F, 102d Pennsylvania.
John Lower, Co. G, 102d Pennsylvania—arm.
Sergt. Peter Fisher, Co. D, 93d Penneylvania—knee.
Jas. Husted, Co. D, 62d New-York—kidneys.
Jerry Callihan, Co. I, 62d New-York—stomach.
George Long, Co. C, 139th Pennsylvania—fracture.
S. Hutchinson, Co. H, 182d Pennsylvania—hip.
Wm. Campbell, Co. D, 139th Pennsylvania—leg.
Jos. Graham, Co. E, 139th Pennsylvania—foot.
J. H. Anderson, Co. E, 139th Pennsylvania.
A. Haversack, Co. B, 82d Pennsylvania—face.
J. B. Deroi, Co. F, 102d Pennsylvania—liver.
Wm. Smith, Co. L, 102d Pennsylvania—abdomen.
H. C. Critchels, Co. D, 139th Pennsylvania.
J. B. Carson, Co. H, 102d Pennsylvania—left lung.
Jos. Miller, Co. D, 93d Pennsylvania—right hand.
Benville Muyer, Co. F, 93d Pennsylvania—arm.
Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, 62d New-York—arm.
John Noll, Co. A, 93d Pennsylvania—hand.
Sergt. David Cerillay, Co. A, 93d Penn.—right hand.
Benj. Louck, Co. K, 93d Pennsylvania—right hand.
John Sorsner, Co. I, 93d Pennsylvania—shoulder.
August Arolmal, Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania—hip.
Chas. Bicker, Co. G, 93d Pennsylvania—forearm.
A. Swanger, Co. F, 102d Pennsylvania—arm.
John Patterson, Co. D, 139th Pennsylvania—heel.
Nathan Kintz, Co. E, 139th Peensylvania—thigh.
Frederick Lebrun, Co. E, 98th Penn.—shoulder.
John Mills, Co. D, 93d Pennsylvania—chest.
C. Jager, Co. M, 102d Pennsylvania—shoulder.
Jacob Brown, Co. K, 93d Pennsylvania—arm.
Sergt. J. Smith, Co. H, 62d New-York—hip.
Samuel Snyder, Co. F, 139th Pennsylvania—hand.
Christopher Nicholas, Co. D, 98th Penn.—knee joint.
John Bradock, Co. D, 102d Pennsylvania—leg.
H. W. Bebee, Co. K, 7th Massachusetts—hip.
Wm. B. Hathaway, Co. C, 7th Mass.—groin.
H. H. Barrows, Co. E, 7th Mass.—by grape shot.
Jno. O. Byrne, Co. A, 7th Massachusetts—thigh.
Samuel Bostick, Co. A, 7th Massachusetts—leg.
J. S. Newcomb, Co. K, 7th Mass.—thigh.
Chas. L. E. Wilber, Co. B, 9th Mass—thigh.
S. McHenaton, Co. I, 52d Pennsylvania—groin.
G. T. Lee, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts—side.
Patrick Costello, Co. I, 7th Massachusetts—side.
Lieut. S. H. Town, Co. D, 98th Penn.—leg.
Thos. J. Cross, Co. C, 98th Penn.—thigh.
A. A. Seavens, Co. E, 7th Mass.—hand.
Walter Keany, Co. I, 65th Pennsylvania—finger.
Joseph Shew, Co. H, 95th Pennsylvania—leg.
Dennis Flannery, Co. C, 65th New-York—arm.
Samuel Dusweld, Co. G, 23d Pennsylvania—hip.
G. W. Butcher, Co. B, 65th New-York—groin.
Thos. J. Gilbert, Co. C, 23d Penn.—abdomen.
J. E. Felter, Co. B, 65th New-York—scalp.
John Murdock, Co. I, 65th New-York—leg.
Wm. R. Flaenigen, Co. F, 23d Pennsylvania.
J. Ebert, Co. E, 62d New-York—leg.
Capt. Flarel Shurtriff, Co. H, 10th Mass.—neck.
Thos. Larkin, Co. D, 10th Massachoseits—ankle.
A. P. Keith, Co. I, 7th Massachusetts—thigh.
J. H. Suthern, Co. I. 7th Massachusetts—foot.
M. H. Fisher, Co. E, 7th Massachusetts—leg.
H. G. Read, Co. D, 7th Massachusetts—thigh.
Fliz S. Wlodrun, Co. I, 2d Rhode Island—thigh.
Semuel J. Wight, Co. I, 2d Rhode Island—thigh.
G. W. McElroy, Co. I, 7th Massachusetts—thigh.
Wm. Packer, Co. D, 7th Mass.—leg amputated.
Lorenzo Willemson, Co. K, 7th Mass.—thigh.
N. B. Hutchinson, Co. K, 7th Mass.—leg.
G. A. Sarber, Co. A, 10th Mass.—leg.
H. J. Corley, Co. B, 139th Pennsylvania—knee.
J. B. Schemerhorn, Co. E, 62d New-York—leg.
R. Lyon, Co. A, 7th Massachusetts—leg.
Sergt. Isaec Allen, Co. A, 36th New-York—leg.
Sergt. N. L. Dunbar, Co. G, 7th Mass.—thigh.
Nelson Bishop, Co. G, 36th New-York.
R. Reese, Co. B, 62d New-York—lungs, morially.
Second Lieut. S. Lewis, Co. G, 62d N. Y.—arm.
Wm. H. Hunt, Co. D, 62d New-York—thigh.
Jos. Wright, Co. D, 62d New-York—hip.
Jos. Smith, Co. C, 62d New-York—hip.
Capt. G. B. S. Robinson, Co. C, 36th N. Y.—arm.
John Burt, Co. A, 31st New-York—hip.
J. P. Doremus, Co. B, 31st New-York—side.
Jos. Kraesbet, Co. C, 31st New-York—foot.
Peter Colligan, Co. B, 31st New-York—leg.
Capt. Sloan, Co. H, 31st New-York—leg.
Wm. Mills, Co. I, 31st New-York—shoulder.
Jos. Scurdmen, Co. G, 31st New-York—hand.
H. E. Reed, Co. D, 7th Massachusetts—leg.
Peter Maloee, Co, A, 7th Massachusetts—leg.
Jacob Mayer, Co. B, 23d Penn.—thigh.
Wm. Robieson, Co. H, 23d Penn.—hip.
G. A. Mahenson, Co. G, 23d Peen.—foot.
Chas. M. Miller, Co. K, 7th Mass.—groin.
Wm. Heuprick, Co. C, 7th Mass—chest.
Corp. Wm. Hammond, Co. F, 7th Mass.—killed.
Joe. Clough, Co. A, 7th Massachusetts—knee.
Jos. Edward, Co. K, 7th Messachueelts—thigh.
W. S. Goss. Co. A, 7th Massachuseils—thigh.
John Ridley, Co. K, 61st Penn.—hend.
Jos. Wilder, Co. K, 7th Mass.—shonlder.
Jos. Lyett, Co. E, 7th Mass.—fiogers.
G. F. Harper, Co. E, 61st Pennsylvania—lenge.
A. S. Palmer, Co. A, 7th Massachuseits—scalp.
Theodore Burgord, 18th Mississippi, (rebel.)
L. L. Lewis, 4th Washington Artillery, (rebel.)
Sami. J. O'Neill, Co. A, 7th Mass.—thigh.
D. S. Elliott, Co. F, 7th Mass.—hip.
G. Studley, Co. F, 7th Mass.—side.
Jos. Holden. Co. F, 7th Mass.—leg.
Edwin E. Dougles, Co. F, 7th Mass.—hip.
Jas. Ray, Co. A, 7th Mass.—foot.
George O'Neill, Co. C, 7th Mess.—bruise.
R. W. Oliver, 18th Wisconsin.
John Rooney, Co. G, 62d New-York—arm.
Stephen Palmer, Co. H, 23d Pennsylvenia.
Thos. Sargeant, Co. D, 18th Mississippi.
Robt. Bleck, Co. G, 23d Penneylvania—since died.
W. R. Flannigan, Co. F, 23d Pennsylvania—leg.
Henry Drake, Co. D, 62d New-York—arm.
Edward Coady, Co. A, 62d New-York—cheek.
Patilck Ryan, Co. G, 62d New-York—hand.
Lemuel Morse, 82d Pennsylvanle—leg.
Wm. Isminger, Co. H, 82d Pennsylvania—thigh.
Augustus Skeen, Co. I, 82d Pennsylvenia—ubia.
Hugh Connar, Co. B, 65th New-York—thigh.
Nathan Fithaeur, Co. B, 65th New-York—shoulder.
Wm. J. Donnelly, Co. I, 65th New-York—thigh.
Andersen Dean, 122d New-York—toe.
Jos. Penniken, Co. K, 7th Massachusetts—leg.
Frank Whitcomb, Co. H, 82d Penn.—thigh.
Wm. J. Joselyn, Co. K, 7th Mass.—bladder.
G. W. Tyson, Co. E, 93d Pennsylvanle—thigh.
F. E. Hall, Co. H, 7th Massachusetts—leg.
John Connover, Co. C, 62d Penn.—leg and arm.
Daniel McGee, Co. I, 43d New-York—since dead.
Henry Whalan, Co. C, 82d Pennsylvania—side.
First Lieut. More, Co. F, 62d N. Y.—hand.
John Connolly, Co. F, 23d Pennsylvania—hand.
Chas. Fenner, Co. A, 82d Pennsylvania—neck.
Lieut. John T. Hawkins, Co. I, 82d Penn.—arm.
Capt. Francis Lefferts, Co. H, 82d Penn.—arm.
G. Rbineberger, Co. G, 67th New-York—bruise.
Austin Hndge, Co. C, 123d New-York—arm.
Sergt. Wm. E. Slats, Co. C, 65th New-York—foot.
Dani. Lake, Co. C, 65th New-York—leg.
Jos. Stewart, Co. G, 82d Penn.—arm.
Sergt. Thos. Ferry, Co. A, 82d Penn.—head.
M. Renther, Co. F, 62d New-York—arm.
Saml. Doswell, Co. G, 23d Penneylvania—hip.
G. W. Bucher, Co. B, 65th New-York.
Jos. Johnson, Co. G, 62d New-York—thigh.
J. Murdock, Co. I, 65th New-York—leg.
John Ebert, Co. E, 62d New-York—leg.
Thos. J. Gilbert, Co. C, 23d Penn.—abdomen.
Adam Harman, Co. F, 62d New-York—forehead.
Jacob Sach, Co. F, 62d New-York—arm.
Sergt. David Wood, Co. K, 62d New-York—hand.
Jnhn Leamy, Co. K, 62d New-York—heel.
E. J. Sholly, Co. F, 67th New-York—breast.
Ord. Sergt. W. C. Hinman, Co. B, 65th New-York—killed.
Reuben Seawell, Co. B, 23d Pennsylvania—leg.
Dennis Flanneiy, Co. C, 65th New-York—arm.
Maj. Henry J. Hesly, 65th New-York—kidneys.
Samuel Skidmore, Co. D, 65th New-York—leg.
Charles Brown, Co. C, 23d Pennsylvania—hip.
Fergue B. Dockworth, Co. K, 102d Penn.—foot.
Timothy Kelly, Co. K. 62d New-York—face.
John Erricson, Co. G, 67th New-York.
D. Towhey, Co. G, 67th New-York—arm.
Watson J. Lester, Co. B, 37th Mass.—abdomen.
Thoe. Reed, Co. G. 82d Pennsylvania—scalp.
Sgt. Furey, Co. A, 82d Pennsylvania—scalp.
Jas. W. Steward, Co. E, 82d Pennsylvania—arm,
H. H. Stevens, Co. F, 7th Massachusetts—chest.
David H. Dean—leg.
Hugh Feenenan, Co. E, 71h Mass.—arm.
Corp. Thos. H. Merston, Co. F, 82d Penn.—erm,
Capt. J. H. Delap, Co. G, 82d Penn.—leg.
Andrew Overtrix, Co. D, 82d Penn.—llp.
Sergt. Emanuel Sees. Co. F, 82d Penn.—hend.
—— Wilson, Co. G, 23d Pennsylvania—killed.
—— Spencer, Co. G, 23d Pennsylvanie—killed.
John Lencaster, Co. C, 82d Penneylvania—wrist.
Semi. McCall, Co. K, 82d Pennsylvania—thigh.
Capt. M. H. Church, Co. B, 122d New-York—hip.
Maj. H. M. Wheeler, 5th Wisconsin—thigh.
Jos. Higgins, Co. E, 5th Wisconsin—foot.
Capt. Chas. W. Kempf, Co. C, 5th Wis.—forehead.
First Lieut. Lewie F. Miller, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin—forehead.
H. S. Ames, Co. E, 5th Wisconsin—thigh.
R. D. Coonover, Co. E, 5th Wis.—shoulder.
C. P. Jonee, Co. D, 5th Wisconsin—left arm.
First Lieut. Hathaway, Co. E, 5th Wis.—thigh.
Second Lieu.: R. Carter, Co. I, 5th Wis.—thigh.
J. R. Lawrence, Co. A, 98th Penn.—neck.
Wm. Ely, Co. B, 65th New-York—chest.
Wm. J. Donnelly, Co. I, 65th New-York—thigh.
Nathan Philbourne, Co. B, 65th New-York—arm.
J. M. Condry, Co. I, 65th New-York—leg.
Wm. B. Sands, Co. E, 102d Penn.—leg.
John C. Haugh, Co. A, 102d Penn.—thigh.
John McCullis, Co. D, 62d New-York—hand.
Edward Trecy, Co. D, 62d New-York—hand.
Philip W. Whiteman, Co. G, 62d New-York.
Wm. Meliff, Co. G, 62d New-York—thigh.
Thos. Shields, Co. G, 62d New-York—leg.
Joe. Rees, Co. G, 62d New-York—foot.
Sergt. George Walter—head, mortally.
P. Henry, Co. F, 62d New-York—dead.
Jos. Dunnigan, Co. G, 62d New-York—dead.
Jos. Foley, Co. G, 62d New-York—doad.
Douald McVay, Co. E, 62d New-York—dead.
W. L. Hnnt, Co. D, 62d New-York—arm.
Paul Knevin, Co. C, 98th Penn—thigh.
John McAuliffe, Co. D, 62d New-York—hend.
Joseph Lawrence, Co. A, 98th Penn.—neck.
Sergt. George Shennon, Co. F, 62d New-York—shoulder.
George Carr, Co. E, 71h Massachosetts—thigh'
E. H. Sheppard, Co. H, 7tn Massachusetts—arm,
Hugh Grason, Co. A, 43d New-York—shoulder.
John H. McMacon, Co. K, 7th Mass.—lunge.
P. F. Cunningham, Co. F, 7th Mass.—shoulder.
J. Prilchard, Co. H, 36th New-York—arm.
G. Burt, Co. F, 7th Massachusetts—abdomes.
D. Calahen, Co. D, 36th New-Yurk—flesh wound.
Wesley Brodger, Co. F, 7th Mses.—thigh.
Patrick Kelly, Co. B, 31st Now-York—ear.
Capt. Bliss, Co. F, 7th Massachusetts—finger.
Wm. McHaven, Co. B, 31st New-York—hand.
Joseph Thefeult, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin—hand.
George Kloch, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin—bend.
Sergt. Ahel Wood, Co. A, 82d Pennsylvania—hip.
Corp. David Regan, Co. B, 7th Massachusetts—arm.
Norman F. Dunbar, Co. G, 7th Mass.—thigh.
John Coldwell, Co. E, 43d New-York—side.
Geo. E. Raymond, Co. G, 5th Wisconsin—side.
Edward Cooley, Co. B, 62d New-York—face.
Joseph Johnson, Co. K, 62d New-York—arm.
M. Ruther, Co. F, 62d New-York—foreerm.
Philip Tagert, Co. A, 62d New-York—hip.
Sergt. David Wood, Co. K, 62d New-York—hand.
John Welch, Co. G, 62d New-York—shoulder.
A. P. Keith, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts—fracture.
Joseph H. Luther, Co. I, 7th Massachnsetts—foot.
M. H. Fisher, Co. E, 7th Massachusetts—leg.
U. E. Read, Co. D. 7th Massachusetts—thigh.
Fitz S. Windsor, Co. I, 2d Rhode Island—thigh.
Sergt. Sam. Wright, Co. I, 2d R. I.—thigh.
Geo. W. McElroy, Co. E, 7th Mass.—thigh.
W. Packer, Co. B, 7th Massachusetts—knee.
Lorenzo Williamson, Co. K, 3d Mass.—thigh.
N. B. Hutchinson, Co. K, 3d Massachusetts—leg.
W. Gehrig, Co. F, 62d N. Y.—face and hand.
J. Kolb, Co. K, 62d New-York—left side.
Fred. Kearn, Co. E, 98th Pennsylvania—left side.
Philip J. Board, Co. F, 93d Pennsylvania.
John Stiva, Co. D, 102d Pennsylvania—knee.
Joseph Price, Co. E, 102d Pennsylvania—chest.
A. Wait, Co. A, 102d Pennsylvania.
Corp. L. Spencer, Co. L, 102d Penn.—shoulder.
Lewis Hannler, Co. I, 62d New-York—foot.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA

S. Sample, Co. D—knee.
J. Allenbaugh, Co. B—arm.
J. Pitcairn, Co. F.
J. Kiser, Co. I—leg.
J. Zimmerman—arm.
—— Boggs, Co. K—shoulder.
Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, 62d N. Y.—arm, slight.
Michael Comber, Co. K, 9th Mass.—since died.
Michael Hayes, Co. E, 2[illegible]—shoulder, severe.
Jos. B. Carr, Co. [illegible]—shoulder, slight.
Wm. Mills, Co. I, 31st New-York—shoulder.
Corp. Richard Welch, Co. K, 6th Maine—thigh.
D. Davenport, Co. F, 6th Maine—hip, slight.
Hugh Thompson, Co. K, 6th Maine—foot and leg.
P. Hays, Co. G, 6th Maine—leg.
Capt. Knickerbocker, Co. B, 43d N. Y.—killed.
First Lieut. Koons, Co. B, 43d New-York—killed.
Major Joel Haycock, 6th Maine—killed.
Capt. John H. Ballseger, 43d New-York—killed.
G. B. Thomas, Co. I, 5th Wisconsin—since died.
Ralph W. Teeny, 43d New-York—killed.
Byron Tripp, Co. K, 5th Wisconsin—killed.
Capt. Strung, 5th Wisconsin—killed.
Corp. Leopold Betz, Co. B, 61st Penn.—since died.
Alcott Thomas, Co. A, 5th Wisconsin—killed.
—— Conniff, Co. C. 6th Maine—killed.
Sergt. Joyce, Co. G, 31st New-York—killed.
Jas. Dorsey, Co. G, 31st New-York—killed.
Wm. Connere, Co. G, 31st New-York—dead.
Patrick Brady, Co. I, 31st New-York—dead.
Henry Ven Henson, Co. I, 31st New-York—dead.
Thos. McNamara, Co. I. 31st New-York—dead.
Wm. McPhillimy, Co. B, 31st New-York—dead.
M. Gannon, Co. D, 31st New-York—dead.
Joseph Castle, Co. C, 31st New-York—deed.
John Henderson, Co. A, 43d New-York—dead.
Capt. Douglas Lodge, Co. A, 43d New-York—killed.
A. McCray, Co. K, 5th Wisconsin—killed.
Albert Greves, Co. C, 43d New-York—left thumb.
Ceot. Rooch, Co. K, 6th Maine—leg amputated.
Ord. Sergt. Russell, Co. C, 43d Maine—both arms.
Jas. McDoeald, Co. B, 5th Wis.—leg smpnteted.
J. L. Bredlsh, Co. G, 5th Wis.—leg emnptated.
Elliot Barnes, Co. K, 121st New-York—killed.
Willis Silley, Co. K, 121st New-York—killed.
Alonzo Waldron, Co. K, 121st N. Y.—wounded.
John Caldwell, Co. E, 43d N. Y.—died of wounds.
Capt. Thos. B. Stout, 15th N. J. Vols.—shouldar.
Lieut. R. J. Wilsoe, 23d N. J. Vols.—leg.
Lieut. George Bush, 19th Pennsylvania—neck.
2d Lieut. John M. Cork, 119th Penn.—knee.
Capt. T. Read, A. A. G. Gen. Brooks—shoulder.
Maj. Charles Ewing, 4th New-Jersey—hip.
Adjt. Joseph F. Wilde, 2d N. J.—shoulder.
Capt. Joseph Welsh, 95th Pennsylvania—thigh.

There were 1,200 wounded in Brooks' Division up to Sunday evening.

THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK (TWO-YEAR REGIMENT)—

COL. JONES.

Lieut.-Col. L. C. Neuman—foot, not severely.
Capt. B. Sloan, Co. I—leg, not severely.
Corp. John G. Wright, Co. A—shoulder, not sev'ly.
J. Douplin, Co. G—thigh, not severely.
H. Hawks, Co. G—thigh, badly.
Peter Callagen, Co. B—hip, by shell, slight.
J. Burke, Co. A—hip, by shell, slight.
J. Donoven, Co. B—hip, slightly.
Maurice Constreot, Co. C—foot, not severe.
Corp. David Lochlie—hip, flesh wound.
David Figtaetoch—thigh, severe.
Michael Gennon, Co. D—abdomen, dangerously.
Joseph Mc Culkin, Co. I—shoulder, slight.
Robert Mitchell, Co. A—thigh, severely.
Donald Ireland, Co. A—thigh, severely.
Joseph Cadmore, Co. G—wrist, not dangerous.
Corp. Barnard Burns, Co. D—thigh, not severe.
Sergt. John Eagan, Co. D—forehesd, not severe.
Corp. H Burns, Co. E—thigh, severely.
Michael Manlger, Co. G—thigh, not severe.
George Jetry, Co. G—shoulder, severe.
Corp. John Brady, Co. A—leg, not severe.
John Harris, Co. G—thigh, bruise.
Heory Hawks—thigh, severely.
Sergt. G. Carter—chest, severely.
Corp. S. C. Weever—leg, not severely.
David Simons, Co. B—forearm, not severely.
Michael Barret, Co. I—throat, not severely.
R. Filzsimmons, Co. G—shoulder, not severely.
Thomas Hart, Co. B—thigh, hrulse, not severely.
W. Flun, Co. I—thigh, severely.
Thomas O'Caliahan, Co. D—chest, dangeronsly.
Corn. Isaac Flood, Co. G—breesl, severely.
John Coline, Co. E—leg, not severely.
Corp. Herman Frankie, Co. C—ankle, severely.
Sergt. Henry Dorris—thigh, eeverely.
George Ceppin, Co. D—sioe, eeverely.
Jos. Ashby, Co. D—forearm, very severely.
Thoe. Galt, Co. B—hreast, seriously.

FORTY-THIRD NEW-YORK, COL. BAKER.

J. Thompson, Co. B—forearm, slight.
Daniel Magee, Co. I—abdomen, seriously, by shell.
John Moore, Co. H—hand, not seriously.
H. Eswald, Co. I—knee, seriously.
G. Elden, Co. H—arm, not seriously.
J. E. Stanville, Co. H—thigh, not seriously.
Corp. L. Lasher, Co. H—arm, not seriously.
Michael O'Hara, Co. B—thigh, not seriously.
George Brown, Co. G—hand.
Sergt. Richard Costlo, Co. G—foot, not seriously.
Albert C. Reed, Co. G—elbow, nnt seriously.
Sergt. John Hoffman, Co. F—seriously.
Alex. Thompson, Co. B—wrist, not seriously.
John Heys, Co. K—ankle, seriously.
Lieut. Robt. Russell, Co. A—hip, seriously.
Corp. Thos. Bristy, Co. A—leg, seriously.
Frederick Brischt, Co. A—foot, nat seriously.
Sergt. John Henderson, Co. A—stomach, seriously.
Corp. Cyrus C. Smith, Co. I—leg, seriously.
Corp. Michael Doyle, Co. C—thigh, seriously.
Jacob Runstuft, Co. A—ankle, seriously.
Corp. W. Lindsay, Co. A.
John Caldwell, Co. E—dead.

SIXTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA, COL. SPEAR.

Col. Speer—killed in charge.
Corp. Wm. Hottzthelner, Co. K—forearm, not seriously.
J. H. Baining, Co. D—arm, seriously.
Capt. W. W. Ellis, Co. D—leg, not seriously.
Corp. I. Gray, Co. A—hip, seriously.
Sergt. Philip Voulp, Co. B—thigh, seriously.
Sergt. Casey Ratherton, Co. D—shonlder.
Thos. Bocker, Co. B—thumb and forefinger, not seriously.
L. Betz, Co. B—breast, seriously.
Sherman Shultz.
John Shultz, Co. B—hip, seriously.
Corp. John F. Harbaugh, Co. C—foot and ankle.
Sergt. Joseph Hough, Co. B—ankle, not seriously.
Wm. Farrell, Co. I—forehead, not seriously.
Sergt. Peul F. Kennedy, Co. H—hand, seriously.
Thomas McGeery, Co. P—thigh, spent hell.
Joseph Gray, Co. H—thigh, severely.
Rufus McGuire, Co. D—arm, not severely.
John O'Hannagan, Co. C—shoulder, severely.
Theodore Stout, Co. D—leg, not severely.
Jonn Beck, Co. C—neck, not severely.
Cbas. Tonther, Co. G—leg, not severely.
Corp. G. H. Shannefelt, Co. E—thigh, not severely.
Sergt. G. E. Falls, Co. E—knee, severely.
Wm. Lippenath, Co. D—enkle, severely.
Wm. F. Chadford, Co. F—oreast, severely.
Caot. John W. Croshy, Co. G—hips, not severely.
First Lieut. Eugene Kerner, Co. B—leg, severely.
Levi Thorpe, Co. E—neck, slightly.
John Morrow, Co. E—back, not severely.
Wm. Secis, Co. D—sboulder, not severely.
Corp. Jacob Shefer, Co. D hand, not severely.
Sergt. Samuel Brady, Co. A—left hip, not soversly.

FIFTH WISCONSIN, COL. ALLEN.

Daniel M. Carth, Co. H—shoulder, elight.
F. J. Shannon, Co. H—forefinger shot off.
F. Kutzner, Co. C—knee, hrulsed by sheil.
S. Parker, Co. B—upper jaw, severely.
John Borlan, Co. A—hip, slight.
H. V. Stray, Co. G—thigh, slight.
Peter Sable, Co. I—thigh, slight.
Corp. Wm. H. Walker, Co. H—arm brokan.
John M. Guady, Co. H—neck, not dangerously.
John W. Thompson, Co. I—
Jeremieh Merrill, Co. B—leg, not severe.
Wm. Turriff, Co. I—shoulder end jaw, not severe.
Jos. M. Lockiln, Co. B—hand end leg, severe.
D. V. Thomas, Co. P—abdomen, dangerous.
Corp. J. B. Kendrick, Co. K—thigh, severe.
John Parkenson, Co. B—abdomen and hand, dan gerous.
Joseph Bup, Co. C—thigh, not dangerous.
Frederick Bratanler, Co. K—leg, not dangerous.
Malcolm McNie, Co. B—leg, not dangerous.
John H. Belson, Co. K—erm, not dangereus.
John S. Douglass, Co. H—thigh, not dangerous.
Corn. Francis Stern, Co. A—leg, seriously.
Edwaro Feleman, Co. I—hip, seriously.
T. J. Keys, Co. I—cheet, seriously.
John Anderson, Co. I—hip hrulsed.
J. F. Elliot, Co. G—hip, not seriously.
F. Mercer, Co. K—arm, not seriously.
Joseph Lerauinier, Co. C—leg, not seriously.
Sergt. J. W. Huggins, Co. E—foot, not severely.
Wm. George, Co. B—ankle, not severely.
Corp. E. L. Hatch, Co. B—thigh, not severely.
Sergt. R. Baitley, Co. I—hand, severely.
J. H. Osbnrn, Co. I—arm, not severely.
Second Lieut. Richard Carter, Co. I—hip, not severely.
Thos. Atkins, Co. I—arm, not severely.
Chas. Knudson, Cn. G—shoulder, not severely.
George Peterson, Co. E—elbow, severely.
A. W. Halhaway, Co. E—thigh, not severely.
Corp. Frenk Greenman, Co. A—shoulder, not severely.
O. Nelson, Co. A—thigh, severely.
Corp. Wm. Turpin, Co. A—leg, severely.
J. Nnman, Co. B—arm, not severely.
—— Dieherolf, Co. C—finger shot off.
G. E. Hermsnn, Co. A—arm, nnt serious.
J. Sheldon, Co. B—thigh, not sertous.
Sergt. Robert Berry, Co. G—thigh, severely.
Holland Smith, Co. B—hip, severely.
John Smitb, Co. B—hip, severely.
A. R. Shoemocker, Co. I—head, severely, hack part.
Sergt. Wm. Norton, Co. I—thigh, severely.
Capt. S. G. Strang, Co. G—chest, since died.
A. Kelly, Co. I—arm, severely.
F. Tecount, Co. A—leg, elight.
Sergt. O. H. Pierce, Co. B—hip, severe.
Corp. John Leykin

position and resolution be referred to the Committee on Ways.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, Bennett, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Green, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Brice —10.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble relative to the action of the Legislature in reference to an appropriation and appointment of a State Commission for defence of the frontier and harbors of this State, with resolution that His Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate with the Commission above-named, to ascertain, if practicable, what proportion of the sum appropriated by the State will be devoted to the defence of New-York harbor, and how soon we may expect that portion of the work of the State Commission to be undertaken, with such other information on the subject as may be attainable, to the end that the Common Council may be enabled to determine what further action, if any, on their part may be required.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Green, Brady, McConnell, Repper Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Morray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

RESOLUTIONS.

[G. O. 220.]

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of Orchard-street, from the northeast corner of Grand and Orchard streets, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, to one hundred feet north thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 221.]

By Councilmnn Keenan—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lewis Hoppe, Foreman of Hose Company number One, for the sum of eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents, money expended by him in having necessary repairs dnne to said house, and charge the same to its appropriate account

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Terence McGuire for the sum of sixteen dollars and six cents, being for the amount of excess of inspectorship on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenne.

Which was referred to Committee on Sowers.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between the Second-avenue and the East River be regulated and graded, curb and gutter-stones set, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty sixth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement on each side of the railroad track, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the remainder of the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Twenty-first-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, half the expense to be paid by the property owners and half by the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That Fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the Bowary, be repaired and paved with cobble-stones where required, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That Amity-street, from Broadway to the Sixth-avenue, be repaired and paved with Belgian pavement where required, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was ndopted.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That Mercer-street, from Honston to Eighth-street, be repaired and paved with cobble stones where required, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Messrs. F. Geis and H. Maunder, number two hundred and thirty-six East Sixteenth-street, corner of Avenue A, to deliver goods from the sidewalk during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That Washington-place, from Broadway to University-place, be repaired and paved with cobble stones, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That Sullivan-street be repaired and paved with cobble-stones, where necessary, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Terence McGuire for the sum of sixteen dollars and six cents, being for the amount of excess of inspectorship on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenne.

Which was referred to Committee on Sowers.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between the Second-avenue and the East River be regulated and graded, curb and gutter-stones set, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty sixth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement on each side of the railroad track, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the remainder of the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Twenty-first-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, half the expense to be paid by the property owners and half by the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That Fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the Bowary, be repaired and paved with cobble-stones where required, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That Amity-street, from Broadway to the Sixth-avenue, be repaired and paved with Belgian pavement where required, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was ndopted.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That Mercer-street, from Honston to Eighth-street, be repaired and paved with cobble stones where required, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Messrs. F. Geis and H. Maunder, number two hundred and thirty-six East Sixteenth-street, corner of Avenue A, to deliver goods from the sidewalk during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That Washington-place, from Broadway to University-place, be repaired and paved with cobble stones, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That Sullivan-street be repaired and paved with cobble-stones, where necessary, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenne and Harlem River, be curbed and guttered and flagged a space four feet wide, where the same is not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqnednct Department be and they are hereby directed to repair the pavement of all the streets where necessary.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to A. L. Jarvis, on South and Clinton streets, to receive and deliver merchandise in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Bernard Kelly to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises, number five nundred and fifty-two Greenwich-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 222.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to pave Fifty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avennes.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 223.]

Report of Committee on Roads, to set curb, &c., in Seventy-nioth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 224.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to curb, &c., in First-avenue, from Doe Huodred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 225.]

Report of Committee on Roads, to open One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Third avenue to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 226.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalks south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

[G. O. 227.]

Councilman Hays moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the pay of the inspectors and foremen employed by the Croton Aqueduct Board, to supervise the construction of any new street pavement, crosswalk, well and pump, or repairs thereof, be established at the rate of two dollars per day for each and every day they may be so employed, and that the pay of the inspectors who may be employed in similar work for which contracts may be made be continued at the present rate of two dollars per day, in accordance with the terms of such contracts.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 228.]

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideretion of petition of John McGrane, for extension of time for regulating Fifth-avenne.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 229.]

Councilman McConnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be di-charged from the further consideration of resolntion of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Wood for the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety cents, for furnishing for the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen of curtains, canopy, carpets, rugs, mats and matting.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, to extend the columns forming the main entrance on the northerly side of Fourteenth-street, between Irving-Place and Fourth-avenue, a distance not to exceed six feet beyond the line of the street, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

REPORTS RESUMED.

[G. O.—230.]

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, to place gas lamps on Fifty-fonrth-street, between First and Third-avennes.

Which was laid over.

[G. O.—231.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots north side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Second and Third-avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O.—232.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to dig ont and fit up house of Engine Company Number Nineteen, and build extension.

Which was laid over.

[G. O.—233.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Forty-seveoth-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

[G. O.—234.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots on Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third-avennes, and in Second-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O.—235.]

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, to place gas lamp in front of Nomber four hundred and forty-seven East Honston-street.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 236.]

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, to place two gas lamps in front of Methodist Episcopal Church in Norfolk-street, near Grand.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 237.]

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, concurring to place two gas lamps in front of the French Episcopal Church in Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 238.]

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, to place two gas lamps in front of the German Evangelist Church.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 239.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Grand-street, between Lewis and Cannon streets.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE SENT AND SIGNED THIS DAY.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved and without the signature of the Comptroller a resolution that Patrick Cuff, Assignee, the sum of six hundred and ninety-three dollars, the same being intended as a remission of the penalty charged against a contract for sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for overtime, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN:

I must return unapproved the accompanying resolution, directing the Comptroller to pay to Patrick Cuff, Assignee, the sum of six hundred and ninety three dollars, the same being intended as a remission of the penalty charged against a contract for sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for overtime.

I find from official information received from the Croton Aqnednct Department, that the overtime on the sewer in question was two hundred and thirty-one days; which was charged against the contractor at the rate of three dollars per day, and it is this amount of six hundred and ninety-three dollars which your resolution proposes to repay. The ground upon which this repayment is claimed is, that the delay or overtime above-mentioned was occasioned by a hnrst in the Croton water-pipes; that the Croton Aqnednct Department allowed the contractor tha snm of two hundred and fifty dollars as being the largest sum in their power to award, and recommended that the contractor should apply to the Common Council for the balance.

The Croton Aqnednct Department represent to me that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was allowed by the Department as full compensation to the contractor for such proportion of the overtime as was fairly attributable to the leakage of water from the Croton pipe-, and that they did not recommend him to apply to the Common Council for any balance, "as none was considered as due to him"—inasmuch as "the whole of this overtime could not have been occasioned solely by the leak, as there were months together when no leak insufficient force was employed on the work, and times when there were none at all."

With this official statement beforo me denying the equity of the claim, I feel constrained to withhold my sanction from your resolution allowing it.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, ordered to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

GENERAL ORDERS.

[G. O. 171.]

Resolution that an extension of twenty feet be built tn the house of Engine Company number Five, the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for doing said work.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

Negative—The President, Councilman Gross, Murray, Russell—4.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

[G. O. 240.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. McConnell and Boise for the sum of two hnndred and seventy five dollars, to be in full for a collation served un on the night of the sword presentation to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to make all the necessary arrangements to receive, with a suitable demonstration, the remains of the late Colonel Ringold of the One Hundred and Third regiment New-York State Volunteers, who was killed whilst gallantly leading his regiment to action.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Lord & Taylor for the sum of three hundred and six dollars for gloves and crape furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Kimball.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

[G. O. 241.]

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his werrant in favor of Charles H. Hull, for the amount of salary as Acting Justice for the First District Police Court, for the month of January, 1863.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that H.W. Green, owner of premises number thirteen Spruce-street, be permitted to construct and use a vault opposite number eleven Spruce-street, of dimensions similar to that now used and occupied by him opposite nuober thirteen in said street, the assent of the owner of number eleven, on said Spruce-street, having been given for that purpose.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting that the Queen of Spain, as an evidence of her good feeling toward this country, has sent to this port the first-class frigato Carmen, with resolution, first, that the freedom of the City be tendered to Captain José Polo de Bernabe, and the officers under his command; second, that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to transmit an authenticated copy of the above to Captain José de Bernabe.

Which was carried.

[G. O. 242.]

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence Bolger, President of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied on account of the funds of the said Orphan Asylum, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 243.]

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Romee for the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars, in full for refreshments furnished Guard of Honor, &c., on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Edmund C. Charles.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 244.]

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Geo. W. Roome, for the sum of three hundred and ninety-five dollars in full for refreshments furnished Guard of Honor on the occasion of the funeral of Col. Kimball.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 245.]

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Welsh, for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents, to pay for badges and insignia of office for the members of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Vesey and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqneduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Canoon-street, between Delancey and Rivington-too streets, to connect with the sewer in either of said streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Finance with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McCabe for the sum of two hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-six cents, to be applied by said John McCabe in payment of a n assessment upon his property, block number two hundred and thirty-five, ward numbers forty-one, forty and thirty-nine, map numbers thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, on map for sewer in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, and a rebate of the same to the account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

[G. O. 177.]

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

[G. O. 178.]

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gntter stone be set and sidewalk flagged a space of four feet, in Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington-avenne and Fourth-avenne, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

[G. O. 198.]

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, relative to the compilation of the debates of the Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, with resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to have two thousand copies printed in book form, under the supervision of the compiler, who shall index the same, and receive for his services the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller directed to draw his warrant for that amount from the appropriation of moneys remaining unexpended in the hands of the Corporation.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Webster, MacConnell, O'Brien, Cook.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Sandford, The President, McVay, Gross, Brady, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjnurned until Monday, eleventh instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 7, 1863.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	106⅜	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '74. Con.	97⅜	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou.	108	
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₡ c. Notes...Oct. & Apl.	106⅜	
25,000	do	106	
500	do	Fe. & Aug.	107¼
6,600	do	Feb. & Aug.	107
1,500	Brook. C. W. L.		116
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. o.		101
10,000	do		101⅛
25,000	do	New	99
3,000	Mo. St. 6s		62
31,000	do		61⅝
5,000	Cal. State 7s		129⅞
1,000	E. 1st M. B.		114⅝
1,000	Hud. R. Cvt. B.		122
7,000	do		123
4,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.		
3,000	C. B. & Q. 8s ₡ c. B.		120
4,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.		110
7,000	Ill. Cen. R.		134
2,000	Al. & T. 2d M. Pf.		93
15,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.		88
5,000	do		87½
10,000	do		87
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st M		106
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1M.		110
500	Tol. & W. 2d M.		81
3,000	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.		102
5,000	Ga. & Mo. L. G.		60
39	Bank of Commerce		102
13	National Bank		104
50	Am. Exc. Bank		104
10	Metropolitan Bank		110
100,000	American Gold		155
50,000	do		155⅛
300,000	do		154⅜
12,000	do		155⅛
45	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		143
50	Penn. Coal Co.		130
50	do		129⅜
50	do		129
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.		23
100	Quicksilv. M. Co.		45⅝
600	Bucks Co. Lead Co.		2⅛
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		185⅛
145	do		188
100	do		850 182
150	do		185⅛
200	do		185
50	N. Y. Cen. R.		118
200	do		118⅛
100	do		830 118⅜
100	do		118⅝
50	Erie Railway		84⅞
1850	de		85
300	do		810 85
358	no		h10 85
100	dn		b30 85⅛
50	do		b15 85

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	106	
20,000	do	106⅜	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	107⅜	
23,000	do	107⅜	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.	101⅛	
4,000	do	New	98
5,000	Tenn. 8s, '90		60
7,000	Mo. State 6s		62
5,000	do		h15 62
3,000	Cal. State 7s		130
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.,		87
5,000	C. & N. W. 2 M		87⅜
5,000	do		110
5,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st		110
9,000	M. So. 2d M		104
50,000	Amer. Gold		155
10,000	do		155⅛
25,000	do		155⅛
5,000	do		155⅛
50	Park Bank		125
100	Cum. Coal Pref.		22¾
158	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		142
200	do		145
400	Quicksilver M. Co.		48
100	do		49
50	Pac. M. S. Co.		186⅞
100	do		s30 185⅞
50	Penn. Coal Co.		129
760	Erie Railway		86
350	do		85¼
600	do		85⅞
458	Erie R. Pref.		103
100	do		103⅛
200	do		103⅜
650	do		103⅛
14	Hudson Riv. R.		128
150	do		128⅛
100	do		s60 128
200	do		129
5000	Harlem R.		98
2500	dn		98⅛
3500	do		98⅜
100	do		s30 98
200	do		b10 98⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Amer. Gold	155⅜	
18,000	do	b3.	155⅜
30,000	do		155⅛
1,000	do		155
3,000	do		155¼
4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₡ c. Notes...Apl. & Oct.	106	
200	Bucks Co. Lead Co.		2⅛
1000	Erie Railway		85⅝
150	do		c 85⅞
200	do		s60 85⅞
100	do		s10 85⅜
1200	do		b3 85⅜
100	do		b3 85⅜
150	do		85⅜
200	do		85⅜
100	Hudson R. R.		127⅜
100	do		127⅜
200	do		s3 127⅜
200	do		b3 127⅜
700	do		127¾
1000	Harlem R		95⅛
2,200	do		95⅜
500	do		96⅛
500	do		95⅜
500	do		b30 96⅜
200	do		b30 96⅞
200	do		b10 97

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000	Amer. Gold	155⅛	
40,000	do	155⅜	
10,000	Debt Cert	99⅜	
10,000	do	99	
200	Cumb. Coal	23	
50	Quicksilv. Min. Co.	49	
100	do	49⅛	
150	do	49¼	
300	Bucks Co. L. Co.	2⅛	
500	Canada C. Co.	1⅝	
1000	do	1⅝	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	119¼	
650	do	119⅜	
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	s10 186⅜	
500	Erie R.	86⅛	
300	do	s3 86⅛	
100	do	s30 86	
200	do	b3 86⅜	
350	do	86⅜	
100	do	h3 86⅜	
200	do	s3 86⅜	
300	do	86⅜	
100	Erie R. Pref.	104⅜	
100	do	b3.	104⅜
100	do	b3.	104
100	do	b3.	103⅞
1000	do		103⅝
1500	do	b10.	104
100	Hudson R. R.		129
100	do	s3	129
400	Har. R. Pref.		110⅜
1400	do		111
14	T. H. & Alt. P.		14
100	Mil. & P. Du C.	b3	45
100	do	b3	45⅛
500	Chi. & R. I. R.		98
150	do		97⅝
200	do		97¾

50	N. Y. Cen. R.		119
650	do		119¼
50	Harlem R. P.		109
300	do		110
150	do		109⅛
2700	do		95⅛
4500	do		95⅜
500	do		b10 95⅜
100	do		s30 94⅜
200	do		s30 93
225	Harlem R. Pref.		103
100	do		103⅜
100	do		b30. 104
300	Reading R.		94
100	Mich. Cen. R.		110
50	do		109⅛
30	do		109⅜
2000	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		68
100	do		b3 68⅜
400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		93
250	do		s30 93
3000	Clev. & Pitt. R.		85⅜
200	do		b30 86
1000	do		s60 85
1000	do		86
800	do		86⅛
100	do		86⅜
3000	Gal. & Chic. R.		105
200	do		105⅝
600	do		105⅞
3000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		86⅜
1000	Chic. & R. I. R.		97
150	do		97⅛
100	do		97¼
500	Chic. & N. W. R.		31
100	do		s30 30⅜
2500	Galena & Chi. R.		106
900	do		b3. 105
200	do		h10. 105
1200	do		104⅞
100	do		h10. 104⅞
100	do		104⅝
650	do		104⅜
50	do		s10 104⅜
100	do		s30. 104⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		110⅜
100	Chic. & Alt. R.		76

THURSDAY, May 7—P. M.

The authentio news of the retreat of Gen. HOOKER ceuaed on advance of 3 ₡ cent. in Gold coin to-dey, hnt was acarcely felt, otherwise, on the prices of the Stock Exchange. The Puhlic Funds of the United States fell off only one-half of 1 ₡ cent. on the old Loans, and $1,200,000 was taken of the new. Even the rise in Gold coin wes hut indifferenily maintained hy speculation, after the early shock of the news on the Street. The firot aales on tho Street ran up an high ea 157½ ₡ cent., hut when the regular Board convened at 10½ A. M., large aellera appeared at 155@154¼@154½ ₡ cent. The Street and Second Board prices snbsequently varied from these points to 156 ₡ cent. "There wes a depressed feeling among the Brokers in the Stock Exchange on account of the result of the hloody struggle on the Rappahannock, at the esrly Board, but the orders for Stocks for the greater part eppeared to come in wiihout reference to the news, and at the Second Board the huoyancy in prices was, on most descriptions, decidedly ahead of Wednesday. The additional rise on Harlem was 4 ₡ cent., and 8 ₡ cent. on the Preferred Shares; on Hudaen 2 ₡ cent.; on Galena, 5@6 ₡ cent.; Pittshurgh, 3 ₡ cent.; Rock Island, 3 ₡ cent., and Michigan Southern 2 ₡ cent. The exceptions to the general rise were Toledo and Pacific Mail. The husineas at the Afternoon Board exceeded the salcs, on the Shsre list, at the First Boerd. The additional impulse to the speculation in Harlem was derived from the Albany advices, thet the Governor will refnse his sanction to the Broadway Road bill. The common Shares came very near touching par at the Second Board, so eager was the demand—partly, no doubt, in settlement of *short* contracts maturing in a day or two. The 8 ₡ cent. Preference Shares sold at 110 ₡ cent. The speculation in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which has also the advantage of a large *short* interest, provoked by the sudden and immense rise from 80 up to 70 ₡ cent., and more recently to 80@85 ₡ cent., alao rose 3 ₡ cent. to-day on yesterday's sales, while the rise in Galena and Rock Island appeared to result from their dividend bearing attraction, as we hear of no considerable *short* interest to he covered. Both olasses of Erie, and also New-York and Michigan Centrals were firm and in demand at the cloae of the dey. The Railway Morigage and City Bank Stocks were steady; Missouri 6 ₡ cents. lower then yesterdey.

After the Second Board and at the 4 o'clock Public Board, the speculative excitement on the Share list continned, and a large additional business wes done. The following prices were made in comparison with Wedneeday night. Some sales of Harlem were mnde at high ns per. The price of Gold was firmer at the close.

	Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	152	155⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	108	107⅜
U. S. 6s, '81	108	107⅜
N. Y. Central	118⅞	119⅜
Erie	85¼	86⅛
Erie Preferred	102⅜	104
Hudson	127⅜	129
Toledo	109¾	110¼
Pacific Mail	187	186
Quicksilver Co..	46	49
Harlem	94⅞	99

The market for Money is fairly active at 6 ₡ cent., the chief employment being on the Stock Exchnge, the extreme ectivity of which leads to frequent shifting of loans, without material change in rates. Some of the old Stock and Money firms who borrow on first-class collnterel, such as United States, or on wide margins on Railway Bonds and Sharos, continue to he supplied at 5 ₡ cent. The conversions of United States Currency into the 5-20 year Stock continue large, $1,202,000 to-dey. The Customs ere $144,000. In Exchenge some business was done et 169@170 ₡ cent., first-class bills on London, bnt the merket is quoted dull and unsettled, the demand end rates not following up the rise in Gold. The Suh-Treasury halance this afternoon is $23,092,413. The roceipts continue slightly nhend of the diahursemonte this week.

The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shsres:

New-York	112	Citizens'	98
Phœnix	106	Grocers'	100
North River	100	East River	100
Tradesmen's	105	Merket	96
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Nassau	103
National	104	Shoe and Leather	103¾
Seventh Ward	130	Corn Exchange	104
Commerce	103	Continental	95
Ocean	88	St. Nicholas	94
American Exchange	104⅞	Marine	138
Pacific	130	Commonwealth	95
Chatham	92	Atlantic	70
Bank of the Republic	106⅜	N. Y. County	110
Bank of N. America	102	Importers' & Traders'	106
Hanover	94	Park	126
Irving	83	New-York Exchange	110
Metropolitan	110	Brooklyn	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	32
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser	87
Erie 7s, seconds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	58
Erie 7s, thirds, '83	113	L. & W. B.	112
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	112
Hud. R. firsts, '60	104½	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	111
Hud. R. seconds, '65	115⅝	Mich. So. & N. I. R. firsts	106
Hud. R. conv., '67	124	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	111	M. & P. du C. firsts	107
Har. seconds, '64	106	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
Mich. C., new, 1sts, '62	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104⅜
Mich. S. 7 ₡ c. 2ds	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	81⅜
M. S. & N. I., G. Line, '68	104	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	106
Illinois Central, '75	121	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	102
Al. & T. H. firsts	105	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

WINTER GARDEN—He's Jack Sheppard—Paul Pry.

WALLACK'S—Lost and Won.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Minnie Warren, Commodore Nutt, &c., at all hours.—Stereopticon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

COUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Cotopaxi.

LAURA KEENE'S—Second Love—Nature and Art.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rumors which reached us on Wednesday and Wednesday night, regarding the movements of the Army of the Potomac, involving battles, disasters and retreat, yesterday resolved themselves into positive and authentic reports that Gen. Hooker had withdrawn his army to the north side of the Rappahannock. It does not appear that any battle was fought on Tuesday, the only fighting of consequence since Sunday having been on Monday evening, when only a single division of the Fifth corps was engaged. The withdrawal of the army from the south side was commenced on Tuesday night, and was successfully accomplished on Wednesday morning, with comparatively small loss. The movement may be regarded as wholly a providential one, influenced in great part doubtless by the sudden and great rise in the rivers caused by the storm, which raged even more furiously in Northern Virginia than in New-York. It may be considered doubtful, however, whether it would have been made, had Gen. Hooker been apprised of the entire success of Gen. Stoneman in cutting the rebel communications. This success is learned from the Richmond papers of the 5th. Gen. Stoneman, it appears, divided his force into three columns, each one of which completed the work assigned to it. One column was commanded by Gen. Stoneman in person. This force effectually destroyed the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad at Hanover Junction and down to within five miles of Richmond. Another column was commanded by Gen. Averill. This proceeded through Culpepper, and, after skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, compelled the destruction of the bridge over the Rapidan River. The third column was commanded by Gen. Buford. This pushed on directly toward Gordonsville, and information has reached Washington that it succeeded in cutting the Railroad between Gordonsville and Richmond, and also between Gordonsville and Charlottesville, thus entirely breaking up Lee's communications, and very effectually cutting off supplies and reinforcements. In addition to these important operations, we have the statements that Gen. Peck is pushing rapidly forward from Suffolk in pursuit of the rebels retreating from the line of the Blackwater, and that Gen. Keyes is also moving his corps from Yorktown to cooperate with Gen. Hooker. Our losses in the Spring campaign thus far have been very heavy, but those of the rebels have been much more severe—necessarily so, from the fact that they have attacked our forces in intrenched positions.

We learn by a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, that a part of Gen. Stoneman's cavalry arrived at White House on the 5th. The people of Richmond, according to the report of exchanged prisoners, are in a terrible state of excitement over the raid and other recent occurrences.

In the fighting which occurred in the vicinity of Suffolk on Sunday last, the rebels are known to have suffered very severely. They buried 200 of their men about five miles out on the Petersburgh turnpike, and beside they left a large number of their dead on the field. Their wounded must have been proportionately numerous. An official list of the casualties on our side will be found in this morning's Times.

The news from the Mississippi River this morning is important. A dispatch boat reached Cairo, yesterday, bringing the intelligence that Grand Gulf had been captured by our forces, together with 500 prisoners, and all the rebel arms, ammunition and stores. We also learn that a large force of our troops are below Grand Gulf, and marching on Port Hudson. In the late attack upon Haines' Bluff five gunboats and three mortar-boats were engaged. The attack was simultaneous with that of Grand Gulf, but was not intended to be a serious one.

Gen. Blunt has sent a dispatch to Gen. Curtis at St. Louis, announcing that Col. Phillips crossed the Arkansas River on the night of April 24, and attacked and routed a rebel force who were fortifying at Weber Falls in the Indian Territory, capturing all their camp equipage.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 1st inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*. She brings no additional intelligence of the movements of Gen. Banks. The General had issued an order that all registered enemies should leave the Department on or before the 15th of this month.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of May 6 has information which indicates that the rebels are still at Weston, and about 7,000 strong. It is known at last that Jones and Imboden have joined forces. It is also ascertained that there is another rebel column not a great way off, under Gen. Wilder, numbering about 4,000, and hovering in the vicinity of Summerville, along the New River. This latter force is acting in conjunction with Jenkins, and threatens Charleston. It is presumed that the movements of both these columns will be controlled by the news from the Rappahannock.

The Committee of the Ohio Legislature, appointed to investigate the circumstances of the arrest, by the military authorities, of eleven citizens of that State, have made their report. They affirm that the testimony taken shows that there was abundant ground for the action taken by the Government, with perhaps a single exception.

The following is an extract from an order recently issued by Adjutant-General Thomas at Helena: "One of the duties of the regiments of *African descent* will be to secure abandoned cotton, and have it conveyed to the levee for shipment to the Quartermaster at Memphis, Tenn. Accordingly, all officers belonging to such troops will see to the execution of this order, and the Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation for such purpose, &c."

Mary Jane Green, Margaret Murphy and Jane De Hart, who have been acting as spies for the rebels in Western Virginia, have been arrested and taken to Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Broadway Railroad bill has been vetoed by Gov. Seymour. The Veto Message will be found in this morning's Times.

The Mozart Hall Democracy last night adopted strong peace resolutions, demanding instant peace; denouncing the action of the loyal war Democracy in the Legislature; condemning the arrest of Vallandigham as illegal, and foreshadowing a Convention of the Peace Democracy of this State at an early day.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Mr. A. A. Low was elected President, Mr. Bogert was reelected Treasurer, Mr. J. Austin Stevens, Jr., Secretary, and Wm. E. Dodge was elected First Vice-President. Resolutions highly complimentary to the retiring President, Mr. Peletiah Perit, was passed. Mr. Perit has been a member of the Chamber forty-three years, and for ten years its President.

The inauguration of the Long Island Historical Society was celebrated last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, by an eloquent discourse upon the life and character of the late Maj.-Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, by Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, which was attentively heard and frequently interrupted by applause. The Society was projected only two months since, but its objects meet with such favor that already 300 members are enrolled. Commodious rooms are being fitted for its accommodation, and liberal donations have been made for its archives.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock P. M., yesterday. A preamble and resolution by Mr. Boole were adopted, requesting Mayor Opdyke to write to the State authorities to ascertain what amount of the $1,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature for harbor and frontier defence is to be apportioned to our harbor, and how soon the apportionment will be applied to its use, in order to ascertain what further action in respect to harbor defence is necessary on the part of the Common Council, "in view of the critical aspect of our foreign affairs," and the fact of the Legislature having failed to legalize their appropriation of $1,000,000 for constructing defences for the City and harbor. A letter from the assignee of the Hackley contract, complaining of the City's tardiness in paying him as the cause of his inability to fulfill the contract, was referred, to give him a hearing. He says the City owes him over $100,000; that he has advanced $80,000 to keep his men at work, but now is five weeks in arrears to them. A communication was received from the Comptroller concerning the judgment against the City, in the matter of the Central Park extension, which requires the immediate payment of $1,031,207 10, for costs and awards of damages, exclusive of $171,075, receivable for awards for benefits. He proposes a loan of $1,050,000 for the purpose, payable in 1874, and thinks he may be able to raise this sum at the interest rate of five per cent., having already borrowed $2,000,000 this year at that rate. Referred to the Finance Committee. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel was requested of the City Tax laws of 1862 and 1863, as affecting the salaries of the members of the Common Council. (The usual salary of $1,700 each is included in amount in the Tax law for 1863, under the head of "Salaries, Legislative Department;" but the usual specification of, "and as compensation to the members of the Common Council," is left out. The question arises, is that specification in previous Tax laws permanent law? The Comptroller is in doubt in the matter, and hesitates about paying.) Adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met 5 P. M. yesterday, and concurred in the preamble and resolution in relation to information about harbor defence. A resolution was adopted in favor of directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to proceed at once to effect all needed repairs of the pavement throughout the City. This wholesale order was preferred to giving frequent directions for repairing here and there, as has been customary heretofore. Adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

A distressing casualty occurred at Maidstone, near Windsor, Canada, on Sunday last. A young man who was going through the manual of arms with an old rifle which he supposed was unloaded, discharged the weapon accidentally, instantly killing one of his sisters and wounding another, it is feared fatally.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Thos. Roach was tried for receiving stolen goods (30 barrels of apples) at his place of business, No. 95 Murray-street. The case occupied the entire day, and the Court will charge the jury this morning.

The news of Gen. Hooker's retreat caused a rise of 3 ₩ cent. in Gold Coin yesterday, but had little or no influence on the Public Stocks of the United States. The Share list in the afternoon was higher and the speculation buoyant. Money 6 ₩ cent.; Exchanges unsettled.

Breadstuffs were in more demand at firmer prices early in the day, but closed tamely. The principal movements in Provisions were those in Cut Meats, Bacon and Lard, which were buoyant. Cotton was brisker and dearer. Sugars, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request. The freight market was less active, owing to the advanced claims of shipowners. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Mr. Adams and Neutral Commerce.—The British newspapers, and some of the more blatant Secessionists in Parliament, are making a great fuss over a certificate of character given by our Minister in London to a British vessel sailing for Matamoras. We have already expressed our opinion of the absurdity of the complaints made in England on this subject. Mr. Adams certainly committed no offence against the British Government by giving such a certificate. If anybody was at fault in the matter, so far as British dignity is concerned, it was the British merchants who went to a foreign Minister for such protection, instead of relying on their own Government.

But there is, after all, something very singular in the action of Mr. Adams in this case, especially in view of his subsequent reply to a similar application. His first letter was as follows:

Legation of the United States,
London, April 9.

Amid the multitude of fraudulent and dishonest enterprises from this kingdom to furnish supplies to the rebels in the United States through the pretence of a destination to some port in Mexico, it gives me pleasure to distinguish one which has a different and a creditable purpose. Messrs. Howell and Zinman have furnished me with evidence which is perfectly satisfactory to me that they are really bound to Matamoras *with a cargo intended for the Mexicans*. I, therefore, very cheerfully give them this certificate at their request. It is not the disposition of the Government of the United States to interfere in any way *with an honest neutral trade*, and it is deeply to be regretted that the frauds which have been so extensively practiced in this country have contributed so much to throw it under suspicion.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Admiral Dupont, &c.

An attempt has been made in France to make it appear that the cargo of this vessel was contraband of war, and intended for the Mexican *army*. Some of the Paris newspapers have become very much excited on the subject, on the assumption that the American Minister was directly aiding the Mexican Government in its resistance to the French invasion. There is nothing in the letter to warrant any such construction. Mr. Adams merely certifies that the cargo is intended *bona fide* for the Mexican market—not for the rebels,—that the voyage, in other words, was in the legitimate prosecution of neutral traffic and not an indirect violation of our blockade. That this was his meaning is perfectly clear from the context of his letter; and there is not the slightest ground for complaint against him as having intended any departure from our neutrality.

But a fortnight afterwards Mr. Adams wrote as follows, in reply from another quarter for a similar certificate:

Legation of the United States,
London, April 22, 1863.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the reception of your note dated yesterday. I regret to perceive that you labor under a misconception of the course taken by me heretofore. It must be obvious to you that *I have no authority to exercise any discrimination in regard either to the vessels or the voyages of Her Majesty's subjects. When they are engaged in legal undertakings, they have a right to rely upon the protection of her Government, and they will undoubtedly obtain it.* When it is otherwise, of course they would not expect it from her, nor ask it from a representative of the United States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

This is undoubtedly the proper ground for Mr. Adams to take; but it is also ground which he did not take when he gave the letter of April 9 to Messrs. Howell and Zinman. It is not for a moment to be supposed that our Government has authorized Mr. Adams to exercise any discrimination or interfere in any way with the commercial ventures of British ships.

The Discomfiture of Gen. Hooker.

The retrograde movement of Gen. Hooker to this side of the Rappahannock has been to the people one of the very sharpest of their many disappointments. They had counted with peculiar confidence on a triumphant issue. The superb condition and splendid spirit of the army, the personal prestige of its chief, who had never fought but to conquer, the remarkable ability with which the new campaign was planned, and the signal success with which its first stage was consummated, to all appearance justifying the bulletin of the commander that "the enemy must ingloriously fly, or come out from behind their defences and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him"—all combined to raise the public expectations to the highest pitch. When next came the tidings that the army was hastening back over the river, with all its material, there could not but be a most painful revulsion of feeling. Every loyal man is in truth smitten to the very soul, and with reason.

It is true enough that there are mitigating considerations. We have adversity to afflict us, but no sense of shame. The army has in no wise dishonored itself. So long as fighting was to be done, it stood up to its duty unflinchingly; and when the word for retreat came it did what was required of it with the same sublime steadiness. There is no chapter in the whole history of the war so free from stain and so pervaded with heroism as this last one, though its close is so unfortunate. It is more clear than ever that this army is made of the staunchest stuff. It seems to be true also that from the beginning to the end of its movement, it inflicted an aggregate of loss upon the enemy at least equal, and probably superior, to that which itself sustained. This came, mainly, from the fact that their attacks, in nearly every case, were made by the enemy in heavy columns, enabling our artillery to play upon them with terrible effect. Notwithstanding the streams of blood that have been shed during the last week, the *relative* strength of the two armies still remains essentially unchanged.

But these are simply alleviating circumstances. The stern fact still remains that what promised to be the decisive movement of the war has turned out an absolute failure. We are again remitted to the same state of uncertainty about final operations that for the last year has so sorely tried the country.

It is too early yet to decide whether this failure belongs to the category of unavoidable mischances, or whether it comes from positive human fault. There is certainly one superhuman element in the problem—the great rise in the river consequent upon the tremendous and most unseasonable storm. This *contretemps* was, perhaps, the one fatal cause. With our present means of judging, we are, in fact, so inclined to regard it. By making the pontoon bridges insecure, it endangered all the communications between the army and Aquia Creek—the base of supplies. And again it threatened to cut off all means of retreat, in case the army should be attacked and worsted, and thus might entail absolute destruction. Considering the tremendous interests involved, it would seem that sound military principles positively forbade an exposure to such risks; and that Gen. Hooker demonstrated his prudence quite as creditably in his retreat, as he demonstrated his daring in his advance. This view of the matter finds strong support in the fact that up to the time of the rise in the river Gen. Hooker had received no severe blow, nor had Lee been materially reinforced. For aught that appears to the contrary, Hooker was as strong *relatively* at the very hour of recrossing as he had been at any time after the first crossing. Reinforcements would not have benefited him. In fact, they would have made his condition worse, for if the pontoons in the swollen river could not be relied upon to bear up the supplies necessary for the original army, much less could they be relied upon if larger supplies were made necessary; and if they were an insecure line of retreat in the first case, they would be much more so in the second. We say then that if the means of transit were put in peril by the storm beyond prevention, the retrograde movement was wisely ordered. And so, after all, there may be greater reason for congratulation that it was accomplished safely, than to lament over the uncontrollable physical causes which imposed it.

It is the prime duty of the people to await further facts, and then judge calmly. There are weak-hearted men whom such an occasion always plunges into despair. There are impetuous men whom it is sure to betray into the wildest maledictions. There are evil-minded men who will have no thought but to turn it to account for the furtherance of their sinister designs. Public opinion should at once set itself as a flint against all such inferences. We shall not depreciate its severest judgment upon Gen. Hooker, or upon the War Department, or upon any human agent whatever, that shall be proved responsible for what has happened; but until such proofs established, every rational consideration dictates reserve. If it shall be shown, as we now deem most probable, that the result came from causes beyond human control, there must be a manly recognition of it and a heroic submission to it. Providence, for its own wise ends, has already subjected us to many hard ordeals; and we have no reason to assume that we are through with them yet. Whether this misfortune was or was not preventible, it is our duty to bear up under it bravely and stoutly. Come what may, we must never despair of the Republic.

England and America.

The British at our last advices were suffering under another spasm of indignation against the United States. Their newspapers were more than commonly abusive, and two or three of their sensation orators in Parliament were a trifle more insolent and vituperative than usual. Beyond this we detect no symptom to distinguish this from the attacks to which our apoplectic old relative is of late periodically subject.

There is nothing alarming, certainly, in the language of the Government. Lord Palmerston, indeed, became almost civil in the tone with which he answered the angry demands of the over-zealous Secessionists in the House concerning the rights and immunities of British commerce. He avowed his full confidence that the American courts of law would redress any wrongs which British vessels might sustain at the hands of our cruisers, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the orders which had been issued on the subject by our Government. The Solicitor-General also showed an inclination to smooth over certain passages in his previous speech, which seemed harsh and offensive, and he reiterated the desire and determination of the Government to enforce the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act against all who might attempt its violation. Earl Russell, moreover, at considerable length, set forth the nature of the instructions which the American Government had given to its agents and officers in regard to neutral vessels, and expressed his acquiescence in their tenor and sufficiency. He said, furthermore, that if British commerce should suffer damage through any violation of those instructions, or by any departure from them, he had no doubt that prompt reparation would be afforded—as had already been done, in some instances, by the American Government. He repudiated the idea that British vessels were to be protected by the British Government, no matter what might be their destination or the object of their voyage, and insisted that all cases of difference should be calmly discussed and fairly settled between the two Governments, instead of yielding to the passions and resentments of the moment.

While this is the tone and temper of the members of the Government, the rabid rant of such men as Roebuck and Horsfall is a matter of very little consequence. Neither of these men has any political or personal influence, and both enjoy only the celebrity which attaches to eccentric opinions expressed in an equally eccentric style. We cannot detect even in the harangues of these persons, and still less in the speeches of any sane and sensible members of either House, anything like a desire for war with the United States, or a willingness to interfere forcibly in our affairs. The valor of the British Parliament and Press contains a very large admixture of the profitable virtue of prudence; and while they assert and exercise all the rights of neutrality, especially the right of storming and swelling about what they would do if they were *not* neutral, they show not the slightest intention to leave the safe and pleasant paths of that position. Their affected apprehension just now is, that when the North discovers its inability to conquer the South, it may turn its arms against England as an excuse for its defeat at home. We trust and believe that John Bull will wait in all patience till that event arrives.

The Arrest of Vallandigham.

It has not yet transpired whether the arrest of Vallandigham was made by the express direction of the authorities at Washington, or whether Gen. Burnside, in military command of the department, did it at his own instance. Nor is the precise character of his offence yet stated—whether it was in violation of that section of the Conscription bill which makes penal all counseling calculated to thwart or embarrass that measure, or whether it was in contravention of the stringent "General Order No. 38." Whoever the author or whatever the specific cause of the arrest, we rejoice that a leading man was the subject of it, and not a weak and obscure one, as has too often happened. The true policy of the Government is to strike first at the fomenters of sedition, and not at their miserable dupes.

The real character of the work Vallandigham is doing is evinced by the resistance which was attempted against his arrest. That mob was the genuine exponent of his own spirit. The defiance of authority which has marked all of his recent speeches naturally, and we may say almost inevitably, issued in just such open violence. It is not at all important to know his text in this particular instance, when we have so thoroughly practical a commentary. Were a really loyal and innocent man to be unjustly suspected and arrested, neither he nor his friends would ever think of a violent rescue. They would calmly await the opportunity for him to purge himself, knowing that such an opportunity, sooner or later, must surely come. Nothing could be more preposterous than for a law-abiding man to attempt to approve himself such by brute force. But Vallandigham, whatever else he may be, is no fool. He talks and acts consistently. His disposition is essentially rebellious; and it is this, and this only, which makes him so quick to turn to mob violence. He has infected his followers with this same malignant and lawless spirit which animates himself, and, had it the physical force, it would riot in the overthrow of all civil order and law.

Now that this arch-schemer of mischief has at last been arrested, we trust he will be made to feel the full measure of every penalty he has incurred. Of all Northern coadjutors of the rebellion, Vallandigham is the very one of whom an example ought to be made. His peculiar notoriety would make the example all the more signal in itself, and all the more effective as a warning. The Executive branch of the Government has been clothed by Congress with every power necessary to the maintenance of its authority; and the people have a right to expect that this authority will be the most strenuously vindicated where it has been the most injuriously defied.

The Louisiana Campaign.

We have not yet fully stated the advantages secured by Gen. Banks in his late splendid campaign through Western Louisiana. The first and most important result, to be sure, was the defeat, dispersion and demoralization of fully 20,000 armed rebels, who had got together in the western part of the State, and were building gunboats on the bayous and organizing with a view to a descent upon New-Orleans. The result next in importance is the occupation of the banks of the Red River in force, thus thoroughly checking the shipment of supplies from Louisiana and Texas to the rebel armies east of the Mississippi.

But there are two other points gained, not so striking at first glance, but scarcely less important in the long run than the two we have named. One is the disorganization of the slave system of the heaviest slaveholding section in the interior of the State; whereby its rebel population will be reduced to a condition incompatible with the pursuit of offensive war. By looking at a map it will be perceived that the march of Gen. Banks was in a line almost parallel with the course of the Mississippi River. Berwicks Bay is due west of New-Orleans, and about eighty miles distant from it. Alexandria, on the Red River, is about 70 miles above the mouth of that river where it enters the Mississippi. From Berwicks Bay northwest to Alexandria is about 160 miles by the line of Gen. Banks' march; so that his march for this entire distance was within an average of about 60 to 70 miles of the Mississippi. This stretch of fertile country was held and cultivated by large planters, who, deeming themselves secure in their interior position, worked their enormous gangs of negroes without molestation, and raised immense supplies for the rebels. This great source of help is effectually cut off. The slaves having once had the prestige of their masters destroyed by the presence of a superior invading army, never become available again, but require ten-fold the surveillance to keep them in subordination. This is the experience of every invasion that has been made into a rebel slaveholding district. Henceforth Western Louisiana will have a domestic contest between whites and blacks that will utterly paralyze it as an effective dependency of the rebels in war.

But one other thing deserves especial note. In occupying New-Iberia, Gen. Banks secures one of the best military strategic points in the State, and at the same time a most healthy one for the station of troops. It is the gateway of communication inland between Louisiana and Texas. It is said that Magruder was marching for New-Iberia when Banks reached it. The New-Orleans *Picayune*, not very loyal, but excellent authority on Louisiana topography, in speaking of the importance of this place to Gen. Banks, says: "At New-Iberia it is but a short distance from the sea-marsh on one side to the bayous on the other. Thus are *both his flanks protected*, and he can intrench and fortify in a manner to effectually resist a greatly superior force. * * * That part now in possession of the United States forces gives them almost the entire control of the Louisiana seaboard, there is nothing left of it worth having, and *an army at New-Iberia is as near its base of supplies as if it were at New-Orleans.*"

It appears, from this view of the case, that Gen. Banks has legitimately extended his department almost to the Texan border, and has left nothing of rebel Louisiana west of the Mississippi River.

Stoneman's Cavalry Raid.—We publish this morning some exceedingly interesting accounts of the sweeping gallopade of Gen. Stoneman's cavalry, which we find in the Richmond papers of Tuesday, and the Washington papers of Wednesday. That part of the force under the immediate command of Stoneman himself, which went down in the direction of the rebel capital, and cut the communications on the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad, is reported by telegraph to have arrived at White House, on the York River. It seems to have performed its work admirably, though, we are sorry to say, not as rapidly as Gen. Hooker had hoped. The whole of the rebel army that has lain since December between Richmond and Fredericksburgh appears to have got up to Chancellorsville before Gen. Stoneman's arrival, as a detachment of his force rode up within five miles of Richmond, and some of the men even within two miles. The raid created a great panic in Richmond, and it is evident from our extracts that hardly a regiment had been left in the rebel Capital itself for defence, as the Home Guard were called out to protect the city. It would certainly have been a beautiful manœuvre, if after Stoneman had destroyed the communications between the rebel army and the rebel Capital, our troops now scattered on the Peninsula, at Suffolk, at Norfolk, and on the North Carolina coast, had been so concentrated that they could have marched in the direction of Petersburgh and Richmond, and, accompanied by a Monitor or two on the James, have captured and held the city of Jeff. Davis.

The Opposition.—A small knot of Mozart Hall Copperheads held a peace meeting last night on the heels of the news of Gen. Hooker's return to the north side of the Rappahannock. They, of course, reiterated their opposition to this "bloody, relentless, unnecessary and fruitless war,"—their opposition to the Government, and their opposition to the recently proclaimed policy of the Democratic party. They were strictly an *opposition* party, and represented nobody but themselves.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Discussions in Parliament on Neutral Rights—Great Irritation—Mr. Cobden on War with America—Mr. Horsfall's Attack on the Federal Government—Diplomatic Complications—What a War Would Be to England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, April 25, 1863.

Parliament has been engaged for two nights in the discussion of matters connected with the relations of England and America. There has been a regular outburst of indignation against the proceedings of Admiral Wilkes in interfering with British trade to Nassau and Matamoras, and against Mr. Adams for presuming to grant a free pass to a British steamer, loaded with munitions of war for the Mexicans. The owners of the *Sea Queen*, up for Matamoras, applied to Mr. Adams for a similar pass, which he politely declined to give, telling them that if they wanted protection, they must apply to their own Government.

There is unquestionably great irritation felt at the troubles and annoyances connected with the blockade; but I cannot see that the feeling is of the same kind as that caused by the affair of the *Trent*. The ultra liberal wing of the Government party, led by Cobden and Bright, insist upon the enforcement of the Foreign Enlistment Act as against the steamers fitting out for the "Emperor of China." One steamer at Liverpool, the *Alexandra*, has been seized and exchequered by the Government in a very summary fashion, and a storm was raised in the House last night in consequence of these proceedings. The *Alexandra* is a little steamer of 300 tons and sixty-horse power, valued at a little more than £9,000, and the probability is that under the smoke of the battle raised about her, three or four larger and more formidable vessels will get safely out of English jurisdiction.

Mr. Cobden, in a masterly speech last night, in which he showed how the American Government had always fulfilled the duties of neutrality, demanded why the *Alabama* was not stopped at other British ports, after her escape from Liverpool? The answer of the Government was that when a ship had left British waters and hoisted a foreign flag, its responsibility ceased. It was no more bound to look after such a vessel, escaped from its own ports, than for one which should take its departure from any other. The Government professed its intention to carry out the Foreign Enlistment Act in the usual manner, and in no other, and declared that though neutrality was important, the rights and liberties of Englishmen were more important.

Mr. Cobden's speech eulogizing the course of the Federal Government, was followed by an elaborate oration from Mr. Horsfal, in which he denounced the North and praised the South, declared the war a failure and a disgrace to civilization, and that the North was on the verge of financial ruin and political disruption. He said the only hope of the North was in provoking England to break the blockade, so as to throw upon her the blame of their own want of success, and advocated non-intervention because that would insure the destruction of the Northern Government.

There was something peculiar about this not very consistent phillipic. It was prepared, expected, and called for by large numbers from both sides of the House. It was listened to and cheered by full benches on both sides. It expressed the sentiments of the great body of the governing classes in England, and the actual sense of Parliament, though this feeling, which comes out in prolonged cheers, has not yet found a more formal expression.

You will by this time have heard from Earl Russell. If the rumor is true that Mr. Seward intends to make some strong representations in the matter of the three war steamers fitted out in English ports to prey on American commerce, he will be met with demands concerning the *Peterhoff*, the *Adela* and the *Dolphin*. While the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, and the *Virginia*—the *Japan*, which got off a week or two since—are covering the ocean with burning American ships, Earl Russell will demand the restoration of other steamers, which have been notoriously supplying the urgent wants of the Southern States. What this battle of diplomacy may drift into we must wait to see.

Mr. Cobden appealed last night to the interests and fears of England. He told them that they had more capital at sea than all the world beside—that they depended for their very bread upon commerce with foreign countries—that war with America would drive their commerce from the ocean and bring famine upon their people. Another speaker appealed to the magnanimity and generosity of England, not to attack America when she was engaged in a tremendous conflict, and at her last gasp. These two opposite appeals rather neutralize each other. Mr. Cobden has been to America. It must be suspected that the other gentleman has not.

The truth is that England, if one of the most powerful, is also one of the most vulnerable of nations. Crippled by the loss of cotton, she lives upon the commerce that still remains to her. Send out even twenty fast steamers as privateers, and her commercial flag would be driven from the seas. Her unwieldly men-of-war steamers could not take them. The prices of food would rise. The Government would lose half its revenues. The Bank of England would be broken, and its whole financial system prostrated. Canada, all British America and the command of the St. Lawrence would of course be wrested from her. Ireland, by the confession of the Government organs, always in a state of chronic disaffection, is more agitated now than it has been for twenty years. The first note of war would be the signal for another revolt in India. With peace and comparative prosperity, people starve almost every day in London, and half a million are scarcely kept quiet in Lancashire. There is a situation for you.

Is this a country in a condition to go to war with a Power like America—a country which cannot feed more than three-quarters of its own population? What can a nation of traders do when its ships cannot sail the seas? What can a nation of manufacturers do when cut off from their customers? The stock exchange trembles at the first rumors of war. If the Press had not persuaded the English people that the Federal Government was at its last gasp, and without power to recruit its armies, or carry on the war against its own revolted States, the prospect of war with America would produce a general consternation.

We have news of the commencement of the attack on Charleston. To-morrow's steamer will bring the result. There is no strong opinion expressed about it. There would be no surprise, but great regret, if the chief rebel city should share the fate of Jacksonville. If Charleston is taken it will be "as we expected." If successfully defended there will be a triumphant cry, "we told you so!" If the Southerners are beaten it is always an unavoidable calamity—if the Northern efforts fail, there are insolent rejoicings.

I have written truly of the position of

England with respect to a war with America; but do not let it mislead you. Mr. COBDEN and a few other members of Parliament can see that this is the case; but the great mass of Englishmen see nothing of the kind, and cannot be made to admit anything so humiliating. Therefore, no knowledge of their danger will keep them from going into a wer, if anything is done to provoke one. You can heve wer with England. The feeling is rife for it. It is not excited to the wer point yet, but it requires very little more of stimulation.

There is another thing to consider. In war between England and America, whet would be the position of France? I trust thet Mr. DAYTON ie well informed. The anxiety manifested by tha British Government to stand right with Enrope shows that they do not lose sight of the importance of thie consideration.

Fourteen thousand Irish emigrants left Liverpool last week for Americe. Arms and munitions of wer are shipped in immense quentities.

MONADNOCK.

A Denunciation of Mr. Roebuck.

From the London Star.

We trust that no English journal will appear this morning without some words in stern, indignant reprobation of the language used last night by Mr. ROEBUCK. There is a limit to the license permitted even to a chartered libertine. That limit is crossed when the privilege of Parliament is used to insult a friendly Government and a kindred nation. To Englishmen it matters little now what Mr. ROEBUCK may say or do. No one cares for his censure—few would not deem themselves defamed by his praise. But abroad, the death of English reputation is not soon known. The obscurest member of the House of Commons—the merest accident of our political system—is supposed to represent the opinions and feelings of some section of his countrymen. There are, moreover, Transatlentic journalists dishonest enough to italicise every sentence spoken here in disparagement of the United States, and to suppress the hundred echoes of every friendly voice. Therefore, we must not rely upon it that the American people will he equally well informed of the angry rebukes that descended from all quarters of the House upon their solitary defamer. Every English writer, without distinction of party, is bound, for the honor of his countr'e Legislature, to denounce as a disgrace to that assembly the dried-up demagogne who tails of the American Government as "unfit for the contesies and community of civilized nations," and ol the American people as an "insolent, upstart race."

Mr. ROEBUCK is quite at liberty to deem the great experimaot of self-government in the New World a failure. It la an old practice for dogs to howl at an eclipse. It would be naturel if the tongua that fawns on Austrian despotism did not foam in rabid rage at free institutions surviving even the ordeal of civil war. Thera are in Parliament, and among our upper and middle classes, men who believe that American institutions have failed—men who did not wish them to succeed, and scarcely affect regret at tha calamities that seem to verify their predictions. But they are usually men of decent speech—with some regard for tha moralities of debate—some pride in the character ol the House of Commons. Such ere Mr. BERTINCK and Mr. NEWDEGATE. The latter attributes all the misfortunes of the United States to the absence nf a national religion. The former severely arraigns the conduct of the Federal representatives in England and on the high seas. But neither will give the least countenance to the foul and fierce invective of the member for a constituency wa forbear to name. Mr. CRAWFORD, a Liberal and a member for the City of London, has also his plaint against Mr. ADAMS and Admiral WILKES—but he declares his "disgust" at the style of Mr. ROEBUCK. Thet is the feeling it will everywhere inspire. There is no party in the country so spiritless as to tamely submit to insults or injuries even from the United States. Bnt neither is there any party so besotted as to proclaim every trespass an outrage, declare for war npon a question pending judicial decision, and inflame supposed grievances by language more intolerable than any material wrong. Wa purposely abstain from entering now into the disputes about the *Peterhoff*, the *Sea Queen*, and the *Dolphin*. They are in tha hands of statesmen who have never been accused of a disposition to sacrifice the maritime rights or interests of England. Mr. SEWARD, Mr. ADAMS and Admiral WILKES may have flagrantly violated international law and neutral relations for aught that we shall now say to the contrary. When the lewyers bava declared the law of the case, and Ministers are satisfied of the facts, it will be time enough for plain men to take counsel as to what shall be done next. Lord ROSSELL tells us that time is not yet. But it would be making ourselves accomplices in Mr. ROEBUCK'S shamefnl offence not to record a prompt protest against his being taken to express any particle of English sentiment outside his own embittered bosom.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night VERDI'S opera of "Ernani" will he given, with the same fine male distribution thet made the work so eminently successful last season. Signori MAZZOLENI and BIACHI are heard to great advantage in this work. Madame GUARDABALLA makes her *rentrée* as *Elvira*.

IRVING HALL.—The last grand rehearsel of BERLIOZ'S symphony, "Haroid in Italy"—to be played to-morrow night at Mr. THEODOR THOMAS' concert—takes place to-day at 2 o'clock. A work of this massive character should be heard as often as possible, and for this reason Mr. THOMAS has arranged the present opportunity. All holders of tickets for the concert will be admitted by showing them to the doorkeeper et the Hall.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. S. CLARKE, the best comic actor now on the American stage, takes his first benefit here to-night. He has provided a sumptuous bill for the occasion—opening with a new comic drama called "He's Jack Sheppard," and closing with "Paul Pry." The first has never been played in this country, and it is sufficient to say that it is from tha pen of PLANCHE. Those who have not roered et Mr. CLARKE'S *Paul Pry*, should take this opportunity of doing so.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Miss LAURA KEENE will take her farewell benefit at this house to-night. The comedy of "Second Love" will be played. On Saturday, MATILDA HAGON takes a benefit at this house.

THE PEACE DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the Mozart General Committee—Strong Peace Resolutions—The Arrest of Vallandigham Denounced—Speeches of Ex-Recorder Smith and James Brooks.

The Mozart General Committee held a regular meeting last night, the President, B. P. FAIRCHILD in the Chair, and IGNATIUS FLYNN, Secretary. Among the members present were Fernando and Ben. Wood, Hon. James Brooks, Peter Fulmer and James M. Smith. The name of Hon. A. OAKEY HALL was called among the list of delegates. After tha transaction of routine business, Mr. JOHN S. BETTS offered a series of resolutions for tha consideration of the Committee.

The first of these resolutions reiterated opposition to this bloody, fruitless and unnecessary war. The second said the restoration of the Union is dependent upon the policy of the Democratic party, and not upon the result of battles. The third said the conduct of our foreign affairs by this Government has been a series of blunders, and demands that the Government shall submit to no more insults from Great Britain. The fourth is as follows:

Resolved, That the arrest and detention of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, upon a military order, as a punishment for the exercise of the right of free speech in popular discussion, (which is no offence under the laws of the land,) is another step toward absolute despotism. We denounce this act, by whomsoever authorized or instigated, as a crime against the people of all the States. To resist aggression, less odious, our Revolutionary Fathers of every colony on the continent made common cause and we, men of New-York, sympathizing with our brethren of other States, subjected to such outrages, pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors, to stand by them to the last.

The fifth says that the address of the Democratic members of the Legislature has no binding effect upon the Democracy of this City or vicinity, and calls upon members from this City to disavow it, under threat of being themselves disavowed. The last resolution says thet, in view of this attempt to place the Democratic party of the State in a false position as favoring tha continuance of the war, a State Convention is to be held at an early day.

Ex-Recorder SMITH, in supporting the resolutions, said we have arrived at thet point in our history when it has become, in the estimation of those in power, a crime for a man to speak his honest sentiments in relation to political questions. That is a sad time for any country, and there is no despotism upon this earth where the despot could remain on his throne for a single month, no matter how strong his power, after striking at the liberty of the subjects that he controls. [Applause.] There is not a despotism on the face of the earth where a man at least has not the right to raise his voice in the cause of humanity. At the present time, a man who has lately occupied a high position as member of Congress, a man of ability, education and tried patriotism, for no other cause in the world, except that in a political meeting he said to these that were around him, "We are engaged in a war which cannot result beneficially to us; we are engaged in a war against a people that—having gone so far—we are satisfied that they cannot be conquered. Is it right, and is it proper, under these circumstances, that this war should longer continue?" He asks this question. He says that he believes it is not. He gives his reasons for it. He shows where we have slaughtered, by thousands upon thousands; he shows in addition to that, that so far from making any advance to retrieve this loss, that each succeeding day has presented us in a more disastrous position. What is the result? A file of soldiers enters that man's house—that which with all men where there is civilization, is considered a man's castle. His doors are battened down, and he is dragged by soldiers—not by those who are executing the law of the land, but by soldiers—before a military tribunal—for what? Has he committed any act of treason? Is not treason defined in our statute book? Shall it be said of us that we shall not express our sentiments in this matter? Shall it be said of us thet when, as now is the fact, tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens lie yet unburied on the battle-field, end hundreds end thousands of them lying by the roadside, lingering in torture worse then death, we shall not be permitted to say we believe thai this has gone far enough? Is thet to be called treason? Shall we not be permitted to say that we believe no benefit can result from this war?

Mr. SMITH continued in this strain at some length, and was followed by Mr. JAMES BROOKS, who likewise denounced the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM as an act of despotic tyranny unequaled in the history of the world. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The Bill Vetoed by the Governor.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 7, 1863.

In view of the importence of the measure, I have given a full and patient hearing to the friends and opponents of the act to authorize the construction of a railroad in certain streets and avenues in New-York. I have coma to the conclusion thet I ought not to approve of the bill. I hold it to be unconstitutional, as it permits the use of such streets and avanues without the consent of the Mayor, Aldarmen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and without providing for any compensation for such use. In this respect I deem it an invasion of the corporate franchises end property of tha people of that City, against the protest of its local Government. The hill has other objectionable aspects. It grants to persons therein named valuable and important privileges which have been earnestly sought for by differeat parties at different times, and it deeply concerns the interest and comfort of the people of the City of New-York. If thesa franchises ere to be granted, it should be done under the provisions designated to secure the largest revenua or the cheapest mode of conveyance. It is notorious that propositions to secura these objects were neglected. Public interest and morals demenc that all such grants to individuals or Corporations be carefully guardad against any preferenee or favoritism. It is urged with truth that some parties interested in this hill have strong claims upon public favor and justice. The owners of stages and omnibuses, who for many years have promoiad the growth and prosperity of the City of New-York, should be protected. The property they have acquired by long years of patient labor ought not to he destroyed without just compensation. I trust and believe this meritorious class will be amply and liberally remunerated should their franchises and property be impaired by the introduction of railweys. While I feel a strong interast in their behalf, this featara of the bill does not overcome the grave nbjections to its approval as a whole measure. It is also urged that the City Government has granteed to the Harlem Railroad Company the right to run its tracks through the same streets without giving any protection to the owners of stage lines; and that the grant was made covertly, and in a manner to evade the process of Courts and the decisions of judicial tribunals; and that there are ample evidences that such grants were obtained by corrupt appliances.

It is also learad that further action of a similar character may be had by the City Government, which will give to the Harlem road the privilege of laying its tracks in the different streets and avenues in a manner injurious to public interests and public morals, and subversive of the rights and franchises of individuals and corporations.

If this hill becomes a law, it is claimed that the power of the City Government to make such injurious and corrupt grants will be annulled. It is my duty to guard against improvident, unjust, or unconstitutional action by our State Legislature. The nroposition that any public officer should sanction an improper measure to prevent an abuse of power by other officials, is full of danger. It furnishes a plausible pretext under which corrupt or injurious legislation or public action can be shielded. This very case is a striking proof of tha truth of this. Tha City authorities upon the ground that this bill would probably become a law, made the grant to the Harlem Road under circumstances above stated, although they had before refused to make such grant, and the Mayor justified his approval of the measure on the ground of anticipated Legislative abuse in the enactment of the bill in question. I am now urged to approve this act for the purpose of preventing improper action by the City Government, and thus, by a vicious reasoning, two public measures, each improper in itself, are to receive the sanctiou of two official bodies, because each is apprehensive that the other is about to consummate a wrong. The dangerous facility which such reesoning lends to tha adoption of bad measures, under the color of preventing worse by the other, how it misleads the conscieoce of those who eotertain it; how it creates a scramble between public authorities in the distribution of valuable franchises, under the pretext of the public good: how demoralizing its tendency upon legislative bodies and upon all incumbents of public trust, is sufficiently obvious.

I must discharge my own duty, and leave to the other departments the discherge of theirs under their accountability to their constituents. The citizens of New-York beve exclusive power of electing their local rulers, end must abide the result of thair action. I have no control over the City Government, beyond my power to remove the Mayor for misconduct. If complaints are made against him, they must be presented according to the statute, which gives him an opportunity to reply.

If this bill should become a law the State and City Governments would be in a position of antagonism on a local subject. Tha practice of legislative interferences with the rights of local self-government, and with the franchises of our great commercial Metropolis is full of mischief. It has not only wronged nearly one-quarter of the population of the State, but has brought marked evils into legislation. By transferring appointments and jurisdiction from the locality to the capital, measures of the greatest concern and importance being determined by those having no knowledge of, or direct concern in, the vast interest they are affecting. This not only leads to numberless schemes for personal edvancement at the expense of a municipal population, but also ceuses a constant sensa of insecurity in the enjoyment of vested and persoual rights. It tends to corruption and to form an active body who surround the capital and improperly influence and shape its legislation. Much of the odium which frequently attaches to the character of representatives is due to the fact that they are made unconscious instruments of those skilled in the art of procuring or preventing the passage of laws.

The rights of the City and interests of the county demand that this recent policy of interference with local rights and legislation, and with the genius and spirit of our Government, should be discouraged and abandoned. The assumption of local and municipal jurisdiction, and the centralization of power, heve proved destructive to the purity of our legislation, and endangered the preservation of our rights, and the maintenance of our political institutions.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Reception of Duryee's Zouaves.

DURYEE'S Zouaves—the famous Fifth regiment of New-York Volunteers—will to-day be honored by a triumphal reception on their return home from the war, which they have sacrificed so much to sustain. They went from here more than 1,000 strong; less than 300 come back. The rest have laid down their lives in the service of their country, or have been incapacitated by disease end wonnds from continuing in active duty. Three hundred and fifty were killed or hedly hurt at the second battle of Manassas, and nearly as many were lost during the fearful six days' fight on tha Peninsula.

The regiment will be received to-dey by the Tenth Volunteers (BANDIX'S Zouaves,) the Thirty-seventh and Seventy-first regiments of National Guard, and several fira companies. They will march from Cortlendt-street to the Park, be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, thence proceed up Broadway to Union-square, through Seventeenth-street to Fifth-avenue and beck, down Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway to the City Assembly Rooms, where officers and men will be guests at a heoquet given in their honor by the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council. Should the weather be fine the Fifth will heve an ovation of which they mey well be proud. They are just from the front of Gen. HOOKER'S army, having left the vicinity of Chancellorsville on Monday evening, in accordance of a speciel and highly complimentary order from Gen. STEES, to whose division they were attached. They were in two of the recent battles—those of Friday end Sunday.

The Zouaves are the first regiment to come home with their arms, in accordance with the new order of the War Department, and with the following order from Gen. HOOKER:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, May 1, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 119 (Extract.)—1. Pursuant to instructions which have been received from the War Department, hereafter regiments of volunteers leaving the field on account of expiration of term of service, will be permitted to take their arms and accontrements to the place of discharge, to be dailvered to the Governor of the State, or to the officers appointed by him to receive them.

By command of MAJ.-Gen. HOOKER.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.
[Official.] P. C. DOYLE,
Capt. and A. A. A. G.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The ex-members of the Fifth, and all who take part in the reception, are requested to meet at Lafayette Hall, between Prince and Houston streets, this morning, from 10½ to 11 o'clock

Fire at Saybrook Point.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, May 7.

The Fenwick House, at Sagyrook Point, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief,—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle epen for tnspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,
No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingeolous end nseful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public end private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With vsluable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Romaine's Crimean Bitters.
This exhilarant tonic should be in every family. For dyspepsia, nausea, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, flatulence, nervous headache, fever and ague, sea-sickness and nervous debility, nothing can equal it. It has been severely tested in United States hospitals and private families in New-York and Brooklyn. Put up in quart bottles. Price $1. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 205, 399, 511, 756 Broadway; J. & I. Coddington, Druggists, No. 715 Broadway; John Meakim, Druggist, No. 579 Broadway; Thomas Bailey, Druggist, Bible House, and many others.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Romaine's Crimean Bitters.
An Aromatic Tonic and Alterative, unequaled for the prevention and cure of dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from derangement of the digestive organs, fever and ague, neuralgia, &c., &c. Fifty cases for sale by
F. C. WELLS & CO., General Agents.
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes.—At CANTRELL'S establishment parents and guardians can procure any description of Boots and Shoes for Boys and Youths, Misses and Children, at fair prices—CANTRELL'S stock of these fabrics being of the largest and most varied character.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180, Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Ladies, If You Wish Gaiter Boots and Balmorals, white satin and linen slips and gaiters, for weddings, with boys' and misses' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown; natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. C. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts Price 50 cents per box.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards, the most elegant in the City; also, note paper, seals, monograms, silver door-plates, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' hard rubber Truss and Supporter—water-proof, cleanly and indestructible, and a Varicocele Truss. May be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

BLACKWELL—GREEN.—In Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, May 7, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., WILLIAM BAYARD BLACKWELL to EMILY AUGUSTA, daughter of Hon. Henry W. Green, Chancellor of New-Jersey.

HOPPIN—LEWIS.—On Wednesday, May 6, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. M. Mahan, D. D., CHARLES ALSOP HOPPIN and ELISABETH, daughter of the late Charles S. Lewis, of Philadelphia.

HESSS—HUMBERT.—At the Presbyterian Church, Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, May 6, by Rev. J. D. Wells, EDGAR Y. HUGHS and MARY E. HUMBERT, eldest daughter of Wm. B. Humbert, Esq., all of Williamsburgh.

KARLSE—WARD.—On Thursday, May 7, by Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D., JOHN KESLER and CARRIA A., dengbter of the late Isaac Ward, all of this City. No cards.

STODWELL—BULKLEY.—On Thursday, May 7, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, L. M. STODWELL, of this City, to MARY CAROLINA, daughter of tha late William Bulkley, of Brooklyn.

SILLICK—UNDERHILL.—At the residence of the bride, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, on Thursday, May 7, D. C. SILLICK to KATE A. UNDERHILL, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

TALMAGE—WHITTEMORE.—On Thursday, May 7, by Rev. Goyn Talmage, Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Philadelphia, to SUSIE C. WHITTEMORE, of Brooklyn, daughter of the late Robert J. Whittemore.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

YOUNG—WALKER.—On Wednesday, May 6, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, MANSFIELD YOUNG to SARAH WALKER, daughter of Joseph Walker, all of this City.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, May 7, ISABELLA, widow of the late Matthew Armstrong, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from tha residence of her son-in-law, Henry Camp, No. 15 9th-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BOSWALL.—in Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 7, CARRIE V., youngest daughter of Henry C. and Margaret Ann Boswell, aged 10 years, 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 151 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, May 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAOSAY.—Killed, on Sunday, May 3, at the battle of Chancellorsville, Lieut. FRANKLIN BOTLER CROSBY, Fourth U. S. artillery, eldest son of John P. Crosby, of this City, in the 23d year of hisage.

Notice of his funeral hereafter, if his remains can be recovered.

COOK.—In Harlem, on Thursday, May 7, after a long and painful illness, JOHN COOK, aged 62 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Church, 125th-st., Harlem, on Saturday morning, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Harlem cars leave 26th-st. at 11½.

DARE.—At Middle Village, Long Island, on Wednesday, May 6, Mr. JAMES DARE, in the 51st year of his age.

Fuoeral will take place at his residence, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock.

CONN.—On Wednesday morning, May 6, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY H. GUNN, widow of the late Dr. George G. Gunn, of this City, and daughter of the late Andrew Smith, Esq., of Washington, D. C., in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on Friday, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, May 7, JULIUS W., son of Charles E. and Louisa G. Knapp, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of J. Wooding, No. 295 Spring-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LANN.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. H. H. Welles, Kingston, Penn., on Sunday, May 3, Gen. SAMUEL G. LADD, formerly of Hallowell, Me., aged 79 years.

LUDLUM.—On Wednesday, May 6, Miss JANE E. LUDLUM, aged 62 years.

Funeral at the Presbyterian Church Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, May 7, of consumption, ANN ALMIRA, youngest daughter of Noah T. and Rachel Ann Lewis, in the 19th year of her age.

Notice of fnoeral in to-morrow's papers.

MILLER.—At Fireplace, Suffolk County, Long Island, on Thursday morning, May 7, Dr. NATHANIEL MILLER, aged 79 years.

Funeral from his late residence, at 2 P. M. on Saturday. Long Island Railroad cars leave James-slip at 9 o'clock A. M. Conveyances will be in waiting on arrival at Yophank.

NOYES.—At Ceiro, Ill., on Tuesday, April 28, of pneumonia, CHARLES BUSSELL, son of William C. and Jane R. Noyes, of this City, aged 16 years and 11 months.

The body will be interred in Greenwood.

NICHOLS.—In Kingston, Mass., on Friday, May 1, at the residence of his father, Dr. Nichols, Mr. MARTIN L. NICHOLS, of this City.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, May 7, HANAH B. TAYLOR, son of Wm. H. and Caroline Taylor.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 53 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, at 1 o'clock this day, (Friday,) the 8th inst.

VALENTINA.—In Flushing, on Wednesday, May 6, LIZZIA, youngest daughter of Samuel and Mary Valentine, aged 19 years, 8 mooths and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) May 8, at 3 o'clock, from her father's residence, Jagger-av., Flushing, L. I. Cars leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Grace Church Cemetery, Jamaica, for interment.

WATKINS.—On Tuesday afternoon, May 5, EMELINE A., daughter of Wm. S. Watkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, May 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 124 West 23d-st.

WILLIAMS.—In Suffolk, Va., on Wednesday, April 29, WILLIAM MINER WILLIAMS, of 1st regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, son of the late Edward T. Williams, of this City, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his late grandfather, Dr. William W. Miner, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Irving-place, on Friday, May 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MUBBAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 263.—May 7, 1863.
17, 67, 21, 20, 9, 8, 3, 52, 47, 30, 69, 33, 28, 27, 70, 56.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 264.—May 7, 1863.
57, 14, 8, 34, 61, 50, 41, 5, 19, 74, 69, 44, 66.

Circulars sent free of cPerge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

UNION.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.

To the People of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, a Committee of members of the Loyal League, appointed at a mass meeting of the loyal people of the City of New-York, held at Madison-square, in said City, on the 20th day of April, 1863, do hereby, in pursuance of authority then vested in them, call a Mass Assemblage of the loyal citizens of the State of New-York, to be held at Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the 27th day of May instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

They invite all the Loyal Leagues organized in any part of the State, to send to said assemblage delegates as many in number as they may find convenient; and they also invite all loyal citizens, without regard to past political divisions, or to present differences of opinion upon party questions, to attend this assemblage of the People of the State, for the purpose of manifesting to our country and the world, their fixed determination to sustain the Government in prosecuting tha war which it is compelled to wage in its own defence, against a groundless and wicked rebellion, and to put forth any efforts, and submit to any sacrifices, which may be necessary to destroy the military power arrayed against tha Government of the United States, to release tha people of the South from the armed tyranny under which they are held, and to preserve the territorial integrity of the American Union, the full authority of the Constitution, and the unquestioned supremacy of the National Flag.

The undersigned will annonnce hereafter the names of distinguished speakers whose attendance they may be able to secure, and such other arrangements as may be made for the complete attainment of the patriotic objects for which this assemblage is to be held.

JOHN A. DIX,	JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JAMES WADSWORTH,	BENJ. B. WINTHROP,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,	FRANCIS B. CUTTING,
JAMES T. BRADY,	CHARLES GOULD,
BENJ. W. BONNEY,	BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	WALDO HUTCHINS,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	ANDREAS WILLMANN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,	JOHN COCHRANE,
JAMES W. WHITE,	JOHN T. HOGEBOOM,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	HENRY NICOLL,
TROSPER M. WETMORE,	JOHN H. WHITE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, OF BOSTON.

Will speak, by invitation,
ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY,
At the Cooper Institute,
On MONDAY EVENING, May 11.

The proceeds of this Lecture, above expenses, will be for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery Cause.

Tickets 25c; reserved seats 50c.

To evoid a crowd those purchasing tickets beforehand will be admitted at the 3d-av. door. No tickets sold at that door.

Tickets sold by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; C. T. Evans, No. 448 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 767 Broadway; Devoe & Son, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at 8th-st. door.

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

H. C. PARKE, Chairman Lecture Committee
XVIth Ward Republican Association.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE
FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
by the
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
under the direction of the
JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS,
on their
RETURN TO THIS CITY FROM THE WAR.

The regiment will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 8th inst.

After the review the regiment will proceed in procession as follows:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The escort, commanded by Colonel John E. Bendix, Acting Brigadier-General, consisting of the Seventy-first regiment—Colonel Trafford. Thirty-seventh regiment—Colonel Charles Roome. Tenth New-York Volunteers—Lieut.-Colonel Marshall. Disabled soldiers of the Fifth regiment, in carriages. Fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, under command of Colonel Cleveland Winslow. New-York Fire Department, in uniform, without apparatus, under the direction of John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer. His Honor the Mayor. Sergeants-at Arms. Members of the Common Council. Citizens generally.

The procession will take the following route: From the Park through Broadway to Union-square, around the square, through Seventeenth-street to Fifth-avenue, through Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, through Broadway to the City Assembly Rooms, and dismiss.

The keepers of all public buildings, the proprietors of hotels and other public places, the masters and owners of shipping in the Parbor, and our citizens generally, are requested to display their flags during the day.

The Superintendent of Police is respectfully requested to see that the route taken by the procession will be kept entirely free from vehicles or anything calculated to retard or delay the progress of the procession.

The Mayor and the corporate authorities of the City will entertain the Fifth regiment at a banquet at the City Assembly Rooms in the evening.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

TERENCE FARLEY,	WILLIAM JOYCE,
PETER MITCHELL,	ALEXANDER BRANDON
JOHN T. HENRY,	JOHN McCONNELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,	JOHN HAVILAND,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,	SAMUEL T. WEBSTER.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK }
NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.—THE OFFICERS and members of this regiment will parade in full fatigue, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, May 8, for the purpose of escorting the Fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, Duryee's Zouaves, on their return to this City.

It is proposed that as many members will parade as can make it convenient, as these troops are entitled to an honorable reception in recognition of their valuable services to the country.

The line will be formed in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 1¾ o'clock P. M. If the weather is unpleasant overcoats will be worn.

The companies will assemble at their respective armories at 1 o'clock. By order of
Col. B. L. TRAFFORD,
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

CENTRAL LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.—A meeting of the League will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of effecting the organization. Delegates, attend!
JOSEPH H. TOONE, President pro tem.
RITTENHOUSE DAVID, Secretary pro tem.

WITTY! HUMOROUS!! PATRIOTIC!!! Be sure to hear Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH'S lecture THIS EVENING, to be delivered in the Mariners' Temple, Oliver-st., corner of Henry. Subject—*Shall We Sustain the Government!*

REMOVAL
OF THE
GRAFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION,
AFTER MAY 1, 1863,
the business of the Grafeoberg Company, its salesrooms and offices, are removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to the capacious stores
CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS., N. Y.,
(entrance No. 139 William-st.,) over the wholesale drug stores of A. B. Sands & Co.
Dr. BRIDGE, the resident physician, will consult with his friends and patients, as usual, in his private office at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The above location is the most convenient in the City for merchants and others desiring to procure the celebrated Grafenberg Family Medicines.

AGENTS WANTED,
In every town and city, to control territory and sell FARNESWORTH'S WINDOW AND CARRIAGE WASHER,
a new patent, that everybody wants. Send for circular or will send a sample free, by express, on receipt of $1.
Also, wanted, agents to sell in New-York City and to sell territorial rights.
J. FARNESWORTH,
No. 498 Broadway, New-York, or No. 1 Elm-st., Boston.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortmeot, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS.
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

KENDALL'S

KENDALL'S
AMBOLINE
FOR THE HAIR.
MADE FROM FLOWERS,
ROOTS AND HERBS.
Bottles one-third larger than any in market.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX OF TWO BOTTLES.
CURES ALL SCALP DISEASES.
GIVES LUXURIANT
and
PERMANENT VIGOR TO THE HAIR.
"Beneficial where the hair requires a gentle stimulant."
Dr. CHILTON.
"Have never had anything which so perfectly answers the purpose of a hair dressing."
WARREN WARD, Esq.,
No. 277 Canal-st., New-York.
"After being BALD for over seven years, your AMBOLINE has covered the entire scalp with NEW HAIR."
Prof. JOHN SENIA, No. 35 King-st., New-York.
For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Manufactured and for sale by
KENDALL & BANNISTER,
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

THE
CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS
of both our stores
are now supplied with the finest and best
FABRICS,
of the
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
MARKETS.
THE STYLE OF OUR GARMENTS,
in these departments, is unsurpassed by any

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and froner, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 1013½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron; can make excellent bread and biscuit; has no objection to go to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a respectable, capable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, trusty and obliging servant, an excellent washer and ironer, very willing and respectful; City or country; best references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl wants a situation in City or country; is a competent cook and baker of bread, biscuit and pies; has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook; is a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework in a small family; good references. Call for two days at No. 633 Greenwich-st., between Morton and Barrow sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would prefer living in Yonkers. Best of City reference. Call at No. 63 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived in the highest families in the City, and has had many years' experience. Can be seen at No. 124 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman, as first-class cook in a private family; one that understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 West 16th-st., in the basement.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SKILLFUL WOMAN in a family of two persons, who can cook, wash and iron well, and bring references; American or English preferred. Apply to Mr. BROWN, No. 15 Beekman-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and has no objection to do part of the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days in the dry-goods store No. 59 East Houston-st.

A SEAMSTRESS THAT NOW SEWS BY the day wishes a situation in a private family where she can have some exercise; understands all kinds of family sewing and operating Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine perfectly; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 90 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. City reference given.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and is also an experienced hairdresser; has the best of City reference; will go by the day or by the month. Can be seen at No. 94 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do French fluting, finery and linens up in cool style. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork alone; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by a young woman, who lived several years in her last situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 711 5th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable colored young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 171 West 29th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an American Protestant woman as nurse; is competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objections to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 154 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a young baby, and bringing up by hand; has no objection to travel; has six years of the best of City references. Call at No. 12 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to see to children, or would like to travel with a gentleman; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress in a private family; can do fine ladies' muslins, and do French fluting; would assist with chamberwork; has good references from her last employer, and is willing to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress, with the best of City reference from her last place; two years and nine months. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting, and all kinds of fine washing; has lived five years in her last place; good reference can be given. Can be seen at at No. 124 West 21st., corner 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as laundress, and to assist in the chamberwork in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 57 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young orphan girl, with good references, wishes a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a small family. Call for two days at No. 180 10th-st.

AN WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City references given. Call at No. 32 2d-av., for two days.

COLORED SERVANTS.—THREE GIRLS ARE desirous of obtaining situations in a private family—first-class cook, chambermaid, and laundress, all understand their business thoroughly, and have the best of testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 346 4th-av.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as gardener and farmer; has a thorough practice in both branches; understands the care, driving and management of horses and stock in general; ten years' reference can be given—nearly seven from last place. Any gentleman needing a man in either of the above capacities will find the advertiser a trustworthy and reliable man. Address GARDENER, Saumit, N. J., stating wages; will meet prompt attention. Country's given as above.

AS GARDENER.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to procure a gardener's situation for a first-class man, Scotch, married, no family, has known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing a good man. A. SMITH, Seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, vegetables. Apply at A. SMITH'S, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman, (single,) a situation as coachman to a good family; has had long experience, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has good City reference. Address R. S., No. 1 9th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as coachman and groom, who truly understands his business; has got the best of City reference from his last employer; would prefer going in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 896 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; would be willing to take charge of a small garden; is sober and honest; can give best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 216 *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good reference from his last employer. Call or address for two days at the harness store of C. Graham, No. 66 University-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A married man, with 6 years' reference, wishes a situation as above; is perfectly competent, and willing to please his employer. Can be seen by applying to A. M. BEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman; can produce the best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 60 Union-square until engaged, or address J. L., by letter.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country, as coachman, by a respectable young single man; understands his business perfectly; best of reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address J. C., box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation to live with a private family, to assist in a confectionery; three years' reference can be given from last place. Address J. A., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a steady man, in a private family, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his duties, in City or country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 University-place.

AS VALET.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as valet to a gentleman; is a first-class servant, and has good City references; no objection to travel. Address as note for H. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation in a store, manufactory, or any establishment where he can make himself useful to his employer, and feel a fair compensation for his services; he feels competent to fill almost any position where honesty, industry and activity are requisites. Any situation he may be placed in he will doubtless give entire satisfaction to his employer. Address HONESTY, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st' over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY KELTY'S.

GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
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BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES.

Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.

359 BROADWAY. LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE.
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at
OLD PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
6 to 5,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN
KID GLOVES,

Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.

GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

WHITE GOODS AND FLANNELS.
NOW OPENING,
NAINSOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, BOOK DO., VICTORIA and BISHOP LAWNS, QUILTS, Linens, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Fine Flannels, Plain and Striped Cambrics, Brilliants, White Marseilles, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.
Choice and select stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STRAWS, ALL THE PRESENT STYLES. Also, choice stock of best PARIS FLOWERS; all the desirable shades to match the ribbons. RUCHES, INFANTS' LACE CAPS, FANCY BACK COMBS, FANCY FANS, &c. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW
STEEL ORNAMENTED INDIA RUBBER BACK and SIDE COMBS, just received, and for sale to the trade by ROBBINS, CALHOUN & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 30 Vesey-st.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fitted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings, laces done up like new.

$300 TO $400 WORTH OF STOCK FOR SALE—Consisting of dry goods and groceries, and store to let, in the village of Tarrytown; possession immediately, and rent cheap. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK FOR A REGImental mess. Apply by letter, post paid, to X, care of Dawson Brothers, Moutreal, Canada.

COOK WANTED.—AN IRISH CATHOLIC COOK who understands her business and can wash and iron, will find a good home and liberal wages by applying at No. 16 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., or 7 and 8 P. M.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a coachman and gardener, one that understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply at Clinton corner President-st., Brooklyn.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. If the party suits, the place will be a permanent and pleasant one, with fair and prompt remuneration. Address, with amount of wages expected, B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR who understands mechanical dentistry. Mail applicants will state age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to DR. APPLETON, Dentists, No. 153 Bowery. Also, a dental student wanted to fill a vacancy.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED—ONE Acquainted with builders' hardware, and can come well recommended. Address, with real name and address, stating qualifications, and salary required. JACK PLANE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF age, to learn the wholesale notion and fancy goods business; one who resides with his parents and can give satisfactory references. Salary $50, first year. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST BE WELL acquainted with the City, and be able to produce good references. Address, in own handwriting, MERCHANT, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a small family, a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; must bring good references. Apply from 9 till 11, at No. 59 East 29th-st.

HANDS TO WORK ON A FARM.—WANTED, two stout men to work on a farm, Scotch or German preferred, and married men. Wages by the year, $20 per month, and rent free. Inquire at No. 23 Dey-st.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, A American, from 17 to 21 years of age, as porter in a light manufacturing business; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS IN a private family; good recommendations will be required. Apply at No. 66 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—TO WAIT IN AN OFFICE AND do errands; salary $50. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, C. & CO., Box No. 438 Post-office.

A VALET.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS valet, to go to California with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply to THOS. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

A FARMER WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, NOT afraid of work. Apply, between 10 and 11 o'clock, to SHEPPARO & SEWARD, No. 214 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st., a first-class nurse, first-class cooks, chambermaids, gardeners, errand boys, and help of every calling for hotels, private families and boarding houses. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the body of JOHN ROSE, who was drowned on the afternoon of May 6, inst., at the foot of 12th-st., North River, by being carelessly run over while returning from shore in the yawl of the sloop *Amble* by the steamboat *I. P. Smith*. The said JOHN ROSE was a native of the town of Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., was 28 years old, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion and sandy hair; had on when drowned a pair of brown pants, yellow flannel shirt, coarse boots, half soled. The above reward will be paid for the recovery and delivery of said body at any Station-house in the City of New-York.
WILLIAM CALL, Captain of sloop *Amble*.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON 6TH INST., A BUNdle, containing papers of no value except to the owner. The finder will please hand the same to DANIEL LOW, Esq., No. 17 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, and receive a reward of $5.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 66 7TH ST. A CERTIFICATE of 21 shares New-York Central Railroad stock, drawn to WILLIAM ALSOP. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & JOURDEL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

WOOLSEY ESTATE.

THE GREAT SALE
OF
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

By order of the Executors of W. W. Woolsey, deceased,

will be continued

THIS DAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock,

At the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom,

No. 103 Liberty-st.,

Commencing with page 4 on catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer—Office No. 335 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.
POSITIVE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS; SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c.,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, May 8,
At the elegant residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers.

Elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, etc.; also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine haircloth; 10 pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension table, oak arm-chairs, silverware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, etc., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description. No postponement.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT
FURNITURE,
AND RARE AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, &c.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises No. 154 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., (sale positive,) comprising the entire valuable parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture. The house is elegantly furnished, and comprises rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture; superb rosewood drawing-room suites, in blue and gold; satin and crimson medalion brocatel; two full suites of walnut, in green and plaid reps; magnificent rosewood etageres, French mirrors, rosewood reception chairs, French escritoire, elegant work-tables, centre pier tables, costly lace curtains and shades, bronze clocks; collection of valuable historical and landscape paintings; elegant marble groups and figures; Dresdan and Sevres china vases, jewel cases, bouquet-holders, &c.; Turkish lounges, arm-chairs to match; rich carpets, &c., with a complete assortment of rosewood chamber furniture; spring and hair mattresses; divans in velvet; rich cut and figured glassware, French china, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.

N. B.—Men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship goods for purchasers.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.
Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder.
On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.:
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.
All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.

The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.

Terms cash. WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Boston, April 27, 1863.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

NOTICE TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS.

Under the provisions of Section two of the City Tax law, chapter two hundred and twenty-seven, laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, it becomes the duty of the undersigned to "designate four papers by/or the largest daily circulation" in which to insert official advertisements for the City and County of New-York.

In compliance with the above requirement the undersigned would request the proprietors of the daily newspapers of this City to submit to them at this office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 M., a statement, duly verified, of the average daily circulation of their respective journals, exclusive of Sundays.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptrol'sr.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MORTGAGE SALE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, household furniture by order James Marriner, Attorney for mortgagee, household furniture, consisting of mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, palliasses, hair-mattresses, feather-beds, blankets, quilts, bed-spreads, bolsters and pillows, dressing-bureaus, screens, centre-tables, tea-tables, mahogany sofas, suite of oak dining-room furniture, in morocco, arm and cane-seat chairs, mahogany card-tables, gas chandeliers, lounges, mirrors, engravings, bookcases, sitting-desks, pier-tables, velvet and Brussels carpets and rods, rosewood suite in hair-cloth, rosewood suite in brocatel, glass and china ware, kitchen furniture, &c. By order
JAMES MARRINER, Att'y for Mortgagee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, several parlor suites, in brocatel, plush, reps and hair-cloth; reception suites, library and dining-room suites, sideboards, extension-tables, wardrobes, bookcases, centre and fancy tables, lounges and easy-chairs, counting-house desks, hall-stands and chairs, rosewood amour-à-glace, etageres, &c. Catalogues at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FOUR LOTS ON 116T 1-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THIS DAY, May 8, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the following described real estate, viz.:
116TH-ST.—Four lots on north side of 116th-st., between the 4th and 5th avs., as described on diagram. Each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 10 inches in depth.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, 5½ Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
BY BULKLEY & FINK, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.
BY ORDER OF JOHN N. WHITING, ESQ., AS-SIGNEE.

Parcel No. 1—75 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, and 100 shares in the Novelty Iron Works stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $5,050 with interest.
Parcel No. 2—50 shares in Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same, to secure $3,033 50-100.
Parcel No. 3—20 shares in the American Bank Note Company; 22 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $2,163 40, with interest.
Parcel No. 4—21 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.
Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,235, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.
Parcel No. 6—40 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,000 and interest.
Parcel No. 7—31 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $600 and interest.
Parcel No. 8—9 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $200 and interest.
Parcel No. 9—15 shares of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $907 49 and interest.
Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.
Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares, $1,000 each.
Parcel No. 12—23 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.
Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.
Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.
Parcel No. 15—6 shares American Bank Note Company's stock.
Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated at about $5,000.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE OF 82 LOTS OF LAND,
being the property known as Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., 2½ miles from Hoboken and Weehawken, and opposite 42d-st. Ferry at New-York. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the property known as Union Hill, and divided into about 82 lots, mostly 25 by 100 feet. This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duer and John Ehlers, on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank-road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken Ferry, and also on the line of the horse railroad, and in the neighborhood of large improvements. The sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investments, as the nearness of the property to New-York, its easy access, its populous locality, and the continued improvements being made, cannot fail to enhance greatly its value. For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

A. VANDERPOEL & CO., Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, silverware, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL D. CURRITT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
CARGO of prize schooner Mary Teresa.
CARGO of prize schooner Mercury.
And CARGO of prize sloop Wave.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:

BRANDY, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS, LEAD, ARMS and AMMUNITION,
HATS, SALT, FISH, IRON, THREAD,
FLOUR, and TURPENTINE.

Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.
Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 12th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 8, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very valuable and costly private collection of oil-paintings, mostly by the celebrated old masters, comprising a number of examples by eminent modern artists, being the entire gallery of a well-known gentleman connoisseur, resident in Montreal, who is about leaving for Europe, all of which have been sent to us to be sold without reserve.

In this collection will be found the works of the following great artists:

D. Teniers,	H. Lingliebach,	Omegranek,
Albert Durer,	A. Brower,	Terburg,
Sir J. Reynolds,	A. Von Mass,	Schidoue,
F. Guardi,	De Calf,	R. Ruisch,
Jacob Van Nes,	F. Mieris,	Francks,
Paul Potter,	Van Huysem,	L. Cranssach,
Van Stry,	Van Aelst,	Van Goyen,
Remhrandt,	P. De Neefs,	Van Ostade,
Schalken,	Vanderwelde,	Vander Mulen,
Solemaker,	Weenix,	Boschaert,
Verlasques,	L. Clasen,	Bremhurg,

and others of equal celebrity.

Among the painters of modern eminence are the works of:

"The Shipwreck," by J. W. M. Turner: signed and warranted, George Morland, Gainsborough, Coone, Wilkie, Rousseau, Stache, Peele, and others equally desirable and celebrated. In announcing this sale we are requested by the present owner to state that the paintings included were purchased by him without regard to cost at the various sales which have occurred in Europe during the past twenty years of the most celebrated and notable private galleries.

The great majority of the pictures will be found to bear the signature or monogram of the artist. They are principally cabinet size, and as a collection are believed to be unsurpassed in this country in regard to quality and authenticity. They will be ready for exhibition as above on and from Tuesday, 5th May, until sale, with catalogues.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Katchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viadncts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation: and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,650.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.
J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

HENRY H. LEEDS, & Co., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, mahogany marble top pier table, enameled marble top cottage suites, mahogany frame cheval glass, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, lace window curtains, gilt frame oval mirrors, iron frame Sieanna marble top centre table, lace curtains, washstands, iron bedsteads, mahogany do. kitchen furniture, crockery and glass ware, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

BERGEN HEIGHTS, NEW-JERSEY—82 valuable lots, situated at Bergen Heights, N. J., on the Jersey City and Newark Plank road, and varying in size from 25 to 100 feet front, and from 40 to 160 feet deep.

Maps with full descriptions of property at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATUROAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, 13¾ hands, 6 years old, perfectly sound and kind, long tail; an excellent saddle horse and first-rate trotter; warranted. A valuable dark brown West India pony, perfectly gentle and kind, sound and desirable. A buggy wagon for do., made in the best manner by a City maker, cost $125. Saddle and bridle for do.—without reserve.

A chestnut sorrell road mare, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind; is a free and prompt driver, and fast.

Square box top wagon, nearly new; harness, made by Loudon, Ship, Saddler. Blankets and robe; sold for want of use. Can be seen on application to the Auctioneers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, MAY 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 99 Willoughby-st., near Gold-st., Brooklyn, handsome furniture by Brooks, as good as new. Parlor suites in green, do., in maroon and purple. Walnut marble-top chamber furniture; extension table, hair mattresses, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold Insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. COAST, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R'R. CO., OFF. 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1863.
DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. per annum on sums over that amount. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUANOS.
No. 1 Phosphatic Guanos, of various importations, warranted pure and to analyze from 70 to 85 per cent. bone phosphate of lime.
Also, No. 1 Peruvian, for sale on the most favorable terms, in quantities to suit purchasers, by
JOHN B. SARDY,
No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.
For particulars send for circular.

ÆOLIAN LAMP
MANUFACTORY, NO. 688 GREENWICH-ST.
This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke. It always clean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and

MEDICAL.

NO. 3.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaint, whether of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, ensnared and misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. FOWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. FOWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEOERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of PILLS, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. In no case of private disease is warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, and of every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. I have no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. FIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.
No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.
On Gold as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA. Continuous Gum FEET. RUBBER, $10.
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.
No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

DR. WAIT, SR., LATE OF NO. 5 BOND-st., having removed to No. 283 4th-av., corner 21st-st., will be happy to see his friends and patrons. Fifteen years' successful experience in the use of Chloroform and Ether. Refers to Chancellor Ferris, D. D., Joel Parker, D. D., J. O. Pond, M. D., J. G. Baldwin, M. D. Note the number—No. 283 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Terms moderate.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth inserted, $20; Vulcanite, $8; Gold fillings, $1; Silver and dentine, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN" HOUSE FURNISHING.
WAREROOMS, No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices.
H. H. CASEY.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 291 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 6.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, ISAACS, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.
FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $195
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations.).....$30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, May 2.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage; apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR
HAVANA.
To sail on THURSDAY, May 7, at 3 P. M.,
The A. N. British
STEAMSHIP SHELDRAKE,
Capt. HENRY SEARLE,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM PIER NO. 14,
Foot of Cedar-st., North River.
Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the sailing of the steamship SHELDRAKE, for Havana, has been postponed until FRIDAY, May 8, at 2 P. M.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE,
TO
HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
TO SAIL ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PERKINS, Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
will sail as above:
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte with all despatch.
The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ASA BAKER, will sail on Thursday, May 7.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway.
Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon.
JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW (Extra Steamer)	Saturday		May 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday		May 9
ETNA	Saturday		May 16
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday		May 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.
The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HITCOCK, will leave Harrison-st., at 7. A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

TO THE TRADE.—FOR POCKETBOOKS, Porte-monnaies, Currency Holders, Bill Books, Portfolios, &c., go to Headquarters, if you want to buy at right prices. Send for Price List. Address JOHN G. WELLS, No. 126 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, May 8,
TWENTY-FOURTH OPERA NIGHT.
when Verdi's celebrated opera of
ERNANI
will be presented, with the following superb cast:
Elvira.....Madame GUERRABELLA
(Her first appearance in this rôle.)
Ernani.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Carlo Quinto.....Signor BELLINI
Don Sylva.....Signor BIACHI
Ines, Mme. Fichet; Ricardo, Sig. Ruble; Iago, Sig. Muller.
Condnotor.....Signor J. NUNO
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
ON SATURDAY, AT ONE,
The GRAND MATINEE,
when Verdi's new grand opera of
AROLDO
will be given entire, with its superb cast, and gorgeous mise en scene.
ON MONDAY, MAY 11,
first appearance of the American prima donna,
MISS PARKER,
IN IL TROVATORE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) MAY 9, AT ONE,
GRAND MATINEE,
when Verdi's new and brilliantly successful opera of
AROLDO,
With its superb cast and gorgeous mise en scene
will be presented entire.
AROLDO (a Saxon Knight).....Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA (his wife).....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mina).....Signor BELLINI
Godvino.....Signor Rubio | Enrico.....Herr Reichardt
Briano.....Herr Mullar | Elena.....Mme. Fichet
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. Nuno
Admission to all parts of the house $1. No reservation of seats. Tickets can be obtained at the regular ticket offices and all the principal music stores and hotels.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
Begs to announce that he will give his
ANNUAL VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL
CONCERT
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY) EVENING, May 9.
The following artists will appear:
MME. ELENA D'ANGRI,
MR. S. B. MILLS, MR. E. MOLLENHAUER,
MR. A. F. TOULMIN, SIG. ABELLA,
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 60 PERFORMERS.
The following Orchestral works will be performed:
OVERTURE—ZAUBERFLOETE.....Mozart
HAROLD IN ITALY—Symphony in four parts. (first time in America).....Berlioz
SYMPHONY No. 5, IN C MINOR.....Beethoven
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH,
may be had in New-York at all the principal music-stores; Root & Anthony's stationery-store, corner Nassau and Pine, and at Irving Hall; and, in Brooklyn, at Gutberlet's music store, No. 213 Fulton-st., and at Rose's bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.
NOTICE.
THE LAST REHEARSAL will take place to-day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M., to which all persons holding tickets for the concert will be admitted FREE OF CHARGE by showing their ticket to the doorkeeper.
NO TICKETS WILL BE SOLD FOR THE REHEARSAL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
E. P. WHITTEMORE, late of No. 51 William-st., has formed a copartnership with Mr. WM. J. MINSHULL for the transaction of a Note and Exchange Brokerage business, under the name and firm of E. P. WHITTEMORE & CO., at No. 40 Pine-st.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
A. L. RAPP is a partner in our firm from this date.
WILLARD, HAWES A CO.,
Nos. 360 and 362 Washington-st.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF W. R. TRAVERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in the liquidation of the business.
W. R. TRAVERS,
S. F. MASSETT.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, STEPHEN F. MASSETT, WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and GEORGE A. OSGOOD, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the various acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof.
That the name of or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted, is VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT.
That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Stock Exchange and Brokerage business, and all financial transactions connected therewith, on commission. That the said JENKINS VAN SCHAICK and STEPHEN F. MASSETT are the general partners, and the said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and GEORGE A. OSGOOD are the special partners, and that the respective places of residence of the said general partners, and of the said special partners, are as hereinbefore stated, and the business of the said partnership is to be carried on in the City of New-York. That the said special partners has contributed, as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of fifty thousand dollars. That the said copartnership commences the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and will terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1863.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
STEPHEN F. MASSETT,
General Partners.
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
Special Partners.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of A. W. POTTER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. W. POTTER,
P. E. JOHNSON,
J. L. ANORUS.
New-York, May 5, 1863.
P. E. JOHNSON alone is authorized to settle the business of the concern at No. 101 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN PRITCHARD and LUMAN B. WING, under the name or style of PRITCHARD & WING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of said firm will be settled by L. B. WING, at their late place of business, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
JOHN PRITCHARD,
New-York, April 29, 1863. LUMAN B. WING.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MAXWELL & CO., for the transaction of the Stock Commission business, and will continue the same, as heretofore conducted by the late firm of Willard & Maxwell, at No. 36 Wall-st.
GEORGE L. MAXWELL,
WM. H. MARSTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of DYKERS, ALSTYNE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOHN H. DYKERS,
JOHN ALSTYNE,
CHARLES A. JARVIS.
New-York, May 2, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF INSLEE & CO., New-York, and PATRIOK & CO., Chicago, are dissolved by limitation, each partner is authorized to sign the names of these firms in liquidation.
C. F. INSLEE.
New-York, May 1, 1863. JOHN Y. PATRICK.

THE FIRM OF WILLARD & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
EDWARD K. WILLARD,
GEO. L. MAXWELL,
New-York, May 1, 1863. WM. H. MARSTON.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. Station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:26 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:16 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:07 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Canadan and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Sundays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M.; and 4:30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose reentree has been
MADE MEMORABLE
by the
MOST BRILLIANT AUDIENCES
and
OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE,
combining to render this engagement
A POPULAR OVATION
of respectful admiration
WORTHY THE GENIUS
of the
YOUNG TRAGEDIENNE,
who has gained so completely the
GOLDEN OPINIONS
of the public, as well as the
HIGH ARTISTIC JUDGMENT
of the great
METROPOLIS OF THE COUNTRY.
THIS, and every evening during the week, the thrillingly effective play of
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
will be presented, in which
MISS BATEMAN
will sustain her impressive and pathetic rôle of the
JEWISH MAIDEN.
She will be supported by a most powerful company, among which are the excellent artistes, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. W. Lanergan, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. O. H. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lanergan, Mrs. H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Skerrett.
Original and beautiful scenery, by Mr. J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece, by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes, by Mme. and Phillips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
Box book open THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
MISS LAURA KEENE.
TWO SPLENDID PIECES.
SECOND LOVE
AND
NATURE AND ART.
MISS KEENE.....in.....TWO CHARACTERS
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING
Will be enacted, first time in four years, the magnificent play of
SECOND LOVE.

Col. Dangerfield	Mr. M. Levick
Ralph Thornhill	Mr. C. Walcot, Jr
Hawbuck	Mr. C. Peters
Ethnor Mowbray	Miss LAURA KEENE
Mildred Vernon	Miss Nickinson
Lucy	Miss Ione Burke

To conclude with the charming Comedy of
NATURE AND ART.

Miss * * *	Miss LAURA KEENE
Penelope	Miss Nickinson
Daniel Dowaright	Mr. Marlowe
Adolphus	Mr. M. Levick

SATURDAY.—(Last night of the season) benefit of MISS MATILDA HERON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 626 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
EIGHTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards of the City of New-York.
ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.
The tax-payers of this District are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress, passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," and the act to amend the same, passed March 3, 1863, the second annual assessment will be made on and after the first Monday (fourth day) of May instant. The assessment will embrace the following items:
1. INCOMES.—All incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, must be returned to the Assistant Assessors in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the blank forms provided for that purpose. The Assistant Assessors will furnish to taxpayers the blank forms for the returns, which must be made under oath. All the information that may be desired can be obtained at this office.
2. ENUMERATED ARTICLES.—All articles named in Section 77 of the law (Schedule A), will be assessed for the taxes to which they are liable, for the year ending May 1, 1864, viz.:
Carriages, kept for use, for hire, or for passengers.
Yachts.
Billiard Tables, kept for use.
Silver Plate, kept for use.
Gold Plate, kept for use.
These returns will be made in the same form as heretofore.
3. LICENSES.—Section 16 of the amendments of March 3, 1863, provides:
"That the several Assessors shall, on the first Monday of May next, (1863,) and on the first Monday of May in each succeeding year, direct and cause the several Assistant Assessors to proceed through every part of their respective districts, and inquire after and concerning all persons being within the assessment districts, where they respectively reside, and liable to a license duly under the provisions of this Act, or of the Act to which this is an addition, and assess such persons as in said Acts is required. And all licenses so assessed shall continue in force until the first of May next succeeding.
"And all licenses granted after the first day of May in any year, shall expire on the first day of May following and shall be issued upon the payment of a ratable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed for such license; and each license granted shall be dated on the first day of the month in which it is issued: *Provided*, That any person, firm, or corporation, that on the first day of May next shall hold an unexpired license, shall be assessed a ratable proportion for the time between the expiration of the license and the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four."
All persons doing business within this district will perceive by the above that they must apply for a new license to run from the date their present license expires, (which, in most cases, is September 1, 1863,) to the first of May, 1864. Whenever, by the amendments, new rates of license are established, the new license will be assessed at the *new rates*, and, in all cases where the present license expires September 1, 1863, the new license will cover a period of eight months, and must be assessed to pay two-thirds of the yearly tax.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
Assessor Eighth District, New-York.
No. 937 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April, 1863.

LIQUOR LICENSES.
OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
New-York, April 2, 1863.
The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 19th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S ARMY.

Continued from First Page.

SIXTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Lieut. Adalbert Hoya.

Wounded.

Maj Robert Rosthen	Corp Chas Kohler, Co E
Drummer J Falk, Co A	Chas Burgen, Co H
George Faal, Co A	Jacob Flueker, Co H
Klass Jack, Co A	Carl Meier, Co I
Joseph Hyatt, Co A	Hugo Thiele, Co I
Henry Mezzer, Co B	John Braunhack, Co K
George Ziegler, Co C	Freedr Heinzelmann, Co K
Sergt. Chas Bogen, Co E	

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT.

Col Wm H Noble—arm	Capt. C A Hobbie, Co B—head
Lieut.-Col. Chas Walter—reported killed	Lt. S E Blinn, Co B—neck

Killed.

Jos W Potts, Co B	Color Corporal
Geo B Phillips, Co D	S D Smith, Co F

Wounded.

Campbell, Co A	Benj Brotherton, Co E
Flynn, Co A	Wm Gordon, Co E
Hoyt, Co A	Alphens Worthington, Co E
St Clair Guthrie, Co A	Corp Comstock, Co F
Jos Void, Co B—shoulder	Corp Day, Co F
Geo W Lincoln, Co B—hand	Corp Fields, Co F
J P Woodman, Co O	S Williams, Co G
Amos Raymond, Co C	W W Morgan, Co G
J F Bartlett, Co L—foot	Wm M Merritt, Co G
W A Rogers, Co D—seriously	Geo W Reynolds, Co I
Wm S Clark, Co D	

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Officers Wounded.

Col E Peissner—mortally	Capt H V Solmerin
Lieut P Peissner	Lieut C F Lewis

Enlisted Men Wounded.

Sergt H Depresin, Co B	Sergt E Frederici, Co D
Sergt F Webster, Co H	Sergt F Cornelius, Co H
Corp H Kissling, Co A	Corp J Harter, Co A
Corp Robert, Co C	Corp A Phirme, Co D
Corp M Abraham, Co E	Corp B Mast, Co G
H Bower, Co A	J Birds, Co A
Wm B Fard, Co A	Ed Gallagher, Co A
H Greenwood, Co A	H. Hunter, Co A
Chas Rooney, Co A	John Brown, Co B
P Brummer, Co B	J Dechel, Co B
O Dorichley, Co B	W Hehn, Co B
P Lawson, Co B	G Miller, Co B
G Peterson, Co B	J Zachran, Co B
— Reyder, Co C	— Adel, Co C
— Messeron, Co C	— Feaston, Co C
— Weber, Co C	H Kluge, Co D
P Rung, Co D	J Osseworth, Co D
D Bows, Co F	D Beck, Co F
J Cussing, Co F	J Pitts, Co F
H Vansketen, Co F	A Barn Co H
F Gilbert, Co H	Chas Wanderer, Co H
J Dippel, Co K	Chas Piper, Co K
F Uper, Co K	G Camp, Co G
— Scotatzack, Co G	A Anderson, Co G
S Camp, Co G	J Sheridan, Co G
W Burke, Co G	W Uffendale, Co G.

Killed.

Serg C Knuzerdorf, Co C	Serg S Outrap, Co C
Nelson, Co C	— Ross, Co C
Kahn, Co C	Pat. Cormough, Co I
H McGregor, Co I	John Stevens, Co I.

IMPORTANT REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Extracts from the Richmond Papers to the 5th.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Lee Announcing the Battle of Saturday.

The Great Raid of Stoneman on the Rebel Communications.

FRIGHT IN RICHMOND.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

MILFORD, May 3, 1863.

TO PRESIDENT DAVIS: Yesterday, Gen. JACKSON penetrated to the rear of the enemy, and drove him from all his positions from the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville.

He was engaged at the same time in front by two of LONGSTREET'S divisions.

Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large.

This morning the battle was renewed.

He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville, and driven back toward the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating.

We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory.

I regret to state that Gen. PAXTON was killed, Gen. JACKSON severely, and Gens. HETH and A. P. HILL slightly wounded.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

UNOFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

MILFORD, Va., Sunday, May 3.

Yesterday Gen. JACKSON penetrated to the rear of the enemy, and drove him from his positions in the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at the same time, in front, by two of LONGSTREET'S divisions.

The losses on both sides are heavy. Gen. PAXTON was killed, Gen. JACKSON severely wounded, and Gens. HETH and A. P. HILL slightly wounded.

FROM GORDONSVILLE.

GORDONSVILLE, Monday, May 4.

Dr. W. S. WOOLFOLK left Chancellorsville at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday. He reports that the fight was still going on at Fredericksburgh. Gen. JACKSON occupies all the fords except Ely's, and had taken five thousand prisoners, and prisoners were still coming in. Our men are in good condition. Our loss is heavy. All seems quiet in front. No enemy in Culpepper.

GORDONSVILLE, Monday, May 4.

The fight is still going on. JACKSON occupies all the fords except Ely's. Our loss is heavy. No enemy in Culpepper.

WHAT THE RICHMOND PAPERS SAY.

From the Enquirer, 5th.

Acting like a charm upon the public mind, amidst the *furore* of patriotic excitement which pervaded the community on yesterday, came the following dispatch from Gen. LEE. It tells the tale of the enemy's second charge upon our gallant army on the Rappahannock, in language as simple as it is cheering, and eclipses forever the futile raid which was, no doubt, intended by the enemy to be one of their fancy embellishments to what is now called for them!) a spelled picture. It will be seen, by a dispatch in another column, that the number of the prisoners is estimated at 5,000.

This battle was, from all we can hear, one of the most hotly contested of the war. The gallant men on our side who fell numbered among them some of our ablest heroes, whose virtues on this occasion shone out with ten-fold lustre, as they dashed amidst the storm of shot and shell and cheered their followers to victory.

From the Whig, 5th.

We bring our readers good tidings of great joy this morning. In the language of the noble and invincible LEE, "we have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory." We cannot furnish particulars, but the public know the modernion with which that great leader expresses himself, and will understand how much is meant by the language he employs. The intelligence that JACKSON is severely wounded will bring the prayer to millions of lips, that his injury may not be mortal, and that it may not keep him long from the field.

THE WOUNDED.

None of the wounded have arrived in Richmond, owing to the destruction of the railroads between Richmond and Fredericksburgh. Many of the business houses in Richmond were closed yesterday, in consequence of the exciting news from the Rappahannock.

GEN. STONEMAN'S GREAT RAID.

From the Dispatch, 4th.

The city yesterday was in a high state of excitement, which was caused by a number of reports of a Yankee raid made on a scale which has heretofore been unapproached by them. In the afternoon several thousand persons were congregated at the depot of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad, anxiously awaiting the news expected to arrive by the train. The rush, however, was destined not to arrive.

Yesterday the Yankees entered Columbia, Fluvanna County, Va., and destroyed the canal banks there.

At 7 o'clock yesterday evening, a force of Federals was within eight miles of Farmville, with the intention of destroying the High Bridge, on the South-side Railroad.

In the morning the Federals entered Ashland with a large force of cavalry and artillery, and, it is stated, burnt the town, which consists of a hotel and some twenty or thirty cottages.

In the evening they were reported to be at a station on the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, eight miles distant from the city. This report is supposed to be correct, though nothing was heard of them afterward. It is more likely that after the raid at Ashland they turned their attention to the Central Railroad, which last night at 9 o'clock had been torn up near Peck's, about six miles from the city. The party performing this feat is evidently on its way down the Peninsula to secure a safe retreat within their lines. On their way they will meet Gen. WISE'S command, and may be overpowered by it and captured.

When the raid on Ashland was consummated, our ambulance train, with 198 sick and 69 wounded, was captured, and it is stated that the cars were burnt after the prisoners were paroled.

A gentleman who arrived here last night states that a body of Yankees, numbering 15,000, (an exaggeration doubtless,) were at Deitrick's Store, in Goochland County, yesterday, and were taking all the horses and negroes to be found in the neighborhood.

The city has now troops enough within its limits to defend it from any raid of the nature above described, and enough, we hope, to catch the raid-makers. Last night, on the public square, several regiments of citizens were formed, in accordance with the general desire to have a hand in protecting Richmond against the invaders, should they attempt to come to the city.

From the Whig, 5th.

We have some further accounts of the raid of the Yankee cavalry upon the Fredericksburgh Railroad, at Ashland. The engineer of the amoolance train, which wee captured, discovered smoke ahead as he approached Ashland, and, suspecting something wrnng, slackened the speed of the train. A shower of balle pelting against the side of the locomoliva and tender, soon convinced him that the enemy were near. He easconced himself in the tender, and thos escaped the bullets aimed at him, but was in a few moments captured by several Yankees, who mounted the engine, and compelled him to move the train on the villiage.

Beside the sick and wounded soldiers who were on the train, were Col. S. BASSATT FRENCH, ald to Gov. LARCEER, Mr. ROY O. CROWLEY, Government electrician, and several others, whose names we did not learn. There were also twe or three ladies. They were all treated kindly by their captors, and concur in attributing to Col. DAVIS, commander of the raiders, some gentlemanly and humana qualities not generally manifested by Yankee officers.

When the passengers discovered that they were at the mercy of the Yankees, several of them prudently thrust several documente into the stove of the car, and applied a match to them. A package of Confederate Treasury notes, amounting to several thousand dollars, was transferred to the custody of a lady, who kindly concealed it in the folds of her skirts until the Yankees had disappeared. We have not heard that the passengers were searched. They, together with the soldiers, were all paroled by Col. DAVIS. Most of the former walked to the city yesterday on the railroad.

The main body of the Yankees remained for some time at Ashland, whilst a detachment proceeded to Hanover Court-house, tore op the Central Railroad track at that point, cut the telegraph wire, and, also, it is stated, burnt the Court-house. This was Yankee-like. The detachment afterward united, if we are correctly informed, at Hungary Station, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad, and encamped during the night in that vicinity. They destroyed several small trestle bridges across the "runs" and gullies this side of Ashland, and also the water tank at Hungary. Already a force is engaged in repairing the road, and it is hoped that communication will be reestablished to-day.

From Hungary, the raiders proceeded in squads to the Brooke Turnpike, passing along unfrequented roads and bridle paths, evidently guided by some person familiar with the country. They seemed to have remained in this vicinity for some time—long enough idr a resolute body of mounted men to have killed or captured the entire party; but, so far as we are informed, no demonstration of the kind was made, though any number of armed men on horseback were galloping to and fro through the streets of the city during their stay on the Brooke Road.

After the Yankees had cavorted around on the Brooke Pike to their heart's content, fed themselves and their horses, exchanged their most jaded animals for fresh steeds, and waited in vain for somebody to come and take them, they crossed over into the Meadow Bridge Road, and visited the scene rendered memorable by the opening of the battles around Richmond, on the 26th of June, last year. They crossed the historic Chickahominy, and prevented pursuit by tearing up the planks of the short bridges over this sluggish stream, which can be easily replaced. Unluckily, they captured near this point a locomotive and tender, which had been sent out on a reconnoissance in the morning. The Central Railroad bridge or trestle work crosses the Chickahominy parallel with and near the county road bridge, or rather bridges. The Yankees burnt one or two sections of this trestle work, and then ran the locomotive into the gap, precipitating it, of course, into the mud and water of the Chickahominy. The injury done to the railroad at this point is not so serious that it may not be repaired in a day.

After leaving the shades of the Meadow Bridges, the marauders, full of glee no doubt, trotted on to Mechanicsville, and thence toward the York River Railroad. At Tunstall's Station they fortunately encountered a small portion of Gen. WISE'S brigade, who gave them a volley, which emptied several saddles and sent the rest of the party in the direction of the Pamunkey River.

The number of men engaged in this bold raid is variously estimated at from five hundred to three thousand. Col. SHERWIN MCRAE and Capt. BLACKFORD, who made a reconnoissance yesterday, close upon the trail of the enemy, report, as their opinion, that the force did not exceed five or six hundred, and from the best information they could gain, there was no artillery in the expedition. Gen. PATON, who reconnoitered their camp Sunday night, reports, we understand, that the marauders numbered, as well as he could judge, about one thousand or twelve hundred men. They had evidently aimed at deception in this respect, by dividing their force into squads, and industriously circulating the lie that they were a formidable host—the advance guard of a terrible army.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that the Yankees destroyed seven carloads of Government stores at Hanover Court-house.

The engineer of the locomotive *Augusta*, Mr. J. M. CROSS, and Conductor JOHN T. PHILLIPS, who went up to the Chickahominy Bridge, had a very narrow escape. When they saw the Yankees both in front and rear, they leaped from the engine, and eluded pursuit by dashing through the swamp into the woods.

THE LATEST.—The Yankee cavalry which came into Louisa County were 10,000 strong, under Gen. STONEMAN. The detachment sent to the canal were driven back by Gen. FITZHUGH LEE. STONEMAN was still in Louisa yesterday morning.

COMMENTS ON THE RAID.

From the Whig.

The great "raid," the exploit for which the Yankee cavalry have been preparing for months, has come and gone. It was an audacious imitation of lessons they had learned from us, and was sufficiently successful to be a source of much chagrin, but we have not yet heard of any considerable damage done to us, or any substantial advantage gained by those who planned or participated in it—and even the glory which, at another time, the rascals would have gained at home, will all be lost in the dismal shadow that HOOKER'S defeat will throw over all Yankeedoodiedom. The injury to railroads and telegraphs will be repaired in a few days, but the injury to HOOKER'S army, and to Yankee hopes end prospects, will be repaired never. Apart from this, JENKINS, JONES and IMBODEN, in the Northwest, are giving the enemy, in the matter of raids, more than a Roland for an Oliver.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners from Richmond.

The People There in a Terrible State of Excitement.

A Part of Stoneman's Cavalry at White House.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, May 6.

Col. LUDLOW, Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, has just returned from City Point, and has effected the release and exchange of all United States officers held by the rebels. These officers, 250 in number, and 325 men, include Gens. STONEMAN and WILLICH. The *State of Maine* left with them for Annapolis this afternoon in charge of Capt. MILFORD. Col. LUDLOW has completed the following exchanges:

First—All officers and enlisted men, and all persons, whatever may have been their classification or character, who have been delivered at City Point up to the 6th of May, 1863.

Second—All officers who have been captured and released on parole up to April 1, 1863, wherever they may have been captured.

Third—All enlisted men who have been captured in North Carolina and Virginia, and released on parole up to March 1, 1863.

The telegraph cable is interrupted between here and Cherrystone, and prevents us from forwarding anything by telegraph.

Two of the prisoners who arrived from Richmond to-day report that they were captured within two miles of the city of Richmond on Sunday, the 3d inst., while in pursuit of a courier with dispatches from JACKSON to DAVIS.

The City (Richmond) Battalion went out on Sunday to see what the trouble was, as the communication was cut off with Fredericksburgh both by railroad and telegraph.

The people of Richmond are in a terrible state of excitement, and the report of the rebels having captured 5,000 Union prisoners is false, and was gotten up by JEFF. DAVIS to quiet the excitement of his people.

We learn to-day by the Yorktown mail boat that a part of STONEMAN'S Cavalry arrived at the White House yesterday.

AFFAIRS AT SUFFOLK.

Retreat of the Rebels Beyond the Blackwater.

Heavy Rebel Losses in the Fight of Sunday.

THE CASUALTIES ON OUR SIDE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 6.

The rebels have all left Suffolk, and passed over the Blackwater, and beyond.

At the fight near Suffolk, on Sunday, the 3d inst., the rebel loss in killed was 200, whom they buried about five miles out, on the Petersburgh turnpike. This does not include their killed whom they left on the field.

The following is the official report of the killed and wounded at Suffolk, Va., May 3, 1863:

Corp. Wm. Keyzer, 103d New-York—head.
Wm. Sheafer, 103d New-York—hand.
Lieut. Augustus Newman, 103d New-York—head.
G. M. Buraside, 89th New-York—back.
Surgeon Wm. A. Smith, 103d New-York—side.
Sergt. Seth ——, 103d New-York—hand.
Capt. Wm. Riddick, 103d New-York—chest.
Capt. —— Foss, 25th New-Jersey—arm.
Lieut. —— Hassler, 103d New-York—thigh.
Sergt. B. T. Blakaslee, 16th Connecticut—head.
Sergt. Uri Jeffers, 89th New-York—mouth.
Capt. Randall H. Rice, 11th Connecticut—arm.
John Bracker, 11th Connecticut—thigh.
—— Gergunk, 103d New-York—foot.
James Greenland, 15th Connecticut—thigh.
Harrison Fay, 13th New-Hampshire—fatally.
Peter Bowland, 103d New-York—head.
C. H. Lee, 13th New-Hampshire—foot.
Fred. Gregory, 103d New-York.
J. S. Bachelor, 13th New-Hampshire—fatally.
Corp. Richard Powers, 16th Connecticut—leg.
Sergt. —— Skinner, 25th New-Jersey—head.
Frank Allenwood, 13th New-Hampshire—back.
H. Switzer, 103d New-York—back.
Joseph Craft, 103d New-York—hand.
Lieut. Henry Epps, 89th New-York—neck.
John A. Damsky, 13th New-Hampshire—hand.
S. C. Morgan, 13th New-Hampshire—knee.
John Meyher, 103d New-York—thigh.
Sergt. A. Merkeaw, 103d New-York—neck.
Lieut. H. H. Murray, 13th N. H.—shoulder.
A. J. Gilman, 13th New-Hampshire—head.
Peter Smithark, 13th New-Hampshire—arm.
Nathaniel Cairesley, 13th New-Hampshire—leg.
A. T. Closson, 13th New-Hampshire—head.
James Alexander, 25th New-Jersey—head.
—— Barringer, 103d New-York—chest.
John Davis, 89th New-York.
Moses Howard, 13th New-Hampshire—thigh.
Jeremiah Hodgdon, 13th New-Hampshire—thigh.
Capt. —— Russell, 13th New-Hampshire—fatal.
John M. Fay, 13th New-Hampshire—fatal.
David Holbrook, 13th New-Hampshire—leg.
Henry Bean, 13th New-Hampshire—heel.
James Gilchrist, 13th New-Hampshire—knee.
Corp. John Chambers, 25th New-Jersey—arm.
James Van Dyne, 25th New-Jersey—thigh.
Adam Stynack, 103d New-York—back.
Col. Benj. Ringold, 103d New-York—died.
A. Wagner, 103d New-York—abdomen.
John Holdigo, 103d New-York—leg.
Sergt. Arcasr Morrity, 103d New-York—foot.
Mich. Winter, 103d New-York—knee.
Jacob Bnterish, 103d New-York—arm.
W. A. Moore, 89th New-York—leg.
A. S. Hatch, 16th Connecticut—hand.
Sergt. James B. Martin, 16th Conn.—shoulder.
Capt. —— Tannauk, 16th Connecticut—thigh.
Corp. Joseph Rivers, 16th Connecticut—lampie.
Sergt. John A. Hall, 10th New-Hampshire.
J. B. Parke, 15th Connecticut—ankle.
Sergt. Marlin Strawn, 11th Penn. cavalry—side.
Charles Charge, Mounted Rifles—arm.
E. R. Crandall, Mounted Rifles—killed.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Important Order Issued by Gen. Banks.

Registered Enemies Ordered to Leave the Department.

By the steamship *Columbia* we have New-Orleans papers of the 29th and 30th of April and the 1st of May. The annexed important orders had been issued by Gen. BANKS:

REGISTERED ENEMIES TO LEAVE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEW-ORLEANS,
April 27, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 35.—Registered enemies of the United States are hereby ordered to leave this Department on or before the 15th day of May proximo. The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the peremptory execution of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. Gen.

SUPPLYING THE ENEMY PUNISHABLE WITH DEATH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
NEW-ORLEANS, April 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 37.—Any person who shall be convicted before the Commanding-General of this Department of furnishing supplies to the enemies of the United States in arms, shall suffer the penalty of death.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. Gen.

A STRONG SENTENCE FOR FRAUD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
NEW-ORLEANS, April 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 36.—W. G. BATTERTON, convicted, by evidence and confession, of fraudulently violating the regulations concerning trade in this department by concealing articles contraband of war in barrels, entered at the Custom-house as barrels of beef, and by other fraudulent violations of the same regulations, with the intention of transporting them, without authority, to the enemy's lines, is sentenced by the Commanding-General of this Department to pay a fine of $25,000, to be appropriated to the improvement of the City of New-Orleans, and to an imprisonment of one year at hard labor, in Fort Pickens, for the benefit of the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. G.

THE REBELS CONSCRIPTING SLAVES.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OPELOUSAS, April 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.—The fortunes of war have placed in the hands of the Commanding-General a military order, dated at headquarters of the forces, south of Red River, New-Iberia, Jan. 27, 1863, in which, in conformity to the act of the rebel Legislature of Louisiana, authorizing the Government of the State to press into its service slaves and other property for the defence of the State, and in pursuance of the powers delegated by the insurgent Government to the officer commanding the District of Western Louisiana, the Sheriffs of the several parishes are directed to forward, with the shortest possible delay, to the headquarters named, a statement and description of all ablebodied male slaves, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, in the several parishes designated, the names of their owners, and the localities where they reside.

It is apparent that the purpose of this order is to effect a general conscription of slaves, as a part of the rebel military power against the Government of the United States.

Notice is hereby given by the Commanding-General of the Department of the Gulf, representing the Government of the United States, that Sheriffs or other persons who comply with this order, will be held and treated as enemies of the Government, and subjected to all the consequences of armed resistance to its authority. Negroes who desire to escape the intended conscription in the rebel army, whether slave or free, will follow the flag of the Government, now and forever the Flag of Union and Liberty.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

Our Wounded Sons and Brothers.

Who does not wish that he could be on the ground to help relieve our wounded heroes, weltering and dying among the woods and thickets where they have fallen? Brave, suffering souls! We burn to be with them to rescue, to tend and cheer them.

Most of us cannot go, but we can *send*. The United States Sanitary Commission is organized to do this work of mercy. Through this you can reach out a helping hand and save many a martyr ready to perish. There is no better palliative of the heartache than that.

Gifts may be sent to GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq., Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-street. D.

Fine Arts.

Mr. GIGNOUX'S latest and finest production, "The Alps by Sunrise," will be placed on public exhibition to-day at GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner of Ninth-street.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

Capture of Grand Gulf by Our Forces.

Five Hundred Prisoners, and All the Guns, Ammunition and Stores Taken.

McClernand's Corps and Logan's Division on the March to Port Hudson.

The Recent Demonstration at Haines' Bluff.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 7.

Advices *via* Milliken's Bend are from Grand Gulf to the 30th of April. Our gunboats, after shelling the place for eight hours on that day, passed below the batteries during the night with transports with troops on board.

The casualties on our side are reported at 26 killed and 54 wounded. The gunboat *Tuscumbia* was badly crippled during the engagement.

Gen. MCCLERNAND'S corps and Gen. LOGAN'S division were on the march to Port Hudson. The army is in good spirits.

Although the *Choctaw* was struck several times in the late attack on Haines' Bluff, she was not injured so much as was stated yesterday.

In the attack on Haines' Bluff five gunboats and three mortar-boats were engaged. The attack was made simultaneously with that on Grand Gulf, but was not intended to be pushed to any length.

LATER—CAPTURE OF GRAND GULF.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 7.

The dispatch-boat *Wilson* from the fleet, brings dispatches to the Government and important news. We have captured Grand Gulf, with 500 prisoners, and all the guns, ammunition and stores.

Guerrillas at Greenville, Miss., destroyed the transport *Minnesota* Sunday. The gunboats shortly afterward scattered the enemy.

From the Tennessee River we learn that a large camp of rebels is on the east side of the river, twelve miles below Duck River.

The steamer *Majesty* was burned yesterday below Hickman. The fire was first discovered in a pile of mattresses, and was doubtless the work of an incendiary. She had about 1,400 tons of commissary stores, and 150 horses, all of which except two, were burned.

REBEL REPORTS FROM GRAND GULF.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, May 1.

The enemy advanced and fighting commenced at Grand Gulf this morning at 1 o'clock and continued until 4, when the enemy was repulsed. The battle was renewed at 8 o'clock.

The Yankees captured WADE'S Virginia battery, which was retaken by our troops this evening. The enemy has been driven a mile from the battle-field, and firing has ceased. Loss heavy on both sides. Gen. BOWEN'S horse was struck four times in a charge on the enemy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

Commissioner DOLE received a dispatch this morning from St. Paul, Minn., stating that the last of the Sioux Indians would soon leave that State for new homes on the Upper Missouri. Negotiations for the removal of the Winnebagos to the same destination are in progress, and their deportation will speedily commence.

GEN. SIGEL ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

It is said that Gen. STOEL has been assigned to the command of the Eleventh Army Corps.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons have been made by the Commissioner of Pensions: C. B. Coventry, Utica, N. Y.; Elbert Curtis, Ithaca, N. Y.; Joshua B. Graves, Corning, N. Y.; Fras. R. Wagener, Addison, N. Y.; Benj. A. Allison, Spenser, Ind.; J. H. Hyde, Lancaster, Wis.; Daniel L. Downs, Richland Centre, Wis.; E. Bishop, Portage City, Wis.; D. B. Eastman, Prairie du Chien, Wis.; Georga W. Lee, Shullsourgh, Wis; A. C. Webster, Friendship, Wis.

THE CAPITAL TO BE PURGED.

The National Capital is to be purged at last of the rebels and rebel sympathizers who infest it. An order will soon be issued sending outside of our lines all disloyal persons, both male and female. The plan works well in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and will do immense good to the Union cause here.

FORT SUMTER.

Among the interesting news current in Richmond, is the statement that a shell from one of our ironclads went entirely through both walls of Fort Sumter in the late attack.

ARRIVALS FROM RICHMOND.

The wife of the rebel Gen. STUART, and the niece of Gen. HUNTER, said to be a Union woman, came from Richmond to-day; also Mrs. MCLEAN, daughter of the lamented Gen. SUMNER, whose husband is in the rebel service. Mrs. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, rebel, has applied for a pass, and is expected soon.

GEN. WILLICH.

Gen. WILLICH, of Indiana, captured by the rebels at Murfreesboro, arrived here to-night from Richmond.

SAD CASUALTY.

Drowning of Twenty-five of the Twenty-Seventh New-Jersey Regiment.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 7.

The *Commercial* of this city has the following special dispatch:

ST. LOUIS FERRY, CUMBERLAND RIVER,
Wednesday, May 6.

The Twenty-seventh New-Jersey regiment, in recrossing the Cumberland River yesterday, had one of their boats upset, and twenty-five men were drowned.

Hudson River Travel.

The various lines of steamboats running hence to Albany and intermediate points are crowded with passengers and freight. The "People's Line" and the Independent Troy and Albany Line run with full loads each day. Capt. A. L. ANDERSON'S new steamboat *Mary Powell*, mate to the famous *Thomas Powell*, in consequence of the prevailing storm has postponed her first trip until to-morrow, when she will regularly open the season.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS THE USE OF IT?—Will Phrenology tell me how to make money? How to rise in the world? Or to "shine" in one of the learned professions? No! but it will teach you your faults, and how to overcome them. Your virtues, and how to make the most of them. Try it. Examinations, with written charts, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 213

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only makers, which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best Soap, Saleratus and Cream Tartar, for family use, are those manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 250 Washington-street, corner of Franklin, New-York, and sold by grocers everywhere.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *McClellan*, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Goodrich and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe, Mr. Avery, wife and family, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Holcome, Mrs. Van Arsten and 2 children, Miss McCawley, Col. Parmeley, Capt. Duffy, Capt. Latham, Lieut. Campbell, Mr. Sidney.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 52 | Sun sets..... 7 02 | Moon rises..12 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 33 | Gov. Island..12 22 | Hell Gate..1 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Creole, Conch, New-Orleans, Ludlum & Heineken.

Ship Home, Jeffrey, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Espanza, (Br.,) Jura, Cadiz, N. H. Brigham.

Brig H. N. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, St. Kitts, G. Wessels.

Schooners Julius Webb, Masher, Tampico, Miller & Houghton; Hardscrabble, Gregory, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Garibaldi, Pennington, Gonaives, E. Thackery; M. Mangum, Mangum, Nassau, T. A. Webster.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans May 1, at 8:20 A. M.; crossed the Bar at 3 P. M.; arrived at Havana on the 3d, at 1 P. M., and sid. from thence at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 4th inst., at 1½ P. M., 20 miles south of Jupiter Inlet, exchanged signals with steamship Eagle, hence for Havana; off Cape Hatteras, passed brig Geo. Harris, of Boston, steering S. E.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Gray, from the Bar mouth of the Mississippi April 26, at 6 P. M., and Key West May 1, at 10 P. M. Left transport Star of the South and others before reported. Charles Smith, private of 41st Mass. Vols., died on the night of the 5th, and was buried at sea.

Steamship De Molay, (new,) Sampson, Boston 48 hours, to Bacon & Russell. Is 1,300 tons burden.

Ship Glad Tidings, Nelson, Glasgow March 28, to W. & A. Nelson. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Victoria, (Norw.,) Lochstar, Newcastle, Eng., 63 ds., with mdse. to Munch, Meincke & Weodt. Between lons. 40 and 50, saw a large number of icebergs.

Schr. Alfred Barrett, Cornish, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Gloucester, via New-Haven, with fish to master.

Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

Schr. Vandalia, Strout, Harrington, with lumber

Schr. Lookout, Hodgkin, New-Haven.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Etta Fogg, Fogg, Boston 2 ds., with mdse.

Schr. R. Randoull, Gaptel, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

BELOW—One ship.

The bark Robert Leonard, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, from Liverpool, is still below, anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Foreign Ports.

Havana—Arr. May 2, bark EHen, Sendavi, New-York. Sid. schr. Julia Latham, Peres, Key West. Cld. schr. W. H. Mailler, Arey, Remedios.

St. Jago—Arr. April 25, brig Herald, Davis, St. Thomas, and sid. for Manzanilla.

Cienfuegos—Sid. April 29, brig Condor, Allen, for New-York.

Cardenas—Sid. April 30, bark Chilton, Pennell, for New-York; brig W. Nickels, Treat, for Baltimore.

Matanzas—Sid. May 1, ship Southern Chief, Higgins, for the Clyde; brig Emus, Parsons, Philadelphia; schr. Allen Middleton, Sipple, for Lewiston.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

RUBIA MILLS,

NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

SPRING CLOTHING,

AT EVANS'

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

66 and Fulton-st. 68

Twenty-five per cent. below the market price.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
NEW-YORK, N.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3627. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

The Troops Back in Their Old Encampments.

A Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

The Main Operations Not Successful, but the Army Still Efficient.

Offensive Operations to be Speedily Resumed.

More than One-Third the Force Engaged in the Late Battles.

Estimates of Our Losses and Those of the Rebels.

STONEMAN'S GREAT RAID.

An Official Confirmation of its Complete Success.

THE JAMES RIVER CANAL DESTROYED.

Arrival of a Portion of the Force at Yorktown.

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, May 8.

The following dispatch from the Secretary of War has just been received by Gov. CURTIN:

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1863.

To the Governor of Pennsylvania:

The President and the General-in-Chief have just returned from the Army of the Potomac.

The principal operations of Gen. HOOKER failed, but there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army.

It is now occupying its former position on the Rappahannock, having recrossed the river without any loss in the movement.

Not more then one-third of Gen. HOOKER's force was engaged.

Gen. STONEMAN's operations have been a brilliant success. Part of his force advanced to within two miles of Richmond, and the enemy's communications have been cut in every direction.

The Army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

THE RAID OF STONEMAN'S CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, May, 7.

Gen. STONEMAN'S Ald-de-Camp, Capt. SUMNER, is just in. He left his chief this morning, having disarranged all the enemy's railroad communications between this and Richmond, and one party having extended their operations to James River, destroying the canal, &c. Three regiments of his command left to destroy the railroad bridges across the Chickahominy, with instructions to go into Yorktown.

YORKTOWN, Va., Thursday, May 7.

Col. KILPATRICK, with the Harris Light cavalry, Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, &c., have just arrived at Gloncester Point, having accomplished the object of their mission fully, and most gallantly they approached to within three miles of Richmond, and destroyed a large amount of property and bridges.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. KING.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 8.

The following was received at the Headquarters of the Army this afternoon:

YORKTOWN, Va., May 7, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

Col. KILPATRICK, with his regiment, the Harris Light cavalry, and the rest of the Twelfth Illinois, have just arrived at Gloucester Point, opposite this post.

They burned the bridges over the Chickahominy destroyed three large trains of provisions in the rear of Lee's army, drove in the rebel pickets to within two miles of Richmond, and have lost only one Lieutenant and 30 men, having captured and paroled over 300 prisoners.

Among the prisoners was an aid of Gen. WINDER, who was captured with his escort far within the intrenchments outside of Richmond.

This cavalry have marched nearly 200 miles since the 3d of May. They were inside of the fortifications of Richmond on the 4th, burned all the stores at Aylett's Station, on the Mattapony, on the 5th; destroyed all the ferries over the Pamunky and Mattapony, and a large depot of commissary stores near and above Rappahannock, and came in here in good condition.

They deserve great credit for what they have done. It is one of the finest feats of the war.

RUFUS KING,

Brigadier-General Commanding this Post.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 8.

It is stated that Gen. DIX telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that in an extra of the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 6th, found on a prisoner, was a pencil note, indorsed by a rebel Surgeon in one of the hospitals, to his wife, stating that the rebel loss was 18,000 in the late battles.

Nearly 1,000 of our wounded arrived to-day from Aquia Creek. They have been distributed among the hospitals in Washington and vicinity.

GEN. HOOKER'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Washington Star, May 7.

The storm that commenced on Monday evening and continued throughout Tuesday was at its height yesterday, evidently warned Gen. HOOKER—whose movement was necessarily made with only eight days' supplies, carried by the men (which were then nearly consumed,) and without trains—of the imminent danger, that unless he promptly sought his camps the elements would put a stop to his operations; the railroad communication with Aquia Creek having been destroyed by the floods for twelve hours at Brook's Station before he determined to recross the river.

In the course of all the fighting throughout Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the enemy had not ventured a general engagement with his army, only a portion of which was in action at any one time, and on no occasion with as great loss as he inflicted upon the rebels. Nevertheless, as it became evident that this greatest storm of the season would surely cut off his supplies of all descriptions, if he remained on the south side of the river awaiting an opportunity to induce the enemy to risk a general engagement, he evidently had left him but the only alternative of returning, for the time being, to where his supplies could readily reach him.

Yesterday Gen. MILROY captured a rebel officer, on whose person was found a fresh dispatch from Gen. LEE, stating that his (rebel) loss had been fearful."

The destruction of the railroad and turnpike bridges south of Fredericksburgh by STONEMAN's force, has surely placed the rebel army in a worse position for supplies than our own is at this time, as HOOKER is now where his communications are already reëstablished, while theirs (with Richmond) must continue unavailable for weeks to come, necessitating them to scatter or fall back in a body, it seems to us.

Gen. HOOKER brought off with him, we may add, an aggregate of 2,500 prisoners.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM FALMOUTH.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Thursday Evening, May 7, 1863.

The army of Gen. HOOKER is again back in the positions held by its different divisions previous to the late advance. The whole of the regiments, together with all the batteries of artillery, have affected their return by the date of this writing. Wagon trains, ammunition trains, etc., are also again in their old park ground. Our loss of arms during the various engagements was small, and none of our wagons or supplies have been captured or destroyed by the enemy. Gen. BIRNEY and Gen. GRAHAM lost their personal baggage and mess stores, together with their teams and wagons, on the advance line on Saturday, when ordered to fall back to the position they occupied previous to their advance to sustain the Eleventh Corps.

The army, notwithstanding the horrible roads they had to pass over in returning from Chancellorsville to their old camps, are in the very highest condition and spirits. Not a word of murmur has been heard from a single officer or man. As Gen. HOOKER and Staff passed by the various regiments, after they had crossed to this side of the river, they were hailed with the most enthusiastic shouts and acclamations, indicating anything but despondency or a decrease of confidence in their commander. They are ready to follow him again at any moment, to even more desperate fields than those on which they have just fought. One would have thought, to see the troops marching back during the last two days, that they had been on a gala parade instead of in a series of sanguinary battles, so cheerful were their spirits, so firm was their tread, and so eager were they for renewed action. The difference between the condition of the army on this day, and its condition on the day in December last of its retreat from Fredericksburgh, is very striking. Then every soldier knew they had had a disaster; now no one thought anything of the kind. It took months to retrieve their *morale* after Fredericksburgh; the *morale* now is perfect. Not a single soldier was lost in recrossing the river. We have had no stragglers. Not a man has tried to smouch away or desert, or get out of the ranks on any plea whatever. Aquia Creek, the grand depot of embarkation, is to-day freer from idle or straggling soldiers than it has ever been before.

Gen. SICKLES, also, was cheered by all the regiments as he passed along the lines with an enthusiasm equal to that which everywhere greeted Gen. HOOKER. His conduct on the field is the subject of universal admiration, by regulars and volunteers. He and his men faced the brunt of the battle, on Saturday and Sunday, at every point of the field and in every hour of the conflict, and never yielded an inch of ground to the enemy. Had the Eleventh corps held their position but an hour longer, Gen. SICKLES would have cut in twain the rebel army, dividing Stonewall JACKSON's column completely from Lee's body. The losses of SICKLES' corps during the four days of battle, viz.: Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, average fully *thirty-three per cent.* of the force he brought into the field. The official returns of casualties in his corps foot up in the aggregate 4,874 killed, wounded and missing. The heaviest loss that occurred in any one of the brigades composing the corps was in the first brigade, First division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, of New-York. Out of 2,800 men, he lost close upon 800—not more than one-eighth of whom are classified as "missing." Gen. GRAHAM handled his men with great skill, and behaved personally with perfect gallantry, losing two horses under him. After Gen. WHIPPLE was wounded (since dead) Gen. GRAHAM was assigned to the command of WHIPPLE's old (Third) division.

Col. STEVENS, commanding the Third regiment, Excelsior brigade, fell mortally wounded while leading his men to a charge upon the enemy's lines on Sunday morning. He was one of the most gallant soldiers and perfect gentlemen that ever lived, and, I believe, was from Dunkirk, in New-York State. When our army fell back to its defensive line near the Birk House on Sunday, his body was left on the field among the wounded and the dead whom we were compelled to abandon. Maj. H. E. TREMAINE, of Gen. SICKLES' Staff, was dispatched with a flag of truce to the enemy's lines for the purpose of recovering Col. STEVENS' body, as well as those of several other officers; but the rebel Commander refused him the privilege of entering their lines for that purpose.

The loss of the rebels is, at the least calculation, 25,000 men since the fight opened. They were so broken down by the struggle that they did not at all attempt to harass us when we recrossed the river. On Saturday afternoon, when JACKSON flanked us on the right, we opposed him with musketry, and at least 40 or 50 pieces of heavy artillery, which played incessantly upon his solid columns as they advanced. The enemy had little artillery with them, and what they had they could not get into position on this occasion, which circumstance will produce a vast disparity in the loss of the respective armies.

I am sure that I am safe in saying, from the official and other lists of casualties of the different corps engaged that have fallen under my eye, as well as from what I saw on the field during the progress of the engagments, that the rebel loss is at least one-third greater than ours. I estimate our losses—and I think this will be borne out by subsequent publications—at 18,000 men. The losses of SEDGWICK's and SICKLES' corps is about 10,000. I write in great haste, and will to-morrow furnish you details of the latest movements and present position of affairs, together with some of the unrecorded incidents of the struggle.

FALMOUTH, Va., Thursday, May 7, 1863.

The losses of the Sixth Corps, in the fierce struggle which it has encountered during the present movement, amount to 5,000, or, as I first intimated, nearly one-third of the entire effective force of the whole corps. The coming in of stragglers may diminish this number to some extent, but all such on the other side will, of course, be captured.

Out of 2,300 of the Flying Division, only 900 are left to answer at the roll-call. SHALER's brigade, of NEWTON's division, lost 180 men.

In the fight of Sunday evening at Salem Heights, (4½ miles beyond Fredericksburgh,) Gen. BURKE's division lost between eleven and twelve hundred men. This is the most sanguinary battle which has thus far been fought. The corps was proceeding rapidly forward to reinforce Gen. HOOKER on the right, when it encountered the enemy in the woods of Salem Heights. A prisoner, (it is said,) on being brought in on questioning as to the position of the rebel force said that there were none in this woods. BURKE's division advanced boldly forward and were met with a terrific fire from the enemy, who were strongly intrenched in the forest. After a severe infantry fight the infantry withdrew, and we shelled the woods terrifically, causing the rebels to leave the woods, and we took possession of them. In the second fight of Salem Heights, (Monday evening,) when the enemy attacked us, an idea of the disparity between the forces may be obtained from the announcement of Gen. SEDGWICK, that "the emergency of the case is such, that a regiment must do the work of a brigade." The rebels charged, with terrific yells, but were successfully repulsed, when our man would fall back toward the river.

The Fifth Wisconsin and Sixty-first Pennsylvania supported one of our batteries, which did terrible execution on the charging enemy, and, falling back into a gully, were fired upon by our own guns.

The Forty-third New-York and Seventh Maine were left at the extreme right, near a cross-roads, to keep up a show, while the remainder of the corps retired across Banks' Ford. The force commenced crossing at 11 o'clock Monday night. The enemy succeeded in getting in the rear of the pickets of these two regiments, took them before they fired a gun, then moved down upon the Sixth Maine, which fired a volley, repulsing them, and then retreated to Banks' Ford, together with the Forty-third New-York, reaching it in safety, being obliged to make their way through brush and slushing. Haines' Battery did fine execution, and lost but one man.

The rebels confidently expected to capture the whole corps. Its retreat was a masterly affair. The bridges over Banks' Ford, (built by the Fifteenth New-York Engineers,) over which they retreated, have been taken up. The whole army is safe on this side, the Fifth Army Corps covering the retreat.

We have captured not less than 17 guns.

The boys are in good spirits and there is no demoralization. Twelve or fifteen thousand will, I think, cover our total loss. The air is very chilly this morning.

Lieut.-Col. CORNING, Thirty-third New-York, was not wounded as first reported.

Lieut.-Col. HALE, Sixth Vermont, had his horse shot from under him. The Sixth captured four hundred prisoners. D. W. JUDD.

WOUNDED IN HOWE'S DIVISION.

THIRTY-THIRD NEW-YORK—COL. TAYLOR.

Samuel Larwood, Co. H—finger, slight.
John Proudfood, Co. A—thigh.
1st Sergt. L. McCall, Co. B—face, flesh wound.
2d Lieut. Sylvester Porter, Co. H—right thigh, flesh.
E. P. Humphray, Co. A—left thigh, slight.
John C. Robinson, Co. C—right thigh, slight.
John Bliss, Co. L—left shoulder, severe.
Corp. Benj. Patterson, Co. L—chest and shoulder.
McGuire Boquett, Co. A—right forearm.
Wm. H. Piper, Co. F—chest.
Sergt. Michael O'Brien, Co. K—right arm.
Corp. John S. Taggart, Co. E—left arm.
Corp. Thos. H. Roach, Co. D—head.
Sergt. David Vandacurr, Co. D—abdomen.
Marion Smith, Co. C—forearm.
Corp. R. H. Watson, Co. F—right arm.
C. L. Truax, Co. B—left hip.
J. W. Hendricks, Co. A—left arm.
John E. Wanderlin, Co. C—left leg.
Corp. Benj. Mephan, Co. B—back.
Dyer W. Elsworth, Co. H—right hand, finger.
Marion Smith, Co. C—chest, slight.

FORTY-NINTH NEW-YORK, COL. BIDWELL, OF BUFFALO.

Chas. Rodier, Co. D—left thigh.
George Krauser, Co. F—left finger.
John Kensa, Co. F—left thigh.
Wm. K. Kelly, Co. D—left thigh, severe.
Ches. Roder, Co. D—right hip, severe.
D. W. Peek, 54th North Carolina—wounded and taken prisoner.
Lieut. Rossiter, Co. D, 33d New-York—wounded and taken prisoner.
Corp. John Lapp, Co. C, 23d Penn.—head, slight.
Wm. Wilson, Co. A, 119th Penn.—right foot, slight.
Robt. W. McKey, Co. C, 139th Penn.—left hand.
J. E. Dons, Co. H, 67th New York—left leg.
Edward Felix, Co. C, 7th Massachusetts.
James Caldil, Co. A, 10th Massachusetts—leg.

TWENTIETH NEW-YORK, COL. VEGESACK.

Frederick Walz, Co. G—right leg.
Corp. John Argis, Co. G—left shoulder, slight.
Corp. Shafee, Co. E—left shoulder, slight.
Wm. Stieul, Co. E—right leg, slight.
Corp. John Althoff, Co. E—right hand, slight.
Adam Jackers, Co. D—right arm, slight.
L. Kaizer, Co. C—right arm, slight.
Wm. F. Hamner, Co. D—abdomen, slight.
Anton Zube, Co. C—head, slight.
Corp. John Lechbricker, Co. C—left hand, slight.
Peter Lentz, Co. H—right leg, slight.
Sergt. G. Stein, Co. I—right hand, slight.
Herman Freidrich, Co. G—right foot, slight.
D. Glockner, Co. B—right arm, slight.
Second Lieut. F. Schmid, Co. I—right thigh, slight.
Sergt. Otto Schmelock, Co. I—arm, slight.
E. Kubal, Co. A—right leg, slight.
Chas. Zellinski, Co. A—left fore-arm, slight.
Wm. Wealeau, Co. K—left leg, slight.
Wm. Leied, Co. I—left thigh, slight.
Capt. H. R. Watter, Co. H—right leg, slight.
First Lieut. A. Hottewroth, Co. A—left hand, slight.

TWENTY-FIRST NEW-JERSEY.

Corp. Chas. E. Holden, Co. I—left hand, slight.
John F. McDowd—abdomen, severe.
John Cumming, Co. D—back, slight.
Wm. Hausman, Co. E—right foot, slight.
John Meyrs, Co. B—left fore-arm, slight.
George Siover, Co. E—left fore-arm, slight.
Cornelius McMullin, Co. D—left hand, slight.
Jos. Rudock, Co. G—left leg, slight.
Richard Coddington, Co. C—right leg, slight.
Thos. H. Lee, Co. C—left arm, slight.
John Buck, Co. C—head.
G. Abbott, Co. C—hip.
Owen Carroll, Co. B—right shoulder, severe.
J. H. Messerole, Co. I—right finger, slight.
Chas. Allen, Co. B—left hand, slight.
George Harhost, Co. H—left forearm, slight.
Wm. Duncan, Co. D—head.
Ord. Sergt. Patrick Burk, Co. G—left thigh, slight.
Gideon Isley, Co. B—fore-arm, slight.
Capt. J. W. Van Kirner, Co. F—left foot, slight.

SEVENTH MAINE—(LIEUT.-COL. CONNORS, COMMANDING.)

Sergt. F. B. Haldon, Co. C—left hand.
Corp. Chas. E. Withee, Co. B—left foot.
First Lieut. A. M. Benson, Co. K—left foot, slight.
J. B. Hasting, Co. B—thigh, slight.
H. L. Hanson, Co. B—left leg, slight.
Corn. C. R. Anderson, Co. B—right thigh, slight.
Jos. Malone, Co. B—right thigh, slight.
Ord. Sergt. A. J. Fogg, Co. K—right thigh, slight.
Thos. Milton, Co. K—arm, fracture.
Stephen Hancum, Co. K—left arm.

SECOND VERMONT.

George Zbabirno, Co. G—arm, slightly.
Wm. Bundnall, Co. D—face, slightly.
Joseph Fuller, Co. F—face, severely.
L. H. Eustis, Co. H—head.
Jeroma Cutler, Co. H—head.
Corp. Hiram P. Mathews, Co. K—head, severely.
First Lt. F. A. Gleason, Co. C—right arm, severely.
Corp. J. S. Spaulding, Co. G—left arm, slightly.
G. F. Walkar, Co. G—head, slightly.
H. H. Tilly, Co. G—head.
W. W. Cook, Co. G—liver.

THIRD VERMONT.

M. Sanders, Co. I—face.
J. Londry, Co. K—left hand.
Second Lieut. R. Goodall, Co. G—left leg.
C. J. Inman, Co. G—right leg.
W. W. Greeley, Co. G—right arm.
First Lieut. R. Kennedy, Co. I—right side.
Ord. Sergt. A. Hall, Co. D—shoulder.
Ord. Sergt. Bell, Co. H—killed.
W. W. Homman, Co. D—left arm.
N. Fuller, Co. D—face.
Frank Whitney, Co. E—killed.
D. Ellis, Co. E—right arm.
C. C. Meade, Co. C—right leg.

FOURTH VERMONT.

M. Lane, Co. G—chest.
G. W. Brown, Co. I—chest.
D. E. Downar, Co. A—left arm.
Ludwick Underwood, Co. I—left hand.
Corp. L. H. Hunt, Co. F—left arm; slight.
E. J. Ball, Co. F—left leg.
E. Hams, Co. I—left arm.
H. Morgan, Co. G—right arm; slight.

FIFTH VERMONT—(LIEUT.-COL. ELLIS, COMMANDING.)

Corp. Hiram D. Monroe, Co. E—left hand.
Corp. Jas. Teague, Co. A—right foot.
Corp. Lewis Ilyalt, Co. B—left thigh.
Corp. John Sullivan, Co. B.
Corp. C. B. Hemenway, Co. G—left shoulder.
G. A. Sweet, Co. B—head.
H. H. Downey, Co. G.
Charles Grimes, Co. F.

SIXTH VERMONT.

L. Sherhut, Co. K.
B. Sherbut, Co. K—right leg.
J. B. Shumary, Co. B.
C. W. Weara, Co. A.
H. Farington, Co. B.
W. Veo, Co. G.
Corp. W. L. Livingston, Co. D.
F. F. Clark, Co. A.
William Tillarson, Co. B.
Luther Ainsworth, Co. H—since died.
Fred. Doils, Co. B—also dead.
Lieut. Crane, Co. H—side.
Corp. A. B. Hutchinson, Co. B—right arm.
P. Crane, Jr.—hip.
H. M. Washburn, Co. B—left thigh.
G. W. Kemball, Co. B—right arm.
L. Barns, Co. A—right thigh.
Ord. Sergt. J. L. Lasor, Co. F.
S. H. Jones, Co. C.
N. Archar, Co. C.

TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-JERSEY, COL. MORRISON—(SINCE UNDER ARREST,)

Charles Miller, Co. I.
R. M. Smith, Co. I.
A. Harvay, Co. F.
J. Paca, Co. B.
E. Frazer, Co. D.
J. Sanford, Co. E.
S. C. Macumber, Co. B.
J. Taylor, Co. D.
G. String, Co. G.
Corp. W. Martin, Co. A.
Theodore Vroom, Co. A.
Corp. William Lawis, Co. E.
J. Gonar, Co. K.
W. H. Parkhurst, Co. D.
J. J. Kinsly, Co. B.
Corp. L. H. Bridgar, Co. A.
Corp. J. D. Alexander.

CASUALTIES IN THE ELEVENTH CORPS.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF ELEVENTH CORPS, IN ACTION OF MAY 2, 1863.

First Division.

	KILLED		W'ND'D		MISS'G		TOTAL	
	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.
Staff	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
1st Brigade	4	10	11	91	6	443	21	544
2d Brigade	3	17	17	242	15	706	35	967
Dicker'ns Bat.	—	—	1	—	—	19	1	19
Totals	7	27	30	333	21	1170	58	1,530

SECOND DIVISION.

	KILLED		WOUNDED		MISSING		TOTAL	
	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.
Staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st Brigade.	4	32	19	196	2	224	25	452
2d Brigade not in action								
Weidrich's Battery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Total	4	32	19	196	2	224	25	465

THIRD DIVISION.

	KILLED		WOUND'D		MISS'G		TOTAL	
	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.
1st Brigade	8	—	14	182	—	326	—	510
2d Brigade	8	35	—	174	6	341	28	550
Diger's Bat'y	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Total	16	43	14	356	6	667	36	1,082

RESERVED ARTILLERY.

	KIL'D		W'D'D		MISS'D		TOTAL	
	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.
Hill's Battery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
John's Battery	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19
De Beck's Bat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	43

RECAPITULATION.

	KILLED		WOUNDED		MISSING		TOTAL	
	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.	Off'rs.	Men.
1st Division	7	27	30	333	21	1170	58	1530
2d Division	4	32	19	196	2	224	25	465
3d Division	16	43	14	356	6	667	36	1082
Reserve Art.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	43
Total	27	102	63	885	29	2,031	121	3,120

WOUNDED OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON.

The following officers arrived in Washington on Thursday and reported to Dr. CLYMAN: Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick, 5th Ohio, right arm amputated and wounded in thigh; Col. Savage, 148th Pennsylvania; Major H. E. Cross, 5th New-Hampshire; Capt. G. F. Goodwin, 5th New-Hampshire; Capt. H. W. Marshel, 125th Pennsylvania, in leg; Lieut. A. Evans, 125th Pennsylvania, in leg; Lieut. A. Mills, 30th New-Jersey, sick; Capt. T. J. Halsey, 11th New-Jersey, in leg; Col. M. W. Lamsburg, 74th New-York, in jaw; Lieuts. C. Williams, A. E. Bennett, T. Morton, 81st Pennsylvania; Capt. G. H. Eastman, 132d Pennsylvania; Lieut. G. D. Fay, 5th New-Hampshire; Lieut. James C. Rourke, 28th Pennsylvania.

[Other lists will be found on the second page.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 8.

CAPTURES BY STONEMAN.

Official confirmation has been received of the capture by STONEMAN's cavalry of a battalion of Richmond troops sent out to investigate the cause of the non-arrival of the trains from Fredericksburgh.

THE TWENTIETH NEW-YORK COMING HOME.

The Twentieth New-York arrived here, to-day, from Falmouth, and will leave for New-York to-morrow. Although their term of service expired on the 3d, the men patriotically refused to leave their brigade until the battle was over.

REBEL PRISONERS TAKING THE OATH.

Sixty-five rebel prisoners to-day took the oath of allegiance, and expressed a desire to remain within our lines. Eight were from North Carolina, thirteen from Mississippi, thirty from Louisiana, nine from Alabama, and six from Virginia. More than one-fourth of the whole number captured will take the oath.

REPORTED DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. MARTINDALE.

Lieut.-Col. MARTINDALE, brother of Gen. MARTINDALE, Military Governor of this city, is reported to be among the killed in the late engagements.

GOV. CURTIN VISITING THE ARMY.

Gov. CURTIN, accompanied by the Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, leaves in a special boat to-morrow for the army, to look after wounded Pennsylvanians. He expresses himself greatly pleased with the perfect arrangements made by Surgeon-General HAMMOND for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded, and particularly with the plan now adopted, for which he has so long and earnestly contended, of sending all able to travel to hospitals in their own States.

THE INVALID CORPS.

Col. RUSH, of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry—lancers—has been detailed for special duty at the War Department, to organize the Invalid Corps.

RETURNED FROM RICHMOND.

Lieut.-Col. DUNN, brother of Hon. WM. MCKEE DUNN, of Indiana, is among the officers returned from Richmond.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

About 1,200 wounded arrived here, to-day, from Falmouth. They were distributed among the various hospitals.

COLORED TROOPS.

Five hundred colored men in this District have already enrolled their names for the regiment now forming here.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue:

Manure purchased by farmers to maintain their lands in their present productive condition are to be considered as "repairs," in estimating the income of farmers.

All silver or gold plate, except that belonging to religious societies, not kept for sale, should be assessed as provided in Schedule A, and billiard-tables kept for public use are equally subject to an annual tax of ten dollars, with those kept for private use, which is additional to the license tax.

Wherever income is derived partly from United States securities and partly from other sources, it will be proper that exemptions and deductions allowed by law shall, so far as practicable, be deducted from the income derived from the latter source, so as to give full effect to the provision of the law that income from United States Securities shall be taxed but one and one-half per cent.

If a purchaser is bound by any covenant in his deed, either expressly or by legal implication, to pay the mortgage, the debt which the mortgage is given to secure becomes a part consideration of the grant, and the whole value of the estate conveyed is that to which a stamp should be appropriated. If, however, the grantee purchases only an equity redemption, and does not bind himself to pay off the mortgage or save the vendee harmless from responsibility for the mortgage debt, the mortgage debt forms no part consideration of the conveyance, and a stamp for that part of the value is not required.

Any person issuing an instrument not duly stamped, is liable to a penalty of $50. Persons holding such instruments are, under section 94, of act of July 1, 1862, authorized to affix and cancel the required revenue stamps, or the person who issued the instrument may affix and cancel the stamp after the issue of the instrument. In no case will an instrument not duly stamped be received in evidence in Court. On and after June 1, 1863, every instrument issued without being duly stamped, will be invalid and of no effect.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

Important Proclamation by the President.

The Liability of Foreigners who Have Declared Their Intentions to Become Citizens.

No Plea of Alienage to be Received After Sixty-five Days.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1863.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, at its last session, enacted a law entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," which was approved on the 3d day of March last; and

Whereas, It is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insubordination and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility; and

Whereas, For these high purposes, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and

Whereas, No service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free government; and

Whereas, For the reasons thus recited it was enacted by the said statute that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intentions to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, with certain exemptions not necessary to be here mentioned, and declared to constitute the National forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose; and

Whereas, It is claimed and in behalf of persons of foreign birth within the ages specified in said act, who have heretofore declared on oath their intentions to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage, or any other political franchise under the laws of the United States, or of any of the States thereof, are not absolutely precluded by their aforesaid declaration of intention, from renouncing their purpose to become citizens; and that, on the contrary, such persons, under treaties or the law of nations, retain a right to renounce that purpose, and to forego the privilege of citizenship and residence within the United States, under the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress.

Now, therefore, to avoid all misapprehensions concerning the liability of persons concerned to perform the service required by such enactment, and to give it full effect, I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of alienage will be received or allowed to exempt from the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress, any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States at any time during the continuance of the present insurrection and rebellion, at or after the expiration of the period of sixty-five days from the date of this proclamation; nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favor of any such person who has so, as aforesaid, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have exercised at any time the right of suffrage, or any other political franchise within the United States, under the laws thereof, or under the laws of any of the several States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my seal, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Loss of the Ship Canada.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, May 8.

On the 3d inst., in lat. 47°, long. 48° 03', the brig *Attilla* boarded the iron ship *Canada*, found abandoned, with her forward compartment full of water. The ship was unmanageable. Two boats were gone. It is supposed the crew left in them.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

The Capture of Grand Gulf by Admiral Porter.

GREAT STRENGTH OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The Most Formidable Position on the River.

The Works Much Cut up by the Fire of Our Gunboats.

TROOPS LANDED BELOW.

Preparations for the March on Vicksburgh.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 8.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following dispatch:

FLAG-SHIP BENTON, BELOW GRAND GULF, Miss., April 29, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to inform you that by an arrangement with Gen. GRANT, I attacked the batteries at Grand Gulf this morning, which were very formidable. After a fight of five hours and thirty minutes, we silenced the lower batteries, but failed to silence the upper one, which was high, strongly built, had guns of very heavy calibre, and the vessels were unmanageable in the heavy current. It fired but feebly toward the last, and the vessels all laid by and enfiladed it, while I went up a short distance to communicate with Gen. GRANT, who concluded to land the troops and march over to a point two miles below Grand Gulf. I sent the *Lafayette* back to engage the upper batteries, which she did, and drove the persons out of it. As it did not respond after a few fires, at six P. M., we attacked the batteries again, and under cover of the fire, all the transports passed by in good condition. The *Benton*, *Tuscumbia* and *Pittsburgh*, were much cut up, having 24 killed and 56 wounded, but they are all ready for service. We land the army in the morning on the other side, and march on Vicksburgh.

DAVID D. PORTER,

Acting Rear-Admiral,

FLAG-SHIP BENTON, GRAND GULF, Miss., May 3, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I got under way this morning with the *Lafayette*, *Carondelet* *Mound City* and *Pittsburgh*, and proceeded up to the forts at Grand Gulf for the purpose of attacking them again, if they had not been abandoned. The enemy had left before we got up, blowing up their ammunition, spiking their large guns, and hurrying or taking away the lighter ones. The armament consisted of thirteen guns in all. The works are of the most extensive kind, and would seem to defy the efforts of a much heavier fleet than the one which silenced them. The forts were literally torn to pieces by the accuracy of our fire. Col. WADE, the commandant of the batteries, was killed; also his Chief of Staff. Eleven men were killed that was know of, and our informant says that many were wounded, and that no one was permitted to go inside the forts after the action, except those belonging there.

We had a hard fight for these forts, and it is with great pleasure that I report that the navy holds the door to Vicksburgh. Grand Gulf is the strongest place on the Mississippi. Had the enemy succeeded in finishing the fortifications, no fleet could have taken them.

I have been all over the works and found them as follows: One fort on a point of rocks, 75 feet high, calculated for six or seven guns, mounting two 7-inch rifles and one 8-inch, and one Parrot gun on wheels, which was carried off. On the left of this work is a triangular work, calculated to mount one heavy gun. These works are connected with another fort by a covered way and double rifle-pits extending one-quarter of a mile, constructed with much labor, and showing great skill on the part of the constructor. The third fort commands the river in all directions. It mounted one splendid Blakely 100-pounder, one 8-inch and two 30-pounders. The latter were lying bursted or broken on the ground.

The gunboats had so covered up everything with earth that it was impossible to see, at first, what was there, with the exception of the guns that were dismounted or broken.

Every gun that fell into our hands was in good condition, and we found a large quantity of ammunition.

These are by far the most extensively built works, with the exception of those at Vicksburgh, I have seen yet, and I am happy to say that we hold them.

I am dismounting the guns and getting on board the ammunition.

Since making the above examination, new forts have been passed, nearly finished. They had no guns, but were complete of the kind, as regards position, and had heavy field pieces in them.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

CAIRO, Friday, May 8.

It is stated by passengers from below that a part of Gen. GRANT's forces have occupied Port Gibson, and that the main body were advancing upon Black River. The rebels who escaped from Grand Gulf were vigorously pursued and many captured. Report says that they spiked most of their guns at Grand Gulf on Sunday night.

A tug attempting to run by the batteries of Vicksburgh with two barges, was destroyed by a hot shot from the rebel batteries. The barges were loaded with commissary stores, protected by bales of hay, which caught fire. The reports are conflicting as to the fate of the crew.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES

Details of the Great Raid of Our Cavalry in Central Mississippi.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE RAID INTO MISSISSIPPI.

"The Yankees," the *Richmond Dispatch* observes, "are improving on raids. Their last was from Pontotoc, Miss., nearly 150 miles into the State. They cleaned up this country generally as they passed, aiming to 'capture' Houston, the county seat of Chickasaw County, Miss., and the treasury of the same, with $10,000 in funds, including $4,000 in gold. The Mobile *Tribune* gives an account of the raid, which the telegraph has in vain been attempting to explain:

"Reports were brought to Okalona on Sunday, the 18th inst., that the Yankees were approaching by way of Pontotoc, said to be 1,200 strong—all picked cavalry. Cols. BARROW and IKER had a skirmish with them on Saturday afternoon, not far from Chesterville and Birmingham, and checked them immediately, posting a courier to Okalona for reinforcements.

stating that he (Col. BARROW) would hold them in check until help came. His loss in the fight was said to be thirty-one killed, wounded and missing. It is said the militia behaved very badly. They broke and ran after the second fire, leaving BARROW and Ingle to bear the brunt.

On Tuesday, another party of Federals—about 400—came suddenly on Okalona. They came in between BARROW's command and the Second Alabama Cavalry, who were out west of Okalona, hunting for them. The boys had passed through Okalona on Monday, but were poorly armed. Nearly all had sabres, and their pistols and shot-guns were so divided that nearly every man had something to shoot with. They number 900 men, but not more than 350 could go out after the Yankees. Our men almost a unanimous eight miles east of Okalona, but for lack of lumber could not move it with the cavalry. On Monday the Yankees passed through Houston, Chickasaw County, and captured the treasury, $10,000, among which was said to be $2,000 in gold.

They captured and paroled a number of citizens who come under our conscript laws. This they have done all the way down. They destroyed all the records of the County, and their depredations were conducted in their usual brutal manner. While at Okalona they captured a Mr. SMITH, who is a section-master on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and a German named CHARLEY, who attends the tank. They threatened to burn the depot house and tank, but CHARLEY told them if they destroyed the road there that he and SMITH would have to go into the army to make a living, but by saving the houses and roads the Yanks would have two men less to fight. After this kind of reasoning the Yanks thought best to let the roads and wires alone, the operator, Mr. WALKER, having just made his escape with the instruments.

They also made faints on West Point, Artesia, and came within two miles of Macon. They threatened several other points on the road down, but did not come quite to them. The manner in which this raid has been conducted proves that the Yanks are greatly improving in the art of raiding. for they would send our small parties with big stories and threaten points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, while their main body was striking a *bee line* for the Southern Road, thus drawing our forces up the road and away from the real point of attack.

They struck the Southern road at Newton about 7 o'clock Friday morning. They arrested the agent there, but he managed to have his son run down the road to warn the trains from Meridian of their danger in time to save them, though they caught a freight and construction train, burnt the depot, a large amount of sugar and molasses, and other stores; and damaged the road for three miles by burning the little trestle works, the largest being about 70 feet in length. The damage to the road does not amount to near so much as was at first thought. They then moved toward Enterprise. Keeping their main body back, they sent 78 man into the town to demand its surrender, and gave the Mayor one hour, and during this hour they made their escape; for Gen. LORING was after them from Meridian, with two regiments of Gen. BOCKNAR's pets, the Third and Seventh Kentucky, and the 12th Louisiana.

Gen. Loaring started with his men on foot, having heard that the Yankees were in line of battle about seven miles from Enterprise, but after double-quicking that distance the Feds were non *est*, and the boys came back quite put out because they could not catch the scoundrels. This *alarming* body of cavalry, while at Newton, were numbered, and they had 1,000 men, all told, and four light pieces of artillery. But they are well-mounted and armed with only Yankee arms, and help themselves to fresh horses wherever they can find them.

But now a question arises, how are they going to get out? The last heard of them, they were about twenty miles from Enterprise, going west. It does seem that they ought to be caught. There was no necessity for the great alarm which prevailed, for surely these Yankees have got themselves in a predicament, in which they are very liable to lose all the glory they have won in the bold raid, if the game is only played right at them."

The Mobile *Register* says:

"It looks as if the plan was to amuse our two great armies in Tennessee and on the Mississippi with expectations of early battle, while a movement was made from North Mississippi—Corinth and Memphis being the bases—southward through Mississippi. The Yankees have evidently been acting upon the false information that there were no Confederate troops on those lines. They have also discovered their mistake at Cold Water, Birmingham and Enterprise. The raid so far South as the Meridian and Jackson road was certainly a bold one, but like all bold military enterprises, a very hazardous one.

We hope yet to learn that they will find the return not so easy as the sudden irruption. From the best information we can gather, these parties are mounted infantry, a character of force unformidable. One of WHEELER's or VAN DORN's cavalry regiments could scatter five thousand of them. Before they get back, these gentry will be apt to hear VAN DORN's bugles in their rear. It would be no great feat for VAN DORN's bold riders to cut them off, if they tarry on this expedition. Meantime, this raid puts our authorities on the *qui vive* to guard a passage which has been left too much exposed."

STONEMAN'S RAID.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 5.

The Yankee forces lately engaged in raids upon the railroads were composed of twenty-eight regiments, all under Gen. STONEMAN, a force of at least 15,000 men. The detachment of so large a body of troops upon such an expedition, while a battle like that just fought in Spotsylvania was in actual delivery, will remain one of the inexplicable manœuvres of Yankee strategy. Fifteen thousand cavalry is a most formidable force, and, judiciously used on the battle-field, might have caused us irreparable loss. But HOOKER has seen fit to expend this formidable force, not upon the battle-field, but upon the undefended railroads, and what damage has he done?

From all we can gather, three engines have been partially destroyed, the rails torn up at several points on the lines, creating a delay of transportation of possibly two or three days. The exact amount of injury done to the railroads has not been ascertained, and the rumors and reports are so conflicting and contradictory that it is folly to repeat them. We learn from a gentleman who was captured by them at Ashland, and whose horse was taken, that no damage was done to the cars, except, perhaps, to the engine; that the force was expecting to be captured; that a Col. DAVIS, commanding the force, so expressed himself; that hungry, dispirited and jaded, many of the men expressed openly a desire to be captured. Their main object was avowed to be the destruction of the Central Railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, which they accomplished. Not being gratified by being captured, they are said to have crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridges, and gone over the Pamunkey at Old Church, and to be making their way either to Gloucester Point or the Rappahannock.

Another party under Col. WINDHAM passed through Louisa County toward Columbia, on the canal, and being followed by Gen. W. H. F. LEE, were overtaken and dispersed with the loss of thirty prisoners and six killed. The destruction or injury of the canal was prevented by Gen. LEE, who was unable to follow them upon their retreat from the blown and jaded condition of his horses.

Another party, acting in concert with these, visited Hanover Court-house and burned the depots, doing no other injury worthy of note.

They then proceeded down the north bank of the Chickahominy, directing their course toward Williamsburgh. There were many rumors afloat as to their movements after their operations at Atlee's, which we deem unnecessary to mention, there being no truth in them.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Dispatch.

ALSOP's CROSSING, Friday, May 2, 1863.

At 7½ o'clock this morning the roar of artillery from above, apparently at or behind Banks' Ford, was echoed from batteries on the river near Hamilton's Crossing. Before going to the latter point and listening to "the music of its roar" on both sides of me, let me give you yesterday's news. I learned that the heavy cannonading yesterday afternoon occurred about seven miles above Fredericksburgh on the Plank road. There was little fighting beyond skirmishing, the enemy keeping close in the woods. The results I may gather this morning. The fighting Wednesday I hear was done mainly by the Fifth and Sixth Louisiana, and the Thirteenth Georgia. It was Lieut.-Col. HENLEY, of the Sixth, who was taken prisoner, with 57 of his regiment killed, wounded and missing.

They attacked the enemy near PRATT's house. The Fifth Louisiana held the river road opposite BRANAN's. An officer told me he thought there were 7,000 on this side, on the banks of the river, who are making earthworks, and had two cannon at least across. On Thursday some half dozen of the Ninth Louisiana were killed by the premature explosion of one of our own shells.

A wounded soldier who left the fight early yesterday afternoon tells me that ANDERSON's division engaged the enemy and drove them back. A prisoner told him only one corps had come over. I hear since that four are on this side. The enemy were easily driven back at first, but being reinforced by a division of regulars, they fought better, but were driven three miles. RHODES' men reinforced ANDERSON's. It was not a general fight. The woods are extensive and there is little cleared land. It occurred near a wooden church, where the river road enters the plank road, about seven miles above Fredericksburgh. The enemy seem disposed to come in behind Marye's hill this time.

10½ A. M.—Gen. EARLY opened on the Yankee batteries on this side and across the river. The artillery duel was severe for some time. One artillerymaa on our side, a Virginian, had his leg shot off, and three others were wounded. The enemy first moved down the river. After the heavy fire above had continued some time, the enemy turned and moved large forces at double-quick up the river, and withdrew nearly all their pickets, leaving one only in forty yards. Before that they were thick and close almost as in line of battle. From above I hear LEE drove the enemy five miles. WILCOX's brigade left Banks' Ford, and were sent out as skirmishers, but could not catch up with the Yankees, who were demoralized, and retreated rapidly beyond Decker's, two miles below Chancellorsville. At midnight they returned to Banks' Ford, where the enemy had appeared to be preparing to cross on pontoon bridges. The Yaakees crossed at United States Ford, *by permission*, I suppose. Two brigades, FRANKLINSTON's and another, retired on their approach. A German Major came over at the wrong place, and got caught. The citizens past whose houses the enemy retreated said they were much demoralized. STUART and FITZHUGH LEE are about, taking prisoners, &c. If HOOD and LONGSTREET come up in the rear, few Yankees will recross. Several valuable deserters swam the river last night at Fredericksburgh. BARKSDALE's men received them. They named Friday morning. They were three rather large horses.

11 A. M.—A courier just arrived, reports that JACKSON has got *between the Yankees and the river*. LEE and JACKSON were both on the field all night. About 100 prisoners were at headquarters last night. JACKSON's old division was on the right and ANDERSON's on the left. Yankee double-quicking on the other side of the river can't seve them on this.

12½ P. M.—Col. HARRIS, of the Twelfth Mississippi, was slightly wounded late last evening in the thigh, near the plank road. He goes down on the cars to-day. He and a Lieutenant were the only wounded in his regiment. The casualties are reported very few; 250 prisoners were taken in a squad. A report from Fredericksburgh, still unoccupied and not fired on, says the enemy crossed last night at Senford's Ford, one mile above Burk's Ford, and got into the fight near Deeber's yesterday evening, and were driven back to the river. This morning three brigades and four batteries, yesterday evening, passed up opposite Fredericksburgh. The force opposite Fredericksburgh is apparently much reduced.

12¾ P. M.—MAHONE lost about 100 killed; one Captain and one Lieutenant of the Sixty-first regiment wounded; Adjutant of the Forty-first and a Lieutenant wounded; one Captain of the Forty-first killed and another wounded; Capt. CASTLE, of the Sixty-first, lost a leg, and Adjuiaat BURT was wounded below the knee.

ALABAMA.

THE BATTLE AT TUSCUMBIA.

The Huntsville *Confederate* gives the following fuller account of the battle near Tuscambia:

"On Friday last, the Confederate cavalry, under Col. ROBBY, whose headquarters are at Tuscumbia, encountered at Big Bear Creek, a body of the enemy, said to be four brigades, of all arms, variously estimated at 4,000 to 6,500 strong, and fought them, as we are informed, by one of Ronnr's regiments nearly the whole day. He says three of his regiment were killed and some of the command were wounded and some taken prisoners, but some of these were recaptured by our troops, leaving very few in the hands of the Yankees. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is believed to be much greater, and to include one Colonel killed. We have heard the number of Yankee prisoners stated as high as 176, but only 79 have, as yet, been brought to this city—13 of them on Saturday night last and 66 on Tuesday afternoon. Of them, about 45 were from one or another of the German States, two or three from Switzerland, one each from Ireland and England, two or three natives of Kentucky, several from Missouri, and one from Washington County, Va. The rest were, we believe, of Yankee origin. After the fight, Ronny fell back to a strong position 3½ miles west of Tuscumbia, and the enemy, after advancing several miles, fell back across Big Bear Creek.

It is said that the Yankees burnt the gin-house of Mr. WM. DICKINSON, containing about 25,000 or 30,000 pounds of seed cotton, the dwelling-house of Mr. GOODLOE MALONE, the railroad depot at Dickson, and other houses, &c. This news, however, needs confirmation."

TORIES.

The Huntsville *Confederate*, of the 23d, says that a number of tories have banded themselves together in Land Mountain, North Alabama, and are resisting the Conscription law and the arrest of deserters; that recently they worsted a company of mounted men; that the facts have been reported to headquarters at Tullahoma, and that a force has been detached to suppress the rascals.

JEFF. DAVIS' VETOES.

From the Richmond Whig, May 4.

On the last day of the late session of Congress, the President returned two acts with his veto—one, originating in the Senate, to authorize the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage. The disapproval is based upon the contravention of that section of the Constitution which requires the Post-office Department to be self-sustaining. One provision of the act required the payment of the postage upon said newspapers out of the public treasury, and was therefore in effect, an appropriation to the Post-office Department.

The other act vetoed was in relation to the Tennessee Congressional elections. A bill was subsequently framed so as to obviate the objections of the President, and being passed by both Houses, received his approval and signature a few minutes before the adjournment.

Four acts were unsigned by the President, and therefore failed to become laws. One provided for the conscription of citizens of the United States sojourning in the Confederate States; another organizing a General Staff, another establishing the Ordnance Department, and the fourth relating to the public printing.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A RAID NEAR KINSTON.

The Kinston correspondence of the Raleigh *State Journal* says that the raid of the Yankees in that direction on the 28th of April, was not as formidable an expedition as it was at first supposed to be. The number of the enemy did not exceed five regiments. But as small an expedition as it was they were permitted to come within eight miles of Kinston before they met with any formidable resistance, and then only by about two hundred men of the Fifty-sixth regiment, who fought them desperately for three and a half hours, they being all that we had on picket duty on the Dover Road. The Confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing is only twenty men.

Lieut. LUTHERIUM has died of his wounds, and his remains have been sent to Fayetteville, his former home, for interment. Also among the killed are the following: Privates VANS, NELSON, PARRISH, McNEILL and MCBRAE.

THE CROPS.

From the Raleigh Journal.

Letters from all portions of the State continue to assure us that the prospects of an abundant harvest in all kinds of crops is very encouraging. The wheat looks remarkably healthy, and the "stand" is unusually heavy, and besides this, the breadth sown is much greater than people generally suppose. The corn crop will be undoubtedly large, and the fruit crop has not been materially injured by the late cold spells. The state of things we are happy to observe, is common all over the Confederacy. In Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Alauama the crops are represented as promising. Let us trust to the mercy of a beneficent Providence and in the sturdy arm and stout hearts of our troops and do our duty, and all will be well.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on May 4, Mr. MILES, from the Military Committee, reported back a bill to prevent the sale, exchange, or other disposition of the enemy's notes, bonds, &c., issued under the authority of the United States, being a substitute for the bill on the subject introduced by Mr. FOOTE and referred to the same Committee.

Mr. MCQUEEN, of South Carolina, opposed the bill upon constitutional grounds. It was unconstitutional to pass such a law. Those notes would and their way in, notwithstanding all that could be done to prevent it, and the Constitution allows to the citizens of the Confederate States to trade and barter in any and all articles which may come within the limits of the Confederate States.

Mr. MACRAE, of Kentucky, introduced a substitute for the whole bill, making it unlawful, after the 1st of July next, to bring into the Confederate States, for sale or barter, any goods, wares or merchandise of the United States, under penalty of fine, imprisonment and confiscation of the goods; also, making unlawful to use in any way the paper currency of the United States under similar penalties.

On suggestion of Mr. HOLT, of Georgia, the substitute of Mr. MACRAE was allowed to come as a 4th section to the substitute of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. MILES, the pending amendments were laid upon the table, and the substitute of the Committee adopted—ayes 70, noes 14.

The bill makes it unlawful to trade or traffic in the Treasury notes or any other paper currency issued in the United States, under penalty of not less than $1,000 and five or six months imprisonment, as the Judge or jury trying the case, according to the practice of the Courts of the State wherein the offence has been committed, may determine.

SHINPLASTERS IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Whig, May 4.

Shinplasters again deluge the city. The refusal of the State and the Confederate authorities to authorize the issue of small notes has emboldened the hoarders of State and city "change" to push out and invite the introduction of the uncouth and ridiculous looking paper currency of Southern savings banks, which once before variegated the currency in the city. This should be stopped by popular movement. Let no man accept a "shinplaster" whose place of redemption is outside of the State of Virginia.

THE REBEL FLAG.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 5.

We saw on Saturday the first flag of the Confederate States in accordance with the design of Congress adopted at its recent session. The white ground was recommended by a number of military and naval officers, as possessing the requisite of distinguishment at a long distance. The battle flag was retained as the union, because of its association with so many brilliant feats of our brave men under it.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Gov. BROWN has differed, on some points, from the Confederate authorities—especially on the constitutionality of the conscription—and many have *thought him too ready to make issues with it, and to set up the sovereign rights of his State in opposition to it*, at a time when combined action and universal confidence and support are especially needful for united action against the common enemy. Nobody doubts that Gov. BROWN is a good Confederate, and has at heart the independent separate existence of Georgia and her allied States. *No man has charged him with any cowardly looking back for a back-door of escape into the accursed old Union.* His errors, if such they be, are errors of expediency, not of principle; and we are well assured, by distinguished Georgians, that no man in all the South has more warmly at heart the total [illegible] of our slaveholding States from *all* the Yankee States without exception. He is certainly an able and zealous Governor, understands thoroughly the material interests of his State and has done much to develop her magnificent resources. There might be worse Governors.

One more we disclaim of him of thrusting our services into a question which so essentially pertains to the people of Georgia. At this moment, all true Confederacy can ask of the people of that State is to give it a Governor who will truly represent the thoroughgoing Confederate principle, as that is understood by the hosts of brave men that Georgia has sent forth to stand in the front rank, and court the most pertinent place "on the rough edge of battle," in every engagement of war; and that principle is in three words: State Sovereignty of Georgia; fraternity with the people of her sister States; eternal separation from our enemies.

GEORGIA AND THE CONFEDERATE BONDS.

From the Rome (Ga.) Southerner.

The refusal of the Legislature to indorse Georgia's share of the bonds will travel with the speed of electricity to the North, and from thence it will be carried on the wings of the wind throughout the civilized world. Will not our enemies consider this action of the Legislature the greatest victory for LINCOLN of the war? Can any more loans be negotiated in England and France, when these two great Powers are informed that Georgia is distrustful of the Confederate credit?

We hear and have heard for months that Illinois is opposed to the war, and why is it? Because she repudiates LINCOLN's war debt. Will not Georgia be put down as opposed to the war for the reason that she opposes the war debt of President DAVIS? The truth is, Georgia has been in the background ever since the commencement of the war. Instead of being leader, she has been led. Her people are patriotic. At the first tap of the drum, her gallant sons rushed forward to meet the advancing foe. But the perverseness of her rulers has kept her in the shade when she should have been in the front.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

Presuming now that the North is the stronger in the war being waged upon the South, Lord RUSSELL tells of England's "friendship" for it. Let "a change come o'er the spirit of his dream," and he would talk of "friendship" for the South just as glibly! Away with all such "friendship!" False-hearted, hollow-hearted England, the time will come when your friendship will not be needed at the South. True, to the South your friendship is due; but such a debt England never paid. While for a long series of years the North has been its meanest rival and its bitterest reviler, the South poured wealth into her lap, and would have sustained her industry. We know her now, and thank God that we do! Let her friendship be bestowed upon the Puritan North; we want none of it!

REBEL HOPES.

From the Chattanooga Rebel.

What do we hope for? Do you ask? Not for peace more than revenge upon a ruthless, heartless, cruel enemy. We hope, and hope it earnestly, to live long enough, if no longer, to see our cavalry swooping through every city, village and hamlet of the Yankees. To see their women begging protection as ours have pleaded with tearful eyes to fiends in Yankee uniforms, to be protected from their brutal soldiery. To see the plows torn from the hands of their farmers and broken to pieces—their fences laid waste and their homes in flames, &c., &c., &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Charleston correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* says that "An inspection of Fort Sumter shows that while one ball went through the embrasures and struck the opposite side of the fort, that the shot only penetrated one or two feet, and that no injury is done. Gen. G. W. SMITH expressed the opinion today, after a thorough examination of the wells, that the iron-clad navy could not raduce the fort. His opinion is worth knowing."

—The Mobile *Tribune* has a rumor that the *Alabama* has captured the steamer *Moses Taylor*, with more than a million dollars on board; which is rather improbable, as that vessel is on the Pacific coast.

—The amount of Confederate notes deposited in Lynchburgh, Va., up to April 22, was....$1,700,000
In Montgomery it amounted to..... 8,000,000
In Augusta, Ga..... 2,500,000
In Atlanta, Ga..... 1,284,000
In Columbia, S. C..... 5,040,000
In Petersburgh, Va..... 3,000,000

—Strawberries were selling in Augusta, Geo., a few days since, at $1 25 per quart.

—The Committee of Safety in Mobile have resolved to punish the names of all persons who refuse to accept Confederate money in payment of debts or obligations.

—The report that an engagement had taken place at Pascagoula, Fla., is untrue.

—The venerable Episcopal Church on James Island, S. C., has been burned to the ground. The woods were on fire, and communicated the flames to the building.

—The friends of Gen. W. H. T. WALKER have purchased for him, in Charleston, a magnificent warsteed, for $2,000.

—Maj. CHANNING PRICE, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, aid to Gen. STUART, was mortally wounded in the engagement which took place with the enemy east of Chancellorsville, on Friday last, and died the same night. It is said that at the time he received his wound, Gen. STUART also made a narrow escape from like danger.

THE GREAT BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

THE CASUALTIES.

List of Killed and Wounded at the Washington Hospitals.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

W. H. Lewis, Co. G, 1st N.J.
G. Stewart, Co. F, 5th N.Y.
J. Thompson, Co. G, 3d N. J.
J. Heanny, Co. K, 6th N. Y.
E. Reynolds, Co. A, 2d N.Y.
C. Hestonbarrett, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania.
A. Linderman, Battery A, 1st New Jersey.
E. A. Glaug, Co. K, 2d Mass.
Sergt. McDonald, Co. K, 2d Massachusetts.
C. L. Whidden, Co. C, 2d Massachusetts.
J. F. Simson, Co. B, 2d Mass.
Orrin Bosworth, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts.
Sergt. Geo. Tangwait, Co. H, 2d Massachusetts.
Thomas Delay, Co. C, 2d Massachusetts.
Joseph Daun, Co. H, 2d Mass.
Wm. King, Co. I, 2d Penn.
Wm. Kelly, Co. B, 17th Me.
J. Blackbleach, Co. 20th New-York.
P. Corne, Co. A, 10th Lafayette.
Edmund Stark, Co. H, 97th Ohio.
Sergt Sims, Co. H, 105th Ohio.
Silas Trump, Co. H, 14th Ohio.
Geo. Mowry, Co. B, 105th Ohio.
Sam. Allen, Co. H, 5th N. H.
Sergt. W. H. Wells, Co. B, 13th New-Jersey.
John Mahan, Co. G, 1st N. J.
Martin B. Bookner, Co. M, 1st New York Cavalry.
George Lawson, Co. C, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers.
M. Hurrigit, Co. F, 93d Penn.
A. Shockey, Co. F, 12th Pa.
R. Hilling's Co. K, 5th Wis.
John Barker, Co. F, 145th Pa.
E. Stevens, Co. I, 12th Pa.
D. Pier, Co. F, 145th Penn.
D. Polu, Co. D, 12th Penn.
D. Morse, Co. F, 5th N. Y.
Sergt. Coleman, Co. A, 93d New-York.
O. Sergt. T. E. Bake, Co. F, 138th Pennsylvania.
O. Sergt. H. Beal, Co. A, 19th Massachusetts.
W. H. Wilson, Co. E, 12d New-York.
T. Kelley, Co. K, 62d N. Y.
W. R. Flanagan, Co. F, 23d Pennsylvania.
A. Barton, Co. F, 28th N. J.
B. Butcher, Co. H, 124th N.Y.
S. G. Bell, Co. E, 27th Ct.
J. Braddock, Co. H, 27th Ct.
Alex. Kelley, Co. C, 91st Pa.
Fred. Kretzman, Co G, 3d New-Jersey.
Corp. W. S. English, Co. C, 4th Vermont.
Corp. Gustus Faust, Co. I, 91st Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Hargoes, Co. C, 7th New-York.
Geo. W. Cannon, Co. B, 7th New-York.
Corp. Jas. Cahill, Co. B, 7th New-York.
Corp. Alex. Malloch, Co. B, 91st Pennsylvania.
Alex. Beard, Co. D, 91st Pa.
2d-Lt. Jno. P. Crater, Co. D, 15th New-Jersey.
Corp Daul. Leerist, Co. I, 14th Virginia, (rebel)
C. Trouble, Co. E, 14th Ind.
Jno. Wright, Co. K, 24th Pa.
R. R. Scott, Co. D, 55th Ohio.
H. J. Happughle, Co. A, 55th Ohio.
N. Geutzer, Co. A, 1st Min.
Wm. Lanion, Co. I, 26th Wis.
Thos. Ryan, Co. I, 42d N.Y.
M. McMaonis, Co. I, 42d N.Y.
R. G. Adams, Co. H, 124 N.Y.
Wm. Kroon, Co. H, 153d Pa.
Alex. Shaw, Co. K, 1st Min.
Sergt. B. H. Boice, Co G, 25th Ohio.
Ernest Uber, Co. F, 115th Pa.
J. S. Brewer, Co. A, 11th N. J.
Corp J. M. Ercisson, Co. I, 11th New-York.
J. Aslan, 82d New-York.
Corp. S. H. Johnson, 3d Wis.
J. W. Card, 157th N. Y.
Sergt. C. Lansing, 157th N.Y.
W. S. Mullinn, 28th N. J.
Sergt. R. V. Robinson, 57th Pa.
D. Kennelly, 11th Mass.
Corp. G. L. Amey, 57th Pa.
J. A. Shaw, Co. E, 155th Pennsylvania.
Corp. A. A. Clapp, Co. A, 2d Massachusetts.
Corp. Matthew Morris, Co. B, 25th Ohio.
Charles Coons, Co. C, 95th Pennsylvania.
Corp. C. C. Crocker, Co. I, 2d Massachusetts.
Lyman McDaid, Co. C, 60th New-York.
Georgs Wibber, Co. C, 60th New-York.
R. F. Hunt, 6th N. Y. Bat.
Wm. Meanusy, Co. F, 20th Massachusetts.
James Hager, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
Corp. S. Backus, Co. C, 60th New-York.
Horace Denmons, Co. B, 6th New-York.
Corp. Laird Hoch, Co. B, 24th New-Jersey.
S. S. Rockwell, Co. E, 27th Connecticut.
A. W. Cook, Co. K, 123d N.Y.
J. Fletcher, Co. I, 123d N. Y.
J. Wright, Co. K, 123d N. Y.
Wm. Kelly, Co. K, 123d N.Y.
Sergt. C. F. Shadle, Co. E, 82d Ohio.
Henry Book, Co. E, 82d Ohio.
David Click, Co. H, 93d Ohio.
W. K. Dyer, Co. B, 33d N.Y.
Jeff. Ruttledge, Co E, 82d O.
R. I.
Sergt. J. D. Bailey, Co. I, 5th Ohio.
Walter Dixon, Co. A, 143th O.
Joel Rogers, Co. E, 154th N.Y.
Sergt. R. S. Murray, Co. B, 124th New-York.
Sergt. John Rowland, Co. H, 124th New-York.
C. McGregor, Co. H, 124th New York.
John Scott, Co. G, 13th Pa.
W. J. Brown, Co. H, 124th New-York.
G. Sayres, Co. F, 60th N. Y.
Sergt. Louis Carmathan, Co. F, 60th New-York.
Geo. Brown, Co. H, 32d Mass.
P. Maher, Co. A, 5th Mich.
W. Gittaut, Co. K, 94th N.Y.
Sergt. J. W. Peck, Co. C, 5th New-York.
J. C. Goldeo, Co. E, 27th Connecticut.
— Merchant, Co. C, 14th Conn
Corp. Henry Stewart, Co. I, 60th New-York.
Geo. D. Pryden, Co. B, 84th N.Y.
Hugh O'Herron, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
Thos. Larkin, Co. D, 10th Massachusetts.
H. Sylvester, Co. G, 95th N.Y.
Geo. Higgs, Co. E, 12th N. J.
Sergt. Bothell, Co. A, 17th Connecticut.
Jas. McKee, Co. A, 3d Md.
A. C. Kinney, Co. C, 37th Massachusetts.
B. Crowsil, Co. I, 20th Mass.
Jno. Connelly, Co. I, 69th New-York.
Sergt. Jas. Shaw, Co. A, 14th New-York.
J. S. Wilson, Co. F, 119th Pa.
W. D. Lamb, Co. C, 123d Pa.
C. T. Black, Co. C, 123d Pa.
Jas. Schermerhorn, Co. F, 123d New-York.
J. J. Smith, Co. C, 77th N. Y.
Jes. Swift, Co. I, 5th N. J.
M. Lutz, Co. K, 10th Pa.
Thos. Burns, Co. F, 24th Michigan.
W. Siler, Co. F, 71st Pa.
Sergt. J. M. Wood, Co. I, 2d R. I.
S. A. Covey, Co. I, 4th Vt.
Corp S. Midgley, Co. I, 1st Excelsior Brigade.
Sergt. J. B. Wilson, Co. I, 21st New-Jersey.
Benj. Jenkins, Co. D, 7th O.
Jas. Parks, Co. G, 9th N.Y.
J. Dawson, Co. G, 19th Mass.
Sergt. A. B. Robinson, 57th Pennsylvania.
L. W. Stone, 57th Penn.
Otis Israel, 57th Penn.
1st Lieut. H. W. Hines.
W. H. Wood, 33d Mass.
Corp. M. McNally, 42d N.Y.

FINLEY HOSPITAL.

Ackerman, Co. K, 27th Ind.
Webb, Co. E, 6th Mass.
Jas. Lyons, Co. B, 28th N.Y.
S. E. Duhlee, Co. F, 32d N. Y.
Corp. Jonathan Rupert, Co. F, 24th Pennsylvania.
Wm. F. Leonard, Co. G, 3d Wisconsin.
Corp. Thomas, Co. F, 3d Wis.
R. H. Rumney, Co. D, 119th Pa.
E. Hallister, Co. D, 119th Pa.
M. Masterson, Co. A, 69th N.Y.
Pat. Doyle, Co. B, 28th Mass.
Geo. Kolb, Co. F, 3d Wis.
H. Mathews, Co. H, 124th N.Y.
Daly Dagerty, Co. D, 16th Mass
E. D. Woofer, Co. E, 28th N.Y.
E. Therry, Co. F, 29th N. Y.
Wm. Hammer, Co. K, 29th N.Y.
Gottleib Everhart, Co. E, 75th Pennsylvania.
Stephen Fay, Co. G, 28th Mass.
John Chesler, Co. F, 147th Pa.
Jacob Gulgerler, Co. D, 98th Pa.
John W. Kidd, Co. H, 12th N. J.
Wm. Tankey, Co. F, 123d N.Y.
Wm. C. Skellie, Co. F, 123d N.Y.
Wm. H. Woodward, Co. C, 17th Maine.
Conrad Lelm, Co. I, 5th Mich.
Sergt. Wm. J. Thompson, Co. I, 145th Pennsylvania.
Fly B. Ewing, Co. F, 46th Pa.
James Garland, Co. E, 12st New-York.
Wilson M Woodruff, Co. C, 107th New-York.
Edward Mooney, Co. F, 145th New-York
Corp. John Pearo, Co. I, 3d Maryland.
Corp. P. H. Slover, Co. B, 13th New-York.
Solomon Rene, Co. K, 7th O.
Sergt. Elmore Hinkston, Co. K, 7th Ohio.
James W. Beuson, Co. C, 7th Ohio.
Edward Young, Co. I, 20th Coonsctient.
Corp. Robert Bradbury, Co C, 2d New-York.
George Garnsey, Co. B, 55th New-York.
Corp. Erastus C. Palmer, 7th Ohio.
William Hunter, Co. H, 7th Ohio.
Jas. C. Brooks, Co. H, 7th Ohio.
John Vanloon, Co. H, 107th New-York.
Corp. Herbert L. Smalley, Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Jas. Dickson, Co. B, 7th Ohio.
Corp. Wm. Opdycke, Co. F, 11th New-Jersey.
Daniel S. Keller, Co. G, 148th Pennsylvania.
Gustavus Smith, Co. B, 7th O.
Pat. Cronin, Co. I, 2d Mass.
C. L. Courdin, Co. I, 7th Ohio.
David C. Wayland, Co. C, 27th Indiana.
Sergt. Jacob Williams, Co. F, 123d New-York Vols.
Frank Ott, Co. H, 28th Penn.
Richard F. Downing, Co. G, 27th Indiana.
J. N. Burrow, Co. G, 7th N.Y.
Corp. James Martin, Co. K, 28th Pennsylvania.
Horatio E. Andrews, Co. D, 1st New-York.
Wm. Broderick, Co. I, 3d Md.
Rohr. Orr, Co. H, 107th N.Y.
Freeman D. Freech, Co. B, 7th New-York.
First Lieut. Wm. B. Arnold, Co. H, 7th New-York.
John McElhany, Co. G, 28th
Jesse K. Fryer, Co. C, 147th Pennsylvania.
Timothy Diffy, Hamilton's Pennsylvania Battery.
Edward Plaisted, Battery F, 4th U. S. Artillery.
John Carroll, Battery F, 4th U. S. Artillery.
Henry Morris, Battery C, 11th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Weiland, Battery B, 7th New-York.
John Williaman, Co. A, 102d New-York regiment.
Henry Wolf, Co. C, 7th N.Y.

CAMPBELL HOSPITAL.

Ed. Ferris, Co. I, 13d Penn.
Sgt John Halladay, Co K, 28th Pennsylvania.
Jas Harris, Co. B, 73d Pa.
Jos. Holsinger, Co. E, 76th Pennsylvania
Joshua Green, Co. C, 1st Del.
M. Quigley, Co. B, 1st Del.
H. Holmes, Co. G, 7th N. Y.
P. Jones, Co. I, 133d N.Y.
Silas Somax, Co. H, 1st N.Y.
Sgt. Pat Memm, 63d N.Y.
Corp. Ed Brown, Co. C, 62d New-York.
A. Babenoit, Co. E, 145th New-York.
Corp C. Clegin, 75th Ohio.
E. A. McKelvey, Co. E, 4th Ohio.
Chas. F. Oldfield, Co. F, 4th Ohio.
Geo. W. Todd, Co. F, 4th O.
H. Bloomer, Co K, 5th Ohio.
Andrew Page, Co. D, 83d Ind.
George Pendleton, Co. I, 5th Michigan.
Corp. John S. Weathernox, Co C, 5th Michigan.
Evan Rowl, Co. H, 3d Wis.
M. Seethridge, drummer, Co. A, 5th New-Jersey
Sergt. Isaac Barnes, Co. A, 6th New-Jersey.
L. Salter, Co. G, 14th Ind.
A. Simons, Co. K, 64th Ct.
Wm. Simpson, Co. H, 16th Massachusetts.
Terrace Wails, Co. F, 20th Massachusetts.
J. Shapley, Co. M, 17th Pa.
Corp. Geo. C. Brown, Co. M, 12th Pennsylvania.
John Hagean, Co. C, 29th Pennsylvania.
Geo. F. Hower, Co. I, 153d Pennsylvania.
H. Y Brown, Co. H, 127th Pennsylvania.
E. Farley, Co. A, 23d Penn.
Sergt. S. Carrol, Co. H, 24th New-York.
Sergt. John Keegan, Co. B, 8th New-York.
Sergt. Jas. H. Blair, Co. D, 26th New-York.
Corp. Fred. Denney, Co K, 2d N. Y. Militia.
Corp. Rufus Harnden, Co. F, 105th New-York.
F. Miller, Co. K, 29th N. Y.
Sergt D. W. Crean, Co. C, 121st New-York.
J. B Kenyon, Co. C, 121st N.Y.
H. Miller, Co. C, 121st N.Y.
Martin Carroll, Co. F, 43d New-York.
Wm Dwyer, Co. C, 7th N.Y
Phil. Hart, Co. C, 79th N.Y.
Corp. Michael Brownsteller, Co. E, 7th N.Y.
Sergt. Benjamin F. Larned, Co. B, 86th New-York.
Jos. D. Mott, Co. K, 1st Del.
John E. Hamilton, Co. B, 1st Delaware.
W. Hamilton, Co. B, 1st Del.
N. P. Howard, Co. B, 1st Del.
W. H. Vining, Co. I, 1st Del.
Edw. Larkin, Co. B, 21st N.J.
Robt. Joyce, Co. B, 21st N.J.
Wm Seamer, Co. G, 24th N.J.
N. Walters, Co. C, 5th Ohio.
David Newman, Co. H, 2th New-Jersey.
John Wenis, Co. G, 24th N.J.
Jas. F. Whitmore, Co. H, 1st New-Jarsey.
Sergt. Aaron H. Davis, Co. G, 31st New-Jersey.
Jonas Beach, Co. E, 11th N.J.
Corp. Arthur Stanley, Co. G, 12th New-Jersey.
Corp. Henry Fenton, Co. G, 12th New-Jersey.
Sergt. John S. Skillman, Co. I, 25th New-Jersey.
John Moore, Co. D, 24th N.J.
N. W Mears, Co. B, 2d Delaware.
Chas. Smith, Co. F, 27th Ind.
Geo. W. Reed, Co. H, 24th O.
Corp. Geo. Chillingwood, Co. D, 55th Ohio.
F. H. Delitle, Co. C, 5th Ohio.
David E. Jeffarson, Co. C, 55th Ohio.
Michael Maloney, Co. C, 28th Ohio.
Sergt

pushed therefrom, and thrown to the ground, by some one in defendants' employ, that the cars passed over his leg, inflicting a wound of the severest nature. The plaintiff claims damages to the amount of $10,000, on the ground that the child's services to him are now useless; that he will never be able to earn his own living, or be of any service to the plaintiff.

The defendants set up a general denial. The facts elicited were pretty much as stated in the complaint. The defendants, however, brought the case to a summary close by drawing a juror.

Dillaye & Richardson, for plaintiff; T. M. North, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Stewart vs. *Leonard et al.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs. See opinion.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Freeman vs. *Munus, &c.*—The costs are the costs as from an appeal from an order; that is, $10 only.

Before Justice Leonard.

Jones et al, vs. *Brown.*—Motion granted on payment of the costs of inquest and costs, $10, of opposing motion. Order to be settled on four days' notice to defendant's attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monerief.

Battell vs. *Gordon.*—The preliminary objection to the making an application to set aside an order or a writ upon the ground that it was irregularly issued or is void, that the party is adjudged guilty of contempt of an order of this Court is not well taken, and must be overruled. When a party is in contempt, and asks the Court for a favor, the rule obtains that he must first purge himself; not so, however, when he claims a matter of right.

Papers on both sides with Clerk at Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Cowein vs. *Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—Settled.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In Matter of Assessment for Grading Eightieth-street, &c.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Ammidown vs. *Pippey.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Papers in the Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 8, 1863.

$3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ c. Notes Oct & Apl.	106	900 Harlem Railroad	104
14,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101¼	600 do	103½
30,000 do	101¾	2100 do	103
2,000 do New	99¾	100 do	h10 103
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '81	110	500 do	102
2,370 U. S. 1L Notes	104	800 do	101¾
3,000 Ill. War Loan	103	400 do	101
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60	100 do	s10 101
2,000 Va. State 6s	65¾	200 do	s60 96
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	63½	10 Harlem R. Pref	112
11,000 do	61¾	50 do	113
10,000 do	64¾	100 do	113¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, 1s. to H.& St. J. R.	86	100 do	114
1,000 Cal. State 7s	131	100 da	115
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s	110	200 Reading R	86¾
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '75 C.	125	200 do	s65
5,000 Erie 4th M. B	108½	200 do	95¾
7,000 Erie 5th M. S.	109	200 Nor. & Wor. R	88
1,000 Hud. R. Bs. '87	105¾	2500 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	72
5,000 Mich. S. 2d M	104¾	600 do	72¾
20,000 do	104	200 do	s10 72
10,000 do	103¾	1700 do	72½
10,000 Mich. So. S. Fd.	110	300 do	72¾
3,500 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	85	1200 do	73
5,000 do	85½	1300 do	73¼
2,000 Chic. & N. W. t. B.	96	66 do	s30 93
17,000 C. & N. W. 1M	89	1000 do	93½
20,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M	86	200 do	s5 73¾
1,000 D. L. & W. 1st M.	115	200 do	s5 73¾
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	93	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	112
10,000 do	92¾	250 do	111
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	104½	100 do	110¾
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d	81½	100 do	110¼
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	102	600 Clev. & P. R.	88
20,000 Clev. & P. 4th b60	89	1400 do	88¾
20,000 do	87	200 do	s30 88¾
10,000 do	b60 88¾	2700 do	89
13,000 Mich. Mo. L. G.	60	500 do	89¾
15 Bank of Commerce	102¾	1200 do	89¾
10 Ocean Bank	90	500 do	89¾
50 Am. Exc. Bank	103	300 do	b10 90
35 Continental Bank	96	200 do	b4 90
5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	104	2000 do	90
95,000 American Gold	154½	27 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	162
25,000 do	154¼	850 Galena & Chi. R.	104
1,000 do	154½	200 do	103¾
100 Canton Co	s10 30	100 do	s10 103¾
170 Del. & Hud. C. C.	145	200 do	103¾
50 Comm. Coal Pref.	24	600 do	103
100 Quicksilv. M. Co	50	200 do	102
200 do	49	100 do	101¾
100 do	s30 48	12 do	101¾
100 do	s30 47¾	200 do	s3 102¾
50 Min. Mining Co	111	1200 Clev. & Tol. R.	110
1500 Bucks Co. Lead	2	700 Chi. & Rock Is	98¾
2,000 Pacific M. S. Co	168	300 do	98¾
500 do	s30 1-8	20 do	98¾
15 do	1-8¾	2000 do	99
100 do	s30 1-8½	500 do	s10 99
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	120	500 do	b60 98¾
50 do	119¾	20 Chi., B. & Quin. R.	110
100 do	b10 119½	100 do	109¾
300 Erie Railway	87¾	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	65
50 do	s30 87	350 do	45¾
1700 do	87¼	400 do	45¼
2900 do	87	100 Tol. & Wab. R. P.	79
400 do	b30 87¼	100 do	79¾
650 do	b30 87¾	23 New-Jersey R	169
100 no	s30 87¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	b10 70
200 do	b30 87	600 do	70
100 do o'clock	s10 86¾	250 do	69¾
300 do	86¾	200 Atton & T. H.	46
900 Erie R. Prf.	104	350 no	47
325 do	104¼	550 Al. & T. H. P. opg.	80
500 do	104¾	1600 Chi. & N. W. R.	72
700 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94¾	100 do	32½
300 Hud. R. R	120	500 do	31¾
300 do	120½	300 do	32¾
100 do	120¾	150 do	33
1200 no	120	400 Chi. and Alt R.	s15 77
150 do	s10 120	100 do	78
300 do	s30 120	50 do	c 77
200 do	s30 120	32 Rome & Water'n R.	88
400 Chic. & Alton Pref.	94	180 Miss. & Mo. R.	23
300 do	s15 93½	50 do	24

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.	101¾	1500 Reading Railroad	95¾
10,000 do New	99¾	300 do	95¾
16,000 Mo. State 6s	64	500 do	96
8,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	63	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s10 109¾
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '76	122	1000 M. S. & N. I. R.	72
5,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B.	85	100 do	s30 71¾
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th m.	87	200 do	s10 72
6,000 M. So. 2d M	103	200 do	72¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 2 M	88½	1500 do	72¾
10,000 amer. Gold	152	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	110½
10,000 do	152¾	600 Ill. Cen. R.	91¾
35,000 do	153	200 do	94
100 Canton Co	30	1200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	89
100 do	29¾	100 do	90¾
100 Comm. Coal Prf.	24	200 do	90¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co	168½	300 do	90¾
200 Fed. & Hud. C. Co.	147	100 do	91
44 Min. Mining Co	111	1000 do	92
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	120½	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	104¾
32 do	119¾	400 do	105
100 do	119¾	200 do	b1 104
300 Chic. & N. W. R	32¼	100 do	b30 104¾
100 do	b30 32½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	109¼
500 Erie Railway	86¾	200 do	109¾
400 do	86¾	200 do	109¾
200 do	86¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	99
750 Erie R. Prel.	104	400 do	99¾
200 Hudson Riv. R.	130	850 do	98¾
100 do	s60. 127	100 do	s10 98¾
100 do	129¾	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	79
1200 Harlem R.	101	400 P. Ft. W. & Chi.	69¾
300 do	10 3-4	300 do	69¾
600 do	b30 100	250 do	b3 70
200 do	b30 100	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	s1 73
200 do	s30. 100¼	200 Chic. & Al. R.	77
600 do	s60 95	100 do	s15 76¾
400 do	89¾	150 Chi., B. & Q. R.	110
1500 no	93¾	100 Chic. & Alton P	93¼
650 Harlem R. P	113	50 do	s15 93
100 Nor. & Wor. R.	90		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 Amer. Gold	153¼	100 Erie Railway Pr.	104½
200 Bucks Co. Lead Co	2¼	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	s10 72¾
1000 do	s10 2	1200 do	72¾
900 Canada Copper Co.	1¾	300 do	b3 72¾
100 Quicksr Mining Co.	48¾	200 do	s10 72¾
50 Pacific Mail	b3. 168	150 do	72¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	119¾	200 do	s30 72¾
200 Erie Railway	86¾	500 Clev. & Pitts.	s20 89
100 do	b10 86¾	200 do	86¾
100 do	s10 86¾	200 do	s10 89¾
200 do	c 86¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	70
300 do	86¾	100 do	b10 70
200 do	s10 86¾	300 Chic. & N. W. R.	32¾
300 do	86¾	100 do	s10 32¾
108 Hudson R. R.	130	100 do	32¾
50 do	b3. 130	100 do	s10 32¾
300 Harlem R.	102¾	400 Chi. & Alt. R.	76¾
100 do	102	200 do	b3 76¾
400 do	102¾	550 Gal. & Chic. R.	104¾
400 no	b3 102	150 do	s3 104¾
300 do	102	400 do	104¾
400 do	101¾	100 do	s10 104¾
200 do	c 102	100 do	b10. 104
500 do	b10. 102	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	110
400 do	s10. 101¾	400 Chic. & R. I. R.	s3 98¾
1400 do	101¾	200 do	98¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	152¾	1000 M. S. & N. I. R.	73¼
40,000 do	152¾	100 do	73¼
50,000 do	152¾	100 do	73¾
40,000 do	s60. 151	850 do	b3 74
20,000 do	152¾	1200 do	74
150 Comb. Coal	23	300 do	b3 74¾
100 Canton Com.	30	200 do	74¾
100 Belcher C. L. Co.	6¾	300 do	b10 74¾
100 Quicksr Min. Co	47	1850 do	74¾
650 Bucks Co. L. Co	2	500 do	b6 74¾
500 do	1¾	400 do	b3 74¾
800 Canada C. Co	1¾	2200 do	74¾
2200 Pacific M. S. Co	168¾	200 Miss. & Mo. R.	24¾
200 do	b3. 168¾	do	23¾
100 do	168	100 do	24¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3. 119¾	900 Clev. & P. R.	s60 92¾
50 Erie R	86¾	1800 do	94
500 do	86¾	100 do	94¾
300 do	s3 86¾	500 do	b30 95
300 do	b3 86¾	200 P., F. W. & C.	70½
200 do	86¾	100 T. H. & Alt. P.	s10 79
100 do	s10 87	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	32
100 Erie R. Pref.	104	200 Mil. & P. Du C.	46¾
50 do	s3. 104	200 do	46¾
1200 Harlem R.	s30. 100	100 do	46¾
1000 do	100	350 Gal. & Chi. R.	b3 104¾
800 do	b10. 101	850 do	104
500 do	101	500 do	b3 104
1600 do	100¾	1400 Clev. & Tol. R.	b3 110
400 do	s30. 100¾	200 do	s10 98¾

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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LADIES' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES.

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MISSES' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

WOMENS' SLATE AND BLACK HOSE,

CHILDRENS' FANCY COTTON HOSE,

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BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
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NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE.
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AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS, No. 495 BROADWAY, (Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salcaroom,)

THE NEWEST STYLES
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS TO ORDER, Unrivaled in QUALITY, FITTING AND MANUFACTURE, At UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

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We are offering a large and well-selected stock of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, at low prices, for cash. Also, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats and Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—THE SPLENDID SUMMER NUMBER OUT ON MONDAY. SINGLE COPIES 25 CENTS; YEARLY, $1, WITH A VALUABLE PREMIUM. SOLD EVERYWHERE, OR SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE. ADDRESS MME. DEMOREST, NO. 473 BROADWAY. DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THE SPLENDID NUMBER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A most deserving and very capable girl, with excellent references, wants a situation, in City or country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES as a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 333 West 22d-st., on Saturday morning, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock. Best of City reference.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; or chamber-work and plain sewing; best City reference; would go to the country. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS an situation as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, by one able to furnish the best reference as to character, capacity, reliability and accuracy. Address J. L. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; can bleed and blister, if required. The best of City reference. Call at Mr. Kelly's stable, No. 18 West 13th st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED—By a respectable young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—AN ENGLISHMAN WISHES A situation as porter in a store, or some other light occupation; willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; writes a fair hand and understands accounts; wages not so much an object as steady employment; good reference given. Address R. S., Box 147 *Times* Office.

ARCHITECT.—WANTED, BY A WORKMAN, employment in an architect's office for five or six hours each day. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 4,033 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK WANTED—By a dry goods jobbing house, for four or six weeks; none but an experienced person need apply. Address Box No. 93 New-York Post-office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SKILLFUL WOMAN in a family of two persons, who can cook, wash and iron well, and bring references; American or English preferred. Apply to Mr. BROWN, No. 18 Beekman-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN AS COOK AND laundress, for one month. Apply, with the best City reference, at No. 173 4th-av.

A COACHMAN—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an active, young, single man, who understands his business perfectly, and is a careful driver, having some knowledge of gardening, with good city references, may apply at THOMAS KING'S, No. 73 West 13th-st. Wages $15 and board.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a coachman and gardener, one that understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply at Clinton corner President-st., Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A FIRST-CLASS Protestant laundress, well recommended. Apply at No. 34 East 19th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A RESPECTable widow woman, in a small family, about two miles from New-York; must be a thorough housekeeper, a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Address, by note, VERNAM, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A VALET.—WANTED, A MAN AS VALET, TO go to California with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPUNK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, SALESMEN FOR shawl and dress good department. LORD & TAYLOR, Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. If the party suits, the place will be a permanent and pleasant one, with fair and prompt remuneration. Address, with amount of wages expected, B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR who understands mechanical dentistry. Mail applicants will state age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to F. & A. PRETERRE, Dentists, No. 150 Bowery. Also, a dental student wanted to fill a vacancy.

WANTED—FOOT EAST 53D-ST., BY ARNOLD HANNS & CO., lime and brick-yard, as bookkeeper, a man of some experience, who will work for a moderate salary.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st., a first-class nurse, first-class cooks, chambermaids, gardeners, errand boys, and help of every calling for hotels, private families and boarding houses. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

LETTERS WRITTEN AND TRANSLAtions made in French, Spanish and English, with elegance and precision, and at moderate rates. Address SECRETARY, Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 6th-av. SUNDAY, May 10. Morning service and sermon in French, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. VINCENT, who will, by special request, repeat his last day discourse, from the text, "The works of righteousness shall be peace"—Isaiah xxxii. 17. Evening service in French; sermon in English, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES DE LA TAUVERIE, (of Trinity Church, Potsdam,) whose ancestors, as appears by the church records, were communicants of the Church Du St. Esprit as early as 1690.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner 29th-st. Dr. R. KEBBE will preach on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD at 3½ o'clock P. M. After June 1, Dr. KEBBE will assume the entire charge of the congregation. The church will be open on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 11th and 12th inst., from 7½ to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting seats. Families residing in the vicinity, not connected with other churches, are cordially invited.

THE CAMP AND THE HOSPITAL.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, a Union meeting will be held in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM'S,) 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to aid the American Tract Society in supplying our army and navy with religious reading. Rev. Dr. STEVENSON, one of the Secretaries, Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, Rev. Messrs. BURLINGHAM and DUTCHER, and others, will address the meeting.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONgregation and Commonwealth or Eden Zion of the New Dispensation on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Collection taken up. Circle on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7½, and on Tuesday, P. M., at 3, at No. 671 6th-av. Admittance to circles, 25 cents. Private sittings daily from 10 to 2, at same place.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON'S PETROLEUM METALLIC ROOFING AND SHIP VARNISH.—One coat of this Varnish will outwear any other coats of paint, and is much cheaper. Tin roofs covered for one cent per square foot, and leaky tin roofs made as good as new. For further particulars and circulars, apply to D. S. HILL, No. 502 Washington-st., General Agent for New-York City.

NOTICE.—CHRISTIAN PATRIOT MARTYRS.—A Discourse, occasioned by the recent death of H. GASSAVOORT RADCLIFF, Eighteenth Infantry, Regulars, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., will be delivered by Rev. R. C. SHINCALL, in the Large Hall, 8th-av., corner of 33d-st., (D. V.,) next SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers. Seats cheerfully provided on main floor. Pews in gallery all free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome All seats free.

DR. JUNKIN'S LECTURE ON PROPHECY The eighth of the course on *The Rise of the Papal Power, the Little Horn of the Fourth Beast*, will be delivered on SUNDAY, at 8½ P. M., in the Canal-st. Church, entrance in Greene-st. Morning services at 10½ A. M. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—(PROTestant Episcopal)—54th-st., west of 8th-av. Rev. DR. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ P. M., in the 54th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. BEACH'S,) corner of 54th-av. and 19th-st.

HOW WILL IT END?—THERE WILL BE preaching on those important predictions of the holy prophets which inform us of the issue of the present troubles, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and the true friends of Christ invited.

LOYAL WOMEN'S MEETING.—MORNING Session at the Church of the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's) at 10 o'clock. Evening session at Cooper Institute at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, EASTINE L. ROSE, Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, and others.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., until the erection of their chapel, for which arrangements are effected. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. S. BOURNE, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH Church, between 5th and 9th avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, *The Prosperous Man*, the second of a series of discourses on the history of Joseph.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Beauty and Symbols of Spring*; and at 7½ P. M., the first of a series of sermons on *The Gospel of Christ the only Hope of the World*.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A PUBlic meeting in behalf of the Christian Commission will be held in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, and others.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH CHAPEL.—REV. C. D. MURRAY will preach SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the "Home Chapel," on 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. The usual services will be held in Market-st. Church (near East Broadway) MORNING and EVENING.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome-st. and Spring sts.—Rev. Dr. WASHBURN will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., east of Broadway two blocks. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½, and 7½ evening. SUNDAY EVENING, second sermon on the *Dangers of the City to the Young*. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN KER, OF GLASGOW, SCOTland, will preach in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, of the Central Presbyterian Church, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock, the AFTERNOON being for Deaf Mutes. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. J. M. FOAKES, D. D., in the EVENING.

TABERNACLE, NO. 446 BROADWAY—For strangers, young men and the public generally. Rev. C. C. GOSS will deliver a discourse to the Workingmen of the City SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place. Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. Rev. JAMES FLOY, D. D., pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

A MEMORIAL SERMON ON THE LIFE and character of Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, D. D., will be delivered by Rev. DR. SPRAGUE, of Albany, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., (Dr. ROGERS',) on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock Rev. J. W. SLOANE, ROBT. PRAVIS, THEODORE D. WELD (probably) and WENDELL PHILLIPS, will speak before the American Anti-Slavery Slavery Society. Admittance free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Mr. WRIGHT will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

RT. REV. C. P. McILVAINE D. D., LL. D. D., C. L., Bishop of Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st. Service will commence at 10½ o'clock.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual, in the New Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-School at 2½ P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers, both to the Sabbath-School and the religious services.

REV. DR. FISHER—PRESIDENT OF HAMILton College, will deliver a discourse on the *Life and Services of the late Prof. Mitchel*, in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Henry-st., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *How to Quench the Spirit*. At 7½—*Counsels to a Young Wife*. Sunday-School at 2 P. M. Monthly concert at 3 o'clock.

REV. B. A. SMITH (PRESBYTERIAN) will preach on SUNDAY, May 10, MORNING and EVENING, in the hall southwest corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., entrance on 52d-st. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Communion. Seats free. The public invited.

THEODORE TILTON AND WENDELL PHILLIPS will speak before the American Anti-Slavery Society, at the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING. Music by the Hutchinson Family. Admission 25 cents.

A SERMON ON PARADISE AND THE Penitent thief will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers invited. Morning sermon at 10½.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Service at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. HENRY C. KINNEY will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

THE BROWN STONE CHURCH IN 28TH-st., by Broadway, to let or for sale. Inquire at No. 179 Washington-st., or No. 320 Bleecker.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOME MISSIONARY MEETING AT JOHN. M. E. Church, TUESDAY EVENING, May 12. Bishop JANES is expected to preside. Addresses will be delivered by Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana; Rev. J. B. Wakeley and Rev. Wm. H. Dikeman. The friends of Home Missions and delegates to the Laymen's Convention, who may be in the City, are cordially invited to attend. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, Bloomingdale-road, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, pastor, will be dedicated SABBATH, May 10. Sermons by Rev. Dr. LATHROP at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. WESCOTT at 3 P. M., Rev. S. H. TYNG, Rector of the Mediator, (Episcopal,) at 7½ P. M. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Regular children's service EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The Anniversary of this Institution will be held at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Bishop CLARK and Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON. The children will be present.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. In the evening, the sermon will be before the Church Anti-Slavery Society, on *The Situation of the Country, by Justice to the Enslaved*.

CHURCH OF THE IRRESURRECTION—(Episcopal)—35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(At 8 o'clock)—ARCOLDO.

WINTER GARDEN—He's Jack Sheppard—Paul Pry.

WALLACK'S—The Stranger.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Minnie Warren, Commodore Nutt, &c., at all hours.—Stereopticon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise.

LAURA KEENE'S—Merchant of Venice.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 626 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

IRVING HALL—Vocal and Orchestral Concert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Nos Intimes.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—Fallon's Stereopticon.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Tour of the Holy Land.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An important proclamation has been issued by the President, defining the duties of persons of foreign birth, under the Conscription act. In order that all misapprehensions concerning the liability of persons who have declared their intention to become citizens may be avoided, he orders that no plea of alienage shall be received from such person who shall be found within the United States at any time during the continuance of the rebellion, after the expiration of the period of sixty-five days from the date of the Proclamation; and further, that no such plea of alienage shall be allowed in favor of any such person, who has exercised at any time the right of suffrage or other political franchise.

Gen. Hooker's army has again occupied its old position north of the Rappahannock, and the present "situation" is stated in a dispatch from the Secretary of War to Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, dated yesterday, and published this morning. He says that the principal operations of Gen. Hooker failed, but that there has been no serious disaster to the organization or efficiency of the army, which succeeded in recrossing the Rappahannock without any loss in the movement. Not more than one-third of Gen. Hooker's forces were engaged in the late battles. The Secretary further says that the army will speedily resume offensive operations—probably as soon as the wounded are properly cared for, which will soon be done. Nearly a thousand arrived in Washington yesterday from Aquia Creek. Our losses are not yet definitely ascertained, but the estimate of 18,000 is given by our correspondents. The loss of the rebels is put down by the same correspondent as at least 25,000.

Capt. Sumner, Gen. Stoneman's Aid, arrived at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on Thursday, having left his chief in the morning of that day. He confirms the destruction of all the enemy's railroad communications with Richmond, and reports that one party, extended their operations to the James River, destroying the Lynchburgh Canal. Three regiments were also detached to destroy the railroad communications across the Chickahominy River, with orders to proceed subsequently to Yorktown. A dispatch from Yorktown, dated the 7th, announces the arrival of this force at Gloucester Point, on the York River, after having fully accomplished this object of their mission, and having been within three miles of Richmond.

It is stated that before Gen. Hooker commenced his recent movement he telegraphed to the War Department that he had "no further requisitions to make, and that he expected no further orders."

Brig.-Gen. Averill was not put under arrest when ordered to report to Washington. He was simply relieved of his command.

We have this morning Admiral Porter's official dispatch to the Government announcing the capture of Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi. Accounts, both rebel and our own, of the first attack upon the place have already been published. On the 3d inst. Admiral Porter's gunboats—the *Lafayette*, *Carondelet*, *Mound City* and *Pittsburgh*—proceeded to make a second attack, when the works were found to be evacuated, the enemy having blown up their ammunition and spiked their large guns. The works were found to be very extensive and strong, but were literally torn to pieces by the fire of the gunboats. Col. Wade, the commander of the batteries, was killed; also his Chief of Staff and a number of others. Admiral Porter considers Grand Gulf a stronger position than either Vicksburgh or Port Hudson, and thinks it could not have been captured had the fortifications been completed.

Dispatches in the rebel journals, dated Natchez, Miss., April 1, deny the reports which they previously circulated, that Gen. Banks had captured Alexandria. They say that he has not been within fifty miles of there.

Gen. Stoughton, who has just been released from captivity among the rebels, brings the report, current in the rebel capital, that during the recent attack by our iron-clads upon Fort Sumter, one shell from the *Montauk* passed completely through the fort—through both walls—and fell in the water on the opposite side. Several very bad breaches were made. The rebels say that if the firing had been continued twenty-five minutes longer the fort would have surrendered. The fire from our gunboats and iron-clads was terrific. In the city every preparation had been made for evacuation. Negroes had been sent out, movables packed up, women and children sent off, and everything made ready for departure.

According to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, the raiding force into West Virginia is divided as follows: Jones has with him the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Virginia cavalry—not full regiments. He has also with him the Maryland line of infantry and two sections of a battery. In all 5,000 men. Imboden has with him the Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first and Sixty-second Virginia regiments of infantry, the First regiment of Virginia cavalry and six guns. In all 3,000 men. On Wednesday night it was not known certainly where this force was. Good authority said it was between Phillippi and Beverly, and good authority said it was around Weston.

Our Havana correspondent states that considerable excitement existed there at the date of his letter—the 3d inst.—in consequence of reports regarding the proceedings of United States cruisers in the Cuban waters. It was alleged that vessels had been chased within the marine jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities. There does not appear to be any good foundation for the allegation, however. The blockade runners continue quite active—the British steamer *Neptune* having arrived at Havana from Mobile on the 1st, loaded with cotton; and the *Calypso* and *Antonio* at Nassau, on the 25th ult., from Charleston, also with cargoes of cotton.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices from the headquarters of the French Expeditionary forces in Mexico to the 12th ult., by way of Havana. At that time, according to the French accounts, Gen. Forey had succeeded in gaining possession of all the City of Puebla, excepting the space between the last barricades and the forts of Guadalupe and Loreto. Gen. Forey is said to be quite satisfied with his progress.

The reception of the Fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, (Duryee's Zouaves,) by the Municipal authorities and the citizens of the Metropolis yesterday, was extremely cordial. The Seventy-first and Thirty-seventh regiments of militia, and the Tenth Volunteers, Col. Bendix, turned out in the procession, and in the evening a Municipal banquet was given at the City Assembly Rooms, at which Alderman Farley presided, and strong Union speeches were made by Col. Warren, Col. Bendix, Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Duryee, Col. Buckingham and others.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning an affray occurred at a porter-house kept by Joseph H. Nixon, at No. 68 Oliver-street, during which a boarding-house runner, named Patrick McGovern, was fatally shot in the left eye with a pistol, in the hands of James O'Hara. McGovern was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died in a short time. Coroner Ranney held an inquest upon his body yesterday. O'Hara had not been arrested at a late hour last night.

The ship *Punjaub*, which was captured by the *Alabama* and bonded, was owned by Messrs. T. B. Wales & Co., of Boston, and she is the third ship belonging to the same owners which has been captured by the rebel pirates. One of them, the *T. B. Wales*, was burnt, and the others, the *Morning Star* and *Punjaub*, released on bonds given by their captains.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Ingraham, Garret Laundress was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, for causing the death, by stabbing, of John Cain, at No. 25 Washington-street, on the 19th of March last. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for three years. Asa Crosby, convicted on the 6th inst., of manslaughter in the second degree, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

In the Court of Sessions, before Judge McCunn, William Heonke was convicted of grand larceny, and remanded for sentence. Ernest Humboldt pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and Geo. Langdon to assault and battery, and both were remanded.

The price of Gold Coin fell off 3 ₩ cent. yesterday, on the improved feeling in regard to the Army of the Potomac. Exchange, 166@167 ₩ cent. Money active at 6 ₩ cent. Stocks excited, and the speculation on the Share list very active, at generally firm prices. The subscriptions to the United States Loan were $1,152,750.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, Oils and Cotton were less sought after, yesterday, though prices favored buyers. Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Fruit, Ingot Copper, Pig Lead and Fire Crackers attracted more attention. Hay, Rice, Fish and Tallow were in fair request. The Freight market was less active.

The Cry for the Recall of McClellan.

We can tell the imps of faction who are shrieking for the restoration of McClellan that their wind is wasted. The thing cannot and will not be done. The Government has not lost its memory, nor the people their senses. There is an intelligent purpose yet to save this nation. There is a firmer resolve then ever to trust to agents equal to that end, and to those only. There is no more possibility that George B. McClellan, after the experience had of him, should be called back to the head of the army, than that James Buchanan should be called back to the Executive Chair. The people have bidden a grim good-night to all imbeciles.

The impudence of this outcry against Gen. Hooker for McClellan is monstrous. They, the supporters of the man who, more than any other, is responsible for the movement across the Potomac which occasioned the Bull's Bluff disaster—the man who, against the urgent warning of high officers, so divided his army at Fair Oaks, with the swollen Chickahominy between, whereby one portion was decimated and well nigh overwhelmed before the other could come to their support—the man who, at Gaines' Mills, stationed, or rather failed to withdraw, a corps across the river, though he had full warning that it was to be attacked by a force of three times the number, the consequence of which was a battle lost and nine thousand of as fine fellows as ever breathed wounded and dead in their tracks—they, the supporters of this man, have the effrontery to vituperate Gen. Hooker for recrossing the Rappahannock when its swollen and extraordinary rise was endangering his position, and to demand the restoration of their favorite. They do this, too, at the very first breath, without stopping to hear a word about the actual reasons for the movement. While other men are seeing in it, or, at least, are hoping to find in it gratifying evidence that Gen. Hooker, who is known to have every other high military quality, possesses also the quality of high prudence, which many feared did not belong to his temperament, and while too they are admiring the masterly ability with which the movement, supposing it to be necessary, was executed, these followers of McClellan take no thought but how they can turn the matter to his advantage, and forthwith make the day hideous with their clamor. Even if it should finally be made to appear, which we do not at all believe, that Gen. Hooker, in some particular misjudged, yet any decent man would say that that was no reason for his sacrifice, inasmuch as the Commander never yet lived who did not sometimes make mistakes. But that the believers in McClellan, whose whole career, from beginning to end, was thick with mistakes of commission and omission, and whom yet the people continued to trust, with a generous indulgence that will hereafter stand as the greatest marvel in the history of this war—that these men, we say, should raise this cry for the dismissal of Gen. Hooker at his very *first* mistake, allowing that he has made one, is the very extreme of shamelessness. It is ridiculous; it is more than that—it is disgusting.

The people, these creatures may rely upon it, will stick by Hooker, until he is thoroughly tried and found wanting. They know that his heart is completely in the war—that he abhors and detests rebels and the sympathizers with rebels—that he will hold no bosom counsel with the Fitz John Porters of the service, or intrust them with any responsibility—that he would sooner touch the plague than the leprous hands daily grasped by McClellan. They know, too, that Gen. Hooker is a man of action. They are sure that this Summer, whatever its vicissitudes, will at least show a very different spectacle in Virginia from the last—that there will be no month lost in sitting with a hundred thousand men before earthworks at Yorktown, manned by ten thousand, that could be carried in a day—no consumption of a fortnight in marching by an unobstructed road forty or fifty miles from Williamsburgh to the Chickahominy—no lingering for six weeks in the swamps of the Chickahominy with hardly a blow struck on the offensive, while tens of thousands were sinking into an inglorious grave from the deadly malaria—no failure to take prompt advantage of such opportunities to seize the rebel Capital as were offered at Williamsburgh, at Fair Oaks and at Malvern Hill—and no neglect to follow up such a victory as that at Antietam with pursuit and a permanently crippling blow. All that sort of dawdling is now done with. Moreover, the people believe that Hooker will make such dispositions of his army as will avoid such an unconcerted and disorderly engagement as that at Williamsburgh; such a surprise without the means of retreat, as that at Fair Oaks; such a disposition of forces as occasioned 27,000 men at Gaines' Mills to be pounced upon by 70,000, and well nigh overwhelmed; such a precipitate and tumultuous retreat as that from Malvern Hill to Harrison Bar, and such a delay in occupying defensible ground as at Harrison's Bar, where nothing but a heavy rain, impeding the movement of the enemy's artillery, prevented the absolute destruction of the army. They also are confident that the battles which Hooker will fight will be overlooked, in the manner of Napoleon and Wellington, by himself on the field of battle, and that thus he will be ready on the instant to seize the critical moment, whether to avert disasters or secure triumph; and that he will not, after the manner of McClellan, either keep out of the sight of the combat altogether, as was done in every battle on the Peninsula, or view it, as was done at Antietam, on a camp stool a mile or two away, the other side of the river.

The idea that earnest "Fighting Joe Hooker" is, at this stage of the business, to be sent out of the field, and the frigid pedant, McClellan, to be brought up to the rescue, is superlatively absurd. Nothing but a half-insane, half-traitorous craving to turn him to party account, could have ever started such a vagary. The devotees of McClellan are doing him no service in thrusting him forward in this unseemly style. The Government has bidden him go in peace; and as for the people, they are perfectly content he should eat his salt with the Copperheads in perfect quiet. This war has done with him, and it is the war alone they care for. But if his friends are not content that he should remain where he belongs, and shall insist upon subjecting him to public scrutiny and comment, he will be dealt with in such fashion as eternal truth requires.

Necessity of Reserves.

The policy of the Government in regard to raising and using armies, is open to a criticism that does little credit to its military sagacity or its resources. It is not too much to say that an immediate reform is imperatively demanded, not only for the honor, but for the success of our arms. We allude to the utter want of any reserved force, upon which the country can fall back in case of disaster.

It is strange that the public Press should find it necessary to protest against this anomaly in war making, when the management of our military affairs is supposed to be in the hands of experienced and competent military men. But the lack of provision in this matter is glaring, notorious, and long-continued.

We have had three signal instances, in front of Washington, of the fighting of great battles without the presence of a reserve to prosecute a victory, or, in case of defeat, to prevent a disaster. When Gen. Pope fought at Manassas he was obliged to put every regiment in his lines of battle that the Government could give him. If he had been able to withstand the enemy, he could not have advanced, or if he had defeated him, he could not have pursued. As it was, he was beaten, and his shattered columns sought safety in the fortunately near defences of Washington, carrying, however, panic to the Capital, and filling the heart of the nation with deep concern and alarm.

The same thing happened at Fredericksburgh. Burnside had to use all the army the Government could give him. He threw it across the river and against the battery-crowned heights of Fredericksburgh, but in vain. He retreated, and saved his army almost by a miracle. Every patriot who knows anything of the history of war still trembles to think how that army was imperiled, remembering that there was no reserve at hand to save the country if that army had been lost.

This sad blunder has been just repeated on the Rappahannock. Gen. Hooker moved his whole army against the enemy. He became involved in unexpected topographical difficulties—he lost his original line of battle from this and other causes—and then the fight was lost. The enemy pushed his advantage, and Hooker had no reserves nearer than Heintzelman's Corps in the Washington defences to reform upon and retrieve his misfortune. A retreat was sounded and a river crossed again in the face of the enemy, as in Burnside's case. These are shocking perils, and it is utter madness to run them, when the nation can furnish a million soldiers to fight battles and form reserves, so that battles may be fought successfully and safely.

Spirit of the Army.—From gentlemen who arrived here yesterday from Hooker's army, and from our correspondents, we have the most cheering news regarding the condition and spirit of the Army of the Potomac since the soldiers have returned to their former cantonments. The army has lost heavily within the last eight days—probably not less than one-eighth of its effective force; but it is still inspired in the highest degree with the soldierly spirit and instinct with every soldierly feeling. There was no straggling on the return from Chancellorsville to Falmouth, but the men marched with the light of battle in the eye, and with a tread as orderly, firm and proud as that with which they set out for the combat, a week previously. So far as they are concerned, they are ready at once to renew the fight, and strike another blow for victory and the Union. Our citizens yesterday had an opportunity to see the stuff, discipline and spirit of the men, as Duryee's splendid regiment of returned Zouaves marched up Broadway. These were men fresh from the bloody battle-field. They were men whom no fortune could demoralize.

A Movement of Some Importance.

We published yesterday morning the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Mozart Hall on Thursday evening. It was emphatically a *peace* meeting—and it took action which committed all concerned in it to a speedy and unconditional termination of the war,—leaving the question of preserving the Union to the chances of future diplomatic arrangements. The last two in the series of resolutions adopted at this meeting were as follows:

Resolved, That the paper lately issued at Albany, purporting to be the address of the Democratic members of the Legislature, has no binding effect upon the Democracy of this City or vicinity, because our members, whose names were without authority attached to it, did not sign and do not concur in it, and *because said paper advocates a continuance of the war under the policy of the Administration, with all its objects, outrages and unconstitutional purposes.* We call upon the members of this City to publicly disavow it, or we shall disavow *them.*

Resolved, That in view of this attempt at Albany to place the Democratic party of the State in a false position as favoring a continuance of the war, we are glad to learn that *the masses composing the Democratic prty will meet in a State Convention at an early day*, to the end that they may express their own opinions upon this great question, independent of the selfish clique which has so long ruled and ruined the party organization of the Empire State.

This language shows that the movement is nothing less then a secession of the *Peace* Democrats, of whom Fernando Wood is leader, from the Democratic party in the State at large. We spoke of the legislative address at the time it was issued, as committing the party to the vigorous prosecution of the war. We believe that in this it expressed the sentiments of the great body of the Democratic party in this State. But it very clearly repudiated utterly the Copperheadism which has obtained a lodgment in the party, and which has more than once assumed to speak on its behalf. Previous to the State election of last Fall, everything looked as if the *Peace* men had obtained control of the Democracy. Fernando Wood, who has more energy and more courage than all the rest of his party put together, had dictated the terms of a union with Tammany Hall. He had exercised a potent control over the action of the State Convention. He aided essentially in securing the triumph of the State ticket, and the most conspicuous organs of Tammany Hall united in insisting that he should be the candidate of the party for the United States Senatorship. But after the election was over things took a different turn. The language of the rebel Press, and the general current of events, proved conclusively that the abject offers of Northern Democrats for terms of peace, were spurned with contempt by the leaders of the Southern rebellion. It was seen, moreover, that in spite of their discontent with the conduct of the war, the great mass of the people of the Northern States would never consent to the destruction of the National Government until their physical power had proved insadequate to preserve it. Then the control of the Democratic party passed into the hands of men who believed in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellion should be crushed and the Union restored. This is the sentiment of the Democratic Legislative address.

Naturally enough, Wood, Brooks, and their associates are not content with this state of affairs. They are for *peace*—without conditions and without delay. They believe that thousands and tens of thousands of the Democratic party throughout this State concur with them in this opinion, and they propose, therefore, to take an appeal from the language of the legislative address, and from the general tenor of Democratic opinions, and to organize a party of their own on the basis of immediate and unconditional *peace*. It seems from the above resolutions that a State Convention is soon to be called, and that steps will be taken to organize a party on this basis throughout the State.

We cannot say that we are sorry to see this movement commenced. It will give definite form to the peace sentiment of the State. It will enable those who really sympathize with the secession movement to put their sympathy into tangible shape. And it will, furthermore, enable those Democrats who are *not* for an unconditional peace, to escape the embarrassment of a compromising association with those who are.

Mr. Adams and British Trade with Mexico.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* joins the Paris Press in denouncing the action of our Minister in England, in giving a certificate of character to a British vessel bound to Mexico, as hostile to France in her war with that country. It says that "the phrase in which Mr. Adams declares that a vessel *loaded with arms for the Mexicans* has an honorable destination, is, to say the least, strange language to come from the pen of the representative of a nation at peace with France."

We beg to remind the *Courrier* that no such phrase is to be found in the letter of Mr. Adams. There is not a word or a syllable in that document which indicates, or makes it probable, that he knew that the cargo of the vessel in question consisted of arms or of anything else contraband of war. Whether the vessel had, or had not, any such articles on board, we do not know. We have seen no evidence of that fact—nothing indeed beyond the statements of the London *Times* and of one or two members of the House of Commons, who evidently knew nothing of the matter but what they had read in that journal. The general assumption, we are aware, on both sides the water here been that the vessel was thus loaded. We ourselves took it for granted at the outset that this was so. But we have seen no proof whatever upon the subject.

Whatever the fact may have been, it is quite clear, from the tenor of the note of Mr. Adams, that *he* did not know that the vessel was carrying arms, and that he had not the slightest thought of authorizing any commerce in contraband of war. His note was addressed to Admiral Dupont, Commander of our blockading squadron on the Southern coast. He speaks of the fact that *supplies* had frequently been taken to the rebels under pretext of a destination to some Mexican port. It was this point that he sought to guard against. It was the actual, *bona fide* destination of the vessel and her cargo to which his attention was directed; and he merely certifies that he is satisfied the vessel is actually bound for Matamoras, and her cargo really *intended for the Mexicans*, instead of the rebels. There is not a syllable which implies any knowledge or suspicion on his part, that the cargo embraced any arms or munitions of war, or that it was intended in any way to carry such supplies to the Mexican army. He was simply guarding American interests, and trying to provide against a violation or evasion of our blockade.

But even if the vessel did carry arms to aid the Mexicans against France, and if it was thus a violation of neutrality, the responsibility rests with the British and not with U. S. Mr. Adams had nothing whatever to do with that aspect of the question. The ship was a British ship, sailing from a British port, with British papers and under the British flag;—and if she was violating any neutrality it was *British* neutrality, and not ours. It was a British vessel that was thus seeking to arm the Mexicans against the French Emperor;—and the hue and cry which the British Press is raising on the subject is merely intended to conceal the real responsibility of British traders and the British Government for this flagrant breach of faith toward a friend and ally.

Sound Doctrine.

The *Journal of Commerce*, commenting on the recent failure on the Rappahannock, and on the effect which that event should have on the progress of the war, says that some persons seem driven to despair by this misfortune and already begin to whisper about "settling the matter and dividing the Union." Upon this point the *Journal* says:

"We protest against all such suggestion. *We call on conservative men in all parts of the land to raise their voices now against every proposal for peace and disunion.* It is the time when lofty patriotism demands the greatest sacrifices; when the American heart must be roused to the noblest actions. We know that the future is dark with the leadership which we have, and must have; but we know that *the true, the only, principle of action now is firm, unwavering support of the Constitution and the constitutional authorities*; and if the people speak out in their might to-day, their voice will be heard, and the war will yet be made to result in the overthrow of rebellion, while the peaceful contents of the ballot-box will result in the everlasting demolition of the radicalism which has plunged us into this new abyss of sorrow. Every energy must now be strengthened and exerted. *What will you do if you think of disunion?* Do you know what will become of Missouri, of brave, noble, faithful old Kentucky, of Maryland, of Washington itself? If you could do nothing more than stand on the defensive and hold your lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific against the hosts of our enemies for two years, until we can place a stronger Administration in power, you must do that. But you can do more than that. *It is not a party war, it is not a radical war, it is not an abolition war*, strong as the efforts have been, of the radical party, to make it such. *It is your country's war, and the peace to be won must be a Union peace. That and that alone must be the aim, the desire, the vow of every true man.*"

This is just and manly language. It is the ground which every man who is loyal to the country and the Constitution must occupy; and we hail it from the *Journal of Commerce* as another proof of the substantial union of the American people, without regard to party, on the main issue of prosecuting the war until the rebellion is quelled. The *Journal* opposes, vehemently and vigorously, many of the measures of the Administration. It declares its lack of faith in the men who compose it, and declares its purpose to do everything in its power to secure the election of others in their place. All this it has a perfect right to do. But while they are in power, it accepts the duty of sustaining them in their efforts for the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of the rebel power which threatens it with destruction.

We are confident that this is the sentiment and the purpose of the great body of the people of the Northern States, Democrats and Republicans; and nothing is needed but the clear, distinct declaration of this hearty and unanimous determination of the people, and prompt and vigorous measures to give it effect, to achieve the overthrow of the rebellion and restore the supremacy of the national flag. We can not only afford to waive for the time all differences of opinion on minor points, but we cannot afford to do otherwise.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's ever popular opera of "Ernani" was given here last evening, to a house that was by far the best of the week. It is a favorite work with our public, and there are enthusiasts who claim that it is the only meritorious production of the composer. When rendered as it was last night, it is certainly one of the most spirited operas on the Italian stage. Signor Mazzoleni, and Signor Biachi and Signor Bellini, equally excellent in their *rôles*, were in themselves an ensemble sufficient to insure the success of the performance. But when the chorus and orchestra were good as they were last night, the combination is little less than electrical. The *finale* to the first act had to be repeated, and during the evening the audience expressed its satisfaction by repeated bursts of applause. Mme. Guerrabella was the *Elvira* of the occasion.

To-day, at the grand Matinée Verdi's new opera of "Aroldo" will be played for the last time. It is a feast for the eye as well as the ear. The dresses are superb, and even some of the new scenery is worth looking at. The musical portion of the entertainment is, of course, admirable. It is only now, indeed, that the opera is in thorough working order. Signora Ortalani Barbieri, Signor Mazzoleni, Signor Bellini, and other artists of the troupe, are in the distribution.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Lester Wallack, the most useful, agreeable, reliable, gentlemanly and accomplished light comedian in America, and an artist who—let the little ones sneer as they will—is the life and soul of the establishment over which he presides, takes his benefit to-night. The occasion is sure to be seized with delight by the very large class that indorses our estimate of the beneficiare, and a single word of urging would simply be thrown away. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with announcing that the play selected for the occasion is the "Stranger"—a work which requires nearly all the artists of the Company in its performance. The distribution, to-night, is faultless.

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodor Thomas' annual concert, to which we have already referred, takes place to-night. The orchestral works, which will be interpreted by an orchestra of eighty players, are the overture to the "Magic Flute," by Mozart; "Harold in Italy," symphony in four parts, by Hector Berlioz, (first time in America,) and the Symphony No. 5, in C minor, opus 67, by Beethoven. Madame D'Angri is the vocalist of the occasion, and will sing a cavatina from "Tancrede," and an aria from "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. S. B. Mills, the celebrated pianist, will play Chopin's polonaise in E flat, op. 22. A programma like this is indeed a luxury. It excels in all respects the most favored issues of the Philharmonic Society. We hope Mr. Thomas will meet with the success to which he is justly entitled.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Matilda Heron will take a benefit at this house to-night, appearing in her own version of the classic play of "Phædra," and also, with Mr. Bandmann, (the German actor,) as *Portia*, in the "Merchant of Venice." In addition to this strong attraction, Señora Cubas will give one of her brilliant Spanish dances.

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Present their compliments to Mothers an.

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and request a call for the purpose of inspecting the most complete, elegant and varied stock of

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they have ever yet submitted to the public at this season of the year. They claim, also, that their reputation as the

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was never so truly deserved as now, since they adhere to their old rates, notwithstanding the rise in goods.

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Abbatt & Rathbun Have, as Usual, a large assortment of Spring and Summer clothing for Boys, Youth and Men. The goods were all selected with great care, and no pains were spared in the manufactore of the garments to give them the superiority, in style and finish, which it is universally acknowledged their goods possess. Additions to their stock are constantly being made from their manufacturing department.

Men's Spring Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests and Pants. Also, a fine selection of piece goods in the Men's Custom Department. ABBATT & RATHBUN,

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$1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen.

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An Aromatic Tonic and Alterative, unequalled for the prevention and cure of dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from derangement of the digestive organs, fever and ague, neuralgia, &c., &c. Fifty cases for sale by

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A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

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Costiveness.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, and no one can expect to enjoy health permanently who permits it, for it is contrary to the economy of the system, and gives rise to a goodly proportion of the ills which afflict the human race. To neglect it, therefore, is to insure ill health of greater or less duration; yet, in attempting its removal, discrimination with regard to the remedies to be used is requisite. Violent purgatives temporarily remove obstructions, weaken the bowels, and reduce the strength of the patient, and are followed usually by greater constipation, rendering another and another dose necessary, until even the strongest purgatives lose their effect, and the patient's condition becomes deplorable. What is required is a gentle purgative—one having some action on the liver, and one that can be taken daily without impairing the strength of the patient, or injury to the system, until the tendency to constipation is removed. But few remedies have been found to meet these requirements, and of these few probably none have been so successful, as demonstrated by many years' use, as Dr. J. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. They are usually taken every night at bedtime, causing, in proper doses, no inconvenience during the night, and producing no sickness or unpleasant effect during the day, so that persons may follow their usual avocations, whether of business or pleasure, in the same manner as if they had not taken the Pills. Their good effect will begin to be obvious after a week or two's use, particularly in greater clearness of mind, and an increased energy and disposition to work and to enjoy life, and their continued use in the restoration of the health to the patient. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., and at retail by Druggists generally.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth, upon Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Genito-Urinary Organs, &c., by M. Lamont, Physician and Surgeon. Consultation, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., (by letter or in person,) at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York City. Mailed in sealed envelopes for $1, by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

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Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

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Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
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Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Try It.—Rheumatism, Colic, Cronp, Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by DR. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge by order of Surg.-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surg. Wheian, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

BACON—WRIGHT.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 7, by Rev. Richard Newton, EDWARD BACON and LIZZIE W. WRIGHT, all of that City.

LISSENDEGAR—SCHUTZ.—On Thursday, May 7, by Rev. Dr. Adler, at the residence of the bride's uncle, LAZARUS LISSENDEGER, Esq., and Miss FRANCES SCHUTZ, all of this City. No cards.

RUTTER—FOULER.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, 7th inst., at St Clement's Church, by Rev. Mr. Walden, Mr. JOHN P. RUTTER, Jr., and Miss JENNIE FOULER, all of that City.

WALD—ROGERS.—In Danbury, Conn., on Tuesday, May 5, by Rev. S. G. Coe, Mr. HARRY S. WELD, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. MARY A. ROGERS, of Danbury.

DIED.

ADEE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, May 8, DANIEL W. ADEE, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the residence of his sister, Phebe Townsend, No. 343 Pacific-st., where the relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, on the 7 o'clock train, on Monday morning, May 11.

ARCHER.—On Friday morning, May 8, of disease of the heart, EMILY P., eldest daughter of George and Ann Archer, aged 21 years, 1 month and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, May 10, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 171 West 33th-st. The remains to be taken to Yonkers for interment.

ABEY.—On Friday, May 8, Mrs. ANNA MARIA ABEY, the wife of Rudolph Abey, in the 55th year of her age.
The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 56 1st-st., on Sunday, May 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred at Tarrytown, on Monday morning, May 11.

ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, May 7, ISABELLA, widow of the late Matthew Armstrong, aged 81 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Camp, No. 12 9th-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BALDWIN.—On Friday, May 8, ANNIE MARYEN, daughter of Simeon and Mary S. Baldwin, aged 1 year and 10 months.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 8, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY L., wife of Capt. Alexander B. Clark.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 224 Adams-st., on Monday, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COOK.—In Harlem, on Thursday, May 7, after a long and painful illness, JOHN COOK, aged 62 years.
Funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Church, 125th-st., Harlem, on Saturday morning, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Harlem cars leave 26th-st. at 11:15.

DARE.—At Middle Village, Long Island, on Wednesday, May 6, Mr. JAMES DARE, in the 51st year of his age.
Funeral will take place at his residence, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock.

DE PEYSTER.—On Thursday, May 7, ARENT SCHUYLER DE PEYSTER, in the 85th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 10, at 3½ o'clock, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

FISK.—On Thursday, May 7, after a lingering illness, JOHN W. FISK, aged 43 years and 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 335 4th-st., on Monday, May 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRAHAM.—On Friday morning, May 8, JANE A. GRAHAM, daughter of the late Duncan Graham, aged 49 years.
The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lovett, No. 131 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HOGAN.—On Friday, May 8, JOHN HOGAN, aged 30 years, 11 months and 18 days.
His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Edward and Dennis, also of his uncle, Patrick Hogan, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 Bowling Green, on Sunday afternoon, May 10, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Peter's Church, where the funeral services will be performed, and thence conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HEFFLIN.—In this City, on Friday, May 8, at the residence of his brother in-law, James T. Pettus, JOHN J. HEFFLIN, in the 31st year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 431 5th-av., without further invitation.

KEESE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 8, CAROLINE M., wife of Samuel T. Keese, aged 35 years.
Notice of funeral in this evening's papers.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, May 7, JULIUS W., only child of Charles E. and Louisa G. Knapp, aged 2 years and 5 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Julius Wooding, No. 255 Spring-st., on Saturday afternoon, May 9, at 1 o'clock.

LENT.—On Thursday, May 7, after a lingering illness, GILBERT LENT, aged 49 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 9 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 204 East 30th-st., and at Greenwich, Conn., M. E. Church, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, May 11.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, May 7, of consumption, ANN ALMIRA, youngest daughter of Noah T. and Rachel Ann Lewis, in the 19th year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Saturday,) May 9, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 114 4th-av.

MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Friday morning, May 8, after a protracted illness, MARCUS MEAD, aged 64 years.
Funeral from his late residence, in Greenwich, on Sunday afternoon, May 10. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. New Haven cars leave 27th-st. for Portchester at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 9. Carriages will be in waiting at Portchester.

MEEKER.—In this City, on Friday, May 8, S. H. MEEKER, late of San Francisco, Cal.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Monday, May 11, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MORISON.—On Thursday, May 7, CATHARINE, widow of Daniel Morison, aged 81 years.
The funeral services will take place on Sabbath afternoon, May 10, at 5½ o'clock, at her late residence, No. 13 Park-av. Her friends, and those of her sons, Hector and John A. Morison, are invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, on Monday morning, May 11.

MILLER.—At Fireplace, Suffolk County, Long Island, on Thursday morning, May 7, Dr. NATHANIEL MILLER, aged 79 years.
Funeral from his late residence, at 2 P. M. on Saturday. Long Island Railroad cars leave James-slip at 9 o'clock A. M. Conveyances will be in waiting on arrival at Yaphank.

NOYES.—At Cairo, Ill., on Tuesday, April 28, of pneumonia, CHARLES RUSSELL, son of William C. and Jane R. Noyes, of this City, aged 16 years and 11 months.
The body will be interred in Greenwood.

PARKER.—On Friday morning, May 8, JESSIE EMILY, infant daughter of George W. and Emily M. Parker, aged 29 months.
Funeral service on Saturday, May 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 5 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

POOLE.—In English Neighborhood, N. J., on Thursday, May 7, MARY POOLE, widow of the late Joseph Poole, aged 64 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at that place, on Saturday, May 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TALLMAN.—On Friday morning, May 8, CLARENCE, infant son of William M. and Mary A. M. Tallman.
Funeral on Saturday afternoon, May 9, at 3 o'clock, from 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Brooklyn, W. D.

WATKINS.—On Tuesday afternoon, May 5, EMELINE A., daughter of Wm. S. Watkins.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, May 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 156 West 23d-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 265.—May 8, 1863.
21, 78, 9, 73, 63, 45, 49, 47, 11, 16, 36, 40, 38.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 266.—May 8, 1863.
11, 36, 46, 42, 8, 20.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this Office, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and H, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Station E, 9:00 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

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FOR THE HOUSE.
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FOR THE HOUSE.

FOR THE GARDEN,
FOR THE GARDEN,
FOR THE GARDEN,
FOR THE GARDEN,
FOR THE GARDEN,.....FOR THE FARM,
FOR THE FARM,
FOR THE FARM,
FOR THE FARM,
FOR THE FARM,

FOR EVERYBODY,
FOR EVERYBODY,
FOR EVERYBODY,
FOR EVERYBODY,
FOR EVERYBODY,.....IS THE
IS THE
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AMERICAN
AMERICAN
AMERICAN
AMERICAN
AMERICAN.....AGRICULTURIST,
AGRICULTURIST,
AGRICULTURIST,
AGRICULTURIST,
AGRICULTURIST,

FULL OF GOOD THINGS.
FULL OF GOOD THINGS.
FULL OF GOOD THINGS.
FULL OF GOOD THINGS.
FULL OF GOOD THINGS.....EXAMINE IT.
EXAMINE IT.
EXAMINE IT.
EXAMINE IT.
EXAMINE IT.

SEE HOW MUCH
SEE HOW MUCH
SEE HOW MUCH
SEE HOW MUCH
SEE HOW MUCH.....REALLY USEFUL,
REALLY USEFUL.
REALLY USEFUL.
REALLY USEFUL.
REALLY USEFUL.

REALLY VALUABLE
REALLY VALUABLE
REALLY VALUABLE
REALLY VALUABLE
REALLY VALUABLE.....INFORMATION
INFORMATION
INFORMATION
INFORMATION
INFORMATION

IT CONTAINS,
IT CONTAINS,
IT CONTAINS,
IT CONTAINS,
IT CONTAINS,.....FOR YOURSELF.
FOR YOURSELF.
FOR YOURSELF.
FOR YOURSELF.
FOR YOURSELF.

FOR YOUR WIFE,
FOR YOUR WIFE,
FOR YOUR WIFE,
FOR YOUR WIFE,
FOR YOUR WIFE,.....FOR YOUR CHILDREN.
FOR YOUR CHILDREN.
FOR YOUR CHILDREN.
FOR YOUR CHILDREN.
FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

TRY IT.
TRY IT.
TRY IT.
TRY IT.
TRY IT,.....IT IS CHEAP.
IT IS CHEAP.
IT IS CHEAP.
IT IS CHEAP.
IT IS CHEAP.

ONLY A DOLLAR
ONLY A DOLLAR
ONLY A DOLLAR
ONLY A DOLLAR
ONLY A DOLLAR.....FOR A WHOLE YEAR.
FOR A WHOLE YEAR.
FOR A WHOLE YEAR.
FOR A WHOLE YEAR.
FOR A WHOLE YEAR.

AND BESIDES,
AND BESIDES,
AND BESIDES,
AND BESIDES,
AND BESIDES,.....THE BEST GRAPE VINE
THE BEST GRAPE VINE
THE BEST GRAPE VINE
THE BEST GRAPE VINE
THE BEST GRAPE VINE

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GIVEN FREE.
GIVEN FREE.
GIVEN FREE.
GIVEN FREE.....SEE CONDITIONS.
SEE CONDITIONS.

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STERLING'S.....AMBROSIA

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FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.....AMBROSIA

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AN OILY EXTRACT.
AN OILY EXTRACT.
AN OILY EXTRACT.

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MADE FROM ROOTS,
MADE FROM ROOTS,
MADE FROM ROOTS,.....FOR

FOR.....BARKS AND HERBS.
BARKS AND HERBS.
BARKS AND HERBS.
BARKS AND HERBS.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.....THE

THE.....NONE GENUINE
NONE GENUINE
NONE GENUINE
NONE GENUINE

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BUT DR. STERLING'S
BUT DR. STERLING'S.....HAIR

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THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE
THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE
THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Every lady should try it. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.

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will cause the hair to grow in the most luxuriant manner. It is a sure preventive against baldness; prevents the hair from falling out or from turning premature gray. Will restore gray hair to its original color, by curing the disease of the scalp.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the AMBROSIA, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now, my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
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DR. H. M. STERLING, Proprietor.
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For sale by Druggists everywhere.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.
P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 188 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stoot, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Counties-slip.
With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.
To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.
V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 96 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.
FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.
O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

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1863,
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SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS
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Comprising all the articles necessary for a
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DEVLIN & CO.,
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CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS
of both our stores
are now supplied with the finest and best
FABRICS,
OF THE
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MARKETS.
THE STYLE OF OUR GARMENTS,
in these departments, is unsurpassed by any in the country.
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FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
Made up in a
Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
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Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of

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SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.
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The only article discovered for promoting the health and strength of the Hair, and giving the Hair a rich and glossy appearance, is PHALON & SON'S COCIN, and we recommend all to buy it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

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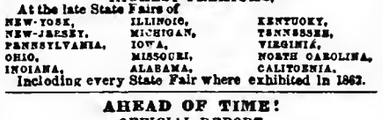

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NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

No. 186 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Bear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, which is stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBBE, No. 369 4th-st.

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HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

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Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; the combination is on
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And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

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Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known, for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

JEWELERS.
Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

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And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

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Extant that is a sure thing for mending
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is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
is insoluble in water or oil.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
adheres oily substances.

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WOOLSEY ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE

LOTS,

'B sale of lots by order of the Executors of

W. W. WOOLSEY, deceased,

Will be continued

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., commencing with page 5 on catalogue. The parcels which will be offered embrace those lots fronting on Manhattan-square, being the most desirable lots the catalogue, and equal in value to those fronting Central Park.

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Auctioneers, 5½ Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL,
In every variety, for sale and exchange.
J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
582 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
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W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A NICE TWO-story and basement modern-built, brick house, lot 25 x85, with all modern conveniences, in first-class neighborhood, and near three lines of cars, to South, Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Price $4,100; $1,850 cash, balance permanent mortgage. Apply to DROWNE & MOORE, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR LARGE LOTS ON A FINished street in Brooklyn in a good neighborhood, 12 minutes' walk from ferry and near cars; well located for improvement or investment; one lot on Gates-av. All or little cash, as desired. can be paid. S. R., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, on easy terms, 500 lots and 25 houses, situated between the East River and 6th-st., and north 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath-tubs, range, heater, &c.; lots well laid out with an abundance of trees and shrubbery; price $4,000. Apply to JAMES A. VAN BLUNT, 14th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—HOUSE 20 by 36 feet; brick basement and 2-story frame; nearly new; price, $2,500, $1,500 to remain. Apply to Col. L. HART, 3d-av., 84th-st., and view the premises, 83th-st., north side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

FOR SALE—IN NINETEENTH-STREET, NEAR 4th-av., a first-class, full-sized brown stone house, with all the modern improvements, deliverable on 30 days' notice. For sale, with or without the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 100 ACRES, ON THE banks of the Hudson, four miles south of Poughkeepsie and a half mile from Milton Ferry Station; fine views of the river, both up and down, from all parts of the farm; could be divided into four or five beautiful building sites. The land is rich and sloping to the south; is peculiarly adapted to the raising of grapes. The buildings are in good repair and adapted to immediate occupancy. Farm has a dock privilege. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET
At No. 97 North-Moore-st.,
Suitable for manufacturing purposes.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—At Harlem, on 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a good and convenient modern brick cottage-style house, 35 feet square, with gas, bath, range, laundry tubs, &c. Also, a fine carriage-house and 4 lots, handsomely arranged, with fruits, flowers, &c. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $550.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE WITH twelve or fourteen rooms at the foot of 56th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c.; shade and fruit trees in abendance, and vegetable garden well stocked; fine residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars, inquire of J. S. UNDERHILL, No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET—A GENTEELY FURNISHED HOUSE, in Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, to a small family of adults. Inquire at HONDLOW'S, Montague-st., near Court.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 330 4TH-ST., NEAR Broadway; an excellent location for a tailor, upholsterar, or any similar business, for which it will be fitted up to suit the wants of a good tenant. Apply to ALMON W. GRISWOLD, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF No. 18 FOURTH-av.; also, one or two lofts for storage. Apply as above.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWer, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

HOTELS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL.
will open for the season on
SATURDAY, MAY 30.

The undersigned is now prepared to engage rooms for the Summer, and has several cottages to let.
WM. B. COZZENS.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 10th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay, S. I. For bathing and fishing unsurpassed. Grounds tastefully arranged; fruits in abundance. An excellent garden, carriage, barn, summer, bathing, ice and other outbuildings in complete order; about 30 acres. If rented, the whole or any number of acres as desired. Within one hour by Staten Island Railroad from City, three-quarters of a mile of Richmond Valley depot.

Also, three-story house, 38x40 feet, two acres of land, containing 23 rooms, with carriage house, barn and stables, in excellent order, one-quarter of a mile from Reformed P. D. Church and Huguenot depot of Staten Island railroad.

Also, 20 acres of land in high state of cultivation, dwelling-house and outbuildings, one-quarter of a mile from Rossville, S. I., where steamboats ply daily; one mile from Huguenot depot. Apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, near Annadale depot; HENRY M. BAIREY, No. 220 Broome-st., New-York; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN—THE PROPERTY OF the late A. R. Livingston, Esq., at North Cove, Saybrook Point, Conn., consisting of a large and commodious dwelling-house, tenant-house, barn and outhouses, with seven acres of land in high cultivation, which can be had, if applied for immediately, for $4,800. The house is situate close to the shore, and but a short distance from the steamboat landing and railroad station, with fine bathing, fishing, shooting and boating. The property offers great advantages for a Summer residence, or for a boarding-house. A yacht, 35 feet long, fast sailer, nearly new, also horse and wagon and farming utensils; would be sold with the place, if desired, at a low price. Apply to HENRY HART, Old Saybrook, or on the premises, or to HENRY ROGERS, No. 223 Pearl-st., New-York.

FINE ESTATE IN FALL RIVER, MASS., FOR SALE.—The beautiful estate of Bradford Durfee, now occupied by Rev. Mr. Fay, situated on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the entire city and harbor, Providence, Bristol, East Greenwich, and numerous other places, and is the most prominent estate seen from the steamers as they come up the harbor. It consists of about 30,000 feet of land with an elegant modern built dwelling-house of wood, 2½ stories with an L, ample in every respect, fitted with all modern conveniences and stable to match. Grounds beautifully laid out and the whole is in perfect order. Apply to
T. H. LEAVITT,
No. 49 Congress-st., Boston, Mass.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, N. J., OPPOSITE YONKERS, FOR SALE.—The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James Jay estate, 15 miles from New-York, running West from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites; rich, indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat containing 24 acres of choice land, three-fourths of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and convenient, the grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, the gardens very productive, and the stables, &c., well arranged and in good order. If not sold, will be rented completely furnished. For further particulars inquire of
DEWITT CLINTON JONES,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Bloomfield, N. J., 12 miles from this City by railroad. House 30 by 38—wing 25 by 18; eight bedrooms, parlors, dining-room, kitchen, basement and cellar. Three acres land, barn, carriage-house, stable, &c. Excellent well of water close to the house, under cover, fruit and shade trees and shrubbery. Fine stream of water in front of the house. Price $7,000. Key of the house at Mr. Pierson's store, Bloomfield. For further particulars, inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT DOBBS' FERRY, WESTCHESter County, about 15 acres of valuable land, formerly the residence of Anthony Storms, deceased, bounded westerly by the Highland turnpike, and southerly part by the road leading to White Plains. The buildings are in good order. The fruit trees are of good varieties. With the above will also be sold about 10 acres of woodland. Apply to CHARLES G. STORMS, at Dobbs' Ferry, or to R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—THE COUNtry place of J. J. Kingsford, containing twelve acres, one mile from Factoryville Landing, on the Clove road. For its shrubbery and commleteness in every particular, one of the most desirable country places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Building, Hanover-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson, to rent for the Summer; one of the finest situations on the river; house large, and replete with every convenience; the location is celebrated for its great salubrity and beauty of scenery; it will be rented with the horses, carriages, cows and large garden. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 758 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GOSHEN, ORange Co., N. Y., a desirable country residence, situate on the main street, half a mile from the depot; house large and partially furnished; 14 acres of ground; abundance and variety of fruit, good water, garden and stabling. House completely shaded by pines and other forest trees. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FISHKILL—Containing 24 acres of land, adjoining Col. Howland's, beautifully situated, in full view of the Hudson River; house 30 feet square, with an L, and has 15 rooms; very fine water from springs; plenty of fruit. The furniture will be sold with the place if desired. Inquire of JOHN J. MONELL, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y.

TO RENT—AT MANHASSETT, FOR THE SUMmer, a large furnished dwelling, having a well-shaded lawn of several acres, ample stables, a fine garden, with an abundance of fruit, &c., ice-house, spring water in the house, bath-room and all the usual appurtenances of a first-class residence. Inquire of THOMAS MESSENGER, No. 161 Malden-lane, or on the premises of DANIEL T. KINSAM.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2½ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNtry seat, at Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., for the Summer, delightfully situated, near the Pewelton House, with all the grounds and improvements, horses, carriages, &c. For further particulars, apply to HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Flushing, one mile from Hunter's Point depot, 13½ acres, large dwelling, barn and outhouses, abundance of shade and fruit trees, grapes and small fruit, all under a high state of cultivation. Price $14,000; terms easy. Map and diagram with S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT A SACRIFICE.—Commodious house, with all the surroundings complete for a New-York business man, one hour from the City; ornamental grounds, coach-house, fruit, garden; take part purchase in City property. Address A. B. C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TO RENT CHEAP—A PARTIALLY FURnished country residence, with 11 rooms, at Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., eight minutes' walk from the steamboat landing; also accessible by Hudson River Railroad. A great variety of fruit and fine water on the premises. Apply to G. H. BOUTON, at D. Appleton & Co's., No. 443 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE at Ossinning, Westchester County, near Sing Sing; handsoma house and 41 acres, in best state of cultivation; plenty of fruit, &c., on the place; house is 2-story and attic, in perfect order; halle frescoed; has furnace, 2 barns, carriage-house, &c., in good order; price, $35,000. Apoly to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a cottage, on the Front Terrace, not far from the landing; capable of accommodating a large family; in a most eligible situation; will rent readily for $10 per cent. on the price asked. Apply to LESLIE IRVING, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM Rye Depot, 20 or more acres of land. House 30x46, with extension; frame, 2-story and attic; well built, pleasantly situated, handsomely shaded, with plenty of fine fruit. BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jamcey-court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack.—Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good buildings, unsurpassed prospect, and fine fruit, brook and springs.
CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

$2,000 WILL BUY A NEAT COUNTRY residence with some 10 acres of select land; new house, one cow and utensils included. Terms to suit. One hour from the City, in New-Jersey. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST CLASS residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tebby Hook, with four acres of land; 30 minutes by rail to 31st-st. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or to JOSEPH THOMPSON on the premises.

FOR SALE, IN PELHAM—SIXTEEN ACRES of highly cultivated land, with mansion house and barn; with plenty of the best of fruits. Price, $5,350; or to let, rent $250. House, barn, fruit-garden, without land, $150. Inquire of JAMES HINMAN, on the premises H

FOR SALE, AT ASTORIA—A FIRST-CLASS modern-built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, L. I., principally furnished. Inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 29 Chambers-st., New-York, or of D. R. FLOYD JONES.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE, DEPOT OF HARLEM RAILROAD—A frame house, about 40x30, in good order, containing fourteen rooms, with garden; rent $200. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ⅜ mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to A. G. NEWMAN, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST AND most charmingly situated places at New-
I. Inquire of JOHN CATTNACH, corner
and Wall-st. beginning.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS EXECUTOR OF W. EMILE FIELD, deceased, will in order to close the estate, sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house on the premises, in the village of Peekskill, the real estate of the said Field usually known as the CAPT. REQUA FARM, situated near the flourishing village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, the first stopping place of Railroad Express trains North. The place consists of about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FERTILE LAND,

on which is a great variety of fruit and shade-trees, and abounds in

ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES,

with unsurpassed views of the Bay, Highlands and surrounding country.

It is believed that for the number of its beautiful locations, the excellence of its soil, its proximity to schools and churches, conveniences to the River and Railroad, and the extent, variety and beauty of its prospect, this property presents inducements for purchase which are rarely offered.

The property is well adapted for division, being already intersected by avennes, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers on accommodating terms. The executor, before the day of public sale, will sell at private sale any portion that may be desired.

For information as to the property, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.; ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; D. F. CLAPP, Cashier of Westchester County Bank, Peekskill; or to the subscriber, at Croton Landing.
CYRUS FROST, Executor.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
AND RARE AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, &c.,

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., (sale positive,) comprising the entire valuable parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture. The house is elegantly furnished, and comprises rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture; superb rosewood drawing-room suites, in blue and gold; satin and crimson medallion brocatel; two full suites of walnut, le green and plaid reps; magnificent rosewood etageres, French mirrors, rosewood reception chairs, French escritoire, elegant work-tables, centre pier tables, costly lace curtains and shades, bronze clocks; collection of valuable historical and landscape paintings; elegant marble groups and figures; Dresden and Sevres china vases, jewel cases, bonquet-holders, &c.; Turkish lounges, arm-chairs to match; rich carpets, &c., with a complete assortment of rosewood chamber furniture; spring and hair mattresses; divans in velvet; rich cut and figured glassware, French china, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine.

N. B.—Men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship goods for purchasers.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court-house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation; and including as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $815,586.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.
J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.
Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder,
On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.
17,291 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.
All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.
The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.
Terms cash.
WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, April 27, 1863.

HENRY H. LEEDS, & Co., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suits, mahogany marble top pier table, enameled marble top cottage suites, mahogany frame cheval glass, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, lace window curtains, gilt frame oval mirrors, iron frame Sieanna marble top centre table, lace curtains, washstands, iron bedsteads, mahogany do., kitchen furniture, crockery and glass ware, &c.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold, THIS DAY, Saturday, May 9, at 12 o'clock M., in Coffee House-slip, foot of Wall-st.
250 Green Salted Hides.
42 barrels Tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Collector H. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ANNUAL CARPET SALE,

THIS DAY, Saturday, May 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. The balance of the catalogue, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths and matting, about 200 lots.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
BY BULKLEY & FINK, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

BY ORDER OF JOHN N. WHITING, ESQ., ASSIGNEE.

Parcel No. 1—75 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, and 100 shares in the Novelty Iron Works stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $5,050 with interest.

Parcel No. 2—50 shares in Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same, to secure $3,098 50-100.

Parcel No. 3—20 shares in the American Bank Note Company; 22 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $2,153 40, with interest.

Parcel No. 4—21 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,236, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 6—40 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,000 and interest.

Parcel No. 7—31 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $600 and interest.

Parcel No. 8—9 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $200 and interest.

Parcel No. 9—15 shares of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $907 49 and interest.

Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares, $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 12—23 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 15—6 shares American Bank Note Company's stock.

Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated as about $5,000.

ADRIAN H. MOLLER, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE OF 82 LOTS OF LAND,
being the property known as Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., 2½ miles from Hoboken and Weehawken, and opposite 42d-st. Ferry at New-York. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. The property known as Union Hill, and divided into about 82 lots, mostly 25 by 100 feet. This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duer and John Ehlers, on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank-road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken Ferry, and also on the line of the horse railroad, and in the neighborhood of large improvements. The sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investments, as the nearness of the property to New-York, its easy access, its populous locality, and the continued improvements being made, cannot fail to enhance greatly its value. For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.:
BERGEN HEIGHTS, NEW-JERSEY—82 valuable lots, situated at Bergen Heights, N. J., on the Jersey City and Newark Plank road, and running in one from

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
Cargo of Liquors.
Cargo of prize schooner Mercury.
Cargo of prize sloop Wave.

HURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:

BRANDY,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS,
LEAD
ARMS and AMMUNITION,
HATS,
SALT,
FISH,
IRON,
THREAD,
FLOUR,
and
TURPENTINE.

Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.
Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 12th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, 13½ hands, 6 years old, perfectly sound and kind, long tail; an excellent saddle horse and first-rate trotter; warranted. A valuable dark brown West India poney, perfectly gentle and kind, sound and desirable. A buggy wagon for do., made in the best manner by a City maker, cost $125. Saddle and bridle for do.—without reserve.

A chestnut sorrell road mare, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind; is a free and prompt driver, and fast.

Square box top wagon, nearly new; harness, made by London; whip, halter, blanket and robe; sold for want of use. Can be seen on application to the Auctioneers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, velvet tapestry, 3-ply, Brussels, and other carpets, rosewood and mahogany furniture, parlor suites, wardrobes, bookcases, extension tables, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 9, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 652 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., an extra large sale of household furniture of every conceivable kind and description, from several families, embracing a large number of excellent carpets, 20 or 30 French plate mirrors, together with any quantity of miscellaneous furniture. Sale peremptory.

JOHN H. BUALEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, tête-à-tête chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, damask curtains, ladies' hats, cutlery, plated ware, &c.

RROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTANCE, No. 4 State-st., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 12th of May, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED AND COMPRESSED MIXED VEGETABLES, for issue to the United States army for twelve months from the first of November next, at the rate of *one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds per month.*

The ingredients of the mixed vegetables furnished under the contracts of the current year are as follows, viz.:

To each one hundred pounds of the mixed vegetables, twenty pounds of potatoes, twenty-two pounds of white turnips, twenty-two pounds of carrots, ten poends of cabbage, ten pounds of onions, five pounds of string beans, five pounds of tomatoes, one pound of celery or parsley, and five pounds of rice. As the mixture can undoubtedly be improved by diminishing the quantity of some of the coarser vegetables and increasing some of the others, as well as by introducing some vegetables not heretofore used, proposers are invited to send in proposals with accompanying samples, not only of the mixture as above given, but also of other mixtures, varying therefrom according to the experience and judgment of the proposer, with a view of effecting an improvement in this article of military supply. Proposers are required to give the exact proportions of the different ingredients of their several samples, with price per pound of each, packed as required. When it is practicable, each of the vegetables in a separate state, and after desiccation, will be submitted for inspection. Only those parts of each vegetable commonly used as food will be accepted for the mixture.

The mixed vegetables are to be very compactly compressed into cakes of seven pounds each, ten of these cakes being packed in a tin or zinc box made air-tight, with two of these boxes packed in a wooden box made of suitable seasoned stuff, not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, with sunken ends one inch thick, strengthened with outside lining pieces. Boxes to be strapped with hickory at the ends.

Proposals must, so far as practicable, be accompanied with at least one box as above described, with contents of the proposer's own manufacture of each of the mixtures he may offer to furnish.

The location of the manufacturing establishment must be stated.

There being a choice among the different varieties of vegetables, proposers will state with precision the *especial varieties* they use, or propose to use, in their mixtures.

Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly fulfilled.

"

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Desiccated and Compressed Mixed Vegetables."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTANCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 11th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

4,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufactura to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and hoops sealed.

For delivery by and before the 20th May, 1863.

Small samples to accompany proposals.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of the above.

The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each barrel.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President Association Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOSAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the

MEDICAL.

CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,

by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, less of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

CURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, bubo, buboes, chancre, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that segl and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' levigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 23 No. Tenney-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, le gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this marvelous medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared of Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases; warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. "Ed Benton of Madison!" Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, ne to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, soo fidoontially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by the many advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one week in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. His talent in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find their ties are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adopted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always reeder satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	5
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	5
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	5
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	100
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitt	00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete $6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none save having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits*. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphrey, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT, AND BAR AND SUPPER ROOMS—The lease, fixtures and furniture for sale or to let, ready for business, known as the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145 and 147 Bowery. Apply to JAMES T. BARKER, No. 148 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SUIT OF FORE [illegible] all, forecastle and mainsail, [illegible] section deck. Apply at GA[illegible] sail loft No. 162 South-st., corner

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'sy, May 6.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ANA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'sy, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New York, Wed'sy, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from ..... $95 to $135
SECOND CABIN $70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN $50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,) $30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, May 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

SABEL & BEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE,
TO
HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
TO SAIL ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PERKINS, Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

The passenger accommodations epon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those epon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY, AT NOON.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte with dispatch.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ASA BAKER, will sail on Thursday, May 7.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received eetil Thursday noon. JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW (Extra Steamer) Saturday ..... May 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday ..... May 9
ETNA ... Saturday ..... May 16
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday ..... May 23
and every succeeding Saturday, at Ncoe, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 35 50
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamberg .. 90 | Steerage to Hamberg .. 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $106. Steerage from Liverpool, $50; from Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PARETOKA FETARDA. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Moeday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:43 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Alzion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible] & WILSON'S [illegible] SEWING MACHINES, [illegible] WORK, [illegible] LEATHER OR BRASS, [illegible] short notice. For

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, MAY 9, AT ONE,
GRAND MATINEE,
when Verdi's new and brilliantly successful opera of
AROLDO,
With its superb cast and gorgeous mise en scene, will be presented entire,
AROLDO (a Saxon Knight) ..... Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA (his wife) ..... Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mina) ..... Signor BELLINI
Godvino ..... Sig. or Rubio | Enrico ..... Herr Reichardt
Briano ..... Herr Muller | Elena ..... Mme. Fichor
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds. Peasants, &c.
Conductor ..... Signor J. Nuno

Admission to all parts of the house $1. No reservation of seats. Tickets can be obtained at the regular ticket offices and all the principal music stores and hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11,
first appearance of the American prima donna,
MISS PARKER,
when will be presented Verdi's popular opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora ..... (her first appearance) ..... Miss PARKER
Azucena ..... Mlle. SULZER
Manrico ..... Signor MAZZOLENI
Conet Di Luna ..... Signor BELLINI
Ferrando ..... Signor COLETTI
Ines ..... Mme. Fichor | First ..... Herr Muller
Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK
GENEBAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
commences this morning at the box office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 201 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
The new and brilliantly successful opera,
IONE,
will be repeated in the course of the week.
In active preparation for immediate production,
THE NEW GRAND BIBLICAL OPERA,
by MAESTRO PERI,
for the first time in America.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
Begs to announce that he will give his
ANNUAL VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL
CONCERT
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock.
The following artists will appear:
MME. ELENA D'ANGRI,
MR. S. B. MILLS, MR. E. MOLLENHAUER.
MR. A. F. TOULMIN, MR. SIG. ABELLA,
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 80 PERFORMERS.
The following Orchestral works will be performed:
OVERTURE—ZAUBERFLOETE ..... Mozart
HAROLD IN ITALY—Symphony in four parts, (first time in America) ..... Berlioz
SYMPHONY No. 5, IN C MINOR ..... Beethoven
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
may be had in New-York at all the principal music-stores; Root & Anthony's stationery store, corner Nassau and Pine, and at Irving Hall: and, in Brooklyn, at Gutberlet's music store, No. 213 Fultoe-st., and at Rose's bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,
OR
WALL PHOTOGRAPHER,
at the
BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
May 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13,
At 8 P. M.
Adults 25; children 15c.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEE
by particular request to accommodate families and schools,
On SATURDAY, May 9,
At 3 P. M.
ADMITTANCE
Adults 15c.; children 10c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 663 Broadway. Season tickets, $3; sents; single admission, 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Anniversary at the CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, on Union-square, TUESDAY, 12 A. M., WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President in the Chair. Speakers: Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, of the Presbyterian Church; Hon. PUSEY, Esq., of Philadelphia; THEODORE D. WELD, (probably,) and WENDELL PHILLIPS. Admission free. A collection for the benefit of the Society will be taken up.

On TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the Society will meet in the COOPER INSTITUTE, when addresses will be delivered by THEODORE TILTON and WENDELL PHILLIPS and the HUTCHINSON FAMILY will sing. Admittance 25 cents. The platform reserved for officers and invited guests. To avoid a crowd, those purchasing tickets beforehand will be admitted at the 3d-av. door. No tickets sold at that door. Tickets sold by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; C. T. Evans, No. 448 Broadway; Jas. Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 767 Broadway; Devoe & Son, Bankers, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at 5th-st. door. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 868 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., procure a card or a catalogue, and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing elegant Pine Apples, Silks, Madras and Sandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Pongees, Crapes, Nankeens, Chica Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, and curiosities in great variety, etc.

Ladies will find that they will be full remunerated by giving themselves the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The annual Address will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, by Rev. HENRY M. STORRS, of Cincinnati, at 7½ o'clock.

The annual business meeting will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 5 P. M.

The Annual Social Reunion will take place in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 7 P. M.

President Stearns of Amherst College will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Mr. Higgins, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Rev. J. T. Duryea and others.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale in New-York at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.; Rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 135 Grand-st. And in Brooklyn from W. H. Babcock, No. 246 Felton-st.; A. B. Chadwick, No. 290 Court-st.; J. M. Hopper, No. 18 Court st.

ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Mr. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Gillette, Rev. Dr. Durbin and Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D.D. The annual report will be read by the President, T. W. Stebbins, Esq. A cordial invitation is extended. J. L. HASTIE, Recording Secretary.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.—The annual sermon in behalf of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless will be delivered (D. V.) by Rev. J. T. DURYEA, in the Collegiate Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, May 10. The children of the Home and a class from several of its Industrial schools will be present.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR STEAMBOATS, ranging from 200 to 500 tons measurement. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Browe's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENT, foot Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HYNDMAN, will leave Harrison-st., at 8 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, eakum, and rope machinery, &c.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.

For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 126 Beekman-st., New-York.

HAMMER & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
OVER BEFORE 11 O'CLOCK.
THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,)
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S
BENEFIT.
When will be presented the popular play of
THE STRANGER,
With beautiful and appropriate scenery, correct costumes, (all new,) and an unprecedented cast.

The Stranger, (first-time,) ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Steinfort ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Tobias ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Solomon ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Francis ..... Mr. Fiegl
Peter ..... Mr. Young
Count Wintersen ..... Mr. Reynolds
Mrs. Haller ..... Mrs. Hoey
Charlotte ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Countess of Wintersen ..... Miss Madeline Heeriques
Annettee (with the original song) ..... Mrs. Reeves
Claudine ..... Miss Greene

Monday—MASKS AND FACES.
Tuesday—A POPULAR PLAY,
in which the entire strength of the company will appear.
Wednesday—THE BUSY-BODY.
Will be repeated in rapid succession,
MONEY,
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
LOLLO OATS,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
THE IRISH HEIRESS,
LOVE AND MONEY,
BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND,
and the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
Of the
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose rentree has been
MADE MEMORABLE
by the
MOST BRILLIANT AUDIENCES
and
OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE,
combining to render this engagement
A POPULAR OVATION
of respectful admiration
WORTHY THE GENIUS
of the
YOUNG TRAGEDIENNE,
who has gained so completely the
GOLDEN OPINIONS
of the public, as well as the
HIGH ARTISTIC JUDGMENT
of the great
METROPOLIS OF THE COUNTRY.
THIS, and every evening during the week, the thrillingly effective play of
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
will be presented, in which
MISS BATEMAN
will sustain her impressive and pathetic rôle of the
JEWISH MAIDEN.

She will be supported by a most powerful company, among which are the excellent artistes, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. W. Lanergan, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. C. H. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lanergan, Mrs. H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Bkerrett.

Original and beautiful scenery, by Mr. J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece, by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes, by Mons. Phillips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

Box book open THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
EIGHTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards of the City of New-York.
ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The tax-payers of this District are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress, passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," and the acts in addition to, amend the same, passed March 3, 1863, the second annual assessment will be made on and after the first Monday (fourth day) of May instant. The assessment will embrace the following items:

1. INCOMES.—All incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, must be returned to the Assistant Assessors in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the blank forms provided for that purpose. The Assistant Assessors will furnish to tax-payers the blank forms for the returns, which must be made under oath. All the information that may be desired can be obtained at this office.

2. ENUMERATED ARTICLES.—All articles named in Section 71 of the law (Schedule A), will be assessed for the taxes to which they are liable, for the year ending May 1, 1864, viz.:

Carriages, kept for use, for hire, or for passengers.
Yachts.
Billiard Tables, kept for use.
Silver Plate, kept for use.
Gold Plate, kept for use.

These returns will be made in the same form as heretofore.

3. LICENSES.—Section 15 of the amendments of March 3, 1863, provides:

"That the several Assessors shall, on the first Monday of May next, (1863,) and on the first Monday of May in each succeeding year, direct and cause the several Assistant Assessors to proceed through every part of their respective districts, and inquire after and concerning all persons being within the limits of their districts, where they respectively reside, and liable to a license duly under the provisions of this Act, or of the Act to which this is an addition, and assess such persons as in said Acts is required. And all licenses so assessed shall continue in force until the first of May next succeeding.

"And all licenses granted after the first day of May in any year, shall expire on the first day of May following and shall be issued upon the payment of a ratable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed for such license; and each license so granted shall be dated on the first day of the month in which it is issued: *Provided*, That any person, firm, or corporation, that on the first day of May next shall hold an unexpired license, shall be assessed a

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Puebla to the 12th of April.

The French in Possession of All but a Small Part of the City.

Excitement in Havana Regarding the Proceedings of Our Cruisers.

Movements of the Blockade-Runners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 3, 1863.

A French man-of-war steamer, the *Marceau*, arrived here a few days ago, bringing dispatches from Gen. FOREY, which have been forwarded to the Emperor.

According to the news brought, the last mail from Puebla, which arrived at Vera Cruz before the departure of the above, left the French headquarters on the 12th. At that date, according to the French accounts, they continued penning in the Mexican garrison; the latter only occupied the part of the city the least able to be defended, and found themselves, as it were, cooped up in the space comprised between the last barricades (the District of San José) and the forts of Guadalupe and Loreto.

"Gen. FOREY," says the *Diario de la Marina* in its correspondence, "writes that he is quite satisfied; the operations were going on prudently and slowly, but of the final result there could be no doubt." It was believed in Vera Cruz, according to the last news received, that the English steamer which leaves there on the 2d inst., would carry news to Havana that Puebla was in the hands of the French.

It is also said that quite a large force of cavalry sallied out of the city a little before the departure of the mail, in order to join Gen. COMONFORT; but they did not succeed, and were obliged to enter the city again with a rather large loss of killed, wounded and prisoners. It is also said that COMONFORT had been flanked, and was in a very critical position. However, this last piece of news is not official like the former. The official accounts also state that the fort of Guadalupe, the most important of the city, was surrounded on the outside with intrenchments and parapets, constructed by the French, and that by this means JUAREZ's soldiers were prevented from getting out, whilst provisions and ammunition were prevented from being got in. These latter were alarmingly scarce, according to the deserters, and the want of water, which threatened to be shortly completed, kept all in a state of alarm.

The French chief of the counter guerrillas, Col. DUPIN, was about to remove, if he had not already done so, with all his force, to Coatzacoalcos, where some Mexican guerrillas had shown themselves. Moreover, the river of that name was protected by two gunboats.

The news that Merida had pronounced in favor of the intervention is confirmed, the pronunciamiento including the whole country as far as Carmen. The Governor of Yucatan, Don LIBORIO IRIGOYEN, had fled, and it was thought that Señor REGIL had been appointed in his place, although two other candidates, one of whom was Don THOMAS MARIN, aspired to the same office.

A force from Campeachy that attempted a second time to attack the city of Carmen, was completely routed, and retired in a very demoralized condition.

The French Admiral, M. JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, is on his way to France. He embarked on the 21st at Vera Cruz, on board of the French frigate *Dryade*, which was signaled some days back at the Moro Castle, on her way to New-York.

Admiral BEGA, who has taken Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE's place, arrived on the 20th ult. at Vera Cruz on board of the *Bellone*.

Some excitement has been occasioned by the report that a one-masted vessel, armed with a cannon and manned by twelve persons, had boarded and searched another one-masted vessel, English, that left this port the other day, and also a coasting schooner that entered a few days ago, inside of the marine limits of the island. The aggressive vessel carried no flag to show to what nation it belonged. The Spanish war-steamer *Lezo* has been dispatched to find out the stranger.

Since the above-mentioned occurrence took place the English schooner *Dream*, which left here on the 30th ult. for Matamoras, last Thursday, came back on the following morning, having been chased a few leagues from the shore by another schooner which carried the United States flag, it is said. The *Siglo*, from which this latter paragraph is taken, considers this to be the same vessel alluded to above, and in pursuit of which the Spanish war vessel has been sent.

Since then the Spanish steamer *Lezo* met, about four miles from the coast, the American vessel in question, and sent a boat with an officer to examine its papers. The vessel proved to be the *Annie*, Commander J. S. WILLIAMS, fitted out apparently by the United States Government for war purposes, and, as was stated by its Commander, to be commissioned to cruise from Tortuquilla to Cape San Antonio, at the western extremity of Cuba. Its commander confessed to having chased an English schooner, but maintained that it was outside of the territorial limits of Cuba. The *Annie* was overhauled by another Spanish war steamer, the *Neptuno*. The Captain of the *Dream*, whose name is SIMKINS, stated to the captain of the *Lezo* that in the chase by the American vessel several balls and other projectiles were fired at his vessel, one of which latter burst over the schooner, making a hole in the sail and injuring the deck. The English Captain and his crew have signed a protest, affirming that the above occurrence took place within four, three, two, and even a mile and a half of the coast. The commander of the *Annie* affirms the contrary.

Another English schooner had also sought refuge in the harbor of Banes, which, like the *Dream*, was on her voyage to Matamoras, and was afreid to continue it lest she should be taken. Two war steamers had been seen in the vicinity of that port, carrying a French flag and the American pennant.

Three Spanish war steamers, the *Lezo*, *Neptuno* and *Lealtad*, which, on receiving information of the above-named events, had proceeded toward the coast, are on the lookout all along the seeshore, and in constant communication.

The Spanish screw corvetta steamer *Santa Lucia* has been sent to Santo Domingo on an important hydrographical commission—namely, to rectify the charts of the eastern coast of that island, on account of the many maritime accidents which occur in that part at Cabo Engaño and Saona.

The United States steamer *Huntsville*, ROGERS, Commander, and the *Sonoma*, STEVENS, Commander, left here yesterday; the latter came in the same day, the 2d, from Key West.

The *Corsica*, which has taken the place of the *British Queen*, arrived here safely on the 1st inst., having made the voyage between New-York, Nassau and Havana in six days. She brought out freight and 40 passengers for here. This is her first voyage out. The day of departure for her return voyage for Nassau and New-York will be on the 9th.

The Confederate or English steamer *Neptune*, for it would be hard to say which is which, arrived likewise at this port on the 1st inst., from Mobile, with a cargo of cotton.

The *Corsica* brought us news from Nassau up to the 25th ult. The Confederate steamers *Calypso* and *Antonica* had arrived there, with cargoes of cotton, from Charleston. Both arrived so close together, that it was thought, as they entered the harbor, that one was pursuing the other. The steamer *Ella and Annie* had left the same place for St. John, N. B., with an assorted cargo.

The English war steamer *Londroil* anchored in the port of Trinidad, on the 29th ult., and two other English vessels of the West India fleet were seen at no great distance from shore—the *Ariadne* and the *Rosario*.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Last week the ex-chief of the Army of the Potomac visited Newburgh, where he was received by the leading Copperheads with great favor, and afterward went to Cornwall, where he remained for two or three days the guest of the notorious Dr. BEATTY, who was out into Fort Lafayette last Summer for disloyal practices.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 8.

Arrived, ship *Gasper*, from New-York.

Ships *Derby*, *George Sand*, *Migrator* and *Black Watch* are advertised for Hong Kong. Sales of American pig iron at $45. Sales of 1,300 bbls. crushed sugar, California, 13¼c.; pie fruits, $4; 800 dozen oysters at $4 25; alcohol, in tins, and pure spirits, 45c.; coal oil, 47½c.; 200 cases Eastern lard, 12½c.; 200 tons hard coal, $13; 2,000 bbls. cement at $2 75. Drills are scarce at 22. Mahogany wood, $60 per ptcul. Stock of rice in the market over 20,000,000 pounds.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Dix and Staff Given up the York River—All Quiet in Gen. Foster's Department—Items of Southern News.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, May 7.

Major-Gen. DIX and Staff left Fortress Monroe this forenoon, for York River.

The propeller *Dudley Buck*, Capt. SMITH, arrived this morning from Newbern, N. C. The Captain reports that he left Newbern day before yesterday. All was quiet in that department. Gen. FOSTER was at Newbern. One of his aids came on the *Dudley Buck*, with dispatches for Washington. When outside the blockade they spoke the propeller *General Banks*, from Hilton Head, bound to Newbern. The *G. B.* reported no news.

Late Southern papers announce the death of the rebel Gen. D. S. DONELSON.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has vetoed the State Guard or new Militia bill.

The Shreveport (La.) *Gazette* recently published a card, signed by 160 foreigners, who, fearing the draft, took this course to notify the public that they were French subjects, and owe no allegiance to the State of Louisiana. A Mr. COURTADE, one of the signers of the card, was taken out of his bed and tarred and cottomed the same night, and the "Rogue's March" was played before the business houses of the balance.

A line of couriers has been established by the Government for the transmission of official documents and late dispatches from Shreveport to Nevasosa, there to connect with the railroad to Houston, Texas. The telegraph line is being rapidly built from Camden, Ark., to Shreveport, for military purposes.

WELCOME TO THE DURYEE ZOUAVES.

Splendid Military Turn Out—The Zouaves Everywhere Cordially Received.

A MUNICIPAL BANQUET, &c.

The Fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, known as Duryee's Zouaves—First Regiment—were welcomed on their return to the Metropolis, yesterday, with a splendid military turn-out, and one of the most enthusiastic popular demonstrations that could be imagined. The corps has been in nearly all the battles for the Union in Virginia and Maryland, from Big Bethel to Chancellorsville, and has always distinguished itself for its *esprit du corps*, its splendid discipline, and its fierce fighting whenever opportunity offered. As is well known, it has been honored by being brigaded with the regulars under Gen. SYKES, and has received from him due meed of praise. No wonder, then, that New-York should be proud of it, and should do the utmost to show the regiment how patriotism and valor is appreciated in the Metropolis of the Empire State. Two of our best regiments of militia, the Seventy-first and Thirty-seventh, paraded to escort home, on this their late comrades in arms, the Tenth New-York, Col. BENDIX, temporarily supplied with arms, likewise turned out to receive them. It was arranged that the Fifth should leave Jersey City at 3 o'clock P. M., and *ad interim* the attractive red breeches could be seen scattered throughout the City—everywhere the centre of attraction, the focus of ten thousand questions, the cynosure of all eyes, the envy of the men, the delight of the women. Probably no other regiment in the army is so well known—certainly none from the City of New-York has more friends. They are the same dashing, daring, free and easy, glorious fellows that they were when they left. It seems but a brief period since they electrified the City by their appearance *en route* for the seat of war, and their then unequaled marching drill. But how pregnant has been that brief period with memorable events. The eleven hundred men have dwindled to about two hundred and fifty, by the ravages of the bullet and camp disease, together with the natural depreciation of the force from the various disablements which have occurred. They are all still staunch in their love for the Union. The baptism of fire and sword has sanctified the cause to them, and many of them say that after they have seen their friends and enjoyed a brief respite, they will be off to camp and field again to do or die for the good old flag. They bring back their colors—worn, torn, pierced with many bullet holes, but not dishonored; not stained with the memory of one retreat or one ignoble act. Everywhere, where they appeared bearing these glorious Stars and Stripes, the cheering was loud, long and hearty.

The line of march was through Cortlandt-street' Broadway, the Park, Broadway, Union-square, Seventeenth-street, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, and Broadway to the City Assembly Rooms. They seemed to march through a deep ravine of human beings, ecstatic with acclamations of welcome. The very heart of New-York seemed touched, and many an eye dimmed with sympathetic tears, and impressive cordiality was every where exhibited for the brawny braves. Their march was something which is rarely seen, and elicited universal comment. It was the march of veterans. The head of the line reached the City Hall about 4½ o'clock, and, after much difficulty, owing to the small force of Police and the large force of the crowd, a space was cleared, and the distinguished guests, the Mayor and Common Council, and others entitled to be in the front rank, reviewed the passing pageant. Of course, all admired the excellent appearance of the Tenth Volunteers, the Seventy-first and Thirty-seventh Militia, and the corps of citizens generally, marshalled by the late Colonel of the regiment and its founder, Gen. DURYEE. But the wild wave of welcome waited for the well-worn warriors, and, many as have been the glorious scenes of enthusiasm in front of our old City Hall, none ever surpassed that of this occasion. Alderman BOOLA said it eclipsed the Japanese and the Turk, as well it might, for here the great heart of our impulsive people throbbed with unwonted emotion. The wounded, in carriages, were specially honored.

But the best of the reception was the fact that the entire regiment was entertained at a municipal banquet, given at the City Assembly Rooms, where feasting, mirth song and sentiment, gladdened the brave fellows who have dared and done so much for their country.

THE BANQUET.

The Common Council Committee, Messrs. FARLEY, MITCHELL, HENRY, BOGLE, OTTIWELL, JOYCE, BEANDON, MCCONNELL, HAVILAND and WEBSTER, determined to give the boys a good time irrespective of the formality usual on such occasions. They, therefore, provided plenty of substantial eating, with a profusion of mild punch to wash it down, and a small allowance of talking. The Zon Zous entered into the affair with spirit, and enjoyed it all the more because it was conducted with becoming free-and-easiness. Having satisfied the inner man, and indulged in smoking—*not* pipes of peace, but municipal cigars—they heard and cheered to the echo toasts to "The Red Davils," "The National Guard," "The Governor of the State," "The Zouaves—God bless them," "The Ladies," "The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," &c. Strong Union speeches were made by Gen. DURYEE, Col. WARREN, Col. BENDIX, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Col. BUCKINGHAM and others. Alderman FARLEY, who presided, kept the feast in season and flow of soul in lively exercise, and wound up at an early hour, leaving the guests to the enjoyment of the festivities, and to a grateful appreciation of their reception by the municipal authorities. DURYEE's speech recites so tersely the achievements of the Zouaves that we give it in full:

SPEECH OF GEN. DURYEE.

SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTH ZOUAVES: Two years ago you entered the service of your country, solemnly obligating yourselves to fight for the restoration and integrity of the Union. With laudable fidelity and zeal, you have fulfilled the obligation, ever presenting the most undaunted front to the foes of our country. On the 23d of May, after one month's instruction, you embarked for the seat of war. Thirteen days subsequent to your arrival, you distinguished yourselves in the first battle for the Republic. The threatening aspect of affairs at Baltimore immediately after the disaster at Bull Run called you to that city, where you constructed one of the most formidable and extensive forts in the country. Your moral bearing as soldiers and gentlemen, pending your stay, won the respect, admiration and esteem of its inhabitants. In the seven days' battle on the Peninsula, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, you won imperishable renown by your deeds of daring, displaying, under all circumstances, the fortitude that becomes the soldier of the North. On the sanguinary field of Gaines' Mills you drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet, nearly annihilating two regiments of the enemy. With characteristic bravery you fought at Bull Run, losing one-half of your number in killed and wounded. At Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and at the recent battles Fredericksburgh, closing your military career with distinguished honor, winning the admiration of your fellow-citizens by your noble conduct, and cheerfully submitting to the privations and sufferings incident to the calamities of war. What, then, can be the feelings of the officers, around whose names you have twined the wreaths of honor? We now greet you with thanks, and extend to you a fraternal and hearty welcome back to your native State, your relatives and friends, wishing you prosperity as bright as has been your glowing deeds of fortitude and courage.

The following is the list of officers returning with the regimant:

Colonel—CLEVELAND WINSLOW.
Lieutenant-Colonel—George Duryee.
Major—Carlisle Boyd.
Chaplain—Rev. Gordon Winslow.
Surgeon—Frank W. Doolittle.
Assistant Surgeon—F. R. Grimes.
Adjutant—Thomas J. Taylor.
Quartermaster—E. M. Earle.
Captains—Co. A, J. H. Whitney; Co. B, Wm. Hoffman; Co. C, A. Sidney Chase; Co. D, Thomas Martin; Co. E, George Chambers; Co. F, Stephen W. Wheeler; Co. G, John H. Raymond; Co. I, Charles Montgomery; Co. K, James Lonnsbury.
First Lieutenants—Ackels, commanding Co. B; Gordon Winslow, Jr.; Albert Meldrum, Thomas E. Fish, George L. Guthrie, Geo. A. Vail.
Second Lieutenants—Walsh, Gilligan, Burnes, Frie, Carr, Kettner.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

An Order of Interest to Ladies—Reported Movement of Rebel Cavalry.

Murfreesboro, Friday, May 8.

The following order is important to ladies proposing to visit this department, and Gen. ROSECRANS desires it thoroughly ventilated in the Northern papers:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
MURFREESBORO, May 8, 1863.

This being the season for active military operations, the presence of ladies, however desirable under certain circumstances, is not so now. The General Commanding directs that no passes be issued to ladies to pass from Louisville to Nashville, Murfreesboro, or within the lines of this Department until further orders. Those residing in the North are warned to avoid the trouble and expense of traveling to Louisville, as they will not be admitted within the lines of the department, except to the most urgent cases, and then under passes issued from the department headquarters.

M. WILES,
Major and Provost-Marshal.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 8.

It is reported that the rebel cavalry under MORGAN and WHEELER, are at Lexington, Tenn.; and moving toward Kentucky.

Mustering Out the Two Years' Regiments.

ALBANY, Friday, May 8.

The following regiments will be enustered out at the dates and places named:

NEW-YORK—Fourth and Fifth, May 9; Sixth, May 25; Seventeenth, May 22; Thirty-first, May 27; Thirty-second, May 31; Fifteenth, June 17; Twenty-fifth, June 26; Twenty-ninth, June 6; Thirty-seventh, June 7; Thirty-eighth, June 3; Thirty-sixth, July 4.

ELMIRA—Twenty-first, May 9; Twenty-third, May 16; Twenty-fourth, May 17; Twenty-seventh, May 21; Twenty-second, May 22; Thirty-fifth, June 11.

ALBANY—Second and Third, May 14; Fourteenth and Eighteenth, May 17; Sixteenth, May 15; Twenty-eighth, May 22; Thirtieth, June 1; Twenty-second, June 6; Thirty-fourth, June 16.

Arrival of the Body of Major-Gen. Berry at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, May 8.

The remains of Gen. BERRY were escorted in the Rockland steamer *Harvest Moon*, by a detachment of soldiers from the Seventh regiment, the Grand Lodge of Maine, (Gen. BERRY having been a member of the Order,) and a large concourse of citizens. A deputation of citizens from Rockland, headed by Hon. JAMES FARWELL, arrived this afternoon to take charge of the body.

A Threatened Disturbance in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 8.

A disturbance was threatened at the office of the *Age* this afternoon, caused by a soldier tearing down its bulletin placard, which contained the following head lines:

"Illegal arrests by the Government."

This act was resented, when a crowd gathered around and cried "Tear it down," and some demonstrations were made to carry out the threat, when Mayor HENRY appeared upon the scene, addressed the assemblage, and called upon good citizens to disperse.

Mayor HENRY was greeted with great enthusiasm, and three cheers were given for him and Gen. HOOKER, when the crowd moved slowly off.

State Convention in Western Virginia.

WHEELING, Va., Friday, May 8.

A convention met at Parkersburgh on the 5th to nominate officers for the new State of West Virginia, and adjourned yesterday, having made the following nominations:

For Governor, A. J. BOREMAN, of Parkersburg; Secretary of State, J. E. BOYER, of Middletown; Treasurer, CAMPBELL TARR, of Brooke county; Auditor, SAMUEL CRANE, of Wheeling; Judges, R. L. BERKSHIRE, of Morgentown; WM. A. HARRISON, of Clarksburgh; and JAMES H. BROWN, of Kanawha; Attorney-General, A. B. CALDWELL, of Wheeling.

Defeat of the Canadian Ministry.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 8.

The Ministry were defeated last night on a vote of want of confidence, by a majority of five. The House adjourned till Monday. The dissolution of Parliament and a general election, it is expected, will be ordered.

Affairs in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Friday, May 8.

On the 4th of May, Capt. SMITH, of the Second California Volunteers, found the Indians fifty miles south of Shell Creek, killed 29 and followed them. On the 6th they killed 23, capturing more stock. One soldier was wounded. Gen. CONNOR, with fifty men, went north on the 6th to establish a post at Soda Springs.

The Trial of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham Concluded.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 8.

The trial of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was concluded yesterday.

The decision of the Court will probably be announced some time during the day.

Our English Relations.

Secretary SEWARD, on the 7th ult., sent the following dispatch by Continental telegraph to Gov. STANFORD, of California:

WASHINGTON, April 7—3 P. M.

There is no threat or apprehension of foreign aggression. The correspondence of maritime Powers is friendly as heretofore. W. H. SEWARD.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. A. J. Hamilton, Texas; Hon. H. R. Low, Albany; Capt. J. K. Herbert and Geo. Pomeroy, U. S. A.; Lorenzo H. De Alba, Cuba, and J. Lee Finney, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut.-Cols. J. Wheeler, South Carolina, and W. W. Horton, U. S. A.; Lieut. Fred. K. Smith, U. S. N.; T. Montgomery, Vicksburgh, Miss., and C. H. Beckwith, Chicago, are at the Astor House.

John F. Seymour and Horatio Seymour, Jr., Utica, W. H. Carryl and H. Sanford, Philadelphia; O. A. Arnold, Troy; and W. W. Johnston, Indianapolis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. D. Du Pre and Bruce Buckner, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Root, Memphis; Samuel Hepburn, Carlisle, Penn.; and E. H. Hunt, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

M. Fernandez and M. Vaides, Havana; D. V. Benjamin, New-Orleans; and Dr. J. L. McCormick, Louisiana, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. J. Q. Grafton, Twenty-third regiment Massachusetts Infantry; H. C. White, Hartford; and David Moore, Newburgh, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. H. C. Trumbull, Chaplain of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, Hilton Head, and Gov. Wood, Washington City, are at the Everett House.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HIM?—There are children quite too smart for parents or teachers, and it is difficult to manage them. They are nigh tempered, secretive, greedy, and inclined to take that which does not belong to them. There is a way by which they may be brought into subjection, and Phrenology explains it. Examinations daily, with written charts, by FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING IS NOW UPON US, and with it the season for every gentleman to be thinking where to purchase his fashionable and substantial Hat. Having worn KNOX's Hats for the last twenty years, we speak knowingly, when we recommend our friends to his store to purchase one. KNOX can be found at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Last day of MINNIE WARREN and Commodore NUTT at Barnum's Museum. They open in Philadelphia next Monday. Don't fail seeing them to day. Splendid dramatic performances afternoon and evening. The great stereoscopic exhibition also comes off at each performance. This is truly a gala day at Barnum's, and the crowd of visitors will be enormous.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only metal which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best Soap, Saleratus and Cream Tartar, for family use, are those manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-street, corner of Franklin, New-York, and sold by grocers everywhere.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 06 | Moon rises.. 9 07

NEW-YORK WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 36 | Gov. Island. 1 22 | Hell Gate.. 2 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker, Child, New-Orleans; Bermuda & Charleston, New-York, Mason; Weehawken, Brodhead, Galveston & Co.

Ship Tennessean, (Prus.,) Volk, Palermo, Lawrence, Smith & Co.

Barks Mary Bentley, Clark, Matamoras, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Sirka, Elliott, Manzanilla, Owen & Carnana; Maria, Phillips, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Lady Washington, Morrison, St. John, N. B., P. J. Morrison; Rapid, (Swed.,) Oxberg, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Olive Heywood, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; B. Willis, Cornish, Elizabethport, C. & E. J. Peters; Village Belle, Kelly, Key West, Benner & Brown; Gilbert Bent, Howard, Moncton, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven; H. S. Rackett & Son; Ellan Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; T. Hopkins, Joy, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.

Sloop Intent, Crockar, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Bath, Sears, Newbern, N. C., 5th inst., with passengers to U. S. A. Quartermaster. Bld. in co. with steamer Neptuna, for New-York. Off Hatteras, passed steamers Wyoming and Thomas Sparks, for Philadelphia.

Steamer J. B. Thomson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Baggies, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool March 31, with mdse. and 772 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. In lat. 43, lon. 49, saw ice.

Ship Klawitter, (Prus.,) Nelson, Cardiff 57 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem & Co. From lat. 45 to 62, to lon. 45 to 52, saw a large number of icebergs.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and passengers. Williams & Guion. Had one birth and six deaths on the passage. Experienced strong westerly winds most of the passage. From lat. 46, lon. 43, to lat. 43 30 and lon. 39 40, saw vast quantities of field ice and a great number of large icebergs.

Ship Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool March 30, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephews.

Bark Robert Leonard, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Parry, Liverpool 45 ds., with salt to Edmiston Bros. Lat. 46 20, lon. 48 30, saw large quantities of ice.

Bark Frey, (Forw.,) Bonnevil, Sligo 50 ds., in ballast to order.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships St. Andrews and Creole.
Br. steamship Sheldrake, for Havana.
Bark Geestermunde.

Below.

Bark Columbia, (Brem.,) Gerdes, fm. Bremen March 18. Also 4 ships and 3 barks unknown.

Spoken, &c.

Northestern-Galle—Mecklenburg bark, from Glasgow for New-Haven, 5 ds. out, 5th inst., lat. 40 32, lon. 75 05.

Richard Alsop—ship, hence for Antwarp, May 2, lat. 42 lon. 57.

Universe—ship, hence for Liverpool. May 5, lat. 41 40 lon. 62.

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Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

UNION.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.

To the People of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, a Committee of members of the Loyal League, appointed at a mass meeting of the loyal people of the City of New-York, held at Madison-square, in said City, on the 20th day of April, 1863, do hereby, in pursuance of authority then vested in them, call a Mass Assemblage of the loyal citizens of the State of New-York, to be held at Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the 27th day of May instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

They invite all the Loyal Leagues organized in any part of the State, to send to said assemblage delegates as many in number as they may find convenient; and they also invite all loyal citizens, without regard to past political divisions, or to present differences of opinion upon party questions, to attend this assemblage of the People of the State, for the purpose of manifesting to our country and the world, their fixed determination to sustain the Government in prosecuting the war which it is compelled to wage in its own defence, against a groundless and wicked rebellion, and to put forth any efforts, and submit to any sacrifices, which may be necessary to destroy the military power arrayed against the Government of the United States, to release the people of the South from the armed tyranny under which they are held, and to preserve the territorial integrity of the American Union, the full authority of the Constitution, and the unquestioned supremacy of the National Flag.

The undersigned will announce hereafter the names of distinguished speakers whose attendance they may be able to secure, and such other arrangements as may be made for the complete attainment of the patriotic objects for which this assemblage is to be held.

JOHN A. DIX,	JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JAMES WADSWORTH,	BENJ. R. WINTHROP,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,	FRANCIS B. CUTTING,
JAMES T. BRADY,	CHARLES GOULD,
BENJ. W. BONNEY,	BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	WALDO HUTCHINS,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,	ANDREAS WILLMANN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,	JOHN COCHRANE,
JAMES W. WHITE,	JOHN T. HOGEBOOM,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	HENRY NICOLL,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,	JOHN H. WHITE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, OF BOSTON.

Will speak, by invitation,

ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY,

At the Cooper Institute,

On MONDAY EVENING, May 11.

The proceeds of the Lecture, above expenses, will be for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery Cause.

Tickets 25c; reserved seats 50c.

To avoid a crowd those purchasing tickets beforehand will be admitted at the 3d-av. door. No tickets sold at that door.

Tickets sold by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; C. T. Evans, No. 448 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 767 Broadway; Devoe & Son, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at 8th-st. door.

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

H. C. PARKE, Chairman Lecture Committee
XVIth Ward Republican Association.

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HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS? and HIGH DADDY.—The two most popular and humorous pieces of the day. The latter is by DAN D. EMMETT, author of "Dixie's Land," etc.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3627. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT REPORTS.

Gen. Hooker Said to Have Recrossed the Rappahannock in Force.

Eight Days' Rations Carried by the Men.

Gen. Keyes Said to Have Taken Richmond.

The National Flag Floating Over the Rebel Capital.

THE ADVANCE MADE FROM YORKTOWN.

Interesting Account of the Recent Operations at Chancellorsville.

GEN. STONEMAN'S GREAT RAID.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

Our Forces Nine Days Within the Enemy's Lines.

NINE COUNTIES VISITED.

All Lee's Lines of Communication Destroyed.

Weeks Required to Put Them in Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 9.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, publishes the following highly important intelligence this evening:

"We learn from the editore of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that one of their correspondents, who has just returned from Washington, informed them that *Gen. HOOKER recrossed the Rappahannock in force yesterday*, the men carrying eight days' rations with them.

We also learn from another source, that is vouched for as reliable, that *Gen. Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it by way of Yorktown, and that the Federal Flag now floats over the rebel Capital.*

It Gen. STONEMAN has cut off the communications of Gen. LEE, as is reported, it will be a work of time for Gen. LEE to reach the rebel Capital. In the meantime, Gen. HOOKER is upon his heels.

LATER.—*We have confirmation from a perfectly reliable source that Gen. Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock.*

Gold has been falling rapidly to-day, and this fact has probably resulted from the important movements reported above.

We have no quotations of the price of the precious metal since the reception of this important news.

The telegraph is silent concerning the startling intelligence, which is already stirring Third and Chestnuts streets, and exciting the greatest enthusiasm.

A LATER DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 9.

It is reported that private advices have been received in this city from Fortress Monroe stating that 10,000 Federal troops arrived there on the 5th inst., as reinforcements, and immediately moved forward for the attack on Richmond.

There is no doubt that Gen. Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock.

It is also stated that Gen. STONEMAN [Col. KILPATRICK—Ed. TIMES] was lying at the White House on the 6th instant, and receiving reinforcements by transports *via* York River, when he immediately moved forward to Richmond.

The people of this city are in the highest state of enthusiasm over this news.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Review of the Recent Operations of the Army of the Potomac.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Friday, May 8, 1863.

The letters which I have seen in the different papers of our late battles give a very imperfect account of our first advance upon the enemy. I will briefly narrate the positions of our various corps, when the attack was first commenced, at the different points around Fredericksburgh.

Gen. HOOKER, with the Second, Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, moved from their old encampments along the Ridge and Warrenton Turnpikes to Kelly's Ford, on Monday and Tuesday, April 27 and 28. The First, Third and Sixth Army Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK, moved on the evening of the 29th to their old place on the Rappahannock, where FRANKLIN crossed, about two miles below Fredericksburgh. The First Corps, Gen. REYNOLDS, went about six miles lower down the river, and succeeded in crossing under a heavy skirmishing fire. The Sixth Corps were also successful in laying their pontoons at Franklin's crossing with little opposition, and threw over a division with a battery of artillery, which advanced in skirmishing order, the rebels falling back until they gained the Bowling Green road, running through MARSHFIELD'S plantation; here they halted their lines. The Third Corps, under Maj.-Gen. remained on this side of the Rappahannock. Late on Thursday afternoon, orders were sent to Gen SICKLES to move his corps up to United States Ford and form a junction with Gen. HOOKER. The troops marched by the Ridge and Warrenton roads, and reached Hammett's House, (where the road leading to the Ford joins the Warrenton turnpike,) and rested for the night. Early on the following morning, the corps was in motion. The road leading to the United States Ford was anything but good. The artillery found great difficulty in getting along, yet, in spite of innumerable obstacles, the Third corps, with its artillery, wagons and ammunition trains, were all on the south side of the Rappahannock by 10 o'clock A. M., and long before 12, had joined Hooker at Chancellorsville. It was given out the Third corps would be placed on the reserve, but from the positions assigned to it, on reaching Chancellorsville, it was really the advance. The first loss in the corps was in the brigade commanded by Gen. C. R. GRAHAM. His brigade was ordered up to a place near an old barn, about a half mile from the brick house at Chancellorsville, to support a battery.

As soon as the enemy perceived GRAHAM'S brigade drawn up in line, they commenced shelling furiously. Gen. SICKLES, with some members of his Staff, were on the ground in front of GRAHAM'S brigade, and had some narrow escapes. One of the shells fell among GRAHAM'S men, killing one and wounding four. They were then ordered to fall back from the ridge a little, to prevent their being seen by the enemy. The rebels during the day on Friday felt our entire lines. Their skirmishers made attacks at every point accessible on our front and flanks.

The Second corps, Maj.-Gen. COUCH, had some warm work on our left. SYKES' division of regulars, fought splendidly, and drove the enemy from his position, late on Friday night. Lieut.-Col. WALKER, COUCH'S Adjutant-General, was badly wounded by the explosion of a shell.

During the afternoon wagon trains were seen moving over the Fredericksburgh road and Gordonsville turnpike, then in the possession of the rebels. One of the batteries in Gen. BIRNEY'S division was ordered to open fire. The shells from our guns fell among the wagons, destroying a number, which compelled the train to take some other road.

GEN. SICKLES' POSITION ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

On Saturday morning Gen. SICKLES rode out along the entire front of our lines, examining, with great minuteness and circumspection, our outposts, and the positions occupied by our forces, preparatory to advancing on the enemy. After a most diligent and thorough study of the nature of the ground, and the positions occupied by the rebels, Gen. SICKLES formed a plan to cut off the main army of the enemy, by penetrating to the Fredericksburgh and Gordonsville turnpike, over which Stonewall JACKSON had marched his forces to attack our right flank. This plan received the unqualified approval of Gen. HOOKER, and its success seemed certain. Gen. SICKLES accordingly moved his First division, commanded by Gen. BIRNEY, consisting of three brigades, commanded by Gens. C. R. GRAHAM and J. H. H. WARD, and Col. HEYMAN, up through the woods to a cleared field, where an old house and out-buildings stood. From this point BIRNEY kept steadily advancing, continually skirmishing with the enemy, until he gained a position on the hill, near an old foundry. Then WHIPPLE'S division was ordered to advance and rest their right on BIRNEY'S left. Gen. WILLIAMS' division, Eleventh Corps, were also ordered to advance and unite with BIRNEY'S right. BIRNEY'S being the centre, pressed on and obtained possession of the road over which Stonewall JACKSON had marched his column to our right, and brought up a battery, directed by Capt. RANDOLPH, Chief of Artillery of the Third Corps, which was soon placed in position. WHIPPLE'S and WILLIAMS' divisions were yet to march up to complete the operations for dividing the rebel army.

Gen. SICKLES had just returned from BIRNEY'S front back to the cleared field where stood the old farm house, when he was met by an Aid from Gen. HOWARD with a request that Gen. SICKLES should support his (Eleventh Corps) as his men were falling back. Gen. SICKLES could not believe it, and ordered the Aid away. Not knowing who he was, he declined receiving a verbal order of such magnitude. The Aid told the General his name and reiterated his statement that the Eleventh boys were falling back in confusion. Seeing no longer any reason for doubt, Gen. SICKLES dispatched an Aid to inform Gen. BIRNEY to move his division by the right flank and reoccupy his old ground. A few minutes after this order was executed, the Eleventh boys broke and rushed through the woods fronting the cleared field, where Gen. SICKLES and Gen. PLEASANTON were seated on their horses, surrounded with a few cavalry—the rebels after them, shouting and yelling like so many demons let loose. Gen. SICKLES, without the loss of a minute's time, had his artillery arranged ready to pour in its raking fire on the advancing columns of the enemy. On the rebels came, and rushed heedlessly along, mowing down the flying Germans with their terrible discharge of musketry. The panic as it reached the field was terrible, horses and men running in all directions. Batteries of artillery were hurrying to places of greater safety, or seeking positions to stop the rout. Gen. SICKLES threw himself before the disordered mass, his clear voice crying, "Shame on you! Shame on you!" and striving to prevent their retreat. A battery was soon manned, and poured in its fire upon the exultant foe. Gen. SICKLES had other guns brought up, and before dark succeeded in checking the disastrous rout. The fighting ended about 10 o'clock that night, and Gen. SICKLES defeated the rebels, driving them back to the wood. Stonewall JACKSON was wounded in this encounter. He will, without doubt, always remember Gen. SICKLES, whom our soldiers now call "Ironwall SICKLES."

The battles of Saturday and Sunday have been graphically described by your other correspondents, so it will not be necessary for me to go over the ground again.

On Monday, and up to the time of our withdrawing, nothing more than skirmishing took place between the pickets.

WOUNDING OF GEN. WHIPPLE.

Gen. SICKLES' headquarters were right behind our first line of defence, facing the White House, which had been used as a hospital. A short distance beyond the house was a wood where the rebel sharpshooters lay concealed. They had fired at and hit almost every white or gray horse standing about. They perhaps thought it was the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER, and that the white horses were his. Gen. SICKLES sent an order to Gen. WHIPPLE to send some of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters to dislodge them, and as he was in the act of writing the order, he was shot in the back. His position at the time he was shot was a hundred feet further to the rear of where Gen. SICKLES and Staff were.

ARREST OF GEN. REVERE.

On Monday morning, after we had successfully repelled the attack of the rebels on our front, Gen. REVERE, commanding the Excelsior brigade, marched his men out of their position, back to the United States Ford. This proceeding on his part seemed entirely incomprehensible to his officers and men. They had never before received orders to retreat before an enemy, and they looked upon this as a mistake of some one. Who that some one was they could not tell, but like true soldiers, who obey the mandates of their superiors, they wended their way to the ford, with hearts sinking within them. The disgrace of a retrograde movement had never yet fallen upon their noble escutcheon. "Excelsior" was not a motto for a rear guard to have engrossed upon their banners. Their battle-torn and tattered flags, remnants of what had once been as bright and beautiful as the colors of the rainbow, appeared to them steeped in disgrace; but their absence from the front was of short duration. As soon as Gen. SICKLES heard of the ignoble course of their commander he dispatched all his available Aids with the most peremptory orders for their immediate return to the front, and in a little time back came the old veterans with hearts full of pride, at the thought of again sharing with their comrades the fortunes of the field. On hearing of their return, Gen. SICKLES sent immediately for Gen. REVERE, and inquired of him his reasons for this strange procedure. Gen. REVERE had no particular excuse to make, save that his men were out of ammunition,—(when there was plenty within a stone's throw of his former position.) His frivolous apologies for his conduct Gen. SICKLES would not accept, and he ordered him under arrest to report at Falmouth. The expression of indignation on the face of Gen. SICKLES, as he addressed Gen. REVERE when placing him in arrest, was a study for a painter. Gen. SICKLES had always been a friend of REVERE'S. He (REVERE) had been placed in command of SICKLES' old brigade. Gen. SICKLES thought a great deal of him, but SICKLES has no friends on the battle-field who fail to discharge their duties. In the flashing eyes of SICKLES, when he rallied REVERE, you could have read:

"Cassio, I love you—
But never more be officer of mine."

GEN. HOOKER'S PLANS.

That Gen. HOOKER'S plans for a successful issue of the past conflict should have failed is no fault of his. When he sought the rebels he had no intention of fighting nearly the entire army of the Confederates. He depended, as all commanders must depend in advancing on an enemy, on a hearty cooperation in the attack. I am sorry to say, to my mind's eye, at least, there were several General officers whose locomotion on the field indicated anything but a desire to be zealous and energetic in their assistance to the General-in-Chief. This, though, was the least of HOOKER'S difficulties. STONEMAN was to have cut off all communication in the rear of LEE'S army by last Friday, a week ago, and thus prevent any reinforcements reaching the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. STONEMAN failed to accomplish the task at the time agreed upon, nor had any tidings reached Gen. HOOKER of his whereabouts until he (HOOKER) had recrossed the Rappahannock, and back to his old headquarters; then he received word from STONEMAN. This was on last Wednesday, and too late to be of any present practical service.

It was supposed that Gen. DIX, with his troops near Suffolk, and Gen. KEYES near Yorktown, would press the enemy fronting them, should they ascertain their intention to reinforce LEE; but instead of doing this, LONGSTREET, with his great force withdrew from DIX'S front, and, with two brigades that were on the Peninsula, joind LEE'S main army before our cavalry made their appearance. Troops also came from Tennessee, what number it is impossible to say. The rebel Generals in North Carolina also added part of their forces. From Lynchburgh and the western parts of Virginia, LEE secured fresh additions, which came by the way of Gordonsville. After SEDGWICK had been defeated, and forced to cross at Bank's Ford by the superior forces of the enemy, it became advisedient that we must withdraw before the fresh troops of the rebels concentrated on one of our flanks,—as they secondly evidently doing,—had we remained at Chancellorsville. That we could have held our position behind our breastworks, near Chancellorsville is beyond question, but flanks accessible to our enemy three miles in length with a river in our rear, needed a greater force than we possessed. These are a few of the reasons why HOOKER withdrew his army. To fight longer in the face of such fearful odds against us, would have been a wanton sacrifice of life. The ruoning away of the Eleventh corps, just at the moment Gen. SICKLES had succeeded in dividing the rebel army, which lost us all the ground which up to this catastrophy we had gained, was, also, another reason for abandoning Chancellorsville.

No doubt the Copperhead press will malign the great, glorious and gallant HOOKER shamefully for his retrograde movement, and commence a clamor for MCCLELLAN to be reinstated. They little know the feeling in this army. I have not heard the voice of a soldier raised against HOOKER. There may be some who are willing to find fault, but they remain silent, but I have heard the most enthusiastic shouts and cheers rend the air, when the hero made his appearance among the men, and the ejaculation of 'God bless him' from almost every tongue.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

It commenced raining on Monday evening, and continued, with scarcely any intermission, until Wednesday. The rain fell in torrents, making locomotion difficult. Late on Tuesday night the orders were sent from HOOKER'S headquarters, to the different corps commanders, to have their men in readiness to march to the ford and recross the Rappahannock. Directly were these orders sent to the division commanders, and as quickly transmitted to the brigade and regimental officers, few knew, excepting the commanding officers, where we were going. At the time arranged the troops were in motion, and on their way down to the ford. The artillery had preceded them. By some singular mistake, our pickets—at least the main part—were withdrawn an hour and a half before the rear guard of our forces were on the road. This circumstance showed us plainly the enemy were too much disheartened and demoralized to harrass our rear. No attack was made upon our returning columns by the rebels; nor did they evince the slightest disposition to attack.

Through the mud, slush and woody road our men marched, with hearts as light as a feather, prepared at any moment to turn their front to the enemy, should he so desire.

THE BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

The pontoon bridges at the ford were partially washed away, owing to the heavy rise of the river, on Tuesday night, but were soon repaired by splicing in half boats to fill the gaps on shore. The ropes were also fixed, and the structure made as secure as ever.

THE ARTILLERY CROSSES.

The artillery crossed first. We had no wagons on the south side; our trains had been packed on the north side of the Rappahannock during the fight, and the officers in charge of them received orders on Tuesday afternoon to move their trains, and reoccupy their old ground.

Following the artillery came the infantry. The corps commenders at the rear of their respective corps, until all had crossed. No loss whatever occurred in our recrossing.

ALL THE SICK REMOVED.

All the wounded that were in the brick house near the ford, known as one of the Fitzhugh houses, were safely brought over. Dr. SIM and Dr. DEXTER, Medical Directors of the Third Corps, Superintended their removal. The wounded speak in the highest terms of these gentlemen, who were most assiduous in their attentions.

THE PONTOONS TAKEN UP.

When our men had got safely over, the pontoons were taken up and loaded on the wagons—a work that was accomplished in a short time by the Engineer corps, and brought away. As a couple of the wagons were ascending the hill, a few rebel cavalry, supported by two pieces of artillery, made their appearance, and commenced shelling the two wagons. The rebels had forgotten we had a number of guns planted on the north side of the river, commanding the ford, and appeared greatly surprised when we threw a half shell in their midst, which caused them to run to the woods, leaving the pieces behind.

OUR TROOPS BACK IN THEIR OLD POSITION.

At the date of my writing, our army is back, occupying the comfortable tents and wooden huts in the old camps. True, there are many who have not returned with their comrades, and among them a host of our best and bravest. May the nation, for which they nobly sacrificed their lives, keep green their memory for all time.

GEN. SICKLES' ORDERS.

Gen. SICKLES, as soon as he arrived back to his old headquarters, gave orders to the heads of his different departments, for reports of the condition of his corps, their present strength, losses, effectiveness, &c., and in two hours' time, he learnt officially the condition of his men, so complete is the discipline and organization in the Third corps, that within two hours after the men had returned, an order to advance again upon the enemy would have been received with cheers, and obeyed with more than ordinary alacrity.

OUR LOSSES.

I have attempted to obtain complete lists of the killed, wounded and missing in the various corps engaged, but as yet have been unsuccessful. In a couple of days, however, they will be forwarded to you. Some of the missing have already turned up, and no doubt, when a strict examination is made, our record of losses will be materially reduced. At present, they approximate close to 18,000; of this number, probably, 2,000 are prisoners in the hands of the rebels. We have a large offset to this number, of rebels; 5,000 of the Butternut chivalry are prisoners to the Union army. These prisoners have all been forwarded to Aquia and Potomac Creeks for embarkation to Washington, and by this time are doubtless safely ensconced in some of Uncle Sam's public buildings.

GEN. STONEMAN'S GREAT RAID.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent Accompanying the Expedition.

KELLYSVILLE, RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, Friday, May 8.

One of the most successful military enterprises of the kind ever undertaken, in this or any other country, terminated to-day. I refer to the recent raid of our cavalry to the rear of the rebel army, and within its lines.

On the 13th ult., Gen. STONEMAN, with a portion of his cavalry command, moved up the left bank of the Rappahannock, with the intention of piercing the enemy's lines at the most favorable opportunity; then, if possible, to cut his line of communication and destroy public property wherever found. On the 14th the first of a series of rain storms commenced, causing the river to become so swollen as to render crossing impracticable until the 28th, and even then, a pontoon bridge was used. Thus the weather detained the expedition fifteen days. In the meantime the fords at different points were tested, foraging parties were sent across the river, and several skirmishes took place, without any important results.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the whole force was again put in motion, and crossed the river at Kelly's Ford without opposition. Gen. AVERILL immediately moved his division to the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where two regiments of the enemy were met, and a skirmish took place, terminating by the enemy retiring toward Gordonsville. In this rencontre only two of our men were wounded. Gen. STONEMAN moved the main body of his command across Fleshman's River, and encamped for the night in an open field during a heavy rain-storm. At this point the enemy made a dash upon our pickets, but did not alarm the camp.

On Thursday morning, early, Gen. BUFORD crossed the Rapidan, two miles below Raccoon Ford—Morton's Ford—and advancing up the the opposite bank, caused a force of 1,600 rebel infantry, with one piece of artillery, to leave in great haste, from Raccoon Ford, where, soon afterward, Gen. GREGG crossed with his division. Here a Lieutenant and thirteen privates of a rebel artillery company were captured. Near this point an army beef contractor was overhauled, and $28,000 in Confederate bonds taken from him. A rebel engineer, with a wagon-load of material, was also captured on the road. The whole force encamped at night one mile from the river.

On Friday morning we heard cannonading on the right, which proved to be Gen. AVERILL'S command having a "little fight" with the enemy at Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This was the last Gen. STONEMAN heard of Gen. AVERILL. To-day we got close upon the heels of a large rebel force at Orange Springs, who, to escape, abandoned wagons, provisions, etc. We captured a Lieutenant on JACKSON'S Staff, returning from a leave of absence. At night we camped at Greenwood, just outside Louisa Court-house. The town was surrounded, and Col. KILPATRICK took possession of the place at 6 o'clock A. M., May 2, without opposition, capturing a few rebel soldiers. The citizens were astounded to find the place in possession of the "Yankees," and overjoyed when they became convinced that the Yankees were really civilized human beings, and that they had not come to murder men, women and children in cold blood, as was firmly believed. They supplied the troops freely with victuals and drink.

The track of the Virginia Central Railroad, connecting with Gordonsville and Richmond, was destroyed at different points for ten miles. Two trains of cars were burnt, the telegraph wires cut and destroyed, and some commissary stores were also appropriated. During the night, a detachment of the First Maine cavalry, doing picket-duty five miles up the Gordonsville road, was attacked, and had two men killed. The enemy disappeared the moment a brigade advanced, after firing a few shots.

On the afternoon of the 2d, a command moved through Yanceyville to Thompson's Four Corners. From this point detachments were sent out in different directions. One party destroyed a portion of the railroad between Gordonsville and Charlottesville. Another, consisting of four hundred men under Col. WYNDHAM, proceeded to Columbia, on the James River, where the Lynchburgh and Richmond Canal crosses the river. An unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the aqueduct. Five locks were destroyed, and the banks of the canal dug away at different points. Three canal boats, loaded with materials for the rebel army, and five bridges were burned. A large quantity of commissary stores, medicine, &c., were also destroyed, and several hundred horses were captured. A party under Capt. DRUMMOND, of the Fifth cavalry, reached the river between Columbia and Richmond, and destroyed the locks and levels, and set fire to the bridge across the James River.

Gen. GREGG proceeded to the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, and destroyed at Ashland the depot buildings and railroad stock, a train of cars, provisions and the telegraph. He sent a detachment to burn the railroad bridge over the South Anna, but it was strongly guarded by infantry, and the party sent out fell back. Gen. GREGG returned to Thompson's Four Corners, but a portion of his command under Col. KILPATRICK, moved eastward to the Central Road, destroyed the bridge on that road over the South Anna; captured and destroyed a train of cars, culverts and the railroad track for miles, and then passed down to the Peninsula.

Another portion of Gen. GREGG'S command, under Col. DAVIS, of the Twelfth Illinois, crossed both roads nearer Richmond, destroying the railroads, the telegraph, the bridge over Brook River, and the railway trains.

A detachment of Gen. GREGG'S command also burned all the turnpike bridges over the South Anna, to prevent the enemy making a flank movement and catching Gen. STONEMAN in a trap.

On Monday morning, the 4th, HAMPTON and D. H. LEE, with two brigades, attacked about sixty of the Fifth cavalry, on picket duty, near Shannon Hill. The charge of the rebels was met by a counter charge. The rebel advance was temporarily repulsed, but rallying, they captured seventeen of the Fifth cavalry. Our force captured thirteen of the enemy. Gen. BUFORD advanced upon the enemy with his command, but they fled.

On the night of the 4th, Gen. GREGG moved to near Yanceville, and was followed to that point next day by Gen. STONEMAN, with Gen. BUFORD'S command. Here a man, a native of North Carolina, came into camp, who had been concealed for a year to avoid serving JEFF. DAVIS. Near Yanceville seventeen Confederate States army wagons, with mules, were overtaken and captured.

On the 6th the retrograde movement commenced, and crossing Raccoon Ford, the whole party arrived at Kelly's Ford on Friday morning, the 8th.

Thus the command of Gen. STONEMAN remained nearly nine days within the enemy's lines, visited nine different counties, destroyed all the lines of communication between the rebel Capital and the army on the Rappahannock, *so that they cannot be used again for weeks to come*; destroyed the Lynchburgh Canal, on whose waters are transported all the provisions raised in the rich valley of the James, and from which the forces

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Growing Insolence of the Rebel Element—Judge Peabody's Shortcomings—An Exciting Incident at the Theatre—The National—Gen. Banks' Movements.

From Our Own Corrospondant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 23, 1863.

I have had the unpleasant duty, on more than one occasion, to mention the constantly growing insolence of the secesh element in this city, and I am sorry to say, that for weeks past the true Union men have, with a bitterness of feeling impossible to describe, lamanted the sad state of things. To say they were restless under the evils complained of, would be a mild term, for in many instances there has existed a spirit of almost uncontrollable impatience for some reform. Under Judge BELL, the Provost Court was the protection of loyalty; under Judge PEABODY, it has become practically the protection of disloyalty. Under Judge BELL, a registered enemy had no status, given by representation, in his Court; under Judge PEABODY, these defiant rebels, who should not be allowed to pollute the air of this city, have, as was illustrated in the Tisdale case, more than equal rights. Sedition is protected by every quibble of the law, and gross outrages which the laws never contemplated, because none were made to meet the exigence of this rebellion, go unpunished because the Judge, with no limit to his power, can find no law. So much is this the case, that all hopes of punishing sedition in the Provost Court have been well nigh abandoned, and a case so glaring as where certain parties nailed an American flag on the floor and danced on it the entire evening, goes unprosecuted. I need not say, that in a city where the local Union people have suffered so much, or where there live so many earnest men and women, that the accumulating expressions of indignation would sooner or later, create a rupture somewhere, and last evening many anticipations were realized by a most significant demonstration at the Varieties Theatre. The name of this establishment is not unfamiliar with the Northern public, on account of the actors, in the early part of the rebellion, organizing themselves into a military company, which was at the time so happily ridiculed in your paper, but it seems that the spirit that dictated this attempt to do treason in sock and buskin still exists, and throughout the entire season, until last night, the national airs were never played at the Varieties—a blistering shame upon the military authorities of the city, that such has been the case. These airs have been frequently demanded by the audience, but steadily refused, and actors, who have been nightly receptionists of large receipts from audiences half of which were officers or soldiers of the United States Government, have never seen fit to make the simple return of giving any of our national airs, substituting in their piece the Marseillaise, or possibly some secesh medley, that to the initiated was comforting, by association at least, to rebels. This neglect, which the military authorities should have corrected by an esprit de corps order, was last night made the reason of a demonstration on the part of the Union sentiment, not so much to punish Mr. BAKER and his miserable company, but because it offered an opportuoity for the development of a desire long pent up, viz.: an opportunity of showing that, in spite of appearances, the active and impulsive sentiment of patriotism had not been crushed out by the unhappy decisions of the Provost-Judge, or by the worse than thrown away leniency of other persons high in official position.

Union men who are entitled to the recognition of leaders, have frequently notified Mr. BAKER that it would be advisable for him to play the national airs, and last night certain parties went to the theatre with a determination that they should be played, no matter what might be the consequences. The house was crowded in spite of the heat and rain. As soon as the first act of the play, "Richelieu," was completed, and the curtain went down, the demand was made by a few voices for "Hail Columbia;" the cry once started, it ran through the house like wildfire. For full fifteen minutes this "calling," degenerating at times into mere undefined, but hideous noises, continued, when Mr. BAKER, the manager, made his appearance. He asked for silence, and said: "Gentlemen, I hold a license to conduct a theatre from the military authorities now holding possession of the city. In this license it is specifically stated that I am not to allow any political airs to be played, and therefore, ladies and gentlemen, you ask me a thing which I have promised the military authorities that I would not do." A gentleman asked, "Have you the order in writing?" Mr. BAKER replied, "Yes;" whereupon the audience, disbelieving the statement, which was really untrue, continued to call for "Hail Columbia."

Meantime, in one of the side boxes sat a subordinate clerk of the Mayor's office, named S. B. IVES, formerly a Sergeant-Major of the Thirteenth Connecticut regiment; this young gentlemen, after considerable telegraphing, managed to attract Mr. BAKER's attention, and the two entered into conversation, the result of which was that Mr. IVES stepped on the stage and hesitatingly said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am, as the representative of the military Government, sorry to see such proceedings; I know what Mr. BAKER says is true, for I wrote the license, and, therefore, ought to know what it contains. I know that the licences say, that no political air should be allowed to be played in the theatres," whereupon he was denounced as a liar or traitor, and a copperhead, at which the said IVES simmered down. The noise now became tremendous, as it was heightened by a gentleman wearing a Major's shoulder strep getting up, and by pantomime, for nothing could be heard, evidently denouncing the orchestra. The rumor now ran through the house that there was but three fiddles and a flute left in the orchestra, but this miserable band was deemed sufficient, and finally played "one paragraph" of Hail Columbia, which familiar air set the house to a complete frenzy of gratification, the ladies present joining in by waving their handkerchiefs. The excitement however soon became alarming, and several gentlemen passed through the house telling the ladies that beyond the noise no scene of violence would take place, and every thing quieted down the moment the curtain rose.

It must be understood here, that some nights previous, at the complimentary benefit of Mr. VIRGINIO BOWERS, a number of gentlemen determined to stop the play if "Stonewall Jackson's Grand March" was performed, and it must be also understood that said BOWERS, who is a native of Philadelphia, is a noted Secessionist, and on his appearance some applauded and some hissed, whereupon he stopped in his acting and impudently inquired "what was that hiss for?" One gentleman, well known in this City replied, "because I wanted to." Bowers replied, "Any gentleman who hisses me I will mark him." Another gentleman rose and said, "I hissed you." Bowers replied, "I will meet you to-morrow." The gentleman answered this insinuation by taking out his card and throwing it on the stage. This all occurred in less time than I can write it, and the play went on. Mrs. BAKER, however, showing much agitation, which was greatly regretted by the audience, and she was sustained and encouraged by the Union people with showers of bouquets and applause, her husband was received, however, with grim silence. The moment the curtain went down the audience commenced again calling for "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner." The gentleman now rose, and from his conspicuous position, he attracted attention, and the noise ceased, to hear what he had to say, which was as follows: "Gentlemen, there are, undoubtedly, Confederate as well as Union gentlemen present, and therefore these Union national airs are very unpleasant"—but here he was hissed down, and the cry went forth, "Turn him out!" which was done, in spite of the protestations of a lady who sat beside him.

The curtain now rose on the third act, in less than the usual intermission, but a great many parties expressed dissatisfaction that there had been no music, but no offensive demonstration was made. At the end of the act, in spite of the fact that armed soldiers now filled the lobby, the cries were again raised for "Music! music!" and the "Star Spangled Banner!" The curtain instantly rang up, before the musicians made their appearance. Notwithstanding Mr. RAND, the only avowed Union man in the company, was now on the stage, the cry continued for the "Star Spangled Banner." The excitement every moment increased, and was most intense by the time Mr. BOWERS made his appearance. The actors had kept on rather by pantomime than by language, when Mr. BAKER appeared on the stage, and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I see that there are numbers of persons here, to-night, that are determined that the play shall not proceed unless their wishes are gratified, by having the national airs played." The excitement after this remark increased, and the cry for the "Star Spangled Banner" was more vociferous than ever; whereupon Mr. BAKER pettishly remarked, "It was a small-pota to affair altogether," which brought forward Mr BOWERS, who said something, the words "playing to such flesh" being only distinguishable.

At this instant Ex-Recorder H. M. SUMNERS was passing down the parquet-isle, and hearing the words, turned to a friend and said: "I will cane that fellow," and, in accordance with his threat, he stepped over into the orchestra seats (SUMNERS is six feet three inches high) and walked up to the gaslights near Mr. BOWERS. The unhappy VIRGINIO, evidently mistaking SUMNERS for one of his friends, smilingly stepped forward and leaned over toward SUMNERS, who, thus relieved of the necessity of stepping on the stage, gave the unhappy "secesher" a cut across the face, and followed it up by another, that wrapped the cane about the unhappy comedian's shoulders. Mr. BOWERS, now considerably astonished, after the manner of Macbeth, stepped back and drew his theatrical sword in fine style, and stood at bay. SUMNERS' friends now went tumbling over into the orchestra seats, and finally witheld him, SUMNERS, from performing his part on the stage. There were, however, a number of private gentlemen who suddenly seemed infatuated to make their appearance on the boards, and there were strong suspicions of the appearance of revolvers and canes, but owing to the interference of the military no violence was perpatrated.

As might be supposed, the ladies did their share of screeming, and, with their male protectors, left the house, the military taking entire possession. A United States officer now stepped forward on the stage and assumed that he was a representative of the Provost-Marshal-General, and that as the Varieties Theatre had refused to play one of the National airs, and the said refusal had created a riot, the theatre was closed until further orders. He therefore asked the good loyal people to retire peaceably to their homes, which was done, after giving most heartily and good humoredly three times three cheers for the Union.

The crowd as it passed out of the building expressed congratulations, that now a death-blow had been given to the secesh element of the Varieties Theatre. One Union man, who drew a pistol in defence of SUMNERS was arrested, passed over to the police, and taken to the First District lock-up. This fact spread like wildfire, and in a few minutes an orderly but earnest crowd of Union men was at the prison. The sentiments expressed by the excited crowd was, that the Union men had suffered enough, and that the time had come when they should be respected, and that the constantly growing element of rebel influence should be put down. The result was that the prisoner was finally released, and on his appearance was greeted with three long cheers, and most heartily shaken by the hand. One of the National officers attached to the provost guard now suggested that the group disperse, when some one said, "Let us go to the Collector's house round the corner and give CUTHBERT BULLITT, the man who waved the last United States flag during the rebellion, three waving cheers." This idea was greedily assented to, and the next moment the crowd was in front of Mr. BULLITT's residence making the night vocal with their cheers. The hospitable mansion was soon opened, and in the parlors was spread out an extemporized lunch and other refreshments. Toasts were drank, and congratulations exchanged, the whole ending with three cheers for Mr. BULLITT, three cheers for old Kentuck, his native State, and three cheers for the Union.

The news of Gen. BANKS in the Teche country has given quite an impulse to matters and things in this vicinity, and the hopes that so large an addition to the area of the State affords hope that the drooping business of the city will revive. On Monday last, Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Governor, and Capt. MAYOR MILLER, I understand, by invitation from Gen. BANKS, left this city for the seat of war. I presume we shall hear from these officers in some official announcement dated from Opelousas, late the rebel capital of this State. There is a great desire among all parties here that Gov. MOORE be bagged, and brought to New-Orleans. As near as I can judge, he has no friends on either side, and his arrest and punishment for his brutal proclamations and other derelictions, would cause universal joy.

In a former letter I alluded to the outrages committed on Mr. MAY's plantation. I learn that Brig.-Gen. BOWEN he has issued orders for the arrest of the perpetrators of the acts complained of, and if they are found guilty they will be punished to the extent of the law. PATRIOTIC.

The "Morning Star"—Havana—Matters in New-Orleans—Effect of Gen. Banks' Victories—Union and Secession—Row at the Varieties—Demonstration in the Churches about the President's Proclamation—Exodus from the City—Its Health.

From Our Own Corrspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 27, 1863.

THE MORNING STAR.

It was my good fortune to be one of the passengers on board the beautiful new steamer *Morning Star*, on her first ocean trip from New-York to this city. We left New-York at 3 30, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and after one of the most delightful voyages I ever experienced in my life, arrived here on Saturday, the 25th, having stayed twenty-four hours at Havana, and come leisurely and experimentally all the way.

Dr. JOHNSON once said that life on shipboard was nothing but being in prison, with the extra chance of getting drowned. The crusty old fellow never put his foot on board such a vessel as the *Morning Star*, or he might have talked very differently. Take one of your best up-town hotels, and set it afloat; let it bring along with it its magnificently-furnished saloons, rich table appointments, exquisite cookery, convenient and airy chambers—not forgetting the luxurious "smoking-room" and even the "bridal chamber."—(a little bijou, enough to tempt any pretty Louisiana rebel to run off with the first handsome Yankee officer, on purpose to occupy it,)—and you won't have a bad idea of the *Morning Star*. In addition to this, it would be graceless to omit mention of the careful attention paid to the comfort of the passengers, by its very gentlemanly officers, from the captain downwards.

This vessel is but the first of four similar ones, intended by the same company to run between New-York and New-Orleans, *via* Havana, and as they are all to be named after some star or other, they will be sure to merit and receive the name of the "Star" line of steamers. The *Evening Star* is expected to be ready for sea about the end of May. It is not too much to say that the *Morning Star* is, without exception, the most agreeable sea-going vessel for passengers that ever plied regularly between New-York and this place, and that seems to be the universal verdict here. Considering the time in which this undertaking has been set on foot, it may well be asked whether there is any *possible* limit to Northern pluck and enterprise.

HAVANA.

Two things were brought prominently to my notice in the quaint old City of Havana during the few hours I spent in it; one was the painful extent to which American currency is depreciated there, and the other, the enormous preponderance of secesh feeling. To what an extent American securities (North or South) are despised there, can scarcely be credited by any but those who have witnessed it. Gold and silver alone are current, and the man who goes ashore with his pocketfull of Uncle Sam's "greenbacks" only, may just as well be utterly penniless. Some passengers who tried to change some, found it impossible to do so at *any* amount of discount; and one gentleman, who unfortunately happened to have not one cent of change with him, finding himself separated from his companions, and unable to purchase a dinner ashore, or even fee a boatman to take him on board, managed (after two hours' fruitless endeavors among a dozen business houses) to get some daring banker, out of sheer sympathy and politeness, to give him a 4½ dollar Spanish gold piece for one of Uncle Sam's bran new $10 greenbacks! Even then the Good Samaritan daintily and deprecatingly held the precious piece of paper as if he had made a terribly bad bargain; while the unhappy traveler gave a last fond look at his poor greenback, and turned away, closely calculating how far his $4½ would go in dinner, the paseo, volantes, cooling drinks at DOMINICA's, &c., and yet retain enough to fly for safety on shipboard again.

A strong secesh element I fully expected to meet, from sundry conversations I had had with Cuban passengers on board the *Morning Star*, from New-York to Havana. On arriving at the latter, however, more than one strong corroboration was found in the general tone of conversation in the various places of public resort, especially one drinking saloon, in the Calle del Obispo, which is so entirely infested by rebel emissaries and blockade-runners, as to go by the name of the "Rebel Den" among Americans. I strolled in there with a literary friend, and saw and heard quite enough to satisfy me that the place had properly earned its cognomen.

It is easy enough to comprehend what the rebels and their agents are driving at in Havana, but it is not so easy to understand what the Cubans can expect to gain from sympathy with the South and enmity to the North. A young Havanese fellow-passenger endeavored to argue it to me upon the simple ground that the South defended and the North was opposed to Slavery—the grand system of labor upon which their island depends. But once let an independent Southern Confederacy be established, on the basis of Slavery, and how long does Cuba think she would escape a war of aggression on the part of that new fledgling among the nations? I had not left my young Havanese friend half an hour, before I found myself arguing this same question with another intelligent gentleman on board, with strong Southern sympathies. I wish the young Cuban had been at hand to hear the excessive coolness with which the other—in expatiating upon the endless career of glory before the young Southern giant now in the throes of its birth—talked, *as a matter of course*, of his swallowing Cuba as the first mouthful, and just by way of whetting his appetite before gorging Mexico and all South America.

MATTERS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Quitting the North when the political future was all dark and dreary, and the public mind had not yet recovered from the chilling disappointment at Charleston, I confess it was not in the most cheerful mood that I approached unknown events in the Department of the Gulf. It was, therefore, with delightful revulsion of feeling that in glancing at the *Era* of that morning, we got a first insight into the magnificent successes that have just attended the army and navy in this department; and which, if followed up and seconded by anything like good fortune, will yet place the name of Maj.-Gen. BANKS upon as high a pinnacle as his nearest and dearest friends can desire.

It would, of course, be idle for me, at second-hand, to be running over the details of successes which I understand were duly forwarded to you the very morning of my arrival, by other hands. But it may not be uninteresting to state that the more I look into these events, by conversing with those who participated in them,—the more apparent become the brilliant completeness of these recent successes, and the enormous advantages that must result from them. The *argumentum ad ventrem*, the entire cutting off of supplies from the rebels, was the only way in which I ever could understand how Vicksburgh and Port Hudson could fall into our hands: but, by present appearances, at least, Gen. BANKS has not only taken effective steps to clench that argument, but is also giving some other knock-down ones besides. It all is going on, as I am assured, and combinations occur to which I presume I may not yet even allude, look out soon for some of the most *telling* blows that the rebellion has yet suffered. Our troops are represented as healthy, and elated beyond measure, and secession is correspondingly depressed. The Unionists here are all in high glee, and I have not yet spoken to any whom I know to have their hearts in Dixie, but the reluctant confession comes, more from looks and tone than tongue, that the rebellion had not yet felt so vital a stroke. No wonder. The Mississippi is its spinal marrow.

UNION AND SECESSION.

Upon the principle that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," it would be well for the authorities here to take some means of allaying the constant temptations that are thrown in the way of creating disturbances in this locality. The undue leniency so long shown toward those who have dared to openly insult and defy the Union sentiment, by wearing secesh badges in the streets, singing secesh songs, using contemptuous and insulting language to Unionists in the streets and public conveyances, &c., is all beginning to produce the natural fruit—*retaliation*. The Unionists are said to be already banding themselves together in secret leagues, to insure that self-protection which they deem Judge PEABODY's Court either unable or unwilling to insure them. The following little incident, clipped from the Court report of this day, gives you a type of the state of feeling, and of what is constantly going on:

"JACOB STORK was charged by PETER KAISER with having knocked him down in an auction store. STORK was a Union man, and KAISER insulted him grossly on that account, when STORK knocked him down. The Court did not consider that either party acted exactly proper or according to law, and fined them $10 each. There were a number of Union men present in Court, and they at once collected among themselves the $10 and paid STORK's fine, indicating by this that they are willing to pay all fines assessed under similar circumstances."

ROW AT THE "VARIETIES."

Every now and then some event crops on to show how the deep undercurrent of feeling is running. The disturbance at the Varieties' Theatre, on the Wednesday before my arrival, was a case in point. On that occasion the Unionists, having had reason to believe that the Secessionists had frequently been attempting to turn an innocent place of amusement into a place of political manifestation, determined to have national music played,—and the affair ended in one of the wildest uproar.

It is only fair to Mr. LEWIS BAKER, the lessee, to say that I cannot, on strict inquiry, learn anything to compromise his loyalty in the slightest degree. On his assuming charge of the theatre, Gen. BUTLER, himself, recommended that no national airs should be played; thinking it better that there should be some one place where the ladies, of all shades of thinking, could meet under one roof, for innocent enjoyment, instead of sulking and pouting and concocting mischief at home, as they would be sure to do if they could not see a play without hearing the—to them—hateful "Yankee Doodle." Mr. BAKER consequently acted up to this. When, on Wednesday night, the call was made for National music, he did no immediately comply, thinking it only the wish of a factious and noisy few; but, when it seemed the decided wish of the house, it appears he did comply, and played "Hail Columbia." What occurred afterwards was really more the result of a personal altercation between Mr. VIRGINIO BOWERS and individuals among the audience, than anything affecting Mr. BAKER, or the character of the house. Those who best know him and his amiable lady, know them both to be staunch Unionists. The best proof is that, owing to his early departure for the North, the Unionists are about to tender him a complimentary benefit, which will doubtless be a grand affair.

DEMONSTRATION IN THE CHURCHES.

Resulting from the same bitter sectional feeling in this community, were the disgraceful occurrences in several of the churches yesterday. President LINCOLN having recommended Thursday next as a day of fasting and prayer, the clergymen of many churches took the opportunity of creating ill feeling among their congregations, by saying they were "ordered" to read the Proclamation. Upon this the audience got up and in many cases left the churches.

In one Catholic church, that of the Immaculate Conception, on Baronne-street, the scene was really outrageous. The people slammed doors, made noises with their feet and the chairs, and did everything apparently, to drown the voice of their Pastor, who stood up pale with emotion, and was left to complete the reading to the very few Christian-minded who remained.

Your Northern peace-mongers have really a big task before them. Even while I write, in a room located about the centre of a long corridor, my ears are greeted at one end by a number of girls thumping a piano, and screaming out, "God Save the South," (in the tone of "God Save the Queen;" while at the other end of the corridor a Union crowd are as lustily bellowing out "The Star-Spangled Banner." Truly this is a queer place.

LEAVING THE CITY.

Each vessel coming here now brings comparatively few people, but goes back crowded; and when to this is added the closing up of the theatres, I am afraid the city will soon be more like a huge prison than anything else. Mr. and Mrs. BAKER, accompanied, I believe, by that charming actress Mrs. GLADSTANE, take their leave in the *Morning Star* on Thursday, with BOWERS, RYER, and others of the troupe.

THE WEATHER

is already very sultry, and would be considered pretty warm for July in the North; but it is, as yet perfectly healthy. Some people talk of the approaching season as likely to be sickly, while others again indulge no fears whatever. The streets are clean, and nothing at present affords any reason for expecting an epidemic. NEMO.

Orders from Gen. Banks—The National Fast Day—Union Demonstrations—Mr. Baker's Arrest—Great Excitement—Union Feeling in Louisiana—Gen. Sherman and Correspondents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 30, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS has this morning issued the three following proclamations, which will electrify the whole country, as they have the people of this city:

[The orders were published by us on Friday.—EDS. TIMES.]

I am free to confess that Gen. BANKS has taken by complete surprise even those among his numerous friends and well-wishers who had most faith in his administrative powers. Of his military talents, courage, sagacity and determination of character, no one ever entertained the slightest doubt; but there is a natural kindliness about him, an evident desire to wrong and displease no one, which created fears that, when the proper season came for it, he would lack the firm and uncompromising nerve so essential. Those who thought so, evidently mistook their man. He is now proving that he can wield the thunder quite as well as the olive-branch; and those who have been looking upon his past leniency as a weakness, now delightfully discover that it was only the result of a careful and judicious mind duly poising and calculating the forces it intended to bring upon a given object. These few pregnant orders of Gen. BANKS'—carrying with them, as they do, the conviction that they are not mere empty sounds—will do more toward infusing confidence among loyal men, and striking dismay among the disloyal, than two or three great victories in the field could have accomplished. Taken in conjunction with his recent brilliant and far-reaching military successes, the effect is overwhelmingly favorable for the Union cause in the whole of this region of country.

THE NATIONAL FAST DAY.

The strict letter of the President's recommendation, with regard to observing the 30th as a day of fasting and prayer, was pretty generally observed. Nearly all the places of business were closed up; the churches were opened and the national flag waving in localities where it has, hitherto, been considered almost as a desecration to be seen. In many cases, however, it was the mere outward show with but little of the true spirit of loyalty or contrition. I chanced, for instance, to go into the Presbyterian Church in Lafayette-square,—one of the most fashionable places of worship in the city. On ordinary occasions, some five or six hundred people are in the habit of congregating there; but when I entered with my companion there could not have been more than two or three dozen people scattered through the large edifice. The clergyman's prayer, too, instead of being of any marked patriotic character, dealt in nothing but generalities that could have been uttered just as well from a pulpit in Richmond as in New-Orleans. He fervently prayed for peace,—a cessation of the horrible strife into which the wickedness of men had plunged us—(Query: men on which side did he mean?)—and called down the blessings of God upon *all* men,—no matter of what "kind or condition." If his prayer did not invoke quite as much blessing upon the rebel cause as upon our own, I don't understand the English language when I hear it.

The services of Christ Church were of a very different nature. There the Rev. Mr. BACON officiated;—the same gentleman who so heroically comported himself on board the *Richmond*, during the attack on Port Hudson. Mr. BACON, both in his prayers and the eloquent sermon he preached to a large congregation, left his hearers in no doubt whatever as to the side on which he felt it his duty to call down divine aid. In his estimation, patriotism and treason do not stand on precisely the same footing at the bar of Omnipotence.

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS.

I made mention in my last, of a great excitement which had occurred in the Varieties Theatre, on evening or two before my arrival. The sequel was that several of Mr. BAKER's friends, among prominent Union residents, being desirous of clearing his reputation of any unfair suspicions about his loyalty, tendered him a complimentary benefit, upon which occasion it was publicly announced that our national airs would form a prominent part of the entertainment.

Wednesday, the 29th, (last evening,) was fixed, and everything went off charmingly. The stage was decorated by national flags, and national airs were played by the orchestra, amid the wildest enthusiasm of the audience. Mr. BAKER, on being called before the curtain, at the end of the second piece, gladly embraced the opportunity of setting himself right with his fellow-citizens. After gracefully acknowledging that, on minutely examining the instructions he had received, he found them open to another construction than he had honestly put upon them, and deeply regretting that any misapprehension should have occurred on the part of the management, he added with much emotion: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to say a few words for myself. That I, personally, could have any objection to the performance of the national airs, is a supposition too monstrous to be believed. I love them—I glory in them. [Applause.] My Union sentiments have been well known in this city, and I have never—never for an instant, wavered from them. I only speak the sentiments of my heart when I say that no man more fervently desires the unity of our beloved country than myself. My life is my country's to command; and, with my whole heart, I say, God bless our glorious Union, and may we ever preserve it!" [Immense applause.]

RENEWED EXCITEMENT.

To the uninitiated loyalists this open and unqualified avowal appeared perfectly satisfactory, but it would seem that a portion of the Unionists here thought differently. Excited numbers congregated about the precincts of the theatre, and held an organized meeting at the Lyceum, whence a report got into circulation, late at night, that some violent personal demonstration would be made against Mr. BAKER. To such an extent did it reach, that long after midnight the Police authorities were keeping a watch upon his residence, to avert any disturbance of the public peace.

MR. BAKER'S ARREST.

This morning—Thursday—a large crowd of people assembled at the wharf, opposite Jackson-square, to see the beautiful new steamship *Morning Star* take her departure. Mr. and Mrs. BAKER were on board, unconsciously conversing with their friends among the crowd, when it began to be whispered that a man was present with a writ to arrest Mr. BAKER. The vessel left the dock, however, but had gone only a short distance down the river when a party, secreted on board, actually did arrest him, brought him and his wife back, and took them to the Custom-house, to the astonishment of the whole city. The extraordinary charge was, that Mr. BAKER had forged, or made unwarranted use of the names of the leading citizens, which were published in connection with his complimentary benefit.

But Mr. BAKER had not been ashore two hours before large numbers of the very gentlemen who had voluntarily put down their names for his benefit immediately came forward to avow it, and he found himself in possession of the following most amusing document:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 30, 1863.

JOSIAH HUGHES: In the case of Mr. LEWIS BAKER, arrested on a warrant made by me, authorized by the Union men of New-Orleans, I beg leave to withdraw and dismiss from any further consideration by the Provost-Court, being satisfied that the arrest of Mr. BAKER has been made under a mistake.

T. J. EARHART,
Counsel for the Union Meeting.

Mr. BAKER and his amiable lady leave to-morrow morning by the *Columbia*—the innocent victims of one of the richest—but most annoying—jokes that have occurred here for a long time. On many a dull evening shall we pine after the intellectual treat we were constantly receiving from them, and from that charming lady and accomplished actress Mrs. GLADSTANE, who accompanies them to New-York.

UNION FEELING IN LOUISIANA.

One of the most cheering features in the recent victories of Gen. BANKS, is the proof they have developed of the strong Union feeling existing through all the districts in which our army penetrates. The newspapers which come to us from there are perfect "Curiosities of Literature," printed on a single sheet of wall-paper, and crammed full of squibs, of the rebel expense. They are as frisky as mice when the old cat is away. Here is a scrap I cut from the Opelousas *Courier* of the 25th inst.:

"TO THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF ST. LANDRY."—Under this caption, we published in our wall-paper of the 13th December, 1862, the following appeal:

TO THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF ST. LANDRY.—Maj.-Gen. TAYLOR is now having fortifications erected at Butte-à-la-Rose, for the protection of Western Louisiana against the Federal gunboats, and hands are needed to complete the works before high water. The people of the Atchafalaya from Simmsport to Butte-à-la-Rose have already furnished their hands and set them to work on these fortifications, and appeal to the citizens of St. Landry to assist them with all the available negroes they can spare. Three hundred men are needed *immediately*, and if furnished by the planters of the surrounding country, will be conveyed to Butte-à-la-Rose on the steamer *Allen*, now lying at Porte Berià for that purpose, under the command of Capt. LYONS.

Let every man come to the rescue before it be too late!
OPELOUSAS, Dec. 6, 1862.

The "Patriotic citizens of St. Landry" will be pleased to learn that the public spirited firm of N. P. BANKS & Co., have decided to complete the work of rendering Butte-a-la-Rose impregnable, so suddenly interrupted a day or two ago by the absconding of the former overseer, (a person named TAYLOR) and a subsequent strike among the hands. From the well known character of the gentlemen who have now undertaken the work, the "Patriotic citizens of St. Landry" need have no reason to apprehend any failure on their part.

GEN. SHERMAN AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Gen. SHERMAN is a fine gentleman and brave soldier, but he has one grave weakness—he abhors that inestimable race of creatures called correspondents. If I remember rightly, some unfortunate member of the TIMES ran foul of him somewhere on the Atlantic coast, and another one—so rumor says—just managed to escape his clutches this morning, by sailing for New-York on board the *Morning Star*. What the correspondent in question had said or done with his pen, I really know not.

This morning, at 4 o'clock, I was aroused by a loud knocking at my door, and on going to see the cause, found Mr. HAYS, the correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*—a most estimable young gentlemen—being borne off by an officer, under arrest, for what, he could not imagine. He was taken to the Custom-house at that unseasonable hour, huddled into a room with a number of rebel prisoners, prevented from getting his writing materials, (by which he lost a mail,) and after being kept till noon, without a bed or the privilege of breakfasting, or even washing his face, was ushered into the dreadful presence of Gen. SHERMAN.

On patiently waiting to hear his crime and his doom, it turned out that "somebody or other" had written to the Boston *Traveler*, expatiating upon the very defenceless condition of the City of New-Orleans—a charge by the way that had far more truth than poetry in it *then*, though it would be very far from the truth *now*. Our young friend not being the author of the article in question, and knowing nothing of its authorship, had no objection of course, to go through the long process of swearing to which he was subjected; although he thinks the General might just as well have had some *real* charge against him, before ignominiously dragging him out of bed at 4 o'clock, A. M., to give him a taste of convict life. This is joke No. 2 we have had to-day in the way of arrest and imprisonment "under a mistake."

If the gallant General ever condescends to cast his eyes upon the humble lucubrations of your correspondent, I would venture respectfully to suggest that if he goes on starving poor correspondents to death in this way, there soon will be none left to record his brilliant victories. NEMO.

Summary of Gen. Banks' Operations.

From the Era, April 26.

The past two weeks have given historic fame to the Department of the Gulf, and the Nineteenth Army Corps. Events of the utmost importance in the present crisis have marked every one of their days.

About a month since, the first act of the drama was successfully enacted. A large force was concentrated at Baton Rouge. The army trains, ammunition, and immense quantities of Quartermaster's stores were transported to that city. Major-Gen. BANKS went up and assumed command. The whole force was marched up almost within sight of the batteries of Port Hudson. The country anxiously looked to see the stronghold fall. But one night the brave Admiral of the river fleet ran two of his gunboats in safety past the frowning batteries planted there. What was the result? Pushing on, he established communication with PORTER's fleet above Vicksburgh. He blockaded the Red River, which has been the great avenue of rebel supplies. The presence of his gunboats kept the *Queen of the West* and all the rest of the rebel navy from the waters between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and he has also stationed the *Richmond* so that she can signalize to the fleet below the latter point. Thus any communication can now be sent up from Baton Rouge to GRANT or PORTER, above Vicksburgh, in spite of the two "Gibraltars" which command the river.

Two natural advantages of the two positions, and their extensive fortifications, amount to very little, while their large garrisons are menaced by as strong a power as can be brought to reduce them—namely, starvation. This was the object successfully accomplished in the late movements toward Port Hudson.

But having stationed a fleet to blockade the mouth of the Red River, another great highway for the transportation of valuable supplies had to be cut off. Seven miles west of New-Iberia, near Vermilion Bay, is a large salt mine. Immense quantities of the precious article had been constantly on the way to the rebel army by means of bayous leading into the Red River. Foundries were in operation, which sent out great quantities of ordnance stores. A sawmill was manufacturing lumber for the rebel use. Immense quantities of sugar, molasses, sawn lumber, beef cattle, horses, mules, cotton, corn and bricks were in the hands of the enemy. They had fortifications armed and garrisoned. Lastly, they had a navy which included the *Queen of the West*, cruising around the bayous south of the Red River.

The past week has seen all these fall into our hands; the enemy in rapid flight before our advancing hosts and the rich surrounding country quietly occupied. The money value of the captured property is immense; the important territory occupied places us where a terrible blow is struck against the enemy.

We would not boast too loudly of this great success, but how many victories in this war have produced such substantial results? This, and the passage of the gunboats by Port Hudson, both parts of the same plan—viz., that of cutting off the enemy's Trans-Mississippi supplies, and of opening communication between Gen. BANKS and Gen. GRANT, and Admiral FARRAGUT and Admiral PORTER—appear to us to constitute an achievement of immense value and importance.

The Charges Against Vallandigham.

The official charges against VALLANDIGHAM set forth that on or about the 1st of May, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, he publicly addressed a large meeting of citizens, declaring that the present war is an injurious, cruel, and unnecessary war—a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union, but for the purpose of crushing out liberty and establishing a despotism—a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslaving of the whites; and that, if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated; that peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France; that propositions by which the Southern States could be won back, and be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, were rejected the day before the battle of Fredericksburgh. His is also charged with having said that Order No. 38 of Gen. BURNSIDE was a base usurpation of arbitrary authority, and that the sooner the people informed the minions of usurpated power that they will not submit to such restrictions the better. He declared also his purpose to defeat an attempt to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government, and that he believed the men in power were trying to establish a despotism.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Gen. Franklin's Reply to the War Committee of Congress.

Having published all that portion of the report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War which charges Major-Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN with the chief responsibility for the failure of Gen. BURNSIDE's attack on Fredericksburgh in December last, it is proper that we should also place before our readers so much of the reply of Gen. FRANKLIN to this allegation as the limited space at our command will enable us to do.

The reply, which has been given to the public in pamphlet form, appears to us to be a complete vindication of the accused against the charges preferred by that Committee. It also discloses some interesting information in regard to the battle of Fredericksburgh and other acts of Gen. BURNSIDE while in command of the Army of the Potomac, which has not heretofore obtained publicity, and all of which will interest many of our readers.

We commence our abridgment of this pamphlet by citing the annexed passages from its opening pages:

"The Committee have not devoted much space to me, either in citations of testimony or in statements of their own; but in that limited space they have presented me before the country as responsible for the loss of the battle of Fredericksburgh, in consequence of my disobedience of the orders of Gen. BURNSIDE. If this be true, I have been guilty of the highest crime known to the military law, for the commission of which my life is forfeit and my name consigned to infamy.

Justice to the country, to the Administration which has given me important commands in its armies, and to myself, demands that I meet these grave allegations as promptly as possible; while, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, the mode adopted is the only one open to me. Since the publication of the report, I have received an answer to an inquiry at the Adjutant-General's Office, informing me that there are no charges on file against me at the Department to which, as a soldier, I am amenable.

I am not at liberty to ignore a report which has already reached the hands of a majority of the loyal people of the United States, emanating from a Committee of their representatives in Congress, because the legislative department of the Government has taken upon itself the duties that belong to the Executive. I cannot shut my eyes to the magnitude of the question in its immediate public aspect. If it affected only myself, I might be well contented with the verdict which history will pass upon the transaction, under the sacred law which governs the ultimate triumph of the truth.

It is a sad commentary upon the disjointed condition of the times that at the very moment when the nation is offering its blood and treasure without stint in the effort to preserve inviolate the principles of civil liberty, a citizen of that nation, however humble, shall be accused, tried and condemned of an infamous crime, before a tribunal sitting in secret session, without notice, or even an intimation of the charges made against him; without the opportunity to confront or examine the witnesses brought against him; to be himself called and interrogated, in utter ignorance that he is under trial; and finally to be denied permission to produce witnesses, when the fact became apparent to him that he was, for some unexplained reason, in danger of condemnation. Since the time when the corner-stone of civil liberty was laid under that Government from which we derive our laws, which gives to the meanest subject or the greatest criminal the right to meet his accusers face to face, and to confront his witnesses, no parallel can be found in the history of constitutional Governments so startling in its violations of all that is sacred in personal rights as are the proceedings of the secret tribunals created by the Congress which has just expired.

ORDER OF BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Gen. FRANKLIN complains that the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War was given to the public without the evidence on which it purports to be founded, except such facts thereof as the Committee saw fit to embody in the report itself. Of his own testimony before the Committee only a part is printed, and he therefore submits to the public some facts stated by him to the Committee which they have not published, and some of the evidence which he requested the Committee to take, but which they declined upon the ground that they had not time. Among the facts submitted by him to the Committee which they have not noticed are some which he repeats, in substance, as follows:

On the 13th day of December last, when I crossed the Rappahanoock, I was in command of the left grand division of the Army of the Potomac, which numbered about forty thousand men. It was entirely crossed and posted in line of battle by 3 o'clock of that day. My command consisted of two corps, of three divisions each. At 5 o'clock Gen. BURNSIDE came to my headquarters, where he met, with me, Gens. WILLIAM F. SM

during the previous night had an attack in force been contemplated) occupied at least three hours. While this was going on one of Gen. SMITH'S divisions was also ordered to report to Gen. REYNOLDS'. Of these several movements Gen. BURNSIDE was kept informed by reports made by Gen. HARDIE to him at intervals during the day; and between 7.40 A. M. and 2.40 P.M. it was reported to him, by an officer of his own staff, that out of the eight divisions composing my entire command, including the two divisions that had been ordered to cross the river, six divisions had been employed in making the effort to seize Hamilton's hill, keeping the attacking forces supported, and in checkkeeping the attacking forces supported, and in checkkeeping the advance of the enemy, while but two divisions were left to protect the bridges, the right, and the centre, and to keep the line of retreat open, and which two divisions were actually attacked during the day."

SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE.

Gen. FRANKLIN proceeds to say that after the Committee had taken his testimony and declined to call Gen. HARDIE as a witness, he asked permission to hand them copies of the reports made by that officer to Gen. BURNSIDE during the day. This request was granted; and although it is impossible to overstate the value of the testimony contained in these dispatches, fourteen in number, sent from the field of battle by an officer of the staff of Gen. BURNSIDE who could have no motive at the time to state anything but the exact truth, as the events were transpiring under his own eyes, yet no mention of or reference to these dispatches is made by the Committee in their report. Of these dispatches Gen. FRANKLIN says:

"As they present a statement of the transactions of the day upon the left, as seen by a competent and impartial witness, I present them in full, in the order in which they were sent. It will be noticed that the first dispatch is dated 7:40 A. M. This dispatch is as follows.

HEADQUARTERS FRANKLIN'S GRAND DIVISION, Dec 13—7 40 P. M.

Gen. Burnside:

Gen. MEADE'S division is to make the movement from our left; but it is reported that the enemy's skirmishers are advancing, indicating an attack upon our position on the left. JAMES A. HARDIE,

Brig.-Gen. Vols., Assist. Insp.-Gen.

The telegraph station connecting with Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters was about one-third of a mile from my headquarters, so that by 8 o'clock of that morning Gen. BURNSIDE was informed by his Assistant Inspector-General of the fact that I had sent Gen. MEADE'S division to make the movement directed by him. I submit, with entire confidence, that had Gen. BURNSIDE, upon the receipt of Gen. HARDIE'S first dispatch, discovered that I had either misapprehended his order, or was sending too small a force to its execution, he would at the moment have corrected my misapprehension. So far from that, Gen. BURNSIDE did not communicate with me in any manner from that time until 2 25 P. M. of that day, when he sent me an order in writing, in which it was stated that my instructions of this morning were so far modified as to require an advance upon the heights immediately in my front. Gen. HARDIE'S dispatch, upon the receipt of this order, is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION, Dec. 13—2:25 P. M.

Gen. Burnside:

Dispatch received." FRANKLIN will do his best. New troops gone in. Will report soon again.

JAS. A. HARDIE, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

Later in the day, and after 3 o'clock, when every regiment that I could spare was engaged in various parts of the field, (as will appear by referring to HARDIE'S reports and Gen. BURNSIDE'S own testimony, hereafter given,) with an enemy that greatly outnumbered us, and when all my energies were directed to save the wing from being overpowered, and its line of retreat cut off, I received a verbal message from Gen. BURNSIDE, by one of his staff, that Gen. SUMNER'S troops were being hard pressed, with a request to make a diversion in his favor if I could. To this I also responded that I would do my best.

For the details of what was done by me during the day, I leave Gen. HARDIE'S dispatches to speak for themselves. He was at my side from shortly after sunrise until sunset. He not only knew of every order and movement made by me, or under my direction, but was a perfectly competent judge of their wisdom and sufficiency. In the performance of an act of common justice he has placed these dispatches at my disposal. In addition to the forces referred to in these dispatches, a division from Gen. WILCOX'S corps reported to me late in the afternoon, and was put in the vicinity of the bridges; too late, however, to aid in any of the operations on the extreme left."

All the dispatches of Gen. HARDIE to Gen. BURNSIDE are next given in full, in view of the contents of which Gen. FRANKLIN says: "I am willing to abide by this testimony, to determine whether I lost the battle of Fredericksburgh in consequence of my disobedience of an order directing me to attack with a division at least, and to keep it well supported."

BURNSIDE'S CONFIDENCE IN FRANKLIN—ORDER NO. 8.

Gen. FRANKLIN next alludes to what took place after the failure of the attack, showing that Gen. BURNSIDE did not then evince any disapprobation of the former's conduct or any lack of confidence in him as a soldier. On this point Gen. FRANKLIN says:

"On the night following I was with Gen. BURNSIDE at his headquarters, when he informed me that he intended to renew the attack from the right and to lead the Ninth Corps in person. At two interviews during that night (which lasted at least two hours) he did not intimate to me any disapprobation of my conduct or of that of my officers and men during that day. Again, I urged upon him that if the attack was to be renewed, to renew it from the left, but that such force and preparations as would command success. An order, however, for an attack from the right was given by him. On the following day I had another interview with Gen. BURNSIDE, at his request, in which he informed me that strong protests were made against a renewal of the attack by Gens. SUMNER and HOOKER, and he abandoned the plan of another attack with expressions of the greatest reluctance. I was with him for two or three hours on that occasion; and during that interview, he did not express or intimate, in his language or deportment toward me, that he was not entirely satisfied with my conduct and that of my officers and men. On the Wednesday or Thursday following I had another interview with him, in which, so far from expressing any dissatisfaction with me, he stated very distinctly that I alone of his Generals had 'held up his hands,' (as he expressed it;) that he had fully determined to resign his command, and to recommend me as his successor as the Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac. From that time until I was relieved from the command of the Left Grand Division, although frequently called into consultation by Gen. BURNSIDE, he never told me or gave me to understand that I had either misconstrued or disobeyed his orders, or was in any way responsible for the disaster of the 13th, or had in the least lost his confidence. Indeed, had he believed that I had disobeyed his orders on the 13th, he could not have discharged his duty to the country without preferring charges against me to that effect.

It was during the period of time last referred to that the General Order No. 8, to which the Committee have made reference in their report, was directed to be issued by Gen. BURNSIDE. The Committee state that this order dismissed some officers from the service, subject to the approval of the President, and relieved others from duty with the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. BURNSIDE asked the President to sanction the order or accept his resignation as Major-General; *that the President acknowledged that Gen. Burnside was right*, but declined to decide without consulting with some of his advisers. As I was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac almost immediately after this interview with the President, I shall assume that I was one of the officers thus relieved in the order—an assumption I could not make from any evidence derived from Gen. BURNSIDE'S conduct to me when we were together, but which I am compelled to make because I have been so informed by two gentlemen of high character who have seen and read the order.

It further appears from the report that the Committee had that order before them; and as they have seen fit to visit upon me solely the responsibility for the loss of the battle of Fredericksburgh, without referring in any manner to the repulse on the right, or stating its tearful loss in killed and wounded, I feel at liberty to state, on the authority of the same gentlemen who have seen Order No. 8, that under that order Gen. HOOKER was one of the officers dismissed from service subject to the approval of the President. It, therefore, that order is invoked as a record of conviction, and by it Gen. HOOKER is dismissed while I am only relieved, I have the right to state the fact, and leave the public to judge of the motives of the Committee in stating that they have not considered it essential to report upon the operations of the right wing in this battle. Not only so, but I have the right to challenge the verity of the statement 'that the President acknowledged that Gen. BURNSIDE was right,' when it was known to the Committee that in the same order in which the President relieved Gen. BURNSIDE from the command of the Army of the Potomac he made Gen. HOOKER his successor.

But I shall not accept it as conclusive against my conduct that Gen. BURNSIDE did recommend that I should be relieved. It is a part of the history of the times that after the failure of his attempt upon the rebel army behind Fredericksburgh he addressed a letter to Gen. HALLECK relieving the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief from all responsibility for that movement; and it is equally true, though not so publicly known, that shortly after that letter was published Gen. BURNSIDE made quite as formal and earnest a request to the President to remove the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief from the several positions occupied by them as he did to dismiss certain of his officers in the Army of the Potomac. If it was true that the movement was his own it was but an act of common justice to assume its responsibility."

TWO PLANS OF ATTACK.

It appears that there were two plans of attack, upon which Gen. FRANKLIN remarks, "without intending to reflect upon that kind of magnanimity that takes the responsibility of a failure from the shoulders of those above us and places it upon those below us." He says:

"I will prove by documentary evidence from Gen. BURNSIDE'S hand that his plan, as given to the Committee, was not the plan on which he conducted the operations of the battle.

The Committee have printed Gen. BURNSIDE'S plan of attack, as given by him. By the side of this I print an extract from the letter of Gen. BURNSIDE to Gen. HALLECK, dated Dec. 19, six days after the battle, by which it appears that he intended to make his 'vigorous attack,' as he there calls it, over two miles from my front, and upon the heights in the rear of the town of Fredericksburgh, and that part of his order to me in which he informed me of the orders which he had given Gen. SUMNER, showing that Gen. SUMNER'S movement was to be simultaneous with mine. In this he states the measures taken to avoid a collision between Gen. SUMNER'S forces and mine, while in the plan before the Committee he is represented as testifying that he did not mean that Gen. SUMNER should move *until I had taken the position designated in the order.*

Gen. Burnside's Plan of Attack, as given by the Committee.

The enemy had cut a road along in the rear of the line of the heights where we made our attack, by means of which they connected the two wings of their army, and avoided a long detour around through a bad country. I obtained from a colored man, from the other side of the town, information in regard to this new road, which proved to be correct. I wanted to obtain possession of that new road, and that was my reason for making an attack on the extreme left. I did not intend to make the attack on the right until that position had been taken, which I supposed would stagger the enemy, cutting their line in two, and then I proposed to make a direct attack on their front and drive them out of their works.

Gen. Burnside's plan of attack in his letter to Gen. Halleck.

I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburgh, and I hoped, by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a *vigorous attack*, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces *behind and on the crest in the rear of the town*, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor. For this we had to gain a height on the *extreme right* of the crest which commanded a new road lately made by the enemy, &c."

Extract from Gen. Burnside's order to me, informing me of Gen. Sumner's orders.

"He has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from Gen. SUMNER'S command up the plank road to its intersection of the telegraph road, where they will divide with a view of seizing the heights on both these roads. Holding these heights, with the heights near Capt. HAMILTON'S, will, I hope, compel the enemy to evacuate the whole ridge between these points. He makes these moves by columns, distant from each other, with a view of avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces, which might occur in a general movement during the fog."

The statements in Gen. BURNSIDE'S letter to Gen. HALLECK, his statement in the order of the 13th to me, and his statement of his plan before the Committee, all agree upon one point at least—that he did not mean to make his '*main attack*' under either of those orders. Under the orders he issued he designed seizing first the heights in rear of the town; next the heights near Capt. HAMILTON'S, which he supposed would stagger the enemy; and then he proposed to make a '*direct attack*' in the enemy's front, and drive him out of his works. The orders not only agree in this, but the fact, in all the significant proportions of its results, in killed and wounded, was before the Committee, that Gen. SUMNER'S command did actually move to seize 'those heights on the crest in rear of the town,' almost as soon as I did. At that time I had not only taken the position at Capt. HAMILTON'S, but was crossing troops from the other side of the river, to save those who had been sent to make the attempt. Gen. BURNSIDE was informed of all this by Gen. HARDIE as the effort progressed. How, then, is it to be accounted for that Gen. BURNSIDE could be so far forgotten as his intentions as to say, '*that he did not intend making the attack* on the right until that position (my position) had been taken?' If he did not intend to do so, why did he make the attack before the contingency happened? He knew that the position on the left was not taken; why, then, did he order Gen. SUMNER forward, if his intention was to keep him back until it was taken? If he did not intend that Gen. SUMNER should move until I had taken the heights at Capt. HAMILTON'S, what does this language in his order to me mean: 'He has ordered another column of a *division or more* to be moved from Gen. SUMNER'S command up the plank-road to its intersection with the telegraph road, where they will divide, with a view of seizing the heights on both of those roads. *Holding these heights, with the heights near Capt. Hamilton's*, will, he hopes,' &c. He makes these moves by columns distant from each other, with a view of *avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces*, which might occur in a general movement during the fog."

This is the language of a simultaneous movement; and that no doubt may be left about it, he gives as a reason why he keeps the moving columns distant from each other that they might not encounter each other in a fog. If both columns were not to be moved at the same time, it is difficult to see how they could have collided in a fog. It is therefore perfectly evident that, under both orders issued that morning by Gen. BURNSIDE, he imagined that he could seize certain heights over two miles distant from each other, with the comparatively small force of a division sufficiently supported for each column, and that when these were taken he expected to follow up by orders for a main attack with the 'whole command,' which I was to keep in 'position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road.' In the execution of these orders the enemy discovered himself in force so much greater than Gen. BURNSIDE anticipated, that the plan proved totally inadequate to its expected results. The disaster which followed is a matter of history; and considering the pressure to which the mind of the commanding General must have been subjected since that time, it is not difficult to find a reason why his present recollection of his plan differs so materially from the orders which he gave before the movement was made; but I submit that is an insufficient reason for visiting the consequences of the failure upon his subordinates in command."

EXPLANATION OF TESTIMONY.

Gen. FRANKLIN next proceeds to criticise the report of the Committee on account of its omissions of some of the testimony. Under this head we extract the following:

"The Committee state that when last before them I considered the meaning of the order to be an armed observation to ascertain where the enemy was. They then proceed as follows: 'In his (FRANKLIN'S) testimony, given when your Committee were at Falmouth, he says: "I put in the troops that I thought it prudent and proper to put in. I thought the whole strength of my command as far as I could, and at the same time keep my connection with the river open." These two statements seem to be presented under the idea that they convict me of an inconsistency, and in the report furnished by the committee to one of the newspapers, printed in pamphlet form, entitled *Tribune War Tract, No. 1*, this statement of the Committee is headed, in capital letters, 'FRANKLIN'S inconsistent statements.' What inconsistency is there between my interpretation of the second clause of the order that it was for an armed observation to ascertain where the enemy was, and in the statement that, in sending in this armed force of observation, I *had* ascertained where the enemy was, and had been compelled to fight the whole strength of my command as far as I could, and at the same time keep my communication with the river open, in resisting a superior force, which had discovered itself on three sides of me? But the Committee, in quoting my testimony, for some reason satisfactory to themselves, have omitted to state what was testified by me in the same connection.

By referring to the testimony given by me at Falmouth, (which has heretofore been made public,) I find that the words immediately following the quotation made by the Committee in their present report are as follows: 'The reason that we failed was that we had not troops enough to carry the points where the attack was made, *under the orders that were given.*' Why the Committee have omitted that part of my evidence, while from the quotation marks the reader is led to suppose the whole sentence is given, I shall not stop to inquire.

The next statement in the report refers to the number of troops with which the attack was made by me, under the orders to send out 'a division, at least,' to seize the heights near Capt. HAMILTON'S, and that is headed in the tract in the same conspicuous manner, 'FRANKLIN responsible for the defeat.'

The Committee's statement on this subject occupies out a few lines, and admits the sending out by me, under this order, of four divisions, numbering 16,500 men, as stated by them, without giving the number of DOUBLEDAY'S division, which was nearly 7,000 more. The Committee name only MEADE'S, GIBBONS', DOUBLEDAY'S and BIRNEY'S divisions as those by which the attack was made and supported. They had it in proof, and in Gen. HARDIE'S reports, that NEWTON'S and SICKLES' divisions also aided in that movement, while the divisions of HOWE and BROOKS also engaged the enemy during the day. However easy of explanation it may be that the employment of NEWTON'S division was not referred to in the report, it is difficult to understand why SICKLES' division should be omitted, when the only evidence on this subject discloses the fact that SICKLES' division was also engaged.

The Committee proceed: 'Several of the witnesses testify that had the attack been renewed with all the available force under Gen. FRANKLIN'S command, it would have been successful.' Who these witnesses are is not stated, nor is a word of their testimony given. If any one upon whose opinion the public would place any reliance has been found to express such an opinion, it has been given in ignorance of the orders under which I was acting during the day, or upon the assumption that such an order as the Committee state I did receive was issued to me in the early part of the day. I have shown that no such order was issued, and that the second order that was issued was received at 2:25 P. M."

GEN. BURNSIDE'S TESTIMONY.

But whatever opinions may have been expressed before the Committee by witnesses, whose names they have not given, the same Committee submitted a report to the Senate on the 23d day of December last, containing the evidence taken by them on the 19th of that month, in which the testimony of Gen. BURNSIDE, taken immediately after the battle, is given. This has been printed by order of the Senate. From this document I make the following extracts referring to the battle of Fredericksburgh:

"Question (by Committee)—What causes do you assign for the failure of your attack here?

Answer—It was found to be impossible to get the men up to the works; the enemy's fire was too hot for them; the whole command fought most gallantly; the enemy themselves say they never saw our men fight so hard as on that day.

Q.—Were the enemy's works very strong?

A.—Their works are not strong works, but they occupy very strong positions. It is possible that the points of attack were wrongly ordered; if such is the case, I can only say I did to the best of my ability. * * *

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you expected Gen. FRANKLIN to carry the point at the extreme left of the ridge in the rear of the town, and thereby enable our troops to storm and carry their fortifications?

A.—I did expect him to carry that point, which being done would have placed our forces in rear of their extreme left, and which I thought at the time would shake their forces to such an extent that the position in front could be easily stormed and carried.

Q.—*To what do you attribute his failure to accomplish that?*

A.—*To the great strength of the position and the accumulation of the enemy's forces there.*"

Gen. BURNSIDE then explained that the delay in building the bridges gave the enemy time to accumulate his forces before he was able to order the attack.

"Q.—What was the conduct of the officers and men during the attack?

A.—With the exception of a single regiment, it was excellent.

Q.—Will you state, as nearly as you can, the whole number of our troops that were engaged?

A.—We had about 100,000 men on the other side of the river.

Q.—What part of that number were actually engaged in battle?

A.—Every single man of them was under artillery fire, and about half of them were at different times formed in columns of attack. *Every man was put in column that could be got in.*"

With this evidence of the General commanding the army before them, a Committee of Congress, in a report submitted to the public without the testimony, deliberately states:

"*The testimony of all the witnesses* before your Committee proves most conclusively that had the attack been made upon the left with all the force that Gen. FRANKLIN could have used for that purpose, the plan of Gen. BURNSIDE would have been completely successful, and our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory."

REPLY TO THE DIRECT ACCUSATION.

Gen. FRANKLIN concludes his reply with some remarks in direct reply to the accusation of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and in vindication of his own conduct as a faithful officer of the army. We copy entire this concluding portion of his address, as follows:

Keeping in mind the fact that the divisions of HOWE and BROOKS, which Gen. HARDIE reported to Gen. BURNSIDE were then actually engaged, were the two divisions upon which I had to rely to protect my right, centre and bridges, and that every other division of my command was at that moment already in support of the left, and that this dispatch of Gen. HARDIE'S was a piece of the evidence before a Committee supposed to be in search of the truth in regard to a subject of such magnitude as the loss of the battle of Fredericksburgh, it seems incredible that the next paragraph of their report following the extract from my testimony which they have given is the one already quoted, that—

"The testimony of *all the witnesses* before your Committee proves most conclusively that had the attack been made upon the left with all the force that Gen. FRANKLIN could have used for that purpose, the plan of Gen. BURNSIDE would have been completely successful, and our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory."

This sweeping statement is made without giving a word of testimony in support of the conclusion, or the name of a witness. I am necessarily in ignorance of what has been testified to by others before the Committee, but I know that Gen. BURNSIDE and myself were at least two of "all the witnesses," and that he, when he was first examined, testified to the contrary of any such statement. I know that Gen. HARDIE'S words, written from the battle-field to his chief, were in evidence, and that the facts shown by these witnesses prove the conclusions of this Committee to be as unfounded as they are unmerited.

Standing, as I do, thus arraigned and condemned by the Committee, I have no fear that my countrymen will adopt their verdict until I have been heard in my own behalf. They have thus far inhaled with the air they breathe that vital principle of fair play that hears before it condemns. As a people they have no purpose to serve in striking down a public servant, unless he has proved to be unfaithful to his trust, and to their sense of justice I appeal, though the circumstances attending my accusation compel me to edd to my statement a few words personal to myself.

My profession is that of arms. I was educated to it as a pupil of the nation. My duty and inclination leading in the same path that stirred the nation's pulse when its flag was torn down by parricidal hands, I dedicated my life, and whatever was enwrapt within my life, to the defence of my country. I did not underrate the proportions of the rebellion, and I accepted my line of duty with the conviction that the nation would require of its loyal children determined purpose, and perhaps great sacrifices, before its unity would be restored. With these convictions, I took command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac in June, 1861. From that time until I was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, on the 25th day of January, 1863, I have been trying to do my duty in camp and upon the field. That I have not altogether failed, the brave men who have grown up with me have proved on the battle-fields of Virginia and Maryland; and it is but common justice to those of them who yet live, and to the memory of those who are dead, to say that they never failed me in the time of trial. My time has been passed with my command, including a period of illness, I have been absent from it but twenty-one days. This has left but little time to look after matters personal to myself. Having no political associations of influence, I must content myself as best I can with the reflection that the Committee believed that the failure at Fredericksburgh demanded a victim, and that, being of no consequence except as a soldier, it was most available to order me to that duty.

I have had no friendships which have stood in the way of the performance of my duty. When Gen. BURNSIDE took command of the Army of the Potomac, and up to the time he left it, I gave a hearty obedience to every order he gave me, as well as a full and frank expression of my opinion when he invited me to his councils. I supposed that we were attached friends, and that we were both looking only to those means by which would achieve success. I agreed with him fully in the propriety of crossing the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh at the time proposed by his original plan. After that failed, whatever advice I gave him in council sprang from the honest convictions of my judgment, and I should have been recreant to my duty to my country and my own conscience had I given him any other. When the crossing was determined upon, with what alacrity I obeyed the order, the time within which my troops were crossed and placed in line of battle is the best evidence. This done, and our troops posted on the right of the enemy's side of the river, with nothing but frail pontoon bridges between them and their destruction as an army, I proposed that an assault should be made upon the enemy position with a column strong enough to command success, (naming the number of at least six divisions,) with the request that I might be allowed to make immediate dispositions to carry it out. After waiting through the night, I was ordered to take a particular height with one division, and to keep my whole command in readiness for some contemplated movement. In obeying this order according to its letter and spirit, a force of the enemy upon my left, my right and my centre, discovered itself, sufficient to engage during the day every division in my command. Our failure was the natural consequence of the insufficient preparation and inadequate provision for an attack upon an army like that in front of us. This being the state of the facts, so far as I am concerned, without a hearing or an opportunity of defence, a report from the legislative branch of the Government has been spread through the newspapers and in pamphlets before my countrymen, stating that, had I obeyed the orders given me by Gen. BURNSIDE on that day, our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory, instead of a brilliant victory it was a sad and fearful disaster, in which many brave men fell—men to whom I was attached by two years' association, and for this disaster, and for the blood of these comrades, this Committee say I am responsible.

I place these facts by the side of their report, perfectly willing to abide by the verdict which the public will pass upon me. WM. B. FRANKLIN.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE SOUTH.

Running the Blockade—Narrow Escape of the Giraffe as Wilmington.

The Toronto *Leader*, like the London *Times*, sports its special correspondent in the South. His first letter is dated at Richmond, March 25, and in it he gives a description of running the blockade. He writes:

"On Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst., the steamer *Giraffe* left Nassau for Wilmington. This vessel belongs to the Confederate Government, and was freighted with lead, fixed ammunition, telegraph wire, &c., for use in the Southern army. Her commander, Capt. WILKINSON, (son of Commodore WILKINSON, of Norfolk, Va.,) was formerly a commissioned officer in the United States Navy. He now holds a commission in the Confederate Navy, and enjoys, deservedly, a high reputation as a brave, cool and efficient officer. The *Giraffe* is a model specimen of the class of vessels engaged in the blockade trade. She is a Clyde steamer, and plied between Glasgow and Belfast before she was purchased by the Confederate Government. She combines two qualities essential for vessels engaged in this business, viz., speed and strength. Her ordinary speed is about twelve knots, but she can on an emergency make three or four more. She is provided with two oscillating engines of improved pattern and splendid finish, working so smoothly that no jar whatever is perceptible while the vessel is in motion. The paddle-wheels are constructed on a new plan; by means of an eccentric attached to the wheel the paddle descends into and ascends from the water in a vertical position, thus avoiding all concussion and noise usually made by the paddles in striking the water and coming out of it, and at the same time adding somewhat to the speed of the vessel. The hull is of iron, compactly and strongly put together. The finish of the interior of the vessel is in the best style. The cabin was formerly large and commodious, now the after portion has been bulkheaded off and is used for storing freight. She has two short masts with sails only intended for use in case of the machinery being disabled. The hull, smoke-stacks, masts, &c., are painted a dimmish white, the better to escape observation at night. All of the 'blockade runners,' both steamers and sailing vessels, are similarly painted. I have been somewhat particular in describing the *Giraffe* for the reason that she is known as a 'clipper,' and has already made four trips into Southern ports, and has never been discovered until far beyond pursuit or reach of shot or shell from the blockading vessels. Other steamers have been equally fortunate; one, the *Ruby*, has made twelve trips, and is likely to make as many more. When you consider the fact that these vessels cost from one hundred to $150,000 each, and that one trip will net to the owners three to four times the value of the vessel, you can form some idea of the profits made. Some twenty steamers are engaged in this trade besides innumerable sailing vessels. Where one capture is made at least ten succeed in getting in safely. Sailing vessels and slow steamers are the only ones captured. Fast steamers are never overhauled; if caught it is owing to stress of weather, incapacity of pilots or stupidity of officers."

The *Giraffe* failed to make the run in time to enter Wilmington on the night of the 17th, so she lay off until the night of the 18th. About 12 o'clock she made the attempt to run in and was caught in a terrific gale, which compelled her to cast anchor. As soon as day dawned she slipped her cable and started for port. Although she was discovered and chased the roughness of the sea prevented successful pursuit, and after a very narrow escape the *Giraffe* made her harbor. The correspondent continues:

From off the mouth of Cape Fear River to Wilmington, by the meanderings of the river, the distance is thirty miles. The channel in many places is very narrow, frequently running close to the shore. At such points heavy batteries are located, and even if the Federal gunboats should succeed in crossing the bar and passing Fort Fisher, they would have a fearful gauntlet to run before reaching Wilmington. No wooden boats could possibly pass in safety, and as it requires thirteen or fourteen feet for the *Montauk* and other iron-clads of her class, Wilmington may be considered pretty safe. On our arrival at Wilmington we found the *Britannia*, a Clyde steamer, in port. She came in a few days before without being discovered. Arrivals of vessels at Wilmington and Charleston have become so frequent as to excite comment.

Lieut. MOREAU FORREST, United States Navy, was, on the 29th inst., at Baltimore, presented with a most beautiful and elegantly finished sword and navy revolver, by Hon. THOMAS SWANN, in behalf of a large number of the citizens of Baltimore, who were desirous of honoring a brave and skillful officer. Lieut. FORREST was Executive Officer on the *Keokuk* in the recent attack on Fort Sumter. He has also been in active service since the rebellion commenced, and has always shown himself a gallant and able officer.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hackley Contract.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT FROM THE CITY INSPECTOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Monday the following communication was received from the City Inspector, and referred to the Special Committee previously appointed to investigate the subject of street cleaning under the existing contract:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CITY HALL-SQUARE, CHATHAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Since my last communication to your Honorable Body of the 26th of March, ultimo, relative to the Hackley contract, there has been no improvement in the cleaning of the streets, but on the contrary the City, at this moment, is in a more filthy condition than to be before been the case at this season of the year, notwithstanding the favorable condition of the weather for street cleaning purposes. As an evidence of the effect of this state of things upon the health of the community, I would state that the mortality of the City from the first of March has been largely on the increase, until it has now reached a point of fearful magnitude. For the week ending April 27, there were reported to this Department one hundred and forty more deaths than occurred during the same week of the previous year. Was this increase of mortality the result of an existing pestilence or epidemic among us, the public mind would become justly alarmed as to the future; but although no actual pestilence as such, exists, it is by no means certain that we are not preparing the way for some fatal scourge by the no longer to be endured filthy condition of our City. There is no longer any confidence to be placed in the contractor or his sureties, through which any favorable change can be expected. During the last two weeks of the month of April they have utterly failed to comply with the terms of their contract, and in consequence of this neglect or refusal, I have withheld from the contractor my certificates of payment for that period.

But an embarrassment of no ordinary character has to be overcome before I can successfully engage in the work of cleaning the City, which has now reverted to this Department, in consequence of the failure above alluded to. By section 10 of the contract the sureties of the contractor are made responsible for the payment of work performed by the City Inspector during the non-performance of that duty by the contractor. I have reason to believe that this guarantee alone will prove wholly inefficient in bringing together any sufficient number of laborers upon the streets, should the attempt be made. The laboring men have but little confidence in the contractor, and the less in his sureties, to whom much of their sufferings from the non-payment of their labor is to be attributed. I state this fact without offering any opinion of my own as to whether the charge is well founded or otherwise. I am, however, free to say that, in my opinion, no money for work performed under the circumstances would ever be paid by the sureties unless forced to make such payments after protracted litigations and law-suits of months and perhaps years in duration. The knowledge of this fact, or the mere suspicion of doubt in the minds of the laborers that their money is not certain every two weeks, will defeat any plan that has in view the cleaning of the City in which any cause for such apprehension is not removed.

This embarrassment can be overcome by no act of the Common Council making the City responsible for the payment of all work done under the direction and supervision of the City Inspector. That body has the power to authorize that the street-cleaning appropriations, or portions of the same, be applied to this purpose. The plan is not alone feasible but easy of accomplishment, and if approved, no time will be lost in placing the City in a cleanly and healthy condition by the undersigned. I would beg to state that the safety of the community—whose patience has been sorely tried by long repeated delays, neglects and injuries to the public health until the present inefficient system—demands immediate and energetic action on the part of your Honorable Body for the abatement of evils which it is in your power alone to correct.

I annex herewith copies of communications addressed to the Counsel of the Corporation, on matters of interest connected with the working of the contract, to which that official has not yet been proper to reply. It is for yourselves to judge how far the needful cooperation on the part of coordinate authorities has been yielded in giving effect to the street cleaning contract beneficial to the City, and whether the responsibility of construing and enforcing that contract might not have been shared by the constituted legal adviser of the Corporation.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CITY HALL SQUARE, CHATHAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

John E. Develin, Esq., Corporation Counsel, &c.:

SIR—I would respectfully call your attention to that clause in the tenth section of the Hackley contract, which reads as follows: "And if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties."

You will please inform me whether, in case the City Inspector should find himself bound to act in the event above described, and the work of street cleaning should again be imposed upon him, the contract would not thereby be annulled, and the work of street cleaning again revert permanently to the City.

Or whether, after the work shall have been performed by the City Inspector, in consequence of the neglect of the contractor or his sureties, the contractor can again assume control over the cleaning of the streets, as if no interruption in the performance of the contract had taken place.

I would further request an opinion as in the validity of the contract in the event of only a *portion* of the street cleaning being destroyed upon the City Inspector, in consequence of the non performance of obligations on the part of the contractor, or in another form of inquiry, whether the refusal to perform the obligations of the contract in *part* does not impair the validity of the whole instrument.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

[COPY.]

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CITY HALL SQUARE, CHATHAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1863.

Hon. John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation, &c. a

SIR—On the 13th of January last I addressed to you a communication relative to the Hackley contract, to which I solicited a reply, but which has not yet been received at this Department.

In addition to the information there sought for, I would now ask your opinion as to the interpretation of that portion of the contract to be found in section 10 of that instrument, as follows:

"And if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, (after they shall be notified thereof,) then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties."

The exigency contemplated in the above provision having occurred, the notice having been served, and the work of cleaning having been performed by the City Inspector in accordance with the requirements of the contract—does that fact vitiate the contract for all future purposes and requirements, or, after the work of said cleaning has been performed as above mentioned, in consequence of the neglect of the contractor, has the contractor any legitimate claim to demand from the City the right to continue his work upon the streets the same as if nothing had occurred to mar its interruption?

An early answer will much oblige, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) DANIEL E DELAVAN, City Inspector.

WHAT THE CITY REALLY OWES THE CONTRACTOR—NO OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF THE CONTRACT NOW.

The City Inspector, Col. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, disputes the assertion made by Mr. DONALDSON, the assignee of the Hackley contract, made in his letter to the Board of Aldermen on Thursday night, that the City owes him over $100,000. Col. DELAVAN states the case thus:

The contractor holds requisitions given by the City Inspector for semi-monthly payments as follows:

Last half of January	$11,625
First half of February	11,625
Whole of March	23,250
First half of April	11,625
Making a total of	$58,125

Comptroller BRENNAN has declined to draw warrants for these payments, from a belief that the contract has not been performed in a proper manner.

The requisition for the last half of February, has been withheld by the City Inspector, as security for debts owing by the contractor for work and materials, under authority of a provision of the contract, which requires him to withhold the last installment for the contract year, (which expires Feb. 26,) until the liability for work and materials, for which claims may have been filed with him ten days before shall be discharged. Claims were filed with Col. DELAVAN to the amount of about $80,000.

Then the payment for the last half of April the Colonel refused to give a requisition for, because the work had not been done according to the terms of the contract.

Add these two items of $11,625 each to the foregoing amount of $58,125, and a total of $81,375 is shown to be the actual sum that the contractor can claim from the City up to the present time.

Since refusing to give the last requisition claimed by the contractor, Col. DELAVAN has ceased to have anything more to do with him, but left the whole case in the hands of the Common Council. Even complaints of neglect in removing ashes, or other dirt and filth, which are sent to the Commissioners of Health, and by their Clerk in the *interim* of their meetings, to the City Inspector, and also those which are sent directly to the City Inspector, are no longer transmitted to the contractor for his attention. In short, the contractor is carrying on business altogether on his own hook—directing, inspecting, supervising, and, perhaps, approving his own work.

Col. DELAVAN says the complaints that come to him are chiefly about the non-removal of ashes and garbage, but he is powerless to effect any good in respect to a proper performance of the contract. He endured the trouble and dissatisfaction caused by the shortcomings of the contractor till it was unreasonable to expect any more leniency of him, and then set the entire case before the Common Council for them to dispose of as they may deem proper.

The subject is before a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, who were to have reported, and their report was to have been considered as the special order of business at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday evening, but the presentation of Mr. DONALDSON'S letter changed the programme.

Alderman FROMENT thought it would be proper to give the letter consideration with the report of the Committee at that meeting. The importance of immediate action, he urged, could not be greater for anything else than this subject, as it appeared from a statement of the City Inspector that the mortality in the City was largely increasing, and the increase he attributed to the indifferent manner in which the streets were cleaned.

Alderman BOOLE acknowledged the importance of taking some deciding action, but said, as it appeared that the contractor felt that he had grievances to bear which were the fault of the City, and the cause of his failure to come up to the stipulations of his contract, it became their duty to give him a hearing, which could only be done through the Committee.

It is somewhat probable that an effort will be made to abrogate the contract, but whether to go back to the day's work system, under the direction of the City Inspector, or to make a new contract, it is now impossible to say.

New-York Historical Society.

HONOR TO A NOBLE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society on Tuesday evening, after the ordinary business had been transacted, the following resolutions, presented by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, were read:

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Historical Society, collectively and individually, have heard with sorrow the news of the death of JAMES LOUIS PETIGRU, President of the Historical Society of South Carolina.

Resolved, That in him the country has lost a lawyer of singular uprightness, learning and sound judgment, most strenuous when defending the cause of the weak and the poor; a man in the elevation of character above his age, worthy for personal fortitude and uprightness to be classed with the great men of antiquity; a student of history, discriminating and inquisitive; a patriot of the greatest purity and firmness, able to resist tyranny in every form; true to the Union and his country amidst danger, and in the grandeur of his sublime loneliness sufficient to himself, and true to the last to his convictions.

In speaking to these resolutions Mr. BANCROFT said that the deceased was born in Abbeville, S. C., May 10, 1789, not long after WASHINGTON, in New-York, took the oath, as President of the United States, to support the Constitution; and two days after MADISON, in the name of the House of Representatives, pledged "

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports, definite and indefinite, of a highly important character, reached us last night from Philadelphia, and are given in this morning's TIMES. The statement is made in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening, primarily on the authority of a gentleman arrived from Washington, that *Gen. Hooker recrossed the Rappahannock in force on Friday*, his men carrying eight days' rations with them. This statement is repeated, on what is alleged to be perfectly reliable authority, and is reiterated in the most positive manner. But the most startling announcement made by the *Bulletin* is, that *Gen. Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it from Yorktown, and that the National flag now floats over the rebel capital.* In part confirmation of this it is stated that ten thousand National troops arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 5th Inst., and were immediately moved forward in the direction of Richmond. We give these important rumors as they come to us, and leave our readers to judge of their authenticity.

We have this morning, from our special correspondent who accompanied the expedition, full and important details of the great raid of our cavalry, under Gen. STONEMAN, on the rebel communications in the rear of LEE's army, and connecting with Richmond. The results may be stated in a few words. The command of Gen. STONEMAN was nearly nine days within the enemy's lines, visited nine different counties, destroyed all the lines of communication, so that they cannot be used again for weeks to come; destroyed the Lynchburgh Canal, captured several hundred horses, and destroyed a large quantity of public property—all with the loss of only two men killed and not over fifty wounded and taken prisoners, though several severe skirmishes took place. The negroes in the regions visited were of great service to our forces—acting as guides, and aiding them in every possible manner.

Gen. GRANT has been successful almost beyond expectation in his new movement against Vicksburgh. His landing below Grand Gulf is already known. Yesterday a dispatch from him was received at the War Department, announciug that, after landing at Boulingsburgh on the 30th ult., he moved immediately on Port Gibson, four miles south of which place, on the morning of the 1st inst., he met the enemy, 11,000 strong. An engagement ensued, lasting all day, and resulting in the entire rout of the rebels, with tha loss of many killed and about five hundred prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss being about 100 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy thoroughly demoralized, retreated towards Vicksburgh, destroying two bridges on their way. These, however, were speedily rebuilt, and the pursuit was continued. Four cannon were captured, together with some stores. Gen. GRANT says the country is broken and difficult to operate in. A dispatch received in Cincinnati states that on Wednesday the main army was thirty miles up the Big Black River, marching on the rear of Vicksburgh, and the men enthusiastic at the prospect of speedy success.

We have this morning an official account from Gen. GRANT of the progress of Gen. GRIERSON in his great cavalry raid on the enemy's communications in the rear of Vicksburgh, together with some further interesting rebel accounts, copied from the Jackson *Appeal* of the 28th ult. Gen. GRANT says Col. GRIERSON struck the Jackson and Meridian Railroad thirty miles east of Jackson, at Newton; thence moved southward to ward Enterprise; thence to Hazelhurst, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad; thence to Bahala, ten miles further south; thence eastward on the Natchez road, where he had a fight with rebel cavalry; thence back to the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad to Brookhaven, ten miles south of Bahala, and when last heard from, he was ten miles further south, supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge. He had destroyed a large portion of the two railroads, with bridges and locomotives; had taken many prisoners and destroyed a great amount of stores. Should he succeed in reaching Baton Rouge, he will have successfully accomplished the most extensive and important cavalry raid of the war—traversing almost the entire length of the State of Mississippi, and a portion of Louisiana.

Information has been received at the War Department, stating that arrangements have been made for the return of the wounded of Gen. HOOKER'S army that fell into the hands of the enemy. They are now in houses near Chancellorsville. Medical supplies and attendants have been sent to them, and as soon as the river is fordable they will ha brought to Gen. HOOKER'S camps, and will then be forwarded to the Washington hospitals, or their homes.

The Washington *Star* states that, on Thursday, 1,172 of the rebel prisoners captured in the late engagement near Chancellorsville, who were at the Soldiers' Rest, were sent off in a special train to Fort Delaware, under a guard of 417 men, of the Fourteenth New-Hampshire. There are a small number still remaining at the Rest, among whom are 65 who have taken the oath of allegiance, and expressed the desire to be allowed to remain within our lines. Of these, 8 hail from North Carolina, 15 from Mississippi, 30 from Louisiana, 9 from Alabama and 6 from Virginia. It is thought that many more would have followed their example, if it had not been for the ridicule of their comrades. Of those who still remain at the depot, more than one-fourth will take the oath.

The *Morning Star*, on her passage to this port, was overhauled by the *Huntsville*, of the United States blockading squadron, the Captain of which announced that during the twenty days preceding he had captured four blockade-runners.

We hear from Minnesota of a renewal of Indian troubles there. The difficulty this time is with a number of Chippewa chiefs, who refuse to sanction the treaty made at Washington last Winter, and threaten to kill all who signed it. This intelligence, together with the recent Indian murders on the Cottonwood River, has caused a stampede among the settlers between Abercrombie and Georgetown, and they are leaving for a safer locality.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen held a special meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take suitable notice of the death of Mr. JOHN HOGAN, who died on Friday morning, and who was a member of the Board during the years of 1860, 1861 and 1862. The President, MURGAN JONES, Esq., presented a preamble and resolutions, expressing the regret of the Board at the mournful event, tendering their sympathy to the family of the deceased in their bereavement, and in favor of the appointment of a Joint Special Committee to take charge of the obsequies; also, that the members of the Common Council would attend the funeral in a body, and ordering the resolutions to be ingrossed and transmitted to the family of Mr. HOGAN. The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Board adjourned. The funeral will take place at 2½ P. M., to-day, from the late residence of the deceased, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The boilers and engines of the gunboat *Shenandoah*, now building in Philadelphia, are about to be protected upon a plan of Chief Engineer THOMSON, which the Navy Department has ordered to be tried on tha *Shenandoah*. The vessel is to have an iron armor around the engines and boilers, and the workmen are busy making the patterns by which the different pieces are to be formed so as to fit the parts for which they are designed. The plan is said to meet the approval of some of the oldest officers, and if it proves successful, will no doubt be introduced in all of our steamers in which the machinery is exposed to injury from the enemy's shot.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet and depressed on Saturday. Groceries, Tallow and Whisky were less sought after. Salt and Saltpetre were in more demand. Cotton was very quiet, at lower and irregular prices. Moderate sales of Hay, Hides, Leather, Fruit and Foreign Liquors were reported. Lumber was in good request. Very light Freight engagements were effected. There were 527 vessels of all classes in port.

The National Struggle.

If there is any time at which we feel almost inclined to doubt our speedy success in putting down the rebellion and reestablishing the authority of the Government from the Lakes to the Gulf, it is when we look over the whole North and see how little it has been affected by the struggle in which the country has been engaged for two years and more. No one going through the land would dream that we were waging so mighty a war, from anything that he would see. If he entered the great cities he would see our streets as thronged as ever, our merchants as intent on gain, our mechanics crowded and pressed with the abundance of work, our warehouses overflowing with all the good things of this life, our places of amusement as well filled, our whole people as active at their various avocations as in the times of piping peace. It would need a close observer to detect by observation of the people themselves any sign that this nation was engaged in a struggle for its life and for the principles of constitutional free Government with which it has been our continued claim that the very hopes of humanity are enwrapped.

When we see all this, and when we think of the immensity of the results which are to follow our success or defeat, the depression of the cause of liberty everywhere which must follow the successful erection of a despotism based upon human Slavery, the joy with which its ignominious overthrow will fill the hearts of the lovers of freedom everywhere,—we are sometimes inclined not to expect a speedy success. Because it seems that we ought not to expect so great results without a far greater spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice, without far mightier efforts, far more of toil and anguish for the whole people, than it has yet been called upon to undergo. How can we expect such teeming crops of blessing without far more toil of ploughing and sowing, and harrowing and watering with our tears? We do not forget the many sacrifices of the war. We remember the husbands and brothers and sons who have been sent forth from so many households, and the terrible bereavements suffered in many of these households. We remember the money which has been contributed, and the contributions exacted from posterity. But still looking over the whole land, and seeing how small a tithe has been paid, we feel like asking what we have done or suffered to make ourselves worthy of the innumerable glories of victory.

But it may be said that all this would have been truer ten days ago than now. We think it would have been—and it is from that very fact that we draw encouragement and cheer. If our victory cannot come to us until we have been hardened in the furnace of tribulation, surely we should not complain, but should strengthen ourselves when its fiery heats have risen around us. We have all borne and suffered much during the bygone fortnight. The eager anxiety with which this whole people has strained eye and ear toward the Rappahannock, the intensity of expectation which made the sound of a cannon casually fired thrill through every nerve, as if it must be the signal of an enemy's approach or the rejoicing for a victory won, and then the hopes cast down, the bitter disappointment, the overhanging dread of yet greater disaster impending, but now happily averted; all these have harrowed the minds and hearts of all men for the past few days.

But such trials bravely borne will surely bring us good fruit hereafter; and we rejoice to see that indomitable energy and persistency in our people which makes them refuse to yield to discouragement, refuse to listen to doubts, refuse to fall back before difficulties, refuse to be beaten down by defeat; but, with every reverse, gathering up new strength—

Bate not a jot of heart or hope;
But bear right up, and steer right onward.

The Cavalry Arm of the Service.

The bold and successful raid of Gen. STONEMAN is the theme of universal and unbounded praise. He not only did all that Gen. HOOKER required him to do in the demolition of bridges and the cutting of railroad and telegraph lines in the rear of the rebel army, but more. He carried his fearless riders to within two miles of the City of Richmond, capturing army stores, provisions and prisoners in his way, almost up to the city limits, and sending a fearful panic into the headquarters of rebellion. The affrighted country folks fled into the city, bearing the awful news that LEE's army was overwhelmed, and that hosts of Yankees were at their very doors. The presence of STONEMAN's cavalry was to the quaking rebels proof sufficient of this direful event, and every one who could, amid wild confusion, began to pack up and prepare for flight from the doomed Confederate capital. It is entertaining to read of the consternation that filled Richmond, for the occasion furnishes a fair offset to several audacious rebel operations in a similar line.

But while the brilliant success of Gen. STONEMAN fills the country with admiration for him and his troopers, it is doubly valuable in another direction,—it teaches the Government the great importance of cavalry in the war it is waging. This lesson it can learn in the West as well as in the East, at the same moment; for if STONEMAN's operation, on account of some of its features, attracts more immediate attention, the cavalry dash of Col. GRIERSON through the State of Mississippi, along the great lines of railroad, cutting the communications, destroying the stores, and isolating the two Southwestern rebel armies, is a movement of much greater magnitude, and has been still more splendidly successful.

It has long been evident that the war was commenced on a wrong principle, in this respect. Cavalry troops were slighted as of small value, and likely to cut no figure in the war. But every campaign has proved this assumption to be a mistaken one, and established, often to our cost, the efficiency of cavalry forces. It was a cavalry raid of the rebels that unveiled the weakness of McCLELLAN's base on the York River, and led to the White House disaster. It was cavalry raids that paralyzed BUELL last Summer; that broke up GRANT's campaign into Mississippi last Winter; that harass ROSECRANS now. It was by means of MORGAN's cavalry that Kentucky has been twice thoroughly reconnoitered and the way found clear for rebel invasions.

But never, until recently, was cavalry made signally effective in our army. It is now seen how potent an agency of war such a force is. On a theatre of operations so vast as that in which our armies move, it is an indispensable arm of the service. Suppose that HOOKER had had another cavalry force to guard his flank, as large as that he sent away under STONEMAN, his position could not have been turned at Chancellorsville. Let the lesson be heeded.

Grant's Victorious Advance.

The capture of Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi, by Gen. GRANT, and his immediate advance thence upon Port Gibson, where he attacked and defeated an army of the enemy 11,000 strong, seems at last to cut the gordian knot of the Vicksburgh difficulty. Gen. GRANT is now on the high road to the rear of Vicksburgh, with his army in full force and high spirited around him, and the rebels defeated and flying before him. The pursuit will hardly slacken before the rebels rally and reinforce their broken columns; and when they do this and meet GRANT face to face in battle, the fate of Vicksburgh will be decided. The contest can thus be conducted on somewhat equal terms. It is a vast gain to the National cause to have turned the powerful batteries that for nearly twelve long months have laughed our siege to scorn, and to have gained an equal footing in the field with the enemy. Everything now depends on Gen. GRANT'S so closely following up the enemy, that they will have no time to take and fortify a new position to ward off the coming attack in the rear. That this will be looked to by Gen. GRANT the country has every reason to believe. That patient and long-suffering strategist has had too hard a time of it, getting on the flank of Vicksburgh, to delay a single day in availing himself of his advantage.

Port Gibson, the place where Gen. GRANT met the enemy in force and defeated him, is a small town, about a dozen miles southeast of and inland from Grand Gulf. It is the terminus of a short railroad that starts from Grand Gulf, and that was intended to intersect the Jackson and New-Orleans railroad. It is of no consequence of itself; but the fact that Gen. GRANT found it occupied by 11,000 rebels is sufficient proof that the enemy deemed the advance of Gen. GRANT from Grand Gulf, inland, of infinite danger to themselves. It was here they meant to protect themselves from attacks that they well knew would otherwise very soon fall on Vicksburgh, Jackson or Port Hudson.

OUR GENERALS—NICE WORK FOR LEISURE HOURS.—Marshal MARMONT, one of NAPOLEON'S most skillful officers, and an excellent military critic, classifies Generals in four categories.

First—Those who have won all the battles they have fought, the number in which category is so small that it is difficult to find their names; but in ancient times, MARMONT thinks, ALEXANDER and CÆSAR may be thus classified, and, in modern times, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, TURENNE, CONDE, LUXEMBOURG and NAPOLEON.

Second—Those Generals who, if they have often gained victories, have sometimes lost battles, after having desperately contested them. These are the great majority of those whose names are inscribed in the temple of memory.

Third—Those Generals who, habitually unfortunate in war, and having experienced many reverses, have never been destroyed nor discouraged, but have always been able to oppose a menacing front and to impress the enemy with fear. This class of Generals are rare, and they must have great ascendency over those by whom they are surrounded. Among them may be put, in ancient times, SERTORIUS and MITHRIDATES, and in modern times, WALLENSTEIN and WILLIAM III. of England.

Fourth—Those Generals who lose their armies without fighting, or without making the enemy pay dearly for victory by a vigorous resistance. As to such, every country, every epoch, has furnished examples.

We will leave each one of our readers to take the hundred Generals who have figured in this war during the last two years, and classify them according to the above category so as to suit his fancy or comfort. The task will not be found as hard as it may seem. Perhaps we have in the field officers who come under each category.

Prusso-Russian Extradition Treaties.

The recent instructions of the Prussian War Minister, to the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of King WILLIAM on the Russian frontier, touching the mode of proceeding against such fugitive Poles as shall be so infatuated as to flee into Prussia for safety, reveal the nature of those "cartel conventions," on the fulfillment of which the royal Brandenburgher just now lays so much stress.

Extradition treaties, binding the contracting parties to the reciprocal surrender of such criminals as may take refuge in the territory of either, have been entered into by most modern Governments; and where the real aim of those instruments is to promote the interests of justice and social order, they are quite proper. But such is not the aim of the "cartel conventions" between Russia and Prussia. These conventions stipulate, indeed, for the surrender of felonious offenders, yet their main object is evidently to secure the surrender of political refugees—a class which in France, England, America, and almost everywhere, are exempt from the operation of extradition treaties.

The Prusso-Russian cartel conventions are, in fact, elaborately constructed traps for the capture of fugitive Polish patriots. Several conventions of this kind have, from time to time, been concluded between the Powers in question; but the glory of having inaugurated a systematic plan for their more effectual execution has been reserved for the reigning Prussian monarch and the Von Bismark Ministry. To give a helping hand to the Czar in crushing the Pulee was, doubtless, a labor of love for WILLIAM and his Cabinet; and well and thoroughly have they worked in furtherance of their object. All regard to national honor, all regard to justice and precedent, they have cast to the winds. The fugitives are to be classed with Aristotelian precision. In the first category are to be placed all who have taken part in the insurrection, or deserted from the Russian ranks. The second is to comprehend all who have fled from the conscription, or who may be liable to it hereafter. The third is to be composed of those who are neither political criminals nor subject to conscription—the very young, the very old, the infirm and the innocent.

Formerly arrests were only made on the requisition of certain Russian officials, and the observance of this rule gave the victims some chance of escape; but now that restriction is to be dispensed with, at least in the first instance, and the refugees are to be seized on wholesale the moment they set foot on Prussian soil. By what process the police of WILLIAM are to distinguish insurgents from deserters, and the guilty from the guiltless, in the absence of all evidence, is not very apparent. Save for the purposes of classification, however, this difficulty will not produce much inconvenience, since the mere fact of their being Poles will be a sufficient proof of their delinquency. After arrest, they are to be conducted to certain frontier fortresses, where they are to be confined, fed on prison fare, and kept at convict labor, till arrangements have been made for their surrender to the Czar, and the amount of groschens or kopecks which their support may have cost has been paid to the Prussian monarch.

Bacchus surrendering Jugurtha to Sylla was an excellent subject for Roman sculptors. WILLIAM of Prussia giving up the captive Poles to ALEXANDER will form a still more choice one for the artiste of Muscovy.

The issuing of those "instructions" to Gen. VON WERDER may, however, be productive of some good effects in Prussia. The malign spirit which they breathe has roused the indignation of the Liberal party, who have determined to make an effort to induce the Lower Chamber to pronounce all cartel conventions illegal; and if this motion succeed, no more money will be granted to meet the expenses of their execution; so that, henceforward, they must remain a dead letter. But should the attempt of the Prussian Deputies to shield the refugee Poles prove abortive, it is probable, now that they are forewarned, that the fugitives will not expose themselves to the mercies of the Brandenburgher by trespassing on his territory. It will be better for them, indeed, to trust to the magnanimity of the Czar, than to come within the grasp of the Prussian jackal while those cartel conventions are in force. Should the Poles profit from the warning, the officiousness of WILLIAM will not prove of much use to his Muscovite cousin. The royal Teuton will then be in the position of the fisherman, who was in such haste to secure his prey that he drew his net ere the fish had entered it.

THE HORRIBLE FILTH OF THE STREETS.—The streets of this city are now in a condition of filth without parallel in the memory of this generation. We do not refer to the mud created by the week's rain. That is trivial and temporary. But the accumulation of garbage, ashes and all pollutions, the choked gutters, the reeking and deadly odors, in most of the back and side streets, is intolerable. Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and one or two of the other main streets and avenues, are necessarily clean and orderly to a degree. But for one street that is moderately clean, there are one hundred immoderately and disgustingly unclean. And these latter, too, are the very ones that should be kept clean. They are not those inhabited by the wealthy, but lined by the residences and shops of middling and poor folks, who suffer fearfully by the neglect.

The City Inspector has of late called frequent attention to this condition of affairs, and as an evidence of its effect upon the health of the community, states that the mortality of the City has been largely on the increase since the 1st of March, until now it has reached a point of fearful magnitude. For the week ending the 27th ult., there were reported to the Health Department 140 more deaths than occurred during the corresponding week of the previous year. This is the result of no epidemic or of no unavoidable cause; but mainly the result of the fevers and diseases of all sorts generated by the foul miasma of the streets that penetrates into every man's house, circulates through every man's lungs, and depraves every man's blood.

The contractor for the job of cleaning the streets assigns as an excuse for his delinquency that the City owes him a hundred thousand dollars; but the City Inspector disputes the assertion, and the Comptroller declines to draw warrants to satisfy the contractor's claims, from the belief that he has not performed his duties. The City Inspector is anxious that the present contract should be annulled, and the business of cleaning the streets assigned to his department. He sets forth, however, certain difficulties in the way of this, which he asks the Common Council to obviate, and states that, if granted power, he will lose no time in placing the City in a cleanly and healthy condition.

We have had frequent occasion to criticise deficiencies in the proper sphere of labor of the City Inspector, and we are not over anxious that additional duties should be placed upon that Department, unless the responsibilities are made very stringent and imperative.

But we heseech the Common Council, before whom the whole subject is now placed, to take speedy and effective action of some kind on the subject.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

The Emperor and the Poor—Horse-Racing at Vincennes—Freaks of English Noblemen—The Duke of Sutherland, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 14, 1863.

The Emperor, in his solicitude for the poor, looks as well to the wants of the East as of the West end of his magnificent capital. With a population of two millions of souls, the people of the different sections are almost as strange to each other as are the people of remote sections of a great state: and to say nothing of the different tastes, it would be impossible to provide amusements for all at the same time and place. The conversion of the Wood of Vincennes into an agreeable promenade, with artificial lakes, rivers and islands, is to the poor of the East End exactly what the Wood of Bologne is to the rich of the West End; but the Wood of Bologne had a race-course and that of Vincennes none, and as a horse-race is a diversion within the comprehension of the poor as well as the rich, this, too, has been added to the Wood of Vincennes. The track has been laid out for steeple chases, and the inauguration has just taken place with unusual *éclat*.

The same horses, jockeys and gentlemen-riders are to be seen here as at the other courses, and the same mosaic crowd of gay people. The Emperor and family were to have been at the opening ceremony, but failed to come on account of the FOULD and PERSIGNY dispute, as related in a previous letter. But at tha second day's racing the Imparial people were present, and, in appearance, all the world beside. For many people this was the first time in their lives they had ever traversed the long street of tha Faubourg St. Antoine, the quartar where poverty and revolution hide themselves, and whara the aristocratic equipages of the West End were quite as much out of place as would ba those of Rotten Row in Whitechapel. It would ba hard to tell which were tha most surprised—tha crowds of *blouses* at the brilliant pinnage of tha alagant people, or the elegant people at ths want of plumage of the swarms of *blouses*. But thara was more than surprise on the part of the people of the Faubourg; there were imprecations of tha apparently ostentatious display of luxury by the West Enders, and at the striking contrast between two conditions of life. What business had these fine people to spread themselves out in all the best places at their amusements, if it were not to insult their poverty? But thera was another class who gave greater umbrage to the honest people of the Faubourg than the simply rich—a class, however, to which the Faubourg St. Antoine was not strange, for had they not all, or nearly all descended from it? And it was exactly because they had descended from there that their former comrades and shopmates, who had remained honest, hurled jeers and imprecations at them as they passed. What must have been the thoughts of these now brilliant representatives of the *demi-monde* as they rolled their shame, wrapped up in sees of lace and diamonds, between the four wheels of elegant Victorias, through that long street they had known so well when they were simply *Jenny l'ouvriere*, or *Françoise la femme de chambre*? It was of no use that they tried to look down with disdain from the summit of their present grandeur—melancholy grandeur, to be sure!—on their old companions of the shop and the ante-chamber, nor that they tried to cover their rice-powdered faces with handkerchiefs of *point d'Angleterre*; the windows or the balconies where, in their honest days, they had hung out their stockings to dry, stared them in the face all the same, and the taunts of the crowd followed after them and tingled in their ears. For, generally, when the *lorette* returns to visit her parents or friends in the Faubourg St. Antoine or elsewhere—whenever she is seized with a fit of poetalgia for poverty, she has the good taste to discard her fine plumage, and to put on the simple toilet of the working people. But the education of the poor of the Faubourg will soon be made; the shameless exhibition of vice will be accepted like all the rest, and after a while they will demand that, as they do fireworks and the other official displays of the Government! See how the gilded, and well-fed and honest aristocracy of the West End are used to it!

The deportment of the work-people at the races was in striking contrast to that of the crowds which are seen at the races of Longchamps and Chantilly. They climbed on the obstacles to be lisped by the horses, and filled up the track so that the first race was delayed more than an hour. The Irish fence was so covered with human beings, who could not be made to understand that the horses were going to leap it, that it was with difficulty a clear space could be obtained for that purpose. When a French crowd knows what is desired of it, it never reasons but obeys implicitly the orders of the police; but when it is ignorant, then its mulishness is utterly hopeless. Its education in this, as in other things, may, however, be accomplished by time, and then the races at the East End will become one of the most interesting and instructive *fêtes* the Government has yet organized. The Emperor, on this occasion, with his son, descended to the track and promenaded in the midst of the vast crowd of rich and poor, where he was received with louder demonstrations of welcome than is usual.

A certain number of English noblemen now at Paris are occupying much of the attention of the fashionable world. At the Vincennes races one of these gentlemen dressed himself as a jockey, and mounting the lead horse of a magnificent Victoria, conducted thus to the races a famous lady of the *demi-monde* with whom he is desperately in love. In returning to town through the crowd of carriages that encumbered the road, the aristocratic jockey turned his head for a moment to avoid being recognized by some respectable acquaintance, and this circumstance cost him an accident which gave his name to the whole town with full details, for he upset his carriage and frightened his *dulcinea* to such an extent that for once there was a crowd without enough doctors!

Another young Englishman of good family has just blown his brains out, because one of the oldest, but it must be admitted, one of the most magnificent pensioners of the Theatre Francais, Madame MADELEINE BROHAN refused to find him a man to her taste. In his will he left his fortune, something like £25,000 sterling, to Madame BROHAN, and in default of her accepting it, it was to pass to the Orphan Asylum founded by the Empress in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The money has taken this direction, for Madame BROHAN immediately demanded from her husband, from whom she lives separated, an authorization to enable her to refuse legally the bequest. She also refused to play at the theatre the evening of the event, in all of which she showed as much delicacy as good taste.

The Duke of Sutherland has also been here, showing the fast men of Paris how to drive a four-in-hand, and what sort of horses ought to be thus driven. It is told of the Duke that he is so fond of running to fires, that he has a special telegraph wire leading from the office of the Chief of the Fire Department in London to Sutherland House, so that he can be informed whenever an important fire is raging in any part of the city. The Duke proposes to go to America when the war is over, to see how houses burn in New-York, and to see a fireman's torchlight procession, and we bespeak for the illustrious amateur of fires a worthy reception on the part of the boys. They might set fire to the Merchans' Exchange, or some other ugly edifice, in order to do full honor to the occasion; for, having set fire to the City Hall in honor of the Atlantic cable, nothing short of this would come up to the estimate of American enthusiasm which that event created in Europe!

So, too, we have here now the rich Duke of BEAUFORT, who has come over to France with a pack of sixty hounds, to show the French how to catch wolves, and whose dogs have signally failed, while the French dogs have signally succeeded. But the Duke's dogs are fox dogs, and never before followed a wolf, while the French dogs have been trained as well to wolf as to fox hunting. The English pack, however, are being trained to this new work, and will soon, no doubt, show what sort of stuff they are made of.

A few weeks ago I told you something of the history of HUME, the American medium, and of his great success in high places. It is now said, although the fact seems incredible, that their Majesties have settled upon him a life pension.

MALAKOFF.

Personal.

—Brig.-Gen. Gilmore, the gallant, efficient and accomplished officer, so well known in connection with tha memorable engineering operations of last year on the Southern seaboard, and who only a few weeks ago, defeated and routed a large rebel force at Somerset, Ky., is now in this City under medical treatment for disease of the throat. Gen. Gilmore is in command of tha column operating in Southeastern Kentucky, in the Department of Gen. Burnside. He has completely expelled the rebels from that part of tha State. But it is hoped that all the troops under Gen. Burnside will soon have an opportunity of aiding Gen. Rosecrans in his great operations against the main rebel army in the Southwest. It is the opinion of Gen. Gilmore's physician that he will speedily be able to rejoin his command.

—Col. Nelson A. Miles, the gallant commander of the Sixty-first regiment of New York Volunteers, was not fatally wounded during the operations upon the left wing at Fredericksburgh, last week, as has been reported. He was badly wounded, but it is expected that he will speedily recover, and be again able to enter upon his duties in the field. He is now under treatment in this City. Some of the hardest and most successful fighting during the late campaign was on the left. One simple line on the left wing repulsed two columns of the enemy. The newspapers have almost entirely overlooked the manœuvres and battles of the left wing, though our correspondents have communicated all the main facts and incidents.

—J. BAXTER UPHAM, M. D., of Boston, has lately made the liberal donation of $600 in trust to Mrs. Gen. FOSTER, to supply with wine and other luxuries the sick and dying soldiers of the Stanley Hospital in Newbern, North Carolina, at present superintended by eight Sisters of Mercy from New-York. He has also placed, at his own expense, a handsome iron railing around the little cemetery attached to the Hospital, where repose the remains of the deceased soldiers, who were principally men from Massachusetts. Its style is quite artistic and military, representing a combination of cannons and bayonets, the gateway bearing the appropriate inscription:

"Dulce pro patria mori."

Dr. UPHAM has been for the past year one of the attendant physicians at the United States Hospital, having, at the request of Gov. ANDREW, of Boston, volunteered his services for that space of time.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Com. MCDERMUTT, of the gunboat *Cayuga*, who was killed at a reconnoissance up Sabine Pass, on April 18, was a native of this city, having been born in 1824. He received his commission in 1841, and has been in active service ever since. He was in the Mediterranean at the time of the bombardment of Algiers by the French, and witnessed the action; made the voyage around the world with Commodore BIDDLE, when he took HON. ALEXANDER EVERETT as Commissioner to China. On his return from that voyage he passed his examination as Midshipman. At the time of the breaking out of the war he was on duty in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and first saw active service in the *Bibb*, whence he was transferred to the *Cayuga*. A short time before his death he made a prize of the schooner *Tampico*, loaded with cotton. As we have already stated, he was wounded while making a reconnoissance at Sabine Pass, in company with Capt. READ, of the gunboat *New-London*. The rebels carried him to Sabine City, where he died in three hours, and the same afternoon, under a flag of truce, they brought back his body to the officers of the *Cayuga*, having first taken from him his uniform, boots, watch, money, &c. He was carried on board the *Cayuga* to New-Orleans, where his funeral took place at Christ Church, on the 25th ult., numerously attended by officers and civilians. A brave man, a gallant officer, and a true patriot, our country numbers none upon the record of her sons more truly devoted to her cause than he; and, could he have chosen the manner of his death, it would have been to die, as he has done, in her defence.

—ADJUTANT ROBERT D. LATHROP.—The Albany *Journal*, in noticing the death of this worthy young man, who was killed in one of the recent bat-

flee with the rebels, near New-Orleans, says: "Lieut. L. was a son of Capt. Lathrop, long conected with the Hudson River and Lake Champlain steamboats, and now a resident of Stockport, Columbia County. He was also nepbew of Archibald Dualop, Esq., and a young man of excellent character and great promise. He was but 24 years of age, and went out originally as a private in the Fourteenth, in which ha was promoted to First Sergeant, and from which regimeat he was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth. He was in the seven days' fighting before Richmond, and evinced the highest courage."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

H E ASTRONOMY OF THE BIBLE. By O. M. MITCHEL, LL. D., formerly Director of tbe Cincinnati and Dudley Observatories, late Major-General of U. S. Volunteers. 12mo. New-York: BLAKEMAN & MASON.

Tha last work of this martyr-philosopher is preceded by a speaking likeness that will recall to many tha fervid and glowing eloquence al Prof. MITCHEL, that seemed to kindle with his high themes and held its hearers spell-bouad in admiration and delight. Tba career of snch a man is better told by a brief enumeration of the amployments he filled—not oaly well, but with emthent success. "A graduate of West Point, be was a Llautenant of artillery, a lawyer, a railway eagtueer, an astroaomar, tha founder of one observatory, tbe director of two, a Doctor of Laws from more than one institution, a Fellow of the Royal Astroaomical Society, a Major-Ganeral of Volunteers." Nothing hut the supreme iova and davotion be felt for his country could heve drewn this "many-sided man" awey from the cbosen fields of science to the futfillment of patriotic duties that be would have been the last to disregard. His premeture death adds laterest to the lectures contained in the preseat volume. They are the last and ripest fruits of his keen and vigorous intellect, apolied to the illustration of the most momentous questinns that can laterest humanity—the agreement between science and revelation, constantly widening and increasing in proportion as our knowledge itself grows—most clearly recognized by those whose high ecquirements enable them to speak with authority. Our limits forbid any statemeat of Prof. MITCAEL'S line of argument. Nor is it necessary; the rapid sale of the first editlon (5,000 copies) shows that the book is in the hands of an appreciative public.

GRAPE CULTURE, WINES, AND WINE-MAKING; WITH NOTES UPON AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE. By A. HARASZTHY. One vol., 8vo, with numerous illustrations. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This handsome octavo must not be passed over as a work of merely techaical and professional interest. Though its first object is to satisfy these requisites, there is much in it to interest the general reader, and indeed all persons of *taste*, in its most literal sense. Mr. HARASZTHY is a Hungarian gentleman, naturalized in California, where he seems to have taken deep root, like his vines, to judge from the view of his elegant villa "Buena Vista Ranche, Sonoma County," which faces the title. In 1861, the best means for promoting the cultivation of the grape-vine in California, occupied the attention of the State, and the author was appointed a commissioner to visit the wina-growing countries of Eurone, and report on the improvements and present stata of the manufacture. The volume before us contains the result of his missioo, the personal narrative com, rising 150 pages, and scientific articles mostly from German sources, and reating to different vinous subjects, filling up the remainder. It has been said that all a traveler wants to give value to bis labors is some special and definite purpose, and in this respect M. HARASZTHY was peculiarly fortunate. His mission led him through some of the most favored spots on the earth's surface, from "the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France," to all the countries where the inhabitants

"from out the purple grape
Crush the sweet poison of misused wine."

and official recommendations smoothed his way to the deepest penetralia of vinous mystaries, such as the cellar of Prince METTERNICH, at Schloss Johannisberg, where he was regaled with "wines that must be tasted to know their magnificence; for it is beyond the power of description." As an experience of another kind, we may mention his account of the great Garmso champagne factory at Hochheim, now employing a capital of four hundred thousand dollars for the fabrication of nelitious French wines. It is one of the most prospernus establishments in Germany, and makes daily 3,000 bottles of champagne. How much of this vintage is secured for the American market M. HARASZTHY wisely dnes not tells us. After visiting France, the Rbine country, Spain, Italy, &c., the conclusion drawa la, that California is superior in all the ooaditione of soil, climate, and othar natural advaatages to the most favored wiae-producing districts of Europe, and that all the State requires to produce e generous and noble wine is the varieties of grape from which the most celebrated wines are made, and the same care and science in its manufacture. In furtherance of this object, the commissioner purchased 100,000 vines, embracing about 1,400 varieties, which are now distributed throughout the State in the most favorable localities for their acclimation. On other subjects, the writer's notes are those of a shrewd observer, and may be read with profit. The scieatific appandices seem to exhaust the various topics connected with tbe culture of the vine, and the wine manufacture. They also laclude the culture of the silkworm, and tha growth of tha saccharine plants, the Sorgho ead Imphea. Tha entire volume is most creditable to the intelligence of the State, and testifies to the enlightened manner in which its best interests are studied by those ia authority.

HINTS TO COMPANY OFFICERS OF THEIR MILITARY DUTIES. By Capt. C. C. ANDREWS. 18mo. pp. 68. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

This little manual is admirably adapted to give commanders of companies a clear and complete idea of their duties and responsibilities. Its precepts and suggestions are in the highest degree practical and pointad. If justly heeded, immense benefit would accrue to our service.

—The Publishers may claim the credit attaching to good citizens who never despair of the Republic, as there perhaps has never been a time when larger undertakings, depending for success on the future prosperity of the country, were in progress. While the supply of current literature is at least equal to that of any former period, a peculiar feature of the present era is the success attending large works, espacially of the class called books of reference, requiring heavy monetary expenditures and lengthened periods of time for their preparation. Thus, not to speak of APPLETONS' *New American Cyclopedia*, which is, probably, the most prosperous publishing enterprise ever set on foot in the United States. Messrs. HARPERS have in progress a large Biblical and theological dictionary, on a more extensive scale than has yet been undertaken. It is edited by Drs. MCCLINTOCK and STRONG, two distinguished Methodist divines, and will probably cost an outlay of $50,000 before its publication is commenced. A very comprehensive biographical dictionary or cyclopedia has long oeen in preparation by Messrs. LIPPINCOTT, and now nearly epproaches completion. Messrs. BAILLIERE BROTHERS have made arrangements for a ona volume Cyclopedia of Medicine and Anatomy, more complete and thorough in its exposition of recent scientific researches than any previous work of tbe kind. Messrs. APPLETON also are progressing with a work of immense labor and unique character—a one volume dictionary in quarto of all proper names in geography, history and biography, most cerefully condensed within the prescribed limits. It will supply a mass of informe greater than ever brought together before in one single volume, and will probably require two years longer before its publication is commenced. A topical index to facilitate the consultation of their *American Cyclopedia*, has been made by Dr. CONANT, and will shortly be published in a handsome volume uniform with the work it illustrates. The new edition of WEBSTER'S English Dictionary may also be mentioned among books of this class, as from the pains and labor bestowed on it, what may be called substantially a new work, is the result. Great attention has been paid to the necessity of bringing up to the highest philological standard a work so generally accepted as an authority. The etymological portion, especially, bas been supervised by some of the best scholars in this canntry and Europe, under the especial charge of Dr. MAHN, of Berlin. The fact that works of this expensive and laborious character are actually sought for, as the best investments of capital in the publishing business hy our houses of greatest trade and experience, is a gratifying proof of tha general diffusion of e thirst for knowledge, and also shows that the prosperity of tha mass of the people eaables them to patronise, and consequently call into existence, books that in other countries meet with but a very limited circle of purebasers.

AMERICAN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Steamships Constructed for the Coast of China—Their Names—General Description—Tonnage, &c.

The number of magnificent steamships constructed within the past few months by tha shipbuilders of New-York and vicinity for the China trade, deserves especial notice. Great success has attended American steamers in the waters of that Empire, and our mechanics in consequence have won the warmest encomiums. It would seem that science and art have extended their aid more particularly in the construction of these vessels than others from tha hands of the same builders, and the appreciation of tha fact that their models, and the skill and ingenuity manifasted in their arection, are regarded as of a superior ordar, is practically shown by advices from that region, which stete in effect that these vessels bave drivea, as it were, from those waters, tha old-style heavy-built English craft, so numaroas there a few years since.

That we might praseat to our readers the particulars of the vessels that have thus achieved such a triamoh for American skill and American ingenuity, our reportar, within the past few days, visited their respective builders, and obtained from them the correct particulars of their dimensions, &c., &c. Wa think they ere of much interest:

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KIANG-TSZE.

Hull built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FORBES, Greenpoint; machinery constructed by Messrs. HENRY ESLER & Co., Brooklyn, owners, Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load-line, 7 feet 6 iaches; tonnage, 1,100 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; molded, 15 inches; sided, 6 inches; apart at centres, 26 inches, and filled in solid; bunkers, wood; hulkheads, oae; rig, foretopsail schooaer.

Engines—Vertical beam. Diameter of cylinder, 50 laches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue; located in hold.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 28 faat; material, wood.

THE PROPELLER TA-KAING.

Hull built by Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JORCE & Co., New-York; machinery constructed by Messrs. DICASON & Co., Scranton; owners, Messrs. OLIPHANT & SONS.

Hull—Length on deck, 154 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 7 laches; draft of water at load line, 11 feet; tonnage, 550 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and squa re fastened with copper and treenails; molded, 14 inches; sided, 5 inches; apart at centres, 28 inches: not filled in solid, bunkers, wood and iron; rig, brigantina.

Engines—Vertical direct; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet 8 inches.

Boilers—One, return tubular; located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 10 faet; pitch, 19 faet; materiat, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER SZE-CHUEN.

Hull built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FORBES, Greenpoint, machinery constructed by Messrs. HENRY ESLER & Co., Brooklyn; owaers, Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deek, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; dea to spar deck, 18 feet; draft or water at load-line, 11 feet; tonnage, 1,000 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper, treenails, &c., moldad, 16 inches; sided, 6 inches; apart at centres, 26 inches, filled in solid under englne, aad strapped with double and diagonally laid iron straps, 3½x¾ inches. Vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, one; rig, brigantine.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 50 inches, stroke of pistoa, 6 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue; located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 10 feet 6 inches, pitch, 21 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FIRE DART.

Hull built by Mr. THOMAS COLLYER, New-York; machinery conatructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. AUGUSTINA HEARDS, Jr., & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; draft of water at load-line, 5 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 650 tons. Frames, of white oak, &c., and cross-fastened with copper and treenails, not filled in solid; vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; rig, schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 46 inches; stroke of piston, 12 fest.

Boilers—Two, return flue; length, 27 feet, breadth, 9 feet 10 inches; height, 8 feet 9 inches; located in hold; use blowers to furnaces.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 28 feet; length of blades, 8 feet, depth, 2 feet; number, 24; material, wood.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER PO-YANG.

Hull built by Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JORCA & Co., New-York, machinery constructed by Altalie Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. OLIPHANT & SONS.

Hull—Length on deck, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 7 feet: tonnage, 956 tons; frames of live oak, white oak, chestaut, etc., and squara fastened with copper and treenails; molded, 14 inches; sided, 6 inches; apart at centres, 16 to 28 inches—these frames are strapped with double and diagonally-laid iron straps, 3½ by ⅝ inches. Vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, two; rig, foretopsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 50 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, return tubular; located in hold; do not use blowers.

Water-Wheels—Diameter over boards, 28 feet; material, wood, water-wheel guards fore and aft.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FOH-KEIN.

Hull built by Mr. HENRY STEERS, Greenpoint; machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works, New-York, owners, Messrs. T. S. FORBES, & Co.

Hull—Length ou deck, 285 feat; breadth of beam, 39 feet, depth of hold, 15 feet; depth to spar deck, 20 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 12 feet; tonnage, 2,095 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastenad with copper and treenails; filled in solid under engines, eou ara stranped with double and diagonally laid iron straps 4 ny ¾ inches; around the head of frames there is also a head-strap of wrought iron 6 by ¾ inches; moldad, 17 inches; sided, 12 laches, apart at centras, 28 inches; vessel is coppared, bunkers, iron; bulkheeds, none; rig, brigantine.

Engines—Vertical beam; dismeter of cylinder, 81 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, tubular, locaied in hold; do not use blowers.

Water-wheels—Diemeter over boards, 31 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HAN-KOW.

Hull built by Mr. THOMAS COLLYER, New-York; machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. J. M. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 212 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 14 inches; draft of water at load-line, 7 feet 4 inches; tonnage, 800 tons. Frame of white oak, hacmetac, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; not filled in solid; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, oae; rig, schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 48 inches, stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue; located in hold; do not use blowers.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 29 feet; material, wood; water-wheel guards for half width.

THE PROPELLER TOUITIA.

Hull built by Mr. THOS. COLLYER, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptuna Iron Works; owners, Messrs. MCCASDY, MOTT & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 149 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 25 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 10 faet 2 inches; draft of water et load line, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 500 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; not filled in solid under engine, and are strapped with double and diagonally laid iran straps 2¾ by ⅝ inches; molded, 11 inches; sided, 11 inches; apart at centres, 28 inches; vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, two; rig, foretopsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical direct; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet 2 inches.

Boilers—One, return flue; located in hold; does aot use blowers.

Propeller—Dismeter, 9 feet; material east iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CHE-KIANG.

Hull built by Mr. HENRY STEERS, Greenpoint; machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works, New-York, owners, Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 260 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; draft of water, at load line, 8 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 1,300 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened, with copper and treenails; not filled in solid; molded, 15 inches; sided, 10 inches,; aoart at centre, 26 inches; the frames are strapped with double and diagonally laid iron straps, 4x¾ inches, and around their head a strap, 6x⅞ inches of iron extends; vessel is coppered, bunkers, wood; bulkheads, none; rig, foretopsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 70 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue; located in hold; do not use blowers to furnaces.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 30 feet; material, iron; water-wheel guards fore and aft for half width.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER SHANTUNG.

Hull built by Mr. THOS. COLLYER, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. EVERETT & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water at load line, 7 feet; tonnage, 455 tons. Frames of white oak, chesnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; not filled in solid, but have double and diagonally laid iron straps 3½ by ⅝ inchas extending around them; molded, 12 inches; sided, 5 and 6 inches; apart at centres, 26 inches; vessel is coppered; bunkers, wood; bulkheads, none; rig, foretopsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet.

Boilers—One return flue; located in hold; uses a blower to furnaces.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 23 feat; material, iron.

THE PROPELLER HAN-SE.

Hull built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FORBES, Greenpoint; machinery constructed by Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co., New-York; owners, Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; do. to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water at load line, 11 feet; tonnage, 1,090 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper, treenails, &c.; molded, 16 inches; sided, 6 inches; apart at centres, 26 laches; filled ta solid under engine, and strapped with double and diagonally laid iron straps of 3½ by ⅝ inches; vessel is copaered; bunkars wood; bulkheads, 1; rig, brigantine.

Engines—Vertical beam; dismeter of cylinder, 50 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet.

Boilers—Two, retnrn flue; located in hold; do nol use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 10 feet 6 inches; pitch, 21 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FIRECRACKER.

Hull built by Mr. JOHN ENGLIS, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. H. W. JOHNSON & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 252 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; draft of water at load line, 8 feet; toanage, 1,200 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; aot filled in solid; vessel is coppered, bunkers, wood; bulkheads, noue; rig, topsail schooner.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 60 inches; atroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue, located in hold; use blowers to furnaces.

Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 30 feet; material, wood and iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KIANG-LOONG.

Hull built by Mr. JOHN ENGLIS, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. EVERETT & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 280 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water at load line, 8 feet, 6 inches; tonnage, 1,095 tons. Frames of white oak, &c., and fastened with copper and treenails; molded, 16 inches; sided, 6 inches; apart at centres, 28 inches—these frames have an iron strap 3½ by ⅝ inches extending around them; hunkers, wood; rig, brigantine.

Engines—Vertical beam; diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two, return tubular; located on guards; use blowers to furnaces.

Water-wheels—Diameter, 32 feet; material, iron.

The vessels above noted are constructed of the best materials, of extraordinary streagth, and are of beautiful model. Their erection and service hespeaks well for the expaasion of American anterprise in the distant ragions of the Celestial Empire. With a few more steamships of this character, men and vessels from this section of the world will successfnlly oppose those of other nations, and cause the great business of the Yang-tsze River, &c., &c., to ha subject to their exclusive control.

There is room in that section for all well-built American steamers that may visit it, and it is with pleasure wa notice that, whilst some are being finished, the keels of other vessels for this trada are being laid in the ship-yards of this City and vicinity.

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Tonnage.
Side-wheel steamers	10	11,221
Propellers	5	3,960
Total	15	15,201

FROM TENNESSEE.

Reported Shooting of Gen. Van Dorn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, May 9.

It is reported by a gentlemen who hes just coma through our lines, that Gen. VAN DORN was shot and instantly killed by Dr. PETERS, of Maury County, yesterday, at the latter's house.

Our informant states that Gen. VAN DORN was discovered in criminal intercourse with the wife of Dr. PETERS.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 8.

Gen. MITCHEL left the city for Louisville yesterday. Gen. MORGAN is temporarily in command.

Five rebel citizens were sent beyond our lines South to-day. Teb mora leava to-morrow.

The *Press*, a new Union paner, editad by B. C. TRUEMAN, issued an extre this efternoon containing important news from HOOKER'S army, which ceused intense excitement. Union men were wild with delight, but the officers in command were chary.

FROM BERMUDA.

The Blockade Runners—A Hint about the Frequent Escapes.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Hamilton, Bermuda, April 20:

"This is getting to be a great depot for vessels running the blockade. There is scarcely a week but a steamer either comes in or goes out. One of them, the *Cornubia*, makes her trips to Wilmington with as much regularity as the *Bara* does to New-York. She is expected back to-day, from her fourth trip. The *Gen. Beauregard* is almost as regular in her trips to Charleston. I hope she has been interfered with this time. There are also the *Gen. Lee* and the *Merrimac* and others, the names of whom I do not remember. There are now about 2,000 bales of cotton here awaiting shipment to England. Officers of the *Cornubia*, whom I have seen, say the blockading squadron could have sunk her, if they had chosen, on her last voyage, but they preferred taking her as a prize and letting her escape rather than lose their prize money. I hope she may be wrecked and they lose it altogether."

The Remains of Maj.-Gen. Berry.

ROCKLAND, Me., Saturday, May 9.

The remains of Maj.-Gen. BERRY, escorted by a detechment of the Seventeenth Maine regiment, reached his late residence, in this City, to-day. Minute guns were fired, flags placed at half-mast, and all the buildings in the principal streets draped in mourning. The funeral will take place on Thursda next, under the direction of Adj.-Gen, HODSDEN.

Subscription to the Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 9.

The general subscription agent, JAY COOKE, announces the sales of "five-twenties" yesterday as over a million of dollars, distributed as follows: New-York, $300,000; Boston, $250,000; Philadelphia, $105,000; Pennaylvania, $66,000; Ohio, 126,000; Kentucky, $100,000; Michigan, $50,000; Baltimore and Meryland, $35,000; sundry States, $10,000. Total, $1,042,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9.

AN INVALID CORPS.

The War Department bas authorized the organization of an Invalid corps. The companies ere to be made up from officers and enlisted men of the commands now in the field, who, from wounds received in action or disease contracted in the line of duty, are unfit for field service, but are still capable of affective garrison duty, or such other duty as may be required of an Invalid corps. This corps will also include officers and enlisted men still in the service and on the rolls, but who are absent on duty in hospitals or convalescent camps, or are otherwise under the control of medical officers; and officers and men honorably discharged on account of wounds or disease, who desire to reenter the service and are accepted. The Provost-Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, and the troops organized under it will be under the control of his Bureau.

NAVAL.

Acting Master FRANCIS WELLS has been promoted to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct in battle, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Daylight*.

Acting Master SAMUEL HUSE has been promoted to be Acting Volunteer Lieatenaat for gallant conduct in battle, and orderad to tha command of the steamer *Shockokon*.

Acting Mesters J. E. STANNARD and DAVID H. CROWELL have been ordered to tha North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

FRANKLIN W. BATCHAM has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgenn.

Acting Master's Mate JAMES MCCONNELL having deserted from the Navy-yard, New-York, is dropped from the rolls.

BRIG.-GEN. ED. FERRERO.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Brig.-Gen. EDWARD FERRARO, whose nomination was one of those the Senate failed to act on, on the last day of the session, has been reappointed by the President, in consideration of his distinguished services. The following letter of Gen. BURNSIDE to the President effectually puts at rest the recent *canard* of the *Herald*, that Gen. FERRARO had been included in his celebrated unissued General Orders No. 8:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 20, 1863.

To His Excellency the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The bearer, Gen. EDWARD FERRARO, has been under me both as a regimental and brigade commander (the last for over a year) since the organization of my first command, during all of which time he has served with zeal, fidelity and distinction. He was appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General without any application on his part, on the 10th of September last. The Senate failed to act on his nomination, and he is now about to be mustered out of the service, to which he will be a great loss.

Deeming him a breve and most valuable officer, and one who has seen a very large amount of active service, I desire to renew my request for his reappointment as a Brigadier-General. This will be but a just tribute to the memory of the late Gen. RANO, at whose special request he was appointed, as well as an act of justice to a deserving officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-Gen. Commanding.

IRREGULARITIES IN COURTS-MARTIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97.—1. From a review of the proceedings of a General Court-martial before which Capt. WILLIAM FRINELSA, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, was tried—which proceedings were published in General Orders No. 36, of March 1, 1863, from Headquarters, Thirteenth Army Corps—it appears that there is no record to show that either the members of the Court or the Judge Advocate were sworn in the presence of the accused.

These and other irregularities in the proceedings render the sentence null and void. Capt. FRINELSA will therefore be released from arrest and restored to duty.

2. In the case of First Lieut. WILLIAM H. EATON, Second District of Columbia Volunteers, sentenced "to be dismissed the service" by a General Court-martial, the proceedings of which were published in General Orders, No. 10, Headquarters, Military District of Washington, dated March 24, 1863, the action of the reviewing officer in remitting the sentence is not in accordance with the Eighty-ninth Article of War, under which the execution of the sentence should have been suspended until the picasure of the President of the United States could be known. The record, however, is defective in not shnwing the Court and Judge-Advocate were sworn in presence of the accused, and the sentence cannot be enforced.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE.

A Decision Submitted, but not Published.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 9.

The Court-martial in tha Vallandigham case submitted their decision to Maj.-Gen. BOANSTAA, yesterday. It will not be made public till published in General Orders.

Renewal of Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

REPUDIATION OF THE WASHINOTON TREATY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, May 8.

Arrivels from the Chippewa Agency state that a difficulty has takea place between a number of Chippewa chiefs, 25 miles above Crow Wing, in which four of them were killed.

The difficulty grew out of the treaty made at Washington last Winter.

The chiefs wha had no hand in making the treaty avow their intention of killing all who signed it.

Tha difficulty commenced last week.

This news, together with the Indian murders on the Cottonwood River, has caused the settlers between Abercrombie and Georgetown to leave.

A number of settlers from Big Wooda and McLeod County, with all their stock, passed through here today, *en route* to Wisconsin and Southeastern Minnesota.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 9.

Arrived, ship *Grace Darling*, from Liverpool.

Spoken, March 25th, in latitude 35° south, longitude 61° west, ship *Panther*, from New-York for San Francisco.

There is an increased demand for groceries and metals suiting the Washoe trade.

Free sales of Eastern butter have beea made, during the week, at low rates.

Coffee has advenced. Rio is selling at 24 cents per pound.

There is a country demand for dry goods.

The wool trade receives full atteation from shippers and factortes, but prices are 2½ cents per pound less than a week ago.

Gen. Sigel Anxious for Active Service.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9.

Major-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL had an interview with President LINCOLN to-day. Gen. SIGEL is anxious to be put in entiva sarvica.

The Five-Twenties Subscriptions.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 9.

It is escertained that upward of $1,500,000 have been invested in the "five-twenties" by parties residing in Baltimore, through Messrs. JAY, COOKE & Co., the Government agents.

Railroad Convention.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 9.

In convention yesterday the Clavelend, Columbus and Cincinnati, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo, and the State Line Railroads agreed on a consolidation of their gross earnings, and a *pro rata* division on the basis of last year's earnings.

Disasters on Board the Propeller Tioga.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 9.

The propeller *Tioga* burst her boiler outside of the harbor this morning. One person was killed, and several wounded.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MORNING STAR—THREE PRIZES CAPTURED BY THE HUNTSVILLE.

The steamer *Morning Star*, Capt. A. D. PERKINS, which arrived yesterday, left New-Orleans on the 30th April at 9:30 A. M., arrived off Havana at 6:30 P. M. on the 2d May, and left for New-York on the 4th, at 12:40 P. M. On the 2d, at 1 P. M., 45 miles northwest from Moro Castle, spoke United States gunboat *Huntsville* on a cruise: all well. She had taken three prizes in the previous twenty days. The *Morning Star* has had strong head winds and heavy sea since leaving Hetteras. Among the passengers are a portion of Gen. BANKS' Staff, his Secretary, with dispatches, and several officers wounded in the late engagements on the Teche.

We are indebted to Purser DENISON for favors.

Naval.

LAUNCH OF THE DOUBLE-ENDER TACONY.

The United States double-bowed steamer *Tacony* was successfully launched at Philadelphia on Thursday, Miss WELLIE christening her. This vessel belongs to the class of double-enders now in course of construction. She is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide, 12 feet deep, and 974 tons burden. In other respects she resembles the twenty-seven vessels building, several of which have been already described.

THE LARGEST WAR-FLEET EVER IN NEW-YORK.

There is now a larger number of United States vessels-of-war in the vicinity of New-York than there has been since the organization of the navy. They are nearly all regular vessels, many of them very formidable ones, as the following list will show:

Name.	Rate.	Condition.
Susquehannah	steam frigate	In commission
Sabine	sailing frigate	in commission
Ottawa	steam gunboat	In commisson
Ticonderoga	steam sloop	ready for sea
Ino	ship	waiting orders
Passaic	iron-clad	waiting repairs
James Adger	steamer	waiting orders
Sumter	gunboat	about to sail
Sunflower	gunboat	waiting orders
Roanoke	iron-clad	completing
Semaule	steam gunboat	fitting out
Granite City	steamer	fitting out
Water Witch	steamer	fitting out
Restless	bark	fitting out
San Jacinto	steam sloop	preparing for sea
Mackinaw	steam sloop	waiting engines
Shamrock	steam sloop	waiting engines
Kinaiany	gunboat	repairing
Maumee	steam gunboat	building
Nyack	double-ender	building
Rhode Island	double-ender	building
Tallahoma	double-ender	building
Virginia	steam sloop	converting
Adela	steam sloop	converting
Miantanomah	iron-clad	building
Savannah	corvette	school ship
North Carolina	liner	receiving ship
Otsego	double-ender	waiting engines
Chicopee	double-ender	waiting engines
Metahasett	double-ender	waiting engines
Tallapoosa	double-ender	waiting engines

This list does not, of course, include the vessels on the stocks at private yards.

Col. Thorpe and the Apprehended Attack on New-Orleans.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Your New-Orlesas correspondent, of May 1, unintentionally, no doubt, implies that I would have been arrested in New-Orleans for indulging in certain criticisms on the defences of that city, had I not left in the *Morning Star*. In reply, permit me to say, that on the morning the steamer alluded to left New-Orleans, an officer attached to Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff had an interview with me, which resulted in my visiting the General. In the conversation that ensued, Gen. SHERMAN said he had been told that I had written an article which, I understood him to say he had not seen, relative to the city being threatened by the enemy, &c., &c. I stated what I had done, and what was my object in so doing; and after some friendly conversation, I was permitted to depart. In conclusion, let me state that the threatened attack I alluded to was not only intended, but was providentially frustrated by Gen. BANKS' victory at Camp Bisseil. This is satisfactorily proven by correspondence found in Gen. DICK TAYLOR'S headquarters, and now in possession of Maj.-Gen. BANKS. Respectfully,

T. H. THORPE.

—Gen. HERRON is temporarily absent from the Army of the Frontier, and Gen. VANDEVER has been ordered to discharge the duties of that command temporarily.

Never Purchase a Family Sewing Machine unless it will embroider as well as sew. When you have finished stitching a garment for a dear one, how delightful to plant some leaf, or vine, or wreath upon it, and how vexed you will then be if yours is only a Stitching Machine, instead of a perfect instrument which will both stitch and embroider. GROVER & BAKER'S PREMIUM MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, do both stitching and embroidering perfectly.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 75th edition, 300 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth, upon the unequalled treatment of Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Genito-Urinary organs, &c., by M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York City. Mailed in sea ed envelopes for $1, by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. THOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Beckwith's Cattle Powder.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
Agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dyspepala Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

ABBY.—On Friday, May 8, MRS ANNA MARIA ABBY, the wife of Rudolph Aeby, in the 55th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 56 1st-st., on Sunday, May 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred at Tarrytown, on Monday morning, May 11.

BUTLER.—In Suffolk, Va., on Monday, May 4, from a wound received in the engagement of the day before, Rev. F. E. BUTLER, Chaplain of the 25th New-Jersey Volunteers.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, May 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, in 5th-av., corner 19th-st., without further invitation.

BLISS.—In Greenpoint, on Saturday, May 9, of consumption, MARIA E., wife of Archimal M. Bliss.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, Washington-st., between India and Java, Greenpoint, on Monday, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 8, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY L., wife of Capt. Alexander B. Clark.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 224 Ad

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 9, 1863.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou..107⅜
5,000 do.....107⅜
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L hf. y'rly.104
$2,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes...Oct. & Apl.106⅛
18,500 do.....106⅜
1,000 do Feb. & Aug.106
500 do.....108.105
16,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. o..101⅜
15,000 do.....Nsw 99⅛
21,000 Ill. Conp. Bs. '62.101⅜
6,000 Cal. State 7s.....130
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s.....110
6,000 Erie 3d M. Bs, '83.114⅜
1,000 Erie 4th M. Bs.....108⅜
5,000 Har. R. 2d M.....106
500 Ill. Cen. R. B.....121
4,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr 94
5,000 do.....93¾
16,000 Chic. & N. W. I. B. 96
9,000 C. & N. W. 1 M.....88
15,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 58
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M 92⅜
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.. 82
10,000 do.....82⅜
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G. 61
1,000 do.....62
12 Merchants' Bank.. 110⅛
5 Bank of America....122
12 Mech. & Drov. Bk. 122
10 Bank of Commerce 103
11 Am. Exc. Bank....106
50 do.....107
50 Continental Bank.. 97
200 Bucks Co. Ld. Co... 2⅛
100 Penn. Coal Co.....130
30,000 American Gold..119⅞
40,000 do.....119⅞
180,000 do.....119⅝
60,000 do.....119¾
55,000 do.....119⅝
120,000 do.....119
100 Canton Co.....30½
650 do.....30⅝
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co...147
41 do.....148
200 Comm. Coal Pref'd... 22
100 do.....22⅜
200 Quicksilv. M. Co.... 4
100 do.....s30 45
100 Pacific M. S. Co.....188
100 do.....188
50 do.....b30 188⅛
100 do.....b30 188⅜
20 do.....b10 188
50 do.....b30 188
50 do.....187¾
200 do.....s30 187
100 Cen. Am. T. Co.....35
346 N. Y. Cen. R.....118
300 do.....118⅛
100 do.....b30.118⅜
200 Erie Railway.....86⅜
200 do.....86⅞
1800 do.....86⅜
1100 do.....86⅝
100 do.....b10 86⅜
100 do.....b4 86⅜
400 Erie R. Prf.....103⅜
200 do.....103⅝
11 do.....103
100 do.....b10 103⅜
50 do.....103⅝
150 do.....b3.103⅜
100 Hnd. R. R.....s30.128
100 do.....128⅜
100 do.....128⅞
100 do.....129⅜
100 do.....s10.128½
200 do.....s60.129
100 do.....s15.129⅛
250 Nor. & Wor. R.....99
500 Harlem Railroad.....100
100 do.....99⅜
300 do.....s15 99
100 do.....99⅛
200 do.....99⅛
100 do.....99
100 do.....98⅜
300 do.....98
800 do.....97⅜
100 do.....s60 95

RECORD BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg..106⅜
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Con..107⅜
2,000 do.....107⅜
40,000 U. S. 5-20, C.....99⅜
3,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.....60
5,000 Missouri State 6s.....63⅛
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 93
4,000 C. & N. W. 2 M.....58⅜
5,000 C. & Pitts. 3d M.105
10,000 do.....106
10,000 do.....107
5,000 Amer. Gold.....150⅜
10,000 do.....150⅜
21,000 do.....150
100 Canton Co.....30⅛
100 Com. Coal Prf.....23
10 do.....23⅛
200 Bucks Co. Lead.....2
100 Comer. Coal Co.....31
50 Nicks. M. Co.....s30 46
50 Nic. M. S. Co.....48
100 Erie R. Pref.....104⅜
100 do.....104⅛
200 do.....104⅞
100 Hudson R. R.....b3.129⅜
600 Harlem R.....96
300 do.....s3 96
500 do.....96⅜
100 Harlem R. Prof.....110
50 M. S. & N. I. R.....78⅜
3,000 do.....79
1000 do.....b30 79
800 do.....78⅞
1700 do.....b3 79
1000 do.....b60 80
2300 do.....78⅜
100 do.....s10 78⅜
100 Mich. S. & N. I. G..113⅜
100 Miss. & Mo. R.....26⅛
100 do.....b3 23⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Amer. Gold.....149⅜
10,000 do.....149⅜
20,000 do.....s3 149⅜
50,000 do.....149⅜
15,000 do.....149⅜
10,000 Mo. State 6s.....63
50 Canton Co.....30¼
450 Bucks Co. Lead.....17⅜
200 do.....b30 2
50 Pacific Mail.....188
250 Erie Railway.....c 86⅛
1000 do.....86⅛
400 do.....b3 86⅜
200 do.....86⅜
200 do.....b10 86⅜
100 do.....s10 86⅜
50 do.....86⅜
100 do.....99⅜
200 do.....s10.128½
100 do.....s10 86⅜
200 do.....s3 86⅜
100 do.....s10 86⅜
100 do.....86⅜
200 do.....s3 99⅜
100 do.....s30 99¼
100 do.....s3 99⅜
500 Clev. & Pitts.....87
200 do.....s10 97

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$25,000 Amer. Gold.....150⅜
40,000 do.....150⅜
100 Canton Com.....30⅜
200 Bucks Co. Lead Co. 2
500 do.....b3 2
100 Canada C. Co.....1⅝
650 Erie R.....87
800 do.....87⅜
1000 do.....b3 87⅜
300 do.....b10 87⅜
200 do.....s10 87
50 do.....87⅛
400 do.....b3 87⅜
100 Erie R. Pref.....104⅜
100 do.....104⅛
200 do.....104⅞
100 Hudson R. R.....b3.129⅜
600 Harlem R.....96
300 do.....s3 96
500 do.....96⅜
100 Harlem R. Prof.....110
50 M. S. & N. I. R.....78⅜
3,000 do.....79
1000 do.....b30 79
800 do.....78⅞
1700 do.....b3 79
1000 do.....b60 80
2300 do.....78⅜
100 do.....s10 78⅜
100 Mich. S. & N. I. G..113⅜
100 Miss. & Mo. R.....26⅛
100 do.....b3 23⅜

SATURDAY, May 9—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin to-day was 2½ ₱ cent. below the average sales of yesterday. The market was weak through the forenoon, and sales were made at the early Board as low as 149 ₱ cent., as against 152½ at the close on Friday night. In the afternoon, the price recovered to 150½@150¾ ₱ cent., ultimately closing 150 ₱ cent. The export demand is very inconsiderable, the entire shipments of the week amounting to only $452,600, and the speculation for the rise is necessarily maintained with difficulty, while exchange rules relatively lower than Gold. The excitement on the Stock Exchange continues to increase, and the business done in Railway shares is enormous. The changes in prices since last night are nearly all upward, and very decidedly so on Michigan Southern, Toledo and Cleveland, and Pittsburgh. There was a partial check to the demand for Harlem; the price going down to 93@93½ ₱ cent., but only for a few minutes, the subsequent recovery being to 96½@97 ₱ cent. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Friday night, the general market closing under much speculative excitement. The Government Stocks were firm, and the offerings of the Old Loan at the Board quite moderate at 106¾ for the registered and 107⅞ for the Coupon Stock of 1881. The subscriptions to the New Loan of 1882 reached to-day the sum of $1,617,750:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin.....	152½	150⅝	Harlem Pref....	113	107⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881....	107⅜	107	Mich. Central...	110	111
N. Y. Central ..	119¾	119¾	Mich. Southern..	74⅝	79
Erie.....	86⅝	87⅜	Mich. Guarant'd.	110⅜	113
Erie Preferred..	106	104⅜	Illinois Central..	94⅞	95⅞
Hudson.....	130	130	Pittsburgh.....	93¾	97⅜
Toledo.....	109⅜	115	Fort Wayne.....	70	76⅝
Pacific Mail.....	188	188	Rock Island.....	98¾	100
Quicksilver Co..	48	46⅛	Northwest.....	32¾	33
Harlem.....	101	97⅜	Galena.....	104	103⅝

The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shares, which are firm in price and in good demand:

New-York.....	112	American Exchange...	105
Merchants'.....	110⅛	Hanover.....	97
Mechanics'.....	112	Irving.....	103
Union.....	112½	Metropolitan.....	111
America.....	123½	Citizens'.....	100
City.....	135	Grocers'.....	100
Phœnix.....	108	East River.....	100
North River.....	100¾	Market.....	100
Tradesmen's.....	106	Nassau.....	103
Dry Dock.....	120	Shoe and Leather.....	104
Butchers' & Drovers'.	122	Corn Exchange.....	102
National.....	104	Continental.....	96
Merchants' Exchange..	96	St. Nicholas.....	95
State of New-York....	101	Commonwealth.....	94
Commerce.....	101	Atlantic.....	70
Ocean.....	90	N. Y. County.....	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are larger than on Friday. The Pittsburgh Thirds rose to 107, and the Mississippi and Missouri Land Grants to 62 ₱ cent.:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64.....	104	L. C. & Mil. 1s. G. Bs.	30
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76.....	120	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	105
Erie R. 7s, thirds, '83..	114⅜	Chic. & N. W. G. B., ex.	96
Erie R. fourths, '80....	108⅜	Chi. & N. 1st mt., 2d ser	87
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77.	110	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	114
Hud. R. firsts, '63.....	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts.....	106¾
Hud. R. seconds, f. '65.	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	93
Hud. R. thirds '75.....	110	M. & P. du C. firsts.....	106
Hud. R. conv., '67	106¾	Chi. & R. I. 1sts.....	110
Harlem firsts, '69, '73..	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	110
Har. seconds, '64.....	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	104
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2ds.....	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	82
N. Ind. R. Gosh. L., '68.	104	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds.....	108
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f....	109	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds.....	107
Illinois Central, '75....	121	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths....	87
Al. & T. H. firsts.....	105	Miss. & Mo. Ld. Grant.	62
Al. & T. H. 2ds prefer'd.	93		

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Valparaiso—Excitement over British Claims—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent

PANAMA, Monday, April 27, 1863.

The British steamer *Peru*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 21st inst., bringing 35 passengers, $159,557 in specie for England, and the following freight: For Southampton, 406 packages bark, India-rubber, &c.; Liverpool, 381 packages; New-York, 296 packages merchandise; Acapulco, 3 packages; Central America, 11 packages; Panama, 193 packages. Her advices are from Valparaiso to the 3d inst.; from Lima and Callao to the 13th.

There is not much of importance to note from Chili.

The difficulties in relation to the guano deposits at Mexillones have been settled by the Government granting permission to vessels to load as formerly, after complying with the customs regulations. This action has in a great measure satisfied the public mind, and calmed the excitement previously existing.

Great indignation has been caused throughout the Republic, from the report that the British representatives in Chili had been instructed to take vigorous measures to enforce the payment of a claim of $50,000, urged by a young man named WHITEHEAD, who sustained the loss of an arm during the outbreak of the 26th February, 1859. *El Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, has the following in relation to this matter:

"Nearly all the population is morally convinced that the disaster was entirely owing to Mr. WHITEHEAD'S own imprudence." * * * "A few moments after the revolution had been put down, complainant in trying to gain admittance into one of the streets, disobeyed the sentinel's orders, took hold of his musket, and commenced a struggle. The sentinel and some soldiers then fired at him, and hit him in the arm, which afterward had to be amputated."

The feeling against the justice of this claim is very strong among all classes of the population foreign as well as native. At a public meeting of the British merchants residing in Valparaiso, it was resolved "that a representation should be made to Her British Majesty's Charge d'Affairs at Santiago, to urge on him the necessity of a reinvestigation of the circumstances of the claim, and express the almost unanimous opinion of the British residents that the result of a new inquiry would effect a modification of the British Government measures in the matter." The above tonics seem to engross almost the entire attention of the Chilian papers. The Valparaiso journals contain obituary notices of Don MATIAS COUSIÑO and Don RAFAEL GZOBOL, two of the most distinguished citizens of the Republic. Both are well known not only in the United States but in Europe. The first has been a leading spirit in developing the industrial resources of the country, and especially in the work of opening and working the coal mines, which are now producing so much wealth to the Republic. The latter is well known as an ardent worker in the cause of the fine arts. The entire line of the street railroad in Valparaiso was opened on the 28th ult. amid great festivities.

The American ship *Caroline Tucker*, from Philadelphia for Acapulco, encountered very heavy weather off Cape Horn, during which her Master, D. J. B. COSGROVE, was washed overboard, and the Mate, MILNER, badly hurt. Finding the ship badly strained and making five feet of water per hour, the mate put into Valparaiso to repairs. *El Mercurio* has the following: "From a private source we have intelligence from Buenos Ayres, that the British bark *Ann Nelson*, from Pernamouco to Valparaiso, had put into Montevideo on account of four of the crew having died of yellow fever and cholerine." There has been a very general improvement in business. Markets are active, both for export and import. Liberal orders from the interior are coming in, causing a very marked decrease in most all kinds of stocks.

At latest dates from Buenos Ayres, the people were absorbed in preparations for the elections, to be held on the last Sunday in March. The projected railway between Rosario and Cordova, is to be constructed, and the Minister of the Interior is making final arrangements with the various Provinces for the speedy commencement of the work. From Uruguay we learn that the Chambers and the Press are discussing a "project" for the abolition of the passport system, a law for the regulation of the Press, and another for the establishment of a mortgage bank.

The only item of news from Peru relates to the death of Gen. SAN ROMAN, President of the Republic. The serious illness of the President was previously reported in this correspondence; but at that time strong hopes were entertained that the ravages of the disease had been passed. These hopes have proved fallacious, as the announcement is now made that the President expired on the 3d of April, after having filled his high office for a period of only a little over five months. Of known integrity, firmness and moderation, great hopes were had that his Administration would give peace and stability to the country so long torn by continual revolutions; and his short rule gave promise that such hopes were well founded. The grief of his countrymen over his untimely death is apparently very general and sincere. At the request of the dying President, Gen. RAMON CASTILLA, Ex-President, took command of the military forces with a view to prevent any outbreak before the legal successor to the Presidential chair could arrive and enter upon his duties. The funeral of President SAN ROMAN took place on the 9th inst., and was attended by thousands of the principal citizens of Lima and Callao. Vice-President CANSECO arrived from the South on the afternoon of the funeral and entered immediately upon the duties of the office to which he had succeeded. On the following morning the Ministers *in toto* resigned, their places being filled by a new Cabinet, which has not yet given any indications of its policy.

Gen. CANSECO has risen to his present position from the rank of a common soldier in the Peruvian army. He has a reputation for great uprightness, moderation and sagacity; yet all classes wait with great anxiety for indications from the new Government of its political measures and conduct. The situation in Peru is now a critical one, and the least mistake on the part of the Government is all that is needed for the inauguration of another revolution as bloody and obstinate as the last.

Rebel Barbarities.

EXPERIENCE OF DR. FRANK H. HAMILTON.

Dr. FRANK H. HAMILTON, one of the Medical Inspectors of the army, was taken prisoner at the capture of the railroad train between Murfreesboro and Nashville. In a recent letter to a friend in this City, he gives the following account of the hardships of the captors:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, April —, 1863.

I have just returned from rebeldom, where I have been captured on board the train coming from Murfreesboro to Nashville on Friday of last week. We had, I have just learned, eight killed and fifteen wounded—the whole fire of the enemy pains poured broad-side into the cars for several minutes after we had run off the track, and were completely in their power. There were two women in the car in which I sat. In the car immediately in front of me, were about forty sick men, being conveyed North by the Sanitary Commission. In another car were a number of rebel prisoners, two of whom were shot and subsequently burned up with the car—also two bodies in coffins going North. The car in the rear of me contained men—soldiers and citizens. It was not necessary for the enemy to have fired a gun, as they had 250 mounted men, well-armed—most of them with rifles and six-shooters. They took from us almost everything we had. My satchel and contents were taken. Most of us were robbed of watches, money, pocket-knives—in short, anything they could find. I do not know of but one man beside myself, who was not ordered to give up his watch and money, and this omission was doubtless accidental. They marched us fourteen miles without a halt, through the woods most of the time, and on foot. Some of the men were scarcely able to crawl, having been sent North from the hospitals in Murfreesboro. Occasionally I obtained permission for some of these men to ride with some of the soldiers, but a portion of the way no permission order was given to the soldiers not to permit any of the prisoners to ride. One soldier said to me "d—d if I like to fight in this way. I like to give a man a fair chance for his life—but we are only privates."

Altogether the whole affair was conducted in a manner most barbarous and inhuman, equaling the savage barbarity of Indians. The firing into the cars after they had stopped, the indecent haste in throwing out our sick and wounded men from the invalid car, the burning of the dead bodies and the indiscriminate and unreproved robbery, the forced march of three Surgeons, twenty sick men and a large number of citizens, has no justification in the rules of war as understood and practiced among civilized nations.

They gave us not a morsel to eat, and, having robbed us of our money, they turned us loose to find our way to Nashville, 14 miles further, as we could.

My feet are blistered and my limbs sore, but I am otherwise well. We reached Nashville at 2 P. M. of Friday.

Connecticut.

GOV. BUCKINGHAM'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Gov. BUCKINGHAM sent his Message to the Legislature of Connecticut on Wednesday. It thus sums up the financial condition of the State:

The funded debt of the State is $3,000,000, and the unfunded debt, March 31, 1863, was $392,360.

On the 1st day of April, 1862, the balance in the Treasury to credit of the civil list was..$296,489 52

The receipts have been—

From State Bonds.....	$1,000,000 00	
From premium and interest on Bonds.....	104,291 67	
From other sources.....	1,189,842 89	—2,294,134 56
Total.....		$2,592,623 98
The expenditures have been for payments to Families of Volunteers.	$582,704 97	
To the several Military Departments.....	1,502,000 00	
All other expenses.....	401,748 97	—2,486,453 94
Leaving a balance on hand of.....		$106,170 04
Total.....		$2,592,623 98

The document concludes as follows:

"The conflict, inaugurated at Sumter, must go on until the Government shall conquer or be conquered. Let no one be deceived by the artful device of securing peace by a cessation of hostilities, or by yielding to the claims of our enemies. Peace thus obtained would cost a nation's birthright, while obedience to the laws would secure peace without loss. Our adversaries design a perpetual separation from the United States, and proclaim from every public assembly, from every legislative hall, and from every battle-field their determination to continue the war until their independence shall be acknowledged. The National Administration, in its firm determination to maintain its authority against such purposes, appeals to the people for their cooperation. The unprejudiced and unbiassed mind cannot avoid the conclusion that the claims and position of the Government are right.

Impressed with this conviction, it is our duty, in addition to the men and money already furnished, to give renewed assurances of our determination to uphold and sustain the Government, not for a day only, but for all time, at whatever cost, and against all unreasonable opposition.

We may or may not inquire whether this rebellion was caused by Slavery or Abolitionism, by ambition or interference with State rights; we may prove that we are not responsible for its origin or its progress, yet the fact that it exists as a verity forces upon us the duties of the hour. We may not approve of the policy of the Administration, and may doubt its wisdom, yet, as it is the only agency by which the will of the people can legally and properly be executed, we should render it a cordial and energetic support.

Civil war is cruelty. Its limits are desolation, sorrow, and death. Fear, hesitation, and a timid use of the forces of war to check its progress, will eventually increase the terrible sufferings. They will be diminished by courage, vigor and severity. Humanity demands that we should endeavor to overcome the power and spirit of the enemy by assailing his most vulnerable point; and by following up every advantage we may gain, by the use of all means which God and nature shall place at our command.

When those who have been saved from outbursts of popular violence, and who have been protected in all their constitutional rights, including the fruits of uncompensated labor, raise their hands against the Government which has given them protection, and, in madness, strike at the life of the nation, we should not hesitate to give all our energies, to combine all our resources, to press them with all the powers of the Government, and turn upon them the evils of the civil war which they have originated.

When a local institution has become intwined with every surrounding interest, until its friends and supporters, under an apprehension that the Government may eventually assume and exercise unconstitutional power, to hold in check its increasing influence and insatiable demands; conspire to use such institution as a means of destroying the Government—and if, in the exercise of its proper functions, the Government obtains control of a portion of the elements which compose that institution—would it not be the duty of the Administration to use the power thus acquired to overwhelm and destroy the conspirators?

Would it not be right for the patriotic to perish by the instrument which he has forged for the life of his guardian and protector?

Whatever of trial, suffering or privation may be in store for us, or however long may be the controversy; firm in the faith that our nation will be preserved in its integrity, let us in adversity as well as in prosperity, in darkness as well as in light, give the Administration our counsel, our confidence and our support; that its power may drive those who have criminally conspired against the liberties of the people, as vagabonds and fugitives through the earth, or inflict upon them the penalties justly due for their treason.

Let the retribution be so terrible that future generations shall not dare to repeat the crime.

Then, and then only, shall the wrongs of an injured people be avenged, human rights be vindicated, and constitutional authority be reëstablished.

LAW REPORTS.

The Order in the Broadway Railroad Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

The New-York Consolidated Stage Company vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York, and the Harlem Railroad Company.*—The argument having been concluded in this case, the Court makes the following order: That the injunction granted on the 23d of April, 1863, be modified so as to permit the Harlem Railroad Company to complete and put in good order the track commenced on Broadway between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and in Whitehall-street, so far as the pavements have been taken up and timbers laid, and where the timbers are not laid to an equal length, to prolong the shorter to an equal length with the longer, and to place rails thereon, and replace the pavement between the rails, and that no part of the said track shall be laid beyond the point to which timbers have already been laid down on either side, that the pavement shall be entirely replaced in those parts of the street which have been excavated. The injunction order in all other respects is to remain in full force, but without prejudice to an application to dissolve the same, and nothing contained in the order is to be considered as a recognition of the rights of either party.

A. R. Lawrence for plaintiffs; C. A. Rapallo and Wm. C. Noyes for defendants.

An Alleged Fraudulent Appropriation of Moneys Received in a Fiduciary Capacity.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

Jonothan Ackroyd vs. *Edmund Ackroyd*; *Jone Ackroyd* vs. *The Same*; *Miriam Ackroyd* vs. *The Same.*—These are three cases, involving precisely the same principles, and are united in one for convenience on the argument.

In the suit of Jonathan Ackroyd, it is alleged that the defendant received the sum of $55,000 from the plaintiff in a fiduciary capacity; that the defendant embezzled and misapplied the whole of the said sum, and that he absconded from England to avoid the enforcement of process by the Court of Chancery there; that he is now about to remove from this State, and now has the money in his possession; that in the two other actions, it is claimed by the plaintiff that the defendant received the sum of $36,000 and over in a fiduciary capacity, and that he admitted the receipt of such sums in such capacity, promising to invest them for the plaintiffs, or pay the money to them.

An original order of arrest, at the suit of Jonathan Ackroyd against the defendant, was granted by Judge BARNARD on the 17th day of September, 1862, to hold the defendant to bail in the sum of $25,000.

An application to set aside that order, or to modify the amount of bail, was made by the defendant, and was heard before Judge Peckham on the 10th day of October, 1862, upon which an order was granted reducing the amount of bail to $7,500.

The original orders of arrest in the two actions at the suit of Jane Ackroyd and Miriam Ackroyd, were granted on the 30th day of October, 1862, to hold the defendant to bail in the sum of $30,000 in each action.

An application was made on the 22d day of November, 1862, by the defendant, to set aside these orders, or to modify the amount of bail, which application was heard before Judge Mullin, and dismissed with $10 costs.

An appeal against these decisions was entered by the defendant, and was dismissed by consent on the 17th day of March last, and the costs of the appeal were paid by the defendant.

On the 4th day of March last, a *second application* was made by the defendant in each of the said three several actions, to vacate the said orders of arrest, which applications was heard before the honorable Judge INGRAHAM, who dismissed the same with $10 costs in each action.

On the 10th day of April last a *third application* was made by the defendant in each of the said actions, upon newly discovered testimony and additional affidavits, and after hearing Edwin James, Esq., as counsel for the plaintiff, and Charles E. Miller, Esq., as counsel for the defendant, it was ordered that the motion of the defendant to discharge the said orders of arrest, and to set aside and vacate the same, and that the defendant be discharged from custody, be, and the same was thereby denied, with $10 costs of the motion, to be paid to the plaintiff or his attorney.

Against this last order of the Honorable Justice Ingraham, the present appeal is entered.

The following points are submitted by the plaintiff and appellant:

1. That since the appeal against the said orders of arrest was dismissed by consent of the defendant, no new or additional facts have been brought before the Court which authorize an application to vacate the orders to hold to bail made in all the actions.

2. That the said appeal against the said orders having been dismissed, the defendant is estopped and precluded from relying upon any of the facts adduced before the dismissal of such appeal, and that no new or additional facts have been adduced since such appeal was dismissed, but such alleged new facts are mere repetitions of the same facts contained in the original affidavits.

Edwin James, for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson, for defendants.

What Change of Use and Occupation will Amount to a Violation of a Warranty.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Nathaniel Smith and another, Executors, vs. *The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company.*—This case has just been finished. There were several technical points of defence set up in the answer, which appear to have been abandoned at the trial. But there was one defence urged in which the public have some interest. The premises insured by defendants were a part of a large carpet factory at West Farms, Westchester County, known as "Smith's Carpet Factory." There were fifteen policies on various portions of the premises. Thirteen of the Companies promptly paid the losses on their policies, but two of them refused. It appeared that in the Summer or Fall of 1861, the manufacture of carpets was greatly depressed, in consequence of the war, and the proprietor, as others in the same trade did, appropriated the same machinery with some slight alterations, and the same material used in making carpets, in the manufacture of army blankets; and they moved some of the machinery into the particular portion of the premises insured by defendants. This, the defendants urged, was a breach of the warranty in their policy—that the business to be carried on was carpet manufacturing. Plaintiffs said this was not a material change, and did not increase the risk. Defendants reply that the question of increase of risk is immaterial, as the only question to be tried was whether the warranty or terms of the policy had been violated.

The Court overruled the motion for a nonsuit, and the jury rendered a verdict for the full amount of plaintiff's claim.

Geo. W. Parsons, counsel for plaintiffs; J. M. Van Cott and Mr. Underhill, for defendants.

A Free Fight and the Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Isador Kaufman vs. *Charles L. Sicher.*—This action was brought to recover $5,000 for an alleged assault and battery and slander. The plaintiff was a witness on his own behalf, and testified that in November, 1861, he called at the store of Messrs. Hersh & Rich, in Murray-street, in this City, where he met defendant and asked him for payment for a bill of goods; that defendant thereupon assailed him with vile epithets, among other things calling him a "thief." That the defendant at once struck him violent blows, and was hauled off by Messrs. Hersh & Rich, at the same time brandishing a knife which he held in his hand.

Messrs. Hersh & Rich testified that they were present and witnessed the difficulty; that the slanderous words testified to by the plaintiff were not uttered by the defendant; that the defendant used no violence whatever toward the plaintiff; that he did not touch him, the two being several feet apart during the entire difficulty. The jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, P. J. Joachimsen; for defendant, Henry L. Clinton and Royal S. Crane.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Ingraham.

GARRET LAUNDRESS, an Irishmen, 37 years of age, was arraigned in this Court, on Friday, for the murder of JOHN CAIN, also an Irishman, 22 years of age, on the evening of the 19th of March last, at No. 25 Washington-street. It appears from the testimony that ill feeling existed between the deceased and the prisoner, growing out of something the latter had said about a female friend of the former, and on the night of the homicide CAIN came into the dwelling of LAUNDRESS, and challenged him to go out and fight him on the Battery. This LAUNDRESS declined, and, after ordering CAIN out of the house, and his refusing to go, LAUNDRESS called a policeman and had him taken out. Later in the evening CAIN returned to the house, and insisted that LAUNDRESS should fight him. After considerable wrangling, a scuffle ensued, during which LAUNDRESS inflicted two stabs with a knife upon CAIN which caused his death the next day. No one was present during the affray except the wife of the prisoner, who could not legally be a witness. It was proved on the trial that CAIN was unarmed at the time, so that LAUNDRESS could not have stood in such imminent danger as to bring the killing within the law of justifiable homicide.

The jury, after a consultation of ten minutes, returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

District-Attorney HALL appeared for the prosecution, and WM. F. HOWE, Ex-Judge STUART and G. M. CURTIS for the defence.

ASA CASSEY, convicted on Wednesday last of manslaughter in the second degree, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

The Fort Gansevoort Case Again.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

The People ex rel James B. Taylor et al. vs. *Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller.*—The facts of this case are too widely known to need repetition. The case comes before this Court on an appeal from the order made by Judge BARNARD some time since, directing a peremptory *mandamus* against the Comptroller, to compel him to issue bonds to the amount of $533,433, payment for the Fort Gansevoort property. The case was submitted to the Court on the points of counsel without argument.

Admitted to the New-York Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

At the opening of the Court, on motion, George P. Donald, formerly a member of the Bar of the State of Ohio, was duly admitted to practice in the Courts of this State.

Admitted to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

Howard Newkirk, Edward Curtiss and John H. Fitzhenry, were duly admitted to practice, and took the oath in open Court.

Wills Admitted to Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of Laura Kapp, of Robert Chew, and and Antonio Artells were duly admitted to probate, without contest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

McGuire et al. vs. *McGuire et al.*—Judgment ordered.

In the Matter of the Petition of Janet Marks for Writ of Habeas Corpus for Body of Louis Marks.—Louis Marks, the within named recruit, is discharged from the custody of the officer of the United States service.

Before Justice Barnard.

Daily, Jr., &c. vs. *Ernest et al.*—Judgment ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Williams vs. *Williams.*—See opinion.

Morrow vs. *Van Allen.*—Application denied, but without costs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa.....	May 13..	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Etna.....	May 16.	New-York....	Liverpool.
Tentonia.....	May 16..	New-York....	Southampton
Australasian.....	May 20..	New-York....	Liverpool.
City of Washington	May 23..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Canada.....	May 27..	Boston.....	Liverpool.
China.....	June 3..	New-York....	Liverpool.
America.....	June 6..	New-York....	Southampton
Great Eastern.....	June 6..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Asia.....	June 10..	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Persia.....	June 17..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Africa.....	June 24..	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Scotia.....	July 1..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Great Eastern.....	July 21..	New-York....	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	April 29..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Cork.....	May 1..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Canada.....	May 2.	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Teutonia.....	May 4..	Southampton..	New-York.
City of New-York..	May 6..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bohemian.....	May 9..	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
City of Baltimore..	May 13..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
America.....	May 13..	Southampton..	New-York.
Kangaroo.....	May 15..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia.....	May 16..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Sidon.....	May 16..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Saxonia.....	May 20..	Southampton..	New-York.
Persia.....	May 23..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Bremen.....	May 27..	Southampton..	New-York.
Africa.....	May 30.	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Kedar.....	May 30..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bavaria.....	June 3.	Southampton..	New-York.
Scotia.....	June 6..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hansa.....	June 10..	Southampton..	New-York.
Australasian.....	June 13..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Tripoli.....	June 27..	Liverpool.....	New-York.

Havana and New-Orleans.

Columbia.....	May 18..	New-York.	New-Orleans.
Morning Star..	May 13.	New-York.	Havana and N. Orleans
Cornica.....	May 23..	New-York.	Havana and Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—THE COUNtry place of J. J. Kingsford, containing twelve acres, one mile from Factoryville Landing, on the Clove road. For its shrubbery and completeness in every particular, one of the most desirable country places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Building, Hanover-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FISHKILL—Containing 24 acres of land, adjoining Col. Howland's, beautifully situated, in full view of the Hudson River; house 40 feet square, with an L, and has 15 rooms; very fine water from springs; plenty of fruit. The furniture will be sold with the place if desired. Inquire of JOHN J. MONELL, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y.

TO RENT—AT MANHASSETT, FOR THE SUMmer, a large furnished dwelling, having a well-shaded lawn of several acres, ample stables, a fine garden, with an abundance of fruit, &c., ice-house, spring water in the house; bath-room and all the usual appurtenances of a first-class residence. Inquire of THOMAS MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, or on the premises of DANIEL T. KISSAM.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2¼ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST FARMS, Westchester County, for sale, or exchanged for first-class house (with stable preferred)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers. Seats cheerfully provided on main floor. Pews in gallery all free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The Anniversary of this Institution will be held at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Bishop CLARK and Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON. The children will be present.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. In the evening, the sermon will be before the Church Anti-Slavery Society, on *The Situation of the Country, by Justice to the Enslaved.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—Episcopal—20th-st., few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will repeat, by special request, in the evening, sermon preached on Thursday, Fast Day, April 30.

DR. J. PORTER WILL PREACH TOMORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. JAMES L. SCHOCK will preach in the chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, May 10, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free; public invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in 56th-st. Baptist Church, between Lexington and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING a discourse will be given by Rev. G. T. FLANDERS.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until the 14th day of May, 1863, at 12 M., for filling, grading and paving Broad-street, in West Troy, from the north side of Auburn-street to its southern terminus, including the gutters thereof.

The street to be excavated, regulated and graded under the direction of the Village Surveyor, and to be paved with trap-block Belgian pavement—each block measuring on the face, or upper surface, not less than four nor more than seven inches in length, and not less than four nor more than five inches in width, and in depth not less than six nor more than eight inches—to be laid on a prepared bed of clean sand, or river gravel, not less than one foot in depth.

The trap-blocks are to be laid at right angles to the line of street, and with such rise or arch as the said Surveyor may direct—each course to be of blocks of a uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of least two inches. The whole of the work to be done in a manner more particularly described in the blank forms of contract and specifications to be furnished to persons who may desire to bid for the same. Security will be required in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the work.

The proposals for this work will be publicly opened at the room of the Board of Trustees, in said village, on the 15th day of May, at 12½ o'clock P. M., and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder who shall comply with the terms of the contract, and the act in relation thereto.

Blank forms of contract and specifications, together with the Surveyor's estimate of materials, will be furnished on application to JAMES DUFFY, President of said village.

JAMES DUFFY, A. A. DUNLOP, JAMES ROY, JOSEPH McLEAN, J. F. PHELPS, } Joint Committee.

Dated at WEST TROY, N. Y., April 20, 1863.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 11th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

4,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and hoops sealed.

For delivery by and before the 20th May, 1863.

Small samples to accompany proposals.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must have written guaranty of two responsible bankers, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions; also, that we become bound with bonds to the amount of one-fifth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed as required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of the above.

The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each barrel.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the required samples, by Henry Shields, President Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

Payment is heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are required to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples by noon WEDNESDAY, 13th inst.

Blanks for bids, and forms of contract, can be had at this office, which must be carefully observed in every case addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, Office of Construction, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M., of May 11, 1863, for all Fire and Burglar-proof Safes required by the Treasury Department, prior to Jan. 1, 1864.

Bidders must submit description of the safes they propose to furnish, accompanied by drawings showing the mode of construction, and full-size sections of the material used. Also, schedules of sizes, with prices attached, and the price per superficial foot, including doors and all necessary fixtures, at which safes of extra size to those mentioned in the schedule will be furnished and put in place. The safes to be delivered when required, and the prices named in the bids must cover all charges, except freight, and the actual traveling expenses in those cases when the safes require to be put in place by the contractor.

All bids must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder is able to perform the contract, and that he will accept it if awarded to him.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered for its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement in all respects.

Locks will be furnished by the Department, but must be put on by the contractor for safes.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed "Proposals for Safes."

ISAIAH ROGERS, Engineer in charge Treasury Department.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing Fresh Beef for six (6) months from the 20th of May, 1863, to the United States troops at Fort Schuyler and David's Island.

The fresh beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks and shanks to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required at each place.

Further information will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef." Bids will be accepted for one or both places. F. H. MOORE, Capt. and Com. Sub Vol. Ser.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-st., until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground, situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES COLLINS, JAMES MOORE, THOMAS SHEILS, } Committee.

Dated, May 6, 1863.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board,

L. M. POWELL, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

RROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, April 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 12th of May, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED AND COMPRESSED MIXED VEGETABLES, for issue to the United States army for twelve months from the first of November next, at the rate of *one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds per month.*

The ingredients of the mixed vegetables furnished under the contracts of the current year are as follows, viz.: To each one hundred pounds of the mixed vegetables, twenty pounds of potatoes, twenty-two pounds of white turnips, twenty-two pounds of carrots, ten pounds of cabbage, ten pounds of onions, five pounds of string beans, five pounds of tomatoes, one pound of celery or parsley, and five pounds of rice. As the mixture can undoubtedly be improved by diminishing the quantity of some of the coarser vegetables and increasing some of the others, as well as by introducing some vegetables not heretofore used, proposers are invited to send in proposals with accompanying samples, not only of the mixture as above given, but also of other mixtures, varying therefrom according to the experience and judgment of the proposer, with a view of effecting an improvement in this article of military supply. Proposers are required to give the exact proportions of the different ingredients of their several samples, with price per pound of each, packed as required. When it is practicable, each of the vegetables in a separate state, and after desiccation, will be submitted for inspection. Only those parts of each vegetable commonly used as food will be accepted for the mixture.

The mixed vegetables are to be very compactly compressed into cakes of seven pounds each, ten of these cakes being packed in a tin or sheet box made air-tight, with two of these boxes packed in a wooden box made of suitable seasoned stuff, not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, with sunken ends one inch thick, strengthened with outside lining pieces. Boxes to be strapped with hickory at the ends.

Proposals must, so far as practicable, be accompanied with at least one box as above described, with contents of the proposer's own manufacture of each of the mixtures he may offer to furnish.

The location of the manufacturing establishment must be stated.

There being a choice among the different varieties of vegetables, proposers will state with precision the *especial varieties* they use, or propose to use, in their mixtures.

Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly fulfilled."

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Dessiocated and Compressed Mixed Vegetables."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be sent up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded, from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 4, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of Thursday, May 14, 1863, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Essex-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue, to Eighty-sixth-street.

First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; and

Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, with lateral branch in First-avenue and Sixtieth-street, to near Second avenue.

And for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.

By order of the Light-house Board,

L. M. POWELL, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES,

ROMAN SCARFS,

LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,

FOUR-PLY COLLARS,

LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,

FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

IVORY SLEEVE STUDS,

IVORY BOSOM STUDS,

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS,

GAUZE MERINO DRAWERS,

UMBRELLAS, CANES,

SUSPENDERS, CAPS,

GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,

FANCY HOSIERY, &c.

A large and popular variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS

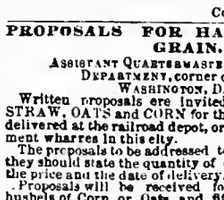
TO ORDER.

Unrivaled

IN QUALITY, FITTING AND MANUFACTURE,

At UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

NO. 607 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



C. W. FRENCH. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Fine Shirts and Collars MADE TO ORDER. Fine Gauze Merino Undershirts, $1 50 each, or $15 per dozen. Also a large stock of Muslin, Linen and Jean Drawers of our own make, and warranted to fit.

C. W. FRENCH, No. 607 Broadway, N. Y.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS.

STYLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MORE ESPECIALLY,

GAUZE DE CHAMBERRY, ALL SILK, 50 CENTS PER YARD; WORTH $1.

LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY, Corner Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.

BOMBAZINE SILKS and other dress goods, also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS and EMBROIDERIES, including everything a lady requires to complete a FULL MOURNING SUIT. Prices just right. Call and see our styles before purchasing elsewhere.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.—PREparatory to going to Europe for my Fall Stock of Shawls, I will sell the balance on hand at low prices.

J. RUSSELL, No. 332 Wooster-st.

N. B.—Orders taken for Shawls in special designs and colors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.

For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 126 Beekman-st., New-York.

HAMMER & CO.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds to date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE, FROM parties wishing to invest or resell, subscriptions for United States Six Per Cent. Bonds, the interest payable in gold coin on the first days of each May and November, and the principal in twenty years from the first day of May, 1862, but redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from said date, authorized by Act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1862. Deposits, being for the amount of the principal of the Bonds required, must be made in United States Legal Tender Notes; or when parties reside out of town, drafts on this City will be accepted in lieu thereof. Upon receipt of the money, I issue my certificate of deposit in duplicate for the amount, the original of which is transmitted by the depositor to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, together with a letter mentioning of what denominations he desires the Bonds, whether he wishes them Coupon or Registered, and, if registered, in what name, and where the interest is to be made payable. There are Coupon Bonds of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000; and Registered of those of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. The interest on the Registered Bonds can be made payable at the office of the Treasurer, or of any Assistant Treasurer, of the United States. The Bonds will be forwarded by the Secretary of the Treasury, without delay, to any address indicated by the depositor, and the interest will commence on the day that the deposit was received. All the Bonds are dated May 1, 1862, but the date of such deposit will be stamped upon the face of them, if Registered, and upon the first Coupon, if Coupon Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

AGENCY OF THE

U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No 31 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 2, 1863.

THE FULL TIME, FIXED BY LAW, for the redemption of the circulating notes, issued to the Central Bank of the City of New-York, (a banking association located in that City,) having expired, and there remaining in the hands of the Superintendent a small balance of money in trust for this bank, notice is hereby given, that all such notes as are presented to him for redemption, previous to the last day of June, 1863, will be paid at par, after which time, any balance remaining, it will be paid on filing proper evidence of ownership to the legal representatives of said bank.

H. H. VANDYCK, Superintendent

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

INSURANCE SCRIP FOR INVESTMENT.—WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 48 Pine-st., offer for sale a variety of dividend paying Insurance Scrips, including Atlantic, Sun and Union.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859 will be held at the office of the Company in Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

WM. B. CORNEAN, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A final dividend of Twelve Dollars and Twenty two cents per share will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or their authorized attorneys upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 25th day of May inst.

GEO. F. TALLMAN, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH HAVE REMOVED to No. 52 Wall-st., in City Bank building, where they will continue to devote their attention to the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., on commission.

Investments in all classes of Government securities will receive their special care.

New-York, May 4, 1863.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The Adams Express Company are prepared to collect at the Treasury Department, Washington, promptly and at low rates, the one year certificates of indebtedness now falling due.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

HELP WANTED.

THE TRADES.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a good painter in a private house; one who understands his business thoroughly; steady employment for two or three months will be given. Address P. E., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. If the party suits, the place will be a permanent and pleasant one, with fair and prompt remuneration. Address, with amount of wages expected, B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID to go into the country, near New-York; liberal wages will be paid to a first-class servant, who can bring unqualified City references in every particular. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY near New-York; must bring the best of City references as to ability and character. To one who can bring unqualified recommendations, liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 32 Cliff-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

A GOOD PIANO TUNER WANTED—ONE that can tune and repair preferred. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A WIDOW LADY, WHOSE LITTLE son is away at school, being lonely boarding, would like to superintend the house of a widower or small family, in this City or Brooklyn; nothing required for services rendered, and no answers attended to that are not sincere. Address L. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one week. Please state the size of the family.

AN INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable, experienced, competent woman, a situation as infant's nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and truly understands the care of children; first-class City reference; is willing to go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., on Monday.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A PAIR OF very fine ponies, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, very fast and stylish. Price $500. Also, a very fine and stylish blood bay saddle horse, 15¾ hands high, 5 years old. Price $400. All warranted perfectly kind and sound in every respect. Apply to No. 8 East 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SUIT OF FORE and aft sails, jibs, foresail and mainsail, containing about 800 yards cotton duck. Apply at GARRISON & STEDDIFORD'S sail loft, No. 164 South-st., corner Horse

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11, first appearance of the American prima donna, MISS PARKER, when will be presented Verdi's popular opera, IL TROVATORE.

Leonora.....(her first appearance).....Miss PARKER
Ascena.....Mlle. SULZER
Manrico.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Count Di Luna.....Signor BELLINI
Ferrando.....Signor COLETTI
Ines.....Mme. Ficher | First.....Herr Muller
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The new and brilliantly successful opera, IONE, will be repeated in the course of the week.

In active preparation for immediate production, THE NEW GRAND BIBLICAL OPERA, JUDITH, for the first time in America, by MAESTRO PERI.

WINTER GARDEN.

ON MONDAY EVENING, May 11, In consequence of the ENTHUSIASM AND ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT with which the young comedian, MR. J. S. CLARKE, was received on Friday and Saturday by overflowing houses in his great comic impersonations of PAUL PRY, SIMON PUREJOY And JACK SHEPPARD, the same entertainment, so replete with fun and gaiety, will be repeated.

Monday night, Planche's new comic drama of HE'S JACK SHEPPARD, and the uproariously funny standard comedy of PAUL PRY. A GLORIOUS COMEDY AND NEW DRAMA! THREE HOURS OF UNFLAGGING LAUGHTER!

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
CARGO of prize schooner Mary Teresa.
CARGO of prize schooner Mercury.
And CARGO of prize sloop Wave.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:

BRANDY, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRUGS, LEAD ARMS and AMMUNITION, HATS, SALT, FISH, IRON, THREAD, FLOUR, and TURPENTINE.

Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.

Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 11th inst.

R. W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, as Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in process of being made, including the right of way, both owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools thereto, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation; and including, as a part of said property, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, fixtures, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose, and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel, to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,456.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON, Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder, On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M.,

23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.:

17,201 Black Tricot, Dreskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.

All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.

The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.

Terms cash.

WM. W. McKIM, Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Boston, April 27, 1863.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer

MAHOPAC PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The elegant site on which the Summit House was burnt, situated on the northwest side of Lake Mahopac, comprising 28 acres of the best land, with a good barn and carriage-house, together with an ice-house, and small private dwelling, will be sold at auction, (if not previously disposed of,) on the 13th day of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by D. W. IVES & CO. For particulars, inquire of C. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., of GEO. AUSTIN, near the premises, or of the Auctioneer, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN Will sell on

MONDAY, MAY 11,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Hunter-st., between Gates and Putnam avs.

Eleven knitting frames or looms for knitting stockings, drawers and undershirts, with winding wheels, silk swifts, hobbins, boxes, dices, files, &c., belonging to the estate of the late George Stothart.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 82 LOTS OF LAND, being the property known as Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., 2¼ miles from Hoboken and Weehawken, and opposite 42d-st. Ferry at New-York. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the property known as Union Hill, and divided into about 82 lots, mostly 25 by 100 feet. This property is opposite the premises of Deming Duer and John Ehlers, on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank-road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken Ferry, and also on the line of the horse railroad, and in the neighborhood of large improvements. The sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investments, as the nearness of the property to New-York, its easy access, its populous locality and the continued improvements being made, cannot fail to enhance greatly its value. For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 11, next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

BERGEN HEIGHTS, NEW-JERSEY.—82 valuable lots, situated at Bergen Heights, N. J., on the Jersey City and Newark Plank road, and varying in size from 25 to 100 feet front, and from 40 to 100 feet deep.

Maps with full descriptions of property at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, MAY 4, a package of Internal Revenue Stamps and about $80 in bills, either in a 3d-av. car, between Broome-st. and the stand opposite the Astor House, or between the latter place and No. 112 Broadway. The finder will receive the above reward on returning the package to McCOY & HERWIG, Stationers, Nos. 112, and 114 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY MORNing, May 9, in William-st., near Wall, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, in bank bills on the Crescent City and Merchants' Banks of New-Orleans. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked, by leaving them at No. 199 Broadway. BECKEL BROS.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON APRIL 28, BEtween New-York and Yonkers, a small box containing bronzes, supposed to have dropped from the cart. Any person returning the said box and contents to ROBERT COLGATE & CO., No. 257 Pearl-st., will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON 6TH INST., A BUNDLE, containing papers of no value except to the owner. The finder will please hand the same to DANIEL LOW, Esq., No. 17 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, and receive a reward of $5.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DEFORMED LIMBS.—DR. MANN IS TREATing successfully deformed feet, hip disease, curvature of the spine, contracted knees and paralysis, at No. 23 West 23d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONE WEEK ONLY,
ONE WEEK ONLY,
ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, May 11, and POSITIVELY CLOSING SATURDAY, May 16, 1863,
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW!
NATIONAL BABY SHOW!
BABY SHOW!

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Great Success of Gen. Grant in His New Movement.

A VICTORY NEAR PORT GIBSON.

Defeat and Rout of 11,000 Rebels, with Heavy Losses.

Our Troops in Full Pursuit Toward Vicksburgh.

The Main Army Thirty Miles up the Big Black.

Col. Grierson's Great Raid on the Vicksburgh Communications.

An Official Account of His Progress.

Baton Rouge Supposed to be His Destination.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 9.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Gazette:*

MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 7.

Gen. GRANT has captured Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, and Willard Valley.

On Wednesday, Gen. GRANT's main army was thirty miles up the Big Black river, marching on the rear of Vicksburg.

The army was enthusiastic at the prospect of speedy victory.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

GRAND GULF, May 3, 1863, via MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

We landed at Boulinsburgh, April 30th, moved immediately on Port Gibson, met the enemy, 11,000 strong, four miles south of Port Gibson, at 2 A. M. on the 1st inst., and engaged him all day, entirely routing him with the loss of many killed, and about 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded.

The enemy retreated toward Vicksburgh, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou Pierre. These were rebuilt, and the pursuit has continued until the present time.

Besides the heavy artillery at this place, four field pieces were captured and some stores, and the enemy were driven to destroy many more.

The country is the most broken and difficult to operate in I ever saw.

Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy are thoroughly demoralized. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

DISPATCH FROM GOV. YATES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Saturday, May 9.

The following dispatch was received late last night:

GRAND GULF, Miss., Sunday, May 3.

We gained a glorious victory at Port Gibson on the 1st inst. The enemy are in full retreat. Our forces are in close pursuit. The Illinois troops, as usual, behaved with the greatest gallantry. The loss on our side is 150 killed and 500 wounded.

We have taken 1,000 prisoners. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was much greater than ours. RICHARD YATES.

COL. GRIERSON'S CAVALRY RAID.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

GRAND GULF, Miss., Wednesday, May 6, via CAIRO, Friday, May 8.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I learn that Col. GRIERSON with his cavalry has been heard of, first about ten days ago in Northern Mississippi.

He moved thence and struck the railroad thirty miles east of Jackson, at a point called Newton's Station.

He then moved southward toward Enterprise, demanded the surrender of the place, and gave one hour's grace, during which Gen. LORMNIST arrived.

He left at once and moved toward Hazelhurst, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad. At this point he tore up the track.

Thence he pushed to Bahala, ten miles further south, on the same road, and thence eastward on the Natchez road, where he had a fight with WIZRY ADAMS' cavalry.

From this point he moved back to the New-Orleans and Jackson railroad to Brookhaven, ten miles south of Bahala, and when last heard from he was three miles from Summit, ten miles south of Brookhaven, and was supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge.

He had spread excitement throughout the State, destroying railroads, trestle-works and bridges, burning locomotives and railway stock, taking prisoners, and destroying stores of all kinds.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

THE RAID INTO MISSISSIPPI.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF COL. GRIERSON'S EXPLOITS.

From the Jackson Appeal, April 28.

The expedition under Col. GRIERSON reached the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, a short time before noon yesterday, at Hazlehurst, forty miles south of this city.

The down passenger train was met at the station this side by a courier, who gave a report that the enemy was approaching Hazelnurst, seven miles distant, when he left. Several military gentlemen on board were at once consulted, who thought, as the information was rather indefinite, it would be safe to go on, which was done. On approaching close to the station at Hazelhurst, the engineer, Mr. CHARLES MAGHAN, observed a citizen make the signal to stop and go back. The brakes were immediately applied, and on the train stopping at the end of the platform the engine was reversed. Up to this time nothing was seen of the enemy, but at once some half-dozen blue coats, who had been secreted at the other end of the station-house, evidently for the purpose of seizing the engineer of the train, came up, stepped out, but only to see the prize back beyond their reach. At the same time a heavy fire was opened upon the train by a party ambushed some three hundred yards distant, but fortunately no one was hurt. The engineer remained at his post, and soon removed the train out of danger. Steps were taken to warn the up train, due at Hazelhurst at 3 o'clock, of the danger. As the telegraph wires were cut when the Yankees first reached the place, no intelligence has been received of their proceedings after the train left. This is undoubtedly the party reported at Westville, thirty miles east of Hazelhurst on Sunday afternoon. From the latter place they have a direct road to Natchez. It is surmised by some that they will move to that city, where they can be protected by the gunboats until they can be crossed over the river; others think they will attempt the road between this city and Vicksburgh. After their late movements we are prepared to hear of their accomplishing anything, except meeting a Confederate force that might capture them.

THE RAID THROUGH MISSISSIPPI.

From the Jackson Appeal, April 28.

From various sources we have particulars of the enemy's movements from the north line of Mississippi, through the eastern portion of the State, almost to the Louisiana line. The route chosen for this daring dash was through the line of counties lying between the Mobile and Ohio, and New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, in which, as they anticipated, there was no organized force to oppose them. The penetration of an enemy's country, however, so extensively, will be recorded as one of the greatest feats of the war, no matter whether the actors escaped or were captured. The expedition, we learn, was under command of Col. GRIERSON, of Illinois, who has acquired considerable reputation as a dashing leader in West Tennessee. He boasted that he had no fears of his ability to extricate his command from the dangerous position it seemed to be in, but gave no indication as to the route he should take to get out of the country. Enterprise was declared to be the next point he should advance upon after leaving Newton, and the movement was expeditiously made. He found a warmer reception awaited him than was expected, and at once turned westward. Leaving Enterprise about noon on Saturday, the forces took the road to Raleigh.

After crossing Leaf River, the bridges behind them were burned. Last night, it appears to be authentically reported, they camped near Westville, in the southern part of Simpson County. Whether they will move thence to Natchez *via* Gallatin, or to Baton Rouge *via* Monticello and Holmesville, can only be conjectured; but we still incline to the opinion so confidently expressed some days ago, on first being advised of their presence at Newton, that Baton Rouge will be their haven if undisturbed. The crossing of Pearl River is the only natural difficulty they will encounter, and as we have no doubt they are advised as to the facilities they can secure at the different prominent fords, we presume they will act accordingly. Monticello and Holmesville may expect a visit.

The best information as to the strength of the party puts it at eight hundred. They were well mounted, having abandoned all their broken down horses, and seized such fresh ones as they found in the route. They were unincumbered by artillery or baggage and admirably fitted out for a flying expedition, such as they appeared to be on. But notwithstanding their facilities for escaping, we anticipate their discomfiture without doubt. If they escape with the preparations made to intercept them, we shall be much disappointed indeed.

The damage to the Southern Railroad extends over a distance of four and a half miles, commencing a mile west of Newton, and running east. Two bridges, each about a hundred and fifty feet long, seven culverts and one cattle gap constitute the track injury done. Most of the culverts are small and easily repaired. An experienced gentleman informs us that proper energy will again place the road in working order in four days or less. Twenty freight cars were burned at Newton, and the depot buildings and two commissary buildings. The telegraph wire was taken down for miles, and cut into pieces; in many instances the wire was rolled up and put into the ditches and pools. But few poles were destroyed. We can hear of but little outrage having been committed upon the persons of non-batants, or upon their property, except by the seizure of every good horse, and of the necessary forage and provisions. They had to depend on the country entirely for these. One engine at Newton was somewhat injured by their attempting to blow it up. A like attempt was made on the other, the *James P. Wood*, but it failed, when the tender was turned over and broken up, and the engine was started down the road under a full head of steam, and run off the embankment at a break in the road. The railroad agent and an ordinance officer on one of the trains were captured and paroled.

COL. GRIERSON.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

Col. B. H. GRIERSON, the gallant leader of this expedition, is from Jacksonville, in this State. At the beginning of the war he entered into the contest from principle, acting for several months as the Aid of Gen. PRENTISS. In the fall of 1861 he was commissioned as Major in the Sixth Illinois cavalry, and it was chiefly through him that splendid regiment—now one of the best and most efficient in the service—was saved from utter demoralization. Subsequently on the resignation of the then Colonel of the regiment he assumed its command. Since then he has gone steadily forward in the discharge of his duty, taking no pains to secure the praise of newspaper correspondents, and making no efforts to secure promotion. The result is that he has won a reputation as the best cavalry officer in Gen. GRANT's department, and one of the best in the service, as is fully attested by the dangerous and important service which has now been intrusted to him. Dangerous as that service is, we do not believe that he is to be outwitted by his rebel antagonists. It is not improbable that this expedition is destined to break up the rebel line of communication between the Northeast and Southwest, and utterly circumvent the rebel plans. Whatever may be the result, Col. GRIERSON will accomplish all that the most daring valor and sleepless vigilance could accomplish, and will deserve well of his country and the Government.

THE BATTLE AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Gen. McNeil's Response to the Demand for a Surrender—Bravery of our Forces—Defeat of the Rebels—The Pursuit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

I send you a short account of the engagement which took place at this post on Sunday, the 26th. The rebel horde, under MARMADUKE, was reported to be advancing from Arkansas, and preparations were made to resist him should he attack this place. There are four earthworks here, called respectively A, B, C and D. Brig.-Geo. MCNEIL commanded the forces here and at Bloomfield, Mo., fifty miles southwest of this place. Gen. MCNEIL, owing to the small force under his command at Bloomfield, was compelled to fall back on this point. The First Nebraska infantry, Lieut.-Col. BAUMER commanding; First Wisconsin cavalry, Second cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and four pieces of WILFLEY'S First Missouri battery, formed line of battle at noon of the 25th inst., just outside the forts, the line extending about one and a half miles.

On the evening of the 25th a flag of truce was sent in demanding the unconditional surrender of the town, to which Gen. MCNEIL replied, "We are not doing that kind of business now!" The truce was signed STERLING PRICE, and stated he had 60,000 men. Another truce was sent in by MARMADUKE on the morning of the 26th, at about 3 o'clock, saying that he had completely invested the works, and demanded the immediate surrender of the place. Gen. MCNEIL replied to this, "That he had no time to swap jack-knives or exchange tin plates: that he was 'in' for a fight." At about 10½ o'clock A. M. on the 26th, the rebels formed line of battle on our front, and our battery opened on them. The pickets of the First Nebraska were attacked and kept up their fire until they fell back on their regiment. The engagement then became general. The rebels made the attack mainly on the centre, and were opposed by seven companies of the First Nebraska and two pieces of WILFLEY's battery. The other two pieces of the battery, on the right, directed their fire in the same direction. The rebels made no attack on the right of our line, where was posted the two pieces mentioned above, supported by two companies of the First Nebraska. The seven left companies of the First Nebraska, and the section of WILFLEY's battery, were opposed by GOADEN'S First Missouri mounted infantry, GREEN'S Second Missouri infantry, Nineteenth Texas Rangers, and eight pieces of artillery. The Texas regiment acted as reserve. The force on our side actually engaged did not number more than three hundred men, while the rebel force engaged was about two thousand strong. Their whole force, according to prisoners' accounts, was eight thousand strong.

The fight lasted about three hours, and resulted in a hasty retreat of the rebels. The rebel loss, derived from the most authentic sources, is estimated at 50 killed, 200 wounded, and 25 prisoners. Our total loss is 5 killed, 3 wounded, and 2 missing. Two were killed, 3 wounded, and 2 missing of the First Nebraska, and 3 were killed of the First Wisconsin cavalry. The artillery came out unscathed. Two shells passed through the national colors of the First Nebraska, tearing the flag to pieces, and the color-bearer of the Territorial colors was slightly wounded. Our troops behaved gallantly, and evinced the most undaunted courage and bravery. The field artillery did some admirable practice. I forgot to mention in the foregoing that the three 24-pounders in fort B kept up a steady fire on the enemy during the engagement. Gen. MCNAIL commanded the entire force, while the battle was conducted by Lieut.-Col. WM. BAUMER, of the First Nebraska.

Gen. MCNAIL visited the field in person, and remarked to Col. BAUMER "that he would rather be Colonel of the First Nebraska than a Major-General in the regular army."

We anxiously awaited another attack by the rebels yesterday (the 27th) morning, but soon learned that they had commenced to retreat, and our cavalry then went in pursuit. There are flying rumors of their having been attacked in the rear by Gen. VANDAVER, with 4,000 men from Pilot Knob. Our cavalry are still in pursuit. PRIVATE.

GEN. CURTIS TO GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, May 4, 1863.

GEN. HALLECK: Gen. VANDEVER informs me that he terminated the pursuit of MARMADUKE at "Clark Bluff," near the Arkansas line, on the 2d inst. A severe skirmishing was carried on during the pursuit, and at the final crossing of the St. Francis the enemy was severely punished. Our loss was about fifty—that of the enemy much greater.

Lieut. EATON, Thirty-seventh Illinois, is among the killed. Lieut.-Col. CARRICK and Capt. MEISNER, Missouri Volunteers, wounded. Gen. MCNEIL's horse was shot under him. Our troops have marched 240 miles in this expedition, and driven the enemy out of this department in great disorder, and badly demoralized.

Gens. VANDEVER and MCNEIL deserve great commendation, as well as all the troops in their commands. S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Effects of the Vigilance of Our Blockaders—Recent Captures—Large Amounts of Cotton Secured—Fourteen Prizes in Ten Days—A Union League, &c.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

The activity and vigilance of the Gulf Blockading Squadron for a short time past has resulted in sending here such an unusual number of captured vessels, that the blockade runners of Nassau and Havana have changed their tactics materially. Formerly they have eagerly bought up all the condemned prizes sold here, and many other vessels that have been employed as wrecking or coasting vessels, paying for them such liberal prices, that speculators here, having made such round profits, were ever eager to invest. But the scene has changed, and there are now at Nassau and Havana, both, quite a large number of vessels, offering at less than they cost here, including incidental expenses, and yet no purchasers can be found. Those who have formerly purchased, and who are getting experience, say that the season is not favorable for their peculiar enterprise. The winds are either light or unreliable.

Cotton is the principal feature among the cargoes of the prizes recently brought in, of which five were captured by the United States steamer *De Soto* in the Gulf, 200 miles from Mobile. Four of the cargoes are cotton, making an aggregate of 110 bales, and one cargo assorted goods from Havana. The gunboat steamer *Sagamore* has sent in one prize laden with cotton (60 bales.) This vessel was formerly owned here and has been employed in wrecking. The U. S. steamer *Octorara* has one prize loaded with salt. The steam-transport *McClellon* has brought in three prizes; the *Sonoma* one, the *Susquehanna* one, the schooner *Wanderer* one, and the schoooer *Anne* one, making altogether fourteen prizes in the last ten days. There are now in this harbor about forty prize vessels, the cases of which are before the Admiralty Court for adjudication. This shows a large amount of pressing business, involving a very large amount of property, and presents a case of very great importance, demanding the most grave consideration in the appointment soon to be made to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the present incumbent, Judge WILLIAM MARVIN, which, I understand, is already forwarded, and to take effect on the first of June ensuing. Judge M. has filled this office for over twenty years, and now proposes to retire in accordance with resolutions formed long since, and waived in consequence of the state of the country. His successor should he a man of ripe experience, of unyielding firmness, and undoubted loyalty to the Union and the Government, qualities which will have ample field for employment.

The loyal population of the Island are enrolling their names for the formation and organization of a National Union League, and "pledge themselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary." This pledge has already over 100 signatures of the resident population, and by men who mean to redeem their pledge.

The steam frigate *Susquehanna* has made a short visit to our harbor, taking in coals and exchanging courtesies with their brother officers. A very pleasant evening party was given on the frigate by her wardroom officers, at which the best part of Key West was present, and had a delightful time. The *Susquehanna* has gone to see this evening.

Late intelligence from Havana states that several vessels have just arrived there from blockaded ports, laden with cotton. One of them, a steamer in charge of Capt. JOHN SMITH, with 706 bales of cotton.

The West India steamers *Rhode Island* and *Santiago* are both now here taking in coals, having arrived together on the 27th, from a cruise among the West Indies.

The frigate *St. Lourence* will leave for New-York about next Tuesday.

In addition to those mentioned, the following war vessels are now in our harbor, viz.: Steamers *Huntsville, Magnolia* and *Hendrik Hudson*; barks *Dole, Pursuit* and *Ethan Allen*; schooners *Wonderer* and *Two Sisters*.

Quite a number of vessels are here discharging coal and stores for the Navy and Quartermaster. The schooner *E. S. Potter* has arrived from New-York. F.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

"OUTRAGES OF THE ENEMY."

REPORT OF A SELECT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Richmond *Sentinel* publishes the following document:

The select Committee of thirteen, consisting of one Senator from each of the Confederate States, raised under a resolution of the Senate at its last session, to collect and report the evidences of outrages committed by the enemy upon the persons and property of our citizens, in violation of the rules of civilized warfare and the rights of humanity, ask leave to report:

"That they have received statements of wrongs, injuries and outrages committed by the enemy in only four States of the Confederacy—Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina and South Carolina—and that these embrace only a small part of what has been suffered by our citizens in these States. But those statements show that our invaders have been utterly regardless of every principle of lawful warfare, every precept of the Christian religion, and every sentiment of enlightened humanity. In a spirit of wanton and vindictive malice, or of robber-like rapacity, *they have destroyed or carried off property for which the estimates, made almost invariably under oath, amount in the aggregate to about* $15,000,000. In many parts of those States they have burned the dwellings and outhouses, granaries, gins and mill-houses, the fences and crops, the implements of husbandry and tools of trade, and provisions for subsisting both man and beast; have cut down or otherwise destroyed the fruit trees and vineyards, have killed the oxen, cows, the sheep and hogs, thereby evincing the base and savage purpose of taking from our people all their means of present and future subsistence: of forcing them to seek food and shelter beyond the reach of their armies, and of wasting and desolating the land, that they may convert it into a desert. They have burned or battered down public edifices devoted to civil and religious purposes—school-houses, court-houses and churches—and have either destroyed or taken off the public records, the books and the sacramental vessels, thereby displaying a desire or intention to destroy our monuments of property, our evidences of marriage and legitimacy, our history, and the very bonds of society, and to resolve it into a condition of anarchy and civil strife, where no man's rights are secure and wrong may be done with impunity. They have not spared even the memorials of our dead, or suffered their remains to rest undisturbed. They have torn down and mutilated the monuments in cemeteries, and have exhumed and opened coffins, either to gratify sordid avarice or fiendish malignity. They have mutilated or removed public and private libraries, portraits and other paintings, statues and other works of art and taste, pianos and other musical instruments, and all household furniture. They have robbed many persons of relics of deceased parents, children, or other relatives or friends, which were invaluable to them and valueless to the robbers, merely to torture the souls of our citizens, and to satisfy their own mean and malevolent animosity. They have murdered peaceful and unoffending citizens, and have seized and taken many of them far from their families and homes, and incarcerated them in prisons of the United States. To others they have offered the choice of a prison or an oath of allegiance to the United States. They have rushed by regiments, battalions or companies into our villages, and robbed, like banditti, both men and women, in their dwellings and on the streets, of money, watches and other jewelry. Their soldiers have indulged their brutal passions upon women, sometimes in open day and in public places, with impunity, if not by license of their officers. They have not spared either age, sex or ailing. Old men, women and children, ministers of religion, peaceful artisans, merchants, men of science and letters, tillers of the earth, and others not bearing arms, or guilty of any misconduct, have been made to suffer as hostages, or vicarious victims, for the severe but defensive blows inflicted by our gallant soldiers upon these cowardly invaders. Even those unfortunates whom the mysterious providence of God has bereft of reason, or of the faculty of speech, or the sense of sight or hearing, have not escaped the demoniacal wrath of our enemies.

The Committee would cite examples of each of these outrages, and the testimony by which they are sustained, but it would swell the report beyond the limits which will insure its publication and perusal, and as the wrongs and injuries done are not half told, the investigations having extended to only a small part of four States, they have deemed it best to postpone a full recital to another session of Congress, when they may make a final report.

In conclusion, the Committee feel warranted in saying that the conduct of the war on the part of our enemies has not exhibited the moderation, the forbearance, the chivalrous courtesy, the magnanimity, or Christian charity, which the spirit of the age demands, and which the practice of civilized nations for several centuries last past has generally illustrated. It has been a war not more against our unarmed men than helpless and innocent women and children. It has been prosecuted to destroy not only our means of defence, but of our food and raiment; not only to conquer, but to exterminate. It has been a war not only against the bodies, but against the spirit of our people also; their souls have been tortured by all the base acts of cowardly despotism; by subjecting them to insults and humiliations, as if the very slaves of their enemies; by ronbing them of priceless treasures, consecrated in their affections by associations with dead or absent kindred; by false reports to those within their lines, and who were cut off from communication with their fellow-citizens beyond them, of repeated defeats and disasters attending Southern arms, and of our concessions of the hopelessness of our cause, by desecrating graves, churches, and other sacred places; by destroying things which do not add to means of hostility but are only useful in peace, and serve to promote the common and perpetual interests of mankind. In short it has been prosecuted as if with the full purpose of subjugating both the bodies and souls of our people, or of exasperating and exterminating them. It has been a war against property, both public and private; against both sexes and against all classes of society; against the political, moral and religious sentiments of our people; against their honor and their public affections; against whatever has hitherto been deemed sacred, inoffensive and exempt from hostility by all civilized nations. It has been conducted so as to insult while they injured, to exhibit toward us contempt as well as hatred. It has been waged as if they wished never to have peace with us, or expected us never to hold in future any equality with them. Its prospective policy has not been to restore the Union, or to have any future commerce or intercourse with us as independent and friendly States. They disdain to conciliate, and design to subjugate or exterminate our people.

The Committee ask leave to sit during the recess of Congress, that they may continue the prosecution of their duties and may make further report at the next session. They suggest that this report and the accompanying papers be filed for the present in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

"HOOKER'S ARMY."

From the Whig.

The New-York *Herald*, of the 27th, publishes a list of 38 regiments from the State of New-York alone, whose term of service is about expiring. Three or four of these have already been mustered out, and have gone home. Twenty odd will be discharged during the present month, and the remainder in June, except one regiment that does not get off till the 4th of July. Most of these regiments belong to HOOKER'S army; and if we bear in mind that they are the troops of a single State, we may form some idea of the reduction his forces are about to undergo, and the necessity which drove him to his late desperate and disastrous venture on the side of the Rappahannock. Steps have not yet been taken to replace the retiring regiments, and even after measures are initiated, it will be six months before conscripts can be got into the field, and made of any service. The important question therefore presents itself: If LEE has been able to rout HOOKER, with the great force now under him, what may he not do, when that force, disheartened by a great defeat, shall be diminished by heavy withdrawals?

YANKEE HEROISM.

The 28th ultimo two regiments of Yankee Dutch, whose term of enlistment had expired, returned to New-York, and went through the customary show, which that City makes of everybody and thing at all noted or novel, via: a march up the rabble-crowded and huzzahing Broadway. These Dutch-Yankees had been presented at, and, after their style, had participated in the most of the battles from Bethel to Fredericksburgh, including the Bull Run races. Without a solitary exception, they had been routed in all. They were returning home with the stripes of 15 or 20 whippings on their backs. More than this, they were absconding from the field while the war was yet raging—deserting their comrades in the very face of the foe—skulking away from a battle, the first guns of which were sounding while they were swaggering through the ovation of street loungers. Not for lack of better, these runaways had to be accepted as *heroes*; for if New-York should not shout over such, over whom or what in this war would it ever have an opportunity to shout?

YANKEE PRISONERS.

Forty-five Abolition prisoners, who were captured at Kelly's Ford on the 29th of April, arrived at the Libby Prison on Saturday. They were mostly foreigners, and represented forty regiments, each man nearly belonging to a different one. Speaking of Yankee prisoners reminds us to say that all the Yankee officers, (including the two Generals,) in number exceeding 200, and the privates and sailors, will be sent North under flag of truce on to-morrow, Judge OGLD having arranged satisfactory terms with Col. LUDLOW, the Federal Commissioner.

The Central cars arrived last night, bringing 59 Yankees captured on Saturday in Spotsylvania County. They were lodged at the Libby Prison.

Two sergeants and a private belonging to the Second New-York cavalry were captured in Henrico County, yesterday morning, and are now at the Libby Prison. They were mounted on good horses, which they probably stole.

The Returning Regiments.

Last evening the Twenty-second regiment New-York N. G. assembled at the pier foot of Cortlandt-street for the purpose of extending a suitable welcome to the Fourth regiment New-York Volunteers, which was expected from Washington on the arrival of the afternoon train. Information, however, was received at 10 o'clock P. M., that the regiment would not reach this City till about 7 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

Yesterday afternoon, a number of German military and civic organizations formed in procession and proceeded to the foot of Cortlandt-street, in anticipation of welcoming the Twentieth regiment. But at 6 o'clock, that regiment failing to come to time, the various organizations returned to the upper part of the City and dispersed. They will be on hand again this morning to carry out the programme laed upon for yesterday.

The First and Twenty-first regiments New-York Volunteers, are also expected to arrive here to-day.

PARADE OF THE PURYEE ZOUAVES.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLS., (DURYEE ZOUAVES,) NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

REGIMENTAL ORDER NO. 168.—This battalion will parade, to receive the Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, on their return from the seat of war on Monday, the 11th inst.

The line will be formed at 12 o'clock M., opposite the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, to receive their arms.

The battalion will parade in full uniform, without knapsacks, haversacks or canteens. Turbans will be worn. Commandant's of companies will see that their men receive the arms belonging to their respective companies now on deposit at the Arsenal.

Notification will be given at this parade when the regiment will be mustered out of service and receive pay. Company officers will see that the cooks, teamsters, and all extra duty men are in the ranks.

The leader of the band will report, with the music, to the Adjutant at the Arsenal at 12½ o'clock P. M.

Acting Drum Major HOARON will report, with the drum corps, at the above place. The drums are stored at the Assembly Rooms. By order,

Col. CLEVELAND WINSLOW.

THOS. J. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

PARADE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., PALACE GARDEN, May 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—In obedience to orders from Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, commanding the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., this regiment will parade on Monday, the 11th inst., to receive the Scott Life Guard, Fourth Regiment N. Y. V.

The line will be formed on the Regimental Parade at 1 o'clock P. M. The Field and Staff will report to the Commandant at fifteen minutes before the hour of formation. The Non-commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding has the pleasure to announce to the command that they (with the Fourth regiment) will be reviewed by Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT on this occasion.

By order of Lieut.-Col. J. H. GRANT.
W. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

Motion for New Trial in the Case of Adolph Blanck—Excitement Among the Germans.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court, yesterday, a motion was argued before the Recorder for a new trial in the case of ADOLPH BLANCK, convicted of grand larceny in February last. BLANCK at the time of the alleged larceny was a clerk in the employ of ALBERT DUNG, druggist, corner of Bowery and Canal-street. In January last, $2,000 in gold and Bank bills were stolen from the safe of Mr. DUNG. The defendant and one JOSEPH MATTMAN, the porter, slept in the store. The defendant was at once charged with the theft. The chief witness against him upon the trial was MATTMAN, who claimed to be entirely innocent, and wholly ignorant of the robbery. [illegible] a series of circumstances, which [illegible] BLANCK, and in the absence of any [illegible] (which of course BLANCK could not give), MATTMAN testified to what he alleged occurred [illegible] and defendant were alone in the store) the conviction of BLANCK followed almost as a matter of course. BLANCK, who is 43 years of age, up to this time had maintained a most unexceptionable character. He is a man of education and intelligence, and seems to have a very large array of friends, who believe him innocent, and take a very deep interest in his welfare.

After BLANCK had been convicted, the Germans held large meetings in reference to his case. They seemed to think that he had not been dealt with fairly, and had been made the victim of the crime of another. They were satisfied that BLANCK was incapable of committing the robbery, and had no doubt of his innocence. They appointed a Committee to investigate the matter and employ counsel. The Committee accordingly retained Mr. HENRY L. CARRIER. A very rigid investigation into the facts of the case has been going on for some time by those interested in BLANCK's welfare. The result of the investigation set on foot since his trial has been the arrest of MATTMAN, who confesses himself guilty; he has been indicted, and pleaded guilty to the charge. BLANCK, throughout his trial and up to the present time, has protested his innocence in the strongest terms. According to the affidavits made on behalf of BLANCK, MATTMAN is a man of bad character, and for a long time before BLANCK was employed by the prosecutor, was in the habit of purloining from him. It appears by these affidavits that MATTMAN, in this country, has assumed different names. The case is a very extraordinary one.

BLANCK makes a long affidavit, giving the history of his whole life, and throughout speaks like a man who feels that he has been deeply injured. The conclusion of BLANCK's affidavit is as follows:

"Up to the time I was charged with this crime, no one ever imputed to me any criminal offence or dishonesty whatever, and I had always borne a spotless and unblemished character for honesty and integrity. It does seem to me most cruel injustice that my life-long character for honesty and integrity, all my prospects for life, should be utterly and forever blasted; that an ignominious sentence should be passed upon me, not because I have committed any offence against the laws, or against the principles of honesty, but because one who is now a self-confessed thief, saw fit upon my trial to wear the garb of honesty upon the witness-stand, and deliberately give false and corrupt testimony against me for the purpose of securing himself from the just consequences of his own crime. In the days of the Revolution of 1848, being then a student, I cheerfully encountered dangers and faced death—which laid low so many of my comrades—by whose sides I fought for the liberties of my country. On the field of battle, or wherever my lot might be cast, I have ever been willing to sacrifice my liberty or my life, at the call of duty. Dearly as I value my liberty, the loss of it is of small consequence, compared with the destruction of my character. If I am to lose by the perjury of a deliberate, cold-blooded scoundrel, all that makes life of value, it would be an act of mercy, did the law permit it, for the Court to sentence me to immediate death."

The Recorder expressed a desire to hear the question first argued, as to whether this Court possesses the power to grant new trials.

H. L. CLINTON, for prisoner, argued that the Court passed this power, and O. L. STRAHAN argued the contrary.

The Court reserved its decision.

THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Circassian.

The United States steamer *Circassian*, W. B. EATON, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday. Since leaving New-York she has visited every station in the Gulf squadron, at Sabine Pass, receiving on board Commodore FORBES, Confederate States Navy, commanding the rebel gunboats there that captured the United States ship *Morning Light*. He was captured by the United States steamer *New-London*.

At Apalachicola received on board a lot of prisoners captured from Confederate steamer *Chattahoochie* by an expedition from Somerset and Port Royal.

No news of importance from Charleston; the Ironclads were all ready for another attack. So their Commanders said.

The following are the officers of the *Circassian*:

Commander, W. B. EATON; Executive Officer, GEO. FARRIS; Chief Engineer, S. N. HARTWELL; Surgeon, S. R. FORMAN; Paymaster, GEO. SNOWDEN RENFIELD.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL BLOCKADE-RUNNERS AND PRISONERS OF WAR.—The U. S. steamer *Circassian*, which arrived yesterday from Texas, brought on twenty-nine prisoners, six of whom are prisoners of war, and the remainder blockade-runners. The prisoners of war are F. Palinquist, Jos. Pagan, Antonio Messena, Charles Fowler, Edward Leach and John McLean. The last three were captured from the rebel gunboat *Jacob Bell*, and are all New-Yorkers. FOWLER is well known here, and has two brothers in the rebel service, one a Colonel in a Louisiana regiment, and another a Colonel in the Sixty-third Georgia regiment. The prisoners of war were all taken down to Fort Lafayette yesterday afternoon, in charge of Deputy Marshals BORST and MCCAY.

THE CHI PSI FRATERNITY.—The Annual Convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity was held on the 6th inst. at the Troy House, Troy, N. Y. Full delegations were present from the several Chapters, and everything in connection with the occasion indicated a most flourishing condition of this Society.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HIM?—There are children quite too smart for parents or teachers, and it is difficult to manage them. They are high tempered, secretive, greedy, and inclined to take that which does not belong to them. There is a way by which they may be brought into subjection, and Phrenology explains it. Examinations daily, with written charts, by FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only masterpiece which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morning Star, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Col. T. B. Thorpe, Lieut.-Col. Strother, Capt. Rowley, F. J. Tucker, Gen. Banks' Staff; Col. Merritt, 75th New-York Volunteers; Capt. Bradley, wounded; Capt. Carruth; Lieut. J. K. Worden, Lieut. Tainter, David Duncan, J. L. McKeever, Capt. W. R. Bell, Geo. Bell, F. Hubbard, H. P. Wilson, J. R. Davis, George B. Young, Mrs. J. Hart and two boys, J. R. McMurdo and son, J. Burges, J. Thomas, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Zuberbier and family, Miss Schreider, E. Smith, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Otis and friend, Mr. Wyse, W. F. Clemson, Dr. Wright and lady, G. Vining Bowers, Mr. Foss, Mr. Presseprich and lady, Rev. G. Sheehan, Miss Willett and sister, C. Michel, F. Bazain, Mrs. S. J. W. Smith, Mrs. Price, Mrs. LeCocq, child and servant, Mrs. Herbert and child, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Mulhen, Mrs. Sawtelle, Mr. Haven, D. H. Lane, W. Wagoer, Mrs. Isabella Preston, A. Meserele, Jr., T. P. Sears, C. A. Weed, Mrs. Schlosteio, John L. Kirkland, P. W. Bisbop, L. F. Payne, J. H. Wyman, F. K. Hatch, lady and servant, J. W. Stantoo, P. Tobias, A. G. Maxwell, Mr. Stokes, Miss F. Stokes, C. Escapon, S. R. Givens, H. Ward, lady and two children, A. Randall, J. Fallon, Mrs. La Rue, D. M. Tobio, H. Strauss, A. G. Butterfield, M. Perra, Mrs. A. Tunison and child, Mrs. Townsend, three children and servant, W. Stansfield, Capt. Small. From Havana—W. B. Reynolds, lady and servant, Miss Fanny Carbatt, H. F. Robinson, C. Guidett, F. Moorgue, R. A. Tucker, F. Albertazzi, Mrs. Bohn, child and servant, C. Dufao, H. W. Hills and lady, J. Escobar de Castro, J. Pooce, y Castro, J. Ruiz, A. Gutierrez, F. Robes, C. D. Van Duesen, M. Labbock, F. Lahbock, J. Etienne, lady and servant, H. B. Carris, W. A. Cormick, M. Bertal, J. M. Loudale, W. H. Smith, P. Mercer, W. Klughkist, C. G. de Garmendia, D. F. Albertsou, lady and servant, W. H. Rasey, D. H. Holliday, J. Corties, W. R. Glover, Mr. Larogue, J. L. Olmsted, D. Tilton, E. Schroder, H. L. Martin, J. Hoghes, A. Braciana, Samoel C. Gibboo, Mr. Dowliog.

In U. S. steam transport Tillie, from Port Royal.—T. E. Graef, Captain of Engineers; Lieut. B. McKenna, of do.; Capt. E. R. Packer, 52d Pennsylvania; N. Pierson, do.; Capt. Charles M. Sloane, 97th Pennsylvania; W. P. Hunt, Benjamin Gaskill, H. R. Crawford, 52d Pennsylvania; M. S. Halliday, F. L. Freeman, P. H. Wiggins.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 9—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. H. S. Hartrick, Mrs. Wm. L. Lawrason, Canada West; Mrs. Eggleston and two children, Mr. Bryden and child, Mr. Purton and wife, New-York; Miss J. Grandison, Mi

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3628. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Gen. Hooker's Army Again Across the Rappahannock.

Eight Days' Rations Carried by the Men.

A Report that Gen. Keyes Has Captured Richmond.

Our Losses in the Recent Operations Estimated at 17,000.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES MUCH HEAVIER.

Our Special Correspondent's Account of Stoneman's Great Raid.

Our Forces Nine Days Within the Enemy's Lines.

TEN COUNTIES VISITED.

Immense Losses Inflicted Upon the Enemy.

The following important dispatches were published in our Sunday edition. We raproduce them, this morning, because we have positive knowledge that one af the reports which they contain is true—the one retating to the movements of the Army of the Potomac. *Gen. Hooker is again across the Rappahannock*, and operaling against Lee's shattered columns:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 9.

The *Bulletin*, of thie City, publishee the following highly important intelligence tbis avaning:

"We learn from the editors af the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that one of their correapondents, who has just returned from Washington, informed them that *Gen. Hooker recrossed the Rappahannock in force yesterday*, the men carrying eight days' ratioas with them.

We also learn from another source, that is vouched for as reliable, tbat *Gen. Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it by way of Yorktown, and that the Federal flag now floats over the rebel Capital.*

If Gen. STONEMAN has cut off the communications of Geo. LEE, as is reported, it will be a work of time for Gen. LEE to reach tha rebel Caoital. In the meantime, HOOKER is upon his heels.

LATER.—We have confirmation from a perfectly reliable source that Gen. Hooaaa has recrossed the Rappabannock.

Gold has been falling rapidly, and this fact ha probably resulted from the important movements reported above.

We have no quotations of the price of the precious metal since the reception of this important news.

The telegraph is silent concerning the startling intelligence which is already stirring Third and Chestnut streets, and exciting the greatest enthusiasm."

A LATER DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 9.

It is reported that private advices have been received in this city from Fortress Monroe, stating that 10,000 Federal troops arrived there on the 5th inst. as reinforcements, and immediately moved forward for the attack on Richmond.

There is no doubt that Gen. Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock.

It is also stated that Gen. STONEMAN [Gen. KANE—Ed. TIMES] was lying at the White House on tha 6th inst., and securing reinforcements by transports, *via* York River, when he immediately moved forward to Richmond.

The people of this city are in the highest state of enthusiasm over this news.

AFFAIRS ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 10.

The following intelligence is from the Washington correspondence of the *Press:*

Yesterday Gen. PLEASANTON's cavalry crossed the river, and proceeded immediately to the front, for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's position. Two hours' ride brought them to our old position about Chancellorsville. In this neighborhood no rebels were discovered, except killed and wounded. These were disposed of properly as rapidly as possible.

A considerable number of straggiers and skulkers from the rebel army, and some of our own men, came into our lines yesterday, and gave themselves up. The former protest that they have no feeling in this war, and are willing to take the oath and become good citizens. Some of the men saw columns of rebels retreating, panic-stricken and in confusion, on Wednesday night, through a terrible rain storm.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, May 8, 1863.

The total loss of our army in the series of engagements which it has encountered during the last ten days is estimated by competent judges at about seventeen thousand. Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army, estimates the total number of wounded at ten thousand. Add to this prisoners and wounded now in rebel bands, some seven thousand more. The enemy's loss cannot have been less than our own. In the battle of Monday evening, at Salem Heights, it was much greater, as they rushed upon our batteries with all the recklessness which characterized their charges on our guns at Malvern Hills. No better evidence of the severe punishment which they received is needed than the fact of their not pursuing us when secrossing the river.

President LINCOLN, Gen. HALLECK and Secretary STANTON, who have been here, returned to Washington last evening.

Col. LAWIN, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, wounded at the laying of the pontoons, is to be conveyed to Washington this morning, with a large number of others. The wounded in the hospitals at Potomac Creek bridge are to be taken to the Capital. Col. BROWN, (Thirty-sixth New-York,) of Brooklyn, wounded in the thigh at the storming of the heights, is doing well.

Col. SPEAR, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, killed in the same charge, was shot in the same place and manner as Col. RIPPEY, the first Colonel of the regiment, who lost his life at the battle of Fair Oaks.

The taking uo of the bridges over the Rappahannock cut off the retreat of several of our soldiers who were employed on detached duty on the other side. Lieut. BROWN, of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania, who was detailed on picket, reaching the river and finding tha bridge gone, swam across with a party of men.

Everything was progressing finely until the rebels succeeded in flanking us Monday morning above Fredericksburgh. Had it not been for this fatal mistake, pushing on and leaving the heights, a glorious victory would have crowned our efforts. As it is, we cannot be said to have met with a defeat, but a repulse. We have captured a large number of cannon, taken more prisoners than were taken from us, and have lost less in killed and wounded than the enemy. No Generals were killed in the Sixth corps. Gen. BACON was wounded, and Gen. MILL reported injured. The army is not disheartened or demoralized, but confident and hopeful, desirous of again crossing the river. In every fair and open fight of this movement, they have whipped the enemy. The cutting of its way through the rebels by tha Sixth corps, was an achievement calculated to inspire tha troops with confidence in themselves.

The weather has been very rainy and unpleasant since Monday.

D. H. JUDD.

GEN. STONEMAN'S GREAT RAID.

A Narrative of Events by Our Special Correspondent who Accompanied the Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS STONEMAN'S CAVALRY CORPS, FRIDAY, May 8, 1863.

I have already forwarded you, by telegraph, a brief account of STONEMAN's recent cavalry raid. The importance of this movement, in a military point of view, seems to warrant a more detailed statement of what transpired during this short but brilliant cavalry campaign—the first worth mentioning undertaken during the present war, and the inauguration, it is to be hoped, of a new policy in its conduct. As the details of this novel expedition entirely within the lines of the enemy, and mainly near the heart and capital of tha rebel Confederacy, must be of universal and paramount interest, I shall endeavor, so far as may be possible, to describe events as they occurred from day to day.

AN account of what transpired during the fifteen days' delay occasioned by bad weather, (from the 13th to the 28th of April,) you have already published. I will, therefore, take up the thread of narrative at the time when it may be said the command first entered the enemy's lines by crossing Kelly's Ford. This was effected without damage, on the morning of Wednesday, April 29, the Eleventh, Twelfth and Fifth Army corps crossing on the same day. One division, however, of Gen. STONEMAN's command, that commanded by Gen. AVARILL, forded the river near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and soon after crossing encountered a small force of the enemy's cavalry, and a fight, in which artillery was employed for a short time, ensued—the enemy retiring after a brief contest. The loss on either side was small. Gen. AVARILL's orders were understood to be to proceed along the road towards Culpepper and Gordonsville, and by a dashing flank movement to keep the enemy's troops, known to be located in that vicinity, employed, while detachments from the main column were engaged in the most important duty of cuting off the rebel army of the Rappahannock from its base of operations. Unfortunately, Gen. AVARILL's command did not protect the right of the main body, and, as a consequence, the operations at different points were materially interfered with. His guns were heard on Thursday, and from prisoners subsequently captured, we learned that a force had been encountered at Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and after a short fight, Gen. AVARILL retired. At all events he was not seen, nor his anxiously listened-for guns were not heard again.

Gen. BUFORD went to the left after crossing Kelly's Ford, and had a skirmish with the enemy. The enemy charged and were repulsed; before they advanced again an abattis was constructed out of trees; the enemy charged, received a volley and retired, leaving one dead man on the field.

Gen. STONEMAN, with the bulk of his command, remained near Kelly's Ford until nightfall, when the order to march was given, and the whole force crossed and bivouacked a short distance beyond a little rivulet—now much swollen by the recent rains—known as Fleshman's River. Here, in an open plowed field, the troops slept soundly, without other protection from a cold, pitiless rain-storm that prevailed all night, than that afforded by their blankets and rubber cloths. The night was dreary in the extreme. All fires were prohibited, all bugle calls were suspended, and orders were delivered *sotto voce*, so that the enemy should have no opportunity whatever of judging of the number or position of the force. These precautions were carefully observed during the nine days' campaign, and to this may be attributed in part the success of the enterprise with so little loss.

Thursday morning (April 30) the whole command was aroused from slumber before daylight; after a little shaking and wringing, "Boots and saddle" was whispered to the different commanders, and we were soon upon the road again. The facility with which man adapts himself to any circumstances—particularly if a little disagreeable in point of fact—was exemplified this morning. The night had been cold and wet, just about as disagreeable weather as one meets during a lifetime, and nearly everybody was drenched to the skin, and yet not a man could have been found willing to own that he was in any way uncomfortable. In fact, the comfortable night's rest obtained in three inches of mud and water, was tha boast of every one. "Never slept better in my life," said a gentleman of the medical persuasion, who had just wrung the water out of his blankets and seated himself in a soaked saddle, and who the day before was suffering the torment of rheumatic pains from head to foot. What the worthy doctor expressed, all experienced. Our pickets were charged upon during the night by straggling rebel cavalry, but the camp was not alarmed; in fact, the affair was not generally known in camp. The same movement was repeated at early dawn, without damage. Our troops are quite conscious of their strength, and will not easily be scared from their purpose. The command, which had before been culled of all sick men and doubtful horses, was culled again to-day, and all pack animals save about twenty, all weak horses, and all sick or weak-kneed troops, were sent back across the river.

The command was at last in light marching order. To-day, being well within the enemy's lines, great caution was exercised; proceeding a few miles through a piece of woods in parallel columns, a large open space of rolling ground was reached, when a halt was made in the woods, and the whole district was patrolled for an enemy. These precautionary plans were carried out during the whole expedition. The exercise of caution was particularly necessary to-day, because cannonading could be heard on the right—supposed to be in Gen. AVARILL's command. The advance of Gen. BUFORD's column arrived near Minot's Ford, on the Rapidan, at 1 o'clock P. M. Lieut. PENN GARRETT, Aid-de-Camp, with a squadron of the Fifth cavalry, crossed, and dashing up the river, caused some 1,600 rebel infantry—assembled to protect the crossing at Raccoon Ford, two miles above—to leave in great haste. They succeeded in escaping with a place of artillery which they had intended to use upon the head of Gen. GREGG's column. Lieut. PENN GARRETT followed the flying fugitives for five miles, on the road toward Orange Court-house, (capturing a Lieutenant and nine men, mostly artillerymen,) and Gen. GREGG crossed the river at Raccoon Ford without difficulty. At night the whole force encamped on a hill commanding the ford, with orders to be in the saddle at 2 A. M.

Friday, May 1st, another cold, wet night, was passed in the open air, and all pretended to enjoy it hugely, and the men were standing to horse at the hour indicated, but the march was not commenced till after daylight—a guide was wanted. Major FALLS, of Gen. GREGG's Staff, foraged to supply the deficiency, and soon after caused much amusement by dashing along the line at the head of the column with a reliable contraband astride his horse behind. To-day, at Orange Spring, a Lieutenant on JACKSON's Staff, named MOUNT, was captured while returning from Fauquier County, where he had been on a short leave of absence. He alleges he was captured only when his horse became unmanageable. The approach to Orange Spring was very quiet, and so close upon a column of rebel cavalry that they were forced to throw away several wagon-loads of provisions, and abandon their jaded horses and accoutrements. A few stragglers were captured. Among the captures to-day was a rebel engineer and team filled with the implements employed in his department. At 2 o'clock P. M., scouts reported that several hundred of the enemy's cavalry, with a train, were escaping by a side road on our right. Col. WYNDHAM was sent in pursuit, and went to the vicinity of Madison, without overhauling the force, however. There was some straggling to-day, owing to the desire of a few of the rear guard to obtain peach brandy, which the inhabitants deal out liberally, with a view, no doubt, to making captures. The day and night being pleasant, the command marched until 3½ o'clock Saturday morning, May 2, when a halt was made at Greenwood, one mile west of Louisa Court-house.

Here was reached the Central Virginia Railroad. Detachments were sent up and down the road for miles to destroy the track, culverts and bridges, and also to act as pickets to prevent surprise. The work was well done. Just at dawn, Col. KILPATRICK charged into Louisa Court-house. The visit of Yankees was entirely unexpected, and the people were caught napping, just as they had rolled over for a morning snooze.

The possibility of the invading troops being Yankees was not dreamed of until several straggling rebel soldiers had been arrested. They supposed it to be STUART's cavalry. When the scales had fallen from their eyes with the rising of the sun, the whole town was panic-stricken. Fully believing the villainous falsehoods so industriously and pertinaciously circulated by the Jeff. Davis despotism at Richmond, as to the treatment the people had everywhere received at the hands of our soldiers, they were much relieved when assured that their lives would be spared, and that private property would not be interfered with, except in such cases as all civilized nations consider legitimate—supplying the actual necessities of the troops. After this assurance, the people talked freely and unreservedly with officers and men. A breakfast—consisting of corn, hog, hominy and rye coffee—was obtained at the hotel for $2. For shilling calico, $2 50 per yard was asked at the stores; very poor whisky, $32 per gallon, and everything else was proportionately high. The people of this town, like those of many others I have visited in rebeldom, occupy a humiliating position. They are not insane Secessionists; in fact, but few of the people think for themselves at all. That labor is performed for them at Richmond, and all they have to do is to pay. JEFF. DAVIS has full control over their minds; they are passive instruments in his hands, and, as a rule, but few have any excuse for opposing the Government of the Union, except that they are told to do so by the master demons of the rebellion. To-day the people of Louisa saw for the first time Uncle Samuel's postal currency, and offered any number of Confederate paper dollars for Uncle Sam's paper representative of twenty-five cents. Greenbacks are held in high estimation. A pair of shoes, for which a storekeeper demanded $28, were offered for $7, if paid in greenbacks. The reader should bear in mind that this was in a place where the rebel Government has heretofore held undisputed sway.

While halting in Louisa, a squadron of the First Maine cavalry, picketing the Culpepper road, was attacked by a superior force, and, after a most gallant resistance, fell back, leaving two dead. The First Maine and Second New-York were sent to their support, when the enemy fled. The ladies, yesterday, along the road, assured us that we should have "plenty of fight" at Louisa Court-house. But like many other rebel boasts, the wish was father to the thought.

At 4 o'clock P. M. Saturday, May 2, the railroad having been destroyed for miles, and a number of cars and bridges—over Greenwood and Hickory Rivers—burned, horses and troopers well supplied with rations, the command was moved upon a hill to the east of the town, and there for an hour awaited the threatened attack by troops known to be approaching from Gordonsville. But the two regiments at the west of the town were quite sufficient to indoce a retrograde movement of both infantry and cavalry. At 5 o'clock the command started for Thompson's Cross Roads, (or Four Corners,) which point was reached at about 11½ o'clock P. M. From here the different expeditions started to cut the enemy's lines. At 12 o'clock midnight, Gen. STONEMAN called all of the principal officers together, and explained his general plan of operations. The commander of each detachment was directed to specific points to be destroyed—the special object of his mission accomplished, he was allowed the widest latitude for any further operations.

By 2½ o'clock Sunday morning, May 3, the several expeditions had started. The moon was shining brightly, the roads were comparatively good, and for once in the history of the war, everything was in harmony. Col. WYNDHAM, of tha First New-Jersey cavalry, with his own and the First Maine regiments—in all about 500 men, took a southerly direction, and crossing Owen's Creek, Licking Hole Creek, Little Licking Hole Creek, Little Byrd Creek, and several other creeks, reached Columbia, on the James River, at about 8 o'clock A. M. The approach of the force had been heralded, but no one believed it. The man who went to the trouble of riding ten miles to give the inhabitants notice, was almost mobbed by the people—they doubted his sanity. "What! Yankees near Columbia?" said one citizen. "It is impossible; JEFF. DAVIS would not permit such an invasion" of the sacred soil. The furnisher of the unwelcome news had dirt thrown at him, was hooted at, and followed by a crowd of excited people, who were threatening him with all sorts of vengeance, just as the advance guard of Col. WYNDHAM's force, under Major BEAUMONT, dashed into town. There were no soldiers there. A dozen or more citizens succeeded in escaping across the river, and spreading the astounding intelligence, and soon after a squad of troopers appeared in the distance on the opposite bank. The people south of the river did not believe the story told by the fugitives. One man rode with his servant down to the river bank to see for himself. The servant seized upon the opportunity to ride into our lines. He was not pursued. A plaoter sent a son mounted on a valuable horse to ascertain the news—believing tha force to be STUART's cavalry. The boy asked an officer if the Yankees had been whipped, and was told that they had. He expressed his satisfaction and was about leaving, when the officer told him he wanted a horse—his own was jaded. An exchange was speedily made. The boy was evidently somewhat puzzled at this summary proceeding, but thought it all right no doubt, as it was STUART's cavalry, and he rode off to tell his father the news. A negro who manifested some joyful emotion upon hearing that the Yankees were coming, was severely whipped by his master just below Columbia, a few hours before we reached the spot. The negro, upon being released, reiterated his former expression, and an attempt was made to whip him again. But he escaped, jumped into the river and was drowned. The old negro preacher on tha plantation where the above occurred told me that his master "curs'd de Yankees cause dey made 'im loss a fifteen-hundred-dollar nigger."

In the canal at Columbia was found several boats loaded for Richmond with baled hay and commissary stores, all bearing the stencil mark of C. S. A. Another boat from Lynchburgh arrived during the day. The torch was applied to the boats; bridges across the canal—of which there were several—and a large quantity of medical and commissary goods found in a warehouse, were either burned or thrown into tha river. The bank of the canal was cut at several points within five miles, and the locks destroyed. At Columbia tha canal crosses the James River in a massive stone aquaduct. No one seems to have known of this structure; at all events, nothing was brought along to secure its destruction.

The engineer of the command, and Maj. BEAUMONT and Capt. THOMAS, of the First New-Jersey cavalry, each made special effort to destroy this structure. There were no blasting tools to be had; several kegs of blasting powder, however, were found in a storehouse, and three of the kegs were confined in a cask and the cask filled with pressed earth. The water in the aqueduct being eight feet deep, it was designed to sink this machine over one of the piers and destroy the same upon tha Mellefort plan of blasting rocks under water. Everything was arranged and the cask was being lowered into the canal by means of a rope, when, unfortunately, the rope broke and the cask could not be recovered again within the time prudence dictated that absence from the place would be desirable. Several negroes, who followed that night, allege that two rebel regiments, with eight piecas of artillery, entered the place within two hours after Col. WYNDHAM evacuated it. At about 4 o'clock P. M., the detachment marched down the canal bank for about five miles, forded Byrd Creek, and taking the Fredericksburgh pike so far as it went in the right direction, arrived at Thompson's Four Corners at 10 o'clock the same night. This command, during the day, captured several hundred horses, and was followed into camp by a drove of negroes.

The movements of Gen. GREGG's command upon the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad at Ashland and vicinity; that of Col. KILPATRICK and Col. DAVIS, upon the Virginia Central road, between the South Anna and Richmond, and the destruction of all the pike bridges on the South Anna, of trains of cars, of commissary stores and depots, have been referred to in a previous letter. Each of these detachments captured a large number of horses, and destroyed immense amounts of property in use by or ready for the agents of the rebellion.

Sunday and nearly all day Monday, Gen. BUFORD's command was stationed near Shannon Hill, and a detachment under Capt. DRUMMOND was sent to destroy the canal and bridge near Cedar Point, which work was most effectually accomplished. Sunday night, the 3d, it is believed both HAMPTON and LEE's brigades were encamped within two miles of Gen. BUFORD.

On tha morning of the 4th a picket, consisting of 60 men, commanded by Lieut. STODDARD, of the Fifth cavalry, was attacked. Fifteen of our men were captured. Among tha number missing are two officers, supposed to have been captured.

Tuesday, the 5th, the whole of the command concentrated near Yanceyville, and during the day Divine service was held in the St. James' Church at that place. The Rev. A. O. BRICKMAN, Chaplain First Maryland cavalry, officiated, and a patriotic and fervent prayer was offered by Major C. H. RUSSELL, of tha same regiment. In the afternoon the retrograde movement was commenced. Gen. BUFORD's division made a circuit, passing near Gordonsville. Gen. GREGG's division crossed the South Anna at Yanceyville, and on Friday morning, May 8, the whole force reached Kelly's Ford in safety.

On Thursday, just after crossing Raccoon Ford, Gen. STONEMAN sent Lieut. SUMNER, of his Staff, as bearer of dispatches to Gen. HOOKER, with whom he had not communicated since the 29th ult. Taking with him an escort of sixteen men, Lieut. SUMNER went to the Germanna Bridge, with a view to reaching, if possible, United States Ford. The result of the battle near Fredericksburgh was not then known. Information obtained from residents near Germanna Bridge satisfied Lieut. S. that it would not be prudent to go further in that direction. He accordingly proceeded to Richard's Ford, and with great difficulty succeeded in crossing in safety. The escort being unable to ford the river, moved back five miles to a farmhouse, where they stopped for the night, and next morning overtook Gen. STONEMAN at Kelly's Ford. Not an armed rebel was seen by this party.

To sum up—Gen. STONEMAN moved about within the enemy's lines at will for nine days, with a force not exceeding 5,000 men; disabled every line of communication between the army of the Rappahannock and the Rebel capital—and tha canal through which more than one-half of their supplies are received—so that, in the opinion of competent judges, neither line, provided the rebels have every facility for the work, can be repaired in less than four weeks; destroyed millions of dollars' worth of commissary stores, and other supplies; obstructed travel upon the main pikes, by destroying all bridges over large streams; gave the citizens of ten counties, viz., Culpepper, Spottsylvania, Orange, Hanover, Henrico, Louisa, Goochland, Fluvanna, King William and New Kent, an opportunity to see for themselves that not only are the Yankee soldiers confident and in good spirits, but are really human beings and not inhuman savages, as represented by the Richmond chivalry; captured hundreds of horses, and above all met the one great objection made to tha Emancipation Proclamation, so far as the counties visited are concerned, by letting the colored population know that they are free, and weakening the producing class in rebeldom by tha removal of hundreds of able-bodied men, and sowing the seed of demoralization among the rest, so that the laboring class, in fact as well as theory, becomes a dangerous element. All this has been accomplished by the raid of Gen. STONEMAN, with the loss, probably, of less than 100 men, all told—only two of whom were killed. As an offset to this loss our troops killed a number of rebels, and captured between one and two hundred prisoners.

THE REBELS AT HOME.

In the counties visited there were but few rebels found at home, except the very old and the very young. In nine days' travel I did not see fifty able-bodied men who were not in some way connected with the army. Nearly every branch of business is at a stand-still. The shelves in stores are almost everywhere empty; the shop of the artisan is abandoned and in ruins. The people who are to be seen passively submit to all that emanates from Richmond without a murmur; they are for the most part simple-minded, and ignorant of all that is transpiring in the great theatre about them. An intelligent-looking man in Columbia laughed heartily when told that Union troops occupied New-Orleans—JEFF. DAVIS would let them know it were such the fact; and I could not find a man who would admit that the Confederates had ever been beaten in a single engagement. These people do not even read the Richmond papers, and about all the information they do obtain is what is passed about in the primitive style, from mouth to mouth. Before this raid they believed that the Union soldiers were anything but civilized beings, and were stricken with terror when their approach was heralded. Of six churches seen in one day, in only one had there been religious services held within six months. One-half at least of the dwelling-houses are unoccupied, and fast going to decay.

ARE THE REBELS SHORT OF PROVISIONS?

The fear of famine was everywhere expressed; the Government seizes upon everything that can go to sustain the army, leaving those who are not in the army to shift as best they can. Many have provisions concealed to avoid tha searching eyes of the Government agents. Through the agency of negroes, large quantities of provisions thus hid away were brought to light for the benefit of Union soldiers. The farmer's fold is regularly culled of all marketable sheep, swine and beeves, and what is left behind is not fit for the butcher's stall. The larder of the largest planters contains little else than bacon and corn meal. The wheat crop, now coming forward, is immense—in fact little else has been put in the ground. The rich valleys of the James and Rapidan Rivers are vast wheat-fields—more, in fact, than can be gathered, unless the army is turned to this work. The negroes are not numerous enough for the task, even were they not in a fair way of being so thoroughly demoralized as to refuse to work unless paid in "greenbacks."

THE NEGROES.

The negroes everywhere have an idea—how it got into their heads they cannot exactly tell, but it is there—that the Yankee troops were their friends, notwithstanding the contrary assertion of their masters, who from infancy they have been taught to obey. They everywhere crowded upon our columns and begged to be permitted to go along, and not unfrequently brought one or more horses with them as a sort of bribe. They pointed out where valuable horses were concealed, gave information as to the movement of Confederate troops, and at several places sat up all night to bake corn cakes for the Yankees, and for which they asked no remuneration. Some of them were so overjoyed at the sight of our soldiers that they gave vent to their feelings in prayer, thanking Jesus fervently for sending us.

E. A. PAUL.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

Another Dispatch from Gen. Lee.

Jackson's Left Arm Amputated.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Sunday, May 10.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of a late date, contains the following:

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 5.

The following has been received from Gaines, near Fredericksburgh, dated May 5, and addressed to His Excellency President DAVIS:

"At the close of the battle of Chancellorsville on Sunday, the enemy was reported advancing from Fredericksburgh on our rear. Gen. McLAWS was sent back to arrest his progress, and repulsed him handsomely.

That afternoon, learning that his forces consisted of two corps, under Gen. SEDGWICK, I determined to attack him, and marched back yesterday with Gen. ANDERSON, and united with McLAWS early in the afternoon, and succeeded, by the blessings of Heaven, in driving SEDGWICK over the river.

We have reoccupied Fredericksburgh, and no enemy remains south of the Rappahannock or in the vicinity.

R. E. LEE, General Commanding."

RICHMOND, May 5, 1863.

No official dispatch was received last night from Gen. LEE; but private dispatches report our victory complete. Gen. JACKSON's left arm was skilfully amputated below the shoulder by Dr. MCGUIRE, of Winchester. The General was removed to his country house, fifteen miles distant.

Direct communication with the army is not yet reestablished.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Refusal of the North Carolina Banks to Pay Their Assessment to the Rebel Government.

Rebel Sympathizers Sent Outside the Lines.

Surprise and Capture of a Rebel Camp.

The United States steam transport *Dudley Buck*, Capt. SMITH, arrived yesterday, bringing intelligence from Newbern to May 5. Gen. FOSTER was still at Newbern, superintending the strengthening of the fortifications. There had been nothing heard of the rebels in the vicinities of Newbern and Washington.

The United States transport *Long Island*, Capt. PHILLIPS, accidentally took fire on the evening of the 30th ult., and was entirely destroyed. She was built at New-York, three years old, and formerly plied between this City and Glen Cove. She was insured by the Government.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, May 5.

The United States mail steamship *Dudley Buck* leaves here to-day for New-York.

A report came inside the lines yesterday that the North Carolina Banks had refused to pay their assessment to the Confederate Government, in which determination they are sustained by Gov. VANCE, who reiterates his threat to recall the rebel troops from this State.

Many of the reported rebel sympathizers, lately ordered outside the lines, have been permitted to remain, upon giving satisfactory assurance of loyalty. The rest leave to-morrow.

Gen. H. M. NAGLEE left here Saturday evening for Washington, D. C., on important business connected with this Department.

An order arrived here yesterday from Port Royal, S. C., directing the immediate return of Gen. HECKMAN's brigade to the Department of the South.

The establishment of a Court at Newbern, similar to that instituted last October at New-Orleans, is very generally desired by the citizens and business men. Several important cases, involving large amounts of property, are awaiting adjudication by some competent civil tribunal.

Rev. HORACE JAMES, of Massachusetts, has been appointed to succeed Rev. JAMES MEANS, deceased, as Superintendent of Blacks.

The small-pox has broken out in tha contraband camp. No fears are entertained of its reaching the troops.

Gen. WASSELLS and Staff left on the 3d inst. for Plymouth, to assume command of the District of Albemarle.

The sanitary condition of the Department is excellent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, May 6.

On the 5th inst., Lieut.-Col. LAWIS, of the Third New-York cavalry, made a reconnoissance with a battalion of his regiment from Newport to Pettles' Mills, where Capt. WHARTON's rebel company were stationed. Col. LAWIS taking the enemy by surprise, ordered a charge, which resulted in the capture of the rebel camp, 36 horses, 14 prisoners, the company arms and equipments, without any loss on our side. Two of the enemy were killed.

The Commanding General of this Department having been officially apprised that Gen. WILD is coming hither to raise an African brigade, informs the Secretary of War that he will not only give Gen. WILD all the assistance in his power, but will enter into the work cheerfully, believing that the black troops will fight.

A large number of secession residents of Newbern were sent outside of our lines this morning. The order for the expulsion of these people will be rigidly enforced throughout the Department.

The rebel Gen. GARNETT's brigade, attached to Gen. HILL's command, who remains in this vicinity, has gone to Virginia.

The United States mail steamer *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CHAPIN, leaves here at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day for New-York.

A sensation was created here by the marriage this morning of CHARLES C. LAWRENCE, of Boston, a member of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts, to the accomplished daughter of ISRAEL DISOSWAY, a banker in Newbern. After making a transfer of his property to the bridegroom, the father left our lines with other disloyal citizens.

Nearly twelve thousand men belonging to the nine months' and two years' regiments in this Department will soon be mustered out of the service. It is hoped that the patriotism of tha North will perceive the propriety of raising a fund to promote enlistments in loyal North Carolina regiments.

ANOTHER RAID BY OUR CAVALRY

Destruction of the Richmond and Tennessee Railroad by Gen. Buford.

Important Information Gained and Large Quantities of Stores Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 10.

The *Press'* Washington correspondent says: "It is understood that Gen. BUFORD, with his light brigade, has penetrated to the Alleghany Ridge in Western Virginia, and that he is now returning, having destroyed the Richmond and Tennessee Railroad in several places, captured many prisoners, obtained important information, and burned large quantities of stores intended for the rebel armies in the Southwest."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Arrival of a Detachment of Stoneman's Cavalry at Gloucester Point—An Expedition to White House—Capture of Rebel Cavalry in North Carolina, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 8.

Maj.-Gen. DIX and Staff arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the steamer *Express*, from York River, and inform us that Cols. KILPATRICK and DAVIS have arrived at Gloucester Point with 700 cavalry, without the loss of a man.

The General sent a force to the White House last night, and they succeeded in destroying the bridges about that place, and made some important captures, including several prisoners.

The steamer *Ellen S. Taylor* arrived to-day from Newbern, with the mails from Newbern and Hatteras. She left Newbern on Wednesday evening, and reports that on that day our cavalry brought in one company of rebel prisoners, with all their horses, captured at Deep Gully, seven miles out.

The steamer *Wyoming* has arrived from Port Royal, but brings no news.

Last Wednesday morning Gen. FOSTER sent all the rebel families—forty in number—out of Newbern. The rebels refused to receive our flag of truce, and the families were left beyond our lines, and between ours and the rebel pickets, at a place called Cove Creek.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 10.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

Except where consolidations of regiments have been made, or are to be made, it is ordered by the War Department that no commissioned officer or enlisted man of any grade, in excess of the legal organization, will be reorganized. Any commander who may acknowledge or receive as in the service such officer or enlisted man, will be brought to trial for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. No person acting in the capacity of a supernumerary will, under any circumstances, be permitted to receive pay and allowances. Paymasters making payment to such supernumeraries will be held individually accountable for the amounts.

THE ENROLLMENT.

Maj. CHAFFIN is appointed Receiving and Disbursing Officer, under the Enrollment law. The country is to be divided into four districts, and an Assistant Disbursing Officer will be appointed over each.

PROMISSORY NOTE STAMPS.

Orders can now be filled at the Internal Revenue office for Promissory Note Revenue Samps of the denominations of four cents and six cents, and for the fifty dollar general stamp.

TO BE EXCHANGED.

Eighteen hundred and fifty prisoners, taken at Chancellorsville, will be exchanged to-morrow morning. "I will be happy to extend to some of you Yankees the courtesies of the Libby Prison next week," said a gigantic Alabamian, laughingly. "Why, you ain't going to fighting again, are you?" "Sartin, every man of us, and day after to-morrow if you will give us a chance at you."

A NEW CAVALRY BATTALION.

Col. L. C. BAKER has received authority to raise a battalion of cavalry for special service, select and appoint its officers, and mount the men on horses especially purchased for their fleetness and endurance. Honesty, sobriety and intelligence are the conditions of service in this battalion. It is to be armed with the Chicopee repeating rifle.

GEN. VAN ALEN.

Gen. VAN ALEN is in command at Aquia Creek.

LIEUT.-COL. MARTINDALE.

Gen. MARTINDALE received a telegram, yesterday, announcing that his brother, Lieut.-Col. MARTINDALE, was not killed in the late battles, as reported.

BURIAL OF GEN. WHIPPLE.

Gen. WHIPPLE was buried to-day. Just before his death, Secretary STANTON sent to him a commission of Major-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 10.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP OF THE CURRENCY.

HUGH MCCULLOCH, for the past twenty-five years connected with the State Bank of Indiana, and for many years its President, to whom the Secretary of the Treasury, some time ago, tendered the Comptrollership of the Currency, has consented to accept the position, and is now in the city for that purpose.

A QUIET SABBATH.

There were not even exciting rumors to disturb this unusually quiet Sabbath.

THE GREAT BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

FURTHER LISTS OF CASUALTIES.

Norman Archer, Co. C, 6th Vt.—buckshot, thigh, slight.
Corp. English, Co. C, 6th Vt.—thigh, slight.
Samuel Jones, (one of four brothers in Co. C, 6th Vt.—thigh, slight.
—— Weaver, Co. A, 6th Vt.—flank, severe.
Frank Clark, Co. A, 6th Vt.—forefinger amputated.
John Fairbanks, Co. F, 3d Vermont—neck.
George Kimball, Co. B, 6th Vermont—arm amputated.
—— Jenne, Co. B, 6th Vt.—head, slight.
Sergt. Kemp, Co. F, 2d Vt.
Corp. B. Koochefskee, Co. C, 31st New-York—leg.
Michael Lyons, Co. E, 31st New-York—right foot.
Corp. Michael Powers, Co. G, 31st New-York—leg.
Charles Miller, Co. F, 31st New-York—arm.
Sergt. Charles Seymour, Co. D, 31st N. Y.—both legs.
J. R. Geary, rebel, 7th La.—left side and leg.
Geo. Jothy, Co. A, 31st New-York—left shoulder.
Jos. Ashby, Co. D, 31st New-York—forearm.
John G. Wright, Co. A, 31st New-York—shoulder.
Jos. Cadmore, Co. G, 31st New-York—right hip.
W. Torff, Co. I, 6th Wis.—ch'k.
Wm. Kelley, Co. F, 6th Me.—right shoulder.
Wm. Lamb, Co. D, 6th Me.—right forearm.
Alex. Roach, Co. D, 6th Me.—left hip.
T. L. Stout, Co. D, 61st Penn.—right leg.
Rufus Maguire, Co. D, 61st Penn.—right leg.
John S. Hunagen, Co. C, 61st Penn.—flesh wound.
Corp. Wm. Holzhelmer, Co. K, 61st Penn—forearm.
Corp John Kriieng Co K, 61st Penn—right arm.
J. H. Holden, Co. A, 6th Wis.—right forearm.
Theodore Rose, Co. A, 26th N. J.—left shoulder.
H. L. Ellis, Co. F, 26th New-Jersey—forefinger.
Corp. J. Garrison, Co. B, 26th N. J.—left thumb.
Corp. W. Wyman, Co. A, 2d Vt.—right thigh.
J. B. Dunbar, Co. C, 4th Vermont—contusion.
2d Lieut. W. D. Derby, Co. I, 4th Vermont—right arm.
J. D. Clark, Co. I, 2d Vermont—head.
W. C. Richardson, Co. E, 2d Vermont—right side.
J. Cannon, Co. I, 2d Vermont—left side.
Wm. Hanlen, Co. E, 43d N. Y.—left hand.
J. Agnew, Co. F, 5th U. S.—right thigh.
S. D. Parker, Co. B, 5th Wis.—jaw fractured.
Lieut. Lewis F. Miller, Co. C, 5th Wis.—head, slight.
Capt. C. W. Kempf, Co. C, 5th Wis—head, slight.
Vletush Diersef, Co. C, 5th Wis.—finger amputated.
Thos. L. Akins, Co. I, 5th Wis.—left arm.
Morris Corbett, Co. F, 5th Wis—left shoulder.
Wm. Byrne, Co. B, 6th Wis.—right arm.
Francis Ladue Co. F, 5th Wisconsin—neck.
Thos. J. Keyes, Co. F, 5th Wisco nsin—left arm.
John Metzraser, Co. H, 5th Wisconsin—neck.
Alfred K. Coy, Co. I, 5th Wisconsin—left arm.
Henry Strong, Co. G, 5th Wisconsin—right leg.
Sergt. Washington Freeman, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—leg.
Peter Penault, Co. A, 1st Wisconsin—right arm.
J. H Osborne, Co. I, 1st Wisconsin—forearm.
Edward O'Brien, Co. B, 1st Wisconsin—abdomen.
Corp. John Rees, Co. C, 61st Penn.—neck, slight.
J. Keyes, Co. B, 61st Penn.—right arm.
Sergt. S. Brady, Co. A, 61st Penn—left hip.
B. Childs, Co. F, 31st N. Y.—right lung.
Corp. Fred. Lord, Co. G, 31st N. Y.—right breast.
Sergt. G. Colton, Co. G, 31st N. Y.—left breast.
John Harris, Co. G, 31st N. Y.—left side.
Wm. McHarray, Co. B, 31st N. Y.—forefinger.
Jos. Madison, Co. E, 31st N. Y.—left arm.
Corp. Wm. Lindsay, Co A, 4d New-York—wrist.
Sergt. Jno. S. Leavin, Co. A 4d New-York—hand.
Aaron P. Moore, Co. E, 6th Maine—left foot.
Thos. Moon, Co F, 6th Maine—right arm.
Chas H. Whitmire, Co. A, 6th Maine—chest.
Serg. Wm. H. Lincoln, Co. F, 6th Maine—right arm.
Samuel Gould, Co. I, 6th Maine—right arm.
Serg. Thomas J. Rockwell, Co. A, 6th Maine—arm.
Owen Fox, Co. A, 6th Maine—left arm.
J. M. Craig, Co. B, 61st Penn.—right thigh.
G. H. Shanafelt, Co. E, 61st Penn—right thigh.
Sergt. Chas. Kennedy, Co. A, 61st Penn.—head.
Corp. Wm. H. Fennecker, Co. E, 61st Pa.—fore arm.
Alex. Jamieson, Co. H, 61st Penn.—left arm.
E. A. Carroll, Co. A, 61st Penn.—left side.
Wm. George, Co. B, 5th Wisconsin—left leg.
Corp R. Swan, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—right arm.
Lieut. R. Carter, Co. I, 5th Wisconsin—right hip.
Corp. B. Burns, Co. D, 31st New-York—right thigh.
David Simmons, Co. B, 31st New-York—right arm.
Sergt. Richard Carlile, Co. G, 43d N. Y.—right foot.
Henry Bloom, Co. H, 20th New-York—hand.
Andrew Kurtz, Co. B, 20th N. Y.—left hand.
Fred. Preithut, Co. B, 20th New-York—chin.
Lieut. Conrad Weltt, Co. D, 20th New-York—left wrist.
Joseph Windle, Co. D, 20th New-York—finger.
John H. Mead, Co. F, 21st N. J.—left shoulder.
Henry James, Co. A, 77th New-York—left arm.
John J. Cross, Co. A, 77th New-York—arm and neck.
H. C. Hall, Co. G, 57th New-York—left hand.
John Welsh, Co. K, 77th New-York—neck.
Augustus Walker, Co. C, 7th New-York—left knee.
Samuel Adams, Co. B, 33d New-York—fore finger.
N. B. Risley, Co. B, 2d New-York—left leg.
Wm. Moran, Co. C, 2d New-York—scalp.
John Maguire, Co. K, 2d New-York—scalp.
Eugene Hunt, Co. I, 33d N. Y.—elbow.
Wm. Dow, Co. A, 33d N. Y.
Sergt. J. P. Jarvis, Co. B, 33d N. Y.—left hand.
Corp. Don Barber, Co. I, 33d N. Y.—left arm.
Hugh McFarland, Co. K, 33d N. Y.—left hand.
Corp. Merse Osson, Co. I, 33d N. Y.—left arm.
Sergt. George Sherman, Co. I, 33d N. Y.—right thigh.
Wm. E. Shippey, Co. A, 2d Vermont—left leg.
Sergt. Wm. H. Camp, Co. F, 2d Vermont—right arm.
F. Wolf, Co. G, 2d Vt.—leg.
Levi L. Munson, Co. B, 2d Vermont—knee.
Francis A. Bush, Co. B, 2d Vermont.
Hyland Snell, Co. I, 2d Vermont—arm.
Jos. Young, Co. B, 2d Vermont—arm.
H. Ballard, Co. H, 2d Vermont—arm.
Sergt. S. A. Growe, Co. D, 3d Vermont—scalp.
Hiram Tichout, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
David Johnson, Co. H, 3d Vermont—nose.
C. W. Skioner, Co. B, 5th Wis.
Hibbard Lehman, Co. I, 7th Maine—cheek.
E. Hanson, Co. B, 7th Me.—left arm.
Richard Davis, Co. I, 7th Maine—left knee.
Corp. John Hamilton, Co. H, 3d N. Y. Battery—left leg.
Corp. Horace C. Wilson, Co. H, 3d N. Y. Battery—arm and side.
Corp. G. M. Ritey, Co. H, 2d N. J.—left hond.
Corp. Wm. Ackerman, Co A, 82d Pennsylvania—hand.
Second Lieut. Wm. T. Brady, Co. A, 62d Penn.—hand.
Jos. O'Reilly, Co. I, 2d R. I.—face.
Richard Goodsell, Co. H, 62d N. Y.—hand and stomach.
Lucien Barnes, Co. A, 6th Vt.—thigh, flesh wound.
Corp. Crossman, Co. F, 2d Vt.—leg amputated.
Adjutant of 2d Vermont—calf of leg, slight.
Sergt. Daniel McKinn, Co. K, 2d Vt.—died of wound May 6.
Patrick Gibney, Co. K, 31st New-York—neck.
A. A. Dew, Co. B, 6th Me.—neck and right hip.
Lieut. John McMurrie, Co. H, 6th Wisconsin.
Sergt. Maj. Robert Crozier, 31st N. Y.—left hip.
Michael Masing, Co. G, 31st New-York—left leg.
Mat. Ferguson, Co. G, 31st New-York—right hand.
Sergt. A. J. Whittier, Co. H, 6th Me.—arm and hand.
1st Sgt. J. B. Wade, Co. H, 6th Me.—arm and hand.
I. D. Brisby, Co. K, 6th Me.—right arm.
F. S. Averill, Co. F, 6th Me.
—right leg.
F. Low, Co. F, 6th Maine—right hand.
Peter G. Sumner, Co. B, 6th Maine—right shoulder.
R. Mattocks, Co. B, 6th Me.—right hand.
E. W. Sylvester, Co. B, 6th Maine—forearm.
Wm. Farrell, Co. I, 61st Penn—head, slight.
Peter Smith, Co. I, 98th Pa.
Wm. Sands, Co. E, 182 Pennsylvania—leg.
B. Black, Co. G, 23d Pennsylvania—thigh.
Sam'l Johnson, Co. G, 62d New-York—thigh.
Wm. Wilson, Co. E, 61st Pa.—hand and abdomen.
Wm. Iseminger, Co. H, 82d Pennsylvania—thigh.
Thos. Shields, Co. G, 62 New-York—leg amputated.
John Mills, Co. D, 93d Pennsylvania—chest.
J. Clough, Co. A, 7th Massachusetts—knee.
C. W. Skinner, Co. B, 5th Wisconsin—riget arm.
O. Neal, Co. H, 62d N. Y.
Samuel Bostock, Co. A, 7th Massachusetts—right arm.
A. L. Coldin, Co. I, 2d R. I.—thigh.
G. Shirley, Co. F, 7th Mass.—left side.
J. H. Ebert, Co. E, 62d N. Y.
Wm. Howprich, Co. C, 7th Massachusetts—chest.
S. W. Read, Co. I, 10th Massachusetts—both legs.
O. S. Mallory, Co. I, 2d R. I.—chest.
Duncan Elliott, Co. F, 7th Massachusetts—left side.
John McCullough, Co. I, 62d New-York—hand.
Philip Taggart, Co. A, 62d New-York—thigh.
G. S. Hill, Co. B, 37th Massachusetts—hand.
Chas. Hopkins Elliott, Co. G, 21st Rhode Island—hand.
Wm. Sands, Co. E, 102d Pennsylvania—leg.
J. W Hersey, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts—foot.
Aoson Colliger, Co. K, 10th Massachusetts—arm.
Chas. J. Toner, Co. I, 10th Massachusetts—breast.
Sergt. Maj. George Mitchell, 36th New-York—knee.
Andrew Hand, Co. I, 7th Mass—leg.
Benj Laucks, Co. K, 93d Pennsylvania—hand.
J. Riley, Co. B, 10th Massachusetts—scalp.

Gen. Brooks' Division.

Capt. J. Franz, Co. B, 3d New-Jersey—arm.
Lieut. G. Elliott, Co. C, 3d New-Jersey—neck.
B. Bennett, Co. I, 12ist New-York—left breast.
T. W. Aston, Co. 3d N. J.—nose.
W. S. Fulmer, Co. E, 121st New-York—face.
J. McElhinell, Co. A, 119th Pennsylvania—hand.
Sergt. E. J. Cunnington, Co. F, 5th N. Y.—foot.
Alfred Coul h, Co. B, 10th New-York—knee.
Joseph George, Co. K, 10th New-York—shoulder.
Capt. J. Conn, (staff, 1st New-Jersey—neck.
Surgeon G. R. Sullivan, 15th New-Jersey—knee.
George Daniels, Co. I, 10th New-York—left shoulder.
Allen Toombs, Co. I, 121st New-York—head and arm.
A. Rogelduth, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania—arm and leg.
Jos. Fowler, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania—left arm.
D. Brown, Co. E, 12th New-York—finger.
Capt. R. Newbold, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey—left leg.
Lieut. B. R. Haynes, Co. E, 2d New-Jersey—hip.
Capt. J. B Smith, Co. I, 2ist New-Jersey—right leg.
R. Browker, Co. D, 95th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
G. Floyd, Co. H, 3d New-Jersey—left arm.
Allen Todd, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey—arm.
N. Lockwood, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey—face.
J. G. Wilson, Co. I, 121st New-York—head.
Corp. J. S. Pales, Co. H, 95th Penn—mouth.
S. Simpson, Co. C, 121st New-York—head.
G. Coles, Co. I, 121st New-York—neck.
1st Sergt. W. J. Gilston, Co. H, 95th Penn.—neck.
2d Sergt. P. Jooes, Co. H, 95th Peon.
W. Brown, Co. C, 5th Me.—left hand.
J. Smith, Co. F, 5th Maine—right hand.
Sergt. E. V. Hollinger, Co. I, 1st N. J.—right hand.
C. Haggaboon, Co. I, 10th N. Y.—knee.
Corp. C. Lucas, Co. C, 10th N. Y.—left arm.
Corp. S. McCloskey, Co. F, 95th Penn.—right thigh.
H. Living, Co. E, 10th N. Y.—right arm.
J. Herbert, Co. A, 119th Pa.—arm.
Coro. B. E. Rowd, Co. F, 15th N. J.—hand.
J. R. Vanchi, Co. B, 15th N. Y.—left shoulder.
Maiise Benns, Co. H, 12th N. Y.—left hand and side.
Sergt. J. Stores, Co. K, 3d N. J.—abdomen.
Story Pancost, Co. E, 23d N. J.—neck.
H. Honer, Co. D, 95th Penn.—right shoulder.
J. Godfrey, Co. F, 5th Me.—leg.
H. Lowell, Co. G, 5th Me.—hand.
B. Poiusett, Co. F, 23d N. J.—both thighs.
Thos. Haynes, Co. F, 23d N. J.—left shoulder.
Corp. J. Stackhouse, Co. F, 2d N. J.—neck.
Sergt.-Maj. W. B. Watkes, 15th N. Y.—shoulder.
Corp. C. A. Tall, Co. E, 121st N. Y.—right arm.
T. M. Kelty, Co. H, 121st N. Y.—hand.
Corp. H. Clark, Co. A, 121st N. Y.—hand.
John A. Katten, Co. A, 15th N. J.—hand.
W. Henderson, Co. G. 1st N. J.—left wrist.
J. Strassler, Co. G, 21st N. J.
Jas. Cobb, Co. E, 21st N. J.—finger.
Second Lieut. F. B. Lefferts, Co. H, 82d Penn.—arm.
G. Clark, Co. E, 2d Rhode Island—arm and hand.
M. Kelleary, Co. C, 2d New-York—side.
Alfred H. Gsuf, Co. C, 2d R. I.—lip.
John Patton, Co. G, 2d R. I.—left arm.
Morton Lavin, Co. C, 2d R. I.—eye.
J. D. Callhan, Co. F, 7th Mass—right arm.
C. H. Powers, Co. H, 10th Mass.—scalp.
J. Roney, Co G, 62d N. Y.—right arm.
F. H. Crocket, Co. I, 10th Mass.—hand.
G. Root, Co. H, 36th N. Y.—forehead.
S. B. Gammore, H, 7th Mass. left leg.
R. Ramsey, Co. H, 93d N.Y.—hand.
H. Drake, Co. D, 62d Penn.—arm.
S. Skidmore, Co. D, 62d Pa.—arm.
S. P. Snyder, Co. F, 137th Pean.—left hand.
J. A. King, Co. H, 2d R. I.—jaw.
D. B. Wardea, Co. I, 139th Pennsylvania—side.
J. Patterson, Co. D, 139th Pennsylvania—left foot.
Thos. Coffray, Co. A, 37th Massachusetts—hand.
H. C. Critchion, Co. E, 139th Pennsylvania—head.
Col. B. Allier, 98th Penn.—ankle.
Capt. Gler, Co. C, 98th Penn.—knee.
Color Sergt. D. J. B. Davaux, Co. F, 162 Pa.—side.
Chas. Cougher, Co. F, 1o2 Pennsylvania—since dead.
Chas E. Ilecie, Co. I, 10th Massachusetts—hand.
Alfred F. Couch, Co. A, 16th Massachusetts—hand.
G. Paul, Co. K, 62d New-York—shoulder.
G. B Busk, Co. F, 7th Massachusetts—side.
P. Miller, Co. C, 12th R. I.—arm.
B. G. Potter, Co. C, 21st Rhode Island—arm.
H. Jones, Co. F, 10th Mass—leg.
t. Fesler, Co. I, 93d Penn.—thigh.
D. B. Harrish, Co. D, 7th Massachusetts—left leg.
B. F. Staples, Co. H, 7th Massachusetts—left leg.
H. W. Collins, Co. K, 139th Pennsylvania—left leg.
H. M. Chopin, Co F, 10th Massachusetts—arm.
Percy Miller, Co. C, 2d R. I.—left arm.
Chas. Sheenaa, Co. D, 7th Massachusetts—shoulder.
Levi S. Raymond, Co. D, 7th Massachusetts—right leg.
Sergt. S. Palmores, Co. H, 23d Pennsylvania.
O. B. Ward, Co H, 10th Massachusetts—breast.
August Uhlman, Co. B, 93d Pennsylvania—hip.
W. F. Foster, Co. F, 2d Rhode Island—foot.
B. R. Cunningham, Co. F, 7th Mass.—shoulder.
H. E. Kay, Co. A, 7th Massachu-e.ts—thigh.
Wt S. Ross, Co. A, 7th Massachusetts—thigh.
W. R. Watson, Co. A, 7th Massachusetts—thigh.
Peter Embock, Co. G, 93d Pennsylvania.
A. Seaverns, Co. E, 7th Massachusetts—hand.
David Wood, Co. K, 62d New-York.
Peter Smith, Co. I, 9sth Pennsylvania—shoulder.
T. B. Read, Co. G, 82d Pennsylvania—scalp.
J. Hoyer, Co F, 96th Pennsylvania—finger.
Hugh Fleckey, Co. F, 9oth Pennsylvania.
Moses Criswslt, Co. C, 49th Penn.—left thigh.
Sergt. J. A. Doyle, Co. A, 95th Penn.—left arm.
E. Miller, Co. H, 96th Penn.—hand.
T. Trocher, Co. t. 15th N. J.—leg.
Sergt. M. Haggerty, Co. F, 1st N. J.—left side.
Sergt. W. Browning, Co. H, 1st N. J.—left arm.
W. H. Burns, Co. E, 121st N. Y.—right side.
Wormouth, Co A, 121st N. Y.—right breast.
B. Adams, Co. B, 5th Me.—left breast.
W. Fober, Co. F, 5th Me.—finger.
T. Stewart, Co. D, 5th Me.—right hand.
J. Tucker, Co. B, 121st N Y.—right arm.
F. Hood, Co. A, 5th Maine—abdomen.
W. A. Walker, Co. D, 5th Maine—left side.
W. Oliver, Co. E, 11th N. Y.—right arm.
J. Palmer, Co. G, 25th N. J.—wrist.
R. Coleman, Co. K, 25th N. J.—left arm and side.
Capt. W. Bears, Co. C, 15th New-Jersey—right elbow.
Capt J. P. Moser, Co. H, 15th N.Y.—left arm & side.
J. Hoffman, Co. A, 15th N. J.—neck.
Sergt. W. Pratt, Co. A, 119th Penn.—right thigh.
P. Shennan, Co. F. 21st N. J.—right arm.

Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Maj. P. Keenan, supposed killed May 2
Capt. C. Arrowsmith, supposed wounded aod prisoner
Second Lieut. J. H. Haddock, supposed wounded and prisoner
E. Williamson, Co. H, w'nd.
J. Hangel, Co. I, missing.
M. Maloney, Co. C—missing
Wm. Snyder, Co. B—killed
Chas. Case, Co. D—wounded
C. Sigmon, Co. D—killed
J. H. Swift, Co. A—missing
N. Moffitt, Co. H—missing
J. Ferguson, Co. B—wounded
M. Miller, Co. B—wounded
J. Stogeland Co. L—wounded
A. Sampson, Co. L—wounded
N. Johnson, Co. A—wounded
P. Foy, Co. H—wounded
J. P. Denworth, Co. K, wounded
C. T. Hofmon, Co. K, wounded
J. H. Foster, Co. B, missing
John Keith, Co. K, killed
J. McNicholos, Co. H, woun'd
H. Counolly, Co. I, missing
A. Benner, Co. I, missing.
P. Korn, Co. K—missing
J. Stevenson, Co. K—missing
A. Martin, Co. F—missing
J. McGrant, Co. B—missing
R. Sanden, Co. H—wounded
M. O. Donald, Co. H—wounded
S. Johnson, Co. I—wounded
P. Egan, Co. I—wounded
E. Caspinson, Co. I—missing
G. W. Leve, Co. I—missing
C. Stinger, Co. I—missing
J. Chapin, Co. B—missing

Printing Paper from Europe.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

The New-York TIMES comes to us printed on paper imported from Belgium, ordered in consequencs of the impositions practiced by the paper makers' combination in this country. It is of very good quality and color—in fact, we should think, rather superior to the paper in common use among us. The TIMES says it can be bought in Belgium at from seven to seven and a half cents a pound, and imported at a rate which makes it cheaper than the paper made here. This will have a good effect to prevent further advance in this important article.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The New-York TIMES has imported 5,000 reams of printing paper from Belgium to supply its own demand in part. It expresses the opinion that American paper-makers cannot, by their combination, force printing paper above fifteen cents per pound, for the reason that it can be imported at that price.

The May Magazines.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*—Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS—takes its usual high literary staud, by the help of writers as distinguished as HAWTHORNE, WHITTIER, Miss PRESCOTT, GAIL HAMILTON, and others, while Science is represented by Prof. AGASSIZ, in his "Fern Forests of the Carboniferous Period," and Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. The article of Dr. HOLMES, "The Human Wheel; Its Spokes and Felloes," with its mixture of fact, fun and fancy, could have been written by no one but himself. It is an expnsition of the philosophy and practice of walking, in concexinn with an acconnt of the admirable substitute provided by B. FRANK PALMER for a missing limb. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S "Up the Thames" is another picture from the gallery of English scenes, so peculiarly impressed on his mind by his residence shrosd, and now reproduced with wonderful, though unapparent art. It includes the account of a visit to LEIGH HUNT, told with the tender and graceful sympathy common to minds of a kindred order. "CHARLES LAMA'S Uncollected Writings" will be acceptable to all lovers of "Elia," and shows how much remains to be done for their favorite author. The politics of the number are comprised in "Shall We Compromise?" by D. D. WASSON, where a conclusion is arrived at from which there will be few dissentients.

—*Harper's Monthly* commences in the present number a new series of illustrated articles, entitled "Scenes in the War of 1812." They are from the facile pen and pencil of Mr. LOSSING, whose *Field-book of the Revolution* marked an era in American history. The first is devoted to "HULL'S Campaign," a subject which can now be considered more impartially than at an early period. Mr. LOSSING'S opinion of Gen. HULL is that he erred rather through weakness than intentional treason to the responsibilities of his command. "A Trip through the Caucasus" is a lively sketch by a young American traveler—doubly welcome, from the paucity of information on that region in our language. "The Drift of American Society" is a paper above the usual calibre of magazine articles. Miss EVANS' "Romola" and Mr. TROLLOPE'S "Arlington House," are continued for the lovers of fiction, to whose tastes the usual number of "nouvellettes" of social life also ministers; while "The Cry of the Houseless" paints strongly, but truly, one of the evils of New-York life—the difficulty of finding a respectable domicile by persons of moderate means, and is especially appropriate at the present season. Altogether the number is one of more than average attraction.

—*The Continental Monthly* (New-York, JOHN F. TROW) opens with an article by Mrs. KIRKLAND, whose name we gladly welcome back to Literature. Her "Great Prairie State" is a review of the progress and prospects of Illinois. "A Waiter in Camp," "The Surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip on the Mississippi," "The Causes and Results of the War," (by Lieut. EGBERT PAZLPS,) are valuable contributions to cotemporary history. "A Merchant's Story," by the author of "Among the Pines," and Mr. KIMBALL'S "Was he Successful?" are the most noticeable among the lighter articles. Mrs. MARTHA COOK'S "War Song—Earth's Last Battle," is a spirited lyric. Dr. STUBTEVANT'S "Destiny of the African Race in the United States," deals hopefully with a subject of pressing importance.

—*The Knickerbocker Monthly*, under the charge of its new editor, Mr. CORNWALLIS, keeps up worthily the reputation acquired in former years by this Nestor of Periodicals. The Editor's Table is still spread with good things as of yore, and the new generation of storytellers replaces not unsuccessfully the names formerly familiar to us in its pages. "The Social Condition of Woman" is an ernest appeal to the sex in favor of the equality it advocates. "Adrift on the World," is an autobiography by the editor, with probably a small spice of romance mixed in with the sober truth.

—*The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature* presents its readers as usual the flower and cream of foreign periodical literature. Mr. BIDWELL'S experienced taste is conspicuous in the selections which relate largely to matters of current interest, including the princely marriage, (accompanied by fine portraits.) "Travel in Si amand China," "The Jewish Church," apropos to Dr. STANLEY'S new book; "The Antiquity of Man," a notice of Sir. C. LYELL'S work: "The Life and Times of Savonorola," are all topics deserving attention, ably treated by the first talent of the day.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Enumerated causes—Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 66, 69, 70.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2131, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2457. *Part II.*—Nos. 2993, 2414½, 2343, 2794, 9014½, 3259, 3214, 3276, 2811, 3198, 2960, 3243, 3289, 3623, 3281, 3230, 3629, 3595, 3599, 3175, 3614.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2239, 1147, 1829, 2133, 2963, 2209, 2021, 2139, 3287, 2249, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305. *Part II.*—Nos. 822, 2158, 322, 1082, 1036, 2234, 2236, 1182, 2106, 428, 2122, 2012, 2110, 1496, 1040, 1040½.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1665, 1667, 1668, 904, 1501. *Part II.*—Nos. 804, 667, 1579, 771, 1345, 1271, 1584, 1590, 1062, 759, 1669, 1671, 1672, 1676, 1682.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 9, 1863.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	107⅜	
5,000	do	107⅜	
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. bf. y'rly	104	
$2,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	Oct. & Apl.	106½
18,500	do		106⅜
1,000	do	Feb. & Aug.	108
500	do		b30 108
16,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.		101⅛
15,000	do	New	99⅝
21,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '62		101⅝
6,000	Cal. State 7s		110
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s		110
6,000	Erie 3d M. Bs, '83		114⅜
1,000	Erie 4th M. B		106⅜
5,000	Har. R. 2d M		106
500	Ill. Cen. R. B		121
4,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr		94
5,000	do		93⅜
16,000	Chic. & N. W. I. B		96
9,000	C. & N. W. 1 M		88
15,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M		68
1,000	do		82⅜
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d		82
10,000	do		82½
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.		61
1 000	do		62
12	Merchants' Bank		110⅜
5	Bank of America		122
12	Bich. & Drov. B'k		122
10	Bank of Commerce		103
11	Am Exc. Bank		106
50	do		107
50	Contioental Bank		97
200	Bucks Co. Ld. Co		2½
100	Penn. Coal Co		130
30,000	American Gold		149¼
40,000	do		149⅜
180,000	do		149⅝
60,000	do		149¼
55,000	do		149⅜
120,000	do		149
100	Canton Co		30½
650	do		30¼
165	Del. & Hud. C. Co		147
41	do		148
250	Cumb. Coal Prefd		29
100	do		22¾
200	Quicksilv. & Co		46
100	do		830 45
100	Pacific M. S. Co		188¾
200	do		188
50	do		b30 188¾
100	do		b30 189⅛
20	do		b10 188
50	do		b30 188⅝
50	do		167¾
250	do		s30 187
100	Cen. Am. T. Co		35
318	N. Y. Cen. R		118
300	do		118⅝
100	do		b30 118⅞
200	Erie Railway		86⅝
200	do		86⅞
1800	do		86⅜
1100	do		86⅛
100	do		b10 86¾
100	do		b1 86⅝
200	do		103¼
11	do		103
100	do		b10 103½
69	do		103¾
150	do		b3 103⅜
100	Hnd. R R		s30 129
100	do		129¾
50	do		129⅞
100	do		129⅝
200	do		s10 129⅝
250	do		s60 129
200	do		s6 129⅜
250	Nor. & Wor. R		99
500	Harlem Railroad		100
100	do		99⅜
300	do		s15 99
100	do		99⅛
100	do		99¼
200	do		99
100	do		99⅜
300	do		98
100	do		97⅜
100	do		s60 95
100	Reading Railroad		98
500	do		98⅜
100	do		b10 96⅜
100	do		96⅜
100	do		b30 96⅜
100	do		96⅝
100	do		96⅞
100	do		97
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100	do		111⅞
100	do		112
100	do		b30 112⅛
100	do		b30 113
200	do		113
1200	Chi. & R. Is	opg	99
100	do		b10 99
100	Chi., B. & Quin. R.		110
62	Mil. & Pr. Du C		46
150	do		46⅜
300	do		47
200	do		b30 47⅜
319	Alton & T. H.		47
100	do		47⅛
200	do		48
100	do		48⅛
60	Al. & T. H. P		79⅛
50	do		79
50	do		78¾
60	P., F. W. & C. R	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR the reception of the Fourth regiment, New-York Volunteers, (First Scott Life Guard,) by the municipal authorities of the City of New-York, on their return to this City from the war.

The regiment will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall, at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, the 11th inst., when the colors of veteran Scott Life Guard, kept in the custody of the City authorities on the departure of the regiment, will be returned to them after the review.

The line of march will be as follows: The escort, commanded by Col. Cleveland Winslow, consisting of the Fifth New-York Volunteers, (Duryee Zouaves,) Thirteenth regiment, National Guard; Twenty-second, National Guard; Eleventh, National Guard; Fifty-fifth, National Guard; Fourth regiment New-York Volunteers, commanded by Col. John D. McGregor; delegations from the New-York City, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Fire Departments, His Honor the Mayor, Sergeant-at-Arms, and members of the Common Council; Citizens generally.

The line will form in Canal-st., right resting on Broadway. The procession will move at 3 P. M., and take the following route: Down Broadway, through the west gate of the Park, countermarch up Broadway, around Madison-square to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they will be reviewed by Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott; thence down Broadway, 4th-av. and the Bowery to Grand-st., through Grand to City Assembly Rooms and dismiss.

The keepers of all public buildings, the proprietors of hotels and other public places, masters of shipping in the harbor, and citizens generally, are requested to display their flags during the day. The Mayor and corporate authorities of the City will entertain the Fourth regiment at a banquet at the City Assembly Rooms in the evening.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs.

WILLIAM JUYCE, TERRENCE FARLEY, C'n.
ALEX. RRANDON, PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN McCONNELL, JOHN T. HENRY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND, F. I. A. BOOLE,
SAMUEL F. WEBSTER, JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No 6, held on Saturday evening, May 9, 1863, Mr. Wm. B McManus moved, and Mr. D. W. Flynn seconded, with appropriate remarks, the following:

Whereas, This Union has learned of the sudden demise on the 3d May, 1863, of our late Treasurer, Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, a gentleman whose character for strict integrity, honesty of purpose, and devotion to our principles was unblemished; and

Whereas, It behooves this Union, as a token of its deep regard for the memory of the deceased, and in order to promulgate in the various parts of this country, where he was favorably known, the fact of our bereavement, we record these our resolutions:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of deep and unfeigned regret that we deplore the death of Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, one of our most worthy and honored members, a gentleman who gave character and prominence to his profession, who gave the strictest care, and attended with the closest diligence, to the various positions held by him in this Union, and whose virtues in private life were known and recognized by all; and that we hereby extend our deep sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased; that they be published in the daily papers of this City, and the *New-York Printer*, and that they be placed on file in this Union.

Out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Union then adjourned. H. M. FAILING, President.
R. S. HILL, Recording Secretary.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.

For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot. No. 126 Beekman-st., New-York.
HAMMER & CO.

GUANOS.

No. 1 Phosphatic Guanos, of various importations, warranted pure and to analyze from 70 to 75 per cent. bone phosphate of lime.

Also, No. 1 Peruvian, for sale on the most favorable terms, in quantities to suit purchasers, by
JOHN B. SARDY,
No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

For particulars send for circular.

ÆOLIAN LAMP

MANUFACTORY, NO. 589 GREENWICH-ST.

This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke. Is always clean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and is warranted.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON'S PETROLEUM METALLIC ROOFING AND SHIP VARNISH.—One coat of this varnish will outwear any other coats of paint, and is much cheaper. Tin roofs covered for one cent per square foot, and leaky tin roofs made as good as new. For further particulars and circulars, apply to D. E. HILL, No. 5-2 Washington-st., General Agent for New-York City.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SUIT OF FORE and aft sails, jib, foresail and mainsail, containing about 800 yards cotton duck. Apply at GARRISON & STEDDIFORD'S sail loft, No. 162 South-st., corner Dover.

HELP WANTED.

THE TRADES.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a good painter in a private house, one who understands his business thoroughly steady employment for two or three months will be given. Address P. R., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

CLERKS WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WITH some experience; also, a competent office clerk, in a wholesale hardware store. Address Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE JOBbing house, a boy to run of errands and make himself generally useful. Address Z. Y., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating age, references, &c.

A BOY.—WANTED A BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS of age, to learn a light manufacturing business. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 207 Centre-st., second floor, front.

A BOY.—AN ACTIVE, LIGHT BOY, 16 OR 17 years of age, wanted to work in a private table: he must understand the business, and be well recommended. Apply at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE single man as coachman and to take care of a small garden at White Plains, N. Y.; one who is willing to make himself generally useful, and can furnish unquestionable references, may address S. G. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress to go with a family West; references required. Apply four days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, FOR TWO MONTHS, A respectable girl as cook; she must thoroughly understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 161 10th-st., before 12 o'clock, for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, for the country, a competent girl to do cooking, washing and ironing for six months. Apply at No. 20 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SUPERIOR PROTESTant nurse. (American or English preferred.) to go a short distance from town. Apply on Monday and Tuesday, from 9 to 12, at No. 72 East 19th-st.

A VALET.—WANTED, A MAN AS VALET, TO GO to California with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

A WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress, of genteel appearance, and who thoroughly understands her duties in the dining-room, cleaning plate, silver, &c., desires a situation in City or country. Highest references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE barkeeper, to take charge of a bar in a hotel; must come well recommended from his last employer. Apply at room No. 10 Sweeny's Hotel.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT. He must be a good penman and acquainted in the City: good references and a cash deposit will be required as security. Address B. B., Box No. 4,901 New-York Post-office.

TWO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. If the party suits, the place will be a permanent and pleasant one, with fair and prompt remuneration. Address, with amount of wages expected, B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID to go into the country, near New-York; liberal wages will be paid to a first-class servant, who can bring unqualified City references in every particular. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Cliff-st.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR who understands mechanical dentistry. Mail applicants will state age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to F. & A. PRETERRE, Dentists, No. 159 Bowery. Also, a dental student wanted to fill a vacancy.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY near New-York: must bring the best of City references as to ability and character. To one who can bring unqualified recommendations, liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 32 Cliff-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 586 Grand-st., 37 Pack-row, 133 Bowery, 375 5th-av., 686 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES,

ROMAN SCARFS,
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
FOUR-PLY COLLARS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
IVORY SLEEVE STUDS,
IVORY BOSOM STUDS,
GAUZE MEBINO SHIRTS,
GAUZE MERINO DRAWERS,
UMBRELLAS, CANES,
SUSPENDERS, CAPS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS.
FANCY HOSIERY, &c.

A large and popular variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

SHIRTING LINENS FROM AUCTION.

DECIDED BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

50 PIECES OF SUPERIOR FAMILY SHIRTING LINENS,

VARYING IN PRICES FROM 37½, 50 TO 60 CENTS THE YARD.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF NOVELTIES IN PARIS MANTLES.

AT THE

VILLE DE PARIS,
VILLE DE PARIS,
VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the Second Grand Opening of my immense importations of foreign novelties for the Spring, which, in consequence of the unprecedented inclemency of the season, I have determined to dispose of at the mere cost of importation.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 11th,

The following invoice will be submitted for inspection, which, with the low scale of prices attached to each lot, forms at once the most attractive and important display of elegant garments ever offered in this City.

The subjoined explanatory list will convey to ladies but a limited idea of the immense inducements offered on this occasion:

250 BLACK SILK SACQUES, 44 to 52 inches long.
110 BLACK SILK SACQUES, highly ornamented.
147 BLACK SUPERB GUIPURE TRIMMING.
125 MAGNIFICENT GROS DE AFRIQUE TRIMMING.
172 PARIS ROTONDES.
225 PARIS ROTONDES, IN GOTHIC FIGURES,
140 DO., ELABORATELY EMBROIDERED.
400 MISCELLANEOUS STYLES of exquisite design and rare finish.
SAXONY AND HUNGARIAN GARMENTS.
400 LIGHT FANCY SPRING SHADES.
350 DO., BRAIDED.
225 ENGLISH MELTONS.

A large lot of the new POLISH CIRCULAR, in every imaginable variety.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, In Cloth and Silk, In profusion, and suitable to all ages.

GEO. CAREY, (late Charles Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.

FURNITURE COVERINGS AT COST.

WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS,
At $8 per yard.
COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES,
At Old Prices.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS,
WOOL and UNION REPS,
PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS,
WORSTED DAMASKS and LASTINGS,
AND EVERY STYLE OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
At Correspondingly Low Figures.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS TO ORDER,

Unrivaled

IN QUALITY, FITTING AND MANUFACTURE,

At UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

6 to 6,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN

KID GLOVES,

Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.

GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

Mantillas—Mantillas from $6 and upward, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Pusher Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per yard, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Thread Lace Veils from $2 50 and upward
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces and Insertions.
Valenciennes Laces from 1s. per yard and upward.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets, Barbes and Coiffures.
Thread, Guipure and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs from $2 and upward
Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Plain and figured Nets and Blond of every description.
Silk Embroidered Capes for Silk Mantillas.
Together with a full assortment in every article of Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries, all of which we offer at a large

REDUCTION IN PRICES,
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS.

STYLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
MORE ESPECIALLY
GAUZE DE CHAMBERRY, ALL SILK,
60 CENTS PER YARD; WORTH $1.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

KID GLOVES.

CLOSING ALL OUR LIGHT COLORS LADIES' KID GLOVES FOR 63 CENTS a Pair. Best quality imported.

NOW OPENING,
3,000 DOZEN ALL THE DESIRABLE SPRING SHADES OF LADIES' KID GLOVES, BEST PARIS QUALITY, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,

You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.

Call, we have cheap RIBBONS, SILKS, STRAWS and LACES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Socks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Flutings for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

PATON & CO.

are making large additions to their

SPRING STOCK OF

CORNICES, reduced in prices,
LACE CURTAINS, stock large and cheap,
FURNITURE COVERINGS in every material,
CURTAIN STUFFS, all kinds.
TASSELS, BORDERS and GIMPS,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS, embroidered and printed,
CHINTZES, new,

and every variety of goods in very great assortment for house furnishing, at prices that will suit the most moderate.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

Including Novelties received per steamers.

AT RETAIL.

Also, at prices

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Breakfast Robes, Underclothing,

Children's Dresses, Cloaks, Hats, Caps, Underclothing, &c.,

Ready-made and made to order.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

In great variety for Spring and Summer,

AT RETAIL—LOW PRICES!

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,

Latest Paris Shapes, in great variety.

AT RETAIL.

Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

BLACK SILKS FOR MANTILLAS,

3-4 to 8-4 wide, in various qualities,

AT RETAIL, CHEAP.

SHADES,

of every variety and material, made and put up.

SHADE HOLLANDS of every color by the yard.

Silk, Silk and Wool, and Worsted Shade Tassels of all sizes and prices.

CORD AND SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.

Particular attention paid to hanging

STORE SHADES.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

S. MILLS & CO.

Will open on Monday, 11th inst.,

BRAIDED CLOTH CIRCULAR CLOAKS.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS.
RICH BLACK SILK SACKS.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NO. 391 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

ANOTHER WEEK FOR BARGAINS.

FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
we will continue to offer
ADDITIONAL BARGAINS
IN
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,
purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
DURING THE WEEK,
AND AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

GOOD BLACK SILK AT 87½c.
OIL BOILED do. do., $1.
¾ YARD WIDE do. do., $1 50.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, all the choice and fashionable colors, from Auction, at less than the importers' prices.

Also,

A GREAT BARGAIN IN
COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES.

DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER LOT OF (500) PARIS BAREGE ROBES, FROM AUCTION, 24 to 26 yards each, at $5, worth $12.
Also, 500 pieces, from Auction, of
MOZAMBIQUES, VALENCIAS AND POPLINS, at 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., and 25c. per yard.

Also,

The largest and most select stock of Black, Drab, Pearl, Mode, Slate, and Tan Alpacas to be found in the City.

Also,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, Cheap, from Auction.

Also,

THE BEST STYLES OF AMERICAN PRINTS at 15c. to 18c.

Also,

NEW SPRING DELAINES, at 18c., 20c., 22c. and 25c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Also,

HEAVY BARNSLEY DAMASKS, from Auction, 5s. 6d., 6s. and 7s., (worth $1 to $1 25 per yard)
ALL LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS, at $1 50 per doz.
Also,
BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 16c. and 18c. per yard,
Also,
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 21c., 22c. and 23c.
Also,
QUILTS, TABLE-CLOTHS, LINENS, TOWELS, EMBROIDERED DRAPERIES, very cheap.
600 Dozen of LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS (slightly damaged on the voyage of importation,) and sold on account of the Insurance Companies, at auction, at 9c., 10c., 11c., 12c., (Gents' size) 25c., 28c., 30c.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS.

OUR STOCK IS NOW REPLETE
WITH AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF CLOTH AND SILK GARMENTS,
manufactured from the most approved
PARIS DESIGNS,
and including several "novelties" to be seen
ONLY IN OUR STORE.
OUR PRICES are, as in former seasons,
FROM 20 TO 30 PER CENT. CHEAPER
than Broadway and Canal-st. houses.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, (all wool,) at $3. $3 50, (worth $5 50 and $6.)

STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, superior quality, $4 50 to $6, (worth $7 50 to $10.)
FASHIONABLE GRENADINE SHAWLS, $3 50 each, (worth $5.)
CHECKED WOOL SHAWLS, new designs, at $4 to $5.

BARGAINS RECEIVING DAILY FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

H. ARMSTRONG,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,

In addition to his large and varied stock of Hosiery, has purchased the stock of a bankrupt, amounting to above $40,000, which he will THIS DAY open for sale at old prices.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

H. ARMSTRONG,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,

Calls the special attention of his lady customers to his large and splendid stock of Ribbons, bought at late auction sales, comprising all the new and desirable shades.

LACES! LACES!

Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces, Veils, Coiffures and Barbes. Also Paris and English Pusher Flouncings, twenty-five per cent. below cost of importation.

EMBROIDERIES,

In all new and desirable styles, such as Bands, Edgings, Insertings, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c., selling cheap.

NOTIONS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

H. ARMSTRONG desires only an examination of his stock to convince purchasers that they cannot elsewhere in the City get as good value as at
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
BELOW 11TH-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.

The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirts offered in this City.

FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS
Parisian Scarfs and Ties.
Gauze Undershirts and Drawers.
Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, &c.
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,
At the Shirt and Collar Depot,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Malden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS,
Agent.

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100 AND MORE ENGRAVINGS APPEAR IN THE SPLENDID NEW SUMMER NUMBER OF MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, AND OTHER SPLENDID NOVELTIES. THE FINEST NUMBER EVER ISSUED. OUT TO-DAY, AND SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.

$50,000 WORTH OF GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
60,000 HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS', IN SHEER LAWN LINEN, IN PLAIN, FANCY, HEMSTITCH, AND NEEDLEWORK.
TO BE SOLD THIS WEEK,
FROM 4 AND 5 CENTS UP TO $2 50,
800 LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, SETS, AND BANDS, AT
ABOUT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

RIBBONS. RIBBONS.
RIBBONS. RIBBONS.
BEST ASSORTMENT OF FLOWERS IN THE CITY.
FLOWERS IN ALL COLORS, 3c., 5c., 6c., SPRAY.
FLOWERS AT HALF COST, 7c., 9c., 9c., SPRAY.
KINZEY SELLS TO MILLINERS,
KINSEY SELLS TO STOREKEEPERS
AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
500 BOXES NEW FLOWERS, 50c. box.
250 DOZENB BEST BONNET-FRAMES, $1 95 dns.
TARLETANS AND ILLUSIONS, &c., up.
BONNET CRAPES, 12½c. yard, up.
READY ON MONDAY,
20,000 STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS.
NEAPOLITAN BONNETS.
SPLIT STRAW BONNETS.
DUNSTABLE BONNETS.
FANCY HAIR BONNETS.
CHINA PEARL BONNETS.
SATIN BRAID BONNETS.
TUSCAN AND PEDAL BONNETS.
LEGHORN AND CHIP BONNETS.
ROUGH AND READY BONNETS.
1,500 FINE NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, $1, $1 25.
2,000 EXTRA NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, $1 38, $1 50.
3,500 WHITE AND COLORED SHAKER HOODS, 25c.
2,000 WHITE AND COLORED BLOOMERS, 25c., 31c.
2,000 WHITE AND COLORED BLOOMERS, 37c., 50c.
2,000 WHITE AND COLORED BLOOMERS, 63c., 75c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 10c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 12c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 25c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 37c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 50c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 63c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 75c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 88c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 25.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 75.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 25.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 75.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $3.
OPENING CHEAP LOTS OF HOSIERY FROM AUCTION,
HOSIERY FROM 6c. PER PAIR UP.
GLOVES FROM AUCTION.
Gloves, 8c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
KINZEY SELLS YANKEE NOTIONS
LESS THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
KINZEY SELLS COATES' GENUINE
BEST 6 YARDS 200 YARDS
SKIRT BRAIDS, WIDE, FINEST SPOOL COTTONS,
QUALITY AND ALL 6c.
COLORS, 6c. Pins paper, 4c.
EXCELLENT 200 YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 4c.
GOOD SEWING COTTONS, 4c. and 12c. per dozen.
KINSEY SELLS BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. per doz.
KINZEY SELLS BEST SPOOL SILKS, 1c. per spool.
KINZEY SELLS 4½ YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.
CLARK'S AND BROOKS'
BEST 200 YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 8c.
KINZEY SELLS GILD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, 6c.
KINZEY SELLS TWILLED TAPES, 1½c. per piece.
KINZEY SELLS HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. per card.
KINZEY SELLS Alpaca Braids, 25c. per dozen.
KINZEY SELLS FANS, BRUSHES, TAPES, NEEDLES, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, PERFUMERY, HAIR-NETS, PORTE-MONNAIES, WITH EVERY-THING ELSE IN FANCY GOODS, UNDER PRICE.
INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS.
South Ferry—Take Bleecker-st. stages.
Fulton Ferry—Houston-st. stages.
Astor House—4th-av. cars.
Canal and Broadway—4th-av. cars.
Along Broadway—Take 23d-st. stages.
WM. KINZEY.
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, 11th inst.,
A large assortment of
SILKS,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST OF IMPORTATION,
VIZ.:
PRINTED FOULARDS on Black and Drab Grounds, in Chintz Colors—very desirable.
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all colors.
CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, from 60c. up.
Also,
BLACK GROGRAIN and TAFFETA SILKS, of the best make ever imported.
Also,
SHAWLS, in great variety, consisting of PALE BORDERED PAISLEY and GRENADINE, just received by last steamer.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
All below last week's prices.
On MONDAY purchases from five large auction sales will be ready.
FANCY BONNET RIBBONS by the cartoon, piece or yard, at 12 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 31 cents, 38 cents, 44 cents per yard and upward.
Almost every fashionable shade and color in plain corded edge Ribbon, cheap, from narrow to broadest widths.
Full line of White and Black Bonnet Ribbons.
No. 4 Trimming Ribbons, best qualities, every color, 80 cents per piece.
No. 5 do., do., 95 cents.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

MILLINERY SILKS, DRABS, TERRE DE EGYPT, AZULINES, LILACS, DONNAS, BROWNS, PURPLES—in fact, every fashionable shade, from $1 per yard upward.
Another large lot of MILLINERY and REAL LACES, THREAD and GAUZE VEILS, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, 56c. THE PAIR.
Embroidered Backs, New Stitch, fine qualities, $1 the pair.
Our BEST KIDS (equal to Alexander's) are now $1 35 the pair.
New styles in LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES, The Cheapest Silk Mitts in the City. Over 1,000 dozens from auction.
Bargains in Embroideries
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

STRAW BONNETS BY THE CASE!
STRAW BONNETS at Retail!
STRAW BLOOMERS by the Case!
STRAW BLOOMERS at Retail!
We have almost every imaginable shape and style in both Bonnets and Bloomers, which we sell at least one-third below this day's market prices.
Examine our White and Colored Bloomers, at 25c., 31c., 44c. and 56c. each, and upward.
Especially, we call attention to our Gray and Tan Hair Bonnets, running from $1 to $3 each.
Also, Misses' Bloomers in Split, Dunstable, Leghorn, Pedal, Lulea, and every other desirable braid.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!!!
STRAW TRIMMINGS!!!
FROM AUCTION.
Bargains in Colored and Black CRAPES, TARLATANS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, &c., &c.
Two Hundred Cartoons of NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.
Largest Stock in this City to select from.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
☞ Entrance to this Department, 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

ALL OUR HOSIERY STOCK

BOUGHT BEFORE THE RISE,

AND WE ARE SELLING IT AT LESS THAN

THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Will offer at Retail,
On MONDAY, 11th inst.,
A large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
purchased at the great AUCTION SALES of last week, 20 to 50 per cent. less than cost of importation,
COMPRISING
Silks, in great variety, Worsted and Silk Grenadines, in Colors and Black, Mozambiques, in Plaids, Stripes and Plain Poil de Chevre, De Laines, Alpacas, in all the new Shades of Drab and Black, with a great variety of goods suitable for children.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,

ARE OFFERING
SHETLAND, LLAMA, PUSHER and CHANTILLY SHAWLS. Also BLACK LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, PARASOL COVERS, and other RICH GOODS, at FAVORABLE RATES, to which they invite the attention of customers.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE—BRONZED IRON OFFICE RAILING. About 40 feet of handsome office railing, in complete order, with pillars and doors. Apply at No. 5½ Pine-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY WISHES TO find a good situation for a young Protestant girl, as lady's maid or to do light chamberwork and assist with the sewing. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 254 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by a young woman, who has nine year's reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing; City reference, if required. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse to grown children; has good references; no objection to the country. can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family. She may be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 East 22d-st., where she has been for nearly two years.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference can be given. Call or address No. 470 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook, in a private family, is an excellent hand at milk and butter, or to help the washing and ironing; would pr

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

WINTER GARDEN—HE'S JACK SHEPPARD—PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S—MASKS AND FACES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT NATIONAL BABY SHOW from 11 to 3, and from 7 to 8.—Stereopticon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—THE ALPS BY SUNRISE—COTOPAXI.

LAURA KEENE'S—LA FEE ADELINE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUPLOCQ'S TOUR OF THE HOLY LAND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We published yesterday, on the authority of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, a statement that *Gen. Hooker again crossed the Rappahannock in force on Friday*, his men carrying eight days' rations. We now have positive knowledge that this statement is true. The crossing was successfully accomplished, but at what point, or in what direction the army moved, is not at present known. But the most startling announcement made by the *Bulletin* is, that *Gen. Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it from Yorktown, and that the National flag now floats over the rebel Capital.* In part confirmation of this it is stated that ten thousand National troops arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 5th inst., and were immediately moved forward in the direction of Richmond. Further evidence is wanting to corroborate the report, however.

We have this morning, from our special correspondent who accompanied the expedition, full and important details of the great raid of our cavalry, under Gen. STONEMAN, on the rebel communications in the rear of LEE's army, and connecting with Richmond. The results may be stated in a few words. The command of Gen. STONEMAN was nearly nine days within the enemy's lines, visited nine different counties, destroyed all the lines of communication, so that they cannot be used again for weeks to come; destroyed the Lynchburgh Canal, captured several hundred horses, and destroyed a large quantity of public property—all with the loss of only two men killed and not over fifty wounded and taken prisoners, though several severe skirmishes took place. The negroes in the regions visited were of great service to our forces—acting as guides, and aiding them in every possible manner.

Gen. GRANT has been successful almost beyond expectation in his new movement against Vicksburgh. His landing below Grand Gulf is already known. On Saturday a dispatch from him was received at the War Department, announcing that, after landing at Boulingsburgh on the 30th ult., he moved immediately on Port Gibson, four miles south of which place, on the morning of the 1st inst., he met the enemy, 11,000 strong. An engagement ensued, lasting all day, and resulting in the entire rout of the rebels, with the loss of many killed and about five hundred prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss being about 100 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy thoroughly demoralized, retreated towards Vicksburgh, destroying two bridges on their way. These, however, were speedily rebuilt, and the pursuit was continued. Four cannon were captured, together with some stores. Gen. GRANT says the country is broken and difficult to operate in. A dispatch, published yesterday, states that on Wednesday the main army was thirty miles up the Big Black River, marching on the rear of Vicksburgh, and the men enthusiastic at the prospect of speedy success.

We hear from our special correspondent, "Galway," full particulars of Admiral PORTER'S engagement with the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf on the 28th ult. The fight commenced about 8 o'clock in the morning, and lasted without intermission for five hours and forty minutes; commenced again at 7 o'clock in the evening, and was closed by darkness. During the latter engagement, as before stated, the transports conveying Gen. GRANT'S troops ran below in safety.

An official account from Gen. GRANT of the progress of Gen. GRIERSON in his great cavalry raid on the enemy's communications in the rear of Vicksburgh, is given elsewhere. General and Meridian Railroad thirty miles east of Jackson at Newton; thence moved southward to ward Enterprise; thence to Hazelhurst, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad; thence to Bahala, ten miles further south; thence eastward on the Natchez road, where he had a fight with rebel cavalry; thence back to the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad to Brookhaven, ten miles south of Bahala, and when last heard from, he was ten miles further south, supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge. He had destroyed a large portion of the two railroads, with bridges and locomotives; had taken many prisoners and destroyed a great amount of stores. Should he succeed in reaching Baton Rouge, he will have successfully accomplished the most extensive and important cavalry raid of the war—traversing almost the entire length of the State of Mississippi, and a portion of Louisiana.

The United States steamer *Dudley Buck* arrived at this port, yesterday, from Newbern, N. C., which place she left on the 6th inst. A report had reached Newbern that the North Carolina banks had refused to pay their assessment to the rebel Government, and that they were sustained in this refusal by Gov. VANCE, who is said to have again threatened to recall the North Carolina troops in the rebel army. A number of rebel sympathizers were sent outside of Gen. FOSTER'S lines, on the 6th. Gen. HECKMAN'S brigade was expected to return again immediately to Gen. HUNTER'S Department. A battalion of the Third New-York cavalry made a reconnoissance on the 5th, during which they surprised and the camp of Capt. WHARTON'S rebel cavalry, with 36 horses, 14 prisoners, and the company arms and equipments. Two of the enemy were killed.

Information has been received at the War Department, stating that arrangements have been made for the return of the wounded of Gen. HOOKER'S army that fell into the hands of the enemy. They are now in houses near Chancellorsville. Medical supplies and attendants have been sent to them, and as soon as the river is fordable they will be brought to Gen. HOOKER'S camps, and will then be forwarded to the Washington hospitals, or their homes.

The Washington *Star* states that, on Thursday, 1,172 of the rebel prisoners captured in the late engagement near Chancellorsville, who were at the Soldiers' Rest, were sent off in a special train to Fort Delaware, under a guard of 417 men, of the Fourteenth New-Hampshire. There are a small number still remaining at the Rest, among whom are 65 who have taken the oath of allegiance, and expressed the desire to be allowed to remain within our lines. Of these, 8 hail from North Carolina, 13 from Mississippi, 30 from Louisiana, 9 from Alabama and 6 from Virginia. It is thought that many more would have followed their example, if it had not been for the ridicule of their comrades. Of those who still remain at the depot, more than one-fourth will take the oath.

The *Morning Star*, on her passage to this port, was overhauled by the *Huntsville*, of the United States blockading squadron, the Captain of which announced that during the twenty days preceding he had captured four blockade-runners.

We hear from Minnesota of a renewal of Indian troubles there. The difficulty this time is with a number of Chippewa chiefs, who refuse to sanction the treaty made at Washington last Winter, and threaten to kill all who signed it. This intelligence, together with the recent Indian murders on the Cottonwood River, has caused a stampede among the settlers between Abercrombie and Georgetown, and they are leaving for a safer locality.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday the First, Fourth and Twentieth regiments New-York Volunteers arrived in this City, and were received by multitudes of citizens, military and civic processions were formed, banners unfurled, salutes fired, and various manifestations of delight exhibited.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached the annual sermon before the Church Anti-Slavery Society, at the Church of the Puritans, last evening, and condemned in strong terms the neglect of the Government to enforce the President's Emancipation Proclamation in its true spirit and meaning. It was evident, he thought, that there was a purpose among those in authority to evade it, and to restore the Union on its old basis, a result which he deprecated as most treacherous and disgraceful, and which would involve the wrath of the Almighty and the ruin of the nation.

The anniversary of the Female American Guardian Society took place at the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, last evening. Four hundred children were present, and a sermon was preached by Rev. J. T. DURYEA. The finances of the Society are in a prosperous condition.

On Saturday evening last, a man named JAMES COSTELLO was shot in Grand-street, near Centre, with a pistol, in the hands of RICHARD JAYNES, a resident of Kingston, Canada. Four balls were fired, all of which took effect in the head of COSTELLO. The latter was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died soon after. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest upon the body yesterday. JAYNES has been arrested and committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Board of Councilmen held a special meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take suitable notice of the death of Mr. JOHN HOGAN, who died on Friday morning, and who was a member of the Board during the years of 1860, 1861 and 1862. The President, MORGAN JONES, Esq., presented a preamble and resolutions, expressing the regret of the Board at the mournful event, tendering their sympathy to the family of the deceased in their bereavement, and in favor of the appointment of a Joint Special Committee to take charge of the obsequies; also, that the members of the Common Council would attend the funeral in a body, and ordering the resolutions to be ingrossed and transmitted to the family of Mr. HOGAN. The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Board adjourned. The funeral will take place at 2½ P. M., to-day, from the late residence of the deceased, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The boilers and engines of the gunboat *Shenandoah*, now building in Philadelphia, are about to be protected upon a plan of Chief Engineer THOMSON, which the Navy Department has ordered to be tried on the *Shenandoah*. The vessel is to have an iron armor around the engines and boilers, and the workmen are busy making the patterns by which the different pieces are to be formed so as to fit the parts for which they are designed. The plan is said to meet the approval of some of the oldest officers, and if it proves successful, will no doubt be introduced in all of our steamers in which the machinery is exposed to injury from the enemy's shot.

The price of Gold Coin fell off 2½ ₩ cent. on Saturday. The Stock Market was buoyant, and prices on the Share list, in some instances, 4 @ 5 ₩ cent. higher than on Friday. The sales of United States Stock of 1882 amounted to $1,617,750. Money in good employment on the Stock Exchange at 6@7 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet and depressed on Saturday. Groceries, Tallow and Whisky were less sought after. Salt and Saltpetre were in more demand. Cotton was very quiet, at lower and irregular prices. Moderate sales of Hay, Hides, Leather, Fruit and Foreign Liquors were reported. Lumber was in good request. Very light Freight engagements were effected. There were 527 vessels of all classes in port.

The Peace Movement—Note from Ex-Mayor Wood.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct the error contained in your article of this day which asserts that the proposed Peace movement has for its object "the organization of a party on the basis of immediate and unconditional *peace*."

There is no such purpose, as will be apparent when the call for a State Convention shall appear. I know of none who are in favor of "an unconditional peace." I am for peace as the *only* means of restoring the Union of the States, and am opposed to and shall resist by every legal and constitutional means the permanent division of the Confederacy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

FERNANDO WOOD.

We are very glad to make this correction. It affords still further evidence of the substantial unanimity of our people against a division of the Union. Ex-Mayor WOOD, it is true, qualifies his protest by saying he shall resist the "*permanent* division of the Confederacy,"—leaving it to be inferred that he may, nevertheless, favor Ex-Recorder SMITH'S plan of assenting to a *temporary* separation in full faith that terms may then be made which will bring the two sections of the country together again. Such a resort would be simple madness, and could only end in what Mr. WOOD professes to deprecate—permanent separation.

But these protests of the Mozart wing of the Democracy are valuable as showing that nobody at the North—not even the most clamorous and vehement advocates of peace—venture to countenance for a moment the idea of separation. They show that the sentiment of nationality is too strong with the people to permit even those who demand peace, who sympathize with the Secessionists and concede the substantial justice of the rebellion, to offend or tamper with it. The great mass of the people of the North and West are preserving the Union. They may differ *toto coelo* as to the means of accomplishing that object, and some of them may favor means which would render the end itself impossible; but they will not consent, under any circumstances, to the division of the Union and the destruction of the nation. That Ex-Mayor WOOD and his associates understand this to be the dominant and inflexible determination of the people, is clearly shown by the respect they pay it in their own professions.

What sort of a peace this Peace movement *does* contemplate, we do not understand. Probably we shall know more about it when the call for the State Convention shall be issued. We understand that it will probably be held in this City at an early day.

From Gen. Hooker's Army.

The announcement in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday, published in the TIMES of yesterday morning, naturally created intense interest in this City. Its leading points were that Gen. HOOKER had recrossed the Rappahannock, and that Gen. KEYES had advanced upon and entered Richmond from Yorktown. A portion of this intelligence we know to be true. Gen. HOOKER has transferred his army again to the south side of the Rappahannock, with the purpose beyond all doubt of at once resuming offensive operations. Probably he has been led to this step by intelligence of the complete success which attended the brilliant movement of Gen. STONEMAN, which seems to have so far destroyed the communications of the rebel army with Richmond as to render the receipt of supplies for some days, if not weeks, quite impossible. If they were at all short of supplies at the time of the late battles, it is difficult to see how they can avoid the necessity of immediately falling back to some point much nearer their base.

This necessity will be doubly imperative if there is any truth in the reported movements of Gen. KEYES. The fact that the Government caused allowed the *Bulletin's* statement to be sent by telegraph to this City on Saturday night for publication in the journals of yesterday morning, is certainly entitled to some weight in favor of its probability. It is known that very heavy bodies of troops were brought from Suffolk last week to Fortress Monroe—whether for the purpose of reinforcing HOOKER by way of the Potomac, or of advancing upon Richmond by way of the Pamunkey, is as yet unknown. But it is known that as long ago as on Wednesday last Col. KILPATRICK reached Yorktown with the news that there were no rebel troops in Richmond, and that the communications of that Capital with LEE'S army had been interrupted:—and Gen. KEYES, moreover, could easily learn from Washington—if the authorities chose to inform him by telegraph—that HOOKER would engage LEE'S attention on the Rappahannock long enough to permit him to make a flying visit to Richmond, even if he should not be able to prolong his stay. Whether all this has been done or not, we consider extremely doubtful:—we mention these circumstances to show that, with adequate enterprise and energy, it is not impossible.

Judgment of Military Generals—Hooker's Capacity for Command.

When warning the public, a few days ago, against extravagant expectations, and, above all, against extravagant language touching Gen. HOOKER'S capacity and possible achievements, we took occasion to say that his winning a battle in the movement which he was then commencing, would by no means prove that he was a great General, and would by no means entitle him to be compared to NAPOLEON the Great. We said that no single success, or even no half-dozen of successes, would prove that he was really the "coming man" for whose appearance we have been so long and so wearily waiting; that for this the successful conduct of a whole campaign would suffice, but nothing less.

But for the very same reason that one victory ought not to be regarded as final proof of capacity, one defeat ought not to be regarded as final proof of incapacity. It is just as foolish to denounce a man as an incompetent imbecile for one failure, as to laud him to the skies as an Alexander for one triumph, because both one and the other may be the result of accident. And yet this is the very thing that a large body of factious intriguers are now busily engaged in doing. The very men who never could find anybody to compare McCLELLAN to but the victor of Lodi and Rivoli, because he won the "battle" of Cheat Mountain, have fully made up their minds that HOOKER is incompetent because he was not victorious in the battle of Chancellorsville. The reasoning that brought them to the first conclusion was about as safe as that which led them to the last. In both cases it was vicious and absurd, and there can be no healthy public opinion about the progress of the war, or about the men who figure in it, as long as this style of criticism finds much countenance or favor among the people.

There is no better test of the capacity, either of a people, an oligarchy, or a monarchy, to carry on the government of a country, than its discrimination in the choice of its servants. Any governing body which not only does not know an able man from an imbecile, but shows that it does not know it, either by worshipping men who have achieved nothing great, or decrying men who have never been tried, is sure at last to be served by nobody but knaves and blockheads, for no others will put their character and talents into any such crucible.

We advocated confidence in and forbearance toward McCLELLAN, until he closed the campaign of last Summer, over a year after he had assumed the command, by sticking fast in the mud at Harrison's Landing with the wreck of a noble army, to the grief and dismay—God grant we may never be able to add to the ruin—of this nation. The proof was then completed; he had done his best and his worst in the eyes of the world; and it was evident that whatever talents he might have in other directions, for that kind of rapid aggressive warfare which is always not only expedient but essential in suppressing a rebellion, he had no fitness whatever, either natural or acquired. We now ask for the same confidence and the same forbearance toward Gen. HOOKER, until he shall have passed through an ordeal sufficient, whether long or short, to test his military capacity. We ask this not simply as an act of justice to him, but as something which is essential to the success of the campaign, if it is to succeed. Unless the Generals in charge of the operations in the field enjoy a fair amount of public sympathy and public confidence and coöperation, they would be more than human if, under such institutions as ours, they did their work well. It must be remembered—and this applies to McCLELLAN as well as to HOOKER—that the problem which the Generals of popular or constitutional Governments have to solve, is not simply how to beat the enemy in the field with a perfect army, perfect commissariat and perfect administration at their backs, but how to beat him with such an army as the country can supply, with such a Government as actually exists, and with such publicity, hostile criticism and divided responsibility, as are the inseparable concomitants of freedom. From most of these difficulties the General of an absolute monarch has not to suffer; but the General of a free people has to submit to them; and to tell us, therefore, that McCLELLAN would be an excellent General if he could only have such an Administration at Washington as he would like, and only such comments on his career as he would approve of, is like telling us that a man would be a great musician if he had an ear. The Government, and the people, and the institutions, and the army, are what they are. They cannot be radically changed now, and the man who cannot conquer the South with such materials as can be had, cannot conquer it at all, and there's an end of it.

But it is none the less the duty of patriotic men to lessen all the difficulties of the task by every means in their power. In no way can they be lessened so much as by a frank and loyal trust in the honesty and capacity of the man who is charged with so terrible a responsibility as that of commanding a great army which carries on its bayonets the fortunes of a great empire. We cannot be too patient with him; we cannot speak too kindly or encouragingly to him, while he is laboring under the tremendous load; but neither patience nor forbearance happily need diminish our watchfulness by one iota, or our readiness to insist on his removal, if after a fair trial, his incompetence has been fairly proven.

Behind the Rebel Armies.

The two great cavalry raids that have been going on during the last fortnight, the one in Eastern Virginia and the other through the State of Mississippi, have completely uncovered the weakness of the rebels in some very vital points of the Confederacy. They have shown that, excepting the few chief points at which the rebel armies are immediately concentrated, the South is not only entirely bare of troops, but that it has been swept clean of the material out of which troops are made. There seems to be hardly an able-bodied white man out of butternut clothes in the Southern Confederacy. In the gallopade of Gen. STONEMAN'S troopers round in the rear of Frederickaburgh and down toward Richmond, ten counties were passed through—many of these formerly the most densely populated Counties in Virginia—and not only were there very few rebel troops in the region, but hardly a grown man was to be seen. There were women, children and negroes—a good many of the latter in uniform—but all the able-bodied men had been conscripted into the rebel army, and driven off to be food for gunpowder.

It is, perhaps, not so wonderful that this should be the case in Eastern Virginia, close to the rebel capital, and within range of LEE'S army; but the far more extensive raid of GRIERSON through the State of Mississippi reveals the same condition of things in the Southwest.

The details of this latter expedition that we have given within the last three days from rebel sources, and the dispatch of Gen. GRANT concerning it, exhibit it as having literally scoured Mississippi from right to left, and from top to bottom. We find it at Ripley and Houston, in the North; at Okolona, Artasia and Macon, in the East, on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; at Newton, on the Jackson and Meridian Railroad; then at Enterprise, in the East; then at Hazlehurst and Bahala, in the West, on the line of the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad; then on the Natchez road, then back on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad; and "when last heard from," says Gen. GRANT, "GRIERSON was three miles from Summit, ten miles from Brookhaven, and was supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge!" And so he zigzagged and cavorted back and forth, up and down, through Mississippi. The point we desire to note is that, though with but a thousand men, Col. GRIERSON followed the lines of railroad and settlement through a State inhabited by 353,901 whites, and 437,404 blacks, there were not enough able-bodied men—there were not enough horsemen in a state renowned for horsemen—to stop his ravages or his triumphal ride. He seems to have taken his time in cutting roads, demolishing bridges, destroying supplies and capturing towns; he seems to have met with a few men here and there, whom he chastised at his leisure; and in the northern part of the State he found a body of rebel militia, who, says the Jackson *Appeal*, "broke and ran after the second fire;" but the whole country was almost completely denuded of able-bodied chivalry. The Jackson *Appeal* of the 28th ult. also says that the last then heard of the Yankee horsemen, they "were thirty miles east of Hazlehurst, from which they have a direct road to Natchez; and it is rumored by some that they will move to that city, where they can be crossed over the river." When it is remembered that Natchez is (or was) a city of nearly 7,000 people, it must be evident that there is not much of a fighting element left there, or a rebel journal would not talk of its being entered by a thousand Union cavalrymen. The same journal says that the "penetration of an enemy's country so extensively will be recorded as one of the greatest feats of the war," and that "after their late movements we are prepared to hear of their accomplishing anything except meeting a Confederate force that might capture them."

The self-evident inference, and the encouraging fact, to be gathered from all these circumstances, is that the rebels have all their fighting force in the field, and that, when their present armies are broken, the Confederacy will give us little more trouble. Its backbone will be very effectively broken.

The Eleventh Corps.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. CARL SCHURZ AND GEN. HOWARD.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, May 7, 1863.

Major-Gen. Howard, Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: I find it stated in the papers—the New-York TIMES, the Washington *Chronicle*, the New-York *Herald*, etc.—that it was *my* division which, in the action of last Saturday, threw itself flying upon the rest of the corps, and it is even said in the New-York *Herald* that *I* "led the disgraceful flight in person." These are statements against which I feel myself obliged to ask for protection. You know the facts, and you have seen me in that engagement. I would respectfully request you to state what troops threw themselves flying upon the rest, and where I was, and what I was doing while you saw me on the field of battle. I am, General, yours, respectfully,

CARL SCHURZ, Major-General.

GEN. HOWARD'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, May 8, 1863.

Gen. Schurz, Commanding Third Division:

I am deeply pained to find you subjected to such false and malicious attacks. I saw you just as the action commenced; you hastened from me to your post. I next saw you rallying troops near the rifle pits, upon the ground occupied by our corps. After this you were with me, forming a new line of battle near Gen. BEAR'S line. I do not believe that you could have done more than you did on that trying occasion. The allegations with reference to your division are untrue, since your troops *did not* occupy the front on the point of attack.

It would be improper for me at this time to speak relatively of the conduct of different divisions. My official report will soon be made.

It gives me pleasure to subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

C. C. HOWARD, Major-General.

We publish the above with great pleasure, merely remarking that, so far as the TIMES is concerned, Gen. HOWARD has neither warrant nor right to speak of anything we have published on this subject as "false and malicious." Our reporter stated what he believed, from his own observation and from the best information he could obtain, to be true. What he said was this:

"But to the disgrace of the Eleventh Corps, be it said, that the division of Gen. SCHURZ, which was the first assailed, almost instantly gave way. Threats, entreaties and orders of commanders were of no avail."

Gen. HOWARD states that "the division of Gen. SCHURZ did not occupy the front on the point of attack," leaving it to be inferred that it was not the "first assailed." Upon this point, if this inference is correct, our reporter was in error, and we gladly make the correction. That the division of Gen. SCHURZ did give way we take to be admitted—certainly it is not denied. That the General himself did everything in his power to arrest its flight, is clearly implied in our correspondent's original report.

MISSOURI.—A recent dispatch from the West mentioned that Gen. PRICE had gathered quite a number of white and red troops at Little Rock, and that he was mounting them, and preparing to enter Missouri, which he would do some time in May. We hope we are not going to have another panic in Missouri about Gen. PRICE; and we hope that, having warned the State fully, the State will take the warning. Missouri has 10,540 troops in the National service, embracing fourteen regiments of cavalry, one regiment of infantry and two batteries of artillery; and the return of the Enrolled Militia, organized under call of the Governor, shows an aggregate strength of 52,056 men liable to be called out for the defence of the State. The latter force is the one that should now be organized and armed for home defence. They would be more than competent to thrash PRICE and all his force, though he and they were multiplied by ten. Let them be made effective for militia service, and let another Price-par be avoided, by all means.

AMUSEMENTS.

The past week was an unfavorable one for Mr. MARETZEK'S operatic enterprise. Its opening was in dangerous proximity to the great "moving day," and its close, with the exception of Saturday, was moist and forbidding. Notwithstanding these circumstances the spirit of the manager was unflagging, and hence we had four splendid performances—three of them being of VERDI'S new opera of "Aroldo," and the fourth of the same maestro's "Ernani." The company was heard to great advantage in these works. "Aroldo" is an opera that deserves to become a favorite with our public. It is well written, effective and popular in its character. Mr. MARETZEK has produced it with great care; the dresses are thoroughly magnificent, and the scenery is as good as it can be had for love or money at the Academy. Altogether the work is a spectacle for the eye, as well as a treat for the ear. The *matinée* on Saturday was attended by a brilliant gathering of the fair sex. To-night VERDI'S "Trovatore" will be played for the *début* of Miss PARKA, a lady who appeared here some months since in a concert, and created a very favorable impression. Miss PARKA has improved the interval in study and actual experience of operatic singing—having essayed the stage successfully in California. The present is of course an ordeal of greater gravity, but much is confidently expected of the lady. The principal artists of the troupe are in the cast.

Mr. J. S. CLARKE has made a valuable addition to his side-splitting repertoire, in PLANCHE'S comic drama called "He's Jack Sheppard," produced on Friday night with complete success. The title almost explains the plot of the piece. The scene is laid in London during the period of the great housebreaker's most brilliant career. A simple-hearted cockney is mistaken for the renowned J. S., and hence arises a series of the most ludicrous situations, involving thieves and honest people and peals of uproarious laughter. In the end *Simon Purefoy* succeeds in clearing up the mistake to the astonishment of all concerned—especially of the thieves. Slight in itself, this little drama is so excellently constructed, written and played that it keeps the house in a constant roar of merriment from beginning to end. Indeed, the managerial promise of "three hours of laughter" is more than fulfilled when this drama and "Paul Pry" are on the bills—as they are to-night. In both works Mr. J. S. CLARKE is seen to the greatest advantage, and is supported effectively by the members of the company.

One of the most enjoyable and important concerts of the season took place at Irving Hall on Saturday evening, when Mr. THEODORE THOMAS made his annual appeal to the good taste and intelligence of the community. The community (except the musical portion of it) was somewhat placid on the subject, but sent a sufficient representation to comfortably fill the hall, pay the expenses, and leave the *beneficiare*—the applause, which is about as much as the community usually does, when called upon for an effort. The programme was a model of brevity and substance; every piece in it was a gem. There were but six numbers. We place them on record: 1. Overture to the "Magic Flute," by MOZART; 2, Cavatina from "Tancredi," sung by Madame D'ANGRI; 3, "Harold in Italy," symphony in four parts, by HECTOR BERLIOZ; 4, Polonaise in E flat, op. 22, by CHOPIN, played by Mr. S. B. MILLS; 5, Aria, from "Giulietta e Romeo," sung by Madame D'ANGRI; 6, Symphony No. 5 in C minor, opus 67, by BEETHOVEN. We may say generally of this programme that it was interpreted in the best possible manner. The interest of the occasion was centred of course on the "Harold" symphony, played for the first time in America: It does not say much for our Philharmonic Society, that a work of such importance should remain neglected, until dragged forth by the private enterprise and art enthusiasm of an individual. The expense of hiring a harp has probably deterred that generous corporation from having anything to do with it. Mr. THOMAS not only faced this fearful responsibility, but engaged an orchestra of eighty players for the just interpretation of the symphony.

It is not easy to express a liking for BERLIOZ'S music—so strangely does it oscillate between the extremes of raving eccentricity and of colossal, but entirely inconsequential magnificence. His genius belongs to a sort of musical deluge, and what you find in it is interesting as a phenomenon of nature, like the *megotherium* or the *ornithoryncus paradoxus*. It is impossible to say why he has so much tail or so little fin, and one can readily believe that in a moment of excitement he could climb a tree or dive to the bottom of old ocean with equal facility. But that he *has* genius, is demonstrated by the fact that a number of respectable notorieties have been engaged for several years in stealing it. BERLIOZ has supplied the school of the "future" with the few ideas of which it can boast, and this work of "Harold" contains the materials for a dozen LISZTS and WAGNERS. It is somewhat more coherent than others of the composer's large works. The plan is thoroughly dramatic, and the one idea of keeping the personality of *Harold* constantly before the audience, whilst the orchestra presents a dazzling succession of scenes in which that unhappy individual is a spectator, if not a participator, is excellently maintained by means of the *viola*, representing the hero. Nor is the work destitute of the tangible merit of melody, although it is for broad and startling combinations of instruments, happy conceits of coloring, and massive and overwhelming effects of sonority, that it is most remarkable. It is in these latter respects that we perceive the hand of the master, and the daring invention of a man of genius. To say that the work is one of the most interesting of its sort, is feebly to express the pleasure that its fine performance on Saturday night afforded to the audience. Mr. THOMAS conducted the orchestra with consummate ability, and Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER played the viola with marked effect. Mr. TOULMIN was the harpist. We are only sorry that the Harold Symphony cannot be repeated.

The announcements at the various places of amusements to-night are as follows: At the Academy of Music, VERDI'S "Il Trovatore;" at Wallack's Theatre, the comedy of "Masks and Faces," at Winter Garden, Mr. J. S. CLARKE in the successful comic drama of "He's Jack Sheppard," and "Paul Pry," at Laura Keene's Theatre, a strange entertainment of ballet, tight-rope dancing, and singing, under the direction of JANE ENGLISH; at Niblo's Garden, Miss BATEMAN as *Leah*; at Barnum's, the Baby-show, and, in the Lecture-room, the domestic drama called the "Old House at Home."

Mme. DE LUSSON will give her annual concert at Dodworth's Saloon, on Tuesday evening, assisted by a host of talent.

The Musicians of the Metropolis (orchestral players) had their promised meeting on Wednesday last, and appointed a committee to inquire into the enormity of their wrongs and report on a remedy. The report need not be voluminous; three words, "raise the prices," will say all that it need say. Musicians are so scarce that they can afford to take the matter into their own hands, and dictate despotic terms to penurious managers, and grasping ball conductors. Nor is the scarcity confined to New-York. It prevails everywhere—even in Europe. With regard to some instruments, indeed it amounts to an absolute dearth; violoncellos, oboes and bassoons are at a premium, here and everywhere, and are in consequence complete masters of the situation. To them we suggest the propriety of a discriminating tariff in which they shall beg all the profit. Why should a bassoonist, *who per se* is almost as rare an Aztec, receive the same stipend as a miserable second desk fiddler, who can be picked up at every street corner; and what propriety or poetic justice is there in placing the bleating sentimentalist of the violoncello on the same level with the vulgar athletic who beats the drum? These things ought to be arranged. The scarce instruments and the leading ones of all sorts should certainly receive more than the second instruments, which require inferior technical ability in handling. At present they get the same. As to the general question of raising prices, it must, we think, be admitted, that musicians, as a rule, are greatly underpaid—especially at the theatres. This fact, indeed, accounts for their scarcity. It is no longer worth while to make a business of orchestral playing, when a man, by pursuing the healthy avocation of a bricklayer, can get $3 per week.

Signora VESTVALI, a charming contralto, who will be remembered for her stately presence as much as for her talent as a singer, has returned to New-York, after a long sojourn in Europe. The lady intends, in combination with Mme. ROTTER and other artists, to undertake a season of English opera at the Winter Garden, and will open in a fortnight with an anglicised version of GLUCK'S "Orpheus." Mr. ANSCHUTZ will, we learn, conduct the orchestra. The experiment is at least a bold one, and although it seems to us to be more than hazardous, we wish it all possible success. An English opera is certain to succeed, but we suspect it can only be done with English artists. Miss JESSIE MCLEAN, a young lady who sustained small singing parts at one of our City theatres some years ago, but who has since blossomed into a prima donna, will, we hear, make her reappearance during the season; and another on *dit* informs us that Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S new opera of "Rosa Gregario" will be one of the early novelties of the campaign.

Mr. CARL BERGMANN will shortly give a grand concert, at which the principal instrumental features will be LISZT'S descriptive symphony labeled "FAUST," the Introduction to WAGNER'S "Lohengrin," and the overture "Carnival Romain," by BERLIOZ. Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN and Mr. S. B. MILLS assist as soloists. The concert takes place on Saturday, the 23d, at Irving Hall.

Mr. SCHARFENBERG, of the firm of SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, music dealers, has been elected President of the Philharmonic Society. The choice is a good one, as far as routine is concerned, but Mr. SCHARFENBERG has been so long connected with the official administration of the Society that his rule as its head is not likely to be productive of innovations, or of those liberal changes that are demanded by the present mouldy condition of the organization.

Mr. R. GOLDBECK will give a grand concert on Tuesday evening, May 19, at which his new symphony, called "Victoria," will be performed for the second time. The concert takes place at the Academy of Music.

The last series of GOTTSCHALK concerts will commence at Irving Hall on Saturday next, the 16th

of May, on which occasion there will be two performances, one in the morning at 12 o'clock, the other in the evening at 7½. It is for Mr. HARRISON'S benefit—the spirited and liberal proprietor of the Hall—that this festival is arranged. A large number of artists, headed by Mme. D'ANGRI, will assist.

Messrs. FIRTH, SON & Co., No. 563 Broadway, have just issued the following pieces of music: "Jenny June," ballad by FOSTER; "The Land of Mists and Heather Bells," sung by LEON C. WALD; "Promenade March," by LOUIS BERGE, (good;) "Dear Mother, I've Come Home to Die," song by HENRY TUCKER. (The melody is unusually good, but the words are conceived in the spirit of an undertaker and breathe the sentiment of a sexton. It must be a cheerful, social gathering where such hospital appeals find favor. "Teresa Schettisch, by GEORGE DAUSKIN, (very easy and pleasant.)

CUBAS IN BROOKLYN.—To-night the "beautiful Cubas" opens the Brooklyn Academy with the "French Spy." Her personation of the triple character is one of her most approved efforts, and the house should be crowded.

The Shakesperian Reading of Mrs. and Miss BROWN, at the Brooklyn Atheneum last week, was an eminent success in a literary and pecuniary sense of the term.

BARNUM'S ANNUAL.—To-day, at the Museum, Mr. BARNUM hangs out his Annual Baby Show. He advertises over a hundred babies of all sorts and kinds but not of all colors. Adiposity, beauty and numerical abundance are the features which, in their extremes, will draw the premiums. All womankind will surely rush to see the babies, and all mankind will flock to the Museum to see the "clouds of (crinolined) witnesses" there assembled.

THE MURDER IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Coroner's Investigation.

Verdict of the Jury—Jealousy the Cause

JAMES COSTELLO, the man who was shot, in Grand-st., on Saturday evening last, by RICHARD JAYNES, died within a few hours after being taken to the New-York Hospital. Coroner RANNEY yesterday impanneled a jury, and proceeded to investigate the case. The following is the substance of all the material testimony given. It fully discloses the motives which induced JAYNES to commit the horrible deed:

Margaret Costello was the first witness examined. She testified as follows: I am the wife of James Costello, the deceased; I reside at No. 33 Park-street; we were married twelve years ago yesterday, at the Vandewater-street Church; there has always been some difficulty between us on account of a difference in our religious belief; he was a Roman Catholic; the 4th of January last I found some letters in his pockets from Kingston, Canada, signed "your heart-broken Mary Jane;" they were full of love and affection; in one of them she said "I could not go to the boat with you, the old one watched me so close;" the night I found the letters he told me he would take a month in decency, and take her out here, from which I understood him to mean that he would bring her up here, keep her a month, and then send her back. I have not lived with him from that time to this; about two weeks ago I heard that Mary Jane had been on here, and that he had gone to take her back; I did not know of the fact of her being here until last night: I do not know what they had said to each other; I should have shot my husband if I had seen him in company with this woman.

Mary J. Jaynes, the wife of the prisoner, testified that she resided at No. 51 Mulberry-street; she had been acquainted with James Costello, the deceased, for the last ten months; she first knew him in Kingston, Canada; but several months past she had been living in the same house with deceased in this City, and occupying the same room; she had illicit intercourse with him for several months previous to his leaving Canada; he had always told witness that he was not married; witness was a married woman, and had been such for nearly eight years; Richard Jaynes, the prisoner, was her husband; the paper shown her was her marriage certificate; witness could not tell when she first left her husband, but she had left him several times since their marriage; she left him because he threatened her life; on Saturday afternoon last, witness met her husband in the street, this was the first she knew of his being in the City; he immediately commenced to beat witness, and, while doing so, Costello, the deceased, came up, witness thinks deceased a parcel; her husband then said, "Jim, I do not blame you or her, but I blame her;" at the same time pulling witness by the arm, and saying "Will you go home with me?" to which witness replied, "I will never go home with you," by this time a crowd had collected, and the police took both witness and her husband to the Tombs; Justice Hodge, after hearing the story of each, released the witness, and the latter did not see deceased again until she saw him dead at the hospital.

Michael Gaffeyole testified as follows: About six o'clock on Saturday evening I heard the report of a pistol, and saw a man fall in Grand-street, near Centre, I went to the place, and saw deceased lying on the walk, with blood running from his neck; immediately after I arrived at the spot the prisoner fired three more shots; an officer then came up, and he and I took hold of the prisoner; the latter then said "I am satisfied—he has committed a fool deed;" he further said that he had just met deceased on Broadway, and that deceased had evaded him, by telling him they would talk the matter over some other time; I am sure that the prisoner is the person who fired the pistol, and I recognize the pistol now produced as the one that he used upon that occasion.

John H. Wilson testified that he was standing near the corner of Elm and Grand streets, when he heard the report of a pistol; he looked in the direction from which the report came, and saw Costello lying on the walk, and Richard Jnynes, the prisoner, standing over him; and that he immediately afterward fired the pistol three times at deceased, the latter all the time lying upon the ground; a policeman then came up and arrested Jaynes; the latter made no effort to escape.

Silas Ketchum, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who made the arrest, testified to the fact that Jaynes fired three shots from his pistol after the deceased had fallen upon the sidewalk. The officer asked him why he had shot deceased, to which Jaynes replied—"He has seduced my wife, and now I am a happy man."

This concluded the testimony in the case; and Coroner RANNEY submitted it to the Jury, who, after a brief consultation, rendered the following verdict:

"We find that JAMES COSTELLO came to his death by pistol-shot wounds at the hands of RICHARD JAYNES, on the 9th day of May, 1863."

JAYNES was then asked the usual formal questions by the Coroner, in answer to which he said that he was 45 years of age, a native of England, and a carpenter and joiner by occupation. He further said that he shot deceased because he had taken away his wife and thereby deprived him of all the comforts he had in the world; that he tried to get some assistance from the police, but had failed in it, and that he was now in great agony of mind and crazy with his troubles.

The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and about 33 years of age. He was employed in the piano establishment of BACON & RAVEN, in Baxter-street. The four shots fired by the prisoner all took effect in the head of the deceased.

The prisoner's wife, MARY JANE, is a fine looking woman, of about 25 years of age. The affair caused so deep an impression upon her mind, that she determined to commit suicide, and for that purpose purchased a large quantity of poison at a late hour on Saturday night. Before she could accomplish her purpose, however, the police interfered, and took her to the station-house.

Wendell Phillips To-Night.

To-night, WENDELL PHILLIPS will speak, at the Cooper Institute, on "The State of the Country." A crowded house will doubtless greet the orator, and an address replete with logic, wit and eloquence, will repay the closest attention.

Baptism of a Slave Child.

AFFECTING EPISODE AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Yesterday, at Plymouth Church, was the regular Sabbath for the baptism of infants, and the delightful Spring morning tempted a larger number of parents than usual to bring their offspring forward. Having administered the rite to all but one of the children, Mr. BEECHER paused a moment, and, turning to his interested audience, stated that there was still another child to be christened. Her history, however, contained a morsel, and he should take the liberty of carrying her upon the platform where all present might look upon her features. This preface caused a flutter of increasing interest, which was not abated until the reverend gentleman had ascended the pulpit steps, bearing in his arms a little laughing-eyed, sweet-faced, fair-haired girl of five years, who nestled closely against his breast, toying with his watch-guard, as she timidly met, with her dark, lustrous eyes, the concentrated gaze of the now hushed congregation. In a voice tremulous and tearful, and in words that touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of his hearers, Mr. BEECHER told about the child. "She was born in Slavery," he said. "A benevolent woman, who was nursing our sick soldiers in the hospital at Fairfax, found her, sore and tattered and unclean, and requested the good sister who has adopted her, to bring her North and take care of her. She will be treated as this lady's own child, and it is designed to educate her as a teacher for her race. Look upon this child," continued Mr. BEECHER, "and tell me if you ever saw a fairer, sweeter face? And this child," he added, "is a sample of the Slavery which absorbs into itself everything fair and attractive. The loveliness of this child would only make her so much more valuable as a chattel; for while your children are brought up to fear and serve the Lord, this little one, just as beautiful, would be made, through Slavery, a child of damnation. The whole force of my manhood revolts and rises up in enmity against an institution that cruelly exposes such children to be sold like cattle. (Loud applause.) Look upon this child," he repeated in conclusion, "and take away with you an impression of her beauty, and remember to what a shocking fate Slavery would bring her! May God strike for our armies and the right, that this accursed thing may be utterly destroyed." (Renewed applause.)

Mr. BEECHER then baptized the child FANNY VIRGINIA CASSIOPIA LAWRENCE, the last name being that of the lady who adopted her. He announced afterward, that although this good lady was in moderate circumstances, and was quite willing to bear unaided the burden that she had assumed, yet if any present desired to contribute to defray the expense of educating the child, the privilege would be given. In response, at the conclusion of the services, the donations were quite liberal. Plymouth Church is eminently the place of extraordinary incidents, but probably never before has an episode so stirred and affected the congregation.

THE TRIAL OF C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Charge and Specifications Against Him—Vallandigham's Protest.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 9.

The trial of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM having been concluded, it will not be improper now to publish the charges and specifications against him.

CHARGE.

Publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters, Department of the Ohio, his sympathies for those in arms against the Government of the United States declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weaking the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.

In this, that he said CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, a citizen of the state of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments, in words or in effect as follows, declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war" "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union," "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty, and erecting a despotism," "a war for the freedom of the blacks, and the enslavement of the whites;" stating that "if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France," that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle at Fredericksburgh, by LINCOLN and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority, charging "that the Government of the United States were about to appoint Military Marshals in every District, to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges," characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better;" declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting "that he firmly believed as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land. J. M. CUSTIS.

Capt. in 11th infantry, Judge Advocate, Department of the Ohio.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

Arrested without process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specifications as from a court-martial or Military Commission. I am not either the land nor the naval service of the United States, and therefore am not tryable for any cause by any such court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest only by due process of law, or warrant issued by some officer of a court of competent jurisdiction for trial of citizens. I am subject to indictment and trial on presentment of a grand jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to be confronted with witnesses, and to compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf, and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand, as my right, as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offence here is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the right of a citizen, of the public policy, of the public servants of the people, to which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by the elections and the ballot-box. It is not pretended that I counseled disobedience to the Constitution, or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done either.

I have nothing further to submit.

(Signed) C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

MAY 7, 1863.

The Judge Advocate simply remarked that the accused had the privilege of counsel and of witnesses. It did not become him to enter into any discussion as to the jurisdiction of the Court. That the case had been referred to it was sufficient.

Reported Capture of National Cavalry in Georgia.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, May 9.

Rebel reports from Chattanooga of the 7th, say that the force sent from this army under Col. SHAIGHT, of the Fifty-first Indiana regiment, have been captured near Rome, Georgia, after five battles with the enemy. This force was co-operating with Gen. DODGE, from Corinth.

Full credence is not placed in this report, as we have nothing from Gen. HURLBUT on the subject. Even if this be true, SHAIGHT ought to have captured rebels even to the number of his own force, beside doing immense damage to the country through which he penetrated.

Congressional Nominations in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Va., Sunday, May 10.

At a Convention of the loyal citizens of the Second Congressional District, in which all the Districts not in possession of the enemy was represented by delegates, held in Norfolk, Va., May 9, Mr. L. H. CHANDLER was unanimously nominated as the candidate to represent the Union party, in the ensuing election.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 10.

JAY COOKE, the subscription agent, reports the sales of five-twenties on Saturday at $2,000,000, and for the week ending the same day, $3,000,000. The aggregate amount sold by Mr. COOKE and his sub-agents in the various cities and States is $68,932,150.

Movements of the Steamer St. Andrew.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, May 10.

The *St. Andrew* arrived at 10 o'clock this morning, and will come to her wharf at 2 P. M., to coal. She cannot sail till the morning tide at 2 o'clock Monday morning.

Abbatt & Rathbun Have, as Usual, a large assortment of Spring and Summer clothing for Boys, Youth and MEN. The goods were all selected with great care, and no pains were spared in the manufacture of the garments to give them the superiority, in style and finish, which it is universally acknowledged their goods possess. Additions to their stock are constantly being made from their manufacturing department.

MEN'S Spring Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests and Pants. Also, a fine selection of piece goods in the MEN'S Custom Department. ABBATT & RATHBUN,

No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,

No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Peckardt's Cattle Powder.

The merciful men is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
Agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.

Cheapest Sewing-machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 536 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Crais's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Rogers & Raymond

Present their compliments to MOTHERS and
HEADS OF FAMILIES,
and request a call for the purpose of inspecting the most complete, elegant and varied stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING
they have ever yet submitted to the public at this season of the year. They claim, also, that their reputation as the
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE
was never so truly deserved as now, since they adhere to their old rates, notwithstanding the rise in goods.

Fulton-st., Nos. 121, 123 and 125,
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Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Spring Clothing.
AT EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
and Fulton-st.
88
Twenty-five per cent. below the market price.

"In Hoc Vioces."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

This is the most remarkable Aromatic Tonic and Alterative ever offered to the public, unequalled for the prevention and cure of dyspepsia, constipation, nervous headache, mild forms of neuralgia and rheumatism, colic and general debility.

THOMAS BAILEY, Druggist, Bible House.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS, MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale.
FIVE LARGE-SIZE—HERRING'S MAKE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Try It.—Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards—The most elegant in the City—Note Paper, Seals, Silver-bor plates, Monograms, &c., No. 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—ANDREWS.—In Fort McHenry, on Sunday, May 3, by Chaplain Thomas E. Vassar, 1st-Lieut. Com. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, 150th regiment New-York State Volunteers, and MAY, daughter of Capt. E. W. Andrews, A. A. G. No cards.

GRIGGS—HOSTON.—On Friday, May 8, by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, Mr. STEPHEN GRIGGS and Miss MAGGIE E. HOSTON, both of this City.

QUINTON—MURRAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 6, by Rev. M. Rowe, Mr. JOHN QUINTON and Miss MARY MURRAY, all of New-York.

DIED.

BUTLER.—In Suffolk, Va., on Monday, May 4, from a wound received in the engagement of the day before, Rev. F. C. BUTLER, Chaplain of the 25th New-Jersey Volunteers.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, May 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, 53d-av., corner 19th-st., without further invitation.

ELIOT.—In Greenpoint, on Saturday, May 9, of consumption, MARIA E., wife of Archibald M. Eliot.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, Wyckoff-st., between Java and Java, Greenpoint, on Monday, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—In Searsdale, on Saturday, May 9, ALLAN DOUGLASS, only surviving child of Gertrude Popham and Allan S. Campbell, in the 4th year of his age.

GLADD.—On Saturday, May 9, DAVID LINCOLN, son of David and Ella A. Gladd, aged 8 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the Mainwright Methodist Church, Hammond-st., corner Waverley-place, on Tuesday, May 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

GRAHAM.—On Friday morning, May 8, JANE A. GRAHAM, daughter of the late Duncan Graham, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Leggat, No. 141 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAGENSEN.—Mrs. C. O. GASSIOUS, of Copenhagen, Denmark, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Mr. Christern's house, Bloomingdale Road, corner 103d-st., on Tuesday, May 12, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HUTCHINS.—On Sunday afternoon, May 10, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM SPALDING, son of Charles D. and Eliza A. Hutchins, aged 2 years, 3 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 48 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

KEESE.—In Brooklyn, on sixth day evening, 8th inst., CAROLINE M., wife of Samuel T. Keese, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, May 11, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, in Clermont-av., near Lafayette-av.

MARKAR.—In this City, on Friday, May 8, S. H. MERKAR, late of San Francisco, Cal.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Monday, May 11, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

ODDEN.—On Saturday, May 9, JOSEPH ODDEN, aged 73 years.

Funeral at his late residence, No. 66 Pitt-st, on Monday, May 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PHILLIPS.—On Sunday, May 10, Mrs. BETSEY PHILLIPS, widow of James Phillips, formerly of Somers, New-York, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, James W. Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Danbury, Conn., on Tuesday, May 12, at 12 o'clock. The New-Haven Railroad cars leave for Danbury at 7 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, and return at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—In Darien, Conn., on Saturday, May 9, NATHAN ROGERS, formerly of New-York, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, May 12, at 1½ o'clock. Trains by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad leave the depot corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 7 and 11 A. M.; returning, leave Darien Depot at 3 32 P. M., and Norwalk Depot at 5:43 P. M.

VAN SICKLE.—On Saturday, May 9, at 4 o'clock A. M., GEORGE F. VAN SICKLE, son of Cornelius and Phoebe Van Sickle, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, Clinton-st., Greenpoint, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, May 11. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

VINTEN.—On Saturday, May 9, from injuries received by the premature discharge of a cannon, CHARLES J. VINTEN, eldest son of Charles Vinten, of Hoboken, aged 29 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 164 9th-av., on Tuesday, May 12, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 267.—May 9, 1863.
68, 25, 71, 53, 46, 16, 56, 19, 15, 17, 55.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 268.—May 9, 1863.
25, 7, 59, 73, 21, 28, 62, 46, 37, 54, 34, 8, 9, 20.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—30 PER CENT premium paid for prizes; information furnished; highest premium for doubloons and American gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, May 11,
This renowned and beautiful
SENORITA ISABELLA CUBAS,
This great artist will appear, positively, for
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
supported by
A NEW-YORK COMPANY,
among which is the young American tragedian and New-York favorite,
GEORGE C. BONIFACE.
Celeste's great drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde de Meric, } Cubas
Henri St. Alme, }
Hamet,
THRILLING BROADSWORD COMBAT.
WILD ARAB DANCE.
Followed by a
BEAUTIFUL SPANISH BALLET,
The beautiful Indian drama, entitled
WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.
Naramattah..... Cubas
NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES,
from New-York, and everything to secure this as the
BEST ENTERTAINMENT
ever given in Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD,
April 15, 1863.

$10,000 REWARD.

A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.

H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

MOURNING WATCH-CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Some as low as
Two, Three and Five Dollars each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Mcserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured, also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 155 MERCER-ST., N[illegible]

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*—I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was restored, and with out pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—alas, at shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull noise in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills standing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my best proof to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

THE
CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS
of both our stores
are now supplied with the finest and best
FABRICS,
OF THE
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
MARKETS.
THE STYLE OF OUR GARMENTS,
in these departments, is unsurpassed by any in the country.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner of Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

A FINE SELECTION OF
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS on hand, such as
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
MIRRORS AND CORNICES,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, CUTLERY, PARIAN STATUARY, VASES and MANTLE ORNAMENTS.
Parties about to refurnish their dwelling-houses will find in our establishment
A VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT, at MODERATE PRICES.
Old chandeliers rehronzed or regilt as good as new.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

THE GREAT SPRING REMEDY.

For purifying the blood, and removing all foul and bilious secretions from the system, no medicine is so efficacious as the original and genuine

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

prepared under the immediate direction of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist. Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York.

LAYMEN'S CONVENTION OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

The Convention of Lay Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church to consider the question of Lay Representation in the General Conference, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., in the St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. The Convention will assemble at 10 o'clock A. M. All members in good standing in the Church, who approve the movement, are cordially invited to be present. The Committee of Arrangements will be in attendance at the Chapel of the St. Paul's M. E. Church on Tuesday, the 12th inst., from the hours of one to six o'clock P. M. Delegates arriving in the City are requested to call upon the Committee and register their names.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
MARK HOYT, Secretary.

SPRING.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 381 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

TO INVALIDS.—YOU WILL GET THE HERBAL prescription for the sure cure of the very worst forms of dyspepsia and fits, by sending to Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J. He sends it free. Write for it. It has cured thousands.

LILLIE'S SAFE TRIUMPHANT.
SEE THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

SIR: It is with no ordinary pleasure that we inform you that our Safe, purchased three years since, at Lillie's Agency, passed through the fire which destroyed our store, on the 27th ult., preserving the entire contents in almost a perfect state. The lock works freely, and the safe will only require refitting and painting to be fit for future use. M. L. MARSH & SON,

Wholesale Druggists, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

To H. R. HUSSELL, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Wrought-Iron Safes, No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

The following certificate from those well known and eminent chemists, Drs. J. R. Chilton and J. G. Pohle, will show in what estimation it is held by those most competent to judge of its merits:

CERTIFICATE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1863.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. Peruvian bark being one of its principal constituents, together with herbs, roots and extracts having decided medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally as an invigorating tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties, it is calculated to prevent, by its daily use in moderate quantities, constipation, fever and ague, mild forms of neuralgia and rheumatism. It is an antidote to the effects produced by change of water and diet, correcting diarrhœa, curing dyspepsia, colic, sick and nervous headache, nausea, seasickness. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions and the infirmities of age.

This preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substances whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming, and acceptable to the palate and stomach.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.

Romaine's Crimean Bitters may be had of any of the following firms, at the same rates as charged by us:
F. C. Wells & Co., general agents, No. 115 Franklin-st.
M. Ward, Close & Co., druggists, No. 130 William-st.
Conrad Fox, druggist, No. 6 Barclay-st.
H. C. Oakley, druggist, No. 11 Park-row.
McKisson & Robbins, druggists, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st.
Morgan & Allen, druggists, No. 46 Cliff-st.
Hegeman & Co., druggists, No. 203 Broadway.
J. & I. Codlington, druggists, No. 715 Broadway.
Thomas Bailey, druggist, Bible House
John Meakin, druggist, No. 679 Broadway.
Chester Driggs, family grocer, No. 681 Broadway.
Henry A. Kerr, family grocer, No. 746 Broadway.
Parmlee's fruit store, No. 585 Broadway.
And others, who will be announced hereafter.
Sold by druggists and Family Grocers.
Depot, in white store No. 22 Walker-st., New-York.
W. CHILTON & CO.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS 403 Broadway, New York.

AN ELEGANT CURE FOR THE HAIR.

Premature loss of the Hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of

	PHALON'S	COCIN
	PHALON'S	COCIN
	PHALON'S	COCIN
	PHALON'S	COCIN
	PHALON'S	COCIN
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	PHALON'S	COCIN
	PHALON'S	COCIN
FOR THE HAIR.		
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FOR THE HAIR.	Principal Depot 517 Broadway.	
FOR THE HAIR.	For sale everywhere.	
FOR THE HAIR.		
FOR THE HAIR.		
	SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.	
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	SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.	
	SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.	
	SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.	
LARGE BOTTLES 50 CENTS.		
LARGE BOTTLES 50 CENTS.		
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LARGE BOTTLES 50 CENTS.		
LARGE BOTTLES 50 CENTS.		
LARGE BOTTLES

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, MODERN AND FIRST-class store on Park-place, running through to Barclay-st., 26 feet front, by about 100 deep; property rented for $15,000 a year; Columbia College lease, 11 years to run, with renewal; ground rent, $1,065 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
286 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with Improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus Lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to

RIDLEY WATTS,
OR
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR sale, the extra-size house and lot, No. 98 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 135 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet; broadside on 18th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable, House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars, and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 300 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

NEWMAN & FITTON, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York, and Tarrytown, N. Y., have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—WITHIN five minutes' walk from the Quarantine Landing. A large and roomy house, newly built, with all modern improvements, in Fiedler's Park. The location is healthy, good for children; the view unsurpassed. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

IN NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

A fine estate of 20 acres, and modern buildings, possessing many attractions, a genteel residence. The location is elevated, overlooking a large portion of the Connecticut valley.

The estate is in perfect order, and will be sold low.

T. H. LEAVITT,
No. 49 Congress-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Contains eight acres of ground; house in a grove of forest trees, laid out with gravel walks, and decorated with 50 evergreens; buildings new, located on high ground overlook the country for twenty miles; one of the most beautiful situations to be found in the country. If not sold before THURSDAY, the 14th inst., it will then be sold at auction, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, on said day, on the premises. Terms easy.

Also, at private sale, eight valuable farms of 100 to 200 acres, and nine small ones, from 10 to 50 acres. Inquire of C. D. HUNTING, Madison.

AVERLAY HOUSE, May 8, 1863.

FINE ESTATE IN FALL RIVER, MASS., FOR SALE.—The beautiful estate of Bradford Durfee, now occupied by Rev. Mr. Fay, situated on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the entire city and harbor, Providence, Bristol, East Greenwich, and numerous other places, and is the most prominent estate seen from the steamers as they come up the harbor. It consists of about 30,000 feet of land with an elegant modern built dwelling-house of wood, 2½ stories with an L, ample in every respect, fitted with all modern conveniences and stable to match. Grounds beautifully laid out and the whole in perfect order. Apply to

T. H. LEAVITT,
No. 49 Congress-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE AT RHINEBECK—AN OLD family seat on the Hudson, most beautifully situated, containing 174 acres superior land, large river front, water grant to the channel, good boating, fishing and bathing; eligible situations for ice-houses, several fine building-sites in addition to the one occupied by the mansion; fruit in abundance; lawns and walks extensive, tastily laid out and beautifully shaded. Price low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or the owner on the premises, or FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—THE COUNtry place of J. J. Kingsford, containing twelve acres one mile from Factoryville Landing, on the Clove road. For its shrubbery and comoleteness in every particular, one of the most desirable country places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Building, Hanover-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FISHKILL—Containing 24 acres of land, adjoining Col. Howland's, beautifully situated, in full view of the Hudson River; house 40 feet square, with an L, and has 15 rooms; very fine water from springs; plenty of fruit. The furniture will be sold with the place if desired. Inquire of JOHN J. MONELL, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y.

TO RENT—AT MANHASSET, FOR THE SUMmer, a large furnished dwelling, having a well-shaded lawn of several acres, ample stables, a fine garden, with an abundance of fruit, &c., ice-house, spring water in the house, bath-room and all the usual appurtenances of a first-class residence. Inquire of THOMAS MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, or on the premises of DANIEL T. KISSAM.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, erected at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2¼ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.

GEORGE BARRELL.

TO RENT CHEAP—A PARTIALLY FURnished country residence, with 11 rooms, in Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.; eight minutes' walk from the Cornwall Depot; this is accessible by Hudson River Railroad. A great variety of fruit and fine water in the premises. Apply to G. H. BOUTON, at D. Appleton & Co's., No. 443 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FINE NEAT TWO-STORY RESIdence, 10 rooms, one-half acre choice garden fruit, shade, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order; beautifully situated, near depot, churches, schools, &c.; Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM Rye Depot, 20 or more acres of land. House 30x36, with extension, frame, 2-story and attic; well built, pleasantly situated, lawn nicely shaded, with plenty of fine fruit. BUCKLEY & TINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP, AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A modern two-story basement and attic brick house, finished in good style, plate glass windows, gas pipes, &c. Five acres of good land, fruit trees, river view, &c. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st., or Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack.—Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good buildings, unsurpassed for neatness, and fine fruit, brook and springs.

CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let for Summer, on Prospect Hill Farm; fine view of Bay, Fort Schuyler, and with bath, ice-house, stable, &c. Occupied last Summer by Mrs. J. C. Fremont. B. H. CUTTER, Little Neck, L. I.

$2,000 WILL BUY A NEAT COUNTRY residence with some 12 acres of select land; new house, one cow and utensils included. Terms to suit. One hour from the City, in New-Jersey. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 31 Pine-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST CLASS residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook, with four acres of land; 30 minutes by rail to 31st-st. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or on JOSEPH THOMPSON on the premises.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, L. I., completely furnished. Inquire of HOWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 20 Chambers-st., New-York, or of D. R. FLOYD JONES.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE, DEPOT OF HARLEM RAILROAD—A frame house, about 10x30, in good order, containing fourteen rooms, with garden; rent $200. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SUMMER COTTAGE in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. For particulars and photographs, inquire of E. B. MERRILL, No. 1 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, 1 mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. Apply to A. G. NEWMAN, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE country, within easy distance of New-York, by a small family; on the Sound preferred. Address Box No. 617 Post-office.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET

At No. 97 North-Moore-st.,
Suitable for manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKlyn, in a pleasant neighborhood, and within easy walking distance of Wall, South and Hamilton ferries; thoroughly furnished and well appointed with all modern conveniences. Rent $150, or will be sold as it stands for $8,000. Apply at the house, No. 43 West Baltic-st., or at HONDLOW'S, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE WITH twelve or fourteen rooms, at the foot of 60th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c.; shade and fruit trees in abundance, and vegetable garden well stocked; fine residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars, inquire of J. S. UNDERHILL, No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET—A GENTEELY FURNISHED HOUSE, in Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, to a small family of adults. Inquire at HONDLOW'S, Montague-st., near Court.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 330 4TH-ST., NEAR Broadway; an excellent location for a tailor, upholsterer, or any similar business, for which it will be fitted up to suit the wants of a good tenant. Apply to ALMON W. GRISWOLD, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear, building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM-POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—No. 58 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for trade or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No 5,009 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWer, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

U. S. EXCISE TAX NOTICE.

All Taxpayers within the Fourth District, State of New-York, which comprises the IIId, VIth, VIIth and VIIIth Wards in the City of New-York, are hereby notified and required to make, as soon as practicable, to the Assistant Assessor of the division in which they respectively reside, returns:

First—Of the amount in ounces of silver and gold plate for use.

Second—Of the carriages kept for use or hire, and their value.

Third—Of billiard tables kept for use or hire.

Fourth—Of yachts or pleasure vessels, and their value.

Fifth—Of the amount of your income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862.

Every species of income received between Jan. 1 and Aug. 31, 1862, will be subject to tax. After Aug. 31, 1862, income derived from dividends on stock in any bank, insurance company, savings institution, trust company, railroad, railroad bonds, steamboat, ferry-boat or bridge, which have deducted 3 per cent. tax from dividends paid, will be exempt from tax, except in the cases of those whose income reaches $10,000 a year, in which instances an additional tax of 2 per cent. will be laid upon their income from dividends.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust, as aforesaid.

The net gains or profits of manufacturers are to be taxed under section 90 of the law. The exemption contained in the original statute was removed by the amendment of March 3, 1863.

Farmers will return the value of the products of their farms.

Telegraph and express companies and all expressmen are taxed upon all income received between January 1 and September 30, 1862.

Salaried men will return the full amount of the salaries they receive, whether fixed by statute or agreement, or derived from fees, &c. The salaries of Federal officers from January 1 to August 31, 1862, must also be returned. Receipts from advertisements in the year 1862, prior to September 1, must be returned.

Income derived from bonds, mortgages, notes, stock in gas companies or manufacturing companies during the whole of the year 1862 is to be returned and taxed.

Persons are to be taxed on income at their residences. Business firms must estimate their gains for the year 1862, and make such division thereof as will enable each member of the firm to make return at his or her own residence.

A wife holding in her own right property not subject to her husband's control may make return of income from the same.

In estimating income from rents, the cost of necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on incumbrances may be deducted. The cost of extraordinary repairs, new structures, &c., cannot be deducted.

The following deductions will also be made from the aggregate income of any person, viz.: State and local taxes of the calendar year, January 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, rent *actually paid* for dwelling-house, and in case a person owns his house, interest on the incumbrances thereon and cost of necessary repairs, and in all cases the sum of $600, also the amount actually paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor and necessary repairs to his farm or plantation, including the subsistence of laborers.

All persons engaged in business, whether holding license or not, if coming within the provisions of the law requiring them to pay a license tax to the United States, will be required on the 1st day of May, 1863, to make application for license for the year ending April 30, 1864. Those holding unexpired licenses will be assessed only for the period between the expiration of said license and the 1st day of May, 1864. All persons neglecting or refusing to make returns of income will be assessed by the assessors according to their best judgment and information, and all persons neglecting or refusing to make application for licenses required by them will be subject to the fines and penalties prescribed by law.

When the annual lists are completed public notice will be given, and fifteen days will be allowed for revising said lists by appeals or otherwise; after that the lists will be closed, and no hearing allowed upon petition for abatement of tax.

Any further information may be had on application to the Assessor or Assistant Assessors.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District, No. 63 Franklin-st.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 15th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the under-signed, Commissioners.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 10 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and genable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE, FROM parties wishing to invest or resell, subscriptions for United States Six Per Cent. Bonds, the interest payable in gold coin on the first days of each May and November, and the principal in twenty years from the first day of May, 1862, but redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from said date, authorized by Act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1862. Deposits, being for the amount of the principal of the Bonds required, must be made in United States Legal Tender Notes; or when parties reside out of town, drafts on this City will be accepted in lieu thereof. Upon receipt of the money, I issue my certificate of deposit in duplicate for the amount, the original of which is transmitted by the depositor to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, together with a letter mentioning of what denominations he desires the Bonds, whether he wishes them Coupon or Registered, and, if registered, in what name, and where the interest is to be made payable. There are Coupon Bonds of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000; and Registered of those of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. The interest on the Registered Bonds can be made payable at the office of the Treasurer, or of any Assistant Treasurer, of the United States. The Bonds will be forwarded by the Secretary of the Treasury, without delay, to any address indicated by the depositor, and the interest will commence on the day that the deposit was received. All the Bonds are dated May 1, 1862, but the date of such deposit will be stamped upon the face of them, if Registered, and upon the first Coupon, if Coupon Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordinance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy claims wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers on commission. Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of Indebtedness (old and new) constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cent. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, a accounted fo at the market price in currency, a the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held on the 6th inst., the following Board of Trustees was elected for the ensuing year:

GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL H. CARPENTER,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,
JOHN E. GAVIT,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,
HENRY E. SPENCER,
JOHN G. WEBLSTOOL,
ALBERT G. GOODALL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees the following Officers were elected:

GEORGE W. HATCH, President.
JOHN E. GAVIT, Vice-President.
WILLIAM R. BLISS, Secretary.
NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.
WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 2, 1863.

THE FULL TIME, REQUIRED BY LAW, for the redemption of the circulating notes, issued to the Central Bank of the City of New-York, (a banking association located in that City,) having expired, and there remaining in the hands of the Superintendent a small balance of money in trust for this bank, notice is hereby given, that all such notes as are presented to him for redemption, previous to the 1st day of June, 1863, will be paid at par, after which time, if any balance remain, it will be paid on filing proper evidence of ownership to the legal representatives of said bank.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 8th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.

W. F. HENDERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company is prepared to discount the payment of interest on their issue of $2,400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds.

On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent. discount for the period unexpired.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

INSURANCE SCRIP FOR INVESTMENT.—WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., offer for sale a variety of dividend paying Insurance Scrips, including Atlantic, Sun and Union.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. OF 1859,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 2, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859 will be held at the office of the Company in Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE—A final dividend of Twelve Dollars and Twenty two cents per share will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or their authorized attorneys upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 25th day of May inst.

GEO. F. TALLMAN, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH HAVE REMOVED to No. 52 Wall-st., in Clinton Bank building, where they will continue to devote the, on commission, Investments in all classes of Governm receive their special care.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1863.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The Adams Express Company are prepared to collect at the Treasury Department, Washington, promptly and at low rates, the one year certificates of Indebtedness now falling due.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 92 Broadway, on MONDAY, 11th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., COR. 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1, inclusive.

W. BEDENT, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS EXECUTOR OF W. EMILE FIELD, deceased, will in order to close the estate, sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house on the premises, in the village of Peekskill, the real estate of the said Field usually known as the CAPT. REQUA FARM, situated near the flourishing village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, the first stopping place of Railroad Express trains North. The place consists of about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FERTILE LAND,

on which is a great variety of fruit and shade-trees, and abounds in

ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES,

with unsurpassed views of the Bay, Highlands and surrounding country.

It is believed that for the number of its beautiful locations, the excellence of its soil, its proximity to schools and churches, conveniences to the River and Railroad, and the extent, variety and beauty of its prospect, this property presents inducements for purchase which are rarely offered.

The property is well adapted for division, being already intersected by avenues, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers on accommodating terms. The executor, before the day of public sale, will sell at private sale any portion that may be desired.

For information as to the property, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.; ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; D. F. CLAPP, Cashier of Westchester County Bank, Peekskill; or to the subscriber, at Croton Landing.

CYRUS FROST, Executor.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
CARGO of prize schooner Mary Teresa.
CARGO of prize schooner Mercury.
And CARGO of prize sloop Wave.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:

BRANDY,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS,
LEAD
ARMS and AMMUNITION,
HATS,
SALT,
FISH,
IRON,
THREAD,
FLOUR,
and
TURPENTINE.

Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.

Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 12th inst.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court-house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as a whole and in the aliquots of ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever rights the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation: and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, and all bridges, viaducts and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $610,000.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

AND RARE AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT &c.,
THIS MONDAY AFTERNOON,

at 2 o'clock precisely, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., (sale positive,) comprising the entire valuable parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture. The house is elegantly furnished, and comprises rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture, superb rosewood drawing-room suites, in blue and gold satin and crimson medallion brocatel; two full suites of walnut, in green and plaid reps; magnificent rosewood etageres, French mirrors, rosewood reception chairs, French escritoire, elegant work-tables, centre pier tables, costly, lace curtains and shades, bronze clocks; collection of valuable historical and landscape paintings; elegant marble groups and figures; Dresden and Sevres china vases, jet vases, bouquet holders, &c., Turkish lounges, arm-chairs and much rich articles, &c., with a complete assortment of rosewood chamber furniture; spring and hair mattresses; divans in velvet; rich cut and figured glassware, French china, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine.

N. B.—Men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship goods for purchasers.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON,
Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder,
On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.:
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Elliot and Satinet.

All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.

The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.

Terms cash. WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, April 27, 1863.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer

MAHOPAC PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The elegant site on which the Summit House was burnt, situated on the northwest side of Lake Mahopac, comprising 26 acres of the best land, with a good barn and carriage-house, together with an ice-house, and small private dwelling, will be sold at auction, (if not previously disposed of,) on the 13th day of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by D. W. IVES & Cit. For particulars inquire of C. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., of GEO. AUSTIN, near the premises, or of the Auctioneer, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 12,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE—Rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, centre and extension tables, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, mirrors, dinner sets, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF 82 LOTS OF LAND, being the property known as Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., 3½ miles from Hoboken and Weehawken, and opposite 42d-st. Ferry, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the property known as Union Hill, and divided into about 82 lots, mostly 25 by 100 feet. This property is opposite the premises of Deming Duer and John Ehlers, on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank-road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken Ferry, and also

MEDICAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

As the right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Savings Banks, the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day, can secure bonds, to be delivered during the FIRST TWENTY DAYS OF JULY, by a deposit of 10 per cent. with the subscribers.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored in full vigor in a few weeks. Perman-ently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Calls, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully cooalited with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, blkers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years' of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints unable and to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitu tion—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The medicines Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Bleecker-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most implicit confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s skill and fairness, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can confer with Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restorative remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits. Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 14th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing the said address Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. DICHTHORN, No. 17 Nassau-st.; ASTOR House, and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best, thing known for the purpose, as they come to with the most implicit confidence of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases; warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, so be every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c., given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than forty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures with out the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiar by valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that a terrible inroad in every department of medical knowledge began to supercede it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some particular patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find the pills are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.
No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his Improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.
Or Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.
No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth inserted, $20; Vulcanite, $8; Gold fillings, $1; Silver and dentine, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th st.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Having had three teeth extracted without pain by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 15a Grand-st., I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering from toothache. CHARLES W. VALENTINE, Job Printer, No. 207 Canal-st.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO MACHINISTS.—WANTED, A NEW OR second-hand tank to contain 3,000 to 6,000 gallons; also, a drilling machine with double gearing; also, a strong lathe. Apply to LALANCE & GROSJEAN, No. 373 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, JENKINS, leaves New-York, Wed's'y May 6.
EUROPA, MOONEY, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.
FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations.).....$30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE,
TO
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
TO SAIL ON
FRIDAY, MAY 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK M
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PERKINS, Commander.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
In consequence of the strict quarantine regulations, this vessel will not touch at Havana.
The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORWEGIAN,
Capt. MCMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, May 16.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $41 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SAHEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. ——, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 30TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $40.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel at their freight line to San Juan del Norte with dispatch.
The steamer JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ABA BASS, will sail on Thursday, May 7.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway.
Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon.
JOHN E. BOBY, Vice-President.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....May 16	
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....May 23	
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday.....May 30	

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES
have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rhaumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Chill Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and Nervous Debility	1
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.
Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.....$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book.....7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book.....4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos 1 to 15,) and Book.....1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphrey, M. D., on the bottom of each box.
☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11,
first appearance of the American prima donna,
MISS PARKER,
when will be presented Verdi's popular opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....(her first appearance).....Miss PARKER
Azucena.....Mlle. SULZER
Manrico.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Count Di Luna.....Signor BELLINI
Ferrando.....Signor COLETTI
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
commences this morning at the box office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
This new and brilliantly successful opera,
IONE,
will be repeated in the course of the week.
In active preparation for immediate production,
THE NEW GRAND BIBLICAL OPERA,
JUDITH,
for the first time in America,
by MAESTRO PERI.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8; over before 11.
THIS EVENING, (MONDAY.)
FIFTH NIGHT
of the popular three-act comedy, by Tom Taylor,
MASKS AND FACES.

Triplet	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander	Mr. Floyd
Mr. Ernest Vane	Mr. Norton
Colley Cibber	Mr. John Sefton
Quin	Mr. G. Holland
Snarl	Mr. Young
Hunsdown	Mr. Browne
Soaper	Mr Parkes
Colander	Mr. Parsloe
James Burdock	Mr. Pope
Lysimachus Triplet	Master Reeves
Pompey	Master McCormick
Peg Woffington	Mrs. Hoey
Mabel Vane	Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs Triplet	Mrs. Reeves
Kitty Clive	Miss Mary Barrett
Roxalana	Miss Reeves
Maid	Miss Green

TUESDAY, (second time,) by desire,
THE STRANGER.
The profound and powerful effects produced by the first representation of the above play, on Saturday last, in all its serious and interesting portions, and the joyous laughter produced by the comic scenes, exceeded anything ever before put upon the stage of this theatre.
WEDNESDAY, (by request,)
THE BUSY-BODY.
THURSDAY, (third time,)
THE STRANGER.
FRIDAY,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY, (fourth time,)
THE STRANGER.
Will be repeated in rapid succession. Money. Fine Old English Gentleman, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, She Stoops to Conquer, This Irish Heiress, Love and Money, Bold Stroke for a Husband and School for Scandal.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND VOCAL CONCERT,
by MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1863
On which occasion will be repeated Mr. Goldbeck's new Symphony for Grand Orchestra,
VICTORIA.
PEACE, STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH.
Tickets $1. For sale at the principal music stores, and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Subscribers only will be entitled to the choice of reserved seats, which may be secured up to Saturday evening, at the above places. Subscribers of four tickets will be entitled to boxes.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Increased accommodations between New-York, Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton and Queens.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing May 11, 1863.
TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.
8.00 A. M. James Slip and 8.15 A. M. 34th-st.—Mail Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead, and at Hicksville for Syosset.
11.00 A. M. James Slip and 11.15 A. M. 34th-st.—Syosset Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead.
3.30 P. M. James Slip and 3.45 P. M. 34th-st.—Express Passenger Train for Greenport, stopping at Winfield, Jamaica, Mineola, (connecting for Hempstead,) Jerusalem, and all Stations East.
4.30 P. M. James Slip and 4.45 P. M. 34th-st.—Syosset Train, stopping at all Stations, except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead.
6.00 P. M. James Slip and 6.15 P. M. 34th-st.—Hempstead and Islip Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Hicksville with an extra car for Syosset. Fare from Hicksville to Syosset, ten cents.
TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.
5.35 A. M. Islip and Hempstead Train, stopping at all Stations, except Syosset. Arriving in New-York 8.35 A. M.
7.15 A. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, except Willow Tree and Winfield, and connecting at Mineola from Hempstead. Arriving in New-York 9.52 A. M.
6.15 A. M. Express Train from Greenport, stopping at all Stations to Jerusalem, and at Hicksville, connecting with extra car from Syosset, Mineola, connecting from Hempstead, at Jamaica, and at Winfield. Arriving in New-York 10.50 A. M.
2.20 P. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, and connecting at Mineola from Hempstead. Arriving in New-York 4.2a P. M.
2.25 P. M. Mail Train from Greenport, stopping at all Stations. Passengers from Syosset and Hempstead connect with this train. Arriving in New-York 7.20 P. M.
SPECIAL SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.
9.15 A. M. 34th-st. and 9.30 A. M. Hunter's Point—Excursion Train to Yaphank, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead, and connecting at Hicksville with extra car to Syosset. Fare from Hicksville to Syosset, ten cents.
6.15 P. M. 34th-st. and 6.30 P. M. Hunter's Point—Special Train for Syosset, stopping at all Stations.
TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.
8.15 A. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead.
2.45 P. M. Excursion Train from Islip, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead, and connecting with extra car from Syosset. Fare ten cents from Syosset to Hicksville.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10.30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 8.22 A. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. P. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.
The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the month of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 6. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY A STEAMBOAT.—Either sidewheel or propeller, between 20 and 50 tons, adapted for a freight boat, in good running order. Address Box No. 121 Times Office, with size, speed, age, where insured, where seen, and what valued at.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of M. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at Burkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE
SEASON OF MERRIMENT.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 11,
In consequence of the enthusiasm and acclamations of delight with which the young comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
was received on Friday and Saturday, by overflowing houses, in his great comic impersonations of
PAUL PRY,
SIMON PUREFOY
AND
JACK SHEPPARD,
the same entertainment, so replete with fun and gaiety, will be repeated.
MONDAY NIGHT,
Plauche's new comic drama of
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD,
and the uproariously funny standard comedy of
PAUL PRY.
Both pronounced
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
"This house was crowded last evening with a very fashionable audience, for the benefit of Mr. J. S. Clarke. The plays were 'Paul Pry' and a new comic trifle, by Plauche, called 'He's Jack Sheppard.' We have never seen Paul Pry better performed. The audience was kept in a constant roar of laughter. The plot of 'He's Jack Sheppard' is expressed by the title. The scene is laid in London. Simon Purefoy, a simple-hearted cockney, is taken for Jack Sheppard. A series of side-splitting incidents ensue. Thieves and honest folks are alike deceived. Mr. Clarke defeats the former, rescues the latter, and elicits continued laughter and applause from the delighted audience. The piece was a great success, and will be repeated every evening."
"Mr. J. S. Clarke's benefit last night at this theatre was attended by an audience sufficiently large and enthusiastic to make it the most successful event of the season. The performance of 'Paul Pry' produced an unusual effect for so familiar a play. Mr. Clarke being called before the curtain to receive the strongest possible compliments of the house; and the new farce, 'He's Jack Sheppard,' the drollery of which is especially suited to Mr. Clarke's comic power, was received with such favor as to render its frequent repetition indispensable."
—*New-York Tribune.*
ANNIVERSARY WEEK.
IRVING HALL.
GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST SERIES.
The last series of Gottschalk's Concerts will commence
On SATURDAY, May 16,
which day has been set apart for the benefit of Mr. L. E. HARRISON, of Irving Hall. On this occasion there will be two performances—
A GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at 12 o'clock;
and EVENING CONCERT, at 7½ o'clock.
The following brilliant array of talent will appear:
Madame Elena D'Agri, Mrs Jennie Kempton,
Miss Eugenia Hunsecker, Miss Louise Kralkowska,
Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, Mr. Harry Sander-on,
Mr. Theo. Thomas, Mr. William Castle,
Mr. S. C. Campbell, Signor Abella.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 548 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havenmyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifiction and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PIANOS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SHEET MUSIC.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.
THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The books and papers of the concern now dissolved will be found at the music-store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 BROADWAY, New-York, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm in liquidation.
(Signed) JOHN FIRTH,
WILLIAM A. POND,
JOHN MAYELL.
In connection with the foregoing announcement, the undersigned, the active partners and successors of the late firm of Firth, Pond & Co., take pleasure in stating that they have purchased the good will of the old stand, No. 547 BROADWAY, and will continue the Music business of the well-known establishment in all its former details, under the new firm name of WILLIAM A. POND & CO.
A large portion of the stock and assets and a greater part of the valuable and extensive catalogue of the former house has been transferred to the present copartnership.
In excellence, extent and variety, their present stock of Parlor, Band and Orchestral Instruments, and their Catalogue of Standard Sacred and Popular Music, it is confidently believed, is unsurpassed by any other establishment. It shall be the constant endeavor of WILLIAM A. POND & CO. to reciprocate the reputation of their predecessors in business in every particular, but more especially by a prompt personal NEW-YORK SUPERVISION OF THE TRADING OPERATIONS of their house, and by making such additions to their instrumental stock as the steady advance of science and art from time to time requires.
In answer to the demands of a rapidly increasing business, the premises, No. 547 Broadway, have recently been enlarged and otherwise greatly improved.
The opportunity is herein embraced to extend thanks for past patronage, and to express the hope that the exercise of undiminished zeal and attention will insure a liberal continuance of favors from friends and the patronizing community in general.
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.
WILLIAM A. POND,
JOHN MAYELL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of C. P. DORMAN & CO. is this day dissol

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

A Victory Won by Gen. Grant Near Port Gibson.

Defeat and Rout of 11,000 Rebels, with Heavy Losses.

Our Main Army Marching to the Rear of Vicksburgh.

Col. Grierson's Great Raid on the Vicksburgh Communications.

Our Special Correspondent's Account of the Naval Battle at Grand Gulf.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

GRAND GULF, May 3, 1863, via MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

We landed at Bowlinsburgh, April 30th, moved immediately on Port Gibson, met the enemy, 11,000 strong, four miles south of Port Gibson, at 2 A. M. on the 1st inst., and engaged him all day, entirely routing him with the loss of many killed, and about 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded.

The enemy retreated toward Vicksburgh, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou Pierre. These were rebuilt, and the pursuit has continued until the present time.

Besides the heavy artillery at this place, four field pieces were captured and some stores, and the enemy were driven to destroy many more.

The country is the most broken and difficult to operate in I ever saw.

Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy are thoroughly demoralized. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

COL. GIERSON'S CAVALRY RAID.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

GRAND GULF, Miss., Wednesday, May 6, via CAIRO, Friday, May 8.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I learn that Col. GRIERSON with his cavalry has been heard of, first about ten days ago in Northern Mississippi.

He moved thence and struck the railroad thirty miles east of Jackson, at a point called Newton's Station.

He then moved southward toward Enterprise, demanded the surrender of the place, and gave one hour's grace, during which Gen. LORMIER arrived.

He left at once and moved toward Hazelhurst, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad. At this point he tore up the track.

Thence he pushed to Bahala, ten miles further on, on the same road, and thence eastward on the Newton road, where he had a fight with WIRT ADAMS' cavalry.

From this point he moved back to the New-Orleans and Jackson railroad to Brookhaven, ten miles south of Bahala, and when last heard from he was three miles from Summit, ten miles south of Brookhaven, and was supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge.

He had spread excitement throughout the State, destroying railroads, trestle-works and bridges, burning locomotives and railway stock, taking prisoners, and destroying stores of all kinds.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS

CAIRO, Sunday, May 10.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of last evening has the following:

Six newspaper correspondents (COLBURN, of the *World*; RICHARDSON and BROWN, of the *Tribune*; MCCULLOUGH, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; BEATTY, of the *Gazette*, and DONMAN, of the Chicago *Tribune*,) were on the tug destroyed by hot shot from the Vicksburgh batteries on Sunday. There were twenty persons aboard. Only one is known to have escaped. Nothing had been heard of the remainder at Milliken's Bend up to Tuesday night. If they reached either shore they were probably captured, as the rebels occupied the point of the peninsula at the time of their having crossed over, for the purpose of intercepting any barges that might be floating down.

The *Bulletin* also says that GRANT has sent 1,900 prisoners to Milliken's Bend. A portion of his forces, when last heard from, were within twenty miles of Jackson, and had taken several days' rations with them. It was reported that the bridge over the Big Black Bayou had been destroyed, thus cutting off the the rebel retreat from Vicksburgh.

THE NAVAL BATTLE AT GRAND GULF

The Preliminary Movements—Transportation of the Army from Milliken's Bend—Details of the Engagement at Grand Gulf—Passage of the Batteries by Transports—Casualties, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OPPOSITE GRAND GULF, LA., Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

The route from Milliken's Bend to this point, as constructed by our forces, is in the highest degree complimentary to their ingenuity and perseverance. The entire distance, by land, is about sixty miles, and for the greater portion of its length it has been constructed across swamps that at first sight would seem impassible for anything, save alligators or other amphibious denizens of the country. Mile after mile of timber has been chopped down to admit the passage of wagons, corduroy roads have been thrown across morasses of a seeming endless width; wide, swift bayous have been bridged, causeways thrown up, heights leveled, and in short a labor performed whose equal as to magnitude and difficulty has scarcely been performed during this war.

As may generally be known the object of constructing this route was to enable us to pass around Vicksburgh with a view of reaching it from some point below. All the other approaches of Vicksburgh had been experimented upon—last Fall GRANT tried them on the east, and during the last six months SHERMAN, GRANT, PORTER, ROSS and others have tested them from the northwest;—in fact from every imaginable point of the compass, save the one upon which we are now moving. So far the armor of Vicksburgh has been found proof—in no place have we been able to find a joint.

I need not trouble you with full details of my journey from Milliken's Bend to this point. I left there on horseback day before yesterday and reached here this morning, making the distance of 60 miles in twenty-four hours.

Across rich but deserted plantations; between fragrant hedges, gorgeous with the bloom of the blackberry and honeysuckle; through groves, heavy with dark, green beauty, and thrilling with the songs of birds; by rich, white mansions, from whose cool verandahs dark faces looked scowlingly at our passage; over bridges and bayous, guarded by gleaming Union bayonets; by long lines of infantry and trains of mules, laboring painfully through the mud—here a dead mule, there a wrecked and deserted wagon, now toiling through long miles of mire, whose surface had been raised into miniature mountains and hollowed into valleys by the thousand wheels of artillery and baggage trains, and anon cantering along the bordered surface of some bayou levees, I passed, until, just at sundown, when thoroughly exhausted, I reached the camp of an old friend, and found in abundance the supplies necessary to restore wearied man and beast.

The road from Milliken's Bend leads over to Richmond, crosses Roundaway Bayou, and follows the windings of Vidal Bayou (its continuation) until it reaches the river, some ten miles below New-Carthage. From this point some of our troops followed the windings of the river, until they arrived opposite Grand Gulf, some fifteen miles below. Many of the regiments marched the entire distance from Milliken's Bend to Grand Gulf; others were taken on transports to New-Carthage, and others again at Perkins' Plantation, the point where Vidal Bayou empties into the Mississippi.

For some weeks our forces have been gradually moving in this direction with a view to operations against Grand Gulf, or some other adjacent point where a landing could be obtained on firm ground. The division of Gen. ASTHABALA led the advance, and by easy marches finally reached Perkin's Plantation, at the mouth of Vidal Bayou, where they remained, and soon after were joined by the divisions Gens. CARR, A. J. SMITH, LOGAN and QUINBY.

The proprietor of Perkin's Plantation was evidently a man of great wealth and refinement, to which he added the quality of treason in its broadest sense. When our forces took possession of New-Orleans, he evinced his love of the Confederacy by setting fire with his own hands to the beautiful mansion and its outbuildings, after which he took his family, negroes and other portable pelf and departed for the interior of Dixie.

Some fifteen or twenty miles below Perkin's Plantation, is a small landing known as Coffee's Point, named after Mayor COFFEE, a former resident and original settler of the place. Directly opposite this is the mouth of Big Black River, and in full view are the fortifications of Grand Gulf. It is from Coffee's Point that this letter is being written; and the place, within the last forty-eight hours, has assumed proportions of importance, from the fact that from here the initiatory steps of offensive operations against Grand Gulf were taken.

As seen from here, the fortifications across the river are built just above the level of the river, upon a sort of bluff promontory, which juts out at the confluence of the Big Black and Mississippi. To pass down the latter stream, a steamer, in following the channel, has to go straight toward the batteries until within a very short range, when, turning short to the right, and passing parallel with the works, goes on down the river. In fact the position of the river and defences are very much as at Vicksburgh; there is the same long peninsula opposite, by which Boats in passing are forced to approach close under the guns of the fortification.

To reduce this was the first thing to be attempted, and with a view to that end a large force was sent down, night before last, to this point. During the night the transports were filled with troops, and held ready for crossing in case the gunboats, the next day, should succeed in silencing the batteries.

The plan, in substance, of yesterday's operations was, that the gunboats should take certain positions, endeavor to silence the guns, which being done, the transports were to cross, land the forces who were to hold the place. The programme was simple, but failed in one or two material points.

The fight commenced about 8 o'clock, and lasted without intermission for five hours and forty minutes, recommenced at 7 in the evening, and was closed by darkness. The general plan of the fight was that the gunboats should pass up and down the batteries, in order to present as bad a mark as possible for the rebel artillerymen. Four of the gunboats started down in advance, and moving up to within about four hundred yards, then stopped, and engaged the battery on the extreme point. The work mounted three guns, one of which is a 100-pounder, and all of which are heavily casemated. The fire of the four gunboats was promptly returned by the battery by a fire that was precise and rapid. After a short exchange, the four boats moved slowly down, waking up batteries at short intervals for a full mile. They were followed by the other three iron-clads, led by the *Lafayette*, each as it passed working its broadside as fast as possible.

Before these boats passed down, the *Lafayette* ran into the eddy formed by the Big Black, and with her 100-pound rifle, poured an enfilading fire into the battery, which proved so hot that it compelled the rebels to materially lessen their fire.

From this time till the close, the gunboats moved constantly, passing the batteries, pouring into each their fire as they passed. The roar of the guns was terrific, and so continuous that it sounded almost like an unbroken roll of thunder. For awhile, the eye as well as ear would take in the scene, but soon great clouds of smoke rose, mel above, and shut out the scene.

One of your correspondents, who was with the fleet, will give you particulars, so I need not enter upon them at length.

Many of the boats were severely "punished," some not at all. The *Tuscumbia*, a turreted iron-clad, was completely riddled in every portion not protected by plating. Her chimneys were perforated until they resembled huge graters, and her woodwork torn and splintered in every conceivable shape. Her turrets alone, in their thickest parts, were able to resist the projectiles hurled against her. She was finally disabled by a shot that cut one of her hog chains, by which, in river phrase, she was "broken in two."

The *Lafayette* was struck a number of times, but was not in the slightest degree injured. She has shown herself the most formidable as well as invulnerable vessel of the fleet. The extent to which the others were injured may be inferred from the appended list of casualties:

Benton.

Killed.....4
Wounded.....21

Tuscumbia.

Killed.....4
Wounded.....22

Pittsburgh.

Killed.....7
Wounded.....18

Of these killed and wounded there was but one officer—an infantry Lieutenant on the *Tuscumbia*, who was literally blown to pieces by a shell, while in the act of sighting his rifle at a rebel sharpshooter.

The batteries were all silenced save the upper one, and this to an extent that prevented it from firing only at long intervals. The entire number of batteries was ten, each of which mounted from three to five guns, and were in the main worked by negro troops. It is thought that at the time our gunboats hauled off that the infantry possibly might have taken the works, although such may not have been the case.

Last evening the boats again engaged the batteries, and found them all in working order. During the engagement the transports ran below in safety, having first landed their troops. To-day they are engaged in ferrying the troops across the river, beginning at a point about three miles below Grand Gulf, and landing some six miles lower down. One division has already crossed, and the others are under way. Their destination is probably Fort Gibson, a railroad station some thirteen miles from the river.

From this point rebel regiments can be seen filing down from Grand Gulf in the direction of the point at which our troops are being landed. A fight may be expected to take place at any moment.

I write in haste, as a messenger is just ready to leave for Milliken's Bend. GALWAY.

Movements of Massachusetts Troops.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 10.

The Second battalion of the Second Massachusetts cavalry are under orders to leave for the seat of war on Tuesday next.

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) is full, and expect shortly to enter active service. A second colored regiment, the Massachusetts Fifty-fifth, has been started, with a favorable promise of soon filling up.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

The Arrival in this City of the First, Fourth and Twentieth New-York Volunteers.

They are Welcomed by an Immense Throng.

Soldiers, Firemen and Civilians in the Procession.

A SALUTE FIRED FROM THE BATTERY.

From early sunrise yesterday morning till long past the small hours of evening this Metropolis was kept in a constant whirl of excitement, by the appearance on the streets of military and civic pageants, the beating of drums, the sounding of trumpets, the blazonry of banners and the firing of cannon. Not for a long period has New-York witnessed such an eventful Sunday. It seamed as though the entire population of old and young, great and little, rich and poor, had mutually determined to come out of their houses to witness the ovation extended to the returning New-York regiments from tha field of battle. From the roofs of public and other buildings, the National flag was displayed, and in many instances mottoes of welcome in latters of evergreen were exhibited at the windows of private residences. That the troops had an earnest and sincere reception at the hands of the people will not be doubted by any one who saw the proceedings of yesterday. That the troops appreciated the feeling which prompted the manifestation of interest in their behalf was also apparent. The absence of omnibuses and other vehicles which monopolize Broadway on weekdays, rendered that thoroughfare comparatively free for the occasion. Wherever the returning soldiers appeared they were greeted with repeated acclamations. On all the down-town streets, little knots—the nucleus of which was one or more of the volunteers—could be observed, and if one was near enough to listen, he could hear question upon question concerning experience of the regiment during its two years' service, asked the brave fellows who at times must have considered the ordeal equal to that to which they had been subjected on the battle-field. As a general thing, the troops looked well, although, of course, camp-life had taken from them their naturally fair complexions, and given in return a bronzed and hardy visage. According to the late order, they were permitted to retain their arms.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was the first to arrive. At the early hour of 5 A. M. they came over from Jersey City, having left Philadelphia at about midnight. The unseasonableness of the hour prevented thousands of persons from viewing them as they marched up Cortlandt-street and Broadway to the Arsenal, in Centre-street, their temporary headquarters. But they did not during their tramp escape notice. The beating of drums soon brought together a crowd, and simultaneously demonstrated that not a few inhabitants improve the advantages afforded, these delightful Spring mornings, by early rising. The regiment, numbering about 325 men, proceeded to Centre-street, unescorted by any military body, and deposited their arms and equipments in the arsenal. They were then dismissed, with an order to reassemble at 1 o'clock to-day, at the same place. Arrangements have been made by the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, the members and ex-members of the Veteran Scott Life Guard, the Fifth regiment (Duryee Zouaves,) the Twenty-second regiment, N. Y. N. G., and other military organizations, also the Fire Departments of this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, to give the Fourth a grand welcoming reception to-day. The procession will move from Canal-street at 3 P. M., and proceed to the City Hall where the column will be reviewed by the Mayor and members of the Common Council. The colors of the Scott Life Guard, upon which are inscribed the names of the Mexican battles in which that company were engaged under Gen. SCOTT, and which have been deposited in the City Hall since their departure with the regiment two years ago, will be formally received by them in the afternoon. The column will then march up Broadway to the Fifth-avenue Hotel where it will be reviewed by Gen. SCOTT. A national salute will be fired from the Park. In the evening the regiment will march to the City Assembly Rooms to partake of a sumptuous banquet to be prepared for them by the municipal authorities.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

The Twentieth regiment (Weber's Turner Rifles) arrived at Pier No 1, at about noon, on the Camden and Amboy boat. They are commanded by Col. VAN VALKENBURGH, and number 210 men. As the men were leaving the boat, a salute was fired by a section of Company B, Fourth artillery, Capt. JOHN J. DIEHL. In addition to the numerous organizations which had assembled in the vicinity of the Pier to receive the regiment, a large concourse of people, including hundreds of ladies, occupied the sidewalks and every available space of room not taken by the members in regular procession. The moment the regiment passed through the gate which incloses the pier, they were greeted with vociferous shouts by the multitude, who pressed *en masse* and with unbounded ardor to get nearer the ones they revered and cherished. Then followed shaking of hands, congratulations, embracings and other evidences of rejoicings, which consumed nearly an hour of time, after which the column was re-formed, and proceeded up Broadway to Grand-street, through Grand to Orchard-street, to Turn Halle. The following was the order of the procession:

One Section Company B, Fourth Artillery, Capt. John J. Diehl.
Turnwart Baillett, assisted by Messrs Selb and Staff, Marshals.
Company C, Seventieth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Capt. Schack.
Two Companies of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., under command of Capt. Merkert, 120 men, headed by Turi's Band.
Independent Schuetzen, of Brooklyn, Capt. Schurich.
New-Yorker Schuetzen Glider, Capt. Schmalz.
Drum Corps of Fifth Regiment, Drum-Major Serchet.
New Brooklyn Turn Verein, H. Haasman, President.
Brooklyn Turn Verein.
Union Hill Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, H. Redman, Foreman.
Allemania Glee Club, M. Leduski, President.
Social Reformer Liedertafel, C. Lembke, President.
Williamsburgh Saenger Fund, F. Fuegn, President.
Fidelia Glee Club, F. Kattner, President.
Bloomingdale Turn Verein, headed by their Juvenile Drum Corps, M. Sau, President.
Jersey City Turn Verein, M. Stoehr, President.
Hudson City Turn Verein, M. Breglein, President.
Morrisania Turn Verein, M. Von Gericht, President.
Stratteport Turn Verein, Jas Williams, President.
Williamsburgh Turn Verein, accompanied by a Brass Band, Mr. Leibele, President.
The New-York Turner Boys.
The Ex-Members of the Twentieth Regiment, in charge of Capt. Otto Hoyn.
Wounded Men in Carriages.
The Twentieth Regiment.
The New-York Turn Verein.

All along the route the Twentieth was received with cheers. On this occasion, they cannot assert they were forgotten by their Teutonic friends and acquaintances, for, certainly, it is not often one has an opportunity to witness—unless it is on some German gala-day—such a tremendous throng of that portion of our citizens. The Turn-Halle was a scene to behold. The crowd, the rush, the jam to get into that edifice was terrific. Throughout the entire afternoon and evening the street in front of the Hall was completely blockaded. But patience cannot always succeed, as it proved in this instance; for it became certain the larger the crowd remained, the less likely would they be to get within the building. Bearing that in mind, the people gradually dispersed, and allowed the soldiers to enjoy a night's repose.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment came in at the foot of Cortlandt-street, at about 3 o'clock P. M. It numbers about 400 men, and was engaged, as was also the other two regiments in the recent contest on the Rappahannock. The First was one of KEARNEY'S old regiments, and has won imperishable renown. In the late action it was attached to SICKLE'S Corps. They were received at the pier by a battalion of the Seventh Regiment National Guard Company C, preceded by DODWORTH'S Band, and were by them escorted up Broadway and back to the Park Barracks, where the regiment was furnished with a supper and provided with lodgings for the night. Having been, as this regiment has, through the campaigns of the Peninsula, Maryland and Virginia, it has especial claims to our notice; and when it is remembered that the brave and noble KEARNEY once directed its movements, we can view it with double interest.

As many inquiries were made, yesterday, in reference to a bit of red flannel that each man wore on his cap, it perhaps will be well to explain that it was placed there in accordance with the desire of Gen. KEARNEY, in order to distinguish the men of his division from those of other divisions. It is not decided how long the regiment will make the Park barracks their headquarters, before they disperse. The following is a list of the field officers:

Colonel—J. FREDERICK PIERSON.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Francis L. Leland.
Major—Joseph E. Yearman, (missing in action.)
Surgeon—John Howe.
Quartermaster—R. G. Walmsley.

The First Regiment—Reception on Sunday.

The sudden change of plans for the formal reception of the First regiment New-York State Volunteers, has a brief history, of considerable interest. The notice of the programme for Sunday was issued on Saturday night. Early on Sunday morning there was a meeting at the Mayor's office of such gentlemen as rarely assemble in the City Hall—especially on the Sabbath. Among them were Messrs. James Brown, Wm. E. Dodge, David Hoadley, Jno. T. Johnson, C. R. Roberts, R. H. McCurdy, Norman White, Fred. DePeyster, R. S. Stuart, Stewart Brown, F. S. Winston, Ed. Dwight, W. R. Varmilye, F. G. Foster, A. R. Wetmore, Jas. W. Beekman, Jas. Suydam, O. E. Wood, Alex. Stuart, S. B. Schieffelin, and the venerable Gen. Swift. These gentlemen expressed to His Honor their belief that the arrangements for the Sunday ovation must have been made without his sanction, and their desire that it should be deferred to some secular day, when they and those who shared their views of the Sabbath, might be allowed to take part in the public proceedings.

The Mayor assured them that he had not been consulted, and that it would quite accord with his views and wishes if the proposed change could be affected. After communicating with the Committee on National Affairs, he assured these gentlemen that there had been a prompt compliance with their desires.

The National Committee and the representatives of the regiment then appeared, and the citizens present were introduced. Messrs. BROWN, DODGE and MCCURDY severally expressed the satisfaction of all present in view of the change of programme, and the respect it indicated for the feelings of Christian citizens.

Col. ALLEN, the founder of the First Regiment, and its representative in the absence of its wounded Colonel, said the change accorded with the wishes of the officers of the regiment. It was their desire to have as little parade as possible on the Sabbath. They would march directly to their headquarters, stack their arms, secure the public property, go directly to their homes, and receive the congratulations of their fellow-citizens Tuesday next.

Gen. SWIFT said he was too advanced to do service, but he wanted to express his cordial approval of the course which had been adopted. He thought it honorable to all concerned. Those who honor the Sabbath will be honored of God.

After the above interview, and in spite of its result, the regiment, with a part of the escort, extended their march to Union-square. The Mayor, and, we presume, the National Committee, cannot be held responsible for this departure from the arrangement at the City Hall, so that it is without Municipal sanction.

Losses in the One Hundred and Second New-York.

No. 4 WEST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET, N. Y., Saturday, May 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen no mention, as yet, in the papers, of the losses of the One Hundred and Second N. Y. V., in the battles at Chancellorsville. I have just learned that Lieut.-Col. AVERY was very seriously wounded by a ball through neck and jaw, and is at Washington suffering greatly.

Capt. JOHN MEAD was wounded in the arm.

Sergeant CHARLES WHEELAN was taken prisoner.

One of the officers, it is said, captured a stand of rebel colors, and tied them about his waist.

The One Hundred and Second was in the Third brigade, (Gen. GEORGE S. GREEN,) of Gen. GRANT'S division. Very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Late Col. 102d N. Y. V.

The Wounded.

A car load of sick and wounded soldiers arrived about 7 o'clock A. M. Sunday morning—a few of them wounded in the recent battles. The hospital steamer *Thomas P. Way* met them at the depot in Jersey City, and they were taken over to Bedloe's Island. Surgeon C. MCDOUGALL, Medical Director of this Department, has had every preparation made, so that every care and attention will be bestowed upon those sent to this Department.

Self-Denial and Generosity of the Soldiers.

The following is from one of the delegates of the Christian Commission:

"Some of the soldiers expressed their gratitude that their friends at home still cared for them; but as I turned away from the group, one of the two mentioned thrust their greenbacks into my hand for himself and comrade, as a contribution to the Commission. I was so surprised, that I refused at first to receive them, but they insisted, saying with restrained, but evident feeling, that they wished to do something for the soldiers themselves, when the people felt so at home. I told them I came to give to the soldiers, not to receive. But still they pressed it. 'They could not use their money,' they said, 'better.' Now, here is something that appeals to the noble hearts at home, if anything could. I took the names of these two men. Let these names go upon your subscription book, and record beside them: 'Privates in the army at Suffolk, Va., an unsolicited offering;' and add to the second name: 'This name is borne by a wife and children at home.' They think they cannot use their money better, living in tents, sleeping on hard beds, eating coarse fare, separated from friends, but cheerfully ready for any sacrifice. What do the people at home think, whose comforts and luxuries never fail?"

How affecting is the fact above stated. Privates in the army, with dependent families, urging their contributions on the delegate, to supply other soldiers with the bread of life, with which they had been supplied "Christian men and women, "go ye and do likewise."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DOGS RUNNING AT LARGE.—The Police have been busy for a few days past in arresting persons for permitting their dogs to run at large without being muzzled, as required by law. Several individuals have recently been bitten, and one alleged case of hydrophobia has been reported, which, together with the fact that several dogs, which showed evidence of being afflicted with that fearful malady, have lately been killed has caused an intense degree of excitement among certain portions of the community. The Mayor is daily called upon and appealed to, to enforce the law; and, in accordance with his request, the Police have been directed to arrest all owners of unmuzzled dogs, and to take up or kill all dogs having no owners. Some twenty persons have been arrested daily since Thursday last, and fined by the Justices from $2 50 to $3 each. Within the same time some two dozen ownerless dogs have been killed.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 147, of which 66 were adults, and 81 children. The principal causes were: Marasmus, 15; consumption, 23; convulsions, 10; diphtheria and inflammation of lungs, 8 each; congestion of lungs and congestion of brain, 6 each; dropsy and hydrocephalus, 5 each; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; cholera infantum, 1; small pox, 1, &c., &c. Natives of United States, 108; Ireland, 20; Germany, 7; England, 6; other countries, 6.

[Advertisement.]

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS INTERESTED are invited to call at our warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-street, New-York, and examine the new Cabinet Organs, with from one to twelve stops each, recently introduced by MASON & HAMLIN. They surpass all other instruments of the class, for smaller churches, chapels, Sabbath school-rooms, and private houses, while the prices are very moderate, viz., $70, $85, $95, $120 and upwards, each. Dr. LOWELL MASON, Dr. THOMAS HASTINGS, and more than fifty of the most distinguished organists and musicians of New-York, Boston, &c., bear witness in written testimony to the great value of these new instruments, and their entire superiority to all others.

MASON BROTHERS.

[Advertisement.]

FINE ALUM CLAY

Of excellent quality for white ware, fire brick, &c. Fire clays, for saggers, stove linings, drain-pipes, furnaces, &c., &c. Deep sea-going vessels can load afloat at our wharf. CROSSMAN BROTHERS, Woodbridge, New-Jersey.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HIM?—There are children quite too smart for parents or teachers, and it is difficult to manage them. They are high tempered, secretive, greedy, and inclined to take that which does not belong to them. There is a way by which they may be brought into subjection, and Phrenology explains it. Examinations daily, with written charts, by FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man sea to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 213

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS OUT To-DAY—The Summer Number, with magnificent illustrations. Every Lady, Mother, Milliner, and Dressmaker should see the splendid Summer Number.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam transport Dudley Buck, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. Richardson, J. J. Wood, D. S. Weeks, Mr. Stevens, Lieuts. Ring, A. M. Holbrook, J. Kanny, Simpson, G. W. Gedney, L. Miller, A. Norton, W. W. Bell, Capt. D. D. Phillips, and 100 in the steerage.

In bark Sallie Bonsal, from Halifax.—Francis Parrot, Mrs. Parrot, Miss Parrot, Master Parrot, Mrs. Welch, Miss Welch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 06 | Moon rises.. 1 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 30 | Gov. Island.. 3 19 | Hell Gate. 4 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, May 10.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Nawbern, N. C., 5th inst., via Fortress Monroe 7th, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Daley, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Wyoming, Fincloth, Port Royal via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer S. W. Phelps, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Shakspeare, (Brem.,) Fechter, Havre March 25, with mdse. and 356 passengers to order. April 20, lat. 43 50, lon. 39 45, saw several large icebergs.

Ship Hersogin Von Brabant, (Brem.,) Belling, Breman 21 ds., in ballast and 255 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Ship Matador, (Brem.,) Kimme, London 38 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Mategka, (Aust.,) Mattesseck, Bordeaux 29 ds., in ballast to Holboe & Balchen.

Ship Wm. Chamberlain, Carver, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar and 20 passengers to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Leone, (Aust.,) Irawich, Algiers 38 ds., in ballast Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Lady Pirie, (Br., of Sunderland,) Ridley, Carthagena April 1, in ballast to P. S. Kenway.

Bark Saturn, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Killam, London 35 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Almoner, (of Searsport,) Lanphar, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar to B. P. Sherman. Left no Am vessels.

Bark Gulding Star, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Glasgow 49 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Fan, (Norw.,) Kroger, Bordeaux 46 ds., with wine, etc., to order.

Bark Marie Heyn, (Pruss.,) Peters, Lisbon 38 ds., with cork, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Pamelia, (Br., of Liverpool,) Aibee, Remedios 14 ds., with sugar to Hugh McBardle. Been 8 days N. of Hatteras.

Bark New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Saunders, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Leighton, (Br., of Liverpool,) Randle, Rio Janeiro March 11, via St. Thomas 20 ds., with coffee to A. L. Phipps & Co. Was off Barnegat 3d inst., since which had very heavy weather. April 2, lat. 3 46 S., lon. 35 40, signalized an American built barkentine, under English colors, from Liverpool for Ciara, spelled her name Thesisina. April 25, lat. 25 30, lon. 67 30, passed the wreck of a large ship keel up, false keel gone but the bolts appearing, also main keel parted amidships; is not more than three or four feet above water; it first appears as breakers and is very dangerous.

Bark Sea Skimmer, Bassett, Bordeaux 35 ds., with wine, etc., to Theo. Stehn.

Bark Ottersen, (Norw.,) Nelson, Marseilles 46 ds., in ballast to C. C. Duncan.

Bark Sallie Bonsal, Leavitt, Halifax, N. S., 6 ds., with oats, cod oil and fish to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ruth, (Br., of London,) Glendining, Algoa Bay 70 ds., with wool to Napier, Welsford & Co.

Schr. George B. Loring, Deasey, Ruatan Island 16 ds., with fruit, etc., to master.

Schr. Susan Eldridge, Beebe, Yorktown, Va., 5 ds., with oysters.

Schr. C. H. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Jaemel April 23, with coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Chief, Champlin, New-Haven, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., light.

BELOW—2 barks and 2 brigs unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Detroit, Celt, (Br.,) Diamond State, Continental, George Cromwell, Empire.

Ships Liberty, (Br.,) Empire, Parana, West Point, Sir Robert Peel, Alhambra, Home, (Br.)

Barks Roosevelt, Heimdall, (Nor.,) Hansy Trowbridge, D. Stevens.

Brigs E. Drummond, Adelaide, (Br.,) Peacock, (Br.,) Bathan, (Br.,) D. Tomley, Lavinia, A. B. Nors, Glenvielt, (Br.,) M. Horton, (Br.,) G. W. Maitland.

Schooners Susan E. James, Hamilton, Gordon G. Hubbard, Isaac Hinkley, Carrie Wells, Julius Webb, A. S. Rowland, Joseph T. Barrows, Mary Lord, Angelina B. Cleif, Henry May, Mary Hale, Empire.

Spoken, &c.

Wild Hunter—bark, of and fm. Halifax, for Cuba, 26th ult., lat. 25, lon. 67 40.

Seneca—bark, bound E., April 12, lat. 46 10, lon. 25 10, signalized.

Volante—brig, from River la Platte for New-York, 12th ult., lat. 7 44 N., lon. 48.

Montriant—br. ship, standing N., April 17, lat. 15 35, lon. 62.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas April 24, U. S. gunboats Wachusetts, Sheppard Knapp and Gemshrok.

At Jacmel April 23, schr. Freeman, from Boston, just arrived.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
OF THE EFFICACY OF
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES!

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often holstered up in the advertising columns of the Press by fictitious letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FICTITIOUS TESTIMONIALS put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose only object it is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time RESPECTFULLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject, to ADDRESS INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the Antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROMPTED, BELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

For example, seven-eighths of the multitudes who go to sea suffer more or less from SEA SICKNESS. They dread this terrible affliction more than the fury of the elements, and it must be an unspeakable satisfaction to them to learn that it can be averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is only within the last twelve months that this GREAT FACT IN MEDICATION has been established, and hence it is not universally known. Those who have tested this newly-developed property of the preparation, and escaped seasickness by its aid, are naturally anxious to spread the glad tidings among all who "go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters." The witness upon this point, whose testimony is appended, not only gives his own experience, but corroborates it with emphatic evidence from other sources. If there be any who are skeptical on the subject, they are hereby referred directly to him and to the gentlemen who shared with him the beneficial effects of the antidote.

The immense increase in the sales of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year, proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD. Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "cast like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote, that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced, while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a really valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the unbought, successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main staple of the TRAVELLER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months a pure wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an antibilious and mild aperient agent, is needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and nervous debility ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

DR. HOSTETTER—*

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—N.O. 3629. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM GENERAL HOOKER'S ARMY.

Our Wounded on the South Side of the Rappahannock.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BRINGING THEM OVER

The Estimates of Losses Much Diminished.

Further Particulars of Gen. Hooker's New Movement.

Rebel Acknowledgment of Losses in the Late Raid.

SUFFERINGS OF THEIR WOUNDED.

A List of National Officers Prisoners in Richmond.

From Our Own Correspondsnt.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Evening May 9, 1863.

By a flag of truce to-day we learn of the death of Col. VAN HOUGHTON, who was wounded in tha leg at the battle of Salem Heights on Monday evening, and taken prisoner. He was a brava man. Thie afternoon, Gen. BARKSDALE, Commander at Fredericksburgh, accompanied by several other officers, came down to the bank abova the Lacey House, and held an interview with our authorities. Arrangements have bean made for the bringing over of our wounded to this side, and they are arriving rapidly. In the morning several Surgeons, detailed from the various regiments, crossed over to administer to their wants.

BARNES' brigade, GRIFFIN'S division, which pierced back yesterday to the various fords on the right, to assist in bringing away the pontoons, has returned today.

This was the rear brigede of the Fifth army corps, in covering the retreat of the right wing across the river. One thousand will fully cover the loss of this corns.

The figures of the total loss is baing much diminisbed by the coming in of stragglers.

D. W. JUDD.

EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSATTS, COL. HAYES—TOTAL LOSS OF REGIMENT.

Capt. Wm. G. Hewins, Co. B—killed.
Isaac R. Simmons, Co. I—wounded.
John Hughes, Co. B—wounded.
Corp. Morris Nellozan, Co. B—wounded
George Wrin, Co. B—wounded.
Corp. Chas. J. Brown, Co. D—wounded.
Henry Gallyan, Co. B—wounded.
Z. Churchill, Co. C—wonnded.
Corp. George H. Swift, Co. C—wooended.
Sergt. Patrick Welch, Co. B—wounded,
Wm. H. Goss, Co. G—wonnded,
Wm. H. Heath, Co. F—wounded.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 10—P. M.

I have made diligent inquiriea in reply to your dispatch, and state this as the result: Persons have arrived here from tha Army of the Potomac, leaving there on Saturday evening, who stata that the army is in the best of spirits, with everything in readiness to recross the river. Some corps crossed last evening. The point of crossing is said to be one adopted by Gen. HOOKER a few days ago. It is thought tha whole army will move together. Thie is my last information, and as reliable as any information can be not directly from tha War Department.

You are aware that the President and Gen. HALLECK paid Gen. HOOKER an official visit some days since. The fact of the visit is already turned into history, but tha results of that trip may yet prove of vast importance to the country. The visit was opportune, and has enabled Gen. HOOKER to make one more attempt to execute his admirable plans with some hope of success. Having obtained the permission of the President to recross the Rappahannock, after demonstrating the importance of the movement, Gen. HOOKER asked that his communications might be properly guarded in the rear of his army. The promise to attend to this was given, as well as the positive promise that additional means of ammun tion and supply should be furnished, and that Gen. SIGEL should again lead his troops.

During Wednesday and Thursday Gen. HOOKER detailed several regiments to gather up the wounded and bury the dead left on the south bank of the river. These men were relieved continually, and the work proceeded without intermission. The number of rebels found unburied was very large, and it is believed that no effort was made by the enemy to bury his brave men slaughtered by our artillery during the five days' battles at Chancellorsville. Fortunately, the weather was cool, preventing physical decay, and the rain served as a balm to ease the wounded from some of their suffering. The fact that the enemy had left thus suddenly, confirmed Gen. HOOKER in the belief that the rebels had been very much cut up, and that they contemplated a retreat, if that course was found practicable. Accordingly, on Thursday afternoon, before the rain had ceased falling, Gen. HOOKER ordered forward across the river the First and Fifth *Corps d'Armée*, under Gen. SEDGWICK. Owing to the horrible condition of the roads, but little progress was made, and Gen. HOOKER, on Friday, directed his attention to the crossing of the whole army at Banks' and United States Fords. During tha day, positions for each corps were designated, and Gen. HOOKER was busy in giving instructions to his various Generals, concerning his proposed pursuit and capture of Gen. LEE'S army.

Yesterday Gen. PLEASANTON'S cavalry crossed the river, and proceeded immediately to the front, for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's position. Two hours' ride brought them to our old position about Chancellorsville. In this neighborhood no rebels were discovered, except killed and wounded. These were disposed of properly as rapidly as possible. A considerable number of stragglers and skulkers from the rebel army and some of our own men came into our lines yesterday, and gave themselves up. The former protest that they have no feeling in this war, and are willing to take the oath and become good citizens of tha United States.

Where have the rebels gone? This question is going around unanswered in the hotels to-day. It is the opinion of the military men that they have fallen back in two columns, one toward Richmond, and another toward Gordonsville, in the hope of concentrating with LONGSTREET'S forces in front of Richmond, once more to give us battle.

The next engagement will take place most probably on or near the Upper Pamunkey River, whither Gen. HOOKER is moving as rapidly as possible. Many maintain that the James River will be the next line that the rebels will defend. This may or may not be secure, as Gens. PECK, KEYES and NAGLEE may decide.

The Richmond and Potomac Railroad, south of Fredericksburgh, will be put in order again as soon as it will be safe to work upon it.

Troops are arriving here again, and it is rumored that another army will advance south to support Gen. HOOKER in a day or two.

It is understood that Gen. BUFORD, with his light brigade, has penetrated to tha Alleghany Ridge, in Western Virginia, and that he is now returning, having destroyed the Richmond and Tennessee railroad in several places, captured many prisoners, obtained important information, and burned large quantities of stores intended for the rebel armies in the Southwest.

The report of the capture of Richmond, by the forces of Maj.-Gen. PECK, is entirely discredited here.

The weather is excellent, and the roads are drying rapidly.

LATE NEWS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 11.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 7th inst., says that "tha destruction of large trains of Government wagons at Aylett's, and stores of grain at that place, is the most serious loss we have suffered from the Federal raid. The Government was deriving large supplies from that section of the State, and unfortunately within the last week largely increased its wagon trains."

Another article says that in consequence of active operations in the field, and limited transportation, the wounded on tha field and at Gurnea depot are suffering for food—hence an appeal is made to the benevolent.

NATIONAL OFFICERS PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, May 10.

The Richmond *Examiner* of May 9, is received.

Tha following is a list of the Union officers taken at the recent battles on the Rappahannock, and received at the Confederate State Prison:

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hayes, 2d brigade, 3d division, 2d corps.
Col. S. Mayer, 107th Ohio.
Col. J. A. Matthew, 126th Pennsylvania.
Col. R. S. Bostwick, 27th Connecticut.
Col. Charles Glantz, 103d Pennsylvania.
Col. W. W. Packer, 5th Connecticut.
Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merwin, 27th Connecticut.
Lieut.-Col. D. B. McCeary, 145th Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Col. E. W. Cook, 28th New-York.
Lieut.-Col. L. H. Smith, 126th Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Wooster, 20th Connecticut.
Lieut.-Col. Charles Ashby, 54th New-York.
Lieut.-Col. John A. Murdwick, 28th New-Jersay.
Major John A. Danks, 63d Pennsylvania.
Major Joseph Geamans, 1st New-York.
Mejor James H. Coburn, 27th Connecticut.
Surgeon H. R. Neff, 153d Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon S. C. Sanger, 6th N. Y. cavalry.
Hospital Steward W. H. Bass.
Lieut. John H. Albert, 45th New-York.
Lieut. B. Funbeck, 2d New-York.
Capt. Wm. D. Wilkins, A. A. G., 1st division, 12th corps.
Capt. R. H. Wilbur, A. D., 2d division, 12th corps.
Capt. Otto Weher, A. D. C., 1st div., 11th corps.
Capt. R. C. Shannon, A. D. C., 2d brigade, 1st division, 12th corps.
Edward L. Faid, Lieut. and A. D. C. to Gen. Werd.
Thos. G. Leigh, A. D. C. to Gen. Ward.
H. W. Farrar, A. D. C. to Gen. Sedgwick.
John W. Eckelts, A. D. C. to Gen. Hayes.
H. F. Brownson, Capt. and A. A. G.

THE GREAT RAID IN VIRGINIA.

The Exploits of the Force which Passed Around to Gloucester Point.

COL. KILPATRICK'S REPORT.

WASAINGTON, Mondoy, May 11.

The following was received at headquarters to-day:

YORKTOWN, Va., May 9.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, United States Army:

GENERAL: I have the bonor to report that, by direction of Maj.-Gen. STONEMAN, I left Louisa Courthouse on the morning of the 3d inst., with one regiment (the Harris Light cavalry) of my brigade; reached Hungary, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad, at daylight on the morning of the 4th, destroyed the depot, telegraph wires and railroad for several miles; passed over to the Brook turnpike; drove in the rebel pickets down the pike, across the Brook; charged a battery and forced it to retire to within two miles of the City of Richmond; captured Lieut. BROWN, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. WINDER, and eleven men within the fortifications; passed down to tha left to the Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy, which I burned; ran a train of cars into the river; retired to Hanovertown, on the Peninsula; crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry force; burned a train of thirty wagons, loaded with bacon; captured thirteen prisoners, and fencamped for the night five miles from tha river. I resumed my march at 1 A. M. of the 5th; surprised a force of three hundred cavalry at Aylett's; captured two officers and thirty-three men; burned 56 wagons and the depot, containing upwards of twenty thousand barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing and commissary stores, and safely crossed tha Mattapony and destroyed the ferry again, just in time to escape the advance of the rebel cavalry pursuit. Late in the evening I destroyed a third wagon train and depot, a few miles above and west of Tappahannock, on the Rappahannock, and from that point made a forced march of twenty miles, being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of STUART'S, from the fact that we captured prisoners from the First, Fifth and Tenth Virginia cavalry. At sundown I discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in line of battle above King and Queen Court-house. The strength was unknown, but I at once advanced to the attack, only, however, to discover that they were friends—a portion of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieut.-Col. DAVIS, of the same regiment. At 10 A. M., on the 7th, I found safety and rest under our brave old flag, within our lines at Gloucester Point.

The raid and march about the entire rebel army, a march of nearly two hundred miles, has been made in less than five days, with a loss of ona officer and thirty-seven men, having captured and paroled upward of 300 men.

I take great pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my Staff, Capt. P. OWEN JONES, Capt. ARMSTRONG, and Capt. MCLAVIN, Dr. HACKLEY and Lieut. ESTIS, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a dispatch to Major-Gen. HOOKER. He failed in the attempt, but with his escort of ten men, he captured and paroled one Major, two Captains, a Lieutenant and 15 men. He was afterward himself captured, with his escort, and was afterward recaptured by our own forces. He arrived this morning. I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieut.-Col. DAVIS, and the officers and men of the Ira Harris Light cavalry, not one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life, if he could but aid in the great battle now going on, and win for himself tha approbation of his chiefs. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) J. KILPATRICK,
Col. Comd'g 1st Brigada 3d Div. Cavalry.

FURTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 11.

Capt. F. W. ARMSTRONG and Lieut. L. G. ESTIS, the latter detacned from the First Maine cavalry, arrived here to-day from Col. KILPATRICK'S raids. After leaving Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock, Col. KILPATRICK with the Harris Light Cavalry—350 men—was detached from the main force, and striking the Fredericksbugh and Virginia Central Railroads at their junction, destroyed the roads, burned the bridges over the South Anna, and made for Richmond. They encountered a rebel battery of three guns on the route, but flanked and passed it.

This is the force that confoundad the rabels in their capital. They rode within one and a half miles of Richmond, in full view of the city, and inside the third line of fortifications. Here they captured a rebel Lieutenant belonging to Gen. WINDAR'S Staff; paroled him, and borrowed his horse. They also planted the Stars and Stripes on the fort which they "took," and it remained there during the ten or fifteen minutes they halted. From here, to avoid STEWART'S cavalry, which was on the alart, they struck for Aylett's Ford, on tha Mattapony, capturing and burning large depots there containing eight hundred thousand bushels corn and quantities of rebel stores.

They left Kelly's Ford without a day's rations, but out of the captured railroad trains supplied themselves as they went. On the way to Aylett's Station they charged upon a regiment of cavalry drawn up in line of battle on an adjacent plain. Both seemed eager for the combat; but before they met it was obvious they were all Union troops. The seeming foe was the Twelfth Illinois cavalry, part of Gen. DAVIS' command. They had attempted to gain the Union lines by way of the Peninsula, but had met WISE'S brigade at Tunstall's Station, on the West Point and Richmond Railroad, and were obliged to seek another exit. This strange meeting was at King and Queen's Court-House. From there they pushed on together, and reached Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, on Saturday morning last.

This is the fourth time within two years that Col. KILPATRICK has cut the Virginia Central Railroad. STUART followed them from Richmond to near Gloucester. Capt. ARMSTRONG thinks that if they had summoned terror-stricken Richmond to surrender, the summons would have been obeyed; but with the handful of men the place could not have been held.

The detachment had only two or three hours' rest out of twenty-four, riding night and day, and renewing their horses wherever they could find fresh ones. They were thus remounted several times throughout the command, and brought home better horses than they started with. It is said that most of the regular cavalry was massed with STONEMAN and WYNDHAM at Columbia, and that the volunteers did most of the work between Richmond and Fredericksburgh.

The slaves everywhere hailed the expedition with delight. Near Aylett's, a field full of slave women hoeing corn, threw their hoes in the air, and shouting "Glory to God!" "The Lord deliver us!" and singing ecstatic Methodist hymns, followed the old flag. When the expedition arrived at Gloucaster, in tha language of Capt. ARMSTRONG, "The ground was black with negroes."

Lieut. ESTIS, with ten men, detached at Aylett's to dash across the country northward, and, if possible, convey Gen. HOOKER news of the destruction of the communications, made a bold ride and struck the Rappahannock at Tappahannock Court House, but found the river too much swollen to cross. Here they surprised, captured and paroled, a rebel lieutenant and fifteen men. Being obliged to tarry here a short time, four hundred Essex County militia assembled under Gen. MUSE, and approached tha tower ford, where the Union squad was waiting. When at a short distance, Gen. M. sent a flag of truce to ESTIS, with a note informing him that he (Gen. M.) had sufficient force to captura them, and advised, to prevent the effusion of blood, that he surrender the Union forces at Bowles's Ferry. Lieut. E. refused, mounted and spurred rapidly down the river. During the flight they caught a rebel major, two captains and three privates, going to join their regiments, and paroled them. Gen. MUSE and his militia, three hundred strong, followed closely, and soon the brave handful found themselves caught in a *cul de sac* between the swollen river and the great Dragon swamp. They refused again to surrender, abandoned their horses, destroyed their arms, and took to the swamp. Here military pursuit was abandoned, but the planters turned out and actually hunted them with bloodhounds the next morning. On Wednesday last, all were captured, some wounded by the dogs. A detachment was immediately sent with them toward Richmond, but on the Mattapony they were met by our Cameron Dragoons, and the captors and captured instantly changed places. ESTIS wheeled about and escorted his escort to Gloucester.

Wounded in Washington.

The following wounded officers are in the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown:

Lieut S K Conover, Co C, 2d New-Jersey
Capt Samuel B Jobes, Co G, 12th New-Jersey
Capt Julius C Silson, Co C, 2d New-Jersey
Lieut James T Lowe, Co G, 12th New-Jersey
Capt H A Mattison, Co H, 12th New-Jersey
Capt W H Schooley, Co C, 12th New-Jersey
Lieut G W Whitfield, Co A, 13th New-Jersey
Lieut W H Debroise, Co C, 21st New-Jersey
Lieut Martin Manning, Co I, 8th New-Jersey
Lieut John P Crater, Co D, 15th New-Jersey
Capt Edw'd D Murray, Co C, 140th New-York
Capt A N Sill, Co K, 107th New-York
Lieut J M Browne, Co A, 17th Maine
Lieut A M Benson, Co K, 7th Maine
Capt A L Deering, Co H, 5th Maine
Lieut S G Bailey, Co H, 5th Vermont
Lieut Walter Crane, Co H, 6th Vermont
Capt A P Hutchinson, Co B, 6th Vermont
Lieut J J Paden, Co A, 57th New-York
Capt Jas W Britt, Co D, 57th New-York
Lieut Ronald Kennedy, Co I, 3d Vermont
Lieut H H Hinds, Co A, 57th New-York
Capt J R Lyons, Co A, 57th New-York
Capt J B McKinley, Co E, 6th Maine
Lieut-Col. Frank Palmer, 16th New-York
Capt E E Root, Co I, 33d New-York
Lieut B Byrne, Co K, 33d New-York
Lieut S Porter, Co H, 33d New-York
Adjt. M B Stafford, 86th New-York
Lieut J A Woodward, Co I, 86th New-York
Capt J W Van Keuren, Co F, 21st New-Jersey
Lieut W Baisbee, Co F, 7th Massachusetts
Capt H A Oakem, Co E, 17th Massachusetts
Lieut J. E, Seaver, Co F, 7th Massachusetts
Lieut C F Richards, Co K, 33d Massachusetts
Lieut S Mensorgh, Co K, 6th New-York
Lieut Jas O'Brien, Co D, 2d New-York
Lieut Henry Merette, Co G, 2d New-York
Lieut N W Roller, Co F, 64th New-York
Capt Albert Dart, Co A, 64th New-York

The following wounded soldiers arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon from Aquia Creek, per steamer *John A. Warner*:

Lieut Bernard Byrne, Co K, 33d New-York—leg
Lieut S Potter, Co H, 33d New-York—thigh
Lieut W. Bisler, Co F, 7th Massachusetts—thigh
Lieut Jas E Slaver, Co F, 7th Massachusetts—thigh
Capt H A Oakman, Co E, 7th Massachusetts—thigh
Corp John S Taggert, Co E, 33d New-York—arm
Thos McGowan, Co H, 21st New-York—hip
Arthur B Proctor, Co B 121st New-York—knee
Clarke Sturdevant, Co E, 27th N Y—head, breast
W C Champnay, Co B, 121st New-York—leg and arm
Michael Hayes, Co. E, 31st New-York—shoulder
John Collins, Co E, 31st New-York—leg
Michael McGroffin, Co D, 31st New-York—abdomen
Capt. Wm. G. Turner, Co G, 2d Rhode Island—abdomen
Corp H E Reed, Co D, 7th Massachusetts—thigh
Sergt Edward J[illegible], Co K, 7th Mass—leg
Capt A B Keith, Co I, 7th Mass—leg shot off
D Ideland, Co A, 31st N Y—thigh
W H Morgan, Co G, 4th N Y—leg
A H Dibble, Co F, 32d New-York—shoulder and wrist
Chas W Weaver, Co E, 6th New-York—groin
J Littlefield, Co C, 2d Rhode Island—ankle
A Monroe, Co K, 62d N Y—leg
Lucean Barnes, Co A, 6th N Y—leg
Peter Malone, Co A, 7th Massachusetts—hip
Sergt J C. Smith, Co H, 62d New-York—thigh
E S Lewis, Co B, 35th New-York—thigh
James Diamond, Co I, 1st New-Jersey—side
L W Valentine, Co H, 6th Maine—leg amputated
W H Oster, Co G, 16th New-York—knee
H S Lebroke, Co A, 6th Me—knee
S Reese, Co K, 62d N Y—breast
Geo Carr, Co A, 9th Mass—thigh
Wm L Hunt, Co D, 62d N Y—thigh
E Collins, Co K, 7th Maine—leg
Wm Williams, 1st New-Jersey—knee
Lewis W Branson, Co D, 23d New-Jersey—knee
Samuel Applegate, Co I, 23d New-Jersey—knee
Chas G Blood, Co G, 14th New-York—thigh
Timothy Wetherby, Co A, 7th Maine—wrist and hip
Robt Mitchell, Co A, 31st New-York—thigh
Chas E Heard, Co A, 6th Maine—thigh, badly.
Saml Wight, Co I, 2d Rhode Island—thigh
Geo W McElroy, Co. E, 7th Mass—thigh
James Disdale, Co I, 7th Massachusetts—leg shot off
Michael Noon, Co C, 2d Rhode Island—thigh
Corp Thos Dempsey, Co A, 2d Vermont—lost leg
Joseph G. Rollery, Co B, 7th Massachusetts—leg
Jas H Luther, Co D, 7th Massachusetts—leg
Geo A Barber, Co A, 10th Massachusetts—leg
Corp Pat O'Brien, Co A, 10th Massachusetts—leg
John McCorry, 1st U S Chasseurs—knee
E R Winternuter, Co B, 2d New-Jersey—hip
S L Geyor, Co C, 15th New-Jersey—shoulder
John V Gaddon, Co G, 15th New-Jersey—knee
J Murray, Co D, 2d Vermont—leg shot off
Chas Daken, Co F, 15th N J—thigh
Wm Burdeta, Co D, 2d Vt—thigh
J B Shumway, Co B, 6th Vt—leg
James H Vauns, Co C, 16th New-York—leg
Pat McLoughlin, Co E, 1st N J—breast and side
Sergt R Kuhn, Co H, 16th New-York—ankle
John Allendorf, Co F, 46th New-York—arm
Herman Fieber, Co. E, 7th Massachusetts—leg
Dan Lake, Co C, U S Chasseurs—leg
Frank Cady, Co E, 77th N Y—leg
Wm J Cook, Co C, 33d New-York—abdomen
Sergt Leary Ferry, Co I, 121st New-York—leg

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Grant Said to be Investing Jackson, Mississippi.

The Vicksburgh Communications in his Possession.

The Rebels Forced to Come Out and Fight or Starve.

CAIRO, Monday, May 11.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says:

"We learn that Jackson is already invested, and that the rebels have no way of getting out of Vicksburgh but by entting their way through the National forces.

It was the pontoon bridge over the Big Black River that was destroyed, instead of tha railroad bridge.

The steamer *Horizon*, during the engagement at Grand Gulf, ran on a snag and sunk with 100,000 rations. Most of the rations were lost."

[Jackson is the capital of the State of Mississippi. It is situated on the west bank of tha Pearl River, which is navigable to that point. It is built on a level plain, and extends over a surface of half a mile square, regularly laid out, and a quarter of a mile from the river. It is forty-five miles east of Vicksburgh, and the railroad running eastward from that stronghold passes through it. The New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad also passes through it. If the above dispatch is correct, Gen. GRANT thus has command of all the rebel communications.—EN. TIMES.]

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Our Correspondence from the Gunboat Fleet.

Running the Vicksburgh Blockade—The Number of Gunboats and Transports Below Vicksburgh—Plantations Deserted—A Reconnaissance.

LOOKING AT GRAND GOLF, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Monday, April 27, 1863.

We get but few newspapers in these parts, and are, of course, in blissful ignorance of the grand victories which our forces have achieved at Charleston and other places. We also have a conceited notion that the eyes of the whole country are turned upon us here in "the great Valley of the Mississippi." If such be tha case, they will require good spectacles to discern what we are doing just now. The last remark is put in as a saving clause.

Without attempting to peer into tha future, or to inquire concerning what does not belong to vulgar minds, we refer to what is past. Of this we know something.

One of the great historical events of the war will, no doubt, be the successful running of the rebel batteries by a whole fleet of our gunboats, on the night of April 16, 1863. That incident, however, was but the precursor of another similar achievement by our transport fleet. On Wednesday night five out of six steamers, intended for troop transports, successfully passed the Vicksburgh batteries, encountering the concentrated fire of a hundred guns, yet sustaining no serious damage, and only one being sunk. The unlucky steamer was the *Tigress*, the only side-wheel vessel in the fleet. Not a life was lost, so far as I can learn. For two mortal hours, and longer, did the rebels pour their venomous, plunging fire of shot and shell upon the devoted steamers; but they went through it all, as if bearing a charmed life.

Watching the continous flash of the rebel guns, and counting their deep and murderous bass at a distance of twenty odd miles from the scene, it seemed impossible for any floating object to escape annihilation under such a fire. The blood chilled, and the heart almost stopped beating, while the imagination painted the awful havoc of life which seemed inevitable under such a shower of destructive missiles. Imagine our surprise—nay, our astonishment—when we learned, a few hours later, that so little damage was done to the brave Union flotilla.

If there is anything in the history of warfare to compare with these two events, I am unacquainted with it.

And, now, going back to the events preceding so immediately the running of the rebel blockade—to the vaunting of the enemy as to the invulnerability of his batteries; to the *bouquet* of Gen. PEMBERTON, and his invitation to Gen. SHERMAN to come down and examine his batteries, with the assurance that "the more he saw of them the less he would like them." How must tha conceit be taken out of him? Who can measure the chagrin? How shall we take the dimensions of that collapsed balloon at Vicksburgh? Not the least of their mortification and disgust must come from the reflection of having wasted so much precious ammunition. Probably the powder, shell and shot expended for the purpose of destroying our gunboats and transports on these occasions, cost the rebel Government $10,000, at the very lowest estimate.

We now have seven transports and eight first-class gunboats below Vicksburgh, affording facilities for transporting our troops rapidly to any desired point, with the power to cover their landing with the requisite number of guns of heavy calibre. This change in our base of operations throws open the whole rebel line of operations to our attack, which had hitherto been deemed impregnable. We can strike at any one of half-a-dozen important points, selecting our own time and mode of doing it. The only fear seems to be we shall select too much time to do anything which may prove fatal to the mode. We rest too long upon our laurels.

Under instructions from Washington, I learn that the gunboats are hereafter to cooperate with the army in whatever movements are undertaken. If a good understanding can be secured between the commanders, and this programme carried out, we shall, doubtless, witness results of the most satisfactory character before long.

Keeping in view the supreme interests of the public service, it would be highly improper for me to foreshadow plans. N. B.—In this particular case tha public interests are safe, for I know nothing to reveal. All I know is, we—the gunboat fleet—have been lying looking at Grand Gulf since the 22d of April. We have thrown a dozen or two of our shells at the working party who are busy day and night, apparently perfecting their works. When we fire they hide. When we cease they work, and the black sentry resumes his beat.

The gunboat fleet left Carthage on Wednesday morning, the 22d inst., tha Admiral leading tha way on the *Benton*. We took no troops. I will not state why, though it is supposed there were none to take—a pretty good reason. Being at Carthage, I was invited to go down, and availed myself of tha opportunity to see the doings.

The plantations along the river for the twenty-five miles traveled seemed deserted, like every other part of the river—except by the blacks, who, young and old, male and female, peered out of the doors of their quarters, or ran to the bank to see the strange procession as it passed. It is remarkable fact that they did not seem in the least alarmed, but on the contrary appeared *interested* in the sight. Probably they have no cotton to fall into Yankee hands. Our lugubrious white man nervously walks the plazza of his otherwise deserted house. It was tha only specimen of white humanity to be seen. The fleet came in sight of Grand Gulf shortly after noon, and ran down to within range as if intending to make an attack. Perhaps the object was to draw the rebel fire, and thus ascertain their location, strength and range. If so, the object failed. Our gunboats didn't fire and so did they. The Admiral turned his head up stream and signaled the fleet to follow. At a distance of three or four miles the vessels rounded to, and tha Admiral issued his orders for the day.

The *Lafayette* was designated as the ship to make the attack, in order to draw the fire of tha rebel batteries. The Admiral, with tha Commanders of the different gunboats, repaired on board the *Lafayette* and she was dropped down to within easy rifle-range of the bluff. Meantime a small steamboat, the *Charon*, had just run in and made a landing and was putting out. A long shell from tha 100-pound Parrot was dropped near her, which had a perceptible influence upon tha motion of her paddle-wheels. A second was fired at her without doing any damage—the shell not exploding. The *Charon*, which evidently led a somewhat charmed existence, disappearing in the labrynths of the Big Black.

The *Lafayette* fired some twelve or fifteen shells and shot at the lower line of works, where guns could be distinctly seen mounted *en barbette*. The rebel flag floated from a staff upon a large mound directly at the foot of the bluff, which had the appearance of a magazine. A party of soldiers and contrabands—principally the latter—were at work apparently mounting guns inside the intrenchments, which extended along the entire river front, from left to right several hundred yards. The works, however, only appeared complete for a space of about one hundred and fifty yards. A line of rifle-pits lay back of the ramparts as far as could be seen, tha opposite (Coffee) point concealing the full extent of tha fortifications.

The Admiral stood on tha spar-deck directing the firing. Only one battery—apparently a 30-pound Parrott—replied to the shell and solid shot from the *Lafayette*. They responded eight times, their shells being good line shots, but mostly falling short and exploding in the water. They came from a battery on the hill nearly half a mile down the river. One shot passed over the *Lafayette*, striking some distance beyond in the water.

The vessels then withdrew, and anchored out of range for the night. Thus ended the first lesson.

Thursday morning the flagship *Benton*, with the *Tuscumbia*, proceeded up the river, and the day was spent in uncertainty as to what was the next move. The boats lay all day observing the working party at the Point, and waiting in expectation of hearing from above. Toward evening the *General Price* appeared, with Maj.-Gen. MCCLERNAND, Brig.-Gen. OSTERHAUS, and other officers, accompanied by several of "our special artists," who came down for the evident purpose of reconnoitering the position, and taking notes and sketches. They dropped down, fired three or four 9-inch shells at the rebel works, and then returned whence they came. The gunboat *Louisville* also made some excellent shots with her 30-pound Parrott, the missiles striking the bank, or going very near the mark. The working party left, and sullenly withdrew to a safer position. The rebel sentry also removed. Thus ended the second day.

On Friday the Admiral came down on board the *General Price*, accompanied by Gen. MCCLERNAND, and fired one shell at the rebels from her stern nine-inch gun. Tha *Lafayette* also opened her Parrotts again, and sent several shots and shells into the rebel fortifications. The *Pittsburgh* and *Mound City* also fired several shots, and then withdrew for the night. The *General Price* withdrew up the river, and thus ended the three days' dessultory firing at Grand Gulf. Result—"nobody hurt."

To-day, nothing strange has happened to relieve the monotony of this hot and dull exile, except the appearance of two persons, dressed as citizens, in a skiff, rowed by "ya intelligent contraband." The men had a pass from Admiral PORTER to go down tha river. They were sent to Capt. WALKE, on board the *Lafayette*, who strictly examined them, and then allowed them to proceed. One of this party is a notorious rebel in these parts, who has burned his cotton crop for two years past. Report also says he holds a high commission in the rebel army, though I do not vouch for the truth of that statement. The other, a Mr. MOORE, is a large planter living near by. The black man, on being questioned, stated that the last flour sold at Grand Gulf brought $60 per barrel. Corn was $1 per bushel, the price being fixed by Government. Salt was an article once mentioned in history, but they had not seen any so long they had almost forgotten its use. The last coffee brought to the country sold for six bits a pound, three months ago. There was little or no bacon, and only a few hogs left "around." He had seen three different steamboats arrive and depart at Grand Gulf, and as late as last Tuesday, two steamboat loads of troops were landed there from up the Mississippi. He had heard the number of troops given at two thousand. The number of guns reported to be there was eighty, (probably exaggerated.)

The rebel guns at Grand Gulf command the entrance to tha Big Black River. As the rebels have had hints of our intentions, it would be strange if they had not already a large force of troops congregated at Grand Gulf for the protection of the place. They can easily be sent down the Big Black by steamboats and flats, and landed within marching distance of the place.

Battle at Port Gibson—Floyd in Command at Grand Gulf.

DISHAROON'S PLANTATION, NEAR GRAND GOLF, Miss., Saturday, May 2, 1863.

The forces of Gen. GRANT encountered some 10,000 of the enemy, yesterday morning, on his march toward Port Gibson, and had an engagement, lasting some two hours and a half. The enemy *fell back, fighting*. Their best battery, probably belonging to BOWEN'S brigade, the Sixth Missouri, fell into our hands, with 400 prisoners, who were sent to the rear.

The prisoners are at Bruensburgh, under guard. Our forces are now in the rear of Grand Gulf, and will probably occupy it to-day. Yesterday, wagons were observed hauling away *something*—probably ammunition—from Grand Gulf. It is no longer of any use to the rebels. Thus, another of the strongholds on the Mississippi is ours, unless we are *greatly* mistaken;—*great* men are liable to be, sometimes.

Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, who was in command at Grand Gulf, has just been relieved of the command of that post by Gen. FLOYD. This accounts for the *stealing away* of tha ammunition, yesterday.

The rebels had their Colonel (WARD) and his Aid killed, besides several other officers and men, during the attack upon them on Wednesday: also a large number killed and wounded in the infantry. We dismounted several of their guns. A rebel mail, from Grand Bluff, captured by Gen. GRANT, admits heavy losses at that place, and that we *silenced their batteries*.

The gunboat fleet received a large fiat of coals this morning. The *Tuscumbia* is being repaired for active service. Those not seriously wounded on our side are doing well. We shall send you decisive news from this quarter very soon. DE SOTO.

Harbor Defences.

ALBANY, Monday, May 11.

The Governor, Senator MORGAN and Comptroller ROBINSON held a meeting to-day relative to the harbor defences. Nothing definite has been yet concluded.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington at this Port and the Bohemian off Cape Race.

Minister Adams' Letter of Protection to Mexican Property.

An Explanation from Mr. Adams to the British Government.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DISSATISFIED.

The Peterhoff's Mails Forwarded to their Destination.

POLISH AFFAIRS UNCHANGED

Cotton Dull and Declining---Breadstuffs Steady---Provisions Inactive---Consols 93 1-8@93 1-4.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on tha 29th, and Queenstown on the 30th ult., arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning. Her advices are four days later than before received.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on Thursday, the 30th of April, *via* Londonderry May 1, was boarded by the news yacht off Cape Race at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Her advices are one day later than those by the *City of Washington*.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown April 29.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st inst.

It was reported that Mr. ADAMS had made a frank explanation regarding his letter of protection to Mexican vessels. No diplomatic protest was necessary, but it is stated that France takes offence and demands an explanation.

Polish affairs were unchanged.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, May 1.

The London *Times'* "City Article" says:

"Notwithstanding the additional reports from New-York of violent instructions being sent from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, it is believed that nothing of the kind is intended to be presented to our Government. The reports were probably encouraged solely with the view to mitigate the difficulties of the approaching conscription. With the present feeling of the British public, which recently found expression in Parliament, it would be highly dangerous for the Washington Government to place matters in such a position as might render a continued exercise of forbearance impossible on the part of the British Government. It is stated that the detention by the Federals on board of the *Peterhoff* of two members of the firm of GALBRAITH, REDGATE & Co. having been brought to the notice of Earl RUSSELL, His Lordship has directed a reply to be sent them, announcing that Lord LYONS will be instructed to state to the Government of the United States, that the British Government considers that full reparation is due for the losses sustained by the detention of their agents, and to Mr. REDGATE for the injury done them and him by protracted imprisonment at New-York.

The Ministers have announced that the *Peterhoff's* mails will be forwarded to their destination unopened, and that the same course will be pursued in similar cases."

THE NEWS VIA LIVERPOOL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th, the annual effort was made to carry the bill for the abolition of the Church rate to a second reading was made. Although supported by Ministers, it was defeated by a vote of 285 to 275.

Punch's political cut for the week represents an American poking with a stick a slumbering lion in his den, while *Punch*, as the keeper, remarks, "Beware; he ain't sleep, Young Jonathan, so you had best not irritate him."

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is supposed that next year the army will be reduced to a nominal figure of 400,000 men, and the navy to 188 ships afloat, with crews of 35,250 men. At present France has 420,000 soldiers under arms, and 300 ships afloat.

The Corps Legislatif has been prorogued to the 7th of May.

The Paris Bourse was firmer, the Rentes closing on the 29th at 69f. 40c.

ITALY.

A German priest, it was said, had gone from Rome with dispatches for Cardinal DE ANGELIS, denouncing Cardinal ANTONELLI, and calling DE ANGELIS to the head of the Papal Government.

POLAND.

Unimportant diplomatic papers regarding Poland had been published in England. They include Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch to Russia, dated April 10, calling on Russia to fulfill her treaty obligations.

A messenger had arrived in London from St. Petersburgh, the bearer, it was supposed, of a reply to the dispatch of Earl RUSSELL.

A Berlin latter says that

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Excitement Among the "Fancy."

A PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED BY THE INTERFERENCE OF THE POLICE.

At a late hour on Saturday afternoon last, quite a number of the "fancy men" of this City received a notice to the effect that on Monday morning, (yesterday,) about daylight, a prize fight would take place between JAMES ELLIOTT and JAMES DUNN, at Camp Scott, Staten Island. The stakes were $1,200 a side. A large number of the sporting men of this City went down to Staten Island by the last boat on Saturday night. All day on Sunday large crowds of those immediately interested in the fight, availed themselves of the chances of a laisura day and repaired to the place, where it was supposed the battle would take place. The parties most interested did everything they could to prevent the Metropolitan Police from learning the time and place of the fight. The Dunn party went down, on Saturday night last, and were safely rendezvoused in the vicinity of Camp Scott; but Elliot's party did not undertake to leave the City until a late hour on Sunday night. The Metropolitan Police had, in the meantime, received notice of the intended fight, and orders were immediately issued by the Superintendent to the Captain of the Harbor Police Boat, to arrest all persons who endeavored to leave the City in a certain boat, which it was supposed would leave the Battery some time during the night. Police Boat No. 1 was accordingly manned, and every preparation was made to overhaul the suspected craft. About 2 or 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, a sloop was seen to pass down the North River, past the Battery and as it answered the description of the suspected craft, the Police-boat, which had steam up for several hours, gave chase, and in a short time overhauled the former. It proved to be the boat containing the Elliott party. When the Metropolitan boat first hailed the other, no answer was given; a second hail and the Elliott boat responded, "Don't mind the Metropolitans, but crowd on the sails." The Captain of the Police-boat then said, "Unless you come to and surrender, I shall at once fire upon you." This threat had the desired effect. The Elliott boat took in sail, and the Police steamer took her in tow, and brought her back to the City, with all on board. On the captured boat, there were about four hundred of the friends of ELLIOT, their champion. Some fifteen hundred or two thousand disappointed men—most of them the friends and backers of DUNN—after waiting at different places on the east shore of Staten Island until 8 or 9 o'clock yesterday morning, were compelled to wend their way back to the City, much disappointed at the idea of not having witnessed the "fun," and all the time venting curses loud and deep against the Police for the part they performed in the matter. The leaders in the fight say that it will come off at an early day, at some place beyond the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 37, 38, 39, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2459, 2611, 2463, 2465, 2167, 2469, 2171, 2173, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2495, 2495, 2501, 2505, 2507. *Part III.*—Nos. 1606, 1630, 1510, 2596, 1664, 1160, 487, 1703, 1640, 555, 1346, 1468, 769, 969, 2355, 1717, 669, 1465, 837, 1283.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 139, 145, 159, 166.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2077, 1099, 2223, 495, 359, 2307, 2309, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327. *Part II.*—Nos. 322, 1082, 1036, 2234, 2236, 1182, 2106, 2062, 914, 1496, 1742, 1858, 1810, 2210, 1052.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1602, 1693, 1694, 1695, 697, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1055, 1204, 1391, 1644, 1197, 654. *Part II.*—Nos. 667, 1579, 771, 1345, 1581, 759, 1672, 1676, 59, 601, 1369, 1683, 1689, 1690, 1691.

Power of the City Judge to Grant Insolvent Discharges—Is a Gum Ticket Without nuy Impression a Seal within the Meaning of the Statute?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard.

The People on the Relation of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. *John A. Machado.*—This case came up on *certiorari*, to review the proceedings taken before John H. McCunn, Esq., the City Judge, whereby the defendant was discharged under the act "of voluntary ass gument by an insolvent debtor, fur the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment."

It was agreed on the part of the relators that the City Judge has not power to grant insolvent discharges. That the claim on the part of the defendant, that the City Judge has the same powers as the Recorder in such cases, is not valid; and further, that even if it were, the Recorder himself has not this power. That even if the City Judge had the general jurisdiction to grant discharges he had none in the case, because the affidavit of the Insolvent does not appear to have been *subscribed* before the Judge. That there was no proof that the defendant resided or was Imprisoned in the county where the City Judge resided. That the inventory of the debtor's property was insufficient; and that it nowhere appeared that he was insolvent. That if the City Judge acquired jurisdiction, his subsequent proceedings were erroneous, no sufficient order for the creditors to show cause having been made. That the notice to creditors published was insufficient; the order for an assignment erroneous, and the assignment itself insufficient, as it had no seal: *the gum ticket purporting to be a seal, being without impression*; and, furthermore, that the discharge itself was defective on its face.

The argument on the part of the defendant was chiefly confined in the contraversion of the points raised by the relators. Decision reserved.

John N. Lewis and David Dudley Field for relators; John B. Fogerty and A. J. Vanderpoel for Machado.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mullin.

Emerson vs. *Clarkson et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Robertson vs. *Mucker et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Aitken et al. vs. *Clark*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs. See opinion.

Before Justice Clerke.

Niles vs. *Buffington.*—Case settled, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 14th amendments allowed, the rest disallowed.

CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Watts.

Neidig et als vs. *Kifer et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs. See decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Mocrief, White and Barbour.

Leeds et al. vs. *Brown.*—Judgment reversed. New trial granted, with costs. Opinion by BARBOUR.

The President, &c., of The Lee Bank vs. *Satterlee.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by MONELL.

Robinson et al. vs. *The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by MONELL.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Lawrence et als, Assignees, &c., vs. *Bank of the Republic.*—Motion for judgment, on account of the frivolousness of the answer, denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Before Justice Mocrief.

Mott vs. *Coddington, &c.*—Proposed case and proposed amendments settled, and, with the other papers, left with the Clerk at Special Term. Taken to Clerk's office.

Before Justice White.

John Van Nostrand vs. *Caroline Van Nostrand.*—Default set aside, and defendant allowed to come in and defend. The plaintiff's costs of default and proceedings therein to be taxed, and to be paid, together with the $7 costs of opposing this motion, by crediting that amount to the plaintiff upon account of the alimony ordered to be paid in the suit in the Supreme Court, or upon the bond which the plaintiff has given, as mentioned by him in his affidavit—proper provision to be made in the order to be tried hereon, providing for stipulations from the defendant to accomplish the purpose of the order.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, May 11, 1863.

Present—Wm. Walsh, Esq., President, in the Chair, Aldermen Jeremiah and Masterson.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday evening next, fourteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, May 11, 1863—5 P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hayes, Gross, Russell and McGrath.

A quorum not being present on roll call, the Board was declared adjourned until Thursday, fourteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Saturday, May 9, 1863—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, No. 5 City Hall place, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1863.

Morgan Jones, Esq., President Board of Councilmen:

DEAR SIR—

You will please convene the Board of Councilmen for Saturday, the ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be deemed necessary, in relation to the death of Ex-Councilman John Hogan.

MICHAEL C. GROSS,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
MORGAN JONES,
JAMES MURRAY,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
JOHN P. CAW,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JAMES HAYES,
SAMUEL S. WEBSTER,
THOMAS BRADY,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JAMES SANDFORD,
CHARLES RILEY,
JOHN HEALY,

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Haviland, Caw, McGrath, Murray, OBrien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald.

RESOLUTIONS.

[G. O. 246.]

By Councilman ——

Resolved, That Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be born by the property owners and the other half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Whereas, The mournful intelligence of the decease of John Hogan, late a member of the Board of Councilmen, has been announced, the melancholy event having occurred on Friday last, the eighth instant; and

Whereas, The many virtues possessed and exercised by the deceased won for him the highest respect of his numerous friends, and endeared him especially to his associates in the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in which he wielded a large influence; and

Whereas, It is but fitting that the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (some of the members of which were the associates of the deceased while in office,) should give proper expression to their feelings in view of their painful and sudden loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Common Council has heard with deep regret of the decease of their late associate, John Hogan, whose virtues had endeared him to many hearts, and while thus giving feeble expression to their own sorrow, would tender to the family and friends of deceased that sympathy of which they stand so much in need.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of deceased, the Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, on Sunday, tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That a committee of three members from each Board be appointed to take charge of and make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed and forwarded to the family of deceased.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Subsequently the President named Councilmen Hayes Brice and Webster, the Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen contemplated to the resolution.

Councilman Brice moved that, as a further mark of respect to the memory of deceased, the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stand adjourned until Monday, the eleventh instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 11, 1863.

$65,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	107½	200 Reading R.	102
3,000 U. S. 5s, '71 Reg.	97	1600 do.	101¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	97¾	100 do.	101⅞
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Apl.	106⅜	500 Mich. Cen. R.	111
4,500 do.	106¾	50 do.	s60 110¾
500 do.	107	2100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	81
15,000 do. Oct. & Ap	106⅛	600 do.	81⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1yr. c. N.	99½	1500 do.	s10 81¾
21,000 do.	99⅝	100 do.	s30 81
2,000 Ill. War Loan	103	100 do.	s30 81¼
3,000 Tcas. St. 6s, '90	100	100 do.	s30 81⅜
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	64	700 do.	82⅝
2,000 E. 1st M. B.	113¾	650 do.	83
3,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.	114½	100 do.	83⅜
1,000 M. C. & So. C. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	121	123 0 do.	84
5,000 M. So. 2d M.	103	500 do.	s10 84¼
2,000 Mich. So. S. Fd.	110	400 do.	s10 84⅜
2,000 do.	110¾	50 do.	b10 84
11,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Fr	93¼	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114
10,000 Al. & T. H. In. B	81¾	700 do.	115
5,000 Chic. & N. W. L. B.	86	100 do.	114¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 1 M.	87	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	97
5,000 do.	87¾	200 do.	b60 98
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	84	1400 do.	b10 98
25,000 do.	85⅜	200 do.	b30 98⅛
40,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	72	500 do.	98⅜
1,000 D. L. & W. 1st M.	115	100 Ill. Cen. Full Stock.	94
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	93¼	50 do.	h10 94
5,000 Clev. & Tol. Sp. F.	111⅜	1000 Clev. & P. R.	100
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d.	85½	100 do.	s20 99
5,000 C. & N. W. 2 M.	59	300 do.	b30 100
70,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	62	200 do.	b10 99⅝
40,000 Amer. Gold	119	400 do.	97
25,000 do.	119⅛	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	103½
62 Bank of N. Amer.	103	200 do.	103¾
23 Bank of Commerce.	105	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	89½
25 Am. Ex. Bank	109	100 do.	90¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	112	50 do.	opg 98¾
50 Nation. M. Co	47	350 do.	opg 98¾
150 Canton Co.	39½	100 P., Ft. W. & Chic.	76⅝
100 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	150	300 do.	77
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	115	100 do.	79¾
100 Cum. Coal Prf.	21	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	51
50 Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	36	150 do.	51¾
150 do.	35½	100 do.	51⅝
200 Erie Railway	b10 87¼	100 do.	b30 51
300 do.	87¾	200 do.	b30 52⅜
100 do.	b10 88	12 M. & Pr. Du C. 2d Pref.	83
250 do.	88	200 Alton & T. H.	46⅜
400 do.	b10 88⅛	100 Chic. & Alton P.	95
50 do.	b10 88⅜	300 Chic. & N. W. R.	34
700 Erie R. Pref.	105⅜	100 do.	34⅜
400 do.	105⅝	600 do.	34⅞
500 Harlem R.	96	500 do.	34⅞
100 do.	97½	200 do.	a10 34¾
100 do.	b30 96⅜	200 do.	35
300 do.	96⅝	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	51
150 Harlem R. P.	111	350 Chi. & Alt. R.	79
300 Mich. Cen. R.	110	50 do.	b10 79
100 Reading Railroad.	102	100 do.	79¾
600 do.	102⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	107¾	1100 M. S. & N. I. R.	84
6,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes, Oct. & Apr	106	700 do.	83⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	102	2250 do.	b60 85
50,000 do. New	99⅞	1250 do.	85⅛
20,000 do.	99⅞	100 do.	85⅜
8,000 Mo. State 6s.	64	100 do.	s10 85⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	60	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	98
5,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M.	84	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	115½
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d	85½	500 do.	115⅜
5,000 do.	85⅜	100 do.	115
9,000 C. & N. W. 2 M.	59	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.	98
70,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	62	200 do.	b10 97⅝
40,000 Amer. Gold	119	400 do.	97
25,000 do.	119⅛	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	103½
62 Bank of N. Amer.	103	200 do.	103¾
23 Bank of Commerce.	105	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	89½
25 Am. Ex. Bank	109	100 do.	90¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	112	50 do.	opg 98¾
50 Nation. M. Co	47	350 do.	opg 98¾
150 Canton Co.	39½	100 P., Ft. W. & Chic.	76⅝
100 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	150	300 do.	77
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	115	100 do.	79¾
100 Cum. Coal Prf.	21	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	51
50 Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	36	150 do.	51¾
150 do.	35½	100 do.	51⅝
200 Erie Railway	b10 87¼	100 do.	b30 51
300 do.	87¾	200 do.	b30 52⅜
100 do.	b10 88	12 M. & Pr. Du C. 2d Pref.	83
250 do.	88	200 Alton & T. H.	46⅜
400 do.	b10 88⅛	100 Chic. & Alton P.	95
50 do.	b10 88⅜	300 Chic. & N. W. R.	34
700 Erie R. Pref.	105⅜	100 do.	34⅜
400 do.	105⅝	600 do.	34⅞
500 Harlem R.	96	500 do.	34⅞
100 do.	97½	200 do.	a10 34¾
100 do.	b30 96⅜	200 do.	35
300 do.	96⅝	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	51
150 Harlem R. P.	111	350 Chi. & Alt. R.	79
300 Mich. Cen. R.	110	50 do.	b10 79
100 Reading Railroad.	102	100 do.	79¾
600 do.	102⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	b3 119	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	98⅜
10,000 do.	c118⅞	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	84¼
35,000 do.	s3 118⅞	600 do.	83¾
7,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	106⅞	200 do.	b10 83⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. c.	101¾	200 do.	s10 83⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s	63⅜	500 do.	s3 83⅝
300 Erie Railway	88	2300 do.	b3 83⅞
500 do.	88⅜	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114
300 do.	s10 88⅝	100 do.	115
500 do.	s3 88⅞	300 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	79⅜
100 do.	b10 88⅜	300 do.	79
500 do.	88⅞	200 do.	79⅛
200 do.	89⅜	200 do.	b3 79¾
200 do.	b3 88⅝	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	51
100 do.	s10 88⅜	100 do.	51⅛
400 Erie R. Pref.	106	60 do.	s3 51⅜
500 do.	b3 106	100 do.	s30 51⅝
200 do.	106⅛	200 do.	51⅞
100 do.	s3 105⅞	100 do.	b30 52
200 do.	106	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	104
100 do.	106⅛	200 do.	103¾
100 do.	106⅜	100 do.	104
400 Erie R. Prf.	106	60 do.	103⅝
500 do.	b3 106	100 do.	s10 103⅜
200 do.	b10 106⅛	700 do.	103⅝
100 do.	s3 105⅞	100 do.	b5 103⅜
100 Harlem R.	c 97	200 do.	b10 103⅝
300 do.	97	400 Gal. & Chic. R.	c 104
200 do.	b3 97⅛	100 do.	s3 104
100 Chic. & R. I. R.	99⅜	200 do.	104⅛
300 do.	99⅝	200 do.	104⅜
100 do.	s3 99⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	115¾
200 do.	99⅞	1000 do.	b3 115
100 do.	s30 99⅝	200 do.	116
100 do.	b3 99⅝	60 do.	s3 116⅛

MONDAY, May 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 9, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 2:

Increase in Loans	$2,750,027
Increase in Specie	1,156,105
Decrease in Circulation	120,604
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,040,403

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 10, 1862.	May 9, 1863.	May 2, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	138,948,211	150,114,953	177,304,956
Specie	32,239,868	38,102,633	36,846,528
Circulation	8,830,321	7,080,565	7,201,169
Gross Deposits	145,744,795	227,916,984	227,260,373
Exchanged	30,185,589	61,260,121	59,563,457
Undrawn	115,559,206	166,656,513	167,696,916
In Sub-Treasury	18,424,474	23,610,380	22,629,790

The Bank return this afternoon shows an accumulation of Gold Coin of $1,156,000 over last Monday. The improved demand for Money from the Stock Exchange has again increased the line of Loans and Discounts, to the extent on the present statement, of $2,750,000; making nine millions for the fortnight; while the diversion of Deposits and Country Bank balances into the 5-20 year 6 ℘ cent. Stock of the United States, has partially decreased the general line of deposits. The demand for Money is again active to-day from the Brokers of the Stock Exchange, but it appeared to be answered with more ease than on Friday or Saturday, at 6 and 7 ℘ cent. The price of Gold Coin has fallen 1¼ ℘ cent. Sales at the early Board, and also in the afternoon at 148¾ ℘ cent., and Exchange on London for the Boston mail is down to 163@164 ℘ cent. The subscriptions to the 5-20 year stock of 1882 through the Loan Agents, amount to $1,150,000, and at the Treasury direct to $226,500; together, $1,376,500. There was also a good demand for the Loan of 1881, at the Stock Exchange, at 107¾ ℘ cent. Treasury paper again firm, and a large business was also done in Railway mortgages.

The speculative temper on the Railway Share list was even higher than on Saturday, notwithstanding some very heavy realizing on several descriptions, which had recently gone up 5@10 ℘ cent. At the First Board the registered business is equal to 55,000 Shares, and the whole business of the day is not short of *one hundred thousand Shares!* Compared with the last prices of Saturday the best sales of the day show an advance of 5 ℘ cent. on Michigan Southern; 3 ℘ cent. on Cleveland and Pittsburgh; ⅞ ℘ cent. on Erie; 3 ℘ cent. on Fort Wayne and the same on Prairie du Chien. The advance of Saturday on other descriptions was maintained, and upon large offerings for realization. The Coal Stocks are all higher, including Philadelphia and Reading, which sold at 101¾@102 ℘ cent., the highest figure for the Stock known for 15 years. The transactions in Michigan Southern were the marked feature of the day's business from the rapidity of the advance.

At 4 o'clock there was some abatement from extreme prices on part of the Railway Share list, though speculation continued active. The following prices were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	150	148¾	Harlem Pref.	107¾	111
U. S. 6s, '81	107	107¾	Mich. Central	111	110
N. Y. Central	113¾	113	Mich. Southern	79	83
Erie	87⅞	88	Mich. Guaranteed	113	113
Erie Preferred	104⅜	105	Illinois Central	98½	98
Hudson	130	129	Pittsburgh	97¾	98
Toledo	115	115	Fort Wayne	76⅜	79¾
Pacific Mail	189	189	Rock Island	101	98⅜
Quicksilver Co.	46½	47	Northwest	33	35
Harlem	97½	99⅜	Galena	103½	103⅜

The offerings of Bank Stocks are very light. The following bids were made without calling out sellers:

New-York	100	Bank of N. America	103
Merchants'	110	Hanover	97
America	122½	Metropolitan	112
City	130	Grocers'	100
Phœnix	107	East River	100
North River	100¾	Market	100
Tradesmen's	107	Shoe and Leather	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	122	Corn Exchange	102
National	101	Continental	94
Merchants' Exchange	96	St. Nicholas	95
State of New-York	102	Marine	134
Ocean	91	Imp. and Traders	103
American Exchange	108	Park	127
Chatham	50	New-York Exchange	110
Bank of the Republic	106		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages, in some descriptions of which a good business was done:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Al. & T. H. prefer'd	63⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	31
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. int. B	85¼
Erie R. firsts, '82	113⅜	Chi. & N. 1st m. 2d ser	87
Erie R. seconds, '59	120	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	59
Erie R. thirds, '83	114⅛	Han. & St. Jos. 1st	72
Erie R. fourths, '80	108	Del. Lack. & W.	115
Erie R. fifths, '85	108¾	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105⅜
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	81
Hud. R. 7s, firsts, '65	116¾	M. & P. du C. 1sts	100
Hud. R. conv. '67	120	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110
Harlem firsts, '69	113	Clev. & Tol. s f.	111
Har. thirds, '82	101	Mil. C. 1sts	103
Mich. Cen. 8's, '69, '72, '81	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Mich. Cen. new 1sts, '62, '21	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85¼
Mich. S. & N. I. 2ds	103	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	103
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87⅝
Illinois Central	105	Miss. & Mo. Ld. Grant.	62
Al. & T. H. firsts	105		

At the annual election of the Stock Exchange Board this morning Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS was made President in place of Mr. BAYLISS, who declined to serve another term. The other old officers were reelected unanimously.

The import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of April, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$9,993,830
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	6,459,208
Free Goods	1,328,216
Total entries	$17,278,254
Against April, 1862	13,826,730
Increased Importation	$3,451,524

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $107,061, against $26,152 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month is $4,132,623, or $2,324,575 less than went into bond of the fresh importation; thus making the whole value of Goods actually markeled during the month $13,626,463.

The Export Clearances from New York, in April, 1863, were:

In Domestic Produce	$11,561,933
Foreign Goods reexported	450,173
Gold and Silver	1,072,834
Total Clearances	$14,004,940
Against April, 1862:	
In Produce	$8,002,094
Foreign Goods	654,028
Specie	4,037,675—$12,703,797
Increased Exportation	$1,301,143

The April earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad are:

April, 1863	$1,647
April, 1862	38,748
Increase	$4,899

Mr. ROBERT LOWDEN, formerly of the firm of JOHNSON & LOWDEN, has taken an office No. 42 Pine-st., for the purpose of transacting a Foreign Exchange brokerage business.

A. H. Nicholay's Auction Sales.

Bank of America, Jersey City, 5 shares at 86, George Dow; Bank of America, Jersey City, 4 shares at 86½, Thomas H. Cook & Co.; 50 shares Grocers' Bank, 100.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 11, 1863.

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day, at $8 25 for Pots, and $9 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was very quiet, though buyers had any existing advantage. Sales 7,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 05; poor to choice extra State at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 40@$6 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 ℘ bbl. Superfine State and Western..... $5 85 @$6 05
Extra State..... 6 35 @ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 45 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.. 6 85 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 7 00 @ 8 50
Extra Genesee..... 7 10 @ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri..... 7 15 @ 9 75

Southern Flour is in slack request, and is tending downward; sales 950 bbls., at $6 85@$7 25 for poor to good superfine; $7 30@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 80@$9 75 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is lower to-day; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 50@$8 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, at $3 40@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, $4 55 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, lower, and very irregular. Sales have been confined to 12,200 bushels, including Red Western at $1 53@$1 60, and Milwaukee Club at $1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn has been inactive at reduced prices. Sales, to-day, 32,000 bush., at 85c.@87c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 81½c.@84½c. for Unsound, and 86c. @90c. for Yellow Western and Jersey, ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1 00@$1 03, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Sales 16,500 bushels. Oats are quite dull, including Canada at 81c.@83c. Western at 81c.@83c.; State at 83c.@84c. ℘ bushel. Barley continues inactive, at $1 32½@$1 50 ℘ bushel.

HAY—Hay has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

METALS—Have been inactive at previous figures.

OILS—Have been quiet at drooping prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 750 bbls., in lots, at $12 37@$12 50 for old Mess; $14 25@$14 50 for new Mess; and $11@$12 75 for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 6¼c.@7¾c. for Hams; 5c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in slack request, at 6¾c.@8¼c. ℘ lb.; sales 600 boxes. Lard has been heavy, to-day; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10¼c. ℘ lb. Beef continues inactive, at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $10@$12 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@20c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is quiet at 10c.@11c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 75,000 lbs., at 11c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 350 bbls., at 45c.@45¾c. ℘ gallon.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	May 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	May 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	May 27	Boston	Liverpool.
China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
America	June 6	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	May 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	May 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	May 4	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	May 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	May 9	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	May 13	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.

Havana and New-Orleans.

| | |

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

PATON & CO.

are making large additions to their

SPRING STOCK OF

CORNICES, reduced in prices,
LACE CURTAINS, stock large and cheap,
FURNITURE COVERINGS in every material,
CURTAIN STUFFS, all kinds.
TASSELS, BORDERS and GIMPS,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS, embroidered and printed,
CHINTZES, new,

and every variety of goods in very great assortment for house furnishing, at prices that will suit the most moderate.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.

PAPER HANGINGS

AT RETAIL.

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY FOR EXHIBITION,

FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE IT IS UNSURPASSED.

Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Including Novelties received per steamers.
AT RETAIL.
Also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Breakfast Robes, Underclothing,
Children's Dresses, Cloaks, Hats, Caps, Underclothing, &c.,
Ready-made and made to order.
AT MODERATE PRICES.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
In great variety for Spring and Summer,
AT RETAIL—LOW PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
Latest Paris Shapes, in great variety.
AT RETAIL.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
BLACK SILKS FOR MANTILLAS,
3-4 to 8-4 wide, in various qualities,
AT RETAIL, CHEAP.

SHADES,
of every variety and material, made and put up.
SHADE HOLLANDS of every color by the yard,
Silk, Silk and Wool, and Worsted Shade Tassels of all sizes and prices.
CORD AND SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND,
Particular attention paid to hanging
STORE SHADES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
S. MILLS & CO.
Will open on Monday, 11th inst.,
BRAIDED CLOTH CIRCULAR CLOAKS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
RICH BLACK SILK SACKS,
NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NO. 381 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
ANOTHER WEEK FOR BARGAINS.
FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
we will continue to offer
ADDITIONAL BARGAINS
IN
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,
purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
DURING THE WEEK,
AND AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

GOOD BLACK SILK AT 87½c.
3IL BOILED do. do., $1.
YARD WIDE do. do., $1 50.
PLAID COLORED SILKS, all the choice and fashionable colors, from Auction, at less than the importers' prices.
Also,
A GREAT BARGAIN IN
COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES.

DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER LOT OF (500) PARIS BAREGE ROBES, FROM AUCTION, 24 to 26 yards each, at $5, worth $12.
Also, 500 pieces, from Auction, of
MOZAMBIQUES, VALENCIAS AND POPLINS, at 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., and 25c. per yard.
Also,
The largest and most select stock of Black, Drab, Pearl, Mode, Slate, and Tan Alpacas to be found in the City.
Also,
MOURNING DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS,
Cheap, from Auction.
Also,
THE BEST STYLES OF AMERICAN PRINTS at 15c. to 16c.
Also,
NEW SPRING DELAINES, at 18c., 20c., 22c. and 25c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Also,
HEAVY BARNSLEY DAMASKS, from Auction, 5s. 6d., 6s. and 7s., (worth 94 to $1 25 per yard.)
ALL LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS, at $1 50 per doz.
Also,
BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 16c. and 18c. per yard.
Also,
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 21c., 22c. and 23c.
Also,
QUILTS, TABLE-CLOTHS, LINENS, TOWELS, EMBROIDERED DRAPERIES, very cheap.
600 Dozen of LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS (slightly damaged on the voyage of importation,) and sold on account of the Insurance Companies, at auction, at 9c., 10c., 11c., 12c., (Gents' size) 25c., 28c., 30c.
A GREAT BARGAIN.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS.
OUR STOCK IS NOW REPLETE
WITH AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF CLOTH AND SILK GARMENTS,
manufactured from the most approved
PARIS DESIGNS,
and including several "novelties" to be seen
ONLY IN OUR STORE.
OUR PRICES are, as in former seasons,
FROM 20 TO 30 PER CENT. CHEAPER
than Broadway and Canal-st. houses.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, (all wool,) at $3, $3 50, (worth $5 50 and $6.)
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, superior quality, $4 50 to $6, (worth $7 50 to $10.)
FASHIONABLE GRENADINE SHAWLS, $3 50 each, (worth $5.)
CHECKED WOOL SHAWLS, new designs, at $4 to $5.
BARGAINS RECEIVING DAILY FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
No. 495 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)
THE NEWEST STYLES
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
We are offering a large and well-selected stock of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INORAIN CARPETINGS, at low prices, for cash. Also, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats and Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

MOURNING GOODS.
BOMBAZINE SILKS and other dress goods, also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS and EMBROIDERIES, including everything a lady requires to complete a FULL MOURNING SUIT. Prices just right. Call and see our styles before purchasing elsewhere.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

SHIRTING LINENS FROM AUCTION.
DECIDED BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
200 PIECES OF SUPERIOR FAMILY SHIRTING LINENS,
VARYING IN PRICES FROM
37½, 50 TO 50 CENTS THE YARD.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 BROADWAY,
ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF
CURTAINS, VALLENCES,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
GOLD, PAINTED & HOLLAND
WINDOW SHADES,
AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON
OLD PRICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GRAND EXPOSITION OF NOVELTIES IN PARIS MANTLES.
AT THE
VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the Second Grand Opening of my immense importations of foreign novelties for the Spring, which, in consequence of the unprecedented inclemency of the season, I have determined to dispose of at the mere cost of importation.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 11th,
The following invoice will be submitted for inspection, which, with the low scale of prices attached to each lot, forms at once the most attractive and important display of elegant garments ever offered in this City.
The subjoined explanatory list will convey to ladies but a limited idea of the immense inducements offered on this occasion:
250 BLACK SILK SACQUES, 44 to 52 inches long.
110 BLACK SILK SACQUES, highly ornamented.
147 BLACK SUPERB GUIPURE TRIMMING.
125 MAGNIFICENT GROS DE AFRIQUE TRIMMING.
172 PARIS ROTONDES.
225 PARIS ROTONDES, IN GOTHIC FIGURES.
140 DO., ELABORATELY EMBROIDERED.
400 MISCELLANEOUS STYLES of exquisite design and rare finish.
SAXONY AND HUNGARIAN GARMENTS.
400 LIGHT FANCY SPRING SHADES.
350 DO., BRAIDED.
225 ENGLISH MELTONS.
A large lot of the new POLISH CIRCULAR, in every imaginable variety.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,
In Cloth and Silk,
In profusion, and suitable to all ages.
GEO. CAREY, (late Charles Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.

359 LACE CURTAINS.
BROADWAY.
NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at
OLD PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.
SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin.
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
All below last week's prices.
On TUESDAY purchases from five large auction sales will be ready.
FANCY BONNET RIBBONS by the cartoon, piece or yard, at 13 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 31 cents, 38 cents, 44 cents per yard and upward.
Almost every fashionable shade and color in plain corded edge Ribbon, cheap, from narrow to broadest widths.
Full line of White and Black Bonnet Ribbons.
No 4 TRIMMING RIBBONS, best qualities, every color, 80 cents per piece.
No. 5 TRIMMING RIBBONS, do., 95 cents.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERY SILKS, DRABS, TERRE DE EGYPT, AZULINES, LILACS, DONNAS, BROWNS, PURPLES—in fact, every fashionable shade, from $1 per yard upward.
Another large lot of MILLINERY and REAL LACES, THREAD and GAUZE VEILS, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 56c. THE PAIR.
Embroidered Backs, New Stitch, Boe quality, $1 the pair.
Our BEST KIDS (equal to Alexander's) are now $1 35 the pair.
New styles in LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES. The Cheapest Silk Mits in the City. Over 1,000 dozens from auction.
Bargains in Embroideries.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW BONNETS BY THE CASE!
STRAW BONNETS at Retail!!
STRAW BLOOMERS by the Case!!
STRAW BLOOMERS at Retail!!
We have almost every imaginable shape and style in both Bonnets and Bloomers, which we sell at least one-third below this day's market prices.
Examine our White and Colored Bloomers, at 25c., 34c., 44c. and 56c. each, and upward.
Especially, we call attention to our Gray and Tan Hair Bonnets, running from $1 to $3 each.
Also, Misses' Bloomers, in Split, Dunstable, Leghorn, Pedal, Lulon, and every other desirable braid.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!!!
STRAW TRIMMINGS!!!
FROM AUCTION.
Bargains in Colored and Black CRAPES, TARLATANS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, &c., &c.
Two Hundred Cartoons of NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.
Largest Stock in this City to select from.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
☞ Entrance to this Department, 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Call, we have cheap RIBBONS, SILKS, STRAWS and LACES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES:
1,200 PIECES BEST PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, from 4c. to $2 a yard. VERY WIDE, and Best Goods imported.
8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES, half price.
REAL LACES, of every description.
POINT COLLARS, THREAD COLLARS, &c.
1,000 Dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12s. a dozen up. THE CHEAPEST LINE OF HANDKERCHIEFS IN THE CITY.
Hem-stitched and Embr'd Handkerchiefs—a full stock.
Gents' Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, at very low prices.
OPENING, 1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, AT LOW PRICES. Sets of every description.
FULL LINE OF NEEDLE-WORKED EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, INFANTS' WAISTS, INFANTS' DRESSES, &c., &c.
ALL COLORS of Grenadines, Bareges, Grenadine Vails, Lace Vails, Thread Vails, Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY.
OPENING OF NEW GOODS.
STYLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
MORE ESPECIALLY,
GAUZE DE CHAMBERRY, ALL SILK,
50 CENTS PER YARD; WORTH $1.
LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MILLINERY GOODS.
Choice and Select Stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAWS, ALL THE PRESENT STYLES. Also, choice stock of best PARIS FLOWERS, all the desirable shades to match the Ribbons. RUCHES, INFANTS' LACE CAPS, FANCY BACK COMBS, FANCY FANS, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY.
GOLD SHADES. KELTY'S.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES,
Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
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WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
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WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.

SPONSALIA
MILLINERY ROOMS,
No. 12 Waverley-place.
Mme. BENEDICT'S second opening of Parisian millinery will take place on THURSDAY, May 14.
A distinct department for
MOURNING MILLINERY.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,
ARE OFFERING
SHETLAND, LLAMA, PUSHER and CHANTILLY SHAWLS. Also BLACK LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, PARASOL COVERS, and other RICH GOODS, at FAVORABLE RATES, to which they invite the attention of customers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook in a private family, by a young woman; has good reference from her last employer; is a good baker; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 16 Carroll-place, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman wants a situation as first-class cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking; has the best of City reference; is a good baker; and all kinds of desserts, soups, meats, pies and puddings, ice creams, jellies and blanc manges. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; is a good baker, and willing to assist in the washing; would go a few miles in the country; good reference given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., all this week.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK IN a private family by a thoroughly competent person; will assist in washing; can furnish excellent reference from the families with whom she has lived in the City. Apply at No 494 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands making bread, pastry, soups, desserts and every thing in proportion; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 148 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as excellent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist with washing, if required; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 East 2d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a competent woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches. Has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at, or address for two days, No. 194 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business; has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 East 31th-st, two doors from 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as first-class cook, understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, and is an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 205 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH WOman, with the highest testimonials, would take a situation in town or country; understands American and French cooking to perfection. Can be seen at No. 12 4th-av., by applying to A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook, in a private family, one that understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st., below Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of pastry and preserves, and has good City references. Inquire at No 385 7th-av., entrance on 34th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as cook in a private family; no washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 153 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced woman as first-class cook, with the best of City references. Call or address at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; good references; call, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived in the highest families in the City; unexceptionable references will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 21st.-st., corner 7th-av., top floor, entrance on 21st-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; or as laundress; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 253 7th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing, if required; four years' reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 385 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANted, situations by two respectable girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other as waitress, or to do waiting and chamberwork; best of City reference from their last place, no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 409 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; understands ironing in its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-rate cook in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; understands all kinds of pastry; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 122 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing if required, or attend to milk and butter. Call, for two days, at 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as good, plain cook, or to assist in the washing in a small private family; the City preferred; the best of City reference. Apply at 107 East 13th-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, respectable and trustworthy servant; an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; willing and obliging; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, City or country.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for superior servants, cooks, washers and ironers, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and really valuable servants. Apply to MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary st.) Patronized by families of distinction in city and country. Our selection of cooks, washers and ironers is unusually large, and of an excellent class.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at Hudson-st., rear building, for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very neat and trustworthy girl wishes a situation as above in a small private family; has three years' reference from her last place, and will be found an experienced and valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No 40 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Call at No. 89 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid, by a highly respectable woman, and would take care of one or two children; no objection to travel; unquestionable reference can be given. Call at No. 12 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—SITUATION WANTed, by a Protestant girl, as lady's maid and dressmaker, and to arrange hair in all it branches; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines; City references. Inquire at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as children's maid and seamstress; the advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, understands all kinds of family sewing, and can cut and make children's frocks to fit; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant, and has no objection to the country; will be heard of for two days. Address M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman desires a situation in a gentleman's family as above; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands dressing of hair; best of references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th av.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, IN a respectable private family, as waitress, by a competent, trustworthy young woman, with best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 247 West 32d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, as waitress in a private family; has no objection to the country; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 427 6th-av. cor. 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A THOROugh servant, a situation as waitress in the country, or chambermaid and waitress in the City; is willing and obliging; wages $8; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 131 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent person, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call, for two days, at No. 208 West 35th-st., second floor, Room No. 5, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY WISHES TO find a good situation for a young Protestant girl, as lady's maid or to do light chamberwork and assist with the sewing. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 234 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch Protestant, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid; also, will do up muslins and laces; understands French fluting; will do plain sewing if required; best of references from first-class families; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 279 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by an active young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; can embroider; good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT woman likes to engage as chambermaid, and do fine washing and ironing, or as seamstress and take care of large children; would prefer the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call in the fancy store, No. 501 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 East 34th-st., at her present employer's, to whom she refers

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 185 West 40th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as plain sewer and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; good reference, if required. Can be seen by applying at No. 112 East 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and plain seamstress, or travel with a lady. Call at No. 267 7th-av., near 27th st., second floor. Good reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and take care of children; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 119 West 3 th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress of chamber-maid and plain sewer; has five years City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young girl, 18 years old, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children. Best of City reference given if required. Call, for two days, at No. 62 Sheriff-st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do washing; would go in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 127 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply for two days, between 10 and 3, at No. 354 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and take care of children; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 212 35th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroideries, and is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by an American girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 33 West 14th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family. She may be seen at her present employer's, No 14 East 22d-st., where she has been for nearly two years.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; would go in the country in a respectable family; good recommendations from her last place. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; 6 years' references from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 402 7th-av., corner 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for four years. Can be seen at No. 129 East 20th-st. until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 146 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a private family by a neat, tidy girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting only. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 71 East 27th-st. Refers to her present employer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 506 2d-av., in the thread and needle store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good reference. Call at No. 264 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a private family. The best city reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 388 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED BY A neat, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; is willing and obliging; or upper servant, waiting and parlor maid. Wages $7; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS TRAVELING SERVANT.—A RESPECTable young woman is desirous of going to California, and would be willing to assist a lady or family as a domestic, in consideration of a free passage. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

AS UP-STAIRS SERVANT.—A HIGHLY RESpectable and well-recommended young woman desires a situation, in City or country; is a good chambermaid and waitress and a first-rate seamstress; would like a situation as nurse. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AT THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants, to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants. Cool and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—WANTED, BY A man and his wife, without incumbrance, a house to take charge of for the Summer months or a family going to Europe; the best of reference given. Address Mrs. PRYEM, No. 251 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted by a capable girl to do the general housework of two or three in family, or will cook, wash and iron for a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 41 Bedford-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 East 16th-st., old No. 97, near the 1st-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent woman, as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; can do tinting, and has the best of City references; would have no objection to go in the country with a private family. Apply for 2 days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as first-class laundress; has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing; can get the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 36 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as laundress; is perfectly capable of her business and can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., front basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as laundress; understands laundry work, or chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country. City reference. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, 2 years and 9 months. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing; would assist in the care of grown children if required; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer with a family; can give a good City reference, four years in her last place. Call at No. 175 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as laundress; she is a most excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and laundress work in a small, private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED young German woman, a situation in a private family as nurse; will take the entire charge of one child if required; no objection to do chamberwork and sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 12.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Orchestral and Vocal Concert.
WINTER GARDEN—He's Jack Sheppard—Paul Pry.
WALLACK'S—The Stranger.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great National Baby Show from 11 to 3, and from 7 to 8.—Stereopticon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.
GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Scheibe—Cotopaxi.
LAURA KEENE'S—La Fee Aubeline.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.
HOPE CHAPEL—Dufioul's Six Panoramas.
NO. 632 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no later intelligence from the Army of the Potomac this morning. We have, however, from various sources, a reiteration of the statement made in yesterday's Times, that Gen. Hooker is again across the Rappahannock. It is believed by some that the rebels have fallen back from the line of the river, and that the movement of Gen. Hooker is a pursuit of a retreating foe. The enemy are said to have left large numbers of their killed and wounded on the field of Chancellorsville. This statement is borne out in part by the announcement, in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th inst., that, in consequence of active operations and limited transportation, the wounded on the field and at Guinea Depot were suffering for food. We also have, from a Richmond paper of the 9th, a list of National officers who fell into the hands of the rebels, and who are now prisoners in Richmond.

The *Evening Post* learns by special advices from Washington that Gen. Halleck is about to take the field in person; not, it is understood, with the purpose of relieving Gen. Hooker from his command, but that he may be in the very presence of transpiring events, and the better able to influence their general direction. "It is a significant fact," says the *Post*, "and one that will increase the confidence of the country in Gen. Hooker, that he did not execute his late retrograde movement until he had planned his present one, and had become satisfied of its superiority to any effort he could make in the field of Chancellorsville, contracted as it had been by the unfortunate defection of the Eleventh corps at the commencement of the struggle."

We have this morning Col. Kilpatrick's official report of the part taken by the detachment under his immediate command in the great cavalry raid on Lee's communications. The main facts have already been stated.

A dispatch from Cairo, on the authority of the Memphis *Bulletin*, states that Gen. Grant's forces at last accounts had invested Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, forty-five miles in the rear of Vicksburgh, and at the crossing of the railroads leading north, south, east and west. The rebels thus have no way of getting out of Vicksburgh except by cutting their way through our forces, and their communications are so effectually destroyed that no subsistence can reach them.

A letter dated at Clarksburgh, Va., May 8, states that scouts from Weston and Buckhannon report that the rebel infantry, with seven pieces of artillery, have left the former place and are now supposed to be passing out into the Greenbrier country through Sutton. A rebel cavalry force, 3,500 strong, were said to be occupying Harrisville, in Ritchie County.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Bohemian* arrived off Cape Race yesterday morning, having left Liverpool on the 30th ult., and Londonderry on the 1st inst, and the *City of Washington* arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are five days later, though not specially important. It was reported that Mr. Adams had made an explanation regarding his letter of protection covering supplies for the Mexican Government, and that no diplomatic protest was necessary; but it is further stated that the French Government has taken offence, and has demanded an explanation. The London *Times*, in its issue of May 1, announces that Lord Lyons has been instructed to state to the Government of the United States that the British Government considers full reparation due for the losses sustained by the detention of British subjects on board the *Peterhoff*, and their imprisonment in New-York. The *Times* further states that the Ministers have announced that the *Peterhoff's* mails will be forwarded to their destination unopened, and that the same course will be pursued in similar cases. Polish affairs were unchanged. Some diplomatic correspondence relating to the Polish question had been published, but it was unimportant. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, and prices were generally lower. Breadstuffs were steady, but quiet, and provisions inactive. The latest quotation of consuls is 93¾@93¾, for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Fourth New-York Volunteer regiment (Scott Life Guard,) which arrived in this city Sunday from the army, were yesterday honored with a municipal and military ovation. The old Scott Life Guard received back its colors deposited in the City Hall when it left for the war two years ago. The column was reviewed by the Mayor and members of the Common Council in the City Hall Park, and by Gen. Scott at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Fourth was entertained with a banquet in the evening.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum at their meetings yesterday afternoon, most of the members being engaged in the reception to the Scott Life Guard at the hour of meeting. The Board of Aldermen will hold a special meeting at 12 M. to-day. The Board of Councilmen stands adjourned to 5 P. M. on Thursday.

The Street cleaning Committees of the Common Council, consisting of Aldermen Long McCoal and Philips, and Councilmen Sandford, Brandon and McGrath, met jointly at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, to consider what steps ought to be taken in reference to the Hackley contract, in view of the reported complaints of the City Inspector, that the contract is only imperfectly carried out. After discussing the subject fully a resolution was adopted instructing the Chairman, Col. Long, to send a communication to the Corporation Counsel requesting his opinion as to the feasibility of abrogating the contract, and how the abrogation may be effected, and also as to whether the Common Council have the right now to order the City Inspector to take the work of street-cleaning back into his own charge and control. The Committe adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, when Col. Long hopes to be able to present the opinion of the Corporation Counsel.

The American Seamen's Friend Society hsld its Thirty-fifth Anniversary, in Irving Hall, last night. A report was raad, and addressas were mada by Prof. Hitchcock and by Rev. Messrs. H. S. Gulick, P. Boughton and J. T. Duryea. Eight Trustaes were elected.

Tha total number of deaths in thia City, during the last week was 422, an locrease of 9 over tha deaths in tha corresponding week laat year, and a decrease of 13 from those of the week previous. Tha principal causea of desth were: infantila convulsione, 27; diphtheria, 13; acarlatfavar, 16; typhoid fever, 10; inflammation of the lungs, 29; disease of brain, 13; consumption, 77; old age, 4; inflammation of brain, 14; croup, 10.

From tha St. Louis papers we learn that Rev. Mr. Sawyer, Superintendent of Contrabands in Missouri, haa collected several carloads of negroes, who are to be shipped to St. Paul, to be employed as teamsters in Gen. Pope's expedition to the plains.

A comet was discovered in the Constellation Draco, by Mr. Thomas Sims, of Dudley Observatory, Albany, on the night of May 9.

The price of Gold fell 1¼ ₱ cent. yesterday sales at 148¾ ₱ cent. Exchange 163@164 on London. The demand for United States Stock with the Loan Agents amounted to $1,376,500. The Railway Share list was buoyant, on sslea of nearly 100,000 sharea.

Light tranaactions were raported in Breadstuffs end Proviaions yesterday, prices, in most instances, were a shade easier. Groceries and Whisky were inactive. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Most other branches of trade were apiritless.

The cattle markets are rather scantily supplied with animals this week, the number reported at Forty-fourth-street, amounting to only 3,350 up to Monday night, and not over 100 additional bullocks are looked for. The market was lively at 11c.@12½c. for fair to prime animals, the average of all kinds being fully 11c., or ½c. above the rates of last week. Very common cattle brought 10c. Only a few small lots were left unsold at night, and the prospect for Tuesday buycrs is not encouraging.

The Morale at Home and in the Army.

How is it—must a human creature smell powder to become a man? Is there indeed such virtue in "villainous saltpetre?" Surely there must be something strange to account for the strange difference between the manly spirit of the soldiers and the unmanly spirit of civilians. All accounts agree that the troops on the Rappahannock came out of their late bloody fight game to the backbone. Their submission in retreating was as steady and heroic as was their courage in advancing. It did not take from them one jot of confidence, either in themselves or their leader. But the news of the retreat no sooner came to the people, than thousands of them began to curse, and other thousands to whimper and whine. Hooker was denounced as a braggart, a blunderhead and a humbug; and the cause itself was besniveled and bemoaned as sacrificed, ruined and lost. We do not say these feelings were universal. They were not—far from it. There were men whose hearts were firmer set, and whose faces were more like flint that day than ever. But that *the general* feeling was despondent, the *public* pulse low, was shown beyond all doubt by that unerring index, the price of gold, which, under the news, went from seven to nine per cent. higher than it was before, or is now.

It is certainly extraordinary. The soldiers, fresh from all the horrors of the battle-field, with ranks decimated, and almost exhausted with exposure and fatigue, yet undaunted and erect, composed and ready to turn on the instant and follow their leaders back into the fray: civilians hundreds of miles away, not a hair of whose head has been injured, nor a fibre subjected to discomfort, yet raving like lunatics or wilting and pining like sick girls. It will not do to say that this comes from any superior capacity for thought or freedom of thought in the civilian. The officers and soldiers in that Army of the Potomac are men, to say the least, of as much intelligence, of as much ability to comprehend the real situation, as the average of men in this City, and they do their thinking quite as originally and quite as freely. The difference is not in mind.

The difference is in heart. It is a moral result only. It comes from the development of manhood through the bracing and ennobling influences of personal military service in the cause of the country. A soldier's life is one constant subjection of all the wilder impulses to the performance of duty. It is a constant appeal and stimulus to undying devotion to the flag, doubly glorified by every new victory, doubly hallowed by every new baptism of blood. By its hardy discipline it toughens the will as well as the muscle, gives steadiness to the temper as well as to the step. By the suffering it involves, it infuses patience and fortitude; while by the grand achievement it promises, if all its duties are complied with, it keeps the soul aglow with hope and enthusiasm. There is no such school for the development of moral stamina, for the cultivation of all the higher qualities of manhood, as an army in active service.

This is not the first time that we have had occasion to note the superior staunchness of our brothers and sons under arms. It has, in fact, long ago, become notorious. The ringing appeals and remonstrances that came up last Winter from all the camps from Port Royal to the Western borders of Arkansas, against the peace movements of Northern politicians, still echo in the public ear. They probably had more influence than all other things combined to lay the traitorous spirit which was fast becoming rampant and uncontrollable. The single-heartedness, the firmness, and the intensity of the patriotism of the soldiers have been displayed more and more preëminently as the war has advanced; and it is hard to say for which of the two the army is now most valuable—its physical prowess against the Southern rebels, or its moral influence over the Northern malignants and despondents. We are beginning to appreciate better than ever before what Napoleon meant in saying that "The conscription is the everlasting root of a nation, its moral purification, the real foundation of its habits." This Republic surely needs it, irrespective of any danger of rebel success. Were the President to-morrow to issue a proclamation for a forced levy of a million of men, to be drilled and trained, and to be transferred to the field to serve to the close of the war, we believe the measure would be invaluable for its effects in dissipating the canker of a long peace, and raising the nation to the old Roman pitch of public devotion. It would soon bring to an end the corruption which has so largely tainted every element of our political affairs; while, in a military sense, it would put this generation of Americans in a condition to defy the world in arms.

A conscription to that extent will not be made; possibly, indeed, no conscription whatever. But it is a shame if civilians have not any resources of their own, whereby to give character and steadiness to public spirit. If Loyal Leagues were multiplied, and the right use made of them, we believe that they would be very serviceable in this regard. All associated effort, even though it does not take the form of embodied military force, is susceptible to that subtle, yet very potent, influence, known as *esprit de corps*. Men everywhere are stronger when they stand shoulder to shoulder. There ought to be a public sentiment created here, somehow, that should make such manifestations of maliciousness and weakness as followed the late check of Gen. Hooker a moral impossibility. If we cannot rise to the glorious level of the soldiers, in high devotion and steady faith, we ought, at least, to try heartily to come a little nearer to it. We are, indeed, far gone, if lost to the influence of their splendid and constant example.

The Mississippi Valley—Almost Redeemed.

The gratifying progress that Gen. Grant is making in circumventing the rebel army in Mississippi is one of the most hopeful features of the war. The West is not divided into many separate topographical systems, each independent of the other, as is the case with the Atlantic Seaboard States. The New-England harbors might be blockaded by an enemy, and New-York not feel it. New-York harbor might be closed, and yet the States conduct a foreign commerce without limit. It is different in the West. The Mississippi Valley is a grand unit, and a blockade of its great river at a single point, as at Vicksburgh, acts as a paralysis on commerce throughout its whole vast extent—from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. It is easy to comprehend, therefore, what an inspiriting and vitalizing effect will be produced on the loyal millions of the Mississippi Valley by the success of Gen. Grant in removing the rebel blockade from the Mississippi River.

For two long years the people of the West have been deprived of the use of their grand natural highway to the markets of the world. They have thus been doubly sufferers from the war. They have lost the rewards of industry in their ordinary fields of labor, without having received those compensations from Government employment which has so much relieved the population in other sections of the Union devoted to manufacturing.

It is to the honor of the people of the West that their loyalty has been so clear and hearty, notwithstanding the unequal operation of the war upon their interests. And because they have been loyal, zealous and brave, illustrating their patriotism on every battle-field where they have appeared, the Government has long felt that it was due to the West to restore its commerce, at any cost of money, life and effort. The persistent siege of Vicksburgh, conducted by a Western General, supported by a powerful army of Western men, is an earnest of the sincerity with which this duty has been performed. And the success that seems at last to be crowning the labors of Gen. Grant will be hailed with equal joy in the East and in the West.

As the Mississippi Valley is a unit in its topographical system, embracing the extreme northern as well as the extreme southern latitudes of the Union in its scope; and as the blockade of its great river has practically sundered the Union in the West, so will the expulsion of the rebels from Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, practically reunite the upper and lower Valleys of the Mississippi River, thus obliterating the lines of separation and disunion that the Secessionists had drawn and hoped to make eternal. Once give the Union gunboats complete control of the Mississippi River, and the rebellion will be more than one-half exterminated. Neither Confederate power, nor any other hostile power, domestic or foreign, will ever be able to recover possession of any portion of that river or its valley, or prevent the reconstruction on its banks of that Union whose foresight purchased it, whose energy peopled it, whose arms defended it, and whose free principles, under the blessing of Heaven, will find there a home for future centuries. It will animate the West with a new and noble zeal to find they have pushed the legitimate power of the Government through to the Gulf, and thus recovered their own natural and constitutional rights. And in the midst of this joy they will be more ready to offer new armies to the Republic.

One-Sided Neutrality.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* fails to point out a word or syllable in the letter of Mr. Adams which indicates the slightest auspicion on his part that the cargo of the British vessel whose neutral character he certified consisted of arms, or was contraband of war. That journal, nevertheless, persists in its assertion that he must have known it, because he is too acute and too sagacious a man to be deceived in such a matter. We beg to ask the *Courrier* what evidence it has even now that the vessel carried arms and munitions? We have seen nothing more conclusive on this point than some unsupported statements of the London *Times*, repeated by Secessionists in the House of Commons. If the *Courrier* has any better authority, we should be glad to know it. But it has failed at any rate to show that Mr. Adams had any reason for suspecting that he was doing anything more than certifying to the *bona fide* neutrality of a British vessel seeking a market for British goods in a Mexican port. The *Courrier* thinks it quite right for the British to send arms to the Mexicans for the express purpose of fighting the French. This is certainly a curious mode of defending the rights and interests of France, though it is a matter with which we have no concern.

The Port Gibson Affair.—The statement in the brief dispatch of Gen. Grant, concerning the fight on the 1st of May near Port Gibson, Miss., that he found and fought there a garrison of eleven thousand men, seemed almost incredible, as Port Gibson was a place of which little had been heard, and it was not known that the rebels had a single man there, nor could it be supposed that they had such large bodies of troops scattered here and there over the Mississippi Valley. But the fact is that these eleven thousand men were part of the rebel army defending Vicksburgh, which had been marched hastily down to Port Gibson to oppose the landing of Grant's land force on the east bank of the Mississippi River. We published a letter yesterday, written from a point on the west side of the Mississippi, nearly opposite to where the battle was subsequently fought, in which our correspondent asserted that he could see the rebel regiments filing down the east bank of the river from the direction of Vicksburgh. In defeating and routing these eleven thousand men, Gen. Grant has diminished by just so much the labor he will have to do when he moves immediately upon the enemy's works at Vicksburgh.

Rosecrans.—Gen. Rosecrans can hardly hold still in Tennessee, while Gen. Hooker in the East, and Gens. Banks and Grant in the Southwest, are setting him examples of so much effort and energy. Now is the time to press upon the rebels. "Charge along the whole line," and give the enemy so much to do that they will not know how to do it. We have failed heretofore for lack of combination in the movements of our armies. This can be remedied now, for every army is capable of being moved at once.

We are glad to see that Gen. Rosecrans appreciates the opportune moment for assuming offensive operations. On the 8th inst. he issued from his camp an order for all females, wives of officers and soldiers, to depart from his lines, and forbade any others to come, as they would not be admitted. The reason assigned in the order is that "the season of active operations of the army" has arrived. It is not likely that the month of May will pass without bringing us news that Rosecrans has unloosed his hardy and battle-scarred legions, and set them upon the track of Bragg's rebel army, which they almost tore to pieces in December.

Rebel Negro Soldiers.—The naval attack on the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, on the 28th ult., of which our correspondent yesterday furnished an account, seems to have been a very hard-fought affair. Our killed and wounded amount to seventy-six, and the damage to the gunboats was considerable. The *Tuscumbia*, a turreted iron-clad, was completely riddled in every portion not protected by plating. Her chimneys were perforated until they resembled huge graters, and her woodwork torn and splintered in every conceivable shape. Her turrets alone, in their thickest parts, were able to resist the projectiles hurled against her. She was finally disabled by a shot that cut one of her hog-chains, by which, in river phrase, she was "broken in two." The *Lafayette* proved herself the most formidable as well as invulnerable vessel of the fleet, for though struck a number of times, she was not in the slightest degree injured.

The entire number of rebel batteries in the works was ten, each of which mounted from three to five guns. The point we wish specially to signalize, however, in connection with this affair, is one mentioned by our correspondent, that the guns in this formidable series of rebel works, which caused such casualties to our sailors, and such damage to our river iron-clads, "*were in the main worked by negro troops.*" Is it not horrible that the rebels should thus arm their slaves to slaughter white men and destroy the Union?

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—There was a poor attendance last evening when "Il Trovatore" was performed. The work seems to be out of favor with the public, except on extraordinary occasions. Last evening was not one of these. The performance lacked spirit. Signor Mazzoleni did not seem to be in good voice, and, indeed, was unable to finish the opera—Signor Scholia assuming his *rôle*. Signor Ballini sang with much power, but was, nevertheless, a little hoarse. Miss Parker—a lady who made the acquaintance of our public some eighteen months since at a concert—was the *Leonora*, but failed to satisfy the audience with the performance. Miss Paeeza possesses a good voice, but is destitute of the culture that should enable her to use it to advantage.

On Wednesday evening "Ione" will be given, with Mme. Guerrabella as the heroine.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—This establishment reopened last evening, under the management of Mrs. Jane English. The entertainment offered was of a veiled kind; but of a sort that does not admit of criticism. Dancing on the tight rope, (very excellent by the way,) local comic songs, tableaux, comic violin solos, &c., &c., are things that we expect at a concert-room, but not at a first-class Broadway theatre. Two comic pieces after the style of the Ravels were not sufficient to redeem the entertainment from being wearisome.

Cubas in Brooklyn.—The largest audience ever gathered at the Brooklyn Academy greeted Cubas last night. A fearful aboriginal drama opened the night's entertainment, after which Cubas and Ximines tripped the light fantastics; following which was an admirable rendering of the "French Spy." On Saturday, Cubas will make her second appearance in the City of Churches.

Stereopticon at the Athenæum.—At the Brooklyn Athenæum is advertised a stereoscopic exhibition of great interest. The views are admirably given and are worthy of patronage. The explanations are afforded by Mr. W. J. Ross, a gentleman of great culture and experience, whose statements are based on actual observation, and are given in a novel and, what is not usual in such exhibitions, grammatical style.

Holy Land Panorama.—At Hope Chapel, Rev. Wm. W. Williams is delivering a course of six lectures on the Holy Land, explanatory of a very beautiful panorama of interesting localities in Syria, Arabia, Greece and Rome.

Affairs in Western Virginia.

Grafton, Monday, May 11.

Heavy Union reinforcements have arrived. The rebels, under Jackson, Imboden, Jones and Jenkins, are retreating toward the Southwest Mountains. There are now no rebels on the lines of the railroads in Western Virginia.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, May 11.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

Under the provisions of the Enrollment law, as construed at the War Department, the men will be in the service of the United States from the moment they are drafted. And the Department has ordered that they be put to uniform, and that they be provided with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, tin cups, spoons, &c., as soon as they report to the Provost-Marshals. The Quartermaster-General has been ordered to fill the requisitions of the Provost-Marshal-General for the clothing and other equipments, to be delivered at whatever points the latter may designate.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF OFFICERS.

By order of the Secretary of War, officers of regiments going out of service, by reason of the expiration of their terms of service, may, with the consent of their respective Governors, reënlist their regiments within thirty days from the expiration of their original service, for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged; and upon the regiment being filled up within the thirty days aforesaid, the officers shall be restored to their rank as from the date of their original commissions. This, however, will give no claim to pay for the time between muster out and reëntry into service.

PHILADELPHIA CANARDS.

The military canards let fly on Saturday from two Philadelphia newspaper offices to New-York were certainly hatched by Muncheusen. Nothing so false has been published since the war began.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

A Maryland fugitive slave, who was caught, imprisoned and brought by *habeas corpus* before the new Supreme Court, is about to furnish the country with a solution of the vexed question of the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law, and its inapplicability to the District of Columbia. Judges Catron, Olin, Fiesna and Wilay are all on the Bench. Messrs. Joliffe and Dean plead for the black man's freedom; Messrs. Bradley and Cox oppose.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day, made the following decisions:

Writs of error and writs of *certiorari*, to remove proceedings from an inferior to a superior court, are not original processes, and do not require a stamp; nor does an appeal from a judgment or decree of an inferior to a superior court.

A paper in the form of a note, with a seal, is a bond, and requires to be stamped as such.

The Consul-General of Prussia is liable to a tax levied on a carriage and other articles specified in schedule A, section seventy-seven, of the Excise law. He has not the privileges of an Ambassador, and is entitled to no exemption except from taxes, both direct and personal, which this is not.

Amicable actions of *fieri facias*, whether with or without a confession of judgment, require a fifty-cent stamp, as do the original processes.

Revenue stamps of any kind, except those specially designed for proprietary articles, may be used upon instruments.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported yesterday:

John H. Rich, 137th New-York.
Lieut. F. Sautler, 58th New-York.
C. Bannett, 121st New-York.
S. Nothingham, 149th New-York.
W. McNaughton, 8th New-York cavalry.
N. N. Church, 117th New-York.
James Freech, 174th New-York.
John Robbins, 119th New-York.
Seth Speckerman, 24th New-York.
Wilson D. Hill, 1st United States sharpshooters.
John N. Davis, 15th Connecticut.
W. Giles, 40th Massachusetts.
C. Waldo, 14th Connecticut.
D. J. Mitchel, 14th Connecticut.
Patar Carey, 2d Maine.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, May 11.

DEATH.

James Madison Cutts, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, died this morning.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON.

Major-Gen. Hitchcock has been assigned to duty temporarily, as Acting Military Governor of Washington, Gen. Martindale having obtained a brief leave of absence to visit his home in New-York on private business.

REPAIRING DAMAGES.

It is said the rebels already have a large force engaged in rebuilding the Orange and Alexeodria Railroad bridge over the Raoidan, destroyed in the course of the late raid of Stoneman's cavalry.

GEN. BANKS' REPORTS.

Gen. Banks' official report of his late movements has been received. It contains nothing especially interesting, beside what has already been published.

THE NANSEMOND CLEAR.

Information from the Nansemond represents the river clear of rebel batteries and sharpshooters, and steamers are running to Suffolk as usual.

REBEL PRISONERS.

A large number of rebel prisoners were sent awey to-day, by steamer, for exchange at City Point.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Fight at Lebanon.

Lebanon, Monday, May 11, 1863.

Col. Jacobs has had a hard fight of eight hours with the rebel Morgan. Jacobs' loss was heavy, but he has succeeded in getting all his men on the north side of the river, and will be reinforced.

Defeat of Guerrillas, with Heavy Loss.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, May 10.

Portions of the Ninth and Eleventh Kentucky cavalry, under Col. Jacobs, on Saturday attacked a guerrilla camp near Horseshee Bend, on the Cumberland River, capturing eight prisoners.

This morning Col. Jacobs' camp was attacked by the guerrillas, and, after two hours' hard fighting, the rebels were driven back in great confusion and with heavy loss.

Continued and Increasing Success of the Government Bonds.

Philadelphia, Monday, May 11.

Mr. Jay Cooke, the Government Agent, reports the sale of $2,203,000 in Five-twenties, in the various agencies throughout the country, as follows:

New-York takes $1,250,000; Boston, $400,000; Philadelphia, $300,000: and the Western agencies have subscribed $253,000.

The delay in furnishing bonds to subscribers will not be of much longer duration. Since these unprecedented sales new plates have been engraved, and are rapidly approaching completion. The demand for small bonds will thus soon be promptly filled, and subscribers will have the satisfaction of receiving their bonds on the peyment of the money. Parties holding the receipts of the agents are assured that no labor or pains are spared in hastening forward the bonds.

News from Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, May 10.

Major-Gen. Dix and Quartermaster Gilbert left for Suffolk this forenoon.

The British frigate *Challenger* arrived and anchored in the Roads this afternoon.

Steamer *Croton* arrived from West Point, to-day, with dispatches. She will resume her trips between here and Norfolk.

Col. Kilpatrick, and three other officers of his command, arrived here, to-day, from West Point. They are in fine spirits.

Hon. L. J. Bowden, left last evening for Washington, to remedy the difficulties now existing in obtaining goods, or getting them passed to Norfolk, where the necessaries of life are very scarce.

Arrivals in the City.

Aon. Alfred Ely, Rochester; T. T. Davis, Syracuse, and Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; Maj. Lee, U. S. A., and Henry Sanford, Bridgeport, are among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. H. R. Low, of New-York; J. H. Tilson, of Philadelphia; N. J. Thompson, of Connecticut; and G. W. Lewis, of Rhode Island, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj. E. B. Hunt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; A. Van Vechten, Albany; Wm. B. N. Cozens, of Philadelphia; J. P. Woodbury and W. A. Dripps, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

THE RETURNING TROOPS.

Reception of the Fourth New-York State Volunteer Regiment.

A Grand Display of Soldiers and Firemen on Broadway—The Scott Life Guard Receive Back their Colors—Speeches of Mayor Opdyke and Col. McGregor.

The Column Reviewed by Gen. Scott—A Banquet in the Evening.

The Fourth New-York Volunteer regiment, (Scott Life Guard,) which arrived in this City Sunday from the seat of war, met with an enthusiastic public reception yesterday. The programme arranged by the municipal and other authorities for the occasion was minutely observed, to the edification of multitudes of spectators. The military and firemen's display was the grandest witnessed in the City for a long period, and the honors paid to the returning regiment were from sources which cannot fail to make a deep impression upon the memories of the recipients.

As previously ordered, the Fourth regiment assembled at 1 P. M. at the Arsenal in Centre-street, and awaited the forming of the escort column, which took place on Canal-street, the right resting on Broadway, at 3 o'clock. Shortly after that hour, everything being in readiness, the line moved down Broadway in the following order:

Platoon of Policeman.
Fifth regiment, (Duryee's Zouaves.)
Col. Cleveland mounted.
Garde Lafayette, Col Le Gal.
Thirteenth Brooklyn, N. G., Col. Woodward.
Twenty-second N. Y. S. M., Lieut.-Col. J. H. Grant.
Fourth regiment N. Y. V., Col. McGregor.
Disabled members of the Fourth regiment, in carriages.
No 13, Jackson Hose Company.
Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Brooklyn.
Protection Engine Company, Williamsburgh.
Continental Hose Company, Williamsburgh.
Lafayette Engine Company, Williamsburgh
Victory Hose Company.

The column enters the City Hall Park by passing through the west gate and retired through the opposite entrance. The Mayor and members of the Common Council received the pageant as it filed by. When the Fourth regiment had arrived in front of the City Hall they were halted, drawn up in line, and then formed in a hollow-square, the centre of which was occupied by the Mayor, members of the Common Council, and parties bearing the colors to be returned to the regiment. The colors, it will be recollected were presented to the old Scott Life Guard by the ladies of New-York, and when that company left for the seat of war two years ago were deposited by them in the City Hall for safe-keeping until their return. The presentation speech on behalf of the City was made by Mayor Opdyke. He said:

MAYOR OPDYKE'S SPEECH.

Colonel: I have the pleasure on behalf of the Municipal authorities of this City, to tender to you and the brave officers and men under your command a hearty welcome to your homes and firesides. Since you left us two years ago to go to the defence of the country, and to put down this wicked rebellion, you have participated in many scenes of trial and bloodshed in all of which you have done honor to your regiment, and reflected glory upon the city of your birth. I feel that you achieved great honor in volunteering to remain with the army after your term of service had expired, to join your comrades in the impending battle which soon occurred. For this end all other services your names will ever be held in remembrance. With these few remarks, I have the honor to present to you the stand of colors which was given to the Scott Light Guard by the ladies of New-York, which have been in the custody of this City since your absence to the field of battle. We have kept them with care, and return them to you as we received them.

Upon receiving the colors, Col. McGregor replied:

COL. M'GREGORS SPEECH.

Ma. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Common Council: In consequence of the absence of Brig.-Gen. J. H. Ward, the next senior officer of this company will receive back these colors. When we left this city two years ago, we deposited these colors with the municipal authorities in the presence of this regiment, which then numbered over a thousand men. We receive them back from you in the presence of the same regiment now reduced to the small number of four hundred men, sobered by hard service, chastened by discipline, and having cause to regret the loss of many a brave spirit who fell upon the field of battle. If the country's service requires us again and we can be of any use, our swords will be once more unsheathed. We appreciate the flattering compliments paid our regiment, and are grateful to the authorities for the kindness they have shown us.

At the conclusion of Col. McGregor's speech the line was reformed and proceeded out of the Park to Broadway, thence up to Union-square, up Fourth-avenue, through Twenty-fifth-street to Broadway, down which it returned. In passing the Fifth-avenue Hotel the column was reviewed by Gen. Scott, who stood upon the balcony attired in full military costume. As the regiments and companies filed by they gave vociferous cheers for the venerable hero, who in return acknowledged the compliments with the customary salute. When the carriages bearing the disabled were passing the General inquired whom they contained, and upon being informed, waved a kiss to the inmates. The colors of the Veteren Scott Life Guard were suspended from the balcony on either side of the General. A salute was fired from a battery stationed near Madison-square. The escort proceeded with the Fourth regiment to the City Assembly Rooms and then marched to their respective headquarters. Under the auspices of the City authorities a sumptuous

BANQUET.

had been prepared, which was partaken of by the soldiers with a decided relish. The entertainment was presided over by Alderman Faeley, who proposed the first toast—"The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," which was befittingly responded to by Major Keegan. Other toasts and responses followed, and patriotic speeches were made by guests present. The gastronomical arrangements were superintended by Mr. Wood, the excellent caterer to the Astor House. The party did not adjourn till a late hour.

A Card from the First New-York Volunteers.

The ex-officers of the First regiment New-York Volunteers, through a Committee consisting of Major James M. Sumner, Capts. Berga and Underhill, desire to say to the citizens of New-York and their fellow-citizens in other States that nearly one month since a delegation from the Seventh New-York State Militia tendered an escort to the First on its arrival in New-York City. The Colonel, and his officers through him, accepted the invitation. They only ask that those who may take exception to their arrival "home," will bear in mind the fact that the regiment left New-York Bay on Sunday, and that it arrived back again after two years' faithful service on Sunday; with the additional fact that on the Sunday previous, they had lost one hundred and twenty men—killed, wounded and missing—from their ranks.

Promotions in New-York Regiments.

Albany, Monday, May 11.

The following are the latest promotions in the New-York regiments:

Lyman Ormsby, to be Major Twenty-second regiment.

Stephen Gleason, to be Lieuteoant-Colonel Twenty-fifth regiment.

Patrick Connolly, to be Major Twenty-fifth regiment.

Louis Hartman, to be Colonel Twenty-ninth regiment.

Alexander Von Schlumbach, to be Lieuteant-Colonel Twenty-ninth regiment.

Daniel Mckzger, to be Major in the Twenty-ninth regiment.

J. Barnet Sloan, to be Major in the Thirty-first regiment.

John B. Houslain, to be Major in the One Hundred and Thirty-second regiment.

Horaca Boughton, to be Colonel in the One Hundred and Forty-third regiment.

Thomas W. Osborne, to be Major in the First artillery.

John A. Reynolds, to be Major in the First artillery.

From St. Louis.

OPN. DAVIDSON ABRIDGING THE CIRCULATION OF COPPERHEAD JOURNALS.

St. Louis, Monday, May 11.

The sale or distribution of the *Freeman's Journal*, of New-York; the New-York *Caucasian*, the Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, the *Democratic Journal*, of Jerseyville; the Chicago *Times*, and the Dubuque *Herald*, has been prohibited in this military district by Geo. Davidson.

Extensive preparations are being made for the celebration of the anniversary of the capture of Camp Jackson to-day.

Explosion at Yorkville.—About 11½ o'clock last night, the powder magazine and cartridge factory at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street, East River, exploded, from some cause at present unknown, causing a great amount of damage to surrounding property.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

All the Iron-Clads off for the North Edisto.

The United States transport *Oriole*, Capt. HOLMES, from Port Royal, S. C., 6th inst., arrived yesterday, and reports that all the iron-clads had left Port Royal for the North Edisto, having repaired damages.

Gen. HUNTER's forces continued in possession of Folly, Seabrook's and Cole's Islands, and were entrenching themselves.

The *Ironsides* remained at anchor inside of Charleston bar.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient ly classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, from Hilton Head.—Capt. Cochew, Capt. E. T. Tompkins, M. Thompson, Lieut. H. W. Woodlan, D. F. Colbath, F. Morrison, P. Ryan, Dr. H. W. Liddel, M. Runckles, Capt. J. G. Morrison, L. T. Sherman and brother, H. K. Cooley, Lieut. E. A. Wilde and servant, Charles M. Hammond, Capt. Cox, S. F. Young, P. Burk, A. J. Corders, Lieut. J. W. Horne, M. Bond, M. B. Hill, B. P. Wallace, George Folsom, A. D. Searles and son, H. L. Trask, C. C. Fuller, J. B. Crofts, Carl Hays, Capt. S. E. Hart, and others.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda.—D. A. Crowell and lady, Miss Maggie Crowell, William L. Hustace and lady, Mrs. Eliza Riggs and daughter, Mrs. D. McPheon Lee, Miss Hattie M. Campbell, John A. Campbell, Master Durand Lee, Miss Rosamnie Lee, Mrs. Isabella F. Thoms, Miss Mary F. Thoms, Mrs. Sarah Manuel, Miss Bridget McCarty, J. A. Hegeman, A. R. Warner, A. H. Schuyler, Wm. James, Rev. J. F. Willis, John Wiley, A. D. Middleton, A. Fox.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—J. C. Weir and lady, A. F. Southwick, M. Donahne, H. Morris, Daniel Driscoll, E. Gerard, and 80 in the steerage.

In steamer Oriole, from Port Royal.—Capt. C. C. P. Fall, 9th Maine Volunteers; Lieut. Fillmore, U. S. A.; Lieut. Stockdale, Lieut. O'Niel, Lieut. G. W. Williams, 97th Penn. Volunteers; John Hutchings.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 48 | Sun sets..... 7 06 | Moon rises . 1 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 30 | Gov. Island.. 4 19 | Hell Gate.. 5 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 11.

Cleared.

Steamship J. C. Harrison, Daggett, Glace Bay, C. B., J. H. Converse.

Steamers Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Maria, Allen, Accomac, Va.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship F. Peraudelin, (Ital.,) Marseillles, Baetjer & Da Verter.

Brig Brigham & Torry, Cotton, H. C. Fisher.

Schooners Barbour, Dickson, Fortress Monroe, S. S. Wykoff; Plow, Howes, Boston, H. C. Fisher; Frank, Pierce, New-Haveo, H. S. Rackett & Son; Pobley Chew, Way, New-London, J. B. Chase & Co.; John, Church, Elizabethport, T. M. Mayhew; Charles J. Hazzard, Billow, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; W. T. Phillips, Smith, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Triton, Freeman, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary E. Gage, Lawsoo, Philadelphia, Godfrey & Holyoke; Triumph, ——, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; Yaokee Blade, Combs, Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.; Emily Franklin, Wellfleat, Crowell & Paine; Gamaliel, Ryder, Wellfleet, Crowell & Paine; Helen Miranda, Smith, Wellfleet, Crowell & Paine; Mount Vernon, Hardiog, Crowell & Paioe.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Morehouse, Liverpool April 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 744 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Oriole, Holmes, Port Royal, S. C., May 6. From off Charleston to Hatteras, had strong N. E. gales. 20 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, saw steamship Arago, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 9th and Fortress Monroe 9th inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, Hilton Head May 5, and Newbern, N. C., 7th, via Fortress Mooroe 9th, to U. S. Assistaot Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Governor, Alexander, Fortress Mooroe 34 hours, in ballast to U. S. A. Quartermaster.

Steamer Silver, Motts, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse to James Hand.

Steamer E. M. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse to J & N. Briggs.

Steamer M. Mason, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Zounve, (of Richmond, Me.,) Whitman, New-Orleans 25 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship North American, Catting, Liverpool April 10, with mdse. and 723 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had three deaths. From lat. 46 2-, and lon. 40 33 to lat. 42 55, lon. 51 30, saw a number of large icebergs. May 6, lat 40 37, lon. 54 20, passed one of the X line of London packets, bound E.

Ship Dione, (of Boston,) Fales, Barbadoes 15 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Mont Blanc, (of Bath,) Donnell, New-Orleans and Southwest Pass 15th ult., with sugar, etc., to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Ship Molocka, (of Gardiner,) Norton, New-Orleans 16 ds., with railroad iron to master.

U. S. transport ship Underwriter, Benson, New-Orleans 15 ds., with mdse. and 700 of the 8th U. S. Infantry, and 315 paroled prisoners from Vicksburgh, under command of Lieut. Davis, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Corp. Wm. Rino, of Co. I, 16th Ohio; J. K. Marlow, Co D, 31st Missouri, and John Rosenburger, Co. B, 16th Ohio, died on the passage.

Ship T. J. Southard, (of Richmond, Me.,) Harward, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Gen. Warren, (of Boston,) Hartz, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Charles L. Wright & Co. On the 8th and 9th inst., between the Chesapeake and Cape Hatteras, passed a large quantity of sugar hogshead headings.

Bark Ernst August, (Meck.,) Fretwarst, Alicante 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Home, Clifford, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Dunbar & Colby. Sld. in co. with brig Kentucky, for New York.

Bark H. D Brookman, Cheney, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. The H. D. B has been six days N. of Cape May, with strong easterly winds.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br., of Bermuda,) Frith, Bermoda 4th inst., with potatoes, etc., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Parker, Pensacola 24 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Fanny Ealer, Lord, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar, etc., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Niagara, (of Rockland,) Lorenzen, Queenstown 38 ds., in ballast to Munch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark E. H. Yarrington, (of Boston,) Gorham, Alicante 40 ds., via Gibraltar 32 ds., with wine to Bassett & Nickerson.

Bark Florence, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Foye, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to B. F. Smell & Co.

Bark Amelia, (of Rockland,) Munroe, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Paladin, (Arg.,) Wilson, Rio Janeiro March 23, with coffee to Wright, Maxwell & Co.

Bark Guerrilla, (U. S. transport,) Smith, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Lillias, (of Belfast,) McGilmore, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Allego, (Pruss.,) Muller, Lisbon 27 ds., with salt to order.

Bark Caroline, (of Rockland,) Packard, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Alessandro, (Ital.,) Cilento, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse to B. Dietz.

Bark Alice Mioott, (of Bath,) Lowell, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Berlin, (Pruss.,) Lebecke, Cardiff 59 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem & Co.

Brig Belle of the Bay, (Br., of Mystic,) Holloway, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., in ballast to master.

U. S. brig Star Castle, (of Fire Islands, N. S.,) Thompson, Manzanilla 28 ds., with cedar to Schepeler & Co., vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Was up to Beroegat on the 5th, and was driven 100 miles south by the late northeast blow.

Brig Waredale, (Br., of St. Andrew, N. B.,) Shackford, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. 6th inst., lat. 36, lon. 75, saw brig Scio, from Philadelphia.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (Br., of Demarara,) Tilley, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. 25th ult., lat. 33 21, lon. 74 24, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Sagamore, on a cruise—all well.

Brig Luchetti, (Dan.,) Shaunbey, Arroyo, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar to Jonas & Lough.

Brig Canton, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Sales, Arroyo, P. R., 21st ult., with molasses to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Leonard Berry, (Br., of Demarara,) Steele, Cienfuegos April 23, with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Wallace Peck, Wallace, Aspinwall 26 ds., with mdse. to Peck & Church.

Brig Victoria, (Br.,) Crocker, Arroyo, P. R., 14th ult., with sugar to D. Starr.

Brig Wabash, (of Newport, R. I.,) Quigley, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to J. L. Hathaway.

Brig Excelsior, (Br.,) Card, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Caledonia, (Br., St. John, N. B.,) Cox, Kingston, Jam., April 18, with logwood to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Trackless, (Br.,) Williams, Arroyo, P. R., April 29, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Rantan, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Eden, Ruatan Island 22 ds., with fruit and logwood to J. Laycock.

Brig Linden, Howell, New-Orleans 10 ds., with sugar to master.

In Quarantine, Ship Sarah Sheridan, 21 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Ship John Minturn, (of Newport, R. I.,) Townsend, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to J. C. Hathaway. From Hatteras had strong northerly winds.

Brig Zebulon, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Crossley, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. I. Nevius & Son. May 4, lat. 37, lon. 74, passed a vessel of about 200 tons, bottom up, paint worn off the bottom. Had been a long time in that situation.

Brig Capricho, (Span.,) Berga, Matanzas 20 ds., in ballast to Rivera, Cordova & Co.

Schr. Mazorka, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sybil, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Askins, Matamoras April 9, and Nassau, N. P., April 28, with cotton and 12 passengers to O. K. King.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Holcombe, Alexandria 4 ds., in ballast to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Georgetown, 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Templeton, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Tufts, Santa Cruz April 21, with sugar and molasses to Jos Fryo & Co. Left no Am vessels.

Schr. R. W. Bevan, Hammond, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Somerset, Soper, Virginia 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Wm Magill, Conklin, Virginia 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Estelle, Van Brunt, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Telegaeph, (Br., of Cornwallis,) Curry, Arroyo, P. R., April 22, with molasses to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Maria Lunt, (of Bangor,) Boynton, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Briggs, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar, etc., to L. Kenny.

Schr. Nancy R. Hagan, Redmond, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. James M. Hoyt Hines, Alexandria 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Tracy, Philadelphia 3 ds., with kerosene oil to master.

Schr. Gen. Warreo, Havens, New-Haven.

Schr. Alida, Douglass, New-London 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Anna Jacobs, Smith, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Rohleon, Anderson, New-Haven.

Schr. Mazarka, ——, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Argo, Tooker, Elizabethport, with coal for Rocky Hill.

Schr. Mary Natt, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-London.

Schr. Frank Maria, Barbour, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. John Littlefield, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Quail, Brewster, Throgg's Neck, in ballast.

Schr. John Wright, Seaman, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Underhill, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W., and light.

BELOW—Bark Henry Buck, anchored on the Bar. Also 2 brigs.

Miscellaneous.

BERLIN, Md., May 6.

The brig Viator, of Bangor, Cochran, from Nuevitas with a cargo of sugar, for New-York, to E. D Morgan & Co., came ashore on the beach; has 5 feet of water in her hold; cargo much damaged.

The ship Monarch of the Sea, lying at Pier No. 45, East River, broke from her moorings yesterday afternoon, swinging around on the sloop Clio, of Taunton, carrying the sloop's mast and bowsprit, also the mainmast of schr. Persse Brooks.

The brig Bird of the Wave, recently ashore on Saody Hook, has been got off and towed to the City.

BUFFALO, March 9.—The bark Flying Mist, from the upper lakes, with a cargo of wheat, is ashore on Point Pelee, Lake Erie; supposed to be full of water. A steamtug, with steam-pumps, has gone to her assistance.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 11.—Arr. steamer Normao, Philadelphia; bark Revolution, New-Orleans; brig Champion, Antwerp.

Brig A. J. Ross, hence for Cardenas, put back with loss of jibboom, etc.; had been in contact with an unknown schooner.

Spoken, &c.

Henry Buck—bark, from Matanzas for New-York, May 3, lat. 28, lon 79 10.

Nahant—brig, bound N., May 1, 100 miles south of Hatteras.

Prentiss Hobbe—brig, from Cardenas for New-York, May 2, lat. 28, lon. 76 2c.

Frank Bolt—ship, from Key West for Philadelphia, 5th inst., off Hatteras.

Segramore—U. S. guoboat, 27th ult., lat. 24 12, loo 84 10—all well.

Sagamore—U. S. gunboat, off Tortugas 2d inst.

Alexander Milliken—brig, from Key West for New-Orleans, 2th ult., lat. 26 34, lon. 86 16.

Ellen Stewart—ship, from Helviot for Baltimore, 16th ult, lat. 47 40, lon. 17.

Sylvia—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Boston, 26th ult., lat. 49 40, lon. 35.

Abby Thaxter—brig, from Key West for Philadelphia, 1st inst., lat. 28, lon. 74 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Rustan Island, April 16, schr. Florence, for New-York.

At Matamoras April 9, brigs Trade Wind, for New-York in 14 ds.; Ella, for do.; ldg., J. F. Thompson do. do.; H. F. Colchrist, do. do.; schr. Matamoras, do. in 3 ds.

At Arroyo, P. R., 22d ult., bark Morning Star, for New-Haven next day; brigs William and Mary, from New-Haven, just arr.; Robert B. Smith, (Br.,) for New-York, ldg.; True Blue, (Br.,) for do. do.; schr. Howard Putnam, do. do.

At Barbadoes April 25, bark N. H. Gaston, for New-York next day.

At Rio Janeiro March 23 ships Henry Clark, Towne, from Cardiff for Chinchas, disch.; Roswell Sprague, Whitmore, from Newcastle, for do. do.; Caledonia, Horton, from Newport, for do. do.; barks Sparkling Sea, Munson, from Setubical for Paraguay, do.; Zingarelle, Bunker, from New-York, wtg.; Carolina, Mallon, for Baltimore, ready; Flora Hughes, from and for Baltimore, disch.; Irma, Wortinger, from Bahia, do; Augusta C. Small, Foye, from New-York, do.; Fanny Crenshaw, Munson, from Pernambuco, wtg.; Ann E. Grant, Swaim, from Bahia, do.; Abigail, McFarrand, from Richmond, do.; brigs Virginia, Barkley, do. do.; Mary Wilson, fm. Baltimore, disch.; Tallulah, Plummer, from New-York, repairing. At Bahia April 30, schrs. Exchange, for New-York in 10 ds.; A. Baker, do. in 7 ds.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.
(PER BOHEMIAN.)

Arrived from New-York—Mary Ladd, at Marseilles; San Pietro, at Gibraltar; John Perkins, off Eddystone.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No 505 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,
No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Feckardt's Cattle Powder.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
Agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 210 Broadway.

Costiveness.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, and no one can expect to enjoy health permanently who permits it, for it is contrary to the economy of the system, and gives rise to a goodly proportion of the ills which afflict the human race. To neglect it, therefore, is to insure ill health of greater or less duration; yet, in attempting its removal, discrimination with regard to the remedies to be used is requisite. Violent purgatives temporarily remove obstructions, but leave the bowels, and reduce the strength of the system; debility and are followed usually by greater constipation, rendering another and another dose necessary, until even the strongest purgatives lose their effect, and the patient's condition becomes deplorable. What is required is a gentle purgative—one having some action on the liver, and one that can be taken daily without impairing the strength of the patient, or injury to the system, until the tendency to constipation is removed. But few remedies have been found to meet these requirements, and of these few probably none have been so successful, as demonstrated by many years' use, as Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They are usually taken every night at bedtime, causing, in proper doses, no inconvenience during the night, and producing no sickness or unpleasant effect during the day, so that persons may follow their usual occupations, whether of business or pleasure, in the same manner as if they had not taken the Pills. Their good effect will begin to be obvious after a week or two's use, particularly in greater clearness of mind, and an increased energy and disposition to work and to enjoy life, and their continued use in the restoration of the health to the patient. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., and at retail by Druggists generally.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth, upon the infallible treatment of Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Genito-Urinary organs, &c., by M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York City. Mailed in sealed envelopes for $1, by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. TOLSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards—The most elegant in the City. Note papers, seals, silver door plates, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

ROYAL CUBA.
Present their compliments to MOTHERS and
HEADS OF FAMILIES,
and request a call for the purpose of inspecting the most complete, elegant and varied stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING
they have ever yet submitted to the public at this season of the year. They claim, also, that their reputation as the
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE
was never so truly deserved as now, since they adhere to their old rates, notwithstanding the rise in goods.
Fulton-st., Nos. 121, 123 and 125,
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Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Spring Clothing.
AT EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
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Twenty-five per cent. below the market price.

French China,
Richly decorated Dinner and Tea Sets in unusual variety.
White and Plain Gilt Tea Sets at very low prices.
A complete assortment of all kinds of White, Gilt and Fancy China.
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Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. at No. 63 Murray-street, corner of College-place.
E. M. PATRICK.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 780 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ABELL—GWYNNE.—In Hapwood, the country seat of the bride's mother, on Monday, April 20, by Rev. A. V. Clarkson, Mr. CLARK R. ABELL and Miss MARY ELLEN GWYNNE, both of New-York City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BROWN—LEWIS.—On Thursday evening, May 7, by Rev. John Pegg, Jr., GEORGE H. BROWN and SARAH J. LEWIS, daughter of R. Lewis, Esq., No cards.

HARE—CHURCH—In the City, on Monday evening, May 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, F. WM. HARE and SARAH A. CHURCH, all of this City.

JOHNSON—SPALDING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 10, by Rev. F. H. Greenleaf, at the residence of the bride's father, GEORGE S. JOHNSON, of New-Haven, Conn., and HARRIET C. SPALDING, of the former place.

LOCKWOOD—LOCKWOOD.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. S. D. S. Bissell, of Norwalk, FRANCIS LOCKWOOD, of the City of New-York, and SARAH A., daughter of B. B. Lockwood, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—In Canterbury, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, May 11, Mrs. MATILDA ATKINSON, daughter of the late John Morison, of this City, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Canterbury, on Wednesday, May 13, at 2 o'clock. The steamboat *Armenia* will leave Harrison-st., on Wednesday morning, May 13, at 9 o'clock, for Cornwall Landing.

RATTIN.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 9, CLARA LOUISA, daughter of Sylvester S. Battin, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, May 12, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandparent, Mr. Joseph Battin, No. 261 Broad-st.

GLADD.—On Saturday, May 9, DAVID LINCOLN, son of David and Eliza Gladd, aged 9 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the Wainwright Memorial Church, Hammood-st., corner Waverley-place, on Tuesday, May 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

GENTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, May 10, DENNAH GENTLE, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 12, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, A. Ayres, No. 25 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

KNOX.—On Monday morning, May 11, Mr. EDWARD KNOX, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 336 Greenwich st., this afternoon, May 12, at 3 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—In Darien, Conn., on Saturday, May 9, NATHAN ROBERTS, formerly of New-York, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, May 12, at 1½ o'clock. Trains by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad leave the depot corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 7 and 11 A. M.; returning, leave Darien Depot at 3 22 P. M., and Norwalk Depot at 5:43 P. M.

SILVEN.—On Monday morning, May 11, after a short illness, at his residence, No. 251 Gold-st., Brooklyn, GABRIEL SCAIVEN, in the 65th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

SCHENCK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, May 11, in the 15th year of her age, JULIA, daughter of Elizabeth and late John Schenck.

Notice of funeral will be given in papers of Wednesday.

VINTEN.—On Saturday, May 9, from injuries received by the premature discharge of a cannon, CHARLES J. VINTEN, eldest son of Charles Vinten, of Hoboken, aged 29 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 164 5th-av., on Tuesday, May 12, at 3 o'clock.

VANDERBILT.—In Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, May 10, Capt. AARON VANDERBILT, aged 64 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 12, at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Stapleton, S. I.

WADE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, May 11, CLARA L., wife of T. A. Wade, M. D., aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 299 Pearl-st., on Wednesday afternoon, May 13, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 269.—May 11, 1863.
43, 1, 13, 74, 69, 36, 48, 46, 24, 71, 54, 70.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 270.—May 11, 1863.
47, 4, 69, 46, 62, 30, 16, 42, 9, 11, 20, 77, 59.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—30 PER CENT premium paid for prizes; information furnished; highest premium for doubloons and American gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS.

Devoted to
PEACE AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.
BENJAMIN WOOD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
The re-issue of this paper will commence on
MONDAY, May 18, 1863.

Daily News, per annum.....Six dollars.
Daily News, six months.....Three dollars.
Daily News, single copies.....Two cents.
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Communications to be addressed to
BENJ. WOOD, New-York Daily News,
No. 19 City Hall-square, New-York City.
Persons in this City and vicinity desiring to be served by carriers, will leave their address at this office.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
Connecting with Plumbing Establishment
NO. 331 FOURTH-STREET,
Also,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BARCLAY-STREET,
Is constantly receiving the latest and most APPROVED PATTERNS of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and all other kinds of GAS FIXTURES, which he offers at *very low* rates. Also, FRENCH BRONZES of his own Importation, from the BEST MANUFACTURERS IN PARIS. PROMPT ATTENTION paid to all foreign orders.

AN ELEGANT CURE FOR THE HAIR.
Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of

PHALON'S COCIN
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FOR THE HAIR.
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Principal Depot 517 Broadway.
For sale everywhere.

SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.
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TO PRESERVE AND IMPROVE THE HUMAN HAIR.
The only article discovered for promoting the health and strength of the Hair, and giving the Hair a rich and glossy appearance, is PHALON & SON'S COCIN, and we recommend all to buy it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM!
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM!
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM!
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM!
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM!
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM!
The principal vital force in the human system is the iron contained in the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if from any cause whatever the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease. The great value of
IRON AS A MEDICINE
is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation, and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination, in a way before unknown,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a Protected Solution of the
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
And strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT,
IRON.
This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all Diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by Debility or a Low State of the System.

Being free from alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

It is an excellent substitute for wine or brandy, where a stimulant is needed.

One element in the restorative power of iron as a medicine is its magnetic action and the electricity developed thereby.

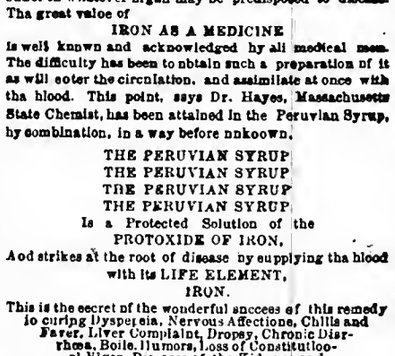
To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficency of
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

The proofs of the efficacy of this remedy, in THOUSANDS OF CASES where ordinary medicines have failed to give relief, are so well established that lovalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

For a SPRING MEDICINE it has no equal.

Pamphlets containing numerous testimonials from some of our most eminent physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address.

Prepared as heretofore, by N. L. CLARK & CO.
J. P. DINSMORE, Sole Agent,
No. 18 Tremont-st., Bostoo.
Sold by all druggists.



STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
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STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.
Every lady should try it. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.
DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA
will cause the hair to grow in the most luxuriant manner. It is a sure preventive against baldness; prevents the hair from falling out or from turning premature gray. Will restore gray hair to its original color, by curing the disease of the scalp.
CERTIFICATES.
This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
CARGO of prize schooner Mary Teresa.
CARGO of prize schooner Mercury.
And CARGO of prize sloop Wave.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:

BRANDY, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRUGS, LEAD ARMS and AMMUNITION, HATS, SALT, FISH, IRON, THREAD, FLOUR, and TURPENTINE.

Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.

Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 12th inst.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court-house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation: and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, wood-houses and lands and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel: to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $6,450.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.

Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder.

On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Grey Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.

All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.

The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.

Terms cash.

WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, April 27, 1863.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer

MAHOPAC PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The elegant site on which the Summit House was burnt, situated on the northwest side of Lake Mahopac, comprising 26 acres of the best land, with a good barn and carriage-house, together with an ice-house, and small private dwelling, will be sold at auction, if not previously disposed of, on the 13th day of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by D. W. IVES & CO. For particulars, inquire of G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., or GEO. AUSTIN, near the premises, or of the Auctioneer, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON FRONT, ADAMS AND YORK STS., IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Three-story brick dwelling-houses and lots, Nos. 19, 21 and 23 Front-st., north side, between Dock and Main sts.

Eight-story brick dwelling-houses and lots, Nos. 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80 and 82 Adams-st., west side, between York and Prospect sts., with privilege of alley-way to York-st.

Two frame dwelling-houses, Nos. 40 and 42 York st., south side, between Adams and Washington sts., adjoining the alley-way.

One lot and frame stable on the alley-way leading to York-st., between Adams and Washington sts.

The sale of each house and lot will be absolute to the highest bidder, without any reservation whatever.

All the property is in fee, titles perfect, and will be sold free of incumbrance of any nature to the time of sale. Terms cash.

SAMUEL S. HAMLIN and HENRY R. DEWITT,
Executors of A. P. Hamlin, deceased.
H. W. SARGENT, Executor of H. J. Wyckoff, deceased.
C. J. & E. DEWITT, Attorneys.
Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 82 LOTS OF LAND, being the property known as Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., 2½ miles from Hoboken and Weehawken, and opposite 42d-st. ferry at New-York. ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, by order of the Executor of Acquilla G. Stout, deceased:

HICKS-ST.—The 7 valuable lots on the southeast side of Hicks-st., between Nelson and Luqueer sts., 25 by 100 feet each.

NELSON-ST.—The 2 lots on the east side of Nelson-st., in the rear of the Hicks-st. lots, 25 by 100 feet each.

LUQUEER-ST.—1 lot west side of Luqueer-st., 125 feet south of Hicks-st., 25x100.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON LISPENARD-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway:

LISPENARD-STREET.—The desirable lot, with the 3-story brick dwelling-house thereon, No. 28 Lispenard-st., south side, 166 feet 11½ inches west of Church-st. Lot 25 feet front, 25 6 rear, by 94 feet 5½ inches in depth on both sides. Property rents for $480 per annum. $6,500 can remain on mortgage for one year, at 7 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE ON EAST 50TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway,

EAST 50TH-ST.—The valuable English basement house and lot No. 140 East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. House is 4 stories, brick, 12.6x44 feet, in good order and has all the conveniences. Lot 12.6x100.5

Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years. Possession 1st of May.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New York.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LAW BOOKS.—B. P. FAIRCHILD will sell on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 12, at 3½ o'clock, at No. 120 Nassau-st., (second floor,) the entire Library of a well-known member of the New-York Bar, containing about

2,000 VOLUMES, STANDARD WORKS,

together with some rare and curious Books in black letter and manuscript. Also, a choice

COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Catalogues now ready.

JOHN A. WILSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FOUR VALUABLE LOTS SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 41ST-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

4TH-AV. AND 41ST-ST.—Four valuable lots southeast corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st., as described in the diagram, together. 98 feet 9 inches on the avenue by 80 feet deep.

TERMS CASH.—Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

GEORGE COBB, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first class furniture, most of it but little used, viz.: Parlor suites in brocatel, plush, reps and haircloth; library and dining-room suites, chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; bookcases, sideboards, lounges, extension tables, hall furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CARLKINS, Auctioneer—Office No. 506 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.

POSITIVE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS; SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SILVER-PLATE, &c.,
At the elegant residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, May 12,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers. Superb rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover. Three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly parian ornaments, rich vases, &c.; also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa-beds, in fine haircloth; 10 pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension tables, oak arm-chairs, silverware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description. No postponement.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

AND RARE AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, &c.,
THIS TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

at 2 o'clock precisely, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., (sale positive,) comprising the entire valuable parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture. The house is elegantly furnished, and comprises rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture; superb rosewood drawing-room suites, in blue and gold; satin and crimson medallion brocatel two full suites of walnut, in green and plaid reps; magnificent rosewood etageres, French mirrors, rosewood reception chairs, French escritoire, elegant work-tables, centre pier tables, costly, lace curtains and shades, bronze clocks; collection of valuable historical and landscape paintings; elegant marble gronps and figures; Dresden and Sevres china vases, jewel cases, bouquet-holders, &c.; Turkish lounges, arm-chairs to match; rich carpets, &c., with a complete assortment of rosewood chamber furniture; spring and hair mattresses; divans in velvet; rich cut and figured glassware, French china, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine.

N. B.—Men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship goods for purchasers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal for Southern District of New-York,

Cargoes of schooner
HETTIWAN.
FLORIDA,
And brig
MINNA,

Consisting of COTTON, RESIN, SALT, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, GUNNY BAGS, AND GROUND SALT.

Also, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, on board
SCHOONER FLORIDA,

Her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.

Catalogues are now ready.

THIS DAY, AT TEN O'CLOCK, BY
LOCDWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 59 Murray and No. 33 Warren sts.,
Regular sale of Staple and FANCY DRY GOODS,
White Goods, Hosiery, Parasols,
Sun Shades, Umbrellas, &c.
Also a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY BULKLEY & FINK, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

BY ORDER OF JOHN N. WHITING, ESQ., AS-SIGNEE.

Parcel No. 1—75 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, and 100 shares in the Novelty Iron Works stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $5,050 with interest.

Parcel No. 2—50 shares in Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same, to secure $3,029 50-100.

Parcel No. 3—20 shares in the American Bank Note Company, 22 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $2,153 40, with interest.

Parcel No. 4—21 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,235, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 6—40 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,980 and interest.

Parcel No. 7—31 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $600 and interest.

Parcel No. 8—9 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $200 and interest.

Parcel No. 9—15 sheres of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $907 50 and interest.

Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares, $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 12—25 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 15—6 shares American Bank Note Company's stock.

Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated at about $5,000.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By order of James Mariner, Attorney for Mortgagee, Clinton B. Osgood will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, consisting of seven gas chandeliers, three rosewood French bedsteads, ten Brussels carpets, twelve ingrain carpets, two rosewood dressing bureaus, two rosewood washstands, rosewood bookcase and secretary, two carved oak buffets, two rosewood hat-stands, four sets brocatel window curtains, elegant dining-room and sets two rosewood parlor suites, mahogany armoire-a-glace, four glass showcases, hair mattresses, palliasses, spring mattresses, two rosewood centre tables, mahogany chairs, rockers, sofas, looking-glasses, mahogany washstand, rugs, oil cloth, crockery, tin and ironware, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. By order,

JAMES MARINER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON THE CORNER OF CATHARINE AND MADISON STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Trustees of the Society for the Promotion of the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, the plot of land, together with the substantial brick buildings thereon, situate on the southwesterly corner of Catharine and Madison sts., as per diagram. The first floor has five stores fronting on Catharine-st.; the upper part and basement are now used by the Society, but can at a small expense be converted for business purposes. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

HOUSES AND LOTS.—NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 23D-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesrooms, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

WEST 23D-ST.—The two two-story and attic frame cottage houses and lots Nos. 39 and 41 West 23d-st. The lots are together 41 feet 6 inches front, 53 feet 8¾ inches rear, 117 feet 6 inches on the westerly side, and 98 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, with an L of 18 feet 9 inches.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the private stables rear of No. 26 Lafayette-place—the entrance is from the Bowery, near 4th-st.:

A valuable pair of dark brown horses, 16¾ hands high, 10 and 11 years old, perfectly gentle and kind in all harnesses, and reliable in every way.

Also, a close carriage.

And a barouche—both made to order by Tomlinson.

Also, a set of double harness, in perfect order. The above are the property of a gentleman leaving shortly for Europe.

E. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. M. CRISTALAR will sell on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 East 27th-st., near 4th-av., the entire furniture of the above house, parlors containing elegant rosewood suites in brocatel, fine Brussels carpets, lace window-curtains, French plate mirrors, mantel ornaments, oil-paintings and steel-plate engravings; also, rosewood bedroom furniture, beds and bedding; wash-stands, bureaus and wardrobes; also, oil-cloth and carpeting through the house, china, glass and plated ware; dining and bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils and a great variety of housekeeping articles. Catalogues at sale. By order of mortgagee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the undersigned assignee, &c., of the late firm of Richmond & Hasbronck, will sell at public auction, on the 18th day of May, 1863, at 12½ o'clock noon, at the salesrooms of Merchants' Exchange, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, all and singular the bills receivable, book accounts and claims of said late firm, outstanding, uncollected and held by him as such assignee. C. W. VANDOREN, Assignee, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, mattresses, cutlery, plated ware, ladies' hats, &c.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, May 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, the 6th day of June, 1863.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 100,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 20,000 tons, of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New-York, on board vessels as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining 80 per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal, in the quantity, of the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after the receipt at the Post-office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I, or we, [of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the —— of April, 1863, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

[Place.] (Signed) A. B.
[Date.]

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, ——, will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the —— April, 1863, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness [Signed]
[Place.] C. D.
[Date.] E. F.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and ——, are good and sufficient. [Signed] G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or navy agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until the 14th day of May, 1863, at 12 M., for filling, grading and paving Broad-street, in West Troy, from the north side of Auburn-street to its southern terminus, including the gutters thereof.

The street to be excavated, regulated and graded under the direction of the Village Surveyor, and to be paved with trap-block design pavement—each block measuring on the face, or upper surface, not less than four nor more than seven inches in length, and not less than four nor more than five inches in width, and in depth not less than six nor more than eight inches—to be laid on a prepared bed of clean sand, or river gravel, not less than one foot in depth.

The trap-blocks are to be laid at right angles to the line of street, and with such rise or arch as the said Surveyor may direct—each course to be of blocks of a uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of least two inches. The whole of the work to be done in a manner more particularly described in the blank forms of contract and specifications to be furnished to persons who may desire to bid for the same, which will be required to be in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the work.

The proposals for this work will be publicly opened at the room of the Board of Trustees, in said village, on the 15th day of May, at 12½ o'clock P. M., and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder who shall comply with the terms of the contract, and the act in relation thereto.

Blank forms of contract and specifications, together with the usual conditions of bidding, will be furnished on application to JAMES BUFFY, President of said village.

JAMES BUFFY,
A. A. DUNLOP,
JAMES ROY,
JOSEPH McLEAN,
J. P. PHELPS,
} Joint Committee.

Dated at WEST TROY, N. Y., April 20, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS are invited to send to the Quartermaster-General's office tenders for their charter or sale.

Sealed and full certain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether copper ed, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending a army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing Fresh Beef for six (6) months from the 20th of May, 1863, to the United States troops at Fort Schuyler and David's Island.

The fresh beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, brecke and shanks to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required at each place.

Further information will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposal, to which are to be added the words "Proposals for Fresh Beef." Bids will be accepted for one or both places. F. H. MOORE, Capt. and Com. Sub. Vol. Ser.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 4, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of Thursday, May 14, 1863, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Essex-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue, to Eighty-sixth-street.

First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; and

Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, with lateral branch in First-avenue and Sixtieth-street, to near Second avenue.

And for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Desbrosses-street, from Park-row to South-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. BARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board,

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

RROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, April 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 12th of May, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED AND COMPRESSED MIXED VEGETABLES, for issue to the United States army for twelve months from the first of November next, at the rate of one *hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds per month.*

The ingredients of the mixed vegetables furnished under the contracts of the current year are as follows, viz.: To each one hundred pounds of the mixed vegetables, twenty pounds of potatoes, twenty-two pounds of white turnips, twenty-five pounds of carrots, ten pounds of cabbage, ten pounds of onions, five pounds of string beans, five pounds of tomatoes, one pound of celery or parsley, and five pounds of rice. As the mixture can undoubtedly be improved by diminishing the quantity of some of the coarser vegetables and increasing some of the others, as well as by introducing some vegetables not heretofore used, proposers are invited to send in proposals with accompanying samples, not only of the mixtures as above given, but also of other mixtures, varying therefrom according to the experience and judgment of the proposer, with a view of effecting an improvement in this article of military supply. Proposers are required to give the exact proportions of the different ingredients of their several samples, with price per pound of each, packed as required. When it is practicable, each of the vegetables in a separate state, and after desiccation, will be submitted for inspection. Only those parts of each vegetable commonly used as food will be accepted for the mixture.

The mixed vegetables are to be very compactly compressed into cakes of seven pounds each, ten of these cakes being packed in a tin or zinc box made air-tight, with two of these boxes packed in a wooden box made of suitable seasoned stuff, not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, with sunken ends one inch thick, strengthened with outside lining pieces. Boxes to be strapped with hickory at the ends.

Proposals must, so far as practicable, be accompanied with at least one box as above described, with contents of the proposer's own manufacture of each of the mixtures he may offer to furnish.

The location of the manufacturing establishment must be stated.

There being a choice among the different varieties of vegetables, proposers will state with precision the *especial varieties* they use, or propose to use, in their mixtures.

Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly fulfilled.

——,
——."

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Dessiccated and Compressed Mixed Vegetables."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 300 Mulberry-st., May 12, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, for the delivery of 1,100 tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each, and 65 cords of wood, on conditions following:

1. To be of best Lehigh, one-half broken, and one-half egg size, to each place of delivery—the sizes to be delivered separate—all to be clean and well screened.

2. Persons proposing to deliver descriptions of coal other than Lehigh, will add a description of the coal they propose to deliver.

3. The tons to consist of 2,240 pounds each, to be weighed by an inspector appointed by this Department, who shall countersign the delivery ticket.

4. The delivery to be made at such time as the contractor may elect, prior to the 15th of September next, at the several Police Station-houses, Sub-Station-houses, the Central Department and House of Detention in New-York, in such quantities to each as shall be ordered.

5. A price shall be named per ton for the amount to be delivered as above, which will be about 1,100 tons—and a price per ton for whatever additional quantity shall be ordered thereafter, and before May 1, 1864.

6. The wood to be of the best quality pine and oak wood, half each, housed and split.

7. Payment in cash when the quantities specified shall be delivered, and for any additional quantity, on presentation of the bills.

D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, instant at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground, situated at Nos. 6 and 10 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 34 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work." "Proposals for Carpenter Work." "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES COLLINS,
JAMES MOORE,
THOMAS SHEILS,
} Committee.

Dated, May 6, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF Fresh Beef for use of United States troops, stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing June 1, 1863, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 23d instant. The Beef to be of the first quality in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, necks and shanks excluded, and to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to Lieut. JAMES S. CASEY, Fifth infantry, U. S. A., office of A. A.

MEDICAL.

CAUTION.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Druggists and medicine dealers throughout the country are cautioned against buying or selling certain medicines prepared by

JOHN MOFFAT & CO., No. 32 East 13th-st., and which are claimed to be the genuine

LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

An injunction has been issued by the Court, on the application of the representatives of the late proprietor,

DR. WILLIAM MOFFAT, (deceased,)

restraining the said John Moffat & Co from making or selling the same, and every effort will be made to protect the trade and the public against a

SPURIOUS ARTICLE.

The undersigned is the only person authorized to manufacture the

GENUINE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

as they have been heretofore manufactured and sold by the late proprietor.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Agent.
Moffat Building,
No. 335 Broadway and No. 156 Church-st.

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,

by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By inclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

NO. 7.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charges. In from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their Preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLogy of the Reproductive Organs."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a minister taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune*. "This volume is full of scientific information of invaluable benefit in the cure of venereal diseases."—*New-Bedford Mercury*. "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New Yorker*. "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal*. "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express*.

Price $1. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is from one to three days. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body-destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Astor-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the unarried and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MARRIAGE!—I DARE NOT THINK OF it, and I bitterly regret it, how often these remarks are made by men to themselves and why? Read THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, by Dr. F. HOLLICK, the author and lecturer. The only reliable popular book on the subject; 150 pages, well bound, with wood cuts and colored plates, 200th edition just issued, for which it will be sent free (by post) to any place. Send the money and address to W. SPRING, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. WAED'S MAGICAL INVIGORATOR, in the form of PILLS, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been refused her due stimulus. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled remedy is a certain restorative in all cases of complete restoration of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the only safe, sure and known remedy for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly courses in cases of obstruction from any cause and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases; warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Be on your guard against counterfeits. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City Hall knaves, no 50 every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate Christian and private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the most desponding patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, with a success unparalleled. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the balsamic and valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is not a vial and cannot be imitated genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sy May 6.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, ——, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Swanson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, ——, leaves New-York, Wed'sy, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Cairns, leaves New York, Wed'sy, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 80
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations.).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE,
TO
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
TO SAIL ON
FRIDAY, MAY 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PERKINS, Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

In consequence of the strict quarantine regulations, this vessel will not touch at Havana.

The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOWEGIAN,
Capt. McMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, May 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $61 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte with dispatch.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ASA BAKER, will sail on Thursday, May 7.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon.
JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	May 16
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	May 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	May 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....80 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $25; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $4 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. P. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, MAY 4, a package of Internal Revenue Stamps and about $90 in bills, either in a 3d-av. car, between Broome-st. and the stand opposite the Astor House, or between the latter place and No. 112 Broadway. The finder will receive the above reward on returning the package to McCOY & HERWIG, Stationers, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 66 7TH-ST., CERTIFICATE No. 39,191, 21 shares New-York Central Railroad stock, drawn to Wm. Alsop. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same. Two dark brown overcoats were stolen at the same time. J. A. COWING, No. 11 Wall-st.

STOLEN—ON SATURDAY EVENING, WM. B. SMILES' check on the Citizens' Bank for $5,000, payable to the order of and indorsed by Alex. McLachlan. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1863. ALEX. McLACHLAN.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 5m Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 458 4th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 412 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1815.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

DENTISTRY

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PERFECTED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets of teeth inserted, $25; Vulcanite, $8; Gold fillings, $1; Silver and dentine, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 58 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Having had three teeth extracted without pain by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering from toothache. CHARLES W. VALENTINE, Job Printer, No. 207 Canal-st.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 13,
TWENTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT,

when will be presented the new and brilliantly successful opera of

IONE,
(THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.)

IONE.....MADAME GUERRABELLA
(Her first appearance in this character.)
Nidia, a slave.....
Glauco, the Athenian.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern keeper.....Signor BIACHI
Salustio.....{ Patricians, }.....Signor RUBIO
Clodio.....{ Glauco's friends, }.....HERR MILLER
Dirce, Ione's slave.....Mme. FICHER
Patricians, Gladiators, People of Pompeii, Peasants, Guards, Centurions, Lictors, Soldiers, Slaves, &c.
CONDUCTOR.....Signor ARDITI
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
commences this morning at the box office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine-sts.
ON SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,

In active preparation for Imogene's production, for the first time in America, Maestro Perfetti's new grand Biblical Opera,

JUDITH,

with new Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.

WALLACK'S.

(BEGINS AT 8.
OVER BEFORE 11.)
THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,)
Will be repeated the popular play of the
STRANGER.
WITH NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
Correct costumes, (all new,) and an unprecedented cast.

The profound and powerful effect produced by the first representation of the above play, on Saturday last, in all its serious and interesting portions, and the joyous laughter produced by the comic scenes, exceeded anything ever before put upon the stage of this theatre.

The Stranger, (second time).....Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Steinfort.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Tobias.....Mr. John Gilbert
Solomon.....Mr. Mark Smith
Francis.....Mr. Young
Peter.....Mr. Young
Count Wintersen.....Mr. Reynolds
Mrs. Haller.....Mrs Hoey
Charlotte.....Miss Mary Gannon
Countess of Wintersen.....Miss Henriques
Annette, with the original song.....Mrs. Reeves
Claudine.....Miss Green

WEDNESDAY, (by request,)
THE BUSY-BODY.
THURSDAY, (third time.)
THE STRANGER.
FRIDAY,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY, (fourth time.)
THE STRANGER.

Will be repeated in rapid succession, Money, Fine Old English Gentleman, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, She Stoops to Conquer, The Irish Heiress, Love and Money, Bold Stroke for a Husband and School for Scandal.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Rev. R. G. TOLES, Principal—In the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE will preside. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished gentlemen. No effort has been spared to render this an occasion of unusual interest. The Singing, by two hundred children, will be under the direction of T. E. PERKINS, Esq., Principal of the Normal Musical Academy. The Music will be by the Seventh Regiment Band, under the direction of the celebrated GRAFULLA.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Increased accommodations between New-York, Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton and Orient.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 11, 1863.
TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

8.00 A. M. James Slip and 8.15 A. M. 34th-st.—Mail Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead, and at Hicksville for Syosset.
11.00 A. M. James Slip and 11.15 A. M. 34th-st.—Syosset Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead.
3.30 P. M. James Slip and 3.45 P. M. 34th-st.—Express Passenger Train for Greenport, stopping at Winfield, Jamaica, Mineola, connecting for Hempstead, Jerusalem, and all Stations East.
4.30 P. M. James Slip and 4.45 P. M. 34th-st.—Syosset Train, stopping at all Stations, except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead.
6.00 P. M. James Slip and 6.15 P. M. 34th-st.—Hempstead and Islip Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Hicksville with an extra car for Syosset. Fare from Hicksville to Syosset, ten cents.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

5.35 A. M. Islip and Hempstead Train, stopping at all Stations, except Syosset. Arriving in New-York 8.25 A. M.
7.15 A. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, except Willow Tree and Woodside, and connecting at Mineola from Hempstead. Arriving in New-York 8.52 A. M.
6.15 A. M. Express Train from Greenport, stopping at all Stations to Jerusalem, and at Hicksville, connecting with extra car from Syosset, at Mineola, connecting from Hempstead, at Jamaica, and at Winfield. Arriving in New-York 10.50 A. M.
2.20 P. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, and connecting at Mineola from Hempstead. Arriving in New-York 2.52 P. M.
2.25 P. M. Mail Train from Greenport, stopping at all Stations. Passengers from Syosset and Hempstead connect with this train. Arriving in New-York 7.20 P. M.

SPECIAL SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

9.15 A. M. 34th-st. and 9.30 A. M. Hunter's Point—Excursion Train to Yaphank, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead, and connecting at Hicksville with extra car to Syosset. Fare from Hicksville to Syosset, ten cents.
6.15 P. M. 34th-st. and 6.30 P. M. Hunter's Point—Special Train for Syosset, stopping at all Stations.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

6.15 A. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead.
2.45 P. M. Excursion Train from Islip, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead, and connecting with extra car from Syosset. Fare ten cents from Syosset to Hicksville.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10.30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car to Albany,) 10.45 P. M.	

On Sunday, 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets can be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS—7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Mail for Dunkirk, for Otisville
10 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cattaraugus and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2 the fast and favorite steamer D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Asbion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 8:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11.15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PAGE, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steam and Rail-road Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Stamford and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HASCOCK, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings

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FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY A STEAMBOAT—Either side-wheel or propeller, between 20 and 50 tons, adapted for a freight boat, in good running order. Address Box No. 131 *Times* Office, with size, speed, age, where insured, where accu, and what valued at.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Tenery and Laight-sts., North River.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,

which has proved to be the
MOST REMARKABLE OVATION
ever offered to the
GENIUS AND EXCELLENCE
of this esteemed young lady, whose
UNIVERSAL POPULARITY
enables her to attract and enchain the
ATTENTIVE INTEREST
of the most
OVERWHELMING ASSEMBLAGES
that ever were collected in a New-York theatre.

The Manager feels great pride in the thought that Niblo's Garden should be the establishment in which the
CLOSING NIGHTS
OF
MISS BATEMAN
in this City, where her career has been one
CONTINUED TRIUMPH,
should be given, and that it is from thence, amidst the
WARM APPLAUSE AND CHEERS
of her countrymen, that this
PEERLESS LILY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE
will be transplanted to those foreign shores where her
WONDERFUL GENIUS
cannot but win for her an
ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

This and every evening during the week will be presented the beautiful romantic drama,
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
arranged by Augustin J. Daly, Esq., expressly for
MISS BATEMAN,

She will be supported by a most powerful company, among whom are the excellent artists, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. W. Lanergan, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. C. H. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lanergan, Mrs. H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Skerrett.

Original and beautiful scenery by Mr. J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes by Mons. Phillips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

Box book open
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½. Performances commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND VOCAL CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 19, 1863.

On which occasion will be repeated Mr. Goldbeck's new Symphony for Grand Orchestra,
VICTORIA.
PEACE, STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH.

Tickets $1. For sale at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway, all the principal music stores, and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No 7 Nassau-st. Subscribers only will be entitled to the choice of reserved seats, which may be secured up to Saturday evening, at the above places. Subscribers of four (4) tickets will be entitled to boxes.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.
IRVING HALL.
GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST SERIES.

The last series of Gottschalk's Concerts will commence
On SATURDAY, May 16,

which day has been set apart for the benefit of Mr. L. E. HARRISON, of Irving Hall. On this occasion there will be two performances—

A GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at 12 o'clock;
and EVENING CONCERT, at 7½ o'clock.

The following brilliant array of talent will appear:

Madame Elena D'Angri. Mrs. Jennie Kempton,
Miss Eugenia Barnetche. Miss Louise Kralkewska,
Mr. L. M. Gottschalk. Mr. Harry Sanderson.
Mr. Theo. Thomas. Mr. William Castle.
Mr. S. C. Campbell. Signor Abella.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 657 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 19th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WM. F. HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BODLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN B. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. Persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on F

THE STATE OF THE NATION.

Wendell Phillips at the Cooper Institute.

THE UNION SAFE.

The Administration All Wrong---General Hooker All Right.

THE RADICAL ABOLITION PROGRAMME.

The announcement that WENDELL PHILLIPS would speak last night, upon the "State of the Country," at the Cooper Institute, drew together

The lecture was delivered at the instance of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Association, and the price of admission to no part of the hall was less than 25 cents, while at least one-half of the seats were reserved, at double that sum.

Among the notable gentlemen on the platform were Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Mayor Opdyke, Hon. H. B. Stanton, Rev. J. B. W. Sloane and Prof. Henry S. Cox, while in the audience sat Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

Just before the meeting was called to order, Mr. O. JOHNSON stepped forward and announced the various Anti-Slavery meetings that are to be held this week; after which he said that the few vacant reserved seats near the centre of the hall might be filled by those who desired to take them. The permission caused a lively scramble for the coveted places on the part of those standing near the entrances, which was as undignified as it was amusing.

Mr. WILLIAM C. RUSSELL was then chosen presiding officer of the meeting, and after Mr. ADAMS, of the Sixteenth Ward, had favored the audience with a patriotic song, he introduced the orator of the evening, characterizing him as the man who, more than any other, excepting JOHN BROWN, had done more to bring the nation to the brink of Jordan. After the applause which greeted Mr. PHILLIPS' appearance had subsided, he said:

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I understand this is a Ward meeting—the Sixteenth Ward of New-York—the banner Ward for radical republicanism. [Applause.] A very respectably sized meeting for a Ward meeting. [Laughter.] I am glad, for the first time in my life, to be adopted into the politics of New-York City, and to address a Ward meeting in behalf of justice and liberty. The text of my address, "The Lesson of the Hour," it seems to me is patience—faith. "Possess your souls in patience." Not as if already attained; not as if we were already perfect; but because the whole nation, as one man, has for more than a year set its face Zionward. Ever since September of last year the nation has turned its face Zionward, and ever since BURNSIDE took the helm of the vessel, it has moved inward that point. [Applause.] Now a nation moving—and moving in the right path—there is no reason for doubt; there is no occasion for despair. We have found out at last the method, and we are in earnest. Patience! The patience of great souls—all that makes conquest certain when the human heart is once capable of this great courage. No matter what the scenes may be on the horizon. No matter how slow the motion, either official or national, may be, now it is God lifts the cloud and shows us the blue sky behind. No matter how dark the political mistake and treachery may lower, the moment comes when the great North sees that it is all a phantasmagoria, and that behind the great heart of the nation beats true to its destiny. [Applause.] When I stood on this platform months ago, MSN said "You must not be surprised if blood flows in the streets; traitors are trying to take the great Capital of the North out of our arms, and the Democratic party of the State is behind them." But, one fine morning there was treachery in the leading Democracy of Albany and the Mayor of New-York defeated him in his first move. [Applause.] When the counties came to be represented, the leaders found an army of officers, but no rank and file. The Goliah of Connecticut Copperheads has been vanquished—not by a strioling, but by a girl. [Applause.] Or, if I must add to her merits those of Gen. HAMILTON, of Texas, the eluquent champion of the Union in the contest in Connecticut, we can almost say "out of the mouth of girls and slaveholders God is perfecting liberty." [Applause.] No; I have no doubt—no despair. One after another the storms of the North felt away. It is to be a long fight: no local struggle; only one share of the great battle going on the world over, and which began ages ago; one grand division, one army corps doing its duty in the great struggle betwixt free institutions and caste institutions the world over—freedom and democracy, and the institutions that rest upon caste. We are only outskirts of that struggle, and wherever caste lives, wherever caste-power exists, whether it be on the banks of the Thames or of the Seine, whether by the side of the Ganges or the Danube, there the South has an ally, as certainly as the surgeon's knife causes pain when it touches the living fibre; [applause;] and against that mighty marshaling of everything that is strong in human selfishness, the North does battle. Now, that democratic element in the North is strong enough were it only united, to have crushed all its foes on this continent in ninety days. There never was a time since the commencement of the struggle when, if the North had been a unit, the war might not have been ended in three months; and, so ended, it would have left Slavery where it found it. But the North has never been a unit. With the North as a unit, democratic, intelligent, resolved, in earnest, the South would not have risked the struggle. But she knew that the North was divided into three great parties. One was routine—West Point—too lazy to think. [Laughter and applause.] I resolve hunkerism into indolence, and indolence into cowardice—too lazy to think and not daring to think. The man of the past is the man who got his ideas before he was twenty and would rather think as his father thought than take the liberty of thinking for himself. Ha is a hunker, and will die such. The North had a second element—the race-hatred of the negro—negrophobia, a Saxon contempt for the black blood; unsgusteo with the question of the negro; the hatred of him as another race, and contempt of him as a slave; and the weariness of the question. Outside of that was the demand of the North in the good sense of the term—the men that believed in the manhood of his brother the world over, and was willing to say he should have his rights. Against such a North the South rebelled—one hand tied behind it by negro hatred and the other by constitutional scruples, and West Point on its shoulders—[laughter and applause]—against such a North the South rebelled. You remember it well. The North that never dared to apply the plummet and the line to the civil life—that never dared to have logic that did not know any black or any white when it recognised its duties; and the North, that both in pulpit and civil life believed and obeyed the old proverb, "when the monkey reigns let every man dance." [Laughter.] So long as a wicked and contemptible institution had honors, wealth and fashion to bestow, so long the "pregnant knee" was crooked before it. The North and South met in battle. Mistaken as were the Abolitionists, (that is, the issue is to show, but we hope so)—mistaking, as we did, how far the canker had gone; how great a weight this routine and hunkerism had on the body of the people—the North rallied itself for the struggle, poured out our money like water, and our sons with ever-growing willingness to meet the great battle betwixt Democracy and Liberty—betwixt God and the devil, for the world and the century. [Applause.] The Government was equally in the dark—equally undecided—equally uncertain what course to pursue; and for a long time they stumbled. Why? Well, I think because our rulers were educated Whigs. The old Whig party, good as it was in many respects; virtuous; in many of its impulses correct; uncertain in its aspirations; had one great and fatal defect—it had no confidence in the people; it had no trust in the masses. It did not believe in the conscience or intelligence of the millions. It looked out upon the Old World as in a probate court, of which the educated and the wealthy were the guardians. And so when this Government entered upon the great work of defending the nation in its utmost peril, they dared not fling themselves on the bosom of the millions, and trust the country, and the hearts of those that loved it. Your President sat in Washington, doubtful what he might do, and how far he might go. Month after month he, stumbling, faithless and uncertain, he ventured now a little step and now another, surprised that at every step the nation were before him, ready to welcome any word, and support any policy, to hold up any blow that he chose to aim; so that, matters of vexed dispute, matters of earnest doubt, the moment the bugle gave certain sound, passed into dead issues. You know that when the rebellion first broke out, no man dared to think of touching the negro. The South fought to sustain Slavery, and the North fought not to have it hurt. [Laughter and applause.] BUTLER [applause] pronounced the magic word "contraband." He summoned the negro into the arena. It is a poor word. I do not know that it is sound law, but Mr. CHAPMAN'S *nullus libi homo* is coarse Latin, but it is worth all the classics. Contraband is a bad word, and may be bad law, but it is worth all the Constitution, for in a moment of critical emergency it summoned a saving element into the national arena, and it showed the Government how far the sound fibre of the nation extended. When FREMONT, [applause] why won't you ever allow me to go on when I name FREMONT? [Renewed applause.] I say when he pronounced the word emancipation on the banks of the Mississippi the whole North, except the Government, said amen. [Applause.] The Government doubted until the 22d of September, 1862, but the moment the Government pronounced the word, it has floated into a dead issue, and nobody now doubts or debates about the emancipation of slaves. It only shows you how strong the Government is if it will only act, and how certain the heart of the person is to support it if the Government will only test it. If LINCOLN could be only made to accept the lines of the old backwoods' song and

"Sit close in the saddle,
And give him his head,"

he could carry thirty millions of people behind him through every barrier, to victory and to peace. [Applause.] I believe, therefore, in ultimate success, because every act of the Government is more than indorsed by the intelligence and virtue of the people, and that is the only point at issue. To-day your City roars with the tumult of the welcomes of our returned soldiers; they come back, not empty-handed, bringing hope and victory with their banners.

Those soldiers will find not Virginia, eaten over with barrenness, not starving people, not empty treasuries; they will find a North untouched—so much money that we have no need to go abroad and ask for it. [Applause.] So much wheat we could feed the world. [Applause.] Such ample munitions of war that your traitor mercenaries smuggle it into Carolina. [Applause.] The untouched North. [Applause.] So the South, mustering all her white men and all her sympathisers the world over, has not yet touched the garnered treasure of Northern strength. We have not yet put forth the first beginning of our power. If we fail, it will be because we deserve to fail, because we have not virtue enough to prefer the end to the means. There is no question but of the conscience and the intelligence of the North. Now I believe in them, because when for the Government has never asked for anything nor ventured anything that the readiness of the people have not both given and indorsed. There is my ground of hope. I do not believe in Southern exhaustion. There may be starving households, ill-clad soldiers, but there is no such exhaustion as approaches despair. The South has not yet begun to play her last card. The moment she feels exhaustion she will proclaim liberty. The moment her cause touches its downfall, in the opinion of its leaders, she will call the black into her ranks—call him by some proclamation of gradual emancipation which will give to her side the heartiest sympathy of English society. England never was an Anti-Slavery nation; her ruling classes never accepted emancipation as any basis. England herself never accepted immediate abolition on any basis. As O'CONNELL well said, "The scheme of immediate emancipation was carried over Parliament by the conscience of the middle classes," and they do not rule in England. To-day that party in the contest that offers gradual emancipation will offer her all that her judgment approves. Before the South permits her banner to stagger, she will write upon it, Gradual Emancipation, and secure the House of Commons in her side. The moment she utters that word, I shall deem that she feels weak in the knees—never till then. There is no exhaustion that touches the traitor. The man that rebelled are the slaveholders—rebelled, for on the pretence of Slavery, with the real purpose of killing republican institutions, and founding aristocratic institutions in their place. [Applause.] Slavery was the point to be protected, and the pretence that rallied the rebellion; but now that it is afoot, its leaders throw off the mask, and, without concealment, avow at home that their object is, to put this belted continent under the control of aristocratic institutions for the perpetuation of this system, among others, which they love. That element has yet felt no exhaustion. With that element I have no plea of conciliation. I am for conciliation, but not for conciliating the slaveholder. Death to the system, and death to the master, is the only motto. [Great applause.] There is a party for whom I have the right hand of conciliation—and whenever the foot of military despotism is lifted from them, that party, I believe, that in the South itself we shall be surprised at the weight, strength and numbers, of the men who still love the Union—there is a party for whom I have conciliation, and this is its representative (leading forward the little white slave-girl baptised by Mr. BACARA last Sunday). [Applause.] In the veins that beat now in my right hand, run the best blood in Virginia of the white race and the better blood of the black race of the Old Dominion—[applause]—the united race to whom in its virtue belongs, in the future, a country by the toil and the labor of its ancestors redeemed from nature and given to civilization and the Nineteenth Century. [Applause.] For that class I have ever an open door of conciliation—the labor, the toil, the muscle, the virtue, the strength, the democracy of the Southern States. This blood represents them both. The converted master, when he sees matters in their true light—the slave restored to his rights; when at last, for the first time in our history, Virginia has a Government and is not a horde of pirates mimicking a Government. Yes, the South has not yet felt the first symptom of exhaustion. Get no delusive hope that our conquest is to come through any such source. This war will never be ended by an event; it will never come to a close by a great battle; it is too deep in its sources; it is too weighty in its influence for that. The great struggle in England betwixt Democracy and Nobility lasted from 1642 to 1660, taking a King's life in its progress, and yet failed. The great struggle betwixt the same parties in France began in '93, and is not yet ended. Our own Revolution began in '75, and never, until the outbreak of the French rebellion concentrated the attention of monarchy upon Europe, was this country left in peace. Ten or twenty years it will take to clear off the scars of such a struggle. Prepare yourselves for a life-long enlistment. How is the Government to be held up in such a struggle? It is to be held up by our educating the mass and the opinion of the masses to the great function to which Providence has summoned them. The Government looks to the people for its initiative. As Lord LYONS said in his dispatch to Earl RUSSELL: "A Republican Government dares not initiate a policy; it looks outward, and asks what its opponents will consent to." That is now the condition of the Government; hence the necessity of outspoken, perpetual, constant education of public opinion. I do not believe in the Government at Washington. I believe in the nation; I believe in events; I believe in the inevitable tendency of these coming ten years toward Liberty and Union; but it is to be done as England did it in 1640, by getting rid gradually, man by man, of those who do not believe in progress, but in the past; and, as man by man of that class retires, and we bring to the front men who are earnest in the present, victory, strength, peace, are to be the result. Now, for the present, I believe in Hooker. [Great applause.] Men say he has faults—faults which some of his predecessors did not have. [Applause and laughter.] Perhaps he has, but in my opinion a diamond with a flaw is better than a pebble without. [Renewed applause.] Do not set one defeat against him; I think, as my Lord BACON says, "that a soldier's honor should be of a strong web which slight matters won't stick to." I believe Hooker is of that kind. He means to fight, he knows how to fight, and these two are new elements at the head of the army. [Applause, and three cheers for Gen. HOOKER.] Now, on the other side of the Rappahannock—why, how pleasant Hooker's reign has been! Instead of that cradle lullaby that we used to hear a year ago, there comes now to us, and it is not quiet on the banks of the Rappahannock. [Applause and laughter.] On the other side there are three elements. LEE means to fight; he knows how to fight; he is deadly in earnest. The Government, when it sent Hooker to the front, sent there a man who means to fight, who knows how to fight; and when last week they summoned SIGEL to his side—[Applause]—they put earnestness to the front also. I look upon it as the first drop of the coming shower. We have had men that neither knew how to fight, nor meant to fight—no ability. Now we have got ability. To match the other side we want earnestness, ideas, a willingness to sacrifice everything, a readiness to accept the issue, and courage and an industry in thinking. We have got two Generals-in-Chief—two Commanders-in-Chief. They both live in Washington. The sad news reaches us to-day that one means to take the field. [Laughter and applause.] LINCOLN and HALLECK—[Laughter]—they stayed in Washington, Commanders-in-Chief, exercising the same disastrous influence that even a BONAPARTE would exercise on a battle, if he tried to fight it by telegraph, a hundred miles distant. But now, it is said, one of them intends to take the field. Heaven forbid! [Applause and laughter.] Now, the difference between HALLECK and FREMONT is just this. One has not learned anything since he graduated at West Point, and does not want to; he does not mean to undertake the labor of thinking: he is too indolent to go about examining a new idea; it is enough for him that it wasn't in the text-books when he graduated. [Laughter.] The battle wasn't fought so when he was taught, and if he is beat according to the book, he is willing to be beat. The German commander's complaint of NAPOLEON, when he first launched into the battle-field, was, "He violates all the rules." Now, his Missouri rival accepted the nineteenth century; [applause;] be thought out the issue for himself. He had the labor of meeting new contingencies. He went to the head of the army a living man, not a dead printed book [laughter]—and in my opinion I am beyond likes and dislikes. The time is too serious for antipathies or likings; all these men—they are nothing but dead lumber to be used, to be thrown into the gulf, that the nation may march with flowing ensigns to Liberty and Peace. [Applause.] But never will this rebellion be put down while West Point rules it at Washington, never. [Applause.] And it does rule while that second Commander-in-Chief cuts off everything that outgoes his own routine. These are two great distinctions to be made in the army and in the State. One is such a man as HALLACK—hates negroes, hates novelties, distrusts ideas—rejects everything but red tape; the other is HAMILTON, and BUTLER, and PHELPS, and FREMONT [applause] the men of ideas. SIGEL is on the field—I hope he will drag in the rest. The cook takes an onion—when she cooks it, she peels off layer after layer, till she gets to the white, sound vegetable. Peel off SEWARD, peel off HALLECK, peel off BLAIR, and then you get to the sound national element—the civil and military purpose, the earnest belief, the intense devotion to victory, the entire belief in justice, which meets Stonewall JACKSON equally. [Applause.] Never until then shall we succeed. I have compared Gen. HALLECK and Gen. FREMONT. You may take another parallel. One is SEWARD, another is BUTLER. Mr. SEWARD does not believe in the war. He believes in diplomacy; he believes in compromise; he believes in politics. He has prophesied again and again that this war, like the divisions of former times, could be arrested by some cheap dodge. He thought so. If he had not, he had never risked his fame as a statesman by the prophesy. He said by the voice of a regular army officer in the cabin of the ship that went down to dismantle one fleg, when, foreign-bred soldiers begged American officers to stop and give them 300 men to save 2,000 cannon from the arms of the Confederates, and guaranteed to take that place and keep it three months, or six months, with 200 men, and one of his class took the Colonel into the cabin and said, "You do not understand this thing; this is not a war, it is a quarrel—we have had a dozen of them; we shall get over it in sixty days." He believes it now. He receives Commissioners; he sends Frenchmen to Richmond to know terms; he sends letters abroad dealing with rebels as equals in fact. BUTLER is the first man that ever meant Government; he is the first man, and it ought to be on his gravestone—he hung a rebel. [Applause.] Why, if I were a politician and a General, I would not live an hour till I was his twin. [Applause.] Shall it go down to history that one-third of the Union hurst into the face of insurrection, and there was but one man, and he a Democrat, that cared to hang a felon? He said to Louisiana, "England calls you belligerents; you marshal armies and give commissions. All I know is, you are felons." If we take a Frenchman, we shoot him; if we take an Englishman we shoot him; if we take a Louisianian we hang him. [Applause.] The whole significance of the Department of the Southwhat was in that gallows. The world may dignify the insurrection as it pleases—it is felony punishable with the gibbet; and when he said to the merchants of New-Orleans, "Every inch short of the gibbet is pure grace," [laughter and applause] and applause,] he represented the only theory that will ever conquer the rebellion—a Government in arms against criminals who have wasted its treasures, and filled 250,000 of murdered patriot graves—rebels, not belligerents. Now, in the two distinctions between HALLECK—routine—FREMONT, PHELPS, BUTLER—really, it is as the distinction between the two in military affairs. In the difference between SEWARD, a politician, and BUTLER a Government. Why, if Mr. SEWARD is the Republican, God grant us a Democratic successor to the present President. [Applause!] I want somebody to occupy the Presidential chair that believes in Government, and believes in the people, that will act without his eyes over his shoulder to see how far the people will support him. We want leaders that will initiate, that will actually lead. Now, friends, my belief is, that you and I are bound to create an obliging, speaking, imperative public opinion that shall compel the Government to the adoption of such means and such men. [Applause.] I say such men, because, though I believe in events, because though I believe events are stronger than a Cabinet, and hearing us onward whether we will or no. I believe, also, in war, as harmonizing the issue of events. Let me make the Generals, and I do not care who makes the proclamations; only let me put at the head of the advancing columns of the Union certain men whom I name—the Cabinet at Washington may shut themselves up and go to sleep, with Rip Van Winkle, till 1873; for I know man

"One blast upon whose bugle-horn
Were worth a million men—"

only put them in the heart of the rebellion, where our armies ought to be. I believe in HOOKER—believe in his success. When it is done, what of it? Gratify the North—startle Europe—so far good. But what is for Virginia, if she is ours? Barrenness—exhausted by two years of war, neither army able to get a pound of sustenance from her acres! It will take two years to make her a self-sustaining State. What is Richmond? You might as well take Syracuse; you might as well float in a hundred thousand men upon Worcester. JEFF DAVIS can pick up twice as much as belongs to him in a carpet bag, and he gone in an hour. [Laughter.] The town is not hostile; tee yellow flag might be put over every house, and we have got to sustain our own to be sustained when the Union States flag floats above it. Besides, I do not like to fight on the rim of the wheel and let the enemy oe at the hub. I am no Anaconda fancier. [Apolause and laughter.] I would like to be at the head: I would put men, whose names you know but too well, in the black masses of the Carolinas, and Mississippi and fight ward, grinding to powoer. They would come down and leave Virginia, and Virginia must be ours. Why, nothing but an army keeps her theirs. She would gravitate where she belongs—to the North. The slave system was practically dead there before '61; nothing but a Confederate force keeps her Southern. But now she could never be Southern. Bringing the negro into the war does not mean merely tracts—it means localities. When we bring the negro into the war, we fight in his home, in the Gulf States, where we ought to fight. The base of the rebellion, its heart—it is there that our army should stand. If victorious, the bottom of the tub is out, if contested, the armies must be withdrawn from the circumference and fight with us in the centre. You know whose names the slave cherishes as a household word in every hovel, and at whose bidding he will rise around the Stars and Stripes. Will the slave fight? Well, if any man asks you, tell him "No." If he asks you will the slave work, tell him "no;" but if he asks you whether the negro will fight, tell him "yes." He will work even for patriotism without any wages. He has worked at Fortress Monroe. The United States promised him twelve dollars a month—no, ten, keeping the first three for any stray contraband that may join him, taking the second four for the clothing of the contraband himself, and the other three Uncle Sam keeps. [Laughter.] Will he fight? Ask HIGGINSON. He says in one of his private letters, that when he carried that first regiment to St. Mary's, one soldier got seven buckshot in his neck, and, unlike some of the white volunteers, afraid of the hospital, he got a comrade to dig them out with a jack-knife, and went out to the next bush. Another, wounded in the left arm, afraid of the hospital, kept it secret forty-eight hours, till the swelling and pain was too great to be borne; at last he owned up sick. And a third, injured in the leg, bore it in silence for the sake of fighting one more skirmish; and when they sent him on picket duty, owned up sick, and went to the hospital. Do you think these men will fight? Another, with almost ludicrous carelessness, went into the skirmishes forward twenty paces, forward a dozen rods, fire, fall back, forward again, fire, and receiving fire; but they noticed he moved very clumsily, rather awkward, did not keep proper drill, and, when he came out of the battle, (rather scant of rations,) it was found he had picked up a live goose when he entered the skirmish, and held it all tha while between his legs. [Loud laughter.] That man deserved his rations. I had the pleasure the other day of speaking to Gen. BUTLER, the first time in my life, thanking him for New-Orleans. I asked him his experience with the negroes. "Well," said he, "when MCCLELLAN was on the Peninsula I felt that I was very scant of men, and the army at Corinth might do down upon me any day; I said to the Government, 'Send me men, if you expect me to keep New-Orleans.' They answered me, 'We cannot spare you a man; but you must hold New-Orleans.' I sent them back word, "then I'll go to Africa." He sent for the officers of the old Louisiana regiment and said to them: "Will you fight for us?" "Willingly." "Produce your regiment, then, in ten days." They gave him a thousand men, and brought in their old commissions with line officers. He said, "Would you like to be colonel, major?" No, sir, contented we are, give us white men for those." "Then give me another regiment," said he Massachusett's Democrat. In twenty-one days there was another. "Give me a third, and four, and in eighty days four regiments and a battery; and then noticing one man, a mulatto Captain, worth half a million, speaking five languages, welcoming him and his Staff to a banquet in his own house, of seven courses served on silver, he thought such a man had too much interest in New-Orleans to defend it as a Captain, and offered him a Major's commission. The man said, "Thank you; no matter where I fight, I only wish to spend what I have, and fight as long as I can, if only my boy may stand in the street equal to a white boy when the war is over. [Cheers.] Well, your New-York brothers went down there and thought he was not good enough to associate with them. How that regiment was recruited you know—perhaps not in this Sixteenth Ward. Mr. President—those who demanded the exiling of officers and almost the mustering out of men before they would fight. Well, now I tell you my opinion—a Yankee, just from the hub in Massachusetts. I do not believe, although you have adopted me into this Sixteenth Ward, that there was one man in that Zouave regiment fit to associate with my negroes in New-Orleans. [Laughter.] I do not believe there was a man in it; for the man that went down to the second city of the Union, and had it in his heart to refuse to stand side by side with its sons to defend its soil, is not worty to associate with them. That is the negro—and the more of them the better. The President said to us of Massachusetts, some three month ago, "I know I am going to lose 300,000 men in the Summer. I mean to supply their place with blacks." "Good," was our answer, because it is good policy, not because you need it. Put BUTLER and FREMONT to the front, and the Northwest will give you 300,000 men. [Applause.] He said, "Do you think so?" and, he said, "I mean certain Massachusetts men shall go down to New-Orleans and carry 150,000 guns with them. Why haven't they gone? Gen. HAMILTON comes to Boston, a slaveholder, and says, on our platform, "I am glad that my slaves are gone if it saves the Union." And, by the way, to go back a moment, if loyal men men will surrender their staves to save the Union, don't you suppose the disloyal will surrender theirs to save the Confederacy? Do you suppose the South will stop before she runs on to her banner "emancipation" with such willingness. Gen. HAMILTON comes to Boston, and has the promise of the Cabinet at Washington over and over again that he may go to Texas and shut the back door of the rebellion, out of which traitors mean to fly when they are beaten, and through which Vicksburgh gets her strength to-day. Why don't he have it? Your own great fellow-citizen goes to Washington under the pledge of the President, too much in a hurry to allow him to leave Washington six hours, stays there a week, and comes back without a commission. Why? Because ABRAHAM LINCOLN is not President of the United States—because behind him, curbing his purpose, making conditions that baulk his designs, making him doubt the purpose and the strength of the North, standing around him in civil and military positions are men who don't mean that this battle shall be bravely and gallantly fought through. CROMWELL never succeeded until the new Parliament stuffed off every man that believed in the House of Lords, and left nothing but democrates behind. We shall never succeed until we stuff off everything that believes in the past, and put to the front everything that believes there is but one purpose, that is to save the Union on the basis of liberty. [Applause.] I believe that the President may do anything to save the Union. He may take a man's house, his lands, his bank-stock, his horses, his slave—anything to save the Union. The Government may make every slave a freemen, no matter where he is—in Kentucky or Louisiana—now or to-morrow, with compensation or without it. Military necessity opens the door, but the moment Mr. LINCOLN enters it, there is but one duty under the Constitution, that is, to execute justice betwixt the master and the slave. Everywhere throughout the Union there is but one thing the Government cannot do to save the nation, and that is make a freeman into a slave. Everything else is within its power. I confess somewhat when I heard the news from the Rappahannock until I saw that reverses had taught the nation what its strength may; until SIGEL was called to Washington I doubted whether the Government was being educated in its pathway. The moment he left I saw sunlight behind the cloud. [Applause.] God grant us so many reverses that the Government may learn its duty—God grant us that the war may never end till it leaves us on the solid granite of impartial liberty and justice. [Renewed applause.] What we have go teach Washington is that that is the full purpose of the millions. And under and in it is the certainty of success. The millions, not the leaders—none of them. I am utterly impartial; neither President, Cabinet nor Senate. Peel off SEWARD, peel off HALLECK, peel off BLAIR, [Avolee, "Good,"] peel off SUMNER—[Sensation]—yes, Massachusetts Senators as well as others, and I'll tell you why. When the Government called on New-England for a negro regiment, and was went from county to county urging the blacks to enlist, one Massachusetts Colonel dared to say, in the face of the enemy, that he would rather be whipped without negroes than conquer at their side. A Massachusetts Colonel in that hour of emergency and critical issue, his case within twenty days went before the Senate of the United States, and the very week that the apology was filed in the war office at Washington, Massachusetts Senators begged their reluctant brothers to make him a Brigadier-General. [Loud cries of "Shame."] A private, ignorant, uneducated, and just mustered into the service, mutinied in the streets of Boston, and Col. LOWELL shot him, rightfully. A Massachusetts Colonel mutinied in the face of the enemy, and a Massachusetts Senator made him a Brigadier-General. Such republicanism will never put down the rebellion. [Cheers.] Never until men welcome the negro, the foreigner, the German—all races, as a man, and melted together in a common nationality, hurl them a thunderbolt at caste and despotism, will the North deserve to triumph or earn it at the hands of a just God. But the North will triumph. I hear it. Do you remember in that disastrous siege in India when the Scotch girl raised her head from the pallet of the hospital, and said to the sickening hearts of the English, "I hear the bagpipe, the Camobells are coming;" and they said, "JESSIE, it is delirium." "No, I know it, I hear it afar off;" and in an hour the bagpipe burst upon their triumphant ears, and the banner of England floated in safety over their heads. So I hear in the dim distance the first notes of the jubilee rising from the broken hearts of millions. Soon, very soon, you shall hear it at the gates of the citadel, and the Stars and Stripes shall guarantee liberty from the lakes to the gulf. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. PHILLIPS' address, and after the applause had subsided, the audience became clamorous for WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and HORACE GREELEY, both of whom were on the platform. Mr. GREELEY at last stepped forward and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The spirit that finds encouragement, the spirit which sees the certain victory in the present repulse—that spirit will surely save the Republic. I never doubted that the North was strong enough to sustain the Union. I never feared that the rebellion was strong enough to prevail over the loyalty of the country; but when I have looked in the faces of our fellow-citizens here—when I have seen the Copperheadism of New-York exult, as I know it did exult, when last Thursday's news—happily, not true—of disasters on the Rappahannock reached us, I have feared that that spirit might destroy the Republic. ("Never.") I hope that that spirit has seen its worst days. I hope that it has lost its strength and that the day of exultation to them, but of calamity to us, is passed away. I do not ask how long God shall try us by reverses and disappointments and, it may be, disasters. I do not ask, nor care, since I know it will not be one day too long. If we need more trials, we shall have more trials, and if we are worthy to triumph now, we shall find this rebellion disappear like the daw of the morning. When the time shall come for it to fall, it will fall suddenly and utterly, and pass out of sight like a mist. [Cheers.] That I know, and if I could feel that the American people—I mean the people of the loyal States—were worthy to triumph this hour, I should know that there were no more hours of life for the rebellion. When the time shall come, we shall all see that the hand of God has been in this struggle from the beginning, making the friends of Slavery its bitterest and most effective enemies and making in all things the folly of man contribute to overthrow of the most pernicious and majestic system of torture and injustice, of vice and iniquity the world has ever seen. In this faith I stand, still believing, trusting, hoping, ready always for peace, all the time welcoming peace, but knowing that peace will never come until the nation shall have been perfected through trial and suffering, ready to welcome just, beneficent and lasting peace, and content with no other. [Loud eno continued applause.]

When Mr. GARRISON retired the cries for Mr. GARRISON were resumed, and, in response to the unmistakable determination of the audience that he should say something, he made the following remarks:

SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I think somehow or other that you have mistaken me for some other man. [Laughter.] In one of the songs of the contrabands at Port Royal a line runs thus, "Dunno what the people want of me," and I am somewhat in the same bewilderment. [Renewed laughter.] I hardly know what you want of me after summoning to your presence my eloquent friend WENDELL PHILLIPS, and receiving him so cordially; after showing, as you have shown your regard for the memory of JOHN BROWN, and after you have endorsed Gen. BUTLER, himself. [Applause.] If I should say anything against the rebellion, or against Slavery itself, I should be accused of stealing their thunder. [Laughter.] But I have been against the rebellion, root and branch, from the beginning. [Cheers.] I am for the abolition of the rebellion, and, therefore, as a matter of good sense and sound patriotism, I am for the abolition of Slavery whichhits the cause of the rebellion. [Immense apolause.] I would battle against both. There must not be left after this struggle one slave to clank his chain upon the American soil; there must not be found a single slaveholder in all the land. [Renewed applause.] If you are for the Constitution, and it means liberty, I am for the Constitution; if you are for the Union, and it means liberty; I am for the Union; [great cheering;] but I would rather hear the word liberty than Constitution and Union a hundred times over. [Enthusiastic applause.] This struggle is a struggle for liberty or else it is waged without the protection and countenance of the Almighty. [Applause.] It is a struggle for liberty on the American soil, and as Slavery has made itself an outlaw, it is a struggle to save the South from her outlaw's curse, and makes it possible for her to sit sane and clothed in her right mind with free institutions. Then we can go on with hearts and hands united. [Applause.] The Copperheads of our times are lineal descendants of those who, in the days of the prophets, called "peace, peace," when those good men waged war upon iniquity. Now, I myself am a radical peace men, but it is impossible to have peace where there are two antagonistical elements—Slavery on the one hand, and peace on the other. We can only have pence when, by the grace of God, the entire people are ranged on the side of Freedom. [Applause.] To-morrow I shall attend the Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and I trust in God there will be no need of celebrating another, except to complete the third decade of its organization. I am for the abolition of the rebellion, for the abolition of Slavery, and for the abolition of this Anti-Slavery Society: and those who want that Society abolished must do all in their power, at once and forever, to put down Slavery. [Laughter.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN has shown his hostility to Abolitionism by proclaiming emancipation to 3,000,000 slaves, and I thank him for it with all my heart. (applause,) during which Mr. GARRISON resumed his seat.

There were other calls for speaker's, but Mr. RUSSELL stepped forward and declared the meeting adjourned, when the audience dispersed.

Correction.

CAMP OF PAROLE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Friday, May 8, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter from your correspondent, published in Monday's paper, giving an account of the brilliant affair of the Sixth New-York cavalry, does great injustice to the first squadron. All of the regiment acted splendidly, but as the first held its position in the advance, from the time of crossing at Kelly's Ford until the night of the engagement, it is but justica to the brave men who compose it, that the error should be corrected. Your correspondent says "that when the charge was sounded, an advance guard of twenty men were sent out, and that the second squadron went ahead of the first; that the third came up, and seeing the first without officers, ordered them to follow." All present know that when the charge was made, the first squadron went ahead, receiving the whole fire of the enemy, and in a hand-to-hand fight, broke them before the others could come up. In this fight all the officers of the first squadron were either wounded or unhorsed. Please make this correction in your next.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

[Advertisement.]

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TESTIMONIAL

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3630. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Congratulatory Order from Gen. Hooker.

WHAT THE ARMY HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Five Thousand Prisoners, Fifteen Colors, and Seven Cannon Captured.

Eighteen Thousand Rebels Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

Gen. Lee Asking for Supplies for the Wounded.

The Rebel Army Still Occupying the Fredericksburg Heights.

GEN. HOOKER'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 11, 1863.

The following order has been issued by Major-Gen. HOOKER:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 49.—The Major-General Commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on its achievments of the last seven days.

If it has not accompliseed all that wes expected, the reasons are well known to the army.

It is sufficient to say they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or reeources.

In withdrawin: from the south benk of the Rappehannock before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself, aad its fidelity to the' principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage, we would heve been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, our cause and our country. Profoundly loyal and conscious ot its strength, tbe Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand.

tt will also be the guardian of its own history and its own aim.

By our celerity and secresy of movement, our advance and passage of the rivers was undisputed, and on our withdrawal, not a rebel ventured to follow.

The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new laurels to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his intrenchments, and wherever we have fought we have inflicted heavier blows lhan we have received. We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners and fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, and placed *hors du combat* eighteen thousand of his chosen troops. We have destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, damaged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation.

We have no other regret than that caused by the less of nur brave companions, and in this wa are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to tha arbitrament of battle. By command of

Maj.-Gen. tlOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Mny 12.

The facts connected with the flag of truce sent over by Gen. LEE, on Wednesday, are, as stated by himself, that he had exhausted his medicines, surgical appliances and hospital stores for the wounded, and asking for fresh supplies. These were sent over by the way of United States Ford.

The truth of the repoit is now satisfactnrily ascertained, that some of our wounded, who were lying in the woods around Chancellorsville, were burned to death. The woods were fired by our own and the enemy's shells, and the flames spread rapidly until the rains felt.

Brig.-Gen. HAYES, of the Reserve Artillery, who wae wounded in both legs, was csptured hy the enemy.

There was a prevailing impression at Falmouth on Friday, that tbe enemy had withdrawn from our front at the time our forces left their intrenchments in the rear of Chancellorsville. One of our corps commanders had occasinn on Friday to send a message under a flag of truce to the rebel commander, but after a fruitless effort he reported that, although he fell in with scattering bodies of rebels—pickats and skirmishers—no one could tell him who was in command, or where there were any officers.

There is no doubt that Gen. STONEMAN has arrived safely on thie side of the Rappahannock.

It will be recnllected that Majnr DE LANCY FLOYD JONES, nf the Eleventh regular infentry, wes arraigned before a Court-martial several months ago, on the charge of misbehavior in the face of the enemy, which allegation was not substantiated. It will be gratifying to his numeroue friends to learn that in the recent fight of the Army of the Potomac, at Fredericksburgh, while the conduct of the Secnnd brigade of regulars was such as to elicit the praise of all their companions in arms. the commander of the brigade thus spoke of Major JONES: "When all did so well, it is difficult to discriminate, but I dasire to mention by name the regimental commander, Major DE LANCY FLOYD JONES, Eleventh United Statas infantry, for the great coolness with which he commanded his regiment.,

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 12.

Gentlemen have recently arrived hare, and proceeded to the Rappahannock to recover the bodies of their friends, who fell in the recent battles. One of them, in a private note received in Washington today, says a communication has been transmitted to Gen. LEE for permission to pass inside of his lines for that purpose. Although, on Sunday night no response had been received from LEE, it was understood from the officers receiving the communication at the river that there would be no unnecessary ob stacles in their way. Subsequently the enemy commanced sending over the river, under a flag of truce, considerable numbers of our wounded who have been paroled. For several days past snppliea and medicines have haan sent ovar from onr sida.

A report was currant yesterday that the enemy had left their formidable position along the heights, but a close observation last evening disclosed the fact that their numbers there had not been diminished. They were still at that point yesterday morning. At the time nf our recrossing the river at United States Ford, it is believed that only two divistons of the enemy's forces remained on our iront, near Chancellorsville, as a rear guard. The divisions mentioned were commanded by Gens. ANDERSON and MCLAWS.

Dr. WEBSTER still remains in the enemy's lines in care of the wounded. Dr. LUBLEY, who was captured at Chancellorsville, sends back word that our wounded generally were doing well.

Notwithstanding the reports that our troops hava again crossed the Rappahannock, it was not the case up to Monday noon.

OUR WOUNDED IN THE FIELD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, May 12.

Dr. SUCKLEY, Madical Director in charge of our wounded in the field, reports that they are all comfortable. They number about 1,200. An ambulance train has been sent for them, and they are expected to return to camp by to-night.

NEWS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, May 11.

Richmond papers of Saturday contain the following items. There is little in their editorials except favorable comments upon their most extravagant exaggerations of our losses, and the advantages gained thereby to the Confederate army.

The *Examiner* quotes a rebel surgeon's report of their losses as amounting to 900 killed, 7,000 wounded and 1,200 prisoners.

The country people around Richmond have discontinued market visits, in consequence of the belief that their horses will be impressed for military purposes.

The British Consul al Richmond declines to issue any more passes.

Of the Union prisoners in the Libby Prison, the *Examiner* says, the higher officers are reserved, and all take their condition philosophically, looking forward to an exchange in a few days.

A large amount of blockade goods were sold at auction in Richmond on Thursday. The sale included $30,000 worth of ladies' boots and shoes for Summer wear. The sale realized $100,000 in the aggregate.

A new Confederate States flag has been adopted. tt was raised in Richmond on Monday.

The *Examiner* prophesies that the Union army has crossed the Rappahannock for the last time.

At a public sale in Augusta, Ga., prices for negroes ranged from $700 to $2,600.

tt is officially announced that Gen. VAN DORN died at Spring llill, Tenn., on the 7th nf May.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, May 7.

tt is reported that BANKS' army has been divided into three colums, one fortifying the town ot Opelousas, one remaining et Atchatalaya, and ona at Baton Rouge.

BANKS has seized all the negroes on the Guvernor's plantation.

KIRBY SMITH has arrived at Alexandria, from Arkansas, with WALKER'S Texas brigade as reinforeements. SMITH is confident that he can drive BANKS back to Berwick.

Three powerful Confederate gunboats are at Alexandria, above the Falls.

The wheat crop in Texas is unprecedently promising.

MAGRUDER'S headquarters have been removed to San Antonio.

Five gunboats passed Natchez on Sunday night. Four ascended Red Rivar.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Review nf the Important Operations Under Gen. Sedgwick.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Morning, May 9, 1863.

Owing to the rapid succession of engagements and the confusion consequent upon the enemy getting in our rear, t was unable, in my report of the storming of the Fredericksburgh Heights, to do more then describe the operations of the first division which reached the heights, contenling myself with a passing notice of tie other two—HOWE'S and NEWTON'S. I observe that this has been the case with the other accounts. Justice to the brave men composing these divisions demands that their achievements have more than a passing notice.

Gen. HOWE'S division crossed the river at sunset, near the Bernard House, and advanced up toward Fredericksburgh as far as the ravine, the Thirty-third New-York, Col. TAYLOR, being deployed as sairmishers, their right resting in the suburbs of the city. About 3 o'clock in the morning, Gen. NEWTON'S division and the Flying division passed to the right, and at daylight HOWE'S also moved to the right, connecting with these torces. The position of the various divisions at that time ara as follows: Gen. BROOKS on extreme left, Gen. HOWA centre, and Gen. NEWTON and the Flying division at the right. The various regiments of Gen. HOWE'S were arranged in line of battle, fronting Mary's Heights, the right resting opposite Cemetery Heights. They remained here until the order for a charge was given, when they dashed forward, those in Gen. NEILL'S brigade taking tha advance. The Forty-ninth New-York, Col. BIDWELL, and Seventy-seventh New-York, Lieut.-Col. FRENCH, supported by the Twentieth New-York, Col. VAGESACK, deployed to the front and left as skirmishers. The Thirty-third New-York, Col. TAYLOR, constituted the right of the charging column, Seventh Maine, Lieut.-Col. CONNOR, centre, and the Twenty-first New-Jersey, Col. VAN HOUSTAN, left. Steadily the men pressed forward, under a heavy shower of grape end canister, dashed over the Cemetery Heights, then down the ravina at the left, through underbrush and obstructions of evary description, and up tha steep sides of Mary's Haights to tha very mouths of tha rebel cannon, which were belching forth their iron hail. The Thirty-third was the first to reach the remparts, tha Colonal, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major gallantly leading thair men forward on horseback. A rebal cannonier was driving home the last shell. Lieut.-Col. COANING rode up on a splendid black charger, and waving his sword over the "rammer's" head, ordered him to desist. The order was complied with. The artillerists who stood by their guns were all captured or killed. Alarmed at the bravery of our men, the infantry supports fell back, forming a line of battle. A squad of them who lagged behind were ordered to surrender. They refused to do so, when a hail from the musket of Sergt. PADDOCK brought one of them to the ground. Again they were ordered to surrender, and again refused to do so. Sergt. KANE killed a second. The third was likewise shot down. Capt. DRAIME, with a squad of his company, captured 40 rebels, including Col. LUCE, of the Eighteenth Mississippi, one Captain and four Lieulenants. Having formed a line of battle, the rebels returned a heavy fire on the Thirty-third, likewise drawn up in battle. The Seventh Maine afterward came up to its support, heing received with loud cheers, and formed on the left. The Twenty-first New-Jersey not long after followed, and the rebels were put to flight. One heavy brass gun was captured here by the Thirty-third, end two by the skirmishers further to the left.

GEN. NEWTON'S DIVISION.

At a consultation of the Generals very early in the morning, (Sundny,) the plan adopted was for Gen. DEVENS' brigade, the First, (consisting of the Second Rhode Island, Seventh, Tenth, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, and Thirty-sixth New-York,) now commanded by Col. BROWN, to storm tha works on the right, supported by Gen. WHEATON'S, Col. SHALER'S and a portion of GIBBONS' Second division, Second army corps. Tha plan was afterward so changed as to give tha Flying division the lead, together with the Seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New-York. The Second Rhode Island was posted on the right of the road to support a Rhode Island battery, while the Tenth Massachusetts was moved still further to tha right, connecting on with Gen. GIBBONS' troops, stretching along the river above the city.

The Secnnd brigade, Gen. WHEATON, consisting of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania and Sixty-second New-York, and the Third brigade, consisting of tha Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Eighty-secnnd Pennsylvania, One Hundred end Twenty-second Pennsylvanie and Sixty-first New-York, though somewhat divided up, supported as a body, the Flying division and above-named regiments on the left. The signal being given, the Seventh Maine and Thirty-sixth New-York moved forward simultaneously with the Flying division, up the Gordonsville road, and deploying along the stone wall, charged the batteries to the right, capturing two guns, the Thirty-sixth New-York reaching them first. When portions of the charging columns wavered for a moment they were quickly supported by the forces close in their rear. In my next t will speak of the achievements of Gen. HOWE'S division.

Your correspondents on tha right have, doubtless, furnished full details of operations in that wing of the army, As the facts of the case become manifest, the responsibility for the reverse appears to rest not upon Gen. HOOKER, but upon some of his subordinate officers, through whose criminal mismensgement the enemy (JACKSON'S corps) were enabled to get in our rear. Gen. BIRNEY is severely censured. He, I am informed, moved his division full three miles beyond the line of battle, inferring, from the rapid moving away of a wagon train in the distance, that the enemy were retreeting, thereby leeving a gap through which Stonewell JACKSON passed with his command, under the protection of a heavily wooded revine; and, getting in the rear of the Eleventh corps, completely surprised it. Not heving been present, I cannot vouch for the truth of this statement, yet it comes to me in such a shape, and supported by such a weight of testimony, that I should do wrong, as a chronicler of the movements, to pass it by.

t cannot learn of our having lost e single gun during the series of engagements on the left. The rebels were, again and again, hurled against our batteries with all the impetuosity and recklessness which have characterized them in past conflicts, but as often retiring with dreadful slaughter and carnage. The superiority of our artillery to that of the rebels has again been satisfactorily demonstreted.

Some of their guns fired with considerable accuracy, especially the Whitworth planted at the commencement of the seven days' fight, on the extreme left; bul, as a general thing, their batteries were soon silenced or forced to retire when replied to by ours.

Fredericksburgh presented e most desolate appearance. Nothing has been donc to repair the serious injuries inflicted upon the place during the engagement of last December. Nearly every prominent building is more or less pock-marked with shot, shell and Minie balls. The tall, cosly spire of the Episcopal Church is perforated by seventeen shotholes. Ruins of once elegant residences are seen on every hand. The Bernard House, a little below the city, used by our forces for a hospital during tha battle of December, has since been burned accidentally. Tha owner of this estele was a wealthy Secessionist bachelor. Not long after Gen. FRANKLIN'S force had crossed, ha was detected endeavoring to steal into our lines, and believing that he had been conveying information to the enemy, Gen. FRANKLIN ordered him into durance vile, where he has remained ever since His lordly mansion, built after the English style of architecture, was furnished with everything which wealth could furnish. Damask curtains, Brussels carpets, marble centre tables, elegant mirrors and chendeliers adorned the various apartments. There were rare paintings from the Italian masters suspended on the walls, and numerous libraries found in different parts of the buildings. This home and all these adornments are now gone, and their owner a prisoner in our hands. But this arch rebel will learn, should his eye fall on this communication, of yet another misfortune. While a party of the Forty-third New-York, Col. BAKER, stationed on picket, last Friday afternoon, near by, were delving among the ruins, they discovered, buried beneath them, in a chest, $100,000 of Confederate money, placed there, doubtless, by the owner, for safe keeping. There has been no lack of Confederate currency in that regiment since.

The earthworks on the heights above the city are so formidable that it seems almost impossible that our brave boys could have stormed them. tt was a proud achievement for the National arms—planting the Stars and Stripes on those frowning battlements. Behind the memorable stone wall, directly beneath, were the dead bodies of huudreds of rebels, all shot through the head. From one end to the other of the wall, the ground was scattered with garments, guns, knapsacks and belts, which the rebels had cast aside in their flight. Most of our own soldiers who fell in the charge were buried on the ptain, between tha wall and tbe city. Passing by the heights, to the country beyond, the fields were green with cereals of every description, presanting a most beautiful appearance.

D. W. JUDD.

LATE REBEL REPORTS.

Congratulatory Address from General Lee to his Army.

Desperate and Bloody Fighting Acknowledged.

GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.—With heartfelt gratification, tha General commanding expresses to tha army his sense of the heroic conduct displayed by officers and men, during the arduous operations in which they hava just been engaged.

Under trying vicissitudes of heat and storm, you attacked the enemy, strongly intrenched in the depths of a tengled wilderness, and again on the hills of Fredericksburgh, fifteen miles distant, and by the valor that has triumphed on so many fields, forced bim once more to seek safety beyond the Rappahannock. While this glorious victory antitles you to the praise and gratitude of the nation, we are especially called upon to return our grateful thanks to the only Giver of victory, for the signal deliverance He has wrought.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the troops unite on Sunday next, in ascribing to the Lord of Hosts the glory due His name.

Let us not forget in our rejoicing the brave soldiers whu have fallen in defence of their country; and, while we mourn their loss, let us resolve to emulate their noble example.

The army and the country altke lament tne absence for a time of one to whose bravery, energy and skill they are so much indebted for sueceas.

The following letter from the President of the Confederate States is communicated to the army as an expression of his appreciation of its success:

"I have received your diapatch, and reverently unite with you in giving praise to God for tha success with which he has crowned our arms.

In the name of the people, I offer my cordial thanks to yourself and the troops under your command tor this addition to the unprecedented series of great victories which your army has achieved.

The universal rejoicing produced by this happy result will be mingled with a generat regret for the good and the brave who ara numbered among tha killed and wounded. R. E. LEE, General.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 7.

On Thuraday, HOOKER'S right wing had reached a point near Spottsylvenia Court-house, his left resting on tha Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and his centre on Chancellorsville, ten miles southwest of Fredericksburgh. The hostile lines were at this time in close proximity, and skirmishing was frequent. On Friday evening, about 6 o'clock, Gen. JACKSON attacked the enemy's right flank, and the first general battle ensued. Gen. RANDS, commanding Gen. D. H. HILL'S old division, being on our extreme left, began the fight. The enemy had, during Thursday night, thrown up formidable breastworks to resist an attack from the direction of Fredericksburgh, bnt our forces advancing from a nearly onpositte point, they were, nf course, worthless. The enemy finding himself outflanked, deserted his works without resistance and fled toward Chancellorsville. Night coming on, the pursuit was discontinued.

During Saturday JACKSON continued to press the enemy's right, whilst Gen. LEE assailed him in front. On Sunday morning, shortly after midnight, the hostile armies occupying lines parallel with the plank road leading from Fredericksburgh to Orange Court-house, the enemy advanced and delivered battle. At this critical juncture Gen. JACKSON received his wound.

After one of the most desperate and bloody fights which lasted from 10 o'clock on Sunday morning HOOKER was beaten at all points, and fell back towards Rapidan at its confluence with the Rappahannock, some 16 miles above Fredericksburgh. This was the battle of Chancellorsville.

While it was raging, SEDGWICK, with an overwhelming force, advanced from the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburgh, upon Gen. EARLY, who, with ona division, held tha heights of Fredericksburgh. After a short, but desperate resistence, EARLY was compelled to retire toward Chancellorsville, and SEDGWICK took po session of tha long coveted heights. In this fight the enemy captured a number of prisoners, and five guns of the Washington artillery battalion. It is said that two entire companies nf tha Washington artillery were taken. When a reverse overtakes us a scapegoat is never wanting.

In this case, it is said, we could have held our position, *but for the pusillanimous conduct of some infantry regiments.* We, however, believe our defeat at this point to have been solely due to the odds brought against us. The enemy's triumph was destined to ha short-lived. Gen. MCLAWS being sent to Gen. EARLY'S assistance, in less than two hours dislodged SEDGWICK, and drove him into the valley of the Rappahannock, recapturing (it is believed) the guns before lost. Whether SEDGWICK retreated to the town or some other point below, we have not been able to learn.

But in either event, Gen. LEE having pushed HOOKER sufficiently to keep him quiet for the balance of the day, turned his troops toward Fredericksburgh, determined to drive SEDGWICK beyond the river, and get rid of him. This he did; but, as wa learn, after the dearest bought victory of the day. If our loss in the battle be as greet as reported, our columns must have been subjected to the fire of tha enemy's artillery planted on the Stafford Hills. In the series of battles our army captured some thirty cannon, and some 10,000 prisoners, 5,000 of which are said to have arrived at Guipes' Station.

Among tha casualties are the following: A. P. HILL, struck by a fragment of a shell in the calf of his leg. Among the killed were: Gen. PAXTON, of the Stonewall brigade; Col. WALKER, (Warren?) of the Tenth Virginia; Major MILES SELDEN, Aid to Gen. Heath; Capt. Greenlee Davidson, Letcher battery; Capt. E. BRANCH, of Richmond Grays, and Capt. BANKS. Major Channing Price, of Gen. Stuart's Staff, was killed on Thursday, near Spotsylvania Court House.

THE LATEST.

Official information from Fredericksburgh was yesterday received to the following effect: HOOKER left two *corps d'armée*, under SEDGWICK, on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburgh. With the main body of his his forces he crossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan. SEDGWICK'S instructions were to cross the river and attack Gen. LEE'S rear as soon as HOOKER should engage them in front. SEDGWICK, for some reason unknown, delayed his crossing beyond the appointed time, and did not get over until HOOKER was beaten, but yet in time to prevent Gen. LEE from pushing his victory. HOOKER is at United States Ford, fourteen miles below the confluence of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, holding a strong position and strongly intrenched, receiving heavy reinforcements."

THE BATTLE AT WILDERNESS CHURCH.

We have received a copy of the Richmond *Dispatch* extra of the 6th, which says the fight on Sunday at Wilderness Church was one of the bloodiest of the war. It claims that the Confederates had taken at that date 5,000 prisoners, including Brig.-Gen. HAYS of COUCH'S corps, and his Aid-de-Camp, Capt. ECHOLS. It also claims that they captured five batteries of field artillery.

Among the rebel officers killed besides Gen. PAXTON, were Col. WALKER, of the Tenth Virginia. The *Dispatch* says: "The country will lament the misfortune which has befallen our army in the severe wounding of Lieut.-Gen. JACKSON, who lost his left arm."

As showing the severity of the contest, the *Dispatch* says that the Forty-fourth Virginia regiment went into the late fight at Chancellorsville 175 strong, and lost all but 61.

THE WOUNDS OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

The following is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 7th instant:

"Our victory on the Rappahannock hes cost us dear in the severe wounds unfortunately received by the great and good Gen. JACKSON. His left erm has been amputated nhove the elbow, a buttet has passed through his right hand. His condition is now, we learn, as favorable as could possibly be expected; ano he will doubtless recover, and is not, we trust, lost to active service. Wa could bettar spare a brigade or a division.

Our base foe will exult in the disaster to JACKSON; yet the accursad bullet that brought him down was never moulded by a Yankee. *Through a cruel mistake, in the confusion the hero received two balls from some of his own men, who would all have died for him.*"

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, May 12.

The Richmond papers of yesterday announce the death of Stonewall JACKSON, on Sunday afternoon, from the effects of his recent amoutetion and pneumonia. His burial was fixed for to-day. The military band in Fredericksburgh had been performing dirges a greater portion of the afternoon.

A large train of ambulances proceeded to-day toward United States Ford, for tha ramainder of our wonndad within the enemy's lines.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has been in camp two days, looking after the welfare and wants of the Pennsylvania troops.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE NILE.

Probable Discovery of the Sources of the River.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12.

Mr. WM. GOODHUE, the Vice-Consul of tha United States at Zanzibar, reports thet Messrs. SPEKE and GRANT'S expedition in search of the sources of the Nile, heva been almost, if not entirely crowned with success.

The two mentioned English gentlemen left Zanzibar September 25, 1860, on the expedition, and were last heard from, in March, 1862, when Capt. SPEKE had discovered the Miverango River, which he writes to Her Britannic Majesty to be the first *certain* branch of the Nile. It is 400 yards wide, with a gentle flow to the North. It takes its rise in 0° 12' north lat., in tha Victoria Majanza—a lake discovered by Capt. SPEKE.

The expedition could not move forward (March, 1862) through the kingdom of Uganda, (through which said river flows,) owing to the unwillingness of the natives.

Capt. GRANT was heard from April 11, 1862, and was then behind Capt. SPEKE, making explorations and scientific observations, which is about 1° 30' south lat.

Departure nf Massachusetts Troops.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 12.

Six companies of the Massachusetts Second cavalry left their camp at Readville at noon to-day for the seat of war,

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

THE POSITION OF MR. ADAMS.

Satisfactory Explanations Made to Earl Russell.

THE QUESTION OF THE PETERHOFF.

Important Speech by Earl Russell in the House of Lords.

Comments on the Fight of the Iron-Clads at Charleston.

Our files by the *City of Washington*, the receipt of which was acknowledged yesterday, furnish some intelligence of importance in addition to that already published.

The *Great Eastern* is advertised to leave Liverpool for New-York on tha 16th May.

The Cunard Company announces that their extra fortnightly screw-line of steamers for New-York will leave Liverpool on alternate Tuesdays, instead of Saturdays, commencing on Tuesday, May 19.

A new steamer called the *Cuba* is building for the Cunard mail service.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

Proceedings in Parliament.

THE SEIZURE OF BRITISH VESSELS—IMPORTANT SPEECH BY EARL RUSSELL.

In the House of Lords, on April 27, the subject of the seizure of British vessels with mail-bags, came up, according to notice, when the following debate transpired:

Earl RUSSELL—My lords, you will expect me, no doubt, to answer the questions which were put to me on Friday night. What I have to say will, t think, convince your lordships that it is not desirable that at this time t should state the opinion which I have received from the law officers of the Crown. On referring to tha papers already presented to Parliament your lordships will see that a good deal of correspoondence passed subsequently to the 8th of August. The letter written on the 8th of August has been published; but I wrote afterwards to Mr. STUART, and on the 10th of October I made a further communication to the same gentleman. It is not necessary to trouble your lordships with the whole of the last mentioned dispatch. Part of it has already been presented to Parliament; but the dispatch, after the passages published in the printed papers, goes on to say:

"Her Majesty's Government are glad to find from your dispatch of the 12th of August last that the orders originally given to American cruisers in regard to interference with neutral vessels have been rescinded. If these orders had been sanctioned and continued in force by the Government of the United States, they would have called for prompt and firm remonstrance on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and it will be proper that you should intimate to Mr. SEWARD, while expressing the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at their revocation, that Her Majesty's Government are glad to be thereby spared from the necessity of stating their decided objections to them at length. You will say, that to order vessels, though apparently and *prima facie* carrying on a lawful trade, to be systematically seized on the high seas, without any preliminary search, or without the discovery during such search of any strong evidence of suspicion against such vessels, would be to subject the mercantile marine of neutrels to a system of oppression and annoyance which no neutral Government could be expected to tolerate. The unjust seizure under urgent circumstances of a neutral vessel may be considered as one of the occasional hurdens which a state of war may impose upon a neutral, and it may be partially compensated by tha condemnation of the captor in costs or in costs and damages; but the indiscriminate and general seizure of merchant vessels, without previous search, converts an occasional exception into an intolerable rule. The question which has arisen in this case, as to the seizure of Her Majesty's mails on board the *Adela*, while it forms a new and very important element in this case, deserving very grave consideration, raises a point of some delicacy and difficulty. Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the Government of the United States are prepared to concede that all mail-bags, clearly certified to be such, shall be exempt from seizure or visitation, and that some arrangement shall be made for immediately forwarding such bags to their destination in the event of the ships which carry them being detained. If this is done, the necessity for discussing the claim, as a matter of strict right, that Her Majesty's mails on board a private vessel should be exempted from visitation or detention, might be avoided; and it is therefore desirable that you should ascertain from Mr. SEWARD whether the Government of the United States admits the principle that Her Majesty's mail-bags shall neither be searched nor detained."

On receipt of this dispatch, Mr. STUART read it to Mr. SEWARD, who was ready to admit the principle therein laid down with regard to naval rights. That there might be no misunderstanding on the subject, it was agreed that special instructions should be issued. Accordingly, on the 31st of October, the following letter was addressed to Mr. WELLES:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1862.

SIR: It is thought expedient that instructions be given to the blockading and naval officers that, in case of capture of merchant vessels suspected or found to be vessels of the insurgents or contraband, the public mails of any friendly or neutral Power, duly certified and authenticated as such, shall not be searched or opened, but be put, as speedily as may be convenient, on their way to their designated destinations. This instruction, however, will not be deemed to protect simulated mail-bags, verified by forged certificates or counterfeited seals. I have, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Those were the instructions given to American naval officers, and no question arose with respect to them, until the other dey. I have just received the account of tha preliminary proceedings in connection with tha transaction. On the 4th of April, Mr. ARCHIBALD, Her Majesty's Consul at New-York, was summoned to attend tha Prize Commission in regard to the *Peterhoff*, which had been captured, as the House is aware, by the United States. On arriving at the office, Mr. ARCHIBALD was shown the mail-bag taken from the vessel, which was under the seal of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General. Mr. ARCHIBALD protested against that seal being broken and the bag examined, and requested that it should be sent forward to its destination. Tha United States officers, however, insisted that the bag shnuld be opened, and that was accordingly done. The bag was tnund to contain several packages addressed to Matamnras. Nothing mora took place on this occasion, and Mr. ARCHIBALD reported tha matter to Lord LYONS. Lord LYONS immedetely applied to Mr. SEWARD, and stated that the proceedings in qnestion was in violation of the latter of the 31st of October, upon which he railed for the security of mails of this description certified by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General. Mr. SEWARD said the subject would require consideration. Subseqnently Mr. ARCHIBALD was again desired to attend the Prize Court, and was thera informed hy the counsel for the United States thet it had been resolved to open the packages found in the mail-bag. In the first instance Mr. ARCHIBALD was invited to perform this task, in order to ascertain whet were *bona fide* letters, which should be forwarded to their destination, and what ware papers referring to the cargo, which should be handed over to the Prize Court. Mr. ARCHIBALD, however, declined to oa a party to such a course. If the Court chose to order the packagas to be opened, he said he would be present as a witness of the transaction, but could not approve or give any sanction to it. Upon this declaration the proceedings seem to hava been suspended, and the opening of the packagee was deferred. Mr. ARCHIBALD at once reported to Lord LYONS what had neen done. Lord LYONS went to Mr. SEWARD, and pointed out that, in accordance with the order of the 31st of October, tha lattera ought to ba replaced in tha mail-beg and forwarded in their destinetion. According to tha latest intelligence which I have received, a telegram had been sent to the Prize Court, directing that the packages were not to be opened until further nrders, but the Gnvernment of the Unitad States had not coma to any definite determination on the subject. Thesa are the facts of the case as thay et present stand. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown must, of course, be very carefully weighed by Her Majesty's Government before any steps are taken. Instructions will be sent out probably by the next mail, but in the meantime fresh information may arrive which may quite alter tha complexion of the affair. Under these circumstances, I hava to press for the indulgence of your lordships in forbearing, for the present, to state the opinion of tha law officers of the Crown. [Hear, hear.]

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said no one could approve more than he did the discretion which the Government had exercised in postponing for the present the publication of the opinion of the law officars. He was also glad that the noble Earl had called attention to the agreament of the 31st of October, as to the security of the mails. On the 11th of the present month the owners of the *Sea Queen*, in addressing an inquiry to the Governmant as to the amount of protection which would be afforded to the malls, referrad to tha dictum of an American Judge, to the effect that mail letters found on board a British ship could legally be opened in order to ascertain the character of tha ship. Now, seeing that by the letter of October last, that contention was waived on tha part of tha United States Govarnment, it would have been corteous in the noble earl, or in the noble lord, the Postmaster-General, to have stated tha understanding now in force. Ha wished to know what steps had been taken by Her Majesty's Govarnment to obtain correct reports of the proceedings nf the American Prize Courts. It was clearly of great importance that they should know whether there was any conflict of law between the Prize Courts and the United States Gnvernment. Ha understood that a nnmber of ships had heen seized, some of them as far back as fifteen months ago, and had been taken into port, but had not yet been brought before the Prize Court. *The reason of that delay was believed by the owners to be the want of evidence against the vessels, but from whatever cause it occurred, it was most unjustifiable.* [Hear, hear.]

Earl RUSSELL was not sure that complete raports of all the proceedings of the Prize Courts could be obtained, but he would take cere to remind the British Minister in the United Stetes of the importanca of transmitting them whenever possible.

The Fight at Charlestnn.

In tha House of Commons, on April 28, a long debata took placa regarding the condition of the British navy. In the course of it Sir J. ELPHINSTONE said:

"But, with regard to the Irnn fleet of America, evants which had taken place had thrown a strong light upon the subject. In the construction of iron ships tha American naval aoministration had been most completely nntrammaled, and it was an extraordinary thing that, with tha skill in shipbnilding which the Americans undoubtedly possessed, they had not yet succeeded in constructing one serviceable iron-clad ship. The most reliable information as to the American iron fleet to which he had accasa was the French *Revue Maritime et Colonale*, in which the American ships were minutely described. It appeared that there were eight or ten different classes, that the vessels varied in size from 4,000 tnns down to 700, that they were of every variety of speed, and that they had every veriaty of coating. Yet in the attack on Charleston tha nine iron-clads were entirely defeated, one being sunk, and the others got off with great difficulty. On a former occasinn a ship which more resembled the *Warrior*—the *Indianola*—having lost way, was attacked by two small gunboats and was obliged to be run ashore. The Irnn fleet of England was entirely deatitute of ships of the description which subdued the *Indianola*. We had no vessels laid dowu to carry a single heavy gun and go at a good rate of speed, so that in the event of a ship like the *Warrior* being brought to a stand-still hy an attacking ship, they could fire at those points of infirmity, such as the screw geering, stern-post, or part below the water line, which would undoubtedly bring the enemy's ship into such a position that her crew must ebandon her. tt was a pity the paper which contained reflections on the building of iron ships in private yards had ever been written, and a still greater pity that it had ever been published."

Mr. W. P. LINDSAY, in the course of his speech, remarked:

"He could not think a great deal had been learnt from recent events at Charleston, because the shios were vestly inferior in strength to our armor-plated ships. Still the resistance of these inferior ships to heavy shot, showed the advantage of armor-plating. One ship received 90 shots, and yet came out of action."

Spirit of the London Press.

The failure of the Federal attack on the Charleston forts was the theme of general comment; but there is a wide difference in the deductions drawn from the event. The London *Times* says that the effort against Charleston, which was to retrieve and avenge all previous disasters, has ended in a catastrophe more signal than eny reverse the North has yet sustained. Continual failures are not mere accidents. The object of the North is impossible. Those who appeal to arms should surely be prepared to accept the decision of tha field. Even if the conquest of the South were to be achieved, it would only destroy the North by turning it into a Russia of the New World, compelled to be the despotic oppressor of a Poland of the West.

The *Times*, in another editorial, remarks, on the importance of the affair at Charleston as a victory of forts over ships, of land batteries over iron-clads, of the defence over the attack, and that the morsl to be now drawn is, that forts or stationary batteries may be expected to perform better service against ships or movable batteries than was imagined when a resolution was taken last year to suspend the construction of forts at Spithead.

In its City Article, the *Times* says:

"Great satisfaction was expressed in the city at the fact of the strong tone adopted by Parliament having drawn forth a promise of vigor from the Cabinet, previously to the arrival of the news of the total repulse of the Federal fleet before Charleston. If the notification that the British Government will no longer tolerate the proceedings of Admiral WILKES had been delayed until after this event, the determination would have been attributed to a desire to take advantage of a crushing disaster."

The *Daily News* says it is puerile to describe the repulse at Charleston as a catastrophe. The disappointment will be sorely felt for a few days, but it is doubtful whether many sensible Americans ever expected to see Charleston taken by a fleet.

The *Morning Herald* says if, as it confidently expects, the success at Charleston should prove the prelude of a bloodier conflict and greater victory in Tennessee, the Southern Confederacy will have established its claim of independence by arguments which few European Governments will be willing or able to contest.

The *Morning Post* looks upon the affair as demonstrating the impregnability of the Charleston defences.

Recruiting for the National Army in Ireland.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EARL RUSSELL AND MR. ADAMS.

From the London News, April 28.

An important correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS on this subject was published yesterday. The first latter, dated Nov. 20, 1862, is from Earl RUSSELL, and informs Mr. ADAMS "that her Majesty's Government are informed, by persons to whom they are disposed to give credit, that recruits are being raised in this country for serving in the army of the United States, and that bounty money of a considerable amount is offered by agents of the United States to encourage British subjects to enlist," and that the practice to which his attention is thus called is calculated seriously to increase the difficulties already incident to the observance of nautrality by her Majesty's Government.

On the following day Mr. ADAMS replies, stating that he "not only has no knowledge of any such proceedings, but he has no belief that they can have been attempted by any persons really vested with authority as agents of the United States. Should it turn out that these are individuals assuming to act under such an authority, he will be obliged to Earl RUSSELL for such information as he may possess that may enable him to ascertain who thase persons tosy be, and to take the necessary measnres to disavow their operations."

On the 16th of December Earl R

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of James P. Hambleton.

RETURN OF GEN. WOOL TO THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Some two weeks ago Mr. JAMES P. HAMBLETON, of Georgia, formerly editor and publisher of the *Southern Confederacy*, a paper rendered infamous by the publication several years ago of the "black list" of New-York merchants, (those not supposed to be favorable to the peculiar institution,) was arrested in this city having lately come from Georgia, and having in his possession $27,000 of Confederate money and bonds. When arrested, HAMBLETON claimed to be a Union man and to have opposed the rebellion from the start; but the fact of his having in his possession so large an amount of Confederate money, coupled with his own declaration that he intended soon to return to Georgia by way of Nassau, was regarded as sufficient cause for his detention, and he has since that time been in the custody of the Government authorities, nominally confined in the Park Barracks, but in reality allowed what might be called the freedom of the City. Last week a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge McCUNN to Capt. ARMSTRONG, of the Park Barracks, and Gen. WOOL, requiring them to produce the body of HAMBLETON for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of his detention. On Saturday Capt. ARMSTRONG made return to the writ that he held him by virtue of an order from his superior officer, Gen. WOOL. He also produced the body of HAMBLETON, and Judge McCUNN adjourned the hearing of the case to 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. At the hour appointed, SAMUEL G. GLASSEY, Esq., as counsel for Gen. WOOL, appeared and made the following further return to the writ:

RETURN OF GEN. WOOL.

To Hon. John H. McCunn, City Judge:

SIR—For return to the annexed writ, I respectfully certify that said JAMES P. HAMBLETON was arrested by an officer of SIMEON DRAPER, late Provost-Marshal-General; that he was turned over to me by said DRAPER in obedience to order of the Secretary of War, and is now held by me in pursuance of such order. And I further state that the said JAMES P. HAMBLETON is a citizen and resident of the State of Georgia, which State is now in rebellion against the United States; that he left said State recently for the purpose, as I am informed and believe, of procuring within this and other States supplies to be sent to the rebellious State of Georgia, and of procuring information to be used for the benefit of the rebels. That he is held by me as a prisoner subject to military jurisdiction, and I am not permitted to produce or deliver him as required by said writ. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. WOOL, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.
Per SAMUEL J. GLASSEY, of Counsel.

Mr. TRAPHAGEN, counsel for HAMBLETON, denied all the allegations in the return, with the exception that his client was a citizen of Georgia. He also imputed bad faith to the opposite party, in not producing the body of HAMBLETON, according to the understanding on Saturday.

Mr. GLASSEY said he did not understand that there was any agreement on his part that HAMBLETON should be produced yesterday, but if it were deemed essential, he would send for him. The question involved in the case was one of great importance, and the United States Government had deputed Ex-Judge PISHARPONT to take charge of it, but he was now in Washington, and would not return before Tuesday. He therefore hoped it would be allowed to stand over, and he would pledge himself, in the meantime, that HAMBLETON should not be removed from the custody of the Court.

Judge McCUNN said that there was no need of sending for HAMBLETON, although he agreed with Mr. TRAPHAGEN that the understanding was, that he was to be produced. If the facts as alleged in the return of Gen. WOOL should prove to be true, he should by all means remand him to the custody of the Military authorities; but he thought inasmuch as HAMBLETON claimed to be a Union man, and, as his counsel alleged, was willing to take the oath of allegiance, it was one of those cases where the United States Government ought to grant him a hearing. Although a citizen of Georgia, he was also a citizen of the United States, and if a loyal citizen, (and he had no doubt there were an abundance of such in the South,) he was entitled to all the rights of a citizen of the United States. In compliance with the request of counsel for Gen. WOOL, he would adjourn the hearing of the case to 3 P. M., Tuesday, May 12.

At the hour specified on the adjournment, Mr. TRAPHAGEN appeared at the Judge's Chambers, but the opposite party were not forthcoming. After waiting until 4 o'clock and no one appearing on behalf of Gen. WOOL, Judge McCUNN adjourned the case until 11 o'clock this morning, at the Court of General Sessions, and authorized the counsel for HAMBLETON to notify Capt. ARMSTRONG that unless he complied with the writ and produced the prisoner at that hour, an attachment would issue against him. It is supposed that Ex-Judge PISARSPONT did not arrive from Washington in time to be present at the hearing yesterday.

Navnl.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Yesterday morning another daring robbery was discovered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard—this time on board a man-of-war in commission. Between midnight and 4 A. M. the Quartermaster of the watch on board the United States gunboat *Sumter*, assisted probably by some accomplice, actually seized the safe locked up in the Purser's room, and absconded with it in a small boat, a watchman looking on, and believing all to be right. The thief expected to find $28,000 in the safe; but he was foiled, for, although the Paymaster applied for the money the day before yesterday to the Sub-Treasurer, he did not receive it. There were, however, some $500 in the drawer, which, of course, are gone. Had there been any of the ship officers on duty, as the law requires, the burglary would have been impossible, and Capt. WINCHESTER will, doubtless, have to explain the matter. It is said that chloroform was administered to some of the officers, who slept very soundly during the removal of the safe. Detectives were after the thief last evening, without much success, so far as could be learned. A Court of Inquiry about the matter was ordered, and will examine all parties concerned to day.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN PORT.

The following foreign men-of-war are now in New-York harbor, and their officers and crews are daily visiting the Navy-yard, and the other Government shipbuilding yards in the vicinity of the City:

Spanish frigate *Carmen*.
French frigate *Guerrierra*.
French steam-transport *Allier*.
French steam-transport *Marceou*.
French steam-corvette *Catinat*.
French frigate *Berthollet*.

The latter has just undergone a thorough overhauling at the Brooklyn Navy-yard,

THE TICONDEROGA IN COMMISSION.

Yesterday the United States steam-frigate *Ticonderoga* was put formally in commission, the authorities of the Navy-yard turning her over to her officers. She will leave this port on her first cruise in a few days. The recent experiments with her machinery proved eminently successful.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 4th day of May to the 11th day of May, 1863: Men, 107; Women, 98; Boys, 111; Girls, 106—Total, 422. Adults, 205; Children, 217; Males, 218; Females, 204. Colored Persons, 18.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	2	Premature birth	3
Bones, joints, &c.	3	Stomach, bowels, and diseases of the organs	56
Brain and nerves	90	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	39
Generative organs	5	Unknown	—
Heart, and blood vessels	19	Urinary organs	16
Lungs, throat, &c.	151	Violence, accidents, &c.	18
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	23		
Total			422

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1862, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending May 12, 1862 ..... 412 Inc. 9
Week ending May 4, 1863—
From acute disease 216
From chronic disease 208
From external causes, &c. ..... 31—435
Week ending May 11, 1863—
From acute disease 198
From chronic disease 197
From external causes, &c. ..... 27—422
Decrease this week 13

New-York State Colonization Society.

The annual election of this Society was held yesterday afternoon, with the following result;

President—Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.
Vice-Presidents—William E. Dodge, Esq., Gov. E. D. Morgan, Rev. G. Spring, James Lenox, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D., New-York; Hon. William C. Alexander, James Hoffman, Esq., New-Jersey; William Douglass, Esq., Abraham Van Nest, Esq., New-York; Hon. Samuel A. Foot, Geneva; Hon. R. H. Walworth, Saratoga; Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D., New-York; Hon. D. S. Gregory, New-Jersey; Herman Camp, Esq., Tromansburgh; W. P. Vanrensselaer, Westchester; Hon. J. B. Skinner, Wyoming; Hiram Ketchum, Esq., New-York; Rev. B. I. Haight, D.D., New-York; Hon. Washington Hunt, Lockport; Right Rev. H. Potter, D.D., New-York; Hon. Hamilton Fish, New-York; Rt. Rev. E. S. Janes, D.D., New-York; Moses Elleo, Esq., New-York.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. John B. Pinney, New-York.
Recording Secretary—Joseph B. Collins, New-York.
Treasurer—Caleb Swan, Esq., New-York.
Board of Managers—Francis Hall, Esq., C. W. Field, Esq., H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., G. P. Disoway, Esq., Nathaniel Hayden, Esq., Rev. J. N. McLeod, D.D., W. B. Wedgewood, Esq., H. J. Baker, Esq., Rev. S. D. Denniston, Benjamin H. Field, Esq., S. A. Schieffelin, Esq., D. D. Williamson, Esq., Isaac T. Smith, Esq., Lebbeus B. Ward, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, Anson G. Stokes, Esq., Thomas Davenport, Esq., Wm. Tracy, Esq., James Stokes, Esq., A. Merwin, Esq., Sidney E. Morse, Revs. D. D. Alexander, Robert M. Hartley, Rev. John Lowrie, James Weires, M. D.

THE NEW DAY BOAT.—The steamboat *City of Albany*, built for, and running on the day route, is already classed among the fast boats, for which the North River is justly celebrated. This boat draws but four feat of water, and will, in consequence, avoid the annoyance of detention on the bars. The *City of Albany* was designed as a test as to whether a wide, light-draft steamboat could be made to attain great speed. Her draft of water is satisfactory, and her speed was shown on Friday in coming from Albany to Hudson in one hour and thirty-two minutes, and to Rhinebeck in three hours, landing as usual.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

GRANT, THE BURGLAR.—CHAS. H. GRANT, *alias* GORDON, the burglar, about whom so much excitement was caused some months since, in consequence of his numerous and successful burglaries, was arraigned before the Court of Sessions yesterday. The accused pleaded guilty to the indictments found against him, of which there are some eight or nine, and was remanded to jail to await sentence. The prisoner looked well and appeared rather cheerful, although pale on account of his long imprisonment. After GRANT was disposed of, a thin, emaciated-looking young man, named JOSEPH WILMOT, was arraigned on the charge of burglary in the first degree, in breaking into a house and stealing a watch-chain worth fifty oants. He pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years. WM. COFFAY was placed on trial, on an indictment for rape on a young female, 15 years of age, named MARGARET GLEESON. The complaining witness was examined, after which the Court adjourned.

SUICIDE.—JOHN MCKAY, Captain of the British ship *Liverpool*, lying at the foot of North Second-street, E. D., committed suicide on Monday afternoon, by taking a dose of laudanum. He had been laboring under nervous prostration for a day or two, in which state he perpetrated the fatal act. Some of the crew heard him groaning in the cabin, and ascertaining the cause summoned medical aid, but too late to be of any service. He died soon after his condition was discovered. Deceased was 50 years of age, a native of Scotland, and leaves a wife and family in Liverpool, England.

LAW REPORTS.

A Replevin Suit and What Became of It.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mocoll.

Charles J. Abrams vs. *James Lynch, Sheriff.*—Replevin for contents of furniture-store levied on under an attachment issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of Christian Fenrich against Eliza J. Boyd, wife of George Boyd. Mrs. Boyd bought the store and good will in July, 1860, for $4,400. Her husband managed the business, and debts for furniture were incurred to a large amount, to various mechanics and manufacturers and for accommodation indorsements. In January, 1862, the plaintiff took a bill of sale of the stock for about $1,250, of which $509 was by assuming a debt due to a firm of which plaintiff was a member. The balance of the consideration was alleged to have been borrowed money, and the assumption of debts to mechanics and others who had furnished goods. George Boyd continued in the management of the business. The defendant claimed that the stock was worth $2,000, and that there was in reality no other consideration paid than the $509. That the plaintiff was the son-in-law of Mrs. Boyd, and the sale was only designed to cover the property from Mrs. Boyd's creditors. The evidence was quite conflicting as to some of the points at issue. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, J. K. Hackett; for defendant, A. J. Vanderpoel.

The Harlem Railroad Company again Enjoined.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Hilton.

John J. Phelps et al. vs. *The Mayor and the Harlem Railroad Company.*—This was application on the part of property owners on Madison-av., requiring the defendants to show cause on the 15th inst., why they should not be perpetually enjoined from laying their tracks in that avenue. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that the Corporation has violated the City Charter in making the grant, and that the Railroad Company has also violated its charter.

It is further claimed that a railroad in that avenue would be a nuisance and would depreciate private property. It also appears that the property owners hold the *fee* of five feet in width on each side of that avenue, without the use of which the avenue would scarcely be wide enough to accommodate a railroad.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Slocomb et al. vs. *Willis.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

Whitlock, Jr., vs. *Bradford.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide the event.

Quinn vs. *Ward*—Motion granted; $10 costs of motion to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Helen L. McNaught vs. *John McNaught.*—None of the objections to the proceedings in this case are well taken. The alias attachment was properly issued without the entering of a special order for that purpose. It is the constant and correct practice to issue an alias upon the return of the first attachment not served. There is nothing in the statute or practice of this Court which requires an order for such purpose.

The defendant having been adjudged guilty of the contempt upon a return of the order to show cause, founded upon affidavits setting forth the facts constituting the contempt, no further specification of the facts and circumstances is necessary. Proceedings commenced before one Judge of this Court may be continued and completed before another Judge.—*Laws of* 1840, *Chap.* 276, *Sec.* 2.

The defendant, in his answers to the interrogatories, furnishes no excuse for disobeying the order of the Court. There is ample power to protect a party from vexation or unnecessary arrogance upon these examinations. The party cannot himself be the judge whether the examination is properly conducted. His duty is to obey the order and then ask the protection of the Court if he considers the examination is conducted in an improper way or for an improper purpose. The defendant having chosen willfully to disregard and contemn the authority and order of the Court, and such misconduct being calculated to, and having actually defeated, impaired, impeded and prejudiced the rights and remedies of the plaintiff in the matter pending before the Judge, he must be dealt with in a manner commensurate with the nature of the offence and the injury sustained.

A fine of $60 must be imposed upon the defendant, and he must also pay $10 costs of the supplemental proceedings, and $10 costs of motion for the attachment, and $10 costs of this motion, and stand committed until such fine and costs are paid, unless sooner discharged by the Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 12, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 8s, '81. Con.	108	
2,000	do	107⅝	
65,000	do	107¾	
1,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Reg	108	
12,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes...Oct. & Apl.	107	
3,000	do	106⅞	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. c.	101⅜	
1,000	do New	99⅝	
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '81.	111	
2,000	Va. State 6s	65	
26,000	Mo. St. 6s	63¾	
14,000	do	64	
38,000	Erie 4th M. B	109	
2,000	Had. River 1st m.	118	
1,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. 8s	121	
2,000	C. B. & Q. S. ₱c. 8s.	120	
500	M. So. 2d M	103⅜	
5,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.	110	
500	Ill. Cen. R. B	120	
3,000	do	121	
1,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	83¼	
1,000	do	83¾	
3,000	do	93	
5,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.	86	
3,000	do	84½	
5,000	C. & N. W. 1 M	87	
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M	59	
12,600	do	59⅜	
5,000	do	b30 60	
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111	
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	95	
15,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	87	
5,000	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	107	
20,000	Miss. & Mo. l. G.	63	
45	Bank of Commerce	105¾	
33	Bank of St. of N. Y.	102	
130	Ocean Bank	93	
20	Am. Exc. Bank	109	
20	Hanover Bank	94	
15	Shoe & Leather B'k	106	
20	Commonw'lth Bank	87½	
30	Man. & Mer. Banx	95	
20,000	American Gold	148⅛	
90,000	do	148¾	
100,000	do	148⅞	
300	Canton Co	30½	
100	do	30¾	
100	do	30	
27	Del. & Had. C. Co.	149	
144	Penn. Coal Co	130	
50	Camb. Coal Pref'd	23½	
50	do	23	
100	do	22½	
150	Quicksilv. M. Co	47	
150	do	46⅝	
150	do	s30 46	
200	Bucks Co. Lead	2	
66	Amer. Coal Co	35	
700	N. Y. Cen. R	118	
200	do	118⅛	
50	do	118⅜	
350	do	118¾	
100	Erie Railway	88	
650	do	88¼	
50	do	s60 88⅜	
400	do	88¾	
1800	do	88⅝	
100	do	b30 88¾	
300	Nor. & Wor. R	91	
150	do	91	
300	Erie R. Prf	106¾	
50	do	h15. 105⅞	
250	do	105¼	
150	do	b10. 105¾	
200	do	105¾	
22	Rome & Watert'n R	59	
50	do	90	
100	do	118¾	
100	do	b30 78	
600	Erie Railway	88	
150	do	88¼	
850	do	88¾	
50	do	s60 88⅜	
400	do	88¾	
1800	do	88⅝	
100	do	b30 88¾	
300	Nor. & Wor. R	91	
150	do	91	
300	Erie R. Prf	106¾	
50	do	h15. 105⅞	
250	do	105¼	
150	do	b10. 105¾	
200	do	105¾	
22	Rome & Watert'n R	59	
50	do	90	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81. Reg	108	
10,000	U. S. 8s. '81. Cou	107¾	
500	do	108	
3,000	do	107⅜	
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. cf. Notes. Oct. & Apr.	107	
18,000	Mo. State 6s	63¾	
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d	60	
5,000	do	61	
15,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	63	
20,000	Amer. Gold	149	
80,000	do	149¼	
60	Bank of Commerce	105	
100	Canton Co	29¾	
200	do	b30 31	
100	do	b30 30¼	
100	Quicks. M. Co	s30 47	
100	do	47¾	
200	do	47¼	
200	Erie Railway	88	
500	do	88¼	
500	do	88⅜	
500	do	88¾	
60	Bank of Commerce	105	
100	Canton Co	29¾	
200	do	b30 31	
100	do	b30 30¼	
100	Quicks. M. Co	s30 47	
100	do	47¾	
200	do	47¼	
200	Erie Railway	88	
500	do	88¼	
500	do	88⅜	
50	do	b30 88¾	
300	N. Y. Cen. R	119	
400	do	119¼	
200	Erie R. Pref	105¾	
150	do	105⅞	
100	Hudson Riv. R.	b60 129	
200	do	b30 129½	
100	do	s60. 129¾	
100	do	s60. 127¾	
500	Harlem R	96	
400	do	95¾	
200	do	b10 95¾	
200	do	96½	
100	do	96¾	
100	do	b30 96¾	
100	do	97	
100	do	97¼	
100	do	97½	
100	do	b30 78	
100	do	75¾	
100	do	75½	
500	Alton & T. H.	75	
600	Alton & T. H.	83	
100	do	77½	
200	do	77¾	
100	do	77⅞	
200	do	h10 35½	
500	do	35¾	
10	Chi. and Alt. R	79	
100	Miss. & Mo. R	32½	
500	do	33	
100	do	b30 33¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81. Reg	108	
10,000	U. S. 8s. '81. Cou	107¾	
500	do	108	
3,000	do	107⅜	
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. cf. Notes. Oct. & Apr.	107	
18,000	Mo. State 6s	63¾	
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d	60	
5,000	do	61	
15,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	63	
20,000	Amer. Gold	149	
80,000	do	149¼	
60	Bank of Commerce	105	
100	Canton Co	29¾	
200	do	b30 31	
100	do	b30 30¼	
100	Quicks. M. Co	s30 47	
100	do	47¾	
200	do	47¼	
200	Erie Railway	88	
500	do	88¼	
500	do	88⅜	
50	do	b30 88¾	
300	N. Y. Cen. R	119	
400	do	119¼	
200	Erie R. Pref	105¾	
150	do	105⅞	
100	Hudson Riv. R.	b60 129	
200	do	b30 129½	
100	do	s60. 129¾	
100	do	s60. 127¾	
500	Harlem R	96	
400	do	95¾	
200	do	b10 95¾	
200	do	96½	
100	do	96¾	
100	do	b30 96¾	
100	do	97	
100	do	97¼	
100	do	97½	
100	do	b30 78	
100	do	75¾	
100	do	75½	
500	Alton & T. H.	75	
600	Alton & T. H.	83	
100	do	77½	
200	do	77¾	
100	do	77⅞	
200	do	h10 35½	
500	do	35¾	
10	Chi. and Alt. R	79	
100	Miss. & Mo. R	32½	
500	do	33	
100	do	b30 33¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	107	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	63¼	
100	Canton Com	30	
250	Canada C. Co	1¼	
200	Erie Railway	88¾	
100	do	s3 88¾	
100	do	b30 89	
1200	do	89	
800	do	b3 89	
200	do	s10 89	
400	do	s3 89	
300	do	b3 89¼	
300	do	c 89	
500	do	89½	
500	do	89¾	
450	Erie R. Pref	105¾	
300	do	c. 105¾	
200	do	b3. 105⅝	
200	do	105¾	
100	do	s10. 105¾	
250	Hudson R. R.	128	
600	Harlem R. P	103	
800	M. S. & N. I. R.	83	
200	do	s10 83	
550	uo	87½	
500	do	b10 83	
500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	113	
100	Miss. & Missouri	33¼	
100	do	c 33¼	
200	do	33¾	
500	Clev. & P. R.	98	
12	do	96	
200	do	98¾	
400	do	s3 98¾	
2000	do	98¾	
500	do	b3 98¾	
500	do	98¾	
200	do	b10 99	
200	P., Ft W. & C. R.	c 78¾	
150	do	78¾	
200	do	s3 78¾	
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref	77¾	
800	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	57	
450	do	b3 57	
200	do	56⅞	
200	do	b3 57½	
450	Gal. & Chic. R.	103¾	
100	do	s10. 103¾	
600	Clev. & Tol. R.	113¾	
300	Chic. & R. I. R.	88⅜	
100	do	93¾	
200	do	s10 93¾	
200	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	113	
200	do	112¾	
1200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	99	
1500	do	98¾	
500	do	b30. 100	
100	do	98⅜	
100	do	b10 98¼	
200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	98⅜	
600	do	99	
800	do	99⅜	
100	do	b30 99¾	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	103⅜	
200	do	104	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	112	
100	do	112¼	
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	98	
300	do	98⅜	
350	do	99	
100	do	98⅞	
1300	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	78	
300	do	78¾	
100	do	b10 79	
100	Mil. & Pr. Da Chica	57	
2500	do	60	
100	do	59⅜	
100	do	b10 59⅝	
500	do	69¼	
500	do	69	
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	86	
500	do	87	
200	do	87⅛	
2500	do	85¼	
200	do	h10 85½	
1400	Reading R.	104	
700	do	103¾	
200	do	103¾	
56	Mich. Cen. R.	110	
950	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	82	
300	do	81¾	
100	do	b30 82	
100	do	s30 81¾	
200	do	81¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	112	
300	do	s. 111¾	
100	do	b10. 111¾	
300	do	111	
10	Panama R.	186	
25	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	97½	
300	do	97¾	
100	do	b30 98	
200	do	s30 97½	
100	Ill. Cen. Full Stock.	95	
50	do	94	
800	Clev. & P. R.	97¾	
1000	do	97½	
800	do	b10 97½	
400	do	97⅝	
800	do	s30 96¾	
300	do	s30 96¾	
5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	164	
200	Galena & Chi. R.	102½	
100	do	b10 102¾	
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	112½	
500	do	112	
300	Chi. & R. Is.	87	
50	Cbi., B. & Quin. R.	112	
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	54	
100	do	54¼	
300	do	54⅜	
100	Alt. & T. H. P.	b3 79	
350	do	79¼	
500	Chic & N. W. R.	38	
100	do	s3 38	
100	do	s60 37¾	
100	do	s3 38	
100	do	38¼	
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	78¾	
100	do	79¼	
100	Mil. & P. Da C.	59¾	
100	do	59⅝	
150	do	60	
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	104	
50	do	104¼	
100	do	s5 104¾	
50	do	104¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	107	
10,000	Miss. & Mo. l. G.	64	
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M. B.	60	
200	Cumb. Coal	23¾	
300	do	23¾	
1000	Canada C. Co	1¼	
400	Brunsw'k Land Co	2	
300	Pacific Mail	190	
100	do	b3 190	
100	N. Y. Central R	119¾	
150	do	b3 119¾	
200	do	119¾	
100	do	b10. 119¾	
100	Erie R.	91¾	
800	do	92	
200	do	s3 92	
100	do	s10 92	
500	do	92¼	
600	do	s3 92¼	
2200	do	92¾	
400	do	s3 92¾	
300	do	b3 92¾	
1450	do	92¾	
100	Erie R. Pref	106	
650	do	106¼	
200	do	106¾	
200	do	106¾	
100	Harlem R	95¾	
500	do	96	
200	Clev. & Tol. R	113¾	
300	do	s3. 113¾	
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	99¼	
300	Pacific M. S. Co	189¾	
1200	M. S. & N. I. R.	83¾	
1300	do	84¼	
400	do	83¾	
100	do	b10 83¾	
200	do	s3 83¾	
200	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	113	
200	do	112¾	
1200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	99	
1500	do	98¾	
500	do	b30. 100	
100	do	98⅜	
100	do	b10 98¼	
200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30 100	
600	do	99	
800	do	99⅜	
300	do	99¾	
1000	Ill. Cen. R.	s30 100	
2100	Clev. & Pitts	99¼	
1200	do	99⅜	
1500	do	99⅜	
500	do	s3 99⅜	
500	do	b30 99¾	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 100	
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	112¾	
500	do	112	
300	Chi. & R. Is.	87	
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	54	
100	do	54¼	
100	Alt. & T. H. P.	b3 79	
350	do	79¼	
500	Chic & N. W. R.	38	
100	do	s30 37¾	
100	do	38	
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	78¾	
100	do	79¼	
100	Mil. & P. Da C.	59¾	
100	do	59⅝	
150	do	60	
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	104	
50	do	104¼	
100	do	s5 104¾	
50	do	104¾	

TUESDAY, May 12—P. M.

There is a large employment for Money among the Stock Brokers, at 6@7 ₱ cent., but the supply, this week, comes more freely than at the close of last week, when the rates first turned. Some of the old firms on the Street are getting Money to-day at 5 ₱ cent., and most of them, where the sums wanted are not very large, at 6 ₱ cent. The instances in which the extreme figure of 7 ₱ cent. is paid are found with parties who are carrying heavy lines of speculative Shares, and to whose customers the difference between 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum is of little consequence on such a Stock market as now prevails. The demand for United States 6 ₱ cent. Stocks continues large for the 5-20-year issue, by the conversion of Currency at par, and as the time draws nigh when this privilege will cease by limitation, the daily subscriptions are more likely to increase than to fall off. A good many large subscriptions will no doubt be secured where the holders are not immediately prepared to pay the whole amount of the money. This can be done by a small preliminary deposit with any of the Sub-Loan Agents, who, being active Money Brokers, are able to make the necessary advances to the Government, and thus secure the Stock at par. The subscriptions to the Loan Agents in this City to-day amount to $1,400,000, and to the Treasury Office direct, $518,550—together $1,918,550. Sales of the 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 were made at the Stock Exchange at 107⅛@108 ₱ cent.

At the Stock Exchange, this morning, a portion of the Railway Share list gave way from the extreme prices of yesterday, the decline, for the moment, on the first call, being from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. on Michigan Southern, Harlem, Fort Wayne, Toledo, &c., while there was much firmness on Erie at 88@88¼ ₱ cent., and a further rise on some of the new Western shares, such as Prairie du Chieu, Northwest, Mississippi and Missouri, &c. Later in the day there was also an additional rise on Erie, under a strong and very general demand, amounting, in the phrase of the Street, to "a movement." This was further advanced at the Second Board when the price was carried up to 90 ₱ cent. on the printed list and to 91@91½ ₱ cent. before the Brokers left the Boerd-room. The general Railway list strongly sympathized, and the market was buoyant on the recovery from the morning's hesitation. Illinois Central sold at par, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh returned to 99 cash and per, buyer 30 days, after selling in the forenoon at 97 ₱ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Monday night. The extreme advance in Erie was to 92½ ₱ cent. New-York Central rose to 120¼ from 118 in the morning. Sales of Northwest were made as high as 38 ₱ cent., and Mississippi and Missouri, at 33 ₱ cent.; both recently introduced to active dealings. Prairie du Chien rose 10 ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	148¾	149¼	Harlem Pref.	111	110
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	108	Mich. Central	110	110½
N. Y. Central	119	120¾	Mich. Southern	83	84
Erie	88	92¾	Mich. Guarant'd	113	113
Erie Preferred	105	107	Illinois Central	98	100
Hudson	129	128¾	Pittsburgh	98	99½
Toledo	115	113	Fort Wayne	79¾	79
Pacific Mail	189	189	Rock Island	98¾	99
Quicksilver Co.	47	47½	Northwest	35	38
Harlem	96¾	97½	Gal

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES,

ROMAN SCARFS,
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
FOUR-FLY COLLARS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
IVORY SLEEVE STUDS,
IVORY BOSOM STUDS,
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS,
GAUZE MERINO DRAWERS,
UMBRELLAS, CANES,
SUSPENDERS, CAPS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
FANCY HOSIERY, &c.

A large and popular variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

FURNITURE COVERINGS

AT COST.

WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS,
At $8 per yard.
COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES,
At Old Prices.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS,
WOOL and UNION REPS,
PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS,
WORSTED DAMASKS and LASTINGS,
AND EVERY STYLE OF

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

At Correspondingly Low Figures.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT RETAIL.

PATON & CO.

are making large additions to their
SPRING STOCK OF
CORNICES, reduced in prices,
LACE CURTAINS, stock large and cheap,
FURNITURE COVERINGS in every material,
CURTAIN STUFFS, all kinds,
TASSELS, BORDERS and GIMPS,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS, embroidered and printed,
CHINTZES, new,
and every variety of goods in very great assortment for house furnishing, at prices that will suit the most moderate.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.

PAPER HANGINGS

AT RETAIL,
OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY
FOR EXHIBITION,
FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE
IT IS UNSURPASSED.

Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

SHIRTING LINENS FROM
AUCTION.
DECIDED BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
200 PIECES OF SUPERIOR FAMILY
SHIRTING LINENS,
VARYING IN PRICES FROM
37½, 50 TO 60 CENTS THE YARD.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SHADES,

of every variety and material, made and put up.
SHADE HOLLANDS of every color by the yard.
Silk, Silk and Wool, and Worsted Shade Tassels of all sizes and prices.
CORD AND SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.
Particular attention paid to hanging
STORE SHADES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS
TO ORDER.
Unrivaled
IN QUALITY, FITTING AND MANUFACTURE,
At UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than Importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

359 LACE CURTAINS.
BROADWAY.
NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at
OLD PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

6 to 8,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN

KID GLOVES,

Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.

GEORGE B. ENOLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

NO. 607 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
C. W. FRENCH.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Fine Shirts and Collars
MADE TO ORDER.
Five Ounce Merino Undershirts, $1 50 each, or $15 per dozen. Also a large stock of Muslin, Linen and Jean Drawers of our own make, and warranted to fit.

C. W. FRENCH,
No. 607 Broadway, N. Y.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES!!
ALL OUR HOSIERY STOCK
BOUGHT BEFORE THE RISE.
AND WE ARE SELLING IT AT LESS THAN
THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

KID GLOVES.
CLOSING ALL OUR LIGHT COLORS LADIES' KID GLOVES FOR 63 CENTS a Pair. Best quality imported.
NOW OPENING,
3,000 DOZEN ALL THE DESIRABLE SPRING SHADES OF LADIES' KID GLOVES, BEST PARIS QUALITY, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

AT DEPRECEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY.
GOLD SHADES. KELTY'S.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES.
Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES,
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.

DRY GOODS.
A SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF
DRY GOODS.
OVER NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH
OF SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS,
LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS, CRASHES, &c., &c.
ALL PURCHASED AT THE LATE AUCTION SALES,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
AND SELLING AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR
PRESENT VALUE.
THE GOODS ARE REALLY
BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
AND WE INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THE STOCK
AS A PROOF OF THE
GREAT CHEAPNESS OF OUR GOODS.
THE SILK STOCK CONTAINS
CHECK, GROS DE RHINES, from 6s, and up.
Yard Wide CHECK FOULARD, best quality, at $1.
PLAIN and FIGURED COLORED SILKS from 9s, and up.
BLACK DRESS SILKS, Plain, at 7s. and up.
COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE, very cheap, and a LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER STYLES.
THE DRESS GOODS STOCK
WILL BE FOUND THE LARGEST
AND MOST RECHERCHE OF THE KIND
IN THE CITY.
AND CONTAINS ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES in ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES, ARABIAN OLACE LENOS,
CREPES, POPLEIN REGENCE, POPLEIN BRANNAISE, POIL DE CHEVRE, GRISAILLE, &c.
at the following prices per yard:
6c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 21c., 25c., 31c., 37½c., and up.
THE WHITE GOODS AND DOMESTIC STOCK
contains large quantities of
DAMASKS LINENS, TOWELS AND CRASHES,
AT THE OLD PRICES.
ALSO,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LININGS,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO, THREE CASES FIGURED MARSEILLES, AT 2s. 6d. A YARD, WORTH 6s.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
IN SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND VERY CHEAP.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS
IN SPRING SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION.
From $1 50 to $50.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
No. 251 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Call, we have cheap RIBBONS, SILKS, STRAWS and LACES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SPONSALIA
MILLINERY ROOMS,
No. 12 Waverley-place.
Mme. BENEDICT'S second opening of Parisien millinery will take place on THURSDAY, May 14.
A distinct department for
MOURNING MILLINERY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FROM THE 1st of July to the 15th of September, for four adults, six children (youngest 6 years) and servents, board in a neat, comfortable farm-house, with plain, substantial fare, within two hours of Brooklyn by rail or steamboat; Long Island preferred. Furniture provided, if desired. Liberal compensation, if suited. Address, with full particulars, JOSEPH HEGEMAN, auctioneer, Brooklyn, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE QUIET AND healthy town of Fairfield, Coon.; the rooms are pleasant and of good size, the location perfectly healthy, and within a very short walk of the depot; the house has an abundance of trees and shrubbery surrounding it, and is in every respect well calculated for a pleasant Summer sojourn; City references given. Address S. F., Box No. 123 Times Office.

BOARD IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FOUR OR five families, and five or six single persons, can be accommodated with first-class board for the season, or by the year. References: Mr. Jason Crane, No. 50 Maiden-lane; Mr. H. B. Sheldon, No. 135 Duane-st.; Mr. E. Ovington, No. 240 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FROM JULY TO October, for a lady, son 12 years of age, infant and nurse, where there are few or no boarders, accessible to the City by railroad or steamboat. Fruit, vegetables and milk indispensable. Mountain air preferred. Address HEALTH, Post-office, Station B, New-York City, stating location, accommodations and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMmer, by a gentleman and wife, within 60 hour's ride of New-York, and near the water preferred. Address, stating terms, location and distance from depot, Box No. 2,425 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 20 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Location retired and healthy. Inquire of H. FOWLER, No. 40 Walker-st., New-York.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. BENJAMIN RINGOLD, late of the One Hundred and Third regiment volunteers, who was killed at Suffolk while gallantly leading his men into action.
The remains will lie in state in the Governor's Room, on Tuesday and Wednesday, between the hours of ten A. M. and one P. M.
The funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M., from the City Hall, under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs.
The following will be the order of the procession:
Fifth regiment New-York State Militia, under the command of Colonel Burger.
Two companies of the Third regiment, New-York State Militia, under command of Capt. Brinker.
Company C, Fourth regiment New-York State artillery, Capt. Schelling.
Officers of the regular army.
Officers of the volunteer army.
Officers of the First division New-York State Militia.
Ninth regiment New-York volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) in hollow square, as Guard of Honor, inclosing the hearse.
The following officers will act as pall-bearers:
Colonel Salm Salm, Colonel Price,
Colonel Van Schalck, Colonel Taylor,
Colonel Bendix, Colonel Ward,
Colonel Midhoff, Lieutenant-Colonel Burleigh,
Lieut-Colonel Betts, Colonel Wehlen,
Colonel Roome, Colonel Burger,
Colonel Lansing, Major Schmale,
Major Warner, Lieutenant-Colonel Bodke,
Officiating clergymen.
Immediate relations and friends of deceased.
Officers and ex-members of the One Hundred and Third regiment volunteers.
The Mayor and Common Council, preceded by the Sergeants-at-Arms.
Fire Department.
Citizens generally.
The procession will move precisely at the appointed time, and will be under the direction and supervision of Colonel Rush C. Hawkins.
The route will be as follows:
Through the east gate of the Park, through Chatham-street and the Bowery to and through Eighth-street to Broadway; down Broadway to South Ferry; from thence to Greenwood, the place of interment, where a funeral volley will be fired by the Guard of Honor, Hawkin's Zouaves.
By order of the Committee on National Affairs.
WILLIAM JOYCE, TERRENCE FARLEY,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, PETER MITCHELL,
ALEXANDER BRANDON, JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN McCONNELL, F. L. A. SOOLE,
JOHN G. HAVILAND, JOHN T. HENRY.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
No. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 11, 1863.
ORDERS.—THE REGIMENT WILL ASSEMBLE at the Arsenal, corner of 35th-st. and 7th-av., at 9½ o'clock A. M. of the 13th inst., for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late lamented companion-in-arms, Col. Benjamin Ringold. One Hundred and Third New-York Volunteers. The drum corps and fifers without the Drum-Major, will assemble with the regiment. The field and staff will be mounted, and the officers and men will wear white gloves.
By order of Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS.
THOS. L. BARTHOLOMEW, Adjt. Ninth N. Y. Vols.

ROSY-CHEEKED BOYS AND GIRLS!—Out-door Fun!—A cantering horse that is always ready, requires no oats, will not run away, but which goes rapidly over any good road, propelled by the weight of the rider. The patent cantering horses and racing ponies for sale by STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 499 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, MODERN AND FIRST-class store on Park-place, running through to Barclay-st., 25 feet front, by about 160 deep; property rented for $15,000 a year; Columbia College lease, 11 years to run, with renewal; ground rent, $1,065 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 91 WHITE-ST., BEtween Elm-st. and Broadway—lot 21x68—with lot in the rear adjoining, about 33x37 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
656 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.
Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR sale, the extra-size house and lot, No. 98 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 16th-av. and 15th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 135 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet; broad side on 15th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars, and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 58x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS.
OR
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

$7,000.—NEW FINE MODERN RESIdence, (14 rooms,) with 2¾ acres well cultivated farm, good outbuildings and tenant house, well fruited, shaded, &c., beautifully situated, high ground, near Elizabeth. Also, 200 farms and residences, all sizes, prices and locations. W. P. SEYMOUR, 156 Broadway.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE—3,500 acres, unfailing water power, rich soil, surrounded by well improved farms. The most valuable tract in the State and in one of the wealthiest counties; of easy access to market; on easy terms.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—House nearly new, 20 by 36 feet; brick basement, and two-story frame; $1,500 to remain. Apply to Col. L. HART, 3d-av. and 84th-st., or see the premises, north side 88th-st., between 1st-av. and av. A.

OWNERS, ETC., CAN HAVE THE AID OF a reliable party, in the management of their real and personal estate, on reference to OLIVER HOLDEN, of the U. S. Customs. Address, or call before 10 or after 3 o'clock, at No. 328 West 22d-st.

NEWMAN & FITTON, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York, and Tarrytown, N. Y., have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., near Middleville, 40 miles from City; 130 acres land, 75 under high state of cultivation; house 26x42; barn and out-houses, all in good order; shade and fruit trees in abundance. (500 peach;) stock and utensils at valuation. Price $9,500. Terms easy. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y.—263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price, with utensils, $6,000. Will exchange in part for City property.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET
At No. 97 North-Moore-st.,
Suitable for manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE WITH twelve or fourteen rooms, at the foot of 60th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c.; shade and fruit trees in abundance, and vegetable garden well stocked; fine residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars, inquire of U. S. UNDERHILL, No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEAR THE BLOOMINGdale Road, a Glass Factory, covering fourteen lots of ground; a complete establishment for the glass business; wharf privileges within a few blocks; plenty of cheap cottages for the operators. Inquire at 104th-st. or No. 109 Bloomingdale Road.

COTTAGES TO LET—ON 110TH-ST, NEAR Bloomingdale Road; two cottages, 4 to 8 rooms, $7 to $8 per month; gas and gas-fixtures; water in yard; 8th-av. cars; near to 59th-st. Inquire at 100th-st. and Broadway, or of Mr. WEEKS, at bakery, on 110th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 209 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family only, No. 45 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.; 12 rooms in good order; $1,200. To see the house apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A 3-story basement and sub cellar brick house, in complete order; water and gas throughout; situated on Clinton, near Park-av. Apply to E. FORCE, No. 120 York-st.

TO LET—STABLE NO. 98 GRAND-ST.; HAS SIX stalls, plenty of carriage-room and every convenience. Apply to WM. MACGEORGE, Jr.,
No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—A SUITE OF THREE FIRST-RATE front offices, newly painted; rent, $225. Inquire of EDWARD F. TRACY, Room No. 5, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH AND WITHOUT STEAM power, at Nos. 131 and 133 MERCER-ST. Apply to WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 BROADWAY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWer, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR CONVENIENT to the Fulton ferry in Brooklyn, the second floor of a house, with water and gas, by a family of three adults. Rent moderate. Address, stating terms, location, &c., M. A. S., Box No 177 Times Office, for 2 days.

WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—A PLEASANTly-located house; if with grounds and furnished preferred. Will pay from $500 to $1,500 per annum. Address, or call, with full particulars, JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Court-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A MEDIUM-SIZED room, furnished or unfurnished, between 2d and 4th-avs., and 23d and 40th sts. Terms must be moderate. Reference given if required. Address T. A. O., Station F.

HOTELS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL,
will open for the season on
SATURDAY, MAY 30.
The undersigned is now prepared to engage rooms for the Summer, and has several cottages to let.
WM. B. COZZENS.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
A FEW SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET,
By the
DAY OR WEEK,

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—WITHIN five minutes' walk from the Quarantine Landing. A large and roomy house, newly built, with all modern improvements, in Fiedler's Park. The location is healthy, good for children; the view unsurpassed. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with about 12 acres of land, situated on the Coney Island plank road, just six miles from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn; the Coney Island Railroad cars pass the house at short intervals; the house is elegantly built, under the direct superintendence of the late owner, Walter Kelsey; the grounds are well laid out, and planted with the choicest fruit trees, all bearing in a remarkable manner. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house, and two-thirds or less of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if desired. For further information apply to the undersigned executors.
CHARLES KELSEY, 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
J. S. UNDERHILL, 435 10th-st. Dry Dock, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Contains eight acres of ground; house in a grove of forest trees, laid out with gravel walks, and decorated with 500 evergreens; buildings new, located on high ground; overlook the country for twenty miles; one of the most beautiful situations to be found in the country. If not sold before THURSDAY, the 14th inst., it will then be sold at auction, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, on said day, on the premises. Terms easy.
Also, at private sale, eight valuable farms of 100 to 200 acres, and nine small ones, from 10 to 50 acres. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison.
WAVERLEY HOUSE, May 8, 1863.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat containing 24 acres of choice land, three-fourths of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and convenient, the grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, the gardens very productive, and the stables, &c., well arranged and in good order. If not sold, will be rented completely furnished. For further particulars inquire of
DEWITT CLINTON JONES,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT RHINEBECK—AN OLD family seat on the Hudson, most beautifully situated, containing 174 acres superior land, large river front, water grant to the channel, good boating, fishing and bathing; eligible situations for ice-houses, several fine building-sites in addition to the one occupied by the mansion; fruit in abundance; lawns and walks extensively laid out and beautifully shaded. Price $60,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or the owner on the premises, or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., New York.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BERGEN Point, N. J., close to the steamboat landing, being the residence of the late Jasper Garretson, deceased, and consisting of a double house, with wing, facing the Kill von Kull, barn outhouses, and six acres of land if desired. The premises have been newly repaired throughout, and the garden is well stocked with fruit. Rent $600. Apply to A. D. MELICK, Esq., No. 30 Pearl-st., New-York; or to W. B. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Darcy Building, Jersey City.

FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF SNEDENS—A desirable country residence, a house and one acre of land, beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, and within 3 minutes' walk of the depot; well provided with apple, pear, cherry, plumb and quince trees, with all the small fruits. Also a wood lot, about three acres, situated near the Tappan Railroad station. Inquire of GEO. M. LAWRENCE, Palisades Post-office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Passaic River—Dundee Lake—about 1¼ miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad station at Patterson, N. J. The location is unsurpassed by any on the Passaic River; the house is large and convenient; also, barns, carriage-house, &c. There are 15 acres of the best quality of land, 4 acres of which is an apple orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees. Apply to S. S. SHERWOOD, No. 9 White-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Elizabeth, N. J., within 30 minutes of New-York; house built in the very best manner, nearly new, containing 17 rooms, furnished with gas, and the best of water; about five acres of ground, highly improved; abundance of shade and well-selected fruit trees, all well matured; excellent garden and good outbuildings. For particulars call or address the owner. Terms easy. Apply to D. PARKHURST, or E. S. FARR, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful country seat on Long Island Sound, Westchester County, N. Y., fifty minutes to New-York City by New-Haven Railroad; modern house, with frescoed walls, in a lawn of five acres, filled with ornamental and fruit trees; ample stables, barns, carriage-house, &c.
J. S. CALDWELL,
No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

TO RENT—AT MANHASSETT, FOR THE SUMmer, a large furnished dwelling, having a well-shaded lawn of several acres, ample stables, a fine garden, with an abundance of fruit, &c., ice-house, spring water in the house; bath-room and all the usual appurtenances of a first-class residence. Inquire of THOMAS MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, or on the premises of DANIEL T. KISSAM.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR RENT AT Stratford, Conn., on the Housatonic River. A charming residence, containing five acres of land, fine old shade trees, with a beautiful view of the Sound. The stables and other outbuildings are in complete order. Price $50 per annum, or $350 for the Summer. Apply to WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st., or at No. 143 6th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished; the house is new and beautifully located, in good neighborhood; there are ten rooms in the house, and bath-room, hot and cold water, furnaces, &c.; good carriage-house and stable; garden and fruit. For further particulars, address Box No. 2,192 Post-office, or call at No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—THE COUNtry place of J. J. Kingsford, containing twelve acres, one mile from Factoryville Landing, on the Clove road. For its shrubbery and completeness in every particular, one of the most desirable country places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Building, Hanover-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FISHKILL—Containing 24 acres of land, adjoining Col. Howland's, beautifully situated, in full view of the Hudson River; house 40 feet square, with an L, and has 16 rooms; very fine water from springs; plenty of fruit. The furniture will be sold with the place if desired. Inquire of JOHN J. HONELL, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRSTclass brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Main-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2½ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT SALISSURY MILLS, Orange County, New-York, in a healthy region, on the Newburgh Branch Erie Railroad, nine miles from Newburgh, and about 60 miles from New-York. For particulars apply to CALDWELL & MORRIS, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York.

$2,000—FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEAT country residence, with ten acres of choice land, in Westfield, N. J.; house new; cow and utensils included. Also, a good improved farm—106 acres—in Pennsylvania: $2,500. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 343½ Pine-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP, AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A modern two-story basement and attic brick house, finished in good style, plate glass windows, gas pipes, &c. Five acres of good land, fruit trees, river view, &c. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st., or Tarrytown, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST A River, several beautiful cottages; also, one furnished house, facing the river. Photographs of the houses and maps of the locations can be seen at the office of OILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

TO RENT—AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON MORRIS AND Essex Railroad, a neat desirable house, 36 feet square, two stories and attic, with two acres of land, near the depot.
A. M. TREDWELL.
No. 196 Pearl-st., up stairs, or Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THREE ACRES OF LAND, with cottage and barn and abundance of choice fruit; five minutes' walk to railroad, and forty minutes by railroad to New-York. Price $2,300. Address G. A. PIERSON, Bloomfield, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook, with four acres of land; 30 minutes by rail to 31st-st. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET IN RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, first-class, containing nine rooms, and convenient to the depot. Apply to H. L. PENFIELD, No. 116 Nassau-st., between 12 and 1.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, L. I., principally furnished. Inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York, or of D. E. FLOYD JONES.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE country, within easy distance of New-York, by a small family; on the Sound preferred. Address Box No. 4,497 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack.—Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good buildings, unsurpassed prospect, and fine fruit, brook and springs.
CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ¾ mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to A. G. NEWMAN, corner 23th-st. and Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, for a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board by a private family residing in North Hoboken. Pleasant and healthy location. For particulars, inquire of Mr. ROBERTS, at Herring & Co's, No. 251 Broadway.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, AN EXtension room, with bedroom and closets adjoining, on first floor. Also, a suite of rooms on third floor. Apply at No. 136 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants board in a house somewhere in the vicinity of Bleecker-st. Terms, $5 or $6 per week. Address F. C., Box No. 154 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AS EXECUTOR OF W. EMILE FIELD, deceased, will in order to close the estate, sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling-house on the premises, in the village of Peekskill, the real estate of the said Field usually known as the CAPT. REQUA FARM, situated near the flourishing village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, the first stopping place of Railroad Express trains North. The place consists of about
TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FERTILE LAND,
on which is a great variety of fruit and shade trees, and abounds in
ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES,
with unsurpassed views of the Bay, Highlands and surrounding country.
It is believed that for the number of its beautiful locations, the excellence of its soil, its proximity to schools and churches, conveniences to the River and Railroad, and the extent, variety and beauty of its prospect, this property presents inducements for purchase which are rarely offered.
The property is well adapted for division, being already intersected by avennes, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers on accommodating terms. The executor, before the day of public sale, will sell at private sale any portion that may be desired.
For information as to the property, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.; ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; D. F. CLAPP, Cashier of Westchester County Bank, Peekskill; or to the subscriber, at Croton Landing.
CYRUS FROST, Executor.

DANI

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Iona; or, The Last Days of Pompeii.

WINTER GARDEN—Babes in the Woods.

WALLACK'S—The Busy-Body.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great National Baby Show from 11 to 3, and from 7 to 8.—Stereopticon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise—Cotopaxi.

LAURA KEENE'S—La Fee Adelina.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duplonq's Six Panoramas.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning a congratulatory order from Gen. HOOKER to the Army of the Potomac. He says if it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to it. The obstacles were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resources. New laurels have been added to its former renown. Long marches have been made, rivers have been crossed, the enemy has been surprised in his intrenchments, and wherever the army has fought, it has inflicted heavier blows than it has received. It has taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners and fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, and placed *hors du combat* eighteen thousand of his chosen troops. His depôts, filled with vast amounts of stores, have been destroyed, his communications have been damaged, prisoners have been captured within the fortifications of his Capital, and his country has been filled with fear and consternation.

It appears, according to our latest advices from Washington, that there has been no general movement of Gen. HOOKER'S army across the Rappahannock—at least, there had not been up to Monday noon. Everything, however, was ready for it. A report was current on Monday that the rebels had left their intrenchments on the heights at Fredericksburgh, but subsequent close observations demonstrated the fact that their numbers there were undiminished. The statement is now made that at the time our forces returned to the north bank of the Rappahannock, only two divisions of the rebel army remained on our front near Chancellorsville, as a rear guard—the great bulk of the enemy having been withdrawn previously.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, in the Providence *Journal*, dated May 7, says "the most important movements are on foot now, and when completed will be of the most vital importance to the Army of the Potomac in defeating and crushing the rebel hosts. What these movements are is not for the public to know at present, as on their secrecy our success depends. But the plan is deep laid and well conned over, and cannot well fail."

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 6th inst. announces the reception of the news at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters that Col. GRIERSON, who has been operating with so much success on the enemy's communications in Mississippi, has arrived with his command safely at Baton Rouge.

Charleston papers are very silent about the injuries done to Fort Sumter in the late assault by the iron-clads, but a letter from a correspondent on board the *Ironsides* to the Baltimore *American*, says that as soon as the fleet withdrew staging or scaffolding was erected on the outside of the fort, and for more than a month past the rebels have been at work repairing damages, and are still at work. There are large holes in the wall very distinctly seen.

GENERAL NEWS.

We give this morning further European intelligence by the steamship *City of Washington*, the arrival of which we announced yesterday morning. The news is mainly an elaboration of the summary already published, but is of much interest, as bearing upon the relations of our Government to that of Great Britain. Among other matters will be found an explanation, in a speech of Earl RUSSELL in the House of Lords, of the proceedings in the case of the *Peterhoff's* mails.

Important advices from Mexico are again received by way of San Francisco—from the Capital to the 16th, and from Puebla to the 14th ult. The French are said to have gained nothing in the siege of the latter place since the 6th, and were occupying only six blocks of the city and the fortification San Javier. Gen. ORTEGA, on the 12th, officially announced that the condition of the city was unchanged, and expressed the greatest confidence that the French could not take and hold it. An attempt to capture three convents held by the Mexicans by assault failed, and the Mexicans captured a number of prisoners from a Zouave regiment. COMONFORT still held the road to the Capital.

About 12 o'clock on Monday night, a powder magazine, located near the foot of 78th-st., East River, exploded from some cause yet unknown. A large amount of property in the vicinity was destroyed, and much damage was done to the public buildings on Randall's and Ward's Islands. The force of the concussion was such as to awaken persons at their houses fifteen miles from the scene of the explosion. Several persons are known to have been seriously, if not fatally injured. In New-Haven the effect was sensibly felt, and there as well as in many other places, it was believed to be an earthquake. An investigation as to the cause of the explosion will be made to-day by the authorities.

The writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge McCUNN, in favor of JAMES P. HAMBLETON, of Georgia, now held in custody at the Park Barracks by order of Gen. WOOL, was to have been argued yesterday, but the counsel for the Government did not make their appearance at the hour appointed, and the Judge adjourned the hearing to 11 o'clock this morning at the Court-room of the General Sessions. HAMBLETON was arrested as a spy, and Gen. WOOL claims that the military authorities have exclusive jurisdiction in the case. Judge McCUNN intimated that he should issue an attachment against Capt. ARMSTRONG, who now has HAMBLETON in custody, unless the prisoner was produced in Court to-day.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting at 12 o'clock M., yesterday. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, giving the opinion that the provision in the City Tax law of 1862, giving a compensation of $1,200 per year to each member of the Common Council, holds good for this year. The Comptroller reported that he had invited bids for the Houston-street Ferry to Brooklyn, E. D., for one year—the longest time for which he has the right, in himself, to dispose of such a franchise—and was offered $18,000; but the present lessees had notified him that they were willing to pay $100 more than any other parties. The Comptroller thinks a large rent could be obtained on a sale of the franchise of the property for ten years. The rent paid heretofore has been $6,500 per annum. Mr. BOOLE wished to refer the communication to the Ferry Committee. Mr. FROMENT said such a reference would be useless, unless the object were to cause delay, as the Charter required the ferry to be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. BOOLE wished to know whether the bidders were reliable. The City had lost much from giving such franchises to parties who would pay up well for a brief term, and then fall in arrears. Referred. The Street Cleaning Committee presented a report, which was laid over, in favor of canceling the Hackley contract by paying the assignee of the contract, SAMUEL DONALDSON, and parties whom he owes for money advanced and labor performed to carry out the contract, various amounts making an aggregate of $179,064 26. It is claimed that this sum has been already expended on the streets. Of course, Mr. DONALDSON assents to this proposition. (The Commissioners of Health, who met an hour later, adopted a resolution offered by the Resident Physician, directing the City Inspector to resume the work of street-cleaning and to confer with the Mayor and Comptroller as to the mode of procuring money to pay for it.) The Board adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. on next Thursday.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Bills incurred for extending the Register's office, and amounting to $1,173 33, were ordered to be paid. A bill of $78, for serving notices for the Excise Commissioners, was opposed by Mr. PURDY, who feared an acknowledgment of the legality of the claim by the Board would be setting a precedent for numerous other claims by the same Commission. He would not be surprised at receiving bills from them, at the expiration of their term of office, to the amount of $40,000 or $50,000. The bill was allowed. On a report from the Committee on Printing and Advertising, in favor of paying bills for advertising, amounting in all to $5,200, Messrs. STEWART and PURDY took occasion to revert to a veto message of the Mayor, wherein the Board were charged with extravaganca in respect to advertising, to place the charge in comparison with the fact that a considerable proportion of the bills were for publishing the Mayor's vetoes. The bills were ordered to be paid. The Board adjourned to 3 P. M. on next Tuesday.

The twelfth anniversary of the Five Points' House of Industry was held at the Academy of Music last evening. Addresses were made by Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, and others. The receipts of the year were $19,257 07, and the expenses $16,977 07, besides $3,100 invested in bond and mortgage. The balance in the Treasury is $438 51. The number of inmates during the year was 691, of which 428 were children under 16.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, MATTHEW CUNNINGHAM pleaded guilty to an assault upon GEO. BEASMANN, and EDWARD JONES pleaded guilty to a felonious assault upon JNO. CONNULLY, from the effects of which he has since died. Both prisoners were remanded for sentence.

The demand for the 6 ₱ cent. Stocks of the United States yesterday amounted to two millions of dollars. The Railway Share market closed buoyant, after a partial weakness in the forenoon; Erie sold at 92½ ₱ cent., the highest figure since the years 1853-'4. Money in steady supply, at 6@7 ₱ cent. Gold 149½ against 148¾ on Monday night.

A very moderate business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at drooping prices. Provisions were rather more freely purchased, but at less buoyant rates. The principal kinds of Groceries attracted more attention. Tallow was brisker, but cheaper. Whisky was depressed. Cotton was heavy and lower. Metals, Oils, Hops, Seeds, Spices, Hemp, Wool, Fruit, Coal, Chemicals, and Naval Stores, were inactive. Fire Crackers were in more demand. Heavier freight engagements were affected.

The Obligations of Neutrals—The London Times Coming up to the Mark.

The restored harmony of the North for the prosecution of the war, or some other potent cause, has wonderfully opened the eyes of the London *Times* to our national rights. Probably no argument has from the outset been more frequently pressed in favor or extenuation of the building and fitting out of the Confederate privateers than that the National Government had no right to complain, because its own agents had been all the while importing arms and munitions from the British market. There has been a persistent attempt from the outset to jumble up these different transactions, and produce the impression that it was all a matter of traffic which both belligerents were availing themselves of, and of which neither could justly complain. Our complaints have been treated precisely as if we claimed, as a matter of law, that England should not observe the obligations of a neutral, but discriminate in our favor.

In fact, there never has been any such claim. We found fault with the indecent haste with which the English Government recognized the belligerent *status* of the rebellion. But that recognition, as it proved, was merely a question of time. We finally ourselves, were obliged to do the same thing, by agreeing upon a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, and by establishing the blockade, which could only bind foreign nations as a belligerent right. Our grievance has been, not that England has treated the Confederacy as a belligerent Power, but that she has not observed her legal obligations, as a neutral, between the belligerents.

True, there has been a good deal said about the friendship and comity which England owes us as an old nation bound to her by treaties of amity and commerce. Unquestionably there are moral and honorary obligations of this character; but they are not legal obligations, and every American school boy knew, or ought to have known, that they would go for naught with "the nation of shopkeepers," just so soon as their interests were concerned. There was not a little truth as well as a good deal of petulance in BURKE'S sally after his defeat in Bristol—at that time the mart of the Slave-trade, and the first commercial city of the realm. "Do not talk to me of a merchant:—a merchant [of course he knew none but British merchants] is the same in every part of the world—his gold his god, his invoice his country, his ledger his bible, his desk his altar, the Exchange his church, and he has faith in none but his banker." It was the British *business man* who kidnapped Africans, who manufactured idols for the heathen, who forced opium on the Chinese, who lent money to Russia for crushing Hungary, who sold powder and guns to the rebellious Sepoys; and it is he above all the men on the planet who has ever been on the lookout for a bargain without the slightest care for mischiefs that might come from it to humanity and justice. Of course we have never doubted that these men would sell Whitworth cannon and any amount of powder and munitions to the slave power which has rebelled against our Government. This has been perfectly understood by every intelligent American from the beginning. All that we have ever expected has been that—saying nothing of former friendship, of moral right, of humanity—the established law, so far as it applies to this matter, and only so far, would be recognized and enforced. Hitherto that has not been done by the English Government; and it is just that which has made the difficulty.

The essential fact is that the fitting out of armed vessels in the waters of a neutral to cruise against the vessels of any belligerent is a violation of international law. The simple sale of arms and munitions is not. Says KENT: "Neutrals may *lawfully* sell at home to the belligerent Powers contraband articles, subject to the right of seizure *in transitu*. This right has been explicitly declared by the judicial authorities of this country." Therefore, so far as international law is concerned, Englishmen have a perfect right to sell Whitworth guns, or any other guns, or any munitions of war, or any other "contraband article," to either belligerent. But a ship, armed and equipped, is not a contraband article, any more than an armed and equipped regiment would be. It is not an article at all. It is a force, and the Government that transfers it, or permits any of its subjects to transfer it to either belligerent, by the very act makes itself a party to the war. That is the true doctrine, and the English allies of the Confederates at last admit it. Says the London *Times:*

"The Confederates want to buy ships and munitions of us, but ships above all. The Federals want exactly the same supplies, but not so much ships as munitions. Luckily, however, for the latter, the supply of munitions is more allowable than the supply of ships. The Federal Government began by sending to Liverpool for gunboats, to be not only built, but equipped and armed for service in this civil war. But these orders could not be executed at the moment, and in the meantime it became evident that it would be better to desist from the attempt, and withdraw from this particular market altogether, than to make it available on the condition of sharing it with the enemy. So the orders have ceased, and the Federal Government, instead of buying ships itself, prefers to denounce the illegality of the trade. This seems hard, but *the trade is illegal*, and Mr. ADAMS, in acting our Government in action against it, does no more than he is entitled to do. But the Federal Government is itself buying munitions of war by wholesale all the while? No doubt; but *this trade is not illegal* as far as we are concerned. It is contraband in the eyes of the other belligerent, but that is just another point at which the Federals enjoy an advantage. * *

We cannot help it if these laws press hardly on the Confederates, and if we appear to have nothing but rigor for them, and nothing but laxity for their opponents. That difference is the consequence of their different positions. We are bound in the first place to apply the law, and we cannot but be conscious in the next place that this is the very law of which we ourselves should claim the benefit. Mr. COBDEN, therefore, is in a position of advantage. He can tell us that the Confederates must not be suffered to buy a ship, for *that is the law;* and he can tell us that the Federals may buy any amount of gun-barrels, for *that is the law also.* It is a very pleasant law for his friends, but some day it may be pleasant for us, and so it is not our interest, any more than it is our right, to impeach it."

Well, we care nothing for the motives which have influenced this change; it is enough that it has come at last, and that it is now so clearly admitted that our Government simply stands for the law. If the English Government will only see to it that the law thus recognized, is respected and enforced, there can be no serious difficulty between the two countries on any other question. Our Secretary of State has uniformly refrained from urgently pressing any principle of doubtful legal validity. In view of the delicate relations between the two countries, he has always been disposed to be liberal and forbearing in reference to any point fairly open to dispute. There fore, no danger can come from such questions. It is only the deliberate disregard of law which is settled and undeniable that has excited the grave apprehensions that war between the two countries would sooner or later ensue. We rejoice in the indications that there is to be an end of British delinquency in this respect. Every such new indication is a new chance for continued peace.

Where Shall Vallandigham Go?

We published on Monday morning the charges upon which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was recently tried by Court-martial in Cincinnati. We have no doubt that the evidence offered was sufficient to establish their truth. There remains the question, what sentence the Court will pass upon him. If we could have our choice in the matter, it should be that he be sent South beyond our lines. Taking his life might seem too hard, imprisonment would quite likely make a martyr of him, but every one will recognize the fitness of sending him to Dixie, to join that noble company of traitors whose praises he has sounded so loudly, and to receive from them in person that meed of praise which they have so steadily bestowed upon him at a distance.

It is quite time that he should appear upon another stage. He has appeared before our Northern people in the character of a pacificator quite often enough. He has inculcated, everywhere he has gone, the doctrine that nothing could be gained by war. Let him go now and try what he can do in that line on the other side. Let him urge upon the rebels the manifold evils of the war which they are waging, and the utter impossibility of accomplishing anything by battle. He has lifted up a testimony among us against the dangers of military power. Let him have the chance to lay open the same matter before the rebels, for they are, to say the least of it, in as much danger as we in this direction. He has dilated to us upon the glories of the Union, and its benefits to us all in the years that are past. Let him see what he can accomplish by portraying them before those who have assailed it. He has been earnest in setting before our people the horrors of abolition. Let him go and suggest to the slaveholding rebels how much rebellion has done for abolition. He has exhausted his resources for opprobrious terms for those who would put arms in the negroes' hands, who would fight by their side, or consent to receive a helping hand from them. Let him go and pour out the vials of his condemnation upon those at the South who would conscript the slaves into the rebel army, as Gen. BANKS found was about to be done in Louisiana.

It would be very interesting, perhaps instructive, to see what reception he would meet with. Will the rebels clothe him in robes of honor, and send him upon a triumphal procession, as one whom they delight to honor? We rather incline to think that they will let him alone severely. While he was among us he might do them some good. When he has crossed our lines he is to them but one more mouth to feed, unless indeed he should don the butternut uniform and shoulder a rebel musket. He may, perhaps, avoid being conscripted, if he strongly maintains that he is a citizen of the United States, as we see that an act providing for the conscription of such citizens "sojourning in the Confederate States," which passed the rebel Congress, failed to become a law by JEFF. DAVIS not signing it, and we all know that the rebels would never force a man into the army, except with the fullest warrant of law.

On the whole, we are inclined to think that sending him South now would do more good to our cause, than his presence has done us harm heretofore. Not that he will say anything to help us—not that anything he could say would have the slightest influence upon the rebel leaders, for as soon as he crosses their lines, he is a squeezed orange. But the fact of our ejecting him will be one which must be widely spread, and it will speak most convincingly to every one who hears it of the determination of the North, which is hardening from flint to adamant, to suppress this rebellion, and to grind to powder all those who would sustain it;—and so, if we could reach the ear of the powers that have it in charge, we should urge upon them to send him across our lines, treating him as tenderly, but as inflexibly, as IZAK WALTON would have the angler treat the frog.

The Depletion of Our Army—The Imperative Demand for Reserves.

The return of the two years' and nine months' men during the next few weeks will reduce our Army of the Potomac by a good many thousands; battles, marches and disease will reduce it by a good many more. And yet not a single man has been raised by the Government to fill up the gaps; so that it is not impossible that we may find ourselves this Summer as we found ourselves last Summer, with the army in the field reduced so low as to be unable to act on the offensive, and with no organized reserves ready to reinforce it. The natural result of such a state of things as this, is, of course, a long period of inaction, during the very best weather of the year, with a fair prospect of the Winter setting in just as we are once more ready for the field.

We cannot help saying, that after the experience of last year, this ought not to have occurred. It was bad enough to have entered upon war on a gigantic scale, without a single brigade of reserve—a spectacle which has, we believe, never been witnessed within this century in any country engaged in a serious contest with a powerful enemy. But it is still worse to find ourselves persisting in the same error after two years of frequently disastrous war. We have again and again been overpowered for want of fresh troops at decisive moments. We have again and again been unable to follow up advantages won by hard fighting, for the same reason. The war has been remarkable beyond any other war in history for the indecisiveness of its great battles, because we go into action with every man we can muster, and after a day or two of slaughter are so exhausted that we are unable to follow the enemy in his retreat. It is no doubt true that the rebels do the same thing, and that it has as often saved us from their pursuit as them from ours; but they have no choice in the matter. Their inferiority in population is so great, that the whole force they can gather together at the various points of attack, is barely sufficient to present a good front to the forces of the Union. The recent raids of our cavalry have revealed the fact that not only have they no reserves, but they have nothing to make a reserve out of. All the men in the Confederacy are needed to bear the first shock of each of our onsets. So they must literally in every action "do or die."

It is now two months since the Conscription act became a law, and in spite of the most desperate necessity, no attempt has yet been made to enforce it. Making all possible allowance for the difficulty of making what are called "arrangements" for its enforcement, and appointing Provost-Marshals, we think, considering the interests at stake, one month was amply sufficient for the purpose; and there ought by this time to have been as large a force as may be needed, either actually in arms under its provisions, or ready to be put under arms. As matters stand, we shall probably see the month of August before it begins to make itself felt in the field; and there is time enough between now and then for the Republic to be either lost or saved.

It is said the Government has been waiting for "a victory" to put the public in good humor before beginning to draft. This would be a very sensible course, if a victory was certain, or if a defeat was to put an end to the war. But in either contingency the war is still to be prosecuted; and men are needed, as we have already said, before a victory or before a defeat, and not after it. If HOOKER wins all his battles at the cost of seventeen thousand men, a few such triumphs would leave us without a man in the ranks, so that they would positively have no more effect on the final result than the same number of reverses, unless we have men ready to fill up the gaps, and keep the army at its full strength. Then supposing us to be defeated, we believe that we have not concluded as soon as that occurs to give up the contest. As long as the Government and the people are determined to fight on as long as may be necessary, men will be needed, whatever be the result either of the next battle or of the next campaign; and to put off raising them until we see what will happen, is not simply great weakness but great cruelty.

It paves the way for needless slaughter, by needlessly prolonging the conflict. Nothing can justify the practice, which has already worked so much mischief, of sending troops raw to the field, ignorant of the manœuvres, ignorant of their arms, and ignorant of their officers; and yet this is the natural and unavoidable consequence of not raising men until they are absolutely needed for instant service. If it economized either life or money, there might be some excuse for it, but it does neither. It is neither more nor less than the application to the work of Government of the habit common among children and weak people, of putting off the evil day, of postponing disagreeable duties until the moment when any further neglect of them will entail ruin or destruction. The draft will, no doubt, be a disagreeable thing both for those who enforce it and those who are drafted. But every consequence of war is disagreeable. Wounds, and death, and sickness, and taxation, are all disagreeable; military discipline is irksome and disagreeable; but they are not for that reason things which we shirk or avoid, if we mean to fight. The people having deliberately resolved to make war, it is the duty of the Government to exact from them whatever sacrifices are necessary to make the war successful. Presidents and Secretaries and Commanders-in-Chief are not put in power to represent the nation in its mean, or cowardly, or selfish side, but in its noblest mood, and highest resolves. And there is nothing more certain than that that Administration will always be most successful which boldly bases its calculations on the presumption that the great mass of the people are brave, patriotic and self-sacrificing; that they are ready to suffer and do as much as may be necessary for the common weal; and that no frank and loyal appeal to their good sense and courage will ever meet with an unfavorable response.

Touching Bottom.

Some of our readers may remember Mr. J. L. O'SULLIVAN, formerly of this City—at one time member of the State Assembly, afterward Minister to Portugal, and now a resident, for private purposes, of London. He has just published in that City a letter to Prof. MORSE, in favor of the rebellion, which goes a little beyond any literature of the same kind we have had the misfortune to fall in with hitherto. He insists upon the adoption by the Democratic party, of which he has long been a prominent and influential member, of a *peace* policy; but he disdains the pretexts by which Messrs. WOOD, BROOKS and other peace men here at home seek to commend their projects to public favor. He denounces the old Union as having been "very defective," and affects no sort of regard for the present Constitution. He avows frankly his entire sympathy with the South—rejoices in every triumph of their arms—declares that every American worthy of the name should be far "more proud to share in the magnificent glory of defeat, than to swell the exulting hosts of brutal triumph," and declares that if the South is conquered he shall "claim the high honor of sharing in such noble misfortune."

Mr. O'SULLIVAN does not intend to confine his efforts to a simple declaration of his personal opinions. He calls upon the Democratic party to rally to their support: and here is the platform which he erects for them to occupy:

"And now I desire to urge upon that Democracy with which has been associated all my public life, to take at once, openly and boldly, the ground to *which it will and inevitably must ere long arrive.* That ground is comprised in the following points:

1. *Peace at all hazards;* not a mere opposition to the corruptions, unconstitutionalities and imbecilities of the Administration in their military conduct, and their Abolitionist policy in the management of the war, *but short and simple a bargain of it, even with recognition of the independence of the seceded States as an accomplished fact;* and as a fact which has now, by the substantial unanimity of the South, become invested with the sanction of our own great fundamental principle of the right of self-government inherent in any people strong and large enough to claim its benefit.

2. The option to be freely left to the Border States to determine by popular vote their own future position.

3. *Repudiation of the War Debt,* all fortunately domestic, and all well meriting such necessary repudiation, with some reservation in favor of innocent minors.

4. Convocation of a Northern Convention of States for the purpose of such adjustment of their future political relations as shall be determined upon by the Convention, with ratification by the peoples of the several States.

5. Determination that New-England shall no longer have six times the representation in either branch of the Legislature she would be entitled to on a fair comparison of population with such a State as New-York.

6. Invitation of the seceded States to hold a simultaneous and similar Convention at some contiguous point, with a view to the interchange of negotiations directed, on the part of the North, toward some possibility of a reconstruction of an improved, voluntary and new confederation; and, failing that hope, (as probably it would now fail,) then to the adjustment of such relations of conterminous intercourse *as may, so far as possible, replace some of the reciprocal benefits of the old one,* and leave open some degree of ulterior hope for the indefinite and the voluntary future."

But Mr. O'SULLIVAN is not content with this profession of his personal faith in regard to the war. He extends his championship of the rebel cause to everything with which it has ever had any connection. He vindicates the repudiation of Mississippi, while he denounces that of Michigan: and he insists that the war debt of the United States must be repudiated, while that of the rebel South must be paid! The war debt, he says, is held almost exclusively by contractors, Republicans and other supporters and abettors of the war, and should be repudiated "as a small measure of punishment to fall upon those who will stand collectively responsible for the war, in which and for which it was created." If any man, anywhere, North or South, has more completely repudiated every thought of honesty and principle, and committed himself more openly to the most flagrant and shameless swindling, than Mr. O'SULLIVAN does in this position, we have not yet been unfortunate enough to hear of him.

The Democrats have here a platform explicit enough certainly for all practical purposes. All they have to do is to wage war, open and unmistakeable, upon their own country and espouse the cause of their enemies, and then, in addition to this, turn upon their own friends and rob them as the penalty of their patriotism,—and then they will come up to Mr. O'SULLIVAN'S standard of public duty. It is humiliating to think that any man, who ever lived in the United States, who knows anything of the character of our institutions and our people, and who has brains enough to appreciate the distinctions between right and wrong, can have proved so utterly insensible to every suggestion of honor and of patriotism as to put forth such sentiments as are contained in the pamphlet of Mr. O'SULLIVAN. If there is any "lower deep" in the abyss of secession than that which he has sounded, we should be glad to know it. Our present impression is that he has touched bottom.

Contraband Mails—Lord Russell's Speech.

The Government of Lord PALMERSTON has been forced into the confessional by threatening parliamentary majorities. In the House of Lords the aspect became cloudy enough for Lord RUSSELL when such a Whig placeman as the Marquis of Clanricarde undertook to expose the pusillanimity of his friend and patron in the Foreign Office. And Lord PALMERSTON must have found that the basis of his power was gradually being undermined, when the twin radical members for Sheffield led the assault on the foreign policy of the Government, in its bearing on the right of search and the claims of belligerents.

The *City of Washington's* mail, received yesterday, shows that the position of the English Ministry has not improved in the judgment either of the Lords or Commoners; and the speech of Lord RUSSELL on the subject of the *Peterhoff's* mails, which we publish this morning, is probably to be viewed as much in the light of a *party* appeal, as in its broader character of an exposition of International duties. As a party speech, it is meant to conciliate such insubordinate followers of the Whigs as Lord CLANRICARDE and Mr. ROEBUCK. In the same light, it offers propitiation of a certain kind to the blockade-running fraternity, by promising ample explanations and fit amends for every indignity suffered by the owners of the *Peterhoffs*, the *Dolphins* and the *Adelas*. Meanwhile it prays for forbearance; it points with solemn emphasis to the responsibility of Ministers; and, in short, as a party effort it is tolerably ingenious, and ought to stave off the impending parliamentary crisis, at least, for some weeks longer.

If we turn to the more serious view of the question, and see what was really at issue in this matter of the *Peterhoff's* mails, we are fortunately able to change the tenses in referring to the subject; for Mr. SEWARD untied the knot that troubled Lord RUSSELL and his colleagues, when he ordered the mails of the suspected vessel to be forwarded intact to their destination. Still, as a chapter—and a not unimportant one—in the history of the times, the *Peterhoff* mail question, as Lord RUSSELL pictures it, deserves notice.

It appears, then, that while Mr. SEWARD, on the back of the trouble arising out of the *Ariel* case, so long ago as the beginning of November last, caused instructions to be issued from the Navy Department, forbidding the opening of any foreign mail on board a prize vessel, the Secretary of State at the same time suggested, or at least conceived, the propriety of such mails being submitted for examination to the Consul of the country to which the vessel belonged. Whether he put this proposal in any formal shape, we have nothing to show; but it is much more probable that Mr. SEWARD had made the matter merely a subject of informal discussion. The point, in any case, is immaterial; we have to do mainly with the first attempt to put the suggestion in force.

On the 4th of April last, Mr. Consul ARCHIBALD, of this City, was notified to attend the Prize Commission sitting here in the case of the *Peterhoff*. The mail-bag of the *Peterhoff*, bearing Her Majesty's Postmaster-General's Seal, was shown to him. The proposal to break the seal Mr. ARCHIBALD opposed, and asked that it should be at once forwarded to its destination. But the officers of the Court appear to have insisted that the bag should be opened, and that course was accordingly adopted, without the British Consul's assistance. The contents of the bag consisted simply of a few parcels of mail matter addressed to Matamoras. Mr. ARCHIBALD thereupon related the facts, as he had witnessed them, to Lord LYONS; and Mr. SEWARD, being reminded by that functionary that the opening of the bag in question was a violation of the order issued from the Navy Department, (already referred to,) readily promised attention to the subject. Meanwhile Mr. ARCHIBALD was again summoned before the Prize Court, and was a second time invited to open the packages found in the bag, and become the judge of what was, *bona fide*, legitimate, and what was contraband correspondence. Mr. ARCHIBALD again declined to act, except as a witness, and, once more, made his report to Lord LYONS, who appears to have quietly settled matters with Mr. SEWARD; the mail packages, as we have said, having been ultimately ordered to their destination.

Removed from the scene of party conflict which so seriously threatens the overthrow of the Palmerston Cabinet, it will be seen there is really nothing in this case at all threatening to the international relations. The calling in of Mr. ARCHIBALD was certainly not, *per se*, a hostile or untriendly act. If it was an act due to the State Department at Washington, it supplied most direct and practical evidence that it was Mr. SEWARD'S desire—should the opening of the *Peterhoff's* mail be determined on by the Prize Court—that it should take place in a manner as little offensive as possible to the foreign Power concerned. The policy of submitting contraband mail matter to the arbitrament of the Consuls of the Government interested, may be open to discussion; but the friendliness of the intention in this special case could hardly, one should think, be questioned. The truth appears to be, that the party for which Lord RUSSELL speaks is sorely pressed by parliamentary antagonists, and we in this country get our share of the general buffeting as it comes.

A Million and a Half of "Five-Twenties" Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 12.

Mr. JAY COOKE reports the sale of $1,500,000 worth of Five-Twenties sold to-day, as follows: New-York and New-Jersey, $506,000; Boston, $339,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $319,000; Providence, R. I., $200,000; Baltimore and Maryland, $30,000; Ohio, $87,000; Western States, $19,000.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrangements for the Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 11.

The steamer *City of Richmond*, Capt. KELLEY, arrived to-day from New-York.

A rebel flag-of-truce boat came down the James River to-day from Richmond, to within hailing distance of our fleet at Newport's News, and the flag-of-truce officer sent through our fleet to Old Point for Col. LUNLOW, the Union Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, to go up and meet the rebel Commissioner OULD. At 5 o'clock this afternoon Col. LUNLOW had not returned from the Confederate flag-of-truce boat.

Destruction of a Cotton Mill by Fire.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 12.

The Palmer Cotton Manufacturing Mills, at Three Rivers, in Palmer, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. It was a granite building, 280 feet long and five stories high, with a capacity for 10,000 spindles, and employed 300 hands. The loss is estimated at $250,000, a large portion of which is insured in Boston and Hartford offices.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A short time since our attention was arrested by an announcement in the public journals of a new discovery in *electrical science*, which, if true, must transcend in importance all other discoveries, *the lightning-rod and telegraph not excepted.*

At the present time thoughtful minds everywhere are looking for the revelation of new and important discoveries in science, and when an individual presents his theory, claiming to have discovered new light, and to have removed the vail of obscurity from a subject of the highest importance, upon which much has been written and more conjectured, it is proper that his claims should be presented, and carefully examined and tested.

WE REFER TO THE DISCOVERIES

in *Electricity* as a therapeutic agent, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, at No. 50 Bond-street, New-York, a distinguished *electrical physician*. The announcement of Dr. C., united with an invitation to all who desire to investigate the subject, induced us to call at his rooms and ascertain, if possible, the truth of his claims. In conversing with the Doctor, we learned that he had devoted many years to the study of, and experiments in electrical science, particularly that branch of it relating to the electrical forces of action in the human body, the cause of disease, rationale of cure, &c., and from the principles discovered, claimed to have perfected a system of treatment for the removal of all maladies at all curable, by means of the various combinations of electricity.

THE DOCTOR'S THEORY IS,

That the human system is but a galvanic arrangement, with its acids and alkalies, constituting the positive and negative forces, and that every mental and physical manifestation, either voluntary or involuntary, is the result of this antagonism; that digestion, circulation, secretion and excretion, are wholly attributable to the law of electrical influences; that the nerves are the conductors of *Electricity*, and that there is a polar action established through the nervous system, which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electric element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease; that there are strictly but two conditions of disease—the one positive, the other negative; and as *Electricity* possesses these two inherent principles, it will, if applied according to the electric polarities and requirements of the system, arrest, or, in other words, neutralize the disease by the restoration of proper polar action.

THE DOCTOR FURTHER ASSERTS

That all drugs taken into the system act strictly upon electrical principles; that from decomposition the latent electricity is set free, and that, through the electrical polarities of the nervous system, all changes are produced either for good or for evil; that in the incipient stage of disease it may tend to equalize the forces, and restore harmony; but after the case has become refractory, paralyzing the nervous communications, and changing the constituents of the fluids, and arresting the digestive action of the stomach and its power of approbation, an internal process of medication ever has, or ever can, succeed in removing the cause of the disease. Its only tendency being to multiply and complicate the symptoms.

ON THE CONTRARY,

Electricity being the vital element upon which life depends, can be directed to any part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possesses the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining condition.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

Feeling deeply interested in the subject of electrical science, and especially that branch of it which relates to the cure of disease, as practiced by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, take occasion to affirm, both from our own experience and observation, that we believe it simple and effective, and deserving the attention of the afflicted. We have witnessed the complete restoration to health of many persons who have been long ill, who have enjoyed the benefits of the advice and skill of some of the most eminent medical practitioners of this and other countries, without relief or even hope of relief. In some instances the disease of years' standing has yielded almost at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it has required a more protracted treatment, and, without exception, the most satisfactory results have followed.

ONE VERY IMPORTANT FEATURE

of his treatment is that no time is lost in experimenting with disease. By means of an electrical test an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

From what has been suggested, it will be apparent that no mere charlatan in his profession, no student of a day, could be relied upon to apply this mighty agent to the human organism.

WE DESIRE, THEREFORE,

thus publicly to make it known that Dr. CHAMBERLIN has demonstrated to us, in the most satisfactory manner, that his claims are based upon immutable laws, that his treatment is founded upon scientific principles, and we most cordially recommend all who are suffering from physical ills to consult Dr. CHAMBERLIN, under whose supervision they will learn for themselves that what we have affirmed in reference to his system is true and entitled to their grateful recognition.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.
C. CUMMINGS, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., N. Y.
Dr. E. C. RUSHMORE, 28 University-place, N. Y.
P. CALLAGHAN, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.
JAMES W. CULVER, 116 Nassau-st., N. Y.
H. DE VESTVALI, Bond-st. House, Bway., N. Y.
CARLTON S. GILSON, No. 367 Broadway, N. Y.
REVER W. H. HADLEY.
G. TOMLINSON, St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.
P. H. WALLACE, St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.
JAMES W. MILLER, No. 81 Bleecker-st., N. Y.
ALONZO FOX, No. 402 Madison-st., N. Y.
G. W. COPEMAN, No. 99 Barrow-st., N. Y.
JAMES F. BALDWIN, No. 30 Jay-st., N. Y.
AARON LA RUE, No. 537 Broadway, N. Y.
SAM. WHITTINGHAM, 37 Great Jones-st., N. Y.
ALFRED RICHARDS, Clarendon Hotel, N. Y.
W. B. BURTNETT, No. 13 Cottage-place, N. Y.
P. POLION, No. 43 Barrow-st., N. Y.
E. T. GRIFFITH, No. 31 Pine-st., N. Y.
D. B. McELWEE, Great Bend, Penn.
JAMES MILLINGAR, Pittsburgh, Penn.
BENONI BATES, New-Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y.
C. J. DESPARD, No. 70 West 31st-st., N. Y.
CHARLES F. HUBBS, No. 153 Orchard-st., N. Y.

Spring Clothing.

AT EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
and Fulton-st.
65
Twenty-five per cent. below the market price.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Extract of "The Night-bloomlng Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine this quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,
No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Trusses and Improved Supporters, of Hard Rubber, and a Varicocele Truss, at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Beckardt's Cattle Powder.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
Agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
For sale by all dealers.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.
The cheapest cash Clothing Warehouse in the City.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale,
FIVE LARGE-SIZE—HERRING'S MAKE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Boots and Shoes for Boys and Youths, Misses, AND CHILDREN.—CANTRELL'S stock of these fabrics being of the largest and most varied character, parents and guardians can procure their supplies at his establishment at fair prices.

Try It.—Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge by order of Surg.-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surg. Whelan, U. S. N.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 780 Broadway.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards—The most elegant in the City—the Alexandra Wedding Envelope, sold only at No. 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

MARRIED.

WELTON—TEMPLETON.—In Trinity Church, on Tuesday, May 12, by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, A. G. WELTON, Esq., of New-York, and Miss LAURA V., daughter of Wm. C. Templeton, of New-Orleans.

DIED.

ALSTON.—On Monday May 11, ADAM ALSTON, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Trinity M. E. Church, Factoryville, S. I., on Wednesday, May 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boats leave Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

BRADSTREET.—In Orange, N. J., on Monday, May 11, JOHN M. BRADSTREET, of the City of New-York, in the 45th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 13, at 1 o'clock, from the Sands-st. Methodist Church, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

FALCONER.—On Tuesday, May 12, at his residence, PIETRO R. FALCONER, aged 41 years.

Funeral will take place from No. 100 Wayne-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, May 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

GRANGER.—On Tuesday, May 12, JANE GRANGER, widow of the late William Granger, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, May 13, at 1 o'clock, from the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation.

INNES.—In the City of Baltimore, on Thursday, May 7, CHARLES G. INNES, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son, John Innes, No. 53 Greenwich-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, May 13, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

KENDALL.—On Tuesday, May 12, CHARLOTTE A., wife of Benjamin F. Kendall, formerly of Boston, aged 32 years. Her remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LANE.—On Monday evening, May 11, MARY ISABELLA, wife of John Lane, aged 35 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, Jonathan T. and Andrew R. Trotter, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, May 14, at 9½ o'clock, from the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LEAMING.—Fell in battle, at Chancellorsville, Va., on the morning of May 3, Lieut. THOMAS J. LEAMING, of Co. H, 16th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 34th year of his age.

The body remains in the hands of the enemy.

MOORE.—On Sunday, May 3, at Christ Church Rectory, Williamsport, Penn., JULIA, wife of Rev. Richard Channing Moore, and daughter of Samuel Grant, Esq., of Philadelphia.

PERRY.—In Eastchester, on Monday, May 11, at the residence of her brother, A. Crettenden, MRS. CLARISSA PERRY, in the 78th year of her age.

SMITH.—On Tuesday morning, KATIE V., youngest daughter of Daniel P. and Catharine A. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, May 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn.

SCHIVEN.—On Monday, May 11, GEORGE SCHIVEN, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends, and the members of the St. George's Society, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, this afternoon, May 13, at 3½ o'clock.

SCHENCK.—On Monday evening, May 11, JULIA, daughter of Elizabeth and the late John Schenck, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Trinity M. E. Church, Factoryville, S. I., on Wednesday, May 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boats leave Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to attend to children and do plain sewing; can give good references. Call at No. 469 Broome-st., a few doors from Centre-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an active young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; can embroider; good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; would take care of children and sew for them; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 12th-st, between 1st and 2d avs., front room, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with children. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 48 West 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; best City references given. Apply at No. 129½ East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a very respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to the country; can give the best of City reference, from her last employer, where she has lived for four years. Call for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the very best of City reference given. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 344 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce good references. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.
BEDELL.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable Scotch girl, a situation to do chambermaid and sewing, or as waitress; no objection to go into the country for the season; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 190 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 132 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business and has good references. Call at 123 West 27th st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 118 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; she is a good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has six years reference from her former employer, and 14 months from her last place; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 282 6th-av, between 1st and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook, and assist in washing and ironing, to go a short distance in the country; understands the care of milk and butter, and is a good baker; the best of City and country reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., near the Bowery, in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Call at No 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 66 16th-st., below 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived in a good family in this City, where good reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner 19th-st., entrance in 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. No objection to the country. The best of reference. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO WELSH Protestant girls desire to obtain situations; one as cook, and the other as waitress; both are thoroughly competent, and have good testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—TWO WELSH girls wish situations—one as cook the other as waitress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing. City reference. Call for two days, at No. 118 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS PROfessed cook; understands boning and hashing, and all other decorations; the best of City reference for character and capability. Can be seen at No. 1 Mulligan-place, between 16th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITuation on as first-class cook, in a private family, who understands cooking in all its branches; has first-class City reference, and no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 158 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation in a boarding-house or hotel, in town or country; the very best of reference given as to character and competency. Can be seen at No. 12 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE spectable woman as cook in a small private family, or would do general work for two or three persons; good reference given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, is a good baker, good City reference from her last place. Apply at 433 Hudson-st., rear building.

AS COOK, &c., NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would like to go together a short distance in the country; have the best of reference. Call at No. 214 23d st., near 8th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to assist in the washing and take care of children; have good references. Call at No. 149 East 20th-st., second floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a smart and active young woman, a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good washer and ironer, a first-rate baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is willing and obliging. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived in a good family in this City, where good reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner 19th-st., entrance in 19th-st.

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AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a smart and active young woman, a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good washer and ironer, a first-rate baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is willing and obliging. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted for a large number of very experienced and trusty servants, (including several Protestant cooks,) for gentlemen's families in the country. Also general housework servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, of the late firm of Manning & Co. This agency has been established 13 years. Patronized by city and country families of the highest distinction.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for superior servants, cooks, washers and ironers, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and really valuable servants. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st). Patronized by families of distinction in city and country. Our selection of cooks, washers and ironers is unusually large, and of an excellent class.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has no objection to go in the country; three years' City reference from her last place. Inquire at 101½ West 27th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman, or would do general housework if required; best of references. Call at No. 196 West 27th-st, between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND IRONING.—Wanted, a situation in the above capacity; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 229 West 29th-st, over the store, 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY COMPETENT woman, with the best of testimonials as to character and ability, would like to obtain a situation as above in a widower's family, or would take the care of an invalid lady in the City or country; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—WANTED, BY A man and his wife, without incumbrance, a house to take charge of for the Summer months or a family going to Europe; the best of reference given. Address Mrs. FRYEM, No. 251 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation to do all kinds of family sewing, take care of grown children, or wait upon an invalid lady; would do light chamberwork and make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; no objection to the country. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 22 East 13th-st.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., twenty years established, in waiting, a number of English Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, tidy girls for housework, for City or country. All good servants wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of muslins; has lived five years in last place, where unexceptionable reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner 19th-st.; entrance, 19th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl, as laundress, in the City or country; the country preferred; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 11 Crosby-st., Room No. 15.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman, with best of references from her last employer, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; knows her business in all its branches. Call at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and experienced woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; is also a good seamstress and accustomed to traveling; the best of reference given. Apply, for three days, to No. 1,386 Broadway, between 38th and 39th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, capable of taking charge of infant; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and sew; can produce good City reference as to character and capability; would prefer a family going in the country. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; has no objections to go to the country; references from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 71 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by an American woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or nurse and good plain sewer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference; three years as nurse. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 18 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations as nurse, or chambermaid, and waitress, by two very nice Protestant girls aged about 18 years; the best of reference given. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; has six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st near 7th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as child's nurse, and is competent to take the charge of a nursery; has lived four years in her last place in that capacity, and has the best of City reference. No objections to go to the country a short distance. Call for two days at No. 270 6th-av., two doors from 17th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable middle-aged English woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of reference from some of the first families. Inquire for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent person, a situation as child's nurse; is fully capable to take charge of an infant from its birth; none but first-class families need apply; best of City reference given. Apply to E. W., No. 925 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE—WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, of 14, and one of 18, lately landed from the old country, situations in the City, one will mind children and do light work; the other as waitress and to assist with washing. Wages $3 and $5. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, a Protestant, as seamstress; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 311 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing, would assist in the care of grown children if required; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer with a family, can give a good City reference, four years in her last place. Call at No. 125 West 22d-st, between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class waitress, thoroughly understands her business; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 59 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly, would assist with chamberwork if required; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 180 West 20th st., near 8th av., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 34th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

TO TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA, OR ANY other part, a very respectable young English woman, as nurse or lady's maid, or stewardess; is not sea-sick; has the best of City references for the above situations. Apply at No. 40 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a gentleman's house to take charge of for the Summer, during the absence of the family to the country, or Europe; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 West 33th-st., near 6th-av.

A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes to travel with a family, will take charge of a baby or children; best of references. Call for the whole week at No. 51 6th-av, second floor, front room

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, by one able to furnish the best reference as to character, capacity, reliability and accuracy. Address J. L. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a young man, as assistant book-keeper, and to make himself generally useful in a wholesale provision house. Address, with reference, Box 4,005 Post-office.

A CLERK OR PORTER IN A STORE OR HOTEL.—A young man, with good references, wishes a situation as above, in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 12 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as coachman, by a man who understands his business in all its branches, and can bring the best of references from his former employer; country preferred. Can be seen for two days, at No. 10 4th-av., or address L. M., Box No. 206 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable English man, (single,) a situation as coachman to a good family; has had long experience, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has good City reference. Address R. S., No. 1 9th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young man, as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is willing and obliging. Can give the best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, in a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can come well recommended; for reference call at Mr. Hunt's Store, No. 75 Murray-st. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived as to character and capability. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman or groom; just after arriving from the old country; understands his business in all branches; has no objection to go the country. Apply to the private stables, No. 237 East 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a man who understands his business thoroughly; best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address T. L., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A man who thoroughly understands his business as coachman; has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at Wilson's stables, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts.

AS COACHMAN.—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man wants a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly; has no objections to either City or country. Can be seen at No. 95 East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; is a single man; best reference. Address J. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT COACHMAN.—A RESPECtable young man wants a situation to live with a private family to assist in a coach-house; three years' reference can be given from his last place. Address J. F., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a young man with first-class City recommendations, a situation as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands the management and care of horses, and also understands vegetable and flower gardening. Address, for two days, C. F., care of W. A. Smith, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant single man, as coachman and groom; can give over five years City reference from his last employer as to honesty, sobriety, and as a careful driver. A note addressed, for two days, D. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, shall be attended to; or Mr. Wilson's stable, No. 73 West 10th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; best of references. Inquire at the office of W. T. B. Milliken, Esq., No. 335 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, THE care of a house for a family going to the country. Inquire of C. L., CARPENTER, 243d-av., (Bible House.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a useful man as farmer, gardener, driver, care of horses and cattle or most any kind of work; is a steady, sober man. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER.—A. SMITH, SEEDSMAN, wishes to procure a situation for a first class gardener, Scotch; I have known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing such. Address A., No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a thoroughly competent man, Scotch, as gardener; has had many years' experience in this country; or would take charge of a farm. Call or address G., at Smith's seedstore, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, 21 years of age, a situation in some wholesale or retail house as salesman or general clerk. I am at present in the gents furnishing and hosiery business and refer to present employer. Address W. P. M., No. 375 Canal-st., or Station G, Post-office.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his duties, in the above capacity, having the highest City references as regards character, sobriety and capability. Address by note R. Y., Stallones, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, as waiter, in a private family; one who perfectly understands his business, and can give the best of City references. Call or address JOHN MC., No. 27 West 10th-st., New-York City.

AS WAITER—COACHMAN.—A THOROUGH and competent waiter desires a situation in a private family, in the City or country. Also, a first-class coachman. Both have excellent references from last employers. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A COUNTING-room by a young man 19 years of age; good references from his present employer. Address WM. H. MACY, Brooklyn Post-office.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a perfect cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veoeriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth. For this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, removing all the true and true conditions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their Preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value, without works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that the reader fails to find under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune*. "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury*. "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The Nonconformist*. "It offers judicious advice to sufferers in humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their maladies by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal*. "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Post*.

Price $1. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 10 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a regular physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most hereditary case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the tenth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases, warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TISOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. (a value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful pallet who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.—THE LARGE PHOtograph of 50 representative men, which forms a beautiful picture, can be seen at No. 101 Liberty-st., near Broadway. Ladies especially invited. G. W. ROSE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 20th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

For delivery on the 3d of June:

1,000 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

1,000 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

25,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

62,500 pounds of first quality thoroughly cured SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

750,000 pounds of best quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried, before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds broad to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with tight straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

50 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

500 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

50,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

7,500 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

12,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

15,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples in the green state of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

15,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in half chests, ¼ Green, ¼ Souchong, ½ Oolong; boxes to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and Chop-marks to accompany the usual samples. Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind on.

45,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

POTATOES.—Such quantity as may be required during the month of June, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

For delivery on the 10th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 17th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 24th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly filled according to the terms of report and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller to their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package of every article. All boxes to be strapped.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery; and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weight, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as hereinafter, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contracts are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposals whose bids are not accepted are required to send for their samples within ten days after.

Bids for Proposals must be inclosed in this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. E. EATON, Colonel and A. C. S. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until the 18th day of May, 1863, at 12 M., for filling, grading and paving Broad-street, in West Troy, from the north side of Auburn-street to its southern terminus, including the gutters thereof.

The street to be excavated, regulated and graded under the direction of the Village Surveyor, and to be paved with trap-block regular pavement—each block measuring on the face or upper surface not less than four nor more than seven inches in length, and not less than four nor more than eight inches—to be laid on a prepared bed of clean sand or river gravel, not less than one foot in depth.

The trap-blocks are to be laid at right angles to the line of street, and with such rise or arch as the said Surveyor may direct—each course to be of blocks of a uniform width, and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of least two inches. The whole of the work to be done in a manner more particularly described in the Contract and Specifications to be furnished to persons who may desire to bid for the same. Security will be required in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the work.

The proposals for this work will be publicly opened at the room of the Board of Trustees, in said village, on the 18th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder who shall comply with the terms of the contract, and the act in relation thereto.

Blank forms of contract and spec

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

As the right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Savings Banks, the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day, can secure bonds, to be delivered during the FIRST TWENTY DAYS of JULY, by a deposit of 10 per cent. with the subscribers.

FISK & HATCH,

No. 38 Wall-st.

YOUNG & HALLOCK,

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,

No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }

UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordnance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy claims wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers on commission. Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of indebtedness (old and new) constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cent. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE AS TO THE $3,000,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COMPANY, DUE 15TH JUNE, 1864.—The Directors of this Company propose to replace its seven per Cent. Bonds, to become due on the 15th of June, 1864, by an issue, having 25 years to run, of five per cent Coupon Bonds, to mature on the 15th of December, 1887, with interest from the 15th of December last, payable in New-York semi-annually, on the 15th of June and 15th December.

An allowance of three per cent. for the difference in interest between the three Coupons yet to mature on the outstanding Bonds and those of corresponding dates on the proposed issue, will be made to the holders of the former, on the surrender of the Bonds held by them to be exchanged for the new Bonds.

This surrender may be made at any time hereafter, accompanied by a memorandum of numbers and amounts, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York; at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston, or at this office, when the three per cent. above mentioned will be paid in cash.

The delivery of the new Bonds will commence, at the same places, on the twentieth day of March instant.

The option of the new Bonds now offered to the holders of those of 1864, will remain open until, and including, the thirtieth day of April next, unless withdrawn, before that time, by at least ten days' previous public notice.

The Bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 only; except that Registered Bonds, without Coupons, of the denomination of $5,000, will be issued to parties applying for them.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. per annum on the whole amount of the issue will be applied to its reduction or to providing means toward its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.

EBENEZER CORNING, Albany,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, New-York,
NATHANIEL THAYER, Boston,
H. H. MARTIN, Albany,
J. V. L. PRUYN, Albany.
Special Committee of the Board.

The option of the Bonds referred to in the above notice is extended, upon the condition therein mentioned, to the 24th day of June, 1863.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held on the 6th inst., the following Board of Trustees was elected for the ensuing year:

GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL H. CARPENTER,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,
JOHN E. GAVIT,
J. HORSEY BALD,
JAMES LOCKHART GRAHAM,
HENRY E. SAFFNER,
JOHN G. WELLSTOOD,
ALBERT G. GOODALL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees the following Officers were elected:

GEORGE W. HATCH, President.
JOHN E. GAVIT, Vice-President.
WILLIAM R. BLISS, Secretary.
NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.
WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, }
CHICAGO, May 8, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after the eighteenth (18th) day of May next, the United States Trust Company of New-York will act as Registrar of Transfers, and Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of New-York, as Transfer Agents, of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the ninth (9th) inst., to reopen at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the eighteenth inst. All transfers of stock will be made at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., }
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 15 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, }
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Illinois Central Railroad Company will pay the interest on their issue of $240,000 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds.

On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent. discount for the period unexpired.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.

L. A. CAILLN, Secretary pro tem.

SAGINAW SOLAR SALT COMPANY.—AN adjourned meeting will be held in the Directors' Room of the Germania Life Insurance Co. on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 1 P. M., to decide about sending a Committee to Saginaw, Mich., to examine the lands of the Saginaw Solar Salt Co., with the view of taking the refusal of the remaining stock. Mr. Fellowes will be present, and will give any desired information. Those interested in salt, or who wish to become so, are invited to attend.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. OF 1859, }
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 2, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859 will be held at the office of the Company in Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. WM. B. CORNEAN, Secretary.

"MINE GOT! WHAT A COUNTRIES?" exclaimed an honest Dutchman, on examining one of the new Washington Tokens. "We ish ruined. Bring out de nickels!" The WASHINGTON TOKENS are for sale, at the lowest market rates, by MATSON & ROBINSON, Brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HERMWAY & OO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,

No 6 Broad-st,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS'

BOUGHT, COLLECTED OR ADVANCED UPON.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th and reopen on the 25th inst.

By order of the Board,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., COR. 4TH-AV. }
AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, May 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1, inclusive.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, May 12, 1863.—At the annual election, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

Henry H. Ward,	Sidney Mason,	Wm. S. Thorne,
George Bell,	Geo. F. Nesbitt,	J. Lyttelton Adams,
Gilbert Davis,	W. H. Harbeck,	Chas. F. Southmayd,
Samuel Lord,	Henry Hilton,	Gerardus Boyce,
	Edwin Hoyt.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, WM. S. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

This Company insures at the current rates.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid
Cash capital, $200,000, with large surplus.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday May 6.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, Coos, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New York, Wednesday, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....90 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP

GREAT EASTERN,

WALTER PATON, Commander.

Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $175
SECOND CABIN.....$70

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a farn and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE, TO

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

TO SAIL ON

FRIDAY, MAY 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship MORNING STAR,

A. D. PERKINS, Commander,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

will sail as above

From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

In consequence of the strict quarantine regulations, this vessel will not touch at Havana.

The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Regular sailing days, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week. The A 1 STEAMSHIP

BALTIMORE

will sail for WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of WALL-ST.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP

SALVOR

will follow on SATURDAY, May 16. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORWEGIAN,

Capt. MCMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, May 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte with dispatch.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ASA BAKER, will sail on Thursday, May 7.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon.

JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,

touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....May 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....May 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....May 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30; from Queenstown, $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASsage OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 6th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, Tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 132 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 13,
TWENTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT,

when will be presented the new and brilliantly successful opera of

IONE,
(THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.)

IONE.....MADAME GUERRABELLA
(Her first appearance in this character.)

Nidia, a Slave.....Mlle. SULZER
Glauco, the Athenian.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern-keeper.....Signor BIACHI
Salustio..... } Patricians, } .....Signor RUBIO
Clodio..... } Glauco's friends, } .....HERR MULLER
Pirce, Ione's slave.....Mme. FICHER

Patricians, Gladiators, People of Pompeii, Peasants, Guards, Centurions, Lictors, Soldiers, Slaves, &c.

CONDUCTOR.....Signor J. NUNO

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS commences this morning at the box office of the Academy; Heer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine-sts.

ON SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock,

GRAND MATINEE.

In active preparation for immediate production, for the first time in America, Maestro Peri's new grand Biblical Opera,

JUDITH,

with new Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Increased accommodations between New-York, Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton and Orient.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing May 11, 1863.
TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

8.00 A. M. James Slip and 8.15 A. M. 34th-st.—Greenport Mail and Passenger Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead, and at Hicksville for Syosset.

11.00 A. M. James Slip and 11.15 A. M. 34th-st.—Syosset Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead.

3.30 P. M. James Slip and 3.45 P. M. 34th-st.—Express Passenger Train for Greenport, stopping at Winfield, Jamaica, Mineola, (connecting for Hempstead,) Jerusalem, and all Stations East.

4.30 P. M. James Slip and 4.45 P. M. 34th-st.—Syosset Train, stopping at all Stations, except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead.

6.00 P. M. James Slip and 6.15 P. M. 34th-st.—Hempstead and Islip Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Hicksville with an extra car for Syosset. Fare from Hicksville to Syosset, ten cents.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

5.35 A. M. Islip and Hempstead Train, stopping at all Stations, except Syosset. Arriving in New-York 8.25 A. M.

7.15 A. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, except Willow Tree and Woodside, and connecting at Mineola from Hempstead. Arriving in New-York 8.52 A. M.

6.15 A. M. Express Train from Greenport, stopping at all Stations to Jerusalem, and at Hicksville, connecting with extra car from Syosset, at Mineola, connecting from Hempstead, at Jamaica, and at Winfield. Arriving in New-York 10.50 A. M.

2.20 P. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, and connecting at Mineola from Hempstead. Arriving in New-York 4.20 P. M.

2.25 P. M. Mail Train from Greenport, stopping at all Stations. Passengers from Syosset and Hempstead connect with this Train. Arriving in New-York 7.20 P. M.

SPECIAL SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

9.15 A. M. 34th-st. and 9.30 A. M. Hunter's Point—Excursion Train to Yaphank, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead, and connecting at Hicksville with extra car to Syosset. Fare from Hicksville to Syosset, ten cents.

6.15 P. M. 34th-st. and 6.30 P. M. Hunter's Point—Special Train for Syosset, stopping at all Stations.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

6.15 A. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead.

2.45 P. M. Excursion Train from Yaphank, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead, and connecting with extra car from Syosset. Fare tan cents from Syosset to Hicksville.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10 30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Wescott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9.30 (mail) P. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and Dunkirk.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cincinnati and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. H. BRETT, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont: at 5.00 A. M., 9 15 A. M., 1.15 P. M., 4.20 P. M. and 6 25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11 15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1.15 P. M., and 4 20 P. M.

TIDD. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR STEAMBOATS, ranging from 200 to 500 tons measurement. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. B. Parker, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock, returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2.45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIden and SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3.15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 2 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. Haycock, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY A STEAMBOAT—Either side-wheel or propeller, between 200 and 500 tons, adapted for a freight boat, in good running order. Address Box No. 131 *Times* Office, with size, speed, age, where insured, where seen, and what valued at.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY

FRANCIS & LOUBREL,

Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Makers,
No. 94 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. 50 BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50c per 1,000 Billheads, 75 per 1st 0. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and kinds of cents ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

HAMBURG INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—NOTICE.—Through the distinguished liberality of some of the prominent citizens New-York and Philadelphia, we are enabled to state that we shall be prepared to pay the transportation expenses to Hamburg on all suitable articles consigned to our care, for the great International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg. Priority of claims upon this contribution, will be given in order of application, made to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

Agents for the Hamburg Committee, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

A NEW COMEDY.

This young comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,

In another of
HIS GREAT COMIC ROLES.

THIS EVENING will be presented (for the first time this engagement) the dashing comedy of

BABES IN THE WOOD,

one of Tom Taylor's latest productions.

JEREMIAH BEETLE, (a henpecked lodging-house keeper,).....Mr. J. S. CLARKE

In his originally acted by him, many nights in succession, with remarkable success.

Lady Blanche Rushton.....Miss Ada Clifton
Frank Rushton.....Mr. S. V. Barrett
Earl of Lapenby.....Mr. Martin
Tommy Shidell.....Mr. A. H. Davenport

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.

ACT I. SCENE 1.—A room in a lodging-house: a runaway match: inconvenience of lodging-houses, cash payment; a henpecked husband: the last resort, the Babes in the Wood: bread and cheese and kisses; millinery bills; mooey scarce: the hope; "I'll pawn my ring," "a Black Beetle" with liberal views; mutual consolation; a doting father; more unpaid bills; a £50 note; the jealous husband; servants dispensed with; more mystery; Beetle "creams cheese and duckling;" better prospects; "I'll answer the *Times* advertisement;" Beetle and Lord Laxenby; Shidell an agent; Beetle's indignation; more disappointment; the arrival of the Libertine; the Diamond Ring; the mystery increases; Beetle accused of Felony and Bigamy; the heart-broken wife; Beetle as drunk as a lord; the arrest.

ACT II. SCENE 1.—The Queen's Bench; Beetle, Rushton and Blanche's prison; duet; Beetle soliloquizing:

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage," etc.

domestic economy, family portraits and family reminiscences; a model of patience and an impatient model; the happy meeting of father and daughter; Beetle in ecstacies; a sudden surprise; Mrs. Beetle supplicates; Beetle inflexible; a man's a man for a' that; practical demonstrations; man, a superior animal; the solitary patron; the mystery explained; a father's affection; a wife's devotion; peace and plenty restored to the "babes" and Beetle; happy denouement.

To which is added the new comic drama by Planche, of

HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.

Simon Pure.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Jack Sheppard.....

Being the last night but one of its performance.

COME

and

PASS AN EVENING OF MERRIMENT

With

MR. J. S. CLARKE.

THREE HOURS OF UNFLAGGING LAUGHTER!!!

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

JANE ENGLISH

Immense hit of the

FRENCH TROUPE.

NEW PANTOMINES.

THIS EVENING, AND

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

the celebrated

TROUPE ST. DENIS,

from the Theatre La Scala, Milan.

The young and lively

BEAUTIFUL BELLE

BBBBBBBBB BBBBBBBBB RRRRRRRRR
BBB BBB BBB BBB RRR RRR
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ROSITA, QUEEN OF THE ROPE.

THE TWO BEST PANTOMIMISTS IN THE WORLD, HENRY AUGUST, and JOSEPH LAMONTE, in which all the Company will appear. Wonderful performances on the Tight Rope. The whole Company in 27 different acts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND VOCAL CONCERT, by MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK,

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1863.

On which occasion will be repeated Goldbeck's VICTORIA SYMPHONY.

Mr. G. will be assisted by
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
Messrs. S. B. MILLS and THEODORE THOMAS,
And Mr. H. C. TIMM.

Tickets, $1 (call parts of the house, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Lulle, No. 755 Broadway, at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and all the principal music stores. Subscribers only will be entitled to the choice of reserved seats. Subscription list will be closed on Saturday evening, May 16. Subscribers for four (4) tickets will be entitled to boxes.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The examination of the Senior Class in the Law School for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and for admission to the Bar under the act of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act relative to the Law School of Columbia College," passed April 7, 1860, commences on WEDNESDAY, May 13, and closes on FRIDAY, May 15. The examinations each day will be held from 2½ to 5 o'clock, P. M. The Class will be examined on Wednesday upon the Law of Contracts and upon Commercial Law. On Thursday upon the Law of Real Estate. On Friday upon Equity Jurisprudence, Evidence and Practice. Members of the Bar and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend these examinations. By order of the Law Committee of the Trustees.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 12, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and directors of this institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock M.

There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which the life members are particularly invited to witness.

The Hudson River railroad train from Chambers-st., at 1 o'clock, will convey members to the nearest station, 159th-st. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SONS OF ONEIDA.—THE "SONS OF ONEIDA" are requested to meet at the Astor House at 12 M., TO-DAY, (May 13,) to make arrangements for the reception of the gallant Fourteenth Regiment, Col. McQuade, on its return from the seat of war. By order of THE COMMITTEE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of RAYMOND & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April, 1863. The business of the firm will be settled by W. M. Raymond, at No. 536 Broadway, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

W. M. RAYMOND.
W. H. FORBES.
BURNET FORBES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—W. M. RAYMOND, of the late firm of Raymond & Co., and DANIEL P. WOOD, of Syracuse, have this day entered into a copartnership, under the name and style of W. M. RAYMOND & CO., and will hereafter conduct the Metallic Burial Case business at No. 536 Broadway, as heretofore conducted by Raymond & Co.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1863.

W. M. RAYMOND.
DANIEL P. WOOD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of O. P. DORMAN & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either partner

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

tesy extended to me in the communication of the substance of a report which has been made to her Majesty's Government, with regard to the number of persons who are now being shipped as emigrants from Queenstown. The fact that a great many people, especially in Ireland, have been anxious for some time past to find their way to the United States has been made known to me by the frequent applications to this legation for free passage. A considerable proportion of these contain offers to enlist in the service of the Government. No doubt they are more or less influenced by the high bounties offered in America, accounts of which have been from time to time published in the newspapers here. To all such solicitations the answer from here has been uniformly to the effect that no authority has been given by the Government to listen to any proposals of the kind or to make any engagements whatever. Instructions have likewise been sent to the respective Consuls who have reported similar proposals to me, to make the same answer. I have no reason to believe that any American citizen in England, clothed with authority, has ventured to act in any other way. It is proper for me to add, in explanation of the emigrant spirit that is taking place, that a gentleman of influence in America, now in London, who is in a situation to know, has lately informed me that some of the great corporations for the extension of railways in the Western part of the United States, having experienced inconvenience from the liability of the laborers in their employ to be drafted for the war, and apprehending more, are making efforts to procure large supplies from other countries of aliens, who are from that circumstance exempted from the risk of being called into service. It may be that some of those who desire to get across the ocean, for the purpose of enlisting, expect to take advantage of the opportunity thus placed before them. In addition to this, there is no doubt of the fact of a scarcity of laborers in the United States. I learn from private sources that the rate of wages this season is very much advanced. I am led to believe that these causes, in addition to the alleged distress of the population of Ireland, may explain the phenomena of emigration to which your lordship has been pleased to draw my attention.—I pray, &c.,

[Signed] CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, of April 30, says:

"An official correspondence is published between Earl RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS. In his last letter, dated April 20, his lordship asks Mr. ADAMS, before he repeats his own complaints, to furnish him with proofs that all British subjects serving in the Federal army and navy have their discharge, and that orders have been given not to enlist such persons in future in contravention of the Queen's proclamation."

Minister Adams and Matamoras Trade.

RESTORATION OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE WITH EARL RUSSELL.

From the Times (City article) April 28.

The public will be glad to learn that the difficulties occasioned by the recent issue by Mr. ADAMS of the certificate or pass to Messrs. HOWELL & ZIMAN are likely to be smoothed down. It is reported that Mr. ADAMS is conscious of having acted in the matter upon imperfect representations and with undue haste, and that consequently he raises no pretensions such as would necessitate any absolute protest from our Government to the other on the subject. It is, therefore, believed that the relations between our Cabinet and the United States Legation in London will continue on a friendly footing. A result, which, in a personal sense, will afford unmixed satisfaction, since the individual and historical claims of Mr. ADAMS to respect and esteem have never been disputed in any quarter.

From the Star, April 28.

We have it on the best authority that whatever difficulties might have been expected to result from the recent issuing of a letter of safe conduct by Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister here, to a British ship bound for Matamoras will be avoided. No unpleasantness now exists on the subject in the relations between Mr. ADAMS and our Government, such frank explanations having been given by the United States Minister as have reestablished those friendly feelings which have always existed between himself and Earl RUSSELL.

THE MATTER IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 28, 7 A. M.

The proceedings of the United States Minister in London in the matter of the safe-conduct granted to Messrs. HOWELL & ZIMAN, and his describing their ships as employed for a "creditable purpose," when she was laden with arms and munitions of war for the Mexicans, *have given much offence here.* People who by no means approved the Mexican war consider that such a description of a ship containing supplies for a Government which is engaged in hostilities with France, given by the representative of a friendly Power, is downright offensive, though Mr. ADAMS may not have meant it. *Instructions have been sent to M. Mercier to ask for explanations on the subject from Mr. Seward, though I have heard nothing to justify the rumor that Mr. Adams is to be recalled.* What may happen in case explanations are flatly refused I cannot say; but up to the present date nothing about "recall" has, I am pretty sure, passed between the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and the American Minister in Paris. It is not anticipated that the Washington Government will refuse to give these explanations.

The Confederate Loan.

From the London Herald, April 27.

Much less speculative excitement was apparent in the Confederate Cotton loan. The account having been in a great degree adjusted, a partial pause in business was noticeable. The quotation varied from 1¾ to 1¾ premium, and, on the whole, firmness was the feature. The last price was made by some of the dealers 1 to ⅝, and by others 1¾ to ¾; a thousand or two of stock would have carried the market in either direction.

From the London Herald, April 28.

The market for the Confederate Cotton Loan was rather stronger, and there were good buyers at 1 13/16 @ 2 premium. The probable early recognition of the South by the Emperor of the French was rumored, and some large purchases were made in consequence. At the end of the afternoon the official closing price was 1¾ @ 2⅛ premium, but subsequently another advance was gained, the quotation standing 2 @ 2⅛ premium.

From the London Herald, April 29.

The scrip of the Confederate Cotton Loan was favorably influenced in the morning by the accounts from America, and the quotation went to 2 to 2⅛ premium. The prices from Liverpool later were scarcely so good, and the figure then standing 1⅞ premium, the last price here was about 1⅞@1¾ premium. The business now appears to be of a more *bona fide* character, the speculators refraining from active operations. Some heavy transactions for the Fall have yet to be terminated, and they will hereafter exert an influence upon prices.

A Federal Loan.

From the London Herald, April 28.

We understand that Mr. WALKER, a confidential agent of Mr. CHASE, has arrived in this country from Washington with full powers to negotiate a loan for £50,000,000 on behalf of the Federal Government. The stock is to bear 7 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly in sterling in London. Possibly, as a further inducement and security to British capitalists, the confiscated cotton plantations and other property of the Southern rebels may be hypothecated to the loan contractors. Mr. WALKER has proceeded to Manchester, where his proposals are more likely to be entertained than in Lombard-street.

Mr. Adams' Instructions.

The *Times* City Article of the 30th ult. says, that notwithstanding the additional reports from New-York to-day of violent instructions from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, it is believed here that nothing of the kind is to be presented to our Government. The reports were, probably, encouraged solely with a view to mitigate the difficulties of the approaching conscription on the 1st of May. With the present feeling of the British public, which recently found expression in Parliament, it would be highly dangerous for the Washington Government to place matters in a position such as might render a continued forbearance impossible on the part of the Cabinet.

Significant Naval Movement.

There had been a rumor at Portsmouth that the iron-clad squadron at present in commission, was about to be dispatched to Bermuda to strengthen the squadron under Vice-Admiral MILNE.

The *Times'* naval correspondent says there appears, however, to be several reasons why this course should not be adopted. He adds that orders had been received at Devonport to put into commission the screw steam frigate *Liverpool*, 29, now in the first-class steam reserve, fully rigged, and further orders were expected for putting into commission other ships of inferior rating. The destination of these ships, however, is not stated.

FURTHER BY THE BOHEMIAN.

Aspect of the Polish Question.

The following is the portion of the *Bohemian's* news which failed to reach us on Monday night, owing to trouble on the telegraph wires at the eastward:

A Berlin letter says that Russia's proposal for an offensive and defensive alliance has been repeated to the Government of Prussia more pressingly. The King of Prussia hesitates, but the Reactionary party highly favor the design.

Le Nord formally announces that the relations between the Cabinets of Stockholm and St. Petersburgh are most satisfactory.

An important engagement took place on the 25th of April, between the Russians and the Poles, near Wark, south of Warsaw. The Russians were defeated, with great loss.

LANGIEWICZ has been conveyed by the Austrians from Tischnowitz to a Bohemian fortress on Joseph's Stadt.

The South American mail had arrived at Lisbon with Rio dates of the 16th of April. Coffee was selling at 6,900 to 7,000 for good firsts. The stock was 90,000 bags. Exchange was at 27 ⅛@27 ½.

At Pernambuco Sugar was selling at 3,500 to 4,600 for White. Brown was quoted at 1,600 and 3,000 to 1,700.

At Bahia Sugar was selling at 1,600 to 1,800.

The bids for the Turkish loan in England and France had reached five millions sterling.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The French Not yet in Possession of Puebla.

The Mexicans Confident of Success.

CAPTURE OF FRENCH ZOUAVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 11.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 16th, and from Puebla to the 14th of April, are received.

The French had gained nothing at Puebla since the 6th of April, and were occupying only six blocks of the city and the Castle of Sao Javier.

On the 12th of April Gen. ORTEGA wrote that the condition of the City of Puebla was unchanged, and expressed the greatest confidence that the French could not take and hold it.

The French were bombarding the Convents of San Augustine, "Carber" and Merced.

An attempt to capture these three Convents from the Mexicans by an assault failed, the Mexicans capturing a considerable number of prisoners from a Zouave regiment.

The Mexican guerrillas continued to annoy the French supply trains.

Large Mexican forces were concentrating at the City of Mexico, and were held in readiness for any movement.

GEN. COMONFORT held the road from the City of Mexico to Puebla.

French deserters had informed the Mexican military commanders that many French officers considered the taking of Puebla impossible, with their present force, as all the houses in the city proved to be fortified castles.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 12.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S DEATH.

A telegram from Fort Monroe, 17th, contains a statement, based on what is claimed good authority, that JACKSON is not expected to live. He was accidentally shot by his own men. While another, dated Headquarters army of the Potomac, appears in the *Star*, saying the Richmond papers of yesterday contain obituary notices of JACASON, who died Sunday afternoon.

DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decisions of questions arising upon appeals by importers from the decisions of Collectors, relating to the proper classification under the Tariff Act of July 14, 1862. The article called "half gold," is not especially provided for by name in any of the existing tariffs. It is a combination of gold and silver leaf, and is used for similar purposes and as a substitute for gold leaf, and therefore is liable to a duty under the 20th section of the act of Aug. 30, 1842, the same as gold leaf, that being the enumerated article it most nearly resembles in material, quality and texture, or the use to which it may be applied.

Certain slipper patterns, being of the size and shape, and texture and color, precisely adapted for slippers, and can be used for no other purpose, advantageously, should be admitted at 10 per centum, as claimed by the importers. In a case of goods ordered, &c., previous to the act of July, last taking effect, the appellant did not allege that the duty was erroneously or illegally exacted; but simply complained of the want of equity and oppressiveness of that law. As the Department has no authority to question the policy of any act of Congress, the appeal was dismissed, and in another case the Secretary decided that as by that act all goods on shipboard on the 1st day of August, 1862, shall be subject to duties therein prescribed. There is no exemption of goods ordered purchased or shipped prior to its passage.

NAVAL.

Acting Assistant Surgeons P. TEADWELL and E. L. DRAPER have been ordered to the Mississippi squadron.

Lieut.-Commander MILTON HAXTON has been ordered to the receiving ship *Ohio*.

Lieut. GEORGE R. GRAY has been detached from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Princeton*.

COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

Public notice is given to the officers and men of the proposed regiment of District of Columbia (colored) volunteers, to assemble to-morrow for the purpose of inspection, and being mustered into service.

INDIAN TROOPS.

The *Republican* says:—

"Com. DOLE, with Cols. TUNZA and RAYMOND and other friends of the Moremeut visited the President to-day, to present the rolls and tender the services of about 800 men, already enlisted, and to ask for quarters, &c. They were gladly received, and the President at once referred them to the Secretary of War, with a request that he "do the very best for them he could." Secretary STANTON has given orders that when 640 men, who will pass inspection, are presented, they will be mustered in at once, and assigned to quarters.

Col. Straight's Raid into Georgia.

The Murfreesboro correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, quoting the Chattanooga *Rebel's* account of the capture of Col. STRAIGHT'S command in Georgia, adds to it the following important intelligence:

Thus ends the rebel account of this to-be-famous expedition. Col. STRAIGHT and ten men were indeed captured; *but rebel troubles in Alabama and Georgia are not yet over*, for the same paper has the following:

"ALARMING NEWS!

The express messengers and others from Rome, Ga., last evening, report another raid into North Alabama and Georgia by Yankees 3,500 strong. The Fiftieth Georgia regiment, returning to Bridgeport, was stopped and ordered back to Rome, mounted on captured horses, and led to meet the invaders. *It was believed the Yankees were at Talladega, Ala., eighty miles south of Rome.* Capt. FORREST, brother of the General, was mortally wounded in the fight near Rome."

The rebels say our forces burned every grain of corn they could find between Courtland and Tuscumbia, and destroyed all the provisions. They also burned the Military College at Lagrange. The Union troops have evacuated Tuscumbia.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 12.

Trade quiet. Money easy. Atlantic Currency Exchange 33c.@40c. premium on gold in New-York. Sterling, 48 pence. Legal tenders, 6c.@8c.

The ship *Robert Hood* has been chartered for a load of grain for Liverpool, at £2 10s.

The bark *Comet* has arrived from Honduras with a cargo, mostly for transhipment for New-York and Bostoo, comprising oil, wool, hides, rice and sugar. Her dates are to the 6th of April.

The Hawaiian Supreme Court has made a decision sustaining the law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to natives.

The bark *Arctic*, from Honolulu for Boston, carried 600 pounds of cotton.

The ship *Fleetwing* left Howland Island on the 4th, for Cork. The *Anglo-Saxon* soon follows, and the *Ubou* is waiting turn to load.

Musteni.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—One of the most successful productions of Mr. MAERETZEK'S management, PETZELLA'S opera of "Ione," will be revived here to-night, Signor MAZZOLENI sustaining his original and grand *rôle* of *Glaucus*, Signor BELLINI appearing as *Arbaces*, and Signor BIACHI as *Burbo*—the last named *rôle* having been written for the basso. Mlle. GUERABELLA interprets for the first time the music of the heroine, and Mlle. SULZEA is, as heretofore, the *Nidia* of the occasion. The magnificent way in which the opera has been put upon the stage, added to its musical attractiveness, will, we hope, draw an overflowing audience.

TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

A Magazine Blown up in the Upper Part of the City.

Great Loss of Property---Several Persons Seriously Injured.

Windows Destroyed the Distance of Six Miles from the Scene.

One of the most terrific gunpowder explosions which ever took place in this City, occurred at a late hour on Monday night, at the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, East River. The report was heard in every part of the country for the distance of fifty miles. The damage to the property is very great, and the wonder is, that no lives were lost by the catastrophe. The particulars of the occurrence are as follows: For about eighteen months past there has been a cartridge manufactory and a powder magazine located at the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, East River. The proprietors, Messrs. JOHNSTON & DOW, have had contracts with the United States Government for the manufacture and delivery of cartridges. During the last year and a half, they have had on an average 300 persons in their employ. There were two buildings devoted to the business—one of them between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, and the other a short distance below the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, East River. No accident of any kind had occured during all this year and a half, until that on Monday night, Mr. DRAKE, the foreman for JOHNSTON & DOW, informed our reporter that the strictest watch had been kept upon the premises, and that the utmost care had been taken to prevent an explosion, or to avoid accidents of any kind. He further stated that at about 11½ o'clock on Monday night, he was aroused from his slumbers by the explosion.

The magazine where the powder was stored, and where the explosion took took place, was situated between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-seventh streets, and close to the river, immediately opposite Randall's Island. It was a low, brick structure, about sixteen feet square, and about eight feet above the surface. Mr. DRAKE, the foreman, states that they usually kept about ten barrels of gunpowder in this magazine, and that no other combustible material was, or had been at any time stored stored there. He further states that they had three months past employed about three hundred persons in the two buildings, in the manufacture of cartridges, &c.

The effect of the explosion was terrific, and shook the houses of persons living fifteen miles away from the scene of the disaster. At Flushing, six miles distant, windows were broken, and many persons were aroused from their slumbers by the motion of the furniture in their rooms. The same effect is reported by persons residing in Mannasset, Long Island, a distance of twelve miles further. At Newtown the doors of many of the inhabitants were thrown open by the force of the explosion, and the inmates started from their beds in alarm, under the belief that an earthquake had visited them. The public buildings on the Island, (less than half a mile from the scene of the explosion,) and directly opposite, were very much damaged. Window glass and gas fixtures were demolished, and furniture broken by the force of the concussion. In the immediate vicinity, on the New-York side, the damage was also considerable. Mr. SETH C. REED, residing at the foot of Seventy-sixth-street, was thrown from his bed against the side of the wall, and very much bruised. His housekeeper was also severely injured in the same manner. The windows and doors of his residence were all stove in, the ceilings shattered and his furniture became almost a wreck. He estimates his damage at about $5,000. Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, residing in Seventy-fifth-street, had his house completely demolished by the force of the explosion; his loss is about $3,000. Mr. WAITE, a florist in the vicinity, suffered severely. His house was almost rent to fragments, and his fine garden, including green-houses, hot-beds, &c., was much damaged,—more than one-half of the glass in his garden was broken. He estimates his damage at $3,000. Mr. FISHER, at the foot of Seventy-fourth street, lost about $2,000 worth of property. Mr. SOMERS, proprietor of Jones' Woods Hotel, had the whole of one side of his billiard saloon stoved in, and his windows and doors broken. His loss will amount to about $1,000. The following-named persons also sustained heavy losses: FREDERICK ROBERTSON, Bellevue Garden; Mr. UNDERHILL, VINCENT GESLER, ANDREW MATHEWS, Mrs. EUNICK PIER and JOHN CADY.

Grammar School No. 5, situated on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-ninth street, about ten blocks from the scene of the explosion, was so much damaged as to render it unfit to be occupied for school purposes until repaired. Our reporter was informed that a child which was sleeping in its cradle in a house in Third-avenue, near Eighty-third-street, was thrown by the force of the explosion against the ceiling, and so much injured that its life is despaired of. For miles and miles in every direction we hear reports of the effects of this terrible explosion. In New-Haven the inhabitants believed it to be an earthquake; the windows of many of the houses of that city were shaken, and a very perceptible tremor was felt throughout the town.

The Police report that there were only 2,600 pounds of gunpowder stored in the magazine at the time of the explosion. The foreman of the establishment also states that nothing but gunpowder in barrels, (only ten of which were then on store) was allowed to be put there.

His idea is, that the magazine was fired by some malicious person. An investigation of the affair will be had to-day, when it is supposed that there will be some light thrown upon the cause of the explosion.

THE GREAT EXPLOSION.

The 11 o'clock night boat to New-Haven was just abreast of the magazine at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street, East River, last night, at the time of the explosion. Fortunately, however, Blackwell's Island was between her and the Magazine, she having gone up on the east side of the Island. As it was, almost every pane of glass in her saloon and staterooms on her port side was broken, and often the sash itself wrenched and twisted out. Some of her heavier joiner-work was also somewhat sprung. Some of her marble mantels were thrown down by the concussion and broken, together with more or less crockery, &c. There was considerable alarm and fright among her passengers, some of whom were thrown down, but no one was seriously injured.

The Remains of Col. Ringgold.

The remains of Col. BENJAMIN RINGGOLD, late of the One Hondred and Third New-York Volunteer regiment, lie in state in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. Yesterday, a large number of people visited the apartment to take a farewell look of the body. The coffin is of rosewood, and bears a silver plate with the following inscription:

"COL. BENJAMIN RINGGOLD,
103d N. Y. Vols.,
KILLED IN ACTION, BEFORE SUFFOLK, VA.,
May 3, 1863.
Aged 36 years."

The coffin is dressed with the American colors, and upon the lid rest the sword, belt and cap of the deceased. Guard duty is performed by a detachment of the Hawkins' Zouaves. Throughout the day, the flags on the City Hall and other buildings were displayed at half-mast. The funeral ceremonies will be solemnized to-day, the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council having made suitable arrangements for the occasion. The procession will leave the City Hall at 1 P. M., and proceed up Chatham-street and the Bowery, to and through Eighth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to South Ferry, thence to Greenwood, the place of interment.

The Returning Volunteers,

RECEPTION OF THE FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

Yesterday, the First New-York Volunteer Regiment, Col. J. FRANK PISSON, which arrived in this City last Sunday, were publicly received by the municipal authorities. In accordance with the arrangements previously agreed upon, the entire Seventh Regiment National Guard, assembled at their armory at 3 o'clock P. M., and having formed in line, marched down Broadway to the Astor House, where they were drawn up in line on the west side of the street, to await the arrival of the First regiment. At 5 o'clock that regiment marched down Broadway, and halted at the lower end of the City Hall Park. The column was then formed, and, headed by a platoon of policemen and a band, marched round to the east gate of the Park, which it entered and passed in review, the Mayor and members of the Common Council. The line then marched up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, and up to Seventeenth-street, down Fourth-avenue to the Seventh regiment armory, when the regiment was dismissed.

A salute was fired from a battery stationed near the Park Barracks. The appearance on the streets of so large a military column attracted large crowds, and when the tattered remnants of the flags borne by the First were observed, the people passed the word from lip to lip that these poor fellows had indeed seen hard service.

In the evening the City authorities entertained the First Regiment with a banquet at the Seventh regiment armory, Tompkins Market. Toasts were offered, speeches made, and a good time had generally.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. MARTINDALE and family, Washington; Hon. JOHN S. BERRY, Baltimore; H. Ashford, England; E. M. Lewis and family, Philadelphia; J. W. Rice and W. T. Glidden, Boston, are among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. E. B. Morgan, Aurora, and Lewis S. Allen, Swedesboro, N. J.; Judge LEAS, Pennsylvania; Samuel Baugh, Philadelphia, and D. E. Porter, U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

Gen. A. B. Warford and family, Harrisburgh; John Hancock, Dayton, Ohio, and H. H. Ormshee, Providence, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge A. O. Aldis, St. Albans, Vt.; T. M. Merritt, Stamford, and J. M. McKim, Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. W. H. Nobles, Iowa; G. H. Oakes, Minnesota; Oscar King, Falmouth; B. L. March, Boston; W. H. Harding and lady, Massachusetts; Jas. Lyman, Michigan, and J. D. Wilkins, Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will speak this evening, in Irving Hall, before the American Home Missionary Society.

Affairs at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, May 12.

The river has risen, since last night, one foot at this city.

Twenty-six rebel citizens are to be sent beyond the Federal lines to-morrow morning.

Private JULIUS MILIKA, of the Tenth Michigan Infantry, is to be shot on the 15th for desertion.

There is great disaffection among the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, (Anderson Troop,) now at Murfreesboro.

Dr. W. A. CHEATHAM and family have been ordered to Alton, Ill., to be confined during the war. Mrs. CHEATHAM is the sister of Mrs. JOHN MORGAN.

A Card.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, PHYSICIANS for AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and LUNGS.

Office No. 832 Broadway. Hours of consultation 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER devote their whole attention to the treatment of Affections or Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. In applying their undivided efforts to this important specialty in medicine, they have been stimulated to act not only by the calm indifference with which the general practitioners regarded the terrible mortality and suffering attending Throat and Lung Diseases, but also by the remarkable successes which followed the direct and local treatment so largely advocated and practiced by Drs. HUNTER years since.

It is but just to remind the people of New-York, that during those years when the practice of Drs. HUNTER was so great as to break down their own health by the close office confinement incident thereto, the mortality from Consumption, as shown by the City Inspector's books, diminished upward of thirty per cent! Such facts as these defy cavil.

In re-establishing the practice again in New-York, Drs. HUNTER are happy to be able to refer to many prominent citizens who retain the benefits they derived years ago from the direct treatment of their cases—in Catarrh—Bronchitis—Consumption—Asthma, &c., by Inhalations and such other means as were prescribed for them on the principle of direct and local treatment. Many others of more recent experience can add their testimony in favor of the treatment. Drs. HUNTER think it right to direct attention to these facts as encouragement for those who may feel disposed to consult them—and whose condition of health requires their services.

No. 832 Broadway, New-York, May 12, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS INTERESTED are invited to call at our warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-street, New-York, and examine the new Cabinet Organs, with from one to twelve stops each, recently introduced by MASON & HAMLIN. They surpass all other instruments of the class, for smaller churches, chapels, Sabbath school-rooms, and private houses, while the prices are very moderate, viz., $70, $85, $95, $120 and upwards, each. Dr. LOWELL MASON, Dr. THOMAS HASTINGS, and more than fifty of the most distinguished organists and musicians of New-York, Boston, &c., bear witness to written testimony to the great value of these new instruments, and their entire superiority to all others.

MASON BROTHERS,

[Advertisement.]

CLERGYMEN,

And others who visit the City during Anniversary Week, are invited to call at No. 427 Broome-street, corner of Crosby-street, and hear the beautiful TONE of Mr. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, and receive also from him a complimentary copy of either of his late Musical Productions for the Sabbath-School or Prayer-Meeting.

(No. 427 Broome-street, corner of Crosby-street.)

[Advertisement.]

THE BABY SHOW AT BARNUM'S, yesterday, called out an immense throng. To-day, the little beauties will shine in all their brilliancy. The finest have been selected. All the premium children, including the $100 prize baby, will be exhibited, and the public can feast their eyes on such a galaxy of juvenile beauty as has never before greeted them. Dramatic performances, also, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Merchants require Acquisitiveness, to impart a desire for making money; Hope, to promote enterprise; Cautiousness, to render them safe; Perceptives, to judge of the qualities of goods; Approbativeness and Adhesiveness, to render them friendly, courteous and affable, that they may make friends of customers, and thereby retain them.

Charts of character given by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 213

[Advertisement.]

The Summer Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, with an elegant colored Fashion Plate, mammoth Cloak Plate, and five full-size Dress Patterns, New Braid Patterns, and other splendid Novelties, now ready.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOTO'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only ones which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY.—A private class of gentlemen and ladies meet every Wednesday and Saturday evenings at No. 308 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 11.—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Chester H. Little, Mrs. Dicker, Lieut. Meaham, Mrs. Boswater, Mrs. Moore, J. McPherson, E. Folks, Mr. Machaffie, A. V. Randall, Mr. Van Boskerk, Miss Battersby, J. Jones, C. Sharpa, Mr. Lyons and lady, R. Booth, E. C. Durkee, Mr. Cartwright, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Rose, A. Querean, E. Shepherd, Mr. Wilson and lady, R. Booth, A. Gibney, Mrs. Douglas and son, Miss Clarke, H. C. Bidwell, J. J. Hendarson, Mr. Lefevre, daughter and two servants, Mr. Wightman, H. Loomis, lady, child and servant, C. Daoens, J. McCullough, A. Robinson, H. Marxseu, M. Stanfield, J. Probert, Capt. D. K. Small, Mrs. Munroe and son, Mr. Martin, lady, 2 children and infant, Mrs. A. Martin, Mrs. Ogden, Capt. Hardings and lady, Capt. Hilyard, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Smith, Capt. Ross, Mrs. Keller, Mrs. Tarrett and infant, W. J. Hatch, S. G. Hatch, J. Gwyer, R. Laxenby, Mrs. Stewardson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 47 | Sun sets ..... 7 07 | Moon rises.. 2 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 4 22 | Gov. Island . 5 11 | Hell Gate.. 6 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, May 12.

Cleared.

Steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; W. Irving, Morrell, Beaufort, McLane & Lynch.

Ships Seth Sprague, Tyson, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co; Far West, Page, New River, N. B., Wm. T. Frost; Donati, Gregory, San Francisco, Sutton & Co; Adolson, Brown, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr.

Barks John E. Mack, Foster, Philadelphia, F. L. Kneeland; Elsie, (Swed.,) Peterson, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ellen Morrison, Lyon, Ponce, P. R., D. Trowbridge; Venus, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, J. Foulke's Sons.

Brigs Avoostock, March, Philadelphia, B. P. Sherman & Co.; Hope, (Br.,) Durand, St. Vincent, Middleton & Co.; Kenneth, (Br.,) Murphy, Naguabo, P. R., Brett, Sou & Co.; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, W. Cammann; Caroline, Talbot, Cadiz; Allandale, (Br.,) McBriney, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; O. C. Clary, Pilchard, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Schooners S. T. King, Churchwin, Calais, Jed Frye & Co; G. R. C., (Br.,) Hamilton, Demarara, Wm. M. Smith; Horace E. Brown, Race, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield; Adrian, Everett, Portsmouth, N. H., H. S. Brown & Co.; Antelope, Morton, Gardner, Me., H. S. Brown & Co.; Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Rowes & Co; Highland Chief, McEvoy, Deals Island, Crowell & Paine; Albert Dexter, Sparrow, Tampua, T. B. Chase & Co; Jesse Banfield, Mitchell, Queenstown, George Bulley; William, Dunham, Bath, Me., H. Uoderwood; S. E. Brown, Cam, York River, F. J. Camoell; Washington, Brodie, Pocomoke Sound, F. J. Campbell; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Henry Cartboff, Albro, Washington, L. Kenny; M. C. Durfee, Bearse, Washington, L. Kenny; Arzac, Bass, Stettin, Wm. Salem & Co.; Anna, (Br.,) Lent, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton; Mary Price, Bitzzard, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co; Amelia, Gould, Machias, Me., F. Talbot; J. C. Evans, Hammond, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; F. Newtown, Coombs, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Queen of the West, Rogers, Cabington, C. A. Pierson; Copy, Kelly, Boston, H. S. Peckett & Son.

Sloop, R. Smith, Geer, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kinney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fanny Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekeos, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Concord, Normso, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

U. S. transport Neptune, Lewis, Port Royal April 27, Beaufort, N. C., May 5, and Fortress Monroe May 10, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Sunrise, Luce, Liverpool April 11, with mdse. and 340 passengers to Howland & Brothingham. Had light south winds to lon. 15, thence easterly and southerly winds past the Banks. May 2, lat. 42, lon. 51, must have been in the vicinity of ice, thermometer 34. April 25, a passenger, Elizabeth Guest, died.

Bark Ellen Stevens (of Portland,) How, Sagua May 3, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with bark Albert, Hopkins, for New York.

Bark Texas, Pendleton, Nuevitas April 29, with sugar, etc., to T. H. Sanford. April 29, in Bahama Channel, was boarded by H. B. M. gunboat Cygnet.

Bark Damon, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Chilton, (of Portland,) Pennell, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to R. McCormick.

Bark Sagonville, Singer, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to Starbuck & Co.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos March 30, with hides, etc., to R. W. Reyes & Co. Sld in co. with bark Courant, Oliver, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Bark Henry Buck, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Kurland, (Russ.,) Telmer, Cardiff 42 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Casimiro, (Aust.,) Tarubuchia, Cette 42 ds., with wine and salt to Holmbee & Balchen.

Bark Talavera, Mereichew, Trinidad de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Caroline, Harford, Aspinwall 21 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Charles C. Vann Horn, (Br., of Parsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Bahia 45 ds., with rosewood, hides, etc., to master. Left bark Bay State, ready to load.

Brig Esquimaux, (Br.,) Chrisholm, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig D. D. Wagner, Smith, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Dollner & Potter.

Brig Balear, (Stex.,) Palazza, Tampico 21 ds., with hides, etc., to King and Devene. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Charmer, Miller, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Belle, (Br.,) Sweeting, Nassau, N. P., 9 ds., with old junk to Mr. Bigman.

Schr. Volunteer, (Br., of Cornwallis,) Holmes, East Harbor, T. t., 8 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. J. W. Wogism, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast, to D. Cobden Murray.

Schr. Exertioo, Warbell, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. J. Wallis, Mertaga, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal, for Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr. A. J. De Russell, Hillmao, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. A. A. Crooch, Ebersham, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. S. C. Wilson, Wilson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Essex, Post, Norwich, for Philadelphia

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ship Yorktown, Myers, London March 31.

Bark Martha, Cardiff.

Bark Comet, (of Bath,) New-Orleans 17 ds.

Brig Morning Light, Montevideo 64 ds.

Also 2 ships, 2 barks and 2 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

Ships R. Robinson, Mercury, Milton, Nonpareil, E. H. Taylor, and Carl.

Barks Mary Bentley, Zephyr, Scandia, Saturna, Esperanza.

Brigs Attenela, E. P. Treat, Argo, Sitka, Handy, Georgia, Minerva, Frederick Eugene, and 11 schooners.

Brig Nellie Harris and 7 schooners.

Steamship Honduras.

Steamer Flora Temple.

Miscellaneous.

The following is the report of the steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday. April 29, 12 miles S. W. of Holyhead, passed steamship of New-York, bound to Liverpool; 30th, off Jatters lightship, passed Am. ship Star of the West, bound west. May 2, 420 miles west of Cape Clear, passed Br. ship Sunbeam, bound west; 4th, lat. 41, lon. 38 45, passed Br. brigantine Scotland, bound west; also a brig-rigged steamer, bound east, supposed to be the Arabia or Kedar; 7th, lat. 44 10, lon. 48, passed brig Chaunte and ship Instyn, bound W.; ship Thomas Kilham, of London, bound to Philadelphia; saw numerous icebergs. May 9, lat 42 30, lon 61 30, passed Am. ship Neptune, bound to New-York; 10th, lat. 41 40, lon. 66, passed Am. ship Sunny

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3631. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Puebla to the 23d ult.

A DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

The Mexicans Resolute, and the French Losing Ground.

They Are Driven Back to the Fort San Javier.

Failure of an Assault upon the Carmen Fort.

A BATTLE AT ATLIXCO.

Horses, Mules and Provisions Captured from the French.

By the arrival of the English steamer *Clyde* at Havana, from Vera Cruz, and the steamer *Eagle* at this port, from Havana, files of papers from the Mexican Republic have been received, containing full details of the operations of the siege of Puebla. Those in the French interest and the papers that favor the Mexican Government are very discordant in their accounts, giving often an entirely different version of the same affair, as will be seen in the accounts of the battle at Atlixco. The accompanying extracts from a Vera Cruz paper, the *Eco del Comercio*, are evidently written to mystify the world, for the diary of the siege proves that the resistance is obstinate, and that FOREY, instead of taking the place, *has been driven back to San Javier*, the fort which he took at the commencement of the siege—or which he rather destroyed, for it was only a heap of ruins when he occupied it.

The following is translated from the *Diario de la Marina*:

"The English steamer from Vera Cruz has not brought us, as was generally expected, decisive news about the siege of Puebla. The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, which, as is well known, is prejudiced against the Mexicans, publishes in its last paper accounts from both sides, which only reach to the 19th of April from that City. The Mexican papers publish dispatches from COMONFORT, with news about the siege of Puebla up to the 21st.

It must be allowed that all which is given of the operations is confused. But what the strictest impartiality and a sound reasoning makes evident is, that up to the 21st of last month, the besiegers had made very little progress in the siege of Puebla, that the city was not entirely surrounded, but very far from being so, and at that date the French continued cannonading the city from San Javier and the adjoining blocks of houses, which had been taken at the commencement."

The following is extracted from the *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz:

"We have received a file of the daily dispatches communicated by Gen. ORTEGA to Gen. COMONFORT, and transmitted by the latter to the Minister at war. We extract the most interesting details that they contain:

PUEBLA, April 11—1 P. M.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the City.

The labors of both besieged and besiegers continue with much activity, although with more slowness on the part of the latter.

The besiegers have leveled part of the blocks of houses that they occupy. The block in which the Hospital is situated is changed as it were into a heap of ruins, as well as a large number of houses and buildings of the quarter in the western part of the City.

On the side of the besieged there have been fired, up to the 7th, 27,000 cannon balls, and thrown into the enemy's camp rather more than a thousand shells. The infantry ammunition—says Gen. ORTEJA—that have been used up to the above date has been very little, for the number of shots fired up to the above date did not amount to 400,000. The killed and wounded on our side lately have been few.

SAN GERONIMO, April 12, 1863.

There begins to be heard a very heavy firing of cannon and musketry in Puebla. COMONFORT.

To the Minister at War:

The look out at Ocotlan sends word as follows at 7 A. M.: It is 7 o'clock. They are bombarding the city from the positions of Santiago, the garita of Cholula and San Antonio. The firing is lively. COMONFORT.

To the Minister at War:

It is 8½ o'clock, at which hour the bombardment of the city concluded COMONFORT.

PUEBLA, April 13—4:15 P. M.

To Gen. Comonfort:

The enemy continue their cannon firing. The musketry firing on both sides has been slow and continued. The enemy has not made another attack, but they do not cease to throw projectiles and rifle bullets on the city. We have had but few killed and wounded last night and today. Your friend and comrade, J. G. ORTEGA.

SAN GERONIMO, April 15, 1863.

To the Minister at War:

Our forces that sallied in the direction of Atlixco, against the French, had, yesterday, a fierce engagement, which lasted for nearly three hours. Up to the present we have no details to communicate to you.

The following is translated from the *Siglo*:

LATEST NEWS.

There has just been received the following dispatch:

OCOTLAN, April 14, 1 P. M.

To the Provisional Governor of the State:

In conformity with the orders that I received from the Commander-in-Chief last night, at 5 o'clock, I broke the enemy's line with the division of cavalry which is under my command, consisting of 1,500 horsemen, driving back the 62d battalion, regiment of the line which we met in our way, killing and taking prisoners several, whom I have brought with me. The important message that I bring for you will be communicated by a courier.

O. ORTEGA, April 14, 1863.

[Received in Mexico at 1 P. M.]

To the Minister of War:

The bombardment of yesterday was against Carmen, San Agustin and Merced. Our defence works have not been injured, for the attack was foreseen.

The enemy's army has not been able to advance a single foot, in spite of their efforts. We maintain our line in the blocks of houses. Our troops feel a perfect conviction that Puebla will not be taken by the French army. With this conviction they rest upon their arms, constantly pointed against the enemy, loaded with three bullets and armed with the bayonet.

The French army, according to prisoners and our spies, is convinced that it will not take Puebla, because every house is a barricade and every block a castle.

The intrenchments of our first line of defence are ten metres thick. Every block, outside and inside, has two lines of these intrenchments. The second line of blocks of houses is fortified in the same manner, and so with the third.

The peaceable portion of the population carry on their business under the projectiles of the enemy, for they are accustomed to them, after 20,000 which have been showered upon the city and its defenders.

The fires which they cause are extinguished immediately.

In the city there are eaten, every kind of fresh meat and other fresh provisions, which are brought from outside, deceiving the vigilance of the besiegers. Of the other articles of food there is of all kinds, and the best furnished tables here had to make but few reductions. Charcoal is scarce, but the beams of the buildings that have been destroyed, and those that have made a heap of ruins, are more than sufficient. T. O'HORAN.

OCOTLAN, April 14, 1863.

To the Minister at War:

I have fulfilled a duty and the intentions of the Commander-in-Chief, and the greater part of my companions of the Army of the East, in assuring the Minister at War, and for him to transmit it to the Government, that the Army of the East will defend Puebla even if it is buried under its ruins; this all the Generals and many of the Commanders with whom I could speak before my departure, commissioned me to inform you. My departure was made known in the city two days before it took place. The valiant Legion of the North are here, and their courageous Commander, EDUARDO GARCIA, and it formed the vanguard last night. In the combat that took place to break the line, my division only fired three pistol shots; the rest was done with the points of their lances and their swords. T. O'HORAN.

SAN GERONIMO, April 14, 1863.

To the Minister at War:

In a private letter, dated yesterday, Gen. ORTEGA tells me as follows:

PUEBLA, April 13, 1863—4:15 P. M.

To Gen. Comonfort:

MY DEAR FRIEND AND COMRADE—The enemy has not been able to gain an inch. They continue their cannonfiring against Carmen and the redoubts adjoining that fort, situated between it and San Agustin, on the side that looks to the country, but they have not been so lucky with respect to them, for our artillery has silenced them two or three times. If the enemy have not put in play all their pieces, in like manner we have not put in action over the tenth part of our mortars and cannon. The musketry firing on both sides has been slow and continuous. I have the honor to communicate the above to you for the information of the President, adding that, Gen. O'HORAN broke, last night, the enemy's lines, and ought to arrive in a few hours at these headquarters.

COMONFORT.

The *Heraldo* of Mexico City, of the 22d, contains the following, as the last news received of the seige of Puebla:

At 6 A. M. of yesterday Gen. COMONFORT informed by telegraph that a fire was observed in Puebla, in the direction of San Agustin, and that the enemy were directing a firing of cannon and musketry against the city.

At 10:50 A. M., there was received the following telegram:

SAN GERONIMO, April 21, 1863.

Citizen Minister of War:

The invading forces which were at Atlixco, being attacked by the Ramos brigade and the guerrillas that I appointed for this object, have evacuated that place, falling back on Cholula. I have ordered, in consequence, the necessary steps to be taken. The fire which was perceived in Puebla, in the direction of San Agustin, is diminishing, and the firing of cannon and musketry has ceased. COMONFORT.

Since then there have been received the following:

SAN GERONIMO, April 21, 1863.

Citizen Minister at War:

The look-out of Ocotlan sends me the following:

The cannon firing is beginning at the points of the garita of Cholula, and the entrance of the streets of Santiago and San Agustin, which indeces me to believe that the enemy have not made an advance of even a foot. The fire is diminishing very much. COMONFORT.

LATER.—The fire of which I spoke to you in my last has altogether ceased. COMONFORT.

DETAILS OF THE DEFEAT OF COMONFORT AT ATLIXCO—FRENCH ACCOUNT.

On the 22d of April last, an expedition left, under the command of Col. BRINCOURT, with the object of supplying Atlixco with provisions and forages. It was composed of the following forces: A battalion of the Frst regimeet of Zoeaves; a section of Mountain artillery; three squadrons of African Chasseurs; the squadron commanded by D. ABRAHAM DE LA PENA, and two battalions of infantry, of Gen. MARQUEZ' force. Total—1,490 men.

Atlixco was occupied by some forces of CARVAJAL, who abandoned the place on the approach of the France-Mexican troops.

On the afternoon of the 13th, the inhabitants of Atlixco and its vicinity, gave the alarm, announcing the appearance of CARVAJAL with several thousand men; the bells were set ringing, the streets deserted, and the churches filled with women. The sentries on the look-out signaled, in fact, the approach of some squadrons which appeared to be wendering round the town.

On the morning of the 14th there appeared, distinctly, in the plain, several squadrons and various bodies of infantry about a league off, taking different directions, as if they intended to surround Atlixco and ham in completely the forces of the expedition.

As the enemy's forces were separated by large spaces of ground, Col. BRINCOURT ordered his attack in such a manner that, while he cut off their retreat by occupying a bridge, he could be fighting them in detail.

His plan succeeded admirably. The African Chasseurs and the Dragoons of Paris broke the enemy's cavalry, so that they were completely disorganized and introduced the greatest confusion among the infantry.

Trying to gain ground, the above forces, in order to recover themselves and return to the charge, proceeded in the direction of the Bridge of Oxocopan, being ignorant that it was occupied by two companies of Zouaves, one hundred of Mexican infantry and the section of artillery. The fugitives, being received with bullets, were thrown le confusion in every part of the plain, where they were perseveriogly followed up.

This first result of the combat prevented the most considerable part of this enemy's division from daring to front the France-Mexican forces. The cavalry abandoned the infantry, who retreated hastily. In complete confusion, leaving a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners, arms and horses.

According to the information given to Col. BRINCOURT, the troops which attacked him amounted to 8,000 men, under the command of Gen. ECHEGARAY, the Chief of COMONFORT'S Staff, and consisted of 12 battalions of infantry, a battery of rifled artillery, a battery of mountain artillery and 12 squadrons under the command of CARVAJAL, ALMEIANO, RIVERA and PORFIRIO GARCIA DE LEON. The latter was killed by M. JORRA, a Moldavo-Wallachian officer.

Gen. ECHEGARAY had left the town of Huejeringo, taking, imprudently, a cross-road, along which carriages could not pass. This delayed the passage of his artillery, and defeated the concentration of his infantry at the foot of the hills of Tianguisnalo, whilst his cavalry, full of confidence, advanced to the danger.

The behavior of Col. ORTOZ DE LA PENA was so brilliant that Gen. FOREY has decorated this valiant commander with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

MEXICAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF ATLIXCO.

SAN GERONIMO, April 15, 1863.

To the Minister at War:

Gen. ECHEGARAY sends me word from San Buenaventura, dated to-day, as follows:

Complying with the orders that you were pleased to communicate to me, I proceeded, the day before yesterday, in the direction of Atlixco, with the object of attacking the enemy that were proceeding from Cholula to the former place, and to recover it and take from the enemy the provisions that they were carrying, if possible. Yesterday the enemy was observed in the plain situated between Atlixco and the declivity of San Juse Tianguismanalco, and a fight took place between our cavalry and a part of the infantry with the enemy's force, composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry. In the beginning, the enemy succeded in obtaining some advantage over our cavalry, an which account I ordered the battalion of infantry sent to their support to fall back to the position which I had previously selected to give or resist an engagement. Then the enemy formed in infantry column, advanced upon our position as far as the foot of the declivity of Tianguismanalco, opening upon us a fire of artillery.

This was not answered for half an hour, with the hope that they would advance within musket range; but not having done so, their fire was answered by our artillery, and immediately they retreated to Atlixco.

The result of the combat was that we remained masters of the field, there having fallen into our power about 500 head of cattle, mules and horses, about 300 sheep, about 30 Arabian horses and several arms.

Such a result could not be obtained, as was natural, without some misfortunes, of which I will inform you when I receive the accounts of the commanders of the forces that fought on that day.

In virtue of the instructions that you were pleased to give me, I returned last night to this place where I arrived at 10 o'clock. Liberty and Reform.

MIGUEL MARIA ECHEAGARAY.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, April 16, 1863—5 A. M.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the Clyde from Vera Cruz—News from Mexico—Puebla Not Taken—Uncertainty as to the State of Things There—Forey Foiled if not Beaten—Various Reports in Circulation in Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 9, 1863.

The English steamer *Clyde*, arrived from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., but brings no decisive news with respect to Puebla. Various reports are in circulation, some saying that FOREY had been compelled to raise the siege, and was in full retreat to Vera Cruz itself. Nothing, however, has been brought by the steamer in confirmation of these rumors; but from many circumstances it appears certain that FOREY has been *foiled*, if not *broken back*. This last is confidently asserted. The newspapers in the French interest in Vera Cruz throw no fresh light upon the siege of Puebla; they publish much, but it is all one-sided.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Diario* of this city writes as follows to that paper, with the date of April 30:

"On the 20th, there was received here the following news, the truth of which it is not easy to guarantee, namely, the arrival of DOBLADO at Mexico with 14,000 men, from Guanajuato and Sinaloa. Of this force, 7,000 had been taken to assist COMONFORT.

The French had made an attack on Puebla, the above named force in conjunction with COMONFORT *repulsed them, forcing them to abandon the positions of San Javier and St. John's Hill, and to occupy their original position of Amolucan on the road to Orizaba.*

It was likewise reported that MARQUEZ had been taken prisoner by COMONFORT'S troops.

That communication with Puebla having been opened by COMONFORT on the side of Mexico city, he had entered into the city 300 wagon loads of provisions and articles of war.

That the loss of the French up to the 16th ult. was great, principally of artillerymen and engineers; that they were in want of provisions and above all of ammunition."

There had been landed at Vera Cruz from the transport steamer *Dryade* and other vessels five iron cannon, three of which were 24-pounders and two 36-pounders, all rifled, and a Paixhan brass gun. They were intended for Puebla.

The *Siglo* publishes a letter, directed to a person of this city, from a relative at Jalapa, dated April 28, and which, as it proceeds from a favorite and prejudiced source, may be more fully credited than extracts from newspapers, or the letters of correspondents. It is as follows:

"Puebla maintains itself still firm, although, perhaps, you may have heard of the capture of the fort of San Javier, against which they put parallels with forty pieces of cannon, and seduced it to a heap of rubbish; but we had the good fortune to save all the artillery and park of cannon. They afterward opened a breach in the block of the Hospital, where a French column entered, which was met by our forces, and, after a rather severe fight, the French had to run away from the block, without being able to collect their dead, wounded and arms, owing to the severity of our fire. They have five or six blocks in the vicinity of San Javier, but they have not been able to penetrate any further; and GONZALES ORTEGA, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East, has determined that if they take Puebla, it shall be its ruins, disputing every block with them as if it was a fortress. Gen. O'HORAN sallied out of Puebla with a column of 1,500 horsemen! having to pass between two places fortified by the French, who, aware beforehand of his sally, stationed against him a column of 1,200 men of the Eighty-first regiment, with their main guard to intercept his passage, but they were driven back, having many killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Gen. ECHEAGARAY gave them a blow between Atlixco and the declivity of San Juan, le which he took from the French, mules, native and Arabian horses, over 500 head of cattle and 300 sheep, according to the dispatch of April 15.

According to the last news received to the 25th, it is known that after 40 hours' firing of cannon they opened a breach in Carmen, leading their columns as far as Concordia, but they were repulsed.

The traitor BAZAIN was completely defeated at Las Cruces, and I believe he will be long before he recovers himself, for he lost many men, arms and cannon, and escaped on foot.

The last dispatch published in the Mexican papers from the seat of war at Puebla is the following:

SAN GERONIMO, April 16, 1863.

To the Minister at War:

I have just received a letter from Gen. ORTEGA, dated yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M., in which he says, as follows:

"I have written to you since the 11th inst., uninterruptedly, and will do so for the future, that the supreme Government may know with certainty and quickness what occurs between the enemy and this place. For the present I will only tell you, that during the four-and-twenty hours which precede the writing of this letter, there has not occurred anything of importance, and that the enemy has not been able to advance a single step, nor extend its lines along its front and flanks a siegis hanuful of ground, notwithstanding that the blocks of houses which the enamy occupied, as well as those which our forces occupy, have been knocked to pieces and destroyed.

The French have raised their camp at Amozoc, and as well from this camp as from those that are in the South they are making garrisons to the front of Carmen. Last night they worked for an hour on the centre of the redoubts of Morelos, enfiladed by the firing from the blocks that we occupy, which work up to the present time appears to be a covered way, or the beginning of a parapet to command the above redoubts and to be able to occupy them.

We have had few killed and wounded.

ORTEGA.

The division of Tamaulipas, under the command of the valiant Gen. GARZA, which is coming to take a part in the war against the French, is already on the way. Soon the army of the centre, which is under the command of Gen. COMONFORT, will consist of 20,000 men, with which he will powerfully contribute to the extermination of the French.

The Mexican Gen. BAZAIN, who had pronounced, with the troops under his command, in favor of intervention, was routed at Tlaipujahua by the Cuellar brigade, with a great loss of killed and prisoners, as well as of his artillery, baggage, arms and ammunition.

The *Siglo* publishes the following private letter directed to a commercial house in this city, from Vera Cruz, dated the 1st of May:

The news of the capture of Puebla, which was concealed in that city, (Vera Cruz,) is entirely false. This is the last news.

Since the occupation of the fort San Javier the French army has not obtained any advantages; several attacks upon different points have had the same result—ill success and the most complete defeat. On the 19th the French opened a very severe cannonading upon the fort of Carmen. The cannonading lasted for forty hours, and having succeeded in opening a breach, they hurried their columns to the assault. They penetrated as far as Concordia, but they were driven back by the bayonet, leaving the streets strewn with their dead and wounded.

At the last dates, the 23d, the French occupied only San Javier. The loss of the French is very great. They have lost a large number of commanders and officers. That of the Mexicans, according to reliable data, amounts to 2,500 men.

The forces of CARVAJAL, CUELLAR and MILAN are distributed on the road from Vera Cruz to Puebla, awaiting the convoy that takes artillery, gunpowder and more than a million of dollars. LARA.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Conference of the Exchange Commissioners—Gen. Hays Not Wounded—The Third New-York—Movements of Gen. Dix, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 12.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, the rebel Commissioner for the exchenge of prisoners, came down the James River to Newport's News, yesterday, to confer with Col. LUDLOW, the United States Commissioner, in reference to the delivery to the latter of the large number of officers and men now in Richmond, recently captured at Fredericksburgh. Transports were sent up to City Point for them this morning. Suitable provision has been made for the sick and wounded.

Gen. HAYS is not wounded, as was reported.

The steamer *State of Maine* left this morning for City Point with 900 rebel prisoners in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULVOHA. They were captured at Fredericksburgh.

The Third New-York regiment, Col. ALVORD, has been on garrison duty in Fortress Monroe for several months past. About 400 of them left to-night for their homes, their terms of enlistment having expired. The most of them leave on short furlough, however, having reënlisted for the war.

About 300 contrabands, with as many horses, followed Col. KILPATRICK, of Gen. STONEMAN'S cavalry, to Gloucester Point, and were there turned over to the Provost-Marshal.

Maj.-Gen. DIX left Fortress Moeroe last evening for Wast Point.

The Irish Brigade.

GEN. MEAGHER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS AT CHANCELLORSVILLE AND SCOTT'S MILLS—RESIGNATION OF GEN. MEAGHER, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, HANCOCK'S DIVISION, COUCH'S CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 8, 1863.

Maj. John Hancock, Assistant Adjutant-General.

I beg must respectfully to tender you, and through you to the proper authorities, my resignation as Brigadier-General commanding what was once known as the Irish Brigade. That brigade no longer exists. The assault on the enemy's works on the 13th December last reduced it to something less than a minimum regiment of infantry. For several weeks it remained in this exhausted condition. Brave fellows from the convalescent camp and from the sick beds at home gradually reinforced this handful of devoted men. Nevertheless, it failed to reach the strength and proportions of anything like an effective regiment. These facts I represented as clearly and forcibly as it was in my power to do in a memorial to the Secretary of War; in which memorial I prayed that a brigade which had rendered such service and incurred such distressing losses should be temporarily relieved from duty in the field, so as to give it time and opportunity in some measure to renew itself.

The memorial was in vain. It never even was acknowledged. The depression ceused by this ungenerous and inconsiderate treatment of a gallant remnant of a brigade that had never once failed to do its duty most liberally and heroically, almost unfitted me to remain in command. True, however, to those who had been true to me—true to a position which I considered sacred under the circumstances—I remained with what was left of my brigade; and, though feeling that it was to a sacrifice rather than to a victory that we were going, I accompanied them, and led them through all the operations required of them at Scott's Hills and Chancellorsville, beyond the Rappahannock.

A mere handful, my command did its duty at those positions with a fidelity and resolution which won for it the admiration of the army. It would be my greatest happiness, as it would surely be my highest honor, to remain in the companionship and charge of such men; but to do so any longer would be to perpetuate a public deception, in which the hard won honors of good soldiers, and in them the military reputation of a brave old race would inevitably be involved and compromised. I cannot be a party to this wrong. My heart, my conscience, my pride, all that is truthful, manful, sincere and just within me, forbid it.

In tendering my resignation, however, as the Brigadier-General in command of this poor vestige and relic of the Irish Brigade, I beg sincerely to assure you that my service, in any capacity that can prove useful, are freely at the summons and disposition of the Government of the United States. That the Government, and the cause, and the liberty, the noble memories, and the future it represents, are entitled unquestionably and unequivocally to the life of every citizen who has sworn allegiance to it, and partaken of its grand protection. But, while I offer my own life to sustain this good Government, I feel it to be my first duty to do nothing that will wantonly imperil the lives of others, or, what would be still more grievous and irreparable, inflict sorrow and humiliation upon a race who, having lost almost everything else, find in their character for courage and loyalty an invaluable gift, which I, for one, will not be so vain or selfish as to endanger. I have the honor to be, most respectfully and truly, yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI.

A Battle at Clinton, Ten Miles from Jackson.

AN ALL-DAY FIGHT.

The Rebels Defeated by Gen. Grant.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 13.

Gen. GRANT had a severe battle with Gen. BOWEN, at Clinton, ten miles from Jackson, on the railroad, last Wednesday, lasting all day. BOWEN was beaten and driven back toward Jackson. The women and children are leaving that place for Meridian, and the men are preparing to hold the place.

It is reported from rebel sources that a large force of rebels is coming from Charleston and Mobile, to prevent the capture of Jackson and Vicksburgh, and that GRANT, apprized of the movement, has fallen back to the river to await reënforcements.

The March Toward Port Gibson—Bombarding the Batteries at Grand Gulf—The Lafayette at Work—Running the Batteries—The Guns Manned by Negroes—The Tuscumbia—The Losses.

BELOW GRAND GULF, Thursday, April 30, 1863.

A large force has just been put ashore on the Mississippi side, at a plantation eight miles below Grand Gulf, known as "Bruenburgh," and is now marching toward Port Gibson. The intention is, as near as I can learn the plan of movements, to get in the rear of Grand Gulf, and thus cut off the rebel supplies, obliging them to evacuate the place. Port Gibson is a small town at the terminus of a railroad, eight miles east of Grand Gulf, and forms an important point for rebel operations. From the point where we have just put the troops ashore to Port Gibson is probably not over eight miles, say 3 hours' march, in this now sultry climate. If obliged to skirmish along the way, it will take longer, but the plan must take the rebels somewhat by surprise, and put them to the necessity of making some sudden move. It is believed, from information obtained, that there are no preparations of defence, in the way of earthworks, in that line of attack. We shall, consequently, have an open field and a fair fight at least. Appearances now favor the belief that Grand Gulf will be in our possession within the next six hours.

To resume the history of events where I so suddenly left off yesterday, to improve an opportunity to send forward a letter.

The mistake of withdrawing all the gunboats from before Grand Gulf, was very soon discovered when the rebels returned in force to repair their batteries and reëount their disabled guns. Accordingly, the *Lafayette* was ordered down again, to drive the rebels away. She arrived in front of, and within short range of the fort on the bluff about 7 P. M., only some five hours after the boats had been withdrawn, in obedience to the signal from the *Benton*. The *Lafayette* went head on, and fired her tremendous 11-inch bow guns, loaded with 10-second shell. The response from the rebel battery was instantaneous and decided. The first three shots took effect upon her upper-works, making large ventilating holes in the smoke-pipes, and scattering cords of splinters from the light woodwork, but doing no other damage. Capt. J. L. BERGANT, in charge of the First division, (11-inch guns,) with MORRISON and O'MALIN as his Captains of gues, did some excellent firing, planting his shells in the very embrasures of the rebel batteries, and covering them with cart-loads of their own earthworks. After firing for half an hour, Capt. WALKE ordered his vessel turned stern to the batteries, when Mr. ELIAS SMITH, with his 100-pound Parrotts, had a chance at them with solid and hollow shot. His Captains of guns, Mr. MARKHAM (a good name for the business) and Mr. GEO. E. BILLINGTON, showed excellent tact, making careful ranges, and often sending shot and shell plump into the rebel embrasures during the previous fight. His loaders and spongers—COBBA, en old French man-o'-war's man, and WASHTUB HOBIN, at one gun, and PATRICK KEENAN and JAMES MCKEAVER, at the other—exhibited excellent traits of steadiness and courage throughout the action. All his men, Mr. SMITH says, behaved well.

Some of the most accurate and effective shooting during the day was done by Mr. F. G. SAMPSON'S 9-inch shell guns, fighting broadside. Mr. ROLLINS, one of his gun Captains, an excellent officer and practiced marksmen at heavy guns, shot one 9-inch shell through a house in the levlee, where a whole crowd of rebels had been seen but a moment before, tearing the place to atoms. The rebel magazine was near the same spot. His other Captain, ANTOINE ORANGE, a Frenchman, who has had long experience on French men-of-war, showed that he had not a superior for steadiness and a quick eye aboard the ship. In a word, the firing on board the *Lafayette* received encomiums from the officers both of the army and of the gunboats for its effectiveness.

But to return from this degression to the work of the evening.

About 8 P. M., several dark objects, enveloped in dense smoke, could be seen moving down the river. They were the *Benton*, *Carondelet*, *Pittsburgh*, *Mound City* and *Louisville*, with several transports in company. No sooner had the leading vessel, the *Benton* come within range of the upper rebel batteries, than bright flashes were seen, and the sound of flying shot and shell again awoke the still evening echoes. The *Lafayette* now resumed firing again with her Perrotts, to divert or draw the rebel fire, but failed to attract any share of attention to herself. The rebels had more important and desirable objects to fire at. Sweeping past them were half a dozen army transports, with barges escorted by as many gunboats, and it was a vital matter to sink or destroy them if possible. And now, one after another of the rebel batteries which had *been entirely silenced during the day*, again, opened upon the passing flotilla with an energy almost surpassing their former efforts, and from half a dozen different points along the river they vomited flame, and sent shell and shot screaming after the Union vessels. They aimed particularly at the transports. The whole fleet, though each received some of the enemy's missiles, passed by unscathed. One man was killed on board of the *Mound City* by a sharpshooter from the shore, who fired into her port. This was the only serious casualty which occurred during the sharp cannonade.

The *Lafayette* now turned and ran down past the batteries, to join her companions below. On the way she received attention from each of the batteries in turn, which poured in a heavy fire. Their shot, however, either passed harmlessly overhead, scattering, a few splinters from the light work, ventilating the smoke-pipes, smashing the harmless boats which hung at the davits, or glancing like peas from the well-clad armor of the good craft. It is safe to affirm that few under her casemates felt particular concern for their safety. The experience of the five hours' hard fighting during the day had allayed all nervousness among the men. They smiled and cracked jokes at the impotent efforts of the adversary, as she went by shaking the rebel shot from her sides, as pebbles glance from the back of a crocodile.

At 10:30 P. M. all the gunboats and transports were past the batteries, and had rounded to at a plantation on the Louisiana side, three miles below. The name of the owner is DISHAROON. The result of this last two hour's *feeling* of the rebel batteries raised oneries in some minds, which ran thus: Did we silence the batteries? If so, why didn't they *keep* silent? What part, if any, were the troops to act in the day's programme? Did they act it, or didn't they; and, if not, who's to blame? Have we thrown away the advantages gained by five hours' hard fighting, and have we the same work to do over again? These and similar absurd questions I have heerd propounded by persons heretofore considered sane.

The guns in the rebel batteries were *manned* almost wholly by negroes, a single white man, or perhaps two, directing operations. There is no mistake on this point. The writer was near enough to the batteries for him to observe from time to time the color of the rebel gunners. Many others—all who took any notice—concur in this.

There were, according to the account of a deserter who came in last night, only nine guns in the rebel batteries. He does not include the field artillery in use. They are, he says, two 7-inch rifles, (probably old thirty-two's rifled and rainforced) 68-pounders; 12 or 20-pound Parrotts, and other lighter pieces. Their practice was good upon the average, though if every shot, or one-half, which they fired, had taken effect in vital parts of the vessel, they would have destroyed every gunboat in the fleet. The turtles behaved, or rather were handled admirably. Capt. HALL, of the *Pittsburgh*, after fighting down stream both head and broadside guns, returned up opposite to the most active battery, where he laid his vessel alongside the bank and fought it end-on until the rebels shrunk appalled under cover, or were swept from their guns. The *Mound City*, Capt. WILSON; *Carondelet*, Capt. MURPHY, and *Louisville*, Capt. OWENS, each selected one of the other of the batteries, and pounded away at it most effectively. Toward the latter part of the fight they steamed first off then on shore, fighting alternately their bow and stern guns. During the heat of the action, Capt. MURPHY could be seen, glass in hand, walking the deck of the *Carondelet* in his shirt sleeves, watching the effect of his guns. He attracted general attention by his coolness and intrepidity. Capts. GRESS, HALL, WILSON, WALKE, SHIRK, of the *Tuscumbia*, OWENS, all exhibited unshrinking courage and the most admirable tact in the management of their vessels. The plans of the Admiral were carried out as far as it was possible to execute them. Some were inclined to criticise the *Tuscumbia* for approaching so near to the upper batteries. For a long time she was within short rifle range. Her hog chains were all shot away save one; two shells exploded in her engine-room, breaking a cam of one engine, and shot passed through and through her wheel houses and light wooden quarters. Her hurricane deck was badly shattered by shell and shot, which glanced upward from her casemates. One shell entered the corner of the centre port, where the port-lid was inoautieusly shut too far by and exploded inside, killing five men at the midship gun, and *seriously* wounding three or four others. Lieut. of Marines, SAMUEL BAGLEY, of Company I, Twenty-ninth Illinois, was killed in the after casemate, by a round shot which passed through the starboard wheel-house.

The names of the others killed on the *Tuscumbia* are: Henry Souquet, (of Havre, France,) Frank Adams, Wm. H. Wright, John Manly.

On the *Benton* the Admiral had a very narrow escape. One shot entered a broadside port, killing six men of one gun's crew, and wounding several others. Another shot passed so near the Admiral that the wind of it knocked him down. He fell into the arms of Capt. GRESS, who was standing near him at the instant. He was not injured.

The *Pittsburgh* was so unfortunate as to lose about half of one gun's crew by a shot which passed *through her casemate*. Several were also wounded. The old *Carondelet*, the hero of so many fights, escaped with but slight injuries, and she had no one killed or wounded on board. She was fought with great skill and tact throughout.

The dead from the *Benton* and *Pittsburgh* were buried on Wednesday evening. Those of the *Tuscumbia* were buried on Thursday at DISHAROON'S plantation, from which the troops were embarked.

The *Tuscumbia* is temporarily crippled, and she will have to be hauled out or laid ashore for repairs. She is the only gunboat which received any serious damage, and this has resulted more from the carrying away of her hog chains, which sustained her wheel guards, than from any injury from direct shots. Her fate may well suggest the question whether it is worth while to construct a gunboat so that the severing of a few iron rods by chance shots will let the whole vessel down like a broken wagon.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK

LATE FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Gen. Lee's Announcement of the Death of Stonewall Jackson.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, May 13.

The following letter and order is published in the Richmond *Sentinel*:

CHANCELLORSVILLE, May 4.

To Lieut.-Gen. T. J. Jackson:

GENERAL: I have just received your note informing me that you were wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events, I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory, which is due to your skill and energy. Most truly yours,

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 61.—With deep grief the Commanding General announces to the army the death of Lieut.-Gen. T. J. JACKSON, who expired on the 10th inst., at 3:15 P. M. The daring skill and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of an all-wise Providence, are now lost to us; but while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and strength. Let his name be a watchword for his corps, who have followed him to victory on so many fields. Let the officers and soldiers imitate his invincible determination to do everything in the defence of our beloved country.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE, General.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Removing the Wounded—An Interview with Gen. Barksdale—The Bridges Destroyed by Gen. Stoneman Temporarily Repaired—A Heavy Loss Admitted by the Rebels—Gen. A. P. Hill in Command of Stonewall Jackson's Division—The Mutinous Members of the Twentieth New-York.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, May 11, 1863.

Yesterday noon, in accordance with a previous arrangement, a large number of ambulances repaired to the Lacey House for the purpose of conveying the wounded who should be brought across to the various hospitals. The enemy had agreed to send them over at 12 o'clock. Not appearing, Lieut MASON, of the Engineers, and Lieut. WEON, of the ambulance train, crossed over and held an interview with Gen. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, Commander at the place, who informed them that he had between 1,500 and 1,600 of our wounded between Fredericksburgh and Banks' Ford, and that owing to the constant use of their ambulances to convey away their own wounded, a delay must necessarily take place in getting ours down to the river's bank. Eighty, however, he stated, would be brought down in the course of the day. Drs. JAYNES and CHANDLER, of the Vermont brigade, were sent up Friday to Banks' Ford, where they have received 270 men and two officers. Two surgeons and fifteen nurses have been sent across the river at that point to administer to the wants of the wounded. Capt. J. C. KENDALL, of Co. B, Twenty-first New-Jersey, was sent over yesterday, being the first one of our men paroled. After being wounded in the fierce battle at Salem Heights, he was conveyed to a hospital and his right leg amputated below the knee by the surgeon of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina. He informs me that our wounded are kindly provided for, receiving equal care with the rebel wounded. The surgeons have plenty of chloroform and other medicines, with the exception of whisky, which gave out at the hospital on Thursday. Confined at the same hospital with him were the rebel Gen. HOKE, wounded in the arm, and Col. MCDOWELL, of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina, who died Saturday afternoon. The bridges destroyed by Gen. STONEMAN have been rebuilt temporarily, and Friday evening two trains of their wounded left for Richmond. Capt. KENDALL says that the first interrogatory put to him by nearly every rebel he conversed with was, "Who are you all going to put in now?" Gen. HOOKER having been defeated. Capt. KENDALL is at the Lacey House, doing well. Corp. C. KEEGAN, of the same company, who was taken prisoner, was paroled with and allowed to accompany him.

Squads of rebels were scattered along the river in front of the city. Just before noon a guard was stationed in order to keep the soldiers back from that bank. Among the numerous officers watching operations from this side of the river was Gen. MEAGHER, accompanied by one or two members of his Staff. The Thirteenth Mississippi is the only regiment now stationed in the city. The rebels claim that we could never have stormed the Heights had we not "advanced under a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying our dead, and then treacherously fired upon them." Of course, there is no truth in this, since we had no dead to bury at that time in the day.

It is generally admitted by the rebel officers that their army has suffered a heavy loss. Said one last evening, "We have lost more men than McCLELLAN ever caused us to lose, and yet he is your only General that we feel afraid of." The wounding of Stonewall JACKSON will prove a severe blow to them. He was shot (accidentally, they claim, by his own men) in the right hand and left arm, which was amputated on Sunday a week ago. During his absence from the army, having gone to the house of a friend, Gen. A. P. HILL takes command of his corps.

With the exception of some few conveyed to Richmond, the prisoners taken from us are confined at Guineas Station, some ten or fifteen miles below Fredericksburgh, to the number, they claim, of 5,000. Two hundred and fifty of NEILL'S brigade, Howe's division, were marched over the battle-field to this point on Tuesday. The rebels are desirous

Analysis of Hooker's Campaign.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

The events of the week, since we last went to press, have made a revelation of the virulence and scope of faction, which goes far to account for the full prolongation of the war, and the want of unanimity and fixed purpose in the Government.

A covert treason, uniting with political rivalries and smouldering malice, has so multiplied itself, that it is capable, by sudden and concerted raids on public sentiment, to cut it from its true supports, and alarm it into temporary outcries against its soundest measures and its worthiest servants. This treacherous strategy has been practiced upon the simplicity of the general public at every Federal failure in the war; but on no occasion has it been exhibited with such malignant and such marked effect, as against Gen. Hooker for his recent retirement across the Rappahannock. Long watching for his ruin, those whose policy it has been to stifle patriotism and paralyze our armies, have sprung at his throat at the first problem in his bold career, and by the very impetuosity of their assault, have carried along with them a whirl of the surrounding atmosphere. Nay, even well intentioned journalists, who were disposed with loyal hopefulness to regard him as a NAPOLEON, have suffered themselves to be staggered with the force of vindictive clamor, and have sunk to timorous apprehensions, puerile references, or didactic theories. Chief among these is a pragmatic Dutchman, who, eager for anything that will shield his flying countrymen from the disgrace of having betrayed our manœuvres in the fight of Chancellorsville, parades the theories of war for the plan of a campaign, by way of fixing a verdict against the contingencies of a single action. He knows of nothing, this KARL SCHALK, but "interior lines," as if there were no independent operations, no tangents, and no eccentricities in war. The admiration of this unpractical pedagogue is altogether for the rebels—his praise entirely for LEE. And we are sorry to see the loyal journals, which gave his trite rudiments a kindly notice, reprinting his wholesale errors, and giving publicity to his false statements without the slightest protest. We are reminded by these German criticisms, of the severe handling which the Dutch theorists always gave NAPOLEON, and particularly of the scene which took place between him and the Austrian Gen. MACA. By a series of masterly victories and marches, BONAPARTE had finished his Italian campaign in the neighborhood of Vienna, and MACK, a very great General among the Austrians, was his prisoner. "What do you think of this young French commander?" said NAPOLEON to MACK, who did not yet know his conqueror. The veteran looked at his youthful questioner for a moment, and then, with a supercilious smile, replied, "What do I think of him? Why, he is constantly perpetrating the greatest of absurdities. At one time he is assailing our right flank, as he is doing now, attacking us upon our left; and again he is miles away in one quarter, when he should be operating vigorously in another. In short, his conforms to no theory—he obeys no rule. Also, such invasions of the art of war, (and here the old veteran shook his head very profoundly,) such invasions of the art of war are not to be tolerated!" The discomfited enemy at Richmond reason in the same way in regard to Gen. HOOKER. Finding he had cut their communications, and placed that fair pt of treason, and all within it, at the mercy of the first Federal squad that might choose to march in from the Peninsula—nay, at the mercy of HOOKER'S own infantry, but for the forbidding fury of the rising river—they denounce him as a "reckless gambler, from whom any desperate adventure may hourly be expected." They are not far wrong, and unless we are much misteken in the character of the soldier they malign, he may be expected in Richmond at any hour during the next two weeks.

We have never claimed that HOOKER was a NAPOLEON, as have those impressible historians whose fortitude cannot endure an unexpected fall of rain; but we have always thought he was a brave and able General. We felt he had proved as much as that by his exploits in Mexico, and by the more recent career which wound up so superbly at Antietam; but we are now persuaded, from the manner in which he has opened this year's campaign, and driven LEE from his intrenchments, that he will soon prove himself the ablest soldier of the age.

Already his exploits by far excel those of any General in our service, with the single exception of taking his vast army, and, at one huge bound planting him in the rear of Fredericksburgh, thus cutting LEE'S army virtually adrift, is worth all the military exploits that have been performed during the present war, put together. All winter, HOOKER lay with his legions directly under the eye of the most boasted tactician of the foe. Gen. LEE, perfectly acquainted with his enterprising character, knew that he would endeavor to move at the first opportunity, but he declared Fredericksburgh to be impregnable, and never once dreamed of being visited with the disgrace of having that position turned. Least of all did he expect that the Yankee Chief before him, who lay so torpid in the surrounding mud, would be the man to do it, and to wake him up some fine morning with the tidings that the martial host at Falmouth was lifted from the meadow before him, and planted directly on his flank. He has nothing to do but to watch against such a danger, which HOOKER requires a supreme audacity to even contemplate the infliction of it. While, however, the Federal commander was thus anchored in a secure earth, his hand was busy with his plans, and busy he was elevated in proportions for their dimensions. His first duty was to reorganize the army and restore its spirit from the demoralization consequent on the previous attack on Fredericksburgh, his next to obtain accurate survey of the ground to be operated on, and his last to accustom his officers to "the habit of victory," as he happily expressed it, by cavalry and infantry expeditions against the several fords. Having thus tuned the temper of his troops almost to the sanguine measure of his own, he sent away an army corps to the Peninsula, as being in excess of what he needed; and when subsequently, the question of withdrawing the two years' regiments was agitated, he quietly remarked that, "though they were fine soldiers, the Army of the Potomac was large enough, without them, to go where it pleased." This sublime confidence was insensibly communicated to the soldiers, and inspired them for efforts which would be sure to render them almost invincible.

The most difficult portion of the task which HOOKER had assumed, in order to render his strategy decisive, was that which comprehended a wide cavalry raid—a raid, which, simultaneously with his own advance, should make a vast circuit round the enemy's entire rear, and so destroy his communications and avenues of retreat, as to oblige him to leave his fortifications near, and battle on his own chosen ground. This important task he confided to the charge of STONEMAN, whom he had recently selected for his Chief of Cavalry; but we speak advisedly, when we say, that the whole raid, its circuit, detail and philosophy, was projected and mapped out by Gen. HOOKER himself. We had about 12,000 cavalry; the force allowed STONEMAN for his exploit, was perhaps more than half that number. Enough remained for PLEASANTON, in the tangled and wooded country which HOOKER had selected for his operations, to perform all the duties required by the army, when it had taken its position; nay, more than could be well managed there—as it was found when that position was acquired. The whole plan being at last matured, and all those preliminary enterprises finished which feel the path previous to the leap, the season arrived for the experiment to be made. Restive for his opportunity, the Federal commander, snatching at the first hours of dry weather, sent STONEMAN off as early as the 13th of April; but unexpected and unseasonable rain caught him on his road and delayed the whole operation full fifteen days. Meanwhile LEE, misled by reports which HOOKER had the art to send him, rated our whole force at barely fifty thousand, regarding them as utterly demoralized, and had even ordered STUART to get up a raid which should scare us in our lines.

At length the heavens relaxed, and prompt with the first gleam of sunshine, the whole army (27th April) was set in motion for its gigantic but accomplished task. The object, of course, was to get safely across the river without being seen; but as the enemy were in force on the other side, and were guarding every ford, it was necessary not only to make him distribute his strength, but to mislead him from the true point where we intended to fling over our main body. To effect this object, and for the purpose of confusing the enemy completely, HOOKER decided to make demonstrations at five crossing places, the extreme ones being over thirty miles apart. To Kelly's Ford, which was twenty-five miles to the north, he sent STONEMAN'S cavalry; to the far South he sent one corps, under REYNOLDS; just below the front of the city he crosse two others, while toward the United States Ford he threatened with a fourth. Having thus occupied the attention of the enemy, he took three corps to himself, and set out rapidly for Kelly's Ford. Arriving there on the 28th, he let STONEMAN loose, and then taking a more southward bend, hurried on in rapid march himself. While he is thus briskly and perfectly pressing forward to the coveted position, the attention of LEE has been riveted by the delusive evolutions in the front, and fascinated, moreover, by the still more threatening and equally misleading demonstrations at the far distant lower ford, he dispatched to that threatened quarter the formidable JACKSON with 40,000 men. The admirable art by which this telling misdirection of the Confederata force was effected, may be to some degree appreciated by the following extracts from the able letter of Mr. SWINTON, which was published to the TIMES:

"Every one was rubbing his eyes, and asking where is the army? No one could tell. Here was a column moving up, another moving down, and the column that we up yesterday, proves to be down to-day. I confess I was heartily glad of the general bewilderment, though it was rather puzzling for a correspondent to observe movements along a line twenty-five or thirty miles in length. To this case, it was the spectators of the great game of chess that were blindfolded. The master player alone had his eyes open.

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"This far, it is to be noticed that but *one* division of each of the two army corps had been sent across the river—the remaining *four* divisions stayed on the other side. But they were not idle. They were put in motion on the hill-slope on one side of the river, and in plain view of the enemy were marched along the crest of the ridge and down, as though to the crossing. But instead of crossing, they were quietly drawn up *back* through a gully, round the rear of the ridge, and round again on its top. They made the appearance of an army of at least a hundred thousand men, and must have presented the appearance of a *movement* on our side, preparatory to a passage of the river under cover of the night. The same circussing was performed by the artillery, the same by the wagon trains.

"Was this a *ruse de guerre*? It could hardly be anything else—and yet to any one but a careful observer, even on our side, the deception could not have been detected."

Our readers need not be told that this skillful strategy was entirely successful, and that, taking the advantage of the diversion thus effected in his favor, HOOKER, on the morning of the 29th, had planted himself with his three corps directly in the rear of the rebels, thus blocking up the road to Gordonsville, and dominecring their only other line—the rail to Richmond. LEE had been thoroughly outgeneraled; the heights of Fredericksburgh, which the Confederates had vauntingly declared (and Europa sneeringly reechoed) to be impregnable, were "turned," and rendered valueless in the hands of their possessors. In short, they were virtually captured, and that merely by a march of less than forty miles, which had not cost us a single man, and which had caught LEE'S dispatches, and tripped his raid by taking them prisoners in our camp.

We do not believe that history shows a more stupendous and thoroughly brilliant military movement. To use again the words of the writer in the TIMES: "We remember but one movement of precisely the same kind. It was the operation of Prince EUGENE against the French, who held the line of the Adige. EUGENE, by a series of skillful manœuvres, induced the French commander to scatter his troops along the line of the river; then, by dexterous feints, he entirely deceived his adversary as to the direction of his march, and the latter was suddenly surprised with the news that the line of the Adige was forced, and a detachment of his forces wholly routed at Carpi."

Intercepted dispatches soon proved that the surprise of LEE had been complete; and well might HOOKER, when fixed in his firm triangle at Chancellorsville, complacently assure his Staff that "the rebel army was the legitimate property of the Army of the Potomac." Nothing could hedge him from that position, for his three corps alone were ample to sustain it, (should they stand firm,) while nothing could save the enemy from ruin but a revisitation of the deluge in sufficient volume to imperil our communications. This was the only thing which mortal generalship could not provide against, but of even this danger HOOKER had bethought him, for he stated before starting that, should such calamity befall him, he would forego his advantages, whatever they might be, and recross, rather than imperil the fate of the entire army. Aside from the two dangers we have named, however, his military problem was quite perfect; not a single mistake had been made; and he felt justified in heightening the spirit of the troops, by issuing the following order. It is of a piece with the audacious confidence of NAPOLEON on the plateau of Rivoli, when pointing to the troops of LUSIGNAN, who were threatening his rear, while he was engaged with another army in his front, he uttered, "They are ours!" The cry was taken up by the French soldiers, and they kept shouting it till they had secured the victory; and HOOKER'S bulletin was hailed with an equal enthusiasm by the still then puzzled corps of our army, which he had left in the face of Fredericksburgh, es wall as by the troops around him:

"It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the General Commanding announces to his army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must ingloriously fly, or *come out from behind his defences, and give us battle on our own ground*, where certain destruction awaits him."

What commander will say that this was not justified under the circumstances? Or who that was present, will deny that it added to the effective enthusiasm of his soldiers?

Everything, therefore, had been a sublimely demonstrated triumph, till that moment. Let us see if the problem will unfold in like manner to the end. On the following day, Gen. HOOKER was joined by another corps, while still another was *en route* to his position, leaving but two corps, under SEDGWICK, in front of Fredericksburgh, to prevent the enemy from crussing. In his desperation, to our weakened side. One of these corps of SEDGWICK'S was at the old camp, near Falmouth, and the other a little below Fredericksburgh, on the rebel shore, with means of returning to the Falmouth side, by bridges of pontoons. The taking of the heights, by SEDGWICK'S corps, was no part of HOOKER'S plan. Its specific purpose was simply to protect the crossing of the enemy to Falmouth, as was proven by the hell willing permission which HOOKER gave when SEDGWICK wanted to assail them—that he might do so, if he could effect the operation without serious loss. He, doubtless, felt that, though the heights were already virtually captured, their occupation would pay, if woo, at a low rate, for the proof it would make to our soldiers, of the absoluteness of our position. As to the assumption that the troops of SEDGWICK could be of any service to him at Chancellorsville, it is simply absurd, as he had enough there, twice over, to maintain his position, and more then could possibly be fought, until the enemy should be so broken by defeat they could be rendered useful in wider operations, to envelop his straggling columns. This was HOOKER'S plan, and we have shown what were his calculations and reliances. LEE understood his peril in a moment, and he prepared to make a most desperate effort to plunge through our lines and seize the road to Gordonsville. Apprised by our movements of the Monday previous, that we intended to attack him somewhere, he had telegraphed to LONGSTREET to abandon his operations against PECK, and had also drawn largely upon Richmond, then filled with troops, which had been released by our premature and ineffective operations against Charleston. Gen. HOOKER, as we know, had some weeks before requested to be allowed to initiate the military operations of the Spring, in order that his troops might not be demoralized by others' failures, and the flushed enemy released to concentrate in force on him. This request, however, not having prevailed, LEE had been enabled to group a mighty host together, ere STONEMAN had fairly got to work. Thus, indeed, the flower, if not the whole of the really effective military force of tha Confederacy, were grimly gathered on the fearful heights of Fredericksburgh.

On Thursday, the 30th April, the rebels found that their communications with Richmond were rapidly being cut, and, springing to their feet, thundering reconnoissances (responded to by outs) were poured along our lines. These feelers were again put out by both armies on the following day, and, on the 2d of May, the desperate enemy, having thus ascertained his true condition, massed two corps under the indomitable JACKSON, and prepared to plunge them in column against our right wing. As they streamed diagonally before our front, HOOKER detected LEE'S intention, and calling upon the Third corps, he launched it against the centre of the Confederate column, and thus smiting it in two, commenced an assault upon its broken rear. Our troops composing the right wing, had but to firmly withstand the plunge of JACKSON for ten minutes, when he would have been obliged to retire from the assault, and turn back to defend his rear—a movement that would have exposed him grievously, and doubtless have resulted in the general flight of the whole rebel army. At this moment, however, when victory was within HOOKER'S grasp, and the promise of his bulletin of Wednesday almost fulfilled, the Eleventh army corps, composed almost entirely of Germans, who stood in secure earthworks at the head of our right wing, unaccountably flung down their arms, and fled, without having either fired or received a shot. The moment was critical as well as shameful in tha last degree; but, with the rapidity of decision which stamps the great commander, HOOKER recalled the Third corps, so that it might not be cast away, and dispatched against tha head of the victorious Confederates, the Iron division of Gen. BERRY, which he had himself educated during the campaign of 1862. The progress of the enemy was thus sternly stayed; nevertheless, he had doubled a portion of our line, and when the action closed, lay, half turning and threatening our right flank. HOOKER thoroughly appreciated this alarming situation, and though it was no part of his programme to assume the offensive, (certainly not before he heard from STONEMAN,) he was forced to forego his steadily inactive policy, and project a night attack in order to extricate a portion of the Third corps, and reconstruct his line. He accordingly assailed the enemy with great violence at midnight, and succeeded, not only in recovering his misplaced divisions, but in forming a new line, which kept tha whole of the enemy still upon his front.

But it was not tha position of the day before; and mortified and saddened at a calamity which it would have been disgraceful for a General to have anticipated, he was forced to patiently abide a further opportunity to effect the victory which he was still sure remained within his grasp.

On Monday morning the baffled enemy, seeing inevitable starvation and defeat before him, attacked in great force again, and persisted bitterly for several hours; but, though he succeeded in pressing us backward for about a mile, he failed to effect any derangement of our lines. Turning then upon SEDGWICK, (who having been driven with his small force from tha heights by tha Confederates who were advancing from the South, had imprudently descended inward from them toward LEE'S rear, instead of falling back to his old position on the river's bank,) LEE caught him right between two converging forces, and obliged him to escape by tha road toward Banks' Ford with very heavy loss. This error of position—an error springing from a noble thirst for battle—will, we think, be found to have been a fault of SEDGWICK'S own, and we have but to refer to tha style of HOOKER'S permission when he allowed him to assail tha heights, and his answer to tha President when asked if we had lost them, to establish that to our satisfaction: "I am told that tha enemy have retaken the heights of Fredericksburgh!" said the President. "It is so reported to me, but it is a matter of no consequence," was HOOKER'S tranquil answer. While reading it, we are inavitably reduced to the conclusion that he fancied, at that time, that SEDGWICK had simply fallen back to the margin of tha Rappahannock, in his appointed attitude of observation, or passed toward him by the way of Banks' Ford.

It is impossible for any, but an utter snake, to forbear admiring the superb self-reliance of the Federal commander, in his answer to the President; or any but a poisoned traitor to deny, that regardless of tha loss of the heights, and utterly regardless of the raid of STONEMAN, HOOKER was master of the situation on the Rapidan, and could not be dislodged by any Confederate power. The enemy, by his terrific plunges, by his frightful losses, by the wounding of JACKSON and other casualties, ware utterly exhausted; while it is to hostile and malignant proof, that HOOKER had not been called upon to employ more than one-third his force. While thus securely fixed, however, and while apparently nothing but a superhuman power could extricate the Confederate army from his gripe, the heavens opened, and a rain set in, such as the season had not known before. The angry streams rose with the deluge, and presently the volums of the Rappahannock spread so wide, as to overflow its banks. Tha furious current tore so madly against our half-drowned pontoons, that they threatened to yield at every instance, and by parring from the shore to go endwise down the stream. Of the eight days' provisions with which we had started, our men had hereby two days rations left, and if our bridges failed us here, as they already had in two places on our own side, tha whole army would be severed from its communications, and Commander-in-Chief, as well as soldiers, must all surrender in a body. Under these circumstances, and consulting prudance; nay, yielding to the sternest dictates of necessity, HOOKER was forced sorrowfully to give tha order to recross.

It is for this prudent and inevitable act, effected like the original crossing, absolutely without loss, that the finest soldier in this country has been disparaged by unthinking people, and covered by the malicious and measureless slander and abuse. Already, however, the public have detected the motive of this sudden outcry, and trace it solely to traitors, and to the factious supporters of whichever party has effected a successful movement in his life, and who "could not recollect" whether or no he had himself away on a gunboat, while the battle was raging hard by at Malvern Hill.

But thanks to "the sober second thought," the public can understand the matter now, and while they recognize all the present distraction of the rebels between Fredericksburgh and Richmond, as the result of HOOKER'S seven days' effort, they behold him recovered from his temporary retrograde, and ready again to take the road to Richmond. That he will reach there a victor, we have but little doubt; but if he fails in the attempt, the page of history cannot be obliterated of the firm imprint he has made upon it; while the fact that he has twice crossed a rapid river with a hundred thousand men, in the face of a powerful enemy, without loss, will require the unbiased critic to recognize him as tha first General of the age. To another verdict an the face of the same record, do we leave those base maligners who would accuse his plans with the result of the flight of the Eleventh corps, and who are guilty of the shameless assumption that the presence of STONEMAN'S cavalry on that occasion (retrieved, as it was, by BAUER'S charge and the fight of Sunday night,) would have been more than equivalent to the achievements of the raid which still leaves Richmond comparatively at our mercy. The proof is, that not even PLEASANTON'S cavalry could be put to service in that exigency. The main use of cavalry upon the battle-field is to annoy and cut to pieces a flying enemy. It dare not attack infantry in form, and if flying troops which are suffering under their attacks can but rally and take position in square, the cavalry must wheel and get away as fast as possible. On tha occasion of the flight of tha Eleventh corps, it was unfortunately *our own men* who were flying and dispersed, while JACKSON'S soldiers were in steady, bristling column.

Of like fallacy is the charge of SCHALK, that HOOKER moved too slow to his position. The fact is, that the cavalry scouts which preceded him, even as far as Spotsylvania, returned with the news that the enemy could not possibly anticipate him on the field at Chancellorsville; while the crowning fact is, they were not ready to attack him there, till three days after he was intrenched in that position. Yet these savans presume to reason by tha book, on the exigencies of a case known only to the instructed mind of the Commander in the field; and, while they hold themselves perfectly ready to sing hosannas to him should he win, they are equally ready to scream maledictions on his head should any of his bold adventures in the least miscarry. These gentry would have torn BONAPARTE to pieces even before his beaks, for abandoning his communications with Mantua, to throw himself on the plateau of Rivoli in the centre of his foes, had he but failed, but having succeeded, they accredited him with a genius second only to the Deity. The truth is, they know nothing of their theme more than can be marked upon a blackboard, and when they talk of delivering mighty blows without taking mighty risks, they use the words only of idiots or children. To praise LEE for his superior operations, when he has been outgeneraled and driven from his stronghold, by the man who is maligned, is to speak with the tongue of an enemy or criminal.

Our final comment is, that the loyal public should be more wary hereafter of the clamors of the Copperheads, and when they find a soldier of JOE. HOOKER'S stamp, we advise them to stick by him without wavering. After the Dutchman of the Eleventh corps have not succeeded in betraying him to the enemy, no Dutchman need undertake to *write* him down. It is patent to the public, that the man who can manoeuvre a hundred thousand troops during a period of nine days, so as to drive another hundred thousand troops from their "impregnable" fortresses and chosen attitude, is not to be disposed of, as a military genius, by all the writers in the universe. As for the army of the Potomac, to use the proud language of its General's last order, it is capable of being "the guardian of its own history and its own arms."

G. W.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

SPECIAL SESSION.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

May 12, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

Sir—You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in their chamber, City Hall, on Tuesday, 12th instant, at twelve o'clo k m., for the transaction of such business as may come before the Board.

F. L. A. BOOLE,
LEWIS B. RYERS,
W. H. ,
PETER MITCHELL,
JAMES REED,
CHAS. J. CRIPP,
JOHN M. COOL,
JOHN HARDY,
ANDRE FROMENT,
J. HENRY HENRY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN FOX,
PETER MASTERSON.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Froment, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners to alter the grade in Fifty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and for establishment of a grade in Madison-avenue, as extended, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Trustees of the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, for relief from assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Penny—

Remonstrance of Martin Zabriskie against flagging sidewalks in Seventh-avenue and Forty-first-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of E. A. Stevens for a pier to be built at the foot of Barclay-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—

Petition of D. H. Anderson for a pier at the foot of Barclay-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Froment—

Resignation of Thomas H. Moonay, as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was adopted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Nelson Smith be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Thomas H. Moonay, resigned.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Whereas, A resolution was approved by the Mayor, January third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, donating the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, the sum of one thousand dollars, and inasmuch as the said resolution failed to receive the number of votes in the Common Council, which the Comptroller deems necessary (three-fourths) in order to authorize or warrant him in paying the same; be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. F. Look to have a shutter-box put in front of his store, number one hundred and ninety Grand-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Henry Muts to keep a fruit-stand in front of number two Avenue D, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues, be curbed and guttered, and a space four feet wide flagged through the sidewalk thereof, where the same is not already done, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptrollar be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. John H. Haughkirk for the sum of ninety-three dollars, amount which would have been due John H. Haughkirk, deceased, for services as Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward for the month of May.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to J. H. Sturck to erect an awning in front of his premises, northwest cornar of Macdougal and Spring streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Comptrollar be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of the late Patrick H. Gallagher for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being for services rendered as Acting Sergeant-at-Arms to the Commission appointed by the Legislature of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one to revise the Charter of the City, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eightieth-street, from Second-avenue to within seventy feet of Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the Same—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to Lexington-avenue, be paved with cobble stone pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The body of Colonel Charles Ringold, late commanding the One Hundred and Third New-York State Militia, now lies in state in the City Hall; and

Whereas, Colonel Ringold was an officer true to his country, and now, in death, his memory is deserving of special notice; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Ringold the regiment which he commanded has lost a valuable officer, the army a good soldier, and this Common Council do tender to those bereaved by his loss their sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to take charge of the funeral of Colonel Ringold, and that this preamble and resolution be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of deceased.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, transmitting petition of leading merchants and others of Coenties-slip, complaining of the filthy condition of that portion of the City.

Which was received and referred to Special Committee having the subject of street cleaning in charge.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to tha leasing of Houston-street ferry.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Ferries.

Alderman Froment moved that the Committee on Ferries be requested to report on tha subject at the next meeting.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of treasury balance May 9, 1863.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, relative to salaries of the members of the Common Council.

Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Thirty-ninth-street between Tenth and Twelfth avenues with belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The President here took the chair.

The Committee on Cleaning Streets presented a report relative to the street cleaning contract.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Long moved that the report be published at length in all the Corporation papers, and in the Sunday Times and Sunday Atlas.

Alderman Jeremiah moved as an amendment, that the publication be in the four papers having the largest circulation.

Which was carried

And the motion as amended was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, near the East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new steam-engine (Clapp's patent) for Engine Company number Fifty-one, the cost not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to convey in simple to the Trustees of the Directors of the German Hospital, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded, described and containing as follows, to wit: commencing on the southeasterly corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, running easterly four hundred and five feet; thence southerly, one hundred and two feet thirty inches; thence westerly three hundred and five feet; thence southerly fifty-one feet; thence westerly one hundred feet; and thence northerly one hundred and fifty-three feet and three inches, to the point of beginning, to be used exclusively as a site for the necessary buildings for a hospital, the property to be sold for the sum of one dollar lawful currency of the United States, and to revert to the City in case the said property, or the buildings to be erected thereon, shall be used for any other than the uses and purposes of a German Hospital.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Kinsley, for the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest thereon from the date of the completion of said contract, being the balance due him for the work of re-laying two-and-seventy feet, from Sixty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and charge the same to its proper account, or to the account of "Streets, Regulations, &c."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the south side of Fifty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Preamble reciting that the Comptroller believes himself precluded from paying the donation of twenty-five hundred dollars voted the Prison Association, because the same did not receive a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Common Council, with resolution that the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars be appropriated to the Prison Association of New-York, and the Comptroller is directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the said Association for the aforesaid amount.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday, the fourteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MAY 13, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	107¾	1000 Erie R. Prf.	106¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '71 Reg.	97	100 do	b30. 107
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	98	100 Hud. R. R.	129
5,000 U. S. 5s '74 Reg.	96	100 do	b15. 12-16⅜
13,000 Treas. 7 3-10 P c. Notes. Oct. & Apl.	107	100 do	b30. 12-16⅜
500 do	107¾	100 do	12-16⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1yr. c.	101¾	150 do	s30. 127⅜
1,000 do	New 99¾	50 do	s30. 127⅜
52,000 do	99¾	550 Reading R.	104
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '75.	109	100 do	104⅛
9,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	60	500 do	104⅜
3,000 do	60¼	600 do	104⅜
1,000 N. C. State 6s	49	1000 do	b30. 105
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	64½	265 Mich. Cen. R.	111¾
10,000 do	64¾	200 M. So & N. I. R.	s30. 83
5,000 do	b15. 64¾	1050 do	83
5,000 Cal. State 7s	130	100 do	b30. 83
6,500 N. Y. C. 6s	109	1100 do	s2. 82⅞
4,000 E. 1st M. B.	115	200 do	s30. 82¾
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs. '89.	114½	250 do	s2. 82¾
9,000 Erie 4th M. B.	109	100 do	s30. 82¾
6,000 Erie 5th M. B.	109	100 do	82¾
2,000 Hud. River 1st m.	117	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	103
1,000 Pacific R. R. 7s	85	150 do	113¾
2,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	93	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	102
10,000 Al. & T. H. In. B	85	1000 do	103
25,000 C. & N. W. 1 M.	68	200 do	102¾
9,000 do	88¾	150 do	102¾
20,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	63	50 Tol. & Wab. R.	75
38,000 do	64	500 Alton & T. H.	59
5,000 do	65¾	200 do	57
10,000 do	66	400 do	b30. 57¾
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d.	86¾	100 do	b30. 57
3,000 do	86	300 do	56¾
2,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	73	200 Clev. & P. R.	99
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	93	400 do	98¾
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	105	1000 do	98¾
21,000 Clev. & P. 4th m.	93¾	100 do	b10. 84
20,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61	200 do	s10. 97¾
1,000 do	63¼	500 do	97¾
30,000 do	63	1400 Galena & Chi. R.	103¾
220 Bank of Commerce	105	100 do	103¾
10 National Bank	106	100 do	b3 104
60 Am. Exc Bank	109	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	113¾
40 do	109¾	200 do	113
10 Rank of N. Amer.	105	200 do	s60. 112
22 Mechanics' Bank	113	50 do	112⅝
50 Continental Bank	100	150 Chi. & R. I.	98¾
18,000 Amar. Gold.	b3. 149⅞	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	b30 88¾
130,000 do	149¾	400 do	88
600 Canton Co.	31	200 do	b10 88
200 do	30¾	100 do	87¾
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	147¾	200 do	87¼
50 do	148¾	44 do	87
250 Cumb. Coal Prefd.	23¾	556

Rice, £3 17s. 6d.; a Dutch brig, 213 tons, to Amsterdam, 12,000 Wheat, 11d., in bulk; ship *David Crockett*, 1,079 tons, to San Francisco, about $35,000; ship *Logan*, 1,541 tons, same port, on private terms; a British brig, 160 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $2,000; a bark, 339 tons, to Matanzas, $2,000; one, 375 tons, to Matanzas and back, Sugar, $6; a brig, 309 tons, from Portland to Cardenas and back to New-York, Sugar, 50c., and Molasses, $4 25; a schooner, 199 tons, from Machias to Kingston, Jam., Boards, $10 M.; one, 104 tons, to Barbados and back, $900; an Italian ship, 636 tons, to London, Provisions; a ship, 989 tons, to Shanghai; a British bark (now at Boston) 673 tons, to Melbourne; one, 427 tons, to Valparaiso; a Prussian bark, 737 tons, (chartered on the other side) to Calleo; a ship, 894 tons, from Philadelphia to Acapulco, Coal, and a brig, 260 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	May 16.	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	May 16	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	May 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	May 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	May 27.	Boston	Liverpool.
China	June 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
America	June 6.	New-York	Southamptou
Great Eastern	June 6.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10.	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	May 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	May 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	May 4	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	May 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	May 9	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
America	May 13.	Southam, ton	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 16.	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27.	Southampton	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10.	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	June 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana and New-Orleans.

Columbia . . May 15. New-York New-Orleans.
Corsica . . . . . May 23. New-York Havana and Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Norwegian*, *via* Quebec, close in this City on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Etna*, *via* Queenstown, close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, close at the same time.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana, by the *Columbia*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at . . . . . 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at . . . . . 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.

ROOFING READY to be nailed down.

ROOFING costing not half as much as tin.

ROOFING TWICE as durable as tin.

ROOFING not injured by heat or cold.

The READY ROOFING is made of the thickest fabric ever used for the purpose—manufactured solely by ourselves, and secured by patent—saturated with a durable water-proof composition, and put up in rolls ready for use—requiring no coating of cement after being nailed down, as all other composition roofing does.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, for coating over tin roofs. Cheaper than oil paints, and far more durable.

Circulars containing full description and directions for application—also, samples of the READY ROOFING—sent by mail when required.

READY ROOFING CO.,
No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—THE well-known and long-established house called the Jacobs House, Nos. 75 and 77 Henry-st., midway between Wall and Fulton Ferries, is reopened, where families can find desirable suites of rooms. Single gentlemen can also be accommodated. House complete with all the modern improvements, and contains over fifty suites of rooms, the most airy and comfortable for Summer residence that can be found in the United States.
H. FERRY & CO., Proprietors.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN is desirous of obtaining a room on second or third floor, in a house located on Remsen, Montague, Prospect or Clark-st., Brooklyn. Good table indispensable. Best of references given and required. Address, for three days, M. S. T., Box 106 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants board in a house somewhere in the vicinity of Bleecker-st. Terms, $5 or $6 per week. Address F. C., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, at No. 162 West 12th-st., have a room and bedroom on second floor, also a bedroom on third floor, to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large and well-known private boarding-house, Washington Hall, (late Mrs. Mason's,) will be opened for visitors on the 1st of May. It is delightfully situated on Broadway, between the Congress and Empire Springs, and the rooms are well adapted for families and large parties of friends. For further particulars apply at No. 29 West 16th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE QUIET AND healthy town of Fairfield, Conn.; the rooms are pleasant and of good size, the location perfectly healthy, and within a very short walk of the depot; the house has an abundance of shade and shrubbery surrounding it, and is in every respect well calculated for a pleasant Summer sojourn; City references given. Address S. F., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN SUBURBS OF NEWARK, N. J., half an hour from City by Morris and Essex Railroad; fresh vegetables, fruit and milk in abundance; rooms large and airy; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. FENTON, at Fairmont House, No. 144 Fulton-st., New-York. Table first-class.

BOARD IN PEEKSKILL.—A FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, in a private family of two. The house is delightfully situated, with abundance of shade, fish pond in the lawn, large airy rooms, &c., first-class accommodations. Address GEO. JONES, Peekskill, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT LOCUST HILL, YONKERS.—The house is large grounds well shaded, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for miles, accommodations first-class, within 5 minutes walk of railroad and stage about Sardieg. Address E. S. Yonkers.

BOARD IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FOUR OR five families, and five or six single persons, can be accommodated with first-class board for the season, or by the year. References, Mr. Cassel, No. 50 Maiden-lane; Mr. H. E. Sheldon, No. 135 Nassau-st.; Mr. E. Ovington, No. 240 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife and daughter, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, within one hour's ride of the City, and convenient to depot. Address, stating terms, with full particulars, A. V. D., Box No. 5,135 Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 20 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Location retired and healthy. Inquire of H. FOWLER, No. 40 Walker-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

I have the pleasure of informing my former patrons and friends that I have taken the above-named house in connection with Mr. Thos. W. Fletcher.

This house has been very recently furnished by the owners, in a manner superior to almost any in the country.

It has many advantages over any in Newport, being furnished with steam heating apparatus, gas and bells in every room.

It has always been the resort of the best class of visitors, and it will be the great object of the undersigned to keep this house so as to merit a continuance of the same.

The house will be open on the 16th of June.

Plans of the house and arrangements made at No. 140 6th-av., or by note addressed to me.

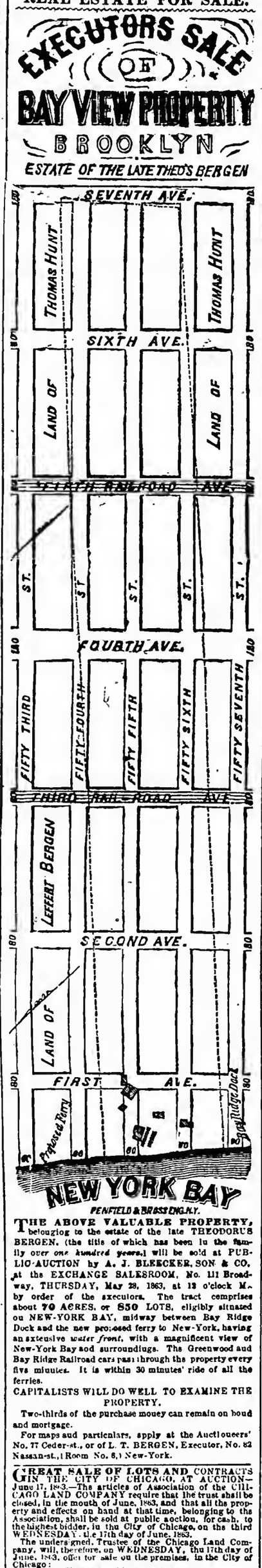
O. C. PUTNAM.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 6 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
A FEW SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET,
By the
DAY OR WEEK.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.



THE ABOVE VALUABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late THEODORUS BERGEN, (the title of which has been in the family over *one hundred years*,) will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, THURSDAY, May 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the executors. The tract comprises about 70 ACRES, or 850 LOTS, eligibly situated on NEW-YORK BAY, midway between Bay Ridge Dock and the new proposed ferry to New-York, having an extensive *water front*, with a magnificent view of New-York Bay and surroundings. The Greenwood and Bay Ridge Railroad cars pass through the property every five minutes. It is within 30 minutes' ride of all the ferries.

CAPITALISTS WILL DO WELL TO EXAMINE THE PROPERTY.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply at the Auctioneers' No. 77 Ceder-st., or of L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 82 Nassau-st., Room No. 8, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
646 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 56 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet fronton a spacious canal of 160 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS.
OR
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 46th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE—3,500 acres, unfailing water power, rich soil, surrounded by well improved farms. The most valuable tract in the State and in one of the wealthiest counties of easy access to market; on easy terms.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—FOR SALE OR LEASE on easy terms, 500 lots and 25 houses, situated between the East River and 6th-st., and north 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 212 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—IN NINETEENTH-STREET, NEAR 4th-av., a first-class, full-sized brown stone house, with all the modern improvements, deliverable on 30 days' notice. For sale, with or without the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 91 WHITE-ST., BEtween Elm-st. and Broadway—lot 21x68—with lot in the rear adjoining, about 33x37 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT TO EXCHANGE.—THE four-story brown-stone house, 15.6x60, in West 39th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., finished first-class, with all modern improvements, will be exchanged for first-class full house, as low down as Bleecker-st. and pay the difference in cash. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay, S. I. For bathing and fishing unsurpassed. Grounds tastefully arranged; fruits in abundance. An excellent garden, carriage, barn, summer, bathing, ice and other outbuildings in complete order; about 80 acres. If rented, the whole or any number of acres as desired. Within one hour by Staten Island Railroad from City; three-quarters of a mile of Richmond Valley depot.

Also, three-story house, 36x40 feet, two acres of land, containing 23 rooms, with carriage house, barn and stables, in excellent order, one-quarter of a mile from Reformed P. D. Church and Huguenot depot of Staten Island railroad.

Also, 20 acres of land in high state of cultivation, dwelling-house and outbuildings, one-quarter of a mile from Rossville, S. I., where steamboats ply daily; one mile from Hoguenot depot. Apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, near Aunadale depot; HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 220 Broome-st., New-York; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with about 12 acres of land, situated on the Coney Island plank road, just six miles from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn; the Coney Island Railroad cars pass the house at short intervals; the house is elegantly built, under the direct superintendence of the late owner, Walter Kelsey, the grounds are well laid out, and planted with the choicest fruit trees, all bearing in a remarkable manner. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house, and two-thirds or less of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if desired. For further information apply to the undersigned executors.
CHARLES KELSEY, 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
J. S. UNDERHILL, 435 10th-st. Dry Dock, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Contains eight acres of ground; house in a grove of forest trees, laid out with gravel walks, and decorated with 500 evergreens; buildings new, located on high ground; overlook the country for twenty miles; one of the most beautiful situations to be found in the country. If not sold before THURSDAY, the 14th inst., it will then be sold at auction, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, on said day, on the premises. Terms easy.

Also, at private sale, eight valuable farms of 100 to 200 acres, and nine small ones, from 10 to 50 acres. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison.
WAVERLY HOUSE, May 8, 1863.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat containing 24 acres of choice land, three-fourths of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and convenient, the grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, the gardens very productive, and the stables, &c., well arranged and in good order. If not sold, will be rented completely furnished. For further particulars inquire of
DEWITT CLINTON JONES,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Bloomfield, N. J., 12 miles from this City by railroad. House 50 by 36—wing 37 by 18; eight bedrooms, parlors, dining-room, kitchen, basement and cellar. Three acres land, barn, carriage-house, stable, &c. Excellent well of water close to the house, under cover, fruit and shade trees and shrubbery. Fine stream of water in front of the house. Price $7,000. Key of the house at Mr. Pierson's store, Bloomfield. For further particulars, inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, with 5 to 10 acres of land, part of which must be in garden, fruit, &c., with good stable, and within 5 to 10 minutes' walk of depot, situated not lower than Yonkers, and not higher than Tarrytown, on the Hudson River. Any one having such a property, and wishing to rent it to a good tenant, from 1 to five years as may be agreeable, will address W. H. CRAWFORD, No. 17 Murray-st. Possession not wanted until Fall.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BERGEN Point, N. J., close to the steamboat landing, being the residence of the late Jasper Garretson, deceased, and consisting of a double house, with wing, facing the Kill von Kull, barn, outhouses, and six acres of land if desired. The premises have been newly repaired throughout, and the garden is well stocked with fruit. Rent $400. Apply to A. D. MELICK, Esq., No. 30 Pearl-st., New-York, or to W. B. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Darcy Building, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—AT DOBBS' FERRY, WESTCHESter County, about 15 acres of valuable land, formerly the residence of Anthony Stevens, deceased, bounded westerly by the Highland turnpike, and southerly in part by the road leading to White Plains. The buildings are in good order. The fruit trees are of good varieties. With the above will also be sold about 10 acres of woodland. Apply to CHARLES G. STORMS, at Dobbs' Ferry, or to R. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GOSHEN, ORange Co., N. Y., a desirable country residence, situate on the main street, half a mile from the depot, house large and partially furnished; 14 acres of ground; abundance and variety of fruit; good stable, garden and outbuilding. House completely shaded by pines and other forest trees. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF SNEDENS—A desirable country residence, a house and one acre of land, beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, and within 3 minutes' walk of Snedens Landing, surrounded with apple, pear, cherry, plumb and quince trees, with all the small fruits. Also a wood lot, about three acres, situated near the Tappan Railroad station. Inquire of GEO. M. LAWRENCE, Palisades Post-office.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM City Hall, New-York—a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO RENT—AT MANHASSETT, FOR THE SUMmer, a large furnished dwelling, having a well-shaded lawn of several acres, ample stables, a fine garden, with an abundance of fruit, &c., ice-house, spring water in the house, bath-room and all the usual appurtenances of a first-class residence. Inquire of THOMAS MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, or on the premises of DANIEL T. KISSAM.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT CORNwall, on the Hudson, to rent for the Summer; house large and airy, and replete with every convenience; the location is celebrated for its great salubrity and beauty of scenery; will be rented with or without the horses, carriages, cows, &c. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 758 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN PART—32 acres and elegant improvements, under a high state of cultivation, 20 miles from the City, two miles from depot New-Haven Railroad, lying directly on the Sound, with splendid water and inland scenery. This place, for its size, cannot be excelled.
S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—THE COUNtry place of J. J. Kingsford, containing twelve acres, one mile from Factoryville Landing, on the Clove road. For its shrubbery and commanding views in every particular, one of the most desirable country places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Building, Hanover-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FISHKILL—Containing 24 acres of land, adjoining Col. Howland's, beautifully situated, in full view of the Hudson River; house 50 feet square, with an L, and has 15 rooms; very fine water from springs; plenty of fruit. The furniture will be sold with the place if desired. Inquire of JOHN J. MONELL, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2½ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

COTTAGE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE AT NEW-DORP, S. I., price $1,400; house nearly new, beautifully located; will be sold less than cost; half may remain on mortgage. Apply immediately, to C. R. MILLER, East New-York, or GEO. P. ROSE & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT SALISBURY MILLS, Orange County, New-York, in a healthy region, on the Newburgh Branch Erie Railroad, nine miles from Newburgh, and about 60 miles from New-York. For particulars apply to CALDWELL & MORRIS, No. 29 Old-slip, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A house, stable, and five acres of ground, situated in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant one mile southerly from the railroad depot and steamboat landing at Hastings. Inquire of W. N. DYCKMAN, No. 22 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Clifton, Staten Island; large house, barn and carriage-house, fine garden, abundance of choice fruit, fine view of the bay and ocean; only one mile from steamboat landing. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, AT ASTORIA—A FIRST-CLASS modern-built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire at ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THREE ACRES OF LAND, with cottage and barn and abundance of choice fruit; five minutes' walk to railroad, and forty minutes by railroad to New-York. Price $2,300. Address G. A. PIERSON, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO LET IN RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, first-class, containing nine rooms, and convenient to the depot. Apply to R. L. PENFIELD, No. 116 Nassau-st., between 12 and 1.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, L. I., principally furnished. Inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, or of
R. FLOYD JONES,
Oyster Bay, L. I.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE country, within easy distance of New-York, by a small family; on the Sound preferred. Address Box No. 4,497 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ¾ mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to A. G. NEWMAN, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—THE WINDERmere House, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, New-York, now greatly enlarged and improved, will be ready for occupancy on the 1st of June, and is offered for sale to an acceptable purchaser on accommodating terms, with 400 acres, or so much of the land as he may require; or to rent, partially furnished, to a tenant of unquestionable qualifications and responsibility. The unrivaled attractions of the place, in healthfulness, beautiful mountain and lake scenery, handsome building sites and lands, fine fishing, boating, fruits, &c., have won for it, in the universal estimation of the large number visiting it, the reputation of the most interesting and delightful country resort for families within equal distance and access of the City. The addition of a club or stock company is particularly invited. For full particulars and terms, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st., or address the subscriber on the premises.
SOLOMON CALDWELL.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL VILLAGE, DUTCHESS COUNTY—The Mansion House, suitable for a hotel, or boarding-house; is very pleasantly situated; in good order; lighted with gas; convenient to churches, schools and Post-office; ice-house filled; garden all made; mails twice a day. The village is favorably known and much resorted to during Summer, and have no doubt the house could be filled with boarders during these months; if desired would be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., or JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Fishkill.

ECONOMY AND SOCIABILITY IN THE COUNTRY.—Three houses adjoining strawberry farms, Summer family hotel, to rent, part furnished, if desired; rent $75 to $100. Also, the hotel, to accommodate 100 boarders, established 7 years, in part furnished; rent $300 to $400. Tenements a short distance from same, for respectable families, for $36; 29 miles from New-York and 12 from Long Branch, N. J. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck, Post-office, N. J., or call at J. C. MORSE'S shade-store, No. 636 Broadway, and get circular. Plenty of shade and an artificial lake; large hall with music.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE ON Staten Island, one of the most beautiful country seats to the neighborhood of New-York. It is situated on the Richmond road, 1¼ miles from the ferry at Clifton; commands an extensive view of the ocean, New-York and Brooklyn; a beautiful terrace and gradual slope of about 500 feet form the lawn, which is terminated by the road. The lawn is filled with grafted fruit trees. The buildings consist of a dwelling, laundry, coach-house, barn, wagon-house, &c. Apply at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Bloomfield, N. J.; a modern 2-story house, containing ten rooms, with barn and out-houses; large garden, already planted, with about 15 acres of land (if desired;) the house is nicely situated, only two minutes' walk from the railroad station, and would be rented for one year, with privilege of purchase at the end of that time; would be a very desirable residence for a New-York business man, as trains run at convenient hours. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 3,067 New-York Post-office.

HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE.—FOR sale, at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, a house and about one and a half acres, delightfully situated on high ground, within five minutes' walk of the landing; plenty of fruit, and a vegetable garden. House in good order, containing gas throughout; also furnace, twelve rooms, with a carriage house and barn. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Canterville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 4 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT AT GLENCOVE LANDING.—For sale, or to let, furnished, the elegant and roomy mansion fronting on Hempstead Bay, formerly the Summer residence of John Lafarge, (now deceased.) The house is 50 feet square, with billiard-room, and the premises comprise suitable stabling and other out-buildings, with fine grapery and garden. Apply to THOMAS JONES, No. 816 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE AND five acres of land on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the River road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thos. C. Multer* lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low, and on accommodating terms. Inquire of C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st.; or J. B. DE KLYN, Peekskill.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages; also, one furnished house, facing the river. Photographs of the houses and maps of the locations can be seen at the office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let for the Summer, on Prospect Hill Farm; fine view of Bay, Fort Schuyler, and with bath, ice-house, stable, &c. Occupied last Summer by Mrs. J. C. Fremont, B. H. CUTTER, Little Neck, L. I.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING 7 ROOMS and basement, with garden and barn, at Englewood, N. J. Inquire at No. 294 Greenwich-st., or of ABRAHAM J. DEMAREST, on the premises, forty minutes by Northern New-Jersey Railroad.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack—Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good buildings, unsurpassed prospect, and fine fruit, brook and springs.
CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT CHEAP—In the beautiful Village of Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER—A FURNISHED house, with a fine lawn and plenty of shade, three miles from Poughkeepsie. Inquire at No. 30 West 38th-st., between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

A FURNISHED HOUSE—TO ACCOMMODATE 10 persons, and stable for 2 horses, near bathing water, Sunken Meadow, within 50 miles of New-York. Address H., Box No. 2,902 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 105 ACRES, ON THE banks of the Hudson, four miles south of Poughkeepsie and a half mile from Milton Ferry Station; fine views of the river, both up and down, from all parts of the farm; could be divided into four or five beautiful building sites. The land is rich and sloping to the south; is peculiarly adapted to the raising of grapes. The buildings are in good repair and adapted to immediate occupancy. Farm has a dock privilege. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—A farm of 16 acres, with extensive buildings, built for club of families, at a cost of $25,000, will be sold less than half the cost; beautifully-shaded grounds and artificial lake near the buildings. Address W. REED & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 115 ACRES, 1¾ MILES from steamboat landing at Port Jefferson, L. I., stock, crops, tools, &c., complete, to go with the place; all in good condition. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of C. W. F. DARE, No. 45 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N. Y., 203 acres, with two dwellings, barn, row sheds, barn, houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET

At No. 97 North-Moore-st.,
Suitable for manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 17 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $ 850.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE FRONT ROOM ON THE FIRST loft, 25x50 feet; a store fronting on Lispenard-st., in the house No. 413 Broadway; also, four lofts in the house No. 144 Chambers-st. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors: offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 203 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A 3-story basement and sub cellar brick house, in complete order; water and gas throughout; situated on Clinton, near Park-av. Apply to E. FORCE, No. 120 York-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

LOFTS, WITH POWER, TO LET—NO. 59 John-st.; steady power; light and convenient for trade and manufacturing purposes. Inquire as above, or address Box No. 5,009 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWer, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS HANSON has removed his place of business from No. 137 2d-av., to No. 291 Pearl, near Beekman-st., where he will continue to manufacture his Self-acting Pressure Pump, Deep-well or Distance Pump, Steam Pumps, Water Rams, Engine Pumps, &c., &c.
Plumbing work attended to as usual.
THOMAS HANSON.
No. 291 Pearl-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD KING,
Stock Broker,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 4 Hanover-st.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift; she tells past and future shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HOWARD MISSION.

WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOODS.

WALLACK'S—THE STRANGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH THE FORSAKEN.

LAURA KEENE'S—LA FEE ASCLINE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT NATIONAL BABY SHOW from 11 to 3, and from 7 to 8.—Stereopticon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—THE ALPS BY SUNRISE—Cosmorama.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duplooq's SIX PANORAMAS.

NO. 667 BROADWAY—THE NATIVITY.

DODWORTH'S HALL—(806 Broadway)—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $3 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

TO OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—RICHARD HAGGIS is the only authorized carrier from this office. Persons wishing the TIMES served early will send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is reported, *viâ* Cairo, that Gen. GRANT has fought a severe battle at Clinton, ten miles from Jackson, Miss., and defeated the rebels. The fight is said to have lasted an entire day.

There is no late news from the Army of the Potomac this morning. At last accounts from the Rappahannock, the opposing armies were again facing each other on the opposite banks of the river.

A rebel telegram, a few days ago, announced that the National force advancing to the rear of Vicksburgh had been repulsed on the 6th inst., at one of the ferries on the Big Black River. A telegram was received in Washington yesterday from Gen. GRANT, dated the 6th inst., stating that his force was then on the Big Black, but saying nothing about any repulse, or even an engagement.

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT'S army to the Western papers state that the most direct route from Milliken's Bend to Grand Gulf, and that now generally used, is across twelve miles of country to Richmond, La.; thence down a bayou on transports to Hard Times Landing, on the Mississippi, a few miles above the mouth of Big Black. This obviates the necessity of a wearisome trip of seventy miles by land, and enables the army to be provisioned at the present locality quite easily.

An order was received at headquarters in Louisville on Sunday from Gen. BURNSIDE, instructing the military authorities to issue no passes south of that point to any persons, excepting those who are citizens and residing south of Louisville, unless permission is granted by Gen. ROSECRANS.

Col. STRAIGHT'S disaster in Georgia, according to a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is attributed to his having been supplied with broken down and inferior animals at Nashville. He could not have been one hundred miles ahead of FORREST, as the rebels say, when FORREST commenced the pursuit, as rebel cavalry appeared on the northern bank of the Tennesse the next day after Col. STRAIGHT left the river. Dispatches from Col. STRAIGHT himself have been received as late as the evening after the fight at Blountsville, in which he reports he gave the rebels a severe defeat.

Letters from Port Royal, dated May 8, announce the departure of the Seventh Connecticut on an expedition to capture a rebel force which had been prowling around Seabrook Island. The rebels have a large battery at Legreeville, just the other side of Cole's Island, which adjoins Folly Island. This battery can just command the lower extremity of Folly Island. The other day the rebels opened with this battery upon what they supposed to be Gen. VODGES' headquarters. Their shots fell short, although within range; and the *Pawnee* replied vigorously to the hostile fire.

From intercepted rebel letters, intended for citizens of Norfolk, it has been ascertained that the rebels intend making a raid with their new *Merrimac* between the middle of June and the 1st of July.

From gentlemen who passed through Pittsburgh on Monday, the *Gazette* learns that Col. MULLIGAN had fallen back to Moundsville, twelve miles below Wheeling, and that one wing of the rebel army had taken Middlebourne, Tyler County. The other wing was threatening Parkersburgh, and were reported but a short distance from that place. The rebels were running off all the cattle, stock, &c. Most of the able-bodied men of Wheeling had gone out with the militia, and a large number of the business houses were closed.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* learns that about 800 rebel sympathizers, fully armed, met at Dobson's Prairie, about twelve miles from Marshall, in Clark County, on May 9, for the purpose of drill and parade. They were instructed in the exercise by two men—one belonging to MORGAN'S gang, and the other to Gen. PRICE'S army—and gave evidence that they were fully acquainted with military tactics. Parties of Copperheads have been holding meetings and drilling at Castlefin, six miles north of Marshall, also at Martinsville. The meeting on Saturday seemed to be a concentration of the forces for parade, etc. The same paper notices the arrival at Springfield of JOHN AMBURN and G. W. SAMPSON, living near Athens, in Menard County, who had been arrested for treason, by order of Geo. AMMEN.

It is stated by the Washington *Chronicle*, that the majority of the Court-Martial before whom VALLANDIGHAM has been tried, have sentenced him to the Dry Tortugas for two years, while the minority are in favor of sending him South, with the injunction not to return until the war is over.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices from Mexico of an important character, by way of Havana, received by the steamship *Eagle*, which arrived at this port last evening. The latest authentic news from Puebla is to the 23d ult., at which time the city was still in possession of the Mexicans, and was likely to continue so. The French appear to have lost some of the important positions gained by them at the date of our last previous advices, and to have been forced back to the fort of San Javier. One account even goes so far as to say they have abandoned the siege entirely, and have fallen back on their original position at Amalucan, on the road to Amalucan. This, however, is probably an overestatement of the case. A private letter received in Havana states, that since the first occupation of the Fort San Javier, the French army has not obtained any advantage. Several attacks have been made upon various points, but always with ill success, and sometimes with absolute defeat. On the 19th they opened a cannonade upon the Carmen Fort, which lasted forty hours, when a breach was made. Several columns then proceeded to make an assault, but they were driven back by the bayonet, leaving the streets filled with their killed and wounded. Their losses have been very heavy.

The American Home Missionary Society held its thirty-seventh annual meeting at Irving Hall, last evening. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., presided, and addresses were made by HENRY WARD BEECHER and Rev. JOSEPH E. ROY, of Chicago, Ill. The Treasurer's report was read by CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, Esq., showing that the receipts were $184,884 29, and the expenditures $134,996 08. There are, however, claims against the Society of $60,331 11, to meet which there is in the treasury but $25,429. The receipts were $1,031 78 more than the previous year, and the expenditures $23,345 25 less—the latter occasioned by the Presbyterian Church Committee taking care of that denomination.

The American Tract Society held its Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting, yesterday morning, at Irving Hall. Right Rev. CHAS. P. MCILVAINE occupied the Chair, and addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. H. G. Weston, D. D., Rev. Joseph F. Duryea, Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, Rev. Dr. DeWitt, and the Chairman. The operations of the Society—especially in the work of evangelizing the army and the contrabands was generally approved. The receipts of the Society, last year, were $159,197, 60—making, with the balance in the Treasury, $251,416 19. The expenses were $239,083 08, leaving a balance of $12,362 13 on hand. The Society printed, during the year, 161,305,062 pages—upward of $40,000 worth of which was distributed gratuitously.

The anniversary of the American Tract Society of Boston, was held at Irving Hall yesterday afternoon. The annual report was read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. WARREN, by which it appears that the total receipts in the business Department for the past year were $82,854 58; expenditures, $80,001 51; in the charitable Department, the receipts were $54,835 95; expenditure, $44,345 04. The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. W. ALVORD, Rev. G. S. F. SAVAGE, of Chicago, and Rev. E. N. KIRK, D. D., of Boston.

The New-York Sunday School Union held its Forty-seventh Anniversary in Irving Hall on Tuesday evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. BELL, Rev. J. DEWITT TALLMADGE and Rev Dr. BRIDGE. In the P. M., Anniversaries for the children were held in many churches in the City.

The Convention of Methodist Laymen, in favor of a Lay representation in the Church Conferences, was held yesterday at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue. Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, was elected permanent President, and Gov. CANNON, of Delaware, and some twenty other prominent laymen, Vice-Presidents. Gov. WRIGHT addressed the Convention at considerable length, in favor of the objects for which it had been called together, and at the conclusion of his remarks, the body adjourned till to-day.

A meeting, under the auspices of the Irish Relief Executive Committee of Brooklyn, was held at the Academy of Music in that city last evening, for the purpose of collecting funds to aid the distress now prevailing in Ireland. The house, in consequence of the inclement state of the weather, was only moderately filled, although tickets to the number of at least 4,000 had been sold—each ticket at 50 cents. Mayor KALBFLEISCH presided, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were read and approved. Addresses in aid of the cause were made by J. L. DOUGLASS, Esq., Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, and others.

The anticipated fight for $250 a side, between ELLIOTT and DUNN, came off at Weehawken yesterday morning. After fighting twelve rounds in the space of little over half an hour, DUNN was declared winner, in consequence of a foul blow given him by ELLIOTT. About 500 of the "gentry" were present. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Sheriffs of Hudson County and Hoboken to break up the affair. Several policemen in disguise were on the ground, but did not interfere.

Yesterday the steamer *Cosmopolitan* from Hilton Head brought to this city 198 sick and discharged soldiers, and 91 soldiers transferred to New-York hospitals. They were sent to David's Island. Also 30 sick soldiers arrived in Jersey City from Washington. They were sent to the hospital on Lexington Avenue.

The Nashville *Union* expresses the greatest anxiety regarding the manner in which the people of that city are to be subsisted during the coming Summer and Fall. With all the avenues of trade cut off last year, and an army garrisoning the city, the supplies of provisions which had accumulated there were soon consumed, and the army compelled to forage upon the surrounding country. The beef cattle, &c., in the hands of farmers, were impressed to an extent which reduced the stock to a bare sufficiency for the subsistence of the farmers themselves. The country has been so thoroughly stripped that the butchers find it impossible to supply the city with fresh meats; and it seems, at present, that the family market will, are long, be totally without such supplies. The few hogs left in the country, instead of being reserved for butchery in the Fall, are being slaughtered for present necessities. The *Union* urges that the restrictions which have been placed upon trade, ought to be immediately so far removed, that merchants and families desiring to do so, can lay in meat and breadstuffs in quantities sufficient to relieve apprehensions of suffering, before the dry season closes the river against them.

The *Asa Geitz*, one of the new iron-clads, a river Monitor, has just gone down to Cairo from St. Louis, and will at once join the fleet at Vicksburgh.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, GEO. HETTRICH and JOHN RIGADON severally pleaded guilty to assault and battery. HETTRICH was remanded, and RIGADON was fined 6 cents. In the case of EDWARD JONES, who pleaded guilty to assault and battery on JOHN CONNOLLY, it was erroneously stated that CONNOLLY had died from the effects of his wounds. This is a mistake; his injuries were not serious.

In the *habeas corpus* case of JAMES P. HAMBLETON, of Georgia, which was to have been argued, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the parties having the prisoner in charge did not appear, and an attachment was issued against Capt. ARMSTRONG, of the Park Barracks, the custodian of HAMBLETON, for contempt of court. HAMBLETON, meantime, has been sent to Fort Lafayette by order of Gen. WOOL, and Capt. ARMSTRONG has left town.

The Stock Market was again much excited yesterday, particularly on Erie and the Western Railways and the Pacific Mail and Canton. Gold, ¼@¾ ℔ cent. higher, closing 149¾. Exchange, 163½@164½. Money in good supply, at 6 ℔ cent. as the rule of the Street. The sales of U. S. Stock of the 5-20 year 6 ℔ cent. issue amounted to $1,312,000.

Low grades of Flour were more active yesterday, at uniform prices. Corn was freely offered and purchased at reduced rates. Wheat, Rye, Oats, Coffee, Metals, Molasses, Cotton, Fruit, Seeds, Rice, Salt, Saltpetre, Spices, Chemicals and Tobacco were inactive. Sugars, Oils, Mackerel and Smoked Herring were more sought after. Moderate transactions were reported in Provisions, chiefly in hog products, at easier prices. Tallow, Whiskey and Freights were less active. Jobbers reported a livelier business in Dry Goods, resulting from the execution of fresh country orders, but the tendency of prices, both privately and at auction, was toward a lower range. The commission and importing houses were not doing much. There were 578 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets are generally overstocked this week, though all the cattle were sold, and at advanced rates. The shad season is drawing to a close, and from a surfeit of fish, citizens once more turn with a relish to the savory beef steak, thus creating a good demand for cattle. Beeves foot up 4,309 for the week, viz., 3,491 at the great Forty-fourth-street market; 356 at BROWNING & O'BRIEN'S, in Sixth-street; 319 at Bergen and Weehawken; and 132 bought by the butchers at Albany and taken direct to slaughter-houses. Those offered at Forty-fourth-street were eagerly bought up at an advance of fully ½c. ℔ lb. over last week's prices, or 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb., net weight, for prime animals, 11c.@11½c. for medium grades—the average of all kinds being over 11c. The entire stock was sold out early, but butchers got a full supply of beef, which will last them a week..... Sheep and Lambs are in excess of present wants, and are not selling as well by near 2c. ℔ lb. as they were one week ago. Good unshorn Sheep can be bought, to-day, for 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight. Some very fat sheared Sheep were sold for 7c. Receipts for the week, 6,214..... Live Hogs are 1c. lower and are in larger supply than can be sold. Dressed corn-fed Hogs are worth 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Receipts, 11,633.

The State Convention of the Loyal Leagues.

We are glad to know that large preparations are being made to insure that the Convention of the Loyal Leagues of the State, to be held at Utica on the 27th inst., in pursuance of the resolution of the great Madison-square gathering, shall be worthy of the occasion. The design is to give concentrated expression to the war spirit of the Empire State. If properly carried out, it cannot fail to have a prodigious influence in reassuring and reanimating the loyal people throughout the North. New-York has an influence proportioned to her magnitude and power. When she speaks at all, she is listened to; when she speaks with emphasis, she is sure to carry a special moral force.

It is the more important that this demonstration should be a just exponent of the war feeling of our State, in view of the fact that the advocates of peace have issued a call for a State Convention the week afterward to indorse their sentiments. The leaders of the Peace party have appealed to the public with a distinctness and directness which we cannot help respecting, notwithstanding their policy would be so fatal. In their summons to the people, they say: "After more than two years continual and unceasing military conflict, we are for taking one step on the road of peaceful effort. *We are now for a vigorous prosecution of peace.*" This is the exact opposite of the policy sought to be promoted by the Utica Convention, which, in the words of its call, is "to sustain the Government in prosecuting the war which it is compelled to wage in its own defense against a groundless and wicked rebellion, and to put forth any efforts and submit to any sacrifices which may be necessary to destroy the military power arrayed against the Government of the United States." Both calls are addressed to the people without regard to past political divisions, or to present differences of opinion upon party questions. The issue is fairly made on the intrinsic merits of the two policies; and the appeal, in each case, is put on its own exclusive grounds. The comparative magnitude and spirit of the two demonstrations, occurring with so brief an interval between, will be particularly noted not only by the entire North, but by the people of every rebel State. It will be taken as the index of the present predominant sentiment of the great State of New-York, and will tell one way or the other with peculiar effect.

The truth is, as every loyal man in this State knows, that the immense majority of our people are opposed to any pacific advances whatever to the treason that now rules at Richmond; and that they mean to make inexorable and unremitting war upon it until it submits to rightful authority, or is exterminated from the face of the earth. The popular spirit, whatever the little ripples on the surface, is as strong on this subject as it has been at any time since the war begun. It pervades the entire Republican party, and the great mass of the Democratic party. The body of our people are not so simple as not to know that any overtures to the Confederacy will be taken merely as a confession of impotence and despair, and will only confirm it in its arrogance and contumacy. Nor are they so craven as to wilt down into the attitude of a suppliant because they have been hurt and don't like hard blows. They understand thoroughly that there is no possible way to restore the unity of the Republic but by putting down the rebellion by the strong arm; they know that there is the power to do this, and their will is as fixed as fate that, under God, it shall be done. What is wanted now is that this understanding and purpose shall be once more made manifest to the world. We have not a doubt that the summons will be heeded, and that a response will be given by the truly loyal people of all parties that will appal every recreant, and be accepted from Maine to Texas as a conclusive pledge that the first of the States will maintain the war policy of the Government, if need be, to its last dollar and its last drop of blood.

The returned veterans of the war in all parts of the State, are to be on the ground at Utica; and a portion of the proceedings of the assemblage are to be expressly adapted to render them their deserved tribute. It is a most excellent arrangement. The hearts of all loyal men burn within them to do honor to the noble fellows who, in the bloody field, have made such splendid fight for the old flag, and so gloriously vindicated that proudest of all State mottoes, "Excelsior." Send them on;—the unscathed, the scarred, the mutilated—even the wounded who can travel, for the blessings of the people will do them a world of good. Send them all on. There shall be a high fraternization of the people with the heroes of the war, that shall ratify and sanctify the vow of the people to remain faithful to the war. These veterans are the representatives of a hundred and fifty thousand sons of New-York who are still in the field. Honor done to them will be virtually done to all. Every New-York soldier will be nerved all the more stoutly for it. He will be made once more sure that there is a community of spirit between him and those he left behind him; and will know that he is not fighting in vain—that though he himself may be stricken down, the cause will still live. The civilian, in beholding these living mementoes of the gallantry, and devotion, and fortitude of his brothers under arms, will be penetrated with a livelier shame than ever of every despondent feeling, and an intenser abhorrence of every factious suggestion. The occasion may be, and we trust will be, of incalculable benefit to both army and people.

Let nothing be left undone to insure a magnificent rally. It behooves not only every Loyal League, but every loyal individual, to labor to that end. Efforts made in this way are as truly a service to the Government as deeds of arms. The Government—we of course use the word without reference to the particular persons who administer it—has as much need of moral as of physical support. It is just as much the part of the civilian to furnish the one, as it is for the soldier to render the other. The Republic, in this, its day of peril, expects *every man* to do his duty.

The Death of Stonewall Jackson.

In the death of Stonewall JACKSON, the rebels have unquestionably lost by far their greatest military leader, in the peculiar style of strategy which has made his name famous. Immediately after the secession of Virginia he appeared on the scene, and ever since then he has been one of the foremost figures. He was the leader in the first hostile act of the Secessionists of Virginia—the march upon Harper's Ferry. In the first great action of the war, the battle of Manassas Plains, he took part, and one of his characteristic personal and military qualities, expressed in his title of "Stonewall," here first appeared. In every great battle fought since that time by the main rebel army, and in many minor affairs, he has been a leading actor—in the Peninsular battles, where he was the first to attack our right; in the second battle of Manassas; at the battle of Antietam; at the battle of Fredericksburgh, and lastly at the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 3d, in which engagement he received his death-wound—inflicted accidentally, it is said, by one of his own men. His campaign up and down the Shenandoah Valley, in the Spring of last year, and his series of engagements with Gens. BANKS and FREMONT, were only inferior in importance to the six or seven first-class battles in which he played his part. In each of the battles in which he acted subordinately, he was generally assigned to the peculiar and critical duties of opening the assault, making a dashing movement upon the flank or rear, or seizing and holding a point which might be called the key of the situation. In a short letter, written by him about a year ago, in reply to the accusation of having written a piece of sentimental poetry, he denied the poetical imputation, and said that the only ambition of his life was to serve the South, and "give a practical illustration of some of the simplest rules of war." These rules seem to have been celerity of movement, concentration of force, and rapid, persistent and heavy blows on his adversary's most vulnerable point;—while the body with which he operated he kept in an extraordinary state of mobility. The numerical strength of that force seems to have varied from the twelve or fifteen thousand he commanded in the Shenandoah Valley to the forty thousand he was usually credited with in the great actions.

The traits of Stonewall JACKSON'S personal character are nearly as familiar to the public as his military feats. He was a man of narrow mind, but of tremendous will and indomitable purpose; and he flung the great energy of his nature into all that he undertook. He was strictly moral and fanatically religious; and the fact that he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church shows that he stood well with his brethren. He was an acute political speculator and an ardent devotee of the Southern State Rights school. Like Gen. LEE himself, he was, however, a theoretical Unionist up to the very date of Virginia's secession; and, like LEE, he is said to have struggled long in deciding between his duty to his country and his devotion to Virginia; and it was only when his own State drew the sword, that he at last determined to follow her fortunes. He was but 37 years of age at the time of his death—was a graduate of West Point, an actor in the Mexican war, and at the time of the breaking out of secession, was a Professor in the Military Institute in Lexington, Va. His death is a tremendous and irreparable loss to the secession cause, as no other rebel of like character has been developed during the war. He will figure in history as one of the ablest of modern military leaders; and it will only be the brand of *traitor* on his brow that will consign him to infamy, as it has brought him to an untimely grave.

STREIGHT'S CAVALRY RAID.—The cavalry (or rather, mounted infantry) force of Col. STREIGHT, which the rebels claim has fallen into their hands, was on its way to Rome, Ga., to destroy the rebel powder-mill and iron-works at that place, and also to break up certain railroad communications. The expedition was projected by General ROSECRANS, and left Corinth under escort of a heavy infantry force, under General DODGE, some three weeks since. Gen. DODGE pushed as far east as Tuscumbia, Ala., and had four fights on his way—two at Buzzard's Roost, and the others at Bear Creek and Town Creek;—the precise location of the battle-fields it is difficult to give, but they are all near the line dividing Alabama from Mississippi, in the north. From Tuscumbia STREIGHT'S horsemen started across Alabama for Rome. The preceding fights, however, had put the rebels on the alert, and a cavalry force, under the guerrilla FORREST, was detached from BRAGG'S army to operate against them. They seem to have very soon fell in with a part of STREIGHT'S raiders, and attacked them; but STREIGHT pushed straight on for Rome, relying upon the pluck of his men and the bottom of his horses, and fighting the rebels ceaselessly as he went. Finally the pursuing rebels overmastered him, and took, we know not how large a part of his force, captive—BRAGG, in his brief report of the affair, claiming that the whole detachment are prisoners.

This was by far the most dangerous of the recent cavalry raids. STONEMAN swept down to Richmond without warning and unmolested; but DODGE'S infantry force, covering STREIGHT'S advance, had fighting with the enemy almost from the moment it left Corinth, and thus the rebels were warned. GRIERSON galloped through Mississippi, and there were none to oppose him unless taken from the army at Vicksburgh, from which they could not be spared; but Col. STREIGHT'S expedition led round for a long distance in and near the rear of BRAGG'S army, which was lying in quiet at Tullahoma, and from which a large force could safely be detached, as soon as it was known by the fighting near Corinth that the movement had begun. Col. STREIGHT'S raid, though it did not extend over as large a territory as that of Col. GRIERSON, and though not as flashy as that of Gen. STONEMAN, was infinitely the more daring and dangerous of the three; and if his expedition has really come to grief, it seems to have been after the most heroic efforts on his part, for he had almost reached the point in Georgia at which he aimed, and Gen. BRAGG claims that the capture was made "after five days and nights of fighting and marching."

CHARLESTON IN ENGLAND.—The English journals at hand by the latest mail, discuss very fully the news they had received of the last attack on Charleston. They view the matter almost entirely in its scientific aspects, and come to conclusions as varied and inconclusive as those reached by different classes of speculators in this country.

Our repulse is not generally made a pretext for pressing intervention or for their "friendly offices" to us. Mr. SEWARD'S famous dispatch of February last, in reply to M. DAOUYN DE LHUYS, seems to have put a pretty effectual quietus on that style of argument, of which we used to hear so much.

The London *Times* and other journals dwell a great deal on the terribly discouraging effect the repulse must have had upon the North—"more discouraging than any previous reverse of the war"—"discouragement in the very date and locality of the event," etc. It's a mistake. We are very hard to discourage now. We have got beyond the time when we were easily discouraged. In the early part of the war we were often affected in this way, and after every trivial reverse, thousands cried to give up the contest—it was no use. But now we have grown harder, and shall probably grow much harder yet. We push right on through storms, darkness and disaster—though the storms rage never so wildly, the heavens be ever so black, or though every step be encompassed with disaster. We are, at last, firmly set to achieve the work, and the immovable conviction that we shall ultimately and gloriously triumph sustains us through every fortune.

REBEL NEGROES.—We have, from one of our Mississippi gunboat correspondents, confirmation of the statement already made by our correspondent with Gen. GRANT'S land force, that the troops who manned the rebel batteries and fought the action, in the recent battle at Grand Gulf, were *negroes*. The writer is in a position to speak knowingly, for he was not only present at the engagement, but, we believe, had a hand in it, and saw the enemy with his own eyes, as well as felt him. He says:

"The guns in the rebel batteries were manned almost wholly by *negroes*, a single white man, or perhaps two, directing operations. There is no mistake on this point. The writer was near enough to the batteries for him to observe from time to time the color of the rebel gunners. Many others—all who took any notice—concur in this."

The rebel negroes, in this engagement, seem to have fought extremely well; and the rebel journals claim the battle as a great victory. They were unflinching and persistent; and though we have finally succeeded in capturing Grand Gulf, there is no doubt that our iron-clad and other gunboats suffered severely, and were repulsed in their first essays. Now that JEFF. DAVIS is convicted of using negro soldiers to support his tottering power and to overthrow the Union, we do not see that he can carry out the proclamation of December last, denouncing *our* negro troops, and denying them, when captured, the privileges of prisoners of war.

CORRECTION.—We spoke on Monday of the news from the Philadelphia papers concerning the advance upon Richmond as having been sent *by telegraph* from Philadelphia to this City, and as having thus passed under the notice of the Government Censor. We have since learned that this was not so. It came from Philadelphia here by special messenger, and was only committed to the telegraph from this City to Boston, over the Independent line.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 13.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

The case of ANDREW HALL, the slave claimed under the Fugitive Slave law by G. W. DUVALL, of Maryland, was before the Supreme Court of the District to-day. Judge CARTER refused to pass upon the constitutionality of the law, it having been already decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. He said no man can be arrested and returned to a disloyal master. The Court desired further argument, which was set for some day this week, on two points—first, whether the powers delegated to the old Circuit Court of the District were transferred to this Court. The Chief Justice of the Circuit Court had been the properly designated party to execute the law, and it was to be decided whether the Justices of this Court possessed the same powers; and second, whether the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law applied to the District of Columbia.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday and to-day are over $375,000.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Gov. CURTIN returned from the army to-day. He spent several days among the troops, visiting the wounded, and attending specially to the interests of the Pennsylvanians. He reports the army in capital condition, and in good spirits.

SEIZURE UNDER THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Seizures of confiscable property here have at last begun. Marshal LAMON to-day seized, under the Confiscation act, the property of CAPT. A. WALLACH, now in the service of the rebel Government. He is a brother of Mayor WALLACH, and of DOUGLAS WALLACH, editor of the *Star*. Millions of other property await the action of the Government, including the property of Mr. CESNOLA, now in France.

ASSISTANT WAR-SECRETARY WATSON.

The Assistant Secretary of War, PETER H. WATSON, went to the State of New-York to-day, to find in the quiet of a Delaware County farm, the health and strength which he has so prodigally wasted in the service of the Government. When the history of the gigantic struggle to save the Great Republic is written, mention will be made of those men who noiselessly and in the recesses of departmental bureaus, have, with complete conscientiousness, great intelligence and that rare courage which dares pursue a line of duty through obloquy and opposition, organized armies, created navies, guarded the Treasury, purified administration, repressed domestic treason. Among these none will have a more honorable or enduring fame than the Assistant War-Secretary, WATSON.

THE FOREIGN LOAN.

It is understood that Secretary CHASE received by the last steamer official advices from ROBERT J. WALKER to the effect that he would probably negotiate, within the ensuing week, a loan of one hundred millions on satisfactory terms, interest payable in London.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Arrangements have already been completed by Col. HOFFMAN for the exchange of all Union officers and soldiers captured by the rebels in late battles on the Rappahannock. Nearly all of the rebel prisoners have been sent to City Point.

THE WOUNDED.

Almost all of our wounded have been brought here from the hospitals at Potomac Creek and Falmouth. Medical supplies have been sent across the Rappahannock for the use of our wounded.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following Examining Surgeons were appointed to-day by Commissioner BARNETT: Robert FISZER, Camden, N. Y.; Livingston ELWOOD, Schenectady, N. Y.; James P. Osborne, Felchville, Vt.; Alexander Stewart, Shippensburgh, Penn.

COLORED TROOPS.

The colored men of Alexandria are imitating the example set by their brethren here, and have commenced the organization of a regiment. Well-informed persons assert that there are six thousand able-bodied negroes in this region ready to enlist as soon as proper inducements are offered by the authorities.

NO PASSES.

The Secretary of War has directed that while the Army of the Potomac remains in its present position, no passes shall be granted to persons to visit it for the purpose of obtaining the bodies of their friends killed in the late engagement.

MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS.

A dispatch received to-day by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, from Gen. SCHENCK, says that MOSEBY is again on the war-path with three hundred guerrillas, and at present is operating in the vicinity of Leesburgh.

THE REBEL FORCE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

A letter received to-day by a Secessionist here, from a rebel Major confined in Fort Delaware, says the rebel force in the recent engagement at Chancellorsville did not exceed seventy thousand. The writer admits that the rebel loss is much greater than the Federal.

THE D'UTASSY CASE.

The testimony for the defence in Col. D'UTASSY'S case was closed to-day. Upon his request, D'UTASSY was granted until next Wednesday to prepare a speech.

CONTRACTS.

Among the contracts solicited and proposals made to the War Department last week, are the following: E. B. ROGERS, of New-York, proposes to sell two steamers, one for $17,500, the other for $9,000, or to charter them; A. VAN SANTWOOD, of Albany, proposes to sell the new steamer *City of Albany* for $65,000; also, a new steamer now building at Albany for $35,000; A. P. FERNANDEZ & Co., of New-York, propose to charter the propeller *P. F. Barnard* for $250 per day, on long time—the value of the vessel is $10,000; A. BEEBE, of New-York, proposes to lease two buildings in that City to the Government for confining prisoners—one at $100 per month and the other at $250 per month—or to provide rations for 1,000 or 1,400 men at $18 per month each; FITCH & WALDO, of New-York, offer 10,000 infantry accoutrements at $3 50; CALHOUN, LACEY & Co., of New-York, offer horse equipments at $23; C. S. STORMS, of New-York, offers horse equipments at $24 50; STARR, ARMS & Co., of Yonkers, N. Y., offers 3,000 Starr's pistols at $12; JOHN HOEY, of New-York, offers 25,000 Prussian muskets at $4, 8,000 Suhl rifles at $8, 600 Chasseur de Vincennes at $10.

DISMISSED.

An order dated Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 5, reads thus:

"The sentence of dismissal, in the case of First Lieut. WILLIAM L. GOLD, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, promulgated in General Orders, No. 13, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, is inoperative, in consequence of irregularities in the proceedings of the Court-martial. Lieut. GOLD is, however, dismissed by direction of the President of the United States, on the recommendation of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER, to date from Feb. 18, 1863, when the said order was issued; he having been found guilty of 'disobedience of orders,' and 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.'"

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 13.

GEN. HALLECK NOT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

The *Star* says, that it has reason to believe that there is no truth in the story that Gen. HALLECK designs taking the field in person, in the next movement of the Army of the Potomac.

AN ORDER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

The Secretary of War has directed that while the Army of the Potomac remains in its present position, no passes shall be granted to persons to visit it with the view of obtaining the bodies of deceased friends.

NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT.

A telegram was received here to-day from Gen. GRANT, dated the 6th inst., when his force was on the Big Black River, which says nothing whatever of having had an engagement on the day when, according to a rebel telegram, it was alleged that he was repulsed.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Capt. CHARLES S. BOGGS, commanding United States steamer *Sacramento*, reports that on the night of the 1st instant he captured, in the vicinity of the entrance to Wilmington, N. C., the English schooner *Wanderer*, from Nassau, while endeavoring to run the blockade. She was cleared for Beaufort, N. C., and was loaded with salt and herrings.

NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN CAPTURED.

The Navy Department, to-day, received information, from the proper authorities at Fort Monroe, that the officers and men of the following vessels, who had from time to time been made prisoners by the rebels, have been exchanged, viz.: Those of the steamers *Mercedita*, *Queen of the West*, *Harriet Lane*, *Isaac Smith* and *Columbia*, and of the schooner *Vassar*.

NAVAL.

Acting Master J. D. WARREN has been promoted to be an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to the command of the storeship *Release*.

Acting Master CHARLES H. BROWN, of the steamer *Cœur de Leon*, has been promoted to be Volunteer Lieutenant, and Acting Ensign WILLIAM S. MORRIS, of the same vessel to be Acting Master.

Acting Master F. A. MILLER has been ordered to the steamer *James Adger*, and Acting Ensign G. A. CAUCAULL, to the steamer *Memphis*.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Rebels Refuse to Receive the Disloyal Citizens Sent Them by Gen. FOSTER—The Nine Months' Men Express a Determination to Re-enlist.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, May 7.

The United States steamer *Gen. Meigs* leaves here for New-York at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

It is said that the rebels refuse to receive the disloyal citizens sent out of our lines yesterday, except those who can give security of their ability to take care of themselves.

Gen. FOSTER has recently paid a handsome tribute to the nine months' men in this department. Gen. FOSTER says there are no braver or better disciplined troops in the world, and from the day they entered the service they have not only successfully rivaled our veteran soldiers, but have proved more than a match for the enemy in every engagement.

A large majority of these nine months' soldiers have expressed a determination to reënlist for the war, after a month's furlough, provided they can return to this department and fight under their old chief, Gen. FOSTER.

Amusements.

MR. MARETZEK, although the best of managers, is the most unfortunate of men. If his singers do not happen to be sick, or to have an appointment with their lawyers in Belgium, the weather is sure to be execrable. It is certain to happen that in some way or other there will be a good excuse for a bad attendance. Last evening, when "Ione"—a work that really pleases our public—was played, the attendance was of course affected by the storm that awaited the opening of the doors, but there was an indication that, had it not been for these adverse circumstances, the audience would have been measurably up to the old standard.

The opera was excellently given in all respects—the cast being essentially the same as last season, and not to be improved. Mme. MADONI'S *rôle*, however, fell to the lot of Mme. GUERRABELLA, who sustained it with admirable discretion, imparting to it a different reading, and thus avoiding comparison with her predecessor. It is seldom that we have heard this artiste to greater advantage. The music suits her voice, and dramatically she throws much grace and spirit into the impersonation of *Ione*. It is certainly one of her best parts.

The opera will be repeated on Saturday for a matinée. On Friday, VERDI'S opera of "Aroldo" will be given.

WINTER GARDEN.—TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "Babes in the Wood," in which Mr. J. S. CLARKE first achieved his reputation in New-York, was revived at this theatre last night with complete success. The piece has been considerably improved, by being reduced to two acts, and was received with a continuous roar of laughter from its commencement to its close. Of Mr. CLARKE'S *Beetle* it is sufficient to say that it is fitted to hang as a companion-picture to his *Toodles*. He was more than once called before the curtain to receive the congratulations of the house.

CONCERT.—Mme. DE LUSSAN will give her annual concert to-night, at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Signor CENTEMERI, Monsieur DE LA FERRIERE, Monsieur APPY, (violinist,) Mr. H. PATTISON, (pianist,) and Signor MORRA, (conductor.)

The Second and Sixteenth New-York Volunteers on their Way Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 13—2.44 P. M.

The Second and Sixteenth regiments New-York Volunteers left Camden at 10 o'clock, on their return home.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record for all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Extract of "The Night-Blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality. A sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

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Is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
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Trusses and Improved Supporters, of Hard Rubber, and a Varicocele Truss, at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

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French China,
Richly decorated Dinner and Tea Sets in unusual variety.
White and Plain Gilt Tea Sets at very low prices.
A complete assortment of all kinds of White, Gilt and Fancy China.
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Spring Clothing.
AT EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
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Twenty-five per cent. below the market price.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye Known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
Agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.

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A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer.
The best machine yet invented for wringing clothes. No family can afford to be without one.
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Costiveness.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, and no one can expect to enjoy health permanently who permits it, for it is contrary to the economy of the system, and gives rise to a goodly proportion of the ills which afflict the human race. To neglect it, therefore, is to insure ill health of greater or less duration; yet, in attempting its removal, discrimination with regard to the remedies to be used is requisite. Violent purgatives temporarily remove obstructions, weaken the bowels, and reduce the strength of the patient, and are followed usually by greater constipation, rendering another and another dose necessary, until even the strongest purgatives lose their effect, and the patient's condition becomes deplorable. What is required is a gentle purgative—one having some action on the liver, and one that can be taken daily without impairing the strength of the patient, or injury to the system, until the tendency to constipation is removed. But few remedies have been found to meet these requirements, and of these few probably none have been so successful, as generated by many years' use, as Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They are usually taken every night at bedtime, causing, in proper doses, no inconvenience during the night, and producing no sickness or unpleasant effect during the day, so that persons may follow their usual avocations, whether of business or pleasure, in the same manner as if they had not taken the Pills. Their good effect will begin to be obvious after a week or two's use, particularly in greater clearness of mind, and, an increased energy and disposition to work and to enjoy life, and their continued use in the restoration of the health to the patient. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., and at retail by Druggists generally.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth, upon the infallible treatment of Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Genito-Urinary organs, &c., by M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York City. Mailed in sealed envelopes for $1, by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Best Sewing-machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Two Things are Necessary in a Modern Family Sewing Machine. It should both stitch and embroider, otherwise it is not the machine for family use; and when you have finished stitching a garment with your machine, you will be left to embroider it tediously by hand. GROVER & BAKER'S Premium Machines, No. 495 Broadway, are perfect stitchers and perfect embroiderers. No other family machines embroider.

Arnoux's
MERCHANT TAILORING
HAS REMOVED
TO
BROADWAY CORNER OF FOURTH-STREET.
Mr. ANTHONY ARNOUX, Sen., who was connected with the old firm of A. & G. A. ARNOUX, and later of A. ARNOUX & SON, will hereafter be found at the above location.
We offer all kinds of goods in the tailoring line, and shall sell
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1863.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

MARRIED.

DUNN—MOSHER.—On Monday evening, May 11, by Rev. Henry Fox, JOHN DUNN and EMMA, only daughter of William Mosher, Esq., of New-York.

HOWE—WELLS.—On Tuesday, May 12, at the residence of R. J. Richards, Esq., by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, THOMAS C. HOWE and KLIAN WELLS, all of the City of Brooklyn, S. I. No cards.

MORGAN—SEAMAN.—On Monday, May 11, by Rev. Dr. Gillette, Mr. WILLIAM H. MORGAN and Miss EUNICE E., daughter of A. G. Seaman, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

☞ Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

PLUM—TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, May 13, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, JAMES R. PLUM and MAGGIE, daughter of the late John R. Townsend, Esq., all of this City.

PURDY—PURDY.—On Tuesday, May 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Ward, WILLIAM PURDY, of Rye, and CAROLINE, daughter of B. H. Purdy, Esq., of Harrison.

SMITH—UNDERHILL.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 13, at the residence of Alexander Underhill, by Hon. G. C. Reynolds, DANIEL SMITH, of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., and MARY F. UNDERHILL, daughter of Josiah J. Underhill, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THOMAS—CRAVEN.—At St. Ann's Church, on Monday, May 11, by Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., CHARLES W. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, and MARY A., eldest daughter of Commander T. Augustus Craven, U. S. N.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On Wednesday, May 13, of consumption, JAMES P., wife of Samuel L. Austin, of Brooklyn, Mich., in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the house of Mr. Horace Austin, No. 50 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Thursday,) May 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BAAD.—GEORGE BAAD, iron founder, missing since Jan. 21, 1863, was found drowned on Tuesday, May 12, aged 65 years.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BLAUVELT.—On Wednesday, May 13, Mrs. JANE BLAUVELT, widow of John C. Blauvelt, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law, B. Wood, Jr., No. 218 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, May 14, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rockland County for interment on Friday, May 15.

☞ Paterson and Newburgh papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, May 13, FANNY PHILLIPS, youngest child of Hervey and Emily A. Brown, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 42 West 45th-st., on Thursday, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CRAFT.—On Wednesday, May 13, ANDREW J., son of John and Eliza Craft, aged 20 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Hose Company No. 33, and the members of Insurance Patrol No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, this (Thursday) afternoon, May 14, at 2 o'clock, at No. 3 Congress-st., without further invitation.

CATLIN.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 13, of diphtheria, HELEN MARGARET, second daughter of George Catlin, in the 15th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FARQUHER.—On Tuesday, May 12, at his residence, PETER R. FARQUHER, aged 41 years.

Funeral will take place from No. 169 Wayne-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, May 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

JENKS.—On Tuesday evening, May 12, of diphtheria, WILLIE, only child of William H. and Anna E. H. Jenks.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, May 14, at 3 o'clock, at No. 49 6th-st., South Brooklyn.

KEITH.—In San Francisco, Cal., on the 10th day of July last, Mrs. CAROLINE P. KEITH, wife of Rev. Cleveland Keith, of the Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Shanghai, China.

Funeral services will be held in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., this (Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of Mrs. Keith, and of her late husband, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

LEFFERTS.—On Tuesday evening, May 12, EMMA GERTRUDE, daughter of Lewis and Phebe A. Lefferts, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, May 14, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 5 Commerce-st.

LYON.—In Katonah, Westchester County, on Monday, May 11, WALTER SANFORD LYON, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, to-day, May 14, at 2 o'clock.

LANE.—On Monday evening, May 11, MARY ISABELLA, wife of John Lane, aged 38 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, Jonathan T. and Andrew R. Trotter, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, May 14, at 9½ o'clock, from the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

SCHENCK.—On Monday evening, May 11, JULIA, daughter of Elizabeth and the late John Schenck, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Mr. Willetts, Joralemon, near Court-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., without more particular notice.

STEDMAN.—On Wednesday, May 13, of quick consumption, CHARLES FREDERICK STEDMAN, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, May 15, at the residence of his uncle, William E. Dodge, No. 223 Madison-av.

SHOEMAKER.—In Reading, Conn., on Saturday, May 9, PETER SHOEMAKER, aged 77 years.

SAWYER.—In Noank, Conn., on Saturday, May 9, Capt. JOSHUA SAWYER, for many years a resident of this City and Brooklyn, in the 64th year of his age.

VAN HOUTEN.—On Wednesday, May 6, at Fredericksburgh, Va., from wounds received in battle, GILLIAN VAN HOUTEN, Colonel of 21st regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, aged 43 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Cantre-st., west Palisade-av., Hudson City, on Thursday morning, May 14, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Paterson by the 12 o'clock train, from Long Dock, Jersey City.

WATKINS.—On Monday evening, May 11, after a short illness, JAMES H. WATKINS, aged 29 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, and Corinthian Chapter, and the Masonic Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Valentine, No. 54 2d-av., corner 3d-st., on Thursday next, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WATKINS.—After a short illness, JAMES H. WATKINS, aged 29 years.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 159, R. A. M., officers and camp, are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late companion, from his late residence, No. 54 2d-av., on Thursday, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order

ROYAL G. MILLARD, H. P.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 273.—May 13, 1863.
10, 7, 58, 23, 61, 52, 48, 31, 72, 60, 45, 29, 3.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 274.—May 13, 1863.
62, 26, 73, 46, 7, 45, 34, 5, 47, 55, 60, 23, 71, 42, 12, 44, 32, 8, 51, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS.
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BENJAMIN WOOD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milbau, No. 183 Broadway.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturers of Photo Materials, No. 501 Broadway, N. Y. Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

SPRING,
1863,
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS
NOW READY,
Comprising all the articles necessary for a
GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

UNIFORMS
FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
Made up in a
Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

PURE BLOOD CURES.—WHEN THE BILE has not the requisite healthy qualities, we become costive. To restore the bile to a state of health, the blood must be purified. You cannot purify the blood but by occasional purgatives, and they should be continued for several days in succession, then there may be a greater or less interval of rest. Some persons have used BRANDRETH'S Pills every day in small doses until they became cured of costiveness, which had troubled them for over twenty years. The use of this medicine does not debilitate or require an increase of dose from continued use. They in fact strengthen the bowels, as exercise does the arms or legs.

DANIEL J. TENNY, of Astor House, New-York, cured himself of costiveness of ten years standing by their use alone.

Mr. COOS, Editor of *Democratic Banner*, Bennington, Vt., cured of costiveness and dyspepsia by BRANDRETH'S Pills, when all other medicines had failed, and when his doctors pronounced him incurable.

Mr. BLISS, of Bushwick, cured of debility and costiveness by BRANDRETH'S Pills, when he despaired of ever regaining his health.

Remember reference will be given to persons whom BRANDRETH'S Pills have cured of costiveness of over twenty years' duration, and in cases where no natural action of the bowels had taken place in twenty years.

Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., New-York. For sale also at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.
GET NEW STYLE.

AN ELEGANT CURE FOR THE HAIR,
Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of

PHALON'S COCIN
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FOR THE HAIR. Principal Depot 517 Broadway.
FOR THE HAIR. For sale everywhere.
FOR THE HAIR,
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SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.
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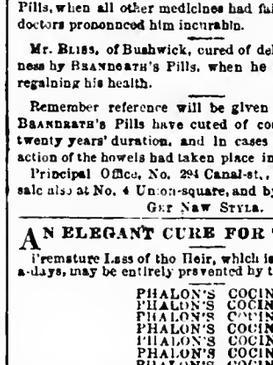
TO PRESERVE AND IMPROVE THE HUMAN HAIR.
The only article discovered for promoting the health and strength of the Hair, and giving the Hair a rich and glossy appearance, is PHALON & SON'S COCIN, and we recommend all to buy it.—*Philadelphia Press.*



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Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
Connecting with Plumbing Establishment
NO. 331 FOURTH-STREET,
Also,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BARCLAY-STREET,
Is constantly receiving the Latest and most APPROVED PATTERNS of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and all other kinds of GAS FIXTURES, which he offers at *very low rates*. Also, FRENCH BRONZES of his own importation, from the BEST MANUFACTURERS IN PARIS. PROMPT ATTENTION paid to all foreign orders.

LILLIE'S SAFE TRIUMPHANT.
SEE THE FOLLOWING LETTER.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.
SIR: It is with no ordinary pleasure that we inform you that our Safe, purchased three years since, at Lillie's Agency, passed through the fire which destroyed our store on the 27th ult., preserving the entire contents in almost a perfect state. The lock works freely, and the safe will only require refitting and painting to be fit for future use. M. L. MARSH & SON,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 158 Greenwich-st.
To H. R. HUBBELL, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Wrought-Iron Safes, No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.
This is the most remarkable medicinal compound ever offered to the public. It is an
EXHILARANT TONIC,
Composed of Calisaya Bark and nine other herbs, roots and extracts. It is of French origin.
Sold by
HEGEMAN & CO., druggists, Nos. 203, 390, 511, 756 Broadway; J. & J. CODDINGTON, druggists, No. 715 Broadway; JOHN MEADIM, druggist, No. 679 Broadway; THOS. BAILEY, Bible House, and many others.

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS.
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING WATCH CHAINS,
For ladies and gentlemen. Same as low as
TWO, THREE AND FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
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RIFLES AND MUSKETS FOR SALE.
8,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets, 1,000 Prussian Suhl rifles, and 500 Chasseurs de Vincennes rifles.
All the arms are of the best quality, and subject to inspection.
For particulars address Box 11 New-York Post-office.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!
A fine collection of Roses, Verbenas, Petunias, Geraniums, Fuschias and all other bedding-out plants; and also a fine lot of Standard Roses for sale, by W. FITZPATRICK, florist, 20th-st. and Broadway. Baskets always on hand for those who want plants for the country.

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J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES, warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 138 MEADOW-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, great tightness at the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

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816
BROADWAY.

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We, the undersigned, Bankers, Merchants, Brokers, &c., having seen a card in the daily papers, stating that on and after the 1st of May, we would hold our daily meetings in Pine-st, do declare that said card was unauthorized by us, and that we continue to meet, as usual, at the Merchants' Exchange, corner of Exchange-place and William-st.

Brown Brothers & Co.,	George Moke,
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Maitland, Phelps & Co.,	Wotherspoon, Kingsford & Co
Dennistonn & Co.,	Baillie & Lander,
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Richard Irwin & Co.,	J. J. Merriam,
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Da Rham & Co.,	Delannay & Clark,
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Klngan & Co.,	R. L. Maitland & Co.,
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Napier & Welford,	Wm. Lidderdale,
R. T. Napier,	E. L. Schultz,
E. K. Albaries,	and many others.

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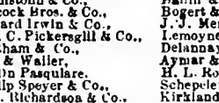
ON DEPOSITS.
For a period of six months or longer.....4 per cent.
Payable at 3 days' notice.....3 per cent.
Deposite may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.
Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
President.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Secretary.



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 16 Cliff-st., New-York.

UPTOWN MILLINERY.—MRS R. B. JANES, No. 1,214 Broadway, near 31st-st., has just opened a choice assortment of lace and straw bonnets, children's hats, ribbons, flowers, &c. Also, mourning bonnets at lowest cash prices.

UNION.

EIGHTEENTH WARD LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Headquarters northeast corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. The two organizations previously existing in this Ward, comprising persons of all parties, have been consolidated, and the following gentlemen, irrespective of politics, have been elected officers of the joint association:

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President.
James G. King, Wm. Tilden, Vice Presidents.
H. D. Sedgwick, Edward F. Davis, Secretaries.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Dr. A. Hawley Heath, Chairman.
Henry O'Reilly, Theodore Roosevelt,
H. D. Sedgwick, A. A. Valentine,
C. Hennessy, E. Stephenson.
Nathaniel Hayden, Treasurer.
BRIGADES.
James Kelly, Chairman.
Henry A. Cram, Theo. Glanbenskloe,
Robert Emmet, C. P. Kirkland.
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
Nathaniel Hayden, Chairman.
Ab'm S. Hewitt, T. W. B. Hughes,
David Dows, Jas. Ed. Thompson.

A meeting of the patriotic residents of the XVIIIth Ward is hereby called for MONDAY, May 18, at 8 P. M., at the headquarters of the Association, northeast corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Mr. James T. Brady, Gen. Hiram Walbridge and other eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President.
EDWARD F. DAVIS, Sec'y.

"STAND BY THE FLAG."
LOYAL MEN, LOYAL WOMEN,
LOYAL BOYS, LOYAL GIRLS,
will meet at Bleecker Building, (Bleecker and Morton sts.,) on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to hear addresses by Rev. T. J. WALL, of NORTH CAROLINA, and Hon. HORACE GREELEY, in favor of
UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY.
Seats free. Patriotic songs by the GLEE CLUB.

THE LOYAL WOMEN'S CONVENTION will meet, at Dr. Cheever's Church, TO-DAY, (Thursday,) May 14, at 10 o'clock, and, THIS EVENING, at Cooper Institute. Admission to morning session free; evening, 25 cents. Addresses by Elizabeth Cady Stenton, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Ernestine L. Rose and others. Tickets for sale at the door.

AT RETAIL,
TEN THOUSAND DOZEN
RICH PARIS SILK
NECK-TIES,
At the following prices:
25 cent TIES at 15 cents.
40 cent TIES at 25 cents.
50 cent TIES at 35 cents.
75 cent TIES at 50 cents.
Also, a large stock of SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, Traveling and Dress Shirts, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., all of which we offer *at much less than* "POPULAR PRICES."
N. B.—This is the *only* place to buy NECK-TIES and COLLARS *at just what they are worth.*
PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE,
Late J. H. Blake & Co.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

**MEN'S &

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do chamberwork, and is an excellent waitress, and will assist with fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 154 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and fine washing, or chambermaid and waitress: best of reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, and the other as cook, washer and ironer; have the best of reference; lived 9 years in last place. Call at No. 48 Charlton-st., Room No. 14.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of hardy children, by a young woman, who has three years' City reference from her last place; has no objections to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for three days, at 2 Great Jones-st., corner of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman, who has lived two years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and would take charge of an infant or wait upon a lady; has good reference. Call at No. 92 6th-st., between 1st-av. and 1st. A., Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid or thorough waitress; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 233 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; very good City reference. Call at 112 Clinton-place, (8th-st.) near Macdougal.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and to wait on a lady; thoroughly understands her business; has 2½ years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 65 West 20th-st. Ring the top bell. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist in washing, if required; can give good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 112 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 168 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 39 West 18th-st. Can be seen for three days, at 2 Great Jones-st., corner of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook in a private family, is a good baker; no objection to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 670 Greenwich-st., between Barrow and Christopher sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, as professed cook in all its branches; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of sweets; best of City reference given. Call at No. 267 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation to cook in a private family, perfectly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 30 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, has lived in a good family in this City, where good reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner 18th-st., entrance in 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; no objection to doing a part of the washing, if required; the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 59 East Houston-st., in the dry goods store, for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls—one as cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid and waitress; both have the best of reference and their business; willing and obliging; no objection to go in the country; have excellent recommendations. Call at No. 156 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for superior servants, cooks, washers and ironers, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and really valuable servants. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (form rly of Hilary at.) Patronized by families of distinction in city and country. Our selection of cooks, washers and ironers is unusually large, and of an excellent class.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 471 2d-av., near 29th-st.

AS COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND IRONING.—Wanted, a situation in the above capacity; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 25th-st., over the store, 7th-av.

AS DRESSMAKING.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH dress-maker, from Paris, work by the day or week; can cut and fit in the most fashionable style. Call at No. 228 West 25th-st., no. 7 below 8th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by an American lady, in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge, or take charge of first floor in hotel. Call on or address a note to Mrs. A. M., for three days, No. 223 Spring-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as first-class laundress; she is perfectly understands her business in all its branches; also can do up fine muslins and French flatting, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress; understands French flatting and all kinds of muslins; has lived five years in her last place, where unexceptionable reference will be given. Can be seen at 249 10th-av., cor. 25th-st., entrance, 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a very respectable woman, who has the best City reference; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant or children, and of doing sewing. Can be seen for three days at No. 205 East 34th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman, as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire care of a baby. Apply on Thursday and Friday, at her present employer's, No. 9 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—COOK, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by two respectable girls, the nurse to do cooking, washing and ironing; the cook to do cooking in a small family; the nurse is willing to assist with the work, and would not object to go in the country; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 56 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of children; is fond of children, and would like to live with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of children; is fond of children, and would like to live with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, and would take charge of children; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, in a first-class family; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 302 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as waitress in a small private family. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 18 West 21st-st., top floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A girl of neat appearance and good habits, wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is fully competent to either specify; has no objection to go in the country with a family, for the Summer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR PORTER IN A STORE OR HOTEL.—A young man, with good references, wishes a situation as above, in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 12 4th-av.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A POSITION as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, shipping clerk, &c., by a young man; is a good marker, and thoroughly acquainted with double entry. For particulars, address E. C. D. Box No. 112, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; he is an experienced groom and a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; can give ten years' City reference from last employers for qualifications and steadiness; the country preferred. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Waters' saddle and harness store, No. 840 Broadway, where he can be seen.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as coachman, by a man who understands his business in all its branches, and can bring the best of references from his former employer; country preferred. Can be seen for two days, at No. 10 4th-av., or address L. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman, (single,) a situation as coachman to a good family; has had long experience, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has good City reference. Address R. S., No. 1 9th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young man, as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is willing and obliging. Can give the best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, in a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can come well recommended; for reference call at Mr. Hunt's Store, No. 75 Murray-st. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of city references. Refers to his former employer. Address M. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office,

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has ten years' City reference. Call or address No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single young man, as coachman in a private family; would assist in garden; country preferred; good reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a man who understands his business thoroughly; best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address T. L., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant single man, as coachman and groom; can give over five years' City reference from his last employer as to honesty, sobriety, and as a careful driver. A note addressed, for two days, D. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, shall be attended to; or Mr. Wilson's stable, No. 79 West 16th-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, perfectly acquainted with the City; has no objection to the country; has the best of City and country references, wishes a situation as coachman or groom. Address J. B. K., Trainor's saddlery store, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

AS GARDENER.—A. SMITH, SEEDSMAN, wishes to procure a situation for a first-class gardener. Scotch; I have known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing such. Address A., No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a thoroughly competent man, Scotch, as gardener; has had many years' experience in this country; or would take charge of a farm. Call or address G., at Smith's seedstore, No. 68 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, as plain vegetable gardener; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; can give good references. Address JOHN, Box 220 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an English Protestant single man; no objections to the country, or to travel; the best of City references given. Can be seen from 10 to 12, for three days, at No. 67 3d-av., or by note to C. H.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable man, as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 872 Broadway, in the stationer's, for two days.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, by a young Englishman, a Protestant; is a thorough waiter; can furnish first-class references; wishes to go in the country or travel with a gentleman. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av., corner 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, THE care of a house for a family going to the country. Inquire of C. L. CARPENTER, 243d-av., (Dible House.)

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a young man, as assistant book-keeper, and to make himself generally useful in a wholesale provision house. Address, with reference, Box 4,665 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT COACHMAN wanted, to go a short distance into the country; must have good recommendations, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to MORRIS, at Office of New-York *Observer*, No. 37 Park-row.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS coachman, to go 30 miles into the country; to one every way competent liberal wages will be given. Address for three days, giving references and stating where to be seen, B. L. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN TO go to the country, must be a single man, and a Protestant, and have unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 643 Water-st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, AT NEWPORT, R. I., in a private family, a Protestant woman as seamstress. Apply, with references, at Spingler House, on Union-square, Room No. 13.

A COOK.—WANTED, AT NEWPORT, R. I., IN A private family; a Protestant woman as cook. Apply, with references, at Spingler House, on Union-square, Room No. 13.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as professed cook. Apply, with references, at No. 16 West 36th-st., before 11 and after 4 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a thoroughly competent, experienced person, accustomed to the care of children, and who can furnish unexceptionable City references. Apply, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 321 5th-av.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant girl to go with a family to Ohio as waitress and chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; family small; reference required. Apply for two days at No. 8 Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 years of age, whose parents reside in Brooklyn, is wanted in a stock and mercantile office. He must be active, and quick at figures. Address Box No 72, New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED—FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, to learn the hardware business; to be a fair penman and quick at figures, and must have the best of references. None other need apply. M. C. BULLS, No. 278 3d-av.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY Goods store. Salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD UPHOLSTERER, AT No. 770 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
HARRINGTON & STONE.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. If the party suits, the place will be a permanent and pleasant one, with fair and prompt remuneration. Address, with amount of wages expected, B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A VERY RICH subscription book. None but first-class canvassers, and those acquainted with the book business, need apply. GEO. R. LOCKWOOD, late Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM TO GO into the country; must come with good recommendations and understand the care of horses; English and Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 56 9th-st., on Friday morning, between 10 n'clock and noon.

BOOK COMPOSITORS.—TWENTY GOOD hands wanted at No. 15 Vandewater-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of RAYMOND & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April, 1863. The business of the firm will be settled by W. M. Raymond, at No. 536 Broadway, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.
Dated New-York, May 9, 1863.
W. M. RAYMOND.
W. H. FORBES
BURNET FORBES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—W. M. RAYMOND, of the late firm of Raymond & Co., and DANIEL P. WOOD, of Syracuse, have this day entered into a copartnership, under the name and style of W. M. RAYMOND & CO., and will hereafter conduct the Metallic Burial Case business at No. 536 Broadway, as heretofore conducted by Raymond & Co.
Dated New-York, April 1, 1863.
W. M. RAYMOND.
DANIEL P. WOOD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between MORGAN C. MERRITT and JACOB TILLSON, Butchers, (place of business No. 434 8th-av.) has this day been dissolved.
New-York, May 12, 1863.
MORGAN C. MERRITT.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 546 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 8th-av., 508 6th-av., 68 6th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, Tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers, prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 482 Pearl-st.

SECOND-HAND SAFE WANTED—A GOOD fire-proof safe of medium size. Address, with price, Box No. 3,208 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY.

GOLD SHADES. KELLY'S.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.

BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES.

Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.

359 LACE CURTAINS. BROADWAY.

NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE.
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at
ONE PRICE!
OLD PRICES.
G. L. & J. S. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF
CURTAINS, VALLENCES,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
GOLD, PAINTED & HOLLAND
WINDOW SHADES,
AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON
OLD PRICES.

LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.
200 PIECES BEST PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, from 4c. to $2 a yard. VERY WIDE, and Best Goods imported.
3-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES, half price.
REAL LACES, of every description.
POINT COLLARS, THREAD COLLARS, &c.
1,000 Dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, from 12c. a dozen up. THE CHEAPEST LINE OF HANDKERCHIEFS IN THE CITY.
Hem-stitched and Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS—a full stock.
Gents' Linen and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, at very low prices.
OPENING, 1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, AT LOW PRICES. Sets of every description.
FULL LINE OF NEEDLE-WORKED EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, INFANTS' WAISTS, INFANTS' DRESSES, &c., &c.
ALL COLORS of Grenadines, Barèges, Grenadine Veils, Lace Veils, Thread Veils, Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.
SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wonregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $10. SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Sosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
No. 455 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)
THE NEWEST STYLES
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No 281 Grand-st.
We are offering a large and well-selected stock of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, at low prices, for cash. Also, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats and Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

GAYNOR'S NEW STORE.
The largest and most elegant assortment of CORSETS AND SKIRTS
Ever offered at retail in New-York. Our immense stock being purchased before the advance, we will continue to charge our old prices.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer.
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Call, we have cheap RIBBONS, SILKS, STRAWS and LACES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st., 57 Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY GOODS.
Choice and Select Stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STRAWS, ALL THE PRESENT STYLES. Also, choice stock of best PARIS FLOWERS, all the desirable shades to match the Ribbons. RUCHES, INFANTS' LACE CAPS, FANCY BACK COMBS, FANCY FANS, &c.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th st.

SPONSALIA
MILLINERY ROOMS,
No. 12 Waverley-place.
Mme. BENEDICT'S second opening of Parisian millinery will take place on THURSDAY, May 14.
A distinct department for
MOURNING MILLINERY.

SUMMER BONNETS.—THOUSANDS OF BONNETS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.—Straw hats and bonnets for ladies and children.
L. BINNS' Millinery, largest in the world, No. 581 Broadway. Cut this out. Old hats received and cleaned. Milliners and trimmers wanted.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

GILLIES' FINE-FLAVORED OLD PLANtation Coffee, 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade. For sale by grocers generally.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & CO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

AN OPERA GLASS FOUND—IN AN OMNIbus. Address, giving description of glass, time of loss, and time of stages, Box No. 3,688 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.
After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.
VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.
☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.
We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.
U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
As the right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Savings Banks, the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day, can secure bonds, to be delivered during the FIRST TWENTY DAYS of JULY, by a deposit of 10 per cent. with the subscribers.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Wall-st.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS
BOUGHT, COLLECTED OR ADVANCED UPON.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordnance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy claims wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers on commission. Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of Indebtedness (old and new) constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cent. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.
These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers.
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for balances remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, SONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
New-York, May 9, 1863.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held on the 11th inst., the following Board of Trustees was elected for the ensuing year:
GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL H. CARPENTER,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,
JOHN E. GAVIT,
J. DORSEY BALD,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,
HENRY E. SAULNIER,
JOHN G. WELLSTOOD,
ALBERT B. GOODALL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees the following Officers were elected:
GEORGE W. HATCH, President
JOHN E. GAVIT, Vice-President.
WILLIAM R. BLISS, Secretary.
NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.
WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 50 WALL-ST.,
New-York, May 13, 1863.
AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of this Company, in this City, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, at this Office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD
COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 5, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after the eighteenth (18th) day of May next, the United States Trust Company of New-York will act as Registrar of Transfers, and Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of New-York, as Transfer Agents, of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the ninth (9th) inst., to reopen at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the eighteenth inst. All transfers of stock will be made at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
New-York, April 29, 1863.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.
W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
New-York, May 9, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company is prepared to discount the payment of interest on their issue of $2,400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds.
On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent. discount for the period unexpired.
JOSEPH PRICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.—The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the first day of June, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on and after the 30th inst. By order of the Board,
R. TOUSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, May 9, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

SAGINAW SOLAR SALT COMPANY.—AN adjourned meeting will be held in the Directors Room of the Germania Life Insurance Co. on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 1 P. M., to decide about sending a Committee to Saginaw, Mich., to examine the loads of the Saginaw Solar Salt Co., with the view of taking the refusal of the remaining stock. Mr. Fellowes will be present, and will give any desired information. Those interested in salt, or who wish to become so, are invited to attend.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. OF 1859,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859 will be held at the office of the Company in Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WM. B. CORNEAN, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company hold their annual meeting at Chicago, the 3d of June next; therefore the transfer books in New-York will be closed the 23d inst., at the close of business, and be reopened the 4th of June next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.
THURSDAY, May 14.

"MINE GOT I WHAT A COUNTRIES!" Mine claimed an honest Dutchman, on examining one of the new Washington Tokens. "We ish ruined. Bring out do nickels!" The WASHINGTON TOKENS are for sale, at the lowest market rates, by MATSON & ROBINSON, Brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.
New-York, May 11, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A LONG EXPErience in the commission trade, is desirous of joining to his present business one or two agencies for domestic manufactures; has no objection to build up a trade for a new article. Best of reference given. Address H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State st.,
New-York, May 11, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 20th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
For delivery on the 3d of June:
1,000 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat. In full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops: meat to be free from rust or stain.
1,000 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.
Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.
25,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.
12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.
12,500 pounds of first quality thoroughly cured SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.
The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.
250,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be secured with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.
500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.
500 bushels of first quality NE

MEDICAL.

CAUTION.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Druggists and medicine deniers throughout the country are cautioned against buying or selling certain medicines prepared by

JOHN MOFFAT & CO., No. 32 East 17th-st.,

and which are claimed to be the genuine

LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

An injunction has been issued by the Court, on the application of the representatives of the late proprietor,

DR. WILLIAM MOFFAT, (deceased,)

restraining the said John Moffat & Co. from making or selling the same, and every effort will be made to protect the trade and the public against a

SPURIOUS ARTICLE.

The undersigned is the only person authorized to manufacture the

GENUINE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

as they have been heretofore manufactured and sold by the late proprietor.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Agent.
Moffat Building,
No. 335 Broadway and No. 186 Church-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

Who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,

by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all other combined. I can and will cure you in less time and cheaper than any doctor in the land, and those who have been robbed of health, money and health, call; it will take no little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Secret cases of long standing or of syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing full description of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., Hudson square. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Vaneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, bubo, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. Thirty years of extensive practice exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preparations are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies—Dr. Powers' Pellerical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. Be all cases should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. HALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLogy of the Reproductive Organs."—"It is, indeed, a valuable work of great practical value. All the diseases discussed in this volume, and they fall in under our observation, are addressed many to an ignorance and are positively pernicious."—*Courier Journal*. "This volume is full of scientific information, of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-York Tribune*. "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of the kind ever published."—*Boston Post*. "Offers judicious advice to a large number, which will save them from exposing their affliction by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal*. "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease, spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Herald*.

The work is for sale in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED to the debilitated by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This immortal agent restores in a short time the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness obtained and physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c., the time required to cure them is not long, and a perfect cure is guaranteed. Therefore it is impossible for this liberal offer to be made by any other remedy. Should not be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that cold and body draining disease, secret habit? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," or city intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing box No. 1,221, New-York city. For sale by H. DICKINSON, No. 4 Vesey-st.; Astor House; and No. 15 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared by Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases; warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Be Beware of imitations. Purchase direct of Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. ELY'S Pills (or the Periodic Regulator or Golden Female Pills. Invaluable in correcting irregularities of the female system, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, conned his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. He is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000; Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 50 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 12 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, JENKINS, leaves New-York, Wed's'y May 6.
EUROPA, MCOMB, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JENKINS, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PAYON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.
FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations.).....$30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
All experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE,

FOR
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
TO SAIL ON
FRIDAY, MAY 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. H. PERKINS, Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
will sail as above
From Pier No. 51, North River, foot of Beach-st.
In consequence of the strict quarantine regulations, this vessel will not touch at Havana.
The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORWEGIAN,
Capt. M. MASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, May 16.
Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $47 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SAHEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
Regular sailing days WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
THE FINE STEAMSHIP
SALVOR
will sail for WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C., on SATURDAY, May 16, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from PIER No. 13 EAST RIVER. For freight or passage apply to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CUBICA, Capt. I. MCMASTERS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte with dispatch.
The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ASA BAKER, will sail on Thursday, May 7.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 81 Broadway.
Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon. JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....May 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....May 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....May 30
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers to be forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $1 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.
The HELENA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIden and SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat or all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HEDDERICK, will leave Harrison-st., at 5 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY A STEAMBOAT—Either sidewheel or propeller, between 20 and 50 tons, adapted for a freight boat, in good running order. Address Box No. 131 *Times* Office, with size, speed, age, where insured, where seen, and what valued at.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. H. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTing, pulleys, &c., a six-horse horizontal engine, in good order; also, a set of silversmith's tools, bellows, lathes, blower, anvils, vices, drawbench, hammers, &c., to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at No. 27 Spring-st.

CYLINDER PRESS WANTED.—WANTED, a Hoe or Taylor second-hand large cylinder press, about royal size. Address W. P. H., Box No. 6,205 Post-office, or E. K. WISE, No. 12 Dutch-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
TWENTY-SEVENTH OPERA NIGHT,
when will be presented the new and brilliantly successful opera of
AROLDO,
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,
with its superb cast and gorgeous mise en scene.
AROLDO, (a Saxon Knight).....Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA, (his wife).....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mina).....Signor BELLINI
Godvine.....Signor Rubboli Enrico.....Herr Reichardt
Briano.....Herr Muller Elena.....Mme. Fichet
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
commences this morning at the box office of the Academy: Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
ON SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when will be presented the new and successful opera of
IONE,
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME
as a Matinée performance.
In active preparation for immediate production, for the first time in America, Maestro Perl's new grand Biblical Opera,
JUDITH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
SATURDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when Petrella's new and brilliantly successful opera of
IONE
will be presented, with its superb cast and gorgeous mise en scene, for
POSITIVELY THE ONLY TIME
as a matinée performance.
IONE,
(THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.)
IONE.....MADAME GUERRABELLA
(Her first appearance in this character.)
Nidia, a slave.....Mlle. SULZER
Glauco, the Athenian.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern keeper.....Signor BIACHI
Salustio.....{ Patricians, }.....Signor RUDHI
Clodio.....{ Glauco's friends, }.....HERR MULLER
Olinthus, Ione's slave.....Mme. FICHER
Parricians, Gladiators, People of Pompeii, Peasants, Guards, Centurions, Lictors, Soldiers, Slaves, &c.
CONDUCTOR.....Signor J. NUNO.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1.
Tickets can be obtained at all the regular ticket offices and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND VOCAL CONCERT,
by MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1863.
On which occasion will be repeated Goldbeck's Grand Symphony,
VICTORIA,
PEACE, STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH.
Mr. G. will be assisted by
MME. JERICHA JOHANNSEN,
Messrs. S. B. MILLS and THEODOR THOMAS.
And Mr. H. C. TIMM.
Tickets, $1 to all parts of the house, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Lulé's, No. 758 Broadway, at Sabell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and all the principal music stores. Subscribers only will be entitled to the choice of reserved seats. Subscription list will be closed on Saturday evening, May 16. Subscribers for four (4) tickets will be entitled to boxes.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—M. CLOCQUET'S GRAND TOUR OF THE HOLY LAND, or gigantic illuminated illustrations of a journey through Palestine, and superb Oriental costumes, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Increased accommodations between New-York, Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton and Orient.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing May 11, 1863.
TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

8.00 A. M. James Slip and 8:15 A. M. 34th-st.—Greenport Mail and Passenger Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Jamaica for Hempstead, and at Hicksville for Syosset.
11.00 A. M. James Slip and 11:15 A. M. 34th-st.—Syosset Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Jamaica for Hempstead.
3.30 P. M. James Slip and 3:45 P. M. 34th-st.—Express Passenger Train for the county of Queens, stopping at Whitefield, Jamaica, Mineola, connecting for Hempstead, Jerusalem, and all Stations East of Mineola.
4.30 P. M. James Slip and 4.45 P. M. 34th-st.—Syosset Train, stopping at all Stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead.
6.00 P. M. James Slip and 6.15 P. M. 34th-st.—Hempstead and Islip Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Hicksville with an extra car for Syosset. Fare from Hicksville to Syosset, ten cents.
5.35 A. M. Islip and Hempstead Train, stopping at all Stations, except Syosset. Arriving in New-York at 7 A. M.
7.15 A. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all stations, except Willow Tree and Woodside, and connecting at Mineola from Hempstead. Arriving in New-York at 8.2 A. M.
6.15 A. M. Express Train from Greenport, stopping at all Stations to Hicksville, and at Jamaica connecting with extra car from Syosset, at Mineola, connecting from Hempstead, at Jamaica and at Whitfield. Arriving in New-York at 9.30 A. M.
2.20 P. M. Special train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, and connecting at Mineola from Hempstead. Arriving in New-York at 3.2 P. M.
2.25 P. M. Mail Train from Greenport, stopping at all Stations. Passengers from Syosset and Hempstead connect with this train. Arriving in New-York at 5.20 P. M.

SPECIAL SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT
TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

9.15 A. M. 34th-st. and 9.30 A. M. Hunter's Point—Excursion Train stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead. Connecting at Hicksville with extra car to Syosset. Fare ten cents from Syosset to Hicksville.
6.15 P. M. 34th-st. at 6.30 P. M. Hunter's Point—Special Train for Syosset, stopping at all Stations.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

6.15 A. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead.
2.45 P. M. Excursion Train from Yaphank, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead, and connecting with extra car from Syosset. Fare ten cents from Syosset to Hicksville.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. FERRIS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., freight and accommodation line until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M. and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 258 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., procure a card or a catalogue, with the prices marked will be sent per mail, if desired, and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing Pine Apples, Silks, Madras and Bandaoa Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Pongees, Crapes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.
Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The annual business meeting will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 5 P. M.
The Annual Social Reunion will take place in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 7 P. M.,
President Stearns of Amherst College will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Mr. Bingham, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Rev. J. T. Duryea and others.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale in New-York at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.; Rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 138 Grand-st. And in Brooklyn from W. H. Babcock, No. 206 Fulton-st.; A. R. Chadwick, No. 290 Court-st.; J. H. Hopper, No. 18 Court st.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will hold its Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting on THURSDAY, May 14, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 34-av., between 10th and 11th sts., New-York. During the day addresses may be expected by Rev. P. S. Henson, of Philadelphia, and others. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Annual Sermon will be delivered by Rev. M. S. RIDDLE, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION will be held at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, in Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, to the Chair.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The anniversary exhibition of the pupils will be held at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY, May 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents. Tickets to be had at the door. By order of the Committee.
WILLIAM ADAMS, Chairman.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
(BEGINS AT 8.
OVER BEFORE 11.)
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,)
third time here, the highly popular and attractive play of the
STRANGER.
The profound and powerful effect produced by the representation of the above play, in all its serious and interesting portions, and the joyous laughter produced by the comic scenes, exceeded any thing ever before put upon the stage of this theatre.
The Stranger (first time).....Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Steinfort.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Tobias.....Mr. John Gilbert
Solomon.....Mr. Mark Smith
Francis.....Mr. Floyd
Peter.....Mr. Young
Count Wintersen.....Mr. Reynolds
Mrs. Haller.....Mrs Hoey
Charlotte.....Miss Mary Gannon
Countess Wintersen.....Miss Henriques
Annette, with the original song.....Mrs. Reeves
Claudine.....Miss Greene
FRIDAY—
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY, (fourth time,)
THE STRANGER.
MONDAY—Sheridan's great legitimate Comedy, the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with the standard cast of the Establishment.
TUESDAY—Scribe's Comedy, the
IRISH HEIRESS.
Will be repeated in rapid succession, Money, Fine Old English Gentleman, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, She Stoops to Conquer, The Irish Heiress, Love and Money, Bold Stroke for a Husband and School for Scandal.

WINTER GARDEN.
A NEW COMEDY.
The young comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
In another of
HIS GREAT COMIC ROLES.
THIS EVENING will be presented (for the second time this engagement) the dashing comedy of
RABES IN THE WOOD,
one of Tom Taylor's latest productions.
JEREMIAH BEETLE, (a henpecked lodging-house keeper.).....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
as originally acted by him, many nights in succession, with remarkable success.
Lady Blanche Rushton.....Miss Ada Clifton
Frank Rushton.....Mr. L. V. Barrett
Earl of Lazenby.....Mr. Martin
Tommy Siddell.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.
ACT I. SCENE I.—A room in a lodging-house inconvenience of lodging-houses; a hen-pecked husband; the Babes in the Wood, "a Black Beetle" with liberal views; mutual consolation; a £50 note; the jealous husband; more mystery, Beetle with "cream cheese and duckling," better prospects; "I'll answer the *Times* advertisement," Beetle and Lord Lazenby, Siddell as agent; Beetle's indignation; the arrival of the Lieutenant; the Diamond Ring; Beetle accused of felony and Bunny the heart-broken wife; Beetle as drunk as a lord, the arrest.
ACT II. SCENE I.—The Queen's Bench: Beetle, Rushton and Blanche in prison for debt; Beetle soliloquizing: "Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage," etc.
domestic economy; a model of patience and an impatient model; Beetle in ecstacies, a sudden surprise; Mrs. Beetle supplicates; Beetle inflexible; "A man's a man for a' that;" man, a prey to animal; the mystery explained; a father's affection; a wife's devotion; peace and plenty restored to the "babes" and Beetle; happy denouement.
To which will be added the new comic drama of
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.
Simon Purcloy.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Jack Sheppard.
Being the last night of its performance.
COME
and
PASS AN EVENING OF MERRIMENT
With
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
THREE HOURS OF UNFLAGGING LAUGHTER!!!

DODWORTH'S HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Madame DE LUSSAN begs to announce that she will give her Annual Concert THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) May 14, at 8 o'clock. The following artists will appear: Mr. De la Ferriere, Mr. Theodore Eckerli, Basso (by kind permission of Mr. Maretzek); Mr. Louis N. Parlson, Pianist, Mr. Henry Appi, Violinist; Signor Mora, Conductor. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

LECTURES.

GRAND RALLY
AT THE BROOKLYN
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, 1863,
FRED. DOUGLASS, ESQ.,
WILL LECTURE.
HUTCHINSON FAMILY
WILL SING THEIR FAVORITE SONGS
Tickets 25 cents, at
Schirmer & Lourrel, No. 15 Maiden-lane;
Scharfenberg & Lulé, No. 758 Broadway;
Sabell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.;
Principal Office, No. 24 William-st.
And at the door.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST., N. Y., 7 CHAMBERS-ST., April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will soon fix the Commission for the ensuing May, best, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 2, for the purpose of granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.
WM. JAY HASKY, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 307 West 46th-st.
N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend,
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

ADDITIONAL FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Removing the Wounded to Richmond.

The Rebel Estimates of Their Loss.

JUBILATION OVER THE VICTORY.

Copies of the Richmond *Examiner*, of Saturday last, furnish us the following interesting extracts:

From Fredericksburgh.

The last of the four ambulance trains due on Thursday, reached the city at 11 o'clock P. M., bringing 1,400 wounded, which makes the whole number received since the battles up to that time, foot up 2,000. We have heard a great deal of complaint against the citizens that they did not volunteer in sufficient numbers to assist in putting the wounded into ambulances. No complaint was ever more unjust. It is true, that on account of the small number of workers, the last wounded were not removed until 3 o'clock on yesterday morning, but for this the persons having it in charge to receive and provide for them, have only themselves to blame. For hours before the arrival of the first train, a cordon of armed men inclosed Broad-street, from curb to curb, from the depot to Fourth-street, for the purpose, as we were informed, of keeping the crowd from pressing upon the wounded. When the trains arrived, the guard drove back, at the point of the bayonet, every citizen who attempted to approach the cars, for any purpose. Citizens who had wounded brothers or sons on board, or who had been waiting hour after hour, for the sole purpose of lending their aid in the removal of the wounded, were driven off by the inexorable guard, who stated to all that their positive instructions were not to permit a citizen to go near the cars. Under these circumstances, the citizens dispersed to their homes, little dreaming that they were to be charged with neglect of duties which they had been forcibly prevented from performing. The people of Richmond are as ready and anxious as ever to aid our gallant soldiers, well or sick; but they cannot be expected to charge over armed men for the purpose.

While on the subject we will say we think there is getting to be a much too free admixture of the bayonet in all of the concerns of life. There seems to be a growing opinion among officials that the commonest affairs cannot be performed without it.

A man who, a year ago, didn't know how to shoulder arms, is appointed to some petty office, and in a trice he must have a file of soldiers before his door. Our own soldiers, torn and broken in the battles of their country, are brought back to us, and the inevitable bayonet pointed at the breast keeps brothers, fathers and friends from coming near them.

CAPTURED ARMS—GOSSIP OF YANKEE PRISONERS.

The last of the trains just mentioned came from Hamilton's Crossing. In a conversation with Capt. BLAKEY, the mail agent, we heard some interesting details.

At Hamilton's Crossing there are more muskets piled on either side of the road than have ever been seen together since the war. They were left on the battle-fields by the Yankees, and many thousand more there are which have not yet been collected.

The number of cannon captured by our army is not yet known, but is said to be over fifty. It is doubtful whether the pieces taken from the Washington Artillery were recaptured. It is most probable the enemy hurried them to the rear, that they might hereafter be paraded as trophies and boasted over.

The Yankee prisoners admit that they were awfully beaten, but say that it was owing to the fact, which they never cease to proclaim, that they have no Generals. They belittle their troops are as good as ours, but that we beat them by the superior skill of our Generals. Many of the prisoners say that HOOKER fell, or was knocked from his horse, during the battle of Sunday. They know nothing more than that they saw him fall. This was, doubtless, the origin of the story that he had been wounded, and had his leg taken off.

One of the Yankee officers brought to this city told a gentleman who was in conversation with him that BURNSIDE was not beaten at Fredericksburgh—he was repulsed—but that HOOKER had gotten "perhaps the d—est drubbing that ever a General had."

All our troops are jubilant over what they consider as beyond all comparison the greatest victory of the war. They say the victory of the 13th of December was not a circumstance to it.

We have omitted to mention that the Yankee officers sent down on Thursday night were put into the ladies' cars, while the top of the same cars were covered with our wounded. *The scoundrels should be made to walk to Richmond, if well enough, and if not, to remain where they are until the last one of our wounded has been brought down.*

THE TRAINS OF YESTERDAY.

The first ambulance train of yesterday reached the city shortly after six o'clock P. M. It brought down 560 wounded and 73 Yankee officers. Citizens were in attendance, with great quantities of refreshments, tea, coffee, liquors, and bread and meat, to all of which the wounded did ample justice. The obnoxious military feature of bayoneting citizens away from the cars did not manifest itself so immediately as upon the previous day. Only after the wounded had been supplied with refreshments was the guard organized and the street cleaned.

THE RESPECTIVE LOSSES.

From a surgeon who left Fredericksburgh on Thursday, we learn that the surgeons in Gen. LEE's army make the following approximate estimate of our loss in the recent battles:

Wounded	7,000	Missing	1,200
Killed	900	Total	9,200

This estimate is liberal, and it is believed that our actual loss will fall below rather than exceed that sum.

The enemy's loss is more a subject of conjecture, but from the number of dead that encumber the ground for miles about Chancellorsville and behind Fredericksburgh, and the prisoners now on their way to Richmond, it is believed that it must be between twenty and twenty-five thousand.

The Last Passage of the Rappahannock.

The Rappahannock has been passed, probably for the last time, by the grand army of the Potomac. It is scarcely possible that the successor of Gen. Joseph Hooker will again attempt to carry it on to Richmond by the mail route. Where the army of the Potomac will next turn its dismal steps, and where it will next be beaten is yet unknown. It is certain, however, that it must move somewhere. From the beginning of the war to this hour it has led the life of that famous "Joe," whose name and fate have been rendered familiar to the world by the most popular of living writers.

"This boy," says the constable, "though he has been repeatedly told to, *won't move on.*"

"I'm always moving on, Sir," cries the boy, wiping away its mingled tears with his arm, "I've always been a-moving and a-moving on ever since I was born. Where can I possibly move to, Sir, more nor I do move?"

"He won't move on," says the constable calmly, "though he has been repeatedly cautioned, and therefore I am obliged to take him into custody. He's an almost mute a young gonoph as I know. He won't move on."

"O my eye! Where can I move to?" cries the boy quite desperately, cluttering at his hair."

This interrogatory cry of poor Joe might be accepted and uttered with heartfelt earnestness by the Grand Army of the Potomac, when next it is taken into custody by the *Herald* or the TIMES, and sternly told to move on by JARVIS. Where, indeed! No army ever made such a variety of movements; all have been equally unsatisfactory. Wherever it has moved on, no matter where or which way, it has moved to a beating. No sooner had it came into existence, than it heard, in tones of thunder, the order On to Richmond! It moved on—to Manassas. It has been "a movin on" continually since, and to similar purpose.

The Grand Army of the Potomac has never achieved a success. It has been principally defeated for two years, and cannot, without such lying as would hurt the conscience of a prostitute, claim a single victory. The annals of history may be searched in vain for another military organization which has been paid more, supplied more, recruited more, deserted more, moved-on more, been more whipped, or which has run away such a monstrous number of times. On all of these points, it may proudly claim a preëminence over the most famous failures of recorded memory. What will become of it now? Must it be thrashed any more? Are its legs equal to yet another race? Can 2:40 be gotten out of it again?

What, too, will become of Judas Hooker? He betrayed his master, like the other Judas, and like him, the only thing like the "reward of iniquity" has gained for him, has been this new Aceldama—this modern Field of Blood. Will he go out, like his prototype, and hang himself there? The prisoners say they saw him falling from his horse. Did he, too, like "burst asunder in the midst, all his bowels gushing out?" Fortunate is he if were so. No form of modern death would not be preferable to the infamous depths of disgrace into which he will now tumble. After betraying and disgracing McCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, STANTON, FRANKLIN, and everything that wears even the outside of honor in the Yankee army; after declaring to his nation that all their failures were simply want of generalship; after thrusting himself forward as the true man of the hour, after having received in superfluity everything that the wildest fancy could crave; taking his own time; without a scapegoat or an excuse possible—he is to-day the worst whipped commander this continent has known. In what condition does he return to those who hearkened to his brag? POPE's reception was happy compared with what he will get from the National scavengers of Washington and New-York.

THE LATE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—In our report of the explosion in yesterday's TIMES at the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, East River, was mentioned as the locality. It should have been Seventy-ninth-street. Mr. SETH C. REYS, and N. S. HUSTED were among the sufferers by this catastrophe, and not Messrs. RESSE & HASTEY as reported. Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE's house was very much injured, but not demolished.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Enthusiastic Meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Speeches by Bishop Loughlin and Others.

The grand mass meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, held last night at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the "Irish Relief Executive Committee," for the purpose of collecting funds to aid the distress now prevailing in Ireland, was a complete success, in a pecuniary point of view, but not numerically, as the inclement weather deterred many of the ticket holders from attending; the same reason also prevented Gens. SCOTT, MCCLELLAN and FITZ JOHN PORTER from being present. The house was moderately filled by an enthusiastic, patriotic and appreciative audience. The orchestra was occupied by the Navy-yard Band. On the stage were seated the officers of the meeting and invited guests, among whom were all the prominent public and private citizens.

At 8 P. M. the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. F. HANNASSEY, who introduced the Chairman, Mayor KALBFLEISH, who made an address explaining the objects of the meeting.

Mr. MAHEAN, editor of the *Irish American*, then read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and was followed by Ex-Alderman DOUGLAS, who read an appeal, which depicted the distress in Ireland in glowing colors, after which Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN addressed the meeting in a short and patriotic speech. He would not discuss the causes of Ireland's sufferings, sorrows and wailings—they were permitted by an All-wise Providence—but he would appeal to them for assistance to alleviate those sufferings. [Cheers.] He felt confident that the response of Brooklyn would be liberal. [Cheers.]

Judge DALY was then introduced, and although feeling greatly indisposed, consented to speak a few words in behalf of the land of his birth. He then referred to the services of the Irish brigade, and spoke of their liberal contributions to the relief of their distressed country. He then reviewed the condition of Ireland a number of years ago, when her people had all that heart could wish for, and contrasted it with that of the present day, when her people are threatened with the most horrible of all deaths—starvation. The laborers were deprived of a subsistance, because all the products of the country were exported and the money went not to enrich the land, but into the pockets of English land owners. [Hisses.] "This came from being governed by a selfish oppressor, who exults in our degradation." [Cheers.]

Mr. J. L. HENNESSY read the subscription list, which was then presented for general contributions, and $4,000 were collected.

After addresses by W. E. ROBINSON, Esq., and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Mayor KALBFLEISCH stated that further contributions could be sent to the following gentleman: Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, No. 188 Jay-street; C. DEVAS, No. 150 Henry-street; No. 109 Pearl-street, New-York; J. O'MAHONAY, No. 23 Myrtle-avenue.

HENRY MCCLUSKAY, Esq., was the last speaker.

The Hambleton Habeas Corpus.

UNCLE SAM FAILS TO RESPOND AND IS ATTACHED FOR CONTEMPT.

The hearing in the *habeas corpus* case of JAMES J. HAMBLETON, the Georgia spy, reported in yesterday's TIMES, did not take place yesterday morning according to adjournment, owing to the absence of the parties on whom the writ was served. At the opening of the General Sessions, Judge MCCUNN presiding, WM. C. TRAPHAGEN, counsel for HAMBLETON, arose and stated to the Court that Capt. ARMSTRONG, who had his client in custody when last before His Honor, had not seen fit to obey the order of the Court for the production of the prisoner, and he therefore moved that an attachment issue against him for contempt. The Judge granted the motion, and Capt. ARMSTRONG will probably be arrested as soon as found. We learn, however, that he was relieved from duty at the Park Barracks on Tuesday night, and immediately left town. As for HAMBLETON, he also left town on Tuesday, having been sent to Fort Lafayette by order of Gen. WOOL. This action has probably been taken to avoid the trouble of a long argument upon the question of the jurisdiction of the military and civil authorities. It is not at all probable, however, that HAMBLETON would have been released by Judge MCCUNN, if Gen. WOOL had submitted to the investigation, for the evidence of his being here in the interest of the rebels is ample and decisive. Those who have been with him since he has been in custody, say that he is an open, avowed and rampant Secessionist, and before the late battles at Fredericksburgh he frequently expressed the wish that HOOKER would get cut to pieces, and offered to bet odds that he would be. But the course taken by the military authorities to evade an investigation, will afford the Copperheads an opportunity for another blow about the "Lincoln despotism." Albeit, it will be hard for them to get up much sympathy in this community for Mr. JAMES P. HAMBLETON, the black-mail editor of the *quondam Southern Confederacy*.

A Prize Fight.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN ELLIOTT AND DUNN—A FOUL BLOW—THE DECISION IN FAVOR OF DUNN—AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO STOP THE AFFAIR.

A fight for $250 a side, between ELLIOTT and DUNN, came off at 7 o'clock A. M., yesterday, at Weehawken. Twelve rounds were fought in the space of thirty minutes. During the last round DUNN fell upon the ropes, and while in that position was struck by ELLIOTT, which was decided by the referee to be a foul blow. Such being the decision, the fighting ceased, and the crowd dispersed. The scene was witnessed by about 500 of the sporting fraternity, who crossed the river at the Barclay-street and Forty-second-street Ferries. The Sheriff of the county in which it was first proposed to have the encounter, appeared on the ground before the ropes were put up, and urged the "roughs" to advance a few rods on the road, which would place them within the precincts of another county. But the combatants had hardly clasped hands before opening the entertainment, when the Sheriff of that county suddenly made his appearance with the result, announced his office, and stated that he had not with him a sufficient force to compel them to observe the law, but demanded that they should not disturb the peace. Cries of "Pitch him out," "Give him a clipper," &c., were instantly raised, and before the Sheriff could count ten, he was launched on all fours at a distance of fifty feet from the stakes. About half a dozen policemen in disguise were present, but they made no attempts at interference. As a general thing the betting was in favor of ELLIOTT. On the eleventh round 100 to 40 was offered that ELLIOTT would win. At the conclusion of the fight the combatants were driven from the ground in carriages. It is claimed that ELLIOTT won the first blood, and DUNN the first knock-down. The result of the affair is very unsatisfactory to ELLIOTT's friends, and possibly the parties will arrange for another meeting. ELLIOTT and DUNN are the parties that attempted to fight on Staten Island on Monday, but were prevented by the Police. ELLIOTT is from New-York City, and DUNN from Brooklyn. The ground selected for the fight, yesterday, is situated about two miles back of the Forty-second-street Ferry. Before the principals had arrived a number of rows occurred, during which several of the combatants had their countenances terribly damaged. Among the backers present were Kit Burns, Phil Clare, Mike Norton, Harry Hill, Mike Henry and Tim Riley. As a preliminary arrangement the principals made a private bet of $50. The stakes have not yet been paid over.

The La Crosse Road Litigation.

The statements in relation to the sale of the La Crosse Road are conflicting, and calculated to mislead. The whole road from Milwaukee to La Crosse is still in the hands of the receiver, where it will remain until the United States Court at Washington settles the relative rights of the eastern and western sections, or they are settled by the parties procuring the recent sale, and the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, which has undoubted control of the franchise east of Portage.

Judge MILLER stated upon the bench, that having equity powers, he should continue the receiver until the two sections had settled their claims.

American Tract Society.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of this Society, at Irving Hall yesterday morning, attracted a large audience. Rt. Rev. CHAS. P. MCILVAINE, D. D., President of the Society, occupied the Chair, and Rev. JOHN M. KAERS, D. D., opened the proceedings with prayer. The Treasurer's report was read by MOSES ALLEN, Esq. The following is an abstract of it: Received in donations and legacies, $91,722 46; sales, $159,197 09—making, with balance in the treasury, $251,446 19. Expended—in manufacturing and issuing, $162,327 89; colportage and the army, $35,528 67; cash for foreign lands, $7,000; all other expenses, as by the Treasurer's report, $34,227 32; total, $239,683 88; balance in the treasury, $12,362 31

The Secretaries, Messrs. HALLOCK and STEVENSON, read the annual report, from which the following interesting statistics are taken:

There were printed during the year 656,050 volumes, 8,182,502 publications. 161,305,062 pages. Total printed in 36 years, 17,627,083 volumes, 251,685,671 publications, 6,100,839,200 pages. Circulation of the *American Messenger* about 153,000 monthly; *Botschafter*, or Messenger in German, 20,000; *Child's Paper*, 225,000. Publications on the Society's list, 3,194, of which 616 are volumes, besides 3,976 publications in about 138 languages, approved for circulation abroad. The gratuitous distribution for the year was 47,512,806 pages, of which 25,969,708 were to the army and navy, and 12,059,400 pages to life members and directors; value upwards of $40,000.

The work among the colored people in Washington, though embarrassed by sickness among them for some weeks, and by the want of a building in which to teach and preach, has been successfully carried forward during the year. Some four thousand negroes have come under the influence of the the Society's laborers for a longer or shorter time. The recent erection of a building at Camp Barker by friends of the Society, gives new and needed facilities for this work in time to come.

Though the number of colporteurs has been less than in former years, there has never been more devotion to the work, nor have the average results been so large. Including 38 students, 137 colporteurs have labored in nearly all of the loyal States and in the Canadian Provinces. They addressed 3,566 public or prayer meetings; made 176,605 family visits; conversed on personal religion or prayed with 118,775 families; found 28,336 who habitually neglected evangelical preaching, 13,467 families of Roman Catholics, 10,577 who had no religious books but the Bible, and 6,691 who were destitute of the word of God. An agency established at Washington is welcomed as an efficient medium of communication between chaplains and soldiers and their friends at home. Nearly *twenty-six million pages* of the Society's publications have been granted for the use of the army and navy the past year. Since the war commenced, the Society has issued nearly three hundred distinct works, including pocket tracts, leaflets and cards, with special reference to their wants, and has expended about $60,000 in the army and navy work.

Resolutions indorsing the entire work of the Society were adopted, and interesting addresses were made by Rev. H. E. Weston, D. D.; Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Rev. Charles S. Robinson, Rev. Dr. Dewitt, Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, and Rev. Mr. Rockwood. The old officers of the Society were mainly reëlected.

Anniversary of the American Tract Society, of Boston.

Yesterday the anniversary of the above Society was held at Irving Hall. The exercises were opened with prayer and singing, after which the President of the Society, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., made a brief address. He alluded to the objects of the institution, and the general plan of its operations, and concluded by introducing to the audience Rev. Mr. WARREN, Secretary of the Society, whom he had invited to draw up a statement of facts connected with the management of that body. Mr. WARREN read a lengthy report, which covered in detail the system of operation adopted by the Society. The administration of it is divided into two parts—the business and the charitable departments. The nature of these parts and the relation existing between them were next considered. It was the province of the business department to provide for the sale of all books, tracts and publications manufactured by the Society, and to attend to the accounts, and all matters pertaining to the financial branch of the institution. That department pays from the proceeds of its sales all its own expenses, of whatsoever kind, and all the general expenses of the Society, save those directly connected with its charitable work. It has also, during the past four years, paid in all $7,488 24 of the cost of *administering* the Charitable Department; and should its business increase as rapidly as it has done, it will, as is hoped, soon sustain the whole cost of that administration, or even have a surplus to add to the charitable funds, as is the case with the Religious Tract Society of London. There have been printed during the year as follows: Of Tracts, in the 12mo. series, 1,220,000 copies; envelope tracts, 576,000; pocket tracts, on tinted paper, 116,000; children's tracts, each with an engraving, 72,000; square miniature tracts, 15,000; hymns, in small leaflets, 60,000; total, 2,079,000 copies, comprising 10,208,000 pages. Volumes, including stitched pamphlets in covers, 352,303 copies, embracing 36,061,885 pages. Papers, *Tract Journal*, 647,800 copies; *Child at Home*, 1,595,000; *Christian Banner*, 630,000. Whole amount of printing done—tracts and books,—16,269,895 pages; papers, 2,872,800. The receipts in cash for publications sold were $92,145 19; from the Charitable Department for grants, $30,705 39—making a total amount of $82,854 58. There have been expended for publications as above, $67,793 86; salaries of Treasurer, Depositary and Clerks, freight, cartage, stationery, interest, repairs, &c. $12,207 65—making a total of $80,001 51.

The receipts in the Charitable Department amount to $54,835 95, of which sum $37,377 02 was received as donations, and $17,458 90 as legacies. There have been gratuitously circulated in the armies of the United States over *thirty-three millions of pages*, involving, together with the cost of distribution and incidental expenses, an expenditure of $24,547 61. There was also granted in cash, to aid the Press abroad, $1,000, making a total value of grants of $30,705 39. The total amount of disbursements in this Department was $44,345 04.

During the afternoon addresses were made by Revs. J. W. ALVORD, G. S. F. SAVAGE, of Chicago, and E. N. KIER, D. D., of Boston. The exercises closed with the benediction.

Col. Ringgold's Funeral.

Col. BENJAMIN RINGGOLD, late of the One Hundred and Third regiment New-York Volunteers, killed on Sunday, the 3d inst., at Suffolk, Va., while gallantly leading his regiment into action, was buried yesterday at Greenwood, with befitting pomp and honor. For two days the remains of the dead soldier lay in state at the Governor's Room, City Hall, under guard of a detachment of the lately-returned Ninth regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) and a large number of citizens called to take a last look upon the features of the deceased. Owing, however, to the long time that has elapsed since the Colonel was killed, it was thought inadvisable to confer this gratification, and visitors were fain to content themselves with a sight of the decorated rosewood coffin, the sword, the hat, the immortelles and the funereal trapoings. The funeral was under the direction of the Common Council Committee on National Affairs, who, of late, unfortunately, have had large experience in burying the country's heroes, and the arrangements were perfect. The procession left the City Hall, at 1½ o'clock, in the following order, under the direction of Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS:

Fifth regiment New-York State Militia, under the command of Col. BRADLEY.
Two companies of the Third regiment New-York State Militia, under the command of Capt. BRINKER.
Company C, Fourth regiment New-York State Artillery, Capt. SCHILLING.
Officers of the regular army.
Officers of the volunteer army.
Officers of the First division New-York State Militia.
Ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) in hollow square, as Guard of Honor, inclosing
THE HEARSE.
The following officers as pall-bearers:

Col. Salm Salm.	Col. Price.
Col. Van Schaick.	Col. Taylor.
Col. Beudix.	Col. Ward.
Col. Maidhoff.	Lieut.-Col. Burleigh.
Lieut.-Col. Betts.	Col. Wehlen.
Col. Rooms.	Col. Burger.
Col. Lansing.	Maj. Schmale.
Maj. Warner.	Lieut.-Col. Bodke.

Officiating clergymen.
Immediate relations and friends of deceased.
Officers and ex-members of the One Hundred and Third regiment Volunteers.
The Mayor and Common Council, preceded by the Sergeants-at-Arms.
Fire Department.
Citizens generally.

The cortege passed through several of the principal streets of the City and down Broadway to South Ferry. The body was taken to Greenwood for interment, and a funeral volley was fired by Hawkins' Zouaves.

Arrival of Sick and Discharged Soldiers from Hilton Head, S. C.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan*, which arrived yesterday from Hilton Head, S. C., brought home 198 sick and discharged soldiers, and 1 sick soldiers, to be placed in the hospitals of this City. One of the discharged men—Corp. C. R. ABBOTT, Company K, Eleventh Maine regiment—died on the passage, and will be buried in this City. Thirty-two of the discharged men require hospital treatment. They were transferred to the General Hospital at David's Island. Medical Inspector MASSEY was a passenger on the steamer. The vessel, being in the hospital service, will return as soon as some alterations have been made.

Thirty sick soldiers arrived at Jersey City from Washington on the afternoon train. They were sent to the General Hospital, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

Service at Trinity Church.

To-day being "Holy Thursday," or Ascension Day, the usual church service for the occasion will be performed in Trinity Church, the rector, Rev. Dr. DIX, preaching the sermon. An unusual feature of the service will be the presence of a combination choir, including those of Trinity and of St. George's, Flushing, and numbering sixty men and boys. This is the largest choir of male voices ever heard in the country, and the effect cannot fail to be most imposing. The service (*Te Deum* and *Jubilate*) is by NARES, in F. Anthem—"God is gone up with a merry noise," by CUTLER. The Proper Psalms for the day—6th, 15th, 21st—will be sung to the Anglican chants in common use. It is an interesting feature of this occasion that to-day is the seventeenth anniversary of the consecration of the church. The services will begin at 11 o'clock.

The Blind.

The annual exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind will take place at Irving Hall, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The performances will be of a varied and attractive character. In the academical department great progress has been made during the year. In music, the programme indicates that the band and chorus singers will not be a whit behind the remarkable performances of previous years. Tickets may be had at the door, or of the Managers of the Institution.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 38, 39, 51, 58, 66, 68, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 216, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2559, 2563, 2565, 2573, 2577, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613. *Part IH.*—Nos. 1664, 1160, 457, 2, 417, 161, 528, 1722, 1850, 1687, 1540, 2944, 716½, 1688, 160, 1640, 1346, 1369, 1397, 1405, 1439.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 272, 273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292, 139, 208.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2133, 2021, 2249, 1881, 2329, 1743, 2295, 2297, 547, 1099, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351. *Part II.*—Nos. 322, 1182, 914, 1496, 1742, 858, 2230, 2242, 1840, 1238, 2240, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2252.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Numbers not posted. *Part II.*—Nos. 1584, 759, 1676, 1689, 471, 1690, 1691, 224, 1082, 1703, 1704, 1080, 468, 1271, 1234.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Dayton, by, &c., vs. *Dayton, by, &c.*—This case must go on the Calender, Special Term, for enumerate causes.

Devlin vs. *Hope et al.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew on additional evidence. The costs of motion will abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Patten vs. *Stitt et al.*—Leave is given to plaintiff to serve further affidavits on or before 4 P. M. of Thursday, and motion will stand over to an early day, to be designated on settling order herein.

[Advertisement.]

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS INTERESTED are invited to call at our warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-street, New-York, and examine the new Cabinet Organs, with from one to twelve stops each, recently introduced by MASON & HAMLIN. They surpass all other instruments of the class, for smaller churches, chapels, Sabbath school-rooms, and private houses, while the prices are very moderate. viz., $70, $85, $95, $120 and upwards, each. Dr. LOWELL MASON, Dr. THOMAS HASTINGS, and more than fifty of the most distinguished organists and musicians of New-York, Boston, &c., bear witness in written testimony to the great value of these new instruments, and their entire superiority to all others.

MASON BROTHERS.

[Advertisement.]

CLERGYMEN,

And others who visit the City during Anniversary Week, are invited to call at No. 427 Broome-street, corner of Crosby-street, and hear the beautiful TONE of Mr. BAANSUAR'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, and receive also from him a complimentary copy of either of his late Musical Productions for the Sabbath-School or Prayer-Meeting.

(No. 427 Broome-street, corner of Crosby-street.)

[Advertisement.]

Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions* has the largest circulation of any fashion magazine in the world, and the Summer number, just issued, has the greatest amount of novelties and valuable information and splendid illustrations. Every lady should see the splendid Summer number, now ready.

To each lady subscriber will be given a Carte de Visite of Gen. TOM THUMB and wife, Com. NUTT, MINNIE WARREN and P. T. BARNUM, besides the usual premium.

[Advertisement.]

It is always well to make a good beginning in everything we attempt, whether in the way of business or in dress. In the latter this is especially true, and a man who should have on a bad hat would be open to censure, though he were dressed elegantly in every other respect. If, however, he begins with a good hat, such as can be found at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, we overlook the rest of the attire in our admiration of his castor. To be well dressed, procure one of KNOX'S elegant hats.

[Advertisement.]

Lawyers require the mental vital tempersement, to give intensity of feeling and clearness of intellect; eventuality, to recall law cases and decisions; comparison, to criticise; cross-question and illustrate; and language, to give freedom of speech. Phrenological examinations, with charts, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steamer Cosmopolitan, from Hilton Head—George A. Otis, Surgeon in charge; Lieut. O. C. Muzzy, Medical Inspector, U. S. N.; Surgeon Wm. Ingalls, 5th Massachusetts; Assistant Surgeons Brainard, U. S. N.; Miller, 9th Pennsylvania; Brainar, U. S. A.; Col. Fessenden, of Gen. Hunter's Staff; Lieut.-Col. Leggett, 10th Connecticut; Maj. Harper, 24th Massachusetts; Capt. Quinn, 10th Connecticut; Lieut. Tully, U. S. A.; Lieut. Richardson, 4th New-Hampshire; Capt. Young, of steamer Mayflower; J. S. Elwell, Division Quartermaster, and 320 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 45 | Sun sets..... 7 08 | Moon rises . 2 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 15 | Gov. Island 6 04 | Hell Gate.. 7 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, J. Hand; Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Rhine, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; British Queen, (Br.,) Aaylward, Liverpool, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Vandalia, Potter, Bordeaux, Ralph Post.

Barks Palermo, Ingraham, Baltimore, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Radama, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Antoinetta, (Hal.,) Viola, Kingston, Jam., F. Berthoud & Co.; Fremudschaffer, (Meck.,) Moller, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Suwanne, Munroe, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Argo, (Swed.,) ——, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Velerian, (Br.,) Gamage, Halifax, S. G. Wheelwright; Maria, (Br.,) Ling, Maraoham and Para, Burdett & Everett; Dolphin, (Brem.,) De Haan, Conave, H. F. Schmidt.

Schooners M. M. Brainard, Dibble, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Panther, Clark, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son, Mt. Hand, Brooks, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; F. Nickerson, Henderson, Washington, C. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Delaware, Crockett, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Magnet, Brown, Arroyo, P. R., Galway, Casarlo & Co; F. F. Randolph, Risley, Washington, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Ellen Lannon, Smith, Philadelphia, M. T. Runyon & Co.; G. B. Smith, Soper, Philadelphia; Red Rover, Barr, Washington, C. H. Pierson; Moses Eddy, Smith, Portland, Harvest Queen, Smith, Miragoane, D. R. De Wolf; White Cloud, Leavitt, Washington, C. H. Pierson; Monmouth, Anderson, Northampton, Va., A. C. Havens; White Sea, Littlefield, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Ruth Halsey, Perry, Philadelphia; Caroline Grant, ——, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; N. Chase, Boone, Baracoa, B. B. Eldridge; Gabriel Alberto, Clark, Bermuda, Darrell & Co.; G. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Washington, Baker & Dayton; C. H. Moller, Baker, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Emily, (Br.,) Munroe, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Christie Johnson, Rich, Wellfleet, Crowell & Paine; C. B. Jones, Freeman, Gloucester, Crowell & Paine.

Sloop Sophronia, Vail, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamer Cosmopolitan, (U. S. hospital,) Crocker, Hilton Head, S. C., May 10, with 350 sick, wounded and discharged soldiers, to the U. S. Medical Director.

U. S. dispatch steamer Henry Burden, Call, Fortress Monroe 22 hours.

French transport La Sevre, Jaffasie, Vera Cruz 26 ds.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana May 9, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamship St. John, (Br.,) Mahoney, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., via Portland, Me., in ballast to Whitney & Hathaway.

Ship Victoria, (Brem.,) Maertens, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 145 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. On the Banks saw a large quantity of drift ice and icebergs.

Ship Herman, (Brem.,) (late ha Richard Mitchell, of New-Bedford,) Striker, New-Bedford 16 hours, in ballast to Kuger Bros.

Ship Enoch Barnard, Flitner, Liverpool April 8, with mdse and 59 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. In lon. 40 20, saw a large number of icebergs, and from lons. 47 to 49, passed immense quantities of ice.

Ship Yorktown, Meyer, London and Portsmouth April 8, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 1, lat. 42 30, lon. 46, passed ship Ernestine, for Liverpool.

Ship R. C. Winthrop, Stewart, New-Orleans 14 ds., with molasses to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Princeton, Wamock, Newcastle, Eng., 38 ds., with coal to Wm. T. Frost.

Bark Mary B. Rich, Collins, Key West 9 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Ella Virginia, (of Baltimore,) White, Buenos Ayres April 2, with hides, wool, etc., to Dowley, Convers & Co. Sld. 10 co with ship George Turner, Risley, for St. Thomas, in ballast, and bark Powhattan, Buol, for New-York.

Bark Comet, (of Bath,) Morrison, New-Orleans 16 ds., with molasses and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Julia, (Br.,) Doliver, Sagua, 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. M. Mayhew.

Bark Eagle, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ballison, London 34 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy weather. In lat. 39, lon. 46 to 49, saw large quantities of icebergs and field ice.

Bark W. E. Anderson, (of Bucksport,) Reed, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Martha, (Meck.,) Drevoves, Cardiff 64 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy westerly weather up to the Banks; saw a great deal of ice eastward of the Banks.

Bark Ernestine Giddings, Leland, Palermo April 10, passed the Rock 21st, with fruit, etc., to B. P. Sherman.

Bark Albert, (of Boston,) Hotkins, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Ocean Spray, (Br., of Shiloh,) Muller, Trake 33 ds., in ballast to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Antral, Kerticza, Cork 47 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen. Had heavy westerly weather to the Banks; saw a large number of ice-bergs on the Banks.

Bark R. G. W. Hedge, (of Blue Hill,) Jarvis, Trinidad de Cuba 15 ds., with molasses and honey to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Kentucky, Carver, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Morning Star, (of London,) Hall, Monte Video 64 ds., with mdse. to 11. Eyre. May 1, lat. 28 11, lon. 64 25, passed a bark bound S., showing a white flag with black letter D in the centre.

Brig

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3632. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX

The Questions of International and Maritime Law Between the United States and Great Britain.

IMPROVED TONE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

An American Agent to be Sent to London to Co-operate with Mr. Adams.

The Peterhoff's Mails Sent to Their Destination.

The Case of the Gunboat Alexandra.

Threatening Aspects of the Polish Question.

Defeat of a Russian Force by the Circassians.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 14.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. Moonix, which left Liverpool at 8.30 A. M., on the 2d inst., and Queenstown on the 3d, arrived at Halifax at 10 A. M., to-day. She has 32 passengers for Halifax and 49 for Boston, but brings no specie.

The *America* reports: On 2d inst., at 6 P. M., passed screw steamship *Palestine*, bound east; on the morning of the 3d, the R. M. steamship *Africa*, bound east; also, the American ship *Ringdove*, bound east.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the evening of the 30th ult., and at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Shipping Gazette* says the information in the case of the gunboat *Alexandra* was filed as the first case to be tried in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster, before a special jury, either at the end of the present term or early in the next.

The *Times* City Article says it is understood that the United States Government has resolved to send an egent to England versed in maritime and international law to coöperate with Mr. ADAMS in London, in consideration of the various questions now arising, or likely to arise, on those points between the two countries. The object is to enable such questions, in all possible cases, to be settled promptly, instead of being subjects of tedious correspondence.

The *Times* has remarks on the subject of maritime rights, and says:

"Unfavorable as the doctrines regarding the rights of belligerents appear for our merchants and shipowners, in the present position of affairs, there is a unanimous feeling as to the propriety of faithfully adhering to them. If America is to have two codes for use while we limit ourselves to one, the precedent must prove fatal to us. Again, as regards the *Peterhoff* case, our merchants feal that it would be rash, without further proof, to allow a principle to go forth that might under special circumstances cause our commerce to be harassed and even suspended in every part of the world. It is wished, moreover, that whatever may be the decision we are now to adopt and consecrate, there should, if possible, be something like an explicit understanding that the section of politicians in this country who are at present most vigilant in insisting upon every advantage being given to the Federals, are to estimate distinctly the permanent character of the precedents to be established, and that they must not at a future time, under alleged circumstances, demand that in the interests of peace we shall surrender our own, and accept any adverse construction which may then seem amicable. Unless a majority of the public organs and speakers in America are utterly untrustworthy, it is only a question of time, only a year or two more or less, when England will have to call into play whatever weapons she may possess; and although it is announced that the people of the United States will not then stand upon nice legal restrictions, it will not be consonant with our traditions or practice to shift our own views of right, or allow them to be set aside."

Earl RUSSELL, in reply to Lord CHELMSFORD, said he understood that in future any mails seized by the Federals would be forwarded to their destination without breaking the seal upon them. When the Government received the communication which was to come from the Washington Government it would be their duty to consider what answer they should return to the communication.

Earl HARDWICKE called attention to the fortifications at Spithead, and pointed out that the Charleston affair left the value of fortreses against ships exactly as it had always been.

Several other speakers alluded to the Charleston affair as valuable experience, but the Duke of Somerset said the Government could not at present recommence work at Spithead, having no funds for that object.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th of April, the Attorney-General, in reply to Mr. WHITESIDE, said he could not state when the case of the owners of the *Alexandra* would be tried.

Mr. F. PEEL, in reply to Lord DUNKELLIN, said that the details of the Galway contract would be arranged in a few days.

Mr. LAYARD said he had much satisfaction in stating that a dispatch that morning had been received from Lord LYONS, announcing that Mr. SEWARD had given directions that the mails on board the *Peterhoff* should be sent to their destination unopened. [Cheers.]

In the House of Lords, on the 30th of April, Earl RUSSELL said that, as the question of the *Peterhoff* and the detention of Her Majesty's mails had been the subject of discussion, it might be convenient that he should state the substance of the intimations he had received from Lord LYONS. Lord LYONS stated that in answer to his application, Mr. SEWARD had informed him that the American Government had determined not to release the vessel and cargo, but to send them before a Prize Court. With regard to the mails, in conformity to the letter of the 31st of October, they would be forwarded to their destination. Mr. SEWARD stated that in any similar case the same course would be pursued until some agreement was arrived at upon the subject. The law of nations did not appear to have laid down any precise and clear rule with regard to the practice, which was somewhat novel, of sending mail-bags by private ships. Therefore, Mr. SEWARD was anxious to make communication to Her Majesty's Government on the subject. It was not stated what that communication would be, and therefore it would become a matter for subsequent consideration.

On the 1st inst. there was no quorum in the House of Commons, and in the House of Lords proceedings were unimportant.

The London *Globe* believes that there is no truth in the report of the intended visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

It is stated that the Government have conferred extensive powers on the Acting Inspector under the local Government Act for providing employment as far as practicable in drainage and other works, for the unemployed cotton operatives.

FRANCE.

La France says the elections will commence on the 31st of May, and the Corps Legislatif will reassemble for a fortnight's session in July.

The *Moniteur* says that Sub-Electoral Committees will not be allowed to assemble to elect Central Committees, as the law prohibits such meetings; and journals will expose themselves to legal penalties if they publish the manifestoes of such associations.

Bourse firmer. Rentes 69f. 50c.

ITALY.

The King has returned to Turin.

In the Chamber the Minister of the Interior defended the authorities of Genoa in preventing a meeting in favor of Poland, as it was a mere pretext for agitation dangerous to public safety.

The Chamber approved of the course of the Government by one majority.

POLAND.

It is stated that Russia will address a memorandum to the Powers upon Poland, stating the concessions made to Poland, and the causes of their continual insurrections.

It is also asserted that the Poles will publish a counter memorandum.

There is warlike news from Copenhagen. It is said that all the Danish ships of war are to be put in commission, and the army mobilized.

Seven ships of war, fully armed, including Ironclads, are at Cherbourg, and the partisans of war assert that it is designed to send a French fleet to the Swedish port of Carlskrona.

The Cracow correspondent of the London *Times* says that it appears from official inquiries on the part of the National Government of Poland that there are one hundred and fifty bands of Polish insurgents in the Kingdom of Poland alone, some few of which are from 200 to 500 strong, while others only number 50 or 60. Many bands are in existence of which nothing is known by the National Government beyond the fact that they do exist.

The fine weather increases the number of the insurgents, but it will also enable the Russians to employ their artillery.

The Warsaw official journal confirms the news that 500 Russians had been defeated and forced to seek refuge in Prussian territory.

Three Russian infantry corps had been entirely defeated near Koszyce by the insurgents.

The insurgents are said to have been defeated at Ostrowo, near Kalisch, and to have had a thousand taken prisoners.

A Vienna telegram says that the tone and contents of the Russian dispatch replying to the Austrian note on the Polish question, which was delivered to the Austrian Government on the 30th of April, do not appear to justify apprehensions of an unfavorable change in political affairs.

Count JOHN DZIATINSKI, a member of the Prussian Cabinet, joined the insurgents near Kalisch. The Police made a domiciliary visit to his palace and seized the entire plan of an intended revolutionary organization in Posen, with lists of the Committees, &c.

GREECE.

The Representatives of the Protecting Powers of Greece will assemble in conference in London about the 25th of May.

CHINA.

A private telegram from Singapore, *viâ* the French mail at Suez, without date, reports cotton goods and yarns much higher. Exchange, 5s.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, May 3, 1863.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, were very firm at 93¾. Railway stocks were stronger. Mexican bonds were much higher. The French funds on the Paris Bourse opened at 69f. 65c.

Sir C. TREVELYAN'S Indian Budget will show a surplus of £2,000,000, with which he will sweep away all existing Custom duties, replacing them by a uniform rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem. The exceptions are spirits and tariffed piece-goods. The heer duty will be reduced to 3½d. per barrel.

The *Shipping Gazette* reports that the Government has abandoned the Metropolitan Amalgemetion Police bill.

The Prince of Wales was present at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy yesterday evening.

The *Observer*, in a pacific article, does justice to President LINCOLN and his advisers, who, it says, evince a sincere and earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain, and to avoid giving just cause of offence.

The London *Times* to-day editorially recommends the Americans, if they want to be advised, to take a lesson from history, and look at what England and other nations have given up without being any the worse for it. England has been quite as proud as the United States, and has found the latter quite as useful since they ceased to be her own. All just men have come to the conclusion that the States had a right to be independent, and it was best they should be so. The inference cannot escape that the Federals will one day come to the same conclusion with regard to the Southern States.

The *Times* applauds the courage exhibited on both sides, and says that the Federals ought to admire the gallantry of the Southerners, who have shown themselves worthy to be sons of freedom, and capable of self-government, and neighbors worthy of being attached to in a cordial and friendly alliance.

The *Morning Post* editorially deplores the warlike bravado of the Americans against England that has prevailed; contends that there is no grounds for war between the two countries, and does not believe in its probability.

The details of the defeat of the Russians by the Circassians, in which the Grand Duke MICHAEL had a very narrow escape from being captured, are published. The Russian party was routed by three thousand Circassians, and the Grand Duke and his followers fled in great disorder. Many of the Russians were killed.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that the conviction is growing general in Paris that the avoidance of war with Russia rests no longer with England and France, but with Russia.

Commercial News by the Ameriea.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

MAY 1.—Sales of the week, 9,000 bales. Market quiet and easier. New Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 310f.; *bas*, 288f. Stock, 39,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 2—A. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIELAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON, BAUCH & Co., report: Flour firm; American, 22s.@26s. Wheat steady, and the fine qualities somewhat higher; Red Western and Southern, 9s. 4d.@10s. Corn opened firmer, but closed dull; Mixed, 30s., and White, 31s.@32s.

PROVISIONS—The authorities report Beef irregular. Pork firm. Bacon easier. Butter very dull. Lard tending upward; sales at 36s.@38s. 6d. Tallow active at 40s. 6d.@42s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes quiet; Pots, 29s. 6d.; Pearls, 31s. Sugar active at unchanged prices. Coffee firm and unchanged. Rice steady. Whale Oil, small sales at £43. Linseed Oil firmer; sales at 44s.@44s. 6d. Resin quiet but steady. Spirits Turpentine, no sales. Petroleum buoyant at 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. for Refined, and 1s. for Crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' circular reports: BREADSTUFFS firm. WHEAT 1s.@2s. higher. IRON quiet, but steady. SUGAR tending downward. COFFEE buoyant. RICE active and tending upward. TAR quiet, but firm and unchanged. TALLOW heavy, at 43s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, at 106s. PETROLEUM firm, at 1ds. for crude, and 1s. 9d. @1s. 10d. for refined. OILS—Sperm very dull, at £82; Cod firm, at £49 10s.@£50; Linseed tending upward, sales at 43s. 9d.@44s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed on the 1st inst. There has been an active demand for discount at the Bank since the reduction of the minimum rate to three P cent. New projects continue to flood the market. Among them is the Ottoman Cotton Company, for purchasing and developing cotton culture in Turkey.

American Stocks quiet and tending downward; United States Fives, 60.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 2—Eve.

COTTON.—Sales to-day, 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators. The market is firmer, and all qualities slightly higher.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

The Produce Market is steady.

LONDON, Saturday, May 2—P. M.

Consols, 93⅜@93⅝; Erie shares, 46⅜@47⅜; Illinois Central shares, 44⅜@43⅜ disconnt.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 14.

GONE TO THE ARMY.

Senators WADE and CHANDLER, after a lengthy interview to-day with the President and Secretary of War, left, this evening, in a special boat for the army.

JEFF. DAVIS DESPONDING.

The President, to-night, received from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac an original letter of JEFFERSON DAVIS, addressed to one of his Colonels, in which he sneaks despondingly of affairs in the Southwest and on the Rappahannock. The letter was found in a rebel camp at Fredericksburgh, and is dated May 2.

THE REBELS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Gen. LEE's headquarters are in Fredericksburgh. Gen. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, is in command there. The rebels are remarkably well clothed this Spring. An officer of BARKSDALE's Staff informed one of our Surgeons that a steamer loaded with clothing had lately arrived at a Southern port, and sixty thousand suits had been distributed among the army in Virginia.

THE DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 12th, in referring to JACKSON's death, says:

Since the death of WASHINGTON no similar event has so profoundly and sorrowfully impressed the people of Virginia as the death of JACKSON. For all this love for him living, and all this grief for him dead, there was reason enough. For in the great struggle which now engages all hearts and hands, he was himself a power equal to many regiments of armed men. He had thrown into it the energies of a mighty spirit, the resources of a great intellect. What others did or attempted from impulses of ambition, patriotism or sense of duty, he did from compulsion of conscience, and a reverential conviction of obligation to his Maker. He did it with all the strength of mind, soul and body. So actuated, he thought not of consequences to himself, of dangers to be encountered or glory to be won; and so acting, he left nothing undone that was possible of accomplishment.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.

Commanders of regiments whose term of service has expired express the opinion that more than half the men will reënlist. In several instances, before leaving the field, whole companies have enrolled their names for reënlistment, to be mustered in in thirty days after discharge.

RULES FOR MUSTERING IN.

The Secretary of War has ordered the mustering officers, before mustering Companies into the service, to require from them a copy of the proceedings on which the appointment is based, which, if found conformable to the requirements of the law, will be indorsed by the mustering officer, and by him forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office for file with the muster-in roll.

Field Officers, Chaplain and Regimental Staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, of artillery regiments, will not be mustered or received into the service without special authority from the War Department. As a general rule, artillery will be called for and received by batteries, thus rendering Field and Staff officers unnecessary. By this order, the organization of a battery will be as follows: One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner and 122 privates. One First and one Second Lieutenant, two Sergeants and four Corporals, may be added to the above organization, at the discretion of the President.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS' SLAVES.

A few days ago a number of slaves belonging to JOHN MINOR BOTTS came within our lines at Union Mills. Mr. BOTTS requested the commender of the post to return them to him, as he was a loyal man. The commander immediately telegraphed to Gen. HEINTZELMAN to know what course to pursue. Col. LARNED, of the General's Staff, replied that they were free the moment they entered our lines, and could not be remanded to Slavery.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Dispatches received at the State Department to-day from Minister COWIN, show that up to the 21st of April the French had not obtained possession of Puebla.

CONFISCATIONS.

The Provost-Marshal to-day seized, under the Confiscation act, property belonging to the following persons now serving the rebel Government: Samuel Lee, Edward M. Clark, Edward A. Pollard, Trenck Forrest, (Commodore in the rebel navy,) Daniel Ratcliffe and Martin L. Smith, (former member of Congress from Alabama.) The property is estimated to be worth upward of $100,000.

A SCHOONER BURNT.

The schooner *B. Fink*, Capt. DANIEL ENGLISH, from New-York with hay for the Government, was destroyed by fire yesterday in the Lower Potomac.

GEN. CRAWFORD.

Brig.-Gen. CRAWFORD will be assigned to the command of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

GEN. CURTIS RELIEVED.

A Missouri influence, headed by Senator HENDERSON, has procured the relief of Gen. CURTIS from his command, and the appointment of Gen. SCOFIELD in his place.

COL. KILPATRICK.

An independent active cavalry command will immediately be given to Col. KILPATRICK.

GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

WILLIAM L. GOGGIN is a candidate for Governor of Virginia.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Committee of the Loyal League of Philadelphia are here, and will wait upon the President to-morrow.

NORTHERN COTTON GROWING.

There is evidence at the Agricultural Department of considerable activity in cotton growing in latitudes further north than the ex-king has hitherto condescended to frequent. Fifteen hundred bushels of cotton seed were confiscated outside our lines at Newbern, N. C., by a special agent of the Department, which has been distributed, somewhat by mail, but mainly by boat and express lines, much of it in lower Maryland and on the Eastern shore, where hundreds, and perhaps thousands of acres will be planted this year. In some parts of Maryland cotton seed has been sold for twenty-five cents per pound.

Several tons of seed have been sent to Kansas, and large quantities of seed have been brought from Tennessee into Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. The correspondents of the Department in Kansas have estimated a yield of 1,500 pounds seed cotton (400 to 500 pounds ginned) to the acre on suitable lands in Kansas, with average culture.

But little was done last year, except in gardens and patches, with little knowledge of culture, and that little scarcely put in requisition. Wherever field culture was really attempted, and properly pursued in the right localities, very good success resulted.

It is no new thing in Maryland and Lower Delaware. Cotton has been grown there for more than a hundred years, and can be grown very profitably at present prices, while, at ten cents per pound, it might be dropped for the superior profit of tobacco.

A brief review of the experiment is given in the forthcoming report for 1862, prepared by J. R. DODGE, of the statistical division of the Department, a gentleman who has had some years of accurate observation of the culture in the Gulf States. Some chapters on soil, planting and culture are being published in the West, in advance of the issue of the report.

Another year will tell how much may be expected of this experiment.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 14.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The following named persons are announced in addition to those heretofore published, as having been appointed by the President in conformity with sections 5 and 8 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Illinois.

First District—William James, Provost-Marshal; A. C. Hessing, Commissioner; J. W. Freer, Surgeon.

Second District—Amos B. Coon, Provost-Marshal; Wm. D. Barry, Commissioner; Aaron Lewis, Surgeon.

Third District—John V. Eustice, Provost-Marshal; W. A. Yonngman, Commissioner; Chancellor Martin, Surgeon.

Fourth District—James Woodruff, Provost-Marshal; John McKinney, Commissioner; Charles Coolidge, Surgeon.

Fifth District—James M. Allen, Provost-Marshal; Richard A. Yoe, Commissioner; Thomas Hall, Surgeon.

Sixth District—Abel Longworth, Provost-Marshal; Solomon Summons, Commissioner; Robert McArthur, Surgeon.

Seventh District—William Fitheon, Provost-Marshal; J. S. Wolf, Commissioner; H. G. Johnson, Surgeon.

Eighth District—Isaac Keyes, Provost-Marshal; Clinton Jones, Commissioner; Z. H. Whitmore, Surgeon.

Ninth District—Benj. F. Nestlake, Provost-Marshal; C. C. Sturtevent, Commissioner; R. M. Wortlington, Surgeon.

Tenth District—Wm. M. Fry, Provost-Marshal; S. W. Moulton, Commissioner, David Prince, Surgeon.

Eleventh District—Mortimer O'Kean, Provost-Marshal; Wm. P. Archer, Commissioner, F. R. Payne, Surgeon.

Twelfth District—George Abbot, Provost-Marshal; John E. Deitrich, Commissioner; Henry W. Wing, Surgeon.

Thirteenth District—Wm. C. Carroll, Provost-Marshal; A. J. Keykendall, Commissioner; Thos. H. Burgess, Surgeon.

Lieut.-Col. James Oaks, Fourth United States Infantry, has been detailed to aid the War Department in the arrest of deserters, and in securing uniformity in the execution of the enrollment act in the State of Illinois. Headquarters at Springfield.

Kentucky.

First District—Rowland H. Hall, Provost-Marshal; Albert Bradshaw, Commissioner; W. H. Kidd, Surgeon.

Second District—Jno. S. McFarland, Provost-Marshal; N. R. Allen, Commissioner; A. Weber, Surgeon.

Third District—Jno. H. C. Sandidy, Provost-Marshal; James Hazzard, Commissioner; Byron Rybug, Surgeon.

Fourth District—T. T. Alexander, Provost-Marshal; Jno. B. Cochrane, Commissioner; Robert B. Weinlech, Surgeon.

Fifth District—George W. Wornach, Provost-Marshal; W. T. Bassett, Commissioner; T. S. Bell, Surgeon.

Sixth District—George W. Berry, Provost-Marshal; E. W. Hawkins, Commissioner, E. P. Buckner, Surgeon.

Seventh District—Sam. Moore, Provost-Marshal; Fitch Munger, Commissioner; S. F. Gano, Surgeon.

Eighth District—Robert Hayes, Provst-Marshal; Ansa K. Wilson, Commissioner; J. D. Foster, Surgeon.

Ninth District—Wm. C. Graw, Provost-Marshal; Edward F. Dalen, Commissioner; L. M. Buford, Surgeon.

Major W. H. SLIDELL, Fifteenth United States Infantry, has been detailed to aid the War Department in the arrest of deserters and in securing uniformity in the execution of the Enrolment act in the State of Kentucky. Headquarters at Frankfort; JAMES B. FRY, Provo-Marshal General.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

HUGH MCCULLOCH, the Comptroller of the Currency, has decided that associations organizing under the act to provide a national currency, &c., shall be designated as National Banks, and not as National Banking Associations. A circular of explicit instructions will be issued for the government of those desiring to organize under the law, and the applications already made will be returned, in order that they may be presented in regular and proper form.

SAMUEL T. HOWARD, formerly of Lerov, N. Y., lately in charge of the note-cutting room, has been appointed Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

LEGAL TENDERS.

The Treasury was being abundantly supplied with legal tender notes received in exchange for bonds in confining its preparation of notes to those of the smallest denomination.

OUR WOUNDED IN THE ENEMY'S HANDS.

Dr. WARREN WAGSTAFF returned from the enemy's lines to Falmouth last night. He reports our wounded doing well. A pontoon bridge has been laid over at United States Ford for the transportation of wounded. It will be remembered that Dr. WEBSTER remained at Chancellorsville to attend those who were in too dangerous a condition to admit removal.

A PARDON BY THE PRESIDENT.

JOHN OCCUTT CASPARISSE, of Kentucky, convicted of treason, has been pardoned by the President. This exercise of Executive clemency has been procured through the intervention of his friends, on the ground that he has repented of his crime. He voluntarily abandoned the service of the rebels and returned to his allegiance, to live at peace as a loyal and law-abiding citizen.

HORSES AND MULES FOR EXPORTATION.

Information has been received at the War Department that sundry persons are purchasing horses and mules within the United States for exportation, contrary to the Executive Order of Nov. 21, 1862. To the end that during the present war the military resources of this Government shall not be withdrawn from the country, the Commandants of Departments are by an official order directed to prohibit the purchase and sale of all horses and mules within the limits of their respective commands to be exported, from the United States, and to take and appropriate to the use of the Government any horses, mules, or live stock designed for exportation, causing the value thereof to be appraised and reported to the Quartermaster-General; and they are enjoined vigilantly to enforce the Executive order of Nov. 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition and munitions of war. Claims for property taken under this order are required to be presented to the Quartermaster-General for adjustment.

THE MORMONS.

The removal of Chief Justice KINNEY, of Utah, and the appointment of JOHN TITUS, of Pennsylvania, as his successor, is regarded here as indicative of a less forbearing course toward the Mormons than has heretofore been practiced. Complaints have been numerous against the former, and the change was made from motives of public policy.

SUTLERS' STORES.

The prohibition to sutlers transporting supplies to the Army of the Potomac, issued on the 29th of April, was revoked to-day.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

The Navy Department has received information that the steamship *Cherokee* was captured off Charleston while endeavoring to run the blockade.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander C. GRAFTON, and Lieut.-Commander PATTERSON JOHNS have been ordered to ordnance duty—the former at Boston and the latter at Philadelphia.

Acting Assistant Paymaster ROBERT E. PATTERSON has been ordered to the Mississippi squadron.

REBEL PRISONERS TAKING THE OATH.

One hundred and sixty rebel prisoners have signified their willingness to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

THE OATH OF LOYALTY.

The oath of loyalty was administered to the jurors of the Criminal Court, to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

News from General Grant's Army to Thursday of Last Week.

Our Forces Encamped Near the Big Black.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING

Our Advance Within Fifteen Miles of the Railroad.

THE ARMY IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 14.

Congressman WASHBURNE left the extreme front on Friday. From him we learn that GRANT's advance was then within 15 miles of Edward's Station, which was 18 miles east of Vicksburgh.

Two division of SHERMAN's corps had reached Grand Gulf. McARTHUR was crossing. The army was in excellent condition.

A LATER DISPATCH.

CAIRO, May 14.

The very latest dates from GRANT's Army are to Thursday. At that time it was eighteen miles from Gyand Gulf, encamped near Big Black River. We have not yet possession of any part of the railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson. There is probably no truth in the reported battle at Clinton. GRANT is receiving heavy reinforcements. A new overland road for troops and trains has been made from Young's Point to the river below. It is only eight miles long, and greatly expedites forwarding of men and supplies.

Ten nagro regiments have been formed. Gen. THOMAS, who has arrived from Memphis, thinks ten more will be formed.

THE ATTACK UPON GRAND GULF.

A Terrific Bombardment—Splendid Firing by the Gunboats—Grant Execution—The Casualties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR GRAND GULF, Miss., Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

This day, which a year ago was signalized by the capture and occupation of New-Orleans by the Union forces, has been again rendered memorable by one of the fiercest and longest contested naval engagements of the war. The long promised, and, as some think, too long delayed attack upon Grand Gulf by our naval flotilla commenced at 8 o'clock this morning, all seven of the gunboats—*Benton*, (flagship,) *Lafayette*, *Tuscumbia*, *Carondelet*, *Mound City*, *Pittsburgh* and *Louisville*—participating, and the fight continued until near 1 o'clock P. M., lasting almost five hours. The place was, very properly, reported by Admiral FARRAGUT as *very strong*. We found it so. The enemy had at least twenty guns favorably posted in casemates and behind earthworks of the most formidable description. They fought, too, with characteristic tenacity and courage. Our gunboats, however, were too much for them. One after the other was silenced by the direct firing at close quarters from the rifle Parrotts, and the 11-inch and 9-inch Dahlgrens—the guns, large and small, which compose the armament of the gunboat fleet. At 1 P. M., only a single gun, protected by a casemate, on the bluff nearest to Big Black River, responded, at long and nervous intervals, to our fire, and the place was taken, to all intents and purposes, so far as silencing the rebel guns was concerned. All that was wanted to complete the victory was for the 15,000 troops, which were lying on board of transports three miles above, to land, according to the programme, and occupy the enemy's works under cover of our guns. Why they did not do this—why they remained spectators to the scene, and why, after five hours of as hard and successful fighting as has been done during the war, *all* the gunboats were withdrawn—are questions I am unable to answer. The *Tuscumbia* remained at a considerable distance below the batteries, while all the rest proceeded up stream. Within two hours—while I am now writing—some hundred and odd men may be seen by the glass, busily engaged repairing their dilapidated works, and apparently *remounting their guns*. The troops, at a late hour in the afternoon, are on the march to a point below Grand Gulf, on the Louisiana side, from which, it is reported, they are to be ferried across by the transports, which will go down empty.

All the gunboats have received some injury, but not one has been materially damaged or crippled. The *Lafayette*, *Tuscumbia*, *Pittsburgh*, *Mound City*, *Carondelet*, *Louisville*—all went in and fought the rebel batteries, head, stern and broadside; first down stream, then up stream; then enfilading them in the still basin formed by the outlet of Big Black, within two hundred yards or less of the rebel casemates. The *Mound City* actually laid herself ashore directly opposite to one of the most formidable batteries, and kept firing at it until every rebel gunner had left. The *Benton* (flag-ship) did terrible execution with her guns. The firing on the *Lafayette* was exceedingly accurate—one shot from her 11-inch Dahlgrens completely upsetting one of the largest of the rebel guns.

First Master BAYANT, a New-Yorker by birth, but who fought all through the Crimean War, and received a medal from the British Government, handled his guns with remarkable skill and judgment, and was complimented several times by Capt. WALKE for his excellent shots. The *Benton* fired over 600 rounds, the *Lafayette* over 300. The number of rounds fired by all the boats must have exceeded 4,000. The rebels were not backward in returning the fire, as all the boats give unmistakable evidence. The *Benton* was hit over fifty times, the *Lafayette* twenty-eight times. The *Lafayette* received a shot in her hull, exploding near the magazine. The *Benton* had 8 killed and 20 wounded, *Pittsburgh* 6 killed, and *Tuscumbia* 7 killed and a number wounded.

DE SOTO.

THE BATTLE AT PORT GIBSON.

We have already published a telegraphic account of this battle. The following further particulars are from a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated the 2d inst.:

"When the advance reached the ravine, at 11 o'clock Thursday night, they were greeted by a heavy fire of artillery from a battery on the opposite hill. At that hour, and in the darkness, they could do nothing to capture it, and so waited patiently until daylight. The fire was kept up all night long, without eliciting reply. There was skirmishing between the advance guard of both armies, lasting from daylight [illegible] with the Eighth and [illegible] charged [illegible] antly up the hill, [illegible] the bayonet. Took possession, and turned them upon the fleeing enemy. It was a most gallant affair, and those two regiments are deserving of great praise for their conduct. On the top of the hill is a plantation belonging to Judge BALDWIN, of Fort Gibson, surrounded by three or four out-houses and negro quarters. The surgeons took possession of these, and soon the horrid implements of their trade were displayed, and the poor fellows, whom their comrades and the ambulance corps brought in, were turned over to them.

Just beyond the hospitals, the road forms to the right and left, one leading to Port Gibson and Rodney, and the other to Bayou Pierre. It was along the right hand road that the enemy retreated, and made a stand upon the elevation commanding the approach, near a small church, standing in an open field. The fight around this church was very severe, and the position was most gallantly contested. In the open green, I counted, two hours after, the dead bodies of not less than twenty men, all but two of whom were rebels. In one spot, not four feet square, were five dead bodies, and close behind them eight gray horses, belonging to a rebel battery, all of whom had been killed by the explosion of a single shell. Driven from this point, the enemy retreated to the next hill, which was near the junction of the Port Gibson and Rodney roads. Here was another stand, with another fight and another retreat, until the enemy were driven to the range of hills extending around, and a mile distant from BALDWIN's mansion. Here they had stationed their reserves, and here they evidently expected to make their great fight.

The position was an excellent one. The country is a series of hill and ravines, and upon the tops of the former the enemy had placed his line of battle. This line was crescent-shaped, the right resting near and north of the Port Gibson road, and the left upon the Rodney road. Of course, their centre lay between these.

Our first attack was upon his centre, and was composed of regiments from Gen. CARR's and Gen. HOVEY's divisions. The point of attack—the centre—gave way under the impetuous gallantry of our boys, and the rebel General massed his forces on his left, from which, after a furious struggle, in which a large number of regiments were engaged, he was forced to retire with great loss. Later, he massed his troops on his right, and by their skillful disposition, aided by his intimate knowledge of the topography of this region, he compelled our boys to retire. Subsequently reinforcements were sent, and after a brilliant engagement, lasting for two hours, in which brigades from nearly every division of the army were more or less engaged, we succeeded in dislodging them, and compelled them to beat an uncondition retreat toward Port Gibson.

In the charge upon the battery, Friday morning, the rebel Gen. G. F. TEACY was struck in the forehead by a minnié bullet, and instantly killed. His body was removed to Fort Gibson, where it was today interred by his personal friends.

The dead on both sides still remain unburied, but from what I have seen, I should estimate his loss in killed, 200, and wounded, 500, and in prisoners, 500. The latter we have in corral. Besides the officers killed, we have as prisoners Lieut.-Col. PETTUS, of the Twentieth Alabama regiment, brother of Gov. PETTUS, of Mississippi, and Capt. PRATT, of the same regiment, but we have yet in hospital over a hundred whom he could not remove.

I wish I could say that this brilliant victory has been obtained with little loss of life. I cannot. No one could listen to the loud roar of rebel cannon and see the heavy line of soldiers exposed to the murderous fire of rebel infantry, without having the conviction forced upon him that for all this exhibition of national wrath, some one must pay with life and blood. Our loss will reach 150 killed, and fully 500 wounded. We lost no prisoners.

LETTER FROM GOV. YATES.

GRAND GULF, Miss., May 4, 1863.

To His Excellency Gov. Hoffman:

Our arms are gloriously triumphant. We have succeeded in winning a victory which in its results must be the most important of the war. The battle of May 1 lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until night, during all which time the enemy was driven back on the right, left and centre. All day yesterday our army was in pursuit of the rebels, they giving us battle at almost every defensible point, and fighting with desperate valor. Last night a large force of the enemy was driven across Black River, and Gen. MCCLERNAND was driving another large force in the direction of Willow Springs. About 2 o'clock yesterday I left Gen. LOGAN, with his division, in pursuit of the enemy to join Gen. GRANT at Grand Gulf, which the enemy had evacuated in the morning, first blowing up their magazines, spiking their cannon, destroying tents, &c. On my way to Grand Gulf I saw guns scattered all along the road, which the enemy had left in their retreat. The rebels were scattered through the woods in every direction. This army of the rebels was considered, as I now learn, invincible, but it quelled before the irresistible assaults of Northwestern valor.

I consider Vicksburgh as ours in a short time, and the Mississippi River as destined to be open from its source to its mouth.

I have been side by side with our boys in battle, and can bear witness to the unfaltering courage and prowess of our brave Illinoisans.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES

Gen. Grant Said to be Intrenching on the Big Black.

Reinforcements on the Way to Him.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 14, 1863.

The British frigate *Rinaldo* arrived this afternoon, having left Charleston at 3 P. M. last Monday.

By this steamer a copy of the Charleston *Daily Courier*, of May 11, has been received, which contains the announcement of the death of Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON, known as "Stonewall JACKSON." It states that he died at Guinea, Virginia, on the 10th, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the combined effect of his wound and an attack of pneumonia.

LATE REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

VICKSBURGH, Thursday, May 7.

The enemy have made no movement this side of Big Black River. The enemy's cavalry is reported to be about Cayuga. A party of Yankee cavalry crossed at Hankerson's Ferry on Thursday night, captured Mr. OWAN and his son, plaoters, and recrossed the Big Black again.

VICKSBURGH, Friday, May 8.

The enemy are using the spades on the other side of the Big Black. The Yankees occupy Utica, Hines County, Miss.

BANKS has published an order in New Orleans requiring all registered enemies by the first of May to take the oath, or prepare to leave the Yankee lines by the 15th of May. The oath is very binding, and will subject all who take it to Yankee conscription.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, May 9.

Nothing new from the front to-day. The enemy are landing troops at Young's Point. It is supposed they are destined to reinforce GRANT.

The *Whig* newspaper office was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE CAPTURES OF FOREST.

Among the Yankees captured by FOREST are many citizens or natives of Southern States. We hope the Governors of the several States will promptly make a demand for the retention and trial of these traitors under the State laws. It will be worse than idle mockery to turn them loose on exchange.

THE NEW REBEL FLAG.

An act has passed the Confederate Congress, establishing; that the flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows: The field to be white; the length double the width, with the Union (now used as the battle flag) to be a square, of two-thirds the width of the flag, having the ground red thereon, a broad rattue of blue bordered white, and emblazoned with mullets or five pointed stars, corresponding to the number of Confederate States. Approved May 1, 1863.

PRISONERS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Four thousand prisoners arrived in Richmond on the 9th instant from Fredericksburgh. FRANK P. BLAIR, jr., is reported among the captured, and passengers state that the oath of allegiance was administered to him at his own request.

The *Courier* claims a victory at Fredericksburgh, and places the rebel loss at 40,000.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 14.

The *America* sailed at 2 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Saturday morning.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

STATED SESSION.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

May 14, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—
Petition of the French Israelite Association for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Hall—
Petition of Hose Company No. Twenty-two for a new house.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Masterson—
Petition of Charles Lotzinger to be paid for loss sustained by fire
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Boole—
Bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., for gloves, &c., furnished for the funeral of Captain Ringgold.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Boole—
Bill of Stetson & Co. for refreshments on the occasion of the receptions given to the returned regiments of New-York volunteers.
Which was laid over.
By the same—?
Bill of William S. Lyons for services as doorkeeper and attendant at banquet given by municipal authorities.
Which was laid over.
By the Same—
Bill of Coucklin & Bretts for carriages on the reception of the Duryea Zouaves.
Which was laid over.
By the same—
Bill of proprietor of the City Assembly Rooms for use on the occasion of the reception of the Fifth regiment New-York Volunteers.
Which was laid over.
By the same—
Bill of Walter Roome for music for the reception of the Tenth regiment, and for the reception of the Fifth regiment—$60.
Which was laid over.
By the same—
Bill of Charles Roome for music furnished for the reception of the Tenth and Fifth regiments—$211.
Which was laid orer.
By the same—
Petition of the Dutch Reformed Church in Avenue B, corner of Fifth-street.
Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.
By Alderman Hardy—
Remonstrance of sub-contractors under the Hackley contract against any agreement being made with the contractor to relinquish his contract, unless provision is made for their payment.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Remonstrance against building a sewer in Grand-street, between Ridge and Willett streets.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
The following statement of the Committee on National Affairs, in relation to the reception of the returning volunteer regiments:

The Committee on National Affairs of both branches of the Common Council, to whom was committed on several occasions, the duty of receiving, with suitable demonstrations on behalf of the City Authorities, the returning two years' regiments of New-York City Volunteers from the Seat of War, upon the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment, respectfully begs leave to present to the Common Council the following statement:

That they have, in discharging the duties thus far devolved upon them, endeavored so to act as to give satisfaction to those they immediately represent, as well as the returning officers and men of the several regiments already received by them; that they find the duties at once delicate and onerous, the more so as no limit has been fixed by the Common Council to the amount to be expended in each reception, nor have any instructions whatever been given them as to the character of the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of such reception. The Committee have on every occasion felt great embarrassment lest their action should not meet the approval of the City authorities; they find that it is almost impossible to limit the expenditure, to a fixed amount in each case, in the absence of some limitation being placed upon the expenditure by the Common Council. This fact is evidenced when it is known that the amount of the claims already presented exceeds fourteen thousand dollars—a sum far beyond what was intended by the Committee. Inasmuch as many other City Volunteer regiments, now about returning, will most assuredly, and of right, expect similar receptions to those who have already returned, your Committee, actuated solely by prudential motives, respectfully ask to call the attention of the Common Council to the facts as they exist, with a view of impressing upon them the absolute necessity of limiting the amount of the expenditure in each particular case, and of defining the nature and extent of such reception ceremonies to be observed on each occasion.

The fact that many regimeots will arrive in this City within two or three weeks, (the times of the last of the thirty-eight regiments of New-York Volunteers for two years expiring, to the fifth proximo,) impels your Committee to ask for definite instructions from the Common Council in respect to the character of the reception to be extended to the officers and men composing such regiments, and the amount to be expended therefor. They are reluctant to incur such expenditure, without specific instruction, and would much prefer to obey the directions of the Municipal Authorities in respect to the character of the reception ceremonies to be extended.

THOMAS FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN McCONNELL,
Committee on National Affairs.

Which was received, and, on motion of Alderman Boole, the same was made a special order of business for the next meeting.

By Alderman Farley—
Petition of property owners to be paid for damages done them by reason of explosion.

In connection therewith, Alderman Farley presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of this Board be appointed, to inquire into and report upon the occasion which would justify the action from the sufferers by the recent explosion of the powder magazine at Seventy-eighth-street, East River.

Which was adopted.

And Aldermen Farley, McCool, Long, Mitchell and Ottiwell were appointed such committee.

By the President—
Approval of the foremen of the laborers employed in cleaning the streets of the different wards, relative to the transfer of such contract.
Which was laid over.
To be taken up in connection with that subject.
By Alderman Reed—
Resolved, That a cross-walk be laid across Baldwin-street, directly opposite to the entrance to the County Jail, to immediately under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to John Russell to set the curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalks in front of his premises, southwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and First-avenue, at his own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to cause to be printed in document form, the annual number of the laws of the State, relating particularly to the City, passed at the recent session of the Legislature of this State
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Walsh—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for building a steam fire engine for the use of Hose Company number Twenty-six, similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Eleven.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, for enrobing, mounting and framing resolutions passed relative to the Twelfth regiment, New-York State National Guard; Colonel Milton Cogswell, Forty-second regiment, New-York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Bull, Captain Julius Wiele and Captain John P. Dodge, of the Sixty-sixth regiment; and Captain James Hoogland, of the Twelfth regiment, New-York Volunteers; Major William Horgan, of Meagher's Irish brigade; and Captain Jose Polo De Bernat, of the Spanish frigate Carmer, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to the New-York Steam Sugar Refining Company to receive and deliver merchandise on the street and sidewalks in front of their premises, numbers five hundred and seventy-nine and five hundred and eighty-two Water-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
Directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening for concurrence.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Fourteenth-street, adjoining the Church of the Immaculate Conception, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance is hereby adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By Alderman McCool—
Resolved, that permission be and is hereby given to Bernard Kelly to place a watering trough in front of his premises, corner of Charlton and Greenwich streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That the resolution passed by the Common Council and approved by His Honor the Mayor, January eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, relating to and placing the custody of the Corporation yards under the City Inspector's Department, be and the same is hereby repealed; and he it further resolved, That the custody of the Corporation yards be and the same is hereby placed under the Street Department, and the ordinances heretofore adopted relative to said Corporation yards are hereby amended as herein provided, and re-adopted accordingly
Alderman Hardy moved to refer to Committee on Ordinances.
Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwall, Farley, Long—12.
And the paper subsequently laid over.
By Alderman McCool—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the New-York, Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Company to widen their Pier Number Forty-four, North River, ten feet, at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Subsequently reconsidered, and laid over.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have gas mains laid on Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-ninth-street, and have lamp-posts set and lighted.
Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out

Street Commissioner, and inserting Manhattan Gas Company.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac T. Hecker for the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest thereon from the date of the confirmation of the assessment for building sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth and Ninth avenues, in front of the premises of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, and charge the same to its proper account.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
An ordinance appropriating two thousand dollars for arrearages of pay of bell-ringers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.
Section 1. The sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the arrearage of salary of bell-ringers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in accordance with the resolution of the Common Council, approved August two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman McCool asked that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution from Board of Councilmen to extend time to contractor for building house for Truck number nine.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.
Alderman Chipp moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the consideration of the following papers, viz:
Resolutions from the Board of Councilmen to permit Maurice Stadfeld to have showcase in front of his premises.
Resolution from Board of Councilmen permitting P. C. Godfrey to place a sign in front of his premises, number eight hundred and thirty-one Broadway.
Resolution permitting John Dillon to place a shutter-box in front of his store number one hundred and twenty-five and one-half Fourth-avenue.
Which was carried
And the papers were severally adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation in relation to the condition of Eighty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and East River.
Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a complaint of residents in Jacob-street in relation to the condition of this street.
Which was laid over.
A message was received from His Honor the Mayor relative to the Hisely contract.
Which was received and laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots on east side of Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, and flag sidewalks in front of the same.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots on Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots in Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots on north side of Forty-seventh-street, west of Ninth avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots on south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in the Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of changing grade of Fifty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and to establish the grade of Madison-avenue, &c.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Eleventh avenues, with Belgian pavement
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to fill and flag sidewalks of the Fortieth-street, opposite number two hundred and eleven.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, to pave Forty-ninth-street, from Lexington-avenue to Sixth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Eighty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging the Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Ninth River.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying cross-walks at the intersection of One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets and Tenth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets, where not already done.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of concurring to pay Dennis P. Tircott for services as keeper of Union-square on Sunday.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of the petition of the Church of St. Jemes, for a release of interest of Corporation in land on Sixty-ninth-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating St. Lawrence Church a sum sufficient to pay assessment, &c.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.
Which was laid over
The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of placing a fire hydrant at the corner of Seventy-second-street and Eighth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the First Presbyterian Church an amount sufficient to pay an assessment.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads in favor of flagging sidewalks and setting curb and gutter stones on both sides of Second avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads in favor of regulating, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third to Eighth avenues.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of donating the Women's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Bill of A. T. Stewart & Company for gloves and so forth, furnished for the funeral of Colonel Charles, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty seven cents.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.
Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. Daggett Hunt, for the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents, for disbursements made in the office of the Corporation Attorney from June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.
Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah, Masterson—3.
Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the truck of Hook and Ladder Company Number Fifteen, provided the cost of the same does not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.
Negative—Alderman Fox—1.
Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of H. Iverson, President of the Board of Trustees of the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars and eighty cents, to be applied by said H. Iverson, in payment of an assessment on the said church, for the work of paving Twenty-third-street with trap-block pavement, from Third-avenue to near Tenth-avenue, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.
Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that

the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel Dunlap for the sum of forty-eight dollars, for services rendered as per accompanying bill, and affidavit relative thereto, said amount to be charged to the Appropriation for Lands and Plans, for the improvement in Manhattan for the sum of forty-three dollars and fifty cents, for services rendered as keeper of Stuyvesant Park, as also appears per accompanying bill, the same to be charged to said appropriation for Lands and Plans.
Which was adopted by the following votes, viz:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.
Negative—Alderman Hall—1.
Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks in front of numbers twelve, fourteen and sixteen Pitt-street, be flagged, the expense thereof to be charged to the owners of property, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Cleaning Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that upon the present order of the contract for cleaning the streets, &c., of the City, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, between the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, party of the first part, and Andrew J. Hackley, party of the second part, delivering up said contract to the City Inspector to be canceled, the said City Inspector shall make his requisition in favor of the following persons for the amounts set opposite their respective names, provided the said owner of said contract, or the said persons execute a full release and discharge of all claims and demands by reason of said contract, or any work performed under or in pursuance of it, and that the Comptroller draw his warrant to pay said requisition, and that the same be paid out of the appropriation for ——, and that the City Inspector be and he is hereby authorized to cancel said contract on the part of the City.
Alderman Mitchell moved that the further reading of the same be suspended, and all the papers be recommitted to the Committee.
Which was carried.
Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet on Saturday, the sixteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.
Which was lost on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Jeremiah, Boole, Farley, Long—6.
Negative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—10.
Alderman Mitchell moved that the hour of meeting on Saturday be fixed at ten o'clock.
Alderman Hall moved to amend by fixing the time at four o'clock.
Alderman Hall, as an amendment to the amendment, moved to fix the time at three o'clock P. M.
Which was carried.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of the Eighth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, be flagged their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to suspend the present order of business, in order to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen
Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Petition of John Vorhis, for extension of time to complete contract for grading First and Second avenues, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second streets.
By Board of Councilmen—Prayer of petitioner granted.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.
Resolution that East Fifty-third-street and West Fifty-fourth-street be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Councilman Webster—
Resolved, That Stephen Ford be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Edward McPherson, deceased.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution that crosswalk be laid across Twelfth-avenue at the intersection of the streets between Fifty-third-street and Sixty-first-street, where not already done, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Twelfth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Resolution that Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to the East River, be paved with cobble stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Resolution that permission be given to Henry Hottberg to place a watering trough in front of his premises corner of Duane and William streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department and to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution that Fifteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be repaired with cobble stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-six cents be and the same is hereby donated to the Church of Saint Boniface, in order to pay assessment for sewer in part of their property, and the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Nicol, Pastor of said church, for the above named sum, and charge the same to account of Donations.
Which was laid over.
Resolution that permission be granted to Reynolds, Devoe and Pratt, Number one hundred and six Fulton-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Saturday, the sixteenth instant, at three o'clock P. M.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION,
Thursday, May 13, 1863—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber number sixteen City Hall:
Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:
Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtailin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.
The minutes of meetings held May seven and nine were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Keenan—
Remonstrance against the construction of a sewer in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
By Councilman Webster—
Petition of Marion Hose Company number four to have their house placed in good repair.
In connection therewith Councilman Webster presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for putting on a new roof, digging out and fitting up the cellar, and doing the other necessary repairs to house of Marion Hose Company number four.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.
By Councilman Houghtailin—
Petition of George W. Thompson, in relation to gas controller.
Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Councilman Webster—
Petition of Adult Blind for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Flynn, to place a watering trough in front of his premises, number seventy-four Fourth-avenue, the same to be under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Gross—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to remove the two gas lamps placed in front of the building known as numbers two hundred and forty-four and two hundred and forty-six Fifth-street.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Gross—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to adjust and settle with the legal representatives of Henry Cooklin, the contractor for the Battery enlargement, the amount justly due and payable for the work done under the contract made with him by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York for the Battery enlargement, dated November twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the price therein specified, and upon such adjustment, pay the amount so found due him.
And be it further resolved, That upon such settlement and payment, the Street Commissioner proceed to advertise for proposals for completing the unfinished work upon the Battery enlargement, excepting two hundred and fifty feet in length on the southerly part thereof.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
[G. O. 247.]
By Councilman Fitzgerald—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for extending the house of Engine Company number Fifty-two, twenty-five feet, in the rear of the same, to be two stories in height.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.
Subsequently, Councilman Brice moved that said reference be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
[G. O. 248.]
By Councilman O'Brien—
Resolved, That the wages of laborers employed upon Corporation work be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of One dollar and seventy-five per diem, to date from the passage of this resolution by the Common Council.
Which was laid over.
[G. O. 249.]
By Councilmen Hayes—
Bill of George Brett, amounting to one hundred and twenty dollars, for coaches used at the funeral of Ex-Councilman John Hogan.
Which was laid over.
[G. O. 250.]
By Councilman Riley—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a tender for Engine Company Number Fifty-three, similar to tender now in use by Engine Company number Forty-two.
Which was laid over.
By the President—
Whereas, The streets at the present time are in a very filthy condition, and very prejudicial to health; and whereas the approaching warm season requires it should be thoroughly cleansed; therefore be it
Resolved, That immediate steps be taken in order to have the same cleaned and put in a proper condition; therefore be it
Resolved, That the Commissioner of Immigration be and he is hereby directed to inform this Board at his earliest convenience, whether, in his opinion, the Commissioners of Health have the power to direct the City Inspector to clean the streets in order to abate nuisances, or whether the power is solely vested in the Board of Health.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Gross—
Resolved, That the vote by which General Order one hundred and ninety-eight was lost at meeting held May seven, be and it is hereby reconsidered, and the paper referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Brice—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to inform the Board what is the present contract for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Fourth streets, and what course can or should be pursued in order to change the grade between the points above mentioned.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Gross—
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of numbers two hundred and seventy-seven and two hundred and seventy-nine Ninth-street, used by the Congregation Communonte Israelite Française.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Webster—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to discontinue all legal proceedings in the case of Oliver Green against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Green in the above-mentioned action for the sum of six hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-four cents, in full satisfaction of said action and claim for balance of salary due and unpaid for services rendered as Complaint and Pay-roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's Department, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that the said amount be charged to the appropriation of City Contingencies.
Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Councilman Hayes—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederick Rose to place a small stand in front of number seventy-five Cortlandt-street, he having obtained permission of the property holders.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Hayes—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Oscar F. Cheeseman, of number one hundred and forty-five Bnaoe-street, to use the sidewalk in front of his premises to receive and deliver goods, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That Second-avenue, between Sixty-first-street and Eighty-sixth-street, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where necessary, regulated and graded, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, be repaired and repaved, where necessary, forthwith.
Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aquednct Department.
By Councilman Repper—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for inclosing the basin of the fountain in Tompkins-square, with a suitable iron railing immediately.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That Forty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the owners of property, and one-half by the City; the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.
By Councilman Webster—
Resolved, That the Croton Aqnednct Department be and are hereby directed to cause crosswalks to be laid from the northeast corner of Essex Market-place and Ludlow street to the west side of Lndlow-street.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Riley—
Resolved, That the pavement of Rector-street, between Greenwich and West streets, be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqnednct Board.
Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqnednct.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That the carriage-way of Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-ninth street, be repaired, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Fitzgerald—
Resolved, That Second Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to the Harlem River be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Fitzgerald—
Resolved, That a sewer be built in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to the North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqnednct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By Councilman Healy—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Palanca & Escalante to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and seven Pearl-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Brandon—
Resolved, That Peter Courtant be permitted to place a show case in front of his store number four hundred and sixty-nine Third avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By the President—
Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to convene the Board of Health in order that some action may be taken in reference to the unhealthy and unhealthy condition of streets, that body having the power for immediate action.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman O'Brien—
Resolved that Croton mains be laid in Fifteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River, under the direction of the Croton aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department, with power.
By Councilman O'Brien—
Resolved, That the cross-walks in First-avenue and intersecting streets, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department, with power.
[G. O. 151.]
By Councilman Healy—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals forthwith, to build a new truck for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Four, the present truck being entirely worn out by service.
Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 252.]
Report of Committee on Assessments relieving German Lutheran St. Luke's Church from assessment.
Which was laid over.
[G. O. 253.]
Report of Committee on Printing and Advertising, designating the New-York Journal as a Corporation paper.
Which was laid over.
[G. O. 254.]
Report of Committee on Assessments concurring to pay assessment of Patrick Coyle on his property on Eighth avenue, for regulating, &c.
Which was laid over.
[G. O. 255.]
Report of Committee on Sewers concurring to build sewer in Canal-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.
Which was laid over.
[G. O. 256.]
Report of Committee on Assessments concurring to pay Pastor of Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church sufficient amount to pay assessment for paving Lexington-avenue.
Which was laid over.
[G. O. 257.]
Report of Committee on Roads in favor of regulating, &c., Seventy-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
[G. O. 258.]
Report of Committee on Street Openings in favor of widening Vestry-street, between Hudson and West streets, on northerly side.
Which was laid over.
[G. O. 259.]
Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of paving Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Sixty-first streets, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement of disbursements to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending May two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that permission be given to Charles Cummiskey, to keep a coal box in front of his premises number one hundred and thirty-five West Twenty-eighth-street.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then concurred in.
Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that permission be given to John G. Lindermann to display a sign on the southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, provided it does not interrupt or interfere with the public travel; the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then concurred in.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to the New-York Steam Sugar Refining Company to receive and deliver merchandise on the street and sidewalk in front of their premises, numbers five hundred and seventy-nine and five hundred and eighty-two Water-street during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Brandon moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.
Which was lost.
The resolution was then concurred in.
Resolution, that Eighty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth, be numbered immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that the time be extended in the contract for building sewers in Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-seventh-street to and through Forty-ninth-street to Ninth-avenue, and also in Thirty-eighth-street, from the East River to Second-avenue. The sudden enhanced price of material and labor rendering it impossible for the contractor to complete the job in the specified time.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
Resolution, that permission be given to James McCall to keep a watering trough at the northwest corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-second-street, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
By the President—
Whereas, The streets at the present time are in a very

avenue and Forty-second-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew Costello, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, for injuries done his horse, and charge the same to its proper account.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel Slater, foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-two, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-five cents, for rent of premises for temporary location, and in full for the annexed bill.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
[G. O. 260.]
Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Styles for the sum of six hundred dollars, being the amount of bills for painting flags for the Sickles Brigade, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, said resolution not receiving the requisite number of votes in the Board of Aldermen.
Which was laid over.
Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to cause the lease of the small pier at the foot of Christopher-street, on south side of Pier number Fifty-one, North River, now under lease for the term of one year from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be transferred to and vested in the name of the Association of Amateur Rowing Clubs, known as the Hudson Navy, and that the sum of six hundred dollars be and it is hereby appropriated in furtherance of said object, and that the same be taken from the appropriation for Donations.
Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifth-avenue, from the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street to the middle of the block, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Kelly for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for loss of horse from pier foot of Spring-street on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thirty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the City the remaining half, to be done under the direction of the Cro

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MAY 14, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	107¼	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	107⅜	
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes...Oct. & Apl.	106⅜	
6,000	do	107⅛	
13,000	do	107	
13,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. c.	101¾	
50,000	do	101⅜	
45,000	do	New 99⅜	
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '81	111	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	60	
62,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	
10,000	do	b30 66⅜	
2,000	E. tst M.	118	
2,000	Hud. R. 3d m	113⅜	
1,000	M. So. 2d M	103⅜	
5,000	do	103⅜	
10,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	116	
1,000	Pacific R. R. 7s	85	
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	83¾	
10,000	Alt. & T. H. In. R.	68	
4,000	C. & N. W. 1 M	113	
20,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	67	
5,000	do	b30	68
2,000	D. L. & W. 1st M.	114	
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	106	
20,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	88	
64,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	88	
30,000	Mis. & Mo. L. G.	b30	64
25,000	do	64	
10,000	do	b30	64⅜
10,000	do	64⅜	
10,000	do	65	
10	Bank of St. of N. Y.	102⅜	
143	Bank of Commerce	106	
76	Am. Exc. Bank	110	
23	Continental Bank	100	
39	Corn Ex. Bank	10⅜	
50	Commonwith Bank	99	
25	Park Bank	130	
20,000	Amer. Gold	150	
12,000	do	150⅜	
100	Canton Co	b30	38⅜
1150	do	38	
250	do	b10	38
700	do	37⅜	
250	do	b60	37
100	do	b30	37
100	do	37	
20	do	37⅛	
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	148	
50	do	b30	148
10	do	147⅜	
10	Penn. Coal Co	130⅜	
400	Cumb. Coal Prefd.	29½	
3800	do	29	
200	do	28¾	
100	do	28	
300	do	28⅜	
100	Amer. Coal Co	41	
100	do	42	
200	do	43	
325	Nie. Tran. Co	4	
400	Bucks Co. Lead	2	
10	N. J. Zinc	101	
400	Quicksilv. Mc. Co	48¾	
500	do	48	
100	Cen. Am. T. Co	40	
100	do	41	
20	do	41¾	
100	do	41¾	
200	Pacific M. S. Co	b10	194
250	do	192	
100	do	b10	193
50	do	sw10	190
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30	120
267	do	120	
100	do	b10	120⅛
150	do	120⅜	
100	Erie R. Prf.	102⅜	
150	do	103	
400	do	103⅛	
150	do	103⅜	
50	do	10⅜	
50	Pinnama R.	187	
200	Erie Railway	95	
100	do	b60	95
500	do	b30	95
500	do	94⅞	
200	do	b10	94⅜
700	do	94⅜	
850	do	94⅝	
900	do	s60	94
150	do	b10	94⅛
250	do	94	
300	do	s60	94
190	Erie R. Pref.	106⅛	
100	do	s3	106⅜
100	do	b3	106⅜
100	do	b3	106⅜
500	Chic. & R. I. R.	91⅜	
200	do	b3	99⅜
500	do	99⅞	

SECOND BOARD.

$4,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	107¼	
3,500	do. Feb. & Aug.	107⅜	
5,000	U. S. 6s 1yr. c.	101⅜	
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	60	
6,000	Mo. State 6s	65⅛	
19,000	Erie 6th M. B.	110	
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	88	
5,000	do	88	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M. B.	66⅜	
15,000	do	66	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65	
35,000	do	66	
45,000	do	b30	67
20,000	A. & T. H. 2 m. Prf.	85	
20,000	Amer. Gold	142⅜	
21,000	do	142⅝	
5,000	do	b3	142⅜
40	Continental Bank	100	
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	100	
133	Bank of Commerce	106	
90	Del. & Hud. C. Co	147	
50	Quicksilver Mining Co.	47⅜	
1800	Canton Co	37	
600	do	36⅜	
100	do	s30	36⅜
100	do	36	
540	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	40	
400	Am. Coal Co	47	
100	do	48	
1000	Cum. Coal Prf.	29⅜	
200	do	29¾	
1000	Erie Railway	94⅝	
100	do	b30	94⅞
100	do	94⅝	
500	do	94⅞	
500	Erie R. Pref	106⅛	
100	Hudson Riv. R	s30	128
200	do	128⅝	
100	do	128⅜	
100	Harlem R.	95	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	65	
500	Cum. Coal Pr.	29⅜	
500	do	b3	29
900	do	s3	29
900	do	29	
100	Canton Com	38⅜	
50	do	37	
100	do	38⅜	
500	Bucks Co. Ld. Co	2	
1000	Canada C. Co	1	
150	N. Y. Cen. R	120⅜	
100	do	121⅜	
500	Erie Railway	94⅜	
500	do	94⅝	
200	do	94⅜	
100	do	94⅜	
100	do	94⅜	
100	do	s3	94⅜
800	do	94⅜	
100	do	94⅜	
100	do	b3	94⅜
100	do	94⅜	
100	do	b3	94⅜
100	do	b3	106⅜
100	do	b3	106⅜
500	Chic. & R. I. R.	91⅜	
200	do	b3	99⅜
500	do	99⅞	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

800	Cumb. Coal	28	
540	Canton Co	37	
100	do	36⅜	
500	Canada C. Co	1⅜	
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	43⅜	
100	Pacific Mail ex-div.	188⅜	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3	120⅜
500	Erie R.	94⅛	
800	do	s3	94⅜
400	do	b3	94⅜
300	do	94⅜	
200	Erie R. Pref.	106⅜	
100	Reading R.	111⅞	
500	do	111⅜	
500	do	111⅜	
100	do	b3	111⅜
200	do	111⅜	
908	M. S. & N. I. R.	83	
200	do	82⅞	
750	Clev. & Pitts	97	

THURSDAY, May 14—P. M.

Another heavy business was done on the Stock Exchange to-day. The speculative temper of the market is higher, if possible, than on Tuesday and Wednesday, though the favorite stocks on the Share list apparently change from one session of the Board to another. The run of speculation this afternoon was upon Illinois Central, Reading and Rock Island. The last had been neglected for a week or two past, although now on the regular Dividend paying list, and it was not until this afternoon that it turned above par, following the course of Galena, Illinois Central and Reading. The demand for Erie Common shares was strong throughout the day at or near the advanced price of yesterday. At one time the quotation appeared to waver, but on the announcement that the raport of the April earnings, as adjusted to-day at the office of the Company, show a gain of 50 ₱ cent., or about $300,000 for the month, on last season, the bidding returned to 94⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., and more firmness was shown on the Preferred shares. The shares of the New-York Central were steady in the forenoon at about 120 ₱ cent., a figure relatively cheaper, considering the long established character and assured dividends of the Stock, than almost any other premium security. In the afternoon 120⅛ was paid and bid, and the indications were that speculation may next be turned to this, as it has to other old standards of the market among the Railways. The newly introduced Western Stocks were active—some of them higher than yesterday, others, like North West and Terra Haute, rather in the way of realization. There was a large business in Canton and Cumberland, at the advance of ⅛@⅝ ₱ cent. on yesterday's early sales. Pacific Mail closed this afternoon 188⅛ ex-dividend, equal to 193⅛ ₱ cent., as against the heavy private sale of yesterday at 190. The transfers closed for the quarterly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. this afternoon. The demand was very large, also, for the Land Grant Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Road, at an advance of 2@3 ₱ cent. on the cash purchases, and 4 ₱ cent. on buyers' options. Northwestern Second Mortgage continue in request at 66 ₱ cent. The Federal Securities, particularly Treasury paper, are firm in rates and in demand. The 6 ₱ cents of 1881 are 107⅜. The subscriptions in this City to the 6 ₱ cents of 1882, (5-20 year Loan,) amount to $1,200,000 to-day, of which $775,000 through the Loan Agents, and the remainder of the Treasury direct. The City Bank shares are on the advance.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday night, the market leaving off buoyant:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	149¾	150	Harlem Pref.	107	107
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¼	107⅝	Mich. Central	113	112
N. Y. Central	120¾	120½	Mich. Southern	83⅛	83
Erie	94⅞	95	Mich. Guarant'd.	114	113⅜
Erie Preferred	107	106⅛	Illinois Central	105	110
Hudson	128	128	Pittsburgh	99	98
Toledo	113	114	Fort Wayne	89¾	81⅜
Pacific Mail x d.	192	188⅛	Rock Island	99	103¼
Quicksilver Co	48	48	Northwest	43	53
Harlem	56	95⅛	Galena	10⅛	104½
Canton	38	37	Miss. & Missouri	40	39

The following are the bids to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	107
Mechanics'	113	Bank of N. America	105⅜
Union	114	Hanover	98
America	124	Irving	84⅜
Phenix	106	Metropolitan	103
North River	100¾	Nassau	104
Traitesmen's	107	Corn Exchange	107⅜
Merchants' Exchange	100	Continental	100¾
Seventh Ward	102⅜	St. Nicholas	95
Commerce	106	Commonwealth	99
Broadway	105	N. Y. County	119
Ocean	94	Imp. and Traders	106
American Exchange	110	Park	130⅜
Chatham	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds., In.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104⅜	L. C. & Mil. L. G.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65	113	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	109
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	125⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96
Erie R. firsts, '58	113	Chi. & N. W. Mt.	87
Erie R. seconds, '79	120⅜	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	73
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	114
Erie R. fourths, '80	109	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	111
Erie R. fifths, '68	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Buff. & N. Y. R. 1sts, '77	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	93¾
Hud. R. thirds, '55	112	M. & P. du C 1sts	107
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	110	Chi. & Chic. sxt	115
Har. thirds, '68	106	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	110
Mich. Cen. R., '69-'72	115	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110
Mich. C., new, 1sts, '82	120¾	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	121¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	104⅜
Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. 1sts	104⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
N. Ind. R. Gosh. L., '68	104⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104⅜
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	89
Pac. R. R. 7s, guar.	88	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	106
Illinois Central, '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	105
Al. & T. H. firsts	105⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd.	95	Miss. & Mo. Ld. Grant.	66

The price of Gold Coin varied but slightly to-day, and closed 150 ₱ cent. Exchange on London ¼@1 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday's quotation, say 164½@166½ ₱ cent., with sales of first-class Bankers at 165 ₱ cent. The supply of Money is good, at 6 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers, who give it large employment. On prime merchant paper, of short date, 5½ ₱ cent. has been accepted.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, May 9.	$180,143,163	166,656,613	38,172,033	7,050,765
Boston, May 11.	73,064,769	31,309,885	7,847,849	7,658,233
Phila., May 11.	36,503,179	3,949,781	4,359,365	2,901,600
Total	$289,703,951	224,916,279	50,379,247	17,610,598
Last week.	287,150,496	230,506,189	49,913,583	17,624,693
Last year.	225,438,809	163,538,800	46,310,654	18,235,458

The Earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in May were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$3,557 70	$6,337 45
Freight	21,417 63	23,752 87
Total	$25,105 33	$30,090 32
Increase		$5,034 99

The following is the order of the U. S. District Court of Wisconsin in the case of the La Crosse Road:

Ordered by the Court, That the Receiver deliver over to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, the said railroad and appurtenances between Portage City and LaCrosse, and the rolling stock and property specially described in the decree.

And it is further ordered by the Court, That a full and perfect inventory be taken by the Receiver, of all rolling stock other than the forty box cars specially mentioned in the decree, and of all personal property belonging to the said LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, including such as have been procured by the Receiver now on hand, and that he make report of the same on the 8th day of June next. And so in pursuance of the act incorporating the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, a continuous road has been constructed and operated between LaCrosse and Milwaukee, and the interests of the public requiring that the said road as constructed and operated shall continue to be so operated, it is ordered by the Court, (reserving the right to exclude change or modify this order at any time hereafter) that the said Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and the receiver, who continues to be the receiver of the eastern end or division of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, between Milwaukee and Portage City, jointly operate said road between La Crosse and Milwaukee without interruption. That the said Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and the said receiver jointly employ all the agents and persons necessary for the proper operating of said road. That the revenues of said road be paid to the receiver as heretofore, who shall keep all accounts and books for the inspection of said Company, and said Company may keep duplicate books. And that all payments and disbursements for necessary expenses in operating said road shall be paid out of the joint fund, each division of said road to be entitled to its proportion of revenue, and to be charged with its proportion of disbursements, and that the said receiver pay coupons of bonds in prior mortgages as heretofore.

The *Mercantile Democrat* says that:

"An application was made in the United States District Court, on Wednesday, for the possession by the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, of the eastern division of the La Crosse Road. This, of course, involves the dismissal of the present Receiver of the road. The argument by the Minnesota Company, in favor of the application, was heard on Wednesday afternoon. The Court refused to hear the argument on the other side, until he had taken time to consider whether he would entertain the application at all. Yesterday morning the Court decided not to entertain the application, thus leaving the eastern division of the road still in the hands of those now running it."

In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent, as to why the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, indorsed, sell lower than the Bonds not filled up to order and indorsed, we have to state that the distinction is made under a rule of the Stock Exchange, because of the occasional difficulty of verifying the indorsement. The Bonds are equally good, and the indorsed class, if wanted for investment or for conversion into the Stock of 1881, are as valuable as the other. For resale they are not so marketable.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the first four months of the year 1863, as compared with the same months of the previous year, are as follows, viz.:

	1863.	1862.
January	$100,654	$129,775
February	96,699	128,766
March	103,020	125,444
April	94,957	118,075
Totals	$395,250	$502,060
Total for case for four months		$106,750

These are the net receipts after deducting all expenses paid to other roads.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of April, 1863, were $938,452 79; earnings month of April, 1862, were $626,069 64: increase, $312,383 15.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 14, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 115 bbls. Ashes, 20,042 bbls Flour, 554 bbls. and 741 bags Corn Meal, 224,449 bushels Wheat, 139,876 bushels Corn, 330 bushels Rye, 61,549 bushels Oats, 8,148 bushels Malt, 5,101 pkgs. Provisions and 454 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., in lots, including Pots at $8 25, and Pearls at $9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Continues quiet and depressed. Middlings, 60c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In view of the heavy arrivals to-day, (being first through receipts by canal and river, from Buffalo, this season,) buyers have been reluctant to purchase State and Western Flour freely, while most holders have been eager to sell. Prices have generally declined about 10c. ₱ bbl., closing with a downward tendency. Sales 12,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$5 90; poor to choice extra State at $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 20@$6 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 65	@$5 90
Extra State	6 20	@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 30	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	6 70	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 65	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 8 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 65	@ 9 75

Southern Flour is depressed and cheaper; sales 1,800 bbls., at $6 65@$7 25 for poor to good superfine; $7 30@$8 65 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$9 75 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower: sales 750 bbls. Extra, at $6 45@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 40@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, $4 55 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Marshall's Caloric, and $4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls., including 1,100 bbls. of Marsh's Caloric.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, at previous prices. Sales, 50 bags Java, at 37¾c.; 70 bags Maracaibo, at 33c.; and small lots of St. Domingo, at 29c.@29½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much depressed to-day, by the heavy arrivals, and prices have fallen off 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been moderate at the reduced rates. Sales have been confined to 148,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 75@$1 84; Amber Western, at $1 61@$1 62; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 50@$1 60; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 53@$1 56; Milwaukee Club, at $1 45@$1 53, Chicago Spring, at $1 33@$1 46; and Iowa Spring, at $1 25@$1 44; White State, at $1 84, and Red do., at $1 58 ₱ bushel. Corn has been active, but much lower prices. Sales, to-day, 132,000 bushels, at 81c.@85c., closing at 81c.@82½c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 77c.@82c., closing at 77c.@80c., for Unsound; 83c.@87c. for Yellow Western, Northern and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at $1@$1 03, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 850 bushels. Oats are much cheaper, including Canada, which are selling as low as 75c.@77½c.; Western, at 75c.@77c.; State at 76c.@78c., ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive, at $1 22½@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Sales 1,800 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand at 80c.@95 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been selling rather more freely at 15c.@22c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been less sought after at $1 37½@$1 40 ₱ thousand.

LUMBER—An active inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at very full prices. The Albany *Evening Journal*, of yesterday, says: "Lumber commenced arriving by canal on the 8th inst., and there will soon be a fair stock and a good assortment in market. From the delays in the opening of the Champlain Canal, Hemlock and Spruce have not as yet come in, but they are expected in all this week. Sales have been fair from the poor assortment in market, but many customers are waiting for a full supply. Shipments have been large, than advance upon the usual freights, there being less than the usual number of sailing vessels in the lumber trade here so far this season. The receipts by canal to the 8th inst., sum up only 250,000 feet of Boards and Scantling."

MOLASSES—Sales 210 bbls. and half bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@50c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms, and 94 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 40c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, to-day, and sales have been reported of 700 bbls., at $12@$12 25 for old Mess; $14 @$14 25 for new Mess; and $10 75@$12 50 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 6c.@7¾c. for Hams; 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request, at 6¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.; sales 1,500 boxes. Lard is more inquired for to-day; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand; sales, 225 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is saleable at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 5c.@14c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 2,450 bags East India, at $8@$8 50 mostly at $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, were confined to 420 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9¾c.@12½c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—At the public sale to-day, the bidding was not generally satisfactory to holders, who withdrew greens freely, in anticipation of an improvement in the market, in consequence of the recent losses of valuable cargoes at sea. Imperial sold at $1 17½ @ $1 45; Gunpowder, at $1 25½@$1 52½; Hyson, at $1 11@$1 29; Young Hyson, at 90c.@$1 35; Hyson Twankay, at 82c.; Hyson Skin at 84½c.; and Oolongs at 71½c.@83½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 145,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 480 bbls., at 44¾c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 55,000 bushels grain, in bulk and bags, at 7¾c. @9c. ₱ bushel. For London—a cargo of Provisions was engaged on terms not made public.

The Returning Regiments.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 11, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to suggest to the authorities, through you, the propriety of adopting some means by which the returned regiments, and those about returning, could be retained as militia, they being exempt from the draft. There could be no better foundation for building up a large militia force than these regiments, and their popularity would exceed that of any of our crack corps. If these regiments are provided with armories, as they should be, we will soon have a large and well drilled body of men—real soldiers, of which any country might well be proud, and Duryea's Zouaves would be a legion in themselves, whose popularity would exceed even that of the Seventh.

Respectfully, &c.,
A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	May 16	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	May 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	May 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	May 27.	Boston	Liverpool.
China	June 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
America	June 6.	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 22.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	May 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	May 2.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	May 4.	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	May 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	May 9.	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
America	May 13.	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 15.	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20.	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 23.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27.	Southampton	New-York.
Africa	May 30.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3.	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10.	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	June 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27.	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana and New-Orleans.

Columbia	May 16.	New-York. New-Orleans.
Corsica	May 23.	New-York. Havana and Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Etna*, *via* Queenstown, close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, close at the same time.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana, by the *Columbia*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 18½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE, LONG-TAILED bay mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, without fault or blemish, and warranted to trot in three minutes, or no sale. Apply at WILSON'S stables, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT FANCY ROCKAWAY carriage, with shifting seat, together with a set of harness; both nearly new, and will be sold very low. Inquire of W. J. McCLUNE, No. 129 8th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at Irving Hall, a MOROCCO PORT-MONNAIE, containing about $12 in money and a black enameled diamond and emerald ring. Whoever will return the ring may keep the money, will receive the above reward, and no question asked.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A FIRST-CLASS ladies' school in this City. A certain amount of capital, and satisfactory references as to character and capability are indispensable. Apply to Messrs. MILLER & MATHEWS, No. 757 Broadway, corner of 6th-st.

CLERGYMEN ATTENDING THE ANNIVERSARIES can procure the fine steel engraving of "Cole's Voyage of Life," at a liberal discount, by calling on ABBEY & ABBOT, No. 119 Nassau-st., sole publishers of the original engraving.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, MODERN AND FIRST-class store on Park-place, running through to Barclay-st., 26 feet front, by about 160 deep; property rented for $16,000 a year; Columbia College lease, 11 years to run, with renewal; ground rent, $1,066 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 91 WHITE-ST., between Elm-st. and Broadway—lot 21x68—with lot in the rear adjoining, about 33x37 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEWMAN & FITTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Wall-st. and Tarrytown, New-York,
Have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.
ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
ADAM FITTON, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The Articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

743 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,772 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,560 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 83x100. Improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS.
OR
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR sale, the extra-size house and lot, No. 58 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 135 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet; broadside on 16th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars, and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 48th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 160 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—A House nearly new, 20 by 36 feet; brick basement, and two-story frame; will be sold to remain. Apply to Col. L. HART, 3d-av. and 30th-st., and see the premises, north side 88th-st., between 1st-av. and av. A.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—A farm of 16 acres, with extensive buildings, built for cloth of families, at a cost of $25,000; will be sold less than half the cost; beautifully-shaded grounds and artificial lake near the buildings. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, Monmouth County, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—136 ACRES, 35 MILES from New-York, on Harlem Railroad, Westchester County; good neighborhood and perfectly healthy; will be sold low, to close an estate. Inquire of AZARIAH CARPENTER, Nos. 12 and 14 College-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y.—263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate a gentleman and his wife with elegantly furnished rooms, together with board, and where the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Aroldo.

WINTER GARDEN—Babes in the Woods—Somebody's Coat.

WALLACK'S—Road to Ruin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

LAURA KEENE'S—La Fee Adeline.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great National Baby Show from 11 to 3, and from 7 to 8.—Stereopticon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise—Cotopaxi.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duplon's Six Panoramas.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—Fallon's Stereopticon.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Harder is the only authorized carrier from this office. Persons wishing the Times served esrly will send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from Gen. Grant's army to Thursday of last week, which render the report of a battle at Clinton donbtful. On Thursday he was eighteen miles from Grand Gulf, and encamped near the Black River. There may, however, have been a skirmish of an advanced force at Clinton. Heavy reinforcements were being received by Gen. Grant, preparatory to operations of importance. No part of the railroad was yet in our possession. Congressman Washburne, who srrived at Cairo, ycsterday, from Gen. Grant's army on Wednesday of last week, reports the advance aa then being within fifteen miles of Edwards' Station, which is but eighteen milcs east of Vicksburgh.

The President, our Washington correspondent informs us, last evening received, from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, an original letter written by Jeff. Davis to a rebel Colonel, in which he speaks despondingly of affairs in the Southwest and on the Rappahannock. The letter was found in a rebel camp at Fredericksburgh.

There is no news from Gen. Hooker's army. A Washington dispatch states that the rebel commander, Lee, now has his headquarters in Fredericksburgh.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that Gen. Burnside approved the order sentencing Vallandigham to ths Dry Tortugas, but that the President declined to indorse it, and acted upon the suggestion of the minority of the Court, to send him South. He will therefore be invited to accompany a flag of truce in that direction at an early day.

The Mobile *Register* says that one of our expeditions in Mississippi, consists of a brigade of infantry, 800 cavalry, and 12 pieces of artillery; that its destination is probably Mobile, and calls upon the inhabitants of that city to arm for its defense. They further state that the Yankees have evscuated Pensacola, and the troops are being withdrawn thence to reinforce Banks.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday, with advices from Europe two days later She left Liverpool on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d inst. The news is not especially important. It is announced by the London *Shipping Gazette* that the case of the *Alexandra*, (supposed rebel gunboat,) is the first case to be tried in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster, before a special jury. The *Times* makes a statement that the United States Government has resolved to send an agent to England, versed in maritime and international law, to coöperate with Mr. Adams in London, in order that questions likely to arise may be settled promptly, instead of being subjects of tedious correspondence. The announcement had been made in Parliament that our Government had decided to forward the mails of the *Peterhoff* to their destination, and it was received with cheers. The London *Observer*, in a pacific article, does justice to President Lincoln and his advisers, who, it says, evince a sincere and earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain, and to avoid giving just cause of offance. From Poland, we learn that several collisions have occurred between the revolutionists and the Russians, in which the former have generally been successful. It appears not unlikely that the Polish question will yet result in serious European complications. It is reported that all the Danish ships-of-war are to be put in commission, and that the army is to be mobilized. A French fleet of seven ships-of-war, including iron-clads, was at Cherbourg, and it was believed its destination was the Swedish port of Carlskrona. A Russian force had been defeated by 3,000 Circassians, and the Grand Duke Michael narrowly escaped capture. The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer, and prices were slightly higher. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Consols 93⅛.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, several papers were introduced in relation to the subject of street-cleaning. Six sub-contractors and the foremen of laborers in several Wards engaged under the present contract, remonstrated against any abrogation of it till provision is specifically made to pay them their arrears—about six weeks' pay. These remonstrances and a message from the Mayor, stating that the Health Commissioners had ordered a transfer of the work of street cleaning to the City Inspector, and requesting that a provisional appropriation be made to carry it on till the expenditure shall be recovered by a suit at law from the sureties of the Hockley contract, were all laid over. The Committee on National Affairs submitted a statement, which was laid over. It sets forth that, being without specific directions as to the manner in which to receive the New-York two year regiments returning home, they had used their own judgment in the matter, but as the costs of the receptions so far given have much exceeded their anticipations—already amounting to over $14,000—and in view of the fact that many more returning regiments are soon to arrive, they ask for definite instructions how to receive them, and what expense to incur. A petition was presented from persons whose houses and furniture were injured by the recent powder explosion in Seventy-eighth-street, asking for reparation, the parties owning the magazine where the explosion occurred having located it there on a permit from the Mayor. Referred to a Special Committee of five. The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, when the report of the Committee on Cleaning Streets, in favor of abrogating the Hackley contract, will be taken up.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, resolutions were adopted, requesting the Corporation Counsel's opinion as to whether the Commissioners of Health have the right to order the City Inspector to take charge of the work of street-cleaning, and requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health (which consists of the Mayor and Common Council, and who have not met for nearly three years) to take action to have the streets cleaned—the latter resolution embodying the assertion that this body have the right to act forthwith in having the work done in any manner they may deem proper. A resolution was presented, and referred, directing the Comptroller to settle with the legal representative of Henry Conklin for the amount justly due on his Battery enlargement contract, made in 1852, and, after this settlement, directing the Street Commissioner to contract for the completion of the work, excepting 250 feet on the southeasterly part. The Comptroller reported an expenditure of $65,481 from the relief fund, for the fortnight ending on the 2d inst., when there remained of the fund a balance of $176,670.41. The Board concurred to donate $5,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, and a like sum to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum—(donations that were voted last year, but the Comptroller Brennan declined to pay them because they had not received a three-fourth vote in each Board of the Common Council.) Adjourned to Monday next at five o'clock.

The National Convention of "Loyal Women" held two meetings in this City yesterday—one in the morning at Dr. Cheever's Church, and the other in the evening at the Cooper Institute—both of which were comparatively well attended. Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell presided, and addresses were made by Susan B. Anthony, Ernestine L. Rose, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Weld, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others. Resolutions were adopted, declaring the war a contest between Slavery and Freedom, and approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation, calling upon Government to emancipate every slave, and declaring that, if Northern women lack enthusiasm in this war, it is because they have not seen its real end and purport, and pledging the women in the North to sacrifice everything to secure the triumph of freedom.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Tract Society took place at Irving Hall last evening, Hon. Luther Branish in the chair. The annual report shows that during the past year the late Senior Secretary, Rev. Dr. Brigham, and Hon. Edward A. Newton and Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, two of the Vice-Presidents, were removed by death. The receipts of the year were $422,588, of which $238,611 21 was for the sale of books. There were 1,259,119 books issued during the year, making 17,353,718 since the formation of the Society. A large proportion of the distribution of books has been in the army and navy. Grants of money have been made to aid in printing and circulating Scriptures in Spanish America, Italy, Turkey, China, Germany, India, Africa, &c, to the smount of $39,365.

The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the American Temperance Union was held in the Church of the Puritans last evening. Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, in the chair. The annual report congratulates the Society on the hopeful aspect of the temperance cause, notwithstanding the drawbacks arising out of the war. Much of the attention of the Society has been devoted to the army during the past year, and the results have been highly encouraging. 993,760 tracts have been distributed in the army during the war. The Convention was addressed last evening by Gov. Buckingham, Senator Pomroy, of Kansas, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. C. S. Stewart, Rev. Dr. Newell, and others. The attendance was large.

Last evening the annual meeting of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers was held at the Academy of Music. The building was densely crowded; 200 children of the Mission were present, and sang with beautiful effect several simple melodies. Grafulla's Band was in attendance. Addresses were made by Revs. Matthew Hale Smith, Mr. Dunn, and Mr. Hicks, of Philadelphia.

The Fourteenth New-York Volunteer regiment, Col. James McQuade, arrived in this City *en route* from the Army of the Potomac yesterday. The men were furnished with a dinner at the Pork Barracks, and the officers entertained with a collation at the Astor House by the Sons of Oneida. To-day the regiment will be publicly received at Hudson, and subsequently by the citizens of Utica.

There was renewed speculation on the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list yesterday, and a large demand for the United States 6 ₰ cents of 1882 at the Loan Agencies, and also to the Treasury direct. Gold steady at 150 ₰ cent.; Exchange on London, sales, 165 ₰ cent.

Receipts of Breadstuffs were quite heavy yesterday, comprising the first through arrivals by canal and river from the lakes, this season. Prices declined materially, and at the reduced rates, Flour and Grain, especially the latter, sold freely. Provisions were in moderate request, as likewise were Hops, Tobacco, Sugars, Whisky, Molasses, and the principal kinds of Oils. Hay, Tallow and East India Rice were more active. Green Teas sold less advantageously at auction than had been anticipated by holders. The freight engagements consisted mainly of Grain for Liverpool, and Provisions for London.

Political Sentiments Not a Guarantee of Generalship.

The blast blown by the Abolitionists, at their recent meeting, against all Generals who do not hold their opinions on the Slavery question, is an exact and appropriate response to the lamentations of the Copperheads over the downfall of McClellan. To neither of these parties are our officers' military qualities of the slightest consequence. The one thing they seek for in "the chief of their choice" is the profession of certain "views," religious and political, which they think of the utmost importance to the State. In the laudations lavished by Wendell Phillips on Fremont and Hunter and Butler, and in his invectives against the Administration for not giving them the entire conduct of the war, there is little or no stress laid on their military skill, for about this absolutely nothing is known. Not one of them has had charge of operations of any magnitude for more than a few days, and not one has commanded in a general action of any importance. So that all this extravagant praise of them is based on the curious presumption that, inasmuch as they are strongly opposed to Slavery in principle as well as in fact, they would be sure, if placed at the head of great armies, to play havoc with any enemy fighting in defence of it. It seems strange that, after two years' experience of war, there should be any body of intelligent or educated men amongst us who suppose that moral sentiments are a measure of intellectual faculties; that such is the case, is a fresh illustration of the danger of devoting one's self exclusively to the contemplation of any one subject. It is as absurd to conclude from Hunter's or Fremont's hostility to Slavery that he possesses the necessary qualifications for conquering armed and organized slaveholders, as to conclude that he is a good architect because he admires fine buildings, or a good lawyer because he hates fraud, or a good mining engineer because he loves gold.

It is no doubt highly desirable that where an army is recruited or maintained by devotion to some one absorbing idea, that the leader should be in thorough sympathy with the rank and file. An army of Puritans should be led by a Puritan; an army of Covenanters by a Covenanter; the leader of Republicans defending Republicanism against Monarchy should be himself a Republican; the leader of Mahometans propagating their faith should be himself a devout Mussulman. And if our own army were made up mainly of Abolitionists pure, it would no doubt be essential that the General-in-Chief should be as orthodox touching "the institution" as Garrison himself. But, fortunately or unfortunately, our army is not made up of zealous Anti-Slavery men. The mass of them did not enlist for the purpose of destroying Slavery, though hostility to Slavery has no doubt been intensified and diffused among them by the progress of events; its overthrow is not even now the first object in their thoughts. It is needless to add that they are in no sense particularly eager for its destruction, and that their opinion of the negro race, and their feelings toward it, are, whether rightly or wrongly, removed, by an immense interval, from those of Wendell Phillips.

Consequently it is the merest cant to assert that we are suffering any military injury from not having our forces under the command of a thorough-going Abolitionist. The soldiers would not share his zeal, and he could not communicate it; so that his influence on the *morale* of the troops would simply amount to nothing. And we confess we see nothing in this that would astonish anybody whose zeal has not got the better both of his knowledge and experience. No large body of men will ever be roused into fanaticism by the spectacle of the oppression suffered by a race, who themselves make no serious effort to throw off the yoke. The world sympathizes with those who love freedom so well as to fight for it, and, if need be, die for it, but it is only the few "*ames d'élite*," as the French call them, who are ready to make great sacrifices in behalf of those whom Slavery has so debased, that they do not feel the burden, or, feeling it, do not themselves struggle for their deliverance.

The members of the Copperhead persuasion agree with the Abolitionists at least in their notions as to the qualifications needed to fit a man to command the Union army. Wendell Phillips does not care what he is, provided he thirsts for the extinction of negro Slavery; and the Copperhead does not care, provided he is determined not to extinguish negro Slavery. According to both of them, "sound views" on certain moral or political questions dispenses with the necessity for military skill, and enables a General to save the Union in spite of all the hosts of rebeldom. Wendell Phillips asks us to take it for granted that Fremont is the man to put down the rebellion if the Administration would only let him do as he pleases; and the "diffusers of political information," assure us that McClellan would make short work of it, if the Administration would only let *him* do as *he* pleases. There have been many humiliating things in this war; many things calculated to present us to the world in a very ludicrous light. But we are glad to say that the elevation of two men to the rank of heroes on the ground that, under certain favorable circumstances, they would have achieved great things, has not been added to the number. There is still enough good sense left amongst the American people to save them from the egregious blunder of supposing that a man may not cherish the noblest sentiments and yet be a great blockhead.

Unrestricted License of Speech---The Case of Vallandigham.

The Copperhead journals, with their habitual eagerness to turn every event to some factions end, are denouncing Gen. Burnside for the summary arrest and military trial of the notorious Vallandigham. They set themselves forward as the peculiar guardians of constitutional law, and affect to be terribly concerned lest the last vestige of American liberty should be crushed out by the ruthless heel of military power. A cool spectator would imagine that all the Orator Puffs of the planet had been turned in upon us for our sins.

In respect to this particular case of Vallandigham's, we have little to say, inasmuch as we do not yet know precisely what was proven against him. If he actually used to a popular gathering the language charged upon him in the specifications—particularly if he characterized, as is alleged, Gen. Burnside's order as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," and proclaimed that "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their libertics the better," and said, as was testified, that he "despised the order, spit upon it, trampled it under his feet, and that he, for one, would not regard it"—if these things are true, no loyal man can doubt that he deserves severe punishment. The order was as follows:

General Order No. 38.—The Commanding General publishes for the information of all concerned, that hereafter all persons found within our lines, who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country, will be tried as spies or traitors, and if convicted will suffer death. This order includes the following class of persons:

Carriers of secret mails.
Writers of letters sent by secret mails.
Secret recruiting officers within the lines.
Parsons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy.
Persons found concealed within our lines, belonging to the service of the enemy; and, in fact, all persons found improperly within our lines who could give private information to the enemy.
All persons within our lines who harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe, or in any way aid the enemies of our country.
The habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this Department. Persons committing such offences will be at once arrested with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends.
It must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this Department.
All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with the execution of this order.
By command of Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.

The Department of the Ohio, for which this order was issued, embraces Kentucky as well as Ohio. The military necessity for such a procedure is obvious to any intelligent man. No truly loyal man would think of complaining of it. None but a disloyal man would attempt to influence a crowd by denouncing it as a usurpation, and declaring his intention to disregard it. If this was actually done by Vallandigham, Gen. Burnside would have been false to himself and to the cause if he had failed to arrest the seditious wretch on the spot and subject him to a trial by the tribunal he defied. If his guilt is established he really deserves hanging as much as any traitor with arms in his hands, for he was doing just as much as any rebel of them all to break down the military strength which the Government is using to restore its rightful authority.

But these Copperhead organs rant and rhapsodize about the inviolability of the freedom of speech. They indulge in generalities so sweeping that they would not hold good even in time of peace. At all times the freedom of speech is a restricted right. You are not permitted by law to libel another; you are not permitted to use indecent speech in public; if you use your tongue to instigate a riot you are accounted an abettor of it, and are severely punished. No human society ever did or ever should tolerate *unlimited* freedom of speech in peaceful times. Infinitely less can it be tolerated in a state of war.

The true principle at all times in regard to the freedom of speech, as in regard to the freedom of the Press, is that it may reach just so far as it can go without injury to private rights and the public interests. The limits which public interests impose are not the same in war as in peace. In peace the range of discussion and of denunciation may, without public detriment, be almost boundless; but war, especially a civil war, superinduces very different relations, and a latitude of utterance which at other times would be perfectly harmless, is then sure to be mischievous, and indeed might prove disastrous.

The *first necessity* in time of war is military efficiency, because self-preservation depends on it, and self-preservation is the first law of nature. To promote that efficiency, the Government may require the surrender of the property of the citizen, or of his liberty, (for military service is a restraint on liberty,) or, if a forlorn hope is necessary, of life itself. Just so it may justly require a surrender, in some measure, of his freedom of speech. That measure is to be determined by the exigences of the situation, and not by any abstract principles laid down in the books, which apply to civil relations, and not to military. The exigences of one military department may be quite different from those of another. Inflammatory speech-making that might be quite harmless in the New-England Department, might be highly dangerous in the Department of the Ohio—embracing as it does all the semi-traitorous and turbulent elements of Kentucky—and positively ruinous in the Department of North Carolina or Louisiana. The idea of according unlimited freedom of speech everywhere, in the present situation of the country, can be seriously entertained by nobody, except a madman or a traitor.

But it is said that these things are not to be judged by military tribunals. Who, then, is to judge them? Civil courts cannot, for they may be offences not known at all to the statute books. Their injurious effect, too, being a military effect, military authorities alone can rightly estimate them. Moreover, the action taken must be summary; for military interests never can dally with mischief. The actual military situation dominates all other relations, and that can be determined only by the responsible military commanders. If these commanders abuse their power, it is for the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to check them. If, in a clear case, he fails so to do, it is for the House of Representatives to impeach him, and the Senate to try and to convict him. There, and there alone, is the remedy. A military order, so long as it is unrevoked, is as binding upon every citizen within the lines as is a law on the statute book. He has no more right to defy the one than the other. He can remove outside the lines if he pleases, but while there he is subject to every military regulation applicable to the civilian, just as completely as the soldier is to every regulation respecting his conduct. The kind and the degree of duties may be different, but their binding force is the same; and it is the business of the military authorities to see that both classes of orders are not only issued, but practically enforced.

Of course this is not a pleasant condition of things. A regular civil prosecution, with all of its technicalities and delays, and a complete jury trial, would be far more agreeable. But it happens we are not living at a very pleasant period. The nation is struggling for its existence, and some infelicities always come from such situations. They are a necessity, and not to submit to them is simply to court destruction—to sacrifice life because you cannot bear to give up for a time one of life's privileges. The rebels understand this necessity, and thoroughly conform to it. The Mobile *Register*, in one of its late issues, truly said: "If a man speaks or writes against our Confederate cause he is branded and expelled as a traitor or public enemy." The repressing force thus exercised has been the chief means of imparting to the Confederacy its unity and strength. We have no desire to see this system carried to the same extreme in the loyal parts the land; but it cannot be entirely rejected without exposing us to a fearful risk of becoming the prey of the power thus made so much more compact and strenuous. It is easy enough for factious demagogues to rail against the military restriction upon the private right of eternal denunciation and defiance; but it is high time that they should learn that there are public rights quite as valid, and just now a good deal more urgent.

Worse than Butler.—The *World* has given publicity to an atrocity committed by one of our officers in the Southwest, which should not be so lightly passed over as it is by our cotemporary. It seems that in the late expedition of Gen. Dodge through North Alabama, one of his cavalry officers, Col. Cornyn, issued to the citizens of Iuka the following proclamation, which he called

EDICT NO. 2.

The citizens of Iuka, loyal or disloyal, will forthwith provide corn-bread for the patriot heroes of this command. The said corn-bread will be furnished immediately, as the patriots are hungry.

HORENCE M. CORNYN,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Think of it. All the Iukaians, loyal and disloyal, set to work baking corn dodgers for the "patriot heroes" of Col. Cornyn. It was none too delicate and epicurean an article of fare for patriot heroes, it is true; but what right had Col. Cornyn to peremptorily order rebels to furnish it to them, and that immediately? We are glad for the sake of the patriots that the edict had the desired effect, and that corn-bread in any quantity was promptly furnished to the heroes; but for Cornyn's unconstitutional mode of procedure we have not a word to say. He must henceforth take rank with Gen. Butler.

Gen. Wadsworth and His Assailants.

Camp on the Rappahannock,
Monday, May 11, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: A friend has forwarded to me the inclosed article from the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, with the remark that it seemed to require explanation. This can readily be made. I never stated that I had no guns "on wheels" under my command for the defence of Washington. This was Senator Chandler's expression—incorrect, but not likely to be misunderstood by a reader of ordinary intelligence. I had several hundred guns, and all were "on wheels."

What I did state was, that I had no field battery mounted and fit for service. I repeat this statement. If it is incorrect, the returns in the Adjutant-General's office will show wherein, and the battery can be named. I had field-guns in the fortifications. There were others in the arsenal. I had some fragments of light artillery companies, which I filled up by detailing men from infantry regiments and unmounted cavalry. The great difficulty was as to horses, owing to the numerous requisitions for Gen. McClellan's expedition. I procured an order from the Secretary of War to impress horses in Virginia from disloyal citizens, and to break up a wagon train in the Quartermaster's Department. In this way I mounted two batteries, and subsequently twelve others, seven of which were sent into the field, and seven turned over to my successor in the command of the defences.

I had nothing to do with the detachment of McDowell from McClellan's command. It was matter of surprise to me, as it was to him, and when he was sent from Fredericksburgh to Front Royal, and not on to Richmond as had been intended, I went to the President, in violation of military etiquette, and protested against it.

As to the statements in Col. Greene's report, that I had not crossed Long Bridge, and visited the forts garrisoned by his regiment, I can only say that they are grossly incorrect. But it will in my judgment be time enough for me to enter on my defence when my commanding officer complains as to the industry or fidelity with which I discharge my duties.

Your obedient servant,
JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

The attack upon Gen. Wadsworth did not call for the direct and conclusive "explanation" which it receives in the above letter, though we are very glad the General has condescended to give it. The "report" of Col. Greene, in which it originated, was in no sense what it purported to be. It was a virulent partisan slander upon Gen. Wadsworth, put in the form of a military report for the sake of effect, and intended for precisely the use that has been made of it by the semi-secession Press of the Northern States. Of the "Col. Greene" who writes it we have no knowledge beyond what appears on the face of his letter, which shows clearly enough that he is a bigoted and small-souled party demagogue, transferred to a military camp, and taking with him into that position the paltry prejudices and resentments which he had previously cultivated with so much success.

No man in this country stands in less need of vindication, so far as the purity of his motives and the self-sacrificing character of his patriotism are concerned, than Gen. Wadsworth. He has been in the field from the day the war began,—having been absent at home but six days during the whole two years,—seeking neither promotion nor honors as the reward of his service, and performing with unwearied assiduity and the most careful devotion all the duties of an arduous and responsible position. It is not in his nature to conceal his opinions, which are formed, moreover, in the independent exercise of a clear, strong and instructed judgment; and it is this trait of his character which has provoked the impatient and malicious censure of men who differ from him in political sentiment. This, however, is but a passing annoyance incident to his position, and will not in the least affect his reputation in the judgment of men whose opinions are of the slightest value.

The Siege of Puebla.

We give this morning a brief, but thoroughly reliable, letter from our Vera Cruz correspondent, in addition to the full advices from Mexico which appeared in our columns yesterday. These late advices are by the English mail packet, from Vera Cruz 1st inst., at Havana. The monthly steamer from Vera Cruz brings usually the latest and most reliable Mexican intelligence. In this instance, the news from Puebla is no later than the 23d ult., when it should have been to the 29th. The reason given for this is, that Gen. Forey had absolutely interdicted the transmission of all dispatches to the seaboard. This interdiction is proof positive of an unfortunate state of affairs among the invaders. Such advices as we have, however, are highly important, as corroborating this view of the matter.

It is now clear that the French have not only been repulsed on several occasions at Puebla, but they have been driven back, with heavy loss, and dispossessed of nearly all that portion of the city they had actually gained as stated in the several dispatches of the Mexican commanders. It is even rumored that the French were hastily retreating toward Vera Cruz. They are constantly growing weaker, and the army has met with a contingency which we have been expecting would occur, namely, a short supply of ammunition.

Our Vera Cruz correspondent of May 1 says that on the 21st ult. the condition of affairs at Puebla stands thus: "Gen. Forey finds himself weakened by nearly one-third of the force with which he arrived before the city. He has a very short supply of ammunition, and has sent to Cordova, Orizaba and Vera Cruz for all the disposable force that can be sent to him, including all *colors*"—meaning, no doubt, the regiments of Egyptian negroes sent out by Napoleon to garrison Vera Cruz.

The Mexican guerrilla bands are at work on the road between Puebla and Vera Cruz, with great effect. It is stated that a train containing $1,000,000, and a large amount of supplies and ammunition for the French army, stands a good chance of being captured. Gen. Forey will ascertain ere long that he will require an army of 25,000 men to keep the road open to Vera Cruz, his base of supplies. According to all the evidence, the French commander has got himself into a desperately bad fix. The Mexicans now appear determined and able to repel, if not annihilate, the invaders. Doblado, one of the ablest Mexican Generals, has arrived at the City of Mexico with 14,000 men from the distant States of Guadalajara and Sinaloa, which division will join Comonfort. Gen. Garza was also *en route* with the Tamaulipas division, and we see it stated that even the *Zapeta* Indians of the River Gila have offered their services to the Mexican Government.

We believe our intelligent readers will now begin to see with some degree of clearness that the attempted reduction of Puebla by the French—saying nothing of their further progress in the conquest of Mexico—is rather a hopeless task, as well as a wicked one. When all this becomes apparent beyond peradventure, it will be no exaggeration to say that the public opinion of the world relative to Mexico and the Mexicans has been all wrong. The Mexican people are surprising their warmest friends by the heroism and success displayed in the defence of their nationality and Government, while the ill success of French arms is filling the supporters of French policy on this Continent with chagrin and dismay. Our foreshadowing a year ago that Louis Napoleon might find his Moscow in Mexico, may yet become a reality.

THE DOCTRINE OF STATE RIGHTS.

Exploded Ideas Revived—The True Power of the Rebellion—False Political Doctrines—Their Danger, and the Necessity of their Destruction.

The Berghes, May 6, 1863.

Nothing has given me more surprise than the announcement of certain political doctrines in the New-York *Tribune*; or, at least, quoted from that paper. I had known Mr. Greeley, (who I suppose to be the author,) as an old-fashioned Whig. I had fought with him in the ranks for many a year, through the darkest hours of our political struggles against the heresies of the Democratic arty. I differed from him slightly in one particular. I marched from the field of battle with the last corps of the old Whig Guard—when he had already found comfortable quarters in the Republican camp. I was like Witherington, in "Chevy Chace," when I could stand no longer, I fought upon my stumps. But I never thought it possible that two old soldiers of the Whig Army should differ about what they were fighting and what they desired. Now, my position is very easily defined, and is just what it was. I belonged to the Anti-Slavery wing of the Whig party, whose original leader was John Quincy Adams. I kept steadily in view these objects: 1. The destruction of the Slave Power; 2. The destruction of the States Rights theory, behind which this Slave Power enthroned itself; 3. The establishment of a National currency; and 4. The maintaining the tariff at a sufficient point to prevent any dangerous influx of foreign goods. If we suppose the success of these principles, the consequences are very obvious. We should have: 1. A nationality founded on freedom; 2. A National Government capable of maintaining freedom against any local interference; and 3. The Government would have ample means to carry out these objects. I shall not comment on this. We did not succeed as a party, and I am now inclined to think it was better we did not. We should not have quelled the demagogues nor silenced heresy. It is better that their destruction should come amidst storm and battle, for now the political principles for which I contended *will be fixed on the country beyond the power of demagogues to overthrow them.*

But what surprises me is this, that the *Tribune*, as I understand it, contends for State sovereignty; that is, contends that a State has *a right to institute Slavery.* If, for example, it were abolished, the State could reinstitute it; at least this is the idea I have seen attributed to the *Tribune.* Whether correctly quoted or not, I will make a brief remark on that position. It is simply that no State or community has a *right* to institute Slavery. Constitutions and usages are very different things from rights. All the right which any State in this country had to maintain Slavery was derived from the Constitution. The Constitution acknowledged it by giving it a representation and the master a right of recapture. Half the slaves of Kentucky could have escaped into Ohio, and without the Constitution how could they have been recaptured? Let us suppose this State sovereignty acted out in the matter of Slavery, and see what it would be practically. It would be simply the right of the State of New-York to make Mr. Greeley's slave, and of Ohio to make me one. Upon this or any idea of sovereignty I make war. I have no notion of giving to any commercial corporation powers which are denied to the National Government, and which by the Constitution *are expressly taken away from the States.* Suppose that no such notion as I have mentioned is entertained by the *Tribune*, it is certain that it does contend strenuously for some *inherent* rights of sovereignty in the States and against the idea of a *consolidated* Government. Now I deny any *sovereignty* in the States. I say the Supreme Court of the United States is the proper judge of constitutional questions, and I affirm, simply as a matter of fact, that it has, in repeated decisions, *maintained the complete supremacy of the National Government.* I shall not cite cases here. That I may do when the public is less interested in battles. I furthermore affirm, that Washington, who was the head of the Federal party, declared this a *consolidated* Government, and that James Madison, the head of the Democratic party, *denied every attribute of sovereignty to the States.* I am not unaware that there has been a States Rights party since the foundation of the Government, or that the South, seizing upon this States theory, have used it as the efficient means of creating and carrying on the rebellion. But this neither makes the doctrine true nor wise. In this States Rights doctrine, we have the remote, as well as the efficient cause of the rebellion. Slavery was the *exciting* cause. But what could Slavery have done without the State Governments? It was these the conspirators seized upon as the ready means of carrying out their villainy. They were the powers at hand which, if Cataline had had at Rome, he would have overturned Rome. If our Northern people could be indoctrinated, as the South has been, with this heresy, what is to prevent New-England or the Northwest going into a rebellion, whenever it may suit their local interests? This doctrine has been the great danger of this Republic since the foundation of this Government, and it will continue to be dangerous till National men shall put it under their feet, as I am glad to know they are now doing very rapidly.

I shall here say no more than cite the words of Washington and Madison to show what ideas were entertained of these State Corporations by the founders of this Republic. Every student of political history knows the language of Washington, in his letter to Congress, on the adoption of our Constitution:

"In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American; the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our property, felicity, safety—perhaps our national existence."

Though many have read this, probably very

few have ever read the strong language of MADISON on State Rights. In the debates on the Constitution, MADISON said:

"Some contend that States are sovereign when, in fact, they are only political societies. There is a gradation of powsr in all societies, from the lowest corporation to the highest sovereign. The States *never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty.* The State of Maryland voted by counties; did this make the counties sovereign? The States at present *are only great corporations,* having the power of making by-laws; and those are effectual only if they are not contradictory to the General Confederation. The States *ought to be placed under the control of the General Government*—at least so much as they were formerly under the King and British Parliament."

Thus MADISON hooted at the idea of Stats sovereignty. That idea, and secession, and the perpetuity of Slavery—which were its legitimate consequence—were the inventions of modern demagogues, who have no pretence of authority, save a loose expression, in one of the amendments to the Constitution. But I shall not argue a point which is submitted to the arbitration of arms, nor discuss a doctrine which is rapidly, I am thankful to say, passing to the tomb of perished follies with its twin sister, Slavery. Others may expect to revive them, but they will be mistaken. No more will the American nation suffer curses like these to put this noble Government in danger. No more will this infinite folly, *conserving* slave property, and defending freedom by State Constitutions, impose upon the intelligent intellect of the American people. We are passing through this dreadful ordeal of war and convulsion to establish a nationality which is strong enough to survive the follies of its friends, as well as the hostility of its enemies. I think I may congratulate all patriot hearts on the victory of freedom and the stability of Government. The storm is passing and the battle raging, but the silver lining is on the cloud. Soon the fields will grow verdant, and every plant give fruit. Let us wait patiently, and those who live will gather the harvest in God's appointed time.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

A Brief Statement of the Actual Condition of Affairs.

The following letter is from a very high authority at Vera Cruz:

VERA CRUZ, Friday, May 1, 1863.

We have news from Puebla as late as the 21st of April. The accounts are of great interest and importance. Briefly stated, the situation is as follows:

On the 12th of March the French arrived before the City of Puebla, with about 20,000 effective men. On the 17th they attacked the "Plazuela de San Javier," and after a severe bombardment, which lasted several days, they succeeded in breaching, entering and occupying two blocks or squares. After three days severe fighting the Mexicans succeeded in destroying these blocks, driving the French completely from the city.

On the 12th of April the French made a second attack on the "Plazuela del Carman," and after forty hours continuous fighting, during which the French were three several times driven back, they retired to the "Cerro de San Juan," leaving a large number of prisoners in the hands of the Mexicans, including one company of Zouaves entire.

The condition of affairs at Puebla, on the 21st of April, stands thus:

FORAY finds himself weakened nearly one-third of the force that he arrived before the city with. He has a very short supply of ammunition, and has sent to Cordova, Orizaba and Vera Cruz for all the disposable force that can be sent him, including all colors.

During the last engagement Gen. LEAVE was wounded, and Gen. ROBLEDO lost an arm. The Mexicans have done nobly; they have fought spleadidly, and have surpised even their warmest friends.

No one supposed they would hold out so long, or fight so desperately. Now they have taken the offensive, and their plan of operations is to attack the French outside the city.

COMONFORT, whose forces now amount to upward of 20,000 men, will make the attack, or it has been made ere this.

The French feel these last defeats terribly; no one is allowed to speak a word of it here.

Fifteen-Inch Guns.

FLORAL, N. Y., May 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit an old subscriber to drop you a few observations on what he considers the *greatest "bore"* of this war, always excepting the "McCLELLAN fever." It is the arming of our ships and forts with guns of 15-inch bore. If there were no other objections, the immense cost of the ammunition used, and the impossibility of a small vessel carrying enough of it, would be serious obstacles.

Now I do not claim to have had the experience that some of our head men have had with cannon, but I have used all kinds of guns from boyhood, and I claim to have learned something from the experience of others.

The principle is the same with guns or cannon, and what sane man believes that the ounce ball of the old smooth-bore musket, is as efficient as the smaller ball of the rifle. Before those guns were put on board of the Monitors I pronounced them failures, and if my words do not prove true, I shall be woefully mistaken. They dare not put powder enough in them for the size of ball, to make them efficient more than 100 yards; if they will stand safely a service charge of 100 pounds of powder, they may do some damage at long range; that is, provided, they hit, which is extremely doubtful, as it requires length and a rifle-bore to insure accuracy. The attack on Fort McALISTER, was pretty good evidence of their inefficiency. Two of our Monitors bombard a second or third class fort for a half a day, at short range, with no decisive results. The action was discontinued, I believe, because they could not carry ammunition enough to stand them any longer.

The rebels say we struck Fort Sumter thirty-two times, doing no serious damage. If the guns had performed half what was expected of them, our vessels were near enough to have seen if it was breached. If you will refer to the first attack on Sumter you will find that the most damage was done by a comparatively small English rifled gun, and in the last attack witness the terrible impact of the rifled guns, (not 400-pounders but 100-poundars and less) of the rebels on the *Keokuck* and Monitors.

You don't hear of England or France straining to make guns of immense bore; their great object is accuracy and a high velocity. Reduce the bore to from six to nine inches, and increase the charge of powder; it is not the size of the ball, but the momentum, which does the damage against Ironclads and forts. It was well known long since, by everyone except our wise heads at Washington, that the penetrating power of a rifle projectile was immensely greater than the smooth bore. Who is responsible for these expensive and disastrous humbugs? Is it our venerable Rip Van Winkle of the Navy who has just woke up and made this discovery? Find him out, whoever he is, and give him a big leather medal, before the country perishes from the combined attack of McClellan and Dahlgren fever. Tall him these things were tried more than a hundred years ago, and their useless forms now line the Bosphorus, or encumber the suburbs of Begapore.

While in an inquiring mood, I would like to know of what use 11-inch turrets are on board of the *Roanoke*, while she presents five or six feet of vertical sides covered with 4½-inch iron? The firing from Fort Sumter shows conclusively that if the *Ironsides*, with her 4½-inch plates, had been where some of the Monitors were, she would never have been brought out of the action. J. O. S.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems but right that an erroneous impression, known by me to exist in the minds of many, and likely to injure a meritorious officer now in actual service at the South, should be corrected.

Captain (formerly First Lieutenant) CORTLANDT VAN RANSSELAER, of the United States regular infantry, now (as stated in yesterday's TIMES, I believe,) on the Staff of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, before Vicksburgh, and eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, of Burlington, N. J., is *not* the Second Lieut. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER whose name appeared a short time ago in your journal, and in another, among the dismissels from the New-York *Volunteers*.

Who the latter is I do not know; but I do know that the former is one likely to honor, rather than disgrace, by a dismissal, the respected name of his father. Yours, &c., J. E.

MAY 8, 1863.

THE PIRATE RETRIBUTION.

Capture and Recapture of the A. P. Ellicott.

Two of the Pirates Prisoners on Board the U. S. Steamer Alabama.

From the St. Christopher Gazette, Feb. 13.

The United States steamer-of-war *Alabama* anchored in our roadstead on Wednesday morning last, from Guadaloupe. This vessel is on a cruise, and left at 8 o'clock the same evening. The *Alabama* had on board two officers and five men of the Confederate privateer schooner *Retribution*. It appears that the *Retribution* took a Federal vessel, the *A. P. Ellicott*, bound for Cuba, took out the Captain and crew, and left the Captain's wife on board, with a prize crew and two officers of his vessel with instructions to run the blockade at Charleston. The *Retribution* then proceeded to Dominica and landed the Captain and crew of the *A. P. Ellicott*. A few days afterward the prize crew on board the *A. P. Ellicott* mutinied and tied the officers in the cabin. After running before the wind for four days, she found herself off St. Thomas and hoisted a flag of distress, when the *Alabama*, then in that port, steamed to the spot, and having heard their tale, took them prisoners. The *A. P. Ellicott* was taken into St. Thomas, and her Captain and crew have since been put in possession of her.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Arrival of the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers.

This favorite regiment—400 men—arrived in the City yesterday, at 2 P. M., having left Washington at noon the day previous, and Falmouth, Va., on Tuesday. Their presence at the Jersey City terminus of the route was the signal for a large gathering of people, and as the regiment proceeded on board the ferry-boat they were honored with enthusiastic cheers. Since the formation of the Fifth army corps the Fourteenth has been one of its conspicuous regiments. It took an active part in nearly all the engagements on the Peninsula, and subsequently in the battles before Washington, those in Maryland and the recent terrible conflicts at Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, in every instance the regiment has heroically performed its duty, and achieved imperishable renown. The commander of the Fourteenth, Col. JAMES MCQUADE, has been esteemed from the first for his military ability and daring, and upon more than one occasion has been made the recipient of congratulations from his superior officers. For a long period he was Acting Brigadier-General of a brigade. The regiment yesterday was in command of Lieut. Col. DAVIS, Col. MCQUADE having temporarily yielded the post, in consequence of injuries to the foot, which he recently sustained while riding a fractious horse. The troops were received at the foot of Cortlandt-street by a Committee of the Sons of Oneida, and by them escorted to the Park Barracks, where the men were furnished with a good dinner. In the meantime the officers and Committee repaired to the Astor House and partook of a sumptuous repast provided under the auspices of the Sons of Oneida. At 5 P. M., the regiment, headed by a band, marched to the Hudson River Railroad depot and took the cars for Hudson. To-day they will be publicly received by the citizens of that place. Company K is made up entirely from young men of Hudson. On the following day they will proceed to Albany, thence to Utica, when they will again be entertained with a reception. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel—JAMES MCQUADE.
Lieutenant-Colonel—C. T. M. DAVIS.
Major—L. MICHOLS.
Adjutant—T. Manning.
Quartermaster—W. Brodhead.
Surgeon—A. Churchill.
Assistant Surgeons—P. W. Shufelt, W. Ingraham.
Company A—Capt. H. Goss.
Company B—First Lieut. A. G. Speocer.
Company C—Capt. F. M. Bullar.
Company D—Capt. W. L. Cowan.
Company E—Capt. E. Warr.
Company F—Capt. C. F. Muller.
Company G—Capt. J. Stryker, Jr.
Company H—Capt. R. H. Fuote.
Company I—Capt. H. R. Lahee.
Company K—Capt. W. H. Seymour.

Arrival of the Third New-York Volunteer Regiment.

This regiment arrived here early yesterday morning in the steamer *Kennebec*, and proceeded without delay to Albany. It went out two years ago with over one thousand men and returns with 430. There are a number of men, however, whose term of service has not yet transpired. This portion will be consolidated with a portion of the Ninth New-York, who have also a longer term to serve.

Arrival of the Twenty-Eighth New-York Volunteers.

The Twenty-eighth regiment arrived in this City from the Rappahannock last evening. They number 350 men, and are commanded by Col. J. BROWN. They were provided with quarters at the Park Barracks, and will leave for Albany at 8 o'clock this morning.

Thirty-Second New-York Volunteers

This gallant body of men, commanded by Col. FRANCIS E. PINTO, will leave for home in a few days. They have served two years, and in actual engagements numbering twelve. The present officers are from promotions for gallant conduct on the field, and only two who have not served the whole period in some capacity. This says much, and less it should be, on the part of the Colonel, for recommending those entitled to promotion from his own ranks. Mark them, and see if you cannot observe cleanliness, discipline and general soldierly appearance, which can only be accomplished by a positive will to instruct, as also a good will to retain. Each man seems to pride himself on his position, from the Colonel down. They numbered, on leaving 1,000, and now number some 400.

The Second New-York Volunteers at Home.

TROY, Thursday, May 14.

The reception of the Second regiment of this city, on their return from two years' service, was the greatest gala day ever known in Troy. The regiment arrived at an early hour, and was received by the city authorities. Flags floated in every street. A large procession escorted the returning regiment. Speeches were made in Washington-square, under a triumphal arch erected for the occasion. The regiment numbers 4,00 men. Col. PARK, its commander, was wounded at Chancellorsville, where the regiment was engaged. It was the first regiment to land in Virginia, and it has taken part in nearly every battle of note on that sacred soil.

Return Home of the Sixteenth Regiment.

A WELCOME BY GOV. SEYMOUR.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 14.

The Sixteenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. SEAVER, arrived in this City this morning. They number two hundred and eighty-one men.

The regiment were heartily and cordially welcomed home by Gov. SEYMOUR, after which they were mustered out of the service at the Arsenal.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S new and excellent opera of "Aroldo" will be given here for the last time to-night, the principal *rôles* being sustained by Mme. OSTOLANI, BAIGNOLI, Signor MASKOLENI and Signor BELLINI. The work is most admirably placed on the stage, and is presented and performed in a way that would be considered creditable in the leading opera-houses of Europe. This, however, is the case with all the operas produced under the management of Mr. MAX MARETZEK.

There will be a grand matinée to-morrow, when Maestro PETRELLA'S opera will be given.

Fine Arts.

EDWIN WHITE has now on the easel at his studio in the New-York University, a picture of unusual interest. The suoject belongs to a period in whose picturesque and poetical art material he is perhaps more thoroughly at home than any other American painter, and is treated with a vivacity of composition and color which testify how fully heart and hand sympathized in the work. He calls it "RAPHAEL explaining his fresco of the Incendie del Borgo." The scene is one of the apartments of the Vatican, assigned for ornamentation to the great painter. In the centre is a group of visitors, consisting of three ladies of rank and an aged ecclesiastic, to whom RAPHAEL, standing a little to the left, is explaining his study for the fresco. This group affords a happy opportunity for the application of Mr. WHITE'S studies in middle-age costume and is full of spirit and beauty. The rich draperies of the ladies, who stand with their faces toward the artist, and the fine sitting figure of the monk, with his somhre robes and beautiful old head, form a most charming harmony of lines and hues. Behind these, on the lofty wall, is seen the fresco in progress, its bold, nude forms in striking contrast with the quiet elegance of the living group below. Just over the heads of the tattar, on a light scaffolding, some pupils and workmen are busily engaged on the fresco; one lays on the plaster and one mixes the colors, while GIULIO ROMANO applies to the moist surface. On the right, a dark massive curtain, which conceals the entrance and arranged with artistic skill to supply the depth of space and breadth of effect wanting in the bare and unarchitectural *camera*, sweeps from the ceiling to the floor. To persons of refined culture this picture, when completed, will be a rare treat.

Important Sale of Pictures.

Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & Co. will sell at auction, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, on the evenings of May 21 and 22, a collection of modern pictures, consisting of original specimens by artists of the schools of Dusseldorf, Holland, France, Belgium and England, among which are the works of Hamon, Boetticher, Shelfhoul, Eugene Verhoechoven, Sidney, R. Percy, Cobbet, Veutler, &c. Also, several rare exemples by American artists, as Leutze, Eastman, Johnson, Cropsey, Gignoux, Sully, Hays, Tait, G. C. Lambdin, Shattuck, Bingham, Sonntag, &c.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 13.

Of the treasure shipped per the steamer *Orizaba*, to-day, $108,000 is for the London Lloyds, that being their proportion of the amount recovered from the wreck of the steamer *Golden Gate*.

Nearly $800,000 in all have been recovered, upon which the wreckers charge from 35 to 40 per cent. salvage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 14.

Sailed, ship *Dashing Wave*, for Sydney, with a cargo of breadstuffs; *National Eagle*, for Boston, with a cargo of 11,000 sacks of copper ore; 1,100 sacks of wool; 13,000 hides; 140 casks of whale oil; 120 bags of mustard-seed, and other articles of domestic produce, all valued at $190,000.

There is a fair trade doing; sales of 3,000 boxes candles at 26c.@26½c.; 350 bbls. brandy and wine; corn meal very low; 75 bbls. alcohol at 79½c.@80c.; E & D. whisky, 46c.

There have been free sales and shipments of wool for New-York and Boston at 22c.@26c.; about 30,000 sacks of wheat for China at $1 70 ₱ 100 lbs. for red. Wooden ware—excessive sales of painted tubs at $2 75; 75 dozen wooden pails, $2.

FLOWERING EVERGREEN.—A monster plant of the *Daphne Cneorum*, a hardy evergreen in full flower is now on exhibition at MILLER'S Horticultural Depot, No. 634 Broadway. It was raised by A. G. BOARDS, of East New-York, Long Island. The plant attains a height of one foot, is covered all the season with bright pink flowers and very fragrant, and is admirably adapted for garden, lawn and cemetery purposes.

"UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY" will be advocated by Rev. T. G. WALL, of North Carolina, and HORACE GREELEY, this Evening, at Bleecker Building (Bleecker and Morton sts.) Seats free.

S. T.—1860—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 50 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 106 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,
No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.

Is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Trusses and Improved Supporters, of Hard Rubber, and a Varicocele Truss, at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Spring Clothing.
AT EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
and Fulton-st.
68
Twenty-five per cent. below the market price.

Second-hand Safes for Sale.
FINE LARGE SIZE—HERRING'S MAKE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfomers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Beckardt's Cottile Powder.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
Agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 218 Broadway.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 140 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Boots and Shoes for Boys and Youths, Misses, AND CHILDREN.—CANTRELL'S stock of these fabrics being of the largest and most varied character, parents and guardians can procure their supplies at his establishment at fair prices.

Anniversaries.—Ladies, buy your Wedding Slips and Gaiters, Balmoral and Button Boots, with Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, from MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards are distinguishable by the elegance of the engraving and fineness of the card and envelopes. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

MARRIED.

ALLAN—NOTT.—On Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. Chas. D. Cooper, of Philadelphia, Rev. EDWARD B. ALLAN, of Ballston Springs, and MARGARET COOPER, daughter of Joel B. Nott, of this City. No cards.

CASWELL—FORDY.—In Myrtle Lawn, near Bronxville, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 12, by Rev. Mr. Aldrich, of Mt. Vernon, WALTER CASWELL, M. D., of the 101st N. Y. L., and EMMA PURDY, adopted daughter of Moses Odell, Esq., of the former place.

DA WINT—SNADIKER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 7, at the Moravian Church, by Rev. Mr. Krummer, JOAN A. DA WINT and MARY E. SNADIKER, both of Hudson City, N. J.

DUTTON—BOTSLAR.—On Wednesday, May 13, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. Robert S. Howland, O. H. DUTTON and ALICE E. BOTSLAR. No cards.

FERAR—KEOGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. J. Brady, J. MILTON FERAR, of New-York, and Miss LOUISE A., eldest daughter of D. E. Keogan, Esq., of New-Orleans, La. No cards.

GEORGAN—CLOSE.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. A. D. Olliette, LOUIS F. GEORGAN and AGNES AMELIA, daughter of Charles H. Close, all of this City.

HANDABY—CLOWES.—On Wednesday evening, May 13, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, JAMES HANDABY and JANE A. CLOWES, only daughter of David G. Fulkerson, Esq., all of this City.

MALLORY—OLIVER.—In Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, May 12, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., assisted by Rev. F. J. Goodwin, D. D., Rev. G. S. MALLORY, of Trinity College, and Miss CHARLOTTA, daughter of Daniel Oliver, Esq., of Middletown.

NEWELL—STANSBURY.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., WILLIAM STEVENS NEWELL and CORNELIA AGNES, eldest daughter of Edward A. Stansbury.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 13th inst., GEORGE C. BAKER, in the 44th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, L. I.

Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New-York.

BADGER.—On Thursday evening, May 14, from injuries received at the fire corner Cherry and Pike sts., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, GEORGE W. BADGER, Foreman of Eagine Company No 19.

Notice of funeral hereafter

CROZIER.—In West Point, Va., on Friday, May 8, Lieut. CROZIER, 6th New-York Cavalry, aged 20 years and 5 months.

Funeral on Saturday, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, corner of 7th and Bloomfield sts., Hoboken, N. J. Interment in Greenwood. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

CAITLIN.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 13, of diphtheria, HELEN MARGARET, second daughter of George Caitlin, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., this day, (Friday,) May 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to St. Mark's Church, New-York, for interment.

COLE.—On Thursday, May 14, MARY LAVINIA COLE, daughter of Israel D. and Harriet Cole, aged 19 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 286 West 19th-st., on Saturday next, May 16, at 1 o'clock.

HEATH.—On Thursday, May 14, THOMAS A. HEATH, aged 35 years and 20 days.

His remains will be taken to South Windsor, Conn., for interment.

HALLOCK.—On Thursday evening, May 14, of diphtheria, SARAH G., youngest daughter of Charles H. and Sarah G. Hallock, in the 5th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment, on Saturday morning, May 16.

PRICE.—On Thursday, April 23, in the hospital at Berwick Bay, La., from wounds received in the engagement of the 13th ult., Lieut. CHARLES P. PRICE, Co. K, 159th regiment New-York State Volunteers, aged 26 years.

☞ Troy (N. Y.) and Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 14, Mrs. AMALIA SMITH, wife of D. H. Smith, in the 44th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 196 West 30th-st., on Saturday, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

SLATER.—On Thursday, May 14, CORNELIUS O. SLATER, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 16, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 21 Cottage-place, without further notice.

TAYLOR.—In Wilton, Conn., on Wednesday evening, May 13, Mr. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, in the 54th year of his age.

VANDER BURGH.—On Sunday, May 3, of scarlet fever, WILHELMINA VANDER BURGH, aged 4 years and 2 months.

VANDER BURGH.—On Thursday, May 14, of scarlet fever, CHARLES H. VANDER BURGH, aged 6 years and 1 month, son and daughter of John B. and Catharine Weld Vander Burgh.

WHEELER.—On Thursday morning, May 14, of apoplexy, JOHN W. WHEELER, aged 59 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, Henry A. Smith, also the members of the New-York Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 170 Clinton-st., this (Friday) afternoon, May 15, at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 278.—May 14, 1863.
1, 30, 56, 64, 11, 71, 61, 46, 69, 59, 73, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 278.—May 14, 1863.
20, 43, 73, 58, 72, 66, 1, 30, 69, 60.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LILLIE'S SAFE TRIUMPHANT.
SEE THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

SIR: It is with no ordinary pleasure that we inform you that our Safe, purchased three years since, at Lillie's Agency, passed through the fire which destroyed our store on the 27th ult., preserving the entire contents in almost a perfect state. The lock worked freely, and the safe will only require refitting and painting to be fit for future use. M. L. MARSH & SON,

Wholesale Druggists, No. 168 Greenwich-st.

To H. R. HARRELL, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Wrought-iron Safes, No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

THE MONSTER CRIMINAL.
TERRIBLE DETAILS
OF
CRIME
AS PRACTICED BY THE
BURDELL MURDERER.

A NEW FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

CUTS THE THROATS OF HORSES, AND ROBS A HEN-ROOST.

PROCURES THE ARREST OF A JEW PEDDLER, AND ROBS HIS TRUNK.

HIS NUMEROUS AND DARING CRIMES TERRIFY THE PEOPLE.

RAVISHES HIS DOMESTIC AND ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS WIFE.

HOW HE BRUTALLY MURDERED THE PEDDLER AND STOLE HIS JEWELRY.

BURNS THE FRANKLIN HOTEL.

DISCOVERIES AMONG THE RUINS.

SYMONDS IS ARRESTED.

REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES.

THE HOBOKEN PRIZE FIGHT.

ARREST OF A NOTED ABORTIONIST, DISGUISED AS A WOMAN.

READ THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS
OF MILITARY MEN.
PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

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OF ACTRESSES AND ACTORS.
PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

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OF THE CLERGY.
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OF PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN.
PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS
COLORED IN OIL OR WATER COLORS.
PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

PASSE PARTOUTS,
READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER,
PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FROM $1 TO $25,
PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

GILT AND WALNUT FRAMES
MADE TO ORDER.
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STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT CURE FOR THE HAIR.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of

PHALON'S COCIN
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FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR. Principal Depot 517 Broadway.
FOR THE HAIR. For sale everywhere.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.

SMALL BOTTLES 30 CENTS.
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TO PRESERVE AND IMPROVE THE HUMAN HAIR.

The only article discovered for promoting the health and strength of the Hair, and giving the HAIR a rich and glossy appearance, is PHALON & SON'S COCIN, and we recommend all to buy it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PLANTS! PLANTS!!

A fine collection of Roses, Verbenas, Petunias, Geraniums, Fuschias and all other bedding-out plants; and also a fine lot of Standard Roses for sale, by W. FITZPATRICK, florist, 26th-st. and Broadway. Baskets always on hand for those who want plants for the country.

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AMBOLINE
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FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
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MADE FROM FLOWERS,
MADE FROM FLOWERS,
MADE FROM FLOWERS,
MADE FROM FLOWERS,

ROOTS AND HERBS.
ROOTS AND HERBS.
ROOTS AND HERBS.
ROOTS AND HERBS.

Bottles one-third larger than any in market.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX OF TWO BOTTLES.

CURES ALL SCALP DISEASES.
CURES ALL SCALP DISEASES.
CURES ALL SCALP DISEASES.
CURES ALL SCALP DISEASES.

GIVES LUXURIANT
GIVES LUXURIANT
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and

PERMANENT VIGOR TO THE HAIR.
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"Beneficial where the hair requires a gentle stimulant."

Dr. CHILTON,

"Have never had anything which so perfectly answers the purpose of a hair dressing."

WARREN WARD, Esq.,

No. 277 Canal-st., New-York.

"After being BALD for over seven years, your AMBOLINE has covered the entire scalp with NEW HAIR."

Prof. JOHN SENIA, No. 35 King-st., New-York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Manufactured and for sale by

KENDALL & BANNISTER,

No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

THE BOWERY CLOTHING CO.
106 BOWERY NEAR GRAND ST.
SIGN OF THE BULLETIN.
NEW-YORK.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS,

ATTENTION!

THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,

No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-st.,

(Sign of the Bulletin,)

Will supply your wants in the

CLOTHING

line, at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

THE
CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS
of both our stores
are now supplied with the finest and best
FABRICS,
OF THE
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
MARKETS.
THE STYLE OF OUR GARMENTS,
in these departments, is unsurpassed by any in the country.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner of Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD,
APRIL 15, 1863.

$10,000 REWARD.

A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.

H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

SPRING.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
P. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BOYD'S CITY POST

Has removed to Nos. 39 and 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl.
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 51 WILLIAM-ST.
Letters, magazines, circulars and papers delivered with promptitude and care. Wedding cards have especial attention.

GOLD AND SILVER,
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
Bought for cash, by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

ENGLISH CARPETING,
OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA AND CHINA MATTING.
By the piece or yard, at low prices. All goods are guaranteed at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photo Materials,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.
Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOME SPLENDID NEW BOOKS,
JUST PUBLISHED, BY CARLETON.

I.—MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS.—An intensely powerful and interesting new book, by EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines," (which created such a literary sensation last year.) Price, cloth, bound, $1; paper covers, 75 cents. *** Also, a new and uniform edition of "Among the Pines," at the same prices.

II.—INCIDENTS IN MY LIFE.—The personal

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT PERson, who thoroughly understands her business, is desirous of procuring a situation in a gentleman's family as chambermaid; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 60 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and would take charge of one or two children as wait upon a lady; has good reference. Call at No. 92 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A. Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy woman, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in this City, a situation as thorough chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing in the best style, finting and crimping; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 506 2d-av., in thread and needle store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent bread and cake baker; none need apply but first-class families; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, AS COOK, by a woman of experience, who understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can procure the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 362 2d-av., corner 23d st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT COOK, a woman of experience, a situation as first-class cook, in the City or country; will cook in all branches in a good boarding-house, where she can hire a waitress and laundress; wages $10 and $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent young woman as good cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing, and go a short distance in the country; best City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, she is a good cook and baker, and can give good City references. Apply at No. 98 Lindson-st., corner Hammond-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &C.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good pastry cook; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 408 3d-av., between 30th and 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, faithful woman desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; can produce the most satisfactory references for sobriety and competency. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, active girl, whose present employers are leaving the City. Apply at No. 88 West 13th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle aged English woman, a house to take charge of for the Summer months, or to sew out by the week or month. Can be seen, or address M. G., No. 120 7th-av., rear building.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as first-class laundress; has no objection to chamberwork and fine washing; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 145 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; would go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl a situation as nurse, plain sewer or chambermaid; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 105 West 11th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY WANTS AN infant baby to take charge of in her own house, to wet nurse from its birth; has a fresh breast of milk. Inquire in Eagle-st., between Union-av. and Liberty-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl, to take care of children; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of plain sewing. Best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 298 6th-av.

AT THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS SERvants' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants. Civil and capable. Also, small girls, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A POSITION as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, shipping clerk, &c., by a young man; is a good marker, and thoroughly acquainted with double entry. For particulars, address E. C. D. Box No. 112, *Times* Office.

AS CARRIAGE TRIMMER.—A SMART BOY, 17 years of age, wishes to learn the carriage trimming trade; the best of City reference can be given. Address Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, perfectly acquainted with the City; has no objection to the country; has the best of City and country references, wishes a situation as coachman or groom. Address J. B. K., Traitor's saddlery store, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young, single man; thoroughly understands his business; he is an experienced groom, and a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address, J. N., Box No 210, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant man, as coachman; understands his business perfectly in everything connected with the situation; willing and obliging; good references. Address J. A., Box No. 222 *Times* Office, this day only.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, OF long experience in this country, with first-class City reference, wants a situation as coachman. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 13th-st., or address J. W., Box No 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of experience; understands waiting and marketing; is a good groom and a careful driver. Address P. N., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED BY A PROtestant single Englishman, a situation as coachman or coachman and gardener; perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., or a note addressed COACHMAN will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a steady, sober single man as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; willing to make himself useful; with good refereoces. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS DRAUGHTSMAN, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a good draughtsman and civil engineer; is well acquainted with Government work. Was late in charge of Ordnance and Equipment office, U. S. N. Reference exchanged (for 3 days). Inquire of JAMES P. McLEAN, Civil Engineer, No. 61 Chambers-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a practical gardener, who thoroughly understands the treatment of hot-house and green-house, hot and cold graperies, laying out and improved grounds, with unquestionable reference; would engage as an experienced hand in a nursery. Address P. D., No. 15 John-st., in Mr. Thorburn's seed-store.

AS GARDENER.—A. SMITH, SEEDSMAN, wishes to procure a situation for a first-class gardener, Scotch; I have known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing such. Address A., No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter by a single young man in a private family; City or country no objection; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, J. M., No. 826 Broadway, or No. 950 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an English Protestant single man; no objections to the country, or to travel; the best of City references given. Can be seen from 10 to 12, for three days, at No. 67 3d-av., or by note to C. H.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter by a young man; is a Protestant and a thorough waiter; can furnish first-class reference; wishes to go in the country or travel with a gentleman. Apply at Mr. BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A VERY RESPECTABLE single young man wishes a situation to take care of a gentleman's small place; understands the care of horses and driving; can milk, take good care of a vegetable garden, and keeps a small place in nice order; has good reference. Call, or address a note to J. B. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an honest man, who understands the use of most all kinds of tools; or as driver for an express or cart; can make himself generally useful in a factory or any other place. Address for three days, J. AMES, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, THE care of a house for a family going to the country. Inquire of C. L. CARPENTER, 243d-av., (Bible House.)

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers—Nos. 4 Murray and 33 Warren-st.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE of Domestics, woolens, ready-made clothing, furnishing goods, dress goods, white goods, parasols, lace shawls, &c.

Particular attention invited.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
CARGO of prize schooner Mary Teresa.
CARGO of prize schooner Mercury.
And CARGO of prize sloop Wave.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:

HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRUGS, LEAD, ARMS and AMMUNITION, HATS, SALT, FISH, IRON, THREAD, FLOUR, and TURPENTINE.

Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.
Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 12th inst.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal for Southern District of New-York,

Cargoes of schooner HETTIWAN, FLORIDA,

And brig MINNA,

Consisting of COTTON, RESIN, SALT, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, GUNNY BAGS, AND GROUND SALT.

Also, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, on board SCHOONER FLORIDA,

Her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.

Catalogues are now ready.

ALSO, BRIO MINNA,

Her tackle, apparel and furniture, and as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY,

AND ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 623 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 16, at 7½ o'clock, a valuable private library of about 1,200 volumes, selected by a gentleman of this City, and comprising only the best English edition of rare and valuable standard and miscellaneous works, elegantly and richly bound, embracing history, romance, travels, poetry, the drama, the classics, biography, belles-lettres, and, in addition, many rare and costly works, seldom found, beside expensive English illustrated works. This collection is worthy the inspection of those desirous of purchasing the best editions of standard works. On exhibition and catalogues ready the day before sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., viz.:

One light family carriage with pole and shafts; seats four persons. One open wagon with pole and shafts and shifting seats; will accommodate two, four or six persons. One single rockaway wagon with leather top. One second-hand double harness. One second-hand single harness, saddle and bridle, lots of blankets, nets, &c., &c., the whole belonging to a private establishment.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Sorrell horse, about 14½ hands; about 6 years old; has been driven on the road in 3:30, and is reported much faster; cost in Vermont in January last, $300; believed to be perfectly sound and kind; has been ridden by a lady; is a square even traveler.

GEORGE COE, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, next to American Telegraph Office, a large stock of first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Superb parlor suites in brocatel, plush, reps and hair-cloth; rosewood etageres, parlor secretaries, library and secretary bookcases, library and dining-room suites, sideboards, extension dining tables, lounges, Voltaire and library chairs, Turkish lounges and chairs, chamber furniture of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, in suits and in separate lots; wardrobes, hall furniture, &c.; also, fine parlor suites, nearly new, sofas, tables, cornices, stair-rods, mattresses, &c. Sale absolute.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MAY 16,

At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 67 Sands-st., between Jay and Bridge sts., Brooklyn.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER—2 French plate pier glasses, rosewood parlor suites, 7 pieces, etagere, mirror front; centre tables, Turkish chairs, sofas, mahogany, walnut, and painted marble top chamber furniture, hair and spring mattresses, wardrobes, extension table, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oilcloths, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON FRONT, ADAMS AND YORK STS., IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, New-York,

Three-story brick dwelling-houses and lots, Nos. 19, 21 and 23 Front-st., north side, between Dock and Main sts.

Eight 3-story brick dwelling-houses and lots, Nos. 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80 and 82 Adams-st., west side, between York and Prospect sts., with privilege of alley-way to York-st.

Two frame dwelling-houses, Nos. 40 and 42 York st., south side, between Adams and Washington sts., adjoining the alley-way.

One lot and frame stable on the alley-way leading to York-st., between Adams and Washington sts.

The sale of each house and lot will be absolute to the highest bidder, without any reservation whatever.

All the property is in fee, titles perfect, and will be sold free of incumbrance of any nature to the time of sale. Terms cash.

SAMUEL S. HAMLIN and HENRY R. DEWITT, Executors of A. P. Hamlin, deceased.
H. W. SARGENT, Executor of H. J. Wyckoff, deceased.
C. J. & E. DEWITT, Attorneys.

Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel, black walnut chairs in green reps, painted and enameled marble-top cottage suits, carved rosewood armoir-à-glace, carved rosewood wardrobe, carved oak and black walnut extension dining-table, dining-room chairs in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre table, gilt frame French plate mantle mirrors, carved rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood reception chairs, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany sofas, chairs and lounges, in hair cloth, Chinese gong, silver and plated ware, mahogany washstands with marble top, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, straw palliasses, dressing bureaus, kitchen furniture, chinn, crockery and glassware.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

450 Prussian muskets, and 500 siege rifled muskets, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS, SILVER WARE, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over our store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Executor's sale of the balance of the collection formerly belonging to the late Gen. Geo. M. Keim, deceased, in which collection may be found the works of Knapp, Kauffman, Greuze, Torry, Kyle and others; also, at 12 o'clock, by order of executor, oil-paintings, sterling silver ware, &c., the collection will be found to embrace the works of A. De Dreux, Patini, May of Paris, and others; also, very rich sterling silver, heavy silver salver, cost $600, tea sets, spoons, forks, knives, &c.; also, an invoice of modern oil-paintings, representing the works of some of our celebrated artists. They are now on exhibition.

AUGUSTUS H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON THE CORNER OF CATHARINE AND MADISON STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Trustees of the Society for the Promotion of the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, the plot of land, together with the substantial brick buildings thereon, situate on the southwesterly corner of Catharine and Madison sts., as per diagram. The first floor has five stores fronting on Catharine-st.; the upper part and basement are now used by the Society, but can at a small expense be converted for business purposes. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

WM. M. WAANS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES IN THE village of Glen Cove, Long Island, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, in the village of Glen Cove, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., 20 acres of Land belonging to the estate of the late George D. Coles, on the south side of the main road leading from the village to Cedar Swamp, and adjoining the "Homestead," comprising some of the most beautiful villa sites in this healthful and desirable section of country; adjacent to churches, schools, stores and post-office, and destined to rapidly increase in value; will be sold in one plot or in lots of from one to two acres, to suit purchasers. Communication by steamboat twice daily with New-York.

Terms at sale. For further particulars, apply to No. 216 Fulton-st., New-York, to JAMES M. BENEDICT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the undersigned assignee, &c., of the late firm of Richmond & Hasbrouck, will sell at public auction, on the 18th day of May, 1863, at 12½ o'clock noon, at the salesrooms of Merchants' Exchange, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, all and singular the bills receivable, book accounts and claims of said late firm, outstanding, uncollected and held by him as such assignee. C. W. VANDOREN, Assignee, &c.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JAMES LYNCH, Esq., Sheriff, the valuable property known as No. 218 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts. For maps, &c., inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 543 Broadway, over Dr. Chapin's Church—

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES,

Being the richest and most costly assemblage of works of art we have probably ever had the pleasure of offering, consisting of ORIGINAL specimens by artists of distinction in various countries, selected by a gentleman favorably known in the art world for the last thirty years, and of which a large portion were purchased when in Europe from the exhibitions of the seasons of 1848, 1850, 1856, 1857 and 1860, and others painted to order for the collection.

The Gallery contains the productions of several artists of whom examples, owing to their rarity and high cost, have never before been offered here, among which will be found the chef d'œuvre of Florent Willems, "L'amour et la fidelite," one of the most beautiful specimens of pre-Raphaelite art.

A "Breton Interior," the prize picture of Theodore de Heuvel. The "Hamlet," by Hamman, the finest known picture of Van de Sander Bakhuyzen, (recently deceased at the Hague,) called the "Forest Side," and to which Verboeckhoven added the figures. A cabinet specimen by Adolf Dillens, &c.

The Dusseldorf School is represented by a rare work by the inimitable fruit painter, Preyer; also, by paintings of Lemke, Vantier, Camphausen, Boettcher, Forster, Meyerheim, Hasenclever, Hagstein, Zimmerman, &c., &c.

The French School by examples of Compte, Calix, F. Willems, Fanveit, Tesson, Veron, Pecrus, Lanfout de Metz, Phillipeau, Cerier, &c.

The Dutch School by numerous specimens by Scheffhout, Verschuur, Louis Meyer, Von Grootveldt, Evereen, Kock Kock, Terlack, Van Hove, Van Moer, Spoker, Bakhuysen, Reyntjens, Weiraven, Kruseman, Leickert, Riegens, Vasrberg, Akkersdyke, Bilders of Utrecht, Verveer Scheeres, Ten Katen, Herrebart, Rosenboom, &c.

Among the Belgian artists represented are Verhoechoven, (two specimens of the first class,) Hamman, Raffaien, Dillens, Mme. Ronner, Mme. Senozcourt, De Noter, Robbe de Beul, Serrure, De Heuvel, Von Saben, Verwee, Smets, Boerling, Correns, Wauters, De Jonghe, Maswyn, Videl, Janssens, &c.

The English portion of the collection is unusually rich in specimens of great beauty (many of them exhibition pictures) by Sidney R. Percy, H. J. Boddington, Baxter, Cobbett, Passmore, George Cole, Armfield, Newell, Burt, E. C. Williams, Walter Williams, Pelham, Shayer, Pinton, Barland, Beattie, Charles Dukes, E. C. Barnes, &c., &c.

Also, several rare examples by American artists, including "Washington Crossing the Delaware," by E. Leutze, being the second and smaller picture of the subject, and the one from which the fine engraving was taken in 1856; Cropsey, Gignoux, Sully, Ilsys, Tait, Eastman, Johnson, G. C. Lambdin, Shattuck, Bingham and Sontag.

Together with several choice pieces of marble statuary.

They are now on exhibition as above, free, with catalogue, and we would recommend lovers of the fine arts to pay an early visit to the collection, the opportunity for examining it at their leisure being then probably more favorable than toward the close of the exhibition, when the rooms are more crowded.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1-63.

In continuation of the system of monthly auction sales, this Company will offer, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of June next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1-63.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within 10 days thereafter, and the coal taken away within 30 days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional 30 days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton, within 10 days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment notil paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year (Sundays excepted), requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt the mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited. C. R. ROBERT, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

FIRST-CLASS WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ A. M., at his sale-room, No. 158 Broadway, a choice selected stock of fine old Brandies and Wines, Scotch Whiskys, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, Cordials, fine Clarets, &c.

We would invite special attention to the following well-known brands:

B. T. & CO. OLD BISCUIT BRANDY, 1857.
R. F. & CO., OLD OTARD DUPUY, 1-56.
R. D. & V. OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
R. B. & CO., OLD ST. CROIX RUM.
XXX OLD JAMAICA.
C. DE R. JUNICE GIN.
L. E. A. & CO. SHERRY WINE, 1854.
P. H. & CO. MADEIRA, 1-55.
A. H. S. & CO. C. C. CLARET.

Also several rare examples by American artists, including "Washington Crossing the Delaware," by E. Leutze, being the second and smaller picture of the subject, and the one from which the fine engraving was taken in 1856; Cropsey, Gignoux, Sully, Ilsys, Tait, Eastman, Johnson, G. C. Lambdin, Shattuck, Bingham and Sontag.

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WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

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A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

☞ A rare chance for Housekeepers and Dealers!

A. VANDERPOOL

will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 15, at the residence, No. 46 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th ave. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, magnificent set, brocade curtains, mirrors, carpets, lace curtains, chandeliers, dining-room suites, etageres, oil paintings, statuary, bronzes, vases, bookcase, table, buffet, extension table, china, glass, silverware, bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, wardrobes, mattresses, bronze clock. Also basement and kitchen furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on MONDAY, May 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

$2,000 1st mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

$6,000 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

$6,729 41-100 notes, due 23d August, 1860, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

$51,000 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds, Great Western Railroad Company.

102 shares Great Western Railroad Co., $100 each.

9¾ shares Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, $100 each.

$147,750 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

1,120 shares, $100 each, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

$18,110 85-100 Certificates of Indebtedness, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

$7-3 65-100 Certificate of Trustees of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

$495,625 50-100 1st mortgage bonds, Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company.

32 scrip shares Illinois Central Railroad Co., $100 each.

$45,100 canceled bond scrip, Illinois Cen. Railroad Co.

343 shares Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, $50 each (common.)

81 shares Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, $50 each (preferred.)

$3,000 Real Estate 7 per cent. bonds Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.

Terms cash. Lists, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture from two large class dwellings, embracing rich rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, several large French plate and pier mirrors, lace and damask curtains, very rich and costly, oil-paintings and engravings, elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, parian and china vases, parlor suites, piano, &c., &c. TH

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or sickness. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 175th edition, 300 pages, fearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment; &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,321 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 5 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

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ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

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DR. HOYT, DENTIST, No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.

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CHARLES MILLER, DENTIST, DATE of 93 4th-av., has removed to No. 123 Lexington-av., corner of East 29th-st., where he would be pleased to see his friends and all others wishing his professional services.

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PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y May 6.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LANG, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New York, Wed'y, July 1.

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Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
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An experienced surgeon on board.

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WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

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And at regular intervals thereafter.

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Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

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FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON.....WEDNESDAY, June 10.
MARATHON.....WEDNESDAY, June 24.
KEDAR.....WEDNESDAY, July 8,
And every alternate Wednesday.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:

Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....$32 50

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NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE, TO
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
TO SAIL ON
FRIDAY, MAY 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PERRINS Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Reach-st.
In consequence of the strict quarantine regulations this vessel will not touch at Havana.

The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORWEGIAN,
Capt. MCMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, May 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

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STEAMSHIP LINE.
Regular sailing days WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP
SALVOR
will sail for WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN and ALEXANDRIA on SATURDAY, May 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER. For freight or passage apply to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

☞ The ships of this line discharge and receive freight at Alexandria.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. I. M. ——, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
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FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel at their freight line to San Juan del Norte with despatch.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ASA BAKER, will sail on Thursday, May 7.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 42 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon.
JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....May 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....May 23
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and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80, Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....95 Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL and well-known Grove, having since the past season been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at hulkhead, between Vestry and Leight-sts., North River.

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PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1851 AND 1862.

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Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army and the Honorable Council of India, patentees of the Rotary Trephine and Propelling Vaccinator, and sole makers of Evans' celebrated London-made Crown Lancets,

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Surgical Equipments, containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of Surgical Instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest prices compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

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FURNITURE ON STATEN ISLAND.—TO let, for the Summer season, or for a twelvemonth, the furniture of a gentleman giving up housekeeping, at New-Brighton. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MAY 15,
TWENTY-SEVENTH OPERA NIGHT,
when will be presented the new and brilliantly successful opera of
AROLDO.
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,
with its superb cast and gorgeous mise en scene.

AROLDO, (a Saxon Knight).....Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA (his wife).....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mina).....Signor BELLINI
Godvino.....Signor Robio | Eurico.....Herr Reichardt
Briano.....Herr Muller | Elena.....Mme. Fichet
Kolghts, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS commences this morning at the box office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 10 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when will be presented the new and successful opera of
JUDITH.
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME
as a Matinée performance.

In active preparation for immediate production, for the first time in America, Maestro Perl's new grand Biblical Opera,

JUDITH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) May 16, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when Petrella's new and brilliantly successful opera of
IONE
will be presented, with its superb cast and gorgeous mise en scene, for
POSITIVELY THE ONLY TIME
as a matinée performance.

IONE,
(THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.)
IONE.....MADAME GUERRABELLA
Nidia, a slave.....Mlle. SCHLZER
Glauco, the Athenian.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern-keeper.....Signor BIACHI
Salustio.....{ Patricians, } .....Signor RUBIO
Clodio.....{ Glauco's friends, } .....HERR MULLER
Diria, Ione's slave.....Mme. FICHER
Patricians, Gladiators, People of Pompeii, Peasants, Guards, Centurions, Lictors, Soldiers, Slaves, &c.
CONDUCTOR.....Signor J. NUNO

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1. Tickets can be obtained at all the regular ticket offices and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND VOCAL CONCERT, by MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1863.

On which occasion will be repeated Goldbeck's Grand Symphony,
VICTORIA,
PEACE, STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH.
Mr. G. will be assisted by
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
Messrs. S. B. MILLS and THEODOR THOMAS,
And Mr. H. C. TIMM.

Subscribers can secure reserved seats at $1 each, at all the principal music stores, and at Sibell and Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st. The subscription list will be closed on Saturday evening, May 16.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The Annual Exhibition of the Pupils will take place at Irving Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Increased accommodations between New-York, Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton and Orient.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing May 11, 1863.
TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

8.00 A. M. James Slip and 8.15 A. M. 34th-st.—Greenport Mail and Passenger Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead, and at Hicksville for Syosset.

11.00 A. M. James Slip and 11.15 A. M. 34th-st.—Syosset Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead.

3.30 P. M. James Slip and 3.45 P. M. 34th-st.—Express Passenger Train for Greenport, stopping at Winfield, Jamaica, Mineola, (connecting for Hempstead,) Jerusalem Road, and all Stations East.

4.30 P. M. James Slip and 4.45 P. M. 34th-st.—Syosset Train, stopping at all Stations, except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola for Hempstead.

6.00 P. M. James Slip and 6.15 P. M. 34th-st.—Hempstead and Islip Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Hicksville with an extra car for Syosset. Fare from Hicksville to Syosset, ten cents.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

6.55 A. M. Islip and Hempstead Train, stopping at all Stations, except Syosset. Arriving in New-York 8.25 A. M.

7.15 A. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, except Willow Tree and Woodside, and connecting at Mineola from Hempstead. Arriving in New-York 8.55 A. M.

8.30 A. M. Express Train from Greenport, stopping at all Stations to Jerusalem, and at Hicksville, connecting with extra car from Syosset, at Mineola, connecting from Hempstead, at Jamaica, and at Winfield. Arriving in New-York 10.55 A. M.

2.20 P. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, and connecting at Mineola from Hempstead. Arriving in New-York 2.40 P. M.

2.25 P. M. Mail Train from Greenport, stopping at all Stations. Passengers from Syosset and Hempstead connect with this train. Arriving in New-York 7.20 P. M.

SPECIAL SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

9.15 A. M. 34th-st. and 9.30 A. M. Hunter's Point—Excursion Train to Yaphank, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead, and connecting at Hicksville with extra car to Syosset. Fare from Hicksville to Syosset, ten cents.

6.15 P. M. 34th-st. and 6.30 P. M. Hunter's Point—Special Train for Syosset, stopping at all Stations.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK.

6.15 A. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead.

2.45 P. M. Excursion Train from Yaphank, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead, and connecting with extra car from Syosset. Fare ten cents from Syosset to Hicksville.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10 50 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 10 57 P. M. sleeping car, 10 30 P. M.)
On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cattaraugus, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Drown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the month of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50c. nts.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONNECTICUT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, will leave Harrison-st., at 7. A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 6. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY A STEAMBOAT—Either sidewheel or propellar, between 20 and 50 tons, adapted for a freight boat. In good running order. Address Box No. 131 *Times* Office, with size, speed, age, where insured, where seen, and what vessel at.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
which has proved to be the
MOST REMARKABLE OVATION
ever offered to the
GENIUS AND EXCELLENCE
of this esteemed young lady, whose universal popularity enables her to attract and enchain the attentive interest of the most
OVERWHELMING ASSEMBLAGES
that ever were collected in a New-York theatre.

The Manager feels great pride in the thought that Niblo's Garden should be the establishment in which the CLOSING NIGHTS OF MISS BATEMAN
in this City, where her career has been one
CONTINUED TRIUMPH,
should be given, and that it is from thence, amidst the WARM APPLAUSE AND CHEERS
of her countrymen, that this
PEERLESS LILY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE
will be transplanted to those foreign shores where her wonderful genius cannot but win for her an
ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

This and every evening during the week, will be presented the beautiful romantic drama,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
arranged and adapted by Augustin J. Daly, Esq., expressly for
MISS BATEMAN.

She will be supported by a most powerful company, among whom are the excellent artists, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. W. Lanergan, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. O. H. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lanergan, Mrs. H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Skerrett.

Original and beautiful scenery by Mr. J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes by Moss, Phillips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

BOX BOOK OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
BEGINS AT 8; OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,)
Eleventh time here, Holcroft's stirring Comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
With the great cast that has stamped this play one of the standard attractions of the establishment.

Mr. Lester Walleck.....as.....Harry Dernton
Mr. John Gilbert.....as.....Old Dornton
Mr. Charles Fisher.....as.....Goldfinch
Mr. John Sefton.....as.....Mr. Silky
Mr. Holland.....as.....Mr. Sulky
Mr. Reynolds.....as.....Mr. Milford
Mr. Young.....as.....Jacob
Mr. Moore.....as.....Williams
Mr. Browne.....as.....Mr. Smith
Mr. Parsloe.....as.....Tennis Marker
Mr. Turner.....as.....Footman
Mr. Parkes.....as.....Hatter
Miss Mary Gannon.....as.....Sophia
Mrs. Vernon.....as.....Widow Warren
Mrs. John Sefton.....as.....Jenny

SATURDAY, (fourth time.)
THE STRANGER.
MONDAY—Sheridan's high Comedy, the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with the standard cast of the Establishment.
TUESDAY—Bourcicault's most elegant Comedy, the
IRISH HEIRESS,
WEDNESDAY, (fifth time), the
STRANGER.
Will be repeated in rapid succession. Money, Pine Old English Gentleman, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, She Stoops to Conquer, Love and Money, and a Bold Stroke for a Husband.

IRVING HALL.
GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST SERIES.

The last series of Mr. Gottschalk's Concerts will commence on SATURDAY, May 16,
which day has been set apart for the benefit of Mr. L. E. HARRISON, of Irving Hall. On this occasion there will be two performances, a GRAND MORNING CONCERT at 12 o'clock, and EVENING CONCERT at 7½ o'clock.

The following brilliant array of talent will appear:

Madame Elena D'Angri, Mrs. Jennie Kempton,
Miss Eugenie Berneche, Miss Louise Kralkewska,
Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, Mr. Harry Sanderson,
Mr. Thos. Thomas, Mr. William Castle,
Mr. S. C. Campbell, Signor Abella.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenburg & Lnis', No. 734 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—DUFLOCQ'S GRAND TOUR OF THE HOLY LAND, or gigantic illuminated illustrations of a journey through Palestine, and superb Oriental costumes, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SOLDIERS' REST.

Organization of an Important Institution—Election of Officers.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated $200,000 for the care and protection of soldiers of this State returning from the seat of war. Under this appropriation the Board controlling the expenditure, and consisting of Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE, Inspector-General MILLER, Quartermaster-General TALCOTT and Surgeon-General QUACKENBUSH, have arranged a depot in this City, on the corner of Howard and Mercer streets, called the Soldiers' Rest, and established a very complete and well-conceived plan for the protection of returning volunteers.

The building, which is spacious and airy, contains bath-rooms, barber shops, kitchens and washhouses in the basement: a reception and dining hall on the first floor; a reading and writing-room, with clerks' offices, on the second floor; a fine dormitory on the third floor, with 500 beds; and a hospital, dispensary, nurses' offices and servants' apartments in the upper stories.

Under the system adopted by the Board, the returning soldiers are taken in charge at Washington, or wherever paid off, by the couriers, headed over by them to the agent at Jersey City, and by him delivered to the agent at the depot. There they are taken at once into the lower department, where they are thoroughly washed, shaved and cleansed, and provided with clean clothing throughout. They are then taken into the upper rooms, and fed, lodged, and provided with transportation at Government contract rates, to their homes. If they are without money, their new clothing and transportation are provided free of cost.

The sick are properly cared for, and receive the best medical treatment until able to pursue their journies homeward, and if necessary, are accompanied by an agent to their residences.

The Board held a meeting yesterday and the following officers were appointed:

Superintendent—Colonel John S Neville.
Assistant Superintendent—L. B. Husted.
Outside Superintendent—R. G. Nellis, of New-York.
Recording Clerk—Lawrence Sprague.
Corresponding Secretary—Douglas A. Levieu.
Station Agents—William Turner, W. H. Abell.
Train Couriers—E. A. Moore, F. McClusky, John McEven, Peter Relyea, C. J. Dunlevy and H. J. McMahon.

The head of the Bureau is Mr. JOHN F. SARMOUR, brother of the Governor.

The Depot will be formally opened on Monday next. The object of the projectors of the institution, is to obtain a fund sufficient to carry out the design efficiently, and those citizens who feel disposed to assist in the protection and comfort of our returning volunteers, who are so frequently victimized and robbed before they reach their homes, will find here a desirable mode of exercising their benevolence.

THE LADIES' LEAGUE.

Meetings at Dr. Cheever's Church and Cooper Institute—Addresses by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Ernestine L. Rose and Others.

The National Convention of the Women of America, met at the Church of the Puritans at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A large audience was present composed mainly of ladies.

Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY opened the proceedings by reading the "call," after which the following officers were chosen unanimously;

President—LUCY STONE.
Vice Presidents—Elizabeth Cady Stenton, Penn.; Miss Phœbe W. Willard, N. J., and Augustine G. Weld.
Secretaries—Martha C. Wright, Lucy N. Colman.
Business Committee—Susan B. Anthony, A. L. Brown Blackwell, Ernestine L. Rose, Annie Post, Annie W. Mumford.

Letters sympathizing with the movement, which had been received from loyal women of Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin, Mrs. AMELIA BLOOMER and others, were read by one of the Secretaries.

SPEECH OF ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was then introduced, and spoke for about an hour in summarizing the events of the pending war. This rebellion, she said, had been long in contemplation; it would have taken place four years earlier if FREMONT had been elected President. The Republicans had contemplated no assault upon Slavery, but the election of Mr. LINCOLN would have prevented the further extension of Slavary. The South understood this and hence took up arms. She proposed that at the conclusion of the war, instead of removing any class of laborers from the country, the Government should colonize the Southern aristocrats, together with a few Northern Copperheads, in Africa, to civilize that country. She thought that they possessed a peculiar aptitude in that direction.

At the conclusion of Mrs. STANTON's remarks, several ladies in the rear of the room complained of a difficulty in hearing the President and Secretary. Mrs. WRIGHT, one of the Secreteries, reminded them that ladies covered their heeds with bonnets, and stopped their ears with artificial flowers, and then complained of being unable to hear distinctly. [Laughter.]

Several of the non-auditors protested that they had their ears open, but could not hear. After a little further pleasantry, the regular proceedings were resumed.

SPEECH OF MRS. WELD.

Mrs. ANGELINA GRIMKE WALD, one of the anti-slavery advocates of a quarter-century ago, was introduced. She gave a forcible delineation of slavery at the South, and how it had led its adherents to this great treason against the Union. It was not the Republicans, nor the election of LINCOLN, but slavery itself that had arrayed one division of the country against the other. Slavery at the South had become a part of their religion as well as of the social system. School-books had been carefully expurgated for the Southern market by our Northern booksellers; and they would have even given an expurgated edition of the Bible, but that teachers had been provided to explain away its precepts of justice, professors in our Northern colleges where Southern and Northern students were educated together, statesmen and doctors of divinity. She was a native of South Carolina. She had a brother once, who would, if he had lived, have stood side by side with the lamented PARTRIDGE. In the time of nullification he was a member of the Senate of South Carolina, and delivered in that body an unanswerable speech against the right of secession, demonstrating that when South Carolina had accepted the Federal Constitution she had accepted the American Union irrevocably. She had herself for years attempted to show her friends the guilt of slaveholding, but never did so but they became angry. They had for a time eased their consciences by supposing that abolition would not occur in their time; but the organization of the American Anti-Slavery Society had given the alarm. Since that Slavery had been incorporated into their religion and taught to their children, so that now everybody South believed that the cause of Slavery was the cause of God. Here at the North they did not believe so well of liberty. For Slavery the war was made and maintained. She would protest against the recommendation of Mrs. STANTON, to colonize slaveholders and copperheads in Liberia. The soil of that Republic had never been trodden by a slave. Even the slaveholders of the native tribes had never been able to reclaim their fugitives who had escaped to that country. Besides, the inhabitants were educated—better educated than the average of white men. A. Geotleman who had been entertained by her family, a graduate of Oxford, on going to Liberia, found that in political economy and history the citizens of that country were better informed than himself. President BENSON, though a slave seven years prior to his election, was one of the ablest rulers in the world. No, she would not afflict upon the people of Liberia the company of Southern aristocrats and Northern Copperheads; the place for them was England, the country that had always most sympathy for Slavery and treason. It was proper to send them to a land which permitted the fitting out of vessels to prey on our commerce, and in every way gave aid and encouragement to this most wicked of all rebellions. She was glad from her inmost heart that the Union of two years ago had fallen, and could never be reëstablished. She hoped now that the rail-splitter President would be as effective in felling rebels as he was said to have been in felling trees.

Mrs. STONE here remarked that the common people of England had always sympathized with justice, and desired not so cruel an infliction as the colonization among them of Southern Secessionists and Northern copperheads. It would be better to send these refugees off to some solitary island.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY offered the following series of resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the present war between Slavery and Freedom, is but one phase of the irrepressible conflict between the aristocratic doctrine that power, not humanity, is statute-maker, and the Democratic principle that self-government is the inalienable right of the people.

2. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of that part of the President's Proclamation which decrees freedom to the slaves of rebel masters, and we earnestly urge him to desire measures for emancipating all the slaves throughout the country.

3. Resolved, That the national faith to the freedman must be redeemed, and the integrity of the Government in making it vindicated, at whatever cost.

4. Resolved, That while we welcome to legal freedom the recent slaves, we solemnly remonstrate against any state or national legislation which may exclude them from any locality, or debar them from any rights or privileges as free and equal citizens of a common Republic.

Resolved, That it is in the same class favoring aristocrat interests, that the property, the liberty and the lives of all slaves, all citizens of African descent, and all women are placed at the mercy of legislation in which they are not represented. There never can be a true peace in this Republic until the civil and political equality of every subject of the Government shall be practically established.

6. *Resolved*, That if Northern women lack enthusiasm in this war, it is because they have not seen its real nature and purport. If the wife or mother cheerfully lays her loved one on the altar, she must be impelled to it by a living faith in the justice of her cause.

7. *Resolved*, That the women of the Revolution were not wanting in heroism and self-sacrifice, and we, their daughters, are ready in this war to pledge our time, our means, our talents, and our lives if need be, to secure the final and complete consecration to freedom.

These resolutions ware adopted, and further addresses were made by Mrs. Chokestone, Mrs. Halleck, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Mrs. Weld, Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Coleman.

A DISSENTING VOICE.

Mrs. HOYT objected to the passage of the resolution. She did not think that the proper time to introduce it. They all knew the doctrine of women's rights had not been received with much favor among the women of the country. If they would persist in tacking on that resolution to the others, many of the ladies there would decline to have anything to do with the movement. They had met as women to help restore the Union and support the Government, and they would do both better by not adopting any old ism, rejected by many people. [Applause.] She hoped the resolution about Woman's Rights would not pass. Mrs. HOYT did not object to the principles which underlay the doctrines of Woman's Rights; but she objected to having the issue dragged there at that time. The women of the Revolution, when they supported the Government, did not ask for equal political privileges and rights with the men. [Applause.] A lady remarked that when women formed a Loyal League, as the present one might be so organized, they would depart from the custom of the women of the Revolution, and that fact would justify further innovation.

THE EVENING MEETING.

There was quite a small audience at the evening meeting in Cooper Institute. Mrs. LUCY STONE presided, and, at 8 o'clock, introduced as the first speaker Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who would read an appeal to the President.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S appeal to the President commenced with the statement that the Convention could represent the loyal women of the country and pledge them to freedom. They came to thank the President for his proclamation. To them the children of revolutionary fathers devolves the duty to realize the ideas of our sires. Slave codes and creeds must all pass away. [Applause.] Slavery for man was bad enough, but Slavery for woman was worse. Who could depict the sufferings of the slave mother. By the act of the President, the family had been restored to millions. By a mere stroke of the pen, millions had been relieved from a terrible concubinage. They now asked the President to complete the work by declaring freedom wherever the American flag floats. [Applause.] He was the first President who exemplified Northern freemen, and upon him rested the responsibility for seeing that we should never bow again. [Applause.] The firing upon Sumter had freed the Government from the bond of Slavery. [Applause.] The Union could not be restored with Slavery in it. We could not have the Union as it was. [Applause.] The war was a forward step that could never be retraced. Unity of action demands a definite end, and that end should be freedom. The nation waited for the President to declare that there is no law by which free men can be made slaves. [Applause.] If it can be true that loyal women are lukewarm, it is because the objects of the war have been confused. When FREMONT and HUNTER proclaimed freedom, and BUTLER hung a traitor, the women of the North felt a pride in the fact that we had a Government. [Applause.] And when BURNSIDE would banish VALLANDIGHAM to the Dry Tortugas, the whole nation applauded and hoped the sentence would be approved. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF MRS. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL.

Mrs. BLACKWELL commenced with an allusion to the fundamental idea of this Government. Our statesmen were dissatisfied with a partial or unjust representation. They therefore fought, lived, or died to establish this free Government. The North had regarded merely the great structure—the Snutb at its excentional timber. The moral vision is as much as the physical, dependent upon its angle of observation. Thus Slavery, which looks possible to us, seems all right to the Southerner. Our first conflict was brought on by Democracy asserting its rights. Slavery was inherently and constitutionally subordinate. It struck for independence, because that was all it could do! We must admire the instinct of the grub, that complacently weaves its own winding-sheet. The South has at least taught us what earnestness of purpose can accomplish. We had been wanting in faith in our heritage, but we wanted a living principle to live for and die for, and let our children die for. England told us to make it a war of emancipation, but our principles at stake were even more deserving than that. We were now engaging in a war between all those grand, universal, man-respecting principles, which we call by the comprehensive name "democracy," and the person-respecting elements which we call by the sliver-sounding word "aristocracy." Slavery might die and aristocracy still live—still be as strongly opposed to democracy. But our soldier were fighting for more than they knew. Some fought to put down the rebellion, some to keep Slavery in the Union, some to kill it instantly, some to let it die out without protection, some to kill it by one blow. There never was an army so worried, however, by calling upon it to play at cross purposes. [Applause.] The two great agencies were grappling for decisive victory. They met here as they had met on the battlefields of Europe. Our fathers had taught us that men were above institutions—that governments were made for men, and not men for governments. The reinstatement of that principle would end the rebellion. At the beginning of the Government, the minority seceded from the principle that "power, not humanity, is the statute maker." The majority compromised, and while they declared that "A just government derives its power from the consent of the governed," disfranchised all the black subjects and half the whites. [Applause.] Slavery was now fighting for its existence. It must conquer or die. Whether the hot sirocco was to melt our iceberg was yet to be seen; but, perhaps it might be cooled and checked in its purpose. We are now testing the practical possibilities of democracy. Let our democracy prove incapable of self-defence and all monarchies would rejoice. What are we to do with our conquered provinces? We must give them all the rights we have. Let us apply our principles unsparingly to all. [Applause.] Let this universal liberty prevail, and she would be willing to let the South declare its independence if it wanted to, and the majority of the nation was willing. [Applause.] Whatever might happen, she knew there was enough of solid gold in democracy that it would emerge unscathed. The nation would be stronger ten years hence. Woman could wait for her rights; but, let the war never cease until America is consecrated to freedom. They prized peace more than ease or life, but less than liberty. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF ERNSTINE L. ROSE.

Mrs. Rose commenced by quoting the words of LOUIS KOSSUTH. "It is best to look back, not to regret, but for the purpose of gaining instruction." She therefore proposed to review the past for the purpose of determining what should be done in future. Slavery being the cause of the war, its entire and complete destruction must end the war. [Applause.] They had listened to a kind and gentle address, advising them what to do with the South after they got it back. But the question was, How to bring them back? The President had freed the slaves with his pen, but in no other way. [Applause.] There must be some other way of giving freedom. Had that been done, the rebellion would long since have been crushed. [Applause.] The whole heart of Europe would have been with us if we had been fighting a war for freedom and humanity. We had Loyal Leagues—loyal to what? See knew not what that meant. For herself, she was loyal to not one thing, and that was freedom and humanity. [Applause.] Let the Government give indication that it is alike for freedom and humanity. [Applause.] She was not unconditionally loyal, and need not be, because the law did not recognize her. A good Constitution—even the best—had to be emended and improved. There was one constitution that should be respected, and that was the human constitution. [Apolause.] If Generals or constitutions stand in the way, suspend them. [Applause.] She would suspend the pay as well as the Generals [Laughter and applause.] For sixteen months we had been electrified with our great fittis Napoleon. What had he done? He had just prevented every one else from doing anything. [Applause.] Who was responsible for keeping McCLELLAN there? McCLELLAN might be a nice young man; [laughter;] she did not know him. But what had become of SIDEL? [Applause.] Why was that intelligent, noble, freedom-loving man asking in vain?

A VOICE—Ask HALLECK.

Mrs. ROSE—If HALLECK or the Cabinet are the way disposed of them. If SAWADO was in the way dispose of him, and, if the Constitution was in the way, suspend that. [Applause.] She was loyal to Freedom—promise that, and she would be loyal. [Applause.] If the Government should go on as it had, the end would result in the victory of the sham Democracy at the next election. If the South should come back with Slavery, Slavery would be fastened on the North. She would rather the South would remain independent than to come back with that atrocious institution. It was not justice to free the slaves which we cannot free, and enslave those who are within our borders. [Applause.] The North had compromised too long to compromise again. The war had cost too much to end in a sham Union. We must have a Union in feeling as well as in name. [Applause.] If one single germ or seed of Slavery were allowed to remain that noxious weed would grow up and check the growth and poison the flowers of freedom. [Applause.] Slavery and freedom could no more live together than light and darkness. In conclusion she said her work would be to urge the Administration to do its whole duty to freedom and humanity.

ADDRESS OF MRS. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL.

Mrs. LUCY STONE next addressed the audience, saying that where there was an honest purpose to do right in the Government it ought to be sustained cordially, while all traitors ought to be as cordially denounced. They should bear with the mistakes of the Government.

The Congregational Reunion.

That very pleasant custom of the Congregationalists in connection with their anniversary, of having a social gathering by way of dessert after disposing of the heavy courses of annual reports and addresses, was observed last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Neither the cold rain nor the absence of the usual collation and cheering cup of tea (heretofore an incident of these occasions,) were sufficient drawbacks to the assembling of a large audience in which the ladies largely predominated. But, lacking a material repast, there was an abundant "feast of reason and flow of soul" to repay all comers. Brighter flashes of wit, and keener sallies of humor have never delighted and amused a happier audience. The Rev. Dr. BONDINGTON, Chelmn of the Committee of Arrangements, introduced Rev. Dr. STEARNS, Professor at Amherst College, as presiding officer for the evening. On assuming the Chair the venerable Doctor said that they had met together to talk familiarly on religion and on patriotism, to interchange social affections and to have a good time generally. On each of these topics he severally considered, and the audience frequently testified by applause their entire concurrence in his remarks. Having spoken in a very mirth-provoking view on the last two subjects, viz: loving one another and having a good time, the President said that he should introduce a gentleman who was the incarnation of the qualities, the claims of which he had just advocated, and presented the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER bashfully stepped forward amid peals of laughter and applause, and related the anecdote of the negro women at Port Royal, who, in casting about to find something upon which to rest a pot over a fire, picked up a loaded bombshell, and innocently attempted to make it available for her purpose. The result was, that her pot was blown to and she was astonished out of her senses. He felt something of a similar astonishment after hearing the venerable men who had been chosen to preside, because of his gravity and propriety, indulging in the levity that had characterized his address. It was clear that next year they would have to find an officer among themselves, and not go to New-England for one, unless they were bent on having a spree. Having humorously turned the laugh from himself to the Professor, Mr. BEECHER continued his remarks by drawing a distinction between the ministers who made him tremble in his youthful days with their gold-headed canes, immense corporosities, solemn visages and inquisitiveness about the catechism and the clergymen of the present time, (well represented by the venerable Dr. STEARNS,) who mingled with their flocks like men among men, increasing their power and influence as in this way they exemplified the Democratic Christian principles. On the subject of spiritism, Mr. BEECHER spoke earnestly and at some length. He said that the present struggle must be prolonged until the questions which had caused it were thoroughly settled. There can be no reconciliation between light and darkness, and therefore no peace except that which force shall give. In conclusion, he urged the necessity of every Christian community sending its sympathy to those in authority with the assurance of its willingness to endure, and suffer, and sacrifice that the nation shall be saved and Slavery utterly crushed.

Spirited addresses were also made by Rev. Mr. DORNA, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. GULICK, Missionary to Micronesia, Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, of Brooklyn, and others, and the audience separated at a very late hour.

ercantile Library Anniversary.

The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held Tuesday evening at their rooms, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE presiding. The annual reports of the President, Mr. CHARLES OSGOOD, and the Treasurer, Mr. ALEXANDER RHIND, were presented, showing a very satisfactory state of affairs for the year just closed.

The Treasurer's statement was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand May 1, 1862	$150 02	Old papers disposed of	$562 12
Amt received from initiation fees	803 00	Class proceeds	43 69
Quarterly dues	10,088 25	Interest on the Grosvenor legacy	565 11
Catalogues	20 90	Clinton Hall Association	265 21
Fines	25		
Sales duplic. books	265 65		
Total			$12,784 90

The expenditures were:

For books	$3,189 84	Advertising	296 37
Periodicals	1,218 80	Insurance	363 50
Binding	817 68	Incidentals	622 15
Light	656 20	Catalogues	25 25
Salaries	4,601 00	Total	$12,604 92
Fixtures	455 16	Balance forward	87 93
Printing	399 50		
Stationery	76 14	Grand total	$12,784 90

The increase in receipts over the previous year was $2,640 93, which is due almost entirely to the action taken at the preceding annual meeting with regard to the raising of the dues from $2 to $3 a year.

MEMBERSHIP.

Number of members belonging to the Association May 1, 1862		4,563
Since added, at $3	556	
Since added, at $5	247—803	
Withdrawn, at $3	263	
Withdrawn, at $5	162—425—	378
Total		4,941
Less accounts closed by the Constitution, at $3	794	
Less accounts closed by the Constitution, at $5	62—	856
Present number of active members		4,085
Add Clinton Hall stockholders		1,100
Honorary members		82
Life members and others		65
Total entitled to use the Library		5,332

The number of members added and the number that withdraw are about the same as for the previous year—showing that none were deterred from joining or from remaining by the increase of dues. The number of accounts closed by the constitution was much larger then usual, which is owing to so many young men having left to engage in the service of their country. It is believed that at least five or six hundred members have withdrawn from this cause alone.

BOOKS.

The number of volumes in the Library, May, 1862, was		57,696
Since added—By purchase	4,217	
By donation	364—	4,581
Total		62,277
Less duplicates sold		526
Present number of volumes		61,751

The additions were in the following departments:

Theology	70	Mathematics	2
Mental Science and General Literature	876	Natural and Physical Sciences	75
Political Science, Legislative Documents, &c	290	Medicine	40
History, Biography and Travel	661	Useful Arts	107
		Fiction	2,451
		Encyclopedic	9

While the largest increase is in the direction of Fiction, it should be stated that the relative cost of such works is comparatively small. The departments of History, Travel, Biography, General Literature and Social Science have been well kept up by purchases at home and abroad.

Eighty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-three volumes have been circulated during the year, and the reading-room has been visited by 91,528 readers.

On the whole, the year has been the most prosperous that the Association has ever known, the receipts being greater, and the number of volumes added more numerous than those of any previous year. A movement is now contemplated for the removal of the indebtedness still resting upon the building—a movement worty of all success.

The election of officers of the Association for the ensuing year takes place on Tuesday next.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions only.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655. *Part III.* Short causes.—Nos. 2343, 2811, 3280, 3230, 3590, 2067, Casey *vs.* Babcock, 3204, 3597, 3598, 3652, 2965.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 272, 273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292, 139, 208, 267, 173.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2133, 2249, 1881, 1743, 2205, 1099, 407, 2353, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369. *Part II.*—Nos. 322, 1490, 858, 2350, 1840, 2248, 1040, 1040¾, 1858.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Numbers not posted. *Part II.*—Nos. 759, 471, 1082, 1080, 1271, 1674, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1731, 1732, 1533.

News From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 13.

The Macon House and Ocean House, formerly hotels, and recently used as hospitals under those names, have just been consolidated, and will hereafter be known as the Cuyler General Hospital, under the superintendence of Dr. MCKAY, formerly of the Chesapeake Hospital at Hampton.

The steamer *Georgiana*, Capt. PEARSON, has returned to Fortress Monroe, after having been thoroughly repaired. For the present she takes the place of the *Thomas A. Morgan*, running between this place and Yorktown.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 14.

JAY COOKE, the general Subscription Agent, reports the sale yesterday of $1,000,000 five-twenties, and to-day, $2,750,000, distributed as follows: New-York and New-Jersey, $1,297,000; Boston and New-England, $750,000; Ohio, $320,000; Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, $296,000; Baltimore and Maryland, $62,000; Kentucky, $8,000; Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois, $17,000. Arrangements making for deliveries of these immense sales of bonds are nearly completed by the Treasury Department, but while delay is unavoidable, subscribers have the satisfaction of receiving interest on the amount subscribed, as soon as received by any authorized agents, East or West.

Burial of Gen. Berry.

ROCKLAND, Me., Thursday, May 14.

Gen. H. G. BERRY, who fell in the late battle of Chancellorsville, was buried to-day with Masonic honors. A large number of the most distinguished citizens of the State participated in the funeral exercises, among whom were Vice-President HAMLIN and Gov. COBURN.

From Hayti.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT INSURRECTION.

On the 6th of May there was a commotion at Port au Prince, caused by an insurrection, headed by Gen. AIME LE GROS, who had betaken himself to a village called Dessaline, in the Department Artibonite. On his way he was joined by some partisans in his foolish attempt to overthrow the Government of GEFFRARD. The good sense of the people, however, soon settled the matter, for, in 48 hours, the was arrested and was expected to be brought to Port-au-Prince.

At the time of the sailing of the *Plantaganet* all was quiet again.

Forged Recommendation.

We are requested to state by the Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that the signatures attached to a paper recommending the charitably disposed to assist one JOHN HASSIGON, are forgeries. The names of Messrs. E. E. MORGAN, HOWLAND & FOSDICK, W. W. D. FORREST and HENRY WARD BEECHER are among those used.

[Advertisement.]

CLERGYMAN AND OTHERS INTERESTED are invited to call at our warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-street, New-York, and examine the new Cabinet Organs, with from one to twelve stops each, recently introduced by MASON & HAMLIN. They surpass all other instruments of the class, for smaller churches, chapels, Sabbath school-rooms, and private houses, while the prices are very moderate. viz., $70, $85, $95, $120 and upwards, each. Dr. LOWELL MASON, Dr. THOMAS HASTINGS, and more than fifty of the most distinguished organists and musicians of New-York, Boston, &c., bear witness in written testimony to the great value of these new instruments, and their entire superiority to all others.

MASON BROTHERS.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Alum Clay, of excellent quality, for white ware, fire brick, &c. Fire clays, for seggers, stove lining, drain-pipes, furnaces, &c., &c. Deep sea-going vessels can load afloat at our wharf.

CROSSMAN BROTHERS,
Woodbridge, New-Jersey.

[Advertisement.]

Mechanics require strong constitutions, to give them muscular power and love of labor; Constructiveness and imitation, to enable them to use tools with dexterity; perceptive faculties, to give judgment of matter and its fitness and physical properties. Phrenological charts, with advise as to the most suitable calling, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 44 | Sun sets.. 7 09 | Moon rises 3 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 04 | Gov. Island 6 53 | Hell Gate.. 8 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Arabian, (Br.,) Leach, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.

Steamers Locust Point, French, Portleod, H. B. Cromwell & Co; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Barks Kittie Floyd, Dearborn, Valparaiso via St. John, N. B; B. Colcord, Colcord, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co. Brigs Helen Jane, (Br.,) Dorsiel, Oporto. L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Alexander, (Br.,) Haskins, Melbourne; J. H. Kennedy, Smith, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield; Dirigo, Rumadall, Matanzas, T. A. S. Webster & Co.; Henrietta, (Br.,) Doe, Hamilton, Ber., McCalle Fribo.

Schooners E. Holmes, Hall, Boston, H. S. Beckett & Son; John Jones, Roath, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Essex, Post, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; T. Page, Francs, Philadelphia, Beotley, Smith & Co.; E. S. Bowling, Thom, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. De Hart, Low, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. Potts, Porter, Chincoteague; A. C. Havens; Statie Low, Mumford, Berton, Nod, A. C. Havens; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co; F. Bell, Robinson, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; J. Ward, Sweeney, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; J. L. Hinerin, Hollingsworth, Davis, Del.; Young America, Barber, Washington, L. Kenny; C. Pendleton, Church, Washington, L. Kenny; R. C. Russell, Bunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; E. J. Talbot, Amesbury, Perth Amboy, Brett, Son & Co.; Energy, Sandford, Baltimore, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Planteganet, Benoett, Kingston May 5, and Port-au-Prince 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth. Left no Am vessels at Port-au-Prince.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Aon Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynoer.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdss. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Antelope, Lavender, Calcutta 100 ds., with saltpetre, etc., to Harneck & Co. April 33, lat. 2 N., lon. 29 31 W., spoke Br. ship Victory, of and for Liverpool, Jones, from Callao, 96 ds. out. The Captain reported, April 10, 10 miles S. of the Equator, loo. 27 40 at daylight, saw a vessel to windward; at 8 A. M., an officer came on board from her, and reported the ship as the U. S. steamer Iroquois; he was anxious to know if we had seen any Am. ships; there was then a ship in sight to the S. S. W.; the officer went on board his ship, and she steamed toward the other vessel; it was calm all day. At 7 P. M., saw the ship on fire; I concluded from the first that the steamer was a privateer. She was bark-rigged, mounted 7 guns, and had a shield figurehead, April 26, lat. 8 30, lon. 42, sig on alized brig Candace, bound N.

Ship Protector, (Norw.,) Kruge, Liverpool April 17, with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. May 5, lat 46, lon. 60, spoke Norwegian bark Emilie, from Bordeax for Miramichi, who had been trying to get on the Banks between lat. 45 to 43, but could not on account of the icebergs and field ice. The Protector fell in with great quantities of ice in lat. 46 to 43, lon. 50.

Ship E. F. Galusin, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Havre 27 ds., with mdse. and 283 passengers to Charles Lulling & Co. April 30, lat. 46 35, lon. 29 02, signalized a ship bound E., showing 3d dis. pend. 6, 0, 7, 9. (ship Rowan Tree.) Same day, passed Sardinian bark Maria, bound E.

Bark Margaretta, Rortech, Alicante 49 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Amphitrite, (Norw.,) Tomicich, Cardiff 31 ds., with coal to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Ibis, Hatch, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to Tucker & Bastile.

Brig Jane Duncan, (Br., of Sunderland,) Elliott, Sunderland 42 ds., with coal to John Jackson. In lat. 45, lon. 46, saw a number of icebergs.

Brig Brilliant, (Br.,) Crowell, Havre 51 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Has anchored in the lower bay for orders.

Brig Seraphine, (Br., of Sunderland,) Meagan, Bordeaux 44 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Cordova, Haws, Somerset, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, Dalzell, Liverpool April 10, with coal to Thomas Dunham. Sld. in co. with ship Emerald Isle, for New-York, April 30, lat. 45 54, lon. 44 40, passed an iceberg 104 feet high. May 2, lat. 44 54, lon. 47 15, encountered a pack of stream ice about 16 miles long, the eastern edge of which bore N. N. W. & S. S. E.; finding it impassable, hauled by the wind and beat to windward along its edge to parallel of 44 59 N., when she succeeded in getting through it. Saw an English bark which appeared to had been in contact with the ice; she appeared to have dsmaged her port bow. Capt. D. reports never having known ice to be so far to the eastward as on this occasion.

WIND—Sunset, E., with rain.

Below.

Ship Memnon, Freeman, from Caldera.
Br. brig Brill, Crowell, Havre
Brig Sparkling Wave, Buenos Ayres 73 ds.
Also a steam frigate.

Sailed.

Steamers Alliance, Dudley Buck, Baltimore.
Ship F. Pirandole.
Barks Francisco, Ellen Morrisen, Elsie.
Brigs Glove, Mary Gambrill, and 11 schooners.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba April 28, bark Mary Anna, Mahoney, disch.; brigs Samuel Adsms, Carver, for Philadelphia, ldg., to sail in 3 ds.; Meteor, Carman, do. do. 7 ds; Daniel Dans, for New-York in 3 ds.; Sarah Peters, Higgins, for do. in 6 ds.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 30, J. Perkins, at Havre; May 1, Mary Jane, at Deal; Iddo Kimball, at Cadiz.

Arrived from New-Orleans—J. P. Whitney, E. Z., and Vera Cruzana, at Bordeaux; Cowper, at Cadiz.

Sailed for New-York—May 1, America, from Queenstown; J. J. Boyd, at Liverpool.

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AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

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EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

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Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3633. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

ADVICES TO THE 14TH.

The Circumstances of the Death of Stonewall Jackson.

Arrival of His Remains in the Rebel Capital.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Condition of the Rebel Communications.

Heavy Losses in the Late Battles.

The Spoils of the Battle-Field---The Rebel Wounded, &c.

Activity of the National Forces Near Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Friday May 15.

Mr. L. L. CROUNSE, of the New-York TIMES Staff on the Rappahannock, sends to this Bureau the following exceedingly interesting extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 13th, and *Sentinel* of the 14th.

From the Richmond Inquirer, May 13.

HOW JACKSON WAS WOUNDED—HIS SUFFERINGS AND DEATH—ALL THE PARTICULARS

Gen. JACKSON, having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Saturday evening, was returning about 8 o'clock, attended by his Staff and part of his couriers. The cavalcade was in the darkness of the night mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry, and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls, one through the left arm, two inches below the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery, another ball passed through the same arm between the elbow and wrist, making its exit through the palm of the hand: a third ball entered the palm of the right hand about its middle, passing through, and broke two bones. He was wounded on the Plank Road, about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse, and was caught by Capt. WORMELEY, to whom he remarked, "All my wounds are by my own men." He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road, before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him, and he turned to ride back. Just then some one cried out, "Cavalry, charge!" and immediately the regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escape the fire. Capt. BOSWELL was killed, and carried through the line by his horse, and fell among our own men. Col. COUCHFIELD, Chief of Staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. Maj. PENDLETON, Lieuts. MORRISON and SMITH, escaped uninjured. Gen. JACKSON was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear. The firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One litter-bearer was shot down, and the General fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding to the injury of the arm, and injuring his side severely.

The enemy's fire of artillery on this point was terrible. Gen. JACKSON was left for five minutes, until the fire slackened, then placed in an ambulance, and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. MCGUIRE he thought he was dying, and would have bled to death, but a tourniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he was near pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field, frequent inquiries were made by the soldiers, "Who have you there?" He told the Doctor, "Do not tell the troops I am wounded."

After the reaction, a consultation was held between Drs. BLACK, COLEMAN, WALLS and MCGUIRE, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked, "If we find amputation necessary, shall it be done at once?" He replied, "Yes, certainly, Dr. MCGUIRE—do for me whatever you think is right." The operation was performed while he was under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He slept on Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way was doing well. He sent for Mrs. JACKSON, asked minutely about the battle, spoke cheerfully of the result, and said: "If I had not been wounded, or had an hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the United States Ford, and we would have had them entirely surrounded, and they would have been obliged to surrender, or cut their way out. They had no other alternative. My troops sometimes may fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position." This was said smilingly. He complained this day of the fall from the litter, although no contusion or ebrasion was apparent as the result of the fall. He did not complain of his wounds, never spoke of them unless asked. On Sunday evening he slept well. On Monday he was carried to CHANCELLOR'S house, near Gurneys' depot. He was cheerful; talked about the battle, gallant bearing of Gen. RHODES, and said that his Major-General's commission ought to date from Saturday, the grand charge of his old Stonewall brigade, of which he had heard; asked after all his officers; during the day talked more than usual, and said: "Men who live through this war will be proud to say, 'I was one of the Stonewall brigade,' to their children." He insisted that the term Stonewall belonged to them, and not to him.

During the ride to Guinea he complained greatly of heat, and besides wet applications to his wounds, begged that a wet cloth be applied to his stomach, which was done, greatly to his relief, as he expressed it. He slept well on Monday night, and eat with relish the next morning. On Tuesday his wounds were doing very well. He asked, "Can you tell me, from the appearance of my wounds, how long I will be kept from the field?" He was greatly satisfied when told they were doing remarkably well. He did not complain of any pain in his side, and wanted to see the members of his Staff, but was advised not. On Wednesday his wounds looked remarkably well. He expected to go to Richmond this day, but was prevented by rain. This night, while his surgeon, who had slept none for three nights, was asleep, he complained of nausea, and ordered his boy, JIM, to place a wet towel over his stomach. This was done. About daylight the surgeon was awakened by the boy saying, "the General is in great pain." The pain was in the right side, and due to incipient pneumonia and some nervousness, which he himself attributed to the fall from the litter. On Thursday Mrs. JACKSON arrived, greatly to his joy and satisfaction, and she faithfully nursed him to the end. By Thursday evening all pain had ceased. He suffered greatly from prostration. On Friday he suffered no pain, but prostration increased.

On Sunday morning, when it was apparent that he was rapidly sinking, Mrs. JACKSON was informed of his condition. She then had free and full converse with him, and told him he was going to die. He said: "Very good; very good. It is all right." He had previously said: "I consider these wounds a blessing. They were given me for some good and wise purpose. I would not part with them if I could." He asked of Maj. PENDLETON: "Who is preaching at headquarters to-day?" He sent messages to all the Generals. He expressed a wish to be buried in Lexington, in the valley of Virginia. During delirium his mind reverted to the battle field, and he sent orders to Gen. A. P. HILL to prepare for action, and to Maj. HAWKS, his Commissary, and to the surgeons. He frequently expressed to his aids his wish that Maj.-Gen. EWELL should be ordered to command his corps. His confidence in Gen. EWELL was very great, and the manner in which he spoke of him showed that he had duly considered the matter.

From the Richmond Whig, May 13.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT.-GEN. JACKSON'S REMAINS—MANIFESTATIONS OF RESPECT.

Yesterday was a sad day in Richmond. Sunday afternoon the report of Gen. JACKSON'S death was current, but though preceded by the announcement from several pulpits that the condition of the illustrious chieftain was deemed critical, no one was willing to credit the tidings of his death without full assurance of the correctness of the unwelcome news.

The city papers yesterday morning contained the sad, sad announcement, and all doubts being thus removed, gloom and sorrow pervaded the community.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor, all business was suspended after 10 o'clock P. M. Between 11 and 12, a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled on Broad-street to witness the arrival of the special train, expected, with the remains of the departed hero. A telegraph dispatch from Milford was however received, conveying the information that the train having been delayed at that point, would not arrive until near 4 o'clock P. M.

This information was communicated to the crowd, who soon dispersed to their homes. About 3 o'clock Broad-street and the Capitol Square were again thronged by ladies and gentlemen. At 20 minutes to 4 o'clock the train turned the curve, and the depot and other bells were tolled. In a few minutes the train arrived at the corner of Fourth-street, where it was halted. The following officers were in charge of the corpse:

Of Lieut.-Gen. JACKSON'S Staff:

Maj. S. Pendleton, Adjutant-General in charge; Dr. Hunter McGuire, Medical Director; Maj. W. J. Hawks, Lieuts. Morrison and Smith, Aids.

On part of the Army:

Major D. B. Bridgford, Capt. H. K. Douglas.

On part of Commonwealth of Virginia:

Dr. John Mayo, Aid to the Governor, Col. John C. Shields.

The coffin was covered with wreaths, placed upon it by the ladies of Ashland. With as little delay as possible, the body was removed under military escort to the Governor's Mansion, followed by, perhaps, the largest assemblage of persons ever collected within the Capitol-square.

The City Council held a special meeting yesterday forenoon, at which the following proceedings took place:

The President announced the melancholy tidings of the death of the lamented Lieut.-Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON—spoke briefly of the invaluable services rendered to the Confederacy by the departed hero, and the duty of the Council in view of the sad event which caused his death, to pass suitable resolutions of respect to his memory.

Gen. RANDOLPH said it was usual on similar occasions to appoint a Committee to draft suitable resolutions, and he would move that one be appointed to consist of three or five members, as might seem best.

The President adopting the suggestion for the larger number, appointed as said Committee, Messrs. RANDOLPH, HILL, SCOTT, HASKINS, and GLAZEBROOK. The Committee, after a brief retirement, returned, and, through their chairman, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Council of the City of Richmond, That, profoundly impressed with the great calamity sustained by the country in the death of Lieut.-Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON, and desirous of expressing their sense of his virtues and his services in the most emphatic manner, they think that justice to his memory requires them to refrain from an attempt at eulogy, which no language can adequately express. They leave, therefore, to others further removed from the times in which he lived, and when his public career shall have borne its full fruits, to portray character and conduct rarely equalled in the world's history.

Resolved, That they tender to his afflicted widow their most heartfelt condolence, and beg leave, as citizens of the Republic, to share in her grief for a loss alike irreparable to her and to the country.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 13.

THE FUNERAL OF JACKSON.

The city was again, on yesterday, the scene of another tumultuous outburst of mourning, and the last offices of honor to the departed hero were performed with fitting magnificence. In no public ceremony, not even the grand display which attended the inauguration of the monument to WASHINGTON some years ago, has Richmond been rendered more memorable than upon this occasion, when every branch of the Confederate and State Governments, with an army of bronzed and hardy heroes, and the whole city pouring forth its living tribute, aged and young of both sexes, joined in the pageant and gave it all the imposing grandeur which sympathy, sorrow, love and admiration united, could bestow.

In accordance with arrangements made upon Monday, the procession was formed upon Capitol-square at 10 o'clock, stretching along Monument-avenua from the Governor's mansion, out upon Grace-street, and consisted of the following civil and military bodies:

Public guard, with armory band, followed by the Nineteenth and Fifty-sixth Virginia infantry,
Major WARE'S battalion of cavalry,
and the Richmond Lafayette artillery, all preceded by a full band.
Hearse drawn by four white horses, appropriately caparisoned, the hearse draped and plumed, and the coffin wrapped and decorated with flowers.
Pall-bearers, consisting of the Staff of the lamented Hero, and several other officers of high rank, wearing the insignia of mourning.
Carriages, containing—first, His Excellency the President, and the family of the deceased, followed by personal friends and distinguished admirers; various chiefs of Departments, State and Confederate; civil, military and judicial; the Mayor of the city and members of the Council.

On either side, and in the rear, an immense throng of ladies and gentlemen, children, servants and soldiers, mingled ready to move along with the procession. The banners were draped with crape, and the swords of the military officials were draped at the hilt. The artillery bore the sad insignia; the arms of the infantry were reversed; the drums were muffled, and at the given hour a gun stationed beneath the monument boomed forth the signal for motion.

Gen. GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Chief Marshal of the ceremony, proceeded to the front, and the cavalcade moved slowly out upon Governor-street, through the Mansion-gate. The bells of the city commenced tolling, and soon a melancholy dirge swelled forth in moving tones from the leading corps of musicians. The procession passed down Governor to Main-street, turning up the latter, and proceeding as far as Second-street. The streets were crowded with people; stores were closed. As the pageant moved along, and from many windows floated flags draped in mourning. The flags upon the public buildings remained as on Monday, at half-mast. The scene on Main-street was beyond adequate description, so impressive, so beautiful, so full of stirring associations, blending with the martial dirges of the bands, the gleam of musket, rifle and sabre drawn, the sheen of black cannon, thousands of throbbing hearts, and the soul of sorrow that mantled over all. From Second-street, through which the procession partly passed, it wheeled into Grace-street, down which it returned to Capitol-square, entering by Monument Gate. At different stages of the obsequies the cannon, which remained stationed at the foot of the monument, pealed out in tones of thunder, which heightened the effect of the tolling bells, the solemn music, and the grand display.

The hearse being drawn up in front of the Capitol, the coffin was removed to the Hall of the House of Representative's, where it was laid in state in front of the Speaker's seat. Thousands crowded into the building, many bearing splendid bouquets with which to adorn the coffin, and at night hundreds were turned away, after hours of fruitless efforts, without seeing the face of the beloved departed warrior. The remains will be sent to Lexington this morning. All the Courts in Richmond passed resolutions of respect to the memory of JACKSON, and adjourned to attend the ceremonies.

From the Richmond Whig, May 13.

OUR DEAD HERO.

Since the death of WASHINGTON, no similar event has so profoundly and sorrowfully impressed the people of Virginia as the death of JACKSON. The surprise and admiration with which his earlier feats in the war were regarded had long since ripened into cordial gratitude for his services, boundless confidence in his capacity, enthusiastic affection for his person, and sincere veneration for his character. They had come, too, to regard him as one of those men of destiny who have a mission to fulfill, and who bear a charmed life. The Providence on which he so firmly relied had seemed to shield him from harm, and there was a sort of superstitious faith that he would pass unscathed through all dangers, to the end. They were not, therefore, prepared for the cruel mischance that struck him down, and still less for the fatal result which has so speedily followed. There is not one loyal heart in all this Commonwealth—not one in all this Confederacy, that has not, or will not, sicken and sink with grief at his fall. Were it possible to restore him, we believe there are thousands who would give their own lives to ransom him from the captivity of death.

For all this love for him living and all this grief for him dead, there was reason enough; for in the great struggle which now engages hearts and hands, he was himself a power equal to many regiments of armed men. He had thrown into it the energies of a mighty spirit, the resources of a great intellect. What others did or attempted from impulses of ambition, patriotism, or sense of duty, he did from compulsion of conscience, and a reverential conviction of obligation to his Maker. He did it with all the strength of mind, soul and body. So actuated, he thought not of consequences to himself, of dangers to be encountered, or glory to be won—and so acting, he left nothing undone that was possible of accomplishment.

There is no need now to rehearse his deeds; they are fresh in the memories of all. But, memorable as those deeds are, and destined to become lessons for military students for long ages to come, it was not perhaps so much *what*, in his brief but crowded career, he accomplished, as the manner in which he did whatever most difficult feat lay before, and the ability he thus manifested for more arduous and momentous achievements, that explains the wonderful growth of his fame, and will give him a place in history amid the most renowned heroes and captains of all ages.

The old mother State that bore him is not sterile, the Confederacy for which he fought is fruitful of MEN, but it is not to be expected that this war will produce or this generation see one who in all respects will fill the great space he has left void. Others may have his genius to devise, others his energy to execute, others his purity of life, and others his stern and solemn self-consecration to the cause, but we may hope in vain to find all these united in one, and their potency so felt by his men as that, his will moving and his spirit animating all, they should become, as JACKSON'S men were, the very limbs of his body, moving and acting as he willed, almost without conscious volition of their own.

Still, let none suppose that because this great soldier will no more lead his invincible battalions against the merciless and murderous invaders of our country, we shall be unable to defend ourselves against the hosts who muster for our destruction. The same Providence that gave us JACKSON still rules the affairs of men, and though He has taken the mighty chieftain from us, He leaves us his illustrious example to follow and his grand spirit to fire every heart and nerve every arm. The men who for two years have felt the influence of such a presence, whose hearts burn with glowing memories of what he was, will never yield to mortal foe. JACKSON, though dead, will still fight in the men whom he so often led to victory.

PROPOSED STATUE TO JACKSON.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 14th, says that measures are already initiated to obtain a brouze statue of the late Gen. JACKSON, and place in on the plateau in front of the south portico of the Capitol. The remains of Gen JACKSON were conveyed to the Central cars yesterday, en route to his late home in Lexington. They were accompanied by several members of his Staff and personal friends."

THE LATE BATTLES.

From the Richmond Whig, May 12.

THE SPOILS.

From every side we hear that the spoils left by HOOKER'S army exceed those on any previous battlefield, not excepting the engagements around Richmond. Not only an immense number of small arms—variously estimated from 30,000 to 50,000—but an almost infinite quantity of overcoats, knapsacks, caps and blankets. An idea of the spoils may be gathered from the statement made to us by an artillery officer in regard to the men of his battery. He says that the country is so strewn with blankets, &c., that his men in marching from one field to another, since the late battles, have never cumbered themselves with anything, being satisfied that wherever they may camp for the night e plenty of blankets and overcoats will be found. Shall these things be gathered up, or thrown away, left to rot, or to be collected by negroes and citizens, who, after all the trouble of getting them together, are to be insulted for so doing? We trust most sincerely that Quartermaster MYERS will show a proper efficiency in this important matter.

THE WOUNDED.

The worst wounded rome in fast. Let our citizens remember this. At GUINNEY'S matters have not been as well managed as they ought to have been. There seems to have been no head there. We hear of a large train of wounded, crowded inside and out, remaining there the whole night in the rain, when the track was open all the way to Richmond. This is too bad.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROAD.

The *Sentinel* announces that trains are now running to Milford depot, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad. Milford is near the Mattapony River.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

The *Enquirer* and *Sentinel* both publish in detail extensive lists of killed and wounded. They show that the slaughter of their troops was far greater than ours. The following losses are stated:

Hays' Louisiana Brigade—Fifth Louisiana, 75; Sixth Louisiana, 182; Seventh Louisiana, 118; Eighth Louisiana, 170; Ninth Louisiana, 116. Total 663, or one-third of the total number in action.

NICHOLL'S Louisiana Brigade—First Louisiana, 30; Second Louisiana, 126, Tenth Louisiana, 86, Fifteenth Louisiana, 104; Fourteenth Louisiana, 81; General's staff, 1. Total—448.

Brig.-Gen. NICHOLLS Commanding—severely wounded, leg amputated.

POSEY'S Mississippi Brigade lost 350: the Sixty-first Virginia, 41; Third Alabama, 225—making an aggregate loss of 8 killed, wounded and missing, in three brigades and two regiments, 1737.

In A. P. HILL'S division the following casualties occurred among General officers: Gen. A. P. HILL, wounded; Gen. TOOMBS, killed; Brig.-Gens. MCGOWAN and HETH, wounded.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

The following is from Charleston, under date of May 12th:

The enemy is showing unusual activity. He has built large and formidable batteries on Folly Island, bearing upon the Southern extremity of Morris Island. Several Yankee regiments are also fortifying on Seabrook Island.

Five iron-clads and numerous transports are still in the North Edisto, and seventy transports remain at Port Royal.

The steamer *Britain*, with merchandise, has arrived through the blockade. She started from Nassau on Thursday, in company with the steamer *Norman*, which has not yet been heard from. The steamer *Pet*, from Wilmington, had arrived at Nassau. The steamers *Calypso* and *Antonica* were also there, about to sail.

AFFAIRS AT WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, May 13.

The steamers *Basha* and *Pet* arrived this morning from Nassau.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

TULLAHOMA, Tuesday, May 12.

Gen. BRAGG reviewed the Northern Alabama troops yesterday. He addressed them briefly in highly complimentary term. He gave a spirited and encouraging account of the situation in front, and expressed the ardent hope that they may meet an attack of the enemy. He leaves to-day to inspect the front. All quiet.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

The *Enquirer* has a savage article on Gen. BURNSIDE, for his order against spies and traitors at home, and condoles with VALLANDIGHAM in his "persecution."

THE KILLING OF GEN. VAN DORN.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* says: "As yet we have received no particulars of the killing of Gen. VAN DORN, nor of the causes which led to it, other than from street rumors, which, if correct, would seem that the killing was justifiable. Dr. PETERS, who killed him, was formerly State Senator from Hardeman County, in this State, and is a gentleman of wealth, position and influence, whose family connections rank with the first in Tennessee. He is reported to have approached Gen. VAN DORN in the street, and, presenting a pistol, shot him in the head."

THE NEW REBEL TAX LAW.

The heavy taxes in Dixie are telling on the business men. Witness the following advertisement from the *Whig*:

DISSOLUTION.—In consequence of the *very heavy taxes*, we have deemed it best to close our business. The copartnership of P. M. TABB & SON has, therefore, been dissolved by mutual consent, either party being authorized to use the name of the concern in settlement.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Tribute to the Retiring Troops.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

The following handsome tribute to the retiring troops is promulgated to-day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR FALMOUTH, May 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 50.—The Major-General commanding desires to express to the troops leaving this army, by reason of the expiration of their term of service, his appreciation of their efforts and devotion. The record of their deeds, while it will prove a proud recollection in future days, will live in history, and in the memory of their comrades, who still continue to serve the country and its cause in the honorable and glorious profession of arms.

The Major-General Commanding directs that copies of this order be furnished to each regiment that has left or is about to leave the army, and he desires that the same be promulgated to the troops, with his best wishes for their welfare. May the same spirit which prompted them to respond to the call of duty and honor remain forever in their hearts, and be transmitted a proud legacy to their descendants.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Recent Sensation Rumors Regarding the Army—Mendacious Statements—A Review of Some of the Recent Movements, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, May 14, 1863.

If the Northern public has fed upon the sensation rumors regarding this army for the past week, it must now be suffering from a severe fit of indigestion. Never was there a more deliberately false coinage of statements put forth, without the slightest shadow of foundation, than issued from the Philadelphia newspaper offices on Saturday night last, and were followed up on Sunday and Monday by correspondence from Washington, *giving in detail* movements never contemplated for one moment by this army. The most criminal of all these mendacious statements is the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*, from Washington, Sunday, May 10, and reproduced in the New-York papers of the 12th. The correspondence is almost entirely deliberate falsehood from beginning to end, and the writer was either most egregiously humbugged, or else sought to deceive the public by a series of unmitigated sensation.

Of the same character are the so-called "official dispatches" from Gen. HOOKER, which were reproduced in the New-York evening papers of the 11th, and were said to have been brought to Washington on Saturday by the steamer *John A. Warner*. They were colored out of whole cloth, and had no more foundation than any of the others.

These things not only basely deceive the public, and produce a despondent feeling when the reaction comes, but they seriously injure the army and produce bad blood and hard feeling among men and officers, for they can see no possible excuse for the utterance of such falsehoods. It is high time that the Government put the set of charlatans and sensationmongers in Washington and Philadelphia under the same rigid rule to which honesty, and truth and legitimate enterprise have always been subjected.

In consequence of the carelessness of the messenger to whom it was intrusted, an important letter from your correspondent, giving the details of the rapid movement of our column on the right from Kelly's Ford to Chancellorsville, was delayed so long that its entire publication became inappropriate. This letter, however, contained several important facts which have not yet become fully known, and which should be fully stated now, as they emphatically refute several malignant Copperhead lies already in circulation, and likewise that Gens. SLOCUM, HOWARD, MEADE and WARREN, who conducted the rapid movement, should receive full credit for their energy and enterprise.

Gens. SLOCUM and HOWARD, with two corps, marched from Aquia Creek and Stafford Court-house on Monday morning: on Thursday following, at noon, their troops were at Chancellorsville, having in an average time of *three and a half days marched an average distance of sixty-one miles*. Gen. MEADE'S corps left camp at Stoneman's Station, at 1 P. M. of Monday, April 27, and marched via Kelley's and Ely's Fords to Chancellorsville, arriving there at 10 A. M. of Thursday, May 30, having marched in an average time of *less than three days, an average distance of forty-eight miles*. This includes all the halts, stoppages and rests on the march, as well as the fact that each of these corps laid in the vicinity of Kelley's Ford, an average of eight to twelve hours, while the bridge was being built, and while their predecessors were crossing. So that the real marching time, exclusive of all long halts or stoppages, does not exceed *two and a half days*. And in this march two of the largest rivers in Virginia were crossed, and during fully half of the time rain fell unceasingly.

Such marching has not yet been known in this war, and seldom in any other. The fording of the Rapidan by Gens. SLOCUM and HOWARD at Germanna, and Gen. MEADE at Ely's Ford, is among the most brilliant achievements of the war, and even though subsequent events cannot be considered without a feeling of disappointment, yet these facts deserve to be known for the honor of those who deserve honor. The concentration of the two columns at Chancellorsville took place *within two hours* of the time anticipated by Gen. HOOKER.

Gen. MEADE, be it known, swung his whole corps across the Rapidan, by the ford, pack mule trains, artillery and all, the water being waist deep. The column was led by the Forty-fourth New-York, who volunteered to test the ford.

Gen. SLOCUM made a rapid movement upon Germanna Ford, and captured nearly the entire force of bridge builders there, a detachment of ANDERSON'S rebel division, who were engaged in rebuilding the long and fine bridge over the Rapidan at that point. This bridge being thus under military construction was very strong evidence of the intention of the enemy to commence some sort of offensive operations.

The Germanna Mills Ford is one of the worst on the Rapidan—deep, rapid current, and rough, rocky bottom. But Gen. SLOCUM at once pushed forward WILLIAMS' division, which forded the stream, while Gen. KANE, with the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York, who volunteered for the service, gallantly constructed a foot bridge at the base of the piers, in the remarkably short space of three hours, by which all of the rest of the troops, including HOWARD'S corps and all the saddle horses and pack mules, were safely passed over the river dry shod.

It is too late to dwell upon the remarkable beauty and grandeur of this scene, which was brilliantly illuminated that night by large fires upon the piers and abutments of the bridge, and upon the banks of the river.

These facts, which are now history, emphatically refute the malicious lie, of later date, that the Army of the Potomac "marched six miles in thirty-six hours."

The intense interest with which the public regards everything pertaining to this army and its recent conflicts justifies me in setting forth as distinctly and plainly as possible, all the facts of this nature of which I am cognizant. There are others of an equally important nature which deserve and will receive similar attention. L. L. CROUNSE.

The Last of our Wounded Brought Over the River—The Severe Losses of the Rebels—State of Feeling between the two Armies.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, May 14, 1863.

Lieuts. WOOD, ROACH and WEART, of the Ambulance corps, who have been engaged on the opposite side of the river in securing the wounded of the Sixth corps, returned yesterday, having seen the last man over. They have been treated very kindly by the rebel authorities, and every assistance has been rendered them in getting the wounded to this side of the river.

A general depression exists among the rebels consequent upon the death of Stonewall JACKSON. The Richmond *Examiner* says, that his pressnce was equal to fifty thousand men in an army. "He was the main spoke in our wheel, the second WASHINGTON," remarked the Major of the Ninth Alabama, yesterday. The severe losses incurred in the late series of engagements have caused the rebels to be anything but jubilant over their partial success. The loss of eighteen thousand men falls much heavier, in a military point view, upon them than upon us. The sweeping conscription acts have carried all the available war material into the ranks, and every man now counts as he has not before.

The body of Lieut. Rosstrar, (nephew of Judge GOULD,) of the Thirty-third New-York, was secured, brought over, embalmed, and has been forwarded to Washington. His sword, vest and hat had been removed, but $165 of Treasury notes in his pocket remained untouched.

The rebels are remarkably well clothed this Spring. A Captain, a nephew of Gen. BARKSDALE'S, stated that a cargo of sixty thousand military suits arrived at a Southern port a few days since, and were all consigned to the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. LEE is now in Fredericksburgh, where he has taken up his abode for the present. Gen. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, one of the original fire-eaters, has command of the place.

Drs. JANES and CHANDLER, of the Vermont brigade, who crossed the river on Friday last to attend to the wants of our wounded, and were detained by the rebels to administer to their own wounded, were allowed to return to this side yesterday. On learning that the Chaplain of the Twentieth New-York Volunteers was a surgeon also, they refused to parole him, but compelled him to remain, availing themselves of his professional services. Rebel surgeons, officers and privates alike, speak in grateful terms of the care bestowed by us upon their wounded falling into our hands.

The bitter animosity which existed between the respective armies at the commencement of the war, has to a great extent disappeared. Said one of the guards to the ambulance Lieutenants, as they were crossing the river for the last time, "It seems now as if I could not how raise my gun to shoot you any more." The drivers were permitted to bring back all the medical stores which the surgeons did not use.

The Twenty-fifth New-York, Col. JOHNSON, (KEARNEY'S old regiment,) is now under arrest for refusing to do further duty. D. W. JUDD.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The thirteenth section of the Conscription law today received an interpretation, and substantially a warlike adjudication. On the representation of influential citizens of Illinois, that the acceptance of $300 from drafted men, in lieu of service, throughout the West would degenerate the enrollment measure and defeat the intent to raise an army, Secretary STANTON is understood to have decided that the section was permissive, and not mandatory; that it is optional with him to receive the money or reject it; that he is not a National treasurer; that he gives no bond for the safe-keeping of money; has no financial officers under him; has no means of enforcing security for the immense sums his subordinates would receive on this commutation of military service, and has no time to go into the business of hunting up substitutes. Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, is understood to concur in these views. The President is also understood to concur in their lawfulness and policy. The clause of the act selling exemptions at $300, therefore, will practically be ignored. Conscripts will either be left to hunt up our substitutes at their own price, or the plan will be adopted of calling for an equal number of volunteers at the time the draft is ordered, to be accepted only as substitutes for drafted men, and receive a Government bounty of $100, and the conscript's price of exemption besides. Any way, the Enrollment law will not be a revenue measure, but a war measure.

A DESERTER.

J. B. GILFEATHER deserted from the Third Alabama, and came into our lines night before last. He belonged to RHODES' brigade. He is a native of Frankfort, Penn., where his parents now reside. He says the rebel troops are mostly back in their old encampments. His regiment has but 150 men for duty. It lost 225 in the late action. The rebel officers' estimate of their loss is 25,000. The death of JACKSON had a great effect on the troops. Provisions are scarce. The ration is one pound two ounces of flour and a quarter pound of bacon per day. The divisions of Gens. HOOD and PICKETT have arrived from the Blackwater since the battle. A rumor prevailed in the enemy's camp, several days ago, that we were crossing at Raccoon Ford, and the troops were under marching orders. The enemy has now a large force in that direction.

A REBEL BANKER ARRESTED.

WM. T. SMITHSON, a rebel banker here, was gobbled to-day by the detectives, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, for dealing in Confederate money, &c.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

CONSUL AT KINGSTON.

Judge F. H. RUGGLES, of New-York, has been appointed Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

PROVOST-MARSHAL.

Provost-Marshal General FRY has issued a notice that Provost-Marshals and members of the Board of Enrollment will be considered as declining their appointments unless they immediately notify him of their acceptance and readiness to enter at once upon their duties, the acceptance to be forwarded by telegraph wherever practicable.

A CAPTURE.

The United States steamer *Chocura* reports the seizure, on the 4th inst., of the sloop *Express*, from Nassau, N. P., bound to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of salt. She had no flag, clearance, register, manifest or sea letters. She was owned in South Carolina.

FROM THE ARMY.

The only information from the Army of the Potomac is that all is quiet, and that Gen. HOOKER has returned from his visit to Washington.

A VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation from the Philadelphia Union League had an interview with the President to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Official Advices from Gen. Grant to the 8th.

HIS POSITION SATISFACTORY.

PORT HUDSON NEARLY EVACUATED.

Heavy Reinforcements Going Forward for Gen. Grant.

Our Cavalry Operating on the Railroad Below Jackson.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

The *Star* says a dispatch was this forenoon received here from Gen. GRANT, dated the 8th inst., which shows that the Cairo dispatch, of the 13th, and the Jackson, Miss., (rebel,) dispatch of the 6th, were positively untrue, the former having represented that he had beaten BOWEN'S rebel army on the 6th inst., and the latter that BOWEN'S army had repulsed him on the 4th. In the dispatch of the 8th inst. he expresses satisfaction with the appearance of matters in the vicinity, and states that Port Hudson is undoubtedly evacuated, except by a small garrison and their heavy artillery.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 14.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS arrived at Memphis on the 12th.

He had organized ten regiments of negroes, and expected to organize ten more.

Our troops, all the way from Memphis to Young's Point, are moving to reinforce Gen. GRANT.

Judge KELLOGG, who left Gen. GRANT'S headquarters on Thursday last, says the report of a fight at Clinton, Miss., is untrue. Gen. GRANT will endeavor to cut the railroad between Vicksburgh and Jackson, and a battle is expected in the vicinity of Big Black River bridge.

The Jackson *Appeal* says Gen. BOWEN'S loss at Bayon Pierre was about 1,000. The rebel killed and wounded were left on the field. Gen. TRACY, Lieut.-Col. PETTUS and Maj. TUCKERMAN were killed, and Col. GARNAR and Maj. HUDLEY severely wounded.

The Vicksburgh correspondent of the *Appeal* takes a gloomy view of matters. He says Gen. GRANT'S movement deceived both our people and military men.

Gen. BRAGG was at Atlanta, Ga., on the 2d inst.

A dispatch from Richmond says railroad connection has been reëstablished between Richmond and Fredericksburgh.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, May 11.

One thousand of GRANT'S cavalry entered and burned Crystal Springs, on the New-Orleans Railroad, to-day at 12 o'clock.

SECOND DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Monday, May 11.

The enemy are fortifying at Rocky Springs and Western Springs. Gen. OSTERHAUS is at Cayuga, with a hundred and fifty cavalry and six or seven regiments of infantry. The enemy are reinforcing at Willow Springs and Rocky Springs, from the river.

GRANT will probably advance east, and not direct to Vicksburgh.

VICKSBURGH, Monday, May 11.

Nothing of importance has transpired to-day. A barge laden with coal ran past the batteries last night. The enemy's fleet above the city is increasing.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Recent Fight on the Cumberland—The Rebels Commanded by Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 15.

Col. JACOB, in Sunday's fight with the rebels CLARKE and CHENAULT, at Horseshoe Bottom Narrows, on the Cumberland, lost 42 men, including 3 officers. Capt. CHENAULT, and several other rebel officers, and 98 of their men were killed, and 3 taken prisoners.

Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN was in command with nine regiments, aggregating 4,000 men, which are still on the south side of the Cumberland, only small squads having crossed at different points.

Col. GRAHAM, at Glasgow, killed several rebels and drove 200 to the south side of the Cumberland on Wednesday.

There is no considerable force of rebels on the north side of that river. MORGAN'S proposed raid into Kentucky has been defeated by the forces of Cols. BOYLE and HOLMAN, and the Twentieth Michigan regiment, under Col. JACOB, at the Narrows.

A Deserter Shot---The Cumberland River Falling.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, May 15.

Private JULIUS MILKE, of the Tenth Michigan infantry, was shot, at noon to-day, for desertion.

The river is falling. There is five feet of water on the shoals.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Flag-of-Truce Boats—The Third New-York Volunteers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 14.

Several flag-of-truce boats are due from City Point. None had arrived up to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Third New-York Volunteers, Col. ALFORD, still continues its organization, although the terms of enlistment of more than half its members have expired. It still has more than 700 men on duty, and its officers deserve great credit for their energy in reorganizing and recruiting the regiment from its old members.

All quite at Suffolk.

Military Executions.

SANDUSKY, O., Friday, May 15.

Two prisoners, T. P. MCGRAW and WILLIAM CORBIN, sentenced to suffer death by a Court-martial at Cincinnati, were executed on Johnson's Island near Sandusky, at 1 10, this afternoon. They were both killed at the first fire, and died without a struggle. Their bodies were delivered to their friends from Kentucky by order of Gen. BURNSIDE.

Five prisoners who have been sentenced to death, and are ordered to be executed on the 29th inst., arrived here this evening.

Accident to Gen. McNeill.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Friday, May 15.

Gen. MCNEILL was wounded in the hip this morning, by the accidental discharge of the pistol of one of his Aids. His wound is not serious, but it will prevent his taking the field for several weeks.

A REVIEW OF THE CHARLESTON STRUGGLE.

The Iron-Clads as Viewed from the Army—Important Letter.

The following letter is from an officer now holding an important position in the Department of the South. It was written to a friend at Washington, who holds a place high in the President's confidence, and has been communicated to us as an interesting view of the iron-clad question from the stand-point of a disinterested critic. The letter, we may add, was not written for publication; though its importance fully justifies its being presented to our readers:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 25, 1863.

MY DEAR ——: Our friend, Col. ——, showed me one paragraph of your letter to him, in which you referred, apparently with surprise, to the fact that the attack on Charleston by the iron-clads should have been discontinued "when so few casualties had occurred." This is so obvious a reflection on the first hasty view of the affair, and yet so radically unjust when we look calmly at the facts, that, in Col. ——'s absence, (he has gone to St. Augustine and Fernandina,) I will venture to occupy your time a few moments on the subject.

In ordinary warfare, the amount of casualties will give a fair idea of the strength of the resistance, and the power and persistency of the attack. With wooden vessels your remark—and I know it to be an all but universal one—would apply with truth; and it is because we have all become so accustomed to measure battles on land or sea by the amount of blood spilled, that we are apt to err in judging an utterly uncommon and unprecedented battle by the ordinary or common standard. Let me now submit some points:

First—It is to be borne in mind that this (so far as the navy was concerned) was purely an experiment as to the possibility of taking a city by machinery. The Monitors might be called blood-saving machines, with this penalty attached to them, that whenever the loss of life should begin, it would involve the inevitable destruction of every man on board. The number of men in the whole iron-clad squadron was less than a regiment; and these few hundred men, rushing against forty or fifty thousand, were to have no other part to do than to supply the necessary power for working the machines. If Charleston were to fall, it was by machinery; and the moment the experiment was tested to the point of proving that the machines were inadequate to their work, it was wisdom to withdraw them, and would have been dangerous foolhardiness to have held them longer exposed.

Second—The experiment was fully prosecuted up to this point with a magnificence of gallantry before which, as a spectator, I bowed in reverence. The machines were untried, and the conflict was the first practical test we have ever had of the power of the new kinds of ordnance and ordnance material employed against them. I refer to the Blakely and Whitworth English guns, firing steel bolts and steel-pointed shot. The warfare was almost as new to the Admiral and his Captains as it would have been to you or myself—new kinds of projectiles raining on him from above; vast torpedoes known to be underneath his keels, and with every channel of entrence blocked with triple rows of torpedo-armed obstructions.

Third—After less than an hour's conflict, five out of the eight Monitors were disabled—the *Keokuk* sinking. Behind the forts, calmly waiting their opportunity, lay three of the enemy's iron-clads in plain view; vessels not able in fair fight to live an hour before one of our Monitors, but held in readiness to cruise out and capture any Monitor disabled by the artillery practice of the forts and batteries. This should not be lost sight of.

Fourth—With two or three of our vessels of this kind disabled, captured, repaired, and in the enemy's service, what force would it require to maintain the blockade of Charleston? Wooden vessels—our gunboats and steam-sloops—would be useless; and our iron vessels could not live outside of Charleston Bar in rough weather. Nor even if they could, unless we had enough of them to cross fire over every inch of the mouth of the harbor permanently, could a blockade be maintained against the fast clipper steamers built as blockade runners in English shipyards? In a word, the enemy with a single Monitor of ours could drive every wooden boat from the blockade, and would practically "have raised the blockade."

Fifth—Could we afford to have Charleston a free port—the greatest free port in the world when viewed as the only outlet and inlet for the commerce of eight millions of people, with arms and all other requisites pouring into it unmolested, and cotton pouring out? Would not such an event, of necessity—I mean a moral and political necessity—have compelled France, and perhaps other wavering foreign Powers, to acknowledge the Confederacy? Are we in a position to hazard these consequences lightly?

Sixth—Bear in mind that the weakness of the Monitor turrets was increasing in geometrical ratio under the force of each concussion. Each bolt started, each plate cracked, each stanchion bent by the first ball, left weaker protection against the second; and the second transmitted this deterioration increased by its own impact to the third. Thus onward, the element of the calculation being that 201 guns, worked with every advantage of space and fixity, were arrayed against 32 guns cramped up in delicate machines, and requiring to be fired just at the exact right moment of rotation.

Seventh—Fort Sumter itself, we should not forget, was but the fire-focus of two long, converging lines of forts and batteries; and, while, for aggressive purposes, and from its position, its armament was more to be dreaded than that of any other work—the fort itself, being built of masonry fully exposed to fire, was the most pregnable point in the harbor; nor would its fall have terminated the contest, nor given any further ease to the iron-clads than the withdrawal of so many guns from against them. Their work would still be before them in silencing the other forts and batteries, and removing the triple line of powerful and cunningly-devised obstructions.

The foregoing are only a few of the most prominent suggestions to be used in forming a right estimate of the struggle. Busy and overworked as I am, I could not rest until my very utmost was done to let you see this affair from the standpoint of a deeply interested spectator, who had given some thought and observation to the problem, and who certainly has no other interest in this matter than to see that no injustice is done to brave, true patriots whom he honors—honors with his whole heart and soul.

How I should have felt if in the *Weehawken* (which led the van) I do not know; but suppose that pride and the busy sense of duty and responsibility would have held me firm to my work; but only a spectator, with no cares to distract my attention, I am not ashamed to say that I trembled like a leaf for the gallant souls on board the *Weehawken*, when she first entered into the hell-made-visible fronting and around Fort Sumter.

Earnestly begging you to reflect on the points in this letter, and to use them in any quarter where you think they can do good, or help in the slightest degree to remove misconceptions, I will only further tax my injured eyesight sufficiently to assure you that, with many pleasant memories of the kindness you have heretofore shown me, I am your very sincere friend and servant,

Printing Paper from Europe.

From the Sunday Atlas.

The Daily TIMES is now printed on very fine white paper, manufactured in Belgium, and purchased in that country at seven and a half cents per pound. After paying the duty of twenty per cent, freight, insurance, commissions, and the present high rate of exchange, this paper was laid at the door of the TIMES Office in this City at a less cost than sixteen cents a pound. The TIMES people gave the order for this paper when our paper-makers were demanding twenty-four cents a pound for an article of no better quality.

From the Troy Whig.

The New-York TIMES paper is now manufactured in Belgium, and bought there for seven and a half cents per pound. At the time the order was made, inferior paper was selling here for 22@24 cents. The paper imported by the TIMES, paid $4,500 duties, yet the paper is cheap. Future combination of papers will lead to large importations from abroad.

From the Boston Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is printed upon the paper which its proprietors imported from Belgium. It is of excellent quality, and cost there but 7 and 7½ cents per pound. The duties and exchange bring the price up to 15 cents, which is less than the present price of the same quality of paper here.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Ladies' National League.

The ladies desiring to perfect a National League held a meeting at Dr. CHERVAU'S Church yesterday afternoon to complete their organization. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY presided, and there was a large audience present. Both Miss ANTHONY and Mrs. STANTON took occasion to state fully and frankly that while they could not pledge themselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government, and were loyal only to "freedom and humanity," they did not wish to stand in the way in a larger and more effective League could be formed without them.

Mrs. LOVELAND was anxious to see a Union formed that would strengthen the hands of the Government, and indorse its various measures—especially the Conscription act.

Miss WILLARD thought they might promise to sustain the Government now, and if any event occurred that rendered that duty unpleasant they could change their constitution. Even the Constitution of our country could be changed.

Mrs. STANTON—And improved.

Mrs. WELD—I hope so.

Miss WILLARD further said she thought that Mr. LINCOLN was the Moses to lead us out of Egypt.

A lady suggested that they did not propose to pledge themselves to loyalty a hundred years hence. They only acted for the present.

Mrs. MCGINNALLY disapproved of the President's course in keeping in office men like Gen. BANKS, who had acted, she said, in the interest of Slavery.

Mrs. MADISON remarked that there could be no loyalty outside of humanity, and that in their proposition to be loyal, they could not but mean Anti-Slavery.

Mrs. WHITE asked whether they could be loyal to a Government which they proposed to distrust at the outset?

The pledge was adopted, as follows:

PLEDGE.

We, the loyal women of ——, do hereby pledge ourselves loyal to justice and humanity, and to the Government, in so far as it makes the war for freedom.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the local women's Loyal Leagues already formed, and earnestly recommend their organization throughout the country, and that we urge the women everywhere to take the highest ground of loyalty to our country—right—*not* wrong.

The following resolution was proposed:

Resolved, That we hail the Conscription act as necessary for the salvation of the country, and cheerfully resign to it our husbands, lovers, brothers and sons.

At the suggestion of Mrs. STANTON, the word "just" was stricken out before Conscription act.

Mrs. SPENCE wanted to know whether they meant to encourage their husbands, lovers and friends to go or pay the $300?

Mrs. STANTON said we will urge them to go into it as a position of glory.

There was some further discussion as to whether the Conscription act was consistent with freedom, or as to whether Copperheads would fight. To the latter inquiry Mrs. LOVELAND replied in the affirmative—saying that men who could so brave the contumely of the community would be sure to fight well. [Applause.]

After a long and interesting appeal to the army, prepared by Mrs. WELD, had been read, and, at the suggestion of Mrs. LOVELAND, amended so as to recognize the services of the navy, another discussion arose as to the objects of the Society, which were finally defined in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the objects of this Society shall be to educate the nation into the true idea of a Christian Republic.

The meeting then formally signed the pledge, subscribed money, elected Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President, and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary, and transacted other routine business.

American Bible Society.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Bible Society took place at Irving Hall on Thursday morning. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH occupied the Chair, and among those on the platform were Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, Bishops McIlvaine and Janes, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. Dewitt, Rev. Dr. Skinner, Wm. E. Dodge, and others of note. Rev. Dr. SKINNER opened the proceedings with prayer; after which the annual reports were read by HENRY FISHER, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, and Rev. Dr. HOLLISTER. The following is the

ABSTRACT OF REPORT.

During the year, the late Senior Secretary, Rev. Dr. BRIGHAM, has been removed by death. Two Vice-Presidents have also died—Hon. EDWARD A. NEWTON and Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH has been Elected President of this Society.

Rev. Dr. WM. J. R. TAYLOR has been elected one of the Corresponding Secretaries.

Six new auxiliaries have been recognized.

The receipts of the year from all sources were $422,588, of which $58,611 21 were from sale of books.

Fifty-seven Life Directors were made during the year, and 3,341 life members.

Books printed at the Bible House, 1,196,881; books issued, 1,259,117, making an aggregate since the formation of the Society of 17,353,[illegible].

Of the Bible Society Record, 64,900 have been issued, being 5,241 monthly.

The donations the past year, in books and money, amount to $13,583 78.

NEW BOOKS.—Minion Bible, without references; Pearl Bible, without references; Minion Bible, without accessories of the Jews; the Gospel by Luke, in Bengla. Plates are in preparation for a Spanish Bible, a French Pocket Testament, a Syriac Pocket Testament, and a Pearl Pocket Testament, English; also, a letter-press edition of the Book of Genesis in Bengla.

AGENTS.—Twenty-four Agents are employed at home and three abroad, besides colporteurs and distributors in Italy, Germany, Bulgaria, Egypt, Brazil, &c., &c.

GRANTS OF MONEY have been made for printing and circulating the Holy Scriptures in Spanish America, Italy, Turkey, China, Germany, India, Africa, &c., to the amount of $25,000 and $15,000 more are appropriated, but not yet paid.

A very large proportion of the issues of the year have been distributed in the army and navy, among prisoners of war, refugees, people of color, and in the Southern and Border States.

The following resolutions were in turn adopted:

Resolved, That the report, an abstract of which has been read, be published under the direction of the Managers.

Resolved, That every year's fresh experience of the efficacy of the Bible furnishes new proof that it is the Word of God, and is an incentive to increased zeal in the dissemination of its blessed pages.

Resolved, That the ever-iterated attempt of the skeptic to overthrow the authority of the Christian Scriptures, if successful, would resound the longest race to ignorance, vice and barbarism; and that it becomes the duty of every friend of religion and human civilization, both to maintain their authority and promote their circulation.

Resolved, That our good old English Bible, unrivaled as a translation of God's Word, speaking so strongly to the heart of the English speaking peoples, destined to share and mould the aggressive movement of the race, should be cherished as a rich inheritance from our forefathers, and transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

Resolved, That Christianity is the ultimate religion for men; and that Christ's promise to abide with his Church, is the pledge of its final triumph.

The speakers who sustained these resolutions in eloquent remarks were:—GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., Philadelphia; Rt. Rev. MANTON C. EASTBURN, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. GURLEY, Micronesia; Rev. Dr. SPRING, New-York City; Rev. Dr. EDDY, Chicago, Rev. Dr. ELLIS, Brooklyn.

At the business meeting, previous to the public exercises, the following managers were reelected: George D. Phelps, James L. Phelps, M. D., Chas. Tracy, G. P. Disosway, James Suydam, A. Robertson Walsh, Alfred Edwards, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Jonathan Sturges. An interesting address was delivered by Rev. Mr. SAUL, of the Southwestern Bible Society, which institution was represented to be in a flourishing condition.

Abstract of the Report of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

The American and Foreign Christian Union has Missions in the United States, South America, Mexico, Sweden, Belgium, France, Italy and Greece. The missions in the United States are among the French, German, Italians and Irish Catholics, and confined principally to the great cities. In South America there are three Mission Stations, and the missionaries have been doing a good work. In Mexico, there is a Station at Matamoras. In Peru and Brazil they hope during the year to supply the places of those missionaries who have left. In Belgium, they aid a native Home Missionary Society in supporting fifty laborers, with forty-five churches, and 15,000 attendants, where, in 1835, hardly a Protestant could be found. In France, as in Belgium, the funds go into the treasuries of native Missionary Societies. They aid three, "The Central Protestant Society of Paris," "The Evangelical Society of France" and "The Evangelical Church of Lyons," which is also a Missionary Society. These employ in France about 170 laborers. In Sweden they have one Missionary, Rev. Mr. ROSENIUS. In Italy Rev. E. E. HALE is the Missionary agent at Florence, directing their work, and employing, for the whole or a part of the year, twenty laborers,—double the number of the previous year. During the season of Lent he hired a large room, and secured the services of GAVAZZI, who preached for the forty days in succession to crowds of people. In Greece they have commenced a mission in Athens. The missionary, Rev. GEORGE CONSTANTINE, is a native Greek, educated in this country, and enters upon his labors with good prospects. In the same city they have aided Dr. KALOPOTHAKES, also a native Greek educated in this country, and for the last four years publishing a paper in Athens called *The Star of the East*. There are also two American chapels, one at Paris and one at Florence—the first under the care of Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, the last under Rev. Mr. HALL. Since the last Anniversary they have sent out three missionaries: one to Belgium, Rev. Mr. BRANDT, a native of Holland, educated in this country, and connected with the Reformed Dutch Church. One to Italy, Rev. Mr. MOORHEAD, connected with the United Presbyterian Church. He left so far advanced in the Italian language that he expects soon to go to Sienna to make trial of his gifts. 3d. Rev. Geo. CONSTANTINE and Mrs. CONSTANTINE, to Athens, Greece.

Methodist Lay Convention.

The Methodist Episcopal Convention met again Thursday morning, Rev. Mr. COX, of St. Louis, conducted the religious services. A letter was read from Gov. EVANS, of Colorado Territory, expressing a desire for the success of the movement.

Dr. CURRAN, of Jeffersonville, Ind., said he would not occupy the Convention with any arguments in favor of lay representation. He could only inform them of the favor with which this movement was entertained in the neighborhood from which he came. The Methodist people throughout the West and Northwest were warmly in favor of the lay representation movement.

Mr. S. L. MCCOMBS said that the state of the country was such as to justify them in giving some expression of their loyalty to the Government. [Applause.] He referred to what had been done on that subject by the Ministry in the various conferences. He moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to prepare a resolution expressive of the loyalty and attachment of the Convention to the United States Government.

The motion was carried.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD also spoke in favor of the reform sought for.

A series of resolutions, indicating the propriety of lay representation, was then read.

Judge BOND, of Baltimore, next addressed the Convention in eloquent language, urging the reform of lay representation, on the ground that it was demanded by the interests of the Church. The interests of the ministry demanded it also, and he trusted that the brethren would see no difficulty in the way of asking that the representation sought should be equal.

Addresses in reference to the propriety of using the word "equal," instead of suitable, in the resolutions were made by C. C. LEIGH, Prof. ALLEN, of Girard College, Philadelphia, Mr. BOND, Mr. CUMMINGS, and others.

Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of the Congregationalist Church, New-Haven, was announced as being present, and the Convention rose to receive him.

Mr. WELCH, of Newark, said he was in favor of asking the General Conference for what they meant, nothing more, nothing less. They wanted equal representation, and nothing less would be suitable. He was opposed to all measures of expediency. Expediency was dangerous. It looked as if something was behind it—something wrong.

An amendment in favor of omitting the word "equal" in the first resolution was lost; and the resolution as reported, was adopted.

The second and third resolutions were also adopted.

The resolutions were finally adopted as a whole, with the single verbal amendment in the preamble of omitting the words "who are."

An invitation from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections to visit the public institutions, was accepted.

A resolution, defining equal representation to mean one lay delegate for every ministerial delegate to the Conferences, was moved by Mr. S. L. MACOMBER, and referred to the Committee on Resolution.

Meeting in Behalf of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The above meeting took place yesterday, at 10 A. M., at Irving Hall, and was presided over by WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq. The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. ASA SMITH, which was followed by singing, in which the congregation joined. The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He referred to the high rate of exchange on foreign countries, consequent upon the war, and considered that it should not influence the Board to fail to remit the usual sums to the Missionaries abroad. The early operations of the Society were briefly dwelt upon, and in that connection the speaker feelingly alluded to the conversion of the veteran WINSLOW, who is now laboring as a Missionary in India. The finances of the Society were in a prosperous condition, and evidences were daily accumulating of the millions of souls constantly benefited through the exertions of the Mission.

The next speaker was Rev. DANIEL BLISS, of the Syrian Mission. He said that when the missionaries first commenced their labors in that country they were obliged to fall on their hands and knees in order to get an audience with the rulers, but now churches are erected and schools established in all the important villages of the land.

Rev. L. H. GULICK, of the Micronesian Mission, spoke of the discovery of the islands, over which his field of labor stretches, and the nature and peculiar customs of the people that inhabit them. The natives travel long distances—sometimes 400 miles—for the sake of viewing the white faces of the missionaries and the missionaries' wives. As the result of his mission, he would state that during ten years' labor on two islands and five years' labor on two other islands more natives had been converted than was converted in the first ten years of the mission on the Sandwich Islands—which latter mission was considered one of the most prosperous of the Society.

Rev. GEO. W. COAN, of the Nestorian Mission, also spoke with reference to the good work accomplished in his department by means of the mission. He was followed by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn. The doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced.

Anniversary of the American Temperance Union.

The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of this Society was held in the Church of the Puritans on Thursday evening, and was largely attended. Hon. W. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Connecticut, presided and addressed the meeting. The annual report was read by Dr. MANSE, Corresponding Secretary, and contained full details of the doings of the Society for the year, of which the following is a summary:

The Committee have continued their usual periodicals, but have been deeply engaged in supplying the army and navy with temperance tracts, specially prepared. Six hundred Sabbath Schools have, since August, contributed $2 50 each, to supply a regiment of their own choice with a thousand. Some have supplied two and even four. The whole sum contributed by the schools has been $1,616 97. Other regiments and numerous hospitals have been furnished from donations from churches, individuals, and temperance societies. The whole number of tracts sent out since the war commenced has been 993,760. The Secretary has addressed numerous churches, and Mr. GEORGE E. SICKLES, General Agent, has been efficient in addressing Sabbath Schools, in procuring private donations, and advancing the general interests of the cause. He has recently visited, by the request of the Committee, on a temperance mission, some portions of the army. Total receipts from donations and sales of publications, have been $7,770 58. The abolition of the spirit ration in the navy, after 25 years of conflict, was mentioned as the great event of the year. Governmental action in the army, with the exception of the Order No. 4, admitting liquors for the private stores of soldiers, has been what was demanded. The traffic has been hedged up; liquors sent into the camp by friends, destroyed; drunken soldiers have been promptly punished, and drunken officers dismissed from service. Throughout the country, temperance action and the temperance press have suffered frightfully from the war; but, as a necessity in these hazardous times, temperance has gained an appreciation before unknown. The report spoke of great progress in England, Scotland and Ireland, and closed with an allusion to Dr. ROSZAT BAIRD and the venerable LYMAN BEECHER, terrible in battle, who have gone to their rest.

A series of resolutions was adopted, congratulating the navy on the abolition of the spirit ration; in favor of the expulsion of all army and navy officers guilty of habitual drunkenness; expressing a hopeful confidence in the present aspect of the temperance cause, and closing with the following:

Resolved, That we extend our congratulations to our friends in Great Britain, for the great progress there recently made in the cause, and we trust that the day is not distant when, by abstaining from beer, ale and gin, our venerable parent will have, throughout all her bounds, bread enough, and to spare.

The Convention was ably addressed by Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Hon. John A. Briggs, Rev. C. S. Stewart, and Rev. Dr. Newell, the last of whom paid a beautiful tribute to the late LYMAN BEECHER, D. D., the patriarch of the Temperance cause. The Hutchinson family sung a patriotic song, and benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. DE WITT.

Annual Meeting of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

Thursday evening the Academy of Music was crowded on the occasion of the annual meeting of the above institution. GRAFULA'S Seventh Regiment Band was in attendance. Two hundred children of the institution were present, seated on an elevated platform at the rear of the stage, so that upon the rising of the green curtain an exceedingly beautiful effect was produced. Rev. PETER STRYKER was called to preside, and on taking the chair made a few appropriate remarks. The children then sung, with touching effect, an hymn, entitled "Sweet Hour of Prayer." The singing was under the direction of T. B. PERKINS, Esq., Principal of the Normal Musical Academy. A prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. FULLER, after which Rev. R. G. TOLES, Principal of the Institution, read the annual report. There have been received from all sources $15,713 36, of which sum $3,161 59 was donated by Mrs. MERCY M. CARTER, of North Wilmington, Mass., and $12,519 66 from donations and the sale of pictures of children and the *Little Wanderer's Friend*. The expenses amount to $13,630 69, of which $2,156 41 were paid for provisions, and the balance for salaries, traveling, coal, repairs, printing, &c. The balance in favor of the Mission is $2,082 67. During the year 312 barrels and boxes of provisions, 8 tons of coal, and 151 boxes and packages of clothing, containing more than 13,000 garments, pairs of shoes, hosiery, and pieces of bedding have been received. 1,224 children have been received and washed, fed, clothed and taught. These represent 734 families, consisting of 4,037 persons.

In addition to these, many hundreds who have not been thus connected with the Mission, have been visited and aided. Often has there been sent to those families whom Missionaries have visited and found worthy of assistance, from 50 to 100 baskets of provisions in a day.

During the year the managers placed in carefully selected homes 126, besides a large number sent to situations. The results of work in this department are highly satisfactory.

In a single month the whole number of children received was 422, as follows: German, 187; Irish, 190; English, 14; *American*, 14; French, 5; Polanders, 3; Welsh, 2; Hungarian, 2; Scotch, 1.

Of the above, 323 were the children of *Catholics*, 94 Protestants, and 5 Jews.

The whole number of families for the month is 297. These have been visited and aided according to the means furnished.

Of these families 44 have no stove, 73 no table, 79 sleep on the floor, 80 of the mothers are intemperate, 133 are reduced to their present condition by intemperance, 136 depend chiefly upon the Mission for supplies for their children, 140 depend on picking cinders from ash holes for their fire, and 201 are widows.

In the course of the evening, addresses were made by Rev. Mr. HICKS, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. DUNN, Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH, and others. The Mission is under the superintendence of Rev. W. C. VAN METER.

Meeting at the Produce Exchange.

DELEGATES TO BE SENT TO THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION IN FAVOR OF CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

Pursuant to a call of the New-York Commercial Association of the New-York Produce Exchange, a meeting was held on the business floor yesterday, at the close of the regular business hours, for the purpose of sending delegates to the approaching Commercial Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 2d of June next.

JAMES P. WALLACE, Esq., President of the Association, in the Chair, and A. E. MASTERS, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Upon the objects of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, and the great interest felt by the City of New-York in whatever tended to increase the commercial facilities between the East and West,

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE then moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. J. P. HEARCK, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The immense interests of the people of the United States, in the commerce and trade of the world, imperatively demand, that whatever can be constitutionally effected, either by the General or State Government, should be done to increase the facilities of internal communication between the food-producing regions of the West and the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, in order to give the Western cultivator an opportunity of securing the highest price for his productions both in the Eastern and Foreign markets, and whereas no other community has a deeper interest in accomplishing this object than the City of New-York, and no portion of its citizens are so legitimately interested in speedily effecting it as the members of this Exchange, be it therefore unanimously

Resolved, That a Committee of Twenty-five be designated to represent this Board in the approaching National Commercial Convention at Chicago on the 2d of June next, and that they are hereby instructed not only to urge upon the Convention the necessity of such action by the General Government, as can constitutionally be given, but that they be also requested to recommend legislative action in the several States through which the work is to be constructed, and that the people of the Union, interested alike with us in this object, should in their primary assemblages stimulate and organize a sound public sentiment, in favor of this measure, that will not be arrested or defeated until there is provided the requisite means of communication by which the surplus productions of the Interior States of the Union may find such access to the seaboard as shall enable them to enjoy the benefits of a foreign market, at a price below that in which they can be produced in Europe.

Resolved, That this action is not only dictated by the highest commercial considerations, but as a military necessity the General Government should provide a passage within our own territory, by which our iron-clad fleet may pass from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard through the various lakes and canals, and by the most practical route that scientific knowledge may develop.

Resolved, That the Committee have power to add to their number, if being desirable that this body be as fully represented at Chicago as possible.

The President then reported the following-named gentlemen as having been selected at the preliminary meeting for that purpose:

Messrs. David Dows, Jas. P. Wallace, Alfred M. Hoyt, Geo. D. Cragin, Hiram Walbridge, Capt. E. Nye, George B. Powell, E. W. Coleman, Hugh Allen, E. H. Tompkins, S. L. Husted, Edw'd Cromwell, W. H. Fuller, J. M. Fiske, Henry R. Pierson, E. K. Alburtis, John E. Wright, Capt. French, F. A. Fisher, Alex. M. McLeod, Elmar A. Kent, E. J. Mann, Jacob B. Herrick, J. M. Freeman, John S. Williams, Augustus E. Masters and W. B. Barber.

On motion of Mr. DAVID DOWS, Gen. WALBRIDGE was appointed Chairman, and A. E. MASTERS Secretary of the Committee, with authority to fill vacancies, and that the Committee meet at the Sherman House, in Chicago, on June 1, 1863, at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The forty-seventh annual examination of this institution took place Thursday at the Cooper Institute before a very respectable and intelligent assemblage. The exercises commenced at 4 o'clock by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who opened with prayer, after which, Mr. PEET, the Vice-Principal, went through with the examination to the great satisfaction of the audience.

Several appropriate pieces of extemporary composition were written by the pupils, both male and female, which elicited the marked approval of the audience. During the examination several questions, such as "What is the Soul?" "What is Religion?" "What is Faith?" "What is Love?" &c., were put from the audience, and were clearly and most satisfactorily expounded.

The metaphorical examination attracted the great interest with all present.

Mr. BENEDICT, the deaf end dumb Tutor, showed great proficiency in his education of the youthful portion of the institution, and the performance of "Old Mother Hubbard," was a truthful index of this fact, and drew from those assembled loud applause.

One of the most interesting features of the performance was the dialogue between a deaf mute brother and his sister, who were in mourning on account of their mother end two sisters, who, as Mr. PEET feelingly said, were members of the institution, but had gone to heaven. This rehearsal elicited the most profound attention, and its conclusion was the signal for an outburst of applause.

The whole proceedings terminated at six o'clock by singing and pronouncing the benediction.

The National Academy of Design.

The Thirty-eighth annual meeting of the National Academy of Design was held Wednesday. The following academicians were elected officers for the ensuing year: Daniel Huntington, President; Henry Peters Gray, Vice President; T. Addison Richards, Corresponding Secretary; J. B. Stearns, Recording Secretary; Thomas S. Cummings, Treasurer. The officers, with Messrs. Suydam, Kensett, Leunt, Thompson, Whitredge, Baker end Hicks, N. A., form the Council elect. The Council, assisted by Messrs. J. Q. A. WARD and George H. JEWELL, of the associates, form the Committee of Arrangements of the next annual exhibition.

The following associates were made academicians: Thomas Le Clear, J. Q. A. Ward, J. R. Brevoort, William J. Hennessy, J. G. Brown, W. P. W. Dana, and John Rogers.

The following artistes were elected Associates of the Academy: George H. Hall, Eugene Benson, John Lafarge, A. H. Ritchie, V. Nehlig, E. Vadder, Alfred Fredericks, and H. W. Warren.

Soldiers' Relief Associations.

CHARLES WHITNEY, Esq., favorably known in both hemispheres by his readings from the Orators Poets, spoke at Odd Fellows' Hall, last evening, in behalf of the "Ladies' Excelsior Soldiers' Relief Association." Mr. WHITNEY has effected much good and elicited the highest encomiums for his disinterested patriotism and thrilling portraiture.

New Church for Rev. Mr. Bartlett.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Elm-place Congregational Church, located in Elm-place, between Fulton-avenue and Livingston-street, took place Thursday afternoon, in presence of a numerous congregation, notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather. The congregation originally worshipped in a small building situated in the rear of the site of the proposed edifice. The popularity of the pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, soon made it necessary to procure more accommodation, and, with this object in view, a large building was erected on a lot in the rear of Fulton-avenue, and which has since been known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The Tabernacle was intended as a temporary arrangement, and about a year since the trustees concluded to build the new structure which has now been commenced.

The building will be of brick, 65 feet front by 136 feet deep, in the Romanesque style of architecture. The front will be of brown stone and ornamented. The main building will be 100 feet deep, including vestibule, with gallery, and designed to accommodate 1,100 persons.

The Sunday-School and Lecture-room will be in the rear. The edifice will occupy three lots, which are valued at $10,000, and paid for. The structure will cost $50,000, upon which the first payment has been made. The building will probably be ready for occupation about December next. The congregation numbers over 200 members. The exercises yesterday commenced by singing a hymn, when Rev. Mr. SARLES, of the Bridge-street Baptist Church, offered up a prayer, invoking the blessings of God upon all engaged in the erection of the building. Mr. F. W. BURR, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, read a statement in which the history of the Church, from its origination until the present time, was set forth. The corner-stone was then laid by the pastor. The contents comprise a Bible, photograph of the pastor, list of subscribers to the building, officers of the Church, newspapers of the day, the President's Proclamation, and other documents. After these ceremonies, an ode written by WM. ROSS WALLACE for the occasion, was sung to the air of "Old Hundred, commencing:

"With humble, but exultant hearts,
We gather here to break the sod,
For the pure temple's corner-stone,
That shall be ever thine, O God."

Addresses were made by Rev. JOHN MUNROE HOWES, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER and Rev. WM. IVES BUDINGTON, D. D., after which the ceremonies concluded with prayer and benediction.

LAW REPORTS.

Action on Coupon Bonds—Has the Court Jurisdiction of Foreign Corporations?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiffs and respondents, vs. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, defendants and appellants.—Both parties are foreign corporations—the plaintiffs being incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut, and the defendants under the laws of the State of Ohio.

This action was commenced on or about the 29th day of July, 1859, to recover the amount due on one hundred and forty coupons originally attached to twenty bonds issued by the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, the payment of which was guaranteed by the defendants.

The defendants, by their answer, set up that the guaranty was unauthorized and without consideration, and that the plaintiffs had notice of it; also, that the bonds were purchased from the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company by one William Dennison, Jr., for less than their par value, and that Wm. Dennison, Jr., was at the time of such purchase a Director of that Company, and that by the laws of Ohio the bonds thereby became null and void, and that the defendants were induced to make the guaranties by false representations made by the said Dennison, Jr., and one Wm. Nait, of all which the plaintiffs had notice; also, that the defendants were accommodation guarantors, and that the plaintiffs took the bonds with knowledge of the matters alleged by the defendants, and paid nothing except small percentage for the bonds; also, that the original issuing of the bonds was contrary to the laws of Ohio; also, that an injunction is pending which forbids payment.

The cause was put at issue on the 12th of November, 1859, was tried on the 23d of January, 1862, and a verdict found for the plaintiffs for $6,378 62.

It is now claimed, on the part of the appellant, that the guarantee was void, because neither the charter of the defendants, nor any general rule of law, authorized defendants to indorse the bonds.

It is further claimed that the bonds themselves were void, under the laws of the State of Ohio, act of December 15, 1852, which declares that no bonds issued by any Railroad Company of the State of Ohio shall be purchased by a director of the institution at less than par, and if so purchased shall be made null and void; and these very bonds of the Piqua Company were purchased by Dennison, when he was a Director of said Company.

The last point claimed on the part of the appellant is that this Court has no jurisdiction of this case. This suit is brought by a foreign corporation; the defendants are a foreign corporation; no suit can be brought against a foreign corporation, except in the following cases:

1. When the plaintiff is a resident of this State.
2. When the plaintiff is not a resident of State, when the cause of action shall have arisen, or the subject of the action shall be situated within this State. Code of Procedure, S. 427.

The cause was argued, and the decision reserved.

Edgar S. Van Winkle for appellant; W. E. Curtis for respondent.

An Action Against the Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Bernard Buckbinder vs. John Kelly, Sheriff.—On the 8th of August, 1861, the firm of Pettridge, Pynchot & Werren, recovered a judgment against Louis Erbe for about two hundred dollars in the Marina Court and caused an execution to be levied upon part of the stock of paper-hangings in a store which Erbe had carried on in avenue B. The plaintiff sued the Sheriff for selling the property levied on, basing his claim upon a chattel mortgage on the stock which bore date July 1, 1861 (but which was executed and filed after Erbe had been sued about the 6th of August, 1861) for a debt which had been owing to plaintiff for more than three years by Erbe to the amount of $2,000. The plaintiff also claimed that after the mortgage was given there was an arrangement by which Erbe was to go on and sell the mortgaged property as agent for him, and apply the proceeds on the mortgage. The plaintiff proved that he had been a partner with Erbe for several years before 1858, and when he dissolved Erbe owed him eighteen hundred dollars, which was about the amount of stock on hand, and he had left it there for Erbe to go on in the business until he could get into position so as to be able to pay him. The defendant claimed that plaintiff had in effect furnished Erbe with the capital on which he had been able to continue the business and secure a credit—that no intimation had been given to the other creditors of Erbe that he owed plaintiff anything, and that the execution of a chattel mortgage upon the entire stock to secure that debt after suit had been commenced and the mortgagor being allowed to go on and sell showed that the object of the mortgage was to protect the property from the execution. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendant. For plaintiff, T. Darlington and Steinbrenner. For defendant, A. J. Vanderpoel.

Malicious Prosecution—Emigrant Ticket.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Louis W. Morris vs. Bernard Casserly.—This is an action for malicious prosecution. The plaintiff was engaged in the transportation and emigrant-passenger business, and was arrested on a charge of stealing a passage order worth $7. He gave bail at once, and on examination before Justice Osborne the charge was dismissed. He claimed that the prosecution was set on foot by the defendant without probable cause, and maliciously, which the defendant denied. The facts of the case appeared to be substantially as follows: A letter arrived in this City addressed to Mary Riley, to the care of a firm, which did business in the same building with Morris. This letter was from Mary's sister, Bridget, and contained an order on the plaintiff to furnish to Mery a passage ticket to Crestline, Ohio. The letter was opened by mistake by a cler

40 Min. Mining Co	111	200 Tol. & Wab. R	76⅛
100 Amer. Coal Co	50	100 do	77
200 do	51	35 Tol. & Wab. Pref	87
1000 do	55	200 do	88
300 Bucks Co. Lead	2	100 do	90
50 P.M. S.Co.b30,ex d.	189	1200 P., F.W. & C.R	82⅜
450 do	189	100 do b30	82⅜
50 do	189⅜	400 do	82⅝
65 do	190	200 do b30	82⅜
2000 N.Y. Cen. R	122	200 do	81⅜
2350 do	122⅛	100 do	81⅝
325 do	122⅜	150 do b30	81⅞
100 do a10	122⅛	100 do	81⅞
100 do s60	121⅜	550 Al. & T. H. R	56
3150 Erie Railway	97	200 A. & T. H. Pref	79⅛
200 do h10	97⅛	400 Chi. & N. W. R	39⅜
1700 do	97⅜	625 do	40
250 do b30	97⅜	200 do s30	40
100 do b10	97⅜	500 do	40⅛
1000 do	97⅜	250 do h10	40⅜
100 do s30	97⅜	100 Chi. and Alt. R	79
100 do b15	97⅜	100 do	80
500 Erie R. Prf	103⅜	100 do b30	80⅜
30 do	103	200 Miss. & Mo. R	39
200 do	107⅛	100 do b15	39⅛
800 do	107⅛	200 do	38
100 Chic. & Alt. Pref	95		

SECOND BOARD.

60,000 U.S.6s1-yr.c.new	99⅜	500 Harlem R	99
6,100 Tenn. St. 6s. '90	60⅛	500 do	99⅛
30,000 do	61	500 do	99⅜
20,000 Mo. State 6s	67	200 do	99⅛
25,000 do	67⅜	300 Reading Railroad	113
30,000 A. & T.H.m.Prf	95⅜	200 do	113⅜
5,000 C & N.W.2d M.B.	68	1300 do	114
40,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	72⅜	300 do b30	114⅜
20,000 Amer. Gold	36	100 do	114⅜
6s Canton Co	36	250 Chic. & R. I. R.	105
100 do b30	36⅜	400 do	48,468
200 do	36⅝	400 Mich. Cen. R	114
100 do	36⅝	500 do	115
350 do	36	150 do	115⅜
500 Cum. Coal Prf	28	2000 M. S. & N. I. R	85
250 do	28⅜	600 do	84⅜
100 Quicksilver M Co a30	47	100 do	84⅛
50 do	47⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I. G	114⅜
150 Pac. M. S. Co	190	100 do	114⅜
200 Erie R. Pref	108⅜	500 Ill. Cen. R. S	110
800 do	108⅛	500 Clev. & Pitt. R	97
400 N. Y. Cen. R	125	500 do	97⅜
300 do	125⅜	300 do	97⅜
2100 do	125⅜	100 do	98
200 do	125⅞	30 Gal. & Chic. R	107
300 do	125¼	300 do	107⅛
500 do	126	350 do	107⅜
300 Erie Railway	98½	1000 do	107⅜
400 do	99⅛	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. b60	61⅝
1100 do	99	100 do	60⅜
800 do	98⅞	100 do	60
100 do b30	99	100 C. & N. W. R b30	40⅜
11 Hudson R.V.R	130	200 do	39⅜
23 do	130⅜	400 do b10	40
150 do	131⅛	100 do	40
50 do	131		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Amer. Gold	149⅞	100 Harlem R	98
100 Cum. Coal Pr	28⅛	100 do	98⅛
150 do	28⅛	150 do	98⅜
300 do	28	1000 do	98⅜
50 Canton Co	36⅜	500 do	98⅜
400 Bucks Co. Ld. Co	17	1000 do	98⅜
380 Canada C. Co	15	1000 do	98⅜
500 Brunsw'k L. Co	5	150 Mich. Cen. R	114
100 P. Mail St. Co	153	200 do	115
50 do	190	2200 M. S. & N. I. R	84
100 N. Y. Cen. R	122	400 do	83⅞
100 do	123	1600 do	83⅞
300 do	123	500 do	84
200 do	123	1000 do	84
100 do	123	100 M. S. & N. I. G	113⅜
500 Erie Railway	98	150 do	113⅜
500 do	97⅞	100 do	113⅞
200 do	97⅞	200 Clev. & P. R	97⅜
500 do	97⅜	250 do	97⅜
200 do	97⅜	500 do	97⅜
500 do	97⅜	150 P., Ft. W. & Ch	96
100 Erie R. Pref	107⅜	200 do	82
200 do	107⅜	200 do	82⅛
200 do	107⅜	500 do	82
300 do	108	100 do	80
250 do	83	100 Chic. & Al. R	79⅜
200 do	108⅜	200 do	80
100 do	107⅜	200 Gal. & Chic. R	107⅜
250 Hudson R. R	130⅜	300 do	107⅜
100 do	130⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R	114
100 do	130⅜	150 Chic. & R. I. R	104⅜
200 Reading R	113	100 do	104⅛
100 do	113	200 do	104⅜
500 Harlem R. Pref	112⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. cf. Notes, Feb. & Aug.	107⅜	150 Hudson R. R	132
3,000 Mo. State 6s	67	200 do	83
100 Cumb. Coal	27⅜	100 Harlem R.	83
500 Canton Co	36⅜	100 do	83
200 do	36⅞	1400 Harlem R. Pref	110⅜
400 Canada C. Co	14⅜	500 M. S. & N. I. R	83⅜
400 do	14	200 do	83⅜
500 Bucks Co. Ld. Co	17	200 Ill. Cen. R	110
100 N. Y. Cen. R	125	100 do	109⅞
100 do	124⅜	100 do	109⅜
200 do	124⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts	97⅜
150 do	124	100 Chic. & N. W. R	39⅜
100 do	124	300 do	38
200 do	124	100 Mil. & P. Du C	61½
500 Erie R	98	100 C. & N. W. R	40
600 do	98⅜	500 Gal. & Chi. R	107⅜
900 do	97	200 do	107⅜
500 do	97⅛	300 do	107⅜
500 do	97⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R	104⅜
400 Erie R. Pref	108	200 do	104⅜
600 do	108⅜	300 do	104⅜

FRIDAY, May 15—P. M.

There was a further and very general advance in the Stock Market to-day. The orders to the Commission Brokers increase in magnitude from day to day, and limits as to price are also enlarged in order to insure their prompt execution. Early in the day the discrimination was in favor of several of the old established Railways, which had not previously moved upward with marked spirit, like New-York Central, Rock Island and Erie preferred. All these were advanced from 2 to 3 ₱ cent. each. But later in the day the orders to buy took a much wider range, and at the General Board the excitement exceeded anything of the kind we have yet reported, in the general high range of the bidding. After the printed list, but before the Brokers left their room, there was a partial abatement in prices. The extreme advance on the best rates of yesterday was 4½ ₱ cent. on Erie; 5½ ₱ cent. on New-York Central; 2½ ₱ cent. on Rock Island; 3 ₱ cent. on Reading; 4 ₱ cent. on Harlem and Harlem preferred; 3 on North West; 2 on Erie preferred; 3 on Missouri 6 ₱ cents.; 6 on Mississippi and Missouri Land Grants; 3½ on Galene; 4 on Michigan Central; 3 on Hudson River; 2 on Michigan guaranteed; 2 on Toledo and Wabash second mortgages, and 2 on Pacific Mail.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Thursday night, the figures being, in nearly all instances, below the best sales of the day, but with no decided eagerness to press contracts at the decline. Government Stocks and Treasury paper are steady, on the investment demand, and the subscriptions in this City to the New Loan of 1882, by the conversion of United States Currency, amount to $1,140,300. The whole subscriptions of yesterday, through the Loan Agent of the Treasury, Mr. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, reached $2,750,000. Only 45 days remain to the privilege of converting at par into this deservedly popular Loan. The income which it pays to the holder in Gold Coin at the present premium on Gold, is equal to 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. At the last hour the general market was firm again, and prices tending upward:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	151	150	Harlem Pref	107	111
U. S. 6s, 1881	107⅜	107⅞	Mich. Central	112	115⅜
N. Y. Central	120⅜	125	Mich. Southern	83	83⅜
Erie	96	98⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	112⅜	114
Erie Preferred	106⅜	108⅜	Illinois Central	110	109⅜
Hudson	129	132⅜	Pittsburgh	98	98
Toledo	114	115	Fort Wayne	81⅜	81⅜
Pacific Mail	189½	190	Rock Island	103⅜	103⅞
Quicksilver Co	48	147⅜	Northwest	34	34⅜
Harlem	95⅜	99⅜	Galena	84⅜	85
Canton	37	36	Miss. & Missouri	39	39

The Railway Mortgages are generally higher on the Western descriptions, and a very free demand for Toledo and Wabash, Mississippi and Missouris, Northwesterns, &c.:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s	108	Ill. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	91
[illegible]	102	[illegible]	91
[illegible]	100	[illegible]	100
[illegible]	107	[illegible]	100
[illegible]	107	[illegible]	100
[illegible]	107

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IONE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOODS—SOMEBODY'S COAT.

WALLACK'S—THE STRANGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH THE FORSAKEN.

LAURA KEENE'S—LA FEE ADELINE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT NATIONAL BABY SHOW from 11 to 3, and from 7 to 8.—Stereopticon and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—THE ALPS BY SUNRISE—COTOPAXI.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUFLON'S SIX PANORAMAS.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—THE NATIVITY.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS. (Morning and Evening.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

TO OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—RICHARD HARGER is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the TIMES served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Official advices from Gen. GRANT to the 8th inst. have been received in Washington. He expresses himself as satisfied with the condition of affairs in his vicinity. His satisfaction seems to be justified by the tone of a rebel letter from Vicksburgh, published in the Jackson *Appeal*, which takes a gloomy view of affairs, and says that Gen. GRANT'S movement has deceived the rebels, both civil and military. Our dispatches by way of Cairo state that our troops, all the way from Memphis to Young's Point, are moving to reinforce Gen. GRANT, who will endeavor to cut the railroad between Vicksburgh and Jackson, and who expects to fight a battle in the vicinity of the Big Black River Bridge. He has also notified the War Department that Port Hudson is undoubtedly evacuated, except by a small garrison and the heavy artillery. The greater portion of the troops recently there have probably been withdrawn for the defence of Jackson, and for cooperation with the Vicksburgh garrison.

A rebel dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 11th, states that 1,000 of Gen. GRANT'S cavalry had that day entered and burnt Chrystal Springs, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad. This place is 26 miles south of Jackson

Charleston dispatches of the 12th inst. report our forces active in that vicinity. They are said to have built formidable batteries on Folly Island, bearing on the southern extremity of Morris Island. Several regiments are said to be also fortifying Seabrook Island

A recently written rebel letter gives the following as the position of the army confronting Gen. ROSECRANS: "Our right rests at McMinnville, and the line extends thence westward by Manchester, Wartrall and Shelbyville, to Columbia. It forms the arc of a large circle, curving slightly toward the south, while the rear extends as far south as Estell Springs. Our right flank is protected by Elk Creek, Cany Fork with its numerous tributaries, the abrupt peaks of the Cumberland Mountains, and several thousand daring, dashing cavaliers and the chivalric, impetuous JOHN MORGAN. Our left is sheltered by Duck River and by the bravery and vigilance of Gen. VAN DOLN and his devoted followers."

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 12th contains a dispatch from Jackson, Miss., of the 11th, saying that the Natchez *Courier* professes to have information that Gen. KIRBY SMITH, at the head of 10,000 raw troops, has beaten Gen. BANKS badly, driving him out of Washington, La. This information, however, comes in too roundabout a manner to be regarded as reliable.

We learn from the Army of the Potomac that the estimates of our loss in the late battles are greatly reduced. It is thought the aggregate will not reach 11,000.

Information has been received by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, that MOSBY has 300 men at Goose Creek, and 500 at Upperville, in the Shenandoah Valley. He meditates a raid, probably upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Meanwhile he will gather whatever supplies and forage he can scrape together in that not-quite-yet-exhausted region.

The rebel raiders in Western Virginia, perhaps a thousand or two strong, are still hanging about Gilmer, Wirt and adjoining counties, plundering a little and moving out of the country what they have already stolen. They appear to be doing pretty much as they please, and nobody seems to know anything as to their future designs.

The Washington *Star* states that the last lot of rebel prisoners sent South from that city were accompanied by fourteen females, who had been in confinement in the Old Capitol. Among them were Mrs. MITCHELL and her two daughters, arrested by Gen. ROSECRANS for persistently aiding and abetting the escape of rebel prisoners; also, a woman who had served for some months as a rebel sergeant of cavalry—a regular bruiser—and the noted Miss FORD, of Fairfax County, Va., arrested for participation in MOSBY'S abduction of Gen. STOUGHTON, &c. Miss FORD'S behavior while a prisoner was so entirely modest and correct as to make friends for her of all whose duties were about the Old Capitol, and to impress them with the conviction that Gen. STUART'S commission, appointing her as one of his Aides-de-camp, which was found with her when arrested, was but a joke on the part of all concerned in it.

Gen. BURNSIDE was in Washington on Thursday in consultation with the President and Secretary of War, probably with reference to the disposition of VALLANDIGHAM.

Brig.-Gen. WILD, with his Staff, sailed from this port yesterday for Newbern, to organize a negro brigade.

GENERAL NEWS.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Produce Exchange was held, yesterday, JAMES P. WALLACE in the Chair, to adopt measures for facilitating communication between the Great West and the Atlantic seaboard. A series of resolutions was offered by Gen. HIRAM WARDRIDGE, and unanimously adopted, setting forth the necessity of increased facilities of communication between the two sections of the country, both in a commercial and military point of view, and appointing a Committee of twenty-five to represent the Produce Exchange in the National Commercial Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 2d prox.

The annual meeting in behalf of the American Board of Foreign Missions, was held, yesterday morning, at Irving Hall—WM. E. DODGE, Esq., occupied the chair. Addresses were made by the Chairman, Rev. DANIEL BLISS, of the Syrian Mission; Rev. L. H. GULICK, of the Micronesian Mission; Rev. GEO. W. COAN, of the Nestorian Mission, and Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn.

The ladies of the National League organized yesterday at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, pledging themselves to loyalty to the Government so long as the war is prosecuted for freedom, indorsing the Conscription Act, and defining the objects of the Association to be "to educate the people into the true idea of a Christian Republic." Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was chosen President, and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY Secretary.

The anniversary of the New-York Institution for the Blind took place at Irving Hall last evening, and attracted a very large audience, as usual. The performance of the pupils elicited more than ordinary surprise and admiration—comprising, as they did, even an exhibition of an intelligent knowledge of the pending war.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS addressed a large audience at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, upon the question: "What shall be done with the negro?"

The explosion of the cartridge factory in this City on Tuesday night, was heard distinctly in Hartford, Conn.,—at least 100 miles distant.

The Eighteenth New-York Volunteer regiment arrived in this City from the seat of war yesterday. They number 300 men and are commanded by Col. MYERS. They took the cars in the evening for Albany.

The boating students of Harvard have sent a challenge to those of Yale College, and the Connecticut papers say it has been accepted.

The price of Gold was steady yesterday at 150 ⅜ cent., with less speculation than usual. Exchange 165 ⅜ per cent. sales. The speculative demand for Stocks continues active at advancing prices. New-York Central 125; Erie 98¼ ⅜ cent. Money 6 ⅜ cent. to the Stock Brokers.

Breadstuffs were offered freely, and purchased less extensively, yesterday, at much lower prices. Provisions attracted more attention. Groceries were in moderate request, as likewise were Hops, Fish and Whisky. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Fruit, Tallow, Petroleum and East India Rice. Moderate freight engagements were effected. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Vicksburgh and Richmond.

The public mind has been so much engrossed by the late movement upon Richmond and its unfortunate sequel, that the new movement upon Vicksburgh has excited little attention; and yet the latter promises far more important results than could have come from the former, however successful. The fall of Richmond would have been but the fall of a city; the fall of Vicksburgh will be the fall of a half of the Confederacy. The one place can scarcely be called a strategic point; its importance is chiefly factitious as the temporary seat of an itinerant Government. The other is the very key of the lower Mississippi, and its seizure will unclose military as well as commercial movements for an area of hundreds and even thousands of miles.

The fall of Vicksburgh must carry with it the fall of the much weaker works at Port Hudson, and leave the navigation of the river entirely unobstructed to the Gulf. That once realized, the Confederacy will be completely and irrecoverably bisected. The entire territory now in possession of the rebels embraces a little less than six hundred thousand square miles; and of this just about one-half lies west of the Mississippi, Texas alone having an area of 237,000 square miles. A division at that spot is not a mere dismemberment; it is a cleavage straight down through the middle. What gives particular consequence to it is, that it is beyond all contingency a permanent division. Were our armies to penetrate through the Confederacy in any other direction—say, for instance, from Nasbville to Charleston, or from Florence to Mobile—it would be accounted a great achievement, and yet probably the division thus produced would be very transient. The infernal texture of the Confederacy would close in behind, as did Satan's when smitten through by the sword of Michael the Archangel. But in this case there is no chance for any such re-junction. The rebels have no resources wherewith to make good a loss of their vital cord. The Mississippi once lost to them can never be regained, except by naval power; and a power sufficient to overcome our own they cannot possibly, create. After the river is cleared, it can be commanded by our present gunboats with hardly an effort; and these gunboats, were it necessary, might be indefinitely multiplied. Our possession of the river, therefore, must divide the Confederacy permanently as well as completely; and it would render the death of the whole concern simply a question of time.

The Western portion would very soon fall away, when once separated from the military support and control of the Richmond Government. It has little military strength of its own, and our arms could obtain command of the entire country with scarcely more difficulty than Gen. BANKS has experienced in getting the mastery of Western Louisiana. This region in our power, would afford the best of all fields for the use of contraband labor; and cotton could, with proper management, very soon be cultivated to an extent that would go far to relieve the present dearth of the article. The Texas Almanac represents that that State alone can, with adequate labor, produce six million bales of cotton. There would no longer be the slightest chance for the rest of the Confederacy to torture Europe into a recognition of its Independence. So far as cotton is King, it would rule quite as much in our favor as it would for the rebels. We should be quietly left to our own time of reducing the remaining six States. We do not believe that many active blows would have to be struck to accomplish this. The very object for which the Confederacy was established—the extension and strengthening of Slavery—would have been made impossible. The ruling classes of the six States would understand that even if they could succeed in securing a Confederacy on that reduced scale, it would not be worth the effort to keep it up—that its debts would crush it, that its slave system could not compete with the free labor system in the cultivation of the same staples beyond the Mississippi, and that in the nature of things it could not at best long live, encompassed by another nation of such prodigiously superior power. The loss of the western half of the Confederacy, which would result from our full possession of the river would thus make even in the view of the rebels themselves, the triumph of the other half not only impossible, but fruitless and worthless even if were it gained. It would be morally impossible for them to keep up the contest with any spirit whatever.

We believe, then, that we are justified in saying that the speedy capture of Vicksburgh ought to be the prime object of public concern; and there is better reason for being elated over the brightening prospects of Gen. GRANT, than to be depressed because of the overcast fortunes of Gen. HOOKER. The fact that the scenes in the latter case are comparatively near at hand, and that our own New-York soldiers have been largely engaged in them, of course tends peculiarly to excite our sensibilities. But it is a calm estimate of the relative bearings of the two movements upon the final issue of the war that alone should shape our hopes and fears. By that criterion we have a right to be more hopeful now than ever.

The Habeas Corpus in New-York.

The notorious HAMBLETON, of Georgia, who came on to New-York three years ago or more to extort money from the wholesale dealers of this City, by making but a "black list" containing the names of persons who were inimical to the South, or who refused to pay him for not so considering them, recently had the audacity to show himself here again, and was properly and righteously arrested as a spy and a traitor, and is now properly and rigbteously held in durance vile. But all this, so far from constituting a reason for not bringing him before the court when a writ of *habeas corpus* is issued for the purpose, constitutes the strongest possible reason why the writ should be instantly obeyed.

The *habeas corpus* in New-York is either suspended or it is not. We are led to infer, in the absence of any better light, that it is not, from the fact that the officers of the Government sometimes obey it. When a writ was issued by Judge MCCUNN last Fall, directed to Gen. BANKS, he scrupulously and cheerfully complied with it, and directed that the man for whose appearance it called should be at once delivered up, although he was on board the transport, and on the point of being carried South with that "secret" expedition. More recently, a similar writ, signed by the same Judge, directing the production of a man on Governor's Island, was received by the commanding officer as of full force and authority, and he expressly disavowed all right or desire to evade or resist the process. Nothing has since occurred to give any countenance to the notion that the power of the Courts has undergone, in the eyes of the Government, the smallest change or curtailment. Consequently we can see no reason, and we venture to say that there is no reason worthy of two minutes' consideration, why, when HAMBLETON'S body is called for in Court, the officer who has the misfortune to have the custody of it should rush out of town, and the article itself be hurried off to Fort Lafayette, apparently for the purpose of evading compliance.

There are but two cases in which a proceeding of this sort would have any excuse or justification. The one is when the Government is thoroughly satisfied of the danger or mischief of leaving a traitor or conspirator at large, and yet have not sufficient legal evidence to satisfy the Court of the propriety of detaining him; and the other is when it has reason to believe that the Judge is himself disaffected, and is determined to use the law for the confusion and embarrassment of the authorities. We can readily conceive of a case in which it is of great importance that a man should be locked up, in times like the present, although it might not be possible to assign any reason for it which a Court of law could possibly accept as valid, and yet not of sufficient importance to warrant the Government in seeking to cover it by a general suspension of the privilege of the *habeas corpus*. Under these circumstances, running off with prisoners, to avoid service of process, might possibly be excusable, but nothing could ever make it dignified or becoming. Most people will be disposed to think that if a nation is worth saving at all, its self-respect requires that it should not be saved by the "dodges" or tricks of an insolvent debtor or Tombs lawyer. We shall certainly suffer less, materially as well as morally, by letting traitors go free, than by punishing them clandestinely and surreptitiously, as if they were victims, and the Government wrong-doers. Besides which, as far as all doubt about his real character is concerned, it is hard to see what danger there was in bringing HAMBLETON into Court. If it be not possible to make him out, we will not say a dangerous, but a mischievous and traitorous spy, vagabond and "Jeremy Diddler," then the inmates of the Tombs are Christian martyrs.

Nor is there any suspicion, we believe, in this case, of the willingness of the Court to do its duty. Neither Judge MCCUNN nor any other Judge in this City, with one possible exception, has ever, so far as we know, shown any disposition to convert the Bench into a stump. There are several of them who spout a good deal more at political meetings than is either expedient or becoming; but this, like a good many other bad things, seems now to have acquired the sanction of custom, and a large portion of the public is no longer as much shocked and disgusted by it as the public would have been in the days of other and better Judges; and as long as the harangues delivered at Mozart and Tammany Halls are not enforced and illustrated from the judgment-seat, we suppose we have in these times no right to complain.

Judge MCCUNN, in the various *habeas corpus* cases that have come before him, has shown every disposition both to support the Government and to make allowance for the difficulties of its position. Putting respect for his office, therefore, aside altogether—though we ought not to be called on to do this in favor of a Government officer—there is no reason why anybody should act on the presumption that he will do wrong in a case between the Government and a Georgian rebel of HAMBLETON'S antecedents and propensities. Of the policy of the thing we say nothing, though there might be a vast deal said, and very justly, on the folly of putting on an appearance of contempt for the law where no contempt is either intended or needed, and of exciting the honest fears or wounding the honest prejudices of thousands of loyal men, the withdrawal of whose support from the Government is a far greater injury to the cause than the addition of an army of Hambletons to the rebel forces.

Slavery and the Rebellion.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his speech on Monday night, spoke of the danger that the rebels may adopt an emancipation policy, and asked, argumentatively, "If loyal men will surrender their slaves to save the Union, don't you suppose the disloyal will surrender theirs to save the Confederacy?"

To our view there is a very great difference between the two performances. If loyal men have been ready to give up their slaves, it is because they have seen, with vision ever growing clearer, that Slavery was the foundation of the rebellion; that there the most deadly blow could be struck at its heart, and that Slavery and loyalty were in their very nature inconsistent. So that the force of logic impelled them, if they retained their loyalty, to throw Slavery overboard.

With the rebels the reverse has been the case. They started the rebellion in the interest of Slavery. It was the "twin relic of barbarism" which alone made the rebellion possible, by blinding the understandings of the people. It was to avoid danger which they feared for Slavery, that they plunged into the perils of war. They have always claimed it to be a source of strength, and have presaged for it a glorious future when they had fought their slaveholding Government into the community of nations. Hence everything urges them to keep fast hold of it. Every man of them must admit to himself, whenever the question of emancipation is seriously brought before him, that the rebellion is a failure; that if they are to throw overboard the very thing for the sake of which they rebelled, they might as well have saved the rivers of blood which their treason has caused to flow.

But we have high authority for saying that "all that a man hath he will give for his life," and it may be that the rebels will yet sacrifice to the necessities of the rebellion the very foundation stone upon which they propose to build it. We have yet to see any signs of it, however. And we are very sure that they will only do it at the last extremity; that if they are driven to adopt such a measure, they will in all probability postpone it so long that it will not avail them if they do adopt it.

It will be no easy matter for the slaveholders to convince the negroes of their honesty in any proffer of freedom which they may make. But the negro naturally looks to us for freedom. It is difficult to make him believe that he is not sure of it at our hands. It remains only that we shall so act toward him as not to compel him to throw away his confidence in us, and in his despair turn back to the master who has thus far laid only the heavy hand of oppression upon him, and trust to his own power for securing the performance of any promise which the master may make to him. We must treat him fairly and honestly. We must give him a chance to earn his own freedom by his blood, if not by the sweat of his brow. He will prize it more highly, and be far more likely to make a good use of it, than if he received it as a mere accidental gift. The opportunities seem to be opening before the colored race. We trust that they will so employ them as that all men will admit that they have well deserved their freedom.

Congressional Elections in Kentucky.

It is gratifying to discover that unconditional loyalty to the Government is the prevailing sentiment of Kentucky politics, and that this sentiment grows more unanimous with the lapse of time. It has been feared in some quarters that Kentucky was inclined to be as much against the Administration as against the rebels, and that, in trying to balance between the two, her influence would be neutral, if not decidedly against the Government, in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

But an election for members of Congress is drawing nigh in that State, and as candidates are nominated the occasion is presented for "defining positions;" and the Kentucky loyalists are inexorable in demanding that candidates show their true colors. The canvass commenced some weeks ago, when a disposition to shirk the dire issues of the war was observable in some quarters. Only candidates claiming to be Unionists announced themselves, but some sought to propitiate the favor of rebel sympathizers by publishing that if elected to Congress they would "*refuse* to vote men and money for the further prosecution of the war unless the President revoked his Emancipation Proclamation." These equivocal manifestations aroused the loyal feelings of the masses, and Conventions were promptly called in most of the districts, to select and unite upon true Union candidates. The effect is happy. One candidate, (Col. MCHENRY,) to whom such doubtful sentiments were attributed, has come out and repudiated the charge, and declares for the uncompromising prosecution of the war. The Lexington District nominated Mr. CRITTENDEN, and in a distinct resolution pronounced in favor of furnishing the Administration with every agency needed in the conduct of the war, without limitation or qualification. In the district lately represented by Hon. Mr. DUNLAP, a like declaration was made, and W. H. RANDAL nominated, who pledged himself to a faithful adherence to this patriotic policy.

A similar purpose and policy prevail in other districts. It is evident that the whole State will follow in this course, and that there will be no conditions offered to be imposed by Kentucky, in the next Congress, on the President, in the measures that may be deemed necessary for quelling the rebellion. The candidates that are nominated in Kentucky will certainly be elected. The State will be a unit for the war.

It may strike some minds of very exuberant loyalty, that it is not much to boast of that Kentucky candidates for Congress are required, by the people, to be unreservedly for the war. But where so much doubt, hesitation and disaffection existed, as it was known existed in Kentucky, it *is* a great and noteworthy sign that it is so quietly and yet so thoroughly squelched by the loyal people of the State.

Re-enlistment of Volunteers.

The enemies of the Government have taken much comfort from the fact that a considerable portion of the volunteer force now in the field would soon be withdrawn from the Union armies by the expiration of their terms of enlistment. The reduction of our military strength from this source has indeed given some uneasiness to the loyalists of the North, and they have anxiously inquired how a like force was to be put in the field promptly enough to take the place of the returning volunteers.

It has not occurred to any considerable number of either class how small would be the difficulty in the premises. It did not enter into their calculations that the returning volunteers would, in large numbers, *resume their own places in the field*, under a reenlistment for the war. Yet such is the cheering and substantial fact. We confess we were not prepared for the developments that have been made in this direction since the volunteers began to return. In very great numbers, in some cases in almost entire companies and regiments, the disbanded volunteers express their desire to reënlist—and do reënlist for the war—before they leave camp, only taking a furlough of a few weeks to visit home.

The Government will be greatly relieved by this action of the soldiers. The country itself will feel relief in the lightness of the conscription that will be necessary if this spirit for reenlistment continues. To the cause itself, the advantage will be incalculable. Our Generals will not be surrounded with raw troops, new levies, unskilled citizens, whom it will require a year of arduous work to convert into soldiers that can be led against the enemy; but will get back, in strong columns, whole brigades and divisions of the veterans who have faced death on a score of battle-fields, and have the muscle, the nerve and the training to campaign as soldiers from the moment of their return to camp.

EXTRAVAGANT TONE OF JOURNALISM.—The *National Intelligencer* remonstrates with great force against the habit of dealing in extravagant language concerning the merits and proposed projects of Generals in the field, in advance of expected engagements. The effect of such excessive laudation is to beget undue expectations in the public mind, and to induce a corresponding depression and disappointment in the event of failure. We concur fully in the timely justice of the *Intelligencer's* remarks on this subject: indeed, our readers would recognize in them little more than a repetition, after the event, of cautions and suggestions to precisely the same effect which we made *before* Gen. HOOKER'S recent advance and failure. As long ago, for example, as on the 30th of April, we took occasion to protest against indulging toward Gen. HOOKER any of the extravagancies of language or of expectation with which it had been common to herald the movements of our commanding Generals. One sentence from that article will serve to show its drift, as well as the general tone of all our articles on that subject. We said:

"But we do most earnestly, for the sake of the nation, as well as for his, *beg of politicians and strategists of all sects and parties, to let him severely alone for the next half year at least.* If he achieves a great military reputation inside that period, he will have accomplished a very extraordinary feat, but there is not the smallest probability that one week less than that time will suffice for any such purpose. Consequently, even if he should win a battle within the month of May, it will still be premature to announce that the 'back of the rebellion is broken,' and it will be in the highest degree rash to *pronounce him either a young or a middle-aged Napoleon.*"

We thus depart from our usual custom, in referring to our own course, because the *Intelligencer* cites the TIMES as among the offenders in this respect;—basing its censure on a paragraph in which we set forth Gen. HOOKER'S own declared *intentions*, rather than our predictions, as to what he was about to do.

COPPERHEAD FORGERIES.—A certain portion of the Copperhead newspapers seem to have entered systematically on the business of ascribing to the TIMES articles which never appeared in its columns, and of imputing to its Editor political sentiments which he never entertained. Not long since we pursued with our denials for several weeks a forged extract from what purported to be a speech of the Editor—yet we see it still going the rounds of the secession prints as a genuine expression of our opinions. The Cooperstown *Freeman* brings us another pretended extract from our columns, declaring that "martial law over the entire North is a national necessity"—a sentiment which we never entertained, embodied in a paragraph which never appeared in the TIMES, but was cut from the columns of the *Herald*. So also we find in the Cleveland *Plaindealer* an article of over half a column, vindicating the rebel accounts of the affair at Chancellorsville, denouncing Gens. HOOKER, WADSWORTH and SEDGWICK, and assailing the Administration,—credited to the NEW-YORK TIMES. Nothing of the sort ever appeared in our columns. What the Copperhead newspapers expect to accomplish by this systematic forgery we cannot imagine. In spite of all denials, they will, doubtless, continue to practice it to the end of the chapter.

STRATEGY.—We trust that no one who possesses or can procure a map of the State of Mississippi will fail to follow up the accounts we publish almost daily of the different strategic operations and manœuvres of Gen. GRANT against Vicksburgh. As we have said before, it is by far the most complicated, interesting and exciting game of strategy that has been played in this war. Every day develops new movements of different kinds at new points in novel ways. To the military student, as well as to the general student, the history of GRANT'S siege of Vicksburgh will prove one of the most absorbing chapters of modern war. It is well to follow up this history while it is being made.

THE PEACE CONVENTION AND THE DEMOCRACY.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* notices Ex-Mayor WOOD'S call for a Peace State Convention, and makes upon it the following comment:

"We do not profess to know how this solution of peace is to be obtained, *unless by a dissolution of the Union. Those who assist in such a consummation, however honestly, we believe, are playing into the hands of the worst class of Abolitionists* who dictate the headlong course of the Administration."

There are a great many persons who share the inability of the *Atlas and Argus* to see how peace is to be secured at present except by a dissolution of the Union. They object to such a consummation, not merely for the only reason which seems to convey weight with that partisan journal, that it will "play into the hands of the Abolitionists," but also because it would ruin the country. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the *Atlas* objects to the result, and is not prepared to countenance any project by which it may be brought about. In reply to the intimation that the Peace Convention is also to take "such other measures as the welfare of the Democratic party may require," the *Atlas and Argus* remarks, that "the Democratic party is fully able to take care of itself."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An excellent performance of "Arolco" was given last night, to the usual indifferent attendance. All the artists were in fine voice, except Signor MAZZOLENI, who is hardly recovered, and the work—which merits more favor than it has received at the hands of the public—was received with applause. Mr. MARETZEK cannot thrive on this, and judiciously announces that the season will terminate on Monday, when PETRELLI'S opera of "Ione" will be given, for the last time. It is clear of no use to struggle against the stream. The public don't want any more opera for the moment.

To-day the last grand matinee will take place, when "Ione" will be given. The main cast is, of course, excellent, and Madame GUERRABELLA is seen to immense advantage as the heroine.

IRVING HALL.—There will be a double entertainment at this establishment to-day, celebrating a double event. Mr. GOTTSCHALK returns to the City after a brief absence, and Mr. HARRISON, the spirited proprietor of the Hall, takes his annual benefit. Either announcement would, we are sure, attract a liberal audience; under the present circumstances there will, we trust, be an overflowing attendance. The morning concert begins at 12, and the evening at 7½. These two entertainments will introduce the following artists: Mme. D'Angri, Miss Barretche, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Miss Louisa Krolikowska, Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, Mr. Theodor Thomas, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Harry Sanderson, Mr. Wm. Castle and Signor Abella. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will introduce a novelty—the Grand March from the "Tannhauser," arranged for four pianos, and will also play several of his most popular pieces.

The Alps by Sunrise.

This is the name given by GIGNOUX to his last and best work, now on exhibition at Goupil's Gallery, and which is attracting the attention and admiration of all lovers of art. Without being a portrait of any particular locality, it yet possesses, in a sufficient degree, enough of the general features of Switzerland, its ice-capped mountains, its placid lakes, its verdant plains, its rocky hills and shadowy valleys, to warrant the assumption that it conveys, even to those who have never visited that land, a correct idea of the Bernese Alps and the surrounding country. Heretofore little credit has been awarded GIGNOUX for any expression of tenderness in his pictures; naught in their treatment like poetry or sentiment, seemed foreign to this nature, and while he gave us, so to speak, the strong prose of autumn in brilliant reds and yellows, he never presented us with the delicate poetry of Spring-time with its light tints of green and blue. This feeling, however, is pleasingly apparent in the present picture, which is an eminently thoughtful and suggestive one, breathing the very spirit of rural peace and quietude. It is in marked contrast, both in its subject and color, to his "Indian Summer," though it possesses the same freedom of execution and harmonious management of light and shade which characterise that work. The luminous nature of the atmosphere is skillfully expressed, and the aerial perspective, observable in the immense distance given to the mountains, is admirably carried out.

As the title indicates, this picture depicts a sunrise in the Alps, when the first rays of the King of Day come streaming from beyond their snowy peaks, making a gleaming pathway across the lake, bathing the summits of the hills in golden light, and steeping the verdurous plains in warmth and bloom. Its beams dispel the mists of night, and cause them to wind in graceful festoons up the mountain's sides, to creep, with noiseless footsteps, along the vales, and to hover lingeringly, as if loath to depart, over the still water.

There is a fine bit of rustic beauty in the right-hand corner of this picture, where an old mill, with fallen rafters and broken wheel, shaded by Alpine pines and other trees, about the roots of which a brook leaps from rock to rock, forming a dimpled pool, with water-plants floating on its surface, attracts the eye. The introduction of the figures of Swiss peasants in the foreground, with the grazing cows near by, give a life-like interest to the scene, and destroys any feeling of loneliness, which a work of this kind would otherwise give to the spectator. The excellences of this picture cannot fail to add to the reputation of the artist.

Sale of Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 15.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $2,065,000 in "five-twenties" to-day, in the following localities: New-York and New-Jersey, $550,000; Boston, $440,000; Rhode Island, $101,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $287,000, Ohio and Cincinnati, $109,000; Delaware, $61,000, Washington, D. C., $33,000, Baltimore, $23,000, Kentucky, $27,000; Missouri, $9,000; Indiana and Illinois, $17,000. The increasing amounts from the Border States is a gratifying feature in the above list.

Western Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 15.

The bridge over the Monongahela at Fairmount, destroyed by the rebels some two weeks since, has been restored, and railroad communication with the West is fully re-established.

Gen. KELLY telegraphs from Grafton that the rebels have left the line of the Parkersburgh road and retreated South.

Murder Trial.

BOSTON, Friday, May 15.

The trial of HORACE P. DAVIS for the murder of NATHAN BREED, before the Supreme Court, in session at Salem, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. BREED was found murdered on the 23d of December last in his own store in Lynn, and the testimony very directly implicated DAVIS as the perpetrator. The defence was insanity.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's
New Spring and Summer
JUVENILE FASHIONS.
Comprehending a boundless variety of everything dashing and elegant in
BOY'S CLOTHING,
Both for in-door and out-door wear, that
MOTHERS OF FINE TASTE
Can desire, are now ready, marked down to the
LOWEST PRICES.
At the CENTRAL FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
And at No. 214 Broadway.

Nos. 60 and 68 Fulton-street.
Cassimere Business Coats.....$3 00 to $12
Cassimere Pants.....$2 50 to $7
Cassimere Vests.....$1 50 to $4
At
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 and 68 } Fulton-st.,
Between Cold and Cliff sts.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality, a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,
No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Up Town Depot
For the supply of
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 838 BROADWAY,
Corner 23d-st.
Splendid operators
Furnished to families
By the day or week,
With or without machines.
MACHINES TO LET.

ARNOUX'S
MERCHANT TAILORING
HAS REMOVED
TO
BROADWAY CORNER OF FOURTH-STREET.
Mr. ANTHONY ARNOUX, Sen., who was connected with the old firm of A. & G. A. ARNOUX, and later of A. ARNOUX & SON, will hereafter be found at the above location.
We offer all kinds of goods in the tailoring line, and shall sell
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
New-York, May 8, 1863.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.
The cheapest cash Clothing Warehouse in the City.
GEO. A HUNTER & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous. Harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Beckwith's Cattle Powder.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock
Apply to R. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS, MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Costiveness.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, and no one can expect to enjoy health permanently who permits it, for it is contrary to the economy of the system, and gives rise to a goodly proportion of the ills which afflict the human race. To neglect it, therefore, is to insure ill health of greater or less duration; yet, in attempting its removal, discrimination with regard to the remedies to be used is requisite. Violent purgatives temporarily remove obstructions, weaken the bowels, and reduce the strength of the patient, and are followed usually by greater constipation, rendering another and a stronger dose necessary, until even the strongest purgatives lose their effect, and the patient's condition becomes deplorable. What is required is a gentle preventive, one having some action on the liver, and one that can be taken daily without impairing the strength of the patient, or injury to the system, until the tendency to constipation is removed. But few remedies have been found to meet these requirements, and of these few probably none have been so successful, as demonstrated by many years' use, as Dr. H. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They are equally taken every night at bedtime, causing, in proper doses, no inconvenience during the night, and producing no sickness or unpleasant effect during the day, so that persons may follow their usual avocations, whether of business or pleasure, in the same manner as if they had not taken the Pills. Their good effect will begin to be obvious after a week or two's use, particularly in greater clearness of mind, and an increased energy and disposition to work and to enjoy life, and their continued use in the restoration of the health to the patient. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., and at retail by Druggists generally.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, with plain directions for self-treatment of Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Genito-urinary organs, &c., by M. L. HOWARD, Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York City. Mailed in sealed envelopes for $1, by F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

Mathews' Venetino Hair Dye, acknowledged by all to be the cheapest in the world. Easily applied; works to a charm; the hair requiring no preparation. Produces any shade that may be desired. Does not dry or scorch the hair, produces a permanent color—one that will neither fade, crock, or wash out. One that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents.
A. T. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 16 Cedar-st., New-York.

Try It.—Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that does part like it. Warranted. Price 25 and 50 cts. Sold by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, with pain or inconvenience to the patient, by DR. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished with attendance by order of Surg.-Gen. Hammond, U.S.A. and Surg. Wheeler, U.S.N.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair eternally. BOGLE'S Hyperion Hair dye, any shade, natural and like life. Surpasses everything. Try, be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. C. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

100 Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for sale, at great bargains, or to let. Monthly payments received for the same by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. C. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

MARRIED.

BLACK—BOYD.—On Thursday, May 14, by Rev. S. S. Finoy, DANIEL BLACK and MARGARET Born, daughter of John Boyd, all of this City.
HERRMANCE—WOOLSEY.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Prof. Noah Porter, D. D., Rev. ENOCH S. HERRMANCE, of Castleton, N. Y., and AGNES, eldest daughter of Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, President of Yale College.
SLADE—STOKES.—On Monday, May 11, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., FRANCIS H. SLADE, of the house of John Slade & Co., and ELIZABETH JAMES, daughter of Mr. Jas. Stokes, of this City.
OGILVIE—BUCHAN.—In Springwood, Westchester County, on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Lillie, of Kingston, ARCHIBALD OGILVIE and HANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. James Buchan.
MAJOR—LUQUEER.—On Thursday, May 14, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., WILLIAM KEVAN MAJOR and MARY T., daughter of Robert S. Luqueer.
TOMPKINS—HIGGINS.—On Thursday evening, May 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward Hopper, J. EDWARD TOMPKINS and CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of Daniel C. Higgins, Esq., and niece of the officiating clergyman, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ANNIN.—On Friday, May 15, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of John and Mary M. Annin.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, May 18, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 71 West 47th-st., near 6th-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, N. J., for interment.
BADGER.—On Thursday evening, May 14, from injuries received at the fire corner Cherry and Pike sts., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, GEORGE W. BADGER, Ex-Foreman of Engine Company No. 19, aged 29 years, 9 months and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Fire Department in general, and Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Stanton-st. Baptist Church.
☞ Boston and Maine papers please copy.
BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 14, Mrs. PHOEBE BUTLER, widow of the late Silas Butler, aged 71 years.
The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 17, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 44 Sands-st.
BOOTH.—On Wednesday morning, May 13, WALNO CORNWALL, son of Ralph W. and Julia D. Booth, aged 2 years and 7 months.
CROZIER.—In West Point, Va., on Friday, May 8, Lieut. CROZIER, 6th New-York Cavalry, aged 20 years and 5 months.
Funeral on Saturday, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, corner of 7th and Bloomfield sts., Hoboken, N. J. Interment in Greenwood. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.
DONOAN.—Suddenly, WALTER, youngest son of Walter and Harriet Donoan, aged 3 years, 8 months and 16 days.
The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, May 16, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 130 West 16th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation.
GAMBLE.—In Potomac Creek Hospital, on Wednesday, May 6, of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville on Sunday, May 3, Capt. JOHN GAMBLE, Co. H., 5th regiment New-Jersey Volunteers.
Funeral will take place from the Hedding M. E. Church, Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.
HIGGINS.—On Friday, May 15, Mrs. MARY HIGGINS.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 253 Henry-st., on Monday, May 18, at 4 o'clock P. M.
KIP.—In this City, on Friday, May 15, LEONARD W. KIP, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.
His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Stryker's,) in 34th st., near 8th-av., on Sunday afternoon, May 17, at 2 o'clock.
NOYES.—In Cairo, Ill., on Tuesday, April 28, of pneumonia, CHARLES RUSSELL, son of William C. and Jane R. Noyes, of this City, aged 16 years and 11 months.
His remains will be interred in Greenwood this morning.
PRICE.—Killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, on Friday, May 1, CHANNING MOORE PRICE, Major and Chief of Staff with Gen. Stuart, and second son of Thomas R. Price, Esq., of Richmond, Va., aged 20 years.
PEARCE.—In Fairmount, Westchester County, on Friday, May 15, of consumption, REBECCA A., wife of John Pearce, in the 29th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Broad-st., Fairmount.
SLATER.—On Thursday, May 14, CORNELIUS O. SLATER, aged 27 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 16, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 21 Cottage-place, without further notice.
SNELLING.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, May 15, FLORENCE D., only child of J. Greenwood and Susie T. Snelling, aged 15 months and 15 days.
TROWBRIDGE.—On Thursday, May 14, RUTHERFORD, son of George A. and Cornelia P. Trowbridge, aged 4 months and 17 days.
Funeral services on Saturday afternoon, May 16, at 3 o'clock, from No. 160 West 48th-st.
TERRY.—On Tuesday, May 12, of quick consumption, Mrs. LOIA ELIZABETH TERRY.
Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, May 17, at the residence of her father, Gideo Terry, No. 121 West 45th-st., without further invitation.
VORIS.—In Sing Sing, at the house of her son-in-law, Marlborough Churchill, on Friday, May 15, Mrs. MARY ANNA VORIS, widow of Richard R. Voris.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday next, May 18, at 12 o'clock.
VAN BUSKIRK.—In Peekskill, on Friday, May 15, of croup, GEORGE, son of Richard and Charlotte Van Buskirk, aged 1 year, 6 months and 25 days.
Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, at Peekskill, on Monday, May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.
WOOD.—On Wednesday, May 13, suddenly, JOSEPH WOOD, in the 24th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 17, at 2 o'clock, from the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs.
WILSON.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 14, JACOB P. WILSON, in the 84th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place at his residence in Philadelphia, from thence the body will be removed to the burial-place of his father, James G. Wilson, at Greenwood. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the cars, about 3 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, May 16, to convey the mourners and friends of the family who may desire to accompany the corpse to Greenwood.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 277.—May 15, 1863.
66, 7, 67, 3, 76, 37, 75, 16, 71, 43, 46, 23, 73, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 278.—May 15, 1863
56, 27, 30, 62, 66, 44, 29, 32, 57, 17, 40, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of May 5, 1863, No. 8,316 drew $100,000, No. 8,322 drew $5,000, No. 8,050 drew $30,000, No. 2,568 drew $10,000, No. 1,214 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. $0 per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; highest rates paid for doubloons and American gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

IODINE.
OF ALL REMEDIAL AGENTS, IODINE stands preeminent. The amount of ability, zeal and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the
HUMAN SYSTEM
has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in *Materia Medica*, and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.
Iodine was discovered in the year 1812, and received its name from the Greek word which heads this article. It is an elementary body, obtained from seaweed, is very volatile, and has great control over
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
It acts upon the
HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR
SYSTEM.
It neutralizes metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds that can possibly occur in the living body.
THE TONIC
operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. Diseases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.
The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of
HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY
enables us to recommend
IODINE WATER.
A solution of pure Iodine in pure water, as a specific for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart, Liver and Kidney diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weakness, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Disease.
Dr. Scoffin's is a pure solution, and its excellence as a medicine, are attested by Dr. Chilton, Prof. Parker, Prof. Booth, Dr. Whitney, and others equally known to science.
TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE.
Price $1 per Bottle—$5 per half dozen.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists.
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all Druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer TENA, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this Office, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the uptown stations as follows:
Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.
Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.
Station E, 9:00 A. M.
Stations F and G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUfactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

DR. JUNKINS' LECTURES ON PROPHECY.—The ninth of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock, in the church corner of Canal and Greene sts.; entrance on Greene-st.; seats free. Subject—*The Glorious Throne*, Revelation iv.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had no opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MARCEA-ST., NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

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BROADWAY.

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MEMBERS' OPPOSITION TICKET,
1863.
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CHARLES H. SWORDS,
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with James Morrison & Co.
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with Hill, Tilden, Brinkerhoff & Phillips.
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S. SEABURY GUION, with Williams & Guion.
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H. AUBLEY CLARK, with Bank of America.
ROBT. WALTERSWYN, with Kirkland & Von Sachs.
A. JUDSON DECKER, with David Morrison & Son.
ELECTION TUESDAY, May 19.
☞ Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS. NEW STYLES.
Some as low as $3, $5 and $8 a set. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as $1, $2 and $3 a set, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS.
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

THE NORWICH AND NEW-YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—The well known and favorite steamer the CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. JEWETT, is about to withdraw from her route for a few days, and her place occupied by a new and younger sister, THE CITY OF NEW-LONDON. This new steamer enters the line on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, under the charge of Capt. LEON CHAMPLIN, whose qualifications for his position are of no elevated character, and who will promote the important interests confided him.
A general rather than a particular description is all that can here be attempted regarding this beautiful boat. Suffice it to say she was built by Messrs. John Englis & Son, is 760 tons burden, 220 feet in length, 32 feet beam, 9 feet hold, and is propelled by a beam-engine from the Allaire Works, containing a 54-inch cylinder, and 11 feet stroke, with side-wheels 36 feet face, and 33 feet diameters. She is furnished with 44 first-class staterooms in her upper hall, and is well provided with berths below stairs—in short, offering for a steamer of her character liberal and delightful accommodations.
It is but proper to say in this connection that, in the general arrangement and equipment of all the steamers of this line, a just appreciation of the efficiency of those gentlemen composing the Board of Direction, and especially of that gentleman selected from their number upon whose shoulders reposes the general management of the line, cannot be too highly entertained, and passengers are daily waiving the slight inconvenience of very early rising in going East, as they take into consideration the unusual comforts here afforded on board steamers and cars, respectively.
Passengers for Boston and the East leave daily at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, by steamers CITY OF NEW-LONDON, Capt. SAMUEL Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and CITY OF BOSTON, Capt. WHEELOCK, on alternate days.
Due notice will be given of the readiness of the CITY OF NEW-YORK.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

UP-TOWN MILLINERY.—MRS. R. B. JANES, No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., has just opened a choice assortment of lace and straw bonnets, children's hats, ribbons, flowers, &c. Also, mourning bonnets at lowest cash prices.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.
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IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.
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IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.
The principal vital force in the human system is the iron contained in the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if from any cause whatever the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease. The great value of
IRON AS A MEDICINE
Is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation, and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup,
BY COMBINATION IN A WAY BEFORE
UNKNOWN.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is a protected solution of
THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
and STRIKES AT THE ROOT of disease by supplying the blood with its
LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.
This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all Diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by
DEBILITY
or a
LOW STATE
of
THE SYSTEM.
To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of
IRON IN THE BLOOD
without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.
The proofs of the efficacy of this remedy, in THOUSANDS OF CASES where ordinary medicines have failed to give relief, are so well established that invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.
For a SPRING MEDICINE it has no equal.
Pamphlets sent free.
Prepared as heretofore by N. L. CLARK & CO.
J. P. DINSMORE, Sole Agent,
No. 15 Tremont-st., Boston.
Sold by all Druggists.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS,
ATTENTION!
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-st.,
(Sign of the Bulletin,)
Will supply your wants in the
CLOTHING
line, at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

MISS DICKINSON IN BROOKLYN.
By request of many citizens, Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture in the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 22. Her subject will be, *How Providence is Teaching the Nation.* Admission to Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony, 50 cents; Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Further particulars hereafter.

FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &c., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
☞ BEWARE of all worthless imitations.
☞ Principal Depot, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots; without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

THE PITCHERS ARE READY.
We mean the new, seasonable, patent double silver-plated ICE PITCHERS; a little higher in price than last year, but much more beautiful patterns, and of the quality of "SHEFFIELD PLATE." The style and quality of our TEA SETS, URNS, CASTERS, WAITERS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c., are equal to any in the City, and our wholesale and retail patrons will find it to their interest to purchase of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
E. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 5 and 7 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!
A fine collection of Roses, Verbenas, Petunias, Geraniums, Fuschias and all other bedding-out plants, and also a fine lot of Standard Roses for sale, by W. FITZPATRICK, florist, 25th-st. and Broadway. Baskets always on hand for those who want plants for the country.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."
L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES, warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturer of Photo. Materials,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.
Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

SPRING,
1863,
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS
NOW READY,
Comprising all the articles necessary for a
GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

UNIFORMS
FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
Made up in a
Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

STERLING'S
STERLING'S
STERLING'S
STERLING'S
STERLING'S AMBROSIA
STERLING'S AMBROSIA
STERLING'S AMBROSIA
STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
AMBROSIA
AMBROSIA
AMBROSIA
AMBROSIA
MADE FROM ROOTS,
MADE FROM ROOTS,
MADE FROM ROOTS,
MADE FROM ROOTS,
FOR
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AN OILY EXTRACT.
AN OILY EXTRACT.
AN OILY EXTRACT.
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BARKS AND HERBS.
BARKS AND HERBS.
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
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NONE GENUINE
NONE GENUINE
NONE GENUINE
NONE GENUINE
BUT DR. STERLING'S
BUT DR. STERLING'S
BUT DR. STERLING'S
BUT DR. STERLING'S
HAIR
HAIR
HAIR
HAIR
THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE
THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE
THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE
THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
Every lady should try it. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA
will cause the hair to grow in the most luxuriant manner. It is a sure preventive against baldness; prevents the hair from falling out or from turning premature gray. Will restore gray hair to its original color, by curing the disease of the scalp.
CERTIFICATES.
This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now, my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN, No. 152 Bleecker-st.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Proprietor.
Thousands of similar certificates may be seen at the Depot, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.

AT RETAIL,
TEN THOUSAND DOZEN
RICH PARIS SILK
NECK-TIES,
At the following pr

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES,

ROMAN SCARFS,
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
FOUR-PLY COLLARS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
IVORY SLEEVE STUDS,
IVORY BOSOM STUDS,
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS,
GAUZE MERINO DRAWERS,
UMBRELLAS, CANES,
SUSPENDERS, CAPS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
FANCY HOSIERY, &c.

A large and popular variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS
TO ORDER,
Unrivaled
IN QUALITY, FITTING AND MANUFACTURE,
At UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
No. 495 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)
THE NEWEST STYLES
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 19th of May, inst., at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLBERT, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 36th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WERSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY the Eighteenth instant, at half-past one o'clock P. M., in Room Number Eight City Hall. All persons interested are invited to be present without further notice.

PETER MITCHELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested are requested to attend without further notice.

JOHN T. HENRY,
PETER MITCHELL,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
} Committee on Ferries.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
} Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 6 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Assignee for the late firm of Purdy & Tyson, of No. 36 Bowery, in this City, hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against said firm must present the same at my office, before the first day of June next.

DANIEL B. FAYERWEATHER, Assignee.
New-York, May 14, 1863. Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIBBAL'S SPRING
ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT
—Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c.
Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

GLASS LETTERS
Gilded or stained. Generally adapted for first-class store windows. More attractive, lasting, and 15 per cent cheaper than an ordinary gilding. Publishers order. Brass, wood, porcelain and other letters. Depot No. 165 Fulton-st., New-York.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent. Depot No. 70 Maiden-lane.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock, in large or small lots.
R. R. CREAN,
No. 9 Park-place.

PAPER, PAPER, PAPER.
A. P. HALL, wholesale paper warehouse, No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York, has for sale large stocks of every kind of Paper in connection with the Cambridge and Hopedale Paper Mills, at lowest prices.
A. P. HALL,
No. 44 Beekman-st.

GENUINE PINE FLAVORED OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
25 cents per pound.
LIBERAL terms to the TRADE.
For sale by grocers generally.
WILLIAM GILLIES & BRO.,
No. 203, 205 and 207 Washington-st., New-York.

THE MOST PERFECT SHIELD OR GUARD for Hand Saws, for Ripping, Cross-cutting, Mitering or Scroll-sawing, which is thoroughly adjustable to all kinds of saw work, and to all thicknesses of stuff. Manufactured by the SAW GUARD CO., No. 501 Broadway, Room No. 5, New-York.

ALDERNEY CATTLE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale a few thoroughbred Alderney cattle, of both sexes; they can be seen at Fort Washington, New-York City.
JOHN HAVEN.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY—To take affidavits, &c., for the States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 5—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS EXECUTOR OF W. EMILE FIELD, deceased, will in order to close the estate, sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling-house on the premises, in the village of Peekskill, the real estate of the said Field usually known as the CAPT. REQUA FARM, situated near the flourishing village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, the first stopping place of Railroad Express trains North. The place consists of about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FERTILE LAND,

on which is a great variety of fruit and shade-trees, and abounds in

ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES,

with unsurpassed views of the Bay, Highlands and surrounding country.

It is believed that for the number of its beautiful locations, the excellence of its soil, its proximity to schools and churches, conveniences to the River and Railroad, and the extent, variety and beauty of its prospect, this property presents inducements for purchase which are rarely offered.

The property is well adapted for division, being already intersected by avenues, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers on accommodating terms. The executor, before the day of public sale, will sell at private sale any portion that may be desired.

For information as to the property, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.; ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; D. F. CLAPP, Cashier of Westchester County Bank, Peekskill; or to the subscriber, at Croton Landing.

CYRUS FROST, Executor.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, HAS removed to No. 14 Pine-st., where he will give, as heretofore, SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS at private sale. Also, to AUCTION SALES of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., on liberal terms.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
Of steamer SUNBEAM and her CARGO.
CARGO of prize schooner Mary Teresa.
CARGO of prize schooner Mercury.
And CARGO of prize sloop Wave.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by order Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, under direction of ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, cargoes of the above vessels, viz.:

BRANDY,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS,
LEAD
ARMS and AMMUNITION,
HATS,
SALT,
FISH,
IRON,
THREAD,
FLOUR,
and
TURPENTINE.

Steamer SUNBEAM, with her tackle, apparel, and everything on board belonging to the same steamer.
Terms cash. Catalogues ready on 12th inst.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal for Southern District of New-York,

Cargoes of schooner
HETTIWAN.
FLORIDA.
And brig
MINNA.

Consisting of COTTON, RESIN, SALT, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, GUNNY BAGS, AND GROUND SALT.

Also, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, on board
SCHOONER FLORIDA,

Her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.
Catalogues are now ready.

ALSO,
BRIG MINNA.

Her tackle, apparel and furniture, and as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., viz.

One light family carriage with pole and shafts, seats four persons. One open wagon with pole and shafts and panelled, will accommodate two, four or six persons. One single rockaway wagon with leather top. One second-hand double harness. One second-hand single harness, saddle and bridle, lots of blankets, nets, &c., &c., the whole belonging to a private establishment.

AUCTION SALE.—Sorrell horse, about 14½ hands, about 5 years old, has been driven on the road in 2.30, and is reported much faster; cost in Vermont in January last, $350; believed to be perfectly sound and kind; has been ridden by a lady; is a square even traveler.

P. C. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY BULKLEY & FINK, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

BY ORDER OF JOHN N. WHITING, ESQ., ASSIGNEE.

Parcel No. 1—75 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, and two shares in the Novelty Iron Works' stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $5,650 with interest.

Parcel No. 2—50 shares in Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same, to secure $4,698 50 thereof.

Parcel No. 3—20 shares in the American Bank Note Company, 22 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $2,153 40, with interest.

Parcel No. 4—21 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,235, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 6—40 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,080, and interest.

Parcel No. 7—21 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $600 and interest.

Parcel No. 8—9 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $200 and interest.

Parcel No. 9—15 shares of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $507 49 and interest.

Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 5 shares of $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares, $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 12—25 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 15—6 shares American Bank Note Company's stock.

Interest in the New-York Brick Manufactoring Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated at about $5,000.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel, black walnut chairs in green reps, paioted and enamelled marble-top cottage suites, carved rosewood armoir-a-glace, carved rosewood wardrobe, carved oak and black walnut extension dining-table, dining-room chairs in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre table, gilt frame French plate mantle mirrors, carved rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood reception chairs, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany sofas, chaise lounges, in hair cloth, Chinese gong, silver and plated ware, mahogany washstands with marble top, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, straw paillasses, dressing bureaus, kitchen furniture, china, crockery and glassware.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

450 Prussian muskets, and 500 siege rifled muskets, to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON THE CORNER OF CATHARINE AND MADISON STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Trustees of the Society for the Promotion of the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, the plot of land, together with the substantial brick buildings thereon, situate on the southwesterly corner of Catharine and Madison sts., as per diagram. The first floor has five stores fronting on Catharine-st., the upper part and basement are now used by the Society, but can at a small expense be converted for business purposes. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY—[illegible]

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Assessor's No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JAMES LYNCH, Esq., Sheriff, the valuable property known as No. 248 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts. For maps, &c., inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on

THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

some 1,800 lots in the

ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.

In continuation of the system of monthly auction sales, this Company will offer, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 25 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of June next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within 10 days thereafter, and the coal taken away within 30 days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional 30 days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton, within 10 days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.
A rare chance for Housekeepers and Dealers!

will sell at auction, THIS DAY (Saturday,) May 16 at the residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, magnificent set brocade curtains, mirrors, carpets, lace curtains, chandeliers, dining-room suites, etageres, oil paintings, statuary, bronzes, vases, bookcase, table, buffet, extension table, china, glass, silverware, bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, wardrobes, mattresses, bronze clock. Also basement and kitchen furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,
Will sell on
MONDAY, MAY 18,

At 2 P. M., at No. 90 Nevins-st., between Atlantic and Pacific sts., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, nearly new, walnut parlor suits in green reps, walnut centre-table, marble top; Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany chamber furniture, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 5½ Pine-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

$500 Putnam & Tayne's Bonds	$5,000 N. Y. 6's, 1873.
$500 N. Y. City 6's Central Park Stock.	$2,000 N. Y. City Floating Debt Sinking Fund.
$3,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. R. 6 per cent Bonds	$10,000 Newark City 6 per cent. Bonds.
60 shs. Phœnix Bank.	20 shs. Merchants' Bank.
25 do. Continental Bank.	15 do. Impt'& Trad's Bk
70 do. Mechanics' Bank.	100 do. 6th-av. R. R. Co.
100 do. 2d-av. R. R. Co	80 do. Stuyvesant F. In. Co
10 do. Am. Ex. Fire Ins. Co	40 do Mercantile F. In. Co
20 do. Park Fire Ins. Co.	20 do. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
20 do. Astor Fire Ins. Co.	15 do. Gebhard Fire In. Co.
40 do. Security Life Ins. Co	15 dn. Corn Ex. Fire In Co
50 do. East Riv. Fire In. Co	12 dn. N. Y. & N. Haven R. R. Co.
$5,140 Pacific Ins. Scrip of 1860 and 1861.	30 shares East River Bank.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, part of which are in the immediate vicinity of CENTRAL PARK, and on BROADWAY, together with A VALUABLE WATER FRONT ON THE EAST RIVER, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the following described real estate

BROADWAY—5 lots on southeast corner of Broadway and 51st.

BROADWAY—5 lots, bounded by Broadway, 9th-av., 63d and 64th sts.

AV. NEW A—11 lots on the east side of Avenue A, between 54th and 56th sts.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST.—7 lots on 55th-st., 50 feet east of Avenue A.

TENTH-AV.—2 lots northwest corner of 10th-av and 54th-st., 2 do. southwest corner of 10th av. and 55th-st.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST.—1 lot, with large store lot on rear, on the south side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—5 lots and 5 gore lots on the south side of 55th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

ELEVENTH-AV.—5 lots on southwest corner of 11th-av, and 55th-st. 1 lot on northeast corner of 11th-av and 55th-st.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Also, a valuable water front on the East River, extending from 10th to 57th sts.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, May 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., $2,000 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

$6,000 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

$6,729 44 100 notes, due 23d August, 1860, Mobile and Ohio Railroad

$51,000 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds, Great Western Railroad Company.

102 shares Western Railroad Co., $100 each.

9½ shares Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, $100 each.

$147,750 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

1,120 shares, $100 each, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

$15,410 85-100 Certificates of Indebtedness, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

$7,83 65-100 Certificate of Trustees of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

$65,825 50-100 1st mortgage bonds, Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company.

32 scrip shares Illinois Central Railroad Co., $100 each.

$45,160 cancelled bond scrip, Illinois Cen. Railroad Co.

343 shares Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, $50 each (common.)

81 shares Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, $50 each (preferred.)

$7,000 Real Estate 7 per cent. bonds Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.

Terms cash. Lists, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer,

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY AND ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.—By H. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 16, at 7½ o'clock, a valuable Private Library of about 1,200 volumes, selected by a gentleman of this City, and comprising only the best English edition of rare and valuable Standard and Miscellaneous Works, elegantly and richly bound, embracing History, Romance, Travels, Poetry, the Drama, the Classics, Biography, Belles Lettres, and in addition, many rare and expensive Illustrated Works. This collection is worthy the inspection of those desirous of purchasing the best editions of standard works. On exhibition, and catalogues ready the day before sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, 60 gallons of brandy, counters, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A PARTY, HAVING ACQUIRED A competency, and desirous of retiring from business, would sell out the business, together with a very favorable lease on Broadway, or would dispose of the lease separately; size of premises 28x100 feet; would exchange in part for a country residence or City property. Parties having money to invest in a lucrative business would do well by apolying to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A FIRST-CLASS ladies' school in this City. A certain amount of capital, and satisfactory references as to character and capability, are indispensable. Apply to Messrs. WILLIAMS & MATHEWS, No. 757 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a well-established grocery and liquor store, in a first-class location. Rent low, low taxes, must be sold on account of the parties going into other business. For further particulars enquire on the premises, No. 299 3d-av.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. ELABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

CHEAP ROOFING COMPOSITION, Tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 42 Pearl-st.

ÆOLIAN LAMP
MANUFACTORY, NO. 589 GREENWICH-ST.

This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke. Is always clean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and is warranted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use et this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or et any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (60) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 20th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

For delivery on the 3d of June:

1,000 herrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

1,000 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

25,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

62,500 pounds of first quality thoroughly cured SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

750,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples which can be examined at this office. Packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

50 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

500 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

50,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

7,500 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

12,500 pounds prime ROASTED COFFEE, to be packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples, to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish, Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples in the green state of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

15,000 pounds of first quality TEA, to be in half chests, ¼ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; boxes to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and Chop-marks to accompany the usual samples. Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

45,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of June; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

For delivery on the 10th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 17th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 24th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions, also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the unwholesome for preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert D. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package of every article. All boxes to be strapped.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when ever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples on MONDAY, 25th instant.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. S.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-st., May 12, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, for the delivery of 1,100 tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each, and 65 cords of wood, on conditions following

1. To be of best Lehigh, one-half broken, and one-half egg size, to each place of delivery—the sizes to be delivered separate—all to be clean and well screened.

2. Persons proposing to deliver descriptions of coal other than Lehigh, will add a description of the coal they propose to deliver.

3. The tons to consist of 2,240 pounds each, to be weighed by an Inspector appointed by this Department, who shall countersign the delivery ticket.

4. The delivery to be made at such times as the contractor may elect, prior to the 15th of September next, at the several Police Station-houses, Sub-Station-houses, the Central Department and House of Detention in New-York. In such quantities each as shall be required.

5. A price shall be named per ton for the amount to be delivered as above, which will be about 1,100 tons—and a price per ton for whatever additional quantity shall be ordered thereafter, and before May 1, 1864.

6. The wood to be of the best quality pine and oak wood, half each, sawed and split.

7. Payment in cash when the quantities specified shall be delivered, and for any additional quantity, on presentation of the bills.

D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 13, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED Proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, May 25, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; and

For the paving with trap-block of Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

N. B.—The time for receiving proposals for paving Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, is extended to the same hour and day.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, New-York, May 7, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon of Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1863, for the delivery of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet,

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and tenable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying SIX per cent interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7 30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

As the right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Savings Banks, the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day, can secure bonds, to be delivered during the FIRST TWENTY DAYS of July, by a deposit of 10 per cent with the subscribers.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS'
BOUGHT, COLLECTED OR ADVANCED UPON.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordnance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy claims wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers on commission. Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of Indebtedness (old and new) constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cent. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per cent Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7 Broadway, on the 2d day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for the election of seven Directors of said Company, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election. The polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 22 to June 3, both inclusive

Dated New-York, May 1st, 1863.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

New-York, May 25, 1863.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—AT AN ELECTION held on TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year.

FOR DIRECTORS.

ANTHONY P. HALSEY,	PETER V. KING,
CHAS. E. BILL,	EZRA WHEELER,
E. BOONEN GRAVES,	PHILETUS H. HOLT,
CHAS. P. LIVINGSTON,	WILLIAM BOTTOM,
JOHN LANE,	GEO. HOWLAND
FRED'K SHELTON,	JOHN N. BRADLEY,
JAMES H. BANKER.	

For Inspectors of Election.—W. Templeton Johnson, Henry E. Winthrop, Henry Ogden Hoit.

At a special meeting held this day, Mr. HALSEY having declined a re-election on account of ill-health, CHARLES P. LIVINGSTON, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JAMES H. BANKER, Esq., Vice-President.

WM. E. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
New-York, May 12, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ARIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOODMAN,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TAYLOR O'BRIAN,	LEONARD B. CANNON,
JOSEPH RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES K. TAYLOR.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TAYLOR O'BRIAN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 50 Wall-st.,
New-York, May 13, 1863.

AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of this Company, in this City, will be closed on MONDAY NEXT, at this office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, as approved by the respective Committees.

CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, May 5, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after the eighteenth day of May next, the United States Trust Company of New-York will act as Registrar of Transfers and Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of New-York, as Transfer Agents, of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the ninth (9th) inst., to reopen at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the eighteenth inst. All transfers of stock will be made at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
New-York, April 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
New-York, May 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company is prepared to discount the payment of interest on their issue of $2,500,000 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds.

On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEDDES & ROPBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent discount for the period unexpired.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY. No. 12 Wall-st, New-York, April 29, 1863.—The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the first day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on and after the 26th inst. By order of the Board,

R. TOUSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, May 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

New-York, May 11, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ALL classes, of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, are invited to meet at the Company Transfer Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, at 1 P. M.

S. H. MEYER,
President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. C. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'sy May 6.
EUROPA, MCDIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, ——, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'sy, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'sy, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations.).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. will dispatch the following first-class full-powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON	WEDNESDAY, June 10.
MARATHON	WEDNESDAY, June 24.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY, July 8,

And every alternate Wednesday.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:

Cabin	$80 00
Steerage	$32 50

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:

Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

For Steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and Cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH BRITAIN,
Capt. MCMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, May 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $65 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
BTEAMSHIP LINE.

Regular sailing days WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP
SALVOR
will sail for WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN and ALEXANDRIA on SATURDAY, May 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER. For freight or passage apply to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

☞ The ships of this line discharge and receive freight at Alexandria.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
P. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received. Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte with dispatch.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ASA BAKER, will sail on Thursday, May 7

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon. JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday.....May 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday.....May 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday.....May 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,003.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
New-York, May 12, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 25th inst.

By order of the Board,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, May 12, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent (free from Government tax), payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BOLL, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

THIS SATURDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock,
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST
GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEASON,
when Petrella's new and brilliantly successful opera of
IONE
will be presented, with its superb cast and gorgeous mise en scene.

IONE.....MADAME GUERRABELLA
Nidia, a slave.....Mlle. SULZER
Giauco, the Athenian.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern-keeper.....Signor BIACHI
Salustio.....Patricians.....Signor RUBIO
Clodio.....Glauco's friends.....HERR MULLER
Dirce, Ione's slave.....Mme. FICHER
Patricians, Gladiators, People of Pompeii, Peasants, Guards, Centurions, Lictors, Soldiers, Slaves, &c
CONDUCTOR.....Signor J. NUNO.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1.

Tickets can be obtained at all the regular ticket offices and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.

ON MONDAY, CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
LAST APPEARANCE OF THE ENTIRE COMPANY.

CARD.—The Director begs to announce that the brief summer season of six nights having terminated, Monday evening will be the last appearance of the company, and the

FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

on which occasion, Petrella's new and brilliantly successful Opera of "IONE" will be presented as a valedictory performance.

IONE.
(THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.)

IONE.....MADAME GUERRABELLA
Nidia, a slave.....Mlle. SULZER
Giauco, the Athenian.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern keeper.....Signor BIACHI
Salustio.....Patricians.....Signor RUBIO
Glodio.....Clanco's friends.....HERR MULLER
Dirce, Ione's slave.....Mme. FICHER
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS commences this morning at the box office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BORCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mix, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3.30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9.15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2.45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 5 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 00 A. M., 9 15 A. M., 1 15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11 15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR STEAMBOATS, ranging from 200 to 500 tons measurement. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mounta's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. D. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2.45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50c. nts.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY A STEAMBOAT—Either sidewheel or propeller, between 20 and 50 tons, adapted for a freight boat, in good running order. Address Box No. 131 *Times* Office, with size, speed, age, where insured, where seen, and what valued at.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines ever adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and Nervous Debility	1
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Fluxes	100
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	100

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.....$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book.....7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book.....4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos 1 to 15,) and Book.....1 00

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.
THIS EVENING, the young comedian,
J. S. CLARKE,
Pronounced by the universal voice of the Press and public as
OUR GREATEST COMIC ARTIST,
OUR GREATEST COMIC ARTIST,
will appear, for the second time, in the character of
MR SMASHINGTON,
In a new Farce entitled
SOMEBODY'S COAT.
Written expressly for him by J. E. McCleis, Esq.
It will be preceded by Tom Taylor's dashing Comedy, (for the last time,)
BABES IN THE WOOD,
Which has made
THE GREATEST HIT
In the season of merriment, being received, from its commencement to its close, with one continuous roar of laughter,
JEREMIAH BEETLE, (a henpecked lodging-house keeper,).....J. S. CLARKE
as originally acted by him, many nights in succession, with remarkable success.
Lady Blanche Rushton.....Miss Ada Clifton
Frank Rushton.....Mr. L. V. Harrest
Earl of Lazenby.....Mr. Martin
Tommy Slidell.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
REMEMBER!
LAST NIGHT
of
BABES IN THE WOOD.
SECOND NIGHT
of
SOMEBODY'S COAT!
THREE HOURS OF UNFLAGGING LAUGHTER!!!

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

JANE ENGLISH.
Immense hit of the
FRENCH TROUPE.
NEW PANTOMINES.
THIS EVENING, AND
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
the celebrated
TROUPE ST. DENIS,
from the Theatre La Scala, Milan.
The young and lively
BEAUTIFUL BELLE

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ROSITA, QUEEN OF THE ROPE.

ROSITA	YOUNG.	ROSITA
ROSITA	BEAUTIFUL.	ROSITA
ROSITA	TALENTED.	ROSITA
ROSITA	CHARMING.	ROSITA
ROSITA	ELEGANT.	ROSITA
ROSITA	LIKE	ROSITA
ROSITA	MERCURY	ROSITA
ROSITA	in	ROSITA
ROSITA	ACTION.	ROSITA
ROSITA	SYLPH	ROSITA
ROSITA	in	ROSITA
ROSITA	GRACE.	ROSITA

JANE ENGLISH'S FIRST MATINEE,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—DOUFLOCQ'S GRAND TOUR OF THE HOLY LAND, or gigantic illuminated illustrations of a journey through Palestine, and superb Oriental costumes, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½ o'clock.

ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
THE BRADFORD COMMEMORATION.
MAY 20, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY proposes to commemorate, on its Two Hundreth Anniversary, the birthday of WILLIAM BRADFORD, who introduced the art of Printing into the Middle Colonies of British America, by an address and other appropriate proceedings. The address will be delivered by JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq., of Philadelphia, at the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th of May, at 8 o'clock.

Each member of the Society will receive, on application, two single tickets of admission, which must be applied for at the Library, or to Col. Warner, No. 516 Broadway, on or before Monday, the 18th inst.

Members of the Press and veteran printers, and any descendants of William Bradford, who may be present in the City, are requested to make themselves known to the Committee, in order that they may be duly invited to attend.

The Society will hold a reception at the Library, on Thursday evening, May 21, at 8 o'clock. Members who wish to secure invitations to the reception, must apply as above immediately, as the number is of necessity very strictly limited, and they will be issued in the order of application until exhausted.

The Corporation of Trinity Church, of which William Bradford was a vestryman, from 1704 to 1710, have provided for the restoration of the tombstone erected

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE NEGRO?

A Lecture by Frederick Douglass.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was filled to repletion last evening by an audience of ladies and gentlemen, assembled to hear the colored orator, FREDERICK DOUGLASS. The speaker was introduced by Postmester LINCOLN, and commenced by saying that the great question before the public at present was, "What shall be done with the negro?" The word negro had become the most frequent word in the language. Amid the conflict of opinion and the thunder and smoke of battle, the negro looms up, and will continue to do so until the question with regard to him is settled on the basis of justice. He proposed to plead to advocate the adoption of the negro into the family of the nation on terms of the most perfect equality as the only salvation of the country. The only way to secure peace to the nation was to do justice to the negro. He must not only be given freedom, but must be admitted to all the privileges of a citizen of the United States. Heretofore the negro had been regarded only as the means of putting money in the white man's pocket, like a bale of cotton, but hereafter he must be regarded and treated as a man. Under the past treatment of the negro we had seen nothing but the most abject servility from the North to the South; and what was our reward? Half a million of armed men were now seizing at the throat of the Government and threatening the destruction of the Republic. Having sacrificed 250,000 of our youths to bloody graves by this rebellion in the interest of Slavery, it was now time that we adopted a new policy. Under the old system, the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," had been found impracticable; the Declaration of Independence had been found impracticable; the Constitution had been found impracticable; even the worthless carcass of the Democratic party had been found impracticable, and the South had broken it up and destroyed it at Charleston. But what, is now asked, shall be done with the negro? There were three or four schemes put forth to settle this question. The first was to reduce all black men to Slavery throughout the entire country, and enact laws to make the system uniform. But the trouble with this plan was that it would create an aristocracy—a master who would wish to rule all, whether white or black, so that those who did not own slaves would be like the poor whites of the South—mere trash. The second scheme was to colonize them. This was a very pleasing scheme to a large number of people at the North, but it was like sending missionaries to the moon: it was easy to see what great good they would do when there, but the question was how to get them there. By the time this war was ended there would hardly be money enough left to pay their transportation. Besides, the great trouble has been in years past that there were not negroes enough at the South. They have now tried to revive the Slave-trade for the sake of getting more. And they will need more than ever after the war. It had been said that the negro was lazy, and would not work. This has been the favorite talk even of slaveowners; but how happened it that all Europe was at the point of starvation the moment the industry of the negro was interrupted? Again, it was said that some day or other a war of races would break out, and then the negro would be exterminated. There were men base enough to advocate this. Even in Brooklyn men had lately been driven from their work and mobbed, for no other reason than the color of their skin. The truth was, there was only one way of disposing of the question, and that was to admit the negro to full equality in political and civil rights. He did not wish to be misunderstood. He did not mean to insist on what is called "social equality;" he did not know—in fact, he much doubted—if there were such a thing, certainly it had never been developed to his knowledge in history. If it were possible, he did not know but the negro would have as much to dread from it as he white man. Thus far, in the history of this country, the negro had groped about among us unseen—killed by Slavery in the South, smothered by prejudice in the North; but he was still a man, with aspirations, feelings, courage, hopes, fears. He was not an animal. The laws enacted about him showed that. It is not necessary to pass laws to prevent horses from reading. Congress lately came near passing a law that the negro should never be equal to the white man; thus showing that there was a possibility that he might become so. A great deal was said about the negro intermarrying with the white. He did not ask the Government to regulate this matter, it would regulate itself. All the negro asked was equality before the law. But it was said that the Constitution opposed this. They might be surprised to be told that not one in ten of the white citizens of the United States ever read the Constitution. They are not aware that the word slave is not in it. WENDELL PHILLIPS had said the other day that Mr. H. SEWARD refused to give a passport to a negro. That could be explained from the fact that Mr. SEWARD was a lawyer, and knew perfectly well that the Constitution does not know the word negro. He gave passports to American citizens, not to Irishmen, Germans or negroes. The speaker knew Mr. SEWARD well, and there was no man freer from prejudice against color than him. The Constitution had been tortured ever since the formation of the Government, to make it mean what it did not say, and what its framers never intended it should say—all for the protection of slavery. Lastly came the old argument that the negro was an inferior race. If this were true, it would be a mean and blasphemous apology for enslaving him. When a man is on crutches, give him a kick. This was the apology for despotism the world over; the same used by us against the Mexicans, by the Russians against the Turks, by the English against the Irish. And, speaking of the Irish, he was amazed at their conduct here. There was no more generous, warm-hearted, hospitable people at home than the Irish; none who treated oppression and tyranny with a deeper hatred. He never had been treated more kindly than in Ireland, never had his good opinion of human nature more exalted and strengthened than on that Green Isle. And he never could understand how it was that when the Irish get to this country they become the most cruel, the meanest, and most vindictive of all the oppressors of his race. He could not account for it except on the principle that when a man gets suddenly rich he becomes more purse-proud and overbearing than if he were born to riches. Still he believed the Irish would yet become the warmest friends of the negro. There was a remarkable analogy in the history of the two races. Two hundred years ago the Irish were almost as badly persecuted for their religion as the negro is now for his color. When the bastile of Slavery is demolished all this prejudice will cease. When the white race begin to do justice to the negro then they begin to love them. The negro loves the white man and is going to stay with him; he has not going to die out as many think; he does not belong to the dying out race; he will rather die in. He must remain with the whites—even as slaves, if not as freemen; but it were better for you as for him that he be free than slave. And since this must be so, is it not better that he become a free and equal citizen before the law, than that he be an outcast, vicious and criminal? The speaker closed by alluding to the Fifty-fourth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, (colored,) in which he said he had two sons, and which he expected soon to see march down Broadway, keeping step to the music of "Old John Brown." When the negro got fairly into this war, the end of the rebellion might be looked for. One thing was certain: they would not be in haste to get captured for the sake of being exchanged.

The address of Mr. DOUGLASS was listened to with great interest, and was repeatedly interrupted by laughter and applause.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Arrival of the Eighteenth New-York Volunteers.

The above regiment returned from the seat of war yesterday. Two years ago they left the State with over 900 men; they came back numbering 300. The regiment was raised by Col. JACKSON, late Inspector-General of the State, and, after his death, was commanded by Col. YOUNG, who resigned. The regiment is now in command of Col. MYERS. Temporary accommodations were provided for the troops at the Park barracks. After partaking of a dinner they marched to the Hudson River Railroad depot, and took the cars for Albany.

Returning Troops in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, May 15.

The Third and Fourteenth Regiments arrived to-day. After refreshments at the Delavan House they marched to the Capital Park, and were addressed by the Governor, who thanked them in the name of the People for the heroic manner in which they had maintained the reputation of the State on the battlefield. They are quartered at the barracks, their muster rolls not yet being ready.

The Twenty-eighth regiment reached here at 8 P. M., and marched direct to the barracks.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. E. H. Stoughton, who has been in Washington for the past few days, arrived in this City at an early hour yesterday morning. He is at the Albemarle Hotel, awaiting orders from the War Department.

Gen. Blair, of Michigan; Dr. Kennedy and family, of Rochester; Lieut.-Col. Horton and Dr. J. T. Dale, of the Twenty-second; Jos. Gamble, of San Francisco, and John F. Coyle, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester; Homer Ramsdell, Sackett's Harbor; Chas. James Bloomfield, Montreal, and Wm. F. Bamber, Troy, are at the Fifth Avenue House.

Commodore Bradley, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Gen. Palmer and family, Newcastle, Del.; Capt. Hamilton, Boston Harbor; Gen. Sickles, Col. Felix Comfort, Missouri Militia; and Col. George R. Myers, Gateway, N. Y., are at the Astor House.

Mr. A. Fowler, of Rochester; Jno. P. Seymour, of Utica; Rear Admiral Breese, U. N.; Randall, of Savannah; Lieutenant Anderson, of Havana; and Walter Hyde, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John G. Purdon, Esq., is at the Clarendon Hotel.

The members of the Common Council Committee from Washington City left the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon on their return home.

Capt. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, son of the late Rev. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, of Burlington, N. J., is indeed one of the most meritorious officers in our army. It is due, however, to the Lieut. Coer-LANDT VAN RENSSELAER, who was dismissed the army, to say, that the President, upon a review of the proceedings of the Court-martial, has remitted the sentence, and that Gov. SEYMOUR has, or will restore him to his command.

The offence charged was that he allowed the men of his company to shoot six geese upon a farm adjacent to his quarters. Lieut. VAN RENSSELAER's defence was that he allowed the men to go to the farm and *purchase* a sheep. In all other respects the record of Lieut. VAN RENSSELAER is a good one, and it is evident that in this particular he was blameless. Lieut. VAN RENSSELAER is a grandson of Judge G. V. SACKET, of Seneca Falls. T. W.

Vallandigham.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 15.

Judge LEAVITT renders the decision in the Vallandigham *habeas corpus* case to-morrow. It is understood that Gen. BURNSIDE will announce the disposition to be made of VALLANDIGHAM as soon as Judge LEAVITT's decision is made known.

The report that Gen. BURNSIDE was at Washington yesterday, consulting the President, is untrue.

Strike Among Laborers.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 15.

The strike among the stevedores and laborers has ended. The employes have acceded to the terms, $1 50 per day.

A Break in the Canal.

ALBANY, Friday, May 15.

A break in the canal occurred near Hoffman's Ferry to-day. It will be repaired by morning. The Auditor is also advised of a bad slide at Fultonville.

SKILLFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.—The operation of recto-vesical lithotomy was performed for the first time successfully in New-York, on Monday, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., in presence of a number of our surgeons and physicians. The patient was Mr. GEORGE LOW, of Muscatine, Iowa. He had been afflicted with the disease for thirty-seven years. Peculiar interest attached to this case, from the fact that the stone, from its long presence in the base of the bladder, had sunk downward, and formed for itself a sack, and protruded into the bowel, making, as it were, two separate bladders. No instrument could be introduced to guide the knife, in the usual way of operating, from the fact that the large size of the stone made pressure upon the urethra. All had to depend on the tact of the surgeon, and his knowledge of the anatomy of the parts. In less than a minute the stone lay on the table, undergoing the surgical scrutiny of the gentlemen who were present. It will gratify Mr. LOW's friends to know that his condition is very comfortable, and there is no doubt of his complete recovery, and surgeons will find a new resource for a complicated disease in this rare operation.—*Tribune.*

LECTURE IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—"The War, and its Influence on Commerce, Education, Religion, and the duties it imposes on the Citizen," is the subject of a series of Sunday evening discourses by Rev. B. PETERS, in the Universalist Church, corner of South Third and Fourth streets, Williamsburgh. The second lecture of the course, "The Influence of the War on Religion," will be delivered to-morrow evening. Mr. PETERS is one of the most devoted Unionists in the Brooklyn pulpit, and has been outspoken in his advocacy of the rights of the Government, and the atrocity of the rebellion from its incipiency to the present time; and is now, in this series of lectures, inculcating the most patriotic views, and giving Copperheadism some of the severest thrusts it meets with.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. E. N. KIRK, D. D., of Boston, will preach a sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Dutch Reformed Church, West Twenty-third-street, (Rev. Mr GANSE, pastor.)

[Advertisement.]

HOUSEKEEPERS, USE THE BEST.—
PYLE'S O. K. SOAP,
PYLE'S SALERATUS,
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.
Are the most economical and reliable articles of the kind for family use.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS INTERESTED are invited to call at our warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-street, New-York, and examine the new Cabinet Organs, with from one to twelve stops each, recently introduced by MASON & HAMLIN. They surpass all other instruments of the class, for smaller churches, chapels, Sabbath school-rooms, and private houses, while the prices are very moderate, viz., $70, $85, $95, $120 and upwards, each. Dr. LOWELL MASON, Dr. THOMAS HASTINGS, and more than fifty of the most distinguished organists and musicians of New-York, Boston, &c., bear witness in written testimony to the great value of these new instruments, and their entire superiority to all others.

MASON BROTHERS.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

DRS. R. AND J. HUNTER, PHYSICIANS FOR AFFECTIONS OF THROAT AND LUNGS.

Office No. 832 Broadway. Hours of consultation 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Drs. R. & J. HUNTER devote their whole attention to the treatment of Affections or Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. In applying their undivided efforts to this important specialty in medicine, they have been stimulated to act not only by the calm indifference with which general practitioners regarded the terrible mortality and suffering attending Throat and Lung Diseases, but also by the remarkable successes which followed the direct and local treatment so largely advocated and practiced by Drs. HUNTER years since.

It is but just to remind the people of New-York, that during those years when the practice of Drs. HUNTER was so great as to break down their own health by the close office confinement incident thereto, the mortality from Consumption, as shown by the City Inspector's books, diminished upward of thirty per cent. Such facts as these defy cavil.

In reëstablishing the practice again in New-York, Drs. HUNTER are happy to be able to refer to many prominent citizens who retain the benefits they derived years ago from the direct treatment of their cases—in Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, &c., by inhalations and such other means as were prescribed for them on the principle of direct and local treatment. Many others of more recent experience can add their testimony in favor of the treatment. Drs. HUNTER think it right to direct attention to these facts as encouragement for those who may feel disposed to consult them, and whose condition of health requires their services.

No. 832 Broadway, New-York, May 15, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

THE DUTY OF CITIZENS.—In times like these that try men's souls and purses, loyal citizens should stand by the Government; give it all the encouragement and aid possible, disregarding alike the howlings of fanatics, whether niggerheads or copperheads; submit to the draft peaceably, pay their taxes honestly, and buy their hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Physicians require large Perceptives, that they may detect disease; Constructiveness, to give skill in surgery. Combativeness, to make them resolute. Cautiousness, to render them safe; and a large head, to give power of mind. Examinations with charts daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER NUMBER of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, with full and reliable information on all the latest novelties in Dress for Ladies and Children, out to-day. Every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker should see the splendid Summer No.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE BABY SHOW AT BARNUM'S.—All the premium children, the most beautiful and interesting of the lot, will be seen from 11 till 3, and from 7 till 9 o'clock. Dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safe with Herring & Farr's Patent Cry-tallized Iron—the only safe which cannot be undrilled—at No. 251 Broadway, Astor-house.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Gen. A. H. Terry, Capt. and Mrs. [illegible], Capt. Theodore Read, Lieut. M. L. Smith, Lieut. Lew. Van Liet, Surgeon Heard, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Dr. Stevens, Miss Hall, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Dr. Stevens, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Starr, Miss St. John, Mrs. Bodger, Miss Spaulding, Miss Wallis, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Jordan, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Crane, Miss Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Cornland and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Col. Jackson, Col. Comfort, Lieut.-Col. Green, Lieut.-Col. Mann, Major Curran, Major Brown, Mr. Severance, Collector of the port of Port Royal) and son, Surgeons Emery, Dale, Farrar, Blunt, Wakefield, Captains W. H. Coon, Eldridge, J. O. Paxton, J. W. McIntrya, Chamberlin, Vermillot, Metcalf, W. Smith, Gorham, J. Filler, J. Carroll, Hutchins, S. D. Baker, Maxwell, Hennessy, J. S. Little, W. H. Kittrick, J. S. Nesbitt, G. M. Honston, S. H. Merrill, J. Metzger, Elmendorf, Rand, Borden, Maker, Waterbury, Eaton, Brown, Ferris, Hodge, Baker, Daland, Lieuts. E. G. Allen, J. Partridge, D. Jones, D. M. Kittle, Smedley, Caruthers, J. Mahon, W. Ferguson, A. J. Robinson, F. O'Neil, J. B. Scarborough, Barber, Fk. Reeder, W. Barrett, W. P. Haney, C. A. Brooks, J. Fisher, C. G. Caldwater, Astman, J. Myers, Fritz, Bingham, R. W. Bannion, S. B. Foster, R. Olvaim, Stone, S. E. Ferguson, C. W. Brockery, E. A. Waterhouse, D. Wadsworth, J. S. Gibbs, L. Cross, M. M. Folson, Davendorf, G. W. Johnson, Mr. Denison, Mr. Shaw, W. A. Speer, Henry James, W. Beard, Mr. Clemans, Mr. Haney, Mr. Fonda, J. Wolver, D. F. Eberle, Mr. Sloat, Mr. Gharretis, Mr. Carretson, H. H. Baxley, N. C. Kimball, Mr. Ely, Mr. Fuller, V. A. Ryan, and 312 others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 10 | Moon rises.. 3 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 59 | Gov. Island.. 7 37 | Hell Gate.. 8 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 15.

Arrived.

Steamships Morning Star, Perkins, New-Orleans, John A. Raynor; Tentonia, (Hamb.,) Fanbe, Hawkins, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Octorera, McLenghlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Cusco, Gardner, Trinidad, F. S. Stevenson; Abram Barker, Schaffworth, Vera Cruz, master; Mary Edson, Nickerson, Belfast, Bassett & Nickerson; Queen of the Sea, (Br.,) Spurry, Hong Kong, Howland & Frothingham; Advance, Card, Londonderry, Boyd & Hincken; Dhauthy, (Pruss.) Rodman, Cook, Wm. Salem & Co.

Brig C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Curry, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Verter; Mary C. Manner, Manner, Portland, Benjamin J. Newburv; Lucy Heywood, (Br.,) Brumelster, Campeachy, Miller & Hooghton; Ocean Wave, Alchon, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; H. Thackery, (Br.,) Curtis, Port-au-Prince, R. Murrey, Jr.; Eliza Doyle, St. Johns, N. F., J. Hunter & Co.; Althea, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Kitts, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Teresa, (Dan.,) Jacobsen, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Ocean Traveler, Freethey, Nuevitas, Thompson & Bunker.

Schooners Ned Sumpter, Thorndyke, Portsmouth, G. L. Hetch; Massachusetts, Hunt, Portsmouth, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Charlotte, Graves, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Enterprise, Coroell, Washington; Rambler, (Br.,) Bassett, St. John, N. B., N. Smithers & Co., Clara Norton, Gray, Thayer & Co.; Three Sisters, Gray, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Staten Island, Palmer, New-Haven; Adelaide, Wessels, Elizabethport; Youth, Thompson, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co; Roanoke, Cram, Eastport, Jed Frye & Co.; Geo. Warren, Benson, Bath, R. P. Buck & Co., Little Charley, Preston, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Belle, Cubberly, York River, F. J. Campbell; The Allison, (Br.,) Bockleman, Matamoras, Ed. Gaier; Viola, Acely, Rockland, T. M. Mayler, Phaelom, (Br.,) Wick, Antigua, G. & J. Knox & Co.; J. H. Hoyt, Lyon, Washington; R. C. Brown, Hennor, Washington Adamantine, Beveridge, Pocomoke Sound, F. F. Campbell; Maria Fleming, Shaw, Washington, D. C., J. W. McKee; Joseph Niekerson, Gage, San Juandiel Norte, J. Body; Naiad Queen, Hulse, Washington, Van Brunot & Slaght; Gassatrian, Cole, Elizabethport; Wentworth, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, D. K. De Wolf, Williamion, (Br.,) Walsh, Savannah la Mar, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ada Ames, Keydale, Washington, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; R. K. Denton, Sherman, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Cork, Tibbets, Liverpool May 1, and Queenstown 2d, at 9 P. M., with mdse and 546 passengers to John G. Dale. May 2, 7 miles west of old Head of Kinsale, at midnight, exchanged signals with steamship Arabia, hound up. 3d, 17 miles west of old Head of Kinsale, at 1 A. M., signalized steamship Victoria, hound up. 13th inst., lat. 42, lon. 51 50, at 7 A. M., exchanged signals with a steamer showing one blue light, bound E.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., 12th inst., with mails and passengers to Major Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steam transport Fulton, Farguar, Washington, D. C., in ballast U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Torrance, Carlick, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Brook Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool April 16, with mdse. and passengers, Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Memnon, (of Boston,) Freeman, Toms, Chili, Feb. 26, with copper ore and wool to Fabri & Chauncey. Had light weather and no trades since passing Cape St. Roque; was two days in the lower bay, with calms and fogs.

Ship Francis Hillyard, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lovett, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Ocean Spray, (of Hampden,) Stubb, Montevideo Feb 18 and St. Thomas April 28, with hides, wool and hair to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Celestina, Fickett, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Monica, Williamson, Elizabethport, with coal, for Brewer.

Schr. William Stevens, Foss, Bangor, with lumber to Havens & Son.

Schr. Empress, (Br.,) Outhouse, Sackville, N. B., 10 ds., with ship knees to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Conneaut, Tracy, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, Paul, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Crockett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mount Hope, Kensington, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Avon, Parker, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to R. H. Adams.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.
Ships Addison and British Queen.
Barks Venus and Hiawatha.
Brigs La Cayenne, and Maria.
Schooners Magnet, S. C. Evans, Anna Sherherd, Arzac, F. Meriam, Caroline Graub, Henry Castoff.

Spoken, &c.

John Bertram—ship, from Hamburg for New York, May 11, lat. 43 36, lon. 54.

Dominick Dale—Portuguese bark, bound W., 12th inst., lat. 42 30, lon. 59 40.

Wm. M. Dodge—brig, from Philadelphia for Pernambuco, April 10, Pernambuco bearing S. W. 15 miles.

Starlight—bark, of Boston, from Philadelphia, bnd. S., May 6, lat. 26 40, lon. 67 10.

Foreign Ports.

At St Thomas, April 28, U. S. steamer Wachusett, U. S. ship Sheppard Knap, brigs Eliza Stroog, disg.; C. Forrest, just arrived: schr. Horace Staples, wtg. freight.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,
But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
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Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

[illegible]—SUMMER BONNETS THIS DAY, AT [illegible] Millinery; largest in the world. No. 851 [illegible], one thin out; children's hats at bargains. Straw hats and straw bonnets, illusion and black lace bonnets.

FAMILIES LEAVING THE CITY FOR the summer, and being desirous of leaving their house in charge of trustworthy and efficient persons, can find three sisters who will take the best of care of such premises by applying to FRANK E. HOWE, 194 Broadway.

A GOVERNESS.—A GOVERNESS WANTED IN the country to teach the English branches, French and music. Call at Fifth-av. Hotel, Room No. 386, from 4 till 6 P. M., Saturday, May 16.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3633. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT.

Rebel Reports of Fighting Near Jackson, Mississippi.

The Enemy Driven out of Raymond, on Thursday.

Gen. Grant Receiving Reinforcements Rapidly.

Heavy Fighting on Friday Toward Jackson.

FORTRESS MONROE Saturday, May 16.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday, says:

Fighting is going on in Mississippi. The enemy yesterday advanced one thousand strong upon Raymond, whe Gen. GREGG had 4,100 infantry and a few cavalry. Skirmishing commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning. The enemy was continually reinforced till 1 o'clock in the afternoon, When we opened the battle heavily with musketry. Knowing that the enemy was heavily reinforced, and ready to engage us with their full force, we retired through to Raymond, making e stand at Mississippi Springs, where we have reinforcements. Col. MCGAVOCK, of the Tenth Tennessee was killed. The firing to-day was heavy and continuous toward Jackson.

How Gen. Grant Started on his Present Campaign.

The Chicago *Tribune* learns from a gentleman who participated in the recent campaign of Gen. GRANT, up to the time tha enemy crossed the Big Black in the retreat toward Vicksburgh, that in starting on the movement the General disencumbered himself of everything, setting an exsmple to his officers and men. He took neither a horse nor a servant, overcoat nor blanket, nor tent, nor camp-chest, not even a clean shirt. His only baggage consisted of a tooth-brush. He shared all the hardships of the private soldier, sleeping in the front and in the open air, and eating hard tack and salt pork. He wore no sword, had on a low-crowned citizen's hat, and the only thing about him to mark him as a military man was his two stars on his undress military coat. On the battle-field he was omnipresent, riding everywhere, generally alone, into the very thickest of the fight, inspiring his the troops by his imperturbable coolness and bravery.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Passage of the Rebel Batteries by Admiral Porter's Fleet.

How the Iron-Clads Endured the Rebel Fire.

[The following letters from our special correspondent with the fleet which recently ran the Vicksburgh batteries, have been delayed for some time in their transmission to us, but they are still exceedingly interesting.—ED. TIMES.]

U. S. GUNBOAT LAFAYETTE, AWAY DOWN IN DIXIE, Saturday, April 18, 1863.

"We still live!" The whole gunboat fleet passed the Vicksburgh batteries on Thursday night, without receiving material damage. All praise to the Lord and Admiral PORTER. Not a single life was lost, so far as I can learn, and only some half a dozen persons were wounded, two only of them seriously. Thus we now have below Vicksburgh tha *Lafayette*, *Benton*, *Carondelet*, *Pittsburgh*, *Tuscumbia*, *Louisville* and *Mound City*, all gunboats proper; the *Gen. Price*, both a gunboat and a swift transport; the *Silver Wave* transport, and the lively little tug *Joy*; the latter kept under cover of the *Benton*. The other transports did not fare so well, and their particular fate is, probably, better known to you than to me.

How we escaped the fiery ordeal as well as we did is a mystery to us all. We were under fire for over an hour—and *such* a fire! Earthquakes, thunder and volcanoes, hailstones and coals of fire, New-York conflagrations and Fourth of July pyrotechnics—they were *nothing to it!*

We started from our moorings about 9½ P. M., but owing to the clumsiness of the *Benton*, which persistently refused to point her head down stream, it was an hour later before the fleet were under way in her wake. It was 11 P. M. when we came, slowly drifting, to the "the turn." At 11:20 the first shot greeted us from the upper batteries. Our ship's crew had already been over half an hour at quarters, observing perfect silence, and attending to such instructions as the officers of divisions, the Captain and the Executive had to give for the regulation of their conduct during the action. Each of the vessels having been ordered to fire on passing the batteries, all our broadside guns on the port side were got ready, and elevated so as to reach, some the lower, others the middle and upper tier of rebel batteries. All our men behaved admirably.

As a measure of protection for the *Price*, that vessel was lashed under cover of our starboard side, thus having her entire lower lines protected by our casemates. We also had to tug along a coal barge deeply loaded, which was sunk early in the engagement, thus relieving us of one great obstacle to our movements.

The pilot of the *Price*, Mr. BALDWIN, acted heroically, as did also his assistant, Mr. HINER, and, indeed, all the officers and crew. Ensign DAHLGREN, signal officer, was everywhere active, receiving and transmitting orders during the terrible fire.

The *Lafayette* seemed to attract particular attention from the rebel batteries almost from the start. Her tall chimneys and wheelhouses almost immediately identified her as the bellwether of the fleet. The large steamer and barge alongside also made her a particularly good mark, as by firing at her they could kill more than two birds with one stone. Before we had reached a point within easy range, the whole heavens were suddenly illuminated by the intentional conflagration of a house or some large building on the Louisiana shore, thus revealing every object upon the river to the rebel batteries. It was an ingenious prearrangement, to enable them to make sure of their aim. The lurid flames, as they shot up from the opposite shore almost to mid-heaven, converted the starlit night into the brightness of noonday.

The first intimation of our approach to the rebel batteries was the low, dark hull of the *Benton* stealthily creeping round the point. The Admiral chose to lead the van, and, of course, receive the first salute. The first shot seemed to me to be a rifle projectile—say a 10-pounder Parrot—which passed over the *Lafayette* fore and aft, with a swinging accent, suggesting haste. The low hum of the men's voices was instantly hushed to silence, and they took their position, ready to receive the first order to run out end fire.

Standing there amidst that silent group of rough, but earnest men, periling their lives for their country, I thought of the kindness of our "*dear* Southern brethren," as shot after shot swept over us with the scream of tigers eager for prey. The batteries once vocal, the firing became continuous and instantaneous. They grew more rapid, louder and nearer each moment.

The firing begun at 10:55, and continued for about one hour and a quarter, during which a perfect tornado of shot and shell continued to shriek over our deck and among all the vessels of the fleet. Five hundred, perhaps a thousand guns, were discharged, *but not more than one in ten struck, or did any damage to the fleet.* They mostly went over.

First, our forward broadside, 9-inch, then the midship, and lastly, the after (port) guns, gave out an answering shot in the very teeth of the Confederate batteries. In such a case it was hard to "turn tha other cheek"—in fact, it was more (satisfactory) to *give* than to *receive*.

On running out the guns, a good view could be had through tha ports of the rebel batteries, which now flashed like a thunder-storm along the river as far as the eye could see; but the incessant spatter of rifle balls, the spray from falling shot, the thunder of steel-pointed projectiles upon our sides, did not incline one to take a very *protracted* view of the scenery. A few discharges of grape, shrapnel and percussion shell was all we could afford the *time* to bestow upon our rebel friends in exchange for their compliments. At each round the rebel artillerymen gave a shout, which seemed surprisingly near. At one time we could not have been over 100 yards from the Vicksburgh wharves.

Our vessel, with the steamer and barge lashed to our starboard side, became almost unmanageable, drifted in the eddy, and *turned her head square round, looking the batteries in the face.* At this time we seemed to be receiving their concentrated fire at less than a hundred yards from the shore. The smoke from our own and the rebel guns, with the glare of the burning building on the opposite shore, made it difficult for the pilots to make out the direction we were going. The enemy, supposing we were disabled, set up a fiendish yell of triumph. We soon, however, backed round, and once more presented our broadside to them, and slowly drifted past, as if in contempt of their impotent efforts. Shells burst all around the pilot-house, and at one time Mr. JOHN DAMING, our pilot, was literally baptized with fire. He thought himself killed, but he brushed the fire from his head and found he was unhurt. Mr. DAMING is a Massachusetts man, and during a long experience in his profession, has earned the reputation of being one of the best pilots on the Mississippi. That he is one of the coolest under fire, his conduct, as the pilot of the *Carondelet* at Island No. 10, and now of the *Lafayette*, in conducting her safely past the Vicksburgh batteries, fully demonstrate. He was assisted by Mr. KAYES, also of St. Louis, who acted with great presence of mind and efficiency.

As soon as the fleet had passed out of range of the rebel batteries, they congregated together, and there were mutual inquiries as to how each got through. There were also rousing cheers for the Admiral, for Capt. MURPHY, Capt. GREER, and other commanders.

I omitted to mention that as the gunboats reached the vicinity of the canal, our Union soldiers and others who had gathered at that point to witness the exhibition, cheered lustily for the Admiral and for the old flag. Capt. WALKE, cool, energetic and strong-voiced, went from one part of the ship to the other, trumpet in hand, now issuing his orders, then cautioning some over-rash officer not to expose himself. He was here at one moment, there at the next, everywhere by turns, having an eye to every movement of the ship, whether on deck or down below. Executive MORGAN exhibited the tact, judgment and deliberation of the accomplished officer, and nothing escaped him. In common with Capt. WALKE, Mr. MORGAN had two or three very narrow escapes from the rebel thunderbolts which came through the ship's side. One of these—a 100-pound, steel-pointed shot, struck the crown of the casemate, in the direct wake of the boilers, and passing through it like so much wood, fell with a crash upon the heavy iron grating which covers the boilers, and thence glanced, carrying away the board partition of the boiler-room, and swept a mass of rubbish directly over him.

Nine shots struck the ship, and several of them penetrated the casemates, making large holes and scattering their fragments, and that of the wood-work through which they passed in all directions, and yet not one of the two hundred and odd persons who were scattered in all parts of the vessel received a scratch, or was in any way injured by them. I doubt if the most skillful athlete could have hurled half as many bricks into such a crowd of men without injuring more or less of them. The fragments from the bed, though scattered all about the opening to the magazine light, were found not to be in any dangerous proximity to the light. Singular to state, not any of the bales of hay or planks used to ward off the rebel shot were struck in a single case on our vessel. A large part of the chimney guys were cut away, and one shot went through the upper pilot's house, fortunately struck an iron capstan-head, which turned it aside, thus saving his life. Capt. WALKE narrowly escaped injury from the same shot. The missiles from the rebel guns were wrought iron and steel-pointed, and were thrown by some of the heaviest rifled guns known to modern warfare. They measure 12 and 14 inches in length by 6 and 8 inches in diameter, and weigh about 100 pounds. One of these shots passed through the wheel-house, cut the pitman, or crankarm, half off, and lodged in the opposite side, buried two feet in the solid wood of the pillar block.

In its passage it made a wreck of this deponent's state-room. After the action I found in and around the premises, say two bushels of corn shucks, very fine; a mattress sacking converted into pulp; a large quantity of pine chips and shavings, the rim of a straw hat, and a pile of blankets and clothing, all covered with the *debris* of the room, which had been most elegantly ventilated. The Master-at-Arms left the place, which is used as a light-room for the magazine, only an instant before, and was sitting near the door in the passage. "Say what you please, gentlemen," said Mr. MORGAN, "there is a good Providence in all that." "Let us be thankful to God, gentlemen," said Capt. WALKE, as the firing ceased, and his vessel was borne upon the swift current of the Mississippi beyond the reach of the rebel batteries—"let us be thankful to our Heavenly Father for the preservation of our lives."

I now learn that not one life has been lost of the two thousand and odd men who floated past Vicksburgh on this gunboat fleet.

While awarding full credit to the able management which has been displayed, it would be little less than impious not to acknowledge the good hand of God in delivering us from the power of the enemy. Such an event has not marked the history of this war. On board the *Benton* the lights were all extinguished, and the men groped their way about deck in the darkness, unable to find their way except by the sense of feeling. One man had his leg carried off by a shot. The occurrence caused some temporary confusion. A boy who was acting at one of the broadside guns, had his privates cut off by a rifle ball which entered the port where he was standing. These were the only persons seriously injured on any of the vessels. One of the officers was slightly injured in the side.

Upon a more careful examination of the wounds received by the *Lafayette*, it is evident that her casemates *proper* are proof against even the heaviest shots fired from the Vicksburgh batteries. Where the heavy shot penetrated our sides, there was only the iron plates an inch in thickness, over oak planking about three and a half inches thick. Wherever the rebel shot struck the casemates of the *Lafayette* at their thick parts, they penetrated only about half or three-quarters of the way through, and the fragments of the shots remained imbedded in the wood. This trial of her strength has fully satisfied the officers of the *Lafayette* of her capacity to endure any amount of pounding she is likely to receive on the Mississippi. It should be borne in mind that the shots received were within short range.

The officers of the *Lafayette* are from different parts of the country. Capt. WALKE is a Post Captain in the regular navy, and won great credit by his conduct at Island No. 10, in command of the *Carondelet*. The First Lieutenant or executive officer, EDWARD MORGAN, is from St. Louis, and a well-known engineer and constructor on the Mississippi. ROBERT TATE, Chief-Engineer, is also from St. Louis, and a very capable officer. The Surgeon, Dr. BEAUCHAMP, one of the ablest in the Western flotilla, is a Western man. He has been singularly successful during his career on the Mississippi, as a medical practitioner and Surgeon. The Paymaster, Mr. JAMES P. KELLY, son of the late well-known Rector of the St. Bartholemew's church, in New-York, but now of Chicago, looks after the pecuniary interests of the officers and crew, and is deservedly one of the most popular gentlemen on board. His room was partially mutilated by a solid shot which was aimed at the after port, but which passed nearly through the casemate, splitting off the ceiling on the inside.

The Ensigns are, with one exception, from the Eastward.

Mr. JOHN L. BAYANT, officer of the first division and Ordnance officer, beside a long experience in the merchant service, in which he has commanded many vessels, out of New-York and Philadelphia, has also had extensive experience on board war vessels, and was for some time the drill-officer on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*. He is one of the officers who came out with Capt. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, and his varied experience made his appointment to the *Lafayette* a very valuable acquisition. Mr. FREDERICK G. SAMSON, officer of the Second division, is a young man of much promise, from New-York City. He was on board the *Essex* last year, and narrowly escaped death from scalding at the time her steam drum was perforated by a shot in the fight at Fort Henry. Mr. ELIAS SMITH, officer of the Third division, is a native of Rhode Island, but of late years has been a resident of New-York, and was for several years an *attaché* of the New-York TIMES. I am too intimately acquainted with the last named individual to feel at liberty to speak in very high terms of his qualifications as an officer. Mr. J. L. MORAN, the officer of the Fourth division, is from Grand Rapids, Mich. He is now absent on temporary leave. There are eight Master's Mates on board, all of whom are from the West and from Pennsylvania, accomplished and promising officers. Several of them have seen service in the army; one, Mr. THOMAS TWITCHELL, is Captain's Aid and Signal Officer.

The pilots of the *Silver Wave*, as well as the eight men who volunteered to man the vessel on this trying occasion, deserve special mention for their bravery, which, I hope, and have no doubt, they will receive from a source which will be of more benefit to them than this public mention of their services. The pilots were Lieutenants O'NEIL and CHAMBERLAIN, of Company G, Thirtieth Ohio regiment. The captain of the boat also behaved with great courage. They removed the windows from the upper part of the pilot-house so as to give an unobstructed view of everything, and at the same time to prevent accident from flying splinters. They then took the wheel by turns, or passed the word how to steer, the man at the wheel occupying a position where he could be distinctly seen by the rebels as she went careering by. It should be mentioned that the *Silver Wave*, which is a stern-wheel boat, got involved in the eddy, was obliged to back out, and went half a mile up stream to take another start. She was struck *only once*, and no one was injured on board except a mule. The poor brute, probably frightened by the commotion, became entangled and hung himself by his own halter.

The *Henry Clay* was apparently set on fire early in the engagement. The crew escaped in a boat, with the exception of the pilot, who took to a log and floated down stream. He was afterward rescued. The *Forest Queen* was nearly cut in two by a shot. The engineer, who was scalded, was the only one injured. The *Tuscumbia* towed her ashore below the mouth of the canal. She will probably be repaired and used. Excuse the length of the yarn. It is seldom the occasion offers so good a one.

Yours, E. S.

The Sunday After the Passage of the Batteries—The Indianola—The Military and Naval Forces in Excellent Condition.

NEW-CARTHAGE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Sunday, April 19, 1863.

The first Sunday which followed the passage of the Vicksburgh batteries by the Union gunboats will be memorable on many accounts. Saturday saw all the gunboats and other vessels which came down on Thursday night, assembled at New-Carthage, within sight of the plantations of Col. JOE and JEFFERSON DAVIS, which are only three miles below, on the Mississippi side. In plain sight from "Ion Plantation," where most of the vessels made a temporary stop, lies the wreck of the gunboat *Indianola*, which so strangely fell into rebel hands, and which was so mysteriously destroyed by the rebel captors upon the appearance of the celebrated Quaker Monitor. The night was one of the most tempestuous which has been witnessed for a long time on the Mississippi River. Continuous and heavy thunder, with incessant lightning, which kept the heavens in a blaze, and torrents of rain, were the features of the night. Sunday morning, however, dawned clear and rosy, with a pure and bracing atmosphere, which gave a glow of delight to all, and made them more than satisfied with their surroundings. The officers and crews of the different vessels, as is customary, were early dressed in their Sunday suits, and arrangements made for enjoying the day in the best possible manner. The extraordinary events of the last two days through which they had passed, added zest to enjoyment. The sight of the green earth after so long confinement on board of their ships where no foot of *terra firma* could be seen, was a luxury worth enjoying. At eight o'clock all the gunboats hoisted their ensigns, which floated proudly in the morning breeze from a dozen flagstaffs. To the few traitors who still linger in sight of the place, the exhibition of the old flag so unexpectedly in their midst must have been anything but pleasant—assuming that all their declared hatred of the Stars and Stripes is a true expression of their feelings.

After the usual quarters for inspection at 9 o'clock, the church flag is hoisted above the ensign, and all hands are piped to muster around the capstan, where the Captain generally reads the services prescribed for such occasions, the officers and men listening in respectful silence to the solemn, the almost inspired utterances of the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

By the kind thoughtfulness of Mrs. HOLT, of the Sanitary Commission, who lately visited the fleet, each of the officers and men on board the *Lafayette* is supplied with a neat little compilation, entitled *The Soldier's Prayer Book. Arranged from the Book of Common Prayer, with Additional Collects and Hymns.* Could that kind lady, and the generous Society who have printed this little book for circulation in the army and navy, have been able to look in upon this silent worshiping group, upon this pleasant Sabbath morning, each one supplied with their little book of hymns and prayers, would it not have repaid them somewhat for the interest they take in the sailor and the soldier? After the usual prayer for the protection of the fleet in which we serve, for the President of the United States, and all others in authority—which are read with an unction, and responded to evidently from the heart, Capt. WALKE gave out the XXth Hymn; and then might have been heard, floating across the calm, still waters of the Mississippi, from many voices, the noble words:

"God bless our native land!
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night.
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do thou our country save,
By thy *great might*.

For her our prayer shall rise
To God, above the skies;
On Him we wait.
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye—
To Thee aloud we cry,
God save the State"

The roll of the crew is then called off, each man answering to his name and also giving his rate, and the services are closed.

Let the good people at home, whose prayers constantly ascend for the protection of our arms, remember that there is also on board most if not all of our vessels-of-war, that becoming recognition of the Divine Being, and our dependence upon his favor, which must have its effect upon the service, and secure the blessing of the Most High.

The crews were permitted to take a stroll ashore, to visit each other among the different vessels; to gather wild flowers, which now are springing forth in great profusion, and to enjoy themselves generally.

Thus passed the first Sabbath by the gunboat fleet below Vicksburgh.

The troops are already gathering here in large numbers, and important movements are in contemplation. They are, of course, a secret with the military Generals and the Admiral of the fleet, who are now coöperating for the common object of opening the Mississippi.

The army and navy are in excellent health. We are within easy distance of the headquarters of the army above Vicksburgh, with which there is almost daily communication. E. S.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Dashing Cavalry Affair—Surprise and Capture of a Rebel Camp at Linden—A Number of Prisoners Secured.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16.

The following was received to-day by the Secretary of the Navy:

PADUCAH, Ky., May 14.

I am just down from the Tennessee River. I have on board prisoners captured at Linden. On the night of the 12th I took on board the gunboats fifty-five men and horses of the First Western Tennessee Cavalry, under the command of Col. W. K. M. BRECKINRIDGE, and landed them on tha east side of the river, sending the gunboats to cover all the landings above and below. Col. BRECKINRIDGE dashed across the country to Linden, and surprised a rebel force more than twice his number, capturing Lieut.-Col. FIERSON, one captain, one surgeon, four lieutenants, thirty rebel soldiers, ten conscripts, fifty horses, two army wagons, arms, &c. The Court-house, which was the rebel depot, was burned, with a quantity of army supplies. The enemy lost three killed. We lost no men, had one horse killed. Col. BRECKINRIDGE, after this exploit, reached our vessel in safety, and recrossed the river. I will send the prisoners to Cairo. S. L. PHELPS.

Commanding the Tennessee Division of the Mississippi Squadron.

[Linden is the capital of Perry County, Tenn., about 100 miles southwest of Nashville, and contains a Court-house, academy, five stores, and a population of 700.]

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of 3,000 Exchanged Prisoners—The Number of Our Men Captured at Chancellorsville 4,500.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 15.

This morning the steamers *S. R. Spaulding*, *Georgia* and *Belvidere* arrived from City Point with about 3,000 prisoners, including Gen. HAYS and several other officers, and about 4,000 other prisoners are expected to arrive within the next twenty-four hours. This cleans out all of our men and officers in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 15—P. M.

Information just received by Col. LUDLOW, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, shows that the whole number of our officers and men captured at Fredericksburgh will not exceed 4,500. The balance stated as about to arrive have been captured at the West and elsewhere.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16.

TRAVEL IN PORTUGAL.

A royal decree of the King of Portugal has been officially communicated to this Government. Every individual, whether native or foreigner, may freely travel or move about within the Kingdom and adjacent islands without a passport or any other similar document. The existing police regulations have been modified, in order that all travelers from foreign countries, on entering the Kingdom, may not meet with unnecessary difficulties nor pay undue fees, and the fees paid by vessels entering and quitting the National ports are modified and equalized in such a manner that National vessels shall not pay more than foreign vessels, and that in one port no heavier fees shall be demanded than in another, except in special cases. The fee of six hundred reis hitherto paid by foreigners who enter the bar of Lisbon is abolished.

OUR MEN TAKEN PRISONERS.

A dispatch received by the War Department says: the prisoners arriving at Fortress Monroe, from Richmond, think the whole number taken by the rebels in the recent battles will not exceed four thousand five hundred.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. STOKES has been ordered to command the steamer *Adela*; Lieut.-Commander CHAPLIN to the steamer *Dahlia*; Acting Master SAYANAS to the schooner *Kittalenny*; Acting Master LAMSON to the steamer *Sumter*; Acting Volunteer Lieut. CHARLES H. BROWN to the steamer *Virginia*.

PREVENTION OF PESTILENCE.

A Commission, consisting of D. B. SACKETT, Inspector-General United States Army, and Dr. R. H. COOLIDGE, Medical Inspector United States Army, have been designated by the War Department to confer, that suitable measures be taken to prevent the appearance of a pestilence during the coming Summer from the many sources of disease which exist around this city and its suburbs, dangerous to the troops in the city and the vicinity, have made a report, embodying many valuable suggestions and recommendations.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

Arrangements for the removal of the Winnebago Indians from Minnesota have been completed, and their removal will begin immediately. They are to be sent to the same destination as the Sioux—on the Upper Missouri.

The Case of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham.

THE APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, May 16.

The application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM has been refused.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES

A Remarkable Article from the Richmond Enquirer.

Anticipations Regarding the Summer Campaign.

A GLOOMY VIEW OF REBEL PROSPECTS.

Gen. Rosecrans Said to be Removing His Heavy Baggage and Tents to the Rear

Landing of National Troops at West Point, Va.

Arrival of Prisoners in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 16.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 15th inst., contains the following editorial article:

"There is evidently to be an active Summer campaign. The plan of the enemy seems to be to keep our attention constantly excited at every point at once, so that no part of our whole wide frontier may be freed from the urgent immediate apprehension of an attack. Then they can strike where they think our line is weakest or where our defenders are least prepared, and if repulsed they can retire and direct a blow at some other quarter. In the meantime they can bag much plunder and cause much sorrow, and heartbreak our people by *expeditions through thinly peopled regions destitute of troops.* They can also force more and more of our people within their lines to take their hated oath for a quiet life and to save their property from confiscation. Thus they can both demoralize and rob us within our own borders, preparing all the while for serious assaults, and delivering them just when they are ready, and where they choose. *It is hard to say at what point they are most active just now.* If one looks southward ward it would seem that the State of Mississippi is the region of most extensions operations. Immense armies are gathering in and around Vicksburgh, and while preparations are in progress for a new assault upon that place, the back country is devastated and the people plundered by cavalry raids; *but at the very same moment Charleston is kept on the qui vive by energetic preparations for another attack by sea or land, or both at once.* The object may be only to prevent Gen. BEAUREGARD from sending away any of the troops which now defend Charleston. *At the same instant Burnside threatens East Tennessee and Hooker, largely reinforced, is expected to cross the Rappahannock* somewhere, or anywhere from Culpepper to Port Royal, to keep some of our forces employed in the defence of Richmond. Reinforcements are sent to Fortress Monroe, and, lest any part of the country should have to resist, *the enemy's gunboats are harassing North Carolina.* In the Raleigh *Progress*, of the 13th inst., we find;

"Gunboats continue to prowl up and down the Chowan and Perquimous Rivers. They steal negroes, silver-ware, jewelry and everything they can lay their hands on, and have broken up a number of fisheries. They stole some four thousand dollars worth of jewelry from a man named COOK, breaking up his furniture, and committing other depredations In one instance they entered a soldier's house and broke up his crockery, and furniture, etc. Five or six thousand Yankees are reported in Plymouth, and several gunboats are in the sound. There is no enemy at Edenton or Elizabeth City. They recently burnt a mill on the Chowan River, the property of Mr. HAYS, situated a mile below Winton. Some persons entertain the idea that the force at Plymouth meditate an expedition up the Roanoke.

The great numbers of the enemy's forces and the multitude of their shipping make it easy for them to carry on simultaneously all these operations, *and they do not care for delay, for it is our people who are suffering—not theirs.* The longer this style of warfare lasts the greater will be the mass of plunder carried north the more of our mills, machine shops and railroads they will have destroyed, the more of our National resources they will have ruined and wasted, and *the better chance they will have for an irresistable advance at last.* They are in no hurry. Last year indeed there was urgent haste to get the rebellion crushed in thirty days or in ninety. *Now we hear much less of that vehement urgency;* and the whole Yankee nation seems to have laid out its accounts for war as the settled business of life, rather than consent to peace and separation. They are perfectly willing to fight upon the present system for twenty years or forty. They are willing during all that time to go on submitting to such defeats as they have sustained at Fredericksburgh and on the Rappahannock, because *by these defeats they lose not a foot of ground*—they lose nothing but men, and men are of less value to them than to us. To kill one thousand Southern soldiers they would be willing at any time to sacrifice five thousand Hessians to sustain a repulse, which they would, however, represent as "a mere retreat for strategic reasons and rather honorable than otherwise, and they would regard the transaction as a rather paying one on the whole. One thousand gallant Southern lives lost to us are fully balanced by the killing of five thousand of their base hirelings. JACKSON alone is a dearer loss to us than HOOKER and his whole one hundred and fifty thousand would be to them, and they speculate that it may be LEE's turn next, or LONGSTREET's, and that at any rate they are killing us slowly off, and they are, in the meantime, stealing much and ruining more, and their women and children are safe at home, many of them dressed better than ever before in the spoils of our homes, while Confederate women and children are routed out of house and home and chased like wild beasts. *In short, if we can endure this war for the next half century then can,* and they will wish us joy of our victories and our glory. We urge nothing, suggest nothing, hint nothing—only state the facts. Such is the policy of the enemy—such is his calculations—such is his interest and intent.

Interesting News Matters.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 14th instant, contains the following items:

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, May 12.

There is nothing stirring in the front.

TULLAHOMA, Tuesday, May 12.

Scouts from the front to-day report the removal of the enemy's heavy baggage and tents to the rear, at Nashville.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, May 11.

All is quiet on our front. There are no prospects of a battle.

ANDY JOHNSON has been commissioned as a Major-General in the Yankee army, with authority to organize a force of 5,000 Tennesseeans and 10,000 niggers.

BEN JOHNSON, son of ANDY JOHNSON, has been promoted to a Brigadier-General.

Ex-Gov. NEIL S. BROWN has come through our lines from Nashville, and is now at Pulaski.

The *Enquirer* says

"Five or six transports landed Federal troops at West Point on the 13th instant, who are throwing up intrenchments across the Point, from the Mattapony to the Pamunkey River."

The *Enquirer* of the 13th has the following:

THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—On yesterday another horde of Yankees arrived from the Rappahannock, numbering 1,750. On Sunday 1,300 more were received, and, during several days prior, there had arrived from the Rappahannock 2,900—all captured in the battle of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburgh. The total number thus far brought down, it will be seen, reaches 6,000. One thousand three hundred more reached the city on yesterday, from the West, being the larger portion of the raiding party recently captured by Gen. FORREST.

The *Sentinel* of the 14th copies the *canards* of the Philadelphia papers, with ridicule, and styles them as "false and absurd beyond precedent." It has several short letters, giving details of the actions of different brigades of their army, which are of no special importance.

The following items are of interest:

RETURNED.—The flag of truce yesterday brought to this city, from the enemy's boats on James River, 950 exchanged Confederate prisoners, 50 citizens and 10 ladies.

THE WOUNDED.—Nearly all the wounded in the recent battle have been received in this city, and have been distributed among the different hospitals. We are pleased to see that a large majority have but slight wounds, and will soon be in service again.

The *Sentinel* also has the following important item:

"Fresh meats are commanding exorbitant prices in the markets at this time. Veal and Pork $1 50 per pound, and of an inferior quality. Beef, or what is said to be Beef, commands $1 75."

There is no news from Vicksburgh in the papers of the 14th.

Rebel Finances.

It is clear that a pause has been established in the rapid depreciation of Confederate money. There are decisive indications, indeed, of a positive appreciation; *afforded by the distinct rise in price of many articles of trade.* The recent legislation of Congress, judicious though tardy, must have two results, namely, it must put a wholesome check upon speculation, and must recall from circulation a large amount of redundant paper.

Speculation is the chief cause of high prices, and speculation always becomes rife in periods of superabundant money. If there be too much money in circulation, capitalists find difficulty in putting out their funds at interest, and they at once cast about to find property which, after being held awhile, will probably command an appreciated price. Not only do capitalists thus invest their funds as a means of deriving some income from them, but, in circumstances like the present, they exchange their money for property from distrust of the money itself, fearing, if holding it, that they may lose a part of its value by depreciation, and possibly all its value by public bankruptcy.

The new issues of paper which Government is obliged to put out, must continue to keep up a redundant state of currency, and it would be idle to expect any considerable depreciation in prices, so long as the war continues to be conducted on the present prodigious scale; but it is reasonable to conclude that the currency has seen its gloomiest days, and if it cannot materially appreciate in value, it cannot fall lower than the point it lately reached.

Government and people are obliged, if they mean to maintain the war, to maintain the currency. If the currency is lost, all is lost. If Southern money is allowed to become of no value, then Southern negroes are worse than valueless, and Southern lands of no worth in Southern hands. It is very clear that the cause is not going to be lost; that our country has the physical power and moral prowess to resist successfully the public enemy, and that continued victories must bring their necessary result of honorable peace.

The corollary of these conclusions is that the currency will be maintained, that the country cannot afford to let it go down, and that if the present legislation does not sustain it, others will be enacted that will do so.

Negro Sale in Georgia.

Last week the usual monthly sale came off at Augusta, Georgia. A large number of negroes and several tracts of land were sold. The following were some of the prices obtained:

Man Len, 26 years old, $1,750; Man Bill, 35 years old, unsound, $735; Lie, aged 14, $2,050; woman and two children, $5,710; Margaret, 28 years old, $1,720; Ellen, aged 16, $1,150; Elmore, aged 18, $2,050; Luke, aged 20, $2,300; Vienna, aged 50, $483; Pellela, aged 38, $610; Harriet, aged 24 and child, $1,700; Nathan, aged 25, $1,500; Bella, 21 years old, $1,810; Susan, aged 16, $2,025; Jenny, aged 45, $1,025; Charles, aged 18, $2,235; John, 13 years old, $2,000; Richard, 18 years old, $1,500; Betty, aged 18, $1,905; Rials, 25 years old, $2,000; Jane, 24 years old, $2,350; William, aged 17, $2,000; Martha, aged 17, $2,000; Pat, aged 22, $1,600; West, aged 22, $2,050; Wiley, aged 40, unsound, $510; Ben, aged 22, $1,250; Sam, aged 21, $2,160; Priscilla, 35, unsound, $940. The aggregate of these sales is nearly $50,000.

Impressment of Horses.

Many country people hearing that horses were being impressed in this city for military purposes, have discontinued their visits to our markets. Their fears are entirely without reason. We are authorized to say that no horses of country people attending the markets will be interfered with. The Government, whilst it is supplying an urgent necessity, is, at the same time, conferring a great benefit upon the city. *It is suppressing the pampered studs of luxurious gentlemen and the fat hack horses, which have been consuming the food so much needed by our citizens.* For months past it has been a common thing for hackman and livery stable-keepers to buy meal at seven and eight dollars for their horses. *Moreover, the movement relieves the city of the hacks and their impertinent and extortionate drivers.* It has been a long time since any honest person outside of the upper ten could afford to ride in a hack, and in consequence that class of vehicles have been appropriated to the special use of negroes, thieves and prostitutes.

"Cabbage Palmetto" Bonnets.

"Necessity is the mother of invention," and as an evidence of what a people can do, when cut off from their natural channel of supply, we have been shown a most beautiful specimen of a lady's bonnet, in fact, a "love of a bonnet," made from the cabbage palmetto, a plant which grows extensively in Florida. The bonnet is complete in itself, and trimmed with flowers of the common goose feather, in imitation of the orange blossom and other colors. The skillful artisan of this new evidence of ingenuity among Southern ladies, is Miss ANN ELIZABETH FISHER, of Norfolk, Va., whom we learn, while only following the employment for pastime, has become so skillful in the art, and so enamored of it, that she has determined to procure from Florida a quantity of the material, and manufacture a number of the bonnets.

With the energy displayed on the part of the ladies in this and other departments of light ornamental work, no necessity would exist for blockade running to the Yankee North for a supply of Summer straw goods, as enough of cabbage palmetto is grown in Florida, to crown every woman and child's head in the Southern Confederacy with an elegant and beautiful head-dress.

The British Consul.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

I had an opportunity this morning to call the British Consul's attention to an article in the local column of the *Examiner*, of the 1st inst., wherein he is animadverted upon for refusing passports, and for charging a fee upon protection papers to British subjects. His explanation is very simple and conclusive. Passports he cannot issue for a passage through the Confederacy, as he has no territorial authority in these States, which belongs exclusively to the local authorities. For the North, he is equally prevented issuing passports, as Mr. SEWARD will not recognize such documents, unless his counter-signature has been previously obtained.

If the Consul did issue passports, he would be obliged to exact the same fee of $1 25 for each passport, which he is compelled to charge for each protection, as per act of Parliament and list of fees, which are publicly spreaded on the walls of his office.

Each document given out at the Consulate is numbered, registered, and has to be accounted for to the British Government at the expiration of every quarter, and the Consul has no authority to permit or to reduce the amount of any fee.

BRITISH SUBJECT.

The Confederate Flag.

The first flag of the new design adopted as the standard of the Confederate States of America, is now being prepared at the Confederate States Clothing Bureau. A small flag of the same design was raised on the Capitol on Wednesday, and the Governor and some citizens, accidentally assembled, pronounced its aspect aloft as beautiful and quite suggestive of cheers. The monster standard in course of preparation will be raised to the staff on the Capital early next week, the elements permitting

Piloting Yankees.

A man named J. T. JOHNSON was yesterday lodged in Castle Thunder, by order of Gen. WINDER, on the charge of piloting the Yankee cavalry in their recent raid around Richmond. His capture was effected by Capt. WAGER's cavalry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Hunter.

Our Forces in the Vicinity of Charleston.

The Port Royal *New South*, of May 9, has just been received.

GEN. HUNTER'S ORDERS.

QUARANTINE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 27, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.—The following Quarantine Regulations for the port of Port Royal, S. C., are hereby established, to be put in operation from and after the 10th day of May, 1863:

1. Hereafter, the Quarantine Ground will be in St. Helena Sound, at the place designated by a white buoy and flag.

2. It shall be the duty of the master and pilot of every vessel coming into this port, from this date until further orders, (excepting pilot-boats returning from their ordinary "cruising grounds,") to hoist a signal for the Health Officer, and to anchor off the inner buoy, there to remain until visited by him.

3. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, without unnecessary delay, to visit every vessel made liable to visitation, and ascertain her sanitary condition, and the port from which she sailed; and every vessel having on board any case of yellow fever, small-pox, cholera, or other infectious or contagious disease—and also every vessel coming from Key West, Havana, or any other port where yellow fever may exist—he shall order to the "Quarantine Ground," there to remain as long as he may deem proper.

4. No person shall be allowed to leave the vessel, until she has been examined by the "Health Officer," nor will any communication be had with the vessel until she has been so examined.

5. The fees of the Health Officer for visiting, examining and certifying vessels arriving at this port, shall be collected from all vessels except those in Government employ, or foreign vessels-of-war, at the following rates:

For each vessel from a foreign port.....$6 50
For all other vessels.....2 00

And the monies thus collected will be turned over to the Medical Director, for the use of the General Hospitals in this Department.

6. These regulations will be strictly enforced by the Health Officer. Should there be any deviation therefrom, or should any of the orders given by the Health Officer to such vessels not be strictly carried out, he will report the fact immediately to the Medical Director of this Department.

7. Surgeon A. CRISPELL, United States Volunteers, is appointed Health Officer of this port.

8. Any violation of the above regulations, will cause the immediate arrest and imprisonment of the offenders.

By command of Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General Tenth Army Corps and Department of the South.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 5, 1863.

1. Hereafter, all commanding officers of regiments and detachments, in forwarding applications for leave of absence for approval to these headquarters, will accompany their letter or indorsement of transmittal with information on the following points:

How many officers of the regiment or detachment are already absent on leave? How many vacancies exist? How many commissioned field or line officers will be left with the regiment or company, in case the application be granted?

2. In accordance with Section 32, of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, furloughs to enlisted men, for a period not exceeding thirty days, will be granted at these headquarters, upon the recommendation and approval of the regimental and post commandants, to have per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty.

Each application will be required to bear the certificate of the commanding officer of the regiment, that it is not in excess of the percentage allowed by law. By command of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General Tenth Army Corps and Department of the South.

IN MISSED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 3, 1863.

First Lieut. WILLIAM STOCKDALE, Company C, First regiment South Carolina Volunteers, and First Lieut. JAMES B. O'NEAL, Company D, same regiment, having tendered their resignations, on the ground that they feel themselves morally incompetent to perform their duties, and having certified by their commanding officer that their services are utterly worthless and undesirable as officers, and that the sooner they can be got rid of, the better for the good of the service, the resignations of First Lieut. STOCKDALE and O'NEAL are hereby accepted, and they, having attempted to desert, are hereby discharged the service of the United States, under circumstances not entitling them to any arrears of county land-scrip.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G., Tenth Army Corps, and Department of the South.

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.

Affairs remain on the line bounded on the Sea Islands about the same. The *entente cordiale*, which has existed between our own and the rebel pickets, has been somewhat shaken by a very proper order on the part of the General Commanding there, forbidding personal communication between them. Quite a friendly relation had been established through which an interchange of luxuries have been effected, coffee being carried for tobacco; the article of exchange passing the inlet in little sail-boats, improvised for the occasion. On all times the most honorable peace and quietness being observed on either side. Several soldiers having swam the inlet and landed on the rebel shore, and thereafter undergoing a severe and exhaustive "pumping" process at the hands of rebel officers, the order above alluded to was promptly issued, and communication promptly prohibited. No picket firing is allowed on either side. Taking advantage of this wise understanding, many Charleston ladies are daily seen walking the rebel beach, and observing, doubtless with a great deal of interest, the movements of the "Yankees" on Folly Island.

The troops occupying Folly Island are now very comfortably situated, the ingenuity of the soldiers having supplied from the resources of the island all deficiencies in camp equipage, palmetto leaves having been proved by experience an excellent substitute for canvas, in sheltering from the sun and protecting from rain. From a point two miles this side the northwesterly end of the island the steeples of Charleston and the flags of the forts in its harbor are plainly visible, and with glasses persons can be distinguished on Fort Sumter and the rebel vessels.

THE RAID INTO GEORGIA.

The Exploits of Gen. Dodge.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

COREYH, Miss. May 2, 1863.

On the 16th ult., a movement of importance—the result of a consultation between Gens. ROSECRANS and GRANT—was inaugurated. For some time it had been apparent to the former that a blow struck in the neighborhood of Atlanta, Georgia, at the junction of the Macon and Western, Georgia and Montgomery and West Point Railroads, could not fail but to force BRAGG to evacuate his position near Tullahoma, as he could thereby be cut off from his base of supplies. Consequently he secured the cooperation of Gen. GRANT, and about the above date dispatched a brigade, consisting of the Eighteen Illinois, Fifty-fourth and Sixty-sixth Indiana, and Third Ohio regiments of mounted infantry, under command of Col. STRAIGHT, of the former regiment, across the country, to rendezvous at Bear Creek, 30 miles east of this place. On the 20th ult., Gen. DODGE left here with three brigades, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gen. SWEENY, Cols. BAIN and MIZNER, to join Col. STRAIGHT and open his way beyond the creek.

At Bear Creek he met a rebel force under the guerrilla Col. RODDY, whom, after a short engagement—in which we lost about sixty in killed, wounded and prisoners, the rebel loss being about one hundred—he drove beyond the creek. Here Gen. DODGE determined to rest and await the arrival of Col. FULLER'S Ohio brigade, which left here on the 21st. On the evening of the 22d, Col. FULLER reported to Gen. DODGE, and the next morning the cavalry under Col. CORNYN, of the Tenth Missouri, were sent forward a short distance, the infantry following on the morning of the 24th. On the afternoon of the 25th, Tuscumbia, Alabama, was occupied by Gen. DODGE, the cavalry being pushed forward toward Town Creek. Tuscumbia unites southeast of Tuscumbia, they came across the rear guard of the enemy, when a skirmish ensued, resulting in the loss of two men killed on our side, and the wounding of Capt. ORR, of the Seventh Kansas, (Jayhawkers,) who had one of his legs shot off. As usual, however, the rebels fell back before a vigorous charge of our cavalry, retreating to Town Creek.

On Monday, the 27th, the infantry and artillery started forward from Tuscumbia, and after a short march of eight miles, camped on that night six miles from Town Creek, where the cavalry were awaiting. The next morning an advance was made to the creek, the cavalry crossing the same. A slight resistance was made by the rebels, but after a few well directed shots from one of our field batteries, they quietly fell back toward Courtland. At this point Col. STRAIGHT'S brigade was pushed forward, and crossing the creek at one of the lower fords, they immediately started south on the Russellville road. RODDY, supposing this was intended for a flank movement, continued falling back in the direction of Decatur—our cavalry slowly following him for a few miles, and then halting, to prevent his again advancing.

On Thursday, the 30th, Gen. DODGE, deeming that he had secured sufficient distance to prevent RODDY from troubling him, began to fall back, and by easy marches, reached this place on Saturday evening. The line of march back was identified by a scene of house-burning and marauding, the equal of which has scarce ever been seen in the history of one army. Some of the finest houses in Alabama were ruthlessly entered by the Jayhawkers and Alabama cavalry, who, after pillaging them of all valuables, applied the torch. Among the many buildings thus destroyed was the Alabama Military Academy, an institution belonging to the State, and used for the military education of certain of its citizens. It is advantageously situated on one of the mountains in the little town of Lagrange, eight miles southeast of Tuscumbia, commanding a view of the valley for forty miles. The Methodist Episcopal Church and Masonic Hall, situated near the Academy, met a similar fate.

We are gradually drifting into a warfare that, if continued, will lay the country waste; our army has become sick, apparently, of protecting the property of rebel citizens of the country through which we pass, and, instead, are destroying everything they can without detection, and, in fact, in many instances, are becoming so bold that they care very little if they are detected. During the felling back of our troops from Mount Hope to this place, the men destroyed everything they came to—burning houses fences, out-houses, &c., without any consideration, or judgment whatever, never asking whether the owner was a loyal man or not. In fact, they deem that question useless. They do not believe a loyal citizen to the Government of the United States can be found in all the region of the Tuscumbia Valley, yet between forty and fifty families sought the protection of our lines, and came into Corinth with our troops, and eighteen loyal Alabamians joined the Alabama regiment of cavalry, (Federal.)

The route traveled by our army through the valley is marked by desolate plantations, and the ruin of buildings burned wantonly by our soldiery. Gen. D. has had all who were detected in this unauthorized work arrested, and issued orders, as soon as he found to what extent the work was going on, that any one found burning or pillaging would be instantly shot. The order, however, did not stop it. This was but the commencement. So many were engaged in it, and the feeling has become so universal even among some of the officers, that the misguided people of the rebellious States will feel henceforth, the full horrors of the war they have so wantonly provoked, that it will be impossible to prevent the recurrence of these acts and punish the offenders. And the worst of it is, that they will gradually become more and more common, until, in the end, if the war continues, destruction of property, and, perhaps worse, will be looked upon more and more as an evil which cannot be remedied, until, finally, it will be recognized as a system of the warfare we are prosecuting.

GEN. BRAGG REPORTS THE CAPTURE OF COL. STREIGHT'S COMMAND.

TULLAHOMA, Tuesday, May 5, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

On the 19th of April the enemy moved from Corinth toward Tuscumbia, crossed Bear Creek with five regiments of cavalry, and two of infantry and ten pieces of artillery. Col. RODDY commanding, fought them on the 18th inst. with one regiment, killing a large number and capturing more than 100 prisoners and one piece of artillery, with horses and caissons—losing 6 killed and 20 wounded. The enemy, after burying their dead, fell back, and on the 19th were reinforced to three full brigades, the whole under command of Gen. DODGE. Skirmishing continued on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d.

On the night of the 19th the enemy landed troops at Eastport from a large number of steamers, and burned the town and houses on several plantations. On the 24th, RODDY fought them. Their loss was heavy—ours slight. He contested every inch of ground, but falling back before overwhelming forces, the enemy advanced and entered Tuscumbia on the 25th. The enemy advanced toward Decatur as far as Town Creek. Nothing more occurred until the 28th. On that day, FORREST with his brigade, having been ordered by me from Columbia, and engaged with the loss of one killed and three wounded. The loss of the enemy heavy. FORREST falling back.

On the 29th, FORREST discovered a heavy force of cavalry, under Col. STRAIGHT, marching on Moulton and Blountsville. Gen. FORREST pursued this force with two regiments, fighting him all day and night at Driver's Gap, at Sand Mountain, with a loss of five killed and six wounded, Capts. FORRESTER and THOMPSON, it is feared, mortally. The enemy left on the field 50 killed, 150 wounded, burned 50 of his wagons, turned loose 250 mules and 150 negroes, and pursued his way towards Blountsville, Gadsden, and Rome, Ga.

On the 3d of May, between Gadsden and Rome, after five days and nights of fighting and marching, Gen. FORREST captured Col. STRAIGHT and his whole command, about 1,900, with rifles, horses, &c.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

TULLAHOMA, Tuesday, May 5.

The following is Gen. FORREST'S official dispatch, announcing his exploit in Georgia:

"After five days' hard marching, without provisions or forage, I captured, on the 3d inst., the enemy, 1,900 strong, near Rome, Ga., with the same number of Enfield rifles, horses and side arms."

COL. GRIERSON'S GREAT RAID.

The History of the Expedition—Safe Arrival at Baton Rouge.

From the Memphis Bulletin, May 6.

We have learned a few additional particulars regarding the brilliant movement of Col. GRIERSON through the enemy's country. It seems that Gen. HURLBUT, Gen. SMITH and Col. GRIERSON concocted a general plan by which the enemy was to be eluded, and the movement successfully executed. CHALMERS, with 1,500 men, was threatening the approaches to Memphis via Coldwater, and Gen. LAUMAN was sent to engage his attention in front, while Gen. W. S. SMITH should march out from Lagrange, and repair the Holly Springs Railroad, and then follow the Tallahatchie, destroying the crossings, and endeavor to get in CHALMERS' rear. At the crossing at WYATT'S, on the Tallahatchie, there was a considerable little fight, but as General SMITH had a heavy force he found but little difficulty in marching right onward toward CHALMERS' supposed location, on reaching which he found that sagacious individual had moved due east, avoiding both LAUMAN and himself. In the meantime GRIERSON had got a start of torea or four days of CHALMERS, who could never catch up with him. In the meantime Gen. SMITH followed after CHALMERS toward Okolona, while HATCH'S regiment returned from GRIERSON'S command, thus producing the impression on the enemy that our entire force had returned. We burot the enemy's barracks at Okolona, and had a desperate fight, the enemy having been reinforced by a regiment from Mobile, BARTOW'S regiment, HAINES' battalion (partly RODDY'S man) and INGE'S battalion. In this fight Col. HATCH lost the rear company of his command. He then demonstrated toward Columbus, and at Palo Alto, having been reinforced, he had a desperate fight, and in a charge recovered all his men excepting six, and with 500 men and two guns, took 22 prisoners and 120 guns, and mules sufficient to mount his entire command. In the meantime, the enemy had lost all traces of GRIERSON, was hastened on, capturing railroad trains, destroying telegraph wires, tearing up railroad tracks, blowing up culverts, etc., to toe infinite consternation and dismay of the discomfited and dismayed foe. At last accounts GRIERSON had safely reached Baton Rouge, to the joy of the national forces in that section of Uncle Sam's heritage. The expedition, it will thus be seen, was planned by Gen. HURLBUT in this city, and together with Gen. SMITH, and Cols. HATCH and GRIERSON, was most gloriously executed.

At last accounts CHALMERS had returned to his old quarters, oad taken the alarm, and was making rapid strides for the more southern latitude. His command had dwindled down from 1,500 to 900. Last Friday he passed Rocky Ford, and fearing lest he was pursued, burned the bridge to prevent pursuit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Gen. Banks' Official Report of His Successes.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, OPELOUSAS, April 23, 1863.

GENERAL: On the evening of the 17th, Gen. GAGNER, who had marched from New Iberia by a shorter road, and thus gained the advance, met the enemy at Bayou Vermillion. The enemy's force consisted of a considerable number of cavalry, 1,000 infantry and six pieces of artillery, masked in a strong position on the opposite bank, with which we were unacquainted. The enemy was driven from his position, but not until he had succeeded in destroying the bridge over the bayou by fire. Everything had been previously arranged for this purpose.

The enemy's flight was precipitous. The night of the 17th and the whole of the next day were occupied in pushing with vigor the reconstruction of this bridge.

On the 19th the march was resumed, and continued to the vicinity of Grand Coteau, and on the following day our main force occupied Opelousas. The cavalry, supported by one regiment of infantry and a section of artillery, being thrown forward to Washington, on the Courtableau, a distance of six miles.

The command rested on the 21st. Yesterday morning, the 22d, I sent out Brig.-Gen. DWIGHT with his brigade of GAGNER'S division and detachments of artillery and cavalry, to push forward through Washington toward Alexandria. He found the bridges over bayous Cocodue and Bocuff destroyed, and occupied the evening and night in replacing them by a single bridge at toe junction of the two bayous. The people say that the enemy threw large quantities of ammunition and some small arms into bayou Cocodue, and that the Texans declared they were going to Texas. Here the steamer *Wave* was burnt by the enemy, and the principal portion of her cargo, which had been transferred to a flat, captured by us. A dispatch was found by Gen. DWIGHT, in which Gov. MOORE tells Gen. TAYLOR to retreat slowly to Alexandria, and if pressed to retire to Texas. Gen. DWIGHT will push well forward to-day, and probably halt tomorrow, to continue his march or return, according to circumstances. * * * * *

An expedition, consisting of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York, Lieut.-Col. BLANCHARD, one section of artillery, and BARRETT'S Company B, First Louisiana cavalry, accompanied by Capt. DURHAM, Assistant Adjutant-General, and First Lieut. HARWOOD, Engineers, (both of my staff,) was sent out yesterday morning by way of Barre's Landing, to examine the Bayou Courtableau, in the direction of Bute-a-la-Rose. Last night Capt. DURHAM reported the road impassable, four miles beyond Barre's Landing, and that the expedition had captured the steamer *Ellen*, in a small Bayou, leading out of the Courtableau. This capture is a timely assistance to us.

I informed you in my number "9" that I had ordered the gunboats to take Bute-a-la-Rose. This was hadsomely done without serious loss on the morning of the 26th inst., by Lieut. Commander COOKE, U. S. Navy, with his gunboat and four companies of infantry. We occupied here the garrison of sixty men and its commander, two heavy guns in position, and in good order, a large quantity of ammunition, *and the key of the Atchafalaya.* * * *

I hope not to be obliged to lose a moment in improving the decisive advantage gained in this section. We have destroyed the enemy's army and navy, and made their organization impossible by destroying or removing the material. We hold the key of the position.

Among the evidences of our victory are two thousand prisoners, two transports and twenty guns, (including one piece of the Valvado battery,) taken; and three gunboats and eight transports destroyed.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen'l Commanding.

Major-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief, Washington City.

A Soldier's Views of the Navy.

LETTER FROM GEN. BANKS.

Messrs. MCKAY & ALDUS, of East Boston, have now in the course of construction a steamer of about 500 tons, which they have named *Nathaniel P. Banks.* They communicated their intention to Gen. BANKS, who promptly responded in the following letter. It will be seen, however, that the General has mistaken Mr. NATHANIEL MCKAY for his brother DONALD, the builder of the *Great Republic, Lightning*, and other celebrated clippers, but his views are none the less true:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, OPELOUSAS, LA., April 23, 1863.

Messrs. McKay & Aldus, East Boston:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 30th of March, I received this morning at Opelousas, the rebel Capital of Louisiana, now occupied by my command. Nothing that has occurred in the course of my public life could be more gratifying to me than the honor you propose to confer. I should be delighted to have my name associated with such a ship as I know will float from your docks. Substantial war vessels—whether in the service of the Government, or engaged in commerce—swift and strong, are the great want of the country. Early in the Spring of 1861, at a meeting of the principal citizens of Massachusetts, in the Senate Chamber, over which Gov. ANDREW presided, I had the honor to suggest that the first duty of the people of Massachusetts and of New-York was to prepare the vessels engaged in commerce for war and quasi war purposes; and that the second duty they owed their country was to change their mechanical establishments into manufactories of small arms. Had this been accomplished in the Spring of 1861 (as it might easily have been done) the war would have closed before this time, and the Flag of the Union would have been reëstablished in every State and Territory. The swift sailing and strong built vessels of our marine, with slight protection and a reasonable armament, would have made it impossible for the rebel privateers to infest the seas and molest our commerce. It will be found, at the close of this war, that the maritime element has been of the highest importance. In conjunction with the army—if the full power of the people in this respect had been developed—it would have given us possession of every important point—on the Atlantic, in the Gulf, and on the Mississippi. These points in our possession, the rebellion would have been at an end.

As a citizen of the United States, I owe you many thanks for the aid you have given our commerce; for the credit you have done our country in the construction of the splendid ships that have floated from your docks; but more for toe thorough, comprehensive and important analysis you have given of the commercial and naval systems of the great Powers of Europe. Your investigation of these subjects, and the practical illustration of your ideas in the work that passes from your hands, cannot fail to be of great service to the country. I make you my acknowledgments. I shall be proud to have my name associated with the vessel which you describe, if, as I believe, it is a suggestion of your own. Accept my thanks for your kindness, and believe me,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 4, 1863.

HEAVY LAND SUITS.

There have been two important land cases, affecting real estate in this city, decided during the past week. Toe first was one in which Mrs. F. B. NICHOLLS vs. W. B. OGDEN and others—among whom was CHARLES BUTLER, of New-York—were interested, known as the Northwestern Land Company. Mrs. NICHOLLS sued for her right of dower in a large amount of real estate, her husband having been a member of the Company. The case was tried in the Cook County Circuit, and a verdict for the plaintiff was obtained. It was then carried to the Supreme Court, where, after four years of litigation, the decision of the "Court below" has been affirmed. As the Court has had the case under "advisement" for over a year since it was argued, it may be supposed that the final judgment rendered is based upon the merits of the case. The dower thus accruing to the widow is estimated at $100,000, or thereabouts.

Toe other was also a suit brought by a widow—of our late Mayor CURTISS—to set aside a chancery sale of valuable real estate in the West Division of this city, which had been previously conveyed to Mrs. CURTISS by a deed of trust. This deed had been broken by the Court of Chancery, and land sold to the amount of $110,000. A part of the proceeds were invested in a large farm—3,000 acres, I believe,—in Champaign County. Mr. CURTISS died insolvent, and his creditors took everything. Mrs. CURTISS brought suit to have the doings of the Chancery Court set aside, and her rights under the trust deed restored. In this she failed—the Supreme Court deciding that she had, by her acts, consented to the sale of the land, &c.

A case has been recently decided in toe United States District Court, for the Southern District of this State, which is of general interest, as involving a principal of very wide-spread application.

The County of Hancock issued quite a large amount of bonds in aid of the construction of the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad, under a law passed by the Legislature in 1849. Failing to pay the interest, the holder of the bonds sued and obtained a judgement on the coupons. He demanded payment, but was refused on the ground of a want of funds. He then insisted that a tax should be levied to meet the judgment. This was also refused, on the plea that the county had no power to levy such tax, and that the county was limited to four mills on a dollar for county purposes, and that the judgment and the ordinary expenses would exceed this amount. The case was argued in January; and the decision has just been announced. A peremptory writ of *mandamus* has been awarded by the Court, directing the county to levy and collect a tax sufficient to pay the plaintiff's judgment, and hold the money specifically for that purpose. Thus, this attempt at repudiation has been frustrated. A contrary decision would have been most disastrous.

MILITARY.

The Fifty-eighth Illinois—the last regiment in the State—hes left Camp Butler for the Southwest. This is one of the "old regiments," and has seen much service, and after having been in four of the heaviest battles of the war, was captured, and having been exchanged, has been in camp to recruit. Toere are several detached companies and two batteries yet in the State. Recruiting for tha old regiments is going on slowly. It has been resolved to raise and equip a Home regiment in Chicago. The movement is far advanced, and it is supposed that the ranks will be full within a fortnight. It has been taken hold of by a large number of our business men, and the necessary funds raised. Each company is to have a drill-room and armory. Over one hundred men have been enlisted here, and sent forward, for the Massachusetts colored regiment. The subject of raising a regiment of this description in this State is agitated here. It will probably be done. There appears to be a great readiness on the part of our colored population to enlist.

LITERARY.

Chicago is about to send forth some literary wares. Perhaps in this line our city may not be as successful a competitor with older communities as she is in certain material things; but, nevertheless, we are promised something creditable even in the literary line. Messrs. SHELDON & Co., of New-York, have under way a two-volumed romance, the joint production of one of our citizens and of an English friend. As the manuscript has been read by BAYARD, and received his commendation, we look for something worth reading, at least; and, judging from some "inklings" we have had of the contents of the forthcoming work, there can be but little doubt of its being received with popular favor.

Messrs. CHURCH & GOODMAN, of this city, have in press, and will soon issue a volume entitled *War Pictures.* Its author—Rev. J. B. ROGERS—has seen much of the war in the Southwest while acting as Chaplain of a Wisconsin regiment, and has given the results of his experience and observation in a graphic and pleasing style. The volume will be illustrated, and contain nearly 300 pages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A delegation from the Peoria Indians, now located in Kansas, passed through this city a few days since on their way to Washington, where they go on business for their tribe. One of them, BAPTISTE, has been in the Government service as interpreter for thirty years. His associates are YELLOW BEAVER and TAWCONAH. BAPTISTE says that the Peorias and Shawnees are entirely loyal to the old Government. Many of the young men have joined the Union army, and he says that all capable of fighting would go if their services are necessary.

So mild was our Winter that we are compelled to import ice from the lower regions—oh, no!—from the lower lakes. Three cargoes arrived in one day last week, and sold readily at $3@$3 50 per ton. This is something new for this latitude.

The sales of real estate have fallen off very much within the last month. The excitement appears to have pretty much passed off. There are, probably, not less than 2,500 buildings under way, or just completed, in this city at the present time. A great proportion of them are woodan dwellings in the outer parts of the town.

There is considerable excitement in Henderson County, in this State, growing out of the discovery of quite extensive deposits of copper.

Business of all kinds is active, and everything betokens unusual prosperity. The crop prospects are fair all over the West. As a specimen of what is doing, I will chronicle two days' work in the grain shipping business:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Tuesday	5,000	63,200	449,600	45,000
Wednesday	6,000	78,000	461,300	51,000

The shipments have been heavy all the week, but these ware the two best days. Over a million of bushels of grain in forty-eight hours is considered pretty fair for a Western town. There is much complaint on account of the failure of your legislature to take action reducing canal tolls; but I suppose the Canal Board has ample power in the premises, and it is to be hoped that something will be done to meet the just demands of the West.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 11, 1863.

As a matter of course, the movements on the Rappahannock have absorbed public attention during the whole of the past week. The successful crossing of the river sent a thrill though every heart, as expectation was high that HOOKER would fully accomplish the work in hand. We were in a fever of expectation, looking for favorable results, when the news of the retreat came upon us like a flash of lightning from a clear sky. It came to us even worse than the reality, and our city was—metaphorically—clothed in sackcloth and ashes. But as the details began to arrive a better feeling prevailed, and all became hopeful again. But it would be far better if the Government would permit a correct account of affairs, as they occur, to come over the wires, and to keep the loyal people fully advised of the true condition of things. It is a mistaken policy, this reticence and deception which is practiced upon the public, and tends to the destruction of confidence even in official statements.

THE K. G. C'S.

The Knights of toe Golden Circle have been doing much mischief in the southern part of the State, in diffusing disloyal sentiments among the ignorant and prejudiced population. It has been established that they had organized a secret armed opposition to the authority of the Government on quite an extensive scale, and were only waiting a favorable opportunity to break out into overt acts. In some cases this has been done, but prematurely, and the unfortunate dupes have been snapped up by the National officers, and are now suffering for their treasonable acts. Men in this city, who, it is well known, are in correspondence with these domestic traitors, are watched, and will be arrested on toe first good ground that presents itself. One, especially active, is a relative of the rebel General, BUCKNER.

By the way, I heard, a day or two since, a member of a certain D. D's. church—Baptist—in Williamsburgh, complaining of the secession proclivities of the pastor. He outraged the feelings of all his loyal people on Fast Day. Can't you smoke him out?

THE CATHOLICS.

A Catholic priest has issued a cerd in the daily papers, in which he claims that the Fast Day was duly observed by his communion, and insists that the statements to the contrary are incorrect. It seems that the observence consisted of a party of priests saying, or doing, High Mess in the cathedral at 6 A. M. As I reside within a few doors of "St. Pattick's," the largest Catholic church in the city, and saw no demonstration there during the day—as the non-observance of the Fast by the Catholics was a subject of general comment, and as a statement to this effect was published in a local journal, I had good reason to suppose that the occasion was wholly ignored.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The season is now sufficiently far advanced to enable us to judge of the crop prospects. From the local papers in every part of the West I gather favorable accounts in regard both to Winter and Spring grains. The indications are all highly favorable to an abundant harvest. Winter wheat is represented as never appearing better at this time of the year, and the Spring grains are coming on finely. The new articles of production—sugar cane and tobacco, will be much more largely grown in this section than heretofore. We hear of farmers in some of the Northern counties, even, of this State, who will devote fifteen and twenty acres to the cultivation of the "weed," while the quantity of land planted with sorghum will be double that of last year. It takes too large a per centage of the price of corn to pay for transportation, to render its production of much profit to the farmer. He can get more for a pound of tobacco than for a bushel of corn, and an acre will produce at least two of the former to one of the latter, so that the argument for the cultivation of this useless, noxious weed prevails, and we may look for a sensible decrease in our exports of corn hereafter. What with sugar, cotton and tobacco to compete with, it must, in a measure, "go to the wall." However, when it is recollected that not over half the land in this State is yet under cultivation, and that agricultural emigrants are constantly rushing in, the falling off in the production of corn will not be so serious as would otherwise be the case. But the increase, at least, will be arrested. Flax, too, has been sown this Spring to an unusual extent in the northern part of the State, and will henceforth take rank among our important crops.

What has been said of Illinois in regard to crop prospects, will apply equally well to Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. The lack of farm laborers for harvest is feared, yet the general use of machinery will come in good play just now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our new City Government has been duly inaugurated. Although it is evident to everybody that the incumbents were elected through the agency of fraudulent voting, yet I presume there will be no formal contests in this city.

An Insurance Agent, whose name hes not been made public, has defaulted to his principals in the sum of $10,000.

The Congregational Theological Seminary of Chicago has just made its annual report. It shows the institution to be in a comparatively prosperous condition. It has eighteen students and four Professors. It has paid off $20,000 of indebtedness for site, buildings, &c., during the past year, and now has a surplus on hand—though not enough to meet the remaining debts. Mr. PHILO CARPENTER, of this city, offers $20,000 to endow Professorships, provided a like amount is raised.

One hundred and twenty sail of vessels were entered at the Custom-house one day last week. The unusually large number was probably owing to an adverse wind during the day previous.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

The various Committees having the matter in charge are perfecting their arrangements for this great gathering. I notice in some of the Eastern papers that the impression has got abroad that this is to be a delegated Convention. The fact that delegations have been appointed by Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, &c., doubtless has given rise to this idea. And, then, we have a "Committee of Invitation," which is entirely out of place, as the Convention is to be a mass meeting, and the call is a general one, embracing everybody who is inclined to come. Special invitations, therefore, will be only a source of embarrassment. The railroads are acting very liberally, and half fare will be the rule from all parts of the country. The National Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations is to be held here during the same week.

Banished Kentuckians.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BURNSIDE

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 5, 1863.

All residents of the State of Kentucky, banished from their homes by any authority whatsoever, not higher than that of the Department Commander, by reporting at these headquarters on Saturday, May 9, at 12 M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, can obtain a hearing of their cases, and all against whom definite charges, supported by sufficient proof to warrant a trial, do not appear, will be allowed to return to their homes upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The General Order prohibiting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition in this Department is hereby rescinded, but all persons guilty of selling arms or ammunition to disloyal persons, or with a knowledge that they are to go into the hands of disloyal persons, will be arrested and tried for giving aid and comfort to the enemy. By Command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.
Official—W. P. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

GEN. STONE.—Gen. CHARLES P. STONE has received orders to report to Gen. BANKS, in Louisiana, for duty, and left Washington on Saturday for New-Orleans. Nothing has transpired, that we have heard of, to disclose the reasons which have long kept Gen. STONE from active service; but whatever they were, they have very recently ceased to influence the Government, as it was but a short time since, as we understand, that Maj.-Gen. HOOKER asked that Gen. STONE might be assigned to duty as chief of his Staff, but the Government did not at that time see fit to accede to the request.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Brigham Young off for the South—The Indians—A Battle.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

On Monday morning, BRIGHAM YOUNG and a numerous retinue, started from this city on a tour in the southern settlements. The cavalcade was quite imposing as it threaded through the streets. It will probably be considerably augmented in the earlier part of the journey by chivalric country volunteers. Of the exact compass of the tour, perhaps no one knows, as BRIGHAM himself declared on Sunday that he should be governed by the impulse of the moment; he should go north, south, east or west, turn here or there, "as he felt" at the time being. However, the probability is that the Utah "land of cotton" on the Rio Virgen, no unforeseen accident preventing, will be visited by the party; and consequently most of the intervening cities and settlements will participate in the same honor.

As a certainty, preaching and exhortation will be a principal business during the trip, and the subjects to be amplified upon will be—according to BRIGHAM'S own announcement, and he is a high authority in the matter—domestic manufactures and collateral topics—the raising of cotton, flax, hemp, wool, fruits, as well as tea and the vile weed, if the last two luxuries be actually indispensable to every-day comfort, and not forgetting the manufacture of the wool and the flint into substantial apparel. For BRIGHAM avers that he can foresee that if the people of Utah do not procure for themselves clothing, there will be a stern and pressing demand for figleaves ere many years have passed away.

The Indians between this Territory and the Idaho gold mines are reported as by no means friendly, yet they have not made any recent demonstrations on the route. Some of them say they are anxious to meet Gen. CONNOR and his command, for they wish to obtain a little satisfaction for the Bear River discomfiture, the recollection of which appears to severely gall the survivors and their redskin friends and sympathizers.

The indications are that the Indians are roving northeast of this point, doubtless in anticipation of a good haul from the forthcoming emigration. Emigrants, therefore, will do well not to relax their vigilance, and to keep their powder dry, though it ha reported day after day, "no Indians in sight." For the Indian has the hack of making a sudden appearance at an unexpected and particularly unwelcome moment, and at such times he takes pains to inform you that he is specially desirous of being liberally entertained and not sent empty away. And then it is that it he must be warmed and filled, it undoubtedly should be with fire and lead. But it is better still if you can put him off with a quid of tobacco, a cracker, a spoonful of paint, an old shirt, or a blanket, if you can spare one. For blood once shed is sure to breed revenge—blood for blood being not only the Mosaic creed, but the creed of the Indian, and to obtain his revenge he will hang unseen on your track, till the coveted opportunity arrives, or his own safety requires suspension of pursuit.

The little skirmish at Battle Creek, Utah County, reported last week, was followed on the 15th by a larger fight, a mile up Spanish Fork Cañon, in the same county. Col. EVANS, with about one hundred and seventy cavalry, came up with the Indian camp, apparently unawares. Various reports are given of the fight. The troops had three wounded, one of whom was Lieut. PERT, who died the same night at Springville. Of the Indians it is reported by subsequent visitors to the battle-field that four were killed and three wounded—but the troops report at least a score killed, and as many wounded. A few Indian ponies and a little other "plunder" were taken by the victors, the majority of the Indians making good their escape.

There is not the greatest accord between the troops and the settlers in respect to relations with the Indians. The settlers aim at maintaining the *entente cordiale* with these hereditarily predatory bands, without the shedding of blood, except in the most extreme cases, and then as lightly as possible. Sacrifice of flour, beef, paint, or blanketing, is invariably preferred to sacrifice of life. Under this treatment, the Indians sometimes get a little "mad," and behave ugly, and ate saucy, but none—except a few prowling renegades from the main bands—ever shed Mormon blood.

The troops, and many emigrants, act upon a different principle. If an Indian outbreak occurs, the first thought is, "Death to the Injun." Extermination is the word to the end of the war. There is no investigation as to the original aggressor—no efforts at conciliation. An Indian will sometimes be bought off by a blanket or a pony from executing bloody revenge, and it is curious the exact calculation he will make for sufficient compensation.

THE CASE OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus—An Important Paper Submitted by Gen. Burnside.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 12.

GEORGE E. PUGH renewed his motion before Judge LEAVITT, yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Gen. BURNSIDE, directing him to bring the body of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM into Court, with the cause of his arrest and detention.

The following is the petition of Mr. PUGH:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

To the Honorable the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the District aforesaid:

Your petitioner,

FROM BERMUDA.

Opening of the House of Assembly—The Governor's Address—Blockade Runners.

From our Bermuda files we learn that the House of Assembly convened on April 15, and was opened with an address from his Excellency the Governor, which contained the following allusions to American affairs:

"I am glad to be able to acquaint you that the revenue of the past year shows a very satisfactory result. There is no doubt but that this is largely due to circumstances of an exceptional character arising out of the existing state of affairs in the neighbouring Continent of North America, and it will be unwise not to be prepared for that reaction which must ensue on their rearrangement. I have no doubt but that this consideration will be borne in mind when you are considering the Supply bill of the year.

Having, in accordance with your expressed wish, transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies your address requesting that Her Majesty's Government might be pleased to allow the extension to this Colony of the provisions of the Acts 3 and 4 Vic., Cap. 33, whereby clergymen ordained in the United States can be permitted under certain circumstances to perform service in the Established Churches of the United Kingdom, I have to inform you that His Grace is of opinion, after careful consideration of the subject, that on general grounds it would be unadvisable to interfere in the matter by Imperial legislation, whether in order to deal with the question directly, or to authorize the Colonial Legislature to deal with it.

Amongst the matters of local importance which I have to bring to your notice at the commencement of a new session is the condition of a law regulating the collection of the revenue. By the act in question, No. 14, 1861, it is provided that all 'ad valorem duties' payable on imports shall be paid on the invoice price of the same, on a declaration made and subscribed by the importer that such invoice price was the true cost of the articles at the place whence imported. Invoices of goods from the United States are usually made out in dollars, the money of account of that country, which under ordinary circumstances are worth four shillings and two pence British sterling, and importers have been accustomed to ascertain the value of their goods for duty, by converting the invoices in dollars into British sterling at this rate. Recent events in the United States have, however, caused the value of the dollar of account to be much depreciated, and certain importers finding that by following this course they are actually paying a duty of between four and five per cent. on the cost of their goods at the place whence imported, a proceeding not apparently contemplated by the law, tendered to the Receiver-General entries of their goods, the value of which was given in sterling money, (according to the form in the Schedule A annexed to the act,) in pounds, shillings and pence, and which they declared to be the true cost of the same. The case being an entirely new one, the Receiver General applied to me for instructions, and on referring it to the Attorney-General, and subsequently to the Privy Council, I was advised by them that if importers presented to the Receiver-General entries of goods imported, the value of which they declared to be in the terms of the act just and true, and if it appeared to the Receiver-General that the value of the goods so specified was not below their true and actual sterling cost at the place whence imported, he was bound to accept the same as satisfactory, and to receive the duty thereon.

Such is the course which has been recently adopted In strict conformity with the letter of the law, and, as far as I am able to judge, with its spirit also; but it has occured both to myself and the Privy Council that the framers of the act may not have intended that it should have this operation, and as the result of its adoption is that the revenue of the country does not benefit to the extent that it would were the duties to be received on the nominal in place of the real value of the United States money of account, I have thought it due to the legislative bodies to sommon them at an earlier period than usual to afford to the House of Assembly the opportunity of initiating fresh legislation on the subject, should it have reason to be dissatisfied with the operation of the existing law."

To this the Legislative Council replied:

"The subject to which your Excellency calls the particular attention of the Legislature, the depreciation of the dollar of account in the United States of North America, and the consequent large practical Increase of the ad valorem duty upon articles imported from that country, whenever the duty is computed upon the nominal instead of the real value of the money of account, will no doubt be duly and carefully considered by the representatives of the people. And it is very satisfactory to us that your Excellency has thought it to convene the legislative bodies at an earlier period than usual, in order to afford the House of Assembly the opportunity of initiating fresh legislation on this subject, should they have reason to be dissatisfied with the operation of the existing law."

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

We find the following notices of the movements of the blockade runners in the Bermuda journals:

Sailed—April 7, Confederate steamer *Gen. Beauregard*, COSTIER; general merchandise and 40 barrels potatoes.

The schooner *Alma*, of these Islands, which sailed hence for Beaufort, N. C., with a cargo of salt, put back on Thursday last, much injured and having lost sails, &c. Encountered heavy weather till the 22d inst., at which time being off Hatteras experienced a severe gale which continued four days, during which the *Alma* was thrown on her beam-ends, had her sails split and fore gaff broken. The damage sustained being so extensive, the Captain was compelled to bear up for the nearest port.

April 16, Confederate steamer *Robt. A. Lee*, WILKINSON, St. Johns, N. B., general merchandise.

Port of St. George.—*Arrived*—April 22, schooner *Lone Star*, CAREY, from Halifax, bound to Nassau, called here to land BEVERLY TUCKER, Esq.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The Provost-Marshals, Commissioners and Surgeons for the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1863.

The following named officers are announced, having been appointed by the President, in conformity with sections 5 and 8 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

[The following are the names of those appointed for the States of New-York and New-Jersey:]

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

First District—Capt. Edwin Rose,* Provost-Marshal; Wm. S. McCunn, Commissioner, Dr. John Ordronaux, Surgeon.

Second District—Capt. S. T. Maddox, Provost-Marshal; C. W. Cheshire, Commissioner; Dr. George S. Woodman, Surgeon.

Third District—Capt. S. B. Gregory, Provost-Marshal; A. M. Beebe, Commissioner; Dr. N. L. North, Surgeon.

Fourth District—Capt. J. B. Erhardt,* Provost-Marshal; Daniel McFarland, Commissioner; Dr. James O'Rourke, Surgeon.

Fifth District—Capt. John Duffy, Provost-Marshal; H. P. West, Commissioner; Dr. Ernest Krach uizer, Surgeon.

Sixth District—Capt. J. W. Farr, Provost-Marshal; C. A. Lamont, Commissioner; Dr. J. W. Powell, Surgeon.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, Provost-Marshal; Boardman Baldwin, Commissioner; Dr. J. R. Vansteeck, Surgeon.

Eighth District—Capt. B. F. Manniere, Provost-Marshal; Spencer Kirby, Commissioner; Dr. George F. Woodward, Surgeon.

Ninth District—Capt. E. E. Jenkins, Provost-Marshal; John M. Lands, Commissioner; Dr. W. H. Thomas, Surgeon.

Tenth District—Capt. M. G. Leonard, Provost-Marshal; James Ryder, Commissioner; Dr. G. B. Upham, Surgeon.

Eleventh District—Capt. A. L. Nenny, Provost-Marshal; John C. Holly, Commissioner; Dr. John C. Boyd, Surgeon.

Twelfth District—Capt. Isaac Platt, Provost-Marshal; Josepb Wild, Commissioner; Dr. Wm. H. Pitcher, Surgeon.

Thirteenth District—Capt. Joshue Fiero, Jr., Provost-Marshal; Geo. T. Pierce, Commissioner; Dr. A. H. Knapp, Surgeon.

Fourteenth District—Capt. John O. Cole, Provost-Marshal; Jacob Vrooman, Commissioner; Dr. O. S. Vanderpool, Surgeon.

Fifteenth District—Capt. Charles Hughes, Provost-Marshal; Jas. Forsyth, Commissioner; Dr. Charles S. Hubbell, Surgeon.

Sixteenth District—Capt. Geo. Clendon, Jr.,* Provnst-Marshal; A. P. Brand, Commissioner; Dr. George Page, Surgeon.

Seventeenth District—Capt. S. C. F. Thorndike, Provost-Marshal; R. W. Judson, Commissioner; Dr. Henry Hewitt, Surgeon.

Eighteenth District—Capt. J. P. Butler, Provost-Marshal; R. F. Simmons, Commissioner; Dr. Uriah Potter, Surgeon.

Nineteenth District—Capt. Samuel Gordon, Provost-Mershal; George S. Gorham, Commissionar; Dr. Sol. F. McFarland, Surgeon.

Twentieth District—Capt. Fred. Emerson, Provost-Marshal; Arthur Pond, Commissioner; Dr. Edward L. Walker, Surgeon.

Twenty-first District—Capt. J. P. Richardson, Provost-Marshal; Ivera Monroe, Commissioner; Dr. Welcome A. Babcock, Surgeon.

Twenty-second District—Capt. A. L. Scott,* Provost-Marshal; Daniel L. Mitchell, Commissioner; Dr. J. B. Murdock, Surgeon.

Twenty-third District—Capt. Alonzo Wood, Provost-Marshal; Wm. Andrews, Commissioner; Dr. John H. Knapp, Surgeon.

Twenty-fourth District—Capt. John N. Knapp, Provost-Marshal.

Twenty-fifth District—Capt. W. T. Reamer, Provost-Marshal; Jacob A. Meade, Commissioner; Dr. Zara H. Blake, Surgeon.

Twenty-sixth District—Capt. Edward C. Kattell, Provost-Marshal; James N. Eldridge, Commissioner; Dr. Samuel B. Foster, Surgeon.

Twenty-seventh District—Capt. M. J. Greene, Provost-Marshal; Wm. T. Post, Commissioner; Dr. Joshua D. Graves, Surgeon.

Twenty-eighth District—Capt. O. H. Palmer,* Provost-Marshal; S. H. Clark, Commissioner; Dr. Azel Backus, Surgeon.

Twenty-ninth District—Capt. Levi T. Bowan, Provost-Marshal; Wells Handushott, Commissioner; Dr. Peter P. Murphy, Surgeon.

Thirtieth District—Capt. Gustavus A. Scroggs, Provost-Marshal; Wm. A. Rogers, Commissionar; Dr. John S. Trowbridge, Surgeon.

Thirty-first District—Capt. Geo. W. Palmer, Provost-Marshal; C. S. Cary, Commissioner; Dr. Horace H. Glidden, Surgeon.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, has been detailed to aid the War Depatment in the arrest of deserters and in securing uniformity in the execution of the Enrollment act in the first nine districts of the State of New-York; headquarters New-York City.

Major FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Eighteenth United States Infantry, has been detailed for like duty in the remaining districts of the State; headquarters at Albany.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

First District—Captain R. C. Johnson,* Provost-Marshal; James M. Scovel, Commissioner; Dr. John R. Stevenson, Sorgeou.

Second District—Capt. J. B. Coppock, Provost-Marshal; James Wilson, Commissioner; Dr. Richard R. Rogers, Surgeon.

Third District—Capt. Wm. M. Shipman, Provost-Marshal; Ezra M. Hunt, Commissioner; Dr. Geo. R. Chetwood, Surgeon.

Fourth District—Capt. James Brown,* Provost-Marshal; Peter S. Decker, Commissioner; Dr. Wm. Pierson, Jr., Surgeon.

Fifth District—Capt. Elias N. Miller, Provost-Marshal; Cornelius Van Vorst, Commissioner; Isaac A. Nichols, Surgeon.

Lieut.-Col. R. C. BUCHANAN, Fourth Infantry, United States Army, has been detailed to aid the War Department in the arrest of deserters, and in securing uniformity in the execution of the Enrollment act in the State of New-Jersey—headquarters at Trenton.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

* Those officers thus indicated have been in the military service of the United States.

The Re-enlistment of Volunteers.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM ADJT.-GEN. SPRAGUE.

Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE, by order of Gov. SEYMOUR, has issued an important order, carrying out the provisions of the bill passed by the Legislature, on April 17, to encourage "The reëntistment of volunteers now in the service of the United States, and the enlistment of persons into regimenta and corps now in said service and hereafter to be organized." After reciting the law the order proceeds:

As the General Government does not recognize the enlistment of volunteers for a shorter period than three years, unless sooner discharged, the foregoing bounty can only be paid to the following classes of volunteers, viz:

I. To the soldier who *reenlists* for three years, unless sooner discharged, will be paid $150.

II. It will be perfected in this manner: If he reenlists within thirty days from the data of discharge, he will be paid $30 down and $120 when he is reported with his regiment in the field.

Three enlistment papers will be made out, one to be sent to the Paymaster-General, Albany, N. Y., upon the back of which will be written:

Received, —— N. Y., —— 1863, Thirty (30) dollars of bounty. One hundred and twenty (120) dollars due.

——, Co. —— Regiment.

Another, without Indorsement, forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the State. the third will be retained by the recruiting-officer, from which he will make up his muster-roll. When the soldier has joined his regiment, the amount due will be paid upon a paper, as follows:

I certify that —— —— Company —— Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols., is present.

——, Commanding —— Regiment, N. Y. Vols.

On the back of this will be the soldier's receipt for the money, duly witnessed. When this is received by the Paymaster-General, the amount will be forwarded to him, or to whomsoever he may desire, payable to order.

III. The second class of volunteers are *enlistments* for three years unless sooner discharged. To such, a bounty of seventy-five dollars will be paid in this manner.

Three enlistment papers will be perfected precisely as before stated. Ten (10) dollars will be paid the recruit upon signing the papers, and the remaining sixty-five (65) dollars when the man is with the regiment. The same certificates as stated will be made, and the same number of enlistment papers, and disposed of in a corresponding manner. Should the recruiting officer advance the ten (10) dollars, he will be refunded upon depositing the enlistment papers, indorsed, with the receipt, with the Paymaster-General.

IV. The United States pays to the soldier who enlists or who re-enlists, one hundred dollars bounty, twenty-five of which is paid when the regiment is organized, and the remaining seventy-five (75) dollars when he is discharged. One month's pay, thirteen (13) dollars, is advanced when the regiment is organized. A soldier is paid from the date of enlistment.

V. The oath must be administered by a United States Mustering and Disbursing officer, or by any person authorized to administer an oath under the statutes of the State.

VI. The recruit must be between the ages of 18 and 45. Under no circumstances should a man be enlisted who is under the age of eighteen.

VII. All enlisted men in any organization within the State, must be examined by a State Surgeon before receiving the bounty, who will place his name on each of the enlistment papers, with the remark—Approved. If a man is reenlisted in the field, the Regimental or Post Surgeon will do the same.

VIII. The State Surgeons assigned to the recruiting duty are as follows:

CHARLES WINNE, M. D., Buffalo.
PETER P. STRAHS, M. D., Albany.
THOMAS E. BURSTALD, M. D., New-York City.
I. PLATT FOOTE, M. D., Plattsburgh.
GEORGE W. AVERY, M. D., Rochester.
WILLIAM C. WEY, M. D., Elmira.

IX. Those men who have enlisted in any regiment or corps, excepting nine months' men, since the 1st day of November, 1862, will receive the bounties.

X. All necessary blanks can be obtained at this office.

XI. Officers recruiting for regiments will place on file in the offices of the United States Mustering and Disbursing Officers throughout the State, copies of their appointments; unless they do so, no facilities in their duties will be grauted.

XII. A recruiting officer, when he has deposited in the Adjutant-General's office of the State, forty enlistment papers complete, the United States Mustering Officer will be desired to muster him into the service as a First Lieutenant; the Captain and Second Lieutenant will be mustered when the company is complete.

Then, after detailing the organization, which is identical of course with that previously prescribed, the order proceeds:

XIV. Volunteers recruited in the City of New-York and vicinity will be uniformed by the Quartermaster-General of the State, No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, upon the requisition of the Regimental Quartermaster, approved by the Colonel of the regiment, accompanied by a certificate of the number of men mustered into the service by the proper mustering officer.

XV. To uniform Regiments organized in the interior of the State, the Regimental Quartermaster will make a requisition for a limited supply of uniforms, approved by the Commanding Officer, upon the Quartermaster-General, at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York City, who will furnish what is required, in bulk, and send it to its destination.

At the same time the Colonel will transmit to the Quartermaster-General a certificate, on honor, of the number of men under his command.

XVI. Organizations in the interior of the State will report to these Headquarters, every five days, the strength of their commands, in accordance with the blank forms furnished. Officers disregarding the foregoing details will have their authorizations to recruit revoked.

XVII. Thirty days are allowed to reorganize old regiments, when the officers will be mustered into service, and each take rank from his original date.

XVIII. Officers recruiting for regiments in the field, under the authority of the State, will raport their recruits to Maj. Il. S. LANSING, No. 51 Walker-street, New-York City, to be sent to the barracks on Staten Island. Such recruits are entitled to all the bounties under the foregoing regulations.

XIX. Officers not accounting satisfactorily for public property placed in their charge, will not be mustered into service.

XX. The United States Mustering and Disbursing Officers throughout the State, will, no doubt, render to recruiting officers every facility, providing their duties are discharged with fidelity, and by a course of conduct give respectability and character to their positions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

Hon. J. J. Critteaden's Position.

HE FAVORS A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LEXINGTON, KY., Monday, May 11, 1863.

A convention of citizens of this Congressional District assembles to-morrow, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDAN, a candidate for nomination, addressed the people of this county this afternoon. His remarks consisted mostly in a review of his course in the late Congress, first alluding to his Compromise resolution. If it had been accepted by the South, as it was agreed to by the North, the rebellion end war would have been obviated. He had not changed his opinion in regard to the war being unjustifiable, and although the Administration had departed from the pledge of his resolution, he was still for the prosecution of the war. Notwithstanding all obnoxious acts of confiscation, emancipation and negro soldiers, he was for the prosecution of the war without ermistices, and regardless of foreign intervention, until the rebellion was crushed. But he appealed to Kentuckians especially to favor the prosecution of the war. They had more than a general interest in the war. The rebels wanted Kentucky, and were determined to have her. Her people were rich and prosperous, and would pay heavy taxes, and would make good soldiers for the Confederacy. But he honed Kentucky never would be subjugated. But if she withheld men and means, as some of them counseled, they basely surrendered themselves, and were unworthy of free government. He admitted the encroachments upon the Constitution and law, but they were minor evils compared with the destruction of the Govarnment, and, after the war, could be remedied. It was the duty of freemen first to save the country from tha uplifted sword and then save the Constitution. Some of the measures of the Administration were obnoxious, but the rebellion was more so. These sentiments were greeted with great applause by tha large assembly who listened to them very attentively. At tha close of his speech, a resolution was adopted unanimously declaring him the choice of the people of Fayette and Scott Counties as their representative in the next Congress. Col. J. M. HARLAN, of Frankfort, followed in a well-timed war speech, which was received with marked favor.

Colored Soldiers.

MAJOR-GEN. HUNTER'S OPINION OF THEIR EFFICIENCY.

The following is the letter raferred to by telegraph as having been received by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 4, 1863.

To His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass:

* * * * * * *

I am happy to be able to announce to you my complete and eminent satisfaction with the results of tha organization of negro regiments in this Department. In tha field, so far as tried, they have proved brave, active, enduring and energetic, frequently outrunning, by their zeal and familiarity with the Southern country, the restrictions deemed prudent by certain of their officers. They have never disgraced their uniform by pillage or cruelty, but have so conducted themselves, upon the whole, that even our enemies, though more anxious to find fault with these than with any other portion of our troops, have not yet been able to allege against them a single violation of any of the rules of civilized warfare.

These regiments are hardy, generous, temperate, patient, strictly obedient, possessing great natural aptitude for arms, and deeply imbued with that religious sentiment—call it fanaticism, such as like—which made the soldiers of Cromwell invincible. They believe that now is the time appointed by God for their deliverance; and under the heroic incitement of this faith, I believe them capable of showing a courage and persistency of purpose which must in the end extort both victory and admiration.

In this connection, I am also happy to announce to you that the prejudices of certain of our white soldiers and officers against these indispensable allies are rapidly softening or fading out; and that we have now opening before us in this Department, which was the first in the present war to inaugurate the experiment of employing colored troops, large opportunities of putting them to distinguished and profitable use.

With a brigade of liberated slaves already in the field, a few more regiments of intelligent colored men from the North would soon place this force in a condition to make extensive incursions upon the main land, through the most densely populated slave regions; and from expeditions of this character I make no doubt the most beneficial results would arise. I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

—Miss FANNY C. JAMES, daughter of Mr. JOHN JAMES, of Baltimore, whose wife was recently sent South upon the charge of disloyalty, was arrested at her father's residence on May 12, in Baltimore, on the charge of treason, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and was committed to jail to await a trial under the treason law of Maryland. A copy of a letter sent to Miss JAMES from Richmond, and signed "N." was found, wherein the receipt of goods and medicines sent by Miss JAMES to Richmood was acknowledged. She is advised to remain in Baltimore, as she can do more there than elsewhere for the rebel cause; and the writer regrets that the men of Baltimore are not like her in feeling and energy. Provost-Marshal FISH and Yankees are generally deocuaced; and Miss JAMES is advised, if necessary, to take the "Yankee oath three times a day if they wish it, just before every meal." She is also requested to "remember the signal at Sheppardstown."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

New-York Institution for the Blind.

Certainly none of the Anniversaries has attracted a finer audience than that which crowded Irving Hall, Friday evening, on the occasion of the Annual Exhibition of the pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind. For many years the miraculous attainments of these unfortunates have surprised and delighted the New-York public, but on this, tha performance was even more astounding than ever before. Indeed, the blind boys and girls seemed to know quite as much History, Geography, Reading, Arithmetic, and even Geometry, as most juveniles, who have the benefit of vision, while their knowledge of the existing war even surpassed that of many grown people. One of the boys was asked when the war would end, and brought down the house with the reply, "When the Stars and Stripes float from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf." One of tha boys read raised print through four thicknesses of a pocket handkerchief. Another traced on raised maps different routes from one part of the globe to another, another replaced in a block map the States which had been disconnected. But the most surprising, as well as agreeable portion of the entertainment, was the musical part—vocal and instrumental—consisting of solos, choruses, madrigals, catches, duets, glees and rounds; all of which elicited enthusiastic praise. The piano solo, composed and performed by Mr. E. KANSKI, one of the graduates; the solo from "The Creation;" the madrigal, "Now is the month of Maying," and the battle hymn, by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, were excellent. The following is the concluding verse of the last-named:

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was borne across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me,
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

The Trouble on Staten Island.

NEW-DORP, Friday, May 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your account of the riot at this post, you have unintentionally omitted to mention the laudable conduct of the Tompkins, Seymour and Thirteenth cavalry, under the respective command of Maj. FRAZER, Lieut. PROU and Lieut. HAIGHT. The Tompkins cavalry were the first to march through the crowd of mutineers to the aid of the Post-Commander, Lieut.-Col. LEVY, who addressed them, asking whether they were willing to aid in putting down the mutiny and thereby supporting the cause of the Union. They enthusiastically volunteered their services, and were cheered on a motion of Col. LEVY, who armed them with loaded muskets on the spot. The conduct of these brave and loyal men deserves especial notice. The prompt and energetic action in the evening of Col. LANSING, the Superintendent of New-York troops, in all probability saved the camp from destruction, as, if it had not been for his precautionary measures, the fire which happened would have spread over the whole camp. By inserting this you will do no more than justice to the men who were willing to aid in keeping such order and discipline as are necessary for the protection of a military post.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LINES BLACKMER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Post-Adjutant.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Judge MCCUNN passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted:

Johanna Darcy, for petit larceny—City prison three months; Theodore Allenbacker, for assault and battery—City prison thirty days; Matthew Cunningham, for assault and battery—fined $5; Charles McDonald, for petit larceny from the person—Penitentiary one year; Charles Williams, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary six months; Daniel Hurley, for petit larceny—three months; Jeremiah Downey, for assault with intent to riot—City prison thirty days.

Naval.

THE COMMAND OF THE IRON-CLAD PASSAIC.

Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON has been detached from the command of the iron-clad battery *Passaic*, at his own request, and will in a few weeks relieve Capt. NICHOLSON, as Chief of Ordnance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who also desires a change of duty. The Navy Department has tendered Capt. NICOLSON the command of the *Passaic*, but it is not yet known whether he will accept it.

PURCHASE OF VESSELS.

Naval officers on Friday inspected the steamboats *Peter Houghton* and *Solomon*, and reported favorably of them, so that they will probably be purchased for conversion into gunboats. Three other vessels have been recently bought for the same purpose.

THE COMMAND OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The Navy Department has decided to leave Capt. RADFORD in command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, such being the desire of everybody connected with it. This announcement may be taken by officers, who are about applying for the position, as reliable.

CONDITION OF THE CHARLESTON IRON-CLADS.

Private advices received here state that the iron-clad vessels of the South Atlantic fleet were, on the 10th of May, thoroughly repaired, all the injuries done by the forts having been remedied. The armor on hull and turrets is now perfect, but there have been no orders issued to renew the attack. It was generally believed that the 15-inch guns would be replaced by others of a smaller bore, and indeed, in two of the vessels, preparations were in progress to ship away the pieces. Capt. ROGERS was the senior officer in charge.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining May 2, 1863		6,523
Admitted		1,464
Total		7,987
Died	39	
Discharged	1,206	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	300	
Sent to State Prison	0	—1,545
Remaining May 2, 1863	6,442	
Decrease	81	
Bellevue Hospital	718	
Lunatic Asylum	782	
Almshouse	1,316	
Penitentiary	450	
Workhouse	662	
Small-pox Hospital	13	
Randall's Island	670	
Randall's Island Hospital	192	
City Prison	221	
Second District Prison	22	
Third District Prison	8	
Fourth District Prison	0	
Island Hospital	835	
Colored Home	273	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	35	
City Cemetery	65	—6,422

Suits Under the United States Revenue Law.

Nearly a thousand complaints have been filed by the United States Collectors for violations of the Internal Revenue law. The United States District Attorney has prepared the papers in a large number of these suits, and taken steps to try them in the Circuit Court. Most of them are against parties who refused or neglected to take out licenses, after proper notification. In some instances, the parties have called at the District Attorney's office and offered to take out licenses. They were allowed to do so upon paying the costs—about $12.

The Christian Alliance.

A public meeting in behalf of the Tabernacle of the Christian Alliance, will be held Sunday evening, May 17, at its Hall, tha City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON, U. S. A., will preside. Addresses may be expected from Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., and others. Rev. C. C. Goss, the Pastor, will present statistics respecting the lower Wards of the City. This Tabernacle has been opened upon the Union plan, with free seats for the accommodation of the masses, generally strangers and young men, to supply the need once met by the Old Broadway Tabernacle. The support of the enterprise depends altogether upon the voluntary contributions of the public.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

The friends of neglected children will be interested to know that the charges brought against Rev. W. C. VAN METRE have been investigated by the Grand Jury and thrown aside. Many a little heart will rejoice that this not to be taken from the home in which it has been so kindly cared for, and returned to the condition from which it was rescued.

The Soldiers' Rest.

CIRCULAR FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 11, 1863.

Notice is hereby given, that the New-York State Soldiers' Depot will be opened on the 15th inst., for the reception of the sick, wounded, furloughed and discharged soldiers of the State, and for others requiring protection and assistance to and from the field.

This Institution is supported by liberal appropriations of the State, and governed by a Board consisting of the following-named officers of the Staff of his Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, the details of which being subject to his approval, viz., Brig.-Gen. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General and Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army; Brig.-Gen. JOSIAH T. MILLER, Inspector-General; Brig.-Gen. S. V. TALCOTT, Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH, Surgeon-General.

The building is located at No. 52 Howard-st., New-York City, one street north of Canal, and within two blocks of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Soldiers will at all times find agents of the State in the field, in the cities, on railroad trains and at the various depots, to whom they can apply for assistance.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN SHOT IN THIRD-AVENUE.—At a late hour on Thursday evening, STEPHEN GEOGHAN was passing down the Third-avenue, when he was met by two men named JAMES O'BRIEN and JOHN MAHAN, near the coroer of Thirty-ninth-street. The parties there had a quarrel, and during the *mêlée*, GEOGHAN was stabbed several times in the head and face with a knife, in the hands of MEHAN. GEOGHAN thereupon drew a pistol, and shot MEHAN in the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound. The latter was taken to the New-York Hospital, and GEOGHAN was arrested by the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and held to await the result.

Weekly report of the New-York Hospitel to May 15:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 8	165	103	268
Admitted to May 15	33	11	44
Discharged, cured or relieved	43	24	67
Died	6	7	13
Remaining at date	149	83	231

Males, 199, females, 23.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—The inquest on the body of the man found shot through the head Thursday morning, on the West Hoboken road, was held at Hoboken on Friday, before Coroner Bohnstedt. The body was identified as that of OSCAR SCHALK, brother and partner of SCHALK, the extensive beer brewer, at East Newark. From facts before the inquest there is no doubt that deceased was not in his right mind at the time he committed suicide, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

THE ARRESTED PRIZE FIGHTERS.—At the last meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in Hudson County, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now in session in this county, be requested to call a Grand Jury especially to investigate charges against persons now in the county jail, for participating in a prize fight, by aiding, abetting and being present at the same.

About 30 of the persons arrested, amongst whom are said to be two policemen, have been admitted to bail.

DEATH OF LIEUT. HOWETH.—A telegraphic dispatch was received in Jersey City on Friday night announcing that Lieut. JOHN HOWATH, of Company C, Sixth New-Jersey Volunteers, had died at the hospitel in Washington, from a wound received in the late battle on the Rappahannock. He was a resident of Jersey City, where his remains will be brought for interment.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—At the meeting of the Hoboken Councilmen, on Thursday night, EDWARD MANES, formerly Collector of Arrears of Taxes, was elected Chief of Pulice, and PATRICK DONOVAN was elected Patrolman.

LAW REPORTS.

The Harlem Railroad Again Enjoined, and by the People--Broadway not to be Gridironed.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.

The People of the State of New-York et als. vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York and the Harlem Railroad Company.*—This is a new action which has been commenced by the people to restrain the Harlem Road from laying down their tracks in Broadway. The complaint was served on the Mayor and on the Company on Saturday, 16th inst., together with an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue, *pendente lite*, restraining the Harlem Company from laying down any tracks on, or interfering with Broadway, for the purpose of locating a railroad therein. And meanwhile, and until the 25th inst., the day when the order is returnable, the Harlem Railroad is enjoined from taking any steps toward the carrying out their designs on Broadwey.

The order is returnable before a Justice of the Supreme Court at Albany, and the venue is laid in that county.

The complaint is a formidable document, both in length and sunstance, and would seem to indicate, taken in connection with other suits brought by individuals seeking a similar object, that the Harlem Road will find a stubborn opposition to their designs on Broadway.

The Texan Frauds—The Matter Decided against the Government.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The United States and John J. Cisco vs. *Theodore Vicker et al.*—The plaintiff, having heretofore obtained an injunction restraining defendants from proceeding with an action against Mr. Cisco, who, it will be remembered, had retained certain United States bonds, on the ground that they were the property of the State of Texas at the time of her secession, and that they had been abstracted from the State Treasury, the Judge granted the motion to dissolve the injunction, with $10 costs, and holds that the plaintiffs became the wrong-doers when they detained the bonds which had been submitted to them for inspection. That the plaintiffs were under no obligations to the State of Texas to retain the bonds, nor would they incur any liability to the State, if they returned them to the defendants. That the plaintiffs cannot become volunteers for the protection of supposed rights on the part of Texas, which at present that State does not think proper to claim or enforce. That State does not make no claim to the bonds on the their own behalf, except such as may arise from the present position of that State to the Government. That there is nothing to give this Court jurisdiction on any such ground.

Opening of Ninety-fifth Street Discontinued.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application to open Ninety-fifth-street.—The application to confirm the reports of the Commissioners having been heretofore opposed on the ground that the property owners were opposed to opening the street, the Judge ordered that all proceedings be now discontinued.

Action for False Imprisonment—How an Cut Can Play With an Oil-cloth.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mcnell.

Ellen Burns vs. *Charles Erben and Thomas Frost.*—This was an action for a false arrest. On Saturday evening, July 6, 1861, the plaintiff, a young sewing girl, and a minor, visited her acquaintance, a chambermaid in the employ of Henry Erben. Soon after she left, it was discovered that a drawer of silver had been stolen from the sideboard in the basement. Patrolman Frost was called in, who advised a complaint to be made. Accordingly, Erben proceeded with the policeman to the Station-house, where a complaint was made, and they both proceeded thence to tha residence of the plaintiff, with a verbal order for arrest. It was about midnight when they entered plaintiff's room, in a tenant house, and plaintiff was in bed. She was brought before the Sergeant, examined and discharged. The drawer of silver was afterwards found. It appeared to have been stolen while tha plaintiff was at Erben's house, conversing with the chambermaid. A noise was heard at the basement door, which the chambermaid remarked was the cook coming home, but upon going to the door it was found unlocked, when she supposed it must have been the cat playing with the oil-cloth. The chambermaid insisted that plaintiff was an honest girl; and stated that to the best of her belief she told them about having heard the noise at the basement door. There was no pretence that the plaintiff was connected with the theft.

The testimony being all in on both sides, defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it appeared that a felony had been committed while the plaintiff was at the house, under circumstances which justified the arrest.

The Court granted the motion as to the defendant Erben, holding that the question of probable cause was one of law and not of fact. A verdict of six cents was, however, directed against the defendant Frost, who did not answer.

Chester & Kennedy for plaintiff; Matthews & Swan for defendants.

A Lawyer Wants a "Fee" Out of an Estate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Robert Hogan.—An application was made by John Hewett, a lawyer, to have an alleged debt against the estate of the deceased paid, under the six months' rule, for professional services, rendered in the lifetime of the deceased, and on the ground that the executor had admitted a certain amount to be due, &c.

The executor answered the petition for payment, showing the admission for the amount due was given under a misteken knowledge of the facts, and that the claimant rendered the services on a contingent fee, and that he had, in several of the suits, declared himself paid in the lifetime of the decedent.

The Surrogate took the papers.

John Hewett, for petitioner; Roswell D. Hatch, for executor.

United States Circuit Court—MAY 16.

Before Judge Nelson.

The jury in the case of *Morris* vs. *Casserley*, for malicious prosecution, were unable to agree, and were discharged.

The Court was occupied to-day with the Appeal Calendar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Martin et al. vs. *Martin et al.*—Decree settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Moncrief and White.

Mason vs. *Ring, Administrator.*—So much of the order appealed from as directs a reference, reversed; in other respects it is affirmed, without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to apply hereafter to substitute other security for the residue of the lots, or to obtain a release of other of the lots, on making a case calling for the interposition of the Court. Opinion by BOSWORTH.

Cock vs. *Palmer.*—Motion to strike the cause from the calendar granted, but without

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1863.

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NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen GRANT's army is exciting and extremely important. It is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday, and is as late as that day. It indicates, we are glad to say, that Gen. GRANT is pushing the enemy before him in e manner which will doubtless insure his ultimate success. The *Enquirer* states that our forces on Thursday advanced, one thousand strong, upon Raymond, seven miles from the railroad connecting Vicksburgh and Jackson, and about twelve miles from the latter place. Gen. GREGG held the place with 4,150 rebel infantry and e few cavalry. Skirmishing commenced st 9 o'clock in the morning. Our forces were gradually reinforced until 1 o'clock, when, after a heavy musketry fire, the enemy retreated through Raymond, and fell back on reinforcements at Mississippi Springs, in the direction of Jackson. Here the battle was renewed on Friday, and at last accounts the firing was heavy and continuous.

There is no news of importance from the Army of the Potomac this morning. It is thought in Washington, from the fact that a considerable number of men daily come North on leaves of absence, that there will be no immediate movement.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 14th, announces that five or six transports landed National troops at West Point on the day previous, and that the men were engaged in throwing up intrenchments across the point between the Mattapony and the Pamunkey Rivers.

A rebel telegram from Tullahoma, dated the 14th, states that Gen. ROSECRANS was having all his heavy baggage and stores removed to the rear, to Nashville. This information is said to have been obtained through the medium of scouts.

Lieut. PHELPS, commanding the Tennessee division of the Mississippi squadron, notifies the Navy Department of a dashing affair by our cavalry, in which he rendered valuable assistance. On the night of the 12th he took on board a detachment of the First Western Tennessee cavalry, and landed them on the east side of the Tennessee River. The cavalry proceeded across the country to Linden, where they surprised a camp of rebel cavalry, and captured a number of officers and men, with the entire appurtenances of the camp. The rebels had three men killed; our loss was one horse.

The Nashville *Union* states that the Second Indiana cavalry, under command of Col. McCOOK, made a scout beyond Stone River, on the night of May 9. They visited the "haunt" of every guerrilla in that section, and succeeded in capturing the following persons. John Crudup, William Creswell, Wm. Wright, Philip Ahart, J. L. Vivert, Alfred Creel, C. C. Castleman, and J. E. Wright, besides capturing about twenty horses belonging to the guerrilla band. Most of the persons captured have been recognized as belonging to or sympathizing with the "band of murderers" who have infested the country between Stone River and Lebanon for the past six months.

One hundred and twelve rebel prisoners, captured in the recent battles and removed to Philadelphia, took the oath of allegiance on Friday last.

A lady, formerly a resident of Boston, now living in Georgia, in a letter recently received, gives the following *résumé* of the rates at which necessaries of life are held in that portion of the rebel Confederacy. "Flour, $100 per barrel; Sugar, $1 per pound. Tea, $12; Coffee, $3 50; Butter, $2. Molasses, $8 per gallon; a spool of Cotton, $1. Needles, $1 per paper: Cord, 80 cents per ball; Sewing Silk, 35 cents per skein; Hose, $3 to $5 per pair; Calico, $3 per yard; Shirting, $2. Bosom Linen, $8; a Bonnet, $40; Handkerchiefs, $4. Eatables are of the poorest description. Yankee tact becomes necessary in the management of household affairs." She states that flour bags are taken to manufacture children's underclothes. Ladies' Congress boots are not to be obtained at any price, and a substitute is manufactured from men's cast-off garments.

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting wes held in Albany last evening, to protest against the arrest and trial of VALLANDIGHAM. Speeches were made by Hon. AMASA J. PARKER and others, and a letter condemning the arrest, from Gov. SEYMOUR, was read. An attempt was made to break up the meeting, by—the dispatch says—some returned soldiers, but it did not succeed.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Thursday last says: "We have positive official assurance that the reported sentence of VALLANDIGHAM to the Tortugas Islands is a *canard*. What the result of the investigation is, is not known to any but to the General commanding this Department, and to the Court which heard his case."

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 8th, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing $306,183 in treasure, the California mail and passengers, and later intelligence from Central and South America. The news from South America is of no importance. From Guatemala we hear of the inauguration of a new revolution, which, however, was speedily put down by CARRERA, though its occurrence prevented his contemplated second invasion of Salvador. The revolution in Nicaragua still continued, notwithstanding a defeat suffered by JEREZ. Costa Rica remained quiet.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, two messages were received from the Mayor. The first message vetoed the resolutions to establish a ferry to Bridge and South Sixth streets, Brooklyn, from the basin between Oliver-street and James-slip, E. R., because three ferries run from that vicinity, and also because the resolutions give the right of the ferry for a year to certain persons without compensation to the City, but upon the condition of erecting the necessary bridges, &c.,—a grant in contravention of the Charter. The second message proposed the repeal of the ordinance allowing powder magazines to be erected north of Sixty-second-street, on permission of the Mayor. This was referred; the other was laid over under the rules. Ex-Street Commissioner CHARLES DEVLIN sends a letter, stating that he owns one-fourth of the Hackley contract, but has no control of the work; that he has made advances to pay the men, and the advances remain unpaid; that he is satisfied the work can be done in a proper manner on the present terms, provided a competent person has charge of it; and he proposes for his indemnification, and a further trial of the contract, that it be transferred to him. Referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets. Resolutions were offered by Mr. LONG, directing the City Inspector to demand of the contract sureties the amount of the expense of cleaning the streets, which he has so far incurred since resuming entire control of the work, and if they fail to pay, to sue them; and also directing the Comptroller to advance money for the work from the street-cleaning appropriation, pending the suit. These were adopted. There was a long discussion about how to receive the remainder of the returning two-year regiments. Mr. FROMENT proposed giving each regimant an engraved vote of thanks, and opposed any further expenditure than for the music bills of the receiving military. Messrs. OTTIWELL and BOOLE advocated something more substantial, proposing a collation for each regiment. Mr. HALL wished to wait till they all returned, and then give them a reception *en masse*. Finally, Mr. FROMENT'S proposition of thanks was approved, and a resolution by Mr. MASTERSON, to have a Special Committee receive each corps and give them a collation at the Park Barracks, at an expense not to exceed $2,500 for each, was amended by inserting the Committee on National Affairs instead of a Special Committee, and then was laid over under the rule. The Board adjourned to five o'clock P. M. on Monday.

A company of cavalrymen, under command of Capt. D. A. DE MERRITT, arrived here yesterday, from California, on board the steamship *Ocean Queen*, and stopped at the Park Barracks. The men took their departure for Massachusetts last evening by the Stonington steamer.

Six of the most complete and powerful, as well as largest iron Monitors ever built, are in course of construction at St. Louis.

Brig.-Gen. BOYLE, commandant at Louisville, has appointed a commission to investigate all cases of contraband or captured negroes arriving in that city, and give them certified declarations of their freedom under the war measures of the Government. All negroes claimed as servants by officers will be held for examination by the Commission, and will not be permitted to pass without a certificate signed by the President of the Commission and one of the members thereof. All negroes having passes from Department or District Commanders, or Commanders of army divisions, will be permitted to pass. Any others, at the discretion of the Commission, will be placed on the public works or allowed to pass. All contrabands confined in jail or held by individuals will be released and delivered on the order of the President and any one of the Commission.

The pilot boat *G. W. Blunt*, which was captured off Charleston, by one of the blockading fleet, and taken to Philadelphia, where she was condemned, is to be made into a gunboat. She was bought for the Government at public sale.

The keel of a new gunboat to be called the *Kansas* has just been laid in the Philadelphia Navy-yard. She is to be 175 feet long and of 600 tons burden, and the machinery captured on board the *Princess Royal* will furnish her motive power.

On Monday night over one hundred emigrants, many of whom were passengers by the ill-fated *Anglo-Saxon*, arrived in Toronto. The majority of them are *en route* for the States, and have been brought out by enterprising American agents, who were sent to Ireland for that purpose. According to the *Globe*, many of them are decent, middle-class people, orderly and quite respectable, and will make a valuable addition to the population of Illinois and Minnesota, whence they are bound.

Less extensive transactions were reported in Breadstuffs on Saturday, though prices were much lower. Provisions were also rather less freely purchased at previous figures. Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Rice and Tallow were in good request. Cotton was dull and irregular. Whisky was very quiet and a shade cheaper. The sales of most other articles were quite moderate. Heavier freight engagements were effected, chiefly of grain for British ports, at firmer rates. There were 588 vessels of all classes in port.

The Army of the Potomac.

Two weeks ago to-day was fought the great battle of Chancellorsville, or, as the rebels prefer to call it, the battle of the Wilderness. One week ago to-day we had news, which stirred the City and the whole country, that Richmond had fallen into our hands, and that Gen. HOOKER'S army had again crossed the Rappahannock, to assail the rebels. The battle of the 3d was a failure, and the reports of the 10th were falsehoods.

Our army rests in its old encampments on this side of the Rappahannock. Battle has considerably reduced its strength since the beginning of the month of May, and its numbers have been still further reduced by the return home of the two years' volunteers. The highest intelligent estimate that we have seen of our losses in the engagements of the first four days of the month makes them in all about eighteen thousand—though rebel estimates putting them at nearly twice this number, and Washington estimates putting them at about half of it, have obtained currency in the newspapers. Taking, however, even this high estimate of losses, and adding to it the ten or twelve thousand men who will have left the army before the close of the month, it will be found that the Army of the Potomac still remains vast in numbers—more numerous than the force with which McCLELLAN fought the rebel army at Antietam, or the force with which BURNSIDE crossed the Rappahannock in December last. In the very imprudent report sent to the Press for publication a short time before the late battle, but which we then refused to publish, it was indirectly stated that the total strength of Gen HOOKER'S army was 159,328 men. If, from this number, our readers will deduct the alleged losses in battle, and the probable loss by the return of two years' men, they will see what a formidable force is yet embodied in the Army of the Potomac.

What the intended programme of operations for the army may now be, has not yet been published. The President made a visit to Gen. HOOKER immediately after the battle, and within the last few days Gen. HOOKER has been up at Washington on a visit to the President. Sensation writers and telegraphers put forth, as a matter of course, speculations as to what was decided upon, or what was left undecided, in these interviews. But all these speculations are quite groundless; and all that is really known of the Army of the Potomac is that it is enjoying a period of repose, necessarily temporary, at and near Falmouth.

An Associated Press dispatch of this morning, from Washington, affirms that "the truth that both officers and men, to a considerable number, daily arrive from the Rappahannock and proceed to their homes, on leaves of absence, is regarded as an additional indication that the army will not immediately make a movement against the enemy." The well-informed Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, of this City, also writes, under date of Friday, that the army is "anxious to resume the offensive, but it is not probable that any movement will soon be made." He avers that there was "no ground for the official announcement that the Army of the Potomac would 'soon resume offensive operations,' and it is useless to create hopes which cannot be fulfilled;" but he thinks the "War Office is well aware of the importance of the military season before us, and at its close, when the autumnal months will present a favorable occasion for aggressive movements, the new levies of conscripts will be ready for action, and irresistible legions will be launched southward."

If events had not so often refuted speculations, we might add other and perhaps equally plausible theories to those just given. But from the facts and figures we have set forth, we think the inference may fairly be made, that the Army of the Potomac is not only abundantly able to hold its ground, but that it is able also, if it be thought desirable and prudent, to enter upon another campaign against the rebels. And if to HOOKER'S present force were added the thirty thousand men which we were told the other day Gen. HEINTZELMAN had at Washington, the Army of the Potomac would again be as strong in numbers as it was before the opening of the month of May.

New Phase of the Conscription.

There is news of a decision by the Secretary of War in regard to the Conscription Act that will lead many thousands to take a very different view of the approaching enrolment from what they have hitherto been quietly cherishing. Persons subject to military duty, but who, nevertheless, have no *penchant* for campaigning, have felt quite comfortable in the possession of three hundred dollars, and have continued to shout lustily for the vigorous prosecution of the war, in the full belief that *they* would never have to do any of the fighting. Under the Thirteenth Section of the Conscription Act, they understood, they might, with $300, purchase exemption from the draft.

Secretary STANTON, it is said, has put a new interpretation on this section, and decided that it is "permissive, and not mandatory." Our dispatch yesterday quoted his position in regard to this section, and his reasons for adopting the position, thus:

"He says it is optional with him to receive the the money or reject it; that he is not a National treasurer, that he gives no bond for the safe-keeping of money, has no financial officers under him, has no means of enforcing security for the immense sums his subordinates would receive on this commutation of military service, and has no time to go into the business of hunting up substitutes.

Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, is understood to concur in these views. The President is also understood to concur in their lawfulness and policy. *The clause of the act selling exemptions at $300, therefore, will practically be ignored.* Conscripts will either be left *to hunt up their substitutes at their own price*, or the plan will be adopted of calling for an equal number of volunteers at the time the draft is ordered, to be accepted only as substitutes for drafted men, and receive a Government bounty of $100, and the conscript's price of exemption besides. Any way, the Enrollment law will not be a revenue measure, but a war measure."

This view of the 13th section of the Conscription Act may be right, but it will certainly appear to most minds to be very imperfectly expressed, if expressed at all, in the letter of the law. The language of the section is as follows:

"Any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or *he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may appoint to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary of War may determine for the procuration of such substitute*,—which sum SHALL be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory."

If ever a clear case of an alternative in action was presented, it would seem to be involved in the above permission to drafted men to furnish $300, or the sum fixed by the Secretary, instead of substitutes. And the words "shall be," in regard to the general order fixing the commutation for substitutes, seems as "mandatory" as the English language can supply.

In direct opposition to the reported decision of Secretary STANTON is "the intention of the law maker," which we are taught by all the authorities, is the light by which laws are best interpreted. Senator WILSON, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, by whose order the bill was framed, in a letter to FERNANDO WOOD, dated March 30, 1863, and published in the TIMES of April 2, says:

"This provision of allowing a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars to be paid to the Government to procure substitutes, was put into the law for the sole and single purpose of *keeping down the price of substitutes*, so that men of very *moderate means and poor men* could more easily obtain substitutes. * * * Without this provision, it was believed that the price for substitutes would go up at once to one thousand or two thousand dollars."

Secretary STANTON, according to our Washington correspondence, will "practically ignore" this provision so benignly intended by the law-makers for the protection of poor men, and will leave conscripts to "hunt up substitutes at their own price"—when, according to the Senate Military Committee, the price will "go up at once to one thousand or two thousand dollars."

The apologies for the Secretary's decision, that he has "no financial officers under him," and "no means of enforcing security for the immense sums his subordinates would receive under the thirteenth section, are not satisfactory, in view of the fact that the thirteenth section explicitly authorizes the Secretary to name (appoint) the persons to receive these immense sums of money. And it is a feeble view of one's duty, indeed, which does not apprehend that a law directing one to do a thing, carries with it all incidental powers needed to do it rightly and well. And among the implied duties of the Secretary in the present case, would be to require bond and ample security from the persons he should "authorize" to receive the sums paid by conscripts in lieu of procuring substitutes.

RICHMOND.—We called attention yesterday to the great strategic importance of Vicksburgh in its relations to the territorial aspect of the Southern Confederacy, and its bearings upon the main object for which the rebel leaders desire a separate Government. We did not, thereby, of course, desire to detract from the fundamental importance of gaining possession of Richmond. The value of Richmond does not lie merely in the fact that it is the spot which the rebel Government chose to set up its headquarters; but its military importance to both parties arises from the fact that it is the only centre of a vast system of internal improvements which extend to all points of the compass, through the wheat-growing portion of the Confederacy.

The *Commercial Advertiser* details some of the facts bearing upon this point, which it only needs a glance at the map to comprehend clearly.

"It will be seen that beyond the line of the James there is no city—if we except Petersburgh, which is easily accessible by water—that has railway communications with both the South and the Southwest this side of Central Georgia. North and South Carolina have railroads running in every direction, but none crossing the mountains into Tennessee, or the productive valley of Virginia. To be deprived of Richmond is, therefore, to lose direct communication with either the West or the South. No point offers equal facilities for receiving or forwarding reinforcements, supplies, &c., north of Atlanta, Georgia, to the City of Richmond.

In connection with this, it must be remembered that the enemy's capital is necessarily his principal depot of provisions, munitions and supplies of all kinds. But these stores must be within a moderate distance of the army for which they are designed; otherwise, their transportation becomes exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Imagine the trouble and cost of hauling over bad railroads all the requisitions made by Lee from Montgomery or Atlanta, and how long would his army attempt to maintain itself in any part of Virginia or the Carolinas? There would be no resource left but to fall back to the cotton-growing region. With the loss of the wheat-growing section proper, the rebels would be reduced to still greater straits for bread and forage, to say nothing of food for powder.

In taking possession of the Capital of Virginia as the headquarters of his 'Government,' JEFF. DAVIS surveyed the field with the eye of a strategist. It is the natural depot of every description of supplies required for the insurrectionary army. The James River and Kanawha Canal reaches up to the valley, as does the Central Railroad. The South Side road connects with Lynchburgh, East Tennessee and all the country lying to the Southwest. The Southern shore roads extend to Charleston and Savannah, while toward the Southwest a connection by way of Danville with the upper parts of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia has been nearly completed. In fact, such another central position does not offer itself anywhere in the South, while it is within moderate distance of the Rappahannock, the Nansemond, Fort Magruder and every other point threatened by the Union troops."

The Appointment and Removal of Officers.

The Germans in the West are engaged in a very general and very determined effort to influence President LINCOLN to remove Maj.-Gen. HALLECK from his position as General-in-Chief of the army. The *Tribune*, of this City, makes an open and almost petulant complaint of the Administration for not having placed Maj.-Gen. SIGEL in a command which he has frequently and quite recently sought. Similar complaints and remonstrances have been made by numerous public speakers of late, such as WENDELL PHILLIPS, Miss ANN DICKINSON and T. TILTON, on behalf of Gens. FREMONT, PHELPS, BUTLER, HAMILTON and others, and an attempt to manufacture a popular demand for the restoration of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the command of the Army of the Potomac, was likewise lately manifested in this City, which will be repeated, undoubtedly, with more persistence, if the vicissitudes of the national cause should furnish occasion.

However well meant, or however proper in themselves some of these suggestions may be, there is an evident impropriety in demanding their adoption in language imperative and threatening to the Administration. The Administration may be advised—it should not be coerced—in matters wherein its head and its members sustain the capital responsibility. To say, in effect almost, as the *Tribune* does, that the appointment of Gen. SIGEL to a command is vitally important to the triumph of the Union cause, is greatly to exaggerate the value of one man and greatly to belittle the Government. Not one man, nor twenty—not the President nor the Cabinet—not HOOKER, nor MCCLELLAN nor FREMONT—not all the civilians now in office, nor all the Generals that Mr. LINCOLN has commissioned, (and their name is legion,) are necessary to the salvation of our free Government. We could lose them all and survive.

But the worst of the spirit that organizes by nationalities or by States, or by cliques, to clamor for the removal of this or that man from place, and the promotion of this or that man to power, is not the bad philosophy of it in making individuals greater than the national life, but the pernicious tendency of it in dividing the country into factions, each seeking to get its own favorite ahead of others. Besides, the habit of the Administration thus begotten, of yielding to outside pressure in matters of vital executive duty, regardless of its own convictions as to the fitness or unfitness of agents, is fatal to all strength and courage in itself, not to say fatal to all conscience and honesty. The Government thus swayed learns to rely, not on itself, even in moments of extraordinary crisis and danger, but on the confused counsels of the public, the great bodies of whom see every military and political movement from different standpoints, and will always be found giving contradictory advice.

It is generally admitted that the rebels manage these matters better than we, and it should not be beneath us to be taught by the enemy. The rebel Government has made and unmade commanders, but never at the dictation of parties or cliques in the States. BEAUREGARD was remanded from almost the highest pinnacle of Southern military fame and position to a place subordinate and almost insignificant. North and South believed the act a blunder; but time has proved that JEFF. DAVIS knew better, and was right. So, in turn, WISE, FLOYD, WALKER, TOOMBS, PILLOW, and other rebel magnates have been quietly laid aside—the first two very dear to the chivalry of Virginia, and the next two to that of Georgia—and yet no protest availed to shake the purpose of JEFF. DAVIS. He needed no popular promptings to put BEAUREGARD or WISE out of his way, and none to keep LEE, Stonewall JACKSON and LONGSTREET, or the unpopular BRAGG, around him.

Let us try to give to our own Government a like independence, instead of demoralizing it by dictation. If Gen. HALLECK ought to quit his place at Washington, the Administration should know the fact, and must learn to act on their convictions. If they do not think he ought to be removed, and are driven by outside clamor and party organization to turn him out, they would violate their consciences and oaths, and betray the tremendous trust that a nation has reposed in their hands, and that the world is looking to see them worthily fulfill. And the same principle should apply to all the Generals that are now or may be in command. If the army is to be officered by party and not by the President, the Administration can no longer be held responsible for the conduct of the war, and will lose one of the strongest incentives to earnestness, activity and patriotic duty.

Denmark and Germany.

The "despots of Germany" are hard to please. Formerly they were wroth with the Danish King because he denied liberty to his Teutonic Duchies; and now they are no less indignant because he has proclaimed these same Duchies autonomous. From the alacrity with which Prussia and Austria have protested against the tenor of FREDERIC'S proclamation, and from the readiness evinced by Hanover and Bavaria to join in a war against the little Cimbrian Kingdom, it might be supposed that the Government of Copenhagen had inflicted some grievous wrong on the inhabitants of Holstein and Lauenburg, rather than conceded to them privileges which render them the freest and most favored of all of German race. But if the Holsteiners and Lauenburghers are not aggrieved, Fatherland, it seems, is. When a great Power wants to quarrel with a petty Power, a pretext can always be found, even though it may be as shallow as that under color of which the wolf devoured the lamb; and so it is in the present case. There is a river in Macedon as well as in Monmouth," and there are Germans in Schleswig as well as in Holstein and Lauenburg; and it is because the Danish proclamation presumes to draw a line of demarcation between the former and the latter, and to refuse those privileges to the Teutons of Schleswig which it has granted to their brethren of the Teutonic Duchies, that all this indignation has been manifested, and all these protests and menaces put forth, on the part of the German potentates. So anxious are those despots to establish a *casus belli* against Denmark, that they keep quite out of view the fact that Schleswig is not a portion of Germany, and that they have no right whatever to call FREDERIC to an account for his treatment of the Germans of that province, however justified they may be in doing so when the people of Holstein and Lauenburg are concerned. The Eyder is the boundary between Scandinavia and Germany, all who dwell north of that river dwell on *Danish* soil, and the despots in question are no more entitled to interfere between the Danish King and the Teutons of Schleswig, than they are to cast the ægis of their protection over the Teutonic citizens of the United States or Mexico. Beside, the Teutons of Schleswig have no very terrible grievance to complain of, their worst one appearing to be that the Danish language is used in the schools and churches of that Duchy in preference to the German.

The Cimbrian Kingdom was most foully dealt with by the Congress of Vienna. Norway was taken from it and given to BERNADOTTE, to reward him for his betrayal of NAPOLEON; while as an equivalent for the loss of that large and loyal province, it merely received the turbulent and disaffected Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, which have ever been its source of weakness. But if FREDERIC, in order to allay the wroth of the German Powers, were now to surrender Schleswig, he would be guilty of treason against the interests of Denmark: he would be making himself a party to the virtual dismemberment of the Kingdom. That WILLIAM of Prussia, whose realm is an aggregate of plundered provinces, would have no objection to join in a second work of spoliation, is by no means improbable, but it must not be expected that the Danish monarch will consent to assume the *rôle* of STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS. Nor can Europe permit a repetition of the Polish drama, and the German Powers may be assured that any hostile demonstration, on their part, against the King of Denmark, will bring a French army over the Rhine and a British fleet into the Baltic.

This everlasting dabbling of the German Governments in Danish affairs may be productive of danger in other respects. It tends to establish a precedent which may be carried to very effective account against some of themselves. Have Austria and Prussia, who are so prompt to intermeddle in the affairs of Denmark, no discontented subjects of their own? Rumor says that though those States are so sensitive to the grievances of the Cimbrian Teutons, they are singularly callous touching the wrongs of people having a more legitimate claim to their sympathies. Now, how would the Prussian monarch and the Kaiser like to see the Western Powers extending a helping hand to the oppressed and disaffected inhabitants of Venetia, Hungary, or Posen? They who live in glass houses should not throw stones, and it would be much better for WILLIAM and FRANCIS JOSEPH to set about redressing the grievances of their respective subjects, than to persist in fomenting discord between the Danish King and the Schleswigers. The former is a duty which those potentates are bound in justice to fulfill, and the fulfillment of which will conduce to their own strength and glory, while persistence in the course which they have adopted toward Denmark is alike dangerous and discreditable both to themselves and to Germany.

MILITARY STRENGTH.—Marshal MARMONT reminds us of a truth which we are sometimes apt to forget, that "beyond a certain limit, the real strength of an army *is not increased* in proportion to the number of troops and of material means; but much more in proportion to the *animating spirit*." The old soldier enforces upon commanders that the constant object of their efforts and care should be to increase the confidence of an army, to elevate its soul, to speak to its imagination, to develop its tone. Some folks in this war have been inclined to overvalue the mere numbers and size of the army. Large numbers are undoubtedly a fundamental element of success with us; but they must go hand in hand with good generalship and high heroic spirit. An American philosopher, Mr. EMERSON, remarks that the successes of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE were not merely owing to the fact that the battles were commanded by the Great NAPOLEON, but to the other fact as well that each private soldier who fought in those battles was a little NAPOLEON. *His* purpose, spirit, energy and genius permeated and saturated his whole army. When his eye flashed, a hundred thousand eyes gave quick responsive flashes; and when his indomitable soul resolved, the soul of his army was fired with deathless resolution. Confidence is proverbially a plant of slow growth, and every officer of every grade in the army must cultivate it assiduously; but cultivate it as they may, they will never succeed in bringing it to perfection unless by their own personal works and merits they deserve it.

THE CALIFORNIANS IN MISERY.—The telegraph is held responsible for a great many sins of omission and commission in its daily and nightly attempts to diffuse useful knowledge throughout the land. But one of the drollest of its blunders, and one of the most unhappy in its results, was recently perpetrated upon the good people of California. The President's proclamation fixing the 30th of April as a day of National Fasting and Prayer was so telegraphed to the Pacific side of the country as to read April the 16th. The papers stirred up their readers to a general and faithful observance of the solemn duties imposed on them. And on the 16th ult., accordingly, all California put on sackcloth and ashes, and with dismal, elongated face, went without its dinner. We may fancy the feelings of the mercurial and somewhat irreverent population of the Golden State, on learning of their astounding *contretemps*. It is not often the Californians fast, and, if we may believe current history, they do not pray quite as frequently as the Pharisees of olden times. To have found, therefore, that they had been doing both out of season, and that they were liable, under the letter of the proclamation, to a *second* flagellation of their bodies and souls for the purification of their patriotism, was a tax upon their faith and patience such as Californians would not relish twice in a century. We cannot doubt, however, that they kept the true fast on the 30th.

HARBOR DEFENCES.—A correspondent writes to warn us that we may be astonished some fine morning by a rebel steamer entering the harbor and shelling the City, and escaping without damage, unless we have suitable vessels ready at all times for defence. Are we prepared, he asks, to meet the enemy? Who, that reads the account of the long list of heavy armed steamers now building and fitting out in that perfidious land, whose Government say they are at peace with us, can doubt that the time may soon arrive when a fleet of them will try to enter our port by surprise, and may perhaps dictate the most humiliating terms for the preservation of the City. Where are the iron-clads prepared at a moment's notice, with steam up, to attack these pirates? We have now been nearly two years engaged in this war, and if we hope to carry it on with any chance of success, this City, as the financial, commercial and political centre of the country, should be entirely beyond the reach of such contingencies as those alluded to. Let us not at any rate invite attack, by neglecting to use that ordinary caution which governs every individual in the regulation of his private affairs. Any one who recalls the exploits of the ram *Arkansas* on the Mississippi, can scarcely doubt that a fleet of armed steamers, with one or two rams, might inflict upon us disgrace and disaster that no time could blot out. If the Government do not see fit to take this matter in hand, earnestly and energetically, then let all who feel interested in the protection of this City, initiate such steps as will insure its safety. A few leading citizens, prominent in zeal and patriotism, could easily arouse the interest that would carry such measures into operation. Let it not be said that New-Yorkers have neglected to protect their great and beautiful City. We have no doubt that the bare mention of a subject of such vital importance to every resident of New-York, will arouse the attention and action that it deserves, more especially as it is well known that the *Roanoke* has been advertised as a failure throughout the country.

THE NORTHERN SPIRIT.—The Richmond *Enquirer* remarks that there is nothing to hinder the Union army from "trying another 'on to Richmond' by another way, or by the same way, or by several ways at once, and trying it again and again." It imagines that again and again we will be beaten and disgraced in our efforts; but says that we (the North) "are used to that, and *will fight on*." The rebel journalist has divined the real spirit of the North, and hits the exact truth, in his last remark. We will fight on. Such is the all-pervading, immovable determination. The day of wavering purposes, fluctuating feelings and weak mind, has passed away. The whole nation is now acquiring the true *military* spirit, the spirit which rules in an army or regiment of veterans—the spirit of *duty*. Young recruits and inexperienced soldiers generally want to make a hot, furious and reckless fight, and if they are not at once or speedily victors, they would throw down their arms and give up the contest. But the sturdy veteran, from whose mind all the phantasies and froth of

youth have passed away, has his rule of conduct and his inspiration in the word *duty*. It is that word, that thought, which is now obtaining possession of the nation's mind. We may be beaten in many battles, discomfited in many plans; many of our comrades may fall by the way, many of our hopes may be blasted, and half the world may rejoice over our ill fortunes; but we know we are in the path of duty, and we "will fight on." The growth of this spirit of late is the best guarantee of our ultimate triumph.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

A Plea for the Officers of the Navy Passed Over by the Advisory Board of 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I observe that a portion of the New-York Press has discussed recently the extraordinary conduct of the President in "pocketing" the bill passed by Congress at their last session, for the relief of officers of the navy not recommended for promotion by the Advisory Board, appointed, under the act of July 16, 1862, "to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the navy." Nothing has come under my observation, however, which put the subject, with all its surroundings, fully and fairly before the public. Hence, knowing, as I do know, that gross injustice has been done, it is my purpose to show that long, efficient and faithful service, instead of being recognized by the Government, has been requited by degradation.

To prevent misconception, and do justice also, not only to the officers who were passed over, but to the Advisory Board and the Executive, let us take a retrospect, and ascertain what were the duties of that celebrated Board, in what manner they were performed, and to what extent approved by "higher powers."

It was made the duty of the Board under the law to "*carefully scrutinize* this active list of line officers of the navy, above and including the grade of Masters in the line of promotion, and report to the Secretary of the Navy, in writing, those who, in their opinion, were worthy of further promotion." They assembled in Washington on the 24th of July, and, as the report of the Secretary of the Navy informs us, "concluded their labors" on the 5th of August, 1862. They were in session consequently eleven days, of which two were Sundays. Their days of labor, assuming that they were occupied every day, were, therefore, nine only. And yet, in that brief period, the Board, in secret session, with no official records before them, and without information from the Secretary of the Navy, or from any bureau in his Department, passed upon "the moral, mental, physical and professional qualifications" of some two hundred and eighty officers. This, added to the fact that they kept no record of their proceedings, and assigned no reasons why officers were or were not recommended for promotion, to say the least, throws discredit upon their action. It is just to the Board, however, to state, that their instructions neither required them to keep a record, nor to report why they did or did not recommend for further promotion.

When the report of the Advisory Board was made public, the President was appealed to urgently in behalf of the officers not recommended for promotion. He was satisfied, upon consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, that injustice had been done in some cases, and so expressed himself. After weeks of delay, however, he declined to act, upon the ground that he had no power, and said that the remedy was with Congress. When it was known that Congress could not hamper the appointing power by the act which created the Advisory Board, nor by any other act, is it singular that some people, while they did not question its sincerity, were incredulous as to the force of the President's plea of "no power?" Certainly the incredulity was not singular, when it is borne in mind that the recommendations of the Advisory Board had been suspended in two instances—in the case of Capt. THOMAS T. CRAVEN, and in that of Lieut. ABNER READ. Thus it appeared that the action of the Board had an odor of sanctity, or not, as the occasion required. However, the officers aggrieved bided their time patiently, and went before Congress at the December session of 1862. They were heard, and a bill for their relief passed both houses of Congress *unanimously*.

Some ten days after the adjournment of Congress, to the surprise of every one outside of official circles, it was ascertained that the bill had been defeated by a resort to the "pocket veto." Before commenting upon that act, I purpose to give the main features of the bill, to show how fair it was, and how well-guarded in its provisions. The bill provided that:

1. The Secretary of the Navy should order a Court of Inquiry to be open, and composed of officers of the navy senior to those to be passed upon, whose duty it should be to carefully scrutinize the mental, moral, physical and professional qualifications of the officers not recommended as worthy of further promotion by the Advisory Board, under the act of July 16, 1862.

2. That the Court of Inquiry should report, with a full statement of the testimony in each case, to the President, whether the officer before them has the necessary qualifications to perform efficiently, both at sea and on shore, all the duties of the grade to which he would have been promoted but for the action of that Board.

3. That the finding in each case should be subject to the approval of the President, and, if approved by him, that he should be authorized to nominate the officer to the Senate for promotion, or appoint him during the recess to the grade to which the decision of the Court of Inquiry assigned him, according to seniority.

4. That in the case of an officer who could not have been promoted according to rank and usage in the navy, had he been recommended for further promotion by the Advisory Board, the finding of the Court, if approved by the President, should make him eligible to further promotion, as he was before the action of that Board.

5. That those officers whom the Court of Inquiry should find not to have the necessary qualifications to entitle them to further promotion, should be placed on the retired list of the grade to which they respectively belong.

6. That the fifth section of the act of July 16, 1862, limiting the number of line officers of the navy, should be modified so far as to carry out the provisions of the bill.

7. That the officers promoted under its provisions should draw the pay of the grade to which they might be promoted, from the date of the Presidential appointments, in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Board, to be regulated by the fact whether they were on sea or shore duty, or waiting orders at the time.

8. That all future Advisory Boards should be open, keep a correct record of their proceedings, and report, together with the testimony in each case, to the President of the United States, subject to his approval, and that their proceedings should be accessible at any time to all parties interested therein.

Such was the bill, and it was eminently a measure of justice. It was to remove the stain which had been put upon brave, gallant and faithful men, against whom there was neither charge, nor complaint, nor censure before. It was to give a fair, impartial trial, in open Court, where the accused might be confronted by the witnesses against him, instead of being condemned on hearsay and *ex parte* evidence in a secret tribunal. It was to blot out the star of dishonor allotted to men whose devotion to the flag of the Union had been proved by periling life in its defence. (The *Navy Register* for 1862 has a * at the name of each officer passed over, and this explanatory foot-note to the page: "**Not recommended for promotion by the Advisory Board.*")

Why the President did not sign the bill, I could never understand. It must be that he was, for the moment, under some sinister influence; for the President is a just man, and has, in a rare degree, goodness of heart. It has been stated, and with an air of authority, that the President's objections to the bill were, that it established one Court to review the proceedings of another, and opened the door to the promotion of the unworthy and incompetent, as well as to the promotion of the deserving and capable. But this cannot be. The President knows that our whole judicial system is replete with appellate tribunals, which are monuments of beauty, stability and justice. Moreover, the finding of the Court of Inquiry which the bill provided was not final. In all cases it was subject to the approval of the President. And, inasmuch as the Advisory Board was not a Court, and had none of the constituents of a Court, it is not very probable that the decisions of a Court could be reviewed in reviewing the recommendations of that body.

That some of the officers who were passed over by the Advisory Board lack the qualifications to perform efficiently, both at sea and on shore, all the duties of a higher grade than the grades which they now hold respectively, as Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants, is probable. From the information which I have, such would be my opinion; but whatever may be the standing of an officer in the navy, he is of right entitled to a fair hearing before he is condemned. The meanest criminal has that privilege, and cannot be deprived of it. Especially is this the right of these officers, incompetent though some may be, when it is somewhat notorious at Washington, that the Navy Department considers some of the appointments made in accordance with the recommendation of the Advisory Board "*appointments not fit to be made.*"

While, as I concede, incompetency, on one ground or another, may be sustained against some, a large majority of the officers passed over, if services and general good conduct be of any worth, end intelligence and skill help to make the men, are as deserving, to say the least, as any of the more favored of their respective dates of entrance into the navy. The majority of them have been in active service—generally in command—since the rebellion began, and wherever employed, their best energies have been faithfully and efficiently devoted to crushing it out. Some of them have distinguished themselves in action, and one, if not more of them, has received the special thanks of his Government for daring and heroic conduct.

Notwithstanding the good character, moral and professional, of most of the officers "not recommended for promotion," and the distinguished services since the rebellion of others, and notwithstanding his admissions and professions favorable to some of them, the Secretary of the Navy, in his last annual report, says

"The law having made no express provision for officers not recommended by the Advisory Board, either by promotion or retiring them, a question arises as to the disposition to be made of the officers thus suspended, for it is to be presumed they are not to be dismissed, although *a strict and literal compliance with the act* WOULD SEEM TO REQUIRE IT."

If the Secretary's construction of statutes generally were as unwarrented as this construction of the act of July 16, 1862, there would be reason to fear that the condition of his Department is that of "confusion worse confounded."

Dismiss an officer from the service summarily, who has done no wrong, and been faithful to duty, because, forsooth, he is *said* to be not quite up in his profession! Dimiss an officer from the service summarily, against whom there is neither charge well founded, nor censure, whose life has stood in battle between his Government and traitors in arms! The suggestion, with all due deference to Mr. WELLES, is worthy of the most degenerate days of ancient Rome, when boys were emperors and emperors tyrants.

There was no power, it was alleged always, to do justice even to those of the officers "not recommended for promotion," who, it was acknowledged, stood before the Department without censure or reproach. They must, therefore, suffer and wait. Power was readily found, however, to bring back into the navy, and give them rank according to their original date, some fourteen officers, all of whom but one had resigned years ago to command steamers in the commercial marine, and engage in other lucrative pursuits. Power was powerless to right the wronged; but power was powerful enough to do this to the prejudice and disparagement of officers of the navy, equal in every respect to those reinstated, whom no selfish or mercenary considerations ever tempted from the service in which they had their training. How much better power might have been employed in lifting up brave men, who have been humbled and cast down by the Government, to which they have given faithfully the best years of their manhood, is a question which a people, just and intelligent alike, will find no difficulty in deciding.

Such, as briefly as it can be made, is the case of the officers of the navy "not recommended for promotion," and I trust that this plea for them, which is but a "plain, unvarnished tale," will awaken public interest in their behalf, especially as they must appeal again to Congress for relief. The appeal will not, of course, be in vain, if their past action may be taken as a guarantee for their future.

Here let me say, in conclusion, that I am in no way connected with the navy, except by ties of friendship. I write because I am for justice, and have no sympathy with those who will not maintain it for the humblest or the meanest.

MAY 6, 1863. JUSTITIA.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District, held at Poughkeepsie on the 14th of May, 1863, the following named gentlemen were duly admitted as Attorneys and Counselors to practice in all the Courts in this State: Henry C. Sawyer, F. A. Whittaker, Birdsen B. Wade, Nathaniel Norton, George W. Pearsall, S. Albert De Con, George J. Murphy, James R. Manley, W. E. Osborn, Richard J. Neville, Sylvester J. Wolton, J. F. Finn and William Low—all of Brooklyn, Elisha Horton, Jr., White Plains, Francis Hamilton, Richmond County, Steven M. Van Wyck, Jr., Claverack; Henry A. Wells, Peekskill, Joseph R. Murry, Flushing, Charles T. Titus, Newburgh, and George C. Carter, of Albany, N. Y.

—A battle occurred in Lincoln County, Mo., on Sunday, May 31, between a body of guerrillas, estimated at 500 in number, and the enrolled militia of that county. The former made the attack, and it is said drove the militia from the field, losing two or twelve men.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America's Mails.

The Matter of the Peterhoff's Mails in Parliament.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

A French View of Affairs in Mexico.

The mails by the steamship *America* arrived in New-York last evening, and we give below such extracts from our foreign files as we find of interest.

The Mails of the Peterhoff.

In the House of Lords on the 30th of April, Earl RUSSELL said:

The question of the *Peterhoff* and the detention of Her Majesty's mails being the subject of discussion in the House, it may be desirable for me to state the substance of the information I have received this day from Lord LYONS. He states, that in answer to his application with regard to the vessel and cargo of the *Peterhoff*, the American Government had decided that they should not release the vessel, and had determined to send her before the Prize Court. With regard to the mail bags sent by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General in conformity with the letter of the 31st of October, they would be sent to their destination. Mr. SEWARD also stated that in any similar case he should proceed in the same course until some agreement had been arrived at between Her Majesty's Government and the United States Government; and said he did not think that the law of nations laid down any precise rule with regard to the somewhat novel practice of forwarding mails by private ships, and therefore he wished to make an intimation to Her Majesty's Government, but he would not state what that communication would be, because it was a matter for subsequent consideration.

Lord CHELMSFORD asked if he understood the noble Earl to say that the mails would be forwarded without breaking the seal.

Earl RUSSELL said the noble lord correctly understood what had been stated, and when the communication had been received from the American Government, Her Majesty's Government would of course consider what answer they would give, and what proceedings they would take in reference to the matter.

The subject then dropped.

In the House of Commons on the same day,

Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether it was true that a satisfactory dispatch had been received that afternoon from America respecting the mail-bags on board the *Peterhoff*.

Mr. LAYARD, in reply to the question, had the satisfaction of stating that by a dispatch from Lord LYONS, the Government were informed that Mr. SEWARD had given directions that the mail-bags on board the *Peterhoff* should at once be sent to their destination without being opened. [Cheers.]

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the Globe.

The announcement made by Earl RUSSELL, in the House of Lords last night, and by Mr. LAYARD in the House of Commons, has given great satisfaction to those who desire to see England maintain the neutral position she has occupied throughout the American war. As was foreseen by those who had studied the character of the ruling minds in the Washington Cabinet, it has been determined to allow the law to take its course in regard to the *Peterhoff*, and to send her before the Prize Court; but at the same time to forward the mails unopened to their destination. In adopting this course the Federal Government is only observing its own written regulations. It cannot be doubted that a party in the Cabinet favored proceedings not in accordance with the instructions of Mr. SEWARD, and not in conformity with the law of nations. But the moderation and fairness of Mr. LINCOLN and the pliability of Mr. SEWARD are well known, and it is to them that the American people owe a decision which has staved off great troubles. The Washington Secretary of State speaks of some future arrangement on the point raised by the suggestion of the Judge of the Prize Court and the opinion of Secretary WELLES. It will be time enough to discuss that when it is known. He seems to have some objection to what he calls the novel practice of sending mail-bags by private ships. Neither the nature of his objection nor the mode by which he would hope to remove it are known as yet, and of course our Government can say nothing on the subject until in possession of the views of the Federal Cabinet.

As to the resolution of sending the *Peterhoff* to the Prize Court, one does not see how any other could have been arrived at. Admiral WILKES, in the exercise of a belligerent right, took upon himself to seize this ship. In doing so, it is assumed that he was guilty of a wrongful act, but it is also admitted that he may have done what was quite right. Lord STOWELL held that a belligerent has a right to seize and carry in for a more deliberate inquiry than is possible at sea even those vessels which profess to carry cargoes with a neutral destination. This appears to be what Admiral WILKES has done. It is not, as Lord RUSSELL said the other night, because we have changed our position, and are now not belligerents, but neutrals, that we are "to invoke another law and another measure;" we cannot throw aside those decisions which were useful to us when we were belligerents, because they are inconvenient now we are neutrals. Still less can we protect with our power ships intent on breaking the blockade. To act on such a line of policy would not only be in contravention of the law of nations as declared by our own and other great Judges, but it would be short-sighted, for we ourselves may, unhappily, change our position, and from neutrals become belligerents. If wrong has been done, reparation of that wrong will no doubt be obtained in the usual way. If there has been an improper seizure adequate compensation must follow. If there should be a miscarriage of justice redress can be of right demanded. We should be putting ourselves in the wrong if we endeavored to withdraw a captured ship from the jurisdiction of a Prize Court. The question at present is one of law. Any subsequent discussion may be left to the two Governments. As Lord RUSSELL said, "Let the two Governments treat each other fairly . . . with a wish to do justice to each other. Don't let us be led by passion into anything which is not founded on justice, and which cannot afterwards be justified in the face of the world." No one can suppose that with a just cause the British Government will ever flinch from the consequences of its due assertion.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The announcement made last night by Lord RUSSELL and Mr. LAYARD respecting the *Peterhoff's* mails, is so far satisfactory, that it shows the Federal Government have been induced to restrain the energy of the Prize Commissioners at New-York, and to order that the mails shall be forwarded to their destination. The ship and cargo, however, await the decision of the Federal Prize Court. It is difficult to conceive how the Government of Washington could, in the face of Mr. SEWARD's dispatch of the 31st of October, have adopted any other course, or have for one moment imagined that this country would tolerate the violation of private correspondence, the legitimate character of which was duly certified for, and authenticated, under the seal of the British Postmaster-General. When we last referred to this subject we pointed out the difficulty it involved, by reason of there not being any precise rule laid down by the jurists on the subject. Mr. SEWARD expresses a very natural desire that some satisfactory arrangement should be entered into between the two Governments respecting the carriage of mails—those mails more especially put on board private ships—and he intimates his intention of making some communication on the subject to Her Majesty's Government. There is an obvious propriety in placing postal communication beyond the reach of hostile interference or interruption. Nor is it easy to understand why a difference should be made in respect to ship letter mails, as they are termed, and mails carried by postal steamers under a direct contract with the Government of the State to which those vessels belong. In both cases the mail-bags have the Government seal affixed, and for their contents the Government is responsible, and not the parties supplying the correspondence. Indeed, it would not be difficult to show that the violation of a mail-bag under the seal of our Postmaster-General, is nothing short of an insult to the Government of which he is a member, and a *violation of the sovereignty of the British Crown, which in days gone by would have precipitated a war just as surely as the violation of the deck of a ship-of-war.* This is a view of the case which, no doubt, escaped the consideration of the Prize Commissioners at New-York, but to which their superiors at Washington are probably alive. Earl RUSSELL has not, as yet, received the proposal which it is the intention of the Federal Government to make on the subject, and, of course, is not in a condition to say how far it will meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government. On the imperative necessity for preserving postal intercommunication free from all interruption, there is no difference of opinion amongst commercial men, nor, we should say, amongst politicians, except where the prejudice in favor of belligerent rights is so strong as to exclude all regard for the rights and legitimate requirements of neutral commerce. An increased and increasing recognition of these rights and requirements is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the modern policy of civilized States. They may for a time be overlooked in the heat and exasperation of an armed conflict; but there is no nation pretending to maritime consequence, which can afford permanently to disregard them. Until Mr. SEWARD's proposal is before us it is, of course, impossible to say how far it may meet the urgency of the question raised, but if it embodies fairly and honestly the declaration made in his despatch of the 31st of October last, it will be accepted by our Government, because, if acted upon, it will insure that respect for the interchange of commercial transactions, which, as a neutral State, we have a right to demand and insist upon.

From the Daily News.

Earl RUSSELL made an announcement in the House of Lords, last night, respecting the Post-office letter-bag taken with the *Peterhoff*, which will be read with general satisfaction. According to a despatch from Lord LYONS, received at the Foreign-office yesterday, Mr. SEWARD has informed that Minister that the mail-bag will be immediately forwarded to its destination, and that the same course will be followed in future cases until the two Governments have arrived at some common understanding with reference to the character to be ascribed to mails sent by private ships. Thus one element of contention which was becoming important has been removed in the way most honorable to both Governments. Other questions remain unsettled, and more must be expected to arise from time to time. Sometimes one Government will have complaints to make, sometimes the other; and it is inevitable that, if only from the distance which separates the two countries, there will be intervals of suspense, during which those whose business is to sow distrust between the two peoples will have abundant scope for their labors. In view of such contingencies we repeat what we said at the time of the *Trent* dispute, that it is not by weak concessions on either side that peace is to be preserved, nor is it the firm assertion of national rights or the rejection of unfounded claims that will lead to war. The British Government has hitherto maintained the rights of its subjects with the utmost steadfastness; but it has withstood those who upon every opportunity urged it to assume beforehand that the American Government was bent on doing us wrong, and would be deaf to all reclamations. And hitherto it has been justified by the result. It is very satisfactory that the question of the mail-bags has been removed out of the pale of controversy before the reports of last week's debates in Parliament reached America. It was doubtless not in the hope of facilitating the friendly settlement of future disputes that Mr. ROEBUCK said last week that the Washington Government "truckled to us" when it did what was right in the affair of the *Trent*. Demagogues on both sides of the Atlantic have calculated that Governments resting on popular support cannot afford even to seem to truckle; and it will be owing to their artful operation on the public susceptibility if war is kindled in spite of all the efforts of both Governments. Just now we are reading the foolish threats which the sentiments expressed during the *Alabama* debates in the House of Commons have provoked some Americans who should know better to utter. In a day or two the Americans will learn in turn the incendiary language in which some of our own stump orators have rivalled their bull-es, and disgraced our Parliament. These things must be, but it is always in the power of the sensible people of the two countries to render them harmless.

Debate in Parliament on the Charleston Fight.

In the House of Lords, on the 30th:

The Earl of HARDWICKE asked what course the Government was going to adopt in relation to the continuation of the works on the forts at Spithead, and stated that about £100,000 had been sunk under water, and would be lost unless the forts were proceeded with. He referred to the recent affair at Charleston as another proof of the superiority of forts over ships.

The Duke of SOMERSET said the expenditure at Spithead was about £50,000 up to July, 1862, and a certain sum had been subsequently expended. The entire sum had been subsequently expended. The entire sum had been subsequently expended. The entire

CASUALTIES IN THE GREAT BATTLES.

The Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers.

COMPLETE LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 8, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed, please find a complete list of the casualties in this regiment, in the late engagements. Please publish in the form sent for the information of friends and relatives in [thn different parts of tba country.

The regiment from a rifle pit hastily constructed in the night, repulsed four rebel regiments successively, one of which was the Sixteenth Georgia, whose Colonal fell from his horse, and was supposed hy prisoners taken by us from that regiment, to have been killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. BINGHAM,
Colonel Sixty-fourth Regiment N. Y. V.

List of Killed and Wounded of the Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Fourth Brigade, Hancock's Division, Second Corps, in the Battles near Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 3 and 4, 1863.

Wounded—May 2.

John W. Maloon, Co. A—face by shell, severely.
Sergt. Jos. Taylor, Co. E—right hand, shell, slight.

Killed—May 3.

Benj. F. Miller, Co. E—shot in forehead.
Corp. Russell T. Wilmarth, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Corp. Hernan T. Hyde, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Corp. Ralph L. Benjamin, Co. D—shot in side of head.
Privander Kellogg, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Alonzo Guun, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Daniel Ely, Co. D—shot in forehead.
David James, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Charles F. Morey, Co. D—shot in forehead.
Corp. Wm. Peterson, Co. G—by she l.
Charles Coats, Co. G—shot in forehead.
Harvey Tibbetts, Co. G—shot in forehead.
George Wright, Co. G—shot in side of head.
First Sergt. John G. Wheeler, Co. H—shot in side of head.
Harlow E. More, Co. K—shot in head.

Wounded, May 3.

Col. D. G. Bingham—spent ball bruise in left side, slight.
Capt. Alpert Darby, Co. A—by shell in left thigh, severely.
James Wilcox, Co. A—head, slight.
Henry H. Hamilton, Co. B—right arm and left elbow, severely.
First Sergt. Franklin Osborne, Co. D—right knee by shell, severely.
B. F. Johnson, Co. D—hip, dangerous. Died May 6.
John Farewell, Co. D—hip, dangerous.
S. Frazer, Co. D—right shoulder, severely.
John Reters, Co. D—leg, slight.
B. F. Saydor, Co. D—head, slight.
F. M. Salisbury, Co. E—neck, severe.
Second Lieut. Wm. W. Roller, Co. F—right thigh and left wrist, severe.
Corp. John A. Sanders, Co. G—face, severely.
G. W. Milder, Co. G—left arm, severe.
J. M. Buckanning, Co. G—left hand, slight.
Corp. R. Cooper, Co. H—head, mortally. Died May 4.
Silas Wheeler, Co. I—neek, slight.
M. Altenburg, Co. K—right shoulder, mortally.

Wounded, May 4.

Wm. Jennings, Co. I—right leg, severely.

Missing.

Henry J. Moore, Co C; George Curtis, Co. E; Enos M. Kelsey, Co. F; Corp. Cyrenus P. Ormsuy, Co. G; Harvey Fay, Co. G; Joseph Turner Co. H.

Two or three of the missing are supposed to be killed or wounded, the remainder taken prisoners while endeavoring to save wounded men.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Thirty-first Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Killed—May 2.

Henry Volkman, Co F

Wounded.

Sergt-Maj. Robert Crozier, Co F
Michael Bowers, Co G
thigh, slightly
John Perkins, Co G
Patrick Gibney, Co B
John Harris, Co G
Sergt Charles M Seymour, Co D
Charles Miller, Co F
Corp Constanz Kuschenski, Co D
Michael Lyons, Co H
Co C

Killed, 1. Wounded, 9.

May 3.

2d Lieut John Jewsbury, Co G
William O'Conner, Co G
W Thos. McPhillamy, Co D
James Dorsey, Co G
Joseph Kassel, Co F
Thos. McNamara, Co
Michael Cannon, Co D
Henry Van Houten, Co
Barthez Schick, Co F
Sergt John Joyce, Co G

Wounded.

Lieut-Col L C Newman—foot severely
Corp. John Allen, Co D—foot severely
Capt Edward Sloan, acting Major—leg slightly
Corp Theodore Tyre, Co D—forehead
Corp John O'Grady, Co A—leg
Sergt. Henry Darris, Co D
Corp John Wright, Co A—shoulder
Sergt. John Egan, Co D—forehead
Robert Murdoch, Co A—thigh
John Cozens, Co C
Donald ——, Co A—thigh
Daniel Mahoney, Co C
John Barry, Co A—leg
Corp Patrick Flood, Co G—breast
Corp Lewis Sherbutt, Co K, 6th Vermont
Corp Christopher Weaver, Co G
Peter Cottam, Co B—thigh
Jno Hohnman, Co B—thigh
Corp Patrick Flood, Co G—shoulder
Thomas Grant, Co L—breast
Thomas Hart, Co B—leg
Corp Christopher Weaver, Co G
Wm McFarrin, Co B—arm, severely
Patrick Kenny, Co B—neck
James Carmody, Co B—neck
David Frederathal, Co C
Hiram Frankel, Co C
Thomas Hutchens, Co E—leg severely
Henry Hawkes, Co G—thigh, severely
Michael Mcloughan, Co D—foot
Corp Henry Burns, Co G
James Ashby, Co D—hand
Michael Merrigan, Co L—foot
George Copping, Co B—abdomen
James Gunn, Co I
Corp Bernard Burns, Co D—leg
Joseph Mc'Ushin, Co I
Fireman Mills, Co I
Walter C Tenson, Co I

Missing.

J Francis Barry, Co A
John T Langton, Co A
James H Floyd, Co A
Francis Murin, Co A

Killed, 11; Wounded, 47; Missing, 4.

Killed—May 4—None.

Wounded—May 4.

Patrick Looney, Co G
Benjamin Weeks, Co G

Missing.

Capt Henry Sch Carl
1st Lieut John M Webster
Capt Geogge A Ebrets
2d Lieut Julius Erhard
1st Lieut George Merman, Co A
1st Sergt Geo Martin, Co A
1st Lieut Erskine Kerr
2d Sergt Thos Burns, Co A
Sergt Wm Wilson, Co A
Sergt Sam McGlad, Co A
Herman Levy, Co C
Corp Chas Hicks, Co A
Carl Deutsch, Co C
Robert Barter, Co A
Samuel Ediona, Co C
Francis Barry, Co A
German Krullschecck, Co C
Patrick Gagno, Co A
Joseph Kassel, Co C
Owen Geary, Co A
John Kessler, Co C
Fred Hahn, Co A
Wm Lowe, Co C
Robert Irving, Co A
John G Meyer, Co C
Wm Lyons, Co A
Christian Matri, Co C
Ben Moore, Co A
Chas Neidenschuk, Co C
Thos M Manus, Co A
Julius Raschke, Co C
Henry Nelson, Co A
Julian Sotolinski, Co C
Wm Carey, Co A
Norman Schmidt, Co C
John F Kelly, Co A
Jacob Wolf, Co C
Christopher Burns, Co A
Christian Smith, Co C
Andrew Schlosser, Co C
John Smith, Co A
Francis E Schonfield, Co C
Joseph Sheridan, Co A
Auguste Sinchet, Co C
Michael Mahoney, Co A
Daniel Ims Falconenstein, Co C
Peter Carnahan, Co A
Wm Washington, Co C
Wm Johnston, Co A
Christian Smith, Co C
Thomas Madden, Co H
Isadore Landermann, Co C
Daniel Hanlon, Co H
Fred Brown, Co H
Corp John Wilde, Co B
Corp Neil Martinzh, Co B
Joseph Aldorno, Co B
Wm Hennessy, Co B
Patrick Newman, Co B
Frank Lassis, Co B
John Sullivan, Co B
Daniel Webster

Total—Killed, 12; Wounded, 68; Missing, 5.

CHARLES H. HAIGHT,
Adjutant Thirty-first N. Y. V.

Wounded in the Washington Hospitals.

John T. Whitben, Co G, 32d New-York.
Jay B. Ramage Co K 15th New-Jersey.
Henry Yates, Co K, 19th Massachusetts
Joseph Enger, Co C, 10th Massachusetts
Francis Clark, Co A, 6th Vt
Henry Washburn, Co B, 4th Vermont
B Sherbott, Co K, 6th Vt
Corp Wm Livingston, Co D, 6th Vermont
Chas Megrath, Co G, 10th Massachusetts
Moses P Easterbrook, Co G, 2d Rhode Island
John Marks, Co H, 26th New-Jersey
John H. Meserrile, Co. I 21st New-Jersey
Sam C Macomber, Co B 26th New Jersey
Corp Chas W. Cummings, Co E, 26th New-Jersey
Corp H P Mathews, Co K, 2d Vermont
G F Wilkins, Co G, 2d Vt
S L D Goodale, Co E, 2d Vt
Corp John Fairbanks, Co F, 3d Vermont
Corp R H Watson, Co F, 33d New-York
A J Stevens, Co E, 12st NY
Sergt P Burke, Co I, 21st NJ
Jos Rudick, Co G, 21st N J
O Palmer, Co G, 2d Vermont
Silas James, Co G, 21st N J
H Yerrington, Co B, 4th Vt
Isaac Wiles, Co H, 12th N J
Wm M Londerback, Co H, 12th New-Jersey
Wm B Jones, Co F, 4th Vt
Geo Walton, Co B, 23d N J
F W Hendricks, Co A, 33d New-York
First Sergt Jos J Tasor, Co F, 6th Vermont
Corp Lewis Sherbutt, Co K, 6th Vermont
Alfes H. Jawell, Co E, 97th New-York
Corp Geo T Covert, Co E, 33d New-York
Hugh McMann, Co G, 77th New-York
Corp Wm Farston, Co H, 15th New-Jersey
Wm P Dufield, Co E, 15th N J
Wm Eddy, Co I, 39d N Y
Geo H Percey, Co C, 15th N J
E Dean, Co A, 122d N Y
D A Judd, Co I, 10th Mass
Jos Voph, Co G, 6th Vt
David Marist, Co I 121st N Y
Saml H Jones, Co C, 6th Vt
L Selving, Co B, 3d Maine
J A Cliver, Co H, 37th N Y
W Lockwood, Co A, 3d N J
J F Lynch, Co A, 3d N J
E G Wheeler, Co I, 33d N Y
Corp Menzo Nixon, Co I, 33d New-York
W J Lske, Co C, 8th N J
Corp J A Young, Co C, 8th New-Jersey
D O'Regan, Co C, 8th N J
C Veach, Co H, 2d R I
Corp Isaac Deer, Co B, 6th New-Jersey
F Branakin, Co B, 8th N J
I Nichols, Co B, 8th N J
Sergt Wm E Broadwell, Co B, 15th New-Jersey
Corp C Peters, Co F, 12th N Y
Sergt W Moles, Co I, 5th Mich
Sergt-Maj Dan G Converse, 3d Michigan
Steven Conk, Co I, 11th N J
John Murdock, Co I, 1st U S Chasseurs
John P Jarvis, Co B, 37th N Y
Ed W Jarvis, Co B, 3d N Y
Jno Kanistor, Co F, 12th N H
E S Welch, Co G, 12th N H
Jas Hillabaugh, Co C, 1st U S Sharpshooters
P Meade, Co B, 16th Mass
P Kelly, Co H, 5th N J
H B Elliott, Co E, 12th N H
1st Lieut E S E Newberry, Co K, 11th N J
Sergt L Lee, Co C, 11th N J
G H Cummings, Co E, 14th New Hampshire
E S Edgely, Co E, 12th N H
Sergt D L McDuffey, Co K, 12th N H
Sergt E C Piper, Co K, 12th New-Hampshire
J J Monahan, Co F, 1st U S S S
N S Hardick, Co I, 15th N J
C S Rosenerans, Co C, 12th New-York
Corp C Kraft, Co B, 1st N J
Corp T Lalur, Co B, 1st N J
Corp A Anderson, Co B, 1st New-Jersey
Corp W Poole, Co H, 11th Mass
Corp S H Baker, Co E, 12th New-Hampshire
L L Brem, Co A, 26th N Y
Francis A Bowers, Co H, 2d Vt
Jas Forney, Co B, 2d Vt
First Lieut W Z. Cozens, Co H, 16th New-York
Nath'l Bennet, Co D, 86th N Y
Corp Elijah Tompkins, Co G, 124th New-York
Dan'l S Gardener, Co C, 124th New-York
F D Gillson, Co I, 2d Vt
Fred Degendori, Co C, 124th New-York
And W Boyd, Co C, 124th N Y
W B Derby, Co I, 2d Vt
Geo Wetherbee, Co E, 3d Me
Sergt C E Brace, Co K, 2d Massachusetts
C H Blake, Co A, 2d Mass
J Vanderhoff, Co K, 1st Excelsior brigade
Sergt Wm Landon, Co C, 2d New-York
Wm Davis, Co E, 114th N Y
Henry Williams, Co I, 4th Excelsior brigade
Jesse Egleston, Co H, 33d New-York
E Rose, Co C, 72d New-York
W H Alexander, Co C, 33d New-York
C W Spaulding, Co C, 10th Massachusetts
J F Morley, Co C, 10th Mass
John Powdhary, Co G, 8th New-Jersey
F W Mockridge, Co B, 8th New-Jersey
David U Quick, Co B, 12th New-York
J Brown, Co D, 11th N J
Lieut C Graves, Co H, 1st New-Jersey
John Christie, Co B, 8th N J
Thos Hacket, Co A, 12th N Y
Corp Hiram H Grannas, Co K, 14th New-York
Sergt James Sleeper, Co A, 19th New-Hampshire
Corp Edward Bowen, Co C, 5th N Y
Corp Edward Bailey, Co E, 1st Berdan's Sharpshooters
Gustavus R Tobine, Co E, 12th New-Hampshire
Corp Charles M Bellamy, Co C, 83d New-York
J H Buzzan, Co F, 3d Maine
Jas Bowen, Co I, 5th N J
Corp Roger Co I, 12th New-Hampshire
H S Hutchins, Co I, 12th N H
Wm Watson, Co I, 12th N H
Corp Thos H Sampson, Co C, 2d N Y
Thos Hoy, Co F, 7th Me
Corp Albert Co B, 124th N Y
Mat Cadwell, Co B, 124th N Y
Dennis Accormack, Co B, 5th N Y
C C Dan Carpenter, Co K, 5th N Y
G C Barrett, Co H, 12th N H
E H Holcrest, Co K, 5th N Y
D B Secor, Co I, 14th N Y
H E Childron, Co H, 2d Ex. Mass
J M Hake, Co K, 86th N Y
Corp J N Albertson, Co D, 11th New-Jersey
Corp P Miller, Co C, 2d R I
Corp B G Potter, Co C, 2d R I
G W Drake, Co E, 12th N H
Corp Geo D Cross, Co E, 12th New Hampshire
Co B, 23d New-York
Sergt Ab Garron, Co K, 8th New-Jersey
Sergt L Mead, Co K, 8th N J
Henry Burke, battery K, 4th U S artillery
G Hoegler, Co H, 2d N Y
Sergt D Hadley, Co G, 86th New-York
W O Clarke, Co B, 3d Maine
J Munnion, Co G, 2d Mass
Lieut Geo Myrick, Co G, 1st Mass
Sergt Valentine Fox, Co C, 11th New-Jersey
J Maxwell, Co C, 1st N Y
Sergt C Glennen, Co F, 11th Massachusetts
Sergt M Atkinson, Co G, 1st New-York
R Moore, Co C, 12th N H
J Mara, Co E, 69th Ohio
Corp Alonzo H Wotbby, Co C, 11th New-Hampshire
Jas Foran, Co G, 8th N J
Wm Cuthbertson, Co B, 11th Mass
Sergt Geo S Falls, Co C, 11th Massachusetts
Corp Lord, Co C, 4th U S A
Corp Patrick Kelly, Co D, 1st U S infantry
Chas Wicks, Co D, 20th N Y
Jas King, Co D, 5th N J
Jas Swan, Co A, 5th Excel
John Holland, Co G, 5th N J
G H Hoffman, Co C, 1st Mass
J A Wiggan, Co K, 12th N H
E E Fall, Co K, 12th N H
W Milligan, Co I, 124th N Y
H Hamnill, Co I, 124th N Y

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brick Church, Murray Hill, 5th av. and 37th-st. A statement of the objects of the Commission will be made by a member of the Board, and the meeting will be addressed by Rev. Mr. MINGINS and others.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., OF CALIfornia, will preach (D. V.) in the First Reformed Dutch Dutch, Jersey City, Grand-st., near the Ferry, on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Episcopal,) 35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach Morning and Evening. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHURCHES.—CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF churches in New-York and vicinity, comprising over 200 views. The trade supplied.
G. STACY, No. 691 Broadway.

RROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTANCE, No. 4 State-st., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 20th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.: For delivery on the 3d of June:

1,000 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

1,000 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

25,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW SACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

62,500 pounds of first quality thoroughly cured SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

750,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra White, or other equally good flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

50 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

500 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

50,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

7,500 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

12,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

50 000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish, Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples in the green state of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

15,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in half chests, ¼ Green, ¼ Souchong, ¼ Oolong; boxes to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and Chop-marks to accompany the usual samples. Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of tea.

45,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of June; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

For delivery on the 10th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 17th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 24th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than any in the employ of the proposers*, will be required on all articles meant for issue, as to the part of the seller to represent quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package of every article. All boxes to be strapped.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples on MONDAY, 25th instant.

Banks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-st., until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, instant at 12 o'clock, nt noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground, situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES COLLINS,
JAMES MOORE,
THOMAS SHEILS, } Committee.

Dated, May 6, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, anrolled or regis ered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing Fresh Beef for six (6) months from the 20th of May, 1863, to the United States troops at Fort Schuyler and David's Island.

The fresh beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks and shanks to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required at each place.

Further information will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef." Bids will be accepted for one or both places. F. H. MOORE, Capt. and Com. Sub. Vol. Ser.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 13, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED Proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, May 25, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; and

For the paving with trap-blocks of Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avennes.

N. B.—The time for receiving proposals for paving Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, is extended to the same hour and day.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aquednct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-st., May 12, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, for the delivery of 1,100 tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each, and 65 cords of wood, on conditions following:

1. To be of best Lehigh, one-half broken, and one-half egg size, to each place of delivery—the sizes to be delivered separate—all to be clean and well screened.

2. Persons proposing to deliver descriptions of coal other than Lehigh, will add a description of the coal they propose to deliver.

3. The tons to consist of 2,240 pounds each, to be weighed by an Inspector appointed by this Department, who shall countersign the delivery ticket.

4. The delivery to be made at such time as the contractor may elect, prior to the 16th of September next, at the several Police Station-houses, Sub-Station-houses, the Central Department and House of Detention in New-York, in such quantities to each as shall be ordered.

5. A price shall be named per ton for the amount to be delivered as above, which will be about 1,100 tons—and a price per ton for whatever additional quantity shall be ordered thereafter, and before May 1, 1864.

6. The wood to be of the best quality pine and oak wood, half each, sawed and split.

7. Payment in cash when the quantities specified shall be delivered, and for any additional quantity, on presentation of the bills.

D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this Office.

By order of the Light-house Board,
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE GERMAN family without children, occupying an extremely pleasant cottage with ample grounds on the Hudson River within an hour's ride of Chambers-st., will let two bedrooms or a bedroom and sitting-room, to two gentlemen, for the season—June to October—with board, for $20 per week. Abundance of fruit, vegetables, &c., no other boarders; commutation fare by North River boat, $3 per month. Apply to F., Box No. 2,865 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE QUIET AND healthy town of Fairfield, Conn.; the rooms are pleasant and of good size, the location perfectly healthy, and within a very short walk of the depot; the house has an abundance of trees and shrubbery surrounding it, and is in every respect well calculated for a pleasant Summer sojourn; City references given. Address S. F., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET FOR THE SUMmer, rooms, with board, in a private family, on the Hudson, at Catskill; fine river and mountain view; carriage and stable room. For particulars, apply to C. B. DUFF, No. 98 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A QUIET place, on the New-Haven or Harlem Railroad preferred—for a gentleman, wife and two children. Address T., No. 70 Beaver-st

HOTELS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

I have the pleasure of informing my former patrons and friends that I have taken the above-named house in connection with Mr. Thos W. Fletcher.

This house has been very recently furnished by the owners, in a manner superior to almost any in the country.

It has many advantages over any in Newport, being furnished with steam heating apparatus, gas and bells in every room.

It has always been the resort of the best class of visitors, and it will be the great object of the undersigned to keep this house so as to merit a continuance of the same.

The house will be open on the 10th of June.

Plans of the house and arrangements made at No. 140 5th-av., or by note addressed to me.
O. C. PUTNAM.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, can be had at No. 199 10th-st., suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and convenient; hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate to permanent boarders.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, with a half bed-room; breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; location below 12th-st., west side. Address C. W. B., No. 36 Vesey-st.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with tea and breakfast, and very pleasant rooms, or with rooms, without board, if desired. Address J. W., Station D., 8th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$300 WILL BUY THE STOCK, FIXtures, lease, &c., of a provision store, doing a good and profitable ready money trade, in the best locality in Brooklyn; the proprietor has engaged in a different business, and must sell soon. Apply at No. 68 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A FIRST-CLASS Ladies' school in this City. A certain amount of capital, and satisfactory references as to character and capability are indispensable. Apply to Messrs. MILLER & MATHEWS, No. 757 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers. prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st.

MACHINERY.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—One of Rodgers' Improved Tobacco Cutters, in complete order; has been but little used, and will be sold cheap, as the owners have no further use for it. Also, one of Huse's Patent Machines for making plug tobacco of all denominations, in complete order, with iron and wood spouts. Apply to WRIGHT & VANDERVOORT, Novelty Tobacco Works, Summit-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM ENGINE.—FOR SALE, A GOOD STEAM engine, but little used, 8-horse power, 7½ inch cylinder, 15 inch stroke, with 6 foot balance wheel, 5 inch face, boiler pump attached; iron bed, all complete, will be sold low. Apply to BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.S, No. 55 Beekman-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 9 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF the City of New-York, will hold its Fifty-seventh anniversary at the Asylum, Bloomingdale, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 M. Rev. Mr. DUDLEY will read the report and deliver an address. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. Stages will run every ten minutes between 10 and 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 32d-st., and will be in readiness to return after the exercises. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the anniversary will be postponed to the first fair day. Subscriptions become due at that time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation in a small family as child's nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Excellent recommendation from last place, at which she lived 5 years. Apply to Mr. and Mrs. Hopper, No. 9d West 43d-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE &.CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and [enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS' BOUGHT, COLLECTED OR ADVANCED UPON.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordnance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy claims wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers on commission. Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of Indebtedness (old and new) constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cent. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P.M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—AT AN ELECTION held on TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

FOR DIRECTORS.

ANTHONY P. HALSEY, PETER V. KING,
CHAS. E. BILL, EZRA WHEELER,
E. BOONEN GRAVES, PHILETUS H. HOLT,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH, WILLIAM OOTHOUT,
JOSIAH LANE, GARDINER G HOWLAND
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, JOHN N. BRADLEY,
JAMES H. BANKER.

For Inspectors of Election—W. Templeton Johnson, Henry R. Winthrop, Henry Oothout.

At a special meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. HALSEY having declined a re-election on account of ill-health, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JAMES H. BANKER, Esq., Vice-President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.

WM. S. HERRIMAN, ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT, ROBERT M. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES M. HALSTED,
TALBOT OLYPHANT, LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, by order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of this Company, in this City, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, at this Office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after the eighteenth (18th) day of May next, the United States Trust Company of New-York will act as Registrar of Transfers, and Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of New-York, as Transfer Agents, of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the ninth (9th) inst., to reopen at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the eighteenth inst. All transfers of stock will be made at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.
W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company is prepared to discount the payment of interest on their issue of $2,400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds.

On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent. discount for the period unexpired.
JOSEPH PRICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
New-York, May 11, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ALL classes, of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, are invited to meet at the Company Transfer Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, 3 P. M.
S. H. MEYER,
President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
P. ANANA, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received. Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. N. GAGES, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75. No freight received nor Bills Lading signed after Friday.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 20th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the AUSTRALASIAN, from 7 to 8 A. M., to convey passengers and heggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail 31 June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MATRIMONIAL SECRET.—A SECRET worth knowing to married ladies and those about to marry, is the French ladies' treatment and secret for retaining their youthful bloom and beauty and the affections of their husbands. Sent, post paid, on receipt of Three Dollars ($3). Address LEON MUDELLE, M. D., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on
THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
some 1,800 lots in the
ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,
embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

DANIEL H. BUARDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: By virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell as above at public auction:

Cargoes of schooners
HETTIWAN,
FLORIDA,
And brig
MINNA,
Consisting of COTTON, RESIN, SALT, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, GUNNY BAGS, AND GROUND SALT.

Also, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, on board
SCHOONER FLORIDA,
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.

Catalogues are now ready.
ALSO,
BRIG MINNA,
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, and as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Mersbal.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.

In continuation of the system of monthly auction sales, this Company will offer, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of June next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within 10 days thereafter, and the coal taken away within 30 days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional 30 days, on taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton, within 10 days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year (Sundays excepted), requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.
C. R. ROBERT, President.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, May 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

$2,000 1st mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

$1,000 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

$6,729 44-100 notes, due 2d August, 1860, Mobile and Ohio Railroad

$51,000 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds, Great Western Railroad Company.

102 shares Erie Western Railroad Co., $100 each.

93¾ shares Terre Haute, Alton and St Louis Railroad Company, $100 each.

$11,000 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

1,120 shares, $10 each, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

$1,100 8-10 certificates of Indebtedness, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

$3,000 Certificate of Trustees of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

$5,855 50-100 1st mortgage bonds, Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company.

32 scrip shares Illinois Central Railroad Co., $100 each.

$4,500 cancelled bond scrip, Illinois Cen. Railroad Co.

213 shares Tol. do and Wabash Railroad Company, $50 each (or nearly).

81 shares Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, $50 each (preferred.)

$3,000 Real Estate 7 per cent. bonds Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.

Terms cash. Lists, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE CITY LOTS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—IN TUESDAY, May 19, 1863, at one o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises in Jersey City, 81 city lots, all of which may be considered among the most desirable in the city for business purposes and private residences, and present a fair opportunity for investment, the terms being remarkably easy, viz.: 5 per cent. and auctioneer's fee on day of sale, 10 per cent. on 8th day of June next, when a deed will warrantee will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Sale positive.

DANIEL H. BUARDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE—PRIZE PROPERTY.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, 22d, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn: By virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, steamer *Nymph*, and her cargo, consisting of brandy, hardware, bunts and shoes, drugs, salt, fish, &c.; also her tackle and apparel, and everything on board belonging to said steamer. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the undersigned, assignee, &c., of the late firm of Richmond & Hasbrouck, will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of MAY, 1863, at 12½ o'clock noon, at the salesrooms of Merchants' Exchange, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, all and singular the bills receivable, book accounts and claims of said late firm, outstanding, uncollected and held by him as such assignee.
C. W. VANDOREN, Assignee, &c.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JAMES LYNCH, Esq., Sheriff, the valuable property known as No. 218 Sowery, between Spring and Prince sts. For maps, &c., inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.

1863.

For President,
JAMES H. PERCIVAL, with Young, Schults & Co.

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For Recording Secretary,
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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Conjectures and Rumors Regarding a Movement.

The Rebel Force in the Late Battles 150,000 Strong.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16.

The truth that both officers and men to a considerable number daily arrive from the Rappahannock and proceed to their homes, on leavee of abeence, is regarded as an additional indication that the Army will not immediately maka a movement against the enemy.

Major-Gen. HOOKER'S purposes and the designs of the Government in connection with the war, so far as the Army of the Potomac is concerned, are, in the absence of facts, mere matters of conjecture. Hence there is no reliance to be placed on rumors concerning them.

The opinion is entertained in some quarters that it is unnecessary to contradict rumors, whatever may be their character, acting on the principle that time will afford the required correction. For this reason, and in the absence of official data, it is sometimes difficult for the Press to discharge its duty in counteracting the evil effects of false reports.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs in the Rebel Army—Its Strength in the Late Battles—The Losses, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday Evening, May 15.

After the wounding of Gen. JACKSON, Gen. A. P. HILL assumed command of his corps, and he being disabled, Gen. STUART succeeded to the command, retaining it for the present. It consists of four full divisions of fifteen thousand men each.

A deserter from the Third Alabama has communicated to me some interesting facts in regard to the rebel force. He is a citizen of Philadelphia, very intelligent, and was forced into the ranks. The total force of the enemy, prior to the arrival of LONGSTREET, from Suffolk, was one hundred and twenty thousand. He brought with him thirty thousand more.

The rebel officers estimate their loss at about twenty thousand. It was the intention of the enemy to attack us both on the right, center, and left, on the morning after we returned, so soon as the mist had cleared away.

The Flying Division of the Sixth Corps Disbanded—Gen. Brooks to be Relieved from Duty at His own Request—A Reconnoissance.

FALMOUTH, Va., May 13, 1863.

It will be seen by the following order, that the "Flying division" of the Sixth corps, which won imperishable fame by leading the charge on the Fredericksburgh heights, and capturing the Washington artillery, has been disbanded, and the various regiments assigned to other commands:

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, IN CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, May 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21—In consequence of the discharge from service of two-years and nine-months regiments, it becomes necessary to break up one of the brigade organizations of the corps.

The following assignments are therefore ordered:

The Forty-third New-York and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers to report to Brig.-Gen. HOWE.

Thirty-first New-York, Sixth Maine and Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers to report to Brig-Gen. BROOKS.

Harris —— Volunteer Independent battery to report to Maj.-Gen. NEWTON.

The General commanding the corps regrets exceedingly the necessity which compels him to break up the Light brigade. Its service during recent operations entitles it to e permenent existence, and its gallant leader, Col. BURNHAM, to its permanent command. But the necessity of filling up the older brigade in the division compels the assignment ordered. The General commanding thanks the officers and men of the Light brigade for their faithful and distinguished services, and assures them that though they cease to exist as a separate organization, they have nevertheless won a permanent place in the history of the Army of the Potomac. Capt. ADAM E. KING, Assistant Adjutant-General, will report to Gen. BROWN; the other staff officers of the brigada will report in person at these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK.
(Signed,) M. T. MCMAHON, A. A. G.

The breaking up of this division has occasioned general depression among both officers and men. Long association had endeared them to each other and the organization. They had come to regard the "Flying division" with a pride and affection rarely witnessed, and we greatly question the expediency of dissolving it. The Sixty-first Pennsylvania and Forty-third New-York have been assigned to Gen. NAGLE'S brigade, HOWE'S division; the Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine to Gen. RUSSELL'S brigade, BROOKS' division; the Thirty-first New-York, BARTLETT'S brigade, same division; and HARRIS' battery to NEWTON'S division.

The Eighteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. MYERS, are taking their departure for home to-day. On passing the Thirty-first New-York, three rousing cheers were given and returned. The Thirty-third New-York, Col. TAYLOR, has received orders to be in readiness to march to-morrow, at 5 o'clock A. M.

It is understood that Gen. BROOKS, of the First division, Sixth corps, will be relieved from duty in a few days, at his own request. No mention has been made of a reconnoissance under Gen. ROBINSON, of the Second division, First corps, which was made toward Ely's Ford on the Monday following the severe battles of Sunday, to ascertain the position of the enemy. Gen. ROBINSON, taking the Twelfth and Thirteenth Maine regiments and two pieces of the Second Maine battery, Capt. HALL, proceeded early in the day on the plank road leading from our right wing, toward Ely's Ford on the Rapidan. When within a mile of the river, they encountered a considerable body of the enemy, who immediately attacked the force, the Thirteenth being in front. After fighting half an hour, with the loss of some killed and wounded on our side, the party returned, having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance. Capt. HALL'S battery was the last to limber up on the extreme left when the First corps were ordered to the support of Gen. HOOKER, and the first to be in position on the extreme right, twenty-three miles distant.

The weather has been intensely hot, during the last three days, occasioning some inconvenience among the troops. D. W. J.

The List of Missing Greatly Reduced—Official Changes—Cases of Individual Gallantry in the Late Battles, &c.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

As I informed you in a previous letter, our list of missing would be greatly reduced when the official returns came in. Already there has been a great diminution, although the returns are not complete as yet. Many supposed to be wounded and prisoners have turned up safe.

The Quartermaster and Commission Departments of the army are actively employed attending to the wants of the soldiers. Col. INGALLS deserves the highest credit for his energy in having the supplies forwarded to the different stations.

Lieut.-Col. MORGAN, Quartermaster Third corps, was relieved by Gen. SICKLES, he having failed to report to the front when ordered. Capt. RUGGLES, formerly Quartermaster of the Second division, (Gen. BERRY,) has been ordered to report in Lieut.-Col. MORGAN'S place, and has entered upon his duties. Capt. RUGGLES displayed the requisite energy and capacity during our advance on the enemy. The supplies for his division were quickly brought forward. He has proved himself to be a most capable officer, and will doubtless make an efficient corps Quartermaster.

In my last hurried sketches of the battles at Chancellorsville, I omitted to mention the names of many for their noble daring and deeds of gallantry, displayed on that hard-fought field. Among the first and foremost of those whose services entitle them to a grateful recognition of praise, is that of Maj. H. E. TREMAINE, Senior Aid to Gen. SICKLES. From the moment of the arrival of the Third corps at Chancellorsville, and up to the time of the withdrawal of the army, this young gentleman bore himself with the greatest coolness and bravery through the battle. He was everywhere seen where the danger was thickest, animating the troops with his presence, and carrying out the orders of the General. He fortunately passed through the conflict uninjured. Lieut.-Col. HAYDEN, also of Gen. SICKLES' Staff, Inspector-General of the Corps, behaved with the utmost gallantry. He was almost constantly in the saddle during the series of engagements from Friday to Tuesday, rendering the most valuable aid. His energy and noble conduct contributed greatly to the results of the battle of Saturday evening, when the troops of Gen. SICKLES defeated those of Stonewall JACKSON.

Lieut.-Col. O. H. HART, Assistant Adjutant General Third corps, was most indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. He was always at the front, and as usual bore himself heroically. I must not forget to mention Capt. F. W. G. FEY, Aid to Gen. SICKLES, who was wounded in the thigh with a piece of shell in the battle of Sunday morning. It would be difficult to find a truer soldier and more perfect gentleman. He is a New-Yorker and a noble representative. His wound is not of a serious nature, and his friends expect that he will be able to resume his post in two weeks.

Lieut.-Col. LOUNSBURY, Major ALLEN and Lieut. PRESTON, of the Fifth Excelsior, were badly wounded. The former was shot through the jaw, making an ugly and dangerous wound. This regiment having lost their field officers, is now commended by the Senior Captain. Col. J. EGBERT FARNUM handled his men with the coolness of a veteran—as he is. Although constantly exposed, he escaped unhurt.

Maj. LEONARD, of the Third Excelsior, after the death of the brave STEVENS, assumed command of the regiment.

Capt. CHAS. L. YOUNG, Assistant Inspector-General Excelsior brigade, was wounded in the neck. He was acting as an Aid to Gen. RAVEAS at the time. I know him well, none better; he is a complete soldier—an accomplished young gentleman, highly respected and admired by all his comrades.

GEN. WHIPPLE—A SINGULAR INCIPENT.

Previous to joining Gen. HOOKER on the right, and when the Third corps were supporting SEDGWICK'S—part of which had crossed the Rappahannock—Gen. SICKLES, together with his division commanders, Gens. BIRNEY, BERRY and WHIPPLE, had their headquarters grounded within a circuit of one hundred yards, a little back from the high land facing the river, but commanding a fine view of SEDGWICK'S men advancing. Late in the afternoon of Wednesday I went to see Gen. WHIPPLE; he was lying down in his tent resting, when an Aid came in a few moments after, and stated SEDGWICK'S men were advancing in line of battle on the rebels, who at that time held the Bowling Green Road, running through the level tract known as the Mansfields' Plantation. The General rose from his cedar bed, and with his glass, stepped out of his tent to where his division flag was planted, to view the advancing of our lines. While looking through the glass, the division flag, which was not very firmly fixed in the ground, fell at his feet. On seeing the flag fall the General said, "that is a bad omen," and so it proved. The brave WHIPPLE was shot by a rebel sharpshooter, when seated by that same flag at Chancellorsville, the ball entering the back near the spine, from the effects of which he died at Washington.

The First brigade, First division, Third corps, commanded by Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM, lost, in killed, wounded and missing, a total of 819. This is a fearloss in a brigade whose effective strength, previous to the fights, did not exceed twenty-two hundred men.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Interesting Letter From a Soldier.

HEADQUARTERS HANCOCK'S DIVISION, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, May 11, 1863.

On the evening of the 27th April, orders were received to be ready to march at sunrise in the morning. For a week past we had been under marching orders, with eight days' rations to be carried on the person of each man. As the weather was favorable, the order was now to be executed. During the night previous to our move, all was hustle and activity. Our little world of soldiers (for so it may be called) was all astir. Not one but had some preparations to make. Officers and privates alike, had each his own part to play in this preperation. The vast extent of camps for miles around, upon hills and in dales, plainly showed by the lighted fires used for cooking, beside the unusual stir of the men et that hour, that e move was et hand, and that our army was now upon the eve of another campaign. The morning of the 28th (Tuesday) broke with brightness, and divisions and brigades of troops which had been resting for a few hours during the night, were seen busy, preparing themselves for the day. The morning was one of those clear and bright ones with which America is particularly favored. Everything and every one looked bright. All nature smiled. The immense floes of troops forming and moving in different directions, and the heavy columns of artillery slowly and majestically taking their positions, gave to the scene an air of grandeur seldom witnessed. From the Commanding Generals to the drummer-boy, each and all looked and must have felt in the best of possible spirits. No time was lost in moving the vast columns forward, and very soon the scene was changed from that of life and activity to one vast range of deserted camps. Our first day's march was a distance of about five miles to our right. A good number of cavalry was in our advance doing picket and skirmishing. At this point a halt was ordered, where we bivouacked for the night. The orders with regard to our movements were strict. No fires were allowed, but we were ordered to move slowly and cautiously, and without exposing ourselves to the enemy. The batteries were to follow in the rear of each division, and be in readiness to throw themselves into position to cover the troops when they should arrive at the place to cross. With such orders it was plainly to be seen that a fight was not far distant. The ford where we had to cross was "United States Ford," a distance of about 10 miles to the right of Falmouth. Another ford (Banks' Ford) lies between it and Falmouth, and to the right again is Kelly's Ford, where the celebrated cavalry fight occurred between Gen. AVERILL and FITZHUGH LEE. No wagons were allowed to follow our army except the ammunition trains and a few forage wagons. Everything was arranged for speedy movements. On nearing the ford our cavalry found that the works of the enemy had been abandoned, which left us no trouble in putting our pontoons across. The scenery which here presented itself was grand and sublime—high bluffs, crowned with beautiful woods, and trees in all their freshness and springlike colors, while at the foot was the Rappahannock. On the South side of the river were the enemy's works. Close to the river, and parallel with it, is a long line of rifle-pits, supported by redoubts. On the hill, still further to the rear, stands a large and handsome dwelling, with farm buildings, but tenantless, its owner having left for a more Southern climate; and, but for the singing of the birds, "silence reigned all around." It was a stirring sight to witness our army crossing the Rappahannock at this lovely spot. On arriving on the opposite side of the river a halt was ordered, and, after a short rest, the columns were again in line, marching towards the front, while the bands were playing "Away down South in Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," and other airs. We moved forward slowly, but cautiously, not knowing where we might be ordered into line to face the enemy. After going about five miles through a piece of woods, we took up our position in line of battle, near a place called Chancellorsville. At this point is a plank road leading from Fredericksburgh to Richmond. This road we held. The enemy was in position, his front line in a piece of woods, about eight hundred yards in our front—a small open space only between us. On Friday and during Saturday morning a considerable amount of picket firing was done. At times it was pretty severe, and more than once nearly brought on a general engagement. Our men, however, had hard work to do in felling trees and building themselves breastworks. During this time the enemy was by no means idle in his movements, for while our skirmishers were deployed he would come out *en masse* sending a volley into our men and endeavoring to drive them in, which would often be followed by loud yells and shouts. Our men, however, were not to be caught napping, for most of the picket and skirmishing was intrusted to Gen. HANCOCK'S division, Gen. COUCH'S corps, troops who have fought in many battles and gained for themselves the names of heroes. On Saturday morning an attack was expected, but except picket firing with our sharpshooters, things were pretty quiet. Our holding this plank road was a great annoyance to the enemy, as it prevented them from getting away their artillery from Fredericksburgh, which was then threatened by Gen. SANOWICK. Every one seemed to feel that the struggle must be a most desperate one, for apparently the defeat of either army would result in its destruction. Our men felt in the best of spirits and full of confidence in their leader and cause. About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the enemy came out and made his attack on our right. His bold and dashing movements plainly bespoke his determination to break through our lines. Their fire was murderous, but they got from us no doubt more than they bargained for. Our lines of infantry sent tremendous volleys into them, while our batteries were constantly throwing grape, canister and shell. Still, nothing daunted, on they came, line after line, column after column. Our centre and left never wavered, but our right was held by the Eleventh corps, (Gen. SIGEL'S old command,) commanded by Gen. HOWARD. At this point the enemy made a most determined attack, and unfortunately broke through the line. Things now looked very "dubious," for the whole corps fell back and ran, nearly causing the destruction of the whole army. It was a most critical time. Regiments and brigades could be seen running in the utmost confusion. To rally them was impossible, but through the exertions of Gen. HOWARD and some other brave officers, a general stampede was prevented. Their position was immediately taken by the Second corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. COUCH, and the ground they lost was partly gained again, but the enemy had succeeded in getting into and holding the rifle pits which the Eleventh corps had so ingloriously deserted. The fight, however, still raged fiercely. Running headlong through the woods could be seen whole regiments and skedaddlers by the thousand. Teams, pack mules, droves of bullocks, ambulances, &c., all rushed madly on. A number of cavalry were, however, ordered back, who thoroughly scoured the woods and drove every skedaddler to his regiment. Toward evening matters became more quiet, although the fighting did not cease before midnight. Up to this late hour the enemy would at times "charge" on our rifle-pits and our batteries, and do their utmost to drive us from them. Their fighting was of the most desperate character. At daybreak on Sunday morning every one was up and preparing for another great fight. Generals and commanding officers were all on the move, mounting their horses, giving orders preparatory to the battle. But very little time, however, elapsed, before anything was to readiness. About 5 o'clock, the artillery and musketry reopened. The enemy formed *en masse*, and strove to break through our right. The firing of artillery and musketry at this point was almost deafening. We had five lines of infantry and three of artillery, each line well intrenched. Column after column poured in their deadly missiles, while our men obstinately held their position, sending into the midst of their assailants showers of shot, shell and canister. For some two hours our men held out against overwhelming numbers and a most terrific fire, and although we had to fall back, our lines still stood firm. As the enemy was not able to accomplish his aim, he moved to our left centre, and then made another attempt to turn our left flank. At this point their attack was the most determined, but not enough to gain their end, for our men fought like heroes and repulsed them. Our batteries suffered not a little. Some were taken and retaken. Others were so disabled by the enemy's fire that our infantry had to lay down their arms, and rush in and draw the pieces out by hand under a most galling fire. Other batteries had their caissons blown up, horses killed and many of the officers and most of the men disabled or killed. A large red brick house stood in the front end on the cross roads where our line of battle was formed, which was used as the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER, but afterward as a hospital. This they shelled and unfortunately set it on fire, causing a fearful scene. However, we succeeded in removing our own men. The wounded rebels made piteous cries for help, but we were obliged to take care of our own men first. After five hours' desperate fighting there was a lull in the contest. Rest was needed as much by the enemy as by ourselves. Although we had lost some ground, still our position was strong, and so much so that it would have been next to an impossibility for the enemy to have driven us from our works. Every line of battle was intrenched, and although the fighting had been of the most severe character, every man had the fullest confidence in our power to hold our position. During this time reports reached us that Gen. SEDGWICK had succeeded in driving the enemy from their works at Fredericksburgh, taking all their heavy guns and munitions; also that Gen. HEINTZELMAN was on his way with reinforcements to the number of 40,000. This news soon spread and inspired every one with new courage and determination to continue the struggle and to crush the rebel army. At this time the army had the fullest confidence in itself. On Sunday night a midnight attack was expected and every preparation was made to give the enemy a warm reception. Our batteries were all filled with ammunition and our infantry had 80 rounds per man, but the attack was not made. During Monday things assumed a quiet aspect, no movement being made on either side, except slight attacks between the pickets and sharpshooters. On Tuesday morning the ammunition trains were ordered to cross the pontoons, and early in the morning they with some batteries commenced the passage. At this time such a movement caused surprise, and many were the conjectures made resigned for Texas and the rebels. Yesterday accompanied it with eighty well armed men. Major RANSOM, of the Sixth Kansas, sent a force in pursuit, but for some reason the officer in command was directed to return by Col. LYNDE, of the Ninth Kansas, whose headquarters were at or near Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas, through which town Quantrell passed. The gang proceeded, it appears, as far as Cow Creek, on the Santa Fé road, about 200 miles to the west of Kansas City. They seem to have reached that point without committing any outrage of moment. Their return, however, was marked with murder and violence. Near Cow Creek they plundered two men and wives on their way in from New-Mexico. One man was killed, the wife of the other severely wounded, and both plundered of all their money and other valuables. Along the road they took horses, forage and provisions, and robbed several persons. The Deputy Surveyor of Douglas County, who resided on the Santa Fé, was assassinated in his own doorway. He knew nothing of their presence until one of the gang rode up and shot him down. He fell dead. Several others were murdered. On Saturday, the 9th inst., the stage was stopped at Black Jack, Johnson Co., the mail and passengers robbed of $4,000, and the horses taken. Afterwards the town of Gardener was visited, the stores sacked, and all the horses, wagons, etc., in the place were carried out with the plunder. Yet this banditti succeeded in getting back to their lurking place on the Big Blue and Syne Rivers, in Missouri. Colonel LYNDE'S regiment of cavalry is stationed on the border from Westport south to Fort Scott. General BLUNT issued instructions to the Colonel, which, if they had been vigilantly observed, would have prevented this raid. In place of this, Col. LYNDE directs his subordinates to make no movements without first consulting him. The consequence is that, no matter what the necessity may be, no action can be taken, unless these orders be violated. The Major-General will in all probability remedy this by issuing instructions direct to the officers commanding detachments.

Having such e limited force at his command, Gen. BLUNT has determined to arm the citizens for their own protection. To this end he is issuing instructions to the Sheriffs of the Kansas border counties, authorizing them to empower loyal citizens to carry arms for their own protection, and to form organizations to hunt down rebels and marauders. They are directed to notify the military authorities of any movements that they may take, and empowering the Sheriffs to secure and hold all suspicious or captured property, reporting the facts to headquarters. In the border Missouri counties, there are many discharged members of the Missouri Militia, whose loyalty is above reproach. All such, on proper presentation of the facts, are granted permits to carry private arms. Secret organizations are extending among them, and the bushwhackers will, in all probability, soon be beaten at their own game.

The negro exodus over the border still continues. Recruiting for the Second colored regiment has already commenced, and the prospect is of a speedy organization. The average arrivals from across the river are not less than ten, and often exceed that number.

From Capt. DOUONA, of the Ninth Kansas, stationed at Humboldt, I learn that scouting parties of Col. COOPER still continue to threaten the south west border. On Friday last a force of 150 threatened Humboldt, but on Capt. DOUDNA'S going out to meet them they left. They stole several horses and disarmed a number of DOUDNA'S force who were alone, to the west of our force, which was too small to pursue. The Osage Indians still continue uneasy, and nothing is known of their intentions, though they are evidently hostile.

Lieut.-Col. S. F. TAPPAN, with the First Colorado Cavalry, has been ordered to scour the plains, and rid them of the banditti that daily threaten to obstruct all travel. Col. RITCHIE, at Fort Lamond, will cooperate.

Recruiting is going on quite briskly hereabouts, principally to fill up the old cavalry regiments to the three battalion minimum. It is quite successful, the mustering out of several militia regiments in Missouri giving our regiments a good material to operate with. H.

A Soldier's Letter—the Condition and Spirit of the Army.

ARMY OF POTOMAC, Thursday, May 14.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Old Sol—long hidden by murky clouds that shadowed and showered o'er sacred soil—now rays like a red hot coal on Potomac's expectant army.

The howl of defeat that rose at their necessary return from Fredericksburgh has somewhat subsided on discovery of the policy of that manœuvre, for, about to penetrate a country entirely denuded of forage and provisions, it was vital that perfect communication should be kept open 'twixt such advancing force and its depots; but heavy rains flooding all the country, making deep torrents of Rappahannock tributaries, threatening an unusual rise in that river, demanded, were too late, the recrossing of what was really a victorious army.

One little body of dragoons, however, boldly penetrating rebel lines, swiftly, destructively swept through the Old Dominion, endangering even rebel penates on the altars of that heart of treason, Richmond. Though all history tells us that Northern energy and endurance have been universally successful in continued strife, though we feel that the immense resources of our Government must, spite of many defeats, eventually crush this treason, yet the people will be impellent of delay. Each check our arms receive produces dissatisfaction. Reason, though, appreciates that such checks must often occur. We are quelling a rebellion, but what a mighty one. The South this day displays an immensity of force and resource that could laugh at combined Europe. Skillful and energetic Generals, and facilities of transportation that at any threatened point present for defence immense and splendid armies, such rebellion requires great caution, great strategy long time and overwhelming forces to be successfully quelled. The army know this: the people at home should fairly appreciate it.

Each day may mey bring the order that shall hurl us again on the rebel battalions. Thousands more, may, must solve the great problem of life in death, and thousands undergo the torture of ghastly wounds, and still the end may not yet be. Retreat might again be necessary, but is that defeat to the great North. Remember it is a gigantic power of evil we must crush and will crush, though the sacrifice be, as it must be, fearful. GEO. MOORE.

Col. Browne, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you frequently mentioned in the TIMES of last week, the brilliant exploits of the Second brigade of the Third division of the famous Sixth corps, under Gen. SEDGWICK, commanded by Col. WM. H. BROWNE, who was seriously wounded on Monday, the 4th, you may not be averse to receiving a more minute account of the services rendered during the last battles by this well-tried officer. Col. BROWNE, Acting Brigadier-General, at present commands the Thirty-sixth regiment New-York infantry, but is well-known as late Lieutenant-Colonel of the gallant Thirty-first, a regiment in part composed of the Montezuma regiment, which he organized at the very outset of the war, and upon the disciplining of which he bestowed fine tactical skill and untiring attention. At the battles on Sunday, the 3d, his brigade performed prodigies of velor, and by a brilliant dash saved Gen. RUSSELL'S brigade when in imminent peril of destruction, and drove the foe from the field with terrific loss. He received his wound, a Minié ball through the knee, fracturing the femor, while executing a ruse on Salem Heights to cover the retreat of the main body of the army. In a letter to a friend, from which we are permitted to make an extract—it is dated May 8—Col. BROWNE says:

"The assault on Mary's Heights in the morning was the most brilliant affair of the war. I lost nothing in the battle-field of Salem's Heights—where shot—but my cap. Kept my brigade lying down, hidden, until the rebels had completely overwhelmed a brigade directly in way; let the fugitives pass through my lines; I rallied the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania on its colors; the foe advanced in long line of battle, their flags flying, themselves cheering, air colored with bullets. Let them get within easy rifle-range of my line; then regiment after regiment of mine poured in a terrible fire that staggered the rebels. They attempted to save themselves by lying down. Incessant fire compelled their now-thinned ranks to rise and fly. My men continued to fire over me, until I directed a charge. They then carried me on a blanket for a mile, and afterward for four miles on a barn-door. The men who thus carried me had been marching all the night before, and left their rations behind in the assault of Mary's Heights. Their kindness was noble because voluntary."

Col. BROWNE has made countless friends in the army by his courteous manner, superiority to all petty jealousies, and the magnanimity he has always displayed in putting others forward even to his own disadvantage. UNION.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen.

$306,183 IN TREASURE.

JEREZ DEFEATED IN NICARAGUA

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. She was convoyed by the United States steamer *Connecticut*, and brings the following treasure:

SPECIE LIST.

TREASURE FROM ASPINWALL.		W. H. Taylor	$10,300
Order	$1,747	Curtis & Co	2,933
Wells, Fargo & Co	900	Baker & Morrill	10,000
Parsons & Pettit	900	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	16,400
		J. B. Newton & Co	12,009
Total	$3,637	M. C. Hawley	4,288
TREASURE FROM S. FRANCISCO.		H. Cohn & Co	46,800
Order	$79,095	J. G. Parker & Son	10,000
W. Meyer & Co	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	90,000
J. N. Coghill	10,220	Harmony's Nephews	500
From San Francisco			$302,548
From Aspinwall			3,637
Grand total			$306,183

Later from Panama.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 7.

Since the last steamer everything remains unaltered in Panama, and there is really not a word of local news worth reporting.

The steamers from Central and South America are both in. From the South there is nothing of importance. The question of a $50,000 claim by a British subject against the Chili Government, mentioned in my last, has been settled by the claimant withdrawing his claim.

Business in Valparaiso is fair. A heavy fire occurred in that city recently, destroying $35,000 worth of insured property.

Exchange on London 44¾d.@45d.

The following vessels have arrived during the fortnight: *Jessy, Frankly, Zhelena, Coredera* and *Cubana Perpetua*—all from England.

In Peru matters remain very quiet.

Exchange, 39d. per dollar on London.

Her Britannic Majesty's ships *Sutley* and *Charybdis*, and the United States flag-ship *Lancaster*, were in port on the 28th of April; also the French ship *Galatea*.

From Central America we hear of a revolution in Guatemala, which was speedily put down by CABRERA, but stopped that warrior's invasion of Salvador.

Isaac has been defeated in Nicaragua, in his revolution against MARTINEZ, but is by no means routed. His accomplice in seizing the transit steamer *James Thomas* has been arrested and imprisoned. The revolution still continues.

Costa Rica remains quiet. Her new President takes his seat on the 8th instant.

FROM CANADA.

Ministerial Crisis in Canada—The Shipwrecked Passengers from the Anglo-Saxon, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

It is not likely that, during the intense excitement of these warlike times with you, Canadian affairs will interest you much; still a ministerial crisis ought not to occur even in this Province without being duly chronicled in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

It will be remembered by those who take an interest in our local politics, that about this time last year Mr. CARTIER was succeeded as Prime Minister by Mr. J. S. MACDONALD. The ministry of the latter gentleman met Parliament three months ago—submitted measures—and has just been defeated on a motion of want of confidence. The reasons which induced Parliament to pass this adverse vote are difficult to understand. The budget of Mr. HOWLAND, the Finance Minister, proposed a heavy excise tax upon leather, which was not popular with the Lower Canadians; Mr. MACDONALD'S militia bill did not meet the views of others, who thought that in view of your immense armies, we ought to make more warlike displays than the ministers proposed. And finally the Government have reimposed the tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals, a measure which is strongly blamed by some and as much lauded by others. However this may be, the ministry have advised the Governor to dissolve the House, and a fresh general election will no doubt soon be held.

The little *Bloodhound*, a Newfoundland coasting steamer, arrived at Quebec the other day with the shipwrecked passengers from the *Anglo-Saxon*, lately lost on Cape Race. These poor people have almost all come in hither, minus all their property. The local benevolent Societies have been active in relieving their most pressing wants, and the Steamboat Company has forwarded many to their destination. Still there are many sad cases of distress which cannot be relieved; wives who have lost their husbands and landed friendless in a strange land—husbands who have lost their wives and children, and will ever look on the fate which led them away from their native shore as hard and unpitying.

The first vessels of our Spring fleet have been in port some days, and we shall soon, no doubt, have our harbor full of them.

AFFAIRS IN CARACAS.

A Repulse of the Government Troops—Desertions to the Enemy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARACAS, Tuesday, April 14, 1863.

It is well understood that Maracaibo and Barquisimeto have both within the last month declared for the Federation, and divested themselves of the equivocal character they had hitherto maintained.

A severe action has also taken place within a few days at Trincheras, on the road between Valencia and Puerte Cabello, in which the Government troops met with a severe repulse, leaving about one hundred killed and wounded on the field, including one Colonel and several other officers.

Gen. ECHEZNARA, late Minister of War, Gen. NUÑEZ, and several other officers have also gone over to the enemy, and are at Tui. This information came in the shape of a letter to the Archbishop, direct from FALCON, the leader of the Federals, and it is understood was accompanied with a request that he would use his influence with the Government of Gen. PAEZ to come to some agreement, on the basis of organizing a new Provisional Government, and calling a Convention to revise the Constitution. The reply of the Government is an emphatic and defiant negative.

Gen. ARMAS has been named Chief of Operations in the Province of Margarita; and Gen. RODRIGUEZ has been sent out with a column of 500 or 600 men on the road to Valencia. We shall have stirring events here shortly, of which I shall not fail to advise you. ARIEL.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—The Burlington *Times*, of Friday, May 8, says: "A Secessionist named STONE, who is a Vermonter by birth, but has been for some time a resident of Atlanta, Ga., was arrested in St. Albans on Monday by Capt. ROLLA GLEASON, Provost-Marshal, and was sent to Fort Lafayette on Thursday, in charge of Capt. GLEASON. STONE was in Franklin County about two years ago, when he provoked loyal men greatly by his outspoken treason. But a few days since he made his reappearance in Berkshire, where his father lives. Having suspicions of him, Collector CLAPP instituted inquiries which confirmed his suspicions. STONE'S correspondence by letter and telegraph with parties in New-York was intercepted, and is now held as evidence against him and others of being engaged in a scheme to fit out a blockade-runner and furnish the rebels with supplies, &c., and bring out cotton. STONE has acknowledged their purpose to run the blockade with cotton. STONE was arrested in St. Albens just as he was to take the cars. He was confounded and greatly agitated when the arrest was made. It is known that he had money to operate with. It is said that he has boasted that he saw the Ohio soldiers hang in Atlanta, who were sent out by Gen. MITCHELL to destroy railroad bridges, but were captured. Collector CLAPP has been indefatigable in his endeavors to ferret out the operations of the rascal."

—The St. Louis papers publish a curious correspondence between Judge BIRCH, of Missouri, and Gen. BLUNT, of Kansas. Judge BIRCH writes regarding two negro boys in whom he has a life interest, who have enlisted in one of the Kansas colored regiments, and whom he desires to recover. He says: "Their names are, respectively, JOHN, and JOSEPH JACASON—twins, in their eighteenth year, black, well taught, intelligent, healthy, strong and active—and they left me on the night of the 31st of January last. (It is trusted that it may not be improper to add that they at once proceeded to Kansas for the *purpose* of enlisting—as has since been disclosed by one of their associates.) I would, of course, prefer to reclaim them under the Fugitive Slave law; but have the impression that, however mistakenly or improperly they may have been *received* into the military service, their *return* to me may be deemed inadmissible, and that I must consequently rely for remedy upon the future justice of my Government." Gen. BLUNT in reply simply indorsed on the back of the letter as follows:

Respectfully referred to Lieut. R. J. HINTON, Superintendent of the U. G. R. R.
JAMES G. BLUNT, Maj.-Gen.

—Gen. PECK announced the retreat of the rebels from before Suffolk in the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, SUFFOLK, Va., May 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 31.—The Commanding General recognizes, in the issue of the ineffectual investment of Suffolk for twenty-three days by the enemy, and in the final withdrawal of his baffled and dispirited forces, marked evidences of the Almighty's returning favor. With the acknowledged flower of his army, after long premeditation, with superior numbers, and under his ablest Generals, he has failed. In view of this gratifying test of the fortitude and gallantry of the officers and soldiers of this command, the Commanding General tenders them renewed expressions of confidence and thanks.

By command of Maj.-Gen. PECK.
BENJ. B. FOSTER, Maj., A. A. Gen.

—It is believed that the bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were destroyed more by rebel sympathizers than by the rebels, and the following order has therefore been issued:

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL FOR VIRGINIA, WHEELING, May 4, 1863.

Having such intelligence as to make it certain that the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Burton, were destroyed by persons in sympathy with the present rebellion against the Government of the United States, general warning is hereby given to all such, that if the road is again damaged in any particular, all well-known Secessionists in the immediate locality where the damage is done, will be held directly responsible, and such punishment will be inflicted upon them as will put an effectual stop to all depredations of this character.

JOS. DARR, JR.,
Major and Provost Marshal-General for Virginia.

—BELLIGERENT RUMORS FROM CANADA.—The Quebec *Chronicle* alleges that news has reached that city that fifteen regiments were ordered out from England, in consequence of the American Ambassador having notified the English Government that in case the iron-clads now building in English ship-yards, for the Chinese, were allowed to depart, he would consider it equivalent to a declaration of war. Canadian journals also state that nine vessels left England for Canada, loaded with arms, ammunition and military stores—six for Quebec and three for Montreal. Among the former are the *Thames, Providentia, Ravendale, Globe* and *Marinne*.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Jno. Temple and lady, Mrs. Teakle and servant, Miss J. D. Baldwin, Mrs. Bachelmans, friend and son, S. W. Coleman, Miss J. H. Garnett, Mrs. Ord, 5 children and servants, Mrs. Card, 2 children and servants, Mrs. W. G. Wood, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. S. H. Haskell, Warren Hubbard and family, Mrs. Maxon and 4 children, Mrs. Coleman and son, Mrs. Pease and 2 children, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Smith, Miss Card, S. D. Gilmore and family, P. Baron, F. Viola, P. Cartery, W. W. Baugh, Mrs. J. Brackets and 2 children, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Schaffer and 4 children, O. Spreckles and son, Mrs. Haskell and 3 children, B. D. Gray, Wm. Coffman and family, Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. Aylifle and niece, Mrs. Allenwood, D. V. Gates, M. D., Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Lovejoy and two children, S. Dickermao and family, A. Kohler, Mrs. Lanswaine and daughter, A. Privot and lady, Mrs. G. Kloughlin and child, Mrs. Jacob Smith, Andrew Smyth, Chas. Cushman, Mrs. J. H. Biote and two children, Mrs. Zeltzer and child, T. R. Goe, H. W. McCoy and wife, Mrs. L. Fowler, Mrs. P. A. Singer, Mrs. A. F. Gorham, Mrs. R. A. Street, Ed. Coleman, J. Colemao, family and servant; A. Sinklar, W. H. Snyder, E. L. Deane, Wm. S. Parrott, J. S. Klotsly and family, H. L. Hatch, Mrs. Cuoningworth, Mrs. Hughes and child, Mrs. W. E. Loomes, Mrs. G. W. Cox, Mrs. Moyle, child and servant; Wm. Zottman and family, J. W. Austin and family, Mrs. Flint and three children, Fred. Lewis, E. Rogers and family, N. H. Eaton, Miss Forman, C. A. Purrington and wife, Mrs. Todd and infant, M. Lent, two officers and 57 men of California cavalry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 42 | Sun sets.....

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3634. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Capture of Alexandria by Admiral Porter.

General Banks' Forces in Possession.

Previous Bombardment and Capture of Fort De Russy.

The Great Cavalry Raid Through Mississippi.

Safe Arrival of Col. Grierson's Command at Baton Rouge.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THEIR EXPLOITS.

Immense and Irreparable Damage Inflicted upon the Enemy.

Only One of Our Men Killed, and Six Wounded.

Proposed Organization of a Corps D'Afrique by Gen. Banks.

The United States Mail Steamship *George Washington*, from New-Orleans on the 10th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The transport *George Peabody* left New-Orleans on the same day.

The following important intelligence we find in an Extra of the *Era*, issued on the day the steamer sailed:

"Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, Fleet-Capt. JENKINS, Dr. FOWLERS, Surgeon of the fleet; E. C. GARAHAN, Admiral FARRAGUT's Secretary; Fleet-Clerk PALMER and Lieut. EATON, of the Army Signal Corps, arrived here this afternoon from Brashear City, and are now at the St. Charles Hotel.

Admiral FARRAGUT and his officers left the flagship *Hartford* in Red River, on Friday morning, and came through the Atchafalaya River and Grand Lake to Brashear City. He brings intelligence that Alexandria was captured, on the 6th, by Admiral PORTER, with his own and a portion of Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet.

Previously to taking Alexandria, to wit, on the 4th instant, the gunboats *Albatross*, *Estrella* and *Arizona* went up Red River on a reconnoissance, and made a prize of all that remained of Fort DeRussy. The batteries of the fort were first engaged, and soon the steamers *Grand Duke* and *Mary T.* took a part in the fight. The *Mary T.* had a shot put into her boiler, and was disabled. The *Grand Duke* made her escape, and the fort surrendered.

In this action, Mr. J. HAMILTON, pilot, of this city, and G. W. BROWN, seaman, were killed. Mr. GEORGE MERRITT, pilot, GEORGE FIFFE, JAMES DUNN and FRANK VINCENT, seamen, were wounded.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We have learned since writing the above, that Alexandria was taken by Admiral PORTER early on the morning of the 6th; and at 6 o'clock in the evening, Gen. DWIGHT's cavalry dashed into the place, thus forming a junction between the land forces of the Department of the Gulf and the Western flotilla."

We are indebted to Purser ALLEN, of the *George Washington*, for special favors.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Wonderful Cavalry Exploit—Grand Demonstrations at the St. Charles Hotel—May Day Celebration—Registered Enemies and Gen. Banks' Proclamation—The Rebel Prisoners at Algiers—Highly Exciting News from Gen. Banks' Army.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 7, 1863.

The Department of the Gulf has, at last, aroused itself to action, and events of the most startling character are so rapidly succeeding each other down here, that it is not very easy to keep pace with them. A correspondent never before had so much reason to covet the power of ubiquity. You have been so long accustomed, in the North, to keep your eyes intently fixed on Richmond and the Rappahannock, that I can readily imagine the surprise with which you must read the tidings which each successive mail brings you from this distant latitude. Be assured that you have only yet received the first instalment of events that will electrify the world. It should not be surprised if the Mississippi should prove, at last, *the base of operations* by which we can most instantaneously reach the innermost heart of this mighty rebellion; and I am quite sure that if the Government only keeps the military ardor and genius of Gen. BANKS well and thoroughly supported by every necessary reinforcement and supply, it will take him but a short while to give the rebel leaders their *coup-de-grace*.

We can now truly say of Union joys in this department what ROSSE said of Scotland's griefs:

"That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker,
Each minute teems a new one."

The newest is the arrival among us of that gallant and heroic band—the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry Volunteers—who have just cleared their way through the heart of the enemy's country, traversing the entire length and breadth of the State of Mississippi, all the way from La Grange, Tennessee, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

As the event was altogether too important to be embodied in the ordinary space of a letter, I have put it in the shape of a separate account. Let not the reader be scared at the length of it, for every word will amply repay perusal. Let him provide himself with a good map of the State of Mississippi, follow that description—mile for mile—think of the dangers these men had to encounter, the physical difficulties to overcome, their small numbers and the forces opposed to them, their hair-breadth escapes, the enormous amount of injury they have done to the enemy, and the terror they have inspired—and then ask himself whether, for rapidity of movement, strategic conception and daring execution, courage, patience, and heroic endurance, he ever heard or read of anything to surpass it in the whole annals of warfare, —ancient or modern.

To go over all that these men have accomplished—men, the majority of whom probably were, but a very short time ago, following the peaceful avocations of life, seems almost encroaching on the marvellous; and yet the record is clear enough.

In fifteen days they have travelled over 800 miles, through the heart of a hostile country, with large forces of the enemy, under Generals PEMBERTON and GARDNER, using every effort to surround and capture them. During that time they have had numerous fights, killing and wounding numbers of the enemy, and taking hundreds of prisoners, horses and contrabands—subsisted themselves—destroyed millions of property in bridges and trestles, some 200 cars, ammunition, stores, clothing, &c., that the enemy will feel more keenly than the loss of a whole army,—played havoc with the telegraphs and three principal railroads, by which the beleaguered rebels on the Mississippi depended altogether for communication and aid from the interior, and which would take them many weeks to repair, even if they had the facilities—and all this with the miraculously small loss of only ons killed and six wounded.

This is but a brief and imperfect summmary of the *material* results of this grand event. But how shall we measure the length and breadth of that stupendous *moral* affect which it is going to produce, both at home and abroad, as soon as it is bleroomed to the world? What estimate can we put upon the loss of the: impudently assumed *prestige* of invincibility, by which the rebel leaders and their Copperhead friends have been hitherto hoodwinking so many good but deluded people of the North? How can we value this withering exposure of the utter rottenness and weakness of this rebellion, where people expected to find it strongest,—the emulation and fortitude that such exposures will spread through the ranks of our armies, and the corresponding dismay and depression among those of the enemy? and how can we measure the extent to which this new and unexpected manifestation of our military power will cripple the rebels, by compelling them to divide their forces everywhere: to keep ten or fifteen thousand men guarding their railways, not knowing when or where a GRIERSON or a PRINCE may come down upon them again like an avenging thunderbolt?

I had the privilege of an introduction to both those gallant officers, immediately on their arrival here,—and it was indeed cheering to hear their accounts of the state in which they found the rebel country through which they had just passed. "I tell you, General," said Col. GRIERSON, turning to Gen. SHARPLEY, "no one can pass through that country without knowing that the Confederacy is broken up; it is a mere shell with nothing in it. The negroes are not working, but flying from place to place. We met many with handcuffs on, and released them. Their crops of this year cannot be realized, and the whole slave-system is utterly demoralized in the State of Mississippi."

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT THE ST. CHARLES.

As a matter of course, the presence of these heroes among us has created the wildest excitement. On the evening of their arrival from Baton Rouge (Tuesday, the 5th,) there was one of those speedy and spontaneous outbursts of genuine feeling which can only occur when some grand cause is agitating the mind of a whole community. It is to be questioned if the Rotunda of the St. Charles ever exhibited such a scene of uproarious loyalty as it presented on that occasion.

It having been understood that the excellent band of the Forty-seventh Massachusetts were going to serenade Col. GRIERSON, a crowd began soon to collect: and, by 9 P. M., when the band woke up the echoes of the long corridors of the St. Charles Hotel with the "Star Spangled Banner," immense numbers had filled the spacious entrance portico, where Surgeon SMITH addressed them. From this they passed with the band into the large Rotunda, where Capt. J. L. SWIFT, of Gen. GROVER's Staff, mounting on the central marble table, introduced Col. GRIERSON to the multitude with a few most thrilling and eloquent remarks.

Col. GRIERSON diffidently got upon the table, amid deafening shouts of applause, that seemed as if they would never cease; the circular gallery up in the dome, being filled with ladies, waving scarfs and handkerchiefs, and joining in the loud chorus of praise and welcome.

For a moment or two the brave Colonel stood literally overcome by such a reception, his unfeigned modesty forming so rich a contrast to his proved valor, as to make him appear only the more admirable to the crowd of ardent eyes riveted upon him. His first remark was that he "could assure face a host of rebels than such a demonstration;" and his audience fully believed him. He confined himself to a few feeling and pertinent words of thanks, in which he disclaimed all personal honor to himself, for only having done his duty, but delegated all praise to his officers and the gallant men who had gone through such untold hardships and dangers, without a single murmur. This, indeed, forms the whole burden of the Colonel's thoughts, as often as his deeds are alluded to. Never were intrinsic worth and valor more unaffectedly combined with frank and benevolent simplicity of character. Such a combination has resistless influence upon brave men, and I can readily believe what one of his troopers told me: that there is not a man of his command but would cheerfully lay down his life for him.

After a few short and appropriate remarks from various speakers,—military and civilian—during which a large Union flag was suddenly displayed from the upper gallery, by Mr. JOHN E. HAYES, of the Boston *Traveller*, amid the most enthusiastic plaudits, —Maj. STARR, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, being loudly called for, returned thanks in a few appropriate and modest remarks.

Col. PRINCE, of the Seventh Illinois, who had been accidentally absent at the commencement of the proceedings, was then introduced to the crowd by Lieut. A. G. HILLS, of the *Era*, and his appearance was greeted with intense delight. The gallant Colonel is no ordinary speaker, and kept his audience deeply interested in the brief but graphic picture which he gave of scenes through which they had just passed,

Alluding to the miserable deception to which the rebel leaders resort, in giving a false coloring of us to their deluded followers, he says that wherever our cavalry was coming there was a general closing up of doors and shutters, and a stampede of everything with two or four legs. But the people with whom they conversed, seemed surprised to find that they were not the savages they had been painted. The ladies, too, along the route, they found to be real women—whose conduct was perfectly natural. They had not yet learned to act after the manner of the "refined women" of the cities—they did not scoff, or scowl, or spit at them, as the women in the large towns are accustomed to do, but treated them all as gentlemen. In fact, they could not help but be pleased with the general character of the reception they met. They could not have been more kindly treated any where than they were by these people, who have their sons, brothers and fathers in the rebel army, and whose interests and sympathies are enlisted in the rebel cause. They offered them the hospitalities of their houses, gave information and furnished them with guides, and dealt with them frankly and in a friendly manner.

In freely giving us his view as to the probable result of the struggle, from what he had personally witnessed, he told us that he thought from the damage done the Jackson Railroad, Port Hudson could not be held ten days, and that by the expiration of that period, it would be in the hands of our army with all its armament and supplies. With Port Hudson in our possession, nothing could prevent the same command from passing in the rear of Vicksburgh, and destroying the railroad there as it had done beyond Jackson. This accomplished, Vicksburgh must fall, and he felt warranted in saying that in twenty days this boasted stronghold of rebeldom would be in possession of our forces—that the people of New-Orleans would drink the waters of the Mississippi unpolluted by the finger of a single traitorous rebel.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

Not content with the ovation of the preceding night, several leading gentlemen determined to present to Col. GRIERSON a splendid war horse, and to Col. PRINCE a superb military saddle and bridle, richly trimmed with gold lace, as small but earnest tokens from the Unionists of New-Orleans, of their deep appreciation of such noble services.

The scene presented in the Rotunda this evening was a counterpart of the last, except that it far exceeded it in numbers and loyal manifestations, and that many more ladies were present.

The proceedings were commenced by L. MADISON DAY—a well-known resident—mounting the marble table, and on behalf of the Unionists of New-Orleans, presenting the gifts to the distinguished guests, which he did in a short but very able speech.

On Col. GRIERSON taking the stand, the scene presented was very animating. Two beautiful little girls, dressed in white—each bearing a small flag and one of those lovely bouquets of magnolias and other gorgeous flowers to be found only in this semi-tropical region—were lifted up to the side of the Colonel, and presented their floral offerings, with a neat little speech from the elder of the two.

My limited space forbids a detail of the Colonel's very earnest and telling speech on this occasion, but the few following remarks, coming from such a source, will have such deep significance with your readers in every part of the country, that I am tempted to send them:

"In passing through the Confederacy, I have had a good opportunity to form a correct opinion of its strength. That strength has been over-estimated. They have neither the armies nor the resources we have given them credit for, and we have been greatly deceived in regard to the means and power of the rebels. Passing through their country, (and the passage was not a very difficult one,) I found thousands of good Union men, who are ready and anxious to return to their allegiance the moment they can do so with safety to themselves and families. They will rally around the old flag by scores whenever our army advances. I could have brought away a thousand with me, who were anxious to come—men whom I found fugitives from their homes, hid in the swamps and forests, where they are hunted like wild beasts by the rebel conscription officers with bloodhounds. Having visited them in their own homes, I have founded my belief upon what I heard and saw there, that the day is not far distant when we shall witness the downfall of the rebellion."

Col. PRINCE followed, in his usual forcible manner. In alluding to a remark which fell from Mr. DAY, respecting the united interests of the Northwest and Southwest, he said, with great emphasis:]

"We have come from the West to your assistance, to put down treason. And in like manner we will always come to your relief, when necessary, it matters not who may be the foe—foreign or domestic. When the Mississippi is closed by hands hostile to our National Government, we of the West will open it with our hearts' blood, if needful. Yes, you may always count upon us. Come as we may, but we *will come*. We of Illinois have always looked upon the Mississippi, the Great Father of Waters, as our Father, and the people of the Northwest, together with those of the Southwest, *must* have it for their great highway of free communication with each other."

Other speeches followed, of great power, from Col. FINK and others, and interspersed with the patriotic strains by the band of the Forty-seventh Massachusetts. Upon the whole, the manifestations of those two evenings, were such as to fill every loyal heart with joy, and to persuade every secessionist present that the time has come for them to abandon their cause as hopeless in the city of New-Orleans. Never, perhaps, since the Crescent City was in existence, certainly not for very many years past, have Liberty and Union found such fearless and emphatic utterances within it.

MAY DAY.

I was present, on the first of May, at one of the most beautiful and interesting celebrations that ever occurred here—the festival of the Madison Girls' School. Pleasing as it was, it might not have been considered of sufficient public importance for mention here, if—in the present condition of New-Orleans—such gatherings did not bear a political significance, and a very deep one.

May Day has been always a time of festive gatherings for the schools here, but their celebrations were, hitherto, held in-doors. On this occasion, the scene selected was the old City Park, some distance out of New-Orleans, the grandest collection of old wide-spreading oaks that ever charmed the eye of painter.

Here the young ladies met, under the care of Miss WHITLEY, their accomplished Principal, crowned the "May Queen" with all due ceremony, and spent the whole day in dancing, music, swinging, and every species of innocent sport, to which they were joined by very many "children of a larger growth" from the city. Capt. WALTERS, Commander of the gunboat *Kinco*, had kindly sent there a large quantity of canvass to lay on the grass for dancing, with abundance of ropes for swings, and detailed two or three of his sailors to come and arrange matters for his young friends.

In spite of the beauty and gaiety of the scene, as these graceful young creatures flitted over the greensward, in their light dresses, like a swarm of butterflies, I could not lose sight of the fact that this was a *Union demonstration* among the citizens of New Orleans, and that at least two-thirds of the children present were the offspring of enemies of the United States, either open or concealed. If such a scene appeared extraordinary to a stranger, how much more must it have done so to those old residents present, who could contrast it with the state of things existing so short a time ago.

The fact is that the school authorities have are making strenuous efforts to administer an antidote to the venemous poison of secession, too long corrupting the tender minds of the rising generation, and their efforts are being attended with the greatest success. In every public school it is now a specified *regime*, that the exercises shall daily commence and close with patriotic hymns, and that the selection of themes for recitations, &c., shall all have the same tendency. Union flags have been raised over every schoolhouse in the first district—the Madison school having the honor of inaugurating the movement—and soon there will not be a single place of education in the city without its emblem of loyalty. By such efforts as these, and by getting these innocent young creatures to mingle frequently with friends, whom they have been cruelly taught to look upon as mortal enemies, their minds become stamped with ideas of truth and genuine love of their country, which no amount of false teaching can hereafter erase.

It was really interesting to watch some little dark-haired Southern beauty innocently romping with her blue-eyed playmate—the daughter of some officer from Maine or Massachusetts,—and then to be reminded that the father of the former was a "registered enemy." "Do you see that exquisite girl laughing with that young officer?" said a gentleman to me—"she has a brother in the rebel army." I looked again, soon afterwards, and the charming young couple had walked off, in earnest conversation. Who thinks that any "North" or "South" was poisoning the current of *their* sweet thoughts? Keep on your May Day festivals, my friends. I saw more, in the innocent pastimes of that one day, to undermine and overthrow the satanic rule of JEFF. DAVIS, than if I had seen a whole brigade of his followers annihilated on the battle field.

"REGISTERED ENEMIES."

"In my last I sent you two very important orders just issued by Gen. BANKS,—one of them requiring "registered enemies" to leave this Department on or before the 15th May. Gen. BOWEN has since then published the following:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 1, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to the registered enemies of the United States within the Department of the Gulf, that in accordance with the order of the Commanding General, they will be required to leave the said Department and go within the lines of the enemy, on or before the 15th day of May instant. Such persons now registered as enemies, but desirous to return to their allegiance and willing to take the prescribed oath of fidelity and obedience to the United States, a copy of which oath is herewith published, will make application for that purpose to this office before the 10th day of May.

JAMES BOWEN, Brig.-Gen., P. M. G.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, No. 203 CAROMDELET-STREET, NEW-ORLEANS, ——, 1863.

I do hereby solemnly and sincerely swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true and faithful allegiance and loyalty to the same—any ordinance, resolution or law of any State, Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding: and further, that I take this oath, and assume all its responsibilities, legal and moral, of my own free will, and with a full determination, pledge and purpose to observe and fulfill it, and without any mental reservation or evasion whatever; and, further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties that may be required of me by law, as a true and loyal citizen of the United States. And may God help me so to do!

(Signed) ——

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this —— day of ——, 1863.

You can readily imagine what a flutter this has caused in the ranks of the Secesh. Any one reading the form of oath here required can hardly imagine how any one pretending to a particle of soul or manhood could subscribe to it with any *arrière pensée*, and yet, a Secesh told a friend of mine, the other day, when asked what he was going to do—take the oath, or leave—"Oh, just as all the rest have done; take it *over the left*.

It will be well, however, for these people to be warned in time, and not attempt to get around Gen. BANKS, by laying such willful perjury on their souls. There is not one man who subscribes to that oath but will henceforth find himself under a sort of moral microscope, in the hand of every loyal man in the place. He has studied human nature but little who does not know that men of kindly and confiding natures, like Gen. BANKS', are those whose souls revolt most instinctively against anything like willful deception. Therefore, the very leniency of the General's past administration will probably make him only ten times more vigilant against offenders; and if he catches one, he may, in severity, be found to out-Butler BUTLER.

It is really quite amusing to spend an hour at the headquarters of Gen. BOWEN. People—principally ladies—are constantly flocking in, to try if there is no possible way of avoiding the dreadful alternative of starvation in Dixie or bowing to the horrible Yankee flag. Some have long, desponding faces—some have a haughty bearing, as if they scorned the very favors they had come to try and get; some, again, vainly appeal to the conscience of the venerable Capt. NOTT, "as a father," while others as vainly waste their bewitching smiles upon that fascinating young officer, Lieut. MILNOR BROWN, neither of whom can swerve one inch from the inexorable duty of swearing them in, or banishing them to Dixie.

THE PRISONERS AT ALGIERS.

While the fair ladies and the "chivalry" hereabouts find it so difficult to swallow Gen. BANKS' dose of loyalty, it is far different with the poor fellows who have been taken prisoners, and who have gone through all the horrors of rebel despotism. These are daily flocking over from Algiers by *hundreds*, to *gratuitously* enrol themselves once more under the good old flag. I met about a dozen of them yesterday on the staircase landing at Gen. BOWEN'S. They had just got their "passes" to go back to their distressed families, whom many of them had not seen for a year, and whom they did not know if they should find alive or dead. I wish some of your Northern believers in Southern "unity," and the devotion of the Southern masses to their rulers, would just come here to witness the joy of these poor fellows at their escape, and hear their story of how they were mercilessly dragged from their dependent families, to risk their lives, and murder their brethren in a cause they abhor.

HIGHLY EXCITING NEWS.

We were in the midst of the jubilee about the arrival of Col. GRIERSON, when the *Era* brought out an extra with the following stirring paragraphs:

"Admiral PORTER has made a junction with FARRAGUT. PORTER has four iron-clads and several gunboats.

Grand Gulf is captured, with all its guns.

Gen. GRANT is on the east side of the Mississippi River, driving the enemy before him. The rebels lost 400 prisoners and many killed and wounded.

Capt. HOWARD DWIGHT was murdered yesterday by guerrillas, near Washington.

Gen. BANKS and Admiral PORTER are moving on Alexandria."

[The above information is officiel.]

Besides this the *Era* publishes what is considered an official statement, that a large part of the forces under Gen. HUNTER, and most of the iron clads recently engaged at Charleston, are now on their way to this department. It adds: "We believe that in *twenty days both Mobile and Galveston will be in our possession*."

So, you see we have plenty to occupy and elate us here. I proceed at once forward and hope to date my next letter from Alexandria, and to tell you that I saw the old flag floating over it. The health of the city continues excellent; everything is bright, and everybody in the best of spirits.

Important News from Opelousas—Great Excitement at the Opera—Important Order from Gen. Banks—The New "Corps d' Afrique."

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 8, 1863.

I reopen my letter, on the very eve of my departure, to tell you that the glorious news has reached us from Opelousas, fully confirming the capture of Grand Gulf—over which the Union flag now waves—the splendid successes of Gen. GRANT, and the summary flight of the rebels toward Jackson. The spoils at Grand Gulf were seven large guns, spiked, and all the tents, cooking utensils, and camp equipage of the garrison, which consisted of 1,000 riflemen, and the gunners of the batteries.

As the brigade of Gen. OSTERHAUS, in advance, approached Port Gibson, they met hundreds of families flying there, as a last refuge, from the interior of Mississippi and the dreadful Illinois cavalry. These poor people must have been terrified indeed when they found themselves jumping from the frying-pan right into the fire.

These fugitives confirm all that we had learnt here of the terrible havoc made throughout the State of Mississippi by the cavalry of Col. GRIERSON. They say the damage done is utterly irreparable, in the present condition of the country—locomotives, cars, commissary stores, &c., which they have no possible means of replacing.

Credible rumors are afloat in Opelousas that Port Hudson is *being actually evacuated*; that Gen. DWIGHT's division had *really reached Alexandria*, on the Red River, and our whole army were nearing it, with no enemy in front. Before this letter starts northward on its destination, all this will probably be matter of history, and may have reached you in some other direction.

EXCITEMENT AT THE OPERA.

A serious disturbance occurred at the Opera House last night, but fortunately did not terminate as many expected it would. A large and very respectable audience—including many Union families—had met on the occasion of a benefit to a much esteemed and talented young cantatrice. The performances had gone on most agreeably for about an hour, when a sudden call was made, among the audience in all parts of the house for "Hail Columbia," and simultaneously a number of Union flags were being waved in every direction.

As the outcry continued and kept increasing in force, the players came back and gave the fine old song amid the most intense enthusiasm. The performance then proceeded as before—everybody, apparently, quite satisfied—and many frightened ladies, who had risen to follow those who had actually left the house, were reassured and resumed their seats.

But, by and by, just after a charming duet had been concluded, a cry arose, from some few voices, for the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by still more general and vociferous calls for "Yankee Doodle." Upon this Dr. DUFFIE—a very prominent Unionist here—got up in the parquette, and hoped that, as their wish had once been gratified, they would keep quiet and let the concert go on. Capt. MILLER, the Mayor, also sprang to his feet and said that, as a national air had been played, he would allow no further interruption,—but his voice was drowned by loud cries of "Yankee Doodle!" "We will have Yankee Doodle," accompanied by sinister cries against the Mayor—(who firmly kept his ground)—of "He's a traitor!" "Put him down!" &c.

The affair, at this time, was becoming quite alarming. A large number of military officers were present and, generally, seemed to side with the position taken by the Mayor, who declared he had a sufficient police force to insure order, and would use it if necessary. A Lieutenant of Zouaves here brought the excitement to a culmination by walking up to a young man who was persistently waving a flag, snatched it from him, and put it into his bosom, amid jeering cries of "Copperhead," "traitor," &c., to which he made no reply, as he resumed his seat among some other officers near the Mayor.

The whole scene now became as uproarious as it was disgraceful. Taunts and angry epithets were freely bandied about among civilians and officers, while the panic-struck ladies, momentarily expecting a collision, were hurriedly preparing to leave the building. Dr. DUFFIE brought the thing to a sudden close, by calling upon all Unionists to leave the house and let the Copperheads remain, upon which large numbers marched out, amid loud cheers, and considerably thinning the house.

The few who remained seemed to have no further relish for the concert, still less had the performers, and so the whole affair rapidly broke up;—the Mayor and Col. HOPKINS, Chief of Police, remaining to the last to keep order.

It is quite time that such disgraceful manifestations should cease, for such petty uprisings are precisely materials out of which grow larger troubles. The Unionists have had abundant cause to feel enraged, at the same time that no law-abiding citizen could countenance such modes of redress as the one just discribed. They have been constantly exasperated by seeing the flag of their country insulted in the broad face of day—hearing secesh songs poisoning the air from every open window,—meeting, at every street corner, females insolently parading traitor badges on their person, and all this with no further prevention from the authorities than some petty fine from Judge PEABODY, amounting more to insult and mockery than satisfaction.

In "chivalric" France—when the allies took possession of Paris—it any Bonapartist lady, no matter how lofty or beautiful, had the impudence to show herself at the opera or on the public streets with the Bonapartist badge about her, a *gen-d'-arme* politely tapped her on the shoulder, and called her ladyship to order. Why should we be more kid-gloved and nice about this matter? If even that was not tolerated from women, who imagines that the allies would, for one moment, have permitted *men* to be hoisting Bonaparte flags, singing Bonaparte songs, and cursing his conquerors in broad day-light?

So much for our side. On the other hand, no private individuals have any right to take the law in their own hands in such matters. Extend the principle, and at every place of innocent emusement, every harmless social gathering, any drunken fool might come in and break up the enjoyment of hundreds of respectable people quite as loyal as himself.

"The daw's not reckoned a religious bird
Because it keeps a cawing from the steeple;"

and so every blatant ass, who chooses, upon any and every occasion, to be braying his spread-eagleism, is not, necessarily, a bit more loyal than his neighbors.

Gen. BANKS is not omnipotent and omnipresent, and, therefore, can hardly be expected, just now, in the midst of his brilliant military career, to be giving to such a question as this the immediate attention it merits. That he will do so when brought to his notice, no one can doubt who knows him. To satisfy the natural and justifiable desires of the loyal, no secesh manifestations whatever—whether in conversation, badges or songs—should be permitted, under the heaviest penalties; and the United States flag should be commanded to be prominently placed over every public building—whether church, theatre or school. This homage once exacted from those whose pride it should be to offer it gratuitously, let him punish any one—Unionist or Secessionist—who dares to commit any act against the public peace of the community.

IMPORTANT NEW ORDER FROM GEN. BANKS.

Gen. BANKS has just issued a new order, (No. 40,) which I inclose and in which you will find the ring of the true metal. In the present condition of things, it is one of the most important that has yet issued from his pen. His purpose is to organize a *Corps d'Armée* of colored troops, to be designated as the "Corps d'Afrique." Are we not rapidly approaching "the beginning of the end?"

The General goes a little out of the way, in his pungent and eloquent style, to argue the position he has taken; and it is difficult to see how any opposers can meet his arguments from historic precedent. This is no organization to be considered the mere "scum" of the army. On the contrary, he "desires to detail, for temporary or permanent duty, the *best officers* of the army for the organization, instruction and discipline of the corps. With their aid, he is confident that the corps will render important service to the Government. It is not established upon any dogma of equality or other theory, but as a practical and sensible matter of business. The Government makes use of mules, horses, uneducated and educated white men, in the defence of its institutions. Why should not the negro contribute whatever aid in his power for the cause in which he is as deeply interested as other men? We may properly demand from him whatever service he can render." The chief defect in organizations of this character has arisen from incorrect ideas of the officers in command. Their discipline has been lax, and in some cases the conduct of their regiments unsatisfactory and discreditable. Controversies unnecessary and injurious to the service have arisen between them and other troops. The organization proposed will reconcile and avoid many of these troubles.

Officers and soldiers will consider the exigencies of the service in this Department, and the absolute necessity of appropriating every element of power to the support of the Government. The prejudices or opinions of men are in no wise involved. The co-operation and active support of all officers and men, and the nomination of fit men from the ranks, and from the lists of non-commissioned and commissioned officers, are respectfully solicited from the Generals commanding the respective divisions.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

THE GREAT RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.

A Detailed Narrative of the Exploits of Our Cavalry.

In obedience to orders of Col. B. H. GRIERSON, commanding the First cavalry brigade, Col. EDWARD PRINCE moved with his regiment, the Seventh Illinois cavalry volunteers—542, officers and men—from La Grange, Tenn., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 17th of April, 1863, on the Ripley road, and camped on the plantation of Dr. ELLIS, four miles northwest of Ripley, Miss.—distance about 30 miles.

The order of march for this day was to be as follows: Sixth Illinois in advance, Lieut.-Col. REUBEN LOOMIS, commanding; followed by Seventh Illinois and Second Iowa; but the Sixth Illinois taking the wrong road near Lagrange, was thrown to the west, and did not rejoin the command till near camp. As the Seventh Illinois was just going into camp, Col. PRINCE discovered a party of five or six rebels crossing a field, and immediately sent a party in pursuit, who captured three of the number.

On the 18th—the Seventh Illinois moving in advance—they left camp at 8 o'clock, passing through Ripley, and moved South toward New Albany. Our battalion was detailed under command of Capt. GRAHAM, who took the direct road to that place, where they arrived in time to save the bridge across the Tallahatchie, and drive away a picket endeavoring to destroy it. They repaired the bridge and crossed into town. The rest of the command crossed three miles east of New Albany, and arrived in town at 5½ P. M., whence the command—Sixth and Seventh Illinois—moved South, and camped on Mr. SLOAN'S plantation, four miles South of New-Albany.

At Ripley, Miss., Col. HATCH, in command of the Second Iowa, had been detached to move eastwardly, and thence southwardly, to cross the Tallahatchie some five miles above New-Albany, with a view of rejoining the brigade some five or six miles below New-Albany, which Col. HATCH accomplished the following day with good success. On this day, the 18th, the advance of the Seventh Illinois captured four prisoners—two of BARTEAU'S and two of WETHERALL'S command.

On the morning of the 19th two companies were sent, under command of Capt. TRAFTON, back to the Tallahatchie, and he drove a force out of New-Albany, and joined the command at 10 A. M. Col. PRINCE also sent two companies to the right, to look after Capt. WETHERALL'S company of cavalry, but the latter had retired during the night. This detachment, however, captured three prisoners from Maj. CHALMERS' command, and destroyed some camp and garrison equipage. Two companies were also sent to the left, to look after some horses said to be hid in the woods; and they returned at 10 o'clock, with very good success. The command left camp at 10 o'clock, and passed through Pontotoc at 4 o'clock P. M. They encamped on the estate of Mr. WETHERALL, eight miles south of Pontotoc. The distance marched on the 18th and 19th was about 60 miles. On the 19th the Sixth Illinois marched in advance, and at Pontotoc killed a rebel who persistently continued to fire upon the advance. His name was KENO.

20th.—They left camp at 5 o'clock A. M. Sixty men and a number of lead horses, in charge of Lieut. WILT, were sent back to La Grange. About the same number were sent back from the other regiments; all under command of Maj. LOVE, of the Second Iowa. They encamped at Clear Springs, Miss., having passed around Houston—the Second Iowa in advance. The distance marched was about 40 miles.

21st.—They left camp at daylight, the Seventh Illinois in advance. Col. HATCH and the Second Iowa turned eastward from Clear Springs, with orders to proceed toward Columbus and destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as much as possible. The gallant Colonel has unfortunately not been heard of since, except through the Memphis *Appeal*, which says that near Okolona he was met by a large Confederate force, was himself seriously wounded and lost fifteen men. The remainder, it is to be hoped, got safely back to La Grange. It rained all day on the 21st. The two Illinois regiments passed through Starkville, and camped eight miles south of that place. Distance traveled this day, 45 miles.

22d.—They marched at daylight. Capt. FORBES, of Company C, Seventh Illinois, was detached 10 miles south of Starkville, to proceed to Macon, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to break up the rails, destroy the wires, and do all the damage in his power to the enemy's transportation.

From the time the command left Starkville, Cols. GRIERSON and PRINCE, in consultation, felt thoroughly convinced that it was of the utmost importance that the railroad—or, at all events, the telegraph—should be interrupted between Okolona and Macon, as near

Continued on Eighth Page.

CORPS D'AFRIQUE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OPELOUSAS, May 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 40.—The Major-General commanding the Department proposes the organization of a Corps d'Armée of colored troops, to be designated as the "Corps d'Afrique." It will consist ultimately of eighteen regiments, representing all arms—infantry, artillery, cavalry—making nine brigades of two regiments each, and three divisions of three brigades each, with appropriate corps of engineers, and flying hospitals for each division. Appropriate uniforms, and the gradation of pay to correspond with the value of services, will be hereafter awarded.

In the field the efficiency of every corps depends upon the influence of its officers upon the troops engaged, and the practical limits of one direct command is generally estimated at 1,000 men. The most eminent military historians and commanders, among others THIERS and CHAMARAT, express the opinion upon a full review of the elements of military power, that the valor of the soldier is rather acquired than natural. Nations whose individual heroism is undisputed, have failed as soldiers in the field. The European and American continents exhibit instances of this character, and the military prowess of every nation may be estimated by the centuries it has devoted to military contest, or the traditional passion of its people for military glory. With a race unaccustomed to military service, much more depends on the immediate influence of officers upon individual members, than with those that have acquired more or less of warlike habits and spirit by centuries of contest. It is deemed best, therefore, in the organization of the Corps d'Afrique, to limit the regiment to the smallest number of men consistent with efficient service in the field, in order to secure the most thorough instruction and discipline, and the largest influence of the officers over the troops. At first they will be limited to five hundred men. The average of American regiments is less than that number.

The Commanding General desires to detail for temporary or permanent duty the best officers of the army for the organization, instruction and discipline of this corps. With their aid he is confident that the corps will render important service to the Government. It is not established upon any dogma of equality or other theory, but as a practical and sensible matter of business. The Government makes use of mules, horses, uneducated and educated white men in the defence of its institutions. Why should not the negro contribute whatever aid in his power for the cause in which he is as deeply interested as other men? We may properly demand from him whatever service he can render. The chief defect in organizations of this character has arisen from incorrect ideas of the officers in command. Their discipline has been lax, and in some cases the conduct of their regiments unsatisfactory and discreditable. Controversies unnecessary and injurious to the service have arisen between them and other troops. The organization proposed will reconcile and avoid many of these troubles.

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THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION ...SATURDAY, May 16, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Eyers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Bill of G. W. Butt for carriages furnished for reception of returned volunteers, amounting to the sum of seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of D. M. Blake, to be paid for damages done his building by Hose Company number —.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Boole—

Bill of George W. Roome, for refreshments, &c., furnished Guard of Honor for the body of Colonel Riggald.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Boole, in connection with the above petition, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Rooms, for the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars, in full, for refreshments furnished the Guard of Honor, &c., on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Riggald, of the One Hundred and Third regiment, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—

Bill of R. Conkling for the carriages furnished for the reception of ————, amounting to three hundred and forty-four dollars.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Bill of F. Heidenreich for music furnished the reception of General Michael Corcoran, amounting to sixty-five dollars.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Memorial of Charles Devlin to have the street cleaning contract transferred to him.

Which was referred to Select Committee having the matter of the street cleaning contract in charge.

By Alderman Farley—

Remonstrance of owners of property on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, against having the street paved.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Whereas, George Badger, Foreman of Engine Company number Nineteen, while in the faithful discharge of his duties as a fireman at the disastrous fire in Cherry-street, on the third day of February last, experienced such injuries that he died in consequence thereof, leaving a wife and children to deplore the loss of him upon whose exertions was their sole dependence; and

Whereas, the Common Council has in such cases extended to the destitute family of the deceased assistance from the public treasury: therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of the late George Badger for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, and to charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by a resolution of the Common Council, duly approved by the Mayor, the Street Commissioner was authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to erect a new house for Americus Hose Company number Forty-eight, and said resolution not having been complied with, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to immediately advertise for proposals and contract for the erection of a new house for Americus Hose Company number Forty-eight, in accordance with resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen November fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, Councilmen November twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and approved by the Mayor November twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty—the said house to be erected on the lot which has been purchased by the Comptroller for that purpose on Eighty-fifth street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, and to be similar in all respects to the house now occupied by Hose Company number Twenty-eight.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to within seventy feet of Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the cobble stone pavement in Thirty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be repaired under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Mrs. Mary Boole to keep a fruit stand on Madison-street, at the corner of Catherine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen be and they are hereby respectfully requested to return to this Board of Aldermen a report of the Committee on Fire Department, in lieu of directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals and contract for new engine for Engine Company number Forty-four, together with all papers connected therewith, to the end that an amendment essential to make the paper legal, may be made to this Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Whereas, Through the failure of the assignee of the contractor for street cleaning, and also of his sureties, to clean the streets of our City, which now are in a dangerously unclean condition, the City Inspector is proceeding to perform the work himself at the expense of his sureties in accordance with section ten of the contract; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed—as the bills for the work are presented—to demand payment thereof from the sureties on the contract, and in case of refusal or neglect to pay, that the City Inspector take the necessary steps to institute legal proceedings against such sureties for the amount of such bills; and that until they are collected, the Comptroller be directed to advance the amount required for the relief of the workmen from the funds appropriated for the purpose of street cleaning.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently reconsidered, and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Eyers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—15.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth to Bleecker streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Washington-street, from Horatio-street to Gansevoort-street.

Which was laid over

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Eighteenth-street, from Second-avenue to within seventy feet of Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Cannon-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lots on the north side of Fourteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to lay crosswalk in Ludlow-street, opposite the County Jail,

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay Charles Lezinger, Jr., damage done his property by fire on.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay P. McGuire for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Taxes presented a report to devote a sum sufficient to the Dutch Reformed Church, in Avenue A, corner of Fifth-street to enable them to pay taxes.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to give Hose Company number Twenty-six a steam fire engine

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of communication from the Comptroller, with statement of the amount awarded for damages and assessed for benefits on account of the extension of the Central Park, with "an ordinance to provide means for exteuding the area of the Central Park."

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved a resolution directing the Commissioner to sell the ferry leases from James-slip to Bridge-street and South Sixth-street, Brooklyn:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I return, without my approval, the accompanying resolution directing the Comptroller "to advertise and sell at public auction a lease for a ferry or ferries from the slip or basin between Piers thirty-two and thirty-three, East River, New-York, at the foot of Oliver-street and James slip, and the slip foot of Briggs-street, Brooklyn. And also for a lease of a ferry from said slip or basin between Piers thirty-two and thirty-three, East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, or such point adjacent thereto as hereinafter provided, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the parties purchasing such ferry lease or leases at such sale shall procure, at their own risk and expense, the slips herein designated," &c.

There are three ferries already established within a few hundred feet of this locality, from which eight boats, I am informed, are constantly running. The convenience of the public, therefore, does not appear to require the proposed additional ferry. On the other hand, it is evident that to increase the number of boats, especially as some of those to be run under the proposed lease must cross the track of the other eight boats, would greatly add to the danger of life and property from collision, and increase the difficulty of the navigation of that part of the East River. During the last year, as I am informed, a ferry boat was sunk in this part of the East River from collision with one of the Long Island Sound steamboats, and again from collision with a ferry boat from the Jackson-street Ferry.

Aside this increase of danger, which should be avoided, there is another consideration which should have weight in determining as to the establishment of a new ferry at the place in question. The shipping of the port has not, at that part of the East River, the accommodation which it needs. A portion of two good piers, with the basin and bulkhead lying between them, would be occupied by the proposed ferry, which would thus very materially lessen the room for shipping already too small. The mercantile and shipping interests which have built up our City are too important to be safely disregarded in these matters.

Your resolution provides further that, "at any time prior to the said first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and thereafter, until such ferries are put into operation, under and in pursuance of such sale, William Marvin, John G. Bell, and their associates or their assigns, are hereby authorized to erect the necessary racks, bridges, ferry-houses, and so forth, in said slips, (providing, however, they shall lease or procure the use of said slips at their own cost and expense,) and establish and run suitable ferry-boats for the accommodation of the public, and charge the usual rates of ferriage thereon, and the ferry-landing thus secured and established in Brooklyn, Eastern District, shall constitute the slip or landing in said district contemplated by this resolution.

This appears to me to be in contravention of the first section of the Charter, which provides that "all ferries, docks, piers and slips shall be leased, and all leases and sales of public property and 'franchises' shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder, who will give adequate security." The part of your resolution last above quoted does in effect give to WILLIAM MARVIN, JOHN G. BELL and their associates, or their assigns, without competition to the City, and without a sale at public auction, or the requirement of any security, the right to run a ferry at the localities specified, and for a period exteeding from the present time until the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and thereafter until the ferries first provided for in the resolution shall be put in operation. Should that be done, the grant to Mr. Marvin and his associates or assigns would be practically in perpetuity.

This seems to me not only clearly illegal, but exceedingly injudicious, and I am therefore obliged to withhold my sanction from it.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and laid upon the table ten days.

A message was received from His Honor, the Mayor, relative to powder magazines within the City limits, and recommending the repeal of all ordinances permitting the same

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to make the necessary alterations in the house of Hose Company number Twenty-six, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Preamble with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to repair the engine of Engine Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Preamble relative to the death of Conciliman John Hogan, with resolution: First, that the Common Council has heard with deep regret of the decease of their late associate, John Hogan, whose virtues had endeared him to many hearts, and while thus giving feeble expression to their own sorrow, would tender to the family and friends of deceased, the sympathy of which they stand so much in need; Second, that as a mark of respect to the memory of deceased, the Common Council will attend his funeral in a body: Third, that a Committee of Three from each Board be appointed to take charge of the funeral; and, Fourth, that the preamble and resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the family of deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be given to Frederick Rose to place a small stand in front of number seventy-five Cortlandt-street, he having obtained permission of the property holders.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Hardy was then called to the chair.

Resolution that permission be given to Fologca & Escalada to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and seven Pearl-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be requested to remove the two gas lamps placed in front of the building known as numbers two hundred and forty-four and two hundred and forty-six Fifth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that two gas lamps be placed in front of numbers two hundred and seventy-seven and two hundred and seventy-nine Ninth-street, used by the Congregation Communante Israelite Francaise.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Oscar F. Cheesman, of number one hundred and forty-five Duane-street, to use the sidewalk in front of his premises to receive and deliver goods, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to cause crosswalk to be laid from the northeast corner of Essex Market-place and Ludlow-street to the west side of Ludlow-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the carriage way of Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets be repaired, under the direction of the Street Commissioners

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved That permission be given to John Flyne to place a watering trough in front of his premises, number seventy-four Tenth-avenue, the same to be under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that croton main be laid in Fifteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Croton Aqueduct Department with power.)

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department

Subsequently rescinded and concurred in.

Resolved, That the crosswalks in First and Second avenues, and intersecting streets, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

(By Board of Councilmen—Referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Eyers, Ottiwell—7.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—8.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Alderman Froment moved that the Board proceed to the consideration of the special order, viz: the report of the Committee on National Affairs, asking instructions relative to the reception of regiments returning from the seat of war.

Which was carried.

The report having been read.

Alderman Froment presented the following resolution, viz:

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council be and are hereby authorized to use their influence and take the necessary steps to give each one of the returning regimeuts of this City from the seat of war a military reception. The Common Council to be responsible for the payment of the bills for the music required on such occasions, and that the sum of —— dollars be and hereby is appropriated for that purpose.

Alderman Farley offered the following as a substitute for the above resolution

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, a Special Committee of three from each Board be appointed to entertain each and all the regiments belonging to the City of New-York at the Park Barracks, on their return to this City, at a cost not to exceed the sum of —— dollars.

Alderman Masterson moved that the blank in the resolution be filled by inserting the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was accepted by Alderman Farley.

Alderman Masterson moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "a Special Committee of three from each Board," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the Committee on National Affairs of."

Which was accepted by Alderman Farley.

And the whole subject was laid over

Alderman Froment thereupon offered the following resolution

Resolved, That the thanks of this Common Council are in an especial manner due, and are hereby cordially tendered them, on behalf of the citizens of the City of New-York, to the officers and men comprising the returned and returning regiments of two years' volunteers, from this City, for the bravery exhibited by them on all occasions when their services were required, and for their patriotism in volunteering to defend the integrity of the nation.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be engrossed, and duly authenticated, and transmitted to each of the two years' volunteer regiments from this city.

Alderman Jeremiah demanding a division of the question,

The question was taken on the first resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Farley moved that the second resolution be be laid over.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby granted to John Palmer to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number three hundred and ninety Third-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Hall moved that the Board now adjourn.

Which was carried,

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the eighteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 18, 1863.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81	Con.	107½	86
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71	Reg.	97	100
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74	Reg.	97	2000
10,000	do	96⅞	700
5,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	Oct & Apl.	107	200
			500
12,000	do	107	50
1,300	do	Small.	106¾
6,000 U. S 6s 1 yr.		New.	99½
30,000	do		99⅝
24,000 Ohio State 6s, '81			111
2,000 Ind. St. 6s, War L.			99
11,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90			64
2,000	do		65
10,000	do		64¾
22,000	do		64¾
125,000 Mo. St. 6s			70
8,000	do		70½
2,000	do		70
2,000	do		69¾
5,000	do		69¾
10,000	do		69¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s			102
6,000 Mich. 7s, W. L.			106⅝
1,000 E. 1st M. R.			114½
3,000 Erie 5th M. B.			110½
10,000 Hud. R. 2d m.			114
4,000 Buf., N. Y. & E. Im.			112½
12,000 M. So. 2d M.			101
5,000	do		103⅜
2,000 Pacific R. 8s			90
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pf			96
5,000	do		96⅞
12,000	do		96⅝
40,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M			70
5,000	do		69
13,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.			93
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.			106

100	N. Y. Cen. R.		125½
100	do		125⅝
100	do		126
200	do		126
500	Erie R. Pref.		100
200	do		106⅜
500	do		106⅜
100	do		106⅜
100	do		106⅜
100

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS.

ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

SHADES.

SHADES OF EVERY VARIETY AND MATERIAL.
We are paying particular attention to the manufactnre and putting np of ell kinds of Shades.
Practical and superior upholsters employed only.
GOLD,
PAINTED,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORED
HOLLAND SHADES,
made and hung without delay, at very
LOW PRICES.
HOLLANDS BY THE YARD.
SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

RETAIL.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.
SHIRTING LINENS, from auction.
LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced.
TABLE DAMASK, new, all widths.
TOWELLINGS, by dozen or yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes, and entirely new.
DOYLIES, white and colored.
NAPKINS, superior assortment,
WINE CLOTHS, PIANO COVERS, TABLE COVERS, } embroidered and printed.
and every kind of Dry Goods for housekeeping purposes.
The stock new, cheap, and every way the largest and best assorted in the City.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
CHOICE PARIS SHAPES, IN GREAT
VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
large assortment, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, ALPACAS,
BLACK SILKS, CREPES, GRENADINES, TISSUES,
&c., &c., for mourning and part mourning. Also, a full assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND PARASOLS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SUMMER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
NEWEST PATTERNS AND SHAPES
FOR SUMMER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BRAIDED ROBES, MOZAMBIQUES,
PERCALES, JACONETS, BAREGES,
GRENADINES, TISSUES, and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
OF EVERY KIND, FOR SUMMER WEAR,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS.
SPRING IMPORTATION.
Lace Curtains, in every variety of grade and pattern, just received, and now exhibiting,
CHEAP,
and reduced in price.
large assortment of very elegant designs intended exclusively for our retail trade.
NOTTINGHAM LACES, by piece or Curtains.
The largest and most desirable stock in the City.
Cornices, Curtains, Trimmings, Furniture Coverings.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
AND SHAWLS.
Mantillas—Mantillas from $5 and upward, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Pusher Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per yard, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Thread Lace Veils from $2 50 and upward
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces and Insertions.
Valenciennes Laces from 1c. per yard and upward.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets, Barbes and Coiffures.
Thread, Guipure and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs from $2 and upward
Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Plain and figured Net and Blond of every description.
Silk Embroidered Cancer for Silk Mantillas.
Together with a full assortment in every article of Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries, all of which we offer at a large
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

COATS' COTTON,
Warranted genuine, 5,000 dozen at 6 cents a spool.
CLARK'S COLORED COTTON,
500 dozen at 6 cents.
Skirt Braids, widest, 6 yards at 8 cents.
Fine Trimming Braids, 5 yard pieces, all colors, at 7 cents.
Best Needles, 4 cents; best Spool Silk, all colors, two for three cents.
All small wares at equally low prices.
A full assortment of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., Cheap at
S. McINTYRE'S,
New Store, No. 115 8th-av.,
Between 15th and 16th sts.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
GOOD BLACK SILKS AT 87½c.
OIL BOILED do. do., $1.
YARD WIDE do. do., $1 50,
ALSO,
All widths of PARIS TAFFETAS, GROS GRAIN, and GROS DE RHINE SILKS, just received,
FOR MANTILLAS.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, fashionable shades.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway.
OPENING OF NEW GOODS,
STYLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION,
MORE ESPECIALLY,
PRINTED FOULARDS ALL SILK,
At $1 00; worth $1 50,
PRINTED JACONETS,
At 25 cents; worth 46 cents.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner Waverley-place, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering at reduced
prices large lines of
LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS,
BLANKET
FLANNELS, &c., &c.
ALSO:
The best makes of Cotton
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
CANAL-STREET, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
On MONDAY, May 18.
CANAL-STREET, corner of Mercer.

FRENCH MUSLINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received
A Full Stock of
FRENCH CAMBRIC,
NANSOOK, and
ORGANDY MUSLINS,
BAREGES, &c., &c.,
Suitable for Dresses.
ALSO,
WHITE ORGANDIES,
Embroidered in Colors.
Suitable for EVENING DRESSES.
CANAL-STREET, corner of Mercer.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AT COST.
WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS,
At $8 per yard.
COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES,
At Old Prices.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS,
WOOL and UNION REPS,
PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS,
WORSTED DAMASKS and LASTINGS,
AND EVERY STYLE OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
At Correspondingly Low Figures.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY, KELTY'S.
GOLD SHADES. WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD SHADES. WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD SHADES. WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD SHADES. WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD SHADES. WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES.
Sole agent for
SRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than Importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
6 to 6,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN
KID GLOVES,
Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.
GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at Retail,
On MONDAY, 18th instant,
A large assortment of
SILKS,
purchased at AUCTION, at a great sacrifice on cost of importation.
VIZ.
Printed Foulards on Black and Drab Grounds, in Chintz Colors—very desirable.
Plain Colored Taffetas, in all colors.
Check and Striped Silks, from 56c. up.
ALSO
Black Grograin and Taffeta Silks, of the best make ever imported.
ALSO,
Shawls in great variety, consisting of Pale Bordered Paisley and Grenadine, just received by last steamer.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
We will exhibit
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
RICH MANTILLAS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
Also,
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF CLOTH GARMENTS,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON,
Stock and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 274 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
we will open
DOMESTIC GOODS
at lower prices than have been offered since the breaking out of the rebellion.
Shirtings, (bleached,) at 12½c., fine quality, and all the better grades in yard-wide goods, equally cheap.
Best American Prints, spring colors, 15c. and 16c.
ALSO,
FROM AUCTION, VERY CHEAP,
LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELS, QUILTS,
DRAPERIES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS AND
TABLE-COVERS.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
GRENADINE SHAWLS, black and colored.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, from $3 50 upward.
PRINCESS ALICE THIBET SHAWLS.
LAMA SHAWLS, plain and colored.
MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
PARIS CHALLIE SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS.
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SHAWLS THIS WEEK.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
WE OFFER AT RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES,
CLOTH SACKS AND CIRCULARS,
SILK CIRCULARS AND MANTLES,
SILK SAUQUES WITH GUIPURE LACE,
LACE POINTS AND BURNOUS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.
E. S. MILLS, & CO.,
No. 281 BROADWAY.

AT PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Collars, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, hemstitched handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroidering and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings, laces done up elegantly.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
10,000 LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 16c.
1,000 LINEN HEMSTITCH DO., 15c., 25c., 28c.
2,500 FINE NEEDLEWORK DO., 25c.
5,000 GENTS' ALL LINEN DO., 15c., 18c., 25c.
3,000 COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c., 5c., 8c.
NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 12c., 18c., 25c.
NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 31c., 37c., 50c.
FINE LINEN COLLARS, 4c., 5c., 6c.
NEEDLEWORK BANDS, 12c., 18c., 25c.
NEEDLEWORK BANDS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
2,000 REAL LACE COLLARS, 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 4c., 6c., 8c. per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12c. per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS, 25c., 30c., 31c. per yard.
FLOWERS, 3c., 5c., 9c. per spray.
FLOWERS, 8c., 9c., 10c. per spray.
STRAW FLOWERS, 6c., 8c. per spray.
TARLETON AND ILLUSIONS, 6c. up.
BLOND LACES, 1c., 2c., 3c. per yard.
BONNET CRAPES, 12½c. per yard, up.
STRAW ORNAMENTS, from 8c. up.
KINZEY SELLS TO
MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS
AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
25,000 STRAW BONNETS ON MONDAY.
SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, up to $5.
NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 25c. up to $3 50.
FANCY HAIR BONNETS, 25c. up to $2.
DUNSTABLES, CHINA PEARLS, TUSCANS, PEDALS, ROUGH AND READY, LEGHORN, CHIP SONNETS, SATIN BRAIDS, CANTON BRAIDS.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 10c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 25c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 37c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 50c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 56c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 63c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 75c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 88c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 25.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 75.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 25.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 75.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $3.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $3 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $4.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $4 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $5.
KINZEY HAS EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED.
KINZEY SELLS AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
OPENING 5,000 BLOOMERS, 25c., 37c., 50c.
OPENING 3,500 BLOOMERS, 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25.
OPENING 7,500 SHAKER HOODS, 25c.
SUN UMBRELLAS.
PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2.
10,000 PAIRS SILK MITTS, 31c., 37c., 50c., 63c., under price.
750 FINE SANDAL-WOOD FANS, 63c., 75c.
HOSIERY FROM AUCTION.
HOSIERY FROM 6c. PER PAIR UP.
LADIES' FINE LISLE HOSE, 25c.
GLOVES FROM AUCTION, 6c. PER PAIR UP.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
BEST QUALITY ½-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
WILLIMANTIC 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 6c.
GOOD SEWING COTTONS, 2 SPOOLS 1c,
280-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, EQUAL TO COATES' OR CLARK'S, 5c.
HAIR-PINS, 2c. BUNDLE,
SPOOL SILKS, 1c. SKEIN SILKS, 7c. DOZEN,
EXCELLENT 200-YARD COTTONS, 4c.
SKIRT BRAIDS, 4½ YARDS, 3c.
HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.
BEST PINS, 14 ROWS, 4c.
OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, 6c.
BEST NEEDLES 3c. PAPER.
TWILLED TAPES, 1½c. PIECE.
FRENCH WORKING COTTONS, 2c.
FINE AGATE BUTTONS, 12 DOZEN, 5c.
DARNING COTTONS, 2 SKEINS, 1c.
LINEN TAPES, 1c.
BRUSHES, FANS, TAPES, TRIMMINGS, NETS, PERFUMERY, PORTEMONNAIES, AND EVERYTHING ELSE IN FANCY GOODS, UNDER PRICE.
GOODS FROM AUCTION DAILY.
N. B.—NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirts offered in this City.
FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS.
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS.
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOISERY.
SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

A LARGE SHIPMENT, EX STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MANTILLAS,
SACKS,
ROTONDES,
CIRCULARS,
RUFFLES, and
other leading styles of ladies' outer garments for June, July and August fashions,
NOW OPENED, FOR SALE AT
GEORGE CAREY'S,
VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 475 Broadway,
second door from Ubsdell, Pearson & Lake's, late Charles Street & Co.

359 LACE CURTAINS. BROADWAY.
NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
OVER 2,100 PAIRS CURTAINS
AT OLD PRICES.
E. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS.
We continue selling from our immense stock, (with few exceptions,)
BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
On Monday over one thousand Misses' Split Straw and Leghorn Bloomers, both Albonis and Bydals, running from $1 50 to $3 each; can scarcely be found in the trade.
Gray and Tan Hair Bonnets, from $1 to $3 each.
New Line of fine Split Straw Bonnets, of the very best make and quality, from $1 50 to $5 each, (nothing better at any price.)
We have nearly everything in Bonnets and Bloomers, at 25c., 37½c., 44c., 50c., 75c., $1 and upwards.
Monday Afternoon at 3 P. M., for
OUR RETAIL TRADE ONLY,
Ten cases of White, Pedal and Tuscan Alboni Bloomers.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
Pa'terns cannot be seen elsewhere.
THE LARGEST VARIETY EXHIBITED THIS SEASON.
Also, STRAW TRIMMINGS and FLOWERS.
Unusual variety of DRESS TRIMMINGS.
From Auction, Colored and Black Crapes. Tarletans, Plain Binding Ribbons, Velvets, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT NO. 335 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at Retail,
On MONDAY, 18th inst.,
A large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
purchased at the great AUCTION SALES of last week, 30 to 50 per cent. less than cost of importation,
COMPRISING
Silks, in great variety, Worsted and Silk Grenadines, in Colors and Black, Mozambiques, in Plaids, Stripes and Plain Poil de Chevre, De Laines, Alpacas, in all the new Shades of Drab and Black, with a great variety of goods suitable for children.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.
THE SECOND CONCERT
of the last series of the great Pianist,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, May 19,
Tickets 50 cents,
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
THIRD AND LAST CONCERT BUT ONE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, May 21.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK
OF THESE FASHIONABLE GOODS,
IN ALL THE PREVAILING COLORS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS
Invite special attention to Mozambiques, Mohairs and Glacia, in various qualities, at very low prices. Colored Alpacas and gray goods, for traveling, Bareges, Grenadine Bareges, Silk Tissues, &c.
Also,
A large assortment of Silks in plain colors and checks. Black Silks of the best make.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

JUST RECEIVED—ELEGANT PARIS MADE traveling, toilet and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use, and have on hand, of my own manufacture, superior sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress and bonnet trunks, bags, &c., wholesale and retail.
JOHN CAITNACH, No. 86 Broadway,
Corner of Wall-st., and No. 790 Broadway, near 9th st.

DRY GOODS.

ANOTHER WEEK
OF
NOVELTIES
AND
GREAT BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!
HAVING MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF
CHECK, FIGURED, COLORED and BLACK
SILKS
FROM THE AUCTION SALES
OF
THE PAST WEEK, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER
THE MOST SUPERB STOCK
OF
CHEAP SILKS,
AT PRICES BEYOND THE RANGE OF COMPETITION.

CHECK AND PLAID SUMMER SILKS, GOOD QUALITY, at 4s. 6d. and 5s.
CHECK GLACIE SILKS, from 6s. and up.
YARD-WIDE FOULARD SILKS, BEST QUALITY, AND NEW COLORS, IN PLAIDS, CHECKS, and FIGURED, at 6s., 7s. and 8s.;
PLAIN GLACIE IN THE NEW COLOR—THE QUEEN—IN BLUES, PURPLES, DRABS, GREEN, MAROON, and BROWN from 9s. and up.
BLACK SILKS, FIGURED and PLAIN, 7s., 8s. and up to $4 per yard.
DOUBLE-FACED SILKS, at 10s. a yard.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK SILKS, WITH and WITHOUT LUSTRE, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

WE PARTICULARLY INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE SILK STOCK, AS IT IS, WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION, THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. THE PRICES AND GOODS ARE PRECISELY AS REPRESENTED.

WE HAVE ALSO LARGELY INCREASED OUR
STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AND CAN OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY AND AMOUNT
OF
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES, GLACIES, LENOS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., at 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25, 30, 37½ cents a yard, and up.
EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.
ALSO—
A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, from 14c. a yard up.
TOWELINGS, SHEETING and SHIRTING MUSLINS, LINENS, DAMASKS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GENERALLY,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A LARGE LOT OF LINEN CRASHES from AUCTION, At 10c., 12½c. a yard.
THREE CASES PRINTED MARSEILLES, for LADIES' WRAPPERS, at 2s. 6d., worth 6s.

OUR CLOAK AND SHAWL STOCK
IS LARGE, VARIED AND CHEAP,
AND
FULLY IN KEEPING WITH THE GREAT BARGAINS IN THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS,
PARTICULARLY
THE
SILKS CLOAKS,
WHICH ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST AND NEWEST MATERIALS, AND AFTER THE VERY LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS.
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OUR PRICES AND THOSE IN BROADWAY ARE VERY MARKED INDEED,
AND WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF LADIES.

In the Shawl Stock will be found every style, from $14 to $500.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
NO. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
H. ARMSTRONG, NO. 140 6TH-AV.
In addition to his large and varied stock of Hosiery, has purchased the stock of a bankrupt, amounting to above $10,000, which he is selling at old prices.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
H. ARMSTRONG, NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
Calls the special attention of his lady customers to his large and splendid stock of Ribbons, bought at late auction sales, comprising all the new and desirable shades.
LACES! LACES!
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces, Veils, Coiffures and Barbes. Also Paris and English Pusher Flouncings, fifty per cent. below cost of importation.
EMBROIDERIES,
In all new and desirable styles, such as
BANDS,
EDGINGS,
INSERTINGS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS, &c., &c.
SELLING CHEAP.
NOTIONS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
H. ARMSTRONG
desires only an examination of his stock to convince purchasers that they cannot elsewhere in the City get as good value as at
NO. 140 6TH-AV., BELOW 11TH-ST.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!
Every fashionable shade, from narrow to broadest width.
Drab ribbons 44, 50, 56, 63 and 75 cents per yard,
FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE ONLY.
Full line of white and black ribbons.
Millinery silks, comprising all the fashionable shades.
Still larger additions to the stock of millinery laces.
New styles in silk and thread gloves.
Ladies' kid gloves, from 56 cents the pair upward.
Also, cheap auction lots of embroideries.
Linen handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
We will offer
500 PIECES
OF THE NEWEST GOODS,
IMPORTED FOR THE SEASON.
Also,
ABOUT 50,000 YARDS, PURCHASED AT AUCTION AT A SACRIFICE.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

ÆOLIAN LAMP
MANUFACTORY, NO. 589 GREENWICH-ST.
This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke. Is always alean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and is warranted.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.
The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.
For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 126 Beekman-st., New-York.
HAMMER & CO.
BREWERY AT HARLEM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Assignee for the late firm of Purdy & Tyson, of No. 36 Bowery, in this City, hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against said firm must present the same at my office, before the first day of June next.
DANIEL B. FAYERWEATHER, Assignee,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1863. Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 8th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A LONG EXPERIence in the commission trade, is desirous of joining to his present business one or two agencies for domestic manufactures; has no objection to build up a trade for a new article. Best of reference given. Address H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CHURCHES.—CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF churches in New-York and vicinity, comprising over 200 views. The trade supplied.
E. STACY, No. 657 Broadway.

ALDERNEY CATTLE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a few thorough-bred Alderney cattle, males and females. They can be seen at Fort Washington, New-York City.
JOHN HAVEN.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, MODERN AND FIRST-class store on Park-place, running through to Barclay-st., 25 feet front, by about 100 deep; property rented for $15,000 a year; Columbia College lease, 11 years to run, with renewal; ground rent, $1,065 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 91 WHITE-ST., BEtween Elm-st. and Broadway—lot 21x66—with lot in the rear adjoining, about 33x87 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—3,500 acres, unfailing water power, rich soil, surrounded by well improved farms. The most valuable tract in the State and in one of the wealthiest counties; of easy access to market; on easy terms.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st.

NEWMAN & FITTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Wall-st. and Tarrytown, New-York,
Have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.
ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
ADAM FITTON, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.
Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
or
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR sale, the extra-size house and lot, No. 98 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 125 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet; broadside on 18th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars, and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

LOTS FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—The whole or part of a block fronting Mount Morris Park, between 5th and 6th avs., suitable for immediate improvement. Apply to A. P. LUCH, No. 170 William-st., corner Beekman.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 25 FEET FRONT BY one-half the block deep, on the north side of 41st-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Apply to J. VAN WAGENEN, No. 180 West 42d-st., or C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM AT Little Neck, Flushing, for Harlem property; fifty acres, good house, barn, &c.; great variety of fruit and berries; splendid view of the Sound; in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the late Andrew H. Mickle and Cornelius W. Lawrence, 12 miles from City, a quarter of a mile from depot. Price $6,000.
S. DINGEE, No. 6 Pine-st.

$2,000.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD farm of 106 acres, in Warren County, Penn., including crops, house and barn, new; soil rich; immediate possession; terms to suit, must be sold. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE, AT FIVE MILE RIVER, CONN.—A farm of 31 acres, in high state of cultivation, containing a fine young orchard of grafted fruit; house, barn and outbuildings in perfect condition. Inquire of S. SEELY, No. 118 King-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 2d-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two 6-h-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y.—203 acres, with two dwellings

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ione; or, The Last Days of Pompeii.

WINTER GARDEN—Babes in the Woods—Paul Pry

WALLACK'S—The School for Scandal.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

LAURA KEENE'S—La Fee Adeline.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Pauvrette; or, Under the Snow, and Stereopticon Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise—Cotopaxi.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 626 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Dusloco's Six Panoramas.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—Fallon's Stereopticon.

MISSION CHAPEL—(Third-avenue)—Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *George Washington*, we receive highly important intelligence from the Department of the Gulf. She left New-Orleans on the 10th inst. On that day Admiral Farragut, with several other officers, arrived in New-Orleans, with the news that early on the morning of the 6th, Admiral Porter, with his own and a portion of Farragut's fleet, captured Alexandria, on the Red River, and that on the evening of the same day, Gen. Dwight's cavalry, the advance of Gen. Bank's army, entered this place, thus affecting a junction between the land and naval forces. Previous to the capture of Alexandria—on the 4th—the gunboats *Albatros*, *Estrella* and *Arizona* proceeded up the Red River on a reconnoissance, and had an engagement with Fort De Russy, resulting in its capture. Two rebel gunboats took part in the engegement, one of which was disabled by a shot in her boiler, when the other made her escape up the river. A rumor had reached New-Orleans that Port Hudson was being evacuated. It will be recollected that Gen. Grant, a few days ago, notified the War Department that it had been evacuated, except by a small garrison and the heavy artillery. Gen. Bragg had issued an order proposing the organization of a *corps d'armée* of colored troops, to be designated as the Corps d'Afrique. It is to consist ultimately of eighteen regiments, representing all arms—making nine brigades of two regiments each, and three divisions of three brigades each.

Our New-Orleans correspondent confirms the report published in the Memphis *Bulletin*, that Col. Grierson had arrived safely with his command at Baton Rouge. He reached that place on the 2d inst. A full history of his important operations will be found elsewhere in this morning's Times. In seventeen days they traveled over 800 miles through the heart of Mississippi, had numerous fights—killing and wounding numbers of the enemy, and taking hundreds of prisoners, horses and contrabands; destroyed millions of property in bridges, trestles, cars, ammunition, &c., with miles of telegraph—and all with the astonishingly small loss of one man killed and six wounded! Col. Grierson and his coadjutor, Col. Prince, of the Seventh Illinois cavalry, had a great reception at New Orleans, where they had arrived.

The news from Gen. Grant's army is important. The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday, states that our forces on Thursday advanced, 1,000 strong, upon Raymond, seven miles from the railroad connecting Vicksburgh and Jackson, and about fifteen miles from the latter place. Gen. Gregg held the place with 4,150 rebel infantry and a few cavalry. Skirmishing commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning. Our forces were gradually reinforced until 1 o'clock, when, after a heavy musketry fire, the enemy retreated through Raymond, and fell back on reinforcements at Mississippi Springs, in the direction of Jackson. Here the battle was renewed on Friday, and at last accounts the firing was heavy and continuous. A later rebel dispatch announces that Gen. Grant has captured Jackson.

Senators Wade and Chandler returned to Washington on Saturday evening, from a visit to the Army of the Potomac. They report the troops in the most effective condition and in the best of spirits. It has been ascertained by reconnoissances that during the night of the 14th the enemy threw up additional extensive earthworks, along the ridge of hills in the rear and to the left of Fredericksburgh. Another report is that every available soldier now on detached service in and around Washington, Baltimare, and on the railroads in Virginia and Maryland, is to be forwarded to Gen. Hooker—their places to be supplied with Pennsylvania militia.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 14th, announces that five or six transports landed National troops at West Point on the day previous, and that the men were engaged in throwing up intrenchments across the point between the Matlapony and the Pamunkey Rivers.

A rebel telegram from Tullahoma, dated the 12th, states that Gen. Rosecrans was having all his heavy baggage and tents removed to the rear, to Nashville. This intelligence is said to have been obtained through the medium of scouts.

Lieut. Phelps, commanding the Tennessee division of the Mississippi squadron, notifies the Navy Department of a dashing affair by our cavalry, in which he rendered valuable assistence. On the night of the 12th, he took on board a detachment of the First Western Tennessee cavalry, and landed them on the east side of the Tennessee River. The cavalry proceeded across the country to Linden, where they surprised a camp of rebel cavalry, and captured a number of officers and men, with the entire appurtenances of the camp. The rebels had three men killed; our loss was one horse.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of New-York* arrived at this port late last night, with four days later advices from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th inst. A deputation of Trade Unionists waited on Mr. Adams, our Minister to London, on the 2d, and presented the addresses recently adopted at a public meeting. Mr. Adams made a reply of considerable length, in which he alluded to the relations of Great Britain and the United States in a manner which seems to have pleased the London Press. Parliamentary proceedings had been unimportant. The replies of Russia to England, France and Austria on the Polish question had been declined, and and were regarded as unsatisfactory. Several successes of the revolutionists against the Russians are reported. Prices of Cotton had advanced in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions steady. Consols were quoted at 93¾—a decline.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ships *Emerald* and *Hemisphere*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, report having encountered immense quantities of drift ice on the passage.

A meeting was held in Albany on Saturday to protest against the arrest and trial of Vallandigham. Speeches were made by Hon. Amasa J. Parker and others, and a letter condemning the arrest, from Gov. Seymour, was read. An attempt was made to break up the meeting, by—the dispatch says—some ratorod soldiers, but it did not succeed.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 8th, arrived at this port, Saturday morning, bringing $306,183 in treasure, the California mail and passengers, and later intelligence from Central and South America. The news from South America is of no importance. From Guatemala we hear of the inauguration of a new revolution, which, however, was speedily put down by Carrera, though its occurrence prevented his contemplated second invasion of Salvador. The revolution in Nicaragua still continued, notwithstanding a defeat suffered by Jerez. Costa Rica remained quiet.

A meeting in eld of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was held at the Twenty-third-street Dutch Reformed Church last evening. The President of the Association, Mr. S. W. Stebbins, made a brief statement of its objects and history, and Rev. E. V. Kirk, D. D., of Boston, preached the sermon. A bountiful collection was taken up in aid of the cause.

A meeting in behalf of the Tabernacle of the Christian Alliance was held last evening at the City Assembly Rooms. Maj.-Gen Anderson presided, and appropriate addresses were made by Rev. C. C. Goss, Hon. Daniel S. Dickenson, Chauncey Schaffer, Rev. John S. Mitchell, D. D., and others.

The Stock Market was buoyant, at advancing prices on Saturday. Gold Coin steady at 150; Exchange 165; Money in large employment at 5@6 ₱ cent. The absorption by the New Loan of the United States was $2,124,450. It is understood that the new Harlem direction is to be made at the annual meeting of the Company this week, will have immediate relation to the Broadway extension.

Less extensive transactions were reported in Breadstuffs on Saturday, though prices were much lower. Provisions were also rather less freely purchased at previous figures. Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Rice and Tallow were in good request. Cotton was dull and irregular. Whisky was very quiet and a shade cheaper. The sales of most other articles were quite moderate. Heavier freight engagements were effected, chiefly of grain for British ports, at firmer rates. There were 588 vessels of all classes in port.

Time as an Ally.

In almost every struggle, Time is sure to figure as a great ally, on the one side or the other; and the whole result often depends upon the question whether this ally can be secured or not. Fabius saved Rome from Hannibal chiefly by obtaining it, and turning it to the best account. The enemies of Napoleon were overthrown mainly because almost uniformly deprived of it by his terrible celerity. The Southern revolutionists owed all their first success more to the fact that the last Administration allowed them time than to all other things combined. It was Mr. Buchanan's fatal mistake. Had he garrisoned the Southern forts with promptitude, as Gen. Scott entreated him to do, and used with proper dispatch his other powers called for by the occasion, the secession movement might have been checked. He gave it time, and it soon acquired a breadth and strength that enabled it to sweep the whole cotton region, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande. The different action of the Border States was determined entirely by the fact whether the Unionists obtained the advantage of time or not. In Virginia they did not, as the State was hurled out of the Union by the Convention in the storm of excitement following Sumter, before the people had time to deliberate. In Kentucky they did, the Unionists gaining time by the temporary device of what was called the *neutrality* plan. In Maryland they did, through the interposition of the President, who ordered the arrest of the legislators just on the eve of launching their secession ordinance. In Missouri they did, through the summary action of Gen. Lyon in breaking up Camp Jackson. After the war had fairly opened, it was, however, by our own slow operations that time was given to the rebels to make their immense levies, and to arm and equip them, that they acquired such prodigious military power. Had we made a mighty effort to raise and arm soldiers, and struck both promptly and skillfully, the rebellion would probably have been crushed in its first year. But we gave it time to develop and compact itself, and the consequence has been that, for the last year, it has been quite our match.

Time has done almost everything for the rebels. It has given them about all the success they have yet secured. *But it has now done all for them that it can or will.* Henceforth it works for us. Hitherto every day has strengthened them; henceforth every day must weaken them. Their armies, through the universality of the conscription have attained their utmost possible maximum, and hereafter, through disease and battle, must grow smaller and smaller. Through our perpetual blockade their supplies of all the necessaries of life must constantly diminish. Through the vastly increased cost of rations, clothing and munition, the cost of the war to the rebel government is increasing at a rate which is becoming more and more burdensome; and the paper which is issued to meet this cost is daily accelerating the complete ruin of the currency. The one sole thing in which the rebels hoped that time at this stage of the struggle would serve them, has failed completely. We mean the chance that the Foreign Powers, wearied with the prolongation of the war, would interfere and stop it. But it is now virtually settled, that however long our national Government may choose to wage this war, there will be no foreign intervention—that the Foreign Powers will suffer any dearth of cotton for any period rather than make themselves parties to this conflict. Time has nothing to promise the rebels in this direction; while it now works against them in every other.

This fact is so plain that it is recognized even in Richmond. Says the Richmond *Enquirer*—"They did not care for delay, for it is our people who are suffering, not theirs. The longer this style of warfare lasts * * * the more of our national resources they will have ruined and wasted, and the better chance they will have for an irresistible advance at last. They are in no hurry. Last year, indeed, there was urgent haste to get the rebellion crushed in thirty days or ninety; now we hear much less of this vehement urgency, and the whole Yankee nation seems to have laid out its accounts for war as the settled business of life, rather than present to peace and separation." This is a correct appreciation. The North knows that whatever checks our attempts to advance may incur, they cannot affect the ultimate issue of the war; that their only effect is to give the Confederacy a little longer lease of life. Of course it is desirable that the conflict should be shortened, and the Administration will be held to a strict responsibility if, by wrong action or inaction, the war is not hastened to its consummation. But no events of the war, however adverse, can incite to an abandonment of it; for it is a dead certainty that adverse events only prolong the war, and that the prolonging of the war of itself weakens the Confederacy, and makes our final triumph the surer. The situation in fact is simply this: If we win battles, we crush the Confederacy without time—if we do not win them, Time comes in as our ally, and through it the Confederacy languishes and finally perishes. The constancy of the North in its purpose, therefore, is based not simply on faith in this strength of a righteous cause, but on a clear assurance that there is a physical necessity for the final exhaustion and succumbing of the rebel power, if we but hold on. With Time, which in the first period of the struggle did so much for the rebellion, now unchangeably and most potently on our side, there is no longer a chance for our ultimate failure. We hope to win by sheer force soon, but anyhow our success in the end is guaranteed. The Confederacy at worst can but prolong its agony.

The Romance of the War.

We have heretofore published such facts and fictions as we have been able to gather from the rebel journals that reached us from time to time, concerning the great raid of Col. the Grierson through the length and breadth of very long and quite broad State of Mississippi. It is just a month since the expedition started on its perilous tour, and during all that time we have known nothing of it except what we learned through rebel reports from the Southwest. Now we heard of it here, then there; now in the north, then in the centre, and sweeping all around; now fighting, now capturing towns—and so on, until both we and the rebels lost sight and knowledge of it somewhere below the centre of the State.

The expedition, however, has arrived in safety at Baton Rouge, and we are enabled this morning to present an extraordinarily interesting and reliable narrative of its wonderful exploits, from the pen of one of our Southern correspondents.

No wonder the rebels of Mississippi were startled. No wonder that the apparition of these horsemen struck with panic the entire State. Our own account more than confirms all the stories sent from Mississippi as long as the rebels had a telegraph wire or a railroad line left to send them by. Fifteen days was the time occupied by the expedition; and the points of departure and termination were, respectively, Lagrange, Tenn., and Baton Rouge, La.,—all the vast region between these places being pretty thoroughly scoured. The distance, by air-line, between Lagrange and Baton Rouge, is about 350 miles; but the distance actually traversed by the expedition through the enemy's country was *eight hundred miles*. The lines traversed and the points visited by the various parties into which the expedition was at different times divided, can be very accurately traced on a good map; and those who wish to see how much greater, more dangerous and more successful this raid was than all other raids, either of the rebel cavalry or our own, would do well to study it up. Now we hear of them, as we have already heard of them from the rebels, in the North, centre and South, in the East and West—now at the Tallahatchie, now at the Tombigbee, the Okanoxabee, the Pearl, the Amite and the Comite—now we hear of their capturing a town, then destroying one and another section of railroad, and then blowing up a bridge—now fighting five or six rebels, and then routing as many thousands—now capturing and paroling prisoners by scores and hundreds—capturing trains of cars, locomotives, commissary stores, guns and ammunition—traveling often night and day—making in one day 40 miles, in another 45, in another 57, over the most horrible imaginable roads; and in the last thirty hours of the raid they rode 80 miles, fought several skirmishes, destroyed bridges and camps, swam a river, and captured 42 prisoners and quantities of horses. Fortunately when human endurance could endure no longer, and mortal heroism could achieve nothing further, the starved and sleepy troopers came within hail of the Stars and stripes at Baton Rouge. Even the rebel journals had to praise the behavior of the expeditionary force to the people and the towns they met in with on the route; and it is evident from several incidents, that their whole conduct was characterized by a style of chivalry that never had a home among Southern slaveholders. The management of the expedition throughout was admirable, and as a result of this, our losses, as will be seen, were exceedingly small.

The matter is so fully dwelt upon in our correspondence that we do not think we need add anything further; but we believe the summing up of the results and effects of this expedition by our New Orleans correspondent is not at all exaggerated. It is exhilarating, in these days of misfortune and disaster in the East, to find such magnificent results being continually wrought out by our brave brethren in the West.

Behind the Rebel Armies.—We drew the inference the other day, from the facts developed in the raids of Gen. Stoneman and Col. Grierson, that, exceptiog the few chief points at which the rebel armies are immediately concentrated, the South is not only entirely bare of troops, but that it has been swept clean of the material out of which troops are made; and also that when its present armies are broken, the Confederacy will give us little more trouble—its backbone being then pretty effectually broken. This view, we observe, is confirmed by Col. Grierson himself. "I tell you, General," said Col. Grierson, as narrated by our New-Orleans correspondent, "no one can pass through that country without knowing that the Confederacy is broken up. *It is a mere shell with nothing in it.*"

Operations on the Red River.—We had intelligence from the Southwest, a week ago, that part of Admiral Porter's fleet had gone down the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Red River, and ascended the latter stream. There were some fears that these vessels might suffer disastrously from the rebel batteries on the Red River which opened so fatally upon the *Queen of the West*, near the close of last year, and which, we were told, had been greatly strengthened of late. We also had statements from the rebels that an immense iron-clad fleet had been built or was building up the Red River, and that its whole line was swarming with rams—if rams may be said to swarm. We characterized these statements at the time as being funny rather than fearful. And so the event has proved. Three of our gunboats attacked the batteries of Fort De Russy, on the 4th instant, and soon two rebel steamboats appeared and took part in the fight. But, after a little tussle, the fort surrendered, and one of the steamers fled and the other was disabled.

Porter then proceeded up the river as far as Alexandria, situated seventy miles from its mouth, and which of late has been honored as the headquarters of the peripatetic Gov. Moore, and the latest rebel capital of Louisiana. Alexandria was also the point at which Gen. Banks has been aiming in his march northward through Louisiana. It was captured by our gunboats on the morning of the 6th, and on the evening of the same day part of Gen. Banks' cavalry dashed in and completed the work of capturing it. This is really a very important gain, as it gives Gen. Banks' command of Louisiana, and will enable his army or part of it to proceed down the Red River with the gunboats and take a look at Port Hudson. This news disposes of the late rebel stories of disasters to Gen. Banks.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Maretzek, having given the promised series of six performences, and throwing an extra one in to-night, by way of full measure, with—this tribulation past—retire into profitable idleness, until again goaded into industrious loss by the necessity of giving six nights more. The month of May has been anything but merry for the *impressario*. It has, in fact, used him scurvily. He has been ill-treated by the weather and neglected by the public. In short, he has learned that opera at this particular time is both unseasonable and unpopular. Judiciously, like a good general, but not hastily, like a bad one, he retires from the untenable position.

Four performances were given last week, namely: on Monday, "Il Trovatore;" on Wednesday, "Ione;" on Friday, "Adolo," and on Saturday, at the matinée, "Ione" again. There were unfortunate drawbacks to the first of these performences, but on Wednesday and Friday they were unusually excellent. If the season had run into another week, we were to have had Paer's biblical opera of "Judith," but M. Maretzek has reserved this for the Fall, when he will also produce Verdi's latest opera, "La Forza del Destino."

To-night, "Ione," a work which has proved a genuine success, will be repeated for the last time, and then—a musical lull.

The announcements all round are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre the "School for Scandal;" at the Winter Garden Mr. J. S. Clarke in the "Bebes in the Wood" and "Paul Pry;" at Niblo's Garden Miss Bateman in "Leah;" at Laura Keene's Theatre Mrs. English's Troupe St. Denis will appear in a couple of pantomimes and in a rope divertissement; at Barnum's Museum Boucicault's drama of "Pauvrette" will be revived, and the Stereopticon will be exhibited as heretofore. To-morrow night at Irving Hall Mr. Gottschalk will give his grand concert. It is the second of the last series under Mr. Harrison's management.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck, whose grand symphony, called "Victoria, or Peace Struggle and Triumph," was produced with success at Irving Hall a few weeks since, will give a second performance of the work on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, at the Academy of Music. The orchestra will number seventy-five performers, under the direction of Mr. Goldbeck, and will play the work we have named, "Deux Morceaux Symphonique," for the orchestra and piano, (piano part by Mr. Mills,) and the overture to "Leonora," No. 3, in C major. The miscellaneous features of the entertainment are the romanza from "William Tell" and a song by Schumann, sung by Madame Johannsen; a solo for violin, by Mr. Theodore Thomas; a ditto for piano, by Mr. S. B. Mills, and a private box for Gen. Wool and Staff, who have promised to attend. Mr. Goldbeck's enterprise, to say nothing of his talent, deserves a positive recognition at the hands of the public.

Mr. J. J. Clarke, whose performances at the Winter Garden are attracting most excellent and fashionable audiences, has made a very happy addition to his *repertoire* in a little piece called "Somebody's Coat." It is from the pen of Mr. J. G. McCleez, of Philadelphia, a gentleman whose fame as a writer has not reached us, but who in this trifle displays a most admirable vein of downright fun. He does not flinch at the most ridiculous suggestions of his muse, and hence is thoroughly spontaneous and natural, although somewhat unruly and exaggerated. The duty of a farce-writer is to make the audience laugh, and not to indulge too much in serious composition—such as puns. Mr. McCleez succeeds in keeping the house in a perfect roar, and only puns sufficiently to show that, although vicious, he is not hardened to this species of misdemeanor. Mr. Clarke sustains the part of the hero with extraordinary humor. It is certainly one of his best impersonations, and introduces more comic business than any other with which we are acquainted. Not only is he funny when he has nothing to say, but funny also when he is speaking his lines. Every one should see his *Smashington*. It is the hilarious duty of the hour.

A success so speedily won and universally acknowledged as Miss Bateman's hardly needs the breath of newspaper approval, and yet in view of the thousands who go to Niblo's Theatre every week, to witness the lady's impersonation of *Leah*, in the play of that name, it is difficult to avoid the topic. It was a hazardous thing to revive this work, but the venture although desperate was a good one. The excitement of last season has, strange to say, been renewed, and this too, despite important changes in the generetcaete. Miss Bateman herself is evidently the sufficient attraction. Her performance is strikingly picturesqun in all its details, and is richer and better colored than when it was first accepted as a success. It is certainly entitled to the recognition it has obtained.

Fallon's Stereoptican in Brooklyn.—At the Athenæum, for the benefit of a Sunday School enterprise, Fallon's superb Stereoptican is on exhibition. Mr. Rose, the lecturer, or describer of the views, is thoroughly familiar with the subject, and renders an interesting exhibition doubly profitable and entertaining by his narration of fact and explanation of position.

Barnum has on exhibition an enormous Stereopticon which reproduces scenes historic and famous with marvellous fidelity. In addition to views of ooted statuary, Mr. Barnum presents choice pictures of himself, Commodore Nutt, Tom Thumb and wife, and other modern notabilities.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Visit of Senators Wade and Chandler to Falmouth.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, May 17.

Senators Wade and Chandler returned last evening from Falmouth. Confidence in their ability to observe accurately and judge correctly will be universally felt. They report the troops in most effective condition and in the best spirits, and impatient for another and an immediate chance at Lee's army, asking only that the ground shall be such that they can get at the rebels and keep at them.

To sell the lie of the Richmond press, that Lee's troops captured fifty cannon from us at Chancellorsville, it is proper to state that the official report of Capt. Flagler, chief ordnance officer, shows that in the whole series of engagements we lost but eight guns, and captured nine. It is also positively known that we made the largest captures of prisoners. The official list of killed, wounded and missing also corrects the exaggerations of our friends, and refutes the falsehoods of our enemies.

The loss of rebel General Officers was extraordinary. The Richmond papers have already published, among their killed and wounded, Lieut.-Gen. Jackson, dead; Brig.-Gen. Thomas, killed; Gen. A. P. Hill, wounded; Brig.-Gen. Paxton, killed; Brig.-Gen. McGowan, wounded; Brig.-Gen. Heth, wounded; Brig.-Gen. Nichols, wounded, leg amputated; Brig.-Gen. Hoke, wounded. Every Staff Officer of A. P. Hill was either killed, wounded or captured. Half of Jackson's Staff shared the same fate.

The enemy's loss of rank and file is, of course, proportionel to this loss of officers. Two more such fights as that at Chancellorsville would wipe out Lee's army.

Lieut.-Col. Crowder, of New-Brunswick, and Lieut.-Col. Lord Ammore, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, from Canada, dined with Gen. Hooker on Saturday.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Sunday, May 17.

It is ascertained from gentlemen returning from the Rappahannock, that Gen. Hooker seems highly gratified with his recent visit to the President.

The river front of the enemy has been reconnoitered, and the discovery made, that during the night of the 14th inst., the enemy threw up new and extensive earthworks along the ridge of hills in the rear, and to the left of Fredericksburgh.

Under the direction of Gen. Patrick, all offal, carcasses and filth around the entire army is being removed, and other sanitary measures are in progress. Some of the camps, including Gen. Hooker's headquarters, will probably be removed from their present locations to more salubrious positions.

It is reported to-day that every available soldier now on detached service on and around Washington, Baltimore and on the railroads in Virginia and Maryland, will be forwarded to Hooker's command, and their places supplied by Pennsylvania militia, which, it is said, has been tendered by Gov. Curtin.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday May 17.

NOT KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. Watkins, late partner of Judge Wilmot, reported killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, has arrived here. He was shot through the body and left on the field for dead, but falling into the hands of Dr. Breckinridge, Medical Director of Lee's army, his life was saved.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Dr. Steck, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by Secretary Usher Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New-Mexico. He was for twelve years a resident of that Territory.

COLONIZATION OF THE BLACKS.

Mr. Hodge, of Hondurae, recently here to induce the colonization of free blacks to that country, was encouraged by the President, Secretary Seward, and Secretary Usher, but was so strongly opposed by the Secretary of War, who demanded them all for the military service, that the mission failed, and the gentleman went home.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Sunday, May 17.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The following changes and appointments have been made by the President, under the enlistment act:

New-York.

Fourteenth District—Weedman Dominick, Commissioner, *vice* Judson, declined.

Seventeenth District—Schuyler F. Judd, Commissioner, *vice* Judson, declined.

Twenty-fourth District—James M. Lewis, Commissioner, *vice* Pomeroy, appointment cancelled; Dr. George W. Davis, Surgeon, *vice* Kreeland, appointment cancelled.

Sixth District—James N. Eldridge, Commissioner *vice* Lincoln declined. Major A. S. Diven, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers has been detailed to aid the War Department in the arrest of deserters and in securing uniformity in the execution of the Enrollment act in the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Districts of the State of New-York—headquarters at Elmira.

Connecticut.

Second District—Augustus Putnam, Commissioner, *vice* Wright, declined; Dr. Samuel E. Hubbard, Surgeon, *vice* Nye, declined.

Pennsylvania.

Eighth District—Capt. H. Skipp, Provost-Marshal; Jacob C. Huff, Commissioner; Dr. E. Perrotts, Surgeon.

Tenth District—Dr. James S. Carpenter, Surgeon, *vice* Helberstadt, appointment canceled.

Twelfth District—Capt. S. A. Bradford, Provost-Marshal, *vice* Ketchum, declined.

Fourteenth District—Dr. S. E. Charleton, Surgeon, *vice* Lotz, declined.

Indiana.

Fifth District—Jas. A. McMesne, Commissioner, *vice* Treadway, declined.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

Commissioner Dole has received a telegram that the Muscahgo Indians, 2,000 altogether, are in accordance with treaty stipulations, already on the way from Minnesota to the new homes in Dekatah. The removal was represented as peaceably effected. Dr. Stock, of Pennsylvania, formerly Indian Agent, has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New-Mexico.

SEIZURE OF CAPT. MAFFIT'S PROPERTY.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia has seized the real and personal estate of Capt. J. N. Maffit, (commander of a rebel privateer,) under the Confiscation Act. It is located in Washington.

WOUNDED.

About 1,250 officers and men from the Chancellorsville battle ground and 200 others have been brought into camp, and distributed among the various corps and general hospitals on the Rappahannock.

GOING HOME.

The One Hundred and Thirty-forth Pennsylvania, (nine months regiment) arrived to-day, homeward bound.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR HARLAN.

A dispatch received from a relative of Senator Harlan, of Iowa, announces that that gentleman is so ill that he is not expected to recover.

NO WAR RUMORS.

No war rumors of any kind has prevailed to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. GRANT.

The Rebels Report that He Has Captured Jackson, Miss.

Murfreesboro, Sunday, May 17, 1863.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of yesterday, 16th inst. contains the following dispatch regarding Gen Grant's success:

Mobile, Tuesday, May 14, 1863.

Jackson, Mississippi, is occupied by the enemy. We fought them all day, but could not hold the city.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

Cairo, Sunday, May 17.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says: "We learn through secession sources that Gen. Grant's advance on the 11th was at Raymond, Miss., 10 miles from the railroad, and 25 miles from Jackson.

THE CAVALRY RAID IN VIRGINIA.

Operations by the Force Under Command of Lieut.-Col. Davis.

Washington, May 17, 1863.

The following report was yesterday received at the Headquarters of the Army:

Headquarters Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Gloucester Point, Va., May 16.

To Brig.-Gen. Rufus, King, Commanding at Yorktown:

General: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry since leaving this main body of the cavalry corps on the South Anna, on the morning of Sunday last.

My orders were to penetrate to the Fredericksburgh Railroad, and, if possible, to the Virginia Central, and destroy communications. Should we cross the Virginia Central, I was to make for Williamsburgh, said to be in possession of our forces. We marched before daybreak, passing down the bank of the South Anna, through a region never before occupied by our forces. We burned one bridge and dispersed a party of mounted guerillas, who made a poor attempt to oppose us. We struck the first railway line at Ashland. Lieut. Mitchell, with about a dozen men, was sent ahead to occupy the place. He dashed into the village and took it without loss. There were but few of the enemy there, and they escaped us. We captured their arms, however, and destroyed them. Words cannot describe the astonishment of the inhabitants at our appearance. I assured them no harm would be done their persons or property, and we soon became better acquainted. We cut the telegraph wire, and tore up half a dozen rails, and piling a quantity of boards in some trestle work south of the town, made an immense fire, which soon consumed the entire structure. While at this work, a train of cars approaching the town, was captured and brought in for inspection. It proved to be an ambulance train from Fredericksburgh of seven cars, filled with 250 sick and wounded officers and soldiers, with a guard. Among them was an Aid of Gov. Letcher, and general officers of considerable rank. We received their version of the late fight, and paroled them and let them go, leaving the cars for the benefit of the poor fellows who were more seriously injured. The engine and tender of the train, together with another found in town, were rendered completely useless by a mechanic from the ranks. We found here a stable filled with rebel horses and mules. Some of them we took with us, but were obliged to leave the most of them. We destroyed twenty wagons, with harness, &c.

We left Ashland at 6 o'clock P. M. A few miles from the town word was brought in that a train of eighteen wagons was camped in the woods near by. I sent Capt. Roder, with Companies B and C, to destroy them, which he did. We struck the Central Railroad at Hanover Junction, about 9 P. M. Although wearied and exhausted by our day's labor, I thought it best to complete the duty assigned us, and break all the enemy's communications before resting. Not an enemy opposed us. We captured and paroled about thirty officers and men at the station. They made no resistance. Capt. Speaks was ordered to destroy the trestle work, which covered about ten rods to the south of the depot. The work was effectually done by the same process as at Ashland, and by its blaze we could clearly discern the Confederate guards passively standing at the other end. We also burned a culvert, and cut the telegraph wires, and burned the depot buildings, store-houses, stables, and a train of cars, all belonging to the Confederate Government, and filled with property.

It would be impossible to give a precise statement of the damage here inflicted upon the enemy. It must have been great. There were more than 100 wagons, 1,000 sacks of flour and corn, and a large quantity of clothing and horse equipments. The buildings and cars were full of property, collected for the use of the Southern army. All private property we respected, and I believe that none whatever was damaged. By the light of the burning buildings we left the station, and marched for the Court-house, which had been previously occupied by Capt. Fisher, with Companies A and G who had placed pickets there and taken a captain and four men as prisoners. We passed through the Court-house and marched down to within seven miles of Richmond, where we bivouacked till 8 A. M. The next morning we marched for Williamsburgh. At Tunstall Station (near the White House and the Richmond and Yorktown Railroad,) a train of cars filled with infantry, and a battery of three guns was run out to oppose us. I thought it best to make an effort to break through, before the men could be got out of the cars, or the battery in position. I therefore brought up my two rear most squadrons and ordered a charge, which was executed by them, Capt. Reames, with Companies D and F, taking the lead, and followed by Capt. Sheares with Companies H and J. This charge was made most gallantly. The infantry filled the embankment of the railway and poured upon us a severe fire, but my men dashed up to the embankments in splendid style, and, with carbines and pistols, responded to the fire with equal effect. It was, however, impossible to break through. There were formidable rifle-pits to the left of the road, which the enemy soon filled. We were forced to retire, with a loss of two killed and several wounded, among the latter, Lieut. Marsh, who was among the foremost in the charge, and who received so severe a wound in the right arm that we were obliged to leave him in one of the neighboring houses. Failing to penetrate the enemy's lines at this point, I determined to cross the Pamunkey and Mattaponey Rivers, and made for Gloucester Point. In this movement I had nothing to guide me but a common map of the State of Virginia, and was in entire ignorance of the position of the enemy's force except that the line before me was closed. My information was of that poor sort derived from contrabands, selected Pluaket's Ferry, over the Pamunkey, and occupied it, after driving away a picket on the other side, with whom we exchanged shots. We crossed in a boat holding fifteen or eighteen men and horses, which was poled over the river. Our passage was not disputed. In the same manner we crossed the Mattapoor at Wekerton, after driving away a picket, two of whom we captured.

Between these two ferries a portion of the command under Maj. Dronson became detached and did not join us until the 7th inst. They captured fifteen rebels, and destroyed a quantity of saddles at King and Queen's Court-House.

From Wolkeston we marched to Gloucester Point, having traveled a distance of over 200 miles, much of it through Southern lands, never disturbed by the presence of an enemy. Not far from Suluda, we captured and destroyed a train of eighteen wagons loaded with corn and provisions.

Our total loss in the expedition has been two commissioned officers and thirty-three enlisted men. We brought with us one hundred mules and seventy-five horses captured from the enemy. We captured, in the course of our march, a much larger number, which we could not bring in. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at over one million of dollars.

Respectfully submitted, H. DAVIS,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

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BOY'S CLOTHING,

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

100 Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for sale, at great bargains, or to let. Monthly payments received for the same by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

S. T.—1866—X.

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Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

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SEWING-MACHINES,
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Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with a beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers, Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

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Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

MARRIED

CLOVER—EDWARDS.—In the City of Springfield, Ill., on Monday, May 11, EUGENE F., eldest son of Rev. Dr. Clover, and Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Hon. Ninian W. Edwards.

The bride is a grand-daughter of the late Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, and a niece of President Lincoln.

HOW—ADAMS.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 13, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, JAMES How, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to JULIA ADAMS, of Litchfield, Conn.

DIED.

ANNIN.—In this City, on Friday, May 15, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of John and Mary M. Annin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 71 West 47th st., near 6th-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, N. J., for interment.

BELL.—In this City, on Sunday, May 17, after a painful illness, ROBERT S. BELL, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 157 Franklin-st.

BURHANS.—In Warrensburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, 16th inst., REBECCA WICKES, wife of B. P. Burhans

BOYCE.—In this City, on Saturday, May 16, after a lingering illness, JOHN J. BOYD, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood

BARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 17, Miss DEMARIS BARKER, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 46 Pierrepont-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

KREBS.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, May 17, KATHARINA, daughter of Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., aged 21 years.

Funeral service at Rutgers-st. Church, this day, (Monday,) at 5 o'clock P. M. She will be buried from the First Presbyterian Church, Newburgh, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOSEE.—In this City, of inflammation of the lungs, SUSAN M. LOSEE, daughter of Simeon Losee, aged 23 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 34 East 12th-st.

MCHARG.—In New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, May 16, at the residence of her brother-in-law, E. J. Hillman, ELLEN J. P., wife of Henry T. McHarg, in the 31st year of her age.

RAYMOND.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, May 16, suddenly, of typhoid pneumonia, HANAH BALCHES RAYMOND, son of John and Jeannette Raymond, aged 14 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Plainfield. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Train leaves, New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st, for Plainfield, at 8 A. M.

STAGG.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, May 12, after a short illness, EDWARD STAGG, formerly of the City of New-York, and for the last twenty-five years a resident of St. Louis.

STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Sunday, May 17, FANNA B., son of Dr. M. Stephenson, aged 9 years.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, May 19, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 48 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TAILER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 16, of diphtheria, EMILY WILSON, second daughter of Edward N., Jr., and Agnes Suffern Tailer, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 64 Clinton-place, without further invitation.

WALLACE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, May 16, SARAH A., wife of William H. Wallace, in the 46th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 633 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 16, after a lingering illness, Dr. JOHN WHEELER, for many years oculist in New-York, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 279.—May 16, 1863.
1, 21, 22, 49, 74, 29, 44, 16, 9, 40, 19, 23.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 280.—May 18, 1863.
2, 62, 12, 9, 27, 47, 17, 21, 42, 43, 78, 29, 10, 52.

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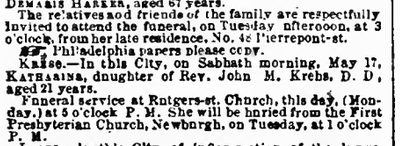

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Good and cheap, at
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DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed,

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady,

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by your of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 188 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

COTTON!

Where are we to get Cotton?

THE ANSWER.

THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY
For May 30, 1863,
READY EVERYWHERE AT NOON TO-DAY,
Contains the first of three papers on this important subject, comprising a
COMPLETE HISTORY OF COTTON,
From B. C. 445 to A. D. 1863,
Showing where it can be grown, and interesting alike the Planter, the Manufacturer, and
ALL WEARERS OF COTTON.

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ATTENTION!

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No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-st.,

(Sign of the Bulletin,)

Will supply your wants in the

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line, at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

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BENJAMIN WOOD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
The re-issue of this paper will commence on
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Daily News, per annum.....Six dollars.
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BENJ. WOOD, New-York Daily News,
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Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of

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1863.

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For Vice-President,
THADDEUS V. TABER,
with James Morrison & Co,
For Corresponding Secretary,
THEODORE I. HUSTED,
with Jesse Hoyt & Co.
For Recording Secretary,
SAMUEL W. HARNED,
with U. S. Warehouse Bureau.
For Treasurer,
HARVEY H. WOODS,
with 2d-av. Railroad Company.
For Directors,
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with Hill, Tilden, Brinkerhoff & Phillips.
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ROBT. WALKER IRWIN, with Kirkland & Von Sachs.
A. JUDSON DECKER, with David Arrison & Son.

ELECTION TUESDAY, May 19.
☞ Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
The friends of the above ticket and members generally, will be welcomed at the headquarters, Lafayette House, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.
FREDERICK WHITE, Chairman.
WASHINGTON WILSON, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
James Petrie, Joseph H. Lecour,
Ed. C. Dederer, A. Judson Stone,
Peter Stevenson, William Hanford.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A mass meeting of the members and friends of the Opposition ticket will be held at their headquarters, Lafayette House, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING.

GOLD AND SILVER
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
Bought for cash by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JUNE.

We call particular attention to this number, because it contains four fashion-plates, furnished to the Lady's Book by the house of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., the celebrated importers of fashionable goods in New-York. The fashions are up to the latest dates, and will be invaluable to those ladies who are about to prepare for the watering-places and other fashionable resorts. The dresses can all be obtained at Messrs. Stewart & Co's. These are in addition to our celebrated

COLORED FASHIONS,

which contain six figures, three of them very recherche children's dresses. Fashions for the Summer resorts will also be found in this plate.

More than forty other seasonable articles will be found in this number, among which are several of the latest styles for head-dresses and hair-dressing.

Cottage architecture, crotchet-work, and all other kinds of work for ladies abound in the June Number.

PRESERVING RECEIPTS.

The receipts alone for preserving fruits, to be found in this issue, are, to the housekeeper, worth the price of the whole year's subscription.

For sale by all the dealers.

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IF YOU WISH FINE NOTE PAPER AND envelopes stamped with the initial letter,
Call at
CROWEN'S NEW STORE,
No. 843 Broadway, near 14th-st.

IF YOU WISH CARDS ENGRAVED IN style and printed in the best manner,
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IF YOU WISH ANY NEW BOOKS,
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The Inventors of COCOAINE—knowing that when the loss of hair occurs, it is generally from that part of the head where the greatest heat is necessarily generated, and that animal fats, as Bear's Grease, Lard, &c., &c., by their nature induce heat rather than alleviate it—turned their attention and pharmaceutical science towards Vegetable Oils, as the basis of a medicament to promote the growth, and preserve the beauty of the hair. The Oleum Cocos, or

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NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

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THE STYLE OF OUR GARMENTS,
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Is the best known remedy for sprains and bruises.
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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of city reference from her last place, where she lived for four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 West 36th-st.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by an English young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would do plain sewing, or would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 130 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as experienced cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country, has the best of reference from her late employer's. Can be seen for three days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

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AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has lived 3½ years in her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 124 East 24th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RE-spectable woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has the best of City testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 149 East 28th-st., room No. 1.

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AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, FOR A PRIVATE family at Newport, R. I., a Protestant woman as laundress. Apply with references at the Spingler House, Union-square, room No. 13, on MONDAY, May 18, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as laundress; understands laundry work, or chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country. City reference. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 16th and 15th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a nice tidy girl, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 226 East 20th-st., for two days.

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AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a respectable private family, by a competent, trustworthy person, with best of City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 274 West 32d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as waitress or chambermaid, or nurse and plain sewing; good reference. Call, or address No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

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FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH the best of help, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, No. 14 4th-av. Servants from all nations. Protestant girls wanted, and a private room set apart for them, and can be engaged without delay.

MALES.

AS BELL-BOY OR SERVANT.—WANTED, by an industrious lad of 17 years of age, a situation in a hotel as bell-boy, or servant in a private family. Inquire for two days at the Belmont Hotel office, Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

AS DRAUGHTSMAN, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a good draughtsman and civil engineer; is well acquainted with Government work. Was late in charge of Ordnance and Equipment office, U. S. N. Reference exchanged (for 3 days). Inquire of JAMES P. McLEAN, Civil Engineer, No. 67 Chambers-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by one who thoroughly understands his business, in the care and management of horses. Has the best of City reference. Has no objection to the country. Call or address, for 2 days, at No. 191 Mercer-st., Mr. DILKS' stables.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a married man without encumbrance. He is well acquainted with the City, and has the best of City references. He can be seen at the feedstore, No. 28 East 19th-st., N. Y.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation in a private family as coachman; is a good driver; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 94 West 20th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as coachman; would be willing to take charge of a small garden; has the best of City reference; is honest and sober. Address A. M. T., Box No 121 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to MORRIS, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 13.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, TO GO A short distance in the country, a child's nurse; a neat, obliging and respectable woman, who is a Protestant, and can give good City references. Call to-day, between the hours of 9 and 11, at No. 69 East 13th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTant woman as child's nurse; she must be competent, neat and tidy, to go into the country. Inquire at No. 113 West 20th-st., on Monday.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class seamstress and children's maid, to take charge of two little girls, 8 and 12 years old. Apply, with City reference, at No 52 West 26th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, in Newport, R. I., a Protestant man as waiter. Apply, with reference, at the Spingler House, Union-square, Room No. 13, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT book-keeper in a stationery store down town; one who has some experience in the business preferred. Address, with references and salary expected, Box No. 4,852 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SHIPPING OFFICE, A YOUNG man about 16 or 18 years of age; he must write a good hand, and have had some experience in office work. Address, in handwriting of applicant, W. S. O., *Times* Office. Salary $200.

TO MASONS.—STONE MASONS WANTED TO go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply but sober men who can bring good references. Apply at office Panama Railroad Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A NEW STEAMboat. Salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

BELL BOYS WANTED AT BROADWAY Hotel, corner Broadway and 42d-st.

MACHINERY.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO MANUFACturers.—FOR SALE.—One of Rodgers' improved Tobacco Cutters, in complete order; has been but little used, and will be sold cheap, as the owners have no further use for it. Also, one of Huse's Patent Machines for making plug tobacco of all denominations, in complete order, with iron and wood spouts. Apply to WRIGHT & VANDERVOORT, Novelty Tobacco Works, Sumner-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on
THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
some 1,800 lots in the
ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,
embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.
MAILON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

HENRY H. LANDE & CO., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, over Dr. Chapin's Church—
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES.

Being the richest and most costly assemblage of works of art we have probably ever had the pleasure of offering, consisting of ORIGINAL specimens by artists of distinction in various countries, selected by a gentleman favorably known in the art world for the last thirty years, and of which a large portion were purchased when in Europe from the exhibitions of the seasons of 1848, 1850, 1856, 1857 and 1860, and others painted to order for the collection.

The Gallery contains the productions of several artists of whom examples, owing to their rarity and high cost, have never before been offered here, among which will be found the chef-d'œuvre of Florent Willems, "L'amour et la Fidelite," one of the most beautiful specimens of pre-Raffaelite art.

A "Breton Interior," the prize picture of Theodore de Heuvel. The "Hamlet," by Hamman, the finest known picture of Van de Sandler Bakhuyzen, (recently deceased at the Hague,) called the "Forest Pride," and to which Verboeckhoven added the figures. A cabinet specimen by Adolf Dilleus, &c.

The Dusseldorf School is represented by a rare work by the late Lessing, Prayer; also, by paintings of Leutze, Vautier, Camphausen, Boettcher, Forster, Meyerheim, Hagelstein, Zimmerman, &c., &c.

The French School by examples of Compte, Calix, F. Willems, Fauvelt, Tesson, Veron, Pecrns, Lanfont de Metz, Phillipeaux, Cerier, &c.

The Dutch School by numerous specimens by Schelfhout, Verschuur, Louis Meyer, Van Grootveldt, Eversen, Kock Koek, Terlack, Van Hove, Van Moer, Spokter, Rakhuyzen, Reyntjens, Walraven, Kruseman, Leickert, Riegens, Vaarberg, Akkersdyke, Bilders of Utrecht, Verveer Scheeres, Ten Katen, Herrebart, Rosenboom, &c.

Among the Belgian artists represented are Verboeckhoven, (two specimens of the first class,) Hamman, Maflaien, Dillens, Mme Ronner, Mme Sensenbrunt, De Noter, Robbe de Beul, Serrure, De Heuvel, Von Severn, Verwee, Smets, Bertling, Correns, Wanters, De Jonghs, Maswyn, Vidal, Janssens, &c.

The English portion of the collection is unusually rich in specimens of great beauty (many of them exhibition pictures) by Sidney R. Percy, H. J. Boddington, Baxter, Cobbett, Fasmore, George Cole, Armfield, Newell, Burt, E. C. Williams, Walter Williams, Pellum, Shayer, Pinton, Barland, Beattie, Charles Dukes, E. C. Barnes, &c., &c.

Also, several rare examples by American artists, including "Washington Crossing the Delaware," by E. Leutze, being the second and smaller picture of the subject, and the one from which the fine engraving was taken in 1858; Cropsey, Gignoux, Sonntag, Hays, Tait, Eastman, Johnson, G. C. Lambdin, Shattuck, Bingham and Sontag.

Together with several choice pieces of marble statuary.

They are now on exhibition as above, free, with catalogue, and we would recommend lovers of the fine arts to pay an early visit to the collection, this opportunity for examining it at their leisure, being then probably more favorable than toward the close of the exhibition, when the rooms are more crowded.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell as above at public auction:

Cargoes of schooners
HETTIWAN,
FLORIDA,
And brig
MINNA,
Consisting of COTTON, RESIN, SALT, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, GUNNY BAGS, AND GROUND SALT.

Also, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, on board
SCHOONER FLORIDA,
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.

Catalogues are now ready.
ALSO,
BRIG MINNA,
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, and as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.

In continuation of the system of monthly auction sales, this company will offer, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange place, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of June next. They will be next such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty per cent on bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within 10 days thereafter, and the coal taken away within 30 days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional 30 days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton, within 10 days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will be charged on the balance due from the purchaser from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered over on the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year (Sundays excepted), requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, that cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, May 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

$2,000 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

$6,000 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

$6,525 $4-100 notes, due 23d August, 1860, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

$51,000 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds, Great Western Railroad Company.

102 shares Great Western Railroad Co., $100 each.

94 shares Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, $100 each.

$7,000 1st mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

1,120 shares, $100 each, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

$1,110 5-100 Certificate of Indebtedness, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

$25,825 50-100 1st mortgage bonds, Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company.

32 scrip shares Illinois Central Railroad Co., $100 each.

$25,100 canceled bond scrip, Illinois Cen. Railroad Co.

333 shares Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, $50 each (no common).

—— shares Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, $50 each (preferred).

$500 Real Estate 7 per cent. bonds Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.

Terms cash. Lists, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION—LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE CITY LOTS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On TUESDAY, May 19, 1863, at one o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises in Jersey City, 60 city lots, all of which may be considered among the most desirable in the city for business purposes and private residences, and present a fair opportunity for investment, the terms being remarkably easy, viz.: 5 per cent. and auctioneer's fee on day of sale, 10 per cent. on 8th day of June next, when a full warrantee deed will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Sale positive.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
belonging to the estate of the late WM. D. KENNEDY, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, 25th of May, 1863, by JAMES M. MILLER, viz., the unexpired lease, 8½ years, (without ground rent,) of the three story marble front building No. 69 Barclay-st., now rented at $1,700 per annum.

Also,
The three-story high basement dwelling-house No. 33 Hammond-st., in good order, having all the modern improvements.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE—PRIZE PROPERTY.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, 22d, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn; By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction steamer *Sunbeam* and her cargo, consisting of brandy, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs, salt, fish, &c.; also, her tackle and apparel, and everything on board belonging to said steamer. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
WELSH STEAM COAL AT AUCTION.—W. H. HOFFMAN, SON & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, May 19, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 111 Pearl-st., Hanover-square,

To be sold for the benefit of all concerned,)
760 tons Welsh steam Coal, as it now lies on board ship *Auckland*, at the Gunard Dock, Jersey City, where it can be seen at any time. W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the undersigned assignee, &c., of the late firm of Richmond & Hasbrouck, will sell at public auction, on the 19th day of May, 1863, at 12½ o'clock noon, at the salesrooms of Merchants' Exchange, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, all and singular the bills receivable, book accounts and claims of said late firm, outstanding, uncollected and held by him as assignee.

C. W. VANHORNE, Assignee, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS EXECUTOR OF W. EMILE FIELD, deceased, will in order to close the estate, sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling-house on the premises, in the village of Peekskill, the real estate of the said Field usually known as the CAPT. REQUA FARM, situated near the flourishing village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, the first stopping place of Railroad Express trains North. The place consists of about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FERTILE LAND,

on which is a great variety of fruit and shade-trees, and abounds in

ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES,

with unsurpassed views of the Bay, Highlands and surrounding country.

It is believed that for the number of its beautiful locations, the excellence of its soil, its proximity to schools and churches, conveniences to the River and Railroad, and the extent, variety and beauty of its prospect, this property presents inducements for purchase which are rarely offered.

The property is well adapted for division, being already intersected by avenues, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers on accommodating terms. The executor, before the day of public sale, will sell at private sale any portion that may be desired.

For information as to the property, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.; ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; D. F. CLAPP, Cashier of Westchester County Bank, Peekskill; or to the subscriber, at Croton Landing.

CYRUS FROST, Executor.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, HAS removed to No. 14 Pine-st., where he will give, as heretofore, SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS at private sale. Also, to AUCTION SALES of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., on liberal terms.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 103 Liberty-st.

Assignee's sale of book accounts, promissory notes, &c., of the late firm of Richmond & Hasbrouck, by order of E. W. Van Doren, Assignee, &c.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

135 Rucks Co. Lead	100	10 Mer. Fire Ins.	50
32 National Ins. Co.	37½	14 Central Park	100
13 Wash. Marine Ins.	100	300 Cairo City property	100
10 North Am. Ins. Co.	50	1000 Patterson Gas Co.	5
16 City Fire Ins. Co.	70	40 Gallatin Ins. Co.	50
10 B'k of Commerce	100	50 Grand-st. and Newtown Railroad	50
10 North Am. Ins. Co.	50		
19 N. Y. & M. Ins. Co.	100	10 Am. Ex. Bank	100

$1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$1,500 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent Bonds, due 1865.
Next regular sale, THURSDAY, May 21.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 52 William-st.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF
OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell at this MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, all the furniture and unique and recherche works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, pianoforte, parlor suits, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

P. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER-RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

By order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

1st-avenue, 2'th and 30th sts.—14 lots, being 8 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 28th and 30th sts., and eight lots in the rear of above, being four on each street.

1st-av., 29th and 30th sts.—10 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear.

Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st streets.

30th and 31st sts.—2 lots, 15 on the north side of 30th-st., and 11 on south side of 31st-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.

Avenue A, 57th and 58th sts.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 4 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th st.—16 lots, 8 on west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 59th-st., in rear of above.

Avenue A.—8 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts.

Also 6 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.—In lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th-sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th-st.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.

Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-street, the southern boundary of Central Park.

Every lot will be peremptorily sold.

Terms will be made known at sale.

Book maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD LINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE COLLECTION of Paintings, the property of the late Dr. Abbot, of Cairo, Egypt. By D. LEVERIDGE & CO., at the Derby Gallery (Front) on FRIDAY EVENING, May 21, at 7½ o'clock, by order of Executors. The valuable collection of Ancient Paintings, as above, among which will be found some very rare examples selected by the late Dr. Abbot from celebrated collections and to which we call the especial attention of connoisseurs, collectors and all interested in acquiring bona fide original pictures. The examples include

Gerard Dow.	Dietricy,	Van Bemmell,	
Holbein,	Lingelbach,	Brauwer,	
Rubens,	Vanloo,	Pietro de Cortoss,	
Elgnaul,	Wouvermans,	Ostade,	
Albert Durer,	Berghem,	Garofalo,	
Paola Veronese,	Cuyp,	Carracci,	
Vanderwerl,	Greuze,	Carlo Morrelle,	
Sardina,	Susserman,	Salvator Rosa	

In addition to the above we shall sell by order of the Executors, of Stephen M. Chester, several superb works of art, including a very magnificent picture of Murrillo, declared to be not only original but one of the finest specimens of the Master.

Vanderveldo,	Salvator Rosa,	Bartolomeo,
Rosa de Tivoli,	P. Van Wort,	Vandervelde.

These works will be on exhibition on and from Monday Evening until time of sale, and catalogues ready for delivery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SIXTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, part of which are in the immediate vicinity of CENTRAL PARK, and on BROADWAY, together with A VALUABLE WATER FRONT ON THE EAST RIVER, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the following described real estate:

BROADWAY—5 lots on southeast corner of Broadway and 42d-st.

BROADWAY—5 lots, bounded by Broadway, 9th-av., 63d and 64th sts.

AVENUE A—11 lots on the east side of Avenue A, between 54th and 55th sts.

AVENUE A—2 lots on the east side of Avenue A, entire front on the east side of 10th-av. and 54th-st., 2 lots southwest corner of 10th-av. and 55th-st.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST.—1 lot, with large gore lot on rear, on south side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST.—5 lots and 5 gore lots on the south side of 56th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

ELEVENTH-AV.—5 lots on southwest corner of 11th-av. and 55th-st. 1 lot on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 56th-st.

SEVENTY-SIXTH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Also, a valuable water front on the East River, extending from 54th to 55th sts.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
16 VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH avs., 75th and 76th sts., at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

THIRD-AVENUE.—1 lot west side, 77 feet 2 inches south of 75th-st.; 25 by 100 feet.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—1 lot east side, 77 feet 2 inches south of 76th-st.; 25 by 100 feet.

SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—3 lots north side of 75th-st., 175 feet east of 4th-av; each 25 by 102 feet 2

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED;
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of Dr. E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 38 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germans die Reforms, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and these who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of the complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings in venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to sufferers by which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.* Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. LEWIS'S PERUVIAN WAFERS ARE a well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and and symptom of secret disease, including secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected most surprising cures, not only in recent and most severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed until when an early application is made to Dr. Lewis for the cure of a certain disorder, frequently contracted in a moment of inebrity, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in more advanced and inveterate stages of secret infection, characterized by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in their use, without restraint in diet or exercise, will insure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. To be had only of the proprietor, Dr. LEWIS, No. 4 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway, New-York.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER PHYERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases anecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualification, he would call especial attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 84 Nassau-st.; Pastor House, and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

ADVICE TO LADIES, MARRIED OR SINGLE.—Where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift, which tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States and Notary—No. 8 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

As to right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Savings Banks, the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day, can secure bonds, to be delivered during the FIRST TWENTY DAYS of JULY, by a deposit of 10 per cent with the subscribers.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS'
BOUGHT, COLLECTED OR ADVANCED UPON.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,
NO. 13 WALL-ST.
Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordnance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy claims wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers on commission. Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of Indebtedness (old and new) constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cent. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.
These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.
The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The poll will be open at 11 A. M. and closed at 1 P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—AT AN ELECTION held on TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:
FOR DIRECTORS.
ANTHONY P. HALSEY, PETER V. KING,
CHAS. E. BILL, EZRA WHEELER,
E. BOONEN GRAVES, PHILETUS H. HOLT,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH, WILLIAM OOTHOUT,
JOSIAH LANE, GARDINER G. HOWLAND
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, JOHN N. BRADLEY,
JAMES H. BANKER.
For Inspectors of Election—W. Templeton Johnson, Henry R. Winthrop, Henry Oothout.
At a special meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. HALSEY having declined a reelection on account of ill-health, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JAMES H. BANKER, Esq., Vice-President. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
WM. S. HERRIMAN, ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT, ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RALSTON, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.
And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.
AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of this Company, in this City, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, at this Office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after the eighteenth (18th) day of May next, the United States Trust Company of New-York will act as Registrar of Transfers, and Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of New-York, as Transfer Agents, of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the ninth (9th) inst., to reopen at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the eighteenth inst. All transfers of stock will be made at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.
W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company is prepared to discount the payment of interest on their issue of $2,400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds.
On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent. discount for the period unexpired.
JOSEPH PRICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
New-York, May 11, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ALL classes, of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, are invited to meet at the Company's Transfer Office, No. 18 Exchange-place, Room No. 5, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, 3 P. M.
S. H. MEYER,
President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000 Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and Labels in cents. All kinds of BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'sy, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Jenkins, leaves New York, Wed'sy, July 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched
FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16. SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30. TUESDAY, July 21.
And at regular intervals thereafter.
FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN.....$30
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations.).....$30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.
SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. will dispatch the following first-class full-powered screw steamers
FROM NEW-YORK:
SIDON.....WEDNESDAY, June 10.
MARATHON.....WEDNESDAY, June 24.
KEOAR.....WEDNESDAY, July 8,
and every alternate Wednesday.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....$32 50
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency.
For Steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.
For freight and Cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, May 23.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
P. Adams, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for the above port. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received. Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 28 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. N. Gosse, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75. No freight received nor Bills lading signed after Friday.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 66 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON.
No 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte with dispatch.
The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. ASA BARNES, will sail on Thursday, May 7
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway.
Letters for Graytown will be received until Thursday noon.
JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....May 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....May 30
ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 20th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the AUSTRALASIAN, from 7 to 8 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail 3d June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well known Grove, having since the last season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th and reopen on the 25th inst.
By order of the Board.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.
PACIFIC BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
A. BUCK, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.
Total Assets over $325,000.
This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and all risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.
Eighty per cent of the profits annually divided in scrip bearing 6 per cent interest, while a liberal reduction on the premium will be made to those preferring mutual participation policies.
Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MAY 18.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
LAST APPEARANCE OF THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
CARD.—The Director begs to announce that the brief summer season of six nights having terminated, THIS (Monday) EVENING will be the last appearance of the company, and the
FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
on which occasion, Petrella's new and brilliantly successful Opera of "IONE" will be presented as a valedictory performance.
IONE.
(THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.)
IONE.....MADAME GUERRABELLA
Nidia, a slave.....Mlle. SULZER
Glauco, the Athenian.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern keeper.....Signor BIACHI
Salustio.....{ Patricians. }.....Signor RUBIO
Clodio.....{ Glauco's friends }.....HERR MULLER
Dirce, Ione's slave.....Mme. FICHER
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO
THE SALE OF TICKETS AND SEATS
commences this morning at the box office of the Academy; Reer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK
but one of the
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.
In obedience to the
PUBLIC WISH,
Manifested on unmistakably by the
DENSELY CROWDED
and
BRILLIANTLY FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,
which nightly assemble to witness her
WONDERFUL IMPERSONATION
of her
ORIGINAL CHARACTER
of the
JEWISH MAIDEN,
The new play
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
adapted and arranged expressly for
MISS BATEMAN,
by Augustus J. Daly, Esq. which has achieved such
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS,
will be repeated
EVERY EVENING
this week.
MISS BATEMAN
Will be supported by a most powerful company, among whom are the excellent artists, R. L. Shewell, Mr. J. Metcullough, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. C. H. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lauergan, Mrs. H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Skerrett.
Original and beautiful scenery by Mr. J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes by Mons. Phillips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
BOX BOOK OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock

THE CONCERT OF MAY 6,
COMPLIMENTARY TO THE CHOIR
OF THE
MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
assisted by
Mrs. Kemptoe, Mr. H. Appy,
Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Berge,
Mr. T. C. Campbell, Mr. N. C. Burnap,
will be repeated at the
MISSION CHAPEL,
34-av., between 30th and 31st sts.,
MONDAY EVENING, May 18, 1863.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door.
Tickets purchased for previous concert will be available.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
Mr. DE CORDOVA
will deliver his celebrated humorous Poem
BROADWAY,
in aid of the funds of the United Boards Relief Association,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at usual places.

ON EXHIBITION,
R. GIGNOUX'S
"THE ALPS BY SUNRISE,"
At Goupil's Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

THE CONCERT OF MAY 6 WILL BE REpeated at the Mission Chapel of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, 34-av., between 30th and 31st sts., THIS (Monday) EVENING. Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the door. Tickets purchased for the previous concert will be available.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, May 18, 1863, trains will leave 26th-st. depot—
For Albany—1, 7:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and all stations North to Chatham, Chatham Centre, Kinderhook and Schodack, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for all points West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points North.
For Croton Falls—7:15 A. M., stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—6, 8:15 P. M., from White-st. depot.
For Dover Plains—4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and all stations North to Dover.
For Williamsbridge—7:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Albany—9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge.
Dover Plains—5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations North of and at White Plains.
Croton Falls—5 P. M., stopping at all stations.
White Plains—6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Williamsbridge—5:20 A. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Continued from First Page.

Macon as possible. and two volunteer scouts, (private Posy, of the Second Iowa, and private Parker, of the Sixth Illinois,) who had offered to do the work, backed out at last from the perilous undertaking. Believing it to be very important that a feint should be made toward Macon, and no one appearing willing to do it, Col. Prince—soon after starting on this morning of April 22—offered the work to Capt. Forbes, of Company B, Seventh Illinois.

Capt. Forbes, whose command numbered only 35 men and officers, gladly accepted it, though knowing that, in order to rejoin his regiment, he would have to repulse any force which might be following, and march at least 50 miles further than the rest of the command, besides running great risk of being captured, as it was not known what force might be at Macon, nor what force might be following. He was instructed that if a force should be at Macon, he was to try and cross the Okanoxubee River, and move toward Decatur, in Newton County, by the shortest route. The gallant Captain proceeded on his perilous journey, and his Colonel says he feared he would never see him again; although he knew that he would accomplish all that could be done by human bravery and prudence.

Before marching this day (the 22d) Capt. Graham, with one battalion, was detailed to burn a Confederate shoe manufactory near Starkville. He succeeded in destroying several thousand pairs of boots and shoes, also hats and a large quantity of leather; besides capturing a Quartermaster from Port Hudson, who was getting supplies for his regiment. The two regiments—the Sixth Illinois in advance—passed through the little village of Louisville at 7½ P. M., and camped ten miles below the latter place at 1 o'clock A. M. of the 23d. The distance marched this day was fifty-seven miles, over the most terrible roads that can be imagined.

The march of the 22d was terrible, because the swamps of the Okanoxubee River were overflowed. After moving four miles south of Louisville, they marched a distance of night miles through a swamp. On each side of the road were enormous trees, and the water was, everywhere, from three to four feet deep; with every few hundred yards, a mire hole in which frequently, for a few moments, man and horse were lost to view. The Seventh Illinois being in the rear, found these holes almost impassable, from the action of the large body of cavalry which had preceded them, and they were compelled to leave drowned some twenty noble animals, whose strength was not equal to such an emergency. The men so dismounted removed their saddles, placed them on some other led beasts, and pushed onwards cheerfully.

23d.—They broke camp at 7 o'clock A. M., crossed the Pearl River at 4½ P. M., and took refreshments at Squire Payan's.

A glance at the map will show the importance of Pearl River. Knowing it to be quite high from heavy rains, and aware also that as rebel scouts had preceded them, it was of the utmost consequence to secure Pearl River Bridge, Col. Prince, who was in advance with the Seventh Illinois, pushed forward with energy, and, by very fast riding, succeeded in getting to the bridge and driving away a picket, before they had time to tear up more then a few planks, which were replaced in a few minutes. The gallant Colonel devoutly speaks of this as one of the many instances in which a divine Providence seemed to be shielding them, during their whole perilous journey; for the destruction of this bridge would have been, in all probability, fatal to the whole expedition.

At 10 o'clock P. M. Col. Blackburn, of the Seventh Illinois, was sent forward with 200 men to Decatur, which place he passed through it 4 A. M., (of the 24th,) and captured two trains of cars and two locomotives at Newton Station, at 7 o'clock. The rest of the command arrived at 9 o'clock. The bridges and trestles were found burned six miles each side of the station, 75 prisoners captured and paroled, two warehouses full of commissary stores utterly destroyed by fire, and also four carloads of ammunition, mostly for heavy artillery. The bridges, &c., on the east side of the station were destroyed by the Second battalion of the Sixth Illinois, under Major M. H. Starr. The whole command left Newton at 11 A. M. of the 24th, and marched through Garlandsville to the plantation of Mr. Bender, about twelve miles from Newton, where they encamped. The distance traversed on the 23d and 24th was eighty miles, and all this without scarcely halting.

25th.—They left camp at Barnes's at 8 A. M., and encamped for the night on Dr. Doar's plantation, eight miles east of Raleigh. It was at this place they were unhappily compelled to leave two or three soldiers, who were unable to travel further. The distance marched this day was about 20 miles.

26th.—They left camp at sunrise, passed through Raleigh at 8 o'clock A. M., crossed Strong River, near Westville, and fed at Mrs. Smith's plantation, near Strong River Bridge. The distance marched was 41 miles.

27th.—Col. Prince left Mrs. Smith's with 200 men at 1 A. M., and arrived at the Georgetown Ferry at daylight. The rest of the command came up and crossed during the day. Col. Prince immediately proceeded with 200 men to Hazlehurst, cut the telegraph wires, destroyed a number of cars, four of them loaded with ammunition.

Although Col. Prince had marched his regiment 41 miles—during a large portion of the time through drenching rain—he firmly believed that as the citizens were arming themselves and the news about them was flying in all directions, it was a matter of life and death that Pearl River should be crossed, and the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad reached without any delay whatever. He therefore obtained permission from Col. Garrison to move directly forward, with 200 picked men of his regiment, to secure the ferry across Pearl River before the enemy should be able to destroy it. The distance to the river was 13 miles, and from there to Hazlehurst's Station was 12 miles. The remainder of the two regiments were to come forward as soon as they were sufficiently rested.

Col. Prince started with the 200 at 1 A. M., and reached the bank of the river before daylight, when, contrary to his information, the flatboat was upon the opposite side of the river. Not daring to call out, he spoke to a volunteer, who, with a powerful horse, undertook to swim the river; but the rapidity of the swollen stream carried him below the landing, where there was a quicksand, and he barely returned to shore with his life.

A few moments later a man came down from the house toward the river, and, in true North Caroline accent, asked, in a careless way, if we wanted to cross: to which he got a reply—in a very capital imitation of his twang—that a few of them did want to go across, and that it seemed harder to wake up his nigger ferryman than to catch the d—d conscripts. The proprietor took the bait, apologised for the detention and woke up his ferryman, who immediately brought over the boat, which thenceforward became the property of Uncle Sam—the proprietor all the while believing he was lavishing his attentions on the First regiment of Alabama cavalry, fresh from Mobile! The breakfast given to the Alabama Colonel that morning was highly relished and appreciated, but too much time was not spent over it, and the importance of speed was clearly proved, only *half an hour* afterwards, when they caught a courier flying to the ferry with the news that the Yankees were coming, and that all the ferries were to be immediately destroyed.

At Huzlehurst Station, Col. Prince succeeded in capturing a large number of cars, four or five being loaded with shell and ammunition, and others with army stores. The whole of this property was utterly destroyed.

And here comes one of the most amusing episodes of this whole affair. Capt. Forbes, who, it will be remembered, had been sent to Macon, from near Starkville, rejoined the command just as they had all crossed Pearl River. Having been unable to take Macon, he followed their trail to Newton, where he was informed that they had gone to Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. He followed on to that place, and marched with his 300 brave into town, where he found [illegible] just getting off the cars. He promptly raised a flag of truce, and boldly rode forward, demanding the surrender of the place, in the name of Col. Grierson.

The commanding rebel officer—Col. Goodwin—asked one hour to consider the proposition, and wished to know where Capt. Forbes would be at that time. The Captain answered that he would go back with the reply to the reserve—which he did pretty rapidly, after having shrewdly ascertained the strength of the enemy. It is not known whether Enterprise ever surrendered or not, nor whether the rebel Colonel is still trying to find the "reserve" to make his penitent bow,—but one thing certain is that Capt. Forbes, with his little squad of 35 men, did not intend to take those 3,000 rebels prisoners—*that time at least*—and was laughing in his sleeve many miles off while those Enterprise-ing people were trembling in their boots—*id est* if, at the present fabulous price of leather, they had any boots to tremble in.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 28th, in the depth of its consternation and chegrin, treats this ridiculous *sell* with the most absurd and amusing gravity. "The only thing satisfactorily explained," says the oracular *Register*, "is that they ran away from Enterprise as soon as they heard that 'Old Blizzard' was about." The *Register* little thought that it was only thirty-five brave fellows whom its terrified imagination had converted into "1,500 Yankees."

The Sixth and Seventh Illinois, under command of Col. Grierson, left Hazlehurst at 7 P. M., (the Sixth Illinois in advance,) passed through Gallatin and encamped near that place. A 32-pounder rifled Parrott gun, with 1,400 pounds of powder, was here captured, *en route* to Grand Gulf. The distance traveled this day was 37 miles.

28th.—They left camp at 7 o'clock. Al Hardgrove's, Companies A, H, F and M were detailed, under command of Capt. Trafton, to proceed to Bahala and destroy the railroad and transportation. The Sixth Illinois had a skirmish with some rebel cavalry, near Union Church, in which two of the enemy were wounded, and some prisoners taken. They camped at Union Church. Distance marched that day thirty miles.

They left camp at sunrise. Capt. Trafton's battalion had come in at 4 A. M., having travelled some 30 miles more than the rest of the command, and having had several skirmishes, in which, without any loss, they captured about 30 prisoners. Again directing their course toward the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, at Brookhaven, the Seventh Illinois, in advance, charged into the place, burned depôt, cars, bridges, &c., and captured and paroled 201 prisoners. They encamped six miles southwest of the town. The people were much terrified by the idea that the whole town would be burned, but when they found all private property perfectly undisturbed, they seemed to entertain a very different opinion of the Yankees to what they did only a few hours previously. This diffusion of light and truth is, in reality, the vital point in which our advancing armies are striking down this rebellion. They marched 25 miles this day.

30th.—They left camp at sunrise, the Sixth Illinois in advance. They burned the depot, bridges and cars in the railroad at Bogue Chito; left that place at 10 A. M., burning all bridges and trestles between there and Summit, where they arrived at 5 P. M., and again burnt several cars and a large amount of Government property in the last locality. They encamped southwest of Summit, after marching over a distance of 28 miles.

May 1st.—They left camp at daylight, and proceeding in a southwesterly direction through the woods—without regard to roads—came into the Clinton and Osyka road, near a bridge four miles northeast of Wall's Post-office. About 80 of the enemy were lying in ambush near the bridge. Lieut.-Col. Blackburn, unfortunately with more bravery than discretion, proceeded across the bridge at the head of the scouts and of Company G, Seventh Illinois. He was seriously wounded in the thigh, and slightly in the hand. Col. Prince immediately caused his men to dismount, to skirmish the enemy out of the bushes, and, with the assistance of Capt. Smith's battery, soon put them to flight.

This affair at the bridge detained the column but a few minutes. They marched all night, and crossed the Amite River about 10 o'clock P. M., without opposition—the picket being asleep. They had marched forty miles this day.

May 2d.—They marched again early in the morning, and the Sixth Illinois, being in advance, surprised and burned a rebel camp at Sandy Creek Bridge. At this point the Seventh Illinois was ordered in advance, and, at about 9 o'clock A. M., as a crowning glory to this most extraordinary series of adventures, captured 42 of Stewart's Mississippi Cavalry on Comite River, including their Colonel.

This noble band of toil-worn heroes arrived at Baton Rouge about noon of May 2, where their triumphal entry created a furore of joyful excitement that will not cease till it has thrilled every loyal heart upon this continent—aye, every heart that loves liberty and human bravery, through the civilized world.

Some idea of the pluck and endurance of these men can be gleaned from the fact that during the last thirty hours—in which they had ridden eighty miles, fought two or three skirmishes, destroyed bridges, camps, equipages, &c.; swam a river and captured forty-two prisoners and quantities of horses,—they had scarcely halted at all, and went through these terrific exertions, *without food for man or beast!* During the last night it was observed that nearly the entire column—worn out almost beyond human endurance—were fast asleep upon horseback; except when the sharp report of a carbine told of the heedlessness of the enemy. And all this was rendered without one word of murmur or complaint from any lip, either of officers or privates.

The names of the officers of this heroic band, whose deeds should be held up for the present and future generations to learn and emulate, are as follows:

SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS,

LIEUT.-COL. REUBEN LOOMIS COMMANDING.

M. H. Starr, Major.
C. W. Whitsit, Major.
A. B. Aghew, Assistant Surgeon.
A. D. Pierce, Captain, Company A.
W. W. Peterson, First Lieutenant, Company B.
J. D. Angley, Captain, Company C.
C. A. Hazard, First Lieutenant, Company C.
J. Coker, Captain, Company D.
J. U. Daily, First Lieutenant, Company D.
Lewis B. Allen, Second Lieutenent, Company D.
John Lynch, Captain, Company E.
Edward Ball, First Lieutenant, Company E.
H. W. Steward, Second Lieutenant, Company E.
W. G. Sloan, Captain, Company F.
W. H. Dove, First Lieutenant, Company F.
G. W. Newell, Second Lieutenant, Company F.
W. D. Gloss, Captain, Company G.
Samuel L. Marshall, Captain, Company H.
Daniel M. Manding, First Lieutenant, Company H.
D. L. Grimes, First Lieutenant, Company K.
J. M. Bones, Second Lieutenant, Company K.
Firth Charlesworth, Captain, Company L.
J. W. Hughes, First Lieutenant, Company L.
J. B. Smith, Captain, Company K, battery.
W. O. Stephenson, Second Lieutenant, Company K.

The following is the roster of the Seventh Illinois regiment:

Edward Prince, Colonel.
Wm. Blackburn, Lieutenant Colonel,
Geo. A. Root, Adjutant.
Capt. Charles Hunting, Co. A.
Capt. H. C. Forbes, Co. B.
Capt. W. H. Reynolds, Co. D.
Acting Maj. John M. Graham, Co. E.
Acting Maj. Geo. W. Trafton, Co. G.
Capt. Milton L. Webster, Co. H.
Capt. Asa W. McDonald, Co. F.
Capt. Wm. Ashmead, Co. I.
Capt. Joseph R. Herring, Co. K.
Capt. S. A. Epperson, Co. L.
Capt. B. C. F. Johnson, Co. M.
First Lieut. J. t. La Grays, Co. A.
Second Lieut. D. V. Kay, Co. A.
Wm. Cousmond, First Lieutenent, Company B.
Jos. O. Kane, Second Lieutenent, Company B.
Stephen Richardson, Second Lieutenant, Co. B.
Bradshaw, First Lieutenant, Company D.
Miles Wily, First Lieutenant, Company E.
J. M. Caldwell, Second Lieutenant, Company E.
Charles Lee, First Lieutenant, Company F.
James Breeze, Second Lieutenant, Company F.
James M. Gaston, First Lieutenant, Company G.
Wm. Stiles, Second Lieutenant, Company G.
Samuel A. Fitch, Second Lieutenant, Company H.
James Maxwell, First Lieutenant, Company K.
W. W. Porte, First Lieutenent, Company L.
Charles Stoll, First Lieutenant, Company M.
Henry Nicholson, Second Lieutenant, Company M.

The only casualties and losses among them, which we have to deplore, are the following, all of the Seventh Illinois:

Lieut.-Col. Blackburn, Seventh Illinois—seriously wounded in thigh, and in head slightly.
Q. M. S. Richard W. Surby—flesh wound in thigh.
Sergt.-Maj. Augustus Lesseur—left as nurse.
Corp. Douglass, Co. A—left as nurse.
Private Wm. Buffington, Co. B—killed.
Corp. Charles Martin, Co. B—wounded in arm.
Frank Enloe, Co. E—left sick.
Thomas Chandler, Co. E—left (intoxicated.)
Sergt. James M. Vaughan, Co. F—left wounded near Union Church.
Felix W. Arnold, Co. F—left at Greensborough.
John Venters, Co. G—left at Louisville.
Wm. Roy, Co. G—wounded seriously.
Rose M. Hughes, Co. G—wounded seriously.
Sergt. Geo. Smith, Co. G—left as nurse.

NEMO.

FOUR DAES LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Important Speech of Minister Adams to a Trades Union Deputation.

The Speech Approved by the London Press.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Inman steamer *City of New York*, Capt. Kennedy, which left Liverpool at noon on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th inst., arrived here at 12 o'clock last night.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool about 10 P. M., on the 3d inst.

The *Bavaria* arrived at Southampton on the evening of 11th inst.

The *Isis* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 5th.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown about 5 P. M., on the 5th inst.

The *Hibernian* arrived off Greencastle (below Londonderry) on the night of the 5th.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

SPEECH BY MR. ADAMS TO THE TRADES UNIONISTS.

On the 2d inst. a deputation of Tradea Unionists waited upon Mr. Adams, the American Minister, to present the address recently adopted at a public meeting of that body, sympathizing with the North, and applauding President Lincoln for his emancipation policy. Mr. Baight introduced the deputation, and made a few pertinent remarks. Speeches were also made by several members of the deputation.

Mr. Adams having expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing so numerous a deputation of working men before him said:

Gentlemen: I accept with pleasure the duty you have imposed upon me in receiving your address to Mrr Lincoln. Representing as as I do, my country in England, you must be aware that I stand outside all local questions: therefore it is not my province to express dissatisfaction or satisfaction with those persons in England who express their opinions upon America. If there were any in this country who put a harsh construction on the conduct of the American Government it is not my place to find fault or my right to criticise. It is my duty, however, to accept from the representatives of any body of Englishmen the favorable sentiments towards the Government I represent and to reciprocate the frank, manly and independent spirit in which they have been tendered. I understand, gentlemen, you attend here as representing large bodies of workingmen, who advocate and uphold the rights of labor, and it is therefore but natural you should look with dislike upon any parties in whatever countries they may exist who infringe on those rights. You perceive that in the struggle now going on an attempt is made to establish a government on the destruction of the rights of labor—a government of physical power to take away the rights of labor. It is a question above all local rights; it is a general principle, and, therefore, though taking place in a foreign country, you have a right to express your opinion thereon. I accept the duty you impose on me with great pleasure, the more so as you have taken advantage of the occasion to speak on the question of war. I agree with your views. With two nations of the same race, of the same high spirit, both feeling proud of their superiority on the ocean under present circumstances it would be indeed surprising if something should not spring up on that ocean which might occasion collision. I concur with you, gentlemen, as to the great forbearance which ought to be exhibited by both countries in construing the actions of each other. I trust that in spite of all that has occurred, there is in the Government of each country a sufficient sense of responsibility, which will induce them to maintain friendly relations with each other.

There must naturally be a feeling of pride, of fear lest one nation should appear to refrain from properly resenting what it might deem to be an offence, and in this lies the great danger. I feel confident, however, that if the two peoples of the two Government would speak together in the same sense, in the same frank and unreserved terms as you have spoken to me this evening, all fear of any collissions would be at an end. (Hear, hear.) I can assure you that, notwithstanding the speeches of some of my countrymen, notwithstanding the writings in some American journals, there is no nation under the sun for which America entertains a greater regard then England, and if the real sentiments of the people of each country can be clearly established to each other, I shall have no fear of their coming into collision. [Cheers.] I believe, gentlemen, you have taken the right course to produce this desirable understanding, and I shall undertake with great pleasure the duty of at once transmitting your address to President Lincoln." [Cheers.]

The London *Times* looks upon Mr. Adams' speech as most reasonable and timely. "A good many words may pass," says the *Times*, "without leading to blows, and as we are confident that neither Englishmen nor Americans have the least wish to go to war with each other, we look forward without mistrust to that mutual forbearance on the part of their Government, which Mr. Adams so wisely invokes. We must submit to certain interruptions in our trade, in deference to the rights of a belligerent. The Americans must tolerate some shortcomings on our part, in consideration of the difficulties of a neutral. We can assure them, if they need the assurance, that a single violation of our neutrality would ever occur without the regret of the Government and the deprecation of the public, but such offences cannot be easily prevented."

In another editorial the *Times* shows reasons why England must put the most favorable construction possible on the proceedings of the Federal cruisers.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

In the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on the 4th inst., a letter was read from the Foreign Office, dated the 15th April, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Foreign Enlistment act, and stating that Her Majesty's Government cannot, on consideration, see how any improvement can be made in that act. Mr. Kino moved that the Chamber express its hope that in case further experience beyond the escape of the *Alabama* shall show that the Foreign Enlistment Act is not sufficient for the accomplishment of its object in which British interests are so deeply involved, immediate steps would be taken to remedy the deficiency before precedents should grow up which might seriously embarrass England whenever she might be engaged in war. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

THE COTTON TRADE,

The opinion gains ground that the improvement in the Cotton Trade lately has been considerable, and it is observable in the manufacturing districts that a greater number of chimneys are smoking.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Commons on the 4th inst., Mr. Peacock gave notice that on the 8th inst., he should call attention to the case of the *Sea Queen*, for Matamoras, and ask why a certain dispatch was suppressed.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. Maguire said that the American flag had been hauled down on the Island of Sombrero during the stay of Her Majesty's steamship *Phaeton* there. It was not true that this island had been discovered by the Americans ten years ago, for it had long been part of the British possessions in the Carribean Sea. It had been settled by a party of Americans working a mine there, and the Captain of the *Phaeton* was unwilling, whilst he stayed there, to recognize that occupation. There had been no correspondence.

Mr. Gladstone made a powerful speech in defence of his proposition to extend the income tax to charitable institutions, but afterward, admitting that the House was against the proposition, he withdrew it in the midst of loud cheers.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the House during the proceedings for the first time.

In the House of Commons on the 5th inst., Mr. Layard, in response to Lord R. Cecil, made some explanation as to the mails on board the steamer *Peterhoff*, and the promise of the American Government that they should be delivered up.

Lord Hathaton, formerly a prominent politician, and at one time Chief Secretary for Ireland, died on the 4th inst., aged 73 years.

FRANCE.

Politics unimportant. The *Moniteur* denies the rumor that the Prince of Wales is expected on a visit to the Emperor.

On the Paris Bourse on the 5th, the 3 ₱ cent. rentes closed at 69.90.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 7.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived off Cowes this morning.

The steamship *Louisiana*, from New-York, passed Queenstown for Liverpool to-day.

CRACOW, Friday, March 7.

Numerous arrests, including many noblemen, have been made in this City and the Province of Posen.

Osinski, after a successful encounter with the Russians on the 5th, occupied Donbrowe.

The peasants in Podlachia, are paying rents to revolutionary agents for the support of the insurrection.

MADRID, Wednesday, May 6.

A royal decree was read to-day in Congress, suspending the sittings of the Cortes. Rumors of ministerial modifications are unfounded.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English Funds had been buoyant, but on the 5th there was a slight reaction, and Consols declined ¼, closing at 93¾.

Money was rather more in demand.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 6—A. M.

Cotton—The market has been active, and prices have advanced ⅛d.@⅛d. ₱ lb., since Friday last. The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 25,000 bales, including 13,000 to speculators and exporters.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was a good inquiry and a buoyent tone, yesterday, and prices for both cloth and yarn showed an advance on the week ranging from ⅛d. to ¼d. ₱ lb.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Byland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report, Flour neglected and generally 6d. ₱ bbl. cheaper. Extra State, 22s.@12s. 6d. Wheat is very limited demand and in most instances 2d.@3d. ₱ central lower. Red Western 9s 3d.@9s. 6d. Southern 9s. 6d.@9s. 10d. White Western 10s.@10s. 4d. Southern 10s. 6d.@11s. 3d. Corn freely offered at 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. for mixed.

Provisions.—The same authorities and Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co. report Beef in moderate demand and steady for the better sorts. Pork steady at 57s. 6d. for prime Eastern. Bacon very quiet and prices show symptoms of giving way.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs flat, but without material change. Sugar unaltered. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice firm. Tallow dull; Y. C. 42s. 9d. Linseed oil, 43s. 9d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 7.

The Cotton Market is firm, with an upward tendency, but quotations are unchanged. The sales on Wednesday and to-day (Thursday) foot up 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters.

The Provision Market is dull, and unchanged.

The Produce Market is steady, and unchanged.

LONDONDERRY, Thursday, May 7.

Consols close at 93¾@93¾ for money.

Erie shares 47½@48½.

Illinois Central shares 42@44 discount.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Rebel Prisoners Sent North from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, May 16.

Seventy-nine rebel prisoners, including one Colonel and one Captain, were sent North to-day. Dr. Cheatham and family also left for Alton, to remain during the war. Twenty-five rebel families have been sent South by Brig.-Gen. J. F. Woon, who assumed command of Nashville this morning. The river is still falling. There are four feet of water on the shoals.

Maj. Kremmeniel, the rebel Van Dorn's Adjutant, has been appointed Confederate Adjutant-General of Missouri, with rank of Brigadier-General. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the United States cavalry.

GEN. SCHENCK'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture and Recapture of Rebel Cavalry.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 17.

On Friday night a company of United States Cavalry was surprised and captured at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. Maj.-Gen. Schenck, on being informed by telegraph of the disaster, immediately ordered Gen. Milroy to send out a force to intercept and attack the rebels. On the night of the same day Gen. Milroy telegraphed the following:

WINCHESTER, Saturday, May 16—11:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Schenck:

The Federal cavalry captured at Charlestown were recaptured by detachments of Virginia and Pennsylvania cavalry, under Capt. Veit, this afternoon, about 3 o'clock, at Piedmont Station, in Fauquier County. We also captured 40 rebels and a corresponding number of horses. Two rebels were killed. I regret to add that we lost Capt. Veit and one Sergeant. Our cavalry recaptured one Federal Lieutenant and 50 privates and their horses. Maj. Adams, of the First New-York Cavalry, who arrived after the recapture, is still in pursuit of the rebels. The Virginia and Pennsylvania cavalry, who made the recapture, were sent out by me yesterday.

(Signed,) R. H. MILROY, Major-General.

A telegram since received from Gen. Kelly, dated Grafton, Va., May 17, states that a company of militia, of Barbour County, have just come in with 17 of Imboden's men, captured in that county, who had straggled behind the retreating column to steal horses, &c.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners from Port Gibson.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 17.

The steamer *Taylor* arrived to-day with several hundred prisoners, captured at Port Gibson, Miss. They proceeded immediately to Alton.

(Advertisement.)

Statesmen require a well-balanced intellect, to see through public measures; high broad heads, to make them disinterested and seek the people's good. Examinations with charts by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flord's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only materi.. which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 41 | Sun sets..... 7 12 | Moon sets... 8 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 14 | Gov. Island.. 9 03 | Hell Gate..10 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 17.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool May 8, via Queenstown 7th, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and passengers, to John G. Dale.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Massurier, Havana May 9, via Nassau May 12, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunerd.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool April 20, with with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Tapscott & Co. April 25, at 5 P. M., lat. 47 46, lon. 46 50, was suddenly surrounded by drift ice, and the pack ice close aboard; tacked ship, and stood E. S. E., the wind from S., and hazy, and for six days were more or less entangled in the ice, the wind from S. most of the time, with fog. May 1, spoke Br. ship John Parker, from Liverpool for Quebec. May 2, spoke Br. ship Wm. Bishop, for Montreal. Both ships had been in the ice. May 4, at daylight, the wind N., the fog blew away, when icebergs and field ice were visible as far as the eye could see from the mast-head, with an occasional opening tending to the westward, one of which the ship passed through in company with some 20 ships, and at 11½ A. M. was clear of the ice. May 6, in lat. 45 10, lon. 48 42, was spoken by a Br. brig, bound to Quebec, which had been in the ice. Did not hear the name.

Ship Hemisphere, (Br., of Liverpool,) George, Liverpool April 6, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had six deaths, infants. April 28, lat. 44 50, lon. 57 30, in a thick fog; fell in with large quantities of field ice, and was detained by it, and has received some slight damage by coming in collision with it. When the fog cleared away saw 11 ships in the ice. Same day, spoke Br. ship Clio, which had been in the ice 5 ds. April 30, lat. 43 10, lon. 47 50, fell in with the ice again, and was detained two days. Same day, spoke Br. ship Austria, for Quebec, which had been in the ice 5 ds., and had received some damage.

Ship Ann E. Thompson, (of Bath,) Simpson, Cardiff 43 ds., with coal to H. H. Thompson. May 2, lat. 45 30, lon. 49, came in collision with an unknown ship; carried away forechains and lost the anchor off the bow. Did not learn what damage the other ship received, or who she was.

Ship Banahee, (Br.,) Morse, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Omega, Morse, Messina April 1—passed Gibraltar April 18—with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. April 24, lat. 37 55, lon. 22 45, spoke Fr. bark Victor Americus, from Pondicherry for Marseilles, 145 ds. out, and supplied her with provisions.

Bark Ganesee, McIntire, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. May 13, lat. 33 18, lon. 76 15 30, spoke brig Ionic, of Portland, from Cardenas for Portland.

Bark Forerunner, (Br., of Shields,) Falkner, Newport, Eng., 39 ds., with coal to J. O. Baker.

Bark Milton, Bradford, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to Wakeman & Dimon.

Bark Indian Belle, (Br., of Annapolis, N. S.,) Teuney, Oporto 29 ds., with corkwood to H. D. Brocaman & Co.

Brig Texal, (Dutch,) Hinbert, Amsterdam 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. In lat. 43 02, lon. 50, saw a number of icebergs.

Brig Scotland, (of Hartford,) Francis, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Elisha Smith, of Hartford. Sld. in co. with bark John Benson, of New-York.

Brig Thomas Owen, Pettingill, Nuevitas May 6, with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Sld in co. with brig Judge Hathaway, Cunningham, for New-York. May 14, lat. 35 25, lon. 74 30, passed a large can buoy No. 29.

Brig Soko, (Aus.,) Glavich, Antwerp 47 ds., with mdse. to Holmboe & Balchen. Had some heavy weather. Frm. April 28 to May 8, on the Banks, saw large quantities of drift ice and icebergs.

Brig Maria, (Hanov.,) Jongehloed, Cardiff 53 ds., with coal to order.

Brig N. Stowers, (of Boston,) Shute, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Tangier, Russell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary and Susan, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Albury Harbor Island 6 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Castillian, Belatty, Choptank River 5 ds., with timber to Westley Smith.

Schr. Carlton Jayne, Jayne, Delaware City, with coal for Fall River, and proceeded.

Schr. Planet, (of N.) Wilson, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Almira, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Francis Elleo, Clark, Calais, with lumber to G. Beardman.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset, in ballast.

Schr. Trader, ——, Rockland 8 ds., with lime.

Schr. Niagara, Hayes, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Clark, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Valhalla, Laud, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. W. McCobb, Cole, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Tennessee, Wooster, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. S. B. Buckingham, Skinner, Hartford 2 ds.

Schr. Frolic, Kennedy, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford 2 ds.

Schr. Brave, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. M. H. Read, Kelley, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Small, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Flyaway, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Eva, Tourgee, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Amelia, Russell, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. John R. Eglinton, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Cornelie, James, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. J. McPhee, Townsend, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Catharine, Smith, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remington, Providence, mdse.

WIND—Sunset, S., and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 17.—Arr. barks Orlando, Sierra Leone; Modena, New-Orleans; Constantine, Marseilles; Mary Broughton, Surinam; John Ayllo, Cardenas; brigs Alfred, Buenos Ayres; Edward, Port Paix; schrs. E. C. Howard, New-Orleans; Alma, (prize,) Bermuda, via New Inlet. Spoken, May 15, lat. 39 25, lon. 70 40, frigate St. Lawrence, and U. S. bark Ethan Allen, from Pensacola for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

American Union—brig, bound N., was seen, May 14, lat. 37, lon. 74 20.

Delta—brig, for Portland, May 14, lat. 40 48, lon. 69 15, with potatoes to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Evening Star—ship, bound E., April 18, lat. 37 55, lon. 0 15.

Elizabeth Ann—Br. ship, from Colombo for London, April 27, lat. 42 20, lon. 30 58.

Preston—Br. bark, of and for Liverpool, from Foo Chow Foo, April 22, lat. 13 48, lon. 20 55.

Philippa—Br. bark, from London for St. John, N. B., May 1, lat. 42 33, lon. 43 42.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 5, brigs Resolute, Gray, Idg.; Urana, Coombs, do., Eliza Thomson, Ward, dischg; schrs. Maria Hall, Bartlett, do.; Clara T. Holmes, Cook, do.

ITEM CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Arrived from New-York—5th, Patrick Henry, at Deal.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
OF THE EFFICACY OF
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES!

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the Press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME PANEGYRICS put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object it is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time SPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject, to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED or

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3635. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS

His Capture of Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi.

The Communications of Vicksburgh in His Possession.

Battles at Raymond and at Mississippi Springs.

The Rebels Twice Badly Defeated.

Jackson Captured by a Flank Movement.

Our Forces on the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 18.

The following was received to-day at the headquarters of the army:

MEMPHIS, May 17, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Papers of the 14th, from Vicksburgh and Jackson, report that GRANT defeated GREGG' brigade at Raymond, on Tuesday, the 12th. The rebel loss is admitted in the papers at 700.

The next day GREGG was reinforced by Gen. W. H. T. WALKER, of Georgia, when he was attacked at Mississippi Springs, and driven toward Jackson on Thursday.

A telegram from Canton says that "the Federals had taken Jackson from the east" probably by a cavalry movement.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON arrived at Jackson on the 13th, and went out towards Vicksburgh with three brigades. He must have been west of Jackson when the capture was made by our forces.

The force which Gen. GRANT fought—viz., GREGG' brigade—was from Port Hudson, and WALKER'S was from Jordan.

Every horse fit for service in Mississippi is claimed by the rebel Government, to mount their troops.

GRANT has struck the railroad near Edwards Station. S. A. HURLBUT, Major-General.

MURFREESBORO, Sunday, May 17—10 P. M.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 16th says:

Gen. GRANT has taken Jackson, Miss. He took it after a hard day's fighting.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 14.

Jackson, Miss., is occupied by the Federals. We fought all day, but could not hold the city.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

CAIRO, Monday, March 16.

The latest dates from Gen. GRANT'S army through National channels, are to the 11th inst., via Milliken's Bend, 14th.

Gens. LOGAN and OSTERHAUS were marching toward Jackson, driving BOWEN, with a force reported at 15,000, before them, while Gen. GRANT was marching upon the Black River, and expecting to engage PEMBERTON at the bridge over that stream. PEMBERTON'S force was estimated at 50,000, and were said to be strongly intrenched near the bridge. A great battle there is imminent.

The health of the army is better than ever before.

The rebels, 300 strong, with two or three pieces of artillery, fired into the steamer *Warner*, 15 miles above Greenville, on Thursday, killing two and wounding four men. The fire was returned and several rebels killed.

THE BATTLE AT RAYMOND.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 15th, has the following:

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, May 12.

The enemy yesterday advanced with a column of 12,000 men upon Raymond, Miss., where Gen. GREGG had 4,100 infantry, a few cavalry, and no artillery. Skirmishing began at 9 A. M., the enemy being continually reinforced till 1 P. M., when he opened battle heavily with musketry. Gen. GREGG fought two hours with musketry alone, when, learning that the enemy were heavily reinforced, and that the reinforcements were ready to engage, Gen. GREGG then retreated through Raymond. He will make a stand at Mississippi Spring, where he has been reinforced with his infantry and artillery.

THE PORT GIBSON VICTORY.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, HARRISON'S FARM, May 7.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE: Once more I thank you for adding another victory to the long list of those previously won by your valor and endurance. The triumph gained over the enemy near Port Gibson, on the first, was one of the most important of the war. The capture of five cannon and more than 1,000 prisoners, the possession of Grand Gulf, and a firm foothold on the highlands between the Big Black and Bayou Pierre from whence we threaten the whole line of the enemy, are among the fruits of this brilliant achievement.

The march from Milliken's Bend to the point opposite Grand Gulf was made in stormy weather, over the worst of roads. Bridges and ferries had to be constructed. Moving by night as well as by day, with labor incessant, and extraordinary privations endured by men and officers, such as have been rarely paralleled in any campaign, not a murmur or complaint has been uttered. A few days' continuance of the same zeal and constancy will secure to this army crowning victories over the rebellion.

More difficulties and privations are before us, let us endure them manfully. Other battles are to be fought; let us fight them bravely. A grateful country will rejoice at our success, and history will record it with immortal honor.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 15th says:

"The affairs about Vicksburgh at this time cannot be regarded as flattering. Although safe, it will require the utmost caution, courage and skill to avert disaster.

After having had a year's time to perfect all the defences, *it appears that we are now set upon in the very quarter where we had least expected.* It may be contraband to say this much, but it is due to the people that they should know how affairs stand, and if danger threatens, they are entitled to know in what quarter it is. The place for the next fight will be below Vicksburgh, or on the railroad between Vicksburgh and Jackson."

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 15th, has an article on the "News from Mississippi," and after reviewing the situation, and admitting the defeat of BOWEN, says:

"The first desire of the enemy will be to cut the railroad which leads from Jackson to Vicksburgh, and over which the forces at Vicksburgh obtain supplies. At Raymond they are only five miles from this road, and the passage of the Big Black is over long approaches of trestle work, rendering it a very vulnerable point. It seems, therefore, that a conflict with the enemy cannot long be delayed in that quarter. *We have too much at hazard to allow delay.* We do not know what our force is compared to that of the enemy; but it will not do to stop to count. *We must fight, at whatever odds, and we cannot afford to be broken under the circumstances we have named.* We are happy to learn that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is in command of our troops.

The progress of the enemy thus far in this attempt to gain the rear of Vicksburgh and take Jackson has not been without opposition. There was a heavy fight near Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, in which Gen. BOWEN, with 5,000 men, held and severely punished a greatly outnumbering force of the enemy; but was ultimately outflanked and forced to fall back, with the loss of a Louisiana regiment taken prisoners, beside a heavy list of killed and wounded. Subsequently the enemy were repulsed at Hawkinson's Ferry, near the mouth of the Big Black, but their superior force has enabled them to prosecute their march, as we have stated, along the highway between and parallel to Bayou Pierre on the south, and the Big Black on the north. This leads them toward Jackson, and brings them near to the bridge, by which the railroad from Vicksburgh to Jackson crosses from the north to the south side of the Big Black. Here the two armies will probably join battle."

There is no further news from Mississippi in the Richmond papers of the 16th.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Capture and Occupation of Grand Gulf.

Admiral Porter Congratulates the Gunboat Fleet on its Exploits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DISMUKEN'S PLANTATION, NEAR GRAND GULF, Saturday, May 2, 1863.

Something strange delays the army of Gen. GRANT in taking possession of Grand Gulf. From this point, where we can see by the aid of a glass all that is passing at that place, we strain our eyes in hourly expectation of seeing the Union army march in and take possession. That the rebels were driven back with considerable loss yesterday at Port Gibson is matter of history, and four hundred prisoners in our hands attest on which side were the fortunes of the day. To-day, at noon, the *Lafayette* was sent out to feel the lower battery, to ascertain if the rebels were still on hand, or had run away to escape the Union forces now pressing upon them from their rear. She approached to within 1,500 yards of the rebel works, watching cautiously every movement indicating the presence of the enemy. Everything was as quiet as a Quaker meeting, but the long black object, which lay glistening upon the parapet in front, with a large round hole in one end, could not be mistaken as belonging to that peaceful family. Below the long line of earthworks, which was surmounted by a large sandy mound, was a square of fresh breastworks, in which were detected a large number of heads bobbing around, and the occasional glimmer of bright objects. *It was* a rebel rifle-pit near the water. Still the *Lafayette* kept creeping up to the suspicious-looking locality. Shortly Mr. DAMINO, the pilot, saw the quick movement of a half-dozen heads and arms, the dark object aforesaid turned its open throat toward the head of the ship, and the pilot had an errand down in his iron turret. In another moment a tremendous concussion shook the ship from stem to stern, and one of our eleven-inch bow-guns sent a ten-second shell howling into the rebel battery. In an instant there was a flash, a puff of smoke on the rebel fort, and the *scrunch* of a rifle shot directly over the ship. It dropped into the water a quarter of a mile astern. Bang went a second from our best bower, plump into the enemy's embrasure, knocking up several cart-loads of earth. But in another moment the rebel gunners sent a response, also, to this salute from their rifled thirty-two. Two more guns were fired, and one returned from the fort. The object of the reconnoissance had been accomplished. The rebels were still there, and no mistake. The steamer then slowly dropped down again out of range, and affairs resumed their accustomed quiet.

At 3 P. M. a strange steamer was descried coming up from below. The glass soon defined her high black hull, and tall smoke-pipes as that of the ram *Switzerland*. She arrived an hour afterward, bringing Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. ELLET, commander of the ram fleet, with dispatches from Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT. She left Red River last evening at 7½ o'clock. The Admiral was there blockading the Red River closely. She brings interesting news from the lower fleet and from the army.

Gen. BANKS has arrived at Alexandria, in Red River, with his whole command, thus intercepting all rebel reinforcements and supplies from that quarter. Col. ELLET reports that Gen. BANKS, during his visit to Bayou Teche, had captured the *Queen of the West* and another gunboat, besides destroying several rebel transports. He had engaged and defeated the rebel Gens. TAYLOR and LEARY, and taken 2,000 prisoners. The rebels then fell back toward Alexandria, carrying away from Fort De Russy all their heavy guns, including one or two obtained from the *Indianola*. The rebels are expecting KIRBY SMITH down the Ouchita and Red River. Five thousand troops had been sent away from Port Hudson, there being nothing there on which to subsist them, also three thousand cavalry. They are hard up—so says the reliable contraband.

The *Lafayette* and several other gunboats go down to the Red River at daylight. We hope Grand Gulf is safe.

Herewith I inclose the address of Rear-Admiral PORTER to the fleet; also, one of the reports of the commanders. DE SOTO.

ADDRESS OF REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER TO THE GUNBOAT FLEET.

GENERAL ORDER.—I take this occasion to thank the officers and men engaged in the attack on the forts at Grand Gulf for the unflinching gallantry displayed in that affair. Never has there been so long and steady a fight against forts so well and ably commanded, yet at the end of five and a half hours the guns were silenced, four or five dismounted, (as we learn by deserters,) another commanding officer and his Aid killed.

We have met losses which we cannot but deplore; still we should not regret the death of those who died so nobly at their guns. Officers and men: Let us always be ready to make the sacrifice when duty requires it. Those who have shared in the engagement of the 29th of April may always speak of it with honest pride. It is not our fault that the enemy's guns and munitions of war are not in our hands—ours is the duty to silence batteries—it cannot be expected that we shall land and take possession.

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral Command'g Miss. Squadron.

BELOW GRAND GULF, May 2, 1863.

REPORT OF CAPT. J. M'LEOD MURPHY, COMMANDING GUNBOAT CARONDELET.

Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this vessel in the action of the 29th ult. In obedience to the signal I took my position in the line of battle, astern of the *Louisville*, and approached the upper battery at the point of Rocks, Grand Gulf, within about 1,500 yards distance, at 8 A. M., and opened fire on it with the three 9-inch guns, comprising the bow battery: then steamed slowly down, passed all the batteries, discharging our bow and portside guns (one 42-pounder rifle and two 8-inch guns) as occasion afforded. I then rounded to under the bar, steamed up stream, preserving the line of order, and maneuvred the vessel so as to bring our guns to bear most efficiently; the bow and starboard side guns actively engaged.

Obeying the signal, I ordered the firing to cease, and steamed up the river, arriving at Hard Times, landing at 2 P. M. The action continued almost incessantly above five hours.

At about 8 P. M. we again steamed down the river with the squadron, firing at the batteries as we passed, and rounded to abreast of the lower battery, which was silenced.

The army transports having passed, we steamed down and made a landing at this point.

This vessel was struck five times, occasioning not very serious damages, and in the Engineers' department our loss was two wheel arms, two circle segments and two wheel braces cut off. The boats were also stove. Fortunately, no casualties occurred among the officers and crew, who conducted themselves throughout with great coolness, courage and efficiency.

I inclose the gunner's report of ammunition expended, from which it will be seen that we fired 273 shots.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. McLEOD MURPHY,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Grand Gulf Occupied by the Naval Forces—Condition of the Fortifications.

GRAND GULF, Miss., Sunday Morning, May 3, 1863—8 o'clock.

Grand Gulf is ours! One of the strongest positions on the Mississippi, both naturally and by reason of its preparations of defence, was abandoned at daylight this morning, the enemy blowing up his magazines and spiking his guns. Three regiments of infantry, which lay concealed in rifle-pits within easy range of the shore, marched away from the place, leaving nothing behind but the wreck of their magazines and six guns spiked. At 5 o'clock the *Lafayette* was under way, steaming up toward the batteries. Some unusual explosions and a quantity of smoke rising over the works indicated that the enemy had abandoned the position. The *Lafayette* was soon followed by the *Carondelet*, *Pittsburgh* and the *Benton*, flagship. It became quite an exciting race to see who should be first to reach the scene of our late fierce engagement. At 6 o'clock the *Lafayette*, being some half mile in advance of the other gunboats, arrived opposite to one of the chief batteries, which had annoyed us exceedingly during the Wednesday action.

Ensign ELIAS SMITH, of the *Lafayette*, requested permission to land with his third cutter's crew and plant the ship's ensign on the rebel works. Capt. WALKE gave the desired order, and in less than five minutes Mr. SMITH, with Quartermaster JOHN BEFFEN carrying the flag, followed by some dozen of his division, were on the shore, and running across the intervale and up the hill. At 6¼ A. M. Mr. SMITH unfurled the Stars and Stripes upon the end of a boat-hook which he carried along for the purpose. The excited seamen now greeted the old flag with three hearty cheers, which was responded to from the deck of the *Lafayette* with an enthusiasm worthy of the occasion.

I omitted to mention that Messrs. LOVELL, PAUL MORGAN and WINRAM, Master's Mates, in charge of a squad of marines, followed the party with the flag to top of the hill to protect it by their sharpshooters.

Almost simultaneously with the landing of Mr. SMITH and his party, a boat's crew from the *Pittsburgh* landed and pushed up to the battery planting the flag alongside of the *Lafayette*. The *Carondelet*, meantime steamed past the other vessels, and landing at the Point of Rocks, planted the old flag on that battery—the strongest of the whole line of rebel works.

Cheers now rung along the shores and hillsides from the joyous crews. There waved the brave old ensign in the quiet morning air from the very batteries whence the rebel flag had so lately floated. It was a Sabbath morning thrice blessed.

At 8 o'clock the Admiral landed with his officers and men and took formal possession of the place.

Not a vestige remained of the large mounds which covered the magazines of the enemy. All the guns were spiked, and around one—a rifled 32, of 57 cwt.—a fire had been kindled to destroy the carriage. Some sailors were throwing water on the fire, while others were *peeking into the muzzle*. The writer cautioned the men to stand clear of the gun, as it was liable to explode. He had scarcely uttered the words before it went off, capsizing the piece end over end down the embankment. The men lay astonished and sprawling around in divers places. Nobody hurt.

The rifle-pits and works of the enemy extended along the shore from the Point of Rocks, continuously, for half a mile, and are of great strength and extent—capable of sheltering many thousand troops. All the field artillery, of which there were many and very effective pieces, had been carried off.

The only residents about the place were two negro families, who welcomed us with every exclamation of joy. "God a'mighty be tank," "Glad you come," and such like expressions, manifested the sincerity of their joy at the capture of the place. I regret to say that the men did not respect their pigs and chickens, but perhaps they belonged to others less loyal.

The capture of Grand Gulf is one of the best fruits of the late movement. It is due, [primarily, to the naval attack, but might have held out longer but for the fact that the troops had already reached their rear. There is glory enough for the army and navy both. *Let it be fairly divided.* DE SOTO.

Presentation of Colors to the Colored Massachusetts Regiment.

SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW.

BOSTON, Monday, May 18.

The colored regiment, now full at the camp in Readville, known as the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, was to-day presented with regimental colors. The ceremonies were impressive and interesting. The flags, four in number, comprised a national flag, presented by the young colored ladies of Boston: a national ensign, presented by the Colored Ladies' Relief Society; an emblematic banner, presented by the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, friends of the regiment, and a flag presented by the relatives and friends of the late Lieut. PUTNAM.

The regiment formed in hollow square, when prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. GRIMES. Gov. ANDREW then presented the flags in an eloquent speech. He spoke of the exceptional character of the regiment as marking an era in the history of the war, the Commonwealth, the country, and humanity. He was identified with the regiment and stood or fell as a man and magistrate with the history of the regiment. The men of this regiment had now given them an opportunity to labor for a whole race of men.

Col. SHAW, on behalf of the regiment, made a soldierlike response. Over 1,000 people were present, including many prominent citizens.

The Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Monday, May 18.

The official canvass for Chief Justice gives DIXON, Union candidate for Chief Justice, 2,801 majority over COTHREN, Democrat.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

TWO BOATS CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Guns of the Keokuk in Charleston.

More Retaliatory Resolutions Adopted by the Rebel Congress.

Cruelty of the Rebels to Our Captured Soldiers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 16.

Two small boats, which have been running for some time from Norfolk through the Dismal Swamp Canal to North Carolina, carrying mails, &c., were captured yesterday near Currituck bridge, 40 miles from Norfolk. They were the *Emily* and *Arrow*, and with all on board, were taken off towards Franklin, on the Blackwater. The *Emily* was captured from the enemy at the commencement of the war. The rebels made our men work the boats, in order to pass our gunboats without detection. Dr. MYERS, of Pittsburgh, is doubtless among the captured.

The track of the Seabrook and Roanoke Railroad is being taken up by our Suffolk forces between Carrsville and the junction with the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad.

An ordinance has been passed in Petersburgh prohibiting the taking of Federal money.

RETALIATION.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of the 15th, says:

"The retaliatory resolutions adopted by the Confederate Congress provide that every commissioned officer who shall command negroes for military service against the Confederate States, when captured shall be put to death, and negroes, when thus captured, shall be delivered to State authorities, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of the State."

GUNS OF THE KEOKUK RAISED.

From the Charleston Mercury.

"The guns of the famous iron-clad now lie on South Commercial Wharf, Charleston. They consist of two long 11-inch Columbiads, and will soon be mounted for our defence, valuable acquisitions no less than handsome trophies of the battle of Charleston Harbor."

ATROCIOUS TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

A soldier of an Ohio regiment, taken at Rome, Ga., was shot on Wednesday last, while reaching for a cracker at Belle Isle Prison.

Our prisoners were compelled to walk from their places of capture to Richmond, and from thence to City Point. Some gave out on the march, and could proceed no further. A member of the Twentieth New-York regiment died on the route.

A rebel Captain (TURNER) had charge of our prisoners from Richmond to City Point, and is represented to be a brute of the blackest kind. A soldier of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment was bayoneted on the route by order of TURNER, because he could proceed no further. He would not even allow the men a drink of water.

EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

Propeller *Whilden* has arrived at Fortress Monroe with a load of rebel prisoners. The rebel Maj. PRENTICE is on board, with 250 other prisoners bound to Richmond for exchange. He is the son of Mr. PRENTICE of the Louisville *Journal*.

The steamer *State of Maine* has arrived from City Point with 1,000 prisoners, the *Maple Leaf*, with 200; the *Express*, with 600; the *Robert Morris*, with 1,000; and the *John Rice*, with 1,100.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 17.

The propeller *Diamond State*, Capt. SICKLES, arrived from Washington to-day.

Steamship *Hunter* arrived, this morning, from Baltimore, bound to New-Orleans.

Steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, arrived from Annapolis to-day; also steamer *Belvidere* and *Eastern State*. The steamer *Georgiana* arrived at 5 P. M. from Yorktown, and reports the arrival at that place of the steamer *Metamora*.

All quiet at Gloucester Point.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 18.

THE WHITE HOUSE RAILROAD.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 16th says:

"Trains from this city to White House, on the York River Railroad, have been making their regular trips."

IMPOSED UP FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

The guerilla IMBODEN is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket with "Extra Billy" SMITH, who is up for Governor in opposition to Thos. S. FLOURNOY.

A REBEL PAPER ON RETALIATION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a very long editorial on the subject of retaliation, and pours forth great griefs over the difficulties which beset the matter. It admits that the only chance for retaliation is in accordance with the resolution of the rebel Congress authorising the putting to death of all white officers found connected with negro regiments. But then, it adds, "the Yankees will in turn hang our officers,"—and closes with a regular "boo hoo" over the misfortunes of the Confederacy.

INCOME TAX FOR 1863.

The Income Tax is imposed upon a certain proportion of the income of these two classes, viz.:

1. Every person residing in the United States; and every citizen residing abroad who is in the employment of the Government of the United States.

2. Every citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employment of the Government of the United States.

Every person in the *first* class will be taxed at the rate of *three* per cent. when his or her annual gains, profits, or income exceed $600, and do not exceed $10,000.

Every person in the *first* class will be taxed at the rate of *five* per cent. when the annual gains, profits, or income exceed $10,000, after the following deductions are made from the gross amounts returned, (as per table, page 2,) viz.:

1. The $500 allowed by law.

2. Other national, State, and local taxes assessed for 1862, and paid.

3. Rent annually paid for the dwelling-house or estate occupied as the residence of the person assessed.

4. Necessary repairs to property yielding the income, or insurance thereon; or pay for hired laborers, and their subsistence, employed in conducting his business; or interest on incumbrances upon the property; or all, as the case may be.

Every person in the *second* class will be taxed at the rate of *five* per cent., whatever may be his or her annual gains, profits or income from property, securities and stocks owned in the United States, without other deductions than numbers 2 and 4 above stated.

Whenever the taxable income of a resident in the United States, ascertained as above, exceeds $10,000, and upon a portion of said amount three per cent. has been withheld by the officers of companies, corporations and associations, from interest or dividends therein due him, such income will be subject to a tax of *two* per cent. additional upon so much thereof as may have been previously subjected to a duty of three per cent. by the officers of the companies, corporations or associations aforesaid.

But in no case, whether a person is subject to a tax of three or five per cent., is a higher rate of tax than 1½ per cent. to be collected from that portion of income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States.

Where a husband and wife live together, and their taxable income is in excess of $600, they will be entitled to but one deduction of $600, that being the average fixed by law as an estimated commutation for the expense of maintaining a family. Where they live apart, by divorce or under contract of separation, they will be taxed separately, and be each entitled to a deduction of $600.

IMPRESSMENT OF HORSES.

Gen. STAHL and the officers under him are impressing into the Government service all the horses they can find in the front, without regard to whom they belong—Union man or rebels. This policy has become absolutely necessary, in order to prevent this species of property from being taken by the rebel guerrillas, who rob friend and foe alike. A board of officers has been appointed by Gen. HEINTZELMAN to examine and adjust the claims of loyal men, whose horses have been seized.

DEATH OF LIEUT. WELD.

Lieut. CHARLES T. WELD, Seventeeth regular infantry, died on the 14th, at Aquia Creek, from the effects of wounds received in the battle of Chancellorsville. He was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and a brave and gallant officer.

MUST TAKE THE OATH.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN has ordered his chief quartermaster, Col. GREEN, not to pay any money to persons having claims against his command until they take the oath of allegiance. Col. GREEN'S monthly disbursements amount to near two hundred thousand dollars.

GEN. CAMPBELL.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES CAMPBELL, severely wounded at Bull Run, under POPE, has been ordered to the West, where a separate command in the Indian Territory will be given him.

TO BE SENT SOUTH.

A hundred and thirty rebel officers and one hundred civilians will be sent South to-morrow.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Seven thousand paroled prisoners, from Richmond, arrived at Annapolis to-day. Arrangements for their exchange will be completed in a few days.

THE SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK.

The Seventeenth New-York left Stoneman's Station this morning at 8 o'clock, and will be in New-York to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock—the fastest transportation of troops during the war.

PROBABLE PROMOTION.

Lieut.-Col. INGALLS will probably be made a Brigadier-General, upon the earnest demand of Gen. HOOKER, for his services in the field.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

Two companies of the negro regiment were mustered in to-day. The contrabands in camp also to-day commenced working the abandoned Secesh farms across the Potomac.

GEN. HOOKER'S OLD DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. HUMPHREYS has been assigned to the command of the division of the late Gen. BARRY, formerly Gen. HOOKER'S. He will take command in a few days.

GENERALS IN WASHINGTON.

Major-Gen. SLOCUM, Brig.-Gens. HOWE, AYRES and HUMPHREYS are in the city this evening.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Col. BACKUS, Commissary of Subsistence, invites sealed proposals, until the 30th inst., for furnishing his department with thirty thousand barrels of flour, the delivery of which is to be commenced on the 10th of June, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct, at the rate of eight hundred barrels per day, to be delivered either at the Government warehouse, Georgetown, at the wharves, or at the railroad depot in this city. The flour will be subjected to rigid inspection before being received. An oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT.

The Secretary of War, on application of Commissioner DOLE, has consented to receive the colored soldiers of the District by companies, instead of requiring the entire regiment to be raised before accepting. The recruits will be mustered in on Monday, and quarters provided for them.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths reported yesterday:

H. L. Dunham, 3d N. Y.	E. R. Fredenburg, 60th N. Y.
Capt. John C. Campbell, 1st New-York.	Thos. O'Callahan, 31st N. Y.
Chas. M. Mosher, 122d N. Y.	Warren G. Lucas, 107th N. Y.
Edward Spidlane, 15th N. Y.	E. H. DeForrest, 56th N. Y.
Corp. Wm. G. Cook, 33d N. Y.	Jas. Lynch, 76th New York.
Sergt. L. Hoffman, 43d N. Y.	Corp. R. Cameron, 2d Mass.
Alfred W. Felt, 5th N. Y.	Dennis Edwards, 11th Mass.
First Sergt. Henry Gowdy 124th New-York.	Geo. W. McElroy, 7th Mass.
T. Tingley, 1st Mass.	Saml. G. Sayers, 16th Mass.
C. W. Morrill, 19th Mass	Lieut. H. Bedall, 16th Mass.
Anthony Cain, 10th Mass	Sergt. H. L. Taft, 2d R. I.
Frank Crowley, 10th N. J.	Nathan Algie, 2d R. I.
J. T. Whitmore, 1st N. J.	Sergt. B. Pickett, 14th Conn.
Sergt. W. Snyder, 1st N. J	H. M. Pierce, 25th Maine.
Sergt. G. Cox, 11th N. J.	Thos. Broaids, 3d Maine.
H. Gilcary, 4th N. J.	Lieut. W. Brown, 5th Me.
J. T. McDowell, 41st N. J.	Sergt. E. Collins, 7th Me.
Thos. [illegible], 1st R. I. art.	E. A. Lewart, 1st Me. bat.
	L. B. Philbrook, 14th N. H.
	John Bailey, 11th Vermont.

THE AWFUL ABUSE OF CALOMEL.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1863.

1. From the reports of Medical Inspectors and the Sanitary reports to this office, it appears that the administration of calomel has so frequently been pushed to excess by military surgeons as to call for prompt steps by this office to correct this abuse; an abuse the melancholy effects of which, as officially reported, have exhibited themselves not only in innumerable cases of profuse salivation, but in the not infrequent occurrence of mercurial gangrene.

It seeming impossible in any other manner to properly restrict the use of this powerful agent, it is directed that it be struck from the supply table, and that no further requisitions for this medicine be approved by Medical Directors. This is done with the more confidence, as modern pathology has proved the impropriety of the use of mercury in very many of those diseases in which it was formerly unfailingly administered.

II. The records of this office having conclusively proved that diseases prevalent in the army may be treated as efficiently without tartar emetic as therewith, and the fact of its remaining upon the supply table being a tacit invitation to its use, tartar emetic is also struck from the supply table of the army.

No doubt can exist that more harm has resulted from the misuse of both these agents, in the treatment of disease, than benefit from their proper administration. W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 18.

COMMAND OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Brig.-Gen. MARKOE has been relieved from the military commission to take command of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Lieut.-Col. PATTON takes his place on the commission.

THE SUCCESSOR OF JACKSON.

It is represented as coming from rebel sources that Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT, formerly of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, will succeed JACKSON. He is now second in command of LONGSTREET'S corps.

PAYING THE ARMY.

Paymasters will soon be provided with funds to pay the Army of the Potomac to the 1st of May.

NOT KILLED.

The friends of Capt. STEPHEN WEED, Chief of Artillery of SYKES' division, say he was not killed in the recent battle as reported.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Skirmish and Rout of the Rebels—Another Invasion on Foot.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 18.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Evening Bulletin*:

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 18.

A letter from Russellville, Ky., states that on Wednesday a party of 60 mounted guerrillas fired on a train near South Union. The guard on the train returned the fire and routed the rebels, with the loss of one killed and wounded.

The rebels are collecting a large cavalry force south of the Cumberland River, and a large infantry force in East Tennessee, and intend to advance into Kentucky this month, under Gen. BRECKINRIDGE.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

How the Heights of Fredericksburgh Were Won and Lost.

A REPORTED VICTORY BY GENERAL PRICE.

We have received complete files of Richmond papers of late dates. They contain little news beyond what has already been telegraphed, but the following extracts are of interest.

The Late Battles.

A LETTER FROM GEN. EARLY—HOW THE FREDERICKSBURGH HEIGHTS WERE LOST AND WON.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

HAMILTON'S CROSSING, Monday, May 11, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: The statements of correspondents ignorant of the real facts, or writing in the interests of particular commands, too often form the basis of newspaper comments, and of public opinion in regard to military operations; and events follow so rapidly on the heels of each other that first impressions rarely give way to more correct views founded on authentic accounts. This consideration induces me to place on record a correction of one or two of the misrepresentations contained in communications to several of the Richmond papers from correspondents at Fredericksburgh, in regard to the capture of Mayre's Hill, on the 3d inst.

It is stated in these communications that BARKSDALE'S brigade was left without support to defend the heights in rear of Fredericksburgh, and a line of two miles in length. The fact is, that when informed at light on the morning of the 3d by Gen. BARKSDALE that the enemy had thrown a bridge across Fredericksburgh, I immediately sent HAYS' Louisiana brigade to his assistance, and Gen. WILCOX, with three regiments of his brigade, came down from above. This left only three brigades on the long and comparatively weak line from the heights in rear of Fredericksburgh to the mouth of the Massaponax to confront the heavy column of the enemy on this side at the mouth of Deep Run, while there were two brigades and three regiments of another to defend the strong and comparatively short line in rear of and above Fredericksburgh. BARKSDALE'S brigade occupied the position which was strongest in natural and artificial defences, and was better guarded by artillery than any other. There were no reserves for any part of the line, which extended over several miles, and military men will understand the difficulties of the position. Without meaning to cast censure on BARKSDALE'S brigade, even by implication, I will state that my division did not lose Mayre's Hill, but one of my brigades, (GORDON'S, formerly LAWTON'S,) recaptured it before 9 o'clock on the next morning, and three of my brigades, (HAYS', HOKE'S and GORDON'S,) bore the brunt of the fight when the enemy was driven back across the river, BARKSDALE'S brigade and SMITH'S, of my own division, having been left to keep the enemy in check from the direction of Fredericksburgh. Having done all in my power to avert the disaster, and to arrest and retrieve it, I am willing to abide the judgment of the Commanding General upon my own conduct and that of my division. Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY, Maj.-Gen. P. A. C. S.

WHAT THE BATTLE SHOULD BE CALLED.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We signed briefly a few days ago some moral and fanciful reasons why the great battle in which JACKSON fell should be called the BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS. The matter of fact, however, is stronger than anything else in behalf of the name. The great battle was *really fought in the Wilderness*—a country of gravelly clay soil, and a black-jack growth, presenting in many places an almost impenetrable thicket. There were occasional small openings of cleared and cultivated fields, in which the enemy had his works for defence. The position was one of great strength and was very probably alluded to by HOOKER a short time since, as one he knew of, from which the whole Confederate army could not dislodge him. If he thought he knew such an one he would certainly go to it, and no doubt did, in preference to all others accessible to him. It was indeed a strong one. Yet JACKSON'S impetuous charge, in the very jaws of death, as it were, could not be resisted by the Yankees, and they were driven from it. The name "Wilderness" will perpetuate the nature of the position, thus heroically stormed and carried—it will commemorate the last great fight of that hero of many bloody fields, whose last achievement was his greatest.

On the other hand, "Chancellorsville" is the name of a place with only one dwelling-house, situated several miles from the great fight of the two days' combat; and unsuggestive as it is at best, it could not therefore be applied with topographical truthfulness to designate the bloody struggle with the ruthless invader.

The Killing of Van Dorn by Dr. Peters.

Correspondence of the Richmond Inquirer:

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, May 12.

A gentleman just from Spring Hill, in Mawry County, gives me some particulars in regard to the death of VAN DORN. The facts are singularly tragic, and in time of peace would create a national furore. The crowded condition of the great war canvass, however, will distract the public eye from a quiet domestic melo drama.

Since taking up his quarters at Spring Hill, VAN DORN has been upon terms of criminal intimacy with Mrs. Dr. PETERS. She was a Miss MCKISSICK—young, handsome and intelligent. Her family is one of the highest respectability and considerable wealth. Her husband has been one of the most esteemed citizens—an amiable man, a member of the State Senate and a heavy planter. A brother, Maj. PETERS, is Chief Quartermaster to Gen. PRICE. The pair have been married (second marriage on the part of the gentleman) for about five years.

On the day of the occurrence, Dr. PETERS called upon VAN DORN and obtained a pass to go to Nashville. VAN DORN gave it readily, doubless feeling glad to get rid of a disagreeable and dangerous incumbrance. They were alone together in an upper room, and it is supposed that PETER'S shot from back of VAN DORN'S head, which was split in twain by the bullet. The report was not heard, however, and PETERS mounted his horse, rode away, crossed the lines with the pass previously obtained, and entered Nashville. He has been, I learn, received with marks of distinguished welcome.

The body of VAN DORN was coffined and sent off for interment. Mrs. PETERS has returned to her own family.

These are the facts, hard and dry. Rumors of the conduct of VAN DORN, not only in this one instance, but in others near Columbia, have been prevalent for some time. Without doubt he has acted very badly. My informant tells me that he has degraded the cause and disgusted every one by his inattention to his duties and his constant devotion to the ladies, and that to the exclusion of all else. Wine and women have ruined him, as they have ruined many another brilliant, but reckless man. That VAN DORN was a man of daring genius there can be no doubt. Being handsome, with dark, flashing eyes, a magnificent moustache, a superb rider, showy address, quick-witted and graceful, he was also a man of sagacious foresight, keen, intelligent, but was wholly and thoroughly unreliable. He always sacrificed his business to his pleasure. He was never at his post when he ought to be. He was either tied to a woman's apron-strings or nested with wine.

Gen. Price.

JACKSON, Monday, May 11.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, dated Senatobia, 10th, says reports from the river represent that Gen. PRICE had met and chastised the Yankees at St. Francis River.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Reported Fight with Marmaduke's Forces on the St. Francis River.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 18.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 14.

Reports have reached this city from Arkansas that Gen. MARMADUKE, last Saturday or Sunday, had a fight with the Federal force on Crowley's Ridge, near St. Francis River, Arkans

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION ...MONDAY, May 18, 1863.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The President being absent on roll call, on motion, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Petition of William Beach Lawrence, that the Fourth-avenue be regulated and graded from Ninety-fourth-street to the Harlem River, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners in Forty-second-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, to pave said street with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Bills of sundry persons for expenses incurred in reception of the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York Volunteers, whereupon Alderman Boole presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, being for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs in extending a proper reception, in behalf of the City authorities, to the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments of New-York Aolunteers, on their return to this City after the expiration of their term of enlistment, viz.:

Proprietor of City Assembly Rooms dinners Fourth Regiment $205 00

George Mawbey, salute, First regiment $47; Fifth regiment, $51	101 00
F. R. Leother, Fifty-fifth regiment band, for Fourth regiment Volunteers	74 50
Dodworth Band, First, Fourth and Fifth regiments (three bills)	454 00
C. S. Gratfula Band, Duryea Zouaves (two bills	203 00
Charles Hook, doorkeeper at two banquets, First and Fifth regiments (two bills)	24 00
Evening Post, for advertising First regiment reception	5 90
Sunday Mercury, for advertising First regiment reception	4 10
Total	$1,071 50

The whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resignation of J. M. Thompson as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon Alderman Ottiwell presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That A. P. M. Hope be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of James M. Thompson, resigned.

Which was adopted.

Petition of John Keckenson relative to the street cleaning contract.

Which was referred to Committee having that matter in charge

Petition of William A. Walker for permission to construct a bridge on Pier number thirty east River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the President—

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for furnishing carriages for funeral of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for furnishing carriages for funeral of the late Colonel Charles.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, being for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs in extending a proper reception, in behalf of the City authorities, to the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments of New-York Aolunteers, on their return to this City after the expiration of their term of enlistment, viz.:

Proprietor of City Assembly Rooms dinners Fourth Regiment $205 00

George Mawbey, salute, First regiment $47; Fifth regiment, $51	101 00
F. R. Leother, Fifty-fifth regiment band, for Fourth regiment Volunteers	74 50
Dodworth Band, First, Fourth and Fifth regiments (three bills)	454 00
C. S. Gratfula Band, Duryea Zouaves (two bills	203 00
Charles Hook, doorkeeper at two banquets, First and Fifth regiments (two bills)	24 00
Evening Post, for advertising First regiment reception	5 90
Sunday Mercury, for advertising First regiment reception	4 10
Total	$1,071 50

The whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resignation of J. M. Thompson as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon Alderman Ottiwell presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That A. P. M. Hope be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of James M. Thompson, resigned.

Which was adopted.

Petition of John Keckenson relative to the street cleaning contract.

Which was referred to Committee having that matter in charge

Petition of William A. Walker for permission to construct a bridge on Pier number thirty east River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the President—

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for furnishing carriages for funeral of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for furnishing carriages for funeral of the late Colonel Charles.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, in payment for the work of compiling and superintending the publication of the Annual Manual of the Corporation for the year one thousand eight hundred sixty-three, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and gole-traps, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the Harlem River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching Seventy-first anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of —— dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to such celebration.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Clipp—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor, October first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, directing Fourteenth-street, from Union-place to the Ninth-avenue, to be paved with Belgian pavement, "the City to pay the whole of the expense thereof," be and the same is hereby amended, rescinded and repealed, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That Fourteenth-st., from Union-place to the Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, one half of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property on the line of the proposed improvement, and the other half by the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therein.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That Nineteenth-street, from the Sixth to the Tenth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of D. Stanton for the sum of forty dollars for engrossing resolutions of condolence to Adjutant Laty.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the carriage of Nassau Hose Company, No. Fifty-six, altered and repaired, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and the same to be done forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby directed to prepare an ordinance for the relief of the families of volunteers.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the session of the Board be held every Monday and Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, until otherwise ordered by the Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment—10.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—5.

Whereupon Alderman Boole moved a reconsideration of the above vote.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole then moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Masterson, Froment—7.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the salary of the regulator of the public clocks be, and the same is hereby increased to the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars per annum, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

AN ORDINANCE

To amend the third article, seventh chapter of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York, of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened

Section 1. Article third of the seventh chapter of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York, of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby amended by inserting the following sections in lieu thereof:

There shall be a Deputy Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's Department, who shall act under the direction, control and supervision of the City Inspector, and who shall be subordinate to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning, and who shall receive for his services the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars. (2,500.) Section Forty. The Deputy Superintendent shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to him by the head of the Department and the Superintendent of the Bureau, and, pending the absence of the latter, shall act in his place and stead, and with equal authority, and shall be subject to the same restrictions and conditions as laid down in the charter and the ordinances of the City relating to and governing the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning."

Sec. 2. Sections thirty-seven, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty three and forty-four of the third article, and the succeeding sections of articles four and five and six, are hereby amended so as to make the numbers of the same forty-one and forty-two successively to number seventy-seven.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Reed moved to discharge the Committee on Lands and Places from the further consideration of a petition to pave Fifty-fourth-street.

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the paper to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from further consideration of a resolution from Board of Councilmen to number Fifty-second street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Which was carried

The resolution was then adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, transmitting a communication from Samuel Donaldson, assignee of the Hinckley contract.

Referred to Committee having that subject in charge.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment for paving Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-fifth-street and Broadway.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of Treasury balances, May sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge Committee on Roads from the further consideration of a resolution to regulate and grade Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of assigning the house now in course of erection for Engine Company number Thirty-one, to the use of Hose Company number Twenty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets and Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets and Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying James Smith for damages to his horse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating, &c., Fifty seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating, &c., One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Fiftieth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues, with cobble-stone pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of Improving Mount Morris-square.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of purchasing a steam fire-engine for Engine Company number Thirty.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Communication from the Comptroller, with statement of the amounts awarded for damages and assessed for benefits on account of the extension of the Central Park, with ordinance to provide means for extending the area of the Central Park.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to recommit the paper to the Committee.

Which was lost on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Farley, Long—8.

The same was then adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Boole, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Henry, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—4.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benj. F. Brady for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, for engrossing, mounting and framing resolutions, passed relative to the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, Colonel Milton Cogswell; Forty-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Jas. H. Bull; Captain Julius Welle and Captain John P. Dodge, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, and Captain Jas. Hoagland, of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers; Major Wm. Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade, and Captain Jose Pelo de Bernate, of the Spanish frigate Carmen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Resolution that permission be given to the New-York, Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Company to widen their pier, number forty-four, North River, ten feet, at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening for concurrence.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to make the necessary alterations in the house of Hose Company Lumber Twenty-six, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Preamble, reciting the death of George Badger, Foreman of Engine Company number Nineteen, from injuries received at the fire in Cherry-street, on the third of February last, leaving a wife and children, and that the Common Council has in such cases extended to the destitute family assistance from the public treasury, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of the late George Badger for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Bill of A. T. Stewart & Company, amounting to one hundred and twenty-four dollars, for sheets and sofortli, furnished for the funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

Bill of Stetson and Company, amounting to two thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars, for refreshments on the occasion of the reception given to the returned regiments of New-York Volunteers.

Bill of Charles Lyon, amounting to twelve dollars, for services as doorkeeper and assistant at banquet given by the Municipal authorities to the returned regiments of New-York Volunteers.

Bill of Conklin and Butts, amounting to two hundred and thirty-two dollars, for carriages on the occasion of the reception of the forty-second.

Bill of the proprietor of the City Assembly Rooms, amounting to two hundred dollars, for use of said rooms on the occasion of the reception of the Fifth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Bill of Walter Roome, amounting to sixty dollars, for music on the occasion of the reception of the Tenth regiment New-York Volunteers, and on the occasion of the reception of the Fifth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Bill of Charles Roome, amounting to two hundred and eleven dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Fifth and Tenth regiments New-York Volunteers.

Bill of G. W. Pratt, amounting to seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, for carriages furnished for reception to returned volunteers.

Bill of R. Conklin, amounting to three hundred and forty-four dollars, for carriages furnished for the reception of returned volunteers.

Bill of George W. Roome, amounting to three hundred and forty-five dollars, for refreshments, etc., furnished Guard of Honor for the body of Colonel Ringold, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars in full for refreshments furnished the Guard of Honor, etc., on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Ringold of the One Hundred and Third regiment, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

In connection with the foregoing bills, Alderman Boole presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the following named persons the amount of their bills, being for expenses incurred by the Committee on National Affairs in the reception of the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York Volunteers, on their return from the seat of war, their respective term of enlistment having expired, also, for expenses incurred in attending the funeral house of the late Colonel Ringgold, of the One Hundred and Third New-York Volunteers, viz.:

Stetson & Co., dinners, &c	$12,163
Col. Charles Roome, music, &c	211
Conklin & Butts, carriages (Duryee's Zouaves)	232
Proprietor Chinese Assembly Rooms	200
Walter Roome, music	60
Wm. J. Lyon, services as doorkeeper	12
A. T. Stewart & Co., gloves, crape, &c., Col. Ringgold	121
Geo. W. Roome, refreshments, Guard for ditto	345
Geo. W. Butts, music, First and Fourth regiments, and Col. Ringgold	788
R. Conklin, ditto, ditto	344
	$14,479

The amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of contingencies.

Which was adopted on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Negative—Alderman Fox.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council be authorized to use their influence and take the necessary steps to give each one of the returning regiments of this City, from the seat of war, a military reception. The Common Council to be responsible for the payment of bills for the music required on such occasions, and that the sum of —— be, and hereby is, appropriated for that purpose.

(Alderman Farley offered the following substitute for the above, pending which the subject was laid over.)

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, the Committee on National Affairs of each Board be appointed to entertain each and all of the regiments belonging to the City of New-York, at the Park Barracks, on their return to the City, at a cost not to exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Alderman Hall moved, as an amendment to the substitute, to reduce the amount to one thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on substituting the resolution of Alderman Farley for the original resolution of Alderman Froment.

Which was carried.

Whereupon Alderman Hall presented the following as a substitute for the substitute presented by Alderman Farley, viz.:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen be authorized to make the arrangements necessary to give a suitable reception to the two years' regiments of volunteers from this City, whose terms of service have expired, or are about to expire, such reception to take place at as early a day as practicable, and the sum of —— thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred thereby.

Which was lost.

The question than recurring on the substitute of Alderman Farley, was put and carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Froment—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that Jay-street, from Greenwich-street to Washington-street, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, half at the expense of the property owners, and the other half by the City.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-third-street, between Second-avenue and the East River, be flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, the same to be four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River, be flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, the same to be four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River, be flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, the same to be four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River, be flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, the same to be four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River, be flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, the same to be four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River, be flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, the same to be four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS, GOVernesses, also ladies' travelleg companions and invalid nurses, situations wanted in City or country, in private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses; the housekeepers understand their duties fully in every department, will be found economical, attentive to duties and will work for the benefit of their employers; also understand the ruling and management of servants in each and all their departments; no objection to Summer resorts and watering-places; the governesses understand their duties fully, teaching music, the different languages and all the necessary branches to children and young ladies from 8 years and upward. Employers will apply or address, through this week, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, in City or country, by two well-recommended servants; one is a first-rate cook and baker, and good washe and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; no objection to do dairywork. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations as cook and chambermaid, and laundress, by two well-recommended girls in city or country; one is a good plain cook and baker, the other as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 96 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking—French, English and American cooking; and is an excellent baker. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women, with 2 years' references—one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; they wish to go together. Can be seen at No. 12 4th-av., by inquiring of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; or would take a lanodress' situation; five years City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 405 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 28 3d-av., one door from 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 173 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook; understands boning and larding, also creams and jellies, and all other decorations; the best of City reference for character and capability. Call at No. 138 West 30th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman desires a situation as first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches, and refers to her last employer, with whom she has lived five years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a good English cook, and also American; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 21 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; has no objection to a assist with washing; perfectly understands her business; has four years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 358 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer and to do general housework; City reference. Call at No. 313 East 12th-st., for two days.

AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, in a private family, in the City or country, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 1st floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; or would assist with the washing and ironing, or would attend to children; has no objections to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 210 East 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference; thoroughly understands her business. Call, for two days, at No. 209 3d-av., one door from 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing or as chambermaid and waitress; can be highly recommended from her last place in City. Call at No. 162 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 60 West 28th-st., 2d door.

AS CHAMBER AID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of city references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, a colored man who well understands the care of horses, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 4 East 37th-st., between 8 and 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

A GOOD SALESMAN WANTED TO SELL the patent right of a very valuable little machine; a chance will be given to realize a large sum of money. For particulars, address Box No. 62 Flushing, Long Island.

A FARMER AND WIFE WANTED.—A man of experience and able to work to take charge of a farm near the City. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, from 12 to 3.

A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a good dressmaker and seamstress to go a short distance in the country. Good reference required. State where an interview may be had. Terms must be moderate. Address APPLICATION, Tuckahoe Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTant woman as chambermaid. She must understand her duties thoroughly, and be able to sew neatly. Apply before 11 o'clock at No. 25 Washington-square, with written recommendations.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by an American family a Germao girl, (or colored,) who can come well recommended to do general housework; none others will be engaged. Apply between 9 and 2 o'clock, at No. 125 West 45th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced nurse and seamstress, to go a short distance in the country; also, a cook, to do general housework in the City. Apply at No. 67 East 28th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, and can bring good recommendations. Apply, before 11 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square, with written recommendations.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED A GIRL TO take care of a baby and make herself useful. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 103 West 41st-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY WHO KNOWS something of farming, to assist in the work of a country place. Apply to E. C. DELEVAN, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A VALET.—WANTED, A MAN AS VALET, TO go to Australia with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, Agent, No. 7 Chatham-square.

TO MASONS.—STONE MASONS WANTED TO go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply but sober men who can bring good references. Apply at office Panama Railroad Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, can be had at No. 199 10th-st., suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and convenient; hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate to permanent boarders.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD ON the Hudson, may hear of a splendid situation and excellent accommodations by addressing LUCY A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can obtain nicely furnished rooms and good board, in a small family, by calling at No. 179 Waverley-place; house has all the modern improvements. Also, a back parlor to let to a physician.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with tea and breakfast, and very pleasant rooms, or with rooms, without board, if desired. Address J. W., Station D., 8th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN THE QUIET AND healthy town of Fairfield, Conn., the rooms are pleasant and of good size, the location perfectly healthy, and within a very short walk of the depot; the house has an abundance of trees and shrubbery surrounding it, and is in every respect well calculated for a pleasant Summer sojourn; City references given. Address S. F., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR TWO CHILdren can be procured in a small family, on a farm, in a pleasant, healthy location, 130 hours from City by railroad, school and church handy; assurance will be given that the children will receive such care that will tend to their comfort and welfare. For further particulars, address BOARD, Box No. 3,198 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife and one child, three and a half years, on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, in a family where there will be but few, if any other boarders. Address with full particulars, A. D. F., Box No. 4,511 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITHIN AN HOUR OF the City, from 1st of June to 15th September, for a family of five adults. Terms must be moderate; near the water preferred; references exchanged. Address, with all particulars, W., Box No. 836 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, child and nurse, within one hour by railroad or steamboat from the lower part of the City. Address, stating location, accommodation, terms, &c., Box No. 4,729 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST CLASS BOARD can be obtained at Tarrytown, near the railroad depot and steamboat landing, by applying to Mrs. M. LISTON.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board by a private family residing in North Hoboken. Pleasant and healthy location. For particulars, inquire of Mr. ROBERTS, at Herring & Co.'s No. 251 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND.—BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife in the neighborhood of Clifton; must be pleasant location and good table. Address L. B. D., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW CITY HALL, May 16, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessment has been completed, and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested therein, viz., for building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from the sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point seventy feet west of Third-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessment, and who are opposed to the same, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFfairs will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman EDW. A. SOOLEY,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN O. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A LONG EXPErience in the commission trade, is desirous of joining to his present business one or two agencies for domestic manufactures; has no objection to build up a trade for a new article. Best of reference given. Address H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED.—A COMpetent workman will find steady employment at No. 111 John st.

CLERK WANTED IN A RETAIL HARDware STORE.—One who has had some experience in the business, and can bring good recommendations, may apply to J. S. KENYON, corner of 3d-av. and 126th-st., Harlem, N. Y.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED as coachman and groom, a colored man who well understands the care of horses, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 4 East 37th-st., between 8 and 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

A GOOD SALESMAN WANTED TO SELL the patent right of a very valuable little machine; a chance will be given to realize a large sum of money. For particulars, address Box No. 62 Flushing, Long Island.

A FARMER AND WIFE WANTED.—A man of experience and able to work to take charge of a farm near the City. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, from 12 to 3.

A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a good dressmaker and seamstress to go a short distance in the country. Good reference required. State where an interview may be had. Terms must be moderate. Address APPLICATION, Tuckahoe Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTant woman as chambermaid. She must understand her duties thoroughly, and be able to sew neatly. Apply before 11 o'clock at No. 25 Washington-square, with written recommendations.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by an American family a Germao girl, (or colored,) who can come well recommended to do general housework; none others will be engaged. Apply between 9 and 2 o'clock, at No. 125 West 45th-st.

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A VALET.—WANTED, A MAN AS VALET, TO go to Australia with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, Agent, No. 7 Chatham-square.

TO MASONS.—STONE MASONS WANTED TO go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply but sober men who can bring good references. Apply at office Panama Railroad Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

RIBBONS.

EVERY SHADE!!!
EVERY WIDTH!!!
EVERY QUALITY!!!
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

PARASOLS.

PLAIN PARASOLS!!!
EMBROIDERED PARASOLS!!!
SUN UMBRELLAS!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

LACES.

POINT LACES!!!
GUIPURE LACES!!!
VALENCIENNES LACES!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WHITE GOODS.

JACONET MUSLINS!!!
SWISS MUSLINS!!!
BOOK MUSLINS!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

EMBROIDERIES.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES!!!
SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES!!!
GERMAN EMBROIDERIES!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

QUILTS!!!
LINENS!!!
TOWELINGS!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

SUPERIOR QUALITY!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

A GREAT NOVELTY.

The new and elegant
SCARF MANTELET.
JULIE,
(Price $22,) for June and July,
AT GEORGE CAREY'S
Ville de Paris,
No. 475 Broadway.
Late Chas. Street & Co.

PAPER HANGINGS

AT RETAIL.

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY FOR EXHIBITION.

FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE IT IS UNSURPASSED.

Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS.

We continue selling from our immense stock, (with few exceptions,)
BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
To-day over one thousand Misses' Split Straw and Leghorn Bloomers, both Alboni and Rydals, running from $1 50 to $3 each; can generally be found in the trade. Ten cases of White, Pedal and Tuscan Alboni Bloomers. Gray and Tan Hair Bonnets, from $1 to $3 each.
New Line of fine Split Straw Bonnets, of the very best make and quality, from $1 50 to $8 each, (nothing better at any price.)
We have nearly everything in Bonnets and Bloomers, at 25c., 37½c., 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and upwards.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
This line cannot be seen elsewhere.
THE LARGEST VARIETY EXHIBITED THIS SEASON
Also STRAW TRIMMINGS and FLOWERS.
Unequalled variety of DRESS TRIMMINGS.
From Auction, Colored and Black Crapes, Tarletans, Plain Bedding Ribbons, Velvets, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

Every fashionable shade, from narrow to broadest width.
Drab ribbons 44, 50, 56, 63 and 75 cents per yard,
Full line of white and black ribbons.
Millinery silks, comprising all the fashionable shades.
Still larger additions to the stock of millinery laces.
New styles in silk and thread gloves.
Ladies' kid gloves, from 56 cents the pair upward.
Also, cheap auction lots of embroideries.
Linen handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—At Grand-st cheap store you can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than downtown jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Our stock of ribbons, straws and silks is large and cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.
SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wonregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $5, and SIX FOR $10.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS, No. 485 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)
THE NEWEST STYLES
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED,
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
We will offer
500 PIECES
OF THE NEWEST GOODS,
IMPORTED FOR THE SEASON.
Also,
ABOUT 50,000 YARDS, PURCHASED AT AUCTION AT A SACRIFICE.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

MOURNING GOODS,

FROM AUCTION.
Several new styles purchased at the late sale of BENKARD & HUTTONS, will be offered at sale only on MONDAY, the 18th.
LADIES, these goods are just what you want for the present and coming season. We have also on hand a very full and desirable stock of every article for deep and second mourning, including choice styles in Bonnets and Mantillas. Call and examine.
OBSERVE
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 557 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., procure a card or a catalogue, (with the prices marked will be sent per mail, if desired,) and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing Fine Apples, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Pongees, Grapes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.
Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

JUST RECEIVED—ELEGANT PARIS MADE travelling toilet and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use, and have on hand, of my own manufacture, superior sole-leather trunks, ladies dress and bonnet trunks, bags, &c., wholesale and retail.
JOHN CATTNACH, No. 86 Broadway, Corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering at reduced
prices large lines of
LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.
ALSO:
The best makes of Cotton
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
CANAL-STREET, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
On MONDAY, May 18.
CANAL-STREET, corner of Mercer.

FRENCH MUSLINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received
A Full Stock of
FRENCH CAMBRIC,
NANSOOK, and
ORGANDY MUSLINS,
BAREGES, &c., &c.,
Suitable for Dresses.
ALSO,
WHITE ORGANDIES,
Embroidered in Colors,
Suitable for EVENING DRESSES.
CANAL-STREET, corner of Mercer.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 BROADWAY,
ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF
CURTAINS, VALLENCES,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
GOLD, PAINTED & HOLLAND
WINDOW SHADES,
AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON
OLD PRICES.

ANOTHER WEEK
OF
NOVELTIES
AND
GREAT BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
☞ HAVING MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF
CHECK, FIGURED, COLORED and BLACK SILKS
FROM THE AUCTION SALES
OF
THE PAST WEEK, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER THE MOST SUPERB STOCK OF CHEAP SILKS
AT PRICES BEYOND THE RANGE OF COMPETITION.

CHECK AND PLAID SUMMER SILKS, GOOD QUALITY, at 4s. 6d. and 5s.
CHECK GLACIE SILKS, from 6s. and up.
YARD-WIDE FOULARD SILKS, BEST QUALITY, AND NEW COLORS, IN PLAIDS, CHECKS, and FIGURED, at 6s., 7s. and 8s.
PLAIN GLACIE IN THE NEW COLOR—THE QUEEN—IN BLUES, PURPLES, DRABS, GREEN, MAROON, and BROWN from 9s. and up.
BLACK SILKS, FIGURED and PLAIN, 7s., 8s. and up to $ per yard.
DOUBLE-FACED SILKS, at 10s. a yard.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK SILKS, WITH and WITHOUT LUSTRE, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

WE PARTICULARLY INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE SILK STOCK, AS IT IS, WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION, THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. THE PRICES AND GOODS ARE PRECISELY AS REPRESENTED.

WE HAVE ALSO LARGELY INCREASED OUR STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AND CAN OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY AND AMOUNT
OF
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES, GLACIES, LENOS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., at 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25, 30, 37½ cents a yard, and up,
EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.
ALSO—
A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, from 14c. a yard up.
TOWELINGS, SHEETING and SHIRTING MUSLINS, LINENS, DAMASKS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GENERALLY,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A LARGE LOT OF LINEN CRASHES from AUCTION, At 10c., 12½c., a yard;
THREE CASES PRINTED MARSEILLES, for LADIES' WRAPPERS, at 2s. 6d., worth 6s.

OUR CLOAK AND SHAWL STOCK
IS LARGE, VARIED AND CHEAP,
AND
FULLY IN KEEPING WITH THE GREAT BARGAINS IN THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS,
PARTICUARLY
THE
SILKS CLOAKS,
WHICH ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST AND NEWEST MATERIALS, AND AFTER THE VERY LATEST STYLES AND DESIONS.
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OUR PRICES AND THOSE IN BROADWAY ARE VERY
MARKED INDEED,
AND WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF LADIES.

In the Shawl Stock will be found every style, from $14 to $500.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
NO. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

GOOD BLACK SILKS AT 87½c.
OIL BOILED do. do., $1.
YARD WIDE do. do., $1 50.
ALSO,
All widths of PARIS TAFFETAS, GROS GRAIN, and GROS DE RHINE SILKS, just received,
FOR MANTILLAS.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, fashionable shades.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS,

STYLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION, MORE ESPECIALLY,
PRINTED FOULARDS ALL SILK,
At $1 00; worth $1 50.
PRINTED JACONETS,
At 25 cents; worth 55 cents.
LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.

FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
We will exhibit
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
RICH MANTILLAS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Also,
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF CLOTH GARMENTS,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 274 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
we will open
DOMESTIC GOODS
at lower prices than have been offered since the breaking out of the rebellion.
⅞ Shirtings, (bleached,) at 12½c., fine quality, and all the better grades, in yard-wide goods, equally cheap.
Best American Prints, spring colors, 15c. and 16c.
ALSO,
FROM AUCTION, VERY CHEAP,
LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELS, QUILTS,
DRAPERIES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS AND TABLE-COVERS.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

GRENADINE SHAWLS, black and colored.
STRIPED SROCHE SHAWLS, from $3 50 upward.
PRINCESS ALICE THIBET SHAWLS.
LAMA SHAWLS, plain and colored.
MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
PARIS CHALLIE SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS.
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SHAWLS THIS WEEK.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS
Invite special attention to Mozambiques, Mohairs and Glacis, in various qualities, at very low prices. Colored Alpacas and gray goods, for traveling, Bareges, Grenadine Bareges, Silk Tissues, &c.
Also,
A large assortment of Silks in plain colors and checks. Black Silks of the best make.
No. 433 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

SHADES.

SHADES OF EVERY VARIETY AND MATERIAL.
We are paying particular attention to the manufacture and putting up of all kinds of Shades.
Practical and superior upholsters employed only.
GOLD,
PAINTED,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORED
HOLLAND SHADES,
made and hung without delay, at very
LOW PRICES.
HOLLANDS BY THE YARD.
SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY.

RETAIL.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.
SHIRTING LINENS, from auction.
LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced.
TABLE DAMASK, new, all widths.
TOWELLINGS, by dozen or yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes, and entirely new.
DOYLIES, white and colored.
NAPKINS, superior assortment,
WINE CLOTHS,
PIANO COVERS,
TABLE COVERS,
} embroidered and printed.
And every kind of Dry Goods for housekeeping purposes.
The stock new, cheap, and every way the largest and best assorted in the City.

LACE CURTAINS.
SPRING IMPORTATION.
Lace Curtains, in every variety of grade and pattern, just received, and now exhibiting,
CHEAP,
and reduced in price.
A large assortment of very elegant designs intended exclusively for our retail trade.
NOTTINGHAM LACES, by piece or Curtains.
The largest and most desirable stock in the City.
Cornices, Curtains, Trimmings, Furniture Coverings.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK
OF THESE FASHIONABLE GOODS,
IN ALL THE PREVAILING COLORS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
Is a reliable and efficient Educational Agency.
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers.
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.
For selling and renting School Properties.
Teachers Wanted.—Professor of Music, for Kentucky, to begin September; a single gentleman to teach English branches in a public institution of New-York City—must enter upon duty soon—personal interview desirable; Episcopalian gentleman for a parochial school on the Hudson; lady for music and English, for family about going to the country; French lady for pleasant City in N. Jersey; superior penman for Commercial College in Central N. Y.; gentleman for French and English in *Cuba*; Associate Principal for Boys' Boarding-school on the Hudson; lady for French, music and drawing for September; Episcopalian tutor, in Saratoga—a rare opportunity for a middle-aged gentleman.
Several good Schools for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, 596 Broadway.

DEER HILL INSTITUTE,
DANBURY, CONN.,
Rev. J. L. TOWNSEND, A. M., Rector.
A Boarding-school for Boys. Number limited to 25. Nineteenth Term began May 4. A few vacancies. For circulars address the Rector by mail.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The exercises connected with the Fourth Commencement of the Law School of Columbia College will take place at the rooms of the Historical Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av., on TUESDAY, May 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which the degree of Laws will be conferred upon the members of the graduating class, and the usual prizes for excellence awarded. An address will be delivered before the Alumni by Sidmon T. Keese, Esq.; a valedictory address by W. Walter Phelps, Esq.; and an address to the graduating class by James W. Gerard, Esq., of the New-York Bar. Subject—*Ancient and Modern Eloquence*. Members of the Bar and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
CHARLES KING, LL.D., President Col. College.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Victoria.

WINTER GARDEN—Babes in the Woods—Paul Pry.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Heiress.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

IRVING HALL—Gottschalk's Concert.

DODWORTH'S HALL—De Coanova's Lecture.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, (No. 548 Broadway)—Pictures and Statuary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Pauvrette; or, Under the Snow, and Stereopticon Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Scenes

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Dullon's Six Panoramas.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—Fallon's Stereopticon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The report of the capture of Jackson, the capital of Missiasippi, by Gen. Grant, is fully confirmed this morning. A dispatch from Gen. Hurlbut to the War Department, embodies intelligence from the Vicksburgh and Jackson papers of the 14th, giving accounts of the defeat of the rebel Gen. Griggs at Raymond and Mississippi Spring, and the later telegram from Canton announces that Jackson had been taken from the east, probably by a cavalry force of Gen. Grant's command. The battle at Raymond was fought on Tuesday, the 12th. The rebel loss in that engagement is admitted to be 700. The next day Griggs was reinforced by Gen. Walker, of Georgia, was attacked at Mississippi Spring, and on Thursday he was driven toward Jackson. The rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is said to have arrived at Jackson on the day previous to its capture, and to have gone out on the railroad toward Vicksburgh with four brigades. It is also said that Gen. Grant had struck the railroad at Edwards' Station—thus probably placing Johnston between two bodies of National troops.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* finds very little encouragement for the rebel cause in the present aspect of affairs in the vicinity of Vicksburgh. It regards it as by no means flattering. "After having had a year's time to perfect all the defences," it says, "it appears that we are now set upon in the very quarter where we had least expected." The capture of Jackson by Gen. Grant will not be likely to afford the *Express* much ground for consolation.

Further measures of a retaliatory charactar have been passed through the rebel Congress. Resolutions have been adopted providing that every commissioned officer who shall command negroes for military service against the Confederate States, shall, when captured, be put to death; and the negroes, when captured, shall be delivered to the State authorities, to be dealt with according to their laws. This is in accordance with a proposition some time ago submitted to the rebel Congress, when the plan of arming the negroes was first inaugurated by the National authorities.

The official statement of the killed and wounded in the Chancellorsville battles is as follows:

Killed—Officers	154
Enlisted men	1,358
Wounded—Officers	624
Enlisted men	8,894
Total	11,030

The verified returns of the missing will not exceed 2,500.

The United States steamer *Conway*, Capt. Bachner, which arrived yesterday morning from Port Royal, S. C., reports that on the 14th, at 2 P. M., when off Charleston, she heard heavy firing in the harbor; which continued until 5 P. M. Capt. Bachner believes that it was the iron-clads attacking the batteries on Morris Island. The purser of the *Conway* states that, although no public announcement had been made at Port Royal when the steamer left that place, that an attack was imminent on Charleston, it was generally known that everything, so far as the fleet was concerned, was in readiness to make another effort to capture the city.

It is reported that the rebels made a dash between Summerville and Gauley in the Kanahwa Valley, on Wednesday last, capturing one company of the Second Virginia cavalry, together with a portion of two companies of infantry. It is also reported that they captured a train of forty wagons, and one hundred and sixty-eight mules. The Ninety-first Ohio regiment have fallen back to Charleston. The rebels are reported to be 1,600 strong, under Gen. Jones.

Gen. Sherman has ordered that all licensed places of amusement in New-Orleans be under the supervisory management of the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the Gulf. A programme of all entertainments will be submitted to and approved by him, before they are announced to the public, and no departure from the programme, so approved by him, will be permitted under any circumstances. He has also ordered that all programmes shall be interspersed with appropriate national airs. A guard will be in attendance at all such entertainments, under the orders of the Provost-Marshal's Department, and all persons who disturb the entertainments, as laid down in the programme, will be promptly arrested, removed from the place, and punished according to the nature of the offence.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Union-square meeting, last enemy, for the purpose of sympathizing with Mr. Vallandigham and denouncing his recent arrest, trial and imprisonment, was attended by about three thousand persons. Most of the distinguished gentlemen announced to speak, excused themselves for non-attendance. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the arrest, and all trials by military commissions, as unconstitutional. Addresses were made by J. A. McMasters, Judge McCunn, Eli P. Norton, Edmon Blankman, C. G. Gunther, John Mullaly, D. Fuch, and others.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a communication was received from the City Inspector indorsing a letter sent to him by Mr. Samuel Donaldson, the assignee of the Hackley contract, stating his readiness to carry out the contract on his part, as soon as the City shall pay him the arrearages he claims. Referred. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on National Affairs to report the draft of an ordinance for the further issue of stock to replenish the Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, which is nearly exhausted. On the question of adopting the ordinance authorizing an issue of stock for $1,050,000, to pay for the land for and costs of extending Central Park, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature and a judgment of the Supreme Court against the City, there was some discussion. The paper had been referred at one meeting, and the Committee were discharged from further consideration of it at the next meeting. Messrs. Ottiwell, Hardy and Froment were in favor of a recommitment, thinking the subject should be investigated and reported upon. Mr. Hardy suggested that the judgment should be appealed from, and carried up to the Court of Appeals even, if the reputed frauds in connection with the matter should be found to exist. A motion to recommit was lost by 8 to 8. The ordinance was then adopted by 12 to 4. The bills for receiving the First, Fourth, and Fifth regiments of Volunteers, and for the burial Col. Ringgold, amounting to about $14,000, were ordered to be paid, and a resolution was adopted, limiting the expenses of receiving regiments in future to $2,500 each. Adjourned to 5 P. M. on Thursday.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, a message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to increase the salary of the Public Administrator, (Dr. Bradford,) from $1,250 to $5,000 per annum. The Mayor says, that although the present salary was fixed in 1815, the fees of the office have so largely increased since that time, that an increase of the salary is unnecessary. The resolutions from the other Board, empowering the City Inspector to clean the streets and sue the sureties of the Hackley contract for the expense of the work, and directing the Comptroller to advance the men their pay from the street-cleaning fund, pending the suit, were referred. Adjourned to five o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

The official report of the City Inspector shows that the number of deaths in the City and County of New-York, for the week ending May 18, was 491. Of these, 124 were men, 109 women, 132 boys, 126 girls; 233 were adults, 258 children, 256 males, 235 females; colored persons, 12. Of these deaths 71 were from consumption, 84 from infantile disesses, 15 from diphtheria, 19 from scarlet fever, 10 from typhoid fever, 17 from dropsy in the head, 17 from inflammation of the bowels, 20 from inflammation of the brain, 37 from inflammation of the lungs. The number of deaths in the public institutions was 74. The number of interments in the Potter's Field, 61. The total number of deaths this week was 69 more than during the week ending May 11.

Yesterday the New-York Soldiers' Depot was formally opened at Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street. The buildings are admirably arranged. Large dining, bathing and reading rooms are supplied, and every convenience desirable for the comfort of our wounded heroes provided.

A meeting of the Cordwainers' Association was held at the Volks Garden, yesterday, at which some 3,000 journeymen were present. Reports favorable were received from the Executive Committee, and speeches urging harmony of action were made, while the desirability of advanced wages was clearly proven.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Ezekiel Williams, indicted for a felonious assault upon Wm. J. Fischer, was convicted of assault and battery, and remanded for sentence. The Grand Jury of this Court was discharged for the term, there being another Grand Jury in Session in the Oyer and Terminer.

The increased advance on the Stock Exchange yesterday was as much as 5@10 ₩ cent. on some of the Railway Shares, and 2½@5 ₩ cent. on the 6 ₩ cents of Missouri and Tennessee. The sales of United States 6 ₩ cents amounted to $1,328,850. The general market left off firm. The price of Gold Coin steady at 149¾@150; Exchange, 165 ₩ cent. Money active among the Stock Brokers at 6 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were much lower, yesterday, and heavy sales and shipments of Grain were reported. Provisions were not very brisk; Pork was cheaper. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Hops, Fish, Wool and Whisky. Oils were in more demand, and Petroleum was decidedly higher. Tallow was selling freely. Other branches of trade exhibitad no remarkable alteration.

The cattle markets are lightly supplied with animals this week, owing to a delay of the stock trains over the Erie Road, keeping back some 800 beeves. About 3,000 were on sale at Allerton's, and prices were advanced ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. Most of the really good cattle went off rapidly, at 12c @ 12½c. ₩ lb., net weight; some of the best brought 13c., and the majority of the stock was sold before night. A few lots are expected to arrive to-day, but the bulk of the delayed cattle will scarcely reach here before Wednesday or Thursday.

Perils of a Divided Command.

It has been rumored, for a few days, both that Gen. Halleck is about to take the field in person, and that he has been paying visits to the camp and overruling certain plans of Hooker's; and nevertheless we are assured he has not the least intention of superseding Hooker. He is merely to supplement him. As, if this be true, it is a matter which seriously affects the future of the army of the Potomac, and, perhaps, the result of the war itself, we think the public cannot protest too earnestly against anything which promises to inflict upon the most important portion of our whole force the evils of divided command.

The Army of the Potomac is probably already one of the most unfortunate armies that ever took the field, not through any fault of its own, but through the misfortunes of those who have had charge of it. It was organized by a man who would not fight, and it then fell into the hands of a man who was willing to fight, but did not know how; and it may be that it is now under the leadership of a man who is as unfitted for his position, as either of the other two. But there can be no greater mistake than to suppose that two Generals, let them both be ever so good, are an improvement upon one, let him be ever so bad. Secrecy, energy, decision and rapidity, both of conception and execution, are so essential to military success, that every organization which fails to secure them, is worse than useless, let its other virtues be what they may; and no organization can possibly secure them which has two heads. If this were a matter of strategy or of tactics, we might be disposed to let it pass in silence. But no knowledge of either strategy or tactics is necessary to enable one to form one's judgment about it. A very ordinary share of knowledge of human nature, and a very slight knowledge of history, is all that is wanted to enable anybody who chooses to think about it, to pronounce with certainty that, whether Gen. Hooker be either able or incompetent, if Gen. Halleck goes down to advise him, with the power of overruling him, the result of the coming campaign in Virginia will be disastrous, and only disastrous.

We know, as a matter of history, that no such arrangement as this has ever resulted in any other way, when put into operation against an enemy led by a single mind. It is but a repetition of the dealings of the Aulic Council with the Austrian Generals, which ended in bringing the Austrian Empire to the verge of destruction. And we also know, that in work like the command of an army, which consists in great part in meeting emergies impossible to foresee, and which calls in so high a degree for the free and untrammeled play of every one of the faculties, one man cannot undertake to carry out another man's ideas with a chance of success. He who conceives the plan of a battle, or of a campaign, is the person who must execute it. It is impossible that any one else can carry it out with the necessary zeal, faith and knowledge. If the President or his advisers have reached the conclusion from anything that has come to their knowledge, that Hooker is not fit for his position, by all means let him be removed. We have not a word to say against it. We have always held that, in this matter of selecting a General for the army, the President is supreme judge of the man to be chosen; and we have always held that the attempts made by newspapers and politicians, to control or overrule him were as silly as they were impertinent. But until Hooker is removed he ought to be the real and sole General of the army in the field. If Gen. Halleck's presence is considered necessary at his headquarters, as a controlling counsellor, this is proof that Hooker is considered incompetent, and that Halleck is the man for his place, and he ought accordingly to be put into it. If not, the President is bound by every possible consideration to retain him in Washington, and to insist upon his leaving Hooker master of his own movements.

There is still another side to this matter, about which the public has its word to say. When Grant's army fails, we know that Grant is responsible; when Rosecrans' army fails, we know that Rosecrans is responsible; but when the Army of the Potomac comes to grief, we never know exactly to whom to look for the cause of the catastrophe. There always is some doubt whether the General in command has not been thwarted, or hindered or confused by the interference of somebody else, either the President, or the Secretary of War, or the General-in-Chief. On most occasions, unquestionably these doubts have had no foundation in fact; but without some foundation sometimes, they would not exist, and we have a right to demand that all occasion for them shall cease and that nothing shall be done to increase them. When a battle is lost and ten or fifteen thousand men killed or disabled, it is intolerable that in a free country the people should not be able to fix at once upon the man whose blundering, or stupidity, or misconduct has wrought this immense mischief. It does not do to await the slow action of Committees of Congress, in order to discover him. We ought to have his name, beyond all doubt or question, the minute the deed is done. This we cannot have as long as there is the shadow of uncertainty as to the nature and extent of the powers of the General in the field. History and experience both teach us that these powers should be absolute, and it is of the essence of constitutional government that the people should know whether they are or are not, in order that it may be able to deal out rigid justice to those who manage or mismanage its affairs.

Gov. Seymour's Letter.

Gov. Seymour closes his letter to the Vallandigham meeting in Albany with an extraordinary sentiment. He says:

"The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decisions of the Administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of Government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasure. The action of the Administration will determine, in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States *whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or destroy free institutions at the North.* We took for its decision with most solemn solicitude."

If this mean anything, it means that if the Administration decides to sustain the acts of Gen. Burnside, and the judgment of the Military Court, more than one-half of the people of the Loyal States will go for abandoning the war; for of course they cannot and will not sustain a war waged to "destroy free institutions at the North."

Now, so far as regards Governor Seymour himself, he can pledge himself to any line of conduct he pleases. But he has no right to pledge a man besides. It is ineffable presumption in him to assert that "more than one half of the people of the loyal States" will shape their opinion about the war on what is done by the Administration at Washington. The idea is monstrous. It puts it into the power of the Administration to establish the character of the war, and to decide its fate. The duty of the loyal men to put down the rebellion is all made dependent upon the wisdom or the folly, the faithfulness or the unfaithfulness, of the Administration at Washington. Were the arrest of Vallandigham ten times the flagrant wrong his best friends claim it to be, it would not be a tenth part so abominable as this doctrine.

This war is a war to save the nation. It is a war not only for ourselves, but for our children to the latest generation. It involves interests of almost infinite magnitude. The men in power at Washington are but dust in the balance when weighed against the destinies at stake. To whatever side they may shift, it is nothing in its bearings upon the obligations of the war. If the President usurps, impeach him, as the Constitution provides, by the House of Representatives, and try him by the Senate. If you do not choose to do that, bear with him for the twenty-one months he will remain in office, or seek to change his conduct by arraying against him the force of public opinion. Take any of these parts that you please, if you think the President wrong. But if you are a sane man, don't be guilty of the madness, if you are a loyal man don't be guilty of the faithlessness, of saying that if this creature of a day does this, or fails to do that, the rebellion shall have its way and the nation go down. You might as well say that if the priest at the altar does not rightly perform his duties, the Ark of the Covenant shall be broken; and that if the ministers of the Church go astray, religion itself shall be abjured.

We have before said that if Mr. Vallandigham was really guilty of the specifications made against him, he had, in our opinion, committed a military offence, for which he deserved to be tried by a military tribunal in a department governed by military law. His friends say that the specifications were false. On that point we have never expressed an opinion, for we have had no reliable means of judging. The testimony upon the subject has only been very imperfectly published. But the question of Mr. Vallandigham's guilt or innocence, or the question whether he ought to have been tried by a military or civil tribunal, dwindles into insignificance before the claim here set up that the right or the wrong of the Administration in this matter is to determine our duty to support or abandon the war. Mr. Vallandigham may deserve to go to prison or not, Mr. Lincoln may deserve to go to prison or not, but no question of this kind has the remotest bearing upon our own obligations to help put down this rebellion.

The criterion of duty which Gov. Seymour has sent to the Vallandigham sympathisers in Albany, is the lowest manifestation we have ever seen of the low patriotism of certain classes of politicians. We do not believe that he bethought himself of the real import of his words, when he penned the closing sentences of that letter. Other language which he has used has justified the belief that he was for waging the war to the last extremity, rather than give way to the Confederacy. This language, literally construed, recants it all, and puts him in the category of conditional Union men. For the sake of his honorable name, and of the office he holds, we trust that his sober second thought will convince him of his mistake. If it does not, we have simply to say that Horatio Seymour's conceptions of duty as Governor matters just as little to us—so far as regards our relations to the rebels—as Abraham Lincoln's conceptions of duty as President. Whatever either of them may think, or say, or do, we know but one line of policy—and that is to prosecute the war against the rebellion to its crushing consummation, trusting the people to rectify in due time at the ballot-box all wrongs of its public servants, whether at State capitals or the National capital.

The Plot Thickening at Vicksburgh.

We have reports this morning from three widely apart points—Mobile, Chattanooga and Memphis—that Gen. Grant's forces have captured Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi, lying 45 miles in the rear and directly east of Vicksburgh. All these reports come from rebel sources; and, we suppose, that under the circumstances, with such a weight of testimony, the rebels ought to be believed. Gen. Hurlbut, in transmitting one of the dispatches, adds to it a surmise of his own, that Jackson was captured by a cavalry movement from the east; but both of the other rebel telegrams assert that it was taken after a hard day's fighting—that from Mobile asserting that "we (the rebels) fought all day, but could not hold the city."

Gen. Grant has fought four quite considerable fights since the opening of the month of May, and he has been successful in each and all of them. The first of them was on the 1st day of the month, at Port Gibson, when Grant defeated and routed 11,000 rebels. The next was on the 3d—the naval battle at Grand Gulf, one of the strongest positions on the Mississippi, which was captured. The third fight was on the 11th, at Raymond, 25 miles east of Vicksburgh, on the railroad to Jackson, in which the rebels say they had 5,000 men and retreated; and the fourth fight was on the 14th, for the possession of Jackson, though it seems to have been fought a few miles west of that city, at Mississippi Springs; and the rebel force engaged was that previously defeated on the 11th, which had been reinforced with infantry and artillery. Grant must have been successful there also, as, according to the rebels, immediately after it he occupied Jackson. This brisk and successful work brings us up to Thursday night last, after which we know nothing of Grant's operations.

The rebels anticipate that the next and great battle will be at Big Black Station, or at the railroad bridge which crosses the Big Black River, twelve miles in the rear of Vicksburgh, from which it is evident they expect that Gen. Grant will march his army directly toward the rear of the great rebel stronghold. Perhaps they are correct, and perchance they are not.

If Gen. Grant really holds Jackson in force, he commands the only line of railroad leaving Vicksburgh, while his military and naval force below, at the mouth of the Big Black—his naval force above in the Yazoo, and his naval force in front in the Mississippi—these different forces may be said to completely envelop and cut off Vicksburgh. If Grant concentrates his army at Jackson, the rebels will be compelled to come out and offer him battle. They must soon be absolutely compelled to attempt to cut their way through his lines, whether he give them battle or not.

We learn that Gen. Joseph E. Johnson has succeeded in making his way into Vicksburgh, and has succeeded in carrying in with him a reinforcement of several rebel brigades. Whichever way Grant approaches, they have evidently determined to contest the position with all their might. The next movement of Gen. Grant will decide the nature of the battle, if it does not decide the battle itself.

Sale of Pictures.

In the collection of pictures now exhibiting at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, are many rare and interesting pictures by artists whose works have hitherto been only known to travelers abroad, and in point of beauty and variety the walls of this establishment at present bear an assemblage of objects of art more than usually worthy of attention. Almost every existing school of painting is represented by one or more highly important pictures. Lutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware," the second and smaller picture by him of this subject, is there, and by artists of Holland, Dusseldorf, Belgium, England and France there is enough to satisfy every variety of taste. The collection is the result of years of industrious travel, combined with a critical discrimination and an ample outlay of means by a gentleman well and favorably known in the art world for thirty years past. We recommend lovers of the fine arts to visit the collection, which will remain open free to visitors until Thursday evening next. There are many things in the gallery well worthy of an attentive study, and, as a whole, the assemblage of pictures is an excellent one. There is also included in this sale the entire collection of marble statuary belonging to one of our well-known citizens.

A Pleasant Trip.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Senator Pomeroy, with a number of other invited guests, including the "Hutchinsons," visited Fort Schuylar, yesterday. The "Hutchinsons" sung, Mr. Beecher talked, the soldiers cheered, and all concerned enjoyed themselves. Dr. Roberts Bartholow, the surgeon in charge, escorted the party through the Hospital, and showed them every attention.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A New Project of Mediation—What is Thought of the Charleston Fight—Military Reviews—The French Artillery Officers in America—A Rage for Duels, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, May 1, 1863.

It is said, within the last few days, that the Cabinets of Paris and London have again commenced negotiations on the subject of a mediation in America, but this time on a new basis of operations. They are first to commence with the Confederates, who will be asked, as a preliminary step, to guarantee the gradual emancipation of Slavery, and this guarantee once secured, it is thought the North will be willing to accept a separation. I have not been able to ascertain what foundation there is for this report.

The papers say but little about this affair at Charleston, confining themselves mostly to an abridged account of the fight, copied from the New-York papers. The affair would scarcely be noticed, but for the noise they make about it in England. It is none the less occupying the attention of scientific men; but here, as in England, they seem to think that their cuirassed vessels would stand fire better than those which attempted to enter Charleston harbor. This, however, is probably a great mistake, for the walls of the cuirassed ships of France and England are no thicker, nor better built, than are those of the Monitors, and no less likely to resist the improved artillery—so that France and England, like ourselves and everybody else, must commence to look about again for something better.

The Emperor has been reviewing the Imperial Guard and the Army of Paris, but they were only the usual semi-annual reviews of the arms in this military arrondissement, and had no significance whatever. At the review of Tuesday last, it was noticed that two regiments of Dragoons no longer carried their guns as formerly, swung in *bandoulières* over the back, but carried them on their boots in the same way as some of the regiments of cavalry carry their muskets. Only the dragoons carried the breech of the gun on the boot with the muzzle passed under the right arm, while in those regiments of cavalry which carry a gun the breech is carried in the air and the muzzle on the foot. But this change is only for parade service; in active service, even for reviews, in which there are sham battles, the soldier will be obliged to change his gun to the back.

The first reports of the artillery officers which the French Government has sent to the United States to follow the war and take note on everything valuable which comes under their observation, are said to be highly favorable to American inventive genius. In many things, these officers admit, the American artillery service is far in advance of that of France. The Parrott gun has been made the subject of special study, and it is believed, is reported upon in the highest terms. As for bullet-moulds, common and musket cartouches, powder, and the means of measuring the projectile force of different powders, they are far behind us; and the French Government has not only bought the patent of Dr. Doremus' gunpowder, but has secured, through its agents in America, specimens and descriptions of the other articles mentioned, and instructions for their manufacture. The Emperor has been paying a good deal of attention lately to improvements in artillery, and he is to make a visit in a few days to Cherbourg, to inspect a new cuirass for ships.

Notwithstanding the charming sunshine of these last two months there seems to exist a sort of "atmospheric constitution" which disturbs the equanimity of people's tempers, for never in these later times have we had such a rage for duels. As usual these hostile meetings occur mostly in the world of journalism and more particularly among the critics and literary writers. Last week there were three duels among gentlemen of this class, of which one of the parties in each affair belonged to the corps of writers for the *Figaro*. It is said, in a figurative way, that the editor of this paper requires of each new contributor who presents himself, a certificate of two years' apprenticeship in the use of the death-dealing sword and pistol, and the obligation never to refuse to fight when called upon. For two or three years it has been the habit among the critics generally to ridicule one of their number—M. Sarcey, of the *Opinion Nationale*—and he was thus made the butt of the profession, exactly because he would not fight. But he has at last been forced out by M. Aurelian Scholl, of the *Figaro*, and, once out, seems to have conducted himself with great bravery. The parties went to Belgium to fight, which seemed to indicate that they intended to make a serious affair of it. They fought with the small-sword, and after three or four rounds, lasting more than a quarter of an hour, the Belgian *gen d'armerie* suddenly appeared, and ordered the combatants to leave the Belgian territory. They then returned to Paris and went in the other direction, across the frontier into Baden-Baden. The fight terminated with a wound of no great importance, received by M. Sarcey. Lately a young theatrical critic named Koning, challenged successively two leading actors, Messrs. Castellano and Brindeau, both of whom refused to fight him because he was yet under twenty-one years of age. Last week, however, M. Koning reached his majority, and at once sent a challenge to M. Lafont, of the *Figaro*, for having ridiculed him in his paper about his unsuccessful attempts in obtaining a duel. The parties fought with swords, and after a few vigorous passes, M. de Villemessant, who was on the ground for M. Lafont, placed his sword between those of the combatants, and raising them in the air, declared that for so slight an offence sufficient risk had been incurred, and that the duel must stop. M. Lafont then good naturedly gave young Koning his hand and said to him, "You are a brave boy, and whenever you have another affair on your hands and want a second come to me." M. Erlanger, the banker who negotiated the Confederate Loan, has also just had a very hard-fought affair with another banker, M. Cordier, in which the latter received a serious but not mortal wound. The affair originated in an incident of private life, and has been hanging fire for some weeks, because, it is said, M. Erlanger desired first to finish the negotiation in regard to the loan in question. There has also just been a duel between two Hungarian noblemen residing in Paris, which proved fatal to one of the parties.

M. Michael Chevallier brings from the press to-morrow a serious work entitled *Mexico, Ancient and Modern*. M. Chevallier, as you know, has been one of the most influential agents in inaugurating and pushing on the Mexican expedition, and he is one of those who not only favors the idea of reorganizing the Latin races in America and pitting them against the Anglo-American race, but who urges the policy of France acquiring the right of working the mines of Mexico. I shall send you a copy of that important work for review.

A French publisher has just brought out a translation of such of Edgar A. Poe's writings as were not included in the first series translated three years ago. All of Poe's writings are much esteemed in this country, and the French reproach the Americans for not having esteemed Poe at his proper value.

The fast day appointed by the President of the United States, was duly observed here in the American Chapel, on which occasion our much esteemed pastor, Rev. Dr. McClintock, delivered a most interesting sermon. Malakoff.

The Defence of Washington—Second Note from Gen Wadsworth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret to have to trouble you again to correct the misapprehension which seems to exist as to the troops assigned to the defence of Washington, in March and April, 1862. The inclosed article, from the New-York *World*, impeaching my veracity, reached me the day before I left my command, on a short leave of absence, and as I passed through Washington, I procured copies of the monthly returns of the troops under my command at that time. The following is a condensed statement of the return for the 31st March, 1862, showing the troops in and about Washington, under my command:

First New-Jersey cavalry	783
Fifth United States cavalry (part of a company)	32
Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry	404
ARTILLERY.	
Battary C and K, First New-York; (light;) 2 batteries Rocket battalion; Battery L, Second New-York artillery	788
Second New-York artillery	932
Third battalion New-York artillery	352
Fourth New-York artillery	592
11th and 12th batteries New-York artillery	259
Dickinson Light artillary	143
112th Pennsylvania Volunteer artillery	804
14th Massachusetts Volunteer artillery	1,326
1st Wisconsin artillary	70
Total	5,225
INFANTRY.	

26th, 31st, 59th, 76th, 86th, 94th, 95th, 99th, 101st, 102d, 104th New-York Volunteers; 10th New-Jersey Volunteers; 26th, 56th, 88th, 91st, 99th, 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers; 12th Virginia Volunteers, (1 company;) 2d District Columbia Volunteers.—Aggregate Infantry, 13,146.

Total of all arms present for duty, 19,591.

As to a portion of the cavalry and artillery above enumerated, I was not at the time sure that it was intended for my command, and some of it was ordered away in a few days; but I embrace it in this statement, as it was within my command at that time. In my return to the Secretary of War, on the 2d April, I stated the number at 19,025. At the end of April, the returns show a force of 19,475. I had not time to examine the daily returns. They, of course, fluctuated. It was not the numerical strength of my command that I complained of—many of the regiments were new—some of them had just reached Washington and received their arms. Others had elements of weakness and disorganization within themselves which it is impossible to refer to here—such as incompetent officers, officers under arrest, etc. As I stated in my former communication to you, Senator Chandler's language, that I had no "guns on wheels," was incorrect—I had no light artillery mounted and available for service.

From this force I was ordered by Gen. McClellan to detail four regiments, good ones, two to Richardson's division, one to Heintzelman's old division, and one to Hooker's division. I was further ordered by him to send four thousand men to Manassas and Warrenton. It had been previously understood that Banks was to occupy that point. The First Connecticut heavy artillery garrisoning the forts in front of and above Alexandria, and the Third New-York artillery (heavy) garrisoning the forts opposite Georgetown, had just been detached from my command. The Fourteenth Massachusetts artillery was not assigned to me to replace any of these regiments, as it was previously under my command, but it was ordered by me to garrison part of the works evacuated by the First Connecticut. The Ninety-seventh New-York, a new regiment, was ordered to Fort Corcoran and to the works opposite Georgetown. Gen. Banks was, at the date of my report, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and the duty assigned to him was to occupy it and guard the approach through it to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Two ranges of mountains were between him and Washington, although one light brigade of his (Abercrombie's) was, I believe, on this side of the Bull Run Mountains; two or three regiments of this command came to Washington very soon after to be discharged, being twelve months' volunteers from Indiana. Gen. Dix had a small force at Baltimore, two light regiments guarding the railroad thence to Washington, and one at Annapolis, guarding the depot there. With these exceptions all the troops in Maryland south of Baltimore were under my command, and embraced in my statement, which shows, so far as I know, all the troops in or about Washington assigned to or available for its defence. What troops Gen. McClellan referred to in his statement before the McDowell Court of Inquiry, as assigned to defend Washington, other than those above referred to, I have no means of knowing, or even conjecturing. Your obedient servant,

JAS. S. WADSWORTH, Brig.-Gen.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Jane English's experiment at Laura Keene's Theatre has shared the fate of the Opera. The lieges watch it with apathy, and the critics with regret. As a consequence, the benches are temptingly and luxuriously vacant. To account for this state of things we must remember, first, that Laura Keene's has ceased to be a popular theatre, and secondly, that Mrs. English is a stranger, whose claims to the honors of Metropolitan management have not yet been recognized. Our people, in the matter of amusements, are singularly jealous of outsiders. They view with ill-concealed annoyance the occasional raids of hardy and enthusiastic provincials. It is seldom that the invaders get off with bag and baggage. We know not the extent of Mrs. English's ambition, but for a couple of months at least she proposes to give us a species of entertainment based on the Ravel model, with variations that seem to have been suggested by the circus. The performances on the opening night were not of a very promising character, but they have improved since. We begin to hope that Mrs. English may be successful. A novel entertainment on Broadway would indeed be a luxury to a craving community. Was there ever a city in the world with a million inhabitants so badly supplied with places of amusement as is New-York? In reality we have but one theatre on the west side of the town—Wallack's; all the other places being mere show rooms and platforms for travelling "stars" who revolve in their little orbits punctually enough, but without adding an inch to the space traversed. If it were not for a constant influx of healthy foreigners and of utterly indestructable natives from the East, the proud metropolis of the New World would speedily be depopulated and reduced to a howling wilderness by the fatal agony of its amusements, by the dreadful pressure of its tragedians, by the evil influence of the "stars." Without these robust classes to throw into the arena, we should be roared into fits and tore into pieces by the two-legged furies who there pant and perform. But providential as is this provision, there is an inconvenience about it. The robust classes like their entertainment a little savage, and they have been gratified with a vengeance. The noises of a five-act play are as varied and appalling as those that issue from a menagerie. The secret of our well wishes for Mrs. English and her success are thus revealed. Her artists do not speak and cannot howl. Moreover they *must*, as a rule, understand something of their profession, or they will flounder to the stage a mass of bruised and broken humanity—sorely punished, indeed, for their pretence. And here is an anomaly that the philosophic mind at once detects in the two professions of tight-rope dancer and tragedian. The one, by a false step, may injure himself grievously, but with true art instinct, to hide all that is painful from the public, he will deliver a hop, skip and jump, and wobble playfully off the stage, to be conveyed, mayhap, by tender hands to the nearest hospital. Not a complaint escapes his lips; his face is wreathed in smiles, even if his body be racked with pain. The other one—he who chalks his feet for tragedy, and

goes on with Shakespeare as a long pole—howls, yells, and writhes steadily for three hours, although there is not a bone in his body broken, and he knows that when it is all over there will be cakes and ale for him at home. For a cheerful view of life, I la always necessary to go to those who are in the greatest danger nf losing it. And this brings us back to Laura Keene's Theatre, where, tn addition to two remarkable performers on the tight-rope—Mlle. Rositaland Alexandra Zanfretta—the lady manager haa also provided us with a couple of wonderful gymnasts—Prof. Donetta and Young America—and an Italian singer—Signor Montemare—who gives huffo scenes very eccptably, and a couple of dancers and a German violinial, who can imitate every thing except music, and, finally, a tal-lel pantomimic company. Of this latter we can only s ly, that it has Imprnved In the interval between Monday snd Saturday. The quick precision, and brief but intelligible dumb show of the Ravels, were not attained in a day. Mrs. English's pantomimists are profuse. Thay deliver an oration where they should only utter an exclamation; they are for ever scramhling about the stage; and stamp a great deal more than is good for them. An exception should however be made in favor of Señor Caron, a comic artisl of talent, who will, we think, improve on aequaintance. In the "Maison Rouge" ha was not always funny, although ha tried to be so, but in the bed-room scene, and in the final opportunity of the piece, he was excellent. Let us sdd that there is an excellent orchestra, and repeat that we hopa Mrs. Englisu will succeed. Anything as a relief to the necessily of going to a "star" theslre will he eccptable. Above all things we want variety, and when that is provided there will be room for a dozen more theatres in New-York. To-night, e prodigy, named Anozlo, mnkes his first appearance, and will "perform his Icarean feat on the cloud swing." We hope that the poor child may not meet with the fate of Icarus.

On Monday—a week from yester-day—Mme. Vestali commences her season of English opera at the Winter Garden, playing Gluck's "Orpheus," a work not strictly English—but as English as a good many plays. *Orpheus* was a well-looking as well as a tuneful youth, and It is related of him that he appeased the fury of wild beasts with his lyre. Signora Vestali will, we are sure, be a worthy repreesentative of the hero, and not only charm the multitude but soften the critics. For the rest we learn that new scenery and dresses have been prepared, and know that Mr. Ansonetz is devoting much time and attention to the rehearsals. So "Orphée" let it be,—only we ere sorry it is not "Orphée and Eufer."

The final performance at the Academy, last evening, attracted a brilliant audience—the opera being "Ione." When this opera was first given, we predicted that it would speedily become a favorite with our public, but we certainly had no idea that it would at once become popular as it has done. It is now the best drawing work in the repertoire, and, being admirably cast in all respects, could—if any reliance was to be placed on the weather—be repeated for a week with a good result. As it is, it now finds its way to the shelf until next season. All the artists, last evening, were in superb voice. The performance was one of the best we have had at the Academy of Music, and brings Mr. Maretzek's second season to an end with great *éclat*. On Saturday, an extra Matinée will be given for the benefit of Signor Bellini, when "Ione" will be again repeated.

To-night, at the Academy of Music, Mr. Robert Goldbeck will give his grand vocal and instrumental concert, assisted by a grand orchestra of seventy-five performers, and, as soloists, by Mme. Bertge, Johannsen, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Theodore Thomas and Mr. Hasar C. Timm.

At Irving Hall, Mr. Gottschalk will give the second concert of his final series, assisted by first-rate talent.

The New-York Cadets.—A youthful military organization, comprising the scions of the *elite* of New-York, will give a private exhibition to their friends and patrons at the Academy of Music, next Saturday evening, May 23, when a military and spectacular drama will be presented by them, (written expressly for the occasion,) in the course of which their various drills and exercises will be introduced. The object they have in view is the building of a new armory for their own use.

Naval.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM-FRIGATE TICONDEROGA.

The U. S steam-frigate *Ticonderega* sailed from the Lower Bay at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, making full 14 miles an hour on her trip out of the harbor, which demonstrated the final success of her machinery. This splendid ship, after all the difficulties which attended her construction, is thus bound out on her first cruise, a match for the *Alabama*, or any other pirate on the seas. The following is a list of her officers:

John DeCamp, Captain Bushner B. Taylor, Lieutenant Commander; Fred. A. Smith, Lieutenant; H. N. Denniston, Paymaster; Stuart Kennedy, Surgeon; A. E. Hunter, Acting Master; C. F. R. Mappenhaus, Acting Ensign; E. T. Strong, John B. Means, Thomas G. Hale, John H. Shore, Acting Master's Mates; Henry C. Barnes, Boatswain; Jos. Smith, Gunner; Thomas J. Jones, Chief Engineer; Dan. C. Chester, First Assistant Engineer; H. C. McIlvaine, F. E. Brown, Second Assistant Engineers; Geo. A. Baker, John C. Kafer, W. J. Powers, R. E. Halsey, Third Assistant Engineers.

VISIT OF ADMIRAL PAULDING TO THE FRENCH FRIGATE.

Yesterday Rear-Admiral Paulding, commanding the New-York naval station, paid an official visit, in full uniform, to the French frigate *Guirrere*, and was saluted with 15 guns, which were returned by his flagship—the *North Carolina*. After remaining sometime on board, he returned in the steam-tug *Vonderbilt*. In the afternoon, several officers of the French fleet in port visited the Navy-yard, and were shown the curiosities there. They were not, however, allowed on board the *Roanoke*, it being contrary to orders.

DOCKING THE PASSAIC.

Orders have been received at the Navy-yard to send a large force of sailors to Hunter's Point to get the iron-clad battery *Passaic* on the railway where she is to undergo a thorough overhauling. Her plates are all to be put in their proper shape, and the turret, which got out of order in the fight at Charleston, is to receive some additions which will render impossible a repetition of the disaster. The officers of the vessel have been detached, and are on a short leave of absence. The *Passaic* is the only one of the iron-clads engaged in the late attack, which was obliged to come North for repairs.

A Brooklyn Item.

As waa announced in the Times, several weeks since, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will sail for Europe in the steamship *City of Baltimore*, on the 30th inst. During the months of June and September, tha pulpit of Plymouth Church will be occupied by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, while July and August will be, as usual, given up to younger and less practiced teachers. Mr. Beecher will, we understand, occasionally write to the *Independent*, of which he realgns, during his absence, the editorial charge—the paper being left in the management of Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt, Mr. T. Tilton and Mr. Frederick Perkins.

There will be at the rooms of the Plymouth Church Sunday-school, to-night, a farewell Teachers' meeting, at which Mr. Beecher will be present, and, doubtless, receive the kind farewells of his attached colaborers in that particular vineyard.

Another Prize Fight.

A fight for $1,000 a side, between the Colorodo "hitter," Cooley, and Keenan, who are well known in pugilistic circles, is to come off this morning about sixty miles from the city. It is stated that the affair will take place on Connecticut soil. A large number of the "fancy" left here in the late train last night to attend the "mill," also a large crowd went up the Sound in a boat chartered for the occasion.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Ward B. Burnett, New-York; Hona. J. Gaul, Jr., Hudson, and J. Vandepool and lady, Albany; Drs. A. McFarland, Illinois, and J. S. Butler, Hartford; H. D. Bacon, St. Louis; W. Emerson, Boston; Jas. S. Withered, California; Thos. H. Hough, Ohio; and Jos. Davis, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Usher, Secretary of tha Interior: Hon. Geo. Ashmen, Springfield, Mass.; T. Haskins Du Puy, Philadelphia, President of the Catawissa Railroad Company; Lieut.-Col. Wm. S. Fish, Gen. Schenck's Staff; Maj. Geo. B. Simpson, Newhern, N. C., and Wm. B. N. Cozzens, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Torbert, U. S. Vols.; Jas. A. Farrill, Commissary-General of New-York; Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; three Indian Chiefs, accompanied by Chas. Simms, Kansas; Samual Hanna, Fort Wayne; Capt. H. L. Robinson, U. S. Army; E. P. Keach, Boston; A. J. Kennett, St. Louis; and Taylor Blow, New-Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A large number of eminent physicians and surgeons from the different States will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning, in General Convention.

THE SENTENCE OF VALLANDIGHAM,

Confinement in Fort Warren Until the Close of the War.

Cincinnati, Monday, May 18.

Gen. Burnside's general order recites the proceedings of the Vallandigham Court-martial, the finding of which is a sentence to close imprisonment during the war in some fortress, to be selected by the commander of the department. The order names Fort Warren as the place of confinement.

The New-York Soldiers' Depot.

Yesterday the great edifice Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, which extends through to Mercer-street—the dimensions being fifty feet on Howard-street by ninety feet in depth, and twenty-two feet by seventy-five on Mercer-street—was formally opened as the New-York Soldiers' Relief Depot. It will be one of the permanent institutions of the State, and one of the best of the kind in the United States. There were no formal ceremonies; but the doors were opened for the admission of soldiers, and the great work of caring for the sick, discharged or furloughed soldiers of New-York State was undertaken. This Institution will supply a long-felt want. The work it will perform for New-York soldiers is similar to that which the New-England Relief Association has done for the soldiers of New-England and measuresbly for the volunteers of other States. It will employ agents, or courlers, who will remain at Washington and other stations, or travel on the railroads, assisting the soldiers who are returning home, to the depot in this City, where they will be received, supplied with every needed comfort, including clothing, and sent to their homes without expense to them if they have not the means with which to make payment; while in all cases transportation orders, at Government rates, or about half the usual fare, will be supplied to all. If sick, medical attendance will be provided. The hospital ward of the depot will accommodate one hundred and fifty men. The building is fitted up in an excellent manner. There is extensive bathing and washing apparatus, including a considerable number of baths. A company of soldiers could bathe in an hour. The dining hall is very large. Three to five hundred men could be provided with dinner at two or three hours' notice, and the sleeping accommodations are ample for over five hundred men. One or two regiments of men could be provided, if necessary, with barrack accommodation. Reading and writing rooms are provided, and it may be said generally that the institution is as nearly perfect as it could be made, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, we understand, having been expended in the fitting out alone. The plan of the Institution was formed in January last, by Mr. R. G. Nellis, of this City. If the original intention is carried out, which is likely to be the case, the New-York Soldiers' Relief Depot will provide for the transaction of all business which may be necessary for the soldiers, as well as their relief when in need; and the depot will finally become a "Rest" or "Home." The Institution is under the direction of a Board consisting of Adjutant-General Sprague, Inspector-General Millsa, Quartermaster-General Talcott and Surgeon-General Talcott. Its officers are all well known gentlemen, as follows: Superintendent, Col. John S. Neville; Outside Superintendent, R. J. Nellis; Assistant Superintendent, L. B. Hunter, with other officers, including station agents William Turner and W. H. Agell, six couriers, three of whom start for Washington to night, and a general agent for the State, John F. Seymour.

Stage Accident.—Persons who witnessed a stage accident yesterday, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first street, are referred to advertisament elsewhere in our columns.

Brooklyn City Court—Tuesday, May 19.—Nos. 14, 15, 17, 26, 29.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, gives the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news-summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

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A MOST EXQUISITE,
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A sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,
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White and Plain Gilt Tea Sets at very low prices.
A complete assortment of all kinds of White, Gilt and Fancy China.
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No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The Weed, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store, No. 508 Broadway. Agents wanted.

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THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
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Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also, sideboard and parlor safes, for silver, plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
R. M. PATRICK.

100 Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for sale, at great bargains, or to let. Monthly payments received for the same by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

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MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
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LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
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No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A Sewing-machine which will not embroider as well as stitch, may answer well for making shirts, but is not fit to be called a family sewing-machine. Mothers delight in ornamenting the garments of their little ones. A leaf, flower, vine or wreath, wrought there, is the sweetest language of the heart. A sewing-machine which can only stitch, and leaves the embroidery to be wrought tediously by hand, is not the one for home use. GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Machines, No. 495 Broadway, are the only complete ones for family use.

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UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
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Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Arnoux's
MERCHANT TAILORING
HAS REMOVED
TO
BROADWAY CORNER OF FOURTH-STREET.
Mr. ANTHONY ARNOUX, Sen., who was connected with the old firm of A. & G. A. ARNOUX, and later of A. ARNOUX & SON, will hereafter be found at the above location.
We offer all kinds of goods in the tailoring line, and shall sell
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
New-York, May 15, 1863.

DIED.

Bell.—In this City, on Sunday, May 17, after a painful illness, Robert S. Bell, in the 51st year of his age. His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 157 Franklin-st.

Burhans.—In Warrensburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, 16th inst., Rebecca Wickes, wife of B. F. Burhans.

Boyle.—In this City, on Saturday, May 16, after a lingering illness, John J. Boyle, in the 39th year of his age. The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Crosby.—The funeral of Lieut. Franklin Butler Crosby, U. S. A., killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, will take place at the Second-st. Presbyterian Church, near Clinton-place, on Wednesday morning, May 20, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Crane.—On Monday morning, May 18, Mrs. Jane G. Crane, wife of S. M. Crane and daughter of Joseph Pigot, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 32 East Broadway, on Thursday, May 21, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

Collins.—On Monday, May 18, after a short but severe illness, Thomas Collins, in the 45th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, May 20, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 110 Christie-st., without further notice.

☞ California and New-Orleans papers please copy.

Harker.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 17, Miss Demaris Harker, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 48 Pierrepont-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Hussey.—In Cornwall, on Sunday, May 17, after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs, William A. Hussey, aged 54 years.

Losee.—In this City, of inflammation of the lungs, Susan M. Losee, daughter of Simeon Losee, aged 23 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 34 East 12th-st.

Measitt.—In this City, on Sunday, May 17, Mrs. Maria Roosevelt Measitt.

The funeral services will be held at the house of Mrs. Isaac Gibson, No. 227 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, May 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Westchester.

Pierson.—In Auburn, N. Y., suddenly, of congestion of the brain, on Thursday, May 14, Rev. Joseph W. Pierson, Rector of the Episcopal Church, in the 39th year of his age.

His remains will be borne to the cemetery, from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., this day, May 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Peissner.—Killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, on Sunday, May 2, Elias Peissner, Colonel 119th regiment New-York State Volunteers, and son-in-law of Prof. Tayler Lewis, of Schenectady, N. Y., aged 37 years.

His remains will be taken to Fort Miller, Washington County, for interment.

Raymond.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, May 16, suddenly, of typhoid pneumonia, Hanar Beecher Raymond, son of John and Jeannette Raymond, aged 14 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Plainfield. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Train leaves foot New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st, for Plainfield, at 8 A. M.

Stephenson.—In this City, on Sunday, May 17, Frank B., son of Dr. M. Stephenson, aged 9 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, May 19, at 4 o'clock, from tha residence of his father, No. 48 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains of the deceased will be taken to Greenwood on Wednesday morning, May 20, at 10 o'clock.

Thomas.—In Closter, Bergen County, N. J., on Monday morning, May 18, Catharina, daughter of Catharine Lyon and Augustus Thomas, aged 22 years.

Funeral from the house of her father, on Wednesday morning, May 20, at 11 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 281.—May 18, 1863.
67, 15, 43, 24, 54, 31, 52, 10, 25, 21, 9, 8, 46.

Kentucky, Class 282.—May 18, 1863.
1, 11, 68, 32, 3, 52, 60, 33, 18, 66, 56, 65, 7, 51, 47.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
Connecting with Plumbing Establishment
NO. 331 FOURTH-STREET,
Also,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BARCLAY-STREET,
Is constantly receiving the latest and most APPROVED PATTERNS of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and all other kinds of GAS FIXTURES, which he offers at *very low* RATES. Also, FRENCH BRONZES of his own Importation, from the BEST MANUFACTURERS IN PARIS. PROMPT ATTENTION paid to all foreign orders.

SPRING,
1863,
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS
NOW READY,
Comprising all the articles necessary
for a
GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

ARNOUX'S
Merchant Tailoring is removed to the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, where can be found an assortment of goods suitable for gentlemen's dress.
Mr. ANTHONY ARNOUX, Sr., will be happy to see his friends and his old customers at the store of which he was the original founder, and in which business he was engaged for over forty years.

FECKARDT'S CATTLE POWDER.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
Agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.
Price, 25 cents per package.

New-York Navy-Yard, April 15, 1863.
$10,000 REWARD.
A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.
H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

NEW-YORKERS ADMIT THAT AN EXcellent Boston notion is CEDAR CAMPHOR—a substitute agreeable, economical and altogether more reliable than the common gum camphor we have plodded on with for years in protecting clothing from the ravages of moths and millers. New-York druggists sell Cedar Camphor. Made in Boston by HARRIS & CHAPMAN.

AT RETAIL,
TEN THOUSAND DOZEN
RICH PARIS SILK
NECK-TIES,
At the following prices:
25 cent TIES at 15 cents.
40 cent TIES at 25 cents.
50 cent TIES at 33 cents.
75 cent TIES at 50 cents.
Also, a large stock of SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, Traveling and Dress Shirts, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., all of which we offer *at much less than* POPULAR PRICES.
N. B.—This is the *only* place to buy NECK-TIES and COLLARS *at just what they are worth.*
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Late J. H. Blake & Co.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

MEN'S & BOYS'
FINE LINEN
COLLARS,
15
CENTS EACH,
Or $1 75 per dozen.
Extra quality,
Best made,
20
CENTS,
Or $2 25 per dozen.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILLIAMS' MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS,
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

UNIFORMS
FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
Made up in a
Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.
The principal vital force in the human system is the IRON contained in the BLOOD. The PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies this VITAL ELEMENT to the only form that it is possible for it to enter the circulation, thereby strengthening and invigorating all parts of the system.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WASHINGTON
AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
The original of this picture is in possession of
GEN. LEE AT RICHMOND.
It was captured by our forces, and returned to its owner by the Government. This copy was made while it was in Washington. It is the only picture extant of Washington in his uniform as Commander-in-Chief, and is probably the best likeness of
THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.
Just published, in card photograph; price 25 cents, by
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No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
Can be sent by mail.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the necessary quantity of
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
and infuses STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into the diseased and debilitated system. TRY IT.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,
Some as low as Three, Five and Eight Dollars a Set.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set, at
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No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 324 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

Furniture.—F. Krutina, at his manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 56 and 58 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, which he will sell at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. All goods warranted.

To Photographers.—ALBUMENIZED paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturer of Photo. Materials, No. 501 Broadway, N. Y. Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"New-York, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"New-York, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

West Houston-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 Meacer-st., New-York.

J. E. Von Eisenberg, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

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816
BROADWAY.

"A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR
IS A CROWN OF GLORY."
MRS. L. A. BROWN,
No. 182 Bleecker-st.
AMBROSIA of Dr. STERLING'S has stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It cures all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, and causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
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IRON IN THE BLOOD.
The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a PROTECTED SOLUTION of the PROTOXIDE
OF
IRON,
and strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON.
TRY IT.

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$150,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery,
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City,
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD, PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
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And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
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D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, HAS removed to No. 14 Pine-st., where he will give, as heretofore, SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS at private sale. Also, to AUCTION SALES of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., on liberal terms.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction as above:
CARGO OF STEAMER MEMPHIS,
Consisting of
SEA ISLAND AND UPLAND COTTON,
COTTON SEED, RESIN, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be ready on the 20th, and the goods can be examined two days before the sale.
ROBERT MORRAY, U. S. Marshal.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF
OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, this TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, all the furniture and unique and recherche works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 152 West 22d-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, pianoforte, parlor suits, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer,
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.
D. W. IVES & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an immense stock of second-hand furniture, removed from residences for convenience of sale, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows; armoire-a-glace, bookcases, wardrobes, parlor, library and dining-room suites, crockery and glassware, silver-plated ware, Brussells, ingrain, three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, chandeliers, &c.; also an invoice of silver-plated ware, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 55½ Pine-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-street,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB HARSEN, M. D., deceased.

$10,000 N. Y. & E. R. 3d M. 7 per cent. '83.	$20,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M. 7 per cent. Bonds. '75
9,000 N. Y. Cen. 6 per cent. Bonds, '83.	4,000 N. Y. Central 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Clev. & Tol. S. K. Fd. Bonds, '85.	4,000 Mich. So. & N. In. 7 per cent. Bonds, '85.
310 shs. Mac. Gas Light Co.	50 shs. U. S. Trust Co.
205 do. Greenwich Bank.	40 do. Man. Life Ins. Co.
40 do U. S. Life Ins. Co.	109 do. Bowery Fire In. Co.
60 do. Firemen's Ins. Co.	60 do. Broadway Fire In. Co.
25 do. Merchants F. In. Co	25 do. Merchantile F. I. Co
20 do. Grocers' Fire In. Co.	27 do. Hanover Fire I. Co.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF DRAKE MILLS, deceased.

$600 Lack. & Blooms. 2d Mt. Bonds, '80	195 Lack. & Blooms. Inc. Bonds, '71.
150 shs. Phenix Bank.	65 shs. Lack. & Blooms. R. R.
172 do. Del. Lac. & West. R. Co.	20 do. North American Fire Ins. Co.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JOHN T. CONWAY, DECEASED.

$1,000 Ohio 6 per cent. Bds., '75.	$1,000 City of Brock. Bds. '69.
$1,000 C. of Brook. W. L. '91.	$1,000 Jersey City W. L., 83.
$1,000 C. of N. Y. 6 per cent. Bds., '70.	$1,000 C. of N. Y. 5 per cent. Bds., '70.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.

300 shs. Penn. Coal Co.	100 shs. Det. & Hud. Ca. Co.
205 do. Manhattan G. L. Co.	100 do. Manhattan G. L. Co. Sc.
50 do. Relief Fire Ins. Co.	

For account of whom it may concern.

60 shs. Manhattan Gas Co.	25 shs. National F. Ins. Co.
40 do. Corn Ex. Ins. Co.	60 do. Jefferson F. Ins. Co.
$8,000 N. Y. & N. H. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds.	40 do Corn Ex. F. Ins. Co.
	52 do N. Y. & N. H. R. Co.

Catalogues at No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 730 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.
By order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.
1st-avenue, 2d-th and 30th sts—14 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., and eight lots in the rear of above, being four on each street.
1st-av., 29th and 30th sts—10 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear.
Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st streets.
30th and 31st sts.—20 lots, 15 on the north side of 30th-st., and 14 on south side of 31-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.
Avenue A, 57th and 58th-sts—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 8 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.
Avenue A and 59th-st.—16 lots, 8 on west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 59th-st., in rear of above.
Avenue A—16 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.
Also 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.
58th and 59th sts.—10 lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th-sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.
Avenue A and 58th-st.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts., and north side of 58th st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.
Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-street, the southern boundary of Central Park.
Every lot will be peremptorily sold.
Terms will be made known at sale.
Plots, maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 4 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SIXTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, part of which are in the immediate vicinity of CENTRAL PARK, and on BROADWAY, together with A VALUABLE WATER FRONT ON THE EAST RIVER, AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the following described real estate
BROADWAY—5 lots on southeast corner of Broadway and 42d-st.
BROADWAY—5 lots, bounded by Broadway, 59th-av., 63d and 64th sts.
AVENUE A—11 lots on the east side of Avenue A, between 54th and 56th sts.
FIFTY-FIFTH-ST.—7 lots on 55th-st., 80 feet east of Avenue A.
TENTH-AV.—2 lots northwest corner of 10th-av and 54th-st., 2 lots southwest corner of 10th-av. and 55th-st.
FIFTY-FIRST-ST.—1 lot, with large gore lot on rear, on the south side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.
FIFTY-FIFTH-ST.—5 lots and 5 gore lots on the south side of 56th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
ELEVENTH-AV.—5 lots on southwest corner of 11th-av. and 56th-st. 1 lot on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 55th-st.
SIXTY-SIXTH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Also, a valuable water front on the East River, extending from 54th to 55th sts.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE COLLECTION of Paintings, the property of the late Dr. Abbot, of Cairo, Egypt: By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery (Front) on MONDAY EVENING, May 25, at 7½ o'clock, by order of Executors. The valuable collection of Ancient Paintings, as above, among which will be found some very rare examples selected by the late Dr. Abbot, from celebrated collections and to which we call the especial attention of connoisseurs, collectors and all interested in acquiring bona fide original pictures. The examples include

Gerard Duw,	Dietricy,	Van Bemmell,
Holbein,	Lingelbach,	Brauwer.
Rubens,	Vanloo,	Pietro de Cortona,
Cignani,	Wouvermane,	Ostade,
Albert Durer,	Bergbem,	Garofalo,
Paola Veronese,	Cuyp,	Carracci,
Vandurwerf,	Greuze,	Dario Morrelli,
Sodoma,	Sunsterman,	Salvator Rosa,

In addition to the above, we shall sell by order of the Executors, of Stephen M. Chester, several superb works of art, including a very magnificent picture of Murrillo, declared to be not only original but one of the finest specimens of the Master.

Vanderwelde,	Salvator Rosa,	Bartolomeo,
Rosa de Tivoli,	P. Van Wort.	Vanderwelde.

These works will be on exhibition on and from Tuesday evening until time of sale, and catalogues ready for delivery.

DAVIS SCOTT, Auctioneer.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION—LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE CITY LOTS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On TUESDAY, May 19, 1863, at one o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises in Jersey City, 60 city lots, all of which may be considered among the most desirable in the city for business purposes and private residences, and present a fair opportunity for investment, the terms being remarkably easy, viz.: 5 per cent. and auctioneer's fee on day of sale; 10 per cent. on 6th day of June next, when a full warrantee deed will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK AND 2D-AV. LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., the following described real estate:
87th-st.—Two lots on south side 87d-st., 310 feet east of 6th-av.; each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.
2d-av.—Seven lots on southeast corner of 2d-av. and 55th st., as laid down on above diagram.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FOUR LOTS ON ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., the following described real estate, viz:
116th-st.—4 lots on north side of 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 10 inches in depth.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

JOHN H. BURNS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, carpets, oil cloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, mirrors, cutlery, mixed ware, window shades, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Large sale of fancy goods, marble statuary, garden figures, seats, plated ware, &c., all of which are just imported, and received direct from the custom house, marble figures of various sizes, elegant marble Roman and Hebe vases, St. John on the Cross, marble paper-weights, Venus in Shell, The Three Graces, Venus of Canova, beautiful envelope cases, &c.; also, other rich fancy goods, of varied description, with a large invoice of silver-plated ware, knives, forks, spoons, sugar spoons, salt do., sugar do., ladies, fish carvers and forks, butter-knives, &c.; also, real marble garden figures and seats, forming in all a very rich and attractive sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Malden-lane, a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in plush and reps, centre tables, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mattresses, paillasses, gas fixtures, extension tables, dining chairs, lounges, bookcases, oak, walnut and enameled chamber suites, dressing tables, engravings, shades, lamps, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues now ready.

GREAT SALE OF
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION.
The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on
THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
some 1,800 lots in the
ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,
embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.
Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell as above at public auction:
Cargoes of schooners
HETTIWAN,
FLORIDA,
And brig
MINNA.
Consisting of COTTON, RESIN, SALT, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, GUNNY BAGS, AND GROUND SALT.
Also, at 12 o'clock, at the same place on board
SCHOONER FLORIDA,
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, and as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.
Catalogues are now ready.
ALSO,
BRIG MINNA,
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, and as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 265 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.
In continuation of the system of monthly auction sales, this Company will offer, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of May, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of June next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.
The sale positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no mistake in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be mailed for within 10 days thereafter, and the coal taken away within 30 days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have additional 30 days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton, within 10 days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of same.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year (Sundays excepted), requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.
C. R. ROBERT, President.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
At No. 29 MURRAY and No. 33 WARREN ST.
REGULAR SALE OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Tarasol, Sun Shades &c
CLOTHS CASSIMERES, SUITINGS &c
Particular attention invited

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, under the direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Executor of the Estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, a portion of land belonging to the said Estate, situated in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., two miles from the Harlem Railroad Depot, at 25th st. This property is located upon an elevated ridge of land, 1½ miles east of Hudson River, is divided into and will be sold in plots from 5 to 12 acres, each of which has one or more good building sites, and is very centrally and conveniently situated, being 1½ miles from Harlem Railroad Depot at Williams' Bridge, 2½ miles from Yonkers Railroad Depot at Mount Vernon, 3 miles from Hudson River Railroad Depot at Riverdale, 2 miles from Harlem River at Kingsbridge, and 4 miles from the village of Yonkers. This sale is believed to offer some special inducements to purchasers of country seats. Conveyances to visit the property can be had at any hour at the Harlem Railroad Depot, Williams' Bridge. Maps can be obtained of the Auctioneers No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.
Terms of sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Executor on the day of sale, balance on the 1st July, when the deeds will be delivered.
If the day of sale, (Wednesday, June 3,) should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed to Wednesday, June 10, rain or shine. Purchasers from New-York will take the 10:30 A. M. train from 26th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FOUR VALUABLE LOTS SOUTHWEST corner of 2d-av. and 82d-st., at auction, to close an estate.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863,
At 12 o'clock,
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway
SECOND-AV. AND EIGHTY-SECOND-ST.—The four valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 82d-st. Avenue lots each 19 by 62 feet; Street lot 20 by 56.3. Sale made to close an estate.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS—NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 23D-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesrooms, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.
WEST 23D-ST.—The two two-story and attic frame cottage houses and lots Nos. 39 and 41 West 23d-st. The lots are together 41 feet 6 inches front, 53 feet 8¾ inches rear, 117 feet 6 inches on the westerly side, and 98 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, with an L of 18 feet 9 inches.
Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOT ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.
43D-ST.—1 lot on north side of 43d-st., 500 feet west of 10th-av., being 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE—PRIZE PROPERTY.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, 22d, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction steamer *Sunbeam* and her cargo, consisting of brandy, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs, salt, fish, &c.; also, her tackle and apparel, and everything on board belonging to said steamer. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JAMES LYNCH, Esq., Sheriff, the valuable property known as No. 218 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts. For maps, &c., inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st. a thorough bred blood mare, very stylish and fast, perfectly kind and gentle in single or double harness, and in all respects a very superior animal.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FABBINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 363 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number—you will save money.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the city, wholesale and retail, at No. 377 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds of date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.
After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.
VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5 20 Loan.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.
☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.
We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.
U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
As our right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Savings Banks, the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day, can secure bonds, to be delivered during the FIRST TWENTY DAYS of JULY, by a deposit of 10 per cent. with the subscribers.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS'
BOUGHT, COLLECTED OR ADVANCED UPON.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordnance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy claims wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers on commission, Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of Indebtedness sold and new issue constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cent. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.
These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing for this loan ceases on and after July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7 Broadway, on the 2d day of June, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for the election of seven Directors of said Company, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election. The polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 3d inst., both inclusive.
Dated New-York, May 16, 1863.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The profits received for interest remitted to accounts for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—AT AN ELECTION held on TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year
FOR DIRECTORS.
ANTHONY P. HALSEY, PETER V. KING,
CHARLES BELL, EZRA WHEELER,
B. ROONEY GRAVES, PHILEMON H. DODT,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH, WILLIAM OOTHOUT,
JOSIAH LANE, CARDINER G. HOWLAND
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT, JOHN M. BRADLEY,
JAMES H. BANKER.
For Inspectors of election—W. Templeton Johnson, Benny R. Winthrop, Henry Oothout.
At a special meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. Henry Hentz having declined the position as manager of the Board, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JAMES H. BANKER, Esq., Vice-President.
W. H. MEMKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz:

MYRON H. BERRIMAN,	ABEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
H. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, C. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.
AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of this Company, in this City, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, at this Office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after the eighteenth (18th) day of May next, the United States Trust Company of New-York will act as Registrar of Transfers, and Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of New-York, as Transfer Agents, of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the ninth (9th) inst., to reopen at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the eighteenth inst. All transfers of stock will be made at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Annual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 8th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.
W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company is prepared to discount the payment of interest on their issue of $2,400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds.
On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent. discount for the period unexpired.
JOSEPH PRICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary protem.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the first day of June, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on and after the 30th inst. By order of the Board,
R. TOUSEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ALL Colleges, of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, are invited to meet at the Company Transfer Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 3, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, 3 P. M.
S. H. MEYER, President.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.
These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.
Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.
The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.
The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt); and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.
The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.
TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.
The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, March 18, 1863.
NOTICE AS TO THE $3,000,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COMPANY, DUE 15TH JUNE, 1864.—The Directors of this Company propose to replace its Seven per Cent. Bonds, to become due on the 15th of June, 1864, by an issue, having 25 years to run

MEDICAL.

CAUTION.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Druggists and medicine dealers throughout the country are cautioned against buying or selling certain medicines prepared by

JOHN MOFFAT & CO., No. 32 East 17th-st.,

and which are claimed to be the genuine

LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

An injunction has been issued by the Court, on the application of the representatives of the late proprietor,

DR. WILLIAM MOFFAT, (deceased,)

restraining the said John Moffat & Co. from making or selling the same, and every effort will be made to protect the trade and the public against a

SPURIOUS ARTICLE.

The undersigned is the only person authorized to manufacture the

GENUINE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

as they have been heretofore manufactured and sold by the late proprietor.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Agent.
Moffat Building,
No. 335 Broadway and No. 196 Church-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 20 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call, it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 20 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 20 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereins, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. In my years of extensive practice I have given my whole attention to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. Time and consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the chemists and surgeons of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in the shortest days. Established in 1845. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. Those medicines sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. LEWIS' PERUVIAN WAFERS ARE well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and and symptom of secret disease, including secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected most surprising cures, not only in recent and most severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to Dr. Lewis for the cure of a certain disorder, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few weeks, and in more advanced and inveterate stages of secret infection, characterized by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in their use, with strict restraint in diet or exercise,) will insure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. To be had only of the Proprietor, Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway, New-York.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. Time and consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the chemists and surgeons of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in the shortest days. Established in 1845. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. Those medicines sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," adapted expressly for those whose health or circumstances forbid an increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at 25 Dissey-st., (After House,) and No. 13 Anu-st.; PEDRICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors. The following are the instructions given in the medical work, considers it a duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the regional as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a perfect restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 20 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness to cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 20 Lispenard-st., New-York

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 20 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. What is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

1,337 CERTIFICATES.—HAVING HAD 28 teeth extracted without pain by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 156 Grand-st., I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering from toothache. Miss SALOME WILLIAMS, Dondee, near Paterson, N. J.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COMMISSIONER FOR CONNECTICUT [illegible] Room No. 5—second floor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 20th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.: For delivery on the 31 of June:

1,000 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

1,000 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

25,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

42,500 pounds of first quality thoroughly cured SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

750,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra White or other equally good flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 80 pounds bread to each box. Boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

50 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

500 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hoops.

50,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

7,500 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

12,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

50 000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples in the green state or at the coffee they propose to furnish.

15,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in half chests, 70 green, 30 Southong. Oolong—boxes to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and Chop-marks to accompany the usual samples. Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

45,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of June—60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

For delivery on the 10th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 17th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 24th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package of every article. All boxes to be strapped.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples on MONDAY, 25th instant.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at the office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed on it "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers, and should state the price at which they are offered, for hire or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and side-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Craod and Elm-st., until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, instant at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground, situated as Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-healing apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of this Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES COLLINS,
JAMES MOORE,
THOMAS SHEILS, } Committee.

Dated, May 5, 1863.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing Fresh Beef for six (6) months from the 20th of May, 1863, to the United States troops at Fort Schuyler and Devid's Island.

The fresh beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks and shanks to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required at each place.

Further information will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef." Bids will be accepted for one or both places. F. H. MOORE, Capt. and Com. Sub. Vol. Ser.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for reising, replacing and keeping in their proper position, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.

By order of the Light-house Board,

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, May 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, the 6th day of June, 1863.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 100,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and he subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 20,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New-York, on board vessels as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining 80 per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by the navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal, in the quantity, of the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then, and in that case, the contractors and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the —— of April, 1863, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the —— April, 1863, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between this offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness (Signed)
(Place.) C. D.
(Date.) E. F.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and ——, are good and sufficient. (Signed) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or navy agent.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF Fresh Beef for use of United States troops, stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing June 1, 1863, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 23d instant. The Beef to be of the first quality in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, necks and shanks "excluded," and to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to Lieut. JAMES S. CASEY, Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Beef."

The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. A. C. S., at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, on the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The A. A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.

A copy of this advertisement must be appended to each proposal.

JAMES S. CASEY,
First Lieut. Fifth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 13, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED Proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, May 25, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; and

For the paving with trap-blocks of Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

N. B.—The time for receiving proposals for paving Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, is extended to the same hour and day.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT commencing MONDAY, May 18, 1863, trains will leave 26th-st. depot—

For Albany—10 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and all stations North to Chatham, Chatham Centre, Kinderhook and Schodack, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for all points West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points North.

For Croton Falls—8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—6:16 P. M., from White-st. depot.

For Dover Plains—4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations North to Dover.

For Williamsbridge—8:15, 10 A. M., 2.30, 4:10, 5, 6.15 and 8.30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Albany—9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge.

Dover Plains—5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations North of and at White Plains.

Croton Falls—5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

White Plains—6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Williamsbridge—5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 7:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jernsalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3.30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9.15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2.45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave [illegible] A. M., 2:15 P. M., stopping at all stations. [illegible] P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 19, 1863.
ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
on which occasion will be produced, for the second time, Goldbeck's latest work,

VICTORIA,
PEACE, STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH.

A symphony for the grand orchestra.

Mr. G. will be assisted by
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
Messrs. S. B. MILLS and THEODORE THOMAS,
And Mr. H. C. TIMM.

And a powerful orchestra of seventy-five performers, under the direction of ROBERT GOLDBECK.

Orchestral Pieces—Deux Morceaux Symphoniques, 1—"Idylle." 2—"La Chase," Goldbeck; "Victoria," symphony, Goldbeck.

Solos—Romence from Tell, by Rossini, and "Widmung," (song,) by Schumann. Madame Johannsen, Tarantelle, by Schuhrth; Thomas, (violin,) Sonamhula Fantasie, by Liszt. S. B. Mills, (piano.)

Doors open at 7; concert will commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets $1, to all parts of the house. Secured seats can be obtained,

WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,

At the Academy of Music, on Monday and Tuesday, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schaefenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

N. B.—The members of the profession are requested to procure their tickets at the music stores.

IRVING HALL.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.
THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE LAST SERIES
of the great pianist,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, May 19.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of which commence this morning, At Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway, Sibell & Salisbury's No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
Mrs. LOUISE KROLIKOWSKA, Pianist.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor, and
Signor ABELLO, Conductor.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 BROADWAY.

Mr. DE CORDOVA
will deliver his celebrated humorous Poem
"BROADWAY,"
In aid of the funds of the United Hands Relief Association, TUESDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at usual places.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
AMERICA, Moorie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 53
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from ..... $95 to $135
SECOND CABIN $70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN $50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,) $30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. ROBLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, May 23

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

Regular Sailing Days,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week,
THE NEW A 1 STEAMSHIP
EMPIRE
Will sail on WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, at 4 P. M., from PIER No. 1, NORTH RIVER, foot of Wall-st., for WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN and ALEXANDRIA.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to JAMES HAND, 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
P. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received. Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
F. N. GAGE, Commander,
Will leave

THE COPPERHEAD COUNCIL

Three Thousand Citizens Assembled at Union Square.

Cheers for Vallandigham and Groans for Cheever.

Apologetic Letters from Prominent Democrats.

Speeches of Judge McCunn, Mr. Gunther, Prof. Mason, Ex-Marshal Rynders, and Several Others.

THE COUNCIL A FIZZLE.

In response to a call for a meeting of citizens of New-York to protest against the recent arrest and trial of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, a gathering of about three thousand persons took place in Union-square, last evening. At the hour named for commencing, there was not a single auditor at two of the four stands, and at the other two, which were contiguous, there were but a few hundreds. The meeting at the main stand was not organized until half an hour afterward, and then by dint of music and torches, and the fortuitous circumstance that about that time, large numbers of citizens passed through the Square *en route* for home, the crowd was augmented to about the number named. It was a peripatetic crowd, and wandered from one stand to another with listless curiosity. The few hundreds who kept their places in front of the stands, however, made up in noise and enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers, and vigorously cheered all denunciations of the Administration. The allusions to the Conscription Act were everywhere received with expressions of opposition to the law, and a statement that VALLANDIGHAM would be arrested if brought through New-York on his way to Fort Warren, was vigorously cheered.

Ex-Mayor WOOD, Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, Senator WALL, Hon. H. J. MURPHY, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., and other prominent Democrats, were advertised to be present and address the expected crowd. They failed to appear, as did also Hon. J. ENCKS, of the *Express*.

Apologetic letters were read from them, pleading "professional engagements," "previously-turned engagements," and "other engagements," as excuse for their non-appearance, and urging strongly support of the Constitution, respect for the law, and confidence in the Executive of the State.

A series of resolutions, denouncing the arrest and trial of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, were read and accepted at each stand. They also deprecated the supposed violation of the sacred rights of citizenship as evinced by the organization of military commissions, and in the arbitrary actions of these peremptory and "illegal" bodies.

STAND NO. 1.

Hon. LUKE F. CEZEAUX, President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and welcomed the audience as the vindicators of free speech. He nominated C. GODFREY GUNTHER for Chairman, who was unanimously chosen.

W. H. ALLEN, Esq., proposed a list of Vice-Presidents, among whom were RICHARD O'GORMAN and JAMES BROOKS.

Mr. S. W. CONE read with dramatic effect the resolutions.

ADDRESS OF ELI P. NORTON.

Mr. NORTON said that the only basis of a restoration of the Union is a combination for the purpose of removing from power every Republican official, State, national and municipal; that the Republicans had adopted a theory of the war that would forever rouse the people of the South to resistance; that the Government could only bring back the South by preserving the right of property in slaves; that Gov. SEYMOUR and his party believed that there were not at this time men in power in the North and South who could meet on terms of amity; that the Constitution does not authorize the trying of any citizen before a military commission; and that the liberties of the citizens of the State of New-York are in danger. His allusions to the Administration called forth frequent groans for PRESIDENT LINCOLN, and cheers for "Young Lion."

SPEECH OF J. A. MCMASTERS.

Mr. J. A. MCMASTERS said that, so far as he knew Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's sentiments, he endorsed them; that VALLANDIGHAM was imprisoned on account of his virgin love for his country; that there is no question about the independence of the south, because Southern freemen will take care of that, that the South is free and independent now; that the question about the liberty of the freemen of the North, that those liberties must be preserved by organization; that those organizations ought to be of a military character, with commissions from Gov. SEYMOUR; that the Administration had infringed upon the right of the people to bear arms, and that such has had not already got arms, should get them; that it was their duty to resist by force whenever the humblest citizen was incarcerated without due process of law, and that if that is not done it is a breach of faith on the part of the Governor of the State and all concerned.

SPEECH OF R. S. THARIN.

Mr. THARIN said he was from the Republic of Alabama, and he came expressly to denounce the Administration that Mr. LINCOLN sits upon a kingly throne, and aspires to a regal crown; that never since this country was founded has human liberty been in such jeopardy; that the liberties of the North are lost, and that we should redeem them as our fathers did; that he impeached Mr. LINCOLN [cries of "hang him"] before that American citizenship which he had outraged, and in the name of Washington, who he said he polluted; that in the name of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM he execrated Mr. LINCOLN; [applause;] that the Provost-Marshals may find their offices less convenient than lucrative; that the reason the Administration sees no Union sentiment in the South is because there is no Lincolnism there; that our fathers went to war because they would not be loyal to a man, and that their sons will make peace rather than be loyal to a piece of a man; [groans for the President;] that he was not denouncing the President, but reviling a King, that Mr. LINCOLN, finding that the time was coming when he would be impeached, had determined to retain his office at all hazards; that Secretary CHASE had arranged the currency so that he can repudiate it at will, and that he would not disgrace the meeting by mentioning that renegade STANTON.

SPEECH OF JUDGE M'CUNN.

Judge MCCUNN said that in eighteen months this country would be too hot to hold the men who are hounding and hunting down these advocates of liberty and free speech—too hot for the miscreants who have hounded on and carried us to this state of despotism and degradation; that the war could never be ended by fighting.

SPEECH OF EDMON BLANKMAN.

Mr. EDMON BLANKMAN made a speech full of profane expressions. He said the poor man would be compelled to go to war under the Conscription act, while his neighbor could get off by the payment of three hundred dollars; that under the theory of the war adopted by the Administration, he would be d—d if he thought they would go to the war. [Applause, and a voice, "You may bet your life we won't."] That if VALLANDIGHAM was brought through the City of New-York on his way to Fort Warren, they would get Judge MCCUNN to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he'd be d—d if they wouldn't have him out. [Applause.] That they had a respect for the Constitution which the President sought to trample under foot.

A VOICE—Oh, the greenback.

Mr. BLANKMAN—Yes, and I'll be d—d if you'd ever see it redeemed again. [Applause and laughter.]

Soon after this, Stand No. 1 adjourned.

STAND NO. 2.

The speaking at this stand was not commenced until an hour after the appointed time, and then the audience, notwithstanding the energetic playing of a brass band, did not exceed two hundred persons. Mr. THOMAS ANDREWS was elected President by acclamation, and a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were elected in the same convenient manner.

MR. WILLIAM B. RANKIN

was introduced as the first speaker. He stated that they had met together to talk freely respecting the despotic acts of the Administration, and to protest earnestly against the attempt to deprive them of their God-given, ble-d-bought birthrights. [Cheers.] These people at Washington had dared to seize the great champion of constitutional rights, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM—[cheers for VALLANDIGHAM]—and thrust him in to a dungeon—[groans]—and it was, therefore, time for the people to buckle on their armor and resist such oppression. [Applause.] They should demand their rights and take them if refused. [Cheers.] Mr. RANKIN continued his remarks at length, speaking in a strain of bitter denunciation of the Administration, and finally gave way for JOHN MULLALY, of the *Metropolitan Record*.

SPEECH OF MR. MULLALY.

The speaker devoted himself mainly to a glorification of VALLANDIGHAM for his treasonable utterances, and an attempt to prove that the charges which the Ohio Congressman had brought against the Administration were true. He declared the war to be wicked, cruel and unnecessary, and carried on solely to benefit the negroes, and advised resistance to conscription if ever the attempt should be made to enforce the law. He paid a tribute of respect to Stonewall JACKSON, characterizing him as a hero who had shed fresh glory upon the name he bore, and held up our own Generals in unfavorable contrast. In conclusion he hoped for a restoration of the Union as it was, in which case the people would be careful never again to elevate a railsplitter to the office of President.

SPEECH OF CAPT. RYNDERS.

Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS was next introduced, and caused great laughter by commencing his speech "Mr. Chairman and fellow-liege subjects of King Abraham the First." He expressed surprise at being permitted to speak, having heard that the police intended to break up the meeting, and said that in these days of arbitrary arrests and suppression of free newspapers, it required great courage to stand up and brave the bayonets of the minions of the Administration—the men who ran away at Fredericksburgh. [Applause.] It was an infernal degradation to America, enough to make the cheek of every man tingle with shame, that Gen. BURNSIDE should have dared to invade the sacred rights of the people in arresting VALLANDIGHAM. Mr. RYNDERS continued talking for some time in a strain of broad vulgarity, and freely emphasized his sentiments with glib profanity. Every outburst of swearing and bawdy allusion awakened the unbounded enthusiasm of his auditors, and the Captain, after exhausting himself by his virulent oratory, sat down, and wiped the perspiration from his brow. He was followed by a Judge KELLY, (not the Police Justice,) a Mr. CALDWALL, and one or two others. The eloquence of these speakers, however, was not potent enough to hold the crowd together, and there was a general sauntering off as soon as RYNDERS had finished.

STAND NO. 3.

This stand was situated east of the Washington Monument, and was occupied exclusively by German speakers. The people did not gather around it so soon as they did around the other stands, but when the meeting had been called to order, the crowd became quite large. The meeting was presided over by Dr. BECKMAN, who, upon taking the stand, spoke at some length in denunciation of the course adopted in the case of VALLANDIGHAM. He considered that nearly all the orders of the Administration were opposed to the interests of the people. The speaker was followed by Dr. FEICH, DANIEL CATOIR, G. N. HERMANN, and others, all of whom took strong grounds against the policy of the authorities in the matter of VALLANDIGHAM's arrest.

STAND NO. 4.

This stand was erected directly in front of Dr. CHEEVER's Church, and owing to this or some other reason, it was very much neglected during the fore part of the meeting. After a while, however, a band of music came over from stand No. 2, and was followed by forty or fifty boys, which afforded an excuse for lighting up the lamps and organizing the meeting. This was done by appointing WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, Esq., President, who made no acknowledgment of the honor tendered him, and called upon the Secretary to read the list of Vice Presidents. These comprised twenty-seven names, and including such men as T. G. MALONEY, TERRENCE FARLEY, DANIEL E. DELEVAN, F. I. A. BOOLE, JAS E. KERRIGAN, &c. The boys here called for three cheers for VALLANDIGHAM, three more for Gen. MCCLELLAN, and three Bruans for Dr. CHEEVER, all of which were responded to. Mr. CASEY then read the resolutions, following which the chairman introduced DANIEL C. BIRDSALL, Esq., as the first speaker.

SPEECH OF MR. BIRDSALL.

Mr. BIRDSALL said he had not expected to speak, but all the speakers from abroad had disappointed them, and he felt it his duty to say a few words. They had met to protest against the arbitrary arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, which was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated. The speaker then proceeded to pitch into the Administration, which he said was not trying to restore the Union, but to subjugate the free people of the North. He pronounced the Conscription act unconstitutional, and although he did not recommend them to resist it, [a voice, "We will,"] yet he did recommend them to stand by the Democratic party, and to show by their votes next Fall whether they would allow the conscription in the State or not. He said that he weighed well all the words that he uttered, and he here announced that he was in favor of wiping out and repudiating the debt contracted by the Government for carrying on this war. It was contracted not to restore the Union but to free the nigger, and it had got to be repudiated. His father, he said, advised him not to speak there that evening, and his wife, with her arms around his neck, implored him not to come, lest he should say something rash; [laughter and applause;] but he was bound to exercise the freedom of speech, let what would come.

SPEECH OF PROFESSOR MASON.

The next speaker was Prof. CYRUS MASON, who was a little more moderate than his predecessors. He said that the meeting was called to consider whether this war was to be made the occasion for overthrowing civil liberty on this continent. Everything indicated that this was the purpose of the men in authority. The Government had got the muskets and the soldiers to carry on the war, and they had the power to turn those muskets against us. It was the duty of every citizen in this crisis to gather around HORATIO SEYMOUR, the Governor of this State, and assist him in enforcing the law. A voice—"he is too slow." The speaker replied to this that if he was too slow he was sure. After reverting to Rome, and the way she lost her liberties the Professor came down to VALLANDIGHAM and the way he lost his. It was reported that VALLANDIGHAM was to be sent to Fort Warren. He could well understand why, if the Government was going to imprison him they should send him to fanatical New-England. He, too, (the Professor,) might be served in the same way for speaking here to-night. ["Never."] If so, Gov. SEYMOUR would demand him from the Government. He believed there were one hundred thousand men in this State, who voted the Republican ticket even, that would back up the Governor. He said the course taken by the Government tended to break up this country into fragments, and inevitably lead to a reunion, and he believed our rulers were aware of it and desired it. It was their design to retain power without elections. The Chairman here suggested to Prof. MASON that there were other speakers, and he was occupying more time than he probably was aware of. The Professor took the hint, and brought his remarks to a close.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. J. C. VAN TOON, who spoke briefly, and was followed by one or two others, when Stand No. 4 adjourned. During the meeting the stand was casually visited by perhaps five hundred persons.

Miss Dickinson and the Brooklyn Academy.

Miss DICKINSON will speak this week in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. On Fast-Day, Rev. H. W. BEECHER took occasion to score the Directors of that building for "refusing to permit a woman to speak there in favor of Liberty." This statement was corrected by one of the Directors, but last night in giving notice of the lady's intended oration, he reiterated the statement saying that although he had been corrected, he was right and in no way mistaken.

In view of the publicity attending the affair, and in justice to the Directors of the Academy, we publish the following

CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some days ago, I took occasion publicly to contradict an unintentional misrepresentation made from one of the pulpits of this City, in regard to certain action of the Board of Directors of the Academy of Music. The contravened statement was that the house had been denied to Miss DICKINSON, "as a *woman* speaking for *liberty*." Since that time, rejoinder has been made in the papers to the effect that the house, on the occasion referred to, was denied to Miss DICKINSON—an assertion which I do not, and never did, contradict.

The facts in the case are, that a single member of the Executive Committee, under the mistaken impression that all party politics had been excluded by a recent resolution of the Board, took the responsibility of refusing the building to Miss DICKINSON, *on that ground alone*. The public will not fail to see that this had nothing to do with her sex, or her opinions. The resolution referred to, I may add, did not entirely exclude political meetings, but merely required a special guaranty against damage done to the house.

At the first regular meeting the Board of Directors reiterated emphatically their former policy—*to have no association given, or apparently the use of the building, on the ground of religious or political opinion, where the interests of the edifice are in question.*

BROOKLYN, May 15. DIRECTOR.

The fact that Miss DICKINSON is permitted to speak in the Academy, and that in no way has the present action of the Board varied from its habitual course, would seem to be sufficient explanation, and at the same time an absolute justification of the Directors and of the reputation of the Brooklyn Academy.

The Turf.

The Spring meetings are fast approaching. Very lively and exciting seasons are anticipated, and if the promises now so freely made are fulfilled, our neighboring Courses will this year see greater crowds and more sport than for many years gone by. On to-morrow, at the Fashion Course, *Frank Temple, Gen. McClellan* and *Shark* will trot three-mile heats in harness, for the proprietor's purse of $200. Mr. JOE CHOLBERON, well-known for his genuine hospitality and his cultured habit of superintending racing affairs, considers this as the opening of the season at the Fashion Grounds, and if the weather be fair a large concourse of horsemen and amateurs will meet at the cheery mansion.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional by the City of New-York.

The Aspect of the Polish Question Still More Threatening.

We have the following news from Europe by the *City of New-York*, in addition to that published yesterday morning:

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, April 25.

The *Northern Bee*, which, in common with all other Russian papers, is subjected to the Imperial censorship, publishes a correspondence from Berlin, which is worthy of notice. It says:

"When the Polish insurrection broke out, Herr VON BISMARK-SCHONHAUSEN offered his services to Russia, although the latter Power neither asked nor required them. King FREDERICK WILLIAM agreed to the proposal made by his Minister to conclude a Convention, not that he anticipated that the insurrection would prove a source of danger to either Prussia or Russia, but solely with the view of doing a favor to his ally."

The *Northern Bee* then states the ground upon which his assertion is made.

A similar style of writing is adopted by all the Russian organs to reference to the Prusso-Russian Convention, and they are unanimous in stating that Prussia in her zeal was desirous of bringing about and had actually proposed a triple alliance, but that Austria was wise enough to reject it.

The conflicts which have taken place between the Absolutists and the Progressists, both in the Imperial Council and in the Chambers have, it is said, caused the Emperor much disquietude.

Vague reports are circulated of an approaching peince revolution. Complaints are made of the want of determination in the authorities here, and the lack of judgment displayed by the Government of Warsaw.

The *Invalide Russe* confirms the statement that the Emperor had called in all privates on furlough, with the object of increasing the strength of each battalion of the Infantry reserve division to 1,000 men.

Much popular excitement prevails in St. Petersburgh, and revolutionary placards headed with the words, "Down with the ROMANOFFS;" "Down with the Germans," are occasionally found posted up in the streets.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, May 6, 1863.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of to-day, publishes the text of the notes addressed by the Swedish, Spanish and Italian Cabinets to the Russian Government on the Polish question, together with the replies of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the same.

The Swedish Cabinet in its note trusts to the humane and generous principles of the Emperor, and is sure that words of clemency and oblivion, with a perspective *régime* of wise liberty would suffice to completely restore order and tranquillity.

The Spanish note bitterly regrets that the impatience of the Poles should not have waited for the continuation of the system of concessions already accorded by the Emperor. Having acquired the experience that moderation pacifies more usefully and certainly than severity, the Queen of Spain asks pardon and indulgence for the Poles.

The reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF thanks the Queen amicably.

The note of the Turin Cabinet is couched in most amicable terms, and hopes that the Russian Court will see in the state of its communication a proof of the desire of Italy to always entertain the frankest and most sincere relations with Russia.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF states in his reply that the Emperor has received the amicable assurances of the Italian Government with pleasure. As to the wishes it expresses in favor of Poland, the Prince observes that the Italian Government is not ignorant that revolution imposes a difficult task on governments. The Emperor, however, seeks to establish a lasting peace. CRACOW, Wednesday, May 6.

According to news received here from Lithuania, 4,000 Bashkolinks, schismatic dissentients, armed by the Russian Government in the neighborhood of Dinaburg, are desolating Livonia with fire and sword. Shocking details have been received of their atrocities.

Yesterday a body of 600 Russians were repulsed by MINIEWSKI at Olkusz.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

The Seizure of British Ships.

CASE OF THE DOLPHIN.

Mr. W. J. GRAZEBROOK, the owner of the *Dolphin*, which was recently seized by one of our cruisers, sends to the London *Times* another correspondence relative to his vessel, which he had with Earl RUSSELL. He recapitulated the outrages to which the officers and crew had been subjected, and received the following letter from the Foreign Office in reply:

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 24, 1863.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government having considered the communication with the law officers of the Crown, the circumstances attending the capture of the *Dolphin* as they resulted in your release, and the letter from Lord LYONS will be instructed to apply to the Government of the United States for the release of the vessel, unless some valid ground for taking her before a Prize Court shall be alleged.

Lord LYONS will also be instructed to call the special attention of the Government of the United States to the manner in which a portion of the crew of the *Dolphin* was dealt with by the latter.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. HAMMOND.

A week later he wrote another letter, which elicited this response:

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 30.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., and I am to state, in reply to the same, that his Lordship has nothing to add to his letter which he addressed to you on the 24th inst. respecting that vessel.

With regard to the special protection which you seek for your steamer, the *Adler*, I am to state to you that Lord RUSSELL cannot promise to afford you any special protection for that vessel. His Lordship can only say in general terms that Her Majesty's Government will not fail to protect, according to the principles of international law, and in the proper manner, the vessels of all Her Majesty's subjects engaged in a lawful trade and observing the obligations of neutrality.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. HAMMOND.

P. S.—Since this letter was written your letter of the 29th inst. has been received.

CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

The *Daily News*, with the object of throwing some light on the character of the trade in which the parties connected with the *Peterhoff* were engaged, publishes the following document, signed by the shippers of the steamer:

No. 77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

We may state for the guidance of any friends who may be desirous of shipping Mexican cotton, that arrangements have been made for the dispatch of a vessel by us to the Rio Grande about the first week in December that cost of freight and insurance on goods can be paid at the port of delivery. The services of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. BROWN, FLEMING & Co., at Matamoras, have been secured, and also those of Mr. REDOATE LLOYN's agent, an expert in cotton, and who has been resident nearly 40 years in Texas and Mexico. The gentleman's services will be of great value to shippers in respect to his local knowledge and influence, and also as regards agency of the internal transit, and landing and shipping of goods and cotton. Mr. HARDING, of the firm of Messrs. HARDING, PULLEIN & Co., of this city, has been named and consented to act as factor for the receiving of the proceeds in cotton, and the equal distribution of the same to shippers according to value of respective shipments, and who will effect the necessary insurance. *Further, a Mr. Bisbee, of the Confederate States of America, holds a contract from the Government, whereby he is to receive one hundred per cent, on invoice cost, value in cotton at special rate, clear of all charges of freight, &c., for any goods he may deliver into the Confederate States. Said contract has been authenticated by Mr. Mason and others.* He is willing to share the same, say to the extent of 50 per cent, with any houses who may feel inclined to ship. Moreover, said parties are at liberty to send out their own supercargoes, and if the goods can meet with a better market, shippers by our vessel may avail themselves of said contract or not, but in the latter case if they do not send out under BISBEE contract) there will be no certainty of getting cotton back, as the wagon traffic cannot be properly carried out without the aid of Government support in the shape of teamsters to attend to cattle, and which the Confederate Government will supply from the army, to facilitate the inland transport of goods, and the bringing back of cotton for the contract. In the event of peace or cessation of hostilities, the Confederate Government, by the contract, binds itself to receive goods that are shipped but not delivered, and for any order not shipped, but in course of same, ten per cent. profit upon invoice cost and charges. Any further information you may require we shall be happy to give you our best efforts to obtain from the respective parties interested.

We remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) BENNETT & WAKE

The *Daily News* adds that Mr. BENNETT was on board the *Peterhoff* when she was taken. Mr. WAKE was one of the deputation which waited on Lord RUSSELL to press for a spirited assertion of the rights of British commerce. Mr. REDOATE, mentioned in the circular, was a passenger by the *Peterhoff*, and wrote the protest against the seizure. Messrs. HARDING, PULLIEN & Co. were the brokers for negotiating the Confederate loan, and Mr. HARDING, the gentleman named as the factor for the distribution of the proceeds of the cotton, was also one of the deputation to Earl RUSSELL. Mr. BISBEE, who holds the contract to deliver goods into the Confederate States, is a citizen of the South.

The following communication from the Foreign Office has been received by the owners of the *Peterhoff*:

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 1.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by Lord RUSSELL to acquaint you that in a letter to Lord LYONS, dated the 16th of April, Mr. SEWARD states that the Government of the United States have come to the conclusion that any interference by the Executive Government at present, with a view to the restitution of the *Peterhoff* is not advisable, but that the United States Attorney at New-York has been instructed to prosecute the case to a result with all practicable expedition.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

E. HAMMOND.

Messrs. GALBRAITH & Co. have received a letter from the Foreign Office, in which they are informed that "Lord LYONS will be instructed to state to the Government of the United States that Her Majesty's Government consider that full reparation is due to you for the losses which you have sustained by the detention of your agents, and to Mr. REDOATE for the injury done to him by his protracted imprisonment at New-York."

INFORMATION WANTED.—If any of the passengers of one of the Madison-avenue and Wall-street line of stages who saw the accident which occurred near 5 P. M., of May 18, to an old lady, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, will be so kind as to call upon C. B. TOMPKINS, at the American Express building, on Hudson-street, or send their address, they will confer a favor upon the undersigned and stage-patronizing portion of the community. C. B. TOMPKINS.

[Advertisement.]

How to become a gentleman is a great study. We should say, as a first step, go to No. 212 Broadway, and procure one of KNOX's elegant and stylish hats. It will attract so much notice and admiration that the rest of your apparel will pass muster at once. Try the receipt and see if we are not true prophets. His Spring style of hat is the most tasty ever gotten up in this city.

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[Advertisement.]

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PHYSIOGNOMY.—Lessons in practical Physiognomy given to ladies and gentlemen Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Havana and Nassau.—Mrs. Stolterfoht, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. Gorcham, Mr. and Mrs. G. McKay, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Kenna, Mrs. Dove and servant, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Hundt, Mr. and Mrs. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mather, Mrs. Shenrer, Miss Lethoulie, Mr. and Mrs. Brunber and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Ludovici, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Murzo and two daughters, Mrs. M. Etchell, R. G. Mitchell and brother, Mrs. Lyons, Miss Ruddenberg, Mrs. Hearn and two sons, Miss Phelps and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Miss E. Webb, Miss A. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Schuchardt, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Weech and two sons, Miss Weech, C. P. Davies, M. Tomaso, A. L. Chopart, A. Wolf, A. G. de Julianel, A. Biassat, Peter Crerer, F. J. Sale, A. Roiz, A. Marenjo, W. Smith, R. E. Brown, John Kelly, Alfred Pell, Capt. Dronet, H. Hoyt, L. S. Brown, M. B. Browning, S. Freeman, I. Freeman, H. Stettheimer, T. Moxley, H. B. Buckley, Thomas McKeley, Mr. Borrowman, C. W. Jarvis, James Wright, R. Sweeting, A. T. Holmes, F. A. Hughes, M. Umsted

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT NEWS.

Dispatches from Gens. Grant and Hurlbut to the War Department.

Some Particulars of the Battle at Raymond.

The Capture of Jackson and Burning of the State Capitol.

Reported Abandonment of Vicksburgh by the Rebels.

Their Forces Marched to Livingston, Twenty Miles Northwest of Jackson.

A Supposed Movement to Reinforce Bragg.

REINFORCEMENTS HURRYING FORWARD

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 19.

Gen. GRANT, under date of Mey 11, telegraphed to Gen. HALLECK as follows:

"My force will be this evening as far advanced along Fourteen-mile Creek, the left near Black River, and extending in a line nearly east and west, as they can get without bringing on a general engagement. I shall communicate with Grand Gulf no more, except it become necessary to send a train with a heavy escort. You may not hear from me again for several days."

Gen. GRANT also telegraphed Gen. HALLECK from Raymond, Miss., 14th, as follows:

"McPHERSON took this place on the 12th inst., after a brisk fight of more than two hours. Our loss was 51 killed and 160 wounded. The enemy's loss was 75 killed, (buried by us,) and 186 prisoners captured, beside the wounded.

McPHERSON is now at Clinton, Gen. SHERMAN is on the direct Jackson road, and Gen. MCCLERNAND is bringing up the rear. I will attack the State capital to-day."

The following is a telegram from Gen. HURLBUT, dated Memphis, and received here to-day:

"Gen. GRANT has taken Jackson. The capitol is burned.

From five to ten thousand mounted men are concentrated near Okolona, threatening an advance in the direction of the Memphis Railroad.

A citizen, just up from Jackson, reports that the enemy abandoned Vicksburgh on Sunday, marching on the ridge northeast to Livingston, which is 20 miles northwest of Jackson."

LATER—VICKSBURGH EVACUATED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 19.

Additional information has been received this evening by the President, from Gen. HURLBUT, who has had dispatches from Gen. GRANT *confirming the evacuation of Vicksburgh.* The entire rebel force were moving northward, to reinforce BRAGG, for the purpose of attacking ROSECRANS.

The dispatch says they will fail in this, as reinforcements will be thrown forward, not only to intercept rebel movement, but to reinforce ROSECRANS.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 19.

The defeat of the rebels at Raymond, Miss., is said to have been very disastrous to them. We are yet without particulars.

Gen. GRANT took Jackson on the 14th inst., and burned the State Capitol. Heavy reinforcements were hurrying forward to the rebels, and stopping twelve miles east of Jackson. A great battle is imminent.

ANOTHER INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

A Rebel Force Across the Cumberland Advancing on Richmond.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 19, 1863.

Dispatches from Somerset, Ky., say that the rebel force in Wayne and Clinton Counties is increasing. They are said to have 17,000 men, with 14 pieces of artillery.

Four rebel regiments of infantry have passed through Jamestown, and twenty-four more regiments are reported at Norristown, East Tennessee.

There are rebel pickets on the Cumberland River at every available point.

The Cumberland is falling, and will soon be fordable, unless we have rain.

A letter from Richmond, Ky., says the rebels have crossed the Cumberland and are advancing on that place. There is no question but that another invasion of Kentucky is contemplated with a view to flank ROSECRANS and compel him to leave his strong position at Murfreesboro.

The rebel Gen. S. B. BUCKNER has been assigned to the command of East Tennessee. He is said to be at Clinton.

Twenty-three bodies of the men of the New-Jersey regiment who were drowned have been recovered.

A white man was killed by a free negro in New-Albany on the 17th. The greatest excitement prevailed and the military had to be called out.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 19.

With the exception of eleven small regiments, under MORGAN, on the south side of the Cumberland River, headquarters here discredit all the reports of rebel forces attempting the invasion of Kentucky, and thinks the dispatches from Mount Vernon, Somerset, and elsewhere come from rebel sources, and designed to prevent the Federal forces from reinforcing ROSECRANS, or invading East Tennessee.

Affairs in Texas.

The New-Orleans *Era*, of the 7th inst., furnishes the following interesting items of Texan affairs, obtained from a gentleman recently from the vicinity of Galveston:

"The statement recently made, that the *Harriet Lane* had escaped to sea, without masts, on the night of the 24th of April, we are positively assured, is entirely incorrect. Officers who have been in the blockade service since Jan. 4, assure our informant that, to their certain knowledge, the *Harriet Lane* is still closely blockaded in Galveston harbor, and that she has been seen and identified by experienced eyes within the past few days.

It is known from various sources that the *Lane* was badly damaged in the fight on the 1st of January, her shaft being bent to such an extent that it cannot be used, and the rebels have no means of repairing or replacing it. The masts have been taken out, and attempts made to iron-clad her.

The blockade is rigidly kept up, and only a few small vessels and schooners of light draft get out of the harbor. There is sufficient grounds for believing that the *Owasco* damaged the *Harriet Lane* after her capture by the rebels.

Affairs at the mouth of the Rio Grande begin to look equally for the swarms of contraband traders. Sickness has already broken out in the fleet of trading vessels, and fears are entertained, and with good reason, that a yellow fever epidemic is close at hand. The business of getting cotton to sea by way of Matamoras is attended with so many difficulties that it is scarcely remunerative."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Present Position of the Rebel Army Under Bragg.

Some of Their Troops Moving Westward

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., May 18, 1863.

The situation here is unchanged. The extension of the rebel left to Williamsport has not weakened the heavy infantry force in our immediate front. The three corps of Gens. POLK, HARDEE and BRECKINRIDGE are at Guy's Gap, Wartrace and Hoover Gap, respectively. Gen. POLK's corps consists of Gens. WITHERS' and CHEATHAM's divisions; Gen. HARDEE's, of Gens. CLEBURN and MCCOWAN's; and Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's, of his own old division under HARDEE, HELM's, and the reinforcements lately received, forming another division, said to be under command of J. PATTEN ANDERSON.

It is said that Gen. BRAGG has received reinforcements from other points of three brigades; but it is also asserted that the same troops had gone to the aid of Vicksburgh. The forces alluded to are the brigades of Gen. CHURCHILL, just exchanged; Gen. GIST's, from Charleston, and Gen. WALKER's, from Savannah. Certain it is that all their troops passed west on or about May 12.

Gen. WHEELER's rebel cavalry were at McMinnville on the 13th inst. Col. WILDER's scouts captured eight of his body-guard yesterday, and found documents on them showing WHEELER's force to be at McMinnville. Gen. MORGAN has had a quarrel with WHEELER, and was under arrest, but has been taken from under WHEELER's command.

The prisoners taken by Col. WILDER say Gen. MORGAN has moved toward Kentucky, proposing to cross the Cumberland above Carthage. There is a report that he crossed on Friday, but it is not credited.

Gen. WOOD returns to the command of his old division, instead of retaining the command of Nashville, his old troops protesting against his retirement from active command.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 15th inst., says Gen. BUCKNER has been assigned to the command of East Tennessee, *vice* DAVIS. There is also a story in circulation that he has been attempting to cross the Cumberland Fork.

It is presumed that forces have lately been thrown into East Tennessee, as Gen. BUCKNER's rank throws him into command of a division and presumes the retirement of DAVIS. There was only the Seventh Georgia brigade in the Department.

A dispatch in the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, of May 15, says a fight had taken place at Raymond, Miss., on the 12th inst., in which the rebels under Gen. GARDNER had been beaten with a heavy loss. Among the killed was Col. MCGAVOCK, of the Tenth Tennessee.

The newspaper correspondents captured at Vicksburgh on the 3d inst., were in Richmond on the 16th.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, May 19.

Gen. J. WOOD has been relieved from command at this point and will take command of his division now at Murfreesboro. All is quiet on the front. The river is still falling.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Casualties in the Recent Fight Near the Blackwater.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 18.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, near the Blackwater, May 15:

Francis Crook, 166th Pennsylvania—killed.
Philip Hooker, 166th Pennsylvania—killed.
— Phillips, 166th Pennsylvania—killed.
Geo. Schoneitz, 166th Pennsylvania—hand.
Moses Hess, 166th Pennsylvania—hand.
Martin Kent, 166th Pennsylvania—leg.
Lewis Rauhoser, 166th Pennsylvania—hand.
Henry Wiley, 166th Pennsylvania—ankle.
Christian Rack, 13th Indiana—abdomen.
Geo. Lillis, 6th Massachusetts—arm.
Thomas Drinan, 6th Massachusetts—neck.
John H. Keitt, 6th Massachusetts—side.
H. E. Hartford, 6th Massachusetts—knee.
Charles Luce, 6th Massachusetts—arm.
Lawis A. Pierce, 6th Massachusetts—thigh.
Charles Clark, 6th Massachusetts—arm.
Geo. H. Farnsworth, 6th Massachusetts—abdomen.
Albert Boogen, 6th Massachusetts—scalp.
Wm. H. Emmons, 10th New-Jersey—ankle.
Charles H. Wells, 10th New-Jersey—finger.
John L. Collins, 7th Massachusetts battery—knee.

A schooner, loaded with corn, was burnt at Currituck, yesterday, by the rebels. The name was not ascertained.

Dr. HARLAN, Tenth Pennsylvania, has been assigned Acting Medical Director at Suffolk.

The following telegram has been received:

SUFFOLK, Va., Monday, May 18.

To Dr. Gilbert, Medical Director, Fort Monroe:

Medical Director, Dr. HAND, is probably a prisoner. A contraband states the enemy captured a person they called "Doctor." J. J. PECK, Major-Gen.

Dr. HAND started from Cansville, on Saturday evening, with an orderly. They are both missing.

Government Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 19.

JAY COOKE, the Government Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $2,050,150 worth of five-twenties to-day, in the following localities: New-York, $875,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $520,150; Boston and New-England, $475,000; Baltimore, $59,000; Wilmington, $27,000; Delaware, $19,000; Wisconsin, $10,000; Ohio, $62,000; Wheeling Va., $3,000.

It is the expectation of the Treasury Department that small bonds will hereafter be issued in sufficient amounts to meet all subscriptions. They have already made their appearance, and large accessions are promised daily.

Railroad Accident.

SALAMANCA, CATTARAUGUS Co., N. Y., May 19.

As the Express train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, consisting of an engine, one baggage and two passenger cars, was passing over a bridge just west of this station to-day, the bridge parted in about the centre, letting the tender of the engine, the baggage and one passenger car down some fifteen feet to the ground. The baggage car was badly broken up, and the passenger car but slightly damaged.

Fortunately, the small stream which runs under the bridge was very low, the water being about 10 inches in depth. Among the casualties are the following: A news boy named GREENE, killed; C. TOPLIFFE, United States Mail Agent, badly injured in the legs; OLIVER CONEY, baggage master, in the head and chest. Two or three others were slightly bruised. None of the passengers were seriously injured. The damage to the bridge will be repaired and trains resume their regular trips by to-morrow morning.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of Recruiting for the Negro Regiments.

Meeting in Aid of the Movement.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 19.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

It is stated at the War Department, that more vigorous measures for calling out the full military strength of the negroes will be made on Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS' return from the West—that officer, alike from his interest in and familiarity with the subject, is considered peculiarly qualified to assume the entire charge of the organization of negro troops, and his return is therefor awaited before rules and regulations therefor are promulgated. The War Department has already received dispatches from him, announcing the complete organization of eleven negro regiments on the Mississippi. Meantime the prospects for negro volunteering continue brighter. In this city enlistments for the first negro regiment are already complete, and steps are already being taken for the organization of the second. Those interested in the work promise also another regiment from Georgetown, and one, if not two more from Alexandria. The District has thus far furnished but two white regiments. Gen. HARTSUFF telegraphed to Gen. SLOUGH, military Governor of Alexandria, asking how many negro troops could be raised there. Gen. SLOUGH replied that he would undertake to raise a brigade, and have them ready for speedy service in the fortifications. From other quarters the indications are not less cheering. Baltimore promises well for at least one regiment, and the southern shore of Maryland for another. Within a circuit of eighty miles around Washington is a population of 160,000 negroes, a large proportion of whom are now within our lines, and available for military service.

MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE.

At a war meeting of the colored people of this city, held this evening, in furtherance of the organization of a negro regiment, the following resolutions were proposed by W. A. CAUFFUT, and unanimously adopted, and a Committee appointed to wait upon the President with a copy of them:

Whereas, The rebel authorities at Richmond, in reply to the announcement by the President of the United States of his intention to employ citizens of African descent in the suppression of the rebellion, proclaimed their determination not to regard such citizens, or their white officers, as prisoners of war, but to subject them to the bloody penalties prescribed in Southern statute-books for persons inciting insurrection among slaves; and,

Whereas, A large number of colored persons, serving in the loyal army as assistance and wagon drivers, freighters, diggers, servants, &c., either free or those whose freedom was practically assured by the Proclamation of Emancipation, have been captured by the rebels at Murfreesboro, Galveston, Bull Run, Harper's Ferry and elsewhere, and we have every reason to believe imprisoned or sold into Slavery, no account, as far as we can ascertain, having ever been rendered of such people as military captives; and

Whereas, The failure of the United States Government to guarantee to its colored citizens captured by the enemy the protection to which their military employment manifestly entitles them, has, in our opinion, retarded the enlistment of that class of troops, and seems to have been construed by the enemy into a submission to their threat; therefore

Resolved, That, when all liberty is involved and the existence of the Republic at stake, classes and conditions are sunk in the magnitude of a common cause, and no soldier is so humble or so weak as to be unworthy of the protection of the Government he faithfully serves.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby respectfully but earnestly requested, to declare, in reply to the inhuman threat of the rebels, the adoption of a policy of retaliation; to assert an active guardianship of every enlisted man and every citizen covered by the Federal flag; and to pledge to the nation and the world the whole power of the Government for the protection of all Union soldiers, without regard to color, who may be captured by the enemy, the full rights and immunities of prisoners of war.

The resolutions will be presented to the President to-morrow.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

It is understood that Attorney-General BATES holds that the construction of the Conscription law relieving the Secretary of War from the necessity of accepting $300 in lieu of service from drafted persons is not warranted by the language of the act. Should the President refer the question to him, therefore, it is believed that the common understanding of the $300 clause will be sustained by his decision.

LOSS OF HORSES.

By General Order No. 113, from the War Department, relative to claims for payment for horses and equipage destroyed in the United States military service, compensation is awarded not to exceed $200 for the loss of any horse in battle by death, or abandonment at sea from insufficient forage; from an order to do duty on foot detached from horse, or by the loss of necessary equipage in consequence of such loss of horse.

THE INVALID CORPS.

Col. SACKETT and Medical-Inspector COOLIDGE have been detailed to examine candidates for admission to the Invalid Corps.

CONFISCATION.

The property of W. W. CORCORAN, banker, of this city, has been seized under the Confiscation Act. CORCORAN, who has grown immensely wealthy off the Government, is now in Europe, engineering the rebel loan. He is also charged with being concerned in fitting out the pirate "290." The property seized is estimated at over a million dollars.

FRAUDS ON THE PENSION BUREAU.

Extensive frauds on the Pension Bureau have been discovered in the West, and Commissioner BARRETT is expected to investigate the matter during his present trip. Numbers of forged Surgeons' certificates and pension applications have lately been received at the office here. There is plenty of evidence to convict the parties.

DECEASED REBEL PRISONERS.

By official lists received at the Surgeon-General's Office, the number of rebel prisoners who have died in the Union Hospitals since the commencement of the war is shown to be over six thousand.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Acting Chief Signal Officers of departments or armies are authorized by the War Department, their Commanding Generals consenting, to repair here for examination before the Board now in session.

COL. GRIERSON.

Col. GRIERSON is being urged for promotion to the Brigadier-Generalship, in reward for his recent brilliant cavalry services.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 19.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT.

The tedious and protracted negotiations for an adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States on the Peruvian Government, have been brought to an auspicious conclusion. The convention on the subject, including the amendments proposed by our Senate and accepted by Peru, will shortly be published, and the Commission provided by the act of the last session of Congress, to carry the convention into effect, will be organized without unnecessary delay.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZES.

Several prizes have recently arrived at Washington, viz.: The schooner *Harvest*, captured by the steamer *Juniata* off Charleston, with 84 bales of cotton; schooners *Martha Ann* and *R. Corson*, from New-York, with cargoes of whisky, molasses, wagons, furniture, &c., captured near the mouth of the Chesapeake. They were charged with violating the revenue laws, and smuggling goods into Virginia.

THE STEAMER GLADIATOR, BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Reliable information has been received here that the steamer *Gladiator* sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult. for Nassau, but ultimately to run the blockade, if possible. Her cargo consists of 1,500 barrels of bread and 1,045 bbls. of bacon—the bacon and bread for the rebel army; and this fact is regarded as an evidence of the great destitution of the rebels, and of the straits to which they are reduced.

GEN. MEREDITH.

Gen. MEREDITH has been relieved from military commission as already stated. It was yesterday reported that he was to take command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, but this is probably a mistake. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, in whose department the division now is, had previously applied for another officer.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Several hundred of exchanged Union prisoners have arrived here. One of them, an officer, states that new and extensive earthworks have been erected on the turnpike road between Richmond and Fredericksburgh, heretofore unknown to us.

Gentlemen returning from day to day from the Rappahannock repeat the story that affairs remain unchanged. Nothing is known with certainty as to the plans for the future.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following is a partial list of officers transferred from the late battle-field near Chancellorsville:

Lieut. P. Kaler, Co. F, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers—wounded in the shoulder.
Col. J. H. Potter, 12th New-Hampshire Volunteers—in the leg.
Lieut.-Col. G. H. Walker, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteers—in the chest.
Lieut. M. Beahen, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey Volunteers—in the hip.
Col. P. H. Jones, 154th New-York Volunteers—in the hip.
Capt. G. B. Kerse, Co. C, —— New-York Volunteers—in the leg.
Capt. J. C. Dow, Co. K, —— New-York Volunteers—in the thigh.
Lieut. S. F. McKea, Adjutant 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers—in the face.
Lieut. J. M. Durgin, Co. B, 12th New-Hampshire Volunteers—in the side.
Lieut. W. W. Weeks, Co. H, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers—in the chest.
Lieut. J. F. Thomas, Adjutant 20th Indiana Volunteers—in the abdomen.
R. S. Loughery, Co. C, 27th Indiana Volunteers—in the side.
Lieut. P. Eckel, Co. B, 149th New-York Volunteers—in the arm.
Lieut. J. E. White, Co. G, 27th Indiana Volunteers—in the wrist.
Lieut. W. J. McGregor, Co. B, 76th New-York Volunteers—in the foot.
Lieut. W. Hays, Co. C, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers—in the side.
Lieut. J. S. Williams, Co. G, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers—in the side.
Lieut. C. Nagler, Co. D, 78th New-York Volunteers—in the hip.

COLORED TROOPS.

Two companies of colored troops were physically examined and mustered into the service to-day.

PROVOST MARSHALS FOR MARYLAND.

The following is an official list of appointments of Provost Marshals and members of the Board of Enrollment for the State of Maryland:

First District—John Frazier, Jr., Provost Marshal; Theodore Clayton, Commissioner; Dr. Wm. H. Farrow, Surgeon.

Second District—Robert Calbeard, Provost-Marshal; L. N. Haverstick, Commissioner; Dr. J. B. Ward, Surgeon.

Third District—Leopold Blumenburg, Provost-Marshal; Wm. Brooks, Commissioner; Dr. Thomas J. Murdock, Surgeon.

Fourth District—James Smith, Provost-Marshal; John J. Thomas, Commissioner; Dr. Chas. J. Baer, Surgeon.

Fifth District—John C. Holland, Provost-Marshal; P. W. Whitright, Commissioner, Dr. Robert E. Dorsey, Surgeon.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. ALEXANDER, of the Fourth Maryland Volunteers, has been detached as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State Headquarters at Baltimore.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Incidents of the Late Battles—Our Losses—The Rebel Loss.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Sunday, May 17, 1863.

The incidents and the results of the late battle still fitly serve as the fountain which inspires the pen of the correspondent. Conversation, discussion and inquiry elicit many facts and incidents which deserve to become history.

One of them will illustrate the proximity of the opposing forces, and the murderously close fire of our artillery on Saturday evening. Lieut. DIMMICK, of one of the regular batteries, (afterward mortally wounded,) was pouring heavy charges of canister obliquely across the plank road into the enemy's ranks. An officer rode up to him in the darkness, and ordered him to change the direction of his fire. "By whose order?" said Lieut. DIMMICK. "By the order of Gen. STUART," responded the officer. "You are my prisoner," was the reply, and the discomfited rebel Staff officer surrendered.

The rebel loss in general officers is the greatest they ever suffered in any engagement. The toss of the rank and file must have been proportionately as great, and fully justifies the assertion of Gen. LEE, that "it is very severe." Two more such battles will destroy that army, and that is what Gen. HOOKER is after—the *rebel army*, and *not* the rebel capital.

Our own loss of general officers in these battles is less than usual—Maj.-Gen. BERRY killed, Brig.-Gen. WHIPPLE mortally wounded, and Brig.-Gens. MOTT and DAVENS severely wounded.

Two live lords, officers in the British service, arrived at headquarters yesterday. They are Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL, from New-Brunswick, and Lieut.-Col. Lord ARDINGER, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, from Montreal. They were dined and wined by Gen. HOOKER, in the afternoon, and are engaged in seeing what kind of material our army is composed of. Before they leave they will doubtless get a more enlarged idea of American institutions, resources and enterprise than they have heretofore possessed. I am informed that they made a good beginning, in this respect, yesterday.

Senators WADE and CHANDLER left yesterday. They go off in the right mood to do good things for this army. L. L. CROUNSE.

Naval.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A general Court-martial convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, for the purpose of trying the Executive officer of the United States steam gunboat *Sumter*, on a charge of having neglected to keep an officer on watch on his vessel during the night on which the safe was stolen. The following are the officers of the Court: Commodore ROWAN, Capt. ROE and Capt. OALANDO. The evidence taken yesterday shows that Capt. WINCHESTER distinctly ordered the accused to keep an officer on watch every night. We understand that Capt. WINCHESTER has been detached from the *Sumter*, partly at his own request.

GRAND FETE ON BOARD THE IRON-CLAD ROANOKE

Yesterday, a grand *fête* was given on board the iron-clad frigate *Roanoke*, at the Navy-yard. A large number of guests were invited—among others, Miss HARRIET LANE, Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT, and several French and Spanish officers. The band of the *North Carolina* discoursed good music.

The final trial of the *Roanoke's* machinery was resumed after the party left, and when it is over, the question whether or not the shaft will have to be removed will be decided. Last evening the engines were working admirably, although not making as many revolutions as could be desired. Several of the best Engineers attached to the station are witnessing the trial.

Movements of State Regiments.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 19.

The Twenty-eighth regiment leaves to-night for Lockport; the Fourteenth to-morrow morning for Utica. They take their arms with them.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Later Advices from Fredericksburgh.

MORE ABOUT STONEWALL JACKSON.

Rebel Views of Vallandigham's Arrest.

Richmond papers of May 14, which have been transmitted to us by our correspondents, furnish us additional interesting extracts.

FROM FREDRICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

FREDERICKSBURGH, May 12, 1863.

The Northern horde has returned to its lair opposite Fredericksburgh, but how changed its circumstances! Baffled, dispirited and broken, its humiliated condition cannot be concealed. Jaunty officers, on gaily caparisoned steeds, are no longer seen careering over the Stafford Hills. The long lines of regiments, with glittering arms and flaunting colors, have vanished, and the banging of drums and clangor of trumpets which, before the recent battles, filled the air morning and evening, are heard no more. Huddled behind the hills, they tremblingly fear lest the Army of Northern Virginia shall, in its exultation, make a descent upon their demoralized columns, and complete the work of destruction so happily commenced. Night before last an incident occurred which exhibited their nervousness. A party of Mississippians undertook to haul a seine in the river, near Knox's Mill. The Yankees concluded that the Rappahannock was being crossed by the Confederate army, and at once the heavens were illuminated with their rockets, the picket lines were doubled, and their whole camp gave every indication of fearful apprehension. Fallen JOE, however, was permitted to pass the night unmolested by the seine-haulers.

Speaking of HOOKER reminds us that his fall is the heaviest of all the unfortunate Generals of the Army of the Potomac. None bragged more high than he, and a future Plutarch will only find his parallel and perfect prototype in JOHN POPE, his predecessor.

The conduct of the enemy in Fredericksburgh, during their recent occupation, deserves a paragraph. It was not marked by the general destruction which occurred in December last, but, nevertheless, there was a vast amount of vandalism and wanton outrage committed in this city. About 50 of the best private houses were appropriated as hospitals for their wounded. Among the devoted number was that of your correspondent, and the condition in which he found it is a fair illustration of the treatment which all received. The rooms were sacked from garret to cellar, and everything that could be eaten drank or carried off was gone. The contents of the library were torn up and trampled under foot, and the pictures, engravings, and even the portraits, cut from their frames and destroyed. The furniture was all marred and mutilated, and blood covered the walls and clotted the floors. Dying men and dead bodies lay in every room, with here and there a pile of amputated limbs. Fifteen or twenty feet from the door, the graves of four Captains and a Major gave variety to the limited landscape of the back-yard, and afforded a comforting suggestion of swift and righteous retribution, though a home and its garden had been converted into a charnel-house and graveyard.

The wanton desolation of these houses, the arrest of a few citizens, and the stealing of every horse and mule that could be found, sum up the second series of Fredericksburgh's misfortunes. Among the citizens arrested and sent to Washington, was Mr. JOHN F. SCOTT, who volunteered to assist your correspondent in taking notes of the battles, and being caught, in the fluctuations of the battle, within the enemy's lines, was unable to extricate himself. He was swooped up here last Summer and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, and on his release was very active and efficient in procuring the exchange of civilian prisoners from the Richmond jails, in return for Virginia gentlemen confined in Washington. His kind offices in this regard will be remembered by many, and doubtless reciprocated on this occasion of opportunity.

The usual monotony of the camp here has been varied, during the past few days, by flags of truce, for the purpose of sending to Gen. HOOKER the wounded he left behind him in his rapid retreat. There is one notable fact respecting these miserable wretches. Nine-tenths of them are Irish or Dutch, while the prisoners are, for the most part, Yankees.

Our army is quietly resting from its labors. The result of the recent engagements has inspired the men with fresh courage and confidence, and the Summer campaign bids fair to prove a harvest of glory.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 14.

All the poor honors that Virginia, sorely troubled and pressed hard, could afford her most glorious and beloved son, having been offered to his mortal part in this capital, the funeral *corttge* of the famous JACKSON left it yesterday morning, on the long road to "Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia." It was the last wish of the dead man to be buried there, amid the scenes familiar to his eyes through the years of his manhood, obscure and unrecorded, but perhaps filled with recollections to him not less affecting than those connected with the brief but crowded period passed upon a grander stage. This desire, expressed at such a time, demanded and has received unhesitating compliance. Yet many regret that his remains will not rest in another spot. Near this city is a hill crowned by secular oaks, washed by the waters of the river identified with what is great in the State's history from the days of ELIZABETH to the present hour, which has been well selected as the place of national honor for the illustrious dead of Virginia. There sleep MONROE and TYLER. We have neither a Westminster or a Pantheon, but all would wish to see the best that we could give conferred on JACKSON. Hereafter, Virginia will build for him a stately tomb, and strike a medal to secure the memory of his name beyond the reach of accident, if accident were possible. But it is not possible; nor is a monument necessary to cause the story of this man's life to last when bronze shall have corroded and marble crumbled.

Then, after sketching his career in the United States army, the *Examiner* notes some incidents which transpired while he was a Professor in the Virginia Military Institute, as follows:

"His services were not conspicuous here; Col. GILHAM was considered as the military genius of the school, and THOS. JACKSON was but little thought of by the small hero-worshippers of Lexington. The cadets had but little partiality for the taciturn, praying Professor. He was stern in the performance of his duty. At one time his life was threatened by a cadet dismissed from the Institute—the wild boy actually going to the extremity of laying in wait for him on the road leading from the Institute to the village. As JACKSON, in his accustomed walk toward the village, approached the spot where his enemy awaited him, a bystander called out to him of his danger. 'Let the assassin murder, if he will,' replied the Professor, as he walked, in the most unconcerned manner, toward the young man, who slunk abashed from his path.

Perhaps none of the acquaintances of JACKSON were more surprised at his brilliant exhibition of genius in this war than those who knew his blank life at the Institute, and were familiar with the stiff and uninteresting figure that was to be seen every Sunday in a pew of the Presbyterian Church at Lexington. But true genius awaits occasion commensurate with its power and aspiration. The spirit of JACKSON was trained in another school than that of West Point or Lexington, and had it been confined there, it never would have illuminated the page of history.

In the early periods of the war, JACKSON, commissioned Colonel by the Governor of Virginia, was attached to Gen. JOHNSTON's command on the Upper Potomac. At Falling Waters, on the 2d of July, 1861, he engaged the advance of PATTERSON, and gave the Yankees one of the first exemplifications of his ready-witted strategy, as PATTERSON never knew that, for several hours, he was fighting an insignificant force, skillfully disposed to conceal their weakness, while JOHNSTON was making his dispositions in the rear.

The first conspicuous services of JACKSON in this war were rendered at Manassas in 1861; although the marks of active determination he had shown on the Upper Potomac, and the affair of Falling Waters, had already secured to him promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship. The writer recollects some paragraphs in a Southern newspaper expressing great marriment at the first apparition of the future hero on the battle-field. His queer figure on horseback, and the habit of setting his chin in his stock, were very amusing to some correspondents, who made a flippant jest in some of the Southern newspapers of the military specimen of the Old Dominion. The jest is forgiven and forgotten in the tributes of admiration and love which were to ensue to the popular hero of the war. JACKSON spoke his first immortal words at Manassas, when he stayed the retreat of forces just as it verged on irretrievable disaster. 'They are heating us back,' said another General. 'No, Sir,' replied JACKSON, as his eyes blazed with a victorious courage. 'We'll give them the beyonet.'"

The expedition to Winchester, the operations in Shenandoah Valley when BANKS was driven back, and the part which he took in the campaign against POPE, are sketched in detail, and the writer concludes as follows:

"The participation of JACKSON in the campaign of Maryland and that of the Rappahannock shared their glory, but without occasion for observation on those distinct and independent movements which were his *forte*, and for the display of which he had room in the Valley campaign and that against POPE. The manner of his death on the field of Chancellorsville has already been related. He bore his wounds and the pain of his disease without a murmur, and among the low, intelligent words of the noble sufferer, were the recognition of the hand of God in his destiny, and the remark that even his wounds were 'a blessing he would not part with,' since Providence must have given them for some wise and good purpose.

Finally his mind wandered back, in the delirium of approaching dissolution, to the scenes of the battle. He again gave the word of command, uttered words of encouragement to regiments staggering under fire, ordered his Commissary to hasten on with needful food to exhausted troops. Almost the last sentence was the order he had so often given in life, 'A. P. HILL, prepare for action.'

The accounts given of Gen. JACKSON's appearance are varied. Many could see nothing great in his form or face. But those are they who hold to the stagnation of a hero. JACKSON's face was not cadaverous; he did not roll his eyes about; nor wear long, greasy, black curls over his shoulders. But experienced observers of men do not hesitate to declare that they have recognized him among a crowd of other officers as the only man there who could be JACKSON. He was a muscular man, six feet high, of a clear white complexion, blue gray eyes, sharp squiline nose, a prominent chin set on a powerful and well curved jaw. The skull was magnificent in size and shape; the forehead both broad and high, and balanced by a long, deep mass behind and above the ear."

THE ARREST OF VALLANDIGHAM.

From the Richmond Examiner.

When the late Federal Congress was engaged in passing the three laws which converted the President of the United States into an absolute monarch, the stock phrase for the country signified a total disbelief in the practical exercise of the powers conferred. The news were scarecrows; they were powers given to the President to be held in *terrorem* over the rebels and the disaffected. Such is the invariable coating of the pill of usurpation. We have heard such phrases from some Southern lips, to excuse the projects of laws which have happily never been passed in the Southern Confederacy. The sudden imprisonment and probable sentence of death on Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, for simply condemning the "policy" of his Government, show how much these phrases and such apologies are worth. Arbitrary powers are never inert. No hand is too nerveless to clutch a scepire, and make its weight felt on the backs of kneeling slaves. A nation that barters its liberty to accomplish a temporary purpose, will surely find that the payment in full will be enforced without mercy or delay.

If sympathy for an individual and an enemy were permitted, sorrow for the fate of Vallandigham would be felt by most men of heart in the South. Vallandigham, Pierce, and one or two other citizens of the United States, have displayed the highest courage, and the most honorable patriotism amid the wild wickedness of their country. They will hold, in the history of their times, a place not less respectable than that allotted to CHATHAM and BURKE, in the parallel story of the war between England and the Colonies. But we are not sorry that the event has at last occurred. It marks a new chapter. Now commences the measures of terrorism, by which LINCOLN and his party can only reign till the first step of retribution overtakes them. It was the wise remark of the present Emperor of the French (made before he was Emperor, and when he wrote for news-papers,) that arbitrary Governments invariably perish by the operation of the identical measures which they invented to extend their power and defend their existence. The Government of LINCOLN will fall by its own sword. Terrorism may do for a while in France what proscription did in old Rome. But the success of any expedient in Rome or France is proof presumptive that it will fail in England or America. No portion of the Anglo-Norman race, however degraded and depraved, will long abide the loss of one privilege which they have hugged to their souls since they were savages in the woods—the great privilege reasserted in all their charters, that no freeman—"*Nullus liber homo*"—shall be imprisoned, banished or put to death, except by the jury of his peers. "*nullus liber homo*"—uncouth words," said the elder PITT; "sounding poorly in the ears of scholars, these three words are worth all the classics."

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.

Orem and Geoghegan the Contestants—Nineteen Rounds Fought in Twenty-three Minutes—A Forced Decision in Favor of Geoghegan—Arrests by the Police.

At an early hour yesterday, a fight between J. CON OREM, of Colorado renown, and OWEN GEOGHEGAN of this City, took place at South Amboy, in Middlesex County, N. J. A large party left the City Monday night in the Keyport boat to witness the encounter, also many persons took private conveyances for the same object. The steam-tug *John Tracy* was chartered by a certain number of individuals, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning left Jersey City and proceeded toward the fighting ground, reaching it at about 6 o'clock A. M. The boat, however, struck the bar, where she was held fast, and in order to reach land the passengers were obliged to take to a small boat—the only one on board—which made several trips back and forth. The people in the vicinity of the spot where the ring was pitched were greatly incensed at the proceedings, and notified the Sheriff of the County, who endeavored to prevent the anticipated fight, but failed in consequence of not having a sufficient number of men to aid him. The ring was pitched at about sunrise, and was considered one of the firmest that has been put up since the recent fighting-season commenced. All the available points for seeing what transpired within the ring were monopolized by the Geoghegan party, and the betting, as a general thing, was decidedly in that individual's favor. The party assembled, with some few exceptions, seemed determined that OREM should nor be the victor, no matter how successful he might be in whipping his antagonist. As the appointed hour for the fight approached, the crowd became very noisy and boisterous, and one rowdy even went so far as to fire a barn which contained a considerable quantity of hay.

KIT BURNS and "PADDY" acted as seconds for OREM, Mr. MULLEY being his umpire; and HOLMES and DONNELLY for GEOGHEGAN, SCAMMELL as umpire. OREM weighs 142 pounds, is 27 years of age, and has not much of the pugilistic aspect about him. GEOGHEGAN weighs 138 pounds, is 22 years of age, and is unqualifiedly plain-looking. As the principals were about to proceed to "business," Sheriff CLARK stepped out, and notified the crowd of the illegal nature of their work, reading the laws of New-Jersey upon the subject. OREM said that he wished to violate no law, and would leave if the rest did so. GEOGHEGAN replied that he came there to fight, and if OREM did not fight in the ring he would lick him on the spot. OREM replied that all he wanted was a fair show. He was without friends, but asked no favors. All the while the crowd, nearly one thousand in number, shouted, "Cut the d—d cur's throat," "Lick the smooth-fa

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION,
Monday, May 18, 1863—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber number sixteen City Hall:

Present—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

In the absence of the President,

Councilman Keenan moved that Councilman Webster take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, On the fourteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, the Board of Councilmen directed that the State Laws relative to the making and perfecting assessments applicable to the City of New-York, and furnished by the then Clerk of the Board, be printed for the use of the City, the manuscript copy being presented; and

Whereas, The said work would be of great utility to the City officials and all others interested in the State Laws applicable to the levying and collection of taxes and assessments in the City and County of New-York; therefore be it

Resolved, That one thousand five hundred copies of the abovementioned State Laws relative to taxes and assessments be printed for the use and benefit of officers of the Corporation of the City, the said work to contain such portions of the general provisions of the revised statutes and the amendments thereto as are applicable to the City and County of New-York, the laws relating exclusively to the City and notes of cases appertaining to the subject.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

[G. O. 282.]

By Councilman ——

[G. O. 282.]

Whereas, A resolution was adopted by the Board of Councilmen July twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by a vote of nineteen in the affirmative and none in the negative, and by the Board of Aldermen December nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by a vote of eleven in the affirmative and none in the negative, and approved by the Mayor December tenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Management of the Northwestern Dispensary for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account; and

Whereas, The Comptroller puts such a construction on the Charter as to preclude him from paying appropriations of the kind embraced in the above resolution, except the same shall have been passed by the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council; and

Whereas, The money called for by the above-recited resolution is embraced in the estimate of taxes for the current year and in the levy authorized by the Legislature at its late session; therefore,

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated to the Northwestern Dispensary, and the Comptroller be and hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Managers of said Dispensary for the aforesaid amount, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Joseph McArdle, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number ten Burling-slip, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the wages of cartmen employed by the Corporation, including the horse and cart, be increased to the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per day, said increase to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Avenue A, between Fourteenth and Forty-fourth-streets be flagged full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the sidewalks around Stuyesant Park be repaired and flagged forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the persons employed as Watchmen under the ordinance of the Common Council, approved February twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to assist the families of soldiers now at the seat of war, two dollars per day, each, the same to be paid from the time the ordinance went into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the crosswalks across Third-avenue, and intersecting streets between Fourteenth-street and Twenty-sixth-street, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Oliver-street, between Cnatham and Madison streets, to connect with the sewer in Madison-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of S. & J. D. Buchanan, builders, for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty-six cents, for alterations and repairs on the front and roof of the house of Harry Howard Engine Company, number thirty-six, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson and Lewis & Brown to erect and maintain a durable awning in front of their premises numbers twelve, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen Coenties-slip, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Thirty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have sidewalks flagged in One hundred and Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, a space four feet wide where necessary.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 264.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to procure steam fire engine for Company number Four.

Which laid over,

[G. O. 265.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots in Fifty first and Fifty-second streets, between Second and Third avenues,

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 266.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, concurring to build sewer in Fourth-street from Barrow to West Twelfth-street

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 267.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build receiving basins, &c., in Forty fourth-street near Eleventh avenue.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 268.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, concurring to build receiving basin, &c., on northwest corner of Vesey and West streets.

Which laid over.

[G. O. 269.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 270.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, concurring to fill sunken lots in Second-avenue, between Forty seventh and Forty-eighth streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 271.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fill sunken lots in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on north side.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 272.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Twenty-first-street, between Third-avenue and East River, with Belgian pavement,

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 273.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavament, to pave Second-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 274.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Second avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 275.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag southerly sidewalk of Fifty-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 276.]

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag Second-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to Eighty-sixth-street, where necessary.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Essex-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets,

Which was recommitted to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

[G. O. 277.]

By Councilman ——

Resolved, That Centre-street, from the southerly line of Reade-street to the southerly crosswalk of Duane-street, excepting the space within and between railroad tracks, be paved with trap block pavement, and the necessary crosswalks laid, the City to pay one-half the cost thereof; also, that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the southeast corner of Reade and Centre streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 278.]

By Councilman McConnell—

Resolved, That the carriage of Hose Company number Forty-six be repaired, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved the resolution increasing the salary of the Public Administrator to five thousand dollars per annum:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN:

I must return, unapproved, the accompanying resolution, increasing the salary of the Public Administrator of this city to the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, such increase of salary to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

This is an increase from one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, the amount at which this officer's salary was fixed nearly fifty years ago, and were that amount his only compensation it would seem to be not unreasonable to increase it, in view of the seven-fold increase of the population of the City since the time of fixing the salary, and the consequent augmentation in the amount of the important duties imposed upon the Public Administrator. But in addition to the salary there are costs and allowances from the estates of decedents which I have been informed constitute a large addition to the income of this officer. If that additional income is not so large as has been represented, and a change in the amount of salary is proper, the increase to five thousand dollars per annum seems to me unwarrantably large.

An argument, which has been strongly urged on behalf of the proposed increase, is that the Public Administrator is the head of a bureau in the Law Department, and that as the head of another bureau in that Department receives a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, he also should receive a similar salary. I do not deem it safe to act upon such a principle, as to do so would frequently make one bad precedent the occasion of much other equally improper action.

As is well-known to your Honorable Body, I have been and continue to be opposed to the increase of salaries at this present time, especially to such large amounts as that proposed in this case; believing, as I do, that a period when our public burdens are necessarily so heavy, by reason of the war now being waged for our national existence, we should endeavor to observe the strictest practicable economy in every item of municipal expenditure; and that no salary of a public officer should be increased, unless it is so small as to render it difficult to support his family at the enhanced cost of living. This exception does not apply to the present case.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, laid on the table for ten days, and published in the Corporation papers, under this direction of the Clerk

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Bernard Kelly to place a watering trough in front of his premises, corner of Charlton and Greenwich streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to have gas mains laid down in Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-ninth street, and lamp-posts set and lighted.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be granted to John Palmer to exhibit goods in front of his premises number three hundred and ninety Third-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, for gloves, &c., furnished for the funeral of Colonel Charles.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. Daggett Hunt, for the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents, for disbursements made in the office of the Corporation Attorney, from June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of H. Lyson, President of the Board of Trustees of the Twenty-first-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars and eighty cents, to be applied by the said H. Lyson in payment of an assessment on the said Church for the work of paving Twenty-third-street with trap block pavement, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue, and charge the same to the account of donations

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk in front of numbers twelve, fourteen and sixteen Fifty-first-street be flagged, the expense thereof to be charged to the owners of property, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of the Eighth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, be flagged their full length, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Mrs. Mary Robinson to keep a fruit stand on Madison-street, at the corner of Catharine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting that in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three the Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals to erect a new house for Engine Company number Forty-eight, which resolution has not yet been complied with; with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to immediately advertise for proposals and contract for the erection of a new house for Americus Hose Company number Forty-eight, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, November fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; Councilmen, November twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and approved by the Mayor, November twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the said house to be erected on the lot which has been purchased by the Comptroller for that purpose on Eighty-fifth street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, and to be similar in all respects to the house now occupied by Hose Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Meverath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution that the Board of Councilmen be respectfully requested to return to the Board of Aldermen a report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals and contract for a new engine for Engine Company number Forty-four, together with all papers connected therewith, to the end that an amendment, essential to make the paper legal, may be made in this Board.

Councilman Gross moved that the request contained in the resolution be granted.

Councilman McConnell moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was lost.

Councilman McConnell moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Which was lost.

And the motion of Councilman Gross was carried.

Preamble reciting that through the failure of the assignee of the contractor for street cleaning, and also of his sureties, to clean the streets of our City, which now are in a dangerously unclean condition, the City Inspector is proceeding to perform the work himself, at the expense of the sureties, in accordance with section ten of the contract, with resolution that the City inspector be directed, as the bills for the work are presented, to demand payment thereof from the sureties on the contract, and in case of refusal or neglect to pay, that the City Inspector take the necessary steps to institute legal proceedings against such sureties for the amount of said bills, and, until they are collected, the Comptroller be directed to advance the amount required for the relief of the workmen from the funds appropriated for the purpose of street cleaning.

Councilman Brice moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Streets

Councilman Sandford moved as an amendment that the paper be referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Councilman Hayes moved as an amendment to the amendment, that the paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—9.

REPORTS RESUMED.

[G. O. 279.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of suspending the building of a sewer in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River, with the consent of the contractor.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

[G. O. 280.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution, that the house now in course of erection for Engine Company number Thirty-one be set apart for the use of Hose Company number Twenty-two.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

[G. O. 281.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of the same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the low and sunken lots between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, near the East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 282.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to construct a temporary sewer at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, North River, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 283.]

Councilman McConnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for putting on a new roof, digging out and fitting up the cellar, and doing the other necessary repairs to the house of Marion Hose Company number Four.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 284.]

Councilman McConnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the necessary alterations and additions made to the house of Hose Company number Twenty-four, the work to be done at his earliest convenience and without advertising for estimates or contracting therefor.

Which was carried,

Councilman Brendon moved that the same be referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen McVay, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon—6.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

And the same was laid over.

Councilmen Brice up called General Order number two hundred and sixty-two, being a preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that the Comptroller believes himself precluded from paying the donation of two thousand five hundred dollars voted the Prison Association, because the same did not receive the vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Common Council, with resolution that the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated to the Prison Association of New-York, and the Comptroller directed to draw his warrant in favor of the said Association for the aforesaid amount.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Russell—1.

Councilmen McConnell called up general order, number two hundred, being a petition relative to increasing the pay of dockbuilders employed by the Corporation, with resolution that the pay of the dockbuilders employed in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, Department of the Street Commissioner, be and the same is hereby increased to two dollars per diem

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Sandford moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Councilman Gross called up general order number two hundred and sixty, being a report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to convey in fee simple to the President and Directors of the German Hospital, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded, described and containing as follows, to wit: Commencing on the southeasterly corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, running easterly four hundred and five feet; thence southerly one hundred and two feet three inches; thence westerly three hundred and five feet; thence southerly fifty-one feet; thence westerly one hundred feet, and thence northerly one hundred feet and three inches to the point of beginning, to be used exclusively as a site for the necessary buildings for a hospital, the property to be sold for the sum of one dollar, lawful currency of the United States, and to revert back to the City in case the said property, or the buildings to be erected thereon, shall be used for any other than the uses and purposes of a German Hospital.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Murray—1.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number two hundred and twenty-nine, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Wood for the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety cents, for furnishing for the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen curtains, cornices, carpets, rugs, mats and matting.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolution that permission be given to the New-York, Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Company to widen their pier, number Forty-four North River, ten feet, at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Eighty-sixth-street graded and regulated, from First-avenue to East River, and made to be as confirmed by the Supreme Court, as per red line on sonexed profile of Eighty-sixth-street; also, to set the curb and gutter stones, sidewalk flagged four feet wide, and crosswalks laid. The work to be done forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

[G. O. 285.]

Preamble, reciting that Geo. Badger, foreman of Engine Company number Nineteen, while discharging his duty as a fireman at the fire in Cherry-street, February third, received injuries that resulted in his death, leaving a wife and children to deplore his loss; that the Common Council has in such cases extended to the destitute families and from the public treasury; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of the late Geo. W. Badger, for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, and to charge the same to the Committee on Donations.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 286.]

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benj. T. Brady, for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, for expenses incurred in and framing resolutions passed relative to the Twelfth regiment New-York State National Guard, Colonel Milton Cogswell; Forty-second regiment New-York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Bull, Captain Julius Wehle and Captain John P. Dodge, of the Sixty-sixth regiment, and Captain James Monaghan, of the Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Major William Horgan of Meagher's Irish Brigade, and Captain Jose Pillo de Bernate, of the Spanish frigate Carmsa, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty first instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated causes—Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73. Enumerated causes—Nos. 34, 54, 38, 39, 66, 70, 74, 75, 76, 218, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned *sine die*. *Part II.*—Numbers same as Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 309, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 139, 28, 238, 173.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM,—*Part I.*—Nos. 1255, 2407, 2139, 665, 1457, 2031, 1001, 3287, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2115, 2417, 2419, 2421. *Part II.*—Nos. 822, 1496, 1640, 1234, 2280, 2264, 1256, 1760, 954, 1858, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1810, 1055, 1534, 1578, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1782, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1769, 1085, 56. *Part II.*—Nos. 1674, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1729, 1732, 1733, 335, 366, 867, 368, 698, 1271, 371, 1590.

Is Collecting Money for one Purpose and Applying it to Another a Case of False Pretences?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard.

The People vs. *Julius J. Smith.*—On behalf of the defendant was argued the following points:

Julius S. Smith was indicted for the New-York General Sessions for obtaining from one Rechel Stoesser $82 70 by false pretences.

The defendant had formerly been in the flour business on his own account, and in the course of his business had sold flour to the prosecutrix, for which she owed him at the time it is claimed he obtained from her the money in question by false pretences. For the purpose of showing the course of dealing between the parties, the following receipts were introduced in evidence:

After defendant discontinued business on his own account, and during the Fall of 1862, he became the clerk and agent of Messrs. Ragelmann & Deffas, flour merchants, No. 315 Washington-street. As such clerk and agent, he sold to the prosecutrix flour from time to time—the first bill bearing date Oct. 8, 1862.

The prosecutrix testified, that on the 28th of March, 1862, defendant called at her place, when she ordered ten barrels of flour and one bag of meal; that in the course of the day he again called on her, and stated that the flour was on the cart, when she paid him the $82 70.

Defendant took the money, and afterward went to the store of Ragelmann & Deffas and countermanded the order, upon the advice of Deffas, which defendant was not allowed to give in evidence. Defendant applied this money upon the debt due him from the prosecutrix, and sent her a receipt for the same.

Defendant was convicted, and now moves for a new trial upon a bill of exceptions.

The case comes up on *certiorari*.

Point I.—The Court below erred in charging the jury "that the defendant, if he made the false pretences before mentioned, and thereby induced the prosecutrix to give him the money for the flour, could not shield himself from criminal responsibility, by showing that his secret intention, not communicated to her, was to apply the money to the payment of a debt due, or claimed to be due, from her to him. That if she (prosecutrix) had parted with the money to pay the debt, he could not be convicted, no matter how false the representation which induced her to do it; but it was not so, if the money was parted with for another purpose, viz., to pay for the flour, which he represented was then on the way to her store."

To this, counsel for defendant duly excepted.

Point II.—The Court below erred in the following portion of its charge to the jury: "Upon this point (as stated in Point I.) the Court, illustrating the same, added as follows: "If the foreman of this jury owed me a debt, and I, being on intimate relations with his family, went to him and falsely told him that his wife had requested me to come to him, and ask him to give me for her a certain sum of money which she wanted to use, and he gave me the money, I could not shield myself from responsibility by showing that it was a trick of mine, by which I intended only to get money enough in my hands to pay me what was claimed by me to be justly due me."

To this portion of the charge defendant's counsel duly excepted.

Point III.—The Court below erred in refusing to charge as requested by defendant's counsel, "that if the jury believed that Mrs. Stoesser owed Smith $82 70 at the time he obtained the money, he should be acquitted."

To this refusal defendant's counsel duly excepted.

Point IV.—The Court below erred in refusing to charge as requested by defendant's counsel, "that if he, (defendant,) by his actions, was endeavoring to collect from Mrs. Stoesser what he supposed to be a just debt, he was entitled to an acquittal."

To this refusal defendant's counsel duly excepted.

Points I., II., III., IV., Mr. C. discussed together as the errors of the Court below specified in these points were based, as he contended, upon a misapprehension of a single principle of law, to wit, that if defendant, in the representations to the prosecutrix alleged to have been made by him to her, intended merely to collect a debt due him, or which he believed to be due him, instead of designing to cheat and defraud her, he was not guilty of the offence of obtaining money by false pretences, even if (which was not the case) his representations as to facts were designedly false.

Point V.—The Court below erred in refusing to charge the jury as requested by defendant's counsel, that upon the evidence in the case the defendant was entitled to an acquittal. To this refusal defendant's counsel duly excepted.

Point VI.—The Court below erred in refusing to allow the witness, Deffas, to state what he (the witness) said to the defendant at the time the defendant ordered the flour to be stopped. To which defendant excepted. Also in refusing to allow the defendant to prove what transpired between him and the witness, Deffas, before he stopped the flour. To which defendant excepted.

Point VII.—The Court below erred in permitting the prosecutrix to testify (against the objection of defendant) that her husband, instead of herself, was carrying on business at No. 32 Delancey-street, at the time defendant, when in business for himself, sold to her flour. To the decision of the Court allowing this evidence, defendant excepted.

Point VIII.—The Court below erred in refusing to allow defendant to show that "Frederick Stoesser (the husband of prosecutrix) was insolvent, and that the ownership of the store had been frequently transferred by him to the wife, and again by her transferred to him by conveyance fraudulent as to creditors."

Point IX.—The indictment in this case is fatally defective, for the reason that there is no sufficient description of property alleged to have been obtained by false pretences. The judgment should therefore be arrested.

Point X.—The judgment should be arrested, or a new trial should be granted.

For the people, the following points were argued:

I.—The question, "Who was carrying on this business" at fol. 59 which was the same as at fol. 57-58 was properly admitted against the prisoner, because, as his whole cross-examination shows, he had opened the inquiry.

II.—The offer, (fol. 61,) and a kindred offer, fol. 102, to show that the husband of the prosecutor was insolvent, and that he and she had defrauded creditors were properly rejected, because the evidence included in the offer was irrelevant.

III.—The conversation between prisoner and a witness for defence was properly excluded.

IV.—The Court properly excluded an offer to impeach complainant. The facts sought after were collateral.

V.—The Court correctly charged on the subject of false pretences in cheating a man into his duty, as the prisoner's phase was.

VI.—The allegation of obtaining "*money*," which is in the indictment, is sufficient.

VII.—The conviction should be affirmed, and the Sessions directed to proceed to judgment.

The Court reserved its decision.

A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, for People; Henry L. Clinton for defendant.

Prize Case—The Steamer Sunbeam.

Before Hon. Judge Nelson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The United States vs. *the Steamer Sunbeam, her Cargo, &c.*—This is a motion made by the advocates for the owners and claimants of the steamer *Sunbeam* and cargo to stay a sale of the property by the United States Marshal, which is advertised to be sold on the 16th inst. It appears from the papers that the vessel and cargo were condemned as prize in the United States District Court on the 19th of January last, and a *venditioni exponas* ordered, which was issued accordingly, and under which the Marshal is now proceeding to make sale. An appeal from the decree below was taken to this Court within the time prescribed by law, and duly perfected, which, it is claimed by the advocates for the claimants, as operating to remove the cause into the Appellate Court, and thereby depriving the District Court of any jurisdiction to issue the execution, or order a sale of the property under the decree of condemnation in that Court. That such is the effect of the appeal is admitted, unless changed by recent acts of Congress. The first act referred to is the twelfth section of the act of July 17, 1862, entitled "An act for the better Government of the navy of the United States." That section provides, among other things, as follows; "And whenever a final decree of condemnation shall have been made, or any interlocutory sale has been ordered, the property shall be sold by the Marshal, pursuant to the practice and proceedings in admiralty, and the gross proceeds of such sale shall be forthwith deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at or nearest to the place where such sale is made, and the money so deposited shall remain in the Treasury of the United States until a final decree of distribution, or until a decree of restitution shall be made, and a certified copy thereof furnished, upon which the costs of Court and lawful charges and expenses shall be paid, and the balance distributed according to said decree; provided that the annual salaries of the District-Attorneys, Prize Commissioners and Marshals shall in no case be so increased under the several acts for compensation in prize so as to exceed, in the aggregate, the following sums, and any balance beyond the several sums shall be paid into the Treasury, viz.: District-Attorney, $6,000; Prize Commissioners, $3,000; Marshals, $6,000." We see nothing in the words of this provision either ambiguous or doubtful. The entire section—which is a long one—relates chiefly to the regulation of the sales of prize property by the Marshal under decrees of condemnation or by interlocutory orders, and to the costs, charges and disbursements of the several officers connected with these proceedings in the course of the litigation. The provision relating to the decrees of condemnation or to interlocutory orders of sale, is incidental to the main purpose of the section, to wit, the regulation of the sales and of the costs, charges and disbursements, and provides that in the case of a final decree of condemnation, or of an interlocutory order of sale, the property shall be sold by the Marshal according to the usual practice in admiralty, and the gross proceeds deposited with the Assistant Treasurer, and to remain there until a final decree of distribution, or until a decree of restitution. A reference in the fourth section of the act of Congress, 25th of March, 1862, will help in explain the provision. That section provided that in case of a final decree of condemnation, the property should be sold by the Marshal, and the gross proceeds deposited in the Court, and thereupon the Prize Commissioners, under the direction of the Court, should proceed to take the requisite evidence and report the same to the Court, to the end that a final decree should be made determining what public ships were entitled to share in the prize, &c., and it was made the duty of the Clerk of the Court to transmit to the Treasury the moneys so deposited in Court, together with a certified copy of the said decree, after deducting from said moneys the costs of Court and the charges and expenses as provided. Now, as we have seen, this twelfth section of the subsequent act of July 17, 1862, provides that the gross proceeds of the sale shall be deposited by the Marshal with the Assistant Treasurer, and which shall remain there until a final decree of distribution, or until a decree of restitution, and a certified copy is to be furnished to enable the Government to make distribution among the captors. The act of March 25, 1862, and of the 17th July following, both speak of a final decree of condemnation before the sale, and of a final decree of distribution after the sale. We have heretofore had the fourth section of act of 25th March, 1862, before us for consideration, and then held that no sale could take place under a decree of condemnation in the District Court duly appealed from; that a decree thus appealed from was not a final decree within the meaning of the act, and that after the appeal the cause, with the *res*, was in the appellate Court, and subject alone to its jurisdiction. There is nothing in this twelfth section of the act of 17th July distinguishing it in this respect from the case already decided. It is supposed that the words "or until a decree of restitution" after the words "final decree of distribution" in the twelfth section, are inconsistent with the idea that the term "final decree of condemnation," used in the section, means the ultimate decree in the cause. But the obvious answer is, that this phrase, in the connection in which it is found, refers to the case where the property had been sold on an interlocutory order, and where the final decree was a decree of restitution. As the funds were in the Treasury, a certified copy would be as necessary in the case of a decree of restitution as in the case of condemnation, and both must be final decrees. The first part of the clause provides for the case of a sale after the final decree of condemnation; the other for the case where a sale had taken place before the final decree, and where, by it, restriction had been ordered. We think it quite clear that under this act of the 17th of July, 1862, as under the act of 25th of March preceding, no execution can issue or sale of the prize property be lawfully made (except on an interlocutory order,) until after a final decree of condemnation, by which the case is finally disposed of. A decree regularly appealed from is not a final decree in any sense of the term, and we must assume that the framers of the provision well understood the meaning of the terms used. The first section of the act of March 3, 1863, provides "That whenever any prize property shall be condemned in any District or Circuit Court, &c., it shall be the duty of the Court to order a sale thereof, and no appeal shall operate to prevent the making or execution of such order." This provision of the act, as well from its terms as from the nature of the subject matter to which it relates, and upon which it operates, is prospective. In all cases where appeals had already been taken from decrees in the District Court, the whole case had passed from its jurisdiction to the Appellate Court, the *res* was in that Court, and subject to its jurisdiction. There was no longer any valid or operative decree in the Court below, and any proceedings effecting the *res* must take place in the Court above. This state of the case, doubtless, must have been well known to the framers of the law, and hence the operation given to the act is entirely prospective. We are satisfied that the execution in this case, for the reason above stated, furnishes no authority to the Marshal to make a sale of the property in question, and therefore, to prevent its sacrifice, shall order the sale to be stayed, and all proceedings under the decree below to be set aside.

Counsel for claimants, Mr. Charles Edwards; for the United States Government, the District Attorney.

Counsel Fees Refused—An Action at Law Necessary.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Hewett, Creditor of the Estate of Robert Hogan.—A petition was presented in this matter by Hewett, a lawyer, (reported in TIMES of May 17,) who asked that an order might be entered compelling the Executor to pay his "little bill," as there were sufficient assets for the purpose.

The executors, on such application, contended that no such order could be made by this Court when the demand or any part of it was disputed, and that therefore the prayer should be refused.

The Surrogate took the papers, and now decides that the petition must be denied, leaving the petitioner to his remedy at law.

John Hewett in person

Extra State	@ 6 05	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	@ 5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	@ 5 45	@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	@ 5 70	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	@ 5 65	@ 6 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	@ 5 60	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 800 bbls., at $6 75@$7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 20@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 60@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is rather dearer; sales 5?5 bbls. Extra, at $5 10@$5 10 ₱ bb'. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 40@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bb'. Corn Meal continues in demand at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey; $4 55 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active; prices have not varied materially.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited request, and sna wha t nominal in price.

GRAIN—Wheat opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily, tha depression in Sterling Exchange and the high rates of shipowners having had an unfavorable effect on the market. Sales have been confined to 172,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 68@$1 72½; Amber Western, at $1 50@$1 56, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 34@$1 51; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 45@$1 52, chiefly at $1 46@$1 49; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30@$1 46; Chicago Spring, at $1 21@$1 43. Red and Amber State at $1 47@$1 56, ₱ bushel. Corn is active and unsettled; sales, to-day, 131,000 bushels, at 74c.@78c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; new, @74c. for Unsound; 72½@?3c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, at $1@$1 03, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 71c.@72c.; Western, at 71c.@72½c.; State at 72c.@73c., ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive, at $1 20@$1 40 ₱ bushel. 2,500 bushels Barley Malt changed hands at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand, and is up to 70c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request, yet are steady at 16@24c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet at irregular prices.

LATHS—Have been in moderate demand at drooping rates.

MOLASSES—The sales, to-day, privately and by auction, included 3?5 hhds. New-Orleans, at 30c.@50c., ₱ gallon. Small lots of other kinds were sold at former rates.

OIL CAKE—Has been in limited request, owing partly to the high prices asked for desirable lots.

OILS—Have been more sought after at, however, irregular prices, closing with Crude Whale at 53@55c., chiefly at 55c.; Bleached Winter do., at $1@$1 05. Crude Sperm, at $1 60@$1 63; Unbleached Winter do., at $1 35@1 42; Olive Oil, $1 80@1 90; Linseed, $1 40@$1 4?; No. 1 Lard, at 52½c.@56c.; City Red, at 65c.@66c.; Crude Petroleum, at 27c.@28c.; Refined do., 46c.@50c., here free, ₱ gallon.

New-Bedford Oil Market—Week ending May 16.

The market has been more active since our last, both in Sperm and Whale Oil, the transactions being largely for export. The sales for the week in Sperm embrace 1,600 bbls. for export, at $1 65 ₱ gallon. For manufacturing, 70 bbls. at a price not transpired, and 120 do. (landed in Boston) on private terms. In Whale the sales have been wholly for export, and include 4,050 bbls., at 55c. ₱ gallon, and 1,000 do. at a price not transpired, the market closing with further inquiry.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bls. Sperm.	Bls. Whale.	lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to May 18, '63	18,865	27,615	248,900
Same time last year	11,228	25,231	561,800

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active since our last, sales having been made of 1,850 bbls., at $12 for old Mess; $14@$14 12½ for new Mess; and $10 75@$12 50 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are more active, at 6c.@7¾c. for Hams; 4?c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 1,400 boxes. Lard is more active to-day; sales 2,450 tcs. and bbls., at 9?c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in less demand; sales 170 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in more demand, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable at 9c.@14c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 bags East India, in lots, at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and unsettled in price.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in, at irregular rates.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, comprised 1,245 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9c.@12?c., and Cuba at 10c.@11?c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 210,000 lbs., 11?c.@11½c., and Butchers' Association at 12c.; also, 45,000 lbs. Grease, at 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand, at very firm prices.

TOBACCO—Operations have been quite limited, the sales since our last having been confined to 57 hhds. Kentucky, at 16c.@21c.; 73 cases Seed Leaf, at 20c.@33c., and 16 bales Sumatra on private terms, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., at 44c.@44½c., chiefly at 44c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Produce was less freely offered to-day, and the market was less buoyant. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and 500 pkgs. Provisions at 30s. ₱ ton. For London, 9,500 bbls. Flour at 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 700 pkgs. Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl., and 500 bbls. Pork on private terms. For Groenecsler, a foreign bark, with Grain, on private terms. For Cork and orders, one foreign vessel with Grain at 9d. ₱ bush., and another, with do., at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Havre, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 75c. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Australasian*, close to-day at 6½ A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Bohemian* and Quebec, close on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of New-York*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, close on Thursday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Kingston (Ja.) and Port-au-Prince, by the *Plantagenet*, close at 12 M. on Thursday.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, close at 10 A. M.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

ONCE MORE I WILL CALL YOUR ATTENTION for work on brick-yards, and the time is almost gone by, as the yards are almost filled up; but I want 50 good men THIS DAY. Apply to A. H. RICHMOND, No. 305 West-st. New-York, early.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A PROTestant girl, who is willing to make herself generally useful in a family residing half an hour's distance from this City. Such a one may not only find a steady situation, but a comfortable home, by applying at No. 213 Greenwich-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED waitress and chambermaid, (Protestant,) to go a short distance in the country. Apply, on Wednesday, from 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 113 West 20th-st.

A FARMER AND WIFE WANTED.—A man of experience and able to work to take charge of a farm near the City. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, from 12 to 3.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, (married, without incumbrance,) who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and can produce the best of reference. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 56 West-st., to-day and to-morrow.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN; A single man, Protestant, who is a good City driver and groom, sober, honest and obliging. Apply at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn, before 9 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED MAN as coachman and to take care of a cow: City reference required. Apply at No. 100 Reade-st.

A FOREMAN, CUTTER, &c.—WANTED, IN a boot and shoe store, a man as foreman, cutter and salesman. Inquire at No. 110 Fulton-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTant woman as chambermaid. She must understand her duties thoroughly, and be able to sew neatly. Apply before 11 o'clock at No. 25 Washington-square, with written recommendations.

A BOY WANTED.—A YOUTH OF SOME EDUCAtion, residing with his parents, wanted, to learn the printing business. None but a well-disposed youth, of 14 or 15 years of age, need apply. Address GOBBETT, Box No 179 *Times* Office.

A BOY WANTED.—ONE WHO HAS WORKED IN a printing office at setting type, not under 16 years of age; must also be a good writer. Address W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO BOYS FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS old, to work at the baking business. Apply after 9 o'clock, at No. 338 6th-av., corner of 21st-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A SALESMAN WITH a large acquaintance in the State of New-York, may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN accustomed to selling millinery goods. Apply at SIMSON'S, No. 319 Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET TO GO TO California with a merchant. Salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPING, No. 7 Chatham-square.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, and can bring good recommendations. Apply, before 11 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square, with written recommendations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE Servants, in City and country, will please notice they can be supplied with good, respectable, competent girls, with good references, of all nations and professions; on hand, Protestant cooks, washers and ironers; also, Scotch and others for chamberwork and waiting; also, launderesses, nurses and seamstresses and ladies' maids to travel with families, and invalid nurses, and a large number for general housework, and small girls; also, girls lately landed and colored girls. Employers can be well suited by favoring us with a call. Apply at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for superior servants—cooks, waitresses and nurses, (including several Protestants,) whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and really very valuable and excellent servants. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (opposite City Hall,) formerly of Tillary-st., established 15 years, under the patronage of families of the highest distinction in City and country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, and boning fowl; all kinds of jellies and desserts, and is a first-rate baker; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at 238 East 10th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted by two respectable young girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; have good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 20th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman desires a situation in the country as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce the best of references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best City reference from the highest families. Apply or address, for three days, at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted for a cook and chambermaid: both competent to fill good situations, being excellent laundresses; both Protestants. Apply to their present employers, No. 72 5th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook by a competent woman: is a good baker; would assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; none need apply except a private family. Address M. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, or No. 265 Houston-st., near Hudson, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; one that understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st., below Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook, and assist in the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has no objections to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 107 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook and to assist in washing; understands cooking in all its branches. Good reference. Call at No. 103 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK FOR A HOTEL OR SUMMER-HOUSE.—A very experienced woman, well accustomed to cooking in all its branches, wishes a situation as above; reference as to honesty, sobriety, etc., given. Can be seen at No. 12 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as good plain cook and to assist in the washing, in a small private family; the best of City references. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, fish, poultry, game and desserts. City reference as to capability and character. Apply for two days at No. 289 4th-av., corner of 18th-st., entrance in 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take care of an infant from its birth: wages not so much an object as a home; good City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman; can give the best of City reference from last place, where she has lived four years; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 234 3d-av., corner 21st-st., in the bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress: has good City references. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. No objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, and to do the washing and ironing; has been a laundress; no objection to the country for the Summer, with a family; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 115 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or nurse; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 164 West 16th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress: no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 79 Irving-place.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy young woman, with six years' City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough waitress; takes regular parlor-maid's place; wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY woman, with excellent City references, a situation as waitress and to do fine washing, or as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; ironing and mangling; wages $9; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl desires a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and has the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th av., late Bookham & Bedell, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed as waitress, or would be willing to assist with chamberwork, by a competent, trustworthy young woman, with unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 274 West 32d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference if required. Call or address No. 310 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young girl, as competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing: has most satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as laundress; she is a most excellent washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and laundry work in a small private family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a respectable woman; understanding her business thoroughly; best of references given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, as first-class laundress, in a private family, or chamberwork and fine washing, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City references. Call at No. 278 8th-av., to-day.

AT THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS SERvants' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants. Civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by MRS. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., twenty years established, in waiting, a number of English Protestants and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, launderesses, tidy girls for housework, for City or country. All good servants wanted.

FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH the best of help at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, No. 14 4th-av. Servants from all nations. Protestant girls wanted, and a private room set apart for them, and can be engaged without delay.

MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT—No. 950 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel. I am now prepared to suit my patrons and the public with the best class of help.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; or would do light chamberwork; is neat and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 486 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant girl wants a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; also a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; the best of City reference. Call at No. 494 3d-av., between 36th and 36th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable woman: is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant or children and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 33th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Has good City reference.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT English woman, a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby, or as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days at No. 251 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; has 3 years and 7 months City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 87 West 33d-st., a few doors from 6th av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent sewer; has the best of City references; has lived near four years in her last place. Call at No. 273 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a German Protestant seamstress, in a private American family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to wait on growing children or to go traveling; City references. Call at No. 97 East 22d-st., in the store, from 10 till 2.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing; also understands lady's hairdressing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 149 East 28th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a fine young widow lady, as housekeeper; she understands her duties, and is not afraid of work; highest reference. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. A., Box No. 1?4 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; none but respectable persons need apply; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 154 East 32d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted, by a young Protestant girl, to do the general housework of a small family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN wants a situation as gardener, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches, having the best of references. Apply at BUIST & BEATTIE'S seed store, No. 825 Broadway, who will give all necessary information regarding him.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman as coachman; is single, and thoroughly understands his business; has the very best of City references; no objection to going into the country. Address W. B., for three days, at P. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man as coachman; has had long experience in the City; has the best of reference from first class families. Call at, or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Lahaon's, No. 410 Broadway, carriage factory.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, in a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can come well recommended, for reference call at Mr. Hunt's Store, No. 75 Murray-st. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a respectable man; thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses, harness and carriages is a comp tent driver; strictly temperate, willing and obliging; best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 296 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a coachman, will go in storm if required. City and country references given. Apply at P. Trainor's, corner Astor-place and Broadway, one day, for J. B. K.

AS COACHMAN OR VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a married man as coachman or vegetable gardener in a private family. Address JOHN, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, with first-class City references, wants a situation as coachman. Can be seen for two days, at 191 East 13th-st.

AS SWISS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A Swiss, who understands the care of horses, how to work in a garden, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about the place, wishes a situation. There are also 2 men to work on a farm. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY REspectable, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to the country, or to travel with a family. Address P. L., Box No 202 *Times* Office, or No 64 West 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a respectable, steady young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call, or address JAMES, No. 826 Broadway, or No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts, for two days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, can be had at No. 199 10th-st., suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and convenient; hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate to permanent boarders.

BOARD UP TOWN—IN A BROWN-STONE front, pleasant and very healthy, opposite Broadway. Any one wishing a quiet home can find it by calling at No. 602 7th av., any day this week.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES BOARD for herself, nurse and child, in a private family where no other boarders are taken, near the city. Terms reasonable. Address, R. F., Tivoli, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WASHINGTON Hall, (late Mrs. Mason's,) so long and favorably known to visitors at the Springs, is now open for the reception of guests. It is delightfully situated on Broadway, between the Congress and Empire Springs, with ample and be autifully shaded grounds. Table first class. For particulars, apply at No. 29 West 10th-st., New-York, or address Washington Hall, Saratoga Springs.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE QUIET AND healthy town of Fairfield, Conn.; the rooms are pleasant and of good size, the location perfectly healthy, and within a very short walk of the depot. The house has an abundance of trees and shrubbery surrounding it, and is in every respect well calculated for a pleasant Summer sojourn; City references given. Address S. F., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife and one child, three and a half years, on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, in a family where there will be but few, if any other boarders. Address with full particulars, A. D. F., Box No. 4,511 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX ADULT PERSONS can be accommodated with board at a farm house in Connecticut, in a high and healthy location, near a railroad. For full particulars inquire at No. 112 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CITIZENS DESIRING pleasant board in the country, within an hour's ride of New-York, will be excellently accommodated at Mrs. PECK'S, Rahway, N. J. Apply for references at No. 913 West 26th-st., until May 25.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, child and nurse, within one hour by railroad or steamboat from the lower part of the City. Address, stating location, accommodation, terms, &c., Box No. 4,729 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL,
will open for the season on
SATURDAY, MAY 30.

The undersigned is now prepared to engage rooms for the Summer, and has several cottages to let.
WM. B. COZZENS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This house will open on TUESDAY, June 16. Applications may be made at No. 140 6th-av., or at the Bellevue, Newport. PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—FORT WM. HENRY HOTEL will open for the reception of guests on the 15th day of June. The steamer *Minnehaha* will commence her daily trips through the lake, connecting with the boats on Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and Niagara. DANIEL GALE.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SEVENTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

The owners of property on the 7th-av., above the Central Park, are hereby notified that the new petition for the widening and improving of the same, (in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed April 15, 1859,) is now at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., ready for their signatures.

STEAMERS FOR SALE,

FOUR STEAMBOATS, ranging from 200 to 500 tons measurement. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 91 WHITE-ST., BEtween Elm-st. and Broadway—lot 21x68—with lot in the rear adjoining, about 33x37 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
FOR SALE,
WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

40,000 acres, located chiefly in Cattaraugus and Allegha ny Counties, known formerly as part of the original Holland Land Co.'s purchase, and more recently as the Davereaux purchase. This property is offered as an entirety, or might be sold in townships. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

NEWMAN & FITTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Wall-st. and Tarrytown, New-York,
Have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.
ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
ADAM FITTON, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting in about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—3,500 acres, unfailing water power, rich soil, surrounded by well improved farms. The most valuable tract in the State and in one of the wealthiest counties; of easy access to market; on easy terms.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR sale, the extra-size house and lot, No. 98 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 135 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet; broadside on 15th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable, house, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars, and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100. With Improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

23D-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE—A 2-story, high-stoop brick residence, near Madison-square. Also, in 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a 3-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house. 25 feet wide, will be sold low if applied for immediately, and possession given July 1. Apply to S. A. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a first-class, brown-stone front, English-basement house, 20 feet wide. In an excellent neighborhood, suitable for a physician. Price $15,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—RENT $200.—Pleasant family mansion near Flushing, 8 rooms, basement and large attic, acre of land, lawn with evergreen hedges, fruit trees, &c., three-quarters of a mile from depot. Trains almost hourly. Late evening train twice a week. Time from New-York, walking from depot, 15 minutes. This very desirable residence, only advertised at $400, is now offered at the merely nominal rent of $200. Stable if desired.
PRINCE & CO., Flushing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE.—Situated near the village of Sing Sing, and overlooking the Hudson, has good house, with 14 rooms, nice carriage-house, choice water and good conveniences, with about three acres of land and some pleasant groves, a remarkably fine place for a family of children. Price $3,700; cost over $6,000. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York or Chicago property, a splendid country residence, with 56 acres of land, situate near the beautiful and flourishing village of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y. The owner, desirous of leaving the State, will sell the place much below its cost, three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, at 6 per cent. For particulars, inquire of PETER R. AMERY, No. 195 Water-st., N. Y., where a lithograph of house can be seen.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 12 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Several first-class country seats, with finely improved grounds, fruits, shrubbery, &c., with from 5 to 100 acres of land, from 5 to 20 minutes' walk from depot. Prices from $5,000 to $50,000. Morristown is celebrated for beauty of scenery and healthfulness. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., from 10 to 3, except on Monday and Saturday.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house and lot, with garden and stable, on Broadway, Yonkers. Will be sold low and on easy terms, or rented, either furnished or unfurnished; prefer the latter to a good tenant. Possession can be given immediately. Place can be rented for the season, or until May next. Inquire of J. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st., second floor, or of B. A. STARR, Yonkers, near the Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2¾ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR NEWBURGH—Handsome house, well shaded, with fine views of the Hudson River and Highlands, three miles from Newburgh Post-office, good roads, excellent water, fruit, stable and carriage room. Apply to CALDWELL & MORRIS, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York; CHAS. CALDWELL, No. 47 3d-st., Newburgh, or J. R. CALDWELL, New-Windsor, near the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER, a good house and outbuildings, about one mile from the depot, with 20 acres or

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Married Life.

WALLACK'S—The Stranger.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

LAURA KEENE'S—Two New Pantomimes.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Pauvarte; or, Under the Snow, and Stereopticon Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunlight.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duplocq's Six Panoramas.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—Fallon's Stereopticon.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, (No. 548 Broadway)—Pictures and Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Telegrams from Gen. Grant to the War Department give a brief statement of his movements up to the 14th inst., and announce that he intended to attack Jackson on that day. Telegrams already published have announced the capture of that place, on the day indicated by Gen. Grant. It is announced to-day that he burned the State Capitol—it probably being used as a rebel depot for supplies. Gen. Hurlbut, in telegraphing this intelligence from Memphis, gives the report of a citizen just arrived from Jackson, that the rebels abandoned Vicksburgh on Sunday last, marching on the ridge northeast to Livingston, which is twenty miles northwest of Jackson, and about midway between the Big Black and the Pearl Rivers. Gen. Grant states that Gen. McPherson captured Raymond on the 12th, after about two hours' brisk fighting. Our loss was 51 killed and 180 wounded. The rebel loss was 75 killed and 186 prisoners, beside their wounded. A dispatch from Cincinnati states that reinforcements for the rebels were being hurried forward, and were stopping twelve miles east of Jackson. The Pearl River is between them and Gen. Grant, however.

The War Department last night received another dispatch from Gen. Hurlbut, confirming the previous reports of the evacuation of Vicksburgh by the rebels. The supposition is that they are trying to effect a junction with Bragg, or to cooperate with him in an attack on Gen. Rosecrans.

A dispatch from Cincinnati informs us that the rebels are threatening another invasion of Kentucky. News from Somerset is to the effect that a rebel force in Wayne and Clinton Counties is increasing—numbering already 17,000 men, with fourteen pieces of artillery. A letter from Richmond states that they have already crossed the Cumberland, and are advancing on that place. The movement is supposed to be intended to flank Gen. Rosecrans, and to compel him to leave his position at Murfreesboro. Gen. Burnside, however, will no doubt be able to attend to it in a satisfactory manner.

The rebel raiders in Western Virginia were heard from on Sunday at Burning Springs, Wirt County, where they burned the oil works, inflicting heavy losses upon Mr. Johnson Camden, Judge Thompson's son-in-law, and several other persons. They still threaten Parkersburgh, of course. It is told the Wheeling *Intelligencer* as a fact, that when the rebels were at Morgantown it was a, reed in Waynesburgh, Penn., that no defence of the place should be attempted, and moreover, that Jesse Lazear, M. C. and Cashier of the bank there, went out eight miles with a flag of truce hunting somebody to surrender the town to, but found nobody after long and diligent search.

A private note from Washington furnishes the *Evening Post* the following as trustworthy information: "No movement is likely to take place on the Potomac for some time. Gen. Hooker has been left to follow his own plans, with the assurance of not being interfered with. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has offered to raise 50,000 volunteers to man the fortifications of Washington, and the proposition is understood to have been accepted. Advices received at the Navy Department from the fleet in the Mississippi, express the opinion that Vicksburgh must very shortly be ours."

Col. Baxter Smith, of the rebel army, his Adjutant, Wm. A. Caruthers, and three others, were captured by a detachment of our forces on May 9, at a private house, near Carthage, Tenn., the late residence of Hon. Ann Caruthers.

Gen. E. B. Brown, who was wounded in the battle at Springfield (Mo.) on the 8th of January last, has recovered from his injuries and is ready to take the field. His left arm, which was struck by a musket ball, is partially crippled.

On Thursday, Gen. Dow met with an accident by being thrown from [illegible]. The animal, falling upon his right leg, [illegible] bruised it, but fortunately no bones w[illegible], and the General is already able to wa[illegible]

The U. S. steam transport *George Peabody*, Capt. Atwell, arrived at this port last night from New-Orleans 10th inst., and Key West 14th, bringing 200 soldiers of the Eighth U. S. infantry (exchanged prisoners from Texas) and 40 steerage passengers. She brings no news from Key West. Her news from New-Orleans has been anticipated by the steamship *George Washington*, arrived here on the 17th.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a message was received from the Mayor, vetoing a resolution auditing and ordering to be paid certain bills for materials furnished for the New Court-house, on the ground that the work was ordered by the New City Hall Commissioners, who should certify the claims. The Mayor also doubts the legality of the clause in the County Tax law for 1863, giving this Board the right to build the Court-house, because the purport of this clause is not embodied in the title of the law, as required by section 16 of the State Constitution; but upon this point he is seeking legal advice. The message was referred to the New Court-house Committee, with instructions to consult the Corporation Counsel in the matter. Another message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution authorizing the Harlem Bridge Committee to settle the question of the boundary line between this County and Westchester County, so far as it concerns the ratio of expense upon the two counties for building the new bridge, on the ground that the boundary question, being a matter of geographical fact, should be decided only by accurate surveys, and not by agreement. Mr. Purdy said the Mayor had misapprehended the purpose of the resolution, which was not to set at rest the troublesome boundary question, but simply to determine how much Westchester County should pay toward building the bridge. A communication from the Comptroller, proposing a transfer of $12,333 36 from the County contingent fund, to pay adjudicated claims for work ordered by the Record Commission, was referred. Bills for work on the new Court-house and materials furnished, since the Board resumed charge of its construction, and amounting to upwards of $100,000, were ordered to be paid. Adjourned to 3 P. M. on next Tuesday.

A prize fight between Oaem and Geogheoan took place yesterday morning at South Amboy, N. J.—nineteen rounds were fought in twenty-three minutes. It was alleged that Orem struck a foul blow, and in order to force the referee to decide in favor of Goodegan's loaded revolver was presented at his head. Shortly after the party had separated, forty arrests were made by the Police.

On Sunday night, Gov. Peirpoint disbanded the Fourth and Fifth regiments of the Virginia State Militia, which then returned to Wheeling, after an unsuccessful excursion in pursuit of the rebel marauders.

Surgeon Richmond and Captains Ferrald and Plant, who were detailed to inquire into the circumstances of the casualty on the Cumberland River, by which 33 members of the 27th New-Jersey Volunteers lost their lives, have reported as follows: "After a careful and thorough investigation of the matter, in all its connections, they announce it as their united opinion, based upon the evidence elicited from parties who were on the boat at the time of the occurrence, and their own personal observation from the bank of the river, that the deplorable disaster was undeniably the result of an unforeseen accident, over which no one had control, and that no blame, therefore, can be justly attached to any person."

The newspaper correspondents who were captured while trying to run the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh on a tug, were at Jackson, Miss., on May 6, *en route* for Selma, Alabama.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Ferdinand Weber was tried for larceny from his employer, and acquitted. Michael Sullivan pleaded guilty to an assault upon Thomas Haynes, and was fined six cents.

The Stock market yesterday reacted against the extreme advance of Monday, to the extent of 3 @5 ₩ cent. in the forenoon, but later in the day recovered part of the decline and left off firm. Money active at 6 ₩ cent. Gold ¼@¼ ₩ cent. and Exchange 1 ₩ cent. lower then on Monday. The Subscriptions to the United States Loan of 1882, amounted in this City to $1,013,800.

Breadstuffs opened rather briskly and buoyantly yesterday, but closed heavily. Provisions were in more request. Groceries were generally quiet. Whisky was dull and heavy. Cotton was partially neglected. Hay, Tallow and Petroleum were in good demand. Most other articles were lightly dealt in. The freight market was less active. The auction sales of dry goods passed off with a fair degree of spirit and success, considering the leteness of the season.

The Live Stock Markets, so far as numbers are concerned, appear scantily supplied this week, but with a light demand there is scarcely any deficiency, and had all the stock which was intended for the present market reached the City, there would have been a large surplus. With the first fair supply of fresh vegetables there is a falling off in the demand for meat. Eggs are now claiming a large share of public patronage as a cheaper food than beef....Beeves number 3,906, or 400 less than last week. From 800 to 1,000 head were kept back for want of cars on the Erie road, else there would have been an overstock. Prices ruled high on Monday, but fell off somewhat before the close—Tuesday P. M. Taken as a whole, prices were higher than at any previous market this year, the average being 11½c. Several droves were sold at 12c. ₩ lb. for the estimated net weight of the four quarters, and those were poor animals which did not bring 11c. The prospect of more cattle on Thursday, when the detained droves are expected, induced some butchers to buy lightly now....Sheep are plenty and ½c. lower, although only 5,283 are reported for the week. Good sheep, with their fleeces still on, are worth 8½c., and 6c. if shorn. Lambs are bringing $4 50@$7 each. ....Live hogs number 9,600, and are selling at 4½c.@4¾c. if corn fed, and 4¾c. if still fed.

The Copperhead Indignation Meeting.

We have not had this many a day a more ridiculous demonstration than that of the Copperheads at Union-square in protest against what they call the "intolerable tyranny at Washington." We doubt, indeed, whether there ever was a more absurd assemblage of blatherskites. There, in the face of sober citizens returning home from their business, they stood by the hour ranting against the National Government for stilling free speech—belching out invective, vituperation, ribaldry, execration, threats and defiance; howling sentiments that, if acted upon, would be outright murder and treason; shrieking like very sybils possessed; outroaring Boanerges; and all because the despot Lincoln had gagged the country. We wonder what the sensations of a Frenchman, fresh from his own land, or a Prussian, would have been, had he been passing about that time of day. His bewildered ideas would probably have settled down into one of two conclusions: either that there was a very curious custom in the United States of giving the inmates of Lunatic Asylums an airing about sunset, or that the Americans, like Swift's people of Brobdignag, had some remarkable powers of utterance, unheard of elsewhere, and that, if they could make such noises when gagged, their regular hullahalloo, with mouths free, must be something that would really frighten the man in the moon, and that it was really a mercy in the ruler of the country to keep them—gagged.

A precious set of martyrs, indeed, they are. Says McMasters: "Freemen, how are you to save your liberties? By fighting. Yes, if necessary, by fighting." Says McCunn: "In eighteen months this country will be too hot for the men who are now hounding and hunting out those who advocate the liberty of free speech and a free Press." Says Mullaly: "The men in Washington are like the British tyrants in the time of the Revolution." Says Ryndras: "War is waged here by military despots upon the rights and privileges of American people, worse than the war that is now waging in the South. It is for us to fight for our liberties here." Says Tharin: "Step by step had Abe Lincoln departed from his promises, until by gradations of infamy he sat on a kingly throne and aspired to a regal crown." Says Birdsall: "Were Vallandigham arrested here the whole population would rise *en masse* to rescue him." Says Mason: "Every one of the acts of the Administration indicate the purpose of the Administration to terminate our liberties;"—and so on indefinitely. There was hardly a sentiment uttered through the whole meeting that might not and would not, have been applauded in Richmond. The fellows were brimfull of sympathy with the rebels, and gave themselves full swing. They hissed, and groaned, and swore, and shrieked, and raved against President Lincoln to the top of their bent, and not a Provost-Marshal, nor a soldier, nor a police officer, nor any mortal being in the City lifted a finger to save the public sense of decency, nor thought of it for an instant; and yet they continued all the same, tearing on like madmen against the insufferable rule of the usurper and despot.

We don't wonder that the Copperheads of any note, who had any public character to take care of, kept aloof from the preposterous exhibition. The variety of their excuses sent in by letters is amusing. Richard O'Gorman had "professional engagements;" Henry C. Murray had "previously-formed engagements;" Oakey Hall had "an imperative and unexpected out-of-town engagement;" Nelson J. Waterbury had "a severe cold;" Amasa J. Parker had "a state of voice," &c.; Washington Hunt found it "quite out of my power;" Charles Ingersoll had "an engagement for Monday evening;" F. O. J. Smith was "unable to attend in person;" Sanford E. Church had "imperative engagements for next week," and so on to the end of the list. Wood and Brooks, the two Tycoons of the party, were not on the ground, neither did they send any sign. The political howlers who managed the affair were unhandsomely left in the lurch by nearly the whole array of the advertised speakers. Whether this general reluctance of the Copperhead leaders to participate in the meeting came from objections to its object, or to the stuff of which it was composed, does not yet appear.

The President of the United States has too much self-respect, and too much respect for the office he fills, to be moved a hair's breadth from his proposed line of action, whatever that may be, by the insults and the browbeating of a meeting like this. The man who figured in it were sufficiently disqualified from exercising any legitimate influence by their undisguised rebel sympathies and peace principles. Not one of the resolutions they adopted contained a syllable directly or indirectly in favor of the war against the Confederacy. But when, superadded to this renegade spirit, abuse and menace are indulged in that would disgrace the lowest *canaille* of the vilest city in Europe, nothing else is possible but the most absolute contempt. For the voice of the true people, we believe President Lincoln will ever be eager to listen. Every loyal man in the country who has an honest conviction against either the justice or the expediency of carrying out the sentence of this military Court may fitly declare it. We are confident that no President was ever had would more respectfully defer to calm and deliberate public opinion than the one who now occupies the Executive chair. But he will look for this opinion in the proper direction. He will not be discomposed, for an instant, by the ribald exhibition, or deceived by the despicable sham, at Union-square. He will yield to reason, but to blackguardism or to hypocritical pretense—never.

The Question of Generalship.

There is a passage in Kinglake's *Invasion of the Crimea*, describing the character of Sir Colin Campbell, the present Lord Clyde, which we may read just now with some profit, inasmuch as there is no theme which at this moment so much interests us as the exact nature of the qualities which are needed to make up a good General, and there is no theme which we discuss so much. When the war began, the inexperienced public very naturally were possessed by the notion that a great leader must, above all things, love fighting; that he must have for it a certain amount of ardor, which will make him seek it whenever it holds out a fair promise of a satisfactory result. This notion was held down to the battle of Bull Run. After that memorable engagement, however, it fell into complete disrepute. The idea of subduing the South by hard knocks was scouted as the dream of fanatics and visionaries, and people became possessed with the idea that the proper way to overcome the rebels was, as Sam. Weller would say, to "circumwent" them. The "anaconda plan," therefore, came into high favor. The revolted States were to be encircled with "a wall of steel and fire," and, after a while, the revolt was to be extinguished by mere process of compression, or strangulation, with little or no actual combat.

Even when it began to be apparent that it was no easy matter to encircle half a continent with a wall of even baser and less costly materials than "steel and fire," and that even if the wall were made, the rebels might refuse to die quietly inside of it, and might now and then break it down, the popular faith in fighting was not revived. We still clung to the notion that if the "anaconda" did not succeed, "strategy" certainly would do the work; "strategy" being understood to mean a series of movements which would eventuate in such despair on the part of the rebels, that they would throw down their arms without firing a shot. At this period McClellan's star was at its meridian. The nation looked on with mingled awe and admiration at the marches and countermarches, and intrenchments, of which that General's operations were made up, and was firmly satisfied that they were driving Jefferson Davis to distraction. It was supposed that in some mysterious manner, best known to our chief, the arch rebel received a stab in his vitals every time a Union brigade shifted its position. It was believed that doubtless the traitors wished to get us to fight, but that we were a great deal too knowing to be tempted into gratifying them. They were to be manœuvred into destruction, and we were to wake some fine morning, and find that the Confederacy had disappeared, leaving behind a strong odor of brimstone.

We have at last, after much tribulation, got back again to the old creed, that for war there must be fighting, and a great deal of it, and that the result of campaigns, under the ablest Generals that ever lived, must depend in the main upon the capacity of the opposing forces to give and take hard blows. Manœuvering is, after all, but a means to an end. Its object is not to do away with battles, but to give armies favorable positions to fight in; and manœuvre as we may, the battle must come eventually to crown the work. No abler manœuvrer than the First Napoleon has ever existed, but to every one of his marches except one, there was a bloody sequel. The only occasion on which he compelled a large force to surrender without fighting, was when Mack laid down his arms to him at Ulm with 40,000 men. What *he* could not accomplish with his wonderful power of calculation and combination, it may be safely said that it is useless for the ordinary run of Generals to attempt.

What Kinglake utters is, therefore, a wholesome truth, that we shall henceforward do well to remember:

"A bodily ardor for fighting may be more or less masked and hidden; but he to whom this great passion is wanting is without the quality of a General. For warfare is so anxious and complex a business, that against every vigorous movement hasps of reasons can forever be found; and if a man is so cold a lover of battle as to have no stronger guide than the poor balance of the arguments and counter arguments which he addresses to his troubled spirit, his mind, driven first one way and then another, will oscillate, or even revolve, turning miserably in its own axis, and making no movement straight forward."

The perfect General is the man who has this "love of battle" in combination with rapidity of conception, great powers of calculation, and that intuitive sense of the value of positions and superiority of forces, which has been happily called the "military instinct." But a man may have all these last-mentioned qualities, and yet, if he have not "love of battle," they are worse than useless, because they help him to cheat the nation he tries to serve into a false dependence on him. Stonewall Jackson possessed this "bodily ardor for fighting" in a very high degree, and he managed, moreover, to communicate it to his men. The result was that, though he never commanded an army, he contributed more than any other General in the rebel service to every one of our reverses; and he is probably the only man who has appeared in this war, on either side so far, who has won for himself a place in history as a military leader of the first rank.

Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.

It is curious to mark the effect that the war has produced upon the three great border Slave States—Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. These three States, at the beginning of the rebellion, had a perfect identity of interest, and a perfect identity of feeling. They were all largely slaveholding; Slavery was the dominant interest in each, next to real estate; and the exports of each were mainly the products of slave labor. Their active and enriching trade was based on the slave system, so that, so far as the exciting cause of the war was concerned, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were almost as much Southern and slave-bound as Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Kentucky and Missouri had another and a peculiar complication with the revolted States that Maryland did not have. The trade of the two former was almost entirely with the South. The vast surplus product of Kentucky farms, which consisted of horses, mules, hogs, corn, hay and hemp, found its natural market on the plantations of the Cotton States. And Missouri sent South the great bulk of her flour, corn, hemp and iron manufactures. Secession was absolute death to the current trade of Kentucky and Missouri, unless those States went with the South. In addition, it should be remembered that the social intercourse between Kentucky, Missouri and the South was quite as intimate as their commercial relations. The confluent waters of the great valley—the Missouri and the Ohio Rivers uniting with the Mississippi, and the three flowing to the Gulf together—seemed to mingle the blood of all the people living on their banks. Kentuckians and Missourians were as familiar and almost as numerous in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana as natives of the soil. And so they mingled together, intermarried and became practically one, in blood as well as in mode of life, in feeling and in interest. Maryland never had the same identity with the Southern States—had much less commerce and intercourse with the Gulf States, and should have felt less intensely the sympathies of secession—but yet was warmly inclined to the South.

Notwithstanding the facts as we have put them, and the immense preponderance of the social and slave interest in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri turning the balance toward the seceding States, these three States deliberately resolved to abide by the Union. This decision has been maintained steadfastly, against powerful internal forces working for the rebellion, in the midst of a ruined commerce, a disorganized agriculture, and a demoralized slave population, under the pressure of frequent rebel invasions, at the muzzle of cannon and at the point of bayonets. Surely it would seem to be proved that Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri loved the Union better than blood, property or life.

These three States have lost every interest that centered in Slavery—the products of slave labor, the commerce built thereon, and the value in money of the slaves themselves. In Missouri a man had almost as well offer to sell crows on the wing as the souls that were lately chattel slaves. In Maryland the valuation put on slaves has reached the vanishing point. Their sum as property is *nil*. We saw lately a statement to the effect that the Inventory of a deceased slaveholder's estate rendered by his executors estimated this class of property as low as a cent a head. And there was nothing to attribute this loss of value to but the effects of the present war upon Slavery in Maryland, and the resulting policy of emancipation in the District of Columbia.

In Kentucky the condition of things is but little better for the slave interest. These facts are unquestionable, and they are without remedy. Slavery is *absolutely dead* in Maryland and in Missouri. It has its death-wound in Kentucky, but it is dead and stinks in Maryland and Missouri. How do the three States respectively accept the doom of the institution? Each in a widely different spirit. Singular to say, while the three were united in sentiment in all the preliminaries of the rebellion, and have been united in the progress of the fight, each differs from the others in acceptance of the result to Slavery.

Missouri, with the prompt decision and energy of the West, says "Slavery is dead—henceforth it cumbereth the ground—take it hence from my borders." Kentucky, with the hopefulness and patience of a conservative trying to restore herself and the nation to the old order of things, says: "Let Slavery alone—it is not dead, but with peace and the Constitution it will revive again." Maryland—"my Maryland"—with the pride and stoicism of a high-born dame bereaved regretfully of her domestic ally, admits the death, but repels all sympathy and all aid to bury the departed, and says: "Leave me alone with my dead!"

Who does not see that Missouri alone pursues the course of true wisdom. Hers is the philosophy of life. Her people obey the laws of the Creator, who bids all "move on" in the destiny marked out for the human race.

Kentucky is not so wise as Missouri; but the spirit of Kentucky is entitled to respect. It is not plain to her people that Slavery is extinct in her borders. But Kentucky is slow, steady and conservative, and her breast lies alongside the Cotton States, and feels the pulse of Slavery beating quite strongly.

The course of Maryland is most unphilosophical of all, and most unaccountable of all. She admits that the institution of Slavery is dead, but will not leave its side, or have it consigned to its proper charnel-house. The slave part of her social fabric has fallen in ruins, and now confessedly obstructs her progress in population, enterprise, and wealth; but Maryland refuses to remove the *débris* of the wreck, and mourns as a foolish one for what can never return. Maryland may say of Slavery as David said of his dead son by Uriah's wife: "I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me." Maryland may remain infatuated, may refuse to let her dead Slavery be buried, and may linger and die with it, and go to its place—but Slavery "shall never return" to her. Is it becoming, is it wise, is it noble for a proud State to lie down thus in the valley of dry bones, while the world is marshaling and marching on in the pathway of freedom, civilization and renown?

The Speech of a Patriot.

We copy in another column a speech recently made in Kentucky by John J. Crittenden, who has been nominated by his constituents for reëlection to Congress. We commend it to general attention—not because all its opinions will command universal assent, but because its leading sentiment is one which should animate the heart and guide the conduct of every man who loves his country better than he loves the petty schemes of party or the political prejudices and prepossessions of his own judgment. Mr. Crittenden is the sole survivor now in public life of the generation of great men who made public service glorious by the splendor of their talents and the fervor of their patriotism. With increasing years and experience his devotion to the welfare of his country has become more and more conspicuous; and now, in this crowning hour of her peril, he gives men of all parties the timely and useful example of one who stands ready to sacrifice prejudice, party relations, the opinions and convictions of a life-time even, to the preservation of the Union and the salvation of the country.

Mr. Crittenden has differed from the Administration upon many very important features of the policy it has adopted. But he wastes no words in useless and mischievous denunciation of its course:—he gives the Government, in spite of these differences, the most earnest and hearty support. With his strong and vehement prejudice against the employment of negroes as soldiers, very few persons out of the Slave States will sympathize: many, indeed, will treat this prejudice as an impeachment of his patriotism. They would do much better, and prove themselves truer patriots, by imitating his sacrifice of sentiment to principle and his devotion to country as paramount to everything else. He shares with many men of the Democratic party in censuring alleged infringements on the part of the Government upon personal and individual rights:—but he does not imitate them nor follow their lead, in striving to make these infringements the basis of a partisan crusade and magnifying their importance to the serious detriment of the public good.

Mr. Crittenden sees in the rebellion the terrible peril that overhangs the country and threatens the Government with ruin. He knows that the nation can be rescued from that danger only by *war*—vigorous, earnest, persevering and successful war, and he is therefore for prosecuting that war, under all circumstances, in victory or defeat, whether he approves or censures the specific policy of the Administration, until the rebellion is quelled and the supremacy of the national Constitution is fully restored. This is the true platform—the only one upon which the country can be saved from destruction, and the one, therefore, on which we hope to see the great mass of the people of the loyal States thoroughly and heartily united.

Vicksburgh.—Gen. Hurlbut, commanding at Memphis, sends, in an official dispatch, the statement of a "citizen," who reported to him that the rebels had abandoned Vicksburgh on Sunday last, and were marching to Livingston, a place 80 miles northeast of Vickaburgh, and 20 from Jackson. We do not know whether the citizen's statement was based upon hearsay, actual observation, or imagination. We do not know anything of the citizen's character—his reliability, sagacity, or political proclivities. Consequently, we are at a loss to know what value to put upon his report.

It would neither astonish us if his statement prove true nor if it prove false. Considering the points that have been seized and held by Gen. Grant, we should think that Vicksburgh was nearly untenable. But considering that the lowest Northern estimate of the Vicksburgh garrison has been 30,000 men, which was augmented a few days ago by the brigades carried in by Gen. Johnston, we should not be astonished if the rebels attempted some deep game of strategy against Gen. Grant. At all events, we are left in doubt just at the culminating and critical moment of the perilous and exciting campaign against Vicksburgh. The consolation is, that we cannot be left in doubt very long.

Work for Gen. Burnside.—We hope that now that Gen. Burnside has disposed of Mr. Vallandigham, he will at once proceed to pay attention to the heavy force of rebels which, as we learn from the West, have invaded his Department. The dispatch which we publish this morning from Cincinnati, where Gen. Burnside's headquarters are located, announces that seventeen thousand rebels, with fourteen pieces of artillery, have made their appearance in the southeastern part of Kentucky on the Cumberland River, and that twenty-eight additional regiments of rebels are at Norristown, East Tennessee, evidently with the purpose of joining their strength to the aforementioned 17,000. It is said these immense forces are moving upon Richmond, Ky., from whence they will advance toward the northern and middle parts of the State, with a view to flank Rosecrans and compel him to retreat from Tennessee.

These are very large statements—quite as large, we suspect, as the invading rebel force. But there seems to be no doubt that some rebel soldiers have suddenly appeared in Southern Kentucky. We have a small force, under an able officer, on the Cumberland River; but that officer has lately been in such ill-health as to be compelled to be temporarily absent from his command. If anything like the army of rebels mentioned have appeared, we should be inclined to fear that they would gobble up our detachment on the Cumberland. But Gen. Burnside will now doubtless look to himself.

THE NEW AMERICAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Its Plans, Purposes and Aims.

The "National Academy of Sciences," organized in accordance with an act of last Congress which we give below, held its first session in this City one month ago; but it was thought unadvisable by the Association that reporters for the Press should be admitted, and the Secretary agreed to furnish for publication such minutes as he thought advisable, which was done yesterday.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The first meeting of this Association was held on the 22d of April, in the Chapel of the University of the City of New-York. Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, to whose exertion the passage of the act of incorporation is mainly due, called the meeting to order in a brief address, the main points of which were as follows:

Gentlemen: I hold in my hand the Act, passed in the closing hours of the Thirty-seventh Congress, "To incorporate the National Academy of Sciences." This Act, under which you have met to organize, incorporates in America, and for America, a National Institution, whose objects, ranging over the illimitable fields of Science, are limited only by the wondrous capacities of the human intellect. Such an institution has been for years in the thought and on the tongue of the devotees of science, but its attainment seemed far in the future. Now it is an achieved fact. Our country has spoken it into being in this "dark and troubled night" of its history, and I commission you, gentlemen to mould its elements of organization, to imbue into it that vital and animated spirit that shall win for the Institution a dominion of service, the glittering prize of achievement that will glow forever on the brow of the nation.

This Act of Incorporation may not be—is not—perfect. The task has been one of difficulty and delicacy. The number of members must be limited, while the best gems of men of science must be retained, and special claims harmonized. If unjust, or unequal, or unfair to any one, if mistakes have been made, time will detect, correct the injustice, and the instances of slights will rarely come. "Death is the world," and the names of honored names will not remain long in the list of men of merit have been forgotten in this Act of Incorporation. The Academy should seize the first and every occasion to right the seeming wrong.

This Academy is destined, I trust, to live as long as the Republic shall endure, and to be, as it is now, the name of the *savans* of coming generations, but it must ever advance high its standard. Let it be as inflexible as justice, and as uncompromising as truth. Let it speak with the authority of knowledge that profession may sink abashed before it, and merit everywhere turn to it, confident of recognition.

Prof. Joseph Henry, of Washington, was then elected Chairman *pro tem.*, and Prof. Caswell, of Providence, Secretary. The following resolution was then passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Academy accept the act of Incorporation, and hereby declares its intention of entering with earnestness and devotion upon the high course marked out for it by Congress.

Another resolution thanking Mr. Wilson for his action in the Senate in behalf of the Academy was then passed.

A Committee of Nine was then appointed to draft and report a plan of organization. The organization finally adopted is, in its main features, as follows:

1. The class of Mathematics and Physics.
2. The class of Natural History.

The corporate members elect under which of these two classes, and in which section of that class, they will inscribe their names. The classes are subdivided thus:

A. Class of Mathematics and Physics.—Sections 1. Mathematics; 2. Physics; 3. Astronomy, Geography and Geodesy; 4. Mechanics; 5. Chemistry.

B. Class of Natural History.—Sections 1. Mineralogy and Geology; 2. Zoology; 3. Botany; 4. Anatomy and Physiology; 5. Ethnology.

While each member chooses his own position, he may also be elected an honorary member of any section by the members thereof, and the Academy retains the power of transferring a member from one section to another.

There may be fifty foreign associates who take no part in the business of the Academy, but have the privilege of attending its sessions, reading and communicating papers, and of receiving a copy of its publications of the Academy.

The officers of the Academy are a President, a Vice-President, a Foreign Secretary, a Home Secretary, and a Treasurer, all of whom are elected for a term of six years.

There is also a Chairman and Secretary to each class, elected annually at each January meeting. The officers of the Academy, and Chairman of the classes, together with four members to be annually elected by the Academy, constitute a Council for the transaction of such business as is assigned to them by law or by the Academy.

The powers of the President (or, in case of his absence or disability, the Vice-President,) are to preside at the meetings of the Academy, name (unless otherwise provided by law) Committees of members, referring business, experimental inquiries, investigations or preliminary inquiries required by the Government of the United States or its branches, to members specially conversant with the subject; and, with the Council, to direct the general business of the Academy. The duties of the other officers present nothing beyond what is usual in all similar organizations.

The Academy holds two stated meetings in each year—one in January and one in August. The January meeting is to be held always in Washington, on the 3d day of January, (or, when that day is a Sunday, on the 4th;) but the August meeting will be held at such place as the Academy at any previous meeting designate, and on the 3d Wednesday of the month. The scientific meetings of the Academy are to be open or public, the business meetings closed. Communications by persons not members of the Academy are to be presented and read by a member, who makes himself responsible only for the general propriety of the paper, and not for opinions expressed by the author.

Propositions for researches, experiments, observations, investigations or reports, shall originate with the classes to which the subjects are appropriate, and then be submitted to the Academy for discussion, and approval or rejection, excepting propositions from the Government of the United States, or any of its branches, which shall be acted on by the President, who will, in all such cases, report, if necessary, at once to the Government, and also to the Academy at the next stated meeting. The judgment of the Academy is to be at all times at the disposition of the Government upon any matter of science or art within the limits of the subjects embraced by it. The President of the Academy is competent, in special cases, to call to the aid, upon committees, of experts, or men of remarkable attainments not members of the Academy.

The annual report to be presented to both Houses of Congress is to be prepared by the President of the Academy, and before its presentation is to be submitted, first to the Council, and then to the Academy, at the January meeting. The abstract of a memoir may be sent by any member to the Home Secretary, to be printed and circulated among the members during the recess of the Academy.

These are the most important features of the organic law of the National Academy of Science. An election was held under the rules, when the following officers were chosen almost unanimously:

President—Alexander Dallas Bache, Washington, D. C.
Vice-President—James D. Dana, New-Haven, Conn.
Foreign Secretary—Louis Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.
Home Secretary—Wolcott Gibbs, New-York.
Treasurer—Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICERS OF THE CLASSES.

Class A, Mathematics and Physics—Chairman B. [illegible]

Pierce, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, B. A. Gould, Cambridge, Mass.

Class B, Natural History—Chairman, B. Silliman, New-Haven, Conn.; Secretary, J. S. Newberry, Ohio.

Representatives in Council—Admiral C. H. Davis, Lewis M. Rotherford, Dr. John Torrey, Prof. J. P. Lesley.

After the completion of the organization, each member present, agreeably to the requirements of the organic law, took the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Senate of the United States for its own members, and in addition thereto took an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of a member of the National Academy of Sciences to the best of his ability.

The President then read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking the Academy to prepare a report upon the subject of Weights, Measures and Coinage, both domestic and international. A resolution of thanks to Chancellor FERRIS, for the use of the rooms in the University Building, was passed unanimously, and the Academy adjourned to meet in the City of Washington on the 3d of January, 1864.

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The act of Incorporation is as follows:

"A Bill to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Louis Agassiz, Massachusetts; J. H. Alexander, Maryland; S. Alexander, New-Jersey; A. D. Bache, at large; F. A. B. Barnard, at large; J. G. Barnard, U. S. Army, Massachusetts; W. H. C. Bartlett, U. S. Military Academy, Missouri; U. A. Borden, Massachusetts; Alexis Caswell, Rhode Island; Wm. Chauvenet, Missouri; J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. Naval Academy, Maine; J. A. Dahlgren, U. S. Navy, Pennsylvania; J. D. Dana, Connecticut; Charles H. Davis, U. S. Navy, Massachusetts; George Engelman, St. Louis, Mo; J. F. Frazer, Pennsylvania; Wolcott Gibbs, New-York; J. M. Gillis, U. S. Naval Observatory, Kentucky; A. A. Gould, Massachusetts; B. A. Gould, Massachusetts; Asa Gray, Massachusetts; A. Guyot, New-Jersey; James Hall, New-York; Joseph Henry, at large; J. E. Hilgard, at large, Illinois; Edward Hitchcock, Massachusetts; J. S. Hubbard, United States Naval Observatory, Connecticut; A. A. Humphreys, United States Army, Pennsylvania; J. L. Le Conte, United States Army, Pennsylvania; J. Leidy, Pennsylvania; J. P. Lesley, Pennsylvania; M. F. Longstreth, Pennsylvania. D. H. Mahan, U. S. Military Academy, Virginia; J. S. Newberry, Ohio; H. A. Newton, Connecticut; Benjamin Pierce, Massachusetts; John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Indiana; Fairman Rogers, Pennsylvania; R. E. Rogers, Pennsylvania; W. B. Rogers, Massachusetts; L. M. Rutherford, New-York; Joseph Saxton, at large; Benjamin Silliman, Connecticut; Benjamin Silliman, Jr., Connecticut; Theodore Strong, New-Jersey; John Torrey, New-York; J. G. Totten, U. S. Army, Connecticut; Joseph Winlock, U. S. Nautical Almanac, Kentucky; Jeffries Wyman, Massachusetts; J. D. Whitney, California, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated, constituted and declared to be a body corporate, by the name of the "National Academy of Sciences.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the National Academy of Sciences shall consist of not more than fifty ordinary members, and the said corporation, hereby constituted, shall have power to make its own organization, including its Constitution, by-laws, and rules and regulations, to fill all vacancies created by death, resignation, or otherwise; to provide for the election of foreign and honorary members, the division into classes, and all other matters usual in such institutions, and to report the same to Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the National Academy of Sciences shall hold an annual meeting at such place in the United States as may be designated, and the Academy shall, whenever called upon by any Department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments and reports, to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose, but the Academy shall receive no compensation for any services to the Government of the United States."

Damages by the Recent Powder Explosion.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate and appraise the damage caused to houses and furniture by the recent powder explosion on the East River, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, visited that locality yesterday morning, to inspect the losses occasioned by that affair. The damage caused by the monster explosion surprised the Committee, being far greater than they had conceived. They first visited the residence of Mr. T. C. KEYES, at the foot of Seventy-sixth-street. Here the scene presented was quite astonishing, the buildings giving every possible evidence of wreck and ruin. Fences were prostrated and out-buildings more or less demolished. The main damage, however, was to the house occupied by Mr. KEYES' family, and the furniture in it. Not a room in the house escaped the ravages of the terrible concussion. The eaves and coping of the roofs and piazzas were ruthlessly torn off, tin leaders were broken up as if they had been but pipe-stems, the sidewalks were cracked more or less throughout, ceiling walls had tumbled down everywhere, and furniture was broken up indiscriminately, doors, blinds and sashes had often torn away from their places, and forcibly thrown against opposite walls and windows, house timbers were wrenched from their strong joints and panes of glass were broken without limit. In short, the building is so torn and racked that it will be impossible to restore it to its former strength. The tremendous concussion played some curious freaks. Mr. and Mrs. KEYES, who were reading in their bedchamber at the time, were hurled across the room, fortunately with only slight bruises. The marble-top of a large parlor table, standing in the centre of a room, was broken in two, while a large vase on the top of it was unbroken; the cornices of rooms were considerably cracked and smashed, while pictures on the walls were not in the least harmed; a piano and the water tank of a bath-room were taken from their places and tumbled over and over, while lamps were taken from mantels and tables to the floor without damage. Lace curtains were torn to shreds, chairs were broken, some pictures were scratched and cracked and others were left untouched by harm; cartridges, inclosed in boxes, were thrown promiscuously into various parts of the house, and it seems a miracle that life itself did not meet with destruction.

The neighboring houses of Messrs. Dr. LAWRENCE and NATHANIEL HUSTED, and the Jones Wood Hotel, kept by Mr. SOMERS, presented somewhat similar scenes, although nothing like so much damaged as was Mr. KEYES' place, which was the first building west of the locality of the combustion, and therefore suffered most. A brick was hurled through the side of Mr. HUSTED's house, across a large room, and out on the other side, making a hole in its passage very like the aperture which might be made by a cannon ball.

The houses referred to are, in domestic parlance, "upside down," everything within them looking as if the occupants were preparing to move away, instead of getting resettled in their own homes.

The damage to Mr. SOMERS' hotel was chiefly by the breaking of glass, although the walls are more or less crushed and marred.

It is said that Messrs. JONNSON & DOW, who owned the magazine which exploded, are not in a financial condition to be made responsible for these damages, and that, therefore, the corporation is liable, the magazine having been located where it was by the permission of the Mayor. It is also said that the magazine was used as a storehouse for powder, and that the proprietors realized at least $10,000 a year by storing powder for other parties. If this can be proved to be true, and that it was known to the residents of the vicinity, it will go considerably toward lessening the strength of the claims for damages, as they make no complaint of the fact to the Mayor or Common Council. It is also reported that there is a powder magazine located in the Central Park, in which the powder used for blasting in the Park is stored. If this be true, the danger probably will not exist long, as it is very probable that the Common Council will soon repeal the ordinance permitting the storage of powder in the City, in quantities above the contents of a keg.

Anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

The sixth anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies last night at the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Pastor, corner of Oxford-street and Lafayette-avenue.

After preliminary religious exercises, the President, WM. O. VINCENT COFFIN, Esq., announced that the annual report would not be read as usual, because it had been presented at their monthly meeting, and had been published.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER was then introduced, and as pastor of the church, extended to them a cordial welcome, and as a member and laborer of the Association spoke of its good work, especially that which it was now doing in the army. He thought the salvation of the country depended upon keeping the moral standard of that army good.

Mr. G. H. STEWARD, President of the United States Christian Commission of Philadelphia, next addressed the meeting. He spoke of the origin of Young Men's Christian Associations, and gave their history, together with affecting incidents connected with the same. He told of the commencement of the United States Christian Commission, which was established in 1861, and stated that they now had 533 delegates scattered about in the army. It would really do them good to visit their rooms, and see how expeditiously they did things. It took only a few minutes to equip an emissary, and send him wherever his services were needed. In conclusion he read a letter from a Brigadier-General, who had formerly been a President of an Association, in which the writer spoke of their services, and advocated the raising of negro regiments, which he stated, when prejudice was overcome, were found to be the bravest, the most serviceable and religious soldiers of any in the army.

Mr. STEWART was followed by Rev. S. H. TYNG, of this City, who made a few humorous remarks, and suggested that a collection be taken up to assist the Association in their work, which was done accordingly.

The meeting soon afterward seperated.

Postponement of the Trial of the Police Commissioners.

The trial of the Police Commissioners, or rather the investigation of the charges against them, which was announced to commence to-day, has been postponed, in consequence of the District Attorney not having yet obtained a copy of the papers necessary for him to proceed with the investigation.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—Persons who witnessed a stage-accident yesterday, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, are referred to advertisement elsewhere in our columns.

The Loyal League Mass Meeting.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, May 19.

The Committee of the Loyal League from New-York arrived in this city to-day, to make arrangements for the State mass meeting to be held here on the 27th. A strong local Committee was appointed. The indications are that the gathering will be one of the most estansive ever held in the State.

The American Baptist Missionary Union.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, May 19.

The American Baptist Missionary Union commenced its annual meeting here to-dey. Hon. ISA HARRIS, of New-York, the President, on taking the chair, referred to the condition of the country, taking strong ground against Slavary. After organizing, and appointing standing Committees, the Treasurer's report, showing a small balance in the treasury, was read, and the meeting then adjourned.

The New Canadian Ministry.

TORONTO, Tuesday, May 19.

The *Globe* to-day says the new Canadian Ministry just formed will advocate the renewal for a fixed term of years of the American Reciprocity act, the inter-colonial railway section to be dropped.

Notice to the Bar.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS, CLERK'S OFFICE, }
No. 13 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1863. }

From and after May 24, 1863, the Clerk is directed not to enter for trial upon the day calendar of this Court any cause wherein the Stenographer's fee has not been paid, as required by the act of the Legislature passed May 4, 1863, amending section 256 of the Code of Procedure. By the Court.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

Arrivals in the City.

Rear-Admiral Storer, U. S. N.; Gen. E. W. Hinks, Washington; Hons. Wm. D. Swen, Boston, and F. Huntington, Virginia; Vincent L. Bradford and family, Philadelphia, and W. S. Cheesman, Pike's Peek, are among the arrivals at the Astor House.

A. Well, Cuna; S. Hurd and lady, Lima; F. E. Fullerton, Vermont; T. Ross, Cleveland; Col. P. Palmar, Chicago; Geo. Harding, Philadelphia; W. S. Moore, Jackson, and J. H. Simpson, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John A. Manning, Troy; Wm. Whitfield, Barbados; Henry Ashford, England; John H. Heald, Baltimore; Col. Baker, Connecticut, and Capt. Turner, British Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mrs. Commodore Foot and family; Capt. Holton, Royal Artillery, and Capt. Grant, Sixtieth Rifles, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. Wm. Bradford and G. N. McKinstry, Philadelphia, and Dr. C. A. Welker, Boston, are at the Everett House.

S. T.—1860—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkorchief.

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NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,

A MOST EXQUISITE,
A MOST EXQUISITE,

DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUME,
DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUME,

DISTILLED FROM THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL
DISTILLED FROM THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL
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FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.
FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.
FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Crnig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Try It.—Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Bachelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The Weed, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store, No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

5,000 Pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL, is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown; natural, beautiful, reliable Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patant medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the Inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. C. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

MARRIED.

GANSN—NOATON.—On Monday, May 18, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, BENJAMIN G. GANSN and SOPHIE J., eldest daughter of Sidney S. Norton, Esq., of Brooklyn.

WARING—RANROAD.—On Tuesday evening, May 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. V. M. Hribut, OSCAR WARING and FANNIE BANROAD, both of Yonkers.

DIED.

AYRES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 19, ALICE MARY, only daughter of Dr. Daniel and Augusta C. Ayres, aged 2 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 156 Montague-st., on Wednesday afternoon, May 20, at 3 o'clock.

ALLAIRE.—On Tuesday, May 19, MARIA LOUISA, youngest child of Philip and Almira M. Allaire, aged 2 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 59 Leroy-st., this (Wednesday) morning, May 20, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle, for interment.

BRAINERD.—On Tuesday, May 19, JANE LOUISA, wife of Amasa Brainerd, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 2 Amity-place.

BELL.—On Tuesday, May 19, after a lingering illness, Mrs. REBECCA BELL, aged 65 years and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 370 8th-st.

BLANCHARD.—In Scarsdale, on Tuesday, May 19, ALICE STUART, youngest child of James and Jannie C. Bleecker, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place this day, May 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Trinity Church, New-York.

BEECKMAN.—On Tuesday, May 19, CATHARINE LIVINGSTON, widow of the late Henry Beeckman, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, May 22, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 48 16th-st.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., of typhoid fever, THOMAS R. BROWN, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family will please attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 198 West 31st-st., on Thursday, May 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROSBY.—The funeral of Lieut. FRANKLIN BUTLER CROSBY, U. S. A., killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, will take place at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near Clinton-place, on Wednesday morning, May 20, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CRANE.—On Monday morning, May 18, Mrs. JANE G. CRANE, wife of S. M. Crane, and daughter of Joseph Piggot, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 52 East Broadway, on Thursday, May 21, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

GRENELLE.—On Monday evening, May 18, MATILDA EARL, wife of Thomas Grenelle, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 West 46th-st., on Wednesday, (to-day,) May 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

JENNINGS.—On Tuesday, May 19, after a painful illness, WILLIAM JENNINGS, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, May 20, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92 Cannon-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KELLEY.—On Tuesday, May 19, at his residence, No. 52 Bleecker-st., Dr. JOHN CLAWSON KELLEY, of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the Interment.

PUTNAM.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday, May 3, Capt. AT. LEE W. PUTNAM, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

☞ Worcester papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Trenton, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. H. B. Chapin, on Monday, May 18, Mrs. ANN SMITH, wife of Charles Smith, Esq., of New-York, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Third Presbyterian Church, Trenton, on Thursday, May 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., returning, leave Trenton at 4.00 and 7.25 P. M.

SHARKEY.—On Tuesday morning, May 19, after a short illness, ELIZABETH SHARKEY, wife of M. D. L. Sharkey, aged 34 years, 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, May 21, at 1 o'clock, at No. 55 East 11th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 283.—May 19, 1863.
45, 75, 67, 9, 42, 55, 77, 10, 58, 54, 18, 71, 34.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 284.—May 19, 1863
27, 28, 51, 62, 59, 21, 10, 48, 40, 31, 16, 18, 60, 37, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLLENS, &c., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all Druggists everywhere
☞ BEWARE of all worthless imitations.
☞ Principal Depot, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS
FOR MAKING
ROOT BEER.

One of the pleasantest and healthiest Beverages known is made from this Extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid, as well as those in the enjoyment of good health.
Druggists, Masters of Vessels, Hotel-keepers, Root Beer Makers, Sutlers in the Army, Private Families, &c., will find it to their advantage to use this invaluable Compound, as it will insure to them at all times a healthy and delicious Beverage.

GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York.
25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 50 per bottle, and $4 per gallon—with full directions.
Sold by Druggists generally.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF PAINS IN THE BONES. **L.Y.D.S.**

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle—[which often cures.]
Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S
CRIMEAN BITTERS.
USED IN UNITED STATES HOSPITALS.

This is the most remarkable exhilarant tonic ever offered to the public, from the fact, owing to its unique medicinal combination, of not being followed by any reaction whatever. Certificates of its tonic and restorative effects are accumulating, which will shortly be published. The taste is aromatic and pleasantly bitter, and adapted to the most refined palate.
Sold by
HEGEMAN & CO., at all their retail stores.
J. & J. CODDINGTON, druggists, No. 715 Broadway.
THOS. BAILEY, druggist, Bible House.
JOHN MEAKIM, druggist, No. 679 Broadway.
RUSHTON, corner Broadway and Canal, and others.

CONSUMPTIVE DISEASES PREVENTED,
By my new treatment of Diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS,
Through the local application of Remedial Agents by means of INSUFFLATION.
Eminent success in numerous inveterate cases attested. Consulting Rooms, No. 835 Broadway and 13th-st.
B. LEGNITZ, M. D.

MOURNING WATCH CHAINS,
For ladies and gentlemen. Some as low as TWO, THREE and FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
GOLD AND SILVER,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgements of the New-York Committee since May 9, 1863:

Mrs. R. Robbins, Kensington, Conn	$5 00
Fast Day collection at Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville, N. Y	15 00
Fast Day collection at Presbyterian Church, East Palmyra, N. Y	10 00
O. H. Shipman	100 00
Collection in the Church of the Ascension, N. Y	347 84
Fast Day collection Baptist and Congregational Churches, Pitcher, N. Y	8 45
J. G	10 00
Mrs. J. J. Astor	50 00
Mrs. Judge Culver	5 00
Infant class in Presbyterian Church, Newton, N. J., per Mrs David Thompson	10 00
Sunday School, Salisbury Mills, N. Y., through Brooklyn Committee	26 00
Oscar W. Weed	10 00
Mrs. John L. Mason	6 00
Wm. Ray	5 00
Mrs. James W. Williams	20 00
W. P. E	9 50
Mrs. J. E. Clark	2 00
A Young Friend	1 00
A Friend	10 00
Fast Day collection First Congregational Church, Windsor Locks, Conn	20 88
Fast Day collection, Presbyterian Church, Chatham, N. J	10 00
Fast Day collection, Church at Perth Amboy, N. J., per Rev. C. C. Wallace	24 50
Fast Day collection, Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, 23d st., New-York	50 93
Sympathy from Scotland, £3	21 73
Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., additional	50 00
Fast Day collection at South Orange, N. J., per Rev. J. Alleo Maxwell	23 00
Collection at meeting to the Centre Church, Hartford, per A. G. Hammond	600 00

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NO. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 360 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

THE
CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS
of both our stores
are now supplied with the finest and best
FABRICS,
OF THE
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
MARKETS.
THE STYLE OF OUR GARMENTS,
in these departments, is unsurpassed by any in the country.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner of Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

ARNOUX'S

Merchant Tailoring is removed to the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, where can be found an assortment of goods suitable for gentlemen's dress.

Mr. ANTHONY ARNOUX, Sr., will be happy to see his friends and his old customers at the store of which he was the original founder, and in which business he was engaged for over forty years.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY.
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD, }
APRIL 25, 1863. }

$10,000 REWARD.

A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.

H. FAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

FECKARDT'S CATTLE POWDER.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
Agents, D. B. BARNES & CO., No. 302 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.
Price, 25 cents per package.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

CEDAR CAMPHOR, PROOF CON MOTHS, thoroughly tested and proven—proven. Cedar—Camphor. Druggists have it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO CAPITAL NEW BOOKS.
TO BE PUBLISHED THIS SATURDAY.

I.

MARIAN GREY—A charming new tale, by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES, author of "Lena Rivers," "Meadow Brook," etc. One elegant 12mo. vol., cloth bound. Price $1 25.

*** Mrs. Holmes is a peculiarly pleasant and fascinating writer. Her books are always entertaining, from their fresh and vivid portrayal of character and manners, their ready appreciation of the ludicrous, and happy adaptation to circumstances. She has a rare faculty of enlisting the sympathies and affections of her readers, and of holding their attention to her pages, with deep and absorbing interest. Her new book, "Marian Grey," will undoubtedly meet with a large sale.

* * *

II.

DRIFTING ABOUT: Or, What "JESSE'S PIPES OF PIPESVILLE," Saw and Did.—A humorous autobiography, by STEPHEN MASSETT. Illustrated with comic wood-cuts, by Mullen. *** One of the most original, comic, exciting, witty, miraculous, anecdotical, amusing, entertaining, remarkable book ever published. It will produce a great sensation everywhere, so look out for fun and amusement, as "Jesse's Pipes" is now ready with his book. Price, cloth bound, 12mo., $1 25.

These books are sold by all booksellers, and are sent by mail free, on receipt of price, by CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York, corner of Lispenard-st.

TWO NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS,
TO BE PUBLISHED THIS WEEK,
By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

I.

PARIS IN AMERICA.
By LABOULAYE.
Translation by Miss MARY L. BOOTH. 1 vol., 12mo. 374 pages. $1 25.

Rev. Dr. McClintock, writing from Paris, says:
"All Paris is laughing and Americans rejoicing over Laboulaye's new book—its delicate irony, its sharp razor-cuts of sarcasm, &c. It is having an extraordinary run—two editions have been exhausted in a fortnight."

The N. Y. *Evening Post* says
"Seldom have drollery and instruction been so happily blended. The dialogues in which his characters engage are marked with nice sense, sound wisdom, as well as biting wit."

From "Malakoff," Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.
The author deals such hard blows at certain high dignitaries in France, that one is astonished at not seeing the book seized by the police. It is an important and most entertaining book.

II

A NEW BOOK ON HUMAN RACES.
THE RACES OF THE OLD WORLD: A Manual of Ethnology. By C. L. BRACE. In 1 vol., post-8vo., $2.

It is the only general work in so brief a form on this subject. It treats of "The Earliest Historical Races;" then of "The Races of Asia in the Middle Ages;" of the "Modern Races of Asia, Africa, Oceanica and Europe," including the latest information in regard to the tribes of the Pacific, the interior peoples of Africa, and such races as the Basques and the Gipsies. The subject of Acclimation, Hybridity, Degeneracy and the formation of Varieties, as bearing on the question of Unity or Diversity of Origin, are discussed at length.

Copies sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

DIARY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION;
FROM NEWSPAPERS AND ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. By FRANK MOORE.
2 vols., 8vo., cloth. Illustrated with twelve steel plates, maps, &c. $6.

SUNSHINE IN THOUGHT.
By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, Author of "Meister Karl's S

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS EXECUTOR OF W. EMILE FIELD, deceased, will in order to close the estate, sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling-house on the premises, in the village of Peekskill, the real estate of the said Field usually known as the CAPT. REQUA FARM, situated near the flourishing village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, the first stopping place of Railroad Express trains North. The place consists of about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FERTILE LAND,

on which is a great variety of fruit and shade-trees, and abounds in

ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES,

with unsurpassed views of the Bay, Highlands and surrounding country.

It is believed that for the number of its beautiful locations, the excellence of its soil, its proximity to schools and churches, conveniences to the River and Railroad, and the extent, variety and beauty of its prospect, this property presents inducements for purchase which are rarely offered.

The property is well adapted for division, being already intersected by avenues, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers on accommodating terms. The executor, before the day of public sale, will sell at private sale any portion that may be desired.

For information as to the property, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.; ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; D. F. CLAPP, Cashier of Westchester County Bank, Peekskill; or to the subscriber, at Croton Landing.

CYRUS FROST, Executor.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, HAS removed to No. 14 Pine-st., where he will give, as heretofore, SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS at private sale. Also, to AUCTION SALES of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., on liberal terms.

D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction as above

CARGO OF STEAMER MEMPHIS,

Consisting of

SEA ISLAND AND UPLAND COTTON, COTTON SEED, RESIN, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready on the 25th, and the goods can be examined two days before the sale.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 5½ Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-street,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB HARSEN, M. D., deceased.

$10,000 N. Y. & E. R. R. 3d M. 7 per cent. Bonds, '83.	$20,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M. 7 per cent. Bonds, '75.
9,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 7 per cent. Bonds, '83.	10 shs. Central 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Clev. & Tol. S. R. Fd. Bonds, '85.	4,000 Mich. So. & N. In. 7 per cent. Bonds, '85.
110 shs. Man. Gas Light Co.	60 shs. U. S. Trust Co.
105 dn. Greenwich Bank.	40 do. Man. Life Ins. Co.
40 do. U. S. Life Ins. Co.	100 do. Mercury Fire Ins. Co.
60 do. Firemen's Ins. Co.	50 do. Broadway F. Ins. Co.
25 do. Merchants' F. Ins. Co.	26 do. Merchantile F. I. Co.
20 do. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	27 do. Hanover Fire I. Co.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF DRAKE MILLS, deceased.

$700 Lack. & Bloomsburg R. R. Bonds, '80.	$185 Lack. & Blooms. Inc. Bonds, '71.
150 shs. Phenix Bank.	65 shs. Lack & Blooms. Pf. S.
172 do. Del. Lac. & West. R. Co.	20 do. North American Fire Ins. Co.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JOHN T. CONWAY, DECEASED.

$1,000 Ohio 6 per c. Bds., '75.	$2,000 City of Brooklyn Bds., '69.
$1,000 C. of Brooklyn, W. I., '91.	$1,000 Jersey City W. L., '83
$1,500 C. of N. Y. 5 per c. Bds., '70.	$500 C. of N. Y. 5 per c. Bds., '70.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.

100 shs. Penn. Coal Co.	100 shs. Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.
105 do. Manhattan G. L. Co.	100 do. Manhattan G. Co. Sc.
50 do. Relief Fire Ins. Co.	

(For account of whom it may concern.)

50 shs. Manhattan Gas Light Co.	25 shs. National F. Ins. Co.
40 do. Corn Ex. F. Ins. Co.	60 do. Jefferson F. Ins. Co.
$3,000 N. Y. & N. H. 1st Mtge. 6 per c. Bds.	40 do. Corn Ex. F. Ins. Co.
	52 do. N. Y. & N. H. R. Co.

Catalogues at No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway,

By order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

1st-avenue, 2d and 3d sts.—14 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 26th and 30th sts., and eight lots in the rear of above, being four on each street.

1st-av., 29th and 30th sts.—10 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear.

Also, 5 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st streets.

30th and 31st sts.—20 lots, 10 on the north side of 30th-st., and 10 on south side of 31st-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.

Avenue A, 57th and 58th-sts.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 8 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 58th-st.—16 lots, 8 on west side of Avenue A, the entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 58th-st., in rear of above.

Avenue A.—8 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts.

Also 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.

58th and 59th sts.—10 lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th-sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th-st.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.

Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-street, the southern boundary of Central Park.

Every lot will be peremptorily sold.

Terms will be made known at sale.

Book maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, part of which are in the immediate vicinity of CENTRAL PARK, and on BROADWAY, together with A VALUABLE WATER FRONT ON THE EAST RIVER, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the following described real estate

BROADWAY—5 lots on southeast corner of Broadway and 42d-st.

BROADWAY—5 lots, bounded by Broadway, 9th-av., 63d and 64th sts.

AVENUE A—11 lots on the east side of Avenue A, between 54th and 56th sts.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST.—7 lots on 55th-st., 80 feet east of Avenue A.

TENTH-AV.—2 lots northwest corner of 10th-av. and 54th-st., 2 lots southwest corner of 10th av. and 55th-st.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST.—1 lot, with large gore lot on rear, on the south side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST.—5 lots and 5 gore lots on the south side of 75th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

ELEVENTH-AV.—5 lots on southwest corner of 11th-av. and 55th-st. 1 lot on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 56th-st.

SEVENTY-SIXTH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 76th-st., between 2d and 4th avs.

Also, a valuable water front on the East River, extending from 54th to 56th sts.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, AND DESIRABLE DWELLING ON THIRTY-SIX-STREET, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 22, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

28th-st.—Three lots on south side of 28th-st., 127 feet one-half an inch east of 5th-av., each 24 feet 10½ inches by 98 feet 9 inches, known as Nos. 100 and 102.

36th-st.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is 18 feet 6 inches by about 40 feet, finished in modern style, and with modern improvements. Lot 94 feet 9 inches.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

80 DESIRABLE LOTS AT FLATBUSH.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.; Jamaica-av.—40 lots on the north side of Johnson-av., between the Coney Island Plank Road and 9th-st., each 25 feet in width by 128 feet in depth.

CROOKE-AV.—40 lots on the south side of Crooke-av., immediately in the rear of the last mentioned lots, each 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. These lots are most beautifully located about two-fifths of a mile from the Brooklyn City line. The land is level and free from rocks.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK AND 2D-AV. LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty st., the following described real estate.:

83d-st.—Two lots on south side 83d-st., 310 feet east of 6th-av.; each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

2d-av.—Seven lots on southeast corner of 2d-av. and 58th-st., as laid down on above diagram.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOUR LOTS ON ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., the following described real estate, viz.:

116th-st.—4 lots on north side of 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 10 inches deep, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Large sale of fancy goods, marble statuary, garden figures, vases, plated ware, &c., all of which are just imported, and received direct from the custom house, marble figures of various sizes, elegant marble Roman and Hebe vases, St. John on the Cross, marble paper-weights, Venus in Shell, The Three Graces, Venus de Canova, beautiful envelope cases, &c.; also, other rich fancy goods, of varied description, with a large invoice of silver-plated ware, knives, forks, spoons, sugar spoons, salt do., sugar do., ladles, fish carvers and forks, butter-knives, &c.; also, real marble garden figures and seats, forming in all a very rich and attractive sale

GREAT SALE OF CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on

THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,

some 1,800 lots in the

ORIGINAL TOWN,

AND IN

WRIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO,

embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell as above at public auction:

Cargoes of schooners

HETTIWAN,
FLORIDA,

And brig

MINNA,

Consisting of COTTON, RESIN, SALT, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, GUNNY BAGS, AND GROUND SALT.

Also, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, on board

SCHOONER FLORIDA,

Her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.

Catalogues are now ready.

ALSO,

BRIG MINNA,

Her tackle, apparel and furniture, and as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1-63.

In continuation of the system of monthly auction sales, this Company will offer, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of June next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within 10 days thereafter, and the coal taken in within 30 days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional 30 days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton, within 10 days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year (Sundays excepted), requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York

The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 9½ acres of ground beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John G. Boker, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars. It contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, dumb waiter, &c., water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, new tubular boiler. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 600 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:

The mansion, barns and outhouses, with the "dock" and about 53 acres.

Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river

Third, the meadow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE COLLECTION of Paintings, the property of the late Dr. Abbot, of Cairo, Egypt:

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, 1 Front, No. 623 Broadway, on JOURNAL EVENING, May 25, at 7½ o'clock, by order of Executors. The valuable collection of Ancient Paintings, as above, among which will be found some very rare examples selected by the late Dr. Abbot, from celebrated collections and to which we call the especial attention of connoisseurs, collectors and all interested in acquiring bona fide original pictures. The examples include

Gerard Dow.	Dietricy.	Van Bemmell.
Holbein.	Lingelbach.	Brauwer.
Rubens.	Vanloo.	Pietro de Cortona.
Cignani.	Wouvermans.	Ostade.
Albert Durer.	Berghem.	Garofalo.
Paola Veronese.	Cuyp.	Carracci.
Vanderwerf.	Greuze.	Carlo Morrelli.
Sodoma.	Sassermao.	Salvator Rosa.

In addition to the above we shall sell by order of the Executors, of Stephen M. Chester, several superb works of art, including a very magnificent picture of Murrillo, declared to be not only original but one of the finest specimens of the Master.

Vandervelde.	Salvator Rosa.	Bartolomeo.
Rosa de Tivoli.	P. Van Wort.	Vandervelde.

The works will be on exhibition on and from Tuesday Evening until time of sale, and catalogues ready for delivery.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FOUR VALUABLE LOTS SOUTHWEST corner of 2d-av. and 82d-st., at auction, to close an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Will sell at auction,

On WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863,

At 12 o'clock,

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway:

SECOND-AV. AND EIGHTY-SECOND-ST.—The four valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 82d-st. Avenue lots each 18 by 62 feet; Street lot 20 by 86.3. Sale made to close an estate.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., Executor's sale of fine gold jewelry, all of which is of the manufactories of Messrs. Dowling & Co., of this City, and is guaranteed as represented. The stock embraces sets of diamonds, cameos, inva, mosaic and coral brooches and ear-rings, sleeve-buttons, studs, keys, seals, pencils, rings, &c., stone set and plain silverware, &c. The attention of the trade and others is requested, as every article will be sold without reserve to close the estate.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

HOUSES AND LOTS—NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 23D-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesrooms, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

No. 39 23d-st.—The three-story and attic frame cottage houses and lots Nos. 39 and 41 West 23d-st. The lots are together 41 feet 6 inches front, 53 feet 8¾ inches rear, 117 feet 6 inches on the westerly side, and 98 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, with an L of 18 feet 9 inches.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers. No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON FORTY-THIRD-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

43d-st.—1 lot on north side of 43d-st., 500 feet west of 10th-av., being 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE—PRIZE PROPERTY.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, 22d, at 11 o'clock, at Union Stores, Brooklyn: By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction steamer *Sunbeam* and her cargo, consisting of brandy, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs, salt, fish, &c.; also, her tackle and apparel, and everything on board belonging to said steamer. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a thoroughbred black mare, very stylish and fast, perfectly kind and gentle in single or double harness, and in all respects a very superior animal.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 649 Broadway, over Dr. Chapin's Church—

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES,

Being the richest and most costly assemblage of works of art we have probably ever had the pleasure of offering, consisting of ORIGINAL specimens by artists of distinction in various countries, selected by a gentleman favorably known in the art world for the last thirty years, and of which a large portion were purchased when in Europe from the exhibitions of the seasons of 1848, 1850, 1856, 1857 and 1860, and others painted to order for the collection.

The Gallery contains the productions of several artists of whom examples, owing to their rarity and high cost, have never before been offered here, among which will be found the chef d'œuvre of Florent Willems, "L'amour et la Fidelite," one of the most beautiful specimens of pre-Raffaelite art.

A "Breton Interior," the prize picture of Theodore de Heuvel. The "Hamlet," by Hamman, the finest known picture of Van de Sande Bakhuyzen, recently deceased at the Hague, called the "Forest Bride," and to which Verboeckhoven added the figures. A cabinet specimen by Adolf Dillens, &c.

The Dusseldorf School is represented by a rare work by the inimitable frank painter, Preyer; also, by paintings of Leutze, Meyer, Camphausen, Boettcher, Forster, Meyerheim, Hagelstein, Ahlenschlager, &c., &c.

The French School by examples of Compte, Calix, F. Willems, Fauvelt, Tession, Veron, Pecrus, Lanfont de Metz, Phillipean, Cerier, &c.

The Dutch School by numerous specimens by Schelfhout, Verschuur, Louis Meyer, Van Grootveldt, Eversen, Koek, Koek, Terlack, Van Hove, Van Moer, Spokler, Rodenkirchen, Reyntjens, Verhaeven, Kruseman, Leickert, Riegens, Vaarberg, Akkersdyke, Blidert, Dirrecht, Verveer Scheeres, Tan Kuteu, Herrehart, Rosenboom, &c.

Among the Belgian artists represented are Verboeckhoven, (two specimens of the first class,) Hamman, Rafaelen, Dillens, Mme. Ronner, Mme. Senezecourt, De Noter, Robbe de Beni, Serrure, De Heuvel, Von Seben, Verwee, Smets, Sperling, Correns, Wauters, De Jonghe, Maswyn, Vidal, Janssens, &c.

The English portion of the collection is unusually rich in specimens of great beauty many of them exhibition pictures) by Sidney R. Percy, H. J. Boddington, Baxter, Cobbett, Passmore, George Cole, Armfield, Newell, Burt, E. C. Williams, Waltar Williams, Pelham, Shaver, Pinnon, Barland, Beattis, Charles Dukes, E. C. Barnes, &c., &c.

Also, several rare examples by American artists, including "Washington Crossing the Delaware," by E. Lentze, being the second and smaller picture of the subject, and the one from which the fine engraving was taken in 1856; Cropsey, Gignoux, Sully, Heyn, Teit, Eastman Johnson, G. C. Lambdin, Shattuck, Bingham and Sontag.

Together with several choice pieces of marble statuary.

They are now on exhibition as above, free, with catalogue, and we would recommend lovers of the fine arts to pay an early visit to the collection, the opportunity for examining it at their leisure being then probably more favorable than toward the close of the exhibition, when the rooms are more crowded.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 21,

At 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

LARGE SALE

OF THE

ENTIRE STOCK OF A LIVERY STABLE.

Coaches, light-wagons, rockaways, harness, robes, bells, blankets, mill-e saddle and bridle, whips, tandem harness, sleighs, six horses, ponies, &c., &c.

This stock is in excellent order, and worthy the attention of purchasers.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture and unique and recherche works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, pianoforte, parlor suites, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.,
Large and attractive sale of
STRAW GOODS,

Comprising Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, Albonis, Ridels, Unions, etc., etc.

Also, Men's and Boys' Hats, in variety.

Also, a full line of fine French Flowers, Trimmings, etc.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of fine furniture including several parlor suites, chamber suites, library and dining-room suites, rosewood etageres, wardrobes, centre and lunch tables, hall stands, library and secretary, bookcases, side-boards, extension dining-tables, Turkish and other lounges, easy chairs, &c. For particulars see catalogues at sale. C. COLES, Esq., Executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Shafer & Hall Quarry Company, the following:

NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—Three-story brick house and lot, on south side of 43d-st., 325 feet 6 inches west of 8th-av., known as No. 290, house 16 feet 5 inches by 44 feet; lot 100 feet 5 inches; gas and water. Three-story brick house and lot on south side of 43d-st., 290 feet east of 9th-av.; house 16 by 45 feet, has gas and water; lot 19 by 100 feet 5 inches.

EAST 37TH-ST.—2½ story brick house and lot on south side of 37th-st., 175 feet 3 inches east of Avenue A; house 18 feet 9 inches by about 35 feet; water introduced; lot 18 feet 9 inches by half the block.

EAST 17TH-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot on north side of east 17th-st., 80 feet west of 1st-av., known as No. 140; lot 21 by 92 feet.

112TH-ST.—One lot north side of 112th-st., 355 feet west of 4th-av., 25 by 100 feet.

113TH-ST.—One lot on south side of 133d-st., 100 feet east of 6th-av., 25 by 99 feet 11 inches, with strip on rear, 10 by 80 feet.

BROOKLYN.—WASHINGTON-AV.—Three-story brick house and lot on west side of Washington-av., 179 feet 7 inches south of Park-av.; house 20 by 45 feet; lot 100 feet deep.

FORT GREEN-PLACE.—Two-story brick house and lot, east side of Fort Green-place, 48 feet 6 inches south from Hanson-place; house 20 feet 6 inches by 35 feet; has gas and water; lot 100 feet deep.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

P. C. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

BURLEY & FINK (OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-st., Jauncey-court) will sell on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of John N. Whiting, Assignee, the following described stocks and other valuable securities:

168 shares of stock in the Treuton Iron Company, $100 per share.

115 shares of stock in the Novelty Iron Works, $100 per share.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,325.

Scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500.

40 shares of the Greenpoint Gaslight Company stock.

Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steamship Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.

Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares of $1,000 each.

23 shares New-York and Havre Steamship Company, $100 per share.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip.

New York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Shillman, Allen & Co., as stockholders and creditors, estimated at about $5,000, and all the interest of the said firm in and to the property and estate of said Company, of every description.

Also, on account of whom it may concern

Six first mortgage bonds, numbers 42, 43, 44, 46, 47 and 49, of the Oakland and Ocean Railroad Company, $500 each, payable Nov. 15, 1873, with 7 per cent. semi-annual interest coupons attached.

90 shares of the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 2d and 4th avs., 113th, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 130th, 132d, 133d, 134th and 135th sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the executrix of the estate of Francis Nicholson, deceased:

2d-av.—1 lot west side of 2d-av., 25 feet north 113th-st., with one lot on 113th-st., in rear of above.

4TH-AV.—3 lots east and west sides of 4th-av., between 126th and 127th sts.; also, 1 lot northeast corner of 4th-av. and 124th-st.

113TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 265 feet west of 5th av.

122D-ST.—2 lots north side, 90 feet east of 4th-av.

126TH-ST.—2 lots north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.

127TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av.

129TH-ST.—1 lot north side of 129th-st., 365 feet west of 3d-av., with the lot in the rear on 130th-st.

132D-ST.—4 lots north side, 500 feet east of 7th-av.

133D-ST.—4 lots south side, 125 feet east of 7th-av.

134TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 260 feet west of 5th-av.; also, 2 lots north side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.

Also, 1 lot south side 133th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av.

135TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.

Book Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on THURSDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 63 Cedar-st., near Broadway, a large assortment of furniture, consisting of feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, solid rosewood bedstead, spring mattresses, painted cottage suites, iron and black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, commodes, washstands, mahogany chairs, window lounges, pier tables, oil-cloths, extension table, tea and card tables, easy chair, hat racks, lounges in chintz, window curtains, straw matting, arm-chairs, Brusse's and three-ply carpets, hall and stair carpets, drugget, bolster and pillows, bookcases, kitchen tables, iron and stone ware, crockery and glass ware; also, about 250 volumes books, set "Colonial History of the State of New-York," &c., &c.; also, library table, cocoa matting, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine assortment of hardy and bedding-out plants, consisting of climbing dwarf roses, carnations, geraniums, fuchsias, stocks, verbenas, heliotrope, argentums, chrysanthemums, lavender, &c., &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT NO. 454 CANAL-st., at 2 o'clock, about 20 loads of second-hand furniture, a large quantity of all kinds of carpets, chairs, bureaus, washstands, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, cottage suites, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

MYERS & GREENBAUM, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, STATUARY, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at No. 594 Broadway, second floor, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the Executors of the late Alfred Lauge.

His entire gallery of Original Oil Paintings of British and American Art, also fine Proof Engravings, Distemper Drawings, Water Colored Paintings and Statuary, removed for convenience of sale from his late gallery in Brooklyn, and mostly purchased direct from the artists themselves.

Among which will be found an undoubted original of

TURNER.

Two Cattle Pieces of

THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, A. R. A.

Three specimens of the Elder

HERRING.

Four beautiful Landscapes by

GIGNOUX.

One sketch, Dog's Head, by

LANDSEER, (authenticated.)

One, "The Confession," by

BRODIE.

One splendid gallery painting,

"Viscount Dundee Addressing the Highlanders before the Battle of Killiecrankie," by

T. JONES BARKER.

Several by Oretal, Armfield, Oddie, Brewerton, Rolfe, Ansdell, Cairnu lus, Percy, &c.

One splendid specimen, Flock of Sheep, by

MORRIS.

Several by

Rolfe,	Scarlet Davis,	Ostade.
Brodie,	Leslie,	Cuyp.
Pether,	Bestow,	Ermerik.

In all about 150 splendid specimens of art of different British and American painters, together with a few cabinet paintings of the Continental school.

ALSO,

One painting by Leutze—"The Burning of the Wheat Fields," formerly in the collection of the late C. M. Leupp, together with several small size paintings of the old school.

SMALL MARBLE STATUES—Guardian Angel, St. Cecilia, Haud, basso-relievo, Faith.

The Gallery will be on

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 36 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, eruptions, nocturnal emissions, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—no disgusting medications. Impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1849. N. B.—Those who have used their previous cures are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."

"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-York Herald.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker.* "Offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively CURE that distressing disease termed spermatorhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $1. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. LEWIS' PERUVIAN WAFERS ARE well known the world over to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and all symptoms of secret disease, including secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement or hindrance from business. They have effected most surprising cures, not only in recent and most severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed and when an early application is made to Dr. Lewis for the cure of certain disorder, frequently contracted in a moment of sobriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days, and in more advanced and inveterate stage of secret infection, characterized by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in their use, with at restraint in diet or exercise, will insure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. To be had only of the Proprietor, Dr. LEWIS, No. 2 Tenth-st., between Varick and West Broadway, New-York.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as it is a certain preventive. Young man, are you subject to that destructive habit, self-pollution? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Dusne-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Ladies—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

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Price $1. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Lexington-av., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Conrt-st., Boston.

MARRIAGE.—I DARE NOT THINK OF IT, AND bitterly regret it. How often these remarks are made by men to themselves, and why? Read THE MARRIAGE GUIDE. By Dr. F. HOLLICK, the author and lecturer. The only reliable popular book on the subject; 500 pages, well bound, with 100 cuts and colored plates; 50th edition. Price $1, for which it will be sent free (by post) to any place. Send the money, and address to T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION.—Three new-born infants to adopt out. Ladies about to require nursing will receive good care and medical attendance, during confinement, at Madame GRINDLE'S, No. 70 West Houston-st., New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a vile and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Tenth-st. Book for ladies and gentlemen, 100 pages, 100 cuts. Ship boxes, single or by the gross, with [illegible]

RROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 20th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.; For delivery on the 3d of June:

1,000 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

1,000 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

25,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

62,500 pounds of first quality thoroughly cured SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

750,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

30 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

500 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

50,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

7,500 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

12,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples in the green state of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

15,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in half chests, ¼ Green, ¼ Souchong, ½ Oolong; boxes to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and Chop-marks to accompany the usual samples. Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

45,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of June; 40 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

For delivery on the 10th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 17th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 24th of June, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions, also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Buck, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package or every article. All boxes to be strapped.

All the stores will be carefully examined before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples on MONDAY, 25th instant.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, unrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-st., until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, instant at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground, situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES COLLINS, JAMES MOORE, THOMAS SHEILS, } Committee.

Dated, May 6, 1863.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-st., NEW-YORK CITY, May 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at the office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing Fresh Beef for six (6) months from the 20th of May, 1863, to the United States troops at Fort Schuyler and David's Island.

The fresh beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks and shanks to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required at each place.

Further information will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef." Bids will be accepted for one or both places.

F. H. MOORE, Capt. and Com. Sub. Vol. Ser.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CHAR-st., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUADUCT BOARD, May 13, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED Proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, May 25, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; and

For the paving with trap-blocks of Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

N. B.—The time for receiving proposals for paving Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, is extended to the same hour and day.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.

ASIA, Shannon, leavee Boston, Wednesday, June 10.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP

GREAT EASTERN,

WALTER PATON, Commander.

Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50

STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. will dispatch the following first-class full-powered iron steamers

FROM NEW-YORK.

SIDON.....WEDNESDAY, June 10.
MARATHON.....WEDNESDAY, June 24.
KEDAR.....WEDNESDAY, July 8,

And every alternate Wednesday.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:

Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....$32 50

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:

Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.*

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

For Steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and Cabin passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, May 23.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABIN & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

Regular Sailing Days.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week.

THE NEW A 1 STEAMSHIP

EMPIRE

Will sail on WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, at 4 P. M., from PIER No. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st., for WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN and ALEXANDRIA. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, 117 Wall-st.

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States side-wheel steamship EAGLE,

P. ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received. Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. N. OGDEN, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75. No freight received nor Bills Lading signed after Friday.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

ON SATURDAY, June 13, AT NOON,

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR. For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MASSENA, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.

Passage money to Havana, $50.

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....May 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....May 30
ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $36. Those now in town to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 20th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the AUSTRALASIAN, from 7 to 8 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail 3d June.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. HULSE, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

DENTISTRY

1,337 CERTIFICATES.—HAVING HAD 28 teeth extracted without pain by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering from toothache. Miss SALOME WILLIAMS, Dundee, near Paterson, N. J.

CHARLES MILLER, DENTIST, LATE of 92 7th-av., has removed to No. 123 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., where he would be pleased to see his friends and all others wishing his professional services.

COMMISSIONER FOR CONNECTICUT and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., 3d floor, Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BELLINI.

On SATURDAY, May 23, at 1 P. M.

GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.

The entire of the new and brilliant opera of

ONE

and the fourth act of Verdi's celebrated opera of RIGOLETTO.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

OSCAR WEIL'S

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE,

AT DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY, THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1863,

When he will produce several of his latest compositions, and be assisted by the following artists:

Miss LOUISA LUDECUS, Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, Mr. ROBT. GOLDBECK, Mr. H. C. TIMM.

Tickets $1.

To be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

TO THE LOVERS OF FINE ARTS.

The beautiful collection of PICTURES and STATUARY now on exhibition, free, at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, is well worthy of examination. Probably no collection ever offered for sale in this country will equal it. The Gallery is open, day and evening, until the sale, 21st and 22d May inst. Catalogues gratis. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

ON EXHIBITION, R. OIGNOUX'S

"THE ALPS BY SUNRISE,"

At Goupil's Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON, AT THE ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN,

On exhibition, by special arrangement, for the benefit of the Central Congregational Sunday School of Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Admittance—Adults, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

For particulars, see Brooklyn papers.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—The most beautiful panoramic Paintings ever exhibited on this continent, are on EXHIBITION AT NO. 720 BROADWAY.

They are accurate transcripts of seventy of the most interesting places in Palestine. All shown at each exhibition; EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½ o'clock.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 657 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, May 18, 1863, trains will leave 26th-st. depot—

For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and all stations North to Chatham, Chatham Centre, Kinderhook and Schodack, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for all points West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points North.

For Croton Falls—8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—5:15 P. M., from White-st. depot.

For Dover Plains—4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations North to Duvar.

For Williamsbridge—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Albany—9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge.

Dover Plains—5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations North of and at White Plains.

Croton Falls—5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

White Plains—6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Williamsbridge—5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 2:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

1 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of Whitehall-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer E. B. SOUTHARD, Capt. E. BEVIT,

A LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

Speech of Hon. John J. Crittenden, at Lexington, Ky.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I desire to address you very briefly on subjects connected with our present national difficulties. But it will not be necessary for me to attempt to retrace the history of the war. It is written in the memory and upon the hearts of all our people. I desire only to present to you some general views in relation to it, which will enable me better to explain and you better to understand the course which I have pursued as your representative for the last two years. During that whole period subjects of the deepest interest have engaged all minds and hearts, from the fireside of the humblest citizen to the halls of Congress and the council chambers of the President. By a clear understanding of this course of your representative, you will be able to determine for yourselves the propriety of his views. I have endeavored to perform my duty with a heart faithful to your rights and your honor, but you shall be the judges of my success.

I have changed no opinion, that I know of, during the varying circumstances and in the fearful necessities of this war. Men may well change their opinions when circumstances change as they have done so often during the past two years; and he is not a wise man, nor an expedient one, who does not employ circumstances and guide himself by them to some extent, always, however, being true to principle. I saw the size of this rebellion, but I could hardly realize the fact that civil war was to come in this fearful form upon us, nor could you. The idea was strange to the American mind, that treason or rebellion could exist against a Government so free and popular as ours. Who was there, we thought, to rebel against the people? In all other revolutions it is the people who have revolted against the Government; but here, it would seem, there could be no civil war or revolt, unless it was against the people themselves. But so it was. I did what I could to prevent it; and if the proposition I offered had been accepted, I think I might say with confidence there would have been no war, and I should have had the satisfaction of believing that I had done something in the way of saving my country from its greatest calamity; but that honor was not reserved for me, nor that blessing for my country. The compromise was rejected; the rebellion and the war followed. It was a rebellion without just cause; so I then thought and so I still think. The Administration up to that time, Mr. LINCOLN having been inaugurated, had done nothing of injustice to any section, or State, or individual. *Throughout this great land no single individual could be pointed out, to whom the Government had done injustice; no man from whom the Government had taken property, or whose liberties had been encroached upon; no man who had been unjustly imprisoned.*

Upon what, then, was the rebellion founded? LINCOLN had been elected, and with him came into power those who had elected him, principally from those who favored Abolition. Upon this single fact they founded an apprehension that the new President and new Administration, with the Congress elected, would use their power for the purpose of abolishing Slavery and despoiling them of their rights. Upon this apprehension they set to work to involve their country in the certain calamities of this tragic war. Was a mere apprehension a sufficient ground for such a proceeding? Is war, with all its calamities, to be resorted to because men apprehend some danger may come upon them? There ought to be the most solid and convincing reasons, and a certainty of actual mischief, in order to justify such a resort to arms. It is one of terror and desolation, of vice and crime of every sort; and before a resort to such a remedy they ought to know that danger was positively certain and the remedy sure. Apprehension was not sufficient. It was simply the apprehension that Congress might, in the course of its legislative action, abolish the institution of Slavery. What ground was there for such an apprehension? They could only imagine that it was the wish of a certain party to do what they feared. But that very party had engaged, in its platform upon which LINCOLN was elected, that the constitutional provision in regard to the right of Slavery in the Slave States should be recognized; that Slavery should not be interfered with by Congress. Another thing that rendered this apprehension unreasonable is this. If they (Southern Congressmen) had retained their seats, it would have been physically and mentally impossible for LINCOLN, and his friends in Congress, ever to have passed such a measure. [Applause.] Thus you see that, both constitutionally and naturally, there was an impossibility that the apprehension which they pretended to entertain should be realized.

No such danger could have approached them. But this apprehension was industriously circulated through the South, and the people were stirred up against the Government to such a degree that violence against it broke out, and from that day to this we have had the bloodiest, the saddest and greatest of all wars—the most momentous in its consequences, for on the result of this war hangs the stability of the greatest Government the world has known. It involves, to a mighty extent, the destiny of mankind, the liberty and welfare of the human race.

In the presence of these momentous consequences, I have endeavored to act in a manner worthy of my constituents, and worthy of my country. *Of course I was for the war.* What could be more just? There was a rebellion raising its fratricidal hand against the Government—against the most peaceable, happy and prosperous people that the sun ever shone upon. In the midst of all our blessings, which were indicative of Heaven's high favor, as though recognizing the divinity of Free Government, suddenly there arises, not a foreign enemy, not an alien, jealous of our prosperity and greatness; but our own brethren arise, with arms in their hands, ready to tear us to pieces, and avowing their purpose to overthrow our Government and our liberties, and set us adrift again upon the wide ocean of experiment. Where could we ever hope to find a better Government? Where could we ever hope to find men more competent or true to the people than those who made this Government of ours? Who is to supply, in these latter days, the place of WASHINGTON, the place of MADISON, the place of JEFFERSON, the place of Chief-Justice MARSHALL, the place of ALEXANDER HAMILTON? Who shall supply the places of those mighty intellects? Are the demagogues of the present day equal to the task? They are ready to attempt it, and believe that, if you would give them a chance, they could, before another morning's sun, produce a constitution and form of government much better than that of WASHINGTON and the other great men of his time, who took weeks and months to perfect the one we inherited from them.

Now, how could I, a native-born Kentuckian, be otherwise than for the war to defend and preserve this glorious Government of ours against the rebellion? *I was for the war, and have been a supporter of the war all the time.* But I wanted to see nothing ignoble in this contest. I thought that a plain, straightforward, manly war would be best in putting down the rebellion. I wanted no indirection. I looked upon it as a national contest, and desired to see all party feeling abandoned. It was a war of defence on your part. God had given you an inheritance greater than any vouchsafed to any other nation; and should you basely surrender it without a struggle, saying to the rebels, "take it and do as you please with it?" That would have been ignominious—the like of which was never heard of in history. *It was for the preservation of our Government, and our territory, and we should pursue it, regardless of cost and sacrifice.* These were my sentiments, and I thought we should pursue the war as a national object, with no mean party scheming. I would have regarded any man who should attempt to divide the people on party questions as a malefactor, and treated him as such. Entertaining these views, yet with some apprehensions that, in the shock of war, there might be some revival of ancient party feeling that would lead to the use of this war for other purposes than that for which alone it ought to be prosecuted, the effect of which would be to divide our people, I offered a resolution, for the purpose of clearly defining the object of the war, to the end that neither Whigs, Abolitionists nor Democrats should divide from it for party purposes. Congress adopted this resolution by an unexampled majority. Thus the course of the war seemed to be marked out. It should not be prosecuted for the accomplishment of any sectional purpose, to subvert the interests of any State or the institutions of any of the States. They shall remain undisturbed. The whole object of the war should be to reëstablish the Constitution and the Union. To this course Congress was pledged, and I thought that I had done a good thing. Neither Abolitionists, Democrats, nor Whigs, should trouble us with the introduction of any of their peculiar claims. We had the nation to fight for, and not party dogmas.

But my resolution proved ineffective. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress were verified. *Still I was for the war.* Notwithstanding the Confiscation act, notwithstanding the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers—and I voted against them all—notwithstanding their adoption, *I have still advocated the prosecution of the war.* While the rebellion was before me, I was still for the war, without an armistice, regardless of foreign intervention—fighting all the world if necessary—till the rebellion is put down. I was dissatisfied with the policy of the Administration. I thought it my duty to call Congress and the Government it that we thought these measures were impolitic and unconstitutional. But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in our faces. Our Constitution and laws might also be violated, or suspended; it would be of no use to stop to talk. After the war is over, the people may, in their wisdom, correct the errors and repair the mischief, and prevent further encroachments on the Constitution and their rights. This is my opinion, and I am free to express it, as I feel free to express every other sentiment or conviction of my mind.

I am, therefore, for the prosecution of the war until it shall have accomplished its end. To the dissolution of this Union, I never will subscribe. I am an old man, and could shuffle out the few remaining days of my life without being compelled to sanction a proposition for the dismemberment of the Union: but, notwithstanding, from principle, for the perpetuation of free Government, I *would prosecute this war so long as there is a rebel in arms*, threatening that Government, and threatening Kentucky especially. The rebel Government claims Kentucky as its own, because some of her recreant sons have gone off into its service. Yes, the rebels say, we will have Kentucky anyhow; it isn't worth while for her to struggle. You have, therefore, something more than a general interest in this war; you have a particular one. The South wants you; you have a rich country, and are prosperous; you can pay taxes; you are a soldierly, fighting people, and if they can conquer you, you may be made to serve them well. What Kentuckian will not say, the war shall be prosecuted to the last extremity by those who were born in "the land of fair women and brave men?" [Great cheers.] I tell you, the rebellion never shall, never can subjugate you, if you are determined they shall not. [Applause.]

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to resent it—by what? By refusing to fight the rebellion—by refusing to give money or men for the prosecution of the war. Will that better the matter? Will that course save you, and save our glorious country and Government? If you offer no resistance, you surrender to it, and lose your manhood. But if you fight it out, we can easily repair all the damage which the people, in their judgment, may think has been committed on the Constitution and the laws. I hope to live to see this done. I hope to see it done in a manner worthy of a great nation—not by a mob, or with any violence. I want to see it done in accordance with those forms of law that will give it dignity hereafter. A wise man must regulate and reconcile his duties, and discharge them all, in the best order he can. Admit that it is our duty to see that these encroachments upon our liberties are corrected, that no bad precedents may be left for justifying future encroachments. That is one duty. *But here is the rebellion, with the sword uplifted; is it not our duty to save our country first, and then turn around and save the Constitution?* [Great applause.] The measures to which I have alluded are obnoxious, but the rebellion is more so. [Still greater applause.]

My countrymen, the great issue, and the greatest issue that the events of this world ever brought about, is the preservation of the country entire. You have the greatest country and the greatest government the world ever saw in a country, springing up in a manner that astonishes and awes the civilized world; end to put down this rebellion is necessary to its preservation. Shall we do it? Shall we, the sons of revolutionary sires, shrink from a war, even with our own brethren, when it is necessary, in order to maintain our rights, our liberties and our country? I want to make no opposition to these measures, obnoxious as they are, inconsistent with my hostility and determination to overthrow the rebellion. That comes first, and must receive immediate attention. I am not a man that has ever indulged in clamors and seditious policy; I am not a man to give way to virulent, personal feelings; I have ever forgotten proper decorum toward those in authority. The President I believe to be a most well-meaning and excellent man; and it is not by denouncing his views, it is not by the language of passion and reproach that errors in public affairs can be righted, and the government conducted successfully. Neither on this nor any other occasion has it been my habit to make an outcry and clamor; but, when usurpations of power are made dangerous, and when encroachment upon my liberty and the liberty of my constituents, and upon the Constitution intended to guard the liberties of us all, are made, I would have every man have spirit enough to declare his opinions and offer his protests. Without this freedom of speech there can be no lasting liberty; the Republic cannot exist. If every man should close his lips, and not venture even a word against violated rights, who could maintain free Government? Nobody. A people who cannot discuss the public measures of the nation, and apply the necessary rebuke to secure correction of wrongs, cannot be a free people, and do not deserve to be. But it is not necessary that it be done with passion. You are a portion of the people of the United States; act in a manner becoming your high character. Sedition does not become it; clamor does not become it. Action, at the proper time, and in the proper manner, according to legal and constitutional provision, is what we want, and what the world has a right to expect.

The question now before us is simply this: *Are you for the country and the Government? I am.* As for the little party scheming about emancipation and negro equality, I am opposed to it. But still I am for the war, since the war is clearly necessary to save the country and the Constitution, in which and under which alone these errors can be corrected. This war was unexpected; it was a new subject for the thoughts of our people. Who could see his way clear through this night of storm? The wisest man could only feel and cautiously plan, and step by step. He had a Union to save, and it became him to move cautiously; and he who, under such circumstances, would give way to his own personal presumption and folly, and endeavor to make use of the great catastrophe to accomplish little party or sectional purpose, comes far short of his duty. I have endeavored to avoid this weakness, how far I have succeeded you, my friends, must be the judges.

I have no anxiety about returning to Congress. I would not sacrifice a hair's breadth of any of the opinions I have given you for a dozen seats in Congress. I am too much of a Kentuckian, and have seen too much of Congress for that. In pursuance of these principles, I voted against the bill for enrolling the militia. When it was called up on its passage, I asked, Is it the intention of this bill to require that the slaves of my constituents shall be enrolled in the militia, and that free negroes shall thus be enrolled also? That seemed to be the intention of the bill; and an amandment was offered, that under the provisions of this law, free negroes and slaves should not be enrolled. The amendment failed, and I voted against the bill. [Applause.] I wanted the whole power of the country employed to put down the rebellion; what is the whole power of the country? Whose country is it? Whose Government is it? Is it not the white man's country, the white man's Government? [Great applause.] It is the white man who boasts of his liberty and of his free Government, and is he to shrink from defending it, and call in his slaves to assist him? Shall the liberties of this great country be dependent on Slavery for their preservation? I turn with scorn from the idea. [Cheers.]

I am not without sympathy for these people. I believe there is more affection for the black man in Kentucky than in the whole of New-England, not that I believe the people of New-England are hypocrites about Slavery. They are more fanatical than you are, but you have more real kindness toward the blacks. You will shake hands with the old negro more cordially, and give him greater comfort than those people who have never been accustomed to his ways. This is the result of the force of habit and of association, but this advantage is real. But what white man is there who is willing to make himself an equal with the negro—to stand side by side with him in the daily walks of life—to sleep with him—to shed his blood with him as an equal in the battle for our country? No, Sir; I believe the white man is a superior race, and I will not be the man to let our race down, or, what is the same thing, raise up an inferior race to an equality with him. Never! I will endeavor to make my countrymen believe to the last—for it is a glorious delusion. If it is not a fact—that this race of ours is the greatest and noblest people on earth. The belief, at least, will go far to make them such. I don't want any negro armies to help to save our country. What brave old Kentucky father could hail with triumph the return of his son from the war, if that son should say, "Oh, but father, I had a negro to go before me, and when a shot came he had to take it." Such ignominious patriotism no noble-hearted father could take pride in. I would rather see our young men brought home corpses, than see them saved by such unsoldierlike means. It would leave no wreath on the patriot brow. What more glorious conduct than to fight for one's country when necessity demands it? And if we who claim it as our own are not sufficient for the contest, or basely throw it upon our slaves, do we not show ourselves unworthy of the great boon? What a disgrace would it be to have history record that we and our children enjoy the liberty saved from destruction by the hands of our slaves? A few more of our sons might die on the battle-field, but more of them would live in imperishable glory hereafter.

Again, when one of the military appropriation bills came up, a proposition was made that none of the money appropriated by the act should be applied to raising negro regiments, or to pay for the emancipation of slaves. They would not allow a vote upon the proposition, and because of this I retained my vote. I did not want to vote against it, because it made appropriations for the war, and I did not want to vote for it, because the majority refused to agree that no part of the money should be applied to pay for negroes.

I believe I have thus given the general principles which guided my conduct during the last Congress, as your representative. When I came home from Washington this Spring, it was with no expectation or wish to return. I cherished the desire that the remnant of my life might be devoted to quiet and Christian reflections and associations. But I have permitted myself, against much opposition on my part, to be persuaded that it was the wish of the people that I, having been so long in Congress, and being so familiar with the great questions connected with the welfare of the nation, should represent them yet another term in consideration of the time of great trial which is upon us.

In conclusion let me say, that it is our interest to bring this war to a conclusion as soon as possible. My chief objection to the obnoxious measures of the Administration is to, that they exasperate the enemy, and tend to prolong the war; not that the rebels do not deserve the penalties they impose, for they have made themselves richly deserving of them all; but it was to our interest to bring the war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. But, let us fight through it as best we can. The enemy challenges us; he is in our way; he stands before us defying us with all the boldness of the Philistines of old, and especially defying you Kentuckians, and proclaiming his determination to make you his spoil. Will you hesitate what course to pursue? I don't make war upon the South because I hate the South. It is not from any personal feeling against the South, but it is because I condemn their conduct and hate the principles they are endeavoring to carry out. I don't love the South the less, but I love my country more. My hostility is the result of principle, which is the same, morning, noon and evening—in the morning of the year, and at the noon and evening of every year. The mere politician says he is angry with the South; but there is nothing relative in anger; it is passion, and may change any hour or day, and be against you when you think it will be for you.

The nation will get through its difficulties. We have the power and the will to do it, and we shall accomplish it. The great Providence that has made us the standard-bearer of freedom, will not permit our Government to go down and leave the world in gloom. I have faith; "there is a Divinity above that shapes all our ends," and He will shape the destiny of our nation. Its career has only just begun, and Providence does not permit a half-finished work of such momentous proportions to fail and be abandoned; and I trust in God, that we, the people, do not intend it. Our hearts must be filled with the noble determination to maintain the integrity of our Government, while we grow greater and greater, mightier and mightier, richer in civilization, grander in prosperity, until our glory shall cover the whole land.

But you must prepare to fight the rebellion through to the last, no matter whether England or France or any other Power, make common cause with them or not. We must fight them all, if need be; we can whip them all in defence of right. I don't want to extend the boundaries of this war; God knows I do not. I have tried to make peace, as long as peace was consistent with national safety. *Now, I believe, war alone can save us, and war it must be.* England is not our friend in this contest. I care not how softly she may condole with us on the calamities of war. Let me tell you this solemn truth: both England and France want your country divided; both of them are witnesses to you how important it is to you that it shall not be divided. They want it divided in order to weaken you, that by weakening they may conquer you. They want to Europeanize all America. France is trying to do it now in a portion of the continent. But they are a little afraid. There are a million of freemen in arms, and a million more ready to spring to the defence of the nation against a foreign foe. [A voice, with a well known brogue—"And all Ireland is ready, too!" Great and continued applause.] That is true. Let England and France make a hostile movement, and the hearts of our people will be roused. It will no longer be a contest between brethren. The sight of a foreign foe will kindle a fire of patriotism that will rouse the nation to a just sense of its danger; and we will beat off the combined forces as easily as we now hold the rebels in check.

And when our erring brethren shall come back, when this war is over, we will endeavor, as a matter of policy, and for humanity's sake, to treat it as a family feud. We will make reconciliation as far as possible. We will endeavor to forgive and forget on all sides the wounds and disasters that have fallen upon us. And this nation will take a new start. We shall be a wiser people. We shall know what it is to rebel. We will know that it is no holiday frolic; no mere beating of drums and firing of blank cartridges. Our Southern brethren seem to think that there was no more harm in rebellion than in going to church. It was merely a turning to the right or to the left. But they have found out their mistake. They now know what it is to have civil war, and we will have no more rebellions after this one is disposed of. We shall go on in our grand march, prospering and to prosper. I look forward to peace—to a successful termination of this war, which will secure a reliable peace, and as is now the prospect. Whether Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock or not; whether Richmond is taken or not; *whether in defeat or victory, my determination is to stand by and maintain the Government, and do all I can to promote a vigorous prosecution of the war.*

This happy close of the speech was received with most unbounded applause.

THE CASE OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

Judge Leavitt's Decision.

The Cincinnati papers publish Judge LEAVITT'S decision in the Vallandigham *habeas corpus* case.

After a general statement of the case, the Judge remarked that the doctrine was well established, that the writ could not issue of course, but only on sufficient ground shown.

The ground for the application was that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was not in the military or naval service, and was consequently not amenable to the military authority and the constitutional provisions for the protection of liberty were read by counsel, and commented upon at length. "But," says the Judge, "the Court cannot shut its eyes to the grave fact that war exists, involving the most imminent public danger, and threatening the subversion and destruction of the Constitution itself. In my judgment, when the life of the Republic is imperiled, his mistakes in his duty and obligations as a patriot who is not willing to concede to the Constitution such a capacity of adaptation to circumstances as may be necessary to meet a great emergency, and save the nation from helpless ruin.

"Self-preservation is a paramount law, which a nation, as well as an individual, may find it necessary to invoke."

Our fathers, the Judge declares, foreseeing the result of ambitious schemes for aggrandizement, provided for just such an emergency as the present by granting Congress power to raise and support armies, and to create a navy. When they made these grants they were aware of the magnitude of the powers conferred in order to give the clauses effect. The rebellion of 1795 called for the enactment of a law in pursuance of these provisions of the Constitution, and it was enacted. It was under this statute that the President issued his call for volunteers after the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

"It is not to be disguised," he says, "that the country is in imminent danger, and that the crisis demands of every American citizen a hearty support of all proper measures for the restoration of the Union and the return of an honorable peace. * * The President may not be the man of our choice, and his measures not be such as all can fully approve; but these are minor considerations, and excuse no one from the paramount obligation of lending his aid to the salvation of the country. All should remember that no evil is so great as disunion."

And again, "it is clearly no time for any one connected with the judicial department of the Government to allow himself, except from the most stringent obligations of duty, to thwart the execution in his efforts to deliver the country from the dangers which press so heavily upon it." If Gen. BURNSIDE has exceeded his authority, it is the duty of the President to apply the remedy. The President, being Commander-in-Chief of the army, must judge of the military necessity. He is responsible to the country for a violation of his duties, and can be impeached.

The power of the President undoubtedly implies the right to arrest persons who are mischievous and disloyal, thereby endangering the existence of the Government, and the success of the army, and possessing it, he can delegate it to the Commander of a Department.

Martial law is defined to be "the will of the military commander, operating without restraint, save his own judgment, upon the entire social and individual condition of the people." To the objection that no proclamation of martial law had been issued, it need only be said that no such thing is necessary.

After eulogizing the capacity and integrity of Gen. BURNSIDE, the Judge adds: "Artful and designing politicians, disguising their latent treason under hollow pretences of devotion to the Union, were striving to disseminate their pestilential heresies among the masses of the people. The evil was one of alarming magnitude, and threatened seriously to impede the military operations of the Government, and greatly protract the war." It was with this fact before him that Gen. BURNSIDE promptly issued his famous Order No. 38, which had been brought to the notice of the court.

He would not dwell further upon it, and only referred to it because Gen. BURNSIDE, in his manly and patriotic letter to the Court, gave his reason at length for issuing it. In the judgment of the Commanding General it was necessary, and it was not for the Judiciary to reverse it. The legality of the arrest depends upon the extent of the necessity for making it, and that was to be determined by the military commander.

And here, without subjecting myself to the charge of touching upon the domain of political discussion, I may be indulged in the remark that there is too much of the pestilential leaven of disloyalty in the community. There is a class of men in the loyal States who seem to have no just appreciation of the deep criminality of those who are in arms avowedly for the overthrow of the Government, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. They have not, I fear, risen to any right estimate of their duties and obligations, as American citizens, to a Government which has strewn its blessings with a profuse hand.

Then, after characterizing the rebellion as altogether unjustifiable, the Judge proceeded:

"It may be assumed, I trust, that in most of the Northern States reliable and unswerving patriotism is the rule, and disloyalty and treason the exception. But there should be no division of sentiment upon this momentous subject. Men should know, and lay the truth to heart, that there is a course of conduct not involving overt treason, and not, therefore, subject to punishment as such, which, nevertheless, implies moral guilt, and a gross offence against the country. Those who live under the protection and enjoy the blessings of our benignant Government, must learn that they cannot stab its vitals with impunity. If they cherish hatred and hostility to it, and desire its subversion, let them withdraw from its jurisdiction, and seek the fellowship and protection of those with whom they are in sympathy. If they remain with us, while they are not of us, they must be subject to such a course of dealing as the great law of self-preservation prescribes and will enforce. And let them not complain if the stringent doctrine of military necessity should find them to be the legitimate subjects of its action. I have no fears that the recognition of this doctrine will lead to an arbitrary invasion of the personal security or personal liberty of the citizen. It is rare, indeed, that a charge of disloyalty will be made upon insufficient grounds.

But if there should be an occasional mistake, such an occurrence is not to be put in competition with the preservation of the nation, and I confess I am but little moved by the eloquent appeals of those who, while they indignantly denounce violation of personal liberty, look with no horror upon a despotism as unmitigated as the world has ever witnessed. But I cannot pursue this subject further. I am aware there are points made by the learned counsel representing Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, to which I have not adverted. I have had neither time nor strength for a more elaborate consideration of the questions involved in this application.

For the reasons which I have attempted to set forth, I am led clearly to the conclusion that I cannot judicially pronounce the order of Gen. BURNSIDE for the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as a nullity, and must, therefore, hold that no sufficient ground has been exhibited for granting the writ applied for. And I may properly add here, that I am fortified in my conclusion by the fact just brought to my notice, that the Legislature of Ohio, at its late session, has passed two statutes, in which the legality and validity of arrests in the State, under military authority, are distinctly sanctioned. This is a clear indication of the opinion of that body, that the rights and liberties of the people are not put to jeopardy by the exercise of the power in question; and is, moreover, a concession that the present state of the country requires and justifies its exercise. It is a clear intimation that the people of our patriotic State will sanction such a construction of the Constitution as, without a clear violation of the letter, will adapt it to the existing emergency.

There is one other consideration to which I may, perhaps, properly refer, not as a reason for refusing the writ applied for, but for the purpose of saying that if granted there is no probability that it would be available in relieving Mr. VALLANDIGHAM from his present position. It is at least morally certain it would not be obeyed. And I confess I am somewhat reluctant to authorize a process knowing it would not be respected, and that the Court is powerless to enforce obedience; yet, if satisfied there were sufficient grounds for the allowance of the writ, the consideration to which I have adverted, would not be conclusive against it.

For these reasons, the writ is not allowed."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DANGER OF INTRUSTING FIREARMS TO BOYS.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, a boy discharged a loaded swivel in Wythe-avenue, Williamsburgh, the contents of which entered a window and passed through a room in which nine persons were congregated—none of whom, fortunately, were hurt. The ball passed within two inches of the head of a lady seated at the window, who had changed her position just in time to escape it.

SENTENCE OF THE BURGLAR GRANT.—CHARLES H. GRANT, otherwise known as CHARLES H. GORDON, who heretofore pleaded guilty of burglery in the first degree, was arraigned before the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday morning for sentence. He was neatly dressed, and presented the same calm and self-possessed demeanor that he did when previously brought before the Court. The Judge, on passing sentence, reminded him of the numerous burglaries he had committed, and of the power of the Court to send him to State Prison for life, but in consequence of his youth the full term would not be imposed. He was thereupon sentenced to State Prison for *twenty years*. In answer to the usual questions the prisoner stated that he was born in Scotland, was 25 years of age, a civil engineer by profession, and had been in State Prison before, in Louisiana. The fact that he was guilty of perpetrating numerous robberies in New-Orleans previous to his advent in Brooklyn last Winter is proven by documents in possession of Inspector FOLK, received from the Chief of Police of New-Orleans. The account of his transactions in that city fill seventeen pages of foolscap. The extent of his robberies in Brooklyn, as far as traced by the officers, amounted to between $35,000 and $40,000. Twelve indictments were found against him, but he was permitted to plead guilty to one only.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual statement of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society for the past year shows that it now has 793 members and 158 professional subscribers. Five concerts have been given during the past season. The receipts from all sources were $7,813 03; disbursements, $7,440 63, leaving a balance of $372 40 on hand.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, May 20.—Nos. 19, 27, 55.

Reception of the Seventeenth Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT NEW-YORK TROOPS,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1863.

The officers of the volunteer organizations in process of formation in this City, at a meeting held at No. 51 Walker-street, it was

Resolved, That out of compliment to Col. H. S. LANSING, commanding New-York troops, we attend in a body, as a portion of the escort for the Seventeenth regiment New-York volunteers, returning after two years' service, and of which Col. LANSING is Commandant.

Resolved, That we meet at No. 51 Walker-street at 3 o'clock P. M., 20th inst.

Resolved, That all officers of regiments returned from the field be invited to join us at that hour.

Col. L. P. MOTT will take command of the escort so formed.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If any of the passengers of one of the Madison-avenue and Wall-street line of stages who saw the accident which occurred near 5 P. M., of May 1st, to an old lady, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, will be so kind as to call upon C. B. TOMPKINS, at the American Express building, on Hudson-street, or send their address, they will confer a favor upon the undersigned and stage-patronizing portion of the community. C. B. TOMPKINS.

Hon. J. REED, of Erie, Penn., who has been suffering from paralysis for some years, has been restored to health by Dr. SCOTT, of No. 8 Union-square, after fruitless treatment by other physicians.—*Express.*

[Advertisement.]

Two splendid performances, to-day, at Barnum's Museum, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. BOUCICAULT'S great drama, "Pauvrette, or, Under the Snow," at each. This is one of this popular author's very best pieces. It will not be played here longer than this week.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only materials which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark N. H. Gaston, from Barbados.—J. A. Bishop and lady, of New-Haven; Mrs. J. M. L. Scovill, Charles U. C. Burton, Henry Merriman, of Waterbury, Conn.; Rev. F. W. Braithwaite, of Stamford, Conn.; Lieut. C. L. J. Fitzgerald and lady, of British Army.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 39 | Sun sets..... 7 14 | Moon sets... 9 52
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 9 35 | Gov. Island..10 24 | Helt Gate..11 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Mississippi, Baxter, New-Orleans, Bacon & Russell; Australasia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Arago, Gedney, Port Royal.

Steamers S. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs & Co.; Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell.

Ships Lawrence, Johnson, San Francisco, Cornelius Comstock; Anita, Garibaldi, Trioloetti, Gibraltar and Genoa, Bnelier & De Verter; De Barth, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Slomeu & Edge; Villalranca, Anderson, London, F. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Evelyn, Patterson, Key West, Benner & Brown; Aleeta, Gallison, Melbourne, Maitler, Lord & Quereau; Jasper, (Dan.,) Crowell, Matamoras, Bassett & Nickerson.

Brig E. P. Smith, Chadbourn, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners George W. Smith, Mills, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; R. J. De Rosset, Hillman, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; S. R. Hawa, Mason, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Francis, Cornell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Florence Rogers, Rogers, Washington; A. Cooper, Bush, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Varoon, (Br.,) Wright, St. John, N. B., A. Smithere & Co.; Alice J., Thompson, St. Pierre, Mar., Brett, Son & Co.; R. Bullwinkle, French, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Augusta, Gregory, Beverly, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Ocean Bird, Conley, Washington, L. Kenny; Sea Ranger, Steele, Aux Cayes, Wilson & Cammann; Lotta, (Dan.,) Kennedy, Turks Island, J. H. C. Ogilvie; Maryland, Sterling, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Chas. A. Snow, Heath, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Althea, Mosley, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Susan and Mary, Hall, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport George Peabody, Atwell, New-Orleans May 10, via Key West 14th, with passengers and 200 soldiers, 8 U. S. Infantry, (exchanged prisoners from Texas,) and 40 steerage passengers, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Fanny Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Carver, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 5 days N. of Hatteras, with light winds.

Ship Ironsides, Chase, London 31 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. From lat. 45 20 to 42 40, and lon. 46 30 to 46, saw large quantities of field ice and icebergs; was two days in drift ice; saw 4 ships entangled in ice, but could not ascertain who they were.

Bark John Benson, Johnson, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. April 5, on the outward passage, F. Simrist, seaman, fell from the maintop crosstrees on deck, and broke both thighs and breast bone, from which injuries he died on the 14th April.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Parmelee, Barbadoes May 2, via St. Croix 7th, with molasses, etc., to Bisbon & Bro., of New-Haven.

Bark Scio, Hume, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., in ballast to J. O. Baker & Co.

Bark Powhatan, Lunt, Buenos Ayres April 4, with hides, wool, etc., to B. P. & G. D. Lunt. The ship Thos. Kee, of Boston, arr. 3d.

Brig Dairy, (Br., of Sunderland,) Embleton, St. Thomas 14 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Windward, Henry, New-Orleans 14 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig New-York, Cooper, Messina April 2, passed Gibraltar 20th, with Maitler, Lord & Querean. Had light westerly winds most of the passage; been 16 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Elsenbruch, Port-au-Piatte 14 ds., with mahogany, hides, etc., to H. G. Schmidt & Co.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W., and light.

BELOW—4 barks and 3 brigs.

Sailed.

Ships Olivine, J. Foster, Jr., John Bright.

Barks Palermo, Theresa, Chanticleer, Abraham Baker, Mary Edson, Fronschief, Dienstag, M. E. Dyer, Advance, Reindeer, Clarence, White Sea.

Brigs Mary Cohn, Sarah Bernice, Lucy Heywood, Rapid, Eliza, Ocean Traveler, Milo, Ocean Wave, J. H. Kennedy, Cordova, Maggie McNiel, and a large number of schooners.

Miscellaneous.

SANDY HOOK, May 19.—The sloop Anna Maria, Capt. Pierson, with a cargo of oysters, came ashore at this point this morning, at about 2 o'clock. The Captain and one of the crew, while planting a kedge, were drowned by the boat swamping.

Spoken, &c.

Joseph Maxwell—brig, from Key West for Boston, May 17—no lat. or lon. given.

Queen of England—Br. bark, bound W., May 7, lat. 44 29, lon. 53 01.

Clarissa Currier—ship, from Liverpool for Quebec, May 7, lat. 44 29, lon. 53 01.

Clara—Br. brig, hence, for St. Johns, N. F., May 13, lat. 41 15, lon. 66 24.

Fawn—Dutch brig, bound E., May 13, lat. 41 20, lon. 66 40.

Foreign Ports.

at St. Thomas May 2, U. S. steamers Wachuchet and Oneida. The brig W. C. Shaw sld. same day for Ponce, P. R.

At Ponce, P. R., brigs Uranie Coombs, for New-York, tdg.; Resolute, for do. in 2 ds.

At St. Croix May 7, bark Eagle, discg.; schr. Dragon, discg.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy or Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.
Burnett's Cocoaine

PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
27 Central Street, Boston,
And sold everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM;
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3637. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Findings of the Court-Martial in Vallandigham's Case Approved.

Change of the Sentence to Transportation Beyond Our Lines.

The Sentence Already Carried Out by Gen. Burnside.

THE COMING CONSCRIPTION

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

VALLANDIGHAM DISPOSED OF.

The President has approved tha findings of the Court-Martial in VALLANDIGHAM'S case, but has ordered him to be forinwith sent beyond our lines. General satisfaction is expressed at the result, which so happily meets the difficulties of the case—avoiding the possibility of making him a martyr, and yet effectually destroying his power for evil. It is understood that Gen. BURNSIDE has already executed the order.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

We are authorized to say that the stetement in the *Tribune* this morning, that Solicitor WHITING, of the Wer Department, contradicts the report that it has been decided to set aside the three hundred dollar clause in the Conscription Act, is entirely unfounded. No one denies that the Secretary has expressed his determination to so construe the Act, but of the legality of such construction Solicitor WHITING has as yet expressed no opinion whatever. The Provost-Marshal-General is sending out instructions to hasten the enrollment under the Conscription law as much as possible, and, if necessary, to employ more enrolling officers than the regulations recently issued authorized.

FOREIGN LOANS.

It is authoritatively stated that Secretary CHASE will accept no loans from foreign capitalists, except on the same terms on which the loans are now open to our own citizens.

MORE CAVALRY.

Arrangements are being made to enlarge our effective cavalry forces. A prominent official stated yesterday that within six months there would be a hundred thousand more cavalry in the field. It is doubtless intended to make up this number largely by mounting the negro recruits. Infantry are now being mounted in Western Virginia to increase Gen. AVERILL'S new guerilla-fighting command.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

The smount of subscriptions to the five-twenty loan is now stated at over one hundred millions.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General Orders No. 138 from the War Department directs that officers applying for appointments in the Ordnance Department of the army shall be examined with reference to their mental, moral and physical fitness; their proficiency in the various branches of education; their age, present state of healthfulness, soundness, vision and hearing, freedom from organic disease, and capacity for hearing fatigue and exposure; their habits, past and present, with full and distinct evidence of loyalty to the United States, trustworthiness, &c.

THE CASE OF COL. D'UTASSY.

Col. D'UTASSY read an elaborate defence before the Court-martial in his case to-day, including in it letters from his commanding Generals recommending him to favorable consideration for good conduct, testimonials of character from authorities in Hungary, &c. The Court then went into secret session to make up their verdict.

THE DISCHARGE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

General Orders No. 137 from tha War Department suspends the powers of Medical Inspectors in the army to discharge soldiers for disability, until their duties in this respect are defined by regulations to be published hereafter.

WHO STORMED MARYE'S HEIGHTS?

The question, Who stormed Marye's Heights, at Fredericksburgh? is at last settled. The credit of first reaching the enemy's guns belongs to the Light brigade; the skirmishers of the Fifth Wisconsin regiment, Col. ALLEN, being the first to scale the famous stone wall, ascend the hill and enter the rebel works. Lieut. BOWEN, commanding the left section of the first company of the Washington artillery, surrendered in person to Col. ALLEN. The colors of the Sixth Maine were the first to be planted on the enemy's works. Other and just as brave regiments were there, but the Fifth Wisconsin's skirmishers were there first. There were 23 killed and 76 wounded, out of 225 men in their skirmish line, and Col. ALLEN and Major WHEELER led the line.

THE ELEVENTH CORPS.

Gen. WRIGHT is said to have been ordered to the command of a brigade or division in the Eleventh corps, Army of the Potomac, and Gen. MCLEAN, of the same corps, ordered to report to Gen. BURNSIDE.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Government has caused to be made out a list of rebel sympathizers in the District. They number eight hundred and fifty. Upon the first overt act they will be sent beyond the lines.

GONE TO THE ARMY.

Secretary CHASE, accompanied by Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, left this evening for the Army of the Potomac.

FROM THE ARMY.

Gens. HOWARD and NEWTON are in the city.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

NO LOAN IN EUROPE.

There is authority for saying that all the statements that Hon. R. J. WALKER has power from the Treasury Department to negotiate a loan in Europe, are without foundation, as are also all reports that any other persons have been sent abroad by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury of questions arising upon appeals by importers from decisions of Collectors, relating to the proper classification under the tariff of July, 1862:

The duty of 20 per centum on certain hatters' fur was properly assessed as waste fur.

In a case of second-hand gunny bags, used as envelopes for transportation of linseed, and in that service became worn, torn, stained and in many cases entirely useless, excepting to be made into other bags, it was decided that the additional duty of ten per centum attaches in all cases where goods, wares and merchandise of the growth or product of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope are imported from places this side of it, unless their character, quality and condition be entirely changed by manufacture or otherwise. The former distinctiveness of the article in question, namely, gunny bags is not merged in its new condition, but on the contrary is as fully preserved as was possible in any change.

Cotton shirts not wove or made on frames were properly subjected to a duty of five per centum ad valorem.

China clay, five dollars a ton.

Cotton seed, thirty per centum.

Ginger root, five cents per pound.

Mohair coating or cloaking, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

GEN. CRAWFORD.

Brig.-Gen. CRAWFORD has been relieved by an order of the War Department from the Military Commission, and assigned to duty under Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, for the command of the division known as the Pennsylvania Reserves. Gen. SAYMOUR takes the place of Gen. CRAWFORD in the commission. The assignment was made at the request of the Governor of Pennsylvania, in consideration of Gen. CRAWFORD'S former efficient services and fine soldierly qualities. He was with ANDERSON during the bombardment of Sumter; with BANKS in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Cedar Mountain, and while commanding the First division, after MANSFIELD fell, was severely wounded at Antietam.

THE PROPERTY OF CORCORAN, THE BANKER.

The United States Attorney for the District of Columbia denies the truth of the published statements that measures are in progress for the seizure, under the Confiscation act, of the real and personal estate of CORCORAN, the banker. There is now no evidence in his possession to warrant such a proceeding.

NAVAL.

Acting Engineers GEORGE A. PATTERSON, of the steamer *Sumter*, and C. A. HODGDON, of the steamer *Savannah*, have been dismissed from the navy as deserters.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. L. E. GUNN, Deputy Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, has been appointed Collector of Customs for Puget Sound District, Washington Territory, *vice* VICTOR SMITH, removed.

GOODSILL BUCKINGHAM was to-day appointed Acting Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

VALLANDIGHAM.

His Transfer to a Gunboat on the Ohio River.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 20.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 20.

Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was last evening placed on board a gunboat, which is now anchored off the levee. His transfer to the boat was very quietly done, and attracted no crowd. Those who saw him say that he looked sober, sad and much broken down. He certainly goes to Fort Warren, but by what route is not exactly known.

THE SENTENCE OF VALLANDIGHAM.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 68.—I. At a Military Commission, which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th day of May, 1863, pursuant to Special Order No. 135, of April 21, 1863, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Brig.-Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER, United States Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on the following charge and specification of charge, to wit:

Charge—Publicly expressing, in violation of General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of Ohio, sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

Specification—In this, that the said CLEMENT C. VALLANDIGHAM, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments in words or in effect as follows: Declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war; a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union; a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism; a war for the freedom of the blacks, and the enslavement of the whites;" stating that "if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburgh by LINCOLN and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority; charging that "the Government of the United States was anout to appoint Military Marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges;" "characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of Ohio, as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority;" inviting his hearers to resist the same, by saying "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better;" declaring that he was, "as all times and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeet the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting that "he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and oppressive than ever existed before." All of which opinions and sentiments, he well knew, did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government, sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

To which charges and specifications, the prisoner refusing to plead either "Guilty" or "Not guilty," the Commission directed the Judge-Advocate to enter on the records the plea of "Nul guilty."

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The Commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced and the statement of the accused, find the accused, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, a citizen of the State of Ohio, as follows:

Of the specification, (except the words, "That propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the last battle of Fredericksburgh by LINCOLN and his minions," meaning, thereby, the President of the United States and those under him in authority, and the words asserting that "he firmly believed, as he asserted six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before;") "Guilty."

And as to these words, "Not Guilty,"

Of the charge, "Guilty."

And the Commission do therefore sentence him, the said CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, a citizen of the State of Ohio, to be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the Commanding Officer of this Department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war.

II. The proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed, and it is directed that the place of confinement of the prisoner, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, in accordance with said sentence, be Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNION LEAGUE IN ALBANY.

A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at the Capitol.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 20.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Capitol to-night, to organize a Loyal Union League. THOMAS W. OLCOTT presided, assisted by 100 Vice-Presidents. Judge HURLBUT reported the resolutions, which were adopted, setting forth that the country deserves the unconditional support of all loyal men, and the Administration must be sustained; that while friendly advice, criticism and censure should be tolerated, all demonstrations of a hostile or disloyal character should be repressed by all practical means; that the meeting looks with disgust upon all the apologists of traitors; they compliment the returned volunteers and those in the field; express gratification at the cheering news from the Southwest; condemn the unmistakable signs of friendliness to the rebel cause apparent in various sections of the country, and call upon all loyalists to unite in support of the Government, and close with recommending the organization of Union Leagues.

On motion the League was then formed. GEORGE DOWNING was made President, and thirty delegates were appointed to attend the Convention at Utica next Wednesday. Eloquent speeches were made by D. S. Dickinson, Martin J. Townsend, Gen. Nye and Col. A. S. Diven.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Grant Reported to Have Evacuated Jackson.

No Later News Received by the Government.

Destruction of the Warrenton Batteries by the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 20.

We have intelligence here that Gen. GRANT, after destroying the State House and rebel stores in Jackson, Miss., evacuated the place. We have no particulars later than Gen. GRANT'S own dispatches given.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

Up to a late hour this evening the War Department had received no further intelligence from Gen. GRANT'S army. News, however, is expected to-morrow.

LATE NEWS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 20.

The steamer *Continental*, from below, brings news that the rebels evacuated Warrenton, after destroying the batteries.

The gunboat *Cricket*, from Young's Point, with Government dispatches from Admiral PORTER, has arrived. Several iron-clads were stationed at various points in Red River. The rebels have a raft above Alexandria for the purpose of protecting their cotton boats, several of which are reported above.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. PETTUS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Miss., May 5, 1863.

To the People of Mississippi:

Recent events, familiar to you all, impel me, as your Chief Magistrate, to appeal to your patriotism for united effort in expelling our enemies from the soil of Mississippi. It can and must be done. Let no man capable of bearing arms withhold from his State his services in repelling the invasion. Duty, interest, our common safety, demand every sacrifice necessary for the protection of our homes, our honor, liberty itself.

The exalted position, won in her name upon every battle-field where Mississippi's sons have unfurled her proud banner, and hurled defiance in the face of overwhelming numbers, forbids that her honor, the chivalry of her people, the glory of her daring deeds on foreign fields, should be tarnished, and her streaming battle-flag dragged to the dust by barbarian hordes on her own soil.

Awake, then, arouse, Mississippians, young and old, from your fertile plains, your beautiful towns and cities, your once quiet and happy, but now deserted homes, come and join your brothers in arms, your sons and neighbors, who are now baring their bosoms to the storm of battle at your very doors, and in defence of all you hold dear.

Meet in every county with your arms; organize companies of not less than twenty, (under the late act of Congress,) forward your muster rolls to this office, and you will be received into the service, with all the protection and rights belonging to other soldiers in the field.

Ammunition will be furnished you, and every aid in my power extended to you for your security and efficiency.

Fathers, brothers, Mississippians—while your sons and kindred are bravely fighting your battles on other fields, and shedding new lustre on your name, the burning disgrace of successful invasion of their homes, of insult and injury to their wives, mothers and sisters, of rapine and ruin, with God's help and by your assistance, shall never be written while a Mississippian lives to feel in his proud heart the scorching degradation.

Every moment's inaction and delay but strengthens your enemy and weakens your brethren in arms. Let every man, then, make it his business, leaving all else aside, to assist in organizing as many companies as can be raised in each county, and report immediately to this office for orders. By this course you will enable our arms in a short time to repel the invaders, secure the safety of your homes, and shed imperishable honor on your cause. You will not be without assistance. Let no man forego the proud distinction of being one of his country's defenders, or hereafter wear the disgraceful badge of the dastardly traitor who refused to defend his home and his country.

JOHN J. PETTUS,
Governor of Mississippi.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Movements of the Rebel Forces—Troops Thought to be Going to Jackson, Miss., or to Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 20.

A rumor is prevalent at Murfreesboro that Gen. BRAGG is cautiously withdrawing a portion of his troops from our front, and sending them to Jackson, Miss.

From Shelbyville it is reported that three brigades had left there, and were afterward seen at Chattanooga. It is possible they went to Knoxville rather than Jackson.

All is quiet at Murfreesboro.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Raids into Alabama and Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 20.

Col. HATCH made a raid from Corinth, last Wednesday, into Alabama, bringing back 400 prisoners, and 600 horses. He encountered CHALMERS near Tallahatchie, but escaped unharmed.

The same day Maj. BURKE, with 200 men, made a dash from Germantown, within a few miles of Holly Springs, had a skirmish with the rebel FAULKNER, in which he lost five killed and eleven wounded. The rebel loss must have been much larger. We took a few prisoners and lost none.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Swiss Gen. Fogliardi—A Presentation—The Newspapers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Monday, May 18, 1863.

I must relate a serious joke which accidentally befell the accomplished Swiss General, FOGLIARDI, at the late battle of Chancellorsville. Accustomed to the broad, open and clear European battle-fields, where whole army corps can charge in battle line without impediments, and where the surging squadrons of cavalry are the sweeping concomitants of every army, he could not exactly see how a great battle could be fought in that tangled, impenetrable wilderness, and remarked to a Staff officer, noted for the force and brevity of his expressions, as well as his great personal bravery: "Zis is not a battle—zis is a grand skirmish!" "*A skirmish!*" reiterated the Staff officer, "I'd have you understand, Sir, that two or three skirmishes like this *would wipe the whole Swiss nation off the face of the earth, Sir!*" and he rode down the line into the bullets, with as much *sang froid* as though eating his breakfast.

Headquarters was the scene of a happy occasion on Friday night—the presentation of an elegant sword to Col. CLARK, Chief Commissary Army of the Potomac. The gift came from a large number of the Commissaries of the army, who joined in thus testifying their appreciation of an exceedingly faithful and competent officer. Capt. VOGLE, of the Second division, Second Army corps, made tha presentation speech, and Col. CLARK replied in few but well-chosen words. A large number of officers were present, including Gens. HOOKER and BUTTERFIELD, Gen. WARREN, Gen. GRAHAM and his accomplished wife, together with Senators WADE and CHANDLER.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD denies the "soft impeachment" made by one of THE TIMES staff, to wit, that he sent copies of THE TIMES to the rebel Gen. BARKSDALE, with his compliments. The statement was the result of misinformation.

Reports are circulating that the New-York papers have been suppressed in the Army of the Potomac. This is entirely false. If they have not been received for the past two weeks, it is because of the lack of enterprise of the news dealers, who, though making fortunes out of the army, refuse to risk a single cent which they are not certain of replacing from the pockets of the soldiers. The way has been, and will continue to be, open for all the papers, even at the outrageous price of ten cents per copy.

It has not been my practice to speak of individual regiments, save for very meritorious conduct on the battle-field, but I feel justified in doing so in this one instance. The Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. BARTRAM, commanding, left for home today, its term of service being over. Intimate association with this regiment during the past year qualifies me to say that its remarkable efficiency and uniform good behavior and high discipline place it in the front rank of regimental organizations. It has been always reliable, always healthy, and always ready for duty of any kind, without murmuring. The Quartermaster's Department, as administered by Quartermaster HAWES, has always been exceedingly prompt and complete, the last evidence being the departure of the regiment from this station this morning, at 8 o'clock, and the perfecting of arrangements which will land it in New-York at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. The people of New-York will honor themselves by honoring this noble band.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Brig.-Gen. Birney's Corps.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Some time since, Gen. BIRNEY gave notice to his command that he should present each one of the non-commissioned officers who might distinguish themselves upon the field of battle with a medal. The recent engagements have given him an opportunity to fulfill his promise, and a long list of those who have shown themselves worthy of having their names placed upon the roll of honor is published. Each medal will be accompanied by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, May 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. —.—The Brigadier-General Commanding division congratulates it on its achievements of the 2d and 3d of May.

The division pierced the centre of the enemy's column, captured over seven hundred prisoners; then, retreating, breaking through the enemy, who closed in its rear, executed successfully the order of the Major-General commanding the army to attack the enemy at midnight.

Then, receiving the enemy's attack at daylight, held their hordes in check and at bay, until allowed to withdraw and hold a position of honor given to it, in the front of the new line.

The division has added to the reputation gained at Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern, Manassas, Chantilly, Fredericksburgh, and can now add to those names "The Cedars" and Chancellorsville.

With unabated confidence in tha gallant General commanding the corps and the army, the division awaits with impatience the order to again meet the enemy of our country.

Our rejoicing is mingled with regret for the slain and wounded, but the recollection of their bravery and martyrdom will be fresh with us evermore, and incite us to still greater efforts.

The Brigadier-General Commanding division announces the following meritorious and distinguished non-commissioned officers and privates, selected as recipients of the "Kearney Cross," the division decoration.

Many deserving soldiers may have escaped the notice of their commanding officers, but in the selection after the battle, they will doubtless receive the distinction.

This "Cross" is in honor of our old leader, and the wearer of it will always remember his high standard of a true and brave soldier, and will never disgrace it.

By order, D. B. BIRNEY,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding First division, Third corps.

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Qt. M. St. J. B. Shepard.	Anthony Smith, Co. E.
Sergt. D. Meskill, Pioneer.	Sergt. M. Cuddiby, Co. F.
Sergt. S. B. Wilson, Co. A.	Corp. M. Duffy, Co. F.
Sergt. J. O'Connell, Co. A.	Patrick Gillespie, Co. F.
Sergt. Donoven, Co. A.	Sergt. Hugh Murphy, Co. G.
Corp. L. Cahill, Co. A.	Sergt. J. Broderick, Co. G.
Sergt. T. Feeheney, Co. B.	Sergt. J. McManus, Co. G.
Sergt. John Doherty, Co. B.	Patrick Stadpole, Co. G.
Corp. Pat. Sheehan, Co. B.	Sergt. H. E. Wentworth, H.
Walter J. Gladsove, Co. B.	Corp. C. Snyder, Co. H.
Sergt. John Collins, Co. C.	John D. Lyons, Co. H.
Sergt. Dan. J. Kelley, Co. C.	Jacob Albright, Co. H.
Sergt. J. F. Morton, Co. C.	Sergt. C. C. Foster, Co. I.
Sergt. Peter Mnran, Co. C.	Sergt. J. Anderson, Co. I.
Sergt. Chas. Foley, Co. D.	Sergt. Chas. Lattio, Co. I.
Corp. Owen Gormsn, Co. D.	Sergt. J. C. Schultz, Co. I.
Corp. J. Cosgrove, Co. D.	Sergt. J. McCarthy, Co. K.
Cornelius Driscoll, Co. D.	Sergt. T. Spillan, Co. K.
Sergt. Pat. Cooney, Co. E.	Sergt. T. Murray, Co. K.
Corp. Jas. Reddy, Co. E.	Corp. John Malden, Co. K.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Sergt. W. Garvie, Co. A.	Sergt. C. F. Morgan, Co. F.
Sergt. Henry Quioo, Co. A.	Sergt. Wm. Morris, Co. F.
Corp. Geo. Traver, Co. A.	Sergt. Jos. Meyan, Co. G.
Sergt. R. Hopper, Co. B.	Lewis Fredolph, Co. G.
Hobart G. Ackler, Co. B.	Sergt. Robt. Moll, Co. H.
Sergt. F. Miladolpsky, Co. C.	Jacob Geip, Co. H.
Sergt. Jacob Schaider, Co. C.	John Bronohart, Co. H.
Henry Lahte, Co. C.	Sergt. J. Kavanagh, Co. I.
Sergt. John Brothers, Co. D.	Corp. Jno. O'Coughlin, Co. I.
Sergt. Chas Stone, Co. D.	John Meister, Co. I.
Sergt. G. Garlog, Co. C.	Sergt. W. Gormond, Co. K.
Sergt. D. McCarthy, Co. E.	Sergt. Hugh W. Burns,
Corp. Jos. Walsh, Co. E.	Co. K.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK.

Sergt.-Maj. J. D. Bennett.	Sergt. And. Hollywood, Co. F.
Sergt. Thos. Walton, Co. A.	Sergt. T. Crawford, Co. F.
Corp. Gustavus Vass, Co. A.	Sergt. Anl. Collins, Co. F.
Job Sherman, Co. A.	Sergt. P. M. Harden, Co. G.
Sergt. Henry K. Brown, Co. B.	Corp. G. W. Chambarlin, Co. G.
Color-Sergt. A. S. Wadleigh, Co. B.	Sergt. Thomas Brasiln, Co. H.
Sergt. Alleo Smith, Co. C.	Sergt. James Sbuter, Co. H.
Sergt. J. Miller, Co. C.	W. Gilbert, Co. H.
Corp. D. H. Mayor, Co. C.	Sergt. W. Moyoe, Co. I.
Sergt. Wash Peel, Co. D.	Isaac Garrison, Co. I.
Edw. Clifford, Co. D.	Patrick Farrill, Co. I.
Sergt. E. J. Sweet, Co. E.	Sergt. W. Edwards, Co. K.
	Sergt. John Curtin, Co. K.

Union League Convention.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, May 20.

Hon. R. P. SPAULDING presided at the Union League Convention to-day. It was addressed by Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, DAVID PAUL BROWN, J. M. ASHLEY, JOHN HUTCHINS, JAMES LANE, and many others. Resolutions to support the Administration were unanimously adopted. The attendance was large.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 19.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* sailed for Newbern this afternoon. Among her passengers are Brig.-Gen. BRIGGS and lady.

The expedition sent from Suffolk under command of Col. FOSTER, has succeeded in its mission, and the damage done to the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad has been repaired. Our casualties in the skirmishes of the last two or three days are insignificant.

GEN. MILROY'S COMMAND.

A Spirited and Successful Skirmish.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, May. 19.

To Maj.-Gen. Schenck:

My cavalry had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry to-day, six miles from here. We killed six and captured seven, including a Captain and a Lieutenant. No casualties on our side. My cavalry is still in pursuit. R. H. MILROY, Major-General.

Murder at Factory Point, Vt.

FACTORY POINT, Vt., Wednesday, May 20.

SAMUEL WILSON, a young man, son of GILMAN WILSON, was stabbed through the heart and in other places to-day. His supposed murderer is under arrest. His name is DAVENPORT. They were both residents of Factory Point.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

A Daring Reconnoissance from Helena Toward Little Rock.

The Capture of Fort de Russy and Alexandria.

Official Dispatch from Admiral Porter.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 20.

Col. CLAYTON, of the Fifth Kansas cavalry, with his own regiment and detachments of three others, made a reconnissance, a few days since, from Helena toward Little Rock, destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, several buildings containing commissary stores, a number of grist mills near Cotton Plant. After sending his infantry back, he encountered two rebel brigades, under CARTER, had a severe skirmish, and escaped by swimming the Larysville River, with a loss of two killed and 11 wounded. The rebel loss was 55 killed and a large number wounded.

Gen. PRICE is said to have left Little Rock on the 11th in the direction of Wittsburgh.

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

FLAG-SHIP GENERAL PRICE, BELOW WARRENTON, May 14, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off the mouth of the Red River, on the morning of the 4th instant, and on the 5th took possession of Fort de Russy, about eight miles from the mouth.

On the evening of the 6th, I took possession of Alexandria without resistance.

Gen. BANKS arrived in Alexandria on tha evening of the 7th, and I turned the city over to him.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

Continued Arrival of Prizes—About Forty in the Harbor—Delightful Weather—Coal for the Navy—Another Change in the Garrison—The Burning of the Sloop-of-War Preble at Pensacola, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, May 14, 1863.

The Eastern and Western Gulf Squadrons continue to send in prizes to this port, the last ones being two schooners with cargoes, from Havana, which were condemned and sold here about three weeks since, and after loading at Havana, have already found the blockade too vigilant for them and were again captured—one by the *Kennebec*, off Mobile, the other by the *Kanawha*, off Pensacola. There are now about 40 prize vessels here, the cargoes of some of which will be sent on to New-York at once. The ship *S. R. Mallory* is under charter for that purpose and is about to commence loading with cotton. The English rebel prize steamer *Dolphin* was overhauled a few days since and her cargo examined by order of the Court with a view to obtain further evidence, and deen in snug concealment under the coal, were found numerous boxes, manifested as hardware, and containing 1,000 Enfield rifles and 4,000 cutlasses, which British enterprise and philanthropy would place in rebel hands to destroy our country.

The old frigate *St. Laurence* has sailed for New-York, and Admiral BAILEY'S flag now flies over the steamer *Magnolia*.

The weather is remarkably and delightfully cool, with occasional showers; and our island is so completely healthy, that strangers find some difficulty in realizing that we should ever have contagious diseases, and from which we hope to be spared this year.

Immense supplies of coal are being landed here for our navy, and there are now no less than thirteen cargoes afloat in the harbor, and seven discharging at the wharves. The new Naval Coal Depot is in complete readiness, and yet I was told this morning by our vigilant and enterprising Naval Agent that he is utterly unable to fill it with coal, from lack of wharf room alongside of the track leading into it. There is only room for two small vessels or one large one, and this is almost constantly required by navel vessels receiving coal or stores. There should be at least one thousand feet of wharf front completed here with the least amount of delay for naval use. The small naval wharf is now quite obstructed, from an accident to the derrick, caused a few days since in attempting to raise and land from a steamer a heavy gun, when the column crushed, and everything came down with a rush. The Government interests call loudly for more extended wharf and yard accommodations here, which they will be utterly unable to do without much longer; and as there is an extensive water front now owned by the Government, arrangements should be made at once to occupy it for naval purposes.

Another change in the garrison of the island has taken place in the removal of the Nineteth regiment of New-YORK Volunteers, Col. JOS. S. MORGAN, to New-Orleans, by the steamer *St. Marys*, on the 6th inst. This post and Fort Jefferson are now garrisoned by the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. GOODE, under command of Brig.-Gen. D. P. WOODBURY, whose recent arrival here was announced in a former letter. The chief and perhaps only embarrassment in his command will continue for a while longer, at least, to grow out of the idea or prejudice that a negro has no claim to freedom, and being free has no right to be a negro. Some of these people have recently been attacked at night in their homes by disorderly men and badly maltreated. The care taken to prevent identity of course enables these rioters to escape punishment. The contrabands and other negroes here are proving themselves to be industrious and law-abiding, and as many of their brothers and sons are in our army they are clearly entitled to the fullest protection.

We have here constantly a large supply of blockade-runners, who, having formerly been set at liberty after their testimony has been taken, are many of them turning up here the second or third time in that capacity. The Provost-Marshal informs me that a different policy will be pursued, and that American citizens who can find no better employment, and are brought in here thus captured, will be introduced inside of the fort indefinitely. This will at least aid them in keeping their oath.

The army transport-steamer *George Peabody* arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, having on board a number of the Texan troops who were so basely surrendered to the rebels by that old traitor, Gen. TWIGGS, at the commencement of the war. These brave fellows have endured the greatest hardships during a long imprisonment of twenty-three months, and resisting all attempts to bribe or seduce them from their allegiance to the flag they love, have finally by exchange been restored to their liberty, and what they prize quite as much, their opportunity to take their part in the great struggle that is to result in placing our country before the world in its true place as the bulwark of liberty, freedom and intelligence.

A salute will be fired from Fort Taylor this evening in honor of these Texan heroes, as the steamer passes conveying them to their homes.

The Captain of the brig *American Union*, just arrived from Pensacola, reports that a vessel was seen ashore about six miles west of that place by the crew of Pilot schooner *Farragut* of Pensacola, and as the masts were gone they supposed her to be a wreck, and hastened to her assistance. Upon reaching her they found a portion of the cargo still on board, consisting of provisions, pig lead, wine, &c., and were at once fired upon by some rebels, until now concealed behind the sand hills, and two of the men instantly killed. The other took to their small skiff boat, and swimming with it between himself and the rebels, reached the Pilot-boat, and returned reporting the facts to Col. HOLBROOK, of the Seventh Vermont regiment, then in command, who immediately sent the steamer *Rosalie* to the scene, when the rebels fired the schooner, which was entirely consumed. After shelling the rebels the steamer's forces were landed and destroyed a part of the cargo found stored upon the shore.

Also, that on the 28th of April, as the Captain of the hold was drawing some burning fluid, and having a light in his hand, the fluid accidentally took fire, and despite all efforts, the old sloop-of-war *Preble* was in two hours consummed to the water's edge in the harbor of Pensacola, and ten men were lost in her. Finally, that his brig, the *American Union*, was struck by lightning on the 29th of April, which descending his foremast, doing very little damage to it, entered the forecastle and killed one of his crew almost instantaneously. The *American Union* has cleared for Philadelphia. F.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Capture of the British Schooner Emma on the Florida Coast—List of Steamers Sailing Out of Nassau—The Number Recently Captured—The Business Growing Unprofitable.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

The United States bark *Roebuck* captured on the 2nd inst., while attempting to run the blockade at St. Andrews Bay, Fla., the British schooner *Emma Amelia*, of eighty-five tons, loaded with wine, flour, &c.

A letter from Nassau, dated May 2, states that since the 11th of March the following steamers have made, or attempted to make, voyages to the blockaded ports: *Wave Queen, Granite City, Stonewall Jackson, Victory, Flora, Havelock, Emma, Ruby, Hero, St. Johns, Margaret, Jesse, Mina, Eagle, Calypso, Nicholas I., Duoro, Antonico, Giraffe, Thistle, Gertrude, Georgiano, Britannia, Pet, Ella, Annie, Charleston, Dolphin*, and others—26 in all.

Of these the following have been captured: *Granite City, St. Johns, Nicholas I., Gertrude, Thistle, Duoro, Dolphin.*

The *Wave Queen, Stonewall Jackson* and *Georgiana* were driven ashore, and the *Mina* has been long absent, and is supposed to have been lost at sea, thus disposing of the eleven. The names of these vessels are often changed, which conveys the impression that the number engaged in the trade is larger than it really is—thus the *Stonewall Jackson* was the *Leopard*; the *Victory* was the *Wayne*, and before that the *Annie Childs*; the *Thistle* was called the *Cherokee*, &c.; while the *Havelock* is now called the *Beauregard*.

The same letter states that blockade running is not so active as formerly, the price of freights having become greatly enhanced within the last two months.

The National Banking Law—Opinion of the New Comptroller.

The following letter was intended to be private, but it is so clear in its expositions of the new National Banking law that we take pleasure in laying it before the public:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, May 11, 1863.

DEAR SIR: From what you may recollect of the opinions I have heretofore expressed to you upon the subject of the currency, you may be surprised at my acceptance of the office of "Comptroller" under the National Banking law enacted by Congress at their last session. I therefore consider it proper to state to you briefly the reasons that prompted me to do so. A careful examination of the law referred to—made before I had the slightest idea of having any agency in putting it into practical operation—satisfied me that it created a system of banking which would gradually supersede, and, as far as circulation is regarded, ought to supersede, the existing corporate banking institutions of the United States; for the following, among other reasons:

1. By this law the faith and resources of the nation are pledged for the redemption of the national currency. The notes to be furnished to the associations organized under it are made receivable for all public dues, except for duties on imports; and in case of the failure of any of the associations to redeem the notes that are to be supplied to them, the Government is bound promptly to redeem them at the national treasury: so that the redemption of this national currency is not only made certain, but not a dollar of it can ever be even temporarily depreciated in value. For the first time the Government has undertaken judiciously to "regulate the currency," and to do its duty to the people, who have been virtually compelled, by national and State legislation, to regard and to use bank notes as money. By this law the Government becomes responsible for the character and the redemption of the currency of which it authorizes the issue.

2. The fact that the National currency is to be received for all public dues except duties upon imports, and is secured by the Government itself, will give to it a uniformity of value throughout the country which the notes of State institutions can never possess, and cause it to take the place of the circulation of the thousands of local banks which are now in existence, whose issues, even if there is an available security behind them, (which the people have so frequently learned, to their sorrow, is not always the fact,) can have no certain and reliable credit, except in limited localities. The national system of banking has been devised with a wisdom that reflects the highest credit upon its author, to furnish to the people of the United States a national bank-note circulation without the agency of a national bank. It is not to be a mammoth corporation; with power to increase and diminish its discounts and circulation at the will of its managers, thus enabling a Board of Directors to control, to a large extent, the business and politics of the country. It can have

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES OF THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN, WITH REMARKS ON THEORIES OF THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES, BY VARIATION. By Sir CHARLES LYELL, F. R. S., author of "Principles" and "Elements of Geology," &c. Woodcuts, 8vo. Philadelphia. GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Few scientific works have been looked for in late years so eagerly as the present, and we owe to the enterprise of Mr. CHILDS its appearance, at this early date, in an outward form and shape in no ways inferior to the original London edition: a wise proceeding, undoubtedly; for the book is destined not only to be promptly read, but to be carefully preserved; and our community has long ago reached that point where a good price is willingly paid for a good article, though some publishers seem as yet unaware of the fact. We rejoice to say that the rapid sale of the impression justifies Mr. CHILDS' estimate of the public taste and liberality.

Of all living men of science there is, perhaps, no one whose judgment commands more respect than Sir C. LYELL. The combative spirit that brings heat and acrimony into the discussion of purely theoretic questions—too prevalent among philosophers—has never been shared by him. Though, during the thirty years that have elapsed since the appearance of his first work, *Principles of Geology*, (1832,) the knowledge of the earth's surface has progressed so much that the science of geology has been almost recreated. Sir C. LYELL has shown no dogmatism—no clinging to old opinions because he had formerly announced them. The eminently judicial structure of his mind has been exercised in weighing the truth and importence of alleged new discoveries, and assigning them their place among the materials amassed for working out the great objects of the study, so that the successive editions of his books reflect the actual existing state of a science more perfectly, perhaps, than any manuals that have ever appeared. At the same time, the keynote struck in the very title page of his first book, "Principles of Geology, being an attempt to explain the former changes of the Earth's surface, *by reference to causes now in operation*," has, by its beautiful simplicity, banished forever the catastrophes and cataclysms formerly relied on for the solution of all difficulties, and shown how much may be effected by patient and intelligent observation of natural phenomena toward elucidating its conditions. All the characteristics of Sir C. LYELL are fully displayed in his inquiry into *The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man*. He frankly admits that the question of the antiquity of the human race was, during the last half century, frequently brought to the attention of geologists by the occurrence in various parts of Europe of the bones of man, or the works of his hands, in cave breccias and stalactites, requiring in explanation the admission of an earlier date than that commonly received. The reluctance naturally felt to allow the validity of such evidence, was shared by himself. Facts, however, were brought to light during the systematic investigation of the Brixham Cave, near Torquay, in Devonshire, "which prepared the way for a general admission that skepticism, in regard to the bearing of cave evidence in favor of the antiquity of man, had previously been pushed to an extreme."

So guardedly even yet does LYELL, like a true man of science, speak on a subject which shallower theorists have settled over and over again to their own satisfaction, though the three last years have been chiefly occupied by his travels to, and personal investigations of, the sites where evidence on the question is to be found. The purpose of the whole book, indeed, is rather to afford the reader the means of judging, by a faithful record of investigations and their results. Though there is no room to doubt the conclusions arrived at by the author, they are nowhere insisted on, and some, perhaps, may be disappointed that the summing up a body of evidence so extensive and important, should not at once settle all disputed points beyond the reach of appeal. Those who may feel thus, overlook the peculiar merit of the book, arising from the author's ever present conciousness of the imperfection of the geological record, and our really slight acquaintance with it, liable to correction both as to facts and inferences, at any moment, from the progressive nature of the study.

Sir C. LYELL first examines the evidences of man's existence during what is geologically called the Recent Period, or that in which the shells and fossil mammalia are of living species. This division of time extends to the verge of History, and embraces what Northern antiquaries have designated, from the materials used for weapons and implements, the ages of "stone," and "bronze." The human interest of this portion, from the light it throws on the early condition of our European ancestors, is very great, the wonderful discovery of an unknown people and their civilization, arising from the examination of the remains of the Swiss lake villages, built, no doubt for security, on platforms raised on piles in the shallow waters, which have faithfully guarded the relics of their inhabitants, reads like a romance. In Sir C. LYELL'S opinion, these traces of the European man in the recent period, may be cotemporary with the oldest remains of Egyptian civilization, for, geologically speaking, the Valley of the Nile is an extremely modern country, all the bones and fossils found in excavations there belonging to living species. To this particular period also are assigned the ancient mounds of Ohio and the Mississippi valley, from the same evidence of the shells, &c., found in connection with them.

The next division takes us into a purely geological era, called the Pleistocene or Post-pliocene period, from the gradual admixture of extinct species among the strata included in it. In the ancient alluvium or deposits of drift in the valleys and river basins of the Seine, Oise, Thames and other European rivers belonging to this epoch, have been found in thousands the flint Celts, or implements, (knives, chisels, axes, &c.,) in immediate juxtaposition with the bones of extinct species of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus and other types now without a representative. No human bones have been found with these *as yet*, "though now that curiosity has been so much excited on this subject, some human remains will be detected in the older alluvium of European valleys, I confidently expect," says Sir C. LYELL, who also gives very curious and interesting reasons to account for their absence. It is in the cave deposits that this missing link is discovered. In the Belgian caverns of Engis and Enghiboul, and the Rhenish cave of the Neander-thal, human skeletons are found, coeval with the mammoth and other extinct mammalia. In general they betray no signs of any marked departure in their structure whether of skull or limb, from the modern standard of certain living races of the human family, the extraordinary ape-like cranium found in the latter locality being too isolated and exceptional to found a theory on which might show an intimate alliance in the earliest ages between man and the anthropoid quadruped most akin to him in structure. In the Aunignac cave, near the Pyrenees, where the remains of seventeen human individuals were found in contact with the earliest fauna of Europa, the gigantic deer, the cave lion and bear, and the woolly rhinoceros, by an admirable induction the author traces back the sacred rites of burial, and more interesting still, a belief in a future state to times long anterior to those of history and tradition, showing that the savage still deserved the epithet of "noble," and had implanted in him the germs of all we now boast. We now arrive at the period when these and similar indications of man's presence on the earth are rudely and suddenly stopped by arriving at what is called the "boulder clay" or "northern drift," a formation destitute of organic remains and comprising a long series of ages when the greater part of Europe was overspread with erratic glaciers from Scandinavia and the continuity of the geological record interrupted and destroyed. A large portion of Sir C. LYELL'S book is occupied in tracing the course and remaining proofs of this glacial action, and the state of the British Islands and continent of Europe at the time of its occurrence. He then examines the theories of Progression in Creation, from the apa to the higher organized beings; the Lamarckian hypothesis of the transmutation of races; Mr. DARWIN'S theory of the origin of species by natural selection, and the origin and development of languages, as bearing on the origin of man; and his place in the creation. We have no space to indicate even the tenor of Sir C. LYELL'S remarks on these topics. They will be found to display his usual good sense and acuteness, and embrace the salient points of inquiry on all the great physical questions of the day. Did we know how to use any words of more emphatic commendation, we should not fail to do so in relation to a work which must commend itself to every intelligent reader interested in his individual relations, as well as those of his race and the creation that he inhabits.

ON LIBERTY, by JOHN STUART MILL. 12 mo., Boston. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

A small book in dimensions, but weighty in every sense as containing the matured conclusions of the clearest, if not the deepest thinker of the present age, on topics of the most momentous concern. To attempt to characterize and explain its line of thought in fewer words than those brief and pregnant ones employed by the author, is almost as futile as to praise it. The subject matter of the work is Civil and Social Liberty—the nature and limits of the power which can be legitimately exercised by society over the individual. In the present stage of progress, the struggle between liberty and authority is no longer a contest between subjects and the Government of the State. The tyranny now most imminent in our author's view is that exercised by society, or its majority, over its separate members; the freedom most to be cherished, that of individual thought and action, daily more and more difficult of attainment against the overwhelming force of collective public opinion. This social tyranny is more to be dreaded, because its means of action not being restricted to those exercised by political functionaries, but itself both judge and executioner, it leaves fewer ways of escape, penetrating more deeply into the details of life, and enslaving the soul itself. The book, indeed, is a protest against the Byzantine or Chinese dead level of culture, thought and opinion, which aims to put down and exterminate all individuality, and with it originality and genius, as a thing not to be endured. Though written for the meridian of England, many reflecting people trace the application of Mr. MILL'S remarks in features that it is sufficient to allude to in our social and political condition, as exemplified in the present national crisis. The style of the author is one of his greatest merits. It answers its true purpose by never exciting the reader's notice, but forms a purely limpid and impalpable medium through which the writer's ideas are conveyed as clearly as they are conceived.

THE NEW TESTAMENT, WITH BRIEF EXPLANATORY NOTES, OR SCHOLIA. By HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Rutgers College, &c. 1 vol. 12mo. New-York: C. SCRIBNER.

In this little work, as it is called by the author, his praiseworthy purpose is to remove the surface difficulties that an ordinary reader meets with in the text of the New Testament, in the most effectual yet unpretending manner, by brief marginal notes, or Scholia. The obstacles to a thorough understanding of this portion of Sacred Writ are chiefly resolvable into obsolete peculiarities of the translator's language—obscurities of connection in the argumentative and rhetorical sections, (principally apparent in the Epistles, often arising from a misconception of the force of the original Greek, and merely archæological difficulties which may be explained by a brief reference to ancient and oriental usages, history or geography. While the high classical reputation of Prof. CROSBY is a guarantee that none of the resources of scholarship are wanting in the performance of his task, the machinery of learning (so to speak) is kept entirely in the back ground. It may be said, indeed, that great self-denial is shown where the author avoids every temptation to enlarge on subjects peculiarly within the line of his studies, and yet keeping his object steadily before him, contents himself with giving the results in the briefest possible form. He never forgets that he is not writing a commentary, and inflicts no doctrinal dissertations or practical remarks in disguise, on his readers. The work is gracefully dedicated to Prof. TAYLER LEWIS, as a thank-offering for the taste for Biblical research and classical studies imbibed from his teachings, and, we doubt not, will effectually serve the great purpose Prof. CROSBY has had at heart in its preparation.

ESSAYS ON THE GREEK CHRISTIAN POETS AND THE ENGLISH POETS. By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, 12mo. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

The papers comprised in this volume appeared in the *Atheneum*, twenty years ago, and are now collected to complete the uniform edition of the writer's works. So rare is the combination of scholar and poet in one person, in a degree equal to that displayed by Mrs. BROWNING, that the subject of the first essay is still as new to the literary world as when it was originally written. The Greek Christian poets are unknown to the general reader—

"Within that circle none has walked but she,"

There is much loving and reverent criticism, many passages of ornate and almost cumbrously rich eloquence in the Essay, but the writers are too entirely out of all the scope of our ordinary acquaintance to excite much sympathy. The paper on the *Poets of England* will be more generally read. It is a rapid and glowing characterization of all the great names of our poetical literature from CHAUCER to WORDSWORTH. The critical judgments evince much of that inner sense, that divine faculty, which makes a poet the best appreciator of poetry, and great power of expression, which stamps out unmistakably the writer's meaning in a few "words of power." We regret to learn by the prefatory note that nothing more is to be expected from the papers of our sister, too early lost. She has left, however, enough to fix her place among the intellectual leaders of her sex.

Two important works of fiction, by favorite authors, will shortly be published for the delectation of our novel readers. *At Odds, or War in War*, is the somewhat enigmatical title of the new book by the Baroness TAUTPHŒUS, whose former novels, *Quits* and *The Initials*, live in the memory of all who have read them. It was supposed by many that the ostensible name of the authoress was an assumed one, and that the books in question were really the production of an English lady. The circumstances under which *At Odds* appeared seem to settle the question, as it will be brought out by Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT by arrangement with the authoress simultaneously in the German and English languages, the former from the original manuscript of the Baroness, and the translation a reprint from the advance sheets of the version made for the London edition. The other work alluded to is *Vincenzo, or the Sunken Rocks*, by Dr. RUFFINI, author of *Lorenzo Benoni, Dr. Antonio*, &c. The admirable English style of this distinguished Italian writer and patriot is almost a phenomenon in literature; perhaps no one born of brought up in a foreign country, ever acquired an equal mastery over our proverbially difficult language, and it is the more remarkable when possessed by a native of the South of Europe, and consequently unfamiliar with any varieties of the Teutonic speech. Mr. G. W. CARLETON will issue *Vincenzo* in a short time, uniform in style with the other writings of Dr. RUFFINI, for whom he is the American Publisher.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Monitors at Charleston—Sham Ironplating—No Advantage to take Charleston—Will there be War with England?—Poland—Movement of the Western States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 21, 863.

The repulse of the fleet of iron-clads and "monitors" at Charleston, has given, you may well suppose, the keenest satisfaction to the English Government and people. There are, doubtless those who are sorry for this catastrophe to the Northern arms, for BRIGHT and COBDEN are not without adherents. But I should be unworthily deceiving you, if I did not say that England rejoices in every defeat of the Northern arms.

It is said here that your iron-clads are shams—that the plating is of one-inch iron laid on in several thicknesses. There is one rolling mill in England which is making solid iron plates twelve inches thick. I see no reason why American mechanics should not make iron plates as strong as the English. Whatever the cause, the Monitors as against permanent fortifications, so far have failed, and the war is to be decided man to man in the field, as it would have been had Charleston been taken and destroyed. Its destruction would have been no real gain, while it would have thrown into the field fifty thousand men, the best troops, and some of the best officers of the South.

The attempt to take a city defended by 300 guns in the best positions with a fleet carrying 32 guns seems absurd enough. Had there been gun for gun the success would still have been doubtful. A narrow and tortuous channel can be barred and defended against almost any assailing force. No doubt an Admiral, with thirty or forty powerful iron-clad steamers, willing to sacrifice half of them, might get past the Charleston batteries, through the nets, and over the torpedoes—but the game, as I have said, is not worth the candle. Defeat the Southern armies in the field, and the cities will fall of themselves. Threaten them, if you will, to keep them garrisoned, taking so many from the field campaigns; but the war is to be carried on in the interior. Out-general and defeat LEE in Virginia, and JOHNSTON in Tennessee.

Will there be war with England? If America wants it, not otherwise. The sympathizers with the North, who are not without Cabinet influence, will go all lengths to hinder it; the neutral dread the cost; the Southern sympathizers think there is no need of it, and that a war with England would help the North. War, then, must be provoked and declared on the other side of the Atlantic. Still it may be well for you to know that every available iron-clad ship in the Navy has been ordered to Bermuda to await eventualities.

I have asked, will there be war? Do you send an agent to borrow $250,000,000 in a country against which you propose to declare war? It is announced to-day that the State Department has sent an agent to aid Mr. ADAMS in settling questions of international law. This looks like a determination to keep the peace. Meantime, artillery, army supplies, saltpetre, &c., are pouring into Southern ports, all of which goes from England. For the feeling which animates the governing classes in England, read this day's leader in the *Times* on JEFFERSON DAVIS' address. If a leading editorial could be a *casus belli*, you would want no other than this—the most insulting, probably, that was ever written. I believe a newspaper article may do more injury than a dozen *Alabamas*.

There is a theory that the Emperor of the French has determined upon the independence of Poland. If there is war, he will take the occasion to enlarge the boundaries of France. It is said that French influence, money and officers are keeping up the revolt until the combinations of the Emperor can be completed. Poland reconstituted, France would have another powerful ally in the centre of Europe, and the Pope another Catholic Power. The Count WALEWSKI, as you know, is half a Pole—a son of NAPOLEON I. by a Polish Countess, and therefore cousin to the present Emperor. It is natural that he should use his influence in behalf of Poland. Paris is naturally the centre of Polish conspiracies. Mr. POPE HENNESSY, an Irish Catholic Member of Perliament, who led off the debate on Poland in the House of Commons, has been fêted at Cracow. England is committed to sympathy with Poland, but her interests are divided. She is afraid of Russia; she does not wish the aggrandizement of France; she is connected by marriage and otherwise with Prussia. Russia and Prussia were her powerful allies against NAPOLEON I. Can she join NAPOLEON III. against her former allies? Can she desire the establishment of another Catholic power on the Continent? Here is the position, and I can form no better judgment than you of the result.

The London *Times* has directed attention to a movement of the Western States, which may be worthy of attention. It appears that a delegation of prominent men is trying to obtain the aid of the British Government, or of capitalists, to open a new ship canal to connect the Western lakes with the St. Lawrence, so that wheat and corn can be shipped in vessels of sufficient size from Chicago to Liverpool. This would lower the prices of these articles here, and raise it still more in the Western markets. But why should the Great West depend upon a foreign and perhaps hostile Power for an outlet for its merchandize? The English will not advance the £4,000,000, indeed, unless they feel pretty sure of being able to control the canal when finished. The condition and prospects of the West, with respect to outlets and markets, are very perplexing.

MONADNOCK.

P. S.—Mr. J. F. CROPSEY, the American painter, who has resided several years in London, sold off such pictures and sketches as he happened to have on hand on Wednesday, for over 1,200 guineas, a sum which at present rates of exchange will give him about $8,000 in New-York, to which place he proposes to return immediately, where he and Mrs. C., whose admirable social qualities must have contributed largely to his success, will, I doubt not, be warmly welcomed, as they will be regretted by hosts of friends on this side of the Atlantic.

When New-Yorkers get homesick here, they go to the Lyceum Theatre, to see JOHN BROUGHAM and GEORGE JORDAN in the "Duke's Motto." They have only to shut their eyes, and fancy themselves at Wallack's. The BOURCICAULTS, at the Westminster, Miss AVONIA JONES at the Adelphi, old CHIPPINDALE at the Haymerket, which SOTHERN has left for a short starring tour, and Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE reading Shakespeare in Piccadilly, keep our memories green.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BLOCKADE.

Lieut.-Com. Braine at Work—Rebel Storehouses and a Schooner Destroyed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Friday, May 1, 1863.

The *Massachusetts* has just arrived, and she brings the following account of a raid made by the steamer *Monticello*, Lieut.-Com. BRAINE, and schooner *Matthew Vassar*, Acting Master SAVAGE, at Murril's Inlet, S. C., a few miles north of Charleston, on the morning of April 27.

At 1½ o'clock on the morning of April 25, the *Monticello*, while stationed off Little River, left a boat and crew, well armed, in charge of Acting Master HUSTACE, to guard the Inlet, and took a cruise southward along the coast. About daylight she arrived off Murril's Inlet, where they discovered some five schooners in sight, being in a river running inland, and on which stood a number of storehouses, &c. As this place has not been visited or blockaded during the war, the rebels were no doubt doing a thriving business there. Having returned in the station, Capt. BRAINE reported to the famous Capt. BOGGS, who immediately gave him permission to give the place more special attention.

On the evening of the 26th, the *Monticello* took the mortar-schooner *Matthew Vassar* in tow, and started down the coast, no one figuring for the night until everything was ready for immediate action in the morning. At sunrise of the 27th arrived off Murrill's Inlet. At a given signal, three boats from the *Monticello* and two from the *Matthew Vassar* were lowered, and filled with jolly jack tars, each armed with revolver and cutlass, all under the command of Acting Master BROWN. As they shoved off, the *Monticello* hauled down a large English flag which she had flying, and raised the "Stars and Stripes," the *Matthew Vassar* and boats following the example.

The boats followed each other in single file, the flag-boat taking the lead. As they approached the beach they filed by flank, all landing together. Mr. BROWN, with the assistance of the other officers, formed his men on the beach in true military style, using the boat-flags for regimental colors. They had no sooner formed than a discharge of rifles and whistling of bullets was heard, and Acting Ensign ISAAC FRANCIS, Jr., Executive Officer of the *Matthew Vassar*, fell. They then charged on the double-quick among the trees and storehouses from which the shots came, but the enemy had fled further into the woods.

In a few moments the storehouses, with a blockhouse, were in flames, the black smoke from the pitch and turpentine rising up in clouds, which could be seen for many miles.

Mr. BROWN then marched his troops to an open space, formed them in a hollow square, ready to receive an attack, and sent some men, who swam over to a large schooner which had grounded in the river on the night before, and set her on fire. She was loaded with an assorted cargo. The breakfast-table was set, and flap-jacks were still cooking on the stove when our boys arrived there.

On signal being made from the *Monticello*, they all returned. Some of the vessels before seen had gone out, and others were some distance up the river, too far for small boats to go without the protection of artillery.

During the whole time the expedition were covered by shells being thrown over the heads of the men, and on both their flanks. The *Matthew Vassar* came to anchor, while the *Monticello* kept under way up and down the coast, ready to act as circumstances might require. Seeing a contraband on the beach waving his hat, we sent a boat and brought him aboard. He is an intelligent and powerfully built fellow. He says from two to six vessels weekly run in and out of this Inlet which we visited; that there are two companies of two hundred soldiers there, hid in the bushes, waiting for us to come further inland. There were two horsemen on the beach when we arrived, taking a survey of us, and evidently expecting us. A shell in their close proximity sent them flying. The negro says one was the Captain of one of the companies stationed here, the other was his former master and the owner of most of the storehouses, who sold him last week for $700. The darkey is now on board the *Monticello*, and will probably be soon shipped in the navy, and will help to work the big guns against his old master's remaining docks and storehouses, if this vessel should again visit that neighborhood. One of the men who was left in charge of the boats, and who strayed away, is missing. He is supposed to have been shot somewhere among the bushes.

A sail bearing in sight, supposed to be another neutral schooner, bound for this place, both vessels gave chase, and overhauled her thirty or forty miles out. She proved to be a sutler's schooner from this place (Port Royal) for New-York.

The wounded officer was conveyed back to the schooner. Acting Assistant Surgeon GALE, of the *Monticello*, remaining with him until they shall reach the fleet.

They arrived off Western Bar on the evening of the 28th, as the *Massachusetts* was leaving.

PHŒNIX.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Arrival of the Seventeenth New-York Volunteers—Municipal and Military Reception—A Dinner at the Park Barracks.

The Seventeenth New-York State Volunteer regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. N. B. BARTRAM, arrived in this City from the Rappahannock yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The regiment numbers about 300 men. It was organized by Col. H. S. LANSING, who was with it up to the time of his appointment as general recruiting officer for the State of New-York, which position he now holds. Col. BARTRAM has led the regiment into some of the severest battles that have been fought, and long since established a reputation for skill and bravery that few officers possess. The Seventeenth was attached to the Fifth Army Corps, and was among the regiments that gallantly drove back the rebels at the battle of Hanover Court House. It was also engaged at the battle of Gaine's Mill, holding a position near the left of our line, and subsequently took part in other engagements in Maryland and Virginia. It bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and will long be remembered as one of the fighting regiments.

During the first year of its experience in the field, it was remarked that it had singularly good fortune in coming out of engagements with comparatively a small list of casualties. The present reduced numbers, however, show that unfortunately it was not so favored during the latter part of its service. The regiment has been always noted for its attentiveness to the sanitary condition of its camp. When on the Peninsula, the Seventeenth was often complimented for this particular merit. The reception, yesterday, was well deserved. The regiment passed through the City Hall Park at 4 P. M., and was reviewed by the Mayor and members of the Common Council. In its march up Broadway it was escorted by the Seventy-first regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. TRAFFORD, and the Eighth regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. VARIAN. In the procession were also officers of the First Seymour Light Infantry, besides numerous officers of regiments already returned from the field. The military portion of the reception was under the direction of Col. HENRY F. LIESENAU, of the Seymour Light Infantry. As the column was entering the Park, a salvo was fired from the guns stationed near the barracks. The route of march was up Broadway to Madison-square; around the square to and through Twenty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue; down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; down Fourteenth-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Park Barracks, where the troops were dismissed. The Seventeenth is staying temporarily at the Park Barracks.

In the evening the regiment was entertained with a dinner given by the municipal authorities, at the Barracks. Numerous toasts were drunk and responded to. At present seemed to fully enjoy the festivities of the occasion.

Naval.

RETURN OF THE FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* has returned from another cruise. This is her tenth, and at its close she is as sound as when she sailed from Boston, needing only such general repairs as vessels require when a long time on active service. She will now probably be made a guard-ship, as sailing frigates need too many men and move too slowly to be of use in war-time. The *St. Lawrence* is a 50-gun frigate, carries 500 men and a guard of marines. Her officers are: Commander, JAMES F. SCHENCK; Fleet Surgeon, G. R. B. HOMER; Paymaster, Washington Irving; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. K. VAN PAYPEN; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Albert B. POOR; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. SHIRK; Acting Masters, Wm. H. Smith, John Fullan, Chas. DeBevoise and Geo. J. Murray; Acting Masters' Mates, Edmund Pagys, E. S. D. Howland, John Boyle, Victor W. Jones and Theodore W. Jones; Boatswain, John A. Briscoe.

PURCHASE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER GERTRUDE.

The Navy Department has purchased the prize steamer *Gertrude*, which was recently condemned by the Prize Court. The steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. BOGGS was yesterday dispatched for her, and towed her to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, where she will at once be taken into hand for conversion into a man-of-war. The *Gertrude* was built in England, and is reported capable of making 14 miles an hour. She will be taken in hand to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS NAVAL NEWS.

Chief Engineer GARVIN, who has been for nearly two years in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been detached.

The prize steamer *Aries* has been condemned at Philadelphia, and will probably be bought by the Navy Department.

Admiral PAULDING, Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has issued an order requiring all officers of men-of-war in harbor to remain on board their vessels at night.

The Staten Island ferryboat *Clifton*, now the United States gunboat *Hoboken*, will sail to-day to join the Potomac flotilla.

Board of Education.

The Board met last evening.

A resolution was presented to appropriate the sum of $37,139 60 for the purpose of erecting a new primary school in the Seventh Ward. Referred.

The President, Wm. E. CURTIS, Esq., presented to the Board several bills for work done and supplies furnished, which he objected to signing warrants for, for various reasons. They were referred to the appropriate Committees on the different subjects.

The Board of School Officers of the Fourteenth Ward sent in a petition asking the Board of Education to discontinue Colored School No. 1, located in Mulberry-street, between Grand and Hester streets, for the purpose of using said school as a Primary Department in connection with Ward School No. 30, situated in Baxter-street.

The School Officers state that the whole number attending the colored school does not average 150 scholars, and that not more than 42 reside in the said Ward.

They state, further, that the salaries paid to the Teachers and Janitor of said school amount in the aggregate to the sum of $2,575.

Referred to the Committee on Buildings.

A long and interesting debate took place upon a resolution that the power of appointing and removing Janitors of schools be transferred from the local Boards to the Board of Education.

The subject was finally laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Obsequies of Lieut. Crosby, U. S. A

The funeral ceremonies of Lieut. CROSBY were solemnized yesterday at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a large attendance. The coffin inclosing the remains of the lamented officer was placed near the pulpit. It was of rosewood, silver-studded, and bore a plate with the following inscription:

FRANKLIN BUTLER CROSBY.
Born Feb. 14, 1841.
Died May 3, 1863.

The officiating clergymen were Revs. Dr. BOOTH and PRENTICE. The military escort consisted of the Twenty-second regiment, N. Y. N. G., under Lieut.-Col. GRANT, and a detachment of ninety-five men from the Twelfth regulars, under Lieuts. FRANKLIN and STACY. The *cortege* moved through Fourteenth-street to Broadway; thence to the South Ferry, *en route* to Greenwood, where the remains were deposited.

Sale of Thirty Thousand Tons of Coal.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal, by order of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, took place to-day, under direction of Mr. SIMSON DRAPER, at the Merchants' Exchange. A large audience was present, who evinced much spirit. The following are the particulars of the sale: 4,000 tons grate coal, at $5 95@$6 32½; 1,000 tons egg size, at $6 27½@$6 75; 5,000 tons stove size, at $6 35@$6 40; 2,000 tons chesnut, at $5 80@$5 85; 6,000 tons lump, at $5 75@6 05; and 6,000 tons steamboat, at $5 75. The purchasers were mainly those of the late sales by the same Company, who consider this one just as good as any of the previous sales.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISCHARGE OF THE ARRESTED PRIZE-FIGHTERS.—The persons arrested on Tuesday, by the Harbor Police, charged with having been concerned in the prize-fight between OAKS and GEOGHEGAN, in Middlesex County, New-Jersey, an account of which was published in the TIMES of yesterday, were all detained at the First Precinct Station-house until about noon on Wednesday. In the meantime a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for and granted by Judge MCCUNN. The process was made returnable at 3 o'clock P. M., but when that hour arrived, it was ascertained that all the persons held in custody were on their way to the Tombs. Soon after their arrival at the latter place, the Court room was crowded to suffocation by the friends and partisans of the prisoners, and great was the excitement among those who, either from interest or curiosity, had congregated in the halls of justice. Sheriff CLARK, of Middlesex County, was present to make complaint that the laws of New-Jersey had been violated by prize-fighters, but neither he nor any other one present could identify the persons who were brought before the Court as the guilty parties. Justice DOWD was therefore under the necessity of discharging them from custody. Sheriff CLARK, however, succeeded in arresting about 30 of those who were present at the fight, and who were unable to leave the State, before that officer obtained the services of the Police of New-Brunswick. By means of their assistance the accused are all now safe in the jail of the county, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Many who would otherwise have been taken, escaped by jumping from the train when in motion, as soon as they saw the officers of the law approaching.

CHARGED WITH PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—EMILIO GRASALINO, an Italian, doing business as a wine merchant at No. 17 North William-street, was arrested yesterday by Capt. JOURDAN and Officer GILDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, upon the charge of having passed counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of America of this City, upon FOANE S. MOORE, No. 117 Prince-street, and also upon JAMES CAVANAGH, of No. 376 Bowery. It is also alleged that the accused passed a spurious $10 bill on the Union Bank of Newport, R. I., upon ARTHUR L. DURFEE, the Cashier of Messrs. SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS, druggists, in Beekman-street; and a bad $5 bill on the Bank of North America, at No. 9 Jamaica-street. The prisoner was committed for examination by Justice DOWD.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday LOUIS MARX and GOTTLIEB KAISER were placed on trial, on the charge of misdemeanor in maintaining a bone-boiling establishment in the town of Flatbush, near the city line, which proved to be a nuisance to many residents of the neighborhood. The defence sought to prove by medical testimony that the smell arising from putrid animal matter was not injurious to health; while, on the contrary, it was shown that residents of the neighborhood are compelled to keep their doors and windows closed at certain seasons in consequence of the stench. The case was given to the jury, and the defendants were convicted. Sentence was deferred. WILLIAM COFFEY was indicted for rape and triad, but the jury not agreeing, he pleaded guilty to assault and battery, which was accepted, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

INSPECTORS OF CONTRACTS.—The Board of Contracts have appointed the following gentleman to inspect the walls and pumps, street lamps, streets, &c., in the City, and report their condition to the Board. One Inspector (sufficient to do all the duties) was originally designed, but the politicians had to be conciliated, and hence three were selected as follows: E. DAVOS, of the Eastern District; PATRICK DUFF, of the Fifth Ward; JOSEPH WILSON, of the Eighth Ward. The salary is understood to be eight hundred dollars a year each.

FERRY IMPROVEMENTS.—The Union Ferry Company are about making arrangements to construct a new building at the foot of Whitehall-street for the South and Hamilton-avenue Ferries. The plans have been prepared by Mr. KELLUM, architect. The structure will be similar in appearance to the one recently erected at Fulton Ferry. The latter is entirely of iron, constructed at a cost of $23,333. It is not yet decided whether the new building will be of iron or wood, some of the Directors objecting to iron on account of the advanced price.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—An explosion occurred in HADFIELD'S pyrotechnic establishment in East Williamsburgh, Queens County, on Saturday last, which resulted in the destruction of several small buildings and in the death of Mr. GEORGE WHITWORTH, who was instantly killed. Two other men were seriously burned. The damage to the property amounts to about $1,500.

CAPSIZED IN THE RIVER.—Three young men who were floating with the tide on a raft Tuesday afternoon, were run down and capsized by a steamer opposite Catharine Ferry. Being near the middle of the stream, aid could not reach them in time, and it is feared that two of them were drowned. One of the man was picked up.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man who had no clothing but a pair of black cloth pantaloons, was found in the river opposite the Continental Works, Greenpoint, on Tuesday. The deceased was apparently about 40 years of age, stout, five feet eight inches in height. Coroner BARRETT, of Williamsburgh, took charge of the body.

RETURNED HOME.—Col. E. L. MOLINEUX, of the Third Senatorial regiment, (159th N. Y. V.,) which suffered so severely in the battle of Irish Bend, Louisiana, returned to his home yesterday. He was severely, but not dangerously wounded, and returned for the purpose of receiving proper surgical treatment.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.—The Early Closing Association of Williamsburgh turned out Tuesday night in torch-light procession, with bands of music, and marched through the principal streets of the city.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man apparently 40 years of age, was found yesterday in the water at Green Point. The only clothing on it was a pair of light pants. The body was taken in charge by Coroner BARRETT.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, May 21.—Nos. 53, 17, 30.

NEW-JERSEY

FUNERAL OF CAPT. GAMBLE AND LIEUT. HOWETH.—The funeral of Capt. JOHN GAMBLE, of the Sixth New-Jersey Volunteers, and Lieut. JOHN HOWETH, of the Fifth New-Jersey Volunteers, who lost their lives from wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, took place in Jersey City on Tuesday afternoon, and was a most imposing affair. During the afternoon all business was suspended, and the flags were flying at half-mast from the public buildings, ferry depots, shipping, and hundreds of private dwellings. The funeral *cortege* moved from the City Hall, where the bodies had been lying in state, at 2 P. M. It consisted of militia, the municipal authorities of Jersey City and Hudson City, the Jersey City Fire Department, the members of four lodges of Odd Fellows, and many citizens. The funeral services took place at the Hedding M. E. Church, and the sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. M. DAY. The remains were conveyed to the New-York Bay Cemetery, where they were interred.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of an unknown man, probably a longshoreman, was found yesterday afternoon in the Morris Canal basin, at Jersey City. From appearances, it was the opinion of several that a pistol ball had passed through the man's face. Deceased was about forty-five years of age, with black hair and whiskers, was dressed in brown sack coat, brown pants, flannel vest, blue flannel shirt, and a white shirt over it; coarse peged boots. The body was taken in charge by Coroner FARRELL, who will hold an inquest to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—No. 31. Non-enumerated cause.—Nos. 51, 68, 70, 74, 75, 76, 216, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 2182, 164, 530, added to calendar of Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM. (FRIDAY.)—Nos. 238, 325, 330, 332, 333, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 129, 1214, 165, 260, 154, 342.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2287, 619, 1181, 1745, 2077, 2373, 3287, 2425, 2427, 2129, 2131, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439. *Part II.*—Nos. 1496, 1840, 2260, 2264, 954, 1858, 2056, 1036, 1249, 322, 1739, 1033, 1010, 1010½, 2294.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1534, 1578, 469, 1055, 1042. *Part II.*—Nos. 333, 355, 367, 698, 1271, 371.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly

Fogel vs. *Potter et al.*—Order granted.

The People vs. *Bowyer, &c.*—Fine remitted.

The People vs. *Perkins.*—Application denied.

The People vs. *Meldrum.*—See opinion.

Marshall vs. *Pinkerton.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Duffy vs. *McAllister*; *Wilson* vs. *Foote.*—Motions denied.

Devlin vs. *Taylor*—Motion for costs granted.

Andrews vs. *Studley.*—Motion to set aside order granted.

In re H. P. Glinsmann.—Motion denied and stay of proceedings vacated.

Bagshaw vs. *Jex*; *O'Callahan* vs. *Way*: *Herrman* vs. *Reid*; *Henderson* vs. *Bank of Commonwealth.*—Cases settled.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 20, 1863.

$10,000 U.S. 6s,'81,Reg...107¾
18,000 U. S. 6s,'81,Con...107¾
11,000 U. S. 6s, '71 Reg. 96
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.107⅛
5,000 do.....107¾
26,000 U.S.6s,1 y c.....101¾
4,000 Ohio State 6s, '70.108¾
2,000 Ind. State 2⅟s.... 65
1,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90 62
2,000 do.....61
5,000 Va. State 6s.....65
1,000 do.....65
1,000 N. C. State 6s.....70
1,000 Brook. C. W. L...116
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.....67
30,000 do.....66
10,000 do.....67⅜
10,000 do.....510 68
40,000 do.....68
4,000 Mo. 6s, 18 to H. & St. L. R.....90
2,000 N. Y. City.....110
2,000 Erie 2d M. 8s.....114
1,000 Erie 2d M. 6.....112
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M.....113
1,000 do.....120
2,000 Har. R. 1st M.....110¾
1,000 Pacific R. 8s.....94
40,000 Mich. S. 2d M.....95
10,000 N. Y. L. 1st M.....107
20,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pf 97
5,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M.....86
5,000 do.....87
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.....90
9,000 Ter. H. & W. 2d M.....96
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M.....111
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.....70
15,000 do.....69⅜
30,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.....103
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.....102
5,000 Ft. W. & C. 1st M.....88
5,000 Miss. & Mo. R. G. 2d M.....85
15,000 do.....63
30 Bank of America.....115
30 Bank of Commerce.....106
30 do.....106
20 Ocean Bank.....65⅜
35 Am. Exch. Bank.....117
35 Bank of the Republic.....104
10 Hanover Bank.....100
15 Commerce Bank.....99⅜
50 Park Bank.....135
21,000 Amer. Gold.....145
10,000 do.....144¾
20,000 do.....144¾
25 do.....144⅝
50 Canton Co.....36
200 do.....37
300 do.....38
200 do.....38⅜
100 do.....b10 38⅜
50 Brunswick L. Co.....6¾
100 Nic. Trans. Co.....4
120 Amer. Coal Co.....70
100 Penn. Coal Co.....138
1000 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.....32⅝
200 do.....b10 32⅝
300 do.....32
25 do.....33
300 do.....33⅛
200 do.....31⅝
200 Quicksilv. M. Co.....45
400 do.....45⅜
100 do.....45⅞
50 Cen. Am. T. Co.....48
100 do.....48⅝
50 do.....48⅝
150 do.....49⅛
5 Mip. Mining Co.....114
1000 Chi. & N. W. R.....36
50 do.....35¾
77 do.....35
100 Chi. and Alt. R.....81

SECOND BOARD.

$6,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes Oct. & April.107
4,000 do Dec. & June.107⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 reg. new.99⅛
1,000 do.....99¼
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90.....61
3,000 Mo. State 6s.....67⅜
25,000 do.....68
10,000 do.....b60 80
20,000 do.....b10 68¾
10,000 Ala. & T. H. 1st M.....85
5,000 do.....86
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.....90
9,000 Ter. H. & W. 2d M.....96
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M.....111
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.....70
15,000 do.....69⅝
30,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.....103
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.....102
5,000 Ft. W. & C. 1st M.....88
5,000 Miss. & Mo. R. G. 2d M.....85
15,000 do.....63
30 Bank of America.....115
30 Bank of Commerce.....106
20 Ocean Bank.....65⅝
35 Am. Exch. Bank.....117
35 Bank of the Republic.....104
10 Hanover Bank.....100
15 Commerce Bank.....99⅜
50 Park Bank.....135
21,000 Amer. Gold.....144⅞
10,000 do.....144¾
20,000 do.....144¾
25 do.....144⅝
50 Canton Co.....36
200 do.....37
300 do.....38
200 do.....38⅜
100 do.....b10 38⅜
50 Brunswick L. Co.....6¾
100 Nic. Trans. Co.....4
120 Amer. Coal Co.....70
100 Penn. Coal Co.....138
1000 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.....32⅝
200 do.....b10 32⅝
300 do.....32
25 do.....33
300 do.....33⅛
200 do.....31⅝
200 Quicksilv. M. Co.....45
400 do.....45⅜
100 do.....45⅞
50 Cen. Am. T. Co.....48
100 do.....48⅝
50 do.....48⅝
150 do.....49⅛
5 Mip. Mining Co.....114
1000 Chi. & N. W. R.....36
50 do.....35¾
77 do.....35
100 Chi. and Alt. R.....81

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$45,000 Amer. Gold.....145⅜
10 Cumb. Coal.....31
100 do.....b3 31
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....b3 124⅜
100 do.....c.124⅜
100 do.....124⅜
100 do.....124⅜
100 do.....b10 124⅜
200 Erie Railway.....99¼
100 do.....99⅝
100 do.....110 1 0
100 do.....110
100 do.....110
200 do.....b10 99⅝
100 do.....s10 99
100 do.....99⅛
100 Erie R. Pref.....105¾
100 do.....105⅞
250 do.....b10 105⅝
100 do.....105⅝
650 Hudson R. R.....136⅛
100 do.....136⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$30,000 Amer. Gold.....145⅛
10,000 Mo. State 6s.....67
100 Cumb. Coal.....31⅝
100 do.....b10 28¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co.....s60 186
100 do.....186⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....122
100 Erie R.....96
100 do.....95¾
300 do.....b 95⅝
150 do.....b3 95⅞
150 do.....b3 95⅝
200 do.....95⅝
200 Erie R. Pref.....103
100 do.....104
100 do.....s10 104⅜
500 Harlem R.....b3 103
200 do.....103
200 do.....103
200 do.....b10 103⅜
200 do.....103⅜
200 do.....b10 103⅞
200 Reading R.....111⅜
500 M. S. & N. I.....b3 78
1200 do.....78
100 do.....77¾
200 do.....b3 77⅝
200 do.....77⅝
200 do.....b3 78⅜
300 do.....77⅜
200 Hudson Riv. R.....120
200 do.....132⅜
100 do.....132⅛
400 M. S. & N. I. R.....78
1550 do.....77
100 do.....s30 78⅜
200 do.....78
600 do.....77⅝
200 do.....s10 77⅝
100 do.....77⅝
200 Clev. & Pitts.....98
500 do.....b3 97⅜
400 do.....b10 97½
400 do.....97⅛
500 do.....97⅜
200 P., Ft. W. & C.....73
150 do.....74⅛
100 do.....b3 73¼
150 do.....73⅜
50 do.....b10 73⅞
100 Chic. & Alton Prf.....91
100 Gal. & Chi. R.....104⅜
100 do.....s11 104⅜
50 do.....s3 104⅜
100 do.....b3 105
200 do.....105
50 do.....b10 105
200 do.....105⅛
100 do.....105⅜
100 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.....105
200 Clev. & Pitt. R.....94
100 do.....97⅜
100 do.....97⅝
100 Gal. & Chic. R.....103
100 do.....104
100 do.....105
200 do.....104⅜
100 do.....104⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R.....111
100 do.....s10.111¾
100 Miss. & Mo. R.....31
500 Clev. & Pitts.....98
500 do.....b3 97⅜
500 do.....b10 97½
500 do.....97⅛
500 do.....97⅜
500 do.....b15 98
300 P., Ft. W. & C.....73
150 do.....74⅛
150 do.....b3 73¼
150 do.....73⅜
150 do.....b10 73⅞
100 Chic. & Alton Prf.....91
100 Gal. & Chi. R.....104⅜
100 do.....s11 104⅜
100 do.....s3 104⅜
200 do.....b3 105
200 do.....105
100 do.....b10 105
200 do.....105⅛
100 do.....105⅜
100 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.....105
200 Clev. & Pitt. R.....94
100 do.....97⅜
100 do.....97⅝
100 Gal. & Chic. R.....103
100 do.....104
100 do.....105
200 do.....104⅜
100 do.....104⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R.....111
100 do.....s10.111¾
100 Miss. & Mo. R.....31
500 Clev. & Pitts.....98
500 do.....b3 97⅜
500 do.....b10 97½
400 do.....97⅛
500 do.....97⅜
200

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Married Life.

WALLACK'S—The Road to Ruin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

LAURA KEENE'S—Two New Pantomimes.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Pauvarte; or, Under the Snow, and Stereopticon Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Six Panoramas.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, (No. 548 Broadway)—Pictures and Statuary.

IRVING HALL—Gottschalk's Concert.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Musical Soiree.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no later news from Gen. Grant this morning. This need cause no apprehension, however, as he, in his last dispatches, it will be remembered, notified the War Department that a cessation of intelligence from him for a short period, might be expected. A report was current in Cincinnati yesterday—how it reached there is not explained—that Gen. Grant, after destroying the State House and rebel stores in Jackson, evacuated the place. This is quite likely to have been the case, if the report of the evacuation of Vicksburgh, and the movement of the rebels to the northward is true. The Government, our Washington correspondent says, expects to hear from Gen. Grant to-day.

At Murfreasboro, at last accounts, all was quiet. There were suspicious movements in the rebel army, however, which were supposed to be precursors of important events. A rumor was prevalent that Bragg was cautiously withdrawing a portion of his troops from the front, and sending them to Jackson. It was also reported that three brigades had left Shelbyville, and were afterwards seen at Chattanooga, and it was thought probable that their destination was Knoxville, and not Jackson.

Admiral Porter, in a brief dispatch to the Navy Department, dated the 14th inst, below Warrenton, on the Mississippi, announces his capture of Fort de Russey and Alexandria, on the Red River. On the evening of the 6th, it appears he took possession of Alexandria without resistance, and on the evening of the 7th Gen. Banks arrived, when the place was turned over to him.

We learn from our Key West correspondent that the Eastern and Western Gulf squadrons continue to send in prizes to that port, and that the number there on the 14th inst. was about forty, awaiting the action of the Prize Court. Another change had been made in the garrison of the post—the Nineteenth New-York regiment having gone to New-Orleans, and having been replaced by the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania. A vessel arriving from Pensacola had brought the particulars relating to the destruction of the old sloop-of-war *Preble*. It appears that she took fire in the hold—the result of a burning fluid accident. Two of her men were lost.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that Vallandigham was on Tuesday evening placed on board a gunboat on the Ohio, opposite the city. There was no excitement on the occasion. It will be seen by our Washington dispatches, that the President, while approving the findings of the Court-martial, has changed the sentence to transportation beyond our lines.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night in Albany, to organize a Union League. A telegraphic sketch of the proceedings is given elsewhere.

GENERAL NEWS.

A grand military and civic reception was extended yesterday to the Seventeenth regiment, N. Y. V., which arrived in the City at 8 A. M. The procession was formed at 2 P. M., and after passing in review the Mayor, marched up Broadway to the upper end of the City, and then returned to the Park Barracks, where the Seventeenth was entertained in the evening with a dinner given by the City authorities.

A large number of the notable men of New-York met last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Col. Rush C. Hawkins, of the Hawkins Zouaves, whose regiment has recently returned from the war, with ranks mournfully thinned by two years' service. A very elegant sword was chosen as the fitting object for presentation, and accompanying it was an address, engrossed upon parchment in the highest style of the caligraphic art. The affair was one of great *éclat*.

A very enthusiatic meeting was held, last evening, in the State arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, to tender an invitation from the Loyal Union League to the returned volunteers, to attend the great Loyal League meeting, at Utica, on the 27th inst. Speeches were made by Judge White and Cols. McGregor and Bendix, all of which were warmly applauded.

The obsequies of Lieut. Franklin Butler Crosby were observed yesterday at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. The body was escorted to Greenwood by the Twenty-second regiment N. Y. N. G., and a detachment from the Twelfth regulars.

The Historical Society celebrated, yesterday, the 200th anniversary of the birth of William Bradford, who introduced the art of printing into the middle American colonies. An address was delivered at the large hall of the Cooper Institute by John Wm. Wallace, of Philadelphia. In the afternoon interesting services took place at Trinity Church, when the tombstone of Mr. Bradford, who was a vestryman of Trinity, was restored. The occasion was of great interest, and the Historical Society manifested in the affair much zeal and liberality.

Thirty thousand tons of coal were sold at auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, at prices ranging from $5 75@$6 40.

Intelligence was received in Louisville last week, that a quantity of fine furniture, the property of Simon Bolivar Buckner, was concealed at the house of a rebel in Elizabethtown, awaiting transportation to the South. A force was dispatched to the point mentioned, on Friday, and succeeded in capturing a great quantity of silverware, several rich sofas, bedsteads, centre-tables, mirrors and all the articles usually found in a fashionable residence, together with a rebel officer's uniform. The articles captured filled two cars, and were brought to Louisville on Saturday.

The stock market yesterday was as rapidly on the downward turn in prices as it was previously buoyant on the advance, and differences of 5, and in some instances 8@10 ₱ cent. were made on the day's sales of the speculative Shares. The Government Stocks remain firm. The sales of the 5-20 year 6 ₱ cents., $1,458,450. Gold and Exchange, ½@¾ ₱ cent. lower.

Breadstuffs attracted more attention yesterday; prices were firmer. Provisions were in fair demand; Hog products were rather cheaper. A moderate business was reported in Groceries, Hops, Whisky, Fish and Metals. Currants and Petroleum were brisker and dearer. Tallow was in fair demand. The auction sale of Teas passed off less satisfactorily than had been anticipated, and at somewhat lower prices for green. The auction sales of Dry Goods were well attended; domestic Cottons were less actively competed for, and went off at reduced rates, in view of the rapid fall in the price of the raw material; while desirable styles of foreign fabrics, both dress and millinery goods, sold comparatively well. The Freight market was quiet and depressed, with 606 vessels of all classes in port.

Reunion by Force—Its Practicability Settled.

"Suppose you subdue the armies of the rebellion, how are you going to subdue the spirit of the people? How can your Government work without the loyal support of the people, and how can brute force compel that support? Try it, and you will have but another Poland, another Hungary, another Venetia. You will be weakened by it instead of strengthened, cursed instead of blessed. Your true policy is to drop the sword and try the olive-branch, and, if the olive-branch fails, to let the rebel States go in peace."

This, from the outset, has been the favorite and the strongest argument of the anti-war men. It was an argument which, though it was generally felt to be fallacious, yet could not very easily be refuted, inasmuch as there was a great deal in European history to countenance it, and there was nothing in our own to disprove it. The situation was altogether a novel one, and abstract speculations availed very little to solve the question. This solution could be found only in practical results. If these results, as developed in Missouri, in Kentucky, and in Maryland, were cited, the answer was that the people of these States never were distinctly committed to the rebellion, and that it was their own free will, and not coercion, which finally settled them so decidedly for the National Government. The anti-war men, in fact, used the practicable developments in these Border States as an argument on their side of the question.

But we have at last a demonstration of the falsity of their theory, so complete and so practical that no further evasion or cavil is possible. We refer to the changed condition of the State of Louisiana. That State was one of the original seceding States; its Convention passed its secession ordinence by a vote of one hundred and thirteen to seventeen—a greater preponderance, we believe, than was obtained in any other State Convention, save that of South Carolina; and it subsequently became as thoroughly wedded to the Confederate cause as any other, not even excepting South Carolina itself. No State has supplied Jeff. Davis with more soldiers, in proportion to its numbers; and, looking back upon the various great battle-fields, it may probably be truly said that the Louisiana regiments have fought with a spirit equalled by no others. The civilians at home were as much attached to Slavery, and had as great material interests involved in the success of the Confederacy, as those of any other Confederate State. The Confederate rule over Louisiana continued sixteen months. During that period the National authority did not have a hold upon a single inch of the soil of the State. The alienation from the old flag, unlike anything experienced in the Border States, appeared to be universal and complete.

Well, a year ago this month, Louisiana, thus affected, was in part *reconquered by force*. The part thus repossessed was *ruled by force*, under Gen. Butler, and with a rigor that has been talked about the world over. The hatred of New-Orleans to the Federal authority, at the time of its capture, was every whit as intense as was that of captured Rome against the French, or of recaptured Venice against the Austrians; and in the subsequent rule there was far less accommodation by the conquerors to the established social system and to the old municipal regulations. Gen. Butler had hardly got the city reduced to order before he began striking at all the old relation of master and slave, the peculiarly sensitive part of Southern society. He not only practically destroyed this relation, but he soon unceremoniously assailed the deepest and most inveterate prejudices that ever had a hold in Southern nature, by beginning to transform those who had been slaves into trained and armed soldiers, who should help him maintain his rule. He carried on that system, so shocking to every Southern sensibility, as long as he remained in the department. His successor, Gen. Banks, instead of relaxing it, drove it forward with still greater vigor, and the last that we hear is of his "General Orders No. 40," for the organization of a "*Corps d'Armée* of colored troops to consist ultimately of *eighteen* regiments representing all arms—infantry, artillery, cavalry—making nine brigades of two regiments each, and three divisions of three brigades each, with appropriate corps of engineers, and flying hospitals for each division." Gen. Butler, so far as he well could, broke down the old system of Slavery, yet in such a way as made its restoration possible; but Gen. Banks has gone further, and established a system of hired black labor which practically operates to make the destruction of Slavery absolute and irretrievable.

Regarding, then, rebel Louisiana in its original *status* as committed thoroughly to the Confederacy, its capture exclusively by force of arms, and the policy which has since been exercised upon it, so radically opposed to every sentiment and habit of its former society, we certainly are entitled to consider the trial of restoring it cordially to the Union in this fashion, as a crucial test of the coercive principle. If such a State can be made loyal in such a way, the whole question is settled. What has been done in Louisiana, can be done, with the same opportunity, in any part of the Confederacy. Well, what has been done there? Has any change been wrought upon the people, and, if so, what?

The readers of our discriminating and graphic New-Orleans correspondence, for the last year, need no information concerning the steady transition of the popular feeling to the Union side. But these representations, though corroborated by popular elections and other collective manifestations, such as are usually taken as correct exponents of public tendencies, have been doubted and denied by those who were determined to believe that there could be no redeeming influence in coercion. Therefore, instead of adding, as new evidence, our last New-Orleans letter, describing the spontaneous and jubilant outbursts of loyal feeling in New-Orleans over the achievement of Col. Grierson, and over the military successes of Gen. Banks in Western Louisiana, we prefer to cite the testimony of the New-Orleans correspondent of the *Herald*, whom nobody can suspect of being prepossessed in favor of the principles on which that Military Department has been managed. In a letter published yesterday, he says:

"A significant fact in the present condition of affairs is found in the movements of the planters. These men are not politicians, and although assenting to the rebellion, and, since the secession of the State, sympathizing, if not participating, with the rebels, they are governed now with reference to their own interest; they act together. Recently they had two meetings, of which no notice has been taken by the public, and to which no reference has been made by the newspapers. The condition of the South, of the rebel Government, and of the Federal army, have been fully considered and discussed. Their judgment is worth attention, and the conclusion of all their deliberations has been that they will at once take efficient measures to aid in the restoration of the Government of the Union in this State; and, not content with acting for this City, of which they are citizens, they will advise the planting interest of all the Southern States to pursue the same course. They repeat with great earnestness the declarations of the Governor of Georgia, that the Federal Government has been more consistent in its recognition of State rights than that of the Confederacy. Preparations have been made for the publication of a new newspaper, which will appear at no distant day, advocating their views. *The restoration of the State to the Union will necessarily be based upon the ideas as to Slavery which the President has proclaimed in his messages to Congress*, though this subject has not been specially considered.

* * * Everywhere Union spirit is gaining in power, and the Union party in numbers and strength. *It is not too much to say that within the next six months the State of Louisiana will be added to the Union, represented by a Government of loyal men, covering the whole territory of the State, and that five members of Congress will be elected by the people.*"

We, of course, do not doubt that there is still a large and bitter amount of rebellious feeling in the State, and that it will require much time to dissipate it. But the *predominant* sentiment, the *controlling* spirit, of the State, is already for the old flag, and is daily becoming more and more decided. That is the essential point; and it establishes the fact that it is possible for a coercive policy to convert an intensely rebellious into a genuinely loyal spirit. It would be easy to explain the rationale of it, but that is unimportant. The practical demonstration is the great thing.

The Peace Men at Home.

One of the commonest of the small jokes by which Pro-Slavery fanatics have always sought to confound the Abolitionists, consisted in asking them why they did not go and preach their gospel in Charlestown, or Richmond, where Slavery exists, instead of preaching it here, where there is no Slavery. The same humorists have, since the war began, resorted to another piece of wit of the same character, but intended to be much more biting. This consists in sarcastic inquiries why those who advocate the war in speeches and sermons, do not go and do some of the fighting themselves. This is so severe and cutting a sarcasm, and so very novel in its nature, that we have not as yet heard of a single orator, to whom it could apply, having had the courage to answer it.

It has, however, occurred to us that the principle on which it is based is capable of a very much more extended application. If it be sound, we are fairly entitled to ask why the peacemen of the North remain preaching their doctrines here, where they have already so many people on their side. There is a large body of persons at the North who are ready for peace without any conditions, and there is a still larger body, who are willing to make peace upon terms involving the restoration of Slavery to its old political and social rank and honors. But there is nothing more certain than that the number of those who are of these ways of thinking is not now likely to be increased by anything that can be said by the oracles of the peace party. The war has lasted long enough, and has tried men's souls quite severely enough, to have extinguished all doubt, and all halting between two opinions. The people of the North are now clearly and cleanly divided into two parties, and there is neither middle ground nor anybody to stand upon it. Men have begun to *feel* too strongly both about the war itself and the issues involved in it, to leave any hope of anybody's making many converts hereafter either to Unionism or secession. All matters in dispute have been thoroughly, frankly and fairly discussed here at the North since the war began, as well as before it. Neither Rynders' indecency, nor Blankman's oaths, nor McCunn's "constitutional lore," nor McMasters' "fine frenzy" will now avail to convert one Unionist into a Copperhead, or to make one Copperhead one whit more of a Copperhead than he now is.

In the South, on the contrary, the propriety or impropriety of carrying on the war has not been once debated since the war began. The people have never heard one word of all that may be said against both its justice and expediency. Nobody has commented to them on its bloodiness as a reason for putting a stop to it. Nobody has brought under their notice that clinching argument, which does such good service at the North: "Suppose you make war ever so long, you will have to make peace some time, and why not now?"—just as one might say to a sick man, seeking a physician, "Let you live ever so long, you must die some time, and why not now?" How is it, then, we may fairly ask, that the Woods and McMasters, and McCunns and Brookses do not go down to Richmond, and preach peace to the warlike heathen of that region? There, everything they say will have the force and charm of novelty. Here, we have heard it all, over and over. There is not one of their arguments or illustrations with which every newspaper reader is not perfectly familiar. But in Richmond and Charleston the Mozart Hall orators would draw crowds to listen to their views upon conscription, arbitrary arrests, the freedom of the Press, and the beauties of peace—crowds, too, who are actually suffering from things with which we here are only threatened; who have seen their sons and brothers forced into the ranks at the point of the bayonet, and who know that if one of their editors whimpered a word of peace and Union, he would be instantly driven into banishment.

Then, it must not be overlooked that if we at the North are, as our Copperhead brethren say, suffering from abuse of power, our tyrants have at least a color of right on their side. They are persons authorized to exercise the powers of government in the United States, and their acts are presumed to be lawful until the Courts decide that they are unlawful. But down South everything that is done by the persons who are administering the government is without a shadow of right. Every official act committed by every one of the Confederate functionaries, the most harmless as well as the most deadly, is a crime; and yet not one of the champions of freedom, who made the night hideous with their brayings on Union-square on Monday, has ever proposed to go down to rebuke these enormities—to say one word to Davis or Lee in behalf of law or liberty or the public peace. Not one of them will deny that the Confederate Government has violated at least as many laws as that of the United States; and we warn them that if they refrain any longer from going down to, and giving the rebels a bit of their mind, we shall begin to doubt their courage as well as their honesty. It is all very well to speak out boldly in New-York, where there is nothing to be feared in consequence of it; but why does the valiant Blankman, and the dignified McCunn, and the bloodthirsty McMasters, not give the Richmond public a taste of these wholesome truths? Let us see Jefferson Davis bearded in his den with a little of that abusive rhodomontade which is now showered on "Abe Lincoln." We know, of course, perfectly well what would happen before the speeches were half finished, and the orators know it too—but what of it? The bill of rights, the *habeas corpus*, and the *magna charta* would be grossly violated in the person of every one of them by a file of infantry; but then such trumpet-tongued spouters surely would not mind a few months in a Confederate jail, on behalf of liberty and law!

The National Academy of Sciences.

At the very close of last session of Congress, after the passage of all the gigantic military measures for the suppression of the rebellion had been secured, a short bill of three sections was introduced and passed through both Houses, without even a division in either branch, providing for the establishment of the "National Academy of Sciences." This act, with the authorized report of the proceedings at the first meeting of the Academy in this City, we published yesterday. The nature and objects of this Academy are not specified in the act, further than they may be gathered from its title. It simply provides that the Academy shall consist of fifty members, all of whom are named in it—Louis Agassiz's name being first in order—that it shall have power to establish its own organization and constitution—that it shall hold an annual meeting—and in the third and last section certain practical duties, and compensations therefor, are prescribed, in the words, "that the Academy shall, whenever called upon by any Department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments and reports to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose, but the Academy shall receive no compensation for any services to the Government of the United States."

Some further light is thrown on the nature and objects of the body by the proceedings at its initial session. The plan of organization adopted was to divide the Academy into two Classes:

1. The class of Mathematics and Physics.
2. The class of Natural History.

And these Classes were sub-divided into the following sections:

A. Class of Mathematics and Physics.—Section 1. Mathematics; 2. Physics; 3. Astronomy, Geology and Geodesy; 4. Mechanics; 5. Chemistry.

B. Class of Natural History.—Section 1. Mineralogy and Geology; 2. Zoology; 3. Botany; 4. Anatomy and Physiology; 5. Ethnology.

Officers for the Academy were chosen—Mr. Bache, of the Coast Survey, being President, and Mr. Agassiz Foreign Secretary; and also officers for each of the Classes; and it was provided that two stated meetings be held in each year, one in January and one in August—the January meeting to be held always in Washington, and the August meeting at such place as the Academy might designate. It was also provided that beside the fifty members of the Academy, there may be fifty Foreign Associates, who shall take no part in the business of the Academy, but may attend its sessions and communicate papers. The mode of dealing with such duties as might be assigned to the Academy by the Government, was also established. It was provided that "the judgment of the Academy is to be at all times at the disposition of the Government upon any matter of science or art within the limits of the subjects embraced by it;" and that propositions from the Government for "researches, experiments, observations, investigations or reports," shall be acted upon by the President of the Academy, who is competent, in special cases, to call in the aid of experts, or men of remarkable attainments not members of the Academy. This is the sum total of knowledge concerning the "National Academy of Sciences," which can be gathered from its act of incorporation and from the proceedings of its first meeting, as furnished to the Press. Suddenly, and unheralded, it sprang up before the world full-grown and full-panoplied, with the authority of the nation on its brow, but enveloped in almost impenetrable clouds. Some journals have put themselves into an attitude of opposition to it, on this and other grounds; and some have ridiculed it without either sense or ground. We prefer to wait, and learn fully its nature, purposes and mode of operation, before we wage battle either for it or against it. Meantime, there seem to be certain misconceptions, as well regarding the principles upon which an American Academy of Sciences should be founded, as with regard to the present Academy itself.

It is impossible, for example, to read the comments of some of the opponents of the National Academy of Sciences, without being forced to the conclusion that very many of them are unable to dissociate in their minds, the notion of a modern Institute of Science from the schools of the Athenian philosophers, or the museums of the times of the Ptolemies, which flourished before the foundation of the Alexandrian Library. There are many, at least, who reason as if they vaguely cherished the idea that there must be some necessary connection between this new Scientific corporation and some or other of the thousand learned organizations of earlier times. They cherish some dreamy, floating views of the necessity of finding precedents which would warrant scientific men of the present day among ourselves in organizing exclusive associations for the culture and promotion of science. It is quite immaterial to them whether they have to go back in search of their precedents to the "mutual improvement" age of Charlemagne, or to the crop of learned corporations, which under the fantastic designation of "Drowsys," "Vagabonds," and a hundred such fanciful conceits, spread over the Italian Peninsula, between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They will in all cases, for certain, challenge attention to the manner in which such societies were first instituted over two centuries ago in France and England; and, moreover, such is the temper and disposition of the precedent-monger that to secure his confidence in any institution, you must show him that its prototype existed in some other age or country than his own. And even if it can be proven that, after all, you are but in a measure following where others have led, he is much less content than if he had the pleasing assurance that you had made an exact transcript of some previously existing organization.

To the class of minds of which we speak, it would be in itself a sufficient objection that an American institution, claiming the name of an Academy of Sciences, did not bear out in its general outlines the features of some special society, foreign or antique. In the judgment of such, it is a fatal drawback that the corporators in this association do not include an academy of *belles lettres*, an academy of art, and an academy of philosophy, ethics and politics, as well as an Academy of Sciences. Some of them would resolutely hold you either to the limit of membership appointed by the original French Academy of the days of Richelieu, with its unalterable leet of 40—if they did not at the same time hold you to the same philological tasks; or failing this, they would be sure to insist that you should copy one or other of the earlier societies now embraced in the Imperial Institute of France. The latter body itself seems to be, after all, the perfect model for our dissenting critics.

Congress, therefore, instead of incorporating a scientific Society composed of 50 members—unalterable as to the number—and professing merely to cultivate and promote the study of science, and aid the Government in scientific experiments, ought to have included exactly 220 corporators—with 30 odd associates, and more than that number of honorary Academicians; the members being endowed, like their French brethren, with $300 each of annual stipend from the public revenue. The advantage of such a scientific project as this would be that it would afford very wide scope for the ambition of learned pundits of every character and degree from Maine to Oregon; and the candidate unskilled in science might come in for the honors of an Academician, as a political shouter, a literary scrivener, a twopeony professor, or a playwright for the discriminating audiences of the elder Bowery. Here certainly would be broad and catholic organization; and its supporters also might find their liberal views of membership sustained by that portion of the constitution of the Royal Society of London which admits an unlimited fellowship—an institution, at the present hour, embracing probably over 800 members.

But really and briefly, we do not see that there is either validity or Americanism in all this style of argument. Why should this Academy fashion itself after any model whatever—antique or foreign? Why should the scientific genius now and here existent not be capable of *originating* something adapted to the condition of the country and age, calculated to elevate the standard of science and to bring it into the service of the nation? Nearly all our institutions in America, political and ecclesiasticel, were established without precedent or model; and it is a foolish style of argument which would decry a scientific institution because to its constitution and character it differs from learned associations which existed in ancient Alexandria or mediæval Italy, or which exist in modern France, Italy or England.

A more reasonable objection to the constitution of the new Academy is the fact of its exclusive nature, combined with the other fact that all its members are already appointed and named in the Incorporating act. This certainly appears to be an error, though there are but few of the names of present corporators we would be willing to see stricken out. Fifty members are an ample number, and a number sufficient to include all the first-class men of science in the country; but one-fifth at least of the chairs should have been left vacant, to be filled up by future selection. All the foremost scientific men of the country have not been named in the act of incorporation; but the error cannot be rectified, as we see, but by time or an emendment to the Academy's charter. But we hope the best for this important new institution. The leading men of the body—and these are a small minority in every such Association—will not only give tone and character to its present management, but their influence will be used hereafter, at all times, to purify the membership and raise its standard. We rely mainly upon the temper, the spirit, and the high scientific character and ambition which the leading corporators will bring into it for the position it shall yet hold among the scientific and intellectual councils of the world.

The World and Gen. Wadsworth.—The *World* has for some days past devoted a large portion of its space to attacks upon Gen. Wadsworth, based mainly upon the testimony which he gave in the McDowell Court of Inquiry, touching the forces left for the defence of Washington when Gen. McClellan took the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula. The point is one of historic interest, and open, therefore, to full and free discussion. The *World* must permit us, however, to say that, when it attempts to convert the question into an attack upon Gen. Wadsworth's personal veracity, it loses sight of common propriety quite as thoroughly as of the real value of the point at issue. There is no man in the country more incapable of intentional misstatement or misrepresentation than Gen. Wadsworth, and the devotion he has shown to the welfare of the country should protect him, with every fair-minded man, from such wanton and absurd aspersions.

Gen. Wadsworth stated in his evidence before the Court that he had under his command, at the time referred to, but little over 19,000 men of all arms present and fit for duty. In a letter published in our columns on Tuesday and copied in the *World* yesterday, he gives from the returns in the War Department for March 31, 1862, an exact statement of the troops which were then under his command—showing a total of 19,591. In commenting upon this statement, the *World* says:

"As to the number of men defending Washington, Gen. McClellan, in his report, states them as 55,000—giving the location, and particularizing the different commands. *That is all that can be said on that subject.*"

We submit that this is *not* "all that can be said on that subject." The *World* presents Gen. McClellan's statement as a contradiction of Gen. Wadsworth's, and as on that point entirely conclusive. It is perfectly evident that the two statements relate to entirely different matters, and that there is no necessary conflict between them. Gen. Wadsworth was in command of the troops to whom the defence of Washington was assigned, and he states the exact number of the troops thus under his command. Upon that point, his statement, supported as it is by the official returns, is entirely conclusive. Gen. McClellan has never questioned its accuracy,—but as he regarded Gen. Banks, who was in the Shenandoah Valley and separated by two ranges of mountains from Washington, as also engaged in defending that Capital, he took the liberty of adding *his* force to that of Gen. Wadsworth, and giving the aggregate as the number of troops defending Washington. Whether they were or were not available for that purpose is now, as it was then, a matter of opinion. Gen. McClellan thought they were, while Gen. Wadsworth and the Government thought they were not. But nothing can be more absurd than the attempt to fasten upon Gen. Wadsworth any personal imputation for thus differing in opinion from Gen. McClellan.

The *World* makes sundry criticisms on minor points of Gen. Wadsworth's letter,—but they are so clearly prompted by personal bitterness, and so insignificant in substance, as to render reply quite needless.

Contradictory Rumors.—We had statements from the Southwest, yesterday, that the Vicksburgh rebels were moving northward to reinforce Bragg; we have intelligence this morning that a portion of Bragg's force is moving southward to aid the Vicksburgh rebels. We know not which of the statements is correct, or whether either of them is correct. Either of the movements would be exceedingly difficult and hazardous. The two rebel armies are more than five hundred miles apart, by any practicable route; and, to effect a junction, the greater part of this distance would have to be traversed on foot, over a country abounding in rivers and swamps, and, since Grierson's raid, very destitute of bridges. Beside, if the Vicksburgh rebels moved northward, that would at once insure us possession of the place, and command of the Mississippi River and State; and if any considerable part of Bragg's rebels moved south, that would insure a fatal attack on the remainder by Rosecrans, who is lying very quiet, but all ready for his work, and sharply watching his opportunity. We see nothing yet in the way of proof that the rebels have left Vicksburgh, or that they have been very heavily reinforced. The chances are, that they still remain behind their works, and they are not likely to give up such a fundamental point without a deadly contest.

Amusements.

Dodworth's Hall.—Oscar Weil, a composer, who has obtained notice in Germany, will give a concert here to-night, for the purpose of introducing several of his compositions. Miss Louise Ludecus, Mr. Theodor Thomas, Mr. Robert Goldbeck and Mr. H. C. Timm will assist Mr. Weil.

Theatre Francaise.—Mr. Juionet's pleasant company of artists will return to the City on Saturday, for a short concluding season, commencing on that night.

Niblo's Garden.—Miss Bateman, after an unprecedented success in her celebrated character of *Leah*, will appear in the same *rôle* the remaining nights of this week. Next week "Leah" will be withdrawn, in order to allow Miss Bateman to comply with the request of numerous friends and the public generally, that she should favor them by appearing in other of her great characters.

Sale of Government Bonds.

Philadelphia, Monday, May 20.

Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $2,113,000 in five-twenties to-day, distributed as follows: New-York and New-Jersey, $597,000; Boston and New-England, $678,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $483,000; Missouri, $67,000; Ohio, $170,000; Baltimore, $60,000; Wheeling, Va., $4,000; Indiana and Illinois, $38,000; Delaware, $10,000.

Large deliveries of Bonds are being made daily, and every facility and information is furnished subscribers.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signatnre of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Bold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Cassimere Business Coats.....$3 00 to $12
Cassimere Pants.....$2 50 to $7
Cassimere Vests.....$1 50 to $4
At
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.

Is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into coupting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

On Account of the Great Popularity of the embroidery executed by the Grover & Baker sewing-machines, houses selling rival inventions not capable of embroidering, exhibit braiding as a substitute. All modern family machines will sew on braid, but there is only one which embroiders.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

EXTRACT OF THE
EXTRACT OF THE
NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,
NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,

A MOST EXQUISITE.
A MOST EXQUISITE.

DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUME.
DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUME.

DISTILLED FROM THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL
DISTILLED FROM THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL
DISTILLED FROM THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL

FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.
FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.
FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.
For sale everywhere.

French China,
Richly decorated Dinner and Tea Sets in unusual variety.
White and Plain Gilt Tea Sets at very low prices.
A complete assortment of all kinds of White, Gilt and Fancy China.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Costiveness.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, and no one can expect to enjoy health permanently who permits it, or it is contrary to the economy of the system, and gives rise to a goodly proportion of the ills which afflict the human race. To neglect it, therefore, is to insure ill health of greater or less duration; yet, in attempting its removal, discrimination with regard to the remedies to be used is requisite. Violent purgatives temporarily remove obstructions, weaken the bowels, and reduce the strength of the patient, and are followed usually by greater constipation, rendering another and another dose necessary, until even the strongest purgatives lose their effect, and the patient's condition becomes deplorable. What is required is a gentle purgative—one having some action on the liver, and one that can be taken daily without impairing the strength of the patient, or injury to the system, until the tendency to constipation is removed. But few remedies have been found to meet these requirements, and of these few probably none have been so successful as demonstrated by many years' use, as Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They are usually taken every night at bedtime, causing, in proper doses, no inconvenience during the night, and producing no sickness or unpleasant effect during the day, so that persons may follow their usual avocations, whether of business or pleasure, in the same manner as if they had not taken the Pills. Their good effect will be seen to be obvious after a week or two's use, particularly in greater clearness of mind, and an increased energy and disposition to work and to enjoy life, and their continued use in the restoration of the health to the patient. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., and at retail by Druggists generally.

Gas Fixtures.—No. 131 Grand-st.—Chandeliers in great variety, of elegant design and workmanship, are offered to the public, for a few days only, at much less than cost to manufacture. Also, ten single or odd six-light chandeliers, some of which have been used a few days, but to good order, will be sold at half their original cost, if applied for immediately, at No. 131 Grand-st., near Broadway. M. L. CURTIS, No. 131 Grand-st.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The Weed, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store, No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, depot No. 1 Barclay-st., sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers; styles neat and suitable; executed in the best manner only. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 267 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

MARRIED

AMBROZOVITS—MEZZIONYI.—On Wednesday, May 20, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., by Rev. Henry M. Beare, ADALBERT AMBROZOVITS and GIZELLE, daughter of the late Rudolph Mezzionyi, of Hungary, and niece of Gov. Kossuth.

BAYLES—JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, May 20, at Calvary Church, by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Dr. GEORGE BAYLES, U. S. A., and CATHARINE S., daughter of Stephen Johnson, Esq., of this City.

FRAMANN—MOORE.—On Thursday, May 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., Rev. JACOB FRERMANN, of Richmond, S. I., and ELIZABETH C., eldest daughter of John Moore, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C.

HUTCHINSON—BARRY.—On Wednesday, May 20, at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. C. S. Robinson, GEORGE HUTCHINSON and EMMA C. BARRY.

PHILIPOTEAUX—GARY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. George Dubois, Mr. G. P. PHILIPOTEAUX and Miss LOUISA GARY, both of this City.

PIERSON—WHEELER.—JESSUP—PIERSON.—On Wednesday, May 20, in the Presbyterian Church, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., by Rev. Geo. Pierson, G. WILSON PIERSON and SARAH C. WHEELER. And at the same time and place, Rev. SAMUEL JESSUP, of Dunsell, and CAROLINE E. PIERSON, of the former place.

SICARD—FLOYD.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. George H. Houghton, Lieut. Commander MONTGOMERY SICARD, U. S. N., and ELIZABETH, daughter of William Floyd, of Western New-York.

TROY—CONKLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, by Rev. R. S. Cook, Pastor of Church of St. John the Evangelist, W. M. TROY and LOUISA M., second daughter of the late James Conklin, all of this City.

TODD—HOUGHTON.—In Princeton, Ill., on Tuesday, May 12, by Rev. W. C. Willing, WILLIAM H. TODD, M. D., of St. Stephens, N. B., to HATTIE T., youngest daughter of Joseph Houghton, Esq., formerly of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BURDETT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, May 20, ELIZABETH BURDETT, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, the late Charles R. G. Burdett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, May 22, from the residence of P. H. Hodges, No. 6 East 35th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BEECKMAN.—On Tuesday, May 19, CATHARINE LIVINGSTON, widow of the late Henry Beeckman, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, May 22, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 49 10th-st.

CRANE.—On Monday morning, May 18, Mrs. JANE G. CRANE, wife of S. M. Crane, and daughter of Joseph Piggot, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 52 East Broadway, on Thursday, May 21, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

CRIST.—On Wednesday morning, May 20, after a short illness, ELLA CRIST, aged 6 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, May 21, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 77 Hammond-st.

CANNON.—On Wednesday, May 20, MARY CANNON, aged 53 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Renwick-st., at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, May 21.

Sligo (Ireland) papers please copy.

KELLEY.—On Tuesday, May 19, at his residence, No. 52 Bleecker-st., Dr. JOHN CLAWSON KELLEY, of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son, Dr. J. Wesley Kelley, also of his son-in-law, Mr. J. A. Fraetas, are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 52 Bleecker-st., on Friday afternoon, May 22, at 2 o'clock.

OLYPHANT.—On Wednesday, May 20, of diphtheria, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Jr., eldest son of G. Talbot and A. Maria Olyphant, aged 9 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 18 East 37th-st., on Friday, May 22, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SEATON.—On Saturday, May 16, KATHARINA SEATON, youngest daughter of the late Henry Seaton, of St. Croix, W. I.

Her remains were taken to Poughkeepsie for burial.

SMITH.—In Trenton, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. H. B. Chapin, on Monday, May 18, Mrs. ANN SMITH, wife of Charles Smith, Esq., of New-York, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Third Presbyterian Church, Trenton, on Thursday, May 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., returning, leave Trenton at 4.10 and 7.25 P. M.

SHARKEY.—On Tuesday morning, May 19, after a short illness, ELIZABETH SHARKEY, wife of M. D. L. Sharkey, aged 34 years, 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, May 21, at 1 o'clock, at No. 55 East 11th-st.

SCHWARIN.—On Sunday, May 10, from wounds received on the 2d, in the battle of Chancellorsville, HENRY REMSON SCHWERIN, Captain Co. C, 119th regiment New-York State Volunteers, aged 20 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Max Schwerin, Schenectady, N. Y., on Thursday, May 21.

SHRILLE.—On Tuesday evening, May 19, at his residence, in this City, GEORGE H., son of the late Robert Shrille, in the 40th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCOTT.—On Wednesday, May 20, Mrs. PHOEBE SCOTT, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, May 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Memorial Church. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, D. B. Wright, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred at Yonkers.

VAN ALST.—On Wednesday morning, May 20, at her residence, Newtown, L. I., Mrs. JANE VAN ALST, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Friday, May 22, at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 2-5.—May 20, 1863.
43, 56, 8, 7, 46, 19, 63, 53, 57, 75, 6, 3, 21.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 2-6.—May 20, 1863
51, 13, 74, 10, 71, 63, 5, 43, 42, 41, 1, 11, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

The following certificate from those well-known and eminent chemists, Dr. J. R. Chilton and J. G. Pohle, will show in what estimation it is held by those most competent to judge of its merits

CERTIFICATE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1863.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high recommendation. Peruvian bark being one of its principal constituents, together with herbs, roots and extracts having decided medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally, as an invigorating tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties it is calculated to prevent, by its daily use, in moderate quantities, constipation, fever and ague, mild forms of neuralgia and rheumatism. It is an antidote to the effects produced by change of water and diet, correcting diarrhœa, curing dyspepsia, colic, sick and nervous headache, nausea, seasickness. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions and the infirmities of age.

This preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substances whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming and acceptable to the palate and stomach.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
JULIUS O. POHLE, M. D.

FIFTY CASES FOR SALE BY
F. C. WELLS, Agent,
No. 115 Franklin-st.

THE HOME INSURANCE
COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 20th May, 1863.

ARNOUX'S
Merchant Tailoring is removed to the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, where can be found an assortment of goods suitable for gentlemen's dress.
Mr. ANTHONY ARNOUX, Sr., will be happy to see his friends and his old customers at the store of which he was the original founder, and in which business he was engaged for over forty years.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1863.
$10,000 REWARD.
A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.
H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

FECKARDT'S CATTLE POWDER.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
Agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.
Price, 25 cents per package.

CEDAR-CAMPHOR IS SUPERLATIVELY superior to ordinary camphor-gum for repelling moths from clothing. It is BEST. It is PROVEN. New-York druggists have it.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in the City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
P. B. BENEDICT & CO., Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as
ONE, TWO, AND THREE DOLLARS EACH, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 138 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasures of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

UNIFORMS
FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
Made up in a
Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

AT RETAIL,
TEN THOUSAND DOZEN
RICH PARIS SILK
NECK-TIES,
At the following prices:
25 cent TIES at 15 cents.
40 cent TIES at 25 cents.
50 cent TIES at 35 cents.
75 cent TIES at 50 cents.
Also, a large stock of SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, Traveling and Dress Shirts, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., all of which we offer *at much less than* "POPULAR PRICES."
N. B.—This is the *only* place to buy NECK-TIES and COLLARS *at just what they are worth*.
PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE,
Late J. H. BLAKE & Co.,
No. 370 Broadway, corner White-st.

MEN'S & BOYS'
FINE LINEN
COLLARS,
15
CENTS EACH,
Or $1 75 per dozen.
Extra quality,
Best made,
20
CENTS,
Or $2 25 per dozen.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 129 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells;

UNION.

MISS DICKINSON IN BROOKLYN.
By request of many citizens,
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture in the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 22.
Her subject will be,
How Providence is Teaching the Nation.
Admission to Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony, 50 cents; Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Tickets sold in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, Montagus-st.; Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Babcock's, No. 246 Fulton-st.; Sawyer & Thompson's, No. 59 Fulton-av.; Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st. In New-York, at Tenney's, No. 121 Nassau st., and at Crosby's, corner of Williams-st. and Exchange-place.
Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

"UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT."
Yourself and lady friends are respectfully invited to attend a public meeting at the Hall of the Republican Central Committee, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 o'clock, to listen to addresses by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM and Hon. H. J. RAYMOND on the "DUTIES AND NECESSITIES OF THE HOUR," and why all classes of persons should yield "UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORT" to the constituted authorities in their efforts to subdue the rebellion. Seats free.

CALL OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUES.
CONVENTION OF LOYAL LEAGUES.
The undersigned, in the name of the Loyal National League, established in every County of the State of New-York, and of other Loyal Leagues, respectfully invite delegates from all similar organizations in the State to assemble in Convention at
MECHANICS' HALL, UTICA,
ON THE MORNING OF TUESDAY, MAY 26, INST., AT 11 O'CLOCK,
To perfect a State organization, and to consider plans for the furtherance of the objects stated in the following pledge:
We pledge ourselves to unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to unwavering support of its effort to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the National unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.
The primary object of this League is, and shall be, to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union, to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the Nation.
For their own peace, and for the part of their associate Leagues, the undersigned distinctly state that the proceedings of the Convention shall be open and public, and no action shall be taken of a partisan character. The organizations thus far perfected have not been by political districts, but by local divisions, counties and towns.
In making this call, the undersigned beg to remind the loyal men of the State of the powerful influence which such an organization may exert in support of the Government and to the encouragement of loyal sentiment.
The Anti-Corn-Law League in a few years revolutionized the public opinion of England, and attained the object for which it was established. If such a result could be attained by an organization separate from party, on a question of political economy, what may not be expected of a Loyal National League, based on loyalty to the Government of our fathers, and a pledge to maintain unbroken the national unity of this proud and prosperous country?
Each League is requested to send as many Delegates as convenient, and the Convention will decide on the mode of representation.
The Ward Leagues of New-York and Kings County are invited to cooperate.
The Convention is expected to take part in the proceedings of the mass-meeting to be on the 26th, called by the Loyal League of Union Citizens.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUES.
NEW-YORK, James A. Roosevelt, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Kings, E. B. Spooner, Secretary.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY, James T. Norton, Secretary.
WYOMING COUNTY, W. H. Merrill, Secretary.
DUTCHESS COUNTY, Charles Place, Secretary.
CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Lapham.
Third Election District, Suffolk, R. Albertson, Secretary.
Middletown, Orange, M. D. Stivers, Secretary.
Eastchester, Westchester, Edmund Hoole, Secretary.
Nunda, Livingston, Geo. M. Osgoodby, Secretary.
Goshen, Orange, Mead Bolden, Secretary.
Olean, Cattaraugus, R. L. Page, Secretary.
Southold, Suffolk, Wm. H. Duke, Secretary.
East Bloomfield, Ontario, P. C. Stiles, Secretary.
Rhinebeck, Dutchess, Frank T. Van Kenren, Secretary.
Corning, Steuben, Horace Barnes, President.
Poestenkill, Rensselaer, C. H. Thomson.
Huntsville, Steuben, Horace Penis.
Spring Brook, Edward Dakes, Secretary.
Owego, Tioga, T. G. Slade, Secretary.
Newton, Sussex, A. F. Hellegas, Secretary.
Norwich, Chenango, Wm. B. Chandler, Secretary.
Susquehanna Bridge, Niagara City, W. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
Danville, Livingston, C. B. Morey, Secretary.
Spring Water, Livingston, John Wiley, Secretary.
West Sparta, Livingston, Orlando Marsh, Secretary.
Watertown, Jefferson, B. Brockway.
Albany, Albany, B. Millard, Secretary.
Elmira, Chemung, James T. Du Pen, Secretary.
Ithaca, Tompkins, Austin N. Hungerford, Secretary.
Havestraw, Rockland, Spencer J. Weiant, Secretary.
New-Rochelle, Westchester, Chas. H. Roosevelt, Sec'y.
Troy, Rensselaer, George M. Taylor, Secretary.
Goshen, Orange, David D. Osman, Secretary.
Portage, Livingston, Charles H. Randall, Secretary.

Sons of Washington Union League, Rochester, Monroe, John C. Chumasero, President.
Loyal League of Delhi, Delaware, Norwood Bowne, Secretary.
Union League of Broome County, W. W. Elliott, Secretary.

THE COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE
Beg to announce to the public that
Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING
will deliver an address, especially designed for Young Men, on the
CAUSES AND RESULTS OF THE REBELLION,
at
IRVING HALL,
Corner 15th-st. and Irving-place,
On FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, 22d inst.
Seats will be reserved for ladies. Address will be delivered at 8 o'clock.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
Secretary Loyal National League.

NINTH WARD LOYAL LEAGUE.
A meeting of this League will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Continental Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. A punctual attendance of the members of the League is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Delegates to the Utica Conventions to be held on the 26th and 27th inst., will be chosen at this meeting. JOHN WILSON, Pres't.
NORMAN STRATTON, } Secretaries.
ROBT. H. JOHNSTON, }

SPRING,
1863,
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
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Also,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BARCLAY-STREET,
Is constantly receiving the Latest and most APPROVED PATTERNS of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and all other kinds of GAS FIXTURES, which he offers at *very low* RATES. Also, FRENCH BRONZES of his own Importation, from the BEST MANUFACTURERS IN PARIS. PROMPT ATTENTION paid to all foreign orders.

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CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
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And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
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CHURCHES, CHURCHES.—SPLENDID card photographs of nearly all the churches in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, just published. For sale by PAUL & CURTIS, No. 349 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO CAPITAL NEW BOOKS.
TO BE PUBLISHED THIS SATURDAY.

I.

MARIAN GREY—A charming new tale, by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES, author of "Lena Rivers," "Meadow Brook," etc. One elegant 12mo. vol., cloth bound. Price $1 25.

*** Mrs. Holmes is a peculiarly pleasant and fascinating writer. Her books are always entertaining, from their fresh and vivid portrayal of character and manners, their ready appreciation of the ludicrous, and happy adaptation to circumstances. She has a rare faculty of enlisting the sympathies and affections of her readers, and of holding their attention to her pages, with deep and absorbing interest. Her new book, "Marian Grey," will undoubtedly meet with a large sale.

II.

DRIFTING ABOUT; OR WHAT "JEEMS PIPES OF PIPESVILLE," SAW AND DID.—A humorous autobiography, by STEPHEN MASSETT. Illustrated with comic wood-cuts, by Mullen. *** One of the most original, comic, exciting, witty, miraculous, anecdotical, amusing, entertaining, remarkable book ever published. It will produce a great sensation everywhere, so look out for fun and amusement, as "Jeems Pipes" is now ready with his book. Price, cloth bound, 12mo., $1 25.

These books are sold by all booksellers, and are sent by mail free, on receipt of price, by CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York, corner of Lispenard-st.

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ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A Narrative of Personal Observations, with an Appendix, Consisting of Official Reports of the
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ILLUSTRATED BY A MAP OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.
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Maj. BICKHAM is a volunteer Aid on Gen. Rosecrans' Staff, and his book is one of great merit.
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Corner Broadway and Worth-st.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, MAY 23.
CHRISTOPHER NORTH,
A memoir of the late
PROF. JOHN WILSON,
"Christopher North" of *Blackwood*, *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, &c. Compiled from family papers and other sources,
BY HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. GORDON,
With an Introduction
BY R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, D. C. L.
Handsomely printed on laid-tinted paper, with eight graphic illustrations in wood, and a new steel portrait. One volume, crown 8vo. Price $2.
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Crayon Drawing & Painting,	Gilding and Bronzing,
Painting on Ground Glass,	Plaster Work,
Grecian Painting,	Wax Work,
Antique Painting,	Shell Work,
Oriental Painting,	Magic Lantern,
Sign Painting,	Paper Flowers,
Theorem Painting,	Imitation of Pearl,
Moss Work,	The Aquarium,
Paper Mache,	Sealing-Wax Painting,
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This book is pronounced superior to "Father Brighthopes" by the same author, and one of the most interesting books for boys and family perusal ever issued.
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By EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, Jr.
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THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS! WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—For particulars inquire at the Office of Publication, No. 20 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps the place. It is on the shortest route from Wall-st. to the City cars. Catalogues gratis; by mail (in close envelope,) three cents.

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MRS. L. A. BROWN,
No. 182 Bleecker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
OPPOSITE YONKERS,
FOR SALE.

The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James Jay estate, fifteen miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites; title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

DESIRABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE—At and near Central Park, Broadway, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d and 73d sts.

The Executors of the late Jacob Harsan, offer for sale a large number of City lots desirably located.

Capitalists will find this a favorable opportunity for investment in REAL ESTATE that must rapidly improve in value.

They are offering two or three ENTIRE BLOCKS, beautifully located. Any PUBLIC INSTITUTION requiring an ENTIRE BLOCK can rarely meet with so favorable an opportunity to purchase.

They offer a VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND WATER GRANT on North River, with as many lots as may be required with the same.

The TITLE is one of the OLDEST and BEST on the Island. Apply at the office of the Executors, No. 30 Pine-st., second story.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 91 WHITE-ST., BE-tween Elm-st. and Broadway—lot 21x68—with lot in the rear adjoining, about 33x37 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVENTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

The owners of property on the 7th-av., above the Central Park, are hereby notified that the new petition for the widening and improving of the same, (in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed April 6, 1859,) is now at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., ready for their signatures.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public addtion, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
31 lots in original town of Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 48th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the north west corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, on easy terms, 500 lots and 25 houses, situated between the East River and 6th-st., and north 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 8th sts., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS, VERY HANDSOMELY located on Dean and Bergen sts., near New-York and Brooklyn; or will exchange them for a good house in New-York, paying balance in cash. Apply to CHAS. S. JACKSON, Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

FARMS AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES, including grounds, gardening lands, village and country property of all descriptions, in the vicinity of New-York, for sale, at all prices and in all directions from the City. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY RAILROAD, Brooklyn, a 2-story cottage, with 4 lots to garden, 50 feet of grape arbor and other fruit. Terms easy. For terms and particulars, apply at No. 2 Court-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

LOTS TO LEASE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON the north side of 55th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; street paved; a good location for a wood and coal yard. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET—A gentleman going abroad, offers his house to lease for a term of 3 years. It is situated on one of the best corners of the 5th-av., near Madison-square; is elegantly furnished, and has a stable adjoining, with accommodations for four horses. Address, immediately, ARAGO, Union Club, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY HOUSE, near the ferries, in Brooklyn; possession now. Also, No. 104 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. Apply at No. 2 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—PART OF DWELLING NO. 338 WEST 22d-st., consisting of back parlor, front basement with bedroom adjoining, and one front room in third story, with gas and fixtures. Rent $14 per month.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house, No. 15 Livingston-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square. Inquire of CHAS. C. WAKELEY, No. 180 10th-st.

STEAM-POWER AND LOFTS TO LET.—No. 56 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for trade or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No. 5,609 Post-office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines and horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Agent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Associationist*, No. 41 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF PROF. H. B. LANE, at Middletown, Conn.; house 35x35 feet, six bedrooms, parlors, dining-room, kitchen-basement; is in good order, with gas fixtures. The location is pleasant and healthy, on High-st., with a fine river view. Is convenient to churches, and very desirable for a family having sons or daughters to educate. The garden contains a variety of the choicest fruits. For further particulars apply to H. B. LANE, No. 151 Nassau-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., twelve miles from New-York, a good two-story house, containing ten rooms; also barn, carriage-shed, outbuildings, etc., a large garden, already planted, with a few acres of land, and, if desired, some fifteen acres adjoining. Being very near the railroad station and train running at convenient hours, it would be a desirable residence for a New-York business man. For further particulars, address EDWARDS, Box No. 850 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN. FOR SALE.—Lot, 160x180. House, 32x35; piazza all the way round; good well water; grounds are level and well laid out, with a great abundance of shade and fruit; the garden in good order; lying on the banks of the Connecticut River. This place is second to none as to beauty and health. Price $5,000.
S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. Y., on the Bowery Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour, attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

500 LOTS AND 20 COTTAGES FOR SALE—At East New-York.—Nice cottages, $1,000, $1,100, $1,200, $1,400, &c. Lots adjoining, East New-York, at $1.5 per lot, payable $5 down, and balance $5 monthly. Also, five elegant residences, with four to eight lots each.
C. R. SMILLIE, East New-York,
or 440 O. P. ROSE, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE MAHOPAC, ONE OF THE largest new boats on the lake. It was built last Summer by Fishland, is in perfect order, is supplied with oar-box, oars, awning, cushions, flag, &c. Boat 15 feet long. The owner sells it only because he cannot visit the lake this year. Price $20. Address Box No. 424 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY COTTAGE, (10 rooms,) eight lots choice garden, fruit, shade and shrubbery; beautifully situated near depot, churches, schools, &c.; Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE MIDDLE OF JUNE TO Oct. 1, at Yonkers, a furnished cottage, situated near the river, and within a short distance of the depot, containing 10 rooms. Rent $100 per month. Address Box No. 1,500 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN FEE—A HANDSOME HOUSE, [illegible] Apply to J. F. CORNING, No. 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay, S. I. For bathing and fishing unsurpassed. Grounds tastefully arranged; fruits in abundance. An excellent garden, carriage, barn, summer, bathing, ice and other outbuildings in complete order; about 80 acres. If rented, the whole or any number of acres as desired. Within one hour by Staten Island Railroad from City, three-quarters of a mile of Richmond Valley depot.

Also, three-story house, 36x40 feet, two acres of land, containing 23 rooms, with carriage house, barn and stables, in excellent order, one-quarter of a mile from Reformed P. D. Church and Huguenot depot of Staten Island railroad.

Also, 20 acres of land in high state of cultivation, dwelling-house and outbuildings, one-quarter of a mile from Roesville, S. I., where steamboats ply daily; one mile from Huguenot depot. Apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, near Annadale depot; HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 220 Broome-st., New-York; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with about 12 acres of land, situated on the Coney Island plank road, just six miles from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn; the Coney Island Railroad cars pass the house at short intervals; the house is elegantly built, under the direct superintendence of the late owner, Walter Kelsey; the grounds are well laid out, and planted with the choicest fruit trees, all bearing in a remarkable manner. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house, and two-thirds or less of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if desired. For further information apply to the undersigned executors.
CHARLES KELSEY, 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
J. S. UNDERHILL, 435 10th-st. Dry Dock, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE property in the town of Peekskill, quarter of a mile from the depot, on Main-st., in the most desirable part of the town. Lot 80x157 feet, filled with choice fruit. House 25x32, built in 1857 as a first-class residence, containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas and fixtures, heated by furnace, bells throughout the house, piazza front and rear, and is in perfect condition. Also, the two-story house on Broad-st., 23x27 feet, containing eight rooms; lot 37x100 feet. The property will be sold or let, and possession given immediately of the Main-st. house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or D. FUGSLEY, opposite the premises.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—In the town of East Chester, about one mile from the New-Haven Railroad depot, consisting of a fine and roomy house, with stable, carriage house and other outhouses, all in the most complete order. The grounds embrace about eight acres, and are beautifully laid out, and stocked with the choicest trees, flowers and fruit; the garden is in fine condition, and planted with a great variety of vegetables. The house contains all the modern improvements, is elegantly furnished, and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

COUNTRY DWELLING TO LET—HANDsomely situated on Valley road, adjoining Llewellyn-park; has 12 rooms, large attic, kitchen and cellar, bath room, and water through the house. There are four acres in high cultivation, garden, fruit and ornamental trees, barn, stable, and fine spring water. Location 15 minutes' walk from steam and horse cars. Rent moderate. For further particulars, inquire at Mr. ABIJAH HARRISON'S, near the premises, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Bloomfield, N. J., 12 miles from this City by railroad. House 30 by 36—wing 27 by 18; eight bedrooms, parlors, dining-room, kitchen, basement and cellar. Three acres land, barn, carriage-house, stable, &c. Excellent well of water close to the house, under cover, fruit and shade trees and shrubbery. Fine stream of water in front of the house. Price $7,000. Key of the house at Mr. Pierson's store, Bloomfield. For further particulars, inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON River, four miles from the City of Poughkeepsie, a cottage, containing parlor, sitting room, five lodging rooms, kitchen, wash room, and good cellar, with cement floor; well and cistern within the house; lot 100x110 feet, well fruited; barn, with stables and room for carriage; view of river, railroad, etc. Premises in good repair. For terms apply to T. QUICK, on the premises.
MILTON, Ulster Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT DOBBS' FERRY, WESTCHESter County, about 16 acres of valuable land, formerly the residence of Anthony Storms, deceased, bounded westerly by the Highland turnpike, and southerly in part by the road leading to White Plains. The buildings are in good order. The fruit trees are of good varieties. With the above will also be sold about 10 acres of woodland. Apply to CHARLES G. STORMS, at the Ferry, or to R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT GOSHEN, ORANGE CO.—A beautiful country seat, situated in the village; delightful views; double house, nearly new, containing parlors, dining-room, library, bath-room, six chambers, furnace, etc., stable, 16 acres of good land, about 500 fruit trees of the very choicest kinds, grapery, strawberries, blackberries, &c., with fine shade-trees and shrubbery. Half the purchase money on mortgage. Sold a bargain. For terms, apply to C. R. BREWSTER, No. 25 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat containing 24 acres of choice land, three-fourths of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and convenient, the grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, the gardens very productive, and the stables, &c., well arranged and in good order. If not sold will be rented completely furnished. For further particulars inquire of
DEWITT CLINTON JONES,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York or Chicago property, a splendid country residence, with 56 acres of land, situate near the beautiful and flourishing village of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y. The owner, desirous of leaving the State, will sell the place much below its cost: three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, at 6 per cent. For particulars, inquire of PETER R. MOODY, No. 195 Water-st., N. Y., where a lithograph of house can be seen.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Street cars. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Several first-class country seats, with finely improved grounds, fruits, shrubbery, &c., with from 5 to 100 acres of land, from 5 to 20 minutes' walk from depot. Prices from $8,000 to $50,000. Morristown is celebrated for beauty of scenery and healthfulness. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., from 10 to 3, except on Monday and Saturday.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GOSHEN, ORange Co., N. Y., a desirable country residence situate on the main street, half a mile from the depot, house large and partially furnished; 14 acres of ground; abundance and variety of fruit, good water, garden and stabling. House completely shaded by pines and other forest trees. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2¾ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR NEWBURGH—Handsome house, well shaded, with fine views of the Hudson River and Highlands, three miles from Newburgh Post-office, good roads, excellent water, fruit, stable and carriage room. Apply to CALDWELL & MORRIS, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York; CHAS. CALDWELL, No. 17 3d-st., Newburgh, or J. R. CALDWELL, New-Windsor, near the premises.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT HYDE PARK for sale cheap for cash; would exchange for desirable property at Portland, Me.; 11 acres; spacious and commodious house; good barn and outhouses; large forest shade trees; great variety of fruit, splendid garden, all in high state of cultivation; unsurpassed for beauty and health; price $10,000. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, situated on high ground, with an extensive land and water view, 1½ miles from the depot, about two acres of land, will be rented for the Summer months, or a longer time if desired. Inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or JOHN PALMER, adjoining the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER, a good house and outbuildings, about one mile from the depot, with 20 acres or more of land attached; the house is well situated, and finely shaded; there is an abundance of fruit; price $6,000, rent $100. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jaucocy Court.

TO LET—A NEW VILLA AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, with a view of the ocean; situation charming; would not object to furnish for a good tenant; first floor—parlor, dining-room and library; eight bed-rooms in second and third stories.
R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st., New-York.

$2,000.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEAT country residence, with ten acres of choice land, in Westfield, N. J.; house new; cow and utensils included. Also, a good improved farm—106 acres—in Pennsylvania: $2,500. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A two-story and basement house, with carriage-house and about one-half an acre in garden, near the depot and steamboat landing. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A STONE COTTAGE, IN EAST CHESter, 16 miles from New-York, and 1½ from Mount Vernon station, on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire at MARTIN & MORRISON'S, northeast corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ONE MILE from the depot at Tarrytown; house two-story and basement, with carriage-house, barn and 5 acres of land, abundance of choice fruit, fine view. Rent low. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER—A FURNISHED house, with a fine lawn and plenty of shade, three miles from Poughkeepsie. Inquire at No. 30 West 38th-st., between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a house with 8 rooms, pleasantly situated, with fine view. Price $150, for the year or 6 months. Address S. M. BROWN, Builder, Harlem, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON WEST BANK OF LAKE MOhegan, Gothic house, 10 rooms, large barn, five acres of land, fruit and shade, perfectly healthy. Apply at No. 142 Front-st., up stairs. Price $5,000.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ½ mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to A. G. NEWMAN, corner 26th-st. and Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, STATUARY, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at No. 594 Broadway, second floor, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the Executors of the late Alfred Large:

His entire gallery of Original Oil Paintings of British and American Art; also, fine Proof Engravings, Distemper Drawings, Water Colored Paintings and Statuary, removed for convenience of sale from his late gallery in Brooklyn, and mostly purchased direct from the artists themselves.

Two Cattle Pieces of
THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, A. R. A.
Three specimens of the Elder
HERRING.
Four beautiful Landscapes by
GIGNOUX.
One sketch, Dog's Head, by
LANDSEER, (authenticated.)
One, "The Confession," by
BRODIE.
One splendid gallery painting,
"Viscount Dundee Addressing the Highlanders before the Battle of Killecrankie," by
T. JONES BARKER.
Several by Ortel, Armfield, Oddie, Brewerton, Ansdale, Percy, &c.
One splendid specimen, Flock of Sheep, by
MORRIS.
Several by
Rolfe, Scarlet Davis, Ostade,
Brodie, Eliza Sharp, Ermerik,
Bestow.

In all about 150 splendid specimens of art of different British and American painters, together with a few cabinet paintings of the Continental school.

ALSO,

One painting by Leutze—"The Burning of the Wheat Fields," formerly in the collection of the late C. M. Leupp. Also an assortment of proof and other engravings.

SMALL MARBLE STATUES—Guardian Angel, St. Cecilia, Hand, basso-relievo, Faith.

The Gallery will be on exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 21st inst., daily, until sale, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

It is seldom so fine a collection of paintings of the British School can be obtained at any price, as the artists have orders many years ahead. The specimens of Gignonx, and other American artists, are very fine, as are many others in this collection. The pictures are of a good size, and well calculated for gallery or drawing-room.

Catalogues can be had, on application, on and after Friday, 22d inst., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Daniel H. Beaudry, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell as above at public auction:

Cargoes of schooners
HETTIWAN,
FLORIDA,
And brig
MINNA.
Consisting of COTTON, RESIN, SALT, COPPERAS, EPSOM SALTS, GUNNY BAGS, AND GROUND SALT.

Also, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, on board
SCHOONER FLORIDA,
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock.

Catalogues are now ready.

ALSO,
BRIG MINNA,
Her tackle, apparel and furniture, and as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Edward Sintsenich, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
The property of the late
DR. ABBOT, OF CAIRO, EGYPT.
By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, (Front,)
No. 625 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY EVENING, May 25, at 7½ o'clock,
By order of Executors.

The valuable collection of Ancient Paintings, as above, among which will be found some very rare examples selected by the late Dr. Abbot, from celebrated collections, and to which we call the especial attention of connoisseurs, collectors and all interested in acquiring bona fide original pictures. The examples include

Gerard Dow,	Dietricy,	Van Bemmell,
Holbein,	Lingtebach,	Branwer,
Rubens,	Vanloo,	Pietro de Cortona,
Cignani,	Wouvermans,	Ostade,
Albert Durer,	Berghem,	Garofalo,
Paola Veronese,	Cuyp,	Canaletti,
Vanderwerf,	Greuze,	Carlo Morrelli,
Sodoma,	Sussterman,	Salvator Rosa.

In addition to the above we shall sell by order of the Executors, of Stephen M. Chester, several superb works of art, including a very magnificent picture of Murrillo, declared to be not only original but one of the finest specimens of the Master.

Vanderveldo,	Salvator Rosa,	Bartolomeo.
Rosa de Tivoli,	P. Van Wort,	Vanderveldo.

The above works will be on exhibition on and from Monday Evening until time of sale, and catalogues ready for delivery

ALSO,

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

By order of Wm. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

1st-avenue, 29th and 30th sts.—14 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 29th and 30th sts., and eight lots in the rear of above, being four on each street.

1st-av., 29th and 30th sts.—10 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear.

Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st streets.

30th and 31st sts.—29 lots, 15 on the north side of 30th-st., and 14 on south side of 31st-st., in the rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.

Avenue A, 57th and 58th sts.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 8 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th st.—16 lots: 8 on west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 59th-st., in rear of above.

Avenue A.—8 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts.

Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.

58th and 59th sts.—10 lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th-sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th-st.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.

Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-street, the southern boundary of Central Park.

Every lot will be peremptorily sold.

Terms will be made known at sale.

Book maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
SIXTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, part of which are in the immediate vicinity of CENTRAL PARK, and on BROADWAY, together with A VALUABLE WATER FRONT ON THE EAST RIVER, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, the following described real estate:

Broadway.—5 lots on southeast corner of Broadway and 42d st.

Broadway.—5 lots, bounded by Broadway, 9th-av., 63d and 64th sts.

Avenue A.—11 lots on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.

Fifty-fifth-st.—7 lots on 55th-st., 80 feet east of Avenue A.

Tenth-av.—2 lots northwest corner of 10th-av. and 54th-st., 2 lots southwest corner of 10th av. and 55th-st.

Fifty-fifth-st.—1 lot, with large gore lot on rear, on the south side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Fifty-fifth-st.—5 lots and 5 gore lots on the south side of 55th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

Eleventh-av.—5 lots on southwest corner of 11th-av. and 55th-st. 1 lot on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 55th-st.

Seventy-sixth-st.—7 lots on north side of 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Also, a valuable water front on the East River, extending from 54th to 55th sts.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, AND DESIRABLE DWELLING ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 22, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 103 Liberty-st., the following described real estate, viz.:

28th-st.—Three lots on south side of 28th-st., 127 feet one-half an inch east of 7th-av., each 24 feet 10½ inches by 98 feet 9 inches, known as Nos. 98, 100 and 102.

36th-st.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is 18 feet 6 inches by about 40 feet, finished in modern style, and with modern improvements. Lot 98 feet 9 inches.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, medallion, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suits in brocatel, mahogany do., lace and brocatel curtains, mahogany and black walnut bedroom furniture, black walnut extension table, dinner set, mahogany book-cases, lounge, mahogany and cane seat chairs, oil-cloth, hair mattresses, hair cushions in crimson plush, oak office furniture, benches, rosewood piano, round corners, with all the modern improvements, of very superior tone and finish, made by one of our best City makers; cost $450.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THURSDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., Executor's sale of fine gold jewelry, all of which is of the manufactories of Messrs. Dowing & Co., of this City, and is guaranteed as represented. The stock embraces sets of diamonds, cameos, lava, mosaic and coral brooches and ear-rings, sleeve-buttons, studs, keys, seals, pencils, rings, &c., stone set and plain silverware, &c. The attention of the trade and others is requested, as every article will be sold without reserve to close the estate.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, cutlery, plated ware, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on
THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
some 1,800 lots in the
ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,
embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

William Irving, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, a large assortment of furniture, consisting of feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, solid rosewood bedstead, spring mattresses, painted cottage suites, iron and black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, commodes, washstands, mahogany chairs, window lounges, pier tables, oil-cloths, extension table, tea and card tables, easy chair, hat racks, lounges in chints, window curtains, straw matting, arm chairs, Brussels and three-ply carpets, hall and stair carpet, drugget, bolster and pillows, bookcases, kitchen tables, iron and stone ware, crockery and glass ware; also, about 250 volumes books, set "Colonial History of the State of New-York," &c., &c.; also, library table, cocoa matting, &c., &c.

Also, set 6 line engravings, Marriage à la Mode.

Also, mahogany bagatelle table, with balls and cues.

Also, portable medicine chest, fitted.

Joseph Heckman, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MAY 22,
At 9 o'clock A. M. at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE SALE OF EXCELLENT FURNITURE—3 rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, and maroon plush, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, centre tables, bookcases, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, mahogany, oak and walnut extension tables, rich china dinner and tea sets, glass ware, Winship's and other refrigerators, &c., &c.

Also, at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

One very fine mink cape and muff (new,) and one Indian chief's full dress suit, (deerskin.)

4 splendid French plate pier glasses, rosewood piano, 7 oct., about 125 carpets, some of them as good as new, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain, and oil cloths.

George Cook, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of fine furniture, including several parlor suites, chamber suites, library and dining-room suites, rosewood etageres, wardrobes, centre and fancy tables, hall stands, library and secretary, bookcases, side-boards, extension dining-tables, Turkish and other lounges, easy chairs, &c. For particulars see catalogues at sale. C. COLES, Esq., Executor.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Sheriff & Hall Quarry Company, the following:

NEW-YORK.—West 43d-st.—Three-story brick house and lot, on south side of 43d-st., 382 feet 4 inches west of 9th-av., known as No. 290; house 16 feet 8 inches by 40 feet; lot 100 feet 5 inches; gas and water. Three-story brick house and lot on south side of 43d-st., 293 feet east of 10th-av.; house is 19 by 45 feet; has gas and water; lot 19 by 100 feet 5 inches.

East 80th-st.—2½ story brick house and lot on south side of 80th-st., 156 feet 3 inches east of Avenue A; house 18 feet 9 inches by about 25 feet; water introduced; lot 18 feet 9 inches by half the block.

East 17th-st.—Three-story brick house and lot on north side of east 17th-st., 80 feet west of 1st-av., known as No. 180; lot 21 by 92 feet.

112th-st.—One lot north side of 112th-st., 355 feet west of 4th-av., 25 by 100 feet.

133d-st.—One lot on south side of 133d-st., 100 feet east of 6th-av., 35 by 99 feet 11

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. TILBERS,
Office No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.
Treatment regular and scientific.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 24 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLogy of the Reproductive Organs."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune*. "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury*. "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker*. "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and fraudulent treatment."—*Boston Journal*. "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express*.

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are universally known to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of secret disease, including secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected most surprising cures, not only in recent and most severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to Dr. Lewis for the cure of a certain disorder, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days, and in more advanced and inveterate stages of secret infection, characterized by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in their use, without restraint in diet or exercise, will insure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. Slight cases cured in a few days. Consultation from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Office, No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway, New-York.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the tenth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. HEARTSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. This is to caution the public against a villain who has stolen the great reputation and skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1851. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been interfered with or debilitated. In the unmarried state, in every physical respect, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared by Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. $2 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR A MANUFACturing business—one would be preferred that can introduce something that can be made to a good profit, or that has some patented article, or stem in the City where they can sell the goods manufactured. I have got a good shop, water power and nice tools, calculated for manufacturing almost any kind of small hardware, military armaments, jewelry, &c.; very little capital will be required. Address Box No. 153, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD-WILL AND lease of a dry goods store in Yonkers, the best located and oldest stand in the place; will be sold low to a cash customer—one wishing to carry on the business. For particulars inquire of B. HOYT, Yonkers.

RROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at this depot—

1,000 suits Zouave Uniform, similar to that of the One Hundred and sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers, a sample of which can be seen at this office.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Zouave Uniforms," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF Fresh Beef for use of United States troops, stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing June 1, 1863, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 2d instant. The Beef to be of the ordinary quality in equal proportions of fore and hindquarters, necks and shanks excluded, and to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to Lieut. JAMES S. CASEY, Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed, "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef."

The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. A. C. S., at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, on the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The A. A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.

A copy of this advertisement must be appended to each proposal.

JAMES S. CASEY,
First Lieut. Fifth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 13, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED Proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, May 25, 1863:

For the construction of a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; and

For the paving with trap-blocks of Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

N. B.—The time for receiving proposals for paving Bueckman-street, from Park-row to South-street, is extended to the same hour and day.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, repairing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, repairing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessment has been completed, and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz., for building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and third avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and on the east side of Lexington-avenue and on the west side of Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessment, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 19, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BUOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDT,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A STATED MEETING OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Brotherhood of New-York, will be held at the New-York University, Washington-square, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

J. T. CHEETHAM, *Corresponding Secretary*.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1863. No. 119 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.
OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING (THURSDAY,)
TWELFTH NIGHT of Ifnlcroft's sterling and justly celebrated five act Comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
with the great cast that has stamped this play one of the standard attractions of the establishment.

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Harry Dornton
Mr. John Gilbert	as	Old Dornton
Mr. C. Fisher	as	Goldfinch
Mr. John Sefton	as	Mr. Silky
Mr. G. Holland	as	Mr. Bulky
Mr. Reynolds	as	Mr. Milford.
Mr. Young	as	Jacob
Mr. Moore	as	Williams
Mr. Browne	as	Mr. Smith
Mr. Parsloe	as	Tennis Marker
Mr. Turner	as	Foreman
Mr. Perkes	as	Hatter
Miss Mary Gannon	as	Sophia
Mrs. Vernon	as	Widow Warren
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Jenny

FRIDAY—Sixth night of
THE STRANGER.

The profound and powerful effect produced by the representation of the above play, in all its serious and interesting portions, and the joyous laughter produced by the comic scenes, exceeded anything ever before put upon the stage of this theatre.

SATURDAY—
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH
AND
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
MONDAY—Bulwer's great play of
MONEY.

TUESDAY—
A CELEBRATED PLAY, (never acted here,)
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, AND A SPLENDID CAST.

Will be repeated in rapid succession, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, She Stoops to Conquer, Love and Money, A Bold Stroke for a Husband, Speed the Plow, Cure for the Heartache and School for Scandal.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BELLINI.
On SATURDAY, May 23, at 1 P. M.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.
The entire of the new and brilliant opera of
IONE
and the fourth act of Verdi's celebrated opera of
RIGOLETTO.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—The most beautiful panoramic Paintings ever exhibited on this continent, are on
EXHIBITION AT NO. 720 BROADWAY.
They are accurate transcripts of seventy of the most interesting places in Palestine. All shown at each exhibition EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½ o'clock.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
AMERICA, Mcodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

No experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from	$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN	$70

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN	$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,)	$40

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. Boland, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from this port
SATURDAY, May 23.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 5 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
P. ADAMS, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received. Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. N. Hacker, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75. No freight received for Bills Lading signed after Friday.
Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	May 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	May 30
ETNA	Saturday	June 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$100	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. HULES, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PAYNE-HOPKINS. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE.—FOR SALE, A GOOD STEAM engine, hnt little used, 8-horse power, 7½ inch cylinder, 15 inch stroke, with 6 foot balance wheel, 8 inch face boiler pump attached; iron bed, all complete, will be sold low. Apply to BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.S, No. 55 Beekman-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

COPPER TOKENS OR MEDALS BOUGHT and sold, by the pound, peck or bushel. Blanks, dies, stamps or collections furnished. Country orders filled. A. ODELL, No. 1 Park-place, New-York. Room No. 10.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
but one of the
LAST WEEK
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
WONDERFULLY SUCCESSFUL
New play of
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
adapted from the German by Augustine J. Daly, Esq., which has been performed more than
SEVENTY NIGHTS
to overflowing houses, and will be withdrawn after this week in obedience to earnest requests made at the box office that
MISS BATEMAN
would appear
ONCE MORE
in a few of the
GREAT CHARACTERS
which are identified with her, and in which she first gained the
BRILLIANT POSITON
she now holds with the New-York public, before she takes her departure from the City, where she is recognized as the most esteemed and gifted living
INTERPRETER OF HUMAN PASSIONS.
MISS BATEMAN
will be supported by a most powerful company, among whom are the excellent artists, Mr. L. R. Shewell, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. C. H. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lanergen, Mrs. H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Skerrett.
Original and beautiful scenery by Mr. J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes by Mons. Philips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
BOX BOOK OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 21.
GOTTSCHALK'S
LAST CONCERT BUT ONE,
for the benefit of the eminent pianist,
MISS EUGENIE BARNETCHE.
On this occasion the following artists will assist:
MISS LOUISE VIVIER.
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE.
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.
MR. S. BEHRENS.
SIGNOR BELLA.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, May 23,
GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.
GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by a
POWERFUL ARRAY OF TALENT
IN A
BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

CARL BERGMANN'S

GRAND CONCERT AT
IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1863,
On which occasion the following distinguished artists have promised their assistance:
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
AND THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at the principal music-stores, and at the door on the evening of concert. Concert will commence at 8 o'clock.

OSCAR WEIL'S

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1863,
When he will produce several of his latest compositions, and be assisted by the following artists:
Miss LOUISA LUDECUS, Mr. THEODOR THOMAS,
Mr. ROBT. GOLDBECK, Mr. H. C. TIMM.
Tickets $1.
To be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock: to commence at 8 o'clock.

TO THE LOVERS OF FINE ARTS.

The beautiful collection of PICTURES and STATUARY now on exhibition, free, at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, is well worthy of examination. Probably no collection ever offered for sale in this country will equal it. The Gallery is open, day and evening, until the sale, 21st and 22d May inst. Catalogues gratis.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 626 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.
ASHER B. DURAND, President.
WILLIAM ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, May 18, 1863, trains will leave 26th-st. depot—
For Albany—6 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and all stations North to Chatham, Chatham Centre, Kinderhook and Schodack, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for all points West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points North.
For Croton Falls—8 15 A. M., stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—9 15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4 10, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—6 15 P. M., from White-st. depot.
For Dover Plains—4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations North to Dover.
For Williamsbridge—8 15, 10 A. M., 2 30, 4 10, 5, 6 15 and 8 30 P. M., stopping at all stations.
RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE
Albany—9 10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge.
Dover Plains—5 45 A. M., stopping at all stations North of and at White Plains.
Croton Falls—5 P. M., stopping at all stations.
White Plains—8 10, 7, 8 20 A. M., 12 30, 4 15 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Williamsbridge—8:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHELL, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with Sleeping car) 10 25 P. M.	
On SUNDAYS, at 5 P. M., from 30th-st.	

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cattaraugus and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Fishkeepsie.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3.30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9.15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Interesting Extracts from the Diary of an Officer on Stuart's Staff.

[At the time of the arrival of our army at Chancellorsville, among other things found in the Chancellor House was the diary of an officer on the Staff of Gen. JEB. STUART, which we have had in our possession. The individuality of the writer is masked under a pseudonym, which we have penetrated, but do not care to reveal. The diary is exceedingly interesting and well written, and bears the impress of a refined and cultivated mind. It extends over several months, and is exceedingly minute and detailed. We give below a few extracts, omitting such passages as might unpleasantly implicate the writer. —ED. TIMES.]

Feb. 10, 1863.—Mounted my uniform yesterday morning—buckled on my sabre and pistol, and after a farewell to home, started off on the train to begin my new life as a soldier. The day fine and mild—arrived at Hamilton Crossing, and was put down along with my baggage in a lake of mud; no conveyance at hand. Sent word by courier to ——, and after waiting for several hours at the Quartermester's cabin I was sent for and carried away, baggage and all. Paid my respects to Gen. J. E. B. STUART, and was introduced * * * to the various members of the staff. Major FITZHUGH is his Adjutant; CHISWELL DANDY his Aid-de-Camp. Gen. STUART came to headquarters about midnight; had a great romp with his two aids, and roused up the whole camp by his singing and shouting. His conduct was held by his familiars to be the prelude to some important event; he is said to be always very gay when he is resolved upon any dashing achievement. * * * Mrs. Gen. STUART is in camp with her little son; she goes to Richmond to-morrow.

Feb. 12.—Nothing of importenoe in camp. Went to work in my new profession by tracing a map of Spotsylvania and Caroline. * * * Our fare is at present very bad—*nothing but hoe-cy biscuits and molasses.* * * * Oh! to be back at my favorite studies! Oh! for Berlin, or Paris, or Athens. I long so to hear again literary conversation, and have my thoughts once more directed to agreeable topics.

Feb. 13.—* * * Dined with Gen. STUART—his mess not much better than ours. He joked about his "stelled beef." It seems that the oxen in camp are condemned to die, and *their meat finds its way to the table even of Major-Generals.*

Feb. 17.— * * * After breakfast, Maj. VON B., Maj. PELHAM and I mounted, rode through the woods and fields across the country to strike the main road at Chancellorsville. * * * We crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford. * * * No food for man or horse in this barren wilderness, where the ferocity of man has cooperated with an unkindly nature to render the entire country a scene of desolation. * * *

Feb. 19.—Important news from headquarters. Two of the grand divisions of the Yankee army have left the Rappahannock on the 3d, and are in motion. Gen. R. E. LEE says they have gone to Washington and Fortress Monroe. [This was at the time the Ninth corps moved to Fortress Monroe.—ED. TIMES.] Our army is in consequence being dispersed. Gen. LONGSTREET'S corps is the first to move. Gen. PICKETT'S division has already reached Richmond, and we passed Gen. HOOD'S to-day at Hanover Junction.

Feb. 27.— * * * * Toward evening Gen. STUART came into ——'s tent, and we passed a tolerably pleasant evening. The General tickled his Staff and threw them down in the mud. Then we had hard-boiled eggs and stories about his different raids. He said, *inter alia*, that the Chickahominy raid was the most perilous and the most successful of all: that if, on his Pennsylvania raid, the enemy or the depth of water had prevented his recrossing the Potomac, it was his intention to have boldly penetrated into the interior of Pennsylvania—to have wandered about through the country, and finally, if compelled, to have returned to Northwest Virginia. This scheme he said he had reported to Gen. LEE and the Secretary of War, and if they would give him 10,000 men, *he desired nothing better than to execute it in the coming spring.* During my absence Gen. FITZ HUGH LEE has executed a brilliant attack upon the Yankee cavalry. He crossed the north fork of the Rappahannock, high up, at Kelly's Ford, attacked the cavalry picket at United States Ford in the rear and captured them all—fourteen killed, wounded and taken on our side. About 200 prisoners and a large number of horses taken.

March 1.—* * * News received to-day that the railroad bridge over the North Anna has been washed away. All communication with Richmond has been thus cut off.

March 2.—Rode in afternoon with —— to Gen. R. E. LEE's headquarters. His quarters not more comfortable than our own—lies on the old main road near the telegraph road—pitched in a little grove of pine sapplings, and half buried in the mud. A host of negro servants on his camp, washing, cooking, tending the horses, etc.

March 4—Gen. STUART called me into his tent this evening and asked me if I had nothing better than the *Fairy* Queen to pass my evenings—offered me thereupon the use of JOMINI'S *Practice of War*, and a translation of an article on last Summer's campaign by the Prince DE JOINVILLE. The latter I had previously read whilst in London. * * * His style is clear and graphic, but his opinions are hopelessly biassed and incorrect.

* * * Gen. STUART was with us and prattled on all the evening in his garrulous way—described how he commenced the war by capturing 50 of PATTERSON'S advance guard on the day preceding Bull Run.

March 18—(In Richmond.) Arose before day and hurried up to the station—found there a great crowd and intense excitement. The trains had been seized by military authority, and I dispaired at first of finding means of going. Gen. R. E LEE was there in person, directing the movements of troops. I heard a thousand rumors of a Yenkee raid to Gordonsville and of an impending fight near Fredericksburgh. * *

March 22.— * * * Rode to pay a visit to ONE PHOA. He is a private in the First howitzers, and his camp is not far from us. In the pines back of the field where Gen. STUART held his review of FITZHUGH LEE'S brigade. Found him well, and surprisingly happy and content. I have not seen him since the day I sailed from New-York for Europe. He was then a neat, dapper little gentlemen, with a decided *penchant* for fine dressing and comfortable living. Now, what a change—a broad-shouldered, black-bearded, coarsely-dressed man, used to hard living and privation. His transformation is almost as singular as my own. Both show strikingly the power of circumstances and foreign influences in molding the character and pursuits of men—he the neat, precise New-York merchant, converted into the artillery-man: I, the retired, bookish student of philology, into a cavalry officer.

March 25.—Breakfasted by invitation with Gen. STUART. We were alone, and he was specially kind and talkative. He recounted with glee a scene which passed with Mr. SIDNEY on the General's recent visit to Richmond. He had requested an audience with the Secretary, and the usher announced him simply as Gen. STUART, without initials. Mr. SIDNEY was seated at his desk and did not rise nor look up as the General entered the room. At last the General advanced and spoke. At the sound of his voice up bounced the Secretary, all confused, and stammered out that he had taken him to be the other Gen. STUART, of Maryland.

March 25.— * * About dinner-time Stonewall JACKSON came over to make a visit to the General. I went out to ride and met him going away in the road between headquartere and Mr. GARNETT'S. He was sweeping along at an easy gallop on a large handsome bay. Passed so quickly that I had not time to distinguish his features; nothing in him to recall the caricatures which popular veneration has delighted to make of the popular hero; handsomely dressed in full General's uniform—a jaunty cap, a full black beard and a fine horse; altogether a rather dazzling vision for one used to our slovenly headquarters.

March 28.— * * * The talk in front of a steady rain into London.

March 29.— * * Capt. —— came over in the evening—a as possessed of an interesting conversation by tween him and Gen. STUART. *Both agreed that the next attempt of the enemy to cross would be opposite the mouth of Mine River. [U. S. Ford.] The General predicted that the next battle would be fought near Chancellorsville.*

April 19.—I think the staff made the narrowest escape Tuesday I ever saw. A shell, fired from the hills across from Rappahannock Knob, struck exactly in the midst of us, (some standing and others reclining on the grass,) but fortunately did not explode, though throwing dirt over five or six men and horses. Gens. STUART and W. H. F. LEE were in the group, *and had it exploded, one or both of them would have gone under.*

TO THE MEMORY OF WM. BRADFORD.

Services at Trinity—Ovation at Cooper Institute.

Over one hundred and fifty years ago, the first Bible ever printed in the American colonies made its appearance, bearing the imprint of WILLIAM BRADFORD, whose name bears the same relation to the art of printing in this country as does that of CAXTON to the art in Great Britain. There has recently been discovered written upon the cover of an old book in the Pennsylvania Library, of Philadelphia, the proposals for the publication of BRADFORD'S early edition of the Bible, and also for the Book of Common Prayer. Mr. BRADFORD published these books under the auspices of Trinity Church, in this City, of which he was long a respected member, and a vestrymen from the year 1703 to 1710.

Yesterday was the two hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Mr. BRADFORD, and was deemed a fitting occasion for showing fit honor to the memory of the deceased printer. At 3 o'clock P. M., the usual hour for evening prayer, a large congregation assembled at Trinity Church, when the following services ensued:

Rev. Mr. LARSON, (now of Trinity,) minister of the American Chapel in Paris, commenced Evening Prayer. Rev. Dr. OGILBY, of Trinity, read the first, and Rev. Dr. WESTON, of St. John's, the second Lesson, and Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity, intoned the rest of Evening Prayer.

Evening Prayer being concluded, the clergy and invited guests, preceded by the choir, passed down the nave of the church, and forth through the front door to the grave, where an appropriate office, prepared for this occasion, was said by Rev. Dr. DIX, Rector of Trinity.

The stone, a beautiful white marble tablet, was then placed in its position, bearing the following inscription:

Here lies the body of Mr WILLIAM BRADFORD, printer, who departed this life May 23, 1752, aged 92 years. He was born in Leicestershire, in Old England, in 1670, and came over to America in 1682, before the City of Philadelphia was laid out. He was printer to this Government for upward of fifty years, and being quite worn out with old age and labor, he left this mortal state in the lively hope of a blessed immortality.

Reader, reflect how soon you'll quit this stage,
You'll find but few attain to such an age.
Life's full of pain: lo! here's a place of rest,
Prepare to meet your God then you are blest.

Here also lies the body of ELIZABETH, wife of the said WILLIAM BRADFORD, who departed this life July 8, 1731, aged 68 years,

Restored, with the original inscription, by the Vestry of Trinity Church, May, 1863.

This being done, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT spoke as follows:

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN: It is written in the Word of God that the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, and that the memory of the just is blessed. And, therefore, is it decent and proper that we should preserve their memorial, and duly honor them, although they have passed away. Wherefore, accounting this to be an act of religion pleasing and acceptable to the Most High, and not without profit to the men of this generation, we have caused to be restored this monumental stone, upon the grave of WILLIAM BRADFORD, whose soul it pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, on the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1752, to take out of the care of this world. And we do hereby replace the said stone upon our brother's grave, ascribing the praise to God, unto whom alone all praise is due, for what good deeds soever His servant was enabled to perform here upon earth; and especially remembering with thankfulness that he, whose mortal body doth here await the Resurrection, was the first to frame proposals on this continent to print the Holy Scriptures in English, and to accompany them with the Book of Common Prayer, which thing he did, on the 24th day of January, 1688. And now we humbly commend this and all our works unto Him who alone is able to bless us and save us, beseeching Him to accept the same and to grant unto us, and to all those who are departed in the true faith of His Holy Name, that we may have our perfect consummation and bliss in His Eternal Kingdom. "I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me: Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors: And their works do follow them."

After the following selection from the Psalms had been sung, the services were concluded with appropriate Collects and the lesser benediction:

That men is blessed who stands in awe
Of God, and loves His sacred law:
His seed on earth shall be renowned,
And with successive honors crowned.

Beset with threatening dangers round,
Unmoved shall he maintain his ground;
The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. JAMES W. WALLACE, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

A large and select audience assembled at Cooper Institute in the evening, to listen to the commemorative address by Mr. JAS. W. WALLACE. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH occupied the chair, and on the platform with him were Rev. Drs. FIX, DEWITT, HAIGHT and OSGOOD, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, EGBERTUS C. BENEDICT, Ex-Surrogate BRADFORD, and others of note identified with the Society. The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, after which, Mr. BRADISH introduced the speaker, Mr. JAMES W. WALLACE, of Philadelphia.

Mr. WALLACE commenced with an acknowledgment of the courtesy of the Society in inviting a citizen of Pennsylvania to deliver this address, in preference to the many citizens of our City, capable of discharging that duty. He located the time of WILLIAM BRADFORD'S birth in 1663, from an account in an Almanac printed by BRADFORD himself in 1739. BRADFORD came to this country in 1682, landing in Pennsylvania with letters from GEORGE FOX to the Friends of America, which soon procured him aid in his enterprise of introducing the art of printing. His earliest issue known, is an Almanac printed in 1686. In 1612, he was printing for New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. His earliest volume was "The Temple of Wisdom," a collection of the essays and religious meditations of FRANCIS BACON. The only copy of this work extant is in the library of Mr. WM. MANNERS, of New-York City, who has the best collection of WM. BRADFORD'S productions. In 1688 BRADFORD projected the scheme of printing, in one volume, the Holy Scripturee, proposing to furnish each subscriber with a bound volome, for twenty shillings. The proposals contain a curious clause—that the pay may be "half silver," or "they who really have not money, goods at money price will satisfy." In 1673 BRADFORD established on the Wissahickon, in Pennsylvania, the first paper-mill in the United States. Mr. WALLACE read, with dramatic effect, the account written by BRADFORD himself, of his interview with the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the occasion of his being charged with the heinous offence of printing the charter of the Province. On April 10, 1693, BRADFORD came to New-York, where he was made Provisional Printer, at a salary of £40 per annum! This was, however, subsequently increased to £60 per annum. In 1693, BRADFORD printed, in Dutch, the circular letter of Gov. FLETCHER, authorizing the collection of money to mitigate the sufferings of prisoners. In 1695 BRADFORD printed "A letter of advice to young gentlemen leaving the University concerning behavior and conversation in the world." In 1699 BRADFORD had a difficulty with Earl BELMONT, the Governor, because he did not think it his duty to print the private conference of the Governor with the Indians, and was formally deposed from office. He was, however, restored by the succeeding Governor in 1700, and his salary raised to £75 per annum. In 1723 BRADFORD became a vestryman of Trinity Church, and he soon after printed, under the auspices of Trinity Church, the first edition of the BOOK of Common Prayer ever printed in America. In 1712, BRADFORD went to Philadelphia and established a printing-office there, which remained in his family many years. BRADFORD established the New-York *Gazette* in 1725, and for eight years published the only paper in New-York. The speaker exhibited a volume of this paper, as also a map of the City and other documents printed by BRADFORD, copies of which were furnished from the library of Mr. WM. MANZIES. The address closed with a notice of BRADFORD'S death, May 23, 1762, at the age of 90 years, and a brief summary of the lesson of his life.

At the conclusion of the address Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK offered resolutions of thanks to the speaker, and requesting a copy of the address, prefacing them with some interesting reminiscences of the early printers of New-York.

Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, cordially seconded the resolutions in some spirited remarks, and they were unanimously approved. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. DIX.

Gov. Seymour and the Police Commissioners.

A few days since, S. V. GARVIN, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney, received a letter from Gov. SEYMOUR, deputing him to conduct the investigation into the charges against the Police Commissioners. The investigation was commenced to-morrow (yesterday), but Mr. GARVIN has not yet received a copy of the charges against the Commissioners, or any of the papers on which the investigation is based. As soon as the Governor sends on the papers, the investigation will proceed. The law requires the investigation to be had before the County Judge, who in this county is supposed to be Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas. The facts elicited on the investigation will be submitted to the Governor for his action. During the recess of the Legislature, he has power to remove the Commissioners and appoint others in their places.

Sword Presentation and Testimonial to Col. Rush C. Hawkins.

The gentlemen's parlor of the Fifth-avenue Hotel was last evening the scene of a very pleasant and interesting ceremony, in which most of the representatives men participated—the occasion for expressing in a substantial manner the high appreciation in which the citizens of New-York hold the services of the commander of the lately returned Ninth regiment, Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, during the two years that he has been in the field. Mayor OPDYKE presided, and CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, Esq., was chosen as exponent of the sentiment of the gentlemen present. Addressing Col. HAWKINS, Mr. KIRKLAND adverted to the magnitude of the interests involved in the contest, and complimented Col. HAWKINS upon the alacrity he had shown in organizing the noble Ninth regiment that had distinguished itself at Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Camden, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Suffolk and other minor points of conflict. He assured the gallant Colonel that posterity would regard the officers and soldiers of the present war with the same grateful remembrance that the heroes of the Revolution have from us of this generation. He was certain of the final result of the contest. Our cause could not fail, because it was the cause of civil and religious liberty, of humanity and God. [Applause.] It was a grateful thing, continued the Speaker, for a generous people to do honor to the brave and gallant men who had periled their lives for their country, and nothing could be more grateful to him personally, than to be charged with the duty of presenting to Col. HAWKINS, as one of those brave defenders, a fitting token of the estimation in which his services were held. He would therefore present to the Colonel, in the name of fifty of his fellow-citizens, a sword and its accompaniments, trusting that the recipient might long live to enjoy the honors he had won, and hoping that, should the contest be continued, to hear of him and his glorious Zouave regiment again from other fields of honor and victory.

Col. HAWKINS feelingly replied, thanking the gentlemen for their valuable gift, and expressing his confidence in the final triumph of the country's cause. He ventured the prediction that the war would be over in two years, but strongly asserted his desire that no peace should be patched up, short of that which would be brought about when the rebels sued it on their knees with Union bayonets at their breasts. He concluded by expressing his willingness to return to the field when he was required.

After the applause which greeted his remarks had subsided, there was a general crowding around the table to examine the beautiful present. With the exception of the blade it is of sterling silver, and the style is that prescribed by army regulations for a General. The hilt of the weapon is most elaborately ornamented, and all the artistic resources of Messrs. TIFFANY & CO. appear to have been expended. The especial feature of the hilt is its statuesque grip, on each face of which stands, in the prominence of nearly full relief, a member of the gallant Ninth. The effect of the sculpture is heightened by the fact that the figure is in oxydized silver—all the remainder of the hilt being heavily gilded. The Zouave is evidently on sentry duty, his place horse at the right shoulder, his left foot advanced, and general demeanor strikingly illustrating the keen vigilance of his class. Back of him are skilfully wrought the folds of his quickly-raised tent. The other parts of the hilt are in proper keeping, the grip terminating in an eagle, splendidly sculptured. The wrist guards being of a simple, though finely executed design, and the scabbard-guard a broad shield of matted gold, bordered by a laurel wreath, and bearing on its centre the initials R. C. H., raised in adefily conceived monogram. The scabbard is chastly and appropriately ornamented. The upper band, obverse, presents the familiar face of the warlike MANUSA, oxydized and in full relief. A trophy of national ensigns pendant on either hand, battle-axes and partisans, is a fitting surrounding for this classic ornament. The reverse is a coil of serpents, conveniently disposed, for the practical purpose of holding the belt-rings. The lower band is on both sides a conventional laurel wreath, raised on a matted ground. The scabbard terminates in an appropriate decoration, of a Roman faces and battle-axe, raised and matted. Between the hands, on the obverse face, is engraved the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO
COL. RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Of Hawkins' Zouaves,
For his gallantry and devotion to his country,
By fifty of his fellow-citizens of New-York,
May, 1863.

The blade is of fine steel, beautifully etched and gilt, and bears the names of the battles of the regiment—Hatteras, Roanoke, Camden, Antietam, Fredericksburgh.

Accompanying the sword is a richly framed parchment, on which is handsomely engrossed the following address to Col. HAWKINS:

We, the undersigned admirers of the patriotism and bravery of Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, who in the hour of his country's peril was one of the first to respond to the call and put in the field that gallant regiment, known as Hawkins' Zouaves, which he has so successfully led for the past two years as to make its name a "household word," and who is now on the eve of retiring from the feitic field, do present to him a sword, in token of our appreciation of his services, and as a becoming offering from his fellow-citizens to a loyal and brave soldier.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1863.

George Opdyke	Rec. Griswold.
Wilson R. Hunt,	E. Delafield Smith,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,
Chas. P. Kirkland,	Ed. P. Fowles,
M. H. Grinnell,	W. F. Havemeyer,
S. Draper,	Joseph Lawrence,
Wm. M. Ewarts,	A. C. Kingsland,
Hiram Barney,	F. D. Moynan,
R. B. Minturn,	Marshal O. Roberts

and 52 others.

After the speeches a collation was furnished and the company did not separate very early.

The Great Loyal Union League Meeting at Utica.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS TO ATTEND—MEETING AT THE STATE ARSENAL—SPEECHES OF JUDGE WHITE, COL. BENDIX AND COL. MCGREGOR.

Pursuant to a public call of eight Colonels of the returned New-York Volunteers, a meeting was held last evening, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, in the large drill-room of the State Arsenal.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, by Col. BENDIX, of the Tenth New-York volunteers, who took the chair amid much applause.

Hon. Judge JOHN H. WHITE, is one of the Loyal League Committee deputed to attend on the occasion rose and said:

GALLANT CHAIRMAN, VOLUNTEERS AND GENTLEMEN: The present meeting has been organized to take steps for the purpose of giving an invitation to the gallant volunteers of our army to attend the great Loyal Union Leage meeting, to be held at Utica on the 27th inst. [Applause.] We will all appear there on that day, in support of the Government, and I am satisfied that our gallant volunteers will have no objection to accompany us on that loyal excursion to Utica. [Loud cheers, and cries of "We will go!"] A boat is to be chartered for the purpose, but those who do not wish to go by water can travel by the cars. It will be one of the greatest demonstrations that has yet taken place, and we will all have a good, glorious and happy time, I think. Yes, and a loyal time too. [Applause.] The object, as I said before, is to support the Government of the country, and I fondly hope that it will be worthy of the people of Utica and the Empire State of New-York. [Loud cheers.] The expenses of the entire excursion will be borne by the Committee, and bands of music will accompany the loyal officers and soldiers of our gallant volunteers. [Great applause.] You will all be well and amply provided for, and every accommodation that can be possibly afforded you will be given. [Hear, hear.] I wish you all to take this matter into your consideration; and I hope that upon that day you will turn out in your might and strength. I think we shall all be able to get back on the day after the meeting. In conclusion permit me to propose the following resolution:

Resolved, That the invitation now tendered by the Loyal League Committee to the Volunteers of New-York be accepted. [Applause.]

Col. MCGREGOR, of the Fourth New-York Volunteers, then rose, and his appearance on the platform was the occasion for an outburst, with cries of "Give him three cheers." This being warmly responded to, he addressed the assembly as follows:

BROTHER SOLDIERS AND GENTLEMEN: I have not much to add to the remarks of Judge WHITE. If we decide on going to this great mass meeting of the Loyal League, I hope that the greatest economy, decorum and order will prevail among our gallant volunteers. [Applause—"And so there will."] The invitation comes through Judge WHITE to you from the Committee of the Loyal League, who represents that Committee here, and I see no reason why we should not accept it. [Great applause.] The arrangements are to be very ample, and I expect we shall have a good time. The great object is to support the Government and the Union and Constitution of the country; and these are inducements for us to go, and should be dear not only to the brave soldiers but to every lover of his country. [Deafening applause.] I am sure we will feel a pride in turning out in all our strength, and show to those opposed to us that we still love the great country of our fathers.

Three more cheers were here called for for Col. BENDIX, which were warmly given.

After silence had been restored, Col. BENDIX said: My brave volunteers, and friends, the day in Utica which has been fixed by the Committee, I will be with it a great deal; and I know that every volunteer that is in this City would like very much indeed that day to be in Utica. I am sorry that I cannot be present on that auspicious occasion. [Loud cheers.] The Loyal League Committee are to supply us with music, and I trust we shall not forget to shoulder our muskets too. [Applause.] The arrangements have not yet been fully completed, but advertisements shall appear in the newspapers explaining them more fully. [Hear, hear.] I hope, also, that the volunteers and the other people present here to-night will spread it as wide as they can. I should like to see all the men of New-York turn out on that great occasion. It is a great Union affair; and there can be little doubt but that we shall receive a grand reception in Utica. [Loud applause.] If every Colonel only brings one hundred men it will present a grand and imposing appearence. [Cheers.] The Committee have pledged themselves to pay all expenses, and the excursion and other necessary matters will not cost the officers or men a single cent. [Great cheers.] I shall not further detain you, but put the resolution.

The resolution being put was carried with loud cheers.

Three hearty cheers were given for Col. BENDIX, and were renewed again, three for Judge WHITE and the Committee, after which the meeting separated.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 20.

The Democratic State mass meeting to-day was largely attended. D. W. VOORHEES presided. Messrs. MARRICK and ENOS, of Illinois, and MCDONALD, of Indiana, were the principal speakers.

A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day, forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, shouting for JEFF. DAVIS, &c. A military guard was placed in different parts of the city, and patrolling the streets in the vicinity of the square where the Convention was held to prevent disturbances.

The speeches consisted principally in opposition to the war measures of the Administration. It is said that the Convention assembled for the purpose of discussing grievances, and petition to redress, protesting in the name of the Democracy against the flagrant and wicked abuse of power which placed VALLANDIGHAM in prison.

At 3 P. M., resolutions were introduced and hurriedly passed, amid great confusion, after which the Convention immediately adjourned *sine die.*

On the several trains leaving the city to-night, the excursionists commenced firing on the Soldiers' Home, and the houses on the line of the railroad.

The military authorities ordered the trains stopped and searched the passengers. About five hundred revolvers were taken, and numerous arrests made.

Large Union Meeting in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, May 20.

A large Union meeting is in progress to-night.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment at Home.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, May 20.

The Twenty-seventh regiment were enthusiastically welcomed in this place to-day by a general turnout of citizens, Union League, firemen and other civic societies.

Newspaper Office Destroyed.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Wednesday, May 20.

The office of the *Monitor*, a Democratic newspaper, was destroyed to-day and the material thrown into the street. Loss one thousand dollars.

From Newbern.

United States steam transport *Lancer*, Capt. GREENWOOD, from Newbern, N. C., May 17, to the U. S. Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning. She passed, going in, the United States steam transports *Ellen S. Terry* and *Dudley Buck*, hence.

All was quiet at Newbern, N. C. Gen. FOSTER was superintending the building of fortifications. Gen. SPINOLA was at Washington, N. C., with his brigade. The health of the troops was excellent.

The Atlantic Cable.

Many of our citizens and others having expressed a wish to see the various kinds of telegraphic cable used for the submarine transmission of dispatches, CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., has placed specimens of every kind now in use in the world on exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street. They embrace all the English, European and American cables, and are indeed a curiosity well worthy the inspection of the public, who are invited to view them.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. P. H. Watson, Washington; H. D. Burkett, Hartford; C. F. Folger, Albany; Jno. H. Bates, Michigan; Henry H. Kimball, Boston; H. Joy, Trenton Falls, and Geo. W. Lewis, Providence, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Drs. White and Stone, Springfield; Robert Pomeroy, and G. W. Learned, Pittsfield; Gen. J. W. Wall, Burlington; S. J. Gordon, Boston; Wm. F. Leech, Philadelphia; Hugh Culbert, Scotland, and Henry R. Migrat, Oxford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Ed. C. James, One Hundred and Sixth N. Y. volunteers, and E. N. Shelton, Derby, Conn., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Wm. J. Hortsman, Philadelphia; J. W. Stitt, New-Orleans; Ed. H. Pendleton, Cincinnati; J. Christopher, St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—About 9¼ o'clock last night an unoccupied three-story building, No. 22 Washington-street, fell, the front wall being thrown into the street. The basement was used as a stable, and two horses in it were killed. The building and horses belonged to EDWARD BURKE.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 20.

FLOUR unchanged and in good demand, at $6 25 for Fancy. WHEAT quiet: sales last night 1,000 bushels Winter Red Ohio, at $1 42. CORN in fair demand and scarce; sales 7,400 bushels Illinois Mixed, at 66c. Other grains scarce and quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 30c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c. to New-York. *Imports*—12,700 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—40,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 4,400 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 20.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. OATS, sales 8,000 bushels State at 70c.; large receipts Canada East by the Champlain Canal. CORN, 67c.@70c.; sales, 25,000 bush. WHISKY, 44c. Shipped by tows this afternoon, Corn, 158,700 bush., Wheat 166,900 bush., Oats 62,100 bush., Malt 5,000 bush.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 20.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT firm, at $1 12@$1 15. CORN declined ½c., but closed firm. Sales at 48c.@48½c. *Receipts*—8,000 bbls. of Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat and 187,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—18,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, and 120,600 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 20.

FLOUR very dull, at $4 80@$4 90. WHISKY 41c. PROVISIONS dull. EXCHANGE firm, at ¼ premium.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A GEM OF A JOKE.—PRENTICE says that the President makes too many Brigadiers—knocks too many men into cocked hats and too few out of them. Let us add, that each New-Yorker KNOX himself into the superb and fashionable Summer Hat known as KNOX'S, and found at No. 212 Broadway. The New-York KNOX is of more benefit to mankind than the Presidential "knocks."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Chrystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Peabody, from New-Orleans.—A. Courcelle and lady, Miss L. Courcelle, Miss E. Courcelle, Miss A. Snyder, Miss M. E. Merriman, Miss Helen M. T. Ayres, Miss Alice E. Smith, Miss Carrie A. Storrs, Mrs. L. Smith, Col. Edward M. Molineux, 109th New-York; Rev. R. M. Manly, 16th New-Hampshire; Rev. W. M. Bickwell, Dr. G. C. Shattuck, 8th U. S. Infantry, Capt. Thomas W. Johnson, 90th New-York; Capt. Wm. M. Skelton, 21st Indiana Volunteers; Lieut. Charles Dwight, A. D. C.; Lieut. C. S. Fassett, 6th Michigan; Lieut. Phillip Gnest, 90th New-York; David Seyler, U. S. A.; George W. Beal, Sergt.-Major 24th Maine; W. N. Ottwood, T. C. Sbettuck, Alexander Hinnes, H. W. Langley, Hanro W. Rosebrocke, J. J. Wilkie, J. W. Pittfield, Wm. Foster, B. W. Lander, W. A. Ronds, E. A. Crawford, Peter Wolf, R. Miles Robinson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 36	Sun sets	7 15
Moon sets	10 32		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 17	Gov. Island	11 06
Hell Gate	12 28		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 20.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Cork, Tibbetts, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamers Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lope & Kirkpatrick; Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, J. V. B. [illegible]; Oriole, Holmes, Mystic; Empire, Hunter, [illegible]; James Hand, Locust Point, French, Fo[illegible]; Jaswell & Co.

Barks Dorette, (Brem.,) Shumacher, Sha[illegible]; Marquis & Wendt; Mary Rogerston, [illegible], Johnstown, McAndrew & Wa[illegible]; Schooner Wm. [illegible], Philadelphia, Tully & Co.; Jubilee, (Brem.,) [illegible], Rotterdam, Unger Bros.; Industrie, (Prus.,) Berthoff, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Udolo, Wilkinson, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Canton, Shields, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Ganges, Johnson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Eliza, (Br.,) Moorehouse, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; G. Walker, (Br.,) Moorehouse, Barbadoes, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Mary Emily, Crowell, Boston; Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; E. G. Sawyer, Dobbin, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; J. E. Jones, Weaver, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Reindeer, Archibald, Halifax, E. G. Hamilton; Sir Colin Campbell, Vigers, Jacmel, Cunhardt & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Allen, Boston, H. Dayton; Castilian, Beatty, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Francis Satterly, Conklin, Washington, Jonas Smith.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Lancer, Greenwood, Newbern, N. C., May 17, to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed going in, U. S. steam transports Ellen S. Terry and Dudley Buck, hence.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer M. Macy, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Bridgewater, Sission, Liverpool April 18, with mdse. and 704 passengers, to Williams & Guion. May 3, lat. 44 35, lon. 33 27, was boarded by a boat from the wh. ship Wm. Thompson, of N. B., bound to Hudson Bay, had taken no oil. On the day previous, had spoken bark Roscoe, of N. B., all well. Two infants died on board the B., and one was born.

Ship M. Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool April 16, with mdse. and 363 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. May 7, 6 A. M., lat. 43 35, lon. 46 44, saw an iceberg on the port bow; kept the ship off south, and steered that course for sixteen hours, and during that time passed seven icebergs, and field ice in abundance. Has had light winds and calms throughout the passage; had three deaths and one birth among the passengers, on the voyage.

Ship Minnehaha, (Br., of Londonderry,) McGrath, Londonderry 32 ds., with salt and 263 passengers to G. & J. Knox & Co. On the Banks saw large quantities of ice.

Ship Centurion, Taft, Havre 36 ds., in ballast to Zerega & Co. Saw large quantities of ice on the Banks.

Ship Wm. Cat. Morse, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to H. B. Brocaman & Co.

Bark Ironsides, Tapley, Buenos Ayres March 25, hides, etc., to Mark L. Potter. Sld. in co. with bark Hebroe, Brewer, for Portland, Me. March 26, saw ship Thomas Nye and schr. Coast Pilot, going into Montevideo. May 15, lat. 34, lon. 71, saw a vessel, of about 130 tons, dismasted and full of water, hatches gone; had lumber in the hold; had been but a short time in that situation. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Bloomer, (Swed.,) Rudin, Marseilles 57 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Janet, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Keeley, Fajardo 14 ds., with molasses to master.

Bark Theodore, (Russ.,) Staffen, Newcastle-on-Tyne 51 ds., with coal and mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Berk Rowena, (Br., of Sunderland,) Stapleton, Algoa Bay March 14, and St. Helena April 9, with wool, skins and 14 passengers to Napier & Welsford.

Bark Emerald Isle, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Hunter, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Jeanie, (of Boston,) Fletcher, Buenos Ayres March 12, with hides and hair to E. Davideon.

Brig Ida Abbott, (Br., of Tortula,) Mulligan, Ponce, P. R., May 3, with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Rose, (Br., of Sunderland,) Viper, Bordea

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3638. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL SIOUX.

The Indian War in the Northwest

Great Military Expedition Against the Sioux.

Signs of Trouble With the Chippewas.

Removal of the Winnebagos---War Opened Between Them and the Sioux--- Their Scalp Dance---Better Days for Minnesota.

From Our Own Corrospondent.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., Saturday, May 16, 1863.

Generelly monotonous ea is the fece of the Western conntry, the contrast is striking when you launch upon the Upper Mississippi, with its tireless succession of lofty pesks and rounded beights, its labyrinth of deep valleys dascending from the back country, its groves of stately trees elong the bottom lands, and then for miles its mural bluffs of limestone, two bundred feet in beight, like colossal ramparts, darkly reflected in the glassy surface benesth. The intersecilon of the valley of the Minnesota with that of the Mississippi, with Fort Snelliog frowning down upon it; the waterfall of Minne-ba-ha, end the tiny cascade of Minne-isks—scenes of idyllisn beauty: and the falls and rapids of St. Anthony are nighly stractive features of ibe Upper Mississippi scenery, and come almost within one sweep of the eye.

Forty years sgo, far out in tbe "vast howling wilderness," this fort was built. Its massive masonry, rising from half wsy up the high, rocky bluff, on the two river sides, makes it en lmoosing structure when seen from the valley of the Mississippi or the Minnesota, whose waters roll together at its feet.

As a defeoce to the region round about, its day has long passed. As a military rendezvous for this State, however, its positlon is central and convenient. For this purpose it has been nsed by tbe General Government dnriog the past two years, and since the Sioux begsn their war upon the white settlers its importance as a military station hss increased.

The first five regimeats of Minnesote Volunteers are in the war at the South. The First, in tba army of the Potomac, is the oldest three years' regiment in the service. The other five regiments will remain in this State till the difficulties with the Indians are ended beyond a fear.

The great Southern rebellion so absorbs the public mind, that many are not aware of the magnitude of operalions oow in progress in this querter, which, in ordinary times, would attract the attention of the whole country.

An expedition to tboroughly conquer the Sioux Indiana and achieve a oermanent peace with them, is the one great momentous affair to Minnesotians. It is now nearly ready to move. It comprises the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth regiments of Minnesota, (all full regiments,) the Third Minnesota battery, and the First regiment Minnesota Mounted Rangers, (rifles,) enlisted last season for the Indian war only. Two hundred and fifty teams accompany the forces. The commanding officer is Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, who has had long experience with the Indians. He has command of the Military District of Minnesota, which is in the Department of the Northwest, under Maj.-Gen. POPE, headquarters at Milwaukee.

The Sioux, number about 12,000, of whom nearly 5,000 are warriors, under LITTLE CROW, who was at their head last season. They are encamped ncer Devil's Lake. About 2,000 have firearms; the rest bows and arrows and war-clubs. Gen. SIBLEY thinks they will fall back toward British territory as the expedition advances. Several fighting encounters, or else one desperate and bloody battle, seems inevitable before a final reckoning can be had with them.

The Ninth Minnesota regiment remains at Fort Ridgely, to protect the southwest border, while the Eighth is at Forts Ripley and Abercrombie, on the northern border, with four companies of mounted riflemen.

The Chippewas, inhabiting the Red River country in the North, have been friendly until lately doubts are thrown upon them by the murder of three of our soldiers in their locality, which is not yet otherwise accounted for, and by other disturbances which they certainly have been guilty of. They will be looked to the first thing. If the forces on the northern border are not sufficient to keep them in check, the expedition will take them in hand on its way. It is desirable, for the certainty of safety—hence, for the prosperity of the State—that the Chippewas should be removed, as well as the Winnebagos and Sioux. The Winnebagos are already cleared out; by the time this will be in print, the last of that work will be accomplished. The history of this tribe, for their present generation, is one of periodical exodus. In 1841 they were sent from their native home in Wisconsin, to Iowa; in 1848 ramoved to Northern Minnesota, where they were alarmingly dissatisfied. In 1855 they were placed on their reservation, near Mankato, one hundred miles from St. Paul, where they have vegetated in contentment until now. They were very loth to leave their last place of abode. Many had improved small farms, and appeared to be approaching civilization. They have had better aoventages than other tribes, and some education bas been diffused among them during the past twenty years. But a single incident, which occurred a few days ago, shows how easily all this is upset when a chance offers for the display of genuine savege nature. Two Sioux (with which tribe they have hitherto been at peace) were murdered by them, probably in hope of getting into favor with our people, so tbay might be allowed to remain on their reservation. A Sioux who had married a Winnebago squaw, and lived among them, told his squaw he was going to tell his people of it. He was overtaken by a party of Winnebagos, who killed him, tore ont his tongue, hung it on a pole, and paraded the streets of Mankato with it, signifying it was for an intended offence of the tongue that he had been killed.

The Winnebegos, onca a powerful tribe in Wisconsin, now number 1,500 men, women and children. Five hundred were brought down day before yesterday, and encamped here, below the fort, for a change of steamers. They had with them the scalps of the two murdered Sioux, stretched to two hoops. The scalps contained all the hair of the head, including the ears, with two large rings in them; the inside was painted red. A piece of skin had been stripped the entire leogth of one arm, reaching down to the fingers, with the finger nails on. These grim trophies were suspended on poles, and during the day fifty or more performed the scalp dance around the poles several times, each demonstration lasting half an hour or longer. It was joined in by women and children, at the same time bellowing, wailing and groaning hideously, accompanied by continual beats in perfect time, on drums made by stretching coon-skin over one end of a keg. It was their conception of music. Many were gambling by games indescribable; some playing "enchre," (there was no gambling done with cards,) some few selling curiosities to the great number who had come from St. Paul and other places to see them; some other few poking over each other's hair with their claws, slowly and with cat-like watch, for small game. Many bore in their faces that sort of resignation to their fate, which looked like confirmed, though subdued desperation. The Chiefs LITTLE HILL and GOON THUNNA were with them. I cannot reduce to English orthography the Winnebago names of which the above are translations. WINER-SHIEK, heading a few hundred who refused to sell to the Government their lands in the reservation, and stood out against being removed, have thought better of it, finding they would soon be compelled to start. They will be brought down here in a few days. The rest have remarked on the steamer for Hannibal, Mo. Thence they are to go by rail to St. Joseph, and from there by steamer again 450 miles up the Missouri, to their new reservation, near Fort Randall, in Dakota Territory. The new habitation, designed by Government for the Sioux when they are brought to terms, is in the same neighborhood, and when the latter get there they will have a wide field for the settlement of their differences, if they keep out of reach of Fort Randall. Four hundred of the condemned Sioux prisoners were sent up three weeks ago. They are of the same lot with the thirty-nine who were executed last Winter. Eleven hundred friendly Sioux have been taken from here since then, for the same destination, belonging to the party which, having taken no part in the massacres, finally turned against the warring Sioux, revealed them in some places, and brought many white captives into our camp. Two hundred of the same party are retained here at the fort, to go with the expedition as scouts. They and the Winnebagos were separated by a mile, and both kept under guard while the latter were here.

The two tribes have lived peaceably near each other, their lands not being far apart, until the tragedy between them already alluded to. The Sioux have forfeited all right to their grounds by taking up the hatchet against the settlers last August. Both reservations will soon be in the market for the highest bidders, on condition of actual settlement. There is not a more fertile and eligibly situated tract of land in the State than either of these reservations. That which belonged to the Sioux contains 710,400 acres; that of the Winnebagos, 207,360 acres.

This is a new era for Minnesota. A bright future opens for her. Ten months since an immease agricultural region of unsurpassed fertility was, in large part, owned by savages, and all of it at their mercy. The Sioux and Winnebagos then numbered 13,000. Now the Southern half of the State is practically clear of them. A few small straggling families are all that can be found between the Iowa line and the Otter-Tail River.

Not until the haggard curse of Slavery be lifted from their land will any Southern State be in a condition so nearly similar as to eppreciate what Minnesota feels to-day.

From the demoniac torture and butchery of more than five hundred men, women and babes in their homes and in the woods, out of that frightful holocaust of blood ann flame which swept over the Minnesota frontier last Autumn, there grow this Spring the flowers of peace, promise and lasting safety.

NYM.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Departure of Gen. Schofield for St. Louis—Rebel Sympathizers Sent South, &c.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, May 21.

Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, transferred from this Department to that of Missouri, leaves here to-morrow for St. Louis.

A number of rebel sympathizers were sent South to-day.

Several Federal officers, taken prisoners by the rebels and exchanged, arrived here to-day. Among them are Col. ALEXANDER, Twenty-first Illinois, Col. SWANDER, Twenty-second Illinois, and Lieut. W. VAN DORN, formerly of the gunboat *Sidell*.

The river is falling. There is less than three fee of water on the shoals.

Another Order from Gen. Burnside.

THE FAMILIES OF REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 70.—1. The intention of that portion of General Orders No. 66, from these headquarters, relative to the "removal of wives and families of persons in arms against the United States," being merely to remove from this Department those persons who, from their intimate relations with the enemies of the Government, would be presumed to exercise an active sympathy with the rebellion, and would therefore be dangerous as residents, and as arbitrary arrests, or notices to remove, might occasion suffering and injustice, it is hereby ordered that in all such cases the proper officer having cognizance of the facts will forward to these headquarters a written statement of the circumstances before he takes any further action.

2. As the experience of the Department has shown that cases exist where the persons to whom General Order No. 66 refers are, notwithstanding their close relationship to the enemies of the country, still loyal to the Government, and are willing to testify it by taking the oath of allegiance, such persons, when there is evidence of the honesty of the intention of the parties in taking the oath, will not be molested.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.
Official: W. P. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

The Twelfth Regiment at Home.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, May 21.

The Twelfth New-York regiment of volunteers, raised in Oeondaga, returned to-day from the war, and were welcomed by the citizens of Onondega County with sopropriate ceremonies, festivities and rejoicing. The Fifty-first regiment and the firemen of Syracuse turned out in large numbers to greet the war-worn veterans. An address of welcome was made by Mayor BOORSTAVER, and was responded to by Col. H. A. WARNE at the armory. They were also addressed in Washington Park by Hon. T. G. ALVORD, and Col. H. A. BARNUM responded. Buildings, public end private, were beautifully decorated, and the streets were spanned by arches of evergreen. A grand supper was given by the citizens in the evening at the Voorhies House in their honor.

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (Colored) Regiment, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 21.

The new steamer *De Molay*, now at New-York, has been chartered to convey the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) regiment to Port Royal. She will probably leave by Thursday next.

The Second New-Hampshire regiment, Col. BURLEY, will leave for Washington on Mouday next.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 21.

JAY COOKE, the subscription egent, reports the sale of $1,906,400 five-twenties to-day, in the following localities: New-York and New-Jersey, $856,000; Boston and New-England, $465,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $261,000; Baltimore, $110,000; Ohio, $81,000; Illinois, $75,000; Maryland and Kentucky, $10,000: Western States, $48,000. The reports of agents throughout the country are of the most cheering character, and new districts are daily added to the local lists, as the details of the loan are fully understood and its object appreciated.

The Union Leagues of Western Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, May 21.

The Union Leagues of Western Pennsylvania have been very active for the past few days. Meetings have been held in Pittsburgh and vicinity, Washington, Canonsburgh and other places, addressed by Judge SHANNON, who has recently returned from the East. The order has received many accessions from Democrats, who sympathize with the Judge in his loyalty to the Union.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

Capture of Jackson, Mississippi

An Official Report from Gen. Grant.

The Rebels, Under the Command of Gen. Joe Johnston Retreat Northward.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 21.

The following dispatch was received at the Headquarters of the army to-day:

JACKSON, Miss., May 15, 1863, *via* MEMPHIS, TENN., May 20, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

This place fell into our hands yesterday, after a fight of about three hours. Jos. JOHNSTON was in command. The enemy retreated north, evidently with the design of joining the Vicksburgh forces.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Interesting Letter from a Soldier.

The following extracts from a private letter written by a soldier in Gen. MCARTHUR'S division of Gen. GRANT'S army, have been handed to us for publicstion. The letter is dated Lake Providance, La., April 16:

"Last week we received a visit from Gen. THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the United States army. He came to enunciate and put in practice the avowed policy of the Government in regard to arming the negroes. The troops of this division assembled at Gen. MCARTHUR'S headquarters, where Gen. THOMAS made us a speech. He came to authorize the raising of negro regiments, and to issue commissions to the officers of the regiments. The commissioned officers are to be all white men. We also heard speeches from Gens. MCARTHUR and MCPHERSON and a few others; it was a very enthusiastic meeting, and it reminded me of the times when I used to attend political meetings and hear stump speeches. Three colored regiments are being raised at this point. Their ranks are filling rapidly. There have already been over twenty regiments organized in this State, and they will soon be full, and you will understand that we have only operated along the Mississippi. This is the great movement of the war, and the future already begins to look brighter before us.

You have read in the papers about our Lake Providence canal before this time. I was on the ground when the levee was cut and the water let into the canal. The adjacent country is many feet lower than the river; the men only cut a channel four feet wide at first, but within twenty-four hours it had made itself a channel of a hundred yards in width; it is a bend of the river where the current strikes the bank with great force, and of course it rushed through the gap with almost frightful velocity. The water has been running nearly a month, but the current still flows with unabated strength and velocity. Full one-third of this State is inundated and completely depopulated in consequence of it. In a camp like this there are incidents occurring daily which will be interesting to you, and I will tell you a few of them. About five miles from camp is a large plantation owned by a man who was Major in a guerrilla band. His wife remained at home unmolested by our troops. One night about four weeks ago he came home to visit his family, and was accompanied by thirty of his band. Their horses were put into the stables, and the men occupied a large log house that was built for a granary. After all was quiet, one of his negroes came into our camp with the intelligence of their arrival, and offered to conduct a party to the place to capture them. Fifty men were immediately dispatched under the guidance of the negro. They arrived at the place about an hour before day-break. The rebels were so unsuspicious of danger that they had no sentinels posted to give the alarm, and the negro conducted the officer who commanded the party—with a few of the men—into the house, when he lighted a candle and led them into his master's room, where they found him sleeping soundly. They awakened him and took him along. Meanwhile the rebels in the log house had been alarmed by the barking of a dog, and found that they were in a trap, and prepared to defend their position. They could fire their carbines at our men, through the spaces between the logs, with deadly effect, without danger to themselves. The Captain sent into camp for a piece of artillery, which was promptly furnished him. They fired a shell at the building, which struck the ground close by and made the bark and splinters fly from the logs, when it burst. Before they had time to reload the rebels hung out a white flag, and surrendered unconditionally. They were brought into camp, horses and all; they were a hard looking crowd I assure you. The negro was handsomely rewarded, and our General got him a fireman's berth on one of the steamers.

The First Kansas regiment, of which I have spoken before, is encamped near us. One of the members of that regiment, a Sergeant, died in the hospital two weeks ago. After death his comrades discovered that their companion, by the side of whom they had marched and fought for almost two years, was a—woman. You may imagine their surprise at the discovery. I went to the hospital and saw the body after it was prepared for burial, and made some inquiries about her. She was of rather more than average size for a woman, with rather strongly marked features, so that with the aid of man's attire she had quite a masculine look. She enlisted in the regiment after they went to Missouri; and consequently they know nothing of her early history. She probably served under an assumed name. She was in the battle of Springfield, where Gen. LYON was killed, and has fought in a dozen battles and skirmishes. She always sustained an excellent reputation, both as a man and a soldier, and the men all speak of her in terms of respect and affection. She was brave as a lion in battle, and never flinched from any duty or hardship that fell to her lot. She must have been very shrewd to have lived in the regiment so long, and preserve her secret so well. Poor girl! she was worthy of a better fate. Who knows what grief, trouble or persecution induced her to embrace such a life?"

Gen. Rosecrans on Slavery.

From the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

MURFREESBORO, Monday, April 27, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER EDWARD: The rebels grabbed the last letter I wrote you, but they will drew very little consolation from its contents. * * I am heppy to see the splendid stand you took in the *Telegraph* against Slavery, with its horrors, barbarities and base immoralities. Slavery is dead. Nothing can resuscitate it. To learn this fact fully, you should pay us a visit. There is not a negro in the South who does not know he is free. Around here they have squatted on the plantations, and refuse to work for any one but themselves. They have sown little crops of their own, and the masters have ceased to exercise any control over them.

As an indication, I will cite a strong case. The lady of the house where I am staying attempted to punish one of her negro women this morning. I had to step in to save the mistress from being badly used up, as the darkey was belaboring her with the stick intended for her own punishment. "*Ex uno disce omnes.*" It is needless for me to say that I applaud every sentiment you have expressed in the *Telegraph*. Your course is that of the prudent navigator, who, watching the black speck on the horizon, sees it expand into a portentous storm, and calls up his crew to take in sail and prepare for a contest with the elements. The storm will pass away, and you will be found sailing under full sail, while those who took not heed will be scattered by the gale. * * * I am heart and hand with you in this cause. Slavery is doomed, and those who would now uphold it will be held up in a very short time to public odium and execration. No statesman will vindicate it, no friend of human progress will stretch forth a hand to break its fall, no lover of humanity and religion will grieve for its overthrow. I have lived long enough in the South to see its workings, its disgusting features, debasing the higher principles of our nature, warring with religion, and patronizing vice and immorality. Almighty God has certainly ordained its destruction in this country, where it has been more offensive and immoral than in any other, and until it is utterly extinct, this war cannot, from the nature of things, cease. I am in favor of a cessation of hostilities at as early a day as possible; therefore, I am in favor of the President's Proclamation. This State was made for white people and free labor, and when Slavery no longer blights its borders we may expect to see the church and the school-house take the place of the slave-pen and market. W. S. ROSECRANS.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Arrival of the Supply Steamer Union—Capture of a Prize.

The supply steamer *Union* arrived yesterday, having completed the round of the blockading stations. She left New-York April 8, with supplies for the South Atlantic and East and West Gulf Blockading Squadrons, and stopped at the following places: Port Royal, New Iolet, Key West, Charlotte Harbor, Tampa Bay, Cedar Keys, St. Mark's, East and West Pass of St. George's Sound, St. Andrew's Bay, St. George's Bay, Pensacola, Mobile, Ship Island, Pilot Town, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Sabine Pass and Galveston, returning direct from Key West, which port she left May 15. She has 50 prisoners and a number of discharged seamen on board. After leaving Mobile on May 9, the forward engine broke down, and since then she has used only one engine; and only with the help of fair winds was she enabled to reach this port in safety. While in lat. 26° 33', lon. 84° 89', the *Union* captured the British schooner *Linnett*, having a valuable cargo on board. She is a noted blockade runner, and at the time of her capture was on her fourth voyage. On the afternoon of the same day, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Acting Assistant Paymaster WARNER, formerly of the U. S. gunboat *Kineo*, jumped overboard while laboring under mental aberration. A boat was immediately sent to his assistance, and he was picked up, but life was extinct. He was buried at sundown with the usual honors.

The *Union* brings, as passengers, Lieut.-Commander Reigart B. Lowry, of the United States gunboat *Sciota*; Acting Master Z. W. Williams, of the *Fear-Not*; Acting Assistant Paymaster R. Beardsley, of the *Octasco*; Midshipman H. S. Grafton, of the *Brooklyn*; Gunner R. M. Long, of the iron-clad *Essex*; Second Assistant Engineer H. Manning, of the iron-clad *Essex*; Second Assistant Engineer H. Cox Hull, of the steamship *Mississippi*; Captain's Clerk C. Petits, of the steamship *Sciota*; N. Murphy, of Key West.

The following are the officers of the *Union*:

Acting Vol. Lieut. Edw. CONROY, Commanding; Master and Ex. Officer, S. C. Gray; Master and Sailing Master, Levi Crowell: Paymaster, L. C. Merrill; Assistant Surgeon, S. D. Flagg; Acting Ensigns, J. D. Smalley, Warren Hallett, Emile Denis, Captain's Clerk, Henry Corae; Acting First Assistant Engineer, S. Z. Butler; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, E. L. Thorp; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Edwd. McCarrick, S. A. Slater, Thos. Ustich; Acting Master's Mate and Mail Agent, W. H. Mead; Acting Masters, C. H. Armstrong, C. E. Tucker.

The following is a list of prisoners on board:

George McDowell, of Canada, aged 28; John Williams, Prussia, 34; Peter King, Sweden, 36; Ludwig Bizile, Holstein, 53; Frank Dumas, Trieste, 28; Frank Burmess, Triesie, 26; John Kerry, France, 40; Antonio Quinich, Portugal, 30; Nicholas John, Greece, 37; Peter Bernard, France, 37; J. D. Collags, Canada, 29; N. Stanion, Alabama, 56; L. Parrigi, France, 21; Eli Carvalo, France, 27; Loes Sarnam, France, 27; Alphonse Adre, France, 40; John Parras, Spain, 34; S. Mellen, Sicily, 26; Rohl. Snedevch, Holstein, 24; Benjamin Hearr, Rottenberg, 26; Charles Balmar, Sweden, 31; Peter Nicholas, Austria, 25; J. L. Whitcome, Vermont, 25; Geo. Sight, Sweden, 40; J. P. Francis, Kentucky, 39; L. Jean, France, 27; T. H. Rickers, Halifax, 36; J. McLees, New-York, 35; Jno. Cook, Germany, 32; Lewis Green, New-York, 31; Wm. Hall, 31, A. Shaw, 35, Wm. Stock, 42, S. Hiddie, 36, Jno. McGowan, 22, England; P. McCormick, 24, Jas. Judge, 31, J. Cole, 36, P. Murphy, 40, Ireland; B. Rendall, 36, P. Dugan, 37, A. Deming, 28, England; Charles Hoper, Germany, 26; W. Willems, New-York, 30; N. Brown, 24, W. W. Holm, 26, Kentucky; Maurice L. Hobson, bearer of dispatches, born in Virginia.

The prisoners were taken before the United States Marshal yesterday afternoon, and by him committed to the House of Detention, where they remained last night. To-day such as are not discharged will be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Navai.

OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET.

From the reports remitted on Monday last of the condition of the iron-clads now in course of construction, we learn that the following vessels will be afloat by the 1st of August:

	Name	Tonnage.	Where building.
1.	Canonicus	1,034	South Boston.
2.	Catawba	1,034	Cincinnati.
3.	Manhattan	1,034	Jersey City.
4.	Manopac	1,034	Jersey City.
5.	Manayunk	1,034	Pittsburgh.
6.	Oneota	1,034	Cincinnati.
7.	Saugus	1,034	Wilmington, Del.
8.	Tippecanoe	1,034	Cincinnati.
9.	Tecumseh	1,034	Jersey City.
10.	Agamenticus	1,564	Portsmouth, N. H.
11.	Meoadnock	1,564	Boston Navy-yard.
12.	Tonawanda	1,564	Philadelphia Navy-yd
13.	Miantonomah	1,564	New-York Navy-yard

THE NEW GUNBOAT MINGOE.

D. S. MARSHON, at Bordentown, has got the new and substantial gunboat *Mingoe*, so far advanced toward completion, that it will be launched about the middle of June. It is constructed of very solid timber, and is 240 feet in length, 35 feet in breadth, and 12 feet hold. The sides above the water are to be iron-clad sufficiently to protect the men on deck. It will be armed with heavy ordnance and have a rudder at each end.

PURCHASE OF AN OCEAN STEAMER.

The Navy Department will purchase to-day for conversion into a man-of-war, the ocean steamship *Black Stone*, which belongs to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. The executive officer of the Navy-yard, Capt. FILLEBROWN, and Chief Engineer GARVIN, inspected her yesterday. The *Black Stone* is rated a 1¾ on the American Lloyds, is 935 tons burthen, has a horizontal engine 48 inches in diameter and 2 feet 4 inch stroke. She was formerly employed as a transport for the Government.

PURCHASE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ARIES.

The prize steamer *Aries*, which was condemned in the United States District Court, Boston, on Saturday last, has been taken by the Navy Department for a vessel of war, at an appraisement of $100,000. The appraisers were R. B. FORBES and E. S. TEAST, Esqs., and the Chief Engineer and Naval Constructor at the Navy-yard, who were appointed by the Court, by the consent of all parties. She is an iron steamer, built at Sunderland, England, only one year old, very fast, with powerful machinery, and 611 gross tonnage, English measurement.

Alleged Rebel Project for the Reinvasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday morning gives prominence to a communication from Baltimore, stating that C. B. BARCLAY, Esq., of Pennsylvania, has been in close counsel with the highest authorities there, in reference to an expected invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the rebels. It says:

"Mr. BARCLAY returns to Washington on important business, after which he proceeds immediately to Harrisburgh, to confer with Gov. CURTIN upon matters of weighty moment touching affairs in Pennsylvania. He is fully alive to the importance of his mission, and of his State losing no time in the organization of her militia, that she may be in readiness to meet any emergency. All the signs of the times, and very many indications, visible only to those who see behind the curtain, in the arena of Secessionism, tend to show that the Confederates will, if they can, invade Maryland and Pennsylvania this Summer. To prevent such a calamity we need only be prepared in time to repel it. The matter is one of great seriousness, and no time should be lost in giving to it prompt, energetic consideration.

FIGHTING NEAR SUFFOLK.

Skirmishing With the Rebels on the Blackwater.

Surprise of a Detachment of the First New-York Mounted Rifles.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

From Our Own Corrsapondsnt.

SUFFOLK, Va., Sunday, May 17, 1863.

The enemy, since their retirement from our front, have concentrated a considerable force on the line of the Blackwater, and in the vicinity of Smithfield.

An expedition under command of Col. (acting Brig.-Gen.) FOSTER, left here last Wednesday for Carsville, about four miles from Blackwater. Several skirmishes of some importance have occurred, and the enemy have been driven back about two miles. The enemy have suffered considerably from two of our best batteries. We have lost some men belonging to the One Hundred and Seventieth regiment, and the Sixth Massachusetts. No correct report can yet be forwarded. The expedition has another object, which should not at present be mentioned, as Gen. FOSTER'S command will probably remain in their present position several days.

Yesterday three companies of the First New-York mounted rifles, under the superintendence of Gen. DODGE, reconnoitered in the neighborhood of Isle of Wight and Smithfield. Two companies of this party, under command of Major A. G. PATTON, pursued a small body of rebels toward Brookwater Bridge and captured six cavalrymen and a mail from Norfolk. They were returning to Suffolk with their prisoners, when suddenly and without a moment's warning the rear guard was attacked by a large body of rebel cavalry, and forced back to the reserve. The rebels charged upon our column, throwing Company F for a short time into confusion. Several rebels rode past our whole column to its head, and seemed to direct all their attention to our officers. A hand to hand conflict ensued. Major PATTON was shot in the side by a rebel officer, who was in turn shot by Lieut. BURTON, and instantly killed. Lieut. BURTON received a sabre cut in the mouth and breast, and had his horse killed under him. He is not seriously injured.

Capt. HAMILTON and Lieut. HARMON fought with their sabres. The officers did their utmost to rally the men. It seemed for a short time that our two companies would be annihilated—but the rebels having discharged their firearms, and not having time to reload, could not use their sabres very skillfully against ours. Major PATTON withdrew to a field with what remained of his men, and checked the rebels by some sharp rifle practice. Several of our men were injured by falling through a bridge. Our men, upon the whole, behaved splendidly, considering how abrupt was the attack. There were several exhibitions of individual daring of the highest quality. Sergt. HAAKN, of Company A, remained on the field last night, the rebels having retreated as fast as they came, leaving some of their dead upon the field. Sergt. HEARN buried a rebel Lieutenant and some privates this morning, together with one of our men—MELCHOR, of troop F. The enemy recovered their prisoners in our hands, and captured about ten of our men, who were wounded or thrown from their horses. As the rebel force nearly doubled in numbers that of ours, it is astonishing that our loss was not greater. Some of our missing men are expected to return, having, it is believed, escaped into the woods.

The following is a list of our killed and wounded:

Major A. G. Patton, wounded in shoulder and side—neither wound dangerous.
Orderly-Sergt. McGee, of Company F, sabre cut in the head—not dangerous.
Corp. Heron, Company F, wounded and a prisoner.
Private Heineman, Company F, sabre cut in head—not dangerous.
Private Melchor, Company F, killed.
Private Norton, Company A, wounded in leg.

Several others of our wounded are in the hands of the enemy.

It is reported that Dr. HAALAN, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, was captured, near Carsville, yesterday. C.

An Unfortunate Mistake Near Franklin.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, May 19, 1863.

Passengers on the train that left Suffolk at noon to-day report that a sad accident befell two of our regiments this morning, at a place known as Deserted House, which is about eight miles beyond Suffolk. Two by-roads branch off the South Quay road, and upon each one regiment was advancing. These were the Eleventh Rhode Island and One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York Volunteers. As the roads near each other they form a short angle that diverges between, and upon which there is a dense undergrowth.

Across this intervening strip of land the two regiments could but imperceptibly discern each other. One regiment mistook the other for rebels in ambush, and at once opened a galling fire. This was replied to with all the ardor for which the Union troops are characterized. Before the mistake was discovered much mischief had been done. Both regiments suffered to a considerable extent, and it is to be hoped that a subsequent version will threw a more favorable light upon this sad affair.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A Brilliant Cavalry Dash—Capture of Prisoners—A Sub-Division of the Department—The Rebels Building Iron-clad Gunboats and Floating Batteries—A Negro Regiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, May 15, 1863.

We have nothing very stirring in the way of active operations, except the brilliant cavalry dash made by a detachment of the Third New-York Cavalry near Young's Cross Roads, resulting in the capture of a part of a company of the enemy's cavalry force, stationed in that neighborhood, including thirty horses and twenty prisoners. The expedition was under the command Lieut.-Col. LAWIS.

The Department of North Carolina has been divided into districts. Gen. NAGLEE has the District of the Neuse, with his headquarters at Beaufort. Gen. WESSELLS has the District of the Albermarle, with his headquarters at Plymouth, and Gen. PRINCE has the District of the Pamlico, with his headquarters at Washington.

The three districts are being put in a complete state of defence, and guns of large calibre are being mounted. Since the siege of Washington was raised the place has been strongly reinforced, and everything is ready for the enemy, who are expected back since the unfortunate turn of affairs on the Rappahannock.

We learn, by way of Washington, that the enemy are constructing a large iron-clad gunboat on the Tar River, a short distance below Tarboro, and it will be quite a formidable affair—some two hundred feet in length. The same informent states that there are three gunboats at Richmond,—one named the *Richmond*, the engine of which is not very strong; one called the *Ladas' Gunboat* has just been launched, paid for by subscriptions of the ladies,—and they have one on the stocks not launched.

Above Plymouth, on the Roanoke River, they are building a formidable floating battery. By Fall or Midsummer the intention of the enemy is to force the evacuation of Washington and Plymouth by large forces by land and water. We learn that Gen. PRINCE, at Washington, is placing matters in such trim that it will be a very hazardous undertaking for the enemy to attack that place. Gen. PRINCE is a most thorough and accomplished soldier, and most critically examines everything he takes hold of. Gen. FOSTER is most fortunate in having such efficient men as NAGLEE, PALMER, PRINCE and WESSELS around him. Compelled to act on the defensive in the Department of North Caroline, from the small number of men in his command, it is impossible for Gen. FOSTER to do more than strengthen and fortify his positions,—which is being most thoroughly done.

It is rumored that a negro brigade will be immediately organized in this Department. It is said that Col. WILD, of one of the Massachusetts regiments will have command of the brigade. The terms of the nine months' men expire in the Summer, and the Government must provide for the loss of those men soon. The lines have been completely closed, and vegetables are very scarce. Fears are entertained that the scurvy will break out among the troops. The regulations are very severe, and much suffering must ensue, particularly at Washington and Plymouth, where articles of food are difficult to be obtained.

THE DRAFT.

The Enrollment to Commence Immediately.

A Heavy Force Employed to do the Work.

THE DISTRICTS DESIGNATED.

A List of Officers.

The requisite preparations for the commencement of the business of enrolling in the district assigned to Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, have been completed by that officer, and as soon as the Government blanks arrive from Washington the work will immediately begin. The blanks are looked for daily, and in all probability it will not be later then next Monday that the people liable to be drafted will be called upon to give their names. The same parties employed by the former Provost-Marshal—Gen. DRAPER—have been retained by Col. NUGENT. In addition, a large number of assistants have been appointed, so that as little time as possible may elapse—say one month—ere the work shall have been finished. The business consequent upon the enrollment in connection with other business dispatched at the office of the Provost-Marshal will, for the next few weeks, cause arduous labor in that Department. The known ability of Col. NUGENT, however, is a warrant that he is equal to the task, and many of the officers and clerks under his command have already proved their efficiency. As an evidence that the officers connected with the Provost-Marshal's Department are faithful and vigilant it is only necessary to state that, on an average, twenty arrests are made daily. The parties arrested include numerous citizens who have exhibited ample proof that they are either Southern spies or Southern abettors. It seems to have become a ruling passion of many to embark in the contraband trade. Only three days ago a man was arrested for fitting out a schooner with an assorted cargo for some secesh point. It is known that vessels for the rebel South have cleared from this port, but of late the business has become rather precarious, and probably it will not be long before that class of traders will be completely broken up. In order to meet the exigencies of the time, Col. NUGENT has appointed a force of detectives, whose duty it will be to travel in different portions of the Department of the East and arrest all parties found aiding and abetting the enemy.

The Department over which Col. NUGENT has control under the Enrollment act comprises the first nine Congressional districts, as follows:

First—Suffolk, Queens and Richmond Counties, L. I.

Second—Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht, L. I.

Third—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventeenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

Fourth—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Fifth—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of New-York.

Sixth—Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of New-York.

Seventh—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of New-York.

Eighth—Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of New-York.

Ninth—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of New-York, Randall's and Blackwell's Islands.

The following are the officers appointed for the Districts, the first name under each District being that of the Provost-Marshal, the second the Commissioner, and the third the Surgeon:

First—Capt. Edwin Rose, Jamaica, L. I.; W. S. McConn, Dr. John Cadimeoux.

Second—Capt. Samuel T. Maddox, No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh: Charles W. Cheshire, Dr. Geo. S. Woodman.

Third—Capt. S. D. Gregory, No. 259 Washington-street, Brooklyn; Abner M. Beebe, Dr. Nelson L. North.

Fourth—Capt. Joel Erhardt, No. 271 Broadway; Daniel McFarland, Dr. James O'Rorke.

Fifth—Capt. John Duffy, No. 429 Grand-street, New-York; Henry B. West, Dr. Ernest Krockowizer.

Sixth—Capt. James W. Farr, No. 165 Sixth-avenue, New-York; Charles A. Lamont, Dr. J. W. Powell.

Seventh—Capt. Frederick C. Wagoner, No. 63 Third-avenue, New-York; Boardman Baldwin, Dr. J. R. Vou Kleek.

Eighth—Capt. Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,184½ Broadway, New-York; Spencer Kirby, Dr. G. F. Woodward.

Ninth—Capt. Charles E. Jenkins, No. 677 Third-avenue, New-York; John M. Sands, William H. Thomas.

The following officers have been appointed to assist Col. Nugent: Major Joseph O'Neil, Sixty-third New-York regiment; Capt. James B. Turner, Gen. Meagher's Staff; and Lieut. Berger, Forty-ninth New-York regiment.

The Enlistment of Colored Troops.

A LETTER FROM GOV. TODD, OF OHIO.

Gov. TOD, of Ohio, has written a letter to J. M. LANGSTON, Esq., in which he mak

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION,
Thursday, May 21, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Remonstrance of Samuel Donaldson, assignee of the Hackley contract, relative to the street cleaning contract.

Which was referred to the Committee having the subject in charge.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of the Hebrew Benevolent Society for a donation.

Which was referred to Committe on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of Stephen Van Norstrand to surrendar his lease of a portion of Mount Morris Square, upon being paid a reasonable sum for his improvements erected on the leasehold premises.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Reed—

Petition of Edward Lawler to be paid for loss of horse.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McCool—

Petition of property owners in Varick-street to have a sewer built in said street, between Honston and Carmine streets.

Which wes referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Henry Stolmeyer to be relieved from an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Aescasments.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Bill of R. Macklin for services as assistant clerk at Sixth District Court.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition to have a pier built at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted William Simmons to retain paper stand on the corner of Seventh avenue and Nineteenth-street, southwest corner, the same to cont nue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Bill of World newspaper for advertising the programme for the reception of the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments, and for the burial of Colonel Ringgold.

Whereupon Alderman Boole presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the World newspaper for advertising the official programme for the reception of the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York State Volunteers, and for the burial of Colonel Ringgold, under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs.

World for advertising for reception of First regiment	$7 80
World for advertising for reception of Fifth regiment	6 30
World for advertising for obsequies of Colonel Ringgold	9 00
	16 05
	$39 15

And to be charged to the account of City Contiogences.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Master-oo—

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth avenues, be regulaid, graded, and curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the carriage-way of the Eleventh-avenue from Fortieth street to Forty-eighth-street, be repaved forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stone on Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, be reset, and the sidewalks thereof flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the carriage-way of Twenty-sixth-street, between the Tenth and the Eleventh avenues, and the carriage-way of Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board,

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

By Alderman Ryers—

Whereas, Numerous complaints having been made of the insufficiency of the accommodations afforded by the lessee of the ferry from the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, to the Jersey shore, to persons having occasion to use the said ferry, by reason of the omission to run boats on the said ferry at the times mentioned in the lease, and,

Whereas, The said lease, among other things, provided that the lessee of the said ferry, agreed to such rules, regulations, rates of ferriage, times of running, and restrictions, as from time to time during the said term, shall, by any by law, ordinance or resolution of the said parties of the first part, or their successors in Common Council convened, be made or passed, in relation to the said ferry, thereby vesting in the Common Council of the City of New-York the right to control the said ferry in respect to the above-mentioned part culars; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ferries be, and they are hereby directed to inquire into and report to this Board at their earliest convenience, in relation to such remissness on the par of the said lessee of the said ferry in affording the desired or needful accommodations to all persons having occasion to use the said ferry; and also, that the said Committee on ferries be, and they are hereby directed to report such suggestions in reference to the better accommodation of the public, or that portion of it having to use the said ferry, as may be deemed necessary in order to secure the facilities of ferry communication intended by the establishment of such ferry.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the sunken rocks in the Harlem River, opposite the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, to be removed, the work to be done by contract

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That His Honor the Meror, he and he is hereby respectfully requested to revoke the permit granted to the Hazard Powder Company to keep a powder magazine in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Tenth-street and High-avenue, or wherever their magazine is located, it being positively dangerous to the lives and property of the inhabitants of the entire upper portion of the City the said magazine being occasionally the receptacle for the storage of between two and three thousand kegs of powder, and be it further

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is respectfully requested to revoke any license or permit which may have been granted by any of his predecessors for the keeping or storage of any gunpowder, in any portion of this City north of Forty-second-street, and also that he be and hereby is requested to refuse permission to any person or persons for the establishment of any powder magazine in any part of the City or within the corporate limits of the City of New-York.

Referred to Committee on Ordioaoces.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The business of manufacturing cartridges is still continued, and the storage of quantities of gunpowder is still persisted in at the premises foot of Seventy-eighth-street, last Monday notwithstanding the recent fearful explosion of the powder magazine, which inflicted incalculable damage on the surrounding property, and seriously endangered the lives of many residents in that locality; be it therefore

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully, yet earnestly, requested to revoke the permit granted by him to Messrs. Dow & Johnson, or any other parties, for the manufacture of cartridges, or the storage of gunpowder on the premises foot of Seventy-eighth-street, last River, or at any other place in that vicinity, and further, that his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby also respectfully, yet earnestly, requested to cause the business conducted by the said Messrs. Dow & Johnson to be immediately suspended, and the storage or keeping of gunpowder, or any other explosive substance, to be at once and effectually interdicted, the safety of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the locality imperatively demanding the most emphatic abatement of the dangerous business now being conducted on the said premises.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

By Aldermao Froment—

Whereas, The Common Council has appointed more Commissioners of Deeds than is authorized by law; and

Whereas, The Legislature of the State, at its lete session, failed to legalize the acts of the Common Council in reference to that matter, therefore,

Resolved, That the standing Committee on Law Department be and is hereby instructed to report to this Board, at its earliest convenience, what action, in its judgment, the Common Council should take in reference to the future appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the property owners in Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, to regulate, grade, set curb and gutter, and flag sidewalks, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted, and directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening.

By Alderman Farley—

Bills of sundry persons for expenses incurred in reception of the Seventeenth regiment, and for the burial of Colonels Kimball and Charles, with the following resolution:

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, being for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, in attending a proper reception on behalf of the City authorities to the Seventeenth regiment of New-York Volunteers, on their return to this City after the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment, and for the burial of Colonel Ringgold, Colonel Kimball and Colonel Charles:

Dodworth's Band, Colonel Kimball's funeral, (Seventeenth regiment)	$81 00
Dodworth's Band, Colonel Kimball's funeral, (Seventeenth regiment)	102 00
Tribune Advertising	27 90
F. Heller and Colonel Kimball's funeral, (First regiment)	106 00
New-York Herald Advertising	10 20
The World Advertising	31 96
The World Advertising of the Seventeenth regiment	10 80
Fifth regiment, funeral Colonel Charles	89 00
The World Advertising	31 95
The Times, funeral Colonel Charles	122 00
The Times, Express Advertising	19 95
The Times Advertising	13 80
	$645 55

To be charged by the Comptroller to the City Contingencies.

By Alderman [illegible]—

Resolved, That the crosswalks at the corner of Eldridge and Delancey streets be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to [illegible] Diamond to erect a watering trough at number four hundred and seventy-two Tenth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place four gas lamps in Trinity-place, below Rector-street, and cause the same to be lighted immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That all the low and sunken lots, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues, be filled in to an extent sufficient to prevent the continuance of stagnant water on said lots, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That all the sunken and low lots between Fifty-seventh-street and Sixty-fifth-street, and the Fourth and Lexington avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, to an extent sufficient to prevent the continuance of stagnant water on said lots.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Essex-street, from north side of Rivington-street to the south side of Stanton-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Second-street, from the East River to the Bowery, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have suitable drains made to connect sunken lots corner of New-avenue and Mount Morris-square, with sewer in Fifth-avenue, and to Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Grafulla, for twenty-five pieces of music, furnished for the reception of the Ninth regiment New-York Volunteers by the Twelfth regiment New-York National Guard, amounting to the sum of one hundred and one dollars, the amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Thirteenth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street, be paved with cobble-stone pavement where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street, be paved with cobble-stone pavement where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Hardy—

Whereas, a thorough understanding of the United States Tax Law is essential to every officer of the City Government, and it is proper that each should be placed in possession of the proper construction of that law, as shown by the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and, whereas, all the decisions upon that law have been carefully collected, and, with copious notes and explanations, published. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase one copies of the Handbook of the United States Tax Law, and to distribute the same among the members of the Common Council and different Departments of the Corporation, the expense thereof to be paid by the Comptroller, on the presentation of proper vouchers; provided, the expense shall not exceed ——, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the same directed to be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying David Crossbeck for extra services.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of concurring to donate the German Dispensary one thousand dollars.

Which was laid over

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of opening one Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of permitting Thomas Lorens and Patrick Bunnegan to regulate and grade One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building an extension to house of Engine Company number Twelve.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of setting curb and gutter stones, and soforth, on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Board of Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, announcing the election of John J. Gorman as Fire Commissioner.

Received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the same, where not already done, in Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary and legal measures to open Avenue A, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for a new engine for Engine Company number Forty-four.

Returned by request from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was referred to this Board by request.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Nineteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for a new engine for Engine Company number Forty-four.

Returned by request from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was referred to this Board by request.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to cause the necessary repairs to be made forthwith to pier foot of Christopher-street, North River, (number Fifty-one.)

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to have the pavement and crosswalk repaired in Seventeenth-street from Sixth to Tenth avenues, the same to be done forthwith

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to take immediate measures to cause Ninth-street, from the First to the Second avenue, to be repaired with cobble-stone pavement, forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to William Lerkin to place a watering trough in front of his store on the northeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Third avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Croton mains be laid in Tenth-avenue, between Sixty-fifth-street and Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Croton mains be laid in Fifteenth-street from First avenue to Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Resolution that Twenty-fourth-street, from Madison-avenue to the East River, be repaved with cobble-stone pavement, where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalk of the Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged a space four feet wide, and the curb and gutter stones set therein where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Twenty-second-street, from Avenue A to the East River, be paved with cobble stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavemeot, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Heath, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, such amount to be in full for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as Inspector of Weils and Pumps.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Brown and John O'Brien, in the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, the same being in full for loss of horse from pier foot of Seventy-ninth-street, East River, and the consequent damage therefrom, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that the Croton mains be laid in the Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the flagging in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue D, to be repaired immediately, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

(By Board of Councilmen, ordinance amended by adding, after the word "immediately," the words "where not already done," and, as amended, ordinance and resolution adopted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer be constructed in Varick-street, between Honston and Clarkson streets, together with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer be built in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that Fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the Bowery, be repaired and paved with cobble-stone pavement, where required, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that Amity-street, from Broadway to the Sixth-avenue, be repaired and paved with Belgian pavement where required the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Alderman Boole moved to strike out the words "and paved."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted, and directed to be sent to Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Resolution that permission be given to F. Geis and H. Mander, number two hundred and thirty-six East Sixteenth-street, corner of Avenue A, to deliver goods from the sidewalk during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to repair the pavement of all the streets where necessary.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be granted to A. S. Jarvis, corner of South and Clinton streets, to receive and deliver merchandise in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution that permission be given to Bernard Kelly, to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises number six hundred and fifty-two Greenwich-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that an extension of twenty feet be built to the house of Engine Company number Five, the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for doing said work.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, in Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington-avenue and Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, be repaired and repaved, where necessary, forthwith.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Croton Aqueduct Department with power.]

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution that Peter Constant be permitted to place a show-case in front of his store, number Four hundred and sixty-nine Third-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets

Resolution, that His Honor the Mayor be requested to convene the Board of Health, in order that some action may be taken in reference to the uncleanly and unhealthy condition of the streets, that body having the power for immediate action

Which was lost.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for digging out and properly fitting up the cellar of house of Engine Company number Nineteen, and building an extension on the rear thereof, to the depth of fifteen feet, and to the full height of the main building.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, permitting A. S. Jarvis to deliver goods in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Petition relative to increasing the pay of dock-builders employed by the Corporation, with resolution that the pay of the dockbuilders employed in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips Department of the Street Commissioner, be and the same is hereby increased to two dollars per diem.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Street Department be fixed at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, also, that the salary of John Diamond, Third Clerk in the Bureau of the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per year, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals forthwith to build a new truck for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Four, the present truck being entirely worn out by service.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Bill of Geo. W. Butt, amounting to one hundred and twenty dollars, for coaches used at the funeral of Ex-Councilman John Hogan.

(By Board of Councilmen bill ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Joseph McArdell to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number ten Burling-slip, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of W. Carroll, amounting to nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, for articles furnished for funerals of Colonels Kimball and Charles, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Carroll for the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, the same being in full for undertaker's bills for funerals of Colonel Edgar A. Kimball and Colonel Edmund C. Charles, and that said Carroll take receipt therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that West-street, from Fourteenth-street to Hoboken-street, be curbed and guttered where necessary, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the pavement and crosswalk repaired in Seventeenth-street from Sixth to Tenth avenues, the same to be done forthwith

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to take immediate measures to cause Ninth-street, from the First to the Second avenue, to be repaired with cobble-stone pavement, forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to William Lerkin to place a watering trough in front of his store on the northeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Third avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Croton mains be laid in Tenth-avenue, between Sixty-fifth-street and Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Croton mains be laid in Fifteenth-street from First avenue to Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Resolution that Twenty-fourth-street, from Madison-avenue to the East River, be repaved with cobble-stone pavement, where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalk of the Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged a space four feet wide, and the curb and gutter stones set therein where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Twenty-second-street, from Avenue A to the East River, be paved with cobble stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavemeot, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Heath, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, such amount to be in full for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as Inspector of Wells and Pumps.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Brown and John O'Brien, in the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, the same being in full for loss of horse from pier foot of Seventy-ninth-street, East River, and the consequent damage therefrom, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that the Croton mains be laid in the Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the flagging in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue D, to be repaired immediately, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

(By Board of Councilmen, ordinance amended by adding, after the word "immediately," the words "where not already done," and, as amended, ordinance and resolution adopted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer be constructed in Varick-street, between Honston and Clarkson streets, together with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer be built in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that Fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the Bowery, be repaired and paved with cobble-stone pavement, where required, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that Amity-street, from Broadway to the Sixth-avenue, be repaired and paved with Belgian pavement where required the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Alderman Boole moved to strike out the words "and paved."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted, and directed to be sent to Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Resolution that permission be given to F. Geis and H. Mander, number two hundred and thirty-six East Sixteenth-street, corner of Avenue A, to deliver goods from the sidewalk during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to repair the pavement of all the streets where necessary.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be granted to A. S. Jarvis, corner of South and Clinton streets, to receive and deliver merchandise in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution that permission be given to Bernard Kelly, to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises number six hundred and fifty-two Greenwich-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that an extension of twenty feet be built to the house of Engine Company number Five, the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for doing said work.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, in Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington-avenue and Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, be repaired and repaved, where necessary, forthwith.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Croton Aqueduct Department with power.]

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution that Peter Constant be permitted to place a show-case in front of his store, number Four hundred and sixty-nine Third-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets

Resolution, that His Honor the Mayor be requested to convene the Board of Health, in order that some action may be taken in reference to the uncleanly and unhealthy condition of the streets, that body having the power for immediate action

Which was lost.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for digging out and properly fitting up the cellar of house of Engine Company number Nineteen, and building an extension on the rear thereof, to the depth of fifteen feet, and to the full height of the main building.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, permitting A. S. Jarvis to deliver goods in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Petition relative to increasing the pay of dock-builders employed by the Corporation, with resolution that the pay of the dockbuilders employed in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips Department of the Street Commissioner, be and the same is hereby increased to two dollars per diem.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Street Department be fixed at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, also, that the salary of John Diamond, Third Clerk in the Bureau of the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per year, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals forthwith to build a new truck for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Four, the present truck being entirely worn out by service.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Bill of Geo. W. Butt, amounting to one hundred and twenty dollars, for coaches used at the funeral of Ex-Councilman John Hogan.

(By Board of Councilmen bill ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Joseph McArdell to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number ten Burling-slip, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of W. Carroll, amounting to nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, for articles furnished for funerals of Colonels Kimball and Charles, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Carroll for the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, the same being in full for undertaker's bills for funerals of Colonel Edgar A. Kimball and Colonel Edmund C. Charles, and that said Carroll take receipt therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that West-street, from Fourteenth-street to Hoboken-street, be curbed and guttered where necessary, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the pavement and crosswalk repaired in Seventeenth-street from Sixth to Tenth avenues, the same to be done forthwith

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to take immediate measures to cause Ninth-street, from the First to the Second avenue, to be repaired with cobble-stone pavement, forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to William Lerkin to place a watering trough in front of his store on the northeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Third avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Croton mains be laid in Tenth-avenue, between Sixty-fifth-street and Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Croton mains be laid in Fifteenth-street from First avenue to Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Resolution that Twenty-fourth-street, from Madison-avenue to the East River, be repaved with cobble-stone pavement, where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalk of the Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged a space four feet wide, and the curb and gutter stones set therein where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Twenty-second-street, from Avenue A to the East River, be paved with cobble stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavemeot, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Heath, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, such amount to be in full for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as Inspector of Wells and Pumps.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Brown and John O'Brien, in the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, the same being in full for loss of horse from pier foot of Seventy-ninth-street, East River, and the consequent damage therefrom, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that the Croton mains be laid in the Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the flagging in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue D, to be repaired immediately, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

(By Board of Councilmen, ordinance amended by adding, after the word "immediately," the words "where not already done," and, as amended, ordinance and resolution adopted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer be constructed in Varick-street, between Honston and Clarkson streets, together with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer be built in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that Fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the Bowery, be repaired and paved with cobble-stone pavement, where required, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that Amity-street, from Broadway to the Sixth-avenue, be repaired and paved with Belgian pavement where required the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Alderman Boole moved to strike out the words "and paved."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted, and directed to be sent to Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Resolution that permission be given to F. Geis and H. Mander, number two hundred and thirty-six East Sixteenth-street, corner of Avenue A, to deliver goods from the sidewalk during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to repair the pavement of all the streets where necessary.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be granted to A. S. Jarvis, corner of South and Clinton streets, to receive and deliver merchandise in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution that permission be given to Bernard Kelly, to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises number six hundred and fifty-two Greenwich-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that an extension of twenty feet be built to the house of Engine Company number Five, the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for doing said work.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—No. 31. Non-enumerated cause.—Nos. 54, 68, 70, 74, 75, 76, 216, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 34.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Short causes. Nos. 791, 2499, 2500, 3611, 3613, 2414½, 2794, 3259, 3214, 3196, 3243, 2993, 3281, 3230, 3599, Casey vs. Babcock, 3204, 2965, 2lb, 3630, 2866.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.)—Nos. 238, 328, 330, 332, 333, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 139, 214, 165, 289, 184, 242.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. not posted. *Part II.*—Nos. 1496, 1846, 2260, 1240, 322, 2284, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2314.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. not posted. *Part II.*—Nos. 1930, 2030, 2046, 2050, 2053.

An Order of Arrest Cannot be Sustained Where the Facts Upon Which it is Based are Upon Mere Information and Belief.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Hans D. C. Satow et al. vs. *Anthony Reisenberger, ump'd, &c.*—This was a motion to vacate the order of arrest holding defendant to hail in $44,000.

The affidavit of Frederick W. Meyer, the agent of the plaintiffs, set forth on *information and belief*, that the defendants who composed the firm of Souza Reisenberger & Co., of Bahia, Brazil, were indebted to the plaintiffs, who compose the firm of David Satow & Co., of London, in the sum of $23,000 and upward, arising from the conspiracy of the defendants with Mathias J. Albers, Master of the Peruvian bark *Marin*, by means of false bills of lading of several hundred bags of coffee, on which advances were made to the above amount; that in order to conceal the fact that the coffee had not been shipped, the vessel was sculled by the Captain near the Azure Islands, and that the defendant had absconded from Brazil with a large amount of money.

The affidavit of Peter H. Berndes, one of the plaintiffs, sworn to before the Mayor of London, after reciting the manner of the indebtedness, and the intelligence received in London of the loss of the vessel, and that the underwriters refused to recognize any liability, alleges that he "has caused inquiries to be made, and has ascertained from a copy of the manifest of the said ship *Marin*, taken at the Custom-house at Bahia, (which is not annexed, nor its absence accounted for,) and from other sources, (which are not stated,) that the coffee called for by the bills of lading was not shipped, and that the defendant had absconded from Bahia in an American whaling schooner, and was believed to have taken a large sum of money with him."

The motion to vacate the arrest was made upon the original papers, several points being raised by Mr. Averill, defendant's counsel, as to their sufficiency.

First—The order of arrest did not contain any time or place in the body of it, when or where returnable.

Second—It was not subscribed or indorsed by the plaintiff's attorneys.

Third—A true copy of the original order, as it now appears, was not served upon the defendant.

Fourth—The summons is for a money demand on contract, and the affidavits and undertaking show that the action is in *tort* for damages.

Fifth—The entire affidavit of Meyer is upon *information and belief*, and the sources are not stated. So, also, the affidavit of plaintiff is on information and belief, as to the fraud and conspiracy, and the sources are not stated, and the copy of the manifest referred to is not annexed.

Sixth—All the parties to the action are *foreigners*, and the fraud, if any, was committed in a *foreign country*, and an arrest cannot be sustained under our laws.

Seventh—The bail is excessive; the claim being but $23,000, and the bail $44,000.

Judge LEONARD granted the motion this morning, and wrote the following opinion:

"Not one of the facts constituting the fraud is within the personal knowledge of the persons upon whose oath the order of arrest has been made. The statements of the fraud are on information only. An arrest cannot be upheld on such proof. The order is vacated with $10 costs of motion.

Dale et al. vs. *Fowler.*—Motion granted without prejudice to an application to the Court, on notice, to stay proceedings on such terms as may be just.

Valley vs. *Etcherry.* &c.—Motion denied, $10 costs of opposing, to abide the event.

In the matter of the Petition of Habeas Corpus of Julia Curtis.—Writ discharged and prisoner remanded.

Banta, Receiver, vs. *Phelps, &c.*—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide the event.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Fowler, &c., vs. *Depau et al.*—Motion for receiver granted and order made. (Taken by attorney.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Anderson vs. *Dickie.*—Case resettled. The "second" and "eighth" requests to charge allowed. In all other respects case to stand as first settled. (Papers in the Clerk's office.")

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

Leveridge vs. *Leveridge.*—Motion denied.

Chquot vs. *Hellmon.*—Undertaking approved.

Opdyke, &c., vs. *Jennings, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, on account of the frivolousness of the answer, with $10 costs.

Banendaki, &c. vs. *Addison.*—Findings of fact and affidavits in the Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

In the matter of Hallock for discharge.—Orderad that the proceeding staud over unill 25th May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., that the petitioner may furnish proof in reference to the Judge.

Reynolds vs. *The Hope Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

—An army correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, writing from United States Ford, May 3, says: "On Friday our corps threw up six miles of intrenchments, using their bayonets to loosen the earth and then shovelling it up with their tin plates."

Insurance Case.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Chas. T. Raynolds et al. vs. *The Hope Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action upon a judgment which had been rendered in the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas against the defendants in favor of one James Spore, who afterward assigned the judgment to Raynolds, Oelvoe & Pratt, the plaintiffs in this action.

The defendants set up several defences—that the Missouri Court never acquired jurisdiction over them in the action in which the judgment had been recovered; that the cause had not been properly tried, and several other matters going to the merits of the original cause of action.

The Judge held that, in an action upon the judgment here, the defendants could only put in issue the *jurisdiction* of the Court rendering the judgment, but not the *merits* of the judgment, and that as to the various matters alleged in the answer as to the issuing of the policy, its cancellation, its subsequent disappearance, proof of loss, payment of premium, &c., they having been submitted and passed upon by the Court and jury in St. Louis, no issue could be raised upon them here; that the proceedings in Missouri were binding upon the parties until set aside by the Court where the trial was had or reversed on error; that the record was *prima facia* evidence of jurisdiction, and would be held conclusive until clearly and explicitly disproved, and that no such proof had been made.

Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $4,042 65 and costs.

Jenkins, Opdyke & Ackerman for plaintiffs; Pyne & Cambreling and P. Y. Cutler for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Natoio et al. vs. *Reisenberger.*—Not one of the facts constituting the fraud alleged to have been committed is within the personal knowledge of the persons upon whose oath the order of arrest has been made. The statements of the fraud are on Information only. An arrest cannot be upheld on such proof. The order is vacated with $10 costs of motion.

Dale et al. vs. *Fowler.*—Motion granted without prejudice to an application to the Court, on notice, to stay proceedings on such terms as may be just.

Valley vs. *Etcherry.* &c.—Motion denied, $10 costs of opposing, to abide the event.

In the matter of the Petition of Habeas Corpus of Julia Curtis.—Writ discharged and prisoner remanded.

Banta, Receiver, vs. *Phelps, &c.*—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide the event.

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Fowler, &c., vs. *Depau et al.*—Motion for receiver granted and order made. (Taken by attorney.)

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Before Justice Monell.

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CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

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Opdyke, &c., vs. *Jennings, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, on account of the frivolousness of the answer, with $10 costs.

Banendaki, &c. vs. *Addison.*—Findings of fact and affidavits in the Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

In the matter of Hallock for discharge.—Orderad that the proceeding staud over unill 25th May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., that the petitioner may furnish proof in reference to the Judge.

Reynolds vs. *The Hope Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 21, 1863.

$3,000	C. S. 6s, '81, Reg	107¾	
5,700	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Oct. & Ap	S. 106⅝	
3,000	do	107	
500	do	Fe. & Aug.	107½
4,000	do	F. & Aug.	E. 105
3,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '79		103⅝
9,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90		61
14,000	Va. State 6s		65
30,000	Mo. 8l. 6s		67
15,800	do		67⅛
5,000	do		67¾
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s		110
2,000	E. 2d M. Bs		117
6,000	M. So. 2d M		105
20,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr		97
10,000	do		96⅜
10,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.		86
10,000	do		86¼
1,000	C. & N. W. I M		89
2,000	do		88
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.		84
15,000	do		62
3,000	do		61¾
1,000	Chic. & R. I. R. Bs.		110¾
7,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st.		112
8,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.		105
2,000	P., F. W. & O. 3d		94
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.		63
10	City Bank		100
20	Bank of State of N. Y.		102
200	Bank of Commerce,		104
380	Erie Railway		94
1450	do		93
100	do		96⅛
1000	do		97
200	do		97⅛
100	do	b30	97⅜
300	do		97⅝
250	Erie R. Prf.		106
225	do		105½
100	do		105¾
500	do		105
300	Hudson R. R.		136
100	do		136⅛
100	Harlem R.		104
800	do		103½
800	do		103¾
3000	do		103
300	do		102¾
400	do	s30	102
800	do		102
400	do	b30	101¾
300	Hudson R. R		135
100	do	b3	135
100	do	b10.	135⅛
500	Ill. Cen. Sc.		111
100	do	b3	111
100	do	s10.	111

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.		107⅜
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes Oct & April.		106¾
50,000	U. S. 6s 1-yr. c. new.		99⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		61⅜
10,000	Ilo. State 6s		69
20,000	do		70
3,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.		87
11,000	Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.		65
$1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.		63
5,000	do		84
13,000	American Gold		149⅝
10,000	do		149⅞
50,000	do		150
100	Bank of Commerce		108
90	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		145
100	Canton Co.		37
100	Cum. Coal Prf.		29
100	do		28¾
200	do		28⅜
50	Quicks. M. Co		47
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		54⅜
50	do		54
400	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.		2
300	Am. Coal Co.		63
50	do		62
600	N. Y. Cen. R		125
200	do	b30.	125⅜
500	do	b30	126
300	Erie Railway		97
400	do		97⅛
1200	do		97¾
200	Erie R. Pref.		106
200	do		106⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R		136
300	do		135
150	do	s10.	135
100	do		135⅛
100	do	s60.	134

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold		148⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.		101⅞
3,000	do		101¾
100	Canada C. Co.		1⅜
100	P. Mail St. Co		135⅜
150	N. Y. Cen. R.		123⅜
100	do		123⅝
100	do		123½
100	do	b10.	124
150	Erie Railway		95⅜
100	do	c	95⅝
100	do	c	95⅞
200	do	s3	95⅞
200	do		95⅞
100	do		95⅞
300	do	s3	96
500	do		96
100	Erie R. Pref.		106⅜
100	do	s3.	106
100	do		106
200	do		106⅜
400	do	c	106⅜
200	do	b3.	106
300	Hudson R. R		135
100	do	b3	135
100	do	b10.	135⅛
500	Ill. Cen. Sc.		111
100	do	b3	111
100	do	s10.	111
800	M. So. & N. I. R.		75⅛
2000	do		76
800	do		76¼
100	do		76⅝
300	do		77
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		114
200	do		116
150	do		116
100	do		116⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R. Sco.		112
500	do		111
100	do		110¾
200	do	s30.	110
400	do		110⅛
200	Clev. & P. R.		84
100	do		84⅜
4580	do		85
2500	do		85¼
300	Galena & Chi. R.		105
300	do	s30.	105
100	do		106⅛
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		113
100	do		112⅜
100	do		112¾
200	do	s60	111⅝
100	do		111⅞
150	do		111⅝
100	Chi. & R. Is.		99
350	do		100
200	Mil. & Pr. Du C.		65
50	do		84⅛
100	do		84
100	Chi & N. W. R.		31
110	do	s60	31
200	do		31½
500	do		32
200	do		33
100	do		34
150	Alt. & T. H. Pref.		86

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$20,000	Amer. Gold		150
15,000	do		150⅛
6,000	Tenn St. 6s		63
200	Cum. Coal		30⅛
100	do	s3	30⅜
50	do		30⅝
100	do		30¾
150	Quicksil M Co.		47⅜
100	do		47⅝
50	do	b10	47⅞
500	Erie R		99⅜
200	do		99¾
1200	do		100
150	do		99⅞
500	do		100⅛
400	do	b3	100⅛
100	do	b3	100⅜
100	do	s3	100½
400	do	b3	100⅝
200	do		100⅞
400	Erie R. Pref.		107⅛
300	do		107½
500	do		107⅝
100	do	s3	108⅛
400	do	b3.	108⅜
100	do	s3	108⅝
500	do		108⅞
600	Harlem R		103
1000	do		103⅛
500	do	b3	103⅜
500	do	s3	103⅝
200	do	s10.	103⅞
200	do		104
800	do	s10	104⅛
2400	do		104
300	Reading R		116
400	do		116⅛
500	do		116¼
200	do		116⅜
200	do		116⅝
100	Pac. M. S. Co		138
150	do		138¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R		s10. 126⅜
100	do		127
2400	M. S. & N. I.		82
100	do		81⅞
400	do		s60 81
100	do		s30 81
100	do		b3 82
500	do		s3 82
200	do		b10 82¼
200	M. S. & N. I. G		s10. 113⅜
100	do		s3 113⅝
300	do		113¾
650	Ill. Cen. R.		115
660	do		114⅞
150	do		114⅝
500	do		b3 115
200	Clev. & Pitts		100
300	do		100⅛
100	do		100⅜
100	do		100⅝
100	do		100⅞
500	do		101
100	P., Ft. W. & C.		79
100	do		79⅛
100	do		79⅜
200	do		b3 79¾
1100	do		80
200	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		65
100	Tol. & Wab. Pf		87
100	Tol. & Wab. R.		80

PUBLIC BOARD—I P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold		148⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.		101⅞
3,000	do		101¾
100	Canada C. Co.		1⅜
100	P. Mail St. Co		135⅜
150	N. Y. Cen. R.		123⅜
100	do		123⅝
100	do		123½
100	do	b10.	124
150	Erie Railway		95⅜
100	do	c	95⅝
100	do	c	95⅞
200	do	s3	95⅞
200	do		95⅞
100	do		95⅞
300	do	s3	96
500	do		96
100	Erie R. Pref.		106⅜
100	do	s3.	106
100	do		106
200	do		106⅜
400	do	c	106⅜
200	do	b3.	106
300	Hudson R. R		135
100	do	b3	135
100	do	b10.	135⅛
500	Ill. Cen. Sc.		111
100	do	b3	111
100	do	s10.	111
300	Harlem R.		103⅜
200	do		103⅝
300	do	b3.	103⅞
200	do	s3	103⅞
200	do		103⅞
700	Reading R		112
250	do		112
100	do		112
200	do	b10	112⅛
350	M. S. & N. I. R		76⅜
100	do	s3	76⅝
250	do		76⅞
100	do	b3	76⅞
100	do	b3	76⅞
100	do		77
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		115⅜
200	do		115⅝
100	do	b3	115⅝
200	do	b10	115⅝
100	Clev. & P. R.		c 96
200	do		96⅜
100	do		97
50	C. & N. W. R.		c 34⅜
180	do		34⅜
200	Gal. & Chi. R.		100
100	Chic. & R. I. R.		101
100	do	b3.	101¼
200	do		101⅜

THURSDAY, May 21—P. M.

The Stock Market recovered its buoyancy of temper, to-day, although before the early Board some of the Street operators, following up their change of position last night, were sellers at a further decline in prices. At the Board it was soon apparent that the orders to buy greatly preponderated, and the New-York road shares were especially firm. The Western Roads were somewhat irregular on the first call of the list, but these sympathized, later in the dealings of the day, with the recovery in New-York Central and Erie, and nearly the entire Share list at the Second Board was firm in tone and upward in prices. The reaction was probably made the sharper to-day from the circumstance that a considerable *short* interest was made last night and this morning. It was also assisted by the improved facilities afforded by money-lenders in making up the Bank accounts of the Brokers. We heard but few complaints today on this score. There has, at no time, been a scarcity of idle means at Bank, and with private lenders; and the trouble earlier in the week was caused by the immense volume of business on the Stock Exchange to be settled for between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock at enhanced prices, the rapid advance of which, for several days, partially staggered confidence. This trouble is now at least quieted, if not removed, not so much by the decline in prices yesterday, as by the elasticity shown by the market to-day. The fluctuations of the last day or two have not affected the bidding for Government 6 ₱ cents of the old issue or the demand for Treasury paper, nor checked in the slightest degree the subscriptions to the New Loan of 1882, a security which, after all, is relatively the cheapest and most reliable for the employment of Money of all selections on either the Bond or Share list now on the market.

At 4 o'clock, after the Second regular Board broke up, the prices at the Public Board and also on the Street, were higher, and the demand generally buoyant. The following figures were made as compared with Wednesday night. The number of speculators on the Street, and in and around the offices of the Commission Brokers, appears to have suffered no diminution from the temporary breakdown of yesterday. The rise on the printed sales of the Second Board is from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. on several of the active Railways:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	149⅜	150¼	Harlem Pref.	110	116¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	107⅜	107⅝	Mich. Central	114	117½
N. Y. Central	121	125⅜	Mich. Southern	78	82
Erie	93⅜	100⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	112	117⅜
Erie Preferred	102	107¾	Illinois Central	110⅜	115
Hudson	1.02¾	137⅜	Pittsburgh	98	103¾
Toledo	111	114⅜	Fort Wayne	74	79½
Pacific Mail	x d. 187	186½	Rock Island	101	104
Quicksilver Co.	47¾	47	Northwest	33	36⅜
Harlem	102	108½	Galena	103¾	109
Canton	35	37	Miss. & Missouri	31	33

Late in the day, Gold Coin suddenly advanced to 150@150¼ ₱ cent.; attributed to unfavorable rumors from the army of Gen. GRANT. Previous to this, Exchange had sold down to 163½ @163¾ ₱ cent., but the market then improved to 164@165 ₱ cent. The business for Saturday's mail will mostly be done to-morrow. We hear of no important export demand for Gold. Money is 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers.

The subscriptions to the New United States Loan of 1882, paid in at the Treasury Office in this City to-day amount to $1,537,050. The Customs are $106,000. The New-York balance of the Treasury Department is $26,702,786. The subscriptions to the New Loan continue to keep the receipts rather in advance of the disbursements of the Office.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	117½	Chatham	98
America	120	Irving	85
City	140	Metropolitan	116
Tradesmen's	106	People's	100
Merchants' Exchange	96	St. Nicholas	97
State of New-York	102	Commonwealth	97½
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	92	Park	130
American Exchange	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. The Land Grants of the Mississippi and Missouri, and the Seconds of the Northwest improved at the Second Board:

N. Y. Can. 7s, '76	119	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110
N. Y. Cent. con. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. int. B	97
Erie R. seconds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st, 2d ser	87½
Erie R. thirds, '83	112½	Chi. & N. W. 2d m	64
Erie R. fourths, '80	112	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	75
Erie R. fifths, '88	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	107
M. C. New 1sts, '82	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	93
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Gal. & Chic. seconds	110¾
Mich. S. seconds	104	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110½
N. Ind. R. Gosh. L., '68	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Illinois Central, '76	118½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101½
Al. & T. H. firsts	105	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	105
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	96	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Al. & T. H. 2ds, in.	86	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B	65
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	40		

The transfers of the Hudson River Stock will close on Monday week, June 1, and reopen on Tuesday, 9th of the same month, the day after the annual meeting of the Company for the election of Directors. Some few changes in the Board are spoken of to bring in a representative or two of the new and heavy interest recently acquired in the stock.

The arrivals of emigrants from Europe this week are unusually numerous for the month of May. Many of the Liverpool sailing packets come in with 600 or 800 each, and the *Dale* and other steamers with equally large numbers. The bulk of the emigration is from Ireland.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROS., BANKERS,
No. 2 Wall-street, New-York.

We have an ample supply, and are prepared to deliver *instanter* upon receipt of funds, U. S. 5-20 6 per cent Bonds with even Coupons, bearing interest from May 1, 1863.

These Bonds are the best, cheapest and most popular investment of the day, and are issued in denominations of from $50 to $1,000.

We always have, and shall continue to deliver Bonds immediately upon the receipt of funds, and do not keep our customers waiting, nor expect any deposit, as we use our own capital to keep ourselves supplied.

Price—Par and accrued interest from May 1.

Upon 5 per cent deposit we will agree to deliver Bonds after July 1, when the privilege of conversion ceases, thus enabling parties having money in Savings Banks to secure their interest therefrom and still invest in these Bonds at present prices.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-street, New-York,
Bankers and Agents for U. S. 5-20s Loan.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, May 21, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 21 bbls. Ashes, 29,508 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. and 705 bags Corn Meal, 113,736 bushels Wheat, 111,635 bushels Corn, 51,461 bushels Oats, 9,500 pkgs. Provisions, and 760 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., in lots, including Pots at $8 25, and Pearls at $9 25 per 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered and purchased, to-day, at from 52c.@54c., chiefly at 53c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales and resales, 1,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand at slightly reduced prices. Sales 9,660 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 65; poor to choice extra State at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 05@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 40@$6 55 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western..... $5 35 @$5 65
Extra State..... 6 00 @ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 10 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 6 40 @ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 6 60 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee..... 6 60 @ 8 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.... 6 55 @ 9 50

Southern Flour is active, but cheaper, sales since our last, 2,850 bbls., at $6 70@$7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 20@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 60@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in shade lower; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $6 15@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey; $4 55 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, closing rather heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 54@$1 57, the latter for extra; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 53; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 40@$1 50; Milwaukee Club, at $1 31@$1 46; Chicago Spring, at $1 24½@$1 44; Red and Amber State at $1 50@$1 55, ₱ bushel. Corn is selling quite freely, but at irregular prices; sales, to-day, 191,000 bushels, at 73c.@78c., in store and delivered, for shipping new and old Mixed Western; 68c.@73c. for Unsound; 76c.@80c. for Yellow Western and Northern, and 74½c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1@$1 03, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are declining, including Canada, which is down to 69c.@71c.; Western, at 69c.@71c.; State at 70c.@71c., ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive, at $1 10@$1 25 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in good demand, at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, at 16c.@23c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, amounted to 730 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.@50c.; 597 bbds. Porto Rico, part at 48c.@52c.; 100 hhds. St. Croix, at 53c., and 130 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 42c.@45c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—An active inquiry prevails for Petroleum, which has advanced to 50c.@31c. for Crude, and 55c.@57c. for Refined, free; also, for No. 1 Lard Oil, at 82c.@85c., ₱ gallon. Linseed has been heavy at $1 33@$1 35 ₱ gallon. Fish Oils have been firm, but less active.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 1,100 bbls., at $11 90@$12 10 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Mess; and $10 75@$12 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 6c.@7¾c. for Hams; 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in limited request, at 6½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 600 boxes. Lard is quite active to-day; sales 3,600 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand; sales 175 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Primo Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in good demand, at 14c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand, at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, reached 1,260 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 8¾c.@12¾c., and Cuba at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, amounted to 225,000 lbs., at 11c.@12c., chiefly at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request at steady prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at 43½c.@44c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was inactive to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 400 bbls. Pork, at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 1,850 pkgs. Provisions, at 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a foreign bark, with Grain, at about 12¾d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, a foreign vessel was chartered at about 30s. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	May 23	New-York	Liverpool.
America	May 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	May 30	New-York	Hamburg.
Saxonia	May 30	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	May 30	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 6	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPA.

Tentonia	May 4	Southampton	New-York.
China	May 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	May 9	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Marathon	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TURNING THE TABLES—TOODLES—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S—THE STRANGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH THE FORSAKEN.

LAURA KEENE'S—TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—PAUVRETTE; OR, UNDER THE SNOW, and Stereopticon Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—THE ALPS BY SUNRISE

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUPLONG'S SIX PANORAMAS.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—THE NATIVITY.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, (No. 513 Broadway)—PICTURES AND STATUARY.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. GRANT telegraphs to the War Department from Jackson, under date of the 15th inst., that that place fell into his hands on the day previous, after a fight of about three hours. Gen. JOE. JOHNSTON was in command of the rebel forces, which retreated northward, evidently with the design of joining the forces at Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT in this dispatch says nothing about burning the State Capitol, or of his intentions in regard to holding the place.

We have an account, from our Suffolk correspondent, of affairs in that portion of Virginia. The rebels still have a considerable force on the Blackwater, and skirmishes occasionally occur. The rebels have been driven back about two miles recently. On the 16th inst., two companies of the First New-York Mounted Rifles, returning from a reconnoissance, were attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry, and suffered pretty severely.

Gen. BUTLER has been ordered to report to headquarters in Washington, and is expected to arrive there to-day.

The business of enrolling for the draft in the first nine Congressional Districts of this State will commence as soon as the requisite blanks have been received by Col. NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal. The officers for each district have been appointed, also numerous assistants to facilitate the proceedings.

The supply steamer *Union* arrived at this port, yesterday, from the blockading squadron. On her passage here, in latitude 26° 36', longitude 84° 89', she captured the British schooner *Lanet* blockade runner, having a valuable cargo on board. The schooner was on her fourth voyage to run the blockade.

Two daughters of JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, recently came through our lines to some of their friends in Philadelphia. It is stated that upon their arrival in that City, they were completely amazed at the indications of abundance and prosperity everywhere evident.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North American* passed Father Point yesterday, on her way to Quebec, with news from Europe one day later. Politically it is unimportant.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived at this port late last night. Her news has been anticipated.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution by Mr. LONG, requesting the Mayor to revoke the license held by the Hazard Powder Company for a powder magazine near One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue, which is sometimes used for storing large quantities of powder, and also requesting the Mayor to revoke all similar licenses now in force, and a resolution by Mr. FARLEY, of the like purport, in reference to the cartridge manufactory at the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, were both referred with the view of having an ordinance reported prohibiting powder magazines from having locations any where in the City. Mr. DONALDSON, the Hackley contract assignee, sent in a statement of the course of affairs concerning the contract since its origin and up to the present time, and closing with the offer, as his final terms of compromise with the City, to sell the contract on payment of the requisitions due and unpaid up to May 15, and an additional sum of $145,000—the offer to be accepted within thirty days. If the offer should not be accepted within that time, Mr. DONALDSON says he will sue the City for damages on a breach of the contract in failing to pay semi-monthly, as required by its terms. The paper was referred to the Finance Committee. The Ferry Committee were directed to report what action is necessary to compel the lessees of the Weehawken Ferry to give the public more accommodations in the way of running boats than they now do. The resolution from the other Board, requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health, was laid over. Adjourned to Monday next at 5 o'clock P. M.

In the Board of Councilmen, a resolution by Mr. O'BRIEN, directing the Finance Committee to report the draft of an ordinance to create a fund of $1,000,000, to pay the commutation of $300 each for poor men in this City who may be drafted under the Conscription act, was referred to the Finance Committee. A duplicate of Mr. DONALDSON'S statement and offer in relation to the Hackley contract and its abrogation, as presented in the Board of Aldermen, was received, and Mr. JONES, the President, addressed the Board at some length on the subject. He believed the contract had been but imperfectly carried out, and that the City Inspector, for purposes of his own, was desirous of having exclusive charge of the work of street-cleaning. In any aspect of the case, poor men would have to suffer, unless the Common Council bought off the contractor, and carefully watched the course of the City Inspector, which, he thought, was the best plan that could be pursued, as otherwise the workmen under the City Inspector and those employed by the contractor would be unable to get their pay for some time to come. The National Affairs Committee of this Board were instructed to render a report in detail of their expenditures since the first of January. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, giving the opinion that the power of the Commissioners of Health is only advisory, and that the executive authority for directing the City Inspector to clean the streets, in view of any apprehension of danger to the public welfare from neglect of cleaning them, rests in the Board of Health. Adjourned to 5 P. M., on next Monday.

A meeting of the Excise Board was held yesterday afternoon, at which the Clerk was instructed to notify applicants for licenses to affix revenue stamps to their papers as required by law; and also to request the Board of Supervisors to allow the Board to publish the Excise notice in several daily papers during the session of the Board. The Board meet again to-day at 1 P. M.

About 100 recruits for the Seventh Maine regiment arrived here yesterday, en *route* to join their comrades in the field. A company of regulars also came by the Stonington Line, intended for one of the regiments now in the service.

The iron-clad *Galena* passed into Hampton Roads on Monday morning, from her station at the mouth of the James River. She goes to Philadelphia for repairs. This vessel has been on the blockade for thirteen months.

The editor of the Leavenworth, Kansas, *Times* was arrested by Mayor ANTHONY, a few days since, for publishing an editorial criticising Gen. HOOKER severely for his recent failure. He was fined $20 and costs, and in default of payment was committed to prison. Subsequently he was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Stock market recovered its buoyancy yesterday, and the speculation in the Railway shares was again strongly upward at the close of the day. The elasticity of the market in recovering from the flurry of Wednesday, gave improved confidence to the money landers, and the Brokers were better accommodated at 6@7 ₱ cent. Gold rose in the afternoon to 150@150½; Exchange, 164½.

Breadstuffs were more abundant and less active yesterday, closing at drooping prices. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses and Tallow, and Lard Oil, were in more request at essentially unaltered rates. Petroleum was brisk and buoyant. Heavier sales of Cotton were effected, but at reduced figures. No important changes occurred in other articles. The freight market was inactive.

The Future of Southern Trade.

The notion that the grass would grow in Broadway, if New-York lost the Southern trade, on which the Pro-Slavery partisans used to rely so much in their appeals to Northern baseness and cupidity in old times, has at last been thoroughly disposed of. The hardiest plant in the American fauna has never had less chance of supporting life on Broadway than at this moment. The rush and roar of traffic, the hot haste of thriving trade, were never more unmistakeably manifest than now. There are no more planters at the St. Nicholas or New-York Hotels; the keenest-scented "runner" cannot discover a Southern dealer anywhere in the City; HAMBLETON himself might stalk abroad, pencil in hand, and find not a single merchant or huckster to whom his smiles or his frowns would be of the least consequence; and still we live and flourish. Even the dry goods men, who, more than any other class, were ready to endure anything that Southern insolence might have in store for them, sooner than reveal a shred of conscience or of self-respect, have never made so much money as this year. The delusion that twenty millions of the most industrious, ingenious, energetic people in the world, with half a fertile continent to toil on, were dependent on the custom of 300,000 Southern farmers, most of them living in a very rude and simple way, to save them from ruin, has at last been effectually exploded. The North had during the last twenty years many humiliations to undergo, but we doubt if there has been one of them half so mortifying as the general prevalence and great influence which this transparent humbug and deception once enjoyed.

The school of politicians who were mainly instrumental in creating and fostering this delusion, are now busy in spreading another, quite as transparent; and if it have so far worked less mischief, it is because it has had less time and opportunity. The Northern farmers and manufacturers are now assured that if the war result in the extirpation of Slavery, and the reorganization of Southern society, the South would be irretrievably ruined as a market for their goods and produce. The direct opposite of this is the truth, both as history and political economy teach it. At the present moment, only four of the Southern eight millions are worthy of being considered consumers of anything but the coarsest and commonest necessaries. It is only the white population that purchase anything except as much coarse cotton or woolen rags as will cover their nakedness; and of these only a very small proportion purchase anything worthy of the name of luxuries. The poor whites require somewhat better clothes than the slaves, a little powder and shot, and a good deal of whisky; the 300,000 slaveholders create all the demand that exists for furniture, or silks, or fine linen, or cotton, or ornaments, or carriages, or meat, (except pork,) or watches, or, in fact, any of a thousand other things which, though not amongst the essentials, are, nevertheless, at the North, within the reach, or in the possession, of nine-tenths of the population.

The first effect of the abolition of Slavery would be precisely what the effect of the overthrow of a small, privileged and wealthy caste has been in every other country—to diffuse amongst the many the comfort previously enjoyed only by the few; what the effect of the downfall of the aristocracy has been in France; what the effect of the gradual growth of Democracy is in England, and what the effect of the abolition of serfdom will be in Russia. There would be no longer, in all probability, a single "mansion house," as luxuriously furnished, or as luxuriously lived in, as some forty or fifty are at this moment, or rather were, before the war began; but then no negro of the four millions would be worse clothed or worse fed, or would live in a worse house, or have less furniture than he does now; while the vast majority would acquire fresh wants of all kinds, and would find the means of gratifying them.

There is no probability of the black population being exterminated; and as long as they are in existence they can not, if freed, diminish one iota of their present expenditure for the supply of their personal wants, without either starving or going entirely naked, an alternative which they are not likely to embrace. No people of any race in the habit of attaching any importance to dress,—and the negroes are notorious for attaching a good deal,—can possibly do with less than one suit of the cheapest cotton or one of the cheapest woolen, and one pair of raw-hide brogans every year; nor can they live and work on plainer diet than hog and hominy. The same thing may be said of the poor whites; so that any change that emancipation would effect in the habits of the mass of the Southern population, would inevitably tend in the direction of an increase of personal comforts, an improvement in houses, furniture, and clothing, and an increased demand for luxuries and the implements of labor.

That this would pretty surely occur we know, from what is progressing before our eyes in the West Indies. In the emancipated Islands the great planters have disappeared and sunk into insignificance or poverty. The estates, if cultivated at all, are not so well cultivated as formerly. There is no elegance and no great luxury to be seen anywhere, but the negroes eat better food, wear better clothing, and use better furniture than they ever did before. They have, in short, the wants, and appetites and tastes of poor freemen, in every country.

The natural consequence of this is, that the exports from all of the islands, except Jamaica, have fallen off; but the *imports have largely increased*, and do steadily increase every year. In other words, less is raised from the soil, but a vastly greater proportion of what is raised is consumed by the men who raise it—and the surplus, which was formerly exported to be spent in riotous or luxurious living by the planters in Paris and London, now comes back to the islands in English and American goods, which the cultivators now call for, but which slaves could not need, and would not be allowed to have. In short, it is the planters and sugar dealers who are disgusted with the results of emancipation; the English cotton manufacturers and ironmongers have not a word to say; for to them the West Indies are now a vastly better market than ever they were. In short, there is no law of trade so well established as that consumption depends not so much on the amount of wealth in a country, as on the manner in which it is distributed; or on the extent to which the majority are provided with the means of gratifying their desires. An aristocracy enriches often tradesmen in a great capital; but to create a steady, increasing market, there is nothing like a population of small proprietors, eager to better their condition.

Rebels Banished from St. Louis.

The Government has been driven, at last, to the policy of deportation of rebels from Missouri. One day last week, a steamer left St. Louis for the South, having on board about forty rebel citizens who had been banished from that City, and condemned to make their abode in the Confederacy till the end of the war. If they return to the North they will be liable to be treated as spies under the military law.

We recognize in the published list many names of citizens who have been distinguished in times past by the confidence of the General Government, and by the general respect of the community in which they have lived. One was formerly Sub-Treasurer at St. Louis, another Receiver of the Land-Office, and a third Postmaster. In the list was a school director of many years' service, a doctor of twenty years' practice; and the wife of another physician, who is himself in the rebel service, and the daughter of a millionaire of St. Louis.

It will be seen from these facts that there has been no respect of persons in the administration of this severe discipline in Missouri. All who suffer are persons of influence and means. And it is because they are influential and wealthy, in fact, that their presence within the Union lines is not considered compatible with the public peace and safety. We learn from the St. Louis papers that the cases wherein there was any relenting were those of parties comparatively obscure and moneyless.

It is impossible to deny the exact justice of this decree of banishment. The only thing to wonder at is the long-suffering and forbearance of the Government toward citizens who have so openly opposed, contemned and hated it. We have spoken of them above as *rebels*. This is the true description of the banished persons. It is too mild a phrase to style them sympathizers with the rebellion. They are as much rebels as CLAIB. JACKSON, PRICE or MARMADUKE, save in this respect—that they remained within the Union lines, and did not dare bear arms.

But their hearts were with PRICE at Lexington, at Springfield and at Pea Ridge. At each they wished him victory. They communicated with him on every opportunity, and gave him encouragement and hope—telling him that Missouri's heart was with the South, and needed only his presence to rise and throw off the odious authority of the United States. This political affiliation with the Southern Confederacy was not concealed, but open. It was not worn silently, but offensively and boastfully. If PRICE could have reached St. Louis with a Confederate army, they would have hailed his coming with shouts, and would have aided him with supplies, men, muskets and money. They have never affected to deny that they wished, prayed for and expected the triumph of the rebels in Missouri. It is amazing that the loyal element in Missouri tolerated so long the presence of persons at once so disloyal and dangerous.

At the time of the late raid of MARMADUKE in Southeast Missouri, there was a new and violent demonstration of sympathy with the rebel cause on the part of this class of persons in St. Louis. They renewedly expressed their conviction that Gen. PRICE would soon be there to deliver them, and they boasted of their wines and their meats wherewith they meant to feast him on his coming. The military authorities appear to have been driven by these last manifestations to the reluctant duty they have just performed.

It is not possible to associate this action of the military in Missouri with any of the cases of the so-called "arbitrary arrests" that have excited so much comment and opposition in other quarters. The persons banished from St. Louis were not sent away for criticising or threatening to disregard military Department orders, nor for opposing and denouncing the policy of the Government or its mode of conducting the war. There might be a margin with many who do such things for ultimate loyalty. But these were banished for being wholly and utterly at war with their Government on *any basis*, or under *any Administration*, save that of JEFF. DAVIS, whose authority they hoped to see established over the Confederacy and then over all the States. Such men are rebels in the gravest and grossest sense of the word, and without a provision even of redeeming loyalty. The South is the proper place for them.

Our Lesser Wars.

Our correspondent at Fort Snelling on the Upper Mississippi, furnishes rather a surprising idea of the magnitude of the military operations being carried on under Gen. POPE against certain Indian tribes of the Northwest. Of the ten regiments of Minnesota Volunteers raised for the war, five only are operating against the slaveholding rebels of the South while five are employed against the savage rebels of the farthest North. A military expedition, consisting of three full regiments of infantry, a regiment of mounted rangers, and a battery of artillery, all under the immediate command of that old Indian fighter, Gen. SIBLEY, is about to move from Fort Snelling, to begin war in earnest against the Sioux Indians, who are charged with keeping Minnesota in a condition of disquiet, and the settlers in a state of terror, for some time past. The Sioux have 5,000 warriors encamped near Devil's Lake, in the northwestern part of Minnesota, not far from the British line, and they are under command of the chief LITTLE CROW, whose name will be remembered in connection with the Sioux massacres of last Summer. This is a larger force than that of the whites who have gone out to attack them; but the superior military appliances of the whites will, of course, give them a vast advantage. About two thousand only of the Indian warriors are said to be possessed of muskets, while the majority are armed with bows and arrows and war-clubs. A desperate battle, or series of battles, is expected very soon, unless, as our forces advance, the Sioux retreat to British territory, where it would be impossible for our troops to follow them. They would thus play the part of the insurgent Poles, who lately fled across the frontier into Prussia, where the Czar's soldiers could not pursue them. Should the Sioux adopt this expedient, it would be well, both for them and for us, if, when they get across the lines, they would stay across. For it is a noteworthy and instructive fact, that in all the vast possessions of England in North America, with their tens of thousands of aboriginal Indians, there has hardly been an instance of any difficulty within any of them during the present century.

There are also rumors that the Chippewa tribe in the same State have assumed a belligerent attitude; and, indeed, it would appear from late news that nearly all the eighteen or twenty thousand Indians in Minnesota are in an uneasy condition, and the warriors ready for the war-path.

It is very painful to hear of these Indian difficulties. By justice, prudence, and kindness, they might assuredly all have been avoided. They have already taken from the war against the Southern rebels one-half of the military quota of Minnesota, and if the difficulties continue, the whole of the State's quota will probably be required for them. It is to be feared that the white settlers have incited the war from the same motives as have incited so many of our Indian wars—the lust of the Indian reserve lands. We think this appears from our correspondent's letters, though it is not explicitly stated. It is to be hoped that the Government will look into the matter at once, before the war commences; and if it can be stopped before it is begun, it will contribute as much to our honor as to our interests.

Rebel Resources and Rebel Lies.

The Richmond *Sentinel* characterizes the lies which floated about the North for a few days after HOOKER recrossed the Rappahannock as "false and absurd beyond precedent." They were false and absurd enough, but the *Sentinel* need not have gone outside of the columns of the Richmond papers to find in their statements, in relation to the late battle, precedent enough, if that were wanting. The fifty guns captured; the ten thousand prisoners; the forty or fifty thousand muskets—"more than had been seen together at once since the war began;" the clothing and blankets scattered so thickly over the fields that the rejoicing rebels on the march had no need to burden themselves with equipage, being certain of an abundant supply to be had for the picking up wherever their halting-place for the night should be—all these were Munchausenisms of the first water.

The Northern Press has long ago proclaimed the falsity of the reports which were so hastily spread about HOOKER'S movements. But we have seen no admission from the Richmond Press of its sins in this regard. Now and then, however, a fact finds its way into its columns, which is enough to show to a reflecting mind what must be the truth in the matter. The fact that HOOKER recrossed without the slightest molestation, the rebel loss in the battles of three Generals killed and five wounded, the loss by one North Carolina brigade, numbering less than three thousand, of nine hundred and five men in killed, wounded and missing, and other facts of the same sort cannot fail to have shown them that, though they boast a victory, it is, if not quite a fatal, certainly a barren one.

The remarkable article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which we published on Sunday morning, shows by its despondent tone that the evils of the situation are beginning to press very heavily upon the rebel leaders. They know far better than we do, how nearly the rebel resources are exhausted. They have known for long that in the words of Col. GRIERSON, "the Confederacy is but a shell with nothing in it." Or, if any other proof is wanted, take the statement in the message of the rebel Governor of Texas, delivered last February, that out of ninety-five thousand five hundred men in that State between the ages of sixteen and sixty, all but twenty-seven thousand had taken their places in the ranks of the rebel armies. Now Texas has been farthest removed of all the States from the scene of active operations, and the rebel conscription has been as merciless in every other State as there. If the same proportion obtains in all the States, we are brought to the conclusion that two years have swept into the rebel ranks nearly three-fourths of the population of the South; yet her armies are not more numerous than they were a year ago. It needs but little figuring to show that the process can last but a short time longer, before the farthest limit is reached—the last man put in the field—the last shot fired.

Our resources are still abundant. Our population is not perceptibly thinned. We are still carrying on the struggle out of our superfluity. There remains for us then only the question whether we shall still go on; and the strong hearts of the people are answering that question with more stubbornness of determination every day. There were many among us, when the rebellion broke out, who would have been hopelessly discouraged, if they could have looked ahead two years and seen so much of turmoil still among us, so much work still to be done. But each day of postponement of that success which they desired, has made it more desirable and has made them more willing to tarry for it; and the voices of those who then were most sanguine of the speedy overthrow of the rebellion, are now the most determined that it shall be overthrown, though it take twenty years instead of two.

Maryland.

In an article, a few days since, we attempted to show the different positions in respect of Slavery as affected by the present war, of the three great Border States—Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. We showed that secession had destroyed, in great part, the external commerce of these States which was based on the products of slave labor, and had also in great measure annihilated the value of their slaves as property.

In Missouri and Maryland, Slavery has practically no value whatever. It is a ruined interest—ruined and gone beyond hope, beyond redemption. In Kentucky it has received a mortal wound, but the general conviction of the fact has not yet fully settled upon the public mind. From Kentucky, therefore, we need not expect any immediate organic action for the removal of the remains of the institution.

From Maryland and Missouri we have a right to expect other action. The resurrection of Slavery in either of these States no reasonable man can look forward to. It is a moral as well as a political impossibility. Missouri comprehends the fact and is determined to act on it. The swift procession of days will soon bring us to the latter part of June, when a State Convention meets in Missouri, called expressly to consider the subject of emancipation. A general discussion throughout the State has has revealed no opposition to emancipation—none whatever. Not one voice, in any part of all its wide domain, has been raised against the inauguration of a policy which all feel to be inevitable, and all have come to desire. Before dog-days Slavery will be doomed in Missouri, and the very prairies and cities of the hemp-growing "Platte Purchase," which gave an ATCHISON and a STRINGFELLOW to the Border Ruffian politics of the past, will be lit up with bonfires over the edict of Freedom for the State. And not without reason. For a few years only will elapse before Missouri will be filled to overflowing with labor and capital which Slavery has hitherto kept out. And, with the increase of population, agriculture, mining and manufacturing, of free schools, public improvements, Presses and general popular intelligence, Missouri will speedily take rank as one of the most rich, respected and powerful States of the Union.

How is it that Missouri proceeds in this way, and Maryland stands still, grieving over the dead past? Maryland has many sons in Missouri, and they join in Missouri's present policy, and will be enriched by its adoption. Why is it that Maryland lingers, laments, and does nothing, while the West moves on so promptly in the duty of the hour? It seems to us that the leading minds of Maryland are at fault. They refuse to discuss Slavery and emancipation—fearing with the old fear of thirty years ago that they may disturb the social order of the State! Time was when this fear was excusable. Abolitionism was once a horrid phantom to the Southern imagination. But secession has brought down the demon into the heart of the South. It raises its "cross-bones" flag over the Capital of JEFF. DAVIS' State, and South Carolina shudders to find the same frightful banner streaming over her renowned sea Islands. Maryland need fear "Abolitionists" no longer. Her real sisters have made her familiar with all that the imagination ever conjured up in affright. And as to the fear of "disturbing the social order" by discussing emancipation in Maryland, it is idle to talk so. The State has two years been heaving with war and the Slavery agitation like a city rocked on the side of a volcano. *The State has no social order—but social chaos.* It has sought no agitation; but the South has, without consulting it, dragged it into the vortex of civil war, and overthrown its social order and its institution of Slavery.

It is time for Maryland, that has been the sport and prey of fortune in this mad war—that has suffered all the losses and humiliations consequent on having her great property interests wantonly and wickedly embroiled and ruined by the Secessionists—to rise and free herself from the phantoms of former prejudice, and take the course that will most quickly restore peace, social order and prosperity to her people. This can be done by renouncing and burying the dead body of Slavery, and accepting *Free Labor*, which is the energizing, God-given element that supports modern civilization. The people of Maryland will see and admit this duty to themselves and to the world, when their leading minds give them discussion and a policy.

EMIGRATION.—Emigrants from Europe continue to pour into this port at an astonishing rate. For weeks past they have averaged a thousand a day. Thus far this year, we have had altogether forty thousand, or about three times the number that arrived in the corresponding period of last year, when the immigration was considered respectably large. As yet, the greater part of those who have arrived this year are from Ireland, though a fair proportion are from Germany, the other great European hive. They are attracted here partly by the demand for labor and the high wages laborers command. The general prosperity here also has enabled our foreign population to send larger remittances than usual to their friends in Europe, and thus facilities have been afforded the latter to emigrate. It is probable that after the Spring and early Summer influx from Ireland, a vast German tide will set hitherward. Tens and hundreds of thousands of people in Germany are anxious to come to America, attracted in great measure by the facilities for acquiring land under the Homestead Law. The Governor of Ohio has appointed a Commissioner to visit Germany, and invite the people of that country to remove to Ohio; and the fruits of this action will doubtless appear by Autumn.

There is a great demand for laborers all over the West, for farm work and mechanical employments. Even in New-England there is a desire to secure part of the emigration. The Springfield *Republican* says: "there is a great lack of laborers in that section, and is likely to be during the season. In the cities especially it is most impossible to hire a man to do a day's work; and we trust some of the new recruits will stop in this region."

It is certainly a remarkable spectacle to see people coming from all parts of Europe to settle for life in a country racked and torn by civil war. It is evident they at least have faith in the country's future. It is evident they are not affected by the ceaseless torrent of falsehoods about us poured out by the European, and especially by the British, Press.

Reminiscenses of Stonewall Jackson.

In the course of my journeyings as a correspondent, I have met with many old classmates and acquaintances of the late rebel Gen. JACKSON, from whose lips I have heard much about him; and as everything pertaining to this remarkable man seems to interest the public, I will set down two or three anecdotes which have not yet found their way into the public prints.

JACKSON, you know, was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1846—considered the most remarkable class that ever graduated from the Academy. MCCLELLAN, COUCH, FOSTER, RENO, SEYMOUR, STONEMAN, and others equally or less distinguished, belonged to it.

While at West Point, he was regarded as decidedly dull and slow. It took him three times as long to learn his tasks as the average of the boys, but when he had them, he had them *well*. He was of a retiring and taciturn disposition, but whenever he spoke, his face would light up with a pleasant smile. At this period he used to fancy he had consumption, and was wont to sit bolt upright at his meals.

Illustrative of the difficulty he had in learning anything, I remember an anecdote of Gen. SEYMOUR'S. SEYMOUR was, at that time, learning to play on the flute, and JACKSON (they were young Lieutenants together) took it into his head that he also would learn. He went to the work with his accustomed vigor and perseverance, but he *could not* succeed in learning to play even the simplest air. He blew six months on the first bar of "Love Not," and then gave it up in despair. It is evident he had "no music in himself," and, if SHAKESPEARE is to be believed, he was, in this respect at least, "fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

The story of his behavior at Chapultepec, I have seen given, but incorrectly. It is this: JACKSON was a lieutenant in command of MAGRUDER'S Battery. The Fourteenth regular infantry was ordered to charge up the road, but the fire was heavy, and the men seemed disinclined to advance. Perceiving this, JACKSON stepped out on the road, amid the shower of missiles, exclaiming, "You see, my men, there is no danger, follow me!" Whereupon they immediately rushed forward to the charge.

At various periods of his life he was afflicted with different forms of hypochondria. One of his maniss was to believe that everything he eat *went down and lodged in his left leg!* At another time he would never eat except by the watch, at the precise moment; and he would take out his watch, lay it on the table, and eat at that moment. If the meal was behindhand, he would not eat at all. Probably camp life cured him of these eccentricities.

Current reports have stated that JACKSON was slovenly and rough in dress; in action or on the march not distinguishable from the common soldier. This, at least lately, since he came into high command, seems to be incorrect. In the manuscript diary of a rebel engineer officer—which we found at the Chancellor House, on our arrival, and now in my hands—among entries of the greatest interest and importance, extending over several months, I find the following portrait of Stonewall JACKSON. It is, you will observe, a mere *silhouette*, but the picture is almost Carlylean in its touch.

March 25. * * * "About dinner-time Stonewall JACKSON came over to make a visit to the General. I went out to ride and met him going away on the road between headquarters and Mr. GARNETT'S. He was sweeping along at an easy gallop on a large handsome bay. Passed so quickly that I had not time to distinguish his features; nothing in him to recall the caricatures which popular veneration has delighted to make of the popular hero: handsomely dressed in full general's uniform—a jaunty cap, a full black beard and a fine horse; altogether a rather dazzling vision for one used to our slovenly headquarters."

JACKSON'S mode of attack was peculiar, even in the tactical formation of his troops, and it was his own. He always threw his men in, in column of battalions, about a two company front, without skirmishers, resting on their colors, and with a yell peculiar to his men.

He was a gallant foe, and I have heard many an officer in the army declare he would like nothing better, if we only had this affair settled up, than to follow Stonewall JACKSON into fight. His personal loss to the rebel cause is immense; but he has trained many able division commanders such as EARLY and the two HILLS.

W. S.

UNION MEETING.—There is to be a Union meeting this evening at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM and H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., are expected to speak. Special arrangements have been made for the accommodation of ladies.

A TOUR OF OBSERVATION AND RESEARCH.—The pilot-boat *Washington No. 4*, in charge of Admiral M. MURPHY, has sailed for Newport and New-London *via* the Atlantic, and will return *via* Long Island Sound. She has on board a delegation of gentlemen from Indiana, and Messrs. BOWELL and DARNIS, on a tour of observation and research.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Draft to be Made as Soon as Possible.

Gen. Butler Ordered to Report to Headquarters.

The Rebels Despondent About Vicksburgh.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 21.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Orders have been issued from the Provost-Marshal General's office to be prepared for making a draft immediately on the completion of enrollment. The hope is now expressed that the draft may be made before the 1st of July.

GEN. BUTLER ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Gen. BUTLER has been ordered to report at once to headquarters. He is expected here to-morrow.

THE RICHMOND WHIG DESPONDENT.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday has a despondent editorial admitting the decided longor of a rebel disaster at Vicksburgh, and adding that Richmond itself is not safe, if a serious attempt should be made to take it.

News from Vicksburgh is still awaited here with some anxiety, but nothing definite is known.

RUMORS.

The current rumors of a new combination, by certain radical Republicans, against the Secretary of State, are believed to be without foundation. It is supposed that they arise merely from the presence here of Messrs. SUMNER, WADE, WILSON and CHANDLER, at what is regarded an unusual time. Mr. SUMNER has remained in Washington ever since the close of Congress, and Messrs. WADE, WILSON and CHANDLER came hither on the news of the late battle, their position on the Senate Military Committees giving them special interest in war matters.

THE RECENT NEGRO MEETING.

The President has been so much engrossed as to be unable yet to give formal audience to the Committee of the negro meeting praying for suitable protection for the negro soldiers against the course threatened in the rebel proclamations and sanctioned by the rebel Congress. It is not believed, however, that the interests of justice are likely to suffer in his hands. Prominent members of the Administration give assurances of Mr. LINCOLN'S fixed intention to resort to the sternest retaliatory policy, to compel equal security for negro prisoners in rebel hands with that of our white soldiers.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF INDIANA.

The Administration has received notice that the State authorities of Indiana may be compelled to appeal to it for funds to carry on the State Government, the late Copperhead Legislature having left them without appropriations. An answer is understood to have been given that in the present crisis any interception or embarrassment of the duties of the State officers would be regarded as a calamity to be prevented at any expense or hazard.

DAMAGES IN MINNESOTA.

The first instalment of $20,000 has been sent to the Commission now in session in Minnesota, to award damages suffered from the late Sioux war, to be paid in sums of not over two hundred dollars to any one sufferer.

RESTORED.

In view of the strong provocation under which he acted, of his good character, and of testimonials in his favor, the President directs that Assistant Surgeon GEORGE S. LITTLE, Ninety-seventh regiment New-York Volunteers, sentenced to be dismissed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in General Orders No. 41, dated headquarters, Army Potomac, April 11, 1863, be restored to his rank and office in the service.

APPOINTMENT.

ABRAHAM HYATT has been appointed Revenue Collector for the Tenth Collection District of New-York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of HORACE DUFF.

DISMISSED.

By direction of the President, Major NATHAN EARLYWINE, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, has been dismissed the service for converting to his own use two Government mules.

The President has approved the sentence of the Court-martial dismissing from the service Capt. JOHN E. WILDER, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Two thousand paroled prisoners, from Annapolis, came here to-night. They will be quartered at the Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, until arrangements for their exchange are completed.

BEEF CONTRACT.

A contract for four thousand beef cattle for the Government has been awarded J. J. BANKAEN, of Baltimore, at $5 80 per hundred pounds gross. These figures are considerably less than those of the last contract.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

The District Supreme Court to-day made a decision in the case of Gen. BRANNAN, granting the decree of divorce prayed by him from his former wife. Mrs. BRANNAN, it will be remembered, some years ago disappeared mysteriously from New-York, and was supposed to have been foully dealt with, until it was discovered that she had eloped with an army officer and gone to Europe.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

Warren Smith, Co. A, 4th New-York cavalry.
John De Witt, 27th New-York battery.
Dennis Avery, Co. E, 4th New-York artillery.
Owen McDermott, Co. D, 42d New-York.
Donald Ireland, Co. A, 31st New-York.
Wm. H. Parker, Co. C, 9th New-York.
Andrew Gregory, Co. E, 16th New-York.
Sergt. Jos. C. Smith, Co. H, 62d New-York.
Nelson Bishop, Co. G, 38th New-York.
Charles H. Snow, Co. K, 121st New-York.
Peter Gardner, Co. A, 10th New-York artillery.
Albert Hopkins, Co. E, 69th New-York.
Hiram Johnsoo, Co. K, 157th New-York.
H. M. Chase, Co. E, 60th New-York.
W. H. Parker, Co. C, 9th New-York.
Sergt. Samuel Wight, Co. I, 2d Rhode Island.
John E. Greely, Co. B, 11th Massachusetts.
G. F. Skinner, Co. H, 6th Maine.
L. K. Harris, Co. F, 2d Vermont.
Corp. George H. Swift, Co. C, 18th Massachusetts.
Ira M. Flanders, Co. B, 12th New-Hampshire.
Addison Winchester, Co. C, 9th N. H. cavalry.
Corp. J. W. Sutherland, Co. D, 6th Maine.
A. M. Houston, Co. H, 12th New-Hampshire.
Corp. G. H. Greenwood, Co. D, 13th Massachusetts.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 21.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Navy Department has been officially informed that the United States steamer *Octarara*, on the 22d ult., captured the English schooner *Handy*, 18 tons burden, loaded with salt. She had on board a letter addressed to HENRY KRAUSE, No. 46 Chrystie-street, New-York, signed by JACOB J. HARRIS, of Nassau, stating that the Captain was going to Charlestoo, and if he should be captured and taken to New-York, he desired him to be furnished with what money he wanted, &c.

The gunboat *Pembina* captured the sloop *Eliza Beckwith*, from Havana, while trying to run the blockade at Mobile with an assorted cargo.

On the 24th ult., the same vessel captured the schooner *Joe Flanner*, while trying to run the blockade at Mobile. She had an assorted cargo.

The U. S. steamer *Monticello*, on the 25th ult., captured off Settle River Inlet, N. C., the schooner *Odd Fellow*, loaded with resin, turpentine, &c.

THE CONTRABAND TRADE THROUGH TEXAS.

Information continues to be received in this city that very much trade is still carried on at Matamoras and other ports on the Rio Grande, for the benefit of the rebels. Some time ago, an officer of the Government in that quarter mentioned the fact that the papers of suspicious vessels had been examined, but they all appeared in proper form and issued from Mexican Custom-houses. He, therefore, could take no action in the premises. There is no doubt that much contraband trade is carried on under false pretenses, the vessels of various European nations participating in the Rio Grande. The trade is so extensive that our vessels can do but little to prevent it.

THE COUNTERFEITING OF GREENBACKS.

A Government agent went out in a recent European steamer, on business connected with the counterfeiting of United States notes in England.

ARRESTS OF DISLOYALISTS.

The Government seems to be more energetic than heretofore against disloyalists. Arrests are frequently made, and the prisoners are confined in the Old Capitol Prison.

THE THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

The Thirty-first New-York regiment will return to their City on Sunday, from the Rappahannock. It was organized under Col. PRATT, and has been in all the battles with the Army of the Potomac, excepting Williamsburgh and the second Bull Run. When Col. PRATT was promoted to be a Brigadier-General, the Adjutant, FRANK JONES, was appointed Colonel, and it was he who led them in the late attack and capture of Marye's Heights, Fredericksburgh. The regiment formerly oumbered 1,000, and now about 300 privates.

AMUSEMENTS.

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.—The exhibition of this magnificent exponent of natural beauty and artistic attainment is continued, during this week only, at the Brooklyn Atheneum for the benefit of the Central Sunday School. Mr. ROSA, the lecturer, a gentleman fitted for the arduous task of intelligently describing the multitude of views presented, has, by long residence in Europe and perfect familiarity with the originals of these pictures, become absolutely an *fait* in the work, and renders the exhibition doubly entertaining and instructive by his narrations of fact and descriptions of scenery. The exhibition in Brooklyo is a success which, if transferred to New-York, would become a fortune. This and to-morrow are the closing days in Brooklyn.

ITALIAN OPERA.—A grand matinée will be given to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock, for the benefit of the celebrated baritone, Signor BALLINI, when the entire opere of "Ione" will be given, with its superb cast, including Mme. GUSARASSLLA, MAZZOLENI, STIEBS, BELLINI, and BIACHI, besides other entertainments. This will be the last opportunity of hearing this great company.

BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE, AT WINTER GARDEN.—This evening this popular artist takes his farewell benefit, appearing in three of his best and funniest characters, as *Jack Humphries*, *Brown the Broker*, and the immortal *Toodles*, thus offering, in its broadest sense, an evening of merriment.

Miss Dickinson To-night.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON, the young orator, whose gifts of eloquence cannot be gainsayed, will speak to-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the subject of "How Providence is Teaching the Nation." Every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of a vast audience has been made, and, doubtless, the young lady will be enthusiastically greeted.

We will state in this connection, in justice to the Directors of the Academy, that the report in general circulation, concerning illiberality of treatment toward Miss DICKINSON is essentially incorrect. They have never refused the use of the Academy to Miss DICKINSON, on the ground that she was "a woman speaking for liberty," and the only action of which there can be the least complaint, was that of an individual member of the renting Committee, who, misunderstanding the tenor of a resolution directing certain precautions in regard to political meetings, declined to rent it for the purpose referred to.

No men in the City of Brooklyn are more public-spirited, far-sighted or liberal than they who manage the affairs of the Academy, and though they differ in political and religious opinions, they are united in the resolve to grant a hearing to all men of whatever sentiments, who, in an honest manner, attempt to convince their fellow-citizens of the soundness of this or the other doctrine, or desire in a respectful way to protest against this or that grievance, real or fancied.

Aid for Poland.

At a meeting of ladies held on the 19th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Dr. CRANE, No. 31 West Twenty-first-street, to consult upon the best method of organizing a committee to be called "The American Ladies' Committee," to raise funds in aid of the victims of the present struggle in Poland, another meeting was called, as follows:

A meeting of ladies interested in the cause of Poland is solicited, to be held at the school-house of the Church of Transfiguration, No 1 East Twenty-ninth-street, on Saturday, May 30, at 11½ o'clock A. M. A full attendance is respectfully requested.

An able explanatory address, prepared by one of the ladies present, was then presented, of which we have only room for the main points.

LADIES: We meet this morning to ascertain what aid it will be possible for us to render Poland, in this her hour of mighty struggle of patriotic and almost universal suffering. Fortunately for the indulgence of our just sympathies, there is no reason we should check their expression for the victims of these hours of national anguish. There can be no danger here of political complications and hidden entanglements. We are not to act as the representatives of any party, of any nationality, but as private individuals, anxious to alleviate pain, to render aid in an undoubtedly righteous cause. We have no wish to harm Russia; she has given evidence of friendship to us too often to allow us to regard her with a single feeling of ill-will, but we are women, the cause of humanity is our sacred trust, and through us it must ultimately prevail.

Before we were an independent nation this sad Polish struggle had already commenced, and every people of Europe, save those immediately interested in the robbery, have pronounced upon the wickedness of the spoliation of Poland, and, sooner or later, justice must be done to the injured.

Let no one weakly attempt to confound the uprising of this nation with the rebellion now raging in the Southern United States. The principles involved in the two cases are so radically different as to stand in utter startling opposition. In Poland the struggle is to restore legitimate authority to its rightful holders—a Government truly Polish: while our revolted States seek to wrest that authority from its legally elected rulers. The President and Congress of the United States. The resurrection of Poland means Union—life. The rebellion means division—death. One means love of country; the other—alas!—hate.

It is for our sisters in their long sorrows; for the noble victims in the fierce struggle now waging, that we ask aid and sympathy. For Poland seeks order, not anarchy; organization, not disruption; life, not vengeance or death, and so she fearlessly appeals to Christian women of every country. And at this very hour her anguish is fighting in our own just cause, for, strange and sublime moral spectacle, as the martyred victim rises from the grave and peals the tocsin in the awaiting ear of her own children, her old and wild battle-cry assures the victory of freedom upon our own soil, and all the long dreaded foreign intervention in favor of our revolted States has become impossible. Penance for their "long Remorse, the Burial of Poland," will give the nations of Europe enough to do at home. Slavery and despotism are nowhere doomed! Poland forgives her enemies, and the Resurrection of the Christ of nations is fraught with blessings to humanity! Switzerland, Swedeo, Italy, France, sympathise in her cause. England remonstrates with her enemies, and the ladies of England are moving in her behalf.

Mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of the free, we call upon you for deep sympathy, for generous aid for the prisoned, exiled, suffering victims of patriotism in Poland. Ah! let the miseries of our own present struggle, tha sighs and tears of our own widows and orphans, teach us to feel for our widowed and orphaned sisters in that unhappy land! let us confide in the dictates of our own hearts, listen to their true and generous instincts, and act in accordance with their sacred promptings!

In order that those whose hearts respond to an appeal so calculated to awaken sympathy and achieve success, may be enabled to act with concert and effect, the present means have been adopted to draw together the friends of Poland, that they may enroll their names, either as working members of the Committee we seek to organize to raise funds, or as contributors to that fund. The purpose, then, of this meeting, is to obtain from the ladies the names of those who design to take part in this effort to aid a noble and much-wronged nation, those names to be classified under two heads.

1. Those who desire not only to contribute, but also to become members of a Ladies' Committee. From among those who thus enter their names, a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and working Committee will be chosen by vote after the last meeting called, as this has been to-day, to ascertain the number of those desirous to act in the cause.

2. Those who wish to contribute in the aid of the funds money, which will be paid, as soon as the Ladies' Committee is properly organized and authorized to receive and pay over the money so subscribed, into the hands of Messrs. GABHARDT & SUCHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-street.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 18.

Arrived, ship *Charger*, from New-York; chartered ship *Rattler*, for Boston.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has arrived, with $76,000 in treasure from Oregon, and $45,000 from British Columbia.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 21.

Ten or twelve frame houses occupied by twenty families, at the corner of Clark and Cutler streets, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $10,000.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

S. T.—1860—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

EXTRACT OF THE

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,

A MOST EXQUISITE,

DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUME,

DISTILLED FROM THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL

FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PITALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Cassimere Business Coats.....$3 00 to $12
Cassimere Pants.....$2 50 to $
Cassimere Vests.....$1 50 to $4

At

EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
The Best Fire-proof SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 8 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company, having overcome all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store, No. 505 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Paris Boots, Shoes and Gaiters from the most celebrated makers; also of our own manufacture, all styles and best qualities. EUGENE FERBIS & SON, Bootmakers, No. 81 Nassau-st., and No. 694 Broadway; new store, two doors below 4th-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

5,000 Pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL, is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

The Lady Readers of the Times, Wishing gaiter boots and Balmorals, wedding slippers and gaiters, with boys' and misses boots and shoes, all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist. No. 760 Broadway.

Gas Fixtures.—No. 131 Grand-st.—Great variety of Chandeliers can be found at No. 131 Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., near Broadway, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, for a few days only. M. L. CURTIS.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards, the most elegant in the City; French and English Note Paper, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

MARRIED.

BADGER—COLLINS.—In Highland, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. H. Litts, Pastor of the M. E. Church, JOHN BADGER and MARY JANE, youngest daughter of James Collins, Esq., formerly of this City.

JAMES—ALEXANDER.—In the South 3d-st. Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. J. D. Wells, LEWIS W. JAMES and MARY J. ALEXANDER, all of Brooklyn.

HAGHORNE—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, May 20, at the residence of the bride's father, Middletown, N. J., by Rev. A. C. Millispaugh, Mr. JAMES M. HAGHORNE, of New-York, and Miss SARAH L. TAYLOR, youngest daughter of Edward Taylor, M. D.

VALENTINE—CHAPMAN.—On Tuesday, May 19, by Rev. Richard Knight, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Joseph Carew, Esq., South Hadley Falls, Mass., LOUIS T. VALENTINE, of New-York City, and EMILY J. B. CHAPMAN, of Bethel, Me., daughter of the late Rev. William R. Chapman. No cards.

DIED.

BAYLES.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, on Wednesday, May 20, WILLIAM BAYLES, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Episcopal Church, in said village, on Friday, May 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEECKMAN.—On Tuesday, May 19, CATHARINE LIVINGSTON, widow of the late Henry Beeckman, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, May 22, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 40 18th-st.

DARLING.—In this City, on Thursday, May 21, MARY E., wife of James S. Darling, and daughter of the late Simon Sonlard, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 Sheriff, corner of Grand-st., on Sunday, May 24, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINS.—On Thursday, May 21, HATTIE, daughter of Charles D. and Eliza A. Hutchins, aged 3 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) May 22, at 4 o'clock, at No. 46 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights.

JARDINA.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Tuesday, May 19, RICHARD HODGE JARDINA, eldest son of Maj. E. Jardine, aged 11 years and 10 months.

Remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will meet the boat at 1 o'clock P. M., foot of Spring-st., on Friday, May 22.

MING.—On Thursday, May 21, Col. ALEXANDER MING, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PACE.—In Flushing, on Thursday, May 21, suddenly, Capt. ELIJAH PACE, in the 70th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 23, from St. George's Church, at 11 o'clock. Ferry-boat connecting with the cars, leaves James-slip, New-York side, at 9 o'clock.

KELLEY.—On Tuesday, May 19, at his residence, No. 52 Bleecker-st., Dr. JOHN CLAWSON KELLEY, of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son, Dr. J. Wesley Kelley, also of his son-in-law, Mr. J. A. Fractas, are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 52 Bleecker-st., on Friday afternoon, May 22, at 2 o'clock.

SHIELLS.—On Tuesday evening, May 19, GEORGE H., son of the late Robert Shiells, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 245 East Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 23.

VAN ALST.—On Wednesday morning, May 20, at her residence, Newtown, L. I., Mrs. JANE VAN ALST, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Friday,) May 22, at 2 o'clock.

OBITUARY.—Dr. JOHN CLAWSON KELLEY, was a well-known resident of this City, in which he has resided, with but little interruption, for the last half century. He was born in the township of Solebury, Bucks County, Penn., on the 15th day of September, 1793, and was therefore in the 70th year of his age. From his father he inherited those noble principles which so clearly animated the patriots of the Revolution, and which at the present day find a ready response in the hearts of all loyal Unionists. His mother was a member of the Society of Friends. Perhaps there are few men more closely connected with the history of this City, or esteemed by a wider circle of warm and ardent friends, than the deceased. He built and occupied almost the first house on Murray Hill, and thus became pioneer, as it were, in improving one of the most valuable portions of the City. His practice as a physician was very extensive, and was based on a thorough conviction of the truths of the medical system he adopted. He was the founder of what has for a number of years been widely known as the Analytical System of Medicine, which in his hands appears to have been eminently successful. Dr. Kelley was one of the world's self-made men; he was exceedingly fond of argument and debate on medical and theological points; and when thus engaged, he would throw upon the subject the light of a clear, steady and vigorous intellect, pursuing a nice line of argument, and embellishing it with a munificence of illustration, which, if not always convincing, was ever strong and pleasing. He was an excellent lecturer on medical subjects, and had a thorough knowledge of the Materia Medica, Physiology and Pathology, and was, beside, author of the work known among medical men as the "Key to Medical Science." In person, Dr. Kelley was a portly man, with a broad forehead, blue eyes, and round, full, benevolent-looking face. He dressed plainly, conversed eloquently, and exhibited that force of character which enabled him to master every obstruction that impeded his progress. He was also a man of ripe experience and extensive reading, and possessed the gift of words, combined with a commanding person. There are few of our prominent men whose death will appear more regretted, and for whom a larger and stronger tide of sympathy and esteem exists. "He hath not lived in vain."

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 287.—May 21, 1863.
2, 45, 13, 43, 46, 51, 40, 14, 34, 39.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 288.—May 21, 1863.
20, 57, 38, 14, 21, 10, 55, 44, 71, 9, 56, 36, 59, 60, 19.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CONSUMPTIVE DISEASES PREVENTED,

By my new treatment of Diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS,

Through the local application of Remedial Agents by means of INSUFFLATION.

Eminent success in numerous inveterate cases attested. Consulting Rooms, No. 835 Broadway and 13th-st.
B. SEGNITZ, M. D.

THE
CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS
of both our stores
are now supplied with the finest and best
FABRICS,
OF THE
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
MARKETS.
THE STYLE OF OUR GARMENTS,
in these departments, is unsurpassed by any in the country.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner of Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

ARNOUX'S

Merchant Tailoring is removed to the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, where can be found an assortment of goods suitable for gentlemen's dress.

Mr. ANTHONY ARNOUX, Sr., will be happy to see his friends and his old customers at the store of which he was the original founder, and in which business he was engaged for over forty years.

ALMOST AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
FINE HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
SUCH AS
CHINA, GLASSES, SILVER AND PLATED GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, PARIAN STATUARY,
MIRRORS AND CHANDELIERS,
&c., &c., &c.

We have made such extensive additions to our stock, that we can safely assert that it has never been so COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE as now. Many of the goods having been ORDERED IN EUROPE before the rise in exchange, can be sold nearly as cheap as ever.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1863.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The printers of New-York, fearing that our fellow-craftsmen throughout the country may be misled by various statements which have appeared in New-York newspapers, would respectfully call your attention to the following statement:

Finding that it was necessary to ask for an increase of wages, to meet partially the general rise in the necessaries of life, the New-York printers gave notice to the employers on Tuesday, the 5th inst., that at the end of that week they would expect that the increase which they had fixed upon would be paid them for their labor. The justness of the request was very generally acknowledged by the employers, and the increase has been paid by the great majority of them since the time named for it going into operation. As usual, however, on all such occasions, a minority of the employers have not acceded to the request of their employes, and in consequence thereof the men have been compelled to "strike." In some cases they have been successful, while in others they have been unsuccessful as yet.

In certain newspapers of this City, advertisements have been published, and even editorials printed, stating that, owing to various causes, compositors are in great demand, and that there are not enough of them in this City to supply such demand, and calling upon other places to send compositors here. This statement is very wide of the truth. There a great many compositors unemployed at present in this City; but they will not work at prices less than those fixed upon by the trade. You are, therefore, fellow-craftsmen, apprised of the facts, so that you may not be led by truthless statements to come to this City expecting to receive honorable employment. Printers coming from other places at the present time will not be received by their craftsmen of this City with favor; and any employer who may engage them will certainly not respect them.

From the friends of remunerative labor, no matter what their calling, we ask the aid of their kind word, and the benefit of their assistance in giving the widest possible publicity to this plain statement of facts.

H. M. FAILING,
President New-York Typo. Union No. 6.
R. S. HILL, Rec. Sec.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,

Some as low as Three, Five and Eight Dollars a Set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.

NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MISCHIEF BY MOTHS IN YOUR LADY'S valuable furs and opera capes is entirely avoided, and the goods come out of their receptacles bright and fragrant, if you treat them with Cedar Campher according to printed instructions, to be had of your druggist. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

UNION.

MISS DICKINSON IN BROOKLYN.

By request of many citizens,
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia,
will deliver a lecture in the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 22.
Her subject will be,
How Providence is Teaching the Nation.

Admission to Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony, 50 cents; Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Tickets sold in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, Montague-st.; Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Babcock's, No. 246 Fulton-st.; Sawyer & Thompson's, No. 50 Fulton-av.; Ross's, No. 142 Atlantic-st. In New-York, at Tonsey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., and at Crosby's, corner of William-st. and Exchange-place.

Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

☞ THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUES
☞ Of the different Wards of the City which have or
☞ may appoint delegates to the
☞ STATE CONVENTION OF LEAGUES,
☞ To be held at Mechanics' Hall, Utica, on
☞ TUESDAY, THE 26TH INST.,
☞ Are notified that a
☞ MEETING OF SUCH DELEGATES
☞ Will be held at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, on
☞ SATURDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for
☞ consultation.
☞ All Delegates and other loyal citizens who propose to attend the Convention are invited to be
☞ present.
☞ By request of MANY DELEGATES.

"UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT."

Yourself and lady friends are respectfully invited to attend a public meeting at the Hall of the Republican Central Committee, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 o'clock, to listen to addresses by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM and Hon. H. J. RAYMOND on the "DUTIES AND NECESSITIES OF THE HOUR," and why all classes of persons should yield "UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORT" to the constituted authorities in their efforts to subdue the rebellion. Seats free.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.

At a meeting called by the Officers and Members of the following Regiments:

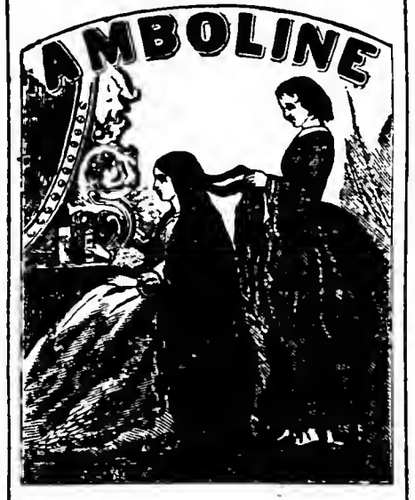
The FIRST—Col. Pierson,
The FOURTH—Col. McGregor,
The FIFTH—Col. Winslow,
The SEVENTH—Col. Schack,
The EIGHTH—Col. Salm Salm,
The NINTH—Col. Hawkins,
The TENTH—Col. Bendix,
The TWENTIETH—Col. Vegesack,

which was held on Wednesday evening, 20th inst., at the State Arsenal, it was unanimously resolved, that the invitation extended to them by the Loyal League of Union Citizens, to participate in the State Mass Meeting to be held at Utica on Wednesday, 27th inst., be accepted, and that an adjourned meeting of the Officers and Members of the above Regiments be held at the State Arsenal, corner of the 7th-av. and West 35th-st., on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to make such further arrangements as may be deemed advisable in reference to the Utica Mass Meeting on the 27th inst.

By request of the meeting.
JOHN E. BENDIX, President.

THE COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE
Beg to announce to the public that
Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING
will deliver an address, especially designed for Young Men, on the
CAUSES AND RESULTS OF THE REBELLION,
at IRVING HALL,
Corner 15th-st. and Irving-place,
On FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, 22d inst.
Seats will be reserved for ladies. Address will be delivered at 8 o'clock. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
Secretary Loyal National League.

KENDALL'S



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FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.

MADE FROM FLOWERS,
MADE FROM FLOWERS,
MADE FROM FLOWERS,
MADE FROM FLOWERS,

ROOTS AND HERBS.
ROOTS AND HERBS.
ROOTS AND HERBS.
ROOTS AND HERBS.

Bottles one-third larger than any in market.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX OF TWO BOTTLES.

CURES ALL SCALP DISEASES.
CURES ALL SCALP DISEASES.
CURES ALL SCALP DISEASES.
CURES ALL SCALP DISEASES.

GIVES LUXURIANT
GIVES LUXURIANT
GIVES LUXURIANT
GIVES LUXURIANT

and

PERMANENT VIGOR TO THE HAIR.
PERMANENT VIGOR TO THE HAIR.
PERMANENT VIGOR TO THE HAIR.
PERMANENT VIGOR TO THE HAIR.

"Beneficial where the hair requires a gentle stimulant."

Dr. CHILTON.

"Have never had anything which so perfectly answers the purpose of a hair dressing."

WARREN WARD, Esq.,
No. 277 Canal-st., New-York.

"After being BALD for over seven years, your AMBOLINE has covered the entire scalp with NEW HAIR."

Prof. JOHN SENIA, No. 36 King-st., New-York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Manufactured and for sale by
KENDALL & BANNISTER,
No. 606 Broadway, New-York.
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.

Good and cheap, at WILLARD'S,
No. 334 Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS.

NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

"IN HOC VINCES,"
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.
Twenty cases for sale by CONRAD FOX, No. 61 Park-row.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO CAPITAL NEW BOOKS.
TO BE PUBLISHED THIS SATURDAY.

I.

MARIAN GRE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation to do chamberwork and washing, by a competent girl; would be willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 137 East 16th-st., with whom she has lived eight years. Best references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat and experienced young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress—a thorough servant; will do up her work in style; or as chambermaid and family seamstress. Wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 506 2d-av., top floor, for 6 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the boot store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a very fashful girl to go into the country, as chambermaid and to sew, or as nurse for young children. Apply at No. 70 West 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a good situation as chambermaid or chamberwaid and waitress; is a good needlewoman; the country not objected to. Call, or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 176 West 17th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Call at No. 161 Waverley-place. Good City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; will assist with the washing if required; has lived in the best of families. Call, for two days, at No. 241 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; has five years' City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer for a permanent situation. Call for two days at No. 55 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to do part of the washing if required. Call, for two days, at No. 58 East Houston-st., front door.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City references. Call at No. 464 35th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references can be given from her last employer. Apply at No. 46 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook, and is a first-rate baker, or would assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 467 2d-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Welsh girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call, for 2 days, at No. 315 West 15th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as cook; will assist with the washing, or would go as laundress; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 152 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted for a cook and chambermaid; both competent to fill good situations, being excellent laundresses; both Protestants. Apply to their present employers, No. 72 9th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most higely recommended young woman, who is fully competent, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; makes pastry; or as thorough laundress. Wages $5 to $6. City or country; City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country. Apply for two days at her present employers, No. 416 West 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. Call for two days at No. 253 West 36th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; understands fluting; will have no objection to go in the country for the Summer with a private family; can also have the best of City reference. Call at No. 190 East 33d-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as laundress, who perfectly understands her business, and can furnish the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 East 12th-st., front basement, near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress to go in the country. Call at No. 59 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to engage with a few families to go out by the day or week, with or without her machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; or assist with chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman desires a situation as infant's nurse; can procure the highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c. Apply at 86 DELANCEY-St., No. 307 4th-av., late Bookman & Bethell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A WELSH GIRL, A situation as nurse or assistant nurse and to do plain sewing. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 Division-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has six years' City reference; has been with her present employer nearly two years; can be seen for two days at No. 354 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply at her late employer's, No. 61 Union-place, northeast corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A MOST RESPECTable middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; has had many years' experience with some of the most respectable families of the city. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., in the bakery.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent young woman as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young lady wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 410 6th-av., third floor.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN A family to do sewing; can operate on the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer machines, and is also a beautiful hand sewer; makes ladies' and children's clothes, and is an excellent shirtmaker. Call, for two days, at No. 69 East Houston-st.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERMAN woman wants a situation to take entire charge of one or two children and to do plain sewing, or to wait on a lady; would have no objection to travel with a private family; good reference given. Apply at No. 724 2d-av., between Houston and 1st sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITnation to do all kinds of family sewing, take care of grown-up children, to do light chamberwork, and would make herself useful; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 32a West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL FIFteen years of age, a situation to take care of children or make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 127 East 11th-st.

MALES.

AS ENTRY CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG MAN desires a situation as entry clerk or assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale dry goods house down-town; good references. Address J. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by one who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country, or to take care of a small garden, if required. Call or address, for two days, at Mr. Wilson's stables, corner of Crosby and Bleecker sts.

AS FARMER.—A MARRIED MAN (PROTESTant) with a small family, would like to take charge of a farm; best of reference given. Address Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN (SINGLE) wants a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; has the best of references. Apply at Buist & Beattie's seed-store, No. 125 Broadway, who will give all necessary information regarding him.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN man, a situation as porter in a commission or jobbing dry goods house. Best of reference given as to character. Address G. T. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER IN STORE—BY AN ACTIVE man, with best recommendations. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a respectable, steady young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call, or address JAMES, No. 826 Broadway, or No. 850 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RErespectable, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to the country, or to travel with a family. Address P. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or No. 54 West 10th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young man, as waiter in a hotel or saloon; can be seen for two days, on Astor-place and 8th-st., five doors east of Broadway.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted by a useful man; is willing to make himself generally useful—driver, gardener, farmer, &c. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A SOBER, honest, industrious, single man, a situation as coachman to go to the country; understands the care of horses and carriages and harness; can take good care of a garden, if required; understands the care of a cow; a good place required; has good references. Address M. SMITH, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; has excellent City references. Address D., Coachman, at Mr. Lowrey's saddlery, 932 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a very respectable young man, as coachman; he is strictly temperate, of very good disposition, and is willing to make himself very obliging; he has first-class references. Call at, or address a note to J. B. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, with first-class city reference, wants a situation as coachman or groom; can be seen at Ryerson's & Brown's Stables, No. 73 University-place, or a note addressed for W. B., to the above number, will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness well, and is a good driver; is a Protestant; good City and country references. Address J. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man as coachman; has had long experience in this City; has the best of reference from first-class families. Call at, or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Lawrence's, No. 410 Broadway, carriage factory.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man desires a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has the most unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at BEDELL'S, No 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; understands the proper care of horses and is a good driver; would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, sober, single man, as coachman and groom; good driver and first-class groom; willing to make himself useful; with good references. Call at 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted by a single man, who is a competent coachman and groom; also understands vegetable gardening and grapery well; first-class city and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART AND INTELLIgent boy as messenger at the Chamber of Commerce; must be familiar with the City. Apply between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., with references.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A PROTestant chambermaid and seamstress; one who is thoroughly competent and well recommended; also, a first-class laundress for the same family. Apply, with testimonials, at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A COACHMAN—WANTED, AN ENGLISHMAN, single—not over 24. Must be perfect groom. Apply to No. 37 William-st., second story.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; must bring good City reference as to capability and steadiness, and be willing and obliging; German or English preferred. Apply at No. 368 5th-av., from 10 to 12 A. M.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD GARDENer to take charge of a place on Staten Island; he must be honest, sober and industrious; willing to take care of a horse, milk a cow, and make himself generally useful. Apply at Messrs. THORBURNS' seedstore, No. 15 John-st., between the hours of 1 and 2.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A MIDDLEaged or elderly person to do all the work of a family of three adults, except washing, must be a Protestant, without children, and of some refinement. Address for two days, E. A. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED nurse, to go to the country to take care of three children; good references required. Call to-day, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No. 63 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM, USED to the care of horses, to go into the country; an Englishman and Protestant preferred. Must have good recommendations. Apply at the desk in the *Times* Office, between 12 and 2 to-day.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS WANTED, by SARONY, MAJOR & KNAPP, No. 449 Broadway.

A FARMER WANTED.—A MAN TO WORK ON a farm, a Scotchman or German preferred, must be able and willing to work, and married, $20 per month, by the year, and rent free. Inquire at No. 23 Dey-st.

A SALESMAN WANTED.—A SALESMAN WITH a large acquaintance in the State of New-York, may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN FRANCAIS, PARLANT L'ANGLAIS, désire trouver une place comme valet de chambre dans une famille particulière. S'addresser au No. 5 West 37th-st., on l'on peut levoir pour deux jours.

ON DEMANDE DE SUITE BONNE D'ENfant soit Francaise ou Suisse, pour allez an campagne pendant 1 Eté. Elle doit sache coudre et coiffer. S addresser au rue Duane, No. 155, bureau au seconde.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN be accommodated for the Summer in a delightful and healthy location, near cars to all the ferries. Apply at the second house east of Clove road, on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or address BOARD, Box No. 117 Brooklyn Postoffice. Stable on the premises.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, can be had at No. 199 10th-st., suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and convenient; hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate to permanent boarders.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, can be had by applying at No. 111 East 13th-st.

BOARD.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AND good board can be obtained in a house with all the modern improvements, by calling at No. 179 Waverley-place, one door from Hammond-st., family very small. Also, a back parlor to let to a physician.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SEVENTEEN MILES from New-York, 3½ from North Orange depot, in a large and newly-built house, with piazza on three sides, adjoining a farm. Two small private families can find a quiet Summer retreat. Terms moderate. Location healthy, scenery beautiful. For particulars inquire at No. 29 John-st., on Monday, 25th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—A private family, without children, occupying an extremely pleasant cottage, with large garden, plenty of fruit, flowers, &c., will let two bedrooms, or a bedroom and sitting room, to two single gentlemen for the season—June to October—with board, for $20 per week. No other boarders taken. Commutation fare by boat $3 per month. Address Box No. 2,865 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN THE QUIET AND healthy town of Fairfield, Conn.: the rooms are pleasant and of good size, the location perfectly healthy, and within a very short walk of the depot; the house has an abundance of trees and shrubbery surrounding it, and is in every respect well calculated for a pleasant Summer sojourn; City references given. Address S. F., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD.—VERY SUPERIOR ACcommodations in a large double house, delightfully situated in Westchester County, 1¼ hours by rail, surrounded by fine old shade trees, and in a beautiful lawn of ten acres, combining all the comforts of a home. Best of references given and required. Address H. B. Y., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, (EAST side,) 30 miles from City; beautiful mansion, fine river view, plenty of shade, and no mosquitoes; stabling, if needed. Particulars of Mr. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place, or Mr. WEED, No. 30 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would accommodate eight or ten persons with board for the summer, at Tarrytown; house convenient to the depot and steamboat landing. For particulars address J. H., Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX ADULT PERSONS can be accommodated with board at a farm house in Connecticut, in a high and healthy location, near a railroad. For full particulars inquire at No. 112 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Harlem Railroad, one mile from Bedford Station. A large family can be accommodated. For further information, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at the dry goods store, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT IRVINGTON, N. J., four adults can be pleasantly located in a small private family, by addressing L. C. A., Irvington, N. J., or calling at No. 8 Union-av., as above.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife, for the Summer, at Flushing, near the water. Address, stating terms, distance from depot, &c., &c., Box No. 2,425 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES BOARD for herself, nurse and child, in a private family where no other boarders are taken, near the city. Terms reasonable. Address, R. F., Tivoli, N. Y.

HOTELS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This house will open on TUESDAY, June 16. Applications may be made at No. 140 5th-av., or at the Bellevue, Newport. PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, HAS removed to No. 14 Pine-st., where he will give, as heretofore, SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS at private sale. Also, to AUCTION SALES of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., on liberal terms.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, STATUARY, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at No. 594 Broadway, second floor, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the Executors of the late Alfred Large:

His entire gallery of Original Oil Paintings of British and American Art; also, fine Proof Engravings, Distemper Drawings, Water Colored Paintings and Statuary, removed for convenience of sale from his late gallery in Brooklyn, and mostly purchased direct from the artists themselves.

Two Cattle Pieces of
THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, A. R. A.
Three specimens of the Elder
HERRING.
Four beautiful Landscapes by
GIGNOUX.
One sketch, Dog's Head, by
LANDSEER, (anthenticated.)
One, "The Confession," by
BRODIE.
One splendid gallery painting,
"Viscount Dundee Addressing the Highlanders before the Battle of Killecrankie," by
T. JONES BARKER.
Several by Ortel, Armfield, Oddie, Brewarton, Ansdale, Parcy, &c.
One splendid specimen, Flock of Sheep, by
MORRIS.
Several by
Rolfe, Scarlet Davis, Ostade,
Brodie, Eliza Sharp, Ermerik,
Bedow.

In all about 150 splendid specimens of art of different British and American painters, together with a few cabinet paintings of the Continental school.

ALSO,

One painting by Lentze—"The Burning of the Wheat Fields," formerly in the collection of the late C. M. Lenpp. Also an assortment of proof and other engravings.

SMALL MARBLE STATUES—Guardian Angel, St. Cecilia, Hand, basso-relievo, Faith.

The Gallery will be on exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 21st inst., daily, until sale, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

It is seldom so fine a collection of paintings of the British School can be obtained at any price, as the artists have orders many years ahead. The specimens of Gignoux, and other American artists, are very fine, as are many others in this collection. The pictures are of a good size, and wall calculated for gallery or drawing-room.

Catalogues can be had, on application, on and after Friday, 22d inst., at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, over Dr. Chaplin's Church—

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES,

Being the richest and most costly assemblage of works of art we have probably ever had the pleasure of offering, consisting of ORIGINAL specimens by artists of distinction in various countries, selected by a gentleman favorably known in the art world for the last thirty years, and of which a large portion were purchased when in Europe from the exhibitions of the seasons of 1843, 1850, 1856, 1857 and 1860, and others painted to order for the collection.

The Gallery contains the productions of several artists of whom examples, owing to their rarity and high cost, have never before been offered here, among which will be found the chef d'œuvre of Florent Willems, "Lamour et la Fidelite," one of the most beautiful specimens of pre-Raffaelite art.

A "Breton Interier," the prize picture of Theodore de Heuvel. The "Hamlet," by Hamman, the finest known picture of Van de Sander Bakhuyzen, (recently decreased at the Hague,) called the "Forest Side," and to which Vorboeckhoven added the figures. A cabinet specimen by Adolf Dillens, &c.

The Dusseldorf School is represented by a rare work by the inimitable fruit painter, Preyer; also by paintings of Leutze, Lauchert, Camphausen, Boettcher, Forster, Meyerheim, Hagnstein, Zimmerman, &c., &c.

The French School by examples of Compte, Calix, F. Willems, Fanveit, Tesson, Veron, Pecrus, Lanfont de Metz, Phillipean, Carier, &c.

The Dutch School by numerous specimens by Schelfhout, Verschnur, Louis Meyer, Van Grootveldt, Kysraen, Kock Koek, Terlaek, Van Hove, Van Moer, Spekler, Hakhuyzen, Heruteus, Weaven, Kneeman, Lickert, Riegens, Vaarberg, Akkersdyk, Bildern of Utrecht, Vervcer Scheeres, Ten Katen, Herrebart, Rosenboom, &c.

Among the Belgian artists represented are Verboeckhoven, (two specimens of the first class,) Hamman, Raffalen, Dillens, Mme Ronner, Mme. Senerconrt, De Noter, Robbe de Beni, Serrure, De Heuvel, Von Sebee, Verwee, Smets, Berillier, Correns, Wauters, De Jonghe, Maswyn, Vandaessoe, &c.

The English portion of the collection is unusually rich in specimens of great beauty (many of them exhibition pictures) by Sidney R. Percy, H. J. Boddington, Baxter, Cobbett, Passmore, George Cole, Armfield, Newell, Burt, E. C. Williams, Walter Williams, Pelham, Shayer, Pinton, Barland, Beattie, Charles Dukes, E. C. Barnes, &c., &c.

Also, several rare examples by American artists, including "Washington Crossing the Delaware," by E. Leutze, being the second and smaller picture of the subject, and the one from which the fine engraving was taken in 1856, Cropsey, Gignoux, Sully, Hays, Talt, Eastman Johnson, G. C. Lambdin, Shattuck, Bingham and Sonntag.

Together with several choice pieces of marble statuary.

They are now on exhibition as above, free, with catalogue, and we would recommend lovers of the fine arts to pay an early visit to the collection, the opportunity for examining it at their leisure being then probably more favorable than toward the close of the exhibition, when the rooms are more crowded.

GREAT SALE OF
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on
THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
some 1,800 lots in the
ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,
embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.

MARLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of fine furniture, including several parlor suites, chamber suites, library and dining-room suites, rosewood etageres, wardrobes, centre and fancy tables, hall stands, library and secretary, bookcases, side-boards, extension dining-tables, Turkish and other lounges, easy chairs, &c. For particulars see catalogues at sale.

C. COLES, Esq., Executor.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

By order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

1st-avenue, 29th and 30th sts.—14 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 26th and 30th-sts., and eight lots in the rear of above, being four on each street.

1st-av., 29th and 30th sts.—10 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear.

Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st streets.

30th and 31st sts.—29 lots, 15 on the north side of 30th-st., and 14 on south side of 31-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.

Avenue A, 57th and 58th-sts.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 8 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 58th-st.—16 lots; 8 on west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 58th-st., in rear of above.

Avenue A—8 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts.

Also 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.

58th and 59th sts.—30 lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th-sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th-st.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.

Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-street, the southern boundary of Central Park.

Every lot will be peremptorily sold.

Terms will be made known at sale.

Book maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, AND DESIRABLE DWELLING ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 22, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., the following described real estate, viz.:

28TH-ST.—Three lots on south side of 28th-st., 127 feet one-half an inch east of 7th-av., each 24 feet 10½ inches by 98 feet 9 inches, known as Nos. 98, 100 and 102.

36TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is 18 feet 6 inches by about 40 feet, finished in modern style, and with modern improvements. Lot 98 feet 9 inches.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

80 DESIRABLE LOTS AT FLATBUSH.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.;

JOHNSON-AV.—40 lots on the north side of Johnson-av., between the Coney Island Plank Road and 9th-st., each 25 feet in width by 128 feet in depth.

CROOKE-AV.—40 lots on the south side of Crooke-av., immediately in the rear of the last mentioned lots, each 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. These lots are most beautifully located about two-fifths of a mile from the Brooklyn City line. The land is level and free from rocks.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF
OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture and unlone and recherché works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, pianoforte, parlor suites, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

EDWARD SUTHERLAND, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
The property of the late
DR. ABBOT, OF CAIRO, EGYPT.
By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, (Front,) No. 625 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY EVENING, May 25, at 7½ o'clock,
By order of Executors.

The valuable collection of American Paintings, as above, among which will be found some very rare examples selected by the late Dr. Abbot, from celebrated collections, and to which we call the especial attention of connoisseurs, collectors and all interested in acquiring bona fide original pictures. The examples include

Gerard Dow,	Dietrioy,	Van Bemmell,
Holbein,	Engelbach,	Brandwyer,
Rubens,	Vanloo,	Piatro de Cortona,
Cignaal,	Wonvermans,	Ostade,
Albert Durer,	Berghem,	Garofalo,
Paola Veronese,	Cuyp,	Carracci,
Vanderwerf,	Grenze,	Carlo Morrelli,
Sodoma,	Susterman,	Salvator Rosa.

In addition to the above we shall sell by order of the Executors, of Stephen H. Olcott, several superb works of art, including a very magnificent picture of Murrillo, declared to be not only original but one of the finest specimens of the Master.

Vaodervelde,	Salvator Rosa,	Bartolomeo,
Rosa de Tivoli,	P. Van Wort,	Vandorvelde.

These works will be on exhibition on and from Monday Evening until time of sale, and catalogues ready for delivery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Sheriff & Hall Quarry Company, the following:

NEW-YORK—WEST 43D-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot, on south side of 43d-st., 383 feet 4 inches west of 9th-av., known as No. 290; house 16 feet 8 inches by 40 feet; lot 100 feet 6 inches; gas and water. Three-story brick house and lot on south side of 43d-st., 283 feet east of 10th-av.; house is 19 by 45 feet; has gas and water; lot 19 by 100 feet 6 inches.

EAST 90TH-ST.—2½ story brick house and lot on south side of 90th-st., 156 feet 3 inches east of Avenue A; house 18 feet 9 inches by about 35 feet; water introduced; lot 18 feet 9 inches by half the block.

EAST 17TH-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot on north side of east 17th-st., 80 feet west of 1st-av., known as No. 180; lot 21 by 92 feet.

112TH-ST.—One lot north side of 112th-st., 355 feet west of 4th-av., 25 by 100 feet.

130TH-ST.—One lot on south side of 130d-st., 100 feet east of 6th-av., 35 by 99 feet 11 inches, with strip on rear, 10 by 80 feet.

BROOKLYN—WASHINGTON-AV.—Three-story brick house and lot on west side of Washington-av., 179 feet 7 inches south of Park-av.; house 20 by 45 feet; lot 100 feet deep.

FORT GREEN-PLACE.—Two-story brick house and lot, east side of Fort Green-place, 498 feet 6 inches south from Hanson-place; house 20 feet 6 inches by 35 feet; has gas and water; lot 100 feet deep.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK (OFFICE NO. 43 WALL-st., Jauncey-court) will sell on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of John N. Whiting, Assignee, the following described stocks and other valuable securities:

168 shares of stock in the Trenton Iron Company, $100 per share.

115 shares of stock in the Novelty Iron Works, $100 per share.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,2-5.

Scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500.

40 shares of the Greenpoint Gaslight Company stock.

Interest in the old New-York and Havre steamship Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.

Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares of $1,000 each.

23 shares New-York and Havre Steamship Company, $100 per share.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip

New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Interest in the New-York, Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., as stockholders and creditors, estimated at about $5,000, and all the interest of the said firm in and to the property and estate of said Company, of every description.

Also, on account of whom it may concern:

Six first mortgage bonds, numbers 42, 43, 44, 46, 47 and 48, of the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Company, $500 each, payable Nov. 15, 1873, with 7 per cent. semi-annual interest coupons attached.

80 shares of the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, under the direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Executor of the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, a portion of land belonging to the said estate, situated in the town of Yookers, Westchester County, N. Y., 13 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at 26th-st. This property is located upon an elevated ridge of land, 1¾ miles east of Hudson River, is divided into and will be sold in plots from 5 to 22 acres, each of which has one or more good building sites, and is very centrally and conveniently situated, being 1½ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Williams' Bridge, 2½ miles from New Haven Railroad depot at Mount Vernon, 2 miles from Hudson River Railroad depot at Riverdale, 2 miles from Harlem River at Kingsbridge, and 4 miles from the village of Yonkers. This sale is believed to offer some special inducements to purchasers of country seats. Conveyance to visit the property can be had at any hour at the Harlem Railroad depot, Williams' Bridge. Maps can be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Terms of sale.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Executor on the day of sale, balance on the 1st of July, when the deeds will be delivered.

If the day of sale, (Wednesday, June 3,) should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed to Wednesday, June 10, rain or shine. Purchasers from New-York will take the 10:30 A. M. train from 26th-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, medallion, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, mahogany do., lace and brocatel curtains, mahogany and black walnut bedroom furniture, black walnut extension table, dioner set, mahogany book-cases, lounge, mahogany breakfast and tea t

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH BEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Canterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 48 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. TH ERS,
Office No. 1.21. Broadway, New-York.
Treatment regular and scientific.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No 40 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Wand, No 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of he Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, tumors, Cancer, Secondary and Constitutional Syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, he champions and kings of venereal diseases, possess the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Peruvian Pills are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLogy of the Reproductive Organs."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*Hartford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most valuable and the most reliable work of its kind yet published."—*The New Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $1. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. LEWIN'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES are universally known to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of secret disease, including secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected most surprising cures, not only in recent and most severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed, and when an early application is made to Dr. Lewis for the cure of secret disorder frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days, and in more advanced and inveterate stages of secret infection, characterized by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in their use, with more than usual diet or exercise, will insure the most perfect and radical cure. Slight cases cured in a few days. Consultation from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Office, No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most favorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, sexual weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s unsolicited success, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 16 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic affections and diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. Sold by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared at Dr. WARD'S, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of begus Dr. Hunters. The only genuine is known by every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in now cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. His popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

RROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at this depot:

1,000 suits Zouave Uniform, similar to that of the One Hundred and sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers, a sample of which can be seen at this office.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Zouave Uniforms," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and Wests streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avennes.

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also, for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) East River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, (egg and stove size,) the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned; the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their sureties for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 13, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED Proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, May 25, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; and

For the paving with trap-blocks of Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avennes.

N. B.—The time for receiving proposals for paving Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, is extended to the same hour and day.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED ot this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.

By order of the Light-house Board,

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of O. P. DORMAN & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

O. P. DORMAN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863. R. DORMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting a banking and commission business, at No. 12 Wall-st.

W. S. WHITNEY,
O. P. DORMAN,
O. W. JOSLYN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863. R. DORMAN.

THE FIRM OF T. & W. H. JORDAN & CO., in New-York and Brooklyn, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

T. JORDAN,
W. H. JORDAN,
DEC. 4, 1862. J. LITTLEFIELD.

THE INTEREST OF MR. HOWARD ROGERS with the undersigned ceased on the 1st inst.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1863. J. H. IMMEN, Jr.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN OF CULture and refinement, occupying an eligible position—for the romance of the affair—desires to open a correspondence with some true-hearted woman—one who can appreciate an affectionate disposition and luxuriant home. The lack of money is no objection whatsoever, as only a warm, clinging, unfettered heart is asked for one as good in return. Address, in confidence, for two weeks, H. N. G., Box No. 487, Mail Station D, Bible House, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY, and make a bridal tour to Europe. The lady must be, like himself, wealthy and respectable. None but sincere and really eligible ladies need address A. B. T., Station E, Post-office.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST, No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.

On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.

PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.

TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.

Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.

EXTRACTING, 25c.

No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

MATINEE.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BELLINI.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.
On SATURDAY, May 23, at 1 P. M.

Sig. Bellini has the honor to announce that with the kind assistance of the management and the aid of his associate artists, who have generously volunteered, his benefit will take place

ON SATURDAY, May 23, at 1,

When the entire of Petrella's new and brilliantly successful opera of

IONE

Will be given, with its superb cast, including

GUERRABELLA. SULZER,
MAZZOLENI. BELLINI, BIACHI.
CONDUCTOR..... SIGNOR J. NUNO.

After which, the fourth act of
RIGOLETTO.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1.

Tickets can be obtained at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

IRVING HALL.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.
SATURDAY MORNING, May 23,
Doors open at 12 o'clock; commence at 1.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
MRS. J. M. ABBOTT,
MISS BARNETCHE,
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
And SIGNOR ABELLA.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the music stores.

A limited number of reserved chairs 50 cents extra.

The following, among other piano pieces, will be performed:

Overture to William Tell.
Preludes in C, by Chopin.
Pastorelle e Caralliere.
Freinde in D Flat, by Chopin.
Les Boles, by Barnetche.
Bridal Eve Polka, by Sanderson.
Carnival of Venice, by Gottschalk.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING
J. S. CLARKE,

Bids farewell to his friends in three pieces. A night of merriment and laughter.

TO THE LOVERS OF FINE ARTS.

The beautiful collection of PICTURES and STATUARY now on exhibition, free, at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, is well worthy of examination. Probably no collection ever offered for sale in this country will equal it. The Gallery is open, day and evening, until the sale, 21st and 22d May inst. Catalogues gratis. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. TIMOTHY TOODLES
Will be at home and happy to meet his friends at CLARKE'S Benefit to-night.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—The most beautiful panoramic Paintings ever exhibited on this continent, are on

EXHIBITION AT NO. 720 BROADWAY.

They are accurate transcripts of seventy of the most interesting places in Palestine, painted by the great French artist, M. Louis Dnfiocq, of Paris. All shown at each exhibition; EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½ o'clock.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuable unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. will dispatch the following first-class full-powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK.

SIDON.....WEDNESDAY, June 10.
MARATHON.....WEDNESDAY, June 24.
KEDAR.....WEDNESDAY, July 8.

And every alternate Wednesday.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:

Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....$32 50

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:

Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

For Steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and Cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, May 23.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SAGEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. N. GAGER, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75. No freight received nor Bills Lading signed after Friday. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAOUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23D MAY.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....May 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....May 30
ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....90 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90 Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $32. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. HULSE, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 87 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 283 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce original papers of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

LAST WEEK

but one of the

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
WONDERFULLY BUCUESSFUL
New play of
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,

adapted from the German by Augustine J. Daly, Esq., which has been performed more than

SEVENTY NIGHTS

to overflowing houses, and will be withdrawn after this week in obedience to earnest requests made at the box office that

MISS BATEMAN

would appear

ONCE MORE

in one few of the

GREAT CHARACTERS

which are identified with her, and in which she first gained the

BRILLIANT POSITON

she now holds with the New-York public, before she takes her departure from the City, where she is recognized as the most esteemed and gifted living

INTERPRETER OF HUMAN PASSIONS.

MISS BATEMAN

will be supported by a most powerful company, among whom are the excellent artists, Mr. L. R. Sbewell, Mr. D. McCullough, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. C. H. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lanergan, Mrs. H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Skerrett.

Original and beautiful scenery by Mr. J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes by Mons. Phillips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

BOX BOOK OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.

OVER BEFORE 11.

FRIDAY—Sixth night of
THE STRANGER.

The profound and powerful effect produced by the representation of the above play, in all its serious and interesting portions, and the joyous laughter produced by the comic scenes, exceeded anything ever before put upon the stage of this theatre.

SATURDAY—
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH
AND
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

MONDAY—Bulwer's great play of
MONEY.

TUESDAY—
A CELEBRATED PLAY, (never acted here,)
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, AND A STRONG CAST.

Will be repeated in rapid succession, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, She Stoops to Conquer, Love and Money, A Bold Stroke for a Husband, Speed the Plow, Cure for the Heartache and School for Scandal.

WINTER GARDEN.

FRIDAY,
CLARKE'S NIGHT.
A ROARING COMEDY.
A NEVER TIRING DRAMA.
A SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, May 18, 1863, trains will leave 26th-st. depot—

For Albany—10 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and all stations North to Chatham, Chatham Centre, Kinderhook and Scoodack, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for all points West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points North.

For Croton Falls—8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—4:15 P. M., from White-st. depot.

For Dover Plains—4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations North to Dover.

For Williamsbridge—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Albany—9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge.

Dover Plains—5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations North of and at White Plains.

Croton Falls—5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

White Plains—6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:20, 4:15 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Williamsbridge—5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3.30 P. M., for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3 30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9.15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaponk at 2.45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite Steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Ataion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Moont's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norw

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The North American off Father Point.

No New Developments Regarding the American Question.

Russia Disposed to Submit to a Conference on Poland.

Progress of the Revolution.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, May 21.

The steamer *North American*, from Liverpool 7th, via Londonderry 8th, arrived off this Point, *en route* to Quebec, to-day.

The steamers *Louisiana* and *British Queen*, from New-York, arrived out on the 8th.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, two bills intended to compromise the vexed question of Church rates were debated and both rejected.

The race for the Chester cup was won by Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY'S *Asteroid*. *Haddington* was second, and *Gardener* third.

The Paris Bourse on the 6th was dull and lower. Rentes, 69f. 70c.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "There is every reason to suppose that Russia, if invited, will submit to a Conference on Poland. NAPOLEON is said to have received assurances from the Czar on this point."

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* publishes dispatches from the Swedish, Spanish, and Italian Governments, all relating to the Polish question, with the respective replies of Russia. The Swedish note relies above all upon the principles of humanity and generosity, by which it is persuaded the Emperor of Russia is actuated, and expresses the conviction that words of clemency and forgiveness, with the prospect of a rule of sagacious liberty, will suffice for the complete restoration of tranquility and order. The reply to the Swedish note refers to the note to the three Western Powers.

The Spanish note deeply regrets the impatience of the Poles, who have been unable to await the continuation of the system of concession already granted. Having seen by experience that moderation allays popular agitation more usefully than severity, the Queen asks that indulgence may be shown toward the vanquished.

The reply to this note thanks the Spanish Governments.

The note of the Italian Government is drawn up in a conciliatory manner, and hopes the Russian Court will see from the spirit of the dispatch proof of the desire of the Italian Government to reunion on the most friendly footing, and that entire confidence may continue to exist between them. The Emperor, in reply to this note, mentions the pleasure with which he received the friendly expressions, and continues:

"As regards the welfare of Poland the Italian Government is not unaware that revolutionary efforts impose difficult tasks upon the ruling Powers the Government will try to arrange the question upon a basis of lasting peace."

On the 2d, the insurgents, under ZICZANOWSKI, were defeated near Biuzlun. ZICZANOWSKI was wounded. The insurgents, under FRANCZ, had been dispersed a short distance from the Galician frontier.

The Austrians have received fifty fugitive insurgents, six wagon loads of arms, and two pieces of cannon.

Four thousand Bashi Bazouks, deserters from the Greek faith armed by the Russian Government in the neighborhood of Dunnabourg, were devastating Lavonia with fire and sword. Shocking atrocities had been committed.

Six hundred Russians were repulsed by MINIEWSAT at Ozkuz, in the Government of Radoin, on the 5th.

Another Ottoman Cotton Company is announced with the object to extend the cultivation in Thessaly and Macedonia. Influential Manchester men comprise the Board.

Bombay letters of April 13 and Calcutta April 4 have been received. News anticipated.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

The political news is unimportant.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON defended the course of Mr. CHARISTIA, the British Minister to Brazil, and reprehended the attacks upon him by Gen. WEBB, the American Minister.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday—2 P. M.

The *Kangaroo*, from New-York on the 24th, is now passing off the harbor for Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 7.

The weather was dry till last night, when there were several showers.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Western Canal, 22s.@22s. 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s. 5d.@25s. 6d. Wheat, rather limited demand. White and Mixed, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d. Red, 9s. 5d.@10s. Corn ingrerre. White, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d., Mixed, 29s. 9d.@30s., Yellow, 30s.@31s.

PROVISIONS—Ashes, Pots, 30s. 6d.@31s. Sugar market very quiet.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 8.

WHEAT is in moderate demand, and generally 1 penny per cental under Tuesday's prices. FLOUR slow and 6d. per barrel cheaper. OATS rather dearer. OAT MEAL—More inquiry for the article, and prices 3d.@6d. cheaper. INDIAN CORN in fair demand at Tuesday's prices. Imports from 5th to 7th of May inclusive: Wheat, 2,402 quarters; Malt, 33 quarters; Oats, 1,635; Beans, 839; Indian Corn, 4,400; Oat Meal, 1,050; Flour, 2,851; Sacks, 3,345 bbls.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, May 8.

Trade is extremely quiet for WHEAT, OATS and BARLEY; prices are as on Monday, but trade is no brisker.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Friday, May 8.

There has been an active demand to-day at rates which could not have been obtained on Tuesday.

Our market assumes a very cheering appearance, and prices of both yerns and goods have a strong upward tendency. The exhaustion of stock is also becoming apparent.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR—Small business, at a previous decline of 6d. COAL, fair supply. COFFEE steady, fair demand. TEA—Fine Congou wanted, and full terms obtained. RICE—Rates up, fair business. SALTPETER quiet. TALLOW—Demand limited, 43s. 5d. on the spot.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 6th were dull, and Consols a shade weaker. The demand for Money was somewhat brisker, but applications at the Bank were light.

London Stock Exchange closing prices of Consols money 92⅜@92⅝, for account 92⅝@92⅞. Ex. Div. New 3 per cents 91⅜@91⅝.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 8.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 90,000 bales. The market has been active and buoyant, and prices are ½d. higher for American descriptions, ¼d.@½d. higher for Surats, and 1d. higher for Egyptians. Of the sales 19,000 were to speculators, and 18,500 to exporters.

The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.		Middling.
Orleans	24d.	Orleans	22½d.
Mobile	24d.	Mobiles	21½d.
Uplands	24d.	Uplands	21½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 328,000 bales, of which 42 are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Manchester market is active and prices still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS dull and tending downward with a slight decline on Wheat and Flour. Corn steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

The Produce market is steady.

LONDON, Friday, May 8.

Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £200,000.

ERIE Shares are quoted 17½@18½; Illinois Centrals 81@84 discount.

Supposed Wife Murder in Twenty-sixth-st.

CORONER WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, at the Eighteenth Precinct Station house, upon the body of Mrs. MARGARET BARRY, a native of Ireland, aged about forty years. She resided in the rear of No. 120 East Twenty-sixth-st., with her husband. About 12 o'clock yesterday morning two of her neighbors, who resided in the same building, found Mrs. BARRY dead in her bed. It appears from the *post-mortem* examination, which was made by Dr. BOUTON, that there were several serious bruises upon her head and face, which had evidently been inflicted by some heavy blunt instrument. The neighbors testified that JAMES BARRY, the husband of deceased, was very dissipated, and was nightly in the habit of returning home drunk, and when in that state he would kick and beat her most unmercifully. The last time that any of the neighbors knew of her having been beaten by him, was late on Tuesday night last. At that time witnesses heard the blows and the quarrel which was going on between them. The wife was somewhat addicted to drinking. At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury rendered a verdict "That the deceased came to her death from exhaustion by disease, accelerated by violence at the hands of her husband, JAMES BARRY." The latter was arrested by Officer SIMS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and the Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Speculation Regarding Affairs in Mississippi.

VIEWS OF VALLANDIGHAM'S ARREST.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of May 18 has the following interesting paragraphs:

The War.

For several days there have been rumors here that Jackson, Miss., had been evacuated by our troops, and occupied by the enemy. Up to yesterday evening there had been no official confirmation of the report, nor had the agents of the Press Association been up the telelitzence.

With our present sources of information, we are inclined to believe that the report is true. But we are not at all prepared to weigh the significance of the act, if it be true. An article which we copy to-day, from a Mississippi paper, will show that the possibility of a successful dash upon Jackson by the enemy has been understood by our people, and the important records, &c., accordingly removed.

If, instead of a flying party of this sort, GRANT'S army had been allowed to take possession, as is said, with but small resistance, it may have been to seduce him further way from the Mississippi River, whence he draws his supplies. But it is idle to speculate in the absence of all data. Nothing remains but to hope for the best while waiting for the news.

Vallandigham's Arrest.

The effect which VALLANDIGHAM'S arrest and sentence will produce on the popular mind at the North is now a matter of conjecture. The New-York *Herald*, we believe, says it will insure his election as Governor of Ohio by 30,000 majority. But if the people there submit to see their candidate abducted, nothing remains but for LINCOLN'S satrap to issue an order that no man shall vote for him, and to place a musket ur two at the polls. Besides, who would want a Governor who would have to live at Tortugas?

We suppose that VALLANDIGHAM and his friends will exhaust all the agencies which the Courts of law may afford to disappoint LINCOLN of his prey; and that the pressure of public opinion will be invoked as far as practicable. These appliances failing, and the people submitting to see VALLANDIGHAM borne away, it is idle to talk about their having any spirit left whatever. The trembling Chinaman prostrates himself not more submissively before the "celestial" sovereign who eats rice with chopsticks, than will they henceforth before the inimitable ABRAHAM, the joker. They will scarcely *pretend* to be free any longer.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The arrest of that brave and able defender of Constitutional rights at the North—C. L. VALLANDIGHAM—is an event which ought to lead to some great consequences. Whether it will or not remains to be seen. It may be that the small rints, (so soon suppressed,) the arrest of a number of VALLANDIGHAM'S friends, together with the extinction of the new paper at Dayton, called the *Empire*, of which Mr. V. was the editor, is to end the matter. If it stops just there, then, indeed, the Northern people are under the control of a despotism unsurpassed for its efficiency. *Mr. Vallandigham was a candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio*, and was receiving evidences from popular demonstrations which justified the hope of his election. It may be inferred that the step taken by the Government was prompted by the fact. For a long time it has discontinued the arrests of citizens of the North on suspicion of disloyalty, or for words uttered. VALLANDIGHAM never has ceased to declare his horror of the Lincoln despotism, and to denounce its usurpations of power. But even when LINCOLN was arresting thousands, and filling his prisons, he would not put his hands on the fearless Congressman from Ohio. Therefore his arrest at this time betrays a sense of exigency not before entertained.

Whether or no the people agreeing with VALLANDIGHAM will tamely contemplate his imprisonment—will uncomplainingly and inactively acquiesce in the arrest of their great leader and hundreds of others of their fellow-citizens—time must disclose. *Certainly he is not the leader of a small party—certainly the wave agitated by his powerful intellect was no small one*—and it would indeed be strange if the scene depicted by the last arrival from the North should be the last of them all. The great reverses of the Federalists at the Wilderness and Fredericksburgh may give some encouragement to the opposition and elicit some further evidence of its vitality. All we can say is, that if, after the demonstrations we have heard of at the North, there be a universal submission there to the atrocious despotism at Washington, then the Northern people are not fit for free institutions, and should not be allowed to enjoy them.

Gen. Rodes.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

We are pleased to learn that the able and intrepid young Brigadier, ROBERT E. RODES, of Alabama, has been promoted to Major-General, for gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville, and in recognition of his uniform skill and courage on every field. The promotion was worthily bestowed, because well merited.

High Prices for Tobacco.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

The tobacco breaks at the warehouses yesterday were larger than usual, without being very heavy, and prices are "away up in the pictures." The following hogsheads sold at the annexed per 100 lbs.:

1 at	$131 00	1 at	79 00
1 at	122 00	1 at	62 50
1 at	90 00	1 at	64 00
1 at	80 00		

Besides sundry plies of loose at $150 ₱ 100 lbs., $105 and $70.

The Battles on the Rappahannock.

The correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, writing from Fredericksburgh under date of Wednesday last, says:

It cannot be denied that we allowed the enemy to get off too easily. His whole force ought to have been captured, or rather that which crossed at Banks' Ford. Why the failure to cut off and capture a larger number than were brought in, it is not in my power to decide. I believe Gen. LEE expected a more brilliant result. It was no fault of his that there was a failure at any point; and whilst the credit belongs in common to LEE and JACKSON, up to the ill-fated hour when JACKSON received his wound, it is not just to say that after that period the whole credit belonged to Gen. LEE, not only for planning, but for being in convenient distance, and watching with his own eye to the execution, in so far as he could make it successful. The enemy ought to have been attacked at 2 o'clock on Monday evening, May 4. The reason, however, which deferred it until 6 is not proper, in the judgment of your correspondent, to be communicated. When, in an afterday, history writes the reason, its sufficiency will be readily acknowledged.

Just here, let me urge upon the newspapers, as the organs of public opinion, to insist that Gen. LEE shall never hereafter again expose his valuable life to the missiles of death. It is unnecessary; and now that JACKSON has fallen, this, our great hero and chieftain, owes it to us, if not to himself, to be where the shock of battle cannot reach. Ten thousand, or even one hundred thousand men slain in battle might be replaced, but if Gen. LEE should fall, who could take his place? Echo answers who!

I have passed over the whole battle-ground since the fight. It reached from Deep Run—indeed, it may be said to extend from Hamilton's Crossing five miles below Fredericksburgh, where the artillery duelling between our batteries and those of the enemy first occurred—up to Fredericksburgh, and from the town up as far Wilderness, fifteen miles above. The country above where the main fighting took place, has been described by Gen. LEE as "a tangled wilderness," and yet this section of densely wooded land, covered with the closest undergrowth ever seen, has been literally cleared by the grape, canistar, schrapnel and solid shot which for so many days rained through it. Everything betokens the severity of the fight, and attests the courage and invincibility of the victors.

The fortifications are on the most extensive scale, and fronted in every direction. HOOKER'S plans seem to have been to ditch to Richmond. His idea was to fortify himself in a position somewhat in the form of a square at Chancellorsville, whilst SEDGWICK crossed below at Fredericksburgh, turned our right wing, and seized the railway at Hamilton's Crossing. STONEMAN'S part in the programme meantime was evidently to create a panic, if possible, in our rear, cut the railroad communication, and so cripple LEE for supplies as to secure HOOKER a bloodless victory. This a Yankee surgeon narrated to me as the "plan." He frankly confessed, however, that HOOKER had been out-generaled and whipped by the "first captain of the age"—Gen. LEE.

A New Route Out of Texas.

The Montgomery (Alabama) *Advertiser* of May 5, has the following:

"We were gratified to meet in our office yesterday Col. JOHN G. GOODE, just from the Lone Star State. The account he gives of affairs in Texas is truly cheering and gratifying. He says the wheat crop was never, in the history of the State, as prosperous and large as the present year. The great care is that there will not be a sufficient force at home to gather the whole crop. To this end, Gen. MAGRUDER, with his usual quick foresight, has requested all emigrants into Texas, this Spring, to repair at once, with their working forces, to the grain-growing districts, and assist in reaping the harvest. The corn crop is also large and in excellent order, with every prospect of a bountiful yield. He thinks the extravagant prices of the speculators in that State will soon be forced to yield to the pressure of an abundant harvest.

The steamer on which the Colonel came forward was by a new route, one that has not been navigated for fifteen or twenty years. By this channel he brought out of Texas an immense amount of becon and other supplies for Gen. PEMBERTON'S army.

Col. GOODE, in addition to the fine grain prospects, speaks confidently of there being a supply of all kinds of provisions in Texas, large enough to supply that State, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and go far toward feeding the people and armies of the other Confederate States."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS—SIX CASES OF DROWNING.—CATHARINE E. SAWYER, a child, fell into a sink yesterday in the rear of No. 189 East Twenty-first-street, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest.... An unknown man, about 40 years of age, was found floating in the East River, at the foot of Pine-street. The body was so much decomposed that it could not be recognized.... The body of an unknown man, about 30 years old, was found in the water at Pier No. 7, East River. He was about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had been in the water more than a month.... A third unknown man, apparently about 35 years of age, five feet nine inches high, was found floating in the water at Pier No. 18, East River. The body had been in the water about two weeks. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest..... The body of WALTER CONKLING, who had been missing from his home for several days past, was found yesterday in the North River at the foot of Watts-street. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest.... The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the North River, near Pier No. 5. Coroner RANNEY was notified.

FATAL RESULT OF HORSE-RACING.—About 7½ o'clock Wednesday evening, WM. SCHOLZ, a German soldier, residing at No. 2 Birmingham-street, was thrown from his horse and injured so seriously that he died soon afterwards at Bellevue Hospital. The deceased, in company with another soldier, was riding on horseback through the Bowery at a furious rate when the accident occurred. Those who witnessed it, report that the soldiers were urging their horses at their highest speed at the time deceased was thrown.

TRAVEL TO NEW-HAVEN.—The first-class steamer *Elm City* will take the place of the *Traveler* as the 11 o'clock night-boat to New-Haven on Saturday next. The line will then consist of the new steamer *Connecticut* and the *Elm City*, which ought to satisfy everybody.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner HEDEMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man found in the water at the foot of Warren-street. The deceased was about 45 years old, with whiskers and hair slightly gray, dressed in dark cloth overcoat, dark cloth pantaloons, dark plaid vest, black silk neck-tie, white shirt, kid gloves and gaiter boots. The body will be detained at the Dead House as long as possible for identification.... The body of a boy named LEONARD, drowned about two weeks since while bathing at the foot of Amity-street, was found yesterday morning in the East River, near Wheeler's Stores. The body was taken to the home of the parents, in Willow-place.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT TO A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIAL.—On the afternoon of Friday last, while attending to his duties as Custom-house officer, Mr. IRA BUCKMAN was accidentally precipitated into the hold of a steamer, and severely injured. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 346 Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and yesterday submitted to the amputation of his right arm. It was the opinion that his right leg would also have to be sacrificed in the hope of saving his life. Mr. BUCKMAN is well known as the former Superintendent of the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, BERNARD FOX, indicted for misdemeanor, in maintaining a nuisance in the Ninth Ward by keeping hogs, &c., was tried and convicted. The Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for thirty days. A few other persons, convicted of similar offences, will be sentenced this morning. The jury was discharged for the term, all the cases triable having been disposed of.

REGIMENTAL PARADE.—The Twenty-third regiment militia proceeded to East New-York yesterday, and were exercised in field manœuvres, in which they acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. Previous to taking their departure for the field, they were reviewed by Col. E. L. MCLENEW, of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment, N. Y. V.

HOGS RUNNING AT LARGE.—Three persons were brought before Justice PERRY, yesterday, on the charge of permitting their dogs to run at large unmuzzled. They were fined $2 each, the costs of Court.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Westminster Church, South Brooklyn, has been made a life member of the Long Island Historical Society by the contributions of his congregation.

THE STATE UNION LEAGUE CONVENTION.—The Sixth Ward Union League of Brooklyn, have selected Messrs. ALDEN J. SPOONER, WILLIAM B. BARBER, and HENRY HILL as Delegates to the Convention at Utica, to meet on the 27th inst.

LOYAL LEAGUE MEETING.—Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED, last evening, addressed a Loyal League at East New-York. Mr. HOWARD, the Chairman, presided, and quite a number of names were added to the roll.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Counterfeit ones on the Egg Harbor Bank, of Egg Harbor, N. J., were in circulation in South Brooklyn last evening.

[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, botton and silk.
A great variety at old prices.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—We feel unable to do justice to this unique work, which has now become the standard of Fashions in the American Continent. The patterns are all full-sized and may be relied on for accuracy.—*Canadian Post.*

The Summer number, with magnificent illustrations, now ready and sold everywhere at 25c.; yearly $1, with a valuable premium. No. 473 Broadway. Splendid premiums for Clubs.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX has issued his Spring style, and it is pronounced by every body a beauty. It is the duty of every gentleman who desires a reputation for taste to make an immediate call upon "the hatter," and a selection at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway. KNOX'S great idea is to produce unrivaled fabrics; the disposal of them is a matter the public is sure to take charge of.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only materials which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 37 | Sun sets..... 7 16 | Moon sets...11 07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 01 | Gov. Island..11 50 | Hell Gate..1 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Plantagenet, Burnett, Kingston and Port-au-Prince, Waldeu & Booth; Eagle, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Frank, Thompson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs & Co.; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Morning Star, (Br.,) Smith, Bordeaux, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Barks Conolear, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen, Knauth, Nachod & Co.; Queen of the Fleet, Hilton, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros; Telegraph, Gilles, London, W. Ropes & Co. Reindeer, Roys, Ireland, G. A. Lillienthal; Amelia, (Pruss.,) Solversebmiot, Rotterdam, W. Sales & Co; Isla Adele, (Br.,) Brown, Havana, Smytha & Norris; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Maguco, (Port.,) Botha, Lisbon, R. S. de la Figonierre; Jane, (Br.,) McClellan, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Trompess, (Br.,) Monvick, Halifax, O. R. De Wolf; Home, Healy, Queenstown, Boyd & Hlockeo.

Schooners I. H. Day, Hill, Washington, L. Kenny; H. P. Russell, Nickerson, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Sarah Louisa, Spaulding, Sexton, W. S. Brown & Co., Marietta, Gray, Weymouth, W. S. Brown & Co.; M. W. Lawson, Lawson, Annamessix; D. B. Warner, Adams, Brookhaven, Jonas Smith; Blossom, Douglass, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Co.; Minnie Boyd, Whorf, Glouces-ter, Crowell & Paine: Empress, Osthouse, Sackville, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons: Alma, (Br.,) Higby, St. Pierre, Martinique, B. F. Small & Co; Indian Queen, (Br.,) Whittby, Halifax, Thomas James; Montrose, Mott, Philadelphia; L. L. Davis, Bishop, Washington, Jonas Smith; Mary and Susan, (Br.,) Albany, Harbor Island, J. Douglass; Artemus, Coffin, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; A. Thomas, Thomas, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Cordelia, Cummings, New-Orleans, Dewey & Collins; Florence, Snow, Beaufort; Victoria, Wickland, Matamoras, Victor & Duckworth; Amon, Small, Placentia, N. F., Miller & Houghton; Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, Mortenson & Wood; Rosa, Oliveira, Maranham, B. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Lydia Ann, Halsey, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. Fantazzia, Worcester, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, (Hemb.,) Haack, Hamburg May 2, and Southampton May 6, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 581 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the whole passage; lost the mainmast in a tremendous gale from N. W.

U. S. transport Alliance, Daley, Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. Supply steamer Union, Edward Conroy commanding, from the Coast of Texas, via Key West, 15th.

C. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., May 19, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French steam gunboat Eclair, Guinn, Havana 12 ds.: mounts four guns, has a crew of 110 men, and is 180 horse-power.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kinney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer E. M. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ruggles, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Oliver Thomas, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool April 24, with mdse. and 895 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephews. May 10, lat. 42 45, lon. 50, saw several large icebergs. Same day, saw one of the black ball packets and steamer Persia, hence for Liverpool.

Bark Nereide, (Pruss.,) Freymouth, Cardiff 51 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Saw large numbers of icebergs and quantities of drift ice on the banks.

Bark Soulotte, (of Belfast,) Penno, Remedios May 10, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Karla, (Brem.,) Peterson, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros. May 2, lat 45 12, lon. 28, fell in with field ice, and remained in it three days. Same time, saw five ships put in the ice. May 7, lat. 43 31, lon. 47, passed one iceberg and saw field ice for 30 miles.

Bark Ostman, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg April 18, with mdse and 300 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. In lat. 42 30, lon. 49, passed a large iceberg.

Bark Bay Stete, (of Boston,) Sparrow, Bahia April 11, with hides and rosewood to master.

Bark L'Olivier, (Fr.,) Carlitt, Martinique May 2, with yellow ochre, to Poirier Freres.

Bark Daphne, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cork 37 ds., with scrap iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. From May 4 to May 6, in lat. 45 to 43, and lon. 46 to 49, saw immense quantities of field ice and icebergs; was three days in ice. Same time, saw about ten vessels entangled in it.

Bark Tamworth, (Norw.,) Hansen, Skien, Norway, 27 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Crimea, Hienhorn, Carthenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Talbot, (Br., of London,) Pitt, Fortune's Bay, N. F., 10 ds., in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Abendroth, (Hamb.,) Pfewerer, Rio Grande, Brazil, 75 ds., with hides and wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Cyprus, (Br.,) McCullough, Guantanimo May 7, with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Avon, (Br., of Sunderland,) Philpot, Naples 42 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bris Marian Ridley, (Br.,) Pack, Bahia April 10, with rosewood to Siffken & Ironsides.

Brig B. Smith, (Br.,) McClellan, Arroyo, P. R., May 6, with molasses to D. E. De Wolff.

Brig Sybil, (Br., of Turks Island,) Townsley, Matamoras April 30, with cotton to Wylie & Knevals.

Brig State of Maine, (of Machias,) Cate, Marseilles 45 ds., in ballast to Thompson & Hunter. May 10, lat. 38 30, lon. 49, passed a vessel's hatch and part of deck-house, painted lead color.

Brig Ellen, (Br.,) Fletcher, Yarmouth, N. S., to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. M. S. Tibbetts, Plum, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal, bound to Newberg. May 21, about 10 miles N. of Barnegat, saw a ship of about 700 tons, ashore; was painted black; had single topsails and royals. She apparently had just gone on, as all sails were set.

Schr. Exchange, Cook, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Left no Am vessels. On the outward passage, in lat. 27, lon. 70 30, picked up a box marked T. & C., supposed from the ship Jacob Bell.

Schr. Maryland, Cathcart, Norfolk 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. A. B. Sporford, Loogstreet, Virginia 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. E. W. Farrington, Predmore, Georgetown, D. C., for Newark, with coal.

Schr. J. Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., coal.

Schr. David Hale, Conkling, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Kate Merritt, Smith, New-Orleans 17 ds., with molasses to Merritt & Abbott.

Schr. Chief, Rider, Port Royal 7 ds.

Schr. Elizabeth Graham, (Br.,) Alongley, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Pierson, Alexandria 4 ds., in ballast to J. Smith.

Schr. James Butler, Ioline, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Copia, West, Albany, with mdse. for Boston, and proceed.

Schr. Kashec, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Farrell, Lingan, C. B., 5 days, with coal to J. & B. S. Wyatt.

Schr. Island Belle, Hall, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelley, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence, to ballast.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Panama, Allen, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Whistler, Pressee, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. Preston, Hawkins, Georgetown, D. C., with coal, for Port Morris.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Fall River, with mdse. for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Amboy, for Boston, with coal.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

BELOW—Brem. ship Johanoa Wilhelmine, Thierman, London April 12.

Sailed.

Steamships Eagle, for Havana, and Plantaganet, (Br.,) for Kingston and Port-au-Prince.

Steamers Albany, Arazo and Empire.

Ships Villafranca and Dr. Barth.

Barks Reformer and Electa.

Brigs J. P. Elliot, Elizabeth, E. P. Sweet, Anna Wellington, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The Bremen bark Jubilaum, Warkmeister, sailed hence to-day for Rotterdam, returned to Quarantine, having, while proceeding down the lower bay, sprung her jibboom.

The ship Queen of the East, Schibve, from Antwerp, in ballast, with 117 passengers, is ashore nine miles S. of Squam Inlet. She is not badly on.

The brig Bird of the Wave, Murray, fm Port-au-Prince and recently ashore on Sandy Hook, has been got off, and has come up to the City.

By Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Steamer Golden Age, Hudson, Panama; ship Arno, Nason, New-York Oct. 25.

BOSTON, May 21.—Arr. Br. ship Royal Victoria, Shields; bark Alice Tarlton, Surinam; brig Planet, Gonaives; Candale, Cape Town; North Point, Remedios. Sld frigate St. Lawrence, for Portsmouth.

PORTLAND, Me., 21st.—Arr. bark Hebron, Buenos Ayres.

SALEM, May 21.—Arr. barks Storm King, Zanzibar; Tidel Wave, Cape Town.

Spoken, &c.

B. Smith—Br. brig, from St. John, P. R., for New-York, May 16, lat. 35 16, lon. 73 47.

Lady Sale—bark, for New-Orleans, May 2, lat. 19 15, lon. 57 30.

Swea—Hamburg brig, from Porto Rico for England, 6th inst., lat. 23 30, lon. 61 50.

J. M. Wheeler—schr., hence, bound S., May 19, off Hatteras.

Sea Gull—whale ship, of and for New-Bedford, from New-Zealand, with 1,600 bbls. sperm, May 19, 100 miles S. of Montauk.

John P. West—whale bark, of and for New-Bedford, from Sandwich Islands, with 4,000 bbls., May 19, 100 miles S. of Montauk.

Superb—Norw. bark, bound E., May 1, lat. 47 20, lon. 31 30.

Adelaide Bell—ship, May 18, steering E.

Mazeppa—ship, from Liverpool for San Francisco, April 15, lat. 17 S., lon. 34 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras April 30, barks Salem, Herbert Loud; brigs H. Coithirst, Emory, Harvest Queen, Trade Wind, Chase, John Butler Knowles, Young America, Gleaner, Maid of the Mill, Gen Washington; schrs. Citizen, Red Fox, Glen, Wm. Smith, all loading for New-York, and others before reported.

At Bahia April 10, bark Bay State, for New-York or Boston next day; Br. bark "Guatiama," for New-York in 10 da.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 6, Br. brig Young Dorchester, for New-York in 10 ds.; schr. Telegraph, from New-Haven, just arrived.

At Cardenas May 11, bark R. B. Walker, disch.; brig Morning Star, for New-York in 3 ds.; schrs. Raven, Rose, just arr.; Josephine B. Small, from New-Orleans, do.

At St. Johns, P. R., May 8, Br. brig Louisa, Crosby, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Pernambuco April 25, brigs Lanzarotte, from New-York, disch.; W. M. Dodge, Anderson, for Philadelphia, loading.

At Cienfuegos May 1, ship John Meiggs, for New-York in a week.

At Remedios May 10, bark Sharpsburgh, for Boston in 6 days.

At Guantanimo May 7, bark Holland, for New-York in 7 ds.; brig I Z A, for do. do.

At Bahia April 11, brig E. F. Patterson, for Baltimore in 20 days.

At Martinique May 2, U. S. gunboats Alabama and Oneida, in search of privateers.

MARVIN & CO.,
Late STEARNS & MARVIN.
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES,
(VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT,)
No. 265 Broadway.
Warranted superior to any other Sates.
Reference to over 23,000 customers.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, UNDER DIRECTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.
VALUABLE BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 5TH-AV. CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.
10 lots on the northwest corner of Broadway and 50th-st.
8 Central Park lots on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 59th-st.
2 lots on Park-av., near 38th-st.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy or Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.
Burnett's Cocoaine

PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
27 Central Street, Boston,
And sold everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer,
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The North American off Father Point.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, May 21.

The steamer *North American*, from Liverpool 7th, via Londonderry 8th, arrived off this Point, en route to Quebec, to-day.

The steamers *Louisiana* and *British Queen*, from New-York, arrived out on the 8th.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

The political news is unimportant.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON defended the course of Mr. CHARTER, the British Minister to Brazil, and reprehended the attacks upon him by Gen. WEBB, the American Minister.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 8.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 90,000 bales. The market has been active and buoyant, and prices are ⅛d. higher for American descriptions, ⅛@⅜d. higher for Surats, and ⅛d. higher for Egyptians. Of the sales 10,000 were to speculators, and 18,500 to exporters.

The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.		Middling.
Orleans	26d	Orleans	22⅝d.
Mobiles	26d.	Mobiles	21⅝d.
Uplands	24d.	Uplands	21⅜d.

The stock in port is estimated at 328,000 bales, of which 43,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is active and prices still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS dull and tending downward with a slight decline on Wheat and Flour. Corn steady and unchanged.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

The London market is steady.

LONDON, Friday, May 8.

Consols for money, 93⅛@93⅜.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £207,000.

Erie shares are quoted 47½@48⅝; Illinois Centrals 82⅜@84½ discount.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Speculation Regarding Affairs in Mississippi.

VIEWS OF VALLANDIGHAM'S ARREST.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The London *Saturday Review* of May 16 has the following interesting paragraphs:

The War.

For several days there have been rumors here that Jackson, Miss., had been evacuated by our troops, and occupied by the enemy. Up to yesterday evening the official confirmation of the report, vouched for by the Press Association, had not been received.

With our present sources of information, we are loth yet to believe that the report is true. But we are not at present prepared to weigh the significance of the fact, if it be true. An article which appears to-day, from a high military authority, says that the enemy has risen and received our people, and the fighting certainly is not over by a long way. Of course, the enemy has from the first had the advantage of the ground, and the difficulties of the country have been overcome by our people, and the fighting certainly is not over by a long way removed.

We indeed of a flying party of this sort, Grierson may have been allowed to take possession, as it were, with but little opposition, or Pemberton may have been induced further away from the Mississippi River, whence he must draw his supplies. But it is the impression of the whole country that Vicksburg will not be left to fall while waiting for the news.

Vallandigham's Arrest.

The effect which Vallandigham's arrest and [illegible] has had upon the [illegible] is shown by the [illegible] of the New-York *Herald*, a [illegible] of Congress, the New-York *Times* [illegible] says it was [illegible] the election as Governor of Ohio by 20,000 majority. But of the [illegible] says that [illegible] their minds [illegible] Democratic ticket for Treasurer's office simply to [illegible] a leader of two at the polls. Everyone who would want a Democrat who would have to vote at [illegible]

We believe that Vallandigham and his friends will [illegible] which the Constitution may afford to [illegible] and Liberty, and that the people [illegible] the [illegible] will be [illegible] as [illegible] The [illegible] Constitutionalists must be [illegible] eate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3639. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Operations of Gen. Grant Against Vicksburgh.

A Great Battle at Edwards' Ferry on Saturday.

Defeat of the Rebel General Pemberton.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. JOE. JOHNSTON.

Pemberton Driven Across the Big Black and Into His Intrenchments.

Reported Capture of Sixteen Pieces of Artillery.

Narrow Escape of the Rebel General Loring's Command.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 22.

The *Gazette's* Murfreesboro' dispatch has contradictory reports from the Mississippi.

One report is, that Gen. GRANT has been driven back from Jackson and Port Gibson, and that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON's forces have possession of the Jackson and Vicksburgh Railroad.

Another report is that Gen. GRANT has beaten Gen. JOHNSTON, and taken possession of the railroad bridge over the Big Black River, which is a most important movement in that section of country, as it entirely cuts off rebel communication with Vicksburgh.

Advices *viâ* Cairo say that our loss at Raymond was 71 killed and 300 wounded, and that 65 cars loaded with bacon and corn meal were captured between Raymond and Jackson.

It appears to be Gen. GRANT's intention to march in the rear of Vicksburgh to Haines' Bluff.

Rebel papers state that forces from all parts of the South are on the march to reinforce Gen. JOHNSTON.

A LATER AND BETTER DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 22.

Information received here from Gen. GRANT's headquarters at Raymond, Miss., shows that it was his intention to destroy all the bridges in his vicinity. After the capture of Jackson he ceased communication with Grand Gulf in consequence of heavy escorts of troops being necessary for such service. The army was provided with rations for eight days.

From Jackson Gen. GRANT was to proceed to Haines' Bluff, and secure a number of transports belonging to the rebels, and prevent their escape up the Yazoo River.

Gen. PEMBERTON is thought to be in front of Gen. GRANT, and Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is supposed to have brought but 5,000 troops with him.

It is generally supposed that a great battle would be fought before Vicksburgh surrendered, but of its final capture no one expressed a doubt.

The bridge over the Big Black River has not been destroyed, but is guarded by 5,000 men, with instructions to destroy it if they should be compelled to leave.

Three miles of the railroad near Jackson were torn up when our forces entered that city.

LATEST REPORTS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, May 22.

Accounts of the operations of GRANT'S army to the 17th, do not differ materially from the rebel reports already published. The impression is gaining ground that Gen. GRANT is a perfect master of the situation.

Warrenton is in our possession. Teams are constantly employed in hauling stores from that point.

It was reported at Helena that PRICE and MARMADUKE have a force 10,000 strong at Wittsburgh.

Greenville, Miss., a town of some 400 inhabitants, has been entirely destroyed.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 22.

Information has been received confirming the rebel accounts of Gen. GRANT's success in the battles of Friday and Saturday last. The Richmond papers of the 21st also contain further particulars of the disaster to their army. Gen. GRANT, at last accounts, is said to be pushing them northward.

IMPORTANT REBEL REPORTS.

The Richmond papers of May 19, 20 and 21 contain the following highly important intelligence from the vicinity of Vicksburgh:

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. JOE. JOHNSTON.

CAMP BETWEEN LIVINGSTON AND BROWNSVILLE, Miss., May 18, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON was attacked by the enemy on the morning of the 16th inst., near Edwards' depot, and after nine hours' fighting was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General Com'dg.

NEWSPAPER DISPATCHES.

BRANDON, Miss., May 17, 1863.

Two gentlemen rode to Jackson to-day and traversed the city. The enemy had evacuated about 2 o'clock. It is supposed that they number about 40,000, and have retreated toward Vicksburgh. Firing has been heard in that direction, and it is supposed that Gen. PEMBERTON is in their rear.

Before leaving they burned the Confederate House, the depots, the penitentiary, GAHAN & PHILLIPS' factory, STEVENS' foundry, LENOIR's hat factory, and a block of buildings on State-street, including the Medical Purveyor's and other Government offices. Also both bridges over Pearl River, and destroyed several miles of the railroad track.

It is reported in Mobile that some of this burning was done before we retired. The Confederate House was burned by the proprietor.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, May 18.

The special reporter of the *Advertiser*, at Jackson, May 17, says:

Arrived in reconnoitering train. The Catholic church of this place was destroyed, and the *Mississippian* Office gutted, the presses broken, and the type thrown into the street. The furniture in the Capitol was badly abused, and the Governor's mansion demolished. Ladies were robbed of jewelry and money. All the stores were sacked, and their contents destroyed. Iron safes broken open. The railroad was badly torn up for several miles, and the telegraph wires torn down. About three hundred negroes from Hinds County joined the Yankees. The country was plundered generally. Farmers estimated the damage at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Much destruction and suffering prevails.

The enemy evacuated on Friday and Saturday, retreating hastily. No serious engagement took place. The last of the rear guard left about two o'clock, when our cavalry pickets dashed in, killed a Federal Colonel and captured two others.

The Yankees captured and paroled 200 South Carolinians and Georgians.

MOBILE, Ala., May 18, 1863.

The *Advertiser and Register's* special reporter, under date of Jackson, May 18, says:

There was a heavy and indecisive battle near Edwards' depot on Saturday. We fell back to our intrenchments. Loss heavy on both sides. Gen. TILGHMAN, of Kentucky, was killed.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, May 19, 1863.

The *Register and Advertiser's* special reporter at Jackson, in a despatch dated yesterday, says:

The federals sent in a flag of truce this evening for the principal surgeon left in charge of the wounded. The officer in charge of the flag states that in Saturday's fight they lost six hundred men, *took sixteen guns, and that our troops fell back across the Big Black, destroying the bridge. They advanced eight miles north, and this morning found Johnston in line of battle.*

According to our advices, no artillery was lost, and the bridge was not burned. Our force of twelve thousand men fought two army corps of twenty-four thousand, sustained themselves and fell back at night in their intrenchments. The loss was heavy, and the battle severe and indecisive.

The Yankees are on the way to intercept communication. Rumors, good and bad, are plenty.

MOBILE, Tuesday, May 19.

The special reporter of the *Advertiser and Register*, under date of the 18th, at Jackson, furnishes the following particulars of Saturday's fight, received from the Adjutant of the Fifteenth Mississippi from Canton.

Last night a battle was fought at Baker's Creek, twenty miles west of Jackson. We whipped the enemy badly until he was reinforced from Jackson. Gen. PEMBERTON then fell back to Big Black Bridge.

PEMBERTON estimates our loss at 3,000 and the enemys at three times that number.

Gen. LOGAN on the left, was cut off but cut his way through to Chrystals Springs, twenty-five miles south of Jackson—his loss is unknown.

Gen. TILGHMAN was killed.

DETAILS OF GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Bruinsburgh—Where It Is and What It Is—Grand Gulf—The Transportation.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRUINSBURGH, Miss., Friday, May 1, 1863.

Lest this place may not have enjoyed sufficient notoriety to render its locality known to general readers, it will be necessary, for the sake of distinctness, to state that Bruinsburgh is located on the east bank of the Mississippi River, is ten miles below Grand Gulf, and three hundred and twenty-one above New-Orleans. Its population is, or rather was, composed of a widow (she having sought security from Yankee intrusion at some other point) and her African assistants: the place itself consists of one residence, several negro huts, and a bottomless flatboat. Appreciative people will have no trouble in finding a reason for giving a place such a name; the bare mention of the term will suggest its origin.

Bruinsburgh, hitherto unsung and unknown, is destined to a limited fame, as being the place at which the National army landed and commenced its operations against the left flank of Vicksburgh. What we have been searching for since last Spring—a spot of firm ground near Vicksburgh—has at length been furnished by Bruinsburgh; it is exactly, in fact, what our Generals long have sought and mourned, because they found it not.

Grand Gulf not only presents the same physical conformation as Vicksburgh, but it has other features of resemblance. It has the same powers of resistance; for when we attempted to land in front, it would not allow us to do so, and in consequence we are now attempting to do to Grand Gulf what we have so often attempted in the case of Vicksburgh, viz.: to get round it. In this we have been tolerably successful, for to-day our troops are thundering in the very rear of Grand Gulf, with no very poor prospect of possessing the place to-morrow.

When it was found that the gunboats were unable to reduce the defences of Grand Gulf, after a contest whose length and desperateness have been unequaled since the days of iron-clads, it was determined to abandon the attempt to land in front of the place, and effect a footing at some point below. Bruinsburgh was the nearest point from which the bluffs—upon which Grand Gulf is situated—are accessible, and hence it was selected as the landing place. Night before last operations were commenced, and a little after daylight yesterday morning all the gunboats and transports, loaded to the last available inch with troops, rounded to in front of this place, and disgorged their human contents without resistance. From that time till to-night they have labored assiduously at the same business, with a result that placed all the forces necessary across the river before sundown. The transportation of the troops was accomplished with celerity and without accident, save in a single case—in which, however, we met with a serious and irremediable loss. This morning, at about 3 o'clock, the transport *Horizon*, loaded with a battery of James' rifled guns, was run into, during a fog, by the *Moderator*, and so badly damaged that she had barely time to reach the shore, ere she had sunk to her hurricane-deck. By this casualty we lost one of our largest transports, our best battery, four lives and about sixty horses. We have been unfortunate in our transportation. The *Henry Clay* and *Tigress* sunk in passing Vicksburgh, the *Anglo-Saxon* permanently disabled at the same time, by losing her wheel, the *Cheeseman* rendered temporarily useless, by exploding a supply-pipe, and, as a finish to this series of misfortunes, the total loss of the *Horizon*. We have now but three steamers left in running order—fortunately sufficient for our present limited needs.

Gen. OSTERHAUS' division was the first to land; and as soon after as possible it moved out, and without resistance, crossed a "bottom" of some three miles in width, and gained the heights beyond. As fast as the other divisions came over, they moved out after their predecessor, so that by night we had an ample force on the bluff, to gain which no small resistance was anticipated.

Capture of Port Gibson—The Preliminary Battle—Details of the Engagement—The Field—Desperate Fighting of the Rebels—A Flag of Truce from Gen. Pemberton.

PORT GIBSON, Miss., Saturday, May 2, 1863.

This morning, soon after daylight, our troops entered this place, the rebels having left it last night, after suffering about as severe a repulse as any similar sized body has received since the breaking out of the rebellion. The battle took place yesterday, at a point distant from here some three or four miles, and about twelve from Bruinsburgh. They marched out day before yesterday with a force of 8,000 men, ten pieces of artillery, and the firm conviction that they would meet and destroy the Yankee army with ease; last night they passed through here in hot haste, minus several of their best officers and nearly or quite a tenth of their whole force in killed and prisoners. They went out jubilant and returned crestfallen.

The road from Bruinsburgh leads across a plantation some three miles and then winds up the bluffs, follows a broken range at Chickasaw Bluffs, and finally leads to this place—one of the most beautiful and wealthy in the State. It is distant seven miles eastward from Grand Gulf, with which it has direct railroad connection—and is situated on the left bank of the Bayou Pierre—a navigable stream emptying into the Mississippi.

Of the particulars of the affair of yesterday I can give you but few details, as from the want of a horse, I was unable to come to the front until to-day. It was a gallantly contested struggle, in which both sides fought with unusual determination; but still it was a mere preparatory skirmish—the rebels have taken up a new position and the battle will probably be fought to-morrow. Within plain reach of the eyes, one can see, a mile or so beyond here, earthworks bristling with cannon and column after column of grey-clad troops moving into position to dispute our passage to Grand Gulf. Yesterday we met their advance—to-morrow we will encounter their main body.

OSTERHAUS, in pushing toward this place, met the advance of the rebels about 1 A. M. yesterday, at a point some six or seven miles from here, just beyond a range of broken country known as Anderson's Hills. A few shots were exchanged, the rebel advance fell back, and our men bivouacked on the ground for the balance of the night. Immediately after daylight the man took their breakfast and then skirmishers were thrown out on both sides of the woods. The rebels during the night had fallen back to a series of heights occupied by the plantation of a man named GRIFFIN, and here our skirmishers came upon their first line of battle.

A sharp conflict ensued here, which resulted in the falling back of the rebels to another line formed along Anderson's Hill. Here was their main body, occupying a splendid position, protected on its flanks by timber, and containing three batteries of artillery, posted upon commanding heights in a manner that swept the approaches in every direction. Our troops reached this position about noon, and a conflict of the most determined character took place, which resulted in the utter rout of the rebels. About 1 o'clock Gen. MCPHERSON's corps arrived on the ground. Gen. LOGAN's division was detailed to turn the right flank of the enemy, which it did in handsome style, charging up a hill and directly upon a battery, which they captured, routing its supports in confusion, and capturing some 250 prisoners. The centre was also at the same time or soon after charged upon and broken by a brigade from Gen. CRAM's division. The right and centre being broken, the left gave way, and by 2 P. M. the whole rebel force was in full retreat across Bayou Pierre at this place. The rebels, according to the statement of prisoners, numbered about 10,000, and were commanded by Gen. BOWEN, and a General TRACEY, who was killed in the action. They lost about 600 prisoners, several hundred wounded, and, perhaps, one hundred killed, among whom was a Colonel and many other lesser officers. Considering their numerical inferiority, the rebels fought splendidly—they gave way inch by inch, afflicted with no panics, and manœuvring under fire with the coolness of veterans. If they were inferior in numbers, they had the advantage of selecting their own positions, and forcing us to attack them at such points as they pleased. This placed them upon an equality with our forces, and hence all I have said about the gallantry and stubbornness of their men can be justly said of ours.

Gen. GRANT's present army is the very flower of the West; a large majority of them have been hardened by exposure in many a battle storm, while the others are those who remain from the attacks of disease, and have thus become acclimated and prepared to endure all the vicissitudes of this unhealthy Southern country. Their arms are good; their supplies for the present ample; and, in view of these facts, it is safe to assert that it will need a much larger force than they encountered yesterday to conquer them.

The ground fought over is a mile in width by three or four in length. It presents the usual evidence of a struggle—trees and buildings torn with cannon shot, patches of clothing, dead, swollen horses, broken down wagons and caissons, here a wounded man, there a dead one. In one place where the rebels made their last stand, the wheel was knocked from a rifled brass gun, six horses and two rebels were killed, and one caisson exploded by a single shot from one of our batteries—all the evidences of the effects of the fatal missive lay there as I passed through today. The rebel dead were being buried by our parties, and their wounded hunted up and taken to the hospitals, where they received the same attention from the surgeons as our own men.

Yesterday morning Gen. BOWEN, the rebel commander, sent in a flag of truce, asking a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours, in order that he might bury his dead and gather up his wounded. This was decidedly mean on the part of the rebel commander, for the reason that the evening, before he had telegraphed to Pemberton for immediate reinforcements and additional supplies of rations and ammunition. The original dispatch was found in the telegraph office. Of course Gen. GRANT refused the request, giving his reasons for so doing, and at the same time stating that our men would see that all due attention should be paid to the rebels in our possession.

As soon as the rear-guard of the Confederates had crossed Bayou Pierre, they set fire to a fine suspension bridge in order to prevent pursuit. This act of vandalism costs the rebels thousands of dollars and inflicts upon residents a serious annoyance. Its only effect upon us was to delay our columns for two or three hours.

Many residents of this place left last night, but a majority of them very sensibly remained. The result thus far has been that not a house has been burned, or a single occupied one plundered; in fact, a very amicable state of feeling seems to have sprung up between the National officers and the citizens. Ladies are promenading the streets, chatting with Yankees at street corners, inaugurating here and there incipient flirtations, and seemingly prepared to make the best of the new *régime*.

Many of the houses here are of a character equal to some of our finest villas on the Hudson. As to food, they seem far from destitution. I have just finished a dinner at the house of a Mr. ELLETT, at which it was managed, from out the terrible want of bread which afflicts the South, to furnish us with roast turkey and duck, wheat bread, biscuits, corn bread, ham, beans, onions, lettuce, butter, salt—in short, everything necessary to make up a comfortable and substantial meal. I saw nowhere hollow eyes and emaciated bodies, indicating a lack of food; on the contrary, the men are stout, and in cases, rotundant in abdominal developments, while the ladies are as plump, rosy, engaging and delicious, as well-fed and well-to-do ladies are generally all the world over. Their dark eyes have lost none of their starry splendor: their lips, as ever, in their purple beauty are a fit resting-place for kisses.

I think the sooner we disabuse ourselves of the idea that the South is starving the better it will be for truthfulness, and consequently the success of our endeavors to conquer the rebellion. Every cleared inch of ground between here and Milliken's Bend, and in fact of the entire South, is planted with corn and other provisions. Just after crossing the Bayou Pierre, yesterday, the rebels left by the roadside some 70,000 pounds of bacon—another indication that they are not suffering severely for substantial food.

A portion of our troops to-day have been engaged in building a floating bridge over Bayou Pierre, and the rest in lounging, feeding and recuperating generally, after the fatigues of yesterday. For a portion of the day several of our batteries have been shelling some works across the bayou, but from the fact that we receive no reply, it is about concluded that the twelve guns which our glasses discovered are nothing more formidable than Quakers. With this conclusion the firing has been suspended.

The Bridge at Bayou Pierre—Loss in Skirmishing.

CROSSING AT BIG BLACK RIVER, Monday, May 4.

The bridge across Bayou Pierre was finished by 4 P. M., and immediately after QUIMBY's old division, led by Gen. CROCKER, commenced crossing. Although the rebels were supposed to be in force on this side, we proceeded without interruption until we reached the north bank of Bayou Pierre, distant ten miles from Port Gibson, where we found the timbers of the suspension bridge in flames, the rear guard of the enemy having crossed only an hour before. By considerable effort, a portion of the flames were extinguished, after which our men set to work and had the bridge all ready for crossing in some four hours, at the end of which time our advance pushed across and the pursuit of the rebels was resumed.

The distance from this bridge to Big Black Ferry (where we now are) is about ten miles, across a hilly country, excellently adapted for defence, and, of course, proportionally disadvantageous to a pursuing force. The rebels commenced disputing our passage soon after we crossed the bayou, and only yielding inch by inch, succeeded in so retarding our progress that the main body, just before dark, crossed the bridge here in safety, although our advance was so close upon them that they had not time to destroy the pontoons, and thus the crossing remains in our possession.

Our loss yesterday during all the skirmishing was only one man killed and two or three wounded. The rebel loss was greater, particularly in prisoners, of whom we captured about two hundred.

We now have possession of all the country below Big Black River, and, of course, have a substantial base of operations against Vicksburgh. The operation of Gen. GRANT, by which he has thus secured Grand Gulf, is of the greatest consequence, and reflects infinite credit upon his skill and daring. He boldly cut himself loose from his base, marched into an unknown country against an unknown force, beat the enemy upon ground of their own selecting in a hard-fought battle, drove them across the river, forced the evacuation of one of the strongest positions on the Mississippi, by which all their heavy guns and much other material fall into our hands, and finally has secured us an impregnable base of operations against the only remaining stronghold of importance on the Mississippi River. The fall of Vicksburgh is now quite within the limits of probability.

GALWAY.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.

Bombardment of Port Hudson by Admiral Farragut.

The Rebel Artillerymen Driven From Their Guns.

NO CASUALTIES ON OUR SIDE.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans on the morning of the 13th inst., arrived at this port last night.

Col. JOHN S. CLARK, of Gen. BANKS' Staff, came passenger on board the *Matanzas*. Col. CLARK went to New-Orleans as Chief of Staff, and was soon after appointed Provisional Provost Marshal General of the Department. At the time of Gen. BANKS' movement toward Port Hudson, the Colonel was severely wounded, since which time he has been confined to his room. He comes North to pass the period of convalescence, and will return to his duties as soon as he has recovered.

The Provost Marshal-General, under date of May 11, ordered that all places of public resort, excepting churches, shall, when open to the public, display the United States flag. It is also ordered that the St. Charles and City Hotels shall display the flag of the United States, and that at every theatre where an orchestra or band shall be employed, a national air shall be played previous to the commencement of the performance, and a national air at the termination of the performance.

There is no later news from Gen. BANKS by this arrival.

Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry had died at Osyka of his wounds. He received kind attention, and his remains were properly buried.

All the colored regiments in Gen. BANKS' Department, except the engineer corps, have been turned over by him to Gen. ULLMANN, who has the entire control of their equipment and organization. In addition to the present four regiments, there are already 2,500 recruits in camp. Gen. ULLMANN would immediately proceed to organize a *corps d'armée* of infantry, artillery and cavalry, under white officers.

All places of public resort in New-Orleans, except the churches, are ordered to display the National flag, and all places of amusement to commence and close their performances with a National air.

Capt. N. P. JOHNSON, Company E, Twenty-fifth Connecticut, died at New-Orleans on the 11th. The remains were interred in the Protestant Cemetery with the honors of war.

Admiral FARRAGUT was serenaded by the Unionists of New-Orleans on the night of the 12th.

Steamer *United States*, from New-York, arrived at New-Orleans on the 13th.

We are indebted to Mr. BARWELL, Purser of the *Matanzas*, for favors.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, May 11, 1863.

On the 7th inst. a portion of the mortar-fleet which had been lying at Baton Rouge for some time past, was quietly towed up the river. On the next day others followed, leaving but one at the city. They were placed in position opposite the head of Prophet Island. The iron-clad *Essex* was already in position within close range of the lower rebel batteries. The mortar-fleet was ranged in line along the shore, a little way to the rear.

Capt. CALDWELL, of the *Essex*, was in command of the mortar-fleet. Between the *Essex* and the batteries there were no obstructions, only a swampy field containing numerous stumps intervening.

At first, the "bummers" were located behind a corner of thick woods, where they were not visible from the batteries.

The *Richmond*, Capt. Alden, was in the main stream a few rods further south than the mortar-boats, and to the left of them.

About midnight on the 8th instant, a red light was hung out astern of the *Essex*. Its appearance signalized to the fleet to commence firing.

A little more than an hour of incessant bombardment was kept up by our mortar fleet. But no response was made by the enemy on the first night. On the next day, at noon, trials were made to secure an accurate range. Elevated at an angle of 45°, by a few shots the mortars were brought to bear upon the lower batteries, so that in the darkness of the night it was certain where every shot would strike, although no object could be seen. On the next night, at 10 o'clock, the "bummers" again opened upon the batteries. Ranged along the shore, not forty yards astern of the *Essex*, in full sight and easy range of the lower earthworks, for an hour they rained a perfect storm of huge shell upon them.

On the right and left, and far to the rear, they were continually scattering destruction; but, from the enemy's silence, it was evident he was waiting at the upper and main batteries in expectation that some boats were to attempt to pass, or that an attack was to be made from some unexpected quarter. When the bombardment ceased, at 11 o'clock, no demonstrations whatever had been made by the rebels. As soon as the mortar-boats ceased firing, they at once commenced dragging their flying artillery into position on the lower earthworks. A little jut of land near the margin of the river, covered in the rear with a thick growth of trees, was surmounted by two 24-pound rifled guns, whence they could rake an approaching vessel fore and aft.

To the right of this hill, a ridge of rapid slope on its southern face, running three-eighths of a mile east, and backed by a thick grove, was surmounted by ten 20-pound rifled guns.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., the red light reappeared at the stern of the *Essex*. The first shell from the mortar fleet was fired soon after 3 o'clock. The example was followed by the other boats. The "bummers" had it all their own way until 4½ o'clock, when a flash was seen on the crest of the hill. It was not a bursting shell. It was unmistakeably the flash of the enemy's cannon. Proof positive soon came hurtling over the *Essex*, in the shape of a percussion shell, which touched the levee, burst, and hurled its jagged fragments against her iron sides, and then fell harmless into the water.

Three flashes, three clouds of light smoke, then boom—boom—boom—came the peal of their cannon, announcing the coming of three more messengers of death. They all splashed into the water, whirled up a splendid *jet d'eau*, then sank quietly beneath the surface.

The *Essex* now showed signs of life. Hitherto not a shot had been fired from her ports. Taking sure aim she opened fire with her 9-inch guns, and kept up a rapid cannonading during the rest of the engagement.

She was struck fairly only once during the action, although twelve times in all by fragments of exploding shell. It was noticed by all on board when a large shell exploded just as it touched her bows. The only effect was a slight indentation less than an inch in depth in the iron plate.

After the rebels commenced firing from their lower earthworks, the firing on both sides was very rapid. It was nothing but a succession of flashes running along the crest of the hill, while the *Essex* and the "bummers" were lit up at rapid intervals by the discharge of their pieces.

The scene had now attracted most of the *Richmond's* crew from their slumbers. The forecastle, poop deck, rigging, and fore and main tops were covered with spectators, who watched with eager interest the thrilling sight, and commented on the marksmanship displayed on either side.

Suddenly the drum beat to quarters. Down the rigging, off the forecastle, up the hatches came the crew, who leaped with marvelous alacrity to their posts at the guns.

Orders were given to slip the cable, the engines were set in motion, and the *Richmond* was headed for the enemy's batteries. The starboard guns were trained two points forward of the beam. All was now quiet on board. The range of the lower works was carefully taken. The shot and shell were now flying thickly about the *Essex* and the "bummers," while an occasional shell plunged up the water near the *Richmond*. Suddenly a loud report thunders from her bow. The 100-pound rifled Parrot sent a huge shell whirling end over end with a noise like the puff of a locomotive. The nine-inch guns along the starboard side quickly followed, making excellent shots. They tore up the breastworks, and burst their shells over the heads of the rebels at their cannon. One of the batteries near the river now took the range of the *Richmond*, and a solid shot came ricochetting close by her port side. Another passed near her maintop through the rigging. One went over the forecastle, and another immediately over the quarterdeck.

The *Richmond* steamed steadily up the stream until within point-blank range of the enemy's position, when she turned her head a little and sent a full broadside into the rebel works. The effect was electrical. Not a man was to be seen, not a gun fired from the hill afterward. It was too much for their comfort, and the frightened skedaddlers betook themselves to the woods. This ended the action. It lasted nearly three hours. The only damage done on our side was that to the mortar-boats *O. H. Lee* and *Sarah Bruin*. The former was struck in the bow, and the latter by a glancing fragment of a shell on her quarter. Not a dollar's damage was done to either. Not a man was touched.

It is not proper to state the object of this mighty bombardment of the Port Hudson batteries, but it may be safely said that it is not a useless waste of ammunition.

On the 5th inst., a negro gave information that the enemy had stacked 2,000 bushels of corn, ready for transportation, at a short distance around the point, opposite Port Hudson. It was made known to Admiral FARRAGUT, and all of the corn was promptly burned.

A flag of truce came up on the *Iberville* on the 11th inst., and gave over 481 rebel prisoners, who had been paroled.

Some good news will fill the next letter that comes from up the river.

OPERATIONS ON THE RED RIVER.

The Rebel Raft Above Alexandria Broken Loose.

A Rebel Battery at Harrisburgh Shelled.

CAIRO, Friday, May 22.

The *City of Alton*, from below, has arrived.

Our gunboats exceeded the Red River from Alexandria. The *Price* succeeded in breaking the rebel raft loose, which floated out of the way, while our boats proceeded up the river to Harrisburgh, where they shelled a rebel battery two hours, without taking it.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

List of Recent Casualties on the Blackwater.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 20.

The steamer *Kennebec*, Capt. GARTON, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The steamer *Whilden*, Capt. RIGGINS, from Washington, arrived to-day. She has on board a number of rebel prisoners, *en route* for City Point, to be exchanged.

Capt. WM. L. JAMES, Assistant Quartermaster, ordered to report to Lieut.-Col. C. W. THOMAS, Chief Quartermaster at this place, entered upon the duties assigned him to-day.

The new gunboat *Ticonderoga*, arrived from New-York yesterday afternoon on her trial trip.

The following is a list of the casualties on the Blackwater up to May 17:

KILLED.

Ira Bowles, Co. H, 6th Massachusetts.
George H. Greg, Co. C, 6th Massachusetts.
Joseph Melcha, Co. F, 1st New-York Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Maj. A. S. Patten, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles—neck and side.
Sergt. Wm. Meisee, Co. F, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles—scalp and sabre wounds.
Henry Hinman, Co. F, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles—scalp and sabre wound.
John L. B. Norton, Co. A, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles—flesh wound in the thigh.
Capt. Francis Gilchord, Co. F, 4th United States artillery—chest and arm.
Elias Green, Co. C, 165th Penn.—in the thigh.
Thomas Lines, Co. K, 6th Mass.—in the leg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 21.

The flag-of-truce steamer *State of Maine* left for City Point this morning. She has on board 130 rebel officers, and about 400 privates.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. THOMAS, Chief Quartermaster at this place, was severely injured this morning. His horse took fright on the main wharf and became unmanageable. In passing the Commissary depot, he came in collision with a tree. The Colonel was thrown and badly bruised.

His Excellency Gov. PICKENS arrived this morning by the Baltimore boat. He left immediately for Cherrystone.

About 12 o'clock last night three men, named MILLSON, STUMPSON and BALL, were arrested in the attempt to pass our lines at Deep Creek, about two miles from Norfolk. They had in their possession about $2,500 worth of contraband goods.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Two Days Later by the China.

The War Excitement Completely Subsided.

Parliament Discussing the Difficulty Between Gen. Webb and Mr. Christie.

Lord Palmerston's Opinion of General Webb.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Varying Fortunes of the Insurgents.

Probability That They Will Receive Material Aid from the Emperor Napoleon.

The Royal Mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 11½ o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* passed Queenstown, for Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 8th.

The *Arabia* arrived at Queenstown at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst.

The papers are for the moment all but silent upon American affairs.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Damp Blanket for England—No War Between England and America—Poland and Italy—Intervention in America a Question of Time—The Motives which will Induce it—Destiny of America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9, 1863.

The news of the dash of Commodore PORTER'S iron fleet past Vicksburgh, and the rebel reverses in North Carolina, spread a very damp blanket over British exultation caused by the repulse at Charleston. The comic papers have had their laugh; but, as it took a little time to get out the engravings—a billiard match in *Punch* between LINCOLN and DAVIS, Mr. Punch keeping tally, and in *Fun*, Mr. LINCOLN as a big dog, with a fleet of Monitor tin-kettles tied to his rudder, which wouldn't work—the laugh came in rather late.

We are now at the close of the week, and the departure of Saturday's steamer, in our usual state of suspense, waiting for news. To-morrow's steamer may bring us the capture of Vicksburgh or Port Hudson, or the failure of new attempts to take them. It may bring the triumph or defeat of the army in Tennessee. It may bring some important movement in Virginia. Judge with what anxiety we watch and wait.

There has not been a word of war between England and America for days. The fact that Mr. WALKER had come over to borrow money was considered the best possible proof that the American Government did not want a fight. It is stated that other agents, diplomatic and financial, are coming. Meantime, everything has been kept in profound darkness respecting the steamers fitting out for the South. You believe, perhaps, that they will be stopped—that the seizure of the little steam yacht *Alexandra* has frightened the English sympathizers and speculators from their purpose. We shall see.

The sympathies of the English nation act very strangely. They care little for consistency. They are with Poland in her effort to become independent of Russia, but against Naples in the contest with VICTOR EMANUEL. They are for the unity of Italy and the separation of America. Poland must be free—Ireland must remain as she is—and miserable enough she is, under the rule of England. England is controlled by her supposed interests and her fears. She is afraid of Russia, and so favors the independence of Poland. She is afraid of America—the America of the future, if not of the present—and so favors Southern independence. She is also afraid of the Pope, and favors Italian unity, and the destruction of the temporal power.

There was a long debate last night on Italian affairs, in which Lord PALMERSTON attributed all the difficulties in Southern Italy to the connivance of the French garrison in Rome. I do not think the Emperor will be very much pleased with the speech of the First Lord of the Treasury. It will not increase the cordiality of the understanding between the two Governments.

The insurrection in Poland, so far from being put down, increases. The small bands of Poles are beaten and scattered sometimes, but only to gather and fight again. Of 31 prisoners taken in one action, 14 were French and Italians. French officers, there is no doubt, are drilling the Poles, and French, Hungarians, Italians and Englishmen are swelling the ranks of the revolutionary forces.

The replies of the Czar to the diplomatic notes are not satisfactory, but they are as polite as possible. They say, "I have been doing, am doing, and wish to do everything you require. Please to keep your own people from intermeddling in my affairs, and I will attend to my own business." He implies only, that the other Powers should also mind theirs. There are some indications that the French Emperor will not consider this a satisfactory answer, and that the Poles have very strong assurances of aid. The English Government would be glad to keep out of the scrape, but they must do what France requires. It rests with NAPOLEON III., and not with Queen VICTORIA or Lord PALMERSTON, to say whether there shall be intervention either in behalf of Poland or the Southern States of America.

Quiet as everything now seems with regard to American affairs, there are many signs of a confidence, amounting to certainty, that the American war is not to last much longer. The Government is about to employ the people of Lancashire on public works, so that they may not emigrate, but be ready to spin the cotton when it comes. A line of steamers of 3,000 to 4,000 tons is being built expressly to bring cotton from New-Orleans. One, the *Georgia*, was launched this week. The manufacturers who have not been in any hurry about cotton, satisfied to get off a large mass-

faotured surplus at an advence, ere avidantly in no trouble about a supply when they need it. They are even building new mills, and filling them with machinery. I have no doubt that they have an assurance from the very highest quarters, that cotton shall be forthcoming at a fixed and not very remote period.

On what is that eseurance based? On the ability of the National Government to conquer the Soeth and open her ports to the world? I cannot come to eny such conviction. The Southern loae of $15,000,000 wns not subscribed for, and is not kept at a premium, by any such idea. There is, beyond reesonable question, a general understending in England and France, and between the Governments of these countries, that if the South is not subjugnted within a certain period—and of thn probability of such subjugation they have no belief—her independence is to bo acknowledged and gueranteed. They will say—you have had three years and the resources of the world to end this rebellion. If you cannot do it in that time, you never can. The war is too great en injury to the commerce of the world to go on for an indefinite period. Wn must interfere for our own interests, and in the cause of humanity and civilization. They will sey to you as they will to Rusia; as France, at least, will sey to VICTOR EMANUEL: This has been going on long enough. It becomes a nuisence and must be put a stop to.

Thern is enother fact you are not to lose sight of. Englishmen, es well as others, have pride of opinion. They ere not willing to be found in the wrong. Now, there is scarcely an Englishman of either of the greal parties, from DERBY end PALMERSTON, RUSSELL and GLADSTONE, down, who have not committed themselves to the success of the rebellion. There is acarcely an Englishmen of any political reputation who has not expressed, over and over again, the opinion, not to esy wish, thet the National Government can never conquer the rebel States. The Liberal Preas—I mean the *Times*, *Morning Post*, *Saturday Review*, &c.—have been as decided and es contemptuous in this matter as the *Herald*, or *John Bull*, or *Press*. The nation, with slight exceptions, is committed in opinions and in hopes one way, and it is vain to think they will not "back their opinions," or attempt to realize their hopes. They look for cheap cotton and free trade from the Southern States, and a perpetual checkmate to Northern power and aggression.

The destiny of America is the greet problem of the Nineteenth Century. Nowhere in the world ie there e question so important. Only a firm feith in an overruling Providence can make the actual position of things endurable.

> "Foolish heads may mix and mar:
> Wise end sure the issues are."

It is hard to give up the ideal we have all formed and gloried in, of our country's destiny. It is no wonder that millions are ready to die rether than abandon it. It is this ideel of a great, powerful and free Empire, which is moulding the minds of the people, and preparing them for radical changes in Constitutions and Governments. It is for this ideal that the North is fighting—fighting for empire, as Lord RUSSELL said: and we may as well confess it, said truly. People fight for the idea of to-day; not for that of a past century. The people of the North fight for the Union as they wish it to be—without caring very much for what it wns at first intended. The Constitution is and will be, not what has been written at some period on parchment, but what the people of to-day, and of the future, shall choose to make it. MONADNOCK.

American Topics.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* says:

"The immense arrivals of Irish estonish those who are not in the secret. Their passages are paid by the United States Government, end will be charged to eetistment expenses. The sum eppropriated for this purpose is $3,000,000, and it is estimeted that it will bring over to America 120,000 Irish persons. Of this number it may be safely estimated one-third will enlist; thet will cost only $50 each for 60,000, and in any other shape it costs the United States $100 per soldier."

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the dangers which threaten Vicksburgh end Port Hudson, owing to the success of Admiral FARRAGUT in passing the blockade, sevs, although Vicksburgh is not yet taken, nor Port Hudson either, and though the capture of both of these places would probably fail to insure safe nevigetion of the Mississippi, it cannot be denied that the present success of the Northerners may produce materiel results. It creetes e less sensetion then the capture of Charleston would have done, but it may prove of greater consequence to them. The Confederates are not likely to he disheartened by the loss of a city, but the capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson would open the Mississippi to the Stetes of the Northwest, diminish the growing dissatisfectioo of the population of those States, end enable the Federals to claim one more of the real victories of the war.

Ie the House of Lords on the 7th inst., the proceedings were unimportant.

Ie the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. MONCTON MILNES asked Lord PALMERSTON whether a letter addressed to Earl RUSSELL by Gen. WEBB, the United States Minister at the Court of Brezil, imputing disgraceful conduct to Mr. CHRISTIE, Her Majesty's Minister et Brazil, in reference to the ship *Prince of Wales* end the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Forl*, had received eny notice from Her Majesty's Government?

Lord PALMERSTON seid thet Mr. CHRISTIE sat for some time as a member of that House, and meny members would recollect the ability with which he performed his duties. He could only say thet Mr. CHRISTIE wss e gentleman and a meo of honor, eed with regard to his verecity no men could question thet verscity with any semblence of truth. With regard to Ge. WEBB (Lord PALMERSTON) *well knew him, and therefore he could say nothing.* (Laeghter and cheers.) As to bis teiver, this he would say, that it was ondoubteoly treeted by tne eoble Lord et the head of the Foreign Office with the entire disregerd it justly merited; and if any such letter had been writteo by a British diplomatist he was quite sura his noble friend, without hesitation, would lestantly havn dismissed the writer, as hevieg proved himself totally unfit and unsuited to hold any position under Hnr Majesty's Government. With regard to Mr. CHRISTIE's conduct to the negotiations and tha demand upon the Government of Brazil, he had the satisfaction of being enabled to say thet it had been fully and entirely approved by Her Majesty's Government. Mr. CHRISTIE had acied with great judgment and with all the forbearance that was compatible with e proper and faithful pnrformance of thn orders he hed received, and therefore there could be no gronnd whatever for imputing to Mr. CHRISTIE anything with regard to which aey foreign Gaverament could take the slightest offence; bet it was a well-keown practice in countries which happened to be in that peculiar stage of progress in which Brazil heppened at the present moment to find itself, that when thair lejustice and misconduct compelled a foreign Govarnment to use compulsion for obtaining that redress which was daniel to friandly representation, they eedeavored to take their revnnga by pouring forth any sort of calnmny upon the agent who was the instrument of tha Goversmnnt. All hn could say was that such a proceeding never would in any degree damage a British reprasentative in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. BRAMLEY MOORE having moved the adjournment of the House, expressed his surprise at the statement of the noble lord that Mr. CHRISTIE had conducted matters in Rio Janeiro with such great moderation. British merchants on the spot, who were the community best capable of jedging of his actions, were of opinioe that Mr. CHRISTIE's conduct in referance to the Brazilian Gnvernment had been anything but moderate and coeciliatory.

Lord PALMERSTON denied that all the respectable merchants of Rio Janairo disapproved of Mr. CHRISTIE's proceedings.

Mr. BRAMLEY MOORE—The large majority did; a petition to that effect was signed by forty egeiest eighteen.

Lord PALMERSTON contended thnt it was not for a body of merchants in a foreign country to judge of the expediency of the orders transmitted from the Government at home, and executed by their agents. At the seme time, he believed that the opinioe of the British merchants was in favor of the course taken by Government, although they were disinclined to express it, in consequnnce of the position thny occupied in Brazil. With regard to thn transaction which led to the dispute with the Brazilian Government, he hnd very little doubt that thn crew of the *Prince of Weles* were barbarously and inhumanly murdered, although it was very difficult to obtain direct evidence to establish that fact.

Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. BOUVERIE defended Mr. CHRISTIE from the insinuation of Gen. WEBB.

Mr. HOWARD bed known Mr. CHRISTIE for a long time, and was satisfied that the statement of Gen. WEBB were without toe shadow of foundation.

Mr. DISRAELI deprecated the interruntion to the public business which these desultory discussions occasioned. He confessed that he looked with alarm at the wide field for future explanations which the reply of Lord PALMERSTON to Mr. MONCKTON MILNES' question opened out. First tho noble lord attacked the Brazilian Government, then the Brazilian nation, next the American Minister at the Brazilian Court, end finally the British merchants carrying on their trade at Rio Janeiro. [Laughter.] No doubt all these persons, even Gen. Wsee, hed friends ann acquaintances in the House of Commons, who would avail themselves of the opportunity of moving the adjournment of the House, in order that they might vindicate their conduct and require some explanation from the Government.

Mr. BRAMLEY MOORE withdrew his motion, and the subject dropped.

The Seizure of the Alexandra.

MR. DUDLEY BETRAYED BY A POLICE DETECTIVE.

From the Liverpool Post, April 8.

Tnn following occurs in our report yesterday of the Council proceedings of Thursday:

"The proceedings, resolutions and reports of the Watch, Lighting, Fire Police, Fire Prevention, Hackney-carriage, Licensing, end Gas Committees, were read. A correspondence had tekeo place between the Town Clerk and Messrs. DUNCANS, SQUAREY & BRANKORF, on behalf of the American Consul, who desired to know whether it was true that the Watch Committee had been furnished with the evidence collected by a Liverpool detective Police-officer, employed by the Mayor at the request of the Home Secretary. The Town Clerk replied that he declined to answer the question, as the Watch Committee were not amenable in respect of their acts to the United States Consul. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Mr. CLINT said, as to the general proceedings, they contained nothing particular, except as allusion to the case of the *Alexandra*. The Town Clerk replied to the letter of the Solicitors to the United States Consul, and the Committee indorsed fully that reply. [Hear, hear.]

The above refers to e subject which will, in all likelihood, have to be further considered. We are particularly anxious that the facts of the case above referred to should ne made public, ie order that the high character of the town should not bn impeached, ano that parties against whom serious charges are now freely made on 'Change should have an opportunity of vindicating themselves. These charges affect the Watch Committee, Mr. CLINT, the Chairman of the Committee, and Mej. GREIG, the Heed Constable.

Previous to the seizure of the *Alexandra*, the Solicitor to the Customs was seet here by Sir GEORGE GRAY. He employed a detective for the purpose of making inquiries, and the detective reported to him the result of his inquiries. Whatever was communicated was, of course, kept secret. The owners of the *Alexandra*, as we stated some eine or ten days ago, applied to Sir GEORGE GRAY for the evidence on which the seizure of their vessel was made. Sir GEORGE declined to give it. Immediately after his refusal, however, thn detective called, in obedience to instructions from Major GREIG, upon Mr. DUNCAN, the United States Consul, to obtain evidence which the Consul had transmitted to Mr. ADAMS, and forwarded by Mr. ADAMS to Earl RUSSELL. The Consul may have regarded the message as somewhat discourteous, if not extraordinary, but as he had, we are told, nothieg to conceal, he detailed the evideeon coefidntially to tha officer. The detective obviously knew not only his duty, but his business. He was not going to commit himself to a statement which subsequently might be impugned or contradicted. He, therefore, pulled out his book, and, in the presence of the Coesul, wrote dowe eloborately in detail all that had beee told him. Mr. DOELEY said his report was quite correct, but that he must understand it was given coefidentially, and eot to be repeated. In the course of the afternooe, however, the detective returned. He had come to eustain his good faitn by explaining that the secrecy which he promised, he was useable to keep. According to his account, which may be true or otnnrwise—but it looks like truth—hn was met, not at the Watch-office, but at another place, by Maj. GREIG, Mr. CLINT and Mr. Aldermse WOODRUFF. Thny inquired as to thn result of his visit to the United States Consular Office, and in reply hn told thnm that he had got the information which he went to seek, but that he had got it in strict confidence, and did not feel disposed to disclose it except to his superior officer. The Mejor refused to recognise his power of reservation, and demanded the book. The book was given to the Major, who handed it to Mr. CLINT, and Mr. CLINT read aloud the contents, observing, on closing the book, that he would communicate the information to Mr. GRAVES.

We can hardly credit this statemnnt, aed yet it comes to us in e form so substantially avouched that we feel ourselves bound, in reference to its public importance, to give it publicity. If there is truth, or anything like truth, in it, the Watch Committee and the Heed Constable will stand convicted of a most serious mistake, not to use a harsher term. When Government communicated with the Mayor touching the *Alexandra*, this Worship naturally and properly consulted with tha Town-clerk, but we can hardly believe that Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH, who always acts within the law, and who is always as judicious as he is learned, old, as alleged, communicate with the Watch Committee. The proper person was Major GREIG, for thn Watch Committee ought to have had nothing whatever to do with the business. Knowing this, Major GREIG was not in a condition to commonicate directly or indirectly with the Watch Committee or Mr. CLINT, its Chairman. Obviously the head constable had nothing to do with the information upon which the *Alexandra* was seized. When his officer reported the result of his inquiries to the Solicitor to the Customs the business was done, and secrecy was strictly to be observed. The Major, if the statement hn true, had no business whatever to pry into thn evidence in the possession of Mr. DUDLEY: end, shovn all, he hed no right to send a Detective for the purpose of interrogeting the American Consul. Mr. CLINT may or may not be a member of the Southern Club. He has a perfect right to enter the Club, to give all his sympathy to the Confederate cause; but he has evidently done wrong if he has allowed his influence in his office gives him to obtain information to which he was not entitled, through the head consleble or through the police. For the moment, it signifies very little whether disclosures respecting the evidence were made or eot. In our opinion, the owners of the *Alexandra* were fairly entitled to the depositions on which thn Government was acting. This seems to have been Mr. DUDLEY's opinion, or otnnrwise, we presume, hn would not have communicated so freely with the dnfncive. Having communicated with the officer, and the officer, in return, having communicated important facts to him, he, as a matter of prudence, as well as of duty, consulted the law advisers to his office. It was in consequence of that consultation that the correspondence alluded to in the Council on Wednesday took place.

Although tha information does not come to us ie e questionable shape, it will be painful to know that for thn first time in Liverpool thn administratioe of justice has been exposed to reproof. In commoo with everybody else, we shall rejoice to find that the honor of the Chairman of thn Watch Committee, thn head constable, and Mr. Aldermsn WOODRUFF, has not been in the gremotest degree dimpaired; and thny have stood so clear in their high offices, that we feel certain they will thank us for enabling them, thus promptly, to refute statemeeis so injurious yet so confidently mada.

STATE OF THE CASE.

Thn *Shipping Gazette* says the case of tha seizure of the *Alexandra* will be tried ie thn Court of Eechequnr, Westminster, before a special jury. The builders and owners of the vessel are urging an early trial. It is believed thn Law Officers of tha Crowe will edvise an application being made to the Court next week to appoint a special sitting to try the cause, either at the close of thn present Trnrm or in the early part of thn neat.

Blockade Running.

THE CLYDE STEAMERS, AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

From the Glasgow Journal.

The extent of the transactions in the sale of steamers at the Clyde, during the last year and a half, for the purpose of running the Southern blockade, is, perhaps, unknown to many of our readers. Thn first steamer sold here was the screw steamer *Fingal*, employed in the West Highland tradn, which left this toward the end of 1861 with a cargo of Enfield rifles and ammunition. It was followed by tha *Leopard*, a paddle-steamer, on the Belfast station, and others, of which the following are among the list:

Of well-knowe river steamers, there were tha	
Kelpie, Arran..... Lost.	Ruby, Rothesay..Running.
Ioea, Ardrishaig Lost.	Neptune, Rothesay. Running.
Pearl, Rothesay...Captured.	Dolphin, Lochfyne Captured.
Eagle, Rothesay..Running.	Craigmish Castle, Rothesay.
Of deep-sea steamers there were the	
Fingal (ss), West Highland trade.....	Now an iron-clad.
Antonia (ss), Bristol trade.....	Captured.
Adela (pe), Ardrossan and Belfast trade.....	Captured.
Tubal Cain (ss), London trade.....	Captored.
Thistle (ss), Londonderry trade.....	Running.
Leopard (pe) Liverpool trade.....	Bureed.
Herald (pe), Dublin tradn.....	Rnenieg.
Havelock (pe), Dublin trade.....	Rnneing.
Princess Royal (ss), Liverpool trade..	Captured.
Giraffe (pe), Belfast trade.....	Running.

Of knew steamers sold while building there were the

Steamships.	Steamships.
Memphis....Captured.	Georgina....Run ashore.
Minho.....Run ashore.	Emma.....Running.
Corinth.....	Gertrude....Captured.
Amelia.....Captured.	Japan.....On her way out.
Granite City..Captured.	

Of vessels purchased but not away, and said to be for the South, there are *Lord Clyde*, (ps), Dublin station; *Mail*, Kilmun station; *Juno*, Largs station; *Jupiter*, Largs station; *Venus*, Largs station; *Cardiff Castle*, Rotnesay station; *Eagle*, now building; *Victory*, new building; a large paddle-steamer now building; a screw-steamer fitting up.

From the abovn it will be seen thet thirty-eight vessels hsva been nought here, bnt this does not include the whole, as many left tha Clyde professedly for other ports, and on getting clear ont changed their names, while several new steamers left without any neme, end proceeded to London and Liverpool for cargoes. Although many of thosa mentioned have been captured, still most of them hevn morn than doubly cleared themselves nnd cergoes; the *Leopard*, in particular, or *Stonewall Jackson* as she was onmed, which has made many runs, is said to have cleered for her owners nearly 500 per cent; even the *Granite City*, which only made one successful run, is said to have doubled herself and cargo in that siogle trip, and the builders and parties for whom she was built ere said to have cleared £3,000 each by her sale. Of the steamers sold lately here, so urgent has been the demand, it is said one large steamer cleered to her owners a nroht of £16,000 more than her original cost, and a new river paddle-steamnr is said to have brought over £3,000 more than hnr contract price; and another, two years old, to havn brought £2,500 more than the original cost. These wholesale dealings, with nu regard to costs, are the consequence of the fsmine prices being paid for clothing, food, and luxuries within the range of the Confederate States. To such en extent do prices ranga for ordinary food, it is said, that one vessel which ran lately with tea, coffee, hems, cloining, &c., to the value of £12,800, ned her cargo valued at Charleston, according to the current prices, at £50,000, thus realizing an enormous profit to the speculators.—*Glasgow Morning Journal.*

MORE SALES.

From the Glasgow Herald, May 2.

Wa learn that another batch of our swift river steemers eave been ourchased during the past week on account of the Confederate Governmnnt. We believe the steamer *Mail*, plying on the Kilmun station, will shortly be withdrawn, having bene sold for £7,000. The favorite steamer *Jupiter*, so long known on the Largs, Millport and Arran route, has also been purchesed for something like £6,000. We have also been infarmed that the steamer *Eagle*, which was being built for our const traffic, has likewise been sold to the Confederate Government for £8,000. The Largs steamer *Vesta* is reported to have been purchased by parties in Glasgow for our river traffic. Other vessels, eow being built in several of our shipyards, are reported as being pushed rapidly forward to meet the growing wants of the South.

THE PET.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

This fine little steamer, thet left this port on the 10th of January, has successfully run the blockade of Wilmington, N. C., arriving there on the 16th ult. She left Nassau in company with the steamer *Flora*, keeping company during the voyngn, and running the blockade together. The *Flora* is the screw-steamer with double screws, whose triel trips on the Thames, some months ago, were so much spoken of by scientific men. She has been very successful so far in running the blockade—principally at Charleston, the present being, we believe, the first trip she has made to Wilmington. This is the first time the *Pet* has succeeded in running the blockade—Wilmington being tried after an unsuccessful attempt to enter Charleston. She is a screw-steamer, of 171 tons, steams very fast, being been built expressly for blockade ruening purposes. She is under thn command of Capt. DAVIS. Some misunderstanding was created by her arrival, having been reported as thn *Pell*—later accounts, however, brought the correction.

THE ADELA.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

The newspaper Press of this country is unanimoes in their decision that this steamer is an illegal prize, and as such ought to be given up at once to the owners. We were informed, yesterday, on the best authority, that this fast-selling steamer is being fitted up as a gunboat by the Federals. If the Government of the United States have determined to have this vessel as a gunboat by illegal means, it is, in our opinion, high time thet Her Majesty's Government should interfere, as no amount of compensation can justify such an outrageous proceeding. It appears thet the United States Government, seeing that they cannot build fast sailing steamers, are determined to eppropriate to their own use whatever vessels they may capture, without the slightest regard to estioeality, so as to enable them to commit further depredations upon our commerce, and seize other steamers nngaged in a legitimate trade.

The Times Correspondent in the South.

Under date of Richmond, Merch 23, the Southern correspondent of the *Times* writes an exceedingly interesng letter. He says:

"At this moment the Confederate States, no less or scarcely less than the Federal, are floating swiftly along a current which, if this wel be protracted for ten months more, will plunge both sections alike into thei great ocean of repudietion which is consciously and without a shudder contemplated at Washington, but toward which there is at least great repugnance professed at Richmoed. In both sections alike the result is that everything resembling property is eagerly sought for, as a safe vehicin for the conveyance of a fraction of those enmnises to pay with which every man, ragged and tattered though in some instances he may be, is heavily freighted. At the slave-market in Richmond not a day passes but negroes and negresses are eagerly bought at prices verying from $2,000 to $3,500; and if ee English eye could ever learn to look with indifference upon so sed a sight, many a smile might be provoked to sec the proud satisfaction with which a negro, who in ordinary times would have fetched $1,300, and who has little conception of the meaning of such recondite terms as depreciation of the currency, fi ds himself knocked down at an advance upoe that figure of $1,000. 'I told you,' said a female slave recently, imperial in the dimensions of her crinoline, and pointing proudly to her ear-rings, 'that it worn't tnr nothing thet I wore them things;' her meaning being that the large prion of $2,300 which she had just fetched was attributable to her *bijouterie*."

With regard to the prospects of thn war, the writer says:

"If the eye is lifted from the opposing hosts at Fredericksburgh, aed carried westward aloeg the line of the Confederate defence—a line that stretches thousands of miles over mountain, river, lake, swamp, bayou, forest, prairie end eeath, till, starting from the piee woods of the Rappahannock, it lands ue among the palms and magnoline of Galveston, there is no point where a firmer attitude of defeece, a more solid state of preparellon, is not worn end evinced by the Confederate hosts of 1863 than was ever by them exhibited since the first drum bnat to arms. Still, there is a seriousness and earnestness, as we tremble upon the brink of what promises to be the bloodiest campaign of the bloodiest war of modern history, which is generally noticeable, and which I have never before observed. Let no one suppose that they betoken want of confidence. The subjugation of the South was never a probability; it has been manifested by twenty-three months of bitterest strife to be thn wildest of chimeras. But it is felt when, in spite of the hecatombs of dead who have fallen, there is a crr for rivers of fresh blood—when throughout the length end breadth of the land there is scarcely a house where there is not one dead—when valuable lives which never can bn replaced have fallen in every hemlet, city and State—when not only men like Major PELHAM, but also meture men, learned end studious, such as Prof. COLEMAN, (the Dr. ARNOLD, es he was repeted, of this coetinent,) have yialded up their lives by hundreds—it is felt that this is no moment for thoughtlessness and levity. Another thought is continually finding expression—it is that the two sections oo not fight on level groued. The North is flooding her armies with recruits who are three-fourths of them foreigners, many of them takee from thn emigrant ships at Castle Garden; the South is sendieg into the field thn very lite-blood of her body politic. It may be that thn civilized Powers of Europe, standing as they do npoe a higher level than it is possible that I can occupy, may see no hope of successful moral interfereece. But if they could only witnnss the misery which is, from every acre of this once-favored continent, crying aloud to Heavee, it could scarcely be but that they would risk some chance of failure rather than permit humanity to bn outraged by a coetinuance of such eacess of anguish as has visited no nation since the sword first lesped from its scabbard, and the human heart was first sown with the bitter seed of vindictiveness and hatn."

For the New-Orleans Trade.

From the Northern (Glasgow) Daily Express.

On the 21st of March the large screw-steamnr, the *Georgia*, was successfully launched from the Jarrow shipbuilding yard of Messrs. PALMER BROTHERS. Tha vessel is of about 2,600 tons burdan, and is the property of Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS, of Liverpool. She is leiended to trade between that port and New-Orleans for cotton. She is 325 feel long, 41 feel beam, aed 30 feet depth nf hold. She is capable of stowing 6,000 bales of cotton, and she has accommodation besides for 70 saloon passengers and 200 second-class passengers. Tha *Georgia* is the first of three vessels of the same size, ownership and destination; but Messrs. PALMER are engaged to coestruct for Messrs. FERNIE sevan more of a larger size, being 30 feet larger than the *Georgia*, and of 3,000 tons. The *Georgia* has, I we understand, been tried under steam at sea, and fully answnred the high expectations of her builders and owners. Her engines gave out their full power of 1,200 horses, and worked splendidly, giving out 54 revolutioes with steem at 20 pounds preseure and a steady vacuum in condenser of 28 inches. A mean of six runs at the measured mile gave a speed of 10.6 knots to the ship. Under this trial there was a remarkable absence of vibration in a very part of the hull, not the least being perceptible even when her large two-bladed propeiler was at its greatest velocity, thus avincing great strength from thn careful distribution of longitudinal guidars and stringers with the tighl seantling of plating adopted in her construction by Mr. JORDAN. Her draught, during trial, was 16 feet 8 inches aft, and 14 feet 6 inches forward, with 1,100 tons on board.

Emigration.

From the Kerry Evening Post.

The stream of emigration is increasing rather than diminishing from all parts of this county. There were four departures from Tralee this week, one by steamer to Liverpool, and three by train to Cork, all *en route* to America—that on Wednesday morning to Cork, to meet the Inman steamer, consisted of nearly three hundred persons, picked up at the Tralee, Farranfore, Killarney and Headfort stations. The majority consist of young persons of both sexes from the country districts.

Food for the Rebels.

Thn following paragraph in tha London *Star* of May 8, confirms some statements which have already been made here:

"The steamer *Gladiator*, which sailed from Liverpool last week, took on board 1,500 barrels of bread and 1,045 casks of bacon. Tna *Gladiator* cleered for Nassau, but there is but little doubt thet her cargo is destined for a Confederate port."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., of Loedon, the large and wealthy manufacturers of submarine telegraph cebles, have subscribed £40,000 sterling to tha new guaranteed stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in eddition to the £25,000 subscribed by them last October, making their cash subscription £65,000 sterling, or in American currency at the present rate of exchange between London and New-York, $500,000.

Thny offer to manufacture and lay down a good and durable sub-merine cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, on condition that they are paid each week their actual disbursements for labor and materials, and that when the cable is laid and in good working order, they shall receive for their time, services, wear end tear of machinery, interest on capital and profit, twenty per cent. on tha actoel cost of the line, in shares of the company deliverable to them in monthly instalments, during a period of twelve months; provided the cable et the eed of each successive month shall be founo in perfect working order.

This great international work will now be pushed forward without delay, and completed during tha summer of 1864.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following notification: "An international conference has just been opened in Paris, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of examining a project for a telegraphic line intended to conneet Europe with the American continent. It is proposed that the submarine cable shall cross the ocean from the Capn Verd Islands to Brasil, and be continued thence by the West India Islands to North America. Tha powers most immediately interested in the success of this undertakieg have promptly given in their adhnsion to the views of the Emperor's Government."

Tha *Opinion Nationale* has tha subjoined observations on the proposed project of laying down an electric cable from France to America, as announced in tha official journal:

"The realization of this undertaking is one of the greatest desiderata of civilization; we thernforn heartily congratulate the French Government on having taken the initiative, and the Govarnmeeis of Spain, Brazil, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, ano thn Republic of Hayti, as having engerly adhered to a project of so much importanca. The success of a transatlantic cable is nnbapplily still doubtful. Science is far from despairing of the future; but however disposed it may be to applaud all ettempts of the kind, it can oely venture to giva them timid eecouragement after the disappointments attending the submersion of the first cablee of great length. It is urgent, nay, even indispeesable, to place Europe ie instantaneous communication with the New World; and witboet the least wish to turn asidn the Govnrnments from the scheme of establishing a direct communication across the depths of the ocean, we caneot too earnestly recommeed to their attention the exceetioeal facilities and advantages of the telegraphic lines projected between Europe and America, by Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Cochie-China, Caeton, Pekin, and the Alaetian Isles, with a branch line to Japan. Thn transatlantic cable will only coenect the extrema points. Tha telegraph through Asia will serve at the same time tha most nopulous and the most productive countries of the world."

An Un-Diplomatic Snarl.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MR. CHRISTIE AND GEN. WEBB AT RIO JANEIRO.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have received Earl RUSSELL'S permission to publish the followieg statement.

It refers to letters of Gen. Wass, the Minister of the United States at Rio, which have been published and commented oe to my prejudice in newspapers all over the world, but by which your columns have never baen sullied. I regrnt to say thet other English enwspaoers, reputed respectable, aed organs of parties, have eot showe your good taste and prudence.

I placed myself at the beginning in Earl ROSSALL'S hands with referepce to Gen. Wasa's proceedings, and felt it my duty to abstain from eti public action or aspianation. I have thua maintained atieece during four months ia Rio Janeiro, supported, hownver, by the sympathy aed good opinion of all respectabin men there, of all eations, including Gen. WASS's countrymen. Hnving received Earl RUSSELL's permission, I esk you to publish the subjoined statement. In your columns it will be read everywhere where nther papers have circulated. I do not intend to eotice anything more said by Gen. WASS, or enid oe his authority, and I quit, I hope forever, an ignoble subject. I have tha hoeor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humole servaet,
W. D. CHRISTIE, Her Majesty's Envoy-Extreordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Brazil.

HILLINGDON, Uabridge, May 2.

STATEMENT.

Gen. WASS, the American Minister at Rio, adopting an unusual aed extraordinary course, addressed, in November last, a letter to Earl ROSSELL, giving an account of a personal difference with me and making accusations against me. He followed up this proceeding by others even more extraordinary. He circulated, in maeuscript, his letter to Lord ROSSELL, with a variety of anclosures, as widely as he could in Brasil, and he has ceused this correspondence to be printed in the United States and in England. It has appeared in *Galignani's Messenger* and in some English nnwspapers, and has been printed in the Brazilien newspapers. A very offensive passage of Gen. Wsse's letter was quoted in the House of Commons by Mr. BRAMLEY MOORE.

Up to the time of my departure from Rio, in March, I abstained from publishieg or circulating any statement in reply; but on my arrival in England I bava consulted some of my friends, and their advice leads me to relinquish silence.

I confine myself to two or three leading points in Gee. WEBB's accusations, believing that my enswnrs on these points, elded by Gen. WASS's own style end statements, will suffice for all.

1. Gen. Waae, in a letter to me of the 6th nf November, which is among those printed, gives the following accouet of the beginning of our difference. "At M. GLINKA's, the Russiee Minister's, on Thursday evenieg, October 30, in presence of the Russian and Prussian Ministers, the Russian Secretary of Legation, and at least one lady, you used language and language far more fitting an English groom than an English Minister. I promptly declared it impertinence, said it was my custom to punich impertinence—a bad custom, perhaps, but a habit upoe which I had always acted, and by thn God thet made me, if you ever agaie were impertinent to me, I should puniab you." Gen. WEBB does not say whet were those words of mine which he describes as 'language far more fitting an English groom than an English Minister;' but he gives in detail his reply, his account of which, I regret to say, is not exaggerated. Now, my words were, in answer to a censure by Gee. WEBB of my play at whist, be being my partner, "You talked so much, General, as to put me out." I appealed to the Russian and Prussian Ministers MM. na GLINKA and d'EICHMANN; and I subjoin their testimonies. Their statements as to what I said arn very clear aed satisfactory. My words, as certified by thn Russian and Prussian Ministers, are eot, I think, uebecomieg in an English Minister, and I cannot see that thny are peculiarly appropriate to an English groom. I believe that no one who keows me would think me likely to talk like a groom, and had I doee so in M. na GLINKA's house, in his aed the Prussian Minister's presence, and before "at least one lady," I think that both my colleagues would have baan justly displeased. The Prussian Minister, M. d'EICHMANN, had than lately arrived in Rio, for the first time; my relations with him, which have been from the first agreeable, have since ripened into friendship. It is a matter of little importance, but, according to my recollection, eo lady was present, indeed no one besides the four whist players.

2. Gen. Waa says in thn same letter that he was told that I had agreed to challenge him, and that a meeting must take place the next morning, unless thn matter were immediately arranged, and that he replied that hn was ready to give me a meeting at sunrise, &c. I not only did not agree to giving a challange, but I stated to M. na GLINKA at the outset, in M. d'EICHMANN's presence, if not in his hearing, that I was not a duellist, and that with me there was no question of fighting. M. DE GLINKA misunderstood me at first, and thought I had said or meant "I am no duelist, but I will fight this time." Howaver, I corrected M. DE GLINKA's mistake both to him and to M. d'EICHMANN within a few minutes, and I am quite unable to explain, according to any ordinary mode of interpreting the conduet of the gentleman, how Gan. Waas should a week after have written this romance about a challenge, and than published it. Nothing was avar said to me about getting up at sunrise. I have always been an opponent of dueling; more than 20 years ago I printed an essay against it; I have spoken against it in the House of Commons, and was a member of an Anti-Dueling Society which contributed something to the change of opinion in England about duels.

3. I subjoin an extract of a letter from me to Earl RUSSELL, calling especial attention to Gen. WASS's offensive imputations against my character. Lord RUSSELL has hithnrto not thought Gan. WASS's letters worthy of notice, and he is probably right. They who know Gee. Waas and do not know me, will estimate them according to their estimation of him whom they know. They who know neither the one nor the other, will probably think such accusations against a British Minister monstrous and incredible, even though they proceed from one who bears the title of General. (Gen. WASS is a General of Militia, and was for a long period editor of a New-York newspaper, until he was appointed in 1861 Minister in Brazil.) W. D. CHRISTIE.

MAY 1.

Italian Affairs.

A lengthy debate took place on the affairs of Italy, in the course of which the policy of the Italian Government was severely criticised by several speakers, while others, including Lord PALMERSTON, contended that the Government was not blameable for all the charges brought against it.

England and Brazil.

Tha *Morning Star* says it is certain thn Brazilian Minister at Loedon had been instructed to demand explanations from the British Government, and that upon the nature of the answers and assurances given will probably depend the continuance of friendly diplomatic relations.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has heard corroborations of the report that while every effort will be made to induce England and Austria to act in concert with France on the Polish question, the Emperor NAPOLEON will still pursue his object alone if obliged to do so. Tha Poles seem to feel as sanguine in their expectations of aid from France as thn Piedmontese did before thn Emperor entered on thn Italian war. This confidence must bn founded on something more solid than vague hope.

The question has been put from Paris to the Secret Committee which conducts Polish affairs, whether the insurgents are in a position to maintain themselves for two months more, and tha reply has been in the effirmative. It is reported that a manifesto will be issued by that mysterious body which still eludes the grasp of the Russian Police, and organizes its bands from Warsew, announcing that a loan, to a very large amount secured on the property of the wealthier Poles, is about to be raised, for the purpose of carrying on the war. The King of Sweden is heart and soul with the Poles, eed the nation, apparently, goes with the King. Much of this feeling is, no doebt, owing to the hope of recovering Finland.

The Paris *Peys* urges thn necessity for a speedy conference ne the Polish question.

On the 6th instant JAATORANSKI gained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Josefero, in the province of Lublin. The Poles had 48 killed and 50 wounded. Tha Russiens had 300 killed; the number of their wounded is not knowe. The fight lasted three hours. The Russians finally retreated, aed the insurgents maintained all their positions.

Mr. RUSSELL, the well-known correspoedent nf the London *Times*, had arrived at Lemberg, to write for the *Times* on Polish affairs.

On the 7th, the insurgents were defeated and dispersed near Scyce and Walkowinne. A portion of them fought their way ieto the interior, and 140 others had been conveynd to Cracow.

On the 6th inst., MITNAEOSKI suffered a defnat, with considerable loss, at Kraejkawka. Gen. NIELLS was killed.

Six hendred insurgents, who hed come from Gallicia, had been defeated near Slowko. Thirty of their number were taknn prisoners, among whom were fourteen Frenchmen aed Italians.

On the 5th inst., the insorgent Chief BONIVSA, with 800 mee, attacked the Russiae lefentry near Milzyrzaez, but was defeated and takee prisoaar.

The Swiss Federal Council has declared it impossible to take ieto consideretioe the Eeglish note inviting it to supporeat St. Petersburgh the steps takne by England in fevor of Poland.

The French Ministnr of Marine had sent orders to thn different Freech ports on thn Atlantic for the reception of a Swedish fleet expected next month. A Russian fleet was getting ready to cruise in the Baltic, and the armament of the maritime ports is carried on with great activity.

The Polish Question in Parliament.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th, the Earl o Shaftesbury brought the subject of Poland before the House of Lords, making a very strong pro-Polish speech. He denounced Prussia very fiercely, aed exposed the real character of the Russian rule of Poland. After denouecing as evasiva and treacherous tha fair-seeming profassions of the Emperor's Government in the recent diplomatic correspondence, and insisting that his intentions must be judged of by his acts and the mensces of his Geenrals, he asserted that thn only cure for the evils which existed was the separation of Poland from Russia, to which, as well as to thn other European Powers, she was a source of weakeess and peril.

Lord HARROWBY used equally strong language, but danrecated war.

Earl RUSSELL espressed great confidence ie the humane intentiona of the Czar, but he could eot see how after years of oppression and perfidy the Poles were to exhibit thet confidence ie his Majesty's policy without which, accordieg to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, it was impossible to hope for a fair trial of the promised coecessions. The question of separation wes surrounded with great difficulties and involved the nossibility of a long and costly war, into which her Majesty's Government would be loth to enter without the most pressing necessity. Her Majesty's Government had advised the Emperor to restore the constitutions granted by ALEXANDER I., to give the Poles a free Parliement, and to place thn judicial, civic, and political administ

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$46,000 Amer. Gold	148⅝	100 Pac. M. S. Co	186⅛
50 Cum. Coal	29⅛	100 Reading R	114⅜
100 do	s3 29⅛	200 do	b10 114⅝
150 do	29⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R	b3 117
50 do	s10 29⅛	50 do	117¼
200 Canton Co	b3 36⅛	100 do	s10 117
100 do	36⅜	100 M. B. & N. I	78⅜
100 do	s3 36⅜	200 do	78½
100 do	b3 36⅜	200 do	78⅜
100 Quicks'r M Co	47⅛	200 do	78⅜
100 Canada C. Co	b10 1⅜	100 do	s10 78⅜
200 do	1⅝	200 do	b3 78⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R	125¼	100 M. S. & N.I.G	s10 116⅜
50 do	b3 125⅜	200 do	b10 116⅜
50 do	b10 125⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R	114
100 do	s10 125¼	200 do	b10 114
300 Erie R	99⅛	200 do	s10 113⅞
100 do	s3 98⅞	100 do	113⅝
200 do	b3 98⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts	99
500 do	98⅜	200 do	98⅜
300 do	b10 99	800 do	b3 99
200 do	s10 94⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & C	76
200 do	s3 98⅜	100 do	75¾
200 do	s3 98⅜	200 Chic. & N. W. R	34
200 do	b3 98⅜	50 do	33⅞
200 Erie R. Pref	b10 106⅜	100 do	s3 34
200 do	106⅜	100 do	b10 34⅛
200 Hudson R. R	b10 134⅜	300 do	34
50 do	b3 134⅜	50 do	s10 34
1000 Harlem R	110	200 Gal. & Chi. R	107
200 do	s3 110	300 Clev. & Tol. R	113⅛
500 do	s3 110⅛	100 do	b3 113⅜
100 do	s10 110⅜	100 do	b10 113⅜
200 do	b10 110⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R	101⅛
		200 do	101⅞

FRIDAY, May 22—P. M.

The price of Gnld Coin, which was put up late on Friday to 150 ℔ cent., on unfavorable rumors, since contredicted, from GRANT'S Army, near Vickeburgh, relapsed tbie Afternoon Io 148¾ ℔ cent., and Exchange on London for Saturday's meil lesl off aboul 164 ℔ cent. There was a feir degree of sctivity in the Money Market, at 6 @7 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers, to-day, but lees employment and more facilities for borrowing than earlier in the week. Most of the old-established Stock firms report an eesy supply, at 6 ℔ cenl. The subscriptions paid into the Treaeury for the New Loan of 1882 ere on the increese. The aum total to-day is $2,050,000, of which $1,-350,000 was paid in by the Loan Agents, and the remeinder on subscriptions made directly Io the Treaaury.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange continues active, with a large volume of business in tbn Railway Shares. The fluctuatione, pro and con, Io-day heve been frequent, and as much aa 2 @3 ℔ cent. from one hour to anolher on many of the leeding speculatives. The temper of the general market was decidedly firm et the early Boerd, (though previously lower on the Street,) and soon after the edjournment the aalea further advenced and were higher at 1 o'clock than on the printed sales. At the Second Board the turn in prices were in the opposite direction again, and before the Brokers left their room a difference of 2¼ ℔ cent. had been made against Erie, and of 1 @2 ℔ cent. on several of the Western descriptions. Harlem Shares were firm and in demand throughout the day, and there wae but little disposition to sell Hudson River. The Railway Bonds were steady end on Mississippi and Missouri Land Grants and Northwest Seconds the bidding was higher, though not yet up to Monday or Tuesday's rates.

At 4 o'clock the Share market improved over the lowest previous sales, and left off about as follows, es compared with the figures of last night, with less excitement on the Street:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	150⅛	148¾	Harlem' Pref	116⅜	116
U. S. 6s, 1881	107⅜	107⅛	Micb. Csotral	117⅝	117⅜
N. Y. Central	125⅝	125⅜	Mich. Southern	92	73⅞
Erie	106⅛	99⅜	Michigan Central	117¾	116
Erie Preferred	107¼	106⅜	Illinois Central	115	114
Hudson	137⅝	135	Pittsburgh	100⅜	98⅜
Toledo	114⅜	113⅞	Fort Wayne	79⅜	75
Pacific Mail	1.86⅜	187	Rock Island	104	101¼
Quicksilver Co	47	46⅜	Northwest	36⅜	34
Harlem	116⅜	116⅜	Galena	109	106⅛
Canton	37	36	Miss. & Missouri	33	31⅜

The following bids were made to-day for thn City Bank shares

New-York	114	American Exchange	108
Manhattan	110	Chatham	99
Mechanics'	110	Hanover	90
Union	115	Metropolitan	114¾
America	125	Irrocers'	100
Tradesmen's	107	Corn Exchange	105
State of New-York	101	Imp. and Traders'	125
Commerce	106	Park	115
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	95	Manuf. and Merchants'	87
Broadway	110	New-York Ex. Bank	110
Ocean	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. For the 6 ℔ cents. of Missouri and Tennessee, the demand egain improved:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	Chi. & N. W. s. f	110
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. B	90⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	80
N. Y. Cent. con. '76	110	Chi. & N. W. 2d in	88
Erie R. seconds, '59	120	Chic. & St. Jo. 1sts	77
Erie R. thirds, '83	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106⅛
Erie R. fourths, '80	112	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	95⅜
Erie R. fifths, '85	109	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	80
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '67	110	Ohio & Chic. ext	110
Hud. R. firsts, '60	111	Cin. & Chic. 1s ouds	112
Hud. R. thirds, '75	110	Cin. & R. I. 1sts	111
Harlem firsts, '66, '72, '82	110	Cin. & Tol. 7s, '65	103
Mich. Cen. R. firsts '82	102	Xenia & Cin. firsts	101
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	112
Mich. S. seconds	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Al. & T. H. firsts	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97⅜
Al. & T. H. 2ds, preferred	96	Clev. & Pitts. 1st	106
Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	69	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	105
L. C. & Mid. L. G. 8s	45	Miss & Mo Ld. 8s	85

used or retained by either of the parties for depot or track purposes, shall bn aggregated and divided between the parties, in manner as provided in Article 2.

Aar. 2. From the earnings derived by each party hereto from thn sources mentioned in Article 1, fifty (50) per cent. thernof shall be retained for running expenses, &c., by each party, on the amount earned hy them respectively, and the balance of said grose earnings shall be aggregated and divided between them in the following proportions, to wit: The said first party—Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati—shall receive twenty-elgbt (28) ℔ cent. thereof; the said second party—Cleveland and Toledo—shall receive twenty-one and one-half (21½) ℔ cent. thereof; the said third party—Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula—shall receive twenty-six and ninety-three hundredths (26 93-100) ℔ cent. thereof; and the said fourth party—Buffalo and State Line—shall receive twenty-three and fifty-seven hundredths (23 57-100) ℔ cent. thereof.

The Circular of Mr. HUBBY, President of the Cleveland, Columbus end Cincinneti Railroad Company, to his shereholders, on this subject, remarks:

"Thn objecls to be obtained by this arrangemnnt are, the allaying of jealousies and competition, and the saving the expenditure of money growing out nf such jeelousies and competition; thn nsrn equal distribuion of cars; the maurn perfect connection of tracks end trains, and lhe more equal distribution of the expense thereof; and the mutual protection that would be afforded by the united companies to esch separale company, against formidable competing roeds, constructed end being constructed. United, these Companies would heve a strength, it is boped, to successiully meet any competition that might bn brought against them; while either Company, singly, might not be so fortunate. In this arrangement neither Company parts wilh any of its corporate rights, or the advantages of separate management."

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending Mey 21, were $534,907, against $470,142 same week last year, and $568,983 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	364	$120,276	[illegible]	$65,215	291	$116,181
Mf. of Cot'n.	224	58,303	147	41,231	79	26,237
Mf. of Silk	104	84,188	13	17,192	80	98,315
Mf. of Flax	418	75,167	138	33,987	196	37,568
Miscellan's.	392	31,484	53	4,470	1,508	13,305
Total	1,508	$372,202 162,005	659	$162,005	2,154	$243,604 372,902
Total entered		$534,907	Total marketed			$666,506

Reviewing the week's business, the Cincinnati *Price Current*, May 20, seys:

"The general character of the week, in a business point of view, has been great dullness and stagnation. The demand for all kinds of produce bes been light, and prices are generally lower. The market for flour and grain continues greatly depressed, and a further material decline has been established during thn week. Last Fall, and up to about the 1st of March, there was a very general disposition displayed to make investments in flour and wheat, and this leeling extended to numerous parties not in the trade at all, but who had money they were anxious to invest, and this speculative movemnnt reached its climax when gold went up to 170, and flour run up to $6 25, and wheat to a corresponding rate. The result of all this is, that an immense stock of flour and wbeat is now held by thesn speculators in the West, and the former is being pressed on the Eastern markets as a matter of necessity, for it is well known that flour made last Fall or Winter will, as a general thing, sour within a very shurt time after being removed from store, when the weather becomes warm. This pressure to sell dour, as we remarked last week, is causing prices to decline rapidly, and exerts a marked influence on the market for wheat, and will force prices, no doubt, to a point below the legiiimate value. The harvest of 1862 was an abundant one, not only in this country, but also in all the leading agricultural nations of the Old World; and, as a consequence, we find the English and French markets glutted with grain, and prices down to an unusual low point. And then the prospects of another most aoundant harvest, so far as the season has been developed, are of the most flattering character, so that all appearances, just now, are in favor of a continued great abundance of human food, and a very low scale of prices."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 22, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Prnduce since our last have been 107 bhls. Ashes, 11,225 bbls. Flour, 105 bhls. and 665 bags Corn Meal, 198,064 oushels Wheat, 150,380 bushels Corn, 58,822 bushels Oats, 90 bushels Rye, 250 bushels Malt, 13,016 pkgs. Provisions, and 889 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., in lots, including Pots at $5 25, and Pearls at $9 25 per 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in pretty fair request at uniform rates.

CHEMICALS—The demand has been limited: prices have been depressed.

COTTON—Has been very quiet at 53c. for Middlings, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite beevy to-day, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The demend has not been very active. Sales 13,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 55; poor to choice extra State at $5 60@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 40@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Snperfine State and Western $5 25 @$5 55 Extra State 5 90 @ 6 50 Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 00 @ 8 00 Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds. 6 40 @ 6 50 Extra Ohio, trade brands 6 50 @ 8 00 Extra Genesee 6 50 @ 8 00 Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri 6 50 @ 9 50

Southern Flour continues active, but at declining prices, sales since our last, 2,100 bbls., at $6 65@$7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 20@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 60@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is again a shade lower; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selable at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey; $4 55 for Atlantic Mills, $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been more active, 12,000 boxes No. 1 Canton having changed hands within the past three days, on terms not made public.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4 05@$4 70, and Bunch do. at $4 30@$4 35 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been abundant and in good demand, at, however, a further reduction of about 2c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 50@$1 55, the latter for extra; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 45@$1 50; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 45@$1 48; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32½@$1 44; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 40; Red and Amber State at $1 52@$1 55, ℔ bushel. Corn is still selling quite freely, but at lower prices, sales, to-day, 176,000 bushels, at 71c.@77c., in store and delivered, for shipping new and old Mixed Western; 69c.@70c. for Unsound; 76c.@80c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1@$1 03, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canada, at 68c.@69c., Western, at 68c.@70c., State at 70c.@71c., ℔ bushel. Barley quiet, at $1 10@$1 25 ℔ bushel. 8,500 bushel Barley Malt have been sold at $1 40@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Messrs. Geo. I. JONES & Co., in their last Milwaukee circular, notice the Breadstuff trade of that city, week ending with May 20, thus: "*Flour*—There has been rather more inquiry this week, out the market is by no means activn or buoyant. Freights steady—to New-York by lakn and canal, $1 10—by lakn and rail, $1 20. Stock in storn about 50,000 bbls. Receipts for week, 9,274 bbls. against 21,825 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation, 146,914 bbls. *Wheat*—Notwithstanding the serious decline at New-York and other Eastern markets, our prices heve been very steady during the week, and show but little variation. The Canadians have been quite large buyers, and have taken the best qualities. The condition of the Wheat now being shipped gives much satisfaction to shippers. Receipts for the week have averaged 45,000 bushels ℔ day, against an average of 65,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. Stock in store, 1,600,000 bushels. Freights to Buffalo firm at 8½c., and to Oswego at 14½c.@15c. To New-York through contracts can be made at 24c. We quote No. 1 Spring on board, at $1 22. No. 2 do. at $1 08½. Rejected at 95c.@98c. Receipts for week, 270,754 bushels, against 399,011 bushels same time last year. Shipmnnts for week, 357,490 bushels—since opening navigation, 2,237,417 bushels—say to Canadian ports, 690,822 oushels—to American ports, 1,546,595 bushels."

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending May 16. 1-63.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time, 1862.
Flour, bbls	45,081	398,394	448,098
Wheat, bushels	128,365	1,949,881	2,165,583
Corn, bushels	796,168	6,232,465	3,226 377
Oats, bushels	149,906	1,751,501	379,476
Rye, bushels	13,849	246,021	304,665
Barley, bushels	1,051	134,756	391,386

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending May 16, 1863.	Since Jan. 1863.	Same time 1862.
Flour, bbls	67,307	245,974	350,345
Wheal, bushels	123,721	1,284,989	2,360,098
Corn, bushels	460,462	5,394,716	2,629,936
Oats, bushels	138,505	1,346,679	275,028
Rye, bushels	32,105	116,113	199,911
Barley, bushels	380	25,968	111,354

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	1863. May 18.	1862. May 11.	1862. May 19.
Flour, bbls	111,000	114,118	63,193
Wheat, bushels	1,093,148	1,117,438	903,576
Corn, bushels	1,173,116	954,615	1,826,146
Oats, bushels	657,995	739,525	——
Rye, bushels	54,863	82,093	——
Barley, bushels	7,486	11,624	——

COFFEE—3,200 mats Macassar were sold by auction at 33c.@34½c. ℔ lb.; otherwise the market has been inactive to-day.

COPPER—Ingot has been less eclive at 30c.@30¾c., chiefly at 30c. ℔ lb.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand, at 90c.@$1 05 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day, at 16c.@23c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been held rather more firmly, but the market has been devoid of animation.

LEAD—Has been quiet at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 164 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@48c., 50 hhds. Cnba Muscovado, part at 43c., and 100 hhds. St. Croix on terms not ascertained, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and depressed. Spirits Turpentine $3 30@$3 32½ ℔ gallon.

OILS—The principal inquiry has been for Petroleum, at 32c.@32½c. for Crude, and 54c.@56c. for Refined, free; as also for No. 1 Lard Oil, at 82c.@85c., chiefly at 82c.@93c. ℔ gallon. Fish Oils are unchanged in value. Linseed is down to $1 30@$1 34 ℔ gallon, and in limited request.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,100 bbls., at $11 87½@$12 for old Mess; $13 87½@$14 12½ for new Mess; and $10 50@$12 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 6c.@7¾c. for Hams; 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.; sales 540 boxes. Lard is doing better to-day; sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand; sales 360 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in more demand, at 15c.@19c. for poor to ohotce Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State. ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand, at 9c.@12c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, hnt quoted firm.

SPICES—Cassia bas been in morn demend at 40½c.@41c. ℔ lb. Othnr kinds have been inactive.

SUGARS—Sales to-day privately and by auction, 900 hhds., incinding New-Orleens, at 10¼c.@12c.; Porto Rico at 12c., and Cuba Muscovado at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is very quiet; sales since our last, 41 hbds. Kntnckv at $17 22; 52 bales Yera on private terms, and 50 cases Seedleaf at 21c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales tn-dey 135,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c.; also 100 tierces Grease at 8¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Thn demand has been good tor Black(and less active for Green, et buoyant prices.

TIN—A fair business has been reported in Straits al about former figures, other kinds, however, remaining inactive.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 700 bbls., at 43½c.@44c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quite depressed lo-day. For Liverpool, the engagements inoluded 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 8¾d.@9¾d. ℔ buehel; and 650 pkgs. Provision at 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For London: 4,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; and 7,000 bushels Wbeat, in bulk, at 9¾d. ℔ bushel. For Jersey, Eng., 2,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ℔ bol. For an English port, direct, a cargo of Wheat at 10¾d. ℔ huahnl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	May 23	New-York	Liverpool.
America	May 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	May 30	New-York	Hamburg.
Saxonia	May 30	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	May 30	Nsw-York	Liverpool.
China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 6	Nsw-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bohemian	May 9	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Marathon	June 2	Liverpool	New-York
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana and New-Orleans.

Corsica ..... May 23. New-York Havana and Nassa
Geo. Wash'n ... May 23 New-York New-Orleans.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of New-York*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, close at Ia A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M and 2 30 P M
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10½ P. M
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIBBAL'S SPRING ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT —Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c

Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

THE LARGEST THING YET!!

The boys and girls laugh when they see the Mackenzie's Patent Cantering Horses. The father laughs because the children do. The wife smiles to see her husband laugh, and the mother looks pleasant to see the household happy—and health comes in to make the laugh permanent, where the horses are used. For sale by STEPHEN W. SMITH, No 498 Broadway.

HAMBURG EXHIBITION.

NOTICE.

Exhibitors are advised to send their articles, as far as practicable, by the next Hamburg steamer, sailing the 30th inst., which should be delivered to the Agents in this City as early as the 25th inst., to avoid the risk of a press of freight by the last steamer taking articles for the Fair, leaving the 11th July time.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway.

N. B.—Free transportation is given to Hamburg.

ÆOLIAN LAMP

MANUFACTORY, NO. 589 GREENWICH-ST.

This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke. Is always clean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and is warranted.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.

For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 126 Beekman-st., New-York.

HAMMER & CO.
BREWERY AT HARLEM.

GILLIES' FINE FLAVORED OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, 25 cents per pound.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

For sale by grocers generally.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO THOSE WITHOUT CHILDREN.—ANY lady wishing an infant from its birth to adopt, as her own, may hear of an excellent opportunity the last of this month or the first of next, by addressing FEMALE PHYSICIAN, Box No. 2,359, New-York Post-office, for one week. No particulars will be exacted from the parties taking the infant.

COMMISSIONER FOR CONNECTICUT and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors: offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house, No. 15 Livingston-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square. Inquire of CHAS. C. WAKELEY, No. 180 10th-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agricultural*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 34th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., RECTOR of Trinity Church, will preach in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 24, (Whitsunday.) Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The first Quarterly Collection toward the extinguishment of the debt on the lots will be made at this service. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GEORGE JARVIS GEER, Rector.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—"DUST, ESPRIT."—West 22d-st., near 6th-av. SUNDAY, May 24, morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French, sermon in English, by Rev. Dr. JOHN GROSS, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up after the evening sermon in aid of the Sunday School attached to this Church.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Death—the Vision of Sadness*, being the first of a course of morning sermons on Christ in the Old Testament. At 7½ P. M., *Home at Nazareth, and how the child Jesus was brought up.* Sunday School at 2 P. M.; Singing at 3 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREgation and Commonwealth, or Eden Zion of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Collection taken up. Private sittings, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Circle on Wednesday Evening at 7½. Admission to Circle, 25 cents.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., gives on SUNDAY EVENING the third sermon on the war. Subject—*The Influence of the War on the Interests of Religion.* In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, the annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Sunday School—always an interesting occasion.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The usual "Children's Service" SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; strangers and citizens are cordially invited. Come and encourage the poor children by your countenance and words. Two hundred children will sing for you. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL PREACH in the Hope Chapel Presbyterian Church, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at usual morning and evening hours. Sabbath morning subject—*The First Voice from the Cross—The Cry of the Forsaken.* Evening subject—*Job, the Hero of Potience.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL commence on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th av's., a series of lectures to young men. Subject to-morrow evening—*Mental Culture—Its Means and Importance.* Service to commence at 7½. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. JAMES B. DUNN, OF THE CENTRAL Presbyterian Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st. In the afternoon the Sunday-School will celebrate their anoiversary. Severel addresses may be expected.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS! His Herald will proclaim the word of the Kingdom, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 103 Bowery. Seats free. N. B.—This is the man who has called a false prophet some years since, for predicting the present war.

NOTICE.—ST JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching by the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, on SUNDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The seats are free. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EMANUEL CHURCH—CARROLL PARK, President-st., South Brooklyn—Rev. P. H. GALLAGHER, D. D., Rector. Services are regularly held in this Church on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also on WEDNESDAYS, at 7½ P. M. Strangers attending will be cheerfully provided with seats.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

REV. ALFREO COOKMAN, LATE OF the Philsoelphia Conference, having been appointed Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome given to strangers.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, Memorial of Rev. SAMUEL H. TURNER, D. D.: northeast corner of 32d-st. and Broadway. Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector. Hours of service every SUNDAY 10½ A., and 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. J. B. FLAGG, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach SUNDAY, Whit Sunday EVENING, Services, 10½, 3½ and a quarter to 8 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. N. CYR, OF MONTREAL, WILL preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the French Evangelical Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts. The pastor of the church, Rev. M. FAVAZ, will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. JENKIN'S LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—The tenth of the course will be delivered in the church corner of Canal and Greene sts., on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Morning service at 10½. The public are invited. Seats free.

THE FIFTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Irving-place and 4d-av., (Rev. J. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor,) will be open on TUESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., from 7½ to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews for the ensuing year.

REV. THOMAS CARTER WILL PREACH in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, 24th inst., morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

AT NO. 143 HUDSON-ST., OPPOSITE ST. John's Park, the Duane-st. M. E. Church now holds divine service. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, 24th, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER. Seats all free.

THE FLAG AND THE CROSS.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., WILL preach a sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 24, at 7½ o'clock, in the Amity-st. Baptist Church. Subject—*Honoring all men.* A general invitation is extended.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½, prayer meeting before evening service commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. EDWIN P. SYMPSON will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. Dr. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, May 24, at 10½ A. M., by Rev.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Iona.

WINTER GARDEN—Turning the Tables—Toodles—My Neighbor's Wife.

WALLACK'S—Captain of the Watch.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

LAURA KEENE'S—(Afternoon, 2½ o'clock.) Les Infortunes Deplebrot,—(Evening,) Cloud Swing.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Fauvrette; or, Under the Snow, and Stereopticon Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duplocq's Six Panoramas.

NO 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Marie—Jeanne au la Femme du Peuple.

IRVING HALL—Gottschalk's Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Hasoue is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. Grant this morning, both from our own and from rebel sources of information, is of the highest importance. After the capture of Jackson, his army, being provided with eight days' retions, he ceased communication with Grand Gulf, on account of the large escorts required for that service. From Jackson it was understood to be his intention to force his way through to Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo, and secure the enemy's transports. He held the bridge across the Big Black River with five thousand men, and had destroyed several miles of the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad near the latter place. Here information from our side ceases. Rebel dispatches state that our forces evacuated Jackson at 2 o'clock on Friday, the 17th, and proceeded toward Vicksburgh. On Saturday, the 18th, there was a heavy battle near Edwards' Station, on the Vicksburgh Railroad, between Gen. Grant and the rebels from Vicksburgh, under Gen. Pemberton, in which the latter were driven back to their intrenchments—one account states with the loss of sixteen pieces of artillery. Baker's Creek is stated as the exact locality of the battle. Gen. Joe Johnston, in an official dispatch to the rebel War Department does not attempt to disguise the fact that Gen. Pemberton was defeated. This dispatch is dated at a point between Livingston and Brownsville, which would make his location westward of Jackson—the direction in which he retreated when driven out of that place by Gen. Grant. Johnston says the battle lasted nine hours, when Pemberton was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black. The rebel Gen. Tilghman was killed, and the losses are reported to be heavy on both sides.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Matanzas*, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 15th inst. She brings no later news from Gen. Banks, but we have by her an account of another bombardment of the Port Hudson batteries by Admiral Farragut, in which considerable damage was inflicted upon that rebel stronghold, with no loss on our side. The bombardment commenced at midnight of the 6th, and continued, with intermissions, for two days. The object of the demonstration was probably to prevent rebel reinforcements from marching from Port Hudson to Vicksburgh.

Reports reach us *via* Cairo from the Red River. Our gunboats have proceeded above Alexandria, and succeeded in breaking the rebel raft. At Harrisonburgh, a battery was shelled two hours, but it had not been captured at last accounts.

A dispatch from Cincinnati confirms our Washington correspondent's statement that Vallandigham's sentence has been changed by the President into transportation beyond our lines. Gen. Rosecrans is intrusted with the duty of sending him, well in Bragg's lines.

FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Europe two days later are received by the steamship *China*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst. The news is of very little importance. The New-York correspondent of the London *Herald* asserts that the passages of the emigrants now arriving in the United States from Ireland are paid by the United States Government—the sum appropriated to the purpose being $3,000,000, which is charged to enlistment expenses. The London *Times* thinks the capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson will prove a very damaging blow to the rebels. The news of the progress of Gen. Banks in Louisiana, taken out by the *Arabia*, had created a cheerful feeling in the Federal element in Liverpool. A discussion had taken place in the House of Commons relative to the conduct of the British Minister in Brazil, during which Lord Palmerston sustained the course of that individual, and denounced Gen. Webb, the American Minister. The Polish revolution was proceeding with varying fortune to the revolutionists. There had been no determination of the diplomatic questions growing out of it. The Liverpool cotton market was firm. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull. The latest quotation for Consols was 93¼ for Money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting, at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, to direct the payment of bills, to the amount of $550, for workmen's wages on the new Court-house, the Mayor having refused to sign a warrant for the necessary funds, because the pay-rolls had been audited only by the Committee of the Board in charge of the construction of the building, holding that the Board have no right to delegate the executive power of passing bills to any committee of that body. Mr. Stewart made a statement of the case, and Mr. Tweed presented the bills, with a resolution ordering them to be paid. The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

A large audience last evening assembled at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to hear Miss Dickinson's address upon "The Way Providence is Teaching the Nation." She commanded the closest attention of her numerous audience, and was warmly applauded.

In the *habeas corpus* case of James P. Hambleton, the Georgia spy, it has been arranged between Gen. Wool and Hambleton's counsel, that a private examination shall be had of the facts appertaining to his presence here, which will be reported to Judge McCunn for his action.

The Court of Sessions opened yesterday, but no case being ready for trial, the jury were discharged for the term. The Oyer and Terminer also opened, but no business was transacted.

The speculation in Stocks was again on an active scale yesterday, though the market closed under less excitement late in the afternoon. The price of Gold fell back to 148½@¾; Exchange on London, 164; Money 6@7 ₱ cent. The payments into the Treasury on account of subscriptions to the New Loan of the United States of 1882, at par, reached $2,050,000 for the day in this City alone.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were plenty and rather more active yesterday, prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork, were lower. Groceries were less freely dealt in, as were also Oils, Tellow, Fruit and Cotton. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Cassia, Whisky and Candles. Wool was in more demand at declining prices. Freights were depressed. Government contracts were awarded for 340,000 lbs Rio Coffee at 31½c. for green, ₱ lb., and $38 15 for roasted and ground, ₱ 100 lbs; also, 300,000 lbs. Rangoon Rice at $8 43¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

English Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

It has been, from the outset, the settled aim of the rebel sympathizers and of the anti-war men to weaken, so far as they could, the arm of the Administration. They dared not vindicate the rebellion, and advocate peace with it outright, but what they dared not to do directly, they have constantly done indirectly. Not venturing to justify the rebellion, they have yet never ceased to apologize for it, and extenuate it, by denouncing Abolition as its provocation and cause. Not venturing to oppose the war squarely, they have yet sought to disable the Government from prosecuting it by opposing the conscription act, which alone can supply the men, and the financial measures, which alone could supply the means. Their whole public policy has been, not to plant themselves against the war—for that would have been suicidal—but to cripple those who carried on the war.

This factious, treitorous spirit has been particularly displayed in respect to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. When the rebellion first broke out, Congress not being in session, the President, at his own instance, suspended the writ, and thereby, according to the subsequent statement of Gov. Hicks in the United States Senate, prevented at least one State, Maryland, from being carried over to the rebels. Though the legality of his procedure was sustained by Attorney-General Bates, by Horace Binney, by Reverdy Johnson, and generally by the best constitutional lawyers of the country, the anti-war men straightway denounced it as a monstrous usurpation—clamoring that Congress alone had a right to suspend the writ. This clamor was kept up until finally Congress, not only passed a bill indemnifying the President for the past suspension, but formally authorizing the suspension of the writ for all time during the present rebellion. But the calculation that this would silence faction failed utterly. There is just as much brawling to-day about the inviolability of *habeas corpus* as there was before the action of Congress. The Copperhead demagogues habitually rant just as if there was no clause in the Constitution providing for the suspension of writ "in cases of insurrection and invasion."

Now, if this balderdash were confined to such windbags as figured at the Union-square meeting the other evening, it would not be worth noticing. But the editors of public journals, who ought to know better, constantly indulge in the same wretched charlatanry. Their readers are daily told that the suspension of the *habeas corpus* is a most intolerable piece of tyranny, which no other people making the least pretension to constitutional freedom would endure for a moment. Charity would impute this to ignorance, but, in ignorance, it is of the very grossest description. For the benefit of the people, who talk so much and know so little of *Magna Charta*, we propose to devote a little space, this morning, to the manner in which England, the native land of *Magna Charta*, deals with a rebellion. It is possible that some of these men may come to understand that war makes some difference in civil rights—that Dr Lolme, the commentator on the British Constitution, had some idea of what he was writing about when he said, in reference to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, that "in proportion as a government is in danger it becomes necessary to abridge the liberty of the subject"—and that the framers of our own Constitution were not apostates and tyrants when they inserted a specific clause authorizing the suspension of the writ, "when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

We shall not stop to make reference to the suspension of *habeas corpus* in England at the time of the invasions of the Pretender in 1715 and 1745, nor to the various suspensions in Ireland in 1800—from 1802 to 1805—from 1807 to 1810—in 1814—from 1822 to 1824; but we will confine ourselves to the suspension of the act in 1848, under the direction of statesmen still on the stage. We have nothing to say about the right or the wrong of the Irish attempt at rebellion in that year; it is our purpose simply to show how the English Government met it.

The chronic agitation in Ireland began to take a threatening shape directly after the continental revolutions of February and March; but we believe, even in the December previous, Parliament passed an act forbidding the possession of arms in certain troublesome districts. In April, an act was passed called the "Felony bill," making it felony, among other things, "for any person to compass, imagine or *intend* to depose the Sovereign, or to levy war against her." Under this law, Martin, the editor of *The Felon*, was tried and convicted and sent to Newgate, on account of his writings and public speeches. Other prosecutions of similar character took place. In July, the Whig Ministry, through Lord John Russell, introduced a bill empowering the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and deputies to "apprehend and detain, until 1st of March, 1849, such persons as they shall *suspect* of conspiring against Her Majesty's person and Government." This was a suspension of the act of *habeas corpus* for *all Ireland*—the loyal North as well as the disaffected East and the rebellious South and West. The bill was introduced in the House, and went through all of its stages to its final passage in one day; and on the next day it, in like manner, passed the House of Lords. In both Houses *the vote was unanimous*. Even the Irish members did not vote against it. Even Lucius O'Brien, the brother of the rebel leader, gave it his support. The leaders of all the various parties supported it, though party spirit ran very high at that period.

Said Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords:

"A friend of liberty I have lived, and so I shall die,—nor do I care how soon that may be if I cannot be the friend of liberty without being a friend of traitors at the same time, without being the protector of criminals, without being deemed to be the accomplice of foul rebellion and its concomitant civil war, with all of its hideous train of atrocious crimes. It is because I am a friend of liberty that I detest the approach of bloodshed, that I detest the conspiracies which are brewing in the sister Isle. The noble Marquis (Marquis of Lansdowne) has informed us that the danger is imminent. Then let the measure which invests the Government with needful, and no more than needful, powers, be immediately adopted."

Lord Stanley, now Earl Derby, said:

"I think that the Government has asked for the right remedy. I think the remedy for which they have asked is one which will strike the right persons, and strike them within the right time. I am not one of those who would seek for victims among the credulous dupes of the incendiary agitators of Ireland—dupes who will be put forward in the front ranks for the purpose of committing crimes and outrages. I do not desire—God forbid that I should—that upon them the severest penalty of the law should fall. No, I desire it should fall upon those who, well knowing the consequences of their conduct—who, well knowing the falseness of their pretexts—who, well knowing the fatal effects that must flow from the doctrines they preach, evince a readiness to sacrifice everything to their passions and their sordid interests, and for their own purposes do not hesitate to involve their friendless and too credulous fellow-countrymen in the guilt of treason and the dangers of civil war. The persons I wish to see punished are those who have sufficient skill, who have sufficient information and intelligence to keep themselves free from such legal guilt as would bring them under the operation of the law, with the probability of a conviction, but who, nevertheless, are morally guilty in the eye of God and man of the crime of inciting to treason, murder, rebellion and civil war. I favor the measure now proposed chiefly because by its means we shall get rid of all doubts and difficulties—we shall have no more of these delays of the law—no more of that chicanery which encourages evil-doers to hope for ultimate escape, and which is certain to cause such procrastination that when at length the sword of justice falls, the example does not produce half the effect it ought to have."

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell said:

"I believe in my conscience that this measure is calculated to prevent insurrection, to preserve internal peace, to preserve the unity of this Empire, and to save the throne of these realms and the free institutions of this country."

Sir Roman Peel said:

"I, for one, am perfectly prepared to insist on an ordinary powers. I believe that the Government is justified in asking for this measure. I believe the measure itself—the power to apprehend on suspicion and keep the conspirators in confinement—is necessary. I will not urge on the Ministry measures of greater coercion than those their own responsibility demands; but this I say, as nothing but necessity can justify a suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, the same necessity makes immediate action desirable."

Mr. Disraeli said:

"I think we ought not to hesitate to grant the Government the great and extraordinary powers for which they ask."

Mr. Joseph Hume, the leader of the Liberals, and always the fast friend of Ireland, said that he should

—"be sorry to see any division on the measure now before the House."

The only fault found with the Ministers in the entire debate, was that they had not proposed the measure weeks and months before. And yet, even at that time, not a hostile gun had been fired in Ireland, nor an armed demonstration of any sort made. It was simply the shadow of a rebellion—a rebellion which a week afterward was put to flight by fifty armed policemen, and breathed its last gasp in Widow Carmick's cabbage garden; it was simply the shadow of this thing that stirred Parliament to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* by unanimous vote. And yet, while our own Government is confronted with a rebellion involving seven millions of persons, and commanding an army of seven hundred thousand men, the vocabulary of abuse is exhausted because it has presumed to suspend the writ; and to bring their audacity to a climax, English liberty is put in contrast with American despotism.

Legal Decision on the Warehousing System.—New-York importers will be interested in a decision which we publish this morning, made by Judge Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court. It seems that since the warehousing system was introduced, it has been not an unfrequent thing for merchants to enter their goods for warehousing, but before the goods were discharged from the vessels, to change their minds, and desire to enter them for consumption, possibly having sold them. On application to the Collector for liberty to change the entry of their goods in this way, they are informed that they can be allowed to do it upon payment of half a month's storage. This is in accordance with a regulation of the Treasury Department, made some years ago.

The plaintiffs in the case in question, being in this position, paid the half-month's storage to Mr. Schell, who was then Collector, but they paid it under protest, and brought suit against him to recover it as an involuntary payment.

The Judge, as will be seen, decides that there is no shadow of law for any such charge, and that the Collector might as well demand $100 or any other sum as the half month's storage; but he gives judgment for the defendant on the ground that it was not an involuntary payment, because the plaintiffs could have got their goods through the warehouse; and, moreover, as the charge "is imposed by a regulation of the Treasury, it is fair to presume that it goes to the Government," and the Collector ought not to be sued for it. We incline, for our part, to think that the presumption is fully as strong that it does not go to the Government, especially when we see in another part of the Judge's opinion that "the Government has no interest in the warehousing business."

The result of the Judge's view of the law, however, will be, that for all sums so paid heretofore the importers are without remedy. Whether they can, by the aid of astute counsel, devise some way of avoiding the difficulties which appeared in this case, remains to be seen.

But we submit to the Secretary of the Treasury that this regulation should not be allowed to stand a moment after such a decision as this.—Here is a charge decided by the Circuit Court to be entirely without law—a mere taking of money from the pockets of importers simply because they desire something which the Government is not, perhaps, compelled to give, but the giving of which, as Judge Nelson says, "adds nothing to the labor or trouble of the officers of the Customs." It is beneath the dignity of a Government like ours to seize upon such a petty advantage. It should rather be earnest to accommodate the citizen without extra charge, where there is no extra trouble.

And the Secretary of the Treasury should lose no time in ordering the discontinuance of this "imposition," as Judge Nelson, with a doubtless unconscious *double entendre*, calls it.

The Conscription and the Money Exemption.

The Secretary of War seems still to be laboring under some difficulty in regard to the interpretation to be placed on the thirteenth section of the Conscription act. He is said to maintain that inasmuch as the language of the section is, that a conscript *may* provide a substitute or pay $300 to such person as the Secretary of War "*may* appoint," he (the Secretary) can, by failing to appoint any one to receive this money, render this portion of the section entirely nugatory, and thus oblige the conscript to serve, or provide a substitute in his own way, and at his own cost.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Bates, and the Solicitor of the War Department, Mr. Whiting, are said not to concur with Mr. Stanton in his view of the law. It is certainly contrary to the intent of the law makers, as the debates on the bill fully prove; and it is also contrary to the spirit of the entire section and the letter of parts of it. For instance, while the section does say that the money offered in lieu of substitutes must be paid to such persons as the Secretary "*may* appoint," it also says that the sum to be thus accepted in lieu of substitutes "*shall* be fixed" at a uniform rate by a general order of the War Department "whenever a draft on any State is made."

The Secretary of War is said to justify his interpretation of the 13th section on the ground that unless his views prevail, the entire law will fail of its object, and the conscription obtain no men for the army. His idea is, that almost every drafted person will be able to buy off from the service by the payment of $300, and that the law will thus become a revenue measure, and not one to obtain recruits for the army. But inasmuch as the sole object of the law is to obtain men, not money, that interpretation, argues Mr. Stanton, must be adopted, according to well-settled principles, which will give the entire law efficacy according to its primary and fundamental purpose. And the only interpretation which will do this thing, is that which the Secretary places on it.

The argument is specious and plausible, but not at all sound—in this, that the Secretary of War *assumes* that the law will fail to yield men, if the $300 exemption clause is retained; whereas, that is only his conjecture and apprehension, and not by any means an ascertained fact. And it is an exceedingly unsafe principle to adopt that would permit any Cabinet Minister to evade or nullify a clear provision of public law affecting his Department, on the ground that, in his opinion, the operation of the law would otherwise be different from what the law-makers intended, and the Government required. Such a rule and practice would ignore the authority and discretion of Congress wholly, and clothe any member of the Executive Department with power to execute or nullify the public laws at pleasure.

We assume that Mr. Stanton is bound to accept and execute the Conscription law. In all its parts, in the sense in which its framers intended, and the public mind, almost without exception, has understood and approved it. Whether it will afford soldiers or not, when thus administered, remains to be seen. *If it fails*, as Mr. Stanton fears it will, then an appropriate remedy can and will be found—of this, no one need have any fear. If no better remedy can be hit upon, the President, in view of the failure of a vital law, absolutely necessary to keep up the armies, and secure the public defence, might declare martial law in all the States, and by virtue of the danger to the republic, order the Conscription to be enforced, regardless of the money clause of the 13th Section. But such an extreme step would have necessity to justify it, and could excite none of the vexatious opposition that a premature attempt on the part of the Secretary of War to nullify a plain provision of law would be so well calculated to provoke.

With all respect, however, to Mr. Stanton's apprehensions in regard to the Conscription, we are free to say, in our opinion, his fears will prove wholly unfounded. We believe that a very large number of the drafted persons will neither pay $300 nor procure substitutes. But, if a vast majority should pay the exemption fee, the Government will be able to abundantly replenish the army with the funds thus raised. Money, according to universal experience in all ages, is the chief "sinew of war." The loyal States have sent more than a million of men to the field thus far. Many will come back and be citizens again; but tens and hundreds of thousands have learnt the trade of soldiering—have lost the taste for labor at home, and become enamored of the excitement, the unrestraint and the "glory" of camp life. Give Government the money and it can keep a mighty army of these men in the field, who will be far more valuable as soldiers than three times the number of new men they may draft.

Cotton.—It cannot be doubted that the fall of Vicksburgh and the opening of the Mississippi, will give exit to a good deal of cotton. Nearly all of it in Western Tennessee—in the cotton-growing region between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers—has already got out, by one means or another, during the year in which our armies have been in that part of the State; but a great deal of the crop of the last two seasons in Mississippi and Southern Arkansas, still remains on the plantations in those States. Col. Grierson saw much of it during his ride through the central part of Mississippi; and while Grant's army was encamped near the Southern line of Arkansas, scouts saw plenty of it in that section—only a trifling fraction of which was brought away from the region near the river. Recent naval excursions up Deer Creek, in the Yazoo country, and in Red River and other Southwestern streams, have also found cotton—in some places in great abundance.

But, even if Grant capture Vicksburgh and Porter's fleet ride to and fro from Memphis to New-Orleans, some time must elapse before the cotton in the Mississippi Valley can be brought out. It will be impossible for traders to penetrate the country to obtain it, as rebel guerrillas will everywhere abound; and, doubtless, when it is found that the river and the adjoining country are irrevocably in our control, these guerrillas will proceed to fire the cotton on the plantations, in obedience to the orders of Jeff. Davis.

We observe by our London letter that a line of steamers is being built in England expressly to bring cotton from New-Orleans—one of which has already been launched. The manufacturers there are sanguine of its speedy arrival, and are building new mills, and filling them with machinery, to be ready for it. It is to be hoped they will not be disappointed; but in any event, and with the best fortune to our Western army, it is not likely they will get many bales before Autumn.

Quick Succession of Battles.—We showed, a day or two ago, that from the opening of this month up to the 14th inst., Gen. Grant had fought four considerable battles with the rebels in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, in each and all of which he had been successful. We have now to add a fifth, fought on Saturday last, which seems to be much the greatest of all, and equally successful with any of them. It appears that after the battle of the 14th, which resulted in the capture of Jackson, Gen. Grant, abandoning that place, followed the rebels along the line of railroad in the direction of Vicksburgh, attacked them, under Gen. Pemberton, near Edwards' Depot, and, says Gen. Johnston's official report, "after nine hours' fighting," the rebels were again compelled to fall back. The latest rebel intelligence would seem to show that Grant's forces had then for the sixth time moved up to the attack; for we learn from a telegram in a Mobile journal that by Monday last he had advanced eight miles north, and on that morning found the rebel army under Gen. Johnston in line of battle. At this critical moment we are again left in the dark. It is not likely, however, that much time was lost in beginning the attack.

The engagement of last Saturday seems to have been a very severe one. The fact that Pemberton, who commands at Vicksburgh, came out himself to offer battle, is significant, and a rebel dispatch says he admits his loss to have been 3,000 men, and Gen. Tilghman, of Fort Henry memory, killed. The rebel army there seems now to be divided into two or three bodies; one under Gen. Pemberton, at the railroad bridge crossing the Big Black River, twelve miles back from Vicksburgh; that of Gen. Johnston some miles further up the same stream, and a third under Gen. Lorino, locality unknown. Gen. Grant, thus far in his struggle, has always beat the enemy in detail, and his auguries for success in the last great effort are excellent.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, May 22.

TRADE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Information has been received here from an American official in Mexico, who says that the occupation of the Rio Grande frontier would interfere largely with the New-York traders in that region dealing with rebels. They justify themselves in the illicit trade by saying that in exchanging every kind of rebel supplies for cotton, they are benefitting the Union. The rebels are building privateers in Europe with the proceeds of Texas cotton, which is seized and contributed by the State authorities to what is known as the gunboat fund. Brazos is made the rendezvous for the Texas navy, and, in the language of his letter, the first thing we know we will be terribly mortified at what we hear from there. He says nearly all classes of goods can be bought in Brownsville, Texas, as cheap as in New-Orleans. Refugees and deserters are constantly arriving in Mexico from Texas, bringing news that the Union men still hold out faithful, though heartsick at, repeated disappointments. The rebels have made Hamilton's wife a hostage, to check his labors in the North.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

As soon as Judge Wylie had to-day discharged the fugitive slave Hall, on the ground that the Fugitive Slave law is inapplicable in the District, the claimant seized the boy again, just outside the Court-room, without process, and attempted forcibly to carry him off. The boy's counsel and other bystanders interfered and prevented the act. The boy was then put under the protection of the Marshal and sent to the contraband camp. This case decides over a couple of hundred others, involving the same principles.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. H. FOOTE.

I am assured of the entire recovery of this gallant commander from the wounds received at Fort Donelson. He laid aside his crutches about three weeks since, and has offered his services to the Secretary of the Navy, ready for a command afloat, and anxious to again take an active part in subduing the rebellion. He is now, as he has been since his partial recovery, at the head of the important Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting for the Navy, in this city.

PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

The payments made in the army within the last fortnight have amounted to $21,600,000. There are still unpaid $15,000,000. The troops yet unpaid are Gen. Grant's, Gen. Rosecrans', Gen. Schenck's, Gen. Heintzelman's, and Gen. Pack's. The money is all ready for the Potomac army whenever the pay-rolls are ready. Paymasters are now in New-York with the funds, *en route* to all the coast expeditions.

SUBSTITUTES IN THE SOUTH.

The Richmond journals contain advertisements offering $3,000 for substitutes.

THE CASE OF COL. D'UTASSY.

The D'Utassy Court-martial made up a verdict, and adjourned to-day. His sentence is understood to be quite severe.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ATTACKED.

Two mustered, but unarmed companies of the negro regiments raised here were attacked while passing through Georgetown, this evening, by a band of Pro-Slavery ruffians. They turned upon their assailants, routed them, and beat some of them in a most wholesome manner. One of the rowdies was hurt very badly.

SENTENCES REMITTED.

The President, in general orders, just issued, remits the sentence of death against sundry privates convicted of deserting, they having been arrested and tried before the time fixed in his proclamation for the voluntary return of deserters.

DISMISSED.

A general order of the War Department dismisses from the service Lieut. Charles Lyman, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, for furnishing a descriptive list of a man of his company to an unauthorized person, disregarding the general order on the subject. The Secretary of War has directed that the order be read at the head of every company and regiment in the army.

RETURNED.

Secretary Chase and Gov. Sprague returned this morning from the army, having spent some twelve hours at Gen. Hooker's headquarters.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, May 22.

MORE CAPTURES BY BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Navy Department is advised that the steamer *R. E. Cuyler*, on the 6th inst., captured, off Mobile, while attempting to run the blockade, the steamer *Eugenie*. She is a new sidewheel vessel, very fast, one hundred tons burden, and was fitted out in New-York, several weeks since. She sailed thence for Havana *via* Nassau, for the purpose, it was supposed, of loading with arms and ammunition.

The supply steamer *Union*, while on her way to New-York, captured the English steamer *Lizzie*, with an assorted contraband cargo.

The gunboat *Kanawha*, on the 1st inst., captured the schooner *Dart*, while trying to run the blockade off Mobile, with an assorted cargo. The same vessel captured the schooner *Clara*, on the 25th ult.

The United States schooner *Richard Seaman* captured the schooner *Nymph* at Pass Cabello, Texas, on the 22d ult. She was loaded with coffee, medicines, dry goods, shoes, etc.

THE THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

A change having been made in the programme, Quartermaster Gardner says the Thirty-first New-York will reach that City Saturday, a day earlier than was expected.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Rogers Paray has been ordered to the storeship *Fredonia*, at Callao, Peru; Assistant Surgeon H. P. Babcock to the *Wabash*, the flagship of Admiral Dupont's squadron; Capt. Theodore P. Green to command the steam sloop-of-war *Shenandoah*; Lieut.-Commander Montgomery Sicard ordered to temporary ordnance duty at Washington; Lieut.-Commander Joseph S. S. Kennett ordered to the steam sloop *Shenandoah*; Capt. Henry S. Stellwagen ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war *Constellation*, in the Mediterranean. Acting Assistant Surgeons M. A. Miller and N. W. Parker ordered to the Mississippi squadron.

Amusements.

Harry Sanderson in Brooklyn.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy, Mr. Harry Sanderson, a young pianist of great talent and much culture, will give a grand concert. He will be assisted by Mr. Gottschalk, Miss Jenny Kempton, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wm. Castle and a host of other talent. In the present dearth of music in Brooklyn this concert will prove a most grateful and timely attraction.

Academy of Music.—The extra performance at this establishment to-day for the benefit of Signor Ballini, the admirable baritone, will undoubtedly attract an overflowing audience. The opera selected for the occasion is Petrella's very popular "Ione," one which shows off all the artists to advantage, and gives Madame Gazzaniga the best *role* she has yet had before our public.

Ma. Bergmann's Benefit.—This event, which is of as much importance to the public as to the *beneficiare*, takes place to-night at Irving Hall. As an orchestral conductor—especially of works of the modern school—Mr. Bergmann has no superior. This fact has been fully recognised by the members of the Philharmonic Society, who have volunteered *en masse*. The public will, we hope, do the same. The programme is unusually interesting, opening with a symphony by Liszt, called "Faust," new to this country (and almost every other) and played for the first time. Richard Wagner is represented by the "Introduction to Lohengrin;" Hector Berlioz, by the splendid "Carnival Romaine" overture, and Schumann, by his best pianoforte concerto, played by Mr. S. B. Mills. Madame Johannsen is the vocalist of the occasion.

The Returning Regiments.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTION OF THE THIRD REGIMENT NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.

The steamers *Ellen S. Terry* and *Thomas Collins* from Newbern, N. C., having on board 527 men of the Third New-York artillery regiment, are expected to arrive at this port at an early hour this morning. The regiment was originally the Nineteenth Infantry of this State, and has been under the command of Major-Gens. Sandford, Mansfield, Patterson, Banks, McClellan, Brannon and Foster, Brig.-Gen. Leslie will return with the regiment, which will take temporary quarters at the Park Barracks. Thence they will proceed to Cayuga County, the place of enlistment. The regiment has been engaged in several severe fights, and on its banner are inscribed the names of eight battle fields. The number of men originally enlisted in the regiment and since recruited was 1,706, of which number 187 were lost in the service. The number of men remaining in the field is 992.

RECEPTION OF THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT

A detachment of the Seventy-first regiment N. Y. N. G. will parade this afternoon to participate in the reception of the Thirty-first regiment. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

Card.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, PHYSICIANS FOR AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS

Office No. 832 Broadway. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter devote their whole attention to the treatment of Affections or Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. In applying their undivided efforts to this important specialty in medicine, they have been stimulated to act, not only by the calm indifference with which general practitioners regarded the terrible mortality and suffering attending throat and lung diseases, but also by the remarkable successes which followed the direct and local treatment so largely advocated and practiced by Drs. Hunter years since.

It is but just to remind the people of New-York, that during those years when the practice of Drs. Hunter was so great as to break down their own health, by the close office confinement incident thereto, the mortality from Consumption, as shown by the City Inspector's Books, diminished upward of thirty per cent. Such facts as these defy cavil.

In reestablishing the practice again in New-York, Drs. Hunter are happy to be able to refer to many prominent citizens, who retain the benefits they derived years ago from the direct treatment of their cases—in Catarrh—Bronchitis—Consumption—Asthma, &c., by Inhalations, and such other means as were prescribed for them, on the principle of direct and local treatment. Many others of more recent experience can add their testimony in favor of the treatment. Drs. Hunter think it right to direct attention to these facts, as encouragement for those who may feel disposed to consult them, and whose condition of health requires their services.

No. 832 Broadway, New-York, May 20, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

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A great variety at old prices.

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MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
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EXTRACT OF THE
NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,
A MOST EXQUISITE,
DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUME,
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Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON.
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A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

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Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards, the most elegant in the City; French and English Note Paper, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

MARRIED.

COOPER—BANCKER.—On Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church, Mr. J. HANAY COOPER and ANNIE, second daughter of Gerard Bancker, Esq., all of this City.
JESSE—TALLER.—In Caldwell, N. J., on Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Isaac A. Sprague, Mr. NORMAN JESSE, of Poultney, Vt., and Miss HANNAH A. TALLER, of the former place.
NASH—JORDAN.—On Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church, FRANCIS M. NASH and ANNIE JORDAN, both of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday morning, May 21, FANNIA DAPONTE, only child of E. Khory and Augusta Anderson, aged 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the friends of Prof. H. J. Anderson and Rev. Dr. Channcey, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 23.
BOORNHOF.—In Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 21, ELIAS E. BOORNHOF, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
BOLSLEY.—In Greenfield Hill, Conn., on Friday morning, May 22, H. R. BOLSLEY, of the firm of Wallace & Bulsley, of this City, aged 28 years.
The funeral at the above place, on Sunday afternoon, 24th inst.
COOK.—On Thursday, May 21, at 8 o'clock, MARTHA VIRGINIA, the youngest and dearly beloved daughter of John J. and Julia Ann Cook, aged 28 years.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 6st 6th-av., on this day, May 23, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.
The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

DARLING.—In this City, on Thursday, May 21, MARY E., wife of James S. Darling, and daughter of the late Simon Souiard, aged 34 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 2 Sheriff, corner of Grand-st., on Sunday, May 24, at 1½ o'clock P. M.
DUNCAN.—On Friday, May 22, MARY, widow of the late Alexander Duncan, aged 84 years.
The friends af the family, and of her son, John Duncan, of Mississippi, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Pavn Quackenbos, No. 201 West 28th-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at 2 o'clock.
DOWNES.—On Thursday evening, May 21, SUSAN JANE, daughter of William Downes, aged 21 years and 8 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, May 23, at 3 o'clock, from No. 139 Atlantic-st.
LAWRENCE.—On Friday, May 22, of dropsy, SARAH B. LAWRENCE, aged 17 years, 2 months and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 24, from the residence of her mother, No. 149 Goerck-st., at 2 o'clock.
MING.—On Thursday, May 21, of consumption, Col ALEXANDER MING, in the 66th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Lloyd L. Britton, No. 36 East 21st-st., this afternoon, May 23, at 3 o'clock.
MORSE.—In Fordham, on Thursday, May 21, MARY M., infant daughter of Moses and Rebecca A. Morse.
☞ Boston papers please copy.
MARCUS.—On Thursday, May 21, after a lingering illness, DANIEL YOAKS, son of the late Rev. Moses Marcus, of this City, aged 38 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are, without further notice, respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this morning, May 23, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 3 Striker's Cottage, Striker's-lane, between 52d and 53d sts., below 11th-av.
☞ Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.
SHIELS.—On Tuesday evening, May 19, GEORGE H., son of the late Robert Shiels, in the 40th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 245 East Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 23.
THOANA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 22, EDWARD H. THOANA, aged 39 years.
Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., (Rev. Mr. Willitt's,) at 4 o'clock. His friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Marlborough, Ulster County, for interment.
WHEATON.—In Lithgow, Dutchess County, on Thursday, May 21, LOUISA S., wife of Homer Wheaton, aged 58 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 289.—May 22, 1863.
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OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
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GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
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FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
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NAW-YORK NAVY-YARD,
APRIL 15, 1863.
$10,000 REWARD.
A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.
H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

FECKARDT'S CATTLE POWDER.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
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For sale by all dealers.
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Cost of a Trip to Europe, and How to go Cheaply
Touchlog the Soul. By EGBERT PHELPS, First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.
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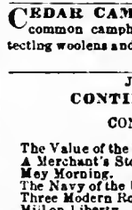

The principal vital force in the human system is the IRON contained in the BLOOD. The PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies this LIFE ELEMENT in the only form that it is possible for it to enter the circulation, thereby strengthening and invigorating all parts of the system.

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THE KNICKERBOCKER MONTHLY—A National Magazine of Literature, Art, Science, Politics and Society. Edited by R. CORNWALLIS. The June number is this day published, and contains sixteen articles, besides Notes on Current Events, Editor's Table, Literary, Art, Scientific, Musical and Dramatic Gossip; Reviews of New Books, etc.

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DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NAW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NAW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NAW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NAW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MERCER-ST., NAW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. Na one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NAW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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AT RETAIL,
TEN THOUSAND DOZEN
RICH PARIS SILK
NECK-TIES,
At the following prices:
25 cent TIES at 15 cents.
40 cent TIES at 25 cents.
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FINE LINEN
COLLARS,
15
CENTS EACH,
Or $1 75 per dozen.
Extra quality,
Best made,
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CENTS,
Or $2 25 per dozen.
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Counteract the ill effects of change of water and diet, and are unrivaled as a tonic and appetizer. They have already become the most popular bitters ever introduced to the public. They are in great favor with the guests of the Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Lafarge, and other first-class hotels.
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For promoting the Growth, and preserving the Beauty of
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The inventors of COCOAINE—knowing that when the loss of hair occurs, it is generally from that part of the head where the greatest heat is necessarily generated, and that animal fats, as Bear's Grease, Lard, &c., &c., by their nature induce heat rather than alleviate it—turned their attention and pharmaceutical science towards Vegetable Oils, as the basis of a medicament to promote the growth, and preserve the beauty of the hair. The Oleum Cocos, or
COCOA-NUT OIL,
Presented itself strongly, as possessing many properties peculiarly adapted for the purpose, but its odor was objectionable, and its density (except when exposed to heat) seemed for a long time to defy all efforts to render it available, in the cooler climates, for popular use. BY A SCIENTIFIC SELECTION OF OTHER INGREDIENTS, THOSE WHICH WILL CHEMICALLY COMBINE WITH THE OIL HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED, and they together have produced a topical compound, which is unqualifiedly pronounced to be the best which has yet appeared.
In the form here presented this Oil is PERMANENTLY DEODORIZED, and held in a combination which peculiarly adapts it for the toilet. It is UNRIVALED IN DELICACY AND AGREEABLENESS, COOLING IN ITS NATURE, AND POSSESSES SUCH A PENETRATING AFFINITY FOR THE SECRETIONS OF THE SKIN, THAT IT IS RAPIDLY ABSORBED.
This Oil allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. ITS EFFECT UPON THE GLOSSINESS AND RICHNESS OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE HAIR IS SUCH AS CANNOT BE SURPASSED, and it is offered to the public in the firm belief that it will supersede all other preparations. *Its unprecedented popularity in all parts of the country is the best evidence of its merit.*
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
The *superiority* of this preparation consists in its *choice material*, and delightful perfume, rendering it a *perfect hair preparation.*
We are confident that no one who may make a trial of its efficacy will be willing to return to the use of any other preparation.
The proprietors would also call attention to the fact that it is the cheapest Hair Dressing yet offered to the public, QUANTITY and QUALITY considered.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Prepared ONLY by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, and sold everywhere.

"A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR IS A CROWN OF GLORY."
MRS. L. A. BROWN,
No. 162 Bleecker-st.
AMBROSIA of Dr. STERLING'S is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It cures all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, and causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1. Sold by all druggists. Dr. H. H. STERLING, sole proprietor. Depot No. 493 Broadway.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS,
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair dye. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston,
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 46 Wall-st., corner of William.
CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000
This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.
For a period of six months or longer.....4 per cent.
Payable at 5 days' notice.....3 per cent.
Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.
Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

RIFLES AND MUSKETS FOR SALE.
8,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets, 1,000 Prussian Suhl rifles, and 500 Chasseurs de Vincennes rifles.
All the arms are of the best quality, and subject to inspection.
For particulars address Box 11 New-York Post-office.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, will close at this office on Saturday, the 23d day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the uptown stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Station E, 9:00 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

UNION
CALL OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUES.
CONVENTION OF LOYAL LEAGUES.
The undersigned, in the name of the Loyal National League established in every County of the State of New-York, and of other Loyal Leagues, respectfully invite delegates from all similar organizations in the State to assemble in Convention at
MECHANICS' HALL, UTICA,
ON THE MORNING OF TUESDAY, MAY 26, INST.,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
To perfect a State organization, and to consider plans for the furtherance of the objects stated in the following pledge:
We pledge ourselves to unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to unwavering support of its effort to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the National unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.
The primary object of this League is, and shall be, to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union, to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the Nation.
For their own part, and for the part of their associate Leagues, the undersigned distinctly state that the proceedings of the Convention shall be open and public, and no action shall be taken of a partisan character. The organizations thus far perfected have not been by political districts, but by local divisions, counties and towns.
In making this call, the undesigned beg to remind the loyal men of the State of the powerful influence which such an organization may exert in support of the Government and to the encouragement of loyal sentiment.
The Anti-Corn-Law Leagues in a few years revolutionized the public opinion of England, and attained the object for which it was established. If such a result could be attained by an organization separate from party, on a question of political economy, what may not be expected of a Loyal National League, based on loyalty to the Government of our fathers, and a pledge to maintain unbroken the national unity of this proud and prosperous country?
Each League is requested to send as many Delegates as convenient, and the Convention will decide on the mode of representation.
The Ward Leagues of New-York and Kings County are invited to cooperate.
The Convention is expected to take part in the proceedings of the mass assemblage on the 27th, called by the Loyal League of Union Citizens.
LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUES.
NEW-YORK, James A. Roosevelt, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, KINGS, E. B. Spooner, Secretary.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY, James T. Norton, Secretary.
WYOMING COUNTY, W. H. Merrill, Secretary.
DUTCHESS COUNTY, Charles Place, Secretary.
CLINTON COUNTY, N. Lapham.
Third Election District, Suffolk, R. Albertson, Secretary.
Middletown, Orange, M. D. Silvers, Secretary.
Eastchester, Westchester, Edmund Hoole, Secretary.
Nunda, Livingston, Geo. M. Osgoodby, Secretary.
Geddes, Onondaga, Mead Belden, Secretary.
Olean, Cattaraugus, R. L. Page, Secretary.
Southold, Suffolk, Wm. H. Pike, Secretary.
East Bloomfield, Ontario, R. C. Stiles, Secretary.
Rhinebeck, Dutchess, Frank T. Van Keuren, Secretary.
Corning, Steuben, Horace Barnes, President.
Bath, Steuben, C. H. Thomson.
Hornellsville, Steuben, Horace Bemie.
Stony Brook, Edward Oakes, Secretary.
Owego, Tioga, T. G. Stagg, Secretary.
Mexico, Oswego, A. F. Kellogg, Secretary.
Norwich, Chenango, Wm. R. Chandler, Secretary.
Suspension Bridge, Niagara City, W. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
Danville, Livingston, I. B. Morey, Secretary.
Spring Water, Livingston, John Wiley, Secretary.
West Sparta, Livingston, Ogden Marsh, Secretary.
Watertown, Jefferson, B. Brockway.
Albany, Albany, B. Millard, Secretary.
Elmira, Chemung, James T. Dudley, Secretary.
Scrutus, Cayuga, E. B. Latimer, Secretary.
Montour, Schuyler, O. M. Clanbarty, Secretary.
Marion, Wayne, S. B. Deane, Secretary.
Hamilton, Madison, E. D Van Slyck, Secretary.
Hannibal, Oswego, W. W. Scribner, Secretary.
Cortlandt, Cortlandt, F. D. Wright, Secretary.
Alfred Centre, Allegheny, A. C. Spicer, Secretary.
Danby, Tompkins, Thomas J. Phillips, Secretary.
Ridgeway, Orleans, Geo. L. Pratt, Secretary.
Rose, Wayne, T. Robinson, Secretary.
Sodus, Wayne, C. D. Gaylord, Secretary.
Elbridge, Onondaga, J. O. Wright, Secretary.
Boston, Erie, B. A. Churchill, Secretary.
Coram, Suffolk, R. W. Smith, Secretary.
Big Flats, Chemung, J. E. Farr, Secretary.
Newburgh, Orange, J. Hallock Drake, Secretary.
Catharine, Schuyler, Thomas Couch, Secretary.
Mount Morris, Livingston, J. A. Mead, Secretary.
Yonkers, Westchester, Francis N. Banks, Secretary.
Ellicottville, Cattaraugus, D. H. Bolles, Secretary.
Ithaca, Tomokins, Austin N. Hungerford, Secretary.
Haverstraw, Rockland, Spencer J. Weiant, Secretary.
New-Rochelle, Westchester, C. H. Roosevelt, Secretary.
Troy, Rensselaer, George M. Taylor, Secretary.
Goshen, Orange, David D. Osmen, Secretary.
Portage, Livingston, Charles H. Randall, Secretary.
Morris, Otsego, Silas S. Seely, Secretary.
Nyack, Rockland, D. S. Blauvelt, Secretary.
Irvington, Westchester, J. J. Bants, Secretary.
Sandusky, Cattaraugus, R. M. Jameson, Secretary.
Sons of Washington Union League, Rochester, Monroe, John C. Chumasero, President.
Loyal League, of Delhi, Delaware, Norwood Bowne, Secretary.
Union League of Broome County, W. W. Elliott, Secretary.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS,
ATTENTION!
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-st.,
(Sign of the Bulletin,)
Will supply your wants in the
CLOTHING
line, at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is of more general and practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study, the combination is on
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,
And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.
BOOT AND SHOE
Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known, for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any changes of temperature.
JEWELERS
Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,
And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.
IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT
Extant that is a sure thing for mending
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY,
And articles of household use.

DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!

THE BEST STYLES!!

THE LOWEST PRICES!!!

HOSIERY,

UNDER-GARMENTS, AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

A. RANKIN & CO.

No. 96 Bowery,

and No. 165 5th-av.,

corner 22d-st.

DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.

POPULAR GOODS.

ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.

AT UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,

UNRIVALED

IN MANUFACTURE,

FITTING AND MATERIAL,

AT UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY, KELTY'S.

GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.

BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.

ALL STYLES FIXTURES.

Sole agent for

BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,

Best in use.

WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.

359 BROADWAY. LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM LACES,

VESTIBULE LACE,

And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.

Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at

OLD PRICES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,

No. 359 Broadway.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,

No. 495 BROADWAY,

(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)

THE NEWEST STYLES

IN

SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS.

EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 585 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., procure a card or a catalogue, (with the prices marked) will be sent per mail, if desired,) and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing Fine Aspies, Silks, Madras and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Pongees, Cranes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.

Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c; plain colors reduced to 50c; worked backs reduced to $1 10, 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B.—All the hosiery and underwear sts reduced in price at ELGER'S, Nos. 850 and 852 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS AND TRAVELING Hats for ladies at 1 children, mourning Bonnets, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No 561 Broadway, 681, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's Bonnets and Hats at reasonable; old Hats repaired, white Bonnets, very handsome. Cut this out.

CLOTHING.

NOS. 290 AND 292 BOWERY.

The cheapest cash Clothing Warehouse in the City

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, A lady wishes to find a situation for a very faithful girl to go into the country, as chambermaid and to sew, or as nurse for young children. Apply at No. 70 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook, understands boning and larding, also creams and jellies, and all other decorations, the best of City reference for character and capability. Call at No. 145 West 31st-st., in the rear. No objection to country.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two efficient, trustworthy American servants; one is a good cook and baker; first-rate laundress; the other as up stairs servant, no objection to go in the country. Call at 375 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress, understands flatting; will have no objection to go in the country for the Summer with a private family, she can have the best of City reference. Call at No. 190 East 33d-st., can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person. Protestant, a situation as nursefully competent to take the entire charge of a baby or attend to an invalid can cut and fit; is a neat sewer. Call for two days at No 251 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Has six years' city reference. No. 150 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress, by a respectable woman, in a private family; she understands all kinds of plain sewing; sews neatly, and can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen, for 2 days, at the lady's house she is now with, No. 16 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, FIFteen years of age, a situation to take care of children or make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 127 East 11th-st.

MALES.

AS ENTRY CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG MAN desires a situation as entry clerk or assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale dry goods house down-town; good references. Address J. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—An American man and his wife desire situations, the man is a first-rate farmer, plain gardener and accustomed to the management of horses, &c., and the woman as industrious, competent servant for general housework. Call at No. 36 6th-av., first floor.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN (SINGLE) wants a situation as gardener, is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; has the best of references. Apply to Buist & Beaton's seed-store, No. 325 Broadway, who will give all necessary information regarding him.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE THE entire charge of a City residence during the Summer, by an American lady, who can bring undoubted testimonials; or a place where she may instruct young children, &c., and do some sewing. Apply at No. 5 West 20th-st.

FARMER OR FOREMAN.—A SITUATION wanted by a reliable young man to take entire charge of a first-class gentleman's place; is not afraid of work; understands his business, and has first-class references. Address S. M. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cnt this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 5½ Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 378 6th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two infant children, with servants, and accommodations for two horses and driver; the location must be pleasant, within one hour's ride of the City; banks of Hudson River preferred; the house should be surrounded with pleasant grounds and plenty of fruit and vegetables; the table must be well supplied. Any gentleman having a country seat with more room than he requires for his own family, can hear of a responsible party, who is willing to pay liberally, if suited, by addressing BOARD, Box No. 3,784 Post-office, with full particulars as to location, reference, &c. No attention will be paid to any other.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad. The Summit House is now open for the reception of guests. This location is unsurpassed for health and convenience, possessing all the attraction of pure mountain air, picturesque scenery, hunting, fishing, &c. The house is situated near churches, schools, telegraph station, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot. A large family can have a number of rooms in a spacious cottage, with private table if desired. References, L. A. Sayre, M. D., No. 795 Broadway; Col. F. E. Howe, No. 194 Broadway; J. F. Clapp, Esq., No. 37 South-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—A private family, without children, occupying an extremely pleasant cottage, with large garden, plenty of fruit, flowers, &c., will let two bedrooms, or a bedroom and sitting room, to two single gentlemen for the season—June to October—with board, for $20 per week. No other boarders taken. Commutation fare by boat $3 per month. Address Box No. 2,585 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE QUIET AND healthy town of Fairfield, Conn.; the rooms are pleasant and of good size, the location perfectly healthy, and within a very short walk of the depot; the house has an abundance of trees and shrubbery surrounding it, and is in every respect well calculated for a pleasant Summer sojourn; City references given. Address S. F., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT PERsons can find excellent accommodations and a pleasant home, in a farm-house delightfully situated in Connecticut, a few miles from the Sound and convenient to New-York. Address C., No. 148 West 20th-st., stating where an interview may be had.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, lady, two children and nurse, to a quiet home near the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Orange and Morristown, or near Orange Mountain. Bloomfield or Montclair. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,783 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—FIVE or six grown persons can be accommodated with board in a farmer's family near the village of Hempstead, L. I.; those without servants preferred. Address J. H. PETTIS, Hempstead Post-office, immediately.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., Yonkers. The house is large, grounds well shaded, accommodations first-class, view unsurpassed; within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landings. Address Mrs. SCOTT, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, (EAST side,) 30 miles from City; beautiful mansion, fine river view, plenty of shade, and no mosquitoes; stabling, if needed. Particulars of Mr. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place, or Mr WEED, No. 30 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Harlem Railroad, one mile from Bedford Station. A large family can be accommodated. For further information, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at the dry goods store, No 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of five or six persons, near the salt water; Long Island Sound preferred. Address D., Box No. 3,041 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD can be obtained at Tarrytown, near to st. amboat landing and railroad depot, by applying to Mrs. M. LISTON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN be accommodated for the Summer in a delightful and healthy location, near cars to all the ferries. Apply at the second house east of Clove road, on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or address BOARD, Box No. 117 Brooklyn Post-office. Stable on the premises.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, can be had by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

HOTELS.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL,

will open for the season on

SATURDAY, MAY 30.

The undersigned is now prepared to engage rooms for the Summer, and has several cottages to let.

WM. B. COZZENS.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the season June 1, 1863. This house has a pleasant and central location, with an ocean front of 600 feet, and less than 200 feet from the sea shore. It can accommodate 600 guests.

Access twice daily *via* steamer and railroad. Steamer *J. D. Beers*, foot of Murray-st., leaves at 6½ A. M. and 6½ P. M. Distance, two hours. Address

S. LAIRD.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WASHINGTON Hall, (late Mrs. Mason's,) so long and favorably known to visitors at the Springs, is now open for the reception of guests. It is delightfully situated on Broadway, between the Congress and Empire Springs, with ample and beautifully shaded grounds. Table first class. For particulars, apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York, or address Washington Hall, Saratoga Springs.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN THE WOOLEN DEPARTment of a dry goods commission house, an active and intelligent boy, of good address and strict integrity. Salary first year $50. Address box No. 1,128 Post-office, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating residence and age, with references.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ERRAND BOY NOT over 16 years of age, to wait on table in a private family and make himself generally useful. Address, with references, ATTENTION, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK WHO HAS been brought up to the watch and jewelry business, to go to the Southwest. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, C. M. L., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; none who are not really capable need apply. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 109 West 21st-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROFESSED FRENCH cook in a private family. Apply at 896 Broadway.

AN ASSISTANT BAR-TENDER.—WANTed, an active, genteel boy as an assistant bar-tender; one who has been accustomed to the business; good recommendation required. Apply at No. 55 William-st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

FARMER WANTED.—A MAN TO WORK ON a farm, a Scotchman or German preferred, must be able and willing to work, and married. $20 per month, by the year, and rent free. Inquire at No. 23 Dey-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—BOTH MUST BE WIlling and obliging; one who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and good baker; the other to do upstairs work and help take care of children, with first-rate reference, may apply at No. 40 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM, USED to the care of horses, to go into the country. An Englishman and Protestant preferred. Must have good recommendations. Apply at the desk in the *Times* Office, between 12 and 2 to-day.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN TO WORK AT THE bench, chair makers or cabinet makers preferred; constant employ. Also, two boys, accustomed to varnishing. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 24th-st.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, A MAN, WELL recommended, to take charge of a pair of horses and make himself generally useful in the country. Apply, between 7 and 8 P. M., at No. 50 East 33th-st.

WANTED—ON A SMALL FARM, NEAR THIS City, a single man, who is a good driver and milker, and understands plain gardening and farming. Apply at No. 67 Wall-st., second story.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO WORK IN A livery stable, clean horses and wash wagons, &c.; must be sober and know his business. Apply at No. 271 Canal-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO REsides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Address R. L. & CO., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

STRAW HAT PRESSERS WANTED AT BERRY'S manufactory, corner of Lafayette and Throop-av., Brooklyn; none but good hands need apply.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS AND TWO brakemen for a steam railroad. Apply to THOS. SPINK, Agent, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A SMART LAD, ABOUT FIFTEEN years of age, in an office. Apply at No. 8 Front-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF WELL-MATCHED dark bay horses, 15¾ hands high, warranted not over eight and nine years old, sound and gentle in every respect, splendid appearance, good travelers, raised in Morris County, N. J., of Canadian stock. Can be seen at the livery stable of JOHN FAGAN, Hicks-st., corner of Harrison, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A DARK BROWN HORSE, OVER 15 hands, five years old, very stylish and a remarkably pleasant driver; well suited for a coupee or family horse. Apply to R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., before 10 A. M.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st WARREN WARD.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS EXECUTOR OF W. EMILE FIELD, deceased, will in order to close the estate, sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling-house on the premises, in the village of Peekskill, the real estate of the said Field usually known as the CAPT. REQUA FARM, situated near the flourishing village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, the first stopping place of Railroad Express trains North. The place consists of about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FERTILE LAND,

on which is a great variety of fruit and shade-trees, and abounds in

ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES,

with unsurpassed views of the Bay, Highlands and surrounding country.

It is believed that for the number of its beautiful locations, the excellence of its soil, its proximity to schools and churches, conveniences to the River and Railroad, and the extent, variety and beauty of its prospect, this property presents inducements for purchase which are rarely offered.

The property is well adapted for division, being already intersected by avenues, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers on accommodating terms. The executor, before the day of public sale, will sell at private sale any portion that may be desired.

For information as to the property, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.; ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; D. F. CLAPP, Cashier of Westchester County Bank, Peekskill; or to the subscriber, at Croton Landing.

CYRUS FROST, Executor.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, STATUARY, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at No. 594 Broadway, second floor, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the Executors of the late Alfred Large:

His entire gallery of Original Oil Paintings of British and American Art; also, fine Proof Engravings, Distemper Drawings, Water Colored Paintings and Statuary, removed for convenience of sale from his late gallery in Brooklyn, and mostly purchased direct from the artists themselves.

Two Cattle Pieces of THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, A. R. A.

Three specimens of the Elder HERRING.

Four beautiful Landscapes by GIGNOUX.

One sketch, Dog's Head, by LANDSEER, (antbenticated.)

One, "The Confession," by BRODIE.

One splendid gallery painting, "Viscount Dundee Addressing the Highlanders before the Battle of Killecrankie," by T. JONES BARKER.

Several by Ortel, Armfield, Oddie, Brewerton, Ansdale, Percy, &c.

One splendid specimen, Flock of Sheep, by MORRIS.

Several by

Rolfe,	Scarlet Davis,	Ostade.
Brodie,	Eliza Sharp,	Ermerik,
Beaton.		

In all about 150 splendid specimens of art of different British and American painters, together with a few cabinet paintings of the Continental school.

ALSO.

One painting by Leutze—"The Burning of the Wheat Fields," formerly in the collection of the late C. M. Lennox. Also an assortment of proof and other engravings.

SMALL MARBLE STATUES—Guardian Angel, St. Cecilia, Hand, basso-relievo, Faith.

The Gallery will be on exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 21st inst., daily, until sale, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

It is seldom so fine a collection of paintings of the British School can be obtained at any price, as the artists have orders many years ahead. The specimens of Gignoux, and other American artists, are very fine, as are many others in this collection. The pictures are of a good size, and well calculated for gallery or drawing-room.

Catalogues can be had, on application, on and after Friday, 22d inst., at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

AT AUCTION

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on

THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

some 1,800 lots in the

ORIGINAL TOWN,

AND IN

WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.

MAILON D. OGDEN,

Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 VALUABLE

LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

By order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

1st-avenue, 29th and 30th sts.—14 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 29th and 30th sts., and eight lots in the rear of above, being four on each street.

1st-av., 29th and 30th sts.—10 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear.

Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st streets.

30th and 31st sts.—20 lots, 15 on the north side of 30th-st., and 14 on south side of 31st-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.

Avenue A, 57th and 58th-sts.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 8 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th-st.—16 lots: 8 on west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 59th-st., in rear of above.

Avenue A—4 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 60th and 60th sts.

Also 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.—16 lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th-sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 60th-st.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.

Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-street, the southern boundary of Central Park.

Every lot will be peremptorily sold.

Terms will be made known at sale.

Book maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. Bolkley, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK (OFFICE NO 43 WALL-st., Jauncey-court) will sell on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of John N. Whiting, Assignee, the following described stocks and other valuable securities:

168 shares of stock in the Trenton Iron Company, $100 per share.

115 shares of stock in the Novelty Iron Works, $100 per share.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,285.

Scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500.

40 shares of the Greenpoint Gaslight Company stock.

Interest in the old New-York and Havre steamship Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.

Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares of $1,000 each.

23 shares New-York and Havre Steamship Company, $100 per share.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip.

New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Alleo & Co., as stockholders and creditors, estimated at about $5,000, and all the interest of the said firm in and to the property and estate of said Company, of every description.

Also, on account of whom it may concern:

Six first mortgage bonds, numbers 42, 43, 44, 46, 47 and 49, of the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Company, $500 each, payable Nov. 15, 1873, with 7 per cent. semi-annual interest coupons attached.

90 shares of the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, which have just arrived from Europe, embracing landscapes, marines, interiors, figure pieces, &c., &c.

Among them may be particularly noticed:

A LARGE CATTLE PIECE, by	VANSEVERDONCK.
MARINE, by	SCHAEP.
WINTER SCENE, by	SMETZ.
CATTLE, by	HAVARY.
SHEEP IN STABLE, by	WOUTERMARTENS.

and many other highly interesting subjects, by well-known artists. Also, from a private source, an elegant painting by Mathieu Van Bree, late Director of the Academy of Antwerp, representing Henry the Eighth, Anna Boleyn and Francis the First. Also a complete set of Hogarth's MARRIAGE A LA MODE, engraved by Cochaghi from the original, and believed to be the only copy in this country.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE

BUILDING LOTS on 3d and 4th avs., 123th, 123d, 124th, 125th, 129th, 130th, 132d, 133d, 134th and 135th sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the executrix of the estate of Francis Nicholson, deceased

3d-av.—1 lot west side of 3d-av., 25 feet north 113th-st., with one lot on 113th-st., in rear of above.

4th-av.—8 lots east and west sides of 4th-av., between 116th and 117th sts.; also, 1 lot northeast corner of 4th-av. and 122d-st.

113th-st.—2 lots south side, 295 feet west of 5th-av.

122d-st.—2 lots north side, 90 feet east of 4th-av.

126th-st.—2 lots north side, 190 feet west of 8th-av.

127th-st.—2 lots south side, 150 feet west of 8th-av.

129th-st.—1 lot north side of 129th-st., 345 feet west of 3d-av., with the lot in the rear on 130th-st.

132d-av.—4 lots north side, 600 feet east of 7th-av.

133d-st.—4 lots south side, 125 feet east of 7th-av.

135th-st.—4 lots south side, 425 feet east of 7th-av.

134th-st.—4 lots south side, 260 feet west of 8th-av.; also, 2 lots north side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.

Also, 1 lot south side 134th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av.

135th-st.—1 lot south side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.

Book Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer

80 DESIRABLE LOTS AT FLATBUSH.—

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.; Johnson-av.—40 lots on the north side of Johnson-av., between the Coney Island Plank Road and 9th-st., each 25 feet in width by 128 feet in depth.

Crooke-av.—40 lots on the south side of Crooke-av., immediately in the rear of the last mentioned lots, each 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. These lots are most beautifully located about two-fifths of a mile from the Brooklyn City line. The land is level and free from rocks.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bright bay mare, long mane and tail, about 7 years old, 15 hands high; sound and kind in single or double harness; has been used chiefly under the saddle; is a very spirited animal.

Also, a hotel coach and a barouche, with pole and shafts, made to order. Also, a gray "Engineer-Florizell" mare, 8 to 9 years old, 16 hands high; warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness; is very fast and desirable; is a road or coupé horse.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, No. 114 EAST 50TH-

ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 25, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., the following described house and lot, viz.:

50TH-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot, situate on the south side of 50th-st., about 80 feet east of 3d-av. House 15 by 44 feet; gas, water, water-closets, baths, &c. Lot 60 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

Edward Pettingor, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE OF unclaimed property will take place at the Central Department of the Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., 45 new and second-hand carpets, oil-cloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, chairs, tables, cutlery, plated ware, &c.

N. A. Thompson & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

Five hundred bales of Cotton, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, at auction.

By virtue of an appointment of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and under the direction of the United States Marshal, NEWELL A. THOMPSON will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder,

On FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, Mass.,

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON,

Of the Sea Island and Upland Grades,

In lots to suit purchasers.

Said sale being made in pursuance of the following ordor:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss.,
BOSTON, May 21, 1863.

Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed from the District Court, I hereby give notice that I shall sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, consisting of five hundred bales of cotton, libeled as lawful prize, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid JOHN S. KEYS, U. S. Marshal.

Catalogues may be obtained and samples examined at the Marshal's office, and at the office of the Auctioneers, in the old State House, Boston, three days before the sale.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, which have just arrived from Europe, embracing landscapes, marines, interiors, figure pieces, &c., &c.

Among them may be particularly noticed:

A LARGE CATTLE PIECE, by	VANSEVERDONCK.
MARINE, by	SCHAEP.
WINTER SCENE, by	SMETZ.
CATTLE, by	HAVARY.
SHEEP IN STABLE, by	WOUTERMARTENS.

and many other highly interesting subjects, by well-known artists. Also, from a private source, an elegant painting by Mathieu Van Bree, late Director of the Academy of Antwerp, representing Henry the Eighth, Anna Boleyn and Francis the First. Also a complete set of Hogarth's MARRIAGE A LA MODE, engraved by Cochaghi from the original, and believed to be the only copy in this country.

Edward Sintzwich, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE COLLEC-

TION OF PAINTINGS,

The property of the late

DR. ABBOT, OF CAIRO, EGYPT.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, (Front,) No. 625 BROADWAY,

On MONDAY EVENING, May 25, at 7½ o'clock,

By order of Executors.

The valuable collection of Ancient Paintings, as above, among which will be found some very rare examples selected by the late Dr. Abbot, from celebrated collections, and to which we call the especial attention of connoisseurs, collectors and all interested in acquiring bona fide original pictures. The examples include

Gerard Dow,	Dietricy,	Van Bemmell,
Holbein,	Lingelebach,	Brauwer,
Rubens,	Vanloo,	Pietro de Cortona,
Cignani,	Wouvermans,	Ostade,
Albert Durer,	Bergbem,	Garofalo,
Paola Veronese,	Cuyp,	Carracci,
Vanderwerf,	Greuze,	Carlo Morrelli,
Sodoma,	Susserman,	Salvator Rosa.

In addition to the above we shall sell by order of the Executors, of Stephen M. Chester, several superb works of art, including a very magnificent picture of Murrillo, declared to be not only original but one of the finest specimens of the Master.

Vanderveldt,	Salvator Rosa,	Bartolomeo,
Rosa de Tivoli,	P. Van Wort,	Vasoderveldo.

These works will be on exhibition on and from Tuesday Evening until time of sale, and catalogues ready for delivery.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY

FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, &c., at auction, by order of the Administratrix of Philip V. Hoffman, deceased.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 East 14th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, splendid mantel and pier glasses, rosewood center, rosewood marble-top tables, rosewood 7¾ octave piano-forte, made by Lighte & Bradbury; rich satin brocatel window fourtains, lined with silk; lace window curtains, carved black walnut and gilt cornices, black walnut secretary and book-case, with mirror doors, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut dining-room chairs in morocco leather; china dinner and tea services, rich cut glass wines and decanters, chandeliers, silver plated ware, black walnut French bedsteads, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut washstands, black walnut and mahogany armoir-a-glace, superior hair mattresses and bedding, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The furniture can be seen for two days previous to the day of sale, by having a permit from the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE BEEKMAN

ESTATE.—150 valuable lots situated on Avenue A, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts., and valuable water right on East River at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, and FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Executors of John C. Beekman, deceased

60 lots, fronting on Avenue A, 2d and 3d avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts.

Also, at same time and place, by order of the heirs of William Beekman and Abraham K. Beekman, deceased, 92 lots, situated on Avenue A, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th avs., 62d, 64th and 65th sts. For more full particulars see auction column in *Post, Commercial* and *World*.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS &

CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson and blue brocatel, white and green figured brocade, hair mattresses, 5 pair elegant satin damask curtains, carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, palliasses, mahogany sofa bedsteads, mahogany lounges, pillows and bolsters, rosewood etagere, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood marble-top pier, side and centre tables, gilt cornices, window shades, lace window curtains, sewing chairs, mahogany arm and rockers in hair-cloth; also, by order of executors, five or six dozen of champagne, with a large invoice of clothing, vests, pants and overcoats, &c., &c. Also, kitchen furniture, &c.

Quartermaster's Office, New-York, May 21, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on account of the United States Quartermaster's Department, on board the schooner *Robert Palmer*, in front of Wheeler's Stores, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., thirty-three hundred and seventy-three sacks of damaged corn, of about three bushels each. A sample of the corn may be seen on board the schooner at any time previous to the sale.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $898,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great South-west at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7 Broadway, on the 2d day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for the election of seven Directors of said Company, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election. The polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 to June 3, both inclusive.

Dated New-York, May 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley, First Mortgage Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds

San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marysville, Cal., 10 per cent. Bonds.
Santa Clara County, Cal., 7 per cent Bonds.
San Mateo County, Cal., 7 per cent. Bonds.

The interest and principal of which are all payable in Gold. Apply to

GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,

No 6 Broad-st.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS'

BOUGHT, COLLECTED OR ADVANCED UPON.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,

No. 12 WALL-ST.,

Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordnance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy claims wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers on commission. Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of Indebtedness (old and new) constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cent. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 4 Hanover-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 2 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

LEVI SATTERLEE, Secretary.

New-York, May 16, 1863.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st day of May to the 1st day of June, both inclusive.

H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 5, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after the eighteenth (18th) day of May next, the United States Trust Company of New-York will act as Registrar of transfers, and Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of New-York, as Transfer Agents, of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the ninth (9th) inst., to reopen at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the eighteenth inst. All transfers of stock will be made at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. Bridge Bonds of the Holliday's Cove Railroad Company, part of $300,000 issued to J. Edgar Thomson, Trustee, to build a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville. This bridge is to be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The bonds are payable in 1893. Interest in February and August, and they are secured by a sinking fund of twenty per cent. of the earnings after paying interest and expenses, and they are recommended as a desirable investment. For terms apply to

H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 52 Wall-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.—The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the first day of June, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on and after the 30th inst. By order of the Board,

R. TOUSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, May 19, 1863.—The election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms, (late United States Sub-Treasury building, No. 30 Wall-st.,) on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

New-York, May 11, 1863.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

May 19, 1863.

CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, DUE 1st of July, 1863, bought at best rates, by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5-20 Loan.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

As the right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Savings Banks, the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day, can secure bonds, to be delivered during the FIRST TWENTY DAYS of JULY, by a deposit of 10 per cent with the subscribers.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALSOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 18, 1863.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM County, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of MANUEL & VAN DUZER, No. 187 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of HORACE MANUEL as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER OFFICE, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of this Company, in this City, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, at this Office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Executive Committee.

CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company is prepared to discount the payment of interest on their issue of $2,400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds.

On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent. discount for the period unexpired.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 27 to June 1, both inclusive. By order,

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000. Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 5 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CLARK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer books will close on the 14th and reopen on the 25th inst.

By order of the Board,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

PACIFIC BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

A. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, AN ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	50
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	5
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Cramps or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	100
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitt	100

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete $5 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits*. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
MATINEE.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BELLINI.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, May 23, at 1 P. M.

Sig. Bellini has the honor to announce that with the kind assistance of the management and the aid of his associate artists, who have generously volunteered, his benefit will take place

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, May 23, at 1,

When the entire of Petrella's new and brilliantly successful opera of

IONE

Will be given, with its superb cast.

IONE.....MADAME OUERRABELLA
Nidia, a slave.....Mlle. SULZER
Ginuco, the Athenian.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern keeper.....Signor BIACHI
Salustio.....{ Patricians. }.....Signor RUBIO
Olodio.....{ Glauco's friends }.....Herr MULLER
Dirce, Ione's slave.....Mme. FICHER
CONDUCTOR.....SIGNOR J. NUNO.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1.

Tickets can be obtained at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23,
MR. HARRY SANDERSON, PIANIST,

begs to announce his

FIRST GRAND CONCERT,

On which occasion the great Pianist,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

together with the following artists, will appear.

Mrs. J. M. ABBOTT,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PAVON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN.....$30
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations.).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. BOWLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, May 23.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. N. GROSS, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75. No freight received nor Bills Lading signed after Friday.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....May 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....May 30
ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90 Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, C. HUTSS, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PARASCHOS FARADAY. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalised citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE fears of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Dreamfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the last season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight-sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

BIDDLE'S GROVE—BIDDLE'S GROVE.—This celebrated resort for Picnics, Sunday Schools and Excursions will be opened on the 10th of June. Engagements can now be made by applying to DIXON & CARSON, No. 41 Walker-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE.—FOR SALE, A GOOD STEAM engine, but little used, 8-horse power, 7½ inch cylinder, 16 inch stroke, with 6 foot balance wheel, 3 inch face, boiler pump attached; iron bed, all complete, will be sold low. Apply to BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.S, No. 66 Beekman-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PLAIN CYLinder boiler, about 3 feet by 12, but little used. Address, stating particulars, I. DEAFER, Middletown, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8.
OVER BEFORE 11.

THIS EVENING, (Saturday,)
THIRD NIGHT OF
Planche's elegant one act Comedy, (translated from "Le Chevalier du Gue,") the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Viscount de Ligny.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Vonderpotter.....Mr. Mark Smith
Adolphe de Courtray.....Mr. Reynolds
Officer of the Watch.....Mr. Parkes
Katryn.....Miss Mary Gannon
Kristina.....Miss Madeline Henriques

Concluding with (NINTH TIME) the sterling two act Drama, by Charles Dance, author of "He's not A-miss," "Wonderful Woman," &c.,

THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Squire Broadlands.....Mr. Mark Smith
With the original song of the "Fine Old English Gentleman."

Horace.....Mr. Charles Fisher
George.....Mr. Reynolds
Sparrow.....Mr. Young
Guard.....Mr. Pope
Sam.....Mr. Paraloe
Dick.....Mr. Turner
Fanny Markham.....Miss Mary Gannon
Temperance.....Mrs. John Sefton
Alice.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Sophy.....Miss Mary Barrett

MONDAY—Bulwer's great play of MONEY.

TUESDAY—Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play, (never acted here,) with new scenery, new costumes and a splendid cast,

THE WIFE,

which has been a long time in active preparation, and will include the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Chas. Fisher, John Gilbert, Norton, G. Holland, Reynolds, Mrs. Hoey, &c.

WEDNESDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS and (first time here) THE SECRET.
THURSDAY—Second time—THE WIFE.
FRIDAY—Seventh time—THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY—Third time—THE WIFE.

Will be repeated in rapid succession, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, She Stoops to Conquer, Love and Money, A Bold Stroke for a Husband, Speed the Plow, Cure for the Heartache, School for Scandal and the Road to Ruin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK
but one of the
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.

Mr. Wheatley has been requested by Miss Bateman to announce that she has dedicated

SATURDAY EVENING, May 23,

as

AUTHOR'S NIGHT,

for the

BENEFIT OF AUGUSTINE J. DALY, ESQ.,

on which occasion his

WONDERFULLY SUCCESSFUL

play,

LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,

will be given the
LAST TIME THIS SEASON.
MISS BATEMAN

will be supported by a most powerful company, among whom are the excellent artists, Mr. L. R. Shewell, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. C. H. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lanergan, Mrs. H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Skerrett.

Original and beautiful scenery by Mr. J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes by Mons. Phillips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

BOX BOOK OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 25,
MISS BATEMAN

will appear, for the first time this season, in her
GREAT IMPERSONATION
OF
JULIA,
IN THE
HUNCHBACK.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, May 18, 1863, trains will leave 26th-st. depot—

For Albany—10 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and all stations North to Chatham, Chatham Centre, Kinderhook and Schodack, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for all points West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points North.

For Croton Falls—9:15 A. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from White-st. depot.

For Dover Plains—4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations North to Dover.

For Williamsbridge—8 15, 10 A. M., 2 30, 4:10, 5, 6 15 and 8.30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Albany—9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge.

Dover Plains—5.45 A. M., stopping at all stations North of and at White Plains.

Croton Falls—5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

White Plains—6:19, 7, 8.20 A. M., 12 30, 4:15 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Williamsbridge—6:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 28 A. M., and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk. daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cattaraugus and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to

THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Meeting of Loyal Citizens—Addresses by Wm. Curtis Noyes, O. S. Frothingham and Henry J. Raymond.

A very fine audience assembled at the Republican Central Committee Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening, in response to a call for a meeting of loyal citizens to hear addresses on "The Duties and Necessities of the Hour." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican Central Committee.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., was chosen to preside, and previous to introducing the speakers, made a brief address, indorsing thoroughly the objects of the meeting and the efforts of the Government in putting down the rebellion by a vigorous prosecution of the war. He congratulated them upon the recent successes of the Union army in the West, and the decline of Copperheadism. He adjured them to strike all the blows they could at treason in all its forms, however insidious or however open, until it should be exterminated. He congratulated them upon the fact that the retribution of Heaven had already lit upon the capital of Mississippi, the home of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the great repudiater, and had consumed the records of the disgrace of that State—the records of State repudiation. [Applause.]

In conclusion, he introduced Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

SPEECH OF REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM commenced by saying that while it was warm there, it was much warmer at Fredericksburgh, Charleston and Vicksburgh. [Laughter and applause.] The first duty of the hour was to sustain the Administration with cordial support. By that he meant ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.] It was our duty to do that unconditionally, so long as the Government was loyal. If the President was weak, it was our duty, so much the more, to strengthen him. No man could conscientiously say he believed that the President was disloyal. [Applause.] Mr. LINCOLN was loyal to Republican ideas. Even Count GUROWSKI, in that bitter book of his, scourging everyone in authority in Washington, said of Mr. LINCOLN:

"President LINCOLN has in his heart a profound love of republican ideas. He believes in the people, and he will carry through this war to the end, with principles of republican institutions so planted in his heart that they cannot be eradicated—[applause]—and, when the war is over, amid all the confusion, amid all the disgrace that may come, the republican principle will be carried safely in the bosom of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as in a casket which nobody can break open." [Applause.]

Mr. FROTHINGHAM advocated the fullest liberty of speech consistent with the safety of the Republic, exempting from the class of speakers who should be protected those who are guilty of demoralizing the army, stopping the conscription, embarrassing the Government, or obstructing the campaign. [Applause.] The only way the saw of ending the war and securing peace was by collecting all the fighting element of the country and putting it to work as the most effective peace party. [Applause.]

Mr. NOYES next introduced Mr. WM. RUSS WALLACE, who recited his famous ode, "Keep Step with the Music of Union," which elicited universal applause.

MR. NOYES COMPLIMENTS THE TIMES.

"In introducing Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. NOYES said: You are all familiar with the NEW-YORK TIMES. [Applause.] One thing for which we are all indebted to it is, that it has never tolerated in the slightest degree that outrageous heresy that any foreign intervention in our affairs is ever to be permitted. [Applause.] I render here my public thanks for the able and masterly views which have been taken upon that question in that sheet. It has never, moreover, tolerated that other heresy—although it is an advocate of State sovereignty within legitimate limits, and in subordination to the provisions of the National Constitution—that other abominable heresy, that a State in the exercise of its sovereignty can enslave any of its own citizens, except for crime, of which the party shall be lawfully convicted by a jury of his country. [Applause.] I pronounce that opinion one of the worst heresies of this age. So far as I know, it has never found a particle of sympathy in the NEW-YORK TIMES. I have great pleasure, therefore, in presenting to you Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, [applause,] connected with and the responsible editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES—himself one of the distinguished men of the time. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND said he felt not only highly complimented, but also embarrassed by the entirely undeserved eulogies just passed. He believed it was true that the TIMES had never sustained either of the heresies referred to; but, he should quite as soon think of claiming for that sheet particular credit, in this community, for not having advocated murder as one of the fine arts, as for either of the virtues mentioned. [Applause and laughter.] He had sometimes thought that it might be well if we could all stop talking, and stop writing, and stop printing, and go to work fighting, as that seems to be the only way to end the war. [Applause.] But the habit of our people was to talk, even while fighting, and, perhaps he might as well take his part in the general confabulation. He did not intend to enter into an argument upon the agitating, or controverted questions of the day, but, to fix their minds upon the one great idea—the solemn and imperative duty of their being united in supporting the Government and in putting down the rebellion which threatens the national life. Ours was the first attempt ever made to establish a nation upon the principle that the people are the rightful source of all power. The two principles embodied were—first, sufficient freedom for every individual who is a citizen and subject of that Government, to prosecute his own calling and pursue his own happiness, in his own way, in the full and free exercise of his own abilities, without molestation from anything or anybody else, so long as he trespasses upon nobody else's rights, and second, a National Government sufficiently strong to defend itself against the world in arms, if the world in arms chooses to assail its rights. [Applause.] Under these principles, our nation had grown in wealth, population, strength and power, until now, when we were obliged to take up arms to resist an attempt upon the life of the nation. They should resist that attempt as they would an attempt upon their individual lives. Was not the duty as much higher as the rights and happiness of twenty millions of people were more valuable than the rights and happiness of one? The life of the nation must be preserved. They must do it in person when called upon; they must give what aid they could contribute; they must certainly support the Government which is the embodiment of the nation—not because it was the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or because it was a Republican Administration; because it was Pro-slavery or Anti Slavery but because it was trying to crush the rebellion. They had a right to their personal opinions and preferences, and for any grievances the tribunals of the land were open to them. Under all circumstances they must submit to law, whether it was the Fugitive Slave law, the Conscription law or the law against the freedom of the Press—any law upon the statute books that has not been pronounced unconstitutional by a Court of competent authority. It was their duty to give such laws their united support, and whoever lifted his hand against them, joined with the men who would strike down the Government, and destroy the life of the nation. It seemed to him that was a platform upon which all could stand, and postpone their differences for future settlement. He cautioned them against being discouraged at the apparently slow progress of the war, calling their attention to the blunders of the British Government, the delay in transporting, feeding and caring for the health of troops; the year of digging and trenching before Sebastopol; the unsuccessful bombardments, the successive military mistakes developed in Mr. KINGLAKE'S history of the Crimea, showing that in our lack of generalship, in our changes of command and in our defeats, we have been more than paralleled by England's last campaign. He guarded them against depression on account of adverse criticisms from those who were themselves amenable to the same censure which they dealt out to us; cautioning them to bear in mind the totally unprepared condition in which we entered upon the most herculean military task ever conceived. He argued that not to hope too fondly for the appearance of some master mind who should set all things right, saying that our reliance was not upon any man, any party, or any set of opinions; but, upon the power and majesty of the American people determined to save the country from ruin. He expressed his confidence in the belief that even if the Democratic party should obtain power before the subjugation of the rebels, the American people would compel the prosecution of the war, and the Democratic party dare not refuse. He characterized much of the opposition to the Administration as proceeding from party spirit, and said of the Copperheads that that particular reptile forms but a small proportion of the great zoological collection of the American people. He said that when a man by speech gave aid and comfort to the enemy, the Constitution pronounced him a traitor, and he ought to suffer a traitor's doom. [Applause.] He did not think there was any danger of our losing our liberties at the North, but that the assertion that we were about to lose them was a dangerous and mischievous cry unless properly met. But, in spite of the loud outcries, he did not believe there was any intention to carry out the threats made in this connection. He cited the prosperity of England during the twenty years' war, and the beneficial results which have been developed in other countries from revolutions which at first seemed disastrous, and almost destructive of national vitality, drawing the conclusion that if Americans do their duty in this crisis, all will be well in the future. He accepted Gen. BUTLER'S idea of "building up our house with all the modern improvements," but urged that the question was not now how to build up the house anew, but how to extinguish the flames which have enveloped it. He thought it was best to put out the fire first, and then we could settle among ourselves about the mode of rebuilding.

—Brig.-Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR is on a brief visit to his home in Troy.

Vallandigham to be Sent by Gen. Rosecrans into Bragg's Lines.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 22.

President LINCOLN has changed Gen. BURNSIDE'S sentence of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM from confinement in Fort Warren to transportation through the Federal lines.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is to be sent to Louisville to-day, on the gunboat *Exchange*.

Upon the arrival of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in Louisville he will be handed over to Gen. ROSECRANS, who, under a flag of truce, will send him into the lines of Gen. BRAGG.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 22.

JAY COOKE, the Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $2,292,600 five-twenties to-day in the following localities: New-York and New Jersey, $1,300,000; Boston and New England, $400,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $300,000; Baltimore, $60,000; the Western States, $232,600.

Burning of a Hospital.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 22.

The Medical College at Lexington, Ky., used for a Government Hospital, was completely destroyed by fire, at noon to-day. The sick were safely removed. Loss $90,000.

The Lilliputian Quartette.

Mr. BARNUM, we learn from the Philadelphia papers, pounced upon Gen. and Mrs. Tom Thumb in the City of Brotherly Love, where they were clearing $1,000 per diem, and offered such substantial inducements to them as have persuaded them to come to this City and exhibit next week in company with Com. NUTT and Little MINNIE. These people have engaged their passage for Europe in the steamer of the 11th of June, until which time they will be at the Museum,

——"these four and no more."

Arrivals in the City.

Rear-Admiral Jas. Smith, U. S. N.; Col. Jno. S. Clark, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Banks; Rev. J. T. Willis, Jamaica; B. O. Alexander, U. S. Engineers, and Thos. C. Brainard, U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

Commodore J. H. Spotts and daughter, U. S. N.; Hon. C. Vibbard, Albany; R. B. Fields, Kentucky; R. C. G. Sproul and wife, Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. Q. McClintock, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. B. Peak, Vermont, and O. W. Davis, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Anderson, steamer *China*; John Athys, Glasgow; E. C. and Jos. H. Dyer, Washington, D. C., are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. John G. Hezard, R. I. Artillery; Wm. H. Paine, Paris; J. C. Booth, Waterbury, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gov. Livermore, Boston; A. P. Grant, Oswego, and Jos. Blackburn, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. R. S. La Motte, U. S. Army; E. V. Kinsley, West Point; G. Horsfthy, Cuba, and John Bell, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 36 | Sun sets.... 7 17 | Moon sets...11 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 12 21 | Gov. Island..12 50 | Hell Gate.. 2 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 22.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool May 9, and Queenstown May 10, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Relief, Barlow, New-Orleans May 6, and Key West 13th, with passengers to master. May 20, lat. 37 43, lon. 74, passed a vessel of about 75 tons burden, bottom up.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Collyer, Bennett, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. She brings 340 men belonging to the 3d New-York Artillery, and also a number of other passengers.

U. S. steam transport Matanzas, Leesgang, New-Orleans May 13, via Key West 17th, with cotton, sugar, and 307 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed at the mouth of the Mississippi, bark E. W. Howsen, 42 ds. from Bologne, bound up.

U. S. steamer Vixen, (coast survey,) Ed. Cordell commanding, Key West 6 days.

Steamer Potomac, Houman, Portland, ——, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Columbia, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., 48 hours with mdse. and passengers to James Rand.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Johnsen, Hamburg 46 ds, with mdse and 336 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edge. April 17, lat. 38, lon. 20, encountered a gale from W. S. W., which blew with great violence for 48 hours; during which lost all the storm sails, stove bulwarks, and water casks, shipped several heavy seas, which carried away everything movable about decks; lost four men overboard and disabled eight others, and made the ship leak badly. After the gale could keep but very little sail on her on account of the leak. May 4, during a dense fog, run into a quantity of field ice, and was entirely surrounded for four days; was obliged to steer three degrees east to clear it. Lost cutwater and chafed the planking badly; saw four other ships surrounded with ice, but was not near enough to ascertain their names. Have had very light winds since. Had eight deaths (infants) and two births on the passage.

Ship Queen of the East, Schibve, Antwerp April 6, and Flushing 10th, in ballast and 177 passengers, to Crocker & Warren. Had light winds the entire passage. 20th inst., at 9 P. M., got ashore 15 miles N. of Barnegat, and remained fast until 10½ P. M., of the 21st, when she was got off without damage with the assistance of the Underwriter's agents. Between lats. 45 30, lon. 43, and lat. 46 to lon. 52, passed a number of icebergs. May 12, saw a ship, supposed the John Bentzath, hence for Hamburg.

U. S. ship Courier, Cressy, Port Royal 7 ds.

Ship Johanna Wilhelmina, Thiermin, London 35 ds., with mdse. to Garrels & Meyer. Had westerly winds to the Banks, and since light easterly winds and calms.

Bark Giovani, (Ital.,) Peliegro, Genoa 65 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. Carlin de Ruyter.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Trinidad, Port au-Spain, May 11, and Grand Turk 18th, with salt to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Caprice, (Fr.) Boorge, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Vera Cruz 20 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Isadora, Bussey, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to Simes, Chase & Co.

Brig Micmac, (Br., of Bridgewater, N. S.,) Middleton, Demarara April 27, with sugar to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Conrier, (Hamb.,) Bomgarteo, Rio Grande 68 ds., with hides and wool to Funch, Meincke & Weudt.

Brig Trus Blue, (Br., of Newport.) Griffith, Arroyo, P. R., May 4, with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Jamestown, Latourette, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal to master.

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The New-York Times.

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GREAT NEWS.

Probable Capture of Vicksburgh, with Pemberton's Entire Army.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF GEN. GRANT

A Great Battle Raging on Wednesday Last.

Capture of Haines' Bluff and the Outer Works of Vicksburgh.

Fifty-Seven Pieces of Artillery Taken.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

Jackson and the Black River Bridge in Our Possession.

Joe. Johnston Striving to Effect a Junction with Pemberton.

ONLY 6,000 MEN WITH HIM.

Pemberton's Acknowledgment of Defeat on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The *National Republican* announces, by permission of the President, the following dispatch. It was received by the latter at half-past twelve:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, May 23.

Col. Anson Stager, Washington, D. C.:

Official information from below, to Wednesday, states that *Gen. Grant has captured Haines' Bluff and the outer works of Vicksburgh, a large number of prisoners, and fifty-seven pieces of artillery.*

The battle is still raging, *with every prospect of capturing the entire force in Vicksburgh.*

We hold Jackson, Black River Bridge and Haines' Bluff.

A report is making up for Washington.

(Signed,) W. G. FULLER,
Ass't Manager of Telegraph.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, May 23.

I forward the following, just received from Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General:

REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

The Army of the Tennessee landed at Bruinsburgh on the 30th of April.

On the 1st of May we fought the battle of Port Gibson, and defeated the rebels under Gen. BOWEN, whose loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, was at least 1,500, and loss in artillery five pieces.

On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the rebels were defeated with a loss of 800.

On the 14th of May we defeated Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, and captured Jackson with a loss to the enemy of 400, besides *immense stores and manufactures, and seventeen pieces of artillery.*

On the 16th of May we fought the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's Creek, in which *the entire force of Vicksburgh, under Gen. Pemberton, was defeated with the loss of 29 pieces of artillery and 4,000 men.*

On the 17th of May we defeated the same force at the Big Black River Bridge, *with the loss of 2,500 men and seventeen pieces of artillery.*

On the 18th of May we invested Vicksburgh closely.

To-day Gen. STEELE carried the rifle-pits on the north of the city.

The right of the army rests on the Mississippi above Vicksburgh. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POSTSCRIPT.—I learn further that there are from fifteen to twenty thousand men in Vicksburg, and that *Pemberton has lost nearly all his field artillery, and that the cannonading at Vicksburg closed at about 2 P. M. on the 20th of May.*

Gen. Grant has probably captured nearly all.

PREVIOUS DISPATCH FROM GEN. HURLBUT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army here this morning:

MEMPHIS, TENN., Thursday, May 21, 1863—11 A.M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

A citizen has arrived at Lagrange who left Canton on Saturday morning. He reports that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was at Calhoun, seventeen miles north of Jackson, with 6,000 men, endeavoring to effect a junction with Gen. PEMBERTON, at Edwards' Station. At Holly Springs he saw a dispatch from Canton, dated the 19th, as follows:

"General GRANT was reinforced and drove the enemy into his intrenchments on the Big Black. General JOHNSTON ordered all his provisions from Canton. The Pearl River Bridge at Jackson and the trestle work at Brandon were burned."

S. A. HURLBUT, Major-General.

NEWS BY WAY OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The TIMES correspondent, L. L. CROUNSE, writing from the headquarters of the army this morning, says:

"News was received yesterday at headquarters, from the enemy's lines, that PEMBERTON had been defeated between Jackson and Vicksburgh, with heavy loss of killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners, as well as one division of his forces cut off, and retreating in a southerly direction. I also learn from the same source that Gen. GRANT, having left a small force in Jackson, was moving on Vicksburgh, when JOHNSTON attacked the force in Jackson, which retreated upon the main body. PEMBERTON also attacked GRANT, the intention being to whip him in detail; but he was himself whipped, and retreated upon Vicksburgh.

This is all contained in a dispatch from PEMBERTON to LEE, and may be considered entirely authentic."

NEWS BY WAY OF CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

The *Gazette* has a special dispatch from Murfreesboro which gives the rebel reports from Mississippi to the 20th of May.

Gen. PEMBERTON had evacuated Vicksburgh and marched out to attack Gen. GRANT in the rear, while Gen. JOE JOHNSTON attacked him in the front.

The rebels anticipate a great battle between the opposing forces in a few days.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

We have no particulars of GRANT'S reported battles at Edwards' Depot, other than those given by the rebel papers. GRANT is believed to be master of the situation. All accounts are encouraging. Various reports say that PRICE is moving toward the Mississippi River, and had, at last accounts, crossed the Arkansas. MARMADUKE is said to have joined him.

NEWS BY WAY OF CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 23.

Special dispatches from Gen. GRANT'S army to the 17th of May make no mention, whatever, of the engagement reported in the rebel telegrams, and said to have taken place at Baker's Creek on Saturday last.

Gen. GRANT had not evacuated Jackson up to Saturday.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, May 23.

The reports from Gen. GRANT'S army are highly important, and they are believed to be reliable.

It seems that after accomplishing all that was desired at Jackson, Gen. GRANT marched toward the Black River Bridge, burning all the bridges behind him, doubtless with the intention of preventing an attack in the rear.

At the Black River Bridge a heavy battle was fought, and it is reported we captured twenty-seven guns and a large number of prisoners, and that the rebels were being driven back toward Vicksburgh.

If the rebels don't escape up the Yazoo River, most of them must be captured.

PREVIOUS MOVEMENTS OF GRANT'S FORCES.

Correspondence of the Jackson Appeal.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, May 2, 1863.

On Friday morning it was reported that the enemy had landed troops in the neighborhood of Chickasaw Bayou, but no confidence was placed in the rumor, and during the day no further tidings were received to confirm it. No firing has been heard from that quarter, and I think everything remained quiet up to last night.

In front of the city the enemy were not altogether inactive, and a party of engineers were on the peninsula, between their land battery and the city, evidently engaged in surveying the ground for the erection of more batteries at a point closer to the city. Our guns were busy yesterday in shelling the enemy, and Gen. PEMBERTON being in the city, is supposed to have sanctioned the firing.

The enemy is now taking the initial step toward an attack, or rather toward the reduction of this stronghold without a fight. Above and below he is throwing out his forces to surround us and cut off our communication in the rear, while the gunboats and land batteries are threatening us in front. At Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo, the attempt has already been made, as also at Grand Gulf, below. This latter point, I have reason to believe, will give us some trouble, as the enemy has landed his force below that point and advanced directly on Port Gibson.

The transports, which were run by the batteries on Wednesday night, have been employed in bringing the troops across at Bruinsburgh, some distance below, and these have advanced toward the interior and reached within a few miles of Port Gibson. Here they were met by our troops, under Gen. BOWEN, and an engagement ensued, which continued the greater part of yesterday—the enemy coming in overwhelming numbers, and our men having to fight them in the open field, rendered the chances of a small force against a large one very desperate.

The particulars of the fight are not yet made public, but the loss must be heavy on both sides. Gen. BOWEN had four horses killed under him, and the gallant Brig.-Gen. TRACEY fell, pierced with mortal wounds. The proportion of mortality among our officers is no doubt heavy, judging from the severity of the contest and the length of time it continued.

The battery which the enemy had planted on the Peninsula, and from which they shelled the city last week, has been removed. It was casemated with heavy timbers and railroad iron. It having been ascertained that the battery was abandoned, some of our boys went over on Thursday night and fired the wood-work, which was burnt out.

VICKSBURGH, Sunday, May 3.

On Saturday morning there were plenty of rumors afloat about the fight at Port Gibson, and the great odds against which our troops were pitted was confirmed. It was believed that the greater portion of GRANT'S army was engaged, and GRANT himself on the field. No further particulars have yet reached me. Gen. TRACEY was reported still alive yesterday. By this time our reinforcements are no doubt within striking distance of the enemy.

On Saturday forenoon two transports arrived at the enemy's landing-place above, and the troops at that point were seen to go aboard, and the baggage and camp equipage was also transferred to their decks. After the cargo was completed the boats steamed off up the river, supposed to be carrying the troops up Old River to Chickasaw Bayou. What the movement indicates can only be conjectured, but the impression prevails that an effort is to be made to land in the neighborhood of Snyder's Bluff, and now, as the landing below Grand Gulf has been accomplished there will no doubt be a desperate effort made to do the same thing above. There appears to be no enemy in front of Vicksburgh at present, except perhaps a small garrison to guard the camps.

It now appears that on Thursday night they landed a force of fifteen or twenty thousand men on Capt. WM. HENRY JENNISON'S place, and a body of between four and five thousand was thrown forward to the levee on Mrs. BLAKE'S place. This is the same ground which they occupied during the struggle in December last. They put out their pickets and skirmishers immediately; and two of them, belonging to the Forty-sixth Illinois, have been captured and brought in. They report that the force is about twenty-five thousand strong, and under the command of Gen. SHERMAN, who intends to repeat the Chickasaw Bayou programme.

GEN. GRANT is in command of the division at Port Gibson, and his corps is about forty thousand strong. A suspicion is entertained among military men that the landing of troops on the Yazoo is a feint, intended to draw our forces from the city to protect that point, and then, when the city is unprotected, the Federals will take the darkness of the night in which to reembark their troops and bring them round to the front of Vicksburgh to storm the city before an army can get there to check them. All this is mere conjecture, and the exact plans, of course, can only be known to the enemy himself.

Just at night it was discovered that the Federals were burning up their quarters on the Peninsula, evidently about to evacuate the point. This morning no movement can be noticed, but the impression prevails that an assault is projected and to take place within the next forty-eight hours.

CASUALTIES IN THE GRAND GULF BATTLE.

From the Appeal of the 5th.

Among the casualties in the battle near Grand Gulf, last Friday, was Gen. TRACEY, of Alabama, killed. He was shot through the body, the ball entering near the left shoulder and emerging near the right nipple. He is supposed to have been shot by a sharpshooter. Gen TRACEY was regarded as one of the best and most efficient officers in the service. He originally went out as Captain of a company in the Fourth Alabama regiment. Maj. PICKERING, of the same regiment, was also killed, together with Lieut.-Col. PETTUS, brother of Gov. PETTUS, of the Twentieth Alabama regiment. Maj. HORLEY, of the Thirty-first Alabama regiment, is supposed to have been mortally wounded and to have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Lieut. WATTS, of Gen. Baldwin's staff, was also severely wounded. Our entire loss in this engagement, in killed, wounded and missing, is supposed to be four hundred.

The Preparatory Movements—Foraging and Reconnoitering—Distinguished Visitors—Cooked Rations—A Visit to Jeff. Davis' Plantation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP ON BIG BLACK, Miss., Tuesday, May 7, 1863.

Since our arrival here, little more has been done than to examine and forage the surrounding country, and await the arrival of supplies and reinforcements. When the army left Brunsburgh, they carried with them four days' rations, which, by contributions levied upon the country, have been extended to five or six; beyond this period, we must depend upon supplies from above. Great activity exists along our entire line of communication with Milliken's Bend; every available hoof is busy in hauling forward supplies, and although the army lacks materially in transportation, the labor of sending on rations is being pushed on so actively, that we shall be able to resume operations toward the front within the next three or four days. Very soon after that, the fate of Vicksburgh will be decided; within the next fortnight we will have the place, or we will have met with a reverse that will check offensive operations in this Department for some time to come.

Yesterday the Fifth and Seventeenth Iowa regiments and a battery of artillery crossed Big Black River, and pushed northward to examine the country and find the enemy. They proceeded five miles without interruption, but at the end of this distance found the rebel pickets. These fell back upon the approach of our advance, until they reached a heavy force a mile or so further on. Our men exchanged a few shots with the enemy's skirmishers, and then, not caring to bring on an engagement, they came back to the river. They report having reached within six miles of Warrenton—the point at which terminate the lower defences of Vicksburgh. The country through which they passed is generally of a swampy character, the road being a "corduroy," constructed of rails. At the place where they encountered the main body of the rebels, the country becomes hilly, and is of a character admirably adapted for defense, particularly so in the present case, as our approaches to it would have to be made over the swampy bottom, and the narrow road traversed by our infantry.

For these and other reasons, I do not believe that our army will move in this direction against Vicksburgh. Instead of crossing the river, they will probably ascend the left bank, and endeavor to strike the railroad at some point between the bridge at Big Black and Jackson. If we can reach the railroad and destroy or hold it, the flank of Vicksburgh will be turned, and the only remaining rebel obstruction of importance on the Mississippi will be removed; but to reach that point on the railroad will be an operation of no trifling magnitude. The rebels will use superhuman efforts to prevent us getting there, and as they can command the unlimited use of railroad communication, they can concentrate with rapidity and in any necessary number at any desired point. In this respect they possess an immense advantage over our forces, and they will not be dilatory in availing themselves of this or any other superiority which may be in their possession.

A movement will not be delayed long. Gen. SHERMAN is on his way here with his corps, and as soon as he arrives the grand advance will begin. The distance to the railroad is only about twenty-five miles, the weather is cool, and the roads in magnificent condition. The long suspense of the country relative to this section will soon be over—we shall, within a very short time, either take Vicksburgh or be badly beaten.

Gen. THOMAS, Gov. YATES of Illinois, and other outside civic and military gentlemen, who have been playing the *rôle* of spectators here for the last few days, leave this morning for Milliken's Bend. The Governor goes on account of ill-health, the General to finish or continue the leasing of confiscated plantations along the Mississippi.

Night before last a barge of provisions, built consumed by fire, came down the river, and was taken in tow by our transports. It was supposed at first that the whole affair was a trick on the part of our forces above; that they had loaded the barge with provisions, placed wet bales of hay over these, and over all cotton, which was purposely fired ere the barge was let loose. In order that the rebels might be led to suppose that it had accidentally taken fire above and broken away. Later intelligence, however, shows that there is a sad history connected with the burning barge, which will carry pain to many a fireside. It seems that the tug *Sturgess* started to tow the barge down, but was blown up by a shell from the Vicksburgh batteries, and all on board but three either killed or captured. The party on board numbered thirty; among whom were JUNIUS BROWN and A. D. RICHARDSON, of the New-York *Tribune*; R. T. COLBURNE, of the *World*, and two other journalists, whose names I could not learn.

The *Tuscumbia* was not so badly injured in the fight at Grand Gulf but that she was able, yesterday, to move up to New-Carthage—a distance of thirty miles—where she has commenced repairs. She lies opposite the plantations of JEFF. DAVIS and his brother JOSEPH. The house and grounds of the latter indicate the residence of a man of taste; but the plantation of the Confederate President is very ordinary in its character; the house is one-storied, not very costly, and indifferently well furnished. The negroes, with the exception of a few superannuated ones, have all been run off by their master, who has not visited his country-house in two years. The gunboat men brought off a few remembrances—some pub. doc's., a milch cow, hickory chair, saddle-horse, and some few volumes of miscellaneous books. There is a fine piano in the drawing-room, which, I believe, will be transferred to the *Tuscumbia* to-day. The negroes say that JEFF. was a very severe master, in which he was the opposite of his brother. The owner, in departing, took everything of value, leaving only public documents, and a few of MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS' letters, written ere that lady made Mr. DAVIS happy with her hand and heart.

There are but three guns left of those which defended the rebel works at Grand Gulf—the balance were either burned or hauled away. Upon each of these three appears the following inscription, in large white letters:

"Captured by the United States Naval Squadron, under Rear-Admiral PORTER, May 3, 1863, at Grand Gulf, Miss."

One scarcely knows whether insolence or stupidity predominates in the spirit that dictated this inscription. It is to be hoped that Admiral PORTER, upon his return, will make the *amende honorable* by at once apologizing to the army and removing or altering the lettering on the captured guns. The amount of propriety in this matter will be seen when it is considered that the "United States Squadron" had no more to do with capturing Grand Gulf than did the Monitors before Charleston. They tried to take the place, fought long and gallantly, and failed. After the army had drawn the rebels from the works, the gunboats went over and took possession of the place.

GALWAY.

OPERATIONS ON THE RED RIVER.

Official Report of Admiral Porter to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The Navy Department has received the following:

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG SHIP GEN. PRICE, GRAND GULF, Miss., Wednesday, May 13.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you from Alexandria of the capture of that place, and the forts defending the approaches to the city, by the navel force under my command. Twenty-four hours after we arrived, the advance guard of United States troops came into the city, and Gen. BANKS arriving soon after, I turned the place over to his keeping. The water beginning to fall, I deemed it prudent to return with the largest vessels to the mouth of the Red River. I dropped down to Fort De Russy in the *Benton* and undertook to destroy those works. I only succeeded, however, in effectually destroying the three heavy casemates commanding the channel, and a small water battery for two guns. About 600 yards below it, I also destroyed by bursting one heavy 32-pounder, and some gun carriages, left in their hurry by the enemy. The main fort on a hill some nine hundred yards from the water, I was unable to attend to. It is quite an extensive work, quite new and incomplete, but built with much labor and pains. It will take two or three vessels to pull it to pieces. I have not the powder to spare to blow it up. The vessels will be ordered to work at it occasionally, and it will be soon destroyed.

In this last-mentioned fort was mounted the 11-inch gun which I am led to believe lies in the middle of the river, near the fort, the rebels throwing it overboard in their panic at the approach of our gunboats. The raft which closed the entrance I have blown up, sawed in two, and presented to the poor of the neighborhood.

I sent Commander WOONWORTH, in the *Price*, with the *Switzerland*, *Pittsburgh* and *Arizona*, up Black River, to make a reconnoissance, and he destroyed a large amount of stores, valued at $300,000, consisting of salt, sugar, rum, molasses, tobacco and bacon.

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral, com'dg Miss. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An Extensive Contraband Traffic Discovered.

Interesting Extracts from Rebel Journals.

THE FIRE-EATERS DENOUNCED.

The United States steam-transport *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CHAPIN, from Newbern, N. C., May 20, and Hatteras Inlet on the 21st inst., mails and passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday. She has on board 250 men, belonging to the Third New-York artillery, whose time has expired; also a number of other passengers. There was nothing new at Newbern.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, May 19.

Gen. HECKMAN, in command at Morehead City, has recently discovered several "underground" channels through which the enemy have been receiving large supplies of all kinds, through parties holding safeguards and passes from Ex-Governor STANLEY. Several guerrilla bands, including a Virginia cavalry company, have thus obtained all their shoes and clothing. Important arrests are being made by Gen. HECKMAN, who has seized all the goods belonging to the merchants in Newport, who have carried on a trade amounting to many thousands of dollers. These safeguards and passes are in the hands of several hundred disloyal citizens, reaching from one end of the department to the other, through whom the enemy have received endless quantities of supplies. Stringent measures are being adopted by the military, naval and revenue officers, who are endeavoring to break up this extensive traffic.

Gen. WALO and staff arrived here yesterday on the *Ellen S. Terrey* to organize his African brigade.

The following items are condensed from late Southern papers:

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, the special organ of Gov. VANCE, and the real leader of the opposition in this State, which is now in the ascendency by a two-third vote, comments upon an article from the Richmond *Enquirer* favoring an imperial despotism like that of France. It says:

"We know that military despotism is making rapid strides in these States. We know that no people ever lost their liberties at once, but step by step, as some deadly disease steals upon the system and gradually but surely saps the fountain of life. We know that tyrants and their minions always prepare the popular mind in advance for their usurpations, and that these usurpations are always based upon the plea of the 'general good' or 'military necessity.' The argument now is, we hate LINCOLN so bitterly that in order to resist him successfully we must make slaves of ourselves. The answer of our people is, '*We will be slaves neither to Lincoln, nor Davis, nor France, nor England.*' North Carolina is a *State*, not a *Province*. She has 80,000 as brave troops as ever trod the earth. When she calls them they will come. If the worst should happen, she will be able to take care of herself as an independent Power. She will not submit, in any event, to a law of Congress passed in deliberate violation of the Constitution. She will not submit to Mr. DAVIS being invested with dictatorial powers; but she will resist such a law by withdrawing from the Confederation, and she will fight her way out against all comers, with a courage and an ardor which will eclipse even any former achievements of her sons during the existing war. For one we are determined not to exchange one despotism for another."

Other opposition papers are also coming down rather heavy on the "destructives." The Henderson, N.C., *Times*, in speaking of the approaching Congressional election, says:

"Beware of the Fire Eaters! They are the fag-ends of the old defunct Democratic party, who fight their battles in bar-rooms or in the shade. They aided to precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution which has made a breastwork of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri. Let them be *anathema maranatha!* Give them the reins of Government, and after peace they will quickly carry us to perdition. Let them be marked as deeply as CAIN was, for they cannot be trusted in politics as far as an ox could be thrown by the tail."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress*, of May 2, has a severe article on the rebel Senate for refusing to increase the pay of the soldiers.

The Confederate Congress has passed a bill placing in service after the 1st of May, all citizens of the United States, including Marylanders or sojourners residing in the Confederate States.

JOSEPH P. WOOD, of Company H, Twenty-fourth North Carolina regiment, offers $2,500 for a substitute

From Bermuda.

A SUPPOSED BLOCKADE RUNNER SIGHTED.

The Bermuda *Gazette* of the 12th instant is received:

The brig *Solferino* arrived at St. George a on the 10th inst., from New-York; reports on the 9th, saw a large steamer supposed to be a blockade runner.

The rebel steamer *Columbia* sailed from St. George's on the 8th, for Nassau.

No news.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT PUEBLA.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

The Mexicans About to Take the Offensive.

The Substance of Official Dispatches From Gen. Ortega.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 19.

The steamer *Golden Age* brings advices from the City of Mexico to the 2d of May, and from Puebla to the 30th of April.

Gen. ORTEGA'S dispatches to Gen. COMONFORT state that on the night of the 24th of April the French exploded a mine on the block called "Stenimo," occupied by Mexican troops.

A number of the Mexicans were buried in the ruins, but this balance resisted the French all night, fighting desperately.

On the morning of the 25th both parties were reinforced and continued the fight with the greatest determination and ferocity, the Mexicans, at its close, holding their original position.

During the contest the French exploded another mine in the Santa Jesu, and another fight ensued here, lasting seven hours, the Mexicans remaining masters of the field and capturing one hundred and thirty prisoners from the First regiment of French Zouaves.

The French left four hundred dead on the field.

Since these fights the French have kept up the bombardment of the city, though less vigorously than before.

On the 1st of May President JUAREZ left the city of Mexico for Gen. COMONFORT, near Puebla, for the purpose of urging offensive operations against the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 20.

Gen. ORTEGA'S dispatches to Gen. COMONFORT, dated Pueble, April 29, thus sum up the military situation during the last month and a half:

"The French have made eight assaults, succeeding only in two. We have lost nothing save our abandoned forts, and one line of defences. For the last thirty-one days we have not lost a foot of ground. The French continue to throw their bombs into the city, and are cutting ditches and covered ways for an attack on Santa Aurta."

FROM NASSAU.

The Blockade Runners—The Britannica—The Captains and Pilots—The Pine-apple Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, Saturday, May 2, 1863.

Admiral WILKES has been here on the *Vanderbilt*. He did not come into the harbor but stopped outside long enough to communicate with the American Consul and then sailed away. His presence is not relished here. His replies to messages sent him from the Governor, as currently reported, are decidedly independent. When he came last he dropped anchor without waiting to send to ask permission, and on the Governor's sending him word that he ought not to have done this, he told the messenger that it was a matter of no consequence, as indeed it was not.

A steamer has recently reached here from England, which is the prince among blockade-runners, if she is really intended for that purpose. She was first called the *Britannica*, and afterward the *Banshee*, and is a rakish-looking craft, with two pipes. She sits low in the water, and neither her masts nor any other part of her rises high enough above the water to be seen at a distance, and everything about her seems neat and symmetrical. Like all the other vessels which come from England, she was black on her arrival, but was quickly painted lead color. All these vessels might, with propriety, be called steamships, as they use sails as well as steam. The smaller vessels have two masts, and are schooner-rigged; while some of the larger ones have three masts, and a fair amount of canvas.

The only arrival from rebeldom for a week past has been the *Pet*, from Wilmington. Many of the blockade runners have been lying idly in the harbor for several weeks, waiting for dark nights and favorable news in regard to Admiral WILKES and the blockaders. Their Captains and pilots lounge about the hotels, smoking and drinking, and linger so long that one is led to think that they are out of employment; but all at once they are off. They leave here in broad daylight, but steer for some of the British islands, which they leave more privately. On their return they look bronzed and rough. They boast of the ease with which they slipped by the blockaders, using them as landmarks, &c., &c.; but now and then hints at calcium lights, &c., &c., show that it is, after all, a hazardous business. Our true policy is to carry North the captains and pilots of these steamers when they are captured, and to keep them confined as long as possible, as their services are exceedingly valuable to the rebel Government. At the time of the great outcry against illegal imprisonment, you will remember that a large batch of prisoners of this class were released from Fort Lafayette. The mischief done by this act it will be impossible to repair.

About two months since, one of the blockade runners whose pilot had disguised himself as a stoker, was captured a short distance from the Bahamas. The commander of the cruiser could not distinguish between the officers and crew. He therefore retained that part of the crew which appeared the most valuable as prisoners, and put the rest in a boat, telling them in true nautical style to go to Nassau, or to —— the other place; and on their asking for provisions, refused point blank, telling them they ought to be carried off as prisoners. Those here who are interested in blockade running seemed to be somewhat taken aback at this, as it did not agree with their reports about the carelessness and even treachery of the National officers.

MONDAY, May 4, 1863.

A blockade runner has just left the harbor, steering for some of the outer islands, where she will probably seclude herself until some cloudy night favors her escape, or until the Federal cruisers absent themselves. These vessels time their arrival, in order to reach the Southern coast and pass the blockading fleet during the night. If they enter Charleston harbor they are said to be brought to at the outer forts and subjected to a strict examination. They are allowed to carry no passengers to the city, except persons well-known, and whose loyalty to the Confederacy is undoubted. The cotton that these steamers bring in here on their return pays no duty to the Bahama Government, and the tonnage duty on the vessels is only one shilling per ton. Notwithstanding this, the coming of the blockade-runners here makes a great deal of trade, and goods imported here for the Southern market yield some revenue to the Government. Many of these importations pay fifteen per cent. ad velorem, and others a fixed duty of about the same amount. If these goods are bonded and exported again a draw back of 90 per cent. is allowed, and half the tonnage duty is refunded if the vessels carry away products of the island as a return cargo. Still there are various fees to be paid, and the business and money brought here make blockade running popular. The wrecking business also furnishes employment to a large number of people and a source of revenue to the Government, as more than half the proceeds of wreck sales are disbursed on the island.

Pineapples are beginning to make their appearance from the outer islands where they are raised. The quantity exported is very large compared with other exports. In 1861, the value of those exported to the United States was $58,785, and to Great Britain $23,560. The total value of the imports from the United States in 1861 was $680,010, while the exports to that country were but $520,135. A large portion of the imports were salted provisions, and in return for which they send us fruits and sponges. Besides the pineapples, they sent us in 1861, $17,655 worth of oranges, and $2,520 worth of bananas and other fruits; $47,470 in sponge, and $26,526 in salt, or nearly half a million bushels.

The imports from Great Britain in 1861 were only one-third as large as those from the United States, and the proportion of exports but little greater, showing the liberal policy of the British Government toward the colony. FARRAT, Mate.

Another blockade runner has arrived from Dixie, bringing Southern papers with the news of a battle on the Rappahannock, and claiming a victory for the Confederates. Stonewall JACKSON is reported wounded. I am anxious for the details.

The Marine Railway, which Mr. HOWELL, the proprietor of the hotel, has been building here for repairing of vessels, is to be tested to-day by drawing a Government schooner over it into the repair yards. This occasion will be celebrated as an event in the annals of local improvements.

The Legislature have rejected the proposals of the New-York Submarine Company for the deepening of the harbor, but the project is by no means abandoned, and the Company in the end will likely do the work. So many steamers arrive here now that it is necessary to extend greater facilities to them. The *Corsica* came in the other day drawing sixteen feet, but she could hardly do this in rough weather. A new line of steamers from St. Thomas to England is advertised to touch here. The first is expected on the 21st of June prox. W. C. T.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Bragg Expecting an Attack from Gen. Rosecrans—The Threatened Invasion of Kentucky—Surprise and Defeat of the Rebel Cavalry, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

Gen. BRAGG is reported by a gentleman who passed through his lines as being fearful of an attack by Gen. ROSECRANS.

Gen. BRAGG'S whole position at Horse Shoe Mountain is strongly fortified.

A Louisville dispatch says that the rebels are certainly preparing for the invasion of Kentucky, and that their forward movements will be made about the 1st of June.

The rebels yesterday burned the extensive trestle-work at Hamilton, near Clarksville, Tenn.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated Murfreesboro, May 22, says:

"Gen. STANLEY, with a portion of two brigades of cavalry, surprised the camp of the First Alabama regiment, and the Eighth Confederate cavalry, in the vicinity of Middletown.

Our forces were divided and sent around to attack the rebels in the flank and rear, but the advance guard becoming impatient, they dashed alone and unsupported into the midst of the enemy's camp, putting to flight 1,000 rebel cavalry. Eight rebels were killed, ninety prisoners taken and 200 horses captured.

The camp of the enemy, including the arms thrown away by them, were destroyed.

Our loss was two or three slightly wounded.

ANOTHER MILITARY BLUNDER.

Two Detachments of the Third Regulars Firing Into Each Other.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 23.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 21st inst., says:

"At 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, two detachments of the Third regulars left the city by different roads in search of a band of guerrillas. A few miles out the two detachments came in collision, each mistaking the other for guerrillas. They immediately commenced firing upon one another, and kept it up until one party retreated. It is reported that seven were killed outright. A number were wounded, one of whom has since died."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Forces Preparing for an Invasion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

The only rebel forces in Kentucky are roving bodies of guerrillas, but the rebels are certainly preparing for an invasion in June. MORGAN has left his command at Monticello and gone to Sparta, Tenn. PEGRAM'S forces are still between the Cumberland and Monticello.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Ben Deford.

The United States transport *Ben Deford*, Capt. HALLETT, from Port Royal, S. C., 19th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She has 44 cabin passengers and 227 returned soldiers.

There is no news of any importance in the Department of the South. Everything is quiet. The health of the troops is excellent, not a single death having occurred in the entire Department the past week.

Arrival of the Steamer Vixen.

The U. S. steamer *Vixen*, (Coast Survey,) Ed. CORDELL, Commander, from Key West in six days, arrived Friday. The *Vixen* left this port in December last, and has been engaged in completing the hydrography of the Florida reefs. The survey of Charlotte Harbor, Fla., was next taken up, and its principal entrance sounded out. On returning, hourly observations of temperature were made in the axis of the Gulf Stream. Annexed is a list of her officers:—EDWARD CORDELL, Commander, Acting-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; Gustav Kellan, Executive officer and Sailing Master; C. T. Saidella, Sub-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; T. C. Bowle, Aid Sub-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; L. L. Nicholson, Aid Sub-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; H. M. Dewees, Aid Sub-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; L. A. Sergatellar, Aid Sub-Assistant Coast Survey; A. M. Wetherice, Aid Sub-Assistant U. S. Coast Survey; H. M. Van Wall, Chief Engineer; John Barting, Assistant Engineer; Wm. Albury, Pilot.

General McClellan in Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 23.

General MCCLELLAN arrived in this city at noon to-day, as the guest of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING and Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN.

During the afternoon he called on Governor SEYMOUR at the Capitol, who extended to him a most cordial and hearty welcome.

The General returned to New-York to night, the steamer *Hendrick Hudson* being detained until 10 o'clock to enable him to do so.

He was escorted to the boat by the Fire Department of Albany, and by from three to four thousand citizens bearing lighted torches. He was loudly cheered all along the route.

On his arrival at the boat a salute of 100 guns was fired, and as she left the dock, the immense throng greeted him with thundering cheers.

The New-School Presbyterian General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 23.

The General Assembly of the New-School Presbyterians have unanimously adopted resolutions for a stated union and friendly interchange by Commissioners with the Old-School Assembly, appointing Rev. ROBERT W. PATTERSON and Hon. WM. H. ESSEX to represent the New-School in the General Assembly of the Old-School [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Canal Convention—The Case of Mr. Hager—Indian Rebel Sympathizers, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 18, 1863.

The near approach of the time for holding the great Canal Convention increases the interest felt by the public in this commercial gathering. Delegations from parts of the country are already announced. Over seven thousand special invitations, I understand, have been given out; but from the character of the Convention—everybody being invited in the original call—this would seem to be a work of supererogation. The meetings are to be held under an immense tent, gotten up for the occasion in Boston. Of course, it will be supplied with seats and all other conveniences of a public hall. A large gathering is anticipated; but the question has already arisen, "What shall we do with them?" Our hotels are crowded by the ordinary travel, and the only resource left is for our citizens to "put out the latch-string," open wide the doors of their hospitality, and take in friends and strangers alike. This, I hear, is to be done; in fact, it will be absolutely necessary if our "great expectations" are realized in regard to numbers.

Speeches will be made and resolutions passed. We Americans cannot get along without doing this much on the most ordinary occasions. I suppose Mr. Reggles will be on hand with his mass of overwhelming statistics, with which he is wont to so ably exhibit the wonderful growth of the internal commerce of the country. But it is to be hoped that somebody will come up with a carefully considered and elaborate practical plan for accomplishing the great work in hand—something that shall show to the assembled multitude not only the national importance of the enterprise, but its paying practicability.

THE CASE OF REV. E. W. HAGER.

The Ecclesiastical Court, Bishop Whitehouse presiding, which has been in session at Joliet for the past five or six weeks, for the trial of Rev. E. W. Hager, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion in this City, has at length been brought to a close. The charges were "scandalous, immoral and disorderly conduct" in connection with sundry ladies of Joliet, while supplying the Church there some time last Summer. The assessors, or jurors, have rendered a verdict of acquittal on all the charges and specifications—thus giving the lie to much of the testimony introduced by the prosecutors—persecutors. The trial has attracted a good deal of attention, and has brought much scandal upon the Church. A bitter, persecuting spirit has been manifested throughout on the part of those engaged in the prosecution, and the result has placed their principal witnesses in an unfortunate position.

There are two other cases before the civil courts, growing out of this matter, which are yet to be disposed of—one criminal and the other for personal damages. The witnesses in the ecclesiastical tribunal most relied on by the prosecution were relatives of the prosecutors—daughters, I believe—which fact had much to do with impeaching the credibility of their testimony.

Mr. Hager has published a statement in which he solemnly denies all the important charges preferred against him. The whole affair is a most disgraceful one—not the less so that high church dignitaries have displayed throughout such bitter and unchristian partisanship.

INDIAN CITIZENS.

It may not be generally known that the remnant of the Ottowas, now residing in Kansas, have entered into treaty stipulations with our Government, which provides for their becoming full citizens of the United States. The treaty was negotiated last Summer. It provides that each person of the tribe is to be allotted 80 acres of land from the reservation—that 20,000 acres are to be appropriated for the endowment of a University, and that the balance, some 30,000 acres, is to be sold to actual settlers for the benefit of the tribe. Rev. C. C. Hutchinson, who is the Agent, writes that: "It was intended to proceed immediately with the work of perfecting the arrangements for carrying the treaty into effect, but from various causes it has been delayed. Instructions have now been issued by the Indian Department to enter upon the labor of surveys and assignments, and it is expected that the lands will be offered for sale under the peculiar provisions of the treaty during the Fall of this year. These provisions are such as to accomplish two most desirable objects: first, to prevent any person from obtaining land excepting *actual settlers*; and, second, to afford such settlers only as shall by their *good morals* and *temperate habits* recommend themselves to the Indians. The Agent can, upon request of the council of the Indians, prevent any person or persons from settling whose example would be of injury to the tribe. This treaty, quite unusual as it is in many of its provisions, is, for the most part, the conception of the Ottawas; but has been brought to its present state of perfection by the present Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, of which Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is the efficient Chairman.

It happens that the Ottawas are a Baptist Nation. They comprise only two hundred and ten souls; but of this number sixty are members of a Baptist Church. In making choice of their settlers, upon whose character the future of their own families so much depends, they will be permitted to exercise their natural choice as to religious associates."

These Indians are intelligent, many of them educated, and appear to fully understand their permanent interests. They are anxious to attract settlers of the right kind, and, with the assistance of the Agent, are fully capable of protecting themselves from the evil influences of bad neighbors. The reservation is twenty miles south of Lawrence, and embraces some of the best land in the State.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Arrests continue to be made in the central and southern parts of this State, of those who more openly espouse the cause of the rebels. We have accounts of armed combinations—and even of public drills of large bodies of men in some localities, preparatory to resisting the authority of the Government. But we have learned, by experience, to doubt much of what we hear, and even read in the correspondence of our daily papers. That there are rebel sympathizers in quite large numbers in certain localities of this State, it is probable. In fact, they have shown their hands and become amenable to the law, in some instances, and have been promptly arrested, yet we are not prepared to believe in extensive armed combinations to resist the National authority. If such be the fact, our State Government has been much remiss in not looking after them and breaking them up. The arrest of Vallandigham has already had a wholesome influence upon some of the leading Copperheads in this vicinity, and if he only gets his deserts the effect will be most salutary. I see that his Albany admirers have been holding an indignation meeting; I wonder if they would not do the same thing were Jeff. Davis "illegally" seized by military force? How fearfully tender rebels and Copperheads are of the "Constitution" just now!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weather is beautiful, and business of all kinds was never more active. In business hours our principal streets look like a mass meeting, and our hotels are literally jammed. A monster ship—the *Western Metropolis*—appeared in our harbor last week, hailing from Buffalo. She took on board 70,300 bushels of oats, and filled up with 1,000 barrels of pork, and returned. What think you of such a cargo for a Western town? Hon. R. S. Blackwell, one of our leading lawyers, and author of several valuable law books, died suddenly on Friday, of typhoid fever. There have been the usual number of casualties, crimes, &c., during the past week, but nothing of general importance has transpired in that line. Farmers from all parts of the State report that there has not been so favorable a Spring for getting in crops in twenty-five years as the present one. Reports from the wheat districts continue highly encouraging. In some sections of the State the crop is clearly beyond the reach of damage from all ordinary causes. Travel by railroads was scarcely ever heavier than now. A large number of emigrants are going forward.

Intercepted Rebel Correspondence.

Extract of a letter from Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 6, 1863:

"I have to inform you that this country is in a frightful state—nothing to be heard of but fighting every day, with dreadful slaughter on both sides. There have been some hard-fought battles in this State, particularly one at the Post of Arkansas. The Confederates had a fort built there, and Gen. Churchill was in command. The Federals sent their gunboats up the river, and, after a hard-fought battle, captured the fort and Gen. Thos. Churchill, and all the living men that were in it. It is almost impossible for me to describe the condition of the people. They have passed the Conscription act, and this very day they are entering every house in Little Rock, and taking every man from 18 to 35. They took Saul then. Saul has been in one battle—about four months ago; it was fought near the Boston Mountains, in the north part, fringing Missouri. Paul was taken prisoner; they kept him three weeks, and sent him back to his command again. If this war lasts much longer, there won't be many men living. All the large houses and churches in Little Rock are hospitals, and men are dying as fast as they can. The army is all now encamped about Little Rock for the Winter. Confederate money is plenty, and everything is dear, and cannot be got for money. Flour is $70 per barrel; bacon 75 cents per pound; pork 25 cents per pound; salt $25 per bushel—everything in proportion is high, and cannot be got for money, except what smuggled in from Memphis. Memphis is in the hands of the Federals. There has been two attempts made on Vicksburgh by the Federals. They have not taken it yet. They are preparing a large fleet of gunboats to make another attack on it, and if they take it this time the Southern Confederacy is gone up. The Federals built a ditch in front of the city, on the opposite side of the river, to pass their transports through, but did not succeed—the water would not work through it—so they gave it up. New-Orleans is in the hands of the Federals; they did not have any fighting there; yet all over the Confederate States there is nothing but war, sorrow and desolation. All over the land widows and orphans are left to mourn the fate of their husbands and fathers."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Emigrants Arriving—How they Come—Cotton—A Reading Room.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

The city has been exceedingly lively the week past with ox teams from most of the settlements, being parts of the grand caravan of five hundred wagons destined for the Missouri River, for the express purpose of bringing the poor Mormon emigrants to "Zion." The wagons are all of the staunchest kind available in the Territory. Each team consists of from four to five yoke of chiefly young cattle, and carries not only its own provisions, but a stock of flour to be "cached" in various depots or stations this side of Laramie, for the sustenance of the aforesaid coming poor folk. This service appears to be rendered partly in commutation of the "tithing" paid by the faithful, and partly as a "free-will offering" to aid the cause.

The companies are sometimes organized into hundreds, but oftener into fifties; each fifty subdivided into tens; each fifty and each ten with its respective "Captain," whose authority smacks much of the patriarchal. John W. Woolley, John Murdock, Horton D. Haight, Peter Nebeker, William B. Preston, Thomas Ricks, Rosel Hyde, John F. Seeders, S. D. White and D. D. McArthur are named as Captains of Fifties.

Some of the wagons are freighting cotton eastward, grown near the southern limits of this Territory. Several tons of this article are now on their way to be sold in the States, as anticipated in one of my letters several weeks ago. Some of the more conservative of the Utah politicians are grieving over the export of this raw material, as they ruminate on the present prices of factory in the stores, 50 to 70 cents per yard. But it must be considered that in Utah there is no way of turning cotton into calico, except by the homely hand-loom method. So successful is this policy considered of sending teams hence to the Missouri in the Spring, to return in the Fall, that some of the merchants, and others who go East to purchase on commission, are commencing to adopt the same—at least in part.

Mr. William S. Godbe started yesterday morning, per mail, on similar business, and Messrs. Nebeker and Best, with several others, left this city in their own conveyances a few days previously, also bound for the East. Wagons are a prominent article sent for the present Summer, indeed I have been assured that money for not less than one thousand of these useful vehicles, paid by sundry private persons, is now on its way East. This is, perhaps, an exaggeration, yet it must be remembered that suitable timber for making the running gear of wagons has not yet been discovered in Utah, and iron is not yet produced in quantity, consequently the people of the territory are wholly dependent upon external sources for wagons, which never were very plentiful in Utah, excepting in 1858-9, and then those most abundant were too heavy for common use—mere "prairie-schooners." Perhaps they will be comparatively plentiful next Fall, owing to the above orders, and the vast number coming this way by the gold seeking emigration, some of which will doubtless be exchanged here for money or pack animals.

For the consolation of the emigration who will pass northward of this city to Idaho gold mines, or to Oregon or California, I may state that the prospects are that a military post will shortly be established by Gen. Connor on Bear River, at the Soda Springs, or somewhere in that quarter, in Idaho Territory, just outside of the northeast limits of Utah. This step is a sensible one. A post there, and another further north, with a few companies of troops at each, would be of more service to the emigration than several regiments cooped up within the corporate boundaries of Salt Lake City.

It is also stated that a number of disaffected Mormons, and other camp followers, anticipate settling in the vicinity of said new fort, where there will probably be greater chances of emigrant trade than in this city. Mr. Doty, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, it is also rumored, will proceed to the new post and probably establish himself there.

As a hopeful sign of the times, I must chronicle the establishment of a public reading-room in the "Seventies' Council Hall," popularly "Seventies' Hall," in this city. The books and periodicals are purchased by donation, and the public are admitted gratis on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Here the reading portion of the community may speed many useful and pleasant hours. On the table may be found the New-York and other Eastern papers.

Utah has been reputed to monopolize the fair sex, and this monopoly must be felt disagreeably at Camp Douglas, as it was at Camp Floyd. For the city has been alive with interest the past few days over an alleged attempted abduction of a young woman, named Agnes Lowry, by her mother and younger sister, assisted by half a score of soldiers, armed and mounted. The occurrence took place on Monday, at the residence of Mr. Wash Pack, ten miles north. The girl is twenty years of age. The mother obtained an interview with the daughter at the gate. The carriage and horsemen were a little distance off, out of immediate sight; discovery, however, being made, the mother seized the girl, and called to her assistants for help, who, with the carriage, moved briskly up to the gate, but too late. The soldiers drew revolvers. Mr. Pack and a neighbor had revolvers, too. The girl was taken into the house. The soldiers demanded entrance, with cocked pistols, but were refused also with cocked pistols. Meantime the citizens gathered, and were for making short work with the woman and her assistants. The mother and daughter, with three or four of the soldiers, then made their escape. Six soldiers were taken into custody, and marched under guard to Camp Douglas, delivered to the officer of the day, and there placed immediately in the guard-house.

"A Woman in the Case"—The Seizure of Mrs. Pack—A Military Investigation—A Military Post at Bear River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, May 6, 1863.

This insignificant and secluded Territory contributes its share to the grand total of the news of the day. Though surrounded by the Rocky Mountains, imbedded in them, exciting events are of no rara occurrence. A little while ago all were on the *qui vive* in relation to the supposed contemplated seizure of Brigham Young by General, then Colonel, Connor. That excitement passed away, no damage done, no bones broken, no blood spilled.

Another subject has presented itself. A woman is the object of the controversy. Hard words have passed, but no blows—a little short of blows, just missing them, as before.

Last week I gave some particulars concerning the attempted recovery, seizure, abduction, whatever it may be termed, of Mrs. Agnes Pack, formerly Miss Agnes Lowry. On Friday the six aiders and abettors of Mrs. McMillen, the mother, were examined before a military Court of Inquiry, at Camp Douglas, consisting of Col. Evans, Capts. Wallace and Black, and Lieut. Stillman, when some curious testimony was elicited. George D. Grant, for the prosecution, stated that he asked the men who were assisting the mother what writ or authority they had, and one of them replied: "We are ordered here by Col. Evans; Agnes is under age, and we are going to have her, dead or alive." The mother, on being closely cross-questioned as to her authority for taking the volunteers with her, replied: "I applied to the Governor to get some assistance to fetch my daughter away, and he told me to go to Gen. Connor, and he (Gen. Connor) would send with me such confidential men as were necessary. I accordingly went to Gen. Connor, and he said that he was willing that the men should go, but they must go in citizens' clothes; and said that I might choose such confidential men as I desired. They went as citizens, and I received my orders from Gen. Connor, with permission to choose such men as would suit me, and such as were willing to go as volunteers."

It appears that Miss Agnes was a Mormon and firm in the faith, and considering herself competent to choose her own destiny, had been united to Mr. Wash E. Tack, after the Mormon fashion, not being his only wife, but liking him none the less on that account. The mother, having become seted with Mormonism, withdrew to Camp Douglas, and was determined to have her unwilling daughter there too. This Mrs. Agnes would by no means consent to. Hence the attempt to obtain her by force.

On application of the mother, Judge Drake issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding Mr. Pack to appear and show cause why he restrained Agnes of her liberty. It is stated that the writ was originally placed in the hands of a resident at Camp Douglas, for execution, who was unable to find Mr. Pack. The writ was then placed in the hands of United States Marshal Gibbs, who served it.

On Monday Judge Drake sat to hear the case. The writ was returned as follows: "I return this writ, the within named Agnes Lowry being now before the court, she being of lawful age, and the lawful wife of the within Ward Pack."

Witness proved the marriage according to the usage of the Territory. Agnes swore that she had never been restrained of her liberty, that she was 20 years of age the day before her marriage to Ward E. Pack, April 17 last, that she was lawfully married to him, and that she wished to remain with him.

The mother swore Agnes was but just turned of seventeen, though she, the mother, could not recollect the day, month, nor year of the girl's birth, nor could she tell the date of the birth of her other children.

On Tuesday Judge Drake gave his decision, which was in substance as follows: At the time of Mr. Pack being married to Agnes, he had another wife, and therefore Agnes, by the law of Congress, could not be his wife. A girl was a minor until the extreme term of 21 years. The prosecution did not claim that Agnes had attained that majority. Therefore the custody and control of said Agnes belonged to her mother, her father being dead, and the Marshal was ordered to place the girl in such custody.

The Marshal then gave Agnes into the custody of her mother, but the girl was determined not to stay there, and declared: "I will die right here before I will go with her." Mr. Pack, seeing she was determined to stick to him, whom she had chosen for her lord, offered her his arm, which she promptly accepted, and the pair walked out of court amid the acclamation of the spectators.

Judge Drake's Court at Provo, appointed to be held on the third Monday in April, was adjourned till the second Monday in September. The cause is stated to be that no United States funds were available for expenses. The Marshal, therefore, had declined to summon witnesses and jurors, hoping by end by to receive sufficient of the needful from Washington to carry on the Court business in the Fall without any difficulty, or creating any debt that could not be immediately satisfied.

As anticipated last week, the movements have commenced for the establishment of a military post on Bear River, near the Soda Springs, or somewhere in that vicinity. Company H has gone northward, and Company E has gone eastward to establish a post on Reese River. This is the better system, to string out cordons of posts on the mail and emigrant routes. About two hundred men, women and children, chiefly disaffected Mormons, who have been living recently in the vicinity of Camp Douglas, have gone with the troops, supposedly with the intention of establishing a settlement at each of the above places. Many of these persons, with their effects, are hauled by the army teams. A company of cavalry has followed to-day.

The weather has become hot, and if no untimely frost intervene, there will be an excellent harvest of fruit the coming season.

The last of the Mormon teams for the Missouri River are now on the way, and will probably reach that destination in a couple of months.

The recent accidental death of Mr. Frederic Coon, Assistant Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company, at Sacramento, caused a painful sensation in this city. Mr. Coon was much respected here for his manliness, honorableness and straightforward business habits.

As a mark of progress, I may note the establishment of a "Literary Office and General Advertising Depot," by Messrs. E. W. Tullidge and E. L. T. Harrison. These gentlemen propose to revise or get up from private journals family histories, prepare all kinds of addresses for the rostrum or manuscripts for the Press, revise accounts, open or post books, prepare or copy correspondence on business or domestic matters, copy law deeds and theatrical *rôles*, and a vast deal of that sort of thing.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Correspondence Between Gen. Blunt and a Rebel Colonel.

One B. F. Parker, who signs himself a Colonel in the Confederate army, in a bombastic letter, dated Jackson County, Mo., dilates, for Gen. Blunt's benefit, upon the outrages inflicted by his authority, and concludes thus:

The perversion of the war for the Union to a war of extermination forces upon us retaliation. And if another Confederate soldier or citizen is executed without due process of law, five (5) Union soldiers or citizens shall with their lives pay the forfeit. This, Sir, shall be done independent of the consequences. To take effect on and after the 20th day of May, A. D., 1863.

To which Gen. Blunt replies:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 13, 1863.

Col. B. F. Parker, Confederate States Army:

Sir: As you do not designate the locality of the headquarters of the Confederate forces under your command, as honorable belligerents always do, I am compelled to adopt this method of communication with you, in reply to your long tirade about constitutional liberty, &c., about which you appear to have as correct an appreciation as a Hottentot or a South Sea Islander.

I have the honor to say to you, after reading your long lecture, that you need not defer your proposed acts of retaliation until the 20th of May. It is of little consequence to me to know what are the instructions of the "Government you represent." It is sufficient for me to know that you and your motley crew are insurgents and assassins; that you are organizing within the military district of the Federal forces, and are engaged in murdering and plundering enarmed loyal citizens, thereby barring yourselves of all rights and considerations extended to prisoners of war.

I have instructed the officers in command of troops in the border counties of Missouri, (and the same rule shall extend to all territory under my command,) that every rebel, or rebel sympathizer, who gives aid, directly or indirectly, shall be destroyed or expelled from the military district. * * * * *

All those who are in sympathy with your cause, and whom the military authorities may not feel justified in putting to death, will be sent south of the Arkansas River. They will do well to avail themselves of this my last friendly admonition.

Trusting that you will fully appreciate the motives that have prompted me to adopt this humane policy toward your misguided friends, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT, Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Gen. Sherman's Orders.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, May 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 44.—I. It is hereby ordered that all places of public amusement, after having been licensed by the civil authorities, be under the supervisory control and management of the Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf. A complete and entire programme of all entertainments will be submitted to and approved by him, before they are announced to the public, and no departure from the programme, so approved by him, will be permitted under any circumstances.

2. It is recommended that all programmes be interspersed with appropriate national airs.

3. A suitable guard will always be in attendance at all such entertainments, under the orders of the Provost-Marshal's Department; and all persons who disturb or endeavor to disturb the entertainments, as laid down in such programme, will be promptly arrested, removed from the place, and punished according to the nature of the offence. By order of

Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. General.

DEALING WITH THE PRESS.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, May 6, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 253.—1. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Hills, Fourth Louisiana Native Guard, and editor of the *Era*, having allowed a seditious article to be published in the *Era* this morning, reflecting upon the official conduct of his commanding officer, is hereby placed under arrest.

2. John E. Hayes, having published in the *Era* of this morning an article, of which he is the author, seditious and calculated to produce mischief and insubordination in this command, as well as grossly false in many of its statements, will be arrested at once by the Provost-Marshal, detences of New-Orleans, and by him sent out of this Department by the next steamer bound to New-York.

3. T. G. Thacar, assistant editor of the *Era*, having authorized and permitted to be published in the *Era* of this morning, without the sanction or knowledge of his senior editor, a seditious article reflecting on the official conduct of the commanding officer of the defences of New-Orleans, will be arrested at once by the Provost-Marshal, and by him sent out of the Department by the first steamer bound for New-York.

By order of Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. General.

—The Boston Board of Brokers has voted to present $1,345, realized from the sale of choice seats in their new rooms, to Sergt. Plunkett. They are raising a further sum for this gallant soldier, who lost both arms at the battle of Fredericksburgh.

THE COTTON COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Maj.-Gen. F. Steele—Important Developments—Gen. Curtis Implicated.

On May 4, Maj.-Gen. Steele testified before the Court which is investigating the alleged speculations in cotton by army officers. The following is the essential part of his testimony:

Question—State, if you please, everything you know and as fully as you can concerning the connection of any officer in the military service of the United States in any manner, either directly or indirectly, with the traffic of cotton on the Mississippi River or its tributaries during this war. *Answer*—I cannot say I know anything of my own observation, however, I have good reason to believe that certain officers in the military service of the United States have been interested in cotton speculations; I can mention the names of some who have been interested in this traffic, if I have been rightly informed; it is my opinion that Major-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis has been largely interested by way of partnership, or through his agents, in cotton speculations; my reasons for believing so are as follows: It was generally believed by officers and everybody else at Helena, that Gen. Curtis was interested in the traffic; I was told by Gen. C. E. Hovey, late Brigadier-General, that Gen. Curtis was interested in this business; two ladies at Helena told me the same thing; Mrs. Craig, who had cotton to sell herself, told me that Gen. Curtis was interested with—I think she said—Smith & Northrup; Mrs. Matt. Ward also told me Gen. Curtis was interested; Col. Moore, of Helena, and Mr. Coolidge, of the same place, told me that he was interested; I was several times to Gen. Curtis' office—certainly twice—and I saw his table covered with money, greenbacks and gold; he was busy with persons in the office, and all of them were talking about cotton—this lot of cotton and that lot of cotton; I also saw a note, written by Gen. Curtis, to negro Sam, about cotton; I have heard other people, citizens and officers, speak of transactions of this sort. The names of these people I do not now recollect, but I know them by sight; I was once in Gen. Curtis' office when the subject of cotton speculation was introduced; some members of Gen. Curtis' Staff were present—I think Maj. McKinney and Capt. Noble; I denounced the cotton speculations on the part of officers, and said it was demoralizing to the service, and that any officer commanding an army who engaged in it, degraded his position—that if an officer wished to enter into competition with Jews and speculators, he ought to resign his commission in the army first; Capt. Noble remarked: "I told the General so in the first place." I know of certain cotton having been hauled away by what was called the Staff team of Gen. Curtis—cotton belonging to Jerome Pillow; I was told by Col. Bussey, who had placed a guard over said cotton, that it was hauled away by Gen. Curtis' teams of white mules; they were known throughout the army; what was done with it I don't know; that Col. Bussey told me himself, and Mr. Pillow also confirmed it. C. E. Hovey, late Brigadier-General, it was generally understood, was directly or indirectly engaged in the cotton-trade; indeed, he never denied it; but he told me that he had never purchased a bale of cotton himself; I heard Gen. Hovey say that his Adjutant, or some person interested with him, purchased a lot of cotton, if I mistake not, on the Matt. Ward plantation; that this cotton was paid for and hauled to the river at Old Town; that while lying there, Gen. Curtis "stole it from him," to use his own expression. Gen. Hovey made no secret of being interested in cotton. He talked about it in the presence of officers, and said that whenever he did was done honestly and fairly. And I believe that nobody, who knows Gen. Hovey, will doubt his statement. I received a telegraphic communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the army, Gen. Halleck, while I was in command of the army at Helena, directing me to seize all the cotton which might be found in the possession of officers or soldiers. I told Gen. Hovey, the first time I saw him after that, that I had received such a communication. He was then in command of a detachment at Old Town. I have been told, and believe it to be true, that he (Hovey) had nothing more to do with cotton from that time. Lieut. Murdock, of the Fifteenth Ohio battery, as I was informed by himself and by others, had permission from Gen. Curtis to pick and bale cotton on a certain plantation. I think this was called the Johnson plantation. He purchased the necessary supplies, on that permit, for the carrying on of this operation, and got permission from Gen. Curtis to take those supplies to the plantation. While he was carrying on this operation, he was arrested by Gen. Curtis, confined to the limits of his camp, and the cotton, which he had partly prepared for the market, was taken by other parties, who were said to have been authorized by Gen. Curtis. Dr. Barnes, late of the army—I think of the Eleventh Wisconsin—told me that he knew about this transaction. I have been told by others that Capt. Beardsley, of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, had in his possession several orders directing him to cross the Mississippi River at Helena and guard certain lots of cotton, which orders he had executed, staying with this cotton night and day until it was hauled to the Mississippi River and put on board a steamboat and shipped North. I did not see the orders, but was told they came from headquarters at Helena. I think about the month of July last, 1862. I did not understand whether they came from the headquarters of the post or the headquarters of the Army of the Southwest. The headquarters of the post were commanded by Gen. Washburne, and the headquarters of the Army of the Southwest by Gen. Curtis. I do not think of any other persons whom I can name as authority for the conclusions to which I have been brought in regard to cotton speculations. Q.—In reference to the connection of Gen. Curtis with the subject of traffic in cotton, it is understood that all you know of your own knowledge is what you saw in his office on the occasion others shall with their lives pay the forfeit. This, Sir, shall be done independent of the consequences. To take effect on and after the 20th day of May, A. D., 1863. above mentioned, what you heard there, and what you have stated? A.—His note to the negro Sam and any connection which he may have had by reason of his staff train drawing cotton into Helena. This is all I know of my own personal observation. Q.—Can you now state the purport of this note to the negro Sam? A.—As near as I recollect, it contained directions to Sam in regard to picking and baling cotton on the Johnson plantation. I am not absolutely certain what; the note, however, can be obtained. Dr. Barnes has the note, and a copy of it, he told me, he had sent to the War Department. Q.—Who is Capt. Noble, or where is he? A.—He is now a Major in one of the cavalry regiments—Third Iowa cavalry. He was Judge-Advocate of Gen. Curtis' Staff, at one time. Q.—Have you any reason to believe that Gen. Curtis had any connection with the cotton which was drawn in his staff trains? A.—What I have stated is all I know of my own knowledge of any connection Gen. Curtis had with this cotton. Q.—Where were you last Summer personally? A.—At Helena. Q.—During what months? A.—We arrived there on the 13th of July, or about that time. Q.—Did you arrive in company with Gen. Curtis? A.—I arrived a day or two previous. I think he arrived the next day after I did. Q.—Did you know anything in relation to the Jerome Pillow cotton, other than you have testified here, or anything in reference to the Gen. Pillow cotton? A.—Nothing, except from rumor.

Gen. Steele then testified regarding a lot of cotton seized at Coldwater, which was subsequently released without his order. He was also examined regarding the return to their owners of contrabands who had been employed in Government service, and stated that the report that they were given up as a consideration for the delivery of cotton was a slander. The following extracts from Gen. Steele's testimony are also of interest:

Q.—Can you state to what extent permits were given by you, or to whom, and at what time, and the circumstances connected with the granting of such permits? A.—I gave orders to my staff officers to give permits to such citizens as came with good testimonials to purchase cotton. No one without testimonials from some responsible person could get permits. I did not see the permits granted in my name. Some were granted by my staff officers under my general directions. Q.—Were any restrictions imposed in your directions to your staff officers to grant those permits other than that they should be given to persons who would bring sufficient testimonials as to their character? A.—It was stated in the permits that they were not to purchase anything of persons in the military service of the United States, or negroes. Q.—Was there any limit as to the amount of cotton, the place, or the persons from whom they should buy it? A.—No, Sir. It was understood, within the limits of my own command. I might state here that I was opposed to the entire business of cotton, but it had been sanctioned by Gen. Curtis, and orders came from the commanding officer to facilitate the getting out of cotton. Q.—Whence did these orders come? A.—While Gen. Curtis was in command. Q.—From whom? A.—From the War Department, it was generally understood. This thing had been initiated by Gen. Curtis, and I went on with it as I found it, except that I prohibited the purchase of cotton from military persons and negroes. Gen. Curtis gave permits to officers to purchase cotton. He gave a permit to an officer of my staff to purchase cotton—Capt. Hutchinson. He came to my Adjutant-General and spoke to him on the subject, and I told him no officer on my staff should purchase a pound of cotton with my consent, and he did not, I believe. Q.—Did you see the permit given to your staff officer? A.—I did not. Here is the Adjutant-General present now, and he probably saw it. Q.—What, if anything, do you know of any officer in the military service of the United States having used himself, or permitted the use to others of Government transportation or other public property for private purposes? A.—When the army had been at Helena about ten days, Judge Baker, of St. Louis, came to Helena and asked me to let him have some teams to haul in cotton, which he had purchased three or four miles out of town. This was the first that I heard of the cotton speculation. I replied to Judge Baker that I would not take the responsibility of allowing Government transportation to be used for such a purpose, although the exercise would be of service to the mules, as they had had no exercise for ten days. He then wanted me to go with him and introduce him to Gen. Curtis. I introduced him to Gen. Curtis, and told the General that Judge Baker had made a contract for some cotton a few miles from Helena, and that he wished to get some teams to haul it in, as it was the only possible means he could get for securing the cotton. I told him that the teams were doing nothing, and that the exercise would be of service to them. Gen. Curtis told me to let Judge Baker have them. I did so. Q.—Did Baker ever make any consideration for the use of the teams? A.—Not to my knowledge. Soon after that I saw Government transportation hauling cotton from almost every direction. I had frequent applications to allow the transportation of my headquarters to be used for that purpose, but I invariably refused. I don't now to whose permission this transportation was due. I am not aware that any transportation through the lines of the division was ever had except in the single instance. I know that some regulations were made with Gen. Curtis was in command in regard to the transportation of private property on chartered transports, in passing up the river without stop. I never changed any regulations in this respect made by Gen. Curtis while I was in command. I can't speak of any particular instance in which Government transports were used in this way. Q.—Do you recollect any instance of a seizure of sewing machines, buggies, books, carriages or silver plate? A.—I know of horses and carriages having been taken; I don't know of anything else of my own knowledge, except some camels that we captured, which were shipped North. Shortly after Gen. Curtis left Helena, Lieut. Guylee, Gen. Curtis' Staff Quartermaster, who was left behind, came to me and said that he had received orders from Gen. Curtis to ship a new buggy that was at Castle Hindman, the headquarters of the army, and asked me to or e permit to ship this buggy. I told him to go to Capt. Peddock, who would give him a permit. Capt. Paddock gave him a permit to ship the buggy North. The next day Maj. Walker, I think, of the First Kansas cavalry, came to me and complained that Lieut. Guylee had shipped a buggy North which he (Walker) had borrowed from a gentlemen to carry a sick officer in. I told him it was shipped by Gen. Curtis' order. He (Walker) said he was responsible for the buggy. I know that there was two captured horses kept in Gen. Curtis' stable. One of them was a gray stallion, a very fast pacer, which was called Gen. Curtis' horse, and which Gen. Curtis rode himself. He was captured from some Doctor in the neighborhood of Batesville. There was another grey horse—a pacer or racker. It was said to have belonged to Col. Harris, of the rebel army, who was killed on this horse at Shiloh, and the horse sent to his widow at Clarendon, Ark. The horse was taken out of the stable at Harris' plantation, while Gen. Curtis' headquarters were at that place. This horse was ridden by Maj. Curtis, generally. I give this statement concerning the disposition of the horse having been sent to Harris' widow as common report, but not of my own knowledge. Q.—Are the other statements made in this connection of your own knowledge, and if not, how did you come in possession of these facts? A.—Maj. Curtis told me himself that that horse had belonged to Col. Harris, and that he was killed on him at Shiloh—or so do to that effect. Q.—How in reference to the other horse, the one known as Gen. Curtis' horse? A.—Gen. Curtis told me he was a captured horse, one day when I was riding with him. I will state furthermore that Gen. Curtis said he was going to have him appraised. Q.—Do you know whether or not this appraisement was ever made? A.—I don't know. Q.—Or whether the horse was ever accounted for to the Government? A.—I don't know that it was; I never heard that it was. Q.—Do you know what became of the horse? A.—Gen. Curtis had him the last I heard. I heard this indirectly talked about in the army.

OUR MILITARY FORCES.

The New Rules for the Government of the National Armies.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 18.

The War Department has officially proclaimed the Instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field, prepared by Francis Lieber, LL. D., and revised by a Board of officers, of which Maj.-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock was President, having been approved by the President of the United States, he commands that they be published.

Among other things, the instructions set forth that a place, district or country occupied by an enemy, stands, in consequence of the occupation, under the martial law of the invading or occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring martial law, or any public warning to the inhabitants has been issued or not. Martial law is the immediate or direct effect and consequence of occupation or conquest. Martial law is simply military authority, exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war.

Military oppression is not martial law. It is the abuse of the power which that law confers. As martial law is executed by military force, it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor and humanity—virtues adorning a soldier even more than any other man, for the very reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed.

Consuls, among American and European nations, are not diplomatic agents. Nevertheless, their offices and persons will be subjected to martial law in cases of urgent necessity only; their property and business are not exempted. Any delinquency they commit against the established military rule may be punished as in the case of any other inhabitant, and such punishment furnishes no reasonable ground for international complaint.

The more vigorously wars are pursued, the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief.

The instructions also treat of the appropriation by a victorious army of the public and private property by the enemy—protection of persons, especially women—of religion, the arts and sciences, and punishment of crimes against the inhabitants of hostile countries, etc.

There exists no law or body of authoritative rules of action between hostile armies, except the branch of the law of nature and nations which is called the law and usages of war on the land.

Slavery, complicating and confounding the ideas of property (that is of a thing) and of personality (that is of human ability) exists according to municipal or local law only. The law of nature and nations has never acknowledged it.

The digest of the Roman law enacts the early dictum of the Pagan jurist, that, "so far as the law of nature is concerned, all men are equal."

Fugitives escaping from a country in which they were slaves, villians or serfs, into another country, have, for centuries past, been held free and acknowledged free by judicial decisions of European countries, even though the municipal law of the country in which the slave had taken refuge acknowledged Slavery within its own dominions.

Therefore, in a war between the United States and a belligerent, which admits of Slavery, if a person held in bondage by that belligerent be captured by or come as a fugitive under the protection of the military forces of the United States, such person is immediately entitled to the rights and privileges of a freeman.

To return such person into Slavery would amount to enslaving a free person, and neither the United States nor any officer under their authority can enslave any human being.

Moreover, a person so made free by the law of war, is under the shield of the law of nations, and the former owner or State can have, by the law of *post liminy*, no belligerent lien or claim of service.

A traitor, under the law of war, or a war traitor, is a person in a place or district under martial law, who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy, or holds intercourse with him.

The war traitor is always severely punished. If his offence consists in betraying to the enemy anything concerning the condition, safety, operations or plans of the troops holding or occupying the place or district, his punishment is death.

If the citizen or subject of a country or place invaded or conquered gives information to his own government, from which he is separated by the hostile army, or to the army of his government, he is a war traitor, and death is the penalty of his offence.

All armies in the field stand in need of guides, and impress them if they cannot obtain them otherwise. No person having been forced by the enemy to serve as a guide is punishable for having done so.

If a citizen of a hostile and invaded district voluntarily serves as a guide to the enemy, or offers to do so, he is deemed a war traitor, and shall suffer death.

A citizen serving voluntarily as a guide against his own country commits treason, and will be dealt with according to the law of his country.

Guides, when it is clearly proved that they have misled intentionally, may be put to death.

All unauthorized or secret commun

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Governmental Reforms—All quiet on the Isthmus.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 7, 1863.

The British mail steamship *Tyne*, from Carthagena the 3d inst., arrived at Aspinwall on the 5th. The news from Rio Negro is up to the 6th April, and Bogota to the 17th of the same month. The Constitutional Convention was still in session at Rio Negro.

The new Constitution had passed to its second reading by a two-thirds vote, and is likely to gain still more strength before reaching the third reading. The opposition, or Anti-Mosquera men, have developed what is thought to be their entire strength; and during the late discussions some very severe denunciations of the Government have been made by the opposition, principally on account of alleged disregard, on the part of the Government, of the *pacto* of Carthagena, of September, 1861. It is not doubted now that the Constitution will be approved by a proper majority of the Convention.

The consideration of the project for the removal of the Capital, is postponed until the Convention shall have finished the debates upon the Constitution.

The entire country is quiet; but a great deal of anxiety is felt everywhere to learn the result of the labors of the Convention.

The *Asamblea Constituyente* of the State of Panama, which adjourned last January to await the action of the National Convention, and so be enabled to adapt their legislation to the provisions of the new Constitution, resumed its sessions in this city on the 6th inst.

It is expected that some measures will be adopted to relieve the merchants from the excessive taxes imposed upon imported goods. It would certainly seem advisable on the score of good policy that some action looking to the removal of these impositions should be had as soon as possible. A reported insurrection among the members of the chain-gang threw the people of Panama into a fever of excitement, on the evening of the 27th ult. It turned out, however, to be a simple row between one of the prisoners and the guard, in which the former attempted to stab the latter, and had his hand blown off in consequence.

"All quiet on the Isthmus." The United States ship *St. Mary's*, and Her British Majesty's frigate *Barchante* are the only vessels of war now in harbor.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

An Emeute in Guatemala—Non-Intercourse with Guatemala Proclaimed—Jerez Successful in Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 7, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived here on the evening of the 5th instant. Her dates are from Guatemala to the 25th April, from San Salvador to the 30th, from Nicaragua to the 1st May, and from Costa Rica to the 3d. The *Salvador* brings thirty-six passengers and the following freight:

Fatigue—34 seroons Indigo, 418 seroons Cochineal, 2,741 sacks Coffee, 82 sacks Cocos, 543 boller tubes, 42 cans Balsam, 453 pieces Lumber, 3,806 Hides, 7 bales Deerskins, 43 bales Cotton, 6 cases Merchandise, 342 packages Sugar, 16 packages Silver—value $19,581 56.

The news by this arrival, taken as a whole, has a decidedly ludicrous aspect.

CABRERA, President of Guatemala, left his capital at the head of a second invading army, to punish Salvador for the defeat inflicted upon him, in his first attempt to regulate the internal affairs of that country. He had not more than crossed the borders of the country, however, when several of the leading citizens of Guatemala pronounced against his government, and named Gen. CAVALA President; but that gentleman, instead of showing any disposition to accept the office tendered him, caused the arrest and imprisonment of all the leaders, who had declared in his favor, and sent a messenger after CABRERA, who immediately returned to the capital. Thus the second attempt against Salvador has fallen through. Whether it will be renewed, or when, remains to be seen. President BARRIOS, of Salvador, has issued a decree prohibiting intercourse between Salvador and Guatemala, and no merchandise or mails are allowed to be carried by the steamers between those States. BARRIOS continues to prepare for the defence of his territory from another invasion.

From Nicaragua we learn that Gen. JEREZ, at the head of his army, attacked the forces of President MARTINEZ at San Jacinto, six leagues from Leon, and defeated them. He then pushed on to Leon, where he succeeded in gaining possession of one of the principal squares.

On the same day he was attacked by Gen. MARTINEZ, who totally routed the revolutionary forces, captured three out of their four rifled guns, together with most of their military stores, &c.

* * *

Mr. THOMAS, who ran away with the steamer *Son Juon*, and styled himself Admiral of the Lake, quarreled with Col. ARGUELLO, his partner in that affair, who had joined him at Omelepec. ARGUELLO arrested the Lord High Admiral, carried him to Fort San Carlos, and imprisoned him there, where he remained at last accounts. Mr. CLAY and others went to San Carlos to take possession of the boat; but found her disabled, as Capt. STOCUM, her commander, had decamped with the valves.

From Costa Rica there is nothing to report.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Whitehead's Claim of Damages Unconditionally Withdrawn—The Guano Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 7, 1863.

The English mail steamship *Callao*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at this port on the morning of the 6th inst. Her dates are from Valparaiso to the 17th of April, and from Lima and Callao to the 28th.

The *Callao*, in addition to mails and passengers, brings $309,685 12 in specie for transmission to Southampton, and the following

FREIGHT.—*For Southampton*—6 bales Yerba Matiro, 590 seroons Bark, 20 packages general merchandise.

For Liverpool—53 bags Ores, 299 bales Wool, 537 bales Cotton, and 1 box samples.

For New-York—25 bales Goatskins, 12 bales Cotton, 25 bales Orchilla, 185 seroons Bark, 1 package merchandise.

For Central America—15 packages merchandise, 18 bars Iron, and 1 box Specie.

For Panama—110 bags Flour, 20 bags Rice, 6 bags Cotton Seed, 13 packages merchandise, and 6 packages Specie—$3,492 85.

Nothing important from the entire coast.

The claim, mentioned in my last, of a Mr. WHITEHEAD, a British subject, for damages for the loss of an arm in the last revolution, which claim, it was feared, would cause a rupture of friendly relations between England and Chili, has been settled by the unconditional withdrawal of Mr. WHITEHEAD's pretensions. The British Charge d'Affairs is said, however, to have exhibited at least a great deficiency in taste, in a note which he addressed to the Chilian Government on the subject, before the withdrawal of the claim.

The people are much dissatisfied with the apparent apathy of the Government in regard to the promised reforms in the management of the affairs of the State.

The Chambers have been assembled in extraordinary session, for the purpose of considering some important measures for the welfare of the Republic. Principal among these measures is one declaring all guano deposits within the Republic the property of the State, altering some of the Customs regulations in regard to the loading of the manure, and adopting some plan for the preservation of the deposits while appointing an efficient and proper staff of employes. By a decree of the Minister of Finance, the duty on wine and beer, under the numbers 319 and 1,492 in the schedule of the present Tariff, are to be .06 6-10 per litre.

The distillery of JOAN HAYAS, at Valparaiso, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th of April; loss over $35,000. No material change in the markets during the past fortnight.

From Peru there is but little to report.

The entire country is quiet, and all fears of revolution seem to have subsided.

A Company has been formed, called the Callao Dock Company, to which exclusive privileges have been granted by the Peruvian Government, for the building of docks at Callao. More applications have been made for stock in this enterprise than would cover the entire amount intended to be offered to the public. The capital of the Company is $80,000, in shares of $1,000, Peruvian currency.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

RUSSIA TO ENGLAND.

On the 14th of April Prince GORTSCHAKOFF replied to the protest of England in behalf of Poland. Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch, dated April 10, instructed Lord NAPIER to protest against the infraction of the treaty stipulations of 1815 by Russia, and expressed the opinion that the insurrection of the Poles was justified by the course of action which Russia had pursued. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF replies in turn to these divisions of the protest; first claiming, in explicit terms, that the treaty stipulations of 1815, in behalf of the Poles, were annulled by their revolt in 1830; and insisting, in the second place, that the continual conspiracies in Poland have brought affairs to their present condition, and that Russia cannot safely make further concessions. The conclusion of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S dispatch is as follows:

Our august master notices with satisfaction the sentiments of confidence which the Government of Her Britannic Majesty testify towards him in relying upon him to bring back the kingdom of Poland to conditions which would render possible the realization of his benevolent views.

But the more the Emperor is disposed to take into account the just preposessions of the neighboring States, and the interest which the Powers who signed the treaty of 1815 show in a state of things which is the cause of deep solicitude to His Majesty himself, the more our august master considers it a duty to request the serious attention, upon the true causes of this situation, and upon the means of remedying it, of the courts who have addressed themselves with confidence to him.

If the Government of Her Britannic Majesty lays stress upon (*retire*) the reversion which the troubles of Poland exercises on the peace of Europe, we must be still more struck with the influence which the agitations of Europe have in all times had the power to exercise upon the tranquility of Poland.

Since 1815 this country has witnessed the development of a material welfare unknown until then in her annals, while other States have in the same interval undergone many interior crises.

This repose was only troubled in 1830 by the consequences of commotions coming from abroad. Eighteen years later, in 1848, while almost the whole of Europe was convulsed by the revolution, the kingdom of Poland was able to preserve its tranquility.

We are persuaded that it would be the same at present were it not for the continual instigations of the party of cosmopolitan revolution. If this party, everywhere devoted to the overthrow of order, at present concentrates all its activity upon Poland, a grave error would be committed in supposing that its aspirations will stop short at that limit. What it seeks there is a lever to overturn the rest of Europe.

Those Cabinets which attach importance to seeing the kingdom of Poland return a moment earlier to the condition of a durable peace cannot, therefore, more certainly insure the realization of this desire than by laboring, on their side, to appease the moral and material disorder which it is sought to propagate in Europe, and thus to exhaust the main source of the agitations at which their foresight is alarmed.

We entertain the firm hope that in strengthening in this respect the ties which bind them together they will effectually serve the cause of peace and of the general interests.

I have the honor to request that you will communicate a copy of this dispatch to the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty. Receive, &c.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

AUSTRIA TO RUSSIA.

Correspondence of the London Star.

VIENNA, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

The Austrian dispatch to the St. Petersburgh Cabinet, respecting the affairs in Poland, is couched in milder terms than had been generally anticipated. The document has the merit of being tolerably brief, so that I may allow myself the liberty of laying it before your readers in full. It is addressed to Count GUIDO THUN, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburgh, and bears the date Vienna, April 12. It runs as follows:

Since the defeat and dispersion of the armed bands, which in numbers and organization were the most important of all, it may be assumed that the insurrection in Poland is reduced to less serious proportions. This fact, which relieves the Russian Government of the regard it had still then to pay to its dignity and military honor, allows us, to-day, to call its attention to the pernicious influence which the disturbances in Poland are exercising on our own provinces. In fact, it is impossible that Gallicia should not be affected by such lamentable events as those which are occurring in the immediate vicinity of its frontiers. In this we serious embarrassments have been created for the Imperial Government, and it must, therefore, attach particular importance to seeing their recurrence prevented. The St. Petersburgh Cabinet, will, no doubt, itself recognize the dangers of periodical discontent which throws Poland into excitement, and it will perceive that it is time to look round for the means of putting a stop to such things by according to the Polish provinces subjected to Russia the conditions of an enduring peace. In this manner pernicious consequences would be avoided for all Europe, and for the lands which suffer still more directly under the conflicts, which, like that we have just seen break forth, have the inevitable effect of exciting opinion in a manner disquieting for calmer and well suited to give rise to lamentable complications. You will, Herr Count, lay these observations before the Vice-Chancellor in the most friendly form, and acquaint us with the acceptance they have met with. (Signed) RECHBERG.

Moderate as this document is, even to excess, it is said to have highly enraged the Government to which it is addressed, and a reply of the roughest kind is said to be on its way to Vienna, if it has not already arrived here.

RUSSIA TO AUSTRIA.

The Augsburgh *Gazette* publishes the following as the Russian reply to the note of the Austrian Government on the affairs of Poland. It is addressed to M. BALABINE, Russian representative at Vienna:

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 26, 1863.

I received from the Austrian *Chargé d'Affaires* in the morning of the 14th communication of a dispatch from Count DE RECHBERG, relative to the present situation of the kingdom of Poland. I subjoin a copy of that document, as well as of analogous communications simultaneously made in reply by the courts of London and Paris upon the same subject, and of dispatches which by the order of our august master I have just addressed to the representatives of his Majesty at those courts. Be so good as to deliver copies of these two latter documents to Count RECHBERG.

My dispatch to Baron BARNNOW dispenses me from entering into more ample details as to the views of our august master. They are set forth in it with all the development which the question requires. I may, however, add that the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs has perfectly foreseen the dispositions which animate the Emperor, in considering that the dispersion of the principal armed bands in the kingdom would permit our august master to carry into execution the suggestions of clemency to which His Majesty's heart is never closed. The Emperor has just given a proof of it by his manifesto of the 11th April.

Our august master understands the preoccupations produced in the Cabinet of Vienna by the deplorable events which are taking place in the immediate neighborhood of the Austrian frontier, and the value which it must attach to seeing them brought to an end. On that point its solicitude cannot exceed that felt by our august master. However, the Minister of Foreign Affairs will certainly not fail to admit that the return of the Kingdom of Poland to the conditions of a durable peace does not depend solely upon the measures which may be applied.

We do not think it necessary to call attention to the permanent conspiracy organized abroad by the cosmopolite revolutionary party, which is the source of these agitations. Foreign Governments which take an interest in the tranquility of Poland, on account of the influence the state of that country may have on the peace of Europe, can greatly contribute to remove this cause of disorder, the consequence of which would at last affect themselves: so long as it subsists it will at all events have the effect of impeding the success of the efforts which we are making to restore peace, which is equally desirable for Poland and the adjoining States.

We have the firm conviction that, on its side, the Cabinet of Vienna, persevering in the attitude it has assumed from the commencement of the present disturbances, will neglect nothing in its power to oppose these dangerous manœuvres by measures as favorable for its own interest as for its international relations with Russia. You are authorized to leave a copy of this present dispatch with Count DE RECHBERG. Accept, &c.

GORTCHAKOFF.

The Gurney Divorce Case.

From the London Herald, May 9.

Judgment in this case, which has been for some time before the public, was given on Wednesday, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The bill stated that in January, 1862, Mr. J. H. GURNEY, M. P. for King's Lynn, transferred £2,000 in trust for all the children then living of himself and MARY JANE GURNEY, his former wife. On the 13th of December, 1859, MARY JANE eloped from her husband's house in Kensington with a person named TAYLOR, went with him to France, returned to England in September, 1860, and on the 4th May, 1861, gave birth to a male child at Hartreel-court, Somersetshire. On the 31st of December, 1859, plaintiff obtained a decree *nisi* in the Divorce Court, which was not made absolute till the other children were declared the only legitimate children. This bill, therefore, prayed that the trustees be ordered to pay the income of said £2,000 for the maintenance of the other children alone. The law presumes a wife's child to be legitimate till non-access of the husband has been proved—a proof often very difficult as in this case. Dr. LOVATT, of Wells, deposed that the child born 4th May, 1861, was full grown, and not likely to be an eight-months' child. The average period of gestation is from 38 to 40 weeks, but there would be a fortnight on either side of that period which he would not like to exclude. Now, though Mrs. GURNEY had been previously resident in France with TAYLOR, she returned without him to London, and took apartments in the Marylebone Road, while the plaintiff was at that time resident at Abbey Lodge, in the Regent's Park. It was proved also that she had visited the Zoological Gardens then, and had sent a person to several clubs to inquire for Mr. GURNEY. Another witness deposed that she had accompanied Mrs. GURNEY to Abbey Lodge in a cab at her request, and when near the house got out and delivered a message to Mr. GURNEY to the effect that Mrs. GURNEY desired to see him, and he thereupon immediately left the room, so that she received no answer. Another witness deposed to seeing the message delivered—that the woman was in an imploring attitude, and exclaimed, "Do take me back," and that Mr. GURNEY raised both his arms as if to repel her. Upon the other hand, however, it was admitted by Mr. DALRYMPLE, the plaintiff's solicitor, that upon the 1st of August, 1860, he went to Paris at the latter's request to see Mrs. GURNEY upon business—the nature of which he declined to divulge—taking with him Mrs. GURNEY'S younger son, with that gentleman's assent. The defence raised to the plaintiff's bill was that, while in form it sought to deal only with a small interest, it in fact involved a much more serious issue, as the legitimate children of Mrs. MARY JANE GURNEY would be entitled to proportionate shares of funds amounting to between £400,000 and £500,000, the present income of which was estimated at between £19,000 to £20,000, and it was contended that no single judge sitting in equity had jurisdiction to settle so momentous a question. It was also strongly urged, on the part of the defendant, that it had not been proved that access between Mr. and Mrs. GURNEY during the period of gestation was impossible. The argument of Sir F. KELLY was that all the authorities went to show that the evidence requisite to bastardise a child born in wedlock must be of the most overwhelming and irresistible character. In fact, that access was almost a physical impossibility. It was also contended by the learned counsel that there were two periods during which access was possible. During eight days in July, previous to the birth, Mr. GURNEY had not given evidence to show where he was living, and it was argued that he might have gone to France, where his wife was, and seen her there. Another period pointed at was when she returned from France under an assumed name, and, as before-mentioned, had made various attempts to get an interview with her husband. His Honor said that he felt bound to decide the case before him upon the evidence which had been adduced. He was glad that the case of the unhappy child, who was the defendant, had been so ably and eloquently defended. It was obvious that no pains or ingenuity had been spared on the part of his mother to do the best she could for him. But, although he admitted it was somewhat of a novelty for this Court to be called upon to make such a declaration as was asked for in this case, and which would, in effect, declare the illegitimacy of the defendant, there was no alternative left to the Court. As far as a negative could by possibility be proved, it had been made out in this case. The only point on which a doubt could arise was as to the time when Mrs. GURNEY was endeavoring to seek her husband's forgiveness, but there the parties were never lost sight of, and Mr. GURNEY'S gestures, as spoken to in evidence, were those of repugnance and denial. Under these circumstances it only remained for him to decree according to the prayer of the bill. Judgment accordingly.

The National Academy of Sciences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask a small space in your columns for a word concerning this new institution? It is one to which I wish well and which I trust is destined to a career of honor and usefulness. At the same time I feel it a duty to call attention to the great wrong which has been done in starting *privately* and almost secretly, what so greatly concerns the dignity of the nation and the vast interests of national scholarship. I do this the rather because having no claims whatever to any part or lot in an Academy exclusively scientific, I have nothing to regret on personal grounds in the fact that it has been established. On the contrary, I am glad that it exists and I trust it will be viewed by all in a large and liberal spirit.

But it is important to state the fact, that the design of a National Academy on a larger and broader base, and on principles purely national, having the general interests of education in view, with practical plans for its improvement, has for some time occupied the attention of prominent men in various parts of the country. The honorable feeling that no private views or interests should be permitted to control, or even to color it, has alone kept the plan so long in a state of preparation. An effort was made to secure a primary Convention to discuss its proper scheme and organization, and it was to have met at Washington on the 22d of February last. The impracticability of gaining a sufficient representation of our leading colleges—Eastern and Western, as well as Southern—in Mid-Winter, caused delay; but the plan has been steadily growing, and has interested some of our best and most liberal fellow-citizens in divers parts of the land.

To spring upon the nation a fully organized National Academy, involving the sacred interests of science and the national honor, is an experiment which cannot be admired, and which is not calculated to insure confidence, at the outset. There should have been consultation; and the generous National feeling which is now taking the place of old sectionalism, should have been brought into active life. Still, the thing is done. Let us accept it with a courtesy and good feeling which have not characterized the formation of the Academy itself, I only enter this cautious word, and desire to record the fact that an Academy of Letters is in progress of formation, in order that if the design should ultimately succeed it may not be supposed a copy or an afterthought. I do not hesitate to affirm that should this "Academy of Sciences" be allowed to stand in the way of an "Academy of Letters," such as has been projected, the loss to the nation will not be trivial. But, I think, the two need not interfere one with another. On the contrary, I trust the existence of the one will tend to develop the more rapidly the large and important scheme of the other, in which it was designed to enlist and consolidate the noblest efforts of educated men in behalf of the national learning, and so to elevate the national character. Our present afflictions and humiliations were regarded as no obstacle, but rather as furnishing to patriots and scholars the strongest inducements to make vigorous efforts for our country's future. A. CLEVELAND COXE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

Foreigners and the Conscription.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Proclamation of President LINCOLN concerning foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, has excited a very great indignation amongst our foreign population. It has also, I think, received too full an indorsement from the American Press. The Proclamation is not clear and definite enough, and if it is applied to the full extent of its *apparent* meaning, I think it is unjust. None of the reasons given in favor or against said proclamation seem to me to be conclusive. In order to elucidate the subject and give others the occasion to give the public more light on so important a question, I wish to state through your valuable paper, what I have for over a year (and notwithstanding the declarations of Mr. SEWARD and others) considered as the only true state of the question:

First—All foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, *and who have been long enough in the country to be full citizens if they choose*, are liable to military service, whether they have taken their last papers or not. If they do not avail themselves of all the privileges of American citizens, it is *their* fault, not the Government's.

Second—Foreigners who have declared their intention, and who have *not* been long enough in this country to become full citizens, are *not* liable to military service. They have none of the rights of the American citizen, and cannot, therefore, have its duties imposed upon them. They cannot vote; they cannot be elected to any office; they cannot get an American passport, and, therefore, cannot claim the protection of the Government of the United States. How can any reasonable man who reflects upon the subject say that a person in such a position can be called upon to *protect* the Government? I hope the latter will take this view of the subject, as the only just and proper one. Yours, A SWISS.

In Dixie.

EXPERIENCE OF A PRISONER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Returning as a paroled prisoner from "Dixie," I have concluded to send you a brief account of our treatment in rebeldom. We were captured at dusk on Saturday evening of the Chancellorsville fight, and marched to the rear nearly all the same time, and from nearly the same place where Stonewall JACKSON was wounded and borne from the field. The first mile and a half of our march was through a perfect storm of shot and shell from the Union batteries, which opened the rebel ranks in many regiments, and sent dozens of traitors home. We finally halted for the night in a garden on Gen. HOOKER'S extreme right, or where the right wing rested, until driven toward the centre by JACKSON'S corps. In the morning we had a full view of the ground on which he made his unexpected charge on the Eleventh corps, (unexpected and unprepared for from the direction from which it came most certainly,) and from that fact of semi-surprise, and the creditable number of killed and wounded of that corps which were still left on the field, it is plainly evident that its defeat, panic and retreat were not so cowardly and disgraceful as the Generalship was inexcusably bungling.

We were marched and counter-marched until Monday night, (when we reached Guinness Station,) before we received a particle of food. The rebels then gave us a sufficient ration of flour, and a quarter of a pound of *salt junk* each. We halted there, on a spot of low, wet ground for two days, and then started for Richmond, marched rapidly, on short rations, over bad roads, fording streams,—made nearly thirty miles the last day. Arrived at the rebel Capital on Saturday evening, where the citizens, male and female, high and low, black and white, turned out to see the *Yankees*—greeting us with all manner of uncomplimentary salutations and questions which provoked some sharp replies.

The Libby Prison and its permanent inmates are too well known to need describing. In most instances our knapsacks, tents and canteens were taken away from us, and even our writing paper and envelopes. On the march, Col. MILLER, of the Twelfth South Carolina regiment of infantry, (which regiment was our guard,) borrowed a fine watch of young BALCH, (son of Rev. Mr. BALCH formerly of New-York City,) to march us by, taking his name, and promising to return it as soon as we reached Richmond. Though he remained in town until we left, he never returned the watch, nor is it to be wondered at, for any State that will steal a custom-house and two forts at one grab, can legitimately breed a citizen that will steal a watch.

We were soon paroled, (not too soon, however,) and were marched, almost at railroad speed, to City Point, 31 miles, instead of being permitted to ride by rail. A few of the men, who could not endure such a march, were roughly and inhumanly treated. Three officers, who gave out on the march, hired an old gig, from Petersburgh in City Point, (12 miles,) and had to pay only $40 for the luxury of such a ride.

We are now all out of "JEFF'S" dominions, (except a few officers who were paroled and then not allowed to come over the lines, nor out of prison—who knows why?) Whatever may have been the decision of those whose term of service is about to expire, as to reenlisting, I know what the determination of many of them now is, and it is nothing less than to walk right into the ranks again as soon as exchanged, and not walk out, unless *shot* out, until we see Richmond again—not as prisoners, abused and insulted—but as victors, marching stoutly on to the Gulf of Mexico, redeeming all rebeldom to freedom and the *Union once more and forever*.

N. W. C.

28th Regiment N. Y. V., 12th Army Corps.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to correct an ambiguous reference to myself in your reporter's account of the Bradford Commemoration at Trinity Church yesterday. The friends of our Church in Paris might derive the impression that it is no longer under my charge, and that I am "now of Trinity," as the report reads. The mistake is of a nature to cause confusion in the minds of those, here and elsewhere, who are interested in the present endeavor to secure means for erecting our church in Paris, and embarrass my own movements, as well as those of the Committee associated with me in this effort, which is the sole object of my presence in this country. This alone gives importance to any allusion to myself in your report, and for this reason only I desire to make the correction. WM. O. LAMSON,

Rector of the Am. Epis. Church in Paris.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

GEN. ULLMANN IN NEW-ORLEANS.

How the Organization of the Corps d'Afrique is Progressing.

From the New-Orleans Era, May 12.

Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN and Staff are now at the St. Charles Hotel, which will be for the present the headquarters of his command. The General has just returned from the front, where he has had long conferances with Gen. BANKS. The General commanding, we learn, has turned over to Gen. ULLMANN all the colored regiments now raised, except the Engineer corps; and gives him the entire command and control of the enrolling, equipping and putting into the field the whole force to be hereafter organized. In addition to the present four regiments, he has already twenty-five hundred men recruited in camp, and will immediately proceed to organize a Corps d'Armée, complete in all its parts, infantry, artillery and cavalry.

Of course, the field and line officers, and all officers of the staff, medical and otherwise, will be white.

The General brings with him into the Department a superior corps of officers. The greater number have been selected from among the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Army of the Potomac, promoted to advanced rank in his command, for soldierly qualities displayed in the march and on the field. All of these had their strength and courage tested in battle; and many have fought in every engagement of McCLELLAN'S Peninsular campaign—in the series of conflicts under POPE—at Antietam, and in the struggle before Fredericksburgh. A number of gentlemen from the celebrated Seventh regiment of New-York City are also with him.

He has many officers who have won distinction in the recent campaigns of Europe. Prince GHICKA, of the reigning house of Moldavia, who served in the Italian campaign, resigned a position on the staff of a Major-General in the Army of the Potomac, to accept a Captaincy in Gen. ULLMANN'S command, through preference for the peculiar service for which it is designed. A nephew of KOSSUTH, also distinguished in the Italian war, commands a battalion of cavalry. Officers of the English army, of large experience in the Crimean war, and the Sepoy rebellion of India, hold staff and regimental positions. A son of Vice-President HAMLIN, late of FREMONT'S Staff, has the Colonelcy of a regiment. Finally, two Staff Departments, and several field-office., are filled by accomplished officers of the regular army, who will infuse into the command the exactness of discipline, which, more than anything else, contributes to the effectiveness of a military body.

In the further organization of the corps, we are assured, the same carefulness will be exercised in the selection of competent men for command, from regiments in this and other departments, and as the General has the power of summarily promoting or dismissing any of his officers for cause, incompetency and sloth, when apparent, will not be allowed to retard the success of his enterprise.

Gen. ULLMANN is clothed with the same plenary powers to promote or dismiss, which Gen. THOMAS, in another department, states to have been placed in his hands by the President, and no one can doubt, who knows Gen. ULLMANN, that he will exercise those powers with decision and severity, if necessary. The great end for which we struggle must be attained; this wicked rebellion, "by all the means which God of Nature has placed in our power," must be crushed out.

The paragraph which appeared in the *Era* a few days ago, on the authority of a Northern paper, that a colored man had been commissioned as a surgeon in Gen. ULLMANN'S brigade, was entirely incorrect. No such commission has been issued.

The Loyal League in Cleveland.

SPEECH BY POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR—LETTERS FROM SENATOR SUMNER AND SECRETARY CHASE.

The telegraph has already noticed the immense Union meeting held at Cleveland, O., on Wednesday last. The Cleveland *Leader* reports the speeches made, among which was one by Postmaster-General BLAIR. After sketching the cause, rise and progress of the rebellion, he discussed the Proclamation, and said:

The President, to whom the defence of Government and the command of its armies belong, has labored to avert the dangers with which we are encompassed by various measures, and of all the armed forces he has sent to the field. He would save the Union with or without Slavery—would save it in any way, at whatever cost. The Union in peace under the Constitution was again and again his overture. If there could be no assurance of this with rebels bent on subverting the Republic to establish an oligarchy of Slaveholders, then to the loyal friends of free government in the South he tendered emancipation, with compensation and a deliverance by colonization from a war of races which could only end in the extermination of the negro race or amalgamation with it. This failing, after nearly two years of expostulation and forbearance to exert to the utmost the military power conferred on him under the Constitution, the President felt himself constrained to issue that Proclamation of freedom to the slaves who were in every sense the enemy's shiews of war. Some of them were found fighting in their ranks—multitudes in erecting and defending their fortifications—the greater mass in the fields at home, enabling their conscription to drag every ablebodied white man into the field of battle against the Government, who, when there, are literally fed and paid by the products of that slave labor, to secure and extend which was the pronounced object of the war.

This proclamation of the President was a reluctant advance, because, however necessary, it proceeded solely from himself, as being alone invested by the Constitution with the direction of the military power of the nation, and because in deciding on the necessity of its application in the way which the exigency before him seemed to demand, he placed the Government in a position *from which there was no retreat*. The proclamation to the slaves to weaken the enemy commits the nation irrevocably to make good the pledge by the *utmost exhibition of power*. It not only creates an obligation to the bondsmen whose action it is meant to control, but it is an implied *pledge of honor* to the foreign Powers whose conduct it is designed to influence. That measure which, as Commander-in-Chief, the President rightfully adopted under the Constitution and in accordance with *national* law to obtain the cooperation of a whole race of people, and which involves both life and freedom in its results, when proclaimed, was beyond revocation by either the civil or military authority of the nation. The people once slaves in the rebel States can never again be recognized as such by the United States—no judicial decision—no legislative action, State or National, can be admitted to reenslave a people who are associated with our own destinies in this war of defence to save the Government and whose manumission was deemed essential to the restoration and preservation of the Union and to its permanent peace.

The first movement in this grand system of emancipation has been already made under the orders of the President. It is seen in the segregations of the blacks from their masters, and massing them at advantageous positions on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the shores of the Mississippi, as they are drawn from the interior. Here they are to be brought within works which they will be taught to construct and defend, and have the contiguous land assigned to them during the continuance of the war to contribute to their sustenance. Under proper discipline they will here learn much to fit them for self-government as an independent people, associated with a kindred race, that now invites them to a congenial climate, and a soil given in all the productions best suited to repay in commerce the nations of more advanced civilization, for the protection and assistance they may have given them in their new homes with the governments into which they are admitted.

Meantime, during the war the forfeited places these freed men may hold on the Mississippi sea coasts and elsewhere under their control, and with the support of portions of our armies, will render the river and coast commerce free to us, and exclude it from the enemy. When the war ends, large numbers of the bondsmen which it will have liberated may still be retained temporarily, and may be employed under wages in executing the plans for national defence proposed by the Military Committee of the last House of Representatives, in the conversion of the intracanal navigation along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, now, to a considerable extent, completed for small boats, into a ship-canal from New-Orleans to New-York, and in enlarging the canal now uniting the lakes and the Mississipi. If the Erie Canal shall also be enlarged, the whole region of the Mississippi and the Atlantic will be insulated and invulnerable. The kindred measure—the Pacific Railroad—designed to carry the military power of the Republic to the defence of our Pacific possessions, if ever invaded, will be the work of European emigrants of our own blood, lured by the rich domain it penetrates, and which the nation presents as an inheritance to those who shall engage in its construction.

COLONIZATION.

But the mission of the Afric-American race will not be concluded in the region which has been its house of bondage. Its destined glory as a redeemed, a free and civilized race is to be consummated in the American tropics. They will there infuse vigor, unity and enterprise, with aspirations in emulate the progressive genius of the country of their birth. They will break the fetters of Cuba, and make it exceed the fabled Hesperides under Cisatlantic influences, and the favor of European nations interested in the commerce of the Indies of the West, far richer than those of the Orient. Aided with the capital and intelligence of the great commercial powers, they will make the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic flow through Central America, and they will bring their oppressed brethren from the Sahara of Africa to a Canaan in the New World.

I feel that I have given a very imperfect outline of the scheme of secession, of the manner in which your Chief Magistrate has met the emergency, and how he proposes to make the evils which have befallen us, the sources of blessing to our posterity and to mankind.

It is inadmissible and unnecessary here to do more than glance at these great themes; acute observers, and some who have skill in dealing with details, have found much to complain of in the President's Administration—unquestionably many errors have been committed—errors not only noticeable to microscopic vision, but to enlarged minds. But, regarded as a whole, I think he may safely ask the verdict of his cotemporaries and of posterity upon his patriotism and comprehensive wisdom.

Mr. BLAIR was frequently and loudly applauded.

The following letters were read by the Chairman:

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: It will not be in my power to take part in the generous meeting which will assemble at Cleveland, but I pray you to accept my thanks for the cordial invitation with which you have honored me.

If it was my privilege to speak on that occasion, I would urge on my fellow-citizens everywhere, the duty of *Uniting for the sake of Freedom*, and also of *Freedom for the sake of Unity*. The two cannot be separated. They are unitedly dependent. Let this people continue united and freedom will surely prevail. Let freedom prevail and this people cannot cease to be united.

With such a cause, there is but one side and one duty. Whoever is for the unity of the Republic must be for freedom, and whoever is for freedom must be for the unity of the Republic. It is vain to think that one can be advanced without the other. Whoever is against one is against the other, and whoever is lukewarm for one is lukewarm for the other. We must be fervid and strong for both.

This is not the time for doubt or hesitation. We must act at once and constantly, so that the Republic may be saved, while Slavery, like Satan, is beaten down under our feet. And this will be done.

Believe me, gentlemen, very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

He then read the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the sentence of the Military Court, in the case of the traitor VALLANDIGHAM, ought to be executed to the letter; not only so, but we invoke the vengeance of the law upon all that cling to citizens who give "aid and comfort" to the open enemies of the Republic, by casting reproach upon the cause which has led our gallant sons to the battle-field."

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous and deafening "aye."

The following letter from Secretary Chase was read:—

LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Until within two days, I had not relinquished the hope of being able to attend the great assembly of the Union Leagues at Cleveland, in accordance with the invitation so kindly extended me through you. But indispensable duties, connected with the organization of the National Banking System, detain me here.

The disappointment to me is painful; for, since I left Ohio in February, more than two years ago, on 24 hours' notice, as a delegate to the Peace Conference, I have not had the gratification of setting foot on her soil. I yet hope, however, to enjoy that satisfaction before a very great while, and to take once more by the hand some, at least, of those Ohio friends whose devotion to freedom and the Union, in these days of trial, has more than endeared them to me.

Please convey to the meeting the assurance of my most earnest sympathy with them and with all who are engaged in earnest labors for the integrity, safety and welfare of the Republic.

Yours most truly. S. P. CHASE.

tion. RUFUS P. SPAULDING.

Gen. Hascall and the Newspapers.

The following notices have been served upon the paper to which they are addressed. The South Bend *Forum* announces its suspension and the Columbia *City News* refuses to retract, and says that it awaits Gen. HASCALL'S order of suspension:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
INDIANAPOLIS, May 8, 1863.

Editor South Bend Forum, South-Bend, Ind.:

A half dozen copies of your paper of the 3d inst. have been sent to me marked, in which you boast of your intention to violate General Order No. 9, from these headquarters. You can now publish an order retracting all this, and publish a loyal paper hereafter, or you can discontinue its publication till further orders. A violation of this notice will receive immediate attention. MILO S. HASCALL,

Brig.-Gen. Vols., Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
INDIANAPOLIS, May 8, 1863.

Editor of Columbia City News—SIR:

A copy of your paper of May 5 has been handed me, and my attention called to your comments on General Order No. 9 from these Headquarters. You can now take your choice: publish an article taking back your threats of resistance to that order, and your comments designed to destroy its usefulness, and hereafter publish a loyal paper, or you can discontinue the publication of your paper until further orders. Any violation of this order will receive prompt attention.

MILO S. HASCALL,

Brig.-Gen. Vols., Comdg. Dist.

Affairs in Rebeldom.

STORY OF AN ILLINOIS SCOUT.

From the Chicago Journal, May 21.

SOLOMON WOOLWORTH, a member of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois regiment, has returned in safety from a reconnoitering expedition within the rebel lines, having visited, during the last two months and a half, all the rebel camps and fortifications in and about Vicksburgh, Port Hud

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. GRANT, this morning, is of the most exciting and important character. There can hardly be a doubt that it is the prelude to the announcement of the fall of Vicksburgh. An official dispatch reached the President yesterday, from Memphis, embodying information to Wednesday last. It states that Gen. GRANT had captured Haines' Bluff, and the outer works of Vicksburgh, a large number of prisoners and 57 pieces of artillery, the battle being still raging, with every prospect of securing the entire force in Vicksburgh. At that time we certainly held Jackson, the Black River Bridge and Haines' Bluff. A previous dispatch, from Gen. HURLBUT, dated the 21st, at Memphis, states that the rebel Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was at Calhoun, 17 miles above Jackson, with 6,000 men—the force with which he was driven out of the latter place—endeavoring to effect a junction with PEMBERTON at Edwards' Station. A dispatch from Canton, dated the 19th, announced that Gen. GRANT had driven the enemy into his intrenchments on the Big Black, and that JOHNSTON had ordered all his provisions from Canton. There is sufficient evidence to show that the position of the rebels was extremely desperate.

In addition and confirmation of the above important intelligence, Col. RAWLINGS (Gen. GRANT'S Assistant Adjutant-General) telegraphs to the War Department, under date of the 20th, from the rear of Vicksburgh, a summary of the events which had occurred up to that time. It appears that in the fight at Jackson on the 14th, in which JOE JOHNSTON was defeated, we captured seventeen pieces of artillery. On the 16th the entire Vicksburgh force under PEMBERTON was engaged and defeated at Baker's Creek. The enemy in this fight lost twenty-nine pieces of artillery. On the 17th Gen. GRANT engaged and again defeated the same force at Black River Bridge—the rebels losing 2,000 men and seventeen pieces of artillery. On the 18th Vicksburgh was closely invested, and the rifle-pits to the north of the City were carried on the 20th. The right of our army thus rested on the Mississippi above the City. The rebels had some fifteen or twenty thousand men, and the probability is that Gen. GRANT has captured most of them, as the cannonading closed about 3 o'clock on the 20th.

The defeat of PEMBERTON by Gen. GRANT is fully confirmed by news received at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac from the enemy's lines. PEMBERTON himself, in a dispatch to Gen. LEE, states that a small force left by Gen. GRANT in Jackson was attacked by Gen. JOE JOHNSTON. This force retreated upon the main body, which in the meantime had been attacked by PEMBERTON—the intention being to defeat the National forces in detail. The result was contrary to rebel hopes, however—PEMBERTON being badly defeated and driven back upon Vicksburgh. The enemy's loss was heavy in killed and wounded, and three thousand of his men were captured.

Seven hundred and eight prisoners captured by Gen. GRANT at Port Gibson and Grand Gulf arrived at St. Louis on Sunday last. There are a large number of Missourians among them.

The advices from Tennessee are to the effect that BRAGG is apprehensive of an attack by Gen. ROSECRANS. His position at Horse Shoe Mountain is said to be strongly fortified. Our dispatches contain an account of a surprise of a camp of rebel cavalry in the vicinity of Middletown, in which eight rebels were killed and ninety captured. The rebel camp was destroyed.

Twelve "bushwhackers" belonging to the band which recently made the raid into Kansas, were captured at Council Grove a few days since, and were placed in charge of STUART'S cavalry to be taken to Fort Riley. On the way thither they attempted to escape, and all of them were shot.

GENERAL NEWS.

By way of San Francisco we have advices from Mexico which fully corroborate the intelligence received from our own correspondents by way of Vera Cruz and Havana. The news is from the City of Mexico to the 2d inst., and from Puebla to the 30th ult. Gen ORTEGA, in a dispatch to Gen. COMONFORT, thus sums up the situation: "The French have made eight assaults, succeeding only in two. We have lost nothing save our abandoned forts, and one line of defences. For the last thirty-one days we have not lost a foot of ground. The French continue to throw their bombs into the city, and are cutting ditches and covered ways for an attack on Santa Aurta." The Mexicans at last accounts were about to commence offensive operations against the French, under the direction of President JUAREZ in person.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an extensive fire occurred in a large chair manufactory near the junction of Pearl and Frankfort streets, by which a great amount of property was destroyed. One of the employes in the factory, named JOHN FOX, was so badly burned that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The fire originated from the explosion of a camphene lamp, which FOX, the victim, was trying to fill while lighted.

The Thirty-first regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. FRANK JONES, numbering 318 men, arrived in this City from the Rappahannock at 2 P. M, yesterday. Escorted by Company A, Seventy-first regiment, N. Y. N. G., they returned regiment paraded up Broadway and down again to the Park Barracks, where they partook of a substantial dinner.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances met yesterday, to consider the Petroleum question, and also to determine what action ought to be taken in reference to the location of powder magazines within the City limits. Mr. CORNELL appeared for the Howard Powder Company. He stated that their magazine, which it had been proposed by a resolution introduced in the Board of Aldermen, to remove, is situated within the limits of Central Park, the Commissioners of which had ordered its removal, and it was to be removed in a few days. The Committee concluded to report an ordinance revoking the present licenses for powder magazines above Sixty-second-street, and to repeal the ordinance under which such licenses are granted. No petroleum dealers were present, but a Mr. GUISSEPPE experimented with an invention of his for testing the point of heat at which earth oils will evaporate and explode. The petroleum subject was thoroughly inquired into by the same Committee of last year's Board, but so late in the year that no report was made upon it.

By the arrival of brig *Mauricio* (Holland) Capt. SCHROEDER, we have advices from Curacoa to May 9. There is no news of importance. The emancipation of slaves will take place on July 1. Salt is in abundance, and of very fine quality. We hear from New-Granada that the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA is consolidating itself every day. From Venezuela we learn that the heads of the contending parties were about making a treaty of peace, although there was but little prospect of a permanant settlement. The Corn crop at Curacoa has this year been very poor.

The Court of General Sessions met yesterday, and after disposing of a few unimportant cases, adjourned for the term.

Breadstuffs were in less demand on Saturday at a further reduction in prices. Pork was active, but cheaper. Other kinds of Provisions were in less request, as were also Groceries, Hides and Tallow. Wool, Hay and Petroleum were freely purchased. Cotton was more sought after, and was dearer. The changes in most other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 608 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Grant at Vicksburgh.

Our telegraphic columns this morning contain an official dispatch from Memphis, which the President has furnished to the Press, announcing a great battle in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, and the capture by Gen. GRANT of the outer works of the place, with a large number of prisoners and fifty-seven pieces of artillery. The battle, it is said, was still raging on Wednesday. We are not told when it opened, nor its precise locality; but if we really hold the points mentioned in the dispatch, it must have been close in the rear of the great stronghold. Haines' Bluff, as our readers know, is directly north of Vicksburgh, and has always been considered the key of the position; and "Big Black River bridge" is twelve miles in the rear, or east of Vicksburgh, on the railroad. Looking at the bearing of these points, and considering that we command the line of the Big Black below Vicksburgh to its mouth at Grand Gulf, it is difficult to see how the Vicksburgh garrison can escape, unless JOHNSTON'S forces succeed in getting in GRANT'S flank or rear, and turning the tide of battle against him. It would seem that JOHNSTON'S forces, at latest advices, were still somewhere north of Jackson, which we also hold; and as they did not succeed in effecting a junction with PEMBERTON'S army at the heavy battle of Saturday, it is not likely that they effected a junction afterward; for, after that victory, GRANT pushed right on after the rebels, captured the bridge, and advanced to the very environs of Vicksburgh.

We suppose all the facts in the dispatches we publish are at least approximately true. The reader will observe that they have a very different foundation from the false and Philadelphian news we had a fortnight ago of the capture of Richmond.

It may seem a little surprising that Gen. GRANT should hold Jackson, as it must greatly lengthen his line of communication, and the column which holds the place must be at least partially isolated. But the object in view doubtless is to prevent the junction of the three rebel forces under PEMBERTON, LORING and JOHNSTON, which Gen. GRANT, by his skillful strategy, rapid marches and victorious battles, had succeeded in completely isolating from each other. The last we heard of LORING'S forces they were on the railroad below Jackson, and as JOHNSTON'S forces were but a few miles above the same place, there may seem to be imminent danger to our detachment stationed there; but, as we know so little of the circumstances, we cannot give any opinion as to the real amount of risk they run. At all events, if Gen. GRANT achieves his main object of forcing his way into Vicksburgh and capturing its garrison, great risks must of course be run.

Every movement in the strategy of Gen. GRANT since the opening of the month, has been the movement of a master; and although at this supremely critical moment—for a battle, when once begun, is always critical until one or the other side is complete victor—we would rather hold our breath than spend it in premature exultation; yet, from the tenor of all the dispatches, rebel and loyal, we think it must be evident that there is the best prospect that this able, conscientious and persevering soldier will close his great campaign with as brilliant and decisive a victory as that with which he opened it at Fort Donelson.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received official dispatches announcing the close investment of Vicksburgh by Gen. GRANT, and the probable capture of the entire force under Gen. PEMBERTON, numbering fifteen or twenty thousand men.

THE SOUTH.—The London *Times* of the 8th inst. has a letter from its Richmond rebel correspondent, which contains statements of the condition of affairs in the South that are not very consistent with other stories we have heard of the excellent state of things there, and the sanguine and jubilant feelings that prevail. He depicts the military prospects—shows, of course, that the South can never be conquered—that the thought is the "wildest of chimeras;" but states that she is "sending into the field the very life-blood of her body politic;" and he is anxious for the "moral interference" of the "civilized Powers of Europe" in her behalf—adding, that if foreign nations "could only witness the misery which is, from every acre of this once favored continent, crying aloud to Heaven, it could scarcely be but that they would risk some chance of failure rather than permit humanity to be outraged by a continuance of such excess of anguish as has visited no nation since the sword first leaped from its scabbard."

North Carolina and the Confederacy.

There are new evidences of deep dissatisfaction in the State of North Carolina with the despotism of JEFF. DAVIS. The article from the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, an extract of which we publish to-day, is one of the most significant, and will arrest attention, both in the Confederate States and in the North. The *Standard*, it must be remembered, is the organ of Gov. VANCE, as it was his champion in the canvass which resulted in his election. The rebel Administration at Richmond threw all its influence against VANCE, and a number of its prominent stump-speaking members visited North Carolina, and made speeches against his election. The reply of the old North State was a crushing victory for VANCE—he polling two-thirds of all the votes cast in the State.

These facts were not calculated to produce any very cordial relations between the Confederate Administration and the majority of the people of North Carolina. It is clear that none have grown up since. Gov. VANCE, it is true, has continued to perform his part in the general programme of war adopted for the Confederacy, but it has been done with an implied, though, at the same time, deep and unmistakable protest against the spirit that was obviously actuating the leading minds at Richmond. There has been neither moderation on the one side, nor a greater willingness to submit on the other; and now the hostility of the people of North Carolina to the despotism of JEFF. DAVIS breaks out with more violence than has been manifested on any former occasion. The language of the Governor's organ, (and the popular organ as well,) evinces a thorough exasperation of the people and authorities against the encroachments of Richmond, and an implacable purpose to define instantly, *for themselves*, a bound which the Confederate despotism *shall not pass*. The language employed by VANCE'S organ is not that of reason or remonstrance. It is not that of protest. It indicates neither the hope nor expectation of a modified policy at Richmond; but in the evident anticipation of continued efforts to bring all the South under a relentless military despotism, like to that of France, the response of the people of North Carolina is that of fierce defiance and the boldest threats of bloody resistance.

The tyrants of Richmond are told that the State of North Carolina has eighty thousand men able to wield bayonets, and that these are enough to maintain the liberty of her citizens—that they can and will, if need be, "cut their way out of the Confederacy over all opposition"—that they will war against JEFF. DAVIS as readily as against LINCOLN, for they recognize no difference between despotisms, and mean, first and only, to be free!

As on the former occasion when perturbation was manifest in North Carolina, and a deep-rooted aversion of a majority of the people to the Jeff. Davis Government was exhibited, we warned the public to build no great hopes of damage to the rebel cause thereon—so, now, we repeat the advice. It is our duty to act always as if the South were at unity, in fact, as she is certainly in practice, and make strong to conquer the entire force. But the developments renewedly made, not only of alienation on the part of the Southern State third in rank from the Confederacy, but of a temper of the people thereof mad enough for an outbreak and a desperate resistance, in which their valor (fighting against Confederates) is to eclipse all the fame they have won in fighting against the Yankees,—these developments deserve and cannot fail to receive the attention of loyalists everywhere.

It has, at no time, been a secret that North Carolina was tricked into the outward form and semblance of secession, by as wicked frauds as ever were perpetrated upon a free people. The political leaders and teachers of that State have ever been of a wise, virtuous and temperate class. The people were simple, unambitious and religiously devoted to peace and the Union. In no part of the United States were the incendiary and traitorous demagogues of the South Carolina school, who are the authors of secession and the civil war now raging, held in greater loathing and abhorrence than in North Carolina. And though, in the madness of the hour, the old North State was precipitated into acts of disunion, and has, to this day, been ranged with the enemies of the old Government, her people have never forgotten nor forgiven the infamy of the plotters that plunged the State into so much trouble and misery. And if the hour shall ever come when the Southern revolt shall be an admitted failure, and all the blood and treasure that North Carolina has given to the wicked cause are seen to have been spent in vain, it will be the first impulse of her wronged and ruined people to turn with vengeance upon the criminals that have wrought their undoing.

PREDICTION AND FULFILLMENT.—When the secession leaders were making their last speeches in Congress two and a half years ago, proclaiming the powerful empire they were about to found on the vast territory of the South, and showing how the North and Northwest would be made tributary and subordinate to the new power, Mr. LOGAN, a member of the House from Illinois, told them in an eloquent speech, that they could never make the Northwest tributary, that they could never block its great outlet, the Mississippi, but that, if they attempted such a thing, the "men of the Northwest would hew their way to the Gulf of Mexico with their swords." The rebels laughed at the idea; and soon afterward the now fugitive Governor of the State of Mississippi planted a hostile cannon on the heights of Vicksburgh, and one of the rebel organs in the place insolently inquired how the Yankees on the upper waters could "help themselves?"

Not many weeks after Mr. LOGAN delivered his speech, and these things had been done, he raised a regiment of the men of the Northwest in his own State of Illinois, and took up his long line of march, in company with others, for the Gulf of Mexico. He had hardly got beyond the boundaries of his own State when he fought his first battle, and since then he has been steadily in the field until now at Vicksburgh, the last rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River, and the first place from which a shot was fired at our flag, Gen. LOGAN'S division is doing bloody execution upon the rebels. His prediction is very nearly realized, if indeed since the Illinois horsemen of Col. GRIERSON, with their drawn blades, galloped down to Baton Rouge, it may not be said that it is already fulfilled.

The Conscription—Grievances of the Inchoate Citizen.

The notion of the rule being a bad one that wont work both ways is most feelingly rejected by an inchoate citizen, (as we take him to be,) whose brief note is given in this issue. The President has announced, by proclamation, that inchoate citizens, as well as those fully naturalized and those to the manner born, are liable to draft in the forthcoming conscription. The fact was established previously by the simple reading of the statute. There was no ambiguity in the act. The full extent of the exemption, indeed, is therein set forth with a verbal punctiliousness, as well as brevity, which has few precedents in the construction of public laws. No ordinarily well-informed person could have been taken by surprise at the official interpretation put upon the Conscription act. And as to the President's Proclamation, the only ground on which it was open to criticism lay in the fact of its being a work of supererogation.

But, to the points raised by the objectors, a concise summary of which is given in the "Swiss" correspondent's protest. The inchoate citizen, he reminds us, cannot vote—cannot be elected to office—cannot get an American passport—cannot claim the protection of the United States Government—and consequently should not be called upon to uphold the Government by arms, and defend it with his life. But our correspondent overlooks the state of the law prior to the passing of the Conscription act, at the same time that he ignores the philosophy of the case.

What are the presumable objects of the foreign-born resident who declares on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States? Eighteen months ago, when a foreign war was reckoned among the chances of the hour, we are quite aware that many alien residents of this and other cities took the first step in citizenship, with the view to avoid the necessity of a change of residence which would have deranged their business, and might have permanently ruined their prospects. Thus, then, we have in the case of one class at least, a direct clue to an object aimed at in taking the primary step toward citizenship. The object of a still larger class, in times further gone by, was with an ultimate view to secure an unquestioned power over the disposition of real property by testament. There were others, not a few, to whom the position of an inchoate citizen was made enviable by the experience of the celebrated MARTIN KOSZTA, who found the ægis of the American eagle sufficient for his protection, even in the condition of a half-fledged American. With the banner of his adopted country over his head, the victim of despotic government in Europe found that his recorded purpose of taking an oath of fealty to the United States virtually carried with it an amnesty for political crimes committed elsewhere; and, of course, a boon of such value was largely laid hold on, especially by the victims of the revolutions of '48. If to these classes we add another, whose object is political opportunity, with all the immunities and rights which citizenship confers, we shall probably have included the bulk of those who can be said to have had an object in declaring their intentions.

Does it not, then, occur to our correspondent and his fellow-dissenters that such objects and purposes of the alien in asking for a citizen's rights, ought reasonably to carry with them some obligation of national duty? We will not say an obligation of the ordinary every-day duty of a citizen, but an obligation not to shirk from public service in the moment of peril—at a time when the Republic is engaged in a death struggle for existence—at a crisis when the aid of every hand, the strength of every arm is needed to save the ship of State from impending destruction. Surely it is no extreme hardship to ask your Kosztas to come forward and see to it that the flag whose protection they invoked in their day of misfortune, shall not be torn down and trampled in the dirt while they look idly and indifferently on the spectacle. Surely, there are greater trials of human endurance than imposing on the wealthy owner of real estate who holds his first citizen's papers in his hand, to enable him to make a testamentary disposition of his gains, the duty of finding one recruit at least for this battle of the Republic. Surely, there are worse grievances than refusing exemption to the trader who, in the prospect of a foreign war, aims at the position of a citizen in preference to compulsory emigration; whose hopes for commercial prosperity are centered here, and whose material means are bound up in the country's welfare. Surely, it cannot reasonably be claimed that the political aspirant who rushes to the Clerk of the Court, intent on citizenship in the day of peace, is to be held clear of liability for the special imposts required for the day of national calamity and war, because the influx of time had not enabled him to achieve the full object he aimed at, in becoming a citizen. To sum up the case: Do the privileges of inchoate citizens carry with them an obligation, or do they not? The just decision, we think, is in the affirmative; and the present, we conceive, is, of all times, the most opportune for the Government to see that that obligation is fulfilled.

Poland and the Great Powers.

The rashness of Prussia in committing herself to a close alliance with Russia, and in undertaking, in defiance of the opposition of the Chambers, to make common cause with her against the Poles, is becoming every day more apparent. The answer returned by Russia to the remonstrant notes addressed to her by France and England is pronounced by both countries unsatisfactory, and everybody is now asking himself what next? France is anxious to go further, in conjunction with Austria and England, and promises in this case not to look for any exclusive advantage for herself; but in case she acts alone, she hints that she will expect some compensation for her expenditure of blood and treasure. But then the chances are all against any united action on the part of the three Powers. They will all readily enough unite in protesting, but when it comes to enforcing their protests by deeds, the matter takes quite a different aspect. In England the popular dislike to military enterprises in conjunction with France, has, ever since the Crimean war, been very strong. The alliance on that occasion never worked well, and the English came out of the struggle, leaving all the glory in the hands of the French. Their recollections of that episode in their history have recently been still further embittered by KINGLAKE'S history of the war, in spite of the efforts of the *Times* to bring the work into disrepute. It has unquestionably had a large influence in confirming the impression, already current among a portion of the public, that the British Cabinet was beguiled into undertaking it by the French Emperor, for his own purposes, and that he appropriated, rightfully or wrongfully, every particle of the credit and profit resulting from it; so that there has ever since been a very strong determination current not again to undertake a war jointly with the French. The Chinese expedition took place by force of circumstances, rather than as the result of a settled plan, and, like all the Indian wars, the British public felt little or no responsibility for it, and but a minor degree of interest in it. Moreover, the British force was considerably larger than that contributed by the French, and the ascendency consequently remained in the hands of the former.

It is, therefore, exceedingly improbable that Great Britain will now commit herself to an enterprise of such magnitude as an armed interference in favor of the Poles. To make any impression on Russia and Prussia combined, would require a land force in which any contingent she could furnish would be extremely insignificant in point of numbers. It would be too small for glory, and yet large enough to make its loss, in case of reverse, a national disaster of the first order. Besides this, the position of France has so changed since 1858, that any measure which promised to increase her relative importance, by crushing or weakening two of the other great Powers, would be necessarily opposed to all the traditions of the English Foreign Office. And the new State that would be called into existence, in case of success, would certainly prove a fruitful field for French influence, to the exclusion of almost every other; for not only have the Poles, ever since their downfall, looked to France, and France alone, for deliverance, but are exceedingly closely allied to her in character and temperament.

Nor is it by any means probable that Austria would enter upon any contest that would shock German feeling by bringing her into armed collision with Prussia, which this would certainly do, and which, in case of success, would so cripple her two neighbors, as to leave her alone on the continent to meet whatever French ambition or restlessness might at any time have in store for her. So that, although it is impossible to say how far the long-standing English sympathy with Poland might overcome the existing repugnance to a French alliance, the chances at present are all in favor of an attempt by France, single-handed, to redress Polish grievances, if such an attempt be made by any one. And they are vastly increased by the fact that Prussia has willfully stepped into the arena, as she has in her possession that which most Frenchmen covet above all other things political—the provinces between France and the Rhine. The prime object of her policy ought to have been to avoid giving France an excuse for picking a quarrel with her.

PROGRESS IN PORTUGAL.—The old Kingdom of Portugal has taken a step that will make it shine forth in liberal contrast with some other of the States of the Old World. The passport system has been entirely abolished, and many of the time-honored restrictions on commerce removed. A comprehensive Royal Decree, based on the action of the Cortes, has been issued, establishing these changes. It sets forth—1. That all passports within the Kingdom are abolished. 2. That every individual, whether native or foreigner, may freely travel or move about within Portugal and the adjacent islands, without a passport or any other similar document. Among the burdens hitherto imposed on travel in Portugal, was a fee of 600 reis (about $10) levied on every foreigner crossing the bar at Lisbon. This fee is abrogated, as well as other fees imposed on vessels themselves.

The course of Portugal in this matter compares favorably with the reactionary tendencies of some northerly continental kingdoms, and cannot fail to be beneficial to that country. The Kingdom is quite small, to be sure, but, with its colonies, it yet makes a very respectable show. The population of Portugal proper is 3,568,895, and of the Portuguese colonies 2,754,380, making a total population of 6,323,275. The more important colonies now in its possession are the Azores, Madeira and Porto Santo; Cape Verd, Principe, St. Thomas, on the African coast; some portions of Guinea; Mozambique and its territory, and the City of Macao, in China. The enfranchisement of travel and commerce applies, it is inferred, to all these colonies; and the position of several of them in the track of ocean commerce makes the exemptions valuable to other nations. The spirit of the Portuguese Government is liberal, and its tendency is to reform; and as internal improvements—railroads and turnpike roads—are beginning to develop its resources, a large field of enterprise is opened, upon which, in time, internal and external energy and capital will doubtless enter. The Kingdom of Spain, adjoining, has been almost regenerated within the past twenty-five years, by a judicious patronage of enterprising persons—men of science and capital, many of them foreigners—who have elevated Spain to almost a first-class position, though it has not yet been recognized as the sixth great European Power. Portugal has now commenced on a more liberal scale than Spain did, and will doubtless soon feel the influx of the spirit of the Nineteenth century.

A SENSIBLE DARKEY.—It seems as if nothing would please those who claim to be the special and exclusive friends of our African population. After much trouble and bitter discussion, it has been decided that negroes shall have the right to assert their manhood in military clothes and at the point of the bayonet—that they may fight their rebel masters, slay JEFF. DAVIS, bombard and overthrow the Confederacy that is based on the enslavement of their race, and establish their freedom on a permanent foundation. Thousands have embraced the chance held out to them—especially in the Southwest and the South, and it seems as if by Autumn we should have a negro army pretty strong, at least as regards numbers. But this is not enough for the men we refer to. It grieves their souls that the black regiments should be officered by whites—that the pay of the Ethiopian soldier should be less than that of the Caucasian—that the white regiments laugh at the manœuvres of the green black ones, and prefer not to mess and sleep with them—that a regiment of blacks has been detailed for service before being thoroughly drilled—(it is a wonder the objection is not to their being subjected to drill at all)—and, in fact, almost every day brings forth a new series of complaints about real, imaginary, probable or possible grievances that the negro troops have been, will be, or may be subjected to.

Of course the negroes are greatly impressed by these statements, and imagine that they are being horribly maltreated—far worse, in fact, by Mr. LINCOLN than by JEFF. DAVIS But a few of them, like Mr. FRED. DOUGLASS and others, have more sensible views of the matter. They know that soldiering and fighting—and especially the soldiering and fighting of an enslaved race for liberty—is a terrible business, involving generally hardships, scorn and outrage of every kind; and that if they wait to fight for their freedom until they can be well paid for it, until they are all elegantly dressed, daintily fed, and applauded as future heroes—the day of their redemption is not very nigh. A black orator in Washington named JOHNSON, put the matter to his brethren quite forcibly the other night in a speech, which we see reported. He said, among other things:

"Before an opportunity was presented for them to do so, many of the black people were *spiling* for a fight—they were ready and anxious to die for their race—but now whar are dey? *What do you want Mr. Linkun to do—feed you on ice-cream?* Suppose these white men here were about to be drove into Slavery, wouldn't they fight? Certainly they would; but you—you would stand tamely and let your hands be crossed behind your back, and told to go on dar, nigger, without resisting it!"

After thus summarily disposing of all the sentimental objections in the case, Mr. JOHNSON closed by a ringing appeal to his black audience:

"Go in de war! and when JEFF. DAVIS sees you, he will say: 'My Lor, look at de niggers!'"

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE CONTRABANDS.

The solution of the national "contraband" puzzle seems to have fairly commenced here. Eight thousand acres of valuable land in Virginia, opposite this city, consisting of the celebrated "Arlington Estate," owned by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, and other property of rebels in the vicinity of it, have been seized by the Government, and appropriated to cultivation at the hands of the otherwise unemployed freedmen. Quarters have been provided for them, and three hundred women and children, and men incompetent to the harder labor of teamsters, &c., have already found homes there. A little patch of ground will be set apart exclusively for each family, and stands will be provided in the market for them to sell their produce. Beyond this encouragement to self-support, the profits will accrue to the Government. One thousand tons of hay are ready to cut. The negroes take hold of the enterprise eagerly.

DECISION IN RELATION TO LOTTERIES.

Persons appointed under State authority to superintend the drawing of lotteries are not required to take out a license. All lottery-tickets sold must be stamped at or before the time of sale. But no stamps are required to be placed on those that remain in the hands of the managers or proprietors unsold. The offence of offering to sell without a stamp is not complete unless no stamp be intended to be affixed at the time the sale is perfected. The penalty is not incurred when the offer to sell is accompanied by an offer either expressly or impliedly made to affix a stamp when the tickets are delivered.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

Francis M. Wyman, 154th New-York.
W. J. Baker, 12th New-Hampshire.
S. W. Navins, 15th New-Jersey.
J. H. Aogan, 15th New-Jersey.
W. O. Peaseley, 35th Massachusetts.

JUDICIAL AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Government has taken preliminary measures for restoring judicial proceedings in the Eastern District of Louisiana, by the appointment of EDWARD H. DURELL, Judge of the United States Circuit Court; RUFUS WAPLES, Attorney; JAMES GRAHAM, Marshal.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

The present condition of the Andrew Hall fugitive slave case, alluded to yesterday, finds the fugitive in the custody of the military authorities, who refused this morning to deliver him to the civil authorities on a new warrant issued by the Commissioners under

the Fugitive Slave act, the latter having been appointed to that office to-day by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. Thus the case remains undecided, the civil and military authorities again being in direct conflict.

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

By EDWARD A. POLLARD. Richmond: WEST & JOHNSTON. Republished in New-York by CHARLES B. RICHARDSON.

This is an exceedingly curious and interesting book, being nothing else than a South side view of the events and general management of the war, taken, too, as dispassionately as thorough-going devotion to the rebel cause will permit. The author wields a dextrous pen, and yet indulges but very little in the peculiar Southern flourishes. He writes without any straining for effect, in good, plain, straightforward English. What is still better, *he tries* to be correct in his statements and independent in his judgments, though both statements and judgments often are very wide of the mark. The history of the war comes down to the termination of POPE'S campaign in Virginia, but the latter part is so rapid that it amounts to nothing more than a general outline.

Our readers will form the best idea of the book by copious extracts.

Of Gen. MCCLELLAN, as he first appeared on the stage in Western Virginia, the author says:

"Gen. MCCLELLAN had been lifted into no immense popularity by his successes in Northwestern Virginia, in the affair of Rich Mountain and the pursuit of Gen. GARNETT, which Northern exaggeration had transformed into great victories. For weeks he had been the object of a 'sensation.' His name was displayed to New-York, on placards, on banners, and in newspaper headings, with the phrase, 'MCCLELLAN—two victories to one day.' The newspapers gave him the title of the 'Young Napoleon,' see in the South the title was derisively perpetuated. He was only 35 years of age—small in stature, with black hair and moustaches, and a remarkable military precision of manner. He was a pupil of West Point, and had been one of the American Military Commission to the Crimea. When appointed Major-General of Volunteers by Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, he had resigned from the army, and was Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, a dilapidated concern. There is no reason to suppose that the man who was appointed to the responsible and onerous command of the Army of the Potomac was anything more than the creature of a feeble popular applause."

Of Gen. ROSECRANS:

"Gen. ROSECRANS is of German descent, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of West Point. He had devoted much study to chemistry and geology, and resided some time in Charleston, Kanawha, prosecuting some researches into the mineral riches of that region. He was also employed in some capacity for a time by some of the coal companies or some of the coal-oil manufacturers there. His last enterprise, previous to the war, was the establishment of an oil manufactory in Cincinnati. In this he failed pecuniarily. The war was a timely event to him, and his military education gave him a claim to consideration. In the South, he was esteemed as one of the best Generals the North had in the field; he was declared by military critics, who could not be suspected of partiality, to have clearly out-generaled LEE in Western Virginia, who made it the entire object of his campaign to 'surround' the Dutch General; and his popular manners and amiable deportment toward our prisoners, no more than one occasion, procured him the respect of his enemy."

The operations of LEE against ROSECRANS are thus spoken of:

"After the retreat of Gen. GARNETT from Rich Mountain, and the death of that officer, Gen. LEE was appointed to succeed him, and, with as little delay as possible, to repair to the scene of operations. The most remarkable circumstance of this campaign was, that it was conducted by a General who had never fought a battle, who had a pious horror of guerrillas, and whose extreme tenderness of blood induced him to depend exclusively upon the resources of strategy, to essay the achievement of victories without the cost of life.

Gen. LEE took with him reinforcements, making his whole force, in conjunction with the remnant of Gen. GARNETT'S army that had fallen back from Rich Mountain to Monterey, about sixteen thousand men. Early in August, Gen. LEE reached, with his command, the neighborhood of Cheat Mountain, on the Staunton and Parkersburgh Turnpike, and found it strongly fortified by the enemy. The position was known to be an exceedingly strong one, and not easily turned. Nevertheless, Gen. LEE was confident that he would be able by strategic movements to dislodge the enemy from his stronghold, capture his forces, and then march his victorious army into the heart of Northwestern Virginia, releasing the people there from the fetters with which, for two months, they had been bound. The prospect of such a conquest of the enemy was eminently pleasant."

* * * * * * * *

"There is reason to believe that if Gen. LEE had not allowed the immaterial part of his plan to control his action, a glorious success would have resulted, opening the whole northwestern country to us, and enabling FLOYD and WISE to drive COX with ease out of the Kanawha Valley. Regrets, however, were unavailing now. Gen. LEE'S plan, finished drawings of which were sent to the War Department at Richmond, was said to have been one of the best-laid plans that ever illustrated the consummation of the rules of strategy, or ever went awry on account of practical failures in its execution."

Gen. LYON is thus sketched:

"The death of Gen. LYON was a serious loss to the Federals in Missouri. He was an able and dangerous man—a man of the times, who appreciated the force of audacity and quick decision in a revolutionary war. To military education and talents, he united a rare energy and promptitude. No doubts or scruples unsettled his mind. A Connecticut Yankee, without a trace of chivalric feeling or personal sensibility—one of those who submit to insult with indifference, yet are brave on the field—he was this exception to the politics of the late regular army of the United States, that he was an unmitigated, undisguised and fanatical Abolitionist."

Gen. PRICE is described as follows:

"The period of history has scarcely yet arrived for a full appreciation of the heroic virtues of the campaign in Missouri, especially as illustrated in the character of the chieftain whom no personal jealousies could distract or unmerited slights tune from the single course of duty and devotion to his country. He had given the Government at Richmond a valuable but distasteful lesson on the conduct of the war. He did not settle down complacently into one kind of policy, refusing to advance because he was on the defensive, but he sought the enemy wherever he could find him, fought him when ready, and retreated out of his way when not prepared. His policy was both offensive and defensive, and he used the one which might be demanded by the exigencies of his situation. He was something better than a pupil of West Point—he was a General by nature, a beloved commander, a man who illustrated the Roman simplicity of character in the Nineteenth Century. His troops not only loved him, they were wildly and enthusiastically devoted to him. His figure in the battle-field, clothed in a common brown linen coat, with his white hair streaming in the wind, was the signal for wild and passionate cheers, and there was not one of his soldiers, it was said, but who was willing to die, if he could only fall within sight of his commander."

Of course the Southern victory at Manassas is claimed to have been a prodigious achievement, but justice is done to the spirit with which it was met by the Northern people:

"A leading Southern newspaper had declared, on the announcement of the complete and brilliant victory at Manassas, 'the independence of the Confederacy is secured.' There could not have been a greater mistake. The active and elastic spirit of the North was soon at work to repair its fortunes; and time and opportunity were given it by the South, not only to recover lost resources, but to invent new. The Government at Washington displayed an energy which, perhaps, is the most remarkable phenomenon in the whole history of the war: it multiplied its armies; it reassured the confidence of the people; it recovered itself from financial straits which were almost thought to be hopeless, and while the politicians of the South were declaring that the Federal Treasury was bankrupt, it negotiated a loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars from the banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, at a rate but a fraction above that of legal interest in the State of New-York."

MCCLELLAN'S inactivity through the Fall, which has excited so much animadversion at the North is thus presented:

"While the events referred to in the foregoing pages were transpiring in Western Virginia, an inauspicious quiet, for months after the battle of Manassas, was maintained on the lines of the Potomac. A long, lingering Indian Summer, with roads more hard and skies more beautiful than Virginia had seen for many a year, invited the enemy to advance. He steadily refused the invitation to a general action; the advance of our lines was tolerated to Munson's Hill, within a few miles of Alexandria, and opportunities were sought in vain by the Confederates, in heavy skirmishing, to engage the lines of the two armies. The gorgeous pageant on the Potomac, which, by the close of the year, had cost the Northern people three hundred millions of dollars, did not move. The 'Young Napoleon' was twitted as a dastard in the Southern newspapers. They protested to discover in his unwillingness to fight the near achievement of their independence, when, however, the fact was, the inactivity of the Federal forces on the northern frontier of Virginia only implied that immense preparations were going on in other directions, while the Southern people were complacently entertained with the parades, reviews and pompous idleness of an army, the common soldiery of which wore white gloves on particular occasions of holiday display."

Stonewall JACKSON, of course, is dwelt upon, *con amore*:

"At the siege of Vera Cruz, JACKSON commanded a battery, and attracted attention by the coolness and judgment with which he worked his guns, and was promoted First Lieutenant. For his conduct at Carro Gordo, he was brevoted Captain. He was in all Scott's battles to the City of Mexico, and behaved so well that he was brevated Major for his services. To his merits as a commander he added the virtues of an active, humble, consistent Christian, restraining profanity in his camp, welcoming army colporteurs, distributing tracts, and anxious to have every regiment in his army supplied with a Chaplain. He was vulgarly sneered at as a fatalist; his habits of soliloquy were derided as superstitious conversations with a familiar spirit; but the confidence he had in his destiny was the unfailing mark of genius, and adorned the Christian faith, which made him believe that he had a distinct mission of duty in which he should be spared for the ends of Providence. Of the habits of his life, the following description is given by one who knew him: 'He is as calm in the midst of a hurricane of bullets as he was in the pew of his church at Lexington, when he was Professor of the Institute. He appears to be a man of almost superhuman endurance. Neither heat nor cold makes the slightest impression upon him. He cares nothing for good quarters and dainty fare. Wrapped in his blanket, he throws himself down on the ground anywhere, and sleeps as soundly as though he were in a palace. He lives as the soldiers live, and endures all the fatigue and all the suffering that they endure. His vigilance is something marvelous. He never seems to sleep, and lets nothing pass without his personal scrutiny. He can neither be caught napping, nor whipped when he is wide awake. The rapidity of his marches is something portentous. He is heard of by the enemy at one point, and before they can make up their minds to follow him, he is off at another. His men have little baggage, and he moves, as nearly as he can, without incumbrance. He keeps so constantly in motion that he never has a sick list, and no need of hospitals.'"

One of the greatest points made against Gen. MCCLELLAN has been his wasting a month before Yorktown, which was at that time defended by a force insignificant in comparison with his own. His friends have always maintained that the defences of Yorktown were of the most formidable character. That pretence, however, has been pretty effectually disposed of by the testimony before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War. The Southern historian confirms the fact that MCCLELLAN might have taken Yorktown at once:

"Gen. MAGRUDER, the hero of Bethel, and a commander who was capable of much greater achievements, was left to confront the growing forces on the Peninsula, which daily menaced him, with an army of seventy-five hundred men, while the great bulk of the Confederate forces were still in motion in the neighborhood of the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, and he had no assurance of reinforcements. The force of the enemy was two times his own; they had commenced a daily cannonading upon his lines; and a council of general officers was convened, to consult whether the little army of seven thousand five hundred men should maintain its position in the face of tenfold odds, or retire before the enemy. The opinion of the council was unanimous for the latter alternative, with the exception of one officer, who declared that every man should die in the intrenchments before the little army should fall back. 'By G——, it shall be so,' was the sudden exclamation of Gen. MAGRUDER, in sympathy with the gallant suggestion. The resolution demonstrated a remarkable heroism and spirit. Our little force was adroitly extended over a distance of several miles, reaching from Mulberry Island to Gloucester Point, a regiment being posted here and there, in every gap plainly open to observation, and on other portions of the line the men being posted at long intervals, to give the appearance of numbers to the enemy. Had the weakness of Gen. MAGRUDER at this time been known to the enemy, he might have suffered the consequences of his devoted and self-sacrificing courage; but as it was, he held his lines on the Peninsula until they were reinforced by the most considerable portion of Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces, and made the situation of a contest upon which the attention of the public was unanimously fixed as the most decisive of the war."

A critical moment in Gen MCCLELLAN'S retreat to James River is thus adverted to:

"Riding rapidly to the position of this brigade, Gen. HILL brought them, by great exertions, up to the front, in check the advance of the now confident, cheering enemy. Catching the spirit of their commander, the brave, but jaded men, moved up to the front, replying to the enemy's cheers with shouts and yells. At this demonstration, which the enemy, no doubt, supposed signified heavy reinforcements, he stopped his advance. It was now about 10½ o'clock in the night. The enemy had been arrested; and the fight—one of the most remarkable, long-contested and gallant ones that had yet occurred on our lines—was concluded with the achievement of a field under the most trying circumstances, which the enemy, with the most overpowering numbers, brought up to reinforce him, had not succeeded in reclaiming."

Full credit is given to MCCLELLAN for the skill with which he managed the retreat:

"The skill and spirit with which MCCLELLAN had managed to retreat was, indeed, remarkable, and afforded no mean proofs of his generalship. At every stage of his retreat he had confronted our forces with a strong rear-guard, and had encountered us with well-organized lines of battle, and regular dispositions of infantry, cavalry and artillery. His heavy rifled cannon had been used against us constantly on his retreat. A portion of his forces had now effected communication with the river at points below City Point. The plan of cutting off his communication with the river, which was to have been executed by a movement of HOLMES' division between him and the river, was frustrated by the severe fire of the gunboats, and since then the situation of the enemy appeared to be that of a division or dispersion of his forces, one portion resting on the river, and the other, to some extent, involved by our lines."

The author has a very poor opinion of the Confederate Congress:

"Turning for a moment from the military events of this period, we shall notice the reassembling of the Confederate Congress on the 18th of August, 1862. We shall then find occasion to review the conduct of this branch of the Government, and to observe how it fell below the spirit and virtue of the people; what servility to the Executive it displayed, and what a singular destitution of talents and ability was remarkable in this body. Not a single speech that has yet been made in it will live. It is true that the regular Congress elected by the people was an improvement upon the ignorant and unsavory body known as the Provisional Congress, which was the creature of conventions, and which was disgraced in the character of some of its members; among whom were conspicuous corrupt and senile politicians from Virginia, who had done all they could to sacrifice and disgrace their State, who had trodden in 'society' as well as in politics, to notabilities of New-England, and who had taken a prominent part in emancipating, and, in fact, annulling the Sequestration law, in order to save the property of relatives who had sided with the North against the land that had borne them and honored their fathers.

But the regular Congress, although it had no taint of disloyalty or Yankee toadyism in it, was a weak, sycophantic and trifling body. It has made no mark in the history of the Government; it was utterly destitute of originality. Its measures were those which were recommended by the Executive, or suggested by the newspapers. It produced no great financial measure; it made not one stroke of statesmanship; it uttered not a single fiery appeal to the popular heart, such as is customary in revolutions. The most of the little ability it had was eaten up by servility to the Executive; and the ignorance of the majority was illustrated by a trifling and undignified style of legislation, in which whole days were consumed with paltry questions, and the greatest measures—such as the Conscript law—embarrassed by demagogical speeches made for home effect."

JEFF. DAVIS stands but little better:

"Unfortunately, however, President DAVIS was no the man to consult the sentiment and wisdom of the people; he desired to signalize the infallibility of his own intellect in every measure of the revolution, and to identify, from motives of vanity, his own personal genius with every event and detail of the remarkable period of history in which he had been called upon to act. This imperious conceit seemed to swallow up every other idea in his mind. By what was scarcely more than a constitutional fiction, the President of the Confederate States was the head of the army; but Mr. DAVIS, while he made himself the supreme master of the civil administration of the Government, so far as to take the smallest details within his control, and to reduce the Cabinet officers to the condition of head clerks, insisted also upon being the autocrat of the army, controlling the plans of every General in the field, and dictating to him the precise limits of every movement that was undertaken. Many of our Generals fretted under this pragmatism of an Executive, who, instead of attending to the civil affairs of the Government, and correcting the monstrous abuses that were daily poisoning the hearts of the people; while more pleasure-seekers can enjoy good scenery, pure air, and romantic rambles to their heart's content.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

BERTHOLF—TOTTEN.—At Mount Kisco, on Wednesday May 6, by Rev. J. Y. Bates, Mr. J. W. BERTHOLF, of Amity, Orange County, N. Y., to Miss KATE N. TOTTEN of Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y. No cards.

WAUGH—URIOEN.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, May 18, at the residence of H. O. Ufford, by Rev. D. S. Haskins, Mr. ALBERT F. WAUGH, of Boston, to Miss EMMELINE A. UFFORD, of Bridgeport, Conn.

DIED.

COOK.—On Thursday, May 21, at 8½ o'clock evening, MARTHA VIRGINIA COOK, the youngest and dearly beloved daughter of John J. and Julia Anna Cook, aged 20 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday last.

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; Blessed be the name of the Lord.

DUNCAN.—On Friday, May 22, MARY, widow of the late Alexander Duncan, aged 84 years.

The friends of the family, and of her son, John Duncan, of Mississippi, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Fawn Quackenbos, No. 201 West 26th-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at 2 o'clock.

FOLLASTON.—At the residence of W. Scharff, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 23, HELEN ANITA, second daughter of Helen M. and the late J. J. Follerton, aged 18 years and 4 months.

Funeral on Monday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M., from the "House of Prayer," Newark, N. J.

HOLLAND.—At her late residence, Hanover Neck, Morris County, N. J., on Friday evening, May 22, ANN, widow of the late John Holland, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her sons, Joseph, Edward, Forbes and Thomas Holland, and of her son-in-law, Wm. Bradley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Madison, N. J., on Monday morning, May 25, at 11 o'clock. Cars of Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M.

KING.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, May 23, JACOB M. KING.

Funeral services will be held in St. Peter's Church, on Monday, May 25, at 10 o'clock.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 22, ENWAAN H. THORNE, aged 39 years.

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st. (Rev. Mr. Willitt's), at 4 o'clock. His friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Marlborough, Ulster County, for interment.

WEED.—On Saturday evening, May 23, ALBERT WEED, son of the late William H. Weed, in the 25th year of his age.

Further particulars in Monday's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 291.—May 23, 1863.

68, 12, 33, 50, 62, 65, 42, 25, 38, 13, 63, 57.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 292.—May 23, 1863

77, 39, 70, 60, 19, 46, 34, 59, 27, 50, 40, 63, 57, 44.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St Louis, Mo.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS,

ATTENTION!

THE BOWERY CLOTHINC COMPANY,

No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-st.,

(Sign of the Bulletin,)

Will supply your wants in the

CLOTHING

line, at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD, APRIL 15, 1863.

$10,000 REWARD.

A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.

H. PAULDING, Admiral and Commandant.

"A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR IS A CROWN OF GLORY."

MRS. L. A. BROWN, No. 182 Bleecker-st.

AMBROSIA of Dr. STERLING'S is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It cures all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, naturally eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, and causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.

Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1. Sold by all druggists. Dr. H. H. STERLING, sole proprietor. Depot No. 493 Broadway.

SPRING.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c

Good and cheap, at WILLARD'S, No. 324 Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

EXTRACT OF THE

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,

A MOST EXQUISITE,

DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUME,

DISTILLED FROM THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL

FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON, Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Round Hill Hotel and Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass.—One of the best Hotels and most delightful situations in the whole country. Those who wish hydropathic treatment can have the best in the medical department; while mere pleasure-seekers can enjoy good

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
GROVER & BAKER, No. 495 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Sewing-machine which can only stitch, but leaves the embroidery to be wrought tediously, by hand, is not the one for family use. Grover & Baker's machines, No. 495 Broadway, are the only ones which are perfect both for stitching and embroidery.

French China,

Richly decorated Dinner and Tea Sets in unusual variety.

White and Plain Gilt Tea Sets at very low prices.

A complete assortment of all kinds of White, Gilt and Fancy China.

HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

The Case of Vallandigham.

HIS IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE DEMANDED.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

The following petition is circulating in Columbus and other parts of the State of Ohio.

"The undersigned citizens of Franklin County respectfully represent that the most sacred right of the citizen, as guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers, has been violated in the arbitrary arrest, illegal trial, and inhuman imprisonment of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

We therefore demand of the President of the United States his immediate and unconditional release."

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

Gen. BURNSIDE is known to have said that he had not asked for any instructions since his arrival here; that he had received none since he left Washington, and that the arrest and trial of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was upon his own responsibility.

After the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, President LINCOLN telegraphed to Gen. BURNSIDE that he would sustain him in his efforts to support the Government.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., RECTOR of Trinity Church, will preach in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 24, (Whitsunday.) Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The first Quarterly Collection toward the extinguishment of the debt on the lots will be made at this service. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GEORGE JARVIS GEER, Rector.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH—"DU ST. ESPRIT"—West 22d-st, near 6th-av. SUNDAY, May 24, morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VASSAS, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French, sermon in English, by Rev. Dr. JOHN GARDO, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up after the evening sermon in aid of the Sunday School attached to this Church.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Death-bed Visions of Shiloah*, being the first of a course of morning sermons on Christ in the Old Testament. At 7½ P. M., *Home at Nazareth, and how the child Jesus was brought up.* Sunday School at 2 P. M.; Singing at 3 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREgation and Commonwealth, or Eden Zion of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Collection taken up. Private sittings. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Circle on Wednesday Evening at 7½. Admission to Circle, 25 cents.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., gives on SUNDAY EVENING the third sermon on the war. Subject—*The Influence of the War on the Interests of Religion.* In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, the annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Sunday School—always an interesting occasion.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The usual "Children's Service" SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; strangers and citizens are cordially invited. Come and encourage the poor children by your countenance and words. Two hundred children will sing for you. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL PREACH in the Hope Chapel Presbyterian Church, No. 730 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at usual morning and evening hours. Sabbath morning subject—*The First Voice from the Cross—The Cry of the Forsaken.* Evening subject—*Job, the Hero of Patience.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL commence on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., a series of lectures to young men. Subject to-morrow evening—*Mental Culture—Its Means and Importance.* Service to commence at 7½. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. JAMES S. DUNN, OF THE CENTRAL Presbyterian Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st. In the afternoon the Sunday-School will celebrate their anniversary. Several addresses may be expected.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS! His Herald will proclaim the word of the Kingdom, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 1-3 Bowery. Seats free. N. B.—This is the man who was called a false prophet some years since, for predicting the present war.

NOTICE.—ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., between Broadway and 8th av. Preaching by the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, on SUNDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The seats are free. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EMANUEL CHURCH—CARROLL PARK, President-st., South Brooklyn—Rev. P. H. GAMMAGE, D. D., Rector. Services are regularly held in this Church on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also on WEDNESDAYS, at 7½ P. M. Strangers attending will be cheerfully provided with seats.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, LATE OF the Philadelphia Conference, having been appointed Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church on 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome given to strangers.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-STREET.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNELLE, the new Rector, will preach his first sermon in this Church THIS MORNING. All friendly to the services of the Episcopal Church are invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—The First Anniversary sermon will be delivered by the Pastor Rev. S. BOWNE, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Preaching also at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH CHAPEL—Rev. C. D. MORRIS will preach on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Home Chapel, on 24th-st. between 4th and Madison avs. The usual service will be held in Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, morning and evening.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH Church, between 8th and 9th avs.—SABBATH services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching TOMORROW by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER. Subject of evening discourse: *The Superiority of Joseph.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place—Rev. J. B. FRASER, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach SUNDAY (Whit Sunday EVENING). Services, 10½, 3½ and a quarter to 8 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. N. CYR, OF MONTREAL, WILL preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the French Evangelical Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts. The pastor of the church, Rev. M. FITAZ, will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. JUNKIN'S LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—The tenth of the course will be delivered in the church corner of Canal and Greene sts., on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Morning service at 10½. The public are invited. Seats free.

THE FIFTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Irving-place and 3d-av., (Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor,) will be open on TUESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., from 7½ to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews for the ensuing year.

REV. THOMAS CARTER WILL PREACH in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, 24th inst., morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

AT NO. 143 HUDSON-ST., OPPOSITE ST. John's Park, the Dunne-st. M. E. Church now holds divine service. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, 24th, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. J. PACKER. Seats all free.

THE FLAG AND THE CROSS.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., WILL preach a sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 24, at 7½ o'clock, in the Amity-st. Baptist Church. Subject—*Honoring all men.* A general invitation is extended.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½; prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. EDWIN P. SYMPSON will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. Dr. COREY, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, May 24, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, and at 7½ by the Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 29th-st. Rev. Dr. KAEBS will preach, on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD at 3½ P. M. Families residing in the vicinity not connected with other churches are cordially invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject—Second Sermon on *The Gospel of Christ the only Hope of the World.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock—the afternoon for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY, Rev. S. R. JOHNSON, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. DILLON EAGAN in the afternoon and evening.

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 33d-st.—Presbyterian Church. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister.—Regular services, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for evening—*Neglected Pulpit Themes*, No. 1. Come and hear. Seats free.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d-st., east of 8th-av.—Services on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at the usual hours, by Rev. J. B. WILLIAMS, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. SAMUEL BOWDEN.

PREACHING IN THE NEW-YORK PORT Society's Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catherine sts., on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. WM. H. JOHNSON, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. WESTON. All seats free.

TABERNACLE OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, No. 448 Broadway—Rev. C. CORE, Pastor. Subject, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½, o'clock—*The Rewards of Labor*—the second of a series. Strangers, young men and the public generally welcome. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. O. E. TEUE, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, May 24, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION (Episcopal), 35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. Wm. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Services also at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. CORY WILL PREACH in the 28th-st. Baptist Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. T. DURYEA WILL PREACH next SUNDAY MORNING, in the church in 50th-st., west of Broadway. Rev. Dr. VAN NESS, in the AFTERNOON. Services begin at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., west of 8th-av.—The Choir of the Church, assisted by eminent talent, will give a Concert on THURSDAY EVENING next.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach SUNDAY, in the Hall northwest corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., at the usual hours, 10½ and 3½. All lovers of Bible truth cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. THOMAS CARTER WILL PREACH in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, May 24, in the Morning, Afternoon, and 7½ o'clock in the Evening.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION—29th-st., east of 5th-av. Rev. JAMES TUTTLE SMITH will be ordained to the Priesthood on TUESDAY, May 26. Service commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE—ON SABBATH EVENING, May 24, Dr. THOMPSON will preach upon our Christian work for the army, as suggested by personal observation. Services at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING, he will consider some popular religious inconsistencies.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Rev. J. W. HOSNA, MORNING; Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., EVENING.

UNION.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

PROGRAMME

OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR GRAND MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF LOYAL PEOPLE, AT UTICA, ONEIDA COUNTY, ON THE 27TH OF MAY, 1863.

THE PROCEEDINGS WILL EMBRACE MEASURES IN HONOR OF THE RETURNED VETERANS OF THE WAR.

1. Members of the League, the Committee and Guests, comprising detachments of Returned

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 23, 1863.

$20,000 U. S. 6s,'81,Cou.	107¼	2000 Erie Railway	99
1,000 do	107¼	200 do	s30 99⅜
6,000 U. S. 5s,'74,Cou.	97½	2000 do	99⅜
2,000 do	97	200 do	b30 99¾
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 W cs.		200 do	b30 99
Notes Oct. & April	107	50 do	s60 99⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, '65	106	400 do	s30 99⅜
1,000 N.Y. State 6s,'73	114	200 Erie R. Prf	b10. 100
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	99⅜	500 do	100
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81	111½	100 do	100⅛
5,000 Ill. Cen. 8s, '78	100⅜	150 Hudson R. R	135
5,000 Ind. St. 6s, War L.	109	150 do	136
13,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	63⅜	200 do	134¼
5,000 do	63	300 do	s30. 133
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	71	1000 Harlem R	116
5,000 do	70⅜	200 do	s30. 110
10,000 do	70⅜	500 do	110¼
10,000 do	70⅜	1200 do	110¼
10,000 do	70⅜	100 do	110¼
1,000 N. J. Cs	110	100 do	110¾
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s	104⅜	1500 Reading R	114
2,000 Hud. R. 3d M	122	600 do	113¾
2,000 Har. R. 1st M	111	200 do	113¾
3,000 Mich. Sc. S. Fd.	113	300 do	113
10,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M.	107	500 do	b30. 112⅛
16,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	78	2500 do	b30. 112
10,000 Chi. & N.W. 2d M.	66¾	500 do	112
4,000 Lack. & W. 8s	112	200 Mich. Cen. R	117⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	96	200 do	b10. 118¾
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M.	115	1100 Ill. Cen. R. Sco	113⅜
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	106	150 do	113
15,000 Mich. & Ma. L. G.	100	200 do	113⅜
5,000 do	95	300 do	113¾
20 Bank of New-York	149	200 do	113⅝
12 Tradesmen's Bank	105	500 M. So. & N. I. R.	79
10 Bank of State of N. Y.	101	100 do	s30 78
30 Bank of Commerce	106	200 do	78⅛
26 Ocean Bank	98	1600 do	b10 78¾
22 Am. Exch. Bank	108	200 do	s30 78⅝
40 Chatham Bank	96	250 do	78¾
40,000 Amer. Gold	148¾	200 do	79⅛
20,000 do	148¾	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S	116⅛
20,000 do	148⅜	100 do	s10. 115⅝
100 Canton Co	36⅜	100 do	b30. 116⅛
200 do	36¾	500 Clev. & P. R	97
200 do	s10 36⅛	400 do	96⅜
200 Del. & Hud. C. Co	142¾	100 do	96⅝
226 Penn. Coal Co	139	400 do	96
300 Cumb. Coal Prefd	29	1700 do	95⅜
150 do	28¾	100 do	95¾
200 do	28¾	400 Galena & Chi. R	106½
150 do	b30 28¾	250 do	106⅝
450 do	28	700 Clev. & Tol. R	114
200 Quicksilv. M. Co	47	100 do	114¼
100 do	b30 48	100 do	b30. 115
300 Cen. Am. T. Co	65⅜	350 Chi. & R. Is	101
100 do	55	400 do	101¼
200 do	b10 85	150 Mil. & Pr. Du C	55
200 Bucks Co. Lead	1⅜	50 Tol. & Wab. R	86
100 Nin. Tran. Co	4	400 do	86
100 Amer. Coal Co	66	400 P., F. W. & C. R	77
300 do	67	200 do	s10 78⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R	125	100 do	78⅜
50 do	s30 125	100 Alt. & T. Haute R	52
100 do	125⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. R	35
200 do	125⅜	100 do	34
100 do	125½	50 do	b10 34
50 Mich. & Mn. R	32	300 do	s10 33⅝
150 do	31	130 Chi. & Alt. R	60

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81,Reg	107⅜	1000 Harlem R	114
25,000 do	107⅜	300 do	s30. 113
25,000 U. S. 6s,'81, Cou.	107⅜	600 do	114⅛
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 W cs.		1000 do	114⅜
Notes Oct. & April	107	200 Har. R. Pref	117
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c	102	500 do	116
35,000 Mo. State 6s	71¾	100 Reading Railroad	113⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90	64	1000 do	s30. 113⅝
5,000 do	63	100 do	114
4,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	67¾	300 do	114¾
3,000 C. & N. W. R. 1st M.	90	100 do	b10. 114⅜
3,000 Er. 3d M. Bs, '83	114	50 Mich. Cen. R	s10. 118⅜
12,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	120	100 do	119
25,000 American Gold	149⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R	79⅜
15,000 do	149	50 do	79
100 Canton Com	36	2000 do	80
200 Comb. Coal. Prf	28	100 do	b10 80
500 Bucks Co. Ld. Co	1⅜	2000 Mich. S. & N. I. G	117
2500 do	1⅝	500 Ill. Cen. R. S	114⅛
150 Cen. Am. Trans. Co	54	2800 Clev. & Pitt. R	97
150 Quicksilv'r M Co	48¼	300 do	b30. 98
50 Pacific Mail	188	100 Gal. & Chic. R	107
50 N. Y. Cen. R	125¾	100 do	107⅝
100 do	125⅝	100 do	b30. 107⅝
100 Erie R	99¾	1000 Clev. & Tol. R	115
200 Erie Railway	98⅜	100 do	115⅛
100 do	b30 99⅛	150 Chic. & R. I. R	103⅜
1250 do	99	100 do	102⅜
850 do	b30 99⅜	100 Chic. & Alton	79⅜
500 do	99⅜	50 do	b30 80⅝
200 Erie R. Pref	107⅛	200 Alton & T. H. Pr	62⅜
111 Hudson Riv. R	134	200 Tol. & Wab. R	88
50 do	134⅛	500 Chic. & N. W. R	35
200 do	b30 133	250 do	35⅜
100 P., Ft. W. & C. R	79⅛	100 do	35⅝
200 do	80	250 Alton & T. H	52
500 do	79⅜	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R	56

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Mo. State 6s	70⅜	500 Harlem R	112
3,000 do	71⅜	300 do	112¾
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	65	200 do	b3. 112
50 Cum. Coal Prf	28½	300 do	111⅜
100 do	b10 28¼	200 do	s10. 111⅜
100 do	b3 28¼	200 do	b3. 111⅜
150 do	28	160 Harlem R. Prf	b30. 115
100 do	s10 28	300 Reading R	112¾
50 do	b3 28	200 do	b10 112⅝
100 Canton Co	36⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R	n 78¾
50 do	b3 36⅜	200 do	78⅛
50 do	36⅞	100 do	s10 78⅜
400 Bucks Co. Lead	1⅜	500 do	b3 78⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R	124⅞	200 Ill. Cen. Scr	114
50 do	s3. 124⅜	100 do	b3. 114
600 Erie Railway	c 98⅛	100 do	s10 113⅝
1150 do	98¼	200 Clev. & P. R	96⅝
100 do	b10 98⅜	100 do	96¾
200 do	b3 98⅜	100 do	b3 96⅜
100 do	98⅛	200 do	96⅜
300 do	s3 98¼	200 do	b10 96⅜
200 do	s10 98¼	600 P., F. W. & C	76⅝
500 Erie R. Pref	b10. 106⅜	150 do	s30 77⅜
300 do	106¼	100 do	b30 76⅝
100 do	106⅜	500 do	77
500 do	b3. 106⅜	800 do	b10 77⅜
200 Hudson R. R	134	100 Chi & N. W. R	33⅞
50 do	s10 134	100 do	34
100 do	134⅛	100 do	b10 34⅛
100 do	b10 134⅜	100 do	s10 34
50 Alt. & Ter. H. P	83⅛	14 Mil. & P. Du C	55
500 Clev. & Tol. R	114⅜	100 do	56
200 do	114⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R	101⅜
200 do	s3. 114⅜	100 do	101⅝
400 do	b10 115		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$16,000 Mo. State 6s	71¼	300 Reading R	114⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s	63⅛	200 do	114⅜
200 Cum. Coal	29¼	100 M. S. & N. I	80¾
50 do	s10 28⅜	100 do	80⅝
100 P. Mail St. Co	188	1000 do	80⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R	125⅜	200 do	s3 80⅜
100 Erie R	99⅜	100 do	s10 80⅜
100 do	b10 99⅛	200 do	b10 80⅜
100 do	b3 99⅛	200 do	80⅝
200 do	s3 99⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R	115
100 do	99⅞	100 do	b3. 115
460 Erie R. Pref	107⅛	100 do	s10. 115
600 do	b3. 107⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	97
100 do	s10. 107⅜	200 do	97⅜
200 do	107⅝	200 do	97⅛
100 do	b10. 107⅜	100 do	b10. 97⅜
200 do	b30 107⅜	100 do	s10 97⅛
150 Hudson R. R	b10 135⅛	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C	56⅜
200 do	135⅞	100 do	s10 56⅜
100 do	s3. 135⅞	100 Gal. & Chi. R	106
2500 Harlem R	115	100 do	b10. 106⅛
200 do	114⅝	100 do	106⅜
200 do	s10. 114⅜	100 do	s10. 106
50 do	115	200 Clev. & Tol. R	115⅛
400 do	b10. 115	200 do	b10 115⅜
200 do	114⅜	100 do	115⅜
180 Chic. & R. I. R	103⅜	100 Quicks. M. Co	b10 48⅜
100 do	s18. 103⅜		

SATURDAY, May 23—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin was quite steady to-day, at 148¼@149 ℔ cent. Exchange on London, 164 ℔ cent. The rates for Money loaned, at call, to the Stock Brokers are 6@7 ℔ cent. There was little complaint to-day of the went of ease in the supply, though the employment of Money for account of speculators on the Stock Exchange is active. The Treasury disbursed yesterday end to-day about two and a half millions in excess of its receipts. The payments into the Treasury to-day for account of subscriptions to the New Loan of 1882 amount to $2,000,000, of which $1,500,000 was paid in by the Loan Agents, and the remainder on subscriptions at the Treasury direct.

The Stock Market moved somewhat irregularly, through the forenoon; but at the Second Board and after, the general temper was firm and prices in advance of Friday afternoon, on nearly all descriptions, by 1@2 ℔ cent. The closing dealings show the following rates, as compared with last night. Harlem and Illinois Central shares were especially buoyant, and Erie old Stock in active demand:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	148⅜	148⅝	Harlem Pref	116	115⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	107⅝	107⅞	Mich. Central	117⅜	118⅜
N. Y. Central	125¼	125⅞	Mich. Southern	78⅝	80⅜
Erie	98⅜	99⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	118	117⅜
Erie Preferred	106⅜	107⅛	Illinois Central	114	114⅜
Hudson	135	135	Pittsburgh	98⅜	97⅜
Toledo	112⅜	115	Fort Wayne	75	80
Pacific Mail	187	187	Rock Island	101⅜	203¼
Quicksilver Co	46¼	48⅛	Northwest	34	36⅜
Harlem	110⅜	114⅜	Galena	106⅜	107⅜
Canton	36	36	Miss. & Missouri	31⅜	32

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	119	American Exchange	108
Manhattan	140	Pacific	148
Merchants'	110	Chatham	96
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	108¾
Union	110	Hanover	68
America	126	Metropolitan	114⅜
City	140	Shoe & Leather	107
Phœnix	108	Corn Exchange	106
North River	101	St. Nicholas	97
Tradesmen's	105	Commonwealth	97
Merchants' Exchange	97	Atlantic	73
State of New-York	104	Imp. and Traders'	108
Commerce	100	Park	136
Ocean	98	Manuf. and Merchants'	97⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Chi. & N. W. s. f	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. int. R	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116⅜	Chi. & N. W. int. 2d mor	89
N. Y. Cent. con. '76	126	Chi. & N. W. 2d m	66
Erie R. Convts. '82	113	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78
Erie R. seconds, '79	120	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	116⅛
Erie R. thirds, '73	114	Del., Lack. & W. 7s	112
Erie R. fifths, '68	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	107
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	112	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	96⅜
Ind. R. 1sts, '99	114	Gal. & Chic. ext	113
Ked. R. thirds, '75	102	Gal. & Chic. seconds	114
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	116⅜	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	112
M. C. New 1sts, '82	121	Clev. & Tol. S. F	113
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Mich. S. seconds	104	N. J. Cen. seconds	110
Illinois Central, '75	113¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	119
Al. & T. H. firsts	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105¾
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	69¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	105
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc	37	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	88
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	85	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B	66

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Arrival of the Thirty-first New-York Volunteers.

The Thirty-first regiment New-York Volunteers arrived in this City yesterday *via* Camden and Amboy line from Philadelphia. The regiment numbers 313 men. The original number was enlisted principally in this City, although two or three of the companies were from Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. The regiment was organized by Col. E. C. PRATT, and by him led into action at the first Bull Run battle. Upon the promotion of Col. PRATT to be Brigadier-General, the command of the regiment was given to Col. JONES. During the early part of the Peninsular Campaign it was in Gen. FRANKLIN'S brigade, and distinguished itself at the battle of West Point. It was subsequently engaged at the battle of Gaines' Mill and other battles on the Peninsula and before Washington, and more recently made itself conspicuous in the storming of Fredericksburgh Heights by Sedgwick's division. On their arrival here they were marched to the Park Barracks, where they stacked arms and remained till about 4 P. M. At that time Co. A, Seventy-first regiment N. Y. N. G., entered the Park for the purpose of escorting the Thirty-first up Broadway. After the parade the men returned to the barracks, and partook of a dinner prepared by Mr. WOOD, of the Astor-house, whose experience in that speciality has secured him an enviable reputation. The following is a list of the field-officers of the regiment:—Colonel, FRANK JONES; Lieutenant-Colonel, L. Newmann; Major, Robert Daniels, (dead;) Adjutant, Charles C. Haight; Surgeon, Lewis Deaindeille; Assistant Surgeons, John U. Rippee and —— Pray; Chaplain, F. McAtee.

Arrival of Troops from North Carolina.

Five hundred of the Third New-York artillery regiment arrived in this City from Nawbern, N. C., yesterday, on board the transports *Thomas Collyer* and *Ellen S. Terry*. They will remain for a short time at the Park barracks.

Other Regiments to Arrive.

In the course of the next two weeks seven regiments will arrive in this City from the seat of war. The Sixth and Thirty-sixth New-York regiments are expected to be here early next week.

Naval.

THE LAST BATCH OF IRON-CLADS TO BE ALTERED.

The plans of the last batch of iron-clads contracted for are to be changed. No sooner had the specifications been given out, and the work begun, than orders were received to alter some important portions of the vessels. The nature of these alterations is not to be printed; they will not, however, cause any delay.

On Friday the first keel of the new fleet was laid by Capt. PERSIN, at the Union Works, East Brooklyn. Nearly all the iron required for the ship is already in the yard, and the *Naubuc*, which is the name of the ship contracted for by the Captain, will be rapidly built.

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL VISITS THE FRIGATE SABINE.

The Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces on this station paid an official visit on Friday to the United States frigate *Sabine*, and was entertained by Commodore RINGGOLD for some time. On leaving, an Admiral's salute was fired for him, which was soon after returned by his flagship, the frigate *Guerriere*. It is understood that the latter vessel will leave this harbor in a few days for some other port on the seaboard. While the Admiral was at the Navy-yard he evinced considerable curiosity in looking at the *Roanoke*, which had steam up at the wharf.

RETURN OF THE IRON-CLAD STEAMER GALENA TO PHILADELPHIA.

The United States iron-clad steamer *Galena* arrived at Philadelphia Navy-yard on Thursday, having come home for repairs. The *Galena* is one of our masted iron-clad vessels, and was the first, after the *Monitor*, put under fire. She is 738 tons burden, carries 6 guns, and was recently attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral LEE. Her officers are as follows: Lieutenant-Commander, LEONEAN PAULDING, Acting Lieutenant, James Parker; Assistant Surgeon, R. E. Van Gieson; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. Henry Selman; Acting Masters, Isaac D. Seyburn and Edmund Kemble; Acting Master's Mates, Andrew McCleary, John H. Jonks and Edwin A. Gallido; Engineers: Acting First Assistant, James G. Young; Acting Second Assistants, Benjamin F. Beckett and A. S. Chipman; Acting Third Assistants, Thomas Millholland, William Deaver and Charles W. Kenyon; Boatswain, James H. Polly; Gunner, William Hardison.

LAUNCH OF THE U. S. STEAMER PONTOOSAC.

The gunboat *Pontoosac* was successfully launched, on Thursday last, at the yard of Capt. LAWRENCE, Portland, Maine. She went off so smoothly that some of the workmen were taken unawares, and came near being caught in the timbers. She had to be entirely repacked after the attempt on Tuesday, but the cause of the failure to get her off was not ascertained. She is larger than the *Agawam*, and will be ready for action nearly as soon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The result of the trial of the *Roanoke's* engines is said to have shown that no new shaft will be required.

Chief Engineer DE LUCE, of Boston, is to be the new Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, *vice* Mr. GARVIN removed.

Miss Dickinson in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was filled to its utmost capacity Friday, with a brilliant audience, assembled to hear Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON speak on the subject, "How God is Teaching the Nation." The orator was introduced by T. TILTON, and was received with loud applause. God is teaching the nation, she said, that it is fighting the battle of Liberty—not of the Union of FRANK PIERCE and JAMES BUCHANAN, but for "Liberty throughout the land to all the people thereof." [Applause.] The founders of the Republic, in framing the Constitution, meant Liberty. The very spirit of the instrument was progressive. But how has this spirit been violated? By warring against weak nations and helpless Indians, by passing a Fugitive Slave law, by wicking at the African Slave-trade, by *suppressing free speech and a free Press*, by shutting out free labor from the Territories, by persecuting every person who has dared to open his lips against the slave power. More than this has been done, and the nation at last unable to bear it, stood up in its dignity and said, "We will have no more of this." Then in 1860, President LINCOLN was elected, and because he represented a party that was opposed to the continuance of these evils, the South rebelled and went out of the Union. Her peculiar institution could not coexist with Liberty, and Liberty was in the Union. This war, then, is a war for the preservation of the national unity. The South had, so far, succeeded, because it had been terribly in earnest; because no means had been left unemployed to accomplish its ends; because the North had been endeavoring to conciliate by a mistaken and hurtful clemency; because it basely submitted to the retention of a man in office, who is greater than the power on the throne, and who wields his influence deleteriously to betray the nation and has proven recreant to his party; [Applause.] because it had had men like the General out West, who, in speaking of the President's proclamation, said he would cast it back into his face; or else like that General in the Southeast, who said that, rather than have the black man enrolled for the defense of the country, he would see the North beaten and destroyed; or else represented by a man who, with too dull a brain for planning battles, will not take the counsel of skillful officers who are able and willing to adopt active measures. Gen. HALLECK was that man. [Applause, repeated and long.] And yet others who would have done nothing but lead our armies to battle and to victory, have been taken from the army to the detriment of the interests of the country. But there are a set of men in the North here who denied and repudiated the most splendid generalship and the most gallant fighting that this war has seen. When the splendid fighting at Chancellorsville started the whole Northern heart by the brilliant strategy of the man who commanded there—it was said here, "O, for one hour of the skill and courage of McCLELLAN!" [laughter;] for the indomitable skill and courage of McCLELLAN!" I suppose it means his skill and courage as shown before the wooden guns at Manassas, [laughter and applause,] or when he was held for six weeks in front of Yorktown by eight thousand men—a General who leaves his men only in retreats, and who is always in advance in disaster, instead of leading them on to splendid victories; [applause;] a man who, at the head of our lines, would have left nothing "but a broken and shattered mass, with the stars and stripes trodden under foot. Reading the record of that contest, the heroic courage, the superhuman power displayed, the day so crowded with glorious deeds that the pages of romance and chivalry pales beside it, we can thank God for a brain great enough to plan that battle—and the plan was perfect—clear enough when one whole wing killed him, and the plan was destroyed to check a frightful disaster, and, with shot and shell falling thick and fast, to alter his order, making it stronger than before. I say we may thank God for the privilege of recording that we had the man HOOKER to command us. [Applause, deafening and long continued.]

There are but two parties in the country to-day—patriots and traitors. The party called Copperheads are in favor of peace—peace on the old footing—but that can never be obtained. Copperhead assemblages *should be broken up, even though it be done at the point of the bayonet.* [Applause.]

To-day, out of the din and smoke of the conflict, through anguish and misery unutterable, the nation has been brought to feel sympathy for the right, and reverence for justice. If black men are given a chance to save themselves, they will save us. Let these men earn their liberty, and they will secure everlastingly the liberty of the nation. [Applause.]

We are fighting for Freedom. It is glorious to suffer and to die in such a cause. We have had WINTHROP, young and brave, filled with a sweet, manly love, his life given away; ELLSWORTH, young and brave, flashing out for a moment, then falling, the flag twisted about him and drenched with his blood. BAKER, precipitating his depleted lines against Ball's Bluff, leaving a monument to all coming time for fame and honor. South Carolina, sacred with MITCHELL'S dying face looking out from it. [Applause.] Men falling thick in the dust at Antietam; Banks rushing forward at Chancellorsville; two hundred thousand others as brave, as strong, as earnest, yet unrecorded, offered up. This long line passes in solemn array, lifting up its voice to God, and cries out, "Avango, avenge, avenge us, O Lord, Lord!" and, dropping his hand on you, he waits for your answer. Men of the North, your weak regret is wasted; arise, and pay to Freedom and to them the debt, by following where they led the way. [Great applause.]

After Miss DICKINSON had concluded, loud cries were made for Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, who was on the platform; but he declined speaking, excusing himself on the ground that it was the part of courtesy always to permit a woman to have the last word.

The Women's National Loyal League.

The above association held a meeting on Friday afternoon at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, Mrs. CADY STANTON presiding. The City Loyal League, numbering 500 women, was represented by its Secretary. The City Loyal League is an organization for giving assistance to soldiers, whereas the National Loyal League work more particularly for the dissemination of information giving the real purposes and objects of the war. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting took a vote sustaining the action of the authorities in the case of VALLANDIGHAM, and also expressing a desire that "all the sympathizers with and abettors of the South might share the same fate with their dastard predecessor." The meeting then adjourned, to convene at some future time.

A Large Fire in Pearl-Street.

A CHAIR FACTORY DESTROYED—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY—ONE MAN FATALLY BURNED.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the fifth floor of the large five-story brick building located at the junction of Pearl and Cherry streets—the front on Pearl. The premises where the fire originated were occupied by Messrs. SAWIN & OSGOOD as a chair manufactory. This building was known as No. 360 Pearl-street. It is a total wreck, nothing but the bare walls having been left. The basement was occupied by Messrs. APPLEBY & SONS, of No. 133 Water-street, as a storehouse for snuff. They had a large amount of that article on store, and it is believed that the most of it was so much injured by water as to be rendered worthless. The Messrs. APPLEBY were insured for $30,000 in City Companies.

SAWIN & OSGOOD'S loss is between $4,000 and $5,000. They are insured for $6,000 in the Manhattan and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies. The third floor of No. 360 was occupied as a storehouse for flour. There were about 500 barrels there at the time, the most of which was destroyed by fire and water.

No. 358 Pearl-street was occupied on the first floor by ANDERSON & PIARCA, dealers in paints and chemicals. Their loss is extensive, mostly by water. They are insured for $5,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

JAMES EGBERT, book and job printer, occupied the second, third and fifth floors. His stock and fixtures were entirely destroyed. The amount of damage could not be ascertained. He is insured in the Relief, Lenox, Market and Greenwich Insurance Companies for $6,000.

E. ELLIS & Co., bookbinders, occupied the fourth floor of this building. Their stock and machinery will be a total loss. They are insured for $800. The occupants of No. 356 sustained much damage, mostly by water. The same was the case with those who occupied the premises No. 362, on the other side of the building, where the fire originated.

The burned buildings were owned by Mr. ROSSAT MORRIS. The damage to them is variously estimated at from $8,000 to $12,000. Mr MORRIS was fully insured in City Companies.

The fire originated, as we have said, in the chair factory on the fifth floor, and was occasioned by one of the workmen trying to fill a lighted lamp from a can of fluid or camphene. Both the lamp and can exploded in his hands, and he was set on fire. One other man only was at work in the room with him at the time, and when the victim perceived that his clothes were in flames, he earnestly begged LAWSON SMITH, his fellow-laborer, to aid him in extinguishing them. SMITH, however, was frightened, and ran down stairs. The man made efforts to get off his clothes, but in vain. Then enveloped in fire as he was, he ran down four flights of stairs and out on the sidewalk, where three or four caught him and stripped him of his raiment. A large portion of his skin was taken off with it. He was immediately conveyed to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. His name is JOHN FOX, a native of this City, aged 19 years, and resided at No. 60 West Washington-place.

Central Park.

EQUESTRIANISM—RIDING WITH LADIES.

Gentlemen riding with ladies on thoroughfares where many vehicles will be met, should ride on the left side of the lady, to prevent her skirts from being caught in the wheels. At other times it is well to consult the lady's preference as to which side they should ride. There is no rule to be proscribed on this point, though the advantages of riding on the left side are stated in HASSARD'S *Hints to Horse-keepers* to be as follows:

"The gentleman has his right hand nearest to the lady to render her assistance if required. On the left side, the bridle-hand, which is comparatively inefficient, is the only one the gentleman can conveniently use. Any disarrangement or entanglement of the lady's skirt can be corrected by the gentleman, and if it cannot be corrected, is less liable to be observed by passers-by.

If the lady's saddle should turn, or any accident render it necessary to lift the lady from the saddle, the left side is always preferable. Conversation is much more easily carried on, as the lady can, with less exertion, turn her face toward the gentleman.

The left side being the one on which all carriages pass, the gentleman rides between them and the lady's horse. When about to pass a vehicle, the gentleman may ride slightly forward, to be more sure not to press the lady's feet in turning out, and to be in a better position to assist in case of accident."

Pardon of Albert Horn, the Slave-trader.

United States Marshal MURRAY on Friday received from Washington the official paper containing a full and unconditional pardon of ALBERT HORN, who was convicted at the last October term of the United States District Court of fitting out a vessel for the slave trade. The reasons assigned by the President for the pardon are that it has been recommended by several respectable physicians, who certify that HORN is suffering from disease of the lungs and liver which are much aggravated by his confinement. Many other respectable New-Yorkers have also urged his pardon, among whom are the United States Marshal, PATAN V. KING, SIMEON DRAPER and others. HORN was sentenced to five years' confinement, and since his conviction has been kept in the county jail in Ludlow-street. When Marshal MURRAY took up the President's pardon to him yesterday morning he was much affected, and wept freely. His wife, who was also present, was completely overcome with joy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE UNION HOME SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The second annual meeting of the Union Home School Society was held at the Home, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, near Eighth-avenue, on Friday, at 3 P. M. The following officers were duly elected for the present year: Mrs. DEAN MILLS, President; Mrs. A. V. STOCK, Vice-President; Mrs. Dr. EDWARD WINSLOW, Secretary; Mrs. OLIVA M. DAVOL, Treasurer. This School was organized May 22, 1861, since which time 122 children of Volunteers have been received and provided for by the charity of our citizens. The average number of children in the Home has been sixty since the first organization. The Managers failed to participate in the appropriation made by the last Legislature for Asylums in the City of New-York; the Attorney-General deciding that they were not entitled to receive such relief, the Charter title not giving the Society the word "Asylum," which by the bill was required. An application was made to the Common Council of this City for a donation, but failed to pass both Boards, and the Managers are thus left without funds to enable them to receive the many children daily applying for admission. From the report of the Treasurer it appears that the expenses of the Home have been, since its organization, to Jan. 31, 1863, a period of seventeen months, $10,561 99, an average monthly of $620 46, or about $20 for each child, including rent and all expenses, clothing, &c., for the whole time.

POSTPONEMENT OF AN ADDRESS.—Mr. R. J. LEDIEE, who was to speak on the "Causes and Results of the Rebellion," at Irving Hall, last evening, decided to postpone the address till some future time, in consequence of the meeting not having been sufficiently advertised in season to insure a full audience.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to May 22, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 16	149	83	232
Admitted to May 22	30	19	49
Discharged, cured or relieved	36	7	43
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	141	93	234

Males, 194; females, 40.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ADRIATIC ACCIDENT.—The injuries to Mr. ISA BUCHANAN, of the Custom-house, and formerly Superintendent of the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad, are not likely to prove fatal. On Saturday his right arm, which had suffered a compound fracture, was amputated, and he was otherwise very low, but since that he has rallied considerably, and is now believed to be out of danger.

A UNION DEMONSTRATION.—Preparations are making for a grand Union demonstration in Brooklyn, (Eastern District,) in which all political belongings will participate. The object is to make it a decided expression of the views and sentiments of the people at large on the condition and progress of the war, the draft, and to give direction to the political campaign of next Fall. The demonstration is to be of a character strictly anti-partisan.

THE NAVY-YARD.—Mr. GILBERT RHODES received the appointment of Master Blacksmith of the Navy-yard on Thursday. He takes the place of Mr. JACOB S. WHATMAN, who was removed. Mr. RHODES was formerly employed as foreman in the Continental Iron Works, and superintended the construction of the iron-clads in that establishment.

THE NUISANCE CASE.—LOUIS MARS and GOTLIEB KAISER, convicted of misdemeanor in maintaining a bone-boiling establishment, were sentenced in the Court of Sessions on Friday to six months imprisonment and $50 fine each. The sentence to imprisonment was, however, suspended on condition that the fine be paid and the nuisance abated.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The calendar for this Court for Monday the 25th inst., embraces two causes, namely, Nos. 2 and 30.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Margaret Rexstrew vs. *Henry T. Rexstrew.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Plaintiff to have custody of child.

Sherman vs. *Pooley.*—Each party to have three days' additional time to examine witnesses, plaintiff to produce witnesses who have not been cross-examined, for the purpose of cross-examination. No costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Monerief and White.

Johnston vs. *Johnston.*—*Order* affirmed. The writ of *ne exeat*, as a provisional remedy in a civil action, is abolished by the Code. (Fuller *vs.* Emeria, 2 Sandf., 626, recommended and approved.) Opinion by BOSWORTH.

Amory vs. *Amory.*—Appeal dismissed. It was taken in time. Opinion by MONCRIEF.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Patten vs. *Stitt et al.*—Motion for injunction denied, and the temporary injunction discharged. The undertaking not to sued until after judgment at Special Term. Ten dollars costs of the motion to be costs in the cause, and abide the event.

Bartoll vs. *Gordon.*—The writ of *ne exeat*, as a provisional remedy in a civil action, is abolished by the code. (See General Term opinion, in Johnston *vs.* Johnston.) Motion to discharge the writ granted. (Papers in Clerk's office.)

—The Syracuse *

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $500,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and approve a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marysville, Cal., 10 per cent. Bonds.
Santa Clara County, Cal., 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Mateo County, Cal., 7 per cent. Bonds.

The interest and principal of which are all payable in Gold. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers.
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 4 Hanover-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Fourt-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 9 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The polls will be opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 2 P. M.

CHARLES J. MARTIN SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1863.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market prices in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 10 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	Lieut. RANDAL B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 18, 1863.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM County, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of MANUEL & VAN TUYER, No. 157 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of HORACE MANUEL as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DUZER, Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of the Company, in this City, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, at this Office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Executive Committee.

CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company and of three Inspectors of this next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 27 to June 1, both inclusive. By order.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., N. W-YORK, May 8, 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in this city, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at Ten o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st day of May to the 1st day of June, both inclusive.

H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—EIGHT MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. Bridge Bonds of Tr. e Holiday, Cove Railroad Company, part of $80,000 issued to J. Edgar Thomson, Trustee, to build a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville. This bridge is to be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The bonds are payable in 1883. Interest in February and August, and they are secured by a sinking fund of twenty per cent. of the earnings after paying interest and expenses, and they are recommended as a desirable investment. For sale by

H. MILES, Jr., & SMITH, No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.—The election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms, (late United States Sub-Treasury building, No. 30 Wall-st.,) on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 11 and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office, No 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MAY 19, 1863.

CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, DUE 1st of July, 1863, bought at best rates, by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 & 84 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer books will close on the 14th and reopen on the 25th inst.

By order of the Board,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

RROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

20,000 pairs of Negro Shoes (Brogans.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes with their proposals.

The proportion of sizes can be ascertained at this office.

Bids will also be received at the same time for furnishing—

Infantry Overcoats
Infantry Uniform Coats.
Recruiting Flag Halliards
Forage Caps.
Canteens.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Negro Shoes,' 'Infantry Overcoats,' 'Uniform Coats,' &c., &c., as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Setting the curb-stones and setting new or resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Harmond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross street between Washington and West-streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avennes.

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should give certain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers,"

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and the rivers, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., of the 4th day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, (egg and stove size,) the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned; the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 13, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED Proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, May 25, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; and

For the paving with trap-blocks of Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avennes.

N. B.—The time for receiving proposals for paving Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, is extended to the same hour and day.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this Office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

SHIPPING

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON	WEDNESDAY.....10th June.
OLYMPUS	WEDNESDAY.....24th June.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY.....8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:

Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30,

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
"LOCUST POINT,"
Capt. D. FRENCH,

Will leave Pier No 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday. For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....May 30
ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE B. DAY, J. D. HULL, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mounts & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, capt. H. Rossell, will leave Pier 1 Beach EVERY MORNING at 9 o'clock, returning will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NORWALK.—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTEZUMA leaves Union Mirket-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stages on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Saugatuck, Fairfield and Bridgeport also, with stages for Wilton, Redding, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cts.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer and Railroad Connection.—The steamer SAN ANDRO leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. H. H. Hitchcock, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the Intermediate landings.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessment has been completed, and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz., for building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, places and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and on the east side of Lexington-avenue and on the west side of Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessment, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB B. DARLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 19, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Aldermen F. I. A. BUOLY,
Alderman JOHN D OTTIWELL,
Councilmen WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANNON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

COMMISSIONER FOR CONNECTICUT and other States and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on

THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

some 1,800 lots in the

ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, and the balance (in three 1s) annual payments, with Interest at SIX per cent.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

E. B. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

By order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

1st-avenue, 29th and 30th sts.—14 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., and eight lots in the rear of above, being four on each street.

1st-av., 29th and 30th sts.—10 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear.

Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st streets.

30th and 31st sts.—28 lots, 15 on the north side of 30th-st., and 14 on south side of 31st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.

Avenue A, 57th and 58th-sts.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 8 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th-st.—16 lots, 8 on west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 59th-st., in rear of above.

Avenue A—8 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts.

Also 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.

58th and 59th sts.—10 lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th-sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th-st.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.

Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-street, the southern boundary of Central Park.

Every lot will be peremptorily sold.

Terms will be made known at sale.

Book maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK (OFFICE NO. 43 WALL-st., Jauncey-court) will sell on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of John N. Whiting, Assignee, the following described stocks and other valuable securities.

166 shares of stock in the Trenton Iron Company, $100 per share.

115 shares of stock in the Novelty Iron Works, $100 per share.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,225.

Scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500.

40 shares of the Greenpoint Gaslight Company stock.

Interest in the old New-York and Havre steamship Navigation Company, originally 87 shares of $1,000 each.

Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares of $1,000 each.

23 shares New-York and Havre Steamship Company, $100 per share.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip

New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Interest in the New-York, Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., as stockholders and creditors, estimated at about $5,000, and all the interest of the said firm in and to the property and estate of said Company, of every description.

Also, on account of whom it may concern:

$8 first mortgage bonds, numbers 42, 43, 44, 46, 47 and 48, of the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Company, $500 each, payable Nov. 15, 1-53, with 7 per cent semi-annual interest coupons attached

50 shares of the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Superb parlor suites, covered with the richest satin, superb gilt, satin lined and satin damask trimmed Curtains; elegant Lace Curtains, elegant Wool Medallion Carpets, elegant rosewood bedroom suites, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture, oil paintings, engravings, elegant vert d'antique and bronze mantle clocks, elegant decorated vases, &c.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell by auction, TUESDAY, May 26, at No. 148 West 38th-street, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered with the richest satin damask, in the most modern and fashionable style; superb satin, satin de laine and satin damask curtains, with the heaviest and richest trimmings, made to order by Solomon & Hart; elegant rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, carved oak buffet, oak extension dining table, elegant rosewood lounges in satin damask, elegant French plate mirrors, with consoles; elegant decorated vases, elegant bronze and vert d'antique mantle and clock, imported by Sword; elegant rosewood dressing bureaus, marble top, and glass; elegant dining-room regulator, in oak case, made by Sperry; elegant velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets, silver plated and brass stair rods, curled hair mattresses, rosewood six octave piano-forte, Hallett & Allen, Boston; china dinner sets, five piece plated table ware, spring palliasses, oil paintings, engravings, superior refrigerator, Wilder's patent, &c., &c., with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. No postponement on account of the weather. The entire furniture is of the best city make, mostly made to order, but little used, and is unsurpassed in quality and style.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock P. M., on the premises, under the direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Executor of the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, a portion of land belonging to the said estate, situated in the town of Yonkers, West Chester County, N. Y., 13 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at 26th-st. This property is located upon an elevated ridge of land, 1¼ miles east of Hudson River, and is subdivided into building plots from 5 to 22 acres, each of which has one or more good building sites, and is very centrally and conveniently situated, being 1½ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Williams' Bridge, 2½ miles from New-Haven Railroad depot at Mount Vernon, 2 miles from Hudson River Railroad depot at Riverdale, 2 miles from Harlem River at Kingsbridge, and 4 miles from the village of Yonkers. This sale is believed to offer some special inducements to purchasers of country seats. Conveyances to vest the property can be had at any hour at the Harlem Railroad depot, Williams' Bridge. Maps can be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Executor on the day of sale, balance on the 1st of July, when the deeds will be delivered.

If the day of sale, Wednesday, June 3, should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed to Wednesday, June 10, rain or shine. Purchasers from New-York will take the 10:30 A. M. train from 26th-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

The property of the late
DR. ABBOT, OF CAIRO, EGYPT.
By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, (Front,)
No. 823 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY EVENING, May 25, at 7½ o'clock,
By order of Executors.

The valuable collection of Ancient Paintings, as above, among which will be found some very rare examples selected by the late Dr. Abbot, from celebrated collections, and to which we call the especial attention of connoisseurs, collectors and all interested in acquiring bona fide original pictures. The examples include

Gerard Dow,	Dietrici,	Van Benmell,
Holbein,	Lingelbach,	Brauwer,
Rubens,	Vanloo,	Pietrode Cortona,
Cignani,	Wouvermans,	Ostade,
Albert Durer,	Berghem,	Garotalo,
Paola Veronese,	Cuyp,	Carracci,
Vanderwerf,	Greuze.	Carlo Morrelli,
Sodoma,

MILITARY SERVICE IN FRANCE.

The Conscription—Exemptions and Substitutes—Bounties and Extra Pay for Reenlistment—Proposed Railway Across the Simplon Pass—The Approaching Elections, &c.

From Our Own Correspondant.

PARIS, Friday, April 10, 1863.

The term of military service in France, as you know, is seven years. Each year the Government is obliged to take new dispositions in regard to substitutes, reëngagements and voluntary engagements of exempts, because of the varying circumstances of peace or war, of good or bad crops, and other causes. The initiation of the system of conscription in America, notwithstanding the social and political differences between the two countries, renders interesting everything which concerns that system in this country. The Minister of War has just decreed for this year—you see it does not require a legislative act in this country—that within ten days after the conscript has passed before the Council of Revision he must deposit, if he wishes to hire a substitute the sum of 2,300 francs, ($450.) Another decree of the Minister fixes at 500 francs ($100) a year the sum to be paid by soldiers already under the flag who wish and are permitted to be exonerated for the rest of their term of service. A third decree of the Minister fixes the terms of reëngagements and of volunteer engagements after liberation from the service before the expiration of term of service. Reëngagements for seven years entitles the individual to the sum of 2,200 francs, 1,000 payable at the moment of engagement and 1,200 at the end of the seven years, besides an extra pay of two cents a day. The same rates will apply to voluntary engagements after liberation from the service. All engagements contracted for less than seven years (unless the individual has been more than fourteen years in service) will be paid at the rate of 310 francs a year, 140 francs of which in advance, and to the extra two cents a day. After fourteen years of service he receives four cents extra per day. The non-commissioned officers who reëngage are entitled to the same sums, only that the sum which is retained to be paid them at the end of their term of service is employed in the purchase of State stocks in their name. The decrees of the Minister contain other minor details scarcely worth mentioning here.

The Zouaves maintain their position in the French army as the *corps d'élite*, and the great ambition of those who have definitely adopted a soldier's life is now, as heretofore, to enroll themselves in their ranks. It was supposed that the magnificent conduct of the Chasseurs-à-Pied, the Chasseurs de Vincennes, the Grenadiers of the Guard, the Voltigeurs of the Guard and the Tirailleurs Indigènes, (Turcos,) in the late Italian campaign, would have so distributed renown and glory over different corps of the army as to have ralented this infatuation for the Zouaves. But such was not the result. There are four regiments of Zouaves of 3,200 men each, called the Zouaves of the Guard, and the First, Second and Third regiments of Zouaves. Last year the passage of men from the line to the Zouaves was suspended for want of vacancies, but this year, on account of the losses in Mexico, the transfer has been resumed again. The *Moniteur de l'Armés* says that the rush from all arms of the service was immense; soldiers who had been advanced, renounced their galloons and want back to take service with the Zouaves, and whole battalions of Chasseurs offered themselves. The Minister of War was naturally embarrassed by this affluence, but finally fixed upon the figure of 15 in each regiment of infantry, and upon 10 in each battalion of Chasseurs, as the maximum number of men for the present to be transferred to the Zouaves. These men are selected from among those who by their education, their physical force and their length of service are most capable of efficient service.

A remarkable act of courage was performed lately by a Chasseur-à-pied belonging to a detachment of 200 men, while on the route from Paris to Cherbourg, to be embarked for Mexico. As the train of cars was passing a bridge, a cry of distress was heard from a man who was drowning in the river, and one of the soldiers, named HENRY SINS, without hesitating, sprang from the cars while going at full speed, and after a moment's bewilderment from the fall, rose to his feet and plunged into the river after the drowning man, whom he succeeded in saving, but only after a long struggle. Both men were carried to the military depot of the village, and SINS, who showed great uneasiness for fear of being too late to join his comrades at Cherbourg, was, however, enabled to arrive in time for the embarkation.

Under the first Empire, the construction of the macadamized road across the Simplon Pass of the Alps was regarded as one of the greatest achievements of modern times. But, for the last six months or more, Engineers have been at work grading for a railway across this same Simplon Pass; and, last Sunday, these scientific gentlemen were admitted to the Emperor's presence to develop before him the result of their investigations and their plans. The chart was spread out in the gallery of Diane, and was 150 feet long, showing a complete detailed plan of the proposed road, from Domo d'Ossola on the Italian side to Brigg, in the valley of the Rhone, on the Swiss side. Forty men were employed on the Swiss side and forty on the Italian side to accomplish this preliminary examination, and the dangers they encountered from avalanches, from crevasses, from cold and starvation, during those long months of toil on the dangerous and unexplored heights of the mountain, must have been terrifying indeed. The road over the pass will be 50 kilometres long, of which 44 kilometres will be covered: 23 in tunnels and 21 in galleries. There will be 99 tunnels, served with air by wells from above. The artistic part of the work will cost 32 millions of francs, but with rolling stock, guard-houses, stations, and every thing comprised, 72 millions francs. This grand project, which a responsible Belgian house has offered to execute in five years, will be at once officially presented for acceptation to the Governments of France, Italy and Switzerland, and there seems to be no doubt but that it will be accepted and put under contract.

The French Government prohibits the holding of any form of political meeting, but it cannot prevent an assemblage of gentlemen in a private parlor from discussing politics and arranging plans of campaign against the Government in the approaching elections. Thus without some explanation, you would be surprised at the frequent mention in the French papers at the present moment of the caucusses CARNOT and DE BROGLIE. But the explanation is, that the Legitimists meet at the private residence of the Duke DE BROGLIE, and the Republicans and Democrats at the residence of M. CARNOT, a leader of the Liberal party, and member of the Provisional Government of 1848, and there, under the disguise of a *soirée*, discuss and arrange plans for the defeat of the Government at the approaching election. Among the leading politicians in attendance at the caucus of the Hotel de Broglie, are Messrs. THIERS, BERRYER, ODILLON BARROT, Gen. CHANGARNIER, Count DE MONTALEMBERT, CASIMIR PERIER, Count DE REMUSAT, PREVOST-PARADOL, etc.—a mixture, as you see, of various colors, or rather, of shades of the same color. At M. CARNOT's are to be met all the famous leaders of the Republican party; but it appears that the same unanimity does not reign here as at the Hotel de Broglie. The Republicans, in recognition of the valuable services of the five Deputies who have so valiantly planted their flag in the Chamber of Deputies the Courageous Five, as they are called, desire to return these five again from the same districts which sent them before; but M. HAVIN, the director of the *Siècle*, representative of the people under the Republic, offers himself as a candidate in the district of M. PIOARD, and denies to this gentlemen his right to claim the district as his own. The conduct of M. HAVIN is condemned by all the leaders of the party, and the directors of the liberal papers, especially M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, of the *Presse*, M. GUEROULT, of the *Opinion Nationale*, and M. NEFFTZER, of the *Temps*, attack him with a force that would crush any other men. But the *Siècle* is a power in the community, it has 50,000 subscribers and a leading republican paper in the city. This division or dispute rather in the liberal party furnishes a good subject for scandal, and the Government people are naturally making the best possible use of it.

Among the candidates for the Legislature presented by the opposition parties will be the famous five of the out-going chamber, M. HAVIN, M. THIERS, M. BERRYER, Messrs. CARNOT and TAXILE, DELORD, at Marseilles, M. PREVOST PARADOL, at Aix; M. MARIE, at Arles, and there is talk of the young Duke de Gramont Caderousse, in the department of Vaucluse. With such a list of new deputies as these added to the Five, the Bonapartist side of the house, so far as intellect is concerned, would sink into insignificance. But this list of candidates from the rank of the opposition is far from complete, and a lot more of names of equal force in intellect and reputation will be put before the electors. The Government has not shown inqualitude for nothing. MALAKOFF.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Late Richmond papers have the following interesting paragraphs:

Sabbatarian Letter from Stonewall Jackson.

GUINEY'S DEPOT, CAROLINA COUNTY, Va., Dec. 10, 1862.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Yesterday I heard that Gov. LETCHER and yourself were coming to visit the army, but the arrival of the cars without you doomed me to disappointment. I hope you will come before long. Please give my kindest regards to the Governor, and remind him of his long-standing promise to visit me. Col. LINDSAY says he heard distant artillery, and others agree with him. The direction is toward Port Royal.

I have heard with great interest the reports of the Congressional Committee, recommending the repeal of the law requiring the mails to be carried on the Sabbath, and I hope that you will feel it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to urge its repeal. I do not see how a nation that arrays itself by such a law against God's holy day can expect to escape His wrath. The punishment of national sins must be confined to this world, as there is no nationality beyond the grave. For fifteen years I have refused to mail letters on Sunday, or to take them out of the office on that day, except since I came into the field; and so far from having to regret my course, it has been a source of true enjoyment. I have never sustained loss in observing what God enjoins, and I am well satisfied that the law should be repealed at the earliest practicable moment. My rule is to let the Sabbath mails remain unopened, unless they contain a dispatch; but dispatches are generally sent by couriers or telegraph, or by some special messenger. I do not recollect a single instance of any special dispatch having reached me, since the commencement of the war, by the mails. If you desire to repeal the law, I trust that you will bring all your influence to bear in its accomplishment. Now is the time, it appears to me, to effect so desirable an object. I understand that not only our President, but also most of our Colonels, and a majority of our Congressmen, are professing Christians. God has greatly blessed us, and I trust He will make us that people to whom God is the Lord. Let us look to God for an illustration in our history that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

Please send me a copy of the staff bill, as I may have something to say respecting it in my letter to Col. MILES. Very truly, your friend,

T. J. JACKSON.

Col. A. R. BOTELER, Richmond, Va.

Retaliation.

It is reported that the Confederate authorities have determined to detail one Federal Captain and one Lieutenant, with a view of retaliating in kind for the hanging of two Confederate officers in the West by order of Gen. BURNSIDE.

Union Movements at West Point.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: For some days it has been suspected that the enemy has been removing his forces from West Point. On Sunday, Lieut. WISE, of Gen. WISE's brigade, made a reconnoissance of the position from the New-Kent side, and became convinced that the enemy had evacuated. On the contrary, a cavalry officer, who on the same day reconnoitred from the east, King and Queen side, reports that the enemy had not evacuated, but had posted his forces in a dense pine forest a mile or two above West Point. What the exact number of the enemy's force was he had no means of estimating, but believes it is not a third as great as has been represented. The best opinion seems to be, that a large force, perhaps 15,000 men, were landed at the point simply by way of diversion, but that the greater part of them have since been reshipped and sent to HOOKER, who is known to be in sad need of them.

The Guns Recovered from the Keokuk.

The 11-inch Dahlgren guns of the *Keokuk*, which have been raised by the rebels, are now mounted in the forts at Charleston. On the 19th inst. they were fired throughout the day, at intervals, over the intelligence of the death of "Stonewall" JACKSON.

Mortality Among Rebel Wounded.

Great complaint is made of the mortality among the rebel wounded in Richmond and Fredericksburgh. The reason assigned is scarcity of medical supplies and inattention of the medical officers.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 20.

The Municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the choice of the People's ticket, making the seventh annual triumph of the Reform party, inaugurated by the Vigilance Committee of 1856.

There is a large majority in favor of the million dollars subscription to the Pacific Railroad.

Sailed, ship *White Swallow*, for Howland Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 21.

Business is active. Sales of 300 cases of J. H. & Co. LARD at 12¾c. CRUSHED SUGAR 13¾c. RIO COFFEE 25c. ALCOHOL 80c. TRUMBULL'S BUTTER 25c. CASTILE SOAP 15c. BILLING'S HAMS 17c.

The ship *Grace Darling* is chartered to load with Wheat for Cork, at £2. 12s. 6d.

The ship *Napier* is chartered to load with Wheat for Liverpool at £2, 5s.

The ship *King Lear* is to take lumber from Puget Sound for France.

The ship *Arno* is to take lumber for Australia, and thence to Howland Island for guano for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 22.

Arrived, ship *Old Colony*, 52 days from Hang, China. News unimportant. Money easy. Atlantic Currency Exchange on the basis of 35@40 premium for gold in New-York. Coin bills, 4½@6 premium. Sterling Exchange, 48d. Legal tenders, 65@66.

Receipts of treasure from the mines since the sailing of the last steamer, $2,000,000, being the heaviest arrival for a like period during the year. The prospect is, the mines will yield more than any former season.

Judge FIELD has resigned from the State Supreme Court, to take his place in the United States Circuit Court.

E. B. CROCKER has been appointed to succeed Mr. FIELD.

A Shooting Case in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

WILLIAM ROBE, of Morgan County, Indiana, was shot dead while at work in a field, on the 21st inst., by a Copperhead, named BAILEY. ROBE had been collecting evidence against the Knights of the Golden Circle.

LATER FROM BERMUDA.

The Rebel Cruiser Alabama—Reported Resignation of Capt. Semmes—He Takes Command of another Ship mounting Twenty-two Guns—A Wreck Seen at Sea—List of Blockade Runners.

We have files of the Bermuda *Royal Gazette* by an arrival at this port, with dates to the 5th.

The editor mentions a rumor that reached Bermuda from Cuba, that Capt. SEMMES, late of the *Alabama*, has resigned the command of that vessel to his late first officer, and that he had taken command of "a fine Confederate ship mounting twenty-two guns."

Capt. WILLIAMS, of the schooner *Sunny South*, who arrived at St. Georges, on the 2d, from Cuba, reports that on the morning of Friday, tha 24th ult., before daylight, in lat. 27°, lon. 71°, he passed the wreck of a vessel which appeared to him to be bottom up. On the previous day he passed several chests of tea and some plank—he picked up one of the chests and found the tea completely ruined by salt water.

A rumor was current that the Home Government have it in contemplation to strengthen the military defences of the Bermudas by the immediate addition of a Second regiment of the Line and two more batteries of artillery.

The *Gazette* says: We have been favored with the following analysis of the doings of those steam vessels engaged in trading with the South that have visited our Islands:

SAILING UNDER BRITISH COLORS.

1861,		Fingal	Blocked up at Savan'h.
1862,	Mch. 20	Bermuda	Captured.
	March 29	Southwick	Doubtful.
	March 24	Herald	Ran the blockade.
	April 19	Economist	Returned.
	April 19	Stettin	Captured.
	May 6	Gladiator	Returned.
	June 11	Stanley	Returned.
	June 12	Leopard	Destroyed.
	June 18	Adela	Captured.
	June 30	Lodona	Captured.
	July 1	Columbia	Captured.
	July 20	Anglia	Captured.
	July 21	Kersouse	Returned.
	July 28	Phœbe	To Australia.
	Aug. 2	Peterhoff	Captured.
	Aug. 27	Harr't Pinckney	Returned.
	Sept. 3	Minho	Destroyed.
	Sept. 5	Merrimac	No news.*
	Sept. 15	Ouachita	Captured.
	Sept. 4	Justitia	Returned.
1863,	Jan. 12	Ornsubia	Ran four times.
	Jan. 12	Gipsey Queen	Returned.
	Jan. 24	Princess Royal	Captured.
	Feb. 28	Miriam	Returned.

SAILING UNDER CONFEDERATE COLORS.

Nashville	Destroyed
Gen. Beauregard	Ran blockade
Gen. Lee	Ran blockade

GRAND TOTALS.

Blocked in	1	Doubtful	2
Destroyed or captured	12	Ran the blockade	4
Returned or went on	8		
Total			28

* Arrived at Wilmington, N. C.—[Ed. E. O.]

LOYAL UNION LEAGUE MASS MEETING AT UTICA.

The Officers and Volunteers of Eight New-York Regiments to Leave on Tuesday for the Meeting.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES OF COL. BENDIX, HON. MR. WHITE, COL. HAWKINS AND COL. M'GREGOR.

Pursuant to arrangement which was unanimously agreed upon, a large and enthusiastic assemblage of officers, volunteers and civilians, was held last night at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. The object of the meeting was to explain in detail the arrangements which had been made by the Committee of the Loyal Union League, which had given the brave officers and soldiers an invitation to accompany them to Utica, and to be present at the great demonstration, to be held there on the 27th inst.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. JOHN H. WHITE introducing Col. BENDIX, their former Chairman, who was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. WHITE made a very appropriate and businesslike address, during which he took occasion to give a full and satisfactory explanation of all the arrangements which had been entered into, to give ample and sufficient accommodation to the volunteers on leaving this city and on their arrival in Utica. He stated also that a telegraph had been sent to Albany to the Adjutant General asking permission for the volunteers to carry their arms on that day, but whether or not, they would go without their arms.

Col. HAWKINS came forward and was received with cheers. He said they had not long returned from the field from fighting rebels, and now, as they were at home once more, it would be no harm to fight the Copperheads. [Applause.] This great meeting was got up by loyal men, who are strongly in favor of the Union and Constitution, and would do all in their power to put down this wicked rebellion. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF COL. M'GREGOR.

Col. MCGREGOR then presented himself, and was received with much applause. When it had subsided he spoke as follows: I am glad that we have met again here this evening according to arrangement; and as we have determined to go to Utica, we will be under the command of Col. HAWKINS, who is well qualified for that important duty. (Loud cheers.) It is quite evident now to all parties that there has been evinced by the military a warm and patriotic disposition to support the great movement at Utica, and in giving us an invitation to go there the Loyal League Committee is paying us a compliment. The military are not proceeding there to hold a mass meeting of their own, or to hold a political meeting, or anything of that kind. It was a meeting to support the Government; and in every movement which had this object in view, the loyal volunteers, when called upon, were ready to give their hearty cooperation. [Applause.] It was right, then, for them to go to Utica, and to Utica they would go. [Cries of "Go on, brave McGREGOR."] This they had now determined upon; and if there were any volunteer or man in this room who said to the contrary, let him do so now. [Loud cheers, and "No, no."] The officers and volunteers who went there would be furnished with all the necessary supplies by the Committee of the Loyal League, and would be at no expense whatever. [Applause, and "That's good."] By these supplies he did not mean three or four days' rations, for they would find the excursion a different thing from marching to the battle-field. [Cheers and laughter.] Since the proceedings of our last meeting appeared, and which appeared correctly in the NEW-YORK TIMES, I have also read in another paper, known as the New-York *Express*, a very different version, and a construction has been put on the few words which I then spoke which is anything but true. (A voice—"What about that lying journal?") This same *Express* is worse than any rebel paper printed in Richmond, with the difference that it bears no comparison in the ability with which the Richmond *Whig* is conducted. It is very likely that this same *Express* has put me down as one of the "hogs;" but I do not know which of the Brooks' wrote the precious piece of composition I refer to—whether it was JAMES BROOKS or Booby BROOKS—[laughter, hisses and groans]—but the piece is so well written, and the composition so exceedingly elegant, that I cannot refrain from reading it to you. [Col. MCGREGOR then read the entire piece from the *Express*, commenting as he went along, which elicited roars of laughter, interspersed with repeated hisses and groans.] I am sure, continued he, that the men who are ready to put down this wicked rebellion, and who have already fought gallantly in the field of battle, are not the men to be influenced by Mr. WHITE, Col. BENDIX, or others, against their convictions, but they will go to Utica to show their patriotism, and their love and attachment to the Union. [Loud applause.] Nor will they be influenced either by JAMES or Booby BROOKS, the owners of this rebel journal, called the *Express*. [Reiterated cheers.] It is a pity to witness so rebellious a paper in the City of New-York. If our brave volunteers cannot go to Utica without the consent of the *Express*, than there is an end to a free press, freedom of action and free speech. I shall go myself, and if these Brookses have any doubt of the number of volunteers who shall go from New-York, we will pay their office a visit and let them review us in person. [Great applause.]

A resolution having been put, was unanimously carried, thanking Commissary-Gen. FARRELL for the use of the drill-room of the State Arsenal. After which the meeting adjourned.

The New-York Loyal League and the Utica Convention.

This Association held a meeting last evening, at No. 20 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of making such arrangements as are necessary to enable the members to leave in a body, from this City, to attend the State Convention at Utica, on the 27th instant. The question whether accommodations of any kind could be secured at the hotels in Utica, was largely discussed, and several gentlemen present stated that they had the means of knowing that all man who are in attendance will be accommodated; that the citizens of Utica have almost unanimously agreed to throw open their houses for the reception of of loyal men who cannot obtain rooms at the hotels in the city. No persons who desire to attend, (said the speakers,) should keep away from the fear of having to walk the streets all night or of sleeping in the open air. A committee of the New-York delegation has been appointed to go on in advance of the others, for the purpose of making arrangements. An extra train of cars will leave this city on Tuesday afternoon in time to enable all who may wish to go to be in Utica at the opening of the Convention on Wednesday. The meeting last night was very enthusiastic, and all in attendance, with the exception of three reporters, voted to attend at Utica.

The Brooklyn Chess Club.

At a late meeting of this Club, held at their new rooms, No. 74 Court-street, near Schermerhorn, the resignation of their efficient Secretary, Mr. W. W. CALLSON, was received, and Mr. WM. H. CHADWICK was elected Secretary in his place. The Club entered upon their sixth season on the 1st inst., and it promises to be one of the most successful ones since their organization. The new rooms are very desirably located for the Summer season, and are occupied with ten tables. The Club numbers among its best players such noted chess strategists as Messrs. PERRIN, RICE, HORNER, &c., and is in a very flourishing condition. A tournament is shortly to be commenced, open to all the members free, the prize being a handsome set of chess men, liberally offered by their worthy Treasurer, Mr. THOMPSON.

Fire in Jersey City.

A SHIP-YARD AND DRY DOCK DESTROYED—THE FLAMES EXTEND TO THE MONITOR YARD—AN ENGINE AND ROLLING MILL CONSUMED—THE BATTERIES SAVED.

A fire occurred last evening in Jersey City, in the ship-yard and dry dock, corner of Gresne and South Seventh streets, belonging to MICHAEL S. ALLISON. the flames exteeding to a lumber-yard, and also to the Monitor works adjoining. An engine and rolling mill ware destroyed, and there was danger that the three batteries building there would be lost, but they were not injured. The fire commenced early in the evening, in the ship-yard, from what cause does not yet appear. The property is nearly if not quite destroyed, and the loss of Mr. ALLISON is estimated at not far from ten thousand dollars. A large quantity of lumber belonging, it is said, to MCGRAW & Co., was also consumed.

The loss in the Monitor workshops is considerable, but it will scarcely delay the completion of the batteries—tha *Tecumseh*, the *Mahonac* and the *Manahatta*. The engine and rolling mill destroyed were used in preparing plates for the turrets of tha Monitors. A tool-shop was also destroyed. Two other rolling mills are still intact.

The roof of the shed under which the *Comanche* (California) battery was built, and which is connected with the buildings and frame-work where stand the batteries now constructing, also took fire; but the flames were checked by the energetic efforts of the firemen, and the main buildings were not injured.

The Monitor-yard was yesterday prepared for a visit, either to-day or on Monday, of Vice-President HAMLIN and Secretary WELLES. The visit of inspection will probably be postponed.

Our Primary Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish, through your paper, to let the public know the condition of one of the Primary Schools. There was a large school house built last Winter in Twelfth-street, near avenue B, in the Seventeenth Ward. Some months ago a Janitor was appointed, and everything was in readiness to open the school. The school officers of the Ward met to select and engage the teachers. Several persons were suggested for Principal; after considerable debate, it was found that the Roman Catholic officers declared most positively that *no person* should be Principal who was not a Roman Catholic. This was a qualification not thought of by the Protestant officers, until it was thus boldly declared by the Catholics that none but one of their faith should hold the place. The Protestants did not relish this kind of dictation. A controversy arose out of this, and the school-house is unoccupied, with the children in the streets, and money being paid out for nothing. So you see that those of us who have children to send to school are prohibited from doing so on account of religion, with no prospect of having it settled before other officers are elected, which will be next Fall, and even then, should the Board stand equally divided as it now does, no one can tell when we can have school. Is there no higher power to settle this matter? G.

Cadet Exhibition.

Maj. HLASKO's New-York Cadets gave an exhibition of their proficiency in military drill at the Academy of Music, last evening. A large audience of the parents and friends of the pupils attended the performance, which was certainly very creditable, both to the boys and their tutors.

The Late Fight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Herewith please find a copy of the written decision of the referee in the fight of last Tuesday:

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

I, CHARLES MOORE, appointed referee in the fight between OWEN GEOGHEGAN and CON ONEM, that came off in New-Jersey on the 19th inst., decide that OWEN GEOGHEGAN won the fight fair and honorable. No pleas or anything to intimidate me were used on that day. CHARLES MOORE.

There was, therefore, no alternative but to give up the stakes, which was done the same afternoon.

Respectfully, ED. JAMES,
Editor *Sportsman*.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—At a late hour on Friday evening, a fire occurred at No. 135 Norfolk-street. The first floor was occupied by J. SICHEL as a grocery; the second floor by GEO. BRECKLEIN. The latter was insured for $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company; his loss was about the same amount. SICHEL's loss was about $400; insured for $1,200 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The total damage to all parties is about $2,000.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following changes were made in the Police Department during the past week:—Appointments—David W. Dyckman, to 14th; Gustavus Webber, to 3d; James Foley, to 14th; Lucien P. Field, to 2d. Resignations—Abraham Stevens, of the 15th; John H. Rockwell, of the 10th; Wm. Beckwith, of the 2d.

Appointments and Promotions of Volunteers.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 23.

The latest appointments and promotions in the volunteer regiments are as follows:

George F. Hopper, to be Major in the Tenth regiment.

August Otto, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fifty-eighth regiment.

Henry R. Stagg, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Seventy-eighth regiment.

Benjamin L. Higgins, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Eighty-sixth regiment.

Jacob H. Lansing, to be Major in the Eighty-sixth regiment.

John Smith, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Eighty-eighth regiment.

Stephen Moffat, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Ninety-sixth regiment.

Anches Wettstein, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the One Hundred and Third regiment.

Hiram M. Crane, to be Colonel in the One Hundred and Seventh regiment.

Isaac M. Lusk, to be Lieutenant-Colonel to the One Hundred and Eleventh regiment.

James H. Hinman, to be Major in the One Hundred and Eleventh regiment.

Andrew E. Mather, to be Major in the One Hundred and Twenty-first regiment.

James C. Rogers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment.

Charles A. Burt, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment.

Edward L. Gane, to be Major in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment.

Charles C. Abell to be Major in the Tenth artillery.

Lewis Schinner, to be Lieuteoant-Colonel of the Third battalion of artillery.

Benjamin F. Onderdonck, to be Colonel of the First Mounted Rifles.

Alexander G. Patton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Mounted Rifles.

Edgar A. Hamilton, to be Major of the First Mounted Rifles.

Henry A. Terwilliger, to be Major in the First Mounted Rifles.

The Seventy-ninth Highlanders.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK HIGHLANDERS, CAMP NEAR COLUMBIA, KY., May 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 12.—FELLOW-SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH: The high honor conferred on me, as the present commander of this regiment, imposes upon me the pleasant duty of congratulating you all on this, the second anniversary of the day you voluntarily entered the service of the United States.

Fellow-soldiers, the gloom which has hung over our once happy country, for the last two years, begins to brighten up, and the rebellion in which we have so often shed our blood in the many attempts to subdue it, is being slowly, yet surely brought to a termination, and I have no doubt that before the end of the next twelve months the Union will be restored. Our glorious banner, the "Stars and Stripes," will be found floating triumphant from every fortification, State Capitol and masthead, which has been disgraced by that spurious rag and insignia of rebellion.

Fellow-soldiers, there is not to-day in the service of the United States one regiment whose record excels yours, and there are but few who equal it. Your name has become a family word throughout the State and City from which you hail, the noble "Empire State." You have endured untried hardships and privations, and in that you have not only suffered individually, but many of your fathers and mothers, your little sisters and brothers; aye, and your wives and little children have had to bear their share, and many of those who left New-York City with us, full of hope, and with the plaudits of our friends, have already given up their lives for their country on the altar of liberty, and are now numbered with the departed brave.

Fellow-soldiers, you have in the many battles you have fought nobly maintained the name you bear, and the character of the country you represent in this war, that of being, in fact, "Seventy-ninth Highlanders"—tha very rebels themselves having several times admitted that fact, while you were under the immediate command of your brave and noble Col. MORRISON, now commanding the brigade. Continue, then, fellow-soldiers, to maintain that unsullied reputation you have so dearly earned; spurn from you, and treat as you do the black snake, those traitors at home, who, in word or deed, would ever attempt to persuade you from the true path of duty to this your own or your adopted country.

In conclusion, brother officers and soldiers of the Seventy-ninth, I ask nothing of you, but what you have always given—your cordial support to your commanding officer in maintaining the honor and dignity of the regiment to which we all belong.

By order of JOHN MOORE,
(Signed,) Lieut.-Col. Commanding.
JAMES GILMOUR, Adjutant.

The Battle at Chancellorsville.

INTERESTING REPORT FROM AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN.

From the Washington Republican, May 22.

We have reliable information from a highly intelligent gentleman, who was captured at Chancellorsville, and who is directly from the south side of the Rappahannock, in rebeldom, to the following effect:

The enemy claims that his has, altogether, eight thousand three hundred of our men captured, which includes the wounded left upon the field. This number embraces one thousand and six *wounded* men belonging to the Eleventh army corps, *all of whom were doing well day before yesterday.* At least one hundred and fifty men of that corps were killed on the field, or have since died of their wounds.

According to the rolls two thousand and six hundred men are missing from the Eleventh army corps since the battle. After deducting the number named above, as killed and wounded, from the total missing, it will appear that one thousand four hundred and forty-four were captured by the surprise resulting from the rear movement of Jackson.

The rebel officials acknowledge that they lost altogether in killed, wounded and missing, about 10,000 men. They do not hesitate to say that the battles at Chancellorsville and in Fredericksburgh, under HOOKER and SAGOWICE, were the severest and most expensive that the Confederacy has yet experienced in the war.

Gen. LEE expressed himself to his officers, very freely, that HOOKER was a much abler man than he (LEE) supposed. He said he did not think HAGKAN could handle so many men so well as he did. LEE don't hesitate to tell his officers that HOOKER is a man to be feared and watched closely.

Gen. LEE also expressed his wonder that HOOKER was shrewd enough to return, with his army, to the north side of the Rappahannock.

Our informant says that the landing rebels acknowledged to him that LEE was expecting reinforcements to enable him to get between HOOKER and the river, with the intention of cutting off his supplies, by destroying all the ferries and pontoon bridges, with the hope of starving him out.

JACKSON's death was a most terrible blow to the rebels.

Our soldiers, who are prisoners of the enemy, are suffering greatly for the want of food, although they do not hesitate to say that they shared equally with the rebel soldiers, so far as they could judge.

Our informant says he was frequently asked when he thought the war would end. He replied that some of our people thought it might end in twenty years, some thought ten, but for himself, he was of opinion that five years might see its termination. This kind of logic was anything but pleasant.

The following are among the casualties of officers of the Eleventh corps, in the late battle of Chancellorsville:

Col. Peissner, 119th New-York—killed.
Col. Riley, Ohio regiment—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Moore, 73d Penn.—shot through chest.
Col. Jones, 154th New-York—wounded.
Col. Hecker, 81st Illinois—wounded.
Col. Richardson, 25th Ohio—wounded.
Col. Glentz—prisoner.
Surgeon Hartman—died of wounds.
Col. Dessauer, Aid to Gen. Howard—killed.

—The Kinderhook *Rough Notes* says that John Van Buren, son of the late EX-President Van Buren, has purchased the "Lindenwald" property for $30,000. It is reported that he intends to retire from active legal pursuits, and devote his attention to agriculture.

[Advertisement.]

AGENCY OF WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.
DEPOT, No. 10 ROOD-LANE, LONDON.
MARSHALL F. BENTON,
General Agent for the United Kingdom.
D. H. BURKE,
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HAMBURG, GERMANY.
Orders sent to the above agencies will receive prompt attention.
For price, apply at No. 22 Beaver-st.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.
A great variety at old prices.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 23.—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Wm Smith, Enrique Umana, J. W. Merry, S. Barnard, Fernando Suis, Martin Harrison, W. Edwards, J. Brennan, S. Hollander, T. P. Sivelx, John B. Stevenson, H. Bacherach, S. Lizsmo, B. Burton, Robert Hutton, J. Dodd, James McMillan, R. Mirfin, T. Hendriges, S. Barth, J. Straubl, Mrs. Glendining, Mrs. M. Bodine, Mrs. M. A. Henderson, Mrs. Wm. Watts, Mrs. E. R. Merriman, Mrs. de Cordovan and child, Mrs. Gonzalez, Mrs. A. Getty and 2 daughters, Mrs. D. McPhee Lee, 3 children and nurse, E. Benzer, wife and son, S. Gutman, Thomas Pullman, Mr. Dnranchelle and lady, Mr. Poirot and lady, E. Dubois, wife and child, A. T. Holmes, T. A. Holmes, N. Sanders, C. H. T. Ahrens, M. S. Smith, Isaac Gardener, Mr. Taylor and lady, R. W. Gardiner, John McClure, W. C. Harkins, A. Jackson, U. Pourquin, Michael Barrett, J. J. Henderson, H. Rolfs, E. Culverhouse, H. Coulter, wife, 3 children and infant, A. H. Lainsr, B. Taume, Michael Bola, M. Gillespie, Wm. Witts, Mr. Cordukes, H. T. Hanna, Judge Pringle, J. P. Putnam and wife, Mrs. Simpson and 2 children, Robert Portner, John Cinnamon and lady, A. Talbot, Mr. Leon, Mrs. Backelman, child and nurse, Mrs. Sainswains and daughter, J. Hensler, G. Sabarre, L. P. De Bechalse and servant, J. Nixon, Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Whiting, Mr. Conlon and daughter, D. G. Whiting, A. R. Moen, Dr. L. Liebnre, G. W. Reed, Louisa McDowell, J. Walterding, Mrs. Chevers, J. H. Wellbrock and lady, with others in the steerage. Specie, $165,000.

In steamship Corsica, for Havana and Nassau.—Mrs. Capt. H. Gray and 3 daughters, New-York; Miss E. Clluton, New-York; R. Burton, Philadelphia; W. Tuttle, Philadelphia; R. Craig, London; John Gray, Havana; G. Behne, Reading, Penn.; W. Lamb, London; Thomas Strahan, Baltimore; R. Grey, Belfast; Mr. Finn, New-York; J. H. Hertz, Louisville; A. Isaacs, New-York; Mrs. E. Hyatt and daughter, New-York; A. Wolfe, G. Towe, New-York; Capt. F. Barden, Massachusetts; Charles Harris, Nassau; Thomas Heany, St. John, N. B.; M. Heyman, Mr. Morris, A. Woodman, New-York; G. R. Lockam, Nassau; F. Salas, F. Del Oned, Matanzas; W. Hall, Liverpool; S. McClare, New-York; W. Francis, R. H. Porter, D. Wood, New-York; H. Clutchen, Virginia; Charles Lock, Philadelphia; E. Denker, England; P. Lion, England; P. Robinson, J. Williamson, New-York; Mr. Eweu and 3 friends, New-York; James Fairlie, England; Robert Dnck, Boston; P. L. Carey, Nassau; A. Henlis, Havana; W. Gilks, Liverpool; L. Plant, New-York; J. Fegnaga and two servants, Havana; W. Rogers, Baltimore; H. K. Boyd, David A. Spellin, St. Louis; W. B. Sterrill, Philadelphia. Specie, $146,763.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Long, D. Ayr's, from Port Royal, S. C.—Miss S. Southwick, Government nurse, E. J. Smith wife and servant, Lieut.-Col. Gardner, 7th Conn.; Mrs. Gardner, Surgeon W. S. Woods, 52d Pennsylvania; Capt. B. Smith, do.; Capt. T. Burdick, 7th Conn.; Lieut. Wood, do.; Lieut. D. S. Flanders, 3d N. H.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3640. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

VICKSBURG.

An Official Announcement to the President that Vicksburgh has Fallen.

The Stars and Stripes Floating Over the Rebel Stronghold.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE.

Probable Capture of the Entire Rebel Army Under Pemberton.

Official Details of Gen. Grant's Progress After Leaving Jackson.

Two Great Battles Fought on Saturday and Sunday, 16th and 17th.

Fifty-Seven Pieces of Artillery Captured.

Heavy Losses of the Enemy in Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

THE CROSSING OF THE BIG BLACK.

Capture of Haines' Bluff and Investment of the City.

Co-operation by Admiral Porter's Gunboats.

THE REBELS KEPT BUSY, DAY AND NIGHT.

The following dispatch was received in Washington on Saturday, and appeared in our Sunday edition:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, May 23.

Col. Anson Stager, Washington, D. C.:

Official information from below, to Wednesday, states that *Gen. Grant has captured Haines' Bluff and the outer works of Vicksburgh, a large number of prisoners, and fifty-seven pieces of artillery.*

The battle is still raging, *with every prospect of capturing the entire force in Vicksburgh.*

We hold Jackson, Black River Bridge and Haines' Bluff.

A report is making up for Washington.

(Signed,) W. G. FULLER,
Ass't Manager of Telegraph.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, May 23.

I forward the following, just received from Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General:

HEAD OF VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

The Army of the Tennessee landed at Bruinsburgh on the 30th of April.

On the 1st of May we fought the battle of Port Gibson, and defeated the rebels under Gen. BOWEN, whose loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, was at least 1,500, and loss in artillery five pieces.

On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the rebels were defeated with a loss of 800.

On the 14th of May we defeated Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, and captured Jackson with a loss to the enemy of 400, besides *immense stores and manufactures, and seventeen pieces of artillery.*

On the 16th of May we fought the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's Creek, in which *the entire force of Vicksburgh, under Gen. Pemberton, was defeated with the loss of 20 pieces of artillery and 4,000 men.*

On the 17th of May we defeated the same force at the Big Black River Bridge, *with the loss of 2,600 men and seventeen pieces of artillery.*

On the 18th of May we invested Vicksburgh closely.

To-day Gen. STEELE carried the rifle-pits on the north of the city.

The right of the army rests on the Mississippi above Vicksburgh. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POSTSCRIPT.—I learn further that there are from fifteen to twenty thousand men in Vicksburg, and that *Pemberton has lost nearly all his field artillery, and that the cannonading at Vicksburgh closed at about 3 P. M. on the 20th of May.*

Gen. Grant has probably captured nearly all.

The Great Battles at Baker's Creek and Black River Bridge.

The following dispatch was received by the War Department yesterday:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23—11½ A. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch has been received at these headquarters, and is forwarded as requested.

S. A. HURLBUT, Major-General.

HEAD OF VICKSBURGH,
May 20, 1863—6 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. GRANT won a great and momentous victory over the rebels under PEMBERTON, on the Jackson and Vicksburgh road, at Baker's Creek, on the 16th inst.

PEMBERTON had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 A. M., and was gained at 4 P. M. Its brunt was borne by HOVEY's division of McCLERNAND's corps, and by LOGAN's and CROCKER's divisions of McPHERSON's corps.

HOVEY attacked the hill, and held the greater part of it till 2 o'clock P. M., when, having lost 1,600 men, he was succeeded by BOOMER's and HOLMES' brigades of CROCKER's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field. BOOMER lost 500 men.

LOGAN operated on the right, and cut off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods. LOGAN lost 400 killed and wounded. We took about 2,000 prisoners.

On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, we fought PEMBERTON again at the bridge there, and captured 3,000 more prisoners. He fought in rifle-pits, protected by a difficult bayou full of abattis. LAWLER's brigade of McCLERNAND's corps charged the rifle-pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their own numbers. PEMBERTON burned his bridge, and returned to Vicksburgh with only three cannon out of sixty that he had taken out.

Building four bridges over the Big Black, Gen. GRANT arrived before the town on the evening of the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies via Chickasaw Bayou, having cut the town off from Haines' Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy, and which Gen. GRANT will occupy.

There was sharp fighting through the day yesterday.

STEELE won and holds the upper bluffs, and the enemy's upper water batteries, and gets water from the Mississippi.

SHERMAN's corps lost yesterday 500 killed and wounded.

McPHERSON, who holds the centre, lost little, as did McCLERNAND, who holds the left.

The gunboats kept the enemy alert during the night, and probably the town will be carried to-day.

There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in it.

PREVIOUS DISPATCH FROM GEN. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Thursday, May 21, 1863—11 A.M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

A citizen has arrived at Lagrange who left Canton on Saturday morning. He reports that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was at Calhoun, seventeen miles north of Jackson, with 6,000 men, endeavoring to effect a junction with Gen. PEMBERTON, at Edwards' Station. At Holly Springs he saw a dispatch from Canton, dated the 19th, as follows:

"General GRANT was reinforced and drove the enemy into his intrenchments on the Big Black. General JOHNSTON ordered all his provisions from Canton. The Pearl River Bridge at Jackson and the trestle work at Brandon were burned."

S. A. HURLBUT, Major-General.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 24.

It is reported that Gen. SHERMAN has taken Haines' and Chickasaw Bluffs, with 8,000 prisoners, 100 guns, and ammunition and commissary stores. The prisoners were paroled and sent across the Yazoo.

Another report says those points were evacuated, and SHERMAN took quiet possession.

Gen. GRANT attacked the upper batteries of Vicksburgh Sunday, while the gunboats attacked the water batteries.

Tuesday the upper batteries were captured and turned on the water batteries.

The paroled prisoners who were brought across from Vicksburgh say our forces have possession of the entire line of outer fortifications, and rebel officers told these men since the capture of Haine's Bluff that there was no chance of escape.

The rebel force is estimated from 20,000 to 30,000. *The wildest confusion existed among them.* Officers were unable to keep the line of battle.

The *Empress*—the last boat up—says when she left Wednesday evening the firing had ceased. There is no doubt but that the rebels surrendered.

Gen. BLAIR reached Chickasaw Bluffs on Tuesday, and was sent down for rations. The Federal loss is reported heavy.

Operations of the Fleets under Porter and Farragut.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 24.

The Navy Department has received information that Admiral PORTER has been cooperating with Gen. GRANT in the siege of Vicksburg. His fleet was cannonading the city and its works (still in the hands of the rebels) by night, while GRANT's army assailed it by day, thus giving the rebels within the town and intrenchments not a moment's relaxation from the perils of their situation.

The same department has also received official information that Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet is actively engaged in bombarding Port Hudson.

REBEL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEFEAT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 24.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of May 23 contains the following:

MOBILE, Thursday, May 21.

In Saturday's fight we lost thirty pieces of artillery, which were spiked and abandoned.

On Saturday the Federals advanced to take the Big Black bridge, but were repulsed. They crossed higher up, and took us in the rear where the bridge was burned and the works abandoned. Our loss is heavy.

Vicksburgh is closely besieged. The enemy is closing in on every side."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in addition to the Mobile telegram of May 21, says:

"Gen. LORING has assumed command of Jackson. No official confirmation has been received here of the crossing of the Big Black by the Federals, or of the destruction of the bridge and abandonment of the works. Private dispatches from Jackson up to the 22d say nothing of these events."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
SUNDAY, May 24.

The latest published rebel intelligence from Vicksburgh is in effect that Gen. GRANT had crossed the Big Black above the burnt bridge, and had circumvented Vicksburgh, taking thirty rebel guns. The papers speak mournfully of their prospects in the Southwest, and hope that affairs there may prove less disastrous than reported.

ADDITIONAL REBEL ACCOUNTS.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, May 18.

The rumors as to the fall of Jackson, Miss., in circulation yesterday, were so vague and uncertain, that we had well nigh despaired of hearing anything intelligible from that quarter.

It appears that the fight began at an early hour Thursday morning, some eight miles southwest of Jackson, and continued nearly all day, *our troops commanded by Johnston and the enemy's by Grant.* We were finally driven back to Jackson, and fought them through the streets until overpowered by greatly superior numbers, and were compelled to evacuate the city, the enemy's forces amounting to about 20,000 or 30,000, and our own only to about 9,000. Gen. JOHNSTON then retreated on Canton, twenty-four miles due north of Jackson, situated on the wagon road connecting thence by Vaiden to the road running due east to the Yazoo River, and leading directly to Vicksburgh, some seventy miles from Jackson by this route.

When heard from yesterday morning, the enemy's cavalry were at Brandon, on the Southern Road, twenty odd miles this side of Jackson, near which point we had a force to protect the road. This fact is official, and may be relied on.

Gen. JOHNSTON had arrived at Jackson 11 A. M. Wednesday, and the fight commencing so early the next morning, left him no time to reorganize and concentrate the forces, and he no doubt made a desperate resistance under great disadvantages. *It is stated that some days before leaving Tennessee Gen. Johnston sent Gen. Pemberton an order to somewhat change his plans which was forthwith set aside by the latter as very improper directions to so consequential a commander,* whereupon Gen. JOHNSTON received an order at the last moment on Saturday to go to Mississippi and take command of the army. He left the same day, and arrived in unprecedented time, as before stated—Wednesday morning. We are glad to learn that his complacent predecessor had so far anticipated the evacuation as to have the most important supplies and the archives and other articles of value removed. *Our army has four months provisions at Vicksburgh.* We have ample forces in communication in Mississippi, under the masterly lead of JOHNSTON, to meet and repel the invaders; but it may require some little time to put our forces in the proper position.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON IN FULL COMMAND OF THE REBEL FORCES AROUND VICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 20.

The "retreat towards Vicksburgh" of Gen. GRANT's army, mentioned in a late dispatch, proves to have been *an advance of the Federals upon Vicksburgh.* They have been met by Gen. PEMBERTON, near the eastern bank of the Big Black River.

Vicksburgh, therefore, may now be said to be besieged both by land and water; *and if some happy combination be not made between the forces under* PEMBERTON *and* JOHNSTON *the heroic city may possibly fall. Gen.* JOHNSTON *is in the supreme command in that department.*

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 24.

At 11 A. M. to-day, the President received the following telegraphic announcement that Vicksburgh is ours:

"CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, May 24.

A dispatch from Mr. FULLER, the manager of the telegraph at Memphis, dated late in the night, says the Stars and Stripes float over Vicksburgh, and the victory is complete. I have held this message, hoping to get the confirmation, but the line has been interrupted, and I now give it to you as it reached me. I think the wires will be all right soon."

THE NEWS FULLY CREDITED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 24.

Up to 10 P. M., no further news from Vicksburgh had been received, since the dispatch *via* Cleveland, announcing the fall of the city. The news is fully credited, however, and there is general rejoicing over the practical reopening of the Mississippi.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 24.

Up to 10 o'clock to-night the President had received no further intelligence, excepting a telegram from Memphis, dated 4:30 this afternoon, saying nothing later yet than the morning report of the capture of Vicksburgh.

From the facts already received, no doubt seems to be entertained in any quarter of the fall of Vicksburgh. The official confirmation, however, is awaited with anxiety. There was rejoicing throughout the city to-day.

The Utica Meeting.

LETTER FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: It will be out of my power to be one of the mass assemblage of loyal citizens to meet in Utica, on the 27th inst., to which you have done me the favor to invite me.

The resolutions to be submitted on the occasion I have not received, but whatever they may be in other respects, and however I may possibly fail to concur in them, there is one sentiment which I am sure they will contain, in which I will concur with all my heart—*love of the Union, and a fixed, irrevocable purpose to preserve it at every sacrifice of treasure and life.* To suffer a nation like ours to die, a Government, never felt but in the protection and blessings which it has conferred, to fall into ruin under the blows of the vilest treason that humanity ever perpetrated, would be as great a violation of imperative duty as the treason itself.

As long as we revere the memory of the great and good men of the past—as long as we regard the priceless legacy they bequeathed us—as long as we value our heretofore achieved renown—as long as our hearts beat with patriotic blood—we will, we must, stand by the altar of that freedom which is ours, and shield and rescue it from the blows of the traitor parricides. To do this, a generous support of the President is absolutely necessary. He may commit, as he has committed, I think, some damaging errors, but his great purpose cannot be otherwise than patriotic. Recently following his profession in the local Courts of Illinois, without other ambition than to secure an honest name, in which he fully succeeded, and soon to return to the same comparatively humble sphere, if it is impossible that he can designedly be faithless to duty. Being human, he errs; being honest, never intentionally; and, being patriotic, the choicest object of his heart is the restoration of the Union, and to that great end he is, I doubt not, sincerely and solely devoting himself. So thinking, I shall at all times give him a hearty support, and make common cause with all who, to save the Government, rally around its head; and I rejoice to believe that such safety is near at hand.

The unlike resources of treason are failing, the Southern masses are seeing the hopelessness of the rebellion and begin to despond. This is evidenced in various ways that challenge conviction. One of the most striking is a recent editorial in the organ of the failing Chief, in the very Capital of his pretended Government. Every line of it is full of despair. And well may they so feel. Our armies are gathering around their strongholds. The Mississippi, the nation's river, with all its immense tributaries, is soon to be restored to the undisturbed possession of their rightful owner, and again to gladden our whole people with the illimitable wealth of the country washed by them. This effected, the days of this treason will be few in number, and those he made the fewer, should the Grand Army of the Potomac, as it certainly may, under skillful command, accomplish its destiny—the destruction of its army adversary and the capture of Richmond.

That the proposed meeting will assist in attaining these ends, by the voice of confidence, praise and gratitude, which it will speak to the army and navy, will be appreciated by all who value constitutional freedom, and consider as every reflecting man must, treacherous ambition seeking by force its own ends, the greatest crime that can be committed against associated man. With great regard,

Your obdt. Serv't
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Messrs. JAMES WADSWORTH, GEORGE OPDYKE, HENRY J. RAYMOND, and others, Committee, New-York.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 24.

CULTIVATING ABANDONED FARMS.

The War Department has issued an order requiring all the abandoned rebel farms within Gen. HAINZELMAN's Department to be put under cultivation by the contrabands.

CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.

Gen. PLEASANTON's forces on Saturday captured, near Dumfries, $10,000 in Confederate money, on its way South.

APPOINTMENT.

Judge TAGGART, of Iowa, has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, *vice* BRANIGAN, resigned.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE HOSPITALS.

The President, to-day, visited several hospitals here, meeting with an enthusiastic reception from the sick and wounded inmates. Passing through the different wards, each soldier received a friendly shake of his hand, and words of sympathy and encouragement.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 24.

DEPORTATION OF BLACKS.

Only one contract has been made and carried out by the Government for the transportation of free persons of color beyond the limits of the United States, and this was at the rate of $50 each for 500 of them in families, to the Island of Avash, in St. Domingo. Various applications have been made for such supplies, to be employed as laborers in the West India Islands, but the Government declines to make any more such contracts for the present under the authority vested in the President.

THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

The Comptroller of the Currency has left Washington for Indiana to resign the Presidency of the State Bank. The Bonsai is making arrangements for putting the new law into operation, and has promulgated the following for the benefit of all concerned.

Before circulating notes will be delivered to any bank organization under the National General Banking law, the Comptroller must have satisfactory evidence by the report of an examiner or otherwise.

First—That the bank is located in some city, town or village which is easily accessible, and not in some out-of-the-way, inaccessible place, selected for the purpose of making the return of its notes difficult or expensive.

Second—That the bank is provided with a suitable banking room or banking rooms, unconnected with any other business, and also with a vault or safe, for the safe-keeping of its funds.

Third—That the bank has procured such books as may be required for the transaction of a regular banking business, one of said books to be a record or minute book, in which shall have been recorded its articles of association, copies of which shall have been forwarded to this Department, and in which the proceedings of the Board of Directors shall be entered and preserved.

Fourth—That the bank shall have adopted by-laws for the management of its business, approved by the Comptroller.

Fifth—That the amount of capital stock required to be paid in has been so paid, and that the same remains in bank in cash or with some safe depositary, subject to sight check, or has been invested in the United States bonds, or in some other satisfactory manner.

Sixth—That the bank has in its employment competent officers for the transaction of its business; that its directors are men of fair standing, and that the bank has been organized to carry on legitimate banking.

The Comptroller will afford every aid and encouragement in his power to banks organized for the purpose of carrying into effect the spirit and intention of the law, but will discountenance and prevent, as far as practicable, all attempts to pervert the law from its proper object, by establishing banks upon fictitious capital, which, by their inability to meet promptly their engagements, may, at any time, bring the system into disrepute.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capture of a Rebel Lieutenant-Colonel—The Enemy Digging Again.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
Sunday, May 24.

The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Fifteenth Virginia cavalry, was brought into camp to-day by a detachment of our cavalry. He was captured east of the Rappahannock, whither he had come, as he says, to be present at the funeral of his child.

Our river pickets report that the enemy were busy in digging last night on the bank opposite where the lower bridges were thrown over previous to the late crossing; also, that the enemy's pickets have been strengthened on the river.

Distinguished Visitors—A Presentation to Gen. Barnes, &c.

STONEMAN's STATION, Va., Friday, May 22, 1863.

The army, or rather headquarters, was honored by the visit of more distinguished gentlemen yesterday—Secretary CHASE, and Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island. They arrived by special boat yesterday morning, spent the day with Gen. HOOKER, and departed again in the evening—coming and going in the brief, business-like manner which characterizes these two business men.

One of those occasions which mark the passage of these dull days took place yesterday afternoon in the First brigade, of the First division, of the Fifth army corps. It was nothing less than the presentation to Brig.-Gen. BARNES, commanding the brigade, of a magnificent horse, equipments, sword, sash, belt and a full suit of uniform, including hat and gloves. These splendid gifts came from the officers of his command, his Staff, and the field, staff and line of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, Twenty second Massachusetts, First Michigan, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Second Maine, Thirteenth New-York, Twenty-fifth New-York, and the New-York battalion, lately formed from the three-years' recruits of returning regiments. The Second Maine and Thirteenth New-York had gone home, but they were present in spirit, having done their part in originating the gifts.

The presentation took place at Gen. BARNES' headquarters, which were elegantly adorned by festoons and hedges of evergreens, while the gateways and reception tents were decorated by cedar wreaths and numerous stands of the national colors, appropriately hung and drooped. The hour for the ceremonies was set at 4 o'clock, and by 5 some three hundred invited guests had arrived, including Gens. MEADE, ROBINSON and BERNAM. Liquid refreshments, cool, ing and pleasant, were dispensed under a large canvas canopy to the right of the main entrance, while to the left were three long tables, laden with the substantials of a bountiful cold collation.

At about 6 o'clock, the assemblage, which by this time had grown very large and brilliant, was called to order, and the General and Staff taking positions at the table on which lay the gifts (the horse being brought into the area,) Lieut.-Col. GWYN, of the One hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, advanced and said:—

GEN. BARNES: The officers of the First brigade, so long and ably commanded by you, have done me the honor of selecting me to present you, in their name, with this horse and sword. Language and imagination falter in any effort of mine to do justice to this occasion, or to express a tithe of their sincere and ardent attachment for you, and their confidence in you as their commander. With them you have shared the toilsome march, the cheerless bivouac, and the many privations incident to the campaign. Your conduct on the fields of Shepardstown, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, have afforded us noble examples of heroic courage, devoted zeal and exalted patriotism, while your skillful management on the field, and your just and impartial administration in the camp, have inspired us with profound respect and confidence. As a slight testimonial of these sentiments, General, in behalf of the officers of your command, I have the honor to present these tokens. Accept this sword; may it serve to protect you, our country, and its righteous cause; may it remain unsheathed and untarnished while the country needs your services, liberty a defender, or rebellion and tyranny an opponent. And when the happy hour comes, as soon it must come, when peace and union again prevail, may this serve as a proud memento of your gallant services, and may you transmit it to your children, to remind them of the patriot's duties, trials, triumphs and rewards.

At the close of this speech there was the most enthusiastic applause.

Gen. BARNES, in reply, made a speech of some length, replete with fine expressions, graceful rhetoric, loyal sentiments and exceedingly sound common sense. I regret that my limited time and your crowded space will not permit it to be rendered here in full. It was received with great favor, and contained many bold and pregnant expressions. Always a Democrat, it was gratifying to hear such expressions of loyalty, resolution, determination and hopefulness. Gen. BARNES will do his country double service by animating his command with such sentiments. They are grandly significant of the noble, self-sacrificing, patient, yet resolute spirit of the great army of the Potomac. At the conclusion, the company gathered round the tables, and fell to discussing the substantials in a very vigorous manner. The collation was in most excellent taste. Never have I seen a greater degree of appropriateness in such a matter. Everything in the shape of meats, relishes and wines was in exquisite taste, and reflected great credit upon those having its management, prominent among whom were Gen. BARNES' able and courteous Staff.

The gifts are of the most elegant character. The horse is a splendid brown animal from Philadelphia. The equipments, sword and uniform are all from the firm of HORSTMANN BROTHERS, of Philadelphia.

May such occasions increase, and may the shadows of such spirits as moved in this never grow less.

L. L. C.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. Beecher's Farewell Sermon and a Review of His Sixteen Years' Labor.

The congregation over which, at Plymouth Church, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER presides, and to which he has ministered during the past sixteen years, have tendered their pastor a four months' leave of absence, that with well-filled purse he may revisit the Eastern Hemisphere and obtain rest and reinvigoration.

Yesterday was the last Sabbath prior to his departure, and at both morning and evening service the house was thronged to its very utmost capacity. In the morning, after a collection of $1,000 had been raised for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, Mr. BEECHER preached a sermon illustrating the peculiarity of his consistent teaching in regard to doctrinal identity as distinguished from doctrinal harmony. In other words, showing that, while it is possible, and greatly to be desired, that all sects and denominations should acknowledge "one Lord," and live harmoniously together under the great law of love, it is an absolute terrestrial impossibility, not to say absurdity, to hope ever for an identity of doctrine, of faith, or of denominational confession.

The services in the evening were, however, of the more interesting and solemn nature. Long before the ringing of the first bell every seat in the spacious house was filled, every inch of available standing room was occupied, and every avenue in, to and about the church was crowded by the friends and colaborers of the faithful pastor.

The opening services were peculiarly touching, and it was evident that the sympathetic cord which in this church so entirely binds the elder and the younger brethren in closest bonds of love, was straining with the tension of tenderest emotion.

Mr. BEECHER spoke from the passage found in Acts xx, 19-27.

THE SERMON.

I have not selected these words with any immodest or presumptuous intent of drawing a parallel between the Apostle's fidelity and my own. Instead of feeling that I can use these words as the Apostle Paul did, they rather fill me with sorrow and humiliation. I am conscious a great deal more of my deficiencies than of my fidelities among you. I am conscious of only one grand fidelity; and that is in intention. I have not swerved in my intentions; but the performances have been so imperfect and so weak that they fill me, in the presence of such a glorious and truthful testimony as this, almost with fear—certainly with regret. But this public farewell of a minister to his flock suggests the fittest natural to the occasion, before my departure to Europe and four months' absence, of my last regular sermon in a ministry of sixteen years. For I hold in my hands a "call" to this church, dated within three weeks, now, of sixteen years ago; and should my life be spared to return in October, that month will be the month, sixteen years ago, in which I undertook the ministry of the gospel in your midst. This call is signed by six or seven, but a part of whom yet remain with us. The names are—John T. Howard, Henry C. Bowen, Charles Rowland, Jira Payne, Daniel Burgess, Henry A. Chitteoden, J. Wilson Greene.

I assumed the charge in October, though the call was made out on the 14th of June. Sixteen years! Years most fruitful! Seldom are such years known as God has made the last sixteen in the life of every one of us. It is impossible, under our circumstances, that there should be any confidential family and church conferences between us. In speaking to my own Church, I am obliged, always, as it were, to speak before the whole great community; and yet it is the right of a pastor, sometimes, to speak to his own church as a father to his own family. And if ever such an occasion offered, it seems to me that this is one. I beg of you, therefore, not to regard it as an indelicacy if, to-night, I mingle much of my own personal history, and many of my own private feelings, with the remarks which I shall make.

When I came among you, I came from a field of labor in the West with great reluctance, and with yearning of heart backward. The strength of my love for the West has not suffered any abatement. love the memory of the past, and the ties that bound me to the place and the people where I formerly was. The ties are just as strong, I think, to-night, as ever they were; and my memory is full of tears. For the State that was my earliest home in the ministry, I have still an unfeigned enthusiasm. Time has not dried up the love, nor effaced the memory of my past labors, nor of my brethren in those labors; and I never think of that field to this day without regret, although I have never for a moment hesitated in supposing that I acted right in leaving it, and coming to serve you in the Gospel ministry here.

There is always a period of trial to a young man who undertakes to do generously—and I take it that all young men do this. It is the first impulse of every young man to enter upon a career with generosity and high-mindedness. And in the ministry every young man begins his labors with a sincere intention of a large and noble work. Their first strokes, their fidelity, their boldness, and their fearlessness usually bring praise; but then, afterward, comes the test. If in the beginning men are bold in behalf of those who surround them as against others that are outside, their boldness is praised; but in the progress of time it is necessary for men to be bold against their friends. Nay, having gathered around about them those who are their sponsors and indorsers—their friends; having gained some degree of influence, the pernicious counsel begins to be whispered, "You must not ruin your friend's confidence and your own influence by too profuse a use of your liberty. You must take care of your influence." Now, when a man sets himself to take care of truth, he accumulates influence; but the moment a man abandons truth to take care of his influence, he loses both the truth and the influence. It is easy for a young man to stand independent against enemies; but it is not every young man that can bear the test of independence against friends.

When I came into your midst, I had had some experience already, and I was better able to resist any seductions in that direction than I otherwise would have been; but I must not forget to say that this Church has never failed to uphold my hand, in the main, and that instead of attempting to withdraw me from my path, for the most part the people of my charge have themselves been just as jealous of the liberty of the pulpit as I myself have been. I speak it to your praise. And although there have been times in which you have differed from me, and have had occasion, doubtless, to differ from me, although you have seen, at times, that my earnestness and zeal have gone over even into harshness; although, perhaps, not being aware of the things which excited me, you have felt that I have been often extravagant in the assertion of my rights, and of the truth that was committed to me, yet you have been sensible enough to reserve your own opinions to yourselves, and let me alone to work my own way out. And I say that few ministers have had as much occasion to be thankful to their people for strength administered to them in the right direction, and for the very little criticism with which they vexed them, as I have had. I have been surrounded by an affectionate and loving people, and they have shown their affection, not so much by attempting to pamper or flatter me, or to restrain my ministerial usefulness, as by attempting to uphold me in my bolder and nobler tendencies.

The times required both that you should be firm, and that I should be. This strong determination that I felt, not to be vanquished, not to be snuffed out, not to be silenced, not to be made a sweet and smooth talker of inanities and common-place; this determination to speak what I thought so that men should understand what I said and what I meant, happened in times that required just such a development. For my ministry began in your midst at a critical period in our history; and the first ten or fifteen years of it—that is, the whole of it—has been passed under circumstances which combined to intimidate men that had position and influence. For years, the whole commercial power of New-York, not only, but of all the great cities of our land, and the whole political combination of both parties, and also a majority of the older ministers of the churches, combined either to silence the pulpit, or to make it bear witness on the wrong side. Never was there such a pressure on a Christian pulpit as, from 1850 to 1860, was brought to bear upon the pulpits of our land.

Among the earliest, the deepest, and the strongest purposes of my ministry among you, was the determination that it should be a ministry of Christ. Nothing could be further from my heart than to make this pulpit the clustering point of a number of reforms. I never would have consented to serve in a church that was merely what is called a *reformatory church.* I felt in my soul that all power in moral reforms must spring from a yet deeper power; and for that I struck; and I remember how, in the very beginning, night and day, without varying, through all the early months of my ministry here, I had but one feeling—to preach Christ for the awakening of men, and for their conversion, because I felt that the whole history of the Church would be very much determined by the first years of its life. And my desire was that this should be a revival Church—a church in which the Gospel should be preached primarily and mainly for the re-creation of man's moral nature, for the bringing of Christ as a living power upon the living souls of men. My profound conviction of the fruitlessness of man without God was such that it seemed to me like gardening in the great Sahara, to attempt to make moral reformations in a church which was not profoundly impressed with the great spiritual truths of Christ Jesus. The sinfulness of man, so great, so pervading, and so universal as to make it necessary that he should be born again—this was the substantial, practical view that I had of human nature; and I have never had any occasion to change it. I have no doubt that there are many in this land who would think it an extravagant thing to hear it said that the key-note of my ministry among you had been the evangelization of the soul, or the awakening of men from their sinfulness, and their conversion to the Lord Jesus Christ. It has been, if you had taken that out from my thoughts and feelings you would have taken away the very central principle of my ministry; and you that have dwelt here and labored from the first—it will not surprise you; you will bear witness to the truth of what I say. That has been the undertone of my life. I have felt profoundly the barrenness of man without God, and profoundly the fruitfulness of man with Christ—ever in me the hope of glory. This has been the first, and this the radical truth. By far the largest number of my sermons, by far the most of my preaching, has been aimed at the conviction and the conversion of men. I know that there is a different popular impression; I know that it is an incorrect impression.

Not to have rejoiced and dared for Jesus Christ would have been to forfeit all claim to discipleship. Oh! that I could have worked harder, done nobler things, suffered more. When I think what the apostles bore, that they had the cross to bear, my cross has been so covered with flowers that I think I have borne the garden rather than the cross—the garden in which the Saviour was. I do not believe that that which I have endeavored to practice among you on the subject of human rights I shall forget when I am abroad. I will not even ask you to pray that I may be faithful to them, for I know I shall be. If you pray that God will spare my life, you include all that is needful, for in bone and nerve and muscle and blood, in body and in soul, for time and for eternity, I am wedded to the one thing—of preaching Christ in such a way that men shall be made freemen in Christ Jesus. This I ask, your love, your confidence, your remembrance, your prayers, that I may be kept from harm; and this: that when I return again to you, you may be one-half as glad to see my face, and hear my voice, as I shall to look upon the fairest thing that my eye ever beheld in this world—the upturned faces of this loving and glorious congregation. If I have aided you in any respect, you have made me, and I go, bearing the name of this Church as a precious memento, an honor and a glory. Ye are my joy and my crown of rejoicing as long as I live. May God take care of you and yours, and if death falls while I am absent upon any, let it be that death that will enable us to behold you in Heaven rejoicing. But may we return together to more prayer, to more zeal, to more labor of love, and to greater and more abounding truths. And you, brethren, that greeted my first coming, and that were earliest by my side, so many of you as remain, already becoming patriarchs, I look back upon your young friendship and fidelity to right with unmingled thanksgivine. To you that came in under my ministry, and have almost been reared by it—to you I give my heartfelt love; to you I give my blessing, and to all of you my best wishes, and, that I may express it in a single word, may Christ be formed in you the hope of glory. Amen and amen.

Important Military Arrest.

Some days since, Provost-Marshal-General NUGENT received information of a conspiracy which was being inaugurated in the Sprague Light Cavalry, and giving the matter careful attention, he procured sufficient evidence to convict the guilty parties, who were at once arrested, and are now in a fair way to receive merited punishment. It appears that Capt. JOHN ASSENDORFF, of the above mentioned regiment, devised the scheme of forming a band of guerrillas out of the above command, who were to be ready on their arrival at camp to skedaddle, and commence a career of robbery and bloodshed indiscriminately on friend or foe. The Captain's principal confederate was Sergeant SCHALK, who was stationed at the camp at Plattsburgh, N. Y. A letter was secured, written by Capt. ASSENDORFF, in which was written a cypher alphabet, with the key of explanation, informing the Sergeant that thereafter all communications must be in this cypher. Capt. A. was at once arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, at which quarters his Sergeant is about to join him. As the men who joined the organization claim they did so for the purpose of exposing it, they are, at present, only detained under arrest in camp.

The Alabama Heard from Again.

NEW-BEDFORD, Sunday, May 24.

The ship *Milo Fordham*, whaler, arrived this afternoon, reports: spoke May 16, lat. 32° N., lon. 62° W., a Dutch brig, who reported being boarded by an English man-of-war, who was in company the day before with the pirate *Alabama.*

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 128, of which 40 were adults and 88 children. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 19; diphtheria, 10; convulsion and marasmus, 8 each; croup, congestion of the brain and hydrocephalus, 5 each; apoplexy, typhoid fever, cholera infantum and dropsy in chest, 3 each; scarlet fever, erysipelas, pleurisy, casualties, inflammation of brain, heart, lungs and stomach, 2 each, &c. Natives of United States, 104, Ireland, 10, Germany, 6; other countries, 8.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Siege of Puebla Raised by the French.

The Impossibility of Taking the Place Admitted.

Reinforcements and Heavier Guns Wanted.

The French Forces Falling Back to Orizaba.

Capture of a Convoy with $1,000,000 by the Guerrillas.

The steamship *Roanoke*, from Havana on the 19th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing news that the French have been obliged to *raise the siege of Puebla*—French accounts say on account of the impossibility of taking the place without reinforcements and heavier guns; while the English and Mexican accounts report the defeat of the Freneh, and their retreat toward and probably to Orizaba.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico by the French and English Steamers.

HAVANA, Tuesday, May 19, 1863.

The French transport steamer *L'Eure* arrived here, the day before yesterday, from Vera Cruz, but bringe no news. The only item of intelligeoce, if it is to be believed, is the following, as given in the *Diario de la Marina* of to-day:

"The Freoch transport steamer-of-war *L'Eure* arrived to our port, on Saturday night, from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 11th inst. At that period the news from Puebla reached only up to the 27th of April. According to information which we have received, it appears that at the above named date nothing had occurred at the theatre of war. For some days past *the operations against Puebla had been suspended*, on account of the impossibility of penetrating into the place by the means until then employed, and until the besiegers could make use of the cannon of heavy calibre that were expected from Vera Cruz. Two of these pieces were then two days' distance from Puecin, and others were on the way, having been taken out of the ships-of-war.

The impossibility that the French troops found to penetrate into Puebla is attributed to the immense thickness of the intrenchments, the narrowness of the streets, and to the circumstance that *the houses which form the first line of defences are found filled with earth*. Against these means of defence it appears that the rifled 12-pound cannon used by the Freech army are not sufficient.

The positions of the French were on the 27th of April the same as at the beginning of the month, as was likewise that of Comonfort. Since the suspension of attacking the city, there has only occurred some slight skirmishes with a party of troops who had sallied out. It is also said that on the 24th a large convoy of flour, which the Mexicans attempted to introduce into Puebla, was intercepted, and that provisions were abundant in the French army.

Such is the news that we have been able to collect, and we give it to the public for what it is worth. Eventually it is rather negative than affirmative, being limited to the fact that, on the 11th of this month, it was only known at Vera Cruz that, up to the 27th of April, affairs continued at Puebla about the same as at the beginning of operations.

As since the arrival of the English mail steamer there have only come from Vera Cruz the transport *Finisterre*, which left our port in a hurry without any communication with the shore, and the *Eure*, which entered the day before yesterday, it is evident that the reports which have been in circulation lately relative to grave occurrences at the theatre of war, were mere conjectures, more or less well founded, but destitute of authenticity; oe that account we have not thought fit to publish them.

The *Eure* will return shortly to Vera Cruz, taking a million of dollars in cash, the proceeds of bills on the French Treasury which have been negotiated in this city."

This is all the news given by the above-named Havana newspaper, but I was shown a letter addressed to a resident of this city, from a ffiend in Mexico, in which mention is made that *the French had withdrawn to a distance of nineteen miles from Puebla*—in what direction is not stated, but doubtless to command the road to Orizaba.

Everybody here considers it a certain thing that the French have been defeated, and the result verifies the assertion which I made in a former letter on the first approach of the French before Puebla, that it would prove to them a second Saragossa. So it has evidently turned out, and, as a singular coincidence, Puebla itself has within the last year been renamed with the appellation of Saragossa—or, as the Mexicans write it, Zaragoza, in honor of their late commander-in-chief, Geo. Zaragoza. It will be easily understood by any one acquainted with a Spanish city that, from their massive style of building, even private houses could be easily changed into a range of fortresscs, so that, with the erection of barricades in the streets, the French have had their progress disputed inch by inch, and ultimately, as is now clearly evident, have been obliged to withdraw outside the city to avoid a universal slaughter. In the former French accounts they boasted that their troops had penetrated the city as far as the *place d'arms*, but now we see, even by their own admission, that they have been driven out of the city.

LARA.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Tuesday, May 19.

On the 16th the French steamer-of-war *L'Eure* arrived from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 11th. She reports that no news had been received there from the army later than the 27th ult.; that the siege of Puebla has been raised or suspended till tha arrival of reinforcements and heavier guns, as it had been impossible to penetrate the City of Puebla with the artillery they had, it being of only twelve-pound calibre, though rifled. The guns from the vessels-of-war now in port have been sent ashore, and are to go to Puebla; two guns had arrived within two days' journey, and others were on the road. Tha impossibility of entering Puebla consisted in the barricades, 18 feet thick, of earth and stones, and in the fact that the Mexicans had filled the hooses of the first line of parapets with earth. The Mexicans again occupy the Fort of San Xavier, which they are repairing.

The *Eure* reports that "light skirmishee took place daily with parties who came out to attack from the city; thet on the 24th a large convoy of meal was captured by the French, which the Mexicans were trying to introduce into the city.

A French officer has passed through this port in the mail steamer *Clyde, en route* for France, whence he is to send out a heavy siege train, and a Vere Crua letter says nothing will be done till these guns arrive, and until reintorcements reach Orizabe, which cannot be earlier than the first part of October. We are very anxious to get the Mexican accounts, as we place no reliance in those received through French sources.

The English frigate *Immortalité* brought the news that the French had been defeated and obliged to retire eighteen miles toward Orizaba, to which place Gen. Forey and Staff had gone. A letter from a person in high standing in Vera Cruz, to one of the same category here, says: "The French have been forced to raise the siege and retreat nine miles. I understand they will go into quarters at Orizaba, and await reinforcements and heavy guns from France."

The convoy I wrote yen of as carrying $1,000,000 from Vera Crua, I am informed was attacked by the guerrillas, and the money stolen. I gave you an account of the counter guerrillas, who were three times driven back in their attempt to dislodge these guerrillas, who it was supposed would attack the convoy. This I am told is the reason that the transport *L'Eure* is to return to Vera Cruz with $1,000,000, which has been procured here by the sale of drafts on the French Government.

YUCATAN.

Official dispatches published by Iaigoyan state that the rebels Mayasnes and Rosnicuna have been defeated, and that the towns of Motul, Valladolid and Izamal are again in the hands of the Government.

CAMPECHE.

Gen. Maass abandoned the town of Palizades, which was occupied on the 25th by the Mexican troops.

VENEZUELA.

The conference I wrote you of between the foreign Ministers and the leader of the *Federacion*, Guzman Blanco, took place on the 23d ult., and it was accorded that a truce should be given to hostilities for the formation of a new Government that should satisfy the public generally—the cessation of the dictatorship and the resignatioe of Earl Pass, and of Rojas, his Secretary.

HAYTI.

We hear of a rebellion against President Geffrard, who has granted various concessions to foreigners (whites,) not agreeable to portions of the inhabitants, (blacks,) but we are informed the rebellion has been "suffocated."

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS, ETC.

The Spanish steamer *Soler*, or rather the rebel steamer under Spanish colors, started to break the blockade on the 13th, but burst one of her flues, killing two men, and mortally scalding another, who died the next day at the charity hospital. She was towed into port again. This steamer and the little *Union* furnish the only cases, I believe, where the Spanish flag has been used to cover illicit traffic with the rebels.

The American schooner *Lorena*, Capt. Wade, brought in the Captain and crew of the English ship *Wentworth*, with a cargo of sugar and rum. The *Wentworth* left Jamaica for London, got ashore on the 8th on Salt Key Bank, was got off and abandoned on the 9th, with nine feet of water in her hold. Capt. Purdy desires publicly to return his thanks to Capt. Wade for having picked him and his crew up in their boats, and for his kindness to them till their arrival in this port.

ARRIVED.

May 9—English schooner Martha Jane, 37 tons, 8 days from St. Marks, cotton.

May 10—English sloop Ann, 5 tons, two days from Tampa; cotton.

May 15—Rebel schooner Clementine, 23 tons, 10 days from Mobile; turpentine.

May 17—Rebel schooner Magnolia, 10 tons, 9 days from Mobile; cotton.

—th—English schooner Virginia, 41 hours, 8 days from St. Marks, cotton.

SAILED.

May 11—Rebel schooner Anna Maria, for Matamoras.
May 11—Rebel schooner A. A. Hodge, for Matamoras.
May 12—English steamer Ruby, for Matamoras.
May 13, English steamer Neptune, for Matamoras.
May 14, English steamer Nita, for Jamaica
May 14, rebel steamer Cuba, for Nassau.
May 17, Spanish steamer Miron, for Matamoras.
May 17, rebel steamer Atlantic, for Nassau
May 18, English steamer Alice, for Nassau

MEXICAN NEWS WIA SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 19.

The steamer *Golden Age* brings edvices from the City of Mexico to the 2d of May, and from Puebla to the 30th of April.

Gen. Oaraoa's dispatches to Gen. Comonfort state that on the night of the 24th of April the French exploded a mine on the block called "Stenimo," occupied by Mexican troops.

A number of the Mexicans were buried in the ruins, but the balance resisted the French all night, fighting desperately.

On the morning of the 25th both parties were reinforced and continued the fight with tha greatest determination and ferocity, the Mexicans, at its close, holding their original position.

During the contest the French exploded another mine in the Santa Jesn, and another fight ensued here, lasting seven hours, the Mexicans remaining masters of the field and capturing one hundred and thirty prisoners from the First regiment of French Zouaves.

The French left four hundred dead on the field.

Since these fights the French have kept up the bombardment of the city, though less vigorously than before.

On the 1st of May President Juarez left the city of Mexico for Gen. Comonfort's camp, near Puebla, for the purpose of urging offensive operations against tha French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 20.

Gen. Oaxaca's dispatches to Gen. Comonfort, dated Puebla, April 29, thus sum up the military situation during the last month and a half.

"The French have made eight assaults, succeeding only in two. We have lost nothing save our abandoned forts, and one line of defences. For the last thirty-one days we have not lost a foot af ground. The French continue to throw their bombs into the city, and are cutting ditches and covered ways for an attack on Santa Marta."

MEXICAN NEWS VIA PANAMA

PANAMA, Saturday, May 16.

The *Constitution*, from San Francisco, got in this morning, at 8 o'clock. She brings important news from Mexico. The dates from Puebla are to the 30th of April. The French were driven out of Puebla at the point of the beyonet. The Mexicans fought them for eeven hours with swords and bayoncts, and the loss on both sides is very heavy. It is said the French have lost 6,000. Juarez had come down to Puebla and held a council of war as to the propriety of becoming the offensive instead of the defensive party. It is thought that another attack will not be made on Puebla by the French with their present force, and it is likely they will return to the seaboard.

The rainy season has set in. The roads to Vera Cruz are bad, and infested with guerrillas, and the yellow fever may be soon looked for.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the North Star with $264,821 in Treasure.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings $264,821, consigned as follows:

Order	$24,937	Stephen Tilton & Co.	$6,000
Order	18,588	A. S Rosenbaum & Co.	11,246
J. B. Newton & Co	43,436	H. Cohn & Co	36,250
Wm. Meyer & Co	10,000	Marcus C. Hawley	5,058
J. G. Parker & Son	9,000	Order	5,000
Frank Baker	11,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	80,000
Total			$258,819

FROM ASPINWALL.

Parsons & Pettit	$900	Wells, Fargo & Co	$597
Order	1,504	Wm. Meyer & Co	3,300
Total			$4,311
			258,810
Grand Total			$264,821

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

No News from the Interior—The New State Constitution for Panama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, May 16, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Guayaquil*, from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 11th inst. She brought thirteen passengers and the following freight:

For Southamoton—5 pkgs. hats; Liverpool—506 bags cocoa, 58 bales orchilla, 137 pkgs. India-rubber; New-York—337 bags cocoa, 3 pkgs. India-rubber; Punta Arenas—1 zeroon hats; Panama—1,467 bags cocoa, 11 zeroons hats, 68 pkgs. merchandise, 4 pkgs hats, 126 zeroons bark and tobacco.

It was expected that this steamer would bring later news from the interior, by way of Buenaventura, but no mails had reached that place of as late date as the advices from Carthagena, sent to you by last mail. The Government troops expected by the *Guayaquil* did not arriva; over one-half of the force having deserted while on the way from the interior to Buenaventura. It is somewhat questionable now whether the remainder of the force will be brought to Panama.

There is nothing of special interest to write by this mail. The "Asamblea" of Panama is still in session, and the new State Constitution has been under debate for the greater part of the term, so far. Its provisions meet with general approval outside of the legislative halls; but a very strong and somewhat bitter opposition to its more liberal features is manifested by a faction of the members of the "Asamblea." It has, however, reached its second reading, and no doubt is felt about the final passage of the measure. Beyond debating the Constitution, there has been nothing done by this body that is of any importance. Locally, all is quiet.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* left on the 15th inst. for San José and intermediate ports.

The Boston and Philadelphia Prize Courts.

It is claimed that tha Prize Courts in Boston, in disposing of the steamer *Aries* and cargo, did it with unparalleled quickness, and the Prize Court of this district is asked to follow the example there set. The truth is, the Prize Court here disposed of the steamer *Princess Royal* in a shorter time than was consumed in the Boston Prize Court over the *Aries* and cargo. The *Princess Royal* was reported to tha Court on the 9th of February, and the libel was filed on the same day. On the 11th of February an order for the survey and appraisement of the vessel and cargo was made, and on the 17th appraisement of the vessel was returned. The appraisement of the cargo was returned on the 21th of February, and on the 9th of March the condemnation of the vessel and cargo took place, and on the same day, less than one month from the time of the arrival of the vessel, the steamer was transferred to the Government for $112,000. As the cargo was a very valuable one, there were three sales, and the whole was closed up by the 16th of May, the whole amount realized being $344,000. In the Boston case referred to, thirty-eight days elapsed between the time of the vessel's arrival and her condemnation and transfer to the Government, while but twenty-five elapsed between the arrival of the *Princess Royal* and her condemnation and transfer to the Government. The delays that arise in prize cases are for the most part attributable to tha claimants. Time is frequently asked by them to obtain additional proof, and often months elapse before tha proof is forthcoming. The delay in forwarding the money to Washington, for disiribution, is generally caused by the disputes among the captors. Often the officers and crews of vessels claim a share in the proceeds, which the capturing vessel is not disposed to allow. The rule is, that all vessels in sight, or in signaling distance, at the time of the captore, are entitled to an equal share in the sum realized, and it often becomes a nice question which vessels are in sight or signaling distance.—*Philadelphia Ledger, May 23.*

The Union Home School.

UNION HOME SCHOOL, 57TH AND 58TH STS., } NEAR EIGHTH-AVENUE. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to correct a statement made in your valuable paper to-day? At the annual meeting held by the Managers at the Home, May 22, the officers were elected. *But since the Annual Report was printed*—(Jan. 1, 1863)—the State Legislature has given to the Society the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000.) A portion of your statement was taken from the Report, and although correct then, now it would not be so.

The money received from the State has enabled the Managers to receive more children in the Home School, and also to take a larger house with grounds for the children to play in; and also gardens for the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables.

Over one hundred and fifty children have shared tha benefit of the Home since the organization of the Society.

Tee public are invited to visit the school and judge for themselves if the ladies are not engaged in a good cause.

Any donations of provisions, goods or money will be thankfully received at any time.

OLIVE M. DEVOE, Treasurer.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., AND THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Some of the citizens of Newburgh, we understand, are taking a lively interest in tha Arctic expedition that is now fitting out in this City. Capt. Henry Rosinson has turned over to Mr. Hall, the persevering Arctic explorer, for making a second voyage to the Polar regions, his favorite yacht *Victoria*. Other citizens of the place have dignified their purpose to contribute toward this American enterprise.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 3.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 6392, 2417, 181, 1650, 1687, 1540, 718½, 1640, 1346, 1369, 2367, 1717, 530, 2952, 1118, 700½, 2482, 464, 598, 1832.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 238, 328, 330, 333, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 139, 214, 289, 184, 242, 345, 385, 358, 357, 359, 329.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1181, 2387, 407, 1737, 2263, 1103, 2239, 1001, 2077, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467. *Part II.*—Nos. 1496, 1840, 2260, 1240, 322, 2296, 1978, 2062, 2236, 524, 2240, 1256, 1040, 2270, 2242, 1214, 1362, 2284, 1030.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... MAY 23, 1863.

$58,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	107⅝	1080	Erie Railway	99
5,000	do	107⅝	200	do	s30 99⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Coup	97½	2100	do	99⅜
2,000	do	97	300	do	b30 99⅜
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Oct & Ap.	107	200	do	s60 99⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, '65	106	400	do	s30 99⅜
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '73	114	280	Erie R. Pref	b10 106
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅞	550	do	106
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	111⅜	50	do	106½
4,000	Ill. Con. Rs, '79.	109⅜	150	Hudson R. R	135
5,000	Ind. St. 6s, War L.	100	150	do	134
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	63⅜	200	do	134¼
5,000	do	63	300	do	s30 133
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	71	1000	Harlem R	10
5,000	do	70⅞	200	do	s30 110
10,000	do	70⅜	600	do	110¼
10,000	do	70	1200	do	110⅜
10,000	do	70¼	100	do	110⅝
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s	110	100	do	110¾
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	114⅜	1500	Reading R	119
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	122	600	do	113⅜
2,000	Har. R. 1st M.	111	200	do	113⅝
3,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	111	300	do	113
4,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	107	580	do	b30 112½
10,000	Han. & St. J. 1st M.	78	2500	do	b30 112
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	85½	500	do	112
4,000	Lack. & W. Ba.	112	200	Mich. Cen. R	111⅞
1,500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	1000	do	b10 112
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M.	115	1100	Ill. Cen. R. Sco.	113⅜
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	105	150	do	113
15,000	Mies. & Mo. L. G.	64	200	do	113¼
5,000	do	65	300	do	113⅜
15	Bank of New-York	119	200	do	113⅝
12	Tradesmen's Bank	108	600	M. So. & N. I. R.	78
10	Bank State of N. Y.	104	100	do	s30 78
30	Bank of Commerce	106	200	do	78⅛
26	Ocean Bank	96	1000	do	b10 78¾
22	Am. Exc. Bank	108	100	do	s30 78⅝
40	Chatham Bank	96	350	do	78⅜
49,000	Amer. Gold	148⅛	200	do	78⅜
20,000	do	148⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	118¼
20,000	do	148⅝	100	do	s10 118⅜
100	Canton Co	36⅛	100	do	b10, 118⅝
200	do	36⅜	600	Clev. & P. R	97
300	do	s30 36⅝	400	do	96⅜
200	Del. & Hud. C. Co	147⅜	100	do	96⅝
236	Penn. Coal Co	139	400	do	96
300	Cumb. Coal Pref	29	1780	do	96⅜
150	do	28⅛	100	do	96⅝
100	do	28¼	400	Galena & Chi. R	103⅝
100	do	b30 28⅜	250	do	106⅜
450	do	28	100	Clev. & Tol. R	114
100	Quicksilv. M. Co	47	100	do	114⅛
100	do	b30 48	100	do	b68, 115
300	Con. Am. T. Co	55⅛	350	Chi. & R. Is	101
100	do	55	450	do	101¼
100	da	b10 55	210	Mil. & Pr. Du C	55
500	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅞	50	Tol. & Wab. R	85
100	Nic. Tran. Co	4	400	do	86
100	Amer. Coal Co	66	400	P., F. W. & C. R	77
500	do	67	200	do	s10 78¾
600	N. Y. Cen. R	135	200	do	78½
50	do	s30 136	100	Alt. & T. Haute R	52
200	do	136¼	100	Chic. & N. W. R	35
300	do	136⅜	100	do	34
700	do	136⅝	50	do	b10 34
350	Miss. & Mo. R	32	300	do	s10 33⅜
31	do	31	130	Chi. & Alt. R	89

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	107⅜	1000	Harlem R	114
25,000	do	107⅜	200	do	s30 113
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	107⅜	600	do	114⅛
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Oct & April.	107	1000	do	114⅜
76,800	U. S. 6s, 1 y. o.	102	200	Har. R. Pref.	117
28,000	Mo. State 6s	71⅛	500	do	116
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64	100	Reading Railroad	113⅝
5,000	do	63	1000	do	s30, 113⅝
6,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	67⅛	100	do	114
3,000	C. & N. W. R. 1st M.	90	300	do	114⅛
8,000	Er. 3d M. Bs. '83.	114	100	do	114⅜
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	120	100	do	b10, 114⅝
25,000	American Gold	149⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R	111⅝
16,000	do	149	50	do	111⅞
100	Canton Co	36	2000	do	80
500	Cumb. Coal Pref	28	100	do	b10 80
500	Bucks Co. Ld. Co	1⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I. G	117
200	do	1⅞	500	Ill. Cen. R. S	114⅛
50	Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	84	2800	Clev. & Pitt. R	97
100	Quicks'r M Co	48⅛	300	do	b30, 96
30	Pacific Mail	188	100	Gal. & Chic. R	107
50	N. Y. Cen. R	135⅝	100	do	107⅛
250	do	135⅜	100	do	b30, 107⅜
50	do	s30 136⅛	1000	Clev. & Tol. R	115
200	Erie Railway	98⅜	100	do	115⅛
100	do	b30 99⅛	150	Chic. & R. I. R	102⅝
1250	do	99	100	do	102⅞
250	do	b30 99⅜	100	Chic. & Alton	79⅜
600	do	99⅝	50	do	b30 80⅜
200	Erie R. Pref	107¾	200	Alton & T. H. Pr	80
111	Hudson Riv. R	134	200	Tol. & Wab. R	86
50	do	134¼	500	Chic. & N. W. R	35
200	do	b30, 135	200	do	35⅛
100	do	135⅛	100	do	35⅜
100	F., Ft. W. & C. R	79⅛	200	Alton & T. H.	68
200	do	80	500	Mil. & P. Du C. R	55
500	do	79⅝			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s	70⅝	500	Harlem R	112
3,000	do	71⅜	300	do	112¼
19,000	Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	65	200	do	b3, 112
50	Cum. Coal Pref	29½	300	do	111⅜
100	do	b10 28⅝	200	do	s10, 111⅜
100	do	b3 28¾	200	do	b3, 111⅜
100	da	28	100	Harlem R. Pref	b30, 116
100	do	s10 28	300	Reading R	113⅝
50	do	b3 28	200	do	b10, 113⅜
100	Canton Co	36⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. E	78⅛
50	do	b3 36⅞	100	do	78⅜
100	do	36⅝	100	do	s10 78⅛
400	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅝	500	do	b3 78⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R	134⅞	200	Ill. Cen. Scr	114
50	do	s3, 134⅞	100	do	b3, 114
400	Erie Railway	98⅛	100	do	s10 113⅝
1150	do	98⅛	100	Clev. & P. R	96⅞
100	do	b10 98⅜	100	do	96⅝
200	do	98⅛	100	do	b10, 96⅞
100	do	s30 98⅜	100	Chic. & Alton	79⅜
100	do	98⅛	100	do	b30 80⅜
200	do	98⅜	200	Alton & T. H. Pr	80
200	do	s10 98⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. R	86
400	P., F. W. & C	78⅜	500	Chic. & N. W. E	35
200	do	s10 78⅝	100	do	35⅛
100	Alt. & T. Haute R	52	100	Chic. & N. W. R	35
100	Chic. & N. W. R	35	100	do	34
100	do	34	100	do	b10 34
100	do	34	100	do	s10 34¼
100	do	34	100	do	34⅜
100	Chi & N. W. R	33⅜	100	do	34⅝
100	do	34	100	do	b10 34¾
100	do	34¼	100	do	s10 34
50	Ft. W. & P. Du C	56	100	do	56
200	Clev. & Tol. R	101⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R	101⅜
300	do	101⅝	100	do	101⅝
400	do	101⅝			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s	71⅜	300	Reading R	114⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	63⅜	200	do	114⅝
200	Cum. Coal	29⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	80¾
50	do	s10 29⅜	100	do	80⅜
100	P. Mail St. Co	188	1000	do	80⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R	135⅜	200	do	s3 80⅝
100	Erie R	99⅜	100	do	s10 80⅝
100	do	b10 99⅝	200	do	b10 80⅜
100	do	b3 99⅜	200	do	80⅜
200	do	s3 99⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R	115
100	do	99⅜	100	do	b3, 115
400	Erie R. Pref	107⅜	400	do	s10, 115
500	do	b3 107⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	97
100	do	s10, 107⅜	200	do	97⅛
200	do	107⅜	200	do	97⅜
100	do	b10, 107⅜	100	do	b10 97⅜
200	do	b3 107⅜	100	do	s10 97⅜
150	Hudson R. R	b10 135⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C	56⅜
200	do	135⅝	100	do	s10 56⅜
100	do	s3, 135⅝	100	Gal. & Chi. R	103⅝
2300	Harlem R	115	100	do	b10, 108⅛
200	do	114⅞	100	do	108⅜
200	do	s3, 135⅝	100	do	s10 108⅜
100	do	114⅝	100	do	108
50	do	118	200	Clev. & Tol. R	115⅛
400	do	b10, 118	200	do	b10 115⅝
200	do	114⅞	100	do	115⅞
100	Chic. & R. I. R	103⅛	100	Quicks. M. Co	b10 48⅜
100	do	s10 103⅝			

MONDAY, May 25—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was on a moderate scale in the Import entries, and to a fair average in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce. The Export demand for Gold is unusually modcrate for this season of the year from this port, but part of this falling off is made up from San Francisco direct to England for New-York account. The Canal receipts of Produce are on the increase, and the prospect is good for a heavy business through the Summer months. The price of Gold Coin and rates of Foreign Exchenge ruled with much steadiness through ths week, leaving off about 1 ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday week. There was some disturbance to the customery ease of the Money Market, so far as ths wants of the Stock Brokers are concerned, early in the week, but after the check of Wednesday to the extreme speculative excitement end rapid advance in prices on the Stock Exchenge, the rates end supply of Money resumed steadiness against The Treasury Office in this City absorbed $9,387,000 in the way of the conversion of United States currency into the New Loan of 1882, and this large sum was more than equal to the daily disbursements of the Government, except on Friday, when the outward payments were ahead of the receipts. The present balence is $24,130,198, against $23,610,380 on Saturday week.

On Monday and Tuesday the additional advence on the previous high figures on the Railway Shares at the Stock Boerd emounted to 5@8 ₱ cent.; but this excitement was followed by a precipitate downward turn on Wednesday, and by freqent violent fluctuations both weys, throngh the remelnder of the week; prices finally closing buoyent egain. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	150@148	@150¾@148¾
U. S. 6 ₱ cents. 1881	107¾	@107¾
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts	107¼	@107¾
New-York Central	126⅞@132¾	@119¾@125¾
New-York and Erie	99¼@110	@91@99½
Erie Preferred Shares	108¾@111¾	@105@107¾
Rock Island	104¾@106	@100@106¾
Michigan Guaranteed	113@124	@111@117
Michigan Southern	84½@88	@74@80¾
Michigan Central	119¾@121	@114@118½
Toledo		114@116
Illinois Central	110@116	@110@114½
Pacific Mail		190@185@187
Hudson River	136⅜@142	@132@135
Harlem Preferred	115@120⅜	@113@117
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	99¾@106	@93@97¾
Harlem Common	106@111	@102@110
Fort Wayne and Chicago	83@88	@74@79
Chicago and North Western	40@42	@32@35⅜
Mississippi and Missouri		36@38@31

The price of Gold Coin was quite steady on Saturday, at 148¼@149 ₱ cent. Exchange on London, 164 ₱ cent. The rates for Money loaned, at call, to the Stock Brokers are 6@7 ₱ cent. There was little complaint of the want of ease in the supply, though the employment of Money for account of speculators on the Stock Exchange is active. The Treesury disbursed on Friday about two and a half millions in excess of its receipts. The payments into the Treasury on Saturday for account of subscriptions to the New Loan of 1882 amount to $2,000,000, of which $1,500,000 was paid in by the Loan Agents, and the remainder on subscriptions at the Treasury direct.

The Stock Market moved somewhat irregularly, through the forenoon, but at the Second Board end efter, the general temper was firm and prices in advance of Friday afternoon, on nearly all descriptions, by 1@2 ₱ cent. The closing dealings show the following rates, as compared with Friday P. M. Harlem and Illinoie Central shares were especially buoyant, and Erie old Stock in active demand:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	148¾	148¾	Harlem Pref	115	117
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	107¾	Mich. Central	117⅜	118¾
N. Y. Central	125¾	125⅝	Mich. Southern	78¾	80¾
Erie	98¾	99¾	Mich. Guarant'd	116	117⅜
Erie Preferred	106¾	107¾	Illinois Central	114	114⅜
Hudson	135	135	Pittsburgh	98¾	97¾
Toledo	113¾	115	Fort Wayne	75	79
Pacific Mail	190	187	Rock Island	101¾	103¾
Quicksilver Co	46¾	48⅝	Northwest	34	35¾
Harlem	110¾	114¾	Galena	106¾	107¾
Canton	36	36	Miss. & Missouri	31¾	31

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank shares:

New-York	119	American Exchange	108
Manhattan	140	Pacific	145
Merchants'	110	Chatham	96
Mechanics'	116	Bank of N. America	106¾
Union	110	Hanover	98
America	126	Metropolitan	114½
City	140	Shoe & Leather	107
Phœnix	108	Corn Exchange	106
North River	101	St. Nicholas	97
Tradesmen's	106	Commonwealth	97
Merchants' Exchange	97	Atlantic	95
State of New-York	104	Imp. and Traders'	108
Commerce	106	Park	135
Ocean	96	Mannf. and Merchants'	97½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Chi. & N. W. s. f	110
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. int. Bs	97
N. Y. Cen.

DRY GOODS.

AT
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BRAIDED ROBES. MOZAMBIQUES,
PERCALES, JACONETS, BAREGES,
GRENADINES, TISSUES, and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Of every kind, for Summer wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAZINES, DELAINES,
ALPACAS, BLACK SILKS, CREPES, GRENADINES, TISSUES, &c., &c.,
For Mourning and part Mourning.
Also, a full assortment of
WHITE GOODS,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND PARASOLS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SUMMER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
NEWEST PATTERNS AND SHAPES FOR SUMMER,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHECK SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Also, at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS!
Several large lots, received from Auction, will be Retailed at half the cost of Importing.
ALSO—SILK MANTILLAS REDUCED!
The most Fashionable and Attractive Stock ever offered at Retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
And also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHADES.
SHADES OF EVERY VARIETY AND MATERIAL.
We are paying particular attention to the manufacture and putting up of all kinds of Shades
Practical and superior upholsters employed only.
GOLD,
PAINTED,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORED HOLLAND SHADES,
made and hung without delay, at very
LOW PRICES.
HOLLANDS BY THE YARD.
SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
MONDAY, 25th inst.,
OPENING OF
NEW GRENADINES.
MOZAMBIQUES,
Double width, at 38c, worth 60c.
NEW ORGANDIES.
LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.
THE CREATEST ASSORTMENT!
THE BEST STYLES!!
THE LOWEST PRICES!!!
HOSIERY,
UNDER-GARMENTS, AND
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
A. RANKIN & CO.
No. 96 Bowery,
and No. 185 5th-av.,
corner 22d-st.
DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
We will offer
THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF RICH MANTILLAS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Also, a choice stock of the
NEW "ALEXANDER SCARF MANTILLA,"
THE LATEST NOVELTY OUT.
Also,
CLOTH CIRCULARS and SACQUES,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED,
in great variety, and at very low prices.
We respectfully request those ladies who have hitherto confined their purchases to Broadway and Canal-st. stores, to examine our GARMENTS, and the great difference in our prices. We guarantee to them a saving of twenty-five to thirty per cent.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
GRENADINE SHAWLS, black and colored,
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, from $3 50 upward.
PRINCESS ALICE THIBET SHAWLS,
LAMA SHAWLS, plain and colored.
MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
PARIS CHALLIE SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS.
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SHAWLS THIS WEEK.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Offer at retail their entire stock of CLOTH SACKS AND CIRCULARS,
Marked down $3 and $4 each.
RICH BLACK SILK SACKS,
BLACK SILK MANTLES AND CIRCULARS,
WHITE BAREGE SCARFS AND CIRCULARS,
At No. 341 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. EGGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 889 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH AND BRITISH
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.
The whole of their Importation will be opened on
MONDAY,
At less than the cost of Importation.
A special counter has been appropriated for dress goods at and under thirty cents per yard, at which great bargains will be offered.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

RICH FIGURED GRENADINES.
A large assortment, received per steamer *America*, will be opeded on
MONDAY,
ALSO,
PLAIN PARIS GRENADINES, in very choice shades.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

REAL LACES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will make additions to their Stock of
REAL LACES,
ON
MONDAY, May 25.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FRENCH MUSLINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received
A FULL STOCK OF
FRENCH CAMBRIC,
NAINSOOK, and
ORGANDY MUSLINS,
Suitable for Dresses,
Also,
WHITE ORGANDIES,
Embroidered in Colors.
Suitable for EVENING DRESSES.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AT COST.
WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS,
At $8 per yard.
COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES,
At Old Prices.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS,
WOOL and UNION REPS,
PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS,
WORSTED DAMASKS and CASTINGS,
AND EVERY STYLE OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
At Correspondingly Low Figures.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store a large and very elegant stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, including many novelties suitable for the season to which they invite special attention. Prices moderate
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY. KELTY'S.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES.
Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.

359 LACE CURTAINS.
BROADWAY.
NOTTINGHAM LACES.
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at
OLD PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the extreme warm weather, the subscriber will offer, at a REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT., over 5,000 CLOTH CLOAKS, at prices varying from $5 50 to $18, formerly sold for $7 50, $9 75, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, $22, $24, $26 and $28.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 334 and 336 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
N. B.—All the leading styles of Black Silk MANTILLAS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and RUFFLES for JUNE and JULY FASHIONS, at prices within the reach of all. W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
THIS WEEK,
20-cent BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½c. per yard.
25-cent BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 15c. per yard.
"WAMSUTTA," DWIGHT AND "WHITELOCK" 4-4 BLEACHED SHEETINGS, at 25c., sold recently at 40 to 45c.
BEST PRINTS, (Spring colors,) 12½c., 14c. and 15c.
LADIES' CLOTHS, (all wool,) at $1 50 per yard.
Also,
FROM AUCTION, PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELS, QUILTS, DRAPERIES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS, TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
A magnificent stock of
BLACK and PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
purchased during the week, at a great sacrifice, at auction.
GOOD BLACK SILK, (wide,) AT 87½c. per yard.
OIL BOILED SILK, (wide,) at $1 and $1 25 per yard.
YARD WIDE SILK, (wide,) at $1 50 per yard.
MANTILLA SILKS,
all widths, in PARIS TAFFETAS, GROS-GRAIN, ARMURES and GROS DE RHINES, MOURNING SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
100 CASES OF THE CHOICEST
BRAIDS and Newest Styles in MISSES' BLOOMERS. Gray and Tan HAIR BONNETS, 20 Cases, from One to Three Dollars.
Colored BLOOMERS, of every description, 25c., 38c., 44c., 56c., 75c., and $1 each.
LARGEST STOCK THIS SEASON.
Ready MONDAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LACE MANTILLAS
LACE MANTILLAS
LACE MANTILLAS
AND
SHAWLS.
SHAWLS.
SHAWLS.
BLACK THREAD AND VAL. LACE.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 BROADWAY, corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite the Worth Monument.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, tufted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
10,000 Ladies' Handkerchief, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
5,000 Linen Hemstitched do., 15c. to 50c.
3,000 Needlework Collars, 12c. to 75c.
5,000 Worked Bands, 15c. to $1 50.
3,000 Lace Vails, 6c. to $3.
800 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, $2 to $3 50.
500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, $3 75 to $8.
1,000 Parasols, 75c. to $3.
KINZEY SELLS TO
MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS
At less than jobbers' prices
25,000 STRAW BONNETS ON MONDAY.
SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, 25c. up to $5.
NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 25c. up to $3 50.
FANCY HAIR BONNETS, 25c. up to $2.
DUNSTABLES, CHINA PEARLS, TUSCANS, PEDALS, ROUGH AND READY, LEGHORN, CHIP BONNETS, SATIN BRAIDS, CANTON BRAIDS.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 10c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 25c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 37c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 50c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 56c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 63c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 75c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 88c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 25.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 75.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 25.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 75.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $3.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $3 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $4.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $4 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $5.
KINZEY HAS EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED.
KINZEY SELLS AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
OPENING 5,000 BLOOMERS, 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
OPENING 3,500 BLOOMERS, 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25.
OPENING 7,500 SHAKER HOODS, 25c.
FLOWERS, 2c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., SPRAY.
STRAW FLOWERS, 6c., 8c., 10c., SPRAY.
10,000 YARDS SILK ILLUSIONS, 6c. yard. up.
6,000 YARDS BLOND LACES, 1c., 2c., 3c.
RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
5,000 pieces Trimming Ribbons, 1sc to 50c
3,000 pieces No. 4 Cord Edges at 75c.
5,000 pieces No. 5 Trimming Ribbons, 80c. to $1.
BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12c.
BONNET RIBBONS, 15c., 18c., 25c.
5,000 pairs Silk Mitts, 18c., 25c., 31c., 38c.
3,000 pairs Silk Mitts, 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c.
FANS.
5,000 FINE IVORY SANDAL WOODS, LINEN AND SILK FANS, 25c. up.
5,000 PAIRS REGULAR MAKE FINE LISLE HOSE, WORTH 50c., AT 25c. PAIR.
15,000 PAIRS HOSE AND HALF HOSE, FROM AUCTION, 6c. UP.
7,500 pairs of Gloves, from 6c. up.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
BEST 6 YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
HAIR-PINS, 2c. BUNDLE.
SPOOL SILKS, 1c.
HOOKS & EYES, 2c.
12 SKEINS SEWING SILKS, 7c.
SKIRT BRAIDS, 4½ YARDS, 3c.
PAPER BEST PINS, 4c.
GENUINE COATES' 200 YARDS SPOOL COTTONS, 6c.
LINEN TAPES, 1c.
WILLIMANTIC 200 YARD COTTONS, 6c.
2 SPOOL COTTON, 1c.
PAPER BEST NEEDLES, 3c.
5,000 FINE SILK BEAD NETS, 25c.
OPENING ON MONDAY.
FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
N. B.—NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.
221 and 223
221 and 223
221 and 223
WM. KINZEY'S
WM. KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

DRAPERIES.
EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS!!!
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS!!!
VESTIBULE LACE!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

STRAW GOODS.
LADIES' STRAWS!!!
MISSES' STRAWS!!!
CHILDREN'S STRAWS!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirts offered in this City.
FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS.
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS.
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY.
SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

DRESS GOODS.
THIS WEEK,
We will offer
A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORS,
JUST RECEIVED
PER STEAMER AUSTRALASIA,
and intended
"SPECIALLY" FOR THE PRESENT HOT SEASON.
Also,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
"FRENCH GRAY" BAREGES, at 8c. per yard.
FIGURED POPLINS, and HIMALAYA CLOTHS, at 12½ cents do
CHECKED POPLINS, GLACES, and LENOS, at 10c. to 25c. do.
MOHAIR LUSTRES, POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES, very wide goods, at 28., 25. cd. and 3s. a yard.
Also,
A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF ALPACAS,
In all the fashionable shades
We invite special attention to our stock of DRESS GOODS for this week's sales, which we have the pleasure to announce is the largest and most select we have ever yet offered.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEWEST DESIGNS AND RICHEST
PARIS BONNET RIBBONS Exhibited this Season.
Full lines of WHITE and CORN-COLORED RIBBONS, from 9 to 60 cents.
DRAB RIBBONS at 38, 44, 56, 62, and 75 cents per yard.
100 Pieces of Fashionable MILLINERY SILKS from $1 per yard upwards.
MILLINERY LACES!
Over Ten Thousand WHITE and BLACK SILK LACE BARBES, Under Regular Prices.
Auction Lots of NEEDLE-WORKED SETS, 44, 56, 75, and $1 each, nearly Half Price.
BANDED COLLARS, Richly Worked, 18, 25, 31, and 44 cents each. Bargains.
New Designs in LINEN COLLARS,
Cheap Lots of WORKED BANDS,
Ladies' KID GLOVES, 44 cents pair.
SILK MITTS at Last Year's Prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
AND SHAWLS.
Mantillas—Mantillas from $5 and upward, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Pusher Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per yard, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Thread Lace Veils from $2 50 and upward.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces and Insertions.
Valenciennes Laces from 1s. per yard and upward.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets, Barbes and Coiffures.
Thread Guipure and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs from $2 and upward.
Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Plain and Figured Nets and Blond of every description.
Silk Embroidered Capes for Silk Mantillas.
Together with a full assortment in every article of Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries, all of which we offer at a large
REDUCTION IN PRICES,
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
100 CARTOONS OF NEW FRENCH
FLOWERS ON MONDAY.
DRESS and STRAW TRIMMINGS in unusual variety.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MOURNING GOODS.
PLAIN BLACK BAREGES, CRAPE, MARETO, TAMARTINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, TURON CLOTHS, LAWNS, PRINTS, &c.
MOURNING MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
A large stock, and at very low prices, at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' KID GLOVES,
SUPERIOR QUALITY!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

LACE MANTILLAS.
LACE SHAWLS!!!
LACE CENTRES!!!
LACE FLOUNCES!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

FRENCH FLOWERS.
BEST QUALITY!!!
EVERY SHADE!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., near 14th-st.

YANKEE NOTIONS.
FANS!!!
PERFUMERY!!!
HAIR NETS!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

HOSIERY.
COTTON HOSE AND GLOVES!!!
LISLE HOSE AND GLOVES!!!
SILK HOSE AND GLOVES!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

UNDERWEAR.
MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS!!!
HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS!!!
LADIES UNDERLINEN!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS AND TRAVELING Hats for ladies and children, mourning Bonnets, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, 581, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's Bonnets and Hats at bargains; old Hats repaired; white Bonnets, very handsome. Call this out.

CLOTHING.

NOS. 290 AND 292 BOWERY.
Warehouse in the City. The cheapest cash Clothing GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. NEWSTADTER'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 72 Catherine-street, Elizabeth, N. J. Pupils received during July terms; English and music $15) per school year. French and German extra. Refers by permission to Rev. Mr. Warren, Rector of Trinity Church; Ex-Mayor Darby, Dr. Chatwood and D. Westcott, of Elizabeth.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A.M.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A LADY EMINENTLY QUALified as to scholarship and experience, and whose testimonials and references are highly satisfactory, desires an engagement for the ensuing Summer; the advertiser has taught very successfully the higher English branches, French, Latin and the elements of music; large compensation not demanded. Address M. L., New-Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, &c.—TWO young ladies, sisters, with much experience in education, wish engagements with families passing the Summer in the country as resident governesses, or would go as companions to ladies in the best of references given. Address E. S. A., Madison-square Post-office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, AND AT PRESent a Theological student, desires a situation in a private family as tutor of mathematics or languages. Music will be taught free of extra charge. No objection to visiting the country or watering places. Address, immediately, TUTOR, Box No. 1,173 Times Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a teacher by a member of graduating class Yale College, who has had several terms' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician and a good disciplinarian; satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address Box No. 1,019 New-Haven, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH Board for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, can be had by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

HOBOKEN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be handsomely accommodated with board and delightful rooms directly fronting the bay. Apply at No. 2 Hudson Terrace, opposite the ferry.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO WELL furnished rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 183 East 50th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT PERsons can find excellent accommodations and a pleasant home, in a farm-house delightfully situated in Connecticut, a few miles from the Sound and convenient to New-York. Address C., No. 148 West 20th-st., stating where an interview may be had.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, lady, two children and nurse, in a quiet home near the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Orange and Morristown, or near Orange Mountain, Bloomfield or Montclair. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,782 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE line of the New-Haven Railroad, not beyond Stamford, for a gentleman, two ladies, two children, infant and nurse. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 4,069 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., Yonkers. The house is large, grounds well shaded, accommodations first-class, view unsurpassed; within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landings. Address Mrs. SCOTT, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, (EAST side,) 30 miles from City, beautiful mansion, fine river view, plenty of shade, and no mosquitoes; stabling, if needed. Particulars of Mr. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place, or Mr. WEED, No. 30 Park-place.

HOTELS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This house will open on TUESDAY, June 16. Applications may be made at No. 1405th-av., or at the Bellevue, Newport. PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.
No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.
On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.
No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY,
OPPOSITE YONKERS,
FOR SALE.
The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James Jay estate, fifteen miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites; title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
FOR SALE,
WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.
40,000 acres, located chiefly in Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties, known formerly as part of the original Holland Land Co.'s purchase, and more recently as the Devereaux purchase. This property is offered as an entirety, or might be sold in townships. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

NEWMAN & FITTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Wall-st. and Tarrytown, New-York,
Have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.
ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
ADAM FITTON, New-York.

SEVENTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.
The owners of property on the 7th-av., above the Central Park, are hereby notified that the new petition for the widening and improving of the same, (in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed April 15, 1859,) is now at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., ready for their signatures.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
73 lots in original town Chicago.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.
Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR sale, the extra-size house and lot, No. 98 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 16th-av. and 16th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 135 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet; broadside on 15th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars, and orders to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

H. V. CRAMER & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 114 Nassau-st. Real estate of all descriptions bought and sold; houses, stores, &c., rented; loans negotiated, mortgages foreclosed and City collections promptly made.

AS ABOVE.—For sale a fine new brown-stone house on 30th-st., near Lexington-av., four stories and basement, modern improvements, gas, range, water throughout, fire-proof safe, &c. All in the best style. Price, $12,000.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, UNDER DIRECTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.
VALUABLE BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 5TH-AV. CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.
104 lots on the northwest corner of Broadway and 50th-st.
8 Central Park lots on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 98th-st.
2 lots on Park-av., near 38th-st.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 55½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 50th and 60th sts., being 200 feet square. Also property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN 23d-st.—The very desirable property at No. 143 East 23d-st., with two brick buildings—lot 25x100. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. Title perfect. Apply to DOUGLASS & MOORE, No. 317 West-st., New-York.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath, range, heater, &c., lots well laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, shrubberies, &c. Apply, for particulars, to JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, 14th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., 150 feet west of Union-square, 25 feet front, three story extension house, belonging to J. J. Kingsford; particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE FLOUR and two lumber mills, with never-failing water power; 1,000 acres cultivated land, and extensive timber limits; a rare opportunity for men with small capital.
M. MULLIN, No. 14 South William-st.

FOR SALE—IN 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a first-class, brown-stone front, English-basement house, 20 feet wide, in an excellent neighborhood, suitable for a physician. Price $15,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE THREE-STORY frame house No. 87 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn Heights. Price $4,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 261 HENRY-st., New-York. Apply to
J. R. SKIDMORE, No. 14 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A Farm of 30 acres, within 16 miles of the City Hall; fine healthy location, ¾ of mile from West Mount Vernon Depot, Harlem Railroad; 2½ miles east of Yonkers; good two-story house, 10 rooms, barn and outhouses, all in perfect order; fine orchard, fruit and shade trees in abundance; plenty of muck for manure; fine spring stream through the place; most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to P. B. AMORY, No. 195 Water-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Orpheus.

WALLACK'S—Money.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Tae Huncheack.

LAURA KEENE'S—Jane English's New Company.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Tae Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Readings by Mrs. and Miss L. Brown.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President yesterday received a telegrsphic announcement of the *fall of Vicksburgh*. The rnessage came through from Memphis to Cleveland on Saturday night, but did not reach Washington until yesterday forenoon. It says: "*The Stars and Stripes float over Vicksburgh, and the victory is complete.*" Our latest previous intelligence is to tbs afternoon of ths 20th, at which time the surrender of the place is supposed to have been made. The reception of more definite intelligence has been prevented by the disarrangement of the telegrapb line connecting Memphis with Clevelsnd.

A summary of the important events whicb have preceded this great triumph, made up from our dispatches, will prove of interest. On the 30th of April Gen. Grant landed bis forces at Bruinsburgh, below Grand Gulf. On the lat of May tbe battle of Port Gibson was fought, resulting in the defeat of the rebels with heavy loss, and the evacuation of Grand Gulf. On the 12th the battle of Raymond was fought. On the 14th Joe Johnston was defeated at Jackson, losing 400 men and seventeen pieces of artillery. On the 16th the battle of Baker's Creek was fought, resulting in the defeat of tbe entire Vicksburgh force under Pemberton, with the loss nf 4,000 men and twenty-nine pieces of artillery. On the 17th the same force of rebels was defeated at the Big Black River Bridge, with the loss of 2,600 men and aeventeen cannon. On tbe 18th Vicksburgh was closaly invested by our forces. Pemberton had lost 37 out of 60 pieces of artillery taken nut by bim. Tha city was cut off from Haines' Bluff, which was sbandoned by the enemy, and a line of supplies was opened to the Mississippi *via* the Chickasaw Bayou. There was sharp fighting through the day on the 19th. Gen. Steele won and held the upper bluffs and tbe upper water battsriea, and rested his right on the Mississippi. Admiral Porter's gunboats during the night kept the enemy on the alert, tbus giving them not a moment'a cessation of peril. The surrender, as abova stated, probably took place on the afternoon of the 20th.

A rebel telegram, dated st Mobile, 21st, acknowledges the loss of thirty pieces of artillery io the fight of Saturday, at Baker's Creek. It also etates that Gsn. Grant was at first repulsed in the fight of Sunday, at the Big Black River Bridge, but that he afterwards succeeded in turning their left flank, when the bridge was burned and the works abandoned. Tbe Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 23d, states that Gen. Loring was in command at Jackson.

A dispatch from Gen. Hurlbut, dated the 21st, at Memphis, stetes that the rebel Gen. Joe Johnston was last heard from at Calhoun, 17 miles above Jackson, with 6,000 men—the force with which he was driven out of the latter place—endeavoring to effect a junction with Pemberton at Edwards' Station. Wbat has become of him since does not yet appear.

Seven hundred snd eight prisoners csptured by Gen. Grant at Port Gibaon and Grand Gulf arrived at St. Louis on Sunday last. There are a large number of Missouriana among them.

The advices from Tennessee are to the effect that Bragg is apprehensive of an attack by Gen. Rusecrans. His position at Horse Shoe Mountain is said to be strongly fortified. Our dispatches contain an accnnt of a surprise of a camp of rebel cavalry in the vicinity of Middletown, in which eight rebels were killed and ninety captured. The rebel camp was destroyed.

We learn from the Army of the Potomac that the rebels are busy intrenching opposite the point where Gen. Hooker's forces made the lowest crossing before tbe late battlea. Their pickets have been strengthened.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Roanoke* arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana on tha 19th inst. She brings highly important intelligence from Mexico, brought to Havana by the French and English steamers from Vera Cruz. The French had been obliged to raise the siege of Puebla—in consequence, as they admit, of the impossibility of taking the place without reinforcements and heavier artillery. The English and Mexican advices, however, say that the French have baen defeated, and have withdrawn toward Orizaba, where they are expected to await the arrival of more men and material. It is also reported that a French convoy, carrying $1,000,000, had been captured by the guerrillas.

By way of San Franciaco we have advices from the City of Mexico to tbe 2d inst., and from Puebla to the 30th nlt. Gen. Ortega, in a dispatch to Gen. Comonfort, thus sums up the situation: "The French have made eight assaults, succeeding only in two. We have lost nothing save our abandoned forts, snd ona line of defences. For ths last thirty-one days we have not lost a foot of ground. The French continue to throw their bombs into the city, and are cutting ditchea and covered ways for an attack on Santa Marta." The Mexicans were said to be about to commence offanaive operations against the French, nnder the direction of President Juarez in person; and this may have had more to do with the retreat of tha French from Puebla than appears on the face of the advices by way of Havana.

Tha steamship *North Star* arrived at this port last evening, from Aspinwall, whicb port she left on the 16th inst. She brings $264,821 in treasure. The news by this arrival is entirely without importance.

The steamer *Eugenia*, (Br.,) reportad in the Times of Saturday as captured off Mobile while running tha biockade, was formerly the *Annie J. Lyman*, built in New-York, and for some time used as a tng at this port. She was cleared as the *Eugenia* on tha 28th of March, for Havana, Capt. Petraus.

A special dispatch to tha Merchants' Exchange, Pina-street, dated St. Johns, N. F., May 23, announces the arrival at that port of Capt. Pearce and crew, of the British ship *Himalaya*, from Liverpool, Merch 31, for Montreal, which vessel had been totally lost in the ice on tha 12th inst.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, an extensive fire occurred in a large chair manufactory near the junction of Pearl and Frankfort streets, by which a great amount of properly was destroyad. One of tha employes in tha factory, named John Fox, was so badly burned that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The fire originated from tha explosion of a camphena lamp, which Fox, the victim, was trying to fill whila lighted.

Tha Thirty-first regimant New-York Volunteers, Col. Frank Jones, numbering 318 men, arrived in this City from the Rappahannock at 2 P. M. Saturday. Escorted by Company A, Seventy-first regiment, N. Y. N. G., thay returned regiment paraded up Broadway and down again to the Park Barracks, wbers they partook of a substantial dinner.

By tha arrival of brig *Mauricio* (Holland) Capt. Schroeder, we have advices from Curacoa to May 9. There is no news of importance. Tbe emancipation of slaves will take place on July 1. Salt is in abundance, and of very fine qnslity. We hear from New-Granada that the Government of Gen. Mosquera is consolidating itself a very day. From Venezuela we learn that tbs heads of the contending parties were about making a treaty of peace, altbough there was but little prospect of a permanent settlement. The Corn crop at Curscoa bas this year been very poor.

Tbe Court of General Sessions met, Saturrday, snd after disposing of a few unimportsnt cases, adjourned for the term.

Ths Stock Market, on Saturday, left off firm on the Railway Shares, at an advance of 1@2 ₱ cent. on Friday's closing figures. Tha demand for the New Loan of tha United States amounted, in this City, to two millions of dollars. Money market steady. Gold 148¾.

Breadstuffs were in less demand on Saturday at a further reduction in prices. Pork was active, but cheaper. Other kinds of Provisions were in less request, as were also Grocaries, Hides and Tallow. Wool, Hay and Petroleum were freely purchased. Cotton was more sought after, and was dearer. The changes in most other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 609 vessels of all classes in port.

The State Union Leagne Convention.

This gathering, which is to take place at Utica on Wednesday of the present week, bids fair to realize the highest hopes of those who have wished for some demonstration of the loyalty of the State commensurate with its rank and influence in the Union. The efforts that have been made by the Copperheads to dissuade the returned soldiers from participating in the occasion have only recoiled upon the miserable authors. The soldiers have only been made to feel an intenser hate, a profounder detestation of them than ever; and will all the more rejoice in the opportunity to show to the people that they know how to stand by the old flag at home as staunchly as in the field of battle. Many of the veterans of 1812, in various parts of the State, tottering as they are under the burden of years, have caught the same ardor, and have resolved to make one more rally. The presence of these old relics of the heroism of fifty years ago, will give a peculiar consecration to the patriotic spirit of the day.

Would that some Webster were to be present to address them, as he did the Revolutionary veterans at Bunker Hill, fifty years after the scenes of 1775. And yet how different would be his language. He would find just such "venerable men," who have "come down to us from a former generation." But what bitter mockery it would be to address these with such words of congratulation—to say to these: "Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your lives, that you might behold this joyous day." How impossible to utter: "All is peace, and God has granted you this sight of your country's happiness, ere you slumber in the grave. He has allowed you to behold and partake the reward of your patriotic toils." "Veterans of half a century!" he exclaimed to them, "when in your youthful days you put everything at hazard in your country's cause, good as that cause was, and sanguine as youth is, still your fondest hopes did not stretch onward to an hour like this!" What a terrible contrast to the language that would befit *these* "veterans of half a century." *Their* most dreadful fears did not stretch downward to an hour like this. They never had the remotest glimpse of even the possibility of the hideous, hellish treason that is now straining for the destruction of the Republic; and we don't doubt that many of them have felt pangs of anguish that they have lived to see it. And yet, after all, we do not know but that these old men are better entitled to the language of congratulation than was that noble old band of the two hundred veterans of the Revolution whom Webster addressed on that memorable occasion. They have the practical, visible assurance, which the others in those "piping days of peace" could not have, that their children would dare as much and do as much against the enemies of the country as they themselves did; that the old noble breed had not degenersted; that the blood which they had poured out was not simply a price for future blessings, but was an earnest of the sacrifice which Americans of every generation would be ready to offer on the altar of their country. We believe, after all, that these old heroes will find a greater joy and pride in the resolute front of the soldiers just returned from the battle-fields, and in the jubilant protestations of the people that they will stand by the old flag so long as a shred of it flies, than the otber old heroes found in all the proud tokens of development and progresa and prosperity which the orator of that day dwelt upon with such matchless eloquence.

The glorioua news from Vicksburgh will inspire the Convention with a joyous enthusiasm, which could hardly have been possible under the unrelieved shadow of the reverses in Virginia. It will, in fact, give the gathering the character of a jubilee. But still better than that, it will form the most forcible of all arguments, the most impressive of all illustrations, of the virtue of steady purpoae and unflagging effort. It requires but the same fidelity which has finally wrought the downfall of this stronghold of the rebellion, to insure the complete overthrow of the rebellion itself. Doubt and despondency are rebuked; and the high faith of those who have never wavered is justified in a manner that now challenges from everybody the same high faith. The Convention cannot fail of being thoroughly penetrated by the influences of this grand encouragement. All things combine to make this the most imposing and most telling demonstration of the kind since this war began.

The Fall of Vicksburgh.

We have come nowadays to doubt a large number of the announcements of the telegraph; but we earnestly trust there is nothing but truth in the dispatch that Gen. Grant's army is in Vicksburgh, and that his victory is complete. We had previously learned that the outer works had been taken—that Haines' Bluff batteries, immediately on the north, the Warrenton batteries immediately on the south, and the line of the Big Black River, including the great railroad bridge, in the rear, were all in our hands. We had learned that Gen. Grant had fought five pitched battles with the rebels, in all of which he had been successful. We had seen how skillfully he had divided their forces—driving Loring south of Jackson, Johnston north of it, and Pemberton into Vicksburgh. We knew that he had committed terrible havoc in the enemy's ranks, had captured in the vicinity of 10,000 prisoners and an immense quantity of artillery. We knew that after his victory of Sunday last he had marched directly upon Vicksburgh, and, in the words of his Assistant Adjutant-General, had "invested it closely," while, at the same time, Porter's fleet in the Mississippi opened a bombardment. On the 20th the right wing of our army had reached and rested on the Mississippi, *above* Vicksburgh, and, in the language of one dispatch, our men drank water from that river.

Thus everything so far had been favorable, and it only remained to close the drama at Vicksburgh, and the stupendous drama of Grant's campaign in the Mississippi Valley, by the fall of the great stronghold. The announcement now is that that crowning act has been achieved, and that the "Stars and Stripes float over Vicksburgh." The people of the East will partially appreciate the greatness of the triumph; but as the thunders of victory at Vicksburgh echo and reëcho up and down the Great Valley, they will seem, to the ten millions of people who inhabit it, as the thunders of inevitable doom to the rebel Confederacy.

The French in Mexico—Continued Disasters.

The first chapter of the French movement upon Mexico seems drawing to a close. The intelligence by way of Havana, which we publish this morning, indicates the substantial failure of the invasion. The official dispatch of the Mexican Gen. Ortega, from Puebla, dated April 29, received *via* San Francisco, and published yesterday, says: "We have lost nothing save our abandoned forts and our line of defences. For the last thirty-one days we have not lost a foot of ground." In corroboration of Gen. Ortega's dispatch, we publish this morning later intelligence from Mexico by the steamer *Roanoke*, to the effect that the French have actually been obliged to *raise the siege* of Puebla, and make a retrograde movement toward Orizaba. We have not the full particulars of this movement of the French, but the statement is highly important, as it comes direct and bears the evidence of truth. If it proves to be true, the failure of the French in Mexico is complete for the present at least, and it is very doubtful whether a renewal of the attempt to conquer the country will ever be made.

This is a curious ending of a very curious crusade, which was set on foot two years ago. In the Summer of 1861, Barron, a wealthy Anglo-Mexican speculator and contraband trader, Miramon, a Mexican brigand, and Padre Miranda, the representative of the bigoted retrogression Church party in Mexico, taking advantage of our civil troubles, went to Europe, and induced England, France and Spain to form a military coalition against Mexico. This tripartite coalition fell to pieces the moment it touched the Mexican coast, early in 1862. England and Spain had the sagacity to withdraw their forces, leaving Mexico in the hands of France alone. Three parties more thoroughly incompetent and incapable of giving an intelligent and correct statement of affairs in Mexico, upon which to base any important action relative to that country, than Barron, Miramon and Miranda, could not be found. These representativea of evil in Mexico told the French Emperor, more especially, that all he had to do was to land his army at Vera Cruz, and march through friendly Mexican hosts straight to the Capital, and occupy the country, with little or no resistance.

It is now nearly two years since Louis Napoleon commenced to send out forces to Mexico, first in connection with England and Spain, and now it is fourteen months since he undertook to carry out the enterprise on his own account. During this two years, 40,000 French soldiers have been landed on Mexican territory. Of this number 15,000 at least have been destroyed or permanently disabled by battle or disease. The expense, according to the French budget some months ago, had reached 104,000,000 francs, and the expenditurea were so rapidly augmenting as to frighten the French Minister of Finance. And what is now the condition of the French in Mexico? They have marched to Puebla, the first point of opposition, where for one month and a half they have closely invested the place, and by every means known to modern warfare they have maintained a furious assault, and done everything in their power to insure its reduction. But they accomplished nothing save the occupation of two forts on an unimportant line of the Mexican defences in the suburbs of the city, and if this latest news proves correct, they have actually abandoned the attempt to take the town.

This is the most serious reverse which Louis Napoleon has sustained since he became Emperor. The magnitude of the design, as set forth by himself and his organs, and the ease with which he was expected to accomplish it, render its failure all the more conspicuous and mortifying. His letter to Gen. Foay proves that he intended to make the conquest of Mexico the starting point for a new policy of intervention in the affairs of the United States. In March last the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, anticipating the speedy overthrow of the Mexican Government, said that the Emperor would very soon be able to give his undivided attention to the "momentous complications" of the American continent. Viewing our civil war from a point favorable to the Confederatca, and taking for granted the success of the French invasion of Mexico, *Bultier's Paris Correspondence*. of April 10, puts forth the following significant paragraph: "We shall surprise our readers by telling them that *the conditions of peace in America are likely to be dictated, not from Washington, but from Mexico or Vera Cruz.*" The semi-official newspapers of Paris have for some time past predicted the speedy conquest of the country, and *La France* a few weeks since announced that "the staff of clerks to be sent out to Mexico to *collect the revenue* of that country" was then assembled in Paris. According to present appearances, their departure will be somewhat delayed by circumstances over which they very evidently have no control.

What effect this sudden and complete disappointment of such sanguine expectations will have upon the Government and people of France, remains to be seen. The first impulse will doubtless be to send fresh reinforcements, and push on the war with increased vigor. But the enormous expense which this would involve may well lead to some salutary reflections on the folly and injustice of the whole movement. There is nobody in Europe who can have any heart in it except Napoleon himself. The other Governments have nothing to gain by it. The liberal sentiment everywhere must oppose it. The losses of the French in life, money and reputation, will give the political enemies of the existing *régime* a very formidable basis for fresh agitation, and may lead to very serious results. With all these sources of disquiet and of possible danger, it is not at all unlikely that the Emperor may consult prudence rather than pride, and abandon his attempt to curb the growing power of the United States, by conquering their neareat republican neighbor, and restoring the supremacy of the Latin race.

The Loyal Meeting at Utica.

Patriotic bankers, merchants and other persons desirous of sharing in defraying the expense of conveying *the returned regiments of volunteers* from this City to Utica, to attend the great mass meeting of loyal citizens to be held on Wednesday next, may send their contributions to the undersigned, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

We call special attention to this notice, which we trust will meet with a friendly response from the class of our citizens to whom it is addressed. The attendance of the heroic men who have encountered the hardships and perils of the war waged in defence of the Union, will be one of the most marked and impresaive features of the great loyal gathering to be held in Utica on Wednesday next. We understand that special trains are to be run over the Hudson River and Central Railroads for their accommodation, and that arrangements have been made for their comfort during their stay at Utica. The expense of such an undertaking will of course be very heavy, and it is desirable on all accounts that it should be shared by as many as possible. The occasion is not to be merely one of show. If properly supported, it cannot fail to contribute largely towards consolidating the loyal sentiment of the State and sustaining the Government in its efforts to preserve the nation.

Cooperation.—There is no communication, either by rail or telegraph, between Washington and our military and naval forces on the lower Mississippi, comprising the armies of Gen. Grant and Gen. Banks, and the fleets of Admiral Farragut and Admiral Porter: yet, on several occasions lately, there have been happy instances of coöperative action, which are more gratifying to note and to witness than are the frequent and remarkable instances of absence of coöperation in military movements carried on but a few miles from the National Capital.

One of these was the singular instance of coöperation on the Red River between Porter and Banks, by which Alexandria fell without loss of life. Gen. Banks had been marching in the direction of Alexandria, and fighting his way there, for over a fortnigbt, but heavy rebel reinforcements were hastening to Alexandria. Just at that moment, Admiral Porter detached a part of his Vicksburgh fleet and started for Red River. He sailed directly for Alexandria, and captured the place with his gunboats. A few hours afterward Gen. Banks' land forces arrived, and thus gained possession of this important point without a battle. Admiral Porter, after accomplishing this neat job, turned down the river to take part in the movements against Vickahurgh.

Another recent instance of coöperative action, or what may be virtually considered auch, in the same section of country, is in the joint attacks on Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. The rebel garrisons at these places were to reinforce one the other, according to which place was first assaulted. Bnt just as Grant had opened the attack on the outlying works of Vicksburgh, Admiral Farragut moved up from Baton Rouge to Port Hudson and commenced a lively bombardment of that stronghold. In this way the Port Hudson garrison was retained there.

In all the operations in the vicinity of Vicksburgh itself, the coöperative movements of our different forces and of the fleet seem to have been admirably timed, and have uniformly proved successful.

These things, perhaps, should not be considered at all remarkable, as it is supposed a man fit to conduct a campaign will not only make an effort to secure all the coöperatinn possible, but *will* secure it. Still, on some fields of action not so far from Washington as the Mississippi, the singular lack of anything like coöperation has always been observed.

Reconstruction of the Union.—Hon. J. Glancy Jones, a leading Democrat of Pennsylvania, publishes in the *National Intelligencer* an article setting forth the basis on which the Democracy of Berks County propnses to reconstruct the Union, and which the Democratic party of the whole country is expected to adopt as its platform. He says that they will assent to no peace which shall dissolve the Union, and will submit even to laws that are unconstitutional, because there is no way of resisting them that does not involve anarchy or despotism which are still greater evils. But they will strive for the following amendments to the Constitution:

1. That the Presidentisl term he for six years, the incumbent to be ineligible to a second term.

2. That all the Tarritorial Governments be abolished, and the power taken from Congress to create them, snd in lieu thereof provide that all territories now belonging to the United States or which may hereafter be acquired, shall be organized into a State or States or incorporated into other States.

3. That nsreafter when any bill, resolution or order (which may require the signature nf the Executive to make it a law) shall be first proposed in the House of Representatives, or come to it from the Senata for tbeir concurrence, it shall be in order (taking precedence of all other questions) for *any five adjoining States*, by a majority of each of said States respectively, through their Representatives in Congress, to *object to the passage of said bill*, and file their objections with the clerk; in which case the said bill shall not become a law without two-thirds of the votes cast. If *seven* adjoining States shall in like manner object, then three-fourths of the votes shall be required to pass said bill; snd if the Representatives from nine adjoining States object unanimously, said bill shall not pass except by a unanimous vote.

The above restrictions are not to apply to appropriation bills in accordance with the provisions of existing laws, nor to the repealing power of any act of Congress, nor to the power to declare war, or raise and vote money to carry it on when once declared; except that no war shall be declared by a number less than two-thirds of those voting, and if disapproved of by the Executive, three-fourths shall be necessary. Neither shall the restrictions apply to bills to raise revenue to meet the ordinary expenditures provided for by law; provided that such bills shall be solely for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the expenditures of the Government as prescribed by existing laws.

The object of these provisions is to impose such restrictions upon the legislative department of the Government as shall secure each of the several sectional interests of the country against undue and injurious encroachment.

We copy this programme because it may, at some future stage of our political discussions, become important. Just at present we do not see that it could do any good to enter upon a canvass of its merits. Until the military power of the rebellion is substantially destroyed, all such discussions are worse than useless, because they divert the attention and energies of the public from the one thing needful—the vigorous prosecution of the war. After *that* is over, we shall be ready to discuss all projected and all imaginable methods of "reconstruction."

AMUSEMENTS.

"New Eras" seem to be the order of the day, not only in wartare and politics, but in every other development of civilization. This past Winter has seen the successful establishment of German Opera in America, which as an "institution" has been in abeyance as long as was the Italian Opera, now so firmly fixed. No systematic and thoroughgoing attempt has heretofore been made to place English Opera upon a plane with habitually recognized public amusements. We have had charming but brief glimpses at its beauties through the skillful instrumentality of Miss Pyne, Miss Richings and Miss Adelaide Phillips, but nothing permanent has resulted. At last the same hand which so handsomely guided the German Opera to public favor, has taken hold of English Opera. When we know that Mr. Carl Anschutz is to be the conductor of the musical elements of the new enterprise, we have at the outset assurance of experience, fidelity and rare skill in the most important position, though perhaps the chief attraction of the whole affair will be the welcome reappearance of Madame Felicita Vestvali, to whom we are indebted for the enterprise itself. This lady's reputation for beauty of person and of voice needs no trumpeting. We are glad to see that the first attempt is to be made with Gluck's celebrated "Orphee," a lyric, comic opera, with which all Europe, and especially all Paris, has been simply wild. The incidents, based on a burlesque rendering of the classic story of the luckless Orpheus hunting after his abducted wife, Eurydice, in the infernal realm of Pluto, are side-splitting if not heart-rending, and the music brilliant and fascinating beyond words. Madame Vestvali, who seems to be at once commercially and musically and *par excellence* the prima donna, appears as *Orpheus*, the god of song, supported by the sprightly and sweet-voiced Madame Rotsza, (whom all will remember as the contralto of the German opera) as *Eurydice*, also Miss Grart as *Venus*, Miss Kemble as *Hymen*, and M. Fouche as *Pluto*.

The orchestra, chorus and corps de ballet will be thoroughly trained and effective, and the whole matter needs no more than the simple statement of facts and names to make success a certainty. "Orphée" is to be given at the Winter Garden to-night.

At Wallack's Theatre the lovers of "Old Comedies" will, as usual, enjoy an old comedy regast. Bulwar's greatly admired play of "Money," with an admirable cast, will be given to-night, followed to-morrow by Sheridan Knowles' "Wife," who, for the first time will, on this occasion, make her appearance under the benign auspices of Mr. Wallack and his efficient colsborers.

Mr. Barnum has secured Gen. Tom Thumb and Gen. Tom Thumb's wife. He had already bound to his establishment with golden chains Gen. Tom Thumb's gloomsman, the $30,000 Nutt, and Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb's bridesmaid, the "Queen of Beauty," so that now the attractively diminutive quartette of dwarfs combined in one immensely little group, stand ready to be stared at, gsped at, bowed to and kissed; all of which any reader of the Times may do by investing a twenty-five cent plaster, which also entitles him to shudder at the snakes, shrink from the bear, sympathize with the blind sea-lion, laugh at the "happy family," and examine the millions of curiosities which Old Indefatigable has picked up along the shores of Time.

At Niblo's, Mr. Wheatley, the aver-active *impressario*, promises, next week, the famous "Duke's Motto," with a great cast, satisfying, however, for the present, the public appetite with the last week of Miss Bateman. This eminently successful young artist has gone from week to week of positive triumph, and commences, to-night, her farewell engagement of a week. She than goes hence to the land of the Britishers, to tantalise that haughty race by the excellence of another American product. To-night and to-morrow night we are to enjoy her "Hunchback;" on Wednesday, "Geraldine."

At Laura Keene's, the Jane English company, with the "B. B. R.," are yet to be found. Tha light rope, fancy dances and trick pantomime are the attractions for the week.

One of the most successful concerts we have attended was that given by Mr. Harry Sanderson at the Brooklyn Academy on Saturday night. The first appearance of tha Irving Hall galaxy in our sober sister-city attracted a large and fashionable audience, who adhered conscientiously to tbs cheerful Philharmonic habit of encoring everything and everybody. Mr. Gottschalk very kindly graced the occasion with his presence and his handiwork, and Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Kempton, Messrs. Castle and Thomas assisted. Tha gem of tha evening was Mr. Sanderson's rendering of the overture to "Semiramide." With Mr. Gottschalk he gave the "Bridal Eve Polka," which was heartily encored. Mrs. Abbott, a Brooklyn lady of much talent and culture, was also most successful, as, indeed, were they all. Mr. Sanderson's first concert in this City will be given to-morrow night, at Irving Hall.

The operatic matinée, on Saturday, was well attended. "Ione," for the benefit of Sig. Bellini, was admirably given.

Mr. Gottschalk's concert at Irving Hall was a great success artistically, a very fine affair numerically, and, doubtless, eminently satisfactory pecuniarily.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Sunday, May 24.

Jay Cook, the Subscription Agent, reports the sala nf $2,307,000 yesterday in the agencies in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia snd the West, and the aggregate tor the week is $13,184,950. The whole amount of sales by popular subscription reaches the enormous aggregate of $91,742,350, with no prospect of diminution. This does not include the amounts sold by the Treasury snd Sub-Treasurers, which will swell the figure to $105,000,000, showing a degree of confidence in the Union cause and ultimate success, which has no parallel in history.

The Case of Vallandigham, &c.

Cincinnati, Sunday, May 24.

Vallandigham arrived at Louisville yesterday morning. Tha boat arrived too late for the Nashville train, and snchored in the stream all day.

Wm. G. Crippan, for nineteen years connected with the *Daily Times*, and widely known as "Invisible Green," died last night.

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

Washington, Sunday, May 24.

Tha War Department received a dispatch from Newport's News to-day, dated flagship *Minnesota*, stating that at 8:30 this morning the steamer *James Brooks* came down from City Point with 620 paroled prisoners, including 80 officers and the crew of the *Indianola*.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, May 23.

There was a large and enthusiastic Union meeting at Old Point last evening. Speeches were made by Gov. Pierpont and Hon. Joseph Segar.

The raid into Matthew and Gloucester Counties, ordered by Gen. Keyes, under Gen. Kilpatrick and Capt. Gillis, has returned. It was eminently successful, and brought back a large number nf horses, mules, &c. It was a combined land and water movement.

Change of Command.

St. Louis, Sunday, May 24.

Gen. Curtis relinquished, and Gen. Schofield assumed command of this Department to-day. Gen Schofield was serenaded at the Planters' House last night.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

EXTRACT OF THE

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

A MOST EXQUISITE,

DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUME,

DISTILLED FROM THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL

FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,
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To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

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is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway under the Museum.

Sewing-machines to Rent, And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway.
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Barchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Linen Drawers, Gauze Undershirts, &c., wholesale or retail at very low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 175 Broadway.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Gas Fixtures.—No. 131 Grand-st.—Great variety of Chandeliers can be found at No. 131 Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., near Broadway, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, for a few days only. M. L. CURTIS.

Hill, Intimitable Currey of Hair and Whiskers —Styles neat and suitable—executed in the best manner, only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

5,000 Pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL, is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only Houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards, the most elegant in the City; French and English Note Paper, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

THE UNIVERSAL PUBLIC

ARE INVITED, WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE,

TO THE

OPENING OF THE

ROUND PACK,

IN THE

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

OF SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

EXPLANATION.

"THE ROUND PACK, A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER,"

is the title of one of the most pathetic, comic, mournful, humorous, terrific, funny, exciting, and withal significant stories that ever appeared in an American Newspaper. It was written by Dr. J. H. Robinson for the NEW-YORK MERCURY, and it takes the reader behind the curtain of the Rebellion, and gives him a glimpse, or rather a graphic, picturesque view of Chivalry, in the act of persecuting the unfortunate

LOYALISTS OF THE SOUTH

for their attachment to the institutions of their fathers and that glorious Union with which rational Liberty must either stand or fall.

THE ROUND PACK

is full to overflowing of such delectable "notions" as hair-breadth escapes, heroic exploits, thrilling situations, plots and counterplots, and delightful little episodes of a tender nature. It were useless to describe particularly the contents of the "Pack," since the whole community is sure to overhaul it, and to make acquaintance with the MYSTERIOUS PEDDLER, who has charge of it. See the first installment of the story, published in the NEW-YORK MERCURY of June 6, and for sale by every newsvender in the country at noon to-day.

A GRAND WAR EPISODE,

from the pen of

DR. J. H. ROBINSON,

under the name of

THE ROUND PACK,

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER,

opens in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY,

JUNE 6, 1863,

Ready for delivery at all the News Agencies in the Union at noon to-day.

This glowing story, full of the wildest interest, will enable Loyal Northern Readers to understand the terrible privations and dangers which their patriot brethren and sisters in the South and Southwest are compelled to undergo. Extraordinary as some of the incidents, related with such marvelous descriptive power, may seem to be, they have unfortunately their parallels in the real life of Union men and women in the Insurrectionary States. Ties of kindred, the obligations of friendship, all social relations, are held as nothing by the partisan population of certain portions of the South, in the eagerness to hound and torture the upholders of the Union. A most vigorous and life-like picture of the wild injustice and abnegation of all laws, human and Divine, which prevail in certain sections of the South, is given in this soul-stirring romance. The NEW-YORK MERCURY is the largest and most popular paper of its class published in America. Price FIVE CENTS.

THE CROWNING EFFORT

OF

DR. J. H. ROBINSON,

the distinguished and well-known author of "Buck Bison," "Scotto the Scout," "Cathalina," "Good-For-Nothing Dick," "Pathaway," "Cepherine," &c., &c., is

THE ROUND PACK,

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER,

which opens in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY,

Dated June 6th,

Ready for delivery at noon, THIS DAY, at all the News Agencies in the Union.

The section of Tennessee now overrun by Rebel guerrillas is the scene of this exciting tale. Multitudes of Unionists in that region are now suffering the same persecutions to which the CROSBY FAMILY are represented as being subjected, in the progress of the narrative. On this account and because it presents to the North, with startling earnestness and amazing descriptive power, the horrors which surround every Union homestead within the rebel lines, "The Round Pack" will create an immense sensation in the free States. Of all the works of its author, it is by many degrees the most effective. He seems to have thrown all the energies of his heart and soul and brain into the task, and the result is one of the most striking romances of modern times.

The illustrations by DARLEY are superb. He too seems to have caught the inspiration of the theme, and has portrayed with startling effect, the most striking scenes and situations of the story.

The word-painting of the AUTHOR and the graphic delineations of the ARTIST, combine to form a series of historical and domestic pictures of UNION LIFE IN THE SOUTHWEST, which will live in the minds of the people as long as memory lasts.

Bear in mind that the NEW-YORK MERCURY, containing the opening of the new story, is to-day in the hands of every News Agent doing business on Union Soil. Price FIVE CENTS.

A UNION HOME IN REBELDOM.

Enter a PEDDLER with a "ROUND PACK."

Is that PACK alive?

Ha! A SPY!

The PROWLER cowed!

Gallant GILES!

MAG, the Fearless!

For further information, see "The ROUND PACK; A Tale of the Forked Deer," the opening portion of which appears in the NEW-YORK MERCURY of June 6, procurable of every News Agent in America at noon to-day.

GILES, THE PEDDLER,

DEPOSITS HIS PACK,

laden with a UNION MOTHER'S TREASURE, in the NEW-YORK MERCURY of June 6, ready at noon to-day for delivery by all News Agents. Price FIVE CENTS.

WILD MEG, OF TENNESSEE,

Invites the Million to a peep into

THE ROUND PACK.

Three specimens of the rare literary treasures of this wonderful PACK, appear in the NEW-YORK MERCURY of June 6, in the hands of all the Newsvenders at noon to-day.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

THE GREAT HIT OF THE HOUR!

THE ROUND PACK,

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER,

BY

DR J. H. ROBINSON,

Makes its debut in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY,

JUNE 6, 1863.

The history of the Great Rebellion transcends all Romance, but there was a gap in it, which this story—an Historical Episode, embellished and worked up, with amazing power, by the pen of genius—most satisfactorily fills. No such picture of the SPY SYSTEM, under which the adherents of the Union, in the seceded States, live, and alas! too often *die*, has heretofore been given to the world. It is terribly truthful, for it is a portraiture of *things as they are*, and dead indeed to sympathy must be the heart of any patriot of the North who can read it unmoved. As a literary production merely, it would command critical commendation, but at this particular crisis, it will undoubtedly create a profound sensation among all classes of society. The introductory chapters, published in the NEW-YORK MERCURY of the 6th of June, (ready at noon to-day, in the hands of the news agents,) are an earnest of what may be expected in the progress of the tale. In the words of one of the most eminent critics connected with the American Press, to whom it was submitted in manuscript by the author: "'The Round Pack' is not surpassed in vigor of description, bold and happy delineation of character, and dramatic effect, in the whole range of American romance." This is high praise, but the reader will recognize its justice as he pursues the thread of the narrative. It is not too much to say that he will seem to mingle personally in the wild and adventurous scenes described, and that hereafter, in recalling the incidents of the story, he will feel inclined to speak of them in the words of a hero of the past, and say, these are adventures "all of which I *saw*, and part of which I *was*."

The NEW-YORK MERCURY, known everywhere as the medium through which the best efforts of the most popular American Story writers have been given to the public, will henceforward possess higher claims than ever to universal acceptance. Besides its Romances, Novels, Novelettes, Gossip, Ladies' Promenades, Original Poems, expositions of National and Sectional Wit and Humor, &c., it will contain from time to time valuable practical articles on subjects that come home to the "business and bosoms" of the million, of which class the series of admirable papers under the general head of

COTTON AND ITS HISTORY,

is cited as a specimen. The second number of this series appears in the Edition of June 6, in which Dr. J. H. ROBINSON'S new story opens.

The pencil of the inimitable DARLEY, the first draughtsman in America, illustrates all the prominent stories in the NEW-YORK MERCURY, and the engravings after his drawings, by which each installment of "The Round Pack" will be accompanied, cannot fail to strike the connoisseur in wood-cuts as among the finest specimens of art that have ever adorned the pages of an American newspaper. The Edition of June 6 will be in the hands of all the Newsdealers at noon to-day. Price FIVE CENTS.

READING MILLIONS,

ARE YOU READY FOR THE

UNFOLDING OF THE PACK,

BY

PEDDLER GILES,

In the New-York MERCURY of June 6, 1863, and for sale at every news agency on this side of the Confederate lines? The Pack referred to is one in which

A BRAVE UNIONIST IS CONCEALED,

and which has been entitled by its gifted manufacturer,

DR. J. H. ROBINSON,

author of "Scotto the Scout," "Buck Bison," "Good-For-Nothing Dick," "Cspherene," &c., &c.

THE ROUND PACK:

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER.

It contains such pictures of the sufferings of Loyal Families in the Guerrilla-ridden region of the Southwest, as may well startle the Northern public, the more especially as they are founded on real incidents. The story displays great versatility of talent. In the mournful portions there is, as the Spanish idiom has it, "a tear in every word," while the livelier passages sparkle with the richest native humor. The pencil of the great American illustrator, FELIX O. C. DARLEY, has been employed to embellish the story, and the wood engravings are most artistic and effective. The Round Pack: A Tale of the FORKED DEER, opens in the New-York MERCURY of June 6, for sale everywhere, at noon to-day.

STEP WITHIN

THE REBEL LINES.

and learn how Loyalty is misused and how nobly it endures, from

DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S

GREAT

WAR ROMANCE,

THE ROUND PACK,

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER.

Search the archives of American fiction from the time of BROCKDEN BROWN to the close of COOPER'S career, and you cannot find a more striking story than this. The opening chapters will appear in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY,

OF

JUNE 6, 1863,

and it is confidently believed that this extraordinary work will excite a stronger sensation, and exert a more powerful influence than any American tale that has yet been given to the world. "The Round Pack" is, in fact,

COTEMPORARY HISTORY,

embellished with all the graces and fascinations which original genius can throw around events in themselves without a parallel, perhaps, in the annals of mankind. More heart-melting pathos, more racy humor, were never embodied in print, and the plot, situations, dialogue and marvellous adventures of the story will never be forgotten by those who peruse it. The NEW-YORK MERCURY, containing the first installment, will be ready at noon to-day, and for sale by all news agents. Price FIVE CENTS.

WHO IS GILES,

the traveling Merchant? and

what is the

SECRET TREASURE

that he has borne through the Rebel Lines in his

"ROUND PACK?"

This mystery can only be fathomed by those who see the *Pack opened* by the *Strange Peddler*, in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

When once the public have got a glimpse of the treasures of Romance embraced in the "Round Pack, a Tale of the Forked Deer," by Dr. J. H. Robinson," published in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY MERCURY of June 6, (ready for delivery at noon to-day,) they will be as eager for each new installment as the Wall-st. speculators are to make their way into the Board of Brokers when gold is on the rise.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

A GRAND STORY.

The event in literature which will startle, enchant and delight the public most this season, is the advent, in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY OF JUNE 6,

Ready at noon to-day, of Dr. J. H. Robinson's Romance of the Southwest,

THE ROUND PACK.

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER.

This glorious story, in which womanly heroism, manly daring, low cunning, youthful enthusiasm, calculating malignity and true patriotism, are illustrated in a series of wonderful adventures in the very heart of the guerrilla region of Tennessee, takes the reader into the dust and turmoil of the melee, and enables him to realize the actual condition of things in the very vortex of the rebellion. It is a tale of mysterious reconnoissances, miraculous escapes, terrible sufferings and unequalled patriotism. Raids and forays, love passages of the deepest interest, and rare touches of quaint and original wit and humor, are among the exciting and entertaining features of the Romance. Whoever reads the initial chapter will be sure to read every subsequent one.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF

TREASON.

ROMANCE AND REALITY

ARE MOST

WONDERFULLY INTERWOVEN

IN

DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S

NEW STORY

OF

PATRIOT SUFFERINGS IN REBELDOM,

ENTITLED

THE

ROUND PACK,

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER,

Commenced in the

NEW-YORK

MERCURY

FOR

SATURDAY, June 6,

Now Ready and for sale at all News Agencies

EVERYWHERE, AT NOON TO-DAY.

The Unionist does not live who can read this powerful story without profound emotions. The houndings, the hangings, the outrages of every kind that diabolical hatred can conceive and fiendish cruelty perpetrate, to which Union families in the South have been and continue to be subjected, are but faintly realized in the North. In this masterly story they are portrayed with startling fidelity. The actual experiences of Patriot Refugees are its basis. There is a terrible fascination in its details which it is impossible to resist. A powerful spell is cast upon the mind of the reader in the initial chapters, and whoever reads them will feel compelled to follow the narrative to its close. The family scene with which the story opens is wonderfully dramatic. The writer takes his reader into the home of a persecuted Union household, and makes him the spectator of an interview between a high-souled youth who has been forced into the rebel ranks, but has deserted at the hazard of his life, and his father, mother and sister. The opening of the Peddler's Pack, the meeting between the young fugitive and his parents, the sombre cynicism of the pretended peddler, the quick wit and indomitable pluck of Little Meg, the consternation of the group at the appearance of the brutal partisan spy, the manner in which he is cowed and baffled by the fierce determination of the Packman, form one of the most striking pictures to be found in the gallery of modern romance. Nothing can exceed the interest of the dialogue. The author does not define the characters—they define themselves with their own tips and by their own acts. Each stands out salient and distinct, the original creation of a master hand. And their distinctive peculiarities are recognized in every scene and incident of the tale. Nor are those scenes and incidents, extraordinary as they may seem to the Northern reader, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, with none to make him afraid, overdrawn. Villany as black as that over which the reader shudders in the romance, actually exists and carries out its nefarious designs with impunity in the hotbeds of Southern Treason; and the high-souled devotion of its victims is not exaggerated in the history of the terrible trials of the patriotic Crosbies.

Dr. J. H. Robinson's Romances have rendered the scenes of the "days that tried men's souls," familiar to millions of readers, but this exciting story, founded on cotemporary history, eclipses everything he has heretofore produced, and places him in the fore front of the ranks of modern story writers. This will be admitted by all who read "The Round Pack." The first instalment displays wonderful creative power. The characters introduced are all widely different—yet each is American. There is no other nation on the face of the earth to which they could be supposed to belong. Whoever has travelled through the United States has seen their types in real life. They are not modelled after foreign patterns, as are the *dramatis personæ* of most of the stories *called* American. The narrative is of intense interest. It interests the sympathies, it enthralls the attention, it has all the fascination of romance, combined with the force and vividness of reality. It is unnecessary to ask any one who may peruse the early chapters to follow the fortunes of the characters to the close. This is a matter of *necessity*. "The Round Pack" is one of those *haunting* stories, that people dream about after they have read them, and of which they *must* know the issue.

Determined that the public taste for interesting novelties shall be gratified to the fullest possible extent in the pages of the

NEW-YORK MERCURY,

—the Proprietors have made arrangements to add from time to time

NEW AND STRIKING FEATURES

to its present variety. As an earnest of their wish to place before its readers new views of

POPULAR SUBJECTS,

they invite attention to the valuable series of practical articles on

COTTON,

the first of which appears in the number of the 30th of May. The ladies of the United States are acquainted with all the qualities and shades and uses of the cotton fabrics of the day, but they know little of the cultivation of the raw staple, or of the processes by which it is converted into the innumerable articles and styles of goods which they handle every day. They know that these goods are at present sold at enormous prices, but nothing of the commercial speculation and tricks of trade which are at the bottom of the sudden, and, to a great extent, unwarrantable advance, in their retail cost. Touching these matters and many others, the series of papers headed

"COTTON AND ITS HISTORY,"

in the columns of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY MERCURY, will instruct them, and they will find it to their advantage to read them.

The NEW-YORK MERCURY, the largest and best literary paper of its class in America, is procurable at all news agencies, and of all the newsboys—price Five Cents.

A PACK WITH

A PERSECUTED UNIONIST IN IT

is opened at noon to-day in the NEW-YORK MERCURY, dated June 6, for sale at every News Agency in the land.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

THE GREATEST STORY

Published in America

SINCE COOPER'S "SPY."

THE

ROUND PACK,

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER,

BY

DR. J. H. ROBINSON,

APPEARS IN THE

NEW-YORK

MERCURY

OF

June 6,

READY AT EVERY NEWS DEPOT IN THE COUNTRY AT NOON TO-DAY.

The Round Pack, a tale of the Forked Deer, is a moving story of the persecutions endured by Unionists in the Rebel States, from vindictive and merciless marauders and murderers, whose hands are red with the blood of Patriots. The chief interest of the piece centres in a family selected by these Wehl-wolves as the special objects of their hatred and malice, and the picture of the sufferings of this unfortunate household, terrible as it is, is not exaggerated.

The story opens with a most thrilling description of a clandestine meeting between a brave youth who had been impressed into the rebel service, and his parents and sister, brought about by the intervention of a stranger, who, it is easy to see, is to be one of the most prominent figures in this "strange eventful history." The character of this mysterious personage is outlined in the first three chapters with a degree of graphic power that has not been excelled by any romancist of the present age. There is nothing finer in the whole range of Cooper's stories. The man GILES stands before you. You see him, hear him, recognize him as a living entity. Harvey Birch, in the "Spy," Leather-Stocking, in the "Pioneers," is not more boldly drawn. He is a character entirely different from either—an original of a distinct type, yet thoroughly American. Meg, the reckless and daring servant girl of the persecuted Union family, is another wonderful creation of genius. Sir Walter Scott has given us nothing in the way of feminine audacity and ready humor, that surpasses this little Southwestern heroine. The keen encounter of wit between GILES and MAG in the first installment of the story, is delicious. Benedict Watrous, a brutal, cunning, cowardly, cock-fighting rebel spy, is portrayed with a masterly pen. Every Unionist who has escaped from the toils of Southern treason, will recognize in this villain the type of a class not a whit less cruel and sanguinary than the blood-hounds which they set on the tracks of their victims. The "Skinners" of the Revolutionary war were not more depraved than these Banditti of Rebeldom, and their doings are described in "The Round Pack" with a verisimilitude that will make the reader's blood run cold.

The promise of the early chapters of the tale is more than fulfilled in its progress and dénouement. It is *sui generis*—like nothing else that its gifted author has yet produced, and without a parallel, either in the exciting interest of the scenes or the ingenuity of the plot, in the whole range of American romance.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

already stands at the head of all publications of its price and class in the variety of its literary merits and the amount of matter contained in each number. New features, of an entirely original character, are now being added to those which have given to this HOUSEHOLD WEEKLY its extraordinary popularity. A series of papers of special interest to every man and woman in the land, entitled

"COTTON AND ITS HISTORY,"

has just been commenced in its columns. The origin, the cultivation and manufacture of the UNIVERSAL STAPLE are discussed at length in these articles, upon which an immense amount of labor and research has been expended. Information invaluable to MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS, and of great interest to LADIES and FAMILIES, is comprised in the series. It is safe to say that such a history of the Cotton trade has never before been put in print, and the economic hints and facts which it contains ought to be in the hands of every individual who wears cotton fabrics and suffers in purse from the cut-throat prices which speculation has affixed to them.

The NEW-YORK MERCURY is enriched with contributions from the first literary men and the best female writers in the country, and is for sale by all News Agents. Price, FIVE CENTS.

THE PACK! THE PACK!

The pack to which it is proposed to call everybody's attention in this advertisement, is not a pack of hounds, nor a pack of cards, nor a pack of wool, nor a pack of yarn, but

"THE ROUND PACK,

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER,"

—describing with wonderful vividness and power the perils, escapes, persecutions and sufferings of

A UNION FAMILY AMONG THE REBELS.

It is a romance of the highest order, founded on actual experience, and was written expressly for the

NEW-YORK MERCURY,

by the greatest of modern American Romancists,

Dr. J. H. ROBINSON.

To suppose that this astounding Tale of a Pack, brimfull as it is of adventure, and containing passages of the most irresistible humor, as well as the deepest pathos, will not create a Union-wide sensation, would be to suppose the public, what they certainly are not, viz.,

A PACK OF SIMPLETONS.

It would be utterly impossible to

PACK INTO ONE ADVERTISEMENT

a *sketch*, even, of all the original and attractive features of the NEW-YORK MERCURY, but all who feel interested in the "HISTORY OF COTTON," including its introduction into the arts, its raising, ginning,

PACKING,

spinning, weaving, various manufactures, and the causes of and cure for the present high prices of Cotton fabrics, are invited to read the exhaustive articles on these subjects, now being published in the NEW-YORK MERCURY. Sold everywhere. Price FIVE CENTS.

THE COTTON CONSPIRATORS,

who have enhanced the price of the great staple beyond its legitimate value, are invited to read the comprehensive papers under the head of

COTTON AND ITS HISTORY,

in the NEW-YORK MERCURY. The second of the series appears in the Edition of June 6, ready at noon, to-day, at all the news agencies in the Union. These articles are of deep interest to all concerned in the manufacture and sale of the

GREAT WEARABLE,

nor less so the gentler members of the body politic who mourn over the exorbitant rates at which cotton fabrics are sold. From the era of HERODOTUS to that of A. T. STEWART & Co., the progress of the wonderful product is traced through all its *meanderings*. In short, the articles in the NEW-YORK MERCURY constitute an *unbroken thread* of COTTON HISTORY from the year 445, B. C., to the year 1863, A. D. No pains have been spared to make the narrative full and reliable, and those who want to know all about Cotton, from

THE PLANTATION TO THE LOOM,

from the *boll* to the *needle*, must read, mark, and inwardly digest "COTTON AND ITS HISTORY."

The NEW-YORK MERCURY is the largest and most popular paper of the class to which it belongs published in America.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

A ROMANCE

that will

STIR THE NORTHERN HEART!

Opens in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY

OF JUNE 6,

Ready at noon to-day.

THE ROUND PACK,

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER,

By Dr. J. H. ROBINSON,

The greatest American Novelist since Fenimore Cooper.

The first instalment of this absorbing story appears in the NEW-YORK MERCURY of June 6. "The Round Pack" is by many degrees the most deeply interesting story that has ever appeared in that

GREAT HOUSEHOLD NEWSPAPER.

Paragraphs and brief narratives are published from time to time in the daily Press, relative to the insults, wrongs and sufferings of the faithful Unionists of the South, but they give no adequate idea of the terrible reality. In this touching story the mournful facts are presented in all their heart-rending pathos. It fascinates the reader like a graphic picture, or rather, series of pictures, in which the hand of genius has made the romance of history immortal. The NEW-YORK MERCURY contains a larger amount and greater variety of original matter than any other family paper in America, published at Five Cents.

HAVE YOU A HEART?

If you have, it will be touched, and deeply, too, by

DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S

New and marvellous Story of

THE ROUND PACK,

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER.

Commenced in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY

OF

JUNE 6, READY AT NOON TO-DAY.

The trials, persecutions and escapes of a Union Family in Tennessee, constitute the main interest of this masterly story. The distinguished author lifts the curtain from the "Land of Chivalry," and exhibits

REBEL CRUELTY UNVEILED.

The characters are delineated with a force and clearness that are perfectly wonderful, and sympathy, admiration, indignation, and mirth, are alternately excited by the dialogue and incidents of this story. It is the only faithful and comprehensive picture of the sad condition of Patriot Families under the

REIGN OF TERROR

in the South which has yet been given to the world, and in the whole scope of Historic Romance there is nothing superior to its striking scenes and fine delineations of character. Every phase of the Southern nature is brought upon the tapis, under almost every conceivable variety of circumstances. The NEW-YORK MERCURY'S original popular romances and novelettes are a part of the STANDARD LITERATURE of the age. Sold at every News Agency in America.

A CARD FROM THE CROSBIES.

That persecuted Union family invite the public to the opening of Dr. J. H. Robinson's

"ROUND PACK,"

which, instead of Peddler's wares and notions,

CONTAINS THEIR PATRIOT BOY,

For further particulars see the NEW-YORK MERCURY of June 6, which gives the first three chapters of the most exciting romance (founded on the cruelties practiced on Unionists in the Southwest) that has ever issued from the American Press.

OPEN SESAME!

And forth leaps

PHILIP CROSBY,

the Patriot Youth, from the

ROUND PACK,

A Tale of the Forked Deer, which commences in the NEW-YORK MERCURY of June 6. It is a wonderful story of the perils, escapes, sufferings and devotion of a Union family in the Southwest, illustrated by the inimitable DARLEY. The NEW-YORK MERCURY of June 6 will be ready and for sale by all news-agents, price Five Cents, at noon to-day.

THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE

know but little, it is believed, of the

HISTORY OF COTTON,

its antiquity, its cultivation, or its manufacture. They are, therefore, recommended to read the series of interesting articles on these subjects, now being published in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

From these they may, perhaps, learn that no sufficient reason for the

COTTON SCARE,

so industriously promoted by speculators, really exists, and that the present high prices of cotton fabrics, and of everything into the composition of which cotton enters, are by no means warranted by the state of the facts. "Cotton and its History, in the NEW-YORK MERCURY, will be found the most interesting, full and reliable account of the plant, of cotton manufactures, and of the influence which the product exercises over local and general commerce, governmental policy and finance, that has ever been published. The articles contain a variety of information both interesting and valuable to ladies, who really ought not limit themselves to such knowledge of the universal wearable as they have, so to speak, at their fingers' ends.

The NEW-YORK MERCURY, in addition to its capital romances, (of which "The Round Pack; A Tale of the Forked Deer," by Dr. J. H. Robinson, just commencing in the edition of June 6th, ready at noon to-day, is the best ever published in its columns,) its admirable Novelettes, Gossipers' Club, &c., &c., is now publishing Information for the people on subjects of the highest interest. It is the largest newspaper of its class, as well as the best. Price FIVE CENTS.

SOME OF THE WONDERS OF THE

ROUND PACK

are displayed to the world in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY

Of June 6, ready at noon to-day.

REBEL GUERRILLAS OUTWITTED,

and the life of a gallant young soldier saved by stowing him away in a

PEDDLER'S PACK!

See the opening of Dr. J. H. Robinson's new story of "THE ROUND PACK; A Tale of the Forked Deer," in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY,

Of June 6,

for sale by all News Agents in America at noon to-day. Price FIVE CENTS.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

THE ROUND PACK;

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER.

By Dr. J. H. ROBINSON,

Of which the first installment is given in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY

of the 6th of June, is at once a splendid HISTORICAL ROMANCE and a most TOUCHING DOMESTIC NARRATIVE. Many of the prominent events of the story are historical facts, and they are interwoven with rare skill, with the adventures, persecutions, and other experiences of a PATRIOT HOUSEHOLD whose members seem to be especial marks for the malice of the irregular soldiery, spies and cut-throats of that portion of Tennessee which has not yet been purged of Treason and placed under the protection of the UNION FLAG and the UNION SWORD. Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, in his "Buck Bison," "Scotto the Scout," "Good-For-Nothing Dick," "Catholina," "Cepherina," and many other fascinating stories, has evinced a talent and skill in his plots, and delineation of character, which places him in the vanward rank of American romancists. But in "The Round Pack" he has surpassed himself. The very best of his former efforts, founded on cotemporary American history, pales before this truly original and most impressive and picturesque story. It will be read and re-read with the deepest interest by millions, and will then take its place, and a high place too, among the standard works of the most celebrated American novelists. The NEW-YORK MERCURY of June 6, will be in the hands of all the news agents in the Union at noon to-day. Price Five Cents.

STARTLING NEWS FROM TENNESSEE!

LOVE, WAR, ADVENTURE!

DESPERATION, DEVOTION, HEROISM!

All that constitutes the fascination of romance, will be discovered among the treasures of the

ROUND PACK,

To be brought to light in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY

OF JUNE 6,

Ready at noon to-day, and obtainable of all news venders in the City and country.

MEG AND THE STALWART PEDDLER,

Make their acquaintance and mark "the keen encounter of their wit" at the overhauling of

"THE ROUND PACK,"

in the columns of the NEW-YORK MERCURY of June 6, for sale at noon to-day by every news vender in the Union. Since Cooper's "Spy," there has been no American Romance comparable to Dr. J. H. Robinson's story entitled "The Round Pack; A Tale of the Forked Deer," of which the first three chapters appear in the above named number of the Great Literary Newspaper of the Day!

OPENED AT LAST!

A grand consignment of Romance, which will set the imaginations of the million on the *qui vive*, and provoke universal curiosity, will be sampled from Dr. Robinson's "ROUND PACK," which overflows with wonders, in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY

OF JUNE 6,

Obtainable at all the News Agencies in the Union at noon to-day.

IT MOVES.

What moves? Why,

"THE ROUND PACK,"

No wonder. It is full of living interest. It is, in every sense of the word,

A MOVING MYSTERY!

Dr. J. H. Robinson has thrilled the hearts of the masses times innumerable with his glowing and fascinating romances; but the

NEW STORY

from his wonder-working pen, entitled

"THE ROUND PACK;

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER,"

throws all his former brilliant productions into shadow, and all who read the opening chapters, in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY,

OF JUNE 6,

will pronounce it the most original and touching tale of the day. Ready at noon to-day at all the News Agencies.

DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S

GREAT EMOTIONAL STORY

OF

LOYAL SUFFERING

IN THE

SOUTHWEST,

THE NEW-YORK

MERCURY,

JUNE 6, 1863,

Ready at every News Agency in the Union, at noon to-day, contains the first three chapters of Dr. J. H. Robinson's wild and wonderful story, entitled

THE ROUND PACK,

A TALE OF THE FORKED DEER.

Showing the manner in which Union families are hunted down by the partisans of rebellion in the Southwest. Terrible domestic experiences, and war scenes of the most exciting character, are intermingled in this extraordinary story, with humorous incidents and diamond-cut-diamond dialogues, that would provoke a smile from gravity itself. Truly it is a tale of smiles and tears, of storm and sunshine. Like Garrick, the author seems to have tragedy and comedy equally at his fingers' ends. The "Round Pack" will unquestionably prove the most popular romance to which the war has given birth. There is no living novelist that could have treated the subject chosen more happily.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

Contains more original matter of the highest order than any other paper in America, sold at FIVE CENTS.

A MYSTERIOUS PACK,

supposed to enfold a

HANDSOME YOUNG FEDERALIST,

is to be secretly opened in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY,

Of June 6.

This Pack is "THE ROUND PACK; A Tale of the Forked Deer," by Dr. J. H. Robinson, one of the most exciting stories that has ever issued from the American Press. The NEW-YORK MERCURY, June 6, ready and for sale at all the News Agencies in the United States at noon to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; satisfactory City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to take care of children and travel with a family; is competent to take care of an infant; best City reference. Call at No. 11 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as competent chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 20 West 20th-st., where she has lived for four years.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation is required for a most deserving, respectful and capable servant; City or country; has the highest references; can assist with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; will go to the country; has excellent city references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and would take care of children; has good references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 314 East 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, meats, game, pastries, bread, desserts of all kinds; will have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City references from her employers. Call, or address No. 106 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook; understands boning and larding, also creams and jellies, and all other decorations; the best of City reference for character and capability. Call at No. 146 West 31st-st., in the rear. No objection to country.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City reference; no objections to the country, for a steady situation. Call at No. 124 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook; one who is fully competent in all its branches; the best of City references can be given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes pastry; or as laundress and chambermaid; wages $8; best of reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A FRENCH COOK, WHO UNDERstands her business thoroughly, wants a situation in a private family; no washing; best of refereuce given. Call at No. 57 Carmine-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble Protestant woman wants a situation as first-class cook, with the very best of reference; can cook all kinds of fish, and fowl, soups and desserts, and ice cream, blanc mange and charlotte russe; has lived in the best of families; can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., from 10 till 4; no objection to the country.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman desires a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and has the highest testimonials from her former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, as first-class cook; unexceptionable City reference given as to capability and character. Apply at No. 406 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., under the Post-office.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a very competent and experienced girl, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a gentleman's family, or will take a laundress' place; is a very valuable servant, with the highest references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 20 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior cooks and laundresses, whose references are to the first families, and really valuable servants, including several Protestants; also, waitresses and nurses, many desirous of going to the country. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., corner Joralemon, Brooklyn, formerly of Tillary-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to the country. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., between Grand and Hester, in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 118 27th-av., between 120th and 121st sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A CAPABLE WOMAN wants a situation as laundress in a private family, has no objection to go into the country; good City references given. Apply at No. 52 West 29th-st.

AS LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 193 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROFESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, to travel to Europe to wait on a small child, or take care of children; has unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av. at between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wants by a young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is a good sewer, or would do light housework; best City references given. Call at or address, for three days, No. 31 West 24th-st. Would like to go in the country for the Summer.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman with first-class references, desires a situation in City or country; she is an efficient, respectable girl. Apply to WM. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress wanted by a competent young woman who endears and the care of a baby from its birth; has six years best City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 81 State-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a neat and tidy girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes, shirts, and all kinds of family sewing; wages $4. City or country. Call at or address No. 6 East 13th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American Protestant woman to wet nurse in a private family; only one month old. Inquire at No. 523 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS FRENCH NURSE FOR EUROPE.—A respectable person from Paris wishes to travel with a family in Europe; has City references. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, a situation, by a highly respectable young woman, as waitress or chambermaid; no waitress the most respectable City references given; can be seen at No. 335 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st.—Continue to keep first-class servants for City or country, English, Scotch, Irish, &c. Also girls for housework and those lately landed. Excellent situations for lady's maid and others.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a very respectable young man, as coachman; he is strictly temperate, good disposition, and understands every particle of the business in first-class style, and has 7 years' references from first-class families in this City. Call or address a note to J. D., No 15 West 16th-st., in the private stable, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man, to go to the country with a private family; can give good country reference. Can be seen by calling at Mr. Waters', harness maker, corner of 14th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITuation wanted by a steady, sober, single man as coachman and groom; good driver and first-class groom willing to make himself useful; has good references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, middle-aged man, to wait on an invalid; has had several years' experience; can give the best of reference. Address, for one week, E. M., care of Mr. Camp, Meat Market, 4th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, by a single man in a private family; has long City reference from a most respectable family in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Curtis', Broadway, 3d house from 11th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A YOUNG MAN, (AMERICAN,) HAVING no friends of influence to assist him in getting employment, is very anxious to get a situation where he can make himself generally useful; has a good education; been accustomed to keep accounts, &c., and for the past year has been teaching school; will be satisfied with a very small salary; best of references and security given if required. Address for three days, W. E. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office. Agents need not answer.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE THE entire charge of a City residence during the Summer, by an American lady, who can produce undoubted testimonials; or a place where she may instruct young children, &c., and do some sewing. Apply at No. 4 West 35th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK WHO HAS been brought up to the watch and jewelry business, to go to the Southwest. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, C. M. T., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY A thorough coachman, to go a short distance in the country, also a man as coachman and gardener; must be thoroughly competent, and have references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

HELP WANTED

A COOK—WANTED, A PROFESSED FRENCH cook in a private family. Appply at 636 Broadway.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROFESTANT seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, to go a short distance in the country; must have good references. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av. JOHN GINTY.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS waiter; one that understands his business can find a good situation by inquiring at Sweeny's Hotel.

FOR WHALING AND UNITED STATES NAVY VOYAGES.—Wanted, landsmen, seamen, carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards. Pay from $13 50 to $30 per month; all clothing furnished. Apply only at the office of the Company, No. 67 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ONE THAT UNderstands driving and taking care of horses, and to assist in the garden. Apply at No. 41 Veesy-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO REsides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Address R. L. & CO., Box No. 180 *Times* Office

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS AND TWO brakemen for a steam railroad. Apply to THOS. SPINK, Agent, No. 7 Chatham-square.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessment has been completed, and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz., for building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and on the east side of Lexington-avenue and on the west side of Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessment, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 19, 1863. }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 9 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

ALSO, A JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rhaumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Chill Ague	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete $4 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 7 00
Case or Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits*. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphrey, M. D., on the bottom of each box

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

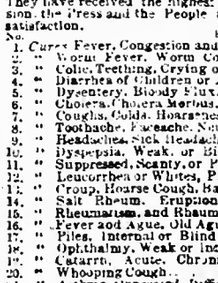
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and dépôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS EXECUTOR OF W. EMILE FIELD, deceased, will in order to close the estate, sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling-house on the premises, in the village of Peekskill, the real estate of the said Field usually known as the CAPT. REQUA FARM, situated near the flourishing village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, the first stopping place of Railroad Express trains North. The place consists of about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FERTILE LAND,

on which is a great variety of fruit and shade-trees, and abounds in

ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES,

with unsurpassed views of the Bay, Highlands and surrounding country.

It is believed that for the number of its beautiful locations, the excellence of its soil, its proximity to schools and churches, conveniences to the River and Railroad, and the extent, variety and beauty of its prospect, this property presents inducements for purchase which are rarely offered.

The property is well adapted for division, being already intersected by avenues, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers on accommodating terms. The executor, before the day of public sale, will sell at private sale any portion that may be desired.

For information as to the property, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.; ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; D. F. CLAPP, Cashier of Westchester County Bank, Peekskill; or to the subscriber, at Croton Landing.

CYRUS FROST, Executor.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, STATUARY, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at No. 594 Broadway, second floor, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the Executors of the late Alfred Large:

His entire Gallery of Original Oil Paintings of British and American Art; also, fine Proof Engravings, Distemper Drawings, Water Colored Paintings and Statuary, removed for convenience of sale from his late gallery in Brooklyn, and mostly purchased direct from the artists themselves.

Two Cattle Pieces of
THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, A. R. A.

Three specimens of the Elder
HERRING.

Four beautiful Landscapes by
GIGNOUX.

One sketch, Dog's Head, by
LANDSEER, (authenticated.)

One, "The Confession," by
BRODIE.

One splendid gallery painting,
"Viscount Dundee Addressing the Highlanders before the Battle of Killecrankie," by
T. JONES BARKER.

Several by Ortel, Armfield, Oddie, Brewerton, Andale, Percy, &c.

One splendid specimen, Flock of Sheep, by
MORRIS.

Several by

Rolfe,	Scarlet Davis,	Ostade.
Brodie,	Eliza Sharp,	Ermerik,
Bestow.		

In all about 150 splendid specimens of art of different British and American painters, together with a few cabinet paintings of the Continental school.

ALSO,

One painting by Leutze—"The Burning of the Wheat Fields," formerly in the collection of the late C. M. Leupp. Also an assortment of proof and other engravings.

SMALL MARBLE STATUES—Guardian Angel, St. Cecilia, Hand, basso-relievo, Faith.

The Gallery will be open on Monday, on and after THURSDAY, 21st inst., daily, until sale, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

It is seldom so fine a collection of paintings of the British School can be obtained at any price, as the artists have orders many years ahead. The specimens of Gignoux, and other American artists, are very fine, as are many others in this collection. The pictures are of a good size, and well calculated for gallery or drawing-room.

Catalogues can be had, on application, on and after Friday, 22d inst., at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 2d and 4th avs., 113th, 124d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 129th, 130th, 132d, 133d, 134th and 135th sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the executrix of the estate of Francis Nicholson, deceased:

2d-AV.—1 lot west side of 2d-av., 25 feet north 113th-st., with one lot on 113th-st., in rear of above.

4th-AV.—6 lots east and west sides of 4th-av., between 116th and 117th sts.; also, 1 lot northeast corner of 4th-av. and 123d-st.

113TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 295 feet west of 5th-av.

122D-ST.—2 lots north side, 80 feet east of 4th-av.

126TH-ST.—2 lots north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.

127TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av.

129TH-ST.—1 lot north side of 129th-st., 385 feet west of 3d-av., with the lot in the rear on 130th-st.

130TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 500 feet east of 7th-av.

133D-ST.—4 lots south side, 125 feet east of 7th-av.

133D-ST.—4 lots south side, 425 feet east of 7th-av.

134TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 280 feet west of 8th-av.; also, 2 lots north side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.

Also, 1 lot south side 131th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av.

135TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.

Book Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

80 DESIRABLE LOTS AT FLATBUSH.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.; JOHNSON-ST.—40 lots on the north side of Johnson-av., between the Coney Island Plank Road and 9th-st., each 25 feet in width by 128 feet in depth.

CROOKE-AV.—40 lots on the south side of Crooke-av., immediately in the rear of the last mentioned lots, each 25 feet in width by 126 feet in depth. These lots are most beautifully located about two-fifths of a mile from the Brooklyn City line. The land is level and free from rocks.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 134 EAST 50TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 25, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., the following described house and lot, viz.

50TH-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot, situate on the south side of 50th-st., about 80 feet east of 3d-av. House 15 by 44 feet; gas, water, water-closets, baths, &c. Lot 60 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

N. A. Thompson & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

Five hundred bales of Cotton, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, at auction.

By virtue of an appointment of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and under the direction of the United States Marshal, NOWELL THOMPSON will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, on

ON FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, Mass.,

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON,

Of the Sea Island and Upland Grades,

in lots to suit purchasers.

Said sale being made in pursuance of the following order:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss., }
BOSTON, May 21, 1863. }

Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed from the District Court, I hereby give notice that I shall sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, consisting of five hundred bales of cotton, libeled as lawful prize, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid JOHN S. KEYS, U. S. Marshal.

Catalogues may be obtained and samples examined at the Marshal's office, and at the office of the Auctioneers, in the old State House, Boston, three days before the sale.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, &c., at auction, by order of the Administratrix of Philip V. Hoffman, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 East 14th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, splendid mantel and pier glasses, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top tables, rosewood 7¼ octave piano-forte, made by Lighte & Bradhory; rich satin brocatel window curtains, lined with silk; lace window curtains, carved black walnut and gilt cornices, black walnut secretary and book-case, with mirror doors, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut dining-room chairs in morocco leather; china dinner and tea-services, rich cut glass wines and decanters, candeliers, silver plated ware, black walnut French bedsteads, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut washstands, black walnut and mahogany armoir-à-glace, superior hair mattresses and bedding, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The furniture can be seen for two days previous to the day of sale, by having a permit from the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE BEEKMAN ESTATE.—150 valuable lots situated on Avenue A, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts., and valuable water right on East River at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, and FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Executors of John C. Beekman, deceased:

69 lots, situated on Avenue A, 2d and 3d avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts.

Also, at same time and place, by order of the heirs of William Beekman and Abraham K. Beekman, deceased, 82 lots, situated on Avenue A, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts. For more full particulars see articles to-day in *Post*, *Commercial*, and *World*.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION—belonging to the estate of the late Wm. D. Kennedy, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, May 25, by JAS. M. MILLER, viz., the unexpired lease of 8½ years (without ground rent) of the three-story, marble-front building No. 69 Barclay-st., now rented at $1,700 per annum. Also, the three-story, high-basement dwelling-house No. 39 Hammond-st., in good order, with all the modern improvements.

E. Sausser, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, IN FRONT OF HIS ROOMS, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., a sorrel pony, about 13½ hands high, long tail, perfectly sound and used to the saddle.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, HAS removed to No. 14 Pine-st., where he will give, as heretofore, SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS at private sale. Also, to AUCTION SALES of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., on liberal terms.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Humboldt Ins. Co	$100	
200	Cairo City prop	100	
40	Mer. Mutual Ins	100	
5	Jefferson Ins	50	
50	Gt. Wes. Mar. Ins	100	
10	Wash. Mar. Ins	100	
10	Manf. & Mer. Bk	100	
30	Kings Co. Ins	20	
$4,000	Peoria and Oquawka R. 2d m. 8 per cent. Bonds.		
$4,000	Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.		
$6,000	Warsaw City 1111.] s per cent. Bonds.		
$300	Vermont Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.		

Next regular sale THURSDAY, May 28.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock auctioneer and broker, No. 62 William-st.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 LOTS AND GORES AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the large sale of valuable lots and gores, with water rights, on Avenue A, 1st-av., 29th, 30th, 31st, 57th, 58th, 59th and 60th sts., to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr. Many of the lots are on and near 59th-st., the southern boundary of Central Park. Every lot will be peremptorily sold.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

R. W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF
OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, all the furniture and unique and recherche works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furnitnre of every description, pianoforte, parlor suites, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

Enwaan Sintsenich, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

The property of the late
DR. ABBOT, OF CAIRO, EGYPT.
By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, (Front,)
No. 625 BROADWAY,
THIS EVENING, May 25, at 7½ o'clock,
By order of Executors.

The valuable collection of Ancient Paintings, as above, among which will be found some very rare examples selected by the late Dr. Abbot, from celebrated collections, and to which we call the especial attention of connoisseurs, collectors and all interested in acquiring bona fide original pictures. The examples include

Gerard Dow,	Dietricy,	Van Bemmell,
Holbein,	Lingelebach,	Branwer,
Robens,	Vanloo,	Pietro de Cortona,
Cignani,	Wonverigans,	Ostade,
Albert Dorer,	Berghem,	Garofalo,
Paola Veronese,	Guyp,	Carracci,
Vanderwerf,	Grense,	Carlo Morrelli,
Sodoma,	Sussterman,	Salvator Rosa.

In addition to the above we shall sell by order of the Executors, of Stephen M. Chester, several superb works of art, including a very magnificent picture of Murrillo, declared to be not only original but one of the finest specimens of the Master.

Vanderveldt,	Salvator Rosa,	Bartolomeo,
Rosa de Tivoli,	P. Van Wort,	Vanderveldo.

These works will be on exhibition on and from Tuesday Evening until time of sale, and catalogues ready for delivery.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

By order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

1st-avenue, 29th and 30th sts.—14 lots, being 8 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., and eight lots in the rear of above, being four on each street.

1st-av., 29th and 30th sts.—10 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear.

Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st streets.

30th and 31st sts.—29 lots, 15 on the north side of 30th-st., and 14 on south side of 31-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.

Avenue A, 57th and 58th-sts.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 8 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th-st.—16 lots: 8 on west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 59th-st., in rear of above.

Avenue A.—8 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts.

Also 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.

58th and 59th sts.—10 lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th-sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 58th-st.—11 lots and gores on the west side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.

Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-street, the southern boundary of Central Park.

Every lot will be peramptorily sold.

Terms will be made known at sale.

Book maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK (OFFICE NO. 43 WALL-st., Jauncey-court) will sell on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of John N. Whiting, Assignee, the following described stocks and other valuable securities:

168 shares of stock in the Trenton Iron Company, $100 per share.

115 shares of stock in the Novelty Iron Works, $100 per share.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,285.

Scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500.

40 shares of the Greenpoint Gaslight Company stock.

Interest in the old New-York and Havre steamship Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.

Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares of $1,000 each.

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MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition. 600 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations.) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Anodotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 83 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German au Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1849. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that enemy and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Dusne-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to the Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 31 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 103d edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," expressly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4124 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 18 Ann st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MARRIAGE.—I DARE NOT THINK OF IT, and I utterly regret it. How often these remarks are made by men to themselves, and why? Read the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by Dr F. Hollick, the Author and Lecturer. The only reliable popular book on the subject, 500 pages, well bound, with wood cuts and colored plates. Two hundredth edition. Price $1, for which it will be sent free (by post) to any place. Send the money and address to T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, in a shorter time than any of the kind have been tried to yet. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS. In the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The only genuine is to be found at every place to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman a Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION and adopted out to good homes. Three infants to adopt out. Ladies about to require nursing will receive good care and medical attendance at Mme. GRINDLE'S, No. 70 West Houston-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what the planet for its and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some critical patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 200 colored illustrations. It has been work out.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st
GEORGE T. M DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

As the right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Savings Banks, the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day, can secure bonds, to be delivered during the FIRST TWENTY DAYS of JULY, by a deposit of 10 per cent with the subscribers.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marysville, Cal., 10 per cent Bonds
Santa Clara County, Cal., 7 per cent Bonds.
San Mateo County, Cal., 7 per cent. Bonds.

The interest and principal of which are all payable in Gold. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, as par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

The annual election for twenty-one Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 1 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P.M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

New-York, May 16, 1863.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for Interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, on the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863. }

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN, ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALCOT, ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALSOT OLYPHANT, LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES B. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 18, 1863.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM County, (Carmel,) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of MANUEL & VAN DUZER, No. 187 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of HORACE MANUEL as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY }
TREASURER OFFICE, No. 50 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863. }

AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of this Company, in this City, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, at this Office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Executive Committee.

CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1863. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 27 to June 1, both inclusive. By order.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st day of May to the 1st day of June, both inclusive.

H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. Bridge Bonds of the Holiday's Cove Railroad Company, part of $300,000 issued to J. Edgar Thomson, Trustee, to build a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville. This bridge is to be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The bonds are payable in 1883. Interest in February and August, and they are secured by a sinking fund of twenty per cent. of the earnings after paying interest and expenses, and they are recommended as a desirable investment. For terms apply to

H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 82 Wall-st.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—New-York, May 19, 1863.—The election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms, (late United States Sub-Treasury building, No. 20 Wall-st.,) on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 11 and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 (noon) and close at 1 P. M.

WM. BLANCHER, Secretary.

New-York, May 11, 1863.

New-York Mutual Insurance Company, }
New-York, May 20, 1863. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 36 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds on date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and [illegible] to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., }
CHICAGO, May 22, 1863. }

THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 5th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.

A. STONE, Jr., President.

A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

MAY 19, 1863.

CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, DUE 1st of July, 1863, bought at best rates, by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
AMERICA, Moore, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Saturday, June 13.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wed'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$113 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuable unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVRE,
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16,	SATURDAY, June 6,
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from	$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN	$70

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN	$60
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations)	$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON	WEDNESDAY	10th June.
OLYMPUS	WEDNESDAY	24th June.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY	8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin	$86 60
Steerage	32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 9 Guineas, or $49,
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, May 30.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $75. Steerage, found with proper provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SAGEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
"LOCUST POINT,"
Capt. D. FRENCH,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday. For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 96 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	May 30
ETNA	Saturday	June 6
EDINBURGH	Saturday	June 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE E. DAY, J. O. HILLS, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 9 N. R., and will sail [illegible]

[illegible]

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 34 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends in any remote country, to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPS[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
Whose
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF UNPRECEDENTED BRILLIANCY
Will expire at the termination of the next
SIX NIGHTS.
In compliance with an almost
UNIVERSAL DEMAND
From the highest sources in the community, Knowles' play of the
HUNCHBACK,
In which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her great character of JULIA, will be presented on MONDAY EVENING, May 25, and on TUESDAY EVENING, May 26.

No pains have been spared by the Management to secure the services of such artists as may give due effect to this remarkable impersonation, which first stamped Miss BATEMAN as the intellectual and beautiful ideal of the dramatist in this her most exquisite creation. Miss BATEMAN will be assisted by Mr. L. R. Shewell, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. Boyd, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. F. Mordant, Mr. George Andrews and Mrs. J. H. Allen. Box book open three days in advance.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performances commence at 8.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, Miss Bateman will appear, for the first time this season, as
GERALDINE.
In the powerfully constructed play of that name.

Mr. WHEATLEY takes pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this establishment that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist, Mr. COLLINS, who has just returned from Europe, for the production of John Brougham's grand romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
The greatest European success of the season. Mr. Collins (first appearance in twelve months) as Carrickfergus. Mr. Wm. Wheatley (first appearance in six months) as Lagardere. The play will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, June 1, with entirely new scenery, costumes and a great cast of characters.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY,
Will be presented Bulwer's standard and highly attractive play,
MONEY,
With the attractive cast that distinguishes the representation of the comedy at this establishment.

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.	Mr. Gilbert
Graves	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart	Mr. Moore
Lord Glossmore	Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount	Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth	Mr. Norton
Sharp	Mr. Browne
Toke	Mr. Parsloe
Dubourg	Mr. Parkes
Grab	Mr. Turner
Clara Douglas	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin	Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey	Miss Madeline Henriques

TUESDAY—Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play (never acted here), with new scenery, new costumes and a splendid cast, the
THE WIFE.
which has been a long time in active preparation, and will include the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Chas. Fisher, John Gilbert, Norton, G. Holland, Reynolds, Mrs. Hoey, &c.

WEDNESDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS and (first time here) THE SECRET
THURSDAY—Second time—THE WIFE.
FRIDAY—Seventh time—THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY—Third time—THE WIFE.

Will be repeated in rapid succession, "Americans in Paris," "Wild Oats," "She Stoops to Conquer," "Love and Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "Speed the Plough," "Cure for the Heartache," The School for Scandal," the "Road to Ruin," and the "Fine Old English Gentleman."

DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
AT
HOPE
CHAPEL,
No. 720 Broadway,
EVERY EVENING,
at 8 o'clock,
and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
at 3½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, May 18, 1863, trains will leave 26th-st. depot—

For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Sedford, Croton Falls and all stations North to Chatham, Chatham Centre, Kinderhook and Schodack, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for all points West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points North.

For Croton Falls—8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from White-st. depot.

For Dover Plains—4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations North to Dover.

For Williamsbridge—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Albany—9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge.

Dover Plains—5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations North of and at White Plains.

Croton Falls—5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

White Plains—6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Williamsbridge—5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of

[Advertisement.]
AGENCY OF WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.
DEPOT, No. 10 ROOD-LANE, LONDON.
MARSHALL F. BENTON,
General Agent for the United Kingdom.
D. H. BURKE,
No. 81 RODINGSMARKT,
HAMBURG, GERMANY.
Orders sent to the above agencies will receive prompt attention.
For price, apply at No. 22 Beaver-st.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]
UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.
A great variety at old prices.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOW TO READ CHARACTER.—Ethnology, physiology, phrenology, physiognomy and psychology, are illustrated and described in the *Phrenological Journal*. Ten cents a number, or $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

COBBETT—MOORE.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Seymour, Mr. V. P. COBBETT, of Washington, D. C., to Miss EMITY B. MOORE, of Manhattanville. No cards.

HICKS—WEED.—On Thursday, May 21, at Yonkers, N. Y., by Rev. A. K. Sanford, HENRY R. HICKS, of New-York, to ISABEL, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Weed, of the former place. No cards.

KENNEDY—WALDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 21, by Rev. John A. Paddock, ALEXANDER KENNEDY, of Glasgow, Scotland, and ESSIE FRANKLIN, eldest daughter of Thomas Walden.

DIED.

HOLLAND.—At her late residence, Hanover Neck, Morris County, N. J., on Friday evening, May 22, ANN, widow of the late John Holland, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her sons, Joseph, Edward, Forbes and Thomas Holland, and her son-in-law, Wm. Bradley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Madison, N. J., on Monday morning, May 25, at 11 o'clock. Cars of Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M.

MCCARTEE.—On Saturday, May 23, Mr. DAVID MCCARTEE, aged 85 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 278 West 43d-st.

WEST.—On Tuesday, April 28, at Englishtown, N. J., WILLIAM WEST, formerly of this City, aged 44 years.

WINTERS.—On Sunday, May 24, SARAH, daughter of Jos. H. and Sarah J. Winters, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 165 Prospect-st., Brooklyn

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 24.

Arrived.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Liverpool April 10, with mdse. and 694 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Had 7 deaths on the passage.

Bark Laura, (Prus.) Blanck, Cardiff 62 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Lat. 35 20, lon. 48, saw large quantities of ice, and was entirely surrounded for 6 ds., saw 7 other ships surrounded.

Bark Alamo, Godfrey, Dublin 38 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brig Annabella, (Br., of Sunderland,) Kerr, Sunderland 50 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had very heavy weather, carried away bulwarks, stanchions, topsides, &c.; saw great quantities of ice on the Banks.

Bark Die Wohlfahrt, (Pruss.,) Penitzen, Barcelona 40 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Ann Augusta, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Vickery, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Sea, (Br.,) Duncan, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport,) Cousins, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to B. P. Sherman. Sld. in co. with schr. Ned, for Philadelphia.

Brig Catharine Rogers, Yeaton, Gardiner, with lumber to Wm Keith.

Brig Prince Alfred, (Br.,) Crowell, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Bri. OW—One ship, 2 barks and 1 brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E., fresh.

Spoken, &c.

Wyoming—ship from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with 350 passengers, all well, May 22, lat. 40 20, lon. 71.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, May 11, ship John Harris, from Havana, arr. 8th; barks Albino, Ebell, for New-York, idg.; Mary Elizabeth, Dunbar, for do. in 10 ds; brig Chimborazo, unc.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 291.—May 23, 1863.
68, 12, 33, 50, 62, 65, 42, 25, 38, 13, 63, 57.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 292.—May 23, 1863.
77, 39, 70, 60, 19, 46, 34, 50, 27, 30, 40, 63, 57, 44

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo

CONSUMPTIVE DISEASES PREVENTED.
By my new treatment of Diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS.
Through the local application of Remedial Agents by means of INSUFFLATION.
Eminent success in numerous inveterate cases attested. Consulting Rooms, No. 835 Broadway and 13th-st.
B. SEGNITZ, M. D.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN.

THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS in the world, will be on Exhibition EVERY DAY and EVENING.
☞ SEE FULLER ADVERTISEMENT, under the head of "Amusements."

THE BOWERY CLOTHING CO
108 BOWERY NEAR GRAND ST.
SIGN OF THE BULLETIN
NEW-YORK.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS,
ATTENTION!
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-st.,
(Sign of the Bulletin,)
Will supply your wants in the
CLOTHING
line, at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

ALMOST AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
FINE HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
such as
CHINA, GLASSES, SILVER AND PLATED GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, PARIAN STATUARY,
MIRRORS AND CHANDELIERS,
&c., &c., &c.
We have made such extensive additions to our stock, that we can safely assert that it has never been so
COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE
as now. Many of the goods having been
ORDERED IN EUROPE
before the rise in exchange, can be sold nearly as cheap as ever.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 364 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.
This is the best exhilarant tonic ever offered to the public. No stupefying reaction follows from its use. It counteracts the enervating effects of Summer, and invigorates the digestive organs. It is aromatic, pleasantly bitter, and adapted to the most refined palate. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., at all their retail stores.

UNION.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

PROGRAMME
OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR GRAND MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF LOYAL PEOPLE, AT UTICA, ONEIDA COUNTY, ON THE 27TH OF MAY, 1863.

THE PROCEEDINGS WILL EMBRACE MEASURES IN HONOR OF THE RETURNED VETERANS OF THE WAR.

1. Members of the League, the Committee and Guests, comprising detachments of Returned Volunteers, Veterans of 1812, Invited Guests and Deputations from other States, will leave the City by Hudson River Railroad, for Albany, from 30th-st., on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M.

2. Deputations and Guests from the River Counties will join the party by taking the Morning Boat at the several landings or the cars at the Stations.

3. Leave Albany by special train of the Central Railroad, on Tuesday Evening or Wednesday Morning.

4. Excursion Tickets to be arranged with Boats and Railroads, as far as practicable.

5. Members of the League and other citizens, who do not take the morning train of the 26th, will reach Utica in season by the afternoon train of that day.

6. A Special Committee of Arrangements at Utica will perfect the preliminary arrangements for the Meeting, and the proceedings consequent thereon.

7. It is recommended that in the several Counties of the State, the loyal people will form committees and organize bodies, especially comprising the returned volunteers, to participate in this movement; and, wherever it be practicable for loyal women to unite in this demonstration of patriotism, it is earnestly hoped that every encouragement will be given to induce their presence and coöperation.

AT UTICA.

His Excellency the Governor of the State has been invited to take part in the proceedings.

8. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 27th inst. PROCESSIONS of returned volunteers, citizens, deputations, guests and visitors, will be formed, under the direction of a Marshal, to be selected by the Committee of the citizens of Utica. On arrival at the places selected for public addresses, a presiding officer and assistants will be nominated for each stand, of whom one or more will be taken from each county and each volunteer regiment represented. Appropriate music, by bands and glee singers, will enliven the exercises, which will be continued till 3 o'clock P. M.

9. At 3 o'clock a recess will be taken for refreshment, and a procession formed from the several stands to the grounds selected for a Barbecue, which will be provided under the direction of the Utica Committee. It will comprise an ample collation, with tea and coffee, but without spirituous liquors, for deputations from Leagues and Regiments, families, visitors and citizens in attendance on the public exercises.

10. At 7 o'clock public Addresses will be continued from the balconies of the hotels or the platforms, interspersed with music, and the stands will be brilliantly illuminated by torches and Calcium lights.

11. Reporters will be present to take notes of the loyal addresses delivered on an occasion of so much interest.

12. The Committee are induced to hope that the Express Companies, whose stations are on the central line of travel, will unite in this movement, and give additional éclat to the Processions.

13. The deputations from the City of New-York and the Eastern Counties, will leave Utica on their return on Thursday morning.

14. Further details of the arrangements will be announced from time to time, together with the names of the distinguished speakers who have consented to address the assemblage.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At a meeting held at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, 23d inst., of Delegates to the Convention of the Loyal National League, to be held at Utica on the 26th inst., it was resolved, that the New-York Delegation meet at Utica on TUESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. The place of meeting will be advertised at the depot at Utica.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President.
ALEX. MCLEOD, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—A special meeting of the above Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 25, at 8 o'clock, at the headquarters, No. 161 4th-av., corner of 18th st. Business of importance will be transacted.
IRA O. MILLER, President.
JOHN J. REYNOLDS, } Secretaries.
WASHINGTON MULLEN, }

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on MONDAY MORNING, 25th Instant, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of accepting an invitation to go on an excursion to Utica, to attend a Mass Meeting of Veterans, on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, free of expense to and from. By order of
H. RAYMOND,
Brigadier-General.
A. DALLEY,
Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYPE, Adjutant.
N. B.—Veterans of adjoining counties are invited to meet with us.

No. 48 PINE-ST., N. Y. CITY, May 24, 1863.

ORDERS.—THE RETURNED TWO YEARS VOLUNTEERS, who are desirous of participating in the Loyal League Celebration, to take place at Utica on the 27th inst., will assemble at the Arsenal, corner of 25th st. and 7th-av., on the morning of the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely, in full uniform, for the purpose of receiving their arms and equipments.
Colonels of regiments will take such additional measures as may seem necessary for the purpose of carrying out the above order. By command of
RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Colonel Commanding

HEADQUARTERS NINTH N. Y. V., May 24, 1863.
ORDERS.—THE REGIMENT WILL ASSEMBLE at the Arsenal, corner 35th-st. and 7th-av., on the morning of the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving their arms and equipments previous to starting for Utica.
The officers and men will be in full uniform, the former with side arms. The drum corps will assemble with the regiment. By order of
RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Colonel Ninth New-York Vols.
THOS. J. BARTHOLOMEW, First Lieut. and Adjutant.

NEW-YORK CITY, May 24, 1863.
ORDERS.—THE REGIMENT, WITH DRUM corps, in full uniform, will assemble at the Arsenal, corner 35th-st. and 7th-av., on the morning of 26th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving their arms and equipments, previous to starting for Utica.
By command of JOHN E. BENDIX,
Colonel Tenth N. Y. Vols.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN
AND REV. J. W. LINDSAY,
will deliver addresses at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., TUESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats (free) for ladies.
H. C. FARR, Chairman Lecture Committee,
Sixteenth Ward Republican Association.

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NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD, April 15, 1863.
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A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.
H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

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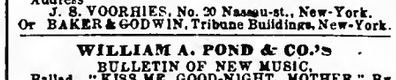

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NEW TESTIMONY.

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I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MEACER-ST., NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
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THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. All parties interested are respectfully invited to be present without further notice.
J. T. HENRY,
P. MITCHELL,
G. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Ferries.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. All parties interested are invited to be present without further notice.
JACOB LONG,
JOHN MCGOOL,
CHARLES J. CHIPP.

TWELFTH WARD.—PUBLIC MEETING—Eighth-avenue Railroad to Harlem River.—Citizens and property owners are invited to meet at High Bridge Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 7½ o'clock P. M. important business. Hon. Richard F. Carman will preside. By order,
THOS. MANSON,
President Twelfth Ward Improvement Associa'n.
A. M. LEWIS, } Secretaries.
D. H. KNAPP, }

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It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC through

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3641. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

VICKSBURGH.

News from Gen. Grant's Army to Friday Night, 22d.

Our Centre Within One Mile of Vicksburgh Court-house.

The Right and Left Wings Within a Mile and a Half.

Six Thousand Prisoners Already Captured.

REPORTS OF PREVIOUS OPERATIONS.

The Part Taken by Admiral Porter's Fleet.

Occupation of the Works at Haines' Bluff.

The Fortifications Very Strong and Extensive.

Details of the Battles of Baker's Creek and Black River Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

The latest advices from our army at Vicksburgh are up to 9 o'clock on Friday night.

Our centre corps had then fought its way to within one mile of Vicksburgh Court-house.

Our right wing, under SHERMAN, was about a mile and a half from the Court-house.

Our left wing, under MCCLERNAND, was also about a mile and a half from the Court-house.

Six thousand prisoners had already been taken.

An official report has been received from Admiral PORTER, announcing the capture of Haines' Bluff, with 14 pieces of heavy artillery.

A dispatch from Gen. HURLBUT, who is thoroughly familiar with the situation, expresses the most perfect confidence in our complete success.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Up to 11 P. M. no official dispatches had been received warranting the statement of the fall of Vicksburgh—everything thus far resting on the declarations that the place must fall next day. At the latest official advices Gen. GRANT's line of battle was near a mile and a half from the city.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

The following was received in Washington at 11:10 o'clock this morning:

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, May 25.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The following dispatch has just been received:

A. M. PENNOCK,

Fleet Captain of the Mississippi Squadron.

FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, HAINES' BLUFF, YAZOO RIVER, May 20.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

On the morning of the 15th I came over to the Yazoo, to be ready to cooperate with Gen. GRANT. Leaving two of the iron-clads at Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton, and two in the Yazoo, left me a small force—still I disposed of them to the best advantage.

On the 18th, at meridien, firing was heerd in the rear of Vicksburgh, which assured me that Gen. GRANT was approaching the city. The cannonading was kept up furiously for some time, when, by the aid of glasses, I discovered a company of our artillery advancing, taking position and driving the rebels before them. I immediately saw that Geo. SHERMAN's division had come on to the left of Snyder's Bluff, and that the rebels at that place had been cut off from joining the forces in the city. I dispatched the *DeKalb*, Lieut.-Commander WALKER; *Choctaw*, Lieut.-Commander RAMSEY; *Romeo*, *Petrel* and *Forest Rose*—all under command of Lieut.-Commander BERRIE—up the Yazoo to open communication in that way with Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN. This I succeeded in doing, and in three hours received letters from Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and STEELE, informing me of this vast success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done.

In the meantime, Lieut.-Commander WALKER, in the *De Kalb*, pushed on to Haines' Bluff, which the enemy had commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind in the hopes of destroying or taking away a large amount of ammunition on hand. When they saw the gunboats, they ran out and left everything in good order, guns, fort, tents and equipage of all kinds, which fell into our hands.

As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen guns was reported to me, I shoved up the gunboats from below Vicksburgh to fire at the Hill batteries, which fire was kept up for two or three hours. At midnight they moved up to the town and opened on it for about an hour, and continued, at intervals during the night, to annoy the garrison.

On the 19th I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could.

The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable. There are fourteen of the heaviest kind of mounted 8 and 10-inch and 7¾-inch rifled guns, with ammunition enough to last a long siege. As the gun-carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burnt, blew up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally. I also burnt up the encampments, which were permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay for some time.

These works and encampments covered many acres of ground, and the fortifications and the rifle-pits proper of Haines' Bluff extend about a mile and a quarter. Such a net-work of defences I never saw. The rebels were a year constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour. As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazines and other works, I started Lieut.-Commander WALKER up the Yazoo River, with sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to return with all dispatch, and only to proceed as far as Yazoo City, where the rebels have a Navy-yard and storehouses.

In the meantime, Gen. GRANT has closely invested Vicksburgh, and has possession of the best commanding points. In a very short time a general assault will take place, when I hope to announce that Vicksburgh has fallen, after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army.

There has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months is about being rewarded. It is a mere question of a few hours, and then, with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburgh, the Mississippi will be open its entire length. D. D. PORTER,

A. R. A. commanding the Mississippi Squadron.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF BAKER'S CREEK.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 25.

Special dispatches from the army of Gen. GRANT contain full accounts of the battles in Mississippi, representing them as a series of bloody and desperate engagements, in which our soldiers immortalized themselves.

The *Commercial's* special dispatch is as follows:

BATTLEFIELD OF BAKER'S CREEK, Saturday, May 16, 1863.

The Federal army under Gen. GRANT has won another glorious victory.

A furious battle has been fought, lasting nearly five hours, and resulting in the defeat of the enemy at all points, with a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded, and three complete batteries of heavy rifled cannon, besides single pieces, 2,000 prisoners, large quantities of small arms and camp equipage.

Our success was signal and complete.

Early on the morning of the 16th inst., Gen. MCCLERNAND's corps were put in motion, while Gen. HOVEY's division advanced across the open field to the foot of Champion Hill.

At 11 o'clock the battle was commenced.

Champion Hill was covered with timber, flanked on both sides with ravines and gullies, and in many places covered with an almost impenetrable growth of scrubby bushes.

The rebels opened with a heavy fire from their four-gun battery, and from their sharpshooters in the woods.

The battle raged terribly from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Gen. HOVEY's division carried the heights in gallant style, making a dash on the first battery and captured it from the rebels. Lying thick in the vicinity were guns, gun-carriages broken, caissons overturned, knapsacks, blankets, small arms and other debris—all attesting the terrific struggle for the ground.

At this juncture the rebels were reinforced, and Gen. HOVEY was slowly driven back.

Gen. QUINBY, with a brigade, went to the support of Gen. HOVEY, and the ground was speedily reoccupied and the rebels finally repulsed.

At the commencement of the engagement Gen. LOGAN's division marched to the brow of the hill, forming in line of battle on the right of Gen. HOVEY, and advanced in gallant style, sweeping everything before them to the edge of the woods.

In the front of Gen. LOGAN the battle was of the most desperate character imaginable.

The rattle of musketry was incessant and continued, and the reports were so blended that a single discharge was rarely heard.

Gen. LOGAN captured two batteries, a large portion of prisoners, small arms, &c.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 25.

Specials contain the following:

CHAMPION HILLS, TWENTY-SIX MILES EAST OF VICKSBURGH, Saturday, May 16.

Early this morning Gen. MCCLERNAND's corps was put in motion. HOVEY's division was on the main road from Jackson to Vicksburgh, but the balance of the corps was a few miles to the southward, on a parallel road, and MCPHERSON's corps followed HOVEY's division closely.

At 9 o'clock HOVEY discovered the enemy in front on Champion Hill, to the left of the road, near Baker's Creek, apparently in force. Skirmishers were thrown out and the division advanced cautiously and slowly to give MCPHERSON's advance division under LOGAN time to come within supporting distance. Gen. HOVEY's division advanced across the open field at the foot of Champion Hill, in line of battle. At 11 o'clock the battle commenced. The hill itself was covered with timber, and is in fact but an abrupt terminus of a high ridge running north and south, flanked both sides by deep ravines and gullies, and in many places covered with an impenetrable growth of scrubby white oak brush. The rebels appeared deficient in artillery throughout the battle, but opened with rather a heavy fire from a four-gun battery of rifled 6-pounders, planted about 400 yards back from the brow of the hill.

The woods on both sides of the road leading up the face of the hill, and winding back on the ridge a mile or more, were filled with sharpshooters, supported by infantry. Here the battle began, just as our men entered the edge of the timber, and raged terribly from 11 till between 3 and 4 o'clock. Gen. HOVEY's division carried the heights in a gallant style, and, making a dash on the first battery, drove the gunners from their posts, and captured the pieces. The rebels lay thick in the vicinity of the guns. Their horses were more than half killed. Gun-carriages and caissons were broken, and knapsacks, blankets, small arms and other *debris*, attested the deadly struggle. The colors of the Thirty-first Alabama regiment were captured there. At this juncture MITCHELL's Ohio battery was opened, at about eighty yards from the brow of the hill. The rebels made a dash for it, but the fleetness of the horses prevented its capture. At the same time the rebels appeared with fresh troops on that wing, and redoubled their efforts to hold their position, and dislodge our troops on the hill. HOVEY was slowly driven back to the brow; but a brigade from Gen. QUINBY was ordered to his support, and the ground was speedily recovered, and the rebels finally repulsed.

At the commencement of the engagement, Gen. LOGAN's division marched past the brow of the hill, and forming in line of battle on the right of HOVEY, advanced in grand style, sweeping everything before them. At the edge of the wood in front of LOGAN the battle was most desperate. Not a man flinched or a line wavered in this division. All behaved like veterans, and moved to new positions with a conscious triad of victory. Two batteries were captured by this division, and enough hard fighting done to immortalize it. They also captured a large portion of the prisoners, small arms, &c.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock Gen. OSTERHAUS' and Gen. MCARTHUR's divisions came into action on the extreme left, and completed what had been so auspiciously carried forward. They were both miles away when the engagement began, but were brought forward with all dispatch possible. The enemy were in full retreat soon after, and three divisions pursued till 9 o'clock, and are now encamped at Ward's Station, eight miles beyond the battle-ground.

From rebel prisoners I learn that PEMBERTON commanded in person. FITZHUGH LEE and GREGG, who commanded of the battle near Raymond, and others of note, had subordinate commands. I also learn that great dissatisfaction exists toward PEMBERTON. He is accused by many of selling out to GRANT; also of planning military operations for the last four weeks so as to insure the latter's success.

It is impossible yet to do more than approximate our loss. I think it will be about 7,000 killed and wounded. It may prove less, but it cannot be much more. But few officers of distinction are injured. The Twenty-fourth Indiana lost one hundred men. Lieut.-Col. SWAIN, commanding, was killed. Not a General or staff officer on our side was hurt. This has been the hottest and most brilliant fight in the Southwest for several months. The men are enthusiastic whenever Gen. GRANT appears. His reckless exposure of himself on the field begets unbounded admiration among the privates.

Well-authenticated cases of rebel barbarity to our wounded men can be enumerated. Three different men, who were shot down in the battle, were subsequently sabred by the rebels when they temporarily retook the ground. The men lived to narrate the atrocity, but will scarcely recover.

BATTLE OF BLACK RIVER BRIDGE.

BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, TWELVE MILES EAST OF VICKSBURGH, Sunday, May 17.

MCCLERNAND's corps marched to this place early this morning. OSTERHAUS was in the advance, and found the rebels strongly intrenched on the east bank of the river. Batteries were soon in position, playing on the enemy's works. At 10 o'clock Gen. LAWLER's brigade, in CARR's division, charged across the open fields, two hundred yards in width, wading the bayou in front, and swarming over into the intrenchments. Seventeen cannon were taken inside inside the earthworks, and from 500 to 2,000 prisoners captured. No description can do justice to the intrepidity of the regiments comprising this brigade. The rebel fire from artillery and musketry was appalling, but they rushed on to victory, regardless of death, and literally swept everything before them. Gen. MAJ. GREEN's Missouri brigade, (rebels,) over twelve hundred strong, was cut off by the Eleventh Wisconsin, and surrendered. Gen. VAUGHAN's brigade was also principally captured. The losses of the Eleventh Wisconsin was slight. The Twenty first and Twenty-third Iowa led in the charge, and sustained the principal loss. The Eleventh Wisconsin also captured a stand of colors.

Furious cannonading continued all day from the rebel batteries on the other side of the river. They fired the bridge, to prevent our crossing. Pontoons have been sent to SHERMAN's corps. He will probably cross a few miles above here, and attack in flank. The force opposite is thought to number 25,000. Our army is in excellent fighting condition, and think themselves invincible. As Gen. GRANT rode to the front to-day, he was everywhere greeted with tremendous and uproarious cheering.

This morning two 4-pound howitzers and two 6-pounder rifled guns were surrendered, with horses, harness and ammunition complete without a shot, a few miles back on the road. These guns became separated from the main body of the rebel army yesterday in the retreat, and were cut off by our advance.

Our loss in to-day's fighting is not heavy. The rebel killed and wounded is unknown. Their troops did not fight as obstinately to-day as yesterday. They seemed to expect a defeat. The wounded in they were not wholly withdrawn to the other side without an engagement.

Gen. OSTERHAUS was slightly wounded, but rode on the field again.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, May 25—10 P. M.

No boats from below had arrived at Memphis up to 9 o'clock to-night. All the boats at Milliken's Bend have been sent up the Yazoo, for the purpose doubtless, of meeting any possible contingency. It may, therefore, be 24 hours before we have anything definite.

The last positive dispatches came to-day by the *Polar Star*, which left the mouth of the Yazoo at 1 o'clock Thursday. The battle was still raging with the land forces in the rear, Porter's mortar boats below and mortar boats above engaged. It is believed that a large number of women and children still remain in Vicksburg.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 25.

A Cairo special says:

Dates from below to the morning of the 22d are received. The bombardment of the enemy's upper works was continued by the mortar fleet. Persons who saw the operations through a glass, say they are satisfied that GRANT has captured a battery on Walnut Hill. A furious cannonading is going on all around.

THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON,

Interesting Details from Our Special Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, May 15.

We of length hold the Capital of Mississippi, without having experienced a tithe of the interruption that naturally was expected. Our troops entered here last night, the rebels leaving without affording us greater opposition than that afforded by small advance parties acting as pickets.

SHERMAN's corps has possession of the place. Gen. GRANT is here in person. The inhabitants have very generally remained, apparently having been under the impression that our troops would not gain possession of the place. The works surrounding the town are numerous and powerful, but were deserted by the enemy without firing a gun. In leaving, they did not take with them but a small portion of their war materials, all of which, including many cannon, railroad cars, provisions, &c., have fallen into our hands.

We are now at work tearing up the railroad track, and undoubtedly within a very short time will proceed upon the main object of our mission—the capture of Vicksburgh. A railroad bridge is now burning, and several storehouses containing vast quantities of cotton, sugar and other materials.

Letters captured here, dated at Richmond on the 7th, say that Federal cavalry were then within two miles of the place, and that the greatest possible consternation existed in the city, supposing that the capture of the town would ensue immediately.

Our entire loss in the capture of this position will not exceed 250 killed and wounded. The loss of the rebels in the various skirmishes is much greater, particularly in prisoners, of whom we captured nearly a thousand, including several officers.

Our troops in making the march hither have been very orderly—no houses have been burned, and but few plundered beyond such articles as served for food. The inhabitants in some cases deserted their dwellings upon the approach of our forces. With some of those who remained I conversed, and find that very generally there exists a decided opposition to the continuation of the war, with a view to the independence of the South. They are willing, they say, if slavery can be retained, to return to the Union.

The divisions of Gens. STEELE and TUTTLE occupy the town, and were the first to enter it.

Having accompanied the left wing, I did not reach this place till a few moments, and hence in this cannot give you any particulars, as Gen. GRANT's convoy is ready to leave. GALWAY.

THE NEWS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac writes the following concerning the reception of the Vicksburgh news in the army:

"STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Monday, May 25.

The glorious news from Vicksburgh has completely electrified this army. The demand for the Sunday papers which contained the first particulars, was three times as great as the supply, and the camps were hilarious and gleeful all the afternoon. In the evening, when the intelligence of the final fall of the city became known, many scenes of tumultuous joy occurred, and whole brigades turned out even as late as 10 o'clock, to give three times three for GRANT and his splendid army. This news inspirits and reenergizes our men in a wonderful degree, and completely wipes out any unpleasant effects of our recent failure, if any still existed.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

Richmond papers of yesterday morning, received here to-night, lie vigorously in their efforts to conceal their disasters at Vicksburgh. Witness the following extracts:

From the Richmond Examiner, 23d.

"A telegram dated Jackson, from the reporter of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, published in another column, was received here yesterday morning. It was at first received without criticism, and believed, and occasioned no little gloom, especially among the weak-minded individuals of the community; but when reread it was found that the dispatch would not stand inspection, and in the course of the day the whole account became pretty generally discredited. The reporter tells of a battle on Sunday, and, further on, states—which perhaps is the only authentic information he gives—that Gen. LORING is in command of Jackson. That LORING is at Jackson, and has not informed the Department here of the Sunday's battle, *is pretty good proof that there was no such battle.* It is to be presumed that he enjoys, at least in an equal degree with the reporter, facilities for acquiring and transmitting intelligence relative to the movements of our troops. Jackson and the country around are in a high state of excitement, and, doubtless, the theatre of countless rumors. Out of these rumors the reporter has made his story. As to the statements of our tremendous loss of artillery, there may be something in that, though that should be received with caution.

To the further discredit of the dispatch, we may add that it was not believed in official circles, and that up to a late hour last night, no information had been received later than Gen. JOHNSTON's dispatch of the 18th, which conveyed the information that Gen. PEMBERTON had been attacked at Edward's Depot, and been compelled to fall back behind the Big Black. We have authentic information that Gen. PEMBERTON, in anticipation of this movement of GRANT upon Jackson, *has for a month past been removing medical and commissary stores from that place to Vicksburgh.*

From the Richmond Examiner, 23d.

The news that thirty cannon were spiked on the retreat from Jackson, which still rests on very slight authority, and that Vicksburgh has been besieged on the land, has caused considerable sensation; but the imagination of the worthy public on this, as on very many other occasions, has far out run the reality. *Vicksburgh has not fallen—is not going to fall.* It is not in so much danger now as it has often been before, and the Federal army, struggling to complete the long seige, is in a very dangerous situation. The Confederate forces have undisputed possession of Jackson and the railroad. The Federal army is working between that point and Vicksburgh, and *Gen. Johnston is at the head of rapidly increasing column, which will soon make a terrible apparition upon the scene of action.* In the town of Vicksburgh provisions have been accumulated which will last for months. The defences on the side of the land are ample. The conformation of the ground gives an overwhelming advantage to the garrison in case of an assault. There is no reason whatsoever for despair about Vicksburgh. It is a lucky point for the Confederate army. It has already cost the invader many a thousand of men, many millions of dollars, and will cost twice as much more before many weeks are over.

The crisis in the military situation around Vicksburgh has long been impending, and will now soon be decided for the season. The division of our forces, and some bad management of the batteries commanding the river before the town, have lost us the first engagements. Both of those engagements were far from being decisive, either of the late of the town or of the campaign in the State. It is far more probable than otherwise, that Gen. JOHNSTON will be able to recover the ground lost by the mistakes made in the military command. *There is really no occasion for panic about Vicksburgh.* Whatever may be the result of the military operations around it, *their interest will soon be eclipsed by far greater events elsewhere.* Within in the next fortnight the campaign of 1863 will be pretty well decided. *The most important movements of the war will probably be made in that time.* If the Confederate standard is again victorious, as may be hoped with much and solid reason—although mere victory will not end the war, it will destroy the efficiency of the enemy's army for the rest of this year. *If we gain all that is now fairly possible, an entirely new character will be given to future operations, which will relieve the country of half the suffering it has hitherto endured.* Now is the noble day, the fortunate hour, for the Confederate army. At this time, if ever, let every man be at his post.

AID FOR THE VICKSBURGH WOUNDED.

The following telegram was received late yesterday afternoon by Mr. ROOSEVELT, the agent of the Western Sanitary Commission. Contributions sent to him, at No. 94 Maiden-lane, will be properly forwarded:

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 25, 1863.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT: I leave to-day with dressers, nurses and large supplies for our wounded at Vicksburgh. Can your people not aid us? Contributions are much needed, and would be most acceptable. Our brave soldiers deserve well of the nation.

JAMES E. YEATMAN,
President Western Sanitary Commission.

FOR THE WOUNDED AT VICKSBURGH.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 25.

The steamer *Champion*, laden with vegetables, fruits and other luxuries for the wounded soldiers, will leave for Vicksburgh to-morrow.

LATE FROM THE RED RIVER.

Gen. Banks' Headquarters at Alexandria—His Troops Moving up the River After the Enemy—Important Rumors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

Gen. BANKS still holds his headquarters here; the troops moving toward the enemy up river, and affairs looking well. The people who have remained have enjoyed perfect protection, and express their surprise at the treatment they have received. We had been pictured to them as an army of the most desperate and unscrupulous character ever assembled in any country, and visions of pillage, rape and destruction floated before their excited minds. Hundreds fled to the pine woods in dismay, and are still lurking there from fear of murder or outrage from our troops! They judged of us by the character of the fighting, drinking, gambling, thieving, desperate set who have so lately run away from here to Shreveport.

Guerrillas hover near the town on the north side of the Red River, watching our movements.

Army stores come up the river unmolested.

Admiral PORTER has destroyed the works at Gordon's Landing, I hear.

The Monitors and bomb-fleet are pounding away at Port Hudson.

Gen. GRANT is driving the rebel army before him beyond the Big Black. Affairs look encouraging.

Four transports with Hunter's troops are at New-Orleans. Others coming. The drama draws to the last act. May the curtain soon fall. DE SOTO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

GEN. BUTLER.

It is rumored here that Gen. BUTLER will be assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, in place of Gen. BURNSIDE, who, it is understood, desires to be relieved. It is also stated that this Department will be so enlarged as to embrace all the States north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi; and that, in addition to his military duties, Gen. BUTLER will be charged with the enforcement of the Conscription act and the organization of the negro levies in the Northwest. A formidable influence, headed by three members of the Senate Military Committee, and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was brought to bear, a few days ago, on the President in favor of Gen. BUTLER's appointment as Gen. CURTIS' successor in the Department of Missouri, but the application came too late, Gen. SCHOFIELD having already been assigned to that command. Gen. BUTLER has remained idle too long, and there is now a fixed determination on the part of his friends to have him forthwith placed in an active and important command.

THE REPORTED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

The report that the rebels are preparing for another invasion of Kentucky in force is not credited by the authorities here. The capture of Vicksburgh, and the restoration to commerce of the Mississippi, will so completely disarrange the rebel plans as to render such an attempt utterly impossible now, even if they had heretofore had it in contemplation. They will now find ample occupation for their troops further South than in Kentucky.

NEGRO TROOPS.

The Secretary of War, referring to the intention to enter more vigorously on the work of raising negro troops immediately on Adj.-Gen. THOMAS' return, said, a few days ago, that within six months we would have 200,000 negro troops in the field.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Col. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has ordered all the rebel prisoners confined in the West to be sent immediately to City Point for exchange. Arrangements for the exchange of all our prisoners in the hands of the rebels are nearly completed. The number held by both parties is about equal.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Money has been forwarded to pay all our troops in the field save the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee.

FUNDS FOR THE ARMY.

The Secretary of the Treasury signed warrants to-day, placing funds in the hands of paymasters for the pay of the entire army to the first of this month. No further payments will be due the army till July next.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in reference to leakage, that parties may be allowed for leakage of spirituous liquors, not exceeding five per cent., occurring during transit: First, when removed under bond for exportation; and secondly, when removed from one collection district to another, under permit. The amount of leakage is to be ascertained as follows: The quantity is to be ascertained by a United States Inspector before removal from the distillery, and again at the point of destination. The fact of the loss actually occurring by leakage must be established by affidavits or other sufficient evidence. The amount allowed for leakage shall not exceed one per centum for every two hundred miles of transit, and shall in no case exceed five per centum.

PROMOTION OF GEN. BIRNEY.

Brig.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY, of Philadelphia, was to-day appointed Major-General, *vice* BERRY, killed at Chancellorsville. His commission dates from that day. He now commands KEARNEY's old division.

RETURN OF A CORRESPONDENT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Mr. COLBURN, the New-York *World* correspondent captured at Vicksburgh and taken to Richmond, has been released, and arrived here. The rebels retain the *Tribune* correspondents. They state that the rebel force at Vicksburgh and neighboring points has never been over fifteen thousand.

PRICES IN DIXIE.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 23d contains the price list of the Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of the rebel Congress to estimate the prices to be paid during the next two months for articles impressed into the use of the rebel army, among which are the following: Wheat, per bushel, $4 50, corn $4, oats $2, potatoes $5, salt $5; flour, per barrel, $22 50; bacon, salt pork, and lard, $1 per pound; wool $3, tallow candles $1, soap 3f cents, brown sugar $1, coffee $3, tea $10, leather $3, hay $80 per ton, pig iron $3 80; freight, per mile per bushel, grain 3 cents; two-horse team and driver, per day, $10; four-horse $13, six-horse $16; laborers, found, $2 per day, $40 per month, and one-half these rates if found by the army. It must be recollected that the rebels have to seize all stores now, and all individuals have to pay double and treble these rates. An act forbids officers seizing all the people have, as it would cause starvation.

THE OFFICE OF PURVEYOR ABOLISHED.

A general order of Gen. HOOKER's abolishes the office of Purveyor, and gives the furnishing of the entire supplies for officers' messes to sutlers, who must find their own transportation.

REBEL RATIONS.

Rebel deserters from Fredericksburgh state that they are now supplied with rations of fish caught from the Rappahannock, instead of meat.

GEN. WRIGHT.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, late Commander of the Department of the Ohio, has assumed command of the Second division of the Sixth army corps.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

A CAPTURE.

The schooner *Emily*, supposed from her log-slate to be from New-York, captured by the Potomac flotilla above Urbana, on Friday, arrived here to-day. The officers and crew, on her character being discovered, set fire to the vessel and escaped. The flames were soon extinguished. She is supposed to be a regular blockade runner, and has a cargo worth $50,000.

NAVAL.

Acting Master's Mate EDWARD F. DAVENS has been promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Aries*.

A PARDON.

The President to-day granted an unconditional pardon to W. HAYDEN, who was convicted at the October term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, for aiding in destroying letters stolen from the mails.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

The fugitive slave HALL, whose case has excited much interest in this community, and about whose custody a conflict has existed between the civil and military authorities, was to-day enlisted in the army, thus escaping further pursuit by his owner.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

There is reason to believe that the present condition of our affairs abroad is regarded as very satisfactory by the State Department.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

More Rebel Prisoners en Route to Richmond—Contrabands for Aquia Creek—Paroled Prisoners—A Rebel Battery on the York River, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday May 23.

The Baltimore boat to-day brought down 84 rebel prisoners, many of them wounded. They were transferred to the steamer *Croton*, and conveyed to Fort Norfolk.

The United States revenue cutter *Hercules* arrived this morning.

The steamer *Hero* leaves this afternoon for Aquia Creek with a load of contrabands. They are to be employed in the different Government departments at that place.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 24.

The flag of truce steamers *Maple Leaf* and *John Rice* have arrived. The latter brought down 400 paroled prisoners. Dr. HAND, Medical Director at Norfolk, the crew of the *Indianola* and the reporter for the New-York *World* are among the number.

Col. LUDLOW, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, returned this morning from City Point, in the steamer *C. W. Thomas*.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of May 23, has the following:

"Two Yankee officers who were captured near Jackson, Miss., while *en route* for Atlanta, Ga., succeeded in bribing two of the guard, and made their escape, their custodians leaving with them.

Capt. ARNOLD, of the Confederate army, has been condemned by Court-martial at Knoxville, and sentenced to be shot. He is a young man and a brave soldier. Much sympathy is felt for him, and the entire Congressional delegation from Tennessee have interested themselves to procure his pardon. There are three men in Columbia, S. C., under sentence of death for having in their possession counterfeit Confederate notes."

FORT MONROE, Sunday, May 24—5 P. M.

The steamer *Swan* was fired into yesterday afternoon by a rebel battery opposite the mouth of the Mattapony River, three miles below West Point. Only one shot took effect. The gunboat *S. C. Morse* was sent up and drove the battery from its position.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

The Town of Richmond Captured and Plundered—Atrocious Murders.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 24.

A band of guerrillas captured the town of Richmond, Clay County, last Tuesday night, after a short fight, in which Capt. SASSIONS and Lieut. SHINN, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri regiment, were killed. The remainder of the Federal force were taken prisoners. Lieut. GRAVENSTON was shot by the guerrillas after surrendering, and it is feared the other prisoners were also murdered. The town was robbed of everything that could be carried away.

The same band plundered the town of Plattsburgh, Clinton County, on Thursday night, and robbed the Court-house of $11,000 belonging to the State.

Peace Meeting at the Spingler House.

A meeting of delegates from different parts of the State of New-York was very privately held, last evening, at the Spingler House, on Union-square. The Press was not admitted, the door being very carefully guarded, and every precaution taken against the intrusion of outsiders.

However, enough transpired to inform us that the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ASA REED, *et id omne genus*, were the ruling spirits.

The German Democratic Club of this City, was largely represented, and some vehement declamation was made against the despotic designs of the Administration. Committees of Arrangement, Finance and Safety were appointed, and under the advice of the State Central Democratic Committee preliminary measures were adopted for a grand mass meeting in Cooper Institute and the adjacent square, the same to come off on the 3d of June. On Tuesday next, all the Committees, &c., will be publicly announced.

H. R. FOWLER, Esq., of Wall-street, presided, and many violent speeches were made.

All the delegates promised an immense turnout of the popular element, not only from the City, but from the surrounding country districts.

The meeting did not adjourn until a very late hour.

Return of the Thirty-second New-York Volunteers.

The following telegram was received last night:

Wm. Lambeer, Jr., No. 63 Lexington-avenue:

We leave this evening. Will arrive about 8 o'clock in the morning.

FRANCIS E. PINTO, Colonel,
Thirty-second New-York Volunteers.

The Emancipation League of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 25.

At a meeting of the Emancipation League in Tremont Temple this afternoon, a discussion took place between Senator WILSON and WENDELL PHILLIPS, on the action of the Senate and the Administration relative to officers who had manifested unfriendly feelings toward negro enlistments and the Emancipation policy. Mr. PHILLIPS charged that the Senate had never put its ban on any such officer. Mr. WILSON denied the assertion, and said it had often done so. Mr. PHILLIPS said if so the public had no knowledge of it, and therefore the act was of no public value. The only case coming to public knowledge was that of Gen. STEVENSON, and he was promoted, instead of being rejected. Mr. WILSON said that Gen. STEVENSON was confirmed on the express and urgent recommendation of Gen. HUNTER, in whom Anti-Slavery men had great confidence. The discussion was quite lengthy and spirited, but conducted in a friendly spirit.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, from Washington. He is stopping at the Astor House, in company with Senator J. R. Doolittle, Racine, Wis., and Thurlow Weed, Albany. E. V. Sumner, son of the late Gen. Sumner, U. S. Army; John Hancock, Dayton, Ohio; and Dr. W. C. Doane, Washington, are also at the Astor House.

Hons. Erastus Corning and Clark E. Cochrane, Albany; John H. Hickman, Penn., and A. S. Olin, Washington; Judge N. Rawson, California; Mrs. Gov. Seymour, Albany; Mrs. Gov. Weller, California, and Thos. Nolan, Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. A. N. Meylar, Penn.; J. S. Wooster and J. Ross Browne, California; Dr. J. J. White, New-Haven; J. N. Boss, Louisville, and J. Auff, Penn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John Rawlings, London, Eng.; R. F. Judson, Wolcottshire, Eng.; Wm. B. Mann, Philadelphia, and B. F. Dalton, Colorado, are at the Lafarge House.

Mr. Freelhard and family, French Legation; Samuel Hammond, Boston, and John Porter, Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Wm. Hopper, Philadelphia, and Mr. Forss, Havana, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

GREAT MEN.—Rev. Dr. FERRIS, it will be noticed by advertisement, lectures this evening in Clinton Hall—his subject, "Reminiscences of Eminent Men." The distinguished ability of the learned lecturer, his power to speak with knowledge of his subject, and his well-merited popularity, will doubtless secure him an audience, fit and full.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY: Or, Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1863, exhibiting the most important Discoveries and Improvements in Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy and History, Geography, Antiquities, &c., with Notes on the Progress of Science in 1862. Edited by David A. Wells, A. M., M. D. 1 Vol., 12mo. Boston, Gould & Lincoln.

Punctually as the year renews itself this, the last and best of the *Annuals*, appears to record in convenient and permanent shape the achievements in science and art that have illustrated the course of the previous twelve months. For fourteen years the editor, Mr. Wells, has performed this invaluable service, and the entire series now condenses a greater quantity of sterling matter than any other set of books of equally modest and unassuming pretensions, in the world. There is no English publication that can for a moment stand in comparison with it, for though we believe the idea of the work was originally derived from the London *Year Book of Facts*, the care and intelligence employed in the preparation of the "Annual," place it at once in a higher class than its predecessor ever aimed to reach. Though the past year has not been distinguished by any one or more discoveries or inventions of surpassing value, yet the active investigations now carrying on in every branch of science and art, offer in their results abundant matter for a record like the present, of great interest and importance. In the first section, "Mechanics and Useful Arts," is given the best summing up we have seen of the actual net gain to science from the English Great International Exhibition of 1862. It is prepared by the Editor from notes taken and material derived during a careful personal inspection and study. Every word of this will repay careful reading. In the same division the article on "Progress of Improvement in War Implements and Constructions," embraces the whole subject of iron-clad ships, rifled cannon, and the other thousand destructive and defensive devices that have taxed the ingenuity of military engineers since Louis Napoleon and the events of the last two years gave an impetus to the study. In Natural Philosophy, light and heat are the properties or substances that afford the greatest novelties. The splendid discoveries of Prof. Kirchoff on the physical condition of the sun and the presence of terrestrial elements in the solar atmosphere are detailed, and his researches on the Solar Spectrum and the spectra of the chemical elements, by which they were arrived at, are fully described. The latest improvements in Photography, celestial and terrestrial, are satisfactorily elucidated, and a careful abstract is given of Prof. Tyndall's conclusions, drawn from the remarkable facts recently developed tending to show the connection or possible identity of mechanical force and heat. In Chemical Science, "The manufacture of color products from coal-tar," the source of the much admired Mauve and Majenta, and other brilliant hues, is, perhaps, the most interesting article. The editor describes a cylinder of mauve paste, shown by the inventor, Mr. Perkins, at the Great Exhibition, so small as to be easily carried under one's arm, but which required for its production the tar derived from 2,000 tons of coal. Its value was $4,000, and its "tinctorial potentiality" equal to 100 miles of calico. In "Geology," the recent evidence for the antiquity of man, and in "Zoology," his place and distinct position in the animal kingdom claim most attention, while the discovery in the past year of four new planets (asteroids) and four comets, recorded under "Astronomy," shows that our observers of the heavens here been watchful at their posts. A scientific Bibliography and Obituary for 1862 completes a work which will seldom be consulted without profit and pleasure.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. Its Origin, and an Account of its Progress, down to the Death of Lord Raglan. By Alexander William Kinglake. Volume I, 1 mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Much was expected from the brilliant author of *Eothen*, when it was first announced, four or five years since, that a history of the Crimean War might be expected from his pen. The interval, though long, seems to have been devoted to a most faithful and conscientious study of the subject in all its bearings, and the result is a work, in some respects, unique in our literature. Seven years ago the entire papers of Lord Raglan, the English Commander-in-Chief, were intrusted to the author by his widow, and information of all kinds from every source—French, Russian, Turkish, &c., published and unpublished—has been freely proffered him, with a readiness that says much for the liberality of the present age. No book of the kind has ever attained so wide and rapid a popularity in England. Three editions have been sold of the portion now published as fast as they could be manufactured, and the demand is still unsupplied. It may be surmised, from this fact, that Mr. Kinglake's version of events is one that finds favor with his countrymen, and falls in readily with their preconceived notions and prejudices. A more intensely national, or, indeed, it might be said, provincial book, never was written. Twenty years of London and club life have changed the cosmopolitan author of *Eothen*, who hit off the foibles of his traveling compatriots with so light and pleasant a touch, into a John Bull of the old traditional sort, who despises all foreigners, and especially hates a Frenchman. Mr. Kinglake is too skillful a lawyer to declare these sentiments formally, while stating his case, but it is impossible for him to conceal their existence. The book is, in fact, a labored apology for the military and administrative shortcomings of England in the Russian War, all referable to the French alliance, into which it was unwittingly entrapped by Louis Napoleon. Considered as a history, it has the fault of being constructed on a theory, which, though right or not, is still a theory, although facts are made to bend to it, as if it was the only truth. This may be stated briefly—that Russia, in looking to the spoils of the Turkish Empire, at a time when its dissolution seemed imminent from internal weakness, was only gratifying a natural ambition, sanctioned by traditional national policy, religious sympathies, and the personal character of the Emperor. That the fear of England was the chief cause for these designs being kept so long in abeyance, and it was only when the Peace party of Messrs. Cobden and Bright seemed so strongly in the ascendant as to remove all dread of warlike interference, that their execution was attempted. That, when convinced of its mistake, the Russian Government would have withdrawn from its offensive position; but, in the meantime, war was precipitated and rendered unavoidable by the action of Louis Napoleon, who, just triumphing over the rules of the Republic, desired, for his own selfish purposes, a war which, by its consequent alliance with England, should assure his reception into the family of European sovereigns, and possibly, by the dazzle of military glory, divert attention from the questionable antecedents of his position. The foundations of the work are laid deeply in general views of the political system of Europe, the dispute respecting the holy places, and the policy and attitude of the different States on the Eastern question. In this relation, on account of the French "*coup d'état*" of December, 1852, is introduced, more graphic and minute than any yet extant in English. These matters, with the struggles and intriguss of diplomacy, in which the author is thoroughly at home, occupy half the present installment of the work—the narrative of the actual invasion of the Crimea stopping at the end of the battle of the Alma, fought a few days after the landing of the Allied armies. It is impossible to deny the fascination of the book, which is destined to be widely read, or to estimate rightly its true position, while under the author's spell. Its great charm seems to arise from his intense earnestness, his wide range of information, and the perfect familiarity implied in the narration with the great actors in the scene—their persons, characters, motives, sayings, doings, and even their private thoughts. How much of this is fallacious, and founded on mere gossip or the veriest eavesdropping reports, critics are now discussing. But whether true or not, the effect is equal to an ordinary reader. The art of a practiced writer is everywhere visible; but the style bears no traces of his earlier manner. Instead of the sharp, quick and incisive touches of *Eothen*, we find a labored and diffusive rhetoric employed, where the points aimed at are made by reiterated strokes, painfully elaborated to produce the desired effect. The chapter on the *coup d'état* illustrates all the literary virtues and vices of the author. As a picture, it is perfect, yet a more unfair narrative never was written; all the vials of his wrath are poured out on the heads of the "five conspirators," (whose names are repeated ad nauseam, as if in puerile imitation of Carlyle's wordy habit,) and every rhetorical artifice is employed to make them appear the deliberate contrivers of a popular massacre on the Boulevards; and yet the writer's own conclusions are totally opposite, and he is forced to admit that it was the result of a brief and maddening "anxiety of the raging sort," which seized the troops and rendered them independent of all control.

As an ordinary history, the work is deficient in many respects. The reader finds the French and English armies in the East, but how they got there, or of of what materials they were composed, will be looked for in vain. Instead we have laborious dissertations on the influence of the *Times*, and what the Czar might have said if anyone had ever heard him. As a work of art, perhaps there never was a greater mistake than the account of the Battle of the Alma. The events of these "three sunny hours of the 20th of September," are actually spread over two hundred pages, and the reader finds "the current of the steady fight" every now and then interrupted by lives and characters of its officers employed, with usually a sketch of their past services and career. The rabid Anglicanism of the writer is conspicuous in his treatment of the French portion of the battle, and has already exposed him to much damaging critical comment. The volume is got up in superior style, and illustrated with fourteen very useful maps and plans.

MYSTERIES OF LIFE, DEATH AND FUTURITY. Illustrated from the best and latest authorities. By Horace Welby. 12mo.; New-York, James Gregory.

This is a better book than might perhaps be expected from the title, which partakes somewhat of the "clap-trap" order. The mysteries it refers to, however, are really such, and so must always remain to our limited faculties. This fact, instead of checking speculation, gives the widest range to it, and mankind will never cease theorising on these subjects till the great secret is discovered to each one at his appointed time. The book is arranged and selected with judgment and in a creditable, reverential spirit, from the works of eminent philosophers and theologians, whose names are generally given, and also draws illustrations from a great variety of fugitive sources. Among the subjects treated of are—"Life and Time;" "Nature of the Soul;" "Phenomena of Death;" "The Intermediate State;" "The Resurrection," &c. Omens, apparitions, second sight and other popular superstitions are discussed incidentally, with much curious matter. There is nothing in the book to offend the piety of the most scrupulous in relation to the grave subject matter; but, on the contrary, much that, in the words of the editor, "may impress on the reader the transitory nature of human life and lead him to thoughts of the great mystery of godliness; and so make him both the better and the happier man." The topics can never lose their attraction, and any attempt to bring them, and the momentous interests they involve, home individually to the consciousness of each of us, deserves praise.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF AN ARMY SURGEON: Or, Incidents of Field, Camp and Hospital Life. By Thomas T. Ellis, M. D., late Post Surgeon at New-York, and Acting Medical Director at Whitehouse, Va. 12mo. New-York: John Bradburn.

The writer, Dr. Ellis, is an English Medical officer, who was selected for his responsible appointment on account of experience gained in African service during the Kaffir War, &c., when he was Staff Surgeon at the Cape of Good Hope. The duties of Post Surgeon include the organization of the medical staff of each regiment, inspection of recruits, the instruction of regimental and assistant surgeons, and other duties equally laborious, which bring that officer in direct contact with every varying phase of the war. Some of the most remarkable experiences gained in this career it is Dr. Ellis' object to describe in the present volume. His connection with the army commenced with the charge of the military stations on Staten Island, in 1861. He was ordered to the seat of war in May, 1862, and reached the Peninsula on the evening of the first day's battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, "where three hundred wounded lay spread over the railway track, on the wet and muddy ground." The carnation of the campaign is continued from there to the battle of Antietam and the removal of Gen. McClellan, of whom Dr. Ellis is a decided admirer. Incidents arising out of his professional duties give special character to the military descriptions, often leading to scenes of great pathos and occasional flashes of the wild humor that lightens up the battle-field. Dr. Ellis' opinion of the army is, "that its material, both physically and in intelligence, has never been excelled, if it has been equaled, by any nation in the world," and that under a proper guidence it must be irresistible.

TRIUMPHS OF THE BIBLE, with the Testimony of Science to its Truth. By Rev. Henry Tullidge, A. M. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner.

Mr. Tullidge's work promises to be extensively useful. It is a wide survey of the grounds and foundations of the Christian faith, viewed with especial reference to the objections brought against the Bible and revealed religion *at the present day*. As the author well observes, there is a fashion in infidelity as well as in other things, and the assaults now made against religion rest on very different grounds to those so conclusively answered in former times by Butler, Leland and Paley. Unbelief is quick at assuming plausible disguises, and means of defence equally novel and versatile must be employed against it. Mr. Tullidge first surveys the special claims and character of the Bible, and the internal evidence of a Divine origin which appears in its pages. He next passes in review the physical sciences—astronomy, geology, ethnology, &c., and shows how the latest discoveries in each all tend to harmony with the Divine record. An examination of historical and archeological studies exhibits the same results, ably condensed by the author from the most authentic sources. Persons unable to consult numerous and expensive books should obtain the present volume. It is the production of a vigorous writer and a competent scholar, who is always truly valiant for the faith which he esteems it a duty as well as a privilege to defend.

MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS. By Edmund Kirke, author of "Among the Pines." 12mo. New-York: Carlston.

The same familiarity with the habits, manners and modes of thinking and expression of the South which gained so wide a popularity for *Among the Pines*, will be found conspicuous in the author's new book. It approaches nearer to the ordinary character of a novel, and so will probably command fully as numerous a circle of readers. There is incident enough in the book for half a dozen stories; and, though the characters have a general family likeness to the types we have all been rendered familiar with by Mrs. Stowe and her followers, yet they are evidently drawn direct from nature. The object of the book is to show the blighting effect, even on the highest natures, of the system of promiscuous concubinage between the master and the slave, too commonly growing out of the mutual relation in which they are involved. Mr. Kirke is apparently at home with negro dialect, and shows that it is capable of being used with true pathos. He wisely abstains from much comment on the scenes he presents, but confines himself to a vigorous and plain-spoken narrative, leaving the reader to deduce his own conclusions from the facts.

A DARK NIGHT'S WORK. By Mrs. Gaskell, anthor of "Mary Barton," &c. New-York: Harper & Bros.

Mrs. Gaskell's powers as a novelist develop with every new book that she writes. In simplicity of plot and structure, *A Dark Night's Work* forms a remarkable contrast to *Sylvia's Lovers*, her other recent book. It has all the severity of purpose of an ancient Greek tragedy, and portrays a weak, vain nature hurried into crime, and the effect of a chance participation in the guilty secret on his family. Restricted space gives strength and distinctness to the treatment, and there are few modern stories that will leave a more vivid impression on the mind of the reader. It is not to be denied that the general effect is sombre, and few would, on its perusal, suspect the authoress to be mistress of the quiet and genial humor displayed in "*Cranford*," and other of her lighter sketches. In an artistic point of view, the work gains by her self-command—the sense of an overhanging Nemesis, threatening vengeance, falling on the innocent, and only to be averted by the heroine's agency, is hardly interrupted by the love story, which is treated so as to subserve the main subject. In these days of slang and secession writing, Mrs. Gaskell's pure and nervous English is not the least of her merits.

SEA KINGS AND NAVAL HEROES. A Book for Boys. By John G. Edgar, Author of "Footprints of Famous Men," "The Wars of the Roses," &c. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Among modern contributors to the Juvenile Library, Mr. Edgar stands in the front rank. His readers, though happily not so critical in their judgments as advancing years will make them, at least know what pleases them, and consequently any author's spirited sketches of history and adventure find a never-failing market. His new book succinctly narrates the most prominent events in the naval chronicles of England, grouped around sketches of the great commanders, from the Viking Rollo the Northman, to Cuthbert, Lord Collingwood. The slowest fancy will grasp the world of enterprise and gallant achievement that lies between these two names, of which Mr. Edgar gives us glimpses sufficient to stir the pulses of youth, while any drop of the old sea-roving and Pilgrim blood exists in our veins. The original illustrations are retained in this edition, and increase its adaptation to the tastes of young readers.

PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part I. A Latin Course, comprehending Grammar, Delectus and Exercise Book, with Vocabularies. By Wm. Smith, LL.D., editor of the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." Carefully revised and improved by Prof. Henry Drisler, Columbia College. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The above ample title is sufficient to convey a satisfactory idea of the book. It is the first of a series combining the results of the experience in teaching of two of the most laborious and accomplished scholars of the day, and, as such, must possess unusual advantages that will, no doubt, recommend it to the attention of teachers. The general getting-up of the book, printing, paper, &c., are in the publishers' best style, and contrast remarkably with the repulsive shape in which the rudiments of learning were formerly presented.

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS. Household Edition. Illustrated by F. C. Darley and John Gilbert. "A Tale of Two Cities." 2 vols., 12mo. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

It is sufficient to announce the continuation of Messrs. Sheldon's beautiful edition of Dickens, to all who are acquainted with it. Few living writers have had the happiness to view such a splendid recognition of their talents. An edition like the present is actually an anticipation of the apotheosis that great writers and men usually are honored with after death. That England has no edition of his works to compare in execution with what we can show in America, proves how Dickens has won his way to the universal heart of the nation. Mr. Darley's drawings display all their usual excellence.

MOSES RIGHT AND BISHOP COLENSO WRONG; Being Popular Lectures on the Pentateuch. By Rev. John Cumming, D. D. 12mo. New-York: John Bradburn.

Another contribution to the literature of controversy, from one of the most popular pulpit orators of the day. Though Dr. Cumming's reputation as a scholar is not great enough to lend additional weight to his own opinions on the great questions discussed, he has safe guides in those who have gone before, while the power and vigor of expression that give him such mastery over the masses who crowd to hear him, is all his own; and it is often displayed to great effect in these pages, which, originally delivered as lectures, will find numerous readers in their present shape.

—The first number of *The American Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette*, octavo series, has just made its appearance. It is creditable to the skill and enterprise of the new management under whose auspices it appears, and shows a gratifying condition of the bookselling and publishing business, of which it may be considered the recognized organ. The handsome octavo of 100 pages forming the first number, is nearly equally divided between a full and ample digest of literary intelligence, and the announcements of publishers from all parts of the country, affording a living picture of the trade in all its varieties. The future issue of the *Publishers' Circular* will be fortnightly, and it is a publication that no librarian, book-buyer or lover of literature can afford to do without, at the very moderate subscription price of *two dollars* per annum.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Ship Canal Around Niagara Falls.

AN ADDRESS BY HON. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN ON BEHALF OF THE OSWEGO BOARD OF TRADE.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to listen to a delegation from the Board of Trade of Oswego on the subject of "A Ship Canal around Niagara Falls." The meeting was addressed, on behalf of that body, by Hon. DeWitt C. Littlejohn, who commenced by remarking that he would proceed in a conversational way to give his views in relation to the subject before them. A Convention had been called by members of the last Congress—over 100 in number—to meet at Chicago to take into consideration the expediency of enlarging the facilities of transportation between the West and the East. In 1836 a survey was made with a view of connecting the Lakes with the Hudson River by means of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Some three or four plans were submitted, and a large expense was incurred in making surveys. The subject had lain dormant for some time, not because it lacked merit, but in consequence of some few local prejudices. We had now arrived at a point when we must have more avenues of transit from the great producing West to the Atlantic. The enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canal had just been completed, and that line was now worked to its utmost capacity. New-York City, in seeking trade with the West, must take an interest in the means of communication between the two points. While we were projecting avenues we had a powerful rival at the North. The Canadian Government, weak herself, but aided by the Mother Country, was fixing her eyes upon the Western trade. The trade of Montreal had been rapidly increasing for the past five years. Mr. Littlejohn then produced a map, by means of which he traced out the various canals connecting the lakes, and stated that by the present route the West was five hundred miles nearer Montreal than it was to New-York. The strong argument in favor of constructing a ship canal was a commercial one. The vessels that now float on the canals in use are confined to a tonnage of 450. By reconstructing the contemplated canal, ships of 1,000 or 1,500 tonnage would be enabled to land their cargoes on Lake Ontario. The distance from Oswego to Troy would be 172 miles by canal. The construction of a canal around the Falls would enable a ship of 1,000 tons burden to bring her cargo to within 22 miles of tide-water on the Hudson. Why had not this canal been built before? Because necessity had not demanded it. The time had come for action. The projected improvements from Canada and the laws of trade demand that the great State of New-York should examine this whole question most carefully. We represented the interest of the Metropolis of this continent. We had moved on with rapid strides, and the time was not far distant when we would dictate commercial laws to London. It was for the interest of New-York to take hold of the project he presented, and to open up an avenue for her own use, now and forever. It was true the enlargement of the Oswego and Erie Canals had done much good, but we must have a way to get our vessels into Lake Ontario. In the unfortunate event of a war with England, we could improvise our large canal-boats into gunboats, and also have an avenue for getting other war vessels into the lakes. As a military necessity, it was evident that the ship canal should be constructed. It was the intention of the delegation to present the views already given to the Chicago Convention. It was the true interest of the great commercial emporium of this nation to open up an avenue, so that the products of the West might be brought to the nearest point of tide-water, wherever that might be.

Mr. Bloodgood made a few remarks, in which he fully sustained the views of Mr. Littlejohn.

Mr. Stuart also briefly addressed the meeting, and advocated that the giant West could not be obstructed in her commercial interests by local prejudices existing among the people of New-York. The West would seek an outlet to the Atlantic, and if she could not reach it through this State, she would look to Canada. It was of great importance, then, that the projected ship canal should be constructed.

In reply to a question whether the work should be a national or a State work, Mr. Littlejohn said that it should be a national work, because so many States were interested, but as far as the enlargement of locks was concerned, he had no sympathy with those who proposed to call upon the General Government to carry out the enterprise. He desired to be untrammeled and unpledged in giving his opinion, so that when those questions came before him in an official way, he might be the better able to meet them.

Mr. Stuart suggested that if Congress should refuse to take up the project as a national work, then it belonged to the State of New-York to push it forward.

After a few further remarks by Mr. Bloodgood and Peter Cooper, the former gentleman moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Littlejohn, for his lucid and instructive statement. The motion was concurred in, and the Board adjourned.

THE DRAFT.

The Enrollment in this City—The Work Commenced.

The enrollment of citizens under the Conscription law commenced in this City yesterday. The books prepared last year by Judge-Advocate Anthon will be used as a guide in the present enrollment. The enrollment will extend over the first nine Congressional Districts, under the jurisdiction of Provost-Marshal General Nugent. All aliens will be enrolled, and the question of citizenship will be decided by a Board of Examiners which will sit for that purpose, and which will also decide all questions regarding the age of parties claiming exemption on that score. A large number of men have been employed by the Provost-Marshal to make the enrollment, and the work was commenced yesterday in the First Ward. Negroes as well as white persons are to be enrolled, from which it appears that they will also be subject to the draft.

THE TURF.

Running Races and Trotting Match.

The Paterson Races commence to-day, and will be continued to-morrow and Thursday. They are conducted under the auspices of the Passaic County Agricultural Association, and the prizes will be run for (regardless of the weather) by the best running race-horses from the South, Southwest and North that have displayed their speed on the turf for the last few seasons. The Erie Railroad takes passengers close to the Course.

Fashion Course—Groege M. Patchen and General Butler.—These celebrated fast trotters are matched to trot to-morrow for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, being the first of a series of contests for an aggregate amount of $30,000. Of course there will be a large attendance of visitors at the Course, and extra trains will run on the Flushing Railroad for their accommodation.

Celebration of Queen Victoria's Birthday in New-York.

DINNER AT THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

The birthday of Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, occurring on Sunday, no notice was taken of the event by English residents or English officials, in this City, deeming it better to defer it until yesterday. At an early hour in the morning the display of hunting from the Cunard Royal mail steamer *China*, being at present in port, told that something stirring connected with England was on the *tapis*, and at once it was ascertained that it was to celebrate the birthday (as one of the jolly tars expressed himself) of their beloved and happy Queen in England.

From the foretop-gallant the Stars and Stripes waved proudly in the breeze, and the saucy of the American ensign was well relieved from the mainmast by the display of the standard flags of England and Denmark in honor of the Prince of Wales and his late connection with the House of Brunswick.

All the English and Danish ships in port were well attired in bunting, and to the officers and crews it was a regular gala day. A most attractive feature, next to the splendid display which the *China* exhibited, was the Cunard dock, which was tastefully fitted out for the occasion. These arrangements, so far as the dock is concerned, were under the able supervision of Mr. Thomas Gross.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the crew of the *China*, under the direction of their Chief Officer, Mr. Anderson, proceeded with two guns from the ship to the end of the dock, at the flagstaff, where a royal salute of 21 guns was discharged. Chief Officer Annanson then directed Mr. Jones, Chief Steward of the *China*, to supply the jolly crew with the necessary material for toasting their Queen's health. This was warmly and heartily responded to.

It would appear also that the officers of the *China* were not unmindful of the auspicious event, as, at the dinner-table, the health of the Queen and other loyal toasts [were] warmly and enthusiastically drunk. The whole proceedings among the English residents, officials and people, terminated very agreeably; and, in many dining-houses and saloons, carried on in the European style, toasts were given and speeches made highly complimentary of their sovereign.

DINNER AT THE BRITISH CONSUL'S.

E. M. Archibald, Esq., the British Consul at this port, observed the occasion with becoming respect to the British Sovereign. A select party of the principal British residents to New-York was invited to partake of a sumptuous entertainment at his private residence, the dining-room being well decorated for the occasion. The party sat down at 7 o'clock, and after doing ample justice to the good things prepared, Mr. Archibald proposed, in appropriate terms, in succession, "The health of Queen Victoria," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," "The President of the United States," "The Army and Navy of England." These were drunk with much applause and enthusiasm.

Other toasts, principally of a local character, followed, and were responded to. The toast of "Our Worthy Host, Mr. Archibald," was received with that warmth and respect to which it was justly entitled.

After spending a very convivial and pleasant evening, the distinguished party left at an early hour.

The Fire in the Jersey City Ship-yard, Lumber-yard and Monitor Works.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—LOSSES AND INSURANCES —OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF THE BATTERIES.

The extensive fire in the ship, lumber and Monitor yards in Jersey City (reported in Sunday's Times) was not extinguished until 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The ship-yard of Mr. Allison was wholly destroyed, but the dry-dock was saved; it received no serious injury. Mr. Allison estimates his loss at $10,000. Insured, on the ship-yard and dry-dock, for $15,000, as follows: State Insurance Company, (Jersey City,) $3,750; Jersey City Insurance Company, $3,750; and in four New-York Companies—the St. Nicholas, $3,750; the Hanover, $3,750; the Metropolitan, $3,500; and the Globe, $3,500.

The loss in McGraw's lumber-yard is about $8,000. Insured for $15,000, in New-York and Brooklyn Companies, as follows: Montauk, $2,000; Exchange, $2,500; Central Park, $2,500; Relief, $3,000; Mechanics' & Traders', $3,000; Brooklyn Insurance, $3,000.

The losses of Mr. Secor, the owner of the Monitor yard, in the destruction of an engine, with two boilers, a rolling mill and other machinery, and damages to the buildings, are estimated at $3,000, and cannot exceed $5,000. Ten days to two weeks' time will be required to repair damages, when the work on the three turrets which were constructing in the shop destroyed will be resumed, with the entire force previously employed. The fire touched one of the turrets, but did it no important damage.

The insurance on the Monitor yard, including that on the batteries and on the iron works, is nearly $500,000.

Yesterday Mr. Secor, the builder of the batteries, and Mr. Geo. Bebrick, the Superintendent of the work, received at the yard the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Mr. Lenthall, under whose directions the three Monitors are completing. He was accompanied by Mr. Isherwood, Chief of Engineers, and Mr. Sanger, Engineer in the Bureau of Yards and Docks. These gentlemen inspected the batteries. Other officials were expected, but were not present. The object of the visit was to obtain information of the progress of the work, and it is understood the result was entirely satisfactory. Nearly all the workmen recommenced operations on Monday morning, and the damage by the fire will not interfere with their early completion.

Naval.

VESSELS ORDERED TO SEA.

The following vessels have been ordered to prepare for sea at once:

Name.	Class.	Where.
Shenandoah	Steam sloop	Philadelphia.
Princess Royal	Purchased prize	Philadelphia.
Niagara	Steam frigate	Boston.
Sumter	Steam gunboat	New-York.
Granite City	Purchased prize	New-York.
Dai-Ching	Steam gunboat	New-York.
Mettabesett	Double bows	New-York.
Ino	Ship	New-York.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADE SQUADRON.

Letters, papers and parcels, properly directed and left at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, will be forwarded in the steam transport *Circassian* on the 4th of June. She will touch at Port Royal and further South.

The United States steam sloop *Ticonderoga* put into Philadelphia yesterday, after a most successful trial trip, to report progress to the Navy Department.

An Interesting Incident.

On Thursday of last week a ceremony took place at the First Presbyterian Church on Fifth-avenue, interesting to the public from its association with a name universally known and honored in America. This was the marriage of Miss Gizelle Messelenyi, niece of Gov. Louis Kossuth, to Mr. Adalbert Ambrozowitz, a Hungarian gentleman of high position who visited America for the purpose of taking the lady home as his bride.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Harvey M. Beard, The bride was given away by her guardian, Mr. Williams, of the Metropolitan Bank. The occasion was graced by the presence of many fair representatives of the "fashionable circles" of the City, where it had excited much kindly interest, no less on account of the lovely and estimable character of the persons principally concerned than from various romantic incidents connected with their betrothal and marriage. There were also present Maj.-Gen. Fremont and Brig.-Gen. Robert Anderson, as well as Col. Zagonyi, Lieut.-Col. Pulsar, and several distinguished Hungarian officers and exiles.

After the ceremony and general congratulations at the church, the more immediate friends of the bride met at the house of Mrs. Fremont, whence the bridal party started for a brief tour in America before sailing for their home in Europe.

Annual Festival of the New-York Turnverein.

The annual festival and pic-nic of the New-York Turnverein took place yesterday, at Jones' Wood. The various Turner societies, to the number of about 2,000, assembled at 8 o'clock in the morning, at Turn Halle, in Orchard-street, and at 9½ o'clock the procession moved, *via* Canal-street, Bowery, Second-street and Avenue A, to the foot of Tenth-street, where they embarked for Jones' Wood in the steamboat *Merchant* and bark *Magnolia*. Accompanying the Turners were the different societies of the New-York Sanger Bund, and several independent singing societies; also, the Twentieth regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Von Vegesack, comprising 350 men, and Company B, Fourth artillery, N. Y. S. M., Lieut. Hezlar. The exercises at Jones' Wood were similar to those of former years, and the varied enjoyments of this year's festival will compare favorably with any heretofore given, albeit the press of news upon our columns precludes the possibility of an extended notice, such as we were wont to give in less warlike times.

The great German anniversary of Pfingst-Montag was also celebrated, in one way or another, by most of our Teutonic population, and men, women and children, with huge baskets of provisions, could be seen wending their way to the suburbs upon almost all the avenues of communication leading to the country.

The children of the Freie Deutsche Schule, numbering 625, had their pic-nic at Bellevue Garden, in Eightieth-street.

The Williamsburgh Turnverein celebrated the festival at Hanft's Myrtle-avenue Park, where they were joined by a company of the Twenty-eighth regiment, N. Y. S. M., and several glee clubs.

Tammany Society.

At a special meeting of the Board of Sachems and the Council of the above Society, held at the Wigwam on Monday, the 25th inst., Daniel E. Delavan, Sachem, presiding,

Hon. Elijah F. Purdy was unanimously elected Grand Sachem for the ensuing year. Amid great applause he accepted the honor conferred on him, now for the fourth time. He feelingly and gratefully acknowledged the compliment tendered by this election. The meeting then proceeded to elect a Father of the Council, and Hon. James B. Nicholson was unanimously elected to that office. Amongst the Sachems and officers present were Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, Comptroller Mathew T. Brennan, Henry C. Vanderwater, Richard B. Connolly, and others well known in the Councils of the Wigwam.

M. VanNostrand, on retiring from his position of Father of the Council, which he had held with so much credit to himself and the Order, was highly complimented by the Chairman and other speakers. As usual, the springs of the Wigwam were open and flowed freely, and amid speeches and songs and old Indian War Talk, the Sachems and Council passed a happy time, and adjourned with cheers for the old and faithful Grand Sachem and the Father of the Council.

The Capture of the Steamer Eugenie.

The prize steamer *Eugenie*, of Nassau, from Havana, arrived at Pensacola on the 8th inst., having been captured off Mobile. She is valued, with her cargo, at $50,000. When the chief engineer found she was taken, he commenced cutting the feed-pipes and destroying all the machinery in his power, with an axe; and when ordered to stop, told the officer to go to —. It was quick work to stop him by knocking him on the head, after the revolver had been snapped twice at him. She had four feet of water in her hold, and there was a heavy sea on at one time; yet, by great exertions, she was brought into port.

Valuable Sale of Real Estate.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-street, at 13 o'clock, a large sale of 130 lots, 1 gore, on First-avenue, Avenue A, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, by order of Wm. E. Dodge, Executor of Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal Result of a Shooting Affray.—Coroner Wilder was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of John Brad, a butcher, who died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, received on the 30th of April last, at the hands of Sebastian Desabe. At the time of the occurrence it was believed that Brad could not live many hours; the Coroner was, therefore, sent for to hold an *ante-mortem* examination. The victim, however, survived until yesterday afternoon. Desabe was arrested at the time, and has since been in prison awaiting the result. The quarrel took place in Laurens-street, and grew out of a dispute relative to the payment of some drinks. An inquest upon the body will be held to-day.

A Haul of Chinese Gamblers.—Officer Dowdell, of the Lower Police Court, made the arrest on Saturday night of a number of Chinemen, whom he found gambling at No. 55 Cherry-street. Abray, also a Chinaman, made complaint to Justice Dodge on Saturday that Ockey Sin, a brother Chineman, had gambled him out of $50 in gold the night before at the game of "peco," and that on other occasions he had taken money from him in a similar manner, amounting in all to $500, and by the same game, "peco," which is played with dominoes and dice. Ockey Sin, John Abroo, John Irchin and Francis Thomson, (all Chinamen), together with their wives, (all Irish women), were in Court, but none were held but Ockey Sin, who was committed for trial by Justice Dodge.

A Man Seriously Shot in the Fourth Ward.—About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, Wm. Harrison, Michael Connolly and Aaron P. Younes became involved in a quarrel in South-street, near Roosevelt. During the affray Connolly drew a revolver and shot Younes in the leg, the ball passing entirely through it, inflicting a serious wound. The injured man was taken to the New-York Hospital. Harrison and Connolly were arrested and committed to await the result.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 3.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 2305, 1142, added to calendar of Monday.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 335, 339, 139, 289, 164, 242, 345, 356, 357, 310.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1001, 407, 1181, 2263, 1921, 1255, 1457, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2477, 2479, 2483, 2485, 2487. *Part II.*—Nos. 1496, 1840, 2360, 322, 2062, 524, 2240, 2242, 1302, 2264, 1036, 1954, 486, 954, 1858, 1736.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

Relative to the Place Where Legal Sales Must Take Place.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard.

A controversy of some interest is being waged relative to the place where sales made pursuant to judgments and decrees, is now to be held. By the Revised Statutes, all sales of this kind in this City are directed to be had at the Merchants' Exchange.

After the sale of the old Exchange in Wall-street to the Government, Mr. Adee, then agent for the owners, appropriated the basement of Trinity Building for this purpose, which he called the "Merchants' Exchange Salesroom." On the 1st of May Mr. Adee, it seems, took another place in Liberty-st. for that purpose, and applied for an order from the Court directing all sales to be held at the latter place. A counter petition, however, was filed by Mr. Fowler, the lessee of Trinity Building, who claims that, as the salesrooms are now established on his premises, there is no reason why its locality should be changed.

The Court referred the matter to Messrs. DeForest, Merbray and Wetmore to take evidence of all the circumstances.

Action for Assault and Battery and Slander—Verdict for the Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Isidor Kaufman vs. *Charles L. Richer.*—This was an action for assault and battery and slander. The plaintiff, a merchant, formerly doing business at No. 64 Dey st., complains that in November, 1861, at the store of Harsh & Rich, No. 34 Murray-street, this city, he met the defendant and asked him to pay him a small balance due on the purchase of some goods; that the defendant thereupon, without provocation, called plaintiff a "thief, robber, villain and scoundrel," and at the same time violently laid hold of the plaintiff and struck him several blows in and about various parts of his body; and the defendant taking at the same time from his pocket a knife, was about inflicting upon the plaintiff a severe injury, but was prevented by the bystanders. Messrs. Harsh & Rich, proprietors of the store, testified that no such language was used, and that the defendant did not assault the plaintiff, not being at any time during the difficulty within several feet of him; that the defendant happened to have a penknife in his hand, whittling or cutting a chair, when the plaintiff came in, but made no demonstration with it against him. The plaintiff, in his complaint, claims $5,000 damages.

The jury, under the charge of the Court, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

F. J. Joachimssen appeared for the plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton and Royal S. Crane appeared for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Cutler et al. vs. *Ireland.*—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs to defendant to await the event.

Before Justice Clerke.

Middlebrook vs. *Bank, &c.*—Case settled, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,

the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season;

	May 24, 1862.	May 16, 1863.	May 25, 1863.
Capital	$69,081,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	142,850,149	180,711,072	181,319,851
Specie	30,672,760	28,556,642	28,544,865
Circulation	8,592,676	6,901,700	6,780,678
Gross Deposits	146,467,825	227,770,240	231,039,782
Exchanged	22,804,761	58,891,110	63,284,124
Undrawn	122,602,804	168,879,130	167,455,658
In Sub-Treasury	13,016,269	25,169,192	24,130,190

The Bank return, this afternoon, shows a pretty steady movement in all its departments. The market for Money opens this week with a good demand from the Stock Exchange Brokers, at 6@7 ℘ cent. There is not much doing in Merchant paper, owing to the moderate offering of prima names, which go at 5½@6 ℘ cent. The Treasury received, to-day, $980,000 on account of the New Loan. The receipts from this and other sources keep the balance at New-York unusually high, although the daily disbursements are large. The balance this afternoon is $24,222,055.

The price of Gold Coin fell 5 ℘ cent. to-day on the news of the success of our arms near Vicksburgh. The course of Exchange was downward in the same proportion. Some sales on London of first-class Bankers were made early in the day at 160 ℘ cent., on the basis of 146 for Gold, but later in the day, when Gold fell to 143⅞@144, the quotation on London was nominally 157@159 ℘ cent.; the market, of course, very much unsettled.

The effect of the news on the Stock Exchange was felt early in the day to the extent of 2@3 ℘ cent. decline on the speculative Railways, with an advance of ½@1 ℘ cent. on Government Stocks and some of the Treasury Bonds. The temper of speculation was further weakened at the Second Board, and there was marked pressure to sell, at and after this Board, both the New-York and Western Roads, at a decline from Saturday night's quotations of 5 to 8 ℘ cent., the heaviest fall being on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 8 ℘ cent., and on Erie, 6½@6¾ ℘ cent. A considerable *short* interest is being made, on the theory that, as Gold falls on the success of the National arms, Money will be diverted to the United States' Loans, to the prejudice of the speculative Railways. This feeling has to-day apparently evidenced the difference of views and increased the competition between the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts of the Street. The State 6 ℘ cents. of Missouri and Tennessee were 1½@2 ℘ cent. higher at the First Board, but sympathized with the Railway depression in the afternoon. The City Banks and the Railway Mortgages show no decided changes from Saturday's market:

At 4 o'clock there was a further decline of 1 ℘ cent. on Gold, with sales at 142¾@¾ ℘ cent. The Railway Stocks continued feverish, most descriptions selling below the Second Board prices—Illinois Central being an exception; Government Stocks of 1881 firm, at 108@108¼ ℘ cent. The following prices were finally made, in comparison with the figures of Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	145⅝	142⅝	Harlem Pref	117	115
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¼	108¼	Mich. Central	118½	114½
N. Y. Central	125¾	120	Mich. Southern	80⅛	74⅜
Erie	99¾	93	Mich. Guaran'd	117½	113
Erie Preferred	107⅝	104⅜	Illinois Central	114¾	114⅛
Hudson	135	133⅜	Pittsburgh	97⅜	90
Toledo	115	112⅝	Fort Wayne	79	72⅝
Pacific Mail x d	187	185	Rock Island	103⅛	98
Quicksilver Co	48⅜	46	Northwest	35⅛	30
Harlem	114⅜	109⅛	Galena	107¾	104⅛
Canton	36	35	Miss. & Missouri	31	28

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Manhattan	140	Hanover	98
Merchants'	111	Shoe & Leather	107
Seventh Ward	130	St. Nicholas	87
State of New-York	104	Commonwealth	96
Commerce	105¾	Atlantic	75
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	95	N. Y. County	120
Broadway	83	Park	136
Bank of N. America	107	New-York Ex.	110

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 8s	109	Al. & T. H. firsts	106⅜
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104	Al & T. H. 2ds, inc	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	L. C. & Mil. L. G. 8s	45
N. Y. Cent. con. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	107
Erie R. secouds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. Int. 2d ser	98
Erie R. thirds, '83	114	Chi. & N. W. 2d m	64
Erie R. fifths, 8s	110	Ilan. & St. Jo. 1sts	79
Bul., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	112	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	95
Hud. R. seconds, f. '65	117	M. & P. du C. firsts	107
Hud. R. thirds	117	Gal. & Chic. ext	114
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	111	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	111
Har. seconds, '64	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111
Har. thirds, '63	106	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72	115	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
M. C. New 1sts, '82	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. S. seconds	103	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	105
Pac. R. R. guar	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Illinois Central, '75	119⅜	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B	83

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 39 hbls. Ashes, 36,726 bbls. Flour, 425 bbls. and 656 bags Corn Meal, 126,171 bushels Wheat, 199,103 bushels Corn, 55,012 bushels Oats, 16,349 pkgs. Provisions, and 633 hds. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. Pots at $8 25. Pearls are scarce and inactive, at $9 25 per 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been mainly for lots wanted by the near-by and local trade; stocks have been quite moderate; prices well supported. The Boston market, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "remains quiet, though the dull season is drawing to a close, and sales for the Fall trade are expected to begin next month. Western dealers are ordering but little at present except heavy army work, but there is still some movement in light goods on the part of the New-England trade. Old stocks in the hands of jobbers have been well reduced, and manufacturers are making considerable preparations to turn out merchandise adapted to the coming season."

COTTON—Is quiet, and prices are lower and very irregular. Small lots of Middling were reported sold at 50c ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at a reduction of 10c. @20c. ℘ bbl., yet the demand for shipment and home use has been quite limited. Sales 10,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 40; poor to choice extra State at $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10@$6 30 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$5 00 @$5 40
Extra State..... 5 65 @ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 75 @ 7 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds. 6 10 @ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 6 35 @ 7 90
Extra Genesee..... 6 30 @ 7 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri... 6 40 @ 9 50

Southern Flour is heavy and cheaper. Sales since our last, 840 bbls., at $6 50@$7 10 for poor to good superfine; $7 15@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is much lower; sales 700 bbls. Extra, at $5 75@$7 90 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty, to-day, and holders have been eager to sell. The demand has been moderate. Prices have declined generally about 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 119,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 70; Amber Western, at $1 47@$1 51; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 47; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 42@$1 45; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 42; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 37; Amber State at $1 47@$1 50, ℘ bushel. Corn is in brisk demand, to-day, but at reduced prices; sales, to-day, 274,000 bushels, at 72½c.@75c., in store and delivered, for shipping new and old Mixed Western; 65c.@71c. for Unsound; 75c.@77c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy, at $1@$1 01, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Sales, 5,600 bushels. Oats are in moderate request, at a further advance, including Canada, at 71c.@73c.; Western, at 71c.@73c.; State at 73c.@75c. ℘ bushel. Barley is inactive, at $1 10@$1 25 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in active request, at 90c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds at drooping prices. Of the week's movements, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. say: "*Dry Hides*—There has prevailed a moderate demand during the week, but the transactions are limited in extent, owing to the great disparity in the views of buyers and sellers. Most of the trade are unwilling to anticipate their wants, unless at a considerable reduction from late rates, while holders manifest no desire to part with their stocks without obtaining a fair compensation for the cost of importation. The sales below reported have been at about last week's prices, and we therefore do not materially alter our quotations, but they must be considered in a measure nominal. *Wet Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters the demand for home consumption continues only moderate, while for export the inquiry is very limited. The few sales made are at about old rates. We note the arrival of about 1,000 Rio Grande Cow, of which 1,000 were sold previously thereto. *Upper Leather Stock*—For this description there continues a fair demand from Eastern tanners and dealers, at comparatively firm prices. In Boston sales have been made of 6,000 Sierra Leones, at 28c.; 15,000 Bissau, at 24c.; and 15,000 Gambia and Bissau, on private terms. For Calcutta Hides there is but little inquiry, but the small stock on hand is firmly held at about late prices. Week's receipts have been 57,393 Hides. Sales have been 34,600 Hides, including 7,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs. 24c., cash, in bond; 9,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 25c.@25½c., cash; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23@24 lbs., 26¼c.@27c., cash; 4,600 Dry California, 22@26 lbs., part 25c.@25½c., cash; 1,400 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., on private terms; 600 Dry Western, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,300 City and Country Slaughters, 60@80 lbs., 9¾c.@10c., cash; 1,300 Army Slaughters, 75 lbs., on private terms; 5,400 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 425,400, (same time last year 269,400, year before 456,600,) and 100 hales.

HOPS—Have been selling slowly to-day, at 15c.@23c. ℘ lb.

IRON—The demand has been mainly for Pig at $35@$36 for Scotch, and $34@$35 for No. 1 American, ℘ ton. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning, says: "The market for Pig metal continues dull and neglected, and the sales limited to a few small lots, taken within the range of $32@$36 for the three numbers of anthracite, including 400 tons forge, sold at $32 cash. In Manufactured Iron there is a moderate business doing, and for Bars prices are unsettled and in favor of the buyers."

LATHS—Eastern have been more freely offered and purchased at $1 25 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—The business in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEISEL & WEDEMEYER notice thus: *Hemlock Sole*—Receipts from tanneries have been light for the season. An active demand—mostly from Eastern buyers on the spot—has again diminished the supply in dealers' hands, and we are enabled to report an active and firm market, at the reduced standard prices. *Oak Sole*—Sales have somewhat improved in extent, leaving a reduced stock in market. The receipts were only moderate and not equal to sales. From Philadelphia we learn that "bids for sole leather for Government use were opened on Monday, but through some misunderstanding between bidders and the Assistant Quarter-master, no awards were made and further proposals are asked for." Week's Receipts of sole leather have been about 38,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales were light; prices unchanged.

OILS—A lively business has been transacted in Petroleum, at equal to 32½c.@33c. for Crude, and 58c.@60c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon. Linseed is dull and heavy at $1 28@$1 30 ℘ gallon. Other kinds have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, partly for future delivery, but at irregular prices; sales have been made of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 87½ for old Mess; $13 40@$13 62½ for new Mess, here, and $14 for do. deliverable in July; and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 6c.@7½c. for Hams; 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is inactive at 6c.@7½c. ℘ lb.; sales 470 boxes. Lard tends downward to-day; sales 1,608 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is in fair demand; sales 410 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@12c. ℘ lb.

SALT—Is inactive at old prices.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Clover, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.; American Rough Flax, at $2 50@$3, and Calcutta Linseed, at $3 25@$3 37½ ℘ bush. In Philadelphia, during the week, 1,200 bushels Clover were sold at $5 25@$5 75 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in moderate demand during the week. Sales included 200 bales Tampico Goat, 220@260 lbs., on private terms; 12 bales Peruvian, at 52½c., and 50 bales Sandwich Island, at 50c. cash; 2,500 lbs. Para Deer, 3,000 lbs. Central American, and a few small parcels of Angostura, all on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Oolongs have been in brisk request at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., at 43½c.@44c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Has been more active, holders having made some concessions to buyers. The principal inquiry has been for domestic fleece. The week's sales have been 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at 65c.@80c.; 375,000 lbs. Valparaiso, on private terms; 125 bales Cape, at 38c.@40c., and 20,000 lbs. Danskoi, at 48c. ℘ lb. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "There is some inquiry on the part of manufacturers whose present or prospective exigencies lead them to test the market, and not a few are busily engaged in picking up small outside lots, even a few pondsin quantity, to eke out their stocks till July. They will not operate largely so long as lower rates are probable, or even possible: but should matters shortly take such a turn as to cause a sudden rise in prices, which is not impossible, there would undoubtedly ensue an immense rush on the part of purchasers. It is the opinion of some whose commercial views are entitled to weight, that the present is as favorable a time for buyers as will be seen for a year to come, especially if the war continues. They predict that, instead of throwing their stocks upon the market at this season of depression, the Western wool-growers will generally hold over the new clip till the exigencies of manufacture shall compel higher prices. Having set their mark last Spring at $1 ℘ lb, they do not relish the idea of coming down to 50c. or 60c., and will not if there is any virtue in holding back. But this is a question which cannot yet be decided. The Western markets are to temporarily firmer, but choice fleeces are rather inactive, at former prices. The sales of domestic for the week have been very insignificant, at a range of 65c.@80c. for fleece, and 70c.@85c. for pulled, the outside figure for standard super and extra. Foreign Wools are comparatively firm, as they cannot be replaced at auction rates as exchange now rules. The transactions, however, are very limited, and prices mostly nominal."... In Philadelphia, limited sales have been effected at 70c.@77c. for low and fine fleece, ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 170 000 bushels Grain at 7¾d.@8¼d. ℘ bush.; 250 bbls. Pork, on private terms; 2,800 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 60s. by steamer; and 6,000 gallons Oil at 30s. ℘ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, 100 tcs. Lard at 35s. ℘ ton. A vessel with Grain for Cork and orders at 8s. 6d. ℘ quarter.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.
Monday, May 25, 1863.

PRESENT—Aldermen Hall, Hardy, Masterson, Loog—4.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion Alderman Hall was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a pro tem. quorum not appearing, the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday evening next, twenty-eighth instant, at five o'clock,

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION ... MONDAY, May 25, 1863.
Five o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber number sixteen City Hall.

A quorum not appearing at roll-call, the Board was declared adjourned until Thursday evening, twenty-eighth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

America	May 27	Boston	Liverpool.
North American	May 30	Quebec	Liverpool.
Borussia	May 30	New-York	Hamburg.
Saxonia	May 30	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	May 30	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 6	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bohemian	May 9	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Marathon	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Havaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 16	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Locust Point	May 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	May 30	New-York	Havana.

For California.

America	June 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *America vid* Boston, close in this City on Tuesday at 5½ P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *North American vid* Quebec, close in this City on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Borussia vid* Southampton and Hamburgh, close in this City on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday at the same hour.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH AND BRITISH
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.

The whole of their importation will be opened on
MONDAY,
At less than the cost of importation.

A special counter has been appropriated for dress goods at and under thirty cents per yard, at which great bargains will be offered.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

RICH FIGURED GRENADINES.

A large assortment, received per steamer *America*, will be opened on
MONDAY.
ALSO.
PLAIN PARIS GRENADINES, in very choice shades.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

REAL LACES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will make additions to their Stock of
REAL LACES,
ON
MONDAY, May 25.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

ANOTHER WEEK
OF
NOVELTIES
AND
GREAT BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
HAVING MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF
CHECK, FIGURED, COLORED and BLACK SILKS
FROM THE AUCTION SALES
OF
THE PAST WEEK, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER THE MOST SUPERB STOCK OF CHEAP SILKS,
AT PRICES BEYOND THE RANGE OF COMPETITION.

CHECK AND PLAID SUMMER SILKS, GOOD QUALITY, at 4s. 6d. and 5s.
CHECK GLACIE SILKS, from 6s. and up.
YARD-WIDE FOULARD SILKS, BEST QUALITY, AND NEW COLORS, IN PLAIDS, CHECKS, and FIGURED, at 6s., 7s. and 8s.
PLAIN GLACIE IN THE NEW COLOR—THE QUEEN—IN BLUE, PURPLES, DRABS, GREEN, MAROON, and BROWN from 9s. and up.
BLACK SILKS, FIGURED and PLAIN, 7s., 8s. and up to $4 per yard.
DOUBLE-FACED SILKS, at 10s. a yard.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK SILKS, WITH and WITHOUT LUSTRE, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

WE PARTICULARLY INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE SILK STOCK, AS IT IS, WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION, THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. THE PRICES AND GOODS ARE PRECISELY AS REPRESENTED.

WE HAVE ALSO LARGELY INCREASED OUR STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AND CAN OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY AND AMOUNT
OF
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES, GLACIES, LENOS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., at 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25, 30, 37½ cents a yard, and up.
EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.
ALSO—
A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, from 4c. a yard up. TOWELINGS, SHEETING and SHIRTING MUSLINS, LINENS, DAMASKS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GENERALLY,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A LARGE LOT OF LINEN CRASHES from AUCTION
At 10c., 12½c., a yard.
THREE CASES PRINTED MARSEILLES, for LADIES' WRAPPERS, at 2s. 6d., worth 4s.

OUR CLOAK AND SHAWL STOCK
IS LARGE, VARIED AND CHEAP,
AND
FULLY IN KEEPING WITH THE GREAT BARGAINS IN THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS,
PARTICULARLY
THE
SILKS CLOAKS,
WHICH ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST AND NEWEST MATERIALS, AND AFTER THE VERY LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS.
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OUR PRICES AND THOSE IN BROADWAY ARE VERY MARKED INDEED,
AND WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF LADIES.

In the Shawl Stock will be found every style, from $14 to $50.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
NO. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

THIS WEEK,
20-cent BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½c. per yard.
25-cent BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 15c. per yard.
"WAMSUTTA," DWIGHT AND "WHITELOCK" 4-4 BLEACHED SHEETINGS, at 25c.,
Sold recently at 40 to 45c.
BEST PRINTS, (Spring colors,) 12½c., 14c. and 15c.
LADIES' CLOTHS, (all wool,) at $1 50 per yard.
ALSO,
FROM AUCTION, PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELS, QUILTS, DRAPERIES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS, TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

A magnificent stock of
BLACK and PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
purchased during the week, at a great sacrifice, at auction,
GOOD BLACK SILK, (wide,) AT 87½c. per yard.
OIL BOILED SILK, (wide,) at $1 and $1 25 per yard.
YARD WIDE SILK, (wide,) at $1 50 per yard.
MANTILLA SILKS,
all widths. In PARIS TAFFETAS, GROS-GRAIN, ARMURES and GROS DE RHINES, MOURNING SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
No 495 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)
THE NEWEST STYLES
IN
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
AND
EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

MOURNING GOODS.

PLAIN BLACK BAREGES, CRAPE, MARETO, TAMARTINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, TURON CLOTHS, LAWNS, PRINTS, &c.
MOURNING MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
A large stock, and at very low prices, at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

RUBBER SKIRT FACINGS.

ALL SHADES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS AND TRAVELING Hats for ladies and children, mourning Bonnets, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, 581, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's Bonnets and Hats at bargains: old Hats repaired; white Bonnets, very handsome. Cut this out.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT, SR., DENTIST, LATE OF No. 6 Bond-st., will be happy to see his friends and the public at his new office, No. 283 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Continues the use of his New Purified Chloroform, without pain or danger. Refers to Chancellor Ferris, D. D., and W. N. Gilchrist, M. D.

HOTELS.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

DRY GOODS.

SHADES.

SHADES OF EVERY VARIETY AND MATERIAL.

We are paying particular attention to the manufacture and putting up of all kinds of Shades.

Practical and superior upholsters employed only.

GOLD,
PAINTED,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORED
HOLLAND SHADES,
made and hung without delay, at very
LOW PRICES.
HOLLANDS BY THE YARD.
SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY.

FRENCH MUSLINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received
A FULL STOCK OF
FRENCH CAMBRIC,
NAINSOOK, and
ORGANDY MUSLINS,
Suitable for Dresses,
Also,
WHITE ORGANDIES,
Embroidered in Colors.
Suitable for EVENING DRESSES.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!
THE BEST STYLES!!
THE LOWEST PRICES!!!
HOSIERY,
UNDER-GARMENTS, AND
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
A. RANKIN & CO.
No. 96 Bowery,
and No. 165 6th-av.,
corner 23d-st.
DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT RETAIL.
OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY
FOR EXHIBITION.
FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE
IT IS UNSURPASSED.
Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF
CURTAINS, VALLENCES,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
GOLD, PAINTED & HOLLAND
WINDOW SHADES,
AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON
OLD PRICES.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store a large and very elegant stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, including many novelties suitable for the season to which they invite special attention. Prices moderate.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DRESS GOODS.

THIS WEEK,
We will offer
A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORS,
JUST RECEIVED
PER STEAMER AUSTRALASIA,
and intended
"SPECIALLY" FOR THE PRESENT HOT SEASON.
Also,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
"FRENCH GRAY" BAREGES, at 8c. per yard.
FIGURED POPLINS, and HIMALAYA CLOTHS, at 12½ cents do.
CHECKED POPLINS, GLACES, and LENOS, at 10c. to 20c. do.
MOHAIR LUSTRES, POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES, very wide goods, at 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. a yard.
Also,
A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF ALPACAS,
In all the fashionable shades
We invite special attention to our stock of DRESS GOODS for this week's sales, which we have the pleasure to announce is the largest and most select we have ever yet offered.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Orpheus.

WALLACK'S—The Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Hunchback.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

HOPE CHAPEL—Deflocq's Holy Land.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest advices which have reached Washington from Vicksburgh are to 9 o'clock of Friday night, the 22d inst. Although they do not fully confirm the brief telegram from the Telegraph Manager at Memphis, published in yesterday's Times, they are of such a character as to lead to the momentary expectation of receiving the official announcement of the fall of the great rebel stronghold. Up to the time specified above the centre corps of Gen. Grant's army had fought its way to within one mile of Vicksburgh Courthouse; the right wing was about a mile and a half from the same point, and the left wing about the same distance on the left. Six thousand prisoners had already been captured. A dispatch from Gen. Hurlbut, at Memphis, expresses the most perfect confidence in our complete success.

Admiral Porter, in an official dispatch to the Navy Department, gives an account of his cooperation with Gen. Grant in his operations against Vicksburgh to the 20th inst., at which time he regarded the captura of the city a question of only a few hours. He had left two of his iron clads in the Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, and three at Warrenton, which reduced his disposable boats to a small number, but still he disposed of them to the best advantage. At noon of the 18th he heard firing in the rear of Vicksburgh, and soon afterward discovered our troops driving the rebels before them to the left of Snyder's Bluff. He immediately opened communication up the Yazoo with Gens. Grant and Sherman, and made arrangements to furnish them supplies. The evacuation of Haines' Bluff being reported to him, he made arrangements to take possession, and succeeded in capturing everything there—guns, ammunition, stores, etc. The works were found to be very formidable, mounting 7-8 and 10-inch rifled guns. A sufficient force was also sent up the Yazoo to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction—especially the Navy-yard and storehouses at Yazoo City.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in an extract which we publish elsewhere, again hints at a probable invasion of the North, as the great stroke of strategy by which the waning fortunes of the Confederacy will be retrieved.

We have news from Alexandria, La., on the Red River, to the 12th inst., from one of our special correspondents. Gen. Banks still had his headquarters there, but his troops were moving up the river toward the enemy. Our correspondent makes the somewhat startling announcements that *the Monitors* and the bomb fleet were bombarding Port Hudson, and that *four transports with troops from Gen. Hunter's Department* were at New-Orleans, and others coming.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the rebels on Saturday placed a battery on the York River below West Point, at the mouth of the Mattapony, and fired into the steamer *Swan* as she was coming down. The gunboat *S. G. Morse* was sent up and dislodged the battery.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 14th, and Londonderry the 15th inst., arrived off Father Point yesterday, on her way to Quebec. The *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 13th, arrived at this port last evening. By these arrivals we have advices from Europe five days later than were received by the *China*. A considerable fall in the Confederate loan had taken place in consequence of the success of the National forces in the Southwest. An attempt had been made in Paris to attach the proceeds of the loan in the hands of Erlanger & Co., to make good an alleged claim against the rebel Government for the destruction, of a ship loaded with cotton when leaving New-Orleans, in April, 1862, but the Civil Tribunal would not allow the claim, as it had not been legally substantiated. The first news of Gen. Hooker's advance had reached England, and had given rise to some speculation. The Polish question was generally unchanged. Russia had shown some disposition to submit to the arbitration of a European Congress. Some further collisions are reported, with indecisive results. A further advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet. Consols, 93¼@93½.

By telegraph from Halifax, we have advices two days later yet from Europe. The news taken out by the *Persia* had been received, and was generally regarded as indecisive. The effect in Liverpool was to depress the Cotton market. It is reported from the West Indies that on the 7th of April a sea-fight took place at Pedro Bluff, Jamaica, between a large war steamer like the *Alabama* and three other vessels. The firing lasted from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., but the result was not known. A Capt. Bullock, it is said, was to leave Liverpool on the 16th for the Clyde, to take command of another rebel pirate, all ready to sail. The Bank of England had advanced its minimum rate of discount to 3½ ₩ cent.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at which Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn, on behalf of the Oswego Board of Trade, delivered an address on the subject of "A Ship Canal around Niagara Falls."

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum at their meetings yesterday, most of the members being in attendance at the German Festival at Jones' Wood. The Board of Aldermen stand adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday. The Board of Councilmen are to meet by special call at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The German population of this City celebrated the annual festival of *Pfingst-Montag* yesterday, in their usual social and joyous manner. The New-York *Turnverien* resorted to their old picnic ground in Jones' Wood, whither they were accompanied by the New-York *Sangerbund*, and various independent glee clubs, and went through with their usual exercises in the presence of not less than 10,000 people. The Williamsburgh Turners held their festival at Hauffs' Myrtle-avenue Park, and other German Societies at different resorts in the suburbs of the city.

The Boston *Journal* states that our Government has severely rebuked Gen. Wade for his impertinent letter to Earl Russell, which was made the subject of comment in the British Parliament.

Illinois will be a pleasant State for some people to live in when the draft is made. Official figures show that she has furnished an excess of 23,000 soldiers over the number required under all the calls made by the President, and if those now in service in Missouri are included, it will give her a surplus of 31,000.

There was a fall of 6 ₩ cent. in Gold Coin, yesterday; sales, at the close of the day, at 142¾@¾ ₩ cent.; Exchange 157@159 ₩ cent. The Government Stocks were firm; the Railways lower and the market feverish.

Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined materially yesterday, and business was active only in Corn. Oats were more sought after and were dearer. Provisions were more freely purchased, but at irregular prices. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was dull and decidedly lower. Tallow and Petroleum were quite active. Whisky was in moderate request at former rates. The freight market was quiet, though rates had been reduced. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The cattle market is depressed this week, owing to a full supply of animals after fair receipts one week ago, besides some 600 head which came in late and were sold on Friday. Arrivals of 3,200 bullocks on Monday proved too many for butchers, though with a little help from Government buyers and grazers, the stock was pretty nearly sold out. Prices were ½c. lower than last week, though the poorer quality had something to do with the decline. Sales generally ranged from 10½c. to 11½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, for fair to good bullocks.

Gen. Grant and His Splendid Success at Vicksburgh.

The track of this war is strewed with faded and with ruined military reputations. As we look back to the first year of the war, we are absolutely amazed to find how few who then stood out as Generals of mark have retained their place in the public regard. Of course we leave those who have lost their lives—such as Lyon, Smith, Kearney, Mitchel, Reno, Stevens and Sumner—out of the question. They died illustrious, but whether they would have kept that lustre, had they lived, no one can say. Aside from these, we think it would be rather difficult to name more than five or six of all the early Major-Generals whose military career has justified the expectations of the people. Their names have all suffered more or less, some from one cause, some from another; McDowell's from a humiliating defeat, for which he was not at all responsible, Stone's for a disastrous miscalculation, Phelps' for a foolish proclamation, Benham's for a proneness to strong drink, McClellan's for "pedantic slowness," Fitz-John Porter's for jealousy and treachery, Fremont's for deserting his post because of personal feeling, Miles' for drunkenness and suspected treason, Buell's for lack of earnestness and energy, Pope's for falsehood and bombastic vaporing, Sigel's for unjust treatment of a fellow-General, Burnside's for self-distrust, Hooker's for unfulfilled promises, Curtis' for mercenary dealing in cotton, &c., &c. This loss of former prestige probably has not been in all cases fully deserved, but it is none the less an undeniable fact. Of the very few who have escaped it, Banks, Rosecrans and Grant are the chief, and of these, the last named is the one most notable instance.

Gen. Grant's fame has been steadily gaining from the outset. Though but a man of forty, at the commencement of the war he had seen more hard fighting than any other officer, having been in every battle of Mexico except that of Buena Vista. Yet, when he took command at Cairo, he was not much known, and attracted little attention. The public had set its heart upon other favorites. If he obtained some little praise for crossing the Ohio so promptly and seizing Paducah in anticipation of the rebels, it was lost the same season, by his battle of Belmont, which the public in its inexperienced judgment of that time, insisted upon styling a defeat because an advance was followed by a retreat. It was, in fact, simply an expedition with a definite purpose—namely to break up the enemy's camp, and to prevent reinforcements from being sent from Columbus to Price's army in Missouri. This was effectually accomplished, and therefore the movement, though it cost blood, was a complete success. At Fort Donelson, where Gen. Grant next appeared on the stage, he won a victory unexampled in its results; but the public still were inclined to attribute it to good fortune rather than to any special military capacity, and were even disposed to find fault that a quarter of the rebel army had been allowed to escape in the night before the surrender. At Pittsburgh Landing, his next scene of action, it was conceded that he fought splendidly; but he was reproached for having been on the enemy's side of the river at all, without intrenchments and without open communications in the rear. The ultimate victory was again ascribed to nothing but good fortune. At Vicksburgh, his next theatre of operations, he has labored, everybody admitted, with great energy, yet the impression has generally prevailed that it would be to no purpose. The manifold expedients that he adopted, in order to get a chance at the rebel stronghold, were regarded with a good deal of curiosity, but with very little confidence. The expedient, which at last succeeded, struck the public with not a little surprise. He got his chance at last. The style in which he followed it up—his extraordinary celerity of movement, his striking at unexpected points, his success in thwarting the attempts of the enemy to concentrate, his whipping them in detail every time in six distinct battles, and the magnitude and completeness of his final conquest, which casts into the shade all of the other achievements of the war—all this is now a marvel, and the public is quite ready to accept the conclusion, which the Army of the Tennessee long since formed—that, take him all in all, Gen. Grant is the most *serviceable*, and, therefore, the most valuable, officer in the national army.

Why has Gen. Grant thus at last distanced every other commander? In natural brilliancy he is probably surpassed by many of them; in science he certainly is. It all lies simply in the fact that he is *a man of success*. Unfavorable as have been the constructions that have been put, by very many, upon his past successes, yet the fact stood that *somehow* they were achieved; and that was enough of itself, constantly, to brighten his fame, for success is precisely the thing which the people want. But we believe that there are solid reasons for this remarkable success. Gen. Grant, though perhaps possessed of no great military genius, yet combines qualities which, in such a war as this, are even better calculated to insure success, and which scarcely any of his brother Generals have exhibited in similar complete combination.

First, he has absolute singleness of purpose. From the beginning he has addressed himself strictly to the *military* work he had in hand, without a thought about cotton speculations or about political advantage; without a look either toward Washington for favor, or toward home for popularity. He has steadily stuck to his own proper business—his duty as a soldier and his devotion to the country his only inspiration.

Second, his Spartan simplicity of character, his abstemiousness, his readiness to share any privation with his soldiers, his impartial justice, his strict discipline, and his absolute personal fearlessness, have given him an unsurpassed moral command over his soldiers, and there is nothing which they are not ready to do and to suffer with him.

Third, his modesty, his straightforwardness, his entire freedom from jealousy, and his manly bearing every way challenge the admiration and whole-souled support of every officer in his army, and in like manner secure the most cordial and effective cooperation of every navy officer who has been associated with him, from Admiral Foote to Admiral Porter.

Fourth, whether he has genius or not, he has sound judgment and sterling sense, which, after all, are the prime intellectual qualifications for success in any sphere of action.

And, *Fifth*, he has, what tells more than all else, a most extraordinary combination of energy and persistence. In these two moral elements, he probably has not his equal. Nothing daunts him, nothing discourages him. There is nothing he does not dare to undertake, there is nothing he can bear to give up. In that one great point at least, he is a perfect counterpart of the Napoleon who said that the word "impossible" was not in his vocabulary. Thus, indomitable resolution and perseverance is that element which, of all others, contributes most to make up the master-spirit in war. It is only Grant's preeminence in this that has done most to give him preeminence in everything. It is the motive power that brings into the intensest play every other faculty and quality. Without it the most splendidly endowed mind would be as worthless in military life, as would the most superbly constructed engine without the propelling force of steam.

U. S. Grant—or, as his soldiers style him, Unconditional Surrender Grant—has given the Confederacy blows such as no other arm has dealt, and, if he is let alone, as we trust he will be, he will in due time bring the whole concern to the dust

Inequalities of the Conscription.

The objection made to the section of the Conscription act which permits persons drafted under it to purchase exemption by paying $300—that it gives the rich an unfair advantage over the poor—is a capital specimen of that species of sophistry in which demagogues delight. It is based on two assumptions, which are false throughout, though they may doubtless be used to delude a good many of the ignorant or unreflecting. The first is, that it is possible to frame a conscription law which will impose the burden of defending the country on all men equally; and the second is, that a conscription which did not allow the purchase of substitutes would be more fair than one which did. If there be one of these more absurd than the other, it is unquestionably the first. It would be difficult to conceive of any burden imposed by the State on its citizens more unequally distributed than a forced levy of soldiers *must* always be. The nearest approach to fairness, in a measure of this sort, that it would be possible to make, would consist in calling the whole male adult population into the field, but even this, in spite of its semblance of equality, would inflict vastly greater hardship on some than on others. A levy *en masse* is, however, neither practicable nor necessary, nor even expedient. A very much smaller force is all that is required, and all that the highest and most lasting interests of the nation authorize the Government to raise. Therefore, a selection has to be made from the whole body, and in making this by the best conceivable process, the inequality in the distribution of the burden becomes greatly aggravated. Drawing lots is the recognized and most satisfactory mode of deciding who shall go and who shall stay at home. There is no better attainable method, but it is absurd to say or to suppose that the results worked out in this way are not gross violations of abstract justice. There is no reason founded on anything higher than expediency why 100,000 men who have had the misfortune to draw 100,000 tickets from a box with certain numbers inscribed on them, should march off to the battle-field, *nolentes volentes*, leaving the rest of the community quietly at home, with their families and business.

If service in the army is a tax—the French call it the *impot du sang*—it is open to the objection that it is outrageously unequal in its distribution, inasmuch as it exacts from a small body of persons, who derive no more benefit from the State than anybody else, the sacrifice of their lives, and from the rest of the population an infinitessimally small sum of money to pay and clothe them. But the reason why this wrong is perpetrated, is that absolute right is not possible. We raise men in this unfair way, because no fairer one is possible. We cannot, when a battle is to be fought, arrange it so that each man in the nation shall shed a thimbleful of blood, and nobody lay down his life. The state of the world and of human society is such now, and always has been such, that when collective efforts are to be made by communities, some of its members have to suffer more than others, not because they deserve it, but because it cannot be helped. So that the only possible way in which a lover of nice moral distinctions can console himself for the blind, indiscriminate way in which war selects its victims, is to reflect upon the number of merchants who never make fortunes, the number of geniuses who die in obscurity, the number of women who never find husbands, and the number of children who are left orphans, or, in short, upon the vast number of unfortunate people who, as far as we can see, deserved to be fortunate.

The burden being therefore, in its very nature, incapable of equal distribution, it is somewhat difficult to see what wrong a man who is drafted suffers, from the fact that another man who is drafted gets somebody else, either for money or any other inducement, to take his place. It cannot make any conceivable difference to any man in the ranks whether the man next him is a banker who has been drawn, or a substitute to whom the banker has paid $300. There is no wrong done to those who cannot afford to buy substitutes, by the purchase of substitutes by other people, unless it imposes more labor or more fighting on them, and it is not pretended that such would be the case. If this State is called on for 50,000 men, and she furnishes that number or part of that number, and money in lieu of the remainder under the act of Congress, her account is closed, and the Government is bound to fill up the void as best it can, and moreover, with money at its command, can fill it up without any difficulty. In so far as the objection to the $300 exemption is due to the morbid craving of those who are poor to see persons who are rich subjected to certain hardships and inconvenlences from which the possession of money usually exempts people, we hope there will never be a Government in this country base enough to pander to any such feeling.

And there is another side to the question which is not to be overlooked. The effect of a conscription on individuals is, after all, not so important as its effect on the nation at large. How it will affect the National resources and prosperity is for the Government and for every patriotic man the great consideration. Viewed in this way, there can be no question that a draft which dragged into the ranks any considerable number of the men who are doing the head work of the country—its merchants, lawyers, bankers, clergymen—would be a tremendous and unmixed evil. And yet it is this class who will benefit most by the $300 exemption. If there be anything well settled, we hope it is that the United States are what they are mainly through the labor of the brain—that it is to the untiring energy of men who could not march under a knapsack ten miles that we owe nine-tenths of our greatness and glory, in commerce, science and literature. We have no class here privileged so as not to labor, but all kinds of labor are not equally valuable. If we send a day-laborer to the war, we of course lose his labor, but if we put a leading merchant in the ranks, we lose the services of a man, whose combinations, experience and sagacity probably keep a thousand day-laborers at work every year, and whose conversion into a private soldier, would probably be a greater loss to the poorer classes themselves, than to anybody else in the community.

Strategy—Grant's Next Movement.

It is not supposed that our Generals in the Southwest are in need of any suggestions on the subject of strategy, the science which teaches how to get at, how to circumvent and whip an enemy. Gen. Grant's famous mode of procedure—to "move immediately upon the enemy's works"—has proved as effective as it is popular, and it is not doubted that he will continue in the practice of this style of warfare as long as he remains at the head of an army.

But taking it for granted that the hero of Donelson and Vicksburgh will not rest from his labors after planting his flag on the ever famous Walnut Hills, that he will not sit down and sigh like Alexander the Great for other worlds to conquer, but will at once set his face toward other cities and armies of the rebels that remain unconquered, it is properly in our province to surmise in what direction he might or will move.

Two most inviting paths, it is clear, are presented to Gen. Grant, as soon as the capture of Vicksburgh is assured. One is, to move directly upon Mobile, which he can easily reach by a march of not exceeding two hundred and fifty miles, through a country that can afford him abundant forage and provisions, and oppose to him scarcely any military resistance; the other is, to retrace his steps to Jackson, Miss., proceed thence northeast to Columbus, which is a most important manufacturing town and depot for rebel supplies, and after having destroyed its usefulness to the enemy, to march directly toward the great bend of the Tennessee River, near Huntsville, Ala., which would bring him in the rear of Bragg's army.

The march upon Mobile would be the shorter of the two, and its fruits would be immediate and valuable. Mobile was stripped of its garrison to oppose Grant's march through Mississippi. The reinforcements did not arrive in time to save Vicksburgh, but did arrive in time to get a severe whipping at Jackson and to be driven north under Jos. E. Johnston to Canton. Their leaders may essay to take them back again, but if properly pursued they will return a wreck, and too much demoralized to offer any serious resistance to Grant's entrance into Mobile. The capture of Mobile is the step, first in order, to clear Alabama and Georgia of rebel strongholds and rebel authority. Mobile is the key to Alabama, as New-Orleans to Louisiana. Mobile, when taken, becomes the base of operations extending to the very heart of the Cotton States. Gunboats of light draft will have access by the Alabama River to Montgomery, the Capital of the State and first seat of the Confederate Government. Transports with troops and army supplies, can penetrate to this city, and it in turn may become a second *point d'appui* from which Columbus, Atlanta, Rome and Athens, Ga., could be struck, without much danger to our lines of communication. The importance of these points to the rebels cannot easily be estimated. Atlanta is the centre of the entire system of Gulf State railroads, and with it in our possession the Confedsracy would be dissevered and paralyzed. It would lose nearly all communication between its parts, and would cease to wield an organized and *centrally directed* power.

Gen. Bragg could do nothing to relieve the Southern coast from this damaging invasion, with Rosecrans watching and ready to swoop down upon him on the first sign of a backward movement in his columns. If he attempted it, however, and succeeded in getting away from Rosecrans, he would uncover East Tennessee to the Union armies, lose the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and set many East Tennessee loyalists free to take arms against the rebellion. This would be a positive and inevitable loss, and would have no compensation but his hope of checking Grant's march upon Mobile. If he succeeded, the gain to us in getting full possession of East Tennessee would more than compensate for Grant's demonstration toward Mobile, even if not persevered in to its capture.

On the other hand, if Gen. Grant decides not to move upon Mobile, but returns to Jackson and makes his way directly toward the rear of Bragg's army, Bragg must either attack and defeat Rosecrans in his intrenchments, or he must prepare to take refuge in the mountains of East-Tennessee, or make a hasty retreat as best he may toward Atlanta, Georgia, to hold communication as long as possible with the rebel States of the Atlantic seaboard. In case of retreat, either east or south, the rebels give up practically nearly all the territory lying west of a line drawn south from Knoxville to the Gulf of Mexico. Alabama, Mississippi, East Louisiana and Tennessee will be lost utterly. The rebel States west of the Mississippi River are of no further account, in the calculation of war, and will break down of their own weakness, now that they are cut off from the head and heart of the rebellion.

We need not, however, continue these speculations. Time will develop full rapidly the next manœuvres on the great theatre of the rebellion. But it is evident, from this superficial glance, that the achievements of Gen. Grant's army are productive of great changes in the aspects of the war, and open a field for rare and gigantic combinations that must rivet the attention of the people in this country, and attract the close study of military strategists the world over.

Wagons of the South.—Our correspondent, writing from the capital of the State of Mississippi when our troops held that place, says that the inhabitants very generally remained—that he conversed with some of them, and found that very generally there existed a decided opposition to continuing the war with a view to independence, but they say they are willing to return to the Union *if Slavery can be retained*.

This has been the ostensible point with the rebels from the beginning—the salvation of Slavery. They seceded because they thought Slavery was threatened—they raised a great army to fight for Slavery—for Slavery they have conscripted the whole ablebodied population of the South, drenched its soil with their best blood, ruined all its material interests, and, it is to be feared, or hoped, have doomed Slavery. Now, in the moment of their agony, it is still the supreme thought. They are willing even to return to the Union if Slavery can be retained. But we doubt if even the power of the Union could now restore to life the monster which the rebels have slain.

The Wounded at Vicksburgh.—It will be noticed that the President of the Western Sanitary Commission has made an appeal for aid for our wounded soldiers at Vicksburgh. We hope New-York will make a response worthy of her. We hope it will be made at once, and that every man who reads this paragraph in the morning, will make it his next duty after breakfast, if not before it, to contribute what he can. We have said every man, but we mean also, and especially, every *woman*. They have come up nobly to this work after every appeal, and they will undoubtedly do so now.

Our Western heroes deserve this. Those who have read during every morning of May of their great deeds on the field, have had their feelings thrilled as well as their admiration excited. There is now an opportunity to exhibit a slight appreciation of their deeds. Our victories near Vicksburgh were not won without dreadful sufferings. Many a gallant soldier laid down his life, and many hundreds, aye, thousands, of them are now writhing in pain. Let us all, while we mourn for the dead, do what is in our power to stanch the wounds and comfort the hearts of the living.

Our Heroes.—"The official organ this morning comes out with a leading editorial *comparing Grant to Napoleon*"—so says the Washington correspondent of an evening cotemporary. We are sorry for Grant—not to speak of Napoleon. We have had three or four newspaper Napoleons in this war; but just about the time they were proven to be such, they made some terrible fiasco, or else got their military head struck off. We think it would be quite as well to cease creating and killing Napoleons for awhile; and in the meantime grant the hero of Donelson the honor of being simply Grant.

Winter Garden.

The world of art is not always faithless to its first loves. They who wield the palette and brush have recently gone back to the examples of mediæval times in their search for simplicity and truth. Whether the pre-Raphaelites have succeeded is a question which we do not propose to discuss. In robbing the ancients we are governed more by what we can quickly lay our hands on than by what is most valuable. Following the example of painting, the sister art of music—after toying dully with the "future"—has also directed her attention to the past. Gluck, who has been dead and buried for the greater part of a century, has been "revived." The good people of Paris brought him from his grave, and galvanized him into life, and put him on his musical pins once more, and gave him "a run" in the gay Metropolis. Revived, resuscitated and restored in this manner, the old gentleman is in fine fig for a new career. Indeed, the proof of this is found in the fact that he has already trotted across the Atlantic to America. Mlle. Vestvali, a lady who will be remembered as a favorite contralto during the seasons of Grisi and Mario, signalized her *rentrée* upon the American stage last night, by the production of the *Maestro's* "Orpheus." The version performed was nearly the same as that recently played with so much success in the French capital. It differs from the ordinary one in being denuded of certain modern excrescences and inversions, and in following strictly the poem as originally written, and, historically considered, much of the interest of the revival lies in this fact, for Gluck was a reformer who, with real genius, attempted to do a hundred years ago, what the "School of the Future" pretends to do now. He has himself written very explicitly on the subject of Italian opera, and his theory corresponds singularly with the wordy doctrine of the modern non-melodists. It is—broadly stated—that music should be subservient to poetry; that melody, except as a temporary vehicle of expression, is not the sole end and aim of composition, and that ordinary recitative, where a voluble singer gallops through a lengthy speech to a single chord, is nonsensical and childish. The converse of this is that a man may use every kind of elaboration, provided he does not stop the action of the piece by the superfluous introduction of melodies that are intended only for the popular ear. It is difficult now to estimate the extent of Gluck's influence on art. It is conceded that he imparted largeness to the prevalent Italian style, and gave to the scene a simple intensity and an earnestness that were unknown until then. What was good in his theory was long ago absorbed into the ordinary practice of opera writing; what was bad is not likely to be accepted by the present or any other revival. The general public, however, in listening to "Orpheus," will be struck with the fact that it is melody alone that now imparts zest to the work; melody that is old-fashioned, to be sure, but still, simple, gracaful and tender. M. Berlioz, the eminent critic, regards it as the best kind of melody the world has ever seen, or is ever likely to enjoy, but on this subject M. Berlioz—a bad melodist himself—is not absolutely infallible. The popular saliencies of the opera are certainly good or they would not have lasted so long in the public's fickle esteem.

There is, strictly speaking, no plot to "Orpheus," the dialogue consisting merely of an expansion of the old mythological legend of *Orpheus'* descent to Hades in search of his lost wife *Eurydice*, with just sufficient progress in the narration to maintain interest. The *libretto* is very short, and, in the English version, very weak, inelegant and false. Nevertheless, we would recommend everyone to purchase the book, for, what with the opening statement, that the opera on its recent revival was played for more than 300 nights, and the "introduction" to the "argument," giving us a brief insight into heathen mythology, and the "argument" itself dwelling on points that are not even referred to in the book, and the amazing harangue "to artists," by Felicita Vestvali, and the memoir of that lady's extraordinary triumphs here and elsewhere, it is assuredly an extraordinary publication, and cheap at any price.

There are no male singers required in this opera, the *rôle* of *Orpheus* having been written for a contralto. A hundred years ago there were few male singers, and then only the pitiable *castrati*, for whom Gluck had no liking. Mlle. Vestvali looks the heromusician to perfection, and from the first to the last is comparatively unembarrassed in her impersonation. The plastic opportunities of the part are very great, and it is at least as important to have one whose attitudes are graceful as one who can give due importance to the music. In the last named respect Mlle. Vestvali is also excellent. Her dashing and earnest style is not ill-fitted to the tribulations of the forlorn youth. She was frequently applauded; and after her very difficult scena of the first act, was called out and bouqueted in the most liberal manner. We may mention here that the Drummond light used on the stage is overdone and becomes tiresome. The introduction of the same light in the body of the house is by no means a happy inspiration.

The small, but interesting *rôles* of *Love* and *Eurydice*, were sustained by Miss Grant and Mme. Rotter, in a creditable way. The first-named lady has a pleasing soprano voice, and sings without embarrassment.

Some new scenary has been painted for the occasion, and the dresses are clean and neat; but there is no pretence on these subjects, nor would it be justified. The orchestra and chorus, under the unfailing direction of Mr. Carl Anschutz, are all that can be desired. Some of the most enjoyable traits of the work will be found in these departments.

We do not anticipate a powerful unrising on the subject of "Orpheus," and are pretty sure it will not run three hundred nights in New-York. But it is a curious and charming work, and one that, to the public as well as the musical student, will be found full of interest. We are sorry the English version has not been more carefully prepared, although, as the two principal artists and the entire chorus are English, it is perhaps of little consequence. The work will be repeated to-night, and every night, with the exception of Thursday and Saturday. (On the latter day there will be a matinée.) Judging from the favor with which it was received last night, it will steadily make its way with the public.

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Attention is called to the sale of valuable Real Estate to be held TO-DAY, at auction by A. J. BLEECKER & SON & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the late Andrew H. Mickle, consisting of the store and lot Nos. 36 and 38½ Broadway, store and lot No. 67 New-st., and store and lot No. 28 Dey-st. The above property is first-class in every respect. Also, eight valuable lots on 11th av, between 125th and 130th sts.—the whole front—three and a half do. do. on 11th-av., west side, between 129th and 130th sts., and four do. do. on 130th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 11th-av.

Begle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

5,000 Pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL, is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 Cents.—Black or brown; natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs. by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. C. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. R. M. PATRICK.

B. H. Harn, No. 212 Broadway, has Microscopes with three powerful Lenses, at $3. Room No. 1, up stairs.

MARRIED

COLE—PEARSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 25, by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN B. COLE and EMILY PEARSALL. No cards.

ODELL—GRIFFITHS.—In Tarrytown, on Monday, May 25, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. J. W. E. Wood, Mr. THOMAS P. ODELL, of this City, and SARAH W. GRIFFITHS, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

CHEESEMAN.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, May 24, EDWARD T. CHEESEMAN, aged 27 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which takes place at the house of Cornelius Mead, on Tuesday, May 26, at 1½ o'clock.

JONAS.—On Sunday, May 24, of a lingering illness, Capt WILLIAM P. JONES, in the 37th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Baptist Mariners' Temple, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, May 27, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 180 Orchard-st.

KING.—In Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, May 23, JACOB M. KING.

LOGAN.—On Monday morning, May 25, JOHN LOGAN, a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of this City, in the 81st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 7 3d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, May 27, at 2 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Monday, May 25, at the residence of his son, No. 357 West 23d-st., JOSEPH MOORE, of West Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y., aged 72 years, 1 month and 13 days.
His remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday morning, May 26, at 6 o'clock.

NASH.—On Monday morning, May 25, ISAAC R. NASH.
His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Richmond Road, corner of Wright-st., Stapleton, S. I., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

STONE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 25, ALVARD STONE, youngest son of Elizabeth B. and the late Sumner Stone, aged 20 years, 4 months and 14 days.
Notice of funeral in afternoon papers.

SMITH.—On Monday, May 25, of scarlet fever, BENJAMIN ANDREW, son of Edward A. and Esther A. Smith, aged 6 years, 1 month and 13 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house, No. 141 East 58th-st., on Wednesday, May 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SNOW.—In Stockport, near Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday, May 23, JONATHAN STOTT, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will visit NEW-YORK CITY, professionally, every
TUESDAY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
His numerous patients, and all afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Consumption, or any Lung or Bronchial Affections, are invited to call on him in New-York on TUESDAYS only, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 202.—MAY 23, 1863.
7, 57, 27, 9, 3, 16, 53, 69, 11, 52, 26, 46.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 204.—MAY 25, 1863.
8, 10, 25, 52, 35, 36, 41, 37, 31, 58.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

UNIFORMS
FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
Made up in a
Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.
WILL BE READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.,
The June Number of the
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
OF
THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
Contents of the June Number of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
I.—Important Instructions to Railway Travelers in reference to Time Tables, Maps, Time Indicators, &c., &c.
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—A Word to the Traveler; Great Pacific Railway of California; Interesting to Dead Heads; American Horticulture; Commissioners' Report of Emigration of Part of New-York for 1862; Milwaukee and Northern Illinois Railway; Atlantic and Great Western Railway; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway; West Pennsylvania Railway; Racine and Mississippi Railway; Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railway; Important Consolidation of Railways; Cleveland and Toledo Railway.
III.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—A Plain Tale; Courtesy and its Reward; Anecdote of Napoleon I.; The Orphan Boy—a war incident; Rothschild and the Bank; Experiment in Snake Charming; The Honorable Scotchman; A Catastrophe on a Large Scale.
IV.—TOURIST'S GUIDE to the Principal Watering Places, Springs and Places of Fashionable Resort in the United States.
V.—THROUGH ROUTES to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.
VI.—Nearly one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, together with stations, distances and connections.
VII.—INDEX TO UPWARD OF 2,000 OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS, in connection with Railways.
VIII.—A NEW OUTLINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, showing the Principal Railways and connections.
IX.—TIME AND DISTANCE INDICATORS, showing the Difference of Time and Distance between the various Cities of the United States—with Illustrations.
X.—APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.
XI.—A LARGE NEW MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
XII.—NEW TIME TABLES TO DATE.
☞ PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.
APPLETON'S CONDENSED RAILWAY GUIDE,
CONTENTS OF JUNE NUMBER.
I.—Nearly Fifty Maps representing the principal Railways of the country, together with station distances and connections.
II.—Twenty-five Time and Distance Indicators, representing the difference in time, and distance between the principal cities throughout the United States.
III.—GATHERINGS BY THE WAY. True Worth; Kindness Rewarded—The Monkey and Pitcher-Plant; Do you Talk Too Much? Deacon Julius Cæsar on Words; Conciliatory Manners; Washington—No other Title Requisite; Artemus Ward's Family Proverbs; The Ancestors of Comfort and Muddle.
IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL: Kind Words! What are ye? The Poisoned Cup—An Incident in the Life of Henry VII.; Isaac has an Attack of the Operatic Fever; An Agreeable Traveling Companion; The Supreme Court a Nuisance; Is this You—Where are you Living Now? Father Abraham and the Minister, An Enemy's Courtesy—An Anecdote for the Times; One of the Widows; Preferred Pig; A Noble Act Nobly Rewarded; Found his Crowd; The Newsboy.
☞ PRICE ONLY 10 CENTS.
Appleton's Full and Complete Official Railway Guide and Appleton's Condensed Railway Guide are for sale at all the principal stores, and book and periodical and news offices, and upon all the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
No. 443 and 445 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William.
CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000
This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.
For a period of six months or longer ..... 4 per cent.
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Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.
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JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
President.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Secretary.

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I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. SALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

ARNOUX'S
(Formerly A. & G. A. Arnoux)
MERCHANT TAILORING,
REMOVED TO
No. 699 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF FEVER AND AGUE, L.Y.D.S.
Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle—(which often cures.)
Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 602 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1843. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the necessary quantity of

IRON IN THE BLOOD,
and infuses STRENGTH, VIGOR
and NEW LIFE into the diseased
and debilitated system. TRY IT.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgments of the New-York Committee since May 16, 1863:

Fast-day collection in the Church of the Mediator, New-York	$100 00
Fast-day collection in the Presbyterian Church, Swedeu, N. Y.	7 00
Fast-day collection at Hillsboro', Ohio	16 00
Fast-day collection at the Presbyterian Church, Silver Creek, N. Y.	13 36
A Friend—through H. P. Sturgis & Co.	50 00
Collection at meeting, St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood	38 00
Collection at meeting, in Flushing	178 78
Presbyterian Church, Caldwell, N. J.	8 62
Ward & Co.	50 00
Cooper, Hewitt & Co.	50 00
Olyphant, Sons & Co.	200 00
John A. Stevens	25 00
Wm. Lottimer & Co.	50 00
Fast-day Union Service Collection at Olean, N. Y.	4 25
S. C. Hills	10 00
Stone, Starr & Co.	100 00
Henry W. T. Mali	100 00
North Branch Soldiers' and National Prayer Meeting	10 00
Abner L. Ely	25 00
The Young Ladies' Missionary Society, South Norwalk, Conn.	8 00
Fast-day collection, Congregational Church, Thompson, Conn.	17 00

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
The Trustees announce that the Annual Reception of the Female Art Department will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, and of the Male Art Department, FRIDAY, 29th inst., at the same hour. The annual exhibition of the Musical Department will take place in the great hall of the Union on SATURDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, on which occasion the annual report of the Trustees of the Union will be read, and the usual award of certificates and premiums be announced.
Tickets can be procured on application to the clerk, at the office, until they are exhausted; but, to accommodate those who fail to get tickets, the Art Exhibition will remain open during the day on Friday and Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and no tickets will be required.
The exhibition will be precisely the same both evenings, and is given upon two evenings in order to avoid the pressure of the great crowd of visitors who have heretofore attended the reception. The Reading-room will be necessarily closed on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, but will be opened, as usual, on all other days except Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., free to all visitors, without tickets of any kind.
By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
NEW TESTIMONY.
"New-York, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S cure, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."
"New-York, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."
WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.
No. 188 MAGEE-ST., NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.
CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.
OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

SPRING,
1863,
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS
NOW READY.
Comprising all the articles necessary
for a
GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
Connecting with Plumbing Establishment
NO. 331 FOURTH-STREET,
Also,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BARCLAY-STREET,
Is constantly receiving the Latest and most APPROVED PATTERNS of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and all other kinds of GAS FIXTURES, which he offers at *very low* RATES. Also, FRENCH BRONZES of his own Importation, from the BEST MANUFACTURERS IN PARIS. PROMPT ATTENTION paid to all foreign orders.

JUST PUBLISHED.
CONTINENTAL MONTHLY
FOR JUNE.
CONTENTS.—No. XVIII.
The Value of the Union. By WILLIAM H. MULLAR.
A Merchant's Story. By EDMOND KIRKE.
May Morning.
The Navy of the United States.
Three Modern Romances.
Mill on Liberty. By Hon. F. P. STANTON.
Cloud and Sunshine.
Is there Anything in It?
The Confederation and the Nation. By EDWARD CARRY.
Reason, Rhyme and Rhythm. By Mrs. MARTHA WALKER COOK.
The Buccaneers of America. By WILLIAM L. STONE.
Virginia.
Visit to the National Academy.
Was he Successful? By RICHARD B. KIMBALL.
How Mr. Lincoln Became an Abolitionist. By S. B. GOOKINS.
Cost of a Trip to Europe, and How to go Cheaply.
Touching the Soul. By Edgeay PHELPS, First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.
The July number of the CONTINENTAL will contain articles by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, written from England.
All communications, whether concerning MSS. or on business, should be addressed to
JOHN F. TROW, Publisher,
No. 50 Greene-st., New-York.
For sale by all newsmen.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1863.
$10,000 REWARD.
A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.
H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

SAVE YOUR ICE!!
How can we do it? By putting it in one of our SPLENDID PATENT, DOUBLE-PLATED ICE-PITCHERS, OF THE NEW STYLE.
It has been ascertained that the use of one will save enough in ice during the season to pay for the pitcher.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
For promoting the Growth, and preserving the Beauty of
THE HUMAN HAIR.
The Inventors of COCOAINE—knowing that when the loss of hair occurs, it is generally from that part of the head where the greatest heat is necessarily generated, and that animal fats, as Bear's Grease, Lard, &c., &c., by their nature induce heat rather than alleviate it—turned their attention and pharmaceutical science towards Vegetable Oils, as the basis of a medicament to promote the growth, and preserve the beauty of the hair. The Oleum Cocos, or
COCOA-NUT OIL,
Presented itself strongly, as possessing many properties peculiarly adapted for the purpose; but its odor was objectionable, and its density (except when exposed to heat) seemed for a long time to defy all efforts to render it available, in the cooler climates, for popular use. BY A SCIENTIFIC SELECTION OF OTHER INGREDIENTS, THOSE WHICH WILL CHEMICALLY COMBINE WITH THE OIL HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED, and they together have produced a topical compound, which is unqualifiedly pronounced to be the best which has yet appeared.
In the form here presented this Oil is PERMANENTLY DEODORIZED, and held in a combination which peculiarly adapts it for the toilet. It is UNRIVALED IN DELICACY AND AGREEABLENESS, COOLING IN ITS NATURE, AND POSSESSES SUCH A PENETRATING AFFINITY FOR THE SECRETIONS OF THE SKIN, THAT IT IS RAPIDLY ABSORBED.
This Oil allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. ITS EFFECT UPON THE GLOSSINESS AND RICHNESS OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE HAIR IS SUCH AS CANNOT BE SURPASSED, and it is offered to the public in the firm belief that it will supersede all other preparations. *Its unprecedented popularity in all parts of the country is the best evidence of its merit.*
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
The *superiority* of this preparation consists in its *choice material*, and delightful perfume, rendering it a *perfect hair preparation.*
We are confident that no one who may make a trial of its efficacy will be willing to return to the use of any other preparation.
The proprietors would also call attention to the fact that it is the cheapest Hair Dressing yet offered to the public, QUANTITY and QUALITY considered.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Prepared ONLY by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, and sold everywhere.

"A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR IS A CROWN OF GLORY."
MRS. L. A. BROWN,
No. 182 Bleecker-st.
AMBROSIA of Dr. STERLING'S is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It cures all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, and causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine out Dr. Sterling's.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1. Sold by all druggists. Dr. H. H. STERLING, sole proprietor. Depot No. 483 Broadway.

AT RETAIL,
TEN THOUSAND DOZEN
RICH PARIS SILK
NECK-TIES,
At the following prices
25 cent TIES at 15 cents.
40 cent TIES at 25 cents
50 cent TIES at 35 cents.
75 cent TIES at 50 cents.
Also, a large stock of SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, Traveling and Dress Shirts, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., all of which we offer *at much less than* "POPULAR PRICES."
N. B.—This is the only place to buy NECK-TIES and COLLARS of *just what they are worth.*
PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE,
Late J. H. BLAKE & Co.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

MEN'S & BOYS'
FINE LINEN
COLLARS,
15
CENTS EACH,
Or $1 75 per dozen.
Extra quality,
Best made,
20
CENTS,
Or $1 25 per dozen.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is of more general and practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; the combination is on
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,
And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.
BOOT AND SHOE
Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known, for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any changes of temperature.
JEWELERS
Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,
And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.
IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT
Extant that is a sure thing for mending
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY,
And articles of household use.
REMEMBER HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is insoluble in water or oil.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Adheres all substances.
Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.
For sale wholesale by M. WARD CLOSE & CO., No. 130 William-st.; H. O. OAKLEY, No. 81 Park-row; HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st.; OROSLEY, BUTTERFIELD & HAVENS, No. 22 Dey-st., and at retail everywhere.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

UNION.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1863.

PROGRAMME
OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR GRAND MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF LOYAL PEOPLE, AT UTICA, ONEIDA COUNTY, ON THE 27TH OF MAY, 1863.

THE PROCEEDINGS WILL EMBRACE MEASURES IN HONOR OF THE RETURNED VETERANS OF THE WAR.

1. Members of the League, the Committee and Guests, comprising detachments of Returned Volunteers, Veterans of 1812, Invited Guests and Deputations from other States, will leave the City by Hudson River Railroad, for Albany, from 30th-st., on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M.
2. Deputations and Guests from the River Counties will join the party by taking the Morning Boat at the several landings or the cars at the Stations.
3. Leave Albany by special train of the Central Railroad, on Tuesday Evening or Wednesday Morning.
4. Excursion Tickets to be arranged with Boats and Railroads, as far as practicable.
5. Members of the League and other citizens, who do not take the morning train of the 26th, will reach Utica in season by the afternoon train of that day.
6. A Special Committee of Arrangements at Utica will perfect the preliminary arrangements for the Meeting, and the proceedings consequent thereon.
7. It is recommended that in the several Counties of the State, the loyal people will form committees and organize bodies, especially comprising the returned volunteers, to participate in this movement; and, wherever it be practicable for loyal women to unite in the demonstration of patriotism, it is earnestly hoped that every encouragement will be given to indnce their presence and coöperation.

AT UTICA.

His Excellency the Governor of the State has been invited to take part in the proceedings.
8. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 27th inst. PROCESSIONS of returned volunteers, citizens, deputations, guests and visitors, will be formed, under the direction of a Marshal, to be selected by the Committee of the citizens of Utica. On arrival at the places selected for public addresses, a presiding officer and assistants will be nominated for each stand, of whom one or more will be taken from each county and each volunteer regiment represented. Appropriate music, by bands and glee singers, will enliven the exercises, which will be continued till 3 o'clock P. M.
9. At 3 o'clock a recess will be taken for refreshment, and a procession formed from the several stands to the grounds selected for a Barbecue, which will be provided under the direction of the Utica Committee. It will comprise an ample collation, with tea and coffee, but without spirituous liquors, for deputations from Leagues and Regiments, families, visitors and citizens in attendance on the public exercises.
10. At 7 o'clock public Addresses will be continued from the balconies of the hotels or the platforms, interspersed with music, and the stands will be brilliantly illuminated by torches and Calcium lights.
11. Reporters will be present to take notes of the loyal addresses delivered on an occasion of so much interest.
12. The Committee are induced to hope that the Exoress Companies, whose stations are on the central line of travel, will unite in this movement, and give additional éclat to the Processions.
13. The deputations from the City of New-York and the Eastern Counties, will leave Utica on their return on Thursday morning.
14. Further details of the arrangements will be announced from time to time, together with the names of the distinguished speakers who have consented to address the assemblage.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
MASS ASSEMBLAGE AT UTICA.
The special train will leave 3 th-st. prompt on time, at 10 30 A. M., THIS DAY.
Delegates should be at the station at least one-half hour before time of starting.
Tickets of invitation, issued under the name of N. Knight, Treasurer, can be exchanged at 34th-st. station.
Excursion tickets can be procured at the station.
The returned volunteers will assemble at the Arsenal, 7th-av., at 8 o'clock, where they will receive tickets, and proceed thence to the station. By order
JAMES WADSWORTH, Chairman.

VETERANS' CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.
The invitation of the Loyal League of Union citizens, to make an excursion to Utica, to unite with other loyal citizens on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., having been unanimously accepted, and a vote of thanks to the League, therefor having been unanimously passed, the corps will assemble on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst., at 4½ o'clock, in the Park, in front of the City Hall, in full uniform, with swords, belts, cockades, &c., (as far as the Veterans will be able to furnish themselves with them,) from whence they will march to the steamboat for Albany; arriving at Albany on the following morning, they will march to the cars for the West—probably under the escort of the Albany Veterans—and reach Utica at about 11 o'clock A. M., where they will participate in the mass meeting of loyal citizens to be held there on that day, viz., WEDNESDAY, 27th inst. Returning, the Veterans will take the cars from Utica on the afternoon of the same day, and arrive at New-York early on Thursday morning. By order of
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
A. DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN
AND REV. J. W. LINDSAY,
will deliver addresses at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., TUESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats (free) for ladies.
H. C. PARK, Chairman Lecture Committee, Sixteenth Ward Republican Association.

AT A MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD LEAGUE OF LOYAL CITIZENS, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to represent all the Loyal Leagues at the Mass Convention to be held at Utica on the 26th and 27th inst., viz

Thomas Murphy,	Wm. A. Darling,
W. Walter Phelps,	Daniel S. Schanck,
E. C. Johnson,	David S. Coddington,
Chas. S. Van Nordon,	Thos. B. Asten,
Stephen Merrihew,	Wm. F. Easterbrook,
David Dunningham,	Robert Hazeltine.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.
ORDERS.—THIS REGIMENT WILL ASSEMBLE at the new arsenal, 35th-st. and 7th-av., at 8 A. M., on T

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class chambermaid by a very respectable and well-recommended young person, who can give the best City references and her consent also to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 91 East 26th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, IN A HOTEL or first-class boarding-house, a situation as chambermaid by a respectable young girl. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 189 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference will be given. Inquire at No. 506 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; would go to the country; has best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 98 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation by a yonog woman as chambermaid and waitress, or ohambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at No. 180 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would do both in a small family; has good reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 608 2d-av., near 37th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WASHER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to housework in a small family; no objection to the conotry; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 102 8th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation hy a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 136 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook; she is a good cook and thoroughly nnderstands her business; understands pastry and desserts; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has six years' City reference from her former employer, and 14 months from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced person; understands cooking in all its branches, including all kinds of desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has first-class City references. Call at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or notes addressed will be attended to.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman in a private family; has the very best City reference as to capability, honesty and sober conduct; would assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; (Protestant;) is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of meats and soups; has no objections to the country; good reference from her last employer. No. 276 1st-av.

AS COOK.—A LADY THAT IS GOING TO Europe wishes to get her cook a situation. She understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, game and desserts; is a good bread and biscuit maker; can be seen at her present employer's for two days. No. 371 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No 67 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; country not objected to. Call on or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 90 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY REspectable woman, a situation as competent cook; has no objections to assist in washing; has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av, near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references can be given from her last employer. Apply at No. 66 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; has six years' reference; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to the country, if steady employment. Call at No 337 6th-av.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, and chambermaid and waitress, by two sisters, who will be found thoroughly efficient servants; strong, and anxious to please; together or separate, in City or country; have excellent testimonials from their former employers. Apply to Mr. MANNING, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a neat, caosble and trustworthy girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; willing and obliging; best of reference given; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as good cook; is a good baker, will assist with washing; has the best City reference; will go to the country Call at No. 13 Union-coort, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as good cook; is a good baker, will assist with washing; has the best City reference; will go to the country Call at No. 13 Union-coort, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted hy a first-class cook, who has lived with the best of families in this City; nnderstands bening and larding, soups, jellies and baking, good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 59 Hammond-st., in the rear.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, a situatioo as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, a situation as above, in a private family; is an excellent bread and cake baker; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 3d-av., one door from 9th-st.

AS COOK FOR THE COUNTRY.—WANTED, by an experienced woman, who is a good cook and baker, a situation in a private family. Apply at C. C. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted in City or country by a willing and obliging yenng woman, as cook and laundress; would have no objection to do general housework; understands her business in all its branches. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls; one as cook, and the other as laundress, or as chambermaid and assist in washing; both thoroughly understand their business; are willing and obliging; have no objections to go in the country; have excellent recommendations. Call at No. 170 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF kind disposition and obliging manners, with excellen: recommendations, would like a situation to take care of children or an infant; is willing to make herself useful in the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 199 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; she has charge of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has the best testimonials as to character and capacity. To be seen for two days at No. 35 West 20th-st., where she is at present employed.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wishes a situation in a respectable family to take charge of an infant or young child; has the best of City reference. Call or address NURSE, No. 118 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a bany. Or as seamstress: can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 251 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, has six years' City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and nurse; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN EXperienced person desires a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork and take care of grown children; satisfactory City reference given. Apply at No. 54 East 27th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English Protestant woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress: is thoroughly competent, and has the highest testimonials from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply at her late employer's, No. 66 Union-place, northeast corner 18th-st. and 4th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent person as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; is a reliable and trustworthy woman; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference as to capability. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation to take care of children and sew, or to make chamberwork; can furnish three years' references. Call at 116 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

AS ATTENDANT ON A VOYAGE.—A SITUation wanted by a highly respectable middle-aged English woman; is never sea-sick; has had the entire charge of three children across the Atlantic, and has excellent testimonials. Address Mrs. KETLEY, Mrs. Martyn's, No. 379 Bowery, corner 5th-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WISHING TO GO to Europe, would be willing to attend a lady or family during the voyage for part of her passage money; best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE THE ENtire charge of a City residence during the Summer, by an American lady, who can bring undonbted testimonials, or a place where she may instruct young children, &c., and do some sewing. Apply at 4 West 20th-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSE to take charge of for the summer months, by a respectable, trustworthy American woman, or would take charge of a furnished or tenement house, see to renting the rooms, &c.; good reference given. Address, stating where to call, Mrs. B., Station C.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady of education and refinement, as housekeeper; she fully understands all the duties of a good housekeeper; is fond of children; would superintend a hotel, &c. Address Mrs. G. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN aged Scotch woman wishes a situation in a small family to do general housework; wants a good steady home; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 234 7th-av., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable experienced woman; she is a thorough seamstress; understands cntting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all sorts of family sewing; she would be found a very useful and desirable person to a family requiring her services; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant German girl, a situation as seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is willing to assist in light chamberwork or to take care of a grown up child if required; good reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 10 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and make children's clothes; has no objection to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 257 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SEAMSTRESS wants a situation and assist as nurse; has a good knowledge of hair dressing. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 11 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 209 East 21st-st., first floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AT THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS SERvants' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants. Civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

SALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a coachman by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the business and can produce the very best of City references from the most respectable families in the City; country preferred. Address M. C. T., No. 61 Union-square, or Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good and careful driver; best of references if required; no objection to the conotry. Address C. P., Box 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man as coachman; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference. Address H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SCOTCHMAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family, or work in a hotel or store; good references, Call at, or address for two days, No. 328 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor. Address SCOTCHMAN.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young single man; thoroughly nnderstands his business; is an experienced groom and a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Waters' harness store, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man who has had several years' experience in Europe and this country. Call on or address T. H. DILKS, No. 189 Mercer-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man with a small family, has no objection to the country; has got the best of City references. Address D. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a singin yonng man, a situatioo as coachman or groom, who thoroughly noderstands the care of horses, carriages aod harness; has the best of reference as to capabilities. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—SITUATION WANTed, by a Protestant yoong man, as light porter in a store, or to drive a business wagon; knows thn City and suburbs well; good City reference; can drive single or double. Address T. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family by a singin young man, who thoroughly nnderstands his duties; has the best City reference; country no objection. Call or address WAITER, Mr. C. G., trunk-store, corner of 12th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the conotry; has the best City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Morris', corner of University-place and 12th-st., for a few days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a yonng man that can raise vegetables and take care of horses and drive in the country, and make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Inquire at No. 96 East 13th-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE married couple wish situations, the man as coachman and gardener, and the woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; have good references from last place. Call at No. 248 3d-av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A MERchant of experience; compensation desirable, but employment is the great desideratum. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 4,422 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, by calling at No 109 West 46th-st.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, for six months, for a lady, three children and servant, within 1 or 1½ hours of New-York, private family preferred. Address, immediately, C., Box No. 152 Harlem Post-office, New-York.

HOBOKEN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be handsomely accommodated with board and delightful rooms directly frontiog the bay. Apply at No. 2 Hudson Terrace, opposite the ferry.

APARTMENTS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, consisting of large bedrooms and parlors, with bath, &c., to rent, without board, to single gentlemen, in the first-class private residence No. 155 West 14th-st. References of high respectability required.

TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS AND SITting room to let, to onn or two single gentlemen. For particulars apply at No. 67 West 29th-st.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—PLEASANT front and back rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, at No. 63 State-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO WELL furnished rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 183 East 50th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD, STAMFORD.—BOARD can be obtained in a farmar's family, five miles from Stamford. Table unsurpassed, and fruit and milk abnndant. Terms moderate. Address H. J., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., Yonkers. The house is large, grounds well shaded, accommodations first-class, view unsurpassed; within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landings. Address Mrs. SCOTT, Yonknrs.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, (EAST side,) 30 miles from City; beautiful mansion, fine river view, plenty of shade, and no mosquitoes; stabling, if needed. Particulars of Mr. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place, or Mr WEED, No. 30 Park-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 198 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 256 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 376 9th-av., 506 6th-av., 48 6th-av., 41 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND Galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

GILLIES' FINE FLAVORED OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, 25 cents per pound. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. For sale by grocers generally. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, STATUARY, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at No. 504 Broadway, second floor, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the Executors of the late Alfred Large;

His entire gallery of Original Oil Paintings of British and American Art; also, fine Proof Engravings, Distemper Drawings, Water Colored Paintings and Statuary, removed for convenience of sale from his late gallery in Brooklyn, and mostly purchased direct from the artists themselves.

Two Cattle Pieces of THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, A. R. A.

Three specimens of the Elder HERRING.

Four beautiful Landscapes by GIGNOUX.

One sketch, Dog's Head, by LANDSEER, (anthenticated.)

One, "The Confession," by BRODIE.

Onn splendid gallery painting, "Viscount Dundee Addressing the Highlanders before the Battle of Killecrankie," by T. JONES BARKER.

Several by Ortel, Armfield, Oddie, Brewerton, Ansdale, Percy, &c.

One splendid specimen, Flock of Sheep, by MORRIS.

Several by Reiffe, Brodie, Bestow, Scarlet Davis, Eliza Sharp, Ostade, Ermerik.

In all about 150 splendid specimens of art of different British and American painters, together with a few cabinet paintings of the Continental school.

ALSO,

One painting by Lentze—"The Burning of the Wheat Fields," formerly in the collection of the late C. M. Lenpp. Also an assortment of proof and other engravings.

SMALL MARBLE STATUES—Guardian Angel, St. Cecilia, Hand, basso-relievo, Faith.

The Gallery will be on exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 21st inst., daily, until sale, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

It is seldom we finn a collection of paintings of the British School can be obtained at any price, as the artists have orders many years ahead. The specimens of Gignonx, and other American artists, are very fine, as are many others in this collection. The pictures are of a good size, and well calculated for gallery or drawing-room.

Catalogues can be had, on application, on and after Friday, 22d inst., at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

N. A. THOMPSON & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

Five hnndred bales of Cotton, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, at auction.

By virtue of an appointment of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and nnder the direction of thn United States Marshal, NEWELL A. THOMPSON will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder,

On FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, Mass.,

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON,

Of the Sea Island and Upland Grades,

In lots to suit purchasers.

Said sale being made in pursuance of the following order:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss.,
BOSTON, May 21, 1863.

Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed from the District Court, I hereby give notice that I shall sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, consisting of five hundred bales of cotton, libeled as lawful prize, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid.

JOHN S. KEYS, U. S. Marshal.

Catalogues may be obtained and samples examined at thn Marshal's office, and at the office of the Auctioneers, in the old State House, Boston, three days before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

POSITIVE SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, the entire balance of his elegant stock, consisting, in part, of elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus with French plates and statuary, marble tops, commodes, superb black-walnut secretary, book-cases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, dining and library suites, in reps, buffets, black-walnut and rosewood centre tables, library book-cases, &c. Parties wishing first-class furniture will find this a rare opportunity, it being the only time the above has ever been offered at auction.

ADRIAN H. MOLLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 2d and 4th avs., 113th, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, 128th, 130th, 132d, 133d, 134th and 136th sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the executrix of the estate of Francis Nicholson, deceased:

2D-AV.—1 lot west side of 2d-av., 25 feet north 113th-st., with one lot on 113th-st., in rear of above.

4TH-AV.—6 lots east and west sides of 4th-av., between 116th and 117th sts.; also, 1 lot northeast corner of 4th-av. and 122d-st.

113TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 295 feet west of 5th-av.

122D-ST.—2 lots north side, 90 feet east of 4th-av.

126TH-ST.—2 lots north side, 180 feet west of 6th-av.

127TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 150 feet west of 4th-av.

129TH-ST.—1 lot north side of 129th-st., 338 feet west of 3d-av., with the lot in the rear on 130th-st.

132D-ST.—4 lots north side, 500 feet east of 7th-av.

133D-ST.—4 lots south side, 125 feet east of 7th-av.

133D-ST.—4 lots south side, 425 feet east of 7th-av.

134TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 260 feet west of 5th-av.; also, 2 lots north side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.

Also, 1 lot south side 134th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av.

135TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.

Book Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL

AT THEIR SALESROOM, No. 44 CORTLANDT-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A LARGE CATALOGUE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising all styles and qualities of seasonable goods direct from Eastern and New-York City makers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

☞ Auction sales every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

By LOCKWOOD BROS. & CROSHILL, Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.

THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Regular sale of Dry Goods, Woolens, Domestics, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Geots' Furnishing Goods, Trimmings, &c.

Also, the balance of a retail stock.

The attention of the trade invited.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, &c., at auction, by order of the Administratrix of Philip V. Hoffman, deceased: ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 East 14th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, splendid mantel and pier glasses, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top tables, rosewood 7⅓ octave piano-forte, made by Lighte & Bradhurg; rich satin brocatel window fourtains, lined with silk; lace window curtains, carved black walnut and gilt cornices, black walnut secretaire and book-case, set of mirror doors, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut dining-room chairs in morocco leather; china dinner and tea services, rich cut glass wines and decantnrs, chandeliers, silver plated ware, black walnut French bedsteads, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut washstands, black walnut and mahogany armoir-a-glace, superior hair mattresses and bedding, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sala will commence.

The furniture can be seen for two days previous to the day of sale, by having a permit from the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE BEEKMAN ESTATE.—150 valuable lots situated on Avenne A, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts., and valuable water right on East River at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, and FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Executors of John C. Beekman, deceased:

69 lots, situated on Avenne A, 2d and 3d avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts.

Also, at same time and place, by order of the heirs of William Beekman and Abraham K. Beekmao, deceased, 60 lots, situated on Avenue A, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th avs., 62d 63d, 64th and 65th sts. For more full particulars see auction column in *Post*, *Commercial*, and *World*.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 28TH-ST., near 8th-av., at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

WEST 28TH-ST.—The handsome four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 177 West 28th-st., north side, about 100 feet west of 8th-av. House is 20 by about 55 feet, in good order, and replete with all the modern conveniences. Lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $7,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

S. HERMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

S. HERMAN & CO. WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, peremptory sale of wines, liqnors, champagnes, cigars, &c., viz.: 30-eighth and ¼ casks fine Cognac, Otard and other brandies; 24 casks fine old Bourbon, Scotch and other whisky; pipes and barrels Holland gin, port, sherry and Madeira wines, &c. Also, a large lot of champagne of various brands: 64,000 choice Havana and domestic cigars; chewing tobacco. Also, 200 cases of wines and liqnors, expressly put np for family use. Sale peremptory, as all goods must be positively sold without reserve for cash.

HANAY H. LAANE & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL that auction on TUESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 52 Nassau-st.

The handsomest stallion that stands on turf, color jet black, flowing mane and tail, fifteen hands high, stock Black Hawk, 9 years old. Also a foal-getter; he is perfectly gentle; any child can handle him; he is, without exception, one of the handsomest stallions in the country, thoroughly broken to harness, and nnder the saddle he has not his equal.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SADDLE PONY.—BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, an elegant sorrel pony, 13¾ hands, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle, and fine saddle horse. Also, by ornar of Executors, one gray horse.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 158 Broadway.

WILL SELL TO-DAY, IN FRONT OF HIS Auction rooms, at 1 P. M., a fine sorrel pony, with long tail about 13½ hands high.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1863, AT 10 o'clock A. M., some 1,800 lots in the ORIGINAL TOWN, and in WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO, embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.

MARLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M., all the furniture and onique fand recherche works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, pianofortes, parlor suites, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 LOTS AND GORES AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the large sale of valuable lots and gores, with water rights, on Avanue A, 1st-av., 29th, 30th, 31st, 57th, 58th, 59th and 60th sts., to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr. Many of the lots are on and near 59th-st., the southern booodary of Central Park. Every lot will be peremptorily sold.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

First Avenue.—The large frame mansion, filled in with brick, late the residence of Mr. G. B. Morewood, with about 150 lots, or about 8 acres, 2 cottages, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, stabling, barns, cow-houses and all needful out-buildings on a large scale. One-half of the ground is table-land, on which there are the finest building sites within city limits, and the residue forms a gentle slope toward Kingsbridge Road. The grounds, which embrace a great part of the "Old Fort," are at the highest elevation of any point of Manhattan Island, and include a large share of land to the river, with water front. The house was built at a great expense by day work, is replete with all modern improvements, water, &c., well finished throughout, and the most heavily timbered building in the neighborhood. The out-buildings are large and commodious, and the grounds well laid out and planted.

Also, one-quarter of an acre, with water front, on Fort Washington Point. Half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired.

Particulars and Maps at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, under the direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Executor of the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, a portion of land belonging to the said estate, situated in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 13 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at 26th-st. This property is located upon an elevated ridge of land, 1¾ miles east of Hudson River, is divided into and will be sold in plots from 5 to 22 acres, each of which has one or more good building sites, and is very centrally and conveniently situated, being 1¾ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Williams' Bridge, 2¾ miles from New-Haven Railroad depot at Mount Vernon, 2 miles from Hudson River Railroad depot at Riverdale, 2 miles from Harlem River at Kingsbridge, and 4 miles from the village of Yonkers. This sale is believed to offer some special inducements to purchasers of country seats. Conveyances to visit the property can be had at any hour at the Harlem Railroad depot, Williams' Bridge. Maps can be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Executor on thn day of sale, balance on the 1st of July, when the deeds will be delivered.

If the day of sale, (Wednesday, June 3,) should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed to Wednesday, June 10, rain or shine. Purchasers from New-York will take the 10:30 A. M. train from 26th-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—SUPERB PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND BEDROOM SUITES.—THOS. J. MILLER will sell at auction this day, TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 West 34th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, comprising an elegant assortment of furniture, mostly made to order, all of the best City made, but little used, and guaranteed to be unsurpassed in quality and style. Catalogues can be had at the house, or at the office of thn Auctioneer, No. 74 Broadway. No postponement on account of the weather.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK WHO HAS been brought up to the watch and jewelry business, to go to the Southwest. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, C. M. T., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE; ONE ACCUStomed to the care of children, who is a good seamstress, and willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 45 East 19th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a seamstress and lady's maid: one that understands dressmaking, has a knowledge of hair-dressing and can produce good recommendations. Apply at No. 107 East 16th-st., 2d door from 4th-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER; ONE WHO can give satisfactory references as to character and knowledge of his business. Apply to E. JONES, Tuesday and Wednesday, at the New-York Hotel, Waverley-place door, from 9 to 10 A. M.

SALESMAN WANTED.—IN A FANCY AND staple trimming and ribbon importing house; a salesman who is thoroughly acquainted with the above branch, may find a permanent and lucrative situation by addressing Box No. 2,644 Post-office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMself useful on a small farm a short distance from the City; one who has some knowledge of plain gardnning preferred. Inquire at thn rear office of the Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED, A COMPEtent, sober man, to take charge of a shop, as foreman. Permanent work for the entire year will be given to a satisfactory person. Address RAILROAD, Box No. 2,897 New-York Post-office.

75 L

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of COFFIN, BRUCE, BISHOP & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

New-York, May 25, 1863.

JOHN P. COFFIN,
GEORGE W. BRUCE.
DAVID W. BISHOP,
ALBERT G. LEE.

The subscribers, having formed a copartnership under the above name at No. 30 Wall-st., will continue the business heretofore conducted at No. 30 Wall-st.

New-York, May 25, 1863.

JOHN P. COFFIN,
ALBERT G. LEE,
JOHN B. VAN VLIET,
HENRY B. ORTON.

GEORGE W. BRUCE will continue the hardware business at No. 1 Platt-st.

New-York, May 25, 1863.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARE, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and healers of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TEALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "The volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.* Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful letter to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—DR. WITFIELD'S Vegetable Pills are warranted certain cure for fistule, blind and bleeding piles. The following gentlemen have been cured: W. Sides, Esq., Brooklyn; Ex-Councilman H. Hughes, Esq., No. 88 Grand-st. and No. 197 Spring-st.; W. J. Porter, Esq., No. 544 Broome-st.; numerous ladies and gentlemen whose addresses can be had at my office. Price 50 cents per box. Sold at all druggists. J. YOUNG, sole proprietor, office No. 481 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared at Dr. WARD'S, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Hunters. The city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION.—Also, four beautiful babies to be given out; ladies taken through confinement; elegantly furnished rooms, and best medical attendance. Ladies, in one week, are able, with perfect safety, to travel to any part of the United States.

Madame PASSALLS, No. 741 Greenwich-st.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. His popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find their flies are not so easily gulled, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 2 Quires, 200 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, May 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, the 6th day of June, 1863.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 100,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of the same quality of coal to be delivered in the port of New-York on board vessels as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more responsible, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amounts of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining 80 per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal, in the quantity, of the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the —— of April, 1863, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the —— April, 1863, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to cater into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed)
(Place.) C. D.
(Date.) E. F.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and ——, are good and sufficient. (Signed) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or navy agent.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting streets between Washington and West streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 9, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, MAY 22, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, (egg and stove size,) the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned; the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be entered into.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this Office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

20,000 pairs of Negro Shoes (Brogans.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes with their proposals.

The proportion of sizes can be ascertained at this office.

Bids will also be received at the same time for furnishing—

Infantry Overcoats
Infantry Uniform Coats.
Recruiting Flag Halliards.
Forage Caps.
Canteens.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Negro Shoes,' 'Infantry Overcoats,' 'Uniform Coats,' &c., &c., as the case may be," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE,
DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the time of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
AMERICA, MOORE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JONKINS, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....90 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$96 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 28 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, May 30.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESURIERA, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
"LOCUST POINT,"
Capt. D. FRENCH,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
No freight received after Friday. For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	May 30
ETNA	Saturday	June 6
EDINBURGH	Saturday	June 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable to gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. HULSE, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PARADISE FERRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

SPORTING.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE TROTTING TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.

FIRST OF THE $20,000 RACES!

The first of the great matches for $20,000, between the celebrated stallion GEORGE M. PATCHEN, and the famous black gelding OEN. BUTLER, will take place on the above Course, on WEDNESDAY, May 27.

The Race is play or pay, mile heats, in harness, three in five, the start to be from the old stand. Especial provision has been made for the accommodation of ladies, many of whom desire to see these renowned horses contend.

A special train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. Boats from James-slip to connect at 2 P. M., and from 34th-st. every ten minutes.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

A PLEASANT DRIVE TO THE
GREAT RACES AT PATERSON, N. J.,
On TUESDAY, May 26,
On WEDNESDAY, May 27,
On THURSDAY, May 28,

The Paterson and New-York Plank-road (gravel track) is now in fine order, and boats leave foot of Barclay, Chambers, Canal and Christopher sts., by which you can reach the road in five minutes, going directly west from the ferry.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
Whose
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF UNPRECEDENTED BRILLIANCY
Will expire at the termination of the next
FIVE NIGHTS.
In compliance with an almost
UNIVERSAL DEMAND
From the highest sources in the community, Knowles' play of the
HUNCHBACK,
In which
Miss BATEMAN
will sustain her great character of
JULIA,
will be presented on
TUESDAY EVENING,
May 26.

No pains have been spared by the Management to secure the services of such artists as may give due effect to this
REMARKABLE IMPERSONATION,
which first stamped
Miss BATEMAN
as the intellectual and beautiful
IDEAL OF THE DRAMATIST,
in this her most
EXQUISITE CREATION.

Miss BATEMAN will be assisted by Mr. L. R. Shewell, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. Boyd, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. F. Mordant, Mr. George Andrews and Mrs. J. H. Allen.

Box book open

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27,
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MISS BATEMAN
will appear, for the first time this season, as
GERALDINE,
In the powerfully constructed play of that name.

Mr. WHEATLEY takes pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this establishment that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
who has just returned from Europe, for the production of
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
grand romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
the greatest European success of the season.

Mr. COLLINS (first appearance in twelve months) as CARRICKFERGUS.

Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY (first appearance in six months) as
LAGARDERE.

The play will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, June 1,
with entirely new scenery, costumes, and a great cast of characters.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performances commence at 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, EXTRA PERFORMANCE.
JOINT BENEFIT OF MM. ALBERT, MARY AND JULIEN ROUSSEAU.

First representation of the latest success of M. Victorien Sardon,

LES GANACHES.
Comedie in four acts.

Doors open at 7½, curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, May 18, 1863, trains will leave 26th-st. depot—
For Albany—10 30 A. M., stopping at all Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and all stations North to Chatham, Chatham Centre, Kinderhook and Schodack, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for all points West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points North.

For Croton Falls—8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—8.15, 10 A. M., 2.30, 4.16, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—8.15 P. M., from White-st. depot.

For Dover Plains—4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations North to Dover.

For Williamsbridge—8.15, 10 A. M., 2.30, 4.10, 5, 6.15 and 8.30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Albany—9.10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge.

Dover Plains—5.45 A. M., stopping at all stations North of and at White Plains.

Croton Falls—5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

White Plains—6.10, 7, 8.20 A. M., 12.30, 4.15 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Williamsbridge—6.30 A. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 10.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Mowburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations: and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3.30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6 P. M. Every Monday morning Train, at 6.15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2.45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. FARRAR, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 3:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVANA, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves F

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian off Father Point and the Hansa at This Port.

A Considerable Fall in the Rebel Loan.

An Attempt to Attach the Proceeds of the Loan in Paris.

A Claim Against the Rebel Government for a Million Francs.

THE FIRST NEWS OF GEN. HOOKER'S ADVANCE.

CONDITION OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

Russia Disposed to Submit to the Arbitration of a European Congress.

FATHER POINT, Monday, May 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the 14th, *via* Londonderry on the 15th inst., arrived off this point, *en route* to Quebec, at 2 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Hibernian* are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest American advices caused some fall in the rebel loan. The price at one time descended to 4 per cent. discount, but subsequently rallied, closing at 3½ to 3 per cent. discount, being a fall of 3 per cent. as compared with the previous day.

Mr. JOHN WHITE ASPINAL, Commissioner from North Carolina, had issued at Manchester an invitation for subscriptions to cotton bonds of that State for the sum of £300,000 sterling.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, in his message to that journal per the *Jura*, announces that a telegram which he wished to send to Halifax per the *Amelia* on the 29th ult., was not allowed to be transmitted from New-York, the Military Censor stating that his orders from Washington were imperative to permit no information whatever in relation to the army of Gen. HOOKER to be given to the public. The dispatch in question merely gave the announcement of Gen. HOOKER'S army crossing the Rappahannock and the probability of an immediate battle.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council the Mayor and Mr. CLINT, Chairman of the Watch Committee, referred to the statements that the local authorities had actively exerted themselves in hunting down the alleged Confederate agents in the matter of the *Alexandra*, etc.

The Mayor said it was true that one detective had been employed at the request of the Home Secretary to make inquiries whether the Foreign Enlistment act was being respected in Liverpool. Beyond that he was not aware of any system of espionage by the Police.

Mr. CLINT denied the insinuations made against him. He had not in any way assisted detectives. He believed that the reports respecting the employment of the police in tracking the supposed Confederate agents arose from the circumstance that a private inquiry was being made by officers set to work by Federal officials in England.

The London *Morning Herald*, in speculating upon Gen. HOOKER'S advance in Virginia, expects that the conflict, if decided in favor of the South, will go far to end the war.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th instant were quite unimportant.

It is reported that the merchants and ship-owners of London intend to memorialize the Government to put an end at once to the pretentions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships bound to neutral ports.

The London *Times* says that the merchants and ship-owners appear to regard the order of the Federal Government to discharge the cargo of the *Peterhoff* as merely a pretence to gain time and delay.

The London *Shipping Gazette* sees nothing in the evidence of the witnesses in the *Peterhoff* case to have justified the seizure of that vessel, unless it was the alleged throwing overboard of a box or parcel of papers.

The London journals generally regard the latest American advices as unfavorable for an early peace. The advices had the effect of sending the Confederate loan to a slight discount.

It was rumored that the Confederates had sent another Commission to Europe to press mediation on England and France.

The London *Observer* looks on the mission of Mr. EVARTS to London as an earnest of the good feeling which animates the Washington Government.

The London *Times* "City Article" argues that the protraction of the war, or even the subjugation of the South, must involve the Federal finances in ruin. It says these facts are being recognized in Europe, and render the possibility of a Federal loan entirely out of the question.

Mr. DAWSON gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask for the particulars of the loss of the *Anglo-Saxon*, and whether the Government had refused permission for the use of DAHLL'S fog trumpet at Cape Race, and, if so, what were the grounds of refusal.

The *Shipping Gazette* has an editorial on the same subject, in a tone of censure upon the Government, for refusing such a great advantage to shipping.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals announce that M. THIERS, yielding to the importunities of electors, has resolved to become a candidate for Representative for the Second District of Paris, and also for two provincial districts.

Rentes closed on the 13th inst. at 69f. 70c.

POLAND.

A sanguinary engegement is reported to have taken place at Kalisch on the 12th inst. The Russians are said to have been victorious, but suffered great loss.

France and Russia were negotiating upon a scheme for a European Congress—Russia having accepted in principle the project for the conference.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree states, that in order to throw into oblivion the events in Transylvania between 1844 and 1863, the Emperor relieves those who have passed their term of imprisonment for high treason from ulterior legal consequences.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian conflict between the Chambers and the Ministers *is not yet* adjusted. The House had resolved to support its President against the Cabinet, and was preparing to debate an address to the King, praying him to set aside persons and policy which threaten to bring ruin upon them and the country, and declaring that the House will use every constitutional means to avert war.

INDIA.

Bombay mails to April 28 had reached Suez. Shirtings and Twist firm and unchanged. Cotton dull. Exchange, 2s. ¾d. Freights quiet.

CALCUTTA, Monday, April 27.

Shirtings and Twist dull. Exchange, 2s. ¾d.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON explained in the House of Commons that the application of the Associated Press to erect DARBY'S "fog trumpet" at Cape Race was rejected because it was not thought fit to allow a foreign company to do it. The matter was under consideration, but a gun was thought to be the best signal we could have.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

THE NEWS BY THE HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on May 13, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Asia* arrived on the 10th of May.

The *Gazelle*, for Donegal, with Indian corn, has sunk on the North Bank.

The American ship *Amazon*, from New-York on April 25, arrived at Plymouth May 10.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE PROCEEDS OF THE REBEL LOAN IN PARIS.

The Paris *Galignani* says:

"An application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal by M. M. ERLANGER & Co., bankers, under the following circumstances: In the beginning of 1863 the applicants had undertaken the negotiation of a loan for the Confederate States, but their operations were suddenly paralyzed by a notice of seizure of its proceeds served on them at the instance of M. M. DUPASSOUX & Co., shipowners of Havre, who alleged that they had a claim on the Confederate Government for a million of francs, as an indemnity for the willful destruction of their ship, the *Lemuel Dyer*, with a cargo of 2,683 bales of cotton, when leaving New-Orleans in April, 1862. France not having recognized the Confederate States, DUPASSOUX & Co. could not obtain a remedy by diplomatic means, and therefore adopted the expedient of seizing the proceeds of the loan. ERLANGER now applied for an order to annul the seizure, on the ground that it interfered with their rights as negotiators of the loan, and that the question involved points of international law not within the competence of the tribunal which granted the order for seizure. The application was opposed by DUPASSOUX & Co., whose counsel argued that the Confederate Government was the only party entitled to demand annulment of the seizure, but the President decided that as the seizure had impeded ERLANGER & Co.'s operations, they had a right to demand its suppression, especially as the claim of DUPASSOUX & Co. had not been legally established, and he accordingly granted the order demanded by the applicants."

FALL OF THE REBEL LOAN.

The *Times* says:

"The Confederate loan receded to par on the later news from America, announcing further Federal successes on the Mississippi; but these accounts must be received with caution, since little is known with regard to the strategy of the Confederates, and it was certain that every effort would be made before the 1st of May to create a favorable impression at New-York, not merely to facilitate the financial operations of Mr. CHASE, but to mitigate the difficulties of the conscription question."

PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL FINANCES.

The London *Times* of the 12th discourses as follows:

"Although United States stocks fluctuate less than the exchanges and the premium on gold, they continue to experience rapid movements according to the progress of the war. But the variations are directly opposite to those which logic would dictate. The Federal 'successes,' which are followed by an improvement, should in reality cause increased distrust, while every new and crushing disaster to the North might, on the contrary, be accepted as the best gleam of promise against the reign of repudiation which seems imminent. If the war be protracted much longer, or if the subjugation of the South be accomplished either late or soon, American finance must be without hope. If a definite and honorable separation can be effected, the possibility of a redemption of Northern obligations may still, perhaps, be within rational anticipations. A prolongation of the war for another six months on its present scale of expenditure will swell the mass of liability to a degree that can leave no doubt as to the manner in which it will be dealt with, since, concurrently with the drain of treasure, the drain of life and labor from the fields will have reduced the productive capacities of the country, so that years must elapse before it can even regain the condition in which it stood in 1860. On the other hand, assuming that the South could be overthrown to-morrow, its slave labor deported or turned adrift, its debts disowned, and its population kept from new outbreaks by huge garrisons and naval squadrons, the new state of peace would be as costly as the late state of war, while the credit of the country would be wholly destroyed from the knowledge that there was a chronic danger of revolution, such as has prevailed in Mexico and Central America throughout the whole of their independent existence. The Washington politicians fancy that the dissolution of the Union is hoped for in Europe, as the best means of breaking down American power; whereas, if there were malice against them of the most cruel and wicked kind, it might be gratified to satiety in the one wish that they should succeed in their present enterprise. It is because these facts are generally recognized on this side that the possibility of a Federal loan being entertained is entirely out of the question, and the financiers of that country may therefore dismiss all thought of attracting foreign capital until a separation be effected which shall leave the Northern energies free for their natural course of progress to the Pacific, instead of being hampered by a partnership with States which must for the present contain either 3,000,000 Africans in subjection or 3,000,000 African idlers, and, as far as military conquest can make them such, 8,000,000 slaves of Anglo-Saxon race."

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

The same authority says:

"In connection with the late capture of the *Peterhoff*, it is stated to be the intention of the merchants and shipowners interested in the trade from the port of London to memorialize the Government, calling upon them to put an end at once to the pretensions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships proceeding to neutral ports. The discharge of the cargo of the *Peterhoff*, which is reported by the last mail as having been ordered, is considered merely a pretence to gain time, and delay the question involved to an indefinite period, which would act most prejudicially upon the shipping interests of the Kingdom."

RUMORS OF MEDIATION.

A letter appears in the Rio de Janeiro journals from Gen. WASS, the American Minister, contradicting a report in that capital that the Federal Government had expressed a willingness to agree to the arbitration of the Emperor of Brazil in its quarrel with the South; but adding, that in the event of any arbitration, the choice of the Cabinet of Washington would no doubt fall on that sovereign, who had so many claims to its respect and confidence.

FRANCE.

La France asserts that Russia accepts, in principle, the project of a Conference for the settlement of the affairs of Poland.

The *Pays* announces that the Swedish fleet is expected to arrive at Cherbourg at the end of the present month.

Official dispatches received here from Cochin China to March 31, state that public order was reëstablished in the colony. A great number of villages had given in their submission. Admiral BONNARD and a Spanish Plenipotentiary were to leave for Hue on April 3 to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace of 1862. All the Spanish troops were to reëmbark upon the 2d of April to return to Manila.

The accounts from the agricultural districts continue most favorable.

The Paris Corn and Flour markets continued very firm.

The Bourse had been firmer. Rentes closed at 69f. 75c. or 15c. higher than on Saturday.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

A Reported Naval Fight off Pedro Bluff, Jamaica.

Another Rebel Pirate About to Leave the Clyde.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on Sunday, the 17th inst., arrived at this port at 8½ o'clock this evening. She brings the American mails and twenty-six passengers for Halifax and forty-four for Boston.

The advices by this arrival are but two days later than those received by the *Hibernian* at Father Point.

The steamship *Great Eastern* passed Queenstown Harbor on the afternoon of the 17th, *en route* to New-York.

The *Asia* reports having passed the steamship *Persia*, from New-York for Liverpool, on the 16th inst., three miles west of the Skerries. The *Persia* subsequently arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th.

The American news by the *Persia* was eagerly canvassed to-day, (the 16th,) and generally regarded as indecisive. It had no effect in London; but the affect in Liverpool was a depression in the cotton, and a strengthening of the Breadstuffs markets.

Jamaica letters received in England by the West India mail report that, on the 7th of April, a sea fight took place at Pedro Bluff between a large war steamer strikingly like the pirate *Alabama* and three other vessels. Heavy firing was heard at 9 A. M., and the vessels were distinctly seen from the shore pouring broadsides into each other. The firing lasted until 2 P. M. No particulars were known.

Parliamentary estimates for the postal subsidies are to be moved in the House of Commons on the 18th, and include £58,500 for the Galway line, commencing on the 1st of July next.

It is reported that Capt. BULLOCH was to leave Liverpool on the 16th for the Clyde, to take command of another rebel pirate cruiser ready for departure from that river.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Federal efforts recently made in London to raise a loan have not been successful.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

COTTON—Sales of the four days 43,000 bales, including 22,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and prices are ⅛d.@⅜n. higher—the greatest advance on American, the latter, however, closing at hut ⅛d. advance.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is active, and prices still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GRADON, BAUER & Co., report: Flour heavy. Wheat easier. Red Western, 9s.@9s. 6d; Red Southern, 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d; White Western, 10s.@10s. 3d; White Southern, 10s. 3d.@11s. Corn still declining. Mixed, 29s. 6d@29s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef dull and unchanged; Pork quiet and steady; Bacon very dull, and still declining; Lard steady; Tallow flat; Butter very dull.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady. Sugar easier. Coffee active. Rice quiet, but steady. Linseed Oil still advancing; sales at 45s.@45s. 6d. Resin, small sales at 20s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Petroleum active, at 16s. for crude, and 1s. 11d.@2s. for refined.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13.

BREADSTUFFS tend downward. SUGAR steady. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet at 43s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firm at 45s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES are firmer; Illinois Central shares 40¾@40⅝ discount. Erie 50⅜@51.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were rather weak. Money was active and in demand. In the discount market nothing was done below the Bank minimum, which remains unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAIT'S midweek circular reports continued firmness in American Securities. The principal demand was for Erie and Illinois shares, which have each risen $2 ₰ share.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

Rain has been falling in considerable quantities lately.

BREADSTUFFS inactive. WHEAT transactions limited.

No sales in PROVISIONS.

SUGAR market dull.

Consols for money, 92¾.

VERY LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 78,000 bales, of which 31,500 were taken by speculators, and 12,500 by exporters. The market opened buoyant, and prices advanced ⅛d. for American, and ⅛d.@¼d. for Surats and other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the foregoing advance. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	25d.	Middling Orleans	23d.
Fair Mobile	24⅛d.	Middling Mobile	22d.
Fair Uplands	24d.	Middling Uplands	22d.

The stock in port is estimated at 336,000 bales, of which 41,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet, but steady, at about Tuesday's rates.

PROVISIONS are inactive and tend downward. Bacon is slightly lower.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Consols for Money 93¼@93⅜.

Illinois Central Shares 40⅝@40 discount. Erie Shares 50@51.

The Sullion in the Bank of England has decreased £488,000.

Commercial News by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 16.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day reached 5,000 bales. The market was unsettled, by the advices received from America brought by the *Persia*, which touched at Queenstown yesterday, and prices slightly declined on all qualities.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is quiet, and goods and yarns continue firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is firmer.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally quiet. Bacon still declining.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 16.

Consols closed to-day at 93⅛@93¼, for money.

The Bank of England to-day advanced its minimum rate of discount to 3½ ₰ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales were Erie Railway shares, 50@51. Illinois Central Railroad, 41@40 discount.

HAVRE, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—Sales of the week reach 12,500 bales; the market advancing with an active demand. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 313f.; Bas, 293f. Stock in port, 35,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday evening, May 16.

The Bourse closes heavy; Three ₰ cent. Rentes, 95f. 55c.

VALLANDIGHAM IN DIXIE.

His Transfer to the Rebel Lines.

MURFREESBORO, Monday, May 25.

VALLANDIGHAM arrived here on a special train under a strong escort, at 10 o'clock last evening, having left Louisville this morning, and passed through Nashville without stopping.

He was quietly taken in a carriage to the quarters of Maj. MILES, Provost-Marshal-General, where he was received by Gen. ROSECRANS and a number of other officers. He appeared to be fully composed, and obstained from the expression of any disagreeable sentiments.

At 2 P. M., his southward journey commenced. Major MILES, with a mounted escort, started down to take him below our lines in Shelbyville. The prisoner was very cheerful, and discussed his situation indifferently, but on approaching the nearest rebel picket, commanded by Col. WEBB, of the Eighth Alabama, some eight miles out, he became perceptibly affected.

Upon taking leave of his companions, he said in substance: "I am a citizen of the United States, and loyal to them. I want you to understand that you have brought a prisoner to the Confederate authorities."

To Col. WEBB he made similar remarks. The former received him with a remark that he had read his speeches, but did not like him; that he could not receive him within the Confederate lines, but he would permit him to remain at his post until he had ascertained the pleasure of the authorities.

The flag of truce party then left VALLANDIGHAM and returned.

Unione e Fratellanza Italiana.

There was a full and enthusiastic representation of the youth, beauty and patriotism of the Italian residents of this City at Irving Hall last evening, to participate in the ceremony of inaugurating a beautiful silk banner, with which the Italian charitable organization, known as the "Unione e Fratellanza Italiana," has just provided itself.

The President, Signor DOMENICO MINELLI, on unfurling the flag, stated that it had been selected as the banner of the Society because it was the emblam of united Italy. Its sacred folds were first displayed in Palermo on the 12th of January, 1848, and thence all over Italy, from town to town. Under its auspices unarmed people had conquered the disciplined troops of tyranny, and when finally the flag was trampled in the dust, through English and French diplomatic treachery, VICTOR EMANUAL had snatched it from destruction, and jealously preserved it in a corner of the country. From that sacred spot it had been carried triumphantly over the plains of Lombardy, and it now waved almost over the entire land. [Great applause.] The time was not far distant when it would be planted on the Vatican, and on the palace of the Doge. [Renewed applause.]

Another motive for the gathering was to hear letters from Gens. GARIBALDI and AVENEZIANA, accepting the position of honorary Presidents of the Society, and of MENOTTI GARIBALDI as an honorary member. The reading of the letters of these distinguished Italians, and the eloquent manner in which the President alluded to the services of the writers in the cause of Italian liberty, caused the wildest manifestations of enthusiasm. There was speaking also by Wm. H. ANTHON, Esq., and other gentlemen, and a very address received with applause.

Excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, under the leadership of Signor BAMBI, added to the pleasure of the assemblage.

Funeral of the Late Capt. Temple.

ALBANY, Monday, May 25.

The remains of the late Capt. TEMPLE, killed at Chancellorsville, were buried here to-day. They were followed to the cemetary by Gov. SEYMOUR and his Staff, and a large number of army officers. Capt. TEMPLE was the youngest Captain in the regular service.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE LATEST VICKSBURGH NEWS.

A Report by Way of Fortress Monroe of the Capture of the City.

The Position of Affairs on Friday Night.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

Gen. DIX telegraphed from Fort Monroe to-night that a flag of truce boat is expected to-morrow, and that a deserter who came into Suffolk to-day from Franklin, said that Vicksburg had been taken. If so, the General adds, we shall know to-morrow with certainty. It may be mere rumor.

The following, procured from a high official source, is the very latest from Vicksburgh, dated Memphis, 10:30 this morning, and which was received here to-night. The telegram is from Gen. HURLBURT.

He encloses a statement from an ordnance officer, showing the condition of effairs at 9 o'clock on Friday night. The city was not at that time taken. Great advantages, however, had been gained, the enemy making a firm resistance. The impression prevailed that we would take Vicksburgh the next day.

We at thet time completely commanded the town. Our men hed their colors planted on the eoemy's works, and were lying on the eatreme slope.

Our captures were about 6,000 prisoners and 74 pieces of artillery, some of which had been destroyed.

The position of our troops was, some within a mile and others a mile and a half of the Court house. Gen. GRANT is represented to be in good spirits and confident of more brilliant results.

It is supposed there are 15,000 rebel troops at Vicksburgh, who will, doubtless, be made prisoners in the event of the capture of the town.

The dispatch further says the mortar and gunboats were in front of Vicksburgh hard at work.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 25.

JAY COOKE reports the sale of $2,285,800 Five-twenties, in the following localities: New-York and New-Jersey, $1,150,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $610,800; Boston and New-England, $310,000; Washington, $105,000; Baltimore, $17,000; Western States, $103,000.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 25.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen.*—F. Frericks and lady, H. Walsen, H. Otto, J. D. Kremmelberg and family, Emma Precht and son, Capt. Butler and son, H. Iken and sister, Louis Gotze and family, Amalie Stern and child, Daniel Meyer, Gustav Belling, Helena Schornberg, C. Rossingh, 97 in the second cabin and 424 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises. 4 34 | Sun sets 7 20 | Moon sets ..0 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 1 20 | Gov. Island.. 2 09 | Hell Gate.. 3 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Ships Liverpool, Corbette, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Amalia, (Russ.,) Brunnstrom, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Damstadin Bank, (Old.,) Liegner, Cadiz, Ruger Bros., Constantino, Mannick, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen, Lucy Elizabeth, Trumbull, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Brigs Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Dexter, Manzanilla, Cuba, D. R. De Wolf, Victoria, (Br.,) Morrill, Matamoras, D. Starr; Avozetta, (Br.,) Turo, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Bullett & Bliss; S. L. Swan, Rice, St. Croix, D. Trowbridge, Boston Lady, (Br.,) Talbot, St. Johns, N. F., Brett, Son & Co., William & Jane, Wood, Gloucester, John Jackson.

Schooners Marietta Hand, Brooks, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Co., Mary Mankin, Briggs, Washington, L. Kenny, C. J. Erickson, Brown, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co., Kent, West, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght, Dwight Davison, Wicks, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght, N. S. Reed, Wicks, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Oscar, (Br.,) ——, Havana, N. H. Brigham; James Butler, Jslup, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Alice and Mary, Young, Matamoras, Keller & Bringg; Sarah Maria, Huntsville, Demarara, B. J. Bunting; D. W. Sanders, Aldrich, Washington, Jonas Smith; Sarah Gertrude, Campbell, Washington, E. D. Huribut & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen May 10, and Southampton 13th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 546 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 13th inst., off Portland, passed a steamship bound E. 19th, lat. 46 41, lon. 33 40, passed a British steamer bound W., showing 1st distinguishing pendant, Nos. 4, 6, 9, 8. 22d, lat. 43 20, lon. 62 40, passed Br. ship Gondola, bound E. May 11, off Seachy Head, passed Bremen ship Charlotte, Gatjen, hence for London. 23d, lat. 42 20, lon. 61 15, Bremen ship Marco Paolo, Gerdes, from Bremen for New-York.

Steamer New-York, Fults, Philadelphia, with mdse, to James Hand.

Steamer Salvor, Mott, Washington 50 hours, in ballast to J. Hand.

Ship Victoria, Stimson, London and Isle of Wight 12th ult., with mdse. and 88 steerage passengers to K. E. Morgan. From May 1 to May 13, lat. 48 22, lon. 42 55, to lat. 43 36, lon. 50 15, passed several large icebergs and fields of ice. May 24, 25 miles S. E. from Nantucket Shoals, passed steamship City of New-York, hence 23d inst., for Liverpool.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, London and the Downs April 15, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Experienced light east winds and calms up to the Banks, and there felt in with a great deal of ice and a dense fog for several days; put the ship under easy and commanding sail, not deeming it prudent to run in such danger, which made the passage ten days longer. In lat. 46 02, lon. 40 50, fell in with the first large island of ice, very high, with many birds, being the first we had seen on the chart for Jaquet Island, by Mr. Legros, which, Capt. Livingston says, convinces him the island does not exist, but there may be a shoal bank there, and the ice aground, which would account for the several kinds of birds around it. He had good and clear observations on the spot, also good instruments, and must be within a few seconds of being right as to latitude and longitude. May 11, lat. 43 13, lon. 63 39, came within a few feet of a collision with a very large can buoy, made of heavy plate iron, painted red and nearly new; there was no shackle attached, and it looked as if it might have been washed from some vessel's deck.

Ship Prins Albert, (Hamb.,) Plata, Hamburg 35 ds., and 26 ds. from the Lizards, with mdse. and 296 passengers to Sloman & Edge. Had fine weather and light winds most of the time from the westward. On the Banks saw several icebergs.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Horlbut, London and Isle of Wight April 26, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was constantly among the ice from lon. 47 to 50, in lat. 45.

Ship Odar, (Hamb.,) Winsen, Hamburg 49 ds., with mdse. and 236 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Lat. 42, lon. 51, passed several icebergs.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool April 24, with mdse. and 582 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 14, lat. 42 40, lon. 50 30, saw two large icebergs.

Ship Julia, (of London,) Strickland, London and the Downs April 23, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Made a southern passage and had pleasant weather; saw no ice; from the Banks had westerly winds.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool April 18, with mdse. and 802 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had three births and eight deaths.

Ship Somersetshire, Gillespie, Glasgow and Lamlash 18th ult., with mdse. to E. S. Innes.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool April 26, with mdse. and 722 passengers to Williams & Guion. Crossed the Banks in lat. 42 20, and saw no ice. May 13, lat. 42 50, lon. 67 40, wind N. N. E., moderate breeze, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. 24th, at 7 A. M., lat. 49 8, wind E. and S. E., moderate, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. Same day, at 9 A. M., passed a French screw steam frigate lying to.

Ship Esmeralda, (of Greenock,) Meldrum, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to master. From lat. 50 21, lon. 44 17, to 43 55 and lon. 50 16, saw immense quantities of field ice and a number of icebergs; stood to the southward for three days to clear it, saw a number of vessels in the ice and in lat. 47 42, lon. 40 13, saw a large bark fast.

Ship Ticonderoga, Stoughton, Bordeaux May 1, in ballast to Harbeck & Halsey. 10th inst., lat. 43 10, lon. 36 20, passed a quantity of timber, parts of hatch-houses, and other wrecked stuff; the timber was hewed logs, and apparently mahogany.

Ship H. T. Vennard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Drinkwater, Plymouth, Eng., 37 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. In lat. 43 to 44, and lon. 37 to 49, saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Queen Victoria, (of Dublin,) Conway, Dublin 7th ult., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. Had strong westerly winds up to May 3. In lat. 49, made large fields of ice; at 3 P. M., shortened sail, and night coming on, kept the ship in clear water by standing to the eastward, occasionally passing through detached strings of ice; many vessels in company similarly situated. May 4, at daylight, nothing but field ice in sight around the horizon, the vessel under short canvas, to find if possible, clear water. Night coming on, the ice more compressed, and the vessel making no headway, moored her to a half "Ireland Pan," stern on—to save the rudder—with an eight-inch hawser. At 10 P. M., the ice completely inclosed the vessel, she lying firmly jammed, all sails handed; four other ships close by in the same situation. 5th inst., all around the horison nothing but ice, as far as the range of sight, no water to be seen. During the day, pressed the vessel under canvas, to the S. S. W., with great caution; at night light winds. 6th, at 2 A. M., the ice became slack, and some open water was seen; steered to S. W. At daylight, had one bark in company, steering the same course. Left three ships completely jammed in, and it appeared as if they were on the weather edge of the jam with a strong N. W. wind and a heavy send of the sea; sailed for 18 hours at the rate of 6½ miles per hour along the weather side of the jam in a S. W. by W. course, and then only got clear at 7 P. M. Passed several strings of detached ice during the night. Also 70 inst., passed large fields, many icebergs and many islands of ice; was obliged to steer in all directions to clear the large fields, day and night, up to Saturday, May 9. At 2 P. M. of that day, nothing but clear water in sight. At 4 P. M. (sounded on the Grand Bank in lon. 49 30, lat. 45 30, and since then have had continual westerly winds, light calms and oppressive heat.

Bark Monaquash, (Br., of Cardiff,) Merchant, Cardiff 41 ds., with coal and brick and 13 passengers to Arkell, Tuffts & Co.

Bark Peter Bahlruhr, (Prus.,) Horst, Cardiff 56 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. On the Banks saw quantities of ice and several vessels in it.

Bark Vine la France, (Norw.,) Gagsted, Havre 66 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. On the eastern edge of the Banks saw large quantities of drift ice and icebergs.

Bark Thomas Aberg, (Swed.,) Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to order. On the Banks saw large numbers of icebergs and drift ice.

Foreign Ports.

At Eleuthera 15th inst., Br. schrs. Sh noon, Robbins and J. G. Miller, Johnson, for New-York ext day.

[PER DELTA.]

Arr. at Bermuda May 19, schr. Transit, Hobbs, New-York, called off the island and proceeded to St. Thomas. Sld. 19th, brig Princess Royal, Newbold, New-York; 16th, brig Soiferino, Biggins, from New-York for Para.

Arr at St Thomas 10th, Br. steamer Daren, Liverpool. Sld. May 9, brig Lark, Yamage, Cienfuegos.

The following whalers touched at St. Thomas on the 5th, all with full crews: the brig Falcon; schrs. S. J. Lewis and E. B. Crowell.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—May 1, New-York at Malaga; Expedient, at Oporto; 9th, Milhewana, at Antwerp; Kesigna, at Falmouth; 11th, steamship Dldn, at Deal; 12th, Charlotte, at do.; Ida S., at do.; 14th, Oceana, at Queenstown; 11th, Bell Wood, at Liverpool; 13th, Admiral, Columbia, Ernestine, Cynosure, and steamship Melita, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore—May 13, John Clark, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—May 13, J. W. Webster, at Deal.

Arrived from Boston—March 31, Conqueror, at Singapore.

Arrived from Callao—May 11, Hamlin, at Deal.

Arrived from San Francisco—March 31, Leontine, at Singapore.

Sailed for New-York—May 1, Lady Alice and Boleria, from Lisbon; Saqueway, from Gibraltar; 9th, Pruvidgerite, from Cardiff; 10th Methilda, from Limerick; Charlotte and Emma, and Adelaide, from Liverpool; 11th, Amazon, from Plymouth.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, May 25.

Arrived from Reriza—M., at Falmouth; David Hoadley, Constantine and Cynosure, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Gen. Berry, at Liverpool.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM;

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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IODINE.

OF ALL REMEDIAL AGENTS, IODINE stands preëminent. The amount of ability, zeal and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the

HUMAN SYSTEM

has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in *Materia Medica*, and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

Iodine was discovered in the year 1812, and received its name from the Greek word which heads this article. It is an elementary body, obtained from seaweed, is very volatile, and has great control over

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It acts upon the

HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR
SYSTEM.

It neutralizes metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds that can possibly occur in the living body.

THE TONIC

operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

enables us to recommend

IODINE WATER.

A solution of pure Iodine in pure water, as a specific for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Disease.

Its genuineness as a pure solution, and its excellence as a medicine, are attested by Dr. Chilton, Prof. Parker, Prof. Booth, Dr. Whitney, and others equally known to science.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE.

Price $1 per Bottle. $5 per half dozen.

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Physicians and Chemists,
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DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,

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HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 720 Broadway,

EVERY EVENING,

at 8 o'clock,

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WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

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STAMPS

FOR EMBROIDERY,

With Instructions. For Sale by

S. L. LAMBERSON,

PITTSFIELD, Mass.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian off Father Point and the Hansa at This Port.

A Considerable Fall in the Rebel Loan.

An Attempt to Attach the Proceeds of the Loan in Paris.

A Claim Against the Rebel Government for a Million Francs.

THE FIRST NEWS OF GEN. HOOKER'S ADVANCE.

CONDITION OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

Russia Disposed to Submit to the Arbitration of a European Congress.

FATHER POINT, Monday, May 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the 14th, *via* Londonderry on the 15th inst., arrived off this point, *en route* to Quebec, at 2 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Hibernian* are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest American advices ceused some fall in the rebel loan. The price at one time desceoded to 4 per cent. discount, but sohsequently rallied, closing at 3½ to 3 per cent. discount, being a fall of 3 per cent. as compared with the previous day.

Mr. JOHN WHITE ASPINAL, Commissioner from North Caroiina, hsd issued at Manchester an invitation for subscriptions to cotton bonos of that State for the sum of £300,000 sterling.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, in his message to that journal per the *Jura*, announces that a telegram which he wished to send to Halifax per the *Amelia* on the 29th ult., was not allowed to be transmitted from New-York, the Military Censor stating that his orders from Washington were imperative to permit no information whatever in relation to the army of Gen. HOOKER to be given to the public. The dispatch in question merely gave the announcement of Gen. HOOKER'S army crossing the Rappahannock and the probability of an immediate battle.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council the Mayor and Mr. CLINT, Chairman of the Watch Committee, referred to the statements that the local authorities had actively exerted themselves in hunting down the alleged Confederate agents in the matter of the *Alexandra*, etc.

The Mayor said it was true that one detective had been employed at the request of the Home Secretary to make inquiries whether the Foreign Enlistment act was being respected in Liverpool. Bewood that he was not aware of any system of espionage by the Police.

Mr. CLINT denied the insinuations made against him. He had not in any way assisted detectives. He believed that the reports respecting the employment of the police in tracking the supposed Confederate agents arose from the circumstance that a private inquiry was being made by officers set to work by Federal officials in England.

The London *Morning Herald*, in speculating upon Gen. HOOKER'S advance in Virginia, expects that the conflict, if decided in favor of the South, will go far to end the war.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th instant were quite unimportant.

It is reported that the merchants and ship-owners of London intend to memorialize the Government to put an end at once to the pretentions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships bound to neutral ports.

The London *Times* says that the merchants and ship-owners appear to regard the order of the Federal Government to discharge the cargo of the *Peterhoff* as merely a pretence to gain time and delay.

The London *Shipping Gazette* sees nothing in the evidence of the witnesses in the *Peterhoff* case to have justified the seizure of that vessel, unless it was the alleged throwing overboard of a box or parcel of papers.

The London journals generally regard the latest American advices as unfavorable for an early peace. The advices had the effect of sending the Confederate loan to a slight discount.

It was rumored that the Confederates had sent another Commission to Europe to press mediation on England and France.

The London *Observer* looks on the mission of Mr. EVARTS to London as an earnest of the good feeling which animates the Washington Government.

The London *Times* "City Article" argues that the protraction of the war, or even the subjugation of the South, must involve the Federal finances in ruin. It says these facts are being recognized in Europe, and render the possibility of a Federal loan entirely out of the question.

Mr DAWSON gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask for the particulars of the loss of the *Anglo-Saxon*, and whether the Government had refused permission for the use of BARCLAY'S fog trumpet at Cape Race, and, if so, what were the grounds of refusal.

The *Shipping Gazette* has an editorial on the same subject in a tone of censure upon the Government, for refusing such a great advantage to shipping.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals announce that M. THIERS, yielding to the importunities of electors, has resolved to become a candidate for Representative for the Second District of Paris, and also for two provincial districts.

Rentes closed on the 13th inst. at 69f. 20c.

POLAND.

A sanguinary engagement is reported to have taken place at Kalisch on the 12th inst. The Russians are said to have been victorious, but suffered great loss.

France and Russia were negotiating upon a scheme for a European Congress—Russia having accepted in principle the project for the conference.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree states, that in order to throw into oblivion the events in Transylvania between 1844 and 1863, the Emperor relieves those who have passed their term of imprisonment for high treason from ulterior legal consequences.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian conflict between the Chambers and the Ministers is not yet adjusted. The House had resolved to support its President against the Cabinet, and was preparing to debate an address to the King, praying him to set aside persons and policy which threaten to bring ruin upon them and the country, and declaring that the House will use every constitutional means to avert war.

INDIA.

Bombay mails to April 28 had reached Suez.

Shirtings and Twist firm and unchanged. Cotton dull. Exchange, 2s. ¾d. Freights quiet.

CALCUTTA, Monday, April 27.

Shirtings and Twist dull. Exchange, 2s. ¾d.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

MR. MILNER GIBSON explained in the House of Commons that the application of the Associated Press to erect DARALL'S "fog trumpet" at Cape Race was rejected because it was not thought fit to allow a foreign company to do it. The matter was under consideration, but a gun was thought to be the best signal we could have.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

THE NEWS BY THE HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on May 13, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Arabia* arrived on the 10th of May.

The *Gazelle*, for Donegal, with Indian corn, has sunk on the North Bank.

The American ship *Amazon*, from New-York on April 25, arrived at Plymouth May 10.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE PROCEEDS OF THE REBEL LOAN IN PARIS.

The Peris *Galignani* says:

"An application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal by M. M. ERLANGER & Co., bankers, under the following circumstances: In the beginning of 1863 the appliesants had undertaken the negotiation of a loan for the Confederate States, but their operations were soddenly paralyzed by a notice of seizure of its proceeds served on them at the instance of M. M. DUPASSAUA & Co., shipowners of Havre, who alleged that they had a claim on the Confederate Government for n million of francs, as an indemnity for the wilful destruction of their ship, the *Lemuel Dyer*, with a cargo of 2,683 bales of cotton, when leaving New-Orleans in April, 1862. France not having recognized the Confederate States, DUPASSUA & Co. could noi obtain a remedy by diplomatic means, and therefore adopted the expedient of seizing the proceeds of the loao. ERLANGER now applied for an order to annul the seizure, on the ground that it interfered with their rights as negotiators of the loan, and that the question involved points of international law not within the competence of the tribonal which granted the order for seizure. The application was opposed by DUPASSAUA & Co., whose counsel argued that the Confederate Government was the only party entitled to demand annulment of the seizure, but the President decided that as the seizure had impeded ERLANGER & Co.'s operations, they had a right to demand its suppression, especially as the claim of DUPASSUA & Co. had not been legally established, and he accordingly granted the order demanded by tha applicants."

FALL OF THE REBEL LOAN.

The *Times* says:

"The Confederate loan receded to par on the later news from America, announcing forther Federal successes on the Mississippi; hut these accounts must be received with caution, since little is known with regard to the strategy of the Confederates, and it was certain that every effort would be made before the 1st of May to creats a favorable impression at New-York, not merely to facilitate the financial operations of Mr. CHASE, but to mitigate the difficulties of the conscription question."

PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL FINANCES.

The London *Times* of the 12th discourses as follows:

"Although United States stocks fluctuate less than the exchanges and the premium on gold, they continue to experience rapid movements according to the progress of the war. But tha variations are directly opposite to those which logic would dictate. The Federal 'successes,' which are followed by an improvement, should in reality cause increased distrust, while every new and crushing disaster to the North might, on the contrary, be accepted as the best gleam of promise against the reign of repudiation which seems imminent. If the war be protracted much longer, or if tha subjugation of the South be accomplished either late or soon, American finance must be without hope. If a definite and honorable separation can be effected, the possibility of a redemption of Northern obligations may still, perhaps, be within rational anticipations. A prolongation of the war for another six months on its present scale of expenditure will swell the mass of liability to a degree that can leave no doubt as to the manner in which it will be dealt with, since, concurrently with the drain of treasure, the drain of life and labor from the fields will have reduced the productive capacities of the country, so that years must elapse before it can even regain the condition in which it stood in 1860. On the other hand, assuming that the South could be overthrown to-morrow, its slave labor deported or turned adrift, its debts disowned, and its population kept from new outbreaks by huge garrisons and naval squadrons, the new state of peace would be as costly as the late state of war, while the credit of the country would be wholly destroyed from the knowledge that there was a chronic danger of revolution, such as has prevailed in Mexico and Central America throughout the whole of their independent existence. The Washington politicians fancy that the dissolution of the Union is hoped for in Europe, as the best means of breaking down American power; whereas, if there were malice against them of the most cruel and wicked kind, it might be gratified to satiety in the one wish that they should succeed in their present enterprise. It is because these facts are generally recognized on this side that the possibility of a Federal loan being entertained is entirely out of the question, and the financiers of that country may therefore dismiss all thought of attracting foreign capital until a separation be effected which shall leave the Northern energies free for their natural course of progress to the Pacific, instead of being hampered by a partnership with States which insist for the present contain either 3,000,000 Africans in subjection or 3,000,000 African idlers, and, as far as military conquest can make them such, 6,000,000 slaves of Anglo-Saxon race."

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

The same authority says:

"In connection with the late capture of the *Peterhoff*, it is stated to be the intention of the merchants and shipowners interested in the trade from the port of London to memorialize the Government, calling upon them to put an end at once to the pretensions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships proceeding to neutral ports. The discharge of the cargo of the *Peterhoff*, which is reported by the last mail as having been ordered, is considered merely a pretence to gain time, and delay the question involved to an indefinite period, which would act most prejudicially upon the shipping interests of the Kingdom."

RUMORS OF MEDIATION.

A letter appears in the Rio de Janeiro journals from Gen. WEBB, the American Minister, contradicting a report in that capital that the Federal Government had expressed a willingness to agree to the arbitration of the Emperor of Brazil in its quarrel with the South; but adding, that in the event of any arbitration, the choice of the Cabinet of Washington would no doubt fall on that sovereign, who had so many claims to its respect and confidence.

THE VALUE OF VICKSBURGH.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing to that paper under date of March 31, gives his views on this subject as follows:

"There is little apparent ground for the belief which seems to have found favor in England, that the greatest and most eventful struggle of this war will occur at Vicksburgh. From accidental circumstances, and chiefly from the "sensation" writing of the New-York Press, an amount of interest has attached itself to Vicksburgh *which is by no means entertained with regard to it in the Southern Confederacy*. If ever my letter from that remote point has made its way in England, it will have been seen that the chief strength of Vicksburgh *consists in its inaccessibility. From the river alone can it be formidably attacked*; and all the immense hail-storms of shot and shell which have hitherto been thrown into the little city from the river, have produced indescribably little effect. In half-a-dozen different ways the Federals have tried to finnk or evade it.

But let it never be forgotten in England that the uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi, from New-Orleans to St. Louis, even if ever it could be gained by the Federals, *would be of indescribably little advantage beyond the gratification of Federal vanity.*

If Vicksburgh can be turned, or in some manner negatived, *there remain hundreds of other points round which the Confederate batteries would immediately cluster.* Such a point is Warrenton, where the *Hartford* has recently been beaten off; such a point is Natchez, where the bluffs are said to be more favorable for defence than those at Vicksburgh. It is not to Vicksburgh, or generally to the Mississippi River that the eyes of the Confederates are anxiously turned, *but rather to Charleston*, where the long-delayed blow must inevitably fall shortly or never, *and to Tullahoma* and the army of Gen. JOHNSTON. My own impression still is that want of sagacity has been shown by the Confederate Government in not strengthening the army of Gen. JOHNSTON by such large reinforcements as would make the issue of the impending battle "beyond a peradventure." It is to an ordinary spectator incomprehensible how on both sides *the policy of a Napoleonic concentration of troops has been neglected and overlooked.* It is known that many of the wisest heads in the Confederacy, and among them Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, have warmly advocated the concentration of all available troops in Southern Tennessee, even though Texas and Arkansas should be left destitute of men, and the defenders of Vicksburgh should be reduced one-half. *Non ita Dis placuit.* For some inscrutable reason *the strength of the Confederacy is frittered away by squandering troops in insignificant numbers over vast areas of territory*, and by provoking such attacks as recently led to the surrender of more than 4,000 Confederates at a place called Arkansas Post. The consequence is that war languishes on without any victory being gained by the Confederates in the West of such magnitude as to confound the mendacity of Northern journalists, or to strengthen the hands of that large and growing party in the Northwestern States who see that out of the vast ocean of blood which irreconcilably divides the two sections it is not possible that peace and conciliation should have a chance of arising.

M'CLELLAN'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The *Times* Gives a review of Gen. McCLELLAN'S testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War as follows:

"Whether a different strategy would have had a different effect is a question which we cannot answer. That McCLELLAN was *rather a prudent than an enterprising General*, and that he conducted his operations by formal rule of war, may be readily conceded. Possibly a little more dash or genius might have snatched a victory, but it might possibly have led to even more terrible disasters than those he encountered. On the whole, *our conclusion from Gen. McClellan's evidence* is that the successful invasion of Virginia was impracticable from the first."

FRANCE.

La France asserts that Russia accepts, in principle, the project of a Conference for the settlement of the affairs of Poland.

The *Pays* announces that the Swedish fleet is expected to arrive at Cherbourg at the end of the present month.

Official dispatches received here from Cochin China to March 31, state that public order was reëstablished in the colony. A great number of villages had given in their submission. Admiral BONNARD and a Spanish Plenipotentiary were to leave for Hue on April 3 to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace of 1862. All the Spanish troops were to reëmbark upon the 2d of April to return to Manila.

The accounts from the agricultural districts continue most favorable.

The Paris Corn and Flour markets continued very firm.

The Bourse had been firmer. Rentes closed at 69f. 75c. or 15c. higher than on Saturday.

THE PONTIFICAL STATES.

A telegram from Rome of May 11, says: The Pope left Rome on the 11th for Velletri. Detachments of French and Pontifical troops formed a guard of honor on the occasion.

PRUSSIA.

At the sitting of the Deputies on May 12, the President read a letter signed by the Ministers, stating that so long as the House supports the assumption made yesterday by the President of a right to limit the Ministers' freedom of speech, the members of the Cabinet should no longer be present at the sitting of the Chamber.

POLAND.

The *Gut Deutsche Zeitung* of May 12 says:

"Upon the 8th eighteen companies of Russian infantry, with eight guns and five squadrons of cavalry, attacked TACSANOWSKI, near Konin. After a stubborn resistance the assailants succeeded in storming the place, which had been strongly barricaded, and the Poles retreated toward Silesia."

The secret Provisional Government of Warsaw has issued a proclamation pronouncing severe penalties against any functionaries in Poland, collecting taxes for the Russian Government.

A telegram from Cracow, of May 8, says: An engagement, lasting five hours, took place at Glinka on the 5th, terminating with the dispersion of the insurgents.

A raid of the insurgents into the district of Sandomir is apprehended.

The insurrection gains considerable ground in the environs of Lubar, in Volhynia.

The Russians have been attacked in the palatinate of Sandomir. TACSANOWSKI, the Polish leader, who had been surrounded by a hostile force near Konin, on the Wartha, gave battle at Kolo, near Kalisch, and repulsed the Russians.

The Berlin *Neue-Preussische Zeitung* says: "Trustworthy opinions of the provincial authorities think it unnecessary at present to proclaim a state of siege in the Grand Duchy of Posen. This is believed the less requisite for the entire province, as discouragement has been caused by the recent domiciliary visits and arrests.

The *Neue-Preussische Zeitung* states, on "reliable authority," that negotiations are being carried on between the French and Russian Governments relative to the scheme of a European Congress for the settlement of the Polish question. The same journal thinks that both Cabinets are favorable to the scheme.

A dispatch from Lemberg, of May 11, says: "A battle took place yesterday in the District of Ulanow, between the insurgents and the Russian troops. The insurgents crossed the Galician frontier the same evening."

EGYPT.

A telegram from Alexandria, of May 9, says:

"The Prince and Princess NAPOLEON have arrived here."

Letters from Wharton mention the arrival there of English travelers, coming from Zanzibar, who have discovered the source of the Nile.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

From Cape Coast Castle, under date of the 15th of April, it is reported that the King of Ashantee had invaded the protected countries on the Gold Coast, in consequence of the refusal on the part of the English Government to deliver up to him a fugitive Captain who was accused of stealing rock gold, and who had sought protection in British territory. No authentic reports were obtainable, but there was little doubt as to there being three large bodies of Ashantees in the protectorate, and threatening the countries at Wareaw, Assim and Akim. Several skirmishes had taken place and *some Ashantee heads had been taken to Cape Coast and Accra.* On the morning of the 15th, a large body of regular troops, supported by volunteers, were to be marched to the assistance of the main body of the Fortees, who were encamped some distance in the interior. Commodore WITMOR, and the officers and men of Her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, had intrenched and garrisoned Cape Coast Castle and the environs, and assistance had been demanded from the Gambia and Sierra Leone people by Governor FIRE. Nearly 200 men were dispatched, and it was calculated there would be an available force of about 750 regular troops and about 350 volunteers, armed with Enfield rifles, in addition to the large native force. It was feared that if the old plan of marching into the interior was adopted, one or other of the invading corps might cut off our people, and deprive them of the means of communicating with headquarters.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

A Reported Naval Fight off Pedro Bluff, Jamaica.

Another Rebel Pirate About to Leave the Clyde.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on Sunday, the 17th inst., arrived at this port at 8½ o'clock this evening. She brings the American mails and twenty-six passengers for Halifax and forty-four for Boston.

The advices by this arrival are but two days later than those received by the *Hibernian* at Father Point.

The steamship *Great Eastern* passed Queenstown Harbor on the afternoon of the 17th, *en route* to New-York.

The *Asia* reports having passed the steamship *Persia*, from New-York for Liverpool, on the 16th inst., three miles west of the Skerries. The *Persia* subsequently arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th.

The American news by the *Persia* was eagerly canvassed to-day, (the 16th,) and generally regarded as indecisive. It had no effect in London; but the effect in Liverpool was a depression in the cotton, and a strengthening of the Breadstuffs markets.

Jamaica letters received in England by the West India mail report that, on the 7th of April, a sea fight took place at Pedro Bluff between a large war steamer strikingly like the pirate *Alabama* and three other vessels. Heavy firing was heard at 9 A. M., and the vessels were distinctly seen from the shore pouring broadsides into each other. The firing lasted until 2 P. M. No particulars were known.

Parliamentary estimates for the postal subsidies are to be moved in the House of Commons on the 18th, and include £58,500 for the Galway line, commencing on the 1st of July next.

It is reported that Capt. BULLOCK was to leave Liverpool on the 16th for the Clyde, to take command of another rebel pirate cruiser ready for departure from that river.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Federal efforts recently made in London to raise a loan have not been successful.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

COTTON—Sales of the four days 43,000 bales, including 22,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and prices are ⅛d.@¼n. higher—the greatest advance on American, the latter, however, closing at but ⅛d. advance.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is active, and prices still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS,—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON, BROOK & Co., report Flour heavy. Wheat easier, Red Western, 9s.@9s. 6d; Red Southern, 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d; White Western, 10s.@10s. 2d; White Southern, 10s. 3d.@11s. Corn still declining. Mixed, 29s. 6d@29s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef dull and unchanged; Pork quiet and steady; Bacon very dull, and still declining; Lard steady; Tallow flat; Butter very dull.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady. Sugar easier. Coffee active. Rice quiet, but steady. Linseed Oil still advancing; sales at 45s.@45s. 6d. Rosin, small sales at 26s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Petroleum active, at 1s. for crude, and 1s. 11d.@2s. for refined.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13.

BREADSTUFFS lend downward. SUGAR steady. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet at 43s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firm at 45s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES are firmer; Illinois Central shares 40¾@40½ discount. Erie 50½@51.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were rather weak. Money was active and in demand. In the discount market nothing was done below the Bank minimum, which remains unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAIT'S midweek circular reports continued firmness in American Securities. The principal demand was for Erie and Illinois shares, which have each risen $2 ₱ share.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

Rain has been falling in considerable quantities lately.

BREADSTUFFS inactive. WHEAT transactions limited. No sales in PROVISIONS.

SUGAR market dull.

Consols for money, 92⅛.

VERY LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 78,000 bales, of which 31,500 were taken by speculators, and 12,500 by exporters. The market opened buoyant, and prices advanced ⅛d. for American, and ¼d.@⅜d. for Surats and other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the foregoing advance. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	25d.	Middling Orleans	23d.
Fair Mobile	24¾d.	Middling Mobile	22d.
Fair Uplands	24d.	Middling Uplands	22d.

The stock in port is estimated at 290,000 bales, of which 41,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet, but steady, at about Tuesday's rates.

PROVISIONS are inactive and tend downward. Bacon slightly lower.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Consols for Money 93¼@93⅝.

Illinois Central Shares 40½@40 discount. Erie Shares 50@51.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £488,000.

Commercial News by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 16.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day reached 5,000 bales. The market was unsettled, by the advices received from America brought by the *Persia*, which touched at Queenstown yesterday, and prices slightly declined on all qualities.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is quiet, and goods and yarns continue firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is firmer.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally quiet. Bacon still declining.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 16.

Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93¾ for money.

The Bank of England to-day advanced its minimum rate of discount to 3½ ₱ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales were Erie Railway shares, 50@51; Illinois Central Railroad, 41@40 discount.

HAVRE, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—Sales of the week reach 12,500 bales; the market advancing with an active demand. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 313f.; Bas, 293f. Stock in port, 35,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday evening, May 16.

The Bourse closes heavy; Three ₱ cent. Rentes, 95f. 55c.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 25.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen.*—F. Frericks and lady, H. Walzen, H. Otto, J. D. Kremmelberg and family, Emma Precht and son, Capt. Butler and son, H. Iken and sister, Louis Gotze and family, Amalie Stern and child, Daniel Meyer, Gustav Beiling, Helena Schornberg, C. Rosslugh, 97 in the second cabin and 424 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.	4 34	Sun sets	7 20
Moon sets	0 33		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 20	Gov. Island	2 09
Hell Gate	3 31		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Ships Liverpool, Corbette, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Amalia, (Russ.,) Brunstrom, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Damstadin Bank, (Old.,) Liegner, Cadiz, Roger Bros.; Constantino, Mandick, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen; Lucy Elizabeth, Trumbull, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Brigs Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Dexter, Manzanilla, Cuba, D. R. De Wolf; Victoria, (Br.,) Morrill, Matamoras, D. Starr; Avozetta, (Br.,) Tugo, Tagnayra and Porto Cabello, Dullett & Bliss; B. L. Swan, Rice, St. Croix, D. Trowbridge, Boston Lady, (Br.,) Talbot, St. Johns, N. F., Brett, Son & Co., William & Jane, Wood, Gloucester, John Jackson.

Schooners Marietta Hand, Brooks, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Co., Mary Mankin, Briggs, Washington, L. Kerny; C. J. Erickson, Brown, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co; Kent, West, Washington, Vao Brunt & Slaght, Dwight Hawison, Wicks, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; N. S. Reed, Wicks, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Oscar, (Br.,) ——, Havana, N. H. Brigham; James Baxter, Jolun, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Alice and Mary, Young, Matamoras, Kaller & Lingg; Sarah Maria, Hunterville, Demarara, B. J. Snoting, D. W. Sanders, Aldrich, Washington, Jonas Smith; Sarah Gertrude, Campbell, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Voo Santen, Bremeo May 10, and Southampton 13th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 546 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 13th inst., off Portland, passed a steamship bound E. 19th, lat. 46 41, lon. 33 40, passed a British steamer bound W., showing 1st distinguishing pendant, Nos 4, 5, 9, 8. 22d, lat. 43 20, lon. 52 40, passed Br. ship Goodoa, bound E. May 11, off Beachy Head, passed Bremen ship Charlotte, Gaijen, hence for London 23d, lat. 42 20, lon. 61 15, Bremen ship Marco Paolo, Gerdes, from Bremen for New-York.

Steamer New-York, Fulis, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Salvor, Mott, Washington 50 hours, in ballast to J. Hand.

Ship Victoria, Stimson, London and Isle of Wight 12th ult., with mdse. and 38 steerage passengers to E. K. Morgan. From May 7 to May 13, lat. 45, lon. 42 22, lat. 43 36, lon. 50 15, passed several large icebergs and fields of ice. May 24, 25 miles S. E. from Nantucket Shoals, passed steamship City of New-York, hence 23d inst., for Liverpool.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, London and the Downs April 15, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Experienced light east winds and calms up to the Banks, and there fell in with a great deal of ice and a dense fog for several days; put the ship under easy and commanding sail, not deeming it prudent to run in such danger, which made the passage ten days longer. In lat. 46 02, lon. 40 50, fell in with the first large island of ice, very high, with many birds, being the place laid down on the chart for Jaquet Island, by Mr. Legros, which, Capt. Livingston says, convinces him the island does not exist, but there may be a shoal bank there, and the ice aground, which would account for the several kinds of birds around it. He had good and clear observations on the spot, also good instruments, and must be within a few seconds of being right as to latitude and longitude. May 18, lat. 42 14, lon. 63 05, came within a few feet of a collision with a very large can buoy, made of heavy plate iron, painted red and nearly new; there was no shackle attached, and it looked as if it might have been washed from some vessel's deck.

Ship Prior Albert, (Hamb.,) Plats, Hamburg 35 ds., and 26 ds. from the Lizards, with mdse. and 296 passengers to Sloman & Edge. Had fine weather and light winds most of the time from the westward. On the Banks saw several icebergs.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Hurlbut, London and Isle of Wight April 23, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was constantly among the ice from lon. 47 to 50, in lat. 46.

Ship Oder, (Hamb.,) Winsen, Hamburg 49 ds., with mdse. and 236 passengers to Knuhardt & Co. Lat. 42, lon. 61, passed several icebergs.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool April 24, with mdse. and 582 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 14, lat. 42 40, lon. 50 30, saw two large icebergs.

Ship Julia, (of London,) Strickland, London and the Downs April 23, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Made a southern passage and had pleasant weather; saw no ice; from the Banks had westerly winds.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool April 18, with mdse. and 802 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had three births and eight deaths.

Ship Somersetshire, Gillespie, Glasgow and Lamlash 18th ult., with mdse. to E. S. Innes.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool April 26, with mdse. and 720 passengers to Williams & Guion. Crossed the Banks in lat. 43 20, and saw no ice. May 13, lat. 42 50, lon. 57 40, wind N. N. W., moderate breeze, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. 24th, at 7 A. M., lat. 49 31, wind E. and S. E., moderate, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. Same day, at 9 A. M., passed a French screw steam-frigate lying to.

Ship Esmeralda, (of Greenock,) Meldrum, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to master. From lat. 50 21, lon. 46 17, to 43 55 and lon. 50 16, saw immense quantities of field ice and a number of icebergs; stood to the southward for three days to clear it, saw a number of vessels in the ice and in lat. 47 42, lon. 40 13, saw a large bark fast.

Ship Ticonderoga, Stonghton, Bordeaux May 1, in ballast to Harbeck & Halsey. 10th inst., lat. 43 10, lon. 30 20, passed a quantity of timber, parts of hatch-houses, and other wrecked stuff; the timber was hewed logs, and apparently mahogany.

Ship H. T. Vennard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Drinkwater, Plymouth, Eng., 37 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. In lat. 43 to 44, and lon. 47 to 49, saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Queen Victoria, (of Dublin,) Conway, Dublin 7th ult., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. Had strong, westerly winds up to May 3, lat. 45, made large fields of ice; at 3 P. M., shortened sail, and night coming on, kept the ship in clear water by standing to the eastward, occasionally passing through detached strings of ice; many vessels in company similarly situated. May 4, at daylight, nothing but field ice in sight around the horizon, the vessel under short canvas, to find, if possible, clear water. Night coming on, the ice more compressed, and the vessel making no headway, moored her to a half "Ireland Pan," stern on—to save the rudder—with an eight-inch hawser. At 10 P. M., the ice completely inclosed the vessel, she lying firmly jammed, all sails handed; four other ships close by in the same situation. 5th inst., all around the horizon nothing but ice, as far as the range of sight; no water to be seen. During the day, pressure on the vessel under canvas, to the S. S. W. with great caution; at night light winds. 6th, at 2 A. M., the ice became slack, and some open water was seen; steered to S. W. At daylight, had one bark in company, steering the same course. Left three ships completely jammed in, and it appeared as if they were on the weather edge of the jam with a strong N. W. wind and a heavy send of the sea; sailed for 16 hours at the rate of 6½ miles per hour along the weather side of the jam in a S. W. by W. course, and then only got clear at 7 P. M. Passed several strings of detached ice during the night. Also 7th inst., passed large fields, many icebergs and many islands of ice; was obliged to steer in all directions to clear the large fields, day and night, up to Saturday, May 9. At 2 P. M. of that day, nothing but clear water in sight. At 4 P. M. sonnded on the Grand Bank in lon. 49 30, lat. 45 30, and since then have had continual westerly winds, light calms and oppressive heat.

Bark Monnequash, (Br., of Cardiff,) Merchant, Cardiff 41 ds., with coal and brick and 13 passengers to Arkell, Tuff & Co.

Bark Peter Bahlruhr, (Pruss.,) Horst, Cardiff 55 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. On the Banks saw quantities of ice and several vessels in it.

Bark Vine (of France, (Norw.,) Gagsted, Havre 55 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. On the eastern edge of the Banks saw large quantities of drift ice and icebergs.

Bark Thomas Aberg, (Swed.,) Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to order. On the Banks saw large numbers of icebergs and drift ice.

Foreign Ports.

At Elethenra 16th inst., Br. schrs. Shannon, Robbins and J. G. Miller, Johnson, for New-York next day.

[PER HALIFAX.]

Arr. at Bermuda May 19, schr. Transit, Hobbs, New-York, called off the island and proceeded to St. Thomas. Sld. 19th, brig Princess Royal, Newbold, New-York; 16th, brig Soiferino, Riggins, from New-York for Para.

Arr at St Thomas 10th, Br. steamer Daren, Liverpool. Sld. May 9, brig Lark, Yamsge, Cienfuegos.

The following whalers touched at St. Thomas on the 5th, all with full crews: the brig Falcon; schrs. S. J. Lewis and E. B. Crowell.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—May 1, New-York at Malaga; Expedient, at Oporto; 9th, Milhcwans, at Antwerp; Kesigna, at Falmouth; 11th, steamship Dido, at Deal; 12th, Charlotte, at do.; Ida S., at do.; 14th, Oceana, at Queenstown; 11th, Bell Wood, at Liverpool; 13th, Admiral, Columbia, Ernestine, Cynosure, and steamship Mellta, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore—May 13, John Clark, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—May 13, J. W. Webster, at Deal.

Arrived from Boston—March 31, Canqueror, at Singapore.

Arrived from Callao—May 11, Hamlin, at Deal.

Arrived from San Francisco—March 31, Leontine, at Singapore.

Sailed for New-York—May 1, Lady Alice and Boleria, from Lisbon; Saguenay, from Gibraltar; 9th, Pruvidgerite, from Cardiff; Ida Mathilda, from Limerick; Charlotte and Emma, and Adelaide, from Liverpool; 11th, Amazon, from Plymouth.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, May 25.

Arrived from Rezize—M., at Falmouth; David Headley, Constantine and Cynosure, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Gen. Berry, at Liverpool.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATIONS.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC

REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

THIS MEDICINE INCREASES THE POWER OF DIGESTION, AND EXCITES THE ABSORBENTS INTO HEALTHY ACTION, BY WHICH THE WATERY, OR CALCAREOUS DEPOSITIONS, AND ALL THE UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS ARE REDUCED, AS WELL AS PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOR ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT,

And for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,
Trembling,
Horror of Diseases,
Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,
Pain in the Back

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3642. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

No Later News Received by the Government.

Another Line of Defences Discovered in the Rear of the City.

They Are to be Taken by Storm.

An Intercepted Dispatch from Jeff. Davis.

Aid Promised to the Vicksburgh Garrison.

GEN. GRANT CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF YAZOO CITY.

The Latest News from the Richmond Papers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

Up to 10 o'clock to-night, no later intelligance from Vicksburgh than that communicated to the public to-day had been received by the President. It is not believed that GRANT himself has recently sent any telegrems to the Government respecting his movements.

It is understood that a dispatch received to-day states that another line of defences has been discovered in the rear of Vicksburgh, which it would be necessary to take by storm.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDANT,

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

It is stated that a dispatch has been received from Gen. GRANT, speaking of an intercepted dispatch from JEFF. DAVIS, promising the forces at Vicksburgh that, if they hold out fifteen days longer, he will send them a hundred thousand reinforcements, also, that Gen. GRANT is perfectly confident of taking the city, but that it must be done by investment and approaches, and a week may be consumed in it. JEFF. DAVIS' promise of reinforcements of course refers to BRAGG's army, but there is reason to believe that Gen. ROSECRANS will not be slow to prevent any movement of this sort.

This dispatch is understood to have been received this morning. Since then nothing whatever has been made public concerning the situation at Vicksburgh.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. HURLBUT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, May 25—11½ A. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The *Lummary* is just in from Vicksburgh.

There are no official dispatches.

Ordnance Officer LYFORD writes under date of May 22, as follows:

Our loss is not very heavy for the position we have gained. The rebels make a firm resistance. I think we shall have the place to-morrow. We completely encircle the town, and our men to-night have their colors planted on the enemy's works, and are lying on the exterior slope. The gun and mortar-boats are in front, working away.

Our captures thus far are about 6,000 prisoners and 74 pieces of artillery, some of which were destroyed.

Gen. GRANT is in good spirits.

If we take Vicksburgh we shall take 15,000 prisoners, with Gen. PEMBERTON and all his stores, etc.

S. C. LYFORD.

S. A. HURLBUT, Major-General,

DISPATCH RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 26.

A private dispatch was received here to-day from an officer in an Illinois regiment, dated near Vicksburgh, 24th, from which the inference may be drawn that the city was not captured up to that time.

The dispatch says nothing as to what was done Saturday. The working of the wires between Memphis and Cairo to-night is interrupted by a storm.

A CORRESPONDENT IN VICKSBURGH.

Mr. COLBURN, of the *World*, who was captured while running the Vicksburgh batteries, and carried to that city, gives the following account of the situation in that stronghold at the time he left there. He was confined at Vicksburgh until the 7th, and while in that city had several opportunities to learn both the strength of the works and the number of men to do end them. From the top of the Court-house, a commanding position, overlooking the country for miles around, Mr. COLBURN could not discover any elaborate earthworks of the enemy, except those fronting the river. They never dreemed of being attacked so suddenly in the rear. At Baker's Creek, where the principal battle of GRANT was fought, the fortifications were common earthworks of not much strength, and not presenting a formidable appearance. But, of course, since then they were considerably strengthened.

In Vicksburgh there were two corps, commanded respectively by GEN. FORNEY, of Alabama, and Gen. LOSING, who formerly commanded on the Yazoo River—the whole under command of Gen. PEMBERTON. Gen. FORNEY had charge of the Vicksburgh and Haines' Bluff fortifications, and his corps numbered about ten thousand men. GEN. LORING commanded the rebel left—counting the river as the rebel front—from Vicksburgh to Grand Gulf. On hearing that GRANT was marching on Port Gibson, BOWEN's division of LORING's corps were sent to reinforce the garrison at that point and Grand Gulf. Mr. COLBURN, in company with the other corresponoents, left Vicksburgh on the 7th, and on the 9th passed JOE JOHNSTON at Meridian, at the head of six thousand troops, on his way to reinforce PEMBERTON, and Mr. COLBURN heard it stated that fifteen hundred more were on the way. These troops, instead of being drawn from BRAGG's army, were taken from Mobile, Sevannah, and other points of not so much importance. *Not a single soldier from Bragg's army was passed.*

THE PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

From the St. Louis Evening News.

The following private letter from an officer in Gen. GRANT's army received in this city, gives interesting particulars of the recent battle at Raymond, Miss. It was written before the battle of Edwards' Station had been heard from:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT TENNESSEE, } RAYMOND, Miss., May 13, 1863.

I write hurriedly, by the return Orderly, the first since we left Rock Spring, to give you a hasty review of affairs.

Yesterday, McPHERSON met the enemy, strongly posted, 2½ miles west of Raymond, under Gen. GREGG, and from 5,000 to 7,000 strong. After a two or three hours' hard fight, in which J. E. SMITH and DENNIE' brigades bore the brunt, and LOGAN showed all his impetuous courage, the enemy ran, leaving 80 to 100 dead on the field, their wounded in our hands, (about 200,) and 186 prisoners. Our loss is 51 killed and 180 wounded. LOGAN's horse was shot three times. He and McPHERSON were in the thickest of the fray. McCLERNAND and SHERMAN crossed Fourteen Mile Creek, with some skirmishing, but no serious opposition.

To-day, McPHERSON threw his entire corps upon the railroad at Clinton, and to-morrow we attack Jackson. We've beaten them badly at every point so far, and have great hopes of the ultimate result. We trust in *God and valor*. The troops never fought better, and are in high spirits.

Be active on the river. I can't write you more definitely for manifest reasons. We are all well. Keep your wits sharpened. Don't be surprised at any thing you hear, except our being whipped. That ain't in the bills."

DESTRUCTION OF THE WARRENTON BATTERY.

Dispatch from Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER, in a dispatch from Yazoo River dated the 15th inst., says:

"A few days since the *Mound City*, Lieutenant-Commanding BYRON WILSON, came up as far as Warrenton to reconnoitre and see what guns there were likely to annoy our transports. The rebels have been engaged for some months in building a strong casemated water battery, intending to mount eight 10-inch guns on it. This work was built with cotton bales covered with logs, the logs covered with railroad iron, and the whole covered with earth. On approaching the works Lieut. WILSON sent a party on shore to reconnoitre. On climbing up the casemates to look in the party discovered that a company of artillerists had taken refuge there, supposing themselves perfectly secure. Our men fired their revolvers into the crowd, and warned the vessel that the rebels were about.

Lieut. WILSON then commenced shelling the fort and in a short time it was all in a blaze. After burning thoroughly for some time, the whole work was destroyed. Thus ended in the space of an hour a fort which it had taken the rebels five months to build, working mostly day and night. I proceeded to Warrenton this morning to be certain that the work was thoroughly destroyed. It required nothing more done to it. The *Mound City* had finished it. The rebels set all the houses containing their stores on fire as the gunboats approached, and what they left I ordered to be destroyed. Warrenton had been a troublesome place and merited its fate.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

An Attempt to Belittle Gen. Grant's Successes.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The following was received this morning at the Navy Department:

OFF NEWPORT'S NEWS, 6·20 A. M., May 26, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The steamer *State of Maine* is just down from City Point with 100 officers, including those of the *Indianola*.

The Richmond *Examiner* of May 25, has the following:

"MOBILE, Saturday, May 23.

A letter from Jackson of the 19th to Mobile, says it is reported that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburgh this morning. It is reported and believed in official circles that the enemy assaulted the works at Vicksburgh on Wednesday, and were repulsed. Snyder's Bluff has been evacuated.

The *Courier* reports that Yazoo City was captured by the Federals, and the Navy-yard burned by the rebel troops.

An officer from Vicksburgh reports that GRANT has been whipped back.

LATER.—The enemy have made three desperate assaults on Vicksburgh and have been repulsed.

Some official information has been received of the captura of Helena, Ark., by Gen. PRICE.

A letter from Jackson, dated May 19, says that Gen. JOHNSTON, this morning, threw from 10,000 to 12,000 men over the Big Black River into Vicksburgh.

An official dispatch from Gen. JOHNSTON, dated May 23, says that an officer who left Vicksburgh on Tuesday, reports that an assault on the Yazoo road, near Gen. PEMBERTON's entrenchments, had been repulsed."

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear Admiral.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 26.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 25th has a letter from Jackson, May 19, which says:

"It is reported in Mobile that Snyder's Bluff has been reoccupied, and that the report of the occupation of Yazoo City is disbelieved."

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 23.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated to-day, says:

"The latest from Vicksburgh is to Thursday night. Our loss is slight. The injury to the batteries is trifling. The garrison is well supplied, and confident of holding the place. Firing was heard at intervals, last night and to-day.

The enemy are supposed to be shelling.

The enemy are reported to be at Ponchatoula, running the trains up that far from New-Orleans."

[NOTE.—It will be observed that the rebel accounts from Vicksburgh are not so late by one day as our own.—EDS. TIMES.]

THREATENED INVASION OF THE NORTH.

The War to be Transferred to the Loyal States.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 21.

If it will be ever possible to attempt anything beyond the defensive even, this would seem to be the time. Since the first battle of Manassas, the Southern army has never had so evident an opportunity to gain a victory—*a goin the Southern army, which has so often repulsed the enemy with sanguinary effect, cannot be said to have made on any occasion* or or *any time.* A victory signifies *something more* than the preventing the success of an attack. Progress, conquest, or some step toward the conclusion of the war is involved in the idea of a victory. With all our glorious battles, *we have not yet recovered a single lost city or delivered any subjugated State from the thrall of the invader.* If we can ever do such a thing we must hope to do it shortly, for we shall never behold our foe so weak again.

Defensive operations are, no doubt, more facile and surer of success in kind. While the Confederate army is what it now is, the enemy will be beaten whenever he crosses the Rappahannock or ventures again on the James. But defensive operations will never secure the acknowledgment of our independence or end the war. The Yankees will fight us for forty years on the present terms. No people are more pertinacious; and WASHINGTON well noted this peculiarity of their character, that they are totally fearless until they see a bayonet at their breast, though they are remarkable for their pusillanimity. So long as the war means the discomfit of men and money to a distance, and so long as they fail to see the columns of an invading army blackening their fields, lit by the flame of their houses and towns, they will be stubbornly determined to prosecute it. From the first day the only reasonable hope of the Confederacy *has been the transfer of hostilities to the enemy's territory.* If we cannot do that, *the progress of invasion, however slow, must, after a time, overwhelm us.* No treaty of peace is possible save that *signed on the enemy's soil,* and if our armies can ever go there at all, *the time is at hand when they will do so.*

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Hooker—The Office of Purveyor Abolished, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 25.

The following orders were promulgated to-day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.—In consequence of the gross abuses that are practiced upon the Government and the army by registered purveyors, the Commanding General directs that all the permits of this class of persons be revoked and the office abolished. To avoid unnecessary inconvenience to officers and loss to purveyors, such articles as have been inspected by the United States officer at Sixth-street wharf, and are now in transit from Washington, may be brought to the army, but no new orders will be filled. Regularly-appointed sutlers, under existing regulations, can furnish by private conveyance such articles as are necessary for the commands to which they are respectively attached; but public transportation will not hereafter be granted for private stores to any trader whatever. The commanding officer of every regiment and detachment to which a sutler is legally appointed will be held responsible that his duties, as defined in thirtieth article of war, the revised army regulations, and the act to provide for the appointments of sutlers, &c., published in General Orders No. 27, War Department, 1862, are properly performed. The large number of persons following this army, and thereby escaping taxation, conscription, and the burdens that fall upon their fellow-citizens, is a great and growing evil, and every commanding officer will reduce to the smallest possible number his own camp followers, by arresting and sending to these headquarters every citizen found within his lines without the permits required in paragraph 3, General Orders No. 18, Army of the Potomac.

By command of Major-Gen. HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Paragraph 3, General Order 18, referred to above, is as follows:

Citizens, not residents, will not be allowed to remain within the lines or camps of this army without a permit from the Provost-Marshal-General. Commanding officers will cause all such persons within their commands to be brought before the Provost-Marshal for his decision and action.

The sultry heat of the previous two days changed last night to a chilling wind from the northeast, with a slight mist.

There are no events of importance to report to-night.

All Quiet—Staff and Line Officers Away on Leave.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

Gentlemen arriving here from the Rappahannock uniformly report that nothing of importence is transpiring in the army.

Many of the staff and line officers have gone North, and there is no indication of an immediate movement.

A gentleman reports that while a regiment of troops was being paid off recently, a smuggler came into camp and found a ready sale for his whisky at three dollars a pint. The officer in command, on discovering the illicit trade, confiscated the prohibited stock on hand, and drove the trader away.

Many of the camps have been changed to more healthy localities.

The wounded are well cared for—nothing conducive to their comfort is withheld.

The Commissary Department must be in good hands, as there are no complaints of the character or insufficiency of the food.

The Rebels and the News from Vicksburgh—The Proposed Invasion of the Loyal States—Fighting in the Rappahannock, &c.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Monday, May 25, 1863.

I send you by telegraph some important extracts from Richmond papers of the 23d, published yesterday—Ex. TIMES, I shewing how hard it is for them to believe in the downfall of Vicksburgh. The conclusion of the *Examiner's* principal editorial, prophesying speedy offensive movements, either here or in Kentucky, will attract attention. The *Examiner's* predictions are merely confirmatory of information already obtained and known at headquarters. It is, indeed, quite probable that the next two or three weeks may witness the last desperate dying attempt of the traitors to transfer the war to Maryland or Kentucky, if not to the Free States themselves. The question of supplies is doubtless one of the main considerations in this movement.

Apropos of this, I may mention the fact that those troops of the enemy lying nearest the river are now regularly supplied with rations of *fish*, caught in the Rappahannock by regularly detailed fishing squads. A deserter, who escaped near Falmouth, yesterday, says that the ration of their regiment is one pound of flour and one pound of fish. The fish caught are all turned over to the Commissary, and regularly issued to the men. This deserter is a native of Boston, and was engaged in the middle of the river hauling a seine, *sans culotte*, with the exception of his cap, in which he had concealed a Richmond paper of the 23d, and a small amount of money. While the attention of his companions were directed elsewhere, he slipped across the river and joyfully landed among our pickets, where he was furnished with clothes and sent on his gleeful way to the Provost-Marshal General.

Inasmuch as this fishing business is conducted under the noses of our pickets, and persisted in because of the mutual agreement of a truce between the picket lines of the respective armies, I submit that Gen. LEE, in permitting or authorizing it, is guilty of a violation of this truce, and that he has no more right to get supplies in that way than he has to get them from within our lines under a flag of truce. The ground (or water) between the picket lines is entirely neutral, and neither party should be permitted to derive any substantial advantage from it, especially the exercise of such a regularly organized system of obtaining supplies as this fishing business has become. We have the power to stop it, and if Gen. LEE does not do so, we should. It is only carried on by the grace of our pickets.

Gen. HUMPHREYS has returned from his short visit North, and yesterday assumed command of the second division of the Third Corps, late Gen. BERRY's.

Gen. H. G. WRIGHT was yesterday assigned to command of the second division of the Sixth Corps—Gen. BROOKS being absent on leave; he has tendered his resignation, which has not yet been accepted.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Admiral Wilkes' Squadron.

THE VESSELS AT ST. THOMAS, W. I.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, May 23.

The steamer *Delta*, from St. Thomas May 15, and Bermuda 19th, arrived to-day. By her we learn that the United States gunboats *Vanderbilt, Wachusetts, Alabama, Oneida* and *Chippewa* were in port at St. Thomas; also, United States ship *Shepherd Knopp*, and United States bark *Gemsbok*. The bark *Lucy Frances*, COLBY; brigs *West*, GULBRANDSON, and *C. H. Frost*, BENNETT, were in port discharging coal for the United States Government.

THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CONVENTION OF DELEGATES AT UTICA.

Every County in the State, Excepting Two, Represented.

GEN. JOHN COCHRANE PRESIDENT.

Resolutions Pledging Support to the Government.

THANKS TO OUR SOLDIERS

Animated Debate on the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

An Address Declaring the Object of the League.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, May 26.

The State Convention of delegates from the Loyal National League convened at 11 o'clock this morning at Mechanics' Hall. Representatives from all parts of the State are present.

Among other members present are Ex-Governor Clark, Gen. John Cochrane, Roscoe Conkling, Gerritt Smith, John Jay, John Wiley; State Senators Bailey, Lapham and Ladin, and large numbers of well-known members and ex-members of the Legislature, with a sprinkling of returned soldiers.

Among the many inscriptions upon the decorative banners which adorn the room are the following:

"No Neutrals in this War."

"Sustain our Brave Soldiers."

"We are Pledged to Sustain the National Unity."

"No Compromise with Traitors."

"The Loyal League are Pledged to Unconditional Loyalty."

At 11½ o'clock the Convention was treated to the "long roll," performed by the brave drummer boy, RICHARD HENRY HENNERSHOT, which was productive of general enthusiasm.

The assemblage was then called to order by JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., who nominated for Chairman Gen. COCHRANE, of New-York, who was unanimously chosen.

On taking the chair, Gen. COCHRANE made an eloquent address, setting forth the necessity of unity in such a time as this, in order to aid the Government in putting down the rebellion. He disavowed in unequivocal terms all party feeling in the matter, declaring that the only object of the League was to promote the vigorous prosecution of the war.

On motion of Mr. J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Messrs. JAMES TERWILLIGAR, of Onondaga, and E. N. CROSBY, of Dutchess, were chosen Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, of New-York, the roll of delegates was then called, and representatives answered to their names from nearly every county in the State.

On motion of Mr. MILLARD, of Rensselaer, a Committee was appointed on permanent organization, and the Convention adjourned to 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ P. M. The following Committees were announced:

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

D. C. Burnoh, Dutchess.	W. G. Grow, Sullivan.
James M. Dudley, Fulton.	Geo. Robinson, St. Lawrence.
F. Hescock, Onondaga.	A. H. Laflin, Otsego.
J. H. Selkreg, Tompkins.	Geo. W. Rawson, Monroe.
Thos. Robinson, Wayne.	John Van Horn, Niagara.
E. G. Spaulding, Erie.	Hon. Wm. Kelsey, Livingston.
Chas. H. Roosevelt, Westchester.	

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

John Jay, New-York.	Hon. R. Conkling, Oneida.
R. B. Roosevelt, New-York.	Hon. J. A. Bell, Jefferson.
G. Wilkinson, Dutchess.	A. Lawrence, Schuyler.
A. Davidson, Rockland.	C. A. Thompson, Steuben.
T. B. Carrol, Rensselaer.	Hon. W. H. Kelsey, Liv'n.
Joel Tiffany, Albany.	P. R. Rathbone, Chenango.
J. G. Hevens, St. Lawrence.	H. Wilbur, Genesee.
W. M. Palter, Saratoga.	Daniel H. Cole, Orleans.

The Secretaries reported that there were delegates present from every county in the State, except Washington and Essex.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there were no contested seats; that they had decided to let each delegate have a vote, and that the Secretaries be directed to make out a list of the members for publication. After some discussion, the report of the Committee was adopted, and the loyal papers are requested to publish the list of delegates, comprising about 2,000 names.

A committee was appointed to digest the list, and collect the names of those members who were present. The committee consisted of Messrs. BROCKWAY, of Jefferson, WILLEY, of New-York, and one other.

The list of permanent officers was then presented by the Committee on Permanent Organization, and adopted as follows:

President—Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Charles H. Ruggles, of Dutchess.
Hon. Hiram Denio, of Oneida.
Hon. Charles Mason, of Madison.
Hon. Edward Huntingdon, of Oneida.
Benson J. Lossing, Esq., of Dutchess.
Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, of Onondaga.
Hon. J. C. Churchill, of Oswego.
Hon. E. M. Madden, of Orange.
Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Steuben.
Frederick Prime, Esq., of Westchester.
John A. Stevens, Esq., of New-York.
Geo. W. Ernst, Esq., of Otsego.
Jacob G. Werner, Esq., of Albany.
Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Erie.
Hon. John Willey, of Livingston.
Hon. A. B. James, of St. Lawrence.
Hon. John W. Thorne, of New-York.
Hon. Nathan Lapham, of Clinton.
Martin J. Townsend, Esq., of Rensselaer.
S. S. Morgan, Esq., of Chanango.
Hon. Hiram Gardner, of Niagara.
Henry Wilber, Esq., of Genesee.
Hon. Louis Berthund, of Montgomery.
Hon. J. B. Williams, of Tompkins.
Rev. John Nott, of Montgomery.
Geo. P. Putnam, Esq., of New-York.

Secretaries at Large—Messrs. R. U. Sherman, of Oneida; L. Van Derkar, of Albany.

District Secretaries—Messrs. Norman Stratton, of New-York; Theo. G. Glanbenskee, of New-York; Silas B. Martin, of Orange; C. Van Valkenbergh, of Dutchess; George A. Brandreth, of Westchester; Edward Cary, of Albany; P. Canteni, of Ulster; Mortimer Wade, of Fulton; J. Van Slyke, of St. Lawrence; J. C. Duff, Louis B. Brockway, of Jefferson, John J. Mygatt, of Broome; Francis B. Fisher, of Chenango; Clark D. Tracy, of Monroe; Alexander Olcott, of Steuben; David H. Cole, of Orleans; Fred. Eaton, of Cattaraugus.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-York, moved the appointment of a State Executive Committee, to consist of two from each Judicial District, and that the delegates from each district make its nomination subject to the indorsement of the Convention.

At the suggestion of a delegate, Mr. THOMPSON accepted an amendment, making the number three instead of two from each district.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS, of Monroe, thought before such a proceeding they should unite on a platform of action.

Mr. WILLIAM called attention to the fact that they had already appointed a Committee to perform that duty.

Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, objected to the proposed mode of forming a State Executive Committee at this time. He trusted that action would be postponed until after they had united on their platform of principles.

Mr. THOMPSON briefly explained that his object was to have an Executive Committee chosen by the selection of the different judicial Conventions.

After some further discussion by Messrs. ALVORD, THOMPSON, VAN VOORHIS and others, the resolution was amended as follows:

Resolved, That there be appointed a Committee of sixteen, formed of two from each Judicial District, to be appointed by the delegates respectively from the Districts, to report, if deemed desirable, a plan for State and County organization.

This Committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. Sinclair Tousey, J. M. Thompson, J. C. Adams, P. H. Lasher, J. A. Millard, Wm. J. Grow, George L. Clark, Horace E. Smith, Roscoe Conkling, J. C. Churchill, John J. Hicks, Geo. L. Rouse, John Van Voorhies, Thomas Robinson, H. V. M. Rice.

While waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, loud calls were made for Hon. GERRITT SMITH, who addressed the Convention in a brief but highly conservative and patriotic speech. He said they were a body composed of Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists and temperance men, having in view solely the work of crushing the rebellion. He said that he was willing to sacrifice everything to secure that end. He would even run the risk of seeing Slavery restored to its former strength. He repudiated all party views or personal schemes in a time like this, and claimed that Union men should sacrifice everything else to put down the rebellion. He said it was not a war to save the country, or the Constitution even, but for a more important object—the conquering of rebels in arms. He urged the most thorough support of the Government, and the most cordial hate of the rebels. The conservative and conciliatory character of his speech both surprised and pleased the Convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions next reported a series, which was read, and the question was taken *seriatim*.

The first four were adopted without opposition. They denounced party organizations in time of war as the bane of freedom; recommended the establishment of Loyal Leagues to support the Government; characterized the rebellion as one, the success of which would overthrow republican institutions, and pledged the people to peace as soon as the authority of the National Government shall have been restored in its constitutional and territorial integrity.

The fifth resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That while we recognize in the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the National Government, acting within their respective spheres, the only authority which can rightfully and successfully wield the resources and will of the nation in the maintenance of its authority at home and abroad, we also recognize the existence of powers in the Government incident to a state of war, which powers necessarily inhere in the Government of every nation in virtue of National sovereignty, and they may be called into exercise by those intrusted with the National Administration whenever necessary for the preservation of the National existence, and that whenever a just military necessity, or the exigencies of the country pending the war shall compel an abridgement of freedom of speech, or of the Press, or a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the greatest care should be exercised lest a dangerous precedent be established that may induce or justify in future time the violation of rights the most dearly prized by the American people.

This resolution caused a long and exciting debate, in which Messrs. ALVORD and others took the ground that the latter part was an implied censure of the Government, and Messrs. JAY, MCDIARMID, ROOSEVELT and others defended it, as in no sense condemning the Government. The sentiment of the Committee and Convention seemed to approve of the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and to sustain the Government in its action; but the Convention finally, at the request of Mr. JAY, recommitted the resolution to the Committee, together with Messrs. ALVORD, GERRITT SMITH and MANSFIELD, of Rockland.

The Convention then took a recess till 7.30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

TEN O'CLOCK P. M.

At the Evening Session the Committee reported the following series of resolutions, in place of those before reported:

Resolved, That we approve the utmost enforcement of the laws against those who in Northern homes are leading aid to the enemies of the country; that, in our opinion, the leading traitors and abettors of treason found in the Northern States should be promptly arrested, promptly tried and promptly punished; and that no outcry, however insolent or violent, should deter any officer of the Government, civil or military, from any measures that may be essential to the safety of the country in this crisis; that, thus declaring, we deem it right to express also our conviction, which we believe to be the conviction of a vast majority of the loyal people, that whenever a just military necessity, or the exigencies of the country pending the war, shall compel a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, great care should be exercised lest an example be set that may induce in future times the violation of rights dearly prized by the American people.

These were debated for two hours, and various substitutes proposed by Messrs. ALVORD, GRAHAM SMITH, TIFFANY, and others, and addresses were made by ROSCOE CONKLING, Mr. JAY, and others. The general tone of the speeches and resolutions was that of earnest support of the action of the Government in the case of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, but the advice of Mr. ALVORD prevailed, and the Convention finally decided to lay the whole matter on the table as outside of the business of the Convention. With the same understanding the resolutions were tabled regarding the Conference of the Democratic leaders with Lord LYONS, and the building of Confederate pirates in England, in support of the Monroe doctrine.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

That, having already freely given to the Government at their call of our fortunes and our sons, we pledge to them our earnest and enduring support in waging to a successful issue this second war of American independence; and we remember with constant pride, gratitude and affection, our Army and Navy, one and all, from the commanding officers to the drummer boys.

THE ADDRESS.

The address to the people of the State was then read by J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr.

The address commences with a glowing eulogy of our system of government, and of its beneficial effects upon the country and people. It next depicts the atrocity of the rebellion, in its assault upon the principles of democracy, and against the law of representative government. It demonstrates the necessity for union in the defence of liberty, democracy and the cause of civilization thus assailed, and pledges the members to unconditional loyalty to the Government, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundery. It declares the object of the League to be to band together all loyal men of all trades and professions in a common union. It urges a thorough organization in every State by local divisions, so that the color or suspicion of partisan motives may not rest upon it; and says members of the League will exercise their individual opinions, and cast their votes as conscience may direct; but the League itself will look beyond parties to the welfare of the people, of which parties are but parts. It proposes a League in every town to receive and distribute documents and to secure subscriptions to loyal journals; and says a County organization should be formed in every County to provide for such distribution, to secure the needed funds, end to arrange for public addresses at stated periods and at the principal places; that a general State Council should be established to supervise and harmonize the action of the different organizations and to direct their efforts, and that this important body should be composed of men of the greatest purity of character, the most marked intellectual ability and the loftiest patriotism. The League proposes to give a practical result to the labors of the loyal publication societies in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia—to uphold the Government in every way, and to condemn its assailants.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK—P. M.

The Convention adopted the address read by Mr. STEVENS, striking out, on motion of Mr. BROWN, of Oswego, a paragraph reprehending the effects of secret societies, and rejecting, by a large vote, a substitute offered by Mr. ALVORDAN.

The Committee on State and County Organizations reported a plan for an Executive Committee of sixteen—two from each Judicial District—to be chosen by the delegates thereof, to add the county organizations.

A resolution, to the effect that this Executive Committee should not assume the powers of a political State Executive Committee, was adopted.

After a long discussion, the Convention adopted the report of the Committee, and adopted a resolution instructing the Committee to take steps to secure the united action among all the Union Leagues in the State in the objects of the organization.

At 11 o'clock P. M., the Convention proceeded to select a State Executive Committee, in accordance with the plan adopted selecting two delegates from each Judicial District, by the choice of all the delegates from each District.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 25.

Capt. ALLEN, of the steamship *Roma*, died last night, after a very brief illness. The flags on the Fortress and shipping are at half-mast in respect to his memory.

The water-battery of the Fortress exchanged the National salute with the British vessels in the Roads, in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded on the Blackwater and near Carrville, up to May 21:

Barney Lynch, Co. C, 170th New-York regiment, wounded in the chest; John Miller, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, wounded in the arm; Alexander Johnston, Co. C, 167th Pennsylvania, wounded in the scalp; Corp. Strong, 4th United States artillery, wounded in the chest; Solomon Smith, 165th Pennsylvania, wounded in the knee; John Brink, Co. K, 165th Pennsylvania, wounded in the hand; John Smilson, Co. K, 161st Pennsylvania, killed; James R. Davis, 112th New-York, killed; George Baily, Co. I, 112th New-York, killed.

The steamer *Eastern State*, Capt. NORTH, from Baltimore, has arrived.

It has been blowing a strong gale from the northeast since 10 o'clock last night, and the weather today is quite cold.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORTRESS MONROE, May 20, 1863.

[Circular.]

Commanding officers of the several commands and detachments of this Department will have their camps thoroughly policed, and will unite with the medical officers in carrying out such measures and regulations as will most effectually prevent the development of disease and preserve the the sanitary condition of the troops.

The disinterment or removal from the Department of any deceased person is hereby prohibited until the Winter months. By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, A. A. G.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan*, from Port Royal, has just arrived, and reports all quiet in that department.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Cross the Cumberland and are Driven Back.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 26.

The rebels crossed the Cumberland River yesterday at Fishing Creek and Hartford, Ky., but were driven back by our forces, after slight skirmishing.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 26.

There is no truth in the report that BURNSIDE has asked to be relieved of the command of the Department of Ohio.

Yesterday Sergt. SWIGART, passing through Green County under orders of the Provost-Marshal, was fired upon by an unknown person. A squad of cavalry was sent to the neighborhood. Six persons were arrested, and will be held as hostages till the perpetrators are arrested.

THE CASE OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

Additional Particulars of his Reception by the Rebels—He is to be Sent to Shelbyville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 26.

The *Journal*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Sunday, May 24.

Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM arrived here and was sent to the rebel lines this morning.

The rebel pickets at first refused to receive him; but, finally the Colonel commanding the picket assented to his reception, when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thus addressed the guards, at the same time asking the Federal officers who had him in charge to pay attention to his words:

"I am a citizen of Ohio, of the United States of America, sent within your lines against my will, and hope you will receive me as your prisoner."

The rebel commander then promised that he would send Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to the rebel authorities at Shelbyville at his earliest convenience.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 26.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was delivered to the rebel authorities south of the lines of Gen. ROSECRANS yesterday.

A TRIP THROUGH THE SOUTH.

The Experiences of a Newspaper Correspondent.

Mr. F. A. COLBURN, of the New-York *World*, on his arrival in Washington on Monday, furnished the *Chronicle*, of that city, with a sketch of the adventures of the newspaper correspondents who were recently captured at Vicksburgh in an attempt to run the batteries. The correspondents were taken, after two days stay in the "Gibraltar of the West," on their long journey to Richmond. They went by rail to Meridian, thence to the Tombigbee River, thence to Montgomery by steamboat, and across the country, and thence by rail to Richmond. They had a thorough view of the Confederacy.

Their experience is very interesting. The railroads of the rebels are nearly worn out, and they have no facilities for furnishing new rails when the old ones are worn out. Several branch roads have been discontinued for want of railroad iron, but the main lines are kept up at any sacrifice. At the best that can be done, they make very slow time. The trains which carried the prisoners made but *eight* miles an hour, and their fastest trains could make not more than ten. All along the road were strewn the wrecks of engines and cars which had become disabled, either from collisions or from wear and tear. The engines are out of repair, and all the rolling stock is in a very shabby condition. Cars are patched up in every imaginable manner; oil-cans are wrapped around with rags to prevent their leaking; there are but few passenger cars, and those are in the most dilapidated condition, and there are few, if any, in a perfect state. Mr. COLBURN thinks that there will be more difficulty among the rebels in replacing their machinery, than in anything else. Every locomotive they lose can never be replaced in the Confederacy.

There were some incidents which seem to indicate a Union feeling even in the heart of the Confederacy. The Union prisoners were always well treated. They were visited by citizens at every station at which they stopped, and often furnished with provisions, and even delicacies. When they arrived at Montgomery, however, they found that some prisoners who had just preceded them, composed in part of the officers and crew of the *Indianola*, had been so well treated that the rebel newspapers had come out in denunciation of such a course. These individuals were presented with bouquets of flowers, and with rebel newspapers, and in many of these harmless little packages were found rolled up bank-bills, which were found useful in the course of their journey. These and other acts of "treason" to the Confederacy leaked out, and the newspapers and fire-eaters made such a noise about the matter that when the train which carried our correspondents arrived at Montgomery, no visitors were allowed to see them, nor were they allowed to receive any newspapers or bouquets. At every station where the visitors were allowed to see the prisoners, citizens of every station in the crowded around them. They expressed universally an anxiety to know how long the North was prepared to continue the war, what they were going to do with the negroes, whether they really thought they could subjugate the South, and other questions of the same suit, which showed plainly that the querists anticipated the ultimate success of the North. The answer generally given was, that the Northern people had made up their minds to war, and had gone into it as a settled business; that they would fight twenty, thirty or forty years—it made little difference how long, for they were sure to win in the end.

So far as one could judge from so cursory a glance at the country, every able-bodied man was forced into the army. There is good reason to believe that, as a general thing, the privates go unwillingly, but the officers are full of military spirit and Southern ardor, and the army is under a good state of discipline and organization. All the officers are in earnest about their work. A man who should consult his convenience, or prostitute his office to secure advantages for himself, would be despised.

Col. SWAIGART, whose cavalry force, consisting of 1,500 men, was captured by FORREST, was one of the traveling companions of Mr. COLBURN. His expedition failed from a concatination of unfortunate circumstances, but he is still of the opinion that the policy of sending out competent cavalry forces, or cavalry and infantry combined, to destroy railroads, burn bridges, tear up tracks, and destroy telegraph lines, can be pursued with almost entire safety to us, and with great injury to the rebels. The amount of destruction that Col. STRAIGHT accomplished was enough to compensate for the capture of his force. He surrendered only after five days' hard fighting, and two batt

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The Yeager Raid—Murder, Robbery and Rapine by the Rebel Guerrillas—The First Kansas Colored Regiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Sunday, May 17, 1863.

The last two weeks have been full of terror to the citizens of Central and Southern Kansas. As I wrote in my last, the denuding of this military district of effective troops left our border to the mercy of the guerrillas, who again swarm in Jackson and other Missouri border counties. The Yeager raid, some particulars of which I have written previously, turned out to be an affair of more magnitude than was first reported.

It appears that a great many persons of doubtful loyalty have left Missouri to reside in this State, during the past six months. Some of these parties, it appears, were compelled to come here by Brig.-Gen. LOAN. Passes have been found on such from that officer, banishing them to Kansas, "during the war."

Some of these disloyalists have acted with the raiders. This was especially the case at Council Grove, an important town on the Santa Fé road, 150 miles from the East State line. This was one of the dozen Simon Pure Pro-Slavery towns of Kansas. The loyalty of a portion of its citizens has been esteemed doubtful, while their honesty was more than questionable.

For the last month small squads of mounted and armed men have entered Kansas. They always declared they were hunting horses, cattle, etc., and thus managed to evade scrutiny. They began to congregate in the vicinity of Council Grove, while the few Copperheads thereabouts grew bold. At the same time rumors became rife of the appearance of raiders in the southwestern counties on the Verdigris, Fall River and White Water. About the 3d of May two wagon-loads of men from Westport came to Council Grove and camped near by. These were part of YEAGER'S band; a portion of which, mounted, had already passed westward. On the 7th, a Secesh, named BLOOMFIELD, a soldier, spit upon the National flag. Another scoundrel attacked the Postmaster, BLOOMFIELD went to the Yeager camp, threatening vengeance on the Union men, a party of whom went there to arrest him. They did not find him. Learning that the town was to be attacked next day, on Sunday night messengers were sent to Fort Riley, to Capt. STEWART, Ninth Kansas, for aid. Another portion of YEAGER'S gang appeared at Bluff Creek, to the west of Council Grove. This is the party that committed the murder and robberies at Cow Creek I wrote of in my last, upon the returning families from New-Mexico. The plan of the marauders would seem to have been to wait for the Santa Fé mail and an expected Government train, plunder them, then attack and plunder Council Grove and other settlements and settlers, and then, in all probability, strike for the Southern border, making through the Indian Territory to Cooper, and thence to Fort Smith, Ark.

They were foiled in this, if such was their plan, by the opportune arrival of United States Marshal McDOWELL, who, being at Topeka when the news reached there, had gathered such citizen volunteers as he could, and started after the marauders. By Tuesday he had sixty men, and was in hot pursuit of them. The same day a party of them murdered a man named HOWELL, he was shot twice, and bled to death. His wife was also severely wounded in the arm. This affair occurred at Diamond Springs, fifteen miles west of Council Grove. On Wednesday, Marshal McDOWELL captured ten men, and two teams and provisions. The gang struck for Missouri. At One Hundred and Ten Creek they robbed the mail stage station and stole four valuable horses. At Marion, Douglas County, they stole four more stage horses, and murdered an old man who remonstrated with them. They then murdered the County Surveyor, and robbed Rev. Mr. JOHNSON of $50. They reached Black Jack, in Johnson County, after nightfall. They forced an entrance into the Union Hotel, and robbed the inmates. They attempted to enter the store of Mr. BROCKWAY, who resisted. Then, setting fire to the building, they broke open another store, and plundered it. BROCKWAY put the fire out, but the robbers returned, and again set fire to the building, surrounded it so that BROCKWAY could not escape, and thus compelled him to yield. They robbed the store, taking about $1,000 from both. When the Santa Fé stage drove up early in the morning, they seized it, taking the horses, and plundering the passengers. From one man they took $1,670 and a gold watch; from others, $170 $300, $70, a silver watch, and all their clothing of any value. From Black Jack they went to Lanefield. Here they took four stage horses and three from citizens, plundered a store, robbed a man named SANDERSON of $250, and several others of small sums. The next place robbed was Gardner. Here they took money, horses and goods. A part of the band then entered Miami County, south of Johnson. They these robbed the houses of PETER H. SPEARS, T. H. WALLERS, B. E. ELLIS, and a Mr. HOLDER. They took the latter a prisoner. He escaped from them, when they returned and burned his house to the ground; also that of a Mr. FLANDERS.

When the gang parted on the border of Missouri, it is ascertained they had with them and divided over 100 horses, two or three wagon loads of store goods, and must have had not less than $10,000, and probably in money taken from their victims. The number of murders perpetrated by these outlaws were not less than thirty, and the property stolen and destroyed by them cannot be valued at less than $40,000. Nor is the full extent of their outrages yet known, as we hear daily of squads belonging to the gang that, striking through the southwest counties, are making to COOPER'S forces on the north fork of Canadian River, Indian Territory.

Detachments of this force are marauding on our southwest border, and some are encamped on Fall River and the Verdigris. Four of these men, among them the notorious Platte County guerrilla, SI GORDON himself, have, we learn from letters, stopped here, traveled from COOPER'S camp through the border counties of Kansas, and sought to cross the Missouri to Platte. Foiled in this through the recognition of GORDON, they struck south and west for the Indian Territory. Passing Lawrence they were hotly pursued, and about twelve miles from that place one of them was shot and it is believed was killed. A second was badly wounded and captured. He is now in irons at Fort Leavenworth.

At the same time LIVINGSTON, an active guerrilla, whose bands have been very annoying and pestilent in the interruption of trains south from Fort Scott, made a raid upon the settlers in the southern portion of Bourbon County, robbing and plundering every one. He cleared the Drywood and advanced within six miles of Fort Scott. A small detachment of the Sixth Kentucky cavalry—all there was at the post—were sent after the marauders, when they retired. In fine, the whole border was in alarm, and depredations and assassinations are constantly reported.

Nothing would have induced these daring outrages but a knowledge on the part of the bushwhackers of our comparatively defenceless position.

In the emergency which the condition of affairs on our border has created, the energies of Gen. BLUNT have come into play. He has authorized the Sheriffs of the border counties to organize citizen companies, and is now engaged on their requisitions in furnishing arms and munitions. It is expected that not less than two well-mounted and armed companies can be raised in each of the four counties, besides others in Douglas, Lyon, Morris, Allen, &c., which are threatened almost equally with the border. As nine-tenths of our citizens, especially in Southern Kansas, have seen service, particularly in hunting bushwhackers, it is believed that these irregulars will be effective. In Missouri all loyalists who are vouched for by a Union League or reliable citizens have authority to carry arms. Between the two it is hoped we may suppress bushwhacking. None need be surprised at summary measures.

We have intelligence from the First Kansas colored regiment, dated the 12th inst., from Baxter's Springs. The regiment reached that point in five days from Fort Scott—Col. WILLIAMS, with four companies and one gun, making a detour through the border counties of Missouri. In his march he arrested and brought to camp about a dozen prominent rebel sympathizers, beside a quantity of mules, horses, etc. The latter is used for scouting purposes. A block-house is being built, and since their arrival at Baxter's Springs, two or three successful night scouts have been made, resulting in the capture of some dozen bushwhackers and twenty-five or thirty prominent disloyal citizens. As the rebels have been profuse in their declarations that colored soldiers should not be treated as prisoners of war, and their white officers should be shot, Col. WILLIAMS has determined to be on the same side, and will arrest the prominent rebel sympathizers, holding them as hostages for the safety and proper treatment of his men or officers, should any fall into the rebel hands. Nothing has been heard from Col. PHILLIPS and the Indian brigade for the past week. They are probably moving on COOPER'S.

H.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION ..., TUESDAY, May 26, 1863. Three o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, No. 5 CITY HALL. NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

Morgan Jones, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen:

SIR: You are respectfully requested to convene a meeting of the Board of Councilmen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth instant, at three o'clock P. M., to consider such subjects as may come before the Board for its action.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS BRADY,
FREDERICK REPPER,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JAMES MURRAY,
JAMES SANDFORD,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
CHARLES RILEY,
JOHN BRICE,
JAMES HAYES,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
WM. JOYCE,
JOHN HEALY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
JOHN P. C. K. W.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL C. GROSS.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Repper—

Petition of owners of property in the vicinity of Rivington-street, to extend bulkhead a distance of five feet.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of residents of New-York and Staten Island against the abuses of the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Ryan to erect a wooden awning in front of his premises, number six hundred and fifty-one West Forty-second-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Max L. Raw to build a drain from his premises, number seventy West Forty-fifth-street, to connect with the sewer in front of premises number sixty-eight West Forty-fifth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board and at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Fourteenth-street, in front of the Church of the Immaculate Conception under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Twenty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots east of the Eleventh-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, and west side of First-avenue, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the Harlem Park thrown open to the public, and benches or seats placed therein for the accommodation of those who may visit there.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Nathaniel Niles and others, owners of property on Seventy-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to regulate and grade in front of their property on Seventy-fourth street, between said avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Brady—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Small to keep a stand in front of premises number five hundred and thirty-four Grand-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. N. Myers to display light furnishing goods in front of his store, number one hundred and twenty-nine Nassau-street, such permission to be given only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Max L. Raw to build a drain from his premises, number seventy West Forty-fifth-street, to connect with the sewer in front of premises number sixty-eight West Forty-fifth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board and at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction three thousand loads of manure, as such dock or docks as are set apart for such purposes, and as may be most convenient for the Commissioners to receive the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Tate, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for loss of horse, occasioned by falling down an embankment on the Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, on the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, taken up and sent therefor, and charge the amount to the appropriate account—the Comptroller having refused to pay, on the ground of the resolution not receiving the requisite number of votes in the Board of Aldermen.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the following work connected with the Fire Telegraph, viz.:

To connect the new bell-tower in Fifty-first-street with the telegraph now connecting the Twenty-second-street, Yorkville and Mount Morris bell-towers; said line to be extended from Twenty-second-street tower to the Fire Telegraph office at the City Hall.

Also to connect the bell-tower on Washington Market with the present telegraph from the City Hall to the Post-office bell-tower.

Also the connecting by telegraph of the houses of the different Fire Companies, each of the wires connecting said houses to be extended to the Fire Telegraph office at the City Hall, and these attached to a separate self-starting and stopping register, by means of which all alarms which may be given by any station, shall be registered on paper at the central office, thus showing the number of the Fire Company who may give an alarm of fire; each of said houses to be furnished with a telegraph gong or bell, not less than eight inches in diameter, which, when operated upon from the central office, shall be struck with sufficient force to be heard outside of the house with the front doors of said apparatus houses closed. Also an apparatus in each of said houses connected by telegraph, by means of which an alarm of fire can be given to the central station; the alarms thus given to be recorded by the Registers at the central office; said operations to be so arranged as that when an alarm or signal shall be given to the central office it shall not operate the machinery at any intermediate station.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the west side of Third-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and that on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, and also those on the south side of Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be fenced in, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Commissioner of Streets.

[G. O. 102.]

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents, in full for bill for gloves, &c., furnished the Common Council on the occasion of the funeral of Col. Ball, Major Horgan and Capts. Dodge and Hoagland, the same having passed the Common Council, but payment having been refused by the Comptroller, as in his opinion the resolution did not receive the requisite number of votes in the Board of Councilmen.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the increase of salary of the Inspector of Street Vaults and Areas, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Whereas, Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, late in command of the Irish brigade of Volunteers from the State of New-York, has resigned his commission in the army, and will shortly return to the City of New-York, retiring to civil life; and,

Whereas, during the two years of service in the United States Government, General Meagher has evinced that patriotism so eminently displayed by, and so firmly imbued in the hearts of our naturalized citizens, and proved himself fully worthy of what he sought in a free country, relief from monarchical oppression; and

Whereas, The brigade commanded by General Meagher has been so prominent in battle in quelling the present unfortunate war that its strength has been reduced to about four hundred men, or to a mere battalion, under the guidance of its gallant commander; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby directed to tender the hospitalities of the City to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher on his arrival in New-York, and to extend such courtesies as are befitting a good City to a noble defender of his country.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures in order to have Seventieth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, opened according to law, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 303.]

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, to place iron railing around basin of Tompkins-square.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 304.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 305.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fill lots in east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 306.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to advertise for proposals for building a first-class steam-engine for Engine Company number Sixteen.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 307.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave with Belgian pavement Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and 7th avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 308.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 309.]

Report of Committee on Finance, concurring to pay John Kelly for loss of horse from pier foot of Spring-street.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 310.]

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, to increase the salaries of steam fire-engine engineers.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 311.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Oliver street, between Chatham and Madison streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 312.]

Report of Committee on Roads, amending a resolution of Board of Aldermen as to grade of Eighty-sixth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to contract for regulating, &c., Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Fourth streets.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Cartmen and Workingmen's Association, relative to the non-payment for work done on the streets.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to appointment of delegates from the City of New-York to a National Convention, relative to the increasing the capacity of the Canals.

Which was received and ordered on file.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Resignation of James M. Thompson as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that A. P. M. Hope be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of James M. Thompson, resigned.

(By Board of Aldermen, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.

(By Board of Councilmen, May twenty-one, action of Board of Aldermen in accepting resignation concurred in, and pending consideration of the resolution the Board adjourned.)

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions that permission be given to Michael Gormont to erect a watering trough at number four hundred and seventy-two Tenth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

[G. O. 313.]

Preamble, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John R. Platt, for the sum of two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents, for work done and supplies furnished while Foreman of Hose Company number Twenty-nine, to house of said company, and take his receipt therefor.

Councilman Brandon moved that the resolution be amended by adding thereto the words "Also, in favor of James Buchanan, for eighty dollars, for work on house of Harry Howard Engine Company number Thirty-six."

Which was carried.

And the same was then laid over.

[G. O. 314.]

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the cobble-stone pavement in Thirty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and also in Thirty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be granted to William Simmens to retain paper-stand on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Nineteenth-street, southwest corner, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the carriage-way of Twenty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and the carriage-way of Thirty fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Communication from the Comptroller, with statement of the amounts awarded for damages and assessed for benefits on account of the extension of the Central Park, with "An ordinance to provide means for extending the area of the Central Park."

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that the sidewalks of Seventh-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, be flagged their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MOTIONS.

[G. O. 315.]

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John M. Harrington for the sum of five hundred dollars with interest, balance due him for services rendered by said John M. Harrington as first Clerk to the Corporation Attorney of New-York, from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the fifteenth day of October, nine thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that he charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 316.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of bill adopted by Board of Aldermen, of A. T. Stewart and Company, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, for articles used for the funeral of Colonel Charles.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 317.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Lord and Taylor, for the sum of three hundred and six dollars, for gloves and crape furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Kimball.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 318.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of reports of same Committee at Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Daggett Hunt for the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents for disbursements made in the office of the Corporation Attorney, from June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 319.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McGinn, for the sum of two office stools, to be in full payment for loss of horse by falling through the covering of the dock at the foot of West Thirty-seventh-street, on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolutions: First, that the Comptroller be authorized to adjust and settle with the legal representatives of Henry Conklin, the contractor for the Battery enlargement, the amount justly due and payable for the work done under the contracts made with him by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the Battery enlargement, dated November, twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the prices therein specified, and upon such adjustment pay the amounts so found due to him: and second, that upon such settlements and payments, the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for completing the unfinished work upon the Battery enlargement, excepting two hundred and fifty feet in length on the southeasterly part thereof.

Which was carried.

The resolution were then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—8.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of communication from the Comptroller, transmitting draft of an ordinance to amend an ordinance, making the annual appropriation in conformity to the City Tax law of 1863.

Which was carried.

(Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.)

The ordinance attached to such communication was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—7.

[G. O. 320.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McCabe, for the sum of eighty-nine dollars and fifty-six dollars and forty-six cents, to be applied by said John McCabe in payment of an assessment upon his property, block number two hundred and thirty-five, ward numbers forty-one, forty and thirty-nine, map numbers thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, on block for sewer in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Fitzgerald—9.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

[G. O. 134.]

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that Eleventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, be regulated and graded, the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, and the curb and gutter stones set therein.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Negative—Councilman O'Brien—1.

[G. O. 135.]

Resolution that Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

[G. O. 185.]

An ordinance to divide the Eighteenth Ward into convenient election districts.

Councilman Hayes moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Which was carried.

[G. O. 186.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground on Broadway, or Bloomingdale Road, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets, the same to be used for a location for Engine Company number Thirty-three.

Councilman Healey moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

[G. O. 187.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that First-avenue, from Houstonstreet to Thirty-seventh-street, be paved with Belgian Pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend said resolution by adding, after the words "Belgian Pavement," the words "the property-owners to pay one-half the expense thereof, and the City the remainder."

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—The President—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Sandford, Joyce—2.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

[G. O. 189.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Third-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Gross moved to amend said resolution by adding after the words "Belgian pavement" the words "half at the expense of the City and half at the expense of the property owners."

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones moved that the paper be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

[G. O. 197]

Report of Committee on Assessment of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of N. G. Kellogg, Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eight cents, to enable him to pay an assessment for paving the Fourth-avenue with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Negative—Councilman Keenan—1.

[G. O. 200.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the house now in course of erection for Engine Company number Thirty-one, be set apart for the use of Hose Company number Twenty-two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—18.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Murray, Brandon—3

[G. O. 195.]

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nelson Duckworth, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars, being the amount expended by him in bringing on the remains of Captain Hoagland, from the flood of Fredericksburgh.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Webster, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, McVay, Gross, Brady, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Russell—10.

Councilman Jones moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Charities and Donations.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brandon moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Councilman Hayes moved as an amendment that the resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Russell moved to amend the resolution by adding after the word "graded," the words "the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

[G. O. 202.]

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lewis Hoppe, Foreman of Hose Company number One, for the sum of eighty-nine dollars and thirty cents, money expended by him in having necessary repairs done to said house, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Negative—Councilman Keenan—1.

[G. O. 280.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the house now in course of erection for Engine Company number Thirty-one, be set apart for the use of Hose Company number Twenty-two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—18.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Murray, Brandon—3

[G. O. 195.]

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nelson Duckworth, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars, being the amount expended by him in bringing on the remains of Captain Hoagland, from the flood of Fredericksburgh.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Webster, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, McVay, Gross, Brady, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Russell—10.

Councilman Jones moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Charities and Donations.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brandon moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Councilman Hayes moved as an amendment that the resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Russell moved to amend the resolution by adding after the word "graded," the words "the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

[G. O. 202.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Negative—Councilman O'Brien—1.

[G. O. 203.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Broadway, between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the expense thereof to be borne by the owners of property benefited, one-half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, the work to be done by the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Riley, Sandford, McVay, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady—5.

[G. O. 243.]

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars, in full for refreshments furnished Guard of Honor, &c., on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Edmund E. Charles.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—22.

[G. O. 204.]

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, adverse to petition of the Nursery and Child's Hospital for a donation to enable them to liquidate the amount of assessment levied against their property in Lexington-avenue, for paving with Belgian pavement the said avenue from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Negative—Councilman Houghtalin—1.

[G. O. 291.]

Report of Committee on Public

$3,036,412, against $2,068,460 same week last year, and $2,632,590 the corresponding week of 1861.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia Banks, at the last weekly statement, show the following changes, as compared with last week:

Increase of Loans	$228,792
Increase of Specie	50
Increase of Deposits	562,845
Decrease of Circulation	58,012
Decrease of United States Notes	129,371

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MORGAN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.
Fulton County Bonds, Illinois.
Jersey County Bonds, Illinois.
Wanted. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR.
No. 67 William-st.

Sales of Real Estate—May 26, 1863.

BY A. H. LUDLOW, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF ANSON O. PHELPS, SR

1 lot southeast corner 1st-av. and 30th-st.	$2,000
1 lot adjoining on the avenue	1,650
2 lots adjoining on the avenue, each	1,450
1 lot adjoining on the avenue	1,500
1 lot adjoining on the avenue	930
1 lot adjoining northeast corner 1st-av. and 29th-st	700
1 lot adjoining on street	1,000
4 lots adjoining on street, each	1,375
4 lots south side 3 th-st., 100 feet east 1st-av., each	1,200
1 lot southwest corner 1st-av. and 30th-st.	1,725
3 lots adjoining on avenue, each	1,600
2 lots adjoining on avenue, each	1,700
1 lot adjoining on avenue	1,950
1 lot adjoining on avenue	2,700
1 lot north side 29th-st., 100 feet west 1st-av	1,700
1 lot south side 30th-st., 100 feet west 1st-av.	1,900
1 lot northeast corner 1st-av. and 30th-st	2,500
1 lot adjoining, on the avenue	1,900
6 lots adjoining, on the avenue, each	1,700
1 lot southeast corner 1st-av. and 31st-st	2,500
6 lots adjoining, on 31st-st., each	1,850
8 lots adjoining, east, each	2,425
5 lots north side 30th-st., 100 feet east 1st-av., each	2,425
1 lot southeast corner 56th-st. and Avenue A	1,400
3 lots adjoining, on avenue	1,125
1 lot northeast corner Avenue A and 57th-st	1,550
1 lot adjoining, on street	1,200
2 lots adjoining, on street, each	1,125
6 s. w. with water rights	5,100
1 lot southwest corner Avenue A and 59th-st	1,475
1 lot adjoining, on avenue	1,275
2 lots adjoining, on avenue, each	1,175
3 lots adjoining, on avenue, each	1,350
1 lot northwest corner Avenue A and 58th-st	1,535
2 lots south side 59th-st., 106 feet west Av. A, each	950
6 lots adjoining, west, each	1,000
1 lot northeast corner Avenue A and 58th-st	1,400
1 lot adjoining on avenue	1,100
2 lots adjoining on avenue, each	1,000
2 lots adjoining on avenue, each	1,075
1 lot adjoining on avenue	1,150
1 lot southeast corner Avenue A and 57th-st	1,400
3 lots south side 59th st., 100 feet east Av A, each	925
4 lots adjoining, with water right	3,100
3 lots n. s. 58th-st., 100 feet east Avenue A, each	1,025
1 lot s. w. corner Avenue A and 60th-st	1,100
3 lots adjoining, south, each	825
3 lots adjoining, south, each	775
1 lot northwest corner Avenue A and 59th-st	1,525
1 lot northeast corner Avenue A and 60th-st	1,175
3 lots adjoining, north, each	825
4 lots adjoining, on aveeue, with water right	4,000
3 lots N. S. 59th-st., 100 feet east Avenue A	2,900

BY A. J. BLEECKER & SON—ESTATE OF A. H. MICKLE, DECEASED.

House and lot No. 28 Dey-st.	$17,200
Store and lot 36 and 38½ Broadway and 67 New-st	71,000
4 lots on 131st-st., south side, west of 11th-av., each	470
3 lots on 11th-av., west side, south 131st-st., each	710
8 lots on 11th-av., s. s., between 129th and 130th sts., 6,600	

BY MESSRS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. S. WILKINS & CO.

2 lots s. s 113th-st., 286 feet west of 5th-av., each	$480
1 lot corner 2d-av., 25 feet north of 113th-st.	810
1 lot adjoining, in rear, on 113th-st.	545
1 lot corner 4th-av. and 116th-st.	505
1 lot adjoining 4th-av.	490
1 lot northwest corner 4th-av. and 116th-st.	500
1 lot adjoining on 2d-av.	455
4 lots adjoining on 2d-av., each	420
2 lots n. s. 122d-st., 90 feet east of 4th-av., each	455
1 lot n. e. corner of 4th-av. and 123d-st	520
1 lot s. s. 133d-st., 125 feet east of 7th-av.	480
3 lots adjoining on 133d-st., each	475
4 lots n. s. 132d-st., 500 feet west of 7th-av., each	415
1 lot adjoining, in rear, on 133d-st.	465
3 lots adjoining above	440

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 26, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 60 bbls. Ashes, 14,734 bbls. Flour, 255 bbls. and 603 bags Corn Meal, 103,916 bushels Wheat, 202,651 bushels Corn, 913 bushels Rye, 1,810 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Malt, 15,900 pkgs. Provisions, and 565 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. Pots at $8 25. Pearls continue scarce and inactive, at $9 25 per 100 lbs.

CANDLES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Adamantine, at unchanged prices.

CHEMICALS—Are quiet, and prices are drooping.

COFFEE—Is inactive, et unchanged rates. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, notice the market for Rio, thus: "We are without any business to notice in Rio during the past week. We have changed our quotations as above, which are about the rates at which owners would be willing to sell. We quote Java, 37c.@37½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 32c.@34c.; Rio, 29c.@32c.; St. Domingo, 28½c.@29c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds this morning, 119,677 packages, including 1,547 bags and 15,900 mats Java, 97,637 bags Rio and Santos, 4,100 bags Maracaibo, 193 bags St. Domingo, 950 bags Laguayra, 300 bags Jamaica, and 1,550 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in moderate demand, at 30c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Was inactive, and nominally quoted at 49c.@50c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton have been in good request, mainly at $1 80@$1 85 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, to-day, though prices have been partially reduced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales 12,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 40; poor to choice extra State at $5 60@$6 20, chiefly at $5 70@$5 85, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 00	@$5 40
Extra State	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 70	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 10	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 30	@ 7 80
Extra Genesee	6 25	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@ 9 50

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales, since our last, 750 bbls., at $6 50@$7 10 for poor to good superfine, $7 15@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales, 500 bbls. Extra, at $5 70@$7 80 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Match's Caloric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate at about former rates.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull and nominal in prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 116,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 65; Amber Western, at $1 47@$1 51; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 46; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 42@$1 45, the latter an extreme rate. Milwaukee Club, at $1 26@$1 41; Chicago Spring, at $1 14@$1 35; Amber State, at $1 48@$1 51 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in brisk demand, to-day, but at reduced prices; sales, to-day, 189,000 bushels at 71c.@74c., in store and delivered, for shipping new and old mixed Western; 65c.@70c. for Unsound; 72c.@76c. for Yellow Western and Northern and 74c.@75c. for White Western, ₱ bush. Rye is quiet at 99c.@$1 01, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 2,100 bushels. Oats are in fair request, at a further advance, including Canada, at 71c.@73c.; Western at 71c.@74c.; State at 74c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive, at $1 10@$1 25 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in active request at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is dull and prices are altogether nominal.

HOPS—Are selling, in lots, at 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Pig has been in limited request at drooping prices.

LEAD—Is dull and declining.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, chiefly by auction, 2,000 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@49c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are very quiet at about previous quotations.

OILS—Petroleum is less active at a decline of 2c.@3c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are quiet.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MAY 25.—*Sperm*—Although there has been a further demand since our last, prices have declined. The transactions include sales of 3,190 bbls., in parcels—190 bbls. for manufacturing, at $1 60 ₱ gallon, and the balance for export, as follows: 900 bbls. at $1 60, 1,100 do. at $1 57½, 1,000 do. at $1 55 ₱ gallon. In New-York 420 bbls. have been sold for export—200 bbls. (*Excel*, of Sagharbor,) at $1 60 ₱ gallon, and 220 bbls. of the *N. H. Gaston's* cargo, on private terms. *Whale*—Is in good demand, and prices have advanced slightly over last week's quotations. The sales embrace 3,280 bbls.—470 bbls. on speculation, at 85c. And for export, 80 bbls. at 85c., 1,000 do. at 87c. ₱ gallon; also, a cargo of 1,800 bbls. at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 25, 1863	25,542	33,065	287,800
Same time last year	17,309	43,731	521,400

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the week, 75,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,500 pieces 64x64, 7 yards to lb., 12c., cash, Monday; 4,000 do. 64x64, 11½c., cash, Monday; 5,000 do. 60x64, 7½ yards to lb., 11c., cash, Monday; 5,000 do. 64x64, 11¼c., cash, Thursday; 3,000 do. 60x64, 11c., cash, Thursday; 54,000 do. 64x64, 7 yards and under, 11c., cash, Friday and Saturday, ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, at firmer prices; sales have been made of 4,400 bbls., in lots, at $11 81½@$11 87½ for old Mess; $13 60@$13 62½ for new Mess, here, and $14 for do. deliverable in July; and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 6c.@7¾c. for Hams; 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues inactive at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; sales 250 boxes. Lard is declining; sales 1,570 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand; sales 250 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales, to-day, 240 bags Clover at 9c.@9¼c., and 100 bags do., recleaned, at 9½c. ₱ lb. Calcutta Linseed has been in demand at $3 25 ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Have been inactive at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 530 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10c.@11¼c., and Cuba at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 180,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS say: "The market for this staple has considerably fluctuated. The forepart of the week there existed a very fair demand for prime shipping lots in hhds. at 11¼c., which continued until Friday, since which the market has shown signs of weakness, and sales have been made at 11¼c., at which price lots changed hands on Saturday. Yesterday and to-day, owing to the recent great victory at Vicksburgh, and the consequent fall in the gold market, transactions have been very limited, and prices are entirely nominal; some lots to-day were closed out at 11c.@11¼c., the latter rate is the highest that could be obtained for lots on the spot; lots to arrive are unsalable, owing to the unsettled state of the market. The stock on hand is not large, and the arrivals continue about equal to the demand. The home trade for Soap stock of all kinds continues very small, and prices are unchanged since our last. At the close the market is very dull and may be quoted at 11c.@11¼c., the outside figure could be obtained only for extra choice lots. Prices this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11¾c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9¼c.; 1862, 8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in moderate demand to-day, at less buoyant prices.

TIN—Has been in less request, and prices have favored buyers. Banca, 54¼c.; Straits, 48c.@48¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in limited demand at irregular prices. Sales, 102 hhds. Kentucky at 12¼c.@27c., and 84 cases Seed Leaf at 18c.@33c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., at 43¾c.@44c., chiefly at 44c., ₱ gallon.; and 800 bbls., in bond, at 25½c.

FREIGHTS—Steamer engagements were effected to-day, but at easier rates. For Liverpool—100 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 154,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 7d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; 500 bales Cottos, by steamer, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 1,700 pkgs. Provisions, at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d by sailing vessel, and 60s. by steamer; and 75 tons Oil, at 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—400 les. Lard, at 30s. ₱ ton. For Irish ports direct, two cargoes of grain, at 6s. and 7s. 9d. respectively, ₱ quarter. For a Continental port, a small cargo of Petroleum, at 8s. ₱ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

America	May 27	Boston	Liverpool.
North American	May 30	Quebec	Liverpool.
Borussia	May 30	New-York	Hamburg.
Saxonia	May 30	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	May 30	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 6	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Hibernian	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Marathon	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Locust Point	May 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	May 30	New-York	Havana.

For California.

America	June 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *North American* via Quebec, close in this City on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Borussia* via Southampton and Hamburgh, close in this City on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday at the same hour.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4.30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 12.45 P. M., and 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A. B. C.—YOUR NOTE RECEIVED. AM TOO busy to meet you. I will send you word when I can.
D. E. F.

DRY GOODS.

ANOTHER WEEK
OF
NOVELTIES
AND
GREAT BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
HAVING MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF
CHECK, FIGURED, COLORED and BLACK SILKS
FROM THE AUCTION SALES
OF
THE PAST WEEK, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER THE MOST SUPERB STOCK
OF CHEAP SILKS,
AT PRICES BEYOND THE RANGE OF COMPETITION.

CHECK AND PLAID SUMMER SILKS, GOOD QUALITY, at 4s. 6d. and 5s.
CHECK GLACIE SILKS, from 6s. and up.
YARD-WIDE FOULARD SILKS, BEST QUALITY, AND NEW COLORS, IN PLAIDS, CHECKS, and FIGURED, at 6s., 7s. and 8s.
PLAIN GLACIE IN THE NEW COLOR—THE QUEEN—IN BLUES, PURPLES, DRABS, GREEN, MAROON, and BROWN from 9s. and up.
BLACK SILKS, FIGURED and PLAIN, at 7s., 8s. and up to $4 per yard.
DOUBLE-FACED SILKS, at 10s. a yard.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK SILKS, WITH and WITHOUT LUSIRE, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

WE PARTICULARLY INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE SILK STOCK, AS IT IS, WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION, THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. THE PRICES AND GOODS ARE PRECISELY AS REPRESENTED.

WE HAVE ALSO LARGELY INCREASED OUR STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AND CAN OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY AND AMOUNT
OF
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES, GLACIES, LENOS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., at 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25, 30, 37½ cents a yard, and up,
EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.
Also—
A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, from 14c. a yard up. TOWELINGS, SHEETING and SHIRTING MUSLINS, LINENS, DAMASKS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GENERALLY,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A LARGE LOT OF LINEN CRASHES from AUCTION At 10c., 12½c. a yard.
THREE CASES PRINTED MARSEILLES, for LADIES' WRAPPERS, at 2s. 6d., worth 6s.

OUR CLOAK AND SHAWL STOCK
IS LARGE, VARIED AND CHEAP,
AND
FULLY IN KEEPING WITH THE GREAT BARGAINS IN THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS,
PARTICULARLY
THE
SILK CLOAKS,
WHICH ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST AND NEWEST MATERIALS, AND AFTER THE VERY LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OUR PRICES AND THOSE IN BROADWAY ARE VERY MARKED INDEED, AND WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF LADIES.

In the Shawl Stock will be found every style, from $14 to $50.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
NO. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 650 Broadway, near 13th-st.

OPENING OF PARIS SUMMER MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that she has just received and will open on THURSDAY, May 28, Paris Summer millinery, comprising the greatest novelties in French hats and leading fashions.

DRY GOODS.

RIBBONS.
EVERY SHADE!!!
EVERY WIDTH!!!
EVERY QUALITY!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

PARASOLS.
PLAIN PARASOLS!!!
EMBROIDERED PARASOLS!!!
SUN UMBRELLAS!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

LACES.
POINT LACES!!!
GUIPURE LACES!!!
VALENCIENNES LACES!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WHITE GOODS.
JACONET MUSLINS!!!
SWISS MUSLINS!!!
BOOK MUSLINS!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

EMBROIDERIES.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES!!!
SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES!!!
GERMAN EMBROIDERIES!!!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AT COST.
WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS,
At $8 per yard.
COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES,
At Old Prices.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS,
WOOL and UNION REPS,
PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS,
WORSTED DAMASKS and LASTINGS,
AND EVERY STYLE OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
At Correspondingly Low Figures.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

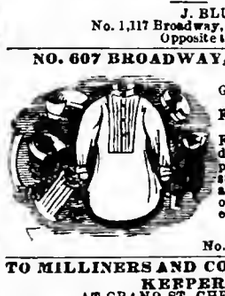
SHADES.
SHADES OF EVERY VARIETY AND MATERIAL.
We are paying particular attention to the manufacture and putting up of all kinds of Shades.
Practical and superior upholsters employed only.
GOLD,
PAINTED,
BUFF HOLLAND
WHITE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORED HOLLAND SHADES,
made and hung without delay, at very
LOW PRICES.
HOLLANDS BY THE YARD.
SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT RETAIL.
OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY
FOR EXHIBITION.
FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE
IT IS UNSURPASSED.
Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

LACE MANTILLAS
LACE MANTILLAS
LACE MANTILLAS
AND
SHAWLS.
SHAWLS.
SBAWLS.
BLACK THREAD AND VAL. LACE.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st., Opposite the Worth Monument.

NO. 607 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

C. W. FRENCH.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Fine Shirts and Collars MADE TO ORDER.
Fine Gauze Merino Undershirts, $1 50 each, or $15 per dozen. Also a large stock of Muslin, Linen and Jean Drawers of our own make, and warranted to fit.
C. W. FRENCH,
No. 607 Broadway, N. Y.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Our stock of Ribbons, Straws and Silks is large and cheap. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SUMMER BONNETS AND SUMMER HATS
AT L. BINNS' MILLINERY,
Largest in the world, No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Childrens' hats of every description. Largest assortment to be found at any one establishment in the world. Trimmers wanted.

LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!
We wish to inform you that you can sell your cast-off clothing, and receive a good price for the same, by addressing a note to L. CASHBURG, No. 48 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Goats will be attended to also, and be paid more for their clothes than any other dealer in the City will pay.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY,—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fitting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

BRAID AND EMBROIDERY STAMPS.—All the latest and best patterns, at much less than the usual prices. Full sets of one dozen stamps for ladies' and children's dresses, $4. Inks, pads, brushes and hors, etc., with instructions, $1 extra. Sent free of expense, upon receipt of the price. Address MME. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, containing the latest Paris and New-York Fashions, Patterns, Stories, &c., &c., &c. Every lady should subscribe. Only $1 a year. Any lady can become a subscriber. Every number contains a dress pattern, by which any lady can cut her own dress without assistance. Specimen copies sent free. Address as above.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEWMAN & FITTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 26 Wall-st. and Tarrytown, New-York.
Have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.
ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
ADAM FITTON, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS ON THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
668 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
362 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
87 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are paying an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 8,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,569 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR sale, the extra-size house and lot, No. 94 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 16th-st. and 15th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 135 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet; broadside on 15th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars, and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 58x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath, range, heater, &c.; lots well laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, shrubberies, &c. Apply, for particulars, to JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, 14th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., 150 feet west of Union-square, 25 feet front, three story extension house, belonging to J. J. Kingsford; particularly adapted to a large family. May be seen 8 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS, VERY HANDSOMELY located on Dean and Bergen sts., near New-York-av., Brooklyn; or will exchange them for a good house in New-York, paying balance in cash. Apply to CHAS. G. JUDSON, Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NORTHWEST corner of Broadway and 31st-st. Rent of house $700. Store and basement $600. Also store on same, back, $400. Apply to J. BARKER, No. 524 6th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—No. 58 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for trade or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No. 5,009 Post-office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED IN MORRISANIA, TREMONT OR FORDHAM.—A small, convenient house; must be had at a bargain; not over $3,000. Give full particulars, and address ANSON HUNT, Box No. 3,167 Post-office, New-York City.

HOUSES WANTED.—TWO COMMODIOUS houses for the accommodation of one family each; three or four stories, at moderate rent, between 20th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Address P., No. 78 Wall-st.

ROOM WANTED IN BROOKLYN, WITHout board, by a young man. Address E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL,
will open for the season on
SATURDAY, MAY 30.
The undersigned is now prepared to engage rooms for the Summer, and has several cottages to let.
WM. B. COZZENS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
NEW-ROCHELLE, NEW-YORK.
This favorite Summer resort, after having undergone many alterations and improvements, has been newly furnished, and now offers many inducements as a country resort. The hotel will be open for the reception of guests on the 27th day of May.
WM. J. FISH, Proprietor.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This house will open on TUESDAY, June 16. Applications may be made at No. 140 5th-av., or at the Bellevue, Newport. PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the season June 1, 1863.
This house has a pleasant and central location, with an ocean front of 600 feet, and less than 200 feet from the sea shore. It can accommodate 600 guests.
Access twice daily *via* steamer and railroad. Steamer *J. D. Beers*, foot of Murray-st., leaves at 4½ A. M. and 6½ P. M. Distance, two hours. Address
S. LAIRD.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON ESTATE of Benjamin Stocker, Jr., deceased, granted by the Surrogate of Albany, May 1, 1860; said letters can be of use to no one except the administrator, and thanks will be returned and a suitable reward given by the finder to E. W. STOCKER, No. [illegible] New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the subscriber, known as Green Bank, situate near West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. The house commands a fine view of Pumbing Bay and the Sound for several miles, is large and commodious, in first-rate order, and replete with every conv

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Orpheus.

WALLACK'S—Americans in Paris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Hunchback.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Ganaches.

LAURA KEENE'S—Jane English's New Company.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except on the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no later, but some additional intelligence from Vicksburgh this morning, embodied in a dispatch from Gen. Hurlbut to the War Department. He had received no official dispatches, but an arrival from Vicksburgh had brought him news to the 22d. Our captures at that time, as before stated, had been 6,000 prisoners, and seventy four pieces of artillery. Our forces completely encircled the town, our men on Friday night having their colors planted on the enemy's works, and lying themselves on the exterior slope. Our loss had not been heavy, though the rebels were making a firm resistance. The place was expected to fall into our hands next day.

A dispatch from Washington, received late last night, says that up to 10 o'clock no later news had been received from Gen. Grant. It was understood that another line of defences had been discovered in the rear of Vicksburgh, which it would be necessary to take by storm.

The Richmond papers pretend to have advices from Vicksburgh to Thursday night, at which time, it is insisted, the rebel loss had been slight and the injury to the batteries trifling, the garrison being well supplied and confident of holding the place. An admission that Admiral Porter has captured Yazoo City is contradicted in a subsequent dispatch. There is no doubt of its capture, however, as Admiral Porter is known to have detached a portion of his fleet for this special purpose. It will be noticed also, that the rebel dispatches are not so late, by at least twenty-four hours, as those which have reached us direct from Vicksburgh through our own channels of information. They are evidently framed to deceive the rebel people at a distance from the scene of operations.

Parson Brownlow writes from Nashville: "The indications are, though not very strong, that the rebels will either *attack* the grand Army of the Cumberland, or seek to get in our rear. It is certain that, three days ago, two divisions of the rebel army moved forward several miles. A military gentleman gives it as his opinion that these divisions were only advancing to give room for reinforcements coming in. Be this as it may, the fortifications of Murfreesboro and Nashville are complete, and can't be taken. The Army of the Cumberland is in fine condition, and has supplies of all kinds, here and at Murfreesboro, for *eight months to come*, or until the 1st of April next."

The Nashville *Union* states that Gov. Johnson has received several offers of regiments and brigades to assist in the work of redeeming East Tennessee. One dispatch tendered him a regiment from the State of New-York already organized; and another a brigade, to be formed of troops from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Rhode Island.

A skirmish took place near Fort Donelson last week, in which the rebels were routed. Our forces brought in seven thousand pounds of bacon after the affair. Our loss was one Lieutenant and two privates wounded.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the rebels crossed the Cumberland, on Monday, at Fishing Creek and Hartford, in Southwestern Kentucky, but were driven back by our forces after some slight skirmishing.

From an officer of one of the regiments stationed in the Kanawha Valley, who left Charleston, Va., on Friday, and arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday, the *Commercial* learns that our pickets on the Raleigh Road, between Fayettevilla and Raleigh, were attacked and surrounded on Sunday morning, May 17. After a fight, they all escaped but one. Skirmishing continued until noon of Tuesday, when our pickets were all driven in. The enemy attacked the force under command of Col. White at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, with cannon, and they kept up the fire briskly until Wednesday noon, when they fell back. We fought them from our breastworks, and had one killed and nine wounded. The rebels were under Brig.-Gen. McGoslen. It is known that Gens. Imboden and Fokles were at Lewisburgh, Va., with the force that was lately operating on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it is expected that this movement on Fayettevilla is merely a feint while they operate elsewhere. Our Generals are making the necessary preparations to meet any disposition that may be made of the rebel force in the Kanawha Valley.

Humphrey Marshall, it is said, has been arrested and sent to Richmond, on charges of disloyalty and treason to the rebel Confederacy.

The State Convention of Delegates from the Loyal National Leagues assembled at Utica yesterday. Every County in the State was represented excepting Washington and Essex. Gen. John Cochrane was chosen temporary Chairman, and after the appointment of a Committee on permanent organization, a recess was taken. On reassembling, the Committee on Organization reported the choice of Gen. Cochrane as President, with the requisite number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A Committee of sixteen was appointed to report, if deemed desirable, a plan for State and County organization. An animated debate took place on the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the case of Vallandigham, etc., but ultimately these matters were tabled, as being outside the objects of the Convention. The resolutions adopted are of a highly loyal character, and pledge utmost support to the Government in putting down the rebellion. An address was also adopted declaring the objects of the League.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The business transacted was mostly routine. A batch of New Court-house bills were reported and passed; and a message from the Mayor, vetoing similar bills heretofore passed, was received, read and laid over. The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. on next Tuesday.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted a resolution to tender the hospitalities of the City to Brig.-Gen. Thomas F. Meagher on his return home, and "to retirement to civil life." Mr. Sandford said the General had not resigned his commission, but only the command of the Irish brigade. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to open Harlem Park and prepare it for the comfort and pleasure of visitors. A message from the Mayor, suggesting the propriety of appointing delegates to the National Convention to be held in Chicago early in June, in reference to the enlargement of canals between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic, was read and ordered on file, as was also a statement from the Cartmen and Workingmen's Association, of grievances arising out of the present complications of street-cleaning affairs. A petition from Staten Islanders, embodying an elaborate statement of the insufficient accommodations and bad management of the Staten Island Ferry, owned by Gen. Law, and requesting the Common Council to make such provisions for their accommodation as were solicited of the Legislature last Winter, by an ordinance amendatory of the ferry lease, was referred. An ordinance was passed amending the City appropriation bill in conformity with the changes made in it by the Legislature. Mr. Brandon favored further consideration and the exercise of some judgment in the matter, not believing that the Common Council must appropriate just what was specified in the City Tax law. (The Comptroller has stopped paying out on City account till this ordinance is finally passed.) The Board adjourned to Thursday.

A subscription has been started in Toronto in aid of the fund which the rebels are raising to erect a monument to the memory of Stonewall Jackson. The Editor of the Toronto *Leader* is the self-appointed Treasurer of the money which may be subscribed there.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the Grand Jury submitted a lot of indictments, and after receiving the thanks of the Court for their attention to their duties, were discharged for the term.

The price of Gold Coin fluctuated more violently yesterday than usual; sales as low as 141¾ and as high as 145 ℔ cent.; closing price 144¼ ℔ cent. Stocks generally improved, at the close of the day, as compared with Monday night. Government Securities advanced to 108¼ ℔ cent. for the 6 ℔ cents. of 1881. The subscriptions to the New Loan of 1882 amounted to $1,100,000.

A fair business was reported in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at, however, generally reduced prices. Provisions were moderately active, the main inquiry having been for Pork, which was firmer. Whisky was in request and advancing. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Petroleum was heavy and cheaper. Tallow was depressed and declining. Heavier freight engagements were effected, but at reduced figures. No remarkable changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The Live Stock Markets show considerable changes in both supply and price, this week. The cool weather for the past few days has increased the demand for meats, and, with the single exception of Beef cattle, which are in large supply, all kinds are selling quicker and at higher rates. The irregular arrivals during the past week somewhat deranged the markets, as cattle were on sale nearly every day.... Beeves number 4,686 for the week, which is 800 more than last week. Over 3,900 of these were sold at Forty-fourth-street, 600 last Friday, and the balance Monday and Tuesday. As a class, they run much poorer in quality than for several weeks past, and on this account, added to the large supply, prices average ½c. lower than one week ago. Trade was rather dull Monday, but picked up Tuesday, at which time the best sales were made. Prices ranged from 10c. for ordinary cattle to 12c. for first quality, estimating the net weight of the four quarters. The average was about 11c... Sheep and Lambs are looking up again. They are very scarce, and butchers are exercised to get a supply. Some of them paid 11c. ℔ lb. live weight for fat Sheep, and others offered that price if they could be supplied. Sheared Sheep are worth 6c.@7c. Dressed Mutton is enormously high, selling at 12c.@15c. ℔ lb.... Live Hogs have been selling well, at an advance of ½c. ℔ lb., or for 5¼c.@5½c ℔ lb, live weight, for corn-fed, and 5½c. for still-fed Hogs. None are left over.

Ventilating Revolution.

Gov. Seymour's incendiary letter to the Vallandigham meeting is thickly posted through all the viler parts of the City. There plainly is a systematic attempt to stir up against the Government all the bad elements of our community, and to prepare the way for the practical application of the Governor's flagitious sentiments. With all of Fernando Wood's characteristic shrewdness, it is at once appreciated what a power for mischief lies wrapped up in those few studied sentences. Its nicely proportioned exaggeration of statement, counterfeit alarm, and affected indignation, were adapted, with consummate art, to fire the passions of the unthinking, and to put them in the mood of adopting and acting upon the final suggestions that the war against the Richmond Government be ended, and war against the Washington Government begun. The official odor, too, of the proclamation, was duly rated. What came from the hands of Horatio Seymour, as a private citizen, was of little account. What comes from him as the occupant of the Executive Chair of the State of New-York, must be, to the undiscriminating, of great account. Whatever it may be, it strikes their vision as a vermilion edict. They associate authority with it; and, if its language is in the line of their old party prejudices, they are almost sure to accept it implicitly, and shape their action accordingly. It was a clever thought in the rebel allies to placard that missive. It is worth to them all their covert wire-pulling, and all their platform rant, a thousand times over.

Whether Gov. Seymour meant what he wrote or not, we neither know, nor care to know. He may or may not have predetermined to kindle a revolution in the State of New-York. He who "casteth firebrands, arrows and death" may do it in dread earnest or he may do it in sport. That matters not. It is the act alone that concerns us. And we say it deliberately—never since this State had an existence has an act of such perfidy to the public interests been committed by its Chief Magistrate as the emission of that letter at this crisis of the nation's destinies. It is not one of the things that are forgotten. American history will have to be made up on a different principle from what it ever has been yet, if that sinister letter does not come back to blast the name of its author with an infamy as much exceeding that of the framers of the coffin handbills of 1814, as his position and responsibilities are beyond theirs.

It may be disputed whether the action of Gen. Burnside toward Vallandigham was or was not justifiable; just as the action of Gen. Butler toward Mumford is open to debate. Both of the Generals can afford to trust to time for the verdict. The American people always have pardoned, and always will pardon, much to the spirit of patriotism, even when its zeal impels it into error. But they never have pardoned, and never will, an attempt even to embarrass their Government in its day of difficulty—infinitely less an attempt to resist and overthrow it. Burnside may have been wrong; but Seymour can't have been right. If the one erred, it was in full against the rebellion; but the error of the other, if consummated, can operate only in favor of the rebellion—for if the war is stopped, the rebellion must triumph. Therefore there is an infinite difference between the two wrongs. History will not be blind to this difference.

But we need not wait for history. The present generation are quite competent to take care of this would-be revolutionist. That letter may be nailed to every post and tree between Montauk Point and the Lakes, and it will not excite the first flutter of defection in the heart of the great loyal body of our people. There are thousands, scores of thousands, perhaps, who are ignorant enough, or base enough, to be influenced by it. But we are a State of four millions, and before their patriotic feeling, once fairly aroused, these New-York rebels would be but as chaff before the whirlwind. That the Governor may excite a mischievous commotion we do not deny. Wielding all the powers of his official position, and backed by crafty and unscrupulous party leaders, he may do not a little to hinder the action of the Government in the prosecution of the war, and that, too, without stepping beyond the constitutional limits of his executive office. He can, if he pleases, degrade his solemn responsibilities into the furtherance of the vilest faction. There is plenty of mischief he can engage in, if he has a mind to it. But he must stop short, very far short of the revolutionary violence he has intimated in that letter, or he will confront a public spirit it will hardly be safe to grapple with.

The human soul never had a more inflexible purpose than that now held by the people of this State to sustain this war until the rebellion is destroyed. Whatever may be the fault of the administration of the Government, military or civil, our people mean that the Government itself shall stand. That determination cannot be diverted by any pretext, nor withstood by any device. The man, high or low, who undertakes it, will be ground to powder.

Rebel Threat of Invasion.

The Richmond papers, within the last fortnight, have been full of hints and menaces—dark and ominous hints, as well as open and ferocious menaces—of an aggressive movement of their Eastern and Western armies, in the direction of Maryland and of Kentucky. The pressure is particularly great for an advance of Lee's army. This is not only urged in all the Richmond journals, but they pretend to have knowledge that it is on the very eve of taking place. We gave yesterday extracts from the Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday last, in one of which occurred the following sentences:

"There is really no occasion for panic about Vicksburgh. Whatever may be the result of the military operations around it, their interest will soon be eclipsed by far greater events elsewhere. Within the next fortnight the campaign of 1863 will be pretty well decided. The most important movements of the war will probably be made in that time. If the Confederate standard is again victorious—as may be hoped with much and solid reason—although mere victory will not end the war, it will destroy the efficiency of the enemy's army for the rest of this year. If we gain all that is now fairly possible, an entirely new character will be given to future operations, which will relieve the country of half the suffering it has hitherto endured. Now is the noble day, the fortunate hour for the Confederate army. At this time, if ever, let every man be at his post."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, also, which we lately characterized as Jeff. Davis' personal and confidential organ—but which imputation the *Enquirer* indignantly denied—discusses the same point in its issue of the 21st:

"If it will be ever possible to attempt anything beyond the defensive," remarks the *Examiner*, "this would seem to be the time. From the first day, the only reasonable hope of the Confederacy has been the transfer of hostilities to the enemy's territory. If we cannot do that, the progress of invasion, however slow, must, after a time, overwhelm us. No treaty of peace is possible, save that signed on the enemy's soil; and if our armies can ever go there at all, the time is at hand when they will do so."

Jeff. Davis does not usually permit his organs either to announce projected movements of his army, or to discuss them; and the freedom with which these announcements are put forth might be thought to throw doubt on their truth. But our Government, we believe, is in possession of other information beside this to the same purport—information in the handwriting of a Confederate officer, of a projected rebel movement into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The rebel theory is that by the end of this month, or thereabouts, our army will be so weakened by the loss of the two year and the nine month regiments that it will be feasible for them, with a body of fifty or sixty thousand men, to make a sudden march northward, through one or more of the passes of the Blue Ridge, down the Shenandoah Valley, and into Maryland. By this means it is supposed they would draw Hooker's army up to Washington for its defence, and thus Richmond would need but a small force for *its* defence. It is true that the rebel army lost a prodigious proportion of its men in the battles of the first four days of this month; but, by calling in outlying detachments, they could probably still bring together an effective force of fifty thousand men for an offensive movement, and yet leave twenty thousand to defend Richmond.

There are two or three remarks suggested about this whole scheme.

1. The Government could easily prevent its execution by occupying with a proper force one or two strategic points in the Shenandoah Valley, and one or two of the passes of the Blue Ridge Mountains. There are forces under Gen. Milroy, forces around Washington, in Baltimore, and elsewhere, that could be used for this purpose without weakening the Army of the Potomac.

2. Another means of aiding to prevent the rebel movement would be by activity on the part of our forces on the peninsula and in North Carolina. Let them ceaselessly menace the region round about and back of Richmond, and thus keep active in defence of their capital as large a part as possible of the rebel army.

3. We would say in regard to the rebels, that a movement of invasion on their part would be really and truly a movement of desperation. The Confederacy and its army are being killed by inches—or rather, by much larger measurement than inches. In every section of the South, the rebels are being pushed to the wall. They are on the edge of the last ditch. With shattered finances, short supplies, blasted hopes, a dismal future, with the West almost wrested from their grip—with our armies in the heart of the Cotton States, and our flag waving in every State—with Slavery, for which the war is waged, tumbling to pieces—the rebels can see no prospect of success but by a maniacal rush in the direction of our Capital, where they might wrench victory from fate, and enforce a peace.

4. The loss of Stonewall Jackson will operate seriously to the detriment of the rebels, if they entertain any reckless project of invasion. It was he who took the lead in every daring and desperate rebel movement of the war; and, so far, we know of no man in their army possessed of equal skill, intrepidity and venturousness, as there is none other who has ever undertaken such work.

We believe, on the whole, that if the Virginia rebels should undertake a movement of invasion, it will be for us the opportunity which, if properly seized and used, will enable us not only to check them, but to capture Richmond, annihilate Davis' army, and bring the rebellion to a close.

Commerce on the Mississippi.

While we cannot greatly over-estimate the importance to the Union cause, in a military view, of the capture of the rebel stronghold at Vicksburgh, it becomes our duty to present to the commercial public some limitations on its value, so far as regards immediate operations in their line. We do this, not for discouragement, but for safety—to warn impulsive and not well-informed persons against too hasty investments of their capital or time in Mississippi River speculations.

If Vicksburgh is taken, Port Hudson will fall, and the Mississippi River will be open from its source to its mouth. Very true; but it will not at once and of necessity float off all the products of the Northwest, and restore trade to its former channels. It should be remembered that the Mississippi River has been opened to Memphis for more than a year, and to Vicksburgh for more than half a year. The rebel batteries at Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis, Helena and Napoleon were silenced, one after another, and all the country adjacent has been made to acknowledge the supremacy of the United States on the Mississippi. But notwithstanding this opening of the river for two-thirds of the distance from St. Louis to New-Orleans, and its constant patrol by passing gunboats; and notwithstanding no rebel forces have dared to occupy the banks in the reclaimed region in any numbers, it is to be marked that no legitimate commerce has been established throughout this great extent of territory, during all the time of Union reoccupation. What trade has existed, or exists now, is very limited in its character, and strictly under military surveillance and military protection. So lately as last February, no freight or passenger boat running on the Mississippi River was allowed to make any landing, save under the guns of a military post or under the close convoy of a gunboat. Subsequently, trading boats were pillaged and burnt when touching shore within five miles of Memphis; and for a time, owing to the dangers of navigation and to the illicit trade that it seemed impossible to prevent, with rebellious populations in the interior, all shipments of goods South were positively prohibited. This, be it remembered, when the river and the country adjacent were wholly "within the Union lines."

If we take the Mississippi River below, from Port Hudson to New-Orleans and the Passes, now a year under Union control, and look for the valuable commerce restored and floating peacefully on its bosom, we shall look in vain. Nothing of the sort is to be seen there. Navigation, both above and below the rebel obstructions, has been and is attended with extreme danger to unarmed boats, and the escape of such from annoyance and injury by guerrilla firing has been the exception, not the rule.

The truth is, there can be no large, safe, restored commerce on the Mississippi River, till a state of war no longer exists on its banks, or in the regions adjacent. A single shot from a four or six-pounder, hid in a cane-brake, could send a boat and cargo to the bottom worth a quarter of a million of dollars. And of the hundreds of boats needed to do the once heavy carrying on the Mississippi, how many could have a gunboat convoy for its protection, even if the slow going and cumbrous steerage of the iron-clads did not unfit them for such service?

Again, it is to be remembered in this connection, that an almost entire Western marine must be built, before extensive navigation on the Mississippi can be resumed, even after all difficulty from hostile population on the banks is removed. Hundreds of boats have been burnt, wrecked or worn out by the Government, in hard usage, since the war began. Scarcely any new boats in all that time have been built. Those that remain afloat are taken up by the Government, and are indispensable to the military movements that must for months—indeed, we know not for how long—be continued in the Southwest.

To these practical difficulties add the impoverished and distracted condition of the South, the disorganization of labor, the devastation of millions of the most productive and highly-improved acres of the Southern coast, by fire and flood—one-third of the State of Louisiana being submerged, it is said, by the Lake Providence Canal alone—and it is apparent that no rose-colored view can be taken of the immediate reorganization of commerce on the Mississippi River. It was once the highway of a trade like to itself in sweep and volume. It may be again; but not this year, nor next. The restoration must be the slow growth of established peace and restored labor, working patiently for years to gather up and reunite the filaments of social and commercial intercourse, so rudely severed by the rebellion, and so scorched and burned by the fires of civil war.

In the meantime, the capital of the Eastern States, having had the control of the products of the Northwest, will not be slow to relinquish what is so profitable in the handling; and, if the Mississippi River shall finally reclaim a part of its former commerce, it will only be after the Middle and Eastern States and their vast railroad and maritime properties, under the wonderful stimulus of the war, have grown so affluent otherwise as not to feel the loss.

Confederate Bonds.—Among our European news yesterday was an item to the effect that a Commissioner from North Carolina had arrived in England, and had issued an invitation for subscriptions to cotton bonds of that State for the sum of £300,000 sterling.

We should think this would not add to the strength, value, or security of the cotton bonds of the Confederate Government. If North Carolina may issue cotton bonds on her own account, so may all the rebel States; and doubtless they are all as anxious as she is to adopt such a means of relieving themselves of their burdens of debt. South Carolina will not patiently see North Carolina adopt such a step unless she may follow the example. Georgia has refused to indorse the Confederate cotton bonds; and, with Vicksburgh in our hands, we should not think the indorsement of Mississippi would be worth much—nor her cotton either, so far as the Confederate Government is concerned. The amount of cotton on which Confederate security can be founded, and the area from which it is drawn, is thus getting rather limited. The European bondholders had better look out how their securities are trifled with, or their fingers will be burnt as badly as the rebel cotton.

The Utica Gathering.—We publish in our advertising columns an acknowledgment of sums received toward defraying the expenses of enabling the returned volunteers from this City to attend the great loyal assemblage at Utica to-day. It will be observed that these expenses are somewhat larger than they were expected to be, from the fact that the New-York Central Railroad refuses to make any reduction in their fare from regular rates. This conduct on the part of the management of that road stands in marked contrast with the liberal action of the Hudson River Road, which charges only one fare for going and returning—and also with the action of the Central Road last Fall, in running extra trains gratuitously to convey passengers to and from Democratic mass meetings at various points along its line. The fact that the Utica meeting has no political or party purpose whatever, but is merely designed to rally the loyal sentiment of the State to the support of the Government, probably explains the difference. Meantime, we trust the patriotic liberality of our citizens will more than compensate for the partisan niggardliness of the Central Railroad.

TWO GREAT FACTS FOR FINANCIERS.

What I Said and How it Came Out—The Dutchman's Account Book—The Two Foundations of Just Credit—How we Stand on those Foundations—Ohio as a Test.

Tee Beeches, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

Somebody asked me where "The Beeches" were? I said this country abounds in beeches; but if you will walk with me to where yon curving hill is surmounted with a few trees, which are now putting forth their lasty verdure, you will see "The Beeches." They have stood many a long year, long enough to have seen the red Indian supplanted by the white man, and the white man rear up a great nation, till not a remnant of the old tribes remain, and over the whole smiles a bright and beautiful civilization. A little over to the east is where the Shawnee lived and cultivated his maize, and built his monument in yon grass-covered mound. A little to the west is where the last great chief of the Miamis took his last look of the land where he had lived and fought—bravely fought—as one who loved and honored his country. Shall we do less? We are as frail and perishable as he, but it has pleased God to give us higher intelligence, nobler institutions, and greater means of happiness. Are we under no greater obligations to preserve them? Are we appointed the guardians of human liberty in vain? No? We shall preserve them. The ark of human hopes will ride safely through the storm.

But, let us return to present facts. Some two or three months since, when Mr. Chase's financial measures were before Congress, I commended them in the strongest terms, pointing out the inevitable result of combining the two principles of paying interest *in gold*, and creating a demand for Bonds, by the National Bank. I specially referred to the fact that, when the interest was payable in gold, the bondholder got *as much more interest as the legal tender notes were less than gold*; and, as these legal tender notes paid all *debts* just as well as gold, the practical result would be that an investment in Government Bonds would be a better one than could be made in any other kind of stocks. Capitalists would see this, and act accordingly. Now, we have the result in the rapid absorption of Government Bonds. In fact, these financial measures were the great battle of the war. They have conquered England and the rebels both put together; and I confess to nearly as much pleasure in the former as the latter. How utterly ridiculous, when compared with present facts, are the theories and statements of the London *Times* a year or two since. If the stupid or wicked (I know not which) conductors of that journal were capable of shame, I should think it would tingle on their cheeks.

But, triumphant as we are for the present in money matters, we must not forget, that behind all credit, lies the great *necessity of knowing that you are making more than you spend*. In plain words, we must feel, and the world must know that property—wealth—is accumulating faster than debts are made. Then, if debts are large, no man at home or abroad feels alarmed about it. The debts will take care of themselves. The ultimate perfection of political economy—and so says the Scripture—is to owe no debts at all. It is well illustrated by a Dutchman in Pennsylvania, who, having no knowledge of accounts, and no wish to go in debt, hit upon this method of finance. He hung two old stockings up, one on each side of the fire-place. In one he put all the money he got, and in the other, all the receipts for money paid. Then, his accounts were always balanced, and everything he had paid and received, plain before him. Such a system as this would do away with half the commercial machinery. But we must admit it to be impossible. Commerce demands credit. Credit demands the vast machinery of banks, exchanges, discounts, interest, &c. We must take things as they are. We find a vast complicated system of credit in operation, affecting every particle of property and every individual, rich or poor, in the nation. This is a part of our modern civilization. Is this state of things credit, whether of the Government or of individuals, is to be maintained and made valuable, by showing that your income and your property are increasing beyond the increase of your debts. Now I say that, in the United States, at the present moment, this is actually the case. I say what I said in a former letter, that *the wealth of the nation is increasing rapidly*. That is the first fact. The second is, that except by the General Government, *its debts are diminishing*. If these facts are true, the conclusion is inevitable that we have a stable and unimpeachable basis of national credit. I base my statements on the statistics of Ohio, taking that State as a fair unit of the whole country. It contains just about a tenth part of the loyal people, and it contains a tenth of the wealth. Its debts are probably a fair index for the whole. New-England, in the East, is probably much less in debt than Ohio; but, on the other hand, the new States on the Upper Mississippi are much more so. Now, let us look to the facts.

1. I stated in a former letter that the wealth of the country was increasing at the present moment at the rate of over six hundred millions per annum. I am not surprised that this was received with incredulity; because there is a popular idea that war must necessarily be a loss, and that Government debts are a loss. The former is true only in a modified sense, and the latter is not true at all, when the debts are owed at home. If the war is carried on in the enemy's country, as it is, nearly all the actual destruction is there. What is destroyed of property in the United States except the food and raiment of the soldiers? Very little. And how much more do the soldiers consume than they would at home? Something, no doubt, but not a great deal, compared with the whole. If we take all these losses of perishable property into view, they make but a small portion of our national income. As to the national debt—how is there any loss when that debt is due to the individuals of the same nation? If John Smith and John Jones are citizens of the same nation with Peter Brown and Thomas Tompkins, how does the fact that the Government borrowed a thousand dollars of the two former, and paid it to the two latter, make the *nation* any poorer? The embarrassments resulting from a failure of faith on the part of the Government may be very great, but there could be no actual loss to the nation. The actual losses in property of this war have been very small, and I repeat my statement, if possible in stronger terms, that the real wealth of the nation is increasing, at the rate of at least six hundred millions per annum. Ohio shows, by her statistics, that the results of agriculture, mining and manufactures in that State increase her wealth at even a more rapid rate.

2. A second fact is shown by the statistics of Ohio—that the *debts of the people* are really diminishing. The debts of Ohio are considerably less than they were at the beginning of the war. This is shown thus: The Commissioner of Statistics reports (accurately ascertained from the records) that the mortgage debts of the people were reduced $7,000,000 in one year, and that the suits at law were reduced 4,000 in number, indicating a reduction in judgment debts. The whole mortgage debts amount to $53,000,000, (exclusive of railroads,) and the reduction on that, applied as a ratio to the debts of the State, shows an annual reduction of at least $20,000,000. This was, no doubt, caused mainly by the almost universal doubt pervading the people in 1862, as to what might be the final upshot of the war. But, be the cause what it may, *it is a fact* that the people do not feel half as much doubt and anxiety *this year as they did last*. Why? My opinion is that it arises solely from the greater *energy and decision* of the Government. The negro question is passed by. Slaves are no longer protected by the Government. That is a great point gained. Then comes the dismissal of McClellan and Bushl, in whom the people of the West had no confidence. Next come the success of the great financial measures, the Conscription Act, and, finally the triumph over Butternuts and Tories. All these taken together, with great confidence in Rosecrans and Burnside, have caused renewed hopes and given an inspiring courage to the people. Besides this, also, they know the army is better disciplined and in better heart. I say this as bearing on debts, for in this state of things debts will not, I think, be as much reduced in this as in last year. It is enough, however, to show the fact I stated, that in 1862 debts in Ohio, and I believe throughout the country, were greatly reduced. These two facts, then—increasing wealth and reduced debts in the past year—are the great facts on which the public credit safely rest; facts which cannot be put aside by any amount of speculation in gold, or any attempt to depreciate the National bonds. I say not this to encourage an extension of trade, or a reckless confidence in stocks. Both are injurious. But I would let intelligent men understand what is certainly true, that the prosperity of this great country is yet unimpaired by the calamities of war.

A Veteran Observer

Amusements.

Laura Keene in Brooklyn.—To-night Miss Laura Keene, with a very fair company, gives a second appearance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The romantic drama called "The Sea of Ice," in which Miss Keene sustains the character of *Ogarita*, will be given, with a good cast. The house is already well sold, and doubtless a regular jam will, as usual, greet Miss Keene's appearance.

Niblo's Garden.—This evening Miss Bateman appears, for the first time during the present engagement, in her celebrated character of *Bianca*. On Monday and Tuesday "The Hunchback" was performed, Miss Bateman assuming her great *role of Julia*, to two of the most crowded houses of the season.

French Theatre.—The benefit performance of Messrs. Maury and Rousseau, which was to come off this evening, has been postponed until to-morrow, when, after a careful rehearsal, "Les Ganaches," Victorian Sardou's latest work, will be given. This disappointment, principally owing to the illness of several of the principal members of the company, should be looked over by the patrons of this theatre, and not decrease the receipts of the beneficiaries. "Les Ganaches" has had an immense success in Paris, and Monsieur Jourdy, the able director, will do well, we hope, with it here.

The Colored Regiments from Massachusetts.

Boston, Monday, May 25.

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) leave Boston Thursday for Port Royal in the steamer *De Molay*.

The Fifty-fifth, (colored,) now forming, has about 300 men, and is rapidly increasing. The Governor of Ohio has made application to Gov. Andrew to have Ohio men appointed officers in the colored regiments in proportion to the number of men furnished by that State. Advices from various sections of Ohio show that recruiting for these regiments is more successful than was anticipated.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Arrangements are nearly finished to make a draft as soon as the enrollment under the Conscription law has been completed.

REGULATIONS FOR NEGRO ENLISTMENTS.

The following order from the War Department furnishes the long-promised rules and regulations for negro enlistments:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 143.—1. A Bureau is established in the Adjutant-General's office for the record of all matters relating to the organization of colored troops. An officer will be assigned to the charge of the Bureau, with such number of clerks as may be designated by the Adjutant-General.

2. Three or more field officers will be detailed as inspectors, to supervise the organization of colored troops, at such points as may be indicated by the War Department, in the Northern and Western States.

3. Boards will be convened at such ports as may be decided upon by the War Department, to examine applicants for commissions to command colored troops, who on application to the Adjutant-General, may receive authority to present themselves to the Board for examination.

4. No persons shall be allowed to recruit for colored troops except specially authorized by the War Department, and no such authority will be given to persons who have not been examined and passed by a Board; nor will such authority be given to any one person to raise more than one regiment.

5. The reports of the Boards will specify the grade of commission for which each candidate is fit, and authority to recruit will be given in accordance. Commissions will be issued from the Adjutant-General's office, when the prescribed number of men is ready for muster into the service.

6. Colored troops may be accepted by companies, to be afterward consolidated in battalions and regiments by the Adjutant-General. Regiments will be numbered *seriatim*, in the order in which they are raised, the numbers to be determined by the Adjutant-General. They will be designated "—— regiment of U. S. Colored Troops."

7. Recruiting stations and depots will be established by the Adjutant-General, as circumstances shall require, and officers will be detailed to muster in and inspect troops.

8. Non-commissioned officers of colored troops may be selected and appointed from the best men of their number, in the usual mode of appointing non-commissioned officers. Meritorious commissioned officers will be entitled to promotion to higher rank, if they prove themselves equal to it.

9. All personal applications for appointments in the colored regiments, or for information concerning them, must be made to the Chief of the Bureau. All written communications should be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau, in the care of the Adjutant-General.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

OFFICERS FOR NEGRO REGIMENTS.

An order will be speedily issued announcing the officers for the negro regiments organized by Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS in the Southwest; also for the negro regiments in this District.

A Commission has been appointed to examine officers for the colored regiments now being organized for the service. Maj.-Gen. CASEY is President of the Commission.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH is here on a short visit.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Dispatches from the West say there is no truth whatever in the stories originating here, that Gen. BURNSIDE asks to be relieved from his command, and add that before long his headquarters will be in the field.

SENTANCE REMITTED.

The President has remitted the sentence to be cashiered against Major SAML. K. DAWSON, Nineteenth Regulars, and he is reinstated in his command by general orders.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Numerous petitions have been received by the President, praying for the release of VALLANDIGHAM.

NOT TRUE.

There is no truth in the statements published in some quarters, that the rebels are collecting cavalry at Culpepper for a raid on our lines. Gen. STAHL telegraphs that there is no sign of the enemy on his front.

EXAMINATION OF GOODS.

A General Order of the War Department provides for the examination of all goods being transported out of the district by any road by which they can be taken South, by a commissioned officer. If anything is thus attempted to be transported not allowed in a special permit from the Military Governor, it shall be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal, and the proceeds of the sale turned into the public Treasury.

PAYING THE SOLDIERS.

The last of payments from the Treasury for the army were made to-day. Money is now issued to pay the whole army up to the first of May.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

The Secretary of War to-day awarded medals to the survivors of Gen. MITCHEL'S secret expedition into the interior of Georgia, and also to the families of those whom the rebels executed.

THE LOCAL TRADE ON THE WESTERN BORDER.

The Treasury Department has been preparing new rules and regulations governing local trade along the Western Border, which go into operation to-morrow. Parties desiring information concerning the changes, should apply to the special supervising agent of the Treasury Department, WM. P. MILLOS, of Cincinnati.

COTTON RAISED IN PANAMA.

Mr. NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture, has received from Mr. McKEE, United States Consul at Panama, beautiful specimens of cotton raised in that place from seed sent to him about a year ago. The Commissioner will forward immediately, to the Consul, one hundred bushels of cotton seed to be distributed among the citizens of Panama.

The Panama Railroad Company have offered to transport it free of expense.

AN ORDER RELATIVE TO CONTRABANDS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.—1. All "Contrabands" now in the cities of Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., dependent on the Government of the United States for support, (with the exception of those employed in the Quartermaster's Department, or other branches of the service,) will be immediately reported by Superintendents of Contrabands, Provost-Marshals, or others in charge, to Lieut.-Col. ELIAS M. GREENE, Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

2. The report will in each case specify their number, age, sex and condition, whether able-bodied or invalid.

3. Lieut.-Col. E. M. GREENE will immediately take possession of all rebel lands, farm-houses and tenements thereon, at present abandoned by their owners, (and unoccupied by the United States officers or forces,) situated south of the Potomac, and within the lines of this command; and will proceed to cultivate said lands by such contrabands, and in such manner as may be most beneficial to the Government.

4. General Orders, No. 16, 1862, from these Headquarters, with regard to stock running at large, will be strictly enforced, and officers or others disregarding this order, will be held responsible for damage done thereby to cultivated lands, whether by public or private stock, and will be punished accordingly.

By command of Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.
LEAVITT HUNT, Major, and Acting Asst. Adj.-Gen.

INCREASED MAIL FACILITIES FOR NEW-YORK CITY.

It is in contemplation by the Post-office Department to extend to the business community of New-York city greatly increased local mail facilities. Instead of four deliveries of letters throughout the city every day, there will, probably, be a dozen when the arrangements now proposed are perfected.

TO BE EXECUTED.

The sentence of death passed by Court-martial against WM. S. BURGESS, THOMAS PARKINS, *alias* Hawkins, and GEORGE SIMS, convicted of being rebel spies, has been approved by the President, and their execution by hanging will take place on Friday, the 29th inst., at Sandusky, Ohio. The President has also approved the sentence of Court-martial in the case of JOHN C. SNOKE, private in the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois volunteers, convicted of desertion, and ordered to be shot. The execution will take place at Sandusky on the same day.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR VICKSBURGH.

The Medical Department here has sent abundant supplies to Vicksburgh, and the Surgeons there already have everything except the luxuries the wounded will need.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

Peter Sing, 74th New-York; Geo. Vartbinder, 26th New-York; Henry Emery, 41st New-York; Peter Camp, 73d New-York; Jas. Stanley, 2d Rhode Island; Pitts S. Windsor, 2d Rhode Island; Geo. L. Brown, 12th New-Hampshire.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

CAPTURES OFF CHARLESTON.

The United States gunboats *Canandaigua* and *Powhatan* captured off Charleston, on the 15th inst., the sloop *Secesh*, and on the 16th the sloop *C. Routeran*, both with valuable cargoes.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander WILLIAM ROGERSDORFF is ordered to the command of the steam-sloop *Ticonderoga*.

Lieut. Commander BANCROFT GHERARDI is detached from the *Mohican*.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

The President, Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the General-in-Chief of the Army, and Gen. HOOKER, were in council several hours to-day at the Executive mansion.

MOSEBY.

It is reported and believed that STUART has sent 100 man to reinforce MOSEBY, to the end of continuing the latter's depredations around our lines.

STUART.

The impression prevails in the neighborhood of Rappahannock Station that STUART is concentrating a large body of his cavalry between Culpepper Court-house and Brandy Station.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. A. J. Hamilton, Texas; Geo. H. Bailey, Maine; John A. Moore, Toledo; Daniel S. Daxter, Rhode Island; and A. C. Multeon, New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. O. L. Lamberton, Pennsylvania; Jay Cooke and wife, Philadelphia; J. M. Rawlins, Illinois; A. L. Bancroft, San Francisco; James Hutton and wife, Philadelphia; and O. A. Arnold, Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. D. B. St. John and wife, Newburgh; Messrs. Ives and Goddard, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Verplanck, Fishkill, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

J. Den Cameron, President of the Northern Central Railway; Capt. Thomas P. Greene, U. S. N.; Richard C. Dale, Philadelphia; W. B. Stearns, Boston; and C. F. Wood, Boston, are at the Astor House.

Col. Tidball and lady, Fordham; J. L. G. Strong and J. L. Lawrence, U. S. N., and Samuel Carson, Philadelphia, are at the La Farge House.

Secretary Seward left the Astor House yesterday morning, proceeding to Albany in the 7 o'clock train.

PROGRESS OF THE CURE OF PULMONARY DISEASE.—The eminent success of the new cure by the local application of remedial agents by Dr. SCHOTTE'S means of insufflation has created a sensation in the medical world. Dr. SCHOTTE gives his attention almost solely to the treatment of diseases of the lungs. He has been eminently successful in the cure of these complaints, and numerous patients attest to the skill and success of his practice. He can be consulted at his office, corner Broadway and Thirteenth-street.—*World.*

S. T.—1860—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

EXTRACT OF THE

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,

A MOST EXQUISITE,

DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUME,

DISTILLED FROM THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL

FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Feete's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Round Hill Hotel and Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass.—One of the best Hotels and most delightful situations in the whole country. Those who wish hydropathic treatment can have the best in the medical department; while mere pleasure-seekers can enjoy good scenery, pure air, and romantic rambles to their heart's content.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard-rubber Truss and Supporter—water-proof, cleanly and indestructible. Also, a Varicocele Truss. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st. New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Hicks & Company, 480 Broadway.
(East side, three doors below Broome-st.)
GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL
FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES.
☞ Thirty days' trial given to purchasers. ☜
New Machines to rent on liberal terms.

V. L.

Chronic Rheumatism immediately cured by Dr TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment.
Sold by all the Druggists.

Romaine's Crimean Bitters,
the only
BITTERS
used in United States Hospitals.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Castre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Gas Fixtures.—No. 131 Grand-st.—Great variety of Chandeliers can be found at No. 131 Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., near Broadway, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, for a few days only. M. L. CURTIS.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist. No. 760 Broadway.

J. Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards are the most elegant in the City. See the Alexandra wedding envelopes. French note paper, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Sea Sickness.—ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS will be found the best corrective of nausea incident to Sea Sickness. For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.

This is the Question!

Are you sick or enfeebled? Are you debilitated and nervous? Would you really receive substantial benefit? Call at Dr. J. CLAWSON KELLY'S Medical Office, No. 52 Bleecker-st., one door east of Broadway. Consultation and advice free.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—BALL.—In Lee, Mass., on Tuesday morning, May 26, WILLIAM J. BARTLETT and Miss SARAH H. BALL. No cards.

HOADLEY—WASSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 26, by Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., MY RUSSELL H. HOADLEY, of New-York, and Miss ALICE HOWLAND, only daughter of David Wasson, Esq.

HAMILTON—DANNIETOUN.—On Tuesday, April 28, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Helensburgh, Scotland, by Rev. John Thomson, B. A., of Cambridge, assisted by Rev. J. S. Syme, incumbent, JAMES W. HAMILTON, Esq., and CONSTANCE MARY, only daughter of John Dennistoun, Esq., of Armadale, Dumbartonshire.

SANDERSON—KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 26, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, VALENTINE SANDERSON, and SUSIE, daughter of Alfred Ketcham, Esq.

WOLFF—BALL.—On Wednesday, May 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Magie, EDWARD WOLFF, of New-York, and MARIE B. BALL, of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, May 24, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Capt. FRANCIS P. ALLEN, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Thursday, May 28, from St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

EADIE.—On Monday, 25th inst., JACOB HARSEN, youngest son of Mary A. and John Eadie, in the 2d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Clermont-av., between Greene and Lafayette-avs., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, May 27, at 3 o'clock.

JONES.—On Sunday, May 24, of a lingering illness, Capt WILLIAM P. JONES, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Baptist Mariners' Temple, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, May 27, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 160 Orchard-st.

LAWSON.—On Monday morning, May 25, JOHN LAWSON, a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of this City, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 7 3d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, May 27, at 2 o'clock.

RICKARDS.—On Tuesday, May 26, Mrs. DINAH RICKARDS, aged 76 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Thomas Pickering, Esq., also the members of the South Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church, in 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., this (Wednesday) afternoon, May 27, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—On Monday, May 25, of scarlet fever, BENJAMIN ANTHONY, son of Edward and Esther A. Smith, aged 3 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house, No. 141 East 58th-st., on Wednesday, May 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STONE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 25, ALFRED STONE, youngest son of Elisabeth B. and the late Sumner Stone, aged 20 years, 4 months and 14 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, May 28, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his mother, on Clinton-av., near Greene-av.

TABALA.—On Tuesday morning, May 26, Mrs. MARY BROWN, relict of the late Philip Tabele, Sr., in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and congregation of the First Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Timpson, No. 75 West 12th-st., on Friday morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

VANDEWATER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 26, of a short and severe illness, JOHN D. VANDEWATER, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, William H. and Garrett Vandewater, and of his son-in-law, David Miller, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 Eldridge-st., on Thursday, May 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 296.—May 26, 1863.
57, 46, 53, 47, 12, 37, 38, 76, 6, 5, 18, 49.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 296.—May 26, 1863.
26, 2, 68, 31, 64, 69, 14, 15, 3, 52, 41, 53.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE LOYAL MEETING AT UTICA.

Patriotic bankers, merchants and other persons desirous of sharing in defraying the expense of conveying the the returned regiments of volunteers from this City to Utica, to attend the great mass meeting of loyal citizens to be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, may send their contributions to the undersigned, Chairman of the Finance Committee. LEONARD W. JEROME,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

The Chairman begs to acknowledge the receipt, up to 3 o'clock Monday, P. M., of the following sums:

Paul S. Forbes	$100
George T. Dalton	100
John M. Tobin	100
H. W. Gray	100
Geo. Griswold Gray	100
W. E. Bunker	100
D. Tilton	100
Morris Ketchum	100
Henry J. Raymond	100
Legrand Lockwood	500
A. G. Jerome	100
Ed. King	100
Samuel J. Wheeler, Jr	50
Wm. A. Fitzhugh	50
Samuel Gilman	50
Thos. Petherie	5
G. W. Duer	25
T. Matlack Cheeseman	50
Tiffany & Co	50
Moses H. Grinnell	100
Total	$1,980

Doubtless more has been received since, which will be acknowledged on my return from Utica.

The expenses will be somewhat heavier than was anticipated, in consequence of the refusal of the New-York Central Railroad to carry the soldiers for less than full fare. LEONARD W. JEROME,
TUESDAY, May 26. No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE GERHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 1 Pine-st.
Branch office in
"BULL'S HEAD BANK" BUILDING,
Corner of
3d-av. and East 25th-st.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.
USED IN UNITED STATES HOSPITALS.

This is the most remarkable exhilarant tonic ever offered to the public, from the fact, owing to its unique medicinal combination, of not being followed by any reaction whatever. Certificates of its tonic and restorative effects are accumulating, which will shortly be published. The taste is aromatic and pleasantly bitter, and adapted to the most refined palate.

Sold by
HEGEMAN & CO., at all their retail stores.
J. & J. CODDINGTON, Druggists, No. 716 Broadway.
THOS. BAILEY, Druggist, Bible House.
JOHN MEAKIM, Druggist, No. 679 Broadway.
RUSHTON, corner Broadway and Canal, and others.

THE SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.—THE Anniversary of this Association will be held at the hall of the Historical Society, in this City, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion an address will be delivered by the President of the Society, Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D., and a poem by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq.

Members of the Association, their families and friends, and all Rhode Islanders in the City are respectfully invited to attend.

NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOHN H. ORMSBEE,
BENJ. G. ARNOLD,
WM. J. HOPPIN,
} Committee of Arrangements.

WINTER GARDEN.—NEW PLAY.

DEBORAH OF STEINMARK;
OR, CORSE AND BLESSING.
SATURDAY, May 30, first night of
CATHERINE SELDEN
AND A POWERFUL COMPANY.

CATHERINE SELDEN.....as.....Deborah
Mr. L. P. BARRETT.....as.....Joseph
HARRY PEARSON as the Pastor.
A. H. DAVENPORT as Reuben.
GEO. JAMIESON as Nathan the Apostate.
T. MORRIS as Lorenzo. J. MARTIN as Hans.
T. HIND as Abraham, the old Jew.
Miss ANNA HYATT as Hannah.

Seats secured on Thursday and after.
THURSDAY, June 4, the play repeated for Matinée, and in the evening.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

This is the best exhilarant tonic ever offered to the public. No stupefying reaction follows from its use. It counteracts the enervating effects of Summer, and invigorates the digestive organs. It is aromatic, pleasantly bitter, and adapted to the most refined palate. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., at all their retail stores.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The annual prize in the Department of Political Science (of $200) has been awarded to E. Wetmore, Esq. The Committee of Examiners, consisting of Wm. Curtis Noyes, Marshall S. Bidwell and John O. Hurd, Esqrs., have also reported the essay of Erastus B. Rudd, Esq., as the next in point of merit. FRANCIS LIEBER.

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS EMINENTLY SUPERIOR to common camphor for preservation against ravages of moths.
New-York Druggists have Cedar Camphor.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MACDOUGAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBACH, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using as necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Van Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

THE
CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS
of both our stores
are now supplied with the finest and best
FABRICS,
OF THE
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
MARKETS.
THE STYLE OF OUR GARMENTS,
in these departments, is unsurpassed by any in the country.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner of Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,

NO. 135 BROADWAY,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 20th May, 1863.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY.
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 277 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

ARNOUX'S
(Formerly A. & G. A. Arnoux)
MERCHANT TAILORING,
REMOVED TO
No. 699 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BAY VIEW PROPERTY, BROOKLYN.—We would call the attention of capitalists and others to the extensive auction sale on THURSDAY, 28th inst., of the above valuable property, consisting of 70 acres, or 850 lots, with all the water front, &c. For maps and particulars, apply of the Auctioneer, A. J. BLEECKER, No. 77 Cedar-st., or L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITABLE investment is offered to capitalists, in a sale of the valuable property known as "Woodlawn," comprising about 226 lots, situated between the 11th-av. and the Hudson River, and 104th and 106th-sts. A valuable water grant is included in the sale. The sale will be made by Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 6 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY,
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION,
IN
THE UNITED STATES.

☞ *Parts III. and IV. of this Great National Work are Published this Day.*

PRICE 25 CENTS EACH.

The work will be issued in Numbers, as rapidly as is consistent with thorough and careful preparation. The Publishers hope to be able to issue two Numbers each month.

Each Number will contain 24 pages, of the size of *Harper's Weekly*, profusely illustrated, and printed in the best manner, from large and legible type.

The price of each Number, containing matter equivalent to an ordinary volume, will be Twenty-five Cents.

Four Numbers (Nos. I., II., III. and IV.) will be sent by mail, *post-paid*, upon the receipt of One Dollar.

Booksellers, News Dealers and Canvassing Agents will be supplied on the most liberal terms.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

A careful, comprehensive, minute and graphic record of the origin and progress of the war; and in the size and beauty of its pages and paper, in the profuseness, costliness, elegance and completeness of its illustrations, far exceeding any other history yet attempted.—*N. Y. Observer.*

This long-expected serial has made its appearance, and no one will regret having waited for it, for it bears unmistakable evidence of having been prepared with great care. We congratulate the publishers upon their eminently successful commencement of so important a work. —*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

It is edited by an accomplished scholar, a gentleman who occupies a good position for the collection of material, and one who wields a vigorous pen. He writes with strength and great spirit. It promises to be a very valuable, as well as a very interesting book—one to which the eye of the child will turn for the illustrations of scenes with the names of which his young eyes have become sadly familiar; and the eye of the older reader will be attracted by the careful, studious, and conscientious manner in which the editor prepares his historical matter.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

We speak confidently in praise of the manner in which the work is brought out. * * This narrative, embellished by the picturesque illustrations, affords an interesting commentary on the war, and will be of priceless value for preservation.—*Boston Advertiser.*

In intrusting the compositing of this work to an experienced and intelligent scholar, whose labors both as a critic in the higher walks of literature and art and a journalist have given no small weight of authority to the productions of his pen, the publishers have adopted the wisest course to secure its accuracy, artistic construction, and popular success.

The writer judiciously combines the spirit of philosophical reflection with a vivid and picturesque delineation of facts. His style is at once lively and polished, and every page gives evidence of careful study and preparation. As a specimen of his skill in character-drawing, we extract the aptly colored portrait of Jefferson Davis. * * *.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The work will always be valuable for the original documents embraced within it, and attractive for its illustrations.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The enterprise of the Messrs. HARPER will certainly prosper. Their *Pictorial History*, simply written and profusely illustrated, will, we judge, be eagerly sought for by the Northern people.—*Albion.*

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT YOUNG woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands braiding; is a good sewer; best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman, highly recommended, wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT person wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting thoroughly; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 26 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 12 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is capable of both; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 213 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable young girl, a situation to do up-stairs work and mind children, or sewing and to do general housework; no objection to go to the country; has City reference. Call at No. 133½ Division-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or is willing to assist with fine washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 189 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washing, or chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and sewing, or waiting; for the city or country; with the best references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a chambermaid, and would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 142 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation in a small private family, as chambermaid and seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 307 4th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference; has lived in her last place for eight years. Can be seen at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and would take care of children; has good references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 344 East 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking. Also a young woman to do waiting and chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; they are willing to do all the work of a small family between them; they have the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can do all kinds of pastry and baking; best of City references can be given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 156 West 10th-st., corner of Greenwich.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to the country, will take care of the milk and butter; the best of City references can be obtained. Call at No. 5 2d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies and game; wages $6 to $9 per month. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 116 East 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable middle-aged woman; is an excellent plain cook, would assist in the coarse washing, if required; the highest City reference can be given. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 311 East 10th-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in the washing if required; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Also, a girl as chambermaid and fine washer; is trustworthy and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing by a respectable woman; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 290½ 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—A SITUATION wanted as professed cook; no washing; would go to the country for the Summer months, and return with them; highest testimonials given. Apply at No. 134 7th-av., corner of 21st-st., top floor; entrance in 21st-st.

AS FRENCH COOK.—A FRENCH COOK, UNderstanding her business thoroughly, wants a situation in a private family. No washing. Best of reference given. Call at No. 5 Carmine-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very competent and experienced girl, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a gentleman's family, or will take a laundress' place; is a very valuable servant, with the highest references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS. Situations are required immediately for some very superior cooks and laundresses, whose references are to the first families, and highly valuable servants, including several Protestants; also, waitresses and nurses, many desirous of going to the country. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., corner Joralemon, Brooklyn, formerly of Tillary-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 434 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls: one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in the city; good reference if required. Call at No. 137 West 41st-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—TWO SISTERS, AMERican girls, well educated, and members of the M. E. Church, wish situations to take the entire charge of a single gentleman's house; to do the work between them; both are religious, very responsible and experienced girls, and for the sake of living together will take $4 each per month for their services; unexceptionable references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as storekeeper in a hotel, or to take charge of the linen room, or as traveling companion to a lady. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., (late Bookham & Bedell's, No. 149 Grand-st.)

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AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable to take care of an infant baby; is willing to assist in light work, and wash the baby's clothes; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; she is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has the best testimonials as to character and capacity. To be seen for two days at No. 35 West 20th-st., where she is at present employed.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a woman of experience; can take the entire charge of children; can give seven years' reference, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a Protestant person; takes entire charge of the baby from birth; unquestionable reference. Call at, or address NURSE, No. 78 West 24th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 129 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN EXperienced person desires a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork and take care of grown children; satisfactory City reference given. Apply at No. 54 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country; can give first-class City reference. Apply for two days at No. 555 2d-av., first floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent person as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; is a reliable and trustworthy woman; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference as to capability. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

A SCHILD'S NURSE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, desires a situation in the City or country; has the highest testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; makes and trims children's clothes neatly; does all kinds of family sewing; would make herself obliging in a permanent situation; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out by the day to sew, for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understand's dress-making; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Apply at No. 199 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters, entirely superior girls, want situations in the same family; one as first-class laundress, and the other as first-class chambermaid; they have been in the same house for the last three years, and consequently they can give the best City recommendations. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; understands fluting and all kinds of fine laces; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call or address to No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, who is thoroughly competent and perfectly understands her business, as laundress; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced laundress; will be recommended by some of the first-class families in this City. Call or address MARY, No. 11 6th-st., 2d floor, back room, near 3d-av.; will be seen for two days.

A STOREKEEPER.—A PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as storekeeper in a hotel, or in the linen-room, or as traveling companion to a lady; can produce the most unexceptionable references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and washing; best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress; has three years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, at No. 118 West 31st-st., front room, top floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 209 East 21st-st., first floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy young woman, with excellent City references, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and thorough servant; does up finery and linens in style; wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork or plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 211 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

AS TRAVELING SERVANT, &c.—WANTED by a middle-aged lady, between 40 and 45, a situation to travel with a lady, or to keep house for an aged couple, or widower with a small family; would prefer the country; is fully competent; can give the best of references. Speaks both French and English. Address or apply for 3 days, between 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., to 109 West 41st-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WISHING TO GO to Europe, would be willing to attend a lady or family during the voyage for part of her passage money; best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GIRL, WHO HAS LATELY landed from Ireland is anxious to get a situation in a respectable family; a home more an object than wages. Call at No. 208 West 16th st., near 7th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., 20 years established, continue to keep first-class servants, for the City or country, Irish, Scotch, English, &c; also, tidy girls for chamber and housework, and those lately landed. Excellent situations for good servants.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, German, who is sober, industrious, and accustomed to the use of horses and is an excellent driver; is willing to go to the country; has seven years' reference from his last place. Address C. A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by one who understands his business perfectly, and can fulfill his situation and can produce the best of City reference. Address Stelling's saddlery, No. 1,166 Broadway, for three days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; has good City references. Can be seen at Mr. Wilson's livery stables, corner of Crosby and Bleecker sts.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a competent man. English, married; best of references. Address W. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man who understands the business well, and laying out of new places, and would make himself generally useful; can be highly recommended from his employers. Can be seen, by note, to MICHAEL, gardener, Bay View Post-office, Clifton, Staten Island.

A SWISS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN who understands gardening in all its branches wishes a situation; speaks English, German and French fluently. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; also, a careful driver. Can be seen by addressing C. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office. Good reference will be given. Address for two days.

A YOUTH OF 19 WISHES A SITUATION in some wholesale grocery, hardware, or any other business where he can make himself useful; writes a good hand and is quick at figures; salary not so much an object as a position for advancement; references unexceptionable. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife desire a situation in a private family in the country; the man as coachman, &c., the woman as cook; she understands the care and management of butter; they have good references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 6th-av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A MERchant of experience; compensation desirable, but employment is the great desideratum. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 4,429 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IMMEDIATELY, BY CASWELL, MACK & CO., under the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Must live with his parents, and near place of business.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK WHO HAS been brought up to the watch and jewelry business, to go to the South-west. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, C. M. T., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, A colored woman, to go into the country. Apply, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, after 6 o'clock, at the Spingler House, Union-square, Room No. 17.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron for two in family. Call between 3 and 11 o'clock at No. 37 East 22d-st., English basement. Wages $2.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small family; City reference required. Call at No. 3 East 35th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A first-class Protestant cook; one who is willing to assist in washing; also help of every calling; highest wages, at Mrs. M. C. GREEN'S Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A Wanted, a seamstress and lady's maid; one that understands dressmaking, has a knowledge of hair-dressing and can produce good recommendations. Apply at No. 107 East 16th-st., 2d door from 4th-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT waiter man for a private family in the country; one who thoroughly understands his business, being obliged to take the charge of the parlor door, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to office No. 28 East 14th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—IN A FANCY AND Staple trimming and ribbon importing house; a salesman who is thoroughly acquainted with the above branch, may find a permanent and lucrative situation by addressing Box No. 2,644 Post-office.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED, A COMPEtent, sober man, to take charge of a shop, as foreman. Permanent work for the entire year will be given to satisfactory person. Address RAILROAD, Box No. 2,837 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing-machine, also hands to sew on linen and other goods, and an embroidery; good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 1,249 Broadway, near 31st-st., New-York, at the store.

75 LABORING MEN WANTED TO WORK on the new horse railroad at Norwalk, Conn. Apply to J. F. FIELDER, Contractor, at Norwalk, Conn. Wages $1 25 per day.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR, TO GO A short distance in the country. Apply to LEWIS, CHATTERTON & Co., No. 25 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO REsides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Address R. L. & CO., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LAD, FROM 15 TO 20 YEARS OLD, in a wholesale cigar store; wages $2 a week. Apply by letter, with reference, addressed to A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET, TO GO to Europe with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply to THOS. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

FOR WHALING AND UNITED STATES NAVY VOYAGES.—Wanted, landsmen, seamen, carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards. Pay from $13 to $30 per month; all clothing furnished. Apply only at the office of the Company, No. 67 West-st., corner of Albany; up stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 20 cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 248 Grand-st., 82 Park-row, 163 Bowery, 345 4th-av., 508 6th-av., 46 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS EXECUTOR OF E. EMILE FIELD, deceased, will, in order to close the estate, sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling-house on the premises in the village of Peekskill, the real estate of the said Field usually known as the CAPT. REQUA FARM, situated near the flourishing village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, the interesting place of Railroad Express trains North. The place consists of about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FERTILE LAND, on which is a great variety of fruit and shade-trees, and abounds in

ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES,

with unsurpassed views of the Bay, Highlands and surrounding country.

It is believed that for the number of its beautiful locations, the excellence of its soil, its proximity to schools and churches, conveniences to the River and Railroad, and the extent, variety and beauty of its prospect, this property presents inducements for purchase which are rarely offered.

The property is well adapted for division, being already intersected by avenues, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers on accommodating terms. The executor, before the day of public sale, will sell at private sale any portion that may be desired.

For information as to the property, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.; ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; D. F. CLAPP, Cashier of Westchester County Bank, Peekskill; or to the subscriber, at Croton Landing.

CYRUS FROST, Executor.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS. FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS. STATUARY, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at No. 594 Broadway, second floor, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the Executors of the late Alfred Large:

His entire gallery of Original Oil Paintings of British and American Art; also, fine Proof Engravings; Distemper Drawings; Water Colors; Paintings and Statuary, removed for convenience of sale from his late gallery in Brooklyn, and mostly purchased direct from the artists themselves.

Two Cottle Pieces of

THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, A. R. A.

Three specimens of the Elder HERRING.

Four beautiful Landscapes by GIGNOUX.

One sketch, Dog's Head, by LANDSEER, (anthenticated.)

One, "The Confession," by BRODIE.

One splendid gallery painting, "Viscount Dundee Addressing the Highlanders before the Battle of Killecrankie," by T. JONES BARKER.

Several by Ortel, Armfield, Oddie, Brawerton, Ansdale, Percy, &c.

One splendid specimen, Flock of Sheep, by MORRIS.

Several by Rolfe, Scarlet Davis, Ostade, Brodie, Eliza Sharp, Ermarik, Bentow.

In all about 150 splendid specimens of art of different British and American painters, together with a few cabinet paintings of the Continental school.

One painting by Leutze—"The Burning of the Wheat Fields," formerly in the collection of the late C. M. Leupp. Also an assortment of proof and other engravings.

SMALL MARBLE STATUES—Guardian Angel, St. Cecilia, Hand, basso-relievo, Faith.

The Gallery will be on exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 21st inst., daily, until sale, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Catalogues can be had on application, on and after Friday, 22d inst., at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

N. A. THOMPSON & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

Five hundred bales of Cotton, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, at auction.

By virtue of an appointment of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and under the direction of the United States Marshal, NEWELL A. THOMPSON will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder,

On FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, Mass.,

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON,

Of the Sea Island and Upland Grades,

In lots to suit purchasers

Said sale being made in pursuance of the following order

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss.,
BOSTON, May 21, 1863.

Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed from the District Court, I hereby give notice that I shall sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, consisting of five hundred bales of cotton, libeled as lawful prize, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid. JOHN S. KEYS, U. S. Marshal.

Catalogues may be obtained and samples examined at the Marshal's office, and at the office of the Auctioneers, in the old State House, Boston, three days before the sale.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

Office No. 20 Pine-st.,
FRIDAY, May 29.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

FORDHAM HEIGHTS, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY

By order of and under the direction of Charles W. Bathgate, Esq., Executor of James Bathgate, deceased, one-half mile from the Harlem Railroad station at Fordham, and about the same distance from the steamboat landing on the Harlem River, the following described valuable property, viz.: Ninety acres of land, beautifully located, in high state of cultivation. On the premises are three dwelling-houses, wishing to purchase with a view of residence or investment will find this a favorable opportunity. Its easy access to the City, the natural beauty of the locality, surrounded by some of the finest improvements in the country, render it one of the most desirable places in the market for investment. A contemplated road, 100 feet wide, along the banks of the Harlem River when completed, will pass within a short distance of this property, being in a direct line and continuation of 7th-av.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE

POSITIVE SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Bazaar-room, No. 498 Broadway, the entire balance of his elegant stock, consisting, in part, of elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads and bureaus with French plate and sanitary marble tops, commodes, superb black-walnut secretary, book-cases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, dining and library suites, in reps: buffets, black-walnut and rosewood centre tables, library book-cases, &c. Parties wishing first-class furniture will find this a rare opportunity, it being the only time the above has ever been offered at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.,

at auction, by order of the Administrator of Philip V. Hoffman, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 East 14th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, splendid mantel and pier glasses, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top tables, rosewood 7/8 octave piano-forte by *Lighte & Bradbury*; rich satin brocatel window curtains, lined with silk; lace window curtains, carved black walnut and gilt cornices, black walnut secretary and book-case, with mirror doors, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut dining-room chairs in morocco leather; china dinner and tea services, rich cut glass wines and decanters, chandeliers, silver plated ware, black walnut French bedsteads, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut washstands, black walnut and mahogany armoir-à-glace, superior hair mattresses and bedding, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The furniture can be seen for two days previous to the day of sale, by having a permit from the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE BEEKMAN ESTATE.

—150 valuable lots situated on Avenues A, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts., and valuable water right on East River at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, and FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Executors of John C. Beekman, deceased:

63 lots, situated on Avenue A, 2d and 3d avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts.

Also, at same time and place, by order of the heirs of William Beekmun and Abraham K. Beekman, deceased, 82 lots, situated on Avenue A, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts. For more full particulars see auction column in *Post*, *Commercial*, and *World*.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 28TH-ST.,

near 8th-av., at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

WEST 28TH-ST.—The handsome four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 172 West 28th-st., north side, about 100 feet west of 8th-av. House is 20 by about 55 feet, in good order, and replete with all the modern conveniences. Lot 20 feet by 98 feet 6 inches in depth. $7,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LAW BOOKS.—

B. P. FAIRCHILD will sell on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 28, at 3 o'clock, at No. 320 Nassau-st., (second floor,) the entire Library of a well-known member of the New York Bar, containing about

3,000 VOLUMES, STANDARD WORKS,

together with many rare and curious books in black letter and manuscript. Also, a choice

COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Catalogues now ready. JOHN H. WILSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOHN H. BUSBEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

at No. 180 Bleecker-st., near Macdougal, all the furniture in said house, consisting of bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, chairs, tables, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, mirrors, beer pumps, bar fixtures, 400 gallons brandy and other liquors, pictures, chandeliers, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. House to let.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, HAS removed to No. 14 Pine-st., where he will give, as heretofore, SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS at private sale. Also, to AUCTION SALES of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., on liberal terms.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

THE PROPERTY OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3.

A very choice and beautiful collection of paintings, most of them being of the highest order of merit, the works of

CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS,

many of which were painted to order and purchased of the artists themselves. The examples include the names of

George Innes,	Bierstadt,	Eastman Johnson,
George L. Brown,	Louis Lang,	Van Beest,
Rossiter,	Wm. Hart,	Centornier,
Inman,	Vermett,	Neblig,
Randel,	Shattuck,	A. W. Warren,
C. E. Frere,	McEntee,	G. H. Hall,

Williamson, and many others of equal note.

Also,

THE LARGE HISTORICAL BATTLE-PIECE,
"THE LANDING OF BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE,"
BY
G. L. BROWN.

This interesting collection, an inspection of which will afford true pleasure to lovers of the fine arts, will be on exhibition on and from SATURDAY, May 30, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., until day of sale. Catalogues ready Monday morning, June 1.

GREAT SALE OF
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on

THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,

at 10 o'clock A. M.,

some 1,800 lots in the

ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF
OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., all the furniture and unique and recherché works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 132 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, piano-forte, parlor suites, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, May 29, at 7½ o'clock. A collection of cabinet paintings, many of which are of great merit and worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and comprising specimens by Iness, Rondel, Louis Lang, Inman, Parker, Hart, Armstrong, Rossiter, Mantell, Ruggles, Lacroix, Cafferty, Mathews, Neblig and other celebrated American artists. The subjects represented include landscapes, marines, historical and genre subjects, fruit, flowers, &c. The attention of buyers is particularly requested.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers—No. 23 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS, &c., Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, UNIONS, RIDEL, OGBORN AND SPANISH HATS in variety. All fresh desirable goods. Particular attention invited.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

STUFFED BIRDS.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, an invoice of fine Stuffed Birds, at No 141 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT FORT WASHINGTON.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, New-York:

FORT WASHINGTON.—The large frame mansion, filled in with brick, late the residence of Mr. D. B. Morewood, with about 150 lots, or about 9 acres, 2 cottages, green-house, hot and cold graperies, stabling, barns, cow-houses and all needful out-buildings on a large scale. One-half of the ground is table-land, on which there are the finest building sites within city limits, and the residue forms a gentle slope toward Kingsbridge Road. The grounds, which embrace a great part of the "Old Fort," are at the highest elevation of any point of Manhattan Island, and include a strip of land on the river, with water front. The house was built at a great expense by day work, is replete with all modern improvements, water, &c; well finished throughout, and the most heavily timbered building in the neighborhood. The out-buildings are large and commodious, and the grounds well laid out and planted.

Also, one-quarter of an acre, with water front, on Fort Washington Point. Half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired.

Particulars and Maps at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL-PAINTINGS, DENTIST TOOLS AND DENTIST CHAIRS, PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.—THIS DAY,

(Wednesday,) May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture from several families, and will comprise all the rich and medium quality goods requisite for all, such as rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, carpets and oil-cloths, French plate mirrors, wardrobes in rosewood, book-cases, extension tables, oil-paintings and engravings, marble-top centre-tables, dress bureaus, French bedsteads, Gothic do., hair mattresses, piano-fortes, one marble-top billiard table, made by Phelps, &c., &c. Also, all the tools and materials of a dentist establishment, with several large chairs. Also, many articles not enumerated. Catalogues early this morning.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL

AT THEIR SALESROOM, No. 44 CORTLANDT-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A LARGE CATALOGUE

OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising all styles and qualities of seasonable goods direct from Eastern and New-York City makers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

☞ Auction sales every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

S. HERMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

S. HERMAN & CO. WILL SELL THIS

DAY, (Wednesday,) May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, peremptory sale of wines, liquors, champagnes, cigars, &c., viz.: 30 eighth and quarter casks fine Cognac, Ocard and other brandies; 34 casks fine old Bourbon, Scotch and other whisky; pipes and barrels Holland gin, ports, sherry and Madeira wines, &c. Also, a large lot of champagne of various brands; 64,000 choice Havana and domestic cigars; chewing tobacco. Also, 200 cases of wines and liquors, expressly put up for family use. Also, 20 chests fine tea, 200 reams wrapping paper, also sardines, coffee, sweet oil, soap, candles, molasses, &c. Sale peremptory, as all goods must be positively sold without reserve for cash.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

at 54 Canal-st., the ent

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 Bonds, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great South-West at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

As the right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Savings Banks, the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day, can secure bonds, to be delivered during the FIRST TWENTY DAYS of JULY, by a deposit of 10 per cent. with the subscribers.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }

UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marysville, Cal., 10 per cent. Bonds.
Santa Clara County, Cal., 7 per cent Bonds.
San Mateo County, Cal., 7 per cent. Bonds.
The interest and principal of which are all payable in Gold. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 1 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P.M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1863.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Otis,	Wm. Whitewright,	O. S. Carter,
Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius McCoun,	Wm. Barton,
Rich. M. Blatchford,	Willis Blatchford,	O. H. Shepard,
Caleb Swan,	Joshua J. Henry,	J. B. Johnston,
Thomas W. Galo,	Josiah Lane,	S. Brooks,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Acton Civill,	H. Parish,
Chas. Williams,	John Anchincloss,	Aug. Whiting.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of this Company for the ensuing year.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1863.

THE STOCK-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY ARE CLOSED at this office, for the present. The books for transfer will remain open at Milwaukee until the 5th proximo, when they will be closed for a week to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. Parties in whose name stock may stand on the day abovementioned will be entitled to new stock in the Consolidated Company, and to the reserved assets of the Company.
B. M. PRICE, President.
CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st day of May to the 1st day of June, both inclusive.
H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. Bridge Bonds of the Holiday's Cove Railroad Company, part of $300,000 issued to J. Edgar Thomson, Trustee, to build a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville. This bridge is to be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The bonds are payable in 1883. Interest in February and August, and they are secured by a sinking fund of twenty per cent. of the earnings after paying interest and expenses, and they are recommended as a desirable investment. For terms apply to
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 52 Wall-st.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, May 19, 1863.—The election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms, (late United States Sub-Treasury building, No. 30 Wall-st.,) on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, May 29, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M, to 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.)

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and tenable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, March 2, 1863.

NOTICE AS TO THE $3,000,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COMPANY, DUE 15TH JUNE, 1864.—The Directors of this Company propose to replace its Seven per Cent. Bonds, becoming due on the 15th of June, 1864, by an issue, having 25 years to run, of five per cent. Coupon Bonds, to mature on the 15th of December, 1887, with interest from the 15th of December last, payable in New-York semi-annually, on the 15th of June and 15th December.

An allowance of three per cent. for the difference in interest between the three Coupons yet to mature on the outstanding Bonds and those of corresponding dates on the proposed issue, will be made to the holders of the former, on the surrender of the Bonds held by them to be exchanged for the new Bonds.

This surrender may be made at any time hereafter, accompanied by a memorandum of numbers and amounts, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York; at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston, or at this Office, when the three per cent. above mentioned will be paid in cash.

The delivery of the new Bonds will commence, at the same places, on the twentieth day of March instant.

The option of the new Bonds now offered to the holders of those of 1864, will remain open until, and including, the thirtieth day of April next, unless withdrawn, before that time, by at least ten days' previous public notice.

The Bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 only; except that Registered Bonds, without Coupons, of the denomination of $5,000, will be issued to parties applying for them.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. per annum on the whole amount of the issue will be applied to its reduction or to providing means toward its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.

ERASTUS CORNING, Albany,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, New-York,
NATHANIEL THAYER, Boston,
H. H. MARTIN, Albany,
J. V. L. PRUYN, Albany.
Special Committee of the Board.

The option of the Bonds referred to in the above notice is extended, upon the condition therein mentioned, to the 14th day of June, 1863.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, May 22, 1863.

THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 5th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names stock may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.
A. STONE, Jr., President.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION FOR President, Vice-President, Treasurer and twelve Managers of the New-York Commercial Association, to be held at the New-York Produce Exchange, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1863. Polls will be open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES P. WALLACE, President.

$10,000 WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, SECured by real estate, in the City of Chicago, and valued at $25,000; interest at the rate of 10 per cent, payable semi-annually. For particulars inquire of GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY PER CENT.

was declared to the policy holders on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the business for the year ending May 1, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum was ordered to be paid in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1861 and 1862. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the capital stock was also declared payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 30th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 19th.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer books will close on the 14th and reopen on the 25th inst.
By order of the Board,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 1. The transfer books will be closed until the first day of June.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-York Produce Exchange Company have this day declared a dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable June 1st. The transfer books will be closed from May 25th to June 1.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW YORK, May 23, 1863.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 16th-st. and 4th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 6 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE INSTITution, No. 204 6th-av., for the CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, May 28, 1863, at Cooper Institute. Addresses by Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Theodore Cuyler and Rev. J. T. Duryea. Music by the Hutchinson Family, and Recitations by Master Dudley Wallis, "The Infant Orator." The children of the Institution will be present. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7½. On account of the severe storm which prevented many of the friends of the Institution from attending its late Anniversary meeting, the same tickets of admission will be received.

CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION.—THE annual meeting of the Clay Festival Association, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, next, 27th inst., at the Monument-House, No. 6 Union-square, at 8 o'clock precisely, for the election of officers of the Association for the ensuing year. By order,
HENRY C. MILES, President.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.
FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,).....$30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 36 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON	WEDNESDAY	10th June.
OLYMPUS	WEDNDSDAY	24th June.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY	8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin	$130 00
Steerage	32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30,
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, May 30.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. L.A MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
"LOCUST POINT,"
Capt. D. FARNON,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
No freight received after Friday. For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	May 30
ETNA	Saturday	June 6
EDINBURGH	Saturday	June 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN, —CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. HOLES, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.
For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR STEAMBOATS, ranging from 300 to 500 tons measurement. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 129 Broadway.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Monmouth, Monmouth & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2.45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.
The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer RONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly built over, put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 13 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HUNCOCK, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave Meot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—FLORIDA and VALLEY GROVES to let. Also, boats for towing in and about the harbor. Office No. 228 West-st., corner of Barrow; hours from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. R. MALLAN.

COMMISSIONER FOR CONNECTICUT and other States and Notary, No. 7 Beekman-st. over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK BUT THREE
OF THE
BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL
FIREWORK ENGAGEMENT
OF
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.

In compliance with a general request, she has consented to appear during this, her closing week, in the character of
GERALDINE,
in which she has gained the most
UNBOUNDED ADMIRATION,
and which has been pronounced by many to be her master-piece. Mr. Wheatley therefore begs to announce for
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
May 27 and 28,
the only representations it will be possible to give of the sterling American tragedy, written by Miss Bateman's mother, entitled
GERALDINE,
OR, THE HUNCHBACK BRIDE.
gotten up with the care and liberality which characterize this popular house, and with a cast of general excellence, comprising the talents of Mr. E. Shewell, Mr. McCullough, Mr. C. Burnett, Mr. E. Leach, Mr. F. Mordaunt, Mr. George Andrews, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Miss Mary Wells, and first appearance at this theatre of
Mr. H. L. BATEMAN,
who will on this occasion represent his celebrated character of
DAVID OF RUTHIN,
THE WELSH BARD.

The play forms a complete picture of feudal times, and the varying emotions of the heroine—Love, Hope, Jealousy, Despair, and the self-sacrificing abnegation of the closing scene—afford ample scope for the display of that CLASSIC DIGNITY AND ARTISTIC TRUTH which constitute the abiding charm of Miss Bateman's WONDERFUL IMPERSONATIONS.

Box-book open
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance commences at 8.
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 29, MISS BATEMAN will appear, for the first time this season, in her great character of
BIANCA,
in the powerful play of the
ITALIAN WIFE.

Mr. WHEATLEY takes pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this establishment that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
who has just returned from Europe, for the production of
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
grand romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
the greatest European success of the season.
Mr. COLLINS (first appearance in twelve months) as CARRICKFERGUS.
Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY (first appearance in six months) as
LAGARDERE.
The play will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, June 1,
with entirely new scenery, costumes, and a
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

WINTER GARDEN.

VESTVALI'S
GREAT ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
THIRD NIGHT THIRD NIGHT
OF GLUCK'S GRAND OPERA OF
ORPHEUS, ORPHEUS,
ORPHEUS,
OR, THE TRIAL OF LOVE,
WITH
ITS IMMENSE CAST,
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
GEORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE,
GRAND CORPS DU BALLET.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, May 27,
will be presented for the third time,
ORPHEUS,
ORPHEUS (the God of Song), FELICITA VESTVALI
Whose rendition of this great role
HAS BEEN UNANIMOUSLY PRONOUNCED THE GREATEST VOCAL AND DRAMATIC IMPERSONATION EVER WITNESSED ON
THE LYRIO STAGE.
And classified as vieing with those of
RACHEL AND MALIBRAN,
as a tragedienne and as a lyric artiste.
EURYDICE.....MADAME ROTTER
The spectacular portion of the Opera will be embodied by
A GRAND CORPS DU BALLET,
Director of the Orchestra.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
commences at the Box Office this morning. Seats can be secured three days in advance.
Admission to Parquet and Dress Circle, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Orchestra stalls, $2; private boxes according to location. Family circle 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifiction and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, May 18, 1863, trains will leave 26th-st. depot—
For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and all stations North to Chatham, Chatham Centre, Kinderhook and Schodack, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for all points West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points North.
For Croton Falls—8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from White-st. depot.
For Dover Plains—4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations North to Dover.
For Williamsbridge—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Albany—9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge.
Dover Plains—5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations North of and at White Plains.
Croton Falls—5 P. M., stopping at all stations.
White Plains—6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Williamsbridge—6:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:07 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
6:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LON

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

A Financial Breach of Faith Charged upon Our Government.

The Counterfeiters of Greenbacks Committed for Trial.

Serious Accident to the Sloop-of-War Wyoming.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. McGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th inst., and Queenstown on the 14th, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have substantially been anticipated, but our files furnish us some intelligence of interest in addition to that already received by the *Hansa*, the *Hibernian*, and the *Asia*.

The American steam sloop-of-war *Wyoming* struck a rock in Swatow Harbor, and sustained damages to the extent of $25,000.

ENGLAND.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The London *Times* notices in its "city article" a financial breach of faith on the part of the Federal Government. The postage-stamp currency, it says, was issued under a contract, expressly printed on the stamps themselves, that they should be received in payment for duties in sums below five dollars, and although the law in that respect has never been modified or repealed, the Collector of Customs acting under instructions from the Treasury at Washington positively refuses to accept them. The proceeding has been strongly protested against by those who are injured by it, but Mr. CHASE, in his confidence that they cannot make themselves heard through the various pretended organs of public opinion, is apparently indifferent in the matter."

The two men, HYAS and LIGHT, who were arrested at Sheffield on a charge of forging Federal "greenbacks," had been further examined, and were committed for trial at the York Assizes, without the option of bail. It was shown that they had printed off 3,000 copies of the $10 note, and also, it was believed, large amounts in $5 and $20 notes.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The West India mail contract had been renewed for six years, at an annual subsidy of £172,914 sterling. This is a reduction from present figures of £62,839 per annum, but the Honduras route is excluded and also the service between Greytown and Bluefields—thus reducing the mileage by 41,304 miles. The projected combination of certain London firms with the Paris Credit Mobilier has been definitely arranged. The title of the London establishment is "The International Financial Society," and the proposed capital is £3,000,000, of which £2,200,000 has been subscribed, leaving £800,000 for allotment. The shares are to be £20 each. The firms represented in the direction are those of Messrs. Heath & Co., Stern Bros., Geo. Peabody & Co., Frederick Huth & Co., Frühling & Goschen, Dobree & Sons and Robert Benson & Co.; while the Foreign Establishments with whom relations have been formed are the Credit Mobilier, of Paris, Spain and Italy, the Société Générale de Commerce et d'Industrie of Amsterdam, Holtuguer & Co., Fould & Co., Pillet, Will & Co., Wallet, Freres & Co., Marcnard & Co., and A. J. Stern & Co., all of Paris, together with M. de Uribarren and several others. The object of the Society is simply stated to be "to assist and take part in industrial and financial undertakings, especially foreign loans and enterprises possessing Government guarantees." Another great financial concern, under the title of the "General Company of Credit and Finance," was also about to be launched. The capital is rumored to be fixed at £10,000,000.

FRANCE.

It is again said the Empress will shortly visit the Pope, and take the Prince Imperial with her.

The *Pays* announces that the Swedish fleet is expected to arrive at Chorbourg at the end of the present month.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The *Neue Preussische Kreuz Zeitung*, of Berlin, states, upon reliable authority, that negotiations are being carried on between the French and Russian Governments relative to the scheme of an European Congress for the settlement of the Polish question. The same journal thinks that both Cabinets are favorable to the scheme.

La France asserts that Russia accepts in principle the project of a conference for the settlement of the affairs of Poland.

A Vienna telegram says:—

"Earl RUSSELL'S speech in the House of Lords upon the Polish question made a profound impression on the Austrian Cabinet. Count RECHBERG instantly sought an interview with the Emperor. It is confidently stated that a note has been drawn up for St. Petersburgh, in which it is intimated that Austria will not separate herself from the Western Powers."

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

KOVNO, Friday, May 8.

The insurrection continues to increase, and acquires daily fresh development in Lithuania and Samogotia. In the latter district it has assumed an entirely religious aspect. The population here is strictly Catholic, and practically devoted to its faith, which is constantly threatened by the Russian Government. Several volunteer corps are led by country clergy.

Within the past fortnight these bands have been victorious in several engagements—the most noteworthy of which took place upon the road between Wilmoker and Ponow, which passes through the forest of Rogow. At this point DOLENGA repulsed two Russian columns. The hero of the day was Father MACKIEWICS, who fell upon the Russian flank with a company of scythemen, and turned the scale of victory. The Russians left 40 killed and an ammunition wagon upon the field.

After the engagement the band of DOLENGA—in all, 2,700 strong—divided into four parts. One of these, led by Father MACKIEWICS, advanced as far northward as Onikschtz, driving out all the Russian courts of administration, and expelling the Russian officials.

The inhabitants of Onikschtz, consisting chiefly of peasants occupying the crown domains, received Father MACKIEWICS with indescribable enthusiasm as he entered the village at the head of his troops, waving the Polish flag and singing the national hymn.

A large increase of volunteers has taken place in the District of Szakale, near Triscnki. A very small division, under PISARSKI, has gained considerable advantages over the Russian columns, commanded by Maj. SMOLNOFF. After the engagement the Russians set a country house on fire, consuming twelve of their own dead in the flames, in the hope of concealing the extent of their losses.

The more the insurrection increases the greater are the outrages committed by the Russian soldiery. Gens. LICHATSCHEFF and MAIDELL, the Russian commanders, make no efforts whatever to arrest the horrors and atrocities their troops commit. The youngest Russian officers can effect nothing, owing to the insubordination of the men; and both officers and privates have been heard to declare that after the 13th of May, the term appointed for the expiration of the amnesty, they will burn, plunder, destroy and slay at pleasure. Even now all classes are infuriated at the savage brutality of the Russians, and it is quite possible that after the 13th or May, the only comparatively secure place in the country will be the Polish camps.

In the Governments of Wilna, Grodno and Mansk the scope of the insurrection increases daily.

In the District of Lida the volunteer leader, MARCUTT, son of the Lithuanian historian, has particularly distinguished himself by his activity and daring.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 13.

The Paris papers publish telegrams from Ragusa, dated this day, announcing that fresh disturbances have broken out in Trebigne. The wives of the Turkish inhabitants in the environs of the town assembled in arms, demanding the release of the rioters who were arrested during the recent disturbances, in which the Greek school was destroyed. The assembly was dispersed by the regular troops.

From San Francisco.

SYMPATHY FOR THE POLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 25.

An enthusiastic Polish sympathy meeting was held on Friday evening, at Music Hall, presided over by the newly-elected Mayor. Addresses were made by Rev. STARR KING and other distinguished speakers. A State Committee was appointed, to solicit funds in aid of the revolutionists. It is estimated that there are 5,000 Poles in California.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Twenty-five Thousand Happy Children Parade the Streets in Honor of the Thirty-fourth Anniversary.

THEIR DETAILS.

Affecting Farewell to Mr. Beecher

Singularly and happily, the sun of yesterday, though hidden from popular observation, was not, as usual, screened from earth by the dispersing rain nor the misty vapor. The Thirty-fourth Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union was the occasion of great preparation in all the Sabbath Schools of our sister City of Churches, and her thousands of children, with happy faces and fond anticipations, greeted cheerfully the bright and glorious day which, for the first Anniversary in many years, was vouchsafed them.

The various schools of Brooklyn proper, and of the Eastern District, were divided into three divisions, the Eastern, the Western and the Southern. In all of the churches which were opened for the reception of the schools, services appropriate to the day and occasion were held, detailed accounts of which, so far as our space will permit, are herewith given.

Western Division.

This division, which was under the Marshalship of R. M. LOCKWOOD, assisted by Mr. SAMUEL V. P. ODELL, was composed of nine churches, representing the Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Reformed Dutch, and Baptist religions, which in turn were represented by some 25 schools.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The exercises at this Church, located in Clinton-street, near Fulton, were under the direction of Mr. J. CATTRACH, assisted by Mr. GEORGE S. MCKENZIE. The attendance was very large, and the display of banners particularly imposing. The schools present were as follows: School No. 14, First Presbyterian, (Remsen-street,) 160 pupils; No. 10, Washington-street Methodist, 660, who came strong together, as it were, by a red, white and blue rope, which was connected with a wand carried at the front by four little boys, and upon which was laid an open Bible, embedded in roses; No. 13, First Primitive Methodist, 50; No. 103, Mariner's Mission, 50; No. 7, First Reformed Dutch, 200. The preliminary religious exercises were conducted by the pastor. The address was delivered by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, who made a few felicitous remarks.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

As usual, the arrangements here were the most extensive and *recherché* of any, and reflect much credit upon the skill and taste of the Assistant Aid, Mr. GEORGE A. BALL, the Superintendent of Plymouth Church Sunday School. The pulpit was handsomely decorated on either side by two large jars, containing most beautiful flowers. Roses were suspended over the sides until reaching the floor, where they were trailed along on the edge of the pulpit. The front of the organ loft, above, was tastefully decorated with fine large bunches of flowers, while the two lamps were smothered in greens and roses, which, together with the other adornments, formed a most pleasing *tout ensemble*. The most noticeable feature here was the almost total absence of large banners, their places being filled by the national flag, which appeared in almost every pew. The banners, four in number, were placed on each side of the pulpit. The edifice was literally jammed, and many, even then, had to take the alternative of visiting some other church, or remaining outside on the streets, which were also crowded. The following is the number of scholars present: School No. 34, Plymouth, 750; No. 1, Sands-street, Methodist, 200; No. 65, Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights, 300; No. 9, York-street, Methodist, 500. Hon. Messrs F. ODELL had charge. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Rev. L. S. WEED, who was soon followed by Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, who addressed them in a characteristic speech, during which he was frequently interrupted with applause. He was followed by Hon. M. F. ODELL, who said that, to show the Governor how loyal they were in Brooklyn, they would sing the first and last verse of the "Star Spangled Banner," which he requested every one present to do, all standing. The children were then dismissed, after having been provided with a bonquet and a cornucopia and cases.

WASHINGTON-STREET CHURCH,

located in Washington, near Tillary-street, was under the direction of Mr. S. D. CROSBY, assisted by Mr. E. C. HALSEY. The address was delivered by Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, who entertained them for a short while with a few appropriate remarks. The attendance at this Church was very large, and one of the most pleasing features was the School No. 29, Concord-street Baptist, which was composed entirely of colored people, all of whom were neatly attired. The other schools were as follows: No. 43, Elm-place Congregational, 432; No. 4, First Baptist, 35; No. 31, First Reformed Presbyterian, 118.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This section was under the supervision of Mr. H. W. HERRICK, aided by Mr. JOHN BRYAN, Jr. After the usual exercises had been performed, addresses were made by Hon. E. DARGS and W. S. KASE, Esq. The number of scholars present was as follows: School No 11, Third Presbyterian, 271; No. 74, City Mission, 195; No. 90, Union Congregational, 135.

SANDS-STREET METHODIST CHURCH

was under the direction of Mr. A. D. MATTHEWS, assisted by Mr. WM. THOMAS. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS, who subsequently delivered a scholastic and pleasing address, followed by Mr. D. FRENCH. The following schools were present: School No. 24, Church of the Pilgrims, 220; No. 3, First Presbyterian, (Henry-street,) 245; No. 64, Atheneum, 194.

PIERREPONT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,

near Clinton-street, was under the charge of Mr. JOHN P. GARDNER, with J. P. WICKHAM. The following schools were present: School No. 66, Myrtle-avenue Mission, 265; No. 6, Second Presbyterian, 200; No. 15, Centenary Methodist, 280. The proceedings were opened by a prayer offered up by Rev. C. E. GLOVER. The address was made by Rev. PARES STRYKER, of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, in this City.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

in Remsen-street, was thronged. Messrs. A. M. EARLE and J. H. SCUDDER had charge. The schools present were as follows: School No. 99, Bethesda Mission, 195; No. 75, German Evangelical, 220; No. 67, Atlantic-street Mission, 243; No. 46, Siloam Presbyterian, 89. Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL made the address.

FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,

under the direction of Mr. J. J. SHEFFIELD, assisted by Mr. C. C. SMITH, was largely attended. After the routine exercises had been gone through with, an effective address was made by Rev. NEWTON HESTON. The attendance was as follows: School No. 19, Pierrepont-street Baptist, 215; No. 84, Prospect-street Mission, 144; No. 32, State-street Congregational, 437; No. 70, Bethel Mission, 326; No. 51, Moravian, 50.

THE PARADE.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the churches, which lasted an hour, the First Division, comprising the Second Presbyterian Church, Plymouth Church, Washington-street Methodist Church, and the First Baptist Church, formed on Henry-street, *west* side, right resting on Pierrepont-street. This was the programme, but the Plymouth Church attendance did not join in Henry-street, as they marched around before their Pastor's mansion, where they strewed his path with roses, and then "fell in" on the corner of Cranberry-street. The line of march was up Henry-street, *east* side, to Cranberry, and return on the *west* side to Joralemon-street, thence back again.

The Second Division, comprising the remaining churches, formed on Henry-street, *east* side, right resting on Pierrepont. The line of march was up Henry-street to Cranberry, and return to west side of Joralemon-street.

The procession was escorted by a posse of Police, under Deputy Superintendent VOLK, and Sanger's Brass Band.

Eastern Division.

The Eastern Division was under the marshalship of Mr. GEORGE SPAYLER. It was computed that about 9,000 shared in the celebration, not to speak of the large crowd of interested spectators. About 9 o'clock, Lafayette-avenue and other thoroughfares in the neighborhood began to be alive with Sabbath schools mustering and marching to the nine churches, where services were to be held. The processions were supplied with American flags and with banners, inscribed with the names of the Sunday schools and the fitting mottoes.

LAFAYETTE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following schools were invited to this church: The Clinton-avenue Congregational, numbering 200; the Atlantic-avenue Mission School, 350; the First-street Methodist, 550; the Rochester-avenue Mission School, 200; the Steuben Mission School, 75; the Wood Haven School, enrolling 60 from out of town; the St. Mark's Episcopal School, and the St. Matthew's English Lutheran. The scholars sang some of their school songs, and were addressed by Rev. Mr. PAYSON, of New-York.

THE HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH

accommodated the Sabbath School of the Church of the Messiah, 400; the Carlton-avenue Methodist School, 200; and 300 children of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. These three detachments were preceded on their march by Dodsworth's Band, at fourteen pieces. At the church the exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, and Rev. Mr. ——, of the Clinton-avenue Methodist Church.

CLINTON-AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Here were assembled the Washington-avenue Baptist School, 175; the North Reformed Dutch, 450; and the Hanson-place Methodist, 170. They were addressed by Rev. C. DUPUY.

THE WASHINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

gave shelter to the inmates of the Vanderbilt-avenue Mission School, 120; of the Central Congregational School, 297; and of the DeKalb-avenue Methodist School, 500. Spiritual food was dealt out by Rev. Mr. DUNCAN, of New-York.

SUMMERFIELD METHODIST CHURCH.

In this fold the following schools convened: The Hanson-place Baptist, 373; the Central Presbyterian and the Berean Mission Schools, numbering 485. An address was made by Rev. Mr. HORNE, of Williamsburgh.

THE NORTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH

enfolded the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian School, 560; the Fulton-avenue Mission School, 150; the Central Baptist School, 300; and the Central Baptist Mission School, 120. Remarks were made by LUCIUS HART, Esq., of New-York.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH

received the Summerfield Methodist School, 300; the Quincy-street Mission School, 75; and the Park Congregational, 200. A speech was made by HENRY MEAD, Esq.

DEKALB-AVENUE METHODIST.

The following schools met there: The Franklin-avenue Presbyterian, 270; East Brooklyn Mission School, 145; Bedford-avenue Baptist, 400; and the Lefferts Park Mission School, 162. Speeches were made by Rev. J. DE WOLFE, of Williamsburgh, and Rev. Mr. LOWRY, of Brooklyn.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Here were assembled the East Reformed Dutch School, 275; the Nathan Bang's Methodist, 100; and the Getes-avenue Mission, numbering 80.

THE PARADE.

About 2½ o'clock, the schools filed through various streets into Clinton-avenue, where the grand review took place. The children were ranged, two-by-two, on either sidewalk of the broad, straight avenue. They marched and countermarched, for about an hour, to the music of SANGER'S Band, of thirty pieces. They then dismissed, each school returning to its own meeting-room.

REFRESHMENTS.

The lambs having creditably disported themselves in public, went to pasture, and sumptuous pasturage they found—they grazed on acres of choice fare—they nibbled square rods of cake—they browsed on piles of oranges—they flaked their thirst from rivers of lemonade. Some of the schools feasted in houses, and others on out-door greens. Some 400 children were entertained on the green of the Church of the Messiah by viands, and by music from Dodworth's Band. In the lot adjoining the Carlton-avenue Methodist Church, a tent had been pitched capable of seating about 300. The school of this Church, in the consumption of goodies, secured the assistance of the children of the Orphan Asylum.

Southern District.

PACIFIC-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The exercises commenced at 2 P. M. with an address to the children by WILLIAM JACOB LEWIS, which was followed by singing and prayer. Three schools were represented, namely: School No. 44, Warren-street M. E.; No. 54, Westminster; No. 77, William-street Mission. Rev. Drs. WISE and COOKMAN catechised the children, whose responses testified that the teachers had labored to do their duty. An address by Rev. Dr. COOKMAN was listened to with profound attention.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following three schools were represented at this Church: School No. 41, South Congregational; No. 93, St. Peter's Mission; No. 36, First-place Methodist Episcopal. The direction was ably carried out by Mr. H. W. LAW. The proceedings commenced with singing and prayer, after which Mr. J. CRAIG and Mr. W. BARNES addressed the assemblage and catechized the children.

MIDDLE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

Four schools were present, as follows: The South Presbyterian, Smith-street Mission, Christ Church Mission, and Warren-street Mission. The proceedings were conducted by Mr. W. P. COOK. The children exhibited much efficiency in answering the questions as propounded by Revs. Mr. BARNES and BAILEY. The Reverend gentleman mentioned addressed the assemblage during the afternoon.

STRONG-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following schools were present: School No. 28, Strong-place Baptist; No. 89, Carroll-street Mission; No. 22, Middle Reformed Dutch. The exercises were superintended by Mr. W. A. GALLATLY, and able addresses were made by gentlemen present.

WESTMINISTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following schools were represented, under the direction of Mr. JOHN F. DAVIS: School No. 78, Tabernacle Baptist; No. 21, Pacific-street, M. E.; No. 103, Seaman's Bethel. The church was beautifully decorated with flags and streamers, and the exercises were of an exceedingly interesting character.

The First-place M. E. Church and the South Congregational Church united their schools with those of other churches.

After the various schools of the Southern District had completed the exercises at the churches, they formed in procession, and, headed by two bands, marched to Carroll Park. The schools subsequently separated, each going to its respective church, in the basement of which refreshments had been provided.

Plymouth School's Farewell to its Pastor.

It having been announced to the school connected with Plymouth Church that their pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, was about to leave them for a while, it was proposed that, in a body, they should visit his house and bid him an affectionate farewell.

The hour of 3 was fixed as the time for the call. For some time previous to the arrival of the Sunday-school procession the sidewalks in front of Mr. BEECHER'S residence, No. 82 Columbia-street, were thronged with men, women and children, who had collected to witness the novel and interesting exhibition which rumor had designated as about to come off in that locality. The occupant of the mansion opposite Mr. BEECHER'S house had suspended a large American flag from the branches of the trees that shaded his premises, while his next-door neighbor had done the same thing from the windows of his residence. As for Mr. BEECHER himself, he had been informed that something was to be done in front of his house, but what he did not know. By and by, SANGER'S band made its appearance in front of the house, and struck up the popular Sunday-school air—"We're Marching Along," which was the signal for the procession to move. Meanwhile, Mr. BEECHER had taken his position upon one of the middle steps leading to his doorway, while Mrs. BEECHER, and one or two other members of the family, occupied the background, and all stood waiting for the juvenile demonstration. One of the Sunday School teachers here proposed "three cheers for our pastor, Mr. BEECHER," which were responded to by a thousand voices. The procession then commenced moving past Mr. BEECHER'S door, and the first salutation the pastor received was a bouncing bouquet, tossed from the hands of a fair young maiden, which struck him square upon the breast, and was caught ere it reached the ground. Scarcely had he recovered from the stunning blow of the sweet-scented missile, when another came, and another, and still another, until he was obliged to give up in despair all attempts to catch or to hold the flowery balls, and with both hands full, he stood in blank astonishment at the offerings shower that was pouring in upon him, and allowed the thick-falling bouquets to drop untouched around his feet. For half an hour he thus stood the target of innumerable floral blossoms of every variety and size, hurled at him from the hands of eight hundred loving lads and lassies. Mr. BEECHER was totally surprised at the nature of the offering tendered him, and was much affected as well as delighted by it. To the poorer children who only brought the offering of a single flower and cast at his feet, he gave a smile of recognition, and repeatedly expressed to a bystander the special delight which their offerings afforded him. After the procession had passed and the band ceased playing, Mr. BEECHER addressed the assembled throng as follows:

I believe the procession has now passed by, and it is proper that there should be some words said by way of dismissal. I have often stood in my garden "knee-deep in flowers," but never before did I find myself thus surrounded on my door-step. I beg you to understand, my friends, that this is a surprise. I was told a week ago that I was to be surprised, and was charged to keep the secret, and I have done so. I did not know, however, that flowers were to be distributed on the occasion, and I suppose this may be considered the blossoming out of the surprise. (Laughter.) I once before had a surprise; while I was attending some sick soldiers, one night, some kind friend surprised me by dancing and blackening my boots in my absence. But this surprise more than blots out the other. That was the blackness of Winter, this is the brightness of Summer. It is said that he who hath the young folks hath the future; and if I haven't got all the young folks in Brooklyn, I don't know where they are. (Laughter.) Children and flowers are the sweetest things we have on earth—first children, and then flowers; and with the profusion of both that I see around me on this occasion, I deem myself doubly blessed. My friends, I will now bid you good afternoon, hoping that you have enjoyed as much as spectators as I have in being the recipient of your kindness, and one of the figures in this interesting occasion.

The hundreds of friends, neighbors and people who had gathered to join in the "good-bye," then said their kind *a-dieus*, and, like flowers being gathered up, the streets were quiet once more.

The Turf.

FASHION COURSE—GEO. M. PATCHEN VS. GEN. BUTLER.

The great trotting-match for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between Mr. WHITEHEAD'S celebrated stallion, *George M. Patchen*, and Mr. HENRY GERRY'S famed gelding, *Gen. Butler*, takes place this afternoon on the Fashion Course. Mr. TALLMAN will be usual, drive *Patchen*, who is in excellent condition, and has shown [illegible] this week, not only great speed, but also that [illegible]

[illegible] to good advantage. [illegible] Gerry's horse, and [illegible] Mr. MCADAMS and Miss FLORA TEMPLE.

The betting, which had been in favor of *Patchen* for some time, has of late been equalized, at which point it stood last night. There is no doubt of the heats being done in less than 2:30—some say below 2:25.

The start will take place from the old stand. The Flushing Railroad will run extra trains for the accommodation of visitors, and the Jackson-avenue Turnpike from Hunter's Point to Flushing, which is in connection with the Thirty-fourth-street and James-slip Ferries, will be well watered for the accommodation of the hundreds of fast teams which usually prefer that splendid drive.

The Returning Regiments.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The above regiment, numbering about 550 men, and commanded by Col. FRANCIS E. PINTO, arrived in this City from the Rappahannock yesterday, at 5½ P. M. The regiment was received at the foot of Cortlandt-street by a Committee, and escorted by them to the Park Barracks, where a dinner had been prepared. The Thirty-second participated in nearly all of the Peninsular battles, and was in some of the battles before Washington. To-day it will be escorted through the principal streets of the City by the Eighth regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. J. M. VARIAN. To-morrow morning, Company H, of the Thirty-second, will proceed to Tarrytown, where the citizens of that place will unite in giving them a grand reception. With reference to the parade to-day, the following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—Pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade on Wednesday, 27th inst., to escort the Thirty-second regiment, New-York Volunteers, on their return from the seat of war.

The line will be formed in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Troops mounted, Field and Staff dismounted. The band will report to the Adjutant at 1½ o'clock, on the parade-ground.

By order of Col. J. M. VARIAN.
D. B. KELLER, Jr., Adjutant.

THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

This battery has 150 men, and is commanded by Capt. E. A. JONES. The officers and men arrived here from Upton's Hill yesterday evening, and were provided with dinner and lodgings at the Park Barracks. They will leave to-day for Massachusetts.

Meeting at the Astor to Receive the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

The friends of this regiment—Second Scott Life Guard—will meet as above this evening to arrange for their reception. It is understood they will be accompanied by the brave man who organized the regiment, Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD. They will arrive here probably on Wednesday next.

The Returning Home of the Second Maine Regiment.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, May 26.

The Second Maine regiment, a two years' regiment, arrived in this city to-day at 10 o'clock. They were received at the wharf by the military and firemen and Knights Templar, who escorted them to Broadway, where they were welcomed home by the Mayor; after which they were marched to the City Hall, where a bountiful collation was prepared for them by the City Government. Speeches welcoming home the soldiers were made by Vice-President Hamlin, Ex-Gov. Washburne, Hon. F. A. Pike, Prof. Harris, Lewis Barker, O. F. Stetson and Col. Roberts, formerly in the Second regiment. The streets and dwellings were decorated with flags flying throughout the city, and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

The Third New-York Artillery.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 26.

Five hundred of the Third New-York Artillery, whose term of service has expired, passed through here to-day, on the way to Auburn.

Three or four hundred soldiers arrived to-night from New-York, bound to the Utica Convention.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 26.

JAY COOKE, the general Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $2,929,000 of five-twenties to-day at the various agencies throughout the country, principally in New-York Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

The Missionary Society of the P. E. Church of New-Jersey.

BURLINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-Jersey, was held at the City Hall this evening. WALTER RUTHERFORD, Esq., presided. An interesting report was read by the Committee on Missions and Education. The Treasurer reported that $1,736 had been received during the past year, being an increase of $173 45 over the previous year. The officers for the ensuing year are: Hon. B. WILLIAMSON, President; Rev. N. S. HARRIS, Recording Secretary; Rev. D. W. C. BULLSAY, Corresponding Secretary; J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Treasurer.

[Advertisement.]

AGENCY OF WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.
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MARSHALL F. BENTON.
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For price, apply at No. 22 Beaver-st.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
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[Advertisement.]

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE in her reception dress, with full description, COM. NUTT, MINNIE WARREN, and P. T. BARNUM, Esq., the group presenting a remarkable contrast. The finest picture, accurate likeness, and most interesting card de visite yet published. Sold everywhere, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. Every yearly subscriber to Mme. DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions, will receive this elegant group carte de visite, besides the 50 cents' worth of extra patterns.

Editors who will give one insertion to the above, and send a marked paper, will receive three of the cartes de visite post free, and one for each subsequent insertion.

[Advertisement.]

SHARP AND SENSIBLE.—PRENTICE laughs at the heading "Astounding Robbery," which frequently appears in connection with some fraud on the Government. He says he occasionally sees cases of astounding honesty, but robbery no longer astounds. Our contemporary would be astounded if he should drop into the store of KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street, and witness the innumerable number of Hats disposed of in one day by this hatter.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN.—These four little people are creating a *furore* at Barnum's Museum never known there, even in the palmiest days of LAVINIA WARREN last Winter, and well they might, for such another wonder was never seen as four mature human beings of perfect form and feature all weighing less than 100 pounds. See BARNUM'S advertisement for particulars.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO READ CHARACTER.—Ethnology, physiology, phrenology, physiognomy and psychology, are illustrated and described in the *Phrenological Journal*. Ten cents a number, or $3 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 26—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.*—Miss Menzers, Miss Dunwiddie, Mrs. Henry Kay, Miss E. Lindsay, Miss E. Loomis, G. Fortmeyer, Mrs. Scott and infant, Miss Julia L. Hayley, Mr. Barrett and sister, John Dillon, Mrs. C. White and child, Thomas White, G. H. Pyrnelle, James Shackell, A. Bertrand, C. Manger, Miss Manger, M. T. Meyers, James De Keith, Lady and infant, Miss Smith, Miss Emma Jewett, David Parry, J. H. Brown, Mr. Carpentier, L. De Ramsay, J. Wilmer, Rev. D. Heytland, J. H. Vincent, Fred. Mix, J. H. Gever, A. H. Cunningham, James Steel, Mr. Davis, Mr. Sheffertstein and lady, J. B. Graham, Mrs. Townley and child, James Furguson, Mr. Nettleship and lady, Rev. G. Cranmore, Miss Isemmill, Miss Kearney, Family, Tierney and lady, A. McCutcheon, Frederick Hughes, and 600 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon sets.... 1 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 2 15 | Gov. Island.. 2 35 | Hell Gate.. 6 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, May 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Union, (Br.,) Colby, St. John, N. B., Geo. L. Jarvis & Co.

Steamer Jessup, Fish, Baltimore, Wm. Daleell; Ida Udby, Phillips, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Fearless, Hennessy, Shanghai, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Stephen Crowell, Bowman, Londonderry, Snow & Burgess; Athene, Schilling, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Coral (Prus.,) Ross, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; New-Brunswick, (Br.,) Hodgson, Gloucester, Eng., George F. Bulley; Tycoon, Dearborn, New-Orleans, Wakeman, Dixon & Co.; Douglass, (Br.,) Love, Gloucester, Eng., Snow & Burgess; Freudenfels, (Prus.,) Wenck, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Indian Belle, (Br.,) Finney, Cardenas, H. D. Brenzman & Co.; Anna, (Russ.,) ——, Havre, Baetjer & DeVerier; Sea Bird, Watts, Queenstown and Zanzibar, Bassett & Nickerson; Harvest Moon, Berry, New-Orleans, Welsh, Carven & Chase.

Brigs Celestine, (Aust.,) Prijan, Queenstown, Holmboe & Belchen; Esquimaux, (Br.,) Chrisholm, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Star Castle, (Br.,) Thompson, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Scotia, (Br.,) Parsell, Fenes, P. R., Green & Huney; Kith, (Br.,) Glendenning, Capetown, Napier & Welsford; Fratelanza, (Ital.,) Sebrofino, Cork, Holmboe & Belchen.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, McGuigan, Liverpool 13th inst., and Queenstown 14th, at 7:10 P. M., with mdse. and 600 passengers to John G. Dale. 13th inst., at 8:55 P. M., off W. Lightship, passed ship Cynosure, bound into Liverpool. 14th, off Barclay Island, passed steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool. 15th, lat. 45 21, lon. 46 32, saw one of the Canadian Company's steamships bound east. Same day, at 5½ P. M., lat. 45 02, lon. 47 02, passed two icebergs. 22d, lat. 44 03, lon. 50, saw another large iceberg. 24th, at 7:45 P. M., lat. 41 06, lon. 66 38, passed steamship City of New-York, bound E.

Steamer Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. to E. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Fanny Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Alice, Meakens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer F. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Merman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pennie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kinney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Eyaner.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Eyaner.

Steamer Artisan, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Ship Locatime, (Brem.,) Renges, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Was in the ice on the Banks for four days, in company with Norwegian bark Westphalia, and eleven other vessels. Was obliged to steer four degrees east to clear it; carried away cutwater and lost some of the copper off the bottom.

Ship Henry Ellis, (Br., of Capetown,) Phillips, Algoa Bay April 1, with wool, skins and 30 steerage passengers to Napier & Waldford.

Ship Talisman, (Fr.,) Renier, Havre 33 ds., in ballast to Lemoyne & Bell.

Bark Anna, (of Demarara,) Jacobsen, Lisbon 30 ds., with salt to J. Leaycraft. Sld. in co. with schr. Lydia, for New-York.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

BELOW—Brig Alice Maud; also 3 barks unknown.

Sailed.

25th—Bark Benito; brig N. R. Hazen; Br. schr. Victoria.

Foreign Ports.

At Algoa Bay April 1, barks Lizzie, for New-York, loading, to sail April 21; Sea Shell, from Australia for Melbourne in 6 ds.; schr. Jeddo, for the Coast, loading lumber.

[PER ASIA—*via Liverpool.*]

Arrived from New-York—7th, Odin, at Oporto; 11th, Alpha, at Marseilles; 12th, Rosina, at do.; 13th, Jupiter, at Queenstown; 13th, London, at Deal; Steffa, at Liverpool; 16th, J. Taylor, at do.

Sailed for New-York—14th, Fawn, from Deal; 15th, C. Grinnell and Bynantum, from do.

Via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Steamer Isar Tee, at Hong Kong; Bevaria at Melbourne; Champion at Sydney.

Arrived from Boston—S. G. Glover, at Madras; Liverpool Packet, at Melbourne.

Arrived from San Francisco—Shipley, at Hong Kong; T. E. Walton, at Woosung.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3643. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Advices from Gen. Grant's Army to Sunday Morning.

ALL THEN GOING ON WELL.

Capture of a Rebel Bearer of Dispatches from Pemberton to Johnston.

The Rebel Force Said to be Between 25,000 and 30,000.

Reported Offer of Pemberton to Surrender on Conditions.

Gen. Grant Refuses the Conditions, and "Moves on His Works."

The Rebels Driven to their Inner Fortifications.

The City Completely Surrounded by Our Forces.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 27.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Journal* says:

"Paroled prisoners, who left Sherman's Landing 23d, say that just before leaving they conversed with the bearer of dispatches from PEMBERTON to JOHNSTON, who had been captured. The dispatch-bearer at the number of rebels at Vicksburgh is between 25,000 and 30,000.

On Friday morning Gen. PEMBERTON sent a flag of truce to Gen. GRANT, offering to surrender Vicksburgh if Gen. GRANT would allow the rebels to lay down their arms and march out. The offer was refused.

On Thursday the rebel batteries on the hill north of the town were taken and turned on the enemy. On the evening of the same day the water batteries at the foot of the hill were captured. The same evening the water batteries below Vicksburgh were taken by PORTER'S mortar-boats.

On Friday, after the refusal to accept PEMBERTON'S terms, Gen. GRANT "moved on his works," and the rebels were driven to the inner fortifications. Gen. LOGAN guards the Black River bridge.

Gen. GRANT feels certain that he will be able to take care of JOHNSTON. The latter has only about 10,000 men, exclusive of what he may have by reinforcements. Gen. GRANT'S army is larger than is generally supposed—quite numerous enough for the work in hand. *It stretches completely around the doomed city, each wing resting on the river.*

Vicksburgh is full of women and children—not only the original inhabitants there, but many who have come in from the surrounding country for safety."

A special to the *Times*, dated three miles east of Vicksburgh, 20th, says:

"Our wounded at the battle of Champion Hill, Baker's Creek, number over 1,700. The enemy's loss is acknowledged to be not over half that. We had about 20,000 troops engaged, and the rebels about 10,000, according to the accounts of their wounded. We took 3,000 prisoners, and about the 3,000 at the battle of the bridge.

Gen. SHERMAN crossed the Black River on a pontoon bridge. McPHERSON'S and McCLERNAND'S forces built three bridges on Sunday night, and crossed their commands by Monday noon, 18th. By 4 o'clock, the advance of SHERMAN'S corps, under STEELE, reached the enemy's works back of the city, and took a position on the right, on the bluffs above, and commenced the bombardment. Gen. McPHERSON planted his command in front, or in our centre. Gen. McCLERNAND took the extreme left, reaching almost to the river below.

All possibility of escape is cut off. Every living man, woman or child must fall into our hands. All the forenoon yesterday, (19th,) different brigades were taking position, forming lines of battle, &c.

At 2 o'clock the battle began in earnest. There had been skirmishing all the forenoon. Gen. STEELE drove the enemy from several forts, and took one complete line of fortifications, fronted by rifle pits. His extreme right rested on the river bank under the bluff at sundown. His division fought gallantly all day, though hungry, dirty, foot-sore and sleepy.

SHERMAN'S left and McPHERSON'S right are in supporting distance. Both advanced their lines at skirmishers to within fifty yards of the breastworks, and their artillery to within five hundred yards, and are in position at those distances.

This morning Gen. McCLERNAND is not progressing so fast, but is doing well. We lost about 1,500 killed and wounded yesterday. This morning a simultaneous assault will be ordered on the enemy's works, I understand, from all points."

THE LATEST NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 27.

Up to 11½ o'clock to-night, there is nothing from Vicksburgh more than what was received nearly two days ago. The absence of news is supposed to indicate hard fighting.

A telegram from Newport's News, dated to-day, received at the Navy Department, says:

"The steamer *Georgia* has just arrived from City Point. She brings no prisoners, papers or news. Saw a Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday, which contained only the reports of the day before.

LATER INTELLIGENCE—TO SUNDAY MORNING.

The last official intelligence from Vicksburgh is to 6 o'clock Sunday morning, when all was represented as going on well.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURGH.

The Washington *Republican* of Tuesday evening says:

"A dispatch, dated the 23d inst., was received by the Government this morning from Gen. GRANT himself. He more than confirms all that has been previously announced in dispatches from RAWLINS and Admiral PORTER. At the time of writing he had the city closely invested, and expressed the greatest confidence in his ability to reduce it, if the garrison does not surrender.

The gunboats are doing splendid execution, and everything is going on as well as the most earnest friend of the Union can hope."

NEWS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 27.

The latest advices received here from Vicksburgh, through Union sources, are to Friday last, May 22.

At that time a vigorous bombardment of the town by land and water was going on.

A special dispatch from Murfreesboro says that rebel prisoners make the following report:

"On Sunday last a courier dashed up with a dispatch from Col. BRECKINRIDGE to Gen. WHEELER at McMinnville, acknowledging that Vicksburgh had fallen, but that PEMBERTON escaped with almost all his army, but had lost his artillery."

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

TULLAHOMA, Saturday, May 23.

The Jackson *Appeal*, of the 13th, says that our loss in the first day's engagement near Raymond may be stated at 600 killed, wounded and missing. The loss of officers is said to be small.

Richmond papers contain the following additional items:

"An official dispatch from Gen. JOHNSTON, dated the 23d, says an officer who left Vicksburgh on Tuesday, reports that an assault, near the Yazoo road, on PEMBERTON'S intrenchments had been repelled. It is said, to-day, that another assault was made near the Jackson road, and was also repulsed. Confidence in PEMBERTON'S ability to maintain his position is expressed, and hopes are given of final success."

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, May 23.

Vicksburgh has five months' supplies of every kind, and can be taken only when the force defending it have exhausted their supplies.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 27.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Monday contains the following:

"All that can be considered certain in the confused jargon of telegrams from Jackson is, that two points of the land defences of Vicksburgh have been assaulted, and that the assaults were repulsed. Similar attempts were often made last Summer, with the same result. Indeed, nothing could excuse or explain a want of success on the part of the defence. Vicksburgh is a mountain in the bend of the river. On all sides are high bluffs, crowned with breastworks and batteries.

We are informed that an attack can nowhere be made with a force equal to the garrison, and that on no side can more than 6,000 men be deployed in line for an assault. The character of the ground renders regular approaches difficult, while the heat and malaria of the country during six months of the year would make its siege at the present season one of the most murderous ones on record. *Only treachery or cowardice could explain the capture of Vicksburgh by sudden assault*, and its fall by any other means seems daily less and less probable. If the Yankee army had swept down the valley in such overwhelming force as not only to beat off the Confederate forces in Northern Mississippi, but to take permanent possession of the whole country, and establish themselves there, as they have done in Northern Tennessee and Kentucky, the fall of Vicksburgh could, with difficulty, be prevented. Isolated in the midst of territory possessed by the enemy, its hitherto by blockade would be but a question of time; but GRANT'S army is not an army of conquest—still less of occupation. His advance on Jackson, however intended, has been converted into a very ordinary raid. It is true that he gained rapid and repeated advantages from the time he captured Grand Gulf till lately, because the Confederate forces under PEMBERTON had been scattered over half the State of Mississippi, and were therefore unable to defend any point. In the moment of danger, however, Gen. JOHNSON was ordered to go there and take command of that army. Whether he will be able to retrieve all the losses which have been suffered by the Confederates remain to be seen; but we have little reason to fear the loss of the State of Mississippi, and the consequent fall of Vicksburgh, while he can keep the field there.

A disgraceful attempt is made here in Richmond to fix upon him the responsibility of the disasters of the Lieutenant-General by favor, who was intrusted with the command of the most important army of the Confederacy without having but a squadron in the field of battle; but it is the duty of every honest man to see that this detestable manœuvre shall fail.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A Successful Reconnoissance from Newbern.

Surprise and Capture of Two Hundred Rebels.

All the Rebel Troops in the State Gone to Virginia.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, May 24.

Col. JONES, of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, made a reconnoissance from Newbern on the 22d inst., with Lee's brigade, and when within about seven miles of Kinston, surprised and captured some 200 rebels belonging to the Fifty-eighth North Carolina regiment, with several officers, a field piece, arms, equipments, &c. A rebel Captain and Lieutenant were killed. None were killed on our side. Col. JONES is the hero of many daring exploits, and, as a military man, stands very high in this department. He will soon be promoted.

The schooner *Sea Bird*, of Philadelphia, while aground at the mouth of the Neuse River, on the 20th inst., was captured and burned by the rebels, who went off to her from the shore in small boats, and took her Captain and crew prisoners.

Nearly all the rebel troops in the State, including recent conscripts, have gone to Virginia.

Gen. WILD is making fine headway in recruiting his African brigade.

Gen. FOSTER is now on a tour of inspection to the different military posts in this Department, which he is continually strengthening.

FORTRESS, N. C., Wednesday, May 20.

It appears from recent developments that a million dollars' worth of supplies have reached the enemy through division and regimental sutlers. The former have exclusive right to open wholesale houses wherever they choose; and in many instances such houses have been established where we have no military jurisdiction, and where free access to the enemy is readily obtained.

BARRACKS BURNED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the soldiers belonging to the Metropolitan cavalry regiment, stationed at Riker's Island, set fire to the barracks in four different places, and they were burned to the ground.

THE LOYAL LEAGUE CONVENTION

Conclusion of Tuesday's Proceedings.

APPOINTMENT OF A STATE COMMITTEE.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT

The Great Celebration Yesterday in Chancellor Square.

SPEAKING FROM FOUR STANDS.

Entertainment to the Returned Soldiers.

Great Enthusiasm for the Cause of the Union.

UTICA, Wednesday, May 27.

The following is the conclusion of Tuesday's proceedings in the Loyal League Convention.

The following State Committee was appointed:

First Judicial District, George Opdyke, James T. Brady; Second, Alexander Davidson, of Rockland, J. O. Nodyne, of Kings; Third, Thomas B. Carroll, of Rensselaer, John C. Newkirk, of Columbia; Fourth, John F. Hevers, of St. Lawrence, Darius D. Berry, of Montgomery; Fifth, Gen. R. M. Sherman, of Oneida, Edward S. Lansing, of Jefferson; Sixth, Abraham Lawrence, of Schuyler, Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Tompkins; Seventh, J. L. Endress, of Livingston, Adolphus Morse, of Monroe; Eighth, Harry Wilbur, of Genesee, Daniel H. Cole, of Orleans.

Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we are earnestly in favor of allowing to the soldiers of the Republic, wherever stationed by order of the Government, the right to vote and every other constitutional right.

Mr. JAY proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not the purpose, nor within the power of the Committee here appointed, to form or provide for any partisan organization.

Resolution adopted.

Isaac D. BROWN, moved the following resolution as an amendment:

Resolved, That this Convention approve and indorse the acts of our military authorities in arresting and punishing those persons who notoriously employ themselves in giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States in time of war and furnishable domestic insurrection.

Resolution unanimously adopted.

Mr. MILLARD moved that when the Convention adjourn it do so to meet at the celebration to-morrow.

Motion carried amid applause.

Mr. TIFFANY moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby presented to the President, Brig.-Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, honorable in council and in the field, for the ability and fairness which he has displayed during the sessions of this day; and also in his co-adjutors and the other officers of this Convention, for the facility with which they have performed their several duties in the facilitation of the business for which this body has assembled.

This was adopted by acclamation.

After resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Utica, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE ADDRESS.

Following is the Address, as adopted by the Convention on Tuesday evening:

For the first time in history the spectacle has been presented to the world of a people self-governing and self-governed. The dream of statesmen—a form of government based upon the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number—has been realized. Its liberal policy has invited to itself, and moulded into a wide and Christian nationality, the oppressed of all lands, who have sought under its mild rule that field for individual energy, which is denied in the countries of the Old World. The freedom of religious thought in other lands by the strong hand of power, based on class and privilege, has made America the marvel of the world. The broad and generous spirit which pervades our institutions has, in less than a century, raised her to a proud place in the family of nations. Her prosperity has exceeded that of all countries in all times, and a future grandeur is unfolding which only inspiration can measure or foretell.

In the midst of this unexampled growth, in the full strength, when the wealth of the country was only to be measured by the power of foreign nations to take of its surplus—when the centre of trade was to be moved across the ocean and fixed upon these shores, and the domination which the food-producing nation always exerts over the food-consuming nations, was to begin—a moral domination to be exerted in the interest of all mankind—a rebellion springs up and threatens the overthrow of the institutions by which this prosperity has been secured, and by which alone it can be maintained.

Under old and feudal systems, all the rebellions against constituted authority were in the interest of the governed, and were intended to wrest from arbitrary power something of the rights which had been wrung from weakness and ignorance by the strong hand.

The American Revolution, which partly freed the Colonies in 1776 from the feudal system, and which established this nation on the broad and firm base of democratic and representative government, was a revolution in the sacred name of Liberty.

The present rebellion, the most gigantic in power and the most portentous in results, which the world has yet seen, aims to break down the form and destroy the substance of that liberty secured to us at great cost and by severe trials. It has been left to American citizens to commit a crime so great that history has no parallel for it—the rebellion of a large portion of the people against their own self-instituted and self-established rule—the rebellion of a democracy against popular government.

For, however opinions may differ as to the origin and causes of the rebellion, it is now clear, and admitted by its leaders, that its real object is to establish a stronger form of government than a republic.

It is only now, in this period of great civil war, that the nation is fully realizing the beauty and the strength of that system of polity which their forefathers perfected, and that they begin to understand its power and its flexibility. The most careful of the observers of its progress were unaware of its hidden forces, which are yet comparatively as untested and unknown as the hidden powers of the electric fluid or the force of steam.

A rebellion against the principle of democracy—a rebellion against the law of representative government—is a rebellion against mankind itself. In the success or destruction of the rebellion are involved not the happiness of America only—not the liberties of America only—but the peace and welfare of a world.

If this nation falter in its hard but necessary task; if this Government fail, the progress of humanity is arrested, civilization is turned back upon itself, and another night, like that of the middle ages, will close dark and gloomy upon mankind—for progress is the law of life; forward to light, liberty and happiness; or, backward to darkness, slavery and misery.

The world's battle-ground is here.

The great cause for which we are banded together is the cause of liberty, the cause of democracy, the cause of civilization.

For this we associate ourselves as a LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE, PLEDGED TO UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT, TO AN UNWAVERING SUPPORT OF ITS EFFORT TO SUPPRESS THE REBELLION, AND TO SPARE NO ENDEAVOR TO MAINTAIN UNIMPAIRED THE NATIONAL UNITY BOTH IN PRINCIPLE AND TERRITORIAL BOUNDARY.

FOR THIS WE DECLARE OUR OBJECT TO BE TO BIND TOGETHER ALL LOYAL MEN OF ALL TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN A COMMON UNION TO MAINTAIN THE POWER, GLORY AND INTEGRITY OF THIS NATION.

For this we are joined, hand in hand, and heart to heart, in common brotherhood; and for this we proclaim our principles boldly and openly, that all may hear.

To be loyal to our country, to proclaim ourselves at all times, and in all places, Americans—loyal Americans—what loftier privilege? The ancient Roman held no title prouder, claimed no honor higher, as he journeyed over the vast conquests of the Imperial City, than that of a Roman citizen—"*Civis Romanus Sum.*" How much more noble the title of "American citizen—heir to an undivided portion in the heritage of liberty won by the energies, and first consecrated by the blood of our fathers, and now doubly dear to us that its fertile soil is moistened and enriched by the heart's blood of our brothers and our sons!

Why is it that we are here?—why do we gather from all parts of this great Commonwealth, to renew to each other, in the face of all mankind, our sacred pledge? Why are we thus formed into a Loyal Band, counted and numbered and enrolled?

Because the God of Nations has decreed that nations, like individuals, shall be the architects of their own happiness or the authors of their own ruin; because, while the keepers of this Paradise were asleep, the Serpent, the Copperhead Treason, has crept into this Eden.

Because in the day of our pride we have as a nation held material prosperity too dear, and counted national honor too cheap; because we have neglected the study of the law of life, and permitted error to grow unheeded into gigantic proportions; because we have blinded our eyes to the heresies which have grown up like ill weeds apace, until they threaten to choke out the healthy growth of true opinion. Because while open treason has sprung to arms, hidden treason and secret disloyal organizations seek to paralyze the hand which would strike it down. Because while the material forces of Liberty and Slavery are arrayed in deadly strife; the one marshaled under the banner of law and Democratic sovereignty, and the other under despotism and aristocratic privilege, a contest goes on at home in the moral world.

The field of battle is not the only field on which the merits of this war must be decided; the forum and the hearthstone are the scenes of a no less momentous contest.

The struggle is for the possession of the national mind, as well as of the national arm. Truth and error are contending for the mastery.

A Major-General in the army, writing of the pledge of the LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE, happily remarked, "that it does not differ substantially from the one which I took some time since, and in a more formal and solemn manner even than is proposed by the League, and which I share with a million others, the oath of the army to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whomsoever.

"May not those who have taken this oath be regarded as virtually members of the LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE, active members, who to fulfill their pledge, have given up nearly all of their personal liberty, and most of whom are now sacrificing the material interests of themselves and families?"

Our brave soldiers in the field are indeed the active members of our League, but to us also there is a struggle as deadly and more momentous in its consequences than theirs.

How shall we best perform that duty—that patriotic duty imposed upon us by the voluntary pledge we have assumed?

For this we are gathered here, and for this we now address all loyal men. We are to set forth and uphold and maintain the principle on which this Government was founded, and the right of self-government and democratic representative rule. We are to see that the truth is brought to the door of every man, rich or poor, educated or ignorant, in the length and breadth of this land. By public speeches, lectures and addresses, by private conversation, by the careful and thorough distribution of loyal documents, and by the spread of all loyal journals, regardless of their special party proclivities, we are to encourage this people through sacrifice and hardships, at the cost of all that God in his boundless bounty has given them, of all that they have gained by heritage, or earned by their own hard hands, to stand firm and steadfast to the cause which they have espoused—even to the laying down of life itself on the altar of patriotism and of duty.

This is no light task. It demands the aid of the purest and brightest intellects, the earnest sympathy of the warmest hearts and the steady intelligent effort of every member of the League. It is labor to which we pledge ourselves—it is "to spare no effort" that we are solemnly engaged. The orator in the crowded square, the lecturer in the public hall, the divine from his desk, the student in his closet, must prepare and set forth the truth. Art, in its many forms and beauties, must lend its aid, and the breath of song must wake to new and burning heat the smouldering embers of patriotic fire.

Much has been done by all these forces, much is daily doing; but concentration is needed to blend in one resistless force all these scattered elements of power.

History records what great results have been reached by individual and combined efforts. A few monks traveling on foot centuries before printing and railroads and steamboats and the telegraph, by personal appeal to the Christian heart of the middle ages, aroused all Europe to two armed crusade and weary marches over unknown lands to redeem the Holy Sepulchre.

Within the memory of men now living a still more marked instance of the power of organization has been witnessed.

In 1839, shortly after the appeal of the manufacturers had been rejected by the British Parliament by a vote of 281 to 112, the Anti-Corn Law League was formed. Its central office was established at Manchester with numerous branches. Talent of every kind was at once employed, and by the well-directed efforts of the League, in a few years a Parliament was elected in support of its views, and the great Commoner, then Prime Minister, gave his adhesion to its opinions.

When such a result was attained by an organization founded on a principle of political economy, what may not be reached by the Loyal National League, based on loyalty to Democratic government, and pledged to maintain the national unity and the national life?

We urge, therefore, a thorough organization in every State, not by political, but by local divisions, so that the color of suspicious or partisan motives may not rest upon it. Existing parties may continue, or new be formed. Members of the League will exercise their individual opinions and cast their vote as conscience directs; but the League itself will look beyond parties to the welfare of the people, of which parties are but parts. Its duty will be to raise and purify, to instruct and encourage the body politic itself, and so doing, to lift up all parties to a higher moral standard.

To effect this, concentration is necessary. Union is necessary. The Loyal National League urges upon the Leagues in the State (known to be but few in number) which are not formed under its auspices, to adopt its pledge and its title, and they respectfully submit the same to all organizations in other States of a similar nature. So will all loyalty be enrolled for consistent effort, and treason will creep back into its hiding places, cowed into insignificance and disgrace.

A League, large or small, should be also formed in every town, to receive and distribute documents and to secure subscriptions to loyal journals. A County organization should be formed in every County to provide for such distribution, to secure the needed funds, and to arrange for public addresses at stated periods and at principal places. And a general State Council should be established to supervise and harmonize the action of the different organizations, and to direct their efforts. This important body should be composed of men of the greatest purity of character, the most marked intellectual ability, and the loftiest patriotism.

The Loyal Publication Societies in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, which include in their Publishing Committees some of the first literary talent of the land, have provided a ready means for an important part of the work thus laid down. It is for the Loyal National League to give a practical result to their able patriotic labor.

Above all, we urge on every individual member to act faithfully up to the pledge he has taken. At all times and in all places to proclaim his loyalty, and to uphold the honor of this Government—in every manner to support its authority and condemn its assailants, relying always on that Providence which blesses honest labor and crowns it with success. When each man has performed his whole duty, he may hold his hands in the consciousness that he has not been less faithful nor less deserving of the honor of freedom than the soldier in the field.

Thus may he be secure that when his final hour shall come, he will feel satisfaction that his life has not been all in vain, in that, in the day of trial and adversity, he was faithful to the cause of country, and liberty and law, and that his children will remember him with pride as one who deserved well of the Republic.

THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, May 27.

The city is alive with demonstrations incident to the Mass Convention of the Loyal League of Union citizens, and the prospects are that there will be a stupendous gathering in Chancellor-square.

Arrangements are made to dine 1,300 returned soldiers, who have gathered here from various portions of the State, 400 of them from New-York.

Tables a thousand feet in length, neatly dressed, loaded with substantials, and attended by four hundred of the loyal ladies of Utica and the vicinity, are provided in the square adjacent to the speakers.

The platforms are decorated with flags, banners and streamers, and a vast audience has already assembled.

Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER will preside at the meeting, and addresses will be made by Lyman Tremaine, Daniel S. Dickinson, John Van Buren, Henry J. Raymond, James W. Nye and others.

There is a large multitude in attendance. All sections of the State are represented. The Twenty-sixth, Fourteenth, Fourth, Ninth and Tenth regiments New-York State volunteers are here, and there are squads from several other regiments. Great enthusiasm and good feeling prevail.

UTICA, Wednesday, May 27—P. M.

Three stands were occupied by speakers. At the first Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER, of Oneida, presided, with the following Vice-Presidents:

First Judicial District—Hon. George Bancroft, Leonard N. Jerome, James T. Brady, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Francis B. Cutting, Charles P. Kirkland.

Second Judicial District—A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, W. J. Pease, Richard W. Smith, John Thompson, Wm. Norton, Chauncey M. Depew, Theophilus C. Callicot, Alexander S. Murray, Charles H. Ruggles, George Field.

Third Judicial District—John K. Parker, Clark B. Cocurane, James Forsyth, R. R. Low, Rufus H. King, Thomas W. Olcott, George Dunning, John M. Francis, Hon. Preston King.

Fourth Judicial District—Wm. A. Wheeler, Hon. B. B. James, Hon. P. E. Havens, Hon. Robt. S. Hale.

Fifth Judicial District—Hon. A. H. Bailey, Hon. Ward Hunt, Hon. Benjamin E. Bowen, Hon. George A. Hardin, Hon. S. G. Alvord, Hon. James A. Bell, Hon. E. W. Leavenworth.

Sixth Judicial District—Hon. R. Balcom, Hon. Wm. W. Campbell, Hon. Charles Cook, Hon. W. S. Lincoln, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Hon. Charles Mason, Hon. James Wadsworth.

Seventh Judicial District—H. N. Beach, George S. Whitney, Charles J. Fonda, Ex-Gov. Morgan, H. Clark.

Eighth Judicial District—Hon. E. G. Spaulding, Dr. George E. Hayes, Delos E. Sill, R. P. Marvin, John Van Horn, Seth Wakeman.

The following were the Secretaries:

First Judicial District—John H. White, Henry G. Clark, John S. Hogeboom, M. W. Cooper, William R. Hall.

Second Judicial District—Charles L. Benedict, Alden J. Spooner, John D. Townsend, J. T. Mowhray, E. M. Madden.

Third Judicial District—Ralph P. Lalhrop, C. L. Richards, P. S. Van Alstyn, James G. Graham, Joshua Fiero, Jr.

Fourth Judicial District—R. W. Judson, W. J. Peacock, John W. Vedder, P. E. Havens, Albert Andrus.

Fifth Judicial District—George W. Smith, James Terwilliger, H. A. Phillips, L. H. Conkling, John Woosler.

Sixth Judicial District—James I. Hendricks, D. W. Cameron, D. Waterbury, F. B. Fisher, Wm. Smith, George A Northrup.

Seventh Judicial District—Isaac Fuller, Horace Bemis, S. C. Cleveland, James T. Norton, F. Mason, C. D. Tracy.

Eighth Judicial District—James Adams, A. McKinstry, C. A. Harrington, J. H. Darling, P. H. Bender.

The resolutions were prepared by Henry J. Raymond, of New-York; J. S. T. Stranahan, of Kings; Preston King, of St. Lawrence; A. H. Bailey, of Oneida, and E. G. Spaulding, of Erie. They are as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the success of the rebellion in the Southern States would involve not only the dismemberment of the American Union, and overthrow of the Constitution of the United States, but the utter and final defeat of the great experiment of Republican liberty; and that it is our most solemn and imperative duty, not only as American citizens, but as men who believe in human rights, and in Republican Government, to rescue both from the destruction with which they are threatened.

Resolved, That in face of this paramount and overwhelming peril, all questions of policy, and all differences of sentiment upon measures of administration, sink into insignificance, and should be postponed until the rebellion has been quelled and the nation saved; and that we who are here assembled—representing in this the great mass of the people of the State of New-York—do, therefore, hereby pledge ourselves, laying aside all such differences of political opinion, to give our cordial and effective practical support to the Government in its efforts to maintain the territorial integrity of the Union and the permanent supremacy of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the National Government, each acting within its appropriate sphere, the only authority which can rightfully and successfully wield the resources and the will of the nation in the prosecution of war and in the maintenance of National authority at home and abroad; and that therefore, reserving to ourselves entire freedom of personal opinion and of political action, we accept the duty of prompt obedience to all laws enacted and to all authorities elected, in due conformity with the requirements of the Constitution—appealing for the redress of wrongs, the vindication of personal rights and the establishment of political principles and preferences to the tribunal of the land, and especially to the highest of all earthly tribunals—the ballot of a free, intelligent and patriotic people.

Resolved, That the war in which the nation is engaged is the most just, and the most righteous, and the most necessary contest ever waged by any people, being for the preservation of the nation's life and the perpetuation of its liberties; that the cause justifies whatever sacrifice the prosecution of the war may involve, and calls upon the people for the exercise of the utmost forbearance and fortitude, whatever temporary reverses they may sustain; and that under all circumstances, and to the last extremity, we will prosecute the war until the military power of the rebellion is crushed, and the territorial integrity of the Union secured, and the supremacy of the Constitution made paramount and perpetual.

Resolved, That while, in common with the great body of the American people, we should hail the return of peace with heartfelt rejoicings, we deem it inconsistent with the honor and the dignity of the nation to make any other tenders of peace to the men and the communities in arms against it, than such as are embodied in the Constitution of the United States, under which they can at any time resume their place in the Union, subject to such penalties as they may have incurred by violation of the laws; and that while we would have the Government receive with alacrity, and meet with the utmost frankness and the most liberal consideration, any indications from the men in rebellion against it of a willingness to lay down their arms and return to their position in the independent and self-governing community of American States, we will consent to no peace which shall involve the separation of the American Union, a recognition of the right of secession, or any change in the Constitution of the United States, except such as may be made by the people, in accordance with the forms and provisions which it prescribes.

Resolved, That to the gallant and heroic men who have welcomed the hardships of the camp and the perils and sufferings of battle, in defence of the life and liberties of the nation, we tender the cordial recognitions and the heartfelt thanks of the American people; that, in their valor and patriotic devotion, we recognize the true guarantee for the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of Republican institutions; and that we will hold their sacrifices and their sufferings in the sacred cause of civil liberty in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That while we value the sympathy and good wishes of all lovers of justice and civil liberty throughout the world, we rely exclusively on the patriotism and virtue of the American people for the preservation of their free institutions and the maintenance of the American Republic in its present position as one of the first-class nations of the earth; that we have a right to expect, and shall in the most peremptory manner demand, that foreign Governments unit maining relations, and bound by treaties of amity and friendship with us, shall give no aid, direct or indirect, to the attempted destruction of the Government of the United States, and that we approve the action of our Government in rejecting all intervention of foreign Powers, and in repelling, in firm but friendly terms, all attempts of foreign Powers to control the decision of a question which involves the existence of our free institutions and the relative rank and influence of our country in the internal affairs of the world.

Half-past Seven P. M.—The following Committee on Correspondence was appointed on the main stand: James Wadsworth, Leonard W. Jerome, James T. Brady, Waldo Hutchings, J. S. T. Stranahan, Charles H. Ruggles, E. M. Madden, Lyman Tremain, Thomas W. Olcott, John A. Cooke, Martin J. Townsend, Preston King, Wm. Wheeler, A. B. James, James M. Marvin, E. H. Roberts, James J. Bell, Charles H. Doolittle, Daniel S. Dickinson, Charles Couk, Lucius Robinson, Wm. S. Lincoln, Charles J. Folger, O. H. Palmer, R. B. Van Valkenburg, E. B. Morgan, E. G. Spaulding, H. W. Rogers, Wm. Keep, Augustus Frank.

During the speech of Mr. TREMAIN, a few of the Hawkins Zouaves came in the vicinity with a banner, inscribed with the name of Gen. MCCLELLAN, as a candidate for the Presidency. Col. HAWKINS made a speech strongly supporting the Government, and advocating the employment of negroes as soldiers.

The address of Mr. TREMAIN, as well as of nearly all the speakers, sustained the Government unequivocally for its action in arresting Mr. VALLANDIGHAM; and although Mr. TREMAIN admitted that the proceedings subsequent to the arrest were not consonant with the act of Congress on the subject of treason, there was no difference of opinion among the speakers or the audience as to the fact that the arrest was deserved and proper.

At its second stand Senator BELL, of Jefferson, presided, and addresses were made by Gen. NYE, Gen. B. F. BRUCE, THOMAS G. ALVORD and Mr. COMSTOCK. A large audience attended, and the universal sentiment was that of unconditional loyalty, even to the sanctioning of the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM.

At the third stand, Hon. F. A. Alberger presided, and George A. Brandeth, Col. Charles Madison and Porteus Root were Vice-Presidents. Addresses were made by A. H. Bailey, Gerrit Smith, George A. Braudreth, Henry S. Smith of New-York, Judge G. W. Smith of Utica, Joel Tiffany of Albany, Rev. Mr. Ives of Auburn, and Col. R. W. Judson of St. Lawrence.

GERRIT SMITH repeated substantially his speech of yesterday, expressing his willingness to sustain the Government at all hazards, and to have the rebellion put down at the risk of saving Slavery as strong as ever.

It is estimated that over 1,400 persons partook of the bountiful collation provided by the ladies of Utica, who, in *propriæ personæ*, did all they could to make the occasion pleasant to the soldiers and civilians. The utmost good order prevailed throughout the proceedings, though some of the soldiers manifested a disposition to have as much sport as possible, and were at times rather boisterous in their fun.

A sad accident occurred while the Zouaves were firing the salute, private MOLLIGAN being severely wounded in the hand. A nurse of over $1,000 was immediately made up for him.

The meeting adjourned about 4 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the soldiers to partake of the collation.

SPEECH OF MR. WILMOT, OF INDIANA.

Ten P. M.—Mr. WILMOT, of Indiana, was the first speaker on the principal stand. He advocated the thorough and unquestioning support of the Administration. The rebels, he said, claimed Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, but Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee claimed the Union. They should regard the union of these States as cheaply purchased even if the generation perished in preserving for their children the institutions of the country. They should cling to the Union—stand by it till the rebellion was crushed, and then they might talk of the policy of the Administration.

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, who reported the resolutions on behalf of the Committee, spoke of the sentiments of the meeting as being not personal—not partisan—not, in any sense of the word, political. They came to lay aside all party feelings, and to pledge their devotion and sacrifice their lives to the salvation of the country. They came to declare that whatever were their personal feelings, their likings or dislikings, they could join in the solemn declaration that, come weal or come woe, they should stand by the flag of the Union till the last syllable of recorded time. What mattered it whether they were Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists or "Americans?" He felt mortified beyond expression when he found seated in the Executive chair of the State, a man who could say that the question was whether the rebellion is to be down at the South or free Institutions at the North. He (Mr. RAYMOND) must have either overrated the dignity of the office of Governor, or underrated the capacity of the man who filled it. If Gov. SEYMOUR had any such idea, he must be insane, and his proper place was in another part of the town. [Laughter.] Mr. RAYMOND said that the man who would contemplate the possibility of the destruction of the Government or would withhold his hand from its support, because of some paltry difference of opinion, ought to be transported to where VALLANDIGHAM now is. [Applause.] In conclusion, he took occasion to explain the selfish motives which have actuated foreign Governments in their sympathy with the rebellion.

SPEECH OF MR. TREMAIN.

LYMAN H. TREMAIN congratulated the assembly on the occasion of the cause. The cause was one of the purest and noblest that a nation had ever fought for. The occasion was auspicious on account of the inspiring news from the Southwest. Gen. GRANT had attacked on their own soil the army of the South, under its most trusted Generals; had overthrown it in six pitched battles; had captured sixty or seventy pieces of artillery, and had taken several thousand prisoners—summarily arrested them without a warrant from a justice of the peace—without indictment by a Grand Jury—without trial before a petit jury, and all because—poor, innocent babes!—they were found with arms in their hands striving to overthrow the Government of the United States! He defended the positions of the Government in the Vallandigham case, although he admitted the proceedings following the arrest were not in exact accordance with the act of Congress, and was bitterly severe upon Gov. SEYMOUR for expressing the opinion, not in a hasty speech, but in a written letter, that they should pause to see whether they were crushing rebellion at the South or the rights of the people at the North, before they lent further assistance in men and money to the Government.

SPEECH OF COL. HAWKINS.

Col. ROSE H. HAWKINS, of the Ninth (Zouaves) regiment, was the next speaker. He defended the policy of the Administration in arming the slaves of the South, and related incidents which came under his observation, showing that the blacks would fight, and would not return to Slavery. He ridiculed the idea that the army would not fight except under this General or that General, and said that the army knew what it was fighting for, and would fight under any General the Government might appoint.

WM. E. ROBINSON, of New-York, and a grandson of ISRAEL PUTNAM were the last speakers, after which the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the square was brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights, and a very large audience assembled to hear the continuation of the speaking. Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER presided, and speeches were made by Gen. NYE, Hon. John McDermaid, of Long Island; M. J. Townsend, of Troy; Mr. Corbett and Hamilton Brown, of Onondaga. The speaking was continued till after 10 P. M., when the train left with the New-York and other Eastern delegations.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Successful Expedition from Murfreesboro.

Defeat of Col. Breckinridge's Rebel Cavalry.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS AND DOCUMENTS

MURFREESBORO, Tuesday, May 26.

Col. WILDER, with his mounted infantry, returned this afternoon from a trip in the direction of McMinnville, whither he had gone in search of the rebel cavalry under Col. BRECKINRIDGE. The enemy's pickets were encountered a short distance beyond Woodbury. The firing attracted the rebels in the vicinity, who collected in considerable force to annoy and impede our advance. A running skirmish was kept up for several miles.

Twelve miles this side of McMinnville our forces came on the camp of BRECKINRIDGE'S forces, who hastily decamped. Pressing them closely, however, WILDER succeeded in capturing nine prisoners, twenty-five serviceable horses, and thirty head of beef cattle. Having secured the prisoners and burned the tents and baggage left by the rebel cavalry, our forces pushed rapidly forward, skirmishing with and

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Polish Question—Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies—Movements of the Opposition—Important International Conventions—An American Telegraph—The Postal Convention—A Dog Show—The Times and the French Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 8, 1863.

Russia agrees to treat on the question of Poland, and peace therefore reigns everywhere but at Warsaw. The English indeed complain that the Emperor of Russia is only trying to dodge the question, but the French appear to accept frankly the declarations of the Russian Minister, and are ready to proceed at once to the negotiation which shall define for the future the position of Poland and establish peace at Warsaw as well as elsewhere.

But suppose that Poland should refuse peace on the terms proposed to her, or suppose that Russia should not accept the terms proposed by the parties to the Convention? In the first case there would still be danger of a war, and in the second case almost a certainty of a war. And in the fear that one or both of these exigencies may arise the French people are universally hurrying up FOREY and wishing that the Mexican affair was terminated.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the notice of dissolution of the present Chamber of Deputies, and the call for an election of a new Chamber on Sunday, the 31st of May, and Monday, the 1st of June. The Opposition, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to embarrass their organization, will marshal a list of candidates composed of the first talent of the country, and they hope to return probably twenty of them. The Government tried to prevent the meeting of what in America are called caucuses, by threatening the Opposition with the enforcement of a statute law which prohibits the meeting of more than twenty persons in any one place. But no attention seems to be paid to this warning, for more than that number of persons attend the meetings at the house of M. CARNOT, the republican leader, and at the house of the Duke DE BROGLIE, the Orleanist leader. On this head, therefore, the Government does not appear to be acting severely against the Opposition, but it has resorted to an expedient which I imagined was entirely of American usage—that of "gerrymandering." The Republican Committee, in order to show the public how ingeniously and curiously the election districts had been laid out, published a colored map which professed ostensibly to instruct the public as to what districts they lived in, but which in fact was designed to show how the districts had been gerrymandered. Notwithstanding the appearance of good faith, the trick was discovered and the odd-looking map has disappeared.

Two important International Conventions are now sitting at Paris—the one for the promotion of a scheme for a telegraph to America, and the other for the foundation of a universal postal scheme. The telegraphic route proposed by the Convention is by the Cape de Verd Islands and Brazil, from whence it is to be laid along the coast up to North America. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS presides at this Convention, and the diplomatic representatives of Spain, Brazil, Denmark, Italy, Portugal and Hayti sit in the Convention; besides on the part of France, the Prince PONIATOWSKI, M. HERBET, Chief of Bureau at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Viscount DE VOUGY, Director of Telegraphic Lines at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Viscount D'ARLOT, also employed at the Telegraphic Bureau at the Ministry. I am not able to explain why the Convention is thus composed, or why the American Minister is not of the number. Mr. KISSAM, of the American Post-office Department, is here on the part of the Government to sit in the Postal Convention.

The last excitement of the Parisians is a dog-show. It is the fashion, now-a-days, to imitate the English in everything, and this last novelty is borrowed from the other side of the channel. More than one thousand dogs are on exhibition, and more than 20,000 persons went to see them the first day. What is more curious is that the visitors were almost exclusively from the fashionable world, and included the Emperor and Empress. His Majesty made some purchases from among the packs of fox and wolf hounds, which were largely and well represented.

For some reason or other, perhaps owing to the position taken on the mediation question, the Semi-weekly TIMES has not been distributed here for the last three mails, while the packages of the Daily have been suppressed but once. I do not pretend to explain this singular sort of discrimination between the Daily and Semi-weekly issues, nor, indeed, the necessity of a suppression at all, seeing that the TIMES, in general, has been so favorable to this Government and dynasty.

MALAKOFF.

Habits of Gen. Benham.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this morning, in speaking of the damaged reputations which have marked the progress of the present war, you thoughtlessly mention Gen. BENHAM as one of this number, and imputed to him a "proneness to strong drink."

Gen. BENHAM is too much occupied with his important work in the Army of the Potomac to know what imputations are cast upon him in his absence, and it may, therefore, be allowed to a friend to protest against this charge. I have intimately known him for many years, and can confidently deny that there is any ground for the assertion. Gen. BENHAM is not a teetotaller as I am, but I know him to be so peculiarly careful on this point that *he uses no spirituous liquors when in active service.* There are not many Generals in our army for whom as much can be said.

Gen. B. is at present the Engineer-in-Chief of HOOKER'S army. As such he has been charged with all the important operations of that Department in its recent movements. He has been called upon to build more than a dozen bridges, for the passage and recassage of the Rappahannock by the two armies of HOOKER and SEDGWICK; and never, in any instance, has his department failed in its duty, or been behind its time. Several of these bridges had to be transported many miles with the utmost rapidity to be ready for the passage of the army, and some of them had to be laid under severe fire of the enemy, in which Gen. BENHAM had his horse shot under him.

Feeling assured that you would not willingly wrong an officer who is freely employing his whole energies and exposing his life in the service of his country, I beg you to correct this very painful charge.

Respectfully yours,

BENJ. N. MARTIN.

From Canada.

A MILITARY DISPLAY AT MONTREAL.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Monday, May 25, 1863.

On the 24th of May, it is usual in this country to burn a great deal of powder in honor of the Queen's birthday, but the 24th being Sunday this year, the celebration came off this day. As this will give you an idea of the military force in this city, I deem it of interest to your readers.

Early in the day groups of volunteers were to be seen bustling about, with the shyness of men not used to a uniform. In due time the volunteer force assembled, and came on the Champ de Mars, a small space of ground in the heart of the city. Six corps were on the ground, but so thin in numbers that they did not muster 1,200 men. In material they were good, most of the men being young; and one rifle corps, the Victoria Rifles, was a fine little body of smart young men, most of them being members of clubs.

In due time the force was put in march up to Logan's Farm. The ground of the review, Logan's Farm, is a piece of ground lying about a mile from the centre of the city. It is of some extent, and is lined on one side by a small wood, on the opposite side by a ravine and rail fence; a road runs along the third side, and a street from the city leads to the fourth side, the entrance being on this side. By 11:30 the entire force in the city was on the ground, being three battalions of the army, six of volunteers; two batteries of Armstrong guns and one of brass smooth bore, the latter being a volunteer battery. A cordon of cavalry kept the ground. In all, there was about 3,500 men, and this was considered a great display. One part of this force that drew my notice was the two batteries of Armstrong guns. The guns are rifled and load at the breech, and the two batteries were in the very best state of efficiency. Next to these came the three battalions of regulars, two of them being of the Guards. These two were very fine bodies of men, but the dress was not at all adapted to active service. A hairy head cover may once have been the acme of military *tenue*, but now it is not, and is simply foolish.

Being drawn up in two lines, the troops fired a *feu de joie*, running down one rank and up the other. This was done three times, the three batteries firing a round in the intervals. This done, a cheer was given for the Queen, every one joining in it. The lines now broke into columns, and marched past in quick time. It was a really pretty scene to see the little red and dark green masses moving over the green sward. But it was a meagre display of Canadian strength; yet there is a great mass of young men in the country. A large crowd was on the ground, a good half of it being, as usual, of the tender sex. The day was very fine, the heat being tempered by a northeast wind; and the ground, though of small extent, was in the best condition. The review being over, the troops field into the road leading to the city, and soon the ground, lately so gay with its crowd of people, was deserted, only a few boys, as usual, staying to run about in search of lost cartridges.

A CORRESPONDENT.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Explanation—The Conduct of Gen. Schurz's Corps in the Battle at Chancellorsville—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Saturday, May 23, 1863.

The following correspondence will explain itself, and is interesting:

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS, } May 9, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Some time ago you issued an order requiring newspaper reporters to sign their letters with their full names, so as to make them responsible for the correctness of their reports. This would seem to give us a claim to redress, in case of a particular grievance.

Mr. ——, of the New-York ——, and Mr. CROUNSE, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, persistently assert that it was my division which, in the action of May 2, was the first to give way; that it threw itself diving upon the rest of the corps and demoralized it. The ——'s correspondence speaks only of Schurz's men. I am willing to bear what blame justly attaches to my division; but I insist, and you know it well, that Gen. DEVENS' division occupied the front on the points of attack, and that Gen. DEVENS' division threw itself upon mine, demoralizing my men, preventing my regiments, by their impetuous rush, from changing front, and deploying at the right time. It is most unjust that I should have to bear the responsibility for the conduct of a whole corps, only one-third of which was under my command.

I would also respectfully observe that the measureless abuse and insult which is heaped upon the Eleventh corps by the whole army and the Press, produces a state of mind among the soldiers, which is apt to demoralize them more than a defeat.

In view of these things, I would respectfully ask for justice at your hands in the form of such measures against the above-named newspaper reporters as the above-mentioned order seems to contemplate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) C. SCHURZ.

Major-General Commanding Division.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, }
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 11, 1863. }

OFFICIAL: (Signed,) S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[COPY.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } May 11, 1863.

Mr. L. L. Crounse, Correspondent New York Times:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a communication which has been addressed to the Commanding General, under date of the 9th inst., by Major-Gen. SCHURZ, setting forth that in your published account of the recent battle near Chancellorsville you have done his division injustice.

The Commanding General expects that you will promptly correct, and in a public manner, the misstatements to which Gen. SCHURZ invites attention.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed,) S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

REMARKS.—The above papers, though issued eleven days ago, have only just been placed in my hands. Upon consulting my file of THE TIMES, I find that all that I have ever said concerning Gen. SCHURZ and his division, and the head and front of my offending, is embodied in the following paragraph, taken from my letter of Sunday evening, May 3, describing the battle of Chancellorsville:

"But to the disgrace of the Eleventh corps be it said, that the division of Gen. SCHURZ, *which was the first assailed*, almost instantly gave way. Threats, entreaties, and orders of commanders were of no avail. Thousands of these cowards threw down their guns, and soon streamed down the road toward headquarters. The enemy pressed his advantage. Gen. DAVENS' division, disaffected by the demoralization of the forces in front of him, soon followed suit."

The whole gist of my offence seems to be, according to Gen. SCHURZ, in stating that his division "was the first to give way." It seems it was not. It occupied the second place in the line, and did not give way until another division had run over it, through it, and had broken it. This correction I most cheerfully make as a matter of justice. So if we simply change the positions of the two divisions in the above paragraph, without changing the language, we shall have the facts as they really exist. The error was entirely an unintentional one, and yet the statement was not made without good authority, for I took especial pains to inquire on the evening of the disaster, and was informed by several officers, as well as by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, who lived in the Eleventh corps, and with whom I compared notes on Sunday morning, that "it was the Third division which first gave way." But it was not. I became cognizant of my error very soon after it was printed, but absence from the army until within a few days has precluded me from alluding to it before. The requests above made, however, have only very briefly anticipated my intentions.

The charge of Gen. SCHURZ, that your correspondent "*persistently* asserts" a statement derogatory to himself and division, is not true, for the foregoing paragraph comprises all I have ever said regarding the affair. There certainly is no imputation upon the bravery or efficiency of Gen. SCHURZ, in even that paragraph, and it gives me pleasure to say that personal and political association with the General, for more than five years, have only convinced me of his admirable qualities, both as an orator and as a soldier—a soldier who fights with the inspiration of an enthusiast and a sincere patriot.

In conclusion, I may say that I am only too happy to have the first victim under General Order No. 48. Many of my friends here will bear witness that I strongly urged some regulation of the kind, long before its adoption; and having thus been the first to "feel the rigor of the law," and having set an example of compliance, I sincerely hope the work of expurgation, reparation and correction will go on, and that a few of the many flagrant cases of extravagant and unmerited praise will receive attention alike with those of unmerited censure. It may be a great work, but it is worthy of a great effort.

Col. ANSLEBY AMES, of the Twentieth Maine regiment, yesterday received his appointment as Brigadier-General. This is fully bestowed. If all our appointments had as much merit as this, there would be fewer instances of incompetency and neglect of duty. I believe he takes a brigade in Gen. WADSWORTH'S (formerly DAVENS') division of the Eleventh corps.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Chief of Staff, is absent in New-York, on a short leave. A large number of officers are taking short leaves of four or five days.

The weather is intensely hot, and news, as it always is in hot weather, is scarce. Many of the camps are being changed to better locations, including headquarters, which is now several miles from Falmouth. This is a sanitary measure entirely, and had become very necessary. The Third brigade of the First division, Fifth army corps, has moved from Stoneman's Station to a delightful spot, two miles distant, in the direction of Hartwood Church, and the camp is being laid out and ornamented with great taste. Col. STOCKTON, of the Sixteenth Michigan regiment, until now commanding the brigade, has resigned, and the command now devolves upon Col. VINCENT, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania.

L. L. CROUNSE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fourteenth-street Scotch Presbyterian Church.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PASTOR AND THE CHURCH.

At a meeting of the male members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street, held Monday, May 18, 1863, pursuant to notice, the following communication was read:

To the Members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in New-York City:

DEAR BRETHREN: I have requested your attendance here this evening for the purpose, as has been publicly intimated from the pulpit, of asking you to unite with me in a petition to the Second Presbytery of New-York to dissolve my pastoral connection with you. You will remember that during a part of last Summer I was entirely disqualified for duty by a severe attack of neuralgia, and was compelled for several months to intermit my labors among you. And though, after my vacation, I had so far recovered from my disease as to resume my labors and continue them among you for the Winter, yet there have been occasional serious premonitions of its return. And hence, I am apprehensive that the labors of the approaching Summer may produce a recurrence of the disease, attended with more serious consequences. The congregation is large, and the labors are arduous. The recent illness and necessarily increasing infirmities of my venerable colleague, render it probable that a larger part of these labors than heretofore would devolve upon me. This increases the apprehension which I have named.

After your kind indulgence of last Summer, I could not ask you to give me a temporary release. I feel that it would be unfair and presumptuous for me to ask it, and injustice to yourselves and to the interests of the congregation for you to grant it. And hence, after prayerful consideration of the subject, I am shut up by conviction of duty to you and to myself, to the course which I have adopted of asking a dissolution of my pastoral connection. I have reason to hope that *rest* during the Summer and Autumn, in an invigorating climate, will firmly reëstablish my health, and in this hope I feel it to be my duty to seek that rest, free from all cares and responsibilities. And here I desire to say that my conviction of duty in the premises, all things considered, I so *decided* and *positive*, that I hope your consent to my request will be entirely unanimous.

It is pleasant for me, in the prospect of parting from you, to be able to say that the relation between us has been one of harmony and peace. I have had no personal controversy with any one of you, and I have received many evidences of your forbearance and affection. I have been with you "in weakness, and in fear, and in much trembling," and yet to *me*, at least, you have never complained.

And it is yet *more* pleasant at this parting to be able to say also that the relation between the senior pastor and myself has been, in like manner, one of harmony and peace. The relation in itself is a perilous one. The position of the junior pastor, in a collegiate charge is a hard one to fill. The connection is often attended with controversy, and severed in bitterness. But in the present instance I am happy to say that no controversy has occurred. The first *word* of censure or rebuke, or unkindness has yet to pass between us. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to be able, at this solemn hour, to testify these things both with respect to the Church and my colleague.

And I trust that the fact of our parting, as we have been united, *in harmony and peace*, will assuage the sorrow of those of you who have loved me.

And now, dear brethren, assuming that my request will be granted, let me assure you that wherever I may go in obedience to the call of my Master, and wherever the field of future labors may be allotted me, my prayer will ever be, that *this part* of the spiritual Jerusalem may have peace and felicity; that they who love her and her peace may have still prosperity, and that your children's children may worship here with gladness, and rightly call this place "Bethel."

Your friend and pastor,

R. W. HENRY.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon Rev. Dr. HENRY and confer with him on the subject of his communication, and at a subsequent meeting, May 20, the following communication was read:

DEAR BRETHREN: In my first communication to you I expressed my conviction of duty in the premises, all things considered *so decidedly* and *positively* that I supposed you would at once, and unanimously, accede to my request. I am informed by your Committee, however, that you suspended your action and adjourned your meeting in order to ascertain whether I might be induced to withdraw my request, and accept an offer to travel in Europe or elsewhere at your expense, until my health would be restored, and still maintain my position as your junior colleague pastor. I certainly did not anticipate such action on your part and for the generous kindness which it evinces you have my grateful acknowledgments. But while I believe that such a tour might be greatly beneficial to my health, yet after mature consideration of the whole subject, I could by no means accept the proposition. I hope, therefore, that you will regard my application as the expression of an *earnest desire* which you will unanimously consent to gratify.

With assurances of affectionate regard, I am, &c.,

R. W. HENRY.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1863.

The following preamble and resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, Our beloved pastor, Rev. Dr. HENRY, after a service of three years among us, has informed us that, in view of impaired health, he is apprehensive he will not be able to continue his services as pastor of this congregation, and has in consequence tendered his resignation; therefore,

Resolved, That while deeply deploring the occasion which has impelled him to take this step, we do hereby, with profound regret, agree to unite with him in his application to the Second Presbytery, at its next meeting, requesting it to accept his resignation.

Resolved, That in thus acquiescing in the request of Dr. HENRY, we assure him of our sincere Christian affection, and especially of his ability and earnestness in the pulpit, his faithfulness in the prayer-meeting and in the discharge of his pastoral duties. Our earnest prayer is, that if it is the Lord's will, he may speedily be restored to his wonted health and vigor, and that in whatever field of labor our Heavenly Father may cast his lot, he may be greatly blessed in winning souls to Christ, and in building up believers in their most holy faith, and we assure him that our best wishes and prayers will follow him and his.

Resolved, That the treasurer be directed to pay Rev. Dr. HENRY'S salary to August next, and also the further sum of $2,500, already subscribed at this meeting, which we request him to accept as an additional testimonial of our affection and regard.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Heavy Robbery of New-Orleans Currency.

THE ALLEGED OFFENDER CAUGHT AND COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS FOR THEFT AND FORGERY.

A few months ago the firm of Messrs. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co., lithographers and stationers of this City, received an order from New-Orleans for the engraving and finishing of a large number of notes which had been authorized and directed as the currency of that city. The amount ordered to be executed by this firm was about $420,000. A contract for the engraving and printing of them was made by Messrs. ROOT & ANTHONY with the firm of ORMSBY & Co., bank-note engravers, in Wall-street. The latter firm struck off a large number of sheets containing notes in sums of $5 and $10. Since the first sheets were completed, up to the present time, it is alleged that 531 of them, amounting, in the aggregate, to nearly $20,000, have been stolen from the office of ORMSBY & Co. As soon as the theft was discovered,—which was some weeks ago,—the detective Police were applied to, and these officers have been constantly on the alert, doing everything in their power to ferret out the guilty party, and endeavoring, if possible, to recover the stolen funds.

On the 21st inst., a young man named HENRY BERGMANN, offered for sale 169 of the missing notes to JOHN J. COLLINS, No. 122 Broadway. Each of the offered notes represented the sum of $5. Mr. COLLINS, discovering their character, refused to purchase them, but without letting the young man know his intention he called in Officer CONNOR, of the First Ward. The officer took BERGMANN into custody and conveyed him to the Tombs. The prisoner had been for some months in the employ of ORMSBY & Co., as a workman, and it is alleged that he not only stole the notes, but, that with the design of passing them, he, or some one in his behalf, has forged the signatures of A. S. HOWELL, the Comptroller, and JOHN S. WALTON, the Treasurer of New-Orleans, to the notes which he attempted to pass upon Mr. COLLINS. The number upon each note has also been filled in since they were taken from ORMSBY'S office. An examination of the matter has been commenced before Justice DONOZ, of the Lower Police Court, and will be continued to-day. It has been ascertained that the accused had previously offered bills to Mr. CLARK, a broker in Broadway, and also to several other brokers in Wall, William and Nassau streets, but with no success is not known. It was reported yesterday afternoon that there was a large number of them in circulation among the brokers and bankers of this City.

BERGMANN is a young married man, and resided at No. 31½ Division-street.

TWO OF BERGMANN'S ACCOMPLICES ARRESTED.

Officer CONNAR, of the First Precinct, succeeded yesterday in arresting two of the accomplices of HENRY BERGMANN. The two men are brothers, named RUDOLPH and RICHARD BOGARDUS. They had formerly been in ORMSBY'S employ.

BERGMANN, in continuation of his examination yesterday, before Justice DOGE, made a confession, which is briefly as follows: The brothers BOGARDUS reside at No. 43 Maiden-lane, at which place they have a small printing-office. An arrangement was entered into between the brothers, on one side, and BERGMANN on the other, whereby the brothers, who were familiar with the premises of ORMSBY'S engraving establishment, were to steal the sheets of notes, and BERGMANN was to fill in the names and numbers, sell the notes to brokers in this city, and divide the proceeds of the sales equally among the parties. BERGMANN further confessed that when he went to Mr. COLLINS' office to dispose of the large amount of notes, his two confederates were in waiting on the opposite side of the street, to see whether he was arrested. When the latter came out in charge of Officer CONNER, the brothers hastened to their premises in Maiden-lane, and burned all the notes they had on hand, together with all other evidences of their complicity in the fraud. Under this state of things, the three were committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the authorities. The principal charge against them now is that of forgery. Large quantities of the stolen notes, it is said, have been disposed of to brokers and others in this City.

Naval.

FINDINGS OF A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A Marine General Court-martial, consisting of the following officers, is in session at the Brooklyn Barracks, by order of the Secretary of the Navy: Major JOHN ZEILIN, President; Capts. GARRETSON and HEYWOOD, Lieuts. STILLMAN, BRADFORD and MEADE, with Lieut. BAKER Judge-Advocate.

Privates BROWN and MURPHY were charged with desertion. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to one year each hard labor in some Penitentiary, with six months' loss of pay, and half pay for six months.

Privates TOBIN and JOURNAN, of the United States frigate *Sabine's* Marine Guard, were tried, the former for striking a corporal and general insubordination, was sentenced to hard labor in some penitentiary for six months, with half pay, and to be discharged as worthless at the end of his punishment, and never to reënlist in the service.

Private JOURNAN was tried for smuggling liquor on board the *Sabine*, found guilty, and sentenced to one month's solitary confinement on board the *Sabine*, and one month's loss of pay.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy has approved of the above sentences, and ordered the prisoners to be confined at the State Prison at Sing Sing.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued in the Marine corps effecting this station:

Capt. PHILIP R. FENDALL, who commanded the United States marines on the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, has been granted two months' leave of absence, with orders to report for duty in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. W. B. REMEY is also ordered to Washington.

Lieut. CHARLES H. NYE has been ordered to Norfolk, Va., Navy-yard for duty.

Lieut. HENRY J. BISHOP has been detached from the United States frigate *Sabine*, and ordered back to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for duty. Lieut. BISHOP has been on this station nearly two years.

Lieut. E. B. STURGESS is ordered to rallove Lieut. HAZARD, in command of the United States ship *Pensacola* guard.

Lieut. DAVID M. LELLES is ordered to command marine guard on board the United States iron frigate *Roanoke*. Lieut. S. M. POWELL has been ordered to the Boston Navy-yard for duty on that station.

LAUNCH OF THE OSCEOLA.

Double-bowed steamer No. 20. The *Osceola* was successfully launched from the yard of CHARLES & TILDEN, Saturday afternoon. She went off the ways in gallant style, amid the cheers of several thousand persons who had assembled to witness the launch, and also a large number on board. A salute was fired from the deck of the steamer. Miss MARY E. MOORE, daughter of the late Sailing-Master MOORE, of the *Congress*, did the christening, and pronounced the name *Osceola* with grace and dignity. The vessel was towed to the Glendon Rolling Mills wharf to receive her engine and machinery.

The Recent Arrest of Officers of the Sprague Light Cavalry.

A paragraph has recently gone the rounds of the Press referring to the arrest of certain officers connected with the Sprague Light Cavalry, on the ground of contemplated desertion for the purpose of engaging in a reckless career of robbery and bloodshed on friend or foe. This statement in the main is correct, but a serious discrepancy is discovered in the meshalling of names, especially that of Sergt. BUCKLES, whom, it is alleged, was a principal confederate in the scheme. The facts, as elicited from the officer who made the arrests, are: That JNO. AUGERT, a Captain in the Sprague Light Cavalry, formed a league with certain parties in this City, whose object was to organize a band of plunderers and robbers, who were to carry out their nefarious practices in the States where our active armies exist. In order to secure the complicity of the men under his command, AUGERT wrote a letter to Sergt. BUCKLES, of his Company, intrusting its transmission to Sergt. CAREY, the Captain's real Confederate. The letter was written in German, and contained a series of characters to be adopted in future correspondence. Upon receiving the letter Sergt. BUCKLES proved his loyalty by immediately taking measures to inform Provost-Marshal Gen. NEWBY of what was transpiring, whereupon AUGERT and CAREY were arrested and brought to this City. They will be taken to Fort Lafayette to-day.

It is to be hoped that the above occurrence will not interfere with the prosperity of the regiment. It has already 475 men, and deserves the encouragement of the public. It is commended by Col. SPENCER H. OLMSTEAD, and will doubtless speak for itself in a short time on the field of battle.

A Depot for the Reception of Delicacies, etc., for Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in one of the morning papers suggesting the propriety of having a depot opened for the reception of necessaries and delicacies for the use of our soldiers, especially for the benefit of those who are in the hospitals. Will you be kind enough to state that the "Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association," have a depot for this purpose, which is open daily, in Ward School No. 14, in East Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue.

Any preserved fruits, jellies, apples, pickles or other delicacies, useful or grateful to the sick, will be most thankfully received, and persons sending such articles, or partly worn clothing, may rely upon their being immediately distributed among those soldiers who are in the greatest need, as the ladies of the Association visit regularly by their Committees the hospitals in the City of New-York and its vicinity not less than three times per week, and most of them daily, distributing comforts to the soldiers individually, as they may see where there is the greatest need.

Respectfully,

Mrs. C. S. WESTCOTT,
Corresponding Secretary,
No. 148 West Twenty-fifth-street.

Progress of the Enrollment.

The work of enrolling names, as a preliminary to the draft, was commenced, as stated in the TIMES, in the Fourth District on Monday. The canvassers in other districts had not commenced their labors yesterday, in consequence of the requisite blanks not having been forwarded from Washington. Yesterday, however, Col. NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal, received a supply of blanks, so, that, in all probability, the canvassers in each district will be employed to-day. The instructions to the canvassers that they shall take the names of parties, even if it is reasonable to believe they are exempt, are being rigidly enforced. The Board of Examiners for the Districts will determine whether said parties are or are not exempt. It is believed that the enrollment will be completed by the 1st of July.

Relating an Enrolling Officer.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, of the Fourth Ward, residing in Madison-street, was arrested yesterday for forcibly resisting an Enrolling officer while in the discharge of his duty. The case was reported at the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal of the Fourth District, which resulted in GAFFNEY being placed in custody. It is the resolute purpose of the officers having the execution of the laws under the Enrollment act, to see that they are enforced without fear or favor. It may be well, therefore, for persons having in contemplation the resisting of the enrolling officers to take warning in due season, or otherwise they may be subjected to an unexpected penalty.

A Singular Proceeding.

At the meeting of the Seventh Ward Board of School Trustees, held on Monday evening, Mr. JOHN J. ANDERSON, the Principal of Grammar School No. 31, was dismissed, and Mr. TONY GALLAGHER was appointed in his place. A number of the officers had been, for a long time, endeavoring to effect this result, and, at last, aided by outside political influence, they have succeeded. Mr. ANDERSON, we understand, has had the charge of No. 31 for the last fifteen years, and during such time the records show that he has been entirely successful in the management of the school. The only objection urged against him, and the one which seemed to be all potent, was that "he is a Republican."

Reception to the Thirty-second New-York Regiment.

The above regiment, whose return from the seat of war was noticed in the TIMES of yesterday, was honored with a municipal and military reception yesterday afternoon. Since the arrival of the regiment in the City, they have been quartered at the Park Barracks. At 3 o'clock the regiment was formed in line in the square opposite the City Hall, and, after being reviewed by the Mayor and members of the Common Council, passed into Broadway, where the Eighth Regiment N. Y. N. G. were waiting to escort them up town. The column moved up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, thence to the residence of Mrs. LAMBERT, in Lexington-avenue, to whom were returned the flags presented to the regiment two years ago. The regiment then marched down Broadway to the Park Barracks, where they partook of a sumptuous collation prepared by that able caterer, Mr. WOOD of the Astor House, by authority of the City officers. The regiment was attached to the Third brigade First division of SEDGWICK'S corps, and has distinguished itself in numerous engagements in the Peninsula and before Washington. The following is a list of the field officers:

Colonel—F. E. PINTO.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles Hobbs.
Major—Russell Myers.
Adjutant—John Stuart.
Surgeon——— Little.
Quartermaster—F. Dustin.

Measure-Worms Near Greenwood Cemetery.

The depredations of the so-called measure-worm, extend this year over a larger area in the City of Brooklyn than ever before. Although the first-lings of this pest made their appearance this season some ten or twelve days ago, the foliage of many a tree in the streets of this city, and even private gardens where they never were seen before, has already fallen a prey to their voracity. According to a report in Brooklyn, they have also been observed in the next neighborhood of (only two blocks distant from) Greenwood Cemetery. The most expedient and thorough measures should be adopted to check this nuisance in order to prevent the ruin of the far-famed, most beautiful spot in the world that ever was prepared for the burial of the dead.

Western Sanitary Commission.

J. A. ROOSEVELT, Agent of the Western Sanitary Commission, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts, in behalf of the wounded in the late battle before Vicksburgh:

B. W. Delamater	$10	Mrs. K.	10
M. L. D.	5	C. C.	10
Exempt, Brooklyn	5	Miss C.	10
T. Denny & Co.	100	A Lady	2
Mrs. Redmond	50	Joseph Sampson	100
Mrs. Wood	20	A Poor Girl	1
Cash	30	Sympathy	1
Edward Woolsey	500	Cash	5
A. P. Man	10	O. K. King	50
John P. Worstell	10	H. D. Crane	5
C. E. Detmold	50	C. W. Blossom	25
Cash	1	H. M. Taber	25
Ephim Treadwell's Sons	100	H. Q. Evans	5
Citizen	1	E. H. S.	5
Holyoke & Rogers	20	A Lover of Her Country	10
Cash	8	David Terhune	5
E. H. M.	2	J. Cowper Lord	25
J. E.	5	Mary L. Livingston	50
A. L. O.	5	Miss C.	10
S. B., Jr.	20	S. S.	5
S. M. Raisbeck	5	M.	1
Robert McBriar	10	G. C. Ward	25
William Dauncale	5	Mrs. Wines	5
L. M.	20	Chaplain and convalescent soldiers at Fort Wood to their brave comrades in the Southwest	10
Dr. S. Adler, contributor	20		
Newbold Edgar	50		
T. M. & V. L. Rainhard	20		
S. T. Skidmore	25		

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN EX-POLICEMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.—An ex-policeman, named NATHANIEL S. WHOAM, committed suicide at his residence No. 163 East Thirty-fourth-street, on Monday last, by taking a large dose of laudanum mixed with brandy. After he had swallowed the poison he went to his wife and told her that he had taken his last drink. She, knowing that for two or three days previously he had been imbibing very freely of liquor, took no particular notice of the remark at the time. A few hours afterward he was found in his room in a state of insensibility. Medical aid was speedily called, but all efforts to recover him were useless—he died in a short time. The Coroner was held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above detailed. They censured Mr. R. V. BRIESEN, the druggist, at whose store the poison was obtained, and also his clerk, HENRY M. WILSON, for having sold laudanum without a label of "poison" upon the bottle, in violation of law. The latter was held by the Coroner to await the action of the authorities. The deceased was a native of this State, aged about 36 years. No cause has been assigned for the commission of self-murder.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.—Early yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found floating in the water, near Governor's Island, by the Captain of the brig *Belle of the Seas*. The body was taken to the First Precinct Station-house, where Coroner COLLIN held an inquest. Marks of violence were found upon the head, face and body, some of which are believed to have been made by means of kicks with a heavy boot. The nose was broken, the face severely lacerated, and both eyes closed, on account of the bruises which had been inflicted. Dr. ROBINSON, who made the *post-mortem* examination, was of the opinion that the man had been beaten to death and thrown overboard. The investigation threw no light upon the mysterious case, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

COUNTERFEITS.—On Tuesday night and yesterday large numbers of counterfeit $5 bills on the Northumberland Bank, of Northumberland, Penn., were put in circulation in this City and Brooklyn. The paper of these notes is poor and of a yellowish hue; the engraving and signatures are well executed, however, and so nearly like the genuine that several good judges have been deceived.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Yesterday afternoon occurred the anniversary festival of the Sunday Schools of Williamsburgh. Thirty schools were represented, and took part in the ceremonies. In all there were estimated to be not less than ten thousand children in line. Previous to the moving of the procession interesting exercises were had at several of the churches, and brief addresses were delivered by a number of clergymen of Brooklyn, New-York and Williamsburgh. In the evening the children and friends assembled at the South Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church, where addresses were received from Rev. Dr. POSTER and others. The day was fine for the parade, and the children and their friends seemed to enjoy themselves wonderfully. No accident occurred to mar the festivities of the auspicious occasion.

PLACING A FIRE BELL.—To-day the new fire alarm bell for the Seventeenth Ward (Greenpoint) was hung in the tower on Greenpoint-avenue. This has long been needed by the fire interest of that section, but has been delayed by the non-action of the Board of Contracts until this time.

THE SEVENTH.—The Seventh Regiment was out yesterday at East New-York for a field day. To-day the Thirty-seventh will occupy the day by a parade at the same place.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—Coroner FARRELL, of Jersey City, conducted an inquest at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, upon the body of a child 4 years of age, son of Mrs. WOOLEY, residing corner of Warren and Bergen streets, who died on Sunday under circumstances which led to the supposition that his death was caused by poison. It appears that a little over four weeks since the child was taken ill, and medical aid was called in. The physician found that the child had the measles, and prescribed a simple remedy, and cautioned the mother to be careful and not allow him to take cold. A few days after the physician called again, and found that the child was getting well, and his services not being required further, he did not call again. On the day following the mother discovered that the upper part of the child's mouth was inflamed, and applied borax and honey and other remedies, but the child's mouth continued getting worse, and several of the upper teeth dropped out. After the lapse of some eight days, another physician was called, and attended the patient. At that time the gum had sloughed off from the upper jaw; a large portion of the bone was bare, and the breath was fetid. The patient continued getting worse, and finally died on Sunday. The mother and some of the friends supposed that the medicine first administered contained poison, put up by mistake. The medical evidence went to show that while the child was sick with the measles, it took cold and its mouth became salivated, and the neglect, for several days, of proper medical attendance caused the disease to assume the form of gangrene, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF AN INFANT.—At an early hour, yesterday morning, the body of an infant, about a week old, was found in the area-way of house No. 44 Essex-street, Jersey City. It was dressed in white under-clothes, and was wrapped up in an army-blanket. Upon examination, the neck was found to have been broken. Coroner FARRELL took the body in charge, and will hold an inquest to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 3.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 289, 184, 310, 242.

SUPERIOR

settled, and speculation tame in contrast with last week:

	Thus.	Wed.		Thus.	Wed.
Gold Coin	144¾	144	Harlem Pref.	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¾	108¾	Mich. Central	116	115
N. Y. Central	120¾	119¾	Mich. Southern	76¾	74¾
Erie	95¼	83¾	Mich. Ouarant'd.	114	112½
Erie Preferred	108	104¾	Illinois Central	112¾	108¾
Hudson	133	131	Pittsburgh	87¾	86
Toledo	113¾	113	Fort Wayne	72¾	72
Pacific Mail, xd.	183	182½	Rock Island	99	98¾
Quicksilver Co.	46	46	Northwest	31	30½
Harlem	112	108¾	Calena	104	103
Canton	34¾	34¾	Miss. & Missouri	26	28

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	115	Irving	80
Merchants	110	Grocers'	100
Mechanics'	126	Market	100
America	125	Nassau	107
Phœnix	111	Shoe & Leather	107
North River	100	Corn Exchange	105
Tradesmen's	105	Continental	100
Butchers' and Drovers'	125	St. Nicholas	97
National	107½	Commonwealth	97½
Commerce	106	Atlantic	73
Mechanics' & Associa'n	96	N. Y. County	120¾
Broadway	165	Importers' & Traders'	106
Ocean	95	Park	136
American Exchange	105	Mannf. and Merchants'	100
Bank of N. America	106	New-York Ex.	110
Hanover	99		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are generally steady:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi. & N.W. 1st, 2d ser	87
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. 2d m	60
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Ilan. & St. Jo. 1sts	80
Erie R. fifths, '38	109	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	115¾
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '67	111	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	112
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	111¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106¾
Hud. seconds, '64	106	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92¾
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72	114	M. & P. du C. firsts	107
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122	Gal. & Chic. ext	114
Mich. S. seconds	101¾	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110¾
N. Ind. R. Gosh. L., '68	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Al. & T. H. firsts	105¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Al. & T. H. 2ds, pref.	92	N. J. Cen. seconds	110
Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	87	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	83
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Chi. & N. W. int. S	96	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. S	61

The Erie Railway Company have assumed a perpetual lease, at the rate of $223,100 per annum, on the Buffalo, New York and Erie Road, including the Genesee Valley Branch. This arrangement is equivalent to the ownership of an additional property, from the town of Corning to Buffalo City, of the value, in Capital and Mortgages, of $3,200,000, at a clear rental of 7 ₱ cent. per annum. The Buffalo *Commercial*, referring to this contract, reports:

"The Erie Railway Company have taken possession of all rolling stock and other property formerly belonging to the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company—including the Genessee Valley Railroad—which will hereafter be known only as a branch of the Erie Railway. Under the lease, the Erie Railway Company are to pay, for the term of 490 years, the sum of $223,100 per year, in monthly installments, besides all taxes and assessments. That sum covers the interest on the entire bonded debt and 7 per cent. per annum on the stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The Bath *Courier* says that the route to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington is to be put in the most complete repair for the accommodation of travelers. The trains on the Williamsport, Sunbury and Northern Central Railroad are to run in connection with those on the Erie and this road, making it a most powerful and commodious consolidation of railroad interests. The great increase of travel between Western New-York and Washington renders such an arrangement peculiarly desirable, and will have a strong tendency to attract travel from other routes. The interests of the traveling public will thus be greatly enhanced, and we look for a system of regularity and convenience not hitherto always enjoyed by railway pilgrims."

The Galena and Chicago Road earned the third week in May:

1863	$45,729
1862	33,080
Increase	$12,629

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has declared a dividend (payable 20th of June) of 5 ₱ cent. on its capital stock. Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of June, inclusive.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 27, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 19,672 bbls. Flour, 929 bbls. and 540 bags Corn Meal, 113,591 bushels Wheat, 165,120 bushels Corn, 305 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 86,513 bushels Oats, 1,070 bushels Malt, 5,274 pkgs. Provisions, and 283 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls. Pots at $7 @ $8 12½. Pearls continue scarce and inactive, at $9 25 per 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 401 bbls., including 377 bbls. Pots, and 24 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign is active and buoyant. Authracite is in moderate request, and is now quoted up to $7 @ $8 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—A limited business has been transacted since our last. 100 mats Macassar were sold at 30c., 70 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Rio at 32c. Market heavy.

COTTON—Was in more demand, and Middlings closed firmly at 50c. @ 51c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Continue in good request, generally, and at full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day, at rather firmer prices, especially for the low grades. Sales 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 10 @ $5 45; poor to choice extra State at $5 70 @ $6 20, chiefly at $5 75 @ $5 85, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 15 @ $6 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 10	@ $5 45
Extra State	5 70	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 15	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 30	@ 7 80
Extra Genesee	6 25	@ 7 80
Inferior to Choice—Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales, since our last, 1,850 bbls., at $6 50 @ $7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 15 @ $8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55 @ $9 50 for very superior family brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales, 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 75 @ $7 85 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30 @ $5 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, at $4 20 @ $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills, $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55 @ $4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, and really prime lots have been quoted decidedly firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 172,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 63. White Western at $1 62½, Amber Western, at $1 40 @ $1 53. Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 11 @ $1 48; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 43 @ $1 45; Milwaukee Club, at $1 26 @ $1 42; Chicago Spring, at $1 15 @ $1 27. Amber State, at $1 50 @ $1 52 ₱ bushel. Corn is in active demand, to-day, and is doing better. Sales have been reported to-day of 165,000 bushels at 72c. @ 75c., in store and delivered, for shipping new and old mixed Western; 66c. @ 72c. for Unsound; 75c. @ 76c. for Yellow Western and Northern and 75c. @ 76c. for White Western, ₱ bush. Rye rules quiet at 99c. @ $1 01, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels. Oats are in good request, at a further advance, including Canada, at 72c. @ 74c.; Western at 72c. @ 74c.; State at 74c. @ 75c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive at $1 @ $1 25 ₱ bushel. 7,500 bushels State were sold on private terms.

LARGE SALE OF WHEAT.—The largest single transaction in wheat that we have any recollection of, took place at the Newhall House in this city on Thursday night, May 21. It was a sale of *seventy-seven thousand bushels* of No. 1 Spring wheat, at $1 19½. The sale has been so much talked of already that we presume there is no impropriety in giving the names of the parties to the transaction, who were Mr. Anuus Smith and Mr. Wm. Young, two of our largest wheat dealers.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Toledo, Week Ending May 23, 1863.

Flour, bbls	35,562	Oats, bush	34,821
Wheat, bush	105,326	Rye, bush	920
Corn, bush	50,820		

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Buffalo.

	Third week of May.		From opening of Navigation to May 23.	
	1862.	1863.	1863.	1863.
Flour, bbls.	125,500	125,500	476,600	503,000
Wheat, bush	922,800	1,005,300	4,140,900	2,767,200
Corn, bush	910,200	992,300	2,091,600	3,603,300
Oats, bush.	35,900	400,600	96,200	1,067,400
Rye, bush.	63,700	—	163,100	51,700
Barley, bush.	14,600	600	134,300	11,600

Receipts of Breadstuffs at the head of tide-water at Albany, week ending May 23.

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley bush.
1862	45,000	1,813,300	466,100	165,900
1863	63,700	1,146,500	1,334,800	12,000
Inc.	18,700	Dec. 666,800	Inc. 866,700	Dec. 153,900

Receipts at Albany from the Opening of Navigation to May 23.

Canal opened	1861. May 1	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	54,700	58,700	89,400
Wheat, bushels	1,968,800	2,744,800	1,699,100
Corn, bushels	1,066,400	664,700	1,826,900
Barley, bushels	77,600	195,600	12,900
Oats, bushels	491,000	291,900	771,500
Rye, bushels	17,000	104,700	41,300

HAY—North River Bale finds ready buyers at 90c. @ $1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, at 15c. @ 23c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet at drooping prices. Stock of all kinds 366,000.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet, at $1 25 ₱ thousand.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, chiefly by auction, 875 hhds. New-Orleans, at 36c. @ 48½c. ₱ gallon. Market heavy.

OILS—A very moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, to-day, at drooping rates. Crude Petroleum, at 27c. @ 28c.; refined do., free, at 52c. @ 54c. ₱ gallon. The Oil City *Register*, in its review of the Oil trade for last week, says: "The market has been active since our last report, with an advance in prices consequent upon the advance at other points. Oil has advanced from $3 @ $3 50 to $3 75 @ $4 at the wells, the latter quotation being the ruling figure as we go to press. At this point, Oil is commanding $4 50 in bulk, with more buyers than sellers. There is no stock of moment on hand up the creek, and but little here. The prospect here seems fair for a steady advance upon our quotations. The Meadville and Franklin Railroad is expected to be in running order during next month from Meadville to Franklin. So, even should the river become too low for boats to run, the present amount of Oil will be lessned from the wells in Franklin and Titusville. So dealers can make their calculations accordingly."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, at advancing prices; sales, 2,500 bbls., $11 87½ @ $12 for old Mess; $13 62½ @ $13 75 for new Mess, here, and $14 for do. deliverable in July; and $10 50 @ $11 75 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 6c. @ 7½c. for Hams; 4½c. @ 5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at 6c. @ 7½c. ₱ lb.; sales 600 boxes. Lard is plenty and heavy; sales 3,200 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c. @ 10c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand; sales 300 bbls., at $12 @ $13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50 @ $11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20 @ $22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 @ $17 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 16c. @ 21c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c. @ 22c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 9c. @ 12c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been more freely offered and has been in moderate demand at drooping prices.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, were confined to 340 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¼c. @ 12½c., and Cuba at 10c. @ 10¼c.; 75 hhds. Melado on private terms, and 96 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c. ₱ lb. Market repressed.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 150,000 lbs. at 10¾c. @ 11¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., at 43¼c. @ 44½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—Rates were declining, to-day, with fair engagements of breadstuffs, chiefly for British ports. For Liverpool, 250 bbls Flour, on private terms; 160,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 6¾d. @ 8d.—the latter an extreme rate—₱ bushel; and by steamer, 1,500 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. @ ½d. ₱ lb. For London, 5,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 10½d. @ 3s. ₱ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 10d. ₱ bushel. For Rotterdam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Swedish brig to a port on the east coast Scotland, Wheat, 11d; a bark, 446 tons, 500 hhds. Tobacco, to Genoa, 55s., or if to Naples, 60s.; two ships, 900 and 1,100 tons, (at San Francisco,) from Chincha Islands to Antwerp, Guano, £4; a British schooner to Matamoras, Lumber, $30; a bark from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $8; a brig, 289 tons, from Philadelphia to Cape Haytien, Coal, $9; one, 195 tons, from Machias to Jamaica, Lumber, $10; and back to New-York, Logwood, $4; a British brig, 180 tons, to St. John, P. R., with privilege of another port, and back to New-York, Sugar, 52½c., and Molasses, $3, on deck; a British bark, 208 tons, from south side Cuba to Portland, Me., Sugar and Molasses, $3, on deck; a British brig, 186 tons to Ilavana, $1,700; a Srillish brig to St. Thomas, 60c. und 90c. for dry and wet bbls., and 16c. ₱ foot; one to Barbadoes and Trinidad, P. R., $1 @ $1 12½ ₱ bbl.; a brig, 294 tons, to Cette, Canada Butt Staves; a British bark to a port in France, 2,000 Petroleum; a bark, 470 tons, from Boston to Cape Good Hope and Sydney, N. S. W.; a ship, 908 tons, from Boston to Melbourne; a British brig, 240 tons, to Matamoras and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

North American	May 30	Quebec	Liverpool.
Borussia	May 30	New-York	Hamburg.
Saxonia	May 30	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	May 30	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 6	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Hibernian	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20.	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Patrick	May 23	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3.	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	June 13.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Locust Point	May 30	New-York	New-Orleans
Roanoke	May 30	New-York	Havana.

For California.

America ..... June 13.... New-York.. Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *North American* via Quebec, close in this City on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Borussia* via Southampton and Hamburgh, close in this City on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday at the same hour.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M 12 45 P. M., and 6 30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT, SR., DENTIST, LATE OF No. 5 Bond-st., will be happy to see his friends and the public at his new office, No. 263 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Continues the use of his New Purified Chloroform, without pain or danger. Refers to Chancellor Ferris, D. D., and W. N. Gilchrist, M. D.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chesnnt and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.
THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT
THE BEST STYLES!
THE LOWEST PRICES!!!
HOSIERY,
UNDER-GARMENTS, AND
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A. RANKIN & CO.
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 6th-av.,
corner 22d-st.,
and No. 163 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.

LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!
We wish to inform you that you can sell your cast-off clothing, and receive a good price for the same, by addressing a note to L. CASHBURG, No. 46 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Gents will be attended to also, and be paid more for their clothes than any other dealer in the City will pay.

DRY GOODS.

SHADES.
SHADES OF EVERY VARIETY AND MATERIAL.
We are paying particular attention to the manufacture and putting up of all kinds of Shades.
Practical and superior upholsters employed only.
GOLD,
PAINTED,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORED
HOLLAND SHADES,
made and hung without delay, at very
LOW PRICES.
HOLLANDS BY THE YARD.
SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF
CURTAINS, VALLENCES,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
GOLD, PAINTED & HOLLAND
WINDOW SHADES,
AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON
OLD PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.
THIS WEEK,
We will offer
A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORS,
JUST RECEIVED
PER STEAMER AUSTRALASIA,
and intended
"SPECIALLY" FOR THE PRESENT HOT SEASON.
Also,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
"FRENCH GRAY" BAREGES, at 8c. per yard.

FIGURED POPLINS, and HIMALAYA CLOTHS, at 12½ cents do.

CHECKED POPLINS, GLACES, and LENOS, at 15c. to 20c. do.

MOHAIR LUSTRES, POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES, very wide goods, at 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. a yard.

A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
ALPACAS,
in all the fashionable shades

We invite special attention to our stock of DRESS GOODS for this week's sales, which we have the pleasure to announce is the largest and most select we have ever yet offered.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
We will offer
THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF RICH MANTILLAS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Also, a choice stock of the
NEW "ALEXANDER SCARF MANTILLA,"
THE LATEST NOVELTY OUT.
Also,
CLOTH CIRCULARS and SACQUES,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED,
in great variety, and at very low prices.

We respectfully request those ladies who have hitherto confined their purchases to Broadway and Canal-st. stores, to examine our GARMENTS, and the great difference in our prices. We guarantee to them a saving of twenty-five to thirty per cent.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
THIS WEEK,
20-cent BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½c. per yard.
25-cent BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 15c. per yard.
"WAMSUTTA," DWIGHT AND "WHITEROCK" 4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25c., Sold recently at 40 to 45c.
BEST PRINTS, (Spring colors,) 12½c., 14c and 15c.
LADIES' CLOTHS, (all wool,) at $1 50 per yard.
ALSO,
FROM AUCTION, PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE,
LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELS, QUILTS, DRAPERIES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS, TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.
SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
A magnificent stock of
BLACK and PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
purchased during the week, at a great sacrifice, at auction,
GROS BLACK SILK, (wide,) AT 87½c. per yard.
DBL BOILED SILK, (wide,) at $1 and $1 25 per yard
YARD WIDE SILK, (wide,) at $1 60 per yard.
MANTILLA SILKS,
all widths, in Paris Taffetas, Gros-Grain, Armures and Grue de Rhines, Mourning Silks.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
No 495 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)
THE NEWEST STYLES
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

JOB LOT
OF
GENTS' KID GLOVES.
100 dozen GENTS' SMALL SIZES
MODE KID GLOVES,
VERY DESIRABLE SHADES,
SPLENDID QUALITY
ONE DOLLAR A PAIR,
FIFTY CENTS UNDER PRICE.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av,
near 14th-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
GRENADINE SHAWLS, black and colored.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, from $3 50 upward.
PRINCESS ALICE THIBET SHAWLS.
LAMA SHAWLS, plain and colored.
MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
PARIS CHALLIE SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS.
We are offering special bargains
IN SHAWLS THIS WEEK.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

MOURNING GOODS,
PLAIN BLACK BAREGES, CRAPE, MARETO, TAMARTINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, CASIMERES, TURON CLOTHS, LAWNS, PRINTS, &c.
MOURNING MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
A large stock, and at very low prices, at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

RUBBER SKIRT FACINGS.
ALL SHADES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

SUMMER BONNETS AND SUMMER HATS
AT L. BINNS' MILLINERY,
Largest in the world, No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Childrens' hats of every description. Largest assortment to be found at any one establishment in the world. Trimmers wanted.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ, AVIS.
Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., procure a card or a catalogue, (with the prices marked will be sent per mail, if desired,) and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing Pine Apples, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls, Ponchos, Grapes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.
Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 90c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N B.—All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

OPENING OF PARIS SUMMER MILLINERY.—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that she has just received and will open on THURSDAY NEXT, May 28, Paris Summer millinery, comprising the greatest novelties in French chip lace and illusion bonnets.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY,
OPPOSITE YONKERS,
FOR SALE.
The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James Jay estate, fifteen miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through its property, which abounds with beautiful building sites; title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

DESIRABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE—At and near Central Park, Broadway, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d and 73d sts.
The Executors of the late Jacob Harsen, offer for sale a large number of City lots desirably located.
Capitalists with find this a favorable opportunity for investment in REAL ESTATE that must rapidly improve in value.
They are offering two or three ENTIRE BLOCKS, beautifully located. Any PUBLIC INSTITUTION requiring an ENTIRE BLOCK can rarely meet with so favorable an opportunity to purchase.
They offer a VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND WATER GRANT on North River, with as many lots as may be required with the same.
The TITLE is one of the OLDEST and BEST on the Island. Apply at the office of the Executors, No. 30 Pine-st., second story.

JOHNS & BRO.
HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:
R. H. LOWRY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BAYSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The Trustees of the Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago
749 lots in Scoffield's addition to Chicago.
486 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town of Chicago.
Also, mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.
Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,953 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MARLON B. INGALLS, Trustee
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STORE AND dwelling and lot, No. 80 6th-av., entire lot built over. Price $16,500
House and lot No. 290 5th-st., corner Wooster-st., 14x78 feet. Price $11,500.
House and lot No. 102 Pearl-st., Brooklyn. 20x100, brown stone; three stories. Price $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 18th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A part of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 48th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT TWO STORY and basement cottage-house, with four very desirable lots laid out in garden; good view of North River; on 15th-st., with build now, and can rent on mortgage. For further particulars, apply to JAMES CONDEE, corner 2d-st. and 9th-av.

WILLIAMSBURGH LOTS.—FOR SALE OR to lease, on easy terms, 50 lots, located between the East River and 6th-st., North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek; also, 20 houses. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 122 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath, range, heater, &c. lots well laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply for particulars, to JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, 14th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST. (5) feet west of Union-square, 25 feet front three story extension house, belonging to J. J. Kingsford, particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M. to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS, VERY HANDSOMEly located on Bryan and Bergen sts., near New-York-av., Brooklyn, or will exchange them for a good house in New York, paying balance in cash. Apply to CHAS. G. JUDSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Chambers-st.

A NUMBER OF LOTS AT HARLEM.—On 125th, 124th and 122d sts., near 3d and 7th-avs., and on 4th-av., next to corner of 125th-st., will be sold with a limit, if desired. SEDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock, Monday and Saturday excepted.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 261 HENRY-st., New-York. Apply to
J. R. SKIDMORE, No. 14 Wall-st.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Forty acres of the best land in the county, all tillable, with fine thrifty-bearing orchard, and plenty of small fruit, beautifully located in the village of Fishkill, on the east side of the Hudson, five miles from the depot and sixty from the City. The lands adj

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Orpheus.

WALLACK'S—The Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Huncsack.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Tuma and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Ganaches.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from Vicksburgh to the 23d—Saturday—in a dispatch from Cairo. At that time the siege was progressing satisfactorily, with every promise of the speedy triumph of Gen. Grant and his heroic army. A rebel bearer of dispatches from Pemberton to Johnston had been captured, who stated that the number of rebels in the city was between 25,000 and 30,000. On Friday morning, it is stated, Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Gen. Grant, offering to surrender the place if the rebels were allowed to lay down their arms and march out. We have before received dispatches to the evening of Friday, which made no mention of any such communication from the rebel General. The rebels had been driven to the inner fortifications, and our forces completely surrounded the city—the two flanks resting on the Mississippi above an: below.

Touching the report that a part of Bragg's army has been detached for the relief of Vicksburgh, the following extract of a dispatch from Murfreesboro to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is of interest: "A gentleman coming through from Manchester to-day, says he met large bodies of rebel cavalry going southward, and fully confirms our previous advices with regard to troops having gone from Tennessee to reinforce the rebels in Misaissippi. Two brigades went with Joe. Johnston. Breckinridge has fallen back from his advanced position. He commenced his retrograde movement on Saturday, much to the dissatisfaction of his troops, who came near mutinying, and were only pacified by a speech from Breckinridge himself, who told them they were going to Mississippi for a short time to clean out Grant, and would then immediately return to Tennessee."

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, it is stated, has gone to Washington to confer with the military authorities relative to the future protection of that State against invasion.

We learn from Murfreesboro that Col. Wilder, with his mounted infantry, has been on an expedition in the direction of McMinnville in search of the rebel cavalry under Col. Breckinridge. He returned on Thursday afternoon, having been partially successful. He came upon Breckinridge's camp twelve miles from McMinnville, but the rebels hastily decamped without a fight. The camp, nine prisoners, and a number of horses and cattle were secured, and the rebels were followed to within seven miles of McMinnville. A general order from Bragg, among the papers captured, directs all sick and disabled rebel soldiers, etc., to be removed to the rear. The opinion gains ground that Bragg intends to evacuate his present position.

Our forces on the Blackwater, it will be seen by the letter of our Suffolk correspondent, have recently been engaged in taking up the rails on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and are now at work upon the Norfolk and Petersburgh Road—some thirty miles of the roads having already thus been made useless. This course was found necessary to prevent the rebels from taking the rails for use on the other roads in the Confederacy where repairs are needed. There has been no fighting recently on the Blackwater, though there is a considerable rebel force in the vicinity.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 24th inst. On the 22d a reconnoissance was made in the direction of Kinston, with excellent results. When within seven miles of the place, some 200 rebels, belonging to the Fifty-eighth North Carolina regiment, were surprised and captured, together with several officers, a field piece, arms, equipments, &c. The reconnoitering party was under command of Col. Jones, of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment. Nearly all the rebel troops in the State, including conscripts, are said to have been sent to Virginia.

The Loyal League Convention, at Utica, concluded its proceedings on Tuesday night, with the appointment of a State Committee, consisting of two members from each Judicial District of the State, and the adoption of a number of patriotic volunteer resolutions. It then adjourned to attend the celebration yesterday. The celebration was in every way a magnificent affair.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Thirty-second New-York Volunteer regiment, which arrived in this City Tuesday, were honored with a grand civic and military reception yesterday. It was escorted up Broadway by the Eighth regiment N. Y. N. G., after which it partook of a sumptuous dinner at the Park Barracks.

A meeting of the Excise Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Five licenses were granted, including one to the proprietors of the Brevoort House. On motion, Commissioner Holmes was appointed Counsel to the Board, and Mr. McKeag was reappointed as Attorney to the Excise Commissioners. Mr. Haskett was reelected Treasurer for the present year.

Gen. Sigel has very generously presented the German Hospital of Philadelphia the sum of $260, from moneys collected by his friends in behalf of his family, to which it was originally the intention to present a homestead in one of the States of the Union.

Maj. Frank Cleary, of the Confederate army, and said to be attached to the command of Gen. Henry A. Wise, was arrested on Monday morning at Barnum's City Hotel in Baltimore. He arrived in Baltimore some days ago, and came to this City, where he was married. Immediately afterward he returned to Baltimore with his bride, and stopped at the hotel where he was arrested. He is now confined in the prison at the Provost-Marshal's office to await a hearing.

United States District-Attorney Smith yesterday filed a libel against the rebel schooner *Emmeline*, which was captured off Charleston Harbor on the 16th inst. while attempting to run the blockade. She had a cargo of 45 bales of cotton.

United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday commenced an examination of the negro Chas. Campbell, charged with the murder of Chas. Sayres, second mate of the ship *Washington*, on the voyage from Liverpool to Callao. One or two witnesses were examined, and the examination was adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock.

The price of Gold Coin left off 144 ℔ cent. yesterday. Government Stocks were firm. The Railway shares feverish, and closing lower than on Tuesday. Money 6@7 ℔ cent.

Heavier sales of Breadstuffs were effected, yesterday, at firmer prices. A moderately active business was reported in Provisions, Pork closing dearer than on Tuesday. A fair inquiry prevailed for Fish, Hay, Hemlock-tanned Sole Leather, Tallow and Whisky. Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Hops, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Wool and Whalebone were quiet. Petroleum was heavy and cheaper. Anthracite Coal was up to $7@8 ℔ ton. The freight market was depressed, with 626 vessels of all classes in port.

The True Standard—Gerrit Smith on the Union.

Gerrit Smith declared, in his speech before the Union League Convention, that he would sooner consent that Slavery should be restored stronger than ever, than that the Union should be given up. There is not a more thorough hater of Slavery in the land than he; not a man who has spent more money or more effort for the propagation of Abolition principles. His name has not only been prominently connected but completely identified with the Anti-Slavery movement from its earliest days. And yet in this crisis, he plants himself squarely on this high mark of unconditional Unionism. When Pro-Slavery men, of the Free States and the Border States, with equally rooted convictions in favor of the institution, come up to this same mark, and *live up* to it, as Gerrit Smith proposes to do—when they will say that Slavery shall sooner die the death than the Union, and shape their practical action accordingly—then, and not until then, will they, too, fulfill their duty to their country. There is no other true Unionism than that of this unconditional sort, and at no time, in no place, for no cause, ought any other standard to be recognized.

The principle is applicable not only to the institution of Slavery, but to all institutions of every name and character. There is a large class of men who habitually talk as if the existence of the nation was secondary to the uninterrupted exercise of what they call certain inalienable rights. They descant with great emphasis upon the inviolability of freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, *habeas corpus*, jury trial, and all that; and profess to hold themselves ready to abandon the war—which, of course, breaks up the nation—sooner than these constitutional rights shall be suspended. Gov. Seymour is the representative of this class, and has set forth the doctrine in unmistakable terms in his late extraordinary letter. The Unionism that puts itself on ground like that is not worthy of the name. There is nothing reliable in it. It is a thing of circumstance—of contingency. If Gov. Seymour is to be taken at his word, there can be no assurance that next year, or even next month, will not find him as flagrant a rebel as John C. Breckinridge or Jeff. Davis himself. The Unionism that depends on an *if*, that discharges its duty only on conditions, is a false pretence, and deserves only the hatred and scorn of every loyal man. It is precisely the same sort of fidelity that the sailor would exhibit who, in the thick of the hurricane, should refuse to pull at the ropes, and should try to send the vessel to the bottom, unless he could first make sure that, under no necessity, real or fancied, the articles under which he shipped should for an instant cease to operate.

The safety of the nation is the supreme law. If it can be secured without detriment to any of the ordinary rights of citizens, well and good. But, if the temporary sacrifice of any or all of these is necessary, then the sacrifice must be made. We do not say that that necessity now exists. Perhaps it does not. But, if the necessity ever should arise—and we can imagine that it may, just as it often did in the Roman Republic—we say that it will be the supreme duty of every good American citizen to submit quietly to the temporary suspension of any civil right, rather than the nation should perish. Just as he now gives up, if need be, his property and his life to the exigencies of the nation, so must he give up, *if need be*, for the time, his freedom of speech, his freedom to print, his jury-trial, for whatever else he values. There is no effort, and no sacrifice, *none whatever*, consistent with duty to heaven, that must not be made, if it be necessary to save this nation. The nation was not erected for this generation simply. It was made for ages. What we enjoy, or what we are deprived of, is of slight account when weighed against the interests of future generations that hang on this crisis. If we let the Republic go to pieces, we entail upon posterity endless strife, and disorder, and anarchy, under which there can be no security of either property or life, or civil rights of any sort. If called upon to suffer in any of these we must bear it like men, in order that our children may have them all in full security. Our fidelity to constitutional principles, if it be true, demands that we should patiently submit to any temporary privation of the full enjoyment of these principles that shall be necessary to give efficiency to the war.

It is sheer idiocy to talk, as some men do, as if there were danger that any exceptional demands of war upon our civil rights would form a precedent for similar demands in time of peace. There never was a grosser insult upon the American people than Gov. Seymour's implication in his letter, that if the arrest of Vallandigham was quietly submitted to, despotism would henceforth rule this country. It was putting the American people upon the level of the lowest population of Europe, who have no tenure for the few liberties they have but the uncertain favor of Kings. Gov. Seymour ought to know that the American people are not subjects. They are the sovereigns. They are *self*-governing. The men who administer their affairs are their servants, not their masters. They cannot become their masters if they would. There is that in the free spirit of the people which makes the thing impossible. It is no more derogatory in the people to delegate peculiar powers to their servants in some great national exigency, than it is for the business man to do the same thing to his agent or clerk in some great business peril. The man in Wall-street who should be told that if he did that, he and his clerk would change places permanently, would consider himself called a fool. Gov. Seymour, in so speaking of the people, means precisely that, or nothing.

If the power be either assumed or exercised unwarrantably, the people may call their servants to account through public opinion, which is always in force; or they may impeach and dismiss them, as the Constitution provides; or they may apply the sure remedy of the ballot-box. The ultimate sovereignty of the people remains unimpaired. The people of the North thoroughly understand this; and they hold in utter contempt all this wretched fustian about their becoming slaves, because, forsooth, they see fit, in this dread crisis, to trust their servants with a discretion commensurate with their responsibilities. They regard the preservation of the nation's life as the all-controlling consideration. Whatever furthers that they are willing to accord. Whatever hinders it they are willing to sacrifice. They know, and are determined to know, no other standard of true Unionism than this. It is the "one idea" with them; and, as nothing else could, it will take them through the contest triumphantly.

Grant's Campaign—Telegraphic Fictions and Popular Faith.

The way in which the telegraph is abused in this war, was very well exemplified on Sunday last. People were watching Gen. Grant's proceedings down the Mississippi with a good deal of interest. They heard, with satisfaction, of his success at Port Gibson, at Raymond and at Jackson. They were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement by the news from Edwards' Station and Baker's Creek; but still nobody expected that he would walk into Vicksburgh on the heels of the rebel army without firing a shot or meeting with any opposition at the town itself—when somebody in Memphis takes it upon himself to telegraph to Washington that the place was captured, and that the Stars and Stripes were floating over it, &c., &c. The natural result was that on Monday the public was painfully disappointed to find no confirmation of the report; on Tuesday it began to suspect there was something wrong, and on Wednesday there were rumors of disaster, and we presume we shall, during the remainder of the week, and until the matter is decided one way or other, be tormented by the most dismal forebodings.

If the people had been left to the guidance of their own common sense on this as on many other occasions, they would have looked upon the delay which is now occurring as natural and inevitable. We doubt if anybody believed that Vicksburgh was entirely open on the land side; and even if it had been, that there has not been time, since Grant began his advance, to throw up earthworks behind which 15,000 men, unless they are the greatest poltroons that ever shouldered a musket, can hold an army, of any size at bay for a few days. Consequently they would not have begun to conclude, from two or three days' delay, that the whole movement was a failure. It was not expected at any time that if our forces got in the rear of Vicksburgh, the garrison would at once surrender. What *was* expected was, that from that side there would be a fair chance of success in attacking it, which, from the side of the river, it has been clearly demonstrated there is not. So that there are a dozen weighty reasons for looking for the fall of Vicksburgh very speedily, not one of which existed three weeks ago; and there is not a single reason within our knowledge for thinking Grant's movement a failure, of which we were not cognizant a week ago.

Of course, he *may* not succeed. Of course, the garrison *may* resist long enough for reinforcements to arrive. Of course, Johnston *may* fall on his rear with ten thousand or twelve thousand men. All these things are among the natural contingencies of war. There are from five hundred to one thousand reasons for thinking every considerable military operation likely to fail. The best laid plans are only, after all, a calculation of chances; but, really, if the public and the army and the Government have not nerve enough to look calmly at the chances against us, as well as the chances for us, the sooner we surrender the better. As we have said before, we believe the public is fully equal to anything that is required of it, if it is only let alone. But what with ridiculous prophecies and false news, it is kept in a state of agitation, which renders calm criticism almost impossible. Not one of our armies makes a move that the telegraph is not set in motion to predict exploits worthy of Tamerlane or Genghis Khan. The wires teem with accounts of plans that "are certain to be crowned with success." "Intelligent gentlemen" swarm in from all parts of the country, with stories of the demoralization of the rebel forces, their eagerness to quit the ranks and go home; and, at last, it is no longer the repulse or defeat of the enemy that is announced—this would be much too small a result to satisfy the telegraphic braggarts—they foretell, with the most sublime confidence, "the bagging of the entire force."

We have observed, too, with a feeling of sadness, which is not, however, "akin to pain," that Grant has already been converted into "a Napoleon," and his victories compared to those of Lodi, and Montenotte, and Arcola. We should think that, by this time, all modest, sensible men in the army—and Grant is certainly both one and the other—would dread this species of apotheosis even more than the bullets of the enemy. For a soldier to be killed is not a very serious matter; but to be made ridiculous before the world, is hard to bear. When Hooker was starting out on his last movement, we warned the public that his success could only be judged of by the result of the whole campaign, and we begged of the panegyrists of the Press not to disinter defunct heroes, for the purpose of comparison, until we saw what the end of the Summer's fighting would be. The affair of Chancellorsville so entirely justified this warning, that we did not think it necessary to repeat it in the case of Gen. Grant. Grant is clearly a brave and able soldier, endowed both with the mental and moral qualities which usually win success in war, and he has already made his mark by great and brilliant exploits—something which cannot be said of many of our other Generals. But we entreat of those who are now dimming the splendor of his deeds by extravagant comparisons, to remember, before they liken him to the hero of Lodi and of Montenotte, that Lodi and Montenotte were the opening actions of a campaign which ended in the treaty of Campo Formio.

The Important Victories of the War.

The loss of Vicksburgh by the rebels, if Gen. Grant has really won the place, must be regarded as one of the very severest disasters the Confederacy has ever met. But it would hardly be fair to rank its capture higher, and estimate it more valuable in results, than all other achievements of the war.

The fall of Forts Henry and Donelson was, at the time of their capture, of almost incalculable value to the Union. Nothing could have been more timely and important. The defeat of the rebels at that time drove them from the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and carried our lines far down to touch the northern parts of Alabama and Mississippi. It also cleared the rebels from Columbus, a place deemed as formidable then as Vicksburgh latterly, and prepared the way for the successes at Island Ten, Fort Pillow and Memphis.

The capture of the City of New-Orleans was also, at its time, a grand and priceless victory. Nothing before or since so shocked the Confederacy, and it is not too much to say that the rebels still mourn the loss of that city as the direst calamity that ever befel them. If New-Orleans could have been retained, no siege could have been laid successfully to Vicksburgh.

Let us not dim, therefore, the brilliancy of our earlier achievements, won as they were in the tempest of battle, by unfair comparisons with even the very glorious triumph claimed at Vicksburgh. The *greatest* victory of all is not yet achieved, even with Vicksburgh in our possession. The war must close before the Waterloo takes its place on the historic page.

But yet the lose of Vicksburgh by the rebels must fill them with dismay. The disappointment will be keen, because they considered it impregnable. The humiliation will be deep, because they had their own time and means to fortify it, and all forces considered needful to defend it. The loss will be irreparable, because they had gathered there hundreds of the best and heaviest guns that the Confederate and English workshops could turn out, and had accumulated ammunition and provisions to supply an army for four or six months of close investment and siege. What is worse, they removed from Jackson, just before its abandonment, all they could of its machinery and stores, and piled the superfluous material in Vicksburgh *for safe keeping*. These facts add to the feeling of poignant and fearful loss that must be experienced by the Confederate Government on being compelled to yield up the stronghold on which so much hope had been built.

A Draught for Wounded Soldiers.

A nurse in one of the Washington hospitals recently sent an urgent appeal for the transmission of lemons and oranges to the hospitals of our wounded. She wanted "lemons, lemons, lemons," and added the climax that "no person in the loyal States was entitled to a glass of lemonade."

Some people might think the appeal a piece of female extravagance. "Wants lemons? Well, they are cheap enough—any one will send in a box to any hospital where they are needed." There are two great mistakes here. The first is in supposing that the nurse wrote extravagantly in expressing the want of the articles she called for. The pallid cheeks of the just dead were around her and the groans of the living were in her ears, and she but gave utterance to the anguishing cry that the dead had only ceased uttering and the living still uttered, for the *only* drink that could soothe and help them. "Water, water, water," is the constant call of the wounded. But the water they get at Washington and beyond is not such as they should drink. It is limestone, or *hard* water, injurious to the patients, and the doctors positively forbid its free use. Indeed, it does not quench thirst, but only aggravates it, however freely used. Thus it is that the panting, feverish, dying soldier is denied that—the only thing under Heaven that in his agony he wants—*a draft of cooling water!* But with lemons or oranges to infuse into the water, a drink at once grateful and invigorating is supplied. The thirst is slaked, the fever is cooled down, and the torture and torment of acute pain, aggravated by mental distress, give place to peaceful repose and a happy patience under suffering.

The second mistake is in supposing that "lemons and oranges" will go to the hospitals because they are so terribly wanted. *They will not go till sent, and somebody must feel it a special duty to send them.* A hundred boxes are demanded *now* at Washington, but how many of the richest men in New-York have sent one box? This should not be so. Thousands of our citizens squander daily, in thoughtless luxury, money that, properly expended, would fill the eyes of hundreds of suffering soldiers with tears of joy, on their hard hospital beds. Who would not delight to soothe the pain of a wounded man if he knew when and how—who would not rather have the grateful prayers of a dying man invoking blessings on him for the solace and comforts bestowed in his lonely, last hours, than all the selfish enjoyments that a meaner use of his money could give? Let every one who seeks "the luxury of doing good," remember the wounded soldiers in hospital, and send to the Surgeon-General at Washington what every hospital nurse is clamoring for.

The Vicksburgh News.

We suppose the latest news from Vicksburgh may be gathered from the lack of news in the Richmond papers of Monday. Some of the correspondents infer that the remarkable silence of the rebel newspapers of late is owing to the fact that they have intelligence of a great disaster, which they are not permitted to divulge. But it can hardly be believed that if Grant had captured Vicksburgh by Saturday or Sunday last, that the Richmond papers of Monday would have contained articles showing that the place was impregnable. We give an article from the Richmond *Examiner* of Monday. It considers it certain that two assaults had been made on the land defences of Vicksburgh, both of which were repulsed; and adds that nothing could excuse or explain a want of success on the part of the defence. It gives a vivid picture of the position and strength of the rebel stronghold by saying that Vicksburgh is a mountain situated in a bend of the river—that on all sides of it are high bluffs, crowned with batteries—that an attack can nowhere be made with a force equal to the garrison—that on no side can more than eight thousand men be deployed in line for assault, and that the character of the ground renders regular approaches difficult. The *Examiner* claims that Pemberton's army is the most important Army of the Confederacy; and the value of the position is evidently fully appreciated by the rebels.

Our advices from our own side are up to 4 o'clock Sunday morning, but no other news is given beyond the assertion that "all was going on well." We have this morning a report of an offered surrender of the rebel army on Friday morning, which may or may not be authentic; but if authentic, we should think it would have been mentioned in the dispatch which left Grant's headquarters on the night of that day. Our army, it will be remembered, were at latest advices on both flanks and in the rear of Vicksburgh, with the fleet in front. If, by any means, Gen. Grant should be pressed, we suppose he would simply concentrate his army at Haines' Bluff, where the fleet of Porter would cooperate with him. But we have little doubt that he will soon be inside of Vicksburgh, and the rebels will be compelled to admit the fact.

The Siege of Puebla.—We print this morning another of those nonsensical telegrams from San Francisco concerning the siege of Puebla. The dispatch of Gen. Ortega to Comonfort, relative to the operations of the French in protecting their retreat, is tortured into a statement that Puebla is to be again assaulted at once.

We have the *Revista* of the City of Mexico, dated 2d inst., part of which appeared in our issue of 25th inst., and which clearly and distinctly details the retrograde movement of the French. The dispatch of to-day from San Francisco bears no evidence of being worthy of consideration.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, May 27.

VICKSBURGH.

The silence of the Richmond papers concerning Vicksburgh looks like a suppression of news which they consider unfavorable. The usual supplies of Richmond papers are received, but there is nothing whatever in them concerning late movements in that direction.

THE VICKSBURGH WOUNDED.

Dr. Wood, Assistant Surgeon-General, telegraphs from St. Louis that every arrangement has been made for the Vicksburgh wounded; that in the hospitals at Louisville, Nashville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, Paducah, Keokuk, Camp Dennison, Columbus and Cleveland, are thirty thousand empty beds, besides a large hospital building at Jeffersonville, Ind., capable of accommodating three thousand patients.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

It is not true that Solicitor Whiting, of the War Department, has as yet made any decision concerning the proper construction of the $300 clause of the Conscription act. It is quite certain, however, that his decision, when made, will in no way conflict with that of the Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Several of the new National Banks made a first deposit of United States Bonds to-day.

THE SANITARY CAMPS.

Camp Sanitaria are about being established at Prairie du Chien and Fort Snelling, for the relief of soldiers broken down by the heat of the Southern climate.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary Chase expects to make a short visit home in about three weeks. It will be his first return to Ohio since he came to Washington as a delegate to the Peace Convention, in the Winter of 1861.

PARDONS.

An order will shortly be issued pardoning 150 deserters convicted by the Courts-martial in the Department of Washington.

MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS.

Mosaby's guerrillas last night drove in some of our pickets, killing one.

THE CAPTURED CORRESPONDENTS.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 25th inst., says Mr. Colburn, of the *World*, was released on the pledge to procure the release of an eminent citizen of North Carolina, confined in the Old Capitol; and adds that "Horace Greeley's two old coveys are retained."

COL. D'UTASSY.

The fact that Col. D'Utassy was to-day placed in close confinement indicates that his sentence, not yet made public, is severe.

CALOMEL.

The Surgeon-General is receiving numerous letters from eminent physicians, congratulating him on his recent order abolishing the use of calomel in the army.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, May 27.

NO OPINION.

Attorney-General Bates has not, as stated, given an opinion respecting the $300 clause in the Conscription act. The subject has not even been submitted to him, as was ascertained on inquiry to-day.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Robert Townsend has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad steamer *Essex*, to relieve Commander Caldwell.

Lieut.-Commander E. P. McCrea has been ordered to the *Resaca*.

Lieut.-Commander Ralph Chandler has been ordered to the command of the *Owasco*, to relieve Lieut.-Commander Madigan.

Acting Ensigns E. T. Master and Whitman Chase have been ordered to the steamer *Iron Age*.

Acting Assistant-Paymaster Henry P. Brown has been ordered to the *store-ship Courier*.

Acting Assistant-Paymaster W. W. Woohull has been ordered to the steamer *Delaware*.

James E. N. Barber has been appointed Acting Assistant-Surgeon, and ordered to the steamer *Iron Age*.

CONTRABANDS.

About six hundred contrabands arrived here this afternoon from Aquia Creek, consisting of men, women and children. They were turned over to the Provost-Marshal.

APPOINTMENT.

Ralph S. Dora, of California, has been appointed Receiver of Public Monies for the District of Candor, subject to sale at San Francisco.

THE WAR IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Our Forces Destroying the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad—About Thirty Miles of Rails taken up—Movements of the Rebels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Suffolk, Va., Monday, May 25, 1863.

The expedition which was sent toward Blackwater, nearly two weeks since, has successfully progressed with its object, and its labors will probably be completed in three days. The headquarters of the expedition has been shifted from Carsville, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, to Windsor, on the Norfolk and Petersburgh Road. Gen. Corcoran is now in command, Acting Gen. Fosrae having been relieved, on account of severe illness.

About thirty miles of railroad iron has been torn up and transported to Norfolk. The remaining portion, between Windsor and this place, will be disposed of in the same manner. Contrabands are employed day and night loading the trains. The rebels, before their late sudden departure from our immediate front, had commenced operations upon one of the railroads, with a view, no doubt, of securing the valuable iron for more important Southern routes.

A deserter, who came into our lines Saturday evening, reported that a rebel force had crossed Blackwater with the intention of attacking our command at Windsor. Up to this time, however, nothing of importance has occurred, though our pickets have had several skirmishes. The enemy is undoubtedly too wise to attack our large and powerful force with his comparatively small army—that army, according to the accounts of four rebel deserters who came in last evening, consisting of seven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and eight brass pieces. These men told the usual stories of starvation and general dissatisfaction in the rebel ranks.

The Petersburgh papers give ridiculous exaggerations of the cavalry fight near Smithfield, detailed in my last letter. The *Express* (I believe) says that eighteen dead Yankees were left on the field. The truth is, but one of our men was killed. C.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

A Succinct Statement of the Present Condition of Affairs.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by a gentleman whose opportunities of gaining information are extensive, give a clear idea of the state of affairs in Mexico:

City of Mexico, Saturday, May 2, 1863.

The aspect of political affairs has not changed much since I last wrote. The French have made two new attacks, without any result, except the blowing up of two whole squares, which has cost them a large number of men.

I receive nearly every week communications from my commercial friends in Puebla, and everybody there believes that the French will be obliged to give up the siege, and retreat to Orizaba. I am not so sanguine, because I believe that Forey will sacrifice his last man to reduce the city before retreating. Still he may be compelled to do so. Whatever he may do, it will take him a long time yet before Puebla is in his power; and his loss in men and material will be so heavy that it will oblige him to stay during the rainy season in Puebla (if he takes it) and its neighborhood, without advancing on the capital. The feeblest part in Puebla is the want of provisions, which, I believe, is only sufficient for one month longer.

The President, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of War, left yesterday morning for the camp of Comonfort. The object of their journey is to arrange some difference between the commanding Generals, and to combine a general attack on the besieging army, with the intention to introduce a large convoy of ammunition and provisions into Puebla.

This week a new contribution of one per cent. on capital has been decreed, payable in eight days. This is the second one per cent. this year, and, according to all probabilities, not the last one.

News by Way of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 26P. M.

It is not believed here that the French have abandoned the siege of Puebla. On the 30th of April, Ortega, in Puebla, advised Comonfort by special courier that the French continued the bombardment, and were constructing ditches and mines preparatory to another assault. This appears to be later news than any received from Puebla *via* Havana, and comes entirely through Mexican sources.

From Boston.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—ANNIVERSARIES—DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS DOCUMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Boston, Wednesday, May 27.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Trade, at the late meeting, report strongly in favor of the Atlantic Telegraph, and commend the project to the consideration of merchants and capitalists as worthy of their support and encouragement.

The anniversary meetings held in this city, during the present week, are quite well attended, and without exhibiting many features of unusual interest, are especially demonstrative of patriotism and support of the Government.

The report of the Secretary of the New-England American Tract Society shows a total of annual receipts of $45,968, an increase of $16,674 over those of last year. The Secretaries and agents of the Society have visited our armies in various fields, and have distributed $60,000 in the form of books, &c., to the army and navy.

From China.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 26—P. M.

Bark *Lota*, arrived to-day from Hong Kong, with dates to March 31. Under the influence of disturbances in the neighborhood of Shanghai and Ningpo, the import trade had fallen off, while the export season was nearly over. Money very scarce, and Exchange high, on account of the rapid decline of Gold. Shipping looked well; several ships had, or soon would, sail for California with many Chinese passengers.

The Manufacturers and the Income Tax.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 27.

A Convention of Manufacturers is called to meet in this city on Thursday, next week, to consider the propriety of urging upon the Secretary of the Treasury the justice of postponing the collection of the income tax on manufacturers until the meeting of the next Congress. The signers of the call set forth the fact that the amendment taxing the incomes of manufacturers passed without the members of Congress thinking what effect it would have.

Death of a Veteran Telegraph-Operator.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 27.

Marion Day, for many years an operator of the American Telegraph Company, died this morning, after a severe and painful illness.

Closing of the Bank of Brantford.

Toronto, Wednesday, May 27.

The Bank of Brantford has been closed. It is supposed that arrangements will be made to redeem the circulation, which is limited.

THE TURF.

Fashion Course—The Trotting Match for $5,000 Between George M. Patchen and Gen. Butler—Butler Wins.

The first of the series of trotting matches for the total amount of $30,000, between the above well-known fast trotters, took place yesterdey on the Fashion Course, and reminded us of a *Floro Temple* day. The day was most favorable for the race, and a thousand vehicles of all kinds were unusually well filled for the purpose of reaching the scene of exciting contest. There must have been at least from seven to eight thousand persons present. The old stand, from where the horses started, was filled, from the ground to roof, which latter partially gave way, causing considerable consternation and a stampede among the spectators.

The horses were in splendid condition, but previous to the start odds were offered freely at four to one on *Butler's* winning; and so confident were the knowing ones of the final result, that after *Patchen* had won the first heat in the extraordinary time of 2:25¾, there was no alteration in the betting, and 100 to 25 went begging, with no takers. The race, therefore, became a very unsatisfactory one to a vast number who considered it as a foregone conclusion that *Butler* must win.

First Heat.—*Butler* had the inside and led to the turn, where he broke up badly, and before he could be steadied to his work, *Patchen* had gained five lengths; this was reduced at the half mile to three, and at the first turn past the new stand, to two lengths, where *Butler* first, and, almost immediately, *Patchen*, went off their feet. The latter recovered himself first, and had such a handsome lead that he was four lengths in advance and well in hand at the distance stand, and finally passed the score half a length in front of *Butler*, who had made an extraordinary burst of speed on the home stretch.

Second Heat.—*Butler* led by half a length at the start, and entered the first turn on the inside length in advance. Here both broke and recovered again; but at the quarter-pole *Patchen* broke up again, and fell off three lengths, *Butler* increasing the gap to five lengths on entering the back-stretch, in which position the horses came half way up the home-stretch. At the distance stand, *Butler*, with a lead of four lengths, broke up, and, before he could be got down again, *Patchen* had reduced the distance to a length and a half, in which position they passed the Judge's stand. Derisive yells, with "How are you *Patchen?*" "How are you *Butler?*" here arose.

Third Heat.—An even start, and *Butler* led a length round the turn; *Patchen* neck and neck at the quarter, and lending on entering the back stretch, where he broke up and fell off two lengths at the half-mile. These positions continued past the new stand, but the gap was still further reduced by a fine display of *Patchen's* speed to the three quarter pole, where *Butler* was lapped and broke up, losing a couple of lengths. A tremendous burst of speed placed *Butler* on *Patchen's* quarter, at the distance-stand, and first over the score by a head.

After this heat great numbers commenced leaving, deeming it as good as all over.

Fourth Heat.—*Butler* led. *Patchen* lost a length in the turn, broke up and lost five lengths at the quarter; broke again on the back-stretch, the open space increasing as they passed the stand to seven or eight lengths. This was gradually reduced to three lengths at the distance stand, where *Patchen* broke up hopelessly, and *Butler* won the heat and race by four lengths.

SUMMARY.

Match—$5,000; mile heats; best three in five.

D. Mace names *Gen. Butler*.....	2	1	1	
D. Tallman names *Geo. M. Patchen*.....	1	2	2	2

Time—2:25¼, 2:27½, 2:28, 2:28¾.

The next $5,000 match, two miles and repeat, takes place next Wednesday.

The match between *Fillingham* and *Rockingham* takes place next Tuesday.

Paterson Races.

The second day's races of the Spring meeting on the new Paterson Race-course, which is considered the best laid out and fastest track in America, took place yesterday, with about the same flattering attendance as on the first day, there being about 5,000 persons present, among whom were a very large number of the ladies of Paterson and surrounding country, as well as from more distant localities. The affair is well conducted, and rowdyism, drunkenness or gambling is allowed or seen inside or in the neighborhood of the grounds.

Such is the confidence of the owners of the Southern, Southwestern and Northern stables, that nearly all the best race-horses in the country are congregated at Paterson. The first race yesterday was for a premium of $500, for all ages, two-mile heats, in which Mr. John Hunter's *West Roxbury*, 4 years old, beat Mr. Eagle's *Punch*, 4 years old—time, 3:47½, 3:45.

The second race was for a premium of $500, 1¼ mile dash, in which Dr. Weldon's 3-year old filly beat Capt. Moore's *Mamonna*, 5 years; Geo. Wilkes' *Ben West*, 5 years; Col. Gardner's *Rectifier*, 4 years, and Mr. Brown's chestnut gelding, 6 years, in 2 minutes 13 seconds.

The third race was for a premium of $300, mile heats, in which Mr. Penneck's four-year old filly beat Dr. Weldon's *Venture*, four-year old, in 1:49—1:53½.

To-day will be the last of the race meeting. The races are—first, two mile heats, $300; second, one and a half mile dash, $500; third race, three mile heats, $700.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker and J. F. Batchelder, Albany; Dr. H. P. Babcock, United States Navy; Lieut.-Col. O. B. Crane, Indiana; Major Jas. Trout, Bordentown, N. J., and E. Ramos, Liverpool, England, are among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Francis Granger, Gen. Crawford and Major Hunt, U. S. Army; Judge Abbott, Boston; Major Penn, Royal artillery, and E. D. Palmer, Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

Gov. C. C. Orcutt, New-Hampshire; J. W. Smith, Geneva; G. M. Pomeroy, Quincy; J. G. Baker, St. Louis, and F. P. Anderson, Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rebel View of the Vallandigham Meeting at Albany.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 23d inst. has an editorial on the recent meeting at Albany, N. Y., denouncing the arrest of Vallandigham. After noticing Gov. Seymour's letter to it, and calling attention to that passage in it where he speaks of their having given to the Government "*a generous support in its conduct of the war*," but that it "to destroy the free institutions of the North," he'll none of it—the *Dispatch* asks:

"What do these people mean? Is there one kind of liberty for them, and another for us? One kind of justice for them, and another for us? Or are we unworthy to be free, and they too good to be slaves? How can they coolly and unblushingly applaud the invasion of the South, and reprobate the arbitrary arrests of the North? Are Yankees so much better than Southerners that it is right to imprison, slay, and persecute in all conceivable modes, the people of the South, drive their women and children from their homes, destroy and rob and steal their property, and desolate their land; while merely to deprive one Northern man of liberty is an outrage so great as to threaten the liberties of the whole North, and to demand the universal execration! Are these distinctions hypocritical, or do Gov. Seymour and others think them just? If pretended, and merely thrown out to make fair weather with Lincoln, Seymour & Co. are not only dishonest, but too cowardly to resist, even were he to put the rope around their necks! If they are sincere, and really think the attempt to establish a grinding despotism in the South is right, while they proclaim against any infringement of individual right at the North—then they are after all Yankees! Nothing more. Gov. Seymour and Hunt are no better than Sumner and Chase and Sherman—nay, not so good—not even so good as Burnside. They are consistent. They are for the despotism—for submission to its authority everywhere and all the time, and particularly for the crushing of the rebellion.

Thus viewing the inconsistency of these persons—their truly Puritan position of selfishness—utter indifference to the wrongs and outrages of others so long as they are not troubled or their rights are not invaded—thus regarding them, *we should be glad to hear that Lincoln had put them promptly under arrest. They richly merit it.* A *coup d'etat* of that sort would be a capital thing for Lincoln, and a very just commending to their own lips of the poisoned chalice which they offer to the South!

Award of Government Contracts.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 27.

Capt. Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence to this Department, made the following awards of contracts to-day, under the proposals advertised:

J. B. Eastman & Co., of Baltimore, 1,250 bags prime Rio coffee, at 31c. ₩ lb.; 1,500 bbls. mess beef, at $14 25@13 45. James W. Hammersly, of Philadelphia, 500 bbls. thin mess pork, at $14 73. J. J. Bankard, of Baltimore, 300 bbls. prime mess pork, at $14 87 ₩ bbl.; 100,000 lbs. new bacon sides, at $7 87. Reynolds, Howell & Reiff, of Philadelphia, pickles, at $8 50 for gallon jars; $6 25 for half-gallon jars. James Brailty, of Baltimore, 500,000 lbs. herd bread, at $4 60. W. H. Crawford, of Baltimore, 6,000 lbs. Sumatra pepper, in the herry, at 27½c. J. W. Farlin, Chicago, 50,000 lbs. sugar-cured hams, at $9 89. William A. Fowler, of New-York, 10,000 bushels navy beans, at $3 60. Drexel & Fenton, Baltimore, 10,000 lbs. new bacon sides, at $7 98; 45,000 lbs. sugar-cured hams, at $9 75; 65,000 lbs. do., at $9 90.

Uninterrupted Success of Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 27.

Jay Cooke, general subscription agent, reports sales to-day, of five-twenties to the amount of $2,329,600, distributed in the country as follows: New-York and New-Jersey, $900,000; Boston and New-England, $450,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $510,000; Ohio, $170,000; Washington, D. C., $150,000; Indiana, $75,000; Wheeling, Va., $20,000; Western States, $64,600.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. Frank Palmer, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Abbatt & Rathbun have a Fine Assortment of Summer Clothing for Boys, Youths and Men, and are constantly receiving additions from their manufacturing department.
Those in want of good goods will do well to examine their stock before purchasing.
A fine assortment of piece goods in Men's Custom Department. ABBATT & RATHBUN,
No 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Round Hill Hotel and Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass.—One of the best Hotels and most delightful situations in the whole country. Those who wish hydropathic treatment can have the best in the medical department; while mere pleasure-seekers can enjoy good scenery, pure air, and romantic rambles to their heart's content.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Two Points are to be Kept in View in purchasing a family sewing-machine. First, secure a machine that will stitch perfectly all kinds of fabrics, from the lightest to the heaviest. Second, be sure that the machine will also embroider. Machines which do both perfectly can be found only at GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Hicks & Company, 480 Broadway.
(East side, three doors below Broome-st.)
GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL
FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES.
☞ Thirty days trial given to purchasers. ☜
New Machines to rent on liberal terms.

V. L.
Chronic Rheumatism immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment.
Sold by all the Druggists.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FINE SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Hicks & Co., No. 480 Broadway.
(East side, three doors below Broome-st.)
GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL
FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES.
Thirty days' trial given to purchasers.
New Machines to rent on liberal terms, and adjusted for every variety of work.

Boxle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Hyperion Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

5,000 Pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL, is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 513 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Electrical Discoveries and Wonderful Results by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No 5 Bond-st. All curable diseases speedily and permanently removed by the various modifications of electricity. Consultation free. Circulars forwarded to order.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by N. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

MARRIED.

Bean—Hoyt.—In Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, May 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. R. Booth, of New-York, Rev. D. M. Bean, of Groton, Mass., and Fanny M., daughter of Seymour Hoyt, Esq., of Stamford.

Clark—Dayton.—On Tuesday, May 26, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, Charles H. Clark and Miss Annie A. Dayton, daughter of Edward L. Dayton, Esq., all of this City.

Morrison—King.—On Tuesday, May 26, at the Anthon Memorial Church, by Rev. Edward Anthon, Rector, George A. Morrison and Lucy A., youngest daughter of Esek C. King, Esq., all of New-York.

McCulloh—Sylvester.—On Wednesday, May 27, at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. Washburne, George B. McCulloh and Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick J. Sylvester, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

Howard.—On Wednesday, May 27, of tetanus, Ellen Tomlinson, wife of James Howard, Jr.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, May 28, at Grand st. Church, (corner of Crosby,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Randel.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 27, suddenly, Elias Randel, aged 68 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday, May 29, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 146 Clinton-st., near Grand-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

Stone.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 25, Alfred Stone, youngest son of Elizabeth B. and the late Sumner Stone, aged 20 years, 4 months and 14 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, May 28, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his mother, on Clinton-av., near Greene-av.

Tabels.—On Tuesday morning, May 26, Mrs. Mary Brower, relict of the late Philip Tabels, Sr., in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and congregation of the First Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Timpson, No. 75 West 13th-st., on Friday morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

Vanderwater.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 26, of a short and severe illness, John D. Vanderwater, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, William H. and Garrett Vanderwater, and of his son-in-law, David Miller, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 Eldridge-st., on Thursday, May 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

Valentine.—On Wednesday, May 27, Mrs. Mary C. widow of Henry Valentine, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, May 28, at 3 o'clock, at the Unitarian Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn.

Webb.—On Wednesday, May 27, suddenly, Col. David Webb, of the Horatio Seymour Cavalry, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on 23d-st., west of 7th-av., on Friday, May 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 297.—May 27, 1863.
21, 5, 15, 51, 61, 64, 25, 28, 33, 66, 36, 2.
Kentucky, Class 298.—May 27, 1863.
18, 12, 31, 3, 34, 10, 44, 49, 28, 45, 37, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Royal Havana Lottery.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st.

CONSUMPTIVE DISEASES PREVENTED,
By my new treatment of Diseases of the
THROAT
AND
LUNGS.
Through the local application of Remedial Agents by means of
INSUFFLATION.
Eminent success in numerous inveterate cases attested. Consulting Rooms,
No. 833 Broadway and 13th-st.
B. SEGNITZ, M. D.

UNIFORMS
FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
Made up in a
Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.
This is the best exhilarant tonic ever offered to the public. No stupefying reaction follows from its use. It counteracts the enervating effects of Summer, and invigorates the digestive organs.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
Connecting with Plumbing Establishment
NO. 331 FOURTH-STREET,
Also,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BARCLAY-STREET,
Is constantly receiving the Latest and most APPROVED PATTERNS of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and all other kinds of GAS FIXTURES, which he offers at very low RATES. Also, FRENCH BRONZES of his own importation, from the BEST MANUFACTURERS IN PARIS. PROMPT ATTENTION paid to all foreign orders.

SHERRELL'S CELEBRATED PARISIAN
HAIR PREPARATIONS,
SHERRELL'S ANTI-DEPILATORY AND DETERSIVE EXTRACT;
SHERRELL'S CANTHARIS AT ROSMARINUS LOTION,
AND SHERRELL'S DETERGENT EXTRACT.
These valuable preparations are well known to every lady who has visited Paris. A supply just received by steamer, and for sale by
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 303, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av.
So'e agents for the United States.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and these were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant* it.
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

ARNOUX'S
(Formerly A. & G. A. Arnoux)
MERCHANT TAILORING,
REMOVED TO
No. 599 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BAY VIEW PROPERTY, BROOKLYN.—We would call the attention of capitalists and others to the extensive auction sale on THURSDAY, 28th inst., of the above valuable property, consisting of 70 acres, or 856 lots, with all the water front, &c. For maps and particulars, apply of the Auctioneer, A. J. BLESECKER, No. 77 Cedar-st., or L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Windsor	A GENUINE NOVELTY	Cravat.
Windsor	IN NECK DRESS.	Cravat.
Windsor	THE	Cravat.
Windsor	"WINDSOR"	Cravat.
Windsor	CRAVAT.	Cravat.
Windsor	A	Cravat.
Windsor	PRODUCTION	Cravat.
Windsor	OF	Cravat.
Windsor	TASTE AND ART	Cravat.
Windsor	WORTHY OF	Cravat.
Windsor	GEORGE THE FOURTH	Cravat.
Windsor	AS	Cravat.
Windsor	BEAU BRUMMELL.	Cravat.
Windsor	A NOVELTY.	Cravat.
Windsor	WHICH WILL	Cravat.
Windsor	STAY TIED.	Cravat.
Windsor	AT RETAIL, BY	Cravat.
Windsor	PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE,	Cravat.
Windsor	Introducers of Fashions for Neck Dress,	Cravat.
Windsor	No. 319 Broadway.	Cravat.

WINTER GARDEN—NEW PLAY.
DEBORAH OF STEINMARK;
Or, Curse and Blessing.
SATURDAY, May 30, first night of
CATHERINE SELDEN
AND A POWERFUL COMPANY.
THE MUSICAL ACCESSORIES DIRECTED BY CARL ANSCHUTZ.
CATHERINE SELDEN..... as ..... Deborah
Mr. L. F. BARRETT..... as ..... Joseph
HARRY PEARSON as the Pastor.
A. H. DAVENPORT as Reuben.
GEO. JAMIESON as Nathan the Apostate.
T. MORRIS as Lorenzo. J. MARTIN as Hans.
F. HOD as Abraham. Mrs. Andrew.
Miss ANNA HYATT as Hannah.
Seats secured on Thursday and after.
THURSDAY, June 4, the play repeated for Matinée, and in the evening.

FOUNTAINS, VASES, ARBORS,
SUMMER HOUSES, SETTEES,
LIONS, DOGS, DEER,
And other ornaments suitable for embellishing GARDENS, VILLAS, LAWNS, PRIVATE AND PUBLIC GROUNDS,
At JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.'S,
Manufactories,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.
N. B.—Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail.

SAVE YOUR ICE!!
How can we do it? By putting it in one of our SPLENDID PATENT, DOUBLE-PLATED ICE-PITCHERS, OF THE NEW STYLE.
It has been ascertained that the use of one will save enough in ice during the season to pay for the pitcher.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
LICHTS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-alip, foot of John-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail,
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Trustees announce that the Annual Reception of the Female Art Department will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, and of the Male Art Department, FRIDAY, 29th inst., at the same hour. The annual exhibition of the Musical Department will take place in the great hall of the Union on SATURDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, on which occasion the annual report of the Trustees of the Union will be read, and the usual award of certificates and premiums be announced.

Tickets can be procured on application to the clerk, at the office, until they are exhausted; but, to accommodate those who fail to get tickets, the Art Exhibition will remain open during the day on Friday and Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and no tickets will be required.

The exhibition will be precisely the same both evenings, and is given upon two evenings in order to avoid the pressure of the great crowd of visitors who have heretofore attended the reception. The Reading-room will be necessarily closed on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, but will be opened, as all other days except Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., free to all visitors, without tickets of any kind.

By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.—THE ANniversary of this Association will be held at the hall of the Historical Society, in this City, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion an address will be delivered by the President of the Society, Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., and a poem by Gorham William Ourtis, Esq.

Members of the Association, their families and friends, and all Rhode Islanders in the City are respectfully invited to attend.

NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOHN H. ORMSBEE,
BENJ. G. ARNOLD,
WM. J. HOPPIN,
} Committee of Arrangements.

CARPET WARP—COLORED AND GRAY. All kinds of WOOL TWINE. Fancy twines and common wrapping twines. Twine and cordage house.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 64 Maiden-lane.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"New-York, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"New-York, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL G. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

West Hooston-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1861.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 Mercer-st., New-York.
J. E. Von Eisenberg, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasures of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
New-York, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
Of
NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William.
CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000
This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.
For a period of six months or longer.....4 per cent.
Payable at 5 days' notice.....3 per cent.
Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.
Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
President.
John A. Stewart,
Secretary.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the necessary quantity of
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
and infuses STRENGTH, VIGOR
and NEW LIFE into the diseased
and debilitated system. TRY IT.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles and seldom fails to cure.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN, **L.Y.D.S.**
Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle—(which often cures.)
Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

RIFLES AND MUSKETS FOR SALE.
8,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets, 1,000 Prussian Suhl rifles, and 500 Chasseurs de Vincennes rifles.
All the arms are of the best quality, and subject to inspection.
For particulars address Box 11 New-York Post-office.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of persons desirous of purchasing country seats, either for residence or investment, to the EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The land is situated in an elevated, healthy and beautiful section of Westchester County, 1½ miles northwesterly from Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, and about 45 minutes from the City of New-York. See auctioneers' advertisement, in another column.

MILITARY.

Headquarters Twelfth Regiment, New-York, May 21, 1863.
National Guard, S. N. Y., New-York, having taken General Orders No. 7,—1. The Colonel commanding takes pleasure in announcing that a suitable armory and drill-rooms have been secured in the building known as Nos. 614 and 616 Broadway, and a lease for three years from the 1st inst., of the upper story of said premises, obtained by the Supervisors of this County. The members of this command are hereby ordered to the Regimental Armory, Room No. 1. Orderly hours as before published, viz.: On Tuesdays, from 4 o'clock to 5 o'clock P. M.; on Fridays, from 7½ o'clock to 8½ o'clock P. M. 3. This command will parade in full fatigue dress, armed and equipped, without knapsacks, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., to proceed to East New-York for field exercise. Line will be formed in Washington Parade Ground, right on 4th-st., at 7½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Field and Staff will report dismounted to the Colonel, at headquarters, fifteen minutes before the hour of formation. Non-commissioned Staff, field music and band will report to the Adjutant on the ground at 7:20 o'clock A. M. Quartermaster Halsted will procure transportation from and to the ferry. Commandants will report their commands on the ground in sufficient season to insure punctuality. Men will provide themselves with one day's rations. 4. Privates Joseph Purdy and Philip Odell, (drummers,) of "D" Company; Felix Quinn, Hugh J. Bray and Wm. F. Cods, of "G" Company, having been expelled for violation of the By-Laws, the action of the Companies named is hereby confirmed. Appointments—R. W. Halsted, Quartermaster, April 24, 1863, *vice* R. Milbank, resigned. Elections—W. L. Burns, 1st Lieutenant "C" Company, April 15, 1863; Jno. B. Zimmerman, 2d Lieutenant, "C" Company, April 16, 1863. Resignations—Capt. Jno Heybourne, "H" Company; 1st Lieut. Jno. Mara, "D" Company. By order, Col. W. G. WARD.
Geo. A. Hilton, Adjutant.

New-York Headquarters Andrew Johnson Cavalry, For Special Service in Eastern Tennessee, New-York: No. 167 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN DULY authorized by Brig.-Gen. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, under authority of the War Department, to raise a Regiment of Cavalry in the State for special service in Eastern Tennessee. Gov. Seymour has given his official sanction. It is believed that the Regiment can be readily recruited in this State, and special inducements are offered to men to enlist. They will be most heartily welcomed in Tennessee, and the field for service is most important and inviting. All interested are invited to call at the office, No. 167 Broadway, where all desired information will be furnished.
A list of recruiting stations in the different parts of this State will soon be published.
ERNEST M. BEMENT, Commanding.

Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1863.
ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and, if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

A JOURNEY THROUGH
THE
CONFEDERATE STATES,
BY THE
WESTERN CORRESPONDENT OF
THE WORLD,
WHO WAS CAPTURED WHILE PASSING THE BATTERIES AT VICKSBURGH.
Will be published in
THE WORLD
ON
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28.

BALLOU'S
Patented
**French Y

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT person wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and frosing; understands French fintling thoroughly; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 26 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in any domestic duty required; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for one day in her present employment, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, first door from bank.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A highly respectable girl, a situation as chembermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 312 East 24th-st., for 3 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid; would do washing and light chamber work; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 118 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and fine washer and ironer; will go to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, game, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds, also bread and bisonit, in the best manner; has no objection to go to the country; the last of City reference can be given. Call at No. 73 West 20th st., second floor, back room. Any commands by post will be promptly attended to by stating terms, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands boeing and larding, creams and jellies; understands all kinds of French cooking; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 138 West 30th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a most excellent baker; would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at 103 West 31st-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a gentleman's family; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 65 West 20th-st. Pull the too bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; one that understands her business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 West 15th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing; has the very best reference. Call for two days, from 10 to 4, at No. 605 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a person who strictly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 39 East 21st-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—A SITUATION wanted as professed cook; no washing; would go to the country for the summer months, and return with them; highest testimonials given. Apply at No. 124 7th-av., corner of 21st-st., top floor; entrance in 21st-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble woman desires a situation in City or country; is a first-class meat and pastry cook and baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation in a private family as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; she has a daughter, 14 years old, whom she would like to have live with her, if she could go to school and make herself useful in the afternoons; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived eight years and her daughter three years. Call at No. 116 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable young woman, or would go as laundress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 14 Spring-st., third floor front room; no objection to go in the country.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable woman as cook, and to assist in the washing; first-class City references. Call for two days at No. 28 West 12th-st, one door from University-place, in the store.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn and New-York, and really valuable servants; also, waitresses, laundresses and nurses, some of these servants are Protestants of the most respectable class, and desirous of going in the country. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, formerly of Tiffany's.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, WAITRESS.—Three Protestant girls are desirous of obtaining situations in the country—one as cook, another as waitress and the other as laundress. They are thoroughly competent and have excellent testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 397 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlish woman, a situation as laundress; understands French finishing; has good reference; would like to go to the country. Call at No. 157 West 37th-st., top floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as laundress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; would do general housework in a small family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wishes a situation; is fully competent to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 150 East 31st-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman desires a situation, in City or country, as first-class nurse, or as chambermaid; understands the care of an infant from its birth; has the best of references. Apply at No. 318 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT NURSE wishes to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; would like to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 16th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman wants a situation as children's nurse; would assist with chamberwork or sewing; would go to the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG and woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the charge of children or a baby from its infancy; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived between three and four years. Call, for two days, at No. 181 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant girl, with first-class references, is desirous of obtaining a situation; will be found thoroughly efficient; is also a first-class chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 42 Hammond-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RELIABLE COMPEtent woman wants permanent place in a gentleman's family as seamstress; she can cut and fit, and understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, between 10th and 12th sts., 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A FAMILY GOING TO EUrope wishes a situation for a first-class waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's. Apply at No. 17 Gramercy Park.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED by an American lady, with undoubted reference as to character and competency for the above. Call, for two days, between the hours of 9 and 6, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

TO TRAVEL WITH A LADY OR HOUSEkeeper.—Wanted, by a middle-aged lady, between 40 and 45, a situation to travel with a lady, or to keep house for unmarried couple, or widower with a small family; would prefer the country; is fully competent; can give the best of references. Speaks both French and English. Address or apply for 3 days, between 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., to No. 109 West 40th-st.

TO WAIT ON A LADY, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to wait on a lady and help to take care of children. Call at No. 160 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AT M. C. GAILLARD'S FRENCH INSTItute, No. 119 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., (late No. 61 6th-av.,) employers will find, besides the French servants, male and female, the best servants of the City, English, Irish and German, for all kinds of work, both City and country. Protestants and Catholics.

AT THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS SERvants' Institute and New-York Employment Rooms, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants. Civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR GENeral clerk.—Situation wanted by a thorough business man, 25 years of age, in some mercantile business as assistant book-keeper or general clerk; can give good reference. Salary not so much an object as employment. Address E. N. DEVERS, Box No. 735 Newark, New-Jersey.

AS SUTLER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, 21 years old, wants a situation as sutler's clerk; has had twelve months' experience; best of reference. Address O. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS PHONOGRAPHER.—A PHONOGRAPHER wants a situation in a lawyer's office, or as amanuensis. Address A. M. W., Station B, Central-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS a coachman, by a respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver, a first-rate groom, and will be willing to make himself generally useful. Best of City references given. Call, or address SANDY, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at saddlery store, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a married man, (German,) with no incumbrance; is a good groom; understands the care of carriages and harness; has seven years' reference from his last place; no objections to the country. Address C. A., Box No. 215 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging; has 3 years' City reference from his last employer. Can be seen, or address M. C., Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT as coachman, by a Protestant single man, who fully understands the driving and management of horses; will be found very useful otherwise; can give the best security for honesty and sobriety. Address C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man, of sober and steady habits and long experience in the business; has got the best of City and country references. Address D. C., Station D, New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a competent man; can come well recommended from last employer. Address W. E., Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days; will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman. Apply at No. 17 Gramercy Park, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a colored man, as coachman. Inquire at No. 164 West 30th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; can show two years' reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses carriages and harness thoroughly; is a good and careful driver; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Address, for two days, C. P., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A respectable Protestant young man, from the North of Ireland, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the country; is a first-rate hand with horses, and understands plain gardening; a good, honest, sober young man. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Wages not so much an object as a good employer and a steady place. Can be highly recommended.

AS AN ENGLISH PRACTICAL FARMER.—A very respectable Englishman, of middle age, who understands farming in all its branches, ploughing, sowing, &c., including the care and training of cattle, wishes a situation to take the charge of a gentleman's place; has been a practical farmer in England, and will be found a responsible and valuable man. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as gardener and coachman; understands his business thoroughly. Address G., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter, in a private family, by a single young man, in City or country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Address X., Box No. 204 Times Office, or call at No. 556 Broadway, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a very respectable Protestant single young man; he understands taking good care of horses; can drive, milk cows, is a good vegetable gardener, and can keep a gentleman's small place in nice order; he has good reference from his last place. Call or address a note to R. B. M., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, for two days.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE, without children, wish situations—the man understands the care of horses, plain gardening, and can make himself generally useful; the wife can do general housework and is a first-rate washer and ironer; both are competent persons. Call for two days at No. 219 Elizabeth-st., rear house, top floor, or address H. POWER, same number.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man who lately arrived from Ireland, can write a first-rate hand and is a good figure, and a good communication can be produced; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to go in the country. Address P. D., Box No. 201 Times Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A MAN AGED 35, as collector or messenger, or in any capacity where sobriety and fidelity are required; unexceptionable references. Address C. J., Box No. 211 Times Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A MECHanic of experience; compensation desirable, for employment is the great desideratum. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 4,422 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED IN A SMALL PRIVATE family a cook; she must be thoroughly competent; and have the best of City references; the family spends the Summer a short distance in the country. Apply before 10 o'clock, at No. 20 West 17th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, A colored woman, to go into the country. Apply, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, after 6 o'clock, at the Springler House, Union-square, Room No. 17.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A first-class Protestant cook; one who is willing to assist in washing, also help of every calling; highest wages, at Mrs. M. C. GREEN'S Agency for Employment, No. 553 Broadway, near 22d-st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A MAN TO WORK ON a farm. One who understands his business may apply to JOHN SHAW, No. 121 High-street, Brooklyn.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A Wanted, a seamstress and lady's maid; one that understands dressmaking, has a knowledge of hair-dressing and can produce good recommendations. Apply at No. 107 East 16th-st., 2d door from 4th-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a Protestant girl to do the general housework of a small family. One who can appreciate a good home and can come well recommended, may apply at No. 205 Allen-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN a first-class commission house; must write a good hand, and be quick and correct at figures; to the right man a fair salary will be paid. Address, stating age, references, &c., Box No. 3,284 Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—IN A FANCY AND staple trimming and ribbon importing house; a salesman who is thoroughly acquainted with the above branch may find a permanent and lucrative situation by addressing Box No. 2,644 Post-office.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED, A COMPEtent, sober man, to take charge of a shop, as foreman. Permanent work for the entire year will be given to a satisfactory person. Address RAILROAD, Box No. 2,857 New-York Post-office.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATEly. None but experienced hands need apply. No. 61 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 13 TO 16 YEARS OF age, who resides with his parents, to attend an office, &c.; must have good references. Address R. L. & CO., Box No. 154 Times Office.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR, TO GO A short distance in the country. Apply to LEWIS, CHATTERTON & Co., No. 25 Warren-st., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S

STANDARD SCALES,

USED BY THE UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT.

Warranted accurate and durable.
A full supply. Adapted to every branch of business. At wholesale and retail.
R. BROWN, Manufacturer,
No. 3 Barclay-st.
Opposite Astor House.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is unwarranted for any length of time.
For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 126 Beekman-st., New-York.
HAMMER & CO.
BREWERY AT HARLEM.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—500 PACKAGES of five gallons each.
For sale in quantities to suit.
DIETZ & CO.,
No. 132 Willinm-st.

SOLDIERS OF THE TWO YEARS' REGIments who have been mustered out, and have not been paid their bounty on account of not having served two years, can have their bounty collected, cashed, or discounted. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A PEW IN GRACE Church, centre aisle. Address Box No. 1,497 Post-office.

PEW FOR SALE—IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Church, very eligibly situated, and at a low price. Apply to J. CANTRELL, Sexton, No. 393 4th-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND (R. HOE & CO.,) hydraulic press. Apply to McLOUGHLIN BROS., No. 30 Beekman-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, STATUARY, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at No. 594 Broadway, second floor, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the Executors of the late Alfred Large:
His entire gallery of Original Oil Paintings of British and American Art; also, fine Proof Engravings, Distemper Drawings, Water Colored Paintings and Statuary, removed for convenience of sale from his late gallery in Brooklyn, and mostly purchased direct from the artists themselves.
Two Cattle Pieces of
THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, A. R. A.
Three specimens of the Elder
HERRING.
Four beautiful Landscapes by
GIGNOUX.
One sketch, Dog's Head, by
LANDSEER, (authenticated.)
One, "The Confession," by
BRODIE.
One splendid gallery painting,
"Viscount Dundee Addressing the Highlanders before the Battle of Killecrankie," by
T. JONES BARKER.
Several by Ortel, Armfield, Oddie, Brewerton, Ansdals, Percy, &c.
One spleadid specimen, Flock of Sheep, by
MORRIS.
Several by
Rolfe, Scarlet Davis, Ostade,
Brodie, Eliza Sharp, Ermsrk.
Bentow.
In all about 150 splendid specimens of art of different British and American painters, together with a few cabinet paintings of the Continental school.
ALSO,
One painting by Lentze—"The Burning of the Wheat Fields," formerly in the collection of the late C. M. Leupp. Also an assortment of proof and other engravings.
SMALL MARBLE STATUES—Guardian Angel, St. Cecilia, Hand, basso-rellevo, Faith.
The Gallery will be on exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 21st inst., daily, until sale, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
It is seldom so fine a collection of paintings of the British School can be obtained at any price, as the artists have orders many years ahead. The specimens of Gignoux, and other American artists, are very fine, as are many others in this collection. The pictures are of a good size, and well calculated for gallery or drawing-room.
Catalogues can be had, on application, on and after Friday, 22d inst., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

N. A. THOMPSON & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

Five hundred bales of Cotton, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, at auction.
By virtue of an appointment of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and under the direction of the United States Marshal, NEWELL A. THOMPSON will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder,
On FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, Mass.,
FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON,
Of the Sea Island and Upland Grades,
In lots to suit purchasers.
Said sale being made in pursuance of the following order:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss.,
BOSTON, May 21, 1863.

Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed from the District Court, I hereby give notice that I shall sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, consisting of five hundred bales of cotton, libeled as lawful prize, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid.
Catalogues may be obtained and samples examined at the Surveyor's office, and at the office of the Auctioneers, in the old State House, Boston, three days before the sale.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,
Office No. 2½ Pine-st.,
FRIDAY, May 29,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WEST CHESTER COUNTY.
By order of and under the direction of Charles W. Baldwin, Esq., Executor of James Hathgate, deceased, one-half mile from the Harlem Railroad station at Fordham, and about the same distance from the steamboat landing on the Harlem River, the following described valuable property, viz.
Ninety acres of land, beautifully located, in a high state of cultivation. On the premises is a large and commodious Dwelling, suitable for the residence of a gentleman's family, with every convenience for a large family, and mostly surrounded by shade trees. Also, a large Barn, Carriage House, Sheds, Ice House, &c., all in good order. Also, a Gardener's House, Hot Bed, Grapery, &c. Also, a Stable, Cow House, Hog Pen, &c. Also, a Wagon House, Corn Crib, &c. Also, a Tool House, Chicken House, &c. Also, a Wood House, Ice House, &c. Also, a Wood House, Ice House, &c. Also, a Wood House, Ice House, &c.
The property is bounded on the north by the Harlem River, on the east by the Harlem Railroad, on the south by the property of Mrs. Hathgate, and on the west by the property of Mrs. Hathgate

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

20,000 pairs of Negro Shoes (Brogans.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes with their proposals.

The proportion of sizes can be ascertained at this office.

Bids will also be received at the same time for furnishing—

Infantry Overcoats
Infantry Uniform Coats.
Recruiting Flag Halliards.
Forage Caps.
Canteens.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Negro Shoes," "Infantry Overcoats," "Uniform Coats," &c., &c., as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be sent up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

Overalls (Engineers,)
Great Coat Straps.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Overalls or Great Coat Straps," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

6,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands in place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full headlined and bung-scaled.

For immediate delivery.

Small samples to accompany proposals.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly furnished according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of the above.

The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each barrel.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President Association Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States Government.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers, whose bids are not accepted, are requested to send for their samples on SATURDAY, 30th inst.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 21 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and West streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Forty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone to Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

And for flagging and relaying the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street between Second avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone to Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can be done so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of

6,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.

6 tons of special Castings for the same.

10,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.

25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned for the building of a fire-engine, said engine to be of the dimensions and capacity:

Capacity of pumps, 636 cubic inches per stroke; pumps, 9 (nine) inches diameter. Changeable stroke from 3½ to 9 inches, so as to work any number of men from 16 to 48. Mahogany box, brass mounted; wheels 44 to 48 inches high; iron tongue, polished, with brass head; 20-feet of 3-inch suction-hose attached and turned over top. To play two streams; four discharge-pipes, and seven nozzles; rope, reel, wrenches, &c.; folding levers, painted and stubbed ironwork; body resting on axles; with body to rest upon steel springs; beams and levers polished.

Answers to this notice to state specifically the price, according to the above specifications.

Answers to this notice to be sent in before Wednesday, the 3d day of June, and directed Box No. 57, Jamaica, L. I., Post-office. H. H. CREED,
H. BRINKERHOFF, } Committee.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.

By order of the Light-house Board,
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, (egg and stove size,) the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned; the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereiens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without fear or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect sures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essences of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preveotives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLogy of the Reproductive Organs."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are either primarily to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of inestimable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible, and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-York Times.* "Its judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively CURE that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habit? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a family-saving cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 7 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—DR. WITFIELD'S Vegetable Pills are warranted certain cure for fistula, blind and bleeding piles. The following gentlemen have been cured: Mr. Willis, Esq., No. 225 Broadway. Ex-Councilman H. Jenkins, Esq., No. 17 Spring-st. W. J. Fisher, Esq., No. 544 Broome-st.; numerous ladies and gentlemen, whose addresses can be had at my office. Price 50 cents per box. Sold at all druggists.

J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor.
Office No. 421 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 9 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of shaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION.—Also, four beautiful babies to be given out; ladies taken through confinement; elegantly furnished rooms, and best medical attendance. Ladies, in one week, are able, with perfect safety, to travel to any part of the United States.

Madame PASSALLS, No. 741 Greenwich-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices, at E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.'S, No. 501 Broadway.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
AMERICA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ARIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....83 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations.).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 28 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broad way, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE BRETON, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23d MAY, SATURDAY, 26TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $15.
Passage money to Havana, $30.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
"LOCUST POINT,"
Capt. D. FRENCH,
Will leave Pier No. 8 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
No freight received after Friday. For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....May 30
ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 13
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$90, Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85, Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....95, Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg..95, Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Drafts from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $35, $50, $65, $85. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. HUSSEY, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, Y. P.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $1 25. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $1 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through A. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. H. PARRY, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. FLYNN, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 130 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HINCOX, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE Oscars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—FLORIDA and VALLEY GROVES to let. Also, boats for towing in and about the harbor. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. Hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. H. MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight-sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of Pearl, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,)
SECOND NIGHT OF
Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play, with new scenery, new costumes and splendid cast,
THE WIFE,
which achieved a great success on Tuesday, the performance being applauded throughout its entire progress by a highly fashionable and crowded audience.

Julian St. Pierre	Mr. Lester Wallack
Lenardo Gonzaga	Mr. C. Fisher
Ferardo Gonzaga	Mr. Norton
Antonio (a Curate)	Mr. John Gilbert
Lorenzo (an Advocate of Rome)	Mr. Reynolds
Bartole	Mr. G. Holland
Count Flurio	Mr. Perkes
Hugo (Guardian to Mariana)	Mr. Pope
Advocate to Hugo	Mr. Browne
Courier	Mr. Turner
Mariana	Mrs. Hoey
Floribel	Miss Mary Barrett

Intermission between the third and fourth acts.

The Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL,

will perform a selection from "Gottschalk's Gems," "Schafer Quadrille," "Empress Waltz," and "The Royal Hunt," a descriptive quadrille.

THURSDAY—Second time.
THE WIFE,
FRIDAY—(Seventh time.)
THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY—(Third time.)
THE WIFE.

Will be repeated in rapid succession, "Americans in Paris," "Wild Oats," "She Stoops to Conquer," "Love and Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "Speed the Plough," "Cure for the Heartache," "The School for Scandal," the "Road to Ruin," and the "Fine Old English Gentleman."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet.....50 cents
Orchestra Stalls.....$1 | Family Circle.....25 cents
Private Boxes.....$7

WINTER GARDEN.

VESTVALI'S
GREAT ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
FOURTH NIGHT FOURTH NIGHT
OF GLUCK'S GRAND OPERA OF
ORPHEUS, ORPHEUS,
ORPHEUS,
OR, THE TALE OF LOVE,
WITH
ITS IMMENSE CAST,
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE
AND
GRAND CORPS DU BALLET.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, May 28,
will be presented for the fourth time,
ORPHEUS,
ORPHEUS (the God of Song) FELICITA VESTVALI
Whose rendition of this great role
HAS BEEN UNANIMOUSLY PRONOUNCED THE GREATEST VOCAL AND DRAMATIC IMPERSONATION EVER WITNESSED ON THE LYRIC STAGE.
And classified as vieing with those of
RACHEL AND MALIBRAN,
as a tragedienne and as a lyric artiste.
EURYDICE.....MADAME ROTTER
The spectacular portion of the Opera will be embodied by
A GRAND CORPS DU BALLET,
Director of the Orchestra.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
commences at the Box Office this morning. Seats can be secured three days in advance.

Admission to Parquet and Dress Circle $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Orchestra stalls, $2; private boxes, according to location. Family circle 50 cents.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.

DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
AT
HOPE
CHAPEL,
No. 720 Broadway,
EVERY EVENING,
at 8 o'clock,
and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
at 3½ o'clock

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Haseltzer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Shepherds in fold, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 28th-st. depot—For Albany—10 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8 15 A. M., for White Plains, 8 15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4 10, and 5 P. M., and 6 15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8 15, 10 A. M., 2 30, 4 10, 5, 6 15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at 4 stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9 10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge. Dover Plains, 6 45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains. Croton Falls, 5 P. M. White Plains, 6 10, 7, 8 30 A. M., 4 15 P. M., Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations.

JOHN BURCHELL, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5 P. M.	and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10 55 I. M. Sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	

Go SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Great Eastern and the Asia's Mails.

The London Press on Gen. Hooker's Forward Movement.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, which left Liverpool on the 16th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing our English files to the date of sailing.

The mails by the steamship *Asia* also reached this city last night.

A summery of the news by these arrivals has been already published, but we find various matters of interest in our files, and give them below.

The *Great Eastern* arrived at her anchorage in Flushing Bay, at 4 P. M. She brings 423 cabin and 481 steerage passengers, all in good health. The voyage was an exceedingly pleasant one, having had not one gale of wind during the passage. Her passengers were landed at the foot of Canal-street at 6:20 P. M.

Gen. Hooker and His Advance Across the Rappahannock.

From the London Times.

On Monday, the 27th of April, began the fifth Federal invasion of Virginia. Gens. McDOWALL, McCLELLAN, POPE and BURNSIDE have had their trial and their failure, their day of popularity, and their child night of neglect and oblivion. It is now the turn of Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, and to him his hopeful countrymen are looking to redeem their military fame and avenge them of their enemies. In the opinion of Gen. HOOKER himself they could not have chosen a more fitting man. The General has openly or covertly censured the plans of all his predecessors, and by intimating his conviction of their incompetency, has insinuated his own far superior skill. The President has taken him at his own valuation of himself, and given him the command of the chief army of the Republic, and the task of capturing the enemy's capital. With the first days of the early Summer the Army of the Potomac enters on the campaign, and we shall soon learn whether the lofty criticisms of Gen. HOOKER on others were dictated by conscious genius or only by the restlessness of ambitious mediocrity.

The army which Gen. HOOKER commands is supposed to number about 100,000 men. These, as regards the details of drill and discipline, are probably equal to any that the Federals have had or are likely to have. If two years are not sufficient to make an army it is not likely to be made at all. Though the elements of which the Army of the Potomac is composed have much changed since the early days of the war, and perhaps few of the soldiers of Bull Run remain under the Federal flag, yet the experience gained in that first campaign has been used in training the present army, each regiment of recruits has been leavened by those who arrived before it, and we have now, in the third year of the war, a force representing all that Northern patriotism and resources can produce for the conquest of the Confederate States. With ample time for preparation, with unlimited command of all that credit can procure, with a soldiery above the average in education and intelligence, with the experience of four unsuccessful campaigns to guide them, and with the strongest incentives to exertion in the fifth, the Federals have now every advantage which they can possibly expect at any time. If the war were to last the twenty years spoken of by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS there is no reason to think that the Federals would ever have a better opportunity of taking Richmond than at present. Their transport is all that a General can desire; they have full communication with regions abounding in everything necessary for the support of troops, and they actually have an army which is not yet too disgusted with disaster to be brought successfully into the field.

To the campaign of 1863 we may therefore look *as one which will decide, even in Federal judgments, the question of the conquest of the South.* If in Europe we have already formed our opinion, it is because we, far from the scene of action, and looking dispassionately on what passes—think that the circumstances have not so much changed from those of the two former campaigns as to give reason for supposing that the result will be different. The Federals, of course, have their own views, and, with the hopefulness of those engaged in a struggle for a darling object, they imagine for themselves many reasons why the invasion of 1863 should be more successful than those of the preceding years. They have not now the raw levies of Bull Run, they are delivered from the excessive caution of McCLELLAN, they have not a boaster like POPE, or a man confessing himself to be unfit, like Gen. BURNSIDE. They are commanded by "Fighting JOE. HOOKER," as somebody has called him, and with Fighting JOE, against them, the Confederates, if they do not retreat, will have to run. *But even in America the issue of the contest in Virginia may be considered to depend on the present campaign.* Neither the native Americans nor the Irish and Germans will be likely to hope for better results, if an advance prepared with such immense resources and after so great a lapse of time, prove a failure. We must look, then, with interest to the operations of the Federal General, to discover what expedients he has for overcoming the resistance which proved so fatal to his predecessors.

As yet we cannot see any signs of originality. Nothing has been more censured than the plan of Gen. BURNSIDE for bringing his army down the Potomac, and advancing by way of Fredericksburgh. Critics either the event have declared that this was the worst thing that could be done, and that neither McDOWELL's advance toward Manassas, nor McCLELLAN's expedition to the Peninsula, was so certain to end in failure as to attempt to penetrate to Richmond by way of Fredericksburgh, across a country which could be easily defended, and in which the enemy could easily fall back from point to point. However that may be, Gen. HOOKER is carrying out the plans of Gen. BURNSIDE, and Richmond is to be reached by a march across the Rappahannock and the Pamunkey. Six months have elapsed since the Federal army was transferred to its new base of operations on the Potomac; more than four months have passed since the battle of Fredericksburgh; and during that time the large army of the Confederates has had little to do but to make the road to Richmond as difficult as possible to an enemy. The engineers who have defended Charleston and so many other points have probably exercised their skill in strengthening every defensible position along a hundred miles of country, and preparing for an invading enemy a series of Fredericksburghs. We know nothing of what may be between the Rappahannock and the James River, and we suspect that the Federals know little more. Gen. HOOKER will, if he be as great a leader as his countrymen hope, feel his way carefully onward, *or he may meet with a reverse, which may enable some one of his own subordinates to make a military reputation at his expense by dilating on his incompetency before some future Committee.* The beginning of the campaign seems to have been easy enough. The Rappahannock was crossed, according to the most trustworthy accounts, without any heavy loss. The crossing was effected near Fredericksburgh, at places called Port Royal and Kelly's Ford. *In December, Gen. Burnside crossed in the same way with equal ease*, and the exploit was equally trumpeted forth to the world. For a few days Europe believed that a Confederate retreat was imminent, until the news of the battle of Fredericksburgh explained the military plans of Gen. LEE. A Federal General has again crossed the Rappahannock, and we must now expect the battle which is to show how far the operation has been skillfully conceived.

The time must indeed be an anxious one for the Government of Washington. In spite of the alleged enthusiasm and pertinacity of the North, the President and his advisers are aware that the question of finding man for the vast armies necessary to carry on the war is full of difficulties. The Northern people will speak, and vote, and march in procession, and even pay taxes for the preservation of the Union, but a period is arriving when to make them shoulder a rifle and fight for it is beyond the power of statesman or orator. The truth is, the fighting element, which exists in every population, and which existed more largely in America than anywhere else, is beginning to be exhausted, and must be replaced by a class which has no impulse toward soldiering, and can only be brought into the service by force or by the temptation of excessive bounties. It seems to be agreed that the draft, which was fixed for the 1st of May, cannot be enforced; and that the President, to whom a moribund Congress gave the power of conscribing the whole population, will in no more get his 300,000 whites than the 300,000 negroes whom the same Legislature desired him to enlist. At this crisis, also, the old regiments are returning in mass from the war. The account our correspondent gives of these men leaving the service in disgust, and refusing to be retained in it by any amount of bounties, shows a state of things highly ominous to the Federal Government more especially as the discontent seems to have taken possession of the Irish and Germans, to whom the Government must look for most of the new blood which is to be transfused into the service. When we remember that these are only the first to abandon the war, and that next month the time of the nine months' men who were enlisted at such an extravagant cost last Autumn will begin to expire, there is good reason to suppose that if Gen. HOOKER fare no better than his predecessors, the conquest of the South will become hopeless in the minds of very many who still cling to it with all the tenacity of pride and ambition.

From the London Star.

Virginia is again the scene of active warfare, and the people of the North have turned their eyes from the Mississippi to the Rappahannock. Gen. HOOKER had recrossed the river, above and below Fredericksburgh, capturing the Confederate pickets, and feeling after an invisible enemy. The Federal commander will have the opportunity of showing that he has the ability to act as well as to criticise the action of others. His evidence before the Committee of Inquiry into the failings of McCLELLAN and BURNSIDE deprives him of any hope of mercy from the friends of those Generals should he too break down on the road that has been the grave of their reputations. He blamed the one for excess of caution, the other for excess of boldness. He broadly declared that he would have taken Richmond without firing a gun if he had been in command after the battle of Williamsburgh—and, on the other hand, narrated to the Committee his personal interference to dissuade BURNSIDE from attempting to force the Confederate position behind Fredericksburgh. *There is enough of common sense and obvious justice in his complaints of both commanders to make it probable he will avoid their opposite errors.* And if his present position has been accurately described, he has certainly shown a marked ability to manœuvre. That he can fight there is no doubt, remembering the conspicuous and spirited part he has borne, as a divisional general, in nearly every great engagement in Virginia or Maryland. The people of the North may, therefore, reasonably hope that they have at length a commander worthy of the army intrusted to him, while the Southern estimate of him is indicted by the apprehension that he intended to cover by his operations on the Rappahannock another ascent of the York River, and a march upon Richmond from the east.

The Late Scene in the Prussian Chamber.

At the sitting of the Prussian Chamber, on the 11th, the following scene, already briefly reported by telegram, occurred during the discussion on the subject of military law:

M. VON ROON, the Minister of War, replying to a phrase of M. VON SYBEL, "that the ministry would do well not to talk so much about patriotism, after having violated the Constitution," said that when "personal assertions of that kind were directed against Ministers, or any one of them, it was an act of arrogance which nothing could justify."

M. VON SOCKEN-DOLPFS (Vice-President)—I must interrupt the Minister of War.

M. VON ROON—I beg that I may not be interrupted.

The President (ringing his bell)—I wish to speak, and I must interrupt the Minister of War.

M. VON ROON—I beg pardon, I am in possession of the House, and I shall not give way. (The President rings his bell.) I am in possession of the House, and I have a right to continue speaking according to the Constitution. There is no bell, no manifestation, no interruption which——

The President again rings his bell amid loud calls of "Order, order!"

The PRESIDENT—When I find it necessary to interrupt the Minister of War, he ought to be silent. ("Oh, oh!" from the right, and cries of "Bravo!" from the left of the chamber.) For this purpose I have rung the bell, and if the Minister of War does not obey this signal I have only to put on my hat and close the sitting.

M. VON ROON—I have nothing to say to the President's putting on his hat.—[Cries of "Be silent," from the left]—but I think it right to observe—[uproar on the left]—Gentlemen, 350 voices can drown one voice. I maintain my constitutional right. The Constitution gives me the right to speak, and no one ought to interrupt me.

The PRESIDENT (ringing his bell)—I interrupt the Minister of War. When the President speaks, every one in the chamber, whether on that bench or in the tribune, ought to be silent. I wished to say that if M. VON SYBEL had spoken in the way stated by the Minister of War, I should have called him to order; but I did not consider that his words bore the construction put on them, and therefore I did not call him to order. I now call on the Minister of War to speak. ("Bravo.")

M. VON ROON—I beg to say that I protest anew against the right which the President arrogates to himself in respect of the King's Government. I believe that the functions of the President extend, as has been said on a former occasion, to that table, (the ministerial one,) and no further. (Loud interruptions and uproar. The President then put on his hat, and the ministers rose amidst loud cheers on the left.)

The PRESIDENT—I suspend the sitting for an hour.

At 1¼ o'clock the sitting was resumed under the presidency of M. SOCKUM-DELPFS, but none of the Ministers were present. A proposition was made to suspend the sitting and to require the presence of the Ministers, according to Article 60 of the Constitution. Before the question was put, however, two secretaries of the Ministry of War entered the chamber, and Col. BOOSE announced that the Ministers were prevented for the moment from attending the sitting. M. VON BODELSCHWING, the Minister of Finance, subsequently entered and took his seat on the ministerial bench.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Another Account of His Transfer to Rebel Territory.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

MURFREESBORO', May 25.

Last night, at a little past 10 o'clock, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM arrived at this place on an extra train of cars from Nashville in charge of Capt. MURRAY, of the Thirteenth regular infantry, with a small squad of men. Immediately on his arrival he was put in a small spring-wagon and taken to the office of Provost Marshal-General WILES. Gen. ROSECRANS and a few others called upon him here, and three or four hours were spent in conversation.

An order had been placed in the hands of Major WILES to take the prisoner in charge, and to convey him to the house of a Col. WINSTON, living near our outposts on the Shelbyville Road, keep him there until morning, and then deliver him under a flag of truce into the hands of the rebel authorities. It was 2 o'clock in the morning before VALLANDIGHAM was started on his journey. He rode in the same wagon that brought him up from the depot. Col. MCKIBBEN, senior Aid to the General Commanding; Lieut.-Col. DUCAT, Inspector-General of the Department; Major WILES, Provost-Marshal-General; Capt. GOODWIN, Thirty seventh Indiana, Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, Capt. DOOLITTLE, Fourth regiment of cavalry, and Lieut. KELLET, commanding the two companies of cavalry forming the General's escort, accompanied the prisoner. The first signs of daylight were appearing in the East when the cavalcade halted at the house. Shortly after we were again on our way, and just as the sun rose, we reached our extreme outposts and discovered the rebel videttes one-half mile ahead on the turnpike. Major BILES and Col. MCKIBBEN immediately started forward with a flag of truce, and were soon in communication with the rebel authorities.

The latter [illegible] expressed a willingness to receive "Mister VALLANDIGHAM," the two officers returned. Maj. BILES and Capt. GOODWIN accompanied the prisoner [illegible] rebel lines, and about 9 A. M. delivered him into the hands of a single private soldier belonging to the Fifty-first Alabama, Col. WEBB, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM making the following declaration: "I am a citizen of Ohio and of the United States. I am here within your lines by force and against my will. I therefore surrender myself to you as a prisoner of war."

The bearing of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM throughout the whole affair was modest, sensible and dignified. In conversation with your correspondent, *he candidly admitted that the dealings of the Government with himself were necessary and justifiable.* If the Union were to be restored by war, he admitted that in that case the Government would be obliged to use all the physical force of loyal States, and could tolerate no opposition. This, however, he declared would be at the expense of the free principles of our Constitution; whereas, he thought that by the adoption of his plan not only might these principles be conserved, but the union of the States ultimately restored.

THE DROWNED MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Somerset, Ky.:

"Of the bodies recovered from the Cumberland, belonging to the Twenty-seventh New-Jersey, the following have been identified:

Co. A—George A. Sigafus, Andrew Dickson, Cornelius Derrone.

Co. B—First Sergeant Albert Wiggins.

Co. C—Benj. Stoney, Amos G. Stephens, Corporal Chas. Stephens, Andrew J. Willets, Andrew J. Young.

Co. D—Elkanim Sanders, John McCloskey, Joseph Class, Lowin O. Green, George Shawger, Wm. H. Weaver, James Shaw, James H. Fuller, Barnabas K. Miller, Bolson Peer.

Four others have been recovered, but I have not been able to get their names. The following is a correct list of the remainder of those lost:

Co. A—George Emery.

Co. B—Capt. J. T. Alexander, Erastus Brunt.

Co. C—Edward Doland, John B McPeak.

Co. L—Wilson Pittenger, Lemuel Degraw, Wm. Ockobock, Jesse Demouth, Thomas Odell, James O'Niel, Gideon Bostedo, Samuel H. Smith, Edward Nicbola.

Bank of the State of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 27.

GEO. W. RATHBONE, of Evansville, Ind., is elected President of the Bank of the State of Indiana, to succeed Judge MCCULLOCH, appointed Comptroller of United States currency.

[Advertisement.]

CRAIG'S CELEBRATED MICROSCOPE MAILED FREE—With six beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with twenty-four objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-street, third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 7, 1863.

MR. HENRY CRAIG—*Dear Sir:* I have received the Craig Microscope, and deem it the best for practical purposes I have seen. I like it better than one that cost me $20. Truly yours, J. BODINE THOMAS.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs by BRADY of Gen. TOM THUMB, his beautiful wife, Commodore NUTT, and MINNIE WARREN are for sale by them at their levees at BARNUM'S Museum. These are the only genuine Photographs of those four wonderful little people that have been published. The picture of P. T. BARNUM and these little people advertised so persistently by one Mrs. DENORMER, calling herself Madame, is not a Photograph at all, but a miserable engraving, which is a libel on the parties represented.

[Advertisement.]

A well-dressed gentleman has always an *entrée* to society, and nothing so much contributes to his dress as one of those elegant Hats made by the unrivaled KNOX, at his mammoth establishment, No. 212 Broadway. The universal satisfaction given by all goods sold at this house is proverbial. They combine elegance, durability and economy in the highest degree, and are worthy a trial from all seekers after the best.

[Advertisement.]

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DEPOT, No. 10 ROOD-LANE, LONDON.
MARSHALL F. BENTON,
General Agent for the United Kingdom.
D. H. BURKE,
No. 81 RODINGSMARKET,
HAMBURG, GERMANY.

Orders sent to the above agencies will receive prompt attention.

For price, apply at No. 22 Beaver-st.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
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[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.

A great variety at old prices.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second street,
And No. 163 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE in her reception dress, with description. Commodore NUTT, MINNIE WARREN and P. T. BARNUM, Esq., in a group. The remarkable contrast. The finest picture, the most accurate likeness, and the most interesting Carte de Visite yet published. Every photographic album should contain this very interesting picture. Sold everywhere, or sent post-paid, on receipt of 15 cents, Mme. DEMOREST'S Card Photograph, 15 cents, or both together, 25 cents, or a copy of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, with both Carte de Visites, for 40 cents, post-free. Either Carte de Visite is sent to each yearly subscriber to Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, besides the 50 cents' worth of extra patterns.

Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

Editors who give one insertion to the above, and send it marked, will receive two of each of the Carte de Visites, post-free, and one for each subsequent insertion.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
ROCHESTER FAIR, 1862.

I hereby certify that JAMES PYLE, of New-York, was awarded a *Special Prize* at the State Fair at Rochester, on his O. K. Soap, Dietetic Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Baking Soda, and various other articles of exceeding merit; and the Executive Committee of the Society give special commendation for the excellence of the articles exhibited.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the official seal of the Society.

B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 27—*In steamship Great Eastern, from Liverpool.*—M. Motham, Mrs Church, J. A. Joseph, Wm. Hollingsworth, D. S. Hasluck, Mrs. Hasluck, Miss J. Hasluck, Hubert Hasluck, T. B. Charters, N. E. Barry, C. Hendridge, P. T. Stevens, Charles Gregory, T. M. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Somerville, Capt. Webber, W. P. Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. John Welch, Henry Welch, Isabella Welch, Mr. Stratton, Mr. Perry, C. Carville, Charles Kurtz, E. Ramose, E. J. Harney, L. Aspinwall, A. Bancroft, Wilson Eyre, J. C. Mayer, M. Zimmerman, T. Shoemaker, R. Bates, Mr. Adshead, D. B. Ketcherde, Mr. Dietz, Capt. Granger, M. Bockordeck, Ann Walsh, W. P. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Woolnough, Emily Gramridge, S. Starbuck, G. Lizzarech, Mrs Lizzarech, Ann S. Rees, Mary A. Louis, Henry Mathews, G. T. Harney, Dr. Wm. Watson, Mrs Susan Hall and infant, Miss Jane Hall, Masters Louis and Algernon Hall, S. Dodgeson, A. E. Edgeworth, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, John Coombe, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Woolnough, Emily Germmerley, Thomas Stevens, Walter and Henry Bowers, Miss Whitten, James Newby, Benjamin Stone, John Hollewell, James Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Ann Taylor, Alice Ann Taylor, Mary Ellen Taylor, Mary A. Brown, Annie Brown, Emily Brown, Maria Brown, William, Catherine and John McCloud, Dennis, Mary, John, Thomas and Jane Jones, John and Jane Powell, Mrs. Cook and two sons, John S. Waters, Wm. T. Fleet, Louisa Fleet, Mrs. McFarlane, Stephen Garrett, Elizabeth Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Willmott Jagg, Miss Jagg, R. Smith, Joseph Barber, Anna, Richard, Edward, Kate and Eliza Neary, Mathew Broadhurst, John A. Dillon, Alfred Whitney, Connon Natalie, Edward Walsh, Nancy Walsh, Wm. Bamford, Mrs. Jane Bamford, Jane Rye, Sarah Rye, Thomas R. Mary, John, Thomas, Eliza and Sarah Jones, Elizabeth Dunsdale, Benjamin Clark, Mary Dunn, Fanny Dunn, Thomas Donoughue, Capt. Grant, A. Robertson, M. Luggerwith, C. Parcossah, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis, James, Robert and Mary Ann Lewis, Thomas Parfort, Eliza Parfott, Daniel Thompson, R. Bardlay, E. J. Smith, M. Lane, James Atkinson, M. Douglass, Thos. Critchlon, L. Tedmere, Jonathan Pagat, Richard, Ann, Jonathan, Esther and Eliza Perry, Francis Davies, Wm. Evans, John Wilson, Thomas Pritchard, Honora Pritchard, Thomas Pritchard, Jr., Edward Evans, D. Jones, J. Irvine, P. Evans, Edmund James, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lloyd, Thomas, James, Lizzie and John Lloyd, Mary Thomas, W. G., Sarah and Franklin Gabriel, H. Klauder, M. Hoppel, Carl Jumper, James, Amy, Emily, Eliza, Annie and Henry Russell, Alfred Dennis, Morgan Williams, Edward A. Knorst, J. W. Knight, Edward Heselgrove, Wm. Beal, Emma Beal, Mary Heselgrove, Grace Holroyd, Stephen Hopper, Charles Thornhill, John Sheard, James Thomas, James Grayson, Thomas Palmer, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Deerfoot, Wm. Server, John Blyth, Thos. Johnstone, Charles Deadley, Sarah Griffiths, Margaret James, John Gerady, Mr. and Mrs. George Cooper, Thos. Rowley, Mrs. L. Lamb, John Redfearn, John Webb, W. Davies, Mr. Baker, Mr. and Mrs John Foulkes, Arthur and George Foulkes, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jute, Mary Ann Jute, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, William J. Mills, Louisa Mills, Martha Anderson, Ann Carns, John Barsdley, James Barsdley, Leon Nols, J. Feberda, Marcha Roll, Caroline Balle, Maria Hartz, Marie, Jule, Emily, Adeline, Adara, Josephine, Jules and Joseph Guillott, Thomas Boyd, Thomas Ogleth on, W. Capstick, Wm. Wallshire, H. H. Ford, T. Folden, Ann Lloyd, Samuel Kelly, Mrs. Essex, Edward Johnson, W. Cartridge, Charles Leach, Jane Crump, Samuel Ellis, A. Morris, Wm. Atkinson, Wm Logom, John Walker, Andrew Wilson, Michael Hughes, Mary A. Kennett, Thomas Ramer, Esther Ramer, Mary Brown, Clara Brown, Martha Payce, Wm. Boyce, Mrs. Davies, Elizabeth, Thomas and Wm Davies, John Fanlean, Ann Fanlean, Thomas Shillcock, Joseph Reardey, Wm. Hopkins, James Reilley, John Brady, Mary Bates, Catherine Bates, Harriet Cook, Wm. F. Roberts, Margaret Taylor, Thomas Stimson, G. Mason, Wm. Hall, Samuel L. Douglass, Tedd. Harlton, Conrad Harlton, Thomas Walsh, Catherine Walsh, John Pickles, Samuel A. Chadwick, John Chadwick, Geo. R. Davies, Mary Hicks, Mrs Hicks, W. McClean, Rebecca McClean, Benjamin Millett, John Reggard, Mary Hullmeadow, Margaret and Alice Mullinas, Henry Taylor, Thomas Crack, James O'Neill, James Finar, Samuel Meakin, George, Annie, John and William Asquith, Geo. Buckley, Charles, Joshua, Harriet, Mary A. and Henrietta Eastwood, Maria Chapman, John, Mary and Alfonso Shaw, George, Griscilla, Mary and Ada Birchcliffe, B. Bord, George Faulkner, George Hodge, James Hodge, James Hallon, Jane Hyland, Mary Pinkerton Mary Pinkerton, David Warwick, Ely Rose, James Rose, Elizabeth Ross, Ellen McCord, Wm. McCord, Mary S. Kerosett, B. McKeon, John McAlister, A. McAlister, Wm. Atkins, T. Thomas Jones, Mary Jones, Mary Bannon, Thos. Scott, W. H. Corvall, H. Trenchard, Wm. Blake, Mrs. E. Gray, Alexander, Catherine, Sarah, Mary, Jane and Lucy Carberon, Benjamin and Hannah Wright, A. Drinkwater, A. P. Watts, Mrs. B. Baelle, Mrs. Jane Sherry, Samuel, Sarah and Louis Cannor, H. Nelson, Isaac Nichols, Ann Nichols, Wm. Evens, Mr. and Mrs. John Knowlson, Mary A. Knowlson, Ellen Flemisher, Wm. Knowlson, Ellen Knowlson, Henry Hedgecock, Wm. Thomas, David Walker, Catherine Walker, Roger Mort, J. Menzies, G. Duncan, W. D. Dunn, W. Gough, Isaac Hayler, Arthur Kearney, Judy Lennox, Charles Peabody, John Smith, George Allen, H. Merdment, Wm. Hayes, Wm. Palmer, Edward Jones, Mrs. Jane Jones, James Urrel, Mathew Flanigan, Mrs. Flanigan, Bernard Flanigan, W. Lyons, Edward Higgins, John Woods, Jas. Rocheford, Richard Borny, Mrs. Borny, John Borny, Ellen Borny, James Kenney, Joseph Cowny, Patrick Conway, John Lawler, Mrs. Lawler, Daniel Lawler, John Lawler, Edw. Mulhall, Michael Dobson, Benjamin Reynolds, Peter Calisny, Philip Berge, James Murphy, Eliza Murphy, Mary A. Stolh, Daniel Hardisty, Joseph Bleasiog, M. Duffrice, Marcus Woodward, Olinda Woodward, Alfred Woodward, Ann Kaye, Eliza Kaye, Jas. Henry Reilley, Mary Farrell, A. D. James, Sarah Adams, A. Olahas, Chas. Olahas, William Thomas, Samuel Winder, Samuel Frethway, John Leale, Joseph Hooge, Ann Hooge, Thos. Knlwaite, Miss Holland, Catherine Campbell, Frederick Smith, Sarah Meiden, Ann Meiden, Hugh Winder, George Malley, Agnes Malley, Isabella Malley, Eliza Malley, Walter Malley, Margaret Malley, David Robert, Samuel Blackwell, Joseph Etchelly, David Davidson, Joseph Farrer, Joseph Kirkey, Aaron Mendoza, Oliver Shortall, Parks Hall, Aaron Quemley, Edmond Storey, Joseph Hartley, Margaret Worden, Michael Benson, William Benson, Hannah Benson, Margaret Benson, William Lyons, James White, Elizabeth White, James White, Joseph White, Sarah Rainay, James Grimason, James McKenzie, Joseph Barnes, Wm. Arsden, Thos. Guthrie, Mrs. Guthrie, Mary J. Guthrie, Ellen Guthrie, Thos. Guthrie, Elizabeth Guthrie, Joseph Guthrie, Joseph Moore, Richard Moore, Ed. Nield, Herbert Wansey, R. Maidcroft, Henry Schofield, Robert Maboney, Mrs. Maboney, Geo. Holt, Mrs. Holt, Richard Pass, Ann Pass, Sarah Ann Pass, Miss Pass, John Pass, Mrs. Morris, Mary Morris, G. E. Morris, Charlotte Morris, Elizabeth Morris, John Young, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Jane, Eliza Jane, Rosalie, Margaret and William Rutherford, Mrs. Furndells, Bridget Gordon, William and James Ross, John, Jane and Martha J. Rollinson, Wm. Forbees, Ann and Wm. H. Marsh, Mrs. M., Elizabeth, James, John J. and Esther Hindle, Mrs. M. and Edwin Williams, Mrs. O. and David Morgan, Mrs. M., John and Jane Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth, William and Mary Griffiths, and 481 in the steerage.

In bark Maraval, from Barbados.—Capt. J. H. Hathaway, late of the bark Milo.

In Br. brig Alice Maud, from Yabocoa, P. R.—J. M. Edwards, Charles Burdett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon sets... 1 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook . 3 05 | Gov. Island. 3 54 | Hell Gate.. 5 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Georgs Peabody, Atwill, Newbern, N. C., H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers F. Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington.

Ships Piscataqua, Weeks, Philadelphia, Merchant & Carman; Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Young America, Jones, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Aquila, Brisbee, San Francisco, Donohue, Requa & Secor; Endeavor, Doane, Shanghai; Constitution, (Br.,) Cutten, Liverpool; La Glaire, Shaw, Liverpool.

Bark Palmtrael, (Norw.,) Clayessen, New Zealand. Funch, Maincke & Wendt; Adventurer, (Br.,) Nickerson, New-Zealand; Zufriedheit, (Prus.,) Diase, Belfast; Centenary, (Br.,) Chapman, Cork; Jane, (Br.,) Campbell, Dublin; Rosmond, Fichett, Marseilles; Raven, Percival, San Francisco; Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall; Chilton, Fennell, Havana.

Brigs Robert Moore, Hotchkiss, Barbados; H. Trowbridge's Son; Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, St. John, P. R., D. E. De Wolf; Ambia, (Br.,) Valentine, Cumberland; J. R. Nevins, (Br.,) Tilley, Cardenas; Wm. Affleck, (Br.,) Wadman, St. John, N. B.; C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Newman, St. John, N. B.; Hayward, Martin, Beaufort.

Schooners Otis, Ames, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Dangor, W. S. Brown & Co.; C. H. Cook, Spaght, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; A. M. Arkin, Arkin, Washington, J. T. E. McLean; Free Wind, Robinson, Newbern, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Lucy Robinson, Davis, Washington, L. Kenny; B. R. Hull, Hosmer, Washington, C. H. Pierson; Templeton, Foot, Santa Martha; Venus, Crane, St. John, N. B.; Amelia, (Br.,) Gison, Summerside, P. E. I.; Wide World, Adams, Washington; Heroine, Champion, Washington; M. E. Bank, Rockwell, Washington; H. Willetts, Pearson, Washington; San Louis, Bremner, Washington; B. R. Hull, Holmes, Washington; A. P. Miller, Samson, Washington; Only Son, Isard, Baltimore; Mary A. Jones, Walton, Chincoteague; N. Shaler, Strickland, New-Haven.

Sloop Mary Gray, Comstock, New-London.

Arrived.

Steamship Great Eastern, (Br.,) Paton, Liverpool May 16, with mdse. and 481 cabin and 423 steerage passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. She anchored in Flushing Bay at 4 P. M.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Harriet Erwing, (of Boston,) Manning, Tome, Chili, April 2, with copper and copper ore and wool to Fabbri & Chauncey. May 25, lat. 34 58, lon. 69 45, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 170 tons, waterlogged and abandoned.

Ship Colombo, (Ital.,) Vasaldo, Dublin 35 ds., in ballast to P. Seymour Kenway.

Bark Johann Benjamin, Kuhn, Newcastle 55 ds., with coal, etc., to Funch, Meincks & Wendt. Crossed the Banks in lat. 42, and saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Holins, (Br., of Sunderland,) Carmach, Lisbon 28 ds., in ballast to Arkell, Tufts & Co. In lat. 42 20, saw an iceberg.

Bark Maraval, Griffin, Barbados May 16, via Trinidad Port-au-Spain, 13th, passed St. Thomas 16th, with oil, etc., to T. T. Dwight, 16th inst., off St. Thomas, saw U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, lying at anchor.

Bark Descovich, (Aust.,) A. Descovich, Leghorn 39 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Vero, (of Mallifend, N. S.,) Benson, Sierre Leone 51 ds., with palm oil to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Alice Maud, Edgett, Yabacoa, P. R., May 10, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Barmah, Drown, Northport, in ballast.

Schr. Village Queen, Hnlts, Brookhaven.

Schr. Lamartine, Grant, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with heading.

Schr. Locadia, Small, Salem.

Schr. Elisha Brooks, Ellis, Fall River.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

BELOW—Bark Traveler, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro; also 2 ships.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transports Ellen S. Terry, and S. L. Tilley. Steamers Charles Osgood, Dudley Buck, City of Bath, Arabian.

Ship Benjamin Adams.

Barks Elise Mathe, Moraliat, Lanra, Darmstadter Bank, Douglas, New-Brunswick.

Brigs Belle of the Bay, Scotia, Ricardo.

Miscellaneous.

There are a large number of vessels in port at this time, with valuable cargoes on board, that cannot procure berths to discharge. There is also a great scarcity of laborers, stevedores, and others along shore. There are now in port, 178 ships, 186 barks and 133 brigs, with a multitude of schooners.

The ship Parkfield, Williams, from London and Deal April 2, for St. John, N. B., with a cargo valued at £8,000, has been lost in the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. The Parkfield registered 496 tons.

Spoken, &c.

Clotilde—Italian bark, fm. Marseilles April 1, for New-York, no date, off Bermuda.

Geranium—brig, from Philadelphia, bound S., May 17, lat. 26, lon. 73.

Planet—ship, from Philadelphia for St. Thomas, May 8, lat. 25 22, lon. 56.

Anna F. Schmidt—ship, from St. Thomas for San Francisco, May 12, lat. 27 52, lon. 56 24.

The Queen—Br. bark, from Panama for Falmouth, 9 ds. out, May 21, lat. 37, lon. 70 40.

Evergreen—Br. brig, steering northeast, May 17, lat. 28 20 S., lon. 63.

Argo—Hamburg ship, bound N., March 29, lat. 55 57 S., lon. 51 03 W.

Valley Forge—ship, bound W., March 20, lat. 55 28 S., lon. 7 32 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone April 5, bark Ariel, from Boston, just arrived; brig Samuel Cook, from do, condemned, having lost deck load; schr. Carrie Hues, for Boston in 4 ds.

At Barbados May 10, barks Alto, of Fairhaven, clean; A. R. Tucker, of New-Bedford, with 164 bbls. sperm; Solon, of do., clean; brig Reporter, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Trinidad, Port-au-Spain, May 13, schr. Lucy W. Alexander, from Raltimore, dec.

At Yabacoa, P. R., May 10, brig Ospray, (Br.,) for New-York in 4 ds.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3644. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

No Later News Received from Gen. Grant.

A Somewhat Protracted Siege Considered Probable.

Further Reports of the Operations of Last Week.

Capture of the Batteries Above and Below Vicksburgh.

The Rebels Driven into Their Last Line of Fortifications.

The Latest Rebel Reports Through the Richmond Papers.

GREAT HOPES OF JOE JOHNSTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

Another day has passed without anything, official or otherwise, from Vicksburgh. There begins to be talk in official circles of a probability that the siege may last a fortnight.

Thursday, 28—Midnight.

There is nothing later from Vicksburgh than that already communicated to the public.

The *Star*, of this afternoon, says that private information from experienced officers now in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, written as Gen. GRANT was about to commence the siege of that city, expressed the opinion that it would be the work of a week or two at least ere its reduction could be looked for.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 28.

A special Cairo dispatch to Gen. LEE, of Kansas, confirms the report that two of the outer works of the enemy at Vicksburgh have been taken.

In Friday's attack on the fortifications the battle was very sanguinary. The National loss was severe. The rebels fought with great coolness and desperation, reserving their fire until our forces came within a murderous range.

The rebels, however, were driven back by main force into the last line of their intrenchments.

This was the situation on Friday evening, May 22.

Jackson, Miss., has been destroyed by the Federal force that occupied that place, and this force is now acting as a reinforcement to Gen. GRANT.

When the boat left on Saturday morning, our mortar-boats were throwing occasional shells into Vicksburgh.

We have captured the batteries both above and below the town.

REPORTS RECEIVED AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 28.

The steamer *Imperial* arrived at Memphis Monday morning. From Capt. STEARNS, a passenger, we learn the following:

The fighting Friday was desperate. Gen. GRANT charged the fortifications and took some of them. The rebels rallied and retook them. There was much hand-to-hand fighting.

Capt. STEVENS says our loss that day, in killed wounded and missing, was about 5,000. The rebels used hand-grenades when our forces attempted to storm the works.

It was reported that one corps of PEMBERTON'S army had arrived at Warrenton.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF VICKSBURGH.

From the Washington Chronicle, 26th.

Last evening the following named officers arrived from Libby Prison, Richmond: Capt. F. H. W. Fontaine, U. S. M. corps; Thomas Carstairs, U. S. N.; W. S. Pease, U. S. N.; W. W. Hovey, U. S. N.; Gardner Phipps, U. S. N.; D. Hawksworth, U. S. N.; Thomas Scholes, U. S. N.; Thomas Dwight, Thomas McElmill, U. S. N.; John H. Yates, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. D. L. Stricker, U. S. N.; J. H. Penfield, Fifth New-York cavalry; T. Lenns, U. S. M. C., G. W. Vaise, U. S. N.

Nearly all of these gentlemen were the officers of the United States gunboat *Indianola*, which was ran into near the mouth of the Red River, on the 24th of February last, by rebel rams, and sunk. They were landed by the rebels at Port Gibson, and confined there until the 1st of March, when they were ordered to prepare for a march to Vicksburgh. The distance was fifty miles, and was traveled on foot, three days being consumed in making the journey. They reached Vicksburgh on Tuesday evening, and were confined in several buildings in the middle of the city.

One hour in the morning and another in the afternoon of each day they were allowed the privilege of walking out for exercise, but always under a strict guard.

The officers say that the rebels were particularly careful to walk them in localities where not much information could be obtained about the extent of the defences, or how many men were in the intrenchments.

The streets of Vicksburgh were fairly studded with rifle pits, and every favorable spot along the wharves or in the suburbs, had there kind of defences constructed on them. Where it was necessary, yards of houses were taken and used in the above manner, and very often earthworks were thrown up around the dwellings. In consequence of these obstructions very few wagons were seen in the streets.

The rebel reports that the people of Vicksburgh had plenty to eat, are pronounced by these officers to be untrue. Very little else but corn bread and small quantities of meat were to be had, these being the only fare of our officers.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

A Cessation of Cannonading on Sunday Morning.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, May 28.

The following extracts are clipped from the Richmond *Whig* of the 27th:

MOBILE, Monday, May 25.

A special dispatch to the *Evening News*, dated Jackson, May 24, (Sunday,) says firing was heard till 9 o'clock this morning. No report of artillery has been heard since that hour. This morning the Twentieth Mississippi regiment (mounted) dashed into Raymond, capturing 400 prisoners. Fourteen have been brought to this city. *The rest being sick or wounded*, were paroled.

JACKSON, Monday, May 25.

An officer who left Vicksburgh Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, says the enemy attacked our left and centre four times. The first attack lasted thirty minutes, the second twenty minutes, the third fifteen, and the fourth nine minutes. They were repulsed each time. Our loss was eighty men. When the column of assault was brought up on Wednesday, the officers leading the troops broke, and the column disappeared. On Thursday the enemy were engaged in shelling our intrenchments. Our works inward Warrenton have not been menaced. [The Warrenton batteries have been in our possession some time. —ED. TIMES.] The Federal line of investment is imperfect.

Some of the prisoners taken report that Gen. SEXALS was killed.

The *Whig* also has the following editorial:

VICKSBURGH.

We give under the telegraphic head some encouraging news from Vicksburgh, based upon the situation of affairs on Thursday evening last. Speaking of the investment of that stronghold announced in the dispatches of last week, the Mobile *Register* says:

"Unless we have been strangely misinformed as to the strength of the place, it cannot be carried by storm. The town is well garrisoned and provisioned; and the reduction of such a place by siege is a slow operation."

Meanwhile, Gen. JOE. JOHNSTON has yet to play his part in the drama. He is behind the enemy with a pretty large force, and that daily accumulating. From all accounts *troops are still pouring toward Jackson from the East*. Gen. GRANT will have to encounter PEMBERTON in his works in front, and defend himself against JOHNSTON in his rear. It will probably require weeks or months to reduce Vicksburgh. In the meanwhile the chances of war open abundant hopes of raising the siege by cutting off GRANT from his supplies, or by assaulting him in his lines.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 25th inst., contains a telegram by way of Mobile, saying that the latest intelligence from Vicksburgh is up to Thursday night, and adding:

"The enemy has been foiled in all his efforts. His dead strew the ground in front of our works. Our estimate of his loss is ten thousand."

[This, it will be observed, is simply a repetition of the report which we had on Wednesday by telegraph. —ED. TIMES.]

REPORTS FROM MURFREESBORO.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 28.

The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Cincinnati, which gives news said to have been received by way of Murfreesboro. It is to the following effect:

"We have rebel news that Gen. PEMBERTON has repulsed six assaults upon Vicksburgh, but that they greatly feared the next assault, which was about being made."

The rebels also say that Gen. LOVING had cut his way through at Haines' Bluff and escaped.

The fact of the matter is, that whoever commanded the rebel forces at Haines' Bluff was cut off from communication with the rebel forces at Vicksburgh.

REPORTS OF REBEL DESERTERS.

NOT MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND REBEL TROOPS AT PORT HUDSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 28.

The *Evening Bulletin* of this city has the following special dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 28.

A number of conscripts from the Fiftieth Tennessee rebel regiment reached Cairo on the 25th inst. They were on their way from Port Hudson to join Gen. BRAGG'S army when the battle of Raymond was fought. In the fight they refused to fire on the Federals, and shot into the air.

After this engagement they encamped at Mississippi Springs, where they had 1,500 reinforcements from Alabama.

In the middle of the night about half of the Fiftieth rebel Tennessee regiment left their camp, determined to make their way into the Federal lines.

They say there have been at no time more than 10,000 rebel troops at Port Hudson.

The Loss in the Battle of Thompson's Hills—The Rebel Officers, &c.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Jackson, estimates our loss in the battle of Thompson's Hills at 685, all told. He says:

"It has been my fortune recently to meet a gentleman from Jackson, one of the employes of the *Mississippian*, who has traveled extensively in Dixie, and is thoroughly posted as to the enemy's situation. From him I have learned several interesting particulars of distinguished rebel Generals, and the condition and topography of the country, which I reproduce for the instruction and amusement of your readers. This gentleman was formerly a resident of Illinois, where his parents now reside. He has for several months been the telegraphic correspondent of the *Mississippian*. When he came South a year ago, he was arrested as a Federal spy, and thrown into the penitentiary at Jackson, from which he was released after three months' incarceration, upon his producing unmistakable evidence of his loyalty to the Southern cause. He came into our lines on the day of the battle of Thompson's Hills, and gave Gen. GRANT valuable information. His presence among us, on account of his antecedents, was viewed with considerable suspicion, and Gen. GRANT thought proper to send him to Alton under proper guard. I do not vouch for the correctness of his statements, but give them as I have received them.

Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON was born in Pennsylvania, graduated at West Point, and at the commencement of the rebellion was an officer in the Federal army on the frontier, in command of two companies of artillery. His command was ordered to Washington, and reached Baltimore during the time the riot was in progress. PEMBERTON resigned his position, and then went to Richmond and tendered his services to President DAVIS, was accepted and given the command of a regiment of cavalry. He was afterwards made a Brigadier and sent to the Department of South Carolina. No one ever heard that he accomplished any brilliant deeds in that Department, but he was an especial pet of DAVIS, and was soon after made a Major-General. After a short time he was sent to the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana and promoted to a Lieutenant-Generalcy. Socially Gen. PEMBERTON is a brute. If you have business of a military character he is approachable, but not otherwise. His dresses plainly, and his personal carriage is stiff and ungraceful. In temper he is brutal and unmanageable, continually in a quarrel with his Adjutant and Staff. Soldiers and citizens are displeased with him, both socially and as a military chieftain, and demand his transfer to some other department. The War Department at Richmond have unlimited confidence in him, however, and there is no prospect of a change. The President, in his address to the faithful at Jackson, some time ago, spoke in extravagant terms of him as a military man, and advised hearty acquiescence in all his plans.

His personal characteristics are: height 5 feet 10 inches; eyes, dark gray; nose, keen, sharp and straight; voice, coarse and rough, speaks quickly, and plumes himself upon his dignity; is reserved in his manner; believes in Gen. PEMBERTON, and don't care a rush for public opinion.

Gen. LOVING is a native of Mississippi, and is considered one of the best officers in the Southern army. He lost an arm in the Mexican war. His personal characteristics are those of a gentleman, treats everybody with profound respect, and espouses the cause of the rebels because he believes it just. He is five feet nine inches high, dresses magnificently, and aims to secure the confidence of his men. He is a jovial, good-hearted fellow, and worthy of a better cause. He was recently in command at Greenwood, where the Federal troops were repulsed, and is now in the vicinity of Vicksburgh.

Brig.-Gen. C. D. LEE is a South Carolinian, and when he became a rebel was a First Lieutenant in the Federal army. He graduated at West Point, and bears the reputation of an excellent soldier. This officer commands the Vicksburgh batteries, and all the artillery in the district of Vicksburgh. It is said that he was so indignant at the recent running of the blockade by the transports and gunboats, that he sent all the gunners with their officers in irons to Richmond.

Gen. LEE dresses plainly, and acts the gentleman. JEFF. DAVIS believes in LEE, and ascribes to him the possession of extraordinary military genius. His conduct in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou is highly commended. Gen. LEE is considered one of the rising men of the Confederacy.

The topography of the country between Big Black and Vicksburgh is not unlike that between Grand Gulf and Big Black—a little less uneven perhaps, but there are the same hills and valleys, the same brown old forests, the same sweet scented magnolias, just now in full bloom, the same dense cane brakes, and the same natural positions, easily fortified and easily defended. A good road leads to Vicksburgh.

There are no guns mounted in the rear of Vicksburgh, although there is every likelihood there will be now, that we are menacing the city from the rear. There are heavy breastworks thrown up at intervals of two or three hundred yards, regular in conformation, and ready to receive artillery at short notice. These extend back from Vicksburgh for five miles, and are so constructed that they command the approaches from every direction. Our advance will be sternly resisted.

There is one gunboat in Big Black River, the *Paul Jones*, an inferior side-wheel transport, formerly used as a freight boat. The rebels have clad her with cotton, and mounted three guns upon her, one a 32-pounder Perrott, and two 12-pounder brass pieces. There are beside three other steamers, the *Charm*, *Dot*, and another, whose name my informant does not remember. None of these can pass the railroad bridge.

The country through which the river flows is of surpassing beauty and ordinarily rich in the great staple; just now, in obedience to the mandate of JEFFERSON, it is planted to cereals. Not an acre of cotton can be found in the entire region. There are no towns on the Big Black below the bridge. Just at that point the rebels have built a sort of fort, upon which they have mounted several guns. I am profoundly ignorant of their number, size and position.

The railroad bridge crosses Big Black at a point 14 miles from Vicksburgh, due east. The structure is one mile and a half long, and composed of light trestle-work. In the centre, directly over the stream, it is lofty, but gradually decreases in height on either side as you rise the lower bottom lands and strike the crest of the hills beyond. This bridge is the main artery of Vicksburgh. Once cut it off, and stop the ebb and flow of provisions and soldiers, and the heart—the city—dies. Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON, the Inspector-General of the Department, says that Vicksburgh is 'gone up' if the bridge be taken. Col. THOMPSON has made many a less foolish and untrue remark.

The roadway across the bridge is covered with heavy plank, to facilitate the crossing of artillery. The present force is small, but when threatened, troops will be moved thither, and the position most pertinaciously defended.

Jackson is the capital of Mississippi, and the shire town of Holmes County. Its population is about 5,000. It has peculiar importance as the general headquarters of the Western Department of the great and glorious Confederacy. There are two hotels in Jackson, which make some pretensions to elegance—the Confederate House and the Bowman House. The price of board is a mere bagatelle—only $7 a day.

Jackson is entirely without fortifications, and a thousand men could have captured the city at any time before the present. Manufactures are flourishing—especially those of cotton. The penitentiary is turning out an immense amount of these goods. There is also a foundry for casting shot and shell, and an arsenal at Jackson.

There are two daily papers published in Jackson, the Memphis *Appeal* and *Daily Mississippian*. The latter is much the more extensive establishment, although the *Appeal* has the largest circulation. Both papers are making money. The circulation of the *Mississippian* is 8,000 daily, at $30 a year, and 15,000 weekly, at $10 a year. There are connected with the establishment 20 compositors, 2 editors, 6 clerks and 4 penmen. F. T. COOPER, the principal Editor, is a man of moderate abilities, but industrious and painstaking. The Assistant Editor, THOMPSON, is a brilliant, erratic genius, given to poetry and whisky. He is a hard drinker, intoxicated three days out of five.

In the Penitentiary of Jackson, SPENCER KELLOGG, fourth master of the gunboat *Essex*, is confined as a spy. He was apprehended about the middle of last August, and has ever since been kept in close confinement. For some reason the Confederate authorities refuse him a trial. The attention of Gen. GRANT has been called to his case, and efforts will be made for his release."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Force Believed to be Much Reduced—Rebel Fishing in the Rappahannock Stopped, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

From the statements of gentlemen who have just arrived from the Rappahannock, it seems probable that the rebels have greatly reduced their strength, and are maintaining a mere shell in front of our lines. If this were positively known to the military authorities, it is probable that our forces would not much longer remain inactive.

It is further represented, and in consequence of certain information having been received by citizens of Falmouth, which was not obtained through legitimate channels, in relation to affairs in the enemy's lines, and as it was believed such information had been communicated by rebel soldiers who have been engaged in hauling mines in the Rappahannock, a note was addressed to Gen. LEE on the subject, protesting against a continuance of the practice. The result is that the fishing has been discontinued and the pickets withdrawn to a considerable distance from either shore of the river. This also breaks up the friendly visits of the pickets to one another, their swimming over, exchanging papers, &c.

A Successful Expedition—Contraband Traders Seized.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Monday, May 25, 1863.

Last week information was received, I need not say how, that a number of contraband traders would probably make an endeavor to run the blockade from Urbane, on the south side of the Lower Rappahannock, across the neck to the Potomac, and thence into Maryland.

One company of the Third Indiana cavalry was accordingly dispatched by steamer from Aquia Creek down the Potomac, to a point near its mouth, where they landed, and then marched across the neck to a point opposite Urbana, where they secreted themselves and awaited developments. It was not long before a schooner put out from Urbana, and made toward the mouth of the river. Our troopers, as many as could, immediately got into two "dug-outs" and pursued. After an exciting chase of ten miles the schooner was overhauled, and all the contrabandists on board were captured. They were twelve in number, fresh from Richmond, and bound to Baltimore and Philadelphia to buy goods.

Our troops then returned to Urbana, and burned the bridge over Urbana Bay, captured several rebel mails, and destroyed ten thousand dollars' worth of whisky. They also took several rebel officers who were there, but made no resistance.

Our men returned to-day, bringing spoils and prisoners with them. L. L. C.

A COLORED REGIMENT.

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment in the Field—Review by Gov. Andrew and Staff—The Regiment Embarked for Port Royal.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 28.

One of the most enthusiastic, exciting and demonstrative local military events of the war took place to-day, to commemorate the departure of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts colored regiment for South Carolina.

The ranks of the regiment were entirely full. The men were dressed in regular United States uniform and were splendidly equipped. They were headed by a full band of colored musicians. The regiment made a magnificent appearance.

After being reviewed on Boston Common by Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW and his Staff, the regiment embarked on the fine new steamer *DeMolay*, which is to sail immediately.

The march of this splendid regiment through the city was attended by the most enthusiastic cheering, and such vast crowds as lined the streets have seldom before been seen.

The regiment was greeted all along their march with tremendous cheers, and they presented a most soldierly and imposing appearance.

FORGED DRAFTS.—Several forged drafts, signed F. G. ADAMS, of Chicago, and drawn on THOMPSON BROTHERS, of New-York, were detected yesterday, including one for $4,300, received from Washington. Messrs. THOMPSON state that "they have seen $20,000 of the forged drafts thus far, coming from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington." They suppose the rogues are now at work elsewhere.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

The Alabama and Florida Again at Work.

Extensive Depredations Upon Our Commerce on the South American Coast.

Capture and Destruction of the Ships Oneida, Louisa Hatch, Nora, Chas. Hill, Commonwealth, Barks Henrietta and Lafayette, Brig Kate Cory, and Schr. Kingfisher.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 28.

The brig *Wm. M. Dodge*, from Pernambuco on the 3d inst., has arrived here.

Capt. POTTER, of the ship *Oneida*, is a passenger, and reports that the *Oneida* was destroyed by the *Alabama*.

From Capt. POTTER we learn that the *Oneida* was bound from Shanghae for New-York, and was captured and destroyed by the *Alabama* on the 29th ult., in lat. 1° 40' south, long. 29° west.

At the same time he saw on fire the bark *Henrietta*, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, likewise the work of the *Alabama*.

Capt. POTTER ascertained that, a few days prior to his capture, the *Alabama* had, in company with the *Florida*, captured and destroyed the following vessels:

Ship *Louisa Hatch*, Capt. GRANT, from Cardiff for Singapore.

Ship *Nora*, Capt. ADAMS, from Liverpool, Feb. 14, for Calcutta.

Ship *Charles Hill*, Capt. PASCIVAL, from Liverpool for Montevideo.

In addition to these, they had jointly captured and destroyed the following whalers:

Bark *Lafayette*, of New-Bedford, Capt. Lawis.

Brig *Kate Cory*, of Wesiport, Capt. FLANDERS.

Schooner *King Fisher*, of Fair Haven.

Three of the ill-fated vessels are registered as follows:

Ship *Louisa Hatch*, 853 tons burden, rated A 1½, built at Rockland in 1855, where she was owned.

Ship *Nora*, 925 tons burden, rated A 1, built and owned in Bangor in 1862.

Ship *Charles Hill*, 699 tons burden, rated A 2, built and owned in Newburyport in 1849.

[By Telegraph to the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, New-York.

The ship *Commonwealth*, of Boston, Capt. MCLELLAN, from New-York, March 19, for San Francisco, was captured by the *Alabama* previous to the 24th ultimo.

The correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange and Newsroom, writing from Pernambuco under date of May 3, designates separately the captors of the doomed vessels.

The *Oneida* and *Henrietta* were taken by the *Florida*, and their crews transferred to the French bark *Bremantie*, which vessel landed them at Pernambuco on the 1st instant.

Previous to the 26th ult., the Brazilian schooner *Sergifrone*, from the Island of Fernando de Noronha, a Brazilian penal colony, arrived at Pernambuco, bringing about sixty men, the crews of the other vessels, who had been deposited on the island by the *Alabama*, to whom, it appears, the credit is due for the capture of them all.

The value of the *Commonwealth*, with her cargo, is estimated at $400,000; that of the *Oneida* at fully half a million.

The majority of the officers of the captured vessels departed for the United States by the way of England.

THE SHIP CHARLES HILL.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 28.

The ship *Charles Hill*, destroyed by the *Alabama*, had salt in her hold, and an assorted cargo between decks. There was no insurance on the ship, as her owners considered that her having an English cargo would protect her.

THE DESTROYED VESSELS.

The *Express* gives the following account of the destroyed vessels:

"The ship *Oneida* was a vessel of 600 tons, built in 1852, in New-Bedford, and owned by MR. F. HATHAWAY, of South-street. She left Shanghai for this port on the 26th of January, with a cargo of 9,000 packages of tea, valued at $375,000, while the vessel is valued at $25,000.

Ship *Chas. Hill*, from Liverpool for Montevideo, was an old vessel owned by CHAS. HILL, of Boston. She had, however, a pretty valuable cargo on board, supposed to be worth $50,000.

Bark *Lafayette*, LEWIS, was a whaler owned by J. H. BARTLETT, of New-Bedford. She left New-Bedford for a cruise on the Atlantic in May, 1862, and was last heard from in March 23 last, in lat. 36° 24' south, and lon. 23° 25' west, with 170 bbls. sperm oil on board. The oil is worth $6,000.

The ship *Noro*, Capt. ADAMS, is a new, A 1 vessel, of 825 tons, built last Fall in Bangor, and owned by G. B. UPTON, of Boston, and valued at $80,000. Her cargo, from Liverpool for Calcutta, is worth some $50,000.

Ship *Louisa Hatch*, from Cardiff for Singapore was an A 1½ vessel, of 863 tons, built in 1855, in Rockland, Me., and owned by W. MCCLEAR, of that place. She was valued at $50,000, and her cargo of ivory and coal at $80,000.

Bark *Henrietta*, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, was an A 1 vessel of 437 tons, built in 1856, and owned by T. WHITRIDGE, of Baltimore. Her cargo is valued at $25,000.

Brig *Kate Cory*, FLANDERS, of Westport, was a whaler, of 132 tons, controlled by A. H. COOK. She left on June 26, 1862, for the Atlantic, and was last heard from on March 23, in lat. 34° 24' south, and lon. 43° 45' west, with 155 barrels sperm oil on board, valued at $7,000.

Schooner *King Fisher*, LAMBERT, of Fairhaven, was a whaler of 120 tons, controlled by C. H. TRIPP. She left for the Atlantic July 30, 1861, and was last heard from on March 9, 1863, at Ascension, having 170 barrels sperm oil and 10 barrels whale oil on board, valued at $6,000.

All the vessels and cargoes, with the exception of the whalers and the *Hill*, are insured against the war risk.

From Greytown, Nicaragua.

The steamship *America*, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, from the above port arrived yesterday, bringing 135 cabin and 280 steerage passengers. The difficulty between the Nicaraguan Government and the steamship Company has been amicably settled.

The Purser of the ship will please accept our thanks for favors.

The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 28.

The steamship *America* for Liverpool, via Halifax, will call off Cape Race, the weather permitting.

The *America* is due off Cape Race about 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Dispatches left at the Commercial Telegraphic Agency of Mr. GEORGE STOKES, No 145 Broadway, New-York, up to 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, will be promptly forwarded.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

The Richmond papers of Tuesday, the 26th instant, contain not a line from Vicksburgh, save reproductions of Monday's reports.

THE THREATENED REBEL INVASION.

The Secretary of War complains of the recent panic-stricken stories about a heavy rebel invading column moving on Pennsylvania, and says there has been no time since the beginning of the war when the rebellion was really so weak.

A reconnoitering force sent out by Gen. MILROY at Winchester, arrived at Fairfax this evening. They came in *vid* Aldie's Gap, and report no rebels visible in the country traversed. Great destitution prevails among the residents of that part of Virginia. There is very little land under cultivation this season.

NEWS FROM GEN. FOSTER.

News has been received at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. FOSTER has recently made an advance in North Carolina, surprised a rebel camp and captured 100 prisoners.

RECRUITING FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Col. FAY has issued a circular directing the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of each State to at once open in the immediate vicinity of his headquarters a recruiting rendezvous for the Invalid corps, and also to establish, under command of competent officers, a camp of rendezvous for the Invalid corps in his State. Provisions shall be made at this camp for the reception and accommodation of such soldiers as may be transferred to the corps from the hospitals, &c., as well as of such men as may be sent to it for enlistment from the various Districts of the State, who, after reporting to the commanding officer of the camp, and presenting their certificates from the Board of Enrollment by which they were sent, will be examined by a recruiting officer, and if deemed suitable for service in the Invalid corps will be enlisted. If rejected, transportation to the headquarters whence they came will be furnished at Government expense. Estimates for camps of rendezvous in the respective States are made by companies, as follows: Maine, 4 companies; New-Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 4; Massachusetts, 10; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 5; New-York, each Assistant Provost-Marshal General, 10; New-Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania, 15; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 8; Kentucky, 6; Ohio, 15; Michigan, 6; Indiana, 10; Illinois, 10; Missouri, 8; Iowa, 8; Wisconsin, 8; Minnesota, 5; Kansas, 2; District of Columbia, 10. The companies will be uniformed, armed and equipped at the camps of rendezvous as soon as organized, and sent to such stations as may be designated by the Provost-Marshal-General.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

The soldiers in Gen. BIRNEY'S division specially distinguished for bravery in battle were yesterday presented with medals of honor, and the presentation was made the occasion for interesting and impressive ceremonies, a speech from Gen. SICKLES, etc. Ten or a dozen in each regiment received these medals.

COLOR PRESENTATION.

A stand of colors, the gift of the Common Council of New-York, was yesterday presented to the Thirty-eighth New-York regiment, by the Division Commander.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The population of Washington was largely increased, yesterday, by the arrival from the Rappahannock of a boat-load of contrabands, including some of all ages, sexes and conditions. A wagon-load of the "piccaninnies"—twenty or more—passed up Pennsylvania-avenue, their wooly heads bare, and faces wreathed in smiles at the attention they received and novelty of their situation. All these "people," not otherwise disposed of, will be turned over to the new Government Agricultural Department recently established just outside of the City, where their experience as tillers of the soil can be made available.

Provost-Marshal Gen. PATRICK also forwarded to this city, from the Army of the Potomac, a squad of rebel soldiers recently captured.

ELECTIONS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

The Congressional elections in Eastern Virginia to-day passed off very quietly. There are no returns yet.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

CONTRABANDS PUT TO WORK.

All the male contrabands in the neighboring city of Alexandria have been put to work on intrenchments in that neighborhood. The Provost-Marshal has had a lively time in impressing them. Sunday was a busy day for that business.

ALARM ABOUT REBEL CAVALRY.

Great alarm was caused by a report that STUART'S rebel cavalry intended to make a raid into Alexandria. MOSBY is at Catlett's Station. Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Staff on Monday visited and inspected the fortifications.

SKIRMISHING NEAR BULL RUN.

Our pickets were attacked yesterday somewhere in the vicinity of Bull Run and one of them killed. The enemy were chased ten miles and some of them were killed and wounded in the skirmishes.

It is supposed there are no rebels in force from Warrenton down to Aquia Creek, as we hold the intervening country and all along the Rappahannock.

There may be predatory or guerrilla bands in the valley, but not in large numbers.

A POWERFUL GUN.

Experiments in gunnery have been in progress for several months at the Washington Navy-yard. The most powerful gun tested recently, is that of Mr. AYRES, of Chicago. It is a rifled 64-pounder, and threw a Hotchkiss shell 1,900 yards, the degree of elevation being 3° 25'. At 5° the shot made the astonishing flight of 2,800 yards, which is 900 yards further than the Armstrong guns can accomplish with the same degree of elevation. The additional velocity is acquired by the application of a principle which relieves the ball of atmospheric pressure in front.

TO BE PROMOTED.

Capt. STEPHEN H. WARD is to be made a Brigadier-General, for his services in the battle of the "Wilderness." Though only a Captain, he commanded sixty pieces of artillery on that occasion. He is considered one of the very best officers in the army.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. DANIEL B. RINGOLD, is ordered to the command of the steam-sloop *Shenandoah*.

Capt. THEODORE P. GREEN has been detached from the command of the *Shenandoah* and ordered to the command of the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, to relieve Commander ROBT. H. WYMAN.

Lieut.-Commander THOMAS C. HARRIS is ordered to the command of the *Penguin*, to relieve Commander J. C. WILLIAMSON.

Lieut. J. H. ROWLAND and Acting Master JNO. W. BENTLEY are ordered to the *Shenandoah*, and Acting Assistant Paymaster C. M. GUILD to the steam-sloop *Shenandoah*.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The following changes and appointments are announced by Provost Marshal-Gen. FRY, under the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces:

Illinois—Solomon Lewis, Commissioner Sixth District; Isaac L. Milliken, Commissioner First District, *vice* Hesing, declined; Burrel L. Jones, Commissioner Eighth District, *vice* Clinton Jones, cancelled; Isaac N. Phillips, Provost Marshal Thirteenth District, *vice* Carroll, revoked.

Indiana—Wm. S. Smith, Commissioner, Tenth District, *vice* Junkinson, declined; Dr. Wm. S. Colburn, Surgeon, Second District, *vice* Clapp, declined.

Connecticut—Dr. Edwin A. Park, Surgeon, Second District, *vice* Hubbard, declined.

Rhode Island—James H. Coggarshall, Commissioner, First District, *vice* Barton, declined.

Pennsylvania.—David H. Washburne, Commissioner Sixth District, *vice* Wiedner, canceled; Alexander J. Frick, Commissioner Thirteenth District *vice* Phinney, Jr., canceled.

Ohio.—A. E. Jones, Provost-Marshal, First District, *vice* Sargeant, cancelled; Mathias H. Jones, Commissioner Fourth District, *vice* Young.

New-Jersey.—Samuel A. French, Commissioner Fifth District, *vice* Van Voorst, declined.

Michigan.—Dr. Homer O. Hitchcock, Surgeon Second District.

Wisconsin.—Wm. A. Bugle, Commissioner Fifth District, *vice* Finlay, declined.

Kentucky.—Wm. R. Hersey, Commissioner Fifth District, *vice* Bauett, declined; Orlando Brown, Commissioner Seventh District, *vice* Munges, declined.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reports from North Carolina in the Richmond Papers.

The Rebels Carrying Out the Law of Retaliation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 27.

The steamer *Georgia*, under flag of truce, arrived this morning from City Point. She brings Richmond papers of the 26th. They contain nothing from Vicksburgh. The *Georgia* left this afternoon for City Point with 165 rebel prisoners.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* left last night for Boston with the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, their time having expired.

The steamers *Kennebec*, from Baltimore, and the *Henry Burden*, from New-York, arrived this morning.

REBEL NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th has the following:

GOLDSBORO, Monday, May 25.

A number of Abolition prisoners arrived here this evening from Kinston, seven being the Captain and crew of the schooner *Seabird*, captured last Thursday, twenty miles below Wilkinson's Point, on the Neuse, and forty below Newbern, by six men of Capt. BARRINGTON'S company of Mitchell's battalion. The schooner and her Government cargo were burned.

RALEIGH, Monday, May 25.

The Raleigh *Progress*' Kinston correspondent, under date of yesterday, says that 3,000 Yankees attacked our force, consisting of three regiments, at Gum Swamp, surprised and routed them. We had several wounded and from 50 to 100 taken prisoners. We took eight prisoners. Gen. HILL forced the enemy back to within eight miles of Newbern. The Colonel commanding the Yankees is reported to be killed. The enemy burnt the Court-house and other buildings at Trenton, Jones County, Friday, and plundered the citizens as they went.

RETALIATION.

"Dr. WM. W. MAYERS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. now confined in Libby Prison, is held as a hostage for Dr. GARAN, of Pittsylvania, who is in Fort Norfolk, as a hostage for the infamous traitor DR. RUHEE, whose trial is now pending before the County Court of Botetourt. For two officers recently murdered, officially, in Ohio, two officers of equal rank, now in our hands, are to suffer through the operation of the *lex talionis*. This intelligence has been conveyed to Col. LUDLOW, the Yankee Commissioner, by Commissioner GOLD, with the additional assurance that hereafter for all Confederate soldiers or citizens improperly held or executed, the law of retaliation will be rigidly enforced."

Major-Gen. E. C. ORD leaves this afternoon for Baltimore *en route* for the Mississippi.

A woman, named Miss HOOKE, was arrested at Suffolk yesterday. A document containing a plan of all the fortifications at Suffolk was found in her possession, and letters to Gen. LONGSTREET, stating that he could make a raid to Norfolk and capture Gen. VIELE and Gov. PICKENS. The documents were prepared by an attorney at Norfolk by the name of STRIBS. He is under arrest.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Naval Operations in Albemarle Sound and its Tributaries.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

The following report from Admiral LEE was received at the Navy Department to-day:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA, OFF NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., May 27, 1863.

SIR: A report from Lieutenant-Commander FLUSSER, dated May 6, has information of recent naval operations in Albemarle Sound and its tributary streams.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. FRENCH, who was sent with the *Whitehall* to cruise about the eastern end of the Sound to break up the contraband trade there, under date of the 5th inst. reported to Lieutenant-Commander FLUSSER that on the 26th ult. he captured a large two-masted boat, without deck, containing some 500 pounds of tobacco, sailed and owned by a Mr. SAWYER, of Edenton, who acknowledged himself a rebel. He was bound to Nag's Head after goods.

In the Alligator River he reports that he captured or destroyed several boats which were engaged in illicit traffic, and seized on those in different places, pork, bacon, leather, tobacco, bagging, lard and tallow belonging to persons directly engaged in supplying the rebels, as proved by perfectly reliable men. Their houses are said to be used as depots for rebel supplies.

The *Valley City* was sent up the Chowan River, on the 4th inst. Her Commander reports the capture or destruction of several boats, the dispersion of rebel pickets and capture of their arms. He ascended as far as the State line. On his return he sent Acting Ensign J. CULLATIN on shore with an armed boat's crew, and burned the grist mill of J. B. HARE, which, he learned from papers found on the premises, was grinding corn for the rebel cavalry.

While proceeding down the river, the rebels opened fire on the *Valley City*. Acting Ensign CULLATIN, received a serious, though not fatal, wound through the groin by a rifle ball.

The *Valley City* replied promptly with musketry, shell, grape and canister, and killed and wounded, it is supposed, a number of the rebels.

Lieut.-Commander FLUSSER reports that lately, when at Hartford, on the Perquimans River, the rebels were gathering in provisions for their army at Suffolk. He landed at Hyman's Ferry, on the Roanoke River, with soldiers and sailors, and captured a cavalry picket of four men, with their arms; in which affair Mr. BENSON, of the *Commodore Perry*, was severely, though not dangerously, wounded, by a rifle ball through the right shoulder.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Comd'g. North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Threatened Rebel Invasion

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 28.

Advices from Kentucky represent that all is quiet on Gen. BURNSIDE'S front.

The rebel force in Wayne County, Ky., is estimated at from 6,000

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Reports from Mexico—Official Details from Gen. Forey—The Attitude of the Emperor Toward our Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 15, 1863.

The official paper is filled this morning with the diary of Gen. FOREY on the operations against Puebla. The diary is addressed to the Emperor, and brings down the operations to the taking of the Fort St. Xavier, the penitentiary, the convent, and the cathedral, leaving a part of the town and two important forts still occupied by the Mexican troops. There is an intimation at the end of the report that the ammunition of the French troops was nearly exhausted, so that the *Moniteur*, in a note on the subject, is obliged to assure its readers that enough ammunition is on the way from Vera Cruz to Puebla, and from Martinique to Vera Cruz, to insure the safe continuance of the operations. The General, who expects very naturally to win the rank of Marshal, and the title of Count of Puebla, pays a high compliment to the address and the courage of the Mexican soldiery, and thereby enhances his own merit the more. He closes with the following observation, which is certainly curious, and which shows still further how warlike a people he had to contend with: "Your Majesty will scarcely believe it, but as we penetrated street after street in Puebla, through the blood and smoke of the combat, we found each house occupied by its ordinary tenants, and on expressing our surprise, they replied that they were used to it!"

We have every reason to believe that the French Government, in case the proper explanation is made at Washington in regard to Mr. ADAMS' Matamoras passport, is going to carry out to the letter the strict neutrality she has thus far maintained in the American question. The French Government was deeply incensed at the letter of Mr. ADAMS, and had determined that if we rendered aid to the Mexicans, that they in turn would render aid in the same way to our enemies. You already know how instantaneously and in good faith the French Government acted in its preparations to prevent any breach of neutrality in the case of the privateer *Japan*; the French Minister of Foreign Affairs contends that since the breaking out of the war they have always acted in the same good faith toward the Federal Government. Thus, in the start, the South was granted belligerent rights, because it was supposed that there would be an exterior as well as an interior war—that is to say, a naval as well as a land war; and that to grant belligerent rights to both parties was the only way to avoid exterior collisions of difficult adjustment. The rebels in Poland would long ago have been granted belligerent rights, both by France and England, if it were not absolutely an interior war, without any possibility of exterior collisions. To withdraw from the Southern States at this time, or at any time before the end of the war, the right of belligerents, would seem like taking sides against them, and could have no material influence, one way or the other, on the duration of the war. For these reasons the French Government refuses to withdraw the right granted, and contends that this conduct on its part does not invalidate its position of neutrality. So also in the matter of the two attempts at mediation, the French Minister contends that because these offers were made as friendly acts to the whole people of the United States, and with no other motive than a sincere desire to see an end to the effusion of blood and the derangement of commerce, that, therefore, the Government of Washington ought not to find in them any deviation from the neutrality policy of the French Cabinet. All of which will be true, if M. DROUYN DE LHUYS will only admit that his first dispatch on the subject of mediation did not mean what it said, or that it was written in ignorance of the merits of the question.

After many hesitations and much torture of mind, M. THIERS has finally decided to stand as a candidate for Deputy to the incoming Chamber. The decision was not made till yesterday, after the opposition papers had published their complete list for Paris, with the name of Prof. LABOULAYE in the place which had been offered to M. THIERS, and which he had once accepted, and afterward refused, that is to say, the Second District. But, as candidates in France may run as in England in districts in which they do not reside, or in several at once, so M. THIERS, having once consented to the use of his name, will also be run as the opposition candidate at Valenciennes and at Aix, in Savoy. Prof. LABOULAYE, being a political and personal friend of M. THIERS, at once withdrew his name from the Second District, and, if his name is not used at the first election in some other district, it will be offered at the subsequent election in one of M. THIERS' Districts, if the latter should receive a double election. There is reason to believe that M. THIERS only accepted because it was urged by leading men of his own as well as of the Democratic party, that his candidacy would awaken additional interest not only in the election, but in the general affairs of the country and thus drive the Government into the parliamentary *régume*. The supporters of M. THIERS thus profess not to desire the overthrow of the BONAPARTES, but only to aid in the "crowning of the edifice of liberty" under the Empire, and yet every one must feel, that whatever success attends the political acts of the party of which M. THIERS is the chief, must carry the country along toward the restoration of the Orleans family to the throne.

So much has it become the fashion in feminine high life at Paris to consult "the American Surgeon," Dr. SIMS, of the New-York Woman's Hospital, that the Doctor has at length been called to the Tuileries to consult in regard to the health of the Empress. Her Majesty's health, without being seriously compromised, is not all that could be desired.

The international postal treaty is taking a wider extension than was at first anticipated, both in regard to the number of States represented and the system of equalization to be adopted. I understand that the American agent, Mr. KASSON, is highly gratified at the accommodating disposition manifested by the delegates, and at the progress made thus far.

We have now "within our walls"—that is to say, at Paris—Messrs. JUDD, BLATCHFORD, FOGG and SANFORD, American Ministers in Europe.

MALAKOFF.

Printing Paper from Europe.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has taken the hull of combination by the horns, and shown the paper-makers that, however they may combine, they *cannot* succeed in keeping up the prices of paper beyond a certain point—a point, indeed, far too high on the scale, but far below that to which the grasping monopoly of the paper-makers' combination tried to reach.

The paper upon which the TIMES is printed is good—about the color of this paper—has a good body, smooth surface, takes a good impression, and would stand as much wear as ordinary news paper.

From the Roxbury Journal.

The New-York TIMES comes to us printed on paper imported from Belgium. The TIMES is usually the best printed of the New-York dailies, and never looked better than it does now. There is a fineness of texture, combined with a purity of color, in this imported paper which makes it particularly desirable. The TIMES is entitled to the thanks of the entire community for its enterprise in this matter. We have little doubt that it has had an important agency in protecting us all against the combination to extort money, on the part of the paper-dealers, with which we were threatened.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION,
Thursday, May 28, 1863.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent on roll call,

On motion of Alderman Mitchell, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Aldsrman Ryers—

Petition of property owners in Fifteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to have curb and gutter stones set.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Henry—

Petition for sewer in Laight-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Bill of W. S. Lyons, for attendance to the Committee on National Affairs for reception of the Thirty-first regiment.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Petition of J. B. Voorhies, in relation to an improved receiving basin.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition to have public nuisance abated in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Petition of J. S. Hastings, to be relieved from payment of assessment for Central Park opening.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of J. Taylor, for correction of an erroneous assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of Peter B. Sweeney and other residents and property holders in West Thirty-fourth-street, asking that the street may be renumbered immediately.

Whereupon Alderman Hardy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition for Belgian pavement on Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of Laborers under the keeper of the City Hall for an increase of salary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Aldermen Chipp—

Petition of Phillip Mans to be paid for services as interpreter for the Third District Court

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. Henry to have a barber's pole put on corner of Broadway and White-street during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That Ninetieth-street be flagged, where not already done, from the Fourth to the Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President.

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is granted to J. W. Dunn to erect a tent in Franklin-square, and Jacob Wilsey to erect one in the Park at the Five Points each to be used for recruiting purposes, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board the number and location of the piers and bulkheads owned by the City and not under lease, also the number and location of those leased, the name of the parties to whom leased, and for what amounts and what term of years, and also the number and location of private piers and bulkheads, and the names of the owners thereof.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Third-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River, opened according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the crosswalks be laid at the intersection of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth streets and Second-avenue, also at the intersection of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth street and Lexington-avenue, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That Sixth-street, from Avenue D to Avenue C, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Matty G. Lane to display goods in front of his premises, number seventy-six Fourth-avenue, to an extent not beyond the stoop line, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor, by a communication dated May twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, recommends the appointment of delegates to represent the municipal authorities of this City at the Convention to be held at Chicago on the first Tuesday of June, under the matter of increasing the facilities for commercial intercourse between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic, through the enlarging of the capacity of the canals, and concurring in the sentiments therein expressed as to the importance of the business to be considered by that Convention, not only to the country at large, but especially to the City of New-York;

Resolved, That there be appointed a delegation of six citizens, three to be named by the President of each Board of this Common Council, to attend the above-named Convention, as representatives of the municipal authorities of this City.

Alderman Hardy offered the following substitute for the above resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the City, and four members of each branch of the Common Council, to be named by the President of each Board, be appointed a delegation to attend the above-named Convention, as representatives of the municipal authorities of the City, which substitution was accepted by Alderman Farley. The preamble and substituted resolution were then adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The erection of the new County Court-house in the Park will, from its greater elevation, entirely obscure the rear of the present City Hall building; and,

Whereas, The question of the erection of a new City Hall—although the necessity therefor is daily becoming more and more apparent—seems to be entirely ignored, or totally abandoned, and, in all probability, twenty years or more will elapse ere the City will be in a condition pecuniarily to embark in an undertaking of such magnitude, in the meantime incurring a large annual expenditure for rents for offices to be used by the Heads of Departments and other officers of the City Government: therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of —— be appointed to inquire into and report upon the practicability of raising the present City Hall building to a height to correspond with the new County Court-house, now in course of erection in the Park, thereby supplying the necessary rooms for the accommodation of the several heads of Departments of the City Government, affording much greater facility for the transaction of the business of the public with the Corporation, and at the same time resulting advantageously, in a pecuniary point of view, to the City, in the saving to the Treasury of the large amount now annually paid for offices for the several Heads of Departments of the City Government.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Thomas Tyler to keep a refreshment stand on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, east of Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Michael Kiernan to place a watering trough in front of his premises, on the southwest corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to John Helzderber to erect iron awning-posts in front of his premises, numbers three hundred and sixty-four and three hundred and sixty-six Eighth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Thirty-first-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the property owners and the remainder by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots, numbers two hundred and sixty-nine and two hundred and seventy-one Tenth-avenue, be fenced in forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the Third-avenue Savings Bank, to place a portico in front of their banking-house now in progress of erection on the southwest corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Seventy-ninth-street, between the Tenth-avenue and Broadway, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and a space four feet wide flagged throughout the sidewalks thereof, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized to have the cellar of house of Hose Company number thirty-three filled in, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Delmonico and Company for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for furnishing dinner to the returned volunteers on May twenty-third and twenty-seventh, the amount to be taken from the account of City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a sewer be constructed in Fifth-avenue commencing at the corner of Eighty-ninth-street and terminating at Seventy-ninth-street, and to connect with the sewer in Seventy-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to First-avenue, through First-avenue to Sixtieth-street, to connect with the sewer already ordered in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide in Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington-avenue and Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in emending resolution of Board of Aldermen, viz.: "That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the flagging in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be repaired immediately, and the accompanying ordinance adopted," by adding thereto after the words "immediately" the words "where not already done."

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that sidewalks on the south side of Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalk of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged a space four feet wide, and the curb and gutter stones set therein where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Geo. Brown and John O'Brien in the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, the same being in full for loss of horse from pier foot of Seventy-ninth-street, East River, and the consequent damage thereby, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill sunken lots between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets, and Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to drain sunken lots on New-avenue and Mount Morris-square, Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill low and sunken lots between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets, and Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of accepting the proposal of Silvan Nostrand, to surrender a portion of Mount Morris-square, and providing for the improvement of the same.

Which was laid over.

Aldermen Farley, from the Committee on National Affairs, in compliance with resolution instructing the Committee on National Affairs to report to this Board, presented an ordinance to provide for a continuance of the amount hereafter granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, presented a report in favor of permitting W. A. Walker to build a bridge on part of Slip number thirty, North River.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to repair carriage house of Hose Company number fifty-six.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build two receiving basins and culverts in Twenty-third-street, four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hammersley-street to southerly side of Carlton-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer be constructed in Varick-street, between Houston and Clarkson streets, together with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Fifty-ninth-street, between second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Cherry-street, between Clinton and Broome streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Grand-street, between Canton and Lewis streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of preamble reciting that the Croton Aqueduct Department has adopted a new stone of trap-block for pavement for the ensuing year, which will cost more and be of no greater utility than the stone used in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed, in issuing specifications for trap-block pavement for the ensuing year, to call for stone of similar dimensions to those used in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried.

The preamble and resolution were then adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hardy—1.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The President pro tem. here named the following as the Special Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, in pursuance of resolution adopted this evening to attend the Convention relative to commercial intercourse with the Great West:

Alderman Farley,	Alderman Mitchell,
Alderman Ryers,	Alderman Ottiwell.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, asking attention to a call for a National Convention for facilitating commercial intercourse with the Great West.

Which was received and ordered on file.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning without approval resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Miss Caroline Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five thousand dollars.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, the accompanying resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Miss Caroline Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five thousand dollars.

While the object of the benevolent institution above-named, as stated in the petition and report attached to the resolution, is in the highest degree commendable, I cannot approve of so large a donation being made to it.

The whole amount authorized by law to be expended by us in donations of every kind during the present year, with the exception of one or two specific appropriations named in the law, is forty thousand dollars. To give so much of this to a single association almost necessarily involves injustice to other equally deserving charitable institutions, some of which will be thereby deprived of as much as they should properly receive from us, and others, also deserving, may be deprived of any assistance whatever.

I would respectfully recommend as a general rule in the distribution of so much of the forty thousand dollars as may be donated to our charitable institutions, that it be distributed as fairly and among as large a number of these institutions as practicable.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, and directed to be entered at length on the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, appointing Peter Welch as Health Warden of the Sixteenth Ward, in place of Robert Withers, and Alois Lndwig as Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward, in place of John Hooghkirk, deceased.

Which was confirmed on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—10.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessments for regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging from Second to Sixth avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to amending an ordinance for setting curb and gutter stones in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Second-avenue and Harlem River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending May sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, May twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the City Inspector relative to the street cleaning contract.

Alderman Farley moved that the communication be received, and referred to the Special Committee having the subject in charge, and made the special order of business for the next meeting.

Alderman Ryers moved that the same be printed in all the corporation papers, and in the Atlas and Sunday Times.

Which was accepted by Alderman Farley.

Alderman Hardy called for a division of the question.

The President stated the question on the motion to print.

When the same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Hardy, Ottiwell—5.

The President put the question on the other portion of the motion.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Frankfort-street, from Chatham-street to Pearl-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one half of the expense to be borne by the City and the remaining half by the property-holders, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Bools, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—17.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating, in a suitable manner, the approaching anniversary of our national independence, and that the sum of —— dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to such celebration.

Alderman Farley moved to fill the blank by inserting the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Alderman Hall moved to amend by inserting the sum of eight thousand dollars.

The President stated the question to be on the largest sum.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson—3.

Alderman Hardy moved that such vote be reconsidered, and that his motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The President put the question upon laying upon the table.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the sidewalk on the corners of Canal-street and Varick-street, also in front of numbers four hundred and four and a half, four hundred and six, four hundred and eight, four hundred and ten, four hundred and twelve, four hundred and sixteen, four hundred and eighteen and four hundred and twenty Canal-street be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Smith, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee who were authorized to present a sword to Brigadier-general Corcoran, of Suffolk, Virginia, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hall moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Preamble reciting the merits and services of Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, late in command of the Irish brigade of Volunteers from the State of New-York, who has resigned his commission, and will shortly return to this City and to civil life, with resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to proffer the hospitalities of the City to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, on his arrival in New-York, and to extend such courtesies as befitting a great City to a noble defender of his country.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Communication from the Comptroller, to transmit draft of an ordinance to amend an ordinance making the annual appropriation in conformity to the City Tax Law of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(By Board of Councilmen, ordinance adopted.)

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the ordinance by striking out under the head of salaries of Department of Finance, the sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand, seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents, and inserting in lieu thereof one hundred and six thousand dollars, that being the sum authorized by the Legislature.

Which was lost.

He then moved to strike out under the head of salaries of City Inspector's Department, the sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars, inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The paper was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Hardy—1.

Resolution that permission be given to Andraw Holly to place a watering trough in front of the premises corner of Spring and Laurens streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be authorized to adjust and settle with the legal representatives of Henry Conklin, the contractor for the Battery enlargement, the amount justly due and payable for the work done under the contracts made with him by the Mayor, Aldermen Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the Battery enlargement, of December twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the prices therein specified, and upon such adjustment, pay the amount so found due to him: and, second, that upon such settlement and payments, the Street Commissioner proceed to advertise for proposals for completing the unfinished work upon the Battery enlargement, excepting two hundred and fifty feet in length, on the southeasterly part thereof.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Eleventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, be regulated and graded, the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, and the curb and gutters ones set therein.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution, that First-avenue, from Houston-street to Thirty-seventh-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay half the expense thereof, and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(By Board of Councilmen, resolution amended by adding after the words "regulated," the words following, to wit: "The curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalk flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lewis Bogle, Foreman of Hose Company number One, for the sum of eighty-nine dollars and forty cents, money expended by him in having necessary repairs done to said house, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a tender for Engine Company number Fifty-three, similar to the tender now in use by Engine Company number Forty-two.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the property benefited, and one half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, the work to be done by the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Broadway, on the east and west side of the railroad tracks, between Forty-second and Sixty-first streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, similar to the pavement that was laid in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specification and advertise for proposals for putting on a new roof, digging out and filling up the cellar, and doing the other necessary repairs to house of Marion Hose Company number Four.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the increase of salary of the Inspector of Streets, Vaults and Areas, from the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution that Oliver Holden be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution that Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, be repaved and repaired, where necessary, forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to James Ryan to erect a wooden awning in front of his premises, number six hundred and fifty-one West Forty-second-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Max L. Karr to build a drain from his premises, number seventy West Forty-fifth-street, to connect with sewer in front of premises number sixty-eight West Forty-fifth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and at his own expense.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that a crosswalk be laid in Fourteenth-street, in front of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the sidewalks of Twenty-third-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have the Harlem Park thrown open to the public, and benches or seats placed therein, for the accommodation of those who may visit there.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be granted to John Amale to keep a stand in front of premises number five hundred and thirty-four Grand-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that permission be given to M. N. Myers to display light furnishing goods in front of his store number one hundred and twenty-nine Nassau-street, such permission to be given only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Reed for the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety cents for furnishing for the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, of curtains, canopy, carpets, rugs, mats and matting.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted May eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Hardy—2.

Alderman Hardy moved that the above vote be reconsidered, and that that motion be laid upon the table.

The President pro tem. stated that the question would be on laying the motion to reconsider on the table.

Which was carried.

Subsequently Alderman Hardy moved to take the motion to reconsider from the table.

Which was carried.

The President pro tem. stated that the question would be on reconsidering the vote above.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Ryers—3.

Alderman Ryers moved that such vote be reconsidered, and that that motion be laid upon the table.

The President pro tem. stated that the question would be on laying the motion to reconsider on the table.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Tenth-avenue, commencing on the north side of Seventy-fifth-street and running through Tenth-avenue to Seventieth-street, and through Seventieth-street to the Hudson River, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Jones-street, from Fourth to Bleecker-street, and connect with the sewer in Fourth or Bleecker streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Canton-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative

families are entitled to assistance from the Soldiers' Relief Fund; and, second, that the Comptroller be instructed to pay an amount, not to exceed ten dollars in each case, where written application is made by the parties seeking aid for the above purpose, and the same is approved by the Alderman and Councilman of the Ward, as well as the Visitor, and the Comptroller is satisfied that the parties applying are entitled to receive the same.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by striking out the second resolution and substituting therefor the following:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby instructed to pay an amount not to exceed ten dollars ($10) in each case where written application is made by the parties seeking aid for the above purpose, and the same is approved by the Visitor of the Ward, and the Alderman and Councilman of the Ward certify that they are satisfied that the parties applying are entitled to receive the same.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy then moved to amend the first resolution by striking out the sum two thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolutions, as amended, were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Street Department be fixed at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from tha first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; also, that the salary of John Dimond, Third Clerk in the Clarendon Office Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, be increased to tha sum of one thousand dollars per year, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase the steam fire-engine recently authorized to be built for the use of Engine Company number Thirty, from Messrs. Banks & Clapp.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was approved May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing him to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac S. Hecker for two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, to be applied in payment of assessment for building sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avennes, assessed against the property of the Church of Saint John the Apostle, which the Comptroller declines to pay, on the ground that it had not received a sufficient number of votes, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac D. Hecker for the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest thereon from the date of the confirmation of the assessment for building sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, in front of the premises of the Church of St John the Apostle, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Alderman Mitchell moved the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem declared the Board stood adjourned until Monday evening, at five o'clock P. M.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION ...THURSDAY, May 28, 1863. } Five o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Houghtaling Haviland, Brice—7.

A quorum not being present at roll call, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, June one, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. BWEENEY, Clerk.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, } No. 19 City Hall Square, Chatham-street. } NEW-YORK, May 29, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with a resolution adopted on the twelfth instant, by the Board of Commissioners of Health, directing the City Inspector to proceed immediately to clean the City, the undersigned has the honor to report that the work has been performed thus far in the most thorough manner, and the City is now in a more cleanly condition than has been the case since the Hackley contract went into effect. The work was commenced on the fifteenth instant, with a force of from seven to eight hundred men, including carmen. It is estimated that in that brief period of time about fifty thousand loads of stuff, including ashes and street dirt, have been removed, the result exhibiting a contrast between the untrammeled labors of this Department, with the force under its control, and the operations of the late contractor, which exposes the degree of fidelity and efficiency with which that contract was performed.

Whatever obstacles in a thorough clearing of the City may have existed at the start, have been met and surmounted. As the City is now in a condition free from a long accumulation of filth, there will be no difficulty in future in keeping it so, provided that the existing arrangements of this Department are permitted to go on without interruption or interference. Should any interposition in aid of the present powers of this Department be deemed necessary, it will be promptly asked, but as no such necessity exists at present, it is respectfully suggested that the less its operations are interfered with, the more certainly will the just demands of our citizens for a cleanly condition of the City be realized.

The system of checks and counter-checks which the undersigned has introduced, in lieu of the old ticket system, has proved a complete success, and will result in a large saving to the City in the course of the year, while insuring a greater degree of fidelity on the part of the Dumping Ground Inspectors and the foremen having charge of the carts. Every confidence is felt that under this system the most thorough security will be afforded against any dereliction of duty, and that all parties concerned will be held to an accountability from which there can be no evasion. Other improvements will be introduced of equal importance, insuring economy and efficiency in the work of cleaning the City.

The undersigned would call the attention of your honorable body to the wretched condition of the pavements in a large proportion of the streets in the four lower Wards, and the necessity of their immediate repair. The necessarily large amount of travel through this section of the City is not only impeded from this cause, but injuries sustained and losses to horses and vehicles incurred in consequence of the condition of these most crowded thoroughfares. I call attention more particularly to these Wards, but a similar condition of things exists—though not to so great an extent—in almost every Ward in the City.

The nuisance arising from filthy streets no longer existing, the attention of the Police Sanitary Bureau should be directed to a thorough examination of tenement buildings, with a view to such sanitary improvements as each case may demand. The law has placed that matter almost exclusively under the control of that Bureau. It is but proper to add that the labors of this department, in its efforts to preserve the cleanliness of the City, will be much lightened by the active co-operation of the officers of the Police Force of parties violating the City ordinances by throwing their filth and garbage into the streets, and the neglect of proper sanitary regulations.

It is with some difficulty that the laboring men on the streets have been induced to continue their work, under the unfounded apprehension that they are to be deprived of their pay by the City, the same as was the case under Hackley. It is within your province promptly to set these apprehensions at rest, and thereby encourage those employes in the most efficient discharge of their duties. It is but an act of justice and charity to these men to state that a majority of them are in absolute want and distress arising from the non-payment of money due by the late contractor, and, in accordance with their general wish, the undersigned has taken the liberty to call your attention to the subject.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3250, 3214, 3281, 3230, 3599, 3204, 2965, 2343, 3623, 3225, 2517. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 310.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 693, 2493, 1921, 2525, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2542, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553. *Part II.*—Nos. 1392, 1736, 1240, 1840.

An Action for Slander and False Imprisonment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

Eliza M. Currier vs. *Charles Pierson.*—This cause has been on trial for two days past and has attracted a great audience as well from the interesting nature of the cause itself as from the distinguished ability of the counsel employed in it. The facts appeared in evidence to be as follows: The plaintiff, who was the wife of Robert B. Currier, a wholesale boot and shoe dealer in this City, in company with her niece, on the 8th day of May, 1861, called at the store of Uhsdell, Pierson & Lake, No. 471 Broadway, in this City, to do a little shopping. After looking at some goods, they went leisurely out of the store into the adjoining one of Beekman & Co. After they had gone out, or while doing so, the clerk who waited on them missed a piece of silk out of the bundle shown to the two ladies. He immediately informed Mr. Pierson that the two ladies on whom he had waited had taken a piece of silk. He was requested by his employer to call them back. He did so, under the suggestion that a mistake had occurred. On their reentry into the store Mr. Pierson requested them to step up stairs into the private office, on the second floor. On doing so Mr. Pierson stated to them in substance the charge his clerk made against them of having taken the silk and requested them to give it up. Upon this a scene ensued, the evidence about which was somewhat conflicting. Suffice it to say that the plaintiff desired her husband sent for, and gave his name. At first Mr. Pierson did not understand the name, and could not find it in the directory, but afterwards did so. The lady denied emphatically the charge made against her by the clerk, and asked Mr. Pierson to search them. This he declined to do, as not being proper for him, but determined to and did send for two police detectives. Upon arriving, the latter looked at the ladies, and stated they did not know them, and concluded to hear what the clerk had to say on the charge. This was again positively asserted by him, and the officers concluded to search them. After making their search nothing was found on the ladies. At that point of time the defendant claimed by his evidence that he directed the officers to let the ladies go, as he would take no further responsibility in the case; but the officers concluded, as the charge was positively made by the clerk, to take them round to the Police Headquarters, as they might have had an accomplice. On this branch of the case the evidence was conflicting. The ladies were taken to the Police Headquarters. The husband was sent for, and all parties directed to be before Judge KELLY at the Tombs the next morning.

Before going to the Tombs on the next morning some of the plaintiff's relatives called at the defendant's store, and, after considerable talk *pro* and *con*, the defendant became convinced that his clerk had made a great mistake, and that the ladies were innocent, and he directed the clerk to withdraw the charge. On this the evidence was a little in conflict. The husband of the lady, however, insisted upon the charge being tried, which was done before the Police Magistrate, and the accusation dismissed. On this all parties returned to the defendant's store, and a scene there ensued, about which the evidence was also conflicting; the defendant claimed that the plaintiff accepted the ample apologies he made to her, and went away, having shaken his hand. This was denied so far as parting cordially and shaking hands. A few weeks afterward the husband came in to the defendant's store, and saw his partner, and asked him what the firm were going to do about it. To this an ample apology was tendered, and an offer to make any redress in their power, and he was asked what he wanted, to which no particular reply was given. The suit was shortly thereafter commenced on two causes of action, claiming $10,000 damages, viz.: for slander, in charging the plaintiff with theft, and for damages for false imprisonment. The case occupied considerable time in developing the foregoing facts, and was pressed with great vehemence by Mr. Brady, of counsel for the plaintiff, and pertinaciously defended by Mr. D. McMahon, of counsel for defendant. Both counsel delivered eloquent addresses on the part of their respective clients' cases, which were listened to by a large audience, composed of sailors, witnesses and members of the Bar.

The Judge charged that both causes of action were made out, and the question was one of damages, which he left to the jury to determine.

After being out five hours, the jury disagreed.

J. T. Brady and S. C. H. Bailey, for plaintiff; D. McMahon, for defence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 28, 1863.

$2,350 U. S. 6s, '68. Reg.	107	1,000 Amer. Coal Co.	70
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	108⅜	50 Nic. Tran. Co.	4
5,000 U. S. 6s. '61. Cou.	108	60 Pacific M. S. Co.	181
15,000 do.	108⅜	do	180⅜
8,000 do.	108⅜	100 do	180
10,000 U. S. 5s, '71. Reg.	98⅜	50 Cen. Am. T. Co.	50
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67.	108	125 do	49
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes, Oct. & Ap. S.	107⅜	88 Erie R. Prf.	103½
15,500 do.	107⅜	100 do	860 103⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101⅛	100 do	103⅝
24,000 do. ...New	99⅛	300 do	b10 103¾
4,000 Ill. Cons. Bs. '79.	109⅜	50 do	103⅞
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	64	20 do	104
10,000 N. C. State 6s.	69	300 Reading R.	108⅜
20,000 Mo. St. 6s.	70⅜	400 do	108
5,000 Cal. State 7s.	130⅜	500 do	107⅞
4,500 do.	130	200 do	h15 108
1,000 Fr. 3d M. B.	103	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s10 115
5,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, Old.	116	900 M. So. & N. I. R.	73
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	119⅛	400 do	73¼
5,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B.	88	200 do	73⅜
1,000 Chic. & N. W. I. B.	97	200 do	b15 73½
15,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87	500 do	s10 73¼
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d.	61	300 do	s60 73
5,000 do.	s30 60	700 do	s60 72¾
5,000 do.	s30 60¼	do	s30 72¾
5,000 do.	c 60¾	300 do	s10 72¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	106⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	113
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	100 do	s30. 113
25,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d	85	100 do	113⅜
8,000 Miss. & Mo. Ln. G.	61	400 do	114
56 Merchants' Ex. Bank	98	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	b30 108
8 Bank of Commerce	106	450 do	108⅛
10 Ocean Bank	96⅜	100 do	107¾
5 Bank of N. Amer.	107	100 do	108
5 Continental Bank	100	200 do	s10. 108
1,000 Amer. Gold	143⅜	700 Cleve. & P. R.	84⅜
60,000 do.	143⅜	1000 do	85
350 Canton Co.	33	200 do	s10 85
63 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	149⅜	500 do	s10 85¼
128 do	150	100 do	85⅜
74 Penn. Coal Co.	139	600 Gal. & Chi. R.	105
10 N. Y. Cen. R.	119	200 do	s60. 10 5⅛
300 do	119⅛	100 Chi. & R. Is.	96⅜
350 do	119⅝	150 do	98⅝
250 do	119⅝	100 do	98⅞
5 do	119¾	200 Mil. & Fr. Du C.	42
200 Erie Railway	93	50 do	44⅜
200 do	93⅛	100 do	44⅜
100 do	s30 93	18 Chi., B. & Quin. R.	113⅜
500 do	s60 93	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	85
500 do	93¼	50 do	85¼
100 do	b4 93⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	71⅜
200 do	93⅞	250 do	71⅞
200 Hudson R. R.	h10 130⅜	400 do	b30 72¼
50 do	130	100 Alt. & Ter. H. R.	42
100 do	s30 129⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	30
50 do	s10. 130	500 do	30⅛
1000 Harlem R.	107⅜	500 do	31
200 do	s30. 107⅝	50 Chic. & Alton.	75
1300 do	107¾	50 do	74½
300 Harlem R. Pref.	111	50 do	73½
300 Cumb. Coal Pref.	20¾	250 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	92
200 do	26⅜	100 Miss. & Mo. R.	27⅜
25 do	26⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Con	108⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	74
5,000 do.	108⅛	100 do	h10 74
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	99⅜	100 do	73¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	64	50 do	s30 73⅜
65,000 Mo. State 6s	71	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	109⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s	104	260 do	110
20,000 Amer. Gold	143⅞	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.	87¾
12,000 do	143¾	500 do	87⅜
20,000 do	b3. 144	1200 do	s30 87⅜
105 Continental Bank	100	200 do	88
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	48⅜	400 do	87⅜
100 Canton Com.	33⅝	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	104⅜
100 do	34	200 do	104
50 do	35⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	s15. 114⅜
200 Cumb. Coal. Prf.	26¾	800 do	s15. 114⅝
200 do	26⅜	100 do	114⅝
400 Rocks Co. Lead	1⅜	500 do	114⅜
100 Reading Railroad	109⅛	850 do	115
200 do	s60. 109⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	99⅜
250 do	110	1000 do	99¾
100 do	b10 110¼	200 do	99⅝
20 N. Y. Cen. R.	120	250 do	99⅝
100 do	s30. 120	50 Chic. B. & Q. R.	114
350 do	120⅜	300 P., F. W. & C. R.	73
500 Erie Railway	94	150 do	72⅞
300 do	93⅜	50 Alton & T. H.	46
400 do	93⅞	100 Tol. & W. Pref.	85⅛
250 Erie R. Pref.	104	300 Chi. & Alt. R.	76
10 Hudson Riv. R.	132	100 do	74⅜
100 do	131	50 do	74⅝
500 Harlem R.	s30. 109	150 Chic & Alt. Pref.	92⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R.	115⅜	125 Chic & N. W. R.	31
50 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	160	500 do	b16 32

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Treas. 7.3 10 p. ct. Notes	108	450 do	74⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.	101⅞	100 do	s30 73⅝
10,000 do.	b3. 101⅞	100 do	c 73⅞
50 Cum. Coal Pref.	26⅜	200 do	b7 74
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3. 120	150 do	s10 73⅞
100 Erie Railway	s10 93½	100 do	b10 74¼
150 do.	s3 93⅜	200 do	74
50 do	b10 93⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	112⅞
100 do	b3 93⅝	50 do	113
200 Harlem R.	109	100 Clev. & P. R.	85⅜
200 do	b3. 109	100 do	s10 87½
100 do	s10. 109	200 do	b3 87⅜
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	108⅜	200 do	b10 87⅜
100 P., F. W. & C.	72⅜	800 do	87⅛
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	103⅞	100 do	b3 87⅛
50 do	103⅞	200 do	s5 87⅜
200 Clev. & Tol.	114	200 do	b5 87⅜
150 Chic. & R. I. R.	98⅞		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 American Gold	143⅜	100 M. S. & N. I.	73⅜
50 Cumb. Coal	26⅜	100 do	s10 73⅜
50 Pacific Mail	181⅜	100 do	c 73⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	120¼	100 do	b3 74
150 do	120⅜	200 do	73⅞
50 do	s3. 120⅜	100 do	b10 74
200 do	120⅜	100 do	s10 73⅞
100 do	b3. 120⅝	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	113⅞
100 do	s10 120⅝	100 do	114
50 do	120⅞	50 do	s3. 114
500 Erie R.	93⅞	100 do	b10 114¼
300 do	s3 93⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅞
100 do	b3 93⅞	100 do	s3 87⅛
50 do	s10 93⅞	200 do	s10 87⅜
100 do	b10 93⅞	400 do	b3 87⅜
100 Erie R. Pref.	104⅜	500 do	87⅜
100 do	b3. 104⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b3. 104
50 do	s10. 104⅜	50 do	s3. 103⅞
50 do	104⅜	50 do	104
600 Harlem R.	109⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	114⅜
200 do	s3. 109⅜	200 do	114⅞
200 do	s10 109⅜	600 do	115
200 do	b3. 109⅞	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	b3 99⅛
100 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	72⅝	100 do	99¾
100 do	b3 73	50 do	s3 99¾
100 do	73		

TUESDAY, May 26—P. M.

The Street was less disturbed by army rumors to-day, and the price of Gold Coin was fairly steady throughout the day, closing a fraction lower than last night. The rates of Exchange are relatively cheaper than Gold, and some of the Bankers are sellers of the latter to replace the amount with good Merchant bills, of which there is a fair offering. The comparatively large stock of Cotton on this market is being partially relieved by some shipments this week to England. Exchange on London is 157@157½ ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers', and 156½@156¾ for Merchant bills. There is rather less demand for Money to-day from the Stock Brokers, and we hear of no complaint of the supply, on good collateral, at 6@7 ₱ cent. Some of the country Banks, and a number of our own private Banking establishments, are still lending on United States Securities at 5 ₱ cent. per annum. The letters from Europe by to-day's mail quota United States 5 ₱ cents of 1874 at 62 ₱ cent. Sterling money, and the 6 ₱ cents of 1881 at 66 ₱ cent. Sterling money, being a further rise of 1@2 ₱ cent. in the London market. The payments into the Treasury to-day on account of the new Loan of 1862 amount to $1,850,000. The subscriptions are now largely in advance of the readiness of the Government to deliver the Bonds. This discrepancy will probably be wider as the time approaches for stopping voluntary conversions at par. Already a good many parties are making their subscriptions in advance, leaving with the Loan Agencies a partial deposit of 5 ₱ cent. to secure the amount applied for.

The course of business at the Stock Exchange, early in the day, manifested less pressure to sell the Railways for cash delivery than on Tuesday or Wednesday. The prices, with one or two exceptions, were about the same as last night, but there was a steadiness of demand on the leading speculatives that pointed to the higher figures which were bid on the Street at 1 o'clock, and also at the Second Board. Withal, however, there was no decided character or buoyancy to the General market, as compared with the speculative excitement of last week and the week before. There were signs, late in the day, of special movements for another rise, as on Harlem, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the heavy *short* interests in which still remain open. The 6 ₱ cents of Missouri and Tennessee are steady, and so, with few exceptions, are the Railway Mortgages. Government Stocks of 1881 are also steady at the recent advance. Treasury Certificates of 1864, which pay interest in currency, are a fraction easier.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday night, tha market leaving off with some show of firmness:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	144	143⅞	Harlem Pref.	111¼	112
U. S. 6s, 1881	108⅜	108⅜	Mich. Central	115	115⅜
N. Y. Central	119⅜	120¼	Mich. Southern	74⅛	74
Erie	93⅛	93⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	112⅜	112
Erie Preferred	104⅛	104	Illinois Central	108⅜	110
Hudson	131½	131⅝	Pittsburgh	86	87⅜
Toledo	113	114	Fort Wayne	72	73
Pacific Mail	182⅜	184½	Rock Island	98⅜	99¼
Quicksilver Co.	46	46	Northwest	30⅜	31⅜
Harlem	108¾	110	Galena	103	104
Canton	34¼	34½	Miss. & Missouri	28	29

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	110	American Exchange	106¾
Mechanics'	117	Bank of the Republic	107
Union	116	Bank of N. America	103
America	126	Irving	90
Phœnix	110½	Continental	99⅜
Tradesmen's	105	St. Nicholas	96
Butchers' and Drovers'	125	Commonwealth	96
Merchants' Exchange	98	Atlantic	73
Commerce	106	Importers' & Traders'	106
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	95	Park	137
Broadway	155	New-York Ex. Bank	110
Ocean	96¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	40
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	104
N. Y. Cent. con. '78	122	Chi. & N. W. Int. B	58¾
Erie R. seconds, '79	119	Chi. & N. W. 1st & 2d ser	98
Erie R. thirds, '83	112	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	60⅝
Erie R. fourths, '80	109	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	115¾
Erie R. fifths, '85	108	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	111
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Harlem firsts, '60, '73	111¾	Tol. & Wab. Ind. Bds	82
Har. seconds, '64	104	M. & P. dn C. firsts	107
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72	115	Gal. & Chic. ext.	112
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	104
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Chi. & R. I. 2ds	110
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109¾	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	85
Illinois Central, '75	113⅞	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Al. & T. H. firsts	105	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	88	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. Bs.	61

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending May 22:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$25,716	$35,964
Freight	6,113	8,445
Mails, &c.	1,250	1,300
Total	$35,080	$45,729

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week of May were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$11,488	$18,560
Freight	28,559	38,134
Mails, &c.	1,500	1,500
Total	$41,547	$53,214

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week in May were:

1863	$72,846
1862	44,443
Increase	$28,403

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in May:

1863	$49,921
1862	36,816
Increase	$13,205

Of this gain over $7,000 was in passengers.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the same week ware:

1863	$43,586
1862	20,016
Increase	$23,570

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, was as follows: Receipts $3,089,664 53, including $122,000 for Customs; payments, $2,265,246 03; balance, $25,808,878 30.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 28, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 36 bbls. Ashes, 10,396 bbls. Flour, 246 bbls. and 474 bags Corn Meal, 48,816 bushels Wheat, 52,412 bushels Corn, 103 bushels Rye, 365 bushels Oats, 4,157 pkgs. Provisions, and 723 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls. Pots at $8 a $8 12½, per 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce, inactive and nominal

COFFEE—Small sales were made at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, to-day, at 51c.@52c., closing at 52c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have favored buyers. Sales 16,350 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 35; poor to choice extra State at $5 70@$6 20, chiefly at $5 75@$5 85, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 15@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western $5 15 @$5 35
Extra State 5 70 @ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 75 @ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 6 15 @ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands 6 30 @ 7 80
Extra Genesee 6 25 @ 7 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri 6 30 @ 9 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at firmer rates. Sales, since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $6 50@$7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 15@$8 50 for fancy to choice Orands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is active and steady; sales, 1,550 bbls. Extra at $5 75@$7 85 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more active, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairtax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,250 bbls.

HAY—North River Bale is active and steady, at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, yet steady, at 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—An active inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at prices ranging from $16@$19 ₱ 1,000 feet. Other kinds are in moderate demand, at unchanged rates. The Albany *Evening Journal*, of yesterday, says: "Lumber continues to arrive but moderately, though sufficient to keep up an assortment and fair stock. Hemlock and Spruce are received daily, but the demand is yet larger than the supply, and they are sold as fast as they are received. The sales have been fair at prices per our schedule, as dealers can now buy from a pretty fair stock. All kinds of Lumber shipments will be larger than they have been for tha past two weeks. The receipts by tha Erie Canal during the 3d week in May were 7,216,954 ft. of Boards and Scantling, 193 M. Shingles, and by the Champlain, 314,534 feet of Boards and 2,500 feet Timber. The following are the ruling prices at the leading yards: Pine, clear, ₱ M, $40@$42; Pine, fourth quality, ₱ M, $35@$37; Pine, select box, ₱ M, $30@$32; Pine, Chemung box, ₱ M, $22; Pine, box, ₱ M, $19@$20; Pine, box, ½ ₱ M, $15@$16; Pine Piece Plank, 11-inch, each, 35c.; Pine Piece Plank, 10-inch, each, 30c.@33c.; Pine Piece Plank, second quality, each, —; Pine Piece Plank, culls, each, —; Spruce Boards, each, 15c.@16c.; Spruce Floor Planks, each, 20c.; Spruce Plank, 2-inch, good, each, 28c.@29c.; Pine Tally Board, good, each, 22c.@23c.; Pine Tally Board, second quality, each, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock Boards, each, 11c.@12c.; Hemlock Joist, 3 by 4, each, 12c.@13c.; Hemlock Joist, 4 by 6, each, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock Wall Strips, 2 by 4, each, 9c.; Cap Boards, Pine, clear, ₱ M., $23@$25; Ash, good, ₱ M, $35; Ash, second rate, ₱ M, $20@$25; Oak, ₱ M, $40@$45; Black Walnut, good, ₱ M, $55@$60; Black Walnut, second quality, ₱ M, $35@40; Black Walnut, five-eighth inch, ₱ M, $45@$50; Sycamore, ⅝ inch, ₱ M., $22; Cherry, good, ₱ M., $45@$50; Cherry, second rate, ₱ M., $25@$30; White Wood Chair Plank, ₱ M., $58@$61; White Wood, 1 inch, ₱ M., $33@$35; White Wood, ⅝ inch, ₱ M., $22@$23; Shingles, first quality Shaved Pine, ₱ M, $6 50@$7; Shingles, second quality Shaved Pine, ₱ M, $5 50@$6; Shingles, common Shaved Pine, ₱ M, $2 50@$3 50; Shingles, first quality Sawed Pine, ₱ M, $5; Shingles, second quality Sawed Pine, ₱ M, $4@$4 50; Shinglas, common Sawed Pine, ₱ M, $2 50@$3 50; Shingles, Sawed Hemlock, ₱ M, $2 50@$3.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant and in good demand at firmer and advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 43; Amber Western at $1 50@$1 54; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 43@$1 49; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 42@$1 44; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 42; Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 39; Amber State, at $1 51 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in active demand, to-day at firmer prices. Sales have been reported to-day, of 162,000 bushels at 73c.@76c., chiefly at 74c.@75c., in store and delivered, for shipping new and old mixed Western; 67c.@72c. for Unsound; 75c.@77c. for Yellow Western and Northern and 75½c.@78c. for White Western, ₱ bush. Rye is very quiet at 90c.@$1 01, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 1,200 bushels. Oats continue in good request, at a turiner advance, including Prince Edward's Island, at 75c.; Canada, at 72c.@74½c.; Western at 72½c.@75c.; State at 75c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy, at $1@$1 25 ₱ bushel.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 18 hhds. and 463 bbls. New-Orleans, mainly by auction, at 42½c.@46c., and small lots of other kinds at drooping prices, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and prices have been depressed. The demand has been restricted; sales, 2,650 bbls., $11 62½@$11 87½ for old Mess; $13 50@$13 62½ for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 6c.@7½c. for Hams; 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; sales, 460 boxes. Lard is more sought after, and is doing better; sales, 4,200 lbs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand; sales 400 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 & $17 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling freely at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Orpheus.

WALLACK'S—The Stranger.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bianca, the Italian Wife.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO 637 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning adition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to 1 o'clock this morniug no later news, official or otherwise, had been received from Vicksburgh. Our Washington correspondent states that nothing had been received there up to a late hour last night. It begins to be the talk in official circles that the siege may continue a fortnight.

The latest rebel dispatches from the vicinity of Vicksburgh are from Jackson, dated the 24th and 25th. On the 24th the cannonading at Vicksburgh, which had continued up to that time, ceased at 9 o'clock in the morning. No explanation of the cessation of firing is given. An officer is said to have arrived at Jackson, who left Vicksburgh on the Tuesday morning previous. His report is, that Gen. Grant had made four assaults on the rebel works, all of which had been repulsed. Our own reports are later than this of the rebel officer, and are of a different nature. The Richmond *Whig*, in which we find these dispatches, has an editorial referring to them as encoursging. The rebels evidently count much on Gen. Grant being attacked in the rear by Johnston, who is said to be at Jackson with a rapidly accumulating force.

Deserters from the rebel army in Mississippi, who made their way into our lines after the battle of Raymond, have arrived at Cairo. They were conscripts, and belonged to the Fiftieth Tennessee regiment. They state that there have been at no time more than 10,500 rebel troops at Port Hudson.

Information has been received of the capture and destruction of a large number of Northern vessels by the pirates *Atabama* and *Florida*, which seem recently to have been acting in conjunction. A vessel which arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, from Pernambuco, brought Capt. Porter, of the ship *Oneida*, who reports the capture of his vessel by the *Alabama* on the 29th ult., in lat. 1° 40′ S., lon. 29° W. At the same time he saw on fire the bark *Henrietta*, of Baltimore; and a few days prior, the *Alabama* and *Florida*, in company, had captured and destroyed the ship *Louisa Hatch*, the ship *Nora*, the ship *Charles Hill*, the bark *Lafayette*, the brig *Kate Cory* and the schooner *Kingfisher*. Information has also reached the Merchants' Exchange in this City, that the ship *Commonwealth*, of Boston, which left New-York on the 19th of March for San Francisco, was captured by the *Alabama* previous to the 24th ult. Most of the officers of the captured vessels are on their way home by way of England.

The opinion is entertained in some quarters that the rebel army at Fredericksburgh has recently been much reduced—that, in fact, the force in front of our lines is hardly more than a mere shell.

The rebel force in Wayne County, Kentucky, is estimated to number from six to eight thousand, and at last accounts Pegram had his headquarters near Monticello. The intentions of the rebels are as yet simply matter of conjecture, but the opinion is general in the West that they contemplate a bold move of some kind.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 20th announces the determination of the Rebel Government to carry out the law of retaliation to its fullest extent. Dr. Wm. W. Myers, Assistant Surgeon of the United States army, is now in the Libby Prison as a hostage for Dr. Green, of Pittsylvania, held by our Government as a hostage for an alleged traitor to the Rebel Confederacy now on trial for his life before a rebel Court. For two officers recently executed in Ohio, the *Enquirer* says, two national officers of equal rank now in the hands of the rebels are to suffer death.

There was a brisk skirmish near Baxter Springs, Kansas, on May 18, between a foraging party of forty-seven of our soldiers, twenty-five of whom were negroes, and a force of guerrillas. At last accounts twenty-eight of our men were missing.

The departure of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment (colored) for the seat of war yesterday, was the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration by the Bostonians. The regiment embarked for Port Royal. Its ranks are entirely full, and is uniformed in accordance with the regulations. Crowds lined the streets through which it passed, and it was greeted with cheers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Albany yesterday. A series of resolutions were adopted declaring that the Union shall not be divided, but condemn the placing of military above civil law, and indorse the sentiments of Gov. Seymour's letter to the Albany Vallandigham meeting.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution to refer to a Special Committee the subject of adding another story to the City Hall for the accommodation of the Corporation Departments now occupying ontside offices, and to make the building equal the height designed for the new Court-house, was presented, and laid over. A resolution was adopted to appoint the Mayor and four members of each Board of the Common Council to represent the City in the National Convention soon to be held in Chicago, in reference to an enlargement of the canals between the Great West and the Atlantic. Messrs. Farley, Ryan, Mitchell and Ottiwell were appointed the delegates from this Board. The Mayor sent in a veto on the resolution to donate $5,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, on the ground that the sum named is too liberal, in view of the small amount to be raised this year for donations. A new Family Aid ordinance, to replenish the present Relief Fund, was presented, and laid over. A resolution was adopted, directing the Croton Board to use the old style of Belgian pavement, instead of a new and more expensive style of larger blocks, which they have selected. The ordinance to amend the Annual Appropriation bill so as to make it conform to the alterations made in it by the Legislature, and the resolution to tender the hospitalities of the City to Brig.-Gen. Meagher, were concurred in. The resolution to appropriate $2,000 for the burial of deceased children of soldiers, and limiting the expense to $10 in each case, was amended by making the sum $2,500, and then passed. A communication from the City Inspector, stating that he has been making good progress in cleaning the streets since the 12th instant, was referred, and the whole street-cleaning subject made the special order for the next meeting. Mr. Mitchell said Mr. Donaldson had inadvertantly misstated his proposition for the abrogation of the Hasklay contract—that instead of the requisitions claimed to be due ($81,000) and a further sum of $145,000, he wanted only $145,000 in all. The Board adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen fallad of a quorum at their meeting last evening, and adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. on next Monday. The Hacklay contract laborers were on hand in large force, filling the lobbies and hallways. In the other Board they were gratified by an assertion from Alderman Mitchell, that no plan for buying up the contract would be favored that did not make secure provision for their pay.

The rooms of the School of Design for Women, at the Cooper Institute, were thrown open last evening for the fourth annual exhibition, and a large number of visitors availed themselves of the opportunity to look at the productions of the pupils. Probably not less than 500 pictures were shown, scarcely one of which might not be pronounced creditable, while not a few of the subjects merit the highest praise for originality of conception, poetry of sentiment and painstaking fidelity of execution.

Christian S. Leech, James T. Rumford, Zedulon S. Rankin, John A. Rankin, James A. Scudder, James B. Bennett, William Vawter and George Laws, for "siding and abetting those in arms against the United States Government," have been sentenced by Gen. Burnside to be confined at Johnson's Island, depot of prisoners of war, at hard labor during the war.

A decree of condemnation of the prize steamer *St. John* and cargo for breach of blockade and as enemy's property, was made in the United States District Court in Boston, on Tuesday, after evidence in the case had been heard. The *St. John* was captured in Bell's Bay, near Charleston, April 8, and is worth about $25,000. She arrived in Boston April 30, and was libeled May 1. The vessel and cargo are ordered to be sold on Saturday, June 6.

Some anonymous friend has generously presented the sum of $15,000 to the Auburn, N. Y., Theological Seminary, to increase its scholarship funds.

The examination of the colored sailor, Chas. Campbell, on a charge of killing the mate of the ship *Washington*, closed before United States Commissioner Osborne yesterday. Campbell was committed for trial.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, found five indictments against Solomon Kohnstamm, a wealthy German contractor of this City, for swindling the Government through false claims. The total amount of his swindling operations, it is said, will exceed $150,000. He is among the chief of the Government swindlers, exposed through the investigations of Commissioner Olcott, and the evidence of his guilt is abundant and conclusive.

The price of Gold Coin was steady yesterday at about 143¾ ₱ cent. Exchange 157@157½. Money easier to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent. Government Stocks in demand. The sales of the New Loan, for to-day, amount to $1,850,500. The General Stock Market improved over Wednesday's prices.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday. Flour was irregular in price; Wheat and Corn were dearer. Pork was heavy and cheaper. Lard, Butter and Cheese were active and buoyant. Beef, Lumber, Teas and Whisky were in good request. Cotton was moderately inquired for, and was a shade higher. Tallow was heavy and drooping. Groceries were quiet. Ocean Freights were depressed. No important changes transpired in other articles.

The State Loyal Mass Meeting.

The mass meeting at Utica, on Wednesday, was a decided success. It was very large, very enthusiastic, and distinguished by the entire absence of party feeling and the paramount determination to sustain the Government in its efforts to quell the rebellion and preserve the Union. A large portion of those in attendance were Democrats, brought thither probably, at least in part, by the expectation of hearing Mr. Brady or Mr. Van Buren, whose participation had been promised:—but in no instance was the slightest inclination evinced to give party feeling any prominence, or to make party interest the leading motive of effort and of action. Hon. Henry A. Foster, who presided, has always been a Democrat, but, like Judge Denio and others who sent letters to the meeting, declared that in such a crisis he knew no party and would suffer no political prejudices or preferences to interfere with the duty which he owed his country as a citizen and a patriot. The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously and with the most hearty applause, expressed the same sentiments and evinced the same purpose. They were explicit in repudiating all party interests, in postponing all political differences until the supremacy of the Constitution is reëstablished, in pledging full and complete obedience to all laws so long as they remain upon the statute book, appealing for the redress of wrongs and the establishment of political preferences to the judicial tribunals and to the ballot-box, and in repelling all thought of any peace which shall involve the disruption of the Union or the recognition of the right of secession. This seemed to be universally regarded as a platform upon which all loyal citizens could rally, whatever might be their differences as to men and measures,—and at the same time distinct enough and strong enough in its assertion of principle to carry the country through the war.

We trust the action of this Mass Assemblage will have a good effect in stimulating and consolidating the loyal sentiment of this State. Strenuous efforts are making by party demagogues to divert public attention from the great question at issue, and to fasten it upon minor and secondary matters. Gov. Seymour is just now taking the lead in this seditious and unpatriotic work. He is endeavoring to arouse the passions of the people against the National Government, by utterly false accusations, and by charges which he himself can scarcely believe to be well founded. He has asserted, as clearly and distinctly as he could, that this war is waged not to "put down rebellion at the South," but to "destroy free institutions at the North." If Gov. Seymour believes in his heart that this assertion is true, a lunatic asylum would be a much more fitting place for him than the Executive Chamber. He *knows* it is not true. He knows that the object of the war—the only object for which it is waged—is to put down the rebellion and restore the Union. He may possibly think honestly enough that the extinction of Slavery is also one of the results at which it aims. But he does not believe,—nor does he for one moment suspect that it is waged to "destroy free institutions at the North,"—that this is any part of the purpose of the Administration, that either the President or any member of his Cabinet, or Congress or any member of either branch of it, advocates or contemplates the prosecution of the war for such an object, or that any party in the country would sustain them for a single moment if they did. Gov. Seymour's assertion on this point is either a mere rhetorical flourish or a shameless and unprincipled attempt to impose upon the credulity of the Democratic party. In either case it is utterly unworthy of his position and character. We presume that, in point of fact, it is a reckless bid for the support of those whom it is feared Fernando Wood may draw over to the Peace party which he is about to organize.

If we may judge from the temper and tone of the mass meeting at Utica, the great body of the people of this State will scorn all such attempts to impose upon their common sense or to use their party relations for the destruction of the country. Whatever may be their opinion as to the wisdom of arrests in time of war by military authority in cases which the civil power cannot reach, they will not regard Mr. Vallandigham's comfort or rights as of more importance than the salvation of the country. They would rather that he, or any other man, should suffer wrongfully than that the rebellion should triumph and the Union perish. They know that these instances are exceptional—that they are incident to a state of war,—that they are thought by the Government to be necessary (whether they are or not) to the maintenance of rightful authority, and to the successful prosecution of the contest. And, if they cannot approve them, they will at least abstain from making them the pretext for aiding the rebels in destroying the Government. There was nothing in which the Utica meeting was more unanimous or more enthusiastic than in branding, as utterly false and unpatriotic, this attempt of Gov. Seymour to falsify the conduct and the motives of the Government, and to elevate the case of Vallandigham above the cause of the country.

Curses Coming Home to Roost.

Considering the length of time which Copperhead politicians managed to look on, if not with satisfaction, at least with contentment and in silence, at the practical suspension of the *habeas corpus* throughout the entire South before this war broke out; considering the placid approval or indulgence with which they witnessed, for nearly forty years, the nullification by every one of the Slave States of that essential and vital clause of the Constitution which guarantees to every citizen of the United States freedom of speech and trial by jury all over the Union; considering the eagerness with which they supported those provisions of the Fugitive Slave act which shamefully set aside the time-honored presumption of the common law, that every man is free till the contrary is proved, and imposed on the people of the Northern States the humiliation of seeing persons who might be their fellow-citizens carried into life-long bondage on the dictum, not even of a Court, but of a Commissioner—we cannot, for the life of us, much as we value forms, and much as we respect honest human lamentations, help taking a little dismal pleasure in the sight of their present griefs. When we remember that when Slavery daily and hourly either trampled our laws under foot or wrested them for the confusion or destruction of liberty, and for the deification of brute force, these men deprecated all protest and all indignation, we have no bowels of compassion for them, in their present affliction. Seeing how much violence and illegality they could endure for the benefit of Slavery, we know that they can endure very much more than they have yet encountered for the benefit of freedom. They are shocked by Judge Leavitt's refusal of a *habeas corpus* to Vallandigham—they, who thought it no shame that a Washington Judge should simply fine Brooks $300 for beating in the skull of a United States Senator in the Senate Chamber itself. They are horrified that a man may not in the North say his say in favor of peace—they who applauded for long years the system which forbade any man to say, in two-thirds of the Southern States, one word against Slavery, and who voted with the men who upheld this system as the highest political good. When Northern men, or non-slaveholders, were tarred and feathered and robbed every month, not by the sentence even of courts-martial, but by the wild will of ruffianly mobs, the voices that are now so eloquent on behalf of law and order, did nothing but shout approval. Not one note of protest or of warning ever came from them; not one syllable did they ever utter, to admonish the nation of the demoralization which familiarity with such unchecked wickedness and illegality was sure in the long run to work. It is awful, now, forsooth, that men may not preach against war, under the protection of the Constitution; but it was simple and natural, that under that same Constitution no man dared say a word against either the morality or economy of treating the whole laboring population of one-half the Union as beasts of the field.

They are much troubled, just now, that their labors in defence of Constitutional forms, their invectives against arbitrary arrests and martial law, do not meet with a better response from the public, and do not produce much effect on the Government, and they want to know the reason why. We can tell them. It is because their zeal is new born. People naturally doubt the sincerity of defenders and expounders of the Constitution who, until it began to be strained on behalf of freedom, saw it set aside without a word of remonstrance. People cannot forget, if they would, that the saints who are now on the battlements, fighting vigorously in defence of it, managed to look on in silence during the reigns of Buchanan and Pierce, when every law on the statute book, and every provision of the Constitution, which interfered with the spread or maintenance of Slavery, were openly and shamefully disregarded. And there is not an honest man at the North who must not feel disgusted by the impudence which professes to see in the events of to-day proofs of the "decadence of the Republic," and which, nevertheless, in the days of the Toombses and Wigfalls, saw nothing to be feared or regretted save the speeches of the Abolitionists—in a state of things which converted this nation into the one apostle and defender of human bondage, to be found in the civilized world—which made the very name of American a synonym amongst foreign nations for lawless violence, and which made the friends of freedom all over the earth blush over us as a scandal and disgrace. The best thing that could have been said for us at that day was that we were strong; the better thing may be said for us to-day that we are strong and right. Our violations of law at that day were committed in the service of villainy; they are to-day committed in the service of humanity. We now, it is true, suspend the *habeas corpus*, but it is that for the future truth, and justice, and freedom may be established on a sure and lasting foundation. We are, thank God, at last risking our liberties—if we are risking them at all—for something better than Southern "property." Whatever we sacrifice either of our law or Constitution is sacrificed for the gratification of a nobler passion than a thirst for "niggers." And if we perish we shall perish with the satisfaction—which, had our end come in the days when Copperhead demagogues held the reins of government, we could not possibly have enjoyed—of knowing that we have not destroyed our Government in the interest of kidnappers and pirates, but in a noble effort to find some better basis for a great nation than base connivance at a great crime.

The Siege of Vicksburgh.

The dispatches concerning affairs at Vicksburgh continue to be as nearly as possible incomprehensible. We have really, as yet, nothing definite from either side beyond our Washington dispatch published on Tuesday, which announced that on Friday of last week, the three corps of Gen. Grant's army had planted themselves on either flank and in the rear of Vicksburgh—the corps averaging about a mile in distance from the Court-house. We know nothing of any very heavy fighting after the battle of Big Black Bridge, twelve days ago, though we have a telegram from Cairo this morning announcing a terrible and bloody assault on Vicksburgh a week ago to-day. If it be so, the War Department must have known of it for some time, as they have been for four days in possession of intelligence from Grant's army up to 9 o'clock on last Friday.

A close comparison of the dates and statements of the rebel and loyal dispatches which we have been picking up and publishing during the week, will show that nearly all the stories of fights in them refer to the series of battles which ended with that of Big Black Bridge. The rebel authorities appear to have held back the news of the disasters they suffered in Grant's advance; and they seem only to be getting it piecemeal now. The fact is, we suppose, that the rebels find more difficulty now to hear from Vicksburgh than we do. Jackson, from which their telegrams are dated, is but forty miles from the besieged stronghold; but the places have no communication with each other, except through such persons as may escape from Vicksburgh. The rebel telegrams are simply the rumors that reach Jackson by one means or another. Now that the people of the North know, and have settled down content in the belief that the "Stars and Stripes" did *not* wave over Vicksburgh on Sunday last, we think it would be no harm if the Government at Washington would furnish the public with correct statements of the news they have on hand. There ought certainly to be daily communication by steamboat between Porter's fleet and Memphis—from whence the wires extend all over the country.

There are still statements from rebel sources that reinforcements are being hastened forward to Vicksburgh from all points in the South at which there are spare regiments; but Grant's position forbids any fear for him though they should accumulate fifty thousand men to attack him.

The Streets.—The contractor, or sub-contractor, for cleaning the streets of this City, having completely failed in his duty, the City Inspector took the job in hand a fortnight ago, in compliance with a resolution of the Commissioners of Health, directing him to do so. The work was commenced with a force of from seven to eight hundred men, including cartmen; and it is claimed that, in a fortnight, *fifty thousand loads* of stuff, including ashes and garbage, have been removed from the streets. Having accomplished thus much, the City Inspector now reports that "the nuisance arising from filthy streets no longer exists." We are very grateful to the City Inspector for what he has done, and cheerfully acknowledge that it is not a little; but we suspect it would not be very hard work to get another "fifty thousand loads of stuff" from the streets of New-York. Many of the densely populated streets running north from Canal-street are still in a shocking condition, not to mention many others in other sections of the City. Now that the City Inspector has been authorized to take the work in hand, we hope he will have it properly done, as it is impossible to deceive the people in this matter. The evidence daily presented to four, at least, out of five of their senses, forbids deception. It would be well for the City Inspector to actually *inspect* the City, as his title implies he will do, and not merely be satisfied with the reports of subordinates. It was bad enough to have dirty streets before, and be forced to pay heavily for their being kept dirty; but under our present duplicated and complicated system, or want of system, of keeping them clean, we ought at least to have perfect results, as we will certainly be taxed for them. The City Government, we suppose, will not scruple to pay for work actually accomplished by the City Inspector, though we do not see that it could be called upon to pay the other parties for work not accomplished.

Mr. Delavan, in a brief report of his labors, makes some excellent suggestions in regard to other imperatively-demanded sanitary improvements, which, now that hot weather is setting in, deserve attention.

Cotton, and How to Get It.

It has been stated that on a careful calculation it is judged that two hundred thousand bales of cotton have been released from rebel embargo by Gen. Banks' recent successes in Western Louisiana. This cotton, in one mode and another, but perhaps slowly, will be got to market; for it is to be observed that almost universally, as our armies have advanced into cotton-growing districts, the owners of the staple have been found anxious to sell it, even to Yankees, and to get "greenbacks" in payment. Men who have been active in the rebel army, but who have dodged home on the advent of the "Federals," to look after their negroes and families, (their negroes first,) have been known to degenerate in a few days from chivalric champions of "Southern rights" into cunning and successful cotton brokers and contraband traders—making partnership with avaricious "Yankees"—and the twain driving a highly lucrative business in cheating their respective Governments of their "belligerent rights."

"Cotton *is* King" in the Southern heart—say what we may of its title to rule elsewhere. All that a Southerner hath will he give—for his cotton. He will follow its fortunes in the Confederacy so long as the Confederate armies watch over and protect it—but without compunction or remorse he will shift his allegiance and make his bed on cotton when he finds it enveloped in the National lines. The Yankee, in theory, the cotton-planter holds as his mortal enemy; but a more unnatural and hated enemy than a Yankee is he who sticks a torch into the planter's cotton bales. Hence it happens that in many districts in Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, where, a year ago, a "Federal" soldier would have been shot as worse than a wild beast, the presence of a body of Union troops is hailed as a blessing, because it frightens away the guerrillas, who are all cotton-burners, and affords the planters and holders opportunity to realize wonderful prices for their cotton.

It is estimated, we see, that Gen. Grant, supposing him to take and hold both Jackson and Vicksburgh, will release a million bales of cotton, which may also be expected soon as an addition to the world's supply. This calculation is wide of the mark—a half million would be a big estimate, even if the greater part of the State were rid of rebel troops, which is not likely to be the case very soon. But supposing that a quarter of a million bales only are obtained, this amount, added to that which Gen. Banks' Department is expected to yield, will make an addition to the general supply that must be felt very perceptibly in the prices of all cotton goods, both here and abroad. Already, we find, there is a heavy decline in sheetings, cotton muslins, and cotton goods generally, amounting to 20 per cent., and in some cases more, owing to the changed prospects of the cotton market. The great and unexpected contributions in the Southwest are not only in themselves sufficient to produce a decline in prices, but they bear a certain promise for the future that will prevent a further material advance.

Our Government should take care to foster and encourage a trade which will give the largest amount of this reclaimed cotton to market. This trade, rightly conducted, may become a bond of re-Union with thousands of persons in the Confederate States. If they are sore for the loss of their slaves, which *must* go free, the high price to be got for their cotton will nearly make up the loss; and they will be glad to be quits evenly with the rebellion. The Government does not seem to have put in force any general policy of seizing for itself and *confiscating* cotton in the cotton-growing districts of the South that have come within our control; and perhaps, under the circumstances, it is quite as well that it has not been done. If all the cotton found within our advanced lines be confiscated, there will be no motive for its owners to bring it out from its thousand places of concealment; no inducement to move it to river banks or railroads from the interior plantations, which our troops cannot be expected to visit; no care on the part of the owners, in fact, to preserve a bale, seeing that neither they nor their families will ever enjoy the proceeds of a pound of it; and the result will be a bonfire throughout the South—every man burning what he can no longer hope to use. In this way, our Government agents would not get five thousand bales where five hundred thousand are expected, and one of the strongest holds on the *interests* of Southern people would be lost.

A Waste of Labor.—Our neighbor, the *Herald*, wastes a great deal of space and labor in canvassing the relative success of the two Conventions which met at Utica on Tuesday and Wednesday, in what it assumes to be their objects. The first seeks to make Mr. Chase President, and the other aims to achieve the same feat for Mr. Seward, according to the *Herald*. Being just now especially devoted to the renomination and reëlection of Mr. Lincoln, that journal naturally opposes both. It can take comfort. Its candidate is in no danger from either of the others, so far as the action of the Utica Conventions are concerned. Both those bodies, according to the best of our knowledge and belief, utterly ignored the claims of the distinguished statesmen named, and, indeed, of everybody else to the Presidency. We did not see nor hear of a single man, in either meeting, who would express himself in favor of Chase, Seward, Lincoln or anybody else for President. There seemed to be a very general conviction that unless we were to have a country, it would be a matter of very little consequence who should be President; and that the first thing in order was, therefore, to crush the rebellion and restore the Union. When that has been accomplished, we can begin to talk about Presidential candidates.

The Peterhoff Question.

The action of our Government in withdrawing the mails of the *Peterhoff* from the custody of the prize-officers, and giving them up to the English authorities, is not passed by entirely without discussion in England; and though there are doubtless many there whose hearts exulted over the announcement of the fact, as being another proof that all the world must crouch before the British lion, yet there are not wanting some who look at the affair in another aspect, and see in it a limitation of the rights of belligerents, which may hereafter be very injurious to England when she again has a war upon her hands. "Historicus," who has lately published such excellent letters on international questions, has written one upon this subject. He cites the ancient claim that a neutral convoy privileged the vessels under its charge from search and capture, which England resisted, and destroyed the Danish fleet in resisting; and he shows very clearly and forcibly that the claim of inviolability set up for the *Peterhoff's* mails because they bore the official seal is the same claim, but in a stronger form. For if the convoy of a national ship-of-war is no guarantee of the good faith of a vessel, how much less is the mere presence of an official seal a guarantee of the contents of a mail-bag? And he goes on to show, what is obvious to any one who has given the subject a moment's thought, that the instant the rule is established that a mail-bag is inviolable, that moment all the true papers connected with a vessel and her cargo are sure to be deposited there, leaving only false and simulated ones for the inspection of belligerent vessels.

There has been a disposition in some quarters of our country to claim from this affair an advantage for neutrals in time to come. We cannot look upon it in this light. As long as the nations agree upon allowing a blockade as a means of carrying on war, it is for the interest of all of them that there should be as little opportunity for fraud and deception as possible. Let them adopt the broad rule that private property is to be inviolable in war, as well on sea as on land, if they please. The whole system of war will then be changed; so far changed as to entirely do away with any question of mails at all. But so long as the present system prevails, and it is the rule of war that neutrals shall not violate a blockade, there can be but one interest for all nations, so far as means of fraud are concerned. Everything should be open and above board upon a neutral vessel. There should be no means of fraud; and yet the adoption of the rule claimed in the case of the *Peterhoff* gives to every vessel an inviolable receptacle of fraud. It sets up the shield of international law before that which the Courts have always exerted their utmost endeavors to prevent, and to punish whenever they have been able to discover it.

It can never be a substantial gain to any nation thus to protect deceit and dishonesty. And instead of looking at the giving up of the mails of the *Peterhoff*, as a step favorable to our interests as a nation, which is and is to be almost always neutral, we fear that the principles involved in it, to use the words of "Historicus," "are fraught with consequences the most dangerous and disastrous." He looks at it, it is true, with reference to the interests of England alone. But the preservation of international law from becoming the inevitable cover for deceit, is an interest far wider than the interests of any one nation.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee—The Rebellion to be Put Down—The Sentiments of Gov. Seymour's Letter Indorsed.

Albany, Thursday, May 28.

The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day. There was a full attendance. The resolutions readopt the declaration of the last State Convention, in regard to the support of the Government to suppress the rebellion. They declare that while peace is desired by every patriot, it must be on a basis of the restoration of the Union under the Constitution; that the present Administration is not any more capable of making such a peace than it has shown itself to conduct a successful war; and that any attempt to urge it to a peace will only enable it in conjunction with the Davis Government to consummate a separation of the States, to which the Democrats will never submit. The resolutions then refer to the declarations of the Loyal League Convention, which they construe as placing the military above the civil power, and accept the issue proclaiming the determination to stand by the Constitution and against all such slavish and despotic doctrines. They admit the jurisdiction of military law within the lines of warlike operations, but declare every attempt beyond those limits to prostrate civil power by military force treason to the country and Constitution. They indorse the sentiments of the Governor's letter to the Albany meeting.

From San Francisco.

SALE OF THE CONDEMNED SCHOONER CHAPMAN.

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 26.

Sailed, ship *Derby*, for Hong Kong, carrying 20,000 sacks of wheat and $56,000 in treasure.

Spoken, April 8, lat. 39° north, long. 42° west, ship *Bunker Hill*, from New-York for San Francisco.

Coffee has further advanced.

Grain is firm, with small sales at advancing prices.

The schooner *J. M. Chapman*, recently condemned as a privateer, was sold to-day by the U. S. Marshal, for $7,000. She will be hereafter used for the Mexican coast trade. Her contraband cargo, embracing two 12-pounders, brass howitzers, shells, powder, rifles and pistols, were knocked down for Government account.

Promotions in New-York Regiments.

Albany, Thursday, May 28.

The following are the latest promotions in New-York regiments: Henry M. Allis, Major, Seventy-fourth; Edwin P. Davis, Colonel, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Wm. H. Printup, Lieutenant-Colonel, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Alexander Strain, Major, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Augustus Prayn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth cavalry; Wm. R. Pamell, Major, Fourth cavalry; Henry H. Hall, Colonel, Fourth artillery; Thomas Allcock, Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth artillery; Thomas D. Sears, Major, Fourth artillery; Simon Levy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Independent Corps Light Infantry.

The Governor has appointed John D. Van Buren, of Orange County, Paymaster-General on his Staff, with the rank of Colonel.

Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 28.

Jay Cooke, General Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $2,038,000 in Government bonds, to-day, at the several agencies in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and the West.

THE LOYAL LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Full Report of Mr. Gerrit Smith's Speech.

The following is a full report, from the Utica *Herald* of May 28, of the speech delivered to the Loyal League Convention at Utica on Tuesday last:

This strikes me as a very mottled assemblage, politically considered, and in a certain point of view, morally considered also. Here we are, Democrats and Republicans, temperance men and anti-temperance men, some one thing and some another, and there are soldiers among us. I see soldiers [applause] who have returned from the battle-field wet with the sweat of war, and some of them with its blood. They have returned to receive our benedictions and to be the witnesses of our enduring and deep gratitude for their heroic defence of our bleeding country. [Applause.] Now what is the object that has had the power to collect this heterogeneous assemblage? I answer, it is a common cause. This is the mighty loadstone that has been able to draw us together, in spite of our mutual differences in spite of our different views and different character. There are persons so bigoted and so impracticable as not to consent to come into a common cause. I know Democrats who, not even to save their beloved country—I cannot say, however, how beloved to them—[laughter]—there are Democrats, I say, who, not even to save this dear country, will consent to vote any other than a Democratic ticket; and I know Republicans who will not consent to vote any other but a Republican ticket; and I know Abolitionists, and I am ashamed of them, [laughter,] and even Temperance men, who will not consent to work with any other than their own sort of people. But we, I thank God for it, are not such We, though differing from each other at many points, can, nevertheless, when the nation calls for it, consent to work together. Now, I ask, what is this common cause which has drawn us together? Just here give me your special attention. I ask, again, what is this common cause? Is it to save the Constitution? Oh! it is inexpressibly more than that. There are many good, patriotic men, who don't wish the Constitution saved as it is; they wish to have it altered. I, for one, would not have one word of it altered; I have pleaded for it with lips and pen, more than any Democrat living or dead. I would not have one word in it altered. [Applause.] Well, if this common cause is not to save the Constitution is it to save the Union? Oh! no! unspeakably more than that. There are good men, and wise men, who do not like all the terms of our Union; I like them all. [Applause.] I have never taken in my life, with lips or pen, the slightest exception to any of them; and probably never shall. Well, is it then the saving of the country that is this common cause? It is not even that, for there are many good men who do not like the present boundaries of our country. They wish it to be made smaller. For my own part, every rood of it is dear to my heart. [Applause.] I would not have one star pass from the National flag. [Applause.] Not even poor South Carolina. [Applause and laughter.] I love even South Carolina. I love her for the memory of her noble men who stood by the side of our revolutionary fathers. I love her for another reason; I love her for what she will become again when she shall have come out of her present degeneracy and madness. Well, now, if this common cause which has drawn us together is not the saving of the Constitution, nor the saving of the Union, nor the saving of the country, pray what then is it? My answer will be—and it will leap up from all your hearts to your lips—it is the putting down of this accursed and causeless rebellion. [Applause.] That is the common cause that has drawn us together. And now mark you we all stand together at this point, where all good and just and patriotic men can and do stand with us. [Applause.] And then one thing more; that is the very point where unpatriotic and selfish men refuse to stand with us. The very point. And yet, some of these unpatriotic and self-seeking men, and traitors among them, are very eager to assure us of their intense regard for the Union and Constitution and country. But when we turn upon them with the question, "Are you for putting down the rebellion?" they are found wanting. That is just the only test to apply to them, and under its application they fall. I recollect that more than thirty years ago, when Great Britain was agitated by the proposition to abolish British Slavery, some Quakers supplied themselves with an image of a kneeling slave, and the appealing question was running out of its mouth, "Am I not a man and a brother?" When the candidates for seats in Parliament would come around to these Quakers and solicit their votes, and tell them of the many fine things they would do if elected—things peculiarly acceptable to Quakers—these cunning Quakers would thrust in the face of these candidates this appealing image, and ask them, "Can you go that? If you can't go that, we can't go you." Just so do I do with these men, when they prate about their love for the Constitution, the Union and the country. I ask them, and you ask them, can you go for putting down the rebellion? If you can't go that, we can't go you. O, why should we go these vile hypocrites—for such they are—who talk about being for the Constitution and the Union and the country, and yet go, not for putting down the rebellion, the putting down of which can alone save those blessings to us, and the triumph of which will rob us of them all? And now we have before us but one duty; our one work is the work of putting down the rebellion. You have got to come to this point. I don't allow myself to be a co-worker with anyone on earth who does not come to this point. The putting down of this rebellion must be done, come what will to Constitution and Union, and even country. [Applause.] Can you go that? [Applause, and cries of "Yes, yes."] For I hold that our duty to Justice, in putting down this rebellion, is infinitely more commanding and absolute than any duty we owe to the Constitution or the Union, or even the boundaries of our country. I claim that we are to go for putting down the rebellion unconditionally. Can you go that? You are not to say, we will consent to put down the rebellion on condition of the saving of the Constitution, the saving of the Union, or the saving of the country. You are to say, we go for putting down the rebellion unconditionally, and that is just where these traitorous enemies will not go along with us. [Applause.] What! some one questions me, Would you go for putting down this rebellion with all the possible risks that the Union, the Constitution, and the country might go down with it? I answer, I would. I answer, I make no calculation at all at that point. My only duty has been, from the first, the putting down of this rebellion. And hence, some old Abolitionists, perhaps, would ask me, Do you go for putting down this rebellion at all possible hazards, that Slavery may survive and be stronger than ever? I would, I run that risk. [Applause.] I have no conditions to make in behalf of any of my hobbies, and have not had since the day the news reached me at Petersboro of the bombardment of Sumter. [Applause.] And now let me here say, that in my philosophy, the putting down of crime cannot bring any harm to any good, cannot bring any help to any evil. Hence the putting down of this rebellion, which is the crime of crimes, cannot bring any possible harm to any good, in the Constitution, in the Union, or in the country, or in Freedom—none whatever. I call it the crime of crimes. Earth has never known a greater crime than this attempt to destroy a nation which had never done anything to provoke that attempt, a nation which had always been not only just, but exceedingly partial, to those guilty of this piratical and murderous attempt. [Applause.] And now let me here say, that to make ourselves most effective in this work, we ought to cultivate earnestness. Oh! what an immense advantage the South has had over us in that respect? If all our early Generals—I beg your pardon, Mr. President, I didn't include yourself—[laughter]—you are too nearly kindred to me that I should do that—I say if our early Generals had had but a tithe of the earnestness that characterizes the South and Southern Generals, we should not have needed to be meeting here; the rebellion would long ago have ended. And there is one thing more we need to cultivate, and that is resentment. Can you go that? ["Yes, Sir," and applause.] I know there is a sentimental, namby-pamby religion, which takes fright at the idea of cultivating resentment. We need more resentment to fight the rebels as we ought to fight them. That has been our want all the way through. I recall a conversation with that great and good man, THEODORE PARKER, which I had a few years before his death—a conversation on the elements in human character. He claimed great credit for our power of party hating. That's like him; and were he now alive, you might be sure of having at least one hearty hater of the rebellion. He would exclaim with the Psalmist, "Do not I hate them, O Lord! I hate them with a perfect hatred." Perhaps some one would remind me of the prayer, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." Now, I hold that this resentment is entirely compatible with the highest civilization and purest Christianity, and entirely consistent with forgiveness; but, moreover, these rascals do know what they do. [Great laughter and applause.] Our Saviour had none such in his eye when he prayed. [Applause.] They know what they do, and they do it with a hatred and with a will that puts to shame our indecision and gentleness. I say, we must go unconditionally for putting down the rebellion. And let me add, our loyalty is to be unconditional. We have tried our Government and we can trust it. [Applause.] I do not say that we are bound to agree with it in all its views of tariffs and other things; I do not say that we are bound to approve all war measures even. It is entitled to our loyalty, because it has abundantly proved itself to be honestly and earnestly intent on putting down the rebellion. I observed this forenoon a skittishness on one point—at the point of politics. A word on that. I have observed, I mean to say, that some persons are afraid that this grand Loyal League, into which I would have all right men of the North, South, East and West enter, will become a party machine. Now I would have this grand Loyal League a mighty power in politics. That's my view of it. [Applause.] I would have it work day and night to keep out of political offices every man who is not unconditionally against the rebellion. I do not say keep out of office Democrats or Republicans, but every man who does not stand by the Government, who is not unconditionally for the Government. I have never in my life voted a Republican ticket; for I am, as I think, a Democrat of Democrats. Not a sham, spurious Democrat; but a man going for equal rights of all men. [Applause.] If any man here can say, I am a Democrat, I answer in Paul's words—"I, more." Our great work is before us. It is not to save the Union, or the Constitution, or the country; that is all prating. I do not want to hear a man speak about his love for his country, but rather about his hatred of the rebels. I will infer his love for his country from his hatred of the rebels. Put down the rebellion, and the Union, and the Constitution and the country will take care of themselves. If a murderer should be discovered in Utica, the coercers is to be not for the safety of Utica, but to arrest and punish the murderer. Arrest and punish him, and Utica will take care of herself. Nor do I want you to talk about what shall be done after the rebellion is put down. The rebellion is not put down yet, and we never shall put it down if we allow ourselves to be diverted from the actual and urgent duties of the present to speculations in regard to the future. The only problem, Mr. President, that we can solve today, is putting down the rebellion. I would postpone every other thought to that solution. Let me add, "Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." We must grudge nothing; we must grudge no help, no precious treasure, no precious lives. Neither treasure nor life would be worth anything to us, or any right minded man, if this rebellion were triumphant. If we should fail, we shall need no property to live on, for then we shall be sinking under loads of calamity and anguish of heart, and shall desire to live no longer.

Letter from Judge Denio, of the Court of Appeals.

UTICA, May 25, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I feel obliged to the Committee for the invitation to the popular demonstration which is to take place this week in this city, and for the opportunity of perusing the resolutions which are expected to be offered. The sentiments appear to me to be just and patriotic, and they have my earnest approval.

No crisis in the history of society ever before so persuasively called upon a people to forego all party and personal differences, and to devote their whole heart, and whatever of influence or consideration they may individually possess, to the cause of their country, to the preservation of their territory in its integrity, and to the upholding of its fundamental institutions. It is easy to point out mistakes and imperfections in the civil and military administration of the Government, and, after the fact, to show how they might have been avoided or remedied; and there is naturally a temptation to persons who, like myself, did not old, by their suffrages, in bringing the persons actually exercising the powers of government into their official positions, to dwell much upon, and to exaggerate such errors, and under the influence of party sentiments to lose sight of the character and importance of the contest in which we are engaged. But the persistence in such a course of thought and action is as wrong in principle as it is hurtful to the National cause. A Government, like ours, based upon popular suffrage, in which official positions are renewable at brief intervals, can never suffer permanently, or for any considerable time, from erroneous precedents; but there is great danger, in a time like this, that while a portion of the people are employing their energies in disparaging the actual Administration, and endeavoring to bring it into contempt and to cover it with odium, that the National forces and the people at large, distracted and discouraged by the clamor of parties, will lose heart and hope; and that the conflict for the suppression of the rebellion, which can never be abandoned, will be thereby prolonged. Hence it is to me a gratifying feature in your demonstration, that it proposes to ignore party distinctions, and to embrace loyal men of all shades of political opinion. If the insurgent leaders could be once thoroughly persuaded of the truth that every man and woman in the loyal States is as thoroughly determined to resist their projects of dismemberment, as I believe that, for the most part, they really are, that conviction would go further than many regiments of armed men to bring the contest to an end. Men of all parties ought, by the plainest dictates of patriotism, to yield to the existing National Government a full, ingenuous and cordial support, not only by contributions of men and means, but by encouraging language and a hearty sympathy in their labors and trials.

I can perceive no reasons for discouragement. The conspirators, who had been long engaged in maturing their wicked schemes, saw the country disarmed and quiet, unused to war or to arms, and cultivating only the arts of peace; and they, in collusion with some of the heads of the executive departments, and members of the Federal Legislature—men whom no sentiments of personal honor and no oaths could bind—seized upon the National fortresses, public defences and magazines of arms, upon the whole Southern coast and the great rivers, commenced a bloody war upon the loyal States and people, and, inviting foreign nations, who hated our free institutions and dreaded our increasing power, to come and take part with them, attempted to seize the Capital of the Republic, founded by the Father of his Country, and bearing his venerated name, and avowed their determination to subvert and destroy the Union of the States, to establish which he had devoted the labors of his life. If this shall be accomplished, the last hopes of the friends of freedom here and throughout the world will be extinguished in shame and sorrow. But how has this nefarious enterprise thus far sped? The fortresses and the seaports have been nearly all recovered. Several of the States embraced in the insurgent organization have been reclaimed and brought back to their duty, and the Federal authority has been reestablished in them; and moreover the great father of waters, the mighty Mississippi, the common highway and outlet to the ocean of more than three millions of faithful, free and industrious people, has, there is reason to believe, been wrested from their treacherous grasp, and restored to the uses of friendly commercial intercourse. The foreigner has not accepted the treasonable invitation; and every omen augurs the triumph of the National cause. Let us not, by our dissensions, prolong the horrors of the contest.

But we should not forget that we are not in arms for purposes of conquest or dominion. Our purpose is simply to restore our glorious Union. That done, and due punishment being meted out to the leading conspirators, who have offended equally against their compatriots and us, and our laws and the Constitution should resume their wonted supremacy.

Gratitude and admiration for the gallant achievements of our brave soldiers and officers, and sympathy for their sufferings and dangers are sentiments which, on occasion like this, rise spontaneously in every mind. And then the heroic youth who have fallen on the field of battle! Their blood is upon the guilty heads of the conspirators, but their memory will be eternally cherished by a grateful country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, H. DENIO.

Letter from the Governor of Delaware.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 21, 1863.

Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting me to be present at an assemblage of loyal citizens at Utica, on the 27th instant.

I assure you that it would give me pleasure to participate in the proceedings of the meeting, but my official engagements forbid.

Concurring entirely in its object, I desire to express my approval of the employment of every means available for the suppression of the rebellion.

I rejoice to believe that the people, more than ever, comprehend the magnitude of the contest and the tremendous interests involved in the issue—that they now, more than ever before, evince a calm, but firm determination that the Government must be sustained.

Let the Administration rely upon their intelligence and public virtue, and go straight onward, whether in fighting its open foes, or in suppressing the treasonable efforts of sympathizers, who claim the protection of the laws, while contributing their influence to the support of the public enemy.

Let the people trust those who are constitutionally invested with this power, and clothed with the duty of maintaining the integrity of the Union.

Let us have faith that "right makes might," and as good citizens sustain the Chief Magistrate, whose honesty not even the malice of his enemies has ventured to question, in his efforts to quell this wicked insurrection, and to restore a lasting peace, by the vindication of the supremacy of the Government over the whole land.

I am, with great respect, WILLIAM CANNON.

S. T.—1860—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

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And for Sale—New.
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FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
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A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

CASTERLINE—HANFORD.—In Unionville, Orange County, on Tuesday, May 19, by Rev. H. F. Wedsworth, THOMAS CASTERLINE and HARRIET N. HANFORD, eldest daughter of Peter C. Hanford, all of Unionville.

OGDEN—MAGIE.—On Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. Dr. Magie, ROBERT T. OGDEN and MARY H., daughter of Ogden Magie, Esq., all of Elizabeth, N. J. No cards.

OGDEN—HENSHAW.—In Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. Charles Lindsley, WILLIAM B. OGDEN, of this City, and LIZZIE F., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Henshaw, of the former place.

SMITH—SEVERANCE.—SEVERANCE—WILSON.—In Leydon, Mass., at the bride's father's, on Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. Dr. Chandler, H. O. SMITH and Miss HELEN M. SEVERANCE. Also by the same, on Wednesday, May 14, 1862, Dr. CHARLES EARL SEVERANCE, formerly of Staten Island, N. Y., and Miss ELLEN M., daughter of Dr. Milo Wilson, all of Shelburne Falls, Mass. No cards.

WILCOX—MASON.—On Thursday, May 21, at the Union Baptist Church, Jersey City, by Rev. J. R. Baumes, of New-London, Conn., MONSON A. WILCOX, of Newtown, L. I., and SARAH E., daughter of A. G. Mason, of Jersey City.

DIED.

BONNER.—On Wednesday, May 27, Miss ISABELLA BONNER, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 125 Thompson-st., corner of Prince-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

CHESEBROUGH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, LOUISA, wife of William D. Chesebrough.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, May 30, at 9 o'clock, from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square.

CHEMIOLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, AUGUSTA DOMINIQUE, son of J. B. and Angelina Chemidlin, aged 3 months and 11 days.

DICKENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, of a lingering illness, ANDREW G. DICKENSON, in the 54th year of his age.

His friends, and relatives of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 51 Hoyt-st., on Sunday, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ISAACS.—On Thursday, May 28, after a painful illness, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, the beloved son of Samuel B. and Almira L. Isaacs, aged 11 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, May 31, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 120 East 45th-st., without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—Suddenly, on the evening of Wednesday, May 27, LOUISA RIDGELY, wife of John A. Livingston, of this City.

The funeral will take place on Friday, May 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 22 Union-square. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

OSBORNE.—In Gallipolis, O., on Sunday, May 24, BENJAMIN JESTUS OSBORNE, in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Saturday afternoon, May 30, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

PARKER.—On Wednesday, May 27, JAMES PARKER, Esq., of Mott Haven, Westchester County, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Saturday afternoon, May 30, at 3 o'clock.

POWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, JEANETTE W., wife of Charles H. Powell, and youngest daughter of the late Capt. Nicholas Hoey, aged 21 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 Adelphi-st., this (Friday) morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Huntingtoo, L. I., for interment.

RANDEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 27, suddenly, E. TAS RANDEL, aged 64 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday, May 29, at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 146 Clinton-st., near Grand st. His remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

TABELL.—On Tuesday morning, May 26, Mrs. MARY BROWER, relict of the late PHILIP TABELL, Sr., in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and congregation of the First Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Imgram, No. 75 West 12th-st., on Friday morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

TURNELL.—On Thursday, May 28, after a lingering illness, GEORGE LOOMIS, son of Charles S. and Ellen E. Turnbull, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 172 Spring-st., on Saturday afternoon, May 30, at 2 o'clock.

WALLACE.—On Thursday, May 28, JAMES WALLACE, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Saturday, May 30, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

WARD.—On Wednesday, May 27, suddenly, DAVID WARD, Colonel of the Horatio Seymour Cavalry, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on 73d-st., west of 3d-av., on Friday, May 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITSON.—On fifth day (Thursday) of fifth month, 28th, MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Joseph and Hannah S. Whitson.

Due notice will be given of her funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 299.—MAY 28, 1863.
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NOTICE.
XXX. 1848. M. S. B.
No. 6 HARRISON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1863.

Messrs. Ralph Pomeroy & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:

As an unsolicited act on my part, and with a deep-felt gratitude to you, I fervently bear witness to the potency of your "Magic Stomach Bitters." I have for years been under the influence of general debility, and have tried many medicaments, and almost everything that bore the name of bitters, without relief; but chance, or, I may say, good fortune, threw old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Bitters in my way, and its effect (as the label indicates) was magic—one bottle made a new man of me, and I now feel by its continued use as if I had a new lease of life. My strength, appetite and general health is as "good as new," and I can only wish that the invalid and dyspeptic may have a chance of appreciating it.

Yours, truly,
BENJ. S. PENNIMAN.

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Good and cheap, at
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FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
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A NEW TALE IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, entitled

THE SILVER DIGGER.

A TALE OF THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

BY ILLION CONSTELLANO.

WILL BE READY
on
MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 1,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

On the night of the 18th of May, 1822, Angustin Iturbide, after desperate efforts to carry out his plan of National independence, as published the previous year at Iguala, was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, under the title of Augustin I., by the army and the populace of the capital. The anarchy which had suggested this step, however, was not ended by it. Santa Anna, then entering upon his career, was in command at Vera Cruz, and met the Emperor's attempt to remove him by coming out for the restoration of the Republic; Gen. Bravo, who had previously acted with Iturbide, instantly associated himself with other notable men to overthrow the Empire; and the country was soon in greater convulsions than ever. After a stormy reign of ten months, in the midst of bitter factions and conspiracies, the Emperor finally abdicated on the 23d of March, 1823, and thus terminated the only "*imperial*" régime Mexico has seen since the days of the Montezumas. It is from the histories of those stirring times that the author has drawn the materials of this tale.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LEDGER,
ON
MONDAY NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

KENDALL'S

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THE SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.—THE Anniversary of this Association will be held at the hall of the Historical Society, in this City, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion an address will be delivered by the President of the Society, Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D., and a poem by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq.

Members of the Association, their families and friends, and all Rhode Islanders in the City are respectfully invited to attend.

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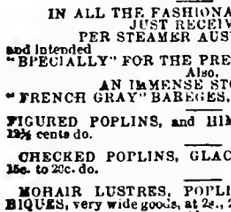

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Rondel,	Shattuck,	A. W. Warren,
C. E. Frere,	McEntee,	G. H. Hall,

Williamson, and many others of equal note.

Also,
THE LARGE HISTORICAL BATTLE-PIECE,
"THE LANDING OF BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE,"
BY
G. L. BROWN.

This interesting collection, an inspection of which will afford true pleasure to lovers of the fine arts, will be on exhibition on and from SATURDAY, May 30, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., until day of sale. Catalogues ready Monday morning, June 1.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, WAGons, harness, &c., to close an estate.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock:

Iron gray horse, 6 years old, pony built, 15¼ hands high, perfectly kind and gentle in single or double harness, ambles under the saddle, and square trot in harness, and very fast.
Blood black saddle horse, 8 years old, 15¼ hands high, long tail, very handsome, and very gay.
One cart horse, good for work and draft.
Black horse, very handsome, gentle in harness, and splendid saddle-horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old.
4-seat extension-top calash.
4-seat park wagon, built by Wood Brothers.
6-seat Germantown, built by Brewster.
6-seat Rockaway, silver mounted, City made.
Top buggy.
6-seat Germantown, City built.
4-seat depot wagon.
6-seat, no top, wagon.
4 sundown wagons.
2 4-seat depot wagoons.
2 shifting leather top buggies.
Single and double sets harness.
Farm harness.
Bridles, &c.

N. A. THOMPSON & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

Five hundred bales of Cotton, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, at auction.

By virtue of an appointment of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and under the direction of the United States Marshal, NEWELL A. THOMPSON will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder,

On FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, Mass.,
FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON,
Of the Sea Island and Upland Grades,
in lots to suit purchasers.

Said sale being made in pursuance of the following order:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss.,
BOSTON, May 21, 1863.

Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed from the District Court, I hereby give notice that I shall sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, consisting of five hundred bales of cotton, libeled as lawful prize, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid. JOHN S. KEYS, U. S. Marshal.

Catalogues may be obtained and samples examined at the Marshal's office, and at the office of the Auctioneers, in the old State House, Boston, three days before the sale.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,
Office No. 28 Pine-st.,
FRIDAY, May 29,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By order of and under the direction of Charles W. Bathgate, Esq., Executor of James Bathgate, deceased, one-half mile from the Harlem Railroad station at Fordham, and about the same distance from the steamboat landing on the Harlem River, the following described valuable property, viz. Ninety acres of land, beautifully located, in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are three dwellings. Persons wishing to purchase with a view of residence or investment will find this a favorable opportunity, lie easy access to the City, the natural beauty of the locality, surrounded by some of the finest improvements in the country, render it one of the most desirable places in the market for investment. A contemplated road, 100 feet wide, along the banks of the Harlem River, when completed, will pass within a short distance of this property, being in a direct line and continuation of 7th-av.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

By EDWARD SCHENCK—On THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil-Paintings, which have just arrived from Europe, including many fine Landscape, Marine, Cattle and Cabinet pieces. Among them may be particularly noticed—

A SUPERB SHEEP GRAZING, by ..... VAN SEVERDONCK
A FINE MARINE, by ..... SCHAEP
WINTER ..... SMEETS
COTTAGE ..... BY NAVEZ
SHEEP ..... WILTERMARTENS

And many other fine subjects; all of which
WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD.
The above are now on exhibition.

EDWARD SINTENICH, Auctioneer.

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, May 29, at 7½ o'clock. A collection of cabinet paintings, many of which are of great merit and worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and comprising specimens by Innis, Rondel, Louis Lang, Inman, Parker, Hart, Armstrong, Rossiter, Manzoni, Ruggles, Lacroix, Cafferty, Mathews, Neblig and other celebrated American artists. The subjects represented include landscapes, marines, historical, and genre subjects, fruit, flowers, &c. The attention of buyers is particularly requested.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF
OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, all the furniture and unique and recherche works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, pianoforte, parlor suites, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JOHN BENSON, Dec'd.—F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, all that
THROGG'S NECK—About 80 acres of land, lying on both sides of the road leading from Westchester to New-Rochelle, and within a short distance of the village of Westchester, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Watson, Ferris and others. The property is well located, and comprises several fine building sites. The location is healthy, easy of access by steamboat, in Westchester, or by Harlem Railroad to Williams' Bridge. The property will be sold in 2 or 3 parcels, if desired.

Maps of the property and any information in relation thereto, will be furnished on application to W. H. BOWNE, Westchester, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ANDREW ARNOW,
Executors of John Benson, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, WILTON AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, CHINA, &c., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 10½ o'clock at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., fourth door west of Broadway, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, satin brocatel and damask window curtains lined with silk, rosewood centre table, rosewood etageres, mahogany extension dining table, mahogany dining-room chairs, in maroon plush, china and glass ware, select oil-paintings by well-known artists, elegant mantel and pier glasses, library bookcase, chandeliers rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany armoir-a-glace, Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The oil-paintings will be sold at 12 o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, June 9, 1863, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

ESOPUS—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about 8 acres and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river, good dwelling-house, barns, ice-houses and other outbuildings. The stock and fixtures can be had if desired.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
JOHN DENHAM,
W. A. CUMMING,
Executors of estate of late Thos. Cumming.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., in front of salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn—Horses, wagons, harness, etc., comprising single and double seat wagons, with and without tops, grocery wagon, rockaways, coach, two-light road-wagons, three-top wagons, single and double harness; also, two sets new coach-harness, two sets new light double harness, 20 sets new single harness; one bay mare, sound and kind; three road horses, in good condition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 29, AT 9 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.—Large sale of handsome furniture, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; large, gas chandeliers, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

THE SALE OF THE BEEKMAN ESTATE will be continued THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., commencing with page 600 catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on
THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
some 1,800 lots in the
ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,
embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS, & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

Elegant sale of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, velvet and Brussels carpets, ingrain and three-ply carpets, carved rosewood suite in blue and gold brocatel, superb carved rosewood armoir-a-glace, with French plate mirror door, carved rosewood wardrobe, French plate pier and oval mirrors, solid rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dress bureau, marble-top washstand, do. commode, all to match, carved oak marble-top hatstand, black walnut marble-top do., carved oak marble-top sideboard, oak dining chairs in green reps, easy chairs in velvet, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, feather bolsters and pillows, coverlids, blankets, &c., with a large assortment of other furniture in mahogany, black walnut, rosewood and oak. A general assortment of crockery, china and glassware, in dinner, tea and dessert sets, of the most costly description. Also, a carved rosewood 7-octave piano, with pearl keys, of rich tone, made by a good City maker.

Also, kitchen furniture, &c., and would refer to the catalogue, (for the specification of the various lots to be sold,) which will be issued on Saturday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 30, at 10 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb team of bay carriage horses, 16½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, very stylish and kind in all harness, and sold only on account of the owner going to Europe; two close carriages entirely new and in perfect order, City made; one hotel coach, new and in perfect order; one light rockaway with pole and shafts made to order and but little used; one dark brown or black mare, eight years old; has been much used by the present owner under the saddle; is gentle in single and double harness; is a beautiful animal and of fine blood; a fine bay horse 16 hands, 7 years old, long tail, kind, gentle and a very stylish driver; a fine bay horse five years old, 16 hands high, with long tail, sound, kind and gentle, is a beautiful saddle horse, coupers and trots, goes to harness and is a pleasant driver; also, a black Mexican pony, about 12 hands high; also, a pony, cart and harness, all complete for a boy's use.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—(To all whom it may concern.)—Notice is hereby given that I will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, to the highest bidder, at No. 218 14th-st., near 9th-av., a large and general assortment of household furniture, such as piano-forte, parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, tables, chairs, sofas, oil paintings, clocks, mirrors, beds and bedding, hair mattresses bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, and a host of other articles; a fine chance for housekeepers and dealers; the whole being the contents of a five-story house, having cost the owner over $6,000. No postponement.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very valuable collection of Pictures just received from Paris. Among them are works of A. Veron, E. Lemmens, Lanfout de Metz, Kerwasseg, L. Notterman, Michant Culverhouse, H. Larien Bichut, A. Bachelin, N. Lenoir, Z. Murort and other high-class artists. Also, a modern Picture by Frechet, Ironson, Thorn, Bartlett, Wall, Vickers, Scott, Boutelle, Brown, Brewerton, Turbill, Baker, Hulk, Ranney and others. They are now on exhibition as above.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., gray Messenger mare, 14½ hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind in all harness, stylish driver, can trot in 3½ minutes, just from the country. Also, a close carriage, built to order by Wood Bros., of this City, in good condition, sold only as the owner has no further use for them.

JOHN H. RILEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 291 West Houston-st., a fine assortment of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c.

NOTICE.—THE SALE OF THE PAINTINGS, Engravings and statuary of the late Alfred Large will be continued THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,

Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS, REFRIGERATORS of all kinds, WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS, WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES, MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, COOKING UTENSILS of every description, CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.

Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO THOroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, etc., and is a good and careful driver. Must give undoubted references as to character and sobriety. Apply between the hours of 12 and 1, to T. F. WELLS, No. 8 Broad-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, in single man as coachman and groom, to go in the country; must be thoroughly competent and have good references; wages, $18 per month. Also, a man to make himself generally useful, for Staten Island. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED IN A SMALL PRIVATE family a cook; she must be thoroughly competent and have the best of City references; the family spend the Summer a short distance in the country. Apply before 1 o'clock, at No. 30 West 11th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY GIRL to cook, wash and iron for a small family. One that is competent and well recommended may find a good place by applying at No. 101 Murray-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS Protestant laundress to go a short distance in the country; must understand French fluting and have good City reference; wages, $10 per month. Apply for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 1254 4th-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AS WAITRESS A young Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring good City reference. Apply at No. 61 University-place, on Saturday and Monday mornings, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a first-class waitress and chambermaid, to go a short distance in the country, on New-York Island; none need apply unless she fully understands her business; family small; wages liberal. Apply at No. 388 Broadway, up stairs, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning, Friday or Saturday.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, two girls who can furnish good references; one as first-class waitress, and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children. Germans preferred. Apply at No. 175 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.

TO STONE-MASONS.—STONE-MASONS wanted, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; good references required. Apply at office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 13 TO 16 YEARS OF age, who resides with his parents, to attend an office, &c.; must have good references. Address R. L. & CO., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

MALE PRINCIPALS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Board of Education. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.

J. T. BOYLE, Secretary.

TO AMERICAN LADIES.—A MEETING OF ladies interested in the cause of Poland is solicited to be held at the schoolhouse of the Transfiguration Church No. 1 East 29th-st., on SATURDAY, May 30, at 11½ o'clock A. M. A full attendance is respectfully solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 6th of June, 1863, for the following supplies:

Standard, Drills.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Mounted.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Gnidons, Cavalry.
Guidons, Artillery.
Storm Flags.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
Drums.
Drums, Heads, Batter and Snare.
Drums, Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pairs.
Drum-sticks, carriages.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books;
Post Letter Books;
Post Morning Report Book.

A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if an award is made him.

Samples must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Warehouse, corner of Vine and Columbia streets.

All the supplies must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.

Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Proposals for Clothing."

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid Inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

Overalls (Engineers,)
Great Coat Straps,

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Overalls or Great Coat Straps," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and West streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should furnish descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, classed or tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether iron or copper fastened, side wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of such vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed:

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation upon the ocean and inland waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st., New-York, May 23d, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, egg and stove size, the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned; the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

TO CAST-IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of

6,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.

6 tons of special Castings for the same.

10,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.

25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863, for the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.—WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived until the 15th of June, for the delivery on the North Wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of best White Ash Coal, clean:

800 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) large egg size.
750 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size.
300 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size.

Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately. Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, and the Schuylkill, and Delaware, and Raritan Canals.

The coal to be delivered between the 1st of July and 1st of September next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished. Proposals to be addressed to

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Capt. and Quartermas'r.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 21, 1863.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female: latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 83 Lake-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Gazette de la Reforme, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases in a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will be money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored in full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consults (with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice excites every development to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the chemists and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their preservatives are never without. Send for a circular. To ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All should read it."—"Suggestions of disease in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are adapted mainly to old maids' taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of the kind ever published."—*Home Journal.* "It gives judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their affliction by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Transcript.*

Price $1. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All suffers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are recommended to use Parr's Life Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HANCANT, No. 229 Strand, London. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c. Frank Hall & Co., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and seal of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the government stamp affixed to each bottle of the genuine medicine.

The genuine have this signature on the government stamp affixed to each bottle:

Thomas Prout

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 14 Prince-st. to his more convenient house, No. 62 East 4th-st., at No. 22 Lafayette-st., Washington Square, with a private entrance to the house. Dr. C. has had the honor to be consulted by the most eminent families in New-York for the last 15 years, and has given especial attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen at his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 11 DEY-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. After a practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial disease and all delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make not only a permanent cure, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and bladder, successfully brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of self-abuse, who have ruined their constitutions by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician, surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, in all cases of Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediment to marriage, or Nervousness. Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The first package in case the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PILES! PILES! PILES!—DR WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS are warranted Certain cure for fistule, blind and bleeding Piles. The following gentlemen have been cured: W. L. Stiles, Esq., No. 223 Broadway; Ex-Councilman H. Hughes, Esq., No. 107 Spring-st.; W. J. Fisher, Esq., No. 514 Broome-st., and numerous ladies and gentlemen whose addresses can be had at my office. Price 50c. per box. Sold at all druggists. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietors, No. 481 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or dahilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Incfactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 99 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MOIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON.....WEDNESDAY.....10th June.
OLYMPUS.....WEDNESDAY.....24th June.
KEDAR.....WEDNESDAY.....8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:

Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30,

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE STEAMSHIP

GREAT EASTERN,

WALTER PATON, Commander.

Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $175
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,).....$40

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Cart. BURGESS, will sail from the Canadian and United States Mails, for Quebec next

SATURDAY, May 30.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $61 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.

Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON.
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer TORSCA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $15.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship

"LOUISIANA,"
Capt. FASSEN,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 4 P. M.

No freight received after Friday. For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROSWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamships of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....May 30
ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 14 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$100; Steerage.....$ 35
First cabin to London.....Same rate to London.....$ 50
First cabin to Paris.....Same rate to Paris.....$ 90
First cabin to Hamburg.....Same rate to Hamburg.....$ 80

Passengers are forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75; Steerage, $30. Steerage from Liverpool, $5 from Queenstown, $20. The owners wish to send for their friends and have made terms at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British screw steamship DAUNTLESS, Capt. Mackie, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 50 N. R., and will sail with despatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. R. BODY, V. P.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 97 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England or Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will commence to discharge to-day (Friday) at Pier No. 11 North River, this morning. Consignees are requested to send in their permits to the office, No. 26 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL FAMILY EXCURSION—Down the Bay to off Sandy Hook Light, to escort Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to sea, on his way to Europe, on SATURDAY, May 30. The steamship *City of Baltimore* will sail at 12 o'clock, noon. The Albany and Canada sailing steamer JESSE HOYT, WAINWRIGHT, Commander, will leave Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.; Canal-st., New-York, at 10½ A. M.; giving a fine view of Fort Lafayette, the present abiding-place of national rebels and traitors; also, a view of Forts Hamilton, Diamond and Tompkins, Sandy Hook Light, the Highlands; and a splendid band of music will accompany the boat. Tickets 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the last season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—FLORIDA and VALLEY GROVES to let. Also, boats for towing in and about the harbor. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. Hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. H. MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Salleraville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO. on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST,
No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.

Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.

No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SCREW PRESS IN A DROP, weight 1,500 lbs. Price $100. Apply to B. REESE, No. 154 Broome-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.

In obedience to the general desire,
MISS BATEMAN
has consented to appear during this, her closing week, in her wonderful character of
BIANCA,
in which she has gained
UNQUALIFIED APPROBATION,
and in which she stands unrivaled.

Mr. Wheatley, therefore, begs to announce
FOR
FRIDAY EVENING,
May 29,
the
ONLY REPRESENTATION
that can possibly be given of
THE ITALIAN WIFE,
gotten up with the care and liberality which characterize this popular house, and with a cast of general excellence, comprising the names of Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Mordaunt and Miss Mary Wells.

The character of
BIANCA,
THE ITALIAN WIFE,
affords ample scope for the display of that
CLASSIC DIGNITY AND ARTISTIC TRUTH
which constitute this abiding charm of Miss Bateman's
WONDERFUL IMPERSONATIONS.

On SATURDAY EVENING, May 30, Miss BATEMAN will take her
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
Prior to her
VISIT TO EUROPE.

Mr. WHEATLEY takes pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this establishment that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
who has just returned from Europe, for the production of
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
grand romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
the greatest European success of the season.

Mr. COLLINS (first appearance in twelve months) as CARRICKFERGUS

Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY (first appearance in six months) as
LAGARDERE.

The play will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, June 1,
with entirely new scenery, costumes, and a
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
AT
HOPE
CHAPEL,
No. 720 Broadway,
EVERY EVENING,
at 8 o'clock,
AND
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
at 3½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN—DEBORAH.

THE NEW PLAY TO-MORROW NIGHT.
FIRST NIGHT OF CATHERINE SELDON.
Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cents; Orchestra $1.
See the Programme.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—12:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga, and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M. and for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4 10, 5, 6 15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9 10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls; also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 6:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4 15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:20 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 24, 18, 9 and 10 A. M., for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 8 15, 11:20 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6, 10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12 10, 3, 4, 5, 6:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10.37 P. M.

on SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
1 P. M.—Way, for Dunkirk.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville. Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cattaraugus and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. For Setauket, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:0 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, and 6 P. M. On Sunday Excursion Train, at 8:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, and after MONDAY, Feb. 2 the first and last connection with the "ESSEX" will leave New-York, foot of Barrow-st., at 6 A. M., for that accommodation line until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other ports on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 3:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POST, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn.....6.30 A. M. | Sands Point.....7.33 A. M.
Glenwood.....6.35 A. M. | Great

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The First News of Gen. Hooker's Defeat—Another Privateer Afloat—The Manchester Clothiers at Work for the South—When Recognition May Come.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 16, 1863.

The *Persia* is in with news of two days' fighting south of the Rappahennock, awful carnage, and the defeat and rout of some divisions of the Army of the Potomac. There the news leaves us, and we must remain four or five days in suspense as to the final result. A battle or military movement begun with rout may end with victory; but I need not say that few in England expect it.

A vessel of the "Chinese fleet," building in England, has left this week. She is an iron paddle steamer, of 600 tons, built by your friends, LAIRD BROTHERS, of Birkenhead, is double pleted, with a rem stem, six guns and a Whitworth 32, and 90 picked men. Of course, she is intended to smash up the junks of the Teepings in the Chine seas; but if she or any others of this squadron should lose their way and find themselves in the Gulf of Mexico, it would not be a matter for special wonder.

It is announced in the Manchester trade reports that the manufacturers of that town are supplying large clothing contracts for the Southern army. One house supplies a lot of 6,000 shirts; others greet quantities of ready-made clothing. There is a rapid and pretty regular trade with the Southern ports, both from Bermuda and Nassau. The Federal cruisers, I judge, capture just about one vessel in ten, running the blockade. This raises the price of insurance, no doubt, but rather stimulates trade. Southern papers complain that goods in much larger quantities are smuggled across the frontier, and foolishly imagine that such a trade is an injury to the South. Is there much doubt that a large proportion of the munitions of war now in the hands of the Southern armies were furnished by Northern speculators?

We have a Mr. JEWETT here from Colorado, who has come on the Tom Fool's errand—his own—of volunteer Ambassador to the Powers of Europe, to engage them in another effort at mediation. Mr. JEWETT may save his money and spare his trouble. There will be no more offers of mediation. The Mexican business is nearly settled, or should be by this time. The great Powers will hold each other in check until Russia can restore Poland, where, to this day, the peasantry, that is, the great mass of the people, have taken no part in the revolution, or have acted against it. When the time and the necessity have come, there will be recognition, if you have by that time left anything to recognize; and by that time there will be no lack of pretexts for a forcible intervention.

What can I say more? I can only repeat what I have said already. The necessities of Europe and the desperation of the South make it impossible for the war to be prolonged. What you do must be done in this campaign. You have six months left for conquest. End the war, in the only way you have thought of ending it, within the year, or it will be ended for you. You will be obliged to end it in a way you have not deemed possible, or to merge it in a greater war, the end of which cannot be so readily predicted.

MONADNOCK.

THE LOYAL LEAGUES IN THE WEST.

Great Loyal Meeting—Convention of Loyal Leagues—A Secret League—Animated Discussions, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, O., Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

This city is just now the scene of a gathering which promises to develop into something of more than usual political significance. In the first place, the people have been stirred up to-day by one of the largest Union meetings ever assembled here. With MONTGOMERY BLAIR, JIM LANE, Hon. W. A. BINGHAM, and other celebrated speakers to address them, they have for hours together remained in great crowds in the public square, and received with unbounded applause the stirring Union sentiments uttered. But the assembly of most interest to the nation is the more quiet one, which for two days has been in active session at the Angier House, and in one of the public halls. It is the Convention of Representatives of Loyal Leagues in the different Northern States. These delegates have been fast arriving on the Eastern, Western and Southern trains, and their presence, together with that of the large numbers who have come hither to attend the Baptist anniversaries, has crowded to a sadly uncomfortable degree the principal hotels. Their sessions are strictly secret, and the presence of reporters is especially discouraged and guarded against. The object of the Convention is to consolidate out of the material furnished by the Loyal Leagues a more secret league, whose purpose shall be to secure to the Government prompt and efficient support in all its efforts for the preservation of the Union; in enforcing the Conscription Act, and in general measures to counteract the baleful influence of the Copperheads. The movement finds some strong opponents even among those who sit in the Convention. The necessity for giving a more secret character to the organization is much questioned by not a few, and fears are expressed that that feature may prove a dangerous one. It is urged, on the other hand, that there is a real necessity for such an organization; that as rebellion is the fruit of such secret leagues of conspirators as the Knights of the Golden Circle, who are still insidiously at work at the North in organizing and perfecting the opposition to the Government, there is urgent need of similar union among the loyal people to protect the Government from insidious attack. The case of Maryland is pointed to, that State having been saved to the Union in large part by the efforts of a secret league composed of many thousands of loyal men. All these questions are being animatedly discussed in the Convention, and it is very evident that the great majority of the delegates are strongly convinced of the propriety of perfecting a more thorough organization than has been yet given to the Loyal Leagues.

The majority of the delegates present are but little known in public life, but they are men of character and position in the communities from which they come, and are actuated by an earnest desire to aid the Government in its tremendous task of crushing the rebellion, and withstanding the insidious or bold assaults of enemies at home. There are, however, several of the leading Massachusetts politicians, and a very considerable delegation from Baltimore, who come prepared to give information as to the working of the Leagues which did so much to insure the safety of Maryland. Among the distinguished persons present in the city, who have had more or less to do with the meeting, are Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Hon. JAMES LANE, Hon. Mr. WENTWORTH, of Massachusetts, DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, and others. These latter have not, however, participated actively in the proceedings, but they have been cognizant of them, and have been naturally consulted with reference to the objects proposed to be accomplished. It would not be proper for me to give anything more than this brief allusion to the intentions of this Convention. But this I can say, there are earnest men at work in it, who, whether their views be correct or erroneous, are fixed in their adherence to certain ideas as to the organization of the loyal sentiment of the country, and, sincere in their convictions, will use every effort to carry them into effect. The meetings of the Convention will be continued to-morrow. Prof. AMASA MCCOY, of Washington, one of the members of the Convention, has to-night delivered to a large audience, in the Cleveland Academy of Music, an eloquent oration on "The London *Times* and the Rebellion, and the war against the National Constitution."

F.

The Convention in Cleveland—A Secret League Agreed Upon—Dissent.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CLEVELAND, O., Thursday, May 21, 1863.

The Convention of Loyal Leagues is still in session in this city, and still sit with closed doors, from which very little intelligence beside that which I have already sent you oozes out. The decision has, however, been ultimately reached that there is a necessity for the formation of a close society, for the unconditional support of the Government and the neutralization of the efforts of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The opposition to a secret organization has been pretty effectually overcome, and to-day the Convention is occupied with perfecting plans for carrying the ideas of the majority into effect. The strictest secrecy is enjoined, and members are wise as owls and mum as sphinxes. Gen. JIM LANE, Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, Hon. Mr. BINGHAM, and other gentlemen equally well known, are now participating in the discussions of the body, and are strongly in favor of the immediate formation of a close League. Senator HARRIS, of New York, who is still in town, keeps entirely aloof from the gathering, his conduct exciting considerable remark among the delegates. It is known that he is opposed to the secret character which it is desired to give the League, and regards it as fraught with danger to the Republic. His opinions are shared by many influential Union men, who are doing all in their power to prevent the execution of the proposed plan. They contend that a good cause does not need any such clandestine support: that secrecy is more likely to do it injury than prove an aid.

The delegates to the convention are already beginning to leave for their homes, which fact seems to indicate that the most important business has already been accomplished.

F.

THE TURF.

Third Day's Racing of the Passaic County Agricultural Society's Spring Meeting, at Paterson, N. J.

The last day's races took place yesterday, in presence of a most brilliant gathering of nearly 10,000 persons, of whom at least a fourth were females—a large proportion from among the leading families of New-Jersey, many from New-York, and other more distant localities. Those who were present on either or all of the three days of this most successful meeting will fully bear us out in saying, that a more successful and satisfactory race meeting has never been held; and the Executive Committee may reasonably prepare more extensive accommodations to satisfy the public, when they hold their next racing meeting. To show the interest and confidence of the New-York turfmen in the Paterson equine display, it may be remarked that, notwithstanding an enticing pacing match was advertised to take place on the Fashion Course, between two celebrated pacers, only about six wagons were there, and but few persons, to witness the event, while at least thirty Erie Railroad cars were required to convey the New-Yorkers and others to Paterson; and all the available first and other teams and coaches were put in motion over the New-York and Paterson roads to accommodate others.

A passing word on the police arrangements of the Committee, may, perhaps, reach the notice of the managers of our Long Island tracks, to their advantage. Detectives BENNETT and STOWEY, of the New-York Police, and Detective MASTERSON, of the Erie Railroad Company, were employed by the Committee to give their valuable aid to the Sheriff of Passaic County, who had also a strong posse to eject the roughs. Only three of that genus, however, required attention, and they were put outside the gates in a twinkling. No gambling or drunkenness annoyed the visitors.

The first race was for three-year olds, two mile heats, and was won, after a very close and exciting contest, by Mr. WATSON'S *Captain Moore*—Mr. JOHN M. CLAY'S *Lodi* being second, and Mr. BUSH'S *Fleetwing* third.

First Heat.—*Lodi* took the lead at the start, closely attended upon by *Fleetwing* throughout the first mile, and passed into the second mile a length in advance, with *Capt. Moore* trailing four lengths behind. At the 1¾ mile, *Fleetwing* fell off four lengths, and in going round the turn had given place to *Capt. Moore* three lengths being between each; from this home an exciting contest took place, *Capt. Moore* challenging *Lodi* for the lead, and lapping at the distance stand, and by an extraordinary burst of speed, getting his head in front of *Lodi* at the score in 3:43¾.

Second Heat.—The *Captain* led a couple of lengths round the turn, but was passed at the three-quarter pole by *Lodi*, and was six lengths behind on the last turn in the second mile, but reduced the gap by a fine brush to the ¾ pole to two lengths, when he bolted across the track and lost the heat to *Lodi* by a couple of lengths. *Fleetwing* was several lengths behind. Time, 3:44½.

Third Heat.—This was a most exciting contest, the three horses running well together, with *Capt. Moore* leading throughout, and *Lodi* lapped on him most of the time and at times neck and neck. The result was that *Capt. Moore* won the heat and race by only half a length, *Lodi* and *Fleetwing* being neck and neck, in 3:47.

The second race, $500, for all ages, three-mile dash, was won by *Idlewild*, (the competitor with *Blackbird* for the $20,000 matches,) who beat Mr. HUNTER'S *West Roxbury* and GEO. WILKES' *Panic* with the greatest ease. *Roxbury* led throughout the first mile and passed the score three lengths in advance of *Panic*, with two more behind under a strong pull. On the back stretch of the second mile, *Roxbury* opened the gap to six lengths, which was reduced at the entrance on the third mile to an open length between each, at the quarter-pole of the last mile *Roxbury* had increased his lead to three lengths, while *Idlewild* gallantly challenged for the lead, first *Panic*, and then passed him, and again, on back stretch, *Roxbury*, and also passed him, and obtained a good length in front at the half-mile pole, amidst the greatest excitement.

From this point *Idlewild* made a brilliant dash round the turn and down the home-stretch, coming past the Judges' stand ten lengths in front of *Roxberry*, who was followed by *Panic*, two lengths behind. *Idlewild's* performance, and the waiting race of the Jocky was much admired, although it was expected that she would win, as two to one was laid on her against the field; the heat was done in 5:38½.

THIRD RACE.—$700 for all ages, three mile heats, was won by Mr. JOHN M. CLAY'S *Edgar*, who was ridden by the celebrated jockey GILPATRICK. Dr. WELDON'S *Lizzie W.* was his only competitor, as the other two entries were distanced the first heat.

First Heat.—The colored boy SEWELL, who rode *Lizzie W.*, took up the running from the start, GILPATRICK trailing with *Edgar* so much that he was fully eight lengths behind on entering the first turn on the second mile, this was gradually reduced to four lengths on entering the third mile, and at the quarter they were neck and neck, and a brush to the half placed *Edgar* two lengths in front, and notwithstanding the boy's best effort, GILPATRICK crossed the score three lengths in front, in 5 40¾.

Second Heat.—It is only necessary to say that GILPATRICK took the lead and kept it throughout unapproached by *Lizzie* to tese than a couple of lengths, who sometimes fell six or seven, *Edgar* winning easily by four lengths in 5 55¼.

Some delay occurred in returning the New-York passengers to town, on account of the pressure of local travel, which will no doubt be remedied on a future occasion.

The following is the summary of the Passaic County Agricultural Society: Spring meeting for 1863—Paterson, N. J. Third day, May 28.

FIRST RACE.

Half past One P. M.—Sweepstakes premium, of $300, for 3 yr. olds; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; two mile heats.

Mr. J. S. Watson enters h. c. Capt. Moore, by imp. Baltownie, out of Jenny Rose, by imp. Glencoe	1	2	1
Mr. John M. Clay enters h. c. Lodi, by Yorkshire, out of Topaz, by imp. Glencoe	2	1	2
Mr. P. C. Bush enters ch. c. Fleetwing, by imp. Baltownie, out of Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe	3	3	3

Time, 3:43½—3:39½—3:47.

First miles, 1:55—1:45—1:49.

SECOND RACE—30 MINUTES AFTER FIRST RACE.

$500 premium, for all ages, 5 per cent. entrance; three mile dash.

T. G. Moore enters b. m. Idlewild, 6 years old, by Lexington.

J. Hunter enters ch. c. West Roxberry, 4 years old.

Geo. Wilkes enters h. h. Panic, 6 years old, by Gleneoe.

1 mile, 1:58—2 miles, 3.49—3 miles, 5:38½.

THIRD RACE—30 MINUTES AFTER SECOND RACE.

$700 premium, for all ages, 5 per cent. entrance; three mile heats.

Mr. John M. Clay enters B. H. Edger, 4 years old, by Star Davie, dam Zenobia, by imp. Zinganee 1 1

J. W. Welden enters b. f. Lizzie W., 3 years old, by Scythian, dam by Birmingham 2 2

George Brown enters ch. g. Alery, 6 years old, by Yonng Wagner, dam by Cracker dis.

F. Sherritt enters b. h. 5 years old, by Sovereign, dam Margaret Edna dis.

Time.	One Mile.	Two Miles.	Three Miles.
First heat	1:58	3:49	5:40½
Second heat	2:04	4:02	5:55¼

Racing Match on Fashion Course.

The match between Mr. HOLT'S pacing mare *Emma*, and Mr. HORNBECK'S gelding, *Frank*, one mile and repeat in harness, came off as advertised. In presence of a very few persons. *Emma* won easily in 2m. 32½s., and 2m. 29s.

Death of Ex-Gov. Noah Martin.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 28,

EX-GOV. NOAH MARTIN died suddenly at 10 o'clock this morning, of apoplexy.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval.

CHIEF-ENGINEER STIMERS IN TROUBLE.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to convene at Brooklyn for the purpose of investigating charges preferred against ABNER STIMERS, Chief Engineer of the iron-clad depot in this City. The following are the officers of the Court: Admiral GREGOAR, Commodores STRINGHAM and NICHOLSON. It is alleged that Mr. STIMERS used disrespectful language about Rear-Admiral DUPONT, when coming home from Charleston in the steamer *Arago*. JOSEPH COLWELL, of Jersey City, and several others, will be summoned as witnesses.

THE RETIRING BOARD ARRIVED IN NEW-YORK.

The Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy for retiring officers unfit for active service, which formerly sat in the rooms of the Navy Department in Washington, has arrived in this City, and will henceforth conduct its business at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks. Commodore MAGVINE, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, Commodore STORER, and others, compose the Board. The action of the Board is, of course, subject to the same authority as when it held its session at the National Capital.

A GUARD-SHIP FOR THE BATTERY AT LAST.

The increase in magnitude of our navy enables Secretary WELLES to give New-York a guard-ship at last. To-day the United States sailing frigate *Sabine*, 50 guns, Commodore RINGGOLD, Commander, will take her position off the Battery, to remain there permanently as a representative of our National fleet. She will have a full armament and ship's company on board, for the purpose of saluting foreign vessels-of-war, whose officers can now pay their respects to ours, without risking the perils of rowing to the Navy-yard.

LAUNCH OF THE LENAPEE.

The U. S. double-bowed steamer *Lenapee* was successfully launched yesterday at Hunter's Point. She is 210 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep. She belongs to the fleet of twenty-seven double-enders now in course of construction, the specifications of which have already been noticed in detail. The following vessels of this class are yet to be launched:

Name.	Condition.	Where.
Eutaw	Ready to launch	Baltimore.
Mingoe	Ready 10th of June	Bordenth, N.J.
Penrin	Just commenced	N. York, N. Y.
Tallahoma	Just commenced	N. York, N. Y.
Wateree	Nearly launch'g ordered	Chester, Penn.
Winooska	Nearly finished	Boston N.Yard

The prize-steamer *St. John* has been condemned at Boston.

VESSELS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following vessels are offered to the Government:

J. A. DEMONT, Washington, proposes to sell the steaming *W. H. Beaman* for $10,000, or to charter her for $40 per day if run in fresh water, or $50 per day if run in salt water.

A. & S. RUSSELL, New-York, proposes to sell a new propeller for $25,000.

Geo. WOOD, Philadelphia, proposes to charter the steamtug *Edward Ludlow* for $50 per day, for nine months or more, or at $55 per day for any shorter time; value $14,000.

M. SHERMAN, for the Catskill Transportation Company, proposes to charter the steamer *Utica*, long time, at $175 per day, short time at $200. Government to pay for coal and pilotage.

ISAAC P. SMITH proposes to sell the steamer *Armenia* for $75,000.

RUSSELL STURGIS, New-York, proposes to charter the steamboat *Montpelier* for $250 per day.

Sale of the Bergen Estate in Gowanus.

The estate of the late THEODORUS BERGEN, situated on New-York Bay, in the Eighth Ward, and consisting of 70 acres and 650 lots of ground, was sold at auction, yesterday at noon, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. The first section put up was the area bounded by First-avenue, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh streets, and the bulkhead or pier line established by the Harbor Commissioners in 1857. This plot consists of 16 acres, with all the buildings thereon, and was bought by Messrs. WALSH, GARLER & CHASE, at the price of $28,600.

The plot consisting of a half block, bounded by Second-avenue, First-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, the remainder having been purchased by Mr. THOS. HUNT at private sale, as it adjoins his land,) consisting of 28 lots, was sold to Mr. JOHN LOTT, who paid $200 per lot for 14 lots, and Mr. J. WALTERS, who paid $150 for the remaining 14 lots in the block, the latter fronting on Second-avenue.

The two blocks bounded by Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fourth streets, First and Second avenues, are reserved for private sale.

Three blocks bounded by Second-avenue, Third-avenue, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh streets, consisting of 119 lots, were bought by Mr. GARRAT G. VARDEN. The block bounded by the above avenues, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, 28 lots, brought $212 50 per lot. The block bounded by the same avenue, 56 lots, brought $200. The block bounded by the same avenues and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, brought $215 per lot.

The block bounded by Third-avenue, Fourth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street was bought by Mr. THOMAS HUNT at private sale.

The block bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, comprising 54 lots, was sold to Mr. ROBERT C. BELL, at $205 per lot.

The block bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, was sold in quarter sections. It consists of 26 lots. The quarter plot on Third avenue and Fifty-fifth-street was sold to Mr. B. M. SMITH, for $200 each. The quarter on Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street to Mr. C. B. HACKLEY, at $197 50 per lot.

The other half, fronting on Fourth-avenue, was sold to Mr. GEORGE B. BARTLETT for $160 per lot.

The remainder of the property has been sold at private sale.

The prices brought were good, and fully equal to the best of times.

Plymouth Excursion—Farewell to Rev. H. W. Beecher.

The demonstrative friends of Rev. H. W. BEECHER propose to accompany him, on his trip to Europe, so far as the light-ship. They have chartered the ocean steamer *Merrimac*, on which they will take their faithful Monitor in holy things a trip down the Bay, returning in time to meet the *City of Baltimore* just off the Narrows, where Mr. BEECHER and his traveling companions, President RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic, and Rev. Dr. HOLME, of Brooklyn, will be transferred to the steamer. The *Merrimac* will leave the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., on Saturday, and all who desire, within a limited number, can, by the purchase of tickets, share the fun and frolic, the solemnities and farewells of the occasion. Tickets may be had at the church, of Mr. WELD, the Trustees' Clerk.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

No meeting of this Commission was held yesterday.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining May 16, 1863	6,371
Admitted	1,705
Total	8,127
Died	52
Discharged	1,307
Sent to Blackwell's Island	341
Sent to State Prison	0—1,700
Remaining May 23, 1863	6,427
Increase	56
Bellevue Hospital	687
Lunatic Asylum	788
Almshouse	1,2-6
Penitentiary	450
Workhouse	766
Small-pox Hospital	12
Randall's Island	64
Randall's Island Hospital	205
City Prison	27
Second District Prison	10
Third District Prison	12
Fourth District Prison	1
Island Hospital	260
Colored Home	260
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	35
City Cemetery	64—6,427

An Explosion in Cherry-street.

SIX MEN BURNED—TWO OF THEM FATALLY.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion occurred in WILSON'S new bakery, in Cherry-street, between Clinton and Montgomery streets, whereby two men, named OWAN and TARRENCE LARKIN, were so badly burned on the head, face and arms that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. Four other men, named WM. H. HANNARSON, EDWARD FLANNAR, EDWARD MCCAFFRAY and JOHN MULLIN, were very much injured by burns and bruises.

The six men above named were employed in the establishment. The Police of the Seventh Precinct conveyed all of them to the New-York Hospital, where Dr. KANNANY and the other Surgeons made an examination of their injuries. With the exception of the two LARKINS, it is thought that the injured persons will recover. The cause of the explosion had not been ascertained at a late hour last evening, but an investigation will be made to-day. There was very little damage done to the building and contents. The buildings where the accident occurred, occupy five lots in the middle of the block on Cherry-street, and are five stories in height. The force of the explosion shook the buildings in the neighborhood for the distance of four blocks, and so loud was the noise that many people ran from their houses to the street in great fright, under the impression that another powder magazine had exploded. The foreman of the bakery has made a statement to the effect that OWEN LARKIN, who had charge of a portion of the ovens, was negligent of his duty in not keeping them at the right temperature and free from gas.

[Advertisement.]

THE HUMAN EYE.—EMERSON says the Eye speaks all languages. Do you wish to know what it says: How Penitence, Confession, Apology, Truthfulness, Prayerfulness, Humility, Accuracy in Figures, Memory, Love of Facts, Love of Fiction or Story Telling, Activity, Mirthfulness, Wonder, Rapture, &c., are indicated in its Physiognomical signs? See portraits of CANNING, ROMILY, NELL GWYNNE, Bishop BANGEL, and SHAKSPEARE. Would you know what eyes may be trusted, and of what eyes to beware? Why some are black and others blue? Do you wish to look into the wonderful Anatomical structure of the organ of sight? You can find all this and more (the whole profusely illustrated) in the *Phrenological Journal*, for June. Ten cents or $1 a Year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. TOM THUMB—SPURIOUS PICTURES.—Gen. TOM THUMB and wife would caution the public against spurious Carte de visite of them. That advertised by a Mrs. DEMOREST (called Madame) of Gen. TOM THUMB and wife, MINNIE WARREN, Commodore NUTT, and P. T. BARNUM, is not a photograph at all, but a miserable engraving, which is a libel on those whom it pretends to represent. The only real photograph (Carte de visite) of the bridal party, (four on a card,) are those taken by BRADY, and sold at the Museum, at twenty-five cents each. Cartes de visite of Gen. TOM THUMB and wife, fifteen cents each. Also, Commodore NUTT and MINNIE WARREN, on one card, fifteen cents. Sent by mail at same price. Address, American Museum, where these four wonderful little people are seen day and evening, for a short time only.

[Advertisement.]

SHAMELESS AND UNMANLY PERSONALITY.—Some base and selfish persons interested in the sale of the card photographs of the Lilliputians at the Museum, having found the Card de Visites offered by Mme. DEMOREST, of No. 473 Broadway, so generally inquired for both on account of their distinctness of animate outline and the interesting contrast and superior grouping in the figures and dresses, have sought to mislead the public in the sale of their tame and often dark and indistinct card pictures by irrelevant and very unmanly personal allusions. The ladies of this country will not tolerate such Barnumizing, and the parties certainly will be branded by every sensitive and intelligent lady in the community with the scorn and contempt which such unmerited attacks and allusions richly deserve. The merits of the picture require no defence.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE in her reception dress, with full description. Commodore NUTT, MINNIE WARREN and P. T. BARNUM, Esq., the group presenting a remarkable contrast. The finest picture, accurate likeness, and most interesting Carte de Visite yet published. Sold everywhere, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Either Carte de Visite is sent to each yearly subscriber to Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, besides the 50 cents' worth of extra patterns.

Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CRAIG'S CELEBRATED MICROSCOPE MAILED FREE—With six beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with twenty-four objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-street, third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's, WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 7, 1863.

MR. HENRY CRAIG—*Dear Sir*: I have received the Craig Microscope, and deem it the best for practical purposes I have seen. I like it better than one that cost me $20. Truly yours, J. BODINE THOMAS.

[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.

A great variety at old prices.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second street,
And No. 163 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

When Nature wears her robe of green,
And Summer comes with golden sheen,
'Tis then that Cits, in anxious flocks,
All rush to buy of gallant KNOX,
A Summer Hat, so light, so gay,
So cheap at Fulton and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, with elegant fashion plates and five full-sized dress-patterns, and other splendid Summer novelties. Now ready. Single, 25 cents, yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. Lady agents wanted for every town and city.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America, from Greytown—J. M. Burgess, J. Rogers, H. S. Allen, J. M. Acaley, J. S. Goldsmith, M. E. Kelly, A. J. Norris, Mr. Seaman, A. Bondon, J. W. Crowell, Capt. F. Drake, James Doyle, J. C. Spear, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Seeley, Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. Hutchinson, W. Arnold, Mr and Mrs. H. B. Bogswell, Mrs. Colby, Mrs. Hoyham, Mrs Littlefield, J. A. Jones, G. H. Morrie, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Brown and child, Mrs. Link, Mrs Throg and two children Mrs. Tobier, Miss Hadley, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. J. Hamblin and infant, J. H. Merrigun, Mrs. A. Rea, C. A. Walker, wife and infant, Mrs Behrens, Mrs J. G. Seibeler, wife and infant, H. Morgan, Rev. F. S. Blake, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Tolles, Miss Hardy, Rev. D. Blair, wife and child, Mrs. J. L. Eaton and two children, A. F. Moorehead, P. S. Ritter, J. C. Lawson, M. B. Fisher, S. P. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Grow and child, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. J. M. Govern, Mrs. D. McCabe, Mrs. A. Wilcox, Mrs. Steven, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coleman and infant, A. J. Gee, Robert Grant, H. Robinson, G. B. Colton, Robert Kerr, R. H. Hanchild, D. Brown, P. Sullivan, W. Weston, S. P. Brown, A. A. Clark, Mr Richardson, H. Boxer, Fred. Shaw, E. W. Loyd, William Rose, Wm. Farrish, J. S. Sryce, L. C. Clow, Sam. Harresiz, J. H. McCloshy, J. N. Grimao, P. D. Douglas, A. A. Barton, Charles A. Gale, L. W. Gilchrist, B. Watrous, J. Cayers, Mrs. Lang, J. Lang, Mrs. Langley, W. Malcolm, J. P. Brahdon, B. F. Goodwin, W. P. Goodwin, A. J. Jones, Thomas White, W. J. Cole, A. Meyer, J. Solomon, H. Solomon, E. A. Lewis, E. P. Cutler, Mrs. W. P. Goodwin, Mrs. Richardson, L. S. Wakefield, wife and child, Capt. Hover, Capt. Place, Mr. Hollenbeck, Mr. Fisher, W. C. Smith, Mrs. Bullis, Mrs. Cushing, and 280 in the steerage.

In ship American Eagle, from London—Mr. W. Sinclair and lady, H. Ingle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 32	Sun sets	7 27
Moon sets	2 00		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 03	Gov. Island	4 52
Hell Gate	6 11		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 28.

Cleared.

Steamers W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore. Wm. Dalzell; Delaware, Melaughlin, Baltimore.

Ships Germania, Townsend, Havre. Wm. Whitlock, Jr, Barks Penguin, Brenton, Shanghai. A. A. Low & Bros.; Sophia Theodoria, Baig, Hombo-lo, Cardiff, Hulmbus & Balchen; Kensington, (Br.,) Corning, Antwerp. W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Scotland, (Br.,) Francis, Barbadoes. Elisha F. Smith; Ellen Stevens, Howe, Matanzas.

Brigs Troubadore, (Br.,) Matthews, Sisal. Miller & Houghton; Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Cole, St. Jago. Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Oregon, Pratt, Boston. W. S. Brown & Co; J. H. Youmans, Peterson, Washington. Van Brunt & Slaght; F. S. Watson, Bayles, Washington. J. Smith; Governor, Chase, Boston: D. B. Bavits, Jayne, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Alfred Hall, Wright, Washington, Mott Beisell; Maria and Elizabeth, Bowker, Washington, H. S. Rackett & Son; E. A. Conkling, Norton, Washington, H. S. Rackett & Son; Defiance, Foss, Boston, Dewey & Collins; Catherine, Latchman, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Snow Squall, Shepherd, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Alice Bradford, Freeman, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.; Rescue, Bacon, Philadelphia, Merritt & Abbott; White Foam, ——, Washington, L. Kenny; Wm. T. Conquest, ——, New-Haven; Monmouth, Andrews, Accomac, Va, A. C. Havens; Maggie, Foster, St. Thomas, master; Ann Case, Baltimore; Arctic, Hicks, Washington; Rhode-Island, Bnery, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloops W. H. Bowers, Brotherton, Bristol, L. Kenny; Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; B. Smith, Geer, New-Haven, do; Sophia, Richmond, Uncasville, do.; Oak, Doris, Somerset, Mass, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool 15th inst., and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 629 passengers to J. G. Dale. May 15, at 11½ A. M., off Bell Buoy, passed ship Saranak. Same day, at 6½ P. M., passed ship Clara Walker, bound in. 16th, passed steamship Persia, bound up channel. 28th, off Montauk, passed Bremen bark Marco Pnolo,, from Bremen for New-York.

Steamship America, Jeff. Maury Commander, Greytown 20th inst., with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Left at Greytown, schr. George A. Adams, disch.; also schr. Francis. The Br. brig Boreas sld. for New-York May 13.

Steamer Frank Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer E. M. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nya, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Octorora, McLoughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Caravan, Lawler, (late Sands,) London April 15, and Scilly 24th, with coal to Howland & Frothingham. May 5, Capt. Sands died. May 10, at midnight, lat. 47 30, lon. 46, run into a field of ice; wore ship and stood S. E. to clear it; at daylight was completely surrounded with icebergs; run S. E. for 48 hours, but was unable to get clear of them until the 16th; during the 6 days was completely surrounded by them; passed the last in lat. 44 30, lon. 51 30. May 13, at 7 P. M., made a wreck to leeward; run down to it, and found it to be a vessel of about 1,000 tons, with all her upper works washed away, and her timbers sticking up about 10 feet above the water; could see no deck, had only the stump of foremast standing; apparently had been a long time in that condition. At 7½ P. M., after hauling to the wind, passed a white boat with a red streak round her, bottom up; had been but a short time in the water.

Ship Henry Ohlstich, (Meck.,) Rotterdam 31 da., with mdse. and 8 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Saw large quantities of ice and bergs on the Banks.

Ship Queen, (Br., of Liverpool,) McKay, Liverpool 25th ult., with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Ship Americus Eagle, Urquhart, London and Isle of Wight April 26, with mdse. and 161 passengers to E. E. Morgan. In lat. 43 40, lon. 49, saw numerous icebergs.

Ship William F. Storer, Rawlings, Liverpool 36 da., with mdse. and 749 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Had 4 deaths and 1 birth; saw several large icebergs near the Banks.

Ship Westmoreland, (of Philadelphia,) Decan, Philadelphia 3 da., in ballast to master.

Bark Despche, (Prus.,) Prignitz, Dublin 36 da., with iron to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Panama, (of Newport, Eng.,) Dowdalt, St. John, P. R., 14 da., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Traveler, (Br.,) Randle, Rio Janeiro April 15, via St. Thomas May 14, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Had fine weather with very light winds the entire passage.

Brig Eden L., (Aust.,) Potrata, Genoa 46 da., in ballast, to Holmboe & Baichen.

Brig Chimborazo, (of Boston,) Warren, Sagua 13 da., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Leni, Sp'ed, Port Royal 9 da., in ballast to F. M. Bixby.

Brig Paul Gerhard, (Pruss.,) Hintz, Alicante 15 da., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Peerless, (of Halifax,) Griffiths, Matanzas 15 da., with molasses to Thomas S. Wilman.

Brig Vincennes, Lowe, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Samuels, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Allen Middleton, Dibble, Elizabethport, for East Greenwich.

Schr. Emma Furbish, May, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (Br., of Nassau,) Johnson, Eleuthera 11 da., with pine apples to James Douglass.

Schr. Ney, McKeag, York River 4 da., with oysters to E.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3645. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOICE FROM RICHMOND.
IMPORTANT STATEMENTS,
AND A THRILLING NARRATIVE
OF THE CAMPAIGN.

5,000 COPIES SOLD THE FIRST WEEK.

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

BY E. A. POLLARD,

Editor Richmond *Examiner*.

AND

B. M. DEWITT,

Editor Richmond *Enquirer*.

1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $2; Paper, $1 50.

PORTRAITS ON STEEL OF

DAVIS, LEE, BEAUREGARD AND JACKSON.

This is an *exact reprint* of the only History of the War published in the South. The value and importance of this connected statement of all civil, military and naval operations, as pictured to Southern readers, cannot be underrated. It is well written, full of details, with many narratives and incidents of personal adventure of the greatest interest.

The New-York *Times* says:

"This is an exceedingly curious and interesting book, being nothing else than a South side view of the events and general management of the war, taken, too, as dispassionately as thorough-going devotion to the rebel cause will permit. The author wields a dextrous pen, and yet indulges but very little in the peculiar Southern flourishes. He writes without any straining for effect, in good, plain, straightforward English. What is still better, *he tries* to be correct in his statements and independent in his judgments, though both statements and judgments often are very wide of the mark."

The author says:

"The honest record which he has attempted of the truth of history has been encountered by many unjust, ignorant and contemptible criticisms, emanating mainly from favorites of the Government and literary sluttens in the Departments. The author has made no attempt to conciliate either these creatures or their masters; he is not in the habit of toadying to great men, and courting such public bawds as 'official' newspapers; he is under no obligations to any man living to flatter him, to tell lies, or to abate anything from the honest convictions of his mind. He proposed to write an independent history of some of the events of the existing war. He is willing for his work to be judged by the strictest rule of truth; he asks no favors for it in point of accuracy; he only protests against a rule of criticism which exalts paid panegyric above honest truth, and reduces the level of the historian to that of the scrubs and scribblers who write poetry and puffs in newspaper corners.

The flatterer's idea of the history of the present war would no doubt be to plaster the Government with praises; to hide all the faults of the people of the South while gilding their virtues; to make, for a consideration, 'especial mention' of all the small trash in the army; to coat his puffs thickly with fine writing and tremendous adjectives; and to place over the whole painted and gilded mass of falsehood the figure of Mr. Jefferson Davis, as the second Daniel come to judgment. The author has no ambition to gratify in these literary elegances.

President Davis was not a man to consult, even in the smallest matter of detail, the wisdom of others, or to relax his purposes or personal preferences at the instance of any consideration that might compromise him in respect of conceit or punctilio. About nothing connected with the new Government had the popular will been so clearly and emphatically expressed as the necessity of a reorganization of the Cabinet. Nobody expected those offices to be permanently filled by the provisional appointees. They were put there under an emergency; in some instances simply as compliments to certain States, and without the slightest expectation that they would be imposed on the country for seven long years. Had the Union continued, and Mr. Davis been elected to the Presidency, the selection of such a Cabinet of intellectual pigmies from the nation at large would have astounded the public. The two great branches of the Administration—the War and the Navy Departments—were in the hands of men who had neither the respect nor the confidence of the public. Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of War, had been seriously injured by a number of doubtful official acts, in the public estimation, which never held him higher than a smart, expeditious and affable official. Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy, had, in the old Government, in which he was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs been the butt of every naval officer in the country for his ignorance, his *sang froid*, his slow and blundering manner, and the engrossment of his mind by provisions to provide gratifications for his social habits."

A rebel book, indulging in this sort of free comment, is truly a curiosity, and will probably have quite as many Northern readers as Southern, in spite of its intense rebel spirit.

The New-York *Evening Post* says:

"Mr. C. B. Richardson has just published a literary curiosity, a History of the War of the Rebellion, written by a Virginian rebel, and printed and published some months ago in Richmond. It is curious to read in Mr. Pollard's history just such praises of the superior activity of the 'Lincoln' Government and abuse of the neglect, sloth and indecision of the rebel leaders, as will remind every reader of similar praises of rebel activity and daring, and abuse of our Government's slowness and indecision, with which the Press of the Free States has teemed. Mr. Pollard's account of the battle of Bull Run is the best tribute yet paid to the bravery of our troops there. He admits that if it had not been for the arrival of these reinforcements which Pattyson ought to have engaged, the rebel army would have been beaten."

The New-York *Express* says:

"The history of the first year of the war shows us the way the events which transpired, from the first gun at Sumter to the fall of New-Orleans, appear from a rebel stand-point. The author has wielded a very free pen, considering his position in the Confederacy. The pages devoted to the severe strictures alluded to upon the personal administration of the Government by Davis, are among the most readable, because the freshest, in the book. The book before us is likely to have quite a large sale and an extensive perusal, even with many who do not sympathize with the animus with which it is written, or the cause it glorifies."

The Providence *Journal* says:

"Mr. Charles B. Richardson, of New-York, has republished an exceedingly interesting volume, published at Richmond, and written by Edward A. Pollard, well known as an editor of a Richmond journal, and also somewhat widely known as author of a book entitled 'Black Diamonds.' This work is called 'The First Year of the War.' It has passed to a second edition in the South, and is well worthy of perusal, as it affords a view of the war from the South side, and abounds in racy criticisms of Jeff. Davis and his policy. We should like, if we had room, to make copious extracts from the work, his language is so sharp and spicy. The work cannot fail to be widely read."

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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant Received by the War Department.

NEWS TO MONDAY LAST.

Everything then Progressing Satisfactorily.

Our Forces Abundantly Able to Maintain the Investment.

A General Assault on Friday, the 22d, Unsuccessful.

NO FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

Operations Continued on Sunday and Monday.

All the Rebel Redoubts Reported Captured.

General Banks Said to be Coming Up the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT, dated near Vicksburgh, May 25, have been received at the War Department to-day.

They represent the siege of Vicksburgh as progressing satisfactorily, and that *Gen. Grant is abundantly able to maintain his investment of the town and repel any attack upon his rear.*

Forty-five hundred rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. GRANT, arrived in Memphis to-day.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 29.

The *Times* has a special dispatch dated "In the Field, near Vicksburgh, May 23, 9 o'clock P. M."

This dispatch says:

There has been no fighting to-day.

The troops are resting from yesterday's assault.

Our repulse was complete in all parts of the line.

No discouragement need be entertained of our final success.

We are intrenching ourselves and building rifle-pits.

Cavalry have been sent out toward Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces.

Our loss yesterday was not far from 1,000.

The *Times* has also the following special dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 27.

The steamer *Sultana*, from Young's Point, is reported lost.

On Friday the Federal forces were repulsed at Vicksburgh.

The steamer *City of Memphis*, which left the vicinity of Vicksburgh on Monday last, arrived here to-day, and reports Gen. GRANT as having captured every rebel redoubt.

At one place it was necessary, owing to the steepness of the hill, to scale it with ladders.

Gen. HOVEY led the assault.

The rebels rolled their shells down the hill at the Federals, which exploded among them, making fearful havoc.

The fighting was going on furiously when the *City of Memphis* left.

The Federal losses are said to be very heavy.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 29.

Gen. BANKS is reported as coming up the Mississippi River.

The rebels report that Gens. CHEATHAM and FRANKSTONE were wounded in the Mississippi fight, and that Gen. JOHNSTON is massing a large force at the Black River Bridge.

The report, *viâ* Memphis, that Gen. GRANT had captured every rebel redoubt at Vicksburgh, is discredited.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CAIRO.

[DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 27.

I have this morning received the following dispatch per steamer *G. W. Graham*:

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 27.

Late information has come to hand from Young's Point, per steamer *Luminary*, on board of which comes Gen. A. L. LEE, of Kansas, direct from Vicksburgh, he having left there on the night of Saturday, the 23d.

Gen. LEE has an ugly wound in the side of his face. He reports that the two outer works of the enemy were taken at Vicksburgh, leaving but one to take. The rebels were completely surrounded, GRANT'S army stretching entirely around the city, from the river on the north to the river on the south.

GRANT had certainly captured 6,000 prisoners and eighty-one guns, field pieces.

The steamer *Luminary* brought 1,800 Confederate captives from Haines' Bluff to Young's Point. She leaves to-morrow morning, on her return trip, with a cargo of stores and ammunition.

Jackson, Miss., has been destroyed, and the Federal army that captured that city are now acting as a reinforcement for GRANT at Vicksburgh.

An officer, just arrived, states that Gen. GRANT had, on Friday, fourteen Illinois regiments that had not been in the fight at all.

REPORTS ABOUT JOE JOHNSTON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 29.

A dispatch from Murfreesboro says that Gen. Joe JOHNSTON is rapidly receiving reinforcements in the vicinity of Jackson, with the intention of attacking Gen. GRANT in the rear.

Gen. JOHNSTON is reported to have said that if Vicksburgh should hold out for fifteen days he would throw one hundred thousand troops into it, if it required the relinquishment of every foot of territory in his Department to effect it.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED AT MEMPHIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 29.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 26th inst., says that the first lot of wounded from Gen. GRANT'S army had arrived there. Among them are Col. MASYERDY, Lieut.-Col. MCAULEY, and Capt. SACHER, of the Eleventh Indiana, and Lieut.-Col. BARTON, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana regiment.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Indiana regiments lost about 250 men each.

THE PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

From the Memphis Bulletin, May 25.

By the arrival of the *Luminary*, which left Young's Point on the morning of the 23d inst., we get the following from an aid to Gen. LEE:

"On the evening of the 18th our army came in sight of the works immediately in the rear of Vicksburgh, and distant from the city about two miles.

On the 19th our general movement toward the works began—SHERMAN on the right, MCPHERSON in the centre, and MCCLERNAND on the left.

At 2 P. M. a general charge of MCCLERNAND'S corps was ordered. Gen. A. L. LEE, while gallantly leading the First brigade of OSTERHAUS' division in this charge, was wounded seriously, but not dangerously, the ball passing through his right cheek and coming out at the back of his neck. He is now on his way North for treatment.

Our forces gained ground on this charge, and held it, but did not capture any of the rebel redoubts.

On the 20th, the same style of operations was followed along the whole line, our forces creeping up slowly toward the works, our sharpshooters at many points getting so near as to prevent the enemy from working his guns, and our artillery being rapidly and closely advanced upon the enemy's works."

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

Advices to Tuesday Afternoon--No Fighting Since Monday.

CAIRO, Friday, May 29.

Advices from Vicksburgh are to the afternoon of the 26th.

No fighting had taken place since Monday.

The position of the army is said to be changed—MCPHERSON'S corps holding the extreme left, and MCCLERNAND the centre, while SHERMAN still holds the right.

Five or six thousand prisoners are expected to arrive at Memphis to-day.

JOHNSTON is reported to be at Jackson with 15,000 men. The rebels also hold Big Black River bridge.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS passed through Cairo to-day, *en route* to Louisville. He is very sick—so much so that it is thought that he will have to abandon his labors in the West for the present.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. PEMBERTON.

The following dispatches from PEMBERTON, the commander at Vicksburgh, were sent to Jackson, Miss., and from thence telegraphed to JEFF. DAVIS:

VICKSBURGH, May 20, 1863.

The enemy assaulted our intrenchments yesterday on our centre and left. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss is small. The enemy's force is at least 60,000.

VICKSBURGH, Thursday, May 21.

The enemy kept up a heavy artillery fire yesterday. Two of our guns were dismounted in the centre. Our works, however, were uninjured. Their sharpshooters picked off officers and men all day. Our works were repaired and our guns replaced last night. Our men are encouraged by a report that Gen. JOHNSTON is near with a large army, and are in good spirits.

THURSDAY, May 21—8 P. M.

We have had brisk artillery and musketry firing to-day; also heavy mortar firing from gunboats.

EIGHT O'CLOCK—P. M.

During the past two days transports with troops have gone up the river. Their destination is unknown.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

A Part of the Rebel Army Moving South—Vallandigham at Bragg's Headquarters.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 29.

A special dispatch from Murfreesboro says that the rebel divisions of Gens. BRECKINRIDGE and CHEATHAM are on their way South.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is a guest at Gen. BRAGG'S headquarters, at Shelbyville.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 29.

It is reported that Gen. BRAGG telegraphed to JEFF. DAVIS as to what he should do with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. JEFF. DAVIS replied, if Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, to receive him, and if not to send him back.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, May 28—12 o'clock P. M.

Richmond papers of the 28th instant are received. They contain the following:

TULLAHOMA, Tuesday, May 26.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is now at Shelbyville.

A small party of the enemy advanced to near McMinnville yesterday, but soon returned without accomplishing anything.

Other intelligence is uninteresting.

THE REBEL FORCES IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, Tuesday, May 26, 1863.

Very late and reliable news from the rebel army is in my possession. FORREST has been made a Major-General, and has gone to Mississippi with the whole cavalry force formerly commanded by VAN DORN. The greater portion of WHEELER'S force has gone to Columbia, to supply the place thus made vacant. MORGAN holds the line of Caney Ford and the Cumberland River. The rebel force at Tullahoma and vicinity consists of 45,000 infantry and 16,000 cavalry, provided no forces have gone there since day before yesterday. These are all the effective men, such as could at any time be taken into the field. It is pretty definitely ascertained there is now little or no rebel force this side of Duck River.

The movement commenced by BRECKINRIDGE has evidently become general, and POLK along the Shelbyville road, as well as HARDEE still further to our right, have withdrawn their forces.

You may consider it about certain that we shall have no serious fighting this side of Tullahoma. At the latest point they have two weeks' supplies. At Bridgeport they have a regimade strongly fortified. The work was done by negroes, who are now at Chattanooga.

Engineers have been engaged for two months in planning the works at Chattanooga, but as yet very little work has been done on them. The Chattanooga Railroad has seventy-one cars and ten locomotives, constituting the entire rolling stock.

The rebel reinforcements from all parts of the South to Vicksburgh amounted to about 20,000 men. There are but few troops in East Tennessee. Large numbers of refugees are in the mountains, and on Thursday last a fight occurred at Altamont, between these refugees and a Confederate force sent against them, in which the latter were repulsed with considerable loss. BRAGG'S army is in splendid condition, and it will be drawn no further for reinforcements to other points.

The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment.

BOSTON, Friday, May 29.

There was a general suspension of business in Lowell this afternoon to receive the Massachusetts Sixth, which reached there at 2 P. M. The regiment will be mustered out on Wednesday.

The Ship Canal Convention.

BOSTON, Friday, May 29.

Vice-President HAMLIN and Ex-Gov. WASHBURN, from Maine, left Boston this evening to attend the great Ship Canal Convention at Chicago on Tuesday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

REBEL NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

Richmond papers of Wednesday, 27th, are received here, but contain no advices from Vicksburgh later than the 23d. These came *via* Jackson and Mobile, and are a mere compilation of rumors and guesses. The main points are that the National forces had attacked their works six times and been repulsed each time, and that Gen. STERLS was killed.

THE REBELS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Little credit is given here to the sensation stories about a movement of LEE'S army having begun. Gen. SICKLES, now here on his way to the sea shore to recruit his impaired health, says no such impression prevailed last night in the army, in circles most likely to be well informed.

LEE'S ARMY—A REFUGEE'S REPORT.

A refugee from Richmond, who arrived here to-day, says it is generally believed in Richmond that LEE'S army, in the battle of Chancellorsville, numbered 175,000 fighting men. A great scarcity of provisions exists in Richmond, and would have been greater but for the arrival of the bacon seized by LONGSTREET in North Carolina.

DEATH OF GEN. KIRBY.

Brig.-Gen. KIRBY, of New-York, died here, to-day, of wounds received at Chancellorsville. He was a young officer of the First Regular artillery, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship for brilliant bravery in the last battle.

ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Rear-Admiral FOOTE remarked incidentally this evening, at a meeting of the Connecticut Relief Association, that he expected soon to enter active service again. It is understood that he is likely to be assigned to duty on the South Atlantic coast.

WOUNDED FROM VICKSBURGH.

Assistant Surgeon Gen. WOODWORTH telegraphs to the Medical Department that he has dispatched four large hospital steamers to bring up the wounded from Vicksburgh. Supplies of all kinds necessary for their comfort have arrived at their destination, and the men are cared for as well as possible at outside hospitals, the nearest of which are at Memphis.

SICK AND WOUNDED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

Gov. SEYMOUR has appointed the following gentlemen to superintend the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers from the Army of the Potomac to this city, and thence to their homes in New-York: Felix McCloskey, Peter Relyea, E. A. Moore, Capt. McMahon, C. A. Dunlacey. The office of the Commission is at No. 161 Pennsylvania-avenue, near the War Department.

THE INVALID CORPS.

The WAR Department has issued an order enumerating twenty-nine kinds of physical infirmities that do not disqualify enlisted men for service in the Invalid corps, and twenty-five that do. The order concludes:

"Whilst the Government is most anxious to provide for and employ those faithful soldiers who from wounds or hardship of war are no longer able to perform active duty, yet it can upon no account permit men undeserving or totally disabled to render service. Those faithful soldiers whose physical infirmities are too great to admit of their being of any use in the Invalid corps, will nevertheless receive the pensions and bounties provided by law."

It is farther announced that no officer or enlisted man shall receive any pension, premium or bounty for enlistment, re-enlistment or service in the Invalid corps. They will receive all other pay and allowances now authorized by law for United States infantry, except increased pay for re-enlistment. Claims for pensions or bounties, which may be due for previous service will not be invalidated by enlistment in the Invalid corps, but no pensions can be drawn or accrue to any man during his service in said corps. The officers and men will be organized into companies of infantry of the same strength as is now authorized by law for United States infantry. No organized brigades, regiments, companies or parts of companies will be accepted as such. Enlistments in this corps will be for three (3) years, unless sooner discharged.

THE CAPTURE OF COL. STREIGHT.

SCHUYLER COLFAX has received letters from officers of STREIGHT'S brigade, captured by FORREST in Georgia, giving an entirely different statement as to their capture from those published in the rebel papers. They defeated FORREST three times, captured two pieces of artillery, killed one hundred, wounded two hundred, took many prisoners; lost themselves about sixty killed and wounded, and, finally, as two hundred and fifty of their men had gone twenty-five miles in advance, the remaining thousand surrendered to 2,700 rebels. The officers were to retain their colors, sidearms and money. The privates were to retain all except their arms, but they were finally stripped of blankets, canteens, and even knives and combs, &c. The retention of the officers, on the requisition of Gov. SHORTER, on the charge of their arming negroes, is the flimsiest possible excuse, and was based on the following. A member of the Seventy-third Indiana captured a silver-mounted carbine from one of ROBBY'S officers, and presented it to Lieut.-Col. WALKER. The Colonel's servant carried it, along with his other things, and from this the charge originated on which they refuse to exchange the officers of that brigade.

THE CASE OF COL. BELGER.

The Court-martial in the case of Col. BELGER, will convene at ANNAPOLIS on Monday. The following are among the members of the Court: Gen. HANCOCK, President; Generals MERRELL and HATCH, Maj. DONELL and Capt. MARSHALL, Judge-Advocate. The charges against BELGER are notorious, embracing embezzlement, swindling, &c. The trial is expected to occupy several months.

COL. D'UTTASSY'S SENTENCE.

It is stated that Col. DE UTTASSY'S sentence is close confinement at hard labor for one year, with loss of all back pay and allowances, and disgraceful dismissal from the service.

SECOND COMPTROLLER.

J. M. BRADHEAD, of this city, formerly of New-Hampshire, has been appointed Second Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* JAMES M. CUTTS, deceased. He filled a similar position under TAYLOR and PIERCE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue, to-day, amount to near $345,000.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. CHAS. E. PRASE, formerly of the Forty-fourth New-York regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, and assigned to duty on Gen. VAN ALLEN'S Staff.

ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

The Department of Agriculture has just received returns from a specimen of fibre of one of the *asclepias*, (the milkweed family,) recently sent to a New-York manufacturer for experiment in cottonizing, by a process similar to that by which flax is cottonized. It is from a plant growing in swamps several feet in height, its fibre separating from the woody core with greatest ease. The result of cottonizing is a beautiful article, stronger than cotton, or flax-cotton, fine and lustrous, and thought by the experimenter to be susceptible of working upon cotton machinery without the least difficulty.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

THE DEATH OF GEN. KIRBY.

EDMUND KIRBY, of the First United States artillery, died last night of wounds received at Chancellorsville. He was assigned to ROBERTS' battery as Second Lieutenant, and in the first battle of Bull Run assumed the command of the battery, Gen. ROBERTS having been taken prisoner and the First Lieutenant killed, and he continued in command of the battery until his death. He sustained himself gallantly and conspicuously in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and for this the President, a short time before his death, sent him the commission of a Brigadier-General. His remains will be taken, for interment, to Brownsville, N. Y., his native town.

THE VANDERBILT.

The Navy Department has ordered the *Vanderbilt* to cruise in the latitude where the recent depredations of the *Alabama* were committed, and among other ports that she was instructed to enter was that of Fernando de Noronha, where the *Alabama* rendezvoused. Upon reaching the West Indies, Admiral WILKES, instead of allowing her to carry out the orders of the Department, seized her as his flagship, and at the latest dates she was cruising under his direction.

RECOGNIZED.

CHRISTIAN BORS has been recognized by the President as Consul of the Netherlands for the States of Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island, to reside in Boston.

AID TO INDIGENT SOLDIERS.

The agents recently appointed by the authority of the State of New-York to aid indigent and otherwise unfortunate discharged soldiers, commenced their charitable labors Wednesday, and have already relieved and sent 130 such persons North, together with 13 women—the wives of deceased soldiers, who have been sojourning here in poverty, and for the want of assistance were heretofore unable to return home.

AN OFFICER SHOT.

Yesterday morning Capt. MCMAHON, of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, shot and killed almost instantly Capt. MCMANUS, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, with a revolver. This happened on the Rappahannock. MCMAHON is under arrest to answer the charge of murder.

THE CAPTURE OF THE INDIANOLA.

Lieut.-Commander BROWN, who is among the returned prisoners, yesterday in person delivered to the Navy Department his circumstantial report of the capture of the *Indianola*, of which he at that time had command.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE RUNNER DESTROYED.

Admiral DUPONT reports that a three-masted steamer was driven ashore to the eastward of Breach Inlet, on the night of the 20th inst., while attempting to run out of Charleston harbor. She is entirely submerged, and a total wreck.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander ROBERT BOYD, Jr., has been ordered to the receiving-ship *Ohio*.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

The Depredations of the Alabama—The Brazilian Authorities Order Her to Leave the Waters Under their Control, and Tender Every Satisfaction Possible to the American Consul.

The correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, writes from Pernambuco as follows:

"The Brazilian authorities have displaced the Commander at Fernando de Noronha for allowing the *Alabama* to commit depredations in Brazilian waters.

The new Commander who was sent to the island protested against the *Alabama* remaining there, and ordered her to leave in a few hours. Unfortunately he had no vessel-of-war to enforce his orders.

Every satisfaction in the power of the Brazilian authorities to give had been tendered to the American Consul.

It was supposed at Pernambuco that the *Alabama* sailed south on the 29th of April."

THE VICTIMS OF THE PIRATES.

STATEMENT OF MR. JANNEY, MATE OF THE KINGFISHER.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 29.

The brig *Wm. M. Dodge* arrived at this port yesterday, from Pernambuco. She brought as passengers five officers and one seaman, whose vessels had been captured and destroyed by Confederate pirates. The man were Capt. POTTER, of the ship *Oneida*; JNO. SWINERTON, mate of the *Charles Hill*; M. WEBSTER, second officer of the *Charles Hill*; SIMEON JANNEY, mate of the schooner *Kingfisher*; JAMES A. SAVERANCE, second mate of the *Kingfisher*, and JOSEPH PERCIVAL, seaman, of the *Charles Hill*.

Mr. JANNEY furnishes a statement showing some of the recent piratical exploits of the rebel steamers *Florida* and *Alabama*. His own vessel was captured on March 23d, by the *Alabama*, which took off the crew and burned the schooner. While a prisoner on the pirate Mr. JANNEY learned the fate of the following vessels:

	Value of Cargo.
Ship Charles Hill, burned by Alabama	$50,000
Ship Nora, burned by Alabama	50,000
Ship Louisa Hatch, burned by Alabama	80,000
Bark Lafayette, burned by Alabama	8,000
Brig Kate Cory, burned by Alabama	7,000
Ship Oneida, burned by Florida	375,000
Bark Hearietta, burned by Florida	25,000
Schooner Kingfisher, burned by Florida	8,000

The value of the vessels was about as follows:

		Tons.
Charles Hill	$30,000	375
Nora	80,000	825
Louisa Hatch	80,000	663
Lafayette	30,000	400
Kate Cory	——	132
Oneida	25,000	600
Hearietta	——	437
Kingfisher	——	120

The most valuable cargo was that of the *Oneida*. She was freighted with tea, and left Shanghai on Jan. 26. She was owned in New-York. The *Lafayette* was a whaler, with 170 barrels of sperm oil on board. The *Kate Cory* was also a whaler, with 155 barrels of oil, of which article the *Kingfisher* had also 170 barrels. The *Louisa Hatch* was freighted with ivory and coal.

The account of the captures, which is given by Mr. JANNEY, is as follows:

"March 23, lat. 17.3° north, long. 26° west, schooner *Kingfisher*, Capt. LAMBERT, of Fairhaven, was captured by the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, which took off the crew, put them in irons, and burned the schooner. The steamer then steered southeast, under sail, with light winds. On the 25th, captured the ships *Charles Hill*, PRIVATEER and *Nora*, ADAMS, both of Boston, and burned them; then steered southwest. April 4, captured ship *Louisa Hatch*, CRAPO, of Rockland, Me., from Cardiff, with coal for Singapore; put a prize crew on board and made for the island of Ferdinand de Noronha, where we arrived on the 10th, and the steamer sealed from the prize. On the 18th, captured the bark *Lafayette*, of New-Bedford, Capt. LEWIS, and bark *Kate Cory*, of Newport, Capt. FEARING; took them both off the island, and burned the bark, and anchored the brig, and transferred all the prisoners to her; afterward put them all on shore. The ship *Louisa Hatch* and brig *Kate Cory* were burned on the 17th; on the 21st sixty-one of the prisoners took passage in a small Brazilian schooner for Fernambuco, where they arrived on the 29th of April. On the 23d of May a French ship arrived at Fernambuco, with fifteen more, being part of the crew of the ship *Oneida*, Capt. POTTER, from Shanghai for New-York, with teas, and of the bark *Hearietta*, BROWN, from Baltimore for Rio de Janeiro, both of which vessels were burned by the Confederate steamer *Florida*."

THE "JAPAN" OR VIRGINIA.

LETTER FROM UNITED STATES CONSUL DUDLEY.

The following card appears in the Newark (N. J.) *Mercury*:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, TOWER BUILDINGS SOUTH, WATER-STREET, LIVERPOOL, May 11, 1863.

SIR: In your weekly of the 27th ult., while speaking of the sailing of the *Japan*, now called the *Virginia*, you say "no fault can be found with the proceedings of the authorities (of England) to prevent also the sailing of the *Japan*, which seems to have been enabled to fit through the blunder of one of our own officials." I presume the blundering official here referred to means myself; and that you base your remarks upon an article manufactured by the Secessionists of Liverpool, quite likely emanating directly from their Club at that place, to the effect that Mr. DUDLEY, the United States Consul at Liverpool, telegraphed Mr. ADAMS that the vessel was about to sail, without mentioning the place where she was; that Mr. ADAMS informed the Government, who thereupon sent directions to Liverpool, supposing she was there, to have her stopped, and while the authorities there were busy hunting up and down the river, the *Japan* sailed from Greenock.

This story being an impossible upon its face, to say nothing of the source from whence it and others of similar import derogatory to myself and other officials of our Government have emanated, I did not suppose our friends here or at home would be deceived or misled by it, and did not regard it as worthy a denial. It would seem that I have been mistaken, and that you and others have given full credence to it. Permit me therefore to say that the article in question is entirely false, and has not so much as the semblance of truth about it. I never sent any such telegraph as the one imputed to Mr. ADAMS, or any on the subject of the sailing of this vessel; and that the English Government, so far as I know, never took any steps whatever at Liverpool or elsewhere to stop her from sailing. The steamer *Japan* was not fitted out—indeed the vessel was never within the jurisdiction of my Consulate. She was built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, in Scotland, and fitted out at Greenock, at the mouth of that river, within the Consular jurisdiction of Glasgow. The Consul at that port wrote me at the time that he had done all he could in the matter, and I have no reason to doubt what he said.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

THE INCOME TAX

Important Decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, May 29.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made the following highly important decision, covering the whole ground of the income tax:

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where the tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence.

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no dividend or division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnership, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business for the year 1863, as, had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1862, which property was purchased before the Excise law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

Executors or administrators of estates of persons who died in the year 1862 should make a return of the income thereof.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding the previous year's. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

Physicians and lawyers should include the actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of the unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends, and interests payable in 1863, should be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income.

Income derived from coal mines must be returned, although the tax has been previously paid on coal produced. No deduction can be made because of diminished value, actual or supposed, of a coal vein or bed, by process of mining. The rent derived from coal mines is income.

Premiums paid for life insurance are not allowed as a deduction in the statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Government must be returned with other income subject to taxation.

Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in this statement. Debts considered lost on the 31st December, 1862, and due to the business of the year 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business. If subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which they are paid.

To give full effect to the proviso to the ninety-first section of the act of July 1, 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of income derived from United States securities, it is directed that when income is derived partly from these and partly from other sources, the $600 and other allowances made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to the three per cent. tax.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the services of a minor son.

A farmer, when making returns of the total amount of his "farm produce," shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen and cattle used exclusively in carrying on said farm. The term "farm produce" is construed to include all productions of a farm, of what nature or kind soever. The account of stock sold by a farmer since Dec. 31, 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in his next year's return. Where he has included in his return the produce raised by him and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by feeding and selling said stock. Where he has not included the produce so fed, he must return, as profits, the difference between the value of said stock, on the 31st December, 1863, and the amount realized for them. Fertilizers purchased by farmers to maintain their land in its present productive condition will be considered as "repairs" in estimating income.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable, and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

Losses incurred in the prosecution of business are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, &c.

Property used in business, and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored at the expense of those profits, to the condition when destroyed. If insured, the difference between the insurance received and the amount expended in the restoration will be allowed.

The increased value given to a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital, not income.

Contingent funds of manufacturing corporations, made up during the year 1862, and not distributed, should not be returned as a part of the income of stockholders.

Undistributed earnings of a corporation, made previous to Sept. 1, 1862, whether the corporation is required to pay a tax on dividends or not, is not considered as the income of the stockholders, nor is the corporation required to make return of said reserved earnings as Trustees, under section 93 of the Excise law.

The income of literary, scientific, or other charitable institutions, in the hands of trustees or others, are not subject to income tax.

When a person boards, or rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of the rent of a house, is deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since Dec. 31, 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income.

If a planter returns all his farm products, he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his slaves.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of individuals.

Firms, as such, will not make returns.

The profits of a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from the income tax in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

As bridge, express, telegraph, steam and ferry-boat companies or corporations are not authorized by law to withhold and pay to the Government any tax upon interest paid, or dividend declared by them, all income of individuals derived from these sources is liable to the income tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by the eleventh section of the act of July 1, 1862, viz., an addition of 50 per cent to the amount ascertained by the Assistant Assessor upon such information as he can obtain, and the penalty of $100, to be recovered for the United States with costs of suit.

Note from John Van Buren.

DEAR MR. JENNUX: I inclose you $50 toward defraying the expenses of the volunteers to the Utica Convention. My first intention was to contribute twenty-five, but as there they were suffered to cheer for McCLELLAN, I raise it to fifty. Pray see that nothing is done to prevent them *voting* for him also when the proper time arrives. Common sense is not so common as it generally supposed, but I should think there was enough left to put a stop to these blind and blundering assaults upon a retired patriot, whom the mass of the people respect and admire, and whom the soldiers love. Truly yours,

J. VAN BUREN,

Vice-President Loyal League of Union Citizens.

L. W. JENNUX, Esq.

New-York, May 29, 1863.

In addition to the above, the Committee acknowledge the receipt of $100, from CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The Siege of Puebla—Gen. Forey's Official Report of the Capture of Fort San Xavier.

The *Moniteur*, of Paris, the official organ of the Emperor NAPOLEON, publishes a mass of documents regarding the operations at Puebla. The following is a translation of Gen. FOREY'S official report of the capture of Fort San Xavier:

CAMP OF CERRO SAN JUAN, 24 April.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL: My general report of the 2d of this month has informed your Excellency of the progress of the siege-works of Puebla up to the 29th March.

I had fixed on that day for carrying the fort of San Xavier, on which our attacks were directed, and I have now the honor of making known to your Excellency the details of that operation.

Fort San Xavier presents on the west a bastioned front; on the north a large curtain; on the east a lunette covering the entrance on the side of the city; and on the south an irregular bastioned front. Those works, forming a continuous inclosure, surround a vast building which comprises a penitentiary united to the convent of San Xavier. The whole of this solid edifice is about 180 yards long by 80 wide. It contains three inner courts and different buildings.

The approaches to it were covered by accessory defences, and flanked by others still intact. The defence was therefore easy, and the infernal arrangement of the buildings allowed the occupants to hold out to the last extremity.

The occupation of this great obstacle was indispensable to us. The works erected by the engineers brought us close to it; the fire of the artillery had silenced the batteries, and the infantry had to do the rest.

Confiding in the vigor and energy of my troops, I did not hesitate to order the assault. The First battalion of foot chasseurs and a battalion of the Second Zouaves formed the columns of assault. The reserve was composed of a battalion of the Fifty-first regiment and one of the Third Zouaves, independently of two battalions of the trench-guard.

I confided the direction of this important operation to Gen. BAZAINE, who, accompanied by his Staff, took the command of the trenches at 1 in the afternoon.

At 4 o'clock all our batteries directed a very heavy fire on the Penitentiary, so as to complete the destruction of its external defences. At 5 o'clock, according to orders given, the firing ceased. Gen. BAZAINE, posted in the fourth parallel, gave the signal, which was answered by repeated cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and immediately after, the First column quitting the trenches, rushed forward on the salient of San Xavier, rapidly reached its top, and penetrated into the work with irresistible enthusiasm.

The enemy was for a moment taken by surprise, but after a few minutes a complete shower of balls was sent against the attacking column from the loop-holed walls, the terraces, doors, windows, and other places. The Mexicans at the same time unmasked some guns concealed behind barricades; added to which was the fire of a battery of field pieces placed in front of Fort Carmen, and from all the other works near the point of attack. This deluge of grape did not, however, check the enthusiasm of our soldiers. The second column closely followed the first, and they soon penetrated into the Penitentiary. Its garrison, composed of about 700 men, with several field pieces, endeavored to resist. For the first time the Mexicans felt the points of our bayonets, and they gave way before the impetuosity of the attack. Pursued from floor to floor and room to room, some of them succeeded in escaping, many of them fell, and others were taken prisoners.

In the different parts of the buildings there were found gunpowder, boxes of cartridges and shells expressly placed, which were to have been fired by means of wires concealed under straw; but, thanks to the energy of Capt. BARILLON, of the Engineers, and to the arrangements made by him, no accident of the kind took place.

The enemy, seeing the Penetentiary in our possession, endeavored to retake it. A reserve of 2,000 Mexicans advanced on the eastern face, but the Foot Chasseurs and the Zouaves installed in the first floor of the building, received them with such a heavy fire that they promptly retreated behind the barricades of the city. The enemy continued to keep up a warm fire of musketry on the fort until 7½ in the evening.

The losses of the enemy are very heavy, for the interior of the fort was filled with dead bodies. We took in the fort three howitzers, a field piece, some carts laden with projectiles, and two flags of the Twentieth battalion of the Mexican line. Nearly 200 prisoners have been brought in, 10 of whom are officers, among them a Colonel of engineers and a Colonel of infantry.

Officers and soldiers of the different branches of the service merit the highest praise for their enthusiasm and discipline in this combat. I have specially to mention among them General of Division BAZAINE, who led the troops to the assault with great intrepidity; Col. GARNIER, of the Fifty-first, in command of the trenches, also wounded; Col. VIALLA, Commandant of the Engineers, who cooperated to the success by the excellent direction given to the works; Commandant BILLARD, Major of the trenches; Captain of the Staff DAVENEL, Aid-Major of the trenches, and Capt. de GALLIFFET, Orderly officer to the Emperor and Aide-Major of the trenches, who rushed forward to the salient of the work with a colonial flag in his hand. [Here follows a long list of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who had particularly distinguished themselves.]

Accept, etc., FOREY.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the journal drawn up day by day by Gen. FOREY, for the Emperor's perusal. The first date is March 3, and the last April 2, the same as that of the General's official dispatch. The following are the concluding entries:

31st.—Yesterday evening I had ordered the occupation of the Convent of Guadalupito, which is to the east of San Xavier, and which would screen us from the fire of Santa Anita and of San Pablo, when we shall invade the western part of the city. This was, however, a delicate operation, as, in addition to a considerable number of Mexicans which that convent must contain, it was distant from forty-five to fifty yards from the house of San Xavier, and that distance was commanded by the enemy's artillery. All the steeples in the neighborhood being also covered with riflemen, rendered the approach to the convent very dangerous. An arrangement had been made that the engineers should endeavor to place a line of gabions in order to establish the communication, and that if the fire of the enemy prevented that being done, a bomb should be attached to the gate of the convent, and the place then taken by assault. The gabions could not be placed, and two bombs produced no effect, as the door was walled up in the inside. That attack, in which we lost several devoted soldiers, was therefore abandoned, and a decision was come to that during the day a 12-pounder gun should be mounted in the interior of the Convent San Xavier, by which a breach might be made in the wall of the Couvaet of La Guadalupito. This gun was ready to open fire when a fresh obstacle presented itself. The gun did not properly bear on the wall, and the platform had to be raised considerably. This was done, and the breach was effected in the night.

Gen. NEIGRAS sent during the night the Eighteenth battalion of Chasseurs to the breach, and without firing a shot, the assailants penetrated into the convent, killed with the bayonet about 400 of its defenders, and others, abandoned by their officers, surrendered; after which the brave Chasseurs followed on their success, and gained possession of other houses to the east of the coovent.

This evening, several other blocks of houses on the south will, I hope, be in our power, and the Morellos fortification turned. The work has, however, been dismantled, and set fire to by the Mexicans themselves. Our loss this night has been trifling, while that of the enemy has been considerable. The day after to-morrow I shall send off a number of wagons to Orizaba to fetch ammunition.

April 2.—To-morrow the wagons will start, and they will be accompanied by Col. LABROUSSE, who goes to take the command of the province of Vera Cruz. I avail myself of this opportunity to send off our courier, who conveys to you accounts up to this day inclusively.

This night we have extended our occupation in the city by taking the Church of San Merco and several blocks of houses contiguous to it. We are masters of Morellos and have taken five pieces of cannon, the carriages of which had been burnt by the enemy. In one house which was taken by assault 50 Mexicans were killed and a certain number made prisoners. Our loss was 7 killed and 16 wounded.

We are now firmly established in the city, and I am about to prepare a general attack which will, I hope, render us masters of the greater part of it. The presumption is that the Mexican troops will retire on the position of Loretto and Guadalupe, where we shall bombard them with our heavy mortars, the projectiles for which have been kept in reserve."

The *Moniteur* recapitulates these operations, and says:

When the courier left on the 3d, preparations were being made for taking the cathedral, the highest point of the city, and the siege operations would not, it was thought, be much longer necessary.

At that date there was still a supply of 2,000,000 of cartridges at Puebla, and 6,000,000 at Vera Cruz; the greater part of the latter were about to be sent off to the army. Out of 36,000 rounds which composed the supply of the artillery, only 4,000 had been fired, and fresh ammunition brought from France by the vessels with the corps of reserve was already on the road from Orizaba in three convoys, and would reach Puebla before the end of April. A fourth convoy, consisting of four rifled cannon, supplied with 800 rounds each, would arrive there on May 1. The supply of ammunition is, therefore, well secured for all the time that the operations may last.

The expeditionary corps is not less abundantly supplied with provisions. Not only has the Administration largely provided for every want, but the country also supplies in abundance all the fresh provisions necessary for the subsistence of the army.

The works of the railway, which were for a moment suspended in consequence of the attack of the 31st of March, have been promptly resumed, and are now in full activity. Confidence and security everywhere prevail.

The sanitary situation is excellent, not only in the expeditionary corps on the high grounds, but also at Vera Cruz, where, on the 16th, not a single case of yellow fever had been observed.

The successes which we have obtained at Puebla have unfortunately been attended with severe losses, since it has cost us five officers killed, among whom is Gen. VERNHET DE LAUMIERE, commander of the artillery, 30 wounded, 36 soldiers killed, and 443 sub-officers and soldiers wounded, of whom [illegible] entered the [illegible]

[illegible]

A Citizen of Rochester [illegible] to Defraud the Government.

From the Rochester Democrat, May 23.

One of the most stupendous frauds of the day, perpetrated by a single individual, has just come to light, and the guilty party has been brought up to answer. The party who suffered by the operation is our well known and very wealthy citizen ANDREW CHAMPION, and the alleged swindler is LUTHER CALVIN SAXTON.

It appears by the papers presented that SAXTON came here to reside something over two years ago, with his family. He won a man pretending to deep religious feeling, and an earnest supporter of great reforms—a patron of the arts, of education—in short, of everything that was good.

He worked himself into the confidence of Mr. CHAMPION, and on loan on or July, 1861, he began to reap the fruits of that confidence. SAXTON pretended to be the managing man of an immense concern, known as the "Union Book Company," with a capital of $3,000,000, which was engaged in the publication of books, religious, moral, historical and scientific. It was represented that twenty-four libraries were to be published, containing over five thousand different works. The titles of these books were given in a magazine, purporting to be issued by the Company, in New-York, called the *Union Magazine*. It is understood that but one copy of this periodical was ever issued, and that was probably prepared for the purpose to which it was devoted.

Mr. CHAMPION became interested in the project, having in view the dissemination of knowledge and truth, as well as the realization of profits, and he made over in notes and mortgages to SAXTON about $400,000 for stock in the "Union Book Company." As the operations of this company extended to Great Britain, the mortgages were made payable in London, interest and all.

SAXTON went to Europe the year and returned with another big scheme to Mr. CHAMPION. This was the "International Manufacturing Company," to operate in both hemispheres with a capital of one hundred millions, liable to be raised to one thousand millions. The details of the plan and of the operation of this company were drawn up by SAXTON, and he and Mr. C. were to be the American managers. It was clearly demonstrated upon paper that $13,000,000 could be realized per annum upon the $100,000,000 with which the company commenced operations.

SAXTON represented that he had an immense property in New-Jersey, which could be put in as capital to this company for five millions, if a certain cloud resting upon it could be removed. It would cost fifty thousand to remove this cloud, and that amount Mr. C. advanced his paper for, and SAXTON realized within $300 of the whole sum.

For a period of nearly two years this confidence game has been played, and Mr. CHAMPION had no distrust of SAXTON until a few days since, when he addressed letters to W. B. ASTOR and others in New-York, with whom SAXTON pretended to be intimate, and who had stock in his companies, as he represented, and answers came that they did not know the man.

Last week Mr. CHAMPION put the matter into the hands of his attorneys, a warrant was issued by Judge E. DARWIN SMITH, and on Saturday Chief of Police MURPHY arrested SAXTON at the ASTOR House in New-York and brought him to Rochester. He was lodged in jail and will have an examination before Judge SMITH soon.

Proceedings were instituted to recover what could be found in the way of money or property, and it appeared that SAXTON had some funds on deposit here and at the Metropolitan Bank in New-York. It is by no means probable that any considerable portion of the amount received, $150,000, will be recovered.

SAXTON is a man about 55 years of age, and has practiced law. We have not been able to get much of his history, but it said that he once resided in Otsego County, and was involved there in matters which kept him upon the limits for a considerable time. He has made this city his home for about two years, and he had purchased fifty acres of land in West End, near the residence of Mr. CHAMPION, to make that his future home.

The above statement is but a brief outline of the case. The details show that it was one of the strongest cases of fraud ever perpetrated or made public. It is presumed that SAXTON will put in a defence, and may make one that is plausible. There will be curiosity on the part of the public to see it.

F. J. MATHER is the plaintiff's attorney. Messrs. CHUBCH and MUNGER, and Judge S. L. SELDEN are counsel.

THE EXAMINATION.

From the Rochester Advertiser, May 26.

Yesterday afternoon the examination was commenced before Judge E. DARWIN SMITH, at Chambers. The prisoner appeared with Messrs. FARRAR, HUBBARD and CHITTENDEN as counsel. The prosecution was represented by Hon. SAMUEL L. SELDEN, Hon. SAMUEL E. CHURCH, Judge G. G. MUNGER and F. T. MATHER.

The prisoner is a man about 55 years of age, and wears a wig. He sat during the examination with a stolid, indifferent air, occasionally putting in a word, or speaking to his counsel, yet it was plain to see that he was watching the progress of the examination with the deepest interest.

The first witness called was Mr. CHAMPION. We give below the principal points of his testimony:

Prisoner called upon me in the Fall of '59 to inquire about the price of land; wanted to buy 1,000 acres near the city; object of the purchase was to establish a large manufactory for the Union Book Company, who were to manufacture all kinds of stationery and to publish books; the prisoner said that the Company was in existence in New York, with a capital of $3,000,000; exhibited a large list of stockholders, most of whom resided in London; at first interview, the general tenor of the conversation was about the purchase of land for the book concern, and for a large vineyard; he described the stock as very profitable, giving a profit of 6 per cent., with a prospect of insuring it per cent., and a dividend of 50 per cent. every five years.

These conversations continued at intervals for a long time. He exhibited statements of large profits already realized. He proposed to sell me $100,000 worth of stock, as he was agent of the Company. He would take bonds and mortgages, and obligations for loss of money; I had refused to pay the $100,000 in money, but consented to let the bonds and mortgages go, at the rate at which they should pay in (SAXTON) represented, 6 per cent. semi-annually, which would pay the interest on the bonds and mortgages, and thus make one thing off-set the other. This was the grand secret which induced me to part with the $100,000 for the stock.

The following is a copy of one of the certificates of stock of the Union Book Company, of which Mr. CHAMPION purchased $100,000 worth:

Ten Shares, $1,000.	THE UNION BOOK COMPANY.	Capital $3,000,000.

The holder of this certificate is entitled to Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Book Company, valued at One Thousand Dollars, drawing Dividends semi-annually on the first Monday of January and July, payable to the bearer at the office of the Company in New-York.

No. 3,014. L. C. SAXTON, Agent.
Dated July First, 1861.

The prisoner next stated that he had made large sales of the books himself, and exhibited a statement of such sales; most of the sales were made in Europe; upon my faith in these statements I made the purchase of the stocks, for which in part payment I gave bonds and mortgages to the amount of some $56,000; one of these mortgages was for $7,000; others were of $8,000, $15,000, $18,000 and $20,000; these mortgages were on farms of three hundred and five hundred acres—one in Greece, and a house and lot in the City of Rochester, worth $15,000; the balance of the $100,000 was taken in notes running ten years, with semi-annual interest at six per cent.; the mortgages were also to pay six per cent interest, semi-annually; the mortgaged property represented a value of nearly twice the amount of the mortgages.

Judge SELDEN next asked the witness if the prisoner spoke to him of the existence of the International Manufacturing Company.

The question was objected to by the counsel for the prisoner as irrelevant.

Judge SELDEN claimed that it was a part and parcel of the whole transaction. By this testimony he wished to show that this artful and designing man had laid a plot which he had persistently followed for three years to defraud Mr. C., whom he had led along step by step, gradually unfolding scheme after scheme for rapid money-making, each more wild and visionary in character than he (SAXTON) had succeeded in obtaining these bonds and obligations. It was a part of the same project to swindle and defraud, and he claimed that the question was pertinent to the issue.

The question was objected to on the ground of its illegality and immateriality and irrelevancy to the issue. The matter was further argued by J. D. HUBBARD, Senator FARRAR and Gov. CHURCH. The latter said that they adhered to the charge that the prisoner was guilty of obtaining Mr. C.'s signature to those papers by fraudulent representations, made for the express purpose of cheating and defrauding him. It was a gigantic swindle, a stupendous fraud, which they expected to prove in detail, and the question had reference to a part of the whole grand scheme.

Mr. HUBBARD said he chose emphatically denied that there had been any fraud or swindle committed, and that on the defence his client would clearly show that the whole transaction was entirely legitimate. He wished it to be distinctly understood that his client would be prepared to show his innocence if even enough was found to put him upon his defence, and that would be attended to at a proper time.

Mr. CHAMPION was recalled. He said the transaction in reference to the bonds and mortgages took place before Mr. SAXTON went to Europe. He spoke of an International Manufacturing Company and of an International Bank. The latter were to have a capital of from $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000, and to be increased. Mr. CHAMPION said that SAXTON told him that he (SAXTON) had seen the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury, and that they had spoken very highly of this great International Bank, which was to be established to regulate the exchange between this country and Europe. The interest on the mortgages had no particular place of payment. SAXTON had said that he had sold the mortgages to an Englishman, and that they were being used to regulate exchanges between that country and this, and that they had already reduced the price of foreign exchange 50 per cent. SAXTON proposed that Mr. CHAMPION should be President of the Union Book Company. Mr. CHAMPION replied that he did not know anything about books or stationery; to which SAXTON replied that the salary was something. SAXTON also said that the Union Book Company had a large contract with the Mexican Government to supply the whole Empire with [illegible] they granted [illegible] to fill this contract [illegible] their capital $[illegible] owning to [illegible]. Mr. CHAMPION refused to [illegible] previous to his (SAXTON's) [illegible] Mr. SAXTON asked Mr. C. on his return to [illegible] salary, as he was desirous by [illegible] Soldiers' Presidents of the Company. And he, (SAXTON,) the general agent, had power to fix the salary. The salary was fixed at $5,000 per annum.

Various papers bearing on the case were next offered in evidence, and marked by the Judge. The examination was adjourned, and will be resumed this morning.

We understand that several civil suits have been commenced against Mr. CHAMPION, by Mr. CHAMPION, in which Messrs. FARRAR, HUBBARD and CHITTENDEN appear for the defence.

The case is one of unusual importance, and is attracting a large share of public attention.

The Bail of Mr. SAXTON Fixed at $100,000.

The Rochester *Union* of Friday, states that the examination was concluded on the preceding day and that Mr. SAXTON's bail was fixed at $100,000. It adds:

"A commitment in full was then made out, and the prisoner was taken to jail in charge of a Deputy Sheriff.

It was understood, however, that his counsel would, this morning, apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* and bring the prisoner out, in order to make a motion to have the bail reduced. The end of the case is not yet, as several civil cases have been commenced against SAXTON to recover damages, in actions of traver.

The Sheriff has attached all of the property of SAXTON which can be reached, which comprises only about $25,000 worth. The property consists of $15,000 in Five-Twenty bonds, a house and lot of twenty-five acres of land near West-avenue, horses, carriages, and a gigantic account-book. This account-book is a curious affair, and contains some enormous charges against the different Companies for which SAXTON pretended to be General Agent. One charge is against the Union Book Company for $10,000, his annual salary. In other places, he charges $1,500,000 for additional services, $2,000,000 for the copyright of a work edited by himself, and also $3,000,000 for the manuscript of an embryo work. There were also accounts against other Companies—in the aggregate amounting to $8,000,000 or $10,000,000. The above affords but the feintest glimmer of the completeness of the scheme which SAXTON was operating to secure the surplus cash of his confiding client.

One of the documents introduced as evidence is the *Union Magazine*, which is something of a literary curiosity. It purports to have been edited by SAXTON. It was No. 3 of volume I., dated 1861, and contained the following motto: "Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law."

On the inside of the cover its prospective contributors were advised that "all communications should be addressed to the Union Book Company, Rochester, N. Y. It was entered according to act of Congress. The published articles are in no sense remarkable. The advertisements were all in regard to the books of the Union Book Company. It contained a grand scheme for a *system of private libraries*, comprising 5,000 volumes each. Many of these books were to be published simultaneously in New-York, London, Paris and Berlin. Among the books advertised were four volumes on "Future History!" Of this little batch, 644 volumes were edited or written by LUTHER CALVIN SAXTON, author of *Historical Science, History of Creation, History of the Antediluvian Period*, etc.

Defences of the Harbor.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read with much interest the remarks which have been made in regard to the best means to be employed to defend the City and harbor against attack, I take the liberty of offering a few suggestions on the subject. The plan proposed by Capt. DAHLGREN is the only really good one yet proposed, and should be adopted without delay. The forts to be constructed, as well as those already erected, should be plated with iron; other forts should be erected at intervals of about five hundred yards, reaching from the Narrows to Sandy Hook, and another and larger one should be erected near Fort Hamilton, with double lines of earthworks reaching from Fort Richmond to about two miles below the fort on Sandy Hook. The islands on the Sound, near Hell-Gate, should be fortified at once, so that a hostile vessel cannot pass them; for if we do not make one of them, an enemy would fortify the largest, and make it a depot for supplies, and also blockade New-York on that point. I will now call your attention to the land defences, (or rather the land defences that should be.) To guard against an approach by a land force, earthworks (double lines) should be constructed, reaching from Gravesend to the proposed fort on Willet's Point, with an immense fortress at Jamaica, capable of holding from 75 to 100,000 troops, which could reinforce the force behind the earthworks, and to which a force could retreat, if necessary, instead of flying in terror to the cities, and creating a panic among the people. These land defences should be attended to at once, as they are of great importance, for New-York has never yet been taken by a naval fleet alone, for History tells us that while Gen. WASHINGTON was preparing to resist the British *fleet*, Lord HOWE crossed over from Staten Island to Gravesend, and the battle of Long Island decided the fate of New-York.

The City authorities appropriated half a million dollars, some two months ago, for the purpose of strengthening the defence, &c. Is that the end of it? According to all appearances, they will use up the most of it *inspecting the forts*.

Respectfully, &c., AN ARTILLERIST.

A Monster Petition Proposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Until the advent of the present struggle, the word *loyalty* was hardly known among us, and though we often spoke of the Union, we seldom used the term national unity. With new phases of society new terms come into vogue.

We have now, springing up everywhere, Loyal National Leagues, and great good they are doing. They have, so far, been chiefly set on foot by men, but women are now bestirring themselves in the same direction. Quite recently, a Women's Loyal National League has been organized in this City, with the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned, women of the United States, agree to become members of the 'Women's Loyal National League,' hereby pledging our most earnest influence in support of the Government, in its prosecution of the war for liberty, and for the restoration of the national unity."

Yesterday, at their weekly meeting, they passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That at the present, this League will concentrate all its efforts upon the single object of procuring to be signed by one million of women or upward, and of preparing for presentation to Congress, a petition in the following words, to wit:

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States*: The undersigned, women of the United States above the age of eighteen years, earnestly pray that your honorable body will pass, at the earliest practicable day, an act emancipating all persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States."

The prudence of the members of this League is to be commended, first, in selecting a single object on which to concentrate their exertions, and secondly, in selecting as that object the procuring of an act of Congress declaring general emancipation, than which nothing is more needed at the present time, not only as an indorsement of the President's proclamation, but also as a remedy for the utter confusion produced by the present state of affairs, under which it would puzzle the shrewdest lawyer to determine who, among the fugitives that are daily flocking to us across the lines, is free, and who still a slave. As a permanent arrangement, no one believes that a few counties in one State, and a few parishes in another, can remain slave, while all around them emancipation has been accomplished; nor that Slavery can endure, except for a brief season, along a narrow border-strip, bounded North and South by freedom.

Whether these ladies will succeed in the task of procuring *one million* of names to their petition, depends chiefly on their business talent in organizing the machinery of so great an undertaking. R.

Lemonade for the Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your appeal in this morning's paper was timely. Some 8,000 to 10,000 men within the lines of the Army of the Potomac, could they speak to you to-day, would say that scarce any solace or medicine it is so requisite to them as lemonade, carbonated drinks and acid fruits.

And your advice not to choose miscellaneous channels for their conveyance—but to send such supplies to the recognized agencies of this work, all now in admirable order, was as timely and as wise as the other.

The Medical Department of the army, and the Sanitary Commission, are recognized and impartial helper, under the direction of the army authorities, afford free and open channels, speedy conveyance and prompt and well-advised facilities of distribution—every way responsible by those who have the care of the sick and wounded soldier.

Whatever reaches Washington to the address of either, goes forward without delay to supply the soldiers' wants. The discretion of distribution is best left wholly to these agencies.

But now—daily, hourly—now is the time when the unstinted supply of acid tropical fruits, apples for baking, eggs, in any quantity, and canned milk, are most needed and will do the most good.

The channel through which this is sent to you by one fresh from the inspection of the admirable hospital arrangements in the field and [illegible] with the [illegible] for [illegible] Mr. [illegible] No. [illegible] New-York, May 26, 1863.

Fifteen-Inch Guns.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several days since an article appeared in your paper, (and similar articles have appeared in other papers,) censuring the Naval Ordnance Bureau for introducing the 15-inch calibre into the Navy. I cannot say what influenced the Secretary of the Navy to adopt this heavy calibre, but I know that the distinguished Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, did not advise it. Whatever responsibility attaches to those who strenuously urged it, belongs to me, and not to the Admiral.

Very respectfully, G. V. FOX, Asst. Sec'y.

Card of Thanks.

HEADQUARTERS FROM UNION, May 28, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fourth and Tenth New-York Velosteers, held this day, it was unanimously resolved that we tender our thanks to the loyal ladies and Citizens' Committee of Union for the excellent and bountiful collations served to us while attending the Loyal League Mass Convention on the 27th inst.

Col. JOHN E. BENDIX,
Tenth N. Y. V., Chairman.
Capt. WM. CAMP, Fourth N. Y. V., Sec'y.

The Late Gen. Whipple.

Gen. A. W. WHIPPLE, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, was born in Massachusetts, entered the United States Military Academy in 1827, and was graduated from that institution in 1841. As a cadet he gave promise of that distinction which he afterwards won in so many different spheres of duty. Having graduated with high honor in a class including such men as Gens. TOWN, WRIGHT, LYON, GARDNER, BRANNAN, HAMILTON, REYNOLDS, BUELL and RICHARDSON, he was promoted to the corps of Topographical Engineers, and at once entered upon the duties of his profession. For two or three years he served in various unimportant capacities, until, in 1844, he was selected by the Commissioner for establishing the Northeastern Boundary as assistant to Major (now Colonel) J. D. GRAHAM, and in the capacity of assistant astronomer he established a reputation for scientific ability that afterwards led to his promotion to still higher positions. After the close of the Mexican war he was intrusted with the location of the *boundary line* between California and Sonora, in which duty he remained till the close of the war. On the completion of the Southwestern boundary he was called to take charge of an exploration for the location of a route for the Pacific Railroad. He had charge of the line from Fort Gibson, in Arkansas, along the 35th parallel to San Diego, in California. The zeal and fidelity with which he discharged this duty is shown in his report, published in the third and succeeding volumes of the thirteen volume report to Congress. His report of this survey, was extensively circulated, not only in America, but also in Europe, where it fell into the hands of HUMBOLDT. This report, from its ability, attracted the attention of the illustrious scholar, and gave rise to a scientific correspondence which was continued during the life of the world's most eminent scientist. At the breaking out of the present rebellion, Gen. WHIPPLE was serving as a Captain of Topographical Engineers on the upper lakes, and he at once applied for service in the field. He was assigned to duty as a Major on the Staff of Gen. McDOWELL. In this capacity he served at the first battle of Bull Run, and, if we may credit the reports of those who were present, he established for himself a reputation for coolness, intrepidity and daring second to that of none who were engaged in that memorable conflict. During the battle he was ever to the thickest of the fight, unmindful of the bullets that were falling like hail around him, and in the retreat he passed the entire night in the saddle, rallying the broken masses, and contributing in no small degree to the safety of those who were obliged to flee to the disgrace of that hurried retreat. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. During the Summer of 1862 he commanded at Arlington, but in the Fall of that year he asked to be assigned to a command in the field. He was in command of a brigade in SICKLES' division at the time of the late advance under Gen. HOOKER, and, as is well known, he was mortally wounded whilst in the act of penning an order. In his death, which took place on the 7th of May, Science was called to mourn one of its most distinguished votaries, and our country one of its ablest Generals.

In character, Gen. WHIPPLE was modest and gentle, but at the same time firm and conscientious. In every position to which he was called he won first the attention, then the respect, and finally the love and admiration of all with whom he was connected. As a Christian gentleman he was admired and respected, as a scientist he had few superiors, as a soldier few equals. When the history of this rebellion is written, few names will shine brighter in the galaxy of patriotism than that of Maj.-Gen. A. W. WHIPPLE. P.

—It is said that Mrs. Lincoln will visit Boston to attend Commencement at Cambridge College, where her eldest son (ROBERT) is a student, and that he will escort her to the White Mountains.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Approaching Peace Convention.

On Wednesday next the Peaceites will hold a Convention in this City, in the great Hall of the Cooper Institute. We understand that there will be five outside meetings organized, independent of the main Convention itself, which will assemble in the great Hall of the Cooper Institute. The stands will be provided with music, officers and speakers. The names of the speakers for each stand will be stated in the printed programme in advance of the meeting, so that the public may know where to go to hear any particular orator. We are told that, although it is not known as yet which of the distinguished men who have been invited will be present and address the Convention, it is supposed that many such will be there.

The following list comprises some of the most prominent to whom invitations have been forwarded:

Millard Fillmore,	Horatio Seymour,
Francis Granger,	Wm. A. Richardson,
Franklin Pierce,	James C. Robinson,
D. W. Voorhees,	John Law,
George H. Pendleton,	Wm. P. Noble,
A. J. Parker,	Joel Parker,
W. B. Reed,	Thos. H. Seymour,
J. Prince Jones,	S. S. Cox,
Charles O'Conor,	Reverdy Johnson,
James Brooks,	James A. Bayard,
Charles Ingersoll,	Chas. R. Buckalew,
A. Oakey Hall,	Washington Hunt,
Richard T. Merrick,	George F. Comstock,
Clifton A. White,	Jno. B. Carlisle,
S. E. Acoma,	Jas. W. Wall,
Philip Johnson,	Jno. McKeon.

The details of the programme will be announced the day before the meeting assembles.

Art at the Cooper Institute.

There has been no lack of visitors during the past two evenings at the spacious rooms of the Cooper Institute to see the very large and creditable display of pictures that the pupils in the Art Department of the establishment have this year placed upon exhibition. On Thursday evening the students in the "School of Design for Women" invited their willing friends to come and examine how female genius and talent was able to develop itself under the fostering instruction of capable teachers, and the flag festooned rooms, ablaze with light, were pleasantly full of an assembly as appreciative and cultured as never got to be drawn together. There is a wide field incurred in this "School of Design for Women." Many years since it was founded, by a number of benevolent ladies, who felt that among the poorer classes of the City there must be females possessing innate artistic talent that only needed opportunity to make itself apparent. The school was established, therefore, with competent teachers, to gradually instruct any such persons, and many a poor girl who now lives in happy competence as a teacher of drawing, or as a painter, engraver, designer or modeler, blesses the day that her talent under either one of these branches of art found a field in this establishment for its cultivation. When the Cooper Institute was opened the managers of the "School of Design" saw that it was for the best interests of their enterprise that it should be absorbed into Mr. COOPER'S praiseworthy project. For the past four years, therefore, its sphere of usefulness has been much extended and its good results are constantly augmenting. The roll this year presents the names of about 300 pupils. These young ladies are under the general direction of such a competent artist as Mrs. FIELD, who is ably assisted by Messrs. GRAY, WARTMANN and FANNAN as teachers of drawing and painting, and Mr. O'NEIL as instructor of engraving.

There are not less than five hundred neatly-framed pictures on exhibition, covering almost entirely the walls of the studios and the great gallery. The studies this year are not, as on previous occasions, copies from the artists or drawing from the flat, but are all from nature, and the sole work of the young ladies. The subjects chosen are various, and although some are the very best things taken, per se, one would select, for a picture—a pair of old boots for instance, or a well-worn hat—yet even these *outré* studies are redeemed from positive vulgarity by the faithfulness with which they are presented. There is, after all, a spice of poetry to some minds in an old boot, and that there certainly is in a child's used-up shoes, every mother is aptly reminded by a mere [illegible] which Miss WARD has deftly drawn [illegible] for a [illegible] drawing of the crocks [illegible] independent [illegible] other pieces in oil [illegible] Miss WARD which [illegible] originality [illegible] studies [illegible] stately lilies [illegible] and [illegible] it, evidently intended to convey the idea of repose, makes the observer almost fancy that he is in the land of the mild-eyed and melancholy lotus-eaters.

The same lady has some flower pieces and one or two pictures in oil that are simply excellent. Other noticeable studies are some by Miss Rose, Miss Bigelow, Miss S. L. Thompson and Miss Fitz, of still life, a "Roman girl at the fire-place," and a "Child and Doll," pen and ink drawings, by Miss CURTIS, and a section of a moss-covered tree-trunk, in crayon, by Miss STRAKOSCH, are admirable, almost giving one a peaceful idea of "weary hours," that the fair artists must have spent over their delicate lilies and shadings. Miss BARNEY has some fine crayon heads, but perhaps the best portrait heads were by Miss COVILL. Miss AMPDEN has made the carpenter of the Institute—a man with a great deal of character in his features—immortal by producing him on canvas in his square paper cap. In the engraving department, the productions of Miss CRANE and Miss FITZ excel where all are excellent. Of course, no invidious compliment is intended in singling out some of these studies for special mention. We select instances as types of the whole, at the same time feeling confident that, in the crush and throng, we failed to see many pieces that are equally as good. Some of the fruit pieces are worthy of the highest praise, and many of the pictures would bring extravagant prices, if the names of well-known artists could be attached to them. And this fact reminds us that the paintings and drawings are all for sale, ridiculously cheap, too, if the marks are to be credited; but the prices, therefore, could not do better than by encouraging in a material way the genius that the "School of Design for Women" is developing.

The ladies continued their reception last night and intend to keep their rooms open until this evening. The music classes of the Institute, under Mr. Geo. F. BRISTOW, will give their annual exhibition to-night, and the commencement exercises of the other classes included in the comprehensive course of the establishment, will also be held at the same time.

Last night, in addition to the pictures in the Ladies' Gallery, visitors had an opportunity of inspecting the mechanical and free-hand drawings of the male pupils belonging to Mr. HEFFERAN'S class. The young men have some excellent work on exhibition, and compliments without stint were justly bestowed upon them. This class is mainly composed of mechanics who find profitable relaxation after their day's labor in cultivating an æsthetic taste.

St. Francis Xavier's College.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

A very interesting occasion thronged the elegant new hall of St. Francis Xavier's College, on Sixteenth-street, on Thursday evening. The post-graduate class of St. John's College, at Fordham, assembled to listen to orations on special subjects, delivered by various members of their body, and a large audience of ladies and gentlemen attended. Among these, not occupying seats on the platform, was a numerous representation of the more eminent Catholic clergy of this and neighboring cities. The exercises were enlivened by the fine performance of NOLL'S Band.

Messrs. DOLAN, SCHNEIDER and JOHN J. BROGAN having delivered very excellent discourses on leading topics of ethical and moral philosophy, the Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES was formally introduced and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

After congratulating the graduates upon the excellence of their exercise and the soundness and maturity of their arguments, the Archbishop referred to the topics that had been chosen by the speakers, and continued as follows:

The origin of society and laws, is a topic that is almost boundless in its expansibility. You have treated your topics candidly, and particularly with regard to that sophism of ROUSSEAU—that you have treated as it deserves to be treated always. The idea of a social compact is nonsense, and you will discover, by going back and tracing to the origin of the human race, that there has not been at any time a society without Government and laws, no matter whether they were written or not. Laws, no matter how crude they may be, are universal. They are among the tribes of the Indians—they are among the tribes of the most uncivilized people on the face of the earth—the negroes of Africa; they are among the Caffres and Hottentots of the peninsula of that country; they are everywhere, in all lands. I remember but one instance where law did not exist, the reference to authority of which I cannot now recite. It is the story of two boys abandoned to a forest in China. They understood no language, but they were, more or less, companions of each other, and at one occasion there was only enough of food sufficient for one; so one thought it expedient to preserve the feast, and kill the other, and he did so. Afterward he was taken and brought into civilized life, and he found language enough to say that the act was done without any consciousness of evil. There there was no society—no law. Another point is that no matter what may be the form of government, its chief authority is always brought to unity. Here we say it is the people that govern. It is not so. The people know that they are too many to govern; that the administration of government among such a multitude would be absurd, and hence would submit to the other. And they reduce their powers, whatever they may be, to unity. In monarchical and imperial Governments unity is hereditary; here, it is not. Here it is the choice of the people. In Greece everybody voted in the Government, and it was a kind of popular Government complete. Here that is impossible; and the multitude send deputies to make their laws, and one deputy to administer them, according to the form agreed upon by the nation. They have, however, two privileges—both constitutional. *Government is one thing; that is a principle, and that must ever be sustained. Now those who administer a Government are quite another thing.* I have seen many Administrations of this Government. One of the constitutional privileges to which I refer

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 29, 1863.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	102½	200	Hudson R. R.	122
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	102½	50	do	122½
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	97	50	do	122.131
2,500	do	97½	200	Harlem R. Pref.	111¾
6,000	do	97¾	200	do	112
1,000	do	97¾	50	Mer. & Wor. R.	69
1,000	do	bsd. 98½	50	Second-av. R.	82½
$4,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99¾	600	Reading R.	111
1,000	N. C. State 6s	98½	100	do	110¾
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	b30	100	do	s30.110¾
9,000	do	70¾	500	do	b30.111¾
13,000	do	71	100	do	110¾
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s	106	50	Mich. Cen. R.	115¾
6,000	Er. 2d M. Bs. '83	113	100	do	b30.115¾
2,000	Erie 6th M. B.	110	200	M. Se. & N. I. R.	74¾
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	120	1100	do	74¾
8,000	do	121	50	do	b15 76
2,000	Har. R. 2d M.	104	300	do	74½
1,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.	109½	200	Ill. Cen. R. Sco.	110¾
7,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	92¾	2000	Ill. Cen. C. B. Scp.	88
2,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	67¾	400	Clove. & P. R.	88½
2,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	62	600	do	88
2,000	Han. & St. J. 1st M.	78	800	do	89
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	115	1700	do	89¾
1,000	Clov. & P. 4th	86½	200	do	s30 89¾
26	Bank of N. Amer.	126	200	do	s15 89¾
115	Bank of Commerce	106	200	do	a10 89¾
10	Bank of the Repub.	107	500	do	89¾
10	Shoe & Leather B'k	107	600	do	b10 90
12	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	110	1500	do	b30 90
5	Park Bank	137	200	do	b15. 90
10,000	Amer. Gold	144¼	1	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	160
26,000	do	144¾	20	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	114
200	Canton Co	35	200	do	115
1000	do	b30 35¼	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	104½
50	do	35¼	100	Clov. & Tol. R.	s30.114
20	Penn. Coal Co	138	100	do	114½
340	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	26½	400	do	s10 114¾
480	do	27	500	do	s30.114¾
100	do	b10 27	100	do	114¾
500	Amer. Coal Co	69¾	168	Chi. & R. Is.	100
200	Cen. Am. T. Co	52	400	do	100½
100	do	54	50	do	b10. 100¾
450	do	b30 55	100	do	100¾
100	do	55	50	do	b10. 101
50	Pac. M. S. Co	s30.100	400	do	101
100	do	100¾	18	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	114
50	do	100½	25	do	114¾
50	do	s30.100¾	100	do	114¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	126¾	250	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	47
100	do	s30.120¾	50	do	47¾
650	do	120¾	150	P., Ft. W. & C.	74
100	do	s30.120½	350	do	74¾
1,000	Erie Railway	94¾	350	do	74¾
500	do	94¼	150	do	74¾
250	do	94¾	200	Alt. & T. H. P.	78
100	do	s30 94	400	do	77¾
200	do	s10 94¼	100	do	b10 78
1000	Harlem R.	b30.116	50	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	48
400	do	109¾	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	32
500	do	109¾	100	do	32¾
200	do	b30.109¾	200	do	32¾
200	do	s60 109	100	Chic. & Alton.	75¾
100	Erie R. Prf.	104¼	200	do	75¾
300	do	s10.104¼	100	do	75
350	do	104¾	200	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	93½
400	do	b.0 104¾	119	Miss. & Mo. R.	27

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	108¾	200	Harlem R.	s30.110
17,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	109	600	do	b10. 110
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-yr. C.	101¾	400	do	110
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63½	100	Reading Railroad	112
25,000	Mo. State 6s	71	500	do	112¾
10,000	E. 3d M. B. '83	113	400	Mich. Cen. R.	116
5,000	Had. R. Cvt. S.	123	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	76
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	110	200	do	76¾
6,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	85	300	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	116
5,000	Mich. S. S. F.	109¾	52	Panama R.	188
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	63	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	111
50,000	Amer. Gold	145	100	do	110¾
10,000	do	145¾	3000	Clov. & Pitt. R.	92¾
25,000	do	144¾	600	do	92¾
10,000	do	s.144¾	600	do	92¾
50	Canton Com.	36	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	105¾
450	Cumb. Coal, Prf.	31	150	do	105¾
100	do	b15 31¼	1500	Cleve. & Tol	135
100	do	b30 31¼	400	do	114¾
100	do	30¾	600	Chi. & R. I. R.	102¾
300	do	30¾	100	do	b30.102¾
100	do	b10 30¾	600	do	102¾
100	do	30¾	100	do	102¾
400	do	29¾	200	do	s30.102¾
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	184	50	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	86
600	Am. Coal Co	68	300	do	b10 80
300	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	56	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	32¾
100	do	b30 56¾	100	do	b10 33
40	Penn. Coal Co	139	500	do	32
400	N. Y. Can. R.	122	10	Alton & T. H.	48
100	do	122¾	100	do	48
100	do	b10. 122¾	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	48
160	do	122¾	156	do	48¾
700	do	b10.123	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	b30 77
200	do	122¾	300	do	77
550	Erie Railway	96	400	do	76¾
50	do	95¾	100	do	76¾
900	do	95¾	27	do	75¾
200	do	95¾	150	Chic & Alt. Pref.	94
200	Erie R. Pref	105	150	do	93¾
100	Hudson Riv. R	132¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	75
50	do	133	60	do	75¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	144¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	116
5,000	Mo. State 6s	71¾	50	do	116
19	Cum. Coal Prf	27	100	M. S. & N. I.	75¾
100	do	s3 29¾	100	do	75¾
100	do	s30 30	200	do	b3 76
100	do	s3 30	500	do	75
200	do	30¾	100	do	s3 76
100	do	s3 30¾	100	Clev. & P. R.	92¾
100	do	b3 30¾	100	do	92¾
400	Bucks Co. Lead	17	100	do	s3 92¾
100	Bruos. Land Co	62½	100	do	b10 93
50	Pacific M. S. Co	184½	1200	do	93
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10.122	100	do	s10 93
500	Erie Railway	95¾	100	P., F. W. & C.	78
100	do	s3 95¾	200	do	b3 78
100	do	b10 95¾	100	do	78
100	do	s10 95¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	32¾
100	do	b3 95	100	do	b10 32¾
100	Erie R. Pref	105¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	105
100	do	b3 105¾	300	Clev. & Tol.	115
50	do	105¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	101¾
50	Hudson R. R.	133	100	do	s3.101¾
200	Harlem R.	b3.110	100	do	101¾
400	do	110			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

100	Comb. Coal	30	50	Hud. River R.	123¾
100	Brunsw'k C. L. Co.	6¾	200	Harlem R.	110
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	123	200	do	s10 109¾
200	do	123¾	700	Clev. & Pitts.	91¾
300	do	s3.122¾	200	do	b10 92
100	do	b3 122¾	200	do	s3 91¾
100	do	122¾	168	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	75¾
100	Erie R. Pref	104¾	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	b5 48¾
140	M. S. & N. I.	75¾	50	T. H. & A. R. P.	79¾
100	do	s3 75¾	150	Chic & R. I. R.	102
100	do	s10 75¾	50	do	101¾
100	do	75¾	100	do	101¾
100	do	75¾			

FRIDAY, MAY 29—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin was about 1 ₩ cent. higher to-day than yesterday, on the army news from Vicksburgh, and Exchange was ¼@1 ₩ cent. higher on the rise of Gold. The advance on the latter was not asked until late in the day—the early business for Saturday's mail being done at 157@157½ ₩ cent. on London. The closing figures were about 157¾@158¼ ₩ cent. for Bankers', and 156@157 for Merchant bills. These rates being relatively lower than Gold, the export demand for the latter is inconsiderable, and the shipments this week are on a moderate scale for the close of May. The Export orders for Breadstuffs and Provisions are being executed with a fair degree of ease, owing to the steadiness of Exchange and falling rates of Freight. The same causes, with the low figures for Cotton in this market, are also influencing the export of that staple, of which we have a much larger stock than the New-England mills will require for some time to come.

The Stock Brokers are fairly supplied with Money to-day, at 6@7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on miscellaneous collateral. There was a partial renewal of the upward speculation on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and to-day the turn in that direction is very decided, the orders at the Board to buy the Railways largely preponderating over the disposition of sellers, except at an advance of 1@2 ₩ cent., and in some instances 3@4 ₩ cent., over the average sales of Thursday. The market is, altogether, the most animated of the week, and on Shares connected with the Coal trade are generally strong, and there is more dealing in Reading of late, as well as higher figures for Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania. The Border State 6 ₩ cents are steady, without material change in prices since yesterday. Among the Railway Shares the demand was animated through the day for Erie, Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The last-named displays considerable elasticity in recovering the heavy fall early in the week, the demand being on a clique movement to put the Stock up on the one hand, and a free *short* interest to keep it down on the other. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper are in steady demand. The transfers of the Registered Stocks of the United States, which pay their half-yearly interest in July, close at Washington on Monday morning. Holders of Certificates in other than their own names should send them forward by Saturday, P. M., for transfer. The subscriptions to the New Loan, 5-20 years, by conversion of United States Currency at par, continue very large at the Loan Agencies, in addition to which considerable applications are made direct to the Treasury Office. Only a single month remains for subscribing at par.

At 4 o'clock, the general market was not quite so firm at the extreme advance, but sellers not much inclined to accept lower bids. The extreme sales of New-York Central were at 123; Erie, 96; Pittsburgh, 97; Michigan Southern, 76¼; Harlem, 110. The following prices were made at the close, in comparison with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	143¾	144¾	Harlem Pref.	113	113
U. S. 6s, 1881	104½	104¾	Mich. Central	115½	116
N. Y. Central	120¾	123¾	Mich. Southern	74	76¾
Erie	89¾	95¾	Mich. Central S.	123	125
Erie Preferred	104	105	Illinois Central	110	110¾
Hudson	131¾	132¾	Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾
Toledo	116	116	Fort Wayne	73	77
Pacific Mail	181½	184	Rock Island	80¾	102¾
Harlem	110	110	Northwest	81¾	82¾
Canton	34¾	36	Galena	104	106¾
Cumberland	26¾	26¾	Reading	110	112¾

The amount of Money paid into the Treasury Office to-day, on account of the New Loan, is $2,150,000, of which $1,350,000 was from the Loan Agencies, and $800,000 on applications direct to the Treasury. These receipts, and others from Customs and Internal Revenue, are ahead of current Government disbursements, and the balance in the New-York office this afternoon is up to $27,258,274.

The arrival of emigrant passengers from Europe in the past three days number about 6,000 persons. We note the fact, in part, for the enlightenment of the Money writer for the London *Times*, who recently assumed that our Domestic War is to so exhaust our laboring population as to affect the Agricultural and other material resources of the country. The record of these few days is but a specimen of the scale upon which we are renewing our adult laboring population every week, chiefly from the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	107
Merchants'	110	Bank of N. America	104
Mechanics'	115	Irving	98
Union	110	Grocers'	100
America	126	Shoe & Leather	107
Phœnix	110¾	Corn Exchange	105
Tradesmen's	105	Continental	99
Butchers' and Drovers'	126	St. Nicholas	97
National	109	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	138	Commonwealth	96
State of New-York	102	Atlantic	73
Commerce	108	Importers' & Traders'	109½
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	95	Park	137
Ocean	96	New-York Ex. Bank	110
Chatham	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Al. & T. H. 3ds, Inc.	87
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104	L. C. & Mil, L. G. Bs.	43
Erie 8. firsts, '68	112	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
Erie 8. seconds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st. B.	96
Erie 8. thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. 1st, 2d scr	85
Erie 8. fourths, '80	109½	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	63
Erie 8. fifths, '90	109¾	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	75
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	118½
Hud. R. firsts, '69	116	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hud. R. thirds, '75	121	Mol. & Wab. 2ds	96
Hud. R. conv., '67	123	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Bds.	98½
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	111¾	Gal. & Chic. ext	114
Har. seconds, '64	104	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
N. J. Cen. Gosh. L., '88	104½	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	118
Pac. R. R. guar by m.	60	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	85
Illinois Central, '75	113	Chev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
Al. & T. H. firsts	106	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	62
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	82		

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-street.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $5,137,960, including for Customs, $147,000; Payments, $3,688,164; Balance, $27,258,474.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending May 28, were $862,651, against $654,172 same week last year, and $466,075 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.
Mf. of Wool.	225	$49,552	534	$122,730	288	$100,661
Mf. of Cot'n.	120	24,489	327	94,109	96	28,486
Mf. of Silk	195	183,986	109	91,189	55	54,094
Mf. of Flax	274	49,602	368	75,521	153	32,652
Miscellan's	83	41,218	49	20,286	1,602	14,148
Total	907	$358,847 473,804	1,387	$473,804	2,192	$231,971 388,947
Total entered		$862,651	Total marketed			$620,818

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

IT BECOMES A NECESSITY THAT SOME person in every town and village should keep Stamps for sale, and we have now established a new and more paying scale of discount on our wholesale business, as follows:

All orders under $50 worth	PAR.
All orders from $50 to $500	¼ ₩ ct. dis.
All orders for $500 and over	½ ₩ ct. dis.

With an ample stock of Stamps to fill orders on the day the money is received, we feel confident that these rates will induce some one in every Post-office District to keep Stamps for the public accommodation

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York,
U. S. Rev. Stamp Depot.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 29, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 45 bbls. Ashes, 18,722 bbls. Flour, 349 bbls. and 92 bags Corn Meal, 54,662 bushels Wheat, 58,847 bushels Corn, 68,847 bushels Oats, 9,867 pkgs. Provisions, and 956 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls. Pots at $8@$8 12½, ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce, inactive and nominal.

COTTON—Is inactive, at unchanged prices. Middlings, 51c.@59c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in fair demand, mainly for future delivery, at 30½c.@31c, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good request, and is a shade firmer to-day. Sales 15,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 40; poor to choice extra State at $5 60@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 00, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 20@$6 35 ₩ bbl. Superfine State and Western | $5 20 @$5 40
Extra State | 5 50 @ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 5 85 @ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. | 6 20 @ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands | 6 25 @ 7 75
Extra Genesee | 6 25 @ 7 60
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 6 30 @ 9 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at firmer rates. Sales, since our last, 1,650 bbls., at $6 55@$7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 15@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales, 800 bbls. Extra, at $5 80@$7 85 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls.

FRUIT—The principal inquiry has been for Raisins, which have been freely purchased, chiefly to arrive, on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, and has advanced 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made of 125,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 58@$1 67; Amber Western at $1 51@$1 55; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 45@$1 51; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 42@$1 45; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30@$1 42; Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 40; Amber State, at $1 52@$1 56 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in active demand, to-day, at advancing prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 137,000 bushels at 73c.@76c., in store and delivered, for shipping new and old mixed Western; 69c.@72c. for unsound; 74c.@77c. for Yellow Western ₩ bush. Rye continues very quiet at 99c.@$1 01, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are inactive at nominal rates, including Canada, at 72½c.@74½c.; Western at 72½c.@75c.; State at 75c.@76c. ₩ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy, at $1@$1 25 ₩ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with May 27, Messrs. Geo. I. Jones & Co. notice thus: "*Flour*—Heaviness and inactivity continue the principal characteristics of our market, and the sales making are only trifling. Freights are lower—to New-York by Lake and canal $1 05; by Lake and rail $1 15. Stock in store, about 80,000 bbls. Receipts for week, 12,245 bbls., against 18,748 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation, 174,667 bbls. *Wheat*—A large business has been done during the week, but at the close operators are mostly waiting for further developments as to the price of gold. The demand has been chiefly for No. 1. The weather continues favorable for the growing crop. Receipts for week have averaged 63,000 bushels ₩ day, against an average of 70,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. Stock in store, 1,500,000 bushels. Freights to Buffalo steady, at 8½c., and to Oswego at 15c. To New-York through contracts can be made at 24c. We quote No. 1 Spring, on board, at $1 20. No. 2 do. at $1 05. Rejected at 89c.@90c. Receipts for week, 378,569 bushels, against 421,119 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week, 452,470 bushels—since opening navigation, 2,689,887 bushels; say to Canadian ports, 746,122 bushels—to American ports, 1,943,765 bushels."

HAY—North River Bale continues active and steady, at 90c.@$1 05 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request, at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Is inactive at previous prices.

LEAD—Is held above the views of buyers, and is dull.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 225 bbls. at 51c.@53c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and nominal. Spirits Turpentine, 57 50@58 00 ₩ gallon; Tar, $3@$3 12½ ₩ bbl. Rosins, 6th Sorts to Pale Bs.

OILS—The demand has been quite moderate for all descriptions, though buyers have had any existing advantage.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, to-day, and sales have been made of 2,000 bbls. at $11 75@$12 for old Mess; $12 25@$12 50 for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack request, at 6c.@7½c. for Hams; 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 6c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; sides, 140 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales, 5,000 lbs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in less demand; sales 240 bbls. at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in less request, at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 9c.@12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 bags East India, part at $8 25@$8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Clover, which is less abundant, and now quoted up to 9c.@9½c., and Redseed at 10c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 520 hhds., &c., including New-Orleans, at 10¼c.@11¼c., Cuba at 10c.@11c., and English Island at 10¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11¼c.; and 80,000 lbs. Grease, at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Greens have been in good request, at advancing prices. Blacks have been moderately inquired for, and have been firm.

TIN—All kinds have been quiet and depressed.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 181 hhds. Kentucky, at 13¼c.@23c.; 101 cases Seed Leaf, at 17c.@23c., Cuba at 10c.@11c., and English Island at 10¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., at 44¾c.@46c., chiefly at 44¾c.@45c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates continue to decline, depressed, in part, by the competition of the *Great Eastern* with other vessels, for freight. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 175,000 bushels Grain, at 6¼d.@7¼d., by sailing vessel, and 8¼d.@9d. by steamer, ₩ bushel; 5,000 packages Provisions, by steamer, at 27s. 6d.@30s. 100 bbls. Lard Oil, at 30s., and 50 hhds. Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Bristol, 7,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9d. ₩ bushel. For Glasgow, 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Dublin, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 11¾d. ₩ bushel. For Galway, a cargo of Grain, at 11¾d. ₩ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

North American	May 30	Quebec	Liverpool.
Bernasia	May 30	New-York	Hamburg.
Saxonia	May 30	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	May 30	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 6	New-York	Southampton.
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Hibernian	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	May 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 26	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Locust Point....May 30....New-York....New-Orleans.
Roanoke....May 30....New-York....Havana.

For California.

America....June 13....New-York....Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Borussia* via Southampton and Hamburgh, close in this City on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday at the same hour.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

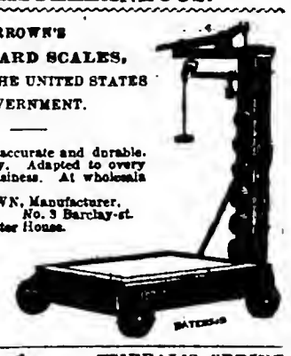
North Mails close at ....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)....8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at....6 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES,
USED BY THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT.



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Opposite Astor House.

TIBBAL'S SPRING
ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT
—Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c.
Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

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The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.
For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 126 Beekman-st., New-York.
HAMMER & CO.
BREWERY AT HARLEM.

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RIFLES, PISTOLS,
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS,
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POCKET CUTLERY,
PERCUSSION CAPS,
WADDING,
SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS
AND
MILITARY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
For sale at lowest market rates by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 197 Broadway.

MACKENZIE'S PATENT CANTERING HORSES.
A wooden horse to carry his master.
Requires no spur to make him go faster,
Minds his rein, and don't runaway,
Healthful exercise, delightful as play.
Call in with the young folks and see this new and interesting invention. STEPHEN W. SMITH, 498 Broadway.

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OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
25 cents per pound.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
For sale by grocers generally.
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Nos. 235, 236 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—500 PACKAGES of five gallons each.
For sale in quantities to suit.
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No. 123 William-st.

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N. B.—Ladies living in the different parts of the United States, can have a recipe sent by mail, with full instructions in the above art, by inclosing $1, and post-paid. Address Mrs. L. DEEN, No. 1 Garden-row, 11th-st., near 6th-av., New-York.

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GOLD SHADES. KELTY'S.
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WHITE HOLLAND SHADES!
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BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES.

Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
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WINDOW SHADES FOREVERDES.
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359 LACE CURTAINS.
BROADWAY.
NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE.
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at
OLD PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
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FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FIT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

Amusements This Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Afternoon—Orpheus. Evening—Deborah or Steinmark.

WALLACK'S—The Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Hunchback.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Don Cesar de Bazan.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Hagaman is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant were received by the War Department yesterday. They are dated near Vicksburgh, May 25—Monday. They represent the siege of that rebel stronghold as progressing satisfactorily, and that Gen. Grant considers himself abundantly able to maintain his investment, and at the same time repel any attack upon his rear. Forty-five hundred of the rebel prisoners captured by him arrived at Memphis yesterday.

Dispatches to the Chicago papers, from Gen. Grant's army, are as late as the night of the 23d—Saturday. One from the vicinity of Vicksburgh gives intelligence to Monday last. It appears that there was a general assault on the inner rebel works on Friday, which was not successful, our losses being about a thousand during the day, and not *five* thousand, as has been before reported. On the 23d the troops rested from the assault, and the position gained by them was secured by intrenchments and rifle-pits. Subsequently—probably on Sunday—the assault seems to have been renewed, and the latest dispatch states that our forces had captured every rebel redoubt. The fighting is reported to have been very desperate, and to be still progressing on Monday, with heavy losses on both sides. No doubt was entertained of ultimate success.

The Washington *Republican* denies the statement that Gen. Grant had intercepted a dispatch from Jeff. Davis to Pemberton, promising him 100,000 men if he could hold Vicksburgh two weeks. It says that it originated in a statement by Gen. Grant that he had heard a report to the effect that Jeff. Davis had given such a promise.

Rebel reports, received by way of Murfreesboro, say that Gen. Joe Johnston is rapidly receiving reinforcements in the vicinity of Jackson, with the intention of attacking Gen. Grant in the rear; and further, that Johnston has declared that if Vicksburgh holds out fifteen days, he will throw a hundred thousand troops into it, even if it involves the relinquishment of every foot of territory in his Department. This, however, looks like another version of the story of Jeff. Davis' dispatch to Pemberton.

Gen. Ellet, commanding the Marine brigade, reports an encounter with a large body of rebel cavalry near Austria, on the Mississippi, on the 24th inst., in which the rebels were defeated with considerable loss, by an inferior force of the cavalry under his command.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, by authority of Gen. Burnside himself, denies the statement that he has asked to be relieved of the command of the Department which he now controls. When he accepted the command, it was with the understanding that he should take the field with his Ninth army corps, and other troops that were to be forwarded to him, and pierce through Kentucky to East Tennessee. He did not intend to remain in Cincinnati more than ten days, but has been detained until now. He proposes to leave for the front in a few days, and will take immediate command of the troops. His troops are to cooperate with those of Rosecrans, and also with those of Grant, as soon as Vicksburgh is taken.

The Livingston *Republican* states that Gen Wadsworth met a large number of citizens while he was at home in Geneseo and gave an account of the battle of Fredericksburgh. He stated that the recrossing of the river by Gen. Hooker was not a necessity—it was merely made as a precautionary measure—that in no sense did we suffer a reverse—that the men are buoyant and hopeful, and not at all depressed in not being on the way to Richmond.

A Miss Hozier, a young lady living a few miles beyond Suffolk, was arrested on Tuesday last while trying to make her way through our lines to Richmond. In the handle of her parasol were diagrams and papers giving in detail the character and location of all fortifications in the vicinity, and the strength of the forces garrisoning them.

There is no prospect that anything will be attempted in the Department of the South this season. Orders have been sent there to give furloughs to five per cent. of the men, and these instructions are to be carried out forthwith.

Information has reached this City from Pernambuco that the Brazilian authorities are much offended at the doings of the rebel pirates *Alabama* and *Florida* in the Brazilian waters. Every satisfaction in their power to give has been tendered to the American Consul at Fernando de Noronha, in the vicinity of which place most of the last reported depredations were committed. It was supposed at Pernambuco that the *Alabama* sailed south on the 29th of April.

Vallandigham, at last accounts, was a guest of the rebel Gen. Bragg, at Shelbyville, Tenn. We have a report from Cincinnati that Jeff. Davis, in answer to inquiry for Bragg, as to what should be done with him, has directed him to be sent back unless he will take the oath to support the Southern Confederacy.

GENERAL NEWS.

The sons of Rhode Island resident in this City held their first anniversary at the rooms of the Historical Society, last evening. An address was made by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, and a poem delivered by Geo. W. Curtis.

The Ohio *State Journal*, a paper in the Vallandigham interest, has this paragraph, which sets at rest certain absurd stories which have recently been circulated: "A letter from a member of Mr. Vallandigham's family to a gentleman of this city removes all ground for the story about Mrs. Vallandigham being insane. She has been in deep grief and intense anxiety as any other woman would be, whose love for her husband fills and forms her whole life. But there is not now and has not been the least tendency toward mental aberration. Mr. and Mrs. V. have only one child—the little boy, Charlie, about ten years old, who sprang from his sleep and with frantic affection clung to his father till torn away from him."

There was a strong upward turn on the Stock Exchange yesterday, the leading Railways advancing 2@2½ per cent. Gold Coin was 1 per cent. higher; Exchange, 168. The Conversions of United States Currency into the New Loan amounted to $2,150,000. Money market steady.

Breadstuffs were in good demand yesterday, at slightly advanced prices. Cotton, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Coffee, Metals, Oils, Hemp, Hogs, Candles, Beeswax, Chemicals, Spices, and Whalebone, were inactive. Less extensive transactions were reported in the principal kinds of Provisions—Pork was cheaper. Tallow, Whisky, and Raisins were in lively request. Heavier freight engagements were effected, but at easier rates.

"What Do These People Mean?"

The Richmond *Dispatch* puts questions to Gov. Seymour and the participators in the Vallandigham meeting at Albany which they will find it rather difficult to answer. "What do these people mean?" asks the rebel organ. "Is there one kind of liberty for them, and another for us? One kind of justice for them, and another for us? Or are we unworthy to be free, and they too good to be slaves? How can they coolly and unblushingly applaud the invasion of the South, and reprobate the arbitrary arrests of the North?"

The position of the rebels from the outset has been that President Lincoln had *no constitutional right* to make war upon them. Mr. Buchanan set forth the doctrine, in his last annual Message, and adopted it as his own, saying, "It may safely be asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution." The specific ground on which Virginia and the other Border States seceded from the Union, was the *unconstitutionality* of the President's Proclamation, after the attack on Sumter. Gov. Letcher, in his Proclamation calling upon his State to arm itself, made it his chief point that "the President of the United States, *in plain violation of the Constitution*, issued a Proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said Proclamation threatened to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates." Breckinridge, during the extra session, in an elaborate speech against the "bill to suppress insurrection and sedition," denounced every section of it as "a flagrant and obvious violation of the Constitution," and declared that it would abolish all State government and destroy the last vestige of political and personal liberty." And such has been the uniform language of the rebel leaders from the beginning. They have never ceased to style President Lincoln a usurper and a tyrant, for arrogating military powers and setting aside civil guarantees, in violation and defiance of the Constitution.

Now what is the difference in principle between the doctrine of the Southern rebels, that the President of the United States has no authority to make war, and the doctrine of his Northern opponents, that he has no right to make military arrests? How can it be pretended that a war is constitutional, and yet that the rules of war, as established by universal law and recognized by Congress, are unconstitutional? What right has the President, or the General under him, to take the life of a rebel spy, that he does not have to take the liberty of any one who gives "aid and comfort" to the rebels? Is not the Constitution alike explicit in saying that "*no* person shall be deprived of *life, liberty*, or property, without due process of law?"

We, who support the President, have a rational and consistent answer. We say that in neither case is there a violation of the Constitution, because the words "due process of law" embrace military courts as well as civil, and in time of war apply to all military proceedings whatever that are justified by the laws of war and required for its successful prosecution. The rebel on the battle-field is shot down constitutionally with due process of (military) law, very summary though it be; so the spy is constitutionally hung by drum-head court-martial; and so, too, may he who gives aid and comfort to the enemy be constitutionally imprisoned by military authority. The Constitution, in authorizing a war, authorizes all the necessities and incidents of war. It brings into force war powers which are latent in time of peace; and these powers are in every sense as strictly constitutional as any of the ordinary powers belonging to a period of peace. The men who framed the Constitution adapted it for all experiences. They built their ship for the hurricane as well as the calm.

They who oppose the President—insisting that in making military arrests of men like Vallandigham, he assumes powers which do not belong to him—find themselves in a very ungracious dilemma. They have to sacrifice either their consistency or their loyalty. If military law is unconstitutional as exercised toward the abettor of an enemy, it is unconstitutional as exercised against the enemy himself. If the one has a full right to the municipal law, so has the other. There may be a difference in the grade of their offences, but that does not make a difference in their respective constitutional rights.

We meet this matter on the broad ground on which the champions of Vallandigham have chosen to place it. They have not contented themselves with saying that he was not guilty of the military offences charged upon him, or that he was not tried by the proper tribunal, but they have asserted that his *original arrest* by military power was an unconstitutional act. If they simply maintained that military law, being founded on the necessities of war, was limited to those necessities, that there was no military necessity for the arrest of Vallandigham, and that *therefore* no military hand had a right to touch him, the argument would have been perfectly legitimate. We could answer that his open, public defiance of a military order created a military necessity to take some action against him; because military orders, so long as they stand, all, and their very nature supreme. It is the duty of every man to obey them until they are rescinded. The military authority alone can judge of the military exigency. Any other practice would make all military efficiency impossible. But still our quarrel is not with those who deny this. We will concede that that is fairly debatable ground. It is the extreme position beyond that, where Horatio Seymour and most of the other advocates of Vallandigham have placed themselves—namely, that there is no military law to which a civilian is constitutionally subject, and no military hand by which he may be constitutionally arrested; it is this extreme position, we say, that better becomes the rebels than loyal men. The Richmond paper is perfectly right in ridiculing the inconsistency of those who hold it, and yet profess to support the war. If the war cannot constitutionally carry with it all the powers necessary to its successful prosecution, then the war itself is unconstitutional; and both Davis and Vallandigham are alike champions of constitutional principle—alike victims of atrocious usurpation. The whole theory excites in loyal minds nothing but detestation and disgust.

Prospects of Our Armies.

The military situation at present is singularly unsettled and threatening. Of our three great armies, one is in actual conflict, another (if we can believe any of the Tennessee letters or dispatches) is but waiting for the order to move upon the enemy, and our chief army has been for some days kept on the alert for an offensive movement of the main army of the rebels. The long period of quiet and inaction which everywhere existed from the opening of the year up to the close of last month, was broken by Hooker's crossing the Rappahannock and Grant's crossing the Mississippi—which, it may be noted, were done simultaneously; and though some of the greatest and severest battles of the war have been fought by two of our armies during the month, it seems at its end as though all of our armies might again at any instant and at the same time close in with the enemy.

Gen. Grant's first battle on this side of the Mississippi was fought on the 1st instant, and on the same day Gen. Hooker's troops did some brisk fighting on the other side of the Rappahannock. Now, at the close of May—after as hard a month's fighting as ever fell to the lot of an army of fifty thousand men—Gen. Grant's army is in close besiegement of Vicksburgh; and every day or two we have intelligence of some new and fierce assault upon some of the positions in its vicinity. It was stated in our dispatches yesterday that the theory current in military circles in Washington was that, considering the positions held by Grant's troops, he would most likely attempt to reduce the place by a siege. We do not imagine that it could hold out very long under a siege, for it was certainly unprepared for it, as the rebels never believed in the possibility of Grant's effecting an approach to their works in the rear. But we suppose the mode of operation will depend very much upon the movements of Gen. Johnston and the force he can hastily concentrate at Jackson or Canton, as well as upon other circumstances. The rebel talk about Gen. Johnston's receiving reinforcements of a hundred thousand men to attack Grant's rear was, of course, intended only to act upon the spirits of the invested garrison, and induce them to make as determined and persistent a defence as possible. Johnston's reinforcements must all come from the country on this side of the Mississippi River, and he cannot possibly afford to detach more than a few thousand from the army of Gen. Bragg; and even if he were to deunde all military points in the Gulf States, and in Georgia and South Carolina, of their garrisons, we do not believe he would have forty thousand men, and it would take him at least a month to get them there. Even if he had them, he would find it very difficult to attack Grant on the flank or rear; for Grant holds the bridge over the Big Black River, and our gunboats command the Yazoo.

We still hold to the opinion, after a careful perusal of all dispatches, that there has been no general engagement between Gen. Grant's troops and the rebels within the last fortnight, or since the battle of the 17th. Since investing Vicksburgh on the 18th, he has made a number of attempts and assaults, some of which have been failures and others successes. But it is evident now, that there was no such tremendous battle on Friday of last week as has been reported. For we have Richmond newspapers of Thursday last which make no mention of it, and the Government has dispatches from Grant up to Monday morning last, at which time he reported that all was going on satisfactorily, that the place was still closely invested, and that he was quite able to take care of Johnston in his rear. The siege may thus last for days and even for weeks, or, on the other hand, any day Gen. Grant may open the general assault. Until that is done, and the case decided, the public pulse will, undoubtedly, be feverish, but, we think, no doubt need be entertained of a favorable issue.

If Johnston, in his extremity, should take from Tennessee anything beyond a very limited portion of Bragg's army, then, of course, will be Rosecrans' opportunity. Rosecrans we believe to be the only one of our Generals who has a force confronting him superior in numbers to his own. But it is not so much superior that the rebels can afford to weaken it to any great extent. Rosecrans is thoroughly familiar with all their movements and manœuvres, if not with their plans; and no one who remembers his operations in December last, as well as his previous career, can doubt that at the proper moment—which we imagine to be very close at hand—he will swoop down upon them.

As to the Northward movement of Lee's army, which the rebel papers have been threatening, and of which there are said to be indications on the Rappahannock, we have nothing new this morning. An intelligent Virginia Unionist, just from the vicinity of Culpepper Court-house, reports to us that a week ago there were bodies of troops from Fredericksburgh gathering there, and that it is the general opinion of the residents that Lee will soon make a push for the Potomac. Gov. Curtin also is in Washington, urging measures of defence for Pennsylvania, in view of contingencies, and offering to the Government a heavy body of Pennsylvania troops for a limited period of service. Whether the Government will accept them at this time or not, he will keep the regiments efficient and ready to be called into the field at a day's notice. Military speculators, however, affirm that we have an abundance of troops now in Western Virginia and on the Upper Potomac, to hold the gaps of the Blue Ridge, and to make a movement of Lee in that direction impossible, if the Government, apprehending danger, will post and employ them for that purpose.

The present month has been active enough, and crowded with events of vast magnitude; but there are indications that the next few weeks will witness even greater, more general and more decisive operations.

East and West—The Illinois Ship Canal.

On Tuesday next a Convention will meet at Chicago, to consider the ways and means of constructing a Ship Canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. A project for a Canal of this sort was presented to the late Congress, and came within a few votes of passing. It was defeated, it was alleged, by the jealousy of Pennsylvania members of Congress, who feared that the effect of such a canal would be to enrich the Lake Shore and New-York railroads at the expense of those of the former State.

The Chicago Convention has been called with the view to organize more thoroughly the friends of the project, and prepare for pressing its claims even more strenuously on the next Congress. It is needless to say that the call has been issued under the most imposing authority. The entire Northwest unites in demanding the work, and by far the heaviest Eastern and Middle State interests concede its utility and almost national necessity. It is probable, therefore, that the Convention, at Chicago, which will be composed of statesmen, merchants, financiers and capitalists, will not stop short with pressing the project on the attention of Government and claiming for it national aid, but will inaugurate measures for the commencement of the work by private means, which the great properties interested might well afford to advance. We may rest assured that the project will not die; but that, in some mode or other, sooner or later, the canal will be constructed, and ships from the Northern lakes float down by way of the Illinois River to the Mississippi, and steamboats from the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers, land their cargoes on the piers of the lakes. There is almost a water level along the entire route of the proposed Ship Canal. There is already a canal cut from Chicago to the navigable waters of the Illinois River, which needs only to be deepened and widened to admit the passage of lake vessels, gunboats or Mississippi River steamers. About four locks on the lower Illinois River—a stream admirably adapted for slack-water improvements—will complete the ship channel and unite the Mississippi River with the lakes, and realize practically the famous remark of John C. Calhoun, that the Mississippi is an "inland sea."

The cost of the proposed work is not calculated to exceed twelve millions of dollars. When we reflect that eight millions of people in the West demand the Illinois Ship Canal, and a hundred millions of railroad property lying east of Chicago would be vastly benefited by its construction—when we compare these influences and the cost of the Illinois Ship Canal, with the smaller influences at work and the much greater sums that were needed to push the Erie Canal to completion, we shall perceive what folly it is to doubt the early construction of the Illinois Ship Canal. The saving in freight on the products of the West and one-half the increase of dividends on the railroads stretching toward the lakes, would in three years' time pay the whole cost of the Canal. The parties East and West who have taken this matter in hand have only to look to their own interests to find not only the incentive for vigorous action, but the ready means by which their work can be quickly performed.

We have some fears that the Convention will look so steadily upon the national character of the Ship Canal, that they will rest their plans for its construction upon national legislation and national finances alone. This might delay the important work, which ought not to be delayed a day. The great *States* of the West ought to be appealed to, in their corporate capacity, to give aid to the enterprise. Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan are all profoundly interested in its success. With the Canal opened, Kansas could send her steamboats, without change of bulk, to Chicago, and receive in the same way the return cargoes. Michigan and Wisconsin could unload their lumber from schooners at the levees of St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and New-Orleans, and, with cargoes of sugar and cotton, finish the circuit of the Union, fold their sails in New-York harbor, and spread them again in the lakes. These are advantages greater than many other States will derive from the canal, and for which the benefited States should be willing to pay a greater share. But that the national defence would be promoted, the bonds of the Union made more secure, and the general welfare and wealth of the nation enhanced by the Canal, are also facts undoubted, for the sake of which a national appropriation would be well applied. Let the Convention look to private interests first, to municipal or local grants next, to State aid third, and with all these agencies enlisted, and the nation roused to the magnitude and value of the work, a grant from Congress will crown the enterprise with certain and speedy success. When this work is done, the Eastern States may defy the competition of the Mississippi River for Western commerce, and railroads in that direction enter upon a career of prosperity exceeding the most sanguine anticipations that have ever been entertained.

Moonshine.—The following is part of an editorial in the *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday:

"The 'celebration' of Wednesday [at Utica] was deprived of its anticipated effect by the presence of the soldiers, who got up all the enthusiasm, but got it up for McClellan. *Cheers on cheers rent the air for the favorite General.* Soldiers even shouted that the meeting was on 'Abolition gathering,' *and interrupted many of the 'loyal' speeches by vociferous demonstrations for the young and brave General whose name is everywhere loved.* All this was decidedly in opposition to the views and expectations of the politicians who had invited the soldiers to be present, hoping to make political capital by their presence."

We beg to assure the *Journal of Commerce*, from our own personal knowledge, that these statements are utterly untrue. No such demonstrations were made by the soldiers, nor was there anything done which could give the slightest ground for the *Journal's* comments. The Utica meeting was not a "political" gathering; it had no party objects, nor was there the slightest attempt or wish to make "political capital" by the presence of the soldiers, or by any of the other proceedings of the meeting. Detachments from returned regiments of volunteers were invited by the Loyal Union League Committee, to attend this mass meeting of the loyal citizens of the State, at the suggestion of Mr. L. W. Jerome of this City, who is a business man, and not a politician, and whose only motive in the matter was a desire to do honor to the soldiers, and to give the people of the State an opportunity to see the men who have done and suffered so much in the cause of the country and the Union.

During the proceedings of the mass meeting the soldiers who were present—some ten or twelve hundred in number—took precisely the same part in the proceedings as did the other citizens, listening to the speeches and resolutions and applauding whatever sentiments seemed to them to deserve it. While Mr. Tremain was speaking a squad of men in Zouave uniform, not over fifteen or twenty in number, came upon the ground and to the edge of the crowd which surrounded the stand. They were cheering things generally—first Col. Hawkins, then the American flag, and among other things Gen. McClellan. They kept it up for perhaps three minutes and then went away. They did not interrupt the proceedings at all, nor create the slightest disturbance or ill-feeling. They were simply having a good time on their own hook, and will probably be greatly surprised, if they ever see the Copperhead journals, to find what great political importance is attached to their hit of a lark.

We neither saw nor heard of any other "cheering for McClellan" among the soldiers during the day. Undoubtedly many of those present regard Gen. McClellan as an able and successful commander, and would upon any proper occasion gladly do him honor. But as nothing was said against him by the speakers at the meeting, the soldiers did not feel called upon to cheer or shout in his praise. And the attempt of the *Journal of Commerce* and other journals to magnify this trifling incident into a demonstration of great political importance, only shows their willingness to make the public welfare wholly subordinate to party and personal purposes.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—The Vestvali troupe will give a matinée performance of Gluck's "Orpheus" to-day at 1 o'clock. The representations of this famous work have now reached their best point.

Niblo's Garden.—Miss Bateman will take her farewell benefit and make her last appearance at this house to-night. It will be seen that an unusually interesting programme has been provided for the occasion.

Deborah.—Mosenthal is in a fair way of becoming famous. The critics have hardly ceased to bicker about the merits of Mr. Daly's adaptation of "Deborah," ("Leah," played with so much success by Miss Bateman,) when another version of the work is produced. In this case it is a straight out translation, and those purists who have pitched into Mr. Daly for tampering with the original text, will now have an opportunity of going into ecstacies about it. At all events, Mosenthal will be given entire. The work is produced for the *début* of Catherine Selden—an elocutionary pupil of Mr. Isaac C. Pray.

Wallack's Theatre.—The latest revival at this establishment—the "Wife"—will be repeated here to-night for the third time. It is placed on the stage with some care, and is acted magnificently by the principal artists of the company.

Theatre Francais.—One of the most delightful plays of the French *repertoire* is undoubtedly "Don Cæsar de Bazan," and when acted with gallant dash, as at this establishment, it is a feast of no ordinary kind. The work will be repeated to-night for the last time, and we advise all our readers who have not seen it to seize this final opportunity.

Duflocq's Holy Land.—There will be an afternoon exhibition of this series of pictures at Hope Chapel to-day, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

A GALLANT AFFAIR.

Defeat of Rebel Cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley.

Washington, Friday, May 29.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

Headquarters United States Forces, Berryville, Va., May 29, 1863.

Captain: The affair of the 16th, by the advance guard of the First New-York, was more disastrous to the rebel party at Berry's Ferry than was at first realized. Out of the 22 rebels, two were killed, five wounded and ten captured, and this by sixteen men of the First New-York cavalry. One of the killed was Capt. W. W. Mead. He was shot from his horse and drowned in the river. I forward a document taken from his pocket, being the authority from the rebel Secretary of War to organize his company in White's battalion. Among the prisoners is one Surgeon and Lieut. Meegan. Lieut. Vermillian, who commanded the party, is entitled to all praise. The rebels were in ambush and permitted the party to pass. The first intimation they had of their presence was a volley and their immediate formation in their rear on the road. Vermillian's men instantly wheeled about and charged, with the results already reported. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ANDREW L. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel First New-York cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. John O. Cravens, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2d division, 6th army corps, Winchester, Va.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

Boston, Friday, May 29.

Maj.-Gen. Butler dined at Young's Hotel to-day. He left for Lowell in the afternoon train, and will deliver an address in that city to-night in furtherance of aid to the suffering poor of Ireland.

GEN. ELLET'S MARINE BRIGADE.

Encounter with the Enemy Near Austria, on the Mississippi—A Brilliant Affair.

Washington, Friday, May 29.

An official dispatch to the War Department, received to-day from Gen. Ellet, commanding the Marine brigade, dated Helena, Ark., May 25, says:

"As my command was descending the river from Memphis, May 23, the Commissary and Quartermasters' boat was fired into from the Mississippi side by a head of the enemy, with two pieces of artillery, about six miles above Anstria. I returned yesterday, and needed my force. The enemy had, a few hours before my arrival, captured a small trading steamer and burned her, taking her crew captors and appropriating her freight. I could obtain no intelligence from the inhabitants by which to guide my movements. My cavalry, under Maj. Hubbard, 200 strong, came up with the enemy, 1,000 strong, all mounted, and eight miles out. The fight lasted near two hours. The Major was compelled to take shelter in a favorable position, where he succeeded in repulsing the enemy, and finally drove them off before the infantry could come to his relief. Our loss was two killed and nineteen wounded, most of them slightly. The enemy left five dead upon the field, and one Lieutenant mortally wounded, and twenty-two stand of arms. We captured three prisoners. I burned the town of Anstrie, having first searched every building. As the fire progressed, the discharge of loaded firearms was like volleys of musketry, as the fire reached their hiding-places, and two heavy explosions of powder also occurred.

Of Mayor Hubbard and his battalion, I cannot speak too highly. They are deserving all praise. Every officer and man of the little force is reported to have acted with the most distinguished bravery, and prompt obedience to orders."

From San Francisco.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE STATE ELECTIONS, ETC.

San Francisco, Wednesday, May 27.

Sailed, ship *Garibaldi* for Liverpool, carrying 32,000 sacks of wheat.

Chartered, ship *Orion* for guano, from Chinchas, for some Atlantic port.

Trade with importers has fallen off during the past few days; but jobbers are doing a large business in furnishing supplies for the interior. The Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company has declared a fifth monthly dividend of $100 per foot.

Gen. Wright has denied the use of the mails on the Pacific coast to the New-York *Weekly Caucasian*.

San Francisco, Thursday, May 28.

Jobbers are doing a good trade. Otherwise business is dull.

The two wings of the California Democracy, formerly known as the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats, and latterly as War and Peace Democrats, are making overtures for fusing on the State ticket. There is some prospect that they will meet each other half way on a platform, the main plank of which is opposition to the Administration.

The Union party are holding primary elections preparatory to the 7th of June State Convention. The contest is mainly between Ex-Congressman Low and Gov. Stanford, who are leading candidates for the Governorship. A nomination by the Union party is deemed equivalent to an election; hence great importance is attached to the primary elections, and there is a very vigorous struggle in each county.

Defeat of Guerrillas in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Chicago, Friday, May 29.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated May 26, says that a detachment of the Second Wisconsin cavalry attacked the guerrillas on the Hernando road on Tuesday, killing four and capturing five.

A few days since a detachment of the Fifth Kansas and Third Iowa cavalry fought with a superior force of guerrillas, seven miles back of Helena, and finally drove them off. Their reported loss is 9 killed and 21 wounded; among the latter their Colonel. The Federal loss was 4 killed, 20 wounded and several prisoners.

On the 24th inst. Col. Harch had a fight with 200 of Chambers' guerrillas near Senatobia, capturing 60, killing 10 and wounding 20.

Sales of Cotton at Boston.

Boston, Friday, May 29.

N. A. Thompson & Co. sold at auction to-day 450 bags and bales of cotton, being the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, as follows:

	Per Pound
31 bags Sea-Island, at	$1 32
10 bales Upland Strict Middling	52½
10 bales Upland Strict Middling	51
170 bales Upland Strict Middling	50½
40 bales Upland Strict Middling	50
28 bales Upland Strict Middling	50½
10 bales Upland Middling	45
20 bales Upland Middling	43
201 bales Uplend Middling	42½
31 bales Upland Ordinary	37½
2 bales Upland Damaged	45
8 bags Cotton Picking	31½

Fifteen Millions of Government Bonds Sold This Week.

Philadelphia, Friday, May 29.

Jay Cooke, Government General Subscription Agent, reports sales of Five-Twenties to-day to the amount of $1,640,450, at the various agencies in Boston, Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore and the West. The sales for this week will probably reach fifteen millions of dollars.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, May 28.

The steamers *Charles Osgood*, for New-York; *Decatur*, from Washington for New-York; *State of Maine*, from Annapolis; *Georgia*, from City Point, and *Gen. Burnside*, from Philadelphia for Beaufort, arrived this morning. The steamer *Emilie*, for Beaufort, sailed to-day.

The flag-of-truce boat *Georgia* has arrived from City Point.

The Blockaded Coast.

LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST SURVEY.

Coast Survey Office, May 26, 1863.

Admiral: I have the honor to send herewith, in compliance with your letter of April 3, 1863, the following statements prepared in this office, appended to the inquiries contained in that letter:

1. The length of the coast of the United States now under blockade by our naval forces beginning at the City of Alexandria, Va., and going down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay to Cape Henry, and thence continuing along the outer line of the seacoast around the peninsula of Florida as far as the Rio Grande, this line to cross the rivers and harbors in the direction of the coast.

The line thus measured is three thousand five hundred and forty-nine statute miles.

2. The number of openings in this line of coast, whether rivers, bays, harbors, inlets, sounds, passes, or others?

There are one hundred and eighty-nine openings in the line, of which the measure has just been given.

3. The classification of these openings according to the depth of water on the bars at their entrance, under the three following distinctions: Six, twelve, and eighteen feet curves as they are drawn on the charts of the coast by the United States Coast Survey?

The classification of these openings is as follows:

At mean high water, the number of openings under six feet in depth is	45
Between six and twelve feet in depth	70
Between twelve and eighteen feet in depth	42
Over eighteen feet in depth	32

Very respectfully, yours,

A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

Rear-Admiral Davis, U. S. Navy,
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

Beautiful Work.—The specimens of embroidery and quilting exhibited at No. 495 Broadway, are worthy of inspection by all who admire the beautiful. We have noticed, in passing this establishment, opera cloaks, and other articles of ladies' wear, in various styles and designs, the embroidery of which surpasses anything we have ever seen. The perfection of the work is highly creditable alike to the talent of Mrs. E. Simpson, by whom it was executed, and to the excellence of the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine, by the aid of which the most intricate designs may be fashioned, and every variety of sewing performed with the greatest perfection, ease and rapidity.—*Examiner.*

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

S. T.—1866—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 205 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.—Those wishing to get away from the heat of cities or the cares of business will find few as desirable resorts, with first-class accommodations and moderate prices.

A water-cure is connected with the hotel, of which invalids can, in addition, avail themselves. The *Flag of our Union* says: "It is deservedly the most popular resort of the kind in the United States; indeed, aside from the large experience of the doctor, and his personal popularity, the locality presents advantages that will challenge those of any other known to us. Dr. HALSTED has made the peculiar diseases incident to women his especial study, and his remarkable cures are testified to by our first families throughout New-England and the Northern States. Beautiful scenery, pure air and water, and every known sanitary advantage are all to be found here. The establishment is one of the most extensive and best arranged ever established, even in Europe."

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
3,000 FLANNEL SUITS, blue, light and black.
3,000 ALPACA COATS.
2,500 SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS.
At Retail,
At EVANS' Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.

Is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Dr. J. Clawson Kelley's
Medical Office, No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. All those afflicted with diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, &c., are invited to call. Advice free. Consultations by letter with the sick in distant cities.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard-rubber Truss and Supporter—water-proof, cleanly and indestructible. Also, a Varicocele Truss. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st. New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Knapp's Extract of Roots,
FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

The attention of druggists, hotel keepers, private families, root beer makers, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble, and at a trifling cost. Put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1, $2 50 each, or $5 per gallon, which make 10, 25, 75, 200, and 400 gallons of beer. Full directions accompany each bottle. General depot, No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York. Sold by all wholesale druggists at the manufacturer's price.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Geo. M. Tracey's
Improved Yoke perfect Fitting Shirts.
No. 401 William-st., N. Y.
Men's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Gossamer Wool Undershirts and Drawers, for the warm season.

Hicks & Company, 480 Broadway.
(East side, three doors below Broome-st.)
GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL
FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES.
☞ Thirty days' trial given to purchasers. ☜
New Machines to rent on liberal terms.

V. L.

Chronic Rheumatism immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment.
Sold by all the Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Summer Undershirts
and Drawers, only $1 each,
at PEREGO'S, No. 175 Broadway.

5,000 Pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Judson & Co.'s pure Catawba Grape Brandy for medical and family purposes. Warranted free from drugs, and any foreign substance whatever.
W. B. JUDSON, Agent, No. 77 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 589 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 307 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

CARPET WARP—COLORED AND GRAY. ALL kinds of WOOL TWINE. Fancy twines and common wrapping twines. Twine and cordage house.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 51 Maiden-lane.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 201.—May 20, 1863.
69, 8, 36, 21, 7, 24, 22, 40, 44, 37, 41, 68.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 202.—May 29, 1863.
37, 52, 70, 38, 66, 17, 63, 9, 31, 64, 58, 57.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
FRIENDS OF BARGAINS IN CLOTHING
ASSEMBLES DAILY AT THE SALESROOMS OF

To ratify the schedule of exceedingly low prices, which has been adopted for the present Spring and ensuing Summer seasons, for
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Don't fail to attend this meeting and bring your friends with you, for the following very good reasons:
Whether you purchase or not, you will receive polit attention. All goods are warranted in every particular. The privilege allowed of exchanging within three days any garment which, upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser, or the money refunded promptly.

SPRING,
1863,
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS
NOW READY,
Comprising all the articles necessary
for a
GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

This is the best exhilarant tonic ever offered to the public. No stupefying reaction follows from its use. It counteracts the enervating effects of Summer, and invigorates the digestive organs.

For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
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UNIFORMS
FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
Made up in a
Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
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SHERRELL'S CELEBRATED PARISIAN
HAIR PREPARATIONS.
Sherrell's Anti-Depilatory and Detersive Extract;
Sherrell's Cantharis at Rosmarinus Lotion,
AND SHERRELL'S DETERGENT EXTRACT.
These valuable preparations are well known to every lady who has visited Paris. A supply just received by steamer, and for sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., sole agents for the United States.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant* it.
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is of more general and practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study: the combination is on
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

BOOT AND SHOE
Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known, for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any changes of temperature.

JEWELERS
Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,
And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT
Extant that is a sure thing for mending
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY,
And articles of household use.

REMEMBER HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is insoluble in water or oil.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.
For sale wholesale by M. WARD CLOSE & CO., No. 130 William-st.; H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row; HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st. CROSLEY, BUTTERFIELD & HAVENS, No. 72 Dey-st., and at retail everywhere.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

ARNOUX'S
(Formerly A. & G. A. Arnoux)
MERCHANT TAILORING,
REMOVED TO
No. 609 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUfactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of persons desirous of purchasing country seats, either for residence or investment, to the EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The land is situated in an elevated, healthy and beautiful section of Westchester County, 1¼ miles northwesterly from Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, and about 45 minutes from the City of New-York. See auctioneer's advertisement, in another column.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 530 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 309 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

STERLING'S
AMBROSIA.
FOR THE
HAIR.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, CONTAINING TWO BOTTLES.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 493 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the necessary quantity of
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
and infuses STRENGTH, VIGOR
and NEW LIFE into the diseased
and debilitated system. TRY IT.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 45 Wall-st., corner of William.
CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.
For a period of six months or longer.....4 per cent.
Payable at 5 days' notice.....3 per cent.

Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

RIFLES AND MUSKETS FOR SALE.

8,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets, 1,000 Prussian Suhl rifles, and 500 Chasseurs de Vincennes rifles.

All the arms are of the best quality, and subject to inspection.

For particulars address Box 11 New-York Post-office.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent will close as follows, viz.: Steamer ARABIA, via Halifax, at 12 M. on Saturday, May 30. Steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, via Queenstown, at 12 M. on Tuesday, June 2. Steamer CITY OF LONDON, via Queenstown, at 12 M. on Saturday, June 6. Steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, via Queenstown, at 12 M. on Tuesday, June 9. Steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, via Queenstown, at 12 M. on Saturday, June 13. Steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, via Queenstown, at 12 M. on Tuesday, June 16. Steamer CITY OF LONDON, via Queenstown, at 12 M. on Saturday, June 20. Steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, via Queenstown, at 12 M. on Tuesday, June 23. Steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, via Queenstown, at 12 M. on Saturday, June 27. Steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, via Queenstown, at 12 M. on Tuesday, June 30. Steamer CITY OF LONDON, via Queenstown, at 12 M. on Saturday, July 4. Steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, via Queenstown, at 12 M. on Tuesday, July 7. 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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY, OPPOSITE YONKERS.

FOR SALE.

The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 600 acres at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James Jay estate, fifteen miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites; title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

DESIRABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE—At and near Central Park, Broadway, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d and 73d sts.

The Executors of the late Jacob Harsen, offer for sale a large number of City lots desirably located.

Capitalists will find this a favorable opportunity for investment in REAL ESTATE that must rapidly improve in value.

They are offering two or three ENTIRE BLOCKS, beautifully located. ANY PUBLIC INSTITUTION requiring an ENTIRE BLOCK can rarely meet with so favorable an opportunity to purchase.

They offer a VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND WATER GRANT on North River, with as many lots as may be required with the same.

The TITLE is one of the OLDEST and BEST on the Island. Apply at the office of the Executors, No. 30 Pine-st., second story.

3,500 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE,

Situated in one of the wealthiest counties in the State of New-York. A large stream running through the land, affording power sufficient to cut

6,000,000 YEARLY.

Soil rich and fertile, and all available for farming purposes; surrounded by improved farms; two large iron furnaces adjoining, and several tanneries in the neighborhood, making a damand for charcoal and bark, which alone will more than pay the price of the whole, leaving the land and

75,000,000

Ash, Cherry, hard Maple, Spruce, Hemlock and Pine, from logs that run fourteen inches and over in diameter, sound and free from shake, and of excellent quality, as

CLEAR PROFITY.

The land is wanted by adjoining farmers as fast as cleared, and at good prices. This tract is unquestionably the most valuable in the State. The logs can be easily got to the mill, and a part is in demand on the ground at $25 the 1,000, and all of easy access to market. Terms easy.

JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

40,000 acres, located chiefly in Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties, known formerly as part of the original Holland Land Co.'s purchase, and more recently as the Devereaux purchase. The property is offered as an entirety, or might be sold in townships. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 8 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. Lowar, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bayeux, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago,
686 lots in Kinzie addition, west side of North Branch,
382 lots in Kinzie addition, east side of North Branch,
61 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch,
3 lots in original town of Chicago,

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

$100,000 WANTED—TO INVEST FOR A term of years in largely productive real estate in the vicinity of New-York. Parties desiring to arrange for the loan of that sum, or a portion of it, to be advanced in three or four months, on the best of real estate securities, will find it much for their interest to confer with the advertiser, who will offer additional inducements of great permanent value for the loan desired. For a confidential interview, address BENEDICT & DOUIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York, and prompt attention will be given.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 83x75, with improvements. We [illegible] a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STORE AND dwelling and lot, No. 80 6th-av.; entire lot built over. Price $16,500

House and lot No. 290 4th-st., corner Wooster-st.; 14x76 feet. Price $11,500.

House and lot No. 102 Dean-st., Brooklyn; 20x100; brown stone three stories. Price $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH LOTS.—FOR SALE OR lease, on easy terms, 500 lots, located between the East River and 6th-st., North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek; also, 24 houses. Apply to B. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS, VERY HANDSOMELY located on Dean and Bergen sts., near New-York-av., Brooklyn; or will exchange them for a good house in New York, paying balance in cash. Apply to CHAS. G. JUDSON, Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT TWO-STORY and basement cottage-house, with four very desirable lots laid out in garden; good view of North River; on 15th-st., will be sold low; $2,500 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, apply to JAMES CONDEE, corner 22d-st. and 9th-av.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath, range, heater, &c.; lots well laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, shrubberies, &c. Apply, for particulars, to JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, 14th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A genteel private family, where they dine at 6 o'clock. A nice furnished room required on the second or third floor; location between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 30th st.; best of references given. Address S. P. B., Box No. 1,141 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a furnished room with board, in a small family residing in this City below 14th-st., or in Brooklyn convenient to the ferry. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. G. H., No. 378 6th-av.

TO DRUGGISTS.—TO LET, THE NEW STORE corner of Bleecker and Macdougal sts., suitable for a first class drug business. With a responsible and satisfactory tenant, liberal arrangements will be made. Apply to JOHN CARR, No. 1 Cottage-place

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN, and furniture for sale, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. A neighborhood delightful, and Fulton-av. cars pass within 150 feet of the house. Address M., Box No. 16 Times Office.

STEAM POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—No. 58 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for trade or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No. 5,009 Post-office.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTLY situated in West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be rented for four or six months to a satisfactory tenant. Address T. E., Box No. 4,296 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES office, front log Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines three horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Out this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 138 Bowery, 376 8th-av., 588 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FORTUNE.—Will be sold or leased, an elegant country seat, within an hour's drive of the Central Park; delightfully located on the Sound, with a fine, clear water front of 900 feet. The property consists of a large, new, stylish villa, with all the appointments essential to a luxurient residence throughout the year, including horses, carriages, &c.; a rich, elevated plot of 12 acres, tastefully laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

View not surpassed even by that of the Bay of Naples.

Carriage-house, stables and other outbuildings all new and commodious.

Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. No agents need apply. Address DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay, S. I. For bathing and fishing unsurpassed. Ground beautifully arranged; fruits in abundance. An excellent garden, carriage, barn, summer, bathing, ice and other outbuildings in complete order; about 20 acres. If rented, the whole or any number of acres as desired. Within one hour by Staten Island Railroad from City, three-quarters of a mile of Richmond Valley depot.

Also, three-story house, 36x40 feet, two acres of land, containing 23 rooms, with carriage house, barn and stables, in excellent order, one-quarter of a mile from Reformed P. D. Church and Huguenot depot of Staten Island railroad.

Also, 20 acres of land in high state of cultivation, dwelling-house and outbuildings, one-quarter of a mile from Rossville, S. I., where steamboats ply daily; one mile from Huguenot depot. Apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, near Annadale depot; HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 220 Broome-st., New-York; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE UPPER Hudson, a large and elegant mansion and grounds, (about 14 acres) located in the village of Sandy Hill, (18 miles from Saratoga Springs. Residence of the late Gen. Orville Clark.

The mansion has a front on the main street of 75 feet, including two wings, and the same front on the Hudson. The grounds are beautifully terraced to the river bank, and have an area of several acres, filled with rare fruits and shades. The dwelling is spacious, and well supplied with water from a large tank in the attic. Outbuildings numerous and convenient. Also, several cottages upon the estate, with outbuildings, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and the property most desirable as a private residence. For full particulars, price, &c., &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable private residence, located on high ground, having a fine view of the city and country around. The grounds, fronting an two streets, contain eight city lots; are handsomely laid out, and stocked with a choice variety of evergreens, fruits, flowers, &c. The buildings are a double two-story and basement house, containing 13 finished rooms, with two-story piazza in the rear, new and built in the best manner, with green-house attached. There is also on the premises tool-house, lodgings for gardener, barn, cow-house and henery. For terms, &c., apply to KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The Mansion House, 36x44, stands on a handsome four-acre lot, over 20 rooms, numerous outbuildings, with shade and fruit in abundance, pure water, fine view of the country and sound, bathing, boating and fishing at Rye Beach an attractive feature, a most desirable residence, 27 miles from the City, and near the depot. Price $12,000. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF Flushing, L. I.—a very desirable cottage, pleasantly situated, having a fine water prospect; it contains 6 rooms beside a basement and cellar, and plenty of closet room; the yard is stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; is admirably calculated for a small family. Communication to New York eleven times per day by railroad and steamboat. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., or to WILLETT & CARLL, at Flushing.

FOR SALE—A WELL-IMPROVED COUNTRY seat on Long Island Sound, 15 minutes from the depot, at New-Rochelle, N.Y. Improvements are first class; grounds are well stocked with the best varieties of fruits, ornamental trees and shrubbery. Large house, with all modern improvements; fine stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c.; water front of 300 feet.

J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2¾ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange. GEORGE BARRELL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE AND five acres of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas E. Hater, foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to O. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or J. B. DE KLYN, Peekskill.

AUCTION SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The property of James Benedict, Jr., beautifully located, fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; one acre of ground, fruit and shade trees; large house, modern-built; five minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of S. SELY, No. 118 King-st., New-York, or L. DIBBLE, South Norwalk.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE AND A HALF miles from Rye depot, (near the elegant country residences of Messrs. Easton, Macy, Drake, Cragin, Palmer and others,) the house and grounds belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises, or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises contain 10 acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on one of the pleasantest streets in the village of Pittsfield, Mass.; one-third of an acre of land, shade and fruit trees, flower and vegetable gardens, in excellent state of cultivation; house in thorough repair, with modern conveniences. To be sold at public auction Saturday, June 6, at one o'clock P. M.; possession given Sept. 1. For terms of sale, apply to E. B. OLIVER on the premises, or to T. HALL, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN TRENTON, N. J.—In part for good productive real estate in New-York or vicinity, a first-class large brick house with extension back building, containing 17 rooms, with cellar, attic, halls, pantries, &c.; handsomely finished with marble mantels, gas, water, heater, range, bath-room and closet, &c., and situated in the most desirable part of the City of Trenton, N. J. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD, New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 68x250. Price from $2,800 to $3,300. Inquire for particulars at the office of the Merchants' Magazine, Room No. 24, of WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUILDING SITE ON SOUTH side of Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing, few minutes' walk from Railroad, from 30 to 50 acres, excellent land, good sea view, and will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. For particulars apply to GEORGE L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau-st.

NEWBURGH COUNTRY PLACES, CONVENIENTLY and pleasantly situated, for sale, or would be rented for a few months; partly or wholly furnished. Also, several beautifully located villa sites. Apply to J. S. THAYER, No. 31 Water-st., Newburgh.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, TWO and a half miles south of Newburgh, with an uninterrupted view of both shores of the bay; large fine house, furnished, garden planted, fruit, stables, ice-house, beautiful grounds and extensive beach. To let for the season. Or the whole place is offered for sale. For further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NEW DOUBLE house, with 16 rooms; one acre of land; overlooking Hudson River for miles; good garden, fruit, plenty of shade trees; two minutes' walk from Hudson River depot at Sing Sing. Rent $400 for season. Inquire of E. MERRITT COLLYER.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE ON the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; fine lawn, shade and fruit trees, convenient to business in New-York; rent, $600 to Jan. 1. Address J. B., Box No. 673 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook, with four acres of land; 30 minutes by rail to 31st-st. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & Co., No. 39 Broadway, or to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF LAKE MOHEgan, (lake two miles long,) a Gothic house, nearly new, ten rooms, large barn, five acres of land; fine scenery and healthy; four miles east of Peekskill; desirable and cheap—$5,000. Apply at No. 143 Front-st.

AN ELEGANT BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Containing four acres in a square lot and well shaded, situate on Fordham-av., on which it fronts 400 feet; only 2½ miles beyond Harlem. Particulars by J. KIRBY, No. 44 3d-av.

TO LET—AT SOARSDALE DEPOT OF HARLEM Railroad, a large frame house in good order, containing 14 rooms with garden, &c. Rent $200. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st.

AT NYACK.—A PLAIN FURNISHED HOUSE to let: salt water bathing, and splendid view of the Hudson; also, barn and land if required. Inquire of Mrs. PROVOST, near the Rockland County Institute.

WANTED TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 8 or 10 rooms, about an acre of ground, with shade and fruit trees, and within one hour of the City Hall. Address A. R., Box No. 3,466 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on Passaic River, Dundee Lake, about 1¼ miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad station at Paterson, N. J. The location is unsurpassed by any on the Passaic River, the house is large and convenient; also, barns, carriage-house, &c. There are 18 acres of the best quality of land, 4 acres of which is an apple-orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees. Apply to S. S. SHERWOOD, No. 9 White-st., New-York.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Forty acres of the best land in the county, all tillable, with fine thrifty-bearing orchard, and plenty of small fruit, beautifully located in the village of Fishkill, on the east side of the Hudson, five miles from the depot and sixty from the City. The lands adjoin the village, and are available for building lots, being on the line of the contemplated Newburgh and Hartford Railroad. The mansion is a large two-story building, in complete order, fronting the main street, and surrounded with elegant shade trees; also, barn, wagon-house, and suitable outbuildings. Terms easy and possession immediately. Inquire of S. W. SEARS, No. 165 Greenwich-st., or JOHN GIVEN, Fishkill Village.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR—The farm belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy, 1¾ miles from Rye Depot, Westchester County, containing 125 acres. The house is a substantial two-story and attic frame building, with extension, containing twelve rooms, cellar under the whole house, beautifully situated and handsomely shaded, splendid view of the Sound, good garden, fruits, carriage-house, and other outbuildings. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises; or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court

EIGHT FARMS FOR SALE—CONTAINING from 20 to 165 acres, situated in Passaic County, N. J., including the splendid property of the late Adrian R. Van Houton and the late Jacobus I. Blauvelt, near Paterson. Purchasers will be taken from my office to view the property without charge. Fare to Paterson—excursion ticket from New-York and return, by Erie Railway—45 cents. Apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson-st., N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 100 ACRES, ON THE banks of the Hudson, four miles south of Poughkeepsie and a half-mile from Milton Ferry Station; fine views of the river, both up and down, from all parts of the farm; could be divided into four or five beautiful building sites. The land is rich and sloping to the south; is peculiarly adapted to the raising of grapes. The buildings are in good repair and adapted to immediate occupancy. Farm has a dock privilege. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG Island: 140 acres, about 60 of it woodland; plenty of fruit—apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and small fruit in abundance; crops all in—hay, oats, corn, wheat, potatoes, &c.; buildings in good order; location healthy—3¾ miles from railroad depot. Apply to SANFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$2,000 FOR 10 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND—New house and outhouses, crops, (garden made,) including cow, wagons, harness and farming utensils; terms easy; immediate possession—in New-Jersey, 25 miles from the City. This is a very desirable and cheap place. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 363½ Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Four miles from Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan. It contains about 25 acres of excellent land, well cultivated, fruit, &c., with a good house and other buildings. It is a desirable place for a country residence, there being several in the vicinity. Inquire of WM. A. MOORE, No. 206 South-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, A small farm of from 15 to 25 acres, with dwelling-house, barns and out-buildings; must be but a short, convenient distance from New-York; Long Island, neighborhood of Astoria or Ravenswood, preferred, and the rent must be moderate. Address B. F. R., Box No. 196 Times Office, giving full particulars.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y.—363 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. R. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman: family private; No. 33 West 33d-st.; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERTISER having taken the large house No. 61 State-st., which has been newly fitted up, and is replete with all the modern improvements, is prepared to make arrangements with families or single gentlemen for full or partial board.

APARTMENTS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, consisting of large bedrooms and parlors, with bath, &c., to rent without board, to single gentlemen, in the first-class private residence No. 145 West 14th-st. References of high respectability required.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 13 BOND-st., seven doors from Broadway, to gentlemen only. Handsomely furnished rooms and suites will be rented to those who are desirous of having fine apartments and willing to pay for the same.

ACCOMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA—BOARD WANTED.

Four young man desire board and two rooms (front ones preferred) for the season, and perhaps permanently, at Astoria; location to be north or northeast of "Sunnick Terrace;" rooms to be pleasant and airy, and board substantial. Price not so much of an object, if pleasant quarters could be obtained. References exchanged. Address EMMETT, Box No. 1,945 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD—WITH FACILITIES FOR salt water bathing, boating, fishing, &c., &c., at Englewood, Perth Amboy, N. J. Two families of six or eight persons each, without small children, can be very nicely accommodated with furnished suites of apartments, arranged on the European plan, and with gas, water, water-closets, and every city convenience, for two, three or four months from June 1. The suites are adjoining, and two families, accustomed to this mode of living abroad, and knowing each other, might club the expenses of each, and use one dining-room, and have all the comforts of home, with less expense, perhaps, than board at a crowded watering-place. Apply to Mr. SPRING, No. 27 Park-place.

SUMMER BOARD.—VERY SUPERIOR ACcommodations in a large double house, delightfully situated in Westchester County, 1¼ hours by rail, surrounded by fine old shade trees, and in a beautiful lawn of ten acres, containing all the comforts of a home. Best of references given and required. Address H. B. Y., Box No. 166 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES, OR four single gentlemen, can find board with a private family residing in North Hoboken. A pleasant place, with plenty of shade and fruit trees, and forty minutes' ride from ferry; terms easy. Apply to Mr. ROBERTS, at Herring & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway.

THE PARK HOUSE, AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests for the Summer season. The location is healthy, and abounds in beautiful walks and drives, and is within one hour of the City via Morris and Essex Railroad. Excellent stable accommodations on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD ON THE Hudson River, with a splendid view of the boats and railroad, and where the table is well supplied with fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh meats and poultry. Call on or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and his wife, within an hour of the City Hall by boat or rail, Bergen Point, Ravenswood, Astoria, or Passaic preferred. Address, with full particulars, F. R. C., Box No. 1,146 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A SMALL FAMILY—Must be within one hour of the City; two large rooms and a substantial table required. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 3,018 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., Yonkers. The house is large, grounds well shaded, accommodations first-class, view unsurpassed; within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landings. Address Mrs. SCOTT, Yonkers.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife and servant, and a single gentleman and lady, in the country, within an hour's ride of the City. Address, stating terms, J. K., Box No. 1,629 Post-office.

HOTELS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL,
will open for the season on
SATURDAY, MAY 30.

The undersigned is now prepared to engage rooms for the Summer, and has several cottages to let.
WM. B. COZZENS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
NEW-ROCHELLE, NEW-YORK,

This favorite Summer resort, after having undergone many alterations and improvements, has been newly furnished, and now offers many inducements as a country resort. The hotel will be open for the reception of guests on the 27th day of May.
WM. J. FISH, Proprietor.

LAUREL HOUSE, AT CAUTERSKILL Falls, on the Catskill Mountain, one and a half mile west of the Mountain House, will be open to visitors on the 1st of June. All the appointments of the house and surroundings having been put in perfect order, the proprietor would invite his friends and the public to renew their visits. Carriages will be in attendance at Catskill Landing on the arrival of the boats and cars to convey passengers directly to the house. Those wishing to secure rooms can do so by addressing the proprietor, J. L. SCHUTT, Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the season June 1, 1863.

This house has a pleasant and central location, with an ocean front of 600 feet, and less than 200 feet from the sea shore. It can accommodate 600 guests.

Access twice daily via steamer and railroad. Steamer J. D. Beers, foot of Murray-st., leaves at 4¼ P. M. and 6 A. M. Distance, two hours. Address
S. LAIRD.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY

CLOTHING.

NOS. 290 AND 292 BOWERY.

The cheapest cash Clothing Warehouse in the City.

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

By Joseph A. Scoles, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

At public auction, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALEROOM,
No. 103 Liberty-street,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
BY A. JOURNEAY,
THE "OLD SEAMAN FARM,"
AT MARSHLAND, STATEN ISLAND,

Consisting of about two hundred (200) acres, in good proportion of arable meadow and woodland, situated on the roads running from Vanderbilt's Landing to Rossville, and from Port Richmond to Fresh Kills, about one mile from Elting ville Railroad depot and Richmond. An avenue, belonging to the farm, extending a mile in length, from the farm to the railroad depot, offers great advantages for dividing the farm. Water communication, via Staten Island Sound and inlet, to the premises.

The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and possesses over 2,000 of the choicest varieties of fruit trees, also many attractive and commanding building sites. The homestead is large and commodious, situated in the midst of shrubbery and fruit trees. There is also a farm house and a fine cottage. The outbuildings are of the most extensive convenient and substantial character recently erected. This farm is justly considered one of the best in the County of Richmond, and is a most desirable residence for the retired gentleman, professional or business man, and the practical farmer. Access to New-York at frequent hours during the day by the Staten Island Railroad, one hour from the City, also by boat from Rossville. One half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

EDWARD SUTHERLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

THE PROPERTY OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3.

A very choice and beautiful collection of paintings, most of them being of the highest order of merit, the works of
CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS,

many of which were painted to order and purchased of the artists themselves. The examples include the names of

George Innes,	Bierstadt,	Eastman Johnson,
Georgs L. Brown,	Louis Lang,	Van Beest,
Rossiter,	Wm. Hart,	Constantier,
Inmen,	Verseet,	Nehlig,
Rendel,	Shattuck,	A. W. Warren,
C. E. Frere,	McEntee,	G. H. Hall,

Williamson, and many others of equal note.

THE LARGE HISTORICAL BATTLE-PIECE, "THE LANDING OF BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE," BY G. L. BROWN.

This interesting collection, an inspection of which will afford true pleasure to lovers of the fine arts, will be on exhibition on and from SATURDAY, May 30, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., until day of sale. Catalogues ready Monday morning, June 1.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

By EDWARD SCHENCK—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 30, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil-Paintings, which have just arrived from Europe, including many fine Landscapes, Marine, Cattle and Cabinet pieces. Among them may be particularly noticed—

A SUPERB SHEEP GRAZING, by.....VAN SEVERDONCK
A FINE MARINE, by.....SCHAEP
WINTER.....SMEEB
CATTLE.....H. Y. SAVRY
SHEEP.....WOUTERMARTENS

And many other fine subjects, all of which WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD.

The above are now on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 30, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
20	N. Y. C. R. Co., each	$100	8 Hartford and N. H. R. Co., each.....$100
10	Screw Dock Co., each	50	73 N. A. Fire Ins. Co., each 50
73	Corn Ex. Fire Insurance Co., each.....	50	100 N. Y. & N. H. R. Co., each 100
20	Park Bank.		14 Merchants' Scrip, $12 50 paid in.
14	Merchants' Bank.		
25	Pulaski Bank, each	20	

$3,000 N. Y. and Erie R. R. Bonds, each $1,000.
$7,000 N. Y. County 6 per cent. Bonds, each $1,000.
$10,000 N. Y. City 6 per cent. Bonds, each $5,000.
$1,000 New-Orleans 5 per cent. Bonds, due 1872.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—E. H LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, under the direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Executor of the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, a portion of land belonging to the said estate, situated in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 13 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at 26th-st. This property is located upon an elevated ridge of land, 1¼ miles east of Hudson River, is divided into and will be sold in plots from 5 to 22 acres, each of which has one or more good building sites, and is very centrally and conveniently situated, being 1¼ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Williams' Bridge, 2¼ miles from New-Haven Railroad depot at Mount Vernon, 2 miles from Hudson River Railroad depot at Riverdale, 2 miles from Harlem River at Kingsbridge, and 4 miles from the village of Yonkers. This sale is believed to offer some special inducements to purchasers of country seats. Conveyances to visit the property can be had at any hour at the Harlem Railroad depot, Williams' Bridge. Maps can be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Executor on the day of sale, balance on the 1st of July, when the deeds will be delivered.

If the day of sale, (Wednesday, June 3,) should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed to Wednesday, June 10, rain or shine. Purchasers from New-York will take the 10:30 A. M. train from 26th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Elegant sale of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, velvet and Brussels carpets, ingrain and three-ply carpets, carved rosewood suite in blue and gold brocatel, superb carved rosewood armoir-a-glace, with French plate mirror door, carved rosewood wardrobe, French plate pier and centre mirrors, carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood and marble-top dress bureau, marble-top washstand, de. commods, all to match, carved oak marble-top hatstand,

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and infallible remedies for diseases of a private character. In his years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Weak Treatment than all others combined. I can and will carry you in less time and expense than any one or will and these who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money, time and trouble to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Virulent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emission stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Consulted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1849. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOL-ogy of the Reproductive Organs."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MARICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Grand-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, i. e. who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PILES! PILES! PILES!—DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS are warranted Certain cure for fistule, blind and bleeding Piles. The following gentlemen have been cured: W. L. Stiles, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Ex-Council man H. Hughes, Esq., No. 107 Spring-st.; W. J. Fisher, Esq., No. 84 Broome-st., and numerous ladies and gentlemen whose addresses can be had at my office. Price 50c. per box. Sold at all druggists. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietors, No. 481 Broadway.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the nonarrival or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION, and adopted out to good homes. Three infants to adopt out. Ladies about to require nursing will receive good care and medical attendance at Mme. GRINDLE'S, No. 70 West Houston-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. His success in this respect has been so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Professions, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	5
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Frequent or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	100
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	100

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete $5 00

Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 7 00

Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 5 00

Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00

Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00

Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits*. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphrey, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,

Office and depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 5th of June, 1863, for the following supplies:

Standard, Drills.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Mounted.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Guidons, Cavalry.
Guidons, Artillery.
Storm Flags.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
Drums.
Drums, Heads, Batter and Snare.
Drums, Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pairs.
Drum-sticks, carriages.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books;
Post Letter Books;
Post Morning Report Book.

A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if an award is made him.

Samples must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Warehouse, corner of Vine and Columbia streets.

All the supplies must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.

Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Proposals for Clothing."

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 257 BROADWAY, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and West streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth aveunes, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avennes.

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty(30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Seoders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECRIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, (egg and stove size,) the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned; the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of

6,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.

5 tons of special Castings for the same.

10,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.

25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office,

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863,

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, New-York, N. Y., May 7, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Five Islands inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-House Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this Office.

By order of the Light-house Board,

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CHAR-ST., New-York, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope-machinery, &c.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from ..... $95 to $135
SECOND CABIN $70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN $60
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,) $30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, May 30.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $73. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEABLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,

carrying the regular United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Pacaet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
"LOCUST POINT,"
Capt. D. FASHON,

Will leave Pier No 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday. For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... May 30
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... June 6
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... June 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN O. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. HULSE, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. RODY, V. P.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway; and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through R. JONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPPERSMITH ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—A splendid opportunity is now offered to secure a profitable business of twenty-five years' standing, the sale being owing to the demise of the late owner, Mr. Edward Knox. The shop is at present full of business, and is well supplied with tools and all necessary facilities, and will be sold, with the good will, at a very low figure. Apply to

C. KNOX, No. 219 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BOOT AND SHOE STORE, DOING a good business, in a good location for first-class stock, together with stock and fixtures, and two years' lease; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire in the store, No. 261 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $500, TO HAVE entire charge of hoop-skirt business in Philadelphia, already established; one whose wife would assist in store preferred. Apply to PORTER & CO., No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 17.

CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE—IN SOUTH 6th-st., Williamsburgh, doing a good grocery and feed business; it is one of the best corners on the street. Apply to S. COURCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., or No. 185 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 4 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of ELLIOTT & CO., They offer their services in the management of estates, in the investment of money, in the purchase and sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, and every class of fiscal securities. They propose to do a general commission business in every class of property bought and sold on commission.

HENRY M. ELLIOTT,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Jr.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 34 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 358 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 371 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 214 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all grades, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 213 and 217 Water-st.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, M.D., 365 CHANDLER-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots; fastened on gold or platina, $25; on silver or gum base, $20; single tooth, $4; best tooth, $1; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY

FAREWELL NIGHT
OF HER
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.

whose engagement has been one continued
TRIUMPHAL OVATION.

Miss Bateman has requested the management to express her warm appreciation of the great kindness that has been shown her by the public and Press of this City, and the efficient support she has received during the season from her fellow artists.

It is not Miss Bateman's intention to perform during her stay in Europe, but she trusts on her return to receive her welcome from the same generous New-York audience to whom she owes so much, and to whom, with sincere regret, she will to-night bid farewell.

In obedience to the

PUBLIC WISH

the play of the

HUNCHBACK

has been selected for this

DEEPLY INTERESTING

occasion,

MISS BATEMAN

appearing in her

GREAT CHARACTER

of

JULIA,

supported by an excellent cast, embracing the names of Mr. L. R. Shewell, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. George Andrews, Mr. C. W. Wilson, and Mrs. J. H. Allen.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 6 o'clock.

Mr. WHEATLEY takes pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this establishment that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated British comedian and vocalist,

Mr. COLLINS,

who has just returned from Europe, for the production of

JOHN BROUGHAM'S

grand romantic drama, entitled

THE DUKE'S MOTTO,

the greatest European success of the season.

Mr. COLLINS (first appearance in twelve months) as

Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY (first appearance in six months) as

LAOARDERE.

The play will be produced on

MONDAY EVENING, June 1,

with entirely new scenery, costumes, and a

GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, May 30, 1863,

Positively last time this season,

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,

Comedie drama in 5 acts, by MM. Dumanoir and Dennery.

Doors open at 7½, curtain raised at 8 o'clock.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M.; for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:18, and 6:15 P. M., from Whitehall-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:18, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., and 6.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	1.22, 10.37 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 6 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED Accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 5.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jamaica and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3.30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9.15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2.45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BELL, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., freight and accommodation line until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ADVICES BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Probable Abandonment of the Siege of Puebla.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 29.

Dates have been received from the City of Mexico, via Acapulco, to the 6th inst.

Up to the 5th, the French continued the bombardment of Puebla, making little progress.

It was believed that the French would soon be compelled to abandon the siege of Puebla.

COMONFORT had commenced an important movement, designing to get in the rear of the French, and then throw his 15,000 troops into Puebla and strengthen ORTEGA.

On the 5th, COMONFORT telegraphs to JUAREZ:

The enemy is now a mile and a half from our position. He keeps up a slight cannonading of Puebla. All his attention is directed to my movements. My line extends to San Pablo del Macto. The soldiers are very enthusiastic, and I intend to profit by it.

(Signed) COMONFORT.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Presentation of Medals of Honor to Soldiers in Birney's Division—Speech of Gen. Sickles—Colors Presented to the Thirty-eighth New-York, &c.

From Our Own Correspondant.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Thursday, May 28, 1863.

Yesterday, the beautiful medals of honor, intended to decorate those soldiers of BIRNEY'S division who have specially distinguished themselves by brave and honorable conduct in battle, were duly presented with formal ceremony. The division was drawn up in hollow square, on the level plain which skirts Potomac Creek below the bridge. The brave men to whom were awarded these tokens of respect, consisting of ten or twelve from each regiment, were drawn up in line in the centre. At the appointed hour, Gen. SICKLES, commanding the corps, advanced in front of the line, and, seated on his magnificent horse, addressed the men in a remarkable speech—remarkable for its well-chosen words, its fictitious expressions, its brevity, and its peculiar appropriateness to the occasion. Every word went straight home to the hearts of the veterans who stood before him.

The medals were then presented to the men by a file of non-commissioned officers, specially selected for their fine appearance. The medal consists of a handsome silver cross of honor, pendant from a scroll which is fixed to the breast by a pin. They are the gift of some friends of the General commanding the Division, and as a reward of honor and as an heir-loom, are far more precious to the brave men who wear them, than commissions or pay of any kind.

When the presentation was over, the Thirty-eighth New-York regiment, (formerly commanded by Gen. HOBART WARD,) now under command of Col. DE TROBRIAND, was drawn up in line, and Gen. BIRNEY, in a very neat speech, presented to them a fine National color, the gift, I believe, of the Common Council of New-York. Gen. BIRNEY'S remarks were happy and appropriate. Col. DE TROBRIAND responded, and his strong French accent only heightened the interest of his remarks. He assured us that his heart was truly American, even if his language was imperfect—a fact which needed no further testimony. But, nevertheless, his speech was full of happy illustrations, and his congratulations of Gen. BIRNEY upon his recent promotion were exceedingly neat.

The Thirty-eighth regiment will leave for home in a few days. They take but a handful of men, having left more than their average portion on the fields of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern, Manassas, Chantilly, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville.

The weather has again become very warm, and rain is much needed, none having fallen for three weeks.

Paymasters have begun to arrive, and the work of payleg off the army up to the 1st inst., is now in progress. This promptness of the Government reassures its soldiers of its resources, its ability and its good faith.

Camps are being decorated to give additional comfort during the hot weather, and a few ladies are making their appearance again, adding still greater charms to our Summer camp life.

L. L. CROUNSE.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS COLORED REGIMENT.

Appearance of the Men—List of Officers, &c.

From the Boston Journal, May 28.

The Fifty-fourth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, composed of colored men of this and other Northern States, took its departure for the field of active service to-day. This is the pioneer colored regiment raised in the Northern States. At different times and in different places since the war commenced, there has been talk of raising bodies of colored troops for service in the field, but it remained for Gov. ANDREW to first carry out the idea, which he, in common with others, had so long entertained. The official order for raising this regiment, which is for three years' service, was issued about the 1st of February.

The first commission to a recruiting officer was made out on the 7th of February, to JOHN W. M. APPLETON, and within a day or two of that time he opened a recruiting-office in Cambridge-street. Soon after, another office was opened in New-Bedford, and within a few weeks at Providence, Philadelphia, and various places in New-York and the Western States. It was also proposed to obtain recruits from among the contrabands at Fortress Monroe, but this the Government soon set allow.

Within a short time after the opening of the first recruiting-office, the volunteers were ordered into camp at Readville, and officers were commissioned as fast as the rules of the service would allow. The regiment was filled on the 14th of this month.

Since the men have been at Readville the encampment has been visited by thousands of our citizens, and the men have received words of approval and encouragement, and more substantial tokens of regard from our citizens. They have been well-behaved, have devoted themselves assiduously to learning their duties, and have improved to a degree that has cheered the hearts of their friends, and silenced the objections of those who doubted the expediency of placing muskets in the hands of colored men, under the impression that they would not fight. In all the showy qualities of the soldier they are the equal, any one who has seen them will admit, of white men, but their endurance, and above all their bravery in battle, is yet to be tested. They have the advantage, however, of being well fed.

There is among them a pride in their organization; they are strong, active men, having confidence in themselves and their officers, and there is no doubt, no fear, on the part of their friends, that they will disgrace the cause for which they fight.

The regiment is armed with Enfield rifles, and is in all respects equipped and clothed in the same manner as the white regiments. Like the white soldiers, they have received the advance pay and bounty of the Government, and the bounty of the State, and the families of those residing in this Commonwealth are entitled to State aid. In all respects, except that they have only white officers, the men of this regiment are placed on an equality with those of any other new regiment in the service. Their future position depends upon themselves.

The complete roster of this regiment is as follows:

Colonel—ROBERT C. SHAW.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Norwood P. Hallowell.

Major—Edward N. Hallowell.

Surgeon—Lincoln R. Stone.

Assistant Surgeon—C. B. Bridgham.

Captains—Alfred S. Hartwell, David A. Partridge, Samuel Willard, John W. M. Appleton, Watson W. Bridge, George Pope, Wm. H. Simpkins, Cabot J. Russell, Edward L. Jones and Louis F. Emilio.

First Lieutenants—John Ritchie, Garth W. James, Wm. H. Homans, Orin E. Smith, Erik Wulff, Walter H. Wild, Francis L. Higginson, James M. Walton, James M. Grace, R. K. I. Jowett.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas L. Appleton, Benjamin F. Dexter, J. Albert Pratt, Charles F. Smith, Henry W. Littlefield, Wm. Nutt, David Reid, Chas. E. Tucker and Wm. Howard.

The regiment reached this city from Readville at 9 A. M., and marched to the Common which was thronged with people.

The regiment broke camp at an early hour in the morning, and took the cars for Boston. The train bearing them reached the depot, in this city, soon after 9 o'clock. At first it had been arranged to have the regiment march direct to the wharf, to embark, but so great was the desire to see them, not only of the people of Boston, but of all the neighboring towns, that it was decided to afford the opportunity.

Arrangements were accordingly made for a review on the Common by Gov. ANDREW. One hundred policemen were detailed to clear the streets on the route, and keep the lines at the parade ground on the Common, and this service they performed in a satisfactory manner, under the direction of Col. KENT.

At the depot a large crowd was collected, and the regiment was received with hearty cheers, and other demonstrations of welcome. The regiment was accompanied by Gilmore's Band.

A line was formed, and the command at once took up the march through the following streets: Pleasant, Boylston, Essex, Chauncy, Summer, High, Federal, Franklin, Washington, School, Tremont, Pemberton-square, Somerset and Beacon streets, to the State House. All along the route the sidewalks were crowded, and the windows and balconies were thronged. Men cheered and women waved their handkerchiefs, many of them more enthusiastically than ever they had done before. There was no where along the line a word of disapproval—not a sneer was heard, nor an unkind word expressed. In several places flags were thrown out by the occupants of stores or dwellings. In Essex-street, a lady presented Col. SHAW with a handsome bouquet.

The regiment halted in front of the State House a few minutes, allowing a good opportunity for the friends of the men to say a few parting words to them. Most of them, however, are strangers here, and recognized no familiar faces in the crowds that gathered around.

At a little after 10 o'clock the regiment marched down the street, escorting Gov. ANDREW, who was accompanied by most of the members of his Staff. Maj.-Gen. SUTTON and Staff, Maj.-Gen. Andrews and Staff, Gen. R. A. Pierce, Senator Wilson, Maj. Gordon, Commandant at Fort Independence; Hon. Richard Warren, of New-York; Capts. Collins, McKim and Read, of the Army; Capt. Coulhawey, of the Navy, (recently paroled;) Maj. Hartwell, of the Massachusetts Fifty-fifth Regiment, President Hale, of the Common Council, and others.

They entered the Common at the Charles-street gate. Every place overlooking the parade-ground had long been thronged with people, and hundreds who had, and thousands who had not, tickets, were passed inside the lines. Among those present were most of the men and women of Massachusetts who have been prominent in the Anti-Slavery movement; included among them were Mr. GARRISON and Ex-mayor QUINCY. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, whose son is Sergeant-Major of the regiment, was also there.

A short rest was permitted, and during the interval that passed thus, there was a discussion of the propriety of raising colored troops. In that assemblage there were no objections, and the unanimity of opinion was as great as was the pleasure with which the early friends of the measure greeted each other.

At 11 o'clock the regiment again took its place in line, and was reviewed by Gov. ANDREW. The men that passed in review by companies before him, and though their lines were by no means perfect, they marched in good time, and wheeled with a readiness which showed that they had a clear idea of what was required, and only needed a little more practice to equal the best regiments that have left the State.

At 11¾ o'clock the regiment left the Common by the West-street gate, and marched down Tremont, Court, State and Commercial streets, to Battery Wharf. As on the route to the Common, so were these streets thronged with approving multitudes, who cheered as they "went marching on."

Col. ROBT. G. SHAW, Jr., who commands the regiment, is regarded as a very superior officer. He went out as Captain of the Second Massachusetts regiment, and retained that position till appointed to his present command, having participated in several battles.

In the organization of the regiment he has displayed judgment, zeal and discretion, which has won him the confidence and esteem of the officers of the regiment and the State officials. He is a grandson of the late ROBERT G. SHAW, Jr.

The regiment reached the wharf at about twenty minutes of 1 o'clock.

The baggage had all been put board the *Da Matay* previous to the arrival of the regiment.

The guns were at once placed in cases, and at 1 o'clock the troops marched on board the steamer by companies.

Capt. MCKIM was present, superintending the arrangements for the departure.

Adjt.-Gen. SCHAUFLER, Gen. RAND, and other State officials, were also present.

Several gentlemen were on the wharf, distributing tracts and other reading matter among the troops, and Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS passed round among the different companies, bidding the soldiers farewell, and giving them words of encouragement.

The regiment is accompanied by a colored band, but they did not perform, being still under practice.

The Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, Friday, May 29.

Over three hundred recruits for the Fifty-fifth (colored) regiment arrived at the camp in Readville, to-day. The regiment now numbers about 600.

THE SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.

The First Anniversary of the Society—An Address by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, and a Poem by George W. Curtis.

The Sons of Rhode Island, residents of this City, held their first anniversary last evening at the rooms of the Historical Society, corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue. The Chairman on the occasion was Mr. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, the Vice-President of the Society. Conspicuous on the platform was the elegant banner of the Association, bearing on its folds the coat-of-arms and motto of the State of Rhode Island. After a few remarks by the Chairman, announcing the programme for the evening, he introduced to the audience Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, who proceeded to deliver an address on the history of his native State. Rhode Island, he said, although the smallest State in the Union, was the cradle of civilization of the nineteenth century. The foundations of free institutions in that State had been maintained, and spread over the whole country. Its freedom was asserted by ROGER WILLIAMS. When, in the seventeenth century, all Europe was convulsed with revolutions, it was the event of modifying institutions, while in this country new institutions were to be erected. The civilization of the nineteenth century owed to the aspirations of Rhode Island men the familiar blessings of liberty and freedom of thought which we prize as our birthright. In reviewing the early history of the State, the speaker remarked that its old Norman name was Vineland. He next spoke of the old mill in Newport, built in the early part of the eleventh century, and cited authority to prove that the structure could not have been of later date than the twelfth century. As other relics of antiquity, there were discovered in the excavations made for the improvements of the Fall River and Old Colony Railroad, numerous skulls, with chains of silver and wampum and coins bearing date of LOUIS XIV. These antiquities had been made the subject of a lecture before the Historical Society of this City. The lecturer next alluded to Mount Hope as the country seat of King PHILIP, and pictured in glowing terms the valor of that Indian chieftain, and his intercourse with the early white settlers, not omitting the trials and sufferings he endured, and finally the circumstances attending his death. There had been four eras in the State of Rhode Island—the settlement, the charter, the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and the adoption of the State Constitution. The first two eras he would combine. With reference to the charter of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, it was the first written Constitution in the world, and had survived all the attempts of demagogues to supersede it. The principles of free democracy which it embodies were planted there by ROGER WILLIAMS. The men who govern the State owe the State. Religion is not interfered with, and that was one thing which conduced to the prosperity of its people. In the language of our honored countryman—GEORGE BANCROFT, whom he saw before him—"Nowhere in the world have life, liberty and property been safer than in Rhode Island." In alluding to the men who had emblazoned the banner of the State with their exploits and pervaded the nation with their heroism, the orator cited the name of JOHN WHIPPLE as the first man to shed blood in the war with England, and discharge the first broadside into Her Majesty's navy. The navy of the United States was nurtured in Rhode Island, as is attested by the act of HOPKINS, who trained JOHN PAUL JONES to sweep the seas. That State gave New-York her first Mayor. The name of Bishop BERKELY was next mentioned, and his career dwelt upon. In treating of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and the subdivisions under the heading of that era, the lecturer stated he had seen an article to on old Newport *Mercury*, in which the writer predicted that at some future day New-York would rival the commerce of Newport. Dr. VINTON then spoke of the tenacity of the people of his native State to State sovereignty, and produced a copy—one of the original 300—of the Constitution of the United States, dated May 29, 1790, having attached twenty-one amendments as the only conditions on which the State would consent to enter the Union. In mentioning the names of THOMAS SLAYER, GILBERT STEWART, JOHN BROWN, WHEATON and OLIVER HAZARD PERRY as among the eminent men which the State had produced, the speaker could not help referring, although a brother, to JOHN RODMAN PERRY, who fell at the battle of Vera Cruz, while gallantly leading forward his column, and of whom Gen. SCOTT said, that had he lived he would have led armies with heroic valor and skill. The fourth era was next dwelt upon, and with it the attempted insurrection of DORR and his followers. Dr. VINTON closed his address with a beautiful peroration, which, together with his preceding efforts, elicited the unbounded applause of his hearers.

GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., was next introduced, and greeted with every manifestation of delight. He delivered a poem pertinent to the times, which contained numerous sallies at the rebels and their sympathizers North, and abounded with praises of our gallant heroes in the field. He was frequently interrupted with applause.

The following are the officers of the Association: *President*—Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON. *Vice-Presidents*—JOHN E. WILLIAMS. *Treasurer*—BENJ. G. ARNOLD. *Corresponding Secretary*—Geo. W. CURTIS. *Recording Secretary*—W. J. HOPPER.

A Horse-Thief and Murderer Hung.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, May 29.

A horse-thief, who killed two officers while attempting to arrest him at Kokomo, Ind., yesterday, was taken out of jail and hung to-day by a mob of citizens.

Andrew Johnson Cavalry.

The most active theatre of the war will probably be, very soon, Eastern and Middle Tennessee. Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, appreciating the necessity of restoring that region permanently to the Union, and the obligation of all patriots to deliver the suffering Union people there from rebel despotism, is making strenuous exertions to secure these results. One of the best things he has done is to authorize the raising of a regiment of cavalry for special service in Eastern Tennessee. The Governor has, moreover, succeeded in obtaining authority from the War Department to recruit the regiment in this State, and others in any other State where the Governor consents. Gov. SEYMOUR has officially sanctioned this arrangement. Here is a most excellent opportunity to render service to the Union cause where it is most needed. Maj. ERNEST N. BEMENT, formerly of Michigan, and long in the service of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, has been assigned to the duty of recruiting the regiment in this State. Maj. BEMENT has been well and favorably known as an editor and poet, and has distinguished himself in the field as a brave and accomplished officer. He will have command of the regiment when raised, and no better commander could be desired. We hope the ranks will be speedily filled and the regiment sent forward to Tennessee. By the arrangement with Gov. SEYMOUR all recruits will be credited to the State of New-York on the draft. It is expected that a large portion of the men will be recruited in the central and western portions of the State. Maj. BEMENT is now in this City, and has his office at No. 167 Broadway, where he will furnish any desired information. Now is the time to fill up the first regiment of the "Andrew Johnson cavalry."

The Broadway Railroad Bill.

ARREST OF GIDEON SEARLES CHARGED WITH TRYING TO INFLUENCE A VOTE.

ALBANY, Friday, May 29.

GIDEON SEARLES was arrested to-day and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 on the charge of attempting to influence ELIAS M. BOSTWICK, a member of the Assembly, by offering him $500 to vote for the Broadway Railroad bill.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor for the War Department at Washington; Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn; Judge Bostwick, Ohio; Major Lee, U. S. A.; Col. Jabe W. Turner, Chicago, and Sam. L. Houpt, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. R. McBride, Oregon; S. W. Craigg, U. S. N.; H. W. Fox, Durbamville, N. Y.; E. P. Folger, Albany; Capt. Robieson, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Among other arrivals at this hotel are about 45 Cadets from the Newport Naval Academy.

Gen. S. P. Graham and wife, U. S. A.; S. H. White, Boston; G. A. Beckwell and J. E. Craig, U. S. N., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

John W. Hammond, Newburgh; T. F. Harvy, Washington, D. C., and A. H. Green, Portland, Me., are at the La Farge House.

Rev. T. C. Pitkin, Utica; Geo. Talcott, U. S. N., and James E. Wilson, Fort Leavenworth, are at the New-York Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, PHYSICIANS for AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and LUNGS.

Office No. 832 Broadway. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Drs. R. & J. HUNTER devote their whole attention to the treatment of Affections or Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. In applying their undivided efforts to this important specialty in medicine, they have been stimulated to act not only by the calm indifference with which general practitioners regarded the terrible mortality and suffering attending Throat and Lung Diseases, but also by the remarkable successes which followed the direct and local treatment so largely advocated and practiced by Drs. HUNTER years since.

It is but just to remind the people of New-York that during those years when the practice of Drs. HUNTER was so great as to break down their own health by the close office confinement incident thereto, the mortality from Consumption, as shown by the City Inspector's books, diminished unward of thirty per cent. Such facts as these defy cavil.

In reestablishing the practice again in New-York, Drs. HUNTER are happy to be able to refer to many prominent citizens who retain the benefits they derived years ago from the direct treatment of their cases—in Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, &c.—by inhalations and such other means as were prescribed for them on the principle of direct and local treatment. Many others of more recent experience can add their testimony in favor of the treatment. Drs. HUNTER think it right to direct attention to these facts, as encouragement for those who may feel disposed to consult them, and whose condition of health requires their services.

No. 832 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. TOM THUMB CARICATURED—☞ CAUTION. ☜—When an American woman puts on "French airs," calls herself "Madame," and libels me by printing a coarse, filthy ENGRAVING, which she advertises as a carte de visite, calling it an accurate likeness of myself and wife, hoping thus to entrap greenhorns from the country, she need not attempt to shield herself by decrying "personalities." Mrs. ("Madame") DEMOREST shall not deceive persons in the City by her false and delusive advertisements. "Seeing is believing," and in order that the public shall see for themselves what a disgraceful engraving (not a photograph) this woman is trying to foist upon the unsuspecting as accurate likenesses of my wife, Com. NUTT, MINNIE WARREN, P. T. BARNUM and myself, I have purchased specimens of her caricature, and placed it at the street door of the Museum, alongside of the beautiful cartes de visite photographs by BRADY. "Look on this picture, then on that." Outriders can now see the whole force of this American "Madame's" argument. I have another shot in the locker, in reserve for her.

CHARLES S. STRATTON, Known as Gen. Tom Thumb.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, May 29, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

DASTARDLY AND UNMANLY PERSONALITIES—Some base and selfish persons interested in the sale of the card photographs of the Lilliputians at the Museum, having found the Card de Visites offered by Mme. DEMOREST, of No. 473 Broadway, so generally inquired for both on account of their distinctness of outline and the interesting contrast and superior grouning in the figures and dresses, have sought to mislead the public in the sale of their tama and often dark and indistinct card pictures by irrelevant and very unmanly personal allusions. The ladies will not tolerate such Barnumizing, and the parties certainly will be branded by every sensitive and intelligent lady in the community with the scorn and contempt which such attacks and contemptible allusions richly deserve. The superior merits of the Card de Visites offered by Mme. DEMOREST, need only to be seen to be appreciated.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE USE OF SOAP.—Careful experiments by a practical housekeeper, have demonstrated that one pound of PYLE'S O. K. Soap, dissolved in three gallons of hot water, produce an equal amount of good soft soap, which will accomplish as much in all ordinary washing as would be done with four pounds of common soap used in solid state.

Housekeepers should try PYLE'S O. K. All the grocers sell it.

PYLE'S Cream Tartar, Soda and Saleratus are also the most reliable in use.

[Advertisement.]

CRAIG'S CELEBRATED MICROSCOPE MAILED FREE—With six beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with twenty-four objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-street, third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308; Optical institute, under Barnum's.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 7, 1863.

MR. HENRY CRAIG—*Dear Sir:* I have received the Craig Microscope, and deem it the best for practical purposes I have seen. I like it better than one that cost me $20. Truly yours, J. BODINE THOMAS.

[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.

A great variety at old prices.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street,
And No. 163 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE in her reception dress, with full description. Commodore NUTT, MINNIE WARREN and P. T. BARNUM, five in a group, presenting a remarkable contrast. The finest picture, accurate likeness, and most interesting Carte de Visite yet published. Sold everywhere, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 15 cents.

[Advertisement.]

From the heterogeneous character of the people of this city, one would naturally expect a great variety of costume; but, whatever different tastes may require in other articles of dress, we have found it to be an invariable rule with all gentlemen of fashion to wear KNOX'S hats. Foreigners and natives alike recognize No. 212 Broadway as the headquarters of fashion.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO TRAIN UP A CHILD," by a distinguished clergyman: Trying Times for the Young; The Basis of all Training; Birth Stamps the Man; Bodily Infirmities; Poets, Artists and Speakers; Dispositions Inherited; How Men are Measured; Orators; Education Develops Natural Power; Human Responsibility; Free Agency; Parents Should Study Children; Selfishness in Parents; Sentimental Training; All the Faculties Good; Radical Mistakes; Choice of Vocation; Too Proud to be Useful; Too Good to Work; Sacredness of Parentage. In June number *Phrenological Journal*. Only 10 cents—worth $1. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED

PLUMMER—TOYE.—In Rio Janeiro, on Sunday, April 5, by Rev. A. S. Blackford, Minister of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, Capt. WILLIAM E. PLUMMER, of the Br. brig *Tallulah*, and Miss MARGIE JANE TOYE, second daughter of Capt. John Toye, of Windsor, N. S.

PEARCE—GERVAISE.—On Wednesday, April 1, by Rev. Henry J. Fox, GEORGE A. PEARCE and AMELIA GERVAISE. No cards.

SCHOLTZ—BRITTON.—In Walpole, N. H., on Thursday, May 28, THEODORE SCHULTZ, of New-York, and LOUY A. BRITTON, of the former place.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Friday, May 29, LUCANTIA, daughter of Charles H. and Lucretia Baker, aged 13 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 218 State-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, May 31.

BAKER.—On Thursday morning, May 28, SARAH, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Berrien, Sr., of this City, aged 47 years and 2 months.

Her funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, May 30, from No. 126 West 46th-st.

CREESBROUGH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, LOUISA, wife of William D. Creesbrough.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, May 30, at 2 o'clock, from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square.

DICKENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, of a lingering illness, ANDREW G. DICKENSON, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and relatives of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 51 Hoyt-st., on Sunday, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DOUGLAS.—On Friday, May 29, at his residence, No. 100 West 14th-st., of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

DAVIS.—On Friday, May 29, at the Old Ladies' Home, ELIZABETH DAVIS, in the 104th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also the members of the Macdougal and Berean Baptist Churches, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, May 30, at 12½ o'clock, from the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill for interment.

HOGEON.—On Friday, May 29, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. HIRAM H. HOGEON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Lexington-av., northeast corner of 52d-st., on Sunday, May 31, at 2 o'clock.

INGLIS.—On Friday, May 29, WILLIAM INGLIS, Esq., of this City, aged 58 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LEGGAT.—On Friday, May 29, ANNA C., daughter of William and Jane Anna Leggat, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 26 West Washington-place this (Saturday) afternoon, May 30, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

PARKER.—On Wednesday, May 27, JAMES PARKER, Esq., of Mott Haven, Westchester County, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Saturday afternoon, May 30, at 3 o'clock.

SPRATLEY.—On Thursday, May 28, HANAH SPRATLEY, of Morrisania, Westchester County, aged 38 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family, the members of Morrisania Lodge, No. 428, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Fordham-av., near 8th-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 31, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, Eng., papers please copy.

SANDS.—On Tuesday, May 5, on board ship *Corevan*, Capt. WILLIAM A. SANDS, in the 51st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to East Greenwich, R. I., for interment.

TUCKER—HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 29, by Rev. Horace L. E. Pratt, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Castleton, S. I., Dr. JOSEPH C. TUCKER, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss MINNIE E., daughter of Albert Havemeyer, Esq., of New-York.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, in Glen Cove, L. I., on fifth day, fifth month, 28th, FLORENCE N., daughter of Samuel T. and Anna K. Valentine, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 271 Madison-st., on seventh day, fifth month, 30th, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WALLACE.—On Thursday, May 28, JAMES WALLACE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Saturday, May 30, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

WHITSON.—In Brooklyn, on fifth day (Thursday) of fifth month, 28th, MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Joseph and Hannah S. Whitson.

The funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn, near Boerum-st., on first day (Sunday) afternoon, May 31, at 4 o'clock.

☞ California and Illinois papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

In Br. brig Tallulah, from Rio Janeiro.—Thomas Biddle, Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Brazil, Mrs. Biddle and child, Miss Webb, Wm. Hopkles.

In brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas.—Robert Stevens, lady and two daughters, J. Donohue, M. McKenna.

In schr. Minerva, from Aspinwall.—Capt. J. Nash, Mr Brandier and family.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda.—S. K. Wilson, Capt. J. Sanford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets.. 2 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 00 | Gov. Island. 5 49 | Hell Gate.. 7 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, May 29.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Borussia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg, Knuhardt & Co.

Ships Celestial Empire, Pierce, San Francisco, Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; Cultivator, Russel, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Bessie, (Prus.,) Andersen, St. Domingo City, Wm. Seiden & Co.; H. A. Stephenson, Prindle, Elizabethport, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Delzer, Candenas, T. M. Mayhew; Hannah Crocker, Nichols, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; N. H. Gaston, Parmlee, Barbadoe, Bishop & Bro.; S. H. Yasington, Gorham, Boston, Bassett & Nickerson; Orchestia, Devereaux, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Trinidad de Cuba, C. & E. J. Peters; Alamo, Godfrey, Boston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brigs Venus, (Swed.,) Thompson, Jersey, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Caledonia, (Br.,) Cox, ——, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Luchatte, (Dan.,) Schammerberg, St. Thomas, James & Lough; Bachelor, (Br.,) Wycott, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton; Fannie, Lesenaer, Port Royal, W. Ingalls; Trackless, (Br.,) Williams, Montego Bay and Falmouth, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Talbott, (Br.,) Pitt, Harbor Island.

Schooners Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Bath, Me., James B. Haviland; Minerva, Booth, Philadelphia; Samuel Gilman, Coombs, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Forest, Wilson, Rockland, Me., W. S. Brown & Co.; L. A. Johnson, ——, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Mott Bedell, Washington, Mott Bedell; J. W. Warren, Chayman, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; J. W. Linsley, Leeney, Washington, L. Kenny; Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, Me., John Boynton's Sons; Rosa, Gilpatrick, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Louisa Dyer, Jamieson, Newburyport, J. B. Haviland; Brave, Newton, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Sarah Mills, Dayton, Washington, L. Kenny; T. B. Thompson, Baker, Augusta, Me., W. D. Mangum; Mary Emma, (Br.,) Wicks, Grenada, J. W. Hubbard, Stephen Taber, Cook, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Golden Gate, ——, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. E. Sarnes, Sears, Pera, Joseph Bento; Advance, (Br.,) Curry, Bermuda, D. R. De Wolf.

Sloop Flying Cloud, Terry, Unionville, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer J. Thompson, Crandiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Sophia, Grumley, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steam-tug America, Philadelphia, and sld. on her return with the ship Piscataqua in tow.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool May 1, with mdse. and 181 passengers to Wm. Tyson. Had three deaths and one birth. May 21, lat. 42 10, lon. 50 20 to 52 42, passed seven icebergs.

Ship Argentina, (Austr.,) Mallovich, Cardiff 88 ds., with coal to master. Made a southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Investigator, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, Havana May 12, with sugar to Wilson, Carver & Chase. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Palina, Riddle, Belize, Hond., May 7, with logwood, etc., to Josiah Jex.

Bark Dr. Juris Jantzen, (Meck.,) Hoff, Cadiz 42 ds., with wine, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Stadt Frankfort, (Prus.,) Gerth, Barcelona 45 ds., in ballast to order. Crossed the Banks in lat. 43; saw no ice.

Brig Tallulah, (Br.,) Plummer, Rio Janeiro April 17, with coffee to Bundle, Jones & Burgis. Sld. in co. with brig May, for New-York.

Brig Alice Franklin, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kelly, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Starrow & Co. Had N. E. weather most of the passage.

Brig Paragon, (of Turks Island,) Wales, Cienfuegos 8th inst., with sugar, etc., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Argo, (Ital.,) Cafferio, Naples 41 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin.

Brig Magna Charta, Shaw, Cienfuegos May 3, with sugar to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Anita Owen, Wallace, Nuevitas May 14, with sugar to Peck & Church.

Brig Sarah Peters, Higgins, Trinidad de Cuba May 5, with molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Timothy Field, (of Bangor,) Conery, Arroyo, P. R., May 14, with molasses to Breit, Son & Co.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes, tomatoes, etc., to Jones & Lough.

Brig Istock, (Austr.,) Quicurich, Marseilles 40 ds., with wool, etc., to order.

Schr. Henry W. Johnson, (wrecker,) Eagle, Chincoteague 2 ds., with the sails, rigging, anchor, dry goods, etc., from prize schr. Maria Bisbop, ashore on Chincoteague Shoals, and 68 hhds sugar from brig Victor, ashore at Green Run, Md. Theirs reported from Nuevitas for this port, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Chas P. Holmes, (of Provincetown,) Cook, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge, of New-Haven. 25th inst., lat. 35 40, lon. 74, passed the wreck of a large vessel dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned, with masts and sails attached, lying alongside; a heavy sea on, could not board her.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Barbadoes 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pownall. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Ranger, Jordan, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. E. Wettes, Dibble, Germantown, with mdse. for Providence.

Schr. Ellen Pratt,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3645. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

NO LATER OFFICIAL ADVICES RECEIVED.

The Latest Unofficial Dispatches by Way of Memphis.

No Active Hostilities Since Monday.

Most of the River Batteries Silenced.

The Gunboats Engaged in Shelling the Rest.

Gen. Grant Prepared to Repel Any Rear Attack.

Our Troops Confident of their Ability to Capture Vicksburgh and its Entire Garrison.

OUR BASE OF SUPPLIES SECURE.

Reinforcements Arriving as Fast as Wanted.

THE LATEST CINCINNATI DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 30.

A speciel to the *Bulletin*, dated Cincinnati, May 30, says:

"A dispatch received from the Lower Mississippi and Memphis, (date not given,) says there had been no fighting at Vicksburgh since last Monday. Most of the river batteries had been silenced, but the most dangerous ones were yet in operation, and the gunboats were shelling them.

It is reported that Col. DALLAS and Adjutant HAMMOCK, of the Eighty-first Illinois, have been killed."

THE LATEST ST. LOUIS DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 29.

Mr. S. C. SCOTT, the well-known river men, arrived to-night, from Young's Point Sunday last. He has been with GRANT'S army and saw some of its operations. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in their rear, and were in the finest spirits, and confident of their ability to capture Vicksburgh and its garrison.

He says the attack on the fortifications on Friday was not made by the entire line, as was reported, but by a force under Gen. BLAIR, which assaulted the big battery and failed. Whatever the rebels attempted to plant guns they were foiled by our sharpshooters.

Our wounded are brought rapidly to the river at Chuckassw Bayou, where there are sufficient boats to receive them. The *City of Memphis* has reached Cairo with 120 wounded, and the *January* was next due.

Our base of supplies on the Yazoo was secure, and reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required.

Gen. OSTERHAUS and Capt. FOSTER, of the First Wisconsin, are wounded, not dangerously.

Mr. SCOTT heard nothing about the death of Gen. STEELE. There were 4,800 prisoners in camp at Young's Point.

THE LATEST CAIRO DISPATCHES.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 28.

By the arrival of the steamer *Imperial*, from Memphis, last evening, in all letters and dispatches from correspondents, I gather from the officers of the boat and other reliable persons the following latest news from Vicksburgh. The information came from Young's Point to Memphis on Wednesday, by the steamer *City of Memphis*, United States hospital boat, she having brought up about four hundred wounded. It appears that, as previously reported, Gen. GRANT had taken all the enemy's works, with the exception of a redoubt, in which their entire force were gathered, and which they defended with pikes, the elevation being too steep to use firearms. This was ordered to be taken on the 23d. Gen. ALVIN G. HOVAY's brigade crossed forward, and attempted an escalade by the use of ladders. At one time there was hope of success, Gen. HOVEY having with his own hands planted our colors upon the wall; but, after hard fighting, our troops were repulsed with great loss, and that attempt for the time abandoned. As this was the forlorn hope of the enemy, it was supposed some means could be found to take it before the rebels could bring forces to his flank. The loss in Gen. HOVAY's brigade must be severe.

IMPORTANT SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWS.

From the Washington Republican extra, of Friday.

The Government received a dispatch last evening from W. W. FULLER, Assistant Military Telegraph Manager, dated Memphis, 27th inst., announcing that two boats had just arrived up the river, both of which left Vicksburgh on the 25th. They brought no official information from Gen. GRANT, who was too busy to write dispatches.

Mr. FULLER telegraphs that he learns from officers on the boats that everything was progressing finely when they left—*that Grant was still gaining, and that Johnston had not been heard from up to that date.* At that time the battle was raging with great fury, with every prospect of complete success on our side.

Gen. GRANT does not fear any attack that can be made upon his rear. The reasons for this confidence we decline to publish.

It is generally understood at Vicksburgh that the only reason why PEMBERTON is able to hold out so well is because he has so many men packed into such a small space that he can relieve his gunners often and rest his men.

When the boats left, a report had just reached the river that the Federal Gens. CARR and BLOOMER had been killed. The losses on both sides are said to be heavy.

The Government has received Richmond papers of the 27th inst., and they contain nothing as late as our own advices previously published. Indeed, the fact that they are silent on the subject of operations at Vicksburgh, is favorable to the Federal cause.

DETAILED NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Battle at Edward's Station.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

EDWARDS' STATION, MISS., May 16, 1863.

The gallant army of Gen. GRANT has just won a glorious victory—a victory which fully justifies the confidence their commander seems to have felt when he entered upon the daring campaign to Vicksburgh by the way of Grand Gulf and Jackson.

Yesterday morning the position of our army was briefly this: Part of SHERMAN's corps occupied Jackson; the particulars of the capture of that town you have already learned. The larger part of MCPHERSON's corps lay at the same place. MCCLERNAND's was two miles south of Bolton, and sixteen miles west of Jackson, while RANSOM's brigade of MCARTHUR's division (MCPHERSON's corps), and BLAIR's division of SHERMAN's corps were approaching Raymond, on their march from Grand Gulf. The little town of Raymond lies eight miles south of Bolton, and about twenty southwest from Jackson.

The enemy had massed his forces at Edwards' Station, nineteen miles east of Vicksburgh, on the railroad, with intent to cut our long lines somewhere between Raymond and Bolton, and thus at once deprive us of supplies and beat us in detail. But his designs were discovered and splendidly defeated.

Yesterday morning news came to Gen. MCCLERNAND that the enemy were advancing on him from the northwest, in the manner just indicated, and he immediately ordered Gen A. L. LEE, who had that moment arrived and reported for duty in the Thirteenth Army corps, to reconnoitre the approach. With a squad of cavalry Gen. LEE galloped off five or six miles towards Edwards' Station, scoured the country to and fro, discovered the enemy's pickets in that direction, and returned with a map of the ground over which the battle was next day to be fought.

In the meantime Gen. MCPHERSON's command moved rapidly down from Jackson and arrived toward nightfall near Bolton, while RANSOM's brigade and BLAIR's division reached Raymond. Thus our widely extended front was suddenly closed on the centre, in such a way as to be ready for either attack or defence. At the same time Gen. SHERMAN moved from Jackson, north of the railroad inward Edwards' Station, in such course as to keep within supporting distance, and in prevent the rebel force under Jos JOHNSTON, driven northward out of Jackson, from making a junction with their friends at Edwards'.

At daylight this morning, our movement toward Edwards' Station began: HOVAY's division of MCCLERNAND's corps, followed by MCPHERSON on the right and advancing on the road from Bolton; OSTERHAUS' division, followed by Gen. CARR's on the centre, and SMITH's division with Gen. BLAIR's as a reserve on the left, by the first road from Raymond to Edwards' Station.

The battle opened on the left about 8 o'clock, with artillery directed on SMITH's advance. It seemed that the rebels were attempting to turn our left and get in our rear in the direction of Raymond. But SMITH held his road firmly, and the enemy slowly retired, while we slowly advanced.

The enemy next massed his forces on our right centre, where HOVAY's division was coming up, and here the battle began to rage in deadly earnest. For a time the result seemed doubtful; the rebels pressed on in the most determined manner, while HOVAY's brave boys returned their attack with the most resolute valor. For a few moments we gave back at that point, but HOVAY being reinforced by two brigades of CROCKER's division, the enemy were driven, and the day went in our favor. A portion of the rebel force began their retreat by the Vicksburgh road, MCPHERSON swung around his right, and cut off and captured about one thousand five hundred prisoners and a battery of ten guns. Our left, MCCLERNAND's corps, BLAIR's division and RANSOM's brigade, now pressed forward, and the complete defeat and demoralization of the enemy were assured. Our artillery was hastened forward from point to point over the numberless hills of this most rugged country, and poured its deadly fire into the flying columns of the rebels. At sunset we entered Edwards' Station, to find there a great *debris* of stores abandoned by the enemy in his flight—among them a train of cars, loaded with ammunition and set on fire, and a depot of provisions also partly consumed. We managed to save from these 90,000 rounds of musket ammunition, a large quantity of fixed ammunition for field pieces, and a good supply of sugar.

Our captures in this splendid fight foot up to about 2,800 prisoners, 19 guns, and about 10,000 serviceable Enfield rifles, together with the stores I have mentioned.

The battle was fought on the front occupied by MCCLERNAND's corps (the Thirteenth,) and one of his divisions (HOVEY's) sustained the brunt of the struggle. To Gen. MCCLERNAND great credit is due, and is conceded here, for his vigilant and skillful dispositions. It is said that the plan of the battle was mainly his, and I have no doubt that this supposition is correct. He deserves for this the highest praise.

Gen. A. L. LEE, arriving from Grand Gulf but the day before, had no separate command, but acted throughout the fight as Chief of Gen. MCCLERNAND's Staff. The latter generously accords to LEE the greatest credit for his rapid perception and vigorous execution of the plans of his corps commander.

The Battle of the Big Black.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

AT THE BRIDGE, Sunday, May 17, 1863.

At daylight this morning our victorious army moved on from Edwards' Station, by the main road, to the Big Black, MCCLERNAND's corps in the advance, led by CARR's division. It was known that the rebels had constructed earthworks to defend the bridge, and that these works must be taken. The distance was but three miles, and we had hardly advanced one before the skirmishing in front commenced. The enemy slowly retired, and we pressed on until we reached a point about one mile from the river, when the rebel batteries, some 18 guns, opened on us. They had a good range of the road, and the shells flew and burst about us in lively style.

CARR immediately formed in line of battle, and advanced on the centre and right with half of OSTERHAUS' division on the extreme right, and half on the left. SMITH's division came rapidly up, and formed on the extreme left.

The action had hardly begun when the gallant OSTERHAUS was slightly wounded, while busy in getting the First Wisconsin battery in position on the centre. Capt. FOSTER, commanding the battery, was at the same time hurt—a case shot bursting among the party—and both were obliged to leave the field. Gen. MCCLERNAND immediately ordered Gen. A. L. LEE to take command of the Ninth division, and the battle began.

It was soon terminated. After an artillery duel of an hour or so, varied with some sharp skirmishing, Gen. CARR's division, with the portion of LEE's which was on the right, made a gallant charge upon a weak spot on the enemy's left, and took the works. So suddenly and effectively was this done, that the whole of BOWEN's brigade was cut off and captured, while our left, advancing at the same time, took two regiments of rebels who were trying to escape down the swamp and across the river in that direction. Every gun to the works was taken—in all eighteen—and the number of prisoners amounted to about 3,000. The haste with which the surrender was made was something ludicrous. The moment our charge began on the right fifty white flags appeared behind the works, extemporized by hoisting bunches of cotton on the end of bayonets. Alas, that the regal flag should fulfill so meek a mission!

We immediately advanced up to the captured works and, planting a section of heavy guns near the river, began to shell the rebels who had got across the river, and had burned the bridge which took them over, as well as set fire to the immense railroad bridge and trestle work.]

The enemy left a regiment of sharpshooters on the west bank of the river to annoy us and delay our crossing, but Gen. LEE, with a pioneer corps and a company of skirmishers, protected by the fire of LAMPHERE's Seventh Michigan battery, reconnoitered the bank and commenced the construction of a floating bridge. At 9 o'clock to-morrow it will be completed, and we shall move forward.

Meantime SHERMAN's corps is crossing on pontoons above, and will go to Vicksburgh by the upper road towards Haines' Bluff, while MCCLERNAND and MCPHERSON will move on the Jackson road.

Our losses in the battle of yesterday were heavy—probably three hundred killed, and the usual sad proportion of wounded. PEMBERTON was in command of the rebel force. Maj.-Gen. TILGHMAN was killed. In the battle of to-day, our losses were but slight—our captures immoderately large.

The Situation at Vicksburgh.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

THREE MILES IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

On the 18th, our army crossed the Big Black and marched on Vicksburgh, SHERMAN coming in and taking possession of Haines' Bluff, MCPHERSON arriving on the Jackson road, and MCCLERNAND advancing toward the close of his march on the road to Baldwin's Ferry.

Yesterday morning Gen. GRANT began in "move upon the enemy's works"—a line of redoubts, extending from the rear of Haines' Bluff to the Warrenton road, a distance of eight or ten miles. The attack was made with SHERMAN on the right, MCPHERSON extending from his left to the railroad, and MCCLERNAND from the railroad to the extreme left. At daylight our troops moved on, but the action did not begin till about noon, save an occasional shot from our artillery, as it came up in rouge.

On the left Gen OSTERHAUS, having recovered from his contusion, took command again of his division, Gen. LEE being assigned to the command of the First brigade. After a slow fire from our artillery had failed to silence any reply from the rebel works, our lines slowly advanced until at every point they were in front hardly one thousand yards from the redoubts. The ground over which we crossed in this movement was singularly rough, a series of hills and hollows, not high, but steep. As we neared the hostile redoubts we found that they commanded every crest and swept every ravine. Yet, at 2 o'clock, a general charge was ordered. I was on the extreme left at the time, and had an opportunity to observe the movements of LEE's brigade to the advance at that point.

Addressing a few words of cheer to his men, he placed himself in front of the centre of his brigade, and led instead of following them. Arriving on the crest of the hill, he was greeted by a perfect tempest of shot and shell, and while thus gallantly leading his men, he was struck in the face by a bullet and fell, seriously, but, I am glad to say, not dangerously wounded. His brigade dropped behind the crest they had attained, and held their ground there.

About the same success—or want of success—attended the charge along the whole line. We have, up to this time, advanced so closely in the enemy's works that he cannot safely use his guns, and our heavier artillery is being pushed up and planted in such a way that I trust to-morrow will see some good results. Communication is opened to the Yazoo by the way of Haines' Bluff, and supplies now come to us from the upper river.

As I write, the slow and sullen booming of the gunboats, both above and below, shows that they, too, are joining in the great fight. The situation grows dramatic and solemn, and the end is at hand.

In REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

The stronghold of the rebel power on the Mississippi is now completely invested by the army of Gen. GRANT.

The fragments of the insurgent forces which escaped from the victories at Port Hudson, at Jackson, at Champion or Midway Hills, and at Big Black, have retired within the strong but small circle of defences which surround the city at a distance of about two miles from its heart. There a stubborn resistance is being made, the redoubts and the pits giving the rebels an advantage in the way of safety, but none, I think, in the way of moral strength. Presumptively the advantage is with the attacking party, and especially in this case, where our army, since its bold move from Young's Point, by the way of Grand Gulf, has been uniformly and brilliantly successful. To-day our forces are busy from right to left, over the entire line, in creeping more closely to the formidable works of the enemy. At several points our sharpshooters are so near the redoubts, and so sheltered by the remarkably rough ground, that they totally prevent the enemy from using his guns. They are near enough, too, to indulge in jocose conversation with the rebels in their rifle-pits.

At the same time our heavier artillery is being pushed no slowly in such a way as to bear very effectually on the enemy's works. The ground is such that the hills occupied by us are just about as convenient and commanding as those occupied by them. What works they have within the line we are now attacking is not known, but they cannot be extensive, for their present line is quite near the city. If the rebels retire from their present position, they subject the city to destruction.

Below and above Vicksburgh our mortar fleet is grumbling and thundering, very slowly but steadily, and we can see the huge shells bursting over the town. A warm place to live in now.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Friday, May 22, 1863.

To-day a general charge upon the enemy's works was ordered and made, though I cannot yet learn that at any point the works were completely carried. The singularly rough nature of the ground makes it almost impossible to tell what we have to encounter before us, and rapidly fatigues the men. But our advance in this way steadily, and at each charge our sharpshooters obtain a better field for their operations. Our artillery hastens to get a better position, small intrenchments being thrown up to protect it; and thus we have the curious spectacle of hostile redoubts already frowning upon each other, at a distance of but a few hundred yards.

The guns of the rebels reply to our shelling but seldom. They are evidently husbanding their ammunition, for they can now get no further supply. I think that they are short of artillery, too. Their redoubts are constructed for field guns, and within the last three weeks Gen. GRANT has captured about seventy of these.

In the meantime, we have a new base of supplies from the Yazoo, through which reinforcements, provisions, ammunition and heavy guns can be sent as rapidly as we please.

The rebel force within Vicksburgh cannot now be more than 20,000. Before the fight at Jackson they may have had 45,000, but part of that number was forced no northward, towards Canton—say 10,000. At the battle of Midway Hills, (or Chemnion's Hill,) on the 16th inst., their effective force was perhaps 35,000 men. Of these, at least 10,000 were killed, wounded, captured or driven to escape northward or southward, in such a way as to prevent them from returning to Vicksburgh. At the fight on Big Black, on the 17th, we captured nearly 3,000, and scattered many more in such a way that they are more likely to have straggled home through the woods than to have reported for duty.

P. S.—I have arrived at the Yazoo, near Chickasaw Bayou, after riding from the extreme left of our army. Of course, rumors are plenty of the operations of to-day. One is, that our mortars and gunboats have silenced two of the upper water batteries, and that vessels now pass Vicksburgh without being fired on. Another is, that in the attempted charge of to-day the Thirty-first Illinois got up to the enemy's works, and there found a stockade so high that they could not scale it, and so they stopped and lay down under it, unable to go further, yet protected from the enemy's fire. At this moment a rebel redoubt on the left tries to get a raking fire on them, when our artillery, concentrating its shots upon the redoubt, suddenly battered it to silence, knocking one of its guns some thirty feet into the air.

The Investment of, and Subsequent Events at Vicksburgh.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a letter, dated in the rear of Vicksburgh, May 19, gives the following interesting particulars:

The troops set down before the forts at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, and remained in order of battle all day long. Lines of skirmishers were thrown out and batteries planted upon elevations which command the enemy's position. This was followed by fierce cannonading, which on our side evidently accomplished considerable damage. We could see several guns dismounted. The rebel soldiers were drawn up in line of battle, outside the fortifications, with skirmishers in advance. The two lines met and skirmished for several hours, but no general engagement followed. At length our artillery was turned upon the rebel lines, and they were forced to retire into the breastworks under cover. Our skirmishers pressed closely the heavy intrenchments, but could only get an occasional shot, as some careless rebel, more curious than wise, tilted his tangled locks above the parapet.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

These are numerous and formidable. On the left they extend to the river, and on the right in the Yazoo at Haines' Bluff, with a line of earthworks to the river again, below the city. This line is placed upon the tops of hills nearly equi-distant from Vicksburgh, just about a mile and a half from the inner intrenchments. It is this outer line which stands in our pathway, and will not let us enter. The works present an altitude of from ten to fifty feet, with sides in this direction sloping and precipitous.

Some one, without knowing the ground, heedless of consequences, ordered a charge upon the left of the line. The fortifications opposite our left, were fully manned and so constructed that every hollow and hillside leading thereto, could be swept by a terrible enfilading fire. It was murder to attempt the charge without first reducing them by artillery. It cost a hundred men yesterday, to teach the General who gave the order, so palpable a fact.

Gen. OSTERHAUS occupied the extreme left, and Gen. CARR and Gen. SMITH the right of him. Gen. LEE, who was early Tuesday morning relieved of the command of the division by Gen. OSTERHAUS, and assigned to the command of the First brigade, held OSTERHAUS' extreme left. From his position he could see fifteen earthworks bearing upon the ground over which he was ordered to charge. He considered the order to lead his command through such a fearful tempest, premature, but expressed his willingness in attempt it, it was insisted upon, and the order "forward" was given. His men, naturally dismayed at the terrible tempest, failed to come up as promptly as he desired, and placing himself at the head of his brigade, he again ordered the charge with the few regiments who emulated his gallant conduct. At this instant he was struck by a large bullet, evidently from a canister, fired at the advancing column, and knocked headlong and senseless upon the earth. The missile had entered the right cheek and passed entirely through his neck, coming out behind. Gen. LEE was removed to the hospital, when the order was again given to charge, but almost immediately thereafter countermanded. In the execution of this blundering order, thirty men were wounded in LEE's brigade alone, and two killed. The loss in the other brigade of OSTERHAUS' division, and in SMITH's two brigades, each equaled that of LEE's brigade. Gen. LEE's wound is a very serious one, but not necessarily fatal.

SIEGE GUNS ON THE LEFT.

It was now nearly dark, and the entire army went into camp again, just out of range of the enemy's guns. During the night, two heavy 32-pounder Parrott siege guns were placed in position on a hill commanding the fortifications on the left, and a slight earthwork thrown up to protect a light battery, and at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning they are all opened upon the enemy. This fire was continued until daylight without provoking a reply. Our guns have fired at intervals during the day, and have succeeded in dismounting several of the enemy's guns. The sharpshooters are within 200 yards of the fortifications, and shoot so closely that the rebels find no opportunity to work their guns.

OPERATIONS ON THE CENTRE.

I visited the centre this afternoon, and found Gen. MCPHERSON well up in the fortifications before him. He was placing in position, less than a half mile from the principal work on his front, two immense siege guns, with which he expected soon to open upon the enemy. His sharpshooters, too, were busy picking off the rebels as they showed their heads above the parapets. They managed to elude their vigilance, however, and several Minié bullets came whistling past my ears as I stood near the heavy ordnance. After I had reached my quarters, I heard a tremendous cannonade in that direction. I have not heard the result.

THE SITUATION ON THE RIGHT.

Gen. SHERMAN occupies the right, and the same relative position to the entrenchments before him, as the other divisions of the attacking army, the left and centre, to those before them. His line of skirmishers are within a hundred and fifty yards of the fortifications, engaged in the pleasant occupation of picking off rebel skirmishers and gunners.

RANSOM's brigade occupies the right of MCPHERSON's force. The Seventy-second—Board of Trade regiment—is with him. He yesterday had sixty killed and wounded, but I have not yet learned among what regiments this loss is distributed.

To-morrow promises to be a lively day. Siege guns are in position, which will doubtless make no slight impression on the rebel works. They will be very likely to open at daylight, and if the guns and intrenchments are damaged to any considerable extent, I shall look for a charge along the entire line. In that event, from the nature of the works and the difficulty of the approach, the slaughter will be immense.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH.

We now have communication with the Mississippi above Vicksburgh by way of Chickasaw Bayou. A hundred wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions arrived this evening. There is no danger of starvation. The skies look bright, and the future full of promise.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

In this campaign, this officer has added fresh laurels to those won at Donelson and Shiloh. His battle of Thompson's Hill was well conducted and eminently successful. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the affair of the Black River Bridge. He achieved wonderful success with little loss. Gen. CARR, one of his division commanders, opened and finished the fight, and is entitled to great credit.

THIRD DAY OF THE SIEGE.

TO THE REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Miss., Thirty Day, May 21, 1863.

I have nothing new to relate of to-day's operations in the rear of Vicksburgh. The advance of our line is within 100 yards of the forts, within which the enemy seem determined to remain. We have shelled the enemy's position at intervals during the day, but so far without material results. Ever since daylight this morning the mortar-beats and gunboats in front of the city have kept up a continuous roar. Some of the shell burst in this region, but the elevation is so great they do no harm.

Not a rebel Sharpshooter has to-day shown his head over the works. Neither have the enemy fired a shot, so far as I have discovered. They are doubtless economising against the time when the assault is made.

Reports from Cairo.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 26, 1863.

The attention of the whole country is now directed toward Vicksburgh, and every ear is open to hear of the final capture of the city. The latest intelligence is by the steamer *Luminary*, which arrived at Memphis yesterday, having left Young's Point on the 22d. When the boat came away from that point the battle was yet going on, both by land and water. Gen. GRANT's forces had completely surrounded the city, and the sound of his cannon was distinctly heard at the mouth of the Yazoo River. Furthermore, with the aid of a glass, our forces could be seen in possession of the hills north of the city. Below Vicksburgh the gunboats had made an attack on the batteries, and above the mortar boats were at work throwing shells into the city. They appeared to be doing good service. Part of the cupola of the Court-house was knocked off with a shell. One of the mortar-boats had sunk in consequence of injuries received by the violent reaction of the mortar. The rebels were replying occasionally with shell. One of their missiles struck in the soft mud near a mortar-boat, and completely covered it with mud when it exploded. Transports were continually plying up and down the Yazoo, carrying supplies to our troops on the hills above the mouth. The gunboats *Choctaw* and *Baron De Kalb*, with two others, had started up to Yazoo City. This is all the information there is just now, in regard to operations below.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Heavy Columns of the Enemy in Motion.

Movement of a Considerable Body Southward.

Other Bodies Moving Toward Kelly's Ford and Culpepper.

A Demonstration Against Our Lines Expected.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

From what can be learned, Gen. LEE is evidently contemplating a movement, but as in what point can only be a matter of conjecture. He continues to "show off" troops in front of Fredericksburgh, as if with the design of deceiving our military.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

Gentlemen who arrived to-night from the Rappahannock, say that large columns of the enemy in motion were traced yesterday by the lines of dust in the rear of their river front, while one considerable body were moving southward. The preponderance of the masses appeared to be going in the direction of Kelly's Ford and Culpepper.

The rebel infantry guard at Banks and United States Fords has been considerably increased within the past day or two, which is construed to some quarters as a *ruse* to cover the movement of a raid by STUART's rebel cavalry, *via* Culpepper and Rappahannock Station.

GOV. BLAIR, of Michigan, paid a visit to Gen. HOOKER yesterday, accompanied by several ladies. They were courteously and warmly received by the General, and left with favorable impressions of his ability to defeat the rebels when the opportunity shall arrive.

It is believed the enemy are preparing to demonstrate somewhere on our line.

The movement on the side of the rebels may be only a *ruse* to draw attention from some other point.

GEN. HOOKER AND THE PRESIDENT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25, 1863.

It is perfectly certain that, whatever may have been the earlier impulses of a part of the Administration, Gen. HOOKER is to be sustained and continued in command. "Sir," said he to the President, after fully explaining his reasons for the retreat, "under all those circumstances, Sir, I thought I would be *bold* enough to face the consequences, and recross the river; resolved to lay the case before you, to try it again if you were willing to trust me; if not, to take the command of a corps, a division, a brigade, and serve under any commander you might select, *but only begging you, for God's sake, not to order me to Trenton, New-Jersey!*" The President's answer to the frank address was equally frank: "I am satisfied with your conduct. I tried McCLELLAN twenty times; I see no reason why I can't try you at least twice."

So well satisfied, indeed, is the President with the results of the late movement, that he intends bestowing enlarged powers on Gen. HOOKER. It is on the authority of one of the two men who must know better than any others living about it, that I say that before the next movement begins, Gen. HOOKER is to have command, not merely of the Army of the Potomac, but of all the forces in Virginia. The Suffolk and Norfolk troops, those lying at the extremity of the Peninsula, along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and about the defences of Washington are to be alike subject to his call; and Gen. HOOKER impolitely declares that "next time there *will* be co-operation!"

As I wrote, the other day, there is talk of a speedy movement again; but, for myself, I confess I have small faith in it. As the signs go, the middle of June may come before another general engagement in Virginia.

Meantime, Gen. HOOKER professes anything but regret or shame over his recrossing the Rappahannock. He declares that he is prouder of that act than of any other in his military career, that history will adjudge it his most skillful stroke of generalship, and that the rebels so regard it. His friends talk mysteriously about him, showing the wisdom there was in the movement; and unite in insisting that so far as the fighting was concerned LEE was defeated, that HOOKER had a victory in reality and a reverse only in form.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER.

A Severe Fight in the Indian Territory, Near Fort Gibson.

Advance of a Portion of Price's Army Across the Arkansas.

They Are Driven Back by Col. Phillips' Command.

The Enemy 11,000 Strong Massed in Our Front.

Another Force of Texans and Indians Advancing from the Southwest.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, May 29.

Col. PHILLIPS, commanding in the Indian Territory, had a severe fight with a portion of PRICE's army on the 20th.

The enemy crossed the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson. Col. PHILLIPS drove them back. Our loss was thirty killed, and the enemy's was much greater.

The enemy were led by Gens. STEELE, COOPER and MCINTOSH. They are now massed in our front, claiming 11,000 men, and considerable artillery. We have only 3,000 and one battery, but are well fortified.

This is evidently the advance of PRICE's main army.

Dispatches from Fort Larned inform us of the approach, from the Southwest, of a large rebel force, Texans and Indians, with the design to intercept the trains *en route* to New-Mexico.

The guerrillas on the border are becoming more numerous. The National force is inadequate. Gen. BLUNT, however, will make the best possible fight.

Col. Phillips' Position in the Indian Country.

FORT GIBSON, *via* SPRINGFIELD, May 9, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Blunt:

SIR: After defeating the enemy at Webber's Falls, I sent Col. SCHUARTS and Maj. FOREMAN, with a heavy force and artillery, toward Fayetteville. Cols. ANAIS and BRYANT and Maj. PICKLES were about Dutch Mills or Cane Hill. The enemy had, however, on receiving the news of Webber's Falls, retreated precipitously, and crossed the Arkansas at Fort Smith. I have ascertained that the loss of the enemy at Webber's Falls is much greater than first reported. Rebels are moving their families south of the river. The rebels report PRICE coming, but I get no definite data of him. I intend to strike North Fork, so as to reenter, and because striking is the best policy. The Arkansas River is high; Grand River and the Verdigris are so. I have strong works here that cannot be taken—inclosing 15 or 16 acres—water and strong commissary buildings. Have made three ferry-boats on Grand River, under the works, and will make a floating bridge if I have time. The evacuation of this country would lead to untold disaster to these people and their cause. I consider the possibility of other misfortunes less dangerous. I can hold my works and send heavy mounted scouts out. My responsibilities press, but I am not afraid of them.

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Col. Commanding Indian Brigade.

The War in Kansas.

FORT BLUNT.

From the Leavenworth Conservative.

Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, commanding the Indian brigade, has lately completed his works at old Fort Gibson, on the Grand River, Cherokee Nation. He has reerstened this post, and it is now known as Fort Blunt. The works erected under the direction of the indefatigable Colonel, are capable of being held against an attacking party of twenty thousand, and cannot be taken except by a regular investment, which shall cut off the supplies of the besieged. A number of siege and field guns are mounted *en barbette*, and in addition to the main works, a line of rifle-pits extends along the Grand and Arkansas Rivers, entirely covering all the positions from which an attacking force might annoy us.

The pickets and outposts of the brigade are arranged with great care and skill, every precaution being taken to guard against any sudden movement of the rebels.

With Fort Blunt as a base of operations, Col. PHILLIPS has no doubt of his ability to hold the southern line of this District, and at the same time, by means of having mounted scouts and reconnoissances, keep the rebels constantly harrassed and annoyed.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Obsequies of Col. James at Newbern—The Captured Dispatch Steamer—A Heroic Drummer-Boy.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, May 26.

A parting tribute of respect was paid to-day to the late Col. JAMES, of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, who was killed in his recent brilliant and successful charge on the enemy at Kinston. The ceremonies, in which the Commanding General and the troops participated, were of the most imposing character. The Department mourns over the loss of this brave and accomplished officer. His remains leave here for the North at 4 P. M. to-day, by the steamer *Albany*.

The two dispatch steamers *Emily* and *Arrow*, which were captured by the rebels in the Currituck Canel, are now at Franklin, on the Blackwater.

A drummer-boy named LAVENDER FRENCH, in Co. A, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, went into the fight near Kinston with a rifle, and captured twenty-five rebels belonging to the Fifty-eighth North Carolina, and one Lieutenant, unassisted and isolated from his company. He found his prisoners in an ambush. They supposed he represented a large force. Finding out their mistake, they were inclined to resist, but the little hero being in possession of their arms, obliged his captives to walk before his leveled piece and gracefully submit to his imperative order!

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Election in Eastern Virginia—Deductions from a Mississippi Regiment.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 29.

The election in Norfolk and Portsmouth, yesterday, resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket. The election passed off quietly. In the afternoon the citizens of Portsmouth had a pole raising. Speeches were made by Col. JOHNSON, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers, and several prominent citizens.

Twenty-five deserters from a Mississippi regiment came into Suffolk, yesterday, and took the oath of allegience. They are to be sent North by the Baltimore boat, to-night.

The election in this District passed off harmoniously, as far as heard from, except in the Hampton Precinct. There were two sets of Congressmen chosen, and there was considerable excitement. Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR and Dr. WARNER, both candidates for Congress, claim to be elected.

Four P. M.—Mr. SEGAR has just received a telegram from the Eastern Shore saying that he is certainly elected.

THE REBEL STATES.

Premature Jubilation Over the Situation at Vicksburgh.

The Rebel Navy and Rebel Postal Revenues.

FEELING AND SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

VICKSBURGH.

REJOICING OVER THE ALLEGED REPULSE OF OUR FORCES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 25.

We publish the gratifying news this morning of the repulse of the enemy at Vicksburgh, with heavy loss. *The "situation" is of course still deeply interesting.* What will the enemy attempt next in his position on the Big Black? What are his abilities after his campaigning and repulse there? What are our forces about? and if he is compelled again to withdraw, will he be allowed to effect his long retreat with success? All these questions arise, and no one here can answer except with conjecture. We trust to our men and their commanders. The valor which so often repulsed him may, guided by such a man as JOHNSTON, achieve something more than a repulse of the enemy, now that he is so far inland from his base of operations. Let us hope that this event is fully as severe to the enemy as represented, and that our brilliant defence of a Gibraltar so often fruitlessly assailed, may be turned now into a crushing disaster to the merciless invader. To him Vicksburgh is a most tronblesome place—a nuisance of the first magnitude. Every failure to reduce it but increases his rage and malignity. He returns from each defeat with greater appliances in gunboats and machinery, (at which he is especially great, and upon which he is especially reliant,) and increased numbers. He burls all his accumulated force with accumulated bitterness and desperation upon the devoted city. But each assault is met with the true valor and constancy of Southern soldiers, and repulsed with terrible effect to the assailant. How long he will continue to renew his attacks upon such a place, so gloriously defended, remains to be seen. Yankee malignity certainly never dies, and if his final abandonment of his purpose upon Vicksburgh depended upon the subsidence of this passion (not his worst by any means) he would be forever before the walls of Vicksburgh. But there is another motive which has something to do with his sets which may even govern his malignity: that is, his detestation of all unprofitable enterprises. If he finds that attacking Vicksburgh pays not, neither directly nor indirectly, he may in time give up with a malediction. But should he ever get the opportunity to vent his wrath upon that place of immortal fame, he will not leave one stone upon another to tell where it stood.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S POWERS.

The Richmond *Sentinel* thinks it necessary in defend Gen. JOHNSTON from the assaults which have been made upon him. It says:

"Gen. JOHNSTON, it will be remembered, was disabled at the battle of Seven Pines, on the last day of May, 1862, by a severe and dangerous wound. It was five or six months before he was able to report himself for duty again. Very soon after he did so, he was assigned, on the 24th of November, to the "*command*" of the department extending from Kentucky to the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded west by the Mississippi. The order assigning him to the command recited that, "for the purpose of correspondence and reports, Gen. JOHNSTON will establish his headquarters at Chattanooga, or such other place as, *in his judgment, will best secure facilities for ready communication with the troops within the limits of his command; and will repair in person to any part of his said command* whenever his presence may for the time be necessary or desirable."

This order put Gen. JOHNSTON in control of all the troops in his Department. They were at his disposition. In addition, it specially provided for his assuming particular and local command whenever he judged it "necessary or desirable" to do so. In the legitimate exercise of these powers, Gen. JOHNSTON has, as we learn, moved troops from one point to another of his Department, as his judgment prompted.

For our own part, the high estimation in which, in common with all his countrymen, we hold JOHNSTON's abilities, coupled with the broad powers and wide discretion given him in his appointment to his present department, tends to give us a greater confidence that affairs there have been conducted as well as circumstances would allow. The only drawback to this confidence necessary to mention, is the ill-health under which Gen. JOHNSTON has, to some extent, suffered, and which may have interfered somewhat with his activity. But that is a casualty to which all men are liable, and for which no one is to blame.

THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 25.

From an extra of the Memphis *Appeal*, published on the wing, we learn some particulars of the capture of Jackson. At 9 o'clock A. M., the town was startled by the boom of cannon. Wagons, drays and departing railroad trains acquired sudden importance, yet after all these vehicles had been appropriated, they were found insufficient for the accommodation of half of the people who wished to escape the coming Yankees.

The little Government property that had not been removed was pitched into the streets, and appropriated by our soldiers and citizens. It had been determined to make no serious resistance, and three regiments only were sent out to retard the advance of the enemy. We had ten pieces of cannon in the rifle-pits beyond the town, which did good service. At 12 o'clock our troops retired through Jackson, slowly and in good order

and one that the country will contemplate with pleasure.

In connection with the foregoing statement, we may mention that the Post-office Department has succeeded in procuring the manufacture, in this city, of a very handsome twenty-cent stamp. This stamp presents a very excellent likeness of Gen. WASHINGTON and is, in all respects, a credit to the engravers. The department is now filling orders for stamps of this denomination, which will increase the convenience of paying postage on double letters and packages, and will be found useful, in the absence of specie and small notes, as change.

PURITANISM AND ITS WORKS,

From the Richmond Whig, May 22.

"The late proceedings in the United States in the case of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and the more recent decision of the Cabinet of Washington, annulling the provision of the Conscription law, which allows any citizen to purchase exemption by the payment of $300, attest how rapidly and steadily the Government of that country is settling down into a state of despotism."

After discussing these topics at some length, it says

"It is seen and acknowledged everywhere that the race so maintained and belittled by the writers and speakers whose words reached Europe and formed opinion there concerning us, is the master race of this continent, with a genius, a civilization and morality far above and in advance of the upstart and vulgar race of the North, and with a domain richer in production and capabilities than any nation on earth possesses. As these discoveries have been made, the corresponding truth has appeared, that the Northern race were wanting in those elements of character from which alone a great people are formed, and in those resources of nature from which national wealth and power flow. Accordingly as we have risen in the estimation of the transatlantic world, the Yankee race has sunk. What we have gained they have lost, and more; for the falsehoods and arrogance of the past now serve to bear down the balances in which they are weighed, until they have reached the level of universal contempt.

Puritanism spawned the brood of evil from which these disasters have come. It originated and kept up the Slavery controversy; it invented the measures of unequal legislation by which the South was fleeced to enrich the North; it set afloat every species of misrepresentation and slander concerning us, and engendered the sectional hatred that made us two people in feeling long before we became so in fact. In at last effecting the division of the country, and forced the collision of arms that now almost literally shakes the hemisphere. As the result of all this, it has cost the people of the United States their liberty, by substituting a despotism for a constitutional republic; it has cost them the good opinion of the world, by exposing the insubstantial character of their borrowed greatness, and the depravity and rottenness of their social system; it has cost them the commerce and intercourse of the South, which were the streams whose golden sands supplied them with riches and splendor; it has cost them a Union which was to them at least beneficent and glorious; and lastly, it has cost them innumerable lives of kindred and friends lost ingloriously and in vain, many thousand homes made desolate, and an incalculable expenditure of treasure so dear to them. So much for Puritanism."

THE YANKEES AND THEIR CONSTITUTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 27.

Too clearly there is no law or Constitution for that unhappy Yankee nation any more. If we had no other reason to refuse utterly, and for all time every sort of association with that degraded people, we certainly could not think of sharing with them the sort of life they are now condemned to lead under Dutch Provost-Marshals and the *lettres de cachet* of an absolute master; and *such* a master! They pay us, perhaps, a very high compliment in persistingly to desire so earnestly to have us as fellow-citizens—we feel flattered immensely; but our too affectionate friends must really excuse us—we have a sort of partiality here for law, and have a constitutional dislike of pistols and bowouets in courts of justice.

Some of them begin to feel the smart of that tyranny which they madly erected over themselves, in order to strengthen their Government in crushing and subjugating those who never wronged them; and one hears even, now and then, the mournful echoes of those old maxims of Democratic freedom, which once had a real force and meaning. The ghost of Democracy glutters, hoots and hoots like an owl, and makes night hideous; but the body is in the grave. There is no energy, no game or pluck left in the down-trodden people, patient enough to resist a Dutch Provost-Marshal and his guard! Is it possible those vassals are the same men who once were American citizens; whom we once coveted almost a species of fellow-countrymen?

We cannot honestly say that we are able to get up any sympathy with them in their trouble; on the contrary, we look on at all this with a certain grim satisfaction, not unmingled with gratitude that our own beloved country is saved from such unfathomable debasement. They deserve this fate—Democrats and all. The whole nation of them committed a base national crime in rushing head foremost into an unjust war, and as "that one have no future state," and are required to suffer the penalty of crime in this world, they are assuredly beginning an expiation which will make them a warning and a world's wonder for generations to come. It is always true, indeed, that Sorrow tracketh Crime; but *Ate* seldom overtakes her prey so quick. This is the judgment of God.

No—we cannot affect sympathy with those too late awakened Democrats who now shriek out that they have lost their liberties. On the contrary, we sympathize, in a certain sense, with LINCOLN; we pat him on the back; we bid him go ahead and muzzle refractory persons. They had no business to erect him into a Military Dictator, and bid him crush the rebellion, and fling all their own liberties under his feet upon that sole condition, and then murmur at his exercise of the powers they have vested in him. Shall the Frogs rebel against the King-stork they prayed for? Shall the horse, who has saddled and bridled himself, and requested the Man to ride him in pursuit of his enemy, the Stag, attempt afterwards to throw his owner? Will he kick? Will he rear? Will he presume to take the bit between his teeth? We sympathize, for our part, with the horseman. Sit fair and straight, Old Rider! Dig in the spurs! Cut deep with the whip! And we wish you a good journey—to the Devil.

This is precisely the kind of feeling we have in witnessing the blind sprawling forth of helpless hands, and meandering drivel about old buried principles, which form the action of Democratic meetings in that God-abandoned country to the north of us. The violent scenes which are now enacted there, and which are only commencing, appear to us so many examples of retributive justice; it falls most heavily now, perhaps, on the Democrats, and properly so—for they have stoned against light, and against their own principles. But never fear—the day of the Abolitionists will come; and they will yet call upon the mountains to cover them.

We Confederates suffer in this war, it is true; we have admitted it; and Yankee papers delight themselves and their readers by dwelling on the misery of our innocent people. But they are too stupid to see that this willing endurance of all the grievances and privations we have suffered, and ten times as much if necessary, form only so much the clearer proof of the utter hopelessness of that renewed alliance and federation which they do us the honor to urge upon us with so earnest perseverance. We will endure anything, everything, rather than *that*.

PEACE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 27.

The first resolution adopted at a late Peace meeting in New-York ranos thus:

Resolved, That we reiterate our opposition to this bloody, relentless, unnecessary and fruitless war. In our opinion *it is time that the whole American people, North and South, should demand of their rulers its immediate discontinuance.*

We fear that we must say to these peaceable New-Yorkers, *speak for yourselves*. They persist in laboring under the mistake that there is a "whole American people;" and that it has certain rulers who are carrying on an unnecessary and fruitless war which they ought immediately to discontinue. This must be set right. *Their* rulers may be carrying on an unnecessary war, seeing it is a war of invasion and aggression. *Our* rulers are carrying on a war which is absolutely necessary, so long as that invasion continues. Their rulers can discontinue the war when they please. Ours cannot, and dare not so much as hint at its discontinuance. Their war may be fruitless; but ours is bearing and ripening the rich and glorious fruit of freedom and separate independence, and national dignity, and an honorable fame.

It is a fruit that we must rear, indeed, with pains and toil, with agony and bloody sweat, and water with plenteous blood and tears; yet, we must bring it to perfection, and pluck and eat thereof, or die. If we do not garner up that noble harvest for our children, better for those children that they had never been born.

There is no "Whole American People"—there are two—at least. And they are all opposed to "this war;" but in two opposite senses. The New-Yorkers are opposed to our war, of defence—we are opposed to their war, of aggression. They and their rulers can stop when they choose, we and our rulers neither can nor will.

THEATRES AND THE RISING GENERATION.

From the Richmond Whig, May 22.

The first count in Dr. BURROWS' indictment of the theatre is the presence around the doors of the establishment of "a crowd of rude, ragged, noisy boys." This has heretofore been a troublesome nuisance, but the majority of boys who formerly annoyed people by "begging for checks," now make money enough by selling papers, and other means, to "pay their own way in." Still, there is always to be found at the theatre doors a number of urchins, who, though not "noisy," are constantly troubling passers out by asking for their checks. There is an good reason why these boys should be allowed to beg about the doors of the theatre, at all, and the Manager should either pass them in, or turn them over to the police.

Speaking of boys, reminds us to say that one of the sad evils of this war is the absence of wholesome parental restraint, in so many instances, from the lads who throng the streets and by-ways of our city. Their fathers in the army, or, perhaps, dead, the hapless ones of the class break from their mothers' control and roam, pretty much at will, day and night. The only wonder is, that they are not ten times worse. It is pain enough, however, that too many of them will make but sorry citizens when grown to man's estate. Here is a chance now for the exercise of a little practical philanthropy. Cannot the pious people who persevere the locks to which we refer do something to reclaim these youthful wayfarers, and guide them aright? Can't we have an "Association for the Amelioration of Juveniles?" some systematic plan of diverting the attention of numbers of these from demoralizing influences, and from idleness? Various schemes could be suggested, but until a disposition is manifested by our leading philanthropists of our city to take practical cognizance of the subject, it is needless to present suggestions.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 27.

The return of Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS to Richmond at this time would of itself suggest the near approach of an election, in which the effort was to be made to strike down some Secessionist; but, rumor has it that perhaps his visit may not have been as voluntary as he would have desired. An intercepted correspondence between Mr. Botts and a Yankee officer, has lately been sent to the War Department, detected in the hands of a free negro.

Gen. FITZ LEE, in sending the intercepted letter, recommends that Mr. Botts be not permitted to remain so near the lines of our army. The intercepted correspondence desired to know if any advice had been received by the Yankee officer from Washington, as to the return of Mr. Botts' negroes, and expressed a reluctance to believe that he who has been persecuted in his person by the Confederate Government, will be permitted to be also persecuted in his property by the United States.

Perhaps Mr. Botts visits Richmond at this time to explain his intercepted correspondence, and not to take any active part in behalf of his friend, Col. WICKHAM.

THE EVILS OF THE BLOCKADE TRADE.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, May 15.

The following petition to the President is now circulating in this city. We are satisfied that the blockade trade ought to be at least under a partial supervision of the Government, such as is suggested in the last paragraph of this petition: To his Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America: We, the undersigned, respectfully represent to you Excellency that the running of the blockade, as has been done up to the present time, is not only of no benefit, but highly detrimental to the cause of Southern independence. The reasons for this, our opinion, we beg leave to submit as follows:

First—Vessels leave our ports laden with cotton which, for the most part, passes directly into the hands of our enemies, thus ministering greatly to their wants, while their return cargoes consist chiefly of articles of comparatively little utility. The imports, too, are mostly goods and wares manufactured in the United States, so that in this way also our enemies are relieved from the evils which would result to them from the blockade and the loss of Southern trade.

Second—A serious depreciation of our national currency is produced by the avidity with which gold is sought for, with a view of carrying on the business of running the blockade. Thus specie and foreign exchange receives a fictitious value, and our currency suffers a corresponding depreciation, causing it to be regarded with distrust by the ignorant and unreflecting. This would be more tolerable were the imports of such a nature as to be of material benefit to the public, but being of trivial importance, they serve but to excite and foster an unhealthy spirit of speculation, already too rife in the land.

Without expatiating further on these and similar evils, we respectfully petition your Excellency to take the matter under serious consideration, and suggest that the Government, if it be feasible, prescribe certain regulations for vessels running the blockade, so that the evils now felt may be obviated.

We feel assured that, should the Government allow cotton to be exported, except for its own account, and to procure articles of necessity for the army, such a course would receive the general approval of the people of the Confederate States.

If, however, it be deemed best to leave the matter in the hands of private persons, we respectfully petition the Government to prescribe that return cargoes should consist of articles of prime utility, such as munitions of war, clothing, provisions and medicine, and, above all, the importation of any goods or wares manufactured in the United States should be strictly prohibited, and that effective provisions be made to prevent the infraction of the regulations made on the subject; and your petitioners will ever pray.

THE SWEEPING CHARACTER OF THE SOUTHERN CONSCRIPTION.

The manner in which the Southern Conscription Act is enforced may be judged from the following, which we find in the Knoxville *Register*:

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

To all Persons between the Ages of Eighteen and Forty-five Years.

In obedience to General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3, 1862, Clinton is hereby appointed a place of rendezvous for conscripts from the County of Anderson, which forms part of the Second Congressional District, and Assistant Surgeon O. A. McKINLY, Assistant Surgeon D. E. BASS, and Dr. P. P. HALE, are a Board of Examinations for the Second Congressional District.

All persons in the County of Anderson, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of the State or of other States, in which the aforesaid orders have not been suspended, *are hereby required to report themselves*, at Clinton, to the Examining Board and Enrolling Officers, for examination and enrollment, on the days fixed in the annexed notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes every person between the ages specified—those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes, and any and all persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever. *No person's discharge, exemption or detail from any source, will excuse them from attendance of the place appointed.*

Attention is called to paragraph 13, sections 2 and 3, General Orders No. 82, as follows:

2. All the laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such conscripts as fail to report to the place or rendezvous for enrollment, or who shall desert after enrolment.

3. All the agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters, and their transportation to the commands of their respective commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as conscripts, who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of the call.

Conscripts will come provided with at least three days' rations. By order of

Lieut.-Col. E. D. BLAKE,
Commandant of Conscripts.

T. S. WEBB, Adjutant.

A COMPLIMENT TO JOHN BULL.

From the Mobile Register.

We are informed that a new British Consul is on his way to Mobile, to exercise official functions. His name is N. F. CRIDLAND. He comes from Richmond, where he has for some time been employed as an *attaché* to the British Consulate in that city. And lastly, he has been appointed H. B. M.'s Consul in this place, by Lord LYONS, H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary at the Federal Capital. We dare say Mr. CRIDLAND is a very clever gentleman, as we hear that he is—but, were he a thousand times as clever, and were all the virtues in the calender centred in his character, the Confederate Government ought not to allow him to perform a single official act in this city.

It was enough that the Confederate Government was called on to tolerate the Consuls of Great Britain who were in office when the war of separation began. It was a great strain of courtesy and forbearance to recognize officers accredited by a Power that refuses to recognize our national existence to another Power with which we are engaged in deadly warfare. The point was strained on grounds of policy, it being supposed that true wisdom dictated to our Government a course of moderation, forbearance, and even magnanimity, in the treatment of all questions of foreign relations. We felt the force of these views, and we have maintained the propriety of tolerating among us these Consuls who were in office at the commencement of the war. We believe that, upon a fair statement of the advantages and disadvantages, the balance was considerably in Confederate favor.

When Mr. BUNCH, at Charleston, and Mr. MAGRA, at Mobile, were removed from their offices at the instance of the Lincoln Government, because they were supposed to be altogether too friendly to the Confederacy to be agreeable to the Yankee interests, we confess that our doctrine of magnanimity received a pretty heavy shock. The high ground taken by our Government was not only not appreciated by the British Cabinet, but was taken advantage of to ground an act of extraordinary complaisance to our enemy and of insult to us. And was then insisted that the British Government ought not to be allowed to make new appointments to these vacated offices. We hardly thought Lord LYONS would have the effrontery to send a successor to Mr. MAGRA at Mobile, when he had curtly discharged that gentleman for the heinous offence of shipping a few thousands of specie to pay the interest on the Alabama debt to British bondholders—shipped, too, on a British man-of-war, with the full knowledge and consent of the Commander or the Federal blockading fleet off Mobile. But it seems Lord LYONS has been equal to the coolness of the undertaking, and Mr. CRIDLAND will be here in a few days to try a further experiment upon the patience and forbearance of this Government. Who is Lord LYONS? He is the Abolition Minister of an Abolition British Administration to the Abolition Government at Washington. He is the Minister of a Power that, either from fear or some equally base motive of interest, steadily persists in ignoring the national existence of a people who for two years have successfully fought against the greatest military armaments, by land and sea, ever put afoot or afloat. The Consul sent to Mobile is not accredited to the Confederate Government—for England knows no such Government—but to the United States; and so accredited, he comes to exercise all the powers and authority of protection of British interests and subjects, which he could rightfully claim if diplomatic relations with the British Government were fully established. He comes, too, just after we have learned that the British Government, at the order of LINCOLN'S Minister at London, has established a surveillance over the private dock and ship yards of England, and seized vessels supposed to be building for Confederate account. He comes just at a time, too, when Mr. SLIDELL, an Englishman, appointed by our Government as a financial agent in London, appears in the English Press, under his own signature, as an abhorrent denouncer of our domestic institutions, and to defend himself against the injurious inference that he tolerates Slavery because he

[illegible] the money and transacts the business [illegible] slave-traders. (Who appointed Mr. SLIDELL we also [illegible] know? If Mr. BENJAMIN did, will he [illegible] likelihood to continue in the Cabinet of the Confederate Government, so notorious in [illegible] ability of his manhood and heroism in the field, becoming ridiculous and guerile to the eyes of the world in his foreign policy? If it shows itself to be [illegible] by Lord LYONS, [illegible] with friendly expressions within its own limits, and its morality and civilization repudiated by its own agents abroad, what will the world think of us? At least that we needed LEE or a JACKSON at the head of the State Department, as well as in the command of our armies. While calling on the world to recognize our nationality and independence, we are giving striking proofs that we do not ourselves believe in it. We trust that President DAVIS will take this matter out of the hands of his facile Premier, and give us a basis for self-respect, as well as the respect of foreign Governments and peoples. As one British Consul has been turned out of office in Mobile because of an act of supposed unfriendliness to our cause, we have a right to infer that his successor receives the *imprimatur* of our enemies, and will be no friend to us. At all events, the people of the country are getting tired of this one-sided comity and false reciprocity. There is no sense in extending privileges to the British Government and to British subjects and property in the Confederacy, which Great Britain refuses to return in kind. Mr. CRIDLAND is entitled to kind and respectful treatment as a gentleman, upon his coming among us; he only obeys the orders of his Government in making this trial of Confederate patience; but we trust the Government will not allow him to perform a single consular act, or exercise one consular privilege, under present circumstances.

THE REBEL GENERAL TRACY.

The Huntersville *Confederacy* says of Gen. TRACY, recently killed at Port Gibson:

"Gen. TRACY was a native of Georgia, but has resided here for the past six years. He was about 30 years of age, and a lawyer by profession. An original advocate of secession, he knew that 'faith without works was dead,' and when war came, he held not back, but 'showed his faith by his works.' He raised a company in this county—Company F, of the Fourth Alabama regiment—fought gallantly at Manassas, was then made Major of the Twelfth Alabama, then Lieut.-Colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama, fought at Shiloh with that regiment, and with it made the campaign of Kentucky; was then made Brigadier-General, and was sent to Mississippi with a fine Alabama brigade, where he sealed his faith by a soldier's death on the battle-field."

THE WHEAT CROP.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* sounds the following note of warning to the agriculturists of the Confederacy:

"As the supply of old flour is nearly exhausted, and not much is to be made or lost in it, we see a depression in that article, mainly bought of themselves by speculators, or of their dupes—the shrewd ones holding on, and not letting the mass come in. At the same time the story is circulated with incredible activity that we are to have an overwhelming crop of wheat, and this is kept up by the newspapers, either in sheer stupidity or from interest. Correspondents, who do not know a wheat field from an oat field, write the most glowing accounts of the wheat—nothing like it ever having been seen or heard of. *Well, we shall have, undoubtedly, a better crop of wheat than last year—much better, for last year's crop was a most miserable one in Georgia and southward. But we shall certainly not have any surplus (on the contrary, we shall produce, south of Virginia and east of the Mississippi, about eight or nine months' supply only; perhaps not so much.* And if the depression in price could result in favor of the army, the Government and the mass of the people, it would be cause of sincere rejoicing. But it is the same old tale. Does any one recollect a year when these extravagant prospects were not held out just before wheat came in? Now, when the speculators, having depressed the little remaining flour in market—about a thirty days' supply in Georgia, or less—and have also got the wheat crop in their hands by swindling the farmers out of it, then the screw will be on the other leg: then we shall hear that the crop is not so large as was supposed, that there is a scarcity, that the circulation was frightfully expanded, and that prices are going up, up, up, like a sky-rocket. The farmers will be humbugged, the speculators enriched, and Government and people be forced to pay old prices, or perhaps more, notwithstanding the supply will be much greater than last year's. To avoid this, the farmers and planters should sell their wheat at what they consider, under the circumstances, a fair price, to the agents of the Government, until its wants are supplied; and if, with a larger crop than last and an increased circulation, comparatively high prices must still prevail, they certainly are the persons entitled to receive them, rather than the speculators, who are moving heaven and earth, in conjunction with other parties, to get the crop by premature engagement, into their own hands, in order that they may enrich themselves, at the cost of the Government."

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, who has been through several counties in Georgia, and conversed with planters and others from all parts of the State, writes from Macon, Ga., as follows:

"From personal knowledge, and information from others, the coming wheat harvest, should no accident befall it, will be such a one the oldest inhabitant has never seen; the whole State is literally one great wheat field. The severe cold weather of last Winter has destroyed the fly, and all other insects. Nothing can now damage it except rust; but as we have had a dry Spring, no danger from that is apprehended. Unless there is an entire failure in all other States, wheat will sell here before the first day of July, or less than $1 per bushel. Georgia alone will be able to furnish the Confederacy in wheat bread for twelve months."

OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The "freedom of the city" is one of the highest courtesies that can be exteended to distinguished strangers, and this many of our blue-coated guests seemed to enjoy, roaming about the streets at pleasure, mingling freely with our citizens and servants, arguing trite political questions with some, and indulging in insolent swagger in the presence of others. Some residents bought gold and greenbacks of them; a few intrusted them with letters to their friends at the North; others furnished them with cigars and refreshments, and a Confederate officer of some rank dismounted from his horse and shook a Yankee by the hand, with the remark that he was "glad to see him!" Did the pressure of that grip leave no stain of blood upon his fingers—the fresh blood of murdered kinsfolk? And women presented the unfortunate prisoners—guests, we mean—with flowers. Did any of our Confederate soldiers, who acted as guards to these men receive such floral testimonials of good will and female favor? Not one. No wonder the captives manifested such exuberance of spirits throughout the day, and bore their terms of durance so lightly, or that they left the city at evening with the manner of an excursion party returning from a picnic. A rare jaunt they have had through the "land of cotton." Pleasant reminiscences will they have of their tour to the South, expenses paid—pleasant recollections of Augusta. Soon again in camp they will tell the jolly story of what rare times they had in Dixie, and long for another gallop through the land of flowers, where greenbacks are worth three for one, and where females kiss the hand that slew their brother. And the fortunate recipient of a choice bouquet will exhibit its pressed and faded leaves as a tribute of Southern devotion to the Union, and sympathy for those who have battled for the "glorious flag." Intelligent officers will prate of Union sentiment and encourage the pitiful hope that thousands of victims of rebel tyranny would rally to the Stars and Stripes could they once again be unfurled in their midst. And many of these precious vandals were the same who openly avowed in the streets of Rome their intention to return again in less than three months, burn up the town and hang every man in it, and who cursed Gen. FORREST as a rascal and a scoundrel. These men, fresh from the scenes of murder, burning and pillage, with hands scarcely wiped of the blood of our citizens, are received in Augusta with a display of leniency and civility, if not of sympathy, that is absolutely criminal, and women are actually found who bestow their favors upon them. What humiliation!

DEPREDATIONS IN MATHEWS COUNTY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 23

A gentlemen who arrived in this city on Saturday last, and who left Baltimore on Sunday last, coming through Mathews and adjoining counties, furnishes us with some interesting particulars of the depredations of the Yankees in that section. On Tuesday, the 19th inst., a party of Federal cavalry, estimated to number from 400 to 500, came over to Mathews Court-house, where they pillaged everything within reach. They left scarcely a horse or a mule in the county, and burnt several flourishing mills, declaring their determination to stop farming operations, and to prevent the grinding of what wheat might be raised. The mill of Mrs. SHARKS was among those destroyed. At the house of a prominent citizen they took every pound of bacon, drove off all the stock, and did not leave provisions sufficient to subsist the family for one week. They took from the person of a gentleman a fine gold watch, and on his complaining to the commanding officer, he was told that if he could point out the man who had the watch it should be returned. The guilty party was at once designated; but by the officer, who was as great a thief as himself, was permitted to file out of the scrape, and retain the watch. They extended their raid into Middlesex, where they captured Lieut. HARVEY, who was at home on furlough.

About the same time a body of cavalry from HEINTZELMAN'S command, numbering some 600, went down into the Northern Neck, and plundered the citizens of Northumberland, Lancaster and Westmoreland, stealing and destroying everything in their route. The people are very much discouraged by these repeated outrages, and are clamorous for protection. They think that a few hundred Confederate cavalry would effectually shield them from these plunderers.

On Thursday the enemy captured a blockade-running schooner in the Rappahannock River, about six miles above Urbana. She had a large stock of different kinds of goods on board.

A BOLD EXPLOIT.

THE CAPTURE OF STEAMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Whig.

The capture of two Yankee steamers by Capt. ELLIOTT'S Partisan Rangers, on the Chesapeake and [illegible] Canal, May 16, has been [illegible] the following extracts from Capt. [illegible] report of the affair:

"I have the honor to report the capture of the steamers Commodore and Arrow yesterday. The former a fine sailing side-wheel steamer, and the other a propeller, used in the canal between Norfolk and the Albemarle Sound, Roanoke Island, and other points. I had ascertained a plan of the fortifications sometime ago and hoped to find an opportunity to execute it. About half-past P. M., at the usual hour, the *Arrow* hove in sight in the Currituck Canal. I made the proper distribution of my men, thirty in number, and when she came alongside we hailed her and demanded a surrender, which was complied with without resistance. After capturing the *Arrow*, and knowing that the *Emily* was lying about two miles below, awaiting the arrival of the *Arrow*, I took twelve men aboard, determined, if possible, to secure this prize, and, believing that it would require a good deal of caution, I placed the Captain of the *Arrow* in the wheel-house, and required him to steer up alongside of the *Emily*, as if nothing unusual had happened. My plan succeeded, and she surrendered without resistance. We captured on board the *Arrow* the officers and men, numbering seven, and thirteen on the *Emily*. Among those captured on the *Arrow* was a Surgeon U. S. Navy. The great haste required gave me no opportunity of reporting their names. We found no guns on the boats, but a lot of mail-bags which are forwarded to you. After 8 o'clock, I started for some port to secure my prizes. We steamed all night, passing a large gunboat (the *Whitehead*) mounting six guns; we passed Hampton about daylight, the people believing we were Yankees. In passing up the Chowan, five negroes hailed us, believing us their Northern allies. I received them on board and immediately dispatched them to their owners, who no doubt have them now in a more available and certain shape. After a good deal of embarrassment, I concluded to run up the Blackwater River, arriving at South Quay about 1 o'clock to-day. I was met by Maj. ROSMAR, afterward by Maj. BOOGE, who assigned Capt. DOBBIE, an old officer of the navy, to the command of the boats, and sending my prisoners to Franklin, we started to the latter place, arriving there at about 10 o'clock. But few articles, except supplies for the crew, were found on board.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel* writes from the battle-field of Chancellorsville:

"I have passed over some four or five battle-fields in Virginia, since the memorable 21st July, 1861, but I never saw such gigantic preparations made to meet an assault as the enemy made in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, nor such unmistakable signs of a defeat or rout, as appears along the lines of their fortifications there. I judge that their ditches and breastworks, above and below the Chancellorsville house, reaching from same distance on the south side of the plank road to the river, and the cross lines at different points, would, if a continuous line, measure between 20 and 30 miles; and, that they should have been driven from them by perhaps less than one-fourth of their numbers, can be accounted for only upon the principle of the direct interposition of divine Providence in our favor."

It is a subject of regret that we have not made this move before, for on the sea we can not only damage the enemy vitally, but enable ourselves at less expense. We can roam in every sea, and wherever a keel can go we can present a "knock-down" *argumentum ad hominem* in favor of the peace party of the North, and in favor of our independence.

It strikes us hundreds of private armed ships can be set afloat within the next six months, and we suggest that these are enterprises eminently fit for associated enterprise and capital.

THE TRAITOR RUCKER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 23.

This individual, whose infamy has gained him some share of the public attention for the past year, was taken from the jail of Bedford County on Wednesday last to the county of Botetourt, where he will be placed upon trial for his numerous offences before the Circuit Court of that county, now in session. The probabilities of his conviction are said to be very strong. It will be recollected that Dr. JAS. GEORGE, of Danville, is held in close confinement at Fort Norfolk, as a hostage for RUCKER. Dr. G. is a quiet and inoffensive gentleman, whilst RUCKER is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, whose desperate fortune has led him to commit every species of crime, from bridge-burning to murder.

NEW-ORLEANS REFUGEES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 23.

The Mobile papers, of the 20th, contain the proceedings of citizens of New-Orleans in that place on the subject of making provisions for the families exiled by the brutal orders of BANER. CHARLES VILLERE presided, and J. B. D. DE BOW acted as Secretary. A Committee was appointed to co-operate with the civil authorities and Committee of Safety to furnish transportation and support to such of the refugees arriving at Pascagoula as might need them.

Twenty army wagons and a large omnibus were started on the 19th, and citizens having means of conveyance were urged to assist in bringing away the refugees. Among them were women and children, as well as men in distress, and needing assistance. Two hundred and fifty had arrived and five hundred more were expected.

DISTRIBUTING FOOD TO THE POOR.

From the Richmond Whig, May 23.

We learn that the distribution of supplies to the poor is not under the auspices of the City Council, as recently, but is superviseed by a Committee of citizens, who have voluntarily undertaken to establish depots and appoint agents to furnish articles of subsistence to needy families. Whilst we award great credit to these gentlemen, we believe that they would subserve the cause they have so much at heart, by a more formal organization. A meeting of all persons disposed to co-operate might be called, and an Association then organized with a President, Directors, Treasurer, &c. The effect on the public mind would be to stimulate donations, by conveying an assurance, which is now merely a presumption, that the mode of relief has been materially systematized, and receives a proper degree of attention.

THE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 15.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate matters in relation to the fall of New-Orleans, recently in session in Jackson, Miss., will meet to-day in this city, according to adjournment. The object of the adjournment to Charleston was for the purpose of having the evidence of officers in this Department, who, under present circumstances, could not leave their post. After examination of officers here, the Court will adjourn to Richmond to further prosecute the investigation. It is to be hoped that this important military question will be most rigidly investigated, and that blame, if any, will be laid at the proper door. The Court consists of the following gentlemen: Gen. HINDMAN, President; Gens. DEARTON and GARDNER, and Maj. PAGE, Judge-Advocate.

AN UNREPORTED VICTORY.

From the Mobile Register.

A private letter has been received from Sparta, Tenn., containing a dispatch from Gen. MORGAN, dated Monticello, Ky., May 12, 6 A. M., in which he says:

"I have met the enemy, 10,000 strong—the cavalry under WOOLFORD, the infantry under Gen. CARTER—and have repulsed them with heavy loss. They retreated across the Cumberland, leaving their baggage, camp equipage, &c., in my hands. They lost 300 drowned while crossing the river. I am on the field burying dead Yankees. My loss is light, considering two days' engagement."

A HOSTAGE.

From the Jackson Appeal.

Mr. W. BARR, the regular telegraphic correspondent of the *Appeal* at Senatobia, was unfortunately captured by the Federals during their last raid into North Mississippi from Memphis. The telegraph office was suddenly surrounded and the inmates captured before a note of warning was given. Mr. BARR, we are informed, will be held for exchange for Mr. RICHARDSON, correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, who was captured at Vicksburgh some time since. We have taken steps to secure the exchange immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We find the following items in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 23d:

INCIDENT ON THE CARS.

Yesterday, shortly after the South-Side cars had left Lynchburg, an officer in charge of some prisoners bound for this city asked a dapper young gentleman aboard for "his papers." The young man evinced some confusion in his manner and replied that he did not have any. He was thereupon asked what company and regiment he belonged to, and replied none. The officer then asked his name, when the party replied LELIA T. SMITH. The young gentleman proved to be a woman dressed in boy's clothing. Miss SMITH said she came from Mercer County, Va. The reason for her eccentric conduct was not disclosed. She is young and pretty and "sweet sixteen." She was carried to Castle Thunder on her arrival at Richmond and furnished with proper apparel. She will doubtless be sent home as soon as her friends can be heard from.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Capt. GRANT, of Company H, Fifth Missouri regiment, arrived in Richmond yesterday in charge of 49 prisoners from Jackson, Miss. They were Indiana and Illinois troops. In this lot of prisoners were two men, R. C. PERKINS, of the Eighteenth Missouri (U. S.) regiment, and J. W. REED, of Company I, First Tennessee (U. S.) regiment. These men formerly belonged to our army—deserted, joined the Yankees and were captured and recognized. They were sent to Castle Thunder for trial by Court-martial. Two Yankee officers, who were captured near Jackson, Miss., started to Richmond with the above lot, but when near Atlanta, Ga., succeeded in bribing two of the guard and made their escape, their custodians leaving with them.

GOING NORTH.

A number of people are under the impression that if they could get a permit from Gen. WINDER they could go to Fortress Monroe by flag of truce. Such is not the case. The General would very readily give a passport to every proper applicant; but Capt. MULLIGAN, the Yankee officer who has charge of the boat coming to City Point, has received the most positive orders from STANTON to permit no one save a Yankee soldier or Union [illegible] passage on the boats on pain of a forfeiture of his commission. Parties going North have to go by a land route known to the [illegible] they take the risks of falling into the hands of the enemy.

RUN THE GAUNTLET.

WM. HENDERSON, who took French leave of his Yankee companions and sought this city as a place of refuge, was yesterday released from the military prison by order of the Secretary of War, on taking the oath of allegiance.

—JAMES A. EDDIE, a clerk, temporarily in a large auction house in Charleston, after pocketing a cool $19,000 of his employer's funds, made off in the steamship *Britannia*, for Nassau, leaving his adieux in the shape of a polite note to the gentleman he had so coolly swindled.

—Capt. ARNOLD, of the Confederate army, has been condemned by Court-martial at Knoxville, and sentenced to be shot, for killing Maj. ADRIAN some months since. Much sympathy is felt for him, and the entire Congressional delegation from Tennessee have interested themselves to procure his pardon.

—The Virginia Military Institute is at this time full to its utmost capacity, and numbers 235 cadets. From the two or three hundred applicants pressing for admission, it is proposed to increase this number to 300, probably to 350 cadets, by the extension of the accommodations.

Four Colonels, viz: Col. SMITH, who fell at the battle before Richmond; Col. MARSHALL, second Manassas; Col. LIVINGSTON, late battle of Murfreesboro, and Col. PARHAM, late battle on the Rappahannock, all resided on the same street in Abbeville, S. C.

—The Athens (Ga.) papers chronicle the death of Dr. M. A. WARD, at his residence in that place, Thursday last, after a very short illness. Dr. WARD was much devoted to Natural Science, and for ten years occupied a Professorship in the University of Georgia.

—The *Floridian* is advised that Gov. MILTON has succeeded in paying off the debts due by the State in Charleston and Savannah, without the slightest sacrifice, either of the credit or securities of the State.

— On the 20th inst., at Mobile, the flags on all the batteries were hung at half-mast, and half-hour guns were fired from sunrise to sunset, in honor of the memory of Gen. JACKSON.

SEQUR & BRYARS, of Union Springs, Ala., are preparing to enter largely on the manufacture of ropes from moss.

—Maj.-Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY has arrived in Mobile and assumed command of the Department of the Gulf.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

The Capture of Col. Streight's Forces—A Detailed Narrative.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, May 23.

On yesterday and to-day the four regiments, the Third O. V. I., Fifty-First and Seventy-third Indiana, and the Eightieth Illinois, which had formed the Georgia expedition under the command of Col. STREIGHT, of the Fifty-first Indiana, reached here as paroled prisoners, and were, without delay, marched to Camp Chase, where they now are awaiting exchange and an order to return to the field. As there has been no intelligent Union account of their doings whilst in the enemy's country yet published, I propose to give such facts relative to it as I have been placed in possession of through the kindness of Color-Sergt. P. C. HAGARTY, of the Seventy-third Indiana, who kept a brief memorandum of the operations of the expedition.

Your correspondents "Y. S." and "Ero" have already given you a detailed account of the fitting out of the command, and also what it did up to its departure from Tuscumbia, which is not necessary to be repeated here.

The expedition did not number over 1,500 men, among which were two companies of Alabama cavalry. At 1 o'clock on the morning of April 27, Col. STREIGHT led his force left Tuscumbia in a southeastern direction. The road was very bad, and it was only with great difficulty that they were able to proceed. The mules being none of the best, proved very troublesome, often throwing their riders, which was certainly a serious annoyance, if nothing more. On the way they saw a few rebels whom they captured without much trouble, and among the number was Major. At Mount Hope, a small place near the western borders of Lawrence County, and about 35 miles from Tuscumbia, they confiscated a large number of horses and mules, together with a large quantity of meat belonging to the rebels, which lasted our men several days. At this place they encamped for the night, much to the discomfiture of a rebel woman

THE BATTLE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The Part Taken by Gen. Pleasanton's Cavalry.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by a soldier in Gen. PLEASANTON'S cavalry division, are of interest:

"For your kind words of Christian comfort I am much obliged. I have not ceased to give thanks to God for almost a miraculous preservation from harm, on the night of the ever-memorable '2d of May.' PLEASANTON had been ordered up early in the afternoon to cooperate with SICKLES, who had gained a fine position, and was steadily driving the enemy. To give you as clear an idea as possible in the short space I have to write, I will explain that HOWARD'S (Eleventh) corps had the 'right' of our line, and was formed nearly perpendicularly to the plank road leading to Orange Court-house. SICKLES' lines formed an obtuse angle with HOWARD'S, being nearly parallel with the road, and commanding the approach from Spotsylvania. PLEASANTON, with a single 'horse battery,' and the three small regiments of cavalry comprising our Second brigade, was behind SICKLES' right. There being but little firing heard on the right, and pretty sharp fighting in our front, all supposed that was the theatre on which the bloody drama was to be principally played; but after SICKLES had advanced about two miles in magnificent style, carrying all before him, and was were pressing forward in chase of the flying rebels, an Aid of Gen. HOOKER came dashing up with the information that JACKSON was 'massing' in front of HOWARD, and ordering SICKLES to fall back at once to his support. PLEASANTON, with his little band, at once returned to our former position near HOWARD'S left, only in time to find that it had broken end was retreating in great disorder. No time was to be lost. The enemy were coming on to us with yells such as I supposed only demons could utter. Our handful of cavalry and battery stood in the gap, and PLEASANTON was then a sight to admire. With the coolness with which you would sit down to your breakfast he made his dispositions, and in less time than it has taken me to tell you the enemy emerged from the woods in solid mass. SICKLES was yet more than a mile off, and, to all appearance, no human skill could save the entire army from a rout, which would have thrown 'Bull Run' entirely into the shade. By the way, the dastards displayed the American flag—PLEASONTON ordered Lieut. THOMPSON to advance and see what they were, fearing to make the fatal mistake of firing upon our own troops. His challenge was answered by a volley, and with yells they rushed on to meet a deadly fire of canister from MARTIN'S battery, which had got into position but a moment before. Some other batteries, which we intercepted to their disgraceful flight, were put in position on our right, with the cavalry in support. For half an hour the guns belched forth, and when they ceased the rebels had retired to a respectful distance, leaving on the field frightful evidence of the severe punishment they had received, and SICKLES had managed to gain his new position. The field was ours, and saved by PLEASONTON. Though you may not find this in the newspapers as I have stated it, yet you may rely on it as truth. Gen. SICKLES acknowledged it to PLEASONTON on the field, and HOOKER has done the same to the President in the presence of his leading Generals. I was on the field, and know that events occurred just as I have related them by personal observation. One of our Staff was knocked off his horse right by my side, though not seriously hurt. How our General and all his Staff escaped without a scratch is a perfect mystery to us all. After passing through that ordeal, I have made up my mind to "go in" fearlessly wherever duty calls. A man is a *fool* (as well as a coward) who seeks a place of safety when shells and musketballs are flying around "promiscuous." Many in our rear were killed, while those nearer the enemy escaped. I must apologize for this hurried letter, as my time is very brief. I had no idea of writing more than a few lines in reply, but the subject carried me away."

Cavalry in the Battle at Chancellorsville.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO COL. DAVIN'S BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 27.—The General Commanding takes this occasion to commend the conduct of the "Second brigade" and "MARTIN'S" Sixth Independent New-York battery, in the late engagement near "Chancellorsville."

The distinguished gallantry of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment in charging the head of the enemy's column, advancing on the Eleventh corps, on the evening of the 2d inst.; the heroism of the Sixth New-York regiment in cutting its way back to our own lines through treble the force of the enemy's cavalry on the 1st inst.; and the coolness displayed by the Seventeenth Pennsylvania regiment in rallying fugitives and supporting the batteries (including MARTIN'S) which repulsed the enemy's attack under "JACKSON," on the evening of the 2d inst., have excited the highest admiration.

These noble feats of arms recall the glorious days of "Middletown," "Bnonsboro," "Antietam," "Merfreesburgh," "Upperville," "Barber's" and "Amoseville," where the First brigade shared with us the triumphs of victory, and they will now, while exulting to this success, join in sorrow for the brave who have fallen.

The gallant "McVICAR," the generous, chivalric "KENNAN," with one hundred and fifty killed and wounded from your small numbers, attest to the terrible earnestness that animated the midnight conflict of the "second of May."

A. PLEASANTON,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

To Col. DAVIS, Com'ding, Second Cavalry Brigade.

The Sixty-sixth New-York in the Battle at Chancellorsville.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. O. H. MORRIS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command in the recent movements of the army on the Rappahannock.

April 28, at about 7 o'clock A. M., the regiment broke camp and marched with the brigade, Gen. ZOOK, commanding, about four miles to the right of Falmouth, where the brigade bivouacked for the night. This regiment was ordered on picket near BANKS' Ford—the line connecting on the left with the pickets of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, extending along the bank of the Rappahannock, about two miles, and uniting with the pickets of the Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, Irish brigade, near Banks' Ford.

In compliance with orders, immediately on arriving upon the picket ground, I placed a strong guard upon two houses known as the "England" and "Rawdon" houses, with orders to allow no person to enter or leave either. The regiment picketed this line until about 12 o'clock midnight of the 29th, when pursuant to orders the pickets and the guards on the RAWDON house were drawn in, the guard at the England house being left. The regiment then marched about seven miles, and joined the brigade about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, near United States Ford. About 12 o'clock M. of the same day, the brigade crossed the ford on pontoons, this regiment having been assigned the right of the line. This regiment then moved forward with the brigade about six miles the other side of the river, and about 7 o'clock in the evening came up with the Fifth army corps, where it bivouacked for the night. About noon the next day, May 1, heavy firing being heard in front, the regiment moved forward with the division about four miles to a point near Chancellorsville, where the regiment advanced through the woods, having thrown out the right flank company, Capt. BARTHOLF, as skirmishers, formed line of battle, and moved forward to a clearing on the crest of a hill behind a dense woods. Here the regiment took up position, and the left flank company, Capt. DAVIS, were sent out as skirmishers, with instructions to connect with the left of Capt. BARTHOLF'S company, for the purpose of covering our front, the line skirmishers of the Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers on our left, and of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania on our right, having subsequently connected with our own line, the entire line of skirmishers was moved forward to the edge of the woods at the front of the hill and to the brow of another hill immediately in front of the woods. Here the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon our skirmishers, when, in compliance with orders from Gen. ZOOK, I fell back to the edge of the woods, where they remained for about half an hour, when the enemy advanced upon them in line of battle, with a heavy line of skirmishers in front; our line of skirmishers, according to orders, slowly retired in good order, firing as they withdrew. The line of skirmishers having been withdrawn, I brought off my command in good order by the right of companies to the rear, and rejoined the brigade, which formed line of battle, supporting a battery in front of the Chancellor House. The enemy being driven back by the fire of our artillery, we were moved with the brigade to a woods on the left of the Chancellor House, where we formed line of battle, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, in which position we remained until about 3 the next morning, (May 3,) when, pursuant to orders, we were moved with the brigade to our former position in front of the Chancellor House. About daylight we were ordered with the rest of the brigade to the left, where we took up position in the woods in the first line of battle, and Company D, Capt. MCNEIL, was thrown forward as skirmishers. About 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day this command was drenched to take up position on the Fredericksburgh road, and throw up intrenchments connecting the line of works on the left of the Chancellor House, having the Eighty-eighth New-York on our right, and the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania on our left; our position here was protected in front by a slight skirting of woods, and intended to secure a flank fire upon the enemy in case of an attack. The intrenchments were completed in the face of a severe artillery fire from the enemy on our left flank. About 9 o'clock the same evening Gen. HANCOCK ordered me to report with my command to Col. MILES, in charge of the picket line, which I immediately did, marching the regiment outside of the intrenchments, down the Fredericksburgh road to the picket line, where we relieved the 14th regiment and 52d second New-York Volunteers. I established my line parallel with and a few rods beyond the road, fronting a wood occupied by the enemy's pickets, my left connecting and forming right angles with the Sixty-fourth; my right exceeding in conjunction with two companies of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania, placed under my command, to the open field in front of the breastworks, where it connected at right angles with the Fifth New-Hampshire. The men, under my directions, threw up temporary intrenchments during the night. At daybreak the next morning (May 3) the enemy opened a brisk fire of musketry along the whole line in front and on the flank. The firing was maintained for upward of four hours, during which the enemy made repeated and determined assaults upon our lines, and was each time gallantly repulsed by our men, with severe loss. At 9 o'clock A. M. all his efforts to break our lines with infantry alone having proved futile, the enemy opened upon them with a terrific fire of artillery, but with no better result. Every volley from the enemy's musketry, and every discharge from his cannon, seeming to give renewed energy to our brave men, and to increase their determination to maintain their position at all hazards, and against any assault the enemy might be capable of making against them. There was no wasting of ammunition here; every man fired with the utmost coolness and deliberation, taking careful and steady aim at his object, as if firing at a target for a prize; not a man flinched under the terrible fire to which he was now subjected; every one of them felt the high and enviable reputation of the gallant old Third brigade was in his special keeping, and was determined that it should not be tarnished by any act of his.

About 10 o'clock the gallant Col. MILES, commanding the pickets, was shot in the breast by one of the enemy's sharpshooters, and was removed from the field. About this time, learning that the left of my line was being pressed, I sent one company of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania (three companies of which regiment had been sent to reinforce my line) to that point, and subsequently sent another of these companies to the same point.

I was then informed that the Sixty-fourth, joining my left, had exhausted all their ammunition, and would be compelled to fall back unless immediately supported, whereupon I sent to their assistance the remaining company of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, and then communicated to Gen. HANCOCK the state of affairs on the left, and requested that a regiment might be sent to relieve the Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers. Shortly afterward the Twenty-seventh Connecticut arrived on the ground, and I conducted them down to the left, and relieved the Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers, who withdrew from the line, and went to the rear. I now assumed command of the entire picket line; shortly after I was directed by Lieut. MILES, Aid to Gen. HANCOCK, to be in readiness to fall back from the picket line upon receiving orders to do so. I then had an interview with Col. BOSTWICK, commanding Twenty-seventh Connecticut, whom I informed that I expected soon to receive orders to fall back, and instructed him as to the course he should pursue when the movement should commence. In a short time after this, Lieut. MILES directed me to retire the moment the forces on my right were seen to fall back. The forces indicated soon after fell back, and I immediately took the necessary steps to bring off my line of pickets, which was accomplished under a most terrific artillery fire from the right, left and front. The regiment here suffered a heavy loss, Capts. STRICKLAND and FENZA, Lieut. KING and 37 enlisted men being found missing when the regiment rejoined the brigade within the breastworks on the left of the White House. Most of this number, I regret to say, must have been killed or wounded by the artillery fire while falling back through the woods, as they were known to have left the intrenchments with the regiment. The regiment having rejoined the brigade, took up position in line of battle on the left of the White House, where they remained Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, subjected several times to the artillery fire of the enemy. Tuesday afternoon a detail of 92 enlisted men, under command of Capt. MUHN, were sent on picket. The next morning, about 2½ o'clock, the regiment fell back with the brigade, and recrossed the river at United States Ford, and after a continued march of about 12 hours, returned to its old camp near Falmouth, Va.

A report of the loss of the regiment, from the time of leaving camp until its return, has been already forwarded, showing a total of 71 killed, wounded and missing.

Of the conduct in action, of both officers and men, I cannot speak in terms of too high commendation. It was all that could be asked of the bravest. Cool, steady and unflinching, even when knowing that fearful odds were against them, they showed a determination to hold their position to the last man. Where all did so well it would be unjust to select any for special encomium.

From Lieut.-Col. HAMMAN and Major NELSON I received valuable assistance on every occasion. Their courage and services deserve my special acknowledgments. Very respectfully,

ORLANDO H. MORRIS,
Col. Commanding 66th N. Y. S. Vols.

Storming of Fredericksburgh Heights.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. GRANT, ACTING BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION SIXTH CORPS, CAMP IN THE FIELD,
May 14, 1863.

Peter T. Washburn, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

SIR: In my account of the part taken by the Vermont troops of the storming of the Heights of Fredericksburgh, I promised to furnish further particulars. The rush of events that followed, and a constant employment of time since, must be my excuse for the delay.

The brigade crossed the river on the evening of the 2d inst., and rested on its arms for a few hours. Long before light on the morning of the 3 t inst., the head of the column was moving on the Bowling Green road into Fredericksburgh. Then the action commenced. Newton's division and the Light Brigade occupied the streets of Fredericksburgh. This division, Gen. HOWE commanding, occupied the Bowling Green road, just outside and on the left of Fredericksburgh, its right resting on a creek which flows into the Rappahannock immediately on the left of Fredericksburgh.

Commanding Fredericksburgh are two ranges of hills. The lower range, or Mayree's Hill is on the right of the creek and just in the rear of Fredericksburgh. The higher or principal range of hills is to the left of the creek and immediately in front of the position occupied by this brigade. Between the Bowling Green road and the base of the principal hills is an open plain nearly a mile in extent, through which passes a railroad. Nearly parallel with the railroad were rifle-pits; in those rifle-pits and behind the railroad were posted rebel infantry. The entire plain was commanded by the enemy's guns upon the principal range of hills. It was determined that Newton's division and the Light Brigade should storm the lower range, or Mayree's Hill, from the streets of Fredericksburgh. As a attack to our immediate front was also planned, which was to be made at the same time of Newton's attack on the right. It was designed to drive the enemy from the railroad and rifle-pits, to assist Newton's attack on the right, and if possible to take the principal heights. The plan of our attack was in two lines of battle, of three regiments each. The Thirty-third New-York, Seventh Maine and Twenty-first New-Jersey regiment, from NEILL'S brigade, constituted the first line. The Sixth Vermont, Twenty-sixth New-Jersey and Second Vermont, from this brigade, constituted the second line, and they were arranged from right to left in the order above named, the right of the Sixth Vermont resting on the creek. The attack on Newton on the right was the signal for our attack. It commenced about 11 A. M. The lines started over the plain at a double quick in splendid style, the rebels at the same time opening all their batteries on the principal heights, pouring a terrible fire upon the advancing lines; but on they went, driving the rebels before them. Having gained possession of the railroad and rifle-pits, the Thirty-third New-York and Seventh Maine bore to the right, crossed the creek and gained the extreme left of the lower range. The Sixth Vermont followed the Thirty-third New-York, and was the second regiment that gained the heights of Mayree's Hill. What became of the Twenty-first New-Jersey regiment at this juncture I am unable to say. The Twenty-sixth New-Jersey and Second Vermont now constituted the principal line advancing across the plain directly toward the principal heights. The enemy's batteries concentrated their fire full upon us. The Twenty-sixth broke and in some confusion bore to the left, giving partially in front of the Second Vermont. I immediately ordered the Second by the right flank, and led it to the right and front near the creek, gaining a steep bank where the regiment was protected from the shower of shell and canister thrown from the hill. Here we halted, and the men took breath. At the command, the regiment moved forward again, in the bank and hill gaining a deep ditch or rifle-pit. Here we halted again, and sent forward two companies as skirmishers. Seeing a regiment down the creek, near Mayree's Hill, I dispatched an aid to urge it forward. It proved to be the Thirty-third New-York, Col. TAYLOR, who came forward at the word. As soon as the Thirty-third had arrived as the supporting distance, I ordered the Second Vermont forward. The regiment bounded forward, charged up the hill, and drove the rebels from their works in great confusion. We were now in possession of the works on the right of the principal heights.

The rebels rallied on a swell of ground a short distance beyond, and opened fire on the Second, which was returned in earnest. Col. TAYLOR now came up, and taking a position on the right of the Second, went into the engagement.

The Seventh Maine, Lieut.-Col. CONNER, came gallantly to our support. I at once assumed command of the regiment, and threw it into the engagement. The rebels were completely routed and driven from this portion of the heights.

While this was going on the Third Vermont, Col. SEAVER, the Fourth Vermont, Col. STODDARD, the Fifth Vermont, Col. LEWIS, advanced across the plain and scaled the heights further to the left. As soon as the Third Vermont had gained the heights, as infantry force beyond opened upon them. Col. SEAVER immediately returned the fire. The Fourth and Fifth Vermont and Twenty-first New-Jersey soon came up and the rebels were driven from that portion of the heights. The Sixth Vermont, Col. BARNEY, was retained on Mayree's Hill, by order of the General from Newton's division, who had gained that range, and sent to the front as skirmishers.

This was the way the heights of Fredericksburgh were carried, and this was the part taken by Vermont troops in that brilliant achievement.

I remain, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. A. GRANT,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Negro Regiments.

The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer of Gen. ULLMANN'S brigade, dated Baton Rouge, April 28, 1863:

"Baton Rouge is a deserted looking place, there being scarcely more than fifty white people there, but plenty of "niggers." We are told it is to be the headquarters of the brigade, and that Gen. ULLMANN and staff will probably remain here. * * *

At Baton Rouge there is a brigade of colored troops, and every one of our brigade, from the General down, says that, in all their experience, they have never seen finer soldiers; considering the time they have been in service, in any army. Our regiment, the first, is commanded by colored officers, with the exception of the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant, and they drill far better than any white troops I have ever seen. The colored officers, some of whom are as black as black usually is, have every appearance of gentlemen in their walk, conduct and conversation. One afternoon we were all invited ever to see their dress parade, and it was a fine sight indeed. They were all dressed in their best white gloves, their straps all blacksned and pieces polished. After the parade they went through a number of manœuvres, and though they were very limited for room, (on account of the nature of the ground,) they made no mistakes or confusion. The white officers had nothing to do with this drill, it was conducted entirely by the colored line officers. We all came away delighted, and many said that they had changed their minds entirely in regard to the intelligence and capability of improvement in the 'nigger.' The brigade is kept almost continually at work on the fortifications around Baton Rouge. They do not object to this in the least, but appear perfectly happy under all circumstances. The bearing and action of the private soldier are invariably modest and respectful, and their saints is given with an appearance of satisfaction, in being able to show their respect for a white officer in such a way, which is very different from the white soldier in that respect."

Unionists in the South.

RESISTANCE TO THE REBEL AUTHORITIES IN GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.

A Union man, who has just made his escape from the rebel States, makes some interesting statements to the Nashville *Union*. That paper says:

"During his peregrinations he discovered that Union men were numerous in North Georgia, through which he passed, and that they contrived to meet together, once a week, for advice and counsel. He attended one of these meetings, held at night, and heard several sound Union speeches. These loyal men are looking with anxious hope to the overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of peace. He learned that the number of deserters, and citizens evading the conscript law, lying out in the mountains and forests, is very large. They are engaged, to a considerable extent, in bushwhacking, and woe to the rebel officer or conscript agent who comes within the reach of their unerring rifles.

In Cherokee County, Ala., recently, about one hundred deserters from BRAGG'S army, took refuge in a natural fortification on Sand Mountain, where they were attacked by a detachment of Texas Rangers, sent to arrest them. They resisted desperately, and succeeded in repulsing the Rangers with heavy loss.

About the first of this month a fight occurred in Fentress County, Tenn., four miles from Jamestown, between a number of Unionists, commanded by TINKER DAVE BEATY, and a company of rebels, commanded by Capt. HUTCHINSON. The latter were defeated, with a loss of nineteen men, killed and wounded. Capt. HUTCHINSON was captured. He had, on a previous occasion, captured three of BEATY'S men and hung them, declaring they were bushwhackers and not entitled to respect as prisoners of war. BEATY returned the compliment by shooting him.

About the same time, a squad of rebel bogs thieves and guerrillas of the Camp Ferguson district, under the lead of Capt. EVANS, who had been robbing Union men in Wayne County, Ky., and taking some of them prisoners, were attacked by an inferior force at night, successfully. This force consisted of two citizens, JAMES DAVIS and BENJAMIN BURK, JAMES BURK, of WOOLFORD'S cavalry, and HUDSON BURK, a discharged soldier. These four men, accompanied by a number of citizens, followed the marauders, 28 in number, to the house of JONATHAN BURK, on Rock Creek, where they had put up for the night. Having secured the sentinel, they sent the citizens to the rear of the house, whilst they approached in front. On nearing the door, they raised a shout of "Woolford! Woolford!" and aroused the sleeping foe, who, thinking WOOLFORD'S cavalry was upon them, attempted to make their escape. Capt. EVANS was killed as he came to the door, but not until he had fired and wounded one of the BURKS. Some four others of the party were killed; the remainder escaped, leaving behind their arms, prisoners, and all their ill-gotten plunder, amongst which was $11,000 in greenbacks and Confederate notes. The four men deserve all the credit of this feat, for the citizens who were to attack in the rear, ran off without doing anything.

Our informant states further, that the impressment agents in Dixie have gone into almost every section of the country, overhauling the farmers' supplies of bacon, corn, &c., and measured out to them what they regarded as enough to last them for home consumption until another crop is gathered. This makes it very difficult to obtain a meal for one's self or his horse. Apprehensions are expressed of famine.

The rebel force in the Department of East Tennessee, so far as he could learn, was small. He did not learn this from personal observation, but from Union men from Knoxville, whom he met with just before he left the State.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Murfreesboro, gives partial confirmation of these statements. He says:

The rebels evidently find it a difficult undertaking to repress the spirit of loyalty in East Tennessee. Every one of their sheets contains evidence of this fact, and the reports of those who continue to escape from that region and come within our lines, furnish most forcible illustrations.

A communication dated Clifton, May 9, and sent to the Knoxville *Register*, develops the fact that amongst the Cumberland Mountains, in Anderson County, there is a regularly organized band of Union men, who defy all efforts of the rebels to capture or exterminate them, who pounce upon small parties of rebel soldiery at every opportunity, and who support themselves by regular levies of forage and provisions imposed upon the rich "secesh" in the valleys. In collecting their contributions, they manifest a subtlety of planning and a rapidity of execution which utterly baffle their enemies.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. BLAKE seems to be commandant of conscripts in East Tennessee. He out only orders all between the ages of 18 and 40 to present themselves to him for enrollment, under pain of being considered deserters if they refuse, but tells them they must, in addition, come provided with three days' rations. He fills nearly two columns of the Knoxville *Register* with advertisements describing deserters, or conscripts who have failed to report, and offering rewards for their apprehension. The following communication, inserted as an advertisement in the *Register*, illustrates the difficulties which BLAKE'S agents meet with in the enforcement of his commands:

MARYSVILLE, Blount County, May 8, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. Blake, Commandant of Conscripts, Knoxville, Tenn.:

SIR: We arrested one W. G. HENRY this morning, in the garret of his house. While getting him down, his sister-in-law ran over the neighborhood, and a force was soon gathered to rescue him. But my men got away with him, and saved themselves by close work. Yours truly, SAMUEL L. KERR,
Chief Enrolling Officer for Blount County.

The Loss of the United States Sloop-of-War Preble.

HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

From the Boston Journal, May 22.

One of the officers of the United States schooner *Bokie* sends us an account of the destruction of the United States sloop-of-war *Preble*, recently burnt in Pensacola Bay, from which we learn that the person through whose carelessness the catastrophe occurred was the captain of the hold, a young man 18 years of age, named WM. J. WILSON, and belonging in this city. As has been stated, he attempted to draw some oil in the storeroom, using an open light, when the old spattered became ignited and burst into flames, burning the unfortunate young man to death on the spot. Only two other persons were injured, WM. KING, master-at-arms, got one hand burned while pulling WILSON out of the hold in the attempt to save his life. The other, JOHN NORRIS, was in hospital at the time, and was burned on hands, face and feet before he could be rescued. They are in hospital at Pensacola, and will soon recover from their injuries.

As soon as the fire broke out in the storeroom orders were given to close the hatches of the lower deck in order to stop ventilation, but the smoke was too suffocating, and the men were obliged to relinquish the attempt. The pumps were then set to work, and the powder magazine ordered to be flooded. The attempt to flood the powder magazine by means of the flood cock was only partially successful, the water running in very slowly on account, as is supposed, of the holes in the copper sheathing being obstructed by barnacles. A number of men were then assigned the duty of flooding the magazine by means of water buckets. The flames spread with such rapidity, and the smoke was so overpowering, however, that all efforts to save the vessel were fruitless, and the crew jumped overboard to save their lives. They were picked up by the boats of the ship, which had been previously lowered. Two boats from the United States brig *Bokie* also assisted in rescuing them.

The officers and crew are reported to have conducted themselves in a most creditable manner all through the exciting scene. The orders were given with perfect coolness and deliberation, and obeyed promptly. Everything possible was done to save the vessel, and no blame can be attached to any one on board, except the Captain of the hold, who had the powder in his charge, and was under arrest at the time of the fire, never left his station until the crew had all left the vessel. The Captain and Paymaster were the last to leave.

The officers and crew lost everything they had, escaping only with the clothes they had on, which in many instances, were reduced to the utmost limits of decency. The loss of the wardroom and steerage officers will probably not average less than five hundred dollars each, and the crew, besides losing all their clothes, lost in many instances sums of money they were waiting for an opportunity to send home. The Paymaster saved all his books except the allotment book. The Captain lost $1,008 in money. The following is a list of the *Preble's* officers:

Wm. F. SHANKLAND, Acting Master, commanding; B. B. KNOWLTON, Acting Ensign, Executive Officer; L. B. KING, Acting Ensign, Sailing Master; JOHN S. CLARK, Acting Ensign; JAMES S. KNIGHT, Assistant Surgeon; FRANCIS E. PARKS, Acting Master's Mate; W. J. HOODLESS, Acting Assistant Paymaster.

The New School General Assembly.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

In the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, at Philadelphia, on Friday, 22, an invitation to visit the Union League Rooms was accepted, and a number of addresses, approving the objects of these leagues, were made.

The eleventh annual report of the Publication Committee was read, shewing that great good had been accomplished by the circulation of the books published by them. The report of the Treasurer of this committee showed that the sales of the year had been to the amount of $15,722 33, against $12,170 98 the preceding year, being an improvement of $3,551 35. The total amount of orders paid was $15,982 67.

The report of the Treasurer of the Assembly shows a balance on hand:

April 1, 1862	$303 62
Donations received from March 31, 1862, to March 31, 1863	4,212 44
Cash received on account of sales	12,221 33
Total	$16,137 39
Orders paid by Treasurer	15,983 67
Balance on hand April 1, 1863	$154 62

The Committee of Correspondence, through their Chairman, Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of Brooklyn, then delivered the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which met at Columbus, Ohio, in 1862, addressed to the General Assembly, proposing a stated union and friendly interchange by Commissioners between the two General Assemblies, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions by the Assembly:

Resolved, 1. That this Assembly, with heartfelt pleasure and Christian salutations, accept the proposition thus made, hopes and praying that it may result in securing a better understanding of the relations which, in the judgment of this Assembly, are proper to be maintained between the two Assemblies.

2. That in accordance with the suggestions of the Moderator of the last Assembly, meeting at Columbus, that this interchange of Commissioners should commence at the earliest practicable period, Rev. ROBERT W. PATTERSON, Minister, and Hon. WM. B. BROWN, Ruling Elder, be appointed Commissioners to represent this Assembly in the General Assembly, now holding its session at Peoria, Ill.

3. That it be suggested that future General Assemblies of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States designate each other respectively by the places in which these Assemblies are to be held.

4. That a certified copy of these acts be accordingly transmitted to the Moderator of the General Assembly, now holding its sessions at Peoria, Ill.; that the Commissioners appointed be at once requested to report to that body, and express to it the fraternal and Christian regards of this General Assembly.

A scene of interest was now presented. From every quarter of the Assembly the representatives present endeavored to gain the floor, that they might speak upon the report of the Committee.

Finally, after a number of speeches, the vote was taken. The vote was a standing one, and every member present rose to his feet, thus unanimously adopting and approving the report of the Committee on Correspondence.

In the General Assembly, on Saturday, Rev. Dr. MCLEAN, of Brooklyn, read the report from the Committee on Church Erection.

Notwithstanding the changes and pecuniary losses in the country since the establishment of this charity of the Church, the fund not only remains in its original integrity, but has been considerably increased from year to year. The whole number of grants during the year was twenty-eight; of this amount there were eleven loans and seventeen donations. The amount of grants was $7,406; loans, $69,616; donations, $13,300; returned to Treasurer on loans, $11,345 68; on donations, $1,536 09. The loans now in use amount to $6,194 72. About seventy-four per cent. of the fund has helped to secure more than $500,000 of church property. The report was received and referred to the Committee on Church Property.

The report of the Treasurer shows the following statement:

Cash balance from previous account	$1,720 02
Receipts	54,194 25
Expenses	51,513 41
Balance on hand	$4,400 86

The report of the Presbyterian Publication House was received and accepted, after which they were referred to the Standing Committee on Publication.

The Treasurer reported a cash balance of $323 20

Receipts	2,069 55
Expenditures	1,975 17
Balance	418 18

The report of the Education Committee was then made. The Education Society expended during the year the sum of $349 14 in disseminating religious knowledge.

The Committee on Home Missions presented their report.

This report opens with a glance at the state of the country during the past year, and makes grateful acknowledgment to Almighty God for his blessing on the cause. Due notice is taken of the death of the Associate Secretary, Rev. BENJAMIN J. WALLACE, D. D., and great regret is expressed at the death of one whose love to the Church was so great and whose services in it were so useful. Five missionaries have died during the year.

The correspondence with the American Home Missionary Society was read. It appears that more than $30,000 has been paid into the treasury of that Society during the year.

The subject of Presbyterial Missionaries was discussed at considerable length, shewing the difficulties and embarrassments in the work, and also that the Committee were prepared to employ that mode of effort more extensively, as fast as they obtain light and the churches show their appreciation of it.

To supply the lack of Presbyterial Missionaries, and to do somewhat superficially what cannot now be done more thoroughly, two additional District Secretaries have been appointed, viz.: Rev. A. H. KELLOGG, of Chicago, Illinois, and Rev. CALVIN CLARKE, of Detroit, Michigan. Rev. H. LITTLE, of Madison, has also been employed as Synodical Missionary in the Synod of Southern Illinois.

Two hundred and fifty-six missionaries have been employed the whole or a part of the year past, performing an aggregate of 192 years' labor.

The Gospel has been regularly preached in more than three hundred and sixty places.

Two hundred and twenty-five missionaries have forwarded statistical reports, from which it appears that there have been 845 hopeful conversions. Six hundred and ninety-seven have united with the churches on profession of faith, and 666 by letter. Fourteen revivals are reported, 13 churches have been organized, five have become self-sustaining, and 32 church edifices have been built, repaired or relieved of debt.

The receipts of the year reach almost $52,000, and yet more than 800 churches of the whole number, 4,166, have contributed nothing. But the Missionaries have been paid, and no church asking aid, and well indorsed, has been refused.

Grateful mention is made of the ladies in the various churches that have furnished so many boxes of clothing to the missionaries.

The report was accepted, and referred to the Standing Committee on Home Missions. The Committee on Leave of Absence also made a partial report. A Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts, reported the expenses of the Assembly to have been $3,484 75. The report was accepted and approved. The Assembly was then brought to a close by prayer being offered by the Moderator. They will meet again this morning at 9 o'clock.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS—RECEPTION OF THE OLD-SCHOOL DELEGATES

On Tuesday afternoon there were interesting proceedings in the Assembly. The *Ledger* gives the following report:

At the afternoon's proceedings there was a very large attendance, consequent upon the expectation of remarks from the delegates from the Old School General Assembly, sitting at Peoria, in reference to the hoped-for reunion between the two branches of the Church. The lower part of the auditorium was filled with the members of the Assembly and others, including many ladies, and the galleries also were occupied.

After prayer by the Moderator, the Assembly proceeded to fix the time for attending the excursion to Atlantic City. Saturday next was the day decided upon.

The hour for hearing the delegates from the Old School General Assembly having arrived, Rev. Dr. TUSTIN, one of the delegates, addressed the Assembly. He remarked that, in 1837, a violent convulsion was experienced, in which the Presbyterian Church was rent in twain. From that time to the present, a period of a quarter of a century, the two branches of the Church had been separated in their action and in their affections, and had indulged in a spirit of bitterness against each other not warranted in the Gospel. The question was frequently propounded: "Shall the Siamese be always thus separated? Shall the Presbyterian never again be a united, happy and prosperous Church?" In reply to the interrogations, the speaker, in his representative capacity, could not say anything definite, except that, so far as the Old School Assembly was concerned, the strife was at an end. [Applause.] The scold of the conflict between the two branches of the Church had diminished to a mere echo. He came to invite the New School Church back to the confidence and affection of the Old. [Applause.] He could not say what the Old School Assembly would do, but he could say that the Committee of Correspondence had been instructed to open communication with the New School Church, and to invite it to meet with the Old School Church in the Assembly at Newark, next year. [Applause.] He was sure that the Old School Assembly would receive the New School Church with open arms. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. COX followed in a fervent prayer for the unity of the two branches of the Church, and for the restoration of peace and union to the land.

Experiences of a Prisoner.

CAPT. WILKINS, OF GEN. WILLIAMS' STAFF, IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS—HOW HE DISPOSED OF IMPORTANT PAPERS.

Capt. WILKINS, of Gen. WILLIAMS' Staff, who was captured in the battle at Chancellorsville, has reached Detroit, and makes some interesting statements to the *Free Press*. At the time the Eleventh corps was routed, he was dispatched by Gen. WILLIAMS with some important orders. The *Free Press* says:

"On galloping to convey the orders referred to, Capt. WILKINS found that two regiments had already gained their positions. He communicated the orders to their Colonels, and passed on to convey them also to Gen. KNEAS, commanding the third brigade; who was considerable nearer the enemy. Soon after leaving the embankments he passed a double line of skirmishers, and saw to his astonishment, that they were gray coats. Up to this moment he had no idea the enemy were so near. It was now about 8 o'clock in the evening, and owing to the darkness and the fact of his riding with such speed directly toward them, the skirmishers evidently mistook him for one of their own officers, and allowed him to pass. At this moment he saw the distinguishing flag of the First brigade of WILLIAMS' division (every brigade in the Army of the Potomac carries a distinguishing flag of bright colors) to the left, and still further on. He rode toward it, expecting to deliver the orders to the commander of the brigade. On reaching it he discovered that it had just been captured by a Georgia regiment and was taken in the possession of the enemy, by whom he was surrounded. He threw himself upon the neck of his horse and endeavored to escape by leaping the abattis, but he found that the rebels were on every side of him. His horse was shot under him, a blow from a musket dislocated his knee, and he was dragged to the ground in a nearly insensible condition.

He was placed in charge of a guard, who took him a short distance to the rear and to the plank-road, where he met Gen. JACKSON and Staff. JACKSON had at this time formed a column of attack on the plank-road, with the design of flanking our army and obtaining possession of United States Ford. The column consisted of upward of 15,000 men, massed in columns of sections, having three batteries of artillery on the flank. JACKSON was sitting on his horse, at the head of the column, surrounded by his Staff. He wore a new suit of grey uniform, and was a spare man, with a weather-beaten face and a bright grey-ish-blue eye. He had a peculiarly sad and gloomy expression of countenance, as though he already saw a premonition of his fate. It was but fifteen minutes later that he was mortally wounded. As they came into his presence the guard announced, "a captured Yankee officer." Capt. WILKINS asked if it was Maj.-Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON. On being answered in the affirmative, he raised his hat. Gen. JACKSON said: 'A regular army officer, I suppose; your officers do not usually salute ours.' Capt. WILKINS replied: 'No, I am not; I salute you out of respect to you as a gallant officer.' He then asked his name and rank. On being told, he further inquired what corps and commanders were opposed in front. Capt. WILKINS replied that as an officer, he could not return a truthful answer to such questions. JACKSON then turned to the guard and ordered them to search him. He then had in the breast-pocket of his coat HOOKER'S confidential orders to corps commanders, giving a plan in part of the campaign, the countermarch of the field for a week in advance, and the field returns, giving the effective strength of the Twelfth corps on the preceding day.

Fortunately, before the guard could carry the orders into execution, a terrific raking fire was opened on JACKSON'S column by twenty pieces of artillery, commanded by Capt. BE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be

One copy one year	$3 0
Two copies one year	5 10
Five copies one year	12 0

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to a late hour last night, no later official advices had been received from Gen. GRANT'S army. A dispatch received in Cincinnati yesterday, via Memphis—date not given—says no fighting had taken place since Monday. Most of the river batteries had been silenced, and the gunboats were engaged in shelling the rest.

A gentleman, whose representations, we are assured, may be relied upon, who left the vicinity of Vicksburgh as late as Sunday last, gives an account of affairs in Gen. GRANT'S army calculated to correct the false impressions of the situation of that army which have been given the public by exaggerated telegrams. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack on their rear, and at the time he left were in the finest spirits, and confident of their ability to capture Vicksburgh and its garrison. The attack on the fortifications on Friday, the 22d, was not made by the entire army, as before reported, but by a force under Gen. BLAIR, which assaulted the principal rebel battery, but failed to capture it. Gen. GRANT'S base of supplies is on the Yazoo, and is perfectly secure. And, what is of extreme importance, reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required. Semi-official dispatches from Memphis reached the Government on Friday, with reports from Vicksburgh to the 26th—Monday. At that time nothing had been heard of JOE JOHNSTON.

Our Washington dispatches give the reports of persons arriving from the Rappahannock, that large columns of LEE'S army have been discovered in motion in the rear of their river front—one considerable body moving southward. The main movements, however, appear to be in the direction of Kelly's Ford and Culpepper. It is believed that LEE is making preparations to demonstrate on some part of our lines.

We learn from Washington that MOSEBY'S guerrillas made their appearance yesterday at Carlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with artillery, and destroyed a train standing on the track there, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars. Gen. STAHL subsequently attacked the rebels, and succeeded in capturing their artillery—two pieces—and several of the men. At last accounts he was in hot pursuit of the others, with a good prospect of catching them.

It is believed in Cincinnati that the Army of the Cumberland—Gen. ROSECRANS'—is in motion. No dispatches from Murfreesboro were received yesterday.

We have important intelligence from the Indian country this morning, which indicates serious trouble in Missouri once more, unless prompt measures are taken to prevent it. A considerable rebel force, under Gens. STEELE, COOPER and MCINTOSH, supposed to be the advance of PRICE'S new army, crossed the Arkansas on the 20th near Fort Gibson. Col. PHILLIPS, commanding our forces in that vicinity, had a severe fight with them and succeeded in driving them back, though his force was greatly inferior. They are reported to number about 11,000, and were at last accounts massed on Col. PHILLIPS' front. Col. PHILLIPS has only 3,000 men and a battery, but is well fortified. Dispatches from Fort Larned, received in Leavenworth, also state that a large rebel force, Texans and Indians, is approaching from the Southwest, with the intention of intercepting the trains on the way to New-Mexico. The forces on the frontier, under Gen. BLUNT, are believed to be inadequate to the task now before them.

The gunboat *Naumkeag*, commanded by Capt. JOHN ROGERS, of Pittsburgh, has arrived at Wheeling, from Charlestown, on the Kenawha. Previous to leaving, the most valuable parts of the machinery in the salt works were removed, so that should the rebels get possession of them they will find them useless. Capt. ROGERS also caused to be removed from the works a large quantity of salt that had accumulated, but which could not be got to market.

Some days ago a party of Osage Indians went into Fort Scott for ammunition. They reported they had had a fight with the guerrilla MATTHEWS, and had succeeded in killing him and twenty or twenty-five of his gang. A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Times* says: "They chopped off the heads of eighteen rebels and piled them up together. I did not learn that they took any prisoners. Indians understand bushwhackers tolerably well, and don't care about being bothered with them as prisoners of war, consequently they leave them in the *bush*, if found there."

The Government has finally determined to have sales of cotton by public outcry, in the City of Memphis, twice a month—on the first and third Mondays. The first sale will take place on the 15th day of next month. These sales will be under the general direction of the Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, (Mr. MELLON,) and while they afford opportunities for honorable competition, the Louisville *Journal* thinks they will probably prove a sovereign cure for that fell disease known as "cotton on the brain."

It is stated that Secretary STANTON has ordered that all rebel officers out on parole be placed under close arrest, and no more paroles are to be granted until further orders.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *June*, from Liverpool on the 21st and Londonderry on the 22d, arrived off Cape Race on Friday afternoon, and a summary of her news is telegraphed. Her advices, which are five days later, are politically unimportant. There was a great feeling of suspense regarding American affairs, and a desire to hear further news. Rumors of an armistice between the North and South had been dispelled by the *Glasgow*, which arrived out on the 22d. This created buoyancy in the Liverpool Cotton market, and prices, which had been declining during the week, nearly recovered. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Consols for money 93¼.

Hon. J. D. VAN BUREN has received the appointment of Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, on Gov. SEYMOUR'S Staff.

Major M. Z. CURTIS has been appointed Adjutant-General of the District of Kansas, with headquarters at Leavenworth.

The Committee of the General Assembly of Kentucky, charged with superintending the interment of the remains of Gen. NELSON, at Camp Dick Robinson, have fixed upon the 17th of June next as the day for the ceremonies. The remains will be removed on the morning of the 14th of June to the Lexington and Louisville depot; thence to Lexington on the 15th; and thence to the camp at Hickman bridge on the 16th. Rev. D. R. CAMPBELL, President of Georgetown College, will deliver the oration.

The entire amount realized by the sale of the prize steamer *Bermuda* and cargo was half a million of dollars, the half of which will be distributed among the captors—the officers and crew of the steamer *Mercedita*—as soon as the appeal taken to the Supreme Court is decided, should the decision of the Court below be sustained.

Flour was less active and less buoyant on Saturday. Wheat and Corn were in good request, but at irregular prices. Oats were brisker and dearer. Pork was depressed and lower. Bacon was more active. Lard was heavy and drooping. Firecracks., Tallow and Molasses were actively sought after. Hay was plenty and salable at former rates. Whisky was quiet and rather heavy. Cotton was dull. Freights exhibited less animation, with 603 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

War and Religion.

If it is to be lamented that a state of civil war is impoverishing many of the established charities of the land, and occasioning in the army many defections from a previously moral and orderly life, it must be conceded that it has brought into exercise, if not into existence, other charities of a more practical sort, and burnished other characters till they shine as the pure gold of humanity. Missionary societies, foreign and domestic, Bible societies, tract societies, church organizations for numberless local objects, sectarian and secular, have found their incomes greatly reduced since the beginning of the rebellion. The "sittings" in numerous places of worship have fallen off; in hundreds of instances, especially in the Western rural districts, churches and meeting-houses have been closed; the "sheep" have wandered off to the war, and the "shepherds," having nothing left to tend, have followed them, seeking position and support in the army as chaplains. In their new posts many have nobly reduced to practice the Christian duties they had so long taught, while others, lapsing into the world's ways of wickedness, have brought dishonor on the profession of their lives.

We have at the present time not less, perhaps, than seven hundred regiments in the field. If we allow a chaplain to every regiment, (and there are but few in which the *salary* of a chaplain is not paid,) it will be seen that seven hundred "preachers" have left the civic field of gospel labor in pulpit and Sunday School, and are now in the discharge of the mixed duties of camp life, preaching to, praying with, and watching over the men while in camp, writing letters for soldiers, helping pitch tent and cook after a weary march, rallying the home-sick and soul-sick, and now and then, when the flesh as well as spirit is of a combative turn, taking a hand in skirmish and battle. As for consolations to the wounded and dying, there is little opportunity to offer either while the battle rages; and when the fight is over the hospital receives the sufferers, to which place of meditation or agony but few chaplains are able to follow.

It is lamented by the religious organs that ministers who have gone to the army have not improved [greatly in their spiritual character, nor enlarged the sphere of their usefulness. Certain it is, that notwithstanding their presence and their efforts to reform soldiers, the same demoralization that has attended armies in all ages of the world is noted in ours. Curses come in volleys from mouths that never uttered an oath at home. Chicken roosts are invaded without remorse by men who, previously to enlistment, would not have taken a pin's worth from a neighbor without permission. Nothing but the sternest discipline prevents every army in the field from becoming a ravaging, plundering horde; and this is true not of our armies only, but of those of the enemy—and not now only, but always. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, deeds have been and are daily committed, by the soldiery, of immorality and crime that savages alone might be expected to indulge in.

The chaplains do not succeed in preventing these works. They are not able to do so. They have not strength to buffet the strong current of passion and disorder that is the concomitant of war. After a brief effort to do so, in most cases they despair of the task, and drift with the sentiment of the camp, offering hardly a protest against the vices and peccadilloes that prevail on every hand.

When we consider the effects of the war, from this high moral stand-point, we see enough, apparently, to discourage the consistent Christian. The paralysis of missionary enterprise, the closing of churches, the dispersion of congregations, the scattering of preachers and their resort to unclerical modes of life, and lastly, the defection of thousands of persons in camp from the faith that they professed and held in exemplary consistency in civil life—all argue the existence of what is styled "a very low state of religion" in the land.

This is doubtless one of the curses of the war, for which Christians should see how far they themselves may be responsible in part. There is no reason to suppose that the Christian world would suffer so profoundly from the war, if those professing to lead and instruct it were in no wise guilty of a spirit and practices deserving chastisement.

But while there is good ground for the humiliation of the Christian world in view of the afflictions that have come upon the Church, there is also reason to rejoice that the spirit of religion is shining out in beautiful splendor in practical charities that the necessities of the war give occasion for. Never before, in any age or country, has the same anxious care and attention been bestowed on the victims of war, as have been witnessed in the present civil strife. The soldier has gone forth surrounded by every comfort and safeguard that imagination could suggest a need for. When he breaks down and faints by the way, he is gathered up by new appliances of army convenience and cared for in hospitals whose excellence is without a parallel. In his wounds upon the battlefield he has not been left as a castaway, no longer useful to himself or his country, but tenderly borne away and nursed through weary weeks, months and years if need be, by the hands of faithful attendants, if so he he may be restored, even a wreck, to the home and family that loved him. The exhaustless generosity of the nation is poured out upon the soldier, well or wounded; his wife and little ones are cared for, and their wants temporal, mental and spiritual, are ministered to. There has never been, since the first days of the Church, a more magnificent exemplification of that all-embracing Christian love and charity which teaches men to visit the fatherless and widow; to succor, help and comfort the distressed; to divide with the poor; to relieve the sick; to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, than has been witnessed in this country during the prevalence of the war. If there be offsets to this honorable and blessed fact, in the lapse of some unworthy priests, and the defection of many professedly moral people from the ways of virtue, we may credit the latter to an inherent hypocrisy that has been led to throw off its cloak in the mad carnival of war, and yet claim for our people a substantial advance in virtue and true Christianity.

Railways and Romance.

The popular novelists have, thus far, only nibbled at the fruitful subject of railway financiering. DICKENS, at various times, incidentally, and LEVER, in more elaborate form, have made some use of the theme for public amusement or instruction; but there is a world of unexplored plottings, involving grotesque and tragic incident in about an equal degree, which a master hand might illustrate with great success.

In the absence of a skillful manipulator, the ground is partially occupied by certain of those driveliers who do the facetious work of the cheaper British monthlies. And to the aid of this class there has come a magazine which has, at least, a respectable history, and had once some character to lose. Evidently for the gratification of its animosity against this country, the editor of *Ebony* has admitted into the current number what is intended to be a cutting burlesque on the accepted mode of "engineering" American railway schemes in the London money market. The article is so fearfully stupid that we can only justify a reference to it on the ground of its supplying a convenient text for a timely allusion to one specimen of British railway "engineering," which might supply more ample scope for the satiriats of *Blackwood*, than any railway financiering project of this country or of modern times.

First, however, as to *Blackwood* and its humor. The satirist calls his story "My Investment in the Far West," and he first introduces us to a small dinner party at his villa at Stamford Hill, where we meet Col. Coriolanus Sling—a "Yankee," of course; also, Dr. Titus A. C. Bett, a countryman of Sling's, and mixed up with him in a scheme for raising the wind on the prospects of "The Great Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway." The Colonel brings his introduction from Cassius Corkey, a former American Secretary of Legation, and the esteemed friend of the satiric writer in *Blackwood*, living, as we have seen, at a villa at Stamford Hill. The names of the American party, it will be noticed, are supposed to convey to the reader some notion of the satirist's humor; and in order to make the point of the thing more telling, we are supplied with specimens of the conversational powers of Col. Sling, after the following fashion—the host of Stamford Hill forgetting that he had previously told us that his own wife and his other female relations were intensely pleased with the Colonel's manner and address, an admission as candid as it is significant of the breeding and taste of the ladies in question. The heavy part of the dinner is supposed to be over, and the gentlemen of the party are enjoying their wine. The time is, therefore, extremely opportune to open out on the Great Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway, and, after some preliminary skirmishing, the two Americans are momentarily put off their guard by the British capitalist inquiring why they didn't ask the moneyed men of their own country to join in the great undertaking in question?

"'Hush!' said Col. SLING, 'walls have auriculers, and spies are always on the watch to report the words of Columbia's children. It is well known that your arbitrary Government has long adopted the wicked maxim, due to the crafty forethought of your PITT, Earl of HOLLAND, that America's danger is England's opportunity.'"

Such is the style (we need quote no more of it) of the American Colonel, who undertakes to hoodwink the great British capitalist at Stamford Hill villa; who wins the regard of the ladies of the Stamford Hill family; who intimately, in conjunction with Dr. Titus A. C. Bett, a morose and boorish ruffian, much coarser than his companion, succeeds in getting the said capitalist and his friends to invest largely in a moonshine railway beyond the Mississippi; and finally, who are caught (by a stroke of luck) in the act of decamping, after several intervening months, with the entire paid-up capital.

The manner in which the swindle is found out is too elaborately clumsy and stupid to permit us to follow it in detail. But our Stamford Hill hero resolves to visit the United States and see for himself what are the prospects of the Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway. He gets some scraps of information from various "Yankees" and Western men, but he has his eyes most thoroughly opened by the kindly and gentlemanly aid of a General he meets out West. We are told, with great circumstantiality, that this General is of a good Virginia family—truthful, and therefore different from his countrymen in the Northern States; a man, indeed, whose breeding, and style and tone are unmistakable. This excellent and gentlemanly person tells the British capitalist not only all he specially wants to know; but he opens up for him a broad field of philosophic speculation, bearing on the innate differences of character which have led to the existing civil war. The "habits, principles and aspirations" of the two peoples were found, on conversation with the Virginia General, to be all different; and that explained, first, how the amiable capitalist of Stamford Hill had been swindled out of his money, and next, how, likewise, the rebellion came to pass.

The facility with which our satirical friend brings his premises and conclusions into harmony is almost as marvelous as the unutterable dullness of his humor and the pointlessness of his satire.

But if *Blackwood* is anxious to pursue this theme of railway swindling, we can tell him where he may find a subject on which a really clever satirist might found a story not only marvelous, but truthful. If he will seek the confidence of the present Governor of British Guiana, he will be able to learn how three penniless adventurers from the neighboring Canadian Provinces—hereby more than ten years ago—entered the London money market with a railway schems far more formidable than the Nauvoo and Nebraska Road; how they formed a conspiracy first with a notorious English railway jobber, and afterward with the financial agents of the Provinces; how they pledged the faith of the Parliament and Government of their country, without even the semblance of authority, to pay 15 per cent. dividends; how they dragged thousands of unsuspecting people, widows, orphans and aged clergymen, into their villainous schemes; how they pushed on, and lied, and swindled, and cheated, until they had raised in one form or another actually $60,000,000—on not one farthing of which has any interest been paid, and the whole of which may be said to be sunk to the depths of perdition. Let *Blackwood* get these facts from the British Governor already referred to—the chief of the three conspirators, who first became millionaires, and afterwards rose to high official distinction under the Crown, as the reward of their plundering dexterity. Let him get these worthies for the chief characters in his next story. They will put Col. Coriolanus Sling and Dr. Titus A. C. Betts to the blush at the very opening of the plot. Let *Blackwood*, moreover, employ for the occasion some chap who is at least one degree above downright stupidity. The story, we suggest, is too rich to be committed to a jackass.

The Bloody Siege of Vicksburgh.

Whatever may be the issue of the conflict that has been, and perhaps still is raging, in and around Vicksburgh, there can scarcely be a doubt that it will take its place on the page of history as one of the most desperate, stubbornly contested and bloody, that has ever been fought. Commencing with the fight at Big Black River, twelve miles in the rear of Vicksburgh, and coming down to the latest struggles in the trenches that we have any account of, it will be found that there has been a fortnight of battle and siege, with artillery at close quarters, with musketry and with the bayonet, and in the hand-to-hand encounters that storming attacks consist of. According to all accounts Gen. GRANT'S army moved up to the investment of Vicksburgh with irresistible determination and unflinching valor—STEELE'S corps on the right, MCPHERSON'S in the centre and MCCLERNAND'S on the left—each to its appointed place, with the steadiness of veterans of a hundred fields. And after they had reached the base of the hills on whose heights the enemy rested, confident in the strength of their batteries, the work was renewed, and has been continued with a purpose inflexible as fate, our men taking no account of wounds or death, but closing up every breach in their ranks and pressing on to grasp what they felt to be a foreordained victory.

We know that our brave troops have been fighting against fearful disadvantages. They have had to climb hills whose slopes were swept in every direction by direct and enfilading fires from well-covered and well-served artillery. They have had to clear rifle-pits, from which lines of rifles first delivered into their ranks murderous fires at close range. They have had to charge over breastworks that gleamed with sheets of living flames from cannon and musketry. We have had some experience on the Rappahannock of the fatality of a battle conducted under such circumstances. The unhappy fight at Fredericksburgh was something like it. But BURNSIDE'S army was only a few hours under the concentrated fire of the hill batteries and the musketry from the division lying behind that fatal stone wall. And BURNSIDE recrossed the river 10,000 weaker than he went over.

We know how different has been the contest at Vicksburgh as to duration. Day after day our troops have faced the same terrible fortifications—one line taken only to find another as formidable within, and that taken only to find a third frowning grimly upon them.

But our army and its brave officers have never contemplated aught but a decisive victory—cost what it may. They have gone forward to take Vicksburgh. They seem to breathe the spirit to take it, though every man in the army should lay down his life in the attempt. The manner in which they have proceeded thus far leads us to believe that nothing short of the practical annihilation of the heroic army will prevent the realization of their own and the country's hope.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—At the breaking out of the war, there were just half a million slaves in Virginia to twice that number of white people. A gentleman, a native and resident of Virginia, who lives close to the rebel lines, and has had excellent opportunities to learn the condition of affairs in that State, assures us that at least two-thirds of its slave population have been carried from it, or have decamped from it since the rebellion began. Probably not less than seventy or eighty thousand have freed themselves, or been freed by the advance of our armies; while tens of thousands have been sent down to the Carolinas or Georgia to save them from the contingencies of war. Besids all these, some twenty thousand have been taken from their owners, and are employed in various services connected with the rebel army or the war.

If these statements even approximate accuracy, it will be seen that the negro element is being pretty rapidly eliminated from the Old Dominion. There have not been as small a number of slaves within her borders for a hundred years past as there is now.

The Conscription—Freemen in Trouble.

The Copperhead evening organ was careful last night to inform its readers of a further invasion of the liberty of the citizen by a party of civil and military officials. During the afternoon of yesterday, a company of gentlemen, of the order vulgarly termed *bummers*, were peaceably enjoying themselves in a public bar-room near the Old Bowery Theatre, when an unrolling clerk entered the house in pursuance of his duties. Having taken the names of the proprietor and his regular boarders, the clerk, in conformity with his instructions, was proceeding to enroll the less solvent *habitués* of the place, when the latter showed signs of resistance, which ultimately led to their arrest by a Provost-Marshal's guard; not, however, before they had roughly handled the civil officer, and turned him forcibly into the street.

The case may not possibly be followed up by a public demonstration; but it nevertheless has its hardships. The life of the hammer has its pleasures, as some of their party organs may possibly have happened to learn from experience. It is a life, at least, which appears to be steadily and consistently followed; and we are bound, therefore, to suppose that the gentlemen arrested, yesterday, for resisting the preliminary process of enrollment, felt very keenly the invasion of their rights. The trouble, however, is that we see no means of special exemption for them. Their organs might, however, afford them some measure of consolation by quoting, textually, that portion of the Conscription act which exempts from military service that particular class of citizens who have, at any period of their lives, done service in any of the State Reformatories.

The prophesied resistance to Conscription laws—it is worth noticing—comes almost exclusively from the trading interest which these recusant Bowery gentlemen patronize, to the exclusion almost of every other craft or profession. Get even but momentarily into the precincts of a *bummer's* retreat, and you will get as complete a summary of the constitutional objections to the conscription as you will find in even the best-informed journals of the Copperhead persuasion. So truly, indeed, is this the case, that it becomes impossible to say that the instincts of human beings, even in conditions of the gravest financial embarrassment, will become so blunted as to make them indifferent to the immunities of citizens. We submit, however, to those who so eagerly parade these grievances, that the safety of their clients from service lies mainly, if not exclusively, in one of the exemption clauses of the act itself, to which an early appeal should be made.

THE CITY HALL PARK.—There is a very great difference, these Summer days, between the appearance of City Hall Park and Union Park. Union Park, with its luxuriant and verdant grass plots, its heavily-foliaged, nicely-kept trees, its singing birds, its fountain, its tidy domestics and troops of romping children—all these things of a pleasant afternoon give it a cheerful and animated aspect. But the condition and appearance of City Hall Park is a disgrace to the City. In all that part of it fronting the City Hall, the grass has been completely trampled out of existence; the trees are scarred and battered, and many of them withered; the guard-chains which inclose the grass plots have nearly all been broken down and carried off; while the irregular and vile-looking rows of wooden chain-posts stand in dismal disconnectedness. Foul and ragged recruiting-tents are pitched here and there and everywhere; and the desolate and mournful aspect of the region is only relieved by a touch of the tragi-comic, in the presence of that awful bit of brown-stone blasphemy in which the metropolis caricatures the Father of his Country. The dirty children and hard-faced boys who hang around the Park, and fight in it, seem to partake of the spirit of the place and grow continually more foul and desperate.

We urge—we were about to say the conscript fathers of the City, but we prefer not to speak of the conscription—we urge the venerable fathers of the Common Council to take a look at the Park in which the municipal Senate-House stands—to take a look at it through their artistic and æsthetic eyes and faculties. Is it not offensive and pitiful?

It is not likely that we shall again have the Park in its gay garb of olden time, with its green-sward, flowers and fountain; and it would probably be as well to make in it the few alterations needed to convert it into an open level public walk or esplanade. Let the chain-posts and other encumbrances be taken up, and the whole space made into a smooth, level floor; let the dead trees be cut down, and those not yet dead be trimmed and put in order; let the lamp-posts be properly arranged; if we must have recruiting tents in the Park, let the Common Council insist that they shall at least be respectable ones, and planted in proper positions; let the caricature of WASHINGTON be at least capsized and put in a recumbent posture, if there be any natural, national or municipal law forbidding its removal from the Park; and let the numerous other improvements which suggest themselves to every man of taste or feeling on looking at the Park, be made. It need cost nothing. The wood alone that might be got from the chain posts and decayed trees would pay all the expenses. What Alderman or Councilman, who has a soul for high art and the glory of the Metropolis, will move in the matter?

The Prussian Cabinet and the Lower Chamber.

Never, during the height of his power, did STRAFFORD dare to treat with such insolence the Commons of England as M. VON BISMARK and his colleagues show toward the Prussian Deputies. The Government are evidently bent on provoking an outburst on the part of the Lower Chamber, and if they fail to do so, the fault will not be theirs. Hardly a question has of late been brought forward in that assembly on which one or other of the Ministers has not heaped insult on the popular Deputies. When the motion of M. TWESTEN, touching Schleswig-Holstein, was under discussion, M. VON BISMARK told the House that if the Government thought proper to go to war with Denmark, it would do so whether the members of that body approved of the act or not, although constitutionally the said Government could raise neither a thaler nor a soldier for any such purpose, without the consent of the Chambers. This was a tolerably audacious expression of contempt for the Deputies, but the Minister-President had not yet given full vent to his insolence, and at a subsequent period of the day, the Deputies had to endure another slight at his hands. VON BISMARK'S second breach of policy and good manners was occasioned thus: It is customary for some at least of the Ministers to be present during every important debate. All of them, however, chancing to be absent at the time referred to, Dr. VIRCHOW proposed that the Chamber should in consequence adjourn. Whereon the Minister-President suddenly reentered from an adjoining apartment, and assured honorable members that the debate might continue, as he could hear outside every syllable uttered there. The *sang froid* of the Premier roused the ire of one of the Deputies, who remarked that such conduct was highly disrespectful to the House, which had assembled not to be thus trifled with, but to transact the nation's business. This reproof, however, did not disconcert his Excellency in the least, and he replied that he cared not what the Deputy thought of his conduct or language, that he thanked Heaven the gentlemen were blessed with such strong voices, since he could at once listen to their eloquent strains, and engage in official duties which would not brook delay. The Minister, in the absence of his colleagues, was bound to attend during the sitting of the Chamber, and his withdrawal before the close of the debate was an insult to the Deputies; but it was not the act itself, so much as the insolence of his deportment and his hectoring tone, while justifying it, that provoked their indignation.

We have yet another illustration of the arrogance of the VON BISMARK Cabinet. In this case, the War Minister comes under notice. Not only do the Prussian Ministers claim to make war or peace, to raise money or troops, without the consent of the Chambers; not only do they claim the right of absenting themselves from its sessions at pleasure; but they contend that they are entitled, even when taking part in its discussions and enjoying its protection, to be exempt from the control of its presiding officer. This question was brought to a test during the late debate on military law. M. VON ROON, the Secretary of War, having made some statement which demanded the correction of the President, refused to give way to that functionary, affirming that the Constitution authorized the members of the Government to speak in the Chamber; that its President had no jurisdiction over them, and that, being in possession of the floor, he should not be prevented from saying all he had to say. The presumption of the Minister, had, however, carried him too far. The patience of the House was at length exhausted, and the President promptly put an end to the scene, by ordering an adjournment.

The conduct of the Prussian Cabinet is as foolish as it is tyrannical. They cannot give the stamp of legality to one of their measures without the assent of the Lower Chamber, and yet, instead of studying to propitiate it, their whole aim has been to exasperate and alienate it. Though they affect to contemn the popular branch of the Diet, however, it is very evident that they hate and fear that body more than they despise it. They so often lay themselves open to its censure that the rigid surveillance exercised by its members over their actions is excessively disgusting to men of their pretensions.

After the cross-examination which the Minister of the Interior had recently to undergo in the Chamber, touching the arbitrary quartering of Russian refugees on the burghers of Inowraclaw, and the exposure there made of the Cabinet's subservience to the Czar, it is not wonderful that VON BISMARK and his colleagues should desire a pretext for getting rid of those censors who so delight in ferreting out ministerial delinquencies.

The President's adjournment of the Chamber, in consequence of the insubordination of M. VON ROON, will probably lead to a crisis. The Ministers have refused to attend its sessions unless the President will renounce his right to control them during debate, and, as the President will not consent to renounce this power, the Chamber and the Cabinet are at a deadlock.

That M. VON BISMARK may avail himself of this pretext for counseling a dissolution, is not improbable; but as hardly any of his measures have passed the House, it is much more probable that, if the President persists in standing up firmly for the rights of his office, the Premier will ultimately abandon his position, and suffer the Deputies to resume the performance of their duties.

Why are we Defeated!

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has of late been exploiting the theory that the reason the Army of the Potomac was defeated at Chancellorsville, and the reason it has been defeated in so many campaigns, is that the soldiers *do not fight* as well as the rebels. It has recently been backed up in its position, by the opinion of a Massachusetts officer who was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, carried to Richmond, and has recently been exchanged. It is rather a curious theory certainly to preach in New-England; after what we have seen and heard of the valor and endurance of the troops from that section. But as this officer suffered himself to be taken prisoner by the rebels instead of fighting to the death, it is interesting to hear what he says for and against those of his kidney. After mentioning the circumstances under which he was taken prisoner, he continues:

Doubtless a great many reasons are given for our most disgraceful and disastrous defeat at Chancellorsville. There is only one real reason, and that the simplest possible. Our army didn't fight as well as that of our enemies. We had every possible advantage. Our numbers more than doubled theirs, till Longstreet's reinforcements came up, which didn't thus bring their forces up to 100,000 to oppose our 130,000. Indeed, it would now seem that Longstreet didn't come up at all. We had the advantage of position, and no inconsiderable amount of intrenchment. Gen. Hooker's plan was admirably arranged and excellently carried out, until the fighting took place. He exposed himself in the hottest place of danger, and set an electrifying example of heroism to the whole army. The terrible loss of life among our generals shows that, on the whole, they were not found wanting at their posts of duty. We had men enough, well enough equipped, and well enough posted, to have devoured the ragged, imperfectly armed and equipped host of our enemies from off the face of the earth. Their artillery horses are poor, starved frames of beasts, tied on to their carriages and caissons with odds and ends of rope and strips of rawhide. Their supply and ammunition trains look like a congregation of all the crippled California emigrant trains that ever escaped off the desert out of the clutches of the rampaging Comanche Indians. The men are ill-dressed, ill-equipped, and ill-provided, a set of ragamuffins that a man is ashamed to be seen among, even when he is a prisoner and can't help it. And yet they have beaten us fairly, beaten us all to pieces, beaten us so easily that we are objects of contempt even to their commonest private soldiers, with no shirts to hang out of the holes in their pantaloons, and cartridge boxes tied round their waists with strands of ropes. I say they beat us easily, for there hasn't been much of a fight up here on the bank of the Rappahannock after all, the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. There was an awful noise, for I heard it. There was a tremendous amount of powder exploded, for I saw the smoke of it ascend up to heaven. There was a vast amount of running done "faced by the rear rank," but I cannot learn that there was, in any part of the field, very much real fighting. I have seen men from every part of the ground fought over—men from almost every division of the army—and have inquired diligently after every vestige of conflict, and not one of them all had seen a great deal of spirited fighting, though a good many had heard a vast amount of it. The particular brigade or regiment or company of each man was captured because the enemy appeared in vast numbers on their flank or in their rear. They didn't fight much because they were so unfortunately situated or surrounded that there wasn't any use in resisting. I never heard of so much cross-firing and enfilading fire, and fire in the rear, in all the histories of battles with which I am acquainted. Do you point to the big lists of the killed and wounded—15,000 or 20,000 on our side—as evidence of the desperateness of the encounter? I tell you that when men get up and run out of their rifle-pits and breastworks like a flock of sheep, instead of staying in and defending them, not only they deserve to be shot, but, as an actual matter of fact, they do get hit and killed about four-fold what would be hurt if they did their soldierly duty like men.

Am I saying things that oughtn't to be spoken of out of school? That had better be smoothed over and explained away? I'm not certain about that. I think people ought to understand somewhere about where the truth lies, and I do not think soldiers ought to be eulogized and told that none never fought more gallantly on the face of the earth, and the victory would have been theirs if their officers hadn't mismanaged, when as a matter of fact their officers gallantly did their duty and were left to be killed or captured on the field because their men turned tail and ran away from them—mind, I don't mean to say that this was very generally the case in the late battle. But I do mean to say that according to my best information and belief the great Eleventh corps of our army, attacked by an inferior force of the enemy, gave way with only a shadow of resistance and ran out of their intrenchments like a parcel of frightened deer, thus making a great gap in our grand line of battle and disconcerting all our good arrangements, and opening the way for the disasters that followed. And from all I can learn the Twelfth corps didn't do much better, and though a very large portion of the army did their duty very fairly, I have yet to learn of any considerable body of troops that displayed that real gallantry and determination to win which only can restore a losing battle and atone for the disgraceful flight of the cowards and panic-stricken. I know of whole regiments and brigades, long and heavy lines of battle, that gave way before lines of the enemy so thin and straggling as hardly to be considered more than skirmishers. I saw regiment after regiment and brigade after brigade of those corps I have mentioned come pouring back through our reserves till they covered acres and acres of ground, enough to have made a stand against all the rebels in Virginia, and only breaking our lines and telling such cock-and-bull stories of being cut to pieces in front and surrounded and attacked in the rear as carried evidence of their absurdity on the very face of them, till I could have cried for shame and grief to be obliged to acknowledge myself as belonging to the same army.

Still, in spite of all I have said, it is by no means the truth that our men are a parcel of cowards and poltroons. They are as brave as the average of people—quite as brave as our enemies are. But we don't fight in such a common-sense way as they do. Shall I tell you now one of our lines of battle engages? They go in in fine style, steadily, in a good line and without any flinching, halt at what is held to be a desirable point, and at the command commence firing, standing, kneeling, or lying down, as may be ordered. Then, as in all their previous training, they have been taught to load and fire as rapidly as possible, three or four times a minute; they go into the business with all fury, every man vying with his neighbor as to the number of cartridges he can ram into his piece and spit out of it. The smoke arises in a minute or two so you can see nothing where to aim. The noise is deafening and confusing to the last degree. The impression gets around of a tremendous conflict going on. The trees in the vicinity suffer sorely, and the clouds a good deal. By and by the guns get heated and won't go off, and the cartridges begin to give out. The men have become tired with their furious exertions and the excitement and die of their own firing, and without knowing anything about the effect produced upon the enemy, very likely having scarcely had one glimpse of the enemy at all, begin to think they have fought about enough and it is nearly time to retire. Meanwhile the enemy, lying quietly a hundred or two yards in front, crouching on the ground or behind trees, answer our fire very leisurely, as they get a chance for a good aim, about one shot to our 300, hitting about as many as we do, and waiting for the wild tornado of ammunition to pass over their heads, and when our burst of fighting is pretty much over they have only commenced. They probably rise and advance upon us with one of their unearthly yells as they see our fire slacken. Our boys, finding that the enemy has survived such an avalanche of fire as we have rolled in upon him, conclude he must be invincible, and being pretty much out of ammunition, retire. Now, if I had charge of a regiment or brigade, I'd put every man in the guard-house who could be proved to have fired more than twenty rounds in any one battle; I wouldn't let them carry more than their cartridge-box full, (forty rounds,) and have them understand that that was meant to last them pretty much through a campaign, and in every possible way would endeavor to banish the Chinese style of fighting with a big noise and smoke, and imitate rather the backwoods style of our opponents.

Whenever we choose to defeat the armies of the rebels, we can do so, and we don't need 500,000 more men to do it with either. There are men enough in Hooker's army now to march straight through to Richmond. Too many men are only an incumbrance. Teare isn't the general living who has shown his ability to manage properly, certainly, more than a hundred thousand men. All we have to do is to make up our minds not to run before an equal number of the enemy, to keep cool and save our ammunition to shoot something besides trees with, and when the butternuts find we don't run away they will.

Arrival of Gen. Stekles.

Maj. Gen. SICKLES, accompanied by two members of his Staff, Maj. H. E. TREMAINE and Capt. J. MADDUX, arrived in town last evening.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 29.

The steamer *Sonora*, Capt. LAFIDGE, arrived today from Panama, with the New-York mails and passengers.

A fire occurred at Marysville yesterday, resulting in the destruction of a stable and ten horses. The Pacific Hotel and a grocery store adjoining were partially demolished.

A destructive fire occurred in the town of Albany, Oregon, on the 24th inst. Loss $17,000.

(*Special Dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, New-York.*)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30—12 M.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* arrived to-day, bringing $120,000 in treasure from Oregon and $15,000 from British Columbia.

(The above dispatch came through to-day in one hour.)

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Moseby's Guerrillas at Catlett's Station.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.

Their Subsequent Defeat by Gen. Stahl.

Capture of Two Pieces of Artillery and a Number of the Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS!

Moseby's guerrillas made their appearance to-day at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and this time with artillery, which was brought to bear with effective force on one of our trains standing on the track there. Ten cars and a locomotive were destroyed.

It is certain, however, that Gen. STAHEL afterwards gave the guerrilla chieftian the soundest thrashing he has yet received, capturing his artillery (two pieces,) and a number of his men. At last accounts the Union cavalry force was in hot pursuit, expecting to catch the rest.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Private JAMES E. FARR, for desertion from Co. I, One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York Volunteers, was sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be shot. The President remitted the sentence, and ordered the prisoner to be restored to duty.

Corp. ST. CLAIR LANCASTER, Seventh regiment Maryland Volunteers, found guilty of attempt to excite mutiny, and of desertion, was sentenced to be shot. The President commuted this sentence to imprisonment for one month.

ALEXANDER SPENCE, a citizen of Norfolk, for setting fire to the store of JOHN H. KING, and stealing goods from it, has been sentenced to be shot, and will be executed under Gen. DIX's orders.

CHARLES H. HARRIS, a citizen of New-Orleans, formerly a member of the Crescent City regiment, having been found guilty of being a spy, was sentenced to be hung, but the President commuted this punishment to confinement on Ship Island during the war.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that promissory notes made payable nonnegotiable on demand and stamped as demand notes, (at the rate of one per cent. for every $200 or any fractional part thereof,) but given and received with an understanding between the parties that demand of payment will not be made within thirty-three days from date, are in fraud of the law, are not appropriately stamped, and where issued on or after June 1, 1863, and not paid within thirty-three days from date, will be invalid and of no effect.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS.

Medical Inspector, Dr. G. K. JOHNSON has recently inspected the corps hospitals at Aquia and Potomac Creeks, and will soon submit to the department a detailed report. These hospitals exhibit a remarkable exemption from mortality in the operations. This is attributed to the excellent physical condition of the officers and men previous to the battle, as well as to the completeness of the arrangements and skillful attendance in the hospitals. Scarcely a case of amputation has terminated fatally. An amputation of the hip joint was performed in the second division, first corps hospital; an operation which is almost invariably followed by death, and consequently has, it is said, been discarded in European and American surgery. The patient is now in a fair way of recovery.

A PRESENTATION.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the New-York Ninth State Militia, to-day, presented Dr. CHARLES J. NORDQUIST, Chief Surgeon of the Second division, First corps, with a superb American chronometer and massive chain, valued at $260, in appreciation of his character and services while Surgeon of their regiment. The occasion was the second anniversary of that gallant regiment's departure from home in the service of their country. The Ninth have suffered severely during the war. Gen. ROBINSON, commanding the division, together with his Staff, were present.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

The Army of the Cumberland Believed to be in Motion—Gen. Burnside to Take the Field Soon.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 30.

There are no later advices from Murfreesboro. It is believed that the Army of the Cumberland is in motion.

Gen. BURNSIDE will soon take the field. Gen. HARTSUFF has issued Order No. 1, assuming command of the troops in Kentucky, except the Ninth army corps and Gen. CARTER's division, with headquarters at Lexington. Brig.-Gen. BAYLE has charge of the railroad and depot guards throughout the State.

Our loss in the skirmish at Norman's Ferry, on the Cumberland, on the 27th, was eight men and nine horses. Lieut.-Col. ADAMS, of the First Kentucky cavalry, crossed the Cumberland afterward, and captured one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, five men and eleven horses.

THE BRILLIANT AFFAIR NEAR MIDDLETON, TENN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

MURFREESBORO, May 25, 1863.

I gave you by telegraph a short account of the night attack made by our cavalry on the enemy's camp near Middleton, on the morning of the 21st. Through the kindness of Gen. STANLEY and Col. MINTY, the latter commanding the First brigade, whose sustained the brunt of the fight, I am enabled to glean, from official reports, the following details: On the night of the 21st, at 8 o'clock, Gen. STANLEY started out on the Salem pike in the direction of Middleton, a small village about three miles west of Fosterville, on the old stage route leading from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville. The forces composing the expedition were the First and Second brigades of Gen. TURCHIN's cavalry division, the former consisting of the Fourth Michigan, Third Indiana, Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth regular regiments, under the command of Col. R. H. C. MINTY; and the latter composed of the Third and Fourth Ohio cavalry and the Thirty-ninth Indiana mounted infantry, and commanded by Col. LONG. Leaving the pike to avoid the enemy's pickets, posted on the road, the column picked its way cautiously through an unfrequented region, broken by gullies and ravines, obstructed by bluffs, and traversed by serpentine water courses. The natural barriers intervening impeded the progress of the column, but the night, its darkness deepened by the forest that overhung, rendered the path almost impassable. After a march of over twenty miles over this rugged country, the horses jaded and the men fatigued, the force were halted within three miles of Middleton, and the preparations made for surrounding, surprising, and capturing the enemy. Gen. STANLEY, with his escort and two companies (D and I) from the Fourth Regulars, ordered forward to act as advance guard, under the command of Lieut. O'CONNELL, took the road leading from the old Salem pike in the direction of the rebel camp. Gen. TURCHIN was ordered to follow, in supporting distance, with the First Brigade. Reaching a point where the road forked with another leading to the right, Gen. TURCHIN sent the balance of the Fourth Regulars and the Seventh Pennsylvania to the left, and the Fourth Michigan, followed by the Third Indiana, took the road to the right, leading to Middleton. Gen. STANLEY, in the meantime, with the advance guard, had held steadily toward the point designated by the guides as the camping ground of the enemy. The camp was situated about a mile from Middleton, in a dense cedar glade, and the forces were so disposed that it was necessary to pass through the grounds occupied by the First Alabama to reach the camp of the Eighth Confederate. Having alarmed the sentries, and anxious to surprise the enemy asleep, Gen. STANLEY ordered the Andersou Guard forward. No time was lost. In a twinkling Lieut. O'CONNELL was at their head, and the two companies, with drawn sabres, were dashing forward with a yell, that was alone sufficient to strike terror into a drowsy man, and sabering the frightened Alabamians. The alarm, given by the sentries, had aroused the Eighth Confederate, who, rallying in sufficient numbers, beat back the advance guard, who retired with a large number of prisoners. The Fourth Michigan, on the alert, attracted by the tumult, dashed forward at a furious gallop, charged through the town and a mile beyond into the camp of the enemy. The rebels by this time had formed in line of battle on the opposite side of an open field and in the edge of the forest skirting it. Discovering them, the Michiganders fired a few volleys at them, which emptied several saddles, and prepared to charge. The Confederates, more confident in the mettle of their horses than in their own ability to sustain a charge, wheeled about and took to the woods and glades. The Third Indiana, in the meantime, had charged in the direction of Fosterville. The few rebels they found only tarried to exchange shots, and retreated. The Second brigade, moved forward when the action began, found the enemy gone, and was now occupying his camp. Gen. STANLEY burned the tents, wagons, clothing, guns, ordnance stores, and everything left on the grounds, and, with over 200 serviceable horses and 73 prisoners, took up a line of march for Murfreesboro. The rebels, collecting in considerable force, followed us for several miles, firing on our rear guard and severely wounding quite a number of our men. Col. LONG, with the Second brigade, brought up the rear, and sustained a loss of eight wounded by shots from the enemy following. Reporting to Gen. STANLEY that our rear was being continually annoyed, the Fourth Michigan was placed in ambush. The column passed, and the enemy unsuspectingly followed close behind, firing at us. When within easy musket range the Fourth Michigan rose and poured in a volley that played sad havoc in the rebel ranks, and they withdrew to trouble us no more.

The charge of the advance guard was a brilliant affair, and reflects great credit on Lieut. O'CONNELL, who led the van, and only retired when the enemy in superior force moved forward to oppose him. In this action we lost the daring and gallant Lieut. WOOD.

EASTERN KENTUCKY.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL ARRESTED, AND SENT TO RICHMOND.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 28.

From a letter received in Covington yesterday, from Maj. JAS. L. FOLEY, of the Tenth Kentucky cavalry, dated in camp near Owingsville, Bath County, Ky., May 21, we make the following extracts:

We are still in *statu quo*. Nothing exciting has transpired. The scouting party sent to the mountains last week has returned with some thirteen prisoners—one Captain, two Lieutenants, and several officers of inferior grade. The scouts had three or four skirmishes, with no loss to our side. Carter and Morgan Counties are now comparatively free from any regularly organized force of rebels; yet the infernal horse thieves give that country some trouble. We are gradually thinning these fellows out, and hope in the course of time to have quiet and good order restored. A Confederate soldier came into my lines yesterday, and gave himself up. He belongs to the Fifth Kentucky (rebel) infantry, commanded by Col. H. HAWKINS, who is at present encamped near Whitesburgh, with his force of some 300 men and six pieces of artillery. HUMPHREY MARSHALL was arrested before he left, and sent to Richmond as a prisoner. The charges against him are treason and disloyalty to the Confederate States. In fact, it has been asserted by several individuals, much more reliable and responsible than this fellow, that the *General is a Traitor* to his own troops, at heart, have no confidence in him, and think he is either a coward or traitor to the cause in which he has taken up arms. Things look a little threatening in the direction of our southern border. BUCKNER is reported to be in our front with 17,000 troops, ready to cross the Cumberland as soon as it is fordable. SIMON BOLIVAR will have a hard time with that number in this State, under the present Administration. I have sent quite a number of prisoners to the rear since my arrival at this place. Hardly a day passes but some two or three are brought in for care and attention from the Department Commander. Rebel sympathizers are gobbled up by scores—coming under General Order No. 38. Two or three, captured last week, will share the fate of CORBIN and MCGRAW, recruiting papers having been found on their persons.

ADMIRAL WILKES' SQUADRON.

The Vanderbilt Ready for a Cruise.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 30.

The ship *George Turner*, Capt. ISLEY, from Buenos Ayres, via St. Thomas 16th inst., arrived here this morning.

She brings four invalid seamen from the U. S. steamer *Alabama*; four from the U. S. bark *Gemsbok*; four from the U. S. steamer *Wachusett*; one from the U. S. steamer *Onrida*, and one from the *Vanderbilt*—all of Admiral WILKES' squadron.

The *Vanderbilt* had taken in 1,500 tons of coal, and was ready for a cruise.

Counterfeits—Thieves.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 30.

Seven hundred dollars in counterfeit twenties on the Union Bank of Rochester were received at the assorting-house in this city from the Park Bank, New-York.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, while the clerk of THOS. SQUIRES, broker, was at the door of his office, looking at the Thirteenth regiment, which was passing by, some adroit thief entered the place by a side door and stole $1,600 in $100 packages, the bills of which were all on State banks. No clue has been obtained to the thieves.

PERSONAL.

—An army correspondent gives the following picture of Rosecrans: Gen. Rosecrans is an erect, solid man of 175 pounds weight, whose 43 years sit lightly on his face and frame. He has a clear, mild blue eye, which lights up under excitement until it can flash fire; an intensified Roman nose; high cheek bones; ruddy complexion; mouth and chin hidden under dark brown moustache and whiskers, untouched by the razor; hair a shade or two lighter, with a few threads of silver, and growing thin on the edges of the high, full, but not broad forehead. In conversation, his face is illumined by a peculiarly winning smile, and an eye shining with spirit. As Hamlet would take the ghost's word for a thousand pounds, so you would trust that face, in a stranger, as thoroughly true, full of character, and reserved power. His talk is like it—direct, frank, overflowing with humor, or strong in emphasis.

—One who claims to know the facts, writes to the Philadelphia *Press*, that Mr. Bayard Taylor's resignation as Secretary of Legation to Russia, was sent to the State Department before Mr. Clay's nomination as Minister to Russia was laid before the Senate. It was understood that Mr. Taylor's resignation should take effect upon the date of Mr. Cameron's. Mr. Taylor remained in Russia after Mr. Cameron's departure from a sense of duty only, in order that our Government might not be without a representative at it. Petersburgh at so critical a period of our diplomatic history. When Mr. Taylor accepted the post of Secretary of Legation it was his intention to return, as he went, with Mr. Cameron, and under no possible circumstances to serve as Secretary to any other Minister.

—The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says: "During the late visit of Gen. MCCLELLAN to this city, an occurrence took place which escaped the notice of the 'penny-a-liners.' As the General stepped from the platform at the Worcester depot to his carriage, he was relieved of his wallet, containing some $200 and papers of much value to him, by some adept in the art of 'extraction.' Upon its coming to the knowledge of the Committee who had him in charge, the police were applied to, and the result was, that in a very short time, by the assertions of some of the most expert detectives in this or any other American city, the lost wallet was restored, much to the delight, as well as astonishment, of both the General and the Committee."

—On the morning of May 28, Schuyler D. Bromley, a well-known citizen of Churchville, near Rochester, while standing at the door of his house in conversation with his wife and another lady, deliberately drew a revolver from his pocket and shot himself through the head. The ball entered the right side of the head, above the ear, and lodged in the forehead. He did not expire instantly, but it is thought that recovery is impossible. Mr. Bromley has resided at Churchville many years, and was at one time Station Agent of the Central Railroad at that place, and at others a brakeman and conductor on the road. He is about 40 years of age, and has a wife and one child. Temporary derangement is said to be the cause of the act.

—Lieut. Wm. P. Shear, Quartermaster of the Second (Troy) regiment, committed suicide at the Marshal Infirmary, in Troy, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, by cutting his throat with a penknife from ear to ear. He died in five minutes after the infliction of the wound. He was laboring under no aberration of mind at the time, and it is supposed that family difficulties must have prompted the fatal act. Lieut. Shear formerly resided in Albany, and transacted a large business. He married a daughter Ex-Comptroller James M. Cook, and had many influential relatives in that city.

—Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, the Premier of the Canadian Ministry, and Mr. Scammon, one of the delegates from Chicago to urge enlarged means of communication with the seaboard, met with a serious accident a few days since. They were riding out in a caleche, which was upset by the carelessness of the driver, and both of them were thrown to the ground with great violence. Mr. Scammon's injuries were the most severe, and he is still in a precarious situation. Mr. Macdonald was able to return home, and walks out, although with difficulty.

—An old lady of Pennsylvania has written a very patriotic letter to our Commanding General, asking him to allow her youngest son, a promising boy of three months, to bear the name "Gen. Joseph Hooker L——n." The letter states that the writer has two sons in a Pennsylvania regiment, and is willing to send two more when they are needed. Her application was indorsed by Col. Sweitzer, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment, by Col. McQuade and Brig.-Gen. Barnes, and it is stated that Gen. Hooker has granted the request.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of L'Herbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from May 1 to May 8, 1863: Sylvester Brush, Louis T. Brush, J. G. Vasser, C. Townsend, E. S. Monroe, S. P. Dewey and lady, H. E. Dewey, J. F. D. Lanier and family, Mrs. G. A. Hearn, A. W. Hearn, A. M. Heye, L. J. Levey and lady, E. M. Benjamin and Lady, New-York; Howard Paul and lady, Philadelphia; Edward Gould Buffum, California.

—Two deserters from the British forces in Kingston, C. W., recently reached Sackett's Harbor packed in a box directed to a class company in this City. They were handled with care.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Madame Tilmen,

No. 148 East Ninth Street,

(Late of 112 Broadway,)

adjoining A. T. Stewart's new store, has opened a splendid assortment of Summer bonnets and flats, headdresses and caps, for watering places, &c., &c.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

V. L.

Chronic Rheumatism immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment.

Sold by all the Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

DOYLE—PONS.—On Tuesday, May 26, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by Rev. A. Lafont, Mr. JOHN T. DOYLE, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss ANTONIA PONS, of this City.

DIED.

BARAS.—On Friday, May 29, LUCRETIA, daughter of Charles H. and Lucretia Baker, aged 13 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 216 State-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, May 31.

BARRIS.—On Saturday morning, May 30, after a short but severe illness, CATHARINA BARRIS, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 247 West 37th-st., tomorrow (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BARNES.—In Berlin, Conn., on Thursday, May 28, NORMAN PECK, son of BLAKESLEE and Margaretta P. Barnes, aged 6 years and 5 months.

CHESEBROUGH.—In Stamford, on Friday, May 29, COUSENS, relict of the late Robert Chesebrough.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Haven trains leave 27th-st. Depot at 11¼ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Stamford, on the arrival of the trains, to convey the friends to the residence of Theodore Davenport.

HORTON.—On Friday, May 29, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. HIRAM H. HORTON, of the firm of Hanmer & Horton of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Lexington-av., northeast corner of 52d-st., on Sunday, May 31, at 2 o'clock.

SEALY.—On Friday night, May 29, MARTHA F. SEALY, aged 76 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, W. F. Lee, No. 114 West 45th-st., on Monday, June 1, at 1 o'clock.

SAFFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 30, MARY, wife of E. W. Safford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHITSON.—In Brooklyn, on fifth day (Thursday) of fifth month, 28th, MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Joseph and Hannah S. Whitson.

The funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn, near Boerum-st., on first day (Sunday) afternoon, May 31, at 4 o'clock.

☞ California and Illinois papers please copy.

WICHELHAUSEN.—On Saturday, May 30, Mr. JACOB WICHELHAUSEN, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 54 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 303.—May 30, 1863.

60, 34, 24, 46, 25, 26, 12, 2, 19, 5, 4.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 304.—May 30, 1863.

42, 30, 27, 56, 29, 63, 7, 70, 17, 74, 69, 44.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA.

FOR THE

HAIR.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, CONTAINING TWO BOTTLES.

DR. H. H. STERLING,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

No. 493 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPRING.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

P. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 79 and 79 Bowery. LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

FOUNTAINS, VASES, ARBORS, SUMMER-HOUSES, SETTEES, LIONS, DOGS, DEER, And other ornaments suitable for embellishing GARDENS, VILLAS, LAWNS, PRIVATE AND PUBLIC GROUNDS, At JAMES. FOWLER, KIETLAND & CO.'S, Manufacturers, Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts. N. B.—Illustrated catalogues sent by mail.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN, REV. I. B. WEBSTER, incidentally in New-York, will preach a sermon on the subject of Anglican Missions, especially that among the Jews, with which he has been long and intimately connected, both in London and on the continent of Europe, in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., near 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst. Divine service at 7½ o'clock. The attendance of the clergy and laity is earnestly requested, as much interesting matter may be expected. Divine service at 10½ A. M., as usual.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the second sermon on Christ in Old Testament. Subject—*Vision of Jacob's Ladder*. At 7½ P. M., commencement of a course on the Unity of the Church, illustrated in lives of eminent men. Subject—*John Wesley, of the Methodists*. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing at 3 o'clock.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD at the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker Building, Bleecker-st., opposite Sixth-st., SABBATH, 31st, at 7½ P. M., which will be addressed by an army chaplain, late of the 20th Maine Regiment, and an agent of the R. D. C. Board of Publication, who will give their experience in hospital and field. A collection will be taken. All are invited to attend.

THE CAMP AND THE HOSPITAL.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, May 31, at 7½ o'clock, in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 8th avs., a Union Meeting will be held to aid the American Tract Society in supplying our ARMY AND NAVY WITH RELIGIOUS READING. Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, one of the Secretaries, Rev. Dr. GRIFFITH, Rev. Messrs. GANSS, BRALINGHAM and others will address the meeting.

COURSE OF SABBATH EVENING SERMONS, by Ministers of various denominations, at the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catherine sts. Rev. WM. H. JOHNSON will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. C. K. IMBRIE in the EVENING, at 7½, May 31, 1863. Seamen and friends of seamen are invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Bishop POTTER will hold an Ordination and administer the Rite of Confirmation in this church next SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. HENRY L. JONES, from Fitchburg, Mass., will preach to the EVENING.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL DELIVER the second discourse to young men, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Industry, its Nature and Advantages*. Text—"Seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before kings."

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. SHEPPARD, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Only Way to Obtain Eternal Life*. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, subject—*The Second Coming of Christ and Signs of the Times*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—(PROTestant Episcopal,) 54th-st., west of 8th-av., Rev. G. J. GRAB, D. D., Rector. Morning Service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock P. M. Evening Service at 7½ o'clock. The Rector will preach, MORNING and EVENING, on Trinity Sunday, May 31.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th av. SUNDAY, May 31. Morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. WARREN, Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French, sermon in English, by Rev. Dr. MORRIS, at 7½ o'clock.

TABERNACLE, NO. 446 BROADWAY.—Rev. C. G. FOSS will deliver a discourse upon the *Gospel and Secret Societies*, by request, SUNDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock. A comparison of the nature and working of both systems will be instituted. Everybody welcome. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The regular service for the children every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited, especially Sunday-school men. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 7½. Subject for evening—*A Religion for Business Men*. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. K. WASCHE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.—subject—*Missing Disciple*; and 7½ o'clock P. M.—subject—*The Commonwealth of Israel*. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH CHAPEL.—Rev. C. D. MURRAY will preach on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the "Home Chapel," on 2d-st., between 4th and Madison-avs. The usual services will be held in Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, in the MORNING.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D.D., will preach a sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*The Model Man*. A cordial invitation is extended.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE NORTHEASTERN section of the City will find pleasant and ample church accommodation in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH—CARROLL PARK. President-st., South Brooklyn—Rev. P. H. GREENLEAF, D. D., Rector. Services are regularly held in this Church on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.; also on WEDNESDAYS, at 8 P. M. Strangers attending will be cheerfully provided with seats.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts., (

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 30, 1863.

$500 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.106
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.103¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.103¾
10,500 Treas. 7 3-10 s c. Notes, Oct & Apr.S.99¼
24,700 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.....101¼
20,000 do.....New.. 99¼
1,000 do.....99
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81.....111¾
2,000 Ky. State 6s.....102
2,000 Ill. War Loan.....103¾
5,000 N. C. State 6s.....99
14,000 Mo. State 6s.....71
1,000 State 1st M. B.....114
3,000 do.....114¾
1,000 E. 2d M. B. s.c.....79 120
16,000 Er. 3d M. Bs. '83.113
7,000 Hud. R. 3d M.....122
12,000 do.....122¾
5,000 do.....122¾
15,000 do.....122¾
3,000 Hud. R. Bs. '67...104¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. R.C. 3d.....118
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr 95
15,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d.....93¾
1,000 Rad. & St. J. 1st M. 78
85,000 American Gold.....145
40,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.....111
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.....103¾
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d.....85
5,000 Mil. & Mo. 1. G.....64
2,000 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st 108¾
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C 34
250 Bank of Commerce.106
64 Park Bank.....138
150 Canton Co.....36
400 do.....36¼
2000 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.. 29¾
400 do.....29¾
200 do.....b10 30
550 do.....30
300 Cen. Am. T. Co.....65
150 do.....55¾
100 do.....55¾
10 do.....56
100 do.....b30 56
130 Pac. M. S. Co.....186
100 do.....b30.186
100 do.....186¾
100 do.....b30.186¾
30 Amer. Coal Co.....70
300 do.....68
200 Bucks Co. L. Co.....1¾
700 Hudson R. R.....134
250 do.....s30 133
50 do.....b18.134
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....123¾
100 do.....123¾
100 do.....123¾
250 do.....b10.124
50 do.....b30 124¾
17 Tol. & Wab. R.....78
200 do.....80
60 Bruns. C. L. Co.....6¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou...108¾
10,000 do.....108¾
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20's, C. N. 99¾
1,000 U. S. 7 3-10 N's, Oct. & April.....107¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..63¾
9,000 do.....62
1,000 Mo. State 6s.....71
2,000 Tol. & W. 3d M..95
2,000 A. & T. H. 2 m. Prf. 82
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M...64¾
2,000 Mich. S. S. F....109¾
5,000 amer. Gold.....144¾
85,500 do.....145
15,000 do.....145¾
2,500 do.....145¾
50 Hanover Bank.....99
100 Canton Com.....36
200 do.....36¼
550 do.....36¾
100 do.....b10 36¾
200 do.....36¾
200 do.....25¾
2000 do.....34¾
200 Cumb. Coal. Prf.....30
50 do.....29¾
200 do.....29
20 Del. & H. Ca. Co.....149
50 Am. Coal Co.....87
200 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.....54
100 do.....54¾
100 do.....b30 55¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.....187
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....124
200 Erie Railway.....96
200 do.....96¾
500 do.....96¾
200 do.....96¾
100 do.....b30 96¾
100 do.....b30 96
150 do.....96¾
100 do.....s10 96¾
200 Erie R. Pref.....106¾
50 Hudson Riv. R.....133¾
100 do.....134
200 Harlem R.....106¾
400 do.....106¾
300 do.....106
200 do.....b3. 106¾
400 Reading Railroad....113
200 do.....113¾
200 do.....113¾
200 Mich. Cen. R.....117¼
100 do.....117
2000 M. S. & N. I. R.....77
500 do.....b30. 117¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I. G..117
100 do.....116¾
100 Ill. Cen. R. S.....110
100 do.....b10. 110½
1200 Clev. & Pitt. R.....94¾
400 do.....s10 94¾
200 do.....s10 94
1200 do.....b30 95
500 do.....s15 94
200 Cal. & Chic. R.....106
400 Cleve. & Tol. R.....114
300 do.....114¾
200 do.....s5. 114
700 do.....114¾
1400 do.....114¾
1000 do.....115
100 Chi. & R. I. R.....102¾
200 do.....102½
300 do.....b30. 102¾
100 Tol. & W. Pref.....68
50 Tol. & Wab. R.....81
100 Chic. R. & Q. R.....115
100 Alton & T. H. Pr...82
100 do.....81½
150 do.....81
300 do.....80¾
27 do.....82
100 Alt. & T. H. Pref. 1.83¾
100 P., F. W. & C. R.....78
100 do.....78¾
50 Chi. & N. W. R.....34
100 Chi. and Alt. R.....76
100 do.....b10 77
200 Mil. & P. Du C. R.....50

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cum. Coal Prf.....s3 30
100 do.....30¾
250 do.....30
50 do.....b3 30
100 do.....s10 29¾
100 do.....30
3-6 Canton Co.....36
100 do.....s3 36
100 Quicksilver Min. Co. b30 47
1400 Blacks Co. Lead.....1¾
550 do.....1¾
100 Cen. Am. Trans. Co. 56
50 Pacific M. S. Co.....187¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R.....b10.124¾
100 do.....s3.124¾
200 do.....b3.124¾
100 do.....s10.124¾
500 do.....124¾
150 do.....c.124¾
900 do.....b3.124¾
100 P., F. W. & C.....76¾
100 Gal. & Chi. R.....106¾
200 Clev. & Tol.....114¾
300 do.....s10.114¾
700 do.....115
200 Erie Railway.....96¼
400 do.....96¾
200 do.....c 96¾
200 do.....96¾
200 do.....b3 96¾
200 Erie R. Pref.....105¾
300 Harlem R.....105¾
100 do.....b3. 106¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.....117¾
400 Clev. & P. R.....94¾
100 do.....c 94¾
200 do.....c 94¾
200 do.....c 94¾
200 do.....s3 94¾
200 do.....c 94¾
200 do.....s10 94¾
200 do.....b3 94¾
300 Chic. & R. I. R.....103
100 do.....102¾
100 do.....102¾
100 do.....c.102¾
100 do.....s10.102¾
200 do.....102¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

50 Cumb. Coal.....29¾
100 do.....29¾
300 do.....s3 29¾
100 do.....b3 29¾
100 do.....29¾
100 Canton Co.....33¾
150 Erie R.....96¾
200 do.....s3 96¾
200 do.....b3 96¾
200 do.....b10 96¾
200 do.....96¾
200 do.....25¾
2000 do.....34¾
200 Cumb. Coal. Prf.....30
50 do.....29¾
200 do.....29
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co.....149
50 Am. Coal Co.....87
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.....54
100 do.....54¾
100 do.....b30 55¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.....187
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....124
200 Erie Railway.....96
200 do.....96¾
500 do.....96¾
200 do.....96¾
100 do.....b30 96¾
100 do.....b30 96
150 do.....96¾
100 do.....s10 96¾
300 Erie R. Pref.....106¾
50 Hudson Riv. R.....133¾
100 do.....134
200 Harlem R.....106¾
400 do.....106¾
300 do.....106
200 do.....b3. 106¾
400 Reading Railroad....113
200 do.....113¾
200 do.....113¾
200 Mich. Cen. R.....117¼
100 do.....117
2000 M. S. & N. I. R.....77
500 do.....b30. 117¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I. G..117
100 do.....116¾
100 Ill. Cen. R. S.....110
100 do.....b10. 110½
1200 Clev. & Pitt. R.....94¾
400 do.....s10 94¾
200 do.....s10 94
1200 do.....b30 95
500 do.....s15 94
200 Cal. & Chic. R.....106
400 Cleve. & Tol. R.....114
300 do.....114¾
200 do.....s5. 114
700 do.....114¾
1400 do.....114¾
1000 do.....115
100 Chi. & R. I. R.....102¾
200 do.....102½
300 do.....b30. 102¾
100 Tol. & W. Pref.....68
50 Tol. & Wab. R.....81
100 Chic. R. & Q. R.....115
100 Alton & T. H. Pr...82
100 do.....81½
150 do.....81
300 do.....80¾
27 do.....82
100 Alt. & T. H. Pref. 1.83¾
100 P., F. W. & C. R.....78
100 do.....78¾
50 Chi. & N. W. R.....34
100 Chi. and Alt. R.....76
100 do.....b10 77
200 Mil. & P. Du C. R.....50

SATURDAY, May 30—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin varied but slightly through to-day's business. It closes 145 ⅛ cent. as against 144¾ on Friday night. The absence of definite news from the Southwest was rather unfavorably construed on the Street, but the disposition to advance the price of Gold was met by strong sellers at 145 ⅛ cent. The Export of the week is only $280,000. After the European mails closed in the forenoon, some purchases of Bankers' Bills on London were made at 158¾ ⅛ cent. for delivery for next Wednesday's steamer. The quotation on London closed 158¼@158¾ ⅛ cent. for Bankers', and 157¾@158 for Merchant bills. Money easy to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ⅛ cent. Prime Merchant paper goes at 5@6 ⅛ cent. The Treasury Office received to-day $1,408,850 on subscriptions to the New Loan made direct, and also $350,000 deposited by the Loan Agent.

There was a further advance in the Railway shares and Pacific Mail at the Stock Exchange, and quite a spirited business was done at the early Board in the New-York and Western Roads at the rise. The market subsequently kept firm on the Street, but at the Second Board the bidding was somewhat irregular; lower on New-York Central, Harlem and Erie, and also on some of the Western Roads, and firm again on Michigan Southern and Reading. The Government Stocks of 1881 were a fraction easier. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frl.	Sat.
Gold Coin	144¾	145
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¾	108¾
N. Y. Central	123¾	123¾
Erie	95¾	96
Erie Preferred	108	105¾
Hudson	133¾	134
Toledo	118	118
Pacific Mail	184	186¾
Harlem	110	106¾
Canton	36	34¾
Cumberland	30¼	29

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	115
Manhattan	140
Merchants'	116
Mechanics'	115
Union	110
America	106
Phœnix	110
Tradesmen's	103
Butchers' and Drovers'	125
State of New-York	102¾
Commerce	105
Ocean	96
Chatham	98
Bank of N. America	105
Irving	98
Grocers'	105
East River	98
Nassau	105
Corn Exchange	105
St. Nicholas	98
Marine	140
Atlantic	75
Importers' & Traders'	105
Park	137
Mannf. and Merchants'	99
New-York Ex. Bank	115
Hanover	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104¼
N. Y. Cen. conv. '76	124
Erie R. firsts, '68	113
Erie R. seconds, '79	119¾
Erie R. thirds, '83	113¾
Erie R. fourths, '80	109¾
Erie R. fifths, '82	108
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	95
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	87½
L. C. & Mil. R. G. 5s	49
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96
Chi. & N. W. 1st, 2d ser	87
Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	64½
Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	79¾
Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	115¾

The Confiscation Act.

INSTRUCTIONS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1863.

General Instructions to District-Attorneys and Marshals relative to Proceedings under the Acts of Congress for Confiscation.

The President of the United States has charged the Attorney-General with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, and the act of Aug. 6, 1861, commonly called the Confiscation laws, and authorized and required him to give to the Attorneys and Marshals such instructions and directions as he may find needful and convenient touching all such seizures, proceedings, and condemnations. In the execution of that duty, I find it necessary to give him a few preliminary instructions relative to the seizure of property with a view to condemnation under the law.

The law requires the proceedings to begin with seizure. When once seized and properly reported to the District-Attorney, it will be proceeded against in Court. Then each case becomes an action pending, and the laws themselves are the sufficient instruction to both the Attorney and the Marshal in all ordinary cases. If unforeseen difficulties arise in the progress of a cause, so as to embarrass the District-Attorney or Marshal as to his mode of proceeding, he should report to this office, stating the precise facts, and asking instruction upon the point of his difficulty.

With regard to the seizure of property, the following instructions are given:

1. All seizures will be made by the Marshal of the proper district under written authority, to be given him by the District-Attorney, specifying with reasonable certainty the property to be seized, and the owner whose right is sought to be confiscated.

2. When the Marshal has seized any property under such authority, he will, without any unnecessary delay, make a true return thereof, in writing, to the District-Attorney.

3. The District-Attorney shall keep in his office, fairly written in a book, a duplicate or exact copy of every such order of seizure made by him and directed to the Marshal, and the Marshal shall keep in his office, fairly written in a book, a duplicate or exact copy of every return of seizure which he shall make to the District-Attorney. And this as well for their own safety as for the information of the Government and the Courts.

4. The issuing of the order of seizure is trusted to the discretion of the District-Attorney; and while he ought to be vigilant to execute the law he ought to be careful to avoid hasty and improvident seizures. In every instance he ought to be satisfied that there is probable cause for the seizure, and that he has reasonable ground to believe that he can prove in Court the facts necessary to warrant the condemnation. For otherwise, besides the injustice which may be done to individuals, the Government will be put to great expense, and will be discredited by the frequent failure of its prosecutions. The District-Attorney must, necessarily, do this part of his duty upon his own judgment and responsibility. He is on the spot, and has the means of knowledge, while this office cannot have the requisite information of the facts, nor govern the details of prosecution, in the multitude of cases that will probably arise in all the districts of the nation.

5. As to the manner of making the seizure, I can do little more now than suggest methods of convenience. Where the Statute law directs the method of seizure, it should be conformed to as nearly as may be, consistently with the objects of the acts of Congress. If the thing to be seized be personal property, it ought to be actually seized, and safely kept. If real estate, the Marshal ought to seize *all the right, title, interest and estate* of the accused party, giving notice, in writing, of the seizure to the tenants in possession, if any. If stock or other intangible property, the Marshal ought (if there be no specific method prescribed by the State law) to describe the property as plainly as he can in his return, and leave the Court to determine the sufficiency of the seizure.

6. I am credibly informed that in various parts of the country property has been seized by military officers, with a view to confiscation; under the acts of Congress. In all such cases, when the military officer in possession is willing to surrender the property to the civil authority, to be proceeded against according to law, the Marshal shall receive the same, and make return thereof to the District-Attorney, as required in No. 2.

7. After the seizure of the property the District-Attorney will, with all convenient speed, proceed in the proper Court for the condemnation of the property seized.

As this is a new class of business in our Courts, Congress has thought proper to put your fees and compensation upon a new basis. The act of July 17, 1862, sec. 8, p. 591, provides that "the said Courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises."

EDW. BATES, Attorney-General.

HALL'S NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Mr. HALL, who has already acquired some celebrity from his success in Arctic exploration, has addressed a letter to Prof. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven, in which he states his intention of soon starting upon another exploration. He says:

"On the 2d of June next, I leave the port of New-London, Conn., for the Arctic regions, my object being, in this voyage, exploration, and the securing and preserving specimens of the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, of the portions of the country I intend to visit. It was my purpose to get a vessel and have it exclusively for exploration, also search for the records of the Franklin Expedition, on King William's Land, etc. But, after months of trial, I have failed to get the necessary means. Now I go out in a whaler, the same as I did in 1860, taking along with me a boat, intending to employ an Esquimaux crew. The particular portion of the north whence I shall confine my labors, will be in the vicinity of the Bay of Frobisher, and the north side of Hudson's Straits, between the meridian of 72 deg. and 78 deg. west of Greenwich, the latter now a blank on both the English and American charts. There is a tradition that a ship passed down on to the north of Greenland, Northumberland Inlet, and thence passed the latitude of Cape York, from the Esquimaux report. I shall find an extensive body of fresh water—the like of such extent that land cannot be seen from the opposite side—the outlet a large river running west, and discharging itself in what geographers term 'Fox Channel.'"

The Counterfeiters of Greenbacks.

From the London Times, May 11.

On the 16th ult., two men named EDWIN HIDES and HENRY LEVEY, engravers and lithographers, were brought before the Sheffield magistrates on a charge of forging and uttering large numbers of Federal Treasury notes (greenbacks) of $5, $10 and $20. They were remanded until Saturday last, when a mass of evidence was adduced to prove their complicity in the forgery. Mr. SLEIGH, barrister, of London, appeared for the prosecution, (instructed by the American Consular Agent in Sheffield;) Mr. FIERSON defended the prisoners. The main facts to which the witnesses deposed may be stated as follows: The prisoner Hides was an engraver in a considerable way of business in George-street, Sheffield, and the other prisoner was a lithographer in his employ. In the Spring of last year, Levey went over to Ireland, and in Dublin he met with an American named CLIFFORD WEBSTER, who was engaged in preparing a plate from which to engrave forged American bank notes. Levey agreed to assist him, and the American handed over to him a partially engraved $10 plate, and furnished the funds for the purpose of a lithographic press, and with these Levey returned to Sheffield. He appears to have gone at once to Hides, and asked him to join in the "good thing" he had on hand, and Hides agreed to do so. They bought the assistance of a Sheffield engraver named PICOTT, to whom HIDES showed a genuine ten-dollar note, and asked him if he could make a copy of the vignette (a figure representing Columbia) as nearly resembling the original as possible. PICOTT refused, and HIDES, attributing his refusal to fear of the consequences, told him he had no occasion to be afraid, as "we did not make laws for the protection of foreigners in this country." PICOTT, however, persistently refused, and HIDES then left him, but subsequently repeated his request, and told him he would make a large sum of money if he would give his assistance, but was again repulsed. LIGHT then went to a Wakefield engraver, named GASCOIGNE, showed him one of the notes, and endeavored to procure his assistance in making the plate, but GASCOIGNE refused. LIGHT subsequently wrote and told him that the front part of the plate was being done in steel, and that if he would assist in finishing it he should have "as high a figure" as he chose to ask for. Being unable to obtain assistance, the two prisoners did the work at the plate themselves; and they engaged two men named SOUTHWARD and WOOD, who printed off 2,000 copies of the $10 note. The prisoners also completed a plate for $5 and another for $20, and it is believed they printed off large numbers from each. PICOTT, the engraver mentioned above, went on one occasion to HINES' shop, and HIDES told him they "had done 47,000 worth of the notes, and that the American (CLIFFORD WEBSTER) had been over to Sheffield and got the notes, and had gone away without giving them the money for which they had bargained." He added that the American had been trying to pass some of the notes in the neighborhood of Sheffield, and that last had alarmed him, and he had sent LIGHT after him, partly to get the money and partly to put him on his guard. A letter was found in the possession of LIGHT'S wife, in which he said (writing from Dublin) that he should return home at once, "because WEBSTER had gone." Information was given to the American authorities in Liverpool and Leeds, and Sergeant SYKES, of the city force, has had the case in his hands for some months. When HIDES was apprehended he admitted having had a forged plate in his possession. One of the strongest pieces of evidence was supplied by one of HIDES' apprentices, named PENTWELL. He said he had been "mystified" by the great precautions the prisoners took to evade observation in the workshop, and on one morning, after they had been working all night, he went into their room, and found in a drawer a partly engraved steel plate. He took an impression, which he produced, and which was evidently from a plate of a five-dollar note. The lines "American Bank Note Company, New-York," the date, and the words "Receivable in payment of all public dues," and the vignette, were very distinct, and evident copies of portions of a genuine note. One of the approvers named SOUTHARD, was engaged to complete the ten-dollar plate, and had had a genuine note given him as a copy. He soon knew, as a matter of course, that he was engaged in a forgery; but the prisoners laughed at his fears. It may be stated here that the engravings on the genuine notes is of a very complicated and expensive character, and so beautifully designed and finished as to be very difficult of imitation. Some of the notes contain figures representing "Liberty," "America," and portraits of Mr. LINCOLN, and the edges and backs are covered with numerals in sections, the figures denoting the value of the instrument. The workmanship is most highly finished. The forgeries are not so well finished, but the American Consul said they would deceive any one not well acquainted with the money. After the evidence of the men who printed the notes, PICOTT and GASCOIGNE, the apprentices, and others, it was shown that LIGHT had purchased the lithographic press, and had brought it to Sheffield, where it had been used in printing the notes. Mr. OVEREND, the magistrate who heard the case, at once committed the prisoners to the assizes at York, and refused to accept bail. The case was brought under the Consolidated act, which makes the offence with which the prisoners are charged a felony, punishable with 14 years' penal servitude.

Dion Boucicault in Trouble.

HE INVADES GEORGE JORDAN'S DOMESTIC RIGHTS.

The London papers of May 13 report the following interesting case:

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 12th, an actor, named JORDAN, brought an action against Col. GIBSON, M. P., for assault and false imprisonment. The case arose thus. The plaintiff was married in 1856 to his present wife, and in America they made the acquaintance of Mr. BOUCICAULT, the well known manager, and became rather intimate with him. In consequence, as he said, of something he observed, the plaintiff discontinued this intimacy; but it continued on the part of his wife, and she, contrary to his wishes, accepted an engagement under Mr. BOUCICAULT. In consequence, the plaintiff said, of something which had passed, he separated from his wife. He ascertained that she was residing at No. 60 Pall Mall, where she had the first floor, and suspected that Mr. BOUCICAULT was also there. On the 3d of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock at night, he had been watching with a friend of his, one JAMESON, and thought he saw his wife and Mr. BOUCICAULT enter. He knocked, and his wife opened the door, and he asked her if "that fellow BOUCICAULT was there." She said, (according to his account,) "Yes, he's here; but for God's sake don't expose me." The plaintiff then began searching about the house to find him. She herself must have let BOUCICAULT in, for the landlady and her servant had gone to bed. The landlady—Mrs. CLARKE—got up on hearing the disturbance, and complained of it. An altercation ensued, in the course of which the Colonel (who, it appears, was also lodging in the house, and had been out at his club) came home, and Mrs. CLARKE, the landlady, appealed to him to interpose to protect her. He desired plaintiff to leave, but the plaintiff rushed up stairs, and, according to the plaintiff's own account, a struggle, or scuffle took place between them on the stairs. In point of fact, as it pretty plainly appeared, BOUCICAULT had run up stairs and locked himself in the Colonel's bedroom. Of this the Colonel was not aware, and he allowed the plaintiff to come into his sitting-room, which adjoined the bedroom, and the plaintiff tried the bedroom door, and found it locked inside. The plaintiff was then desired by the defendant to go to his wife's rooms, or to leave the house, and not to create a disturbance; but he persisted in remaining on the third floor, opposite the Colonel's door, and said he would remain there until BOUCICAULT left. The Colonel then said that if he did not go, he would send for a policeman, and one was accordingly called in. The Colonel asked him to take the plaintiff out, but the policeman said he could not do so without a distinct charge. The Colonel said if he went to the station-house he would make a charge. The policeman then asked the plaintiff to go to the station, and he did so. The Colonel went with them, and at the station said the plaintiff had been making a disturbance in the house, but he did not wish to press the charge, provided the plaintiff would not return, as all he wanted was to put a stop to the disturbance. The inspector would not receive the charge, and the plaintiff was at once dismissed. While the parties were at the station, the plaintiff's friend came and told them that he had seen BONDICAULT come out of the house. Upon this the Colonel, who was a stranger to BOUCICAULT and the JORDANS, expressed his sympathy with the plaintiff, and told him that he did not doubt Mrs. CLARKE would give him every information, and desire the lady to leave (as she did next day,) and the parties separated pretty amicably. However, on the 24th of September, 1862, this action was brought, and the defendant pleaded that the plaintiff was unlawfully intruding and making a disturbance in the house of one Mrs. CLARKE (the landlady) very late at night, and assaulted her and the defendant, and refused to leave, and that, to preserve the peace and prevent or put a stop to the breach of it, he gave him into custody to have him removed therefrom. The plaintiff's counsel said it was not at all imputed to the Colonel that there had been any connivance on his part, but that on an impulse of ill-humor or resentment he had given the plaintiff into custody. In summing up the Lord Chief Justice warned the jury not to find against the defendant on the idea that he ought to have allowed his door to be opened. It would have been a different thing if there had been the least ground for suspecting complicity or connivance. But the only object or effect of opening the door being to let the enraged husband get at the paramour and wreak vengeance on him, there was no moral wrong in not opening the door. Still less let the jury give a verdict against the defendant with the notion of marking their sense of the conduct of Mr. BOUCICAULT. Then again, if there was any reason to suspect connivance on the part of the Colonel, it would be perhaps impossible for the jury to mark too strongly their sense of his conduct; but there was none; and as regarded the legal rights of the parties, the plaintiff clearly had no right whatever to be on that staircase by force against the will of the landlady, or to be at that door creating a disturbance and laughing upon its being opened against the will of the Colonel, whose room it was. The jury, after an absence of about half an hour, found "That the plaintiff was guilty of the breach of the peace, but that the defendant was guilty of an assault, and that the plaintiff was entitled to a shilling damages." The Lord Chief Justice, on this, said the plaintiff was guilty of disorderly conduct in creating a disturbance, and that he must pay the defendant's costs of the issue, and condemned him in £25. The Lord Chief Justice at once, on the application of the defendant's counsel, stayed execution, in order to enable him to apply to the Court to set aside the verdict next term.

A Night in "Stonewall" Jackson's Camp.

An occasional correspondent of the *Times*—an English officer, who has received an appointment under the Confederate Government—gives an account of a night spent in the camp of the late Stonewall Jackson. Writing from Charleston, he says:

"I brought out from Nassau a box of goods for Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and he asked me when I was at Richmond to come to his camp and see him. I left the city one morning about 7 o'clock, and about 10 landed at a station distant some eight or nine miles from Jackson's, or, as he is often called him, 'Old Jack's,' camp. A heavy fall of snow had covered the country some time before to the depth of a foot, and formed a crust over the Virginia mud, which is quite as villainous as that of Bohkiara. The day before had been mild and wet, and my journey was made in a drenching shower, which soon cleared away the white mantle of snow. You cannot imagine the Slough of Despond I had to pass through. Wet to the skin, I stumbled through mud, I waded through creeks, I passed through pine woods, and at last I got into camp about 2 o'clock. I then made my way to a small house occupied by the General as his headquarters. I wrote down my name and gave it to the orderly, and I was immediately told to walk in. The General rose and greeted me warmly. I expected to see an old, untidy man, and was most agreeably surprised and pleased with his appearance. He is tall, handsome and powerfully built, but thin. He has brown hair and a brown beard. His mouth expresses great determination. The lips are thin and compressed firmly together; his eyes are blue and dark, with a keen and searching expression. I was told that his age was 38, and he looks about 40. The General, who is indescribably simple and unaffected in all his ways, took off my wet overcoat with his own hands, made up the fire, brought wood for me to put my feet on to keep them warm while my boots were drying, and then began to ask me questions on various subjects. At the dinner hour we went out and joined the members of his Staff. At this meal the General said grace in a fervent, quiet manner, which struck me much. After dinner I returned to his room, and he again talked to me for a long time. The servant came in and took his mattress out of a cupboard, and laid it on the floor. As I rose to retire, the General said, 'Captain, there is plenty of room on my bed; I hope you will share it with me.' I thanked him very much for his courtesy, but said 'Good night,' and slept in a tent, sharing the blankets of one of his aides-de-camp. In the morning, at breakfast time, I noticed that the General said grace before the meal with the same fervor I had remarked before. An hour or two afterwards, it was time for me to return to the station. On this occasion, however, I had a horse, and I turned to the General's headquarters to bid him adieu. His little room was vacant, so I stepped in and stood before the fire. I then noticed my great coat stretched before it on a chair. Shortly afterward the General entered the room. He said: 'Captain, I have been trying to dry your great coat; but I am afraid I have not succeeded very well.' This little act illustrates the man's character. With the cares and responsibilities of a vast army on his shoulders, he finds time to do little acts of kindness and thoughtfulness, which make him the darling of his men, who never seem to tire of talking of him. Gen. JACKSON is a man of great endurance; he drinks nothing stronger than water, and never uses tobacco or any stimulant. He has been known to ride for three days and nights at a time, and if there is any labor to be undergone he never fails to take his share of it."

A Negro Riot in Harrisburgh.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, May 26.

A riot of some magnitude occurred here last night. It was emphatically "a war between the races"—first, black pitted against white, and then (to do black no injustice) white against black with a vengeance—in which, white, of course, came off triumphant and victorious. It was almost literally "a war carried into Africa."

But to the circumstances. It seems that at about 7 o'clock last evening, a party of soldiers called at a drinking saloon in Short-street, in the rear of the Capitol buildings, kept by a negro named WILLIAM TOOP, where they drank several glasses of lager beer. The assertion of the negro is that after drinking they refused to pay him, and left with several beer glasses in their possession. On the other side the soldiers assert that a $5 bill was laid on the counter in payment, and that TOOP refused to make the required change. High words ensued, and the negro, after bitterly cursing the party, and striking one in the face, called on Officer CAMPBELL, and made complaint against them. The officer succeeded in arresting several of the party for the alleged offence, who, after a hearing before the Mayor, were acquitted for want of evidence.

In the meantime the news spread to Camp Curtin, and at about 11 o'clock a regiment appeared at the scene of the fray. Hearing the story, as recited by their comrades, they made a savage attack on the residence of TOOP, and completely "gutted" the establishment from cellar to garret. A negro, much exasperated, firing at the soldiers from a concealed place, shot one of them, a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth regiment, through the hand. In returning the fire, the soldier by accident hit a comrade of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, the ball passing through his left side, inflicting a painful, though not dangerous wound. The scene then became wild and tumultuous. Still more infuriated, the soldiers proceeded to the centre of the negro quarters, and with yells and shouts battered in windows and gutted houses for squares.

Fears were entertained that the soldiers would fire that quarter of the town, and the fire bells were rung and several fire companies were prepared to proceed to the scene should their services be required. Happily, their services were not needed. Besides, the presence of the fire companies in such a tumult could not otherwise than add to the spirit of violence then prevailing.

All this was accomplished between the hours of 11 and 12, after the Provost Guard had retired; and when the guard had been aroused and Mayor ROUNTREE had proceeded to the scene of the riot, everything was comparatively quiet, most of the soldiers having returned to camp.

This morning the scene about the negro quarters was truly deplorable. The windows and doors of nearly all the negro huts were broken and demolished, and their furniture taken away. Most of the furniture was taken away by the affrighted owners. Crowds of soldiers were still lingering around the premises. Occasionally, too, a soldier sends "a rock" through a window-pane that has thus far escaped the breaking propensity. No white inhabitant's residence has been harmed.

The Contrabands at Corinth.

A VISIT FROM ADJ.-GEN. THOMAS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CORINTH, Miss., Monday, May 18, 1863.

The event of the past week, so far as this place is concerned, was the visit of Adj.-Gen. THOMAS. His mission was the same here as at the various other places in this department, which he has visited.

He reviewed Gen. DODGE'S command, and addressed the soldiers. He spoke chiefly of the organization of negro regiments. He stated that it was now the settled policy of the Government to receive all negroes who might come into our lines, to treat them kindly and employ them, not only as laborers and servants, but also to give them the more honorable name and employment of soldiers. I need not attempt to give you a sketch of the address, for I believe it was similar to those delivered by him at other places, and which have been fully reported. He announced that the work of organization would be commenced here. The plan adopted was to give the General of division authority to appoint a Board to examine all candidates for places in these regiments, and upon their recommendation, commissions would be issued. The General was well received and greatly applauded. He was followed by Maj.-Gen. OGLESBY, Brig.-Gen. SWEENY and Col. CORBIN, who gave their approval to the proposed measures, though most of them protested earnestly that they did not desire to make the negroes their equals. Gen. OGLESBY said that to hear arms was one of the most honorable employments, and he wanted to see the experiment honestly and faithfully made, giving these people an opportunity to prove themselves men by allowing them the honorable privilege of bearing arms in the defense of their country.

After the speeches and review were ended, Gen. THOMAS, accompanied by Gen. DODGE and Staff and Gen. OGLESBY, visited the negro encampment, and were received by Chaplain ALEXANDER, Superintendent of Contrabands at this post, in company with Chaplain EATON, General Superintendent. The contrabands were drawn up in hollow square, and were briefly addressed by the General. After hearing the children sing, and seeing one of the companies of the new regiment drill, an inspection of quarters, grounds and hospital was made. Gen. THOMAS seeming highly pleased with the condition of all.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know something of the state of affairs at this contraband camp, and the amount of progress already made in the attempt to prepare this despised people to receive the priceless boon of freedom. The whole camp is under the supervision and control of Chaplain ALEXANDER, a most faithful, energetic and business-like man, who organized the "institution," establishing order and maintaining discipline, so that it is now considered the most successful establishment of the kind within the lines of this department.

There are in the encampment some 2,400 persons—about enough able-bodied men among ten number to make a regiment. Several companies have already been organized, with non-commissioned officers of white regiments as officers. Chaplain ALEXANDER is to be Colonel. The organization of the regiment will be completed this week. They have for some months guarded their own camp, and, so far as I have seen, they perform guard duty well.

Every person about the camp is required to work. They have planted 300 acres of cotton and 100 acres of garden. They have put out 20,000 sweet potato sets, 10,000 tomato sets, 10,000 cabbages, 1,000 hills cucumbers, twenty acres sweet corn, five acres Irish potatoes; three acres peas, now in blossom, and several acres sown at different times since; five acres beans, six acres of slow sets; and of beets, cress, radishes and lettuce, now ready for use, six acres. Each [illegible] have one also. There is a small cotton-field cultivated by the school-children, and a hospital garden, cultivated by convalescents. For their seeds, they [illegible] from sympathizing friends in the opportunities. They would have been glad to plant more Irish potatoes, but they could not get the seed. Most of their implements were donated in Cincinnati, but many of those used in planting the cotton were made by the negroes, owing to the non-arrival of those sent from abroad. The cotton is already up, and looks fair to be a fine crop. The field is just outside of the picket lines on the Farmington and Hamburgh roads. The field was crossed by the corps of BUELL and POPE in coming into Corinth, nearly a year ago.

The contrabands have also a blacksmith shop, a shoemaker shop, a carpenter shop, and a clothing depot. There are good workmen in each. The women resemble at the clothing depot, to make clothing for the companies. Many have been supplied with clothing through the aid societies, which is very carefully distributed, and nearly all are now tolerably clad.

There is a school in which some five hundred children are taught. There are four teachers now here, and two or three more are coming. The teachers are practical philanthropists, who receive no pay. Three hundred pupils have learned to read. It takes, on an average, about six weeks for them to learn to read in the first reader.

The Contraband Hospital, it is said, will compare favorably with any of the military hospitals, in point of cleanliness, order, cooking, &c.

As before hinted, all are required to work, the aim of the institution being to teach them to help themselves. They have built very tolerable quarters for themselves, and have laid a foundation for the establishment of agricultural and domestic industry.

The establishment is by no means a burden upon the Government. According to the estimates of Chaplain EATON, there is a positive gain to the Government from the Corinth camp of from $4,000 to $5,000 per month, above all expenses.

Awful Inundations in Buenos Ayres.

The Buenos Ayres papers of March 9 note the occurrence of fearful inundations at Tucoman. One of them says:

"Torrents of rain for twenty-one days swelled the river of this historic city, causing it to overflow its banks at Visacaneral, about a league north of the suburbs; an immense body of water rushed headlong toward Aguirres, sweeping away houses, plantations, &c. Sugar-fields and quintas are all submerged under a vast lake. At Molino de Ojeda several peasants were clinging to the tops of trees; the Governor rushed forth to rescue them; his escort was alarmed at the approaching torrent and fled, leaving three aeroto fellows swimming to save the victims. At length, taylor aside his horse, the intrepid Governor plunged into the tide, and carried ashore on his back, a distance of 900 yards, the affrighted sufferers, one after the other.

Over ten persons were drowned, and the destruction of property is incalculable. Gov. CAMPO sent a courier to warn the people of Santiago of the impending danger, since the Rio Hondo passes near the latter city.

By latest accounts, all the left bank of the river is a scene of destruction. Malvinas and Manantial being inundated, with their crops of rice, sugar and tob

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JOHNS & BRO.
HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KERSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of the City:
H. KETCHUM, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. H. HAVEMEYER, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. VERMILYE, Esq.,
C. M. Bernun, Esq.,
Messrs. Messrs Tatlor & Co.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., Nos. 1 and 3, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 788 Broadway.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 12 rooms, gas, water, bath, range, heater, &c.; lots well laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, strawberries, &c. Apply, for particulars, to JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, 14th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FORTUNE.—Will be sold or leased, an elegant country seat, within an hour's drive of the Central Park; delightfully located on the Sound, with a fine, cedar water front of 900 feet. The property consists of a large, new, stylish villa, with all the appointments essential to a luxurious residence throughout the year, including horses, carriages, &c.; a rich, elevated plot of 12 acres, tastefully laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

View not surpassed even by that of the Bay of Naples.

Carriage-house, stables and other outbuildings all new and commodious.

Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. No agents need apply. Address
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

VALUABLE VILLA SITES AT AUCTION,
AT KATONAH, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

The estate of the late Gideon Reynolds, at Katonah Station, about 45 miles from New-York, and near Lake Mahopac, Croton Falls and Croton Lake, containing about 115 acres, will be divided into suitable sites, from 10 to 2 acres each.

FOR DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES, and sold at public auction THURSDAY, June 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Homestead. For particulars, inquire of J. M. CHAMBERLIN, at the bank, corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st., and G. REYNOLDS, No. 3 Waller-st.
FLOYD TUCKER, Executor.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable private residence, located on high ground, having a fine view of the city and country around. The grounds, fronting on two streets, contain eight city lots; are handsomely laid out, and stocked with a choice variety of evergreens, fruits, flowers, &c. The buildings are a double two-story and basement house, containing 13 finished rooms, with two-story piazza in the rear, new and built in the best manner, with gravel-house attached. There is also on the premises tool-house, lodgings for gardener, barn, cow-house and henery. For terms, &c., apply to KING & BOND, No. 286 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 18 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2½ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, as No. 78 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE AND five acres of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas E. Hulse, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. ROSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or J. B. DE KLYN, Peekskill.

AUCTION SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The property of James Benedict, Jr., beautifully located, fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; one acre of ground, fruit and shade trees, large house, modernly built; five minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of S. SHELEY, No. 118 King-st., New-York, or L. DIBBLE, South Norwalk.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE on East River, nine miles from Harlem, contains 170 acres, with everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, being perfectly health, and situation delightful.; to be sold, with furniture, stock, &c., and terms to suit purchaser. Apply from 12 to 4, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE AND A HALF miles from Rye depot, (near the elegant country residences of Messrs. Easton, Macy, Drake, Cragin, Palmer and others,) the house and grounds belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises, or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD' New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 68x250. Price from $2,800 to $3,300. Inquire for particulars at the office of the *Merchants' Magazine*, Room No. 24, of
WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GLEN COVE LANDING—A beautiful grove, 200 feet square, lying between Middle and East ave., having a fine view of the Bay; delightful location for a Summer residence or cottages to rent. Price, $1,500. S. DINGEE, No 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—A NICE little country residence, a garden, farm, new buildings; house contains nine rooms; nice brook; one hour from City; possession soon. Inquire of TAYLOR'S carriage repository, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON PLUSHING Bay, five acres of land at Newtown, half mile from Flushing Village, a beautiful building site, with dock privilege of great value, accessible by railroad or steamboat, magnificent view of the bay and country over the sound—map with. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSE IN ORANGE FOR $4,000.—IT HAS 16 rooms; lot 53-150; abundance of fruit, good water, out-buildings, &c. It is offered as a great bargain. A choice variety of desirable houses and building sites in town and country for sale by H. V. CRAMER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 114 Nassau-st.

NEWBURGH COUNTRY PLACES, CONVENIENTLY and pleasantly situated, for sale, or would be rented for a few months; partly or wholly furnished. Also, several beautifully located villa sites. Apply to J. S. THAYER, No. 31 Water-st., Newburgh.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE ON the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; fine lawn, shade and fruit trees, convenient to business in New-York; rent, $600 to Jan. 1. Address J. S., Box No. 573 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON EAST River, at low rents, for present season, two cottages and a furnished house. Photographs can be seen at office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11½ to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE DEPOT OF HARLEM Railroad, a large frame house in good order, containing 14 rooms with garden, &c. Rent $200. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st.

AT NYACK—A PLAIN FURNISHED HOUSE to let; salt water bathing, and splendid view of the Hudson; also, barn and land if required. Inquire of Mrs. PROVOST, near the Rockland County Institute.

WANTED TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 8 or 10 rooms, about an acre of ground, with shade and fruit trees, and within one hour of the City Hall. Address A. B., Box No. 3,466 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR—The farm belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy, 1¾ miles from Rye Depot, Westchester County, containing 125 acres. The house is a substantial two-story and attic frame building, with extension, containing twelve rooms, cellar under the whole house, beautifully situated and handsomely shaded, splendid view of the Sound, good garden, fruits, carriage-house, and other outbuildings. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises; or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, A small farm of from 15 to 25 acres, with dwelling-house, barns and out-buildings; must be but a short, convenient distance from New-York; Long Island, neighborhood of Astoria or Ravenswood, preferred, and the rent must be moderate. Address H. F. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N. Y. —263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, James Anderson, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 3. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail June 17.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON FRIDAY, 29TH inst., about 2 o'clock, from the office No. 202 Water-st., a POCKET-BOOK, containing $145 in bank bills and postage currency, besides notes, checks and drafts. The above reward will be paid on return of same to J. & C. WHITFIELD, No. 202 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1863.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into them ceases by act of Congress.

Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21¾ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities,
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.
Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CASH ADVANCES
Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour.
W. H. WARREN, Secretary.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 25, 1863.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, May 20, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL CIRCULARS OF Messrs. THOMAS DENNY & CO., for 1862 and 1863, for sale by H. ANSTICE & CO., No. 28 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-one Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1t Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 1 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted to at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 5 Wall-st., New-York, May 26, 1863.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Otis,	Wm. Whitewright,	O. S. Carter,
Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius McCoun,	Wm. Barton,
Rich. M. Blatchford,	Wyllis Blackstone,	O. H. Shepard,
Caleb Swan,	Joshua J. Henry,	J. B. Johnston,
Thomas W. Gale,	Josiah Lane,	S. Brooks,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Acton Civill,	H. Parish,
Chas. Williams,	John Aschioclose,	Aug. Whiting.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of this Company for the ensuing year.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES E. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 50 WALL-ST.,
New-York, May 27, 1863.
THE STOCK-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY ARE CLOSED at this office, for the present. The books for transfer will remain open at Milwaukee until the 6th proximo, when they will be closed for a week to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. Parties in whose name stock may stand on the day above mentioned will be entitled to new stock in the Consolidated Company, and to the reserved assets of the Company.
B. M. PRICE, President.
CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., New-York, May 26, 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st day of May to the 1st day of June, both inclusive.
H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—New-York, May 19, 1863.—The election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms, (late United States Sub-Treasury building, No. 30 Wall-st.,) on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 11 and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, May 23, 1863.
THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 8th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.
E. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $450.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 97 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTLY situated in West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th ave; will be rented for four or six months to a satisfactory tenant. Address T. E., Box No. 4,206 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 6th of June, 1863, for the following Supplies, viz.:
Standard, Drills.
Drawers, Infantry.
Trousers, Mounted.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Guidons, Cavalry.
Guidons, Artillery.
Storm Flags.
Haversacks.
Gauntlets.
Drums.
Drums, Heads, Batter and Snares
Drums, Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pairs.
Drum-sticks, carriages.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books;
Post Letter Books;
Post Morning Report Book.

A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if an award is made him.

Samples must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Warehouse, corner of Vine and Columbia streets.

All the goods must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse, in this City, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.

Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Proposals for Clothing."
JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, SEED OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between the ships and West-street, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for
Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specification and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.
OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers, and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, (egg and stove size,) the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned; the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of

6,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.
5 tons of special Castings for the same.
10,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.
25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROST. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 27, 1863.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863,

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: in Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 40th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 54th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.

Blank form for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 26, 1863.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.
By order of the Light-house Board,
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 10 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWIN SPRAGUE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
THE PROPERTY OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, at 12½ o'clock on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3,
A very choice and beautiful collection of paintings, most of them being of the highest order of merit, the work of
CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS,
many of which were painted to order and purchased of the artists themselves. The examples include the names of

George Inness,	Bierstadt,	Eastman Johnson,
George L. Brown,	Louis Lang,	Wm. Bond,
Kensett,	Wm. M. Hart,	Chesterlin,
Inman,	Verseet,	Nehlig,
Rondel,	Shattuck,	A. W. Warren,
C. B. Fears,	McEntee,	G. H. Hall,
Williamson,	and many others of equal note.	

Also,
THE LARGE HISTORICAL BATTLE-PIECE,
"THE LANDING OF BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE,"
BY
G. L. BROWN.

This interesting collection, an inspection of which will afford true pleasure to lovers of the fine arts, will be on exhibition on and from SATURDAY, May 30, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until day of sale. Catalogues ready Monday morning, June 1.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, JUNE 2,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Bookcases, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, chamber suites, crockery, glass-ware, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JOHN BENSON, Dec'd.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 123 Liberty-st., New-York:

THROGG'S NECK.—About 86 acres of land, lying on both sides of the road leading from Westchester to New-Rochelle, and within a short distance of the village of Westchester, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Watson, Ferris and others. The property is well located, and comprises several fine building sites. The location is healthy, easy of access by steamboat to Westchester, or by Harlem Railroad to Williams' Bridge. The property will be sold in 2 or 3 parcels, if desired.

Maps of the property and any information in relation thereto, will be furnished on application to W. H. BOWNE, Westchester, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.
WM. H. BOWNE,
ANDREW ARNOW,
Executors of John Benson, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, WILTON AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, CHINA, &c., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 10½ o'clock at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., fourth door west of Broadway, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, satin brocatel and damask window curtains lined with silk, rosewood centre table, rosewood etageres, mahogany extension dining table, mahogany dining-room chairs, in tapestry, plush, chintz and green leather, oil-paintings by well-known artists, elegant mantel and pier glasses, library bookcase, chandeliers, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany armoir-à-glace, Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The oil-paintings will be sold at 12 o'clock.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION, June 23d.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston's addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town of Chicago.

Also, mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,500 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and affects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ON 85TH-ST.—The house and lot, south side, 280 feet east 3d-av., well built, extension in rear, marble mantels, folding doors, &c.; size, 21x36; lot, 25x1.12 2.

ON 88TH-ST.—The house and lot, north side, 187 feet west of Avenue A, nearly new, brick basement, 12-inch walls, Croton, &c. Size, 20x36; lot, 20x100 8½. The above are 2-story frame houses. The streets are graded, curbed, guttered, &c. The neighborhood is excellent and rapidly improving, with great facilities of access by Harlem and Peck-slip cars and ferry-boats. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining Bank of Commerce.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—ON MONDAY NEXT, June 1, at the Exchange No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., Four avenue Lots southwest corner of 8th-av. and 74th-st. The lots are on the grade and opposite the large Lake, the Ramble, Grand Mall, Water Terrace, Botanical Garden and its artificial Lake—the five distinctive features of the Central Park. The view from this point cannot be planted out as with other lots around the Park, because the Main Drive, the Winter Drive, the Bridle Road and Foot Path, all converge at this precise spot. For a residence this site is the most magnificent on the entire boundaries of the Central Park. These Lots will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board; house has all the modern improvements, and in good locality; convenient to either cars or stages. Apply at No. 371 10th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, near Lafayette-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENT

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

Great Anxiety for American News.

Reinforcements for the French in Mexico.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAPE RACE, Friday, May 29.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 21st, *via* Londonderry on the 22d instant, was boarded by the news-boat at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are five days later.

Politics unimportant.

There was a general feeling of suspense for later American news.

The Derby was won by *Maccaroni* by a short head only. *Lord Clifden* was second.

Advices from Cherbourg report that considerable reinforcements are being dispatched from there to Mexico.

POLAND.—There is really nothing new as to the insurgents' movements.

The Bank of England on the 21st advanced its minimum rate of discount a further one-half per cent.

COTTON—Sales, three days, 19,000 bales. Market dull and slightly lower.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady, without change in prices.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

CONSOLS, 93⅜@93⅝ for Money.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 22.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

The *Glasgow's* arrival has dispelled the rumors of an armistice in America and created buoyancy in the cotton market. The week's decline has been partially recovered. Sales to-day, 5,000 bales.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 28,000 bales. Prices ⅛d.@⅛d. lower for American and Surat.

BREADSTUFFS firm and steady.

PROVISIONS dull, but steady.

LONDON, Friday, May 22.

Consols for Money, 93⅛.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BEECHER FAREWELL.

An Excursion Down the Bay.

The Press of this City has announced frequently that HENRY WARD BEECHER was about to visit Europe, to be absent on a health-seeking tour during the coming four months. At last, we are pleased to announce, he has gone.

Yesterday was the privileged occasion on which the distinguished minister of Plymouth Church, accompanied by eight hundred and fifteen of the *élite* of his charge, steamed gaily down the Bay in the fine steamer *Merrimac*, until, when overtaken by the *City of Baltimore*, he was boated to her hospitable deck, followed by the affectionate cheerings of his flock and the inspiring music of the *North Carolina's* Band.

The *Merrimac* lay at the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, beautifully decked with streaming flags and flying streamers until the hour of 10½ A. M., at which time the eight hundred and fifteen passengers were comfortably sunning themselves upon the deck awaiting the arrival of the traveling party.

The carriage containing Mr. BEECHER and his family soon drove up, when the immense crowd delivered itself of several rounds of hearty cheers in honor of Mr. BEECHER, and many prominent citizens, among whom was the Rev. Dr. STORRS, grasped affectionately the outstretched hand of the Dominie and bade him God-speed and a safe return.

Accompanied by his son Lieut. HENRY B. BEECHER, of the Fourth United States Artillery, Mr. BEECHER went upon the *Merrimac*, and having courteously acknowledged the farewells of the crowd, signified that he was ready to be off.

The trip was an exceedingly pleasant one, extending from the Wall-street Ferry to Sandy Hook and back, and continuing from the hours of 11 A. M. to 4½ P. M. In the meantime the clerk of the weather and the Plymouth Pastor vied with each other in extent and variety of labor. The sun shone, the Heavens poured forth rain, the black clouds thundered, and the forked lightning played alternately, while Mr. BEECHER shook hands with eight hundred and fifteen times before bidding sent home messages, left instructions concerning various work, was bored by autograph collectors, subjected to reportorial inquisition, besieged by men, women and children, and pressed by tenders of first-class refreshment.

The food did well, so did an extemporaneous choir, so did several ice-cream and lemonade venders, while the congregation enjoyed itself hugely.

About 1 o'clock, the steamer *City of Baltimore* was seen steaming head on for the excursionists. Then confusion reigned, and a stranger would have imagined from the ominous whisperings, the runnings to and fro, the rubbing of eyes, the woe-begone countenances of one and all, that at least the *Alabama* was upon them, while possible death was before them.

When the vessels neared, a life-boat was lowered with Mr. BEECHER and one or two others in it, and he having said a somewhat pathetic farewell to his children was rowed to the *Baltimore*.

Flags dipped, the band played, the people cheered and cried alternately, Mr. BEECHER waved his hat and everything was harmoniously congregational.

Having reached the deck of the *Baltimore* Mr. BEECHER was cordially greeted by Capt. MCGUIGAN, while the passengers gave him three cheers, after which he was conducted by the Captain to the wheel-house where he saw the handkerchiefed females of his people and reciprocated in kind.

Thus we saw him go with hat in one hand and eye-applied opera-glass in the other.

The return trip was identical with the outward. To the Committee, Messrs. DENNIS, MOONY, and BIRD, too much credit cannot be given for the absolute perfection of arrangement. Comfort and enjoyment were secured by efficiency and courtesy.

Happily no "orations" were delivered, although several Divines and other minute-men were on hand, but all things went off smoothly, unpretentiously and enjoyably to all concerned. To Mr. BEECHER it was peculiarly gratifying as an evidence of his people's love; to the people it was eminently delightful, as it afforded them an opportunity of testifying personally their regard for their pastor.

Dr. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic, went out in the *Baltimore* with Mr. BEECHER, and with him will travel through England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Belgium.

Mr. BEECHER'S pulpit will be supplied by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK and other clergymen during his absence, which will extend through the months of June, July, August and September.

Fine Fruit Pictures Next Week.

Next to fruit itself, which is perishable, are good pictures of fruit, which are imperishable. We can feast our eyes, although "forbidden fruit" to the palate, and enjoy the luscious representation of the canvas, at seasons when the gifts of Pomona are not procurable, or are, and the works of HALL, WYDEVELD and others do not go far from the easel before they are appropriated. The latter artist has been hard at work, in the retirement of his studio, all Winter, preparing a pleasant little surprise in the shape of a collection soon to be offered for sale, by Mr. LEEDS, at SNEDECOR'S, in Broadway. This collection is unique, consisting almost wholly of fruit and flower pieces, principally of the former, and the effect of the pictures, now hanging in their new gilded frames at SNEDECOR'S, is temptingly beautiful. WYDEVELD copies only from nature. He is a genuine lover of POMONA'S gifts, and knows the "points" of a Bartlett pear, a Newtown pippin, or a bunch of Isabellas, as well as his great countryman, VERBOECKOVEN, knew the points of a sheep. The pictures, now offered for sale, are fresh from the artist's studio, and have not been seen before in public. They are mostly of cabinet size—just large enough to adorn the dining-room, or hang between large landscapes or callie-nieces, as delicious companions in the drawing-room. The collection embraces fruit of all kinds, grouped and clustered as the artist knows so well how to depict them. The peaches, alone or living with white and purple grapes; the apples in baskets or fairly rolling out of the canvas; the water and musk melons, pears, blackberries, currants and strawberries form a feast which the eye cannot contemplate without causing the mouth to sympathize with moistened desire.

WYDEVELD, we understand, offers his pictures at auction, in order to enable him to leave for his home in Europe; so that it is extremely doubtful if an opportunity like the present will ever again be presented.

The pictures may be seen for a few days before the sale at SNEDECOR'S, in Broadway, near Ninth-street.

Recreation for Clerks.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let us ask your indulgence while we lay before you something which, in our opinion, is both desirable and necessary for the moral as well as the physical nature of young men. On the west side of the City, from Cortlandt-street up, there are many large dry goods houses, (some of them importers, who keep open on Saturdays until regular closing time, when everybody knows that there is not the slightest occasion for it, as there is no business done after 3 o'clock on that day.

Now, Sir, if the merchants would all close at 3 o'clock on Saturday, it would give time to clerks and others to do their business, instead of doing it on Sunday. Besides, these are the very men (the proprietors) who of all others complain most bitterly of a breach of the Sabbath. And yet how can men work from Monday morning till Saturday night without having a few hours (at least) for recreation?

Yours, respectfully, FOUR CLERKS.

VALLANDIGHAM MEETING IN NEWARK.

Letter of Gov. Parker, &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a meeting in favor of VALLANDIGHAM'S course, and in opposition to that of the Government, was held in Military Park, in the City of Newark. There was a pretty good gathering around the stands, if the children and boys be included, otherwise it was a signal failure both in influence and respectability.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. CHARLES MORRELL, who nominated JAMES B. WARD, Esq., as President.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. ANDREW S. ROGERS, Judge SPEERS and Mr. YOAS, after which the meeting terminated.

The following important letter from Gov. PARKER, of the State of New-Jersey, was read:

LETTER OF GOV. PARKER.

FRESHOLD, Friday, May 29, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Official engagements will not permit me to be at Newark to-morrow.

My views upon the subject of arbitrary and illegal arrests have heretofore been fully and emphatically expressed. Subsequent events have confirmed and strengthened them.

The recent arrest of a citizen of Ohio by military authority, and his trial and sentence by a Military Court, were arbitrary and illegal acts. The whole proceeding was wrong in principle and dangerous in its tendency.

The question is not whether the sentiments expressed by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in reference to the war and its prosecution were right or wrong, or whether by the expression of those sentiments he became amenable to the law. The great question is, whether the tribunal that assumed to arraign him and dispose of his personal liberty, was a lawful tribunal, having jurisdiction of the alleged offence;—or, in other words whether in a State not occupied by hostile armies, where martial law does not exist, and where the Courts are in undisturbed operation, a citizen not connected with the military or naval service can lawfully be spirited away at night, by the strong arm of military power, subjected to the summary proceedings of a secret Military Court, and exiled from his home.

They who differ from the opinions expressed by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and they who agree with him, are equally interested in the question. If the right of trial by a jury of his peers in open court, in the presence of his accused, shall be taken from the citizen, and for it shall be substituted the *ex parte* examination of a secret Court-martial, then indeed we will live under military despotism, and our boasted liberty be but a name.

The people have the right to assemble and discuss questions of public policy. Without free discussion a Republican Government cannot long exist. They who are in authority are the servants of the people, and should encourage rather than repress the free expression of opinion. Otherwise the Government cannot truly represent the people. The language of Mr. WEBSTER expresses my sentiments upon the right of free discussion better than any form of words of my own, and I therefore shall adopt his language: "It is [illegible] to avoid indictable prerogative of the people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty, and it is the last duty I shall abandon. This high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise at all times."

This is the crisis of the nation's life. Let no one rest to bend this question to serve mere personal or partisan ends. Candid men of all parties must condemn the acts to which allusion has been made.

This is the time for the exercise of a lofty patriotism. It is our duty to transmit to posterity the free institutions bequeathed by our fathers. While maintaining the right let us be calm and dispassionate. Let no wrong drive us from the path of duty. Let us observe every requirement of law.

The protests of the people now being made in every loyal State should not be mistaken for efforts to embarrass those who administer the Government. They proceed from no such motive. The people are loyal to the Government. They have sacrificed much, and are prepared to make still greater sacrifices to suppress the rebellion and maintain the unity and integrity of the Government. They love the Union and will not consent to its dissolution. They are not fault-finders. They make no factious opposition. With hope long deferred they still do not complain in regard to matters comparatively immaterial; but the question now concerning the public mind is a vital one, lying at the foundation of government, and they would be degenerate and unworthy their lineage did they not protest. The Union would be of little value if in restoring it we lose our liberties.

Yours, respectfully, JOEL PARKER.

To F. W. LEONARD, Esq., and others, Committee.

Commencement at the Cooper Union.

After devoting two evenings very agreeably to the exhibition of the productions of the pupils of the School of Design, the Trustees of the Cooper Union, last night, concluded their Commencement proceedings with a musical entertainment and other interesting exercises that filled the large hall of the Institute with an appreciative audience. The proceedings were inaugurated by the invocation of the Divine blessing. Following this came the musical part of the programme, consisting of well-selected and agreeable choruses, solos, duetts, &c., by the class of Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW. These sweet sounds having duly gratified the listeners, the next step in the order of exercises was the reading of the annual report of the Institution. This was done by ABRAM S. HEWITT, Esq., and it presented some interesting statements.

Commencing with an explanation of the design of the Union, viz., the advancement of the working classes in science and art, the report gave the total receipts for the fiscal year, from rent of stores and offices, the sum of $19,453 82, while the expenditures were $19,276 50. Since the close of the fiscal year $5,000 has been received as a legacy from the estate of the late ROBERT C. GOODHUE, and $5,000 from Mr. PETER COOPER, to cover the expense of remodeling the large hall for public meetings.

The number of pupils who entered during the past year was 1,662, of whom 879 remained at the end of the term. Instruction has been given at night to mechanics in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, chemistry, natural philosophy, theoretical mechanics, architectural, mechanical and free-hand drawing, phonography and vocal music.

The School of Design for Women has had 223 pupils during the past year, of whom 189 were from 59 were pupils of last year, 87 were beginners and 23 engravers. Much regret is expressed that the efficient Superintendent, Mrs. FIELD, has been compelled to resign in consequence of a serious affection of the eyes.

The reading-room has had 194,000 visitors during the year. It has been supplied with 35 daily papers, 80 weekly, 107 monthlies and quarterlies, and a very large collection of serial literature, besides being particularly rich in foreign journals. The library contains 4,000 volumes, and the public are requested to increase this number by donations. The picture gallery has had 175,000 visitors, being double that of last year. To the collection Archbishop HUGHES has recently made a valuable addition by a present of 72 pictures illustrating the frescoes of the Vatican.

During the Winter, six lectures have been delivered on the "Science of Government," four on "Political Economy" and ten on the American Revolution. The trustees expect to make the course still more comprehensive, and intend also to enlarge the night-classes of the Music Department.

Many instances are recorded of the advantages that the pupils have derived from their instruction in the institution. One is now Chief Engineer of one of the Monitors; 5 are second Assistant Engineers, and 9 third Assistants in the Navy. Another, who knew nothing of chemistry on entering the class, after a short course of study had invented a composition for deodorizing matches which he had sold for $8,000 in cash.

The proceedings closed with the award of certificates to the deserving pupils in each class, and the presentation of $304 in premiums to the most excellent in the several branches.

The following young ladies, members of the School of Design, were presented with diplomas:

Miss S. Townsend,	Miss S. M. Barstow,
Miss A. C. Covell,	Miss J. L. Sanner,
Miss C. Ward,	Miss H. M. Phillips,
Miss J. Curtis.	

The Explosion in Cherry-street.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

TERENCE LARKIN, one of the victims of the explosion which occurred at WILSON'S bakery in Cherry-street on Thursday afternoon, died last evening at the New-York Hospital. The readers of the TIMES will remember that there were six men burned at the time of the explosion; three of them so seriously that no hopes were entertained of their recovery when taken to the Hospital. At a late hour last evening, OWEN LARKIN and Mr. HENDERSON were not expected to survive until to-day.

Coroner NAUMANN has been notified, and will hold an inquest upon the body of TERENCE LARKIN at the Seventh Ward Station-house to-day at 11 o'clock, when the cause of the explosion will be fully investigated. Mr. WILSON, the proprietor of the establishment, states that the accident was caused by the damper of some of the ovens having been closed too tight, and that the gas generated by the heat was so much confined that when a vent was made by the opening of an oven door, the gas and flames burst out with great force, burning all the workmen who were in the vicinity. The damage done to the buildings was trifling.

Trial Trip of the New Steamer George T. Olyphant.

A party representing the mercantile and shipping interest of the City assembled on Wednesday last on board of the new steamer *George T. Olyphant*, on the occasion of her trial-trip. This boat was built at Staten Island by Mr. WALTER SANDS, and is a fine specimen of a fast sea mail-carrying craft. She is intended for the Panama mail City and Troy, She is 220 feet long by 40 feet in breadth, and was built with DENNISTON'S patent feathering buckets. Capt. A. FOLSOM is her commander, and on Wednesday afternoon the excursion party started from the foot of Leroy-street, North River. Among those on board were JOHN MCKEOWN, Esq., JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., PATRICK BARRETT, Esq., and other prominent business men of the City. The steamer went down as far as the Narrows, and, returning, went up the river to Weehawken, where the party landed. During the trip speeches were made, songs given, and a very pleasant time spent generally.

Arrested by the Provost-Marshal's Guard.

AN INCIPIENT RIOT NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Yesterday afternoon, a guard, acting under the authority of Marshal EBHARDT, of the Fourth District, arrested HENRY MCCLUSKEY, WILLIAM BARCLAY, GIDEON NASH, MICHAEL HOLLY, MORTIMER MCGUIRE, and four others, in a saloon adjoining the Bowery Theatre. The facts involved in this arrest, which have been gathered after diligent inquiry from persons of veracity, are these: On Thursday the Provost-Marshal's Guard learned that there was a deserter at No. 44 Bowery. Thither they went to arrest him, and they made the arrest; but before they had passed out of the saloon, a party of roughs fell upon them and rescued their prisoner, without whom they were compelled to return and report to their superior officer their inability to complete the arrest; likewise, that the crowd that stood at the bar bolsterously threatened them, and swore that no United States officer should arrest a deserter there, nor should any enrolling officer record a name in that house. On Friday they awaited instructions, and yesterday afternoon they were sent to the saloon under orders to arrest any deserter that they might find. An enrolling officer was sent with them, and it was made his duty to unroll the names of all persons whom he might find in the place.

The guard, twenty-four in number, entered and arrested the man they sought. The enrolling officer then asked the landlord and his clerk to give him their names for enrollment, and they readily complied with his request; but a number of bystanders, who said they did not belong there, offensively and superfluously declared that no one should enroll their names, and asserted that it might be unsafe to make the attempt. The enrolling officer, paying no attention to this bravado, went forward in obedience to the commands of his superior, and in a very brief time taught them that his duty was imperative and his power ample. Thereupon they rendered fictitious names. But, unluckily for them, the Provost-Marshal's detectives know some of their number too well, and at once caused their arrest. They were taken to the Park Barracks, and there held, under an efficient guard, to await further orders.

It may be proper further to state that the Provost-Marshal's Guard quietly withdrew from the house when they had fulfilled the letter of their instructions, and *were not kicked out*, as was reported by an evening newspaper, which published an incorrect account of the proceeding.

This is but the initial demonstration of which we have heard so much from lamp-post orators, who have threatened a riot in New-York, and it is believed that the very men who are now under arrest confidently expected aid from some quarter in case of a collision with the soldiers. Those who seek a riot ought to know, if they do not, that they have an infinitesimal fraction of our population to sustain them, while the whole power of the law is against them.

Reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteer Regiments.

A meeting of the Joint Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the above regiments was held at the Astor House last evening. During the day the Committee conferred with Gens. SANFORD and HALL, and received from those officers the assurance that they would make suitable arrangements in regard to the military display on the occasion of the arrival of the two regiments. The following programme was agreed upon for the procession: Military escort under command of Gen. HALL, officers from different regiments, the veteran Scott Life Guard, Brig.-Gen. WADE and Staff with infantry, Col. STRONG and wounded officers of the Thirty-eighth in open carriages, the Thirty-eighth regiment, the Common Council, the Committees, Gen. HARMAN and Staff, Capt. Jas. R. O'BEIRNE and Capt. MCGUIRE, the Thirty-seventh regiment, section of battery, Fire Department, civic societies.

The wounded and disabled of the above regiments are requested to report to Capt. WATSON, No. 176 West Thirteenth-street, or to Capt. O'BEIRNE, at the Astor House, by Monday, June 1.

The municipal authorities, in conjunction with the personal friends of the regiments, will, on their arrival next Tuesday or Wednesday, attend to them a cordial welcome. In the evening they will be entertained with a banquet.

A Letter-Carrier Committed for Robbing Letters.

U. S. Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, committed THOS. VAN CORT, a letter-carrier, for trial, on a charge of stealing money from letters. VAN CORT was arrested about two weeks ago, and had an examination before the Commissioner on Monday last, District-Attorney E. DELAFIELD SMITH appearing on behalf of the Government. Complaints have been made for a long time past of the non-receipt of letters containing money which were directed to the upper part of the City, between Twelfth and Twentieth streets, on the east side of the town. Mr. GAYLER, special agent of the Post-office, was deputed to ferret out the mystery, and by means of a decoy letter containing marked bills, he was enabled to trace the robberies to VAN CORT, who had in his possession when arrested one of the marked bills. He had been employed as carrier about a year and a half.

Consequences of Resisting the Enrolling Officers.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, the man who was arrested on Tuesday last for resisting the enrolling officer in the performance of his duty, had an examination before United States Commissioner SILLWELL, yesterday, and was held for trial in $500 bail. GAFFNEY keeps an auction store on the corner of Madison and Chestnut streets, and when the enrolling officer (E. A. SWARINGEN) went into his place to unroll his name, GAFFNEY refused to answer any questions, and forcibly ejected the unrolling officer from his store. It was claimed in his behalf, on the examination, that he was intoxicated at the time, but this, of course, was not held to be any excuse for his conduct. Several other persons have been arrested, within a day or two past, for the same offence with which GAFFNEY is charged, and they will probably be disposed of in the same way.

The Central Park Music.

The shower of yesterday afternoon aided, rather than injured the success of the Central Park Concert. The dust was nicely laid, and the walks and drives were rendered far more agreeable to pedestrians and equestrians than they would otherwise have been. The music was delicious, the air balmy, the weather delightfully cool, the crowd joyous and fashionable, the youngsters delighted, the back-drivers ditto. In fact, all nature smiled, and so did those who knew their way to the adjoining restaurants.

Vive la Saturday concerts and *cæsre*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RAILROAD POLICE.—The Legislature of this State, at its last session, passed an act empowering the Governor to appoint policemen on railways, on the application of the proper officers of the respective Companies. The salaries and other expenses are to be paid by those parties who make the application. The bill was prepared by Mr. HIRAM MASTERSON, a detective on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the passage of the law was mainly due to his exertions. The law as it was passed, gives the same power to the policemen on the several railroads of this State as is granted to the police of the towns, cities, and villages through which the roads pass, thus enabling them to make arrests for crime in any county throughout the line of the roads. The law has just been put into operation upon the New-York and Erie, the New-York Central and the Hudson River Railroads, and thus far it has been working admirably. The traveling public will hereafter feel more secure from the outrages of thieves and pickpockets while journeying by railroad through the State of New-York.

DEATH FROM BEING STABBED IN AN AFFRAY.—A butcher named CHRISTIAN REPP, doing business at the corner of North Moore and Greenwich streets, died, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a wound in the abdomen. The deceased became involved in a quarrel with two men named PETER KIELLY and PATRICK MAHER, on the night of the 21st inst., during which he received the fatal stab. Coroner WILDEY, it will be remembered, held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case some days ago, on which occasion the deceased testified that he was attacked by the two men above named, and that one of them (which he could not tell,) inflicted the fatal wounds. The affray commenced in a grocery store opposite the residence of the deceased. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest on the body to-day, at the dead-house of the New-York Hospital.

SYMPATHY FOR POLAND.—The ladies of New York interested in the cause of Poland, had a meeting yesterday at the school-house of the Transfiguration Church, No. 1 East Twenty-ninth street. After preliminary explanation of the object of the association, they took the name of the "Ladies' Polish Aid Society," and then proceeded to elect temporary officers as follows: President, Mrs. MARENA WALKER Clay, Vice-President, Mrs. KOSSUTH Hall, Mrs. H. H. Kerr; Secretary, Mrs. L. Thum; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Gilbert. The meeting was adjourned till Wednesday next, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following appointments and resignations were made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—Horace Durrin to the First Precinct; George Wilson and John McEvoy, Third; Thomas Little and Thos. Cunningham, to the Fifth; Michael Barrett, to the Sixth, and John Dwyer to the Seventh. *Resignations*—James McNally, of the Seventeenth; Levi Miller, Twenty-fourth, and John W. Curtis, of the Forty-second.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to May 29, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 22	141	93	234
Admitted to May 29	39	18	57
Discharged, cured or relieved	29	14	43
Died	3	3	6
Remaining at date	148	94	242

Males, 206: females, 36.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

More about Their Depredations on the South American Coast.

The following is the full statement gathered at the Philadelphia Exchange regarding the operations of the rebel privateers, the points of which have already been given by telegraph:

We glean the following accounts in regard to the movements of the Confederate privateers, from Brazilian papers: The French ship *Mathilde*, at Rio de Janeiro 18th April, reports that on the 3d of April lat. 3 S., lon. 28 West, met a steamer showing Confederate flag, which sent a boat with two officers and eight men on board our ship, examined her papers and retired. The men and officers were badly dressed. One of the French sailors afterward said, in conversation with a countryman from the corsair, he learned that two American vessels had been burned a few days previous. The *Mathilde* subsequently saw an American vessel and endeavored to caution her, but without success.

The French bark *Bremontier*, from Bordeaux bound to New-Caledonia, which has already been reported as having landed fifteen sailors at Pernambuco, gives the following narration of affairs: April 23, lat. 0° 39' S., lon. 31° 30' W., saw coming toward us a steamer showing the American flag; she hailed the bark and asked the usual questions, with the answers to which the Captain did not appear to be satisfied, as the people on board the steamer were noticed to be closely observing all the movements on board the bark, the passengers of which in turn became suspicious of the character of the steamer, on whose decks there appeared nothing but confusion, and the mixed appearance of her crew affording grounds for doubting her pacific intentions. The steamer then moved off in another direction, and at 6 P. M. was observed a great light which denoted the burning of a vessel, and which continued till 4 A. M. next day. At daylight saw nothing either of the Corsair or the burning vessel. At 1 P. M., March 24, saw the Corsair again coming toward us; she came up at 6 P. M., under steam and sails, hailed us and brought us to, and sent a boat with an armed crew alongside with a verbal order to receive on our vessel fifteen men from American vessels which he had destroyed, we replied that we had no accommodations for so many, neither sufficient food and water, but that we would receive six men; he would not be denied, and sent the whole fifteen, saying, we could easily touch and land them on the Brazilian coast, and that we should not complain, as the day before he had compelled a Danish vessel to receive sixty-four men from him.

Through other source we also here of the destruction of the ship *Commonwealth*, from New-York for San Francisco, though we have no particulars.

The *Sergipano*, which arrived at Pernambuco, from Fernando de Noronha, with sixty-two men from six American vessels, destroyed by the *Alabama*, left that island on the 21st of April, at which time the *Alabama* remained there, seeming loth to leave a spot which presented such a fine field for prizes. The captain of the *Alabama* went ashore and had an interview with the commander of Noronha, the substance of which has not transpired; but they appeared to be upon good terms, the Confederate captain being observed to ride over the island on horseback; the commander also visited the ship, and appeared to make no objection to the course of the corsair, who was furnished with supplies, &c. There were upon the island when the *Sergipano* left, forty-four men, besides those she brought away. The prisoners from the *Kate Cory* and *Lafayette* had not been landed. The ship *Louisa Hatch* was burned in the very anchorage of the island. The pirates took from the prisoners all their money, but paid respect to their private property, such as watches, &c. All vessel's papers were taken, sealed and carefully preserved. Out of all the prisoners taken, the *Alabama* succeeded in inducing eleven men to join the vessel.

The authorities, upon hearing of the conduct of the commander of Fernando Noronha, gave our Consul all the satisfaction in their power, and sent a new commander to the Islands, displacing the former one and protesting to the captain of the corsair against his committing further depredations, and also ordering him to leave within a few hours; it is also proper to state that they had no vessels of war or arms at Noronha to enforce their orders. The new commander at the Island is ANTONIN GOMES LEAL.

The *Alabama* is supposed to have passed Pernambuco 29th ult., bound south.

The Victims.

The Boston *Journal* says:

"The ship *Oneida*, of New-Bedford, from Shanghai for New-York, had a valuable cargo of teas, &c. She belonged to Messrs. T. & F. S. HATHAWAY, and was valued at $30,000, and insured at offices in New-Bedford for $25,000. Her cargo was only partially owned in that city, upon which there is an insurance there of $10,000. There is also an insurance of $2,500 at the Mercantile Marine office in Boston."

The New-Bedford *Standard* has the following:

"Bark *Lafayette* of this port, Capt. LEWIS, was captured previous to April 29. She sailed from this port May 20, 1862, and has been very successful, having taken, up to April 10, the last time she was reported, 500 bbls. sperm oil, 230 bbls. of which had been shipped home. Her agents are Messrs. I. H. BAYLEY & Sons, who valued the bark, with outfits, at $20,000, upon which there is insurance in this city to the amount of $15,695. There is an insurance of $4,000 in Boston upon her cargoings. She was 357 tons burden.

Brig *Kate Cory*, of Westport, Capt. FLANDERS, was also taken previous to April 20. She sailed from home June 26, 1862, and had been quite successful, having taken 240 bbls. sperm oil up to April 10, when she was in company with bark *Lafayette*, in lat. 10 S, having on board 155 bbls. oil. She was a nearly new vessel of 132 tons, valued, with outfits, at $12,000, and insured in this city for $8,700. Her agent is ALEXANDER H. CORY, Esq., of Westport.

Schooner *Kingfisher*, of Fairhaven, is also reported to have been destroyed. She sailed from home July 30, 1861, and was last reported, March 9, 1863, at the Island of Ascension, with 220 bbls. sperm and 10 bbls. whale oil, all told, having sent home 50 bbls. sperm oil. She was of 120 tons burthen, valued at $7,200, and was insured in this city for $4,700, and on ostchings for $1,400. Her agent is C. H. TRIPP, Esq., of Fairhaven."

Letter from Gen. Sickles to the Loyal Union Mass Meeting at Utica.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 25, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation, dated 12th inst., was received at my camp on the 23d. I regret that my duties will prevent me from addressing the assemblage at Utica, on the 27th; and, not having been favored with a copy of the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, I can but imperfectly respond to your request for cooperation in this patriotic movement.

It will hardly be necessary for me to assure you of my hearty concurrence in your "determination to sustain the Government in its rightful efforts to quell the rebellion, and at all hazards of life and property to preserve the territorial integrity of the American Union, the full authority of the Constitution and the unquestioned supremacy of the National Flag."

Upon the prompt and general execution of the laws and measures for the increase of the effective strength of the army, the successful and speedy issue of this struggle depends. There are regiments enough in the field, but not enough men. Our regiments average about two hundred bayonets, one-fourth of the number required. These two hundred will make better soldiers in six weeks of all the conscripts put in their ranks than the best drill officers could effect in six months with new regiments.

The American people possess domain, culture, wealth and population—all the elements of power—and yet, if unwilling to sacrifice all they have for the National honor, they cannot long preserve the name and have no claim to the renown of a great nation.

Nothing will contribute more to the martial spirit which the exigencies of the times require than to make the profession of arms the passport of honor to soldiers as well as chiefs. The brave men now returning to their homes, after a long period of faithful and heroic service, should be met everywhere with affectionate welcome and hearty commendation. If disabled by the casualties of service, so that they cannot rebuild, a just Government and a generous people should accord to them a preference in all public and private employments, and this concession should be extended to the bereaved families of the fallen brave.

A martial people, maintaining their own free institutions, will not regard the Conscription act as a harsh method of compelling a service not due; they will rather accept the National enrollment as a just mode of ascertaining the order in which those who enjoy the protection of a good Government shall perform their part in its defence and support.

In all wars, whether waged in the interest of humanity or of ambition, the great reliance of nations is upon the poor—those who have only a home to love and a country to serve. Yet in a Republic, neither riches, nor office, nor social position, should furnish any ground for exemption from military service. Every man not exempt for actual disability who, by evasion or fraud, fails to enter the ranks when fairly drafted in time of war should be forever ineligible to any post of honor or emolument and all his property

[illegible] Gen. Commanding.

To Samuel Wadsworth, Benj. H. Winthrop, George Opdyke, John F. Hoffman, Esquires, and others, Committee.

The Corcoran-Kimball Affair.

The following is understood to be the verdict of the Court of Inquiry in the Corcoran-Kimball affair:

"That Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL died on the morning of the 12th of April, 1863, from the effects of a wound in the neck, produced by a pistol ball, said pistol having been fired by Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN. The Court further find that Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL halted Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN and demanded the countersign, refusing to allow him to pass until he should give it. That Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN refused to give the countersign as ordered; that an altercation ensued, resulting in the death of Lieut.-Col. E. A. KIMBALL. The Court further find that Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL was, at the time of halting Gen. CORCORAN, intoxicated, and that he was not authorized in so halting him."

The Shooting of Gen. Van Dorn.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY.

In a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Nashville, May 20, Parson BROWNLOW writes:

"I am boarding, for the time being, at the same house with Dr. PEYTON, the gentleman who recently killed the rebel Gen. VAN DORN. Dr. PEYTON turns out to be a different man from what I supposed him to be. In other words, he turns out to be a gentleman. I know something of. I served with him in the Southern Commercial Convention seven or eight years ago. He more recently served in the Legislature of Tennessee. He is a very clever gentleman, and is a man of good sense, and withal, is worth several hundred thousand dollars. He owns the most princely mansion in Maury County, at Spring Hill, where he spends his Summers. He owns three plantations in Arkansas, within our lines, and 150 slaves. He is a Union man, and has been all the time, and has been protected by our Generals for the last twelve months. He is even now raising a crop of cotton between Helena and Memphis; and I have joined Gov. CAMPBELL and Col. STOKES in procuring for him authority to visit his plantation in Arkansas to look after his interests.

Dr. PEYTON is a modest, courteous and kind-hearted gentleman, in his 44th year, and is about five feet nine inches high. He commenced life a poor man, and has practiced medicine about twenty years. He has three children by a first marriage, and two by his present wife. His present wife was a Miss MCRAVEN, a fine-looking woman, very sensible, and highly accomplished. She performs well upon the piano, harp and violin. The particulars of her criminal connection with the rebel General I am not able to give, and if I were, I am not disposed to go into such details. Suffice it to say that the evidences of criminality, and of most villainous treatment by the rebel officer, are clear and unquestionable. The black-hearted villain deserved to die the very death he did die, and at the hands of the very man who killed him. The case ought never to come into Court, and I take it the Doctor will never be inquired of why he shot the miscreant, unless he should unfortunately fall into the hands of the rebels. He has the sympathies and respect of all loyal men in this country.

The Doctor performed a painful duty when he shot VAN DORN, but it was one of bold and manly daring, without a parallel since this wicked rebellion was inaugurated. He walked into the rebel General's quarters in open daylight, passing the sentinels, and demanded satisfaction for the injuries done him, while the rebel was surrounded by members of his Staff, and while he was seated at his table writing. He rose up and read to the Doctor what he had written, and offered as satisfaction. The Doctor told him *that* was not satisfactory, whereupon VAN DORN ordered him to leave his room, a — cowardly rascal, or he would kick him out. The Doctor instantly drew a revolver and shot his brains out, who leveled upon his heel, passed out through two gates; mounted his horse and rode off some three miles, when he had a heavy pair of black whiskers, coming down upon his bosom, shaved close to the face, and a coat of hair flowing down upon his shoulders cut short. He laid aside a high-crowned fashionable hat, and put on a sleek cap, and, upon arriving at Shelbyville, he learned that the *Right Reverend Maj.-Gen. Bishop Leonidas Polk* had ordered his arrest, and started out some cavalry in search of him, with printed bills describing his person. He rode several miles with three of the men, passing with them out of town, but in no means filled the bill! Thus he escaped detection, and reached Nashville in safety."

EMIGRATION WEST.—A gentlemen who has just arrived in Leavenworth, from Colorado Territory, says the emigration now passing over the plains is immense—probably greater than ever before, except during the first great rush to California. During the sixteen days that he was on the plains, he met an average of five hundred wagons per day, all loaded with emigrants. On one day he met with eight hundred wagons filled with families and their furniture. Immense droves of stock were following these great caravans. This emigration is divided between Colorado and California, about one-third resting on this side of the mountains.

—The Charleston *Mercury* of April 22 contains an advertisement inviting proposals for raising the machinery and iron-plating of the *Keokuk*.

[Advertisement.]

TUNE, MUSIC, SOUND.—Music-Deafness; Color-Blindness; Musical Composition; Jenny Lind, Sontag, Thalberg; Talent to Compose; Orators and Talkers; Cultivation of Music. THE SOCIAL CIRCLE.—Where to Find a Wife; Relief for the Irish; "Stow-Aways;" Physiognomy of a Boxer; A Trip to the Lakes. ETHNOLOGY.—The Law of Inheritance; Causes of Variation; Are We of One Origin; The Forces Acting on Each Life-Germ; Animals Vary as Much as Man; Instances of Variation; Food, Climate, etc.; Natural Selections; The Spiritual Faculties.

THE REBELLION.—Functions Physiologically and Phrenologically Considered; Is the Brain the Organ of the Mind? See *Ph

The New-York Times.

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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Unofficial Dispatches to the 26th of May Received by the Government.

No Material Change in the Condition of Affairs.

A Short Truce Granted the Rebels to Bury their Dead.

MOST OF THE RIVER BATTERIES SILENCED

Gen. Grant Prepared to Repel Any Rear Attack.

Immense Success of the Yazoo River Expedition.

Capture of the Rebel Navy-yard at Yazoo City.

Destruction of a Monster Rebel Ram and Three Powerful Steamers.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

Unofficial dispatches were received here to-day from the army of Gen. GRANT, dated on the 26th. They represent that there had been no material change in affairs there since the 25th.

On the evening of that day, (the 25th) Gen. PEMBERTON asked for two and a half hours' truce to bury his dead, which was granted.

There is no truth in the rumored death of Gen. STEELE.

11 P. M.—No official dispatches have been received from Gen. GRANT'S army to-day.

THE LATEST CAIRO DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 31,

The dispatch boat *New National*, from Young's Point on Tuesday afternoon, has arrived,

The fighting on Monday lasted from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., when there was a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead.

The battle was renewed on Tuesday morning, but no particulars had reached Young's Point.

But few, if any, batteries had been taken.

Shells from Gen. SHERMAN'S siege guns come over into the city, as can be seen from the fleet.

Gen. BANKS' forces had not arrived.

Forty-four hundred prisoners are expected here to-night, and will be sent to Indianapolis.

THE LATEST ST. LOUIS DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 29.

Lt. S. C. SCOTT, the well-known river man, arrived to-night, from Young's Point Sunday last. He has been with GRANT'S army and saw some of its operations. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in their rear, and were in the finest spirits, and confident of their ability to capture Vicksburgh and its garrison.

He says the attack on the fortifications on Friday was not made by the entire line, as was reported, but by a force under Gen. BLAIR, which assaulted the big battery and failed. Wherever the rebels attempted to plant guns they were foiled by our sharpshooters.

Our wounded are brought rapidly to the river at Chickasaw Bayou, where there are sufficient boats to receive them. The *City of Memphis* has reached Cairo with 420 wounded, and the *January* was next due.

Our base of supplies on the Yazoo was secure, and reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required.

Gen. OSTERHAUS and Capt. FOSTER, of the First Wisconsin, are wounded, not dangerously.

Mr. SCOTT heard nothing about the death of Gen. STEELE. There were 4,600 prisoners in camp at Young's Point.

THE LATEST MURFREESBORO DISPATCHES.

MURFREESBORO, Thursday, May 28.

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT, *via* Memphis, arrived to-day, the tone of which are highly encouraging. The army is in excellent condition, considering the trying ordeal of marches, sieges and battles through which it has lately passed with such brilliant results.

The General says that the city is completely invested; that the enemy, driven from the outer works by storm, are huddled within the inner, with every prospect of being captured *en masse*.

Our artillery keep battering at the cordon of frowning earthworks above, and it is believed that before many days, if the assault fails, hunger will certainly avail to insure the fall of the Mississippi Gibraltar.

Immediately after the occupation of the outer works an assault was made which, though unsuccessful, resulted in no serious loss to us.

While the artillery is ogeging the enemy's attention and gradually but surely crumbling his works, the army is enjoying a breathing spell below, and gathering strength to carry the city by storm.

Not many days will pass ere the fate of Vicksburgh will be decided. Dispatches to-day from perfectly reliable sources represent JOHNSTON as in the immediate vicinity of Jackson, receiving heavy reinforcements, that come pouring in from every direction. He is reported to have said that, if the city will hold out fifteen days, he will throw into it 100,000 men, if he is compelled to relinquish every foot held in his department to effect it.

If the condition of affairs at Vicksburgh is correctly reported, it can't possibly hold out five days. JOHNSTON is evidently straining every nerve to recruit an army sufficient to succor and save their vaunted stronghold.

Every railroad converging to Jackson is busily employed night and day, and every available man within JOHNSTON'S reach is being hurried forward. Should he recruit an army in good season, he may dwell against GRANT such a force as would compel the raising of the siege. In the meantime, however, he will find that the Federals have not been tardy in strengthening GRANT.

Whether anxiety for the safety of Vicksburgh will induce the withdrawal of enough forces from Tullahoma to justify an early advance of the army of the Cumberland, is just now the topic of conversation in camp.

A LETTER FROM YOUNG'S POINT.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., Saturday, May 23, 1863.

As I write here in the cool of early morning, the sound of our mortars slowly booming on the other side of the stream, reminds me that another day of siege has begun for the handsome city over the way. It is now a city girt with fire; our gunboats in front, our army, inspired by recent successes, coiled in the rear.

Will GRANT take Vicksburgh? Decidedly yes. The dangers of his superb, romantic campaign are past. While marching from Grand Gulf to Big Black, by the way of Jackson and Bolton, his progress was brilliant but perilous. A single mistake or disaster might have overwhelmed his army with remediless ruin. But the mistake was not made, the disaster did not come. At Port Gibson, at Raymond, at Jackson, at Champion's Hill, at Midway Hills, or Baker's Creek, the battle has three names, and at Big Black Bridge, our brave veterans of the West drove the rebels before them like sheep. JOHNSTON retreated northward from Jackson, and has not yet rejoined the Vicksburgh insurgents. PEMBERTON went out from Vicksburgh to capture GRANT, with sixty pieces of artillery—he fled back with three.

Now, how can Vicksburgh fail to fall? The ground in the rear of the town is a vast plateau, cut by a thousand ravines, a great sheet of little hills. On a half circle of hills, about two miles from the heart of the town, are the rebel defences. On an exterior half circle of hills, just as high, lies our army, its artillery occupying just as commanding positions as that of the enemy; while from the Yazoo we can get all the supplies we need.

The seven siege guns which the rebels left at Haines' Bluff, on the 18th, when SHERMAN marched in between that height and the city, are probably by this time turned against the rebels works.

[But some say that JOHNSTON is coming up in our rear. *He may come now if he chooses.* He must come over those same hills, through those same ravines of which I have spoken, and he will find them the gates of death.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO.

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

The following telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day:

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, NEAR VICKSBURGH, May 25, *via* CAIRO, May 30.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition under command of Lieut.-Commander WALKER, after taking possession of the forts at Haines' Bluff, was perfectly successful.

Three powerful steamers and a ram were destroyed at Yazoo City. The ram was a monster—310 feet long, 70 feet beam, to be covered with 4-inch iron plates. Also, a fine Navy-yard, with machine-shops of all kinds, saw-mills, blacksmiths'-shops, &c., were burned up.

The property destroyed and captured amounted to over *two millions of dollars*.

Had the monster ram been finished she would have given us some trouble.

One battery was destroyed at Drury's Bluff.

Our loss on the expedition was one killed and seven wounded. DAVID D. PORTER,

Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

Vicksburgh Still Holding Out on the 26th.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, May 30.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 29th has the following:

MOBILE, Thursday, May 28.

Reports from below Vicksburgh state that Gen. BANKS has crossed the Mississippi with his army, at Bayou Sara.

Gen. GRANT sent in a flag of truce yesterday about sick and wounded. The slaughter of the Federals was far greater in the assault upon Vicksburgh than in any battle during the war.

The *Mississippian* of Tuesday says Saturday's battle at Vicksburgh was the most stubborn of all. [There was no battle on Saturday.—ED. TIMES.]

The Quartermaster at Canton says the Yankee gunboats have left Yazoo City.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, May 27.

A private dispatch from Canton, Miss., says, "All was well yesterday. Vicksburgh holds out bravely."

CINCINNATI, Sunday, May 31.

The *Commercial* has the following Southern news from rebel sources:

The *Appeal* of the 29th says "two gunboats have been sunk at Vicksburgh."

Col. GRIERSON'S cavalry made another raid from Baton Rouge, capturing and destroying a large rebel camp.

PEMBERTON'S Quartermaster has succeeded in running 700 mules out of Vicksburgh, thereby reducing the consumption of corn. The garrison has full rations for 90 days.

The Atlanta, Ga., *Commonwealth*, of the 26th, notices the arrival of BRAGG in that city.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

A Preamble that needs Pardoning—How Nashville Impresses a Stranger—Secession Softening—Unionism Gaining Strength—Andy Johnson—Parson Brownlow—Vallandigham.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Thursday, May 28, 1863.

One who is in the service of the Government can calculate but slightly on his whereabouts. To obey orders implicitly, and go whither he is sent, is the duty of officer as well as of private—of the soldier and the sailor alike. Your correspondent, during the past eighteen months, has had the honor to render service, in the Army of the Potomac first, in that of the Rappahannock afterward, oscillating like a pendulum between the rivers here named, for a considerable portion of this time. He has advanced toward Richmond some ten miles south of Fredericksburgh. He would have advanced farther, had not the thunder of Stonewall JACKSON'S guns, awakening in May last the echoes of the Shenandoah Valley, arrested the onward, and precipitated a retrograde and most unavailing movement.

He has shared in the strange vicissitudes of that Summer campaign—has seen war in all its hideous phases, from the time when our gallant masses fell back slowly from the Rapidan, and more swiftly from Bull Run, till at Antietam they held the bloody field in the attitude of victors. Not victors, however, as they well deserved to be, by the overwhelming defeat of the enemy. That end *must* come, and auspiciously to the hopes and faith of the brave true hearts, who, through the sternest ordeal of trial of and sacrifice, have not faltered a moment in the duty they owe, and are proud to render, to the country they love. This high constancy and courage will be sure, sooner or later, to make the right cause triumph.

And this is the Department of the Cumberland—if you will pardon the preamble—and the point from which I write you, the Capital of rebellion-scathed Tennessee. My duty, as an humble servant of the Government, has fixed me here for the present, and I may be able to gather, from time to time, some matters pertaining to the absorbing struggle now going on, that may prove not without interest to some of your multitudinous readers.

But let me not pass Nashville by without saying a word or two about it. It is a city, they say, of 20,000 souls—that is when its wonted inhabitants are all in it, which is not the case at present. In its normal peaceful condition, it were easy to regard it as a place of considerable attraction. Many of its private residences are spacious and even imposing, and not a few exhibit the unmistakable marks of the wealth not only, but of the taste and refinement of their former occupants. The streets, however, are narrow, and the pavements and sidewalks shockingly uneven. One walking at night has need to take special heed to his ways. At present, the city is little more than a military post. The incessant trampling of hoofs and rolling of army wagons has trebly refined the dust of the streets, not a drop of rain having fallen for upward of two weeks, and the sprinkling process reaching little beyond a few of the more pretentious houses. Clouds of dust, therefore, cover the city like a mantle, and well-nigh suffocate the luckless passer-by. The "infernal" ailanthus—to use a favorite epithet of Parson BROWNLOW—blooms in many of the streets and sheds its poisonous effluvium upon the air. The Southerners seem not yet to have discovered that this is the most detestable of trees, and suffer it to flaunt its sickly glories before some of the stateliest of their dwellings. If DANTE had located the tree in one of the stories of his *Inferno* and made the inhaling for years of its noisome odor one of the punishments of his wretched doomed, the conceit would have done no discredit to the poet's ingenuity in inventing tortures. The tree, however, has worshippers far north of the banks of the Cumberland, who cherish it with the pious motive, probably, of having a perpetual *memento mori* before them, as the death's head was in the olden time.

Judging Nashville from its hotels, its claims to being a fine city rest upon a slight basis. What SAM. JOHNSON said of the mutton, on a certain occasion—that it was "ill-kept, ill-killed, ill-dressed, ill-roasted, ill-served"—may stand, with some verbal modifications, as a fair picture of those pieces of entertainment for man and beast. The rooms are old and the furniture frowzy, and the ventilation poor, and the table scanty, and the attendants *black*—which, though in some localities a recommendation, is not so in this "contraband" region, where the color too often *cronies* with professional and personal untidiness. To pass from the spacious and superbly-kept Galt House of Louisville, Ky., to the most pretentious of the Nashville houses, rejoicing in the name of St. Cloud, is to pass from a higher to a deeply lower state of hotel *civilization*. The solitary advantage the latter has over the former, is the price per diem, which seems emulous to equal that which prevails in the Capital of C. S. A. Should Nashville chance to come again under rebel rule, its aspirations to reach the full *maximum* of Confederacy prices will be speedily realized. But this the good right arm of ROSECRANS will be very likely to prevent.

The secesh ladies and city generally are much meeker than they were when the National flag first waved above their housetops. No more tossits or indignities; no scornful tossing of the head, or shrinking from the approach of the Union soldier as from contamination; no "spitting out of *infernal* windows," as BROWNLOW expressed it in a speech here the other day, "on the heads of 'mudsills' passing beneath." The firm, dignified sway of ANDY JOHNSON, with the test oath—its alternative being exile beyond our lines—has quieted the rampant, and made the fiercest ismo. Order reigns throughout; and if the citizens do not all cordially fraternize with the upholders of the true flag and Government, they at least abstain from all rudeness or discourtesy.

The Union element, too, is strengthening. The League, already numbering hundreds of respected citizens, is enrolling weekly additional staunch members. The Nashville *Daily Union* and *Press* are earnest supporters of the Government, and the former particularly is a bold, uncompromising supporter of the Administration. ANDY JOHNSON'S influence is potent and pervading; and when his 20,000 troops, now being rapidly raised, shall have taken the field, to wrest East Tennessee from the clutches of its tyrants, the day of the State's full deliverance will be nigh. All things conspire to invest the Union cause here with hope and encouragement.

Parson BROWNLOW is at present on a visit here. Last Sabbath morning I had an opportunity to hear him address an audience from the pulpit of the Methodist Church on College-street, now a post chapel. As I had heard him preach at the North, I was curious to hear him *preach* here. He arose from a sick bed to fulfill his engagement, and appeared before the expectant assembly looking languid and ill. The church, which is a small, plain box, capable of holding four or five hundred by packing, was densely thronged, largely by United States soldiers and officers. The Parson commenced by saying that he should not undertake to preach a sermon, but simply give a "talk" on matters pertaining to the great interests of the times. The address fully justified the manifesto. He poured upon treason and traitors, and especially those of Tennessee, floods of the fiercest and most unsparing invective. I was pleased to see the hearty response his sentiments and words found in the brave soldiers, who drank in his utterances, and could scarce be restrained, by the day and place, from boisterously expressing their applause. In Tennessee, where the popular ear is less delicately strung than it is with us, and the taste is less fastidious, the blunt, downright, cut-and-thrust Parson is a tower of strength in behalf of the cause he loves.

VALLANDIGHAM—the Parson's antipode—reached here on Sunday evening last, in the cars from Louisville. He was on his way "to his own place," escorted thither by a National guard. An immense crowd, expecting his arrival, hemmed in the depot at which he alighted. His reception was far from a flattering one, and some signs appeared among the soldiers gathered around, promptly checked, however, that personal violence might be shown him. He was not suffered to remain over night in Nashville, but was swiftly borne to Murfreesboro, and thence sent beyond the lines. C. V. S.

REBEL REPORTS FROM TENNESSEE.

Vallandigham Going to Virginia.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, May 30.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* says: "Capt. DE MYER, of MORGAN'S cavalry, was killed in a skirmish near Readyville, on the 26th."

The *Rebel* believes the army of the Cumberland is in a weaker condition, to-day, than at any time since the battle of Murfreesboro. It thinks Gen. ROSECRANS has reinforced Gen. GRANT.

The *Rebel* thinks VALLANDIGHAM'S chances of being Governor of Ohio are very fair. With such a man for President of the United States, it says, we could always have peace.

SHELBYVILLE, Thursday, May 28.

VALLANDIGHAM is still here. He will go to Virginia in a few days.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters to be Removed to Hickman Bridge.

The Retaliatory Policy to be Carried Out.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, May 31.

On Thursday next Gen. BURNSIDE will remove the headquarters of the Department of the Ohio to Hickman Bridge, Ky., about ten miles south of Nicholasville.

Brig.-Gen. N. C. MCLEAN has been appointed Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

A dispatch from BURNSIDE to BRAGG, announcing his determination to hang all the rebel officers in his hands, in case retaliation for the two spies tried and executed in accordance with the usages of war, should be resorted to by the rebel Government, was yesterday conveyed from Murfreesboro, under a flag of truce.

A FIGHT IN VIRGINIA.

Attack upon a Train at Catlett's Station by Mosby's Guerrillas.

Subsequent Defeat of the Rebels with Heavy Loss.

CAPTURE OF THEIR ARTILLERY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

A telegram was received this afternoon from Gen. STAHL, dated at Fairfax Court-House to-day, in which he says MOSEBY, with 200 men and one howitzer, attacked our train of cars near Catlett's Station yesterday, and the guard having escaped he burned the train. The locomotive is not much damaged. Col. MASON, of the Seventh Michigan, who had the command in the front, hearing the firing, took a portion of his followers and followed in search of the rebels. He encountered them two miles from Greenwich, where they had taken a very strong position. Col. MANN charged the rebels, who replied with grape and canister. But (as the Colonel reports) our men never faltered. They dashed upon the rebels and took their guns. Col. MANN returned at dark to his camp in front, bringing up the captured artillery and all our dead and wounded—four of the former and fifteen of the latter. It was an extremely hot fight. We have (the dispatch says) many prisoners, including Capt. HASKINS, an English officer in the Confederate service, and Lieut. CHAPMAN, who had charge of the artillery. Both of these officers were so severely wounded that they could not be removed, and were paroled. The enemy lost very heavily in killed and wounded. After the enemy were thoroughly dispersed in every direction through the woods, darkness set in and precluded farther pursuit. Lieut. BACKUS, of our forces, was struck by a grape shot in the thigh. He crossed sabres with the enemy, and fought desperately after he was wounded.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER.

Advance of a Portion of Price's Army Across the Arkansas.

Their Defeat by Col. Phillips' Command.

Texans and Indians Advancing from the Southwest.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, May 29.

Col. PHILLIPS, commanding in the Indian Territory, had a severe fight with a portion of PRICE'S army on the 20th.

The enemy crossed the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson. Col. PHILLIPS drove them back. Our loss was thirty killed, and the enemy's was much greater.

The enemy were led by Gens. STEELE, COOPAR and MCINTOSH. They are now massed in our front, claiming 11,000 men, and considerable artillery. We have only 3,000 and one battery, but are well fortified.

This is evidently the advance of PRICE'S main army.

Dispatches from Fort Larned inform us of the approach, from the Southwest, of a large rebel force, Texans and Indians, with the design to intercept the trains *en route* to New-Mexico.

The guerrillas on the border are becoming more numerous. The National force is inadequate. Gen. BLUNT, however, will make the best possible fight.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 30.

A dispatch from Gen. BLUNT to Gen. SCHOFIELD states that the rebels crossed the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, on the 20th, and attacked Col. PHILLIPS, but were repulsed and driven back across the river. Our loss was 30 killed; the enemy's much greater.

All difficulties between Gens. SCHOFIELD and HERON have been reconciled, and Gen. HERON resumes command of the Army of the Frontier and leaves for the field at once.

Extensive preparations are being made in St. Louis for the reception of the wounded from Vicksburgh.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

Your correspondent with the Potomac army writes the following this morning:

"Yesterday the enemy made quite a dash on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Catlett's Station, capturing and destroying a train of ten cars which had been down to Bealeton with forage for our cavalry. The rebels had artillery with them, for they destroyed the locomotive by putting a shot through the boiler. We have not learned certainly what force this was, though it is believed to be a gang of partisan cavalry roaming through that section of country, and who have two pieces of artillery with them. We are thoroughly prepared to take care of all such parties in that direction.

MISBEHAVIOR BEFORE THE ENEMY.

Lieut. ROBERT HART, of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York, has been found guilty of misbehavior before the enemy, and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed from the service, which Gen. HOOKER approves.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Privates ENOS DAILY, PHILIP MACGOFF and CHAS. HARRINGTON, all of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York volunteers, having severally been found guilty of desertion by a General Court-martial of the Army of the Potomac, are sentenced to be shot on Friday next.

Second Lieut. ROBERT HART, of the same regiment, for misbehavior before the enemy, is dishonorably dismissed the service.

Capt. ALMAN D. BORDEN, of the Michigan Volunteer infantry, for conduct prejudicial to general order and military discipline, is dismissed from the service.

Second Lieut. JAMES D. BANNEY, of the Michigan Volunteers, for similar reasons, will forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may come due to him, and is cashiered.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

According to an Army order, just issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, hereafter all captured property, of whatever description, will be transferred to the department of the Staff to which the property appertains. Contrabands will be, in like manner, transferred to the Provost-Marshal-General. Any officer failing to make prompt and complete returns of the captured property that may fall into his possession, and to transfer the same, or permitting such negligence, will be specially reported to headquarters, with a view to his dismissal from the service with disgrace.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon B. A. CLEMENTS has been assigned to duty as Assistant Medical Director; Surgeon J. H. TAYLOR as Medical Inspector, and Assistant Surgeon WARREN WEBSTER as Medical Inspector.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Sidon at this Port and the Jura off Cape Race.

The News of Gen. Hooker's Battles in England.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

An Attack on the American Prize Courts in the House of Lords.

A DEFENCE BY EARL RUSSELL.

President Lincoln's Response to the Exeter Hall Address.

Continued Spread of the Polish Revolution.

French Reinforcements Going to Mexico.

The Cunard screw steamer *Sidon*, which left Liverpool at about 10½ on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th May, arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Jura* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices to the 22d, a telegraphic summary of which is given below.

The news of the captures by the *Alabama* and *Florida* on the South American coast had reached England in the following telegram:

PERNAMBUCO, Thursday, April 30.—(By telegraph from Lisbon.)—The *Alabama* has captured the following vessels near this port: The *Kingfisher*, from Aspinwall for Calcutta; the *Charles Hill*, from Aspinwall for Montevideo; the *Louisa Hatch*, with a cargo of coals from Cardiff for Ceylon; the *Atole Copey*, and the *Lafayette*. The *Florida* captured the barks *Henriette* and *Oneida*, off Pernambuco, and put fifteen of their crews on board the French transport *Tremonton*, for conveyance to this port.

THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

Views and Comments of the English Press.

At the departure of the *Asia* from England the result of the fighting in Virginia down to the evening of the 3d May had been received by the *Persia*, and had created a great sensation, but without any material effect in a commercial sense. The accounts were regarded as indefinite and the next steamer was looked for with much eagerness.

From the London Times.

From the details which have now reached us in the New-York papers it is not difficult to gain a general idea of the course of operations in the terrible battles of Saturday and Sunday, the 2d and 3d of May. Gen. HOOKER'S plan seems obvious, and is confessed by all accounts. It seems to have been to engage the attention of the Confederates by crossing the Rappahannock, as before, directly in their front, while the greater part of his army, by a flank movement some fifteen miles up the river, marched round to the Confederate rear, turning their left flank. If this movement had succeeded, Gen. HOOKER'S main force would have stood between Gen. LEE and Richmond, and LEE, as HOOKER hoped, would have been compelled to turn round and fight a battle to maintain his own communications with Richmond, while a part of HOOKER'S army was behind him, prepared to storm the crowded Fredericksburgh heights in the rear of a preoccupied enemy. It is dangerous to speculate on what might have happened, but it is obvious that this plan has one characteristic which falls in completely with all we know of HOOKER'S character. It is true that if, in the anticipated battle, LEE had been overpowered, the way to Richmond would have been clear from any regular army, and HOOKER might have marched on with no disadvantage but that of leaving the disorganized forces of the enemy in his rear, and threatening his communications. But, on the other hand, if HOOKER was defeated—and no amount of skill or bravery can insure victory—*the result must have been his annihilation.* LEE'S army and two rivers would have been between him and Washington. The NEW-YORK TIMES calls this "brilliantly audacious generalship." It is, certainly, audacious. Its brilliancy depended on the success with which it was carried out, and that seems to have been wanting. * * * * On Friday some sharp skirmishing took place on HOOKER'S left, which rested on the Rappahannock, and brisk attacks were made all along the Federal line from their left to their right, as though LEE'S object had been to feel their position, and find out how far it extended to his rear, and a vigorous but unsuccessful attack was made on a Federal battery commanding the plank-road we have described. All this, though only preliminary to the battles on Saturday, is of great importance to the whole course of operations, *as it shows that Hooker's intention had been frustrated thus early.* He had not turned LEE'S left flank as he intended. On the contrary, under the cover of skirmishers, the whole Confederate force must have been drawn out of the Fredericksburgh fortifications on that day and was now facing HOOKER'S main army. In order to do this, however, as is clear from the result, no sufficient force could have been left to defend the heights against Gen. SEDGWICK'S corps, and if a strong force had been under that General's command, LEE'S position would have been very critical. As it was, his best chance was evidently to attack HOOKER'S army before SEDGWICK'S corps could operate successfully on his flank from Fredericksburgh, or establish its communications with HOOKER. This was what he did on Saturday, the 2d. On the afternoon of that day Gen. "Stonewall" JACKSON fell heavily upon the Federal right wing. The Germen troops at that point gave way in panic, and fled in complete disorder back toward the headquarters at Chancellorsville. This attack was ultimately checked by the firmness of Gen. HOOKER'S own corps, led by Gen. BERRY, who was killed. But, though the victory was not complete, the effect of the attack was to change entirely the position of the Federal line. * * * He was ten miles away from SEDGWICK'S corps, and LEE separated the two divisions. The only chance of his success seemed to be that SEDGWICK should be able to operate on LEE'S right flank and rear before HOOKER was crushed. We can anticipate no more hopeful tidings from the Government at Washington having kept back the news of the result of Monday's battle. If it should have been unfavorable, we do not wonder at their hesitating to proclaim so great a calamity. *If Gen. Hooker is defeated, the last chance of success, at least in Virginia, is gone.* The only General who has shown any enterprise or activity will have been hopelessly beaten. It is clear from the accounts of the battle that the German corps had entered solely for the sake of the bounty money, and were not to be depended upon even in the first attack. What would be the chance of raising a new Army of the Potomac with the only remaining General beaten, his troops demoralized, none but foreigners willing to volunteer, and those worthless at the first assault?

In a subsequent article the *Times* says:

"It can now be hardly doubted that another great disaster has befallen the Federal armies, and there will be little presumption in saying that this new invasion has proved a failure as well as those which preceded it. *A General who is driven into intrenchments in the first week of the campaign is little likely to complete the conquest of the Confederate States.* It shows how completely HOOKER'S army must have been disabled when it was obliged to bury itself within intrenchments *while the corps of Sedgwick, on which so much depended, was being destroyed a few miles off.* The battle of the 4th relieves the Confederates from all fear of an attack on their right, and allows them to use all their strength against HOOKER, who has now to face the whole Confederate army. A reference to the map shows how completely the Confederates are on the line of Gen. HOOKER'S communications with the Potomac. Not only is he on the wrong side of a deep and rapid river, to cross which, in the presence of a pursuing enemy, must be almost ruin, *but it is quite possible that he may be hemmed in, his communications interrupted, and the whole supplies of his army cut off.* As far an advance through that difficult country in the face of a powerful enemy elated by victory, the idea must be abandoned. After three days of unsuccessful fighting the utmost HOOKER can hope for is to be able to repel the attacks on his position, *and retire after a time with safety and credit across the river.*"

From the London Globe.

The reports from Amarice, which we publish today, show that Gen. LEE was not long in deciding upon a mode of meeting Gen. HOOKER'S offensive movements. No fewer than three days' fighting are mentioned in the telegrams, and the upshot at the latest moment was still uncertain. * * *

Thus the rival armies were on the 4th both in a highly critical position. Lee, if we may trust the Federal reports, had collected all his army, but the manœuvres of his opponent had placed him between two fires, his line of retreat toward Richmond lying through cross-roads. Gen. HOOKER, according to the same authorities, had succeeded in concentrating his army on the right bank of the Rapidan, in spite of the repeated attacks of his opponent. *This is greatly to his credit, and if he had not brought over all his men by the 4th, it is still more to his credit that he held his ground in the face of the whole Confederate force.* But HOOKER was fighting with two rivers in his rear, a position in which defeat would be fatal to him and his army. The course pursued by Gen. LEE in throwing himself upon the fragments of HOOKER'S right wing, catching them when separated by a difficult stream, was sound; *but Lee does not appear to have pushed his attack home, or the resistance he met with must have been very steady and obstinate.* At the same time it is marvelous how, placed between two fires, LEE has been able to maintain himself in a position from which there is no line of retreat upon Richmond, except by cross roads.

The *Globe*, in a subsequent article, sees no reason to doubt that on the 5th of May HOOKER had been thrust back on the Rappahannock, and forced into a confined and closely wooded district which, if it offered obstacles to an attacking force, deprived the defenders of all freedom of movement. The same journal thinks it is possible that by rapid and decisive movements, and a superiority in point of contact, HOOKER may have been cut off from Washington and Aquia Creek. He lost the initiative on the 1st of May when he had all his army in hand, and from that time to the 4th had not recovered the lost advantage.

From the London Daily News.

The news from the army of Gen. HOOKER is not only interesting but important. Contrary to some loud predictions made in this country, the North has once more conclusively shown that it is determined to persevere in its enterprise; and it is clear that notwithstanding any number of partial reverses, the Northern armies are still ready to fight with a gallantry and perseverance equal to that of any people who ever accepted the arbitrament of the sword. It would be premature to anticipate the ultimate result of the great battle which has just been fought for three days, or perhaps more, near Fredericksburgh; but even if the result be adverse to the North, *it is idle to suppose that they will be content to accept it as a conclusive test of the superiority of their adversaries.* Since the opening of the war no battles have been fought with more determination; and it is obvious that, *as time advances, the skill and courage of the North, instead of diminishing, acquires fresh force.* * * * It may be that HOOKER was defeated. It may be that, notwithstanding a temporary reverse, he was still prepared to renew the combat. *But most certainly neither Hooker nor Lee can suffer a real defeat in the position in which they stood on Monday morning, the 4th of May, without serious consequences.* HOOKER'S retreat lies across two rivers. On the other hand, LEE, if he fails to hold the railways between Fredericksburgh and Richmond, must retreat by cross roads to that capital. Whoever may be victorious, it is clear that both armies must have suffered very severely. It is impossible to fight during three successive days in the open field without serious loss. *In the meantime it must be admitted that Hooker has proved himself an officer of skill and of the most undoubted resolution.*

From the Manchester Guardian.

Altogether the balance of probabilities justifies the conclusion that the most recent attempt to march against Richmond has resulted as disastrously as any of those by which it has been preceded. It would be most satisfactory to have some assurance that it is likely to have a more decisive effect than they have exercised, and to bring us within sight of the termination of an aimless and wanton war. Anything that would give this character to Gen. HOOKER'S failure is the more desirable because we have no news from other quarters of events visibly tending toward the wished-for end.

The *Morning Herald* remarks that the reported reinforcements of 20,000 or 30,000 fresh men on the Confederate side would probably convert an indecisive struggle into a complete victory, and drive HOOKER'S dispirited troops to the very walls of Washington.

The *Daily Telegraph* regards the silence of the United States Government as ominous.

OTHER AMERICAN TOPICS.

CHARGES AGAINST OUR PRIZE COURTS.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th,

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for copies of any reports from our consular or diplomatic agents in North America of the decisions or proceedings of the Prize Courts of the United States. A country which professed to be at peace and on terms of amity with us was acting so contrary to the recognized law of nations, in reference to the seizure of ships engaged in conducting the commerce of the country, that it was absolutely necessary for Her Majesty's Government to take more action in the matter than they had hitherto done. At this moment it was impossible to effect insurances upon vessels trading to the western hemisphere, owing to the constant seizures which were being made by the United States cruisers. A vessel was seized, her cargo, worth probably £150,000, was locked up, and if the owners applied to the Government for redress, they were simply told that their case had been referred to Lord LYONS. If there was any hope that the present state of things would soon pass away, or that the United States would evince a greater desire to respect the recognized law of nations, he should wish the Government to make every allowance, but these seizures had now gone on for a considerable time, and *he saw no prospect of a more satisfactory state of affairs arising unless the steps taken by Her Majesty's Government were of a more energetic and decisive character.* The noble Marquis referred to the seizure of the *Lebuan*, the *Adela*, the *Springbok*, the *Dolphin* and the *Peterhoff*, and urged that in each case the capture was clearly illegal, and contrary to international law. He also complained of the course of procedure adopted in the American Prize Courts.

Earl RUSSELL said his noble friend had made a speech containing very grave charges against the American Government and Prize Courts. He had brought, in fact, a charge that the American Government and Courts had set aside the whole international law of the world; that they had given orders inconsistent with international law, and that they had decided upon interrupting British commerce as far as they could. Now, so far from denying the law of nations, *Mr. Seward in all his communications had completely acknowledged it*, and had said over and over again that there must be a certain and legal cause of capture before a ship was taken. Admiral MILNE had been instructed to send a ship or ships-of-war to the neighborhood of Matamoras, in order that British vessels might be protected from unjustifiable seizure. The port of Matamoras was crowded with vessels engaged in commerce, so that it would not appear that the proceedings of the United States cruisers could have had any effect in deterring those who were engaged in legitimate commerce from carrying on their ordinary business. *He had referred to the law officers of the Crown almost every case in which there had been a complaint, and they reported that there was no rational ground of objection.* As to the decisions of the prize courts of the United States, they were bound to believe that as the knowledge possessed by these courts of international law was very great, so their impartiality and their wish to do justice must be for the present unquestioned. *There could be no doubt that many vessels built for speed were systematically engaged in breaking the blockade*, and he was afraid that the moment one of them was seized her owners at once made their appearance at the Foreign Office, and, *with all the cry of injured innocence, demanded redress.* Referring to the case of the Alabama, the noble Earl denied that that vessel had been fitted out with the cognisance of the British Government, and said that there was no wish on the part of this country to interfere unfairly in the contest now going on.

The Earl of Derby concurred with the remarks which had fallen from Earl RUSSELL, and thought we ought not either rashly or hastily to impute to the American Courts that they deliberately, and contrary to law and justice, set aside the law of nations. We ought, also, to make every allowance for the natural provocation the Americans must feel at seeing so large a portion of the commerce of this and other countries carried on, notwithstanding the blockade, to the Confederate ports.

After some remarks from Lord CRANWORTH, the motion was withdrawn.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

From the London Times (City Article.)

In foreign securities the chief feature has been a rebound of 2 per cent, in the Confederate Loan, which, on the news by the *Persia*, has advanced to

par to 1 per cent. premium—the fact of the Washington Government having suppressed the result of the last day's fighting in Virginia being considered very significant, as hitherto there has always been an effort to hurry forward favorable accounts by each steamer, even when they have consisted merely of the most untrustworthy rumors. In other respects there has been little alteration.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

HIS RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

The Chairmen of the Emencipetion Society had received, through the American Minister, the following reply on behalf of President LINCOLN to an address which was adopted at a meeting held in London, on January 29:

To the Citizens of London who were convened in Exeter Hall on the 29th of January last:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 25, 1863.

The proceedings of a meeting of British subjects, citizens of London, in Exeter Hall, on the 29th of January last, which were transmitted to the undersigned, have, in compliance with a request contained therein, been laid before the President of the United States.

It would have been most gratifying to the President if the insurrection which is existing in the United States could have been confined within such bounds as to prevent it from disturbing the prosperity or otherwise engaging the attention of friendly nations. Fully convinced that any State which suffers itself to become dependent on the aid or even the sympathy of a foreign Power is equally unable and unfit to live, the President has been especially careful to refrain from making any appeal to friendly States, and even from seeming to attempt to influence their opinions upon the merits of the present conflict further than has appeared to be necessary to avert ill-considered and wrongful intervention. At the same time the President has neither questioned the rigot of other nations and communities to form and express their opinions concerning the results of the questions raised by the insurrection and the policy which the Government has adopted in suppressing it, nor has he complained of the manner in which that right has been exercised. On the contrary, he believes that the ultimate and impartial judgment of mankind upon all such questions is entitled to universal respect and acquiescence.

Circumstances which neither this Government nor that of Great Britain created or could control have rendered it unavoidable that the cause, character, tendency and objects of the insurrection should be discussed in that country with scarcely less freedom and earnestness than in our own. The results of that discussion, if it shall continue to be conducted in a just and impartial spirit, may be taken as foreshadowing in some degree the ultimate judgment of mankind. It is, therefore, with sincere satisfaction that the President learns from the proceedings now under consideration that a large, respectable and intelligent portion of the British people have on unprompted investigation arrived at the conclusion that the existing rebellion violates the principles of political justice, and that they protest against it as a wrong to the human race because it seeks to displace a Government which is based on the rights of man, to make room for the establishment of another which is, to rest upon human bondage as its corner-stone.

The President won'd not do justice to his habitual sentiments if he were to omit to express also the satisfaction with which he has found that, in all cases those who are most just in their sentiments toward the United States, are also the most earnest in their desire for the preservation of international peace and friendship. This circumstance supplies to this Government a new motive for adhering to its determined policy of peace, justice and friendship toward all nations, and especially toward Great Britain. I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Miscellaneous English News.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th, the estimates for the postal packet service for the year (£956,878 sterling) were voted. Nothing was said in opposition to the Galway subsidy.

Mr. WESTERN WOOD, one of the members of Parliament for the City of London, is dead.

The first "drawing-room," held on the 16th by the Princess of Wales on behalf of the Queen, is said to have been unprecedented for numbers and brilliancy.

The Queen had arrived at her Highland residence, Belmoral.

Affairs in Poland.

The telegrams continue to report that the insurrection is increasing in various directions. Between the 8th and 10th of May, an insurrection broke out at five different points of Volhynia. The insurgents confined in Galacia had all refused to avail themselves of the amnesty, in spite of the solicitations of the Russian agents. The insurrection had broken out in four districts of Podolia. The peasantry remain quiet. The insurgent corps have made their appearance in the districts of Wladmir and Luck.

The whole of Ukrania is in a state of insurrection, with the exception of the districts of Czerkask and Czechryn, where the nobility are favorable to Russia. An insurrectionary proclamation has been issued, recognizing the rights of the Russian nationalities.

A provisional insurgent Chief has been proclaimed in the Ukraine. The Provincial Revolutionary Committee for Lethania has published a reply to the Imperial ukase, granting an amnesty, which says: "As the object of the insurrection is not to obtain concessions from the Emperor, but to establish the independence of the whole of Poland within the frontiers which existed before its partition, the national struggle shall continue until the last Muscovite soldier has been driven from these Polish provinces, or till the last Polish army has ceased to fight."

The Turkish Government have agreed, at the urgent request of the French Ambassador, to join in the general remonstrances with the Emperor of Russia. At first the Porte refused, because it was not a party to the treaties of 1815.

Private letters from Poland state that the Russian Government has ordered the officers and civil functionaries in Poland to send their wives without delay into the interior of Russia.

Russia.

A decree of the Minister of War has been issued, ordering the formation of new regiments for the occupation of the fortresses of Finland, and the placing of eight battalions on a war footing in that province.

France.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of 17,500,000 francs. M. VUITRY, President of one of the Sections of the Council of State, has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

La France had received a first warning for an article on the late elections offensive to Government.

The Bourse continued flat. Rentes, on the 18th closed at 69f. 45c.

Prussia.

The Ministers still refrained from making their appearance in the Chambers until such time as the President should declare that he had no distinct privilege, especially that of calling Ministers to order.

India, China and Australian Mails.

The India, China, and Australian mails have arrived. The dates are Hong Kong 1st and Calcutta 8th April, Melbourne and Sidney 25th March. The commercial news has been anticipated and the general news is unimportant.

Otago, New-Zealand, advices are to March 18th. The yield of gold was fast approaching to that of Victoria and is much more easily obtained.

Later mails from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on the 18th—due in London 20th May.

South America.

The Brazil mail had reached Lisbon.

RIO, Friday, April 25.

Cotton, 7,000@7,200 for good firsts. Stock, 65,000 bags.

THE NEWS BY THE JURA.

CAPE RACE, Friday, May 29.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool May 21, *via* Greencastle (below Londondarry,) May 22, *en route* to Quebec, was boarded by the Prass yecht, off this point, at 5 P. M. to-day.

Her advices are five days later.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 21st, and reached Liverpool on the following day.

The steamer *Saxonia* did not leave Southampton on the 20th, for New-York, owing to some damage to her machinery. The *Hammonia* was expected there on the 22d from Hamburgh, and would take the place of the *Saxonia*.

The absence of later American news than that received by the *Persia*, caused a feeling of suspense, and encouraged rumors, but those which were so prevalent a day or two previous to the departure of the *Jura*, in regard to an armistice, and the surrander of Gen. HOOKER'S army, had in a measure subsided.

The *Times* sees in such a contingency the faint glimmer of peace.

The Cork *Examiner* contains correspondence from various parts of Ireland, which leaves scarcely any doubt that recruiting for the Northern army is attempted to be carried on on an extensive scale. It appears that Mitchellstown, Charlesville and Fermoy were recently visited by several American gentlemen of military aspect, who publicly offered to give passage to any number of young men willing to accept it to New-York for three pounds each, with the certainty of continuous employment and work when they arrived there. The police were present on several occasions, which obviously discommoded the strangers. But there was nothing illegal in the proposition made, and no proceedings could be taken. Several hundred young men await the sailing of the early steamers, who, beyond all doubt, have engaged to go to America on the terms offered by the American agents.

The Liverpool *Mercury* publishes another list of anonymous correspondence in regard to Federal operations in England, in the matter of secret agencies for recruiting, with extensive ramifications by means of agents in all parts, and the free use of money alleged to be in operation.

Lord CLYDE is pronounced almost out of danger.

The race for the Derby was a very close affair. *Maccaroni* only beat *Lord Clifden* by a short neck, and *Rapid Shone* and *Blue Mantle*, third and fourth respectively, were only a length from the winner. Thirty-one horses ran. The stakes were nearly £7,000 sterling. The weather was miserable, and the attendance, consequently, less than usual. The Prince of Wales was present.

FRANCE.

Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, having resigned the naval command in Mexico to Admiral Bossa, had returned to France, bearing Gen. FOREY'S report of operations at Puebla down to April 17, at which dates the prospects of French success were stated to be excellent.

Additional French men-of-war have been sent to the Piræus in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Greece.

The International Congress at Paris on the postal question had appointed a Sub-Committee of seven to prepare and accelerate the proceedings. Mr. KASSON, delegate from the United States, is a member of the Committee.

Advices from Cherbourg report that considerable reinforcements are being dispatched from there to Mexico.

The Bourse was steady. Rentes 69f. 50c.

POLAND.

There is really nothing new as to the insurgents' movements.

The number of insurgents in the Kingdom of Poland is estimated by the *Times* correspondent as not to exceed 20,000 men, and in Lithuania at under 10,000. The number of small bands containing from 6 to 500 men is about 200.

SPAIN.

The sentence of imprisonment and hard labor at the galleys against the Granada Protestants has been commuted into banishment for a corresponding period.

LATEST NEWS VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 22.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

The *Glasgow's* arrival has dispelled the rumors of an armistice in America, and created buoyancy in the cotton market.

Commercial and Financial.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 19—A. M.

COTTON—The market yesterday (Monday) was quiet, at rather irregular prices. Sursts, to arrive, are quoted ½d. ₱ lb. cheaper. The sales of the day were about 5,000 bales, one half for speculation and export.

At Manchester there has been no market since the departure of the *Asia*.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report Flour dull and difficult of sale; Wheat quiet and unchanged; Corn steady at 29s. 9d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork very dull. Butter dull and nominal. Bacon dull but steady. Lard very firm and 6d. dearer, sales at 37s.@38s. 6d. Tallow a shade firmer.

PRODUCE—Ashes scarce and prices almost nominal. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice unchanged. Linseed Oil advanced to 47s. Naval Stores quiet—no sales. Petroleum steady. Crude £15; refined 2s.

LONDON MARKETS (1STH.)

BREADSTUFFS generally unchanged; prices firm. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE quiet, but full rates demanded. TEA firm, but not much doing. RICE brings full rates. TALLOW firmer; Y. C., 43s.@43s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 15th were steady. Consols closed at 93¾@⅞. Money was in active demand. Best bills 3⅛@3¼ ₱ cent.

Illinois Central shares closed on the 15th at 41@40; Erie shares, 50@51 discount.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 21.

COTTON—Sales of three days 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and dull at a slight decline on all descriptions.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is inactive and prices have a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Are quiet but steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATTHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report: Flour quiet and unchanged. American, 21s.@22s. Wheat steady; Red Western and Southern, 9s.@9s. 9d.; White Western and Southern, 10s.@11s. 3d. Corn firm at 29s. 9d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Dull and generally unchanged. The above-named authorities report Beef dull and unchanged. Pork flat. Bacon easier and dull. Butter very dull. Lard tending upward; sales at 36s.@36s. Tallow firmer; sales at 41s.@42s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm; Pots, 33s.; Pearls, 32s. 6d. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee inactive; rates unchanged. Rice steady. Linseed Oil firm, at 46s. 6d. @47s. Resin, small sales, at 27s. Spirits Turpentine, no sales. Petroleum quiet, at 1s. 11d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS—Wheat firmer, but quotations unchanged. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee quiet. Tea quiet, but firm. Rice firm. Tallow quiet, and tending downward. Linseed Oil firm, at 45s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Shares, 41@40 discount; Eries, 51@52.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been quiet, but fluctuations continued.

There was a good demand for money, at unchanged rates.

The Bank of England, on the 21st, advanced its minimum rate of discount a further one-half per cent.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 22.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 28,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators, and 6,500 to exporters. Market dull, end ⅛d.@⅜d. lower for American, and ⅛d. lower for Surats. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 are to speculators and exporters. The market closes firmer, and with an upward tendency, the week's decline being partially recovered. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	25⅜d.
Middle Orleans	22¾d.
Fair Mobile	25d.
Middle Mobile	22d.
Fair Uplands	24¾d.
Middle Uplands	21¾d.

Stock in port, 340,000 bales, of which 39,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are steady and firm.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

The Produce Market is steady.

LONDON, Friday, May 22.

Consols for money, 93⅛. Erie shares, 51@52. Illinois Central, 41@40 discount.

THE INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

Standing Buffalo Gone on a Mission to Gov. Dallas—The Indians Anxious for Peace.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, May 22.

We learn that officiel information has been received of the arrival at Fort Abercrombie, on the 19th inst., of JOSEPH DEMARRIE, a son of the interpreter now at that post. He came from St. Joseph by way of Devil's Lake, leaving Devil's Lake on the 9th inst., where he reports there were encampad about 500 teepees of Indians, for about 1,800 warriors, with LITTLE CROW at their head.

They are encamped on the prairie near the timber, and near a peninsula that runs down into the lake on the north side, in the vicinity of Burnt Island, which is the place of rendezvous of the hostile Sioux.

He states that LITTLE CROW'S band are well supplied with ammunition, and that the others have none. LITTLE CROW and his soldiers have been assiduously engaged in circulating the report that all those who gave themselves up last Fall were killed by the whites, and by this means are trying to induce them to engage in a war against the whites.

STANDING BUFFALO has gone on a mission to Gov. DALLAS, to see if he would allow him to come under his protection, as he don't want to be engaged against the whites, and is fearful that he may be made to suffer with the rest.

A large portion of the Indians are anxious for peace, but are fearful if they give themselves up they will be killed, and are therefore waiting the return of STANDING BUFFALO before deciding. LITTLE CROW and his band seem determined to carry on the war to the bitter end. They had made no decision when Mr. DEMARRIE left, in what manner the war is to be carried on, but the Indians generally expressed their determination to await the arrival of the whites and fight them there.

Some of the Indians concerned in the raid on the Watonwan, had arrived at Devil's Lake with some of the stolen horses. The raid was made by six of LITTLE CROW'S band, from the [illegible], who were joined at the mouth of the [illegible] by some of RANTLING MACDA[illegible]. They admit that they killed some citizens, but do not know that they killed any soldiers.

Mr. DEMARRIE states that LITTLE CROW has been engaged in a fight with the Reds, and was defeated—they refused to join him. He had eight killed and several wounded. Among the killed was PETER FAITH and his son. A German who was taken prisoner at Big Stone Lake was wounded in the leg. He is about eighteen years of age.

Mr. DEMARRIE also reports that RATTLING MOCCASIN, with about forty lodges, or seventy warriors, is encamped on the Sheyenne River, near Dog's Hell, about seventy-five miles from Abercrombie, but that he is soon going to join the rest at Devil's Lake. A portion of his band wintered near the mouth of the Chippewa, and a portion on the head of the Yellow Medicine River. Mr. DEMARRIE reports that two of the Indians that were concerned in the outbreak last Fall have been killed by some of the other Indians. He also reports that the Indians have a plenty of dried meat, and that there are large numbers of buffaloes on the plains.

News from Pembina.

Mr. TARBELL, the daring mail carrier from Pembina, arrived in this city last evening, having left that place on the 18th inst. LITTLE CROW arrived at St. Joe Mountain, near St. Joseph, about a week before Mr. TARBELL left, with about one hundred and ten warriors. He stated that he came in to get land from the Hudson Bay Company to settle on, but was unsuccessful in his efforts to get land, and the Inhabitants would not consent to his remaining on any terms. LITTLE CROW informed some of the people that "he had done some good tricks to the Americans, and will do some more," and that "every Sioux who had killed whites was as good as dead, and he would fight to the last."

Mr. TARBELL says the Red Lake Chippewas are coming into Pembina to make peace with the Sioux. Five Sioux were seen at Otter Tail Lake last Thursday afternoon. The Chippewas saw their tracks, and in the morning saw the Sioux close to their houses. One of the mail riders kept his horse saddled at a house during the night, and seeing the Indians in the morning, he got on his horse and started toward Crow Wing. Some ten shots were fired at him, but he escaped. Mr. TARBELL stopped in the same house on Friday night. The Sioux are watching on every trail between St. Cloud and Pembina, and are well acquainted with every military movement. Mr. TARBELL says LITTLE CROW and his band have plenty of ammunition with them, and say they have an abundance buried at Table Rock, on the Sheyenne River. The little boy captured by them last year near Old Crossing is still in their hands, together with one or two other prisoners. We think if our Mounted Rangers and Infantry show half the nerve of Mr. TARBELL in making the long and dangerous journey from Pembina alone, that few Indians will be left to trouble us at the close of our Summer campaign.

—Col. Grierson's men, in their famous raid through Louisiana, had a very clever way of cutting the telegraph wires so as to avoid discovery. Instead of cutting the wires and letting the ends hang loosely, they tied up the ends with strips of leather, so that it could not be easily seen and yet the connection was severed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 30, 1863.

$500	U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	106	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103½	
3,000	U. S. 5s, '81, Con.	103⅝	
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	103⅞	
11,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y c.	101⅛	
30,000	do. New.	99⅜	
1,000	do.	99	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	111⅞	
2,000	Ky. State 6s	102	
2,000	Ill. War Loan	102⅜	
5,000	N. C. State 6s	59	
14,000	Mo. State 6s	71	
1,000	Erie 1st M. B.	114	
3,000	do.	114⅛	
1,000	E. 2d M. B. ex. '79	120	
16,000	Er. 3d M. B's '83	113	
7,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	122	
12,000	do.	122⅝	
5,000	do.	122⅜	
15,000	do.	123	
3,000	Hud. R. Bs. '67	104⅜	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	118	
10,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	95	
15,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d	63⅜	
1,000	Han. & St. J. 1st M.	78	
85,000	American Gold	145	
10,000	Cle. Col. & S. R.	111	
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	106⅜	
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	85	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	64	
2,000	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st	108⅜	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	34	
250	Bank of Commerce	106	
51	Park Bank	135	
150	Canton Co.	36	
400	do.	38⅛	
200	Cumb. Coal Prefd.	28½	
400	do.	29¼	
200	do.	b10 30	
550	do.	30	
300	Cen. Am. T. Co.	55	
150	do.	55⅜	
100	do.	b30 55⅝	
10	do.	56	
100	do.	b30 56	
130	Pac. M. S. Co.	186	
100	do.	s30 156	
100	do.	156⅜	
100	do.	b30 156⅝	
30	Amer. Coal Co.	70	
300	do.	68	
200	Rucks Co. L. Co.	1⅞	
700	Hudson R. R.	134	
250	do.	s30 133	
50	do.	b10 133	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅛	
100	do.	123⅜	
100	do.	123⅝	
50	do.	b10 121	
17	Tol. & Wab. R.	80	
200	do.	80	
60	Bruns. C. L. Co.	6⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	103⅝	
10,000	do.	103⅝	
28,000	U. S. 6s 1 y r. C. N.	99⅛	
1,000	U. S. 7 3-10 N's, Oct. & April	103⅛	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	63⅜	
9,000	do.	62	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	71	
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	95	
2,000	A. & T. H. 2m. Pref.	92	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	64⅜	
2,000	Mich. S. & N. I.	103⅜	
5,000	Amer. Gold	141⅞	
35,000	do.	145	
15,000	do.	145⅛	
5,000	do.	144⅝	
50	Hanover Bank	99	
100	Canton Com.	36	
300	do.	36⅛	
650	do.	3-16	
100	do.	b10 3-16	
200	do.	36⅛	
200	do.	36⅜	
2000	do.	34⅛	
200	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	30	
50	do.	28⅞	
300	do.	29	
20	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	149	
50	Am. Coal Co.	67	
200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	54	
100	do.	54⅛	
100	do.	b30 55⅜	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	157	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	124	
300	Erie Railway	98	
300	do.	95⅜	
500	do.	95⅛	
800	do.	95¾	
100	do.	b30 95⅞	
100	do.	b30 96	
150	do.	95⅞	
400	do.	s10 95⅝	
300	Erie R. Pref.	106⅜	
50	Hudson Riv. R.	133⅛	
100	do.	134	
100	Harlem R.	108⅜	
200	do.	108¾	
100	do.	b30 110	
100	Harlem R. Pref.	111	
1800	Reading R.	113	
100	do.	b30 113¾	
900	Mich. Cen. R.	117	
500	do.	b30 117⅛	
400	M. So. & N. I. R.	76⅛	
600	do.	76¼	
600	do.	76⅛	
600	do.	b10 76⅜	
50	do.	b10 77	
10	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	115⅜	
260	do.	116	
50	do.	116⅛	
100	Ill. Cen. R. & Co.	110⅝	
1800	Ill. Cen. C. B. & Q.	85	
150	Chic. & Alton.	b10 76⅛	
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	84	
10	Cleve. & P. R.	92	
500	do.	94	
200	do.	s60 94	
2000	do.	94⅛	
2000	do.	94⅛	
600	do.	s30 94⅜	
2500	do.	94⅜	
200	do.	s15 94⅜	
500	do.	b10 95	
200	do.	95	
260	do.	b10 94⅞	
150	Gal. & Chi. R.	108	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	114⅜	
100	do.	114⅝	
1000	do.	s5 114⅜	
100	do.	114⅝	
200	do.	b30 114⅜	
458	Chi. & R. I.	102¾	
300	do.	102⅝	
25	do.	103	
100	Mil. & P. Du C.	40	
100	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	86	
150	P., Ft. W. & C.	76⅛	
1000	do.	77	
50	Chi. & N. W. R.	34	
100	Chi. and Alt. R.	76	
100	do.	b10 77	
200	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	50	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal Prf.	s3 30	
100	do.	30¾	
250	do.	30	
50	do.	b3 30	
100	do.	s10 29¾	
100	do	30	
300	Canton Co.	36	
100	do	s3 36	
100	Quicksilver Min. Co.	b30 47	
500	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅞	
550	do	1⅞	
100	Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	56	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	157¾	
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10 124⅜	
100	do.	s3 124⅜	
200	do.	b3 124⅜	
100	do.	s10 124⅜	
500	do.	124⅝	
150	do.	c 124⅜	
200	do.	b3 124⅜	
100	P., F. W. & C.	76⅜	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	108⅜	
200	Clev. & Tol.	114⅝	
400	do.	s10 114⅜	
700	do.	115	
200	Erie Railway	96⅛	
100	do.	96⅜	
250	do.	s30 96⅝	
100	do.	b30 96⅜	
100	do.	b15 96⅝	
550	Erie R. Prf.	105⅝	
150	Harlem R.	109⅜	
600	do.	108⅜	
600	do.	b30 110	
100	Harlem R. Pref.	111	
1800	Reading R.	113	
100	do.	b30 113⅜	
200	do.	b3. 108⅜	
400	Reading Railroad	113	
200	do.	113⅛	
200	do.	113⅜	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	117	
100	do.	117	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	77	
500	do.	77⅜	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	117	
100	do.	116⅞	
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	110	
100	do. R. S.	110	
1200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	94⅜	
400	do.	s10 94⅜	
500	do.	s10 94	
2000	do.	b20 95	
1000	do.	s15 94	
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	108	
400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	114	
200	do.	114⅜	
100	do.	s5. 114	
300	do.	114	
100	Tol. & W. Pref.	85	
50	Tol. & Wab. R.	81	
100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	115	
100	Alton & T. H. Pr.	52	
100	do.	51⅜	
150	do.	51	
200	do.	50⅛	
27	do.	93⅛	
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	b10 68⅛	
100	P., F. W. & C. R.	76	
400	do.	75⅜	
50	Chi & N. W. R.	34	
100	Chi. and Alt. R.	76	
100	do.	b10 77	
200	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	50	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

50	Cumb. Coal.	29¼	
100	do.	29⅜	
100	do.	s3 29⅜	
100	do.	b3 29⅝	
100	do.	29⅛	
100	Canton Co.	35⅛	
150	Erie R.	96⅞	
200	do.	s3 95⅞	
200	do.	b3 96	
100	do.	b10 96⅛	
200	do.	s3 96	
400	do.	96	
200	Hud. River R.	134⅜	
50	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	c 50⅜	
50	do.	50⅜	
200	Harlem R.	108¾	
100	do.	s3 108⅝	
100	do.	108⅝	
100	do.	b10 108⅝	
200	Erie Railway	96⅛	
400	do.	96⅜	
100	do.	c 96⅜	
200	do.	b10 96⅜	
100	do.	s3 96⅜	
200	Erie R. Pref.	105⅜	
300	Harlem R.	108⅜	
100	do.	b3. 108⅜	
200	do.	113⅛	
200	do.	113⅜	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	117⅛	
100	do.	117	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	77	
500	do.	77⅜	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	117	
100	do.	116⅛	
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	110	
100	do. R. S.	110	
200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	94⅜	
100	do.	s10 94⅜	
500	do.	94	
200	do.	s60 94	
2000	do.	94⅛	
2000	do.	94⅛	
2000	do.	s30 94⅜	
2600	do.	94⅜	
200	do.	s15 94⅜	
500	do.	b10 95	
200	do.	95	
260	do.	b10 94⅞	
150	Gal. & Chi. R.	108	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	114⅜	
100	do.	114⅝	
1000	do.	s5 114⅜	
100	do.	114⅝	
200	do.	b30 114⅜	
458	Chi. & R. I.	102¾	
300	do.	102⅝	
25	do.	103	
100	Mil. & P. Du C.	40	
100	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	86	
150	P., Ft. W. & C.	76⅛	
1000	do.	77	
50	Chi. & N. W. R.	34	
100	Chi. and Alt. R.	76	
100	do.	b10 77	
200	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	50	

MONDAY, June 1—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was fairly active in both the Import and Export movement. The entries of General Foreign Merchandise amount to about three millions, of which one-fifth is in Foreign Wool. The Dry Goods entries are comparatively moderate. The Export list of the week included 450 bales of Cotton, the first of the outward turn of the movement of this staple. The next return will probably embrace 2,000@3,000 bales. The Specie Export is very light for the month of May. The price of Gold fell to 145 ₱ cent. as against 146¾ ₱ cent. at the close of the previous week. Exchange closed 156¾ ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers paid 6@7 ₱ cent. for Money on demand loan, except on United States Securities, which in some instances are hypothecated at 5 ₱ cent. for stated periods of 30@60 and even 90 days. The conversions of United States Currency into the New Loan of 1882—the 5-20 year issue—were very large throughout the week. The applications filed with the Loan Agent of the Treasury, Mr. JAY COOKE, and his correspondents are heavily in advance of the receipt of the Bonds from the Department, though nothing is lost to the subscribers in the way of interest, by this delay. The local applications to the Treasury direct are also on the increase; in addition to which large sales are being made by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, who deposited on Saturday a million of dollars to secure an early supply of the Bonds for their June sales. An inquiry was made of us on Saturday by a merchant in the European trade who contemplates the use of this popular Stock as a remittance to London or the Continent, as to whether, after five years, the Government will have the power to pay off the Bonds *in United States Currency*, or to compel a reduction of the rate of interest. *The Government has NOT reserved the power to do either.* If at any time after five years from the date of this 5-20 year Loan, the Government, with the credit and ability to borrow Money in Gold below 6 ₱ cent., should elect to redeem the principal, *it must be done in Gold.* And such will be the course of redemption, unless the holders should be afforded the opportunity of *voluntarily* accepting the lower rate of interest instead of the principal in Gold. The following letter from the Treasury Department simply affirms the recent Acts of Congress on this subject:

PAYMENT OF THE FIVE-TWENTIES IN GOLD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., relative to the payment of 6 ₱ cent. Five-twenty Bonds.

The decision of the Secretary relative to the redemption of the obligations of the United States is as follows:

All Coupon and registered Bonds forming part of the permanent loan of the United States will be redeemed in Gold.

All obligations and notes forming part of the temporary loan will be paid in United States notes, unless, before maturity, payment in specie shall have been generally resumed.

The Five-twenty sixes being payable twenty years from date, though redeemable after five years, are considered as belonging to the permanent loan, and so are also the twenty years sixes (1881) into which the three years Seven-thirties are convertible. These Bonds will therefore be paid in Gold.

The three years Seven-thirty Bonds, or notes, are regarded as part of the temporary loan, and will be paid in United States notes, unless holders prefer conversion to payment. Very respectfully,

GEORGE HARRINGTON,
Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

S. H. WALLEY, Esq., President Revere Bank, Boston, Mass.

Early in the week there was a serious depression on the Railway and other Shares on the Stock Exchange, partly in sympathy with the fall of Gold on the first favorable news from GRANT'S victories in Mississippi and the siege of Vicksburgh. These events and the previous high ruling of speculation, induced some considerable *short* sales of Stocks, besides a disposition among many of the holders to realize at the reduced bidding. But later in the week the upward speculation was again revived, and the market on Friday and Saturday displayed much buoyancy and a rapid recovery in prices. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	144¾	@145⅛	@145
U. S. 6s Recents, '81	107¾	@108¾	@108⅝
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts			107⅜@108
New-York Central	125⅝	@125⅞	@123¾
New-York and Erie			98¾@99⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	107¾	@108	@106⅝
Rock Island	103⅜	@103⅝	@102¾
Michigan Guaranteed	117⅜	@117	@117
Michigan Southern	80⅛	@78⅜	@78⅛
Michigan Central	118¾	@118	@117
Toledo	115	@113⅜	@115
Illinois Central	114¾	@107⅜	@110
Pacific Mail	132	@131	@134
Harlem Preferred			117 @111
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97⅜	@93	@95¾
Harlem Common	115	@107	@110⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago			79 @72 @75¾
Chicago and North Western	35⅝	@30	@33⅝
Mississippi and Missouri			31 @28

The price of Gold Coin varied but slightly through Saturday's business. It closes 115 ₱ cent. as against 144¾ on Friday night. The absence of definite news from the Southwest was rather unfavorably construed on the Street, but the disposition to advance the price of Gold was met by strong sellers at 145 ₱ cent. The Expert of the week is only $280,000. After the European mails closed in the forenoon, some purchases of Bankers' Bills on London were made at 158½ ₱ cent. for delivery for next Wednesday's steamer

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and really valuable servants; also for experienced waitresses, nurses and housemaids. Many of these servants are Protestants of the most respectable class, and desirous of going in the country. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a gentleman's family, understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country for a steady situation; has over six years' City reference. Apply for two days at No. 410 6th-av., second door from 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wanted, to go a short distance in the country, to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply, with testimonials, at C. C. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., between 10 and 12 A. M., where employers can be seen.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, soups, meats and puff-pastes, in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at her last employer's, No. 40 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, one who understands soups, meats, game and pastry; best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st. near 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 87 East 32d-st, between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference, if required. Can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 25 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress alone; none but good families need apply, as she can refer to some of the best families in the City; can be seen for two days, at No. 165 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY LEAVing town, wishes to obtain a situation for an excellent girl, who has been in her employ for some time, as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children. Apply today at No. 173 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by an English young woman, with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid. would do waiting and light chamber work; has 8 years' reference. Can be seen at No. 16 Gramercy Park.

AS LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as children's maid and seamstress; advertiser operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; also hair-dressing; is a Protestant; desires to go to the country; has a first-class reference. Can be heard of for two days. Address C, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOman wants a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at No. 217 West 33d-st, between 8th and 10th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a respectable young American widow lady, or to take care of an invalid or an elderly lady. Call or address M. M. F., for one week, at No. 419 6th-av., between 25th and 26th ste.

AS DOWN STAIRS SERVANT.—A RE-spectable and experienced young woman desires a situation in city or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent laundry maid. No objection to do general housework, has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman of 19, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and travel with a lady; sews neatly; would take charge of a baby from its birth, waress.; City or country; City reference. Call at 142 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable and competent girl, as nurse, can take entire charge of a nursery; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer; can show two years' reference from her last place, the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 161 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant woman desires a situation as above in City or country, can take care of children from their birth; would do chamber-work and washing, or chamberwork and waiting, has good refereoce. Apply at No. 318 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CHILdren's nurse, or can take full charge of a baby, best City reference given. Inquire at No. 151 5th-av, from 10 to 2 o'clock; can be seen till engaged.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED English woman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; has been in that capacity for a number of years, can be recommended as being kind and fond of children, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 6th-av, corner 26th-st. Call at bakery.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply for two days at her former employer's, where she has lived for two years, No. 66 Union-place, northeast corner of 15th-st. and 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and make children's clothes; no objection to take care of children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at her present place, No 257 Greene-st., near 6th st.

AS COMPANION.—WANTED, A SITUATION as companion to a lady who expects to travel, would accompany an invalid, and if necessary, take charge of half-grown children. An interview can be had by addressing R. L. RUSSELL, Station D, Post office.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, neat and tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or do fine washing and ironing in excellent style; wages, $7 in the City, $8 in the country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; satisfactory City reference given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, fluting, &c., and has unexceptionable reference as to character, &c., no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AT THE PRIVATE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs, first-class servants in every capacity, for city or country, always on hand, and good situations always ready for good servants. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

AT THE INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—Employers can find a number of English, Irish, Scotch and colored servants; professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, tidy girls for taking care of children, housework, and those lately lauded, for City and country. All good servants wanted.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, in city or country, for a young men of steady, reliable habits, who understands the management and care of horses, will be found a careful driver, temperate and industrious, and willing to make himself useful; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—AN ENGlishman (single) wants a situation in the country as coachman, groom, &c.; can take charge of a small garden, if required. The highest references of ability and good character given. Call or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has been nine years in his place, and is leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Call at his employer's stable, corner of 25th-st. and Madison-av, or address a note to No. 23 Madison-av. Can be seen for a week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses; he has the best of references from his last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days. Address a note Richard Barrett's livery-stable, No. 55 East 23d-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single young American man as coachman and gardener; is also a good farmer; one not afraid of work; willing to make himself useful. Address G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a first-class coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has two recommendations of 15 and 5 years. Apply until Tuesday, June 2, at No. 26 Lafayette-place.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands his business in every manner; is fully acquainted with everything in and about a house; good reference given. Address C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure a situation for a competent waiter, a single man, in a private family; has lived with his relatives for several years in Europe; has long City references. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Curtis', No. 677 Broadway, third door from 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young young man, as waiter in a private family or private boarding house; has no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 Macdougal-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by a German Protestant man and his wife; the wife as cook and the man as waiter; both first-class servants; have the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A RESPECTable American family, who are refugees from the Southwest, to take care of a house for the Summer months, can hear of such a person, with the best of City reference, by calling or addressing MRS. to the Tea Store, No. 178 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man that understands his business well and laying out of new places and making himself generally useful in any man who may employ him; can be highly recommended from his employer. Can be seen by addressing a note to MICHAEL, gardener, Say View Post-office, Clifton, Staten Island.

AS GROCER'S CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUation in a wholesale or first-class retail grocery store, by an experienced man who can give the best of reference. Address GROCERY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address EXPERIENCE, care of the Merchants Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUUAtion as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, in any good mercantile business; also a situation by an experienced young man in the stationery business; best of reference given. Address, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted as above by a young man having over four years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address R. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

PLUMBERS WANTED,
At No. 13 Montgomery-st.,
Jersey City.

OUTDOOR SALESMAN WANTED—BY A commission paper house, to solicit orders for paper bags and Manila paper; must be familiar with the business, and able to command a trade. One thoroughly competent, and willing to exert himself, may meet with a good opening by addressing TERRELL, Box No. 3,907 Post-office, naming references, &c.; none others will receive attention.

HARDWARE AND OFFICE CLERKS WANTED.—A young men thoroughly acquainted with the hardware business; also, one for office business, a good penman and calculator. Address STEEL, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, stating age, qualifications, reference and salary required.

A LAUNDRESS, WAITRESS, AND A VALET.—Wanted, a first-class laundress, also a waitress, and a young man as valet to an invalid gentleman, who will be required to travel with him; none but Protestants with City reference need apply, at the Protestant agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AS WAITRESS A young Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring good City reference. Apply at No. 61 University-place, on Saturday and Monday mornings, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE manufacturers, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a number of good finishers on smithwork. A few trimmers could also find a job on application to the above.

TO STONE-MASONS.—STONE-MASONS wanted, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; good references required. Apply at office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 13 to 16 YEARS OF age, who resides with his parents, to attend an office, &c.; must have good references. Address R. L. & CO., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY for Employment, a first-class seamstress, understanding dressmaking; also, domestics of the best class, white and colored, at No. 950 Broadway.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER AND COPYING Clerk; a young man having the best of references. Apply, in own handwriting, to Box No. 2,356 Post-office.

20 OPERATORS ON SINGER'S SEWING Machine wanted to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 350 Houston-st, up two flights of stairs, front room.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS old in a clothing house, that can live at home and bring the best of City reference. Apply at No. 116 Fulton-st., New-York.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, 14 YEARS OF AGE, to attend an office and go errands; one with good recommendations may apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 24 Wooster-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 4 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of ELLIOTT & CO. They offer their services in the management of estates, in the investment of money, in the purchase and sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, and every class of fiscal securities. They propose to do a general commission business in every class of property bought and sold on commission.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Jr.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify, that we whose names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership, and

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is JEROME, KELLOGG & COMPANY.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling Corporate, State and Government Securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners in the said Copartnership are as follows: Addison G. Jerome, Senior; John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Condit, Henry Fitch, and George W. VerValin. That the said John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior, John A Condit, and George W. VerValin, all of whose places of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and Henry Fitch, whose residence is in the town of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, are general partners, and that the said Addison G. Jerome, Senior, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York, aforesaid, is a special partner.

Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership, is one hundred thousand dollars.

Fifth—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence, is the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

As witness our hands this twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Signed,
JOHN KELLOGG.
AUDISON G. JEROME, Junior.
JOHN A. CONDIT,
HENRY FITCH,
GEORGE W. VERVALIN,
General Partners.
ADDISON G. JEROME, Senior,
Special Partner.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commmercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of WELLS & PROVOST, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved. STEPHEN H. PROVOST will sign the name of the old firm in liquidation and settlement of all matters connected therewith, and will continue the Pickle, Preserve and Vinegar business in his own name at Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.
JOHN B. WELLS,
STEPHEN H. PROVOST.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1863.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., having been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. John J. Kingsford, the business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of WOTHERSPOON & CO.
GEORGE WOTHERSPOON,
D. A. McTAVISH,
D. O. WOTHERSPOON.
MAY 30, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS day entered into partnership to conduct the Stock Commission business in its various forms, under the firm of JOSEPH & LAZARUS, at No. 23 William-st.
S. J. JOSEPH.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863. J. E. P. LAZARUS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF A. G. JEROME & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
A. C. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863. A. G. JEROME, Jr.

No. 22 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership, under the name of WIGHAM & UNDERHILL, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c.
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.
WILLIAM UNDERHILL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.
WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Nthlo's.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.

For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 136 Beekman-st., New-York.
HAMMER & CO.
BREWERY AT HARLEM.

DRY GOODS.

PARASOLS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL
LORD & TAYLOR,
461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Our entire Stock at Retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Also at Stores,
Nos. 255 to 261 ORAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS—PRICES REDUCED.
A full assortment of Spring and Summer Dress-Goods, including a great variety of novelties just received, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
AND DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY KIND,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

PLAIN AND CHECKED SILKS,
New and desirable styles, at Retail,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Also, at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 ORAND-ST
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are offering at retail
A large assortment of
WHITE AND PRINTED
PIQUE AND MARSEILLES,
At 50 cents per yard, and
An excellent line of
DRILLINGS,
For Boys' wear, at 40 cents.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PARASOLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer a lot of the above goods, much under cost, on
MONDAY, JUNE 1.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store a large and very elegant stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, including many novelties suitable for the season, to which they invite special attention. Prices moderate.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GEORGE CAREY, NO. 475 BROADWAY, will open for sale several novelties just received from Europe ex R. M. S. *China*, in Mantillas, Sacques, Circulars, Rotonde and Ruffles.
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Charles Street & Co.,
Second store up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

LADIES WILL BE REPAID FOR ALL their trouble in purchasing their Mantillas, Sacques Circulars, Rotonds and Ruffles, at
GEORGE CAREY'S, No. 475 Broadway,
(Late Charles Street & Co.,)
Second store up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

LADIES WHO ARE IN WANT OF A HANDsome Circular or Mantilla will please examine our Stock of Mantillas, Rotonds, Circulars, Sacques and Ruffles.
GEORGE CAREY, No. 475 Broadway,
Late Charles Street & Co.,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

LADIES WILL FIND THE MOST ATtractive assortment of Rotonds, Circulars, Mantillas, Sacques and Ruffles, at
GEORGE CAREY'S, No. 475 Broadway,
Late Charles Street & Co.,
Second store from Chedell, Pierson & Lake.

GEORGE CAREY WILL OPEN ON MONDAY and during this week large additions to his now handsome Stock of Circulars, Sacques, Mantillas, &c., &c., just received for June and July fashions.
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Charles Street & Co.,
Second store up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

WE WOULD DIRECT THE ATTENTION of Ladies to the Extensive Cloak and Mantilla Store of
GEORGE CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
where considerable inducements are offered to the public, both as regards price and style.

IT WILL REPAY ALL THE TROUBLE of our lady friends to call and examine Mr. GEORGE CAREY'S stock of
MANTILLAS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND RUFFLES,
For Summer wear.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

THE NORTH AMERICAN
CLOAK, SHAWL, SILK AND CLOTH
WAREHOUSE
Will open on the first of June,
when garments of the
NEWEST DESIGNS AND OF RARE BEAUTY,
Imported and our own manufacture,
Will be exhibited for the
Inspection of a discerning public.
The lowest to the highest cost.
OOODS ALWAYS ON HAND,
OR MADE TO ORDER.
POLITE AND GENTLEMANLY
ATTENTION TO ALL PARTIES
WILL EVER BE A SPECIAL
CHARACTERISTIC OF THIS HOUSE.
THE CLOAK-ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR,
Will be superintended by
Mr. J. DES ROCHERS,
Who will receive through
His agents in Paris
THE LATEST STYLES
FOR EACH SEASON,
Which, together with our
HOME MANUFACTURE,
Will warrant us in asserting
THAT THE NORTH AMERICAN
CLOAK, SHAWL, SILK AND CLOTH
WAREHOUSE
Is the largest, best arranged,
And most superbly fitted up
ON THE CONTINENT.
Our customers will be glad to learn
That our excellent and
Very gentlemanly Manager,
Mr. N. W. HALSTEAD,
Continues to have charge
Of our Shawl and Silk Room.
LADIES FROM ALL PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY
Are respectfully invited
To visit the
MODEL WAREHOUSE
OF THE UNITED STATES.
French and German spoken in the store.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 GRAND-ST., corner Forsyth-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, No. 851 BROADWAY,
Respectfully calls the attention of families, requiring mourning goods, to his large and desirable stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, ORENADINES, HERMANIES, FLORENTINES, &c., &c.; also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
N. B.—We are continually receiving fresh novelties from Europe, and GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. Call and examine.
Observe JAKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, jade, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 880 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 90c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 99c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B.—All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at FLOER'S, Nos. 889 and 892 Broadway, near 20th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.
15,000 HANDKERCHIEFS of every description
FROM AUCTION, 4c., 5c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., to 25c.
5,000 WORKED COLLARS, 5,000 LACE VAILS,
10c. to 50c. 12c. to $2 50.
10,000 WORKED BANDS, (cheap lot,) 10c. to 75c.
5,000 yards SILK ILLUSIONS, 6c. yard up.
5,000 yards FRENCH CRAPES, 12½c. yard up.
600 FRENCH LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, $2, $3, $3 50.
600 FRENCH LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, $4, $5, $6.
1,000 SILK PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, 75c., $1.
1,000 SILK PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, $1 25 to $2 50.
STRAW GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STRAW BONNETS, 18c. STRAW BONNETS, 12c.
ROUGH AND READYS,
STRAW BONNETS, 25c. STRAW BONNETS, 37c.
DUNSTABLES,
STRAW BONNETS, 50c. STRAW BONNETS, 66c.
LEGHORN,
STRAW BONNETS, 63c. STRAW BONNETS, 75c.
PEDAL BRAIDS,
STRAW BONNETS, 88c. STRAW BONNETS, $1 25.
SPLIT STRAWS,
STRAW BONNETS, $1. STRAW BONNETS, $1 50.
TUSCANS,
STRAW BONNETS, $1 75. STRAW BONNETS, $2.
NEAPOLITANS,
STRAW BONNETS, $2 25. STRAW BONNETS, $2 50.
CHINA PEARLS,
STRAW BONNETS, $2 75. STRAW BONNETS, $3.
LUTON BRAIDS,
NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 25c. to $2. HAIR BONNETS.
CHIP BONNETS, 10c. up. BONNETS.
SATIN BRAIDS,
SHAKER HOODS, 25c. SHAKER HOODS, 26c.
BLOOMERS.
BLOOMERS IN ALL SHAPES.
Bloomers, 25c. Bloomers, 45c. Bloomers, 75c.
Bloomers, 31c. Bloomers, 50c. Bloomers, 88c.
Bloomers, 38c. Bloomers, 63c. Bloomers, $1 00.
Bloomers, $1 25. Bloomers, $1 50. Bloomers, $2 00.
Bloomers, $1 50. Bloomers, $1 75. Bloomers, $2 50.
FLOWERS, 3c., 6c., spray.
FLOWERS, 7c., 8c., spray.
FLOWERS, 10c., 12c., spray.
FLOWERS FOR 50c. PER BOX.
KINZEY SELLS MILLINERS.
KINZEY SELLS STORE-KEEPERS.
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
5,000 pieces Trimming Ribbons, 13c. to 50c. per piece.
3,000 pieces No. 4 Cord Edges, 75c. per piece.
3,000 pieces No. 5 Cord Edges, 80c. to $1 per piece.
BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 15c., 20c. Bonnet Ribbons, 25c.
BONNET RIBBONS, 31c. to 50c.
SILK MITTS, 12c., 25c., 31c., 38c.
SILK MITTS, 44c., 50c., 56c.
SILK MITTS, 63c., 75c., 88c.
AUCTION LOT OF FANS.
OVER 15,000 FANS IN SPANISH IVORY, SILK, LINEN, SANDAL-WOODS, CHINESE FANS, &c., &c., from 4c. up to $1 50, (about half price.)
HOSIERY FROM AUCTION.
5,000 PAIRS LISLE-THREAD HOSE, 25c.
5,000 PAIRS ENGLISH BALMORAL HOSE, 25c.
5,000 PAIRS MISSES' COTTON HOSE, 6c. up.
10,000 PAIRS LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 12½c. up.
10,000 PAIRS GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 10c. up.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
EVERY SHADE 5-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
SPOOL SILKS, 1c.
12 SKEINS BEST SEWING-SILKS, 7c.
BEST PINS, 4c. paper.
BEST NEEDLES MADE, SELLINO 3c. paper.
J. and P. COATES' BEST 200-YARD COTTONS, 6c.
WILLIMANTIC 200-YARD COTTONS, 6c.
BASTING COTTONS, 1 dozen spools, 5c.
TRIMMING BRAIDS.
LINEN AND TWILLED TAPES, 1c. and 1½c.
10,000 CAKES FINE FRENCH SOAPS, 3c.
RUBBER SKIRT FACINGS, ALL COLORS.
1,000 LARGE HAIR BRUSHES, 25c.
FINEST QUALITY 5-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE.
We will offer
THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF RICH MANTILLAS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Also a choice stock of the
NEW "ALEXANDRA SCARF MANTILLA,"
THE LATEST NOVELTY OUT.
Also,
CLOTH CIRCULARS and SACKS,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED,
In great variety, and at very low prices.
We respectfully request those ladies who have hitherto confined their purchases to Broadway and Canal-st. stores to examine our GARMENTS, and the great difference in our prices. We guarantee to them a saving of 25 to 30 per cent.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
THIS WEEK.
20-CENT BLEACHED MUSLINS, AT 12½c. per yard.
25-CENT BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 16c. per yard.
"WAMSUTTA," DWIGHT and "WHITE ROCK" 4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25c.
Sold recently at 40 to 45 cents.
BEST PRINTS, (Spring Colors,) 12½c., 14c. and 15c.
LADIES' CLOTHS, (All Wool,) at $1 50 per yard.
Also,
FROM AUCTION, PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELS, QUILTS, DRAPERIES, FANNELS, NAPKINS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON,
No 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
A magnificent stock of
BLACK AND PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
Purchased during the week, at a great sacrifice, at auction.
GOOD BLACK SILK, wide.....at 87½c per yard.
OIL-BOILED SILK, wide.....at $1 and $1 25 per yard
YARD-WIDE SILK, wide.....at $1 50 per yard
MANTILLA SILKS.
All widths, in Paris Taffetas, Gros-Grain, Armures, and Gros de Rhines, Mourning Silks.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
PLAIN BLACK BAREGES, CRAPE, MARETO, TAMARTINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS AND CASHMERES, TURON CLOTH, LAWNS, PRINTS, &c.
MOURNING MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
A large stock, and at very low prices, at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

DRESS GOODS.
During the past week we have made large additions to our
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Having purchased very largely in the auction rooms, and from importers, who were anxious to close out the balance of this season's importations.
Ladies will effect a great saving by making their purchases at our store.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
"OUR MOTTO" FOR THE REST OF THE SUMMER.
PLAIN BAREGES at 8c. per yard.....worth 1s.
FIGURED BAREGES at 10c. per yard.....worth 15c.
FIGURED BAREGES, fine goods, 12½c.....worth 18c.
CHECKED and STRIPED POPLINS, at 15c...worth 25c.
CHECKED POPLINS, LENOS, GLACES,
and MOZAMBIQUES, at 25c.....worth 38.
BAREGE ROBES, 24 to 26 yards each.....only $5.
ALPACAS, all the choice colors.....very cheap.
Also,
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A FRESH ARRIVAL
FROM AUCTION OF
SILKS, SILKS.
CHECK AND PLAID SILKS, from 4s. 6d. up.
FIGURED AND PLAIN SILKS, from 7s.
FOULARD SILK IN STYLE.
CHECKS, FIGURED AND CHINTZ, from 4s. 6d.
BLACK SILKS, with and without lustre, in all widths and of all prices, from 7s. to $4 a yard.
Also:
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST RECHERCHE STOCK FRENCH, BRITISH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS IN THE CITY.
DRESS GOODS, at 10c., 12c., and 15c. a yard.
DRESS GOODS, at 18c., 25c., and 31c.
DRESS GOODS at 35c., 40c., and 45c.
DRESS GOODS, at 50c., 85c., and 60c.
DRESS GOODS, in Plain Colors.
DRESS GOODS, in Plaids and Stripes.
DRESS GOODS, in Colored Alpacas.
DRESS GOODS, Double and Single Widths.
Also:
A LARGE STOCK OF BAREGE ROBES. 22½ yards, from $3 50 to $5.
ELEGANT SILK AND WOOL PRINTED AND PLAIN, FRENCH CHALLIES.
RICH FIGURED BAREGES VERY CHEAP.
Also:
A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC COTTONS, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Also:
A SUPERB STOCK OF SILK CLOAKS, MADE FROM THE VERY BEST SILKS AND ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, MUCH BELOW BROADWAY PRICES.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 259 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
has just received the latest
SUMMER FASHIONS,
IN TALMAS AND SCARFS,
entirely different from anything in the New-York market, to which she invites the attention of her customers.
Real English Waterproof Cloaks, all sizes.
Misses' and Children's Garments in great variety.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, NO. 1, 142 BROADWAY,
Above Twenty-sixth-st.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
will open on MONDAY several cases of
CHECK MOZAMBIQUES, at about half cost.
DOUBLE WIDTH MOZAMBIQUES, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, ORENADINE BAREGES, CREPE MARETZ and BAREGES in all desirable colors.
FRENCH PRINTS in light colors and Chintz colors, LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND BRILLIANTS.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 306 Canal-st.

MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
LAMA SHAWLS,
LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS,
In various new styles, for Summer wear, at
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Nos. 423 Broadway and 306 Canal-st.

SUMMER MANTILLAS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We offer at retail, at low prices,
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS, from $10 to $45.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, from $9 to $70.
BAREGE SCARFS AND CIRCULARS.
FINE LACE POINTS FROM AUCTION.
400 CLOTH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Semi-official advices from Gen. Grant's army to the 26th of May have reached the Government. At that time the condition of affairs in the rear of Vicksburgh was mainly unchanged. On the evening of the 25th Gen. Pemberton, commanding the rebel forces, asked for two and a half hours' truce to bury his dead, which was granted him. There appears to have been no severe fighting since Monday last—our forces since that time having been engaged in bombarding the rebel stronghold. A dispatch received in Cincinnati states that most of the river batteries had been silenced, and the gunboats were engaged in shelling the rest.

A gentleman who left the vicinity of Vicksburgh as late as Sunday of last week gives an account of affairs in Gen. Grant's army calculated to correct false impressions. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack on their rear, and at the time he left were in the finest spirits, and confident of their ability to capture Vicksburgh and its garrison. The attack on the fortifications on Friday, May 22d was not made by the entire army, as before reported, but by a force under Gen. Blair, which assaulted the principal rebel battery, but failed to capture it. Gen. Grant's base of supplies is on the Yazoo, and is perfectly secure. Reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required.

The results of the expedition sent up the Yazoo River by Admiral Porter after the capture of Haines' Bluff, have just been made public through an official report from that officer to the Navy Department. They are of the most important character. Three powerful steamers and a ram of huge dimensions were destroyed at Yazoo City, together with a fine navy-yard and all its appliances. The ram was 310 feet long, and 70 feet beam, and was to be covered with 4-inch iron plates. A battery was also destroyed at Drury's Bluff. The property thus destroyed and captured was valued at over two millions of dollars.

The latest rebel reports from the vicinity of Vicksburgh are to the 26th of May. They simply announce that the rebel garrison was still holding out. It is stated that Gen. Banks has crossed the Mississippi with his army at Bayou Sara.

It is believed in Cincinnati that the Army of the Cumberland—Gen. Rosecrans'—is in motion. No dispatches from Murfreesboro were received yesterday.

Gen. Burnside's headquarters will on Thursday next be removed from Cincinnati to Hickman Bridge, Ky. It is understood that he has recently sent a dispatch to the rebel Gen. Bragg, announcing his determination to hang all the rebel officers in his hands should retaliation be resorted to by the rebel authorities for the hanging of the two spies in his Department recently.

We have important intelligence from the Indian country this morning, which indicates serious trouble in Missouri once more, unless prompt measures are taken to prevent it. A considerable rebel force, under Gens. Steele, Cooper and McIntosh, supposed to be the advance of Price's new army, crossed the Arkansas on the 20th near Fort Gibson. Col. Phillips, commanding our forces in that vicinity, had a severe fight with them and succeeded in driving them back, though his force was greatly inferior. They are reported to number about 11,000, and were at last accounts massed on Col. Phillips' front. Col. Phillips has only 3,000 men and a battery, but is well fortified. Dispatches from Fort Larned, received in Leavenworth, also state that a large rebel force, Texans and Indians, is approaching from the Southwest, with the intention of intercepting the trains on the way to New-Mexico. The forces on the frontier, under Gen. Blunt, are believed to be inadequate to the task now before them.

We learn from Washington that Mosby's guerrillas made their appearance on Saturday at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with artillery, and attacked a train standing on the track there, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars. A portion of Gen. Stahl's force subsequently attacked the rebels in a strong position, and succeeded in capturing their artillery. The rebel loss in the affair was quite heavy.

It is stated that Secretary Stanton has ordered that all rebel officers out on parole be placed under close arrest, and no more paroles are to be granted until further orders.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool on the 21st and Londonderry on the 22d, arrived off Cape Race on Friday afternoon, and has a summary of her news is telegraphed. The steamship *Sidon*, from Liverpool on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th, arrived at this port yesterday. The advices by these arrivals are five days later, but are of no great importance politically. There was a feeling of suspense regarding American affairs, and a desire to hear further news. Rumors of an armistice between the North and South, growing in some manner out of the news relating to Gen. Hooker taken out by the *Persia*, had been dispelled by the *Glasgow*, which arrived out on the 22d. The London papers commented freely on the movement of Gen. Hooker, and the apparent position of the National army, and generally came to the conclusion that he would suffer a reverse, if not a disastrous defeat. The news of the captures made by the *Alabama* and *Florida* on the South American coast had reached England. The reply of President Lincoln to the address of the Emancipation Society had been received. He states that the address was very gratifying to him, and he expresses friendly feelings toward England. Accounts from Poland continue to represent the revolution as spreading. The Russian amnesty had been utterly refused in all quarters. The advices taken out by the *Glasgow* had created buoyancy in the Liverpool Cotton market, and prices, which had been declining during the week, nearly recovered. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Consols for money 93¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our correspondence from Venezuala this morning assures us of the end of the civil war in that country, and of the recognition of the Government of Gen. Paez by the Federals. A treaty of peace has been signed. Business, in consequence, had become very brisk, and the country bid fair to become once more prosperous.

Hon. J. D. Van Buren has received the appointment of Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, on Gov. Seymour's Staff.

Major H. Z. Curtis has been appointed Adjutant-General of the District of Kansas, with headquarters at Leavenworth.

The Committee of the General Assembly of Kentucky, charged with superintending the interment of the remains of Gen. Nelson, at Camp Dick Robinson, have fixed upon the 17th of June next as the day for the ceremonies. The remains will be removed on the morning of the 14th of June to the Lexington and Louisville depot; thence to Lexington on the 15th; and thence to the camp at Hickman bridge on the 16th. Rev. D. R. Campbell, President of Georgetown College, will deliver the oration.

The entire amount realized by the sale of the prize steamer *Bermuda* and cargo was half a million of dollars, the half of which will be distributed among the captors—the officers and crew of the steamer *Mercedita*—as soon as the appeal taken to the Supreme Court is decided, should the decision of the Court below be sustained.

The Stock Market on Saturday was active at advancing prices on the Railway Shares and Pacific Mail, Canton Company, &c.; a fraction lower on Government Stocks of 1881, and steady for Gold Coin at 145 ⅌ cent. Money 6@7 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers. The subscriptions to the New Loan were large, including a single subscription by Messrs. Thompson Brothers of $1,000,000 for their early June sales.

Flour was less active and less buoyant on Saturday. Wheat and Corn were in good request, but at irregular prices. Oats were brisker and dearer. Pork was depressed and lower. Bacon was more active. Lard was heavy and drooping. Firecrackers, Tallow and Molasses were actively sought after. Hay was plenty and salable at former rates. Whisky was quiet and rather heavy. Cotton was dull. Freights exhibited less animation, with 603 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Development of Southern Strength—The Issue to be Met.

All who return from the South, after having enjoyed even ordinary facilities for observation, testify to the suffering and inconvenience which the war is, in one way and another, entailing on the entire people—of the scarcity of certain kinds of food and clothing, and tools, and of almost all the luxuries of life; of the enormous depreciation of the currency; of the general want of confidence in Government paper; of the desolation of the cities, the cessation of trade, and—which is more serious than all—of the abstraction of the entire white population from the ordinary pursuits of peace, and, of course, of an enormous waste of it by battle and disease.

But they tell, too—what it is of still greater importance that we should know and ponder upon—of the complete absorption of the whole mind and whole resources of the country in the work of carrying on the war; of the complete prostration of everybody and everything at the feet of the military power; of the supremacy of "military necessity" over the law of the land and over all individual rights; of the complete unanimity, in appearance at least, which the Executive manages to secure in support of its policy; and above all things, of the development both among the army and the people of a military spirit of unsurpassed temper, toughness and elasticity. Everything has been placed in the hands of Jefferson Davis, and although he has managed to ruin every pre-existing institution in the country, not excepting Slavery, he has also managed to convert the Southern people into a vast, well-organized, well-led and formidable army. Southern society has, in fact, in two short years of war, lost almost every trace of its old Democratic Republican organization. It is now neither more nor less than (if we may use the phrase) a military hierarchy—a sort of huge Sparta—in which millions of helots toil for the sole purpose of supplying a host of warriors with ammunition, forage and food. To be a great military power, is, we cannot disguise from ourselves, the great ambition of the Southern people; and, moreover, the vast majority of them are satisfied that they *are* a great military power already; that their soldiers, officers and Generals are the first in the world. They are proud of all they have already done, and confident as to what they are still to do.

If history teaches us anything, it teaches us that, whenever a community is thus converted into an army, and has once acquired the thirst for martial glory, it is an instrument of destruction of immense power and keenness, which waits but for the hand of an ambitious and skillful operator to make it a terror to the world, or at least to its neighbors. The examples are, if not numerous, too notorious to make it necessary that we should recall them. And the operator is never long in coming. The machinery never stands long idle for want of the master mind that is to direct its movements. So that, if events take the shape which the Southern leaders are seeking to give them, there is nothing more certain than that we shall have on our hands, if we have it not already, an enemy or a neighbor whose one idea of progress will be conquest, and whose entire energies will be directed to the organization of brute force for the purpose of striking terror. We know from the history of the Old World how dangerous a power of this sort would be. It would be doubly dangerous in the case of the Confederacy, because it would be under the influence of theories more barbarous and more hostile to the notions of political morality now commonly recognized, than those which have presided at the birth of any great military organization of modern times. A Christian host, fanatically devoted to Slavery on Bible grounds, is a much more dangerous enemy to civilization than a Pagan one seeking power for simple human love of it. There is always hope that the Pagans may be converted or improved, but when Christianity has been tried and failed, the most ardent moral reformer may well despair.

Supposing, then, all this that we hear of the Southern determination, valor, discipline, morale and ambition to be true—what effect ought it to have on our course? Ought we, because they are proving more formidable than we ever expected them to prove, hasten to make peace, before we have still further exhausted our strength in the endeavor to overcome them—before their metal has been still further solidified by our blows? Ought we to seek to conciliate them by concession and forbearance, and by strong testimonies to their courage and bravery and strength? We answer unhesitatingly, No! The more we hear of Southern pluck and energy and spirit and resources, the more satisfied we are, painful as we admit the conclusion to be, that we must conquer them or they conquer us. Had they proved themselves weak or divided or pusillanimous, as many of us confidently expected they would, there would have been far more to say in favor of letting them go in peace than there is now that they have shown themselves both strong in war and shrewd in council. The United States and the kind of State which the Confederacy seeks to become, cannot exist together on this Continent. One or other must perish. Such institutions as ours are; such progress as we seek and glory in, are not possible and never would be possible beside such neighbors as the slaveholders are seeking to make themselves. Beside a vast camp, we would have to be a vast camp. To despotic secrecy, energy and concentration, we should have to oppose similar weapons. Competition in the arts of peace, in the pursuit of science and industry would be impossible with men who have long made a boast of despising industry, and who already begin to make war the first object of their study and their thoughts. Let them, in short, but carry out their plans, and we predict confidently that the generation now growing up would see this Continent divided between two great military despotisms engaged in the intervals between tremendous wars in interchanging hollow courtesies from behind a million of bayonets; and with almost every trace of the things of which we are proudest to-day—our liberty, our equality, our industrial energy, our humanity, our intelligence—forever obliterated.

There is no thinking man, who reflects on these things with an honest desire to serve his country, come what will of his party, who can avoid the sorrowful conclusion that, cost what it may, the fighting has to go on either until the Confederacy is destroyed, root and branch, or until there are no more left at the North who think liberty worth defending, or this Republic—from which the human race hopes and has hoped so much—worth saving. Every man in the Confederate service, from Davis down, must be made to know that his death or submission are the ends we aim at, and that the braver and more determined we know him to be, the more firmly decided are we that he and his associates shall either lay down their arms, or quit the country, or die.

The Democracy and the War.

The Democratic State Committee has held another meeting at Albany, in order to define, over again, the position of the Democratic party. The progress of public sentiment sweeps their party landmarks away so rapidly as to render absolutely necessary these reiterated endeavors to keep the party together by constructing new platforms from time to time, as exigencies may require. Two incidents called the Committee together at the present time: the first was the Loyal State Convention at Utica, which ignored all party divisions, and rallied patriots of every name and of every party to the supreme work of saving the country, and the second was the approaching *Peace* Convention, to convene in this City day after to-morrow. The Democratic State Committee found its party in danger of an attack both in front and rear. Its loyal members were likely to join the Union League, and its peace element seemed in danger of seeking the embrace of Fernando Wood and Company. The Committee had, therefore, the double duty of erecting defences in both directions.

The front defences embrace a distinct declaration that "they will continue *to render the Government their sincere and united support* in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and to restore the Union," and by a protest against the conclusion of any peace except on the basis of preserving the Union. The works in rear contain sundry heavy guns against arbitrary arrests and other alleged misdeeds of the Administration. The resolution protesting against a premature and damaging peace is the most curious part of the whole performance. It reads thus:

"That—as the inauguration of affirmative peace movements at this time by those who have no power to give effect to their views, might afford the dominant party a pretext, in cooperacy with the Southern Confederacy, to *make a peace by a separation of the States*—and whereas the Democratic and conservative masses of our people, who are opposed to any terms of peace which fail to restore the Union and save the Constitution, hesitate to trust that measure to the hands of those who are hostile to both—we deem this a fit occasion *to protest against the negotiation of a peace by the Administration, except upon the basis of a preservation of the Union and of the Government established by the Constitution.*"

We have not the slightest disposition to be hypercritical in examining the language in which the Democracy may choose to put forth its sentiments. Our columns bear witness that we desire, above all things, the *practical, effective union of men of all parties* in the great work of crushing the rebellion and saving the nation. Upon minor questions at issue between political parties, we are perfectly willing that men should differ hereafter as they have differed hitherto. But it seems to us clear that all patriots should unite in prosecuting the war, and in giving the world to understand that we shall consent to no peace which involves the destruction of the Union. Whatever else we may or may not give up, *that* is the one thing we shall not surrender. And we congratulate the country upon the fact that the Democratic party of this State has, through its recognized State Committee, taken that ground. Whether it has done it voluntarily, and under a sense of patriotic duty, or whether it has been driven to it by the pressure of public sentiment, and by the perils threatening its party organization, we do not care to inquire. It is enough that it has done it. And we beg to assure the Democratic State Committee that it will find us joining heartily in protesting against any peace which shall sacrifice the Union. We care not whether the negotiation of such a peace be attempted by this Administration or by any other; we shall resist it, and are glad to learn that the Democracy of this State will do likewise.

As to the denunciations of martial law, arbitrary arrests, &c., in which the Committee so largely indulged, we have very little to say. We regard them as of very little consequence. They were necessary, doubtless, to the working of the party machinery, but they will do but little damage. These men cannot blind the people to the real issue, by thus thrusting other questions into the foreground. The people are determined to put down the rebellion. They will make any sacrifices which that may require. They will overlook any trespass upon merely personal rights which may be incident to the accomplishment of this end; and they will visit with memorable and ignominious punishment all who attempt to ruin the country under cover of vindicating individual rights. And when the war is over, they will then see to it that every bulwark of civil liberty is again in its place, and will punish any Administration that may attempt to overthrow them.

We are curious now to see what the *Peace* Democrats have to say to this new manifesto of the State Democracy. Will they assent to this doctrine and thus maintain the integrity of the party, and demonstrate the substantial unity of our people in support of the war? Or will they be straightforward in demanding peace, regardless of consequences to the Union and the Constitution? We shall soon see.

Grant and Johnston.

It is now fifteen days since the battle of Big Black Bridge, and fourteen since the Investment of Vicksburgh. With the first of these events, Gen. Johnston saw the desperateness of the rebel situation at Vicksburgh, and the necessity of the utmost energy in concentrating all possible troops to flank Grant, and, if possible, to raise the siege. We have had no special information as to his success during these fifteen days in bringing up reinforcements—though the dispatch said to have been sent by him to Pemberton assured the latter that in fifteen days he would aid him with a hundred thousand men. His facilities for bringing forward men are not very great, as the railroads are few, ricketty and much damaged by our raids, and the places from which reinforcements can be obtained are very distant. We have the evidence of eye-witnesses that troops have been brought from Charleston, which is distant from Jackson 767 miles; and if they have been brought from Charleston, they have doubtless also been brought from Savannah, Mobile, and all the garrisoned positions in the Gulf States, if not from North Carolina. We have also had numerous rumors that reinforcements were being got from Bragg's army; and though the shortest line of communication between Tullahoma and Jackson may not be available, yet it would be easier to take troops from Chattanooga by the Western and Atlantic Railroad to Atlanta, and thence to Jackson, than to transport them from the Atlantic coast. They would not dare, however, to take them from Bragg, unless they were fully convinced that Rosecrans did not contemplate motion, as they doubtless are convinced that it is not contemplated by Hunter.

Grant, however, with his right on the Mississippi River, above Vicksburgh, is in far better position to receive reinforcements than Johnston, and the War Department is, doubtless, fully advised of his necessities. The rebels send us news that Banks has crossed to the east side of the Mississippi, at Bayou Sara, which is only ten miles above Port Hudson; and, if this be correct, it looks more as if he was going to watch his opportunity to seize Port Hudson than to coöperate directly with Grant.

The country, of course, looks to the gallant army of Rosecrans (with the permission of the powers at Washington) to watch Bragg's force in his front, and to give him prompt battle if he attempt to move his forces down to overwhelm Gen. Grant.

A Broken-Down Rebel.—John C. Breckinridge has been as unfortunate as a General as he formerly was fortunate as a politician. In political service he obtained every honor which he coveted, except the highest; and this, too, while yet a young man. In the rebel army, misfortunes have followed him, and dishonors have been heaped upon him, until now, stung to the quick by the accusations officially made against him by Gen. Bragg, regarding his conduct at the last battle in which he was an actor, he has written a letter to Richmond, demanding justice and a Court of Inquiry. He says that Bragg's report thoroughly disparages both him and his command—that Bragg levels his strictures at his conduct as an officer during all the operations, and that Bragg, by direct statement and unmistakable innuendo, reflects upon his capacity and conduct. Breckinridge retorts sharply upon his superior officer in replying to these accusations—charges him with misrepresentation, injustice and baser crimes, and contends that the failure of his troops to hold their position at the battle of Stone River was due to no fault of theirs or his, but to the fact that Bragg commanded them to do an impossible thing.

It is difficult to decide upon the merits of the controversy between these two great rebels—though we have no doubt Breckinridge deserves all the censures Bragg has heaped upon him, and we know that Bragg is as great a knave and hypocrite as Breckinridge insinuates.

It would seem as though the controversy had reached a crisis—for a rebel telegram we give this morning announces Breckinridge's arrival at Atlanta, Georgia, doubtless on his way to Richmond to settle the case with Jeff. Davis.

The Kentucky troops in Bragg's army are deeply attached to Breckinridge, and entertain a bitter animosity to Bragg, who has taken every opportunity to disparage them. Latterly they have been much disaffected, and hundreds of them have escaped within our lines. As the great army of rebel Missouriana once with "Daddy" Price has melted away, under the conviction that whatever might be the fortunes of the rebellion Missouri was irrevocably bound to the Union,—so the Kentucky forces with Breckinridge are melting away under the same conviction with regard to their State.

The Crisis in Canada—Signs of Disaffection.

An ordinary party crisis in Canada would not be likely to disturb the balance of power in either world; and would, perhaps, fail to excite any particular emotion beyond a limited provincial circle. But, we take it, that a careful analysis of the Parliamentary upheavals which have been witnessed in Canada, at intervals during the past twelve months, would show something like a growing conflict of interest and of sympathy between the great dependency and its parent country.

About a year ago the so-called Conservative Government, led by a converted "rebel" of '37—Mr. George E. Cartier—were defeated in the House of Assembly on a proposal to reorganize the volunteer militia force of the country, and appropriate a million odd dollars toward its equipment. A small anti-war majority threw out Mr. Cartier's proposition, and left him the alternative provided by what is called "responsible Government," of resigning his position, or of making his appeal to the electors at the polls. He made a virtue of resignation, and a successor was named by Gov. Monck, in the person of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald—a radical loyalist in politics, and a Catholic in religion, who was supposed to possess the power of bringing into a party combination a section of the Conservative, along with the whole of the Radical party, East and West. He was allowed verge and scope enough for the execution of his task. The members he brought into his Cabinet were permitted to make their appeal to their constituencies unopposed; and at the adjournment of Parliament last year, they were provided with the means of developing their policy, and carrying on the Government during the six or nine months of parliamentary vacation, without let or hindrance. Part of the time was employed in providing for compromises with the Imperial authorities on the question of arming the Province. Another portion of the vacation was occupied in attempts to agree with the Colonial Office in London on the subject of a military railroad from Halifax to Quebec. On both these points, the attempts at agreement were futile. Whatever wish the loyal Premier may have had to please his masters in Downing-street, he lacked the energy or power to bring his more radical colleagues to the same faith. His ministry had, indeed, barely settled down to work when the most talented French Canadian member of it resigned, *distinctly on the ground that it was not the business of the colonists to tax themselves for an unproductive military road, merely because occasions might arise when the policy of the English Foreign Office would lead to international troubles, involving the Provinces in an Imperial war.*

The name of this recusant member deserves to be known—Mr. A. A. Dorion, a prominent Montreal lawyer, and the recognized head of the *Rouges*, or Republican party of Lower Canada. His character is, in every regard, beyond reproach; and, while he enjoys the confidence of the "Liberals" of Canada West, he can count among his party followers probably not less than one-third of the representatives for his own section of the Province. The resignation of this gentleman was a serious blow to the Sandfield Macdonald Cabinet. But they struggled on, through the quiet vacation months, in spite of it, and even made a show of carrying on negotiations in England for the construction of the obnoxious military road. Two of the Ministers—one from each section of the Province—went to London, to save appearances, but their conferences with the Duke of Newcastle only ended in their presenting a note to the Imperial Minister, in which they refused to enter the copartnership in the Halifax and Quebec Railway, along with the Home Government and the Maritime Provinces, unless on the recognized principle that the mother country, equally with the colonies, shall share the risks and liabilities of the undertaking. In brief, the Canadian delegates desired an excuse to get out of the scheme altogether; and, in fact, they showed most distinctly, in their correspondence with the Colonial Office, that they held, in the fullest sense, the views of their former colleague, Mr. Dorion, while, at the same time, they lacked the courage and manliness to make these views the basis of a resignation of their seats in the Cabinet.

Thus, then, during the first half year of their reign the Sandfield Macdonald Government had placed themselves in antagonism to the Imperial Government on the two great questions of arming the Province, and of providing, at a cost of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, a military highway, to meet the eventualities of a war between England and this country. In this untoward condition the unfortunate Ministers had to meet Parliament in February last, and face the opposition of the special agents of Downing-street and the bitter grudges of the railway interest. The latter, indeed, no doubt brought about the crisis which continues up to the present hour. On to the intercolonial military road it had been proposed by the previous Government (Tory) to tack the unproductive or eastern portion of the bankrupt concern called the "Grand Trunk." The Baring and Glynns, of London, and the large interest they represent, were especially eager for the building of the intercolonial road—solely as a means of salvation for the Trunk line, in which they and their clients have sunk over $60,000,000. They made friends, accordingly, with the Tories—four of the principal leaders of which party have notoriously become immensely wealthy out of one or more of the railway swindles, and the result was that a vote of non-confidence—as our readers may have noticed—was proposed in the House of Assembly a month or more ago, —resulting, first, in the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald Ministry, as it formerly stood; next, in the remodeling of the *personnel* of the Cabinet, *including the restitution of Mr. Dorion*; and lastly, in the dissolution of Parliament and the issue of writs for a new General Election.

In this position, then, stands the issue at the present hour: The railway interest and the Tories combined had a momentary triumph in defeating the Ministry in the House of Assembly; but this was counterbalanced, *first*, by the reorganization of the Ministry on a still more radical and *anti-railway* basis; and also by the Governor's having permitted an appeal, by his advisers, to the electors at the polls.

It now remains to be seen of what complexion the members returned at this election will turn out. The first of the nominations has just been made; but six weeks are allowed by the Crown within which the writs are returnable; so that it will be the 4th of July before the final return is officially announced. In the meantime, we may indicate, in a word, what are the *probable results*. The priest party and the railway interest will jointly carry a majority against the Government in Lower Canada. The very existence of the great railway Corporation is almost involved in the return to power of the Tory leaders, who, in addition to the vast subsidies they secured for the undertaking from the Provincial Treasury, had secretly, and in defiance of law, advanced it over a million of dollars, a fact which the vigilance of the new Government has only recently brought to light. The electors of Upper Canada, on the other hand, are likely to give the Government a large majority; but it may be doubted if it will be sufficient to counterbalance their want of support in the Lower Province.

The Same Old Sixpence.—Whatever other changes the war may have brought about in men and things at the South, it has not changed the nature and habits of Henry A. Wise. We see it stated that he has recently written an abusive letter to Gen. Dix, covering *twenty-two* closely-written pages. This is nearly a tenth part as long as his average messages when he was Governor. Wise was always the longest-winded writer and orator in the Southern States, not even excepting Foote, of Mississippi. He always managed to get a good deal of originality and vituperative rhetoric into his productions, but seldom a grain of common sense. In this respect he evidently holds his own, as Gen. Dix returned his missive with the indorsement that it was "neither fit to be written or received."

The Utica Convention.—It is very amusing to observe the vigorous and united attempts of the journals in the Copperhead interest to disparage the Loyal State Convention at Utica. The Albany *Argus and Atlas* teems with paragraphs of all shapes and sizes seeking to prove that it was a failure, that nobody was there, that it was an overwhelming McClellan demonstration, &c., &c. If it was so small an affair, why make so much fuss about it? And if it was a McClellan meeting, why abuse it? This excessive anxiety to belittle it, proves that somebody is hurt.

AMUSEMENTS.

An important change of programme takes place to-night at Niblo's Garden, where, instead of the ordinary "star" performances, we are to have a new, and according to rumors, good play, produced with new scenery, dresses, and a competent company. The change will, we hope, be acceptable to a large number of the patrons of the establishment. Mr. John Brougham is the author of the novelty in question, which is called the "Duke's Motto." It has met with the greatest success in London, and is still being played there. All the resources of Niblo's will be exhausted in bringing the work before our public, and Mr. Collins and Mr. Wheatley sustain the principal parts. At Mr. Wallack's theatre the comedy of "A Bold Stroke for a Husband" will be played for the last time this season. Novelties are still announced as in preparation at this house, although the season must be drawing rapidly to a close. At the Winter Garden Mlle. Vestvali's opera troupe will give a performance, and at Barnum's Museum there will be tableaux by Tom Thumb and his wife, little Minnie Warren and Commodore Nutt, besides the usual attractions and entertainments in other parts of the establishment.

Lovers of the Fine Arts are reminded that the National Academy of Design is still open, and that Mr. Gignoux's splendid painting of "Sunrise on the Alps" remains on exhibition at Goupil's pleasant hive of art. A work by Hayderzer, called the "Nativity," is also to be seen at No. 625 Broadway.

Pretentious mediocrity has a magnificent representative in Mr. J. S. Knowles—the "Shakespeare of Ireland," as some weak-minded person has styled him. His plays, with one or two exceptions, are vapid; the plots being far-fetched, and the language stilted. Precisely of this character is the "Wife," recently revived at Mr. Wallack's. The work is defective in construction. It ends to all intents and purposes with the second act, and commences again with the third. The characters, without exception, are conventional; the dialogue is bombastic, turgid and involved. In the trial scene of the second act, where *Lorenzo* revolts against the despotic ruling of the Duke, there is an opportunity for the display of simple dignity of language. The situation is striking; it can hardly fail to appeal to the sympathies of the audience. Knowles, apparently conscious of this fact, puts on his highest pair of stilts, and stalks through a page of commonplaces with an equanimity that is truly surprising. He is elsewhere so lofty that it is difficult to perceive where he is going to. One listens to his lines with a confused idea that they are not English, and with a secret yearning that the author might stumble and break his neck against a single sentence of intelligible prose. That the play, notwithstanding its weaknesses, is a favorite with the acting fraternity, is proved by the fact that it still continues to find its way to the stage, and has won the honors of a revival at Mr. Wallack's Theatre. The leading parts in this last-named establishment are well sustained. Mrs. Hoar is excellent as *Mariana*, albeit somewhat over-dressed in the third act, where special reference

is made to the austerity of the lady's seclusion during her husband's absence. Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK plays the part of *Julian St. Pierre* with great reserve, and although we would rather see this gentleman in comedy, the impersonation deserves to be recorded as one of his best. Mr. GILBERT was good as the *Curate*, and the minor *rôles* were well sustained by the company. The work has drawn good houses, and to this extent may he regarded as a success. It will, of course, be repeated. The scenery, where new, is very fine, and the costumes all that need be expected.

We regret to learn that MR. MAX MARETZEK is suffering from a severe attack of indisposition. Had he been a singer, instead of an *impresario*, it is probable that he would have published a doctor's certificate last season with the rest of them, for he was frequently and seriously under the weather. Repose and a sojourn in the country will, we hope, restore Mr. MARETZEK to his usual health, in time for the opening of the season in October next. By that time Mme. MANORI will have returned to the country, and rumor already speaks of other important additions to the troupe. We are glad to state that Mr. MARETZEK has taken the lease of the Academy of Music.

Next season promises to be an extremely interesting one in musical matters. In addition to the usual attraction of Italian opera, we shall have a new season of German opera under the able direction of MR. CARL ANSCHUTZ. The experiment of 1862-3 was sufficient to demonstrate that there is a large and reliable class of patrons for this kind of entertainment, not only amongst our German but also amongst our native citizens. An entirely new troupe of artists has been engaged, or will be engaged, in Europe, and the performances will be given in a first-class Broadway theatre, instead of the dirty little establishment at the corner of Broome-street.

The performances of the VESTVALI "English Opera Troupe" are drawing rapidly to a close. "Orpheus" will be withdrawn after the present week, and the English Opera Company, being deficient in a few voices—for instance, a soprano, a tenor, a baritone and a bass—will glide elegantly into choice Tuscan. In other words, Italian Opera will take the place of English Opera. "Romeo" and "Lucrezia Borgia" are, probably, the works that will occupy the last week of Mlle. VESTVALI's engagement. We are anxious to see what the management will say of these performances. Of *Orpheus*, it has been reiterated day after day "that the entire press of America and Europe" have pronounced it to be "the greatest vocal and dramatic impersonation ever witnessed on the lyric stage and classified as vieing with those of RACHEL and MALIBRAN," a statement which for *our* part we utterly renudiate. It is by no means the greatest impersonation we have ever witnessed, and in no respect has recalled the great and sacred memories of the artists thus irreverently named. This we can say without any depreciation of a meritorious and ambitious artist. But what is left to be said of *Romeo* and of *Orsini* if so much has been bestowed on Orpheus? How ridiculous does even a deserving singer become in this sickening glare of puffery.

Sale of Valuable Oil-paintings.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is, for one in his position, one of the most liberal patrons of the fine arts in this country, and has collected, during the past ten years, a very valuable collection of rare and beautiful oil-paintings, from the easels of eminent foreign and native talent. On Wednesday night very many of these paintings, comprising fine specimens from the pencils of

George Innes,	Verner,
George L. Brown,	Shattock,
Rossiter,	McEntee,
Inman,	Eastman Johnson,
Rondel,	Van Beest,
C. E. Frere,	Contourier,
Bierstadt,	Nehlig,
Louis Lang,	A. W. Warren,
William Hart,	G. H. Hall.

Williamson, and many others of equal note, will be sold by Messrs. IVES & Co. at the Derby Gallery.

An unusual interest will attach to this sale on account of the superiority of the works and the former ownership of them, and doubtless most liberal prices will be obtained.

The Thumbs.

If our readers can for the moment divest themselves of the exhilitionary influences so apparently inseparable from the Lilliputian Thumb group now at the Museum, and will look at those four little men and women as immortal beings and fellow-creatures, they will doubtless be struck, as we have been, with the singularity of the attitude assumed by the dwarfs, and the peculiarity of their mental as well as physical condition.

Tamus, his wife, his sister-in-law and young Nutt, are, in combined age, eighty-two years old, and for end they measure but twelve feet, on one scale they weigh hardly one hundred pounds, and yet they think and act, love and smarry, transact business of great pecuniary extent, are partial to public life, rejoice in their insignificance, and swell with pride at the attention their deformity attracts.

The question of their inter ior life is most interesting, and, dismissing from our thoughts the Museum and its business departments or interests, we advise seriously all readers, old or young, who have not seen this fearfully and wonderfully made group of child-men and child-women, to visit them before, on their tour of self-exhibition and aggrandizement, they leave for the older lands.

For the Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Washington.

In response to the call for oranges and lemons, for the sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals at Washington and vicinity, we learn that D. R. MARTIN, Esq., President of the Ocean Bank, and the lady members of his family, (members of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association,) aided by the generous contributions of lady friends, procured sixty boxes of the above-mentioned fruits, which were forwarded on Saturday. Forty more boxes will be forwarded on Tuesday. Mr. JOHN HOEY, of Adams' Express, hearing of the movement, offered the services of Adams' Express to Col. HOWE, the Superintendent of the New-England Rooms, which were accepted, and they will be delivered free of expense to Surgeon-General HAMMOND at Washington.

The Billiard Tournament.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

All the players, except Messrs. SEERBEITER, FOX and NALMS, were in town on Saturday evening, when meeting was held in which the above players were represented by proxy. A code of rules were drawn up and signed, after which the parties drew for numbers to represent their respective positions at the tournament, which resulted as follows: No. 1, Karanagh; 2, Tieman; 3, Seereiter; 4, Foley; 5, Goldthwait; 6, Deery; 7, Fox; 8, Estoppe; 9, Nulms. It was afterward agreed that three games of 500 nach should be played by the six first mentioned this evening. Thus the ball opens with KAVANAGH against TIEMAN, SEARBEITER against FOLEY, and GOLDTHWAIT against DEERY. All the players are to be on hand promptly, and the game will begin at Irving Hall at 8 o'clock.

A Printer Killed by a Fall.

Last night, at about 9 o'clock, PHILLIP MCDERMOTT, a compositor on the *World* newspaper, fell from the fourth story of the rear of the building occupied by that establishment, and was instantly killed. He was believed to have been sitting or reclining on the window-sill at the time of the accident. In his fall he loosened a sign just below the window, and also struck another sign two stories below—both signs falling to the sidewalk. MCDERMOTT was newly married and lived at No. 77 Navins-street, Brooklyn. He was formerly a compositor on the TIMES.

THE CHERRY-STREET EXPLOSION—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, yesterday, at the Seventh Precinct Station-house, upon the body of TERRENCE LARKIN, one of the victims of the explosion which occurred on Thursday last at WILSON'S cracker bakery, in Cherry-street. The jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from burns accidentally received from the sudden ignition of gas and explosion in an oven belonging to WILSON'S cracker bakery, in Cherry-street. We further believe that the accident was caused by neglecting to draw out the gas damper before opening the oven door." The deceased was a native of this City, aged 21 years.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET.—Late on Saturday night, flames were discovered issuing from the fifth story window of building No. 155 Duane-street, occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM BENJAMIN & Co. as a dry-goods store. The damage to the stock and building will amount to about $3,000. The occupants were fully insured in the Republican, Howard and Knickerbocker Insurance Companies. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. A. Collier, Binghamton; Col. H. Leonard, U. S. A.; Paymaster W. H. Thompson, U. S. N.; Jas. Fisk, Boston; Isaac A. Isaacs, Cleveland, T. A. Newton, Merico, and Dr. Stilwell, Sag Harbor, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lt. Chas. Dwight, Boston; T. S. Dummell, Providence; Atherton Blight, Philadelphia, and R. B. Morrell, Washington, D. C., are at the Brevoort House.

Thos. Maada, Memphis; W. B. Jamison, New-Orleans; H. Clefton and family, Buffalo; R. L. Johnson, Vatl Gate, and J. L. Safiin, Cincinnati, are at the La Farge House.

Col. Wm. Sackett, U. S. A.; Capt. Francis, Second Massachusetts; A. Getty, Philadelphia; J. H. Rae, U. S. N.; W. P. Robinson, Auburn; H. Garretson, Cleveland, are at the Astor House.

Capt. J. M. Whittsmore, West Point; R. S. Fellows, Alex. MacWhorton, New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. Kennedy, Royal Artillery, England; Henry Bell, Newport, R. I., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Government Bonds Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 31.

The General Subscription Agent reports the sale of five-twenties, yesterday, to the amount of $1,334,600, at the various agencies in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and the West. The total amount of sales during the week is $15,000,000, showing undiminished confidence among all classes in the power of the Government to command success in the military movements for crushing the rebellion.

Welcome Home to the Thirtieth New-York Regiment.

ALBANY, Sunday, May 31.

The Thirtieth Regiment, Col. SEARING, arrived yesterday morning. In the evening there was a grand torchlight parade, the entire Fire Department participating. After the parade the regiment marched to the Capitol, and were welcomed home by Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. SPRAGUE.

Adj.-Gen. Thomas Ill at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, May 31.

Adj.-Gen. THOMAS arrived this afternoon from Memphis, sick from exhaustion, and was carried, at his own request, to the City Hospital, where he is now, under charge of Medical-Director HEAD, with a fair prospect of a speedy recovery.

From St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the schooner *Nautilus*, Capt. DOCKHAM, from St. Domingo City May 16, we have received information that the strife between the Dominicans and Spanish was still progressing. Seven Dominicans had been brought into the city and shot on the 13th of May. The island was reported to be very healthy.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 30.

Receipts of Beeves, 3,300; held over, 600; total on sale, 3 900; prices, 10c. @25c. better, ranging from 4c. to 7 1-10c. ₱ lb., live weight. SHEEP in light request at 6½c. @6¾c. for sheared, and 8¼c. @9¾c. for wooled; receipts, 800. HOGS, 4¾c. @5¾c. for corn fed, and 6c. @6½c. for Brighton pigs; receipts, 5,300.

S. T.—1860—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 50 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., has proved eminently successful in the cure of severe complaints, especially those affecting the limbs and lungs, also of women's diseases. The Turkish and other foreign baths are administered, and every means of reinvigoration is brought to bear on invalids.—*Springfield Republican.*

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard-rubber Truss and Supporter—water-proof, cleanly and indestructible. Also, a Varicocele Truss. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st. New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond
Anticipating the wants of the
THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS
Who will soon be coming back to their homes, have this season manufactured an unusually extensive, elegant and varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
suitable for
EVERY CIVIL OCCUPATION AND CALLING,
which they have concluded to sell at such
REDUCED RATES
as will make it an object with every volunteer
RETURNING TO CIVIL LIFE
to purchase at the
OLD CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
(Broadway Store, No. 214 Broadway.)

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—Now.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 458 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

V. L.
Chronic Rheumatism immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment.
Sold by all the Druggists.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Straw Hats.—A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

All Ladies that have not united themselves with a Summer Mantilla, we would recommend to call on our esteemed friend GEORGE CAREY, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st., United States Cloak and Mantilla store.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Improved Sloat Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing-machine, with improved braider. Call or send for specimens of sewing at No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

FETTRETCH—BOGART.—On Friday, May 29, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Mr. Chilton, WILLIAM FETTRETCH to HATTIE M. BOGART, both of this City. No cards.

WALCOTT—NICKINSON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 31, C. M. WALCOTT, Jr., Esq., to Miss ISABELLA NICKINSON.

DIED.

BUTTERSWORTH.—In Washington, D. C., on Friday, May 29, from wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the 3d of May, EDWARD, son of James Edward and Ann Butterworth, of West Hoboken, N. J., aged 17 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Baptist Church, West Hoboken, N. J.

CHEESEBROUGH.—In Stamford, on Friday, May 29, CORTEZ, relict of the late Robert Chesebrough.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Haven trains leave 27th-st. Depot at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Stamford, on the arrival of this train, to convey the friends to the residence of Theodore Davenport.

SEALY.—On Friday night, May 29, MARTHA F. SEALY, aged 18 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, W. F. Lee, No. 114 West 48th-st., on Monday, June 1, at 1 o'clock.

CRAMER.—On Sunday, May 31, after a brief but painful illness, P. F. CRAMER, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) evening, June 1, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 51 Vandam st. His remains will be taken on Tuesday, the 2d inst., to Liberty Corners, N. J., for interment.

☞ Hunterton County, N. J., papers please copy.

CLARK.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, May 30, STEPHEN A. CLARK, of disease of the heart, aged 51 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Methodist Church, Sing Sing, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DONGAN.—On Sunday, May 31, at 4½ A. M., of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH GRINDY, only daughter of Walter and Harriet Dongan, aged 1 year, 5 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 130 West 10th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DOUGLAS.—On Friday, May 29, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 160 West 14th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

FOSTER.—In Albany, on Wednesday, May 27, BESSIE, twin daughter of EZRA, Jr., and Margaret Ann Foster, aged 3 years and 6 months.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

GORHAM.—In Buffalo, on Friday, May 29, EMILY H., wife of George Gorham, Esq., and daughter of Hon. N. K. Hall, aged 21 years.

INGLIS.—On Friday, May 29, WILLIAM INGLIS, Esq., of this City.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Paul's Church, in this City.

SAFFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 30, MARY, wife of E. W. Safford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 20 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, May 30, HENRY W. SMITH, aged 33 years.

The friends of his family, and of his father, Wm. H. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral, at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-av., this day, (Monday,) June 1, at 3 o'clock.

WAUGH.—On Sunday, May 31, HENRY, son of James L. and Elizabeth Waugh, aged 19 years.

Notice of funeral service in to-morrow's papers.

YOUNG.—On Sunday, May 31, JOHN P., son of John P. and Kate A. Young.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 259 West 54th-st., near 8th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M.

WICHELHAUSEN.—On Saturday, May 30, Mr. JACOB WICHELHAUSEN, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 303.—May 30, 1863.
60, 34, 24, 46, 25, 26, 12, 2, 19, 5, 4.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 304.—May 30, 1863.
42, 30, 27, 56, 29, 63, 7, 70, 17, 74, 69, 44.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
FRIENDS OF BARGAINS IN CLOTHING
ASSEMBLES DAILY AT THE SALESROOMS OF

To ratify the schedule of exceedingly low prices which has been adopted for the present Spring and ensuing Summer seasons, for
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Don't fail to attend this meeting and bring your friends with you, for the following very good reasons:
Whether you purchase or not, you will receive polite attention. All goods are warranted in every particular. The privilege allowed of exchanging within three days any garment which, upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser, or the money refunded promptly.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.
This is the best exhilarant tonic ever offered to the public. No stupefying reaction follows from its use. It counteracts the enervating effects of Summer, and invigorates the digestive organs.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, L.Y.D.S.
Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives Tone to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle—(which often cures.)
Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1849. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

CEDAR CAMPHOR, PROOF CON MOTHS, thoroughly tested and proven—proven. Cedar—Cedar—Camphor. Druggists have it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FOURTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*. I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasures of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
WHAT?
THE GREAT STORY
PUBLISHED IN
THIS WEEK'S
FLAG OF OUR UNION!
IT IS ENTITLED
THE GIANT'S DOOM;
OR,
"DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES;"
AND WAS FURNISHED
EXPRESSLY FOR THE FLAG,
—BY—
WILLIAM SAWYER, ESQ.,
ONE OF THE
BEST LIVING NOVELISTS!!
☞ Every man, woman and child who is fond of the THRILLING, MARVELOUS, EXCITING, HUMOROUS, PATHETIC & BEAUTIFUL, or delights in CHARMING LOVE SCENES, should be SURE to obtain a copy of the
FLAG OF OUR UNION,
DATED JUNE 13,
AND NOW FOR SALE BY
EVERY NEWS-DEALER IN AMERICA.
FIVE CENTS A COPY.

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MERCHANT TAILORING,
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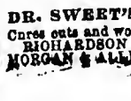

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures cuts and wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS!
REDFIELD'S
HAND-BOOK OF THE U. S. TAX LAW
Contains the fullest information and the most minute particulars respecting the bearing of the Excise Law on every pursuit and profession. No other work is so full and exhaustive on every subject.
MANY TAX-PAYERS HAVE SAVED ONE HUNDRED TIMES THE PRICE OF THE BOOK BY THE INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM IT.
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THE NEW NOVEL BY MISS THACKERAY.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE STORY OF ELIZABETH,
BY MISS THACKERAY,
The Daughter of the Novelist.
"The English, no less than the substance of this story, indicates real genius."—*London Spectator.*
16mo., paper, price 30 cents.
J. G. GREGORY, Publisher,
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"A DELECTABLE BOOK FOR ALL TIME."
ON SATURDAY
Will be published
THE THIRD VOLUME
OF THE
LIFE
AND
LETTERS
OF
WASHINGTON IRVING.
BY HIS NEPHEW,
PIERRE M. IRVING,
Price in cloth, $1 75.
N. B.—Those who have had the first two volumes will be supplied with the third, until July 1, AT THE FIRST PRICE.
"The most attractive American volume of the month is the third volume of [this popular national biography."]

The incidents of the "Tour on the Prairies"—"Astoria"—The Great Fire in New-York—Purchase of Sunnyside—Western Land Speculation, etc., etc.—Many of them novel and all interesting." "Mr. Irving's Experience in Spain is given in most graphic and piquant details," &c.

Indeed, we have only to reiterate our commendation of its good taste, good sense, tact and judgment wherewith the author of this memoir has executed his delicate and difficult, though delightful task. To those who enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Washington Irving, there is not a page, a letter or an anecdote in this volume which does not bring the living, loving man directly before the mind's eye and the heart's recognition. We congratulate the public upon the fact that still another volume of this delightful biography awaits them: it will comprise the last thirteen years of Irving's life.—*Boston Transcript.*

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Early application should be made, as the edition is strictly limited to 100 copies. It will be uniform with the 4to. edition of Irving's Washington.
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FIVE VOLUMES NOW COMPLETE.

Cloth	$21 00
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YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR JULY.
Original among its contents will be found—Mrs. Henry Pick's plans for the capture of Richmond—Jonathan's Chip Basket—The 57th-street Ghost—The Adventures of Mr. Tim in search of Sport—The approaching Draft—Matrimonial—A delicate way of putting it—Fashionable Intelligence—Smart—The Problem Solved—Accounting for the Milk—An Im-Moral Philosopher—Mr. Nothy goes into the country in search of a country-seat and finds one—A thing of beauty is a joy forever. Price one dollar a year, single number ten cents. Published by
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
What is wholesome to eat, and what is not, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

WATERS' CHORAL HARP—A NEW SUNday School Book, of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall We Know Each Other There?" "Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me." "The Beautiful Shore." "Oh, 'Tis Glorious." "Leave Me with My Mother." "He Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters," &c. Price, paper covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100; bound, 25 cents; $20 per 100; cloth, bound, embossed gilt, 33 cents; $28 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, Author of "Sunday-School Bells." Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over eight hundred thousand copies. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF VALENTINE'S MANUAL of the Common Council of the City of New-York, from 1850 to 1862 inclusive. Apply at JAS. O. KANE'S, No. 126 Nassau-st.

A NEW STORY IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
ENTITLED
THE SILVER DIGGER.
OR
A TALE OF THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.
BY ILLION CONSTELLANO.
WILL BE READY
ON
MONDAY (THIS DAY) AT 12 O'CLOCK,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

SHERRELL'S CELEBRATED PARISIAN
HAIR PREPARATIONS.
Sherrell's Anti-Depilatory and Detersive Extract;
Sherrell's Cantharis et Rosmarinus Lotion,
AND SHERRELL'S DETERGENT EXTRACT.
These valuable preparations are well known to every lady who has visited Paris. A supply just received by steamer, and for sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., sole agents for the United States.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Near corner of Fulton,)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.
Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

UNION.

NINTH WARD LOYAL LEAGUE.—A meeting of this League will be held this (Monday) evening in Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, at eight o'clock.

The delegates to the Utica Convention will make a report, and other matters of interest will be presented to the League.

The public generally are invited to attend.

JOHN WILSON, President.
NORMAN STRATTON,
ROBERT H. JOHNSTON,
Secretaries.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD LOYAL LEAGUE, will hold a meeting, at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Speakers, Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies.

H. T. KIERSTED, President.
HAMPTON HARRIOT, Secretary.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.
CAVALRY.
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.
All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.
Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.
JOHN B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, New-York City, N. Y.
CAVALRY.
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.
All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds a date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and fenable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5-20 Loan.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1863.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into them ceases by act of Congress.

Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of selecting Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LYCE, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,
No 5 WALL-ST.,
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (5-20 YEAR) SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

We supply these Bonds, as Agents, in all denominations, "at par," interest commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders accompanied by Cash or Drafts on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marysville, Cal., 10 per cent Bonds.
Santa Clara County, Cal., 7 per cent Bonds.
San Mateo County, Cal., 7 per cent. Bonds.

The interest and principal of which are all payable in Gold. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-one Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 1 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. LEGGETT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for futures remitted, or accounted to at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 165 New-York Post-office.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 24th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

James W. Otis,	Wm. M. Bristow,	O. S. Carter,
Charles Tilestou,	Hamilton Murray,	Wm. Barton,
Rich'd M. Blatchford,	Wyllis Blackstone,	G. H. Stordard,
Caleb Swan,	Joshua J. Henry,	J. B. Johnston,
Thomas W. Gale,	Josiah Lane,	S. Brooks,
Daniel D. Fearing,	Acton Civill,	H. Parish,
Chas. Williams,	John Auchincloss,	Ang Whiting.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of this Company for the ensuing year.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES B. TAYLOR.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1863.

THE STOCK-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY ARE CLOSED at this office, for the present. The books for transfer will remain open at Milwaukee until the 8th proximo, when they will be closed for a week to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. Parties in whose name stock may stand on the day abovementioned will be entitled to new stock in the Consolidated Company, and to the reserved assets of the Company.

CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st day of May to the 1st day of June, both inclusive.

H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, May 1st, 1863.—The election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms, state Capitol Street entrance, Tweddle Building, No. 39 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, May 23, 1863.

THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 5th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.

A. STONE, Jr., President.

A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour.

H. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 25, 1863.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, for the election of Directors of the Company, and the election of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

YOUNG & HALLOCK,
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE LONG DOCK COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM the Erie Railway Company of their intention to tender and pay, in twelve months, the full amount of the capital of $900,010 of this Company, in accordance with the existing contracts, the Stockholders are hereby notified that this Company will, on the 1st of June, 1864, tender and pay the par amount of stock held by each, from which date interest on said stock will cease.

H. N. OTIS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

PACIFIC BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent, free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

A. BUCK, Cashier

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st June next, will be paid at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 56 and 58 Exchange-place.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL CIRCULARS OF Messrs THOMAS DENNY & CO., for 1862 and 1863, for sale by H. ANSTICE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY PER CENT.

was declared to the policy holders on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the business for the year ending May 1, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum was ordered to be paid in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1861 and 1862. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the capital stock was also declared payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Williamst., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 16th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 1. The transfer books will be closed until the first day of June.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-York Produce Exchange Company have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable June 1st. The transfer books will be closed from May 25th to June 1.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1863.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

READY ROOFING.

ROOFING READY to be nailed down.
ROOFING costing not half as much as tin.
ROOFING TWICE as durable as tin.
ROOFING not injured by heat or cold.

The READY ROOFING is made of the thickest fabric ever used for the purpose—manufactured solely by ourselves, and secured by patent—saturated with a durable water-proof composition, and put up in rolls ready for use—requiring no coating of cement after being nailed down, as all other composition roofing does.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, for coating over tin roofs. Cheaper than oil paints, and far more durable.

Circulars containing full description and directions for application—also, samples of the READY ROOFING—sent by mail when required.

READY ROOFING CO.,
No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.. New-York. (Cut this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000. Cards 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, &c., PRINTING.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, HAS removed to No. 14 Pine-st., where he will give, as heretofore, SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS at private sale. Also, to AUCTION SALES of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., on liberal terms.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

THE PROPERTY OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3,
A very choice and beautiful collection of paintings, most of them being of the highest order of merit, the works of
CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS,
many of which were painted to order and purchased of the artists themselves. The examples include the names of

George Innes,	Bierstadt,	Eastman Johnson,
George L. Brown,	Louis Lang,	Van Beest,
Rossiter,	Wm. Hart,	Contourier,
Inman,	Vernett,	Nehlig,
Rondel,	Shattuck,	A. W. Warren,
C. E. Frere,	McEntee,	G. H. Hall,
Williamson, and many others of equal note.		

Also,
THE LARGE HISTORICAL BATTLE-PIECE,
"THE LANDING OF BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE,"
BY
G. L. BROWN.

This interesting collection, an inspection of which will afford true pleasure to lovers of the fine arts, will be on exhibition on and from SATURDAY, May 30, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until day of sale. Catalogues ready Monday morning, June 1.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF
OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., all the furniture and unique and recherché works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, pianoforte, parlor suites, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

256 VALUABLE LOTS BOUNDED BY 149TH AND 151ST STS., 10TH-AV. AND HUDSON RIVER, TOGETHER WITH WATER RIGHT EXTENDING FROM 149TH TO 151ST-ST., KNOWN AS THE WOODLAND PROPERTY, BEING PART OF THE BRADHURST ESTATE, AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF JACKSON W. FIELD, JR., Esq., RESIDING IN PARIS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 8, and TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

10TH-AV.—16 lots west side of 10th-av., comprising entire front between 149th and 151st sts.

11TH-AV.—32 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 149th and 151st sts. on the lots on the west side of 11th av., between 150th and 151st sts., is an elegant 4-story brick mansion house, 12 by 95 feet 12.

149TH-ST.—48 lots on N. S. 149th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th and 11th avs. and Hudson River.

150TH-ST.—96 lots N. S. of 150th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

151ST-ST.—48 lots on N. S., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

ALSO, THE VALUABLE WATER FRONT extending from 149th to 151st-st. This property is contiguous to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 152d-st., the land is high, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. The distance from the CENTRAL PARK is but about 2 miles.

This property is in every respect desirable either for improvement or investment; 151st-st. is open to 12th-av.

Maps will be ready in a few days at the office of the auctioneers. The lots will be sold on the most liberal terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, under the direction of Samuel B. Valentine, Executor of the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, a portion of land belonging to the said estate, situated in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 13 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at 26th-st. This property is located upon an elevated ridge of land, 1⅛ miles east of Hudson River, is divided into and will be sold in lots from 2 to 22 acres, each, or in two or more good building sites, and is very centrally and conveniently situated, being 1¼ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Williams' Bridge, 2¼ miles from New-Haven Railroad depot at Mount Vernon, 2 miles from Hudson River Railroad depot at Riverdale, 2 miles from Harlem River at Kingsbridge, and 4 miles from the village of Yonkers. This sale is believed to offer some special inducements to purchasers of country seats. Conveyances to visit the property can be had at any hour at the Harlem Railroad depot, Williams' Bridge. Maps can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Executor on the day of sale, balance on the 1st of July, when the deeds will be delivered.

If the day of sale, (Wednesday, June 3,) should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed to Wednesday, June 10, rain or shine. Purchasers from New-York will take the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JOHN BENSON, Dec'd.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

Throgg's Neck—About 80 acres of land, lying on both sides of the road leading from Westchester to New-Rochelle, and within a short distance of the village of Westchester, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Watson, Ferris and others. The property is well located, and comprises several fine building sites. The location is healthy, easy of access by steamboat to Westchester, or by Harlem Railroad to Williams Bridge. The property will be sold in 2 or 3 parcels, if desired.

Maps of the property and any information in relation thereto, will be furnished on application to W. H. DOWNE, Westchester, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York. WM. H. BOWNE,
ANDREW ARNOW,
Executors of John Benson, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, WILTON AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, CHINA, &c., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 10½ o'clock at No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., fourth door west of Broadway, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, satin brocatel and damask window curtains lined with silk, rosewood centre table, rosewood etageres, mahogany extension dining table, mahogany dining-room chairs, in mahroon plush, china and glass ware, select oil-paintings by well-known artists, elegant mantel and pier glasses, library bookcase, chandeliers, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany armoir-a-glace, Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The oil-paintings will be sold at 12 o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Shaffield's addition to Chicago.
656 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
282 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
96 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting in about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 98 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of the 86 lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 1,569 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1863.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE MONTEZUMA DINING SALOON, No. 83 NASSAU-ST.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL AT Auction on TUESDAY, June 2, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 83 Nassau-st., the entire contents of the above well-known Saloon, consisting of dining-tables, chairs, marble-top counters, bar and fixtures, china, glassware, silver-mounted 4-drawer beer pump, steam tables, ranges, ovens, gas fixtures, table-cloths, casters, cutlery, silver plated ware, &c. Also, the entire kitchen utensils, furniture, &c. By order of

MARGARETTA REICKERT, } Mortgagees.
POWELL COUCH, }

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 9, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

ESOPUS.—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about 60 acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river, good dwelling-house, barns, ice-house and other outbuildings. The stock and fixtures can be had, if desired. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN DENHAM,
W. A. CANNING,
Executors of estate of late Wm. Canning.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—ON MONDAY NEXT, June 1, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., Four avenue Lots southwest corner of 8th-av. and 74th-st. The lots are on the grade and opposite the large Lake, the Ramble, Grand Mall, Water Terrace, Botanical Garden and its artificial Lake, the five distinctive features of the Central Park. The view from this point cannot be planted out as with other lots around the Park, because the Main Drive, the Winter Drive, the Bridle Road and Foot Path, all converge at this precise spot. For a guidance into all the most important points on the entire interior of the Central Park, Terms cash—will be paid to the auctioneer before the lots are struck off.

Y. G. WILDEY, Auctioneer.

BY WILDEY, GORDON & CO., STORE No. 6 Murray-st., THURSDAY next, June 4, will be sold a large assortment of Dress Goods, Linens, Cottons, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Parasols, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c., in lots to suit the trade.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES, ON President-st., Brooklyn, and on Franklin-st, New-York, at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

PRESIDENT-ST.—The 5 three-story brick houses and lots situated on the southerly side of President-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn, and known as Nos. 41, 46, 48, 50 and 66. The houses are in good order, have gas and water.

FRANKLIN-ST.—The two-story and attic brick front house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Franklin-st., 57 feet easterly from Hudson-st., and known as No. 164.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 6½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a brown mare, 15½ hands high, between 5 and 6 years old, good looking, of great endurance, warranted perfectly sound and a good trotter.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., genteel furniture, two parlor suites, fine bedding, table linen, rich carpets, silver-ware, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JOHNS & BRO.
HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. LOWRY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BRISON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath, range, heater, &c., lots well laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, shrubberies, &c. Apply, for particulars, to JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, 10th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FORTUNE.—Will be sold or leased, an elegant country seat, within an hour's drive of the Central Park, delightfully located on the Sound, with a fine, clear water front of 900 feet. The property consists of a large, new, stylish villa, with all the appointments essential to a luxurient residence throughout the year, including horses, carriages, &c., a rich, elevated plot of 12 acres, tastefully laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

View not surpassed even by that of the Bay of Naples.

Carriage-house, stables and other outbuildings all new and commodious.

Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. No agents need apply. Address
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

VALUABLE VILLA SITES AT AUCTION, AT KATONAH, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

The estate of the late Gideon Reynolds, at Katonah Station, about 45 miles from New-York, and near Lake Mahopac, Croton Falls and Croton Lake, containing about 115 acres, will be divided into suitable sites, from 50 to 2 acres each.

FOR DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES, and sold at public auction THURSDAY, June 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Homestead. For particulars, inquire of J. M. CHAMBERLIN, at the bank, corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st., and G. REYNOLDS, on the premises.

FLOYD TUCKER, Executor.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE AUCtion sale of country seats, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The land is situated in a high, healthy and beautiful section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, free from mosquitoes, and not yet having got into the hands of speculators, will probably sell much below its intrinsic value, one mile and a half from Williams Bridge depot, Harlem Railroad, and about 45 minutes' time from the City of New-York. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable private residence, located on high ground, having a fine view of the city and country around. The grounds, fronting on two streets, contain eight city lots; are handsomely laid out, and stocked with a choice variety of evergreens, fruits, flowers, &c. The buildings are a double two-story and basement house, containing 13 finished rooms, with two-story piazza in the rear, new and built in the Italian manner, with green-house attached. There is also on the premises tool-house, lodgings for gardener, barn, cow-house and henery. For terms, &c., apply to KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $180 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN BUTLER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated on the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Erie Railroad Station, on a square lot of 2½ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.

GEORGE DARRELL.

AUCTION SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The property of James Benedict, Jr., beautifully located, fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; one acre of ground, fruit and shade trees, large house, modern built, five minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of S. SEELY, No. 118 King-st., New-York, or L. DIBBLE, South Norwalk.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE AND A HALF miles from Rye depot, for the elegant country residence of Messrs. Easton, Macy, Drake, Cragin, Palmer and others. The house and grounds belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises, or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD, New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
May 23, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.—SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until the 24th day of June next.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer on application to the Commandants of the respective Yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the Navy-Yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and to all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

And so by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself, and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is "a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply."

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. An additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract of the quality and at the time and places above provided for, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Bids must not contain offers for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the Navy-yard for which the bid is made.

Form of Offer.

Which form a firm must be signed by all the members.

I, ——— of ——— in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of May 23, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ———, or to ———, for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——— in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent, designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D.
E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

(Certificate as to manufacturer or dealer.)

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned. *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for the breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the Army or Navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army or Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved, July 17, A. D. 2.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department, nor shall parties who have failed as principals to perform any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or other than prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer or, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

The following are the Classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin and Lead; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron and Rivets; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

BROOKLYN.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oils; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint, &c.; 22. Colored Paints, Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood; 25. Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts; 26. White Pine; 27. Black Walnut, Cherry; 28. Mahogany, White Holly; 29. Lanterns; 30. Lignumvitæ; 31. Dudgton's Pumps.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10 Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints and Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, Lead and Zinc; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints, Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; in 31th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave., and in 49th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 54th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 20, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th of June, 1863, for the following supplies:

Standard, Drills.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Mounted.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Cuidons, Cavalry.
Guidons, Artillery,
Storm Flags.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
Drums.
Drums, Heads, Batter and Snare.
Drums, Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pairs.
Drum-sticks, carriages.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books:
Post Letter Books.
Post Morning Report Book.

A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if an award is made him.

Samples must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Wereheuse, corner of Vine and Columbia streets.

All the supplies must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.

Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Proposals for Clothing.

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE,
DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and Weets streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Regulating and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS are invited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers, and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to mark above on the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No 6 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, egg and stove size, the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned, the same to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

TO NEW-YORK FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, Indorsed "Proposals for Cast-iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of

6,000 feet of Cast-iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.

5 tons of special Castings for the same.

10,000 feet of Cast-iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.

25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 177 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the Government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. All horses presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any failing to fill these conditions, rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.

By order of the Light-house Board,

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

COMMISSIONER FOR CONNECTICUT and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., 4th Park Bank—Room No. 4—second floor.

SHIPPING

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON	WEDNESDAY ..... 10th June.
OLYMPUS	WEDNESDAY ..... 24th June.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY ..... 8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin $80 00
Steerage 32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:

Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30,

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wedn'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, July 1.
CANADA, MURR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $113 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16,	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Mooireal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

HIBERNIAN,

Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, June 6.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $57 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certincates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

This new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
carrying the regular United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.

Connecting with this steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $25.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cobh Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	..... Saturday	June 6
ENGLISHMAN	Saturday	June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	June 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin to Queenstown or Liverpool $32 50
First cabin to London 35 50
First cabin to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg 37 50
Steerage to Queenstown or Liverpool 20 00
Steerage to Paris 30 00
Steerage to Hamburg 30 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Excursion tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75 and $105; Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the station on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 3. A steamboat will pass between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail June 17.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. HULSE, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st, New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 22.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE steamers of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

Brooklyn, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Suttersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., 90 board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—*Florida* and *Valley Grove* to let; also, boats for towing in and about the harbor. Office No. 352 West-st., corner of Barrow. Hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. H. MALLAN.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 15th of June, for the delivery on the North Wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of best White Ash Coal, clean:

600 tons 12,240 pounds per ton) large egg size.
750 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size.
300 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size.

Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately. Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill, and Delaware, and Raritan Canals.

The coal to be delivered between the 1st of July and 1st of September next.

Facilities (not including man) for unloading will be furnished. Proposals to be addressed to

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Capt. and Quartermas'r.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 21, 1863.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT FATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

S. B. WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD and black-walnut Veneers; a very large assortment cut from very choice woods. The trade and dealers are respectfully invited to call.

S. B. WILSON, No. 111 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING (MONDAY,)
Last time, in consequence of forthcoming novelties, Mrs. Cowley's standard comedy,
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

Don Julio ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Cæsar ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Don Carlos ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Vincentio ..... Mr. Floyd
Gaspar ..... Mr. Young
Don Garcia ..... Mr. Reynolds
Don Vasquez ..... Mr. Browne
Pedro ..... Mr. Parkes
Diego ..... Mr. Turner
Olivia ..... Mrs. Hoey
Miretta ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Victoria ..... Miss Fanny Morant
Marcella ..... Miss Mary Barrett
Laura ..... Mrs. Reeves
Sancha ..... Miss Carman

TUESDAY—(Fourth time)—THE WIFE.
Which increases nightly in attraction.
WEDNESDAY—(Eighth time)—THE STRANGER.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be acted for the last time, in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
FRIDAY—(Fifth time)—THE WIFE.
SATURDAY—MARRIED LIFE—Last time, in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
Will be repeated in rapid succession "Americans in Paris," "Wild Oats," "Love and Money," "Speed the Plough," "Cure for the Heartache," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "The Fine Old English Gentleman."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, June 2, 1863,
Last performance but one prior to the closing of the Season, and last time of
LES CANAOHES.
Comedie in 4 acts, by M. Victorien Sardon, (his latest and greatest success.)
Doors open at 7½, curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscription and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 643 Broadway.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5,
Last night of the Season.

ON EXHIBITION,
LAST WEEK OF R. GIGNOUX'S CELEBRATED PICTURE,
"THE ALPS BY SUNRISE,"
At Goupil's Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 25 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., for White Plains, 8.15 and 10 A. M., 2.30, 4.10, and 5 P. M., and 6.15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8.15, 10 A. M., 2.30, 4.10, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9.10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5.45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 8.40 A. M.; White Plains, 6.10, 7, 8.20 A. M., 4.15 P. M. Williamsbridge, 5.30 A. M., Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.20 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M. stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 10 57 P. M. Sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.;
On SUNDAYS, at 3 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9.15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2.45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE ROYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation in the small hours, notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Alston, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on the road; at 6.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 6.00 A. M., 9.30 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4.20 P. M. and 6.25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11.15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1.15 P. M., and 4.20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEHARST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN CO

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

End of the Civil War—The Government of Gen. Paez Recognized by the Federals—The Call for a National Convention—Letter from Gen. Paez to Falcon with the Treaty of Peace—Revival of Business—Signer Bartli—The Birthplace of Bolivar—Independence Day—Establishment of a New Line of Steamers—Loss of the Bark White Wing, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Tuesday, April 30, 1863.

We have had rather exciting and stirring times here since my last. The Government troops met with some disasters and were compelled to capitulate in the province of Coro. They also suffered a momentary disadvantage, which was in some measure subsequently retrieved at Barquisimeto. This emboldened the partisan leaders to attack in force a Government outpost at El Valle, near Caracas, on the 16th of April, where they suffered a defeat and were repulsed, falling back to Coche, where their General, GUZMAN BLANCO, has established his headquarters.

After this affair, it came to be understood that the Federal leader was anxious to be the mediator for peace between his own General-in-Chief and the Government of Gen. PAEZ, and at the suggestion of the French and English *Chargés d'Affairs* a meeting was arranged between him and certain officers of the Government. The result of this meeting was an immediate cessation of hostilities, and a preliminary agreement for peace, which has since assumed the dignity of a "treaty," ratified by the Council of State, and transmitted for the approbation of Gen. FALCON.

In forwarding it, Gen. PAEZ addressed the Federal leader as follows:

CARACAS, April 24, 1863.

General Juan C. Falcon:

MY BELOVED FRIEND AND GENERAL:—Some steps here at last been taken to establish peace among our countrymen. I wish I could say it has already been established. It depends entirely upon you to consummate this great blessing.

GOZMAN is the bearer of the agreement entered into by my Secretary-General and himself. I have given it with enthusiasm my approbation. It has also received the high sanction of the Council of State, the authorities of the city of Caracas and of all the military chiefs of influence of our Constitutional army. Nothing is now wanting but your signature, in order that our country may commence to reap the great benefits secured to it by this inestimable document.

I hope it will thus happen. You cannot be indifferent to the national calamity; neither can you fail to observe that this peaceful means, pointed out by the hand of Providence, is the only one calculated to secure to us government and order with positive stability for the future.

It would be superfluous for me to assure you how gladly scrupulous I shall be in the execution of my part of the agreement. You cannot doubt my loyalty to our bleeding country. I desire only to secure tranquillity for Venezuela, and rightful and necessary retirement for myself. My happiness will be great, if, within a brief time, I can be permitted to retire to my home, placing the destinies of the Republic in the hands of an intelligent, discreet and patriotic Assembly.

I await your answer with anxiety. If you decide to unite with me in putting an end to this unnatural and calamitous war, nothing can exceed the joy of your obedient friend and servant, J. A. PAEZ.

The following is the Treaty of Peace:

PEDRO JOSE ROJAS, Secretary-General of the Supreme Chief of the Republic, and ANTONIO GUZMAN BLANCO, Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces acting in these provinces, having assembled by an invitation of the latter party, with the object of coming to an understanding about bringing, by honorable and peaceful means, to a close the present disastrous war, have made the first party to the name of the Supreme Chief of the Republic, and the second party duly authorized by Gen. FALCON, Chief of the Federal Army, an agreement of peace, under the following conditions:

1. The Federal army recognizes the Government of the Supreme Chief of the Republic, and of its substitute.

2. An Assembly will meet in Caracas thirty days after the exchange of the ratifications of this agreement.

3. Six deputies will be elected for each province. The unsettled state of the Republic not allowing quiet and free elections to take place, it being prudent, on the other hand, to avoid, under the present circumstances a collision between the two parties, and wishing, finally, to base as much as possible the meeting of the Assembly, it is agreed that one-half of the deputies of each province and their substitutes (*suplentes*) will be elected by the Government, and the other half by Gen. FALCON, in representation of the Federals.

4. The Government of Gen. PAEZ and of its substitute will cease as soon as the Assembly meets, and it will immediately proceed to elect a new Government, as it may deem convenient.

5. Once the new Government is established by the Assembly, it will continue legislating without any restrictions to all the different branches of the public administration.

6. The Government appoints Gen. FALCON first Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Republic, and Gen. CAMEO second Commander-in-Chief of the same army.

7. No alterations of any importance are to take place in the present position of the armies, in military commands or in any other respect until the Assembly determines what it may think most convenient.

8. Both contending parties will immediately send orders to the different parts of the Republic for a cessation of hostilities.

9. With the exception of the previous article, which is to be enforced at once, the present agreement will not be carried into execution until it has been approved by the Supreme Chief of the Republic and Gen. JUAN C. FALCON.

PEDRO J. ROJAS,
ANTONIO GUZMAN BLANCO.

PLANTATION "COCHE," April 24, 1863.

Although the precise terms of this agreement have not yet been made public, the substance thereof is very generally understood, and already business of every kind is assuming new life and energy. No one here regards peace as a permanent institution, and therefore the first glimpses of it are sought with avidity, and its first fruits instantly clutched at.

ETTORE BARILI, from your City, is residing here, and is gaining much celebrity in the refined musical circles of this Capital. His many friends at home will be happy to learn that his health is rapidly improving in this truly genial clime, and that he is favored with the patronage of all the best families of Caracas. He is one of the most gentlemanly and agreeable persons I have ever met with, and his style and execution are the themes of much remark and admiration.

I have recently formed the acquaintance of Señor DOMINGUEZ ROSS, also of your City, who is the capitalist and President of the new Gas Company. He is a most interesting and intelligent gentleman—a native of Cuba, where he has extensive estates, but an adopted citizen of the United States, having his residence in your City, his country house at New-Brunswick, N. J., and his principal business now in South America. He has established an office (neatly fitted up, by-the-bye, with New-York office furniture) in the classic old mansion in which SIMON BOLIVAR, "the Liberator," was born. It is a noble old pile, and is finely located, fronting one of the public squares, with a fountain directly in front of the door, and commanding from its balconies a most extensive prospect. The most of the buildings in Caracas, as I have already informed you, are only one story high, but this has two stories, and being located also on the highest ground in the city, overlooks the entire place and its surroundings. Its brave old walls withstood the earthquake of 1812, and seem destined to defy the tooth of time for many a long day yet.

"Independence Day" with Venezuela will be an anniversary, the 19th of April, but with very little of its olden gusto. A few officers presented themselves at the palace of the Government thoroughly disguised in gold lace and feathers, but the magnificent regalia of the olden time is fast becoming obsolete, even here. The usual salvos of artillery were fired in the plaza, and all the high officers of State, the foreign Ambassadors, the public corporations and employes marched in procession to the cathedral between a double file of soldiers of the line and militia. After the *Te Deum* His Excellency the Supreme Chief returned to the Government House where he received the usual felicitations. The Minister of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil delivered the diplomatic address, the Archbishop spoke in behalf of the clergy, and the Danish Consul-General, Señor SUHANE, on the part of the Consular body. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks, music, &c.

We are to have a new line of steamers between Liverpool, St. Thomas, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, leaving Liverpool on the 21st of each month. The vessels are from 1,000 to 1,200 tons burthen, and are known as the *Darien, Venezuelan, Guardian* and *Magdalena*. The first of the line should have left Liverpool on the 21st of April, and may therefore be expected in Laguayra on the 17th of May.

The new Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires*, Señor LOPEZ CASALLES, arrived here by the last steamer.

A heavy contribution from the business firms at the four principal ports of the Republic was recently demanded by the Government, but has not been enforced. A small loan for temporary purposes is now being effected voluntarily among the merchants.

We are expecting momently now the reply of Gen. FALCON to the message of Gen. PAEZ, in regard to the Treaty of Peace. Those who know, claim that there is no doubt as to the result, and the merchants of La Guayra and Caracas are making arrangements to avail themselves of the flood tide.

I shall write to you by the next vessel.

The bark *White Wing*, which left Philadelphia on the 14th of March, has not arrived, and is now given up as lost.

Confirmation of the Peace!—Arrival of Hon. Mr. Turpin, the late U.S. Minister—Our Relations with the Government of Gen. Paez—Proposed Exploration of the Orinoco—Cotton and Gold—The Great American Gas Monopoly—Safe Arrival of the American Bark White Wing, &c., &c.

CARACAS, Friday, May 8, 1863.

Yesterday the long-expected reply of Gen. FALCON, to the peace propositions I gave you in my last, was received. It had been anticipated, of course, but the realization was nevertheless quite welcome. Only a few days previous to the "Treaty of Peace," Gen. FALCON had issued a circular to the Diplomatic and Consular body at Caracas, asking them to recognize him as Provisional President of Venezuela, and countenance a call for a National Convention. This circular, although it did not reach Caracas until several days after the Treaty of Peace, and therefore received no notice from the parties to whom it was addressed, indicated very clearly the sentiments of Gen. FALCON in regard to the terms of the Treaty, and committed him to very nearly the same measures which are included in the Treaty, and which have given such unbounded satisfaction.

The effects of "La Paz" have been sensibly visible here ever since the treaty was announced. Long trains of mules laden with coffee, and carts piled up with cotton, come crowding through the streets and filling up the warehouses of the merchants. The theatres are being renovated and *lit with gas*—the principal streets are recovering from the sad havoc which the Gas Company has made with their pavements; many of the stores are being newly painted and furnished, and I do not despair now of soon seeing shade trees planted again in the public squares.

Mr. TURPIN, the former Minister of the United States, is on a visit here, principally for his health; but the Government having recently found it necessary to turn the bed of the river so as to inundate a piece of land belonging to him, he comes opportunely enough to mingle a little business with his trip also. I had the pleasure of meeting him, yesterday, at a little dinner party at the house of the British *Chargé d'Affaires*, and was quite delighted with him. He made a very favorable impression when here, a few years ago, as our representative, and formed then very intimate and friendly relations with the representatives of other Powers, returning punctually their visits of courtesy, and reciprocating gracefully their pleasant little hospitalities and entertainments. What design Mr. SEWARD has in holding our present Minister aloof from the Government of Gen. PAEZ, at a time when not only all other Governments are in close communion with it, but when even the "Federals" (or "rebels," as we would call them,) have acknowledged it, no one can divine. Certainly, American interests are not likely to be much promoted by such a course.

Col. TALMADGE is rather an extraordinary man in his way, as is very evident from what he has accomplished here in the brief space of ninety days. Few men could have met and overcome such obstacles in a land of strangers, in such a short space of time; and one can scarcely realize it that in less than three months all the material for three ponderous and extensive works have been carried over the mountains and planted securely in the streets of Caracas. The Government of Venezuela has wisely manifested a deep interest in this truly gigantic enterprise, not only giving it a charter of unprecedented privileges, but by a special decree exempting all its implements, fixtures, and even the vessels that bring them, from the usual port charges, duty, &c. Such liberality, toward such an object, argues a wise discrimination on the part of the Government well worthy of the satisfactory results which have followed it in this instance.

In my last letter I reported the rumored loss of the bark *White Wing*, of Philadelphia, she having left that port on the 14th of March, and not having since been heard from. She, however, hove in sight off La Guayra on the evening of the 30th of April, after being *forty-five days at sea*, buffetting about all the way from the banks of Newfoundland to Cuba. Capt. WILSON reports that he encountered a succession of gales from the time he left the Capes of Delaware until he entered the Carribean Sea, and then he was beset with calms until he got almost within sight of La Guayra. He finally made port, however, without the loss of a spar!

There cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who will think on the subject, that the present is a most auspicious and inviting moment for the Government of the United States to make an exploration of the Orinoco and its tributaries, the same as it undertook, with such favorable results, a few years ago, with the River Amazon and the Rio de la Plata. I have already given you, in previous letters, some idea of the recent products of the gold mines of New-Providence, and of the rich valleys along the various streams which empty into the Coroni, and thus find their way to the Atlantic through the mouths of the Orinoco. But what should attract our attention at this moment is the fact that the immense maritime delta of the Orinoco, so favorably located for purposes of commerce and considerations of climate, is beyond doubt *the best possible position for new plantations of the famous black seed Sea Island cotton.*

This favored locality, surrounded by the flourishing colonies of England, and draining a region of untold but not entirely unknown mineral and agricultural resources, is in itself a mine of incalculable wealth, capable of retriering the fortunes of Venezuela, and placing her in the front rank of the producing nations of the world.

It is worthy of remark in this connection, that it was at the mouth of the Orinoco that COLUMBUS first became convinced that he had discovered a continent. "Such a vast quantity of fresh water," said he to his men, "can be discharged only by a river of very long course; the land which possesses so much water must be a *continent*, and not an island." But strange to say, the vast and fertile vallies of the Orinoco and its tributaries are still comparatively unexplored, and the province of Guayana is at once the richest and the worst cultivated region of Venezuela. "I do not believe," says a favorite author, "there exists on the face of the earth a country more wholesome, better watered, more fertile and agreeable to inhabit, than that which is situated on one side between the Essequibo and the Caroni, and on the other between the Caroni and the Orinoco; this tract is more than forty-five leagues from north to south, and seventy leagues from east to west; yet in its whole extent it does not form a sixth part of Spanish Guiana."

According to Spanish historians, JUAN CORNEJO was the first European who sailed up the Orinoco, and reconnoitred this country in 1531. Sir WALTER RALEIGH and ROBERT DUDLEY visited it afterward. The chimera of "El Dorado" also attracted a great number of Spanish adventurers to it, but such has ever been the narrow avarice of these people that they have preferred to hoard their riches and bury them in the earth rather than publish the result of their explorations to the world, and invite toward them the enterprise of others. The consequence is the valley of the Orinoco is a *terra incognita*, although among the first of the discoveries of COLUMBUS, and surrounded by the flourishing colonies of many of the great Powers at Europe.

I have informed you, from time to time, of the progress of the great American Gas Monopoly for Venezuela. I have the satisfaction now to say that the works of the Company at Caracas are completed, and have proved a perfect success. The grant of the Company extends to all the towns and cities of the Republic; but a scarcely three months have elapsed since the arrival of the first of their vessels with sections of their works, and we have already their elegant offices finely and tastefully fitted up, their purifying-house, retort-house, gas-holder, &c., completed, thirty-five squares of the city supplied with their street mains, and the private dwellings, stores, public buildings, &c., being now rapidly supplied with service-pipe and fixtures. So emphatically is this an American enterprise, that not only is the capital furnished by New-York, the immense gas-holder, with its ponderous iron columns, &c., by the celebrated works of GEORGE W. KRAFT, of Philadelphia; the fixtures by the famous establishment of CORNELIUS, BAKER & Co., of the same city; the street mains, by the foundry of RILEY A. BRIGGS, of Ocean County, N. J., but even the *stone coping* which surmounts the wall of the tank and surrounds the gas-holder, has been brought all the way from the banks of the Hudson! Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., furnishes some of her famous "blue stone" for this purpose!

"De waarheid die in duister leg,
Die keurt met klaarheid aan den dag."

The energetic Superintendent and contractor for the erection of the Gas Works, Col. D. M. TALMADGE, of Brooklyn, goes out in this same vessel, for the purpose of making purchases of further material and apparatus for the establishment of similar works in the other cities of the Republic, rendered necessary by the unexpected success which has attended the enterprise here, and in response to the solicitations of the deputations from other cities, who have waited upon the officers of the company, and urged the prompt erection of the proposed works in the several localities. EXCELSIOR.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge's Reply to Gen. Bragg.

To S. Cooper, Assistant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.:

HEADQUARTERS BARCLAINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
TULLAHOMA, Tenn., March 31, 1863.

SIR: Two days ago I read Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG'S official report of the battle of Stone River, before Murfreesboro, and after a proper time for reflection, I think it my duty to send you this communication.

I cannot conceal from myself the fact that so much of the report as refers to my conduct and that of my command, (except some general compliments to the courage of a portion of my troops on Wednesday, Dec. 31,) is in tone and spirit a thorough disparagement of both. This tone runs through all its parts, and lies like a broad foundation underneath the whole. At the same time the narrative of events is made to sustain the general spirit.

While the report of the Commanding General fails, as I think to do justice to the behavior of my division on Friday the 2d of January, yet its strictures are chiefly leveled at my own conduct as an officer during all the operations. By direct statement and by unmistakable inuendo, it is, throughout, a reflection upon my capacity and conduct.

Without referring in its contents in detail, I have to say, in respectful terms, that neither its material statements, nor its equally material inuendoes can be maintained by proof—that its omission of important facts creditable to my division and myself is as remarkable as many of its affirmative statements—in a word, that in spirit and substance it is erroneous and unjust.

I trust that nothing in the foregoing expressions passes the limit of military propriety, and that plainness of statement will be pardoned to one who, even under the weight of superior military censure, feels that both he and his command have deserved well of their country. Having met the Commanding-General repeatedly on the field, and on three occasions in council during the progress of the operations, without receiving from him the least indication of dissatisfaction with my conduct, I was not prepared to see a report, bearing a subsequent date, containing representations at variance with these significant facts. Nor was my surprise lessened when I observed that it was written after a correspondence with his corps and division commanders, (I being one of the latter,) in which he invokes their aid to sustain him, and speaks of them as officers "upon whom I (he) have ever relied as upon a foundation rock."

The Commanding General having written and forwarded his report before receiving those of his subordinate commanders, could have derived no assistance in its preparation from those usual official aids to the Commander-in-Chief; and since his position on the field prevented him from seeing many of the movements, especially those of Friday, the 2d of January, it much concerns all effected by his statements to know something of those other, and, to them, unknown sources of information, to which he has given the sanction of his influence and rank as the head of the army.

I have felt that it would be improper, in a paper of this character, to enter upon a detailed vindication; yet, in view of the fact that the casualties of war may at any time render an investigation impossible, I hope that it has not been improper for me to place on record this general protest against the injurious statements and inferences of the Commanding General, particularly since, not anticipating his censures, I may not have been sufficiently minute in portions of my own report.

And in regard to the action of Friday, the 2d of January, upon which the Commanding General lays so much criticism, I have to say, with the utmost confidence, that the failure of my troops to hold the position which they carried on that occasion was due to no fault of theirs or mine, but to the fact that we were commanded to an impossible thing. My force was about 4,500 men. Of these, 1,700 heroic spirits stretched upon that bloody field, in an unequal struggle against three divisions, a brigade, and so overwhelming concentration of artillery, attested our efforts to obey the order.

I have honored the request that a Court of Inquiry be appointed to assemble at the earliest time consistent with the interests of the service, and clothed with the amplest powers of investigation. Of course, I do not desire the interest of the service to be prejudiced in the least degree by any matter of secondary importance, accordingly, while an early investigation would be grateful to my feelings, I can cheerfully await the time deemed best by the proper authority. With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General P. A. C. S.

Official: H. L. CLAY, A. A. G.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—The remains of the late Lieut. BLOOMFIELD, of Company E, Fourteenth Brooklyn regiment, were yesterday consigned to their last resting place in Cypress Hills Cemetery. The funeral ceremonies were conducted at No. 9 Liberty-street, by the Rev. Mr. DE HASS, who preached a fitting and eloquent discourse on the occasion. The deceased was wounded in the last assault upon Fredericksburgh, and died from the effects of the injuries then sustained. He was a corporal when the regiment first left home, and participated in every battle in which it was engaged. He was promoted for good conduct and bravery. The remains were escorted to the cemetery by the members of the Fourteenth now in the city, the exempts of the same organization, and the Twenty-third regiment, National Guard, accompanied by a very large concourse of citizens. A band of music preceded the military. The police, under charge of Sergt. BOYD, escorted the cortège to the Four Mile House, on Fulton-avenue, where stages were in readiness to convey the remains and members of the regiment to the cemetery.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN BROOKLYN.—The business of enrolling all the able-bodied men (white and colored) in the Western District, was commenced on Friday last. An enrolling officer is appointed for each Election District. Between two and three hundred were enrolled in some districts the first two days, while in one district of the Fifth Ward the officer was able only to enroll one man, having been beaten off when he called. A difficulty also occurred in a district of the Third Ward, where some parties refused to give the necessary information. The matter has been reported to the Provost-Marshal-General, in New-York, for further action.

THE CORONERS.—Coroner HEGEMAN, of Flatbush, having been ousted by the Supreme Court, and a decision rendered that Mr. JOHN S. RYDER was entitled to the position, the latter will open an office in the City this week. The District law having been abolished, Coroner BENNETT, of New-Utrecht, will also open an office in the building occupied by Coroner HEGEMAN. There will, therefore, with Dr. NORRIS, be three Coroners in the Western District to do the business which one Coroner heretofore found it no difficulty in doing, and with plenty of leisure at that.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 139, mainly from the following causes: consumption, 18, convulsions, 16; diphtheria and hydrocephalus, 7 each; congestion of the brain, 10; marasmus, congestion of lungs and inflammation of lungs, 5 each; scarlet fever, 8; typhoid fever, 4; small-pox, 1, &c., &c. Adults, 49; children, 91. Natives of the United States, 105; Ireland, 21; Germany, 6; England, 3; other countries, 4.

THE KINGS COUNTY COURTS.—The Circuit Court, before Judge LOTT, will be opened for the term on Tuesday, 2d inst., when the first twenty causes will be called.

The term of the Brooklyn City Court commences this morning. The first week will be devoted to equity causes and issues of law; the second and third weeks to jury trials.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a drowned man was found in the Atlantic Dock Basin on Saturday. It was perfectly nude, and so much decomposed that it could not be identified. The remains were taken in charge by Coroner NOONAN for interment.

Williamsburgh.

THE ENROLLMENT—ARREST OF TWO GERMANS FOR RESISTING OFFICERS.—In the main the work of enrolling names, as required by Conscription law, is going forward with commendable promptitude and an orderly spirit, which speaks well for the loyalty of the people, is manifest. In the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn (E. D.) a little disturbance occurred yesterday, caused by the resistance of one ANDREW SAUER, residing near the Cypress Hill plank road. When called upon by the enrolling officer, he refused to impart any of the information required, and set his dog upon the officer. The animal inflicted a severe wound, which at this season may be attended with the most serious consequences. Afterward SAUER threatened the life of the officer, which induced the latter to make a complaint to Provost-Marshal MADNOX, who had the man arrested by a file of soldiers, and brought to the Tombs in this City late on Saturday night.

Provost MADNOX, with a Sergeant and three files of men, last night arrested a man, named JOHN KREBBS, for hindering the proper officer from taking into custody his son, also named JOHN KREBBS. The parties reside in Monrose-evenne, between Ewen-street and Graham-avenue, and the son last Fall enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, receiving a large bounty. It is stated that he had previously joined other regiments. He has quite recently boasted of his illegal proceedings. Last Saturday evening Provost-Marshal MADNOX and an officer attempted to secure the son, when the father and some German women forcibly rescued him and made their escape. The soldiers were then called in, and the father was brought to this City and will be tried before the United States Commissioner this morning at 10 o'clock, on a charge of secreting a deserter. The son is still at large.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHURCH OPENING.—The opening of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Erie and Seventh sts., took place yesterday. The Church was dedicated about a year since, but the interior was not completed until recently. There was high mass in the forenoon, and a sermon by Rev. Dr. COMMINGS, and vespers with a discourse by Rev. Mr. BRANN in the evening. Right Rev. Bishop BAYLEY was present. The edifice was filled, and the receipts by admission were very large. This is one of the largest and finest Catholic churches in the State.

Court Calendar—Monday, June 1.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2681½, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695. *Part II.*—Nos. 2964, 2966, 2968, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2996, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3004, 3006, 310. *Part III.*—Nos. 161 1650, 1687, 1540, 1340, 1369, 2367, 1717, 530, 2952, 1118, 708½, 464, 588, 1632, 1140, 1491, 1520.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 693, 1099, 2493, 1921, 2525, 2531, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2547, 2549, 2553, 2231, 2233, 1259, 495, 2239. *Part II.*—Nos. 1392, 1240, 1840, 2232, 822, 1760, 644, 1234, 598, 1712, 2096, 2612, 2110, 2106, 2210.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 886, 391, 360, 387, 371, 1307, 2143, 2146, 2152. *Part II.*—Nos. 887, 284, 840, 1214, 1769, 1777, 786, 2134, 2136.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 30.

FLOUR—Demand moderate. WHEAT quiet and nothing doing except on terms not made public. CORN in fair demand; sales 40,000 bushels at 60c.@60¾c. OATS steady at 65c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY in good demand; sales 600 bbls. at 42c.@42½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—43c. on Flour, 13c. on Wheat, and 11c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—23,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 30.

Market unsettled, quotations nominal. FLOUR—Superfine, $4 55@$4 60. CORN dull at 50c. WHISKY 41c. PROVISIONS dull, Sight Exchange on New-York steady at ½ @ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

PERSONS WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES should not commence throwing stones, and the Lilliouttans of the Museum, who have so repeatedly Barnumized the community, for their own profit, should be the last to object to any legitimate method of obtaining the popular ear. Every business woman in the community will feel herself insulted in the person of Madame DEMOREST, who has a perfect right to assume any business style she chooses, and who has never tried to impose in any way upon the public credulity. "Greenhorns" from the country, who comprise the most of Mr. BARNUM'S patrons, will feel exceedingly flattered by the evident estimate placed by that distinguished gentleman and his friends upon their average wit and wisdom. "Gen. Tom Thumb," as one of the Lilliputians calls himself, need not take the pains to exhibit *one* of Mme. DEMOREST'S celebrated "group" cards (five in a group) on the opposite side of the door from that on which the Museum pictures are sold, as this would not be a fair proceeding. Everybody knows that a poor *single carte de visite* may be selected from a number of the finest in the world, and to afford all persons an opportunity of judging for themselves, Mme. DEMOREST will employ a person to sell her fine *cartes de visite* of Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, in her admired reception dress, Miss MINNIE WARREN Commodore NUTT and P. T. BARNUM, the "Artemus Ward" of showmen, every day, at the door of the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.—JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, No. 91 Maiden-lane, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions. Packages may be sent direct to JAMES E. YEATMAN, President Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis.

E. C. Green, Norwich.	$100	Samuel T. Barry	25
Soldier's Aid, Norwich,		C. V. S. R., Jr.	10
1 box hospital stores.		A. Iselin & Co.	500
Cash	5	C. H. Marshall, Jr.	25
O. W. Bird	2	G. F. R.	5
Cash	3	Ladies of Trinity Church,	
Hiram G. Stevens	50	Portland, Sewing Society, Hospital Stores.	
W. E. Taylor	10	Denton & Sam'l Smith	100
Canman & Co	50	Thos. H. Faile	100
D. Cromwell, Jr	25	Wm. H. Spencer	300
W. H. Isham & Gallop	100	A Lady of New-Jersey	10
G. T. H.	5	W. T. P.	20
Jno. Javett & Son	100		

[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.
A great variety at old prices.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second street,
And No. 163 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, in her reception dress, with full description, Commodore NUTT, Miss MINNIE WARREN and P. T. BARNUM, Esq., five in a group, presenting a remarkable contrast. Accurate likeness and most interesting Carte de Visite yet published. Sold everywhere, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 15 cents at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PROJECTILES—THE THUNDERBOLT SHELL AND FUSE—WHAT OF ITS INVENTOR?—See Portrait, Biography and Character in the *Phrenological Journal* for June. Also, Dr. MACGOWAN, the celebrated traveler in the East and lecturer on China and Japan, Stonewall JACKSON, in the *Phrenological Journal*, only 10 cents. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Dragon, from St. Croix, W. E.—Capt. E. A. Payson and lady, Capt. J. S. Prindle, Robert Cottingham, J. Verdan, J. Miller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon rises.. 7 20
Sandy Hook.. 6 51 | Gov. Island 7 40 | Hell Gate.. 9 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 31.

Arrived.

Steamship Sidon, (Br. screw,) McMickan, Liverpool May 19, and Queenstown 20th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Exact, (——,) ——, Philadelphia, to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Thomas Dunham, Young, Cardiff April 9, with coal to Thomas Dunham. May 3, lat. 50, lon. 50, passed a number of icebergs. May 4, lat. 49 30, lon. 50 45, in a thick fog, ran into a large pack of field ice and icebergs; remained in it for 11 ds.; got out of it May 14, in lat. 43 52, lon. 46, without damage; during those 11 ds. counted 22 sail of ships, barks and brigs in the ice, and saw one ship ashore on an iceberg. The T. D. sld. 387 miles through the ice.

Ship Star of the West, Perry, Liverpool April 29, with mdse. and 547 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Three infants died. Has had light westerly winds all the passage; has been 6 ds. west of George's Banks. April 30, saw a ship ashore near Tuskar.

Ship Sandusky, Linnakin, Cardiff 30 ds., with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Ship Rubens, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Marseilles 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Aeme, Campbell, Terspan, Mex., 24 ds., with hides to Hargous & Co.

Bark Abdel Kader, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Operto 24 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Holland, (Br.,) White, Guatanamo, (Cuba,) 14 ds., with sugar and tobacbo to master.

Bark Ada Carter, (of Portland,) Penny, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Emil Devrient, (Pruss.,) Schwab, Marseilles 42 ds., with wool, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Campanero, (Br.,) Rutherford, Rio Janeiro, April 26, with coffee to Maxwell, Wright & Co.

Brig Col. Wm. Coggins, (Br.,) Bernard, Cardenas May 17, with sugar to master.

Brig S. G. Shaw, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Ponce, P. R., May 19, with sugar, &c., to Thomas James. Has been 10 ds. with schr. Susan Moore, of Cherryfield, for New-York. The brigs Urina and Resolute, and schr. Maria Hall, sld. 18th for New-York.

Brig Louisa, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, St. John, P. R., May 19, with molasses to Thomas James. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Isa, (of Searsport,) Thompson, Cumberland Harbor May 17, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Holland, White, for New-York.

Brig Laura, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Langthorne, Aquin May 14, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Howard, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Haynes, Manzanilla May 8, with palm-leaf, honey, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Sea Bird, Mott, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ripple, Hedding, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—Ore bark.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

36th—Steamers Convoy, Salvor, Sophia, and others as before.

Ship Ellwood Walter.

Barks N. H. Gaston, Blasel, Theodorine, Guiding Star, Brigs Caledonia, Victorie, Lorchetti, Fannie.

Schrs. Dandy, Advance.

Miscellaneous.

The steamboats due from the East, via Long Island Sound, did not arrive until a late hour, having been detained by a fog.

Spoken, &c.

Baron de Castine—brig, of Castine, hence for Aspinwall, May 23, lat. 25 20, lon. 69 30.

Concord—bark, of Bath, hence for Aspinwall, May 18, off Cape Nicola Mole.

Resolute—brig, from Ponce for New-York, May 27, lat. 35, lon. 63 30.

Wm. Martin—whaling schr., of Orleans, cruising, May 25, lat. 26, lon. 73 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 19, schr. Sea Breeze, for New-York, leg., would sail in 12 ds; schr Annie Bell, of New-Haven, arrived 14th; brig W. J. Treat, of Searsport, arrived 15th.

At Aquin, May 14, schr. Maria Jane, Crosby, for New-York in 7 ds.

At St. Croix, W. E., May 17, bark Eagle, Baker, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Maczanilla, May 6, brig Herald, Davis, for New-York, idg.; schr. Onachita, Tuttle, for do. do.

[PER JURA.]

Arrived from New-York—18th, Marietta, at Antwerp.

Arrived from Boston—17th, Suentee, at Marseilles.

Arrived from New-Orleans—17th, Harriet, at Bordeaux.

Sailed for New-York—17th, Pandora, from Bordeaux; 20th, Calhoun, from Liverpool.

Latest via Greencastle.

Arrived from New-York—New-York, at Aberyswith; Wilhelm, at Bordeaux; Pecciliori, at Marseilles; Mary Amelia, at Bremerhaven.

The ship John Merrick is ashore near Almeira. Crew saved.

[PER SIOUX.]

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.

Arrived from New-York—Uncle Joe, at Havre; Neptune and Earnest Merck, at Antwerp; Gratia, at Cette; City of Montreal, at Deal.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
OF THE EFFICACY OF
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES!

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the Press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object it is to SELL, both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED AND RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

For example, seven-eighths of the multitudes who go to sea suffer more or less from SEA-SICKNESS. They dread this ter

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3647. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

French Official News of the Capture of Puebla.

Failure of Comonfort's Attack on the French Rear.

Heavy Artillery Received by Gen. Forey.

A Breach Made in the Principal Mexican Fort.

AN ASSAULT ORDERED.

The City Unconditionally Surrendered by Ortega.

Advance of a French Division Toward the Capital.

The steamship *Sheldrake*, from Havana on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. About an hour previous to her sailing, the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, issued a bulletin, of which the following is a translation:

"The French steamer-of-war *Darien*, which has just arrived from Vera Cruz, brings important dispatches from Gen. Forey for the Emperor Napoleon. He announces *the occupation of Puebla by the forces under his command.* The following are the few particulars that we have been able to collect at the moment:

On the 8th inst., Gen. Comonfort, who had received reinforcements, tried to attack in the rear the French forces, and Gen. Bazaine's division opposed him, which, as we have been assured, defeated its opponent completely. The battle took place at San Lorenzo, Gen. Comonfort losing 2,500 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners, seven or eight rifled cannon, and the greater part of his equipments and munitions of war. It appears that Gen. Comonfort's attack had for its principal object to favor the entrance into Puebla of a large convoy of provisions and ammunition.

Gen. Forey had received in time part of the heavy artillery that he expected, and already on the 16th had mounted a battery opposite the Fort of Toll Malacan, one of the most dreaded of Puebla. On the same day, the artillery began to fire, and by the 17th a breach had been made. Gen. Forey then commanded an assault to be made, but all resistance immediately ceased. Part of the French army entered the town, and Gen. Ortega surrendered without conditions, with all his forces.

Besides the Commander-in-Chief, there fell prisoners by this 23 generals, 900 officers and 17,000 soldiers. There remained also in the power of the French, all the artillery of the place, all the equipments of the army which garrisoned it, &c., &c.

On the 20th, a division of the French army left for Mexico. There would be left in Puebla only the necessary garrison to prevent its being molested by guerrillas, and the rest of the forces would immediately take up their march also to the capital."

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Two Companies of the Foreign Legion Surprised and Taken Prisoners near Tejeria by the Mexican Guerrillas—How the French Zouaves were Caught in a Trap at Puebla—Report in Havana that Gen. Forey was Wounded—Letter from Santa Anna's Son—News from Santo Domingo, &c.

HAVANA, Monday, May 25, 1863.

The French transport-steamer *Eure* left here for Vera Cruz a few days ago. Her arrival at this port from the last-named place I have already mentioned in my last communication, with the additional intelligence brought by her from Mexico, which the *Diario de la Marina* published at that time in its columns. Since then the above-named paper, in its issue of Sunday last, published the following further particulars of the state of affairs in Mexico, as made known by the arrival of the *Eure*. The *Diario de la Marina* says:

"Some news has been communicated to us from Mexico, received by the French transport-steamer *Eure*, which we have not published before, because it reached us as vague rumors. Whether it is exact or not we shall doubtless shortly know by way of Santiago de Cuba. The following is the statement to which we refer:

'You have failed to publish, on the arrival of the French transport-steamer *Eure*, some news from Mexico, which has been communicated to us as trustworthy by a gentleman who left Puebla on the 6th of the present month.

At that date nothing new of importance had occurred at the French headquarters. Forey had suspended operations against the city, awaiting the arrival of all the artillery of heavy calibre which had been sent for from Vera Cruz. He had received two pieces, and the rest, on which he depended to take the places where the Juerist party had fortified themselves, were already on the way between Orizaba and Puebla.

The greater part of two companies of the Foreign Legion had been taken prisoners a short distance from Tejeria. The commander of the garrison at that place having learned that in a town of about 2,000 inhabitants, four or five miles off, large bodies of guerrillas were organizing, ordered these two companies to make a reconnoissance in that direction. They accordingly set out, but unfortunately fell into an ambuscade and found themselves surrounded by 1,500 or 2,000 men. They fought with great bravery until about 60 of them were either killed or wounded. The rest were taken prisoners. This was learned from two or three soldiers who succeeded in escaping.

The news had scarcely been received, when the commander of the counter-guerrillas arrived at Tejeria with a rather large force. As soon as the horses and men had rested a little, he proceeded to the above-named town. The result of the expedition against the guerrillas was not known, but large columns of smoke, which were seen at night in that direction, appeared to prove that the town had been burned.

It was likewise reported that three companies of Zouaves, detached for their daily tasks, were, during two days, in Puebla, without anything being known about them at headquarters. It appears that they arrived as far as a convent in a very ruinous condition, and that in one of the halls they met with an armed force consisting of foreigners. They attempted to pursue them, but on entering another hall, they found it partly filled with earth. They opened a passage, but at the moment of knocking down a wall, the pavement beneath them gave way and almost the whole of the detachment of Zouaves fell into a sort of excavation, and received there some discharges from the flat roof of an opposite house. After three days, and when, after many inquiries, Gen. Forey believed the three companies lost, they returned, with the exception of about 60 men, to the camp, giving a much more detailed account of what had occurred to them. They said that the trap had been prepared a long time beforehand, and that at the bottom of the excavation there had been fastened daggers, bayonets, &c., &c. The adventure was romantic in the extreme."

The *Diario de la Marina* likewise publishes a communication from Santa Anna's son, of which the following is a translation, observing at the same time that the newspaper to which allusion is made is not the above:

HAVANA, May 22, 1863.

To the Editor of the Diario de la Marina:

Dear Sir: It having come to the knowledge of Gen. Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, my beloved father, that it has been said in a paper of this city that his Excellency intended to go to Vera Cruz, to join the French forces who are operating in Mexican territory, I have been authorized by his Excellency, my father, in a letter dated the 16th inst., to deny most explicitly anything so contrary to his honorable antecedents.

It is of public notoriety that his Excellency possesses real estate in his native country, and the wish to put in practice the most convenient manner of realizing, if possible, those interests, is what has made him resolve upon a journey in his native country; but that journey is very far from having the political character which is wished to be given to it, because in case it were so, it would be to defend with his sword the integrity of the national territory, and to serve his fellow-countrymen in whatever manner they might think fit to employ him.

Having thus explained the manner of thinking of his Excellency, my father, it only remains for me to beg you, Mr. Editor, to have these few lines inserted in your influential paper, which will much oblige your humble servant, JOSE L. DE SANTA ANNA.

The English mail steamer *Trent* arrived here from St. Thomas on the 22d, and left on the following day for Vera Cruz. Among her passengers for that place was a French medical man resident here, Dr. Garlandt, who keeps a private hospital on the opposite side of the Bay, at Regla, and who, I believe, has a contract for attending the French soldiers who may arrive here from Mexico. He has gone to Vera Cruz, it is said, at the desire of Gen. Forey, and report says it is to attend Forey himself, who, according to the same account, has been wounded.

The Spanish vessel-of-war *Carmen* arrived at this port on the morning of the 23d inst., from New-York, bringing us fresh news from the United States, and later news from Europe, by one day, than those received by the English steamer *Trent*, via St. Thomas. On making for the mouth of the harbor, the *Carmen* ran aground on a shoal outside, opposite the baths of Romagnera, but got off easily without receiving the slightest injury.

According to intelligence received by the last mail steamer from Spain, the new Admiral to command the Spanish squadron in the West Indies, Admiral Herrera, embarked at Cadiz on the 15th for this island, accompanied by his family, and is expected here at the beginning of next month.

His worthy predecessor, Admiral Rubalcava, will leave in the *Eagle*, on the 30th, for New-York, having resolved to proceed by that route to the Peninsula, to take possession of the high post which Her Majesty the Queen has condescended to confer upon him.

According to advices received from San Domingo, several other ringleaders of the late insurrection in that island have been put to death, in pursuance of the sentence of the Court-martial by which they were tried. Among them were Antonio Batista, General of the Reserve, and a Colonel of the same force, named Pisara, of Haytian descent. Some time previously, on the 17th of April, Vidal Pichardo, Pedro Ignacio Espaillart, Eugenio Perdomo, Carlos de Lora and Ambrosio de la Cruz were put to death at Santiago, in the same island, according to the sentence of the Military Commission, as leaders of the rebellion of last February against the legitimate Government.

The rainy season has already set in here very early, and we are now living in an ocean of water, in addition to the natural humidity of the body from the customary perspiration to which all is subject in a tropical climate during the Summer season. As a consequence of the wet weather, the sugar-making has been brought to an abrupt close, so that the quantity of sugar produced this year on the island will be only middling.

The Santiago de Cuba papers mention the arrival in that city, on his way to Spain, of Gen. Vargas, late second in command of the new Spanish Province of Santo Domingo.

The merchant steamer *Soler*, which met with an accident on leaving the harbor a short time ago, and was obliged to put back to repair the injury received, left last Saturday for the South, it is reported. Shortly afterward, in the course of an hour or so, the United States steamer *Juniata*, which had come into this port from Key West, followed in the same direction.

Two Southerners, the Captains of Confederate schooners which had been taken by the United States cruisers in running the blockade, named Brown and Doggarty, arrived here yesterday on board of a fishing smack. They were in prison at Key West, and having succeeded in making their escape therefrom, got hold of a small boat, with which they put to sea, and were picked up last Saturday by the above-named fishing vessel twenty miles from here. They had not eaten anything for the last thirty-six hours, their only means of sustenance consisted of a small quantity of water.

The following vessels have arrived here:

May 24—English sloop *O. K.*, six days from St. Marks, six tons burden, with a cargo of cotton; Confederate sloop *Three Boys*, four days from St. Marks, forty tons burden, with a cargo of cotton and turpentine. 25th—Confederate sloop *Buckshot*, ten days from St. Marks, six tons burden, with seven bags of cotton; Confederate schooner *Elizabeth Morse*, seventeen days from Mobile, seventy-three tons burden, with a cargo of cotton. LARA.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Cavalry Reconnoissance from Somerset toward Monticello—Skirmishing and Capture of Rebels—A Number of Rebels Captured at Mill Springs, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 31.

The *Bulletin* of this city has the following special dispatch:

SOMERSET, Ky., Sunday, May 31.

To-day a cavalry reconnoissance was made to within four miles of Monticello. There was sharp skirmishing all the way. At two fords sixteen rebels, with arms and horses, were captured.

Simultaneously with this, Col. Adames, of the First cavalry, and 50 picked men, crossed the river in boats, and captured the rebel pickets at Mill Springs, consisting of a Lieutenant and 16 privates, with all their arms and 24 horses.

No casualties on our side.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Foster on Recruiting Duty—Re-enlistment of Nine Months' Men.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, May 29.

The United States steamer *Dudley Buck* leaves here at 5 P. M. for New-York.

On the 27th Maj.-Gen. Foster visited the camps of the nine months' men and made an eloquent speech to each regiment. He spoke of their many victories, their bravery, their endurance, their discipline, and referred in affecting terms to the attachment existing between himself and them.

Gen. Foster told these soldiers that he could not part with them, that they must not leave him and our sacred cause at this stage of the rebellion; that he would give them all the advantages accompanying a re-enlistment, including a furlough of thirty days to each regiment, and so arrange it that, while one regiment departed, another should be ready to return, which proposition appeared to meet with general favor.

Gen. Foster then called upon the nine months' men for a new artillery regiment of twelve companies, of 150 men each. This regiment was organized upon the spot and officers appointed; some regiments offering to furnish as high as three companies for this new command, which will be ready for service in a short time.

Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 1.

The Government General Subscription Agent reports the sale to-day of five-twenties to amount of $1,503,050, at the various agencies in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and the West.

The America Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Monday, June 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, for Liverpool, was boarded off this point at 6 A. M. Sunday, and news and telegrams from New-York up to Saturday afternoon were placed on board.

The Jura off Father Point.

MONTREAL, Saturday, May 30.

The *Jura* passed Father point en route to Quebec at 5 o'clock this morning.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

ADVICES TO WEDNESDAY LAST.

Three Unsuccessful Assaults upon the Enemy's Works.

The Last Assault Made by Gen. Sherman with 20,000 Men.

He Loses Six Hundred Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

Formidable Character of the Rebel Works.

REGULAR SIEGE OPERATIONS COMMENCED.

Gen. Johnston at Jackson with 15,000 Men, Short of Provisions and Ammunition.

No Apprehensions of a Serious Attack in the Rear.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1.

Up to 11 o'clock to-night, no additional intelligence had been received from Gen. Grant's army later than the previous dispatch of the 28th, when it was stated that Gen. Grant's forces were progressing as favorably as could be expected, and Gen. Grant had no fear of the result.

THE LATEST CINCINNATI DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 1.

The *Gazette* has advices up to the 27th of May, through a Staff officer of one of Gen. Grant's Generals, who left for Washington last evening.

Three assaults had been made by our forces upon the rebel stronghold, in all of which we were repulsed.

The last assault was made by Gen. Sherman, with twenty thousand men, in which we lost six hundred killed and a large number wounded.

Our outer line is within one hundred yards of the rebel works.

Our sharpshooters prevent the rebels from working their guns.

The rebel works in the rear of the city are far more formidable than those in front.

Gen. Joe Johnston is in the neighborhood of Jackson, with about 15,000 men, short of provisions and ammunition.

No apprehensions are felt of any serious attack in our rear.

The staff officer says that Gen. Grant has taken 8,400 prisoners and 84 pieces of artillery.

The *Commercial* has full particulars of the operations of Gen. Grant's army up to the 22d of May.

When our army advanced upon the City of Vicksburgh, it was confident of an easy conquest; but the ground in the rear of the city was found so broken, and rugged and wild, as to be almost impassable for artillery.

The rebel fortifications were discovered to be very formidable, being grass grown, and showing that preparations had long since been made to stand a siege upon the land side.

The main fortifications consist of a chain of forts, about eight hundred yards apart, connected by deep intrenchments, and extending for seven miles.

Our loss in the assault of to-day (the 22d of May) was about 2,000.

It was the opinion that another general assault upon the rebel works would not be ordered, but that the city would be taken by regular siege approaches.

THE LATEST CHICAGO DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 1.

"A dispatch to the *Times*, dated, Headquarters in the field near Vicksburgh, 23d, says:

But little has been effected in the last thirty-six hours. Over one hundred pieces of field artillery and several siege guns, raised shot and shell on the enemy's works yesterday. The mortar fleet also took position behind De Soto Point, and bombarded the city the entire day.

On the right, Gen. Sherman has pushed Steele's division squarely to the foot of the parapets. Our men lay in a ditch, and on the slope of the parapet inside one of the principal forts, unable to take it by storm, but determined not to retire. The Federal and rebel soldiers are but twenty-five feet apart, both powerless to inflict much harm. Each watches the other, and dozens of muskets are fired as soon as a soldier exposes himself above the works on either side.

Nearly the same condition of things exists in McPherson's front. His sharpshooters prevent the working of the enemy's pieces in one or two forts. A charge was made yesterday morning on one of them by Stephenson's brigade, and repulsed. Two companies of one regiment got inside. A few got out again, but most of them were captured. The forts are all filled with infantry. Our artillery has dismounted a few guns and damaged the works in some places, but they are still strong.

Gen. McClernand was hard pressed on the left, yesterday, and sent for reinforcements. Quimby's division went to his assistance at 4 o'clock. The contest continued till 7 o'clock. One of our flags was planted at the foot of the earthworks on the outside of one rebel fort, and kept there several hours, but the fort was not taken. McClernand's loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and wounded yesterday.

The fighting grows more desperate each day.

Transports now bring supplies by water to within three miles of our right.

Gen. Joe Johnston is reported near the Big Black River, in our rear, with reinforcements for the besieged. Gen. Grant can detain men enough from operations here to hold Johnston in check.

The Latest Rebel Report from Vicksburgh.

The President on Sunday night received the following dispatch from Gen. Butterfield:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 31, 1863.

To His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

Our officer who crossed under flag of truce to-day brought no papers, but says the latest news reported was a dispatch from Gen. Johnston, of the 27th, to the effect that up to that time the Unionists had been repulsed with great slaughter. The dead were yet unburied, and becoming very offensive.

BUTTERFIELD.

GRANT'S APPROACH TO VICKSBURGH

Interesting Narrative by Our Special Correspondent.

OPERATIONS TO THE 24TH OF MAY.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, May 16, 1863.

Long ere this the country has been informed of the particulars attending the brilliant operations of Gen. Grant against this position, and hence there only remains to me to give you a few details relating to matters of lesser interest than battles or victories.

Everybody has, doubtless, been astonished at the ease with which our forces advanced upon and took possession of Jackson. Its importance as a railroad centre and a depot for Confederate supplies, warranted the anticipation that the place would be vigorously defended, and only surrendered in the last extremity; hence a heavy column was sent in this direction, and every preparation made for a conflict of more than ordinary magnitude. The column came on, prepared at any instant to fall in line; but mile after mile was passed and no enemy appeared; no bridges were burned, no obstacle encountered, till finally the advance entered the town without having met with any very serious opposition.

The reason of this remarkable course on the part of the rebels is difficult to be understood. By their own admission, they had 7,000 troops here, who, by the aid of their extensive rifle-pits and ample artillery, might, exclusive of the ability of one Southerner to whip five Yankees, have given us a very stubborn fight—possibly have kept us out of town for a fortnight. The *Mississippian* published, the morning before our arrival, boasts that the Yankees will be sent howling back. Citizens all staid at home, confident in their ability to maintain a successful defence, and yet one half hour before our advance went through the town, the rebel rear-guard filed out, without having fired a shot in defence of their State Capital, leaving nearly all their accumulated supplies, their cannon in prime working order, and their rifle-pits littered with shot-guns and revolvers. Our men were astonished, as were the citizens. The only explanation the latter can give is, that Gen. Joe Johnston came down the night previous to our arrival and ordered an evacuation, on the ground that it would save an effusion of blood.

Since our arrival here the divisions of Gens. Steele and Tuttle have been busily engaged in destroying the railroads leading in every direction. In every track leading through here there is now a gap five miles in length, and so effectual is the work of demolition that the Confederacy could not repair the damage in three months. The bridge over Pearl River has been burned, its piers and all culverts blown up; the ties have been piled up, the rails laid on the ties and the whole fired, by which the one has been consumed and the other bent out of shape; every railroad building has been burned, and every particle of machinery and lumber that could be used by the Confederate Government has been destroyed. Many articles that could not be consumed have been thrown into Pearl River, among which are cannon-balls and shells without number. The cannon found here, fifteen in number, were dismounted, their trunnions broken, after which they were sent to the bottom of the river. Among the cannon thus served was "Whistling Dick," a rifled 30-pounder; and which is the same gun the rebels mounted at Vicksburgh, and used for enfilading the old canal. The carriages and caissons have all been burned, as, in short, has everything combustible belonging to the Confederates in this vicinity. One Government stable, and a large carpenter shop used for making boxes, were among the things given to the flames.

The most of the rolling stock in town was run off on the Eastern line, many of the inhabitants availing themselves of the opportunity to take their persons and property out of town and the reach of Yankee soldiers. Five engines left a short time before our arrival and made good their retreat; two others started, but ran off the track near town and were abandoned. Some thirty or forty box-cars were left, and these were given up to the tender mercies of fire.

Yesterday our troops devoted themselves to an examination of the stores and deserted dwelling-houses. A good deal of whisky was found, upon which our men became somewhat demonstrative, during which they pillaged one or two stores, and would probably have proceeded to worse acts had not a whole brigade of soldiers been turned out as a guard, who quelled matters as they began to assume an ugly aspect. The work of plundering was carried on by stragglers, assisted by resident negroes and "poor white citizens." Supposing that the year of jubilee had finally come, the colored people determined to enjoy it, and with this end in view they stole everything they could carry off. Nothing came amiss to these rejoicing Africans; they went around the streets displaying aggregate miles of double-rowed ivory, and bending under a monstrous load of French mirrors, boots, shoes, pieces of calico, wash-stands and bowls, hoop skirts, bags of tobacco, parasols, umbrellas, and fifty other articles equally incongruous. I noticed among the crowd several pretty but poorly-dressed white girls, who were delightfully familiar with the soldiers, and who were about equally active in toting off plunder and chewing tobacco. This latter peculiarity, although an unpleasant habit, is not altogether an uncommon one among the fair sex in this land of sunshine and chivalry.

Among the articles captured were a large number of mail bags, a majority of which were filled with letters from the Vicksburgh army to their friends at home. They were of the usual character—ten per cent. of the writers unable to spell correctly the name of county and State; seventy per cent. commencing: "Dere Companyan I seet miself an taik mi pen in hend," &c., and containing, in equal quantities, abuse of the "Yanks," protestations of affection for wife and children, and particular directions for the treatment of the gray steer; one per cent. written well and spelled correctly; and all, with one single exception, full of valorous brag relative to whipping, annihilating and otherwise "using up" Yankees. The exception was in the case of one writer, who informed "deer jim," in a manner partaking at once of emphasis and truth, that the "Yanks is giveing us h— everyware."

There are two large hotels in town—the Bowman Hotel and Confederate House. I append the price of living at the former—a deduction of fifty per cent. being made when payment is made in green-backs:

Board and lodging, per day	$6 00
Single meal	2 00
Lodging	1 50
Board, per week, without lodging	21 00
Board, per week, two or more to room	35 00
Board, per week, single room	40 00

From this it will be seen that living in this portion of Dixie is a costly affair; in fact, it is so much cheaper not to live, that people everywhere have enlisted, and are meeting Yankee bayonets and stopping Yankee bullets from motives of pure economy.

McCallahan, the migratory editor of the Memphis Grenada-Jackson *Appeal*, was once more disturbed by Federal intrusion, and again obliged to leave for more congenial climes. About an hour before our arrival he left for Atlanta, taking his type, paper and other material along with him. Subscriptions for the Memphis *Appeal* for the present will have to be forwarded to Atlanta, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS SHERMAN'S CORPS, IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, May 19, 1863.

McPherson's corps, or that portion of it which entered Jackson, left there on the afternoon of the 15th, and at 9 A. M. the next day Sherman's corps took up its line—the whole moving westward along the south side of the railroad to Vicksburgh. On the morning of Saturday, the 16th, our forces under McPherson, and those under McClernand, (the latter having struck off from the road leading from Grand Gulf to Jackson, and joined the others a little west of Jackson,) reached a point fourteen miles west of Jackson, near Bolton Station. Here they encountered a heavy rebel force, and a fierce and determined battle ensued. It raged at intervals all day and resulted in our capturing three batteries, twenty-five hundred prisoners, and routing the enemy completely. Our loss was heavy; that of the enemy, in all respects, not less than 18,000 men. In another place, I will give details of the battle.

Sherman's corps left Jackson at 9 o'clock, and followed after McPherson. As we left the town, it resembled more the infernal regions than the abode of civilization. Vast volumes of smoke lay over it, through which, here and there, rolled fiercely up great mountains of flames, that made infernal music over their work of destruction. The Confederate State-house—a large new wooden building—the penitentiary, several private houses and several Government buildings were all in flames. The prisoners in the penitentiary were only two in number, and they were released before the building was fired. In this case, as in every other, where private property was destroyed, it was done without order, by the drunken stragglers who roamed through the town.

The inhabitants were apparently highly rejoiced over our departure. The negroes, on the contrary, witnessed the evacuation with undisguised amazement. When assisting the day before in plundering the town, they supposed that the Yankees would stay forever and afford them unlimited protection. All at once they discovered their deliverers marching away, and they left most all the plundered property in their hands, and no chance of escape. One can easily imagine the treatment extended to them by the enraged citizens the moment they were relieved from our presence. Many a darky long ere this has had cause to regret his premature calculations relative to the arrival of the year of jubilee, and to wish that he had deferred celebrating its supposed arrival until a later period.

A negro reached our troops, after we had been gone a couple of hours, and reported that the rebels had shot a good many of the colored people, and several of our men, among whom was a Colonel. Col. Cromwell, of the Forty-seventh Illinois, went back to call upon some lady-friends, and it is supposed that he is the one spoken of by the negro.

As our rear guard left the town, a battalion of rebel cavalry entered upon the opposite side and proceeded to pick up our stragglers, of whom there remained in town, in out-of-the-way places, too drunk to march, one or two hundred men. During the ballance of the day they industriously followed us; but as our rear was guarded by a strong detachment of the Fourth Iowa cavalry, they prudently kept at a safe distance, and confined their demonstrations to keeping out of range, drinking whisky and yelling defiance after our forces.

We reached Bailou's Station after dark, and were ordered to cross to the north side of the railroad, and start early in the morning, with a view, if possible, of intercepting the enemy at Big Black Bridge. Bailou is a small place 18 miles west of Jackson, and about thirty-four from Vicksburgh. We found there some fifteen or twenty cars loaded with corn-meal, forage and cotton, and around the depot not less than three or four thousand bales of cotton, all marked "C. S. A.," and evidently gathered here to be safe from Yankee troops.

Sunday morning we were early on the road, and by four o'clock P. M. the whole corps had reached Bridgeport, near Big Black River, but not in time to intercept the retreating enemy. A portion had crossed at Bridgeport, another had gotten over at the Railroad bridge, four miles below, while smaller bodies had taken to the woods, and made good their escape in various directions. For several miles before reaching the River we overtook over 200 stragglers from the rebel army, who gave themselves up willingly, and seemed particularly pleased at the prospect of Northern imprisonment.

At Bridgeport we expected a vigorous resistance, as the crossing is one particularly well adapted by nature for defence. The banks at this point are high, and in order to get to the water we were obliged to descend through a narrow cut, which is thoroughly commanded by the high banks across the river. The only opposition, however, that we found, was from a picket-force stationed behind a breast-work on the opposite bank. They opened a sharp fire upon our advance, but upon receiving a couple of shells from one of our howitzers, they ran up a white flag and surrendered, although if they had wished they might easily have escaped.

By dark a pontoon bridge had been thrown across the river, and soon after Gen. Blair's division, that had met us at this point, commenced crossing. By daylight Blair, Steele and Tuttle were all over, and pushed forward directly for Vicksburgh. The fourteen miles that separated us from this stronghold were passed over by Gen. Blair by noon, and ere night all three divisions had taken position two miles from the town, and within a few hundred yards of the line of rebel works.

The rebels, in retreating across Big Black at the railroad bridge, had damaged it to an extent that detained McClernand and McPherson from Sunday morning till Monday morning to repair it; they then crossed, pushed forward on a road that led diagonally into the one taken by Sherman, and joined us Monday night. They wheeled around and took position on our left, in the direction of Warrenton, thus completing the investment of the place. Steele had gone to the right until his right rested on the bluffs above Yazoo River—our main body came directly to the east and in rear of the town, while our left closed around until it rested upon the Mississippi at Warrenton.

Having gotten our forces around the place, I will write of some delayed matters before proceeding to describe the events which have occurred at this point.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Sunday, May 24.

Before proceeding with an account of late operations at this point, it may be well to glance briefly at some of the remarkable events that have characterized the march from Grand Gulf to this point. In general, it may be truthfully said that, at no time since the opening of this unfortunate contest, has our army performed a greater amount of labor within the same time than has been performed by that under Gen. Grant.

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A more audacious plan than that devised by the Commander, and now being carried out, has scarcely ever been conceived. It was, in brief, nothing else than to gain firm ground on one of the enemy's flanks, which to be done involved a march of about one hundred and fifty miles through the enemy's country, and in which communication with the base of supplies was liable at any moment to be permanently interrupted. In addition, a resistance to our advance could be anticipated, of whose magnitude nothing was certainly known, and which, for aught we knew, might at any time prove great enough to annihilate our entire army.

With a swiftness most remarkable, the army moved down the river, flanked and obtained possession of Grand Gulf before the enemy were aware of our intentions, and then, before they had recovered from the bewildering effects of this blow, our forces had swept past them, and a half hundred miles further on, in nearly the very heart of the Confederacy, were engaged in doing them irreparable damage at Jackson. The rebels in Vicksburgh were apparently dumbfoundered at the celerity and audacity of our movements. Supposing us moving on Jackson, they sent out a formidable force to attack our rear, but met our advance close upon their stronghold, and were defeated and routed to an extent unparalleled in the history of the war.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Within the last three weeks our men have marched nearly or quite 150 miles, fought the enemy five times and defeated him every time, on ground of his own choosing, utterly destroyed one of the main arteries of the rebellion, captured over seventy guns and six thousand prisoners; and have done all this in a foreign climate, under a tropical sun ablaze with the white heat of Summer, with only such supplies as could be gleaned from the country and the limited amount carried on the persons of the soldiers. When it is added that the country over which we marched was rough, the roads tortuous, the streams parched with the fever of Summer, the population sparse and poorly supplied with the necessaries of life, and every foot of the way enveloped in dust that choked our men and animals like a simoon, it will be admitted that whether ultimate success crowns our efforts, our gallant army has done sufficient within the last month to entitle it at once to the esteemed gratitude and admiration of the people at home—even of the whole world.

THE BATTLES FOUGHT.

That our men have been necessitated to use something besides their locomotive qualities during the march to this point is shown in the fact that within ten days they were engaged in the following battles:

Grand Gulf,
Anderson's Hill, (was Port Gibson.)
Fourteen Mile Creek.
Raymond.
Champion Hills.

Besides these, there were skirmishes and lesser affairs than battles, without number, some of which, like that of the storming of the *Tête du Pont* by Fowler at Big Black River, and the fight of the gallant Crocker, near Jackson, were bloody and costly in the extreme.

Such, in brief, is the record of the last fortnight's doings of the Army of the Tennessee: and, whether Vicksburgh is captured or not, nobody will doubt that the men composing it possess in the highest degree the sterling qualities of endurance, gallantry and patriotism.

OUTLINE OF BATTLES.

The importance of the present immediate attempt against Vicksburgh, is so great that it overshadows all other operations which preceded it, yet an allusion to one or two prior affairs will not be without interest.

By glancing at a map, it will be seen that the country included between Grand Gulf, Jackson and Big Black River, at the railroad crossing, forms a triangle. In moving forward, our forces kept upon the line which leads from Grand Gulf to Jackson; but, instead of all going to Jackson, as was expected by the enemy, the advance only continued toward that point, while the balance of the army turned off to the left, at intervals, and proceeded along lines which converged until they met in the angle of the triangle located at the Big Black Railroad crossing.

It was this admirable move that discomfited the enemy, for while he supposed that he would rebuild our rear by proceeding toward Jackson, he in reality met our main body advancing upon Vicksburgh, in the direction of the railroad bridge.

BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS.

Eighteen miles east of the bridge, on the railroad, is a station known as Edwards' Depot; three miles southeast of this, on the county road, (which runs parallel with the railroad,) are Champion Hills, through which runs a stream called Baker's Creek, after both of which the battle is irrespectively named. A little south of this county road is another road, running parallel with it, and at which commence Champion Hills, run north, and are crossed by the main road, along which our forces were advancing.

On the morning of Saturday, May 16, Gen. Hovey, who was leading, was fired upon by a party of rebels, three miles from Champion Hills. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the rebels were slowly driven back, until they reached the hills, when they developed themselves in force upon the crest.

The story can soon be told. Hovey formed in line of battle and advanced straight upon the rebel columns, crossing an open field, and then ascending the hills directly in the teeth of the rebel batteries and lines of infantry. Logan swung around to his right, and Quimby's division, under Gen. Crocker, took position on his left. The fight lasted from morning until late at night, and was mainly carried on on our side by the three divisions above named.

A CERRO GORDO CHARGE.

One of the most brilliant and daring operations of this fight or any other, was performed by Gen. Hovey, at the head of several of his regiments. He had met with varied success all the morning—sometimes gaining a little, and again being driven. The heights were steep, the enemy numerous, their position almost inaccessible and protected by timber, while from every crest on the heights their batteries rained hurricanes of death upon his thirsty, wearied column. Finally, about noon, he arranged a storming party, and heading them in person moved directly up a gorge in the hills, every inch of which was swept by the musketry and artillery of the enemy. Two four and nine six gun battery commanded the gorge, and on both sides of it were massed heavy supports of infantry. On went the storming party, and in twenty minutes the gallant remnant of those who started were hurrahing over the possession of all the guns, the crest of the hills and the total rout of the infantry. In this charge, the Twenty-fourth Iowa—a regiment made up largely of clergymen, and hence known as the "preacher's regiment"—was foremost, and was nearly annihilated. No more gallant thing has been done in the history of gallant efforts. Hovey, by this, has proved himself a hero of the first order.

GALLANTRY OF THE REBELS.

The rebels who, on this occasion, were commanded by Gen. Pemberton in person, fought with the most reckless gallantry. They were mainly composed of Georgians, and were it not that their efforts were expended in the cause of treason, Georgia would have reason to remember with lasting pride the day upon which her sons fought and died at Champion Hills. One entire regiment posted in support of a series of batteries on the crest, refused to retreat when Hovey came upon them, and were to a man killed, wounded or captured. Five-sixths of the regiment were killed where they stood, refusing the boon of life at the expense of being taken prisoners.

Hovey's charge settled the fate of the day—the rebels broke and fled in wild confusion. Thousands were taken prisoners—muskets, wagons, supplies of

Continued on Eighth Page.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

SOUTHERN PHILOSOPHY OF THE WAR.

Destruction of Property in Jackson, Miss.

Honors to Stonewall Jackson in South Carolina.

SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES.

From Richmond Examiner, May 28.

After the first half year, and from six months to six months, our character as a people has been decidedly rising in the world, until now a discerning public, to its own great surprise, almost loves us, and an astonished country begins to doubt whether it is the nineteenth century. For this improvement in the estimation in which we are now held, we do not thank the Spirit of the Age; we thank our President and Gen. LEE, and the other noble chiefs, and our glorious army. If we are able to borrow money abroad, and the capitalists eagerly pour their treasure into our hands, it is not owing to any patronage or fostering care, or engagements of support from their respective Governments; it is because those capitalists know in their utmost hearts and souls (which are in their pockets) that such chiefs and armies will never be conquered; that our independence is sure; and that, therefore, the control of the resources of the country will be in the control of our own Government and people—not of the Yankee enemies.

They are all perfectly certain in Europe that their debt will be duly paid by an independent people—not dented or dishonored by the conquerors of a crushed rebellion. Just so, if we get war-ships built in England, it is not that Lord RUSSELL, or the English Government encourages the transaction, but that shipbuilders in Liverpool or Glasgow cannot be kept from doing an illicit stroke of business for a good employer. If the Confederacy is at a premium, she owes it to herself.

And so much the better. We shall be all the more free to run the grand career which opens before us, and grasp our own lofty destiny. Would that all of us understood and laid to heart the true nature of that career and that destiny, and the responsibility it imposes. The establishment of the Confederacy is verily a distinct *reaction* against the whole course of the mistaken civilization of the age. And this is the true reason why we have been left without the sympathy of the nations until we conquered that sympathy with the sharp edge of our sword. For "Liberty Equality, Fraternity," we have deliberately substituted Slavery, Subordination and Government. Those social and political problems which rack and torture modern society we have undertaken to solve for ourselves, in our own way, and upon our own principles. That 'among equals equality is right;' among those who are *naturally* unequal, equality is chaos; that there are slave races born to serve, master races born to govern. Such are the fundamental principles which we inherit from the ancient world, which we lifted up in the face of a perverse generation that has forgotten the wisdom of its fathers: by those principles we live and in their defence we have shown ourselves ready to die. Recently we feel that our Confederacy is a God-sent missionary to the nations, with great truths to preach. We must speak them boldly; and whoso hath ears to hear let him hear.

If we had been crushed in this mighty struggle it would have been truly a judgment of Heaven against us and against our cause. If we had gained that cause easily, and if were without sanctifying it with such a baptism of sacrificial blood, and if the policy of foreign nations had even induced them to interpose on our behalf, and so saved us from this agony and bloody sweat, our position at this day had not been so high and clear; we should neither so fully apprehend the duty nor possess so completely the power to start in our proud career. We should thee have had "spectators," patrons and intermeddlers. We should never have lifted our thoughts up to the height of our great argument, and our national life would have been but a half life, an abortionate compromise.

We start fair when our soldiers shall have sheathed their bloody weapons; then will come the task of our sages and statesmen in building up society, and uttering by word and act the truths which are its base. And thank God the Confederates have some statesmen and thinkers up to the mark and level of the situation. There are men in these Confederate States who have long deeply felt and earnestly striven to express, though timidly and speculatively, on what foundations of fact, with what corner agents of principle, our social situation was one day to be built up fair and bright. Now is the time. Let them speak in no apologetic tone, nor place us at their peril, in any deprecauttous attitude. This people has won the right surely 'to be let alone.' They will accept no deduction in politics, in literature, in literature. In philosophy; they will not follow but lead, not borrow but lend. They are more than content with their own principle of morals and way of life, and will stand upon it to the end so help them God.

OUR OCCUPATION OF JACKSON.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, May 24.

In order to ascertain the amount of dameges done by the Yankees ouring their forty-eight hours' occupation of the city of Jackson, the editor of the Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* went over and took a careful survey of the place, and gives below the result of his observatioos. The following buildings were burned:

GRAHAM'S cotton factory, together with all the machinery, 300 bales of cotton, and all the outbuildings connected with the factory; PHILLIPS' factory, and all the small buildings connected therewith; J. A. STRAHAN'S foundry; BAILEY'S cotton-shed, containing a large quantity of tar, lime, cement, &c.; the Catholic Church parsonage; Mrs. BAKEWELL'S hou-e and contents; the CONFEDERATE HOUSE, together with the furniture, and everything else in it, the railroad depot and all the buildings immediately south and west of it; the State Penitentiary, with all the machinery; a flouring-mill near Phillips' factory; all the houses on State-street, from Shaw's store to GRAVE'S corner, including Green's banking-house; Ambrezier's grocery; Allen & Legon's store, and Grave's large brick building, with a number of small intervening houses; all the houses on the south side of Pearl-street, from State-street to the *Mississippi Baptist* office, including the Confederate Quartermaster's office; a number of sheds and warehouses near the old depot of the Eastern Railroad, containing *an immense quantity of sugar and molasses, and other stores, and a number of cars belonging to both railroads*; all the houses in front of the City Hall and Market House, except Mrs. SANDERS' boarding-house and one or two small shops; LEMENY'S hat factory, ROBINSON'S warehouse, Gen. FREEMAN'S dwelling-house, all the buildings belonging to the Fair grounds, rope factory and saltpetre works, the railroad and city bridges across Pearl River, and all the bridges and trestlework on the Southern Railroad for several miles; all shops where Government work was being carried on. All the stores in the city were rifled, and their contents either carried off or thrown into the streets and burned. The *Mississippian* office was broken open, the type thrown into the street, and the presses and furniture broken up. The Post-office was rifled of its contents. The Governor's mansion was broken open, and piano and furniture destroyed.

The Episcopal Church was entered, and the whole interior defaced. Nearly all the private residences were entered, and trunks broken open, fine dresses torn to pieces, and all the jewelry, silverware and provisions taken. Dr. KNAPP'S office was broken open, his dental instruments carried off, and his furniture destroyed. Capt. L. JULLIEN'S bookstore and bindery was destroyed. J. W. GRAY & Co.'s drug store was partially destroyed. JOSEPH MOSGROVE was an extensive sufferer by the depredations of the vandals. H. VRODEN'S loss in sugar, molasses, &c., is estimated at $200,000. D. W. BASSICK lost heavily in his tobacco and commission store. ALLAN & LYON lost all their books, papers, money and merchandise. Dr. FARNIA lost his horses and mules. J. W. RAWLINGS lost his carriage and carriage horses. *Almost every horse, mule, cow and hog in the city was taken.* Negroes, from 300 to 500, were taken from the city and the adjacent country; and, as an inducement for them to go, they were promised commissions in the Federal army, and about 100 of them were armed before they left the city.

Intelligent gentlemen estimate the total loss of property in the city at five millions of dollars.

It is asserted that, in the retreat between Jackson and Clinton, many houses were burned, and nearly all the horses, mules and cattle driven away.

THE BLACK FLAG.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, May 21.

The exact count of prisoners thus far taken during the battle of Sunday is not known, but must be told nearly, if not quite, ten thousand. They were brought in singly, in squads and in regiments, and our men say they could have taken many more but for the trouble of bothering with them on the field. They would rather shoot than capture.—*Baltimore American.*

We copy the above from a leading journal of the North. It is not to be mistaken. In a single glimpse it gives us a clear insight to the spirit now animating the foe we are daily meeting on the tented field.

Not content with the invasion of our soil, the destruction of our homes, and the oppression of all, irrespective of age, sex or condition, the bastards of the North—who have not the courage to raise the black flag openly—cannot conceal the actual existence of the bloody code in their hearts, and confess the crime of adding to their many enormities that of murder on the battle-field.

We commit this paragraph to the soldier. It is for each man in the South to choose for himself how he will reply to it. Let no one imagine that there is the decide for themselves how for they will be governed by charity on the field, or how many prisoners they will take.

Let them read the extract above, and ponder it long and well.

HONORS TO STONEWALL JACKSON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of May 13, publishes the following orders.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., CHARLESTON, S. C., May 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67.—The illustrious soldier, Lieut.-Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON, is dead. The memory of his high worth, conspicuous virtues and momentous services, will be treasured in the heart, and excite the pride of his country to all time. His renowne is already identified with our revolution; and even our enemy admits his unselfish devotion to our cause, and admires his eminent qualities.

The Commanding Generals of the First Military District and of the District of Georgia, on the day following the receipt of this order, will cause a gun to be fired at every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset; the flags at every post in the department will be hoisted at half-mast in token of this nations bereavement.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.
Official, JNO. M. OTT, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA—CHARLESTON, May 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.—In accordence with the provisions of General Orders No. 67, from the headquarters of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, a gun will be fired alternately, at each half hour, from Forts Sumter and Moultrie, from sunrise till sunset.

The first gun will be fired from Fort Sumter, and the flags of all posts will be hoisted to-morrow, the 14th of May, at half-mast, in testimony of the respect due to the memory of Lieut.-Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON, by his fellow-soldiers of this command.

By command of Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY.
B. H. REED, A. A. G.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Very Latest For the Jura via Greencastle.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 21.

HERR VON BISMARK was present at to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, and read a royal message, in which the King says the House has indirectly approved of the conduct of its President, which was in violation of the constitutional rights of the Ministry. Such a position for the Ministry does not correspond with the dignity of the Crown. The King can only advise the Chamber to terminate such a state of things, in order that the business of the House may be continued.

HERR VON BISMARK then left the House.

HERR VERCHOW moved that the Royal message be referred to the Committee on the Address, as the Ministers had misinformed the King.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

LONDON, Friday, May 22.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £123,500.

Foreigners and the Conscription.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial remarks with which you accompany my note, published in the TIMES, compel me to address you again on the same subject. I would begin by stating that I have personally no interest in the question of the Conscription, not being liable to military service, for two very good reasons—first, because I am not an "inchoate citizen" of the United States, but a full citizen of Switzerland, never having "declared my intention;" and second, because I am, on account of the state of my health, incapable of doing military service. Therefore, in giving publicity to my views, I was actuated by no selfish interest; my reason for doing it is my great love for this country. Without loving my own dear Switzerland less, the ties that bind my heart to my new home are year by year becoming stronger. If I were not a Swiss, I would not be anything else but a citizen of the United States. From the beginning of this war I have done all that was in my power for the cause of the Union. It is, therefore, so much more painful to me when I see the Government disposed to take a wrong and hurtful course.

"A swallow does not make Spring," nor does the case of MARTIN KOSSTA establish a principle. It is generally admitted that Capt. INGRAHAM would have fared quite differently if, instead of having to deal with Austria, then enfeebled by revolution, he had had to do with France or England. The constant refusal of all Secretaries of State to give passports to "inchoate citizens" is an absolute denial of the principle sought to be established by the case of KOSSTA. The question of passports is a much more important one than it seems at first. It is not merely a permission to "pass;" it is a declaration by the Power which gives it that the bearer of it is one of its citizens, and that as such it shall be protected. Now a native of France, "inchoate citizen" of the United States, can get no recognition from this country: whereas France is bound to give him a passport, and to protect him as one of its citizens. This is, I think, the only light in which the subject can be discussed, and I have not the least doubt but every European Power will protect its citizens who have not the full rights to be American citizens, against being impressed in the army, or against banishment.

There are, I think, comparatively few who have "declared their intention," and who have not been long enough in this country to have rights to full citizenship. But, however small the number, the principle is the same. And, as I love so much the United States, nothing could rejoice me more than to see them take the right course in this matter and avoid all difficulties with foreign Powers. I should also be most happy to see you reconsider the subject, and give the support of the great influence of your paper to the right course the Government should follow in this case. Yours, &c., A SWISS.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The following decision in reference to engines, castings of iron, &c., &c., has just been rendered:

All steam engines, whether marine, locomotive or stationary, are subject to a duty of 5 per centum ad valorem. Common are not regarded simply as castings, but as manufactures, and liable to the ad valorem duty of 3 per centum. Railroad car wheels are taxable, in all cases, at the rate of $1 50 per ton. Projectiles, such as shot and shell, lamp-posts, water and gas pipes, fences, fire grates, ranges, grate bars, shafting, and all other castings of iron exceeding ten pounds in weight each, not otherwise provided for, are taxable at the rate of $1 50 per ton. (Act of March 3, 1863.) Castings of iron not exceeding ten pounds in weight each, and which are so well known and so generally used as to have a commercial value, are taxable three per centum ad valorem, when not otherwise provided for. (Section 75.) Castings of all descriptions, made exclusively for instruments, articles or machinery, upon which duties are assessed and paid, are exempt from duty under section 29th, act of March 3, 1863. Stoves and hollow-ware are taxable at the rate of $1 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. (Section 75.) Cast iron used for bridges, buildings, and other permanent structures, is taxable at the rate of $1 per ton of 2,240 pounds. It is held by the Commissioner that the language of section 75, "cast iron used for bridges, buildings and other permanent structures," does not apply to materials used in and around structures as ornaments, or as mere adjuncts or affixes which may be used or not at the option of the builder, but only to such castings as are wrought into the structure, become a part of it, and are so exclusively adapted thereto as to have no especial value for any other use. All articles of wrought iron, which are complete machines in themselves, or which form parts of machines so well known and so generally used as to have a commercial value and a name known to trade, are liable as manufactures to an ad valorem duty of three per centum. Such are wrought iron shafting, steam boilers, cylinders, pistons, valves, governors, &c., &c.

Vallandigham's Address to the Ohio Democracy.

MILITARY PRISON, CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 22, 1863.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO: Banished from my native State for no crime save Democratic opinions and free speech to you in their defence, and about to go into exile, not of my own will, but by the compulsion of an arbitrary power which I cannot resist, allow me a parting word. Because despotism and superior force so will it, I go within the Confederate lines. I well understand the purpose of this order. But in vain the malice of enemies shall them continue to give color to the

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important to Tax-Payers and Tax-Collectors.

The following correspondence on a subject of considerable importance to tax-payers explains itself:

No. 41 PARK ROW.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1863.

Hon. Joseph J. Lewis:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of applying to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, to learn if there is any truth in the statements of the Assistant Assessors in this City, that the Department has adopted a compilation of the tax laws by Mr. ESTES. No tax-payer can go to the office of an Assistant Assessor here and ask for information as to his liability for any particular tax without being informed that the desired information is to be got in this book only—price $1 50. I take it, that these Assistant Assessors are officers of the Government under your direction and control, and as such are bound to *give* information as to liability of tax-payers, and not to sell it at $1 50 per volume.

Besides this, to an unprofessional mee the book is misleading, inasmuch as it gives all of Commissioner BOUTWELL'S decisions, some of which (eg. No. 67, p. 249,) have been revoked, and others, if I mistake not, have been modified by you. Again, it contains none of your late and important decisions relating to the income tax, and to stamps on affidavits. It is an unmitigated nuisance to have one of these books thrust into one's face on every occasion of visiting the office of an Assistant Assessor, unless the book official, and its sale authorized by you. Several have spoken to me on the subject, and your answer as to whether the book itself or its sale is authorized and approved by you, or the Department, will enable several gentlemen who have been repeatedly annoyed in this way. Very respectfully yours,

J. FRANCIS WALTON.

THE REPLY.

[Official.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1863.

SIR: Your letter of the 23d inst. has been received. In answer I have to say that this Department has not approved or in any way authorized the sale of any work on the Internal Revenue law.

It is the duty of Assistant Assessors to furnish information, and if you will indicate in what Assessor's district the practice complained of prevails, it will be promptly noticed. Yours respectfully,

EDWARD MCPHERSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

J. FRANCIS WALTON, Esq., 41 Park-row, New-York.

There are various matters connected with the offices of our Collectors and Assessors, here and hereabouts, in which the public is greatly interested, and which deserve the attention of the authorities at Washington.

We have space only to allude to one of them today, and that is the habit of certain Collectors to refer parties making inquiries of them to *specified lawyers*, from whom the parties obtain *decisions* on doubtful points, and to whom they pay heavy fees. Of course, the opinion of this or that lawyer can in no way be binding, and is liable at any time to be upset by the Government.

The fact is, that although the duties of both Assessor and Collector are clear and unmistakeable, the public individually would much rather prefer to submit to extortion than drew upon them the revenge of a baited official. If every aggrieved individual would do as Mr. WALROE has done, we would hear less private grumbling at the action of officials, and the Government would be none the loser.

Grand Lodge of Masons.

The annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. A. M., of the State of New-York, will commence, to-day, at 2 o'clock, at the City Assembly Rooms. The proceedings this year, it is understood, will be more than usually interesting, and hence a very large attendance is expected.

Among the questions to be brought up, and which excites considerable discussion among the brethren, is the action of the Grand Master in deposing several Masters of subordinate Lodges, on the ground of their being non-residents. A discussion is also likely to arise respecting the continuance of the office of Grand Lecturer, a number of the brethren, it is understood, being in favor of abolishing the office entirely. A strong effort will be made to reduce the expenditures of the Lodge by decreasing the pay of representatives, &c. At present the annual session of the Grand Lodge involves a cost of $1 50 per hour.

The communication will continue till about Friday, and will be divided into three daily sessions, commencing at 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

There are several applications pending on warrants to establish new Lodges throughout the State, and about four in this City.

The Soldiers' Home.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES—$200,000 TO BE RAISED.

A meeting of the corporators named in the act to incorporate the Soldiers' Home was held at the office of Hon. E. D. MORGAN, yesterday noon.

Senator MORGAN was called to the Chair.

The following persons were elected Trustees:

Wm. E. Dodge, New-York; Charles P. Wood, Auburn; John Y. Seymour, Utica; Wm. A. Hall, New-York, for one year; Erastus Corning, Albany; Col. Joseph Howland, Putnam County; James B. Nicholson, New-York; Thomas Hillhouse, Geneva, for two years; Robert L. Stuart, New-York; A. A. Low, Brooklyn; Edwin D. Morgan, New-York; Dean Richmond, Buffalo, for three years.

Besides these the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State are *ex officio* Trustees of the Institution. The Trustees will meet tuesday and take measures to raise funds for the establishment of the "Soldiers' Home." It is estimated that two hundred thousand dollars can be raised by private subscription. The bill had its origin in the efforts of Senator MORGAN. It is proposed to establish an institution, which, for the soldiers of the State of New-York, shall supply the place of the Hotel des Invalides in France, and the Chelsea Hospital in England. The act of incorporation states the object of the institution to be, to provide "a home and maintenance for officers and soldiers who have served, are serving, or may hereafter serve, in the volunteer forces raised or furnished by or from the State of New-York, who by reason of wounds or other disabilities received or produced in the service of the United States, or of the State of New-York, shall be unable to support themselves, and all who, having been honorably discharged, shall be decrepit or homeless in their old age." The property of the Corporation is exempt from taxation and assessment. The flags of the different regiments, on their return from the war, are by law to be deposited in the Home. The institution is to be managed on military principles. The practical management is to be intrusted to officers and soldiers who have received an honorable discharge, preference being given to those partially disabled. The Quartermaster-General of the State is required to furnish the inmates with two suits of uniform annually. The citizens of Auburn have tendered a site not exceeding 300 acres in extent, providing the institution is located there. Other localities are moving to make similar tenders. The first thing to be done is, however, to raise the funds. The enterprise is in the hands of good men, and will no doubt prove a success.

Court of Common Pleas, Part II.

MONDAY, June 1.

Before Hon. C. P. Daly.

This branch of the Court of Common Pleas was adjourned in consequence of the death of Judge INGLIS, on whose character a well-merited tribute of praise was bestowed by Mr. AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, by whom the motion to adjourn for the day was made.

The motion was seconded by Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

Judge DALY, after expressing his high appreciation of the eminent acquirements of Judge INGLIS as a jurist, and the amenities of manner by which he rendered himself very popular with juries and much respected by the Bar, commented on the extent and variety of his learning, the high position he attained at the Bar, and the satisfaction he gave on the Bench.

The Court (Part II.) adjourned till Friday, the 5th, at 11 A. M.

Further from the Seventh Ward School.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The School Officers of the Seventh Ward, not content with removing the Principal upon political grounds, have commenced to remove the female teachers without cause. Miss CATHARINE M. GRIFFING was notified on the 26th of May that her services would not be required on and after the 15th of June. On the same day she saw five of the seven officers, and inquired the cause. One of them was not in fit condition to make an intelligent answer. The other four stated distinctly that no cause had been assigned. On the following day a second letter was received by Miss GRIFFING, dated on the same day as the previous one, assigning as the cause of her removal "being rather old and hard of hearing." The second notice was evidently *ex post facto*. Miss GRIFFING had discharged her duties as teacher in the primary department in that Ward more than fifteen years without complaint, but as the majority of the Board wanted places for others, they suddenly sprung the matter at the meeting on

Sport, and, as they appeared at the starting post, it even went up to two to one on the New-Yorker. A good start was effected, when Sport soon showed ahead, nevertheless taking it comparatively leisurely, making the first half mile in 2 minutes 30 seconds, being about four feet in advance. They ran the second half in much the same way as the first, keeping close together. Sport accomplished the mile in 5 minutes. On the third round, FISHER seemed to make an effort to pass Sport, but the latter appeared to be only waiting for this, and again went in advance, making the mile and a half in 7 minutes 56 seconds. The last half was a repetition of the former, with the exception that Young Sport put on a splendid dash at the finish, coming home fully ten feet ahead, in 10 minutes 42 seconds. Other amusements, of course, took place to fill up the pleasures of the afternoon.

The Turf.

GREAT TROTTING MATCHES ON FASHION COURSE.

The celebrated trotting horse *Rockingham*, formerly of Philadelphia, and *Robert Fillingham*, a very fine and fast stallion, will contend to-day on the Fashion Course, in mile heats, best three in five in harness. From the previous performances of these champions of the turf, we expect the time to be recorded low down in the thirties, if not in the twenties.

GEN. BUTLER AND GEORGE M. PATCHEN.

The second match for $5,000—two miles and repeat in harness—between these fast horses, will take place to-morrow, (Wednesday,) and we have no doubt that thousands will witness the contest. Mr. CROCHERON, the manager of the Fashion Course, has advertised that a large force of Police will be present to arrest thieves and depredators, so that the public will be fully protected from any of the rogues who reaped such a harvest at the last trot. We also believe that extra boats and cars will be provided, *via* Jamaica-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries and Flushing Railroad.

The Bakers on a Strike.

The journeymen bakers of this City were on a strike yesterday. They held a meeting, yesterday, at No. 187 Bowery, when some five hundred men were present. JOHN Z. RENNIE presided, and J. PRAGIN and HENRY KNAEBENSCHUH acted as Secretaries. Cards of membership were distributed, and silk badges, bearing the words, "New-York Bakers' Protective Union," either which the men formed in procession, under direction of J. W. CARNE, Marshal, assisted by HARRY HORE and P. BALCH, and preceded by a band of music, paraded through the following streets: Bowery, Grand-street Columbia-street, Second-street, Avanne A, Fourth-street, First-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue, Bowery, Spring-street, Varick-street, Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Eighth-avenue, to Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, where they were dismissed. The object of the strike is, to reduce the working hours to twelve hours per day or night, to which many bosses have agreed.

New-York Commercial Association.

The following gentlemen were elected yesterday at the Produce Exchange:

For President—ARCHIBALD BAXTER.
For Vice-Presidents—George B. Powell.
Treasurer—Benj. C. Bogert.
Managers—George D. Cragin, John W. Thorne, E. W. Coleman, James P. Wallace, A. E. Masters, Smith Fancher, Wm. H. Newman, Edgar Hyatt, E. H. Tompkins, Ambrose Snow, Alex. E. Orr, John J. Marvin.
Inspectors of Election—J. L. Baldwin, Clinton Hitchcock, W. L. Boyd.

Court of General Sessions.

The June term of this Court opened yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding. The roll of Grand Jurors was called, and a quorum failing to answer to their names, those who did answer were discharged till 11 o'clock this morning, and the remainder fined. Twenty-nine criminals were arraigned for various offences, and their dates of trial assigned. Three out of the number are indicted for murder. Besides these there are fifteen bail cases which will be tried during the term. No cases were tried yesterday, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

The Pacific Railway.

This enterprise is now upon a most substantial footing, having recently changed hands, and become, so far as an incipient enterprise can, a fixed fact. Of this road, which is the one which proposes to run from the Missouri River to the one hundredth parallel, Maj.-Gen. FREMONT has been unanimously elected President.

Departure of Artillerymen for Washington.

Two companies of the Tenth New-York Artillery regiment proceeded to Washington yesterday and the day previous, in obedience to a telegraphic summons from the War Department. One company numbered about 100 men.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 26th day of May to the 1st day of June, 1863: Men, 84; Women, 86; Boys, 95; Girls, 82.....Total, 347.
Adults, 170; Children, 177; Males, 179; Females, 168.
Colored Persons, 6.

DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	4	Premature birth	5
Bones, joints, &c.	1	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	26
Brain and nerves	33	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	29
Generative organs	1	Unknown	2
Heart, and blood vessels	8	Urinary organs	4
Lungs, throat, &c.	110	Violence, accidents, &c.	23
Old age	3		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	10		
Total			347

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A CHECK.—Officer JACOBS, of the First Precinct, yesterday arrested a well-dressed young man, who gave his name as EDGAR SMITH. He is charged with having forged the signature of Messrs. STRONG & BROTHER, of No. 291 Broadway, to a check on the Park Bank for $1,856. The check was made payable to the order of MANUEL HOAR, dated May 27, 1863, and indorsed "ALEXAR HORN." SMITH presented the check for payment at the office of Mr. ROBINSON, No. 47 Exchange-place. There were some suspicions as to its genuineness, and a clerk was sent out to make inquiries. During his absence SMITH exhibited much unensiness, and as soon as he regained possession of the check, he attempted to escape. In his flight he threw away the check. Both the accused and the evidence of his guilt were afterward secured, and taken before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs. SMITH there stated that he was a student of law, and the son of a prominent physician in the upper part of the City, whose name and residence were given in the course of the examination. It is proper to state that the name of Smith is an assumed one. Just as the officer was in the act of seizing his prisoner, the latter pulled from his face a pair of false whiskers, and threw them into a sink. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused for a further examination.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH PRECINCT.—Early yesterday morning, a seaman named CHARLIE BROWN was severely cut about the head, face and breast, with a knife in the hands of WM. WOGAN. BROWN alleges that the attack was made upon him without any provocation. The latter was conveyed to the City Hospital, and WOGAN was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries.

LECTURE IN NEWARK.—In another column we give notice of an address before the citizens of Newark, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, on the question now exciting so much interest—"What shall we do with the negro?"

COUNTERFEITS.—Seven hundred dollars in counterfeit twenties, on the Union Bank of Rochester, were received at the Assorting House, in Albany, on Saturday, from the Park Bank, in this City.

Williamsburgh.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—At an early hour yesterday morning a widow woman of 36 years, named Mrs. MARGARET WOOD, was found dead in her apartments, on South Third-street, one door from Tenth, Williamsburgh, with a half-emptied bottle of laudenum near her. The deceased was widow of Mr. DANIEL WOOD, a respectable mechanic, who died of cholera in 1854. Since his decease his relict became very intemperate in her habits, and yesterday, sending a small boy for the drug named, put an end to an existence which had become discreditable and burdensome. She leaves one daughter. Coroner BAXTER held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of death by poison was rendered.

MOONLIGHT PARADE.—The Forty-Seventh regiment made its first moonlight parade for the season last evening, in Williamsburgh. It turned out about 400 rank and file and was preceded by a full band and drum corps. Under its new Colonel, J. V. MESEROLE, the regiment has largely increased in numbers and efficiency.

FESTIVAL.—The closing ceremony of the month of May—May being especially dedicated to devo-

2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 3. *Part III.*—Nos. 181, 1648, 1346, 1369, 2367, 1717, 530, 2952, 700¾, 1832, 1491, 487, 1723, 2767, 1397, 1663, 2980, 2916, 806, 590.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer. No. 22. Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 49.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1099, 2231, 2233, 1259, 2239, 745, 1915, 2011, 799, 2069, 3111, 2257, 2279, 2281, 2283. *Part II.*—Nos. not posted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 886, 391, 366, 367, 1307, 2143, 2148, 2152, 1073, 948, 1080, 1680, 1496. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Friday, June 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Action Against the Sheriff—Some Idea of the Value of Missouri Lands.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Welles.

Claudius A. Pease vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff.*—The plaintiff sued to recover for the value of goods levied upon by the defendant on the 4th of June, 1861, under attachments against the property of Dennis, Cook & Co. The plaintiff alleged that the property was worth $6,000, and that as was demaged in his business to the amount—including the value of the goods—of $12,000. The goods consisted of the stock of a jobbing hat store, formerly owned by Dennis, Cook & Co., of which firm the plaintiff's brother, Julius A. Pease, and Charles E. Babcock, were members. In February, 1861, Julius A. Pease bought out the interest of Dennis and Cook in the firm, and with the property started the firm of J. A. Pease & Co., consisting of himself and Babcock. On the 10th of April, 1861, the entire stock was sold to plaintiff for the alleged consideration of $2,300 borrowed money and 640 acres of land in Carter County, Mo., which was estimated at $10 an acre. It was proved that in December, 1860, the plaintiff bought the same land at thirty cents per acre.

Much testimony was taken as to the actual value of the land, and the effect of the rebellion upon real estate in Missouri, and the other dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and Dennis, Cook & Co. and J. A. Pease & Co., and the defendant claimed that the facts and circumstances established that the sale was made by J. A. Pease & Co., with intent to hinder, delay or defraud their creditors, and that the plaintiff had notice at the time of his purchase of the latter.

The case has been on trial for several days, and now resulted in a verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, J. M. Eeger and A. Prentice; for defendant, A. J. Vanderpoel and T. B. Eldridge.

Action Against the City by a Health Warden.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Henry E. Hoyt vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover the amount of $633, the gross amount of his alleged salary from the 1st of June, 1859, to the 28th of December, 1859. The plaintiff claims that on the 1st day of March, 1857, he was duly appointed by the City Inspector the Health Warden for the Twelfth Ward of this City, at a salary of $3 per day, and that he has received none of the said salary for the time above specified. The answer, which is sworn to by Ex-Mayor WOOD, first denies that the defendants have any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief whether the plaintiff was ever appointed Health Warden, and then denies that the City is indebted to the plaintiff in any sum whatever, and further, that the plaintiff did not hold the office of Health Warden after June 6, 1858, up to which time, they allege, he was fully paid. The complaint was dismissed.

Stilwell and Swain for plaintiff. J. R. Hackett for defendants.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT.

On and after Monday, June 1, no action will be tried by the Court unless the stenographer's fee has been paid.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Meyer et al. vs *Williams, &c.*—Injunction order so far modified as to permit the defendant to proceed to trial and judgment in the forcible entry proceedings. The security for the injunction is inadequate. Upon the plaintiffs giving a new undertaking in $5,000, with two sureties, who shall justify, approved by a Justice, &c., within five days, the injunction may be restrained so far as to prohibit a possessory execution from removing Meyer and Gunbernat under the proceedings referred to. Unless such undertaking be so filed, the injunction is dissolved. The costs of the motion, $10, to abide the event of the action.

The defendant Williams may renew the motion to dissolve after the trial and judgment in the proceedings for forcible entry, &c.

Dreyer et al. vs. *Beers.*—The order of arrest is vacated, with $10 costs of motion.

Henry W. Brown vs. *Martha Brown.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Dodge, &c., vs. *Fonnin et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

Before Justice Clerke.

Stevenson vs. *Buxton.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Thomas Heyes vs. *Mary Hayes.*—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Barbour and Monell.

Purchase vs. *Bellows.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by BOSWORTH.

Before Justices Bosworth and Monell.

Stevens vs. *Hauser.*—Judgment for defendant. Opinion by MONCRIEF.

Warren vs. *Owen.*—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by WHITE.

Van Deusen vs. *The Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BOSWORTH.

Gillespie vs. *Carpenter*—Judgment for defendant. Opinion by MONCRIEF.

Oakley vs. *Sears.*—Order affirmed. Opinion by BOSWORTH.

Beecher vs. *Ackermon.*—Judgment affirmed in part, and reversed in part. Opinion by BOSWORTH.

Ford vs. *Townsend.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide the event. Opinion by MONCRIEF.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Barbour.

Benedict et al. vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Order affirmed. Opinions by BOSWORTH and ROBERTSON.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

Beebe vs. *Marvin.*—Motion to strike out answer as sham granted, with $10 costs; order to be settled on two days' notice.

Kellogg vs. *Baker.*—Motion to set aside execution, &c., denied, with $10 costs. Opinion and papers with Clerk at Chambers.

Harrison et al. vs. *Atwell et al.*—Motion for leave to take money out of Court granted in part conditionally. Papers with Clerk.

Huntington vs. *Douglass et al.*—Case, &c., settled.

Reed vs. *Newsbaum.*—Order granted requiring witness to answer.

Secor, &c., vs. *Leyer et al.*—Cause decided. Judgment ordered for defendant.

Michelbacher, &c., vs. *Bernhard, &c.*—Motion of petitioner denied, with costs. Opinion and papers with Clerk at Chambers.

SPECIAL TERM

Before Justice Monell.

Hall vs. *Ely.*—Motion to set off costs denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Blois vs. *Jarvis.*—Motion denied, plaintiff stipulating to deduct $200 from the execution issued.

Rubsam vs. *Rubsam.*—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 1, 1863.

$6,000 U. S. 6s. '81, Con.	108	100 Hudson R. R.	134⅜
6,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Notes, Oct.	100	50 do.	s60. 134
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.	101⅜	1000 Erie Railway	95
5,000 do. New.	99⅛	300 do.	b30 96
2

$119,000; Payments, $4,578,094 81; Balance, $28,852,182 54.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Mechanics'	115	Bank of the Republic	105
America	125	Irving	91
City	137	Citizens'	100
Phœnix	110	People's	100
Butchers' and Drovers'	121	Grocers'	100
Seventh Ward	130	East River	98
State of New-York	103	Continental	99¾
Commerce	105	Marine	140
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	95	Commonwealth	99½
Broadway	165	N. Y. County	120
Ocean	96	Park	136
American Exchange	105	Mannf. and Merchants'	100
Pacific	135	New-York Ex. Bank	125

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 8s	108½	Al. & T. H. firsts	105½
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104¾	Al & T. II. 2ds, inc.	88
N. Y. Cen. conv. '76	125	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	40
Erie R. firsts, '68	114	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	108
Erie R. seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	97
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N.W.tst, 2d sec'r	87
Erie R. fourths, '80	109½	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	65½
Erie R. fifths, '89	108	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	74
Hud. R. firsts, '69	110½	Iiel. Lack. & W. 1sts	115½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	122	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	95
Hud. R. conv. '67	125	Gal. & Chic. ext	114
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	111½	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110
Har. seconds, '64	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72	115	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
M. C. New 1sts, '82	123	N. J. Cen. seconds	110
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	104
Mich. S. seconds	102	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	86
N. Ind. R. Gosb. L., '68	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. Bs.	64
Illinois Central, '75	118		

Mr. THOMAS M. WIGHAM, of the Stock Exchange, has associated himself with Mr. WILLIAM UNDERHILL, late of the firm of UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & Co., and will transact business at No. 22 Pine-st., under the name of WIGHAM & UNDERHILL.

Mr. THEODORE T. MORAN retires to-day from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS, and with Mr. A. G. CRANE, late of DAWSON & CRANE, and W. R. GOULD, Jr., of the New-York Stock Exchange, will form a new house, under the style of MORAN, CRANE & Co., to transact business at No. 50 William-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 1, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 36,405 bbls. Flour, 431 bbls. and 575 bags Corn Meal, 209,461 bushels Wheat, 145,600 bushels Corn, 129,924 bushels Oats, 19,093 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,001 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. Pots at $8@$8 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce and quiet at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request at previous quotations. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 109,915 bags and 15,907 mats, including 1,547 bags and 15,907 mats Java, 101,588 bags Rio and Santos, 3,700 bags Maracaibo, and 3,082 bags of other kinds. The business in Coffee in Philadelphia, during the month of May, Messrs. ANDREWS & MCCALLS notice thus: "During the past month our market has shown a continued inactivity, with no sales worthy of report, except the small lot received direct, which was disposed of at about 32½c. Our trade show no disposition to purchase beyond their immediate wants. We quote nominally Rio, ordinary, 29½c.@30c.; fair, 31c.; good to prime, 31½c.@32½c."

Coffee Trade of Philadelphia, Jan. 1 to June 1.

	1863. Rio.	1863. Other kinds.	1863. Rio.	1863. Other kinds.
Imports, bags	13,174	15,386	1,766	4,127
Stock, June 1	2,453	3,316	—	1,591

COTTON—Is in more request, and is held more firmly, at 52c.@53c. for Middlings ₱ lb. Sales 800 re-sales 1,150 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, opening at ouovanat prices, but closing rather tamely. Sales, 16,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 20 @$5 40; poor to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 25, chiefly at $5 90@$6 05; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 20@$6 35 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 20	@$5 40
Extra State	5 85	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	6 20	@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 35	@ 7 15
Extra Genesee	6 25	@ 7 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is salable and steady, to-day. Sales, since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $6 55@$7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 20@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales, 720 bbls. Extra, at $5 85@$7 85 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, at $4 25 @$4 35 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Calorie, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 370 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, chiefly for export, and has advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bush. Sales have been made of 194,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 65; Amber Western at $1 54@$1 57; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 47@$1 53; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 44@$1 48, the latter for extra; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 45; Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 42; Amber State, at $1 53@$1 54 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in active demand, to-nav, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 184,000 bushels at 72c.@76c. for new, and 76c.@78c. for old mixed Western; 67c.@72c. for unsound; 77c.@80c. for White Western, and 76c.@78c. for Yellow Western ₱ bush. Rye continues very quiet at 99c.@$1 01, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in brisk request, including Canada at 76c.@79c.; Western at 76c.@79c.; State at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy, at $1@$1 25 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and in good request at 55c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet and rather heavy at 15c.@25c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, were unimportant; prices unaltered. Stock 6,858 hhds and 15,788 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly dealt in, including Resin at $2 25@$3 2 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar at $8 50 @$11 ₱ obl.; and Spirits Turpentine at $3 30@$3 40 ₱ gallon.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping; sales, since our last, 1,600 obls., at $11 75 for old Mess; $12 90@$13 12½, chiefly at $13 for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl.; stock, 188,458 bbls. against 169,906 bbls. May 1, 1863, and 155,435 bbls. June 1, 1862. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 6c.@7¾c. for Hams; 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in less demand, at 6c. @7½c. ₱ lb.; sales 300 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales, 2,700 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand; sales 300 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Stock, 59,954 tcs. and bbls. against 72,224 tcs. and bbls. May 1, 1863, and 27,818 tcs. and bbls. June 1, 1862. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 16c. @21c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, embraced 800 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11c.@13c.—the latter rate for clarified; Porto Rico, at 10½c., and Cuba, at 10c. @11c.; with 15,000 bags Manilla, at 10c., and 670 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds today, 45,562 hhds., 110,186 bags, 15,380 boxes, and of Melado, 173 hhds.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11¼c., and 850 pkgs. Grease, at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The business in manufactured Tobacco, during the month of May, Mr. ALEX. HASKELL sums up thus: "The transactions for the month have been, upon the whole, limited—the home trade buying sparingly for immediate wants, while the export trade has been comparatively quiet. Tens have been more inquired after than any other description of goods. Really first-rate old Tens have been selling at 57c. to 60c., in small lots, for home trade, with a very small stock of such on hand. More goods have changed hands at from 45c. to 50c. The inquiry for Half-pounds was good during the early part of the month, but it fell off during the last fortnight. There is quite a scarcity of really prime Western Half-pounds, sound and in condition, and should any demand for such arise, it could not be met at present. Virginia Bright Pounds still remain inactive, although holders are firm in their demands. Western Pounds are also quiet, comparatively few transactions having occurred since our last. The demand for medium and lower grades of Navy Pounds has been fair, at prices ranging from 45c. to 50c., while the best brands have been quiet. For Negrohead Twist there has been very little inquiry, and some lots of Western work can be bought about 5c. less than last month's prices. Thirty-twos are in good supply, with a few transactions at quotations. Little or nothing doing in Light Pressed Tobacco, the article still very scarce."

Exports of Manufactured Tobacco during May:

From	Pounds.	Pkgs.
New-York	543,382	438
Baltimore	11,045	
Boston		732
Philadelphia	19,883	
Portland	1,000	
Total	575,310	1,170

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in May:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock May 1, 1863, hhds	28,699	4	11	29,714
Received since	10,600	—	1	10,601
Total	40,299	4	12	40,315
Delivered since	1,733	—	—	1,733
Stock June 1, 1863, hhds	38,566	4	12	38,582

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in May.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock May 1, 1863, bales	1,376	91	1,581
Received since	580	176	101
Total	1,956	267	1,682
Delivered since	856	116	134
Stock May 1, 1863	1,100	151	1,548

WOOL—The movements in this line during the month of May, Messrs. THELLUSON & KINGSMILL notice thus: "We have to report that the market, during the past month, was much depressed, with a little activity only within the last ten days in domestic fleece and pulled Wool, at the reduced rates. The stock of both has become very light with us, but there is more of it left in Boston, which is considered, however, scarcely sufficient for the time which will occur before the new clip can be used. Several auction sales here and in Boston, during May, have interfered with our regular business to some extent, and had an unfavorable influence. The last auction of Cape Wool, at Boston, on the 27th ult., nevertheless, went off better than was expected, the prices obtained being about the same as at private sale, and has caused more firmness. Foreign fine Wools—Of this description we have a good stock, but not much larger than is customary at this season of the year, and not too large for the consumption, which is increasing all the time. Foreign medium qualities in quantity is more extensive than before, but none too much for the additional wants for the army and navy. The stagnation in the sale of these grades has depressed prices nearly 25 per cent. from the highest point, and cannot be sold at cost. No new orders have been sent abroad for some time past, and we expect only the balance of former orders for medium and fine Wool to arrive. Low and common foreign Wools, for blankats and carpets, have not been in active demand, and prices are somewhat lower, notwithstanding the rise abroad. There is a light stock of desirable kinds, and an insufficient supply expected. With the inferior kinds the stock is larger than it was a month ago. At the last Liverpool sales of low Wools, prices advanced on all kinds ½d. to 1d. ₱ lb.; and in the London sales of fine Colonial Wools, the last rates are similar to those of the February auction. The new clip in England is bought at much higher prices, with greater competition than was anticipated. With regard to the new clip, at this period of the year, we look for a quiet market, as the manufacturers and dealers are interested respecting it. We may add that present appearances denote pretty high figures during clip time, and old fleece now offering in our markets may prove, perhaps, much cheaper and better for the manufacturers in general."

	Bales.	Pounds.
The Imports of Wool into New-York since Dec. 29, 1862, to April, 1863, were	87,813	15,740,574
The Imports of Wool for the month ending May 25, 1863, were	11,405	5,455,072
Total	49,218	21,195,646

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 44½c.@45c., chiefly at 44¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet, to-day. For Liverpool the engagement included 180,000 bushels grain, in bulk and bags, at 6½d.@7¾d. by sailing vessel, and 9d. by steamer, ₱ bushel; 400 bales Cotton by steamer at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 1,800 pkgs. Provisions at 22s., by sailing vessel, and 27s. 6d.@30s. by steamer, ₱ ton; and 100 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 7,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 1,500 pkgs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ₱ too. For Bristol, 20,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9½d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a cargo of Grain at 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	June 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	June 6.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 6.	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	June 6.	Quebec	Liverpool.
Sidon	June 10.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10.	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 13	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	June 13.	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	June 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24.	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8.	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15.	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Hibernian	May 14.	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20.	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	May 20.	Liverpool	New-York.
St Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	May 23.	Liverpool	New-York.
Melbourne	May 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	May 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28.	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Mersey	June 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3.	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10.	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	June 13.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30.	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

George Cromwell, June 6. New-York. New-Orleans.
Creole ..... June 6. New-York. New-Orleans.
Corsica ..... June 29. New-York. Havana.

For California.

North Star ..... June 3. New-York. Aspinwall.
America ..... June 13. New-York. Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *China* close at 12½ P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian, via* Quebec, close on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa via* Southampton, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna via* Queenstown, close at the same hour.

South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Northern Light*, close at 10½ A. M. on Thursday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE
OF A
FASHIONABLE STOCK
OF
SILK MANTILLAS,
SCARFS,
LACE POINTS, SHAWLS, &c.

WOODS & SCHUYLER,
NO. 409 BROADWAY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.,

Now offer their large and attractive stock of the above SEASONABLE GOODS at a great sacrifice. Their retail departments in that locality will be discontinued after the 1st of July, consequently their present fashionable stock must be sold.

The attention of those wanting the most desirable Summer Garments at great bargains is respectfully called to this very attractive closing-out sale.

MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
LAMA SHAWLS,
LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS,
In various new styles, for Summer wear, at
LE ROUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, No. 861 BROADWAY,
Respectfully calls the attention of families, requiring mourning goods, to his large and desirable stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, HERMANIES, FLORENTINES, &c. &c.; also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
N. B.—We are continually receiving fresh novelties from Europe, and GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. Call and examine.
Observe JAKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
No. 495 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)
THE NEWEST STYLES
IN
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
AND
EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ, AVIS.
Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 855 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., procure a card or a catalogue, (with the prices marked,) will be sent per mail, if desired,) and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing Pine Apples, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Pongees, Grapes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.
Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 90c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B.—All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 889 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.
AT LEGRAIN'S.

CHINA SILKS, the newest designs, at $1 50@$1 75. Cost to import, $2 25@$2 60.

BAREGE FLOUNCED ROBES, at $2 50. Cost $6 to import.

NEW FRENCH JACONETS, at 25c., worth 40c.

POPELINE DE PARIS, at 38c., worth 50c.

MOSAMBIQUES, double width—NEW PLAIDS, 38c. per yard, worth 65c.

FINE WHITE PIQUES and MARSEILLES, at 75c. per yard.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

FRENCH AND BRITISH
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.
The whole of their Importation will be opened on
MONDAY,
At less than the cost of importation.
A special counter has been appropriated for dress goods at and under thirty cents per yard, at which great bargains will be offered.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

A FRESH ARRIVAL
FROM AUCTION OF
SILKS, SILKS.
CHECK AND PLAID SILKS, from 4s. 6d. up.
FIGURED AND PLAIN SILKS, from 7s.
FOULARD SILK IN STYLE.
CHECKS, FIGURED AND CHINTZ, from 4s. 6d.
BLACK SILKS, with and without lustre, in all widths and at all prices, from 7s. to $4 a yard.
Also:
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST RECHERCHE STOCK FRENCH, BRITISH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS
IN THE CITY.
DRESS GOODS, at 10c., 12c., and 15c. a yard.
DRESS GOODS, at 18c., 25c., and 31c.
DRESS GOODS at 35c., 40c., and 45c.
DRESS GOODS, at 50c., 55c., and 60c.
DRESS GOODS, in Plain Colors.
DRESS GOODS, in Plaids and Stripes.
DRESS GOODS, in Colored Alpacas.
DRESS GOODS, Double and Single Widths.
Also:
A LARGE STOCK OF BAREGE ROBES, 22½ yards., from $3 50 to $5.
ELEGANT SILK AND WOOL PRINTED AND PLAIN, FRENCH CHALLIES.
RICH FIGURED BAREGES VERY CHEAP.
Also:
A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC COTTONS, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Also:
A SUPERB STOCK OF SILK CLOAKS, MADE FROM THE VERY BEST SILKS AND ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, MUCH BELOW BROADWAY PRICES.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
NO. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE.
We will offer
THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF RICH MANTILLAS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Also a choice stock of the
NEW "ALEXANDRA SCARF MANTILLA,"
THE LATEST NOVELTY OUT.
Also,
CLOTH CIRCULARS and SACKS,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED,
In great variety, and at very low prices.
We respectfully request those ladies who have hitherto confined their purchases to Broadway and Canal-st. stores to examine our GARMENTS, and the great difference in our prices. We guarantee to them a saving of 25 to 30 per cent.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

HOUSE KEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
THIS WEEK.
20-CENT BLEACHED MUSLINS, AT 12½c. per yard.
25-CENT BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 15c. per yard.
"WAMSUTTA," DWIGHT and "WHITE ROCK" 4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25c.
Sold recently at 40 to 45 cents.
BEST PRINTS, (Spring Colors,) 12½c., 14c. and 15c.
LADIES' CLOTHS, (All Wool,) at $1 50 per yard.
Also:
FROM AUCTION, PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELS, QUILTS, DRAPERIES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
A magnificent stock of
BLACK AND PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
Purchased during the week, at a great sacrifice, at auction.
GOOD BLACK SILK, wide ..... at 87½c per yard.
OIL-BOILED SILK, wide ..... at $1 and $1 25 per yard
YARD-WIDE SILK, wide ..... at $1 50 per yard
MANTILLA SILKS.
All widths, in Paris Taffetas, Gros-Grain, Armures, and Gros de Rhines, Mourning Silks.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
PLAIN BLACK BAREGES, CRAPE, MARETO, TAMARTINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, TUKON CLOTHS, LAWNS, PRINTS, &c.
MOURNING MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
A large stock, and at very low prices, at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

DRESS GOODS.
During the past week we have made large additions to our
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Having purchased very largely in the auction rooms, and from importers, who were anxious to close out the balance of this season's importations.
Ladies will effect a great saving by making their purchases at our store.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WILL BE
"OUR MOTTO" FOR THE REST OF THE SUMMER.
PLAIN BAREGES at 8c. per yard ..... worth 1s.
FIGURED BAREGES at 10c. per yard ..... worth 15c.
FIGURED BAREGES, fine goods, 12½c ..... worth 18c.
CHECKED and STRIPED POPLINS, at 15c. ..... worth 25c.
CHECKED POPLINS, LENOS, GLACES, and MOZAMBIQUES, at 25c. ..... worth 38.
BAREGE ROBES, 24 to 26 yards each ..... only $5.
ALPACAS, all the choice colors ..... very cheap.
Also,
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
No. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, June 1,
A large lot of
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
Purchased at auction at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. from late prices.
DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
MOZAMBIQUES, POIL DE CHEVRE,
WORSTED GRENADINES,
ALPACAS in all new shades,
DELAINES,
With a large assortment of goods suitable for
TRAVELING DRESSES,
VERY CHEAP.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS at a great reduction.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, June 1, a fresh lot of those cheap 5-4 WORSTED GRENADINES, from auction, at 37½ cents, worth 60.
BLACK SILK AND WORSTED GRENADINES, from ¾ to 2 yards wide, cheap!
PLAIN AND BROCHE GRENADINES, in all colors.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Offer at retail a new and desirable article in
TAFFETA IMPERIAL (richer than silk),
of all the NEW SHADES, just now in vogue at Paris.
TAMARTINES,
CREPE MARETZ,
and BAREGES,
in all new shades.
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, JUNE 1,
RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
PRINTED FOULARD SILKS, IN DRAB AND TAN-COLORED GROUNDS,
At 87½ cents, formerly $1 25,
CHECK AND FANCY SILKS at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
With a large assortment from 50 cents to $1 50.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS.—AT L. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 861 Broadway, largest millinery in the world, Bonnets and Hats of every description. Traveling Hats and Bonnets for ladies and children. Spanish shape Hats, new styles. Frames painted.

DRY GOODS.

PARASOLS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Our entire Stock at Retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Also at Stores,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS—PRICES REDUCED.
A full assortment of Spring and Summer Dress-Goods, including a great variety of novelties just received, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
AND DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY KIND,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

PLAIN AND CHECKED SILKS,
New and desirable styles, at Retail,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Also, at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are offering at retail
A large assortment of
WHITE AND PRINTED
PIQUE AND MARSEILLES,
At 50 cents per yard, and
An excellent line of
DRILLINGS,
For Boys' wear, at 40 cents.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PARASOLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer a lot of the above goods, much under cost, on
MONDAY, JUNE 1.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store a large and very elegant stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, including many novelties suitable for the season, to which they invite special attention. Prices moderate.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PAPER HANGINGS

AT RETAIL.
OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY
FOR EXHIBITION,
FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE
IT IS UNSURPASSED.
Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.
In consequence of the extreme warm weather the subscriber will offer at a reduction of 25 per cent., over
FIVE THOUSAND CLOTH CLOAKS,
at prices varying from $5 50 to $18, formerly sold for $7 50, $8 75, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, $22, $24, $26 and $28.
GEORGE CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st., New-York,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
N. B.—All the leading styles of Black Silk Mantillas, Sacques, Circulars and Ruffles for June and July Fashions, at prices within the reach of all.
W. R. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
LE ROUTILLIER BROTHERS
will open on MONDAY several cases of
CHECK MOZAMBIQUES at 31c., worth 50c.
DOUBLE WIDTH MOZAMBIQUES, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, GRENADINE BAREGES, CREPE MARETZ and BAREGES in all desirable colors.
FRENCH PRINTS in light colors and Chintz colors, LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND BRILLIANTS.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.
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SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wonregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 1,
BLACK TAFFETAS AND GROS DU RHIN,
Suitable for MANTILLAS and SACQUES.
Also,
GROS GRAIN,
PARIS QUALITY,
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO.
SHAWLS in GRENADINES and other Fabrics, with MANTILLAS and SACQUES. New styles just received

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
has just received the latest
SUMMER FASHIONS,
IN TALMAS AND SCARFS,
entirely different from anything in the New-York market, to which she invites the attention of her customers.
Real English Waterproof Cloaks, all sizes.
Misses' and Children's Garments in great variety.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, NO. t, 142 BROADWAY,
Above Twenty-sixth-st

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT COOK; one who understands her business thoroughly. None but those who can give first-class references from their last place as to honesty and competency need apply. Scotch or Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 120 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a family of four persons, a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; also, a chambermaid and waitress. Those who can bring good City references may apply at No. 31 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

A COACHMAN WANTED—ONE OF CONSIDerable experience and the best of references. Apply at No. 419 6th-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waitress to go a short distance in the country to a private family; must have the best City reference. Call this day at No. 7 Washington-square.

A FARMER WANTED.—ONE WHO CAN COME well recommended can find a permanent situation by calling at No. 26 South William-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 13 to 15 YEARS OF age, who resides with his parents, to attend an office, &c.; must have good references. Address R. L. & CO., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFEN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Il Trovatore.

WALLACK'S—The Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Ganaches.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

No. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to 11 o'clock last night the Government had received no further advices from Gen. Grant's Army.

We publish this morning, full particulars of the operations of Gen. Grant's army, up to and including the 24th of May, as received from our Special Correspondent, "Galwsy." The main facts have already reached us by telegraph, but the details as furnished in his letter, will be read with interest. Advices to the 27th are furnished by an officer belonging to the Staff of one of the Generals under Grant, who passed through Cincinnati yesterday, on his way to Washington. He states that three assaults have been made upon the rebel fortifications, all of which have been repulsed. The latest was made by Gen. Sherman, with twenty thousand men, of whom six hundred were killed and a large number wounded. The rebel works in the rear of the city have been found to be more formidable than those in front. Our outer line, however, was within one hundred yards of their works, and our sharpshooters prevented the rebels from working their guns. Jos. Johnston was understood to be in the vicinity of Jackson with 15,000 men, short of provisions and ammunition. No apprehension was felt of any serious attack in the rear.

The Chicago *Tribune* states, upon the most direct and positive authority, that Gen. Banks has been ordered to coöperate with Gen. Grant in the reduction of Vicksburgh; that the attack on Charleston, at least by land, has been temporarily abandoned, and that Hunter's men, or a large part of them, arrived at New-Orleans—probably to secure the quiet of Louisiana—many days ago. It also assumes to know Gen. Grant well enough to believe that, if needed, every available man in his Department, save and except only enough to hold Memphis, will be called to his aid, and if they are not enough, Missouri and Kentucky ought to be able to furnish, on brief notice, all that he may lack.

A dispatch from Somerset, Ky., indicates considerable military activity in that quarter. On the 31st ult. a cavalry reconnoissance was made to within four miles of Monticello. There was sharp skirmishing all the way, and sixteen rebels, with their horses and arms, were captured. At the same time another detachment of our troops crossed the Cumberland at Mill Spring, and succeeded in capturing a Lieutenant and sixteen privates, with all their arms and twenty-four horses.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal on the 29th ult., bringing some interesting intelligence. Gen. Hunter had issued an order directing that all civilians found in his department within twenty days should be drafted into the military service of the Government, and assigned to regiments from the States to which they respectively belonged, or where there were no such regiments, then to those regiments numerically the weakest. From Charleston, we learn that two steamers attempting to run out past the blockaders had been fired into and sunk within sight of Fort Sumter—one on the night of the 20th and the other on the 23d.

Considerable excitement was created at Harper's Ferry on Saturday by the driving in of our pickets on the Charlestown road, on the night previous. Cavalry were sent out to reconnoiter, and our forces at the Ferry were drawn up in line of battle, to await any emergency. It was the general opinion, however, that the enemy were only a part of Imboden's guerrillas returning from their raid into West Virginia.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Sheldrake* arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, on the 25th ult. She brings an extra of the *Diario de la Marina*, issued just before she sailed, announcing the arrival from Vera Cruz of the French war-steamer *Darien*, with important dispatches from Gen. Forey, the French Commander in Mexico, to the Emperor Napoleon. These dispatches are said to contain the announcement of the occupation of Puebla by the French forces, preceded by the unconditional surrender of Gen. Ortega, with 23 other Mexican Generals, and 900 other officers, and 17,000 men. It appears, according to the account which has reached us, that on May 8, Gen. Comonfort, commanding the Mexican force outside the city, attacked the French forces in the rear, his object being to favor the entrence into the city of a convoy of provisions and ammunition. He was defeated, however, losing 2,500 men and a part of his artillery and equipments, and his object was frustrated. Gen. Forey received some heavy artillery, with which he opened upon the principal Mexican fort on the 16th, and succeeded in breeching it. An assault was then ordered, when further resistance on the part of the Mexicans ceased, and the place was surrendered as above stated. It is further stated that on the 20th a division of the French army left for the City of Mexico. Puebla was to be garrisoned by a sufficient force to protect it from the guerrillas, and the rest of the army was to follow toward the Capital immediately.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, Mr. McCool introduced resolutions to pay the Hackley contract laborers up to May 15, and the City Inspector's men to date. In connection with the subject, a communication from the City Inspector was read, stating that a "strike" exists among the laborers in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, the men refusing to work till they are paid the wages due them by the late contractor, and expressing fear of embarrassment from this cause in cleaning the streets, if provision is not specially made for prompt payment by the City of the men employed under the new arrangement, which has so far "proved most salutary," the mortality during last week having decreased 90, compared with the previous week. Mr. Boole said this Board had already passed a resolution, which was now in the other Board, to pay the City Inspector's men. Discussion followed, but was soon cut short by taking up a resolution, just passed by the Councilmen, requesting the Comptroller to obtain the contractor's consent to settle with his men. This was concurred in, and disposed of the subject of street cleaning for the session. Two messages were received from the Mayor, one vetoing a donation of ground to the German Hospital, and the other setting forth that eighteen steam fire engines are in use, and as many more ordered, and recommending, with the concurrence of the Chief Engineer, that no more be ordered this year. A letter from the Croton Board, urging the need of establishing a uniform system of sewerage, was referred. The Mayor was requested to revoke all licenses for powder magazines. The use of the Governor's rooms was voted to Gen. Sickles for a public reception. A new $500,000 relief ordinance was adopted; also, a resolution to give $5,000 to the lessee of a portion of Mount Morris-square for his lease, that the $20,000 heretofore appropriated for the improvement of the square may be applied for that purpose. The Board changed their hour of meeting to 1 o'clock P. M., and adjourned to next Thursday.

In the Board of Councilmen a resolution by Mr. Webster was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to confer with the Hackley contract assignee and obtain, if possible, his permission to pay his laborers their wages from the money due on the contract. Afterward, the resolution from the other Board, directing the Comptroller to advance money to pay the City Inspector's men, pending a suit to recover the expenses of cleaning the streets from the contract sureties, came up and met with opposition, Messrs. Hayes and Jones taking the ground that the City Inspector was proceeding illegally, that the Commissioners of Health had not the authority to order him to resume charge of the work, and that until the Board of Health were convened by the Mayor and give the City Inspector such an order, the course now pursued by him would only make the City further responsible to the contractor for damages. Mr. Jones stated that Col. Delavan had granted requisitions for the contractor's pay up to the 15th, notwithstanding his (the Colonel's) repeated assertions made prior to that date, that the contractor had failed to perform his duty. Various emendments were proposed, but finally the subject, in this shape, was tabled, and a resolution was adopted requesting the members to wait upon the Mayor, in a body, at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, to urge him to convene the Board of Health, that the City Inspector may be legally empowered to assume the contractor's duties. A resolution, by Mr. Sanford, was adopted, in favor of ordering the removal of the Park Barracks, because they are used "by an irresponsible body of men purporting to be a 'Provost Guard.'" The Board concurred to grant the use of the Governor's Rooms to Gen. Sickles. The Board changed the hour of meeting to 1 o'clock P. M., and adjourned to next Thursday.

At the Billiard Tournament last night, three matches were played, 500 points up, on a four-pocket table, at the four-ball carom game. Kavanagh beat Tisman 432 points, Foley beat Seereiter 110 points, Goldthwaite beat Derry 108 points.

A meeting of the Excise Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Two licenses were granted, and the Board adjourned till to-day, at 1 o'clock.

Gen. Fremont has been elected President of the Pacific Railroad, eastern division. This is the line projected to run from the Missouri River to the one hundredth parallel. This company was first organized under the title of the "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company," and has recently changed hands.

There was considerable excitement in the Stock and Gold markets yesterday; the latter on rumors of National reverses at Vicksburgh, which were not verified by the afternoon dispatches. Gold, after selling up to 148@148¼, left off 146¾@147 ₩ cent. The Railway shares were 1@2 ₩ cent. higher than on Saturday. The receipts into the Treasury, on account of the New Loan, were $1,688,350.

Breadstuffs and Cotton were more active and firmer, yesterday. Pork, Cut Meats, Bacon, Beef, Butter and Cheese were heavy and drooping. Lard was brisker and dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Fish, Sugars, Teas and Tallow. Whisky was in less request and was cheaper. The freight market was rather quiet.

The supply of cattle is large this week, falling very little, if any, short of 5,000 head. About 4,000 were on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, and though the market was pretty brisk in the morning and prices nearly as high as last week, trade fell off before noon, and afternoon sales were made at a decline of $3 to $5 ₩ head from the opening rates, and an unusually large number were unsold at night. The majority of the cattle were of fair to good quality, and brought 10¼c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. estimated dressed weight—the best cattle were fully 12c.

The Rebellion as Opposed to the Nationality of Race.

The American rebellion is an anomaly in the spirit of the age, not only because it is a movement for Slavery instead of Freedom, but because it seeks a division instead of a union of people of the same blood. Everywhere else the nationality of race is the great idea. It is deemed the almost indispensable condition of national well-being.

The two most powerful, and, take them all in all, most prosperous and respected nations of Europe, are France and England; and this preëminence, it is conceded, is due in no small degree to their being large and homogeneous States—*nations*, in the strictest acceptation of the term. During the worst periods of the revolution, the French people displayed an energy, moral and physical, which never had appeared in them while a mere congeries of provinces under the old monarchy, because at the revolution they had grown into a nation "one and indivisible." The aspiration of every enlightened German is to see his country become one nation; and the development of Germany's material resources, by multiplying financial, commercial and other compacts between the States into which it is parceled out, and increasing their mutual dependence, is gradually realizing the idea. The wish of every Italian patriot for centuries back has been to see Italy one nation; and the glorious dream has been at last realized. Old, oppressed, priest-ridden, effiminate Italy—the land which the world, for three hundred years, has looked upon as the helpless prey of superstition, slavery, beggary and despair—has at last, reanimated by the universal spirit of nationality, suddenly sprung up with the energy of a giant into a high place among the nations. The acknowledged source of Spanish degradation and weakness has been a want of sense of common nationality among the provinces. Even among the low morasses of the Danube, and on the bleak mountains beyond the Baltic, there are ardent and busy apostles of a Scandinavian nationality; and the whole Sclavonic race is yearly becoming more subject to this same great idea, that affinity of blood shall determine national organizations.

It has become part of the European political creed, that great States are less likely to rush inconsiderately into war than small ones; and that States in which a large share in the exercise of legislation and administrative Government is vested in the people, are more moral, energetic and prosperous than those in which the people are mere passive instruments in the hands of their rulers. A corollary to this is that the homogeneousness of a people is the best guide for defining the limits of States; that as there is one great nation in Europe with English blood, another with French blood, and another, just born, with Italian blood, so it is desirable that every nation should have its own peculiar blood, determining its own distinctive development. This is the tendency of the age, and European despotisms set themselves in vain against it. This it is which has so wonderfully kept alive a sympathy for Poland all through the European masses; and which makes the absolute resurrection of that dead and buried kingdom not only possible but even probable.

The more intelligent writers of the South perfectly well appreciate that the rebellion is in opposition to the prevailing ideas of the age concerning the blood elements of nationality. But with their habitual perverseness they labor to make out that this seeming opposition is not real—that in fact they are really vindicating and applying the prevailing principle. They pretend that the Northern people have become so mixed as to have lost all their former identity with the old English stock, and that this is only preserved by themselves; and their effort to establish a new nation is largely prompted by a desire to get clear of what has virtually become an alien people. The pretext is too shallow to deserve serious refutation. The Northern people, notwithstanding all foreign influx, are still in the mass substantially what they ever have been. There has been no such infusion of foreign blood as to transform or even materially modify their race; and the American of Massachusetts, and the American of Illinois, are still as ever identical in blood and fibre with the American in Virginia and the American in Georgia. The fact is notorious; and it is absurd to argue on any other basis. The rebels are trying to tear asunder those who are connected by the closest natural ties. They are attempting to crush out all the instincts of consanguinity, and to disrupt, when in all other parts of the world the great endeavor is to combine. They will fail. The spirit of the age will assert itself here just as positively as it is doing in Europe. The struggle against nationality here, as everywhere, is hopeless. The American people are one people, and it is as fixed as destiny that, come weal or come woe, they will continue to live under one Government.

The Democratic Sentiment on the War.

It is becoming more and more evident every day that, to all practical intents and purposes, the people of the North are unanimous in support of the war for the preservation of the Union. There has been a very great change in the public mind on this subject within the last six or eight months. There were then thousands and tens of thousands who believed that separation was preferable to a continuance of the war. Very few would declare this sentiment openly, but they were for stopping the war at all hazards, and "letting the Union slide." During the political canvas in this State, last Fall, this was to a very great extent the tone and language of the organs and orators of the Democratic party. But now the same persons are open and explicit in favor of continuing the war, unless the Union can be saved by negotiating terms of peace.

We noticed yesterday the action of the Democratic State Committee on this subject. They *protest* vehemently against peace except on the basis of a restoration of the Union. The *Journal of Commerce* speaks in still stronger terms against the attempt to commit the Democratic party to Peace doctrines. It says that "very few people in the North—none indeed but Abolitionists and original Disunionists—are in favor of *Peace and Disunion*, while practically the entire people of the North are in favor of *Peace and Union*." And it adds that "if the South will not have union, the people of the North, *practically unanimous*, will go on with the war."

We regard this result as of very great importance to the country. It will be of very essential service in aiding in the execution of the Conscription and other laws intended to give increased vigor and effectiveness to the war; and it will also put an end to the hopes that have been based on the divisions of public sentiment in the Northern States. The rebels have counted very largely on this as an element of success. When the elections last Fall resulted in the triumph of the Democratic party in several of the largest Northern States, the result was hailed as an indication that the war would come to a speedy end. The Democrats were regarded as practical allies of the Secessionists, and their indirect aid was reckoned among the most potent means of success.

The result proves that this was a mistaken calculation. The people of the North have no thought of giving up the Union. They long for the return of peace; they deplore the calamities and the cost of war; but they cannot and will not consent to the ruin of the country even for the sake of peace. The Democratic party is beginning everywhere to understand that—much as it dislikes the war and the manner in which it has been waged—it cannot sacrifice the Union, nor advocate any policy which shall involve its destruction. The Peace Convention, which meets in this City to-morrow, is very distinctly warned by the organs of the Democratic party, that if it attempts to commit that party to peace upon any other than a Union basis, "it will vanish under public execration." The people are determined to preserve the Union. The Democratic party sees very clearly that they will tolerate no other policy, and with characteristic sagacity it accommodates itself to the necessities of the case.

Grant's Base.—It is not merely in its immediate relation to the reduction of Vicksburgh that the capture of Haines' Bluff by Gen. Grant was vitally important, but as opening a feasible line of communication between our army and its base and depots of supplies. When our troops crossed to Bruinsburgh, on this side of the Mississippi, their supplies had to be brought from Milliken's Bend, eighty miles up the river; and for weeks previous to crossing, every available hoof was kept ceaselessly busy in hauling forward supplies. When Grant set out on his march from the river to Jackson, his army carried four days' rations; but he could not afford to leave forces behind to guard his line, and so boldly pushed on his army, depending in great measure upon the country for supplies until such time as he should capture Vicksburgh, or cut his way to the Mississippi above Vicksburgh.

When he had achieved the latter object, he was relieved from a very great peril. Now steamboats and transports from up the river can conveniently carry to his army supplies in any quantity—not to speak of reinforcements.

The Reported Capture of Puebla.

We publish, this morning, advices from Mexico, purporting to give the details of the defeat of the Mexicans, and the occupation of Puebla by the French forces commanded by Gen. Forey.

Our advices state that on the 8th inst. Gen. Comonfort, who had received reinforcements, attempted to force his way into Puebla with a convoy of supplies, but he was opposed by the French under Gen. Bazaine, and defeated. Gen. Forey, in the meantime, had received his heavy artillery from Vera Cruz, and at once made a breach at the Fort of Totimehuacan, by which the French assaulted the city in force and entered on the 17th inst., capturing Gen. Ortega, all his officers, and 17,000 men, with all their artillery and equipments. It is also stated that a division of the French army had left Puebla for the City of Mexico, on the 20th inst.

The foregoing news appears in an extra of the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana, published on the arrival from Vera Cruz of the French war steamer *Darien*, on the 25th inst., just before the *Sheldrake* left Havana for New-York.

While there is an apparent consistency in dates and details, we are disposed to believe the whole affair an artful and stupendous *canard*—such as we have had on previous occasions. It is but recently that the time of holding the elections in France was promulgated; and the precise dates fixed—the 31st May and 1st June—in all probability was not known in Mexico. It is possible, therefore, that the statement of the capture of Puebla and the Mexican army is a fabrication for the French market on the supposition that it may be in season to influence the elections.

There are other very good reasons for doubting the correctness of these latest accounts of French successes in Mexico, but we prefer to wait for more full and definite advices before discussing the matter. The steamer *Eagle* will be due at this port, from Havana, the latter part of the week, when we shall doubtless be able to give the truth, whatever it may be.

Operations at Vicksburgh.

We publish letters from our correspondent with Grant, giving an account of operations from the capture of Jackson, of which we have heretofore had details, up to the 24th ult., Sunday of last week. From these our readers can gain some idea of the work performed by Gen. Grant, and of the bravery and perseverance of his troops. Since the date of these letters, we have telegraphic news that our troops had made three assaults upon Vicksburgh—one of them with a body of 20,000 men, led by Gen. Sherman—but in none of them did we achieve our object. This brings our advices down to Wednesday night last, the 27th. Grant is evidently giving the rebels no pause, but, in his characteristic style, is ceaselessly assailing their works. Our readers will find encouragement in our correspondent's letters that Grant will ultimately, and probably speedily, bring his campaign to a glorious issue.

An Abolition View of the War.—We copy from yesterday's *Tribune* a letter from Hon. M. F. Conway, which is intended to define his position in regard to the war. It is a "representative" letter and sets forth the sentiments of a very active if not a very large class of men, concerning the objects and aims for which the war is carried on. Mr. Conway recognizes the practical unanimity of men of all parties in declaring that *the Union must be maintained*—whatever may become of Slavery or anything else. He acknowledges that on this point Republicans, Democrats, and to a considerable extent Anti-Slavery men, are substantially agreed. But for his own part he protests against it. Unless Slavery is destroyed he does not wish the Union preserved. If Slavery is destroyed, he does not object to the Union; but the abolition of Slavery is with him the main consideration; it is for *that* he would have the war carried on;—the preservation of the Union is a secondary matter altogether.

And in this Mr. Conway holds the same ground as Wendell Phillips, Garrison, and others of that school. The *Tribune* dissents from Mr. Conway's view—not because it deems the preservation of the Union as of paramount importance, but because it thinks the abolition of Slavery more certain to be accomplished with the Union than without it. It regards Gerrit Smith not as a better patriot, but as a "wiser Abolitionist" than Mr. Conway.

We hold the maintenance of the Union to be the one thing needful,—and we look upon everything else,—Slavery, Abolition, *habeas corpus*, personal rights and all, as for the present of secondary consequence. If the Union is dissolved our, government is destroyed. Our country exists no longer. Whether we should succeed in creating another nation,—whether we could or could not form another country fit for freemen to live in,—is purely a matter of conjecture. It would be an experiment. Undoubtedly we should try, and perhaps we should succeed. But *this* nation would exist no longer, and its destruction would, in our judgment, involve evils infinitely greater to the American people, black and white, and to the world at large, than any that flow from Slavery or from any other cause. This is our reason for insisting that the war shall not end in the separation of the North and South. We can consent to no peace that involves such a result.

What will become of Slavery is another thing, and one which at present we deem of secondary importance. We have no doubt for ourselves that Slavery will come to an end more speedily and with more beneficent results to all concerned, if the Union is preserved than if it is destroyed. Others may think differently. But even if we did not think so, we should still insist on the prosecution of the war for the sake of *the Union*, and not for the sake of abolishing Slavery.

Gen. Price's Peregrinations.

There is a report of the crossing of the Arkansas River, near Fort Gibson, by a body of rebels, on the 19th ult. They were driven back with slight loss, but are said to be the advance guard of the main body of Sterling Price's army, 11,000 strong, massed in the vicinity of the crossing. Another crossing will be attempted, in force, if the story is in all its parts reliable, and we may soon look for trouble in Missouri.

Without vouching for the trustworthiness of these dispatches from the frontier, we do not hesitate to say they are more likely to prove true than those rebel dispatches that have represented Gen. Price to be approaching the Mississippi River, in the rear of Helena. Gen. Price is only strong as a military leader, in connection with the disloyal element in Missouri. He gained success and prestige in that State from his unbounded popularity and influence with the population that sympathised in his professed defence of Missouri "State rights." Most of his followers were Missourians, seeking a safe return to their homes, from which they had been temporarily driven. Surrounded by such men, fighting for such a purpose, Price was really a formidable leader, as the Government had abundant occasion to know. But transferred from Missouri and separated from the moral support and the intense motive power that assisted in his invasion of that State, he lost his strength as completely as Samson did when shorn of his hair.

Price made no figure at all as a rebel leader, east of the Mississippi. He was disappointed, his Missouri followers were disappointed, and they did nothing but repine, complain of Jeff. Davis and ask to be sent back to Missouri, to redeem their forsaken State, by ravaging it with fire and sword. If it be true that Price is on his way back to Missouri, he will not stop at Helena, nor seek a route to St. Louis by way of Cape Girardeau. He will strive to enter the back-door, get on the broad prairies of the West, where border ruffians abound, with room for retreating as well as fighting. He will aim to draw the National forces as far as possible from the Mississippi River and from their railroad lines, and then his old tactics may avail him.

The President's Foot Needed.—We hope the President will at once "put his foot down" upon a quarrel which is raging between certain officers of our army at Port Royal under Gen. Hunter and certain officers of our army at Newbern, under Gen. Foster—and which, if it does not extend to the chief officers in command of the respective Departments, looks very much as if it did. When Foster, after reinforcing Hunter some months ago, left the Department a question of precedence, Hunter retained part of his troops; but when, latterly, Foster was besieged at Little Washington, Hunter sent a brigade to his relief. Hunter now wants that brigade back, while Foster wants back with him all the troops he took down to South Carolina. The desire in both cases is natural enough; but such matters are to be settled by the orders of the President, and not by personal desires, natural or unnatural.

The leading newspaper published in Port Royal—which has been called "Gen. Hunter's organ," because, we suppose, it publishes that officer's orders—has an article in its issue of May 30, indulging in some very bitter remarks on the subject. It compares the "siege of Washington" to Mrs. Burnell's bogus baby, and asserts that it is now admitted that the "whole siege" was made out of "whole cloth"—by Gen. Foster, of course, for the sake of getting back his troops. An arrival on the same day, (yesterday,) from Newbern, brings a document to the Associated Press, of which we do not care to print any more than the assertion that "that part of the Eighteenth army corps now in South Carolina is ardent in its desire to return and fight under its old chief," and that "rather than have any ill feeling between the two departments, Gen. Foster is willing to furnish Gen. Hunter with two *black* regiments for each one of his *white* regiments that is returned."

This, we suppose, is considered a witty and pungent retort—though it can hardly be called the retort courteous or the retort military. We do not care about inquiring into the merits of the quarrel. It can have no merits. But it has raged long enough to demand that the President stop it. In neither the Department of North Carolina nor of South Carolina has there been anything very brilliant done of late; and if there is to be bickering and quarreling between the Departments, it were better that all the troops were withdrawn from both of them, and put to bickering and battling with the rebels.

A Piteous Appeal.—The fortunes of the Memphis *Appeal* have been varied and dismal. When our forces took Memphis, the *Appeal* was removed to Grenada, Miss., where it was known as the Memphis-Grenada *Appeal*. When Grant last year threatened Grenada, the *Appeal* was carried to Jackson, and was known as the Memphis-Grenada-Jackson *Appeal*. When, in the course of events, on the 14th of last month, our troops captured Jackson, the *Appeal* once more set out to seek a place of safety, and our correspondent writes that it is next to be set up at Atlanta, Ga. We predict, however, that it will not long be safe in Atlanta, for when Rosecrans moves he is not likely to stop till he gets into Georgia, and, perhaps, gets his guns within easy range of the *Appeal* office. The backward and downward movements of the *Appeal* furnish a curious sign of the retreating footsteps of the rebellion, of which it has been such a fast supporter.

"THE LAW OF THE CASE"—THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The National Intelligencer on Vallandigham—Its Mistakes—The True State of the Case—Washington's Views of the Disaffected Internal Foes—Salutary Effects of "Order No. 38."

The Besches, Monday, May 25, 1863.

Walking into a reading-room the other day, my eye fell on an article in the *National Intelligencer*, headed "The Law of the Case." I confess to a feeling of indignation as I perused the grave and legal argument to prove that everybody—Generals, Courts, and people—were wrong in the Vallandigham case, and nobody knew anything, except only the *National Intelligencer*. Not one in a hundred of your readers ever see that paper—still it has some weight with a small class of educated men, especially lawyers and politicians. Combine this with the fact that it is supposed to be a sort of *Moniteur* of the Ministry—an organ or not, as they may choose—and I think that is sufficient reason to answer its assumptions and presumptions, for it has an abundance of both. I wish to state the case in terms which will put it in a clear light, and show the mistakes of the *Intelligencer*:

1. No man in this country has had a fairer trial than Clement Vallandigham. Where can you find another case in which a man has been tried by both military and civil tribunals, and condemned by both. He was tried by a Court-martial and convicted. He was tried, on the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, before the Circuit Court, and convicted. Every argument in the case was brought before the Court, and the writ refused. His counsel made every possible effort and failed.

2. But, the *National Intelligencer* passes by all this and says, that an act of Congress, passed last session, provides for this very case, and the *Court was bound to issue the writ*. Now, the *National Intelligencer* has taught, for half a century, as one of its fundamental doctrines, *that the Courts are the sole judges of the law*. This is its own doctrine, and I agree with it. Well, the Court said, in this case, that the writ of *habeas corpus* is *not* a writ which *issues of course*. This is a very important point; for most of our young lawyers think that every Judge is bound to issue a writ for everybody. And here the *Intelligencer* makes a sneer utterly unworthy of a respectable newspaper. It sneeringly asks whether Judge Leavitt could not get a copy of the Statutes, or had not read them? It is no matter whether he did or not, since, (as I shall show,) the case did not turn on that statute. Judge Leavitt is a most worthy man, who has had thirty years' experience on the bench, and having been appointed by Jackson, has something of the fervid patriotism which animated the old hero.

3. We now come to the real point. The *Intelligencer* quotes the Statutes of the last Congress to show that Congress had conferred full jurisdiction over this case, and directed the Courts how to proceed. True. But the mistake of the *Intelligencer* is in assuming that, because Congress had conferred this jurisdiction on the civil Courts that, therefore, it took from military commanders and military Courts their power and jurisdiction in matters which were necessary to the purposes of war. It did no such thing. Let me say, *it is not in the constitutional power of Congress to do that*. War once having been declared, the President alone is charged with the mode and measure of its execution, and it is not in the power of Congress to cut down the Executive power over the proceedings of the army in the least particular. The only question is, has such a case arisen in regard to either person or property, as makes it necessary for a military commander to interfere? If there was *not* such a case, then Vallandigham and his tail are wronged men. If there was, then the jurisdiction conferred on the civil Courts has nothing to do with the matter. Now what was Vallandigham doing? He was doing precisely this. He said, practically, "this war is all wrong. The rebels are right and we are wrong. We must have peace on any terms; and we might have it immediately but for this wicked Abolition Administration." This is the substance, and what was the effect? The disaffected Pro-Slavery Democrats got together with butternut emblems, secretly encouraging resistance to the conscription, and alarming and discouraging the soldiers in the field. In one word, they were doing their utmost to aid and comfort the enemy. Now, do you think that the common sense of mankind will believe it right that we should sacrifice thousands of soldiers in the bloody field, while we permit these fellows to aid the enemy at home? The common sense and the common honesty of the people will everywhere say *no*. The soldiers in the field cry, with one voice, against it. In these circumstances, Burnside issued "Order No. 38," and under it Vallandigham was tried and convicted. What man of sense will deny the justice of his fate? What patriot can vindicate him?

Before the Court, the able counsel for Vallandigham, Mr. George Pugh, presented the single point on which the case must turn. It is whether the military jurisdiction for arrests took effect in Ohio, where he said there was no war, and which was not within the military territory. There was no other point in the case. No man can deny Burnside's right to make this or any arrest within that part of his department, in the actual lines of war. But Ohio is in his department, and can you say that he has a right to arrest John Smith for a certain offence in Tennessee, and he has no right to arrest the same John Smith for the same thing, when he comes to Ohio, in the same department? Is the war against a piece of land, or is it against certain people? Can you not confiscate enemies' property in New-York? And if so, can you not arrest their persons? The Supreme Court has settled this very point. You may depend upon it, that the common sense of mankind goes straight to the *gist* of this case. People are not deceived by the pretence of legalities in favor of a man whose heart and conduct are with the enemy. Besides this, I should not stop to say, what the legal knowledge of the *Intelligencer* did not find out, that the Legislature of Ohio has passed an act guaranteeing all such arrests, and thus taking away all pretence that they could not be made in Ohio. I need add no more. The case is ended, and Vallandigham, like Olns, and the whole tribe of rebel sympathizers, will soon pass into oblivion. Martyrs are not made out of such material. The power of the Government and the nation is in the hands of the people themselves, and they will sit in judgment on their own acts.

I may close with Gen. Washington's opinion of such characters as Vallandigham, Wood, Olds, *et id omne genus*. I well know there was no Constitution then in existence; but most of the facts are the same. Washington was Com-

mander-in-Chief, fighting the enemy, and certain classes of people thought he was all wrong, and he and his army ought to be themselves the victims of the war. Writing to the Long Island Committee, WASHINGTON says, "I will lend any aid in my power that shall be thought within the line of my department, to root out or secure such abominable pests of society. But as you have neither pointed out the names nor the places of abode of the persons alluded to by your informants. I must beg the favor of a more explicit description.' 'On several other occasions WASHINGTON wrote to the same effect, and did not hesitate to arrest the disaffected.

Differences of opinion and freedom of speech should be allowed to the utmost extent, when they do not interfere with the efficiency of the army, or the measures of Government. When they do, they are no longer safe. The *policy* of arresting VALLANDIGHAM and similar characters, is a fair subject of discussion. I thought, and think now, that VALLANDIGHAM'S extreme course and the tone he succeeded in giving his party, were politically of great service to the Administration. But he was not arrested for his political course, but for the military effect of his speeches. In that respect, his arrest was right.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1.

GEN. HUNTER RELIEVED.

Gen. HUNTER has been relieved from the command of the Department of the South. Gen. GILMORE, who reduced Fort Pulaski, succeeds him.

The President's Assistant Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. JOHN HAY, who has been serving on Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, is already on his way back to resume his duties with the President.

THE DRAFT.

Capt. S. M. QUINCY has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia, and Capt. SCHULTZ, Commissioner. The enrollment here will begin immediately, under the conscript law.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The municipal election here to-day has gone largely for what is called the "Unconditional Union ticket," headed by DIXON for Collector. In so far as any principle was involved in the contest, the result is a defeat of the more radical supporters of the Emancipation Proclamation.

RECONNOISSANCES.

Reconnoissences made to-day to Warrenton and beyond, develop a rebel movement in this direction.

The medical officers are refused leaves of absence, on the ground that the times are too critical to permit the absence of surgeons from this vicinity.

NEGRO TROOPS.

Col. WM. BIRNEY, Fourth New-York, has been detailed to act as Inspector, and superintend the organization of negro troops. Col. BIRNAR arrived on Saturday night, and reported to-day for duty. He is a brother to Maj.-Gen. BIRNEY, and the son of JAMES G. BIRNEY, once the Abolition candidate for the Presidency. His appointment is regarded as an indication of a determination to enter vigorously upon the organization of the full military strength of the negro population. The statement in some papers that Col. BIRNAR has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship is incorrect.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that stamps on contracts for purchase and sale of gold coin on time exceeding three days, shall equal one-half per cent. on the currency price to be paid, and the amount of the interest paid on settlement.

EXCHANGED.

About 2,000 Union troops, taken prisoners by the rebels during the last four months, and now quartered at Benton barracks, St. Louis, have just been exchanged. They are all Western men.

Two hundred and fifteen Union officers, the most of them captured at Chancellorsville, have also been exchanged, and are ordered to report immediately to their commands. Among them is Gen. HAYS, who was paroled.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Surgeon J. SIMPSON, U. S. A., and Surgeon C. C. COX, U. S. Vols., have been designated delegates to represent the Medical Department of the army in the National Medical Convention to be held in Chicago on the first Tuesday in June.

MEN IN HOSPITAL.

The number of men in the hospitals here is about six thousand.

THE CARROLL ESTATE.

In consequence of the death of the younger CHAS. CARROLL, of Carrollton, the Carroll estate is now being settled up. Of 300 slaves belonging to the estate, all but 140 have run away. The appraisers on Saturday valued these at $5 apiece, while a leading slave-dealer of Baltimore declares he wouldn't give $500 for the whole lot. This is the most remarkable illustration yet brought out of the decrease in the value of slave property in Maryland.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1.

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS.

A report prevailed to-day that the rebels had appeared at Snicker's Gap, but a gentleman, who arrived to-night from that vicinity, says only a few bushwhackers were seen to-day in that neighborhood. It is generally believed the enemy contemplates a bold movement.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

The Third Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. FISHER commanding, who have been performing guard duty in Washington, joined the headquarters of its division to-night, on the Virginia side. Gen. CRAWFORD will probably assume command of the division to-morrow. The men were in fine spirits, and cheered as they passed through our streets, glad to be again in the field. Capt. ARCHAMBAULT, who was with Gen. MORELLI in all the battles of the Peninsula, is Gen. CRAWFORD'S Acting Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff. It is believed that this favorite division of Pennsylvania could be increased to its full number by returned nine months' volunteers were they called for.

The Abolitionists View of the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: The recent avowal of Mr. GERRIT SMITH that he is in favor of a restoration of the Union, even if such restoration should involve new power to Slavery, is a slight indication of that counter-revolution in public sentiment on this subject which the war is calculated to effect, and which political leaders seem determined through it to bring about.

The only period in which there was a ghost of a chance of giving this war an Anti-Slavery result was the first two years of its existence. If it had been taken hold of at the outset as an instrument of *servitude—to dissolve the Union and constitute the North the nation*—thus liberating the Government from all constitutional obligations to slaveholders, and had then been rushed through with skill and energy, under wise Ministers and competent Generals, in a manner to give full effect to the power of the North, Slavery would have been swept out of existence, and the seceded States conquered to the authority of the Union, and held as subject provinces.

But this was not done. On the contrary, the war was employed as a means to prevent revolution and to maintain the Union. The object was to force upon the slaveholders the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution they discarded. For nearly two years the most serious regard was paid to these "rights;" and military operations, conducted in a manner to induce the Southern people to return voluntarily to their Federal allegiance. In consequence of this policy, the golden opportunity slipped away—the South became a settled and determined Power—the North lost the prestige of victory, and its *morale* was broken.

Thus the war became a failure and utterly ceased to bear upon the question of the subjugation of the South in any manner whatsoever; and now, whatever may be said to the contrary, there are few reflecting minds which have not come to the conclusion that the independence of the South is an established fact, whether recognized or not.

The war for the future, therefore, becomes simply

of the U. S. Statutes at Large? Is Richmond ours?—or even Vicksburgh? Does not the Confederacy still stand firm and defiant, and does it not promise to stand so in the future? And, above all, is not the Presidential election approaching?

It is now assumed that the Union is an object paramount over all other considerations, and we are told that it must never be relinquished. We are asked to adhere to the war, not because it gives us successful achievements in the field, but for the reason simply that otherwise we give up the Union. We are told also that the institution of Slavery, like all other institutions, (*vide* NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day,) is of minor importance, one way or the other, compared with the Union; that it must give way or not give way, be destroyed or granted a new lease of life, with increased power, just as the exigencies of the Union may require. And to this doctrine that life-long Abolitionist, GERRIT SMITH, and that zealous Republican, Mr. RAYMOND, and that eminent Democrat, Mr. VAN BUREN, all alike assent. Since the deportation of VALLANDIGHAM, it is supposed that this is to be the mongrel Democratic platform for the next Presidential race.

Now, Mr. Editor, I desire thus publicly and from the beginning to announce my emphatic wish to be counted out of any such arrangement. I went into this Anti-Slavery business earnestly, and on the presumption that I was acting with honest men—men who hated Slavery, and who were determined to cast it out, *come what might*. I find that as to many I have been deceived. I find that these men went into power, not care for nothing else; and that for the sake of power they would kill all the white people of the South, or take them to their arms; that they would free all the slaves, or make their bondage still more helpless; or do any other inconsistent or wicked thing. I have no sympathy whatever with such an unhallowed lust of dominion.

As to the Union, I would not give a cent for it unless it stood as a guarantee for freedom to every man, woman and child within its entire jurisdiction. I consider the idea that everything must be sacrificed to the Union as utterly preposterous. What was the Union made for? That we should sacrifice ourselves to it? I, for one, would beg to be excused. As things stand, I would sacrifice the Union to freedom any morning before breakfast. Very truly yours, M. F. CONWAY.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1863.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

BOSTON, Monday, June 1.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Commander E. C. BAILEY, of the Boston *Herald*, celebrated its 225th anniversary with full ranks and the usual demonstrations by a dinner at Faneuil Hall. Maj.-Gen. BUTLER responded to the following sentiment:

The Army of the Union—The right arm of the nation; may it never be paralyzed by divisions at home.

When Gen. BUTLER rose, the storm of applause lasted several minutes, round after round of cheers being given. He spoke briefly and eloquently—first suggesting an emendment to the toast, so that it should read—not "the army of the Union"—but "the army for the Union." He then described the splendid materials of which that army was composed, and referred to its immense numbers—not less than 750,000 men—of which Massachusetts, among the smallest of the States in territory, had furnished 73,000. Gen. BUTLER paid a glowing tribute to the bravery and patriotism of the troops in the field, claiming for them that they had more love for the Union than those who staid at home. He averred that Louisiana was the first State to enlist volunteers whose faces were not as white as the facings of their coats, and stated that Louisiana would be the first State to return to the Union.

At the close of the festivities the company marched to the Common, where Gen. ROBERT COWDIN, the late brave and able commander of the First Massachusetts regiment in the field, was commissioned Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for the ensuing year.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 30 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., has proved eminently successful in the cure of severe complaints, especially those affecting the limbs and lungs, also of women's diseases. The Turkish and other foreign baths are administered, and every means of reinvigoration is brought to bear on invalids.—*Springfield Republican.*

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful, its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond
Anticipating the wants of the
THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS
Who will soon be coming back to their homes, have this season manufactured an unusually extensive, elegant and varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
suitable for
EVERY CIVIL OCCUPATION AND CALLING,
which they have concluded to sell at such
REDUCED RATES
as will make it an object with every volunteer
RETURNING TO CIVIL LIFE
to purchase at the
OLD CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
(Broadway Store, No. 214 Broadway.)

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 160 MAIDEN-LANE,

"Neuralgia."
The celebrated Sturgis Electric Compound for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., which is having such an extensive sale all over the New-England States, can be found at D. S. BARNES & CO.'S, No. 202 Broadway.

V. L.
Chronic Rheumatism immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment.
Sold by all the Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. M.

5,000 Pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of Colored Gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts.
Price 50 cents per box.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Housekeepers, If you Want the Best Soap in market, ask your grocer for Pyle's O. K. Soap. After a fair trial you will use no other. Pyle's Saleratus, Cream Tartar, and Soda are also pure and just weights.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st., three doors from Broadway. Shoulder-brace, Suspensory Bandage, Elastic Stockings, Ventilating Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shields, Crutches, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE—At and near Central Park, Broadway, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d and 73d sts.

The Executors of the late Jacob Harsen, offer for sale a large number of City lots desirably located.

Capitalists will find this a favorable opportunity for investment in REAL ESTATE that must rapidly improve in value.

They are offering two or three ENTIRE BLOCKS, beautifully located. Any PUBLIC INSTITUTION requiring an ENTIRE BLOCK can rarely meet with so favorable an opportunity to purchase.

They offer a VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND WATER GRANT on North River, with as many lots as may be required with the same.

The TITLE is one of the OLDEST and BEST on the Island. Apply at the office of the Executors, No. 30 Pine-st., second story.

JOHNS & BRO.
HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Prest of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bayeux, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STORE AND dwelling and lot, No. 80 5th-av.; entire lot built over. Price $16,500.

House and lot No. 290 4th-st., corner Wooster-st.; 14x76 feet. Price $11,500.

House and lot No. 102 Dean-st., Brooklyn; 20x100; brown stone; three stories. Price $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the north west corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 45x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 704 Broadway.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath, range, heater, &c.; lots well laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, shrubberies, &c. Apply, for particulars, to JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, 14th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn.

WILLIAMSBURGH LOTS.—FOR SALE OR lease, on easy terms, 800 lots, located between the East River and 6th-st., north 7th-st., and Bushwick Creek; also, 20 houses. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE finest tracts of coal land in the State of Pennsylvania, 1,000 acres, heavily timbered, convenient to two railroad depots, an extensive oil manufactory adjoins this tract. It will be sold at a bargain. Apply to H. V. CRAMER & CO., No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWELVE LOTS ON 22D-ST., BEtween 1st-av. and Avenue A. Inquire of WM. A. BAXTER, on the premises.

OWNERS, ETC., OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE can have the aid of a reliable party, to take charge, on reference to OLIVER HOLDEN, of the United States Customs. Address or call before 10 o'clock, or after 3 o'clock, at No. 328 West 22d-st.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Forty acres of the best land in the county, all tillable, with fine thrifty-bearing orchard, and plenty of small fruit, beautifully located in the village of Fishkill, on the east side of the Hudson, one mile from the depot and sixty from the City. The lands adjoin the village, and are available for building lots, being on the line of the contemplated Newburgh and Hartford Railroad. The mansion is a large two-story building, in complete order, fronting the main street, and surrounded with elegant shade trees; also, barn, wagon-house, and suitable outbuildings. Terms easy and possession immediately. Inquire of S. W. SEARS, No. 165 Greenwich-st., or JOHN GIVEN, Fishkill Village.

FOR SALE—A FARM NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J., two miles from the village, which contains churches, schools, &c. Time from New-York, one hour and a quarter. The land is about 100 acres, is under good cultivation. The buildings consist of a cottage house, large barn, carriage-house, and all suitable outbuildings. Crops in the ground, wood and fruit. The present owner wishing to go West, will sell the stock, &c., on favorable terms. A large part of the purchase money can remain. Apply to SIDNEY CORNELL, No. 36 Cortlandt-st., or STEPHEN VAIL, at depot, Plainfield.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR—The farm belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy, 1½ miles from Rye Depot, Westchester County, containing 125 acres. The house is a substantial two-story and attic frame building, with extension, containing twelve rooms, cellar under the whole house, beautifully situated and handsomely shaded, splendid view of the Sound, good garden, fruits, carriage-house, and other outbuildings. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises; or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, OF the finest quality and position, in the town of Islip, Long Island, with buildings suitable for the work of the farmer, or the residence of the gentleman; also, a tract of 300 acres, extending from the shore across the main South Road, with superior location for building, and facilities for farming. Inquire of ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, Long Island.

FARM FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—101 acres of land, with large new house 45x50 feet, two-story basement and attic; farmer's house 25x35 feet, barn and carriage, abundance of fruit, fine view, only 2¾ miles from the depot. This farm will be sold for less than the improvements cost.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, A small farm of from 15 to 25 acres, with dwelling-house, barns and out-buildings; must be but a short, convenient distance from New-York; Long Island, neighborhood of Astoria or Ravenswood, preferred, and the rent must be moderate. Address H. F. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS.—65 acres of choice land, with a large new two-story house, 45x50, barn and carriage-house, only 1¼ miles from the depot; or will rent 34 acres with the house. Rent $400. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A FARM, WITHIN 25 MILES OF New-York, at a depot, with 30 to 50 acres, good buildings and fruit, for which one-third or one half would be taken in street railroad stock and bonds, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent. Address A., P. O. Box No. 4,431.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y.—263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, a spacious house, fronting on Washington-square, with all the modern improvements, for the Summer months. Inquire of J. & W. DUNHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

DWELLING-HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—Three story and cellar or five story basement, not less than twenty feet wide, between 14th and 46th sts., and Lexington and 5th avs. Address, (through Post-office, if more convenient,) before the 4th of June, stating number of house and street, size of house and lot, and price, ROBERT GILMORE BUSHE, at the International Hotel, Broadway.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, A NEAT, FURnished cottage, by a family of five adult persons. A perfectly satisfactory occupant may be obtained by addressing M. C. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, with full particulars as to location, price, &c.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, in good neighborhood, between 2d and 6th avs., not above 55th-st.; rent not to exceed $500. Address D., Box No. 471 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VIcinity of Orange or of Elizabeth City, within an hour of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, three small children and servant. Must have two large airy rooms that connect. The house must be well shaded, in a pleasant location, and where there are no other boarders. The fare must be first-rate and plenty. For such accommodations and fore a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,131 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY residing in Factoryville, north shore Staten Island, would let two or three rooms for the Summer months. A gentleman and wife and one or two single gentlemen can be accommodated. References given and required. Address L. L. D., Station G.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a house pleasantly located on Warburton-av., Yonkers, commanding a view of the Hudson for miles, within five minutes' walk of depot. Address GLENWOOD, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—AT A SUBSTANTIAL farm-house, within fifty miles of New-York, from July 1 to Sept. 1, by a small family, consisting of husband, wife, two small children and nurse; near the water preferred. Parties answering will please state terms and other particulars. Address W. B., Box 103 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Harlem Railroad, one mile from Bedford Station. A large family can be accommodated. For further information, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at the dry goods store No. 138 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., Yonkers. The house is large, grounds well shaded, accommodations first-class, view unsurpassed; within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landings. Address Mrs. SCOTT, Yonkers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FORTUNE.—Will be sold or leased, an elegant country seat, within an hour's drive of the Central Park; delightfully located on the Sound, with a fine, clear water front of 900 feet. The property consists of a large, new, stylish villa, with all the appointments essential to a luxurient residence throughout the year, including horses, carriages, &c.; a rich, elevated plot of 12 acres, tastefully laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

View not surpassed even by that of the Bay of Naples.

Carriage-house, stables and other outbuildings all new and commodious.

Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. No agents need apply. Address
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

VALUABLE VILLA SITES AT AUCTION, AT KATONAH, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—The estate of the late Gideon Reynolds, at Katonah Station, about 45 miles from New-York, and near Lake Mahopac, Croton Falls and Croton Lake, containing about 115 acres, will be divided into suitable sites, from 50 to 2 acres each,

FOR DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES, and sold at public auction THURSDAY, June 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Homestead. For particulars, inquire of J. M. CHAMBERLIN, at the bank, corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st., and G. REYNOLDS, No. 2 Water-st.
FLOYD TUCKER, Executor.

FOR SALE IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—ONE of the most delightful country residences in the vicinity of New-York. The house is built in modern style, has twelve finished rooms, besides cellars and attic and two bath-rooms. Water and gas in the house. The grounds contain six acres handsomely laid out; walks, shade-trees and every variety of fruit, and a large kitchen garden in the rear; a carriage-house, stable, cow-house and hennery and suitable pasture for horse or cows. This residence is situated on South-st., at the head of Broad, about 10 minutes' walk from the depot. There is nothing more desirable in Elizabeth, and was improved by Joseph Benjamin, Esq., for his own use. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

CHOICE RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.—For sale or rent, an elegant place of eight acres, on the Highland Turnpike, half a mile from the Hudson River Railroad Station, beautifully shaded and watered, with the rarest fruits of the climate, and completely furnished with everything which can make a country residence desirable. Buildings large, new and very superior. Will be sold low, or rented with furniture on a suitable family. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on one of the pleasantest streets in the village of Pittsfield, Mass.; one-third of an acre of land, shade and fruit trees, flower and vegetable gardens, in excellent state of cultivation; house in thorough repair, with modern conveniences. To be sold at public auction Saturday, June 6, at one o'clock P. M.; possession given Sept. 1. For terms of sale, apply to E. B. OLIVER on the premises, or to T. HALL, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN TRENTON, N. J.—In part for good productive real estate in New-York or vicinity, a first-class three-story brick house and extension back building, containing 17 rooms, with cellar, attic, halls, pantries, &c.; handsomely finished with marble mantels, gas, water, heater, range, bath-rooms and closet, &c., and situated in the most desirable part of the City of Trenton, N. J. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, NEAR THE Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad, and within 15 minutes of Jersey City, the 2-story and attic double house, beautifully situated and in perfect order, having 14 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, furnace and range, fine carriage-house and barn, one acre of land and plenty of fruit. SULKLEY & FINK,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2½ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

AUCTION SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The property of James Benedict, Jr., beautifully located, fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; one acre of ground, fruit and shade trees; large house, modern-built; five minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of S. DAY, No. 118 King-st., New-York, or L. OIBBLE, South Norwalk.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, TWO and a half miles south of Newburgh, with an uninterrupted view of both shores of the river; large fine house, furnished, garden planted, fruit, stables, ice-house, beautiful grounds and extensive beach. To let for the season. Or the whole place is offered for sale. For further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE on East River, nine miles from Harlem, contains 170 acres, with everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, being perfectly health, and situation delightful; to be sold, with furniture, stock, &c., and terms to suit purchaser. Apply from 12 to 4, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE AND A HALF miles from Rye depot, (near the elegant country residences of Messrs. Easton, Macy, Drake, Cregin, Palmer and others,) the house and grounds belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises, or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about 40 acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD, New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 60x250. Price from $2,800 to $3,300. Inquire for particulars at the office of the *Merchants' Magazine*, Room No. 34, of
WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN.—A two-story and basement house, barn and carriage house, five acres of land, abundance of choice fruit, fine view of the Hudson, only one mile from the depot; rent $500. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—OR WILL BE let, furnished, a fine house, stable, &c., with 1½ acres of land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, and in perfect order, on Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from City and ½ mile from depot. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 4 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NEW DOUBLE house, with 15 rooms; one acre of land; overlooking Hudson River for miles; good garden, fruit, plenty of shade trees; ten minutes' walk from Hudson River depot at Sing Sing. Rent $400 for season. Inquire of
E. MERRITT COLLYER.

NEWBURGH COUNTRY PLACES, CONVENIENTLY AND pleasantly situated, for sale, or would be rented for a few months; partly or wholly furnished. Also, several beautifully located villa sites. Apply to J. S. THAYER, No. 31 Water-st., Newburgh.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, 35 x36, 2-story, attic and basement, marble mantels, range, &c.; neat coach-house, one acre of land, fruit, &c.; beautifully situated at Hackensack, near depot, twelve miles from City. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON EAST River, at low rents, for present season, two cottages and a furnished house. Photographs can be seen at office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11½ to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Canova, N. Y. The grounds contain nearly two acres on the beautiful bank of Seneca Lake. Apply to C. D. PRATT, Esq., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE CITY by rail, a large house, furnished, and with all modern conveniences; abundance of fruit and berries, and a large garden planted. Address J. L., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AT NYACK.—A PLAIN FURNISHED HOUSE to let; salt water bathing, and splendid view of the Hudson; also, barn and land if required. Inquire of Mrs. PROVOST, near the Rockland County Institute.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a furnished room with board, in a small family residing in this City below 14th-st., or in Brooklyn convenient to the ferry. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. G. H., No. 379 6th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; family private; No. 33 West 33d-st.; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERtiser having taken the large house No. 61 State-st., which has been newly fitted up, and is replete with all the modern improvements, is prepared to make arrangements with families or single gentlemen for full or partial board.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and heads 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., wines and liquors to close consignments, viz.: 20 cases brandy, 20 cases whisky, 200 bottles old Bourbon do., 24 bottles Otard Dupuy & Co. brandy, 50 do. rum, 75 do. choice old Prisez Castillion & Co.'s Leger Frere, 100 do. old rye whisky, 1 pipe Schiedam gin, 50 bottles cane rum, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 54 Prince-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

Handsome cottage-piano, rosewood; pier glasses, lace and damask curtains, engravings, chandeliers, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, centre tables, French clock, Needham's sofa bedstead, mahogany and walnut marble-top chamber furniture, hair and spring mattresses, hat stand, velvet and other carpets, &c.

GEORGE COES, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class furniture, mostly as good as new, viz.: parlor suites, chamber suites, library and dining-room suites, sideboards, extension tables, bookcases, lounges, easy chairs, hatstands, wardrobes, mattresses, pillows and sundries.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, under the direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Executor of the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, a portion of land belonging to the said estate, situated in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 2¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at 26th-st. This property is located upon an elevated ridge of land, 1¾ miles east of Hudson River, is divided into and will be sold in plots from 5 to 22 acres, each of which has one or more good building sites, and is very centrally and conveniently situated, being 1¾ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Williams' Bridge, 2¾ miles from New-Haven Railroad depot at Mount Vernon, 4 miles from Hudson River Railroad depot at Riverdale, 2 miles from Harlem River at Kingsbridge, and 4 miles from the village of Yonkers. This sale is believed to offer some special inducements to purchasers of country seats. Conveyances to visit the property can be had at any hour at the Harlem Railroad depot, Williams' Bridge. Maps can be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ Terms of sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Executor of said, at the balance on the 1st of July, when the deeds will be delivered.

If the day of sale, (Wednesday, June 3,) should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed to Wednesday, June 10, rain or shine. Purchasers from New-York will take the 10:30 A. M. train from 26th-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, property of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a valuable collection of Paintings, the property of Mr. Beecher, most of which are fine examples by eminent American Artists, including

Bierstadt,	George Innes,	Van Best,
Eastman Johnson,	Casilear,	Pope,
George L. Brown,	Babcock,	J. O. B. Inman,
Tait,	Lambdin,	Wm. Hart,
D. Johnson,	Wust,	Mignot.

In addition to the above, will be sold specimens by

Neblig,	Lacroix,	Williamson,
Stevens,	Pope,	Earle,
H. B. Brown,	Rossiter,	And others.

Also,
The Celebrated Historical Painting,
"LANDING OF BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE,"
By
GEORGE L. BROWN.

This collection contains many very interesting pictures, and connoisseurs, amateurs and lovers of the fine arts generally are respectfully requested to inspect the Paintings, which will remain on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. until sale. Catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JOHN BENSON, Dec'd.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

THROGG'S NECK—About 80 acres of land, lying on both sides of the road leading from Westchester to New-Rochelle, and within a short distance of the village of Westchester, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Watson, Ferris and others. The property is well located, and comprises several fine building sites. The location is healthy, easy of access by steamboat at Westchester, or by Harlem Railroad to Williams' Bridge. The property will be sold in 2 or 3 parcels, if desired.

Maps of the property and any information in relation thereto, will be furnished on application to W. H. BOWNE, Westchester, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.
WM. H. BOWNE,
ANDREW ARNOW,
Executors of John Benson, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, WILTON AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, CHINA, &c., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 10½ o'clock at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 16th-st., fourth door west of Broadway, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, satin brocatel and damask window curtains lined with silk, rosewood centre table, rosewood etageres, mahogany extension dining table, mahogany dining-room chairs, in maroon plush, china and glass ware, select oil-paintings by well-known artists, elegant mantel and pier glasses, library bookcase, chandeliers, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany and rosewood and mahogany armoir-a-glace, Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The oil-paintings will be sold at 12 o'clock.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient paintings, the property of a French gentleman about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by the possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,	Wouermans	Greuze,
Netscher,	Berghene	Linglabach,
Cuyp,	Wattesw,	Murillo,
Boucher,	Willris,	Rubens,
Paulo Veroonese,	Reynold,	Kaufman,
Lodovico Carracci,	Breughel,	and others.

Also, some exquisite enamels and carvings in ivory, on exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, velvet and Brussels carpets, Venetian and Brussels stair carpets, suite of rosewood panel furniture, figured brocatel, damask and satin de laine, hair-cloth, rosewood suite in green plush, carved rosewood suite, three colored brocatel, two Newport easy chairs and ottomans, two carved rosewood etageres, bronze and marble mantel clock, gothic arm chairs, black walnut sofas in green plush, black walnut round card tables, three refrigerators, tea tables, mahogany French bedsteads, spring mattresses, hair and husk mattresses, two gilt frame mirrors, cottage bedsteads, marble-top dressing-tables, writing-tables, letter press, three sewing-machines, bookcases, mahogany sofas, reclining chairs, stone and china ware, kitchen, furniture, &c.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY in the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 5,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE MONTEZUMA DINING SALOON, NO. 83 NASSAU-ST.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL AT Auction on THIS DAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 83 Nassau-st., the entire contents of the above well-known Saloon, consisting of dining-tables, chairs, marble-top counters, bar and fixtures, china, glassware, silver-mounted 4-drawer beer pump, steam tables, ranges, ovens, gas fixtures, table-cloths, casters, cutlery, silver plated ware, &c. Also, the entire kitchen utensils, furniture, &c. By order
MARGARETTA REICKERT,
POWELL COUCH, } Mortgagees.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and well-selected stock of boots and shoes, consisting of fresh and desirable consignments from Eastern and New-York City manufacturers, comprising women's, misses' and children's gaiters and shoes: also, men's, boys' and youths' balmorals and Summer goods, of all styles and qualities.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a brown mare, 16½ hands high, between 5 and 6 years old, good looking, of great endurance, warranted perfectly sound and a good trotter.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, fruit and flower pieces, by Arnoldus Wydeveld, at the gallery of John Snedecor, No. 768 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, 1863.

F. G. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

BY WOLBERT, GODDON & CO., STORE No. 48 Murray-st., THURSDAY next, June 4, will be sold a general assortment of French, British, German and American dry goods. Samples and catalogues early on the morning of sale. Consignments solicited.

JOHN H. BURLAT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 404 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, wardrobes, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, cottage suites, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 4 Pine-st., New-York, May 1, 1863.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of ELLIOTT & CO. They offer their services in the management of estates, in the investment of money, in the purchase and sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, and every class of fiscal securities. They propose to do a general commission business in every class of properly bought and sold on commission.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Jr.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify, that we whose names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership, and

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is JEROME, KELLOGG & COMPANY.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling Corporate, State and Government Securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners in the said Copartnership are as follows: Addison G. Jerome, Senior; John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Condit, Henry Fitch, and George W. VerVailn. That the said John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A Condit, and George W. VerValin, all of whose places of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and Henry Fitch, whose residence is in the town of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, are general partners, and that the said Addison G. Jerome, Senior, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York, aforesaid, is a special partner.

Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership, is one hundred thousand dollars.

Fifth—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence, is the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

As witness, our hands this twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Signed,
JOHN KELLOGG,
ADDISON G. JEROME, Junior,
JOHN A. CONDIT,
HENRY FITCH,
GEORGE W. VERVALIN,
General Partners.
ADDISON G. JEROME, Senior,
Special Partner.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 60 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.
THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of WELLS & PROVOST, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved. STEPHEN H. PROVOST will sign the name of the old firm in liquidation and settlement of all matters connected therewith, and will continue the Pickle, Preserve and Vinegar business in his own name at Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.
JOHN B. WELLS,
STEPHEN H. PROVOST.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1863.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., having been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. John J. Kingsford, the business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of WOTHERSPOON & CO.
GEORGE WOTHERSPOON,
D. A. KINGSFORD,
D. G. WOTHERSPOON.
MAY 30, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS day entered into partnership to conduct the Stock Commission business in its various forms, under the firm of JOSEPH & LAZARUS, at No. 23 William-st.
S. J. JOSEPH,
J. E. P. LAZARUS.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF A. G. JEROME & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
A. G. JEROME,
A. G. JEROME, Jr.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership, under the name of WIGHAM & UNDERHILL, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c.
THOMAS M. WIGHAM,
WILLIAM UNDERHILL.
No. 22 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Aldermen TERENCE FARLEY,

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 5th of June, 1863, for the following supplies:

Standard, Drills.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Mounted.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Guidons, Cavalry.
Guidons, Artillery.
Storm Flags.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
Drums.
Drums, Heads, Batter and Snare
Drums, Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pairs.
Drum-sticks, carriages.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books;
Post Letter Books;
Post Morning Report Book.

A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if an award is made him.

Samples must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Warehouse, corner of Vine and Colvmb a streets.

All the supplies must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.

Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Proposals for Clothing."

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 23 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN CLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avennes, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and Weats streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avennns, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already dooe.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues,

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avennes.

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone to Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty(30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or regis ered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether copper ed, whether sidn wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to makn known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders shou d be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of

6,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.

5 tons of special Castings for the same.

10,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.

25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY NEXT, for the following articles of lumber, viz.:

15,000 feet 2½-inch Soruce Plank, in pieces 30 feet long and 1 foot wide.
1,687 pieces 3x4 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
437 pieces 4x6 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
200,000 feet merchantable Fine Boards.
10,000 feet 1¼-inch Floor Plank, worked.
100,000 feet merchantable Pine Boards, planed.
7,000 feet Ceiling Boards, planed, tongued and grooved.
50,000 Sawed Laths.

All of the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, and to be delivered on some wharf at which there is a good depth of water.

Persons offering to supply the above articles will please state the lowest price for each article, and indorse their communications "Proposals for Lumber."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avennes.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqnednct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 30, 1863.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this Office.

By order of the Light-house Board,
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 121 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the Government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. All horses presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any failing to fill these conditions, rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

CURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Vennriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLogy of the Reproductive Organs."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of the kind ever published."—*The New Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most ingreterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,586, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 15 Ann st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. They say is out of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1824. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for its purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the author and lecturer, contains everything on the subject, physiological and medical. Illustrated by wood-cuts and colored plates, 500 pages, well bound; 200th edition. Will be sent anywhere free by post for $1, by the publisher, T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years' practice enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, Cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations-st. The best work out.

MATRIMONIAL.

MADAME DE CORA'S MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.—No. 25 West 30th-st.—Conducted on the Parisian plan of introducing ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, with a view to matrimony; enabling those whose circumstances is limited to obtain partners for life without the delay of a tedious courtship. All business confidential. Hours 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Sundays excepted.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A FIRST-class position in society desires to correspond with a lady with a view to matrimony. Ladies over 26 years of age, or who possess disagreeable tempers, will please not reply; others wishing to favor the candidate may address CLEMENT, Box 142 *Times* Office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRING TO MARRY, seeks a wife, who, like himself, is wealthy and respectable, and possessing qualities of head and heart calculated to make home happy. Address, in honorable confidence, A. T. S., Station A.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN from.....$95 to $175
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STERAGE, (with superior accommodations.).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 6.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
carrying the regular United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY, AT 3 P. M. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Walnut-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....June 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 3. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail June 17.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 3 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER SHELDRAKE, FROM Havana, will commence to discharge, under general order, at Pier No. 14 North River, at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, June 2. Consignees will please send in their permits to No. 26 Broadway immediately.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. HAMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 28, 1863.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—FLORIDA and VALLEY GROVES to let. Also boats for towing in and about the harbor. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. Hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
H. MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!!

Of the People's Provision Company, No. 268 Greenwich-st., for $1 you can buy, of soap, 16 lbs.; starch, 16 lbs.; flour, 24¼ lbs.; roasted rye, 25 lbs.; rye coffee, 15 lbs.; East India coffee, 6 lbs.; Java coffee, in berry, 42c.; 100 lbs. rye, $3; Akron, Ohio, flour, $7 50 per bbl. Teas and all grades of coffee and other groceries in proportion.

The attention of close buyers is invited
REMEMBER THE NUMBER. 268.

GILLIES' FINE FLAVORED
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
25 cents per pound.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
For sale by grocers generally.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

WANTED—A HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE, from 25 to 50 horse-power. Address
THOS. HARRISON, No. 220 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—ITALIAN OPERA.
MLLE VESTVALI
Has the honor to announce that, in compliance with the very general request of her patrons, who desire to witness some of those renditions of lyric rôles in which she was formerly so popular, that she will commence a short season of Italian Opera
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, June 2,
when will be presented Verdi's popular Opera,
IL TROVATORE.

Azucena (her great rôle).....FELICITA VESTVALI
Leonora.....Mlle. CAIROLI
Manrico.....Signor ERRANI
Count De Luna.....Signor MANCUSI
Ferrando (his first appearance).....Signor FOSSATI
Men at Arms, Knights, Cavaliers, Gypsies, &c.
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS commences at the Box Office this morning.

General Admission, $1.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Family Circle, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7½. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY—Second Italian Opera Night.
THURSDAY—DEBORAH OF STEINMARK.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
comprising seventy scenes of the most interesting places of
THE BIBLE LAND,
painted upon over 12,000 square feet of canvas, by that greatest of scenic limners, Mons. LOUIS DUFLOCQ, of Paris,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½.

The entertainment closes with a GRAND FESTIVE ILLUMINATION of that noblest piece of architecture ever produced by man,
ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, June 2, 1863,
Last performance but one prior to the closing of the Season, and last time of
LES GANAOHES.
Comedie in 4 acts, by M. Victorien Sardou, (his latest and greatest success.)
Doors open at 7½, curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.
Last night of the Season.

WINTER GARDEN—DEBORAH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
CATHARINE SELDEN AS DEBORAH
Next THURSDAY, at 1 and at 8.
Seats for either performance secured to-day.
IL TROVATORE, WITH VESTVALI, TO-NIGHT.

ON EXHIBITION,
LAST WEEK OF R. GIGNOUX'S CELEBRATED PICTURE,
"THE ALPS BY SUNRISE,"
At Goupil's Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifiction and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—9:30 A. M., express. For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M.; for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
6:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line would further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Avalon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POST, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn.....6.30 A. M. | Sands Point.....7.33 A. M.
Glenwood.....6.35 A. M. | Great Neck.....7.56 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued) | Bayles Dock.....8.05 A. M.
In the morning for present. | Whitestone.....8.15 A. M.
Glen Cove.....7.10 A. M.

RETURNING,
Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4.15 P. M.

The above steamer will, about the 3d of June next, make

THE SEIGE OF VICKSBURGH.

Continued from First Page.

food and ammunition were taken to an extent incredible. Gen. TILGHMAN, of Fort Henry notoriety, was killed, and Gen. LORING, of much general notoriety for bragging and otherwise, sent a skulking fugitive with a broken, disheartened remnant of his command to the southward.

The next day there remained a clear road to the railroad bridge; our troops passed over it, met no resistance till they reached the crossing, where LAWLER, of McCLERNAND'S corps, made a charge upon a breastwork that defended the east end of the bridge, in which he captured sixteen cannon and a host of prisoners. His charge, like HOVEY'S, was a most desperate and gallant affair, fruitful in good results, and almost equal, if not quite, to that made by HOVEY on Champion Hills.

This charge of LAWLER was made Sunday morning—the next after the fight—and settled the fate of the country east of Big Black River. The same morning we secured any quantity of prisoners—one Georgia regiment, headed by its Colonel, came in and surrendered. Gen. BLAIR joined about the same time twelve gues, with all their appurtenances, and six wagon-loads of ammunition deserted in the woods, and soon after we succeeded in crossing Big Black, and gaining a defensible position on the other side without opposition.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. CROCKER.

QUIMBY'S old division, under Gen. M. M. CROCKER, sustained their well and hard-earned reputation, as the following order, issued by Gen. McPHERSON, will show:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT TENNESSEE, BATTLE-FIELD NEAR EDWARDS' DEPOT, May 16, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 87.— * * * * II. The commander of this corps takes this opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of Gen. CROCKER'S soldierly qualities, his efficiency in command, his gallantry and heroism on the field, where he displayed in the battles of the 14th, 15th and 16th such skill in handling his division, such coolness, daring and intrepidity as have won for him the respect and admiration of every officer and soldier in this corps.

By order. Maj.-Gen. McPHERSON.

Our entire loss in this fight was about 2,000 killed and wounded. Our entire loss up to the storming of the rebel works back of Vicksburg not far from 3,000. The rebel loss, by killed, wounded, missing and prisoners—including those who have straggled from the army from demoralization—is about 12,000, of whom over 6,000 have been captured and are being sent up the river.

OPERATIONS OF TUESDAY, MAY 20.

Our troops having all taken up their respective positions the night before, it was determined by Gen. GRANT to attempt to force the enemy's line before they fully recovered from the demoralization consequent upon their many and rapid successive defeats across Big Black River. The plan fixed upon was that of a general assault along the entire length of the rebel works, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The order, however, was countermanded, in consequence, it is averred, of a want of readiness on the part of Major-Gen. McCLERNAND, and 2 o'clock was fixed upon as the hour to carry out the same intention. The reason of this delay on the part of Gen. McCLERNAND, is not generally known: I do not even know that he is responsible for the delay of his troops, but I do know that it is very generally said among his officers and men, that he purposely refused to move up his command, not only at 10 o'clock in the morning, but at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and did so for reasons of the most contemptible character, viz.: Jealousy of Gen. GRANT. This may or may not be true—it is, however, common report.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR MEN.

Never did men take a position before an enemy with a better spirit, than that possessed by our troops as they marched into the ravines before the rebel defences. They had just performed a march of one hundred and fifty miles and fought five different and hotly contested battles in a little over two weeks. The weather was insufferably hot, and with the exception of two days, when they hourly swam bayous and waded through mud and water knee-deep, they had traveled through dust that enveloped them like a cloud, and which at the slightest touch of hoof or wind rose into the air like feathers. For three days before reaching the rear of Vicksburgh they had nothing to eat except what happened to remain in their haversacks, or what they could get to the country through which we passed—in fact I know of cases of regiments that on Tuesday morning had not tasted a mouthful of food since the evening of Sunday. And yet wearied, parched, goaded and hungry as they were, when the order came in the morning to storm the works, they fell into line with alacrity, and responded with cheers to the announcement that they were expected to carry the lines by assault.

POSITION OF THE DIVISIONS.

About two miles before reaching Vicksburgh, the road from Big Black forks in several directions. The right hand, or most northern one, goes to Haines' Bluff, the one next to the south goes to Walnut Hills, near the old battle ground of Chickasaw Bayou, the next in order winds around and comes in on the north side of Vicksburgh, while the last, or most southern, is a continuation of the main road, and runs directly into the eastern side of the town. STEELE went out on the road terminating at Walnut Hills, then BLAIR came below him, next TUTTLE, then McPHERSON (McARTHUR on the right, LOGAN center, QUIMBY left,) on his left, and occupying the main road, with his centre resting on it, and lastly to McPHERSON'S left, McCLERNAND extending around the works to Warrenton.

BLAIR'S division, in proceeding down the road assigned to it, crossed a plantation, entered a belt of timber, and stretched along a ridge running in front of the rebel line of intrenchments. Five hundred yards in front of this hill extends a series of ridges, upon which are the enemy's defences. Generally, the country is very uneven, and gradually ascending until within a mile or so of the town. Along the termination of this ascent, the Confederates have thrown up their intrenchments. Upon all the heights available, and near the rebel line, our troops planted batteries, which, early Tuesday morning, set vigorously at work. The difficult nature of the works, as one of attack, may be inferred from the fact that one-half of the artillery belonging to SHERMAN was parked in the rear of our position, there being no point available at which it could be made of use.

THE STORMING OF THE WORKS.

About half-past one BLAIR'S division was all in line, screened by the west of the first range of hills behind the rebel works. The division consisted of the following troops:

FIRST BRIGADE—COL. OILES A. SMITH COMMANDING.

Sixth Missouri, Col. BLOOM.
Eighth Missouri, Major KIRBY.
Thirteenth infantry, Capt. WASHINGTON.
One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, Col. HOGAN.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois, Col. TUPPER.
Companies A and B Chicago light artillery.

SECOND BRIGADE—COL. T. KIRBY SMITH COMMANDING.

Fifty-seventh Ohio, Col. RICE.
Fifty-fourth Ohio, Col. FISHER.
One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois, Col. ELDRIDGE.
Eighty-third Indiana, Col. STOOVER.
Fifty-fifth Illinois, Col. MALMSBURY.

THIRD BRIGADE—GEN. EWING COMMANDING.

Fourth Virginia, Col. DAYTON.
Thirtieth Ohio, Col. LIEBER.
Thirty-seventh Ohio, Lieut.-Col. VON BLESSING.
Forty-seventh Ohio, Col. BAGBY.
First Illinois artillery, Company H, and Eighth Ohio battery.

I am thus particular in giving you the composition of this division, for the reason that, for some cause, it was nearly or quite the only one that advanced, and was the only one that suffered in the disastrous movement. The Thirtieth and Forty-seventh Ohio were detailed to support batteries. The attack was mainly made by the Thirteenth infantry, Sixth and Eighth Missouri, Forty-seventh Ohio and Fourth Virginia.

At precisely 2 o'clock the various regiments rose to their feet, and, with a tremendous cheer, started at double quick over the hill.

Passing over the crest of the first hill, behind which they lay, the charging column, was in front of them another hill about 500 yards distant. To reach this, it was necessary to descend a slope for about 250 yards, the surface of which was broken with deep gullies, and covered with fallen timber. Down this our men rushed in double quick, took a moment's rest at the bottom, and then commenced the steep ascent beyond. This slope is covered with an abattis of heavy timber, beyond which is a high rail-fence, then a ditch ten feet in depth, then a nearly perpendicular ascent, some twelve feet in height, and then the rebel parapet and rifle-pit, protected by a strong stockade ten feet in height.

The ditches around the works were commanded by an enfilading fire from guns mounted upon traverses, while to the right and left were works and buildings and other objects, behind which rebel sharpshooters could find protection, and poor a destructive fire upon an enemy, after as well as before they had gained the interior of their main works.

The Thirteenth infantry, Fourth Virginia, Forty-seventh Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois, Sixth and Eighth Missouri, and possibly one or two other regiments gained the ditch. The conflict was "short and decisive." In twenty minutes the brigades had ascended the hill, and return minus some eight hundred men. The rebels manned our gallant fellows down with grape, canister and musketry; they were protected, we had nothing to shield us from the deadly storm.

The Thirteenth infantry lost 83 men killed and wounded out of 204, among whom was its gallant commander, Capt. WASHINGTON, wounded and taken prisoner; Capts. YATES and EWING, Lieuts. How, LITTLE, BATES and other officers severely wounded. Every brigade in the charge had from three to five color-bearers shot down while advancing upon the rebel works. Three men of the Thirteenth Regulars were killed while carrying the colors. Capt. YATES then seized them, and was in the act of planting them in the ditch, when he was shot in four places. He handed them to a Sergeant, who was struck down by a cannon shot, when they were taken by Capt. EWING, who, although wounded in the act, carried them safely from the field.

The brigade under Gen. THAYER advanced, and fell back after suffering some slight loss. Had McCLERNAND advanced, as was intended, the capture of Vicksburgh would undoubtedly have taken place at the time of this first assault.

REBEL COURTESY.

Many of our wounded were left on the field until after dark, particularly those who were lying close to the rebel works. About midnight the enemy called to our skirmishers not to fire upon them, as they were about to carry in some of our wounded. At the same time they built a fire upon the parapet of their works, stuck up a small white flag by it, and then called to our men to come and carry off the wounded, as they would not be disturbed. This was done by the ambulance corps; guided by the fire, they went all over the ground covered by the fight, even in the ditches, before the works, and before morning had secured every wounded man left upon the field.

A SEASON OF QUIET.

The next two days, Wednesday and Thursday, were in the main quiet, except in the case of the batteries. Not less than fifty guns, of sizes varying from six to thirty pounders, were mounted in the rear of the city, at short distances from the enemy's works, and these from daylight till dark, and many of them from dark till daylight, kept up a ceaseless "pounding" against the rebel defences. On the river side the gun and mortar-boats were also busy, thus fairly encircling the rebels with thunder and fire; but they seemed to care very little for it, rarely replying to our fire, and seemingly paying us no other attention than keeping a vigilant watch upon the movements of our infantry.

RAINES' BLUFF FORTIFICATIONS DESTROYED.

Almost immediately after our arrival, communication was established with our forces at Young's Point, and the commissary and other supply boats ordered up the Yazoo to Chickasaw Bayou. The gunboats at once started up to Haines' Bluff, and upon arriving there found the place deserted. The guns, some eighteen in number, were spiked, but the ammunition and much other material remained. The guns were dismounted by burning their carriages, the magazine blown up, and then the boats pushed on up the river. They went as far as Yazoo City, which place surrendered at sight, and after completing the destruction of an immense ram, which the rebels had left in their haste, they returned to the Mississippi.

ANOTHER ASSAULT AND REPULSE.

Wednesday and Thursday were given up to the artillery, and to getting our men ready for another attack which took place at 4 P. M. of Friday.

It is needless to give particulars—it was in the main like the other, only on a larger scale, and it met with a repulse as decided as did that of Tuesday. The usual character of assaults prevailed in this—some gallant heroes went up the hill into the very ditches, others failed when half way up, others never started, but sought safety from the deadly storm behind logs and trees, many started and went forward bravely, but never returned. STEELE was repulsed, BLAIR was repulsed, RANSOM, LOGAN, McCLERNAND, everybody—we gained nothing of ground, we lost in killed and wounded in less than half an hour twenty-five hundredmen.

It was everywhere the same, down a broken hill under showers of grape, canister, fragments of shells and musket-balls; up a long ascent covered with almost impenetrable abattis, broken into hollows, nearly inaccessible to a pedestrian in the most peaceful times, and searched in every corner by the deadly messengers from the crest. Once up there, a wide ditch the opposite side rising nearly perpendicularly twelve feet, then a high stockade, from whose double loop-holes death was flashing forth unceasingly; upon heights beyond a fort mounted with guns, upon the right and left works with cannon pouring a murderous enfilading fire along the very ditch into which our advance were crowding, vainly looking for some place in front of them accessible. It was in vain—they could not get over, if there was no enemy beyond, unless they should first fill up the ditch, batter down the stockades, or mount them with long ladders. And so the gallant man who had gained the direct line, regained the hill beyond, and the second assault is ended.

Gen. CARR is reported mortally wounded. Col. DOLLINGS is killed. Col. STORM, of Iowa, has an arm shot off. Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants without number have gone down, killed or wounded, in this charge, which Gen. SHERMAN pronounces more deadly than that which took Sebastopol.

We have now sent for spades and hereafter the work of reducing Vicksburgh will be done more by digging than charging. To-day (Sunday) is quiet everywhere. The main work going on being the transfer of our wounded to hospital boats on the river.

GALWAY.

Supplies for the Wounded at Vicksburgh.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 1.

An immense meeting was held on 'Change this morning. Gen. FULLER announced the great necessity for funds to send supplies to the wounded at Vicksburgh. Nearly $6,000 were raised. The Committee of the Buffalo Board of Trade gave $100; the Oswego Board the same; Gen. WALBRIDGE, on behalf of the New-York Committee of the Produce Exchange, gave $500. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Monday, June 1.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of May 30, says an expedition from Germantown, under Col. McCALLUS, attacked a rebel force of 2,500 men at Senatobia, on the 25th, and drove them south of the Tallahatchie, with a loss of 6 killed and 3 wounded.

Helena, Ark., dates are to the 27th. A reconnoitering expedition had a sharp skirmish on the Little Rock Road, on the 25th, with the rebels. The National loss was 5 killed and 23 wounded. The rebel loss was 3 killed and 8 wounded.

One hundred and eighty rebel officers and 4,200 privates arrived to-day. The officers will be sent to Sandusky.

A Rebel Canard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, June 1.

A special dispatch to the Louisville *Journal*, from Murfreesboro on the 30th of May, says that Gen. MARMADUKE is reported to have captured Helena, Ark., and a regiment of negro soldiers, whom, together with the white officers commanding them, he hung.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Civilians in the Department to be Drafted.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

The United States steam transport *Arago*, RUFUS A. GADSDEN Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., at noon Friday, May 29, consigned to Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster United States army, arrived at 4 A. M. yesterday—time, sixty-four hours.

The *Arago* brings 72 first and 130 second-class passengers, the usual mails and Government stores.

On Friday, May 29, on the bar of Port Royal, passed the brigantine *L. S. Watts*, of Southport, inward bound.

On May 21, when bound South, passed a small vessel, keel up, with two holes in her bottom, evidently cut with an axe; should judge from appearances she had not long been capsized. Her position was lat. 37° 21' north, lon. 74° 45' west, laying in the track of vessels from New-York bound round Cape Hatteras.

The Port Royal *New-South*, dated May 30, which we receive by this arrival, contains an important order just issued by Gen. HUNTER, and the appended items of general news.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

CIVILIANS TO BE DRAFTED.

We publish to-day a most important order from headquarters, defining in the first place, the necessary permission by which only persons will be allowed to land in this Department; and, secondly, ordering a draft of all able-bodied men, not in the employ of the Government, who may be found in the Department within twenty days of the date of the order. We are assured that this order will be rigidly enforced. The following is its text:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 41.—1. Numerous persons having recently been brought in United States transports to this Department, without any apparent or legitimate business, or claim to be furnished with public transportation, and among these thus sent, there having been found one known rebel spy, several professional gamblers, with the cheating implements of their trade, and others equally objectionable—it is ordered that, hereafter, no persons will be allowed to land in this Department from any United States transport or other vessel having come from a port not within the limits of this Department, except persons belonging to the Army or Navy of the United States, or such other persons as may have with them at the time they attempt to land, the permit or pass of His Excellency the President, the Hon. the Secretary of War, the General-in-Chief of the United States Army, or the Major-General commanding this Department, or certified copies of the same, duly attested.

2. Many hundreds of able-bodied men liable to the draft, and not in the employ of the Government, being now within the limits of this Department, pursuing schemes of private profit and speculations based on the necessities of the service, it is hereby ordered that all such persons who may be found within the limits of this Department within twenty days from the date of this General Order, shall be drafted to fill up the weakened regiments from the respective States to which they belong, now serving in this Department; and all such persons, belonging to States not represented here by regiments, will be drafted to serve in the regiment numerically the weakest. From this draft no exemptions will be allowed except by special orders from the Provost-Marshal-General, approved by these headquarters, such special orders to be based on evidence that the party seeking to be exempted is over-worked services or usefulness in his civil capacity are such as to justify his claim.

3. The Provost Marshal-General of this Department will see that the provisions of this order are rigidly enforced. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General Tenth army corps and Department of the South.

GEN. HUNTER TO JEFF. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, April 23, 1863.

Jefferson Davis, Richmond, Va.:

The United States flag must protect all its defenders, white, black or yellow. Several negroes in the employ of the Government in the Western Department have been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and others sold into Slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of humanity which may take place in this Department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel of highest rank in my possession. Man for man, these executions will certainly take place for every one murdered, or sold into a Slavery worse than death. On your authorities will rest the responsibility of your barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in this world and the world to come for all the blood thus shed.

In the month of August last, you declared all those engaged in arming the negroes to fight for their country, to be felons, and directed the immediate execution of all such as should be captured. I have given you long enough to reflect on your folly. I now give you notice that, unless this order is immediately revoked, I will at once cause the execution of every rebel officer, and every rebel Slaveholder in my possession. The poor negro is fighting for liberty in its truest sense, and Mr. JEFFERSON has beautifully said: "In such a war there is no attribute of the Almighty which will induce him to fight on the side of the oppressor."

You say you are fighting for liberty. Yes, you are fighting for liberty—liberty to keep four millions of your fellow beings in ignorance and degradation; liberty to separate parents and children, husband and wife, brother and sister; liberty to steal the produce of their labor, exacted with many a cruel lash and bitter tear; liberty to seduce their wives and daughters, and to sell your own children into bondage; liberty to kill these children with impunity, when the murder cannot be proven by one of pure white blood. This is the kind of liberty—the liberty to do wrong, which Satan, chief of the fallen angels, was contending for, when he was cast into hell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

THE BLOCKADE.

There have been two very important operations off Charleston during the past week. On the night of the 20th inst., a steamer was discovered coming out of Maffit's Channel, Charleston, and immediate fire was opened upon her. The *Powhatan* and *Flag*, and one or two other vessels, which had slipped their anchors at the moment of alarm, soon opened fire upon the steamer so sharply that the would-be blockade runner was compelled to turn tail quickly, and push back toward Charleston. In this attempt she was not successful. The fire was so effective as to sink her before she reached the bar. Whether the officers and crew escaped is not known. Nothing has been heard of their fate, and it is reasonably supposed that they perished with the vessel. The next morning the topmasts of the vessel were seen just above water, and the magnificent adventure of English capitalists lay at the bottom of the sea. It is probable that an immense quantity of cotton and tobacco was lost in this fine large steamer. Both ship and cargo may be placed to the profit-and-loss account of rebel blockade runners. On the 23d another steamer was discovered coming out of the Lawford Chaeeel, which, being fired into, turned and recrossed the bar, under fire, and rapidly passed from the view of the blockaders. The next morning, the topmasts of a steamer were observed in the main ship channel, off Morris Island, about two miles south of Fort Sumter. A rebel tug was seen in the immediate vicinity of the wreck, evidently at work in attempting to save a portion of the cargo. She will be a total loss. Two vessels sunk in one week in sight of Fort Sumter, speaks well for the vigor of the blockade.

The Vallandigham Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 1.

The meeting to-night in Independence-square, to protest against the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM, was largely attended and quite enthusiastic. About ten thousand persons were assembled. Judge ELLIS LEWIS occupied the chair, and speeches were made by Ex-Senator BIGLER, Ex-Congressman BINDLE, CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, and others. The latter counseled perfect obedience to the laws and the constitutional authorities, but resistance to any attempt to control the ballot-box. The proceedings were very orderly. The name of VALLANDIGHAM was frequently cheered on its repetition by the several speakers, as was also that of Gen. McCLELLAN. Resolutions were adopted declaring the arrest and banishment of VALLANDIGHAM as violence to which the American people will not and ought not to submit; that the remedy is in the ballot-box, at the coming election, when the State authority will be restored to the hands of the Democratic party; that it is our firm belief that the danger of the authorities at Washington is by military aggression to provide an apology for further invasion of our liberties; that it is only to the ballot-box that we can look for permanent relief.

The meeting adjourned at 10½ o'clock.

LETTER FROM FERNANDO WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 29.

H. W. Dimon, Esq., Chairman Democratic City Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR: I regret that my engagements here will prevent attendance at your mass meeting for next Monday evening.

I heartily sympathize with the friends of liberty everywhere, in their efforts to sustain the institution of free government in this land.

But do not let us forget that those who perpetrate such outrages as the arrest and banishment of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, do so as necessary war measures. Let us therefore strike at the *cause*, and declare for peace and against the war. Very truly,

FERNANDO WOOD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon rises.. 8 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 43 | Gov. Island.. 8 32 | Hell Gate.. 9 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 1.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Newbern May 29, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. May 30, at 7 A. M., passed transport E. S. Terry passing through Hatteras Inlet. 9 A. M., same day, off Hatteras Light, passed transport Tillis; afternoon of same day, off Loggerhead, passed steamers George Peabody and Thomas Collyer.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., May 29, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport North Shore, Garmo, Newbern, N. C., via Hampton Roads 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Shelbrake, (Br.,) Searle, Havana 5 da., with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer David Utley, Phelps, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Antietam, (of Rockland.) Keller, Cardenas 9 da., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. Sid. in co. with brig Essex, for Portland. Saw going in brigs C. H. Kennedy and Maxoel.

Bark Mary Elizabeth, (of Searsport,) Dunbar, Sagua 15 da., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Beek & Co.

Bark Gabriele, (Ital.,) Cigliorla, Licata 58 da., with brimstone, &c., to order.

Bark James Welch, (Br.,) Bates, Belize, Hond., April 18, with logwood, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son.

Bark Eagle, Baker, St. Croix 11 da., with molasses to S. W. Lewis & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Granville, (of Rockland,) Crocker, Matanzas May 19, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Ocean Bird, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newcomb, Boston 3 da., in ballast to master.

Bark Friedrich Martin, (Brem.,) Hashagen, Montevideo April 20, with hides to Caesar & Pauli.

Bark Baron Waydelle Seefeld, (Hol.,) Kreeguee, Marseilles 56 da., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Vera Cruz May 8, in ballast to Trowbridge & Sons.

Bark Carolina Vezin, (Aust.,) Desmvich, Cardiff 47 da., with coal to Holmboe & Balchee.

Bark Mechanic, (Br., of South Shields.) Russell, Matanzas 13 da., with sugar to master.

Bark Pathfinder, (of Rockland,) Robinson, Trinidad, Cuba, May 20, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Newcomb, Boston 5 da., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Rambler, (of Rockland,) Packard, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 da., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Lillia, (of Boston.,) Day, New-Orleans 15 da., with sugar, &c., to master. May 17, lat. 26 55, lon. 86 26, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Wanderer, cruising. May 18, Mr. B. G. Hart, a passenger, died of consumption.

Brig Osprey, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cole, Yaneaca, P. R., May 20, with molasses to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Left no Am. vessels.

Bria Penelope, (Br.,) Ball, Philadelphia, and 24 hours from the Breakwater, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Clotilde, (Ital.,) Cafeiro, Marseilles 60 da., with mdse. to E. Cayrus, de Ruyter & Co.

Brig Mary Ann, (af Halifax, N. S.,) Jones, Nuevitas May 17, with sugar, &c., to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig C. W. Ring, Huntley, Cienfuegos 15 da., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig J. Titus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Snow, Cienfuegos 18 da., with sugar, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Engeoe A. Reed, Farber, New-Orleans 13 da., with molasses to R. H. Post.

[Advertisement.]

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WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 7, 1863.

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[Advertisement.]

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Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

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That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is here with subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and fine-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the ring ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *fucus Palmatus* of LINNÆUS.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindet, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by *savans* all over the world, in the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As Iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3648. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ADVICES TO MAY 24TH BY THE CREOLE

Commencement of the Siege of Port Hudson.

PRELIMINARY FIGHTING.

The Rebels Defeated by Gen. Augur and Driven within their Intrenchments.

A Successful Expedition from Pass Manchac.

COL. GRIERSON AT WORK AGAIN.

Extensive Destruction of Bridges, Stations, &c., on the Jackson Railroad.

The steamship *Creole*, COUCH, from New-Orleans May 24, *via* Havana 28th, with merchandise and passengers to LUDLAM, HEINEMAN & Co., arrived yesterday. She experienced in the Gulf a heavy southeast gale of sixty hours' duration, and has had heavy southeast winds, with squalls of rain, since leaving Havana.

June 1, THEODORE KLUSSEN, a seaman, fell from the topgallant yard, striking a passenger, Mr. HENRY REED, of Lowell, Mass., on the back, receiving severe internal injuries. Mr. REED was not seriously injured. The passengers, with praiseworthy benevolence, immediately subscribed a large sum of money for the benefit of the injured seaman.

The *Creole* was detained three days by the Government to transport troops to Port Hudson.

The steamer *Geo. Cromwell*, also advertised to leave on the 24th, was taken by the Government on the evening of the 23d for the same purpose.

Col. DAVIS, of the First Texas cavalry, had made an expedition from Pass Manchac, striking the Jackson Railroad at Tickfaw Station, and destroyed every bridge and all the station-houses, including that across the Tangipaha River, as far as Camp Moore. At Independence a large car-factory, with a number of gun-carriages, was burned, and one Lieutenant and forty-three men were captured.

The object of these movements is pretty clearly indicated in the appended important communication to the *Era*, dated Port Hudson Plains, May 22, which announces the opening engagement of the siege of the famous rebel stronghold.

On the 21st Augur's whole division was engaged in a nine hours' fight with the enemy. The battle-field was Port Hudson Plains, four miles in the rear of Port Hudson, on the Bayou Sara road. The rebels were thoroughly whipped. They had one brigade of infantry engaged, besides two batteries and a considerable force of cavalry. They had ambuscaded every outlet from the plains. They were finally repulsed with heavy loss, leaving a large number of killed and wounded on the field.

A flag of truce was sent in at midnight from Gen. GARDNER, asking permission to bury the dead. We took about 150 prisoners. The enemy was driven three miles from his first position, and Augur's division bivouacked for the night on the field of battle. Our loss in killed is 42, and wounded 56. The One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York and Second Louisiana suffered the most.

Our men fought with unparalleled bravery.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Creole* for prompt delivery of our news packages.

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE—COL. GRIERSON AGAIN AT WORK.

A letter to the *Era*, dated at Baton Rouge, May 24 details a reconnoissance in the rear of Port Hudson, made by Gen. DUDLEY. On the morning of May 12, the column started in the following order

Capt. GODFREY'S company of Massachusetts cavalry started in advance. This cavalry was supported by two companies of skirmishers, who were followed by the pioneers and two sections of ARNOLD'S Fifth United States Artillery. The infantry column was headed by the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. W. W. BULLOCK, and the Second Louisiana Regiment, Col. PAINE. These two regiments formed the First Brigade, commanded by Col. PAINE.

The Second brigade came in the following order The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York regiment, Lieut.-Col. CALE commanding; One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York regiment, Col. HOLBROOK; and the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, Col. MASSIA. A section of the Fifth United States artillery accompanied this force, which was commanded by Col. MESSER, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts.

A rear-guard of six companies followed, under command of Maj. STRAUM, of the One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York regiment. The wagon trains were under the good management of Capt. F. H. WHITTIER, Brigade Quartermaster, on Gen. DUDLEY'S Staff. Dr. GEORGE KELLOGG, acting Medical Director, had the direction of the ambulances. At precisely 4 o'clock A. M., of the 12th inst., according to orders from Gen. AUGUR, commenced

THE ADVANCE.

It was a noticeable feature that the line was formed, and the whole force on the way at just the minute ordered. The advance from Baton Rouge proceeded up the Clinton road. The advance was without incident until a halt was made, when about eight miles out from the city.

DESERTERS IN THE BUSH.

While a small party with Assistant Adjutant-Gen. SEXTO was taking rest by the roadside, suddenly a man jumped out of the bushes near by and surrendered himself to Capt. SEXTO.

Upon being assured of his safety, he called out four more men who had been lying in concealment with him. They were deserters from the garrison at Port Hudson. It appears that they were in the Commissary Department, but having a row with some of their officers, they were put in the guard-house, whence they absconded, and fled for the Federal lines.

They reported that the issue of beef, two days before, at Port Hudson, was for 4,300 men. Beef cattle are pressed in from the plantations near at hand. They said the rebels had two steamers for the transportation of supplies across the river, but that one of them had been recently disabled, and the other was very little used. Gen. GARDNER has returned to Port Hudson. It is believed the rebels are in readiness to evacuate the place, as troops are coming and going constantly.

At White's Creek, on the Clinton road, the rebels were driven back, after a brisk skirmish, and then this force crossed over to the Bayou Sara road.

At about dusk on Tuesday afternoon, May 12, Col. GRIERSON, with portions of the Sixth and Seventh Illinois cavalry, arrived on the field. Many of his horses having to be shod, he was compelled to wait until 5 o'clock P. M., before leaving Baton Rouge.

His men were encamped to the rear of Mr. MERRITT'S place.

On Wednesday, the column was in motion at an early hour. The first event of the day was a reconnoissance by Capt. GODFREY, which was made on a cross-road leading from the plains toward Port Hudson, and back by the Springfield road, coming to the rear of the column at the church.

The rebel pickets were driven into Port Hudson, and Capt. G. went within two miles of the place. A complete reconnoissance of the country was effected, and it was found that several bridges were impassable by a large force.

Col. GRIERSON'S command started at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of severing the railroad and telegraphic communication between Port Hudson and Clinton. When a little way above the plains, they came upon the rebel cavalry, and drove them in before them.

Arriving near the railroad, about a hundred head of cattle and a rebel camp, with tents pitched, were discovered, the whole under a strong guard. "Charge!" was the order, and in about five minutes several of the enemy bit the dust; others were wounded, the tents were burned up, and a battalion, under Capt. PIERCE, was on its way to the railroad.

When they reached it, the men dismounted, tore up the rails, which were of flat iron, dug up the sleepers, and burned both for about three hundred yards. The telegraph wires were cut for some distance, and then the cavalry retired. No trestle work or bridge was near the point, or they would have been destroyed. As it is, it will take some time to repair the damage.

A force of 900 infantry, two companies of flying artillery and a regiment of cavalry was formed against Col. GRIERSON'S command, but as Gen. DUDLEY did not advance the infantry above the plains, three miles below, he did not engage the enemy. From deserters and prisoners it was found that there was a considerable force at Clinton. Letters were found which made it certain, both that the rebels had made some preparations for evacuating the fortifications and, also, that they had massed troops near Clinton.

It is a matter to be wondered at that the enemy, apparently, has so little force in this section of country. If the force is not small, it certainly cannot claim any merit for courage in allowing their means of provisions to be plucked from under their own batteries.

Besides the acquisition of the most important and encouraging information, it may be stated that the country about Port Hudson is now so circumvented that its occupation by our forces is not so difficult as has been imagined.

On May 19 Gen. DUDLEY'S brigade made another reconnoissance, pushing its way to within a mile and a half of the rebel works, but failing to force an engagement.

A PRELIMINARY ENGAGEMENT.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

BATTLE FIELD, PORT HUDSON PLAINS, Friday, May 22, 1863.

At last an attack, which promises to be decisive, is in progress against Port Hudson. Our army has reached the precincts of this famous stronghold, and won a victory in the first engagement with the rebel garrison. Major-Gen. AUGUR'S division, yesterday, fought the enemy nine hours, in a region of the greatest natural advantages for ambuscades, and drove him three miles from his first position, bivouacking at night at the utmost limits of the advance.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

The field of battle was on Port Hudson Plains. These are two open tracks of smooth country four miles east of Port Hudson. The lower plains are a mile across, each way, lying on either side of the Bayou Sara road. The upper plains extend for half a mile north and south, and a fourth of a mile in width on the same road. A cross road runs in a northwesterly direction from the lower plains to Port Hudson, and another one in a westerly direction, from the upper ones. On all sides a dense forest hems in the two fields. Nature could have given the rebels no better position to ambush and cut off or destroy an army, than there is here. But Gen. AUGUR has effectually prevented this disaster by his vigorous movements, and no danger from such a source need now be anticipated. If the enemy flank our forces, they can be ambushed, and made to suffer severely.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The first general engagement with the enemy occurred on Friday, the 21st inst. At 8 o'clock in the morning the bivouac station on the Bayou Sara road was broken up, and the troops resumed the march, which was commenced at Baton Rouge at 4 o'clock on the previous day. Maj.-Gen. AUGUR was in chief command, Gen. DUDLEY'S brigade heading the column, and Gen. CHAPIN'S coming next in order. The constant passage of troops and trains up and down the road, for several days previous, had created a thick layer of dust, which, combined with the heat, somewhat lessened the comfort of the men. As some of them remarked, they thought they should eat their peck of dirt before they reached the battle-field.

Every one, however, seemed willing to put up with any inconveniences, so long as Port Hudson was his destination. The men want to see that place fall, and frequently express their willingness to run the risk of carrying it at the point of the bayonet. But they quickly had

AN INKLING OF COMING EVENTS

Capt. GODFREY and Capt. YEATON, of the First Louisiana cavalry, were a half a mile ahead of the column, with their companies, when, upon reaching the first woods above the lower plains, they met a small force of mounted rebel infantry, with which they had a brisk skirmish. The rebels ambushed the two companies at a bend in the road, but retreated after firing a volley and receiving the fire of the advance guard. No further opposition was made to the progress of the column until the cavalry reached Redwood Cross-road, a short distance below the upper plains. At this point the rebels were drawn up in line of battle. The advance guard fired upon them, when they returned the fire, and then ran precipitately into the woods. Our cavalry advanced as far as the upper plains, where the rebel cavalry were seen at the upper end of the opening. Their appearance excited suspicion that they were strongly supported. Company D, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, was deployed as skirmishers in the open field, and quickly drew a musketry fire from the enemy. Our men replied with a volley, and fought for three-quarters of an hour before they had orders to retire. During the skirmish Lieut. F. M. NORCROSS, of the company, was shot through the right foot. As soon as Gen. AUGUR ascertained the rebel position immediate preparations were made for

A WARM ENGAGEMENT.

One section of Battery G, Fifth United States artillery, Lieut. RAWLIS commanding, was at once sent forward to shell the rebel position. It was posted at a sharp bend in the road, with a dense forest on either side, but an open area to the front as far as the "Plains Store," near which were a dwelling-house and some negro shanties. Our artillery had hardly taken position when two shells came plunging down directly in front of the gun. Then commenced a heavy cannonading, which was maintained with great vigor on both sides. Another section of the Fifth regular artillery was quickly brought forward, and at once opened fire. One section of the Eighteenth New-York and two sections of the Second Vermont batteries were also brought up, and joined in the engagement. The enemy had a favorable position for accurate firing, but their shot and shell did but little harm in proportion to the advantage they had.

THE SECOND LOUISIANA REGIMENT ENGAGED.

While our batteries were keeping up an incessant fire, the Second Louisiana regiment, Col. PAINE, was sent out through the woods to flank the rebel battery on the right. But after going three-quarters of a mile through the woods, they suddenly came upon a force of rebels, who were waiting their approach, closely concealed in the dense thicket. They were not seen until they fired a volley, which killed two men and wounded Lieut.-Col. EVERETT and two privates. The men gallantly stood their ground and calmly returned their fire. Two companies were quickly deployed as skirmishers and sent out in advance. The rebels were disconcerted by the shower of bullets which flew among them, and commenced to retreat. They were followed up, and the skirmishers succeeded in flanking the battery, which immediately limbered to the rear.

THE THIRTIETH MASSACHUSETTS TO THE RESCUE.

The Thirtieth Massachusetts regiment, Col. W. W. BULLOCK, which had the right of Gen. DUDLEY'S brigade, deployed four companies as skirmishers, under command of Major H. O. WHITTEMORE. They deployed both to the right and left of the road. On the right the skirmishers were covered by cavalry. They were the first of the infantry to discover the enemy in ambush near the Plains Store, and remained by the bend in the road, with our batteries supporting them, while the Second Louisiana were trying to flank the rebel position.

While the section of the Eighteenth New-York battery was in the action, the two lead horses were killed by a solid shot, and Sergt. MCCONNELL, in command, ordered a left reserve, when the other horses became unmanageable and broke the pole. With the assistance of some of the skirmishers of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, the piece was taken to the rear in safety. The One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York regiment, Col. G. T. HARGOUS, was ordered to support the Eighteenth New-York battery, when it first opened fire on the enemy. It remained on the right of the battery during the engagement.

The fight was ended as soon as the Second Louisiana skirmishers flanked the rebel battery. The rebels, with their artillery and supporting force, then retreated for about half a mile further up the road, and our troops advanced to the position just abandoned by them.

Upon reaching the Plains Store, detachments of the Illinois cavalry were sent out toward the Clinton road to look out for any flanking force the rebels might have in that direction. They found about 150 infantry and cavalry lying in ambush, and made a charge upon them, discharging their carbines and revolvers so rapidly that the rebels had to retreat without time to give a full volley in return. Several of the enemy were killed, but our cavalry had no further casualities than the loss of two horses. The departure of a courier compels me to cut short my report at this point. HORATIUS.

ARREST OF THE REBEL GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

Ex-Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, was arrested some weeks since by the Provost-Marshal of Plaquemine Parish, La., and taken to New-Orleans, where he remains in military custody. The *Era* says:

"The capture of THOMAS O. MOORE, the itinerant Governor of this State, next to that of ALEXANDER MOUTON, is probably the most important that could have been made. He has been a conspicuous counsellor of treason for a number of years, and it is just and proper that he and men of his stamp, should be held to a strict accountability for the evils they have contributed to bring upon this city, this State and this country.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Augur's Movements—The Negro Troops—Intelligence from Texas—Physicians Prevented from Leaving with the Registered Enemies—Death of Dr. Cartwright—Expatriated.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 24, 1863.

The arrival of the steamer from above brings us intelligence that Gen. AUGUR, with his forces, is within two miles of Port Hudson, having driven the enemy's pickets in, with some skirmishing. He now holds them in check, and in all probability a general engagement has ere this taken place for the reduction of Port Hudson and the opening of the Mississippi, so as to admit the transportation of supplies from this place to above. We wait with much anxiety the report of their officers, which has been transmitted to Washington, and which, it is understood, will be given to the public from headquarters here.

The steamer *Tennessee* has arrived here, bringing intelligence from Galveston to May 23. She states that the health of the blockading fleet is good. The most important item of news which she brings is that of the destruction of the blockade-runner *West Florida*. This smuggler was destroyed on Sunday, the 10th inst., by the *Owasco*, Lieutenant-Commanding JOHN MADIGAN, and the *Katahdin*, Lieutenant-Commanding P. C. JOHNSON. After a chase of twenty miles, these gunboats succeeded in running her ashore on Galveston Island, and, though the sea was breaking heavily against the beach, boarded in small boats and set her on fire. An old log-book found on board clearly proved her to be the *West Florida*, though her cargo was marked "*Hanover*," and very likely she cleared under that name. She was evidently trying to get into St. Louis Pass, and had got within four miles of it, but the shell from the *Owasco* soon made her bear up for the beach. The *West Florida* has been seized several times under very suspicious circumstances. Once last Summer she cleared for Matamoras, and was caught by the *Kensington* inside Sabine Pass. By some means she was not confiscated, but set at liberty to run the blockade again, which she has been improving since. Thanks to the vigilance of the gunboats, we are rid of the pest.

From Texas papers we learn that Gen. MAGRUDER has recently been making a tour of his department. He has unqualifiedly revoked all cotton orders heretofore issued, and the exportation of the staple is to be unrestricted hereafter, save by our blockaders. Gov. LUBBS, of Tamaulipas, recently paid Gen. MAGRUDER a complimentary visit at his headquarters in Brownsville, and was received with all the honors.

Ex-Gov. MOUTON was taken into custody at his home near Vermillionville, on May 2, by Capt. SILVEY, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York, Provost-Marshal of Plaquemine Parish. Twenty men from the Rhode Island cavalry, under Capt. HOGAN, made the arrest, which was effected without trouble. The Ex-Governor, with the single servant who was permitted to accompany him, is now in the custody of Capt. EXLTON, Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans. Gov. MOUTON has taken so prominent a part in the rebellion that his apprehension is most gratifying to all loyalists.

We have had all kinds of rumors flying around during the last few days. Among them is one to the effect that ROSECRANS has beaten BRAGG in a great battle, and another that Fort Morgan, below Mobile, has been surrendered to our forces. Both reports lack confirmation at the present writing.

There is still trouble with refractory school teachers, who need to be corrected by their superiors oftener than they chastise their pupils. Some of the scholars who attend the Jesuit school at the Church of the Immaculate Conception have recently displayed their rebellious training so obnoxiously that one of them was taken into custody, when a book which he had with him was found profusely illustrated with various Confederate emblems. This led to an examination, when a large number of the books in possession of the pupils were found to contain real emblems and other seditious characters and remarks. The principal of the school was very indignant; informed the officer that the school was under French protection, and that the matter should be at once laid before the French Consul. He took down the name of Officer FOSO, who gave it to him without a proper fear of the terrible consequences. An examination showed that the same state of affairs existed in the private school of a Mr. BLACKMON. He asserted that it was impossible for him to keep so strict a surveillance over his pupils as to prevent them from drawing these emblems in their books. The Court considered him responsible, however, and he was fined $250. He said he was not able to pay the fine, and there the matter rests at present.

On the 15th eighty-one registered enemies were taken over to Pass Christian, a noted watering-place below Bay St. Louis, where they were turned loose. Major CAIN, of the Second Battalion, Duryee Zouaves, formerly an attache of the TIMES, was in charge of the company. Some forty applications by resident physicians for permission to depart on the 20th among the registered enemies were refused. They are to be retained in case of an epidemic. Among them is Dr. WARREN STONE, a celebrated surgeon.

The Jackson *Appeal*, I observe, announces the death of Dr. SAMUEL A. CARTWRIGHT, near Jackson, on the 2d inst. Dr. CARTWRIGHT was once an eminent physician of this city, but like many others, he became infatuated with secessionism, after which his days of real usefulness seem to have come to a close. During JEFF. DAVIS' illness at Richmond last year, he sent for Dr. CARTWRIGHT, who left this city and proceeded to Richmond and remained until the eminent rebel was convalescent, when he returned to near Natchez, where he has a cotton plantation. His property in this city will be confiscated, of course. He was a great admirer and an intimate friend of HENRY CLAY, and wrote many political articles during the contest for Presidency between JAMES K. POLK and HENRY CLAY.

By an order from headquarters, the issue of an extra from the *True Delta* of Monday, 11th inst., containing news (*through Southern* sources,) of FOSTER'S raid in the West, was suppressed, the objectionable part being headed, "*Hurrah for Forest's Victory*," in large type. It is said the explanation was that the line in question was introduced by the compositor without the knowledge of the editors. The paper was finally issued with the objectionable part suppressed.

The withdrawal of all the Union troops from Franklin, New Iberia and Opalousas for the advance to Alexandria, has left the Union planters and citizens in that region without protection, and many who came to New-Orleans for provisions and other necessities for their starving families, are now here, and have warning not to return, as the guerrillas have returned and are kidnapping citizens and committing raids on their property. JOHN C. WHITE, the editor of the Franklin *Register*, (formerly editor of the Franklin *Banner*,) a good Union man, is here, and has been detained for ten days, endeavoring to get a pass and to carry some provisions to his starving family there, but without success. HENRY LAURENCE BIRD, owner of Brashear City, and many others, are here, the family without provisions, the guerrillas having taken LAWRENCE'S stock and robbed his place of all provisions, &c. Many who have taken the oath of allegiance there are now in daily dread of their lives. Capt. DAMIN, a large planter near Thebodeauxville, is also here. No passes are for the present given to go out.

The following important order has been issued by Gov. SHEPLEY:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, May 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 22.—1. The act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 6, 1857, entitled "An act to prohibit the emancipation of slaves," never having been adopted or sanctioned by the military authorities, and being inconsistent with the principles which control the policy of the Government, is hereby declared to have been without force or effect since the occupation of Louisiana by the forces of the United States on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1862.

Since the said occupation all owners and persons legally empowered to act in the place of such owners of slaves have had, and shall continue to have, the right to emancipate their slaves on petition to any Court of Record.

2. Any person held as a slave, and being legally entitled to freedom, may bring a suit for his or her freedom in any Court of Record against the person claiming or holding him or her as a slave.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

JAMES F. MILLER, A. A. General.

A letter from Brashear City, dated May 22, published in the *Era*, states that the *Louisiana Belle* while going from Washington to Brashear City with a cargo of cotton, which she had taken on board at the former place, was fired into by guerrillas, who were in ambush. The following were the casualities in Company B, Fourth Massachusetts, which was in charge of the *Island Belle*.

KILLED.

Capt. Alexander, of the *Louisiana Belle*.

WOUNDED.

Sergt J. H. Morgan—right arm.
Corp. J. P. Wells—both limbs.
E. Bradshaw—dangerously.
R. Shepard—dangerously.
T. B. Butler—dangerously.
Warren Sargent—seriously.
C. Shaw—seriously.
T. Cleary—limb.
T. C. Butler—face.
Corp. D. E. Kelly—slightly.

The steamer *Creole*, having on board portions of the Fifteenth New-Hampshire, Twenty-sixth Connecticut, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, and Sixth Michigan regiments, while going up the river on the 21st, came in collision with the *Morning Light*. The *Morning Light* struck the *Creole* on her port side, carrying away her own bow, and causing her to sink. The disabled steamer was run into the left bank of the river, and the people on board escaped to the shore.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the United States transport steamer *Quincy*, past due, (left New-York on the 6th inst.,) with several mails on board.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Gunboat Alert Accidentally Sunk.

Capture of the Steamer Eagle, Blockade Runner.

Destructive Fire at Wilmington, N. C

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 1.

The steamer *Emilie*, from Newbern on the 31st ult., arrived this morning. She reports all quiet in that Department.

The gunboat *Alert*, lying at the Norfolk Navy-yard, took fire about 7 o'clock last evening. The fire soon got to her magazine and exploded a shell, which went through her bottom, and she sunk immediately. No one was injured.

The flag-of-truce steamer *State of Maine*, Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, has arrived.

Richmond papers contain nothing new from Vicksburgh.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of May 30, contains the following

"One hundred and twelve Yankee prisoners were received at the Libby Prison yesterday from Knoxville, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss."

The Charleston *Courier* of the 26th ult. contains the following:

"On Wednesday last the steamer *Eagle* left Nassau for a Confederate port. During the night she was fired into and captured by a Yankee cruiser. The second shot killed three of her crew. The officer of the *Eagle* took the Yankee gunboat for the British steamer *Flora*, and under that impression allowed the cruiser to get near her. This report reached here on Monday by the steamer *Britannia*, from Nassau."

From the Richmond *Dispatch* of May 23, we extract the following:

"Three Yankee gunboats visited Murfreesboro, North Carolina, on Sunday, and stole 20,000 lbs. of bacon and all the apple brandy they could find in the place. They receipted for the brandy, but declined to give any value for the bacon.

A fire at Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 27th, destroyed a large warehouse filled with spirits of turpentine and 1,000 bales of cotton. The latter mostly belonged to the Government. The loss is believed to be very heavy."

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

The Rebels Under Roddy Defeated by Col. Cornyn at Florence.

Capture of 100 Men, 8 Officers, 400 Mules, 300 Negroes, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 2.

Col. CORNYN defeated Gen. RODDY at Florence, Ala., on the 27th of May, capturing 100 men, 8 officers, 400 mules, and 300 negroes.

Marching northward, Col. CORNYN destroyed foundries, mills, and everything else useful to the enemy that he could lay his hands on.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Compensated Labor—Movements of the Rebels—Affairs at Nashville, &c.

MURFREESBORO, Tuesday, June 2.

Gen. PAYNE writes from Gallatin to Gen. ROSECRANS that he has devised and put into effect a plan of changing slave labor in his Sub-Departments to compensated labor. Male negroes are hired out at $8, and females at $5 per month, to their former masters. Written contracts to this effect are entered into. The plan is working admirably, and Gen. PAYNE says that the overseers declare that they never had so much work done, nor half so well done, before.

There is no evidence of a conclusive nature that CLAIBORNE'S division of BRAGG'S army has been sent to Vicksburgh. Only the two old infantry divisions of BRECKINRIDGE and MCGOWAN, and the cavalry corps of FORREST, (formerly VAN DORN'S,) are known to have gone, as has been stated.

Doubtless the entire divisions of WITHERS, CLAIBORNE and CLEBURNE, the infantry brigades of ANDERSON and JACKSON, and the cavalry divisions of WHEELER and WHARTON, are in our front.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, June 2.

Brig.-Gen. R. S. GRANGER takes command of Nashville to-morrow. Gens. R. B. MITCHELL and JAMES D. MORGAN are ordered to the front. Gen. MITCHELL takes command of a cavalry division.

The rebel prisoners here leave to-morrow for Alton, Illinois.

The river is falling, with two feet scant of water on the shoals.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Official Intelligence to Friday, May 29.

THE SIEGE PROGRESSING WELL

Gen. Grant Mining Some of the Rebel Works.

The Gunboat Cincinnati Sunk by the Rebel Batteries.

Over Twenty of her Crew Killed and Wounded.

The Rebels Paroling Prisoners on Account of a Scarcity of Food.

Reports of Gen. Grant's Successes by Way of New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 2.

Official advices received to-day from Vicksburgh up to the 29th of May, indicate that there is no change in the state of affairs there; but that the prospects of Gen. GRANT are still encouraging.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The Government's advices from Gen. GRANT bring down the narrative of events to last Friday, but give no further accounts of the fighting. The tone of the dispatches is cheerful.

Saturday's Richmond papers have no Vicksburgh news.

THE LATEST CHICAGO DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 2.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 1st instant, furnishes the following intelligence:

"The steamer *Luminary* arrived on Saturday night from below, with news from Vicksburgh to the 28th of May.

The gunboat *Cincinnati* was sunk by the fire from the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, on the 26th of May, with a reported loss of over 20 killed and wounded.

Several of our men captured by the rebels have been paroled, on account of a scarcity of food.

THE LATEST CAIRO DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 2.

A dispatch boat from Vicksburgh, 27th, confirms the sinking of the gunboat *Cincinnati* by shot from the rebel batteries. She was ordered to move down the river, and when turning the point was opened on by several batteries from above, which were supposed to have been silenced. She managed to return to a point just above the upper battery, where she sunk in fifteen feet of water. From 15 to 40 are reported killed, drowned and wounded.

THE GUNBOAT CINCINNATI.

The United States gunboat *Cincinnati*, reported to have been sunk by the rebels at Vicksburgh, was an iron-clad vessel, 512 tons burden, third rate, armed with 13 guns. Her extreme length was 175 feet; breadth of beam, 51½ feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. Her armament consisted of 13 guns, of heavy metal. To afford greater security to her engines, &c., those portions surrounding them were iron-plated, each plate being 2½ inches thick. She cost $90,000. She was built very wide in proportion to her length, giving her almost the same steadiness in action that a stationary land battery would possess. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant—GEORGE M. BACHE.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Richard R. Hall.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—S. R. Hinsdale.
Acting Masters—John Pearce and Chas. Germain.
Acting Ensigns—A. F. O'Neil, G. L. Coleman and P. R. Starr.
Acting Master's Mates—H. Booby, D. Winget and D. W. Stebbins.
Engineers—Acting Chief, Wm. O. McFarland; Acting First Assistant, Simon Shuttice; Acting Second Assistant, R. Storer; Acting Third Assistant, Frederick Heuke.
Acting Gunner—John F. Ribbit.
Acting Carpenter—George H. Stevens.

THE REPORT OF A STAFF OFFICER.

A telegraphic summary of the statements of a Staff officer of one of the commanding Generals in GRANT'S army, who left Vicksburgh on Wednesday last, as made to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has already been given. We now have them more in detail. He states that Gen. GRANT is perfectly certain of his ability to take Vicksburgh, but says it will take time—perhaps a week longer, and perhaps two weeks. Three assaults have been made on the rebel works with heavy columns of our forces, in all of which we were repulsed. The last assault was made by Gen. SHERMAN with 20,000 men, and of that number 600 were killed and a large number wounded.

Gen. GRANT is now engaged in building works, with the view of taking the place by regular approaches. He is also mining some of the rebel works. Our outer line is within one hundred yards, at points, of the rebel works, and our sharpshooters prevent the rebels from working their heavy guns. He says the rebel works in the rear of the city are far more formidable than those on the front.

Gen. GRANT has been reinforced by a considerable portion of BANKS' forces, and more are coming. This officer states that Gen. JOHNSTON is still in the neighborhood of Jackson, Miss., gathering forces to attack GRANT'S rear, but that he has not yet succeeded in obtaining 15,000 men, while he is short of both provisions and ammunition, and the roads having been destroyed he cannot obtain either.

It is certain that the Black River bridge has been destroyed, and it is positively known that JOHNSTON has not thrown any of his men across the river. Gen. GRANT has far more men guarding that river than JOHNSTON can gather up, and no apprehensions whatever are felt by Gen. GRANT or his division commanders of any serious attack in their rear.

Our gunboats were occasionally shelling Vicksburgh, and, the rebel water batteries having been silenced, the gunboats were not molested by the rebel guns.

This officer states that a flag of truce was sent into Vicksburgh to obtain the body of Capt. WASHINGTON, when the rebels fired on the flag and the men returned.

It is reported that Vicksburgh is short of water, the inhabitants and soldiers being compelled to rely on wells and cisterns in the city, they having been cut off from both the Mississippi and the Yazoo rivers, and that there was considerable distress on this account.

This officer states that there is no question but that GRANT will take Vicksburgh, and that it was only a question of time.

REPORTS BY WAY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The steamer *United States*, from New-Orleans, brings an extra *Era*, issued on Sunday, the 24th of May, which contains the following dispatches:

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, U. S. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, May 24, 1863.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM BATON ROUGE, MAY 23.]

To Gen. Emory, Commanding Defences of New-Orleans.

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. AUGUR'S headquarters.

J. C. GOODRICH, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NEAR PORT HUDSON, May 23.

The following good news has just been received from Col. GRIERSON:

We are half a mile north of the railroad.

We have formed a junction with the forces of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

The news from Gen. GRANT is glorious.

He has cut Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces to pieces at Jackson, capturing 61 pieces of artillery.

He has Vicksburgh so hemmed in that the enemy cannot use his siege guns.

(Official.) Maj.-Gen. AUGUR.
G. H. HALSTEAD, A. A. G.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, PLAIN'S STORE, May 23, 1863.

To Capt. Goodrich, Baton Rouge:

Gen. GRANT has had a tremendous victory over JOHNSTON at Champion Hills, capturing over 6,000 prisoners and more than sixty pieces of artillery.

He has invested Vicksburgh, carried the first two lines of the city defences, and his right now rests upon the Mississippi River, from whence he receives supplies.

Altogether, Gen. GRANT has captured over one hundred pieces of artillery.

Deserters and prisoners report that Gen. PEMBERTON has been hanged by his own men.

(Signed,) C. C. AUGUR.

The *Era* of the 24th also contains the following:

"We learn on good authority that the military authorities of Mobile have called on the people to rally *en masse*, armed and equipped, for the defence of the city. This would indicate that Mobile is threatened by a Federal force. The rebel troops are said, however, to be withdrawing from the city."

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Banks Preparing for an Attack upon Port Hudson—Despairing of Vicksburgh.

The following paragraph is from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 30th ult.:

"The telegraphic news of yesterday announced that BANKS had crossed his army at Bayou Sara. This is about ten miles above Port Hudson. His object is to get behind the post and carry it by a land attack. This movement is designed to finish the work started by GRANT, and clear the Mississippi. A few days will tell the story. The next news will probably be of an assault upon Port Hudson."

The *Dispatch*, in an editorial, says:

"The fate of Vicksburgh is still suspended in the balance. Our own telegraphs have been encouraging, but they lack the distinctness essential in such cases to bring entire relief to the public mind. The Yankee bulletins in the interim are unpleasantly detailed and specific. The suspense cannot long continue. The resistance has been from all accounts determined; and let us continue to hope and believe that it will be successful."

FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the French Transport Finisterre—The Reported Capture of Puebla Denied by her Commander.

The French steam-transport *Le Finisterre*, Commander CAROIN ESTENZ, from Vera Cruz, May 19, arrived yesterday morning. She has a crew of 219 men, mounts six guns, is of 1,500 tons, and has a screw engine of 250-horse power.

Capt. CAROIN ESTANA doubts the news as published in yesterday's papers of the capture of Puebla, received by the *Shelldrake*. The latest news from the seat of the fighting received at Vera Cruz was to the 16th of May, and the Captain sailed on the 19th, when the French troops held one half of the city and the Mexicans the other. The part held by the latter was so strongly fortified that it would take a long time to take it.

Late and Correct Information from Mexico.

The following private letter which reached this port yesterday by the bark *Mayflower*, direct from Vera Cruz, has been placed in our hands for publication. It is from a gentleman of high business standing in Vera Cruz, and can be fully relied upon as giving the true situation as late as the 5th of May.

Whether so great a change as that purporting to have taken place by the news published yesterday, is likely to have occurred in so brief a period, our readers can judge for themselves:

VERA CRUZ, Friday, May 8, 1863.

The bark *Mayflower* leaves here to-day for New-York, and as she will doubtless arrive much earlier than the next steamer, I improve the opportunity to give you the latest news from Puebla.

On the 26th of April a grand assault was made by the French with a force numbering 16,000 men. The attack was made at three distinct points, viz: San Augustine, El Carmen and San Javier. They were repulsed and obliged to retire. Their loss was very large. One battalion lost 500 men.

Since this defeat no attempt has been made to renew the attack, and the French General has given notice that no further attacks will be made until the arrival of a seige battery and a fresh supply of ammunition from Vera Cruz. A convoy consisting of a battery of three guns and about thirty carts of ammunition left here yesterday for Puebla. The French are so short of powder and shot that they make no fire if they possibly can help it, and until the arrival of this convoy they can do nothing, and it is very doubtful if it ever arrives at Puebla.

The French admit themselves that since the 23d of March they have met with nothing but defeat. Their troops are discouraged and disappointed by these continual attacks and defeats, and they are no nearer the capture of the city than they were six months ago. Their loss of men, by desertion, sickness and battle, has been very large: they have not ammunition sufficient to sustain their present position long, much less make another attack, and all their supplies must be brought from Vera Cruz. The rainy season has already commenced, and you are well aware that it is almost impossible to transport anything, even in peaceful times, during this season, on account of the fearful condition of the roads. But now the roads are lined with Mexican guerrillas from the Tejeria to Orizaba. Gen. MILAN is within three miles of Tejeria, with 1,000 guerrillas, on the watch for the French convoy.

These brief points will give you a slight idea of the present condition of the French. It is most critical, and they are as well aware of it as any one else.

The Mexicans are in high spirits—and well they may be. They have lost all fear of the French, and have done most nobly. The manner in which they have defended Puebla has astonished everybody, and has won the admiration even of the French themselves. I should have no fear, from the present look of things, to wager that in three months from this time not a Frenchman will be found in this country.

GEN. BLUNT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels on the Arkansas.

The following official dispatch from Gen. BLUNT, regarding a movement which was noticed on Sunday, hardly justifies the statement regarding the advance of Gen. PRICE:

Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Commanding, &c.:

Advices

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....MONDAY, June 1, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President: Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the two last meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Aldermao Long—

Petition of the German Catholic Church in Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, for a donation to pay an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of property owners to have a fountain placed in the Harlem Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition for Croton water in Forty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue.

Whereupon Aldelman Masterson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Croton mains be laid in Forty-ninth street, between Tenth and Eleveoth avenues, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Aldermnn Ryers—

Petition of Trustees of Columbia College to have Forty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, paved.

Which was laid on the table.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of Claude Stuart to exhibit fire escape.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Boole—

Bill of Charles Rork for services given in the reception of the Thirty-second regiment.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Bill of A. nnd R. L. Conklin for services rendered in the reception of the Thirty-second New-York Volunteers.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary basins and culverts, be built in Fourth-avenue, east side, to connect with the sewer in Forty-second-street, and run south about eighty five feet, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Thomas Shirra to curb, gutter and flag Fifty-sixth-street and First-avenue at his own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By the same.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby directed to build a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, in Fifty-sixth-street, from the sewer now in Second-avenue to near First-avenne.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby requested to cause the fountain in Tompkins Square to be supplied with water from sunrise to sunset every day, and cause the said foautnin to play during the above-mentioned time.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Mrs. M. McLaughhin to exhibit a show-case in front of her premises, number two hundred and seventy-three and a half Hudson-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. A. J. Lynch, corner of Jay-street and Washington-street, and A. B. Nook and Company, number three hundred and thirty-six Washington-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fromont—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to George J. Hamilton to erect a bay window in his house, on the southwest corner of Thirty sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the Second-avenne, from One Hundred and Ninth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, be flagged four feet wide, and curb and gutter stones set where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to rebuild pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and the Hudson River, be set and reset where necessary, and that a space four feet wide be flagged through the same, where it is not already done, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the bill of A. Heidenrich, Leader of the Atlantic Garden Brass Band, for the sum of sixty-five dollars, for sixteen piece of music furnished on the reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to his appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge Committee on Salaries and Offices from consideration of a resolution to correct name of Jacob A. Hazel.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips from consideration of memorial of the New-York Submarine Engineering Company in relation to blasting Coenties Reef.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring to build a new truck for Hook and Ladder company number four.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Eighth-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to regulate, grade, curb, gutter and flag Fifty-eighth-street, from second-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to pave Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to pave Second-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Sixty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to pave Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to third-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to open record ed to law, Avenue A, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of repaving the carriage way of Eleventh-avenne, between Forteeth and Forty-eighth street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with cobble stone pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of curbing and guttering Eleventh avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets; also, to regulate, &c., Forty-first street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; also, to curb and gutter Forty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, authorizing the Comptroller to adjust and settle with the legal representatives of Henry Concklin, contractor for the enlargement of the Battery.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices presented a report in favor of increasing the wages of the laborers on the public parks, to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the American Seamen's Fund Society the sum of one thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving William-street with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of granting the Hebrew Benevolent Society the plot of ground adjoining the Orphan Asylum building, on Seventy-first-street, upon the same conditions as the property heretofore granted them, upon which their Orphan Asylum building is erected.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring to flag Fifty-second-street, from First to Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Ordinances presented a report on the communication of His Honor the Mayor, relative to magazines for the storage of gunpowder.

Adopted on ayes and nays.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long—17.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector in relation to the strike among the workmen employed in the cleaning of the streets, &c.

Alderman Masterson was here called to the Chair.

In connection with the foregoing, Alderman McCool presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the laborers, ash cartmen and dirt cartmen, and all other employes upon street cleaning, under the "Hackley contract," up to May 25, ultimo, and also the pay rolls for which the City Inspector may draw his requisitions upon the Comptroller for cleaning the streets, &c., since that date, when the contract was abrogated, and that said Comptroller pay the same at the earliest possible moment after the amounts due said employes shall be ascertained; and that any action of the contractor, or his assignee, in the premises, shall await the decision of the Courts.

Before action was taken on the above, a preamble and resolution was received from the Board of Councilmen in relation to the above subject.

Whereupon the President moved to lay over for the present the communication from the City Inspector, together with the resolution of Alderman Boole.

Which was carried.

The Chair moved to take away subpœnas from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Preamble and resolution in relation to paying the workmen employed in the work of cleaning the streets, from moocys due and owing the contractors.

The question being on concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting the preamble and resolution,

The same was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—17.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, giving reasons for opposing the resolution to build two steam fire engines, and recommending that no more resolutions for building steam fire engines be passed by the Common Council.

Which was received and ordered on file.

The President here resumed the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department in relation to the defective manner of the construction of sewers.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The Croton Aqueduct Board have on frequent occasions in their annual reports and by special communications endeavored to show to your Honorable Body, in contrast with the present irregular and objectionable manner in which the public sewers are now and have been since their first introduction ordered and built, the salutary and permanent benefits that would unquestionably be experienced from the adoption of systematic plans for the sewerage of the undrained districts of our City, and by the construction of main and branch sewers of properly graduated dimensions in harmony therewith. Deeply impressed with a knowledge of the sanitary and also of the pecuniary importance of this undertaking and daily witnessing the evils and otherwise avoidable expense arising from its neglect, they believe it to be a matter of simple duty to again bring the subject to your notice, and to respectfully, but urgently ask for a favorable consideration thereof at your earliest convenience.

By the Legislative act of 1849, (under which this department was organized,) this Board was charged with the construction of sewers, subject, however, "to the orders of the Common Council, as to the lines and plnces of building new sewers, and to the general plan which has been, or may be adopted for the sewerage and drainage of said city."

The framers of this law, undoubtedly foresaw, that any plan which might be adopted for the general introduction of water into our City, would of necessity be imperfect unless careful provision was at the same time made for its removal, and the necessary authority was in accordance with this wise forethought granted to your Honorable Body, to initiate and perfect a general plan of sewerage for the whole city.

The absolute necessity of such plan has been frequently urged upon your Honorable Body, but as yet no authority has been given to this Board to take any step in the matter. So much has been said heretofore on this subject that the Board would here simply add that the time has come for some definite action on the part of the Common Council if they would save the city from incalculable expense and the operation of our sewers from consideration and inefficiency.

The topographical features of the lower part of the city have, fortunately, served in some degree to obviate the bad results which otherwise would inevitably have followed our want of system in this regard.

The upper part of the City has not the same topographical advantages to offset imperfect arrangements, and no time should be lost in guarding against future difficulties and useless expenditure, by the adoption of a system of sewers based upon correct principles. In this respect the City of New-York, instead of being the one to lead in physical science and judicious expenditure in this branch of public work, is far behind, not only the cities of Europe, but some of the comparatively smaller towns of our own country.

It is earnestly hoped that your Honorable Body will at an early day, give to this Board such authority as will be necessary to enable it to undertake and complete such surveys as will be requisite for the purpose alluded to. To facilitate your action in this respect, we respectfully submit a draft of a resolution for your favorable consideration.

A. W. CRAVEN,
For the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized to undertake and complete, at the earliest possible day, such surveys and plans as in their opinion may be necessary for the establishment of a proper system of sewerage for the present undrained districts of this City, such plans when completed to be submitted to the Common Council for their approval.

The President moved that the paper be read and published in the Corporation papers, printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of money balances to May thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing a report of Committee on Finance in favor of leasing a plot of ground to the German Hospital.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return without my approval the resolution directing the Comptroller to convey in fee simple to the President and Directors of the German Hospital, a certain plot of land on the southeasterly corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, "to be used exclusively as a site for the necessary buildings for a hospital, the property to be sold for the sum of one dollar, lawful currency of the United States, and to revert back to the City in case the said property, or the buildings to be erected thereon, should be used for any other than the uses and purposes of a German Hospital."

While I agree with you as to the expediency and public advantage of furnishing the grounds for the erection of this hospital, I am obliged by the forty-first section of the City Charter to withhold my signature from your resolution. That section provides that "all leases and sales of public property and franchises shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder who will give adequate security."

This clearly prohibits such a conveyance as is directed by your resolution to be made. Should the Legislature specially authorize such a conveyance, or if there be any other mode by which the City may legally furnish the land for this hospital, I should deem it proper and advantageous to the City to make the conveyance.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, ordered to be printed in the minutes, and published in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, Major-General Daniel E. Sickles is at present in the City, on a brief absence from the Army of the Potomac; and,

Whereas, Having bravely led his invincible Excelsior brigade through the hard-fought battles of the Peninsular campaign in Virginia, and the Third corps, now under his command, through the terrible fire of the battles of the Rappahannock, and by his indomitable perseverance and unsurpassed bravery, has most justly merited and obtained the admiration and unqualified confidence of the citizens of the loyal North: therefore,

Resolved, 1. That Major-General Sickles be tendered the use of the Governor's Room to receive his fellow-citizens, on such day as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, 2. That a Committee of three be appointed to carry out the above resolution.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Alderman —— moved a reconsideration of the above vote.

Which was carried.

He then moved to amend by inserting the words "of each Board" before the word "be" in the last resolution.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

An ordinance to provide for a continuance of the amount heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the Army of the Union.

The ordinance having been read section by section, Alderman Hardy moved to amend the second section by striking out the words "seventy-five" in the eighth line of the section, inserting in lieu thereof the words "one hundred."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Fromont—8.

Section seven having been read,

Alderman Froment moved to amend by striking out all in relation to "sick children."

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on the ordinance as amended.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have suitable drains made to connect sunken lots in New-avenue and Mount Morris-square with the sewer in Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—17.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolutioce—first, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the lessee of a portion of Mount Morris-square, for the sum of five thousand dollars, whenever the lessee shall have surrendered all claim to the premises leased by him, and known as a portion of said square together with all improvements made thereto, or erected thereon, and that he take his receipt therefor, the said appropriation to be taken from the appropriation for Improving Mount Morris-square; and second, That the said Comptroller be directed to proceed with the work of repairing and regulating Mount Morris-square, whenever the terms of the foregoing resolutions are complied with.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah, Froment—3.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. M. Kempston for the sum of thirty-five dollars, for services rendered for reporting investigation relative to the number of cars run by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, the number licensed, and by what authority the Company have extended its track to Fifty-ninth-street, the said services having been rendered to the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Aldeman Froment moved to amend by inserting, after the word "services," the words "as stenographer."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long—16.

Negative—Aldermen Fox—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to take from the table a resolution making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

Which was carried.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend the resolution by striking out the amount of ten thousand dollars and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of five thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah, Masterson, Fromont—4.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution.

Which was lost for want of the legal number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Jeremiah, Masterson, Froment—5.

On motion, the above vote was reconsidered, and the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the regular sessions of the Board be held on Monday and Thursday of each week, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Long—5.

The President here announced as the Special Committee on tendering Governor's Room to Brigadier-General Sickles, Aldermen Boole, Ottiwell and Fox.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, fourth instant, one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION ...MONDAY, June 1, 1863. Five o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number seventeen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Cross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

[G. O. 321.]

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a suitable lot of ground for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-one, the same to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Hester, Elizabeth, Bayard and Christie streets.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, At the time work was discontinued by the assignee of the contract made with Andrew J. Hackley for cleaning the streets of the City a large amount was due by the contractor to the laboring men employed on the work, which has not been paid, thereby producing great suffering and distress to a large number of worthy and deserving men and their families: and

Whereas, The amounts thus due for labor should be forthwith paid; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to confer with the assignee of said contract and obtain authority to pay said laborers and charge the same to the account of the moneys due said contract, and that on obtaining such authority the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to forthwith pay the, said several laborers, carmen and sub-contractors the amounts to which he may find them respectively entitled.

Which was adopted.

By Councilmen Webster—

Resolved, That the salary of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, such amount of increase to be charged to the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Ader to place a small sign on the lamp-post on the northeast corner of Liberty-street and Broadway.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to have Croton mains laid in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, without delay.

Which was adopted. [G. O. 322.]

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the hones of Hose Company number Sixty be put in thorough repair, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and that said sum be and hereby is appropriated therefor, the work to be done without delay.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to A. C. Crossett, of number four hundred and fifty-five Sixth-avenue, to erect a stand on the sidewalk in front of his premises for the sale of fruit, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avennes, be fanced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the laborers and cartmen all moneys due them for labor performed in cleaning the streets of the City and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.)

Councilman Jones moved to amend such resolution by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "Provided in case there is no appropriate account from which the laborers and cartmen can be paid, the same be taken from the appropriation of contingencies, City Inspector's office, and if there be not not enough to meet the requirements, that the difference be taken from the amount appropriated for the salary of the City Inspector."

Councilman Hayes moved that such amendment be laid on the table.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Cook, Brice—8.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the members of this Board meet in this Chamber at eleven o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the second of June instant, for the purpose of waiting upon His Honor the Mayor (in a body,) and urging upon him the necessity of convening the Board of Health in order that the necessary steps may be taken to abrogate the Hackley street-cleaning contract and to provide some legal means to pay the parties at present employed in cleaning the streets, under and by direction of the Commissioners of Health.

Which was adopted.

(The President here resumed the Chair.)

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Richard O'Grady to erect a watering trough in front of his premises at the corner of Madison and Pike streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on First-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-sixth streets, be regulated and flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Mr. Richard Pillis to keep a fish-stand on the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue, in Twenty-first-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Mr. Patrick Malone to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of his store, numbers seventy-nine and eighty-one Ninth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to inform this Board whether they have contracted with any party or parties for cleaning the sewers and culverts of this City, the amount of said contract, and whether they advertised for proposals for the same.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board, at an early day, by what authority, if any, certain parties have driven spiles and are erecting a house on the north side of the ferry slip at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Allen and McLaren, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises number two hundred and forty-eight Washington-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McConnell—

Whereas, A number of accidents have recently occurred, some of which have resulted fatally, from the insecure and unsafe manner sign-boards are attached to buildings; and

Whereas, At the present time there are no ordinances regulating the manner they shall be attached thereto; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be instructed to prepare an ordinance regulating the manner sign-boards shall be placed or attached to buildings.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

By Councilman McVay—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary basins and culverts be built in Norfolk-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be repaved and repaired, where necessary, forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with power.

By Councilmen Gross—

Resolved, That John White (General Clerk in the Office of the District-Attorney) be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Petitions for redress against the abuses of the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company.

Council Brandon moved that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Which was lost.

And the same was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Hayes—

Remonstrance against having crosswalks on Tenth-avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Sandford—

Whereas, The wooden structures now occupying the lower portion of the Public Park, and known as the Park Barracks, may be ceased to be occupied or required for the purpose for which they were originally erected, and are now prostituted to the basest of uses, among the most disgraceful of which is the unlawful and arbitrary incarceration of our citizens by an irresponsible body of men, purporting to be a "Provost Guard," and who have assumed to administer martial law over a free and loyal people—with a disregard of right and justice not exceeded by the minions of the most despotic Governments in existence; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and hereby is directed to cause the said structures to be razed and removed from the public ground forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the persons employed as visitors under the ordinance of the Common Council, approved February twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to assist the families of the soldiers now at the seat of war, two dollars per day each, the same to be paid from the time the ordinance went into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilman Jones—1.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bills of William Carroll, amounting to sixty dollars and twenty-five cents, for expenses on occasion of funeral of Colonel W. O. Steveus, and four hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, for expenses of funeral of Colonel Benjamin Ringgold.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor relative to the granting of steam fire-engines.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution giving Frederick Rose permission to place a stand in front of number seventy-five Cortlandt-street.

Which was received, laid on the table and directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the organization of cartmen and sweepers employed on the streets of this City, relative to their pay.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to Messrs. Woodruff and Robinson and Lewis J. Brown to erect and maintain a durable awning in front of their premises, numbers twelve, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen Coenties-slip, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—14

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Cook, Brice—8.

[G. O. 324.]

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the carriageway of Fifty-ninth-street, between the Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River be macadamized, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 324.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian pavement be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifteenth-street, from Union-square to Second-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remainder, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 325.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of the Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 325½.]

Councilman McConnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen be suitably fitted up and repaired immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner and a Committee of three members of this Board.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 326.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of bill from Board of Aldermen and by said Board ordered to be paid: of E. B. Smith, amounting to thirty-one dollars and ninety-six cents, for difference in value of silver for the Assistant Engineer badges from those last made.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 327.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of communication from the Comptroller, with an ordinance to provide means for extending the area of the Central Park.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to the property owners in Fiftieth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, to regulate, grade and set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at their own expense.

Which was carried.

Councilman Russell moved that such resolution be amended by striking out the words "Fiftieth-street," and inserting in lieu thereof "Fifty-first-street."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 328.]

Report of Committee on Roads, to set curb and gutter, &c., in Sixtieth street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 329.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to North River.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 330.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag, &c., Fifty-fourth-street, from Second avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 331.]

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to rebuild bulkhead at foot of Rivington-street.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 332.]

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to raise the bulkhead on the line of Hammond-street to a level with the grade.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 334.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, concurring to fence vacant lot number one hundred and thirty-two East Thirty-eighth-street.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 335.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fill sunken lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 336.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fill sunken lots on Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 337.]

Report of Committee on Streets, to fence vacant lots on Forty-seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[G. O. 338.]

Preamble with resolutions, first, that two thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated (the same to be taken from City Contingencies) for the purpose of burying deceased children of soldiers who are now at the seat of war, and whose families are entitled to assistance from the Soldiers' Relief Fund; and second, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby instructed to pay an amount not to exceed ten dollars ($10,) in each case where written application is made by the parties seeking aid for the above purpose, and the same is approved by the visitor of the Ward, and the Alderman and Councilman of the Ward certify that they are satisfied that the parties applying are entitled to receive the same.

Which was laid over.

Preamble reciting that a resolution was approved May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac T. Hecker, for two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, to be applied in payment for building sewer in Fifty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avennes, assessed against the property of the Church of Saint Paul the Apostle, which he declines to pay on the ground that it did not receive a sufficient number of votes, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac T. Hecker for the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest thereon, from the date of the confirmation of the assessment for building sewer in Fifty-ninth street from Eighth to Ninth avenues, in front of the premises of the Church of Saint Paul the Apostle, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

[G. O. 339.]

Preamble reciting that His Honor the Mayor, by a communication dated May twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, recommends the appointment of delegates to represent the municipal authorities of this City at the Convention to be held at Chicago on the first Tuesday of June next, to consider the matter of increasing the facilities of commercial intercourse between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic, through the enlarging of the capacity of the canals, and concurring in the sentiments therein expressed as to the importance of the business to be considered by that Convention, not only to the country at large, but especially to the City of New-York, with resolution, that the Mayor of this City and four members of each branch of the Common Council, to be named by the President of each Board, be appointed a delegation to attend the above-named Convention, as representatives of the municipal authorities of the City.

(By Board of Aldermen, preamble and resolution adopted, and Aldermen Farley, Mitchell, Ryers, and Ottiwell appointed such Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.)

Which was carried.

[G. O. 340.]

Resolution that the sidewalks on the corner of Canal and Varick streets, also in front of numbers four hundred and four and one-half, four hundred and six, four hundred and eight, four hundred and ten, four hundred and twelve, four hundred and sixteen, four hundred and eighteen, and four hundred and twenty Canal-street be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 341.]

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Smith, Junior, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee who were authorized to present a sword to Brigadier-General Corcoran, in Suffolk, Virginia, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the accompanying bills of the Sunday Times, amounting to the sum of one hund

Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.
Negative—Councilman Healy—1.

[G. O. 213.]

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Washington-square M. E. Church, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifteen cents, with interest, for taxes on their property in Fourth-street, between Macdougal-street and Sixth-avenue, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.
Negative—Councilman Healy—1.

[G. O. 215.]

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avennes, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, with or chnnge therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.
Negative—Councilman Healy—1.

[G. O. 215¾.]

Preamble, with resolution that the salary of the Public Administrator be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation of City contingencies—with veto of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.
Negative—Councilmen Riley, The President, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Brandon, Fitzgerald—7.
Councilman Cook moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, Joyce—3.
Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—16.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now adjourn, and insert in lieu thereof the hour of one.
Which was carried
And the motion as amended was carried.
Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost.

[G. O. 216.]

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Fifty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, according to law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.
Negative—Councilman Healy—1.

[G. O. 216.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground on Broadway or Bloomingdale road, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets, the same to be used for a location for Engine Company number Thirty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.
Negative—Councilman Healy—1.

[G. O. 217.]

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Lord & Taylor for the sum of three hundred and six dollars, for gloves and crape furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Col. Kimball.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell—15.
Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Brady, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—7.
Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

[G. O. 218.]

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two thousand dollars in favor of John S. Giles, Treasurer of the Charitable Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—22.

[G. O. 220.]

Resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Orchard-street, from the northeast corner of Grand and Orchard streets, be flagged and reflagged, where necessary, to one hundred feet north thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—22.
Councilman Webster moved that such note is reconsidered.
Which was lost.

[G. O. 222.]

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Thirty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.
Negative—Councilmen Healy, Webster, Repper—3.
Councilman McVay moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost.

[G. O. 225.]

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, in payment for the work of compiling and superintending the publication of the Annual Manual of the Corporation for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—22.

Councilman O'Brien moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up General Order three hundred and seventeen.
Which was lost.
Councilman Healy moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost.

[G. O. 223.]

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, in Seventy-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—22.
Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, Joyce—3.
Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—16.

Councilman Hayes moved that notil otherwise ordered the hour of meeting be fixed at four o'clock.
Councilman Healy moved to strike out the hour of four o'clock, and insert in lieu thereof the hour of one.
Which was carried
And the motion as amended was carried.
Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost.

[G. O. 216.]

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Fifty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, according to law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.
Negative—Councilman Healy—1.

[G. O. 216.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground on Broadway or Bloomingdale road, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets, the same to be used for a location for Engine Company number Thirty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.
Negative—Councilman Healy—1.

[G. O. 215¾.]

Preamble, with resolution that the salary of the Public Administrator be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation of City contingencies—with veto of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.
Negative—Councilmen Riley, The President, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Brandon, Fitzgerald—7.
Councilman Cook

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Il Trovatore.

WALLACK'S—The Stranger.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Official advices from Gen. Grant's Army to the 29th ult were yesterday received by the Government. They indicate that there was no change in the condition of affairs at Vicksburgh, but that the prospects were encouraging. A dispatch from Memphis brings us unofficial advices to the 28th, which state that on the 26th the gunboat *Cincinnati* was sunk by the fire from the rebel batteries, with a reported loss of over twenty killed and wounded. Several of our men captured by the rebels had been paroled—it is said on account of a scarcity of food. A more detailed report of the statements of a Staff officer, mentioned yesterday, has been received. From this it appears that Gen. Grant is engaged in building works, with the view of capturing the place by regular approaches, and that some of the rebel works are being mined. A portion of Gen. Banks' forces are said to have reinforced Gen. Grant. The rebels report that Gen. Banks has landed his forces at Bayou Sara, ten miles above Port Hudson, with the intention of attacking that place in the rear.

Advices from the Department of the Gulf, received yesterday, by the steamship *Creole*, are important. She left New Orleans on the 24th ult., having been detained two days by the Government, to carry troops to the vicinity of Port Hudson. This famous stronghold, like that of Vicksburgh, is in a state of siege. A preliminary reconnoissance was made from Baton Rouge on the 12th, Col. Grierson, with his famous cavalry cooperating. It was further continued on the 13th, and the rebel pickets at Port Hudson were driven in. Col. Grierson proceeded to the railroads and telegraphs communicating with the place, and succeeded in destroying all communication. On the 19th the reconnoissance was pushed to within a mile and a half of the rebel works, without bringing on an engagement. On the 21st, however, a heavy force having been brought up from Baton Rouge, on the Bayou Sara road, the advance in earnest against Port Hudson commenced, and the enemy under Gen. Gardner was encountered on the Port Hudson Plains, two open tracts of smooth country four miles east of the fortifications. The rebels were in ambush, but were soon uncovered, and, after a warm engagement, were defeated and driven back within their works, leaving a large number of killed and wounded on the field. Port Hudson by this time is fully invested by our forces, if it has not already fallen into our hands. Details of affairs on the Red River, and elsewhere in the Department, will be found in our correspondents' letters.

It has been learned in Washington that a large body of rebels, supposed to be from Lee's army, passed through Culpepper on Monday, and proceeded in the direction of Gordonsville.

By way of Fortress Monroe, we receive several important items of rebel news. The Charleston *Courier* of the 26th ult. announces that the blockade-running steamer *Eagle* left Nassau for a Confederate port on the Wednesday previous, but on the succeeding night was fired into and captured by a National cruiser. It is said the commander of the *Eagle* mistook the cruiser for the British steamer *Flora*. Three gunboats recently visited Murfreesboro, N. C., and secured 20,000 pounds of bacon. On the 27th a fire occurred at Wilmington, N. C., which destroyed a large warehouse filled with spirits of turpentine and cotton—the latter mostly belonging to the rebel Government. Loss heavy.

We learn from Alabama of the defeat of the rebel Gen. Roddy at Florence, on the 27th ult., by a National force under Col. Corwin. We captured 8 officers, 100 men, 300 negroes, and 400 mules. Col. Corwin then marched northward, and destroyed in his way foundries, mills, and other property likely to be useful to the enemy.

Gen. Burnside has prohibited the circulation of the New-York *World* and the Chicago *Times* in his Department.

GENERAL NEWS.

The commander of the French steam-transport *Finisterre*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Vera Cruz, doubts the truth of the report by way of Havana that Puebla has been captured by Gen. Forey. The *Finisterre* left Vera Cruz on the 19th, and the latest news from Puebla at the time was to the 16th, at which time the French only held a part of the city, as previously reported. Nothing appears to have been heard of the alleged defeat of Comonfort.

Pursuant to a call published for some days beforehand in both English and German papers, the Germans of this City assembled in large number, yesterday evening, at Cooper Institute, to protest against the charge of cowardice and ill behavior on the battle field, brought against the German troops in the Eleventh corps of the Army of the Potomac recently participating in the terrible engagement near Chancellorsville, Va. Hugo Wesendonck, Esq., presided, and lists of no less than 154 Vice-Presidents and 27 Secretaries were called, comprising very many prominent and influential German residents. Very emphatic resolutions, condemning the aspersions cast upon the Eleventh corps, and vindicating its honor, rebuking the spirit of Nativism thus revived, and hinting at the removal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces, were passed with great enthusiasm, and Messrs Wesendonck, Kapp, Weil Von Gernsbach, and Gen. Von Gilsa, made stirring addresses, which were received with immense applause.

The annual communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of New-York, commenced yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the City Assembly Rooms. This body is composed of the Grand Master, Grand Officers and the Masters and Wardens of each subordinate Lodge throughout the State. These representatives assemble in Convention and pass edicts and laws for the government of the craft during the year. The business, yesterday, was of a preliminary character, relating to the organization.

At the Billiard Tournament, last evening, Fox beat Stephens 116 points, and Kavanagh beat Sekreiter 150 points. The tournament will be continued this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and this evening at 8.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A message from the Mayor vetoed a bill of Charles W. Baker's, amounting to $900 for printing, binding and stationery, and of which $681 was for printing and binding the Supreme Court Calendars for January and February, and those of the General Term for February—150 copies of each month's calendar. Finding that the name of the Chairmen of the Printing Committee was not attached to the report in favor of paying the bill, the Mayor consulted him in regard to it, and learned from him that Justice Ingraham had appeared before the Committee and expressed the opinion that several items of the bill were not legal charges. The Mayor says the calendars were not printed in sufficient quantities for distribution to the lawyers, and the Judges and clerks could not have used so many copies as are charged for. A report from the Committee on Annual Taxes in favor of paying the Comptroller's salary of $2,500, and his deputy's salary of $1,500, on county account, was laid on the table. In the course of passing upon various bills an item of sixty dollars for badges for officers of the Superior Court came up. Mr. Purdy said the claim was illegal. He was surprised that no requisition had been made for the badges. Mr. Ely said Mr. Purdy knew all about the badges, before they were procured and afterward. At this the "old war horse of Democracy" waxed exceedingly wrathy and replied that the assertion was "false and unfounded in fact." The bill was allowed. The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. next Tuesday.

The price of Gold left off yesterday 147½; Exchange, 161 @ 161½; Money 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers. The Stock market lower on the railways and dull at the close.

Breadstuffs opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed rather heavily, yesterday. Provisions were in fair request, as were likewise Sugars, Molasses, Tallow, Whisky, Hay, Lumber, Fish, Coal and Rio Coffee. Cotton was quoted higher, but was less freely dealt in. Hemp, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Candles, Metals and Naval Stores, were generally very sparingly purchased. Wool, Hops and Tobacco, were in moderate request. Desirable styles of Boots and Shoes were sold by auction rather advantageously. Freights were more active.

The Live Stock market show large gains over last week in each department, the total receipts being 26,797 against 18,719 one week ago. Trade was somewhat depressed in consequence, but less than might be anticipated, and very little stock remains unsold.... Beeves foot up 5,403, which is the largest number since early in February. They came in and were sold nearly every day since the close of the last market. Prices kept up pretty well during the week, and the first sales, on Monday morning, were as good as those of that day week: but by noon, when it was known that 1,100 head were at the Forty-fourth-street yards alone, there was a lull in the sales and prices dropped off ½c., and so continued until the close. No cattle were left over, and after all were sold there were inquiries for more. Prices ranged from 10c. to 12c. ₱ lb. net weight, the average being but little short of 11c., as many were sold before the decline, and the quality was such as to keep up the average price. Sheep are plenty and cheaper. Receipts over 8,000 for the week. They are mostly shorn and are worth 6c. @6½c. ₱ lb. live weight—if extra fat, 7c. Trade is pretty good, and very few held over. Live Hogs sum up 11,882 for the week, which is an increase at a time when fewer are wanted. They are selling slowly at 5½c.@5¾c. for corn fed, and 4¾c.@5c. for still hogs, or ¼c. lower than last week.

An Early and Large Conscription.

We trust that the Administration will spare no pains to complete the preparations for the conscription by the earliest day possible, and that the conscription when made will be on an extensive scale. The great mistake of the war thus far has been the endeavor to wage it with an insufficient force. It requires no professional eye to see that, during the first year, the rebel army positively outnumbered our own; and through the second year we have had at no time a material preponderance;—for the calls that were made by the President last Summer were nearly balanced by the universal conscription ordered soon after by the rebel Congress. The expiration of the service of the nine months' men and of the two years' men is fast reducing our numbers to a figure actually below that of the rebel forces. Until this relative strength of the armies is vastly changed, so that we shall have a very great numerical preponderance of soldiers, this war will continue to drag on without result.

The *rationale* of the rebel system has become so plain that no man of the slightest discernment can mistake it. It all lies in the principle of *concentration*. Acting on the defensive, the rebels have also the advantage of operating on interior lines. While we are on the rim of the circle, they move at pleasure over the comparatively short distances within; and, when threatened at any point, they without delay combine their forces, and meet us in at least equal, if not superior, numbers. They do not hesitate to uncover the most important points in order to do this. In fact they have no alternative. When we advance in any direction, they must *then and there* have a force large enough to cope with us, or we would at once rush to our prize. Of course, they have done their best to disguise this necessity. It is now a settled fact that, in many instances, they have concealed the transfer of their troops by keeping up an imposing line of pickets long after every man behind them had been sped scores of miles away. It is not to the credit of our Generals that they have ever been deceived by such beggarly devices. It ought at the very outset to have been made an axiom that, from the very necessity of the case, the rebels, with their limited numbers, when threatened by an advance upon any point, must concentrate, and that this concentration must occasion a great weakness at all other points.

Plainly there can be but one method of meeting this system of the rebels, and that is an advance upon them with strong force, *in different directions*, at the same time. This drives the rebel commander at once into a fatal dilemma. He cannot concentrate at any one point without sure ruin at another; and yet, if he does not concentrate, he is just as sure to incur ruin by fighting us in detail with largely inferior forces. Had this indisputable truth been recognized and acted upon, Richmond would have inevitably fallen at Hooker's last advance. In fact it might have been grasped by us at any time since the war began.

But the prime requisite for this method is a large preponderance in numbers. If the advance were to be made, for instance, in two directions, the army operating in each should be strong enough to give full employment to the combined rebel force. Thus, the check of the advance in the one direction could be obtained only at the cost of the success of the advance in the other direction. With proper activity and concert of movement on our part, there could be no failure.

We trust we have seen the last attempt to penetrate interior lines in a single direction. In theory it is absurd, and in practice it is suicidal. Richmond must be taken as Paris was taken—by joint advance movements with heavy columns in different directions. Napoleon, the greatest warrior of modern times, was helpless before that simple operation, and it is certain that Lee could not withstand it.

It would seem that the Government must have been so taught by hard experience, that it will no longer trust to half-measures. For two years it has maintained the contest, practically, as the man with one hand tied behind him fights the boy. This may be legitimate sport for amateurs, but it does not suit a nation struggling for its life. It is high time that the mighty superiority of the loyal part of the country in strength should be turned to some practical account. The Executive, by the act of Congress, is clothed with a power to put into the field any number of men necessary—one, two, nay three millions, if need be. No physical effect can be more surely calculated upon from a physical cause, than the speedy crushing of this rebellion from the force that this Conscription bill empowers the Government to wield. We trust that the Administration will flinch from no responsibility in the promptest and most effectual use of this means. The great body of the people, we are sure, will cheerfully sustain any extent of conscription necessary for the speedy completion of the war. It is only when the Government hesitates and falters that the people fail it—never, when it is bold.

Arguing with Rebellion.

There is a story told of a certain athletic wag that he laid a wager with a friend that he could throw him across a tolerably wide river. The friend submitted himself to the experiment, and, finding himself soused into the water about four feet from the bank, swam ashore and claimed the stakes. "No," replied the other, "I am going to try again; I know I shall succeed in the end." The anecdote, if not true, is well found, and it illustrates admirably the real nature of the programme propounded by the party who think we can settle all our differences with the South by talking the matter over with them in convention. They ask us to suspend the operations of our fleets and armies, give the Southern people time to elect delegates and elect them ourselves, and then proceed to drafting resolutions, compromises and guarantees, and making speeches, and taking votes.

We will say nothing whatever of the difficulty of getting the convention together. We will suppose it in session, and in full consideration of such trifles as what is to be done about the Southern war debt? What about the escaped and emancipated slaves? What about the confiscated property; and, though last, not least, what about future "guarantees" for Southern institutions? Suppose the Convention has sat for three months—certainly by no means too long for the settlement of even such bagatelles as the foregoing—and suppose, which is very likely, that after much speechifying and voting and resolving, not one passion is soothed, not one prejudice eradicated, not one point of difference removed—what then? It was, as we know, possible to discuss the extension of Slavery alone for forty years without even arriving at any conclusion about it that satisfied either North or South, or, in fact, that did anything, save exasperate and estrange them. The sources of strife have, since the antagonists last met in council, certainly not been diminished, but increased. Each party has had every one of its convictions strengthened and cemented by blood. So that it is not only possible, but highly probable, that three months, or even six months, might be passed in debate, and leave every question in dispute still as far from solution as ever.

Should this occur, are we to try again for another six months? Are we to have a permanent "mixed Commission," instructed to sit and debate until they can hit upon terms that will suit both parties, let it take ever so long? Is there, in short, to be any limit to the length of the experiment, and if so, what? In what space of time shall we know for certain that the Union is finally broken up, or that the Union is finally restored? How long may the country be kept in suspense as to whether it is to have war or peace? By what sign are we to learn that all hope of accommodation is at an end. One failure of the delegates to agree upon a compromise would clearly not decide it, because this occurred after full discussion before the war broke out—a discussion which began, as we have already said, when this generation was in its cradle, and only closed with the fall of Fort Sumter. How many failures, therefore, would close it?

The answers to these queries have to us the highest possible importance; to the South, not the smallest. The rebels would be perfectly satisfied to discuss with us till the crack of doom, if we left them—as we should have to leave them in the meantime—in the practical enjoyment of their independence. Their Government would exercise its functions undisturbed; it would organize and consolidate its power; its agents would continue to knock for recognition at the doors of foreign Powers; and our failure to prosecute hostilities for even a short period, during the fighting season, of our own accord, would be unquestionably taken by foreign Powers to amount to that virtual abandonment of the enterprise which all European jurists, "Historicus" included, consider full warrant for a formal recognition of the Confederacy. So that it will be easily seen, putting aside the difficulty of keeping enormous armaments afoot and afloat, without any definite notion of when we should again need them, that the time this peace palaver will occupy is of the essence of the proposition. We must see how long we are to be experimented on. The nation cannot submit to be flung into the river as often as Committees or Conventions may think necessary to enable them to land it on the opposite bank. It must know beforehand the maximum of ducking it may have to undergo before the task is either accomplished or given up in despair.

The Apostles of Slavery.

We hope that the London *Times*, which has been much given to the republication of Confederate boasts of their policy and prowess in war, will find room for the article from the Richmond *Examiner* which we gave in these columns yesterday. The rebel organ, after felicitating itself and its friends on the martial glory won by the Confederacy, which, it declares, has compelled a reluctant world to respect and finally to "love" it, proceeds to expound the political and social principles upon which the Confederacy is based. These principles, it holds, will be regarded as established, to the acquiescence of mankind and with the approval of Heaven, in the establishment of the Independence of the Southern Confederacy.

If the London *Times* heartily desires the rebels to win in the great fight they are waging, it ought to have no objection to let the world know what problems in society and government are to be considered settled by a rebel triumph; for the relations of the Confederacy to the rest of mankind in that contingency will require adjustment on a different moral basis from any now recognized in the ethics of civilized nations. The Richmond *Examiner* evidently means to prepare the world for the new gospel of *slaveholding* which the Confederacy is to preach and practice to the conversion of nations, in the article in question, one paragraph of which we reprint as a specimen of the whole:

"The establishment of the Confederacy is verily a distinct *reaction* against the whole course of *the mistaken civilization of the age*. For 'Liberty Equality, Fraternity,' *we have deliberately substituted Slavery*, Subordination and Government. Those social and political problems which rack and torture modern society we have undertaken to solve for ourselves, in our own way, and upon our own principles. That 'among equals equality is right;' among those who are *naturally* unequal, equality is chaos; that *there are slave races born to serve, master races born to govern*. Such are the fundamental principles which we inherit from the ancient world, which we *lifted up in the face of a perverse generation that has forgotten the wisdom of its fathers*; by those principles we live and in their defence we have shown ourselves ready to die. Reversally we feel that *our Confederacy is a God-sent missionary to the nations*, with great truths to preach. We must speak them boldly; and whose hath ears to hear let him hear."

This is a bold and candid avowal, it must be admitted. The deliberate judgment of all civilized nations, arrived at after centuries of experience, of study, of free and full discussion, and with the aid of philosophy, political economy and Christianity to light the way to truth, is thus rashly, we might almost say impiously, set aside by the Confederates. And who are they, and what their qualifications, that they venture thus to brand as false the convictions and practices of the nations that have redeemed the world from ignorance and barbarism? Who are the rebel statesmen, philosophers, heroes, prophets, priests and poets, whose precepts and achievements entitle them to the homage of the intellect of all civilized nations, and to the right to guide the conscience of Christendom? These questions have only to be asked to provoke a scornful and contemptuous silence by way of reply. Slavery has given nothing to the *parvenu* class of oligarchs that rule the South but a high and false conceit, a domineering spirit, brutalized affections, a savage satisfaction in scenes of conflict and conquest, and a talent for extravagant and turgid stump oratory and high-flown balderdash, of which the extract above is a specimen. With these weapons the evangels of the Confederacy have set out to establish a "reaction against the whole course of the mistaken (!) civilization of the age," and to prove themselves "God-sent missionaries" to preach Slavery to the conversion and salvation of a "racked and tortured modern society." Let the London *Times* be candid for once, and let the Christian people of Europe know the new faith that has conquered its allegiance.

Removal of Gen. Hunter.—It is announced from Washington that Gen. Hunter has been relieved from the command of the Department of the South, and that he is succeeded by Gen. Gilmore. We have as yet no statement of the reasons for this change. Whether Gen. Hunter is relieved at his own request, or in consequence of some failure in duty, we are not aware. His letter to Jeff. Davis, which we published yesterday morning, was in some respects a singular production, and may have had something to do with his displacement. It is dated April 23. The first part of it threatens to execute the "rebel of highest rank" in his possession for every negro in the employ of the Government who may be executed or sold into slavery by the rebels. This may be justified, perhaps, on the ground of necessary retaliation. But Gen. Hunter also informs Mr. Davis that, unless he immediately revokes an order which he issued in August last, directing the execution of all negroes who may be taken prisoners; he will "at once cause the execution of *every rebel officer and every rebel slaveholder*" in his possession. This certainly is a strange threat for a Commanding General to make. We do not know that Gen. Hunter has ever attempted to put it in execution, but it is quite possible that it may have had something to do with his removal. The Government could not permit an officer to announce or initiate any such policy as this, nor is it at all likely that they would permit it to pass without notice.

An Ounce of Prevention.—We observe that Ex-Mayor Wood is announced to speak first in the main hall where the Peace Convention is to be held, and then at each of the *five* stands which are to be erected outside. The Ex-Mayor certainly does not mean to be lost sight of at this Convention. The managers of the Democratic party at Albany have for some months past been unable to see him: he has not been conspicuous at their Conventions, committee meetings or other congregations. With all his modesty, Fernando does not quite like to be entirely overlooked, and he has taken all proper precautions against such a calamity in the present instance.

After Vicksburgh.—Some folks imagine that the rebels, if defeated at Vicksburgh, may seize some other position at some unthought-of point on the Mississippi, and that we will have as much labor and bloodshed at the new point as we have had to get Columbus, Memphis and Vicksburgh. Even if Pemberton's army were captured, it may be thought that the forces under Johnston would manage to reach the river with artillery, and quickly erect another stronghold.

In the first place, this could not be done anywhere above Vicksburgh, in the region between that city and Memphis; for the whole of that section lies low, and does not afford any point on which to plant fortifications; and our gunboats now navigate the Yazoo in its rear, as well as the Mississippi in front, and would, of course, easily prevent the erection of batteries or the movement of troops.

Between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson there are a few, and but a very few, points that afford natural facilities for fortification—such as Warrenton, Grand Gulf, Natchez, Ellis' Cliffs and Port Adams. But the first two positions we command already, and each of the others is very closely watched by the gunboats of our river fleet, with the very object of preventing the rebels fortifying them. None of these points connect with the Southern system of railroads; and, indeed, Columbus, Memphis, Vicksburgh and New-Orleans are the only places below Cairo that do. And though, if they were fortified, it might be possible to retain a small force at them, like that now at Port Hudson, it would be impossible to maintain there a large army.

From the circumstances of the case, and the topography of the country, we think there is no doubt that Vicksburgh will be the last point held by the rebels, with any great force, on the Mississippi River.

Puebla.—By the *Creole* at this port, we have three days' later advices from Havana; but no corroboration of the Mexican advices, published yesterday, do we find in the Havana papers; nor do we ascertain that private letters make any mention of the reported capture of Puebla, except doubtingly.

We have also at this port the French steam transport *Le Finnisterre*, from Vera Cruz 19th inst. The commander of this transport doubts the news as published in yesterday's papers of the capture of Puebla, received per *Sheldrake*. He makes no mention of the defeat of Comonfort, on the 8th inst., by Bazaine, and, in fact, he had heard nothing of the news taken to Havana by the French war-steamer *Darien*, which sailed from Vera Cruz only one day after the *Finisterre*. We must await a still later arrival before the truth can be known.

Lemons.—The prompt response to the appeal recently made for contributions of lemons with which to form acidulated beverages for the invalid soldiers in the Virginia and Washington hospitals, is another proof of the anxiety of people generally to do what they can in the way of patriotic and humane work for the benefit of our army. Over a hundred boxes have within the last four days been forwarded to Washington, freely contributed and freely transmitted to the bedsides of the wounded. We hope this will not be a spasmodic movement. The Summer heats are just beginning, and there will be a steady and earnest demand for this fruit for months to come, even if our wounded in the hospitals should not be vastly increased by the battles likely to be fought in June, July and August. It would perhaps be well if there were a mixed Committee of ladies and gentlemen formed to attend permanently to this little matter during the Summer. It would be a pretty and a Christian labor.

Niblo's Garden.

A grand romantic drama, called the "Duke's Motto," was produced here on Monday night. It is an adaptation of a French piece, made with the consent and cooperation of the author, and now playing in London with the greatest success. We shall not attempt to describe the plot. The briefest summary of the incidents would alone fill a column, and even a list of the deaths and casualties would occupy more space than we propose to devote to the entire work. The hero of the piece, *Capt. Lagardere*, is an amiable swordsman, who, in the pursuit of virtue, finds it essential to assail the vitals of almost every one he meets. A single illustration of his character will be sufficient. At the close of the prologue he makes a vow to kill every living being then on the stage, and before the end of the play he keeps his word. Fortunately, a sturdy and attractive race of females has in the meantime grown up, so that the gaps made in the dramatic ranks from time to time are not so much remarked as otherwise they would be; and the new characters being in their prime by the third act, there is, notwithstanding the heavy mortality, a good muster at the end. The merit of the dramatist is discovered in the fact that the audience fully indorses the acts of the Captain, regarding him as the champion of innocence, and rejoicing when he turns up, as he always does, just in time for the slaughter. The character-contrasts, situations and incidents by which this is effected, are frequently of the most startling kind, and in every instance display rare ingenuity. As a consequence, the "Duke's Motto" is a highly elaborate and exciting drama of the sensation school; violating every rule of probability, but keeping the audience in a state of breathless anticipation from beginning to end. It must be added, too, that there is nothing unwholesome in the way this is done.

The general distribution of the parts at Mr. Wheatley's theatre is excellent, the manager sustaining the leading *rôle* with fine breadth of style and dash. It is surely the best character he has assumed in New-York. The *Prince* of Mr. Shewell was also a well marked impersonation, although a little dark and pondarous. There are two female characters, played respectively by Mrs. Allen and Mrs. George Jordan, the first with grace and taste, the second with spirit. Mrs. Jordan is making such progress in her profession, that we have no hesitation in warning her against a vice of nasal pronunciation which seems to be growing on her, and certainly was very noticeable on this occasion. A third *rôle* was sustained with much force and ability by Mme. Ponisi, an actress who is always admirable. About a dozen and a half of smaller parts were distributed among the sufficient company of the establishment.

Mr. John Brougham, who is the author of this piece, has grafted a twig of Irish blackthorn on the French walnut of which it is composed. The character of *Carrick-fergus* is a dramatic sketch that might be avoided, but having been introduced by the author for his own particular behoof and profit—on the principle of take my play take me—no objection will be urged against it. A very small excuse is sufficient to justify the presence of that genial gentleman and cultivated man of letters. Mr. Collins, who comes by the part honestly in the way of trade, is altogether different as an artist. If Mr. Brougham were to write (on the plan of *Carrickfergus*) an Irish part for the tragedy of "Hamlet," opening with an apostrophe of the Emerald Isle and terminating with a wake over the body of *Ophelia*, he would contrive to somehow merge himself in the scene, and hence be no impediment to the red-handed business of the King, or the bloodthirsty gratification of the audience. Mr. Collins does not possess this faculty. Although a delineator of Irish characters, he would be conspicuous and "out of the water" in a Donneybrook Fair "scrimmage." Nothing can be more marked than the superfluity of his presence *in* the "Duke's Motto," unless it is the wearisomeness with which he drags in a couple of songs, for the purpose of displaying his moderate abilities as a singer. The songs are by Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth, and suit Mr. Collins' voice, (which, we may add, is a good one,) but they are none the less out of place in a melodrama requiring rapidity of action on the part of the actors, and uninterrupted attention on the part of the audience.

The best of these it obtained, but hardly the first. If Mr. Wheatley's establishment were not one of the best managed in the country, we might refer to the usual allowances for a first night, but these allowances he seldom needs. There were hurry, confusion and delays behind the scenes on Monday that could be detected from the auditorium—a state of things which nothing explains or justifies. Owing to these causes, the performance was of inordinate length. The effect, nevertheless, was all that could be desired. The attention of the audience was maintained with unflagging interest to the end, and all the most exciting situations were loudly applauded. In short, the "Duke's Motto" was a success that will necessitate its performance for many weeks. The scenery and costumes are alike good, and the pains which Mr. Wheatley has bestowed on the work merit the handsome reward which that gentleman is likely to obtain from its performance. Being the opening night of the Summer season, the illuminated garden and refreshment saloons of the establishment were thrown open to the public, adding to the festive gaiety of the occasion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, June 2.

GEN. HUNTER.

It is now stated that the announcements of Gen. Hunter's being relieved are incorrect, or at least premature. Gen. Saxton, who arrived here to-day and returns to-morrow with dispatches from the Government to Gen. Hunter, says it cannot be true, and adds that the difficulties between Hunter and Foster will be satisfactorily adjusted by the authorities here. Gen. Saxton gives the most encouraging accounts of the negro troops in South Carolina, and says more are being raised.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Prominent gentlemen here, well informed in Mexican affairs, say, if the reported fall of Puebla prove true, it must be attributed to the treachery of the Mexican commander. The object which French bayonets failed to achieve must have been accomplished at last by French gold. They say the city, with ten thousand men, could have been defended for six months against quadruple the number. The news, however, is not credited in official circles.

OFFICERS OF NEGRO REGIMENTS.

The Board to examine applicants for commands in negro regiments is now in session here. They have passed as competent, and recommended for appointment, Corp. Wilson W. Brown, of the Twenty-first Ohio, the engineer who piloted Gen. Mitchell's secret expedition into Georgia, and who, with most of his comrades, was captured and barbarously treated by the rebel authorities. He will probably be commissioned Colonel of a negro regiment.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue for May are not quite five millions. A considerable increase is looked for next month.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that affidavits made before the officers of internal revenue, or certificates issued by such officers, when required by law or by the regulations of this office, are not subject to stamp duty; also, that it is the duty of the Justice of the Peace or Notary before whom an affidavit is made, to affix and cancel a five cent stamp, to be placed thereon.

RELIEVED FROM PENALTY.

One hundred and twenty-seven soldiers of the Department of Washington, liable to or undergoing sentence of Court-Martial for desertion, but who voluntarily surrendered themselves previous to the President's proclamation of March 10, are, on the recommendation of Gen. Heintzelman, relieved from the penalty of desertion, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence.

RETALIATION.

Gen. Rosecrans has placed the rebel officers now in his hands in close confinement, and forbidden the paroling of any. It is understood that this is intended to meet the rebel threats of retaliation for the hanging of spies.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Dole to-day received the following dispatch from Indian Agent Mann, dated at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, June 1:

"Five hundred Shoshonee or Snake Indians will visit this Agency to-day for the purpose of delivering up the stolen stock in their possession, and of pledging themselves to keep quiet in future. They are entirely destitute of food and clothing."

These Indians inhabit the country traversed by the Overland Emigrant route to the Pacific, and for years have been the terror of travelers going by that route. In the opinion of the Commissioner, the voluntary surrender of the stolen property, &c., is evidence of their penitence for past crimes, and the determination to live hereafter on amicable terms with the whites traveling through their country. The Agent has been ordered to relieve their necessities.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. Robert N. Scott, Fourth regular infantry, formerly a member of Gen. Casey's Staff, is appointed Private Secretary to Gen. Halleck.

CORRECTION.

The paragraph in to-day's Times about a reconnoissance from Warrenton yesterday, was printed so as to make a directly opposite statement from that intended. It was written "the reconnoissance developes no rebel movement in this direction."

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, June 2.

THE REPORTED PRESIDENTIAL SPIRITUAL MEETING.

The statements in a letter from Washington, originally published in the Boston *Gazette*, and subsequently copied into and seriously commented on in other papers, concerning an alleged spiritual meeting at the White House, would be too unimportant for denial were it not that they are seriously disturbing some very good men and women.

Several of the distinguished parties named have never certainly been present at such "circles" as those represented, and therefore have no personal knowledge of such spiritual manifestations.

CIVILIANS WITHIN THE ARMY LINES.

The number of citizens within the lines of the Army of the Potomac is almost incredible. Including those registered, and following civil pursuits, such as newsmen, cutlers, ragmen, &c., and having permits to follow their respective callings, the total will probably reach nine thousand. This number will, however, be reduced to seven thousand by the operation of the recent General Order, which is daily being carried out by the indefatigable Provost-Marshal-General.

NEWS IN THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday, contains nothing whatever from Vicksburgh.

The paper editorially complains of the inefficiency

of the rebel government. It argues, first, that the great error in the conduct of the war, was making it strictly defensive; and suggests that a dose of the enemy's own medicine, would cause him to desist from further invasion.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

A gentleman from the vicinity of Culpepper says that a large body of rebels, supposed to be from LEE's army, passed there yesterday, and proceeded in the direction of Gordonsville.

No alarm exists in the Army of the Potomac concerning reported rebel movements.

DESERTION FROM THE ENEMY.

It is further ascertained that the desertions from the enemy on the Rappahannock average fifteen per day. These deserters, disgusted with rebel associations, arrive by different routes, but principally by swimming the river.

AN ACCIDENT TO A BALLOON.

An accident occurred yesterday morning to one of our balloons. It had ascended about 400 feet when it was struck by a flaw of wind, which caused a great rent. The aeronaut fell to the ground, but sustained no serious injury.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

It is known in this city that no leaves of absence are now granted to officers for longer terms than five days.

NAVAL.

Commander SOMERVILLE NICHOLSON has been ordered to the command of the iron clad steamer *Sangamon*, and Paymaster RICHARDSON has been ordered to the steam frigate *Wabash*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Gen. Burnside Restricting the Circulation of the Copperhead Journals—The Case of Dr. Olds Against Gov. Tod.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 2.

General Orders No. 84, from Maj.-Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, prohibits the circulation of the New-York *World* and Chicago *Times* in this Department.

Brig.-Gen. AMMEN, commanding in Illinois, is charged with the execution of this order.

Gov. TOD appeared before the Fairfield County Court of Common Pleas yesterday, in obedience to his recognizance to answer to the charges filed against him by Dr. EDSON B. OLDS.

The attorney for Gov. TOD filed a motion declaring that as he (TOD) was the Chief Executive of the State, he was not liable to arrest until he vacated his office, either by the expiration of his term, or by impeachment; he therefore could not be punished now. The case should be removed to the Federal Court, under the provisions of the act passed by the last Congress.

The Governor's case was then continued by consent, he entering into a new recognizance to appear at the next term of the Court.

The Chicago Times Suppressed.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 2.

The proprietors of the *Times* were notified to-night by Capt. PUTNAM, commanding Camp Douglas, that if they attempted to issue their paper for to-morrow morning, he would, in accordance with a telegraphic order from Gen. AMMEN, take military possession of the office.

Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States Court, was immediately applied to for a writ enjoining Capt. PUTNAM from any interference whatever with the *Times* office. Up to this hour (midnight) the Judge has not given a decision. It is thought probable, however, that he will grant the writ. A feeling of resistance to the military, should they attempt to carry out Gen. AMMEN's order, is observable.

THE NATIONAL CANAL CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 2.

The National Canal Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning, by Dr. BRAINARD, Chairman of the Committee, who nominated CHAUNCEY J. FILLEY, Mayor of St. Louis, temporary Chairman.

The nomination was unanimously approved, and Messrs M. STRONG, of Wisconsin; A. H. CLAPP, of Buffalo, and W. H. MCHENRY, of St. Louis, were chosen temporary Secretaries.

After prayer by Bishop SIMPSON, Dr. BRAINARD, in behalf of the Board of Trade, Mercantile Association, and citizens generally, delivered an address of welcome to the members of the Convention.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of two from each State and one from each Territory represented, and also one for the District of Columbia, for the purpose of nominating a permanent President, one Vice-President, and one Secretary from each State, and to make rules for the government of the Convention.

A recess was taken for half an hour to enable the delegates to name the members of the Committee. At the expiration of that time the Convention was called to order.

Col. FOSTER offered a resolution, which was adopted, that Governors, Ex-Governors, Senators, Ex-Senators, Members and Ex-Members of the House of Representatives, Mayors of cities and Brigadier-Generals be invited to seats on the platform.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock, when the Committee on Permanent Organization will report.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. The attendance was large, though the seats in the tent were not all occupied.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through Gov. KING, reported Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN for President, and Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, who had been unanimously proposed by the New-York delegation in the Committee for President, as Vice-President at large, and the following additional Vice-Presidents: From Maine, Jedediah Jewett; New-Hampshire, Hon. J. M. Edwards; Vermont, Lewis Foljot; Massachusetts, Laronzo Sabin; Rhode Island, Hon. J. R. Arnold; Connecticut, Calvin Day; New-York, Hon. Erastus Corning; New-Jersey, Marcus L. Ward; Ohio, D. S. Scott; Indiana, Hon. Geo. W. Julian; Illinois, Gen. James W. Singleton; Michigan, A. E. Bissell; Wisconsin, Levi Blossom; Minnesota, Hon. J. M. Taylor; Iowa, Ebenezer Cook; Missouri, Geo. Partridge; Kansas, Marcus J. Parrott; District of Columbia, Dr. Peter Barker.

For Secretary at large, Col. J. W. Foster, and one Secretary for each State named.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The President, on taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and spoke briefly in favor of the object for which the Convention was assembled, indorsing it not only as a military necessity, but also for the increased facilities it would give for the transportation of the commerce of the great and growing West.

The Committee also reported that the vote by States might be called for by any three delegates present; and in such case each State should have the same number of votes to which it was entitled in the Electoral College, each Territory and the District of Columbia being entitled to one vote.

The Committee also reported that a committee be appointed of one from each State, to be chosen by the respective delegations, to prepare and report such resolutions as they may recommend for the adoption of the Convention; that all propositions and resolutions presented by the Convention shall, before being acted on, be referred to said committee.

After the adoption of the report, the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to hearing speeches on national topics from prominent gentlemen present.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, after repeated calls, made a few remarks, saying that the object of the meeting was for a practical purpose, not for speech-making, and offered a resolution in favor of the Constitution and the Union, which was received with tremendous applause.

Mr. DEAKE, of St. Louis, made a speech of an hour's length, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of war against Slavery, denouncing the latter as the cause of the rebellion, saying we must crush it, or it would crush us. The speaker was very severe on Copperheads. He was frequently interrupted with applause.

The Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 2.

A collision occurred this evening between the 2 o'clock train from New-York and the 6 o'clock freight and accommodation train for New-York, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at Fish House, three miles above Camden. Both locomotives, and several cars, were crushed, but fortunately only two persons were injured—THOMAS HARTMAN, of this City, and a newsboy, slightly. The 2 o'clock train was thirteen minutes behind time, but had the right track. The accident occurred through the inability of the engineer on the emigrant train to reverse his engine promptly.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 2.

Arrived, ship *Asterion*, from New-York.

The receipts of treasure since the departure of the last steamer are rising $2,000,000, about ten per cent. being coin.

Atlantic currency exchange is at the rate of 45 premium for gold in New-York. Sterling Exchange 48 pence. Greenbacks 64@65.

Naval.

ADMIRAL FOOTE.

This distinguished and gallant officer is now in the City, we learn, on his way to take command of the Atlantic blockading squadron. As Admiral FOOTE is one of those men who believe "in moving upon the enemy's works," the Charlestonians are likely to have a little more stirring up this Summer. The Government, we presume, has another scarcely less important command for Admiral DUPONT, who is relieved for the present.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning from his residence at Auburn. He leaves this morning by the 7 o'clock train for Washington City. He has been sojourning at Auburn for about ten days.

Gen. S. K. Zook, U. S. Army, Hon. J. H. Bradley, of Indiana, Capt. C. Bigelow, of Maldon, and Mr. E. Lyman, of Vermont, are at the Lafarge House.

Hons. W. Kelly, of Rhinebeck, and C. H. Sherrill, of Albany; Adjt.-Gen. Sprague, U. S. A.; C. G. Hammond, of Chicago; Commander J. Senford, U. S. N., and L. C. Woodruff, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Wm. D. Swan, of Boston; Lieut.-Col. E. R. Platt and wife, U. S. A.; J. S. Nesbit, of Beaufort, S. C., and J. L. Hallowell, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

J. Palmer and J. W. Mosses, of Havana de Cuba; C. H. Pendergaest, of St. Thomas, are at the Athemarle Hotel.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.—Nos. 17, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

S. T.—1860—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other porpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

D. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., has proved eminently successful in the cure of severe complaints, especially those affecting the limbs and lungs, also of women's diseases. The Turkish and other foreign baths are administered, and every means of reinvigoration is brought to bear on invalids.—*Springfield Republican.*

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond
Are filling the wants of the
THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS
Who will soon be coming back to their homes. Have this season manufactured an unusually extensive, elegant and varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
suitable for
EVERY CIVIL OCCUPATION AND CALLING,
which they have concluded to sell at such
REDUCED RATES
as will make it an object with every volunteer
RETURNING TO CIVIL LIFE
to purchase at the
OLD CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st.,
(Broadway Store, No. 214 Broadway.)

"Neuralgia."

The celebrated Sturgis Electric Compound for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., which is having such an extensive sale all over the New-England States, can be found at D. S. BARNES & CO.'s, No. 202 Broadway.

Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for One Dollar.—5,000 pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost.

S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards—The most elegant in the City—Diplomas, Notes, Checks, Seals, &c.

No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

The Improved Sloat Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing-machine, with improved braider. Call or send for specimens of work at No. 637 Broadway, New-York.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

APPLEGATE—LACY.—On Thursday, May 21, by Rev. R. L. Dashiel, at the residence of the bride's father, DANIEL S. APPLEGATE and ESTHER M., eldest daughter of Thomas T. Lacy, Esq., all of Jersey City.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

DODGE—SOYN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. Nathaniel West, Jr., at the Second Presbyterian Church, Mr. EDWARD S. DODGE and Miss MARTHA J. SOYN, all of Brooklyn. No cards issued.

KENNEY—ASHBY.—On Monday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. L. Johnson, ANNA C. KENNEY and SOSIA, only daughter of James H. Ashby, of Jamaica, L. I.

DIED.

BLOOMFIELD.—On Tuesday, June 2, JOHN J., Jr., son of John J. and Mary A. Bloomfield, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Charles-st., on Wednesday, June 3, at 12 o'clock.

CROWTHER.—THOMAS H., only child of Kershaw and Anna Crowther, aged 1 year, 3 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at his parents' residence, No. 254 West 29th-st., this day, (Wednesday, June 3,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday, June 2, GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., at the age of 83 years.

The funeral services will be held at 5 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, June 4, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. C. Foote. Friends are invited to attend without further notification.

DUNBAR.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, May 28, JOHN PECKHAM, in the 9th year of his age.

FOSGER.—In Keedysville, Md., on January 31, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, in September last, Sergt. OLIVER PETRA FOSGER, Company A, 9th regiment New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) aged 26 years and 7 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the above regiment, and members of Niagara Engine Company No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday next June 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Thomas' Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., without further invitation.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, MARY SINCLAIR, eldest daughter of Isaac and Mary R. Hyde, aged 26 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of Clark and Henry sts., on Thursday, June 4, at 9 o'clock A. M.

LAWRENCE.—In Middletown Point, on Tuesday morning, June 2, JAMES P. LAWRENCE, aged 35 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 3, at 2 o'clock, at Middletown Point, N. J.

MITCHELL.—On Tuesday, June 2, GEORGIANA SMITH, daughter of George and Mary Mitchill, in the 15th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, June 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 246 West 19th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

RANDOAN.—In Washington, D. C., Sunday, May 31, from wounds received at the battle at Fredericksburgh on the 4th of May, GEORGE RANDOAN, brother of William Lewis and Thomas Radford, of Yonkers, aged 19 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, June 3, at 5 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers, without further invitation. Trains leave Chambers st. at 3 45 P. M., and returning, leave Yonkers at 6:30 P. M.

SMEDBERG.—On Monday, June 1, in camp near Falmouth, Va., Lieut. CHARLES G. SMEDBERG, Fourteenth regiment U. S. Infantry, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 307.—June 2, 1863.
12, 25, 11, 13, 22, 37, 43, 47, 21.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 308.—June 2, 1863.
53, 23, 48, 14, 12, 41, 38, 47, 59, 24, 20, 37.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY.
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

This is the best exhilarant tonic ever offered to the public. No stupefying reaction follows from its use. It counteracts the enervating effects of Summer, and invigorates the digestive organs

For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.

SHERRELL'S CELEBRATED PARISIAN
HAIR PREPARATIONS.
Sherrell's Anti-Depilatory and Detersive Extract;
Sherrell's Cantharis et Rosmarinus Lotion,
AND SHERRELL'S DETERGENT EXTRACT.
These valuable preparations are well known to every lady who has visited Paris. A supply just received by steamer, and for sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 293, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 13th-st and 4th-av., sole agents for the United States.

TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE XXTH WARD.
HON. HENRY B. STANTON
Will address the loyal citizens of the XXth Ward, Brooklyn, at the Cumberland-street Chapel, (between De Kalb and Lafayette avs.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*The State of our Country.*
A. S. DROWELL,
R. ISDELL,
R. D. BENEDICT,
N. MILLIARD,
Committee.
BROOKLYN, June 2, 1863.

LOVERS OF FINE HORSES,
See this week's issue of the
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.
Greatest performance on record.
THE LEDGER TEAM OF HORSES,
LADY PALMER and FLATBUSH MARE,
Trotting a 2.12 gait to road wagon,
In this week's
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

LOVERS OF FINE HORSES,
Beautiful engravings of
LADY PALMER, FLATBUSH MARE, GEN. BUTLER, and GEORGE N. PATCHEN,
In this week's
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

ENGRAVING OF THE
GREAT RACE BETWEEN PATCHEN AND BUTLER,
FORTIFICATIONS IN NEW-YORK HARBOR,
STRETCHER-BEARERS,
THE LEDGER TEAM OF HORSES,
In this week's
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, has established the General Recruiting Rendezvous for the Invalid Corps of Honor at No. 55 Franklin-st.
Only those officers and soldiers who have been disabled in the service and can present letters of recommendation will be received. Application to be first made to the Board of Enrollment for the District in which the applicant resides, and the certificates of this Board to be then presented to either of the undersigned.
JAMES CROWELL, Captain,
JAS. W. POWELL, Jr., First Lieut.,
Invalid Corps, U. S. A., Recruiting Officers.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

CIGARS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONstantly on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for
From 50 to 500 ml. State and Connecticut seed Conchas.
From 50 to 100 ml. Seed and Havana Conchas.
From 50 to 500 ml. Seed and Havana mixed Conchas.
From 50 to 100 ml. Cabanas, all qualities.
20 ml. Chinahurah Manillas, Nos. 2 and 3.
Genuine Manilla No. 2.
Genuine imported Havana Cigars, most any brand.
All goods warranted as represented and sold only for cash at the lowest market prices. Mail orders promptly attended to by KELLNER & MOORE,
Manufacturers, No. 91 William-st., New-York.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—PERSONS SUFfering from this affliction should call at once and get WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, and be made comfortable and Cured. It is the best Truss in the World. Is Light, Clean and Easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. It has an inward and upward action. Female Supporters on the same principle.
GREGORY & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WANTED—MEN WILLING TO DEVOTE THEIR time to a business that will pay $500 to $1,000 per month, on a capital of a few hundred dollars. Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 3, where the practical workings of a great and new invention will be freely shown, and the most skeptical will be convinced.
TILDEN & DURAND.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 4, 1863, at 8 o'clock. By order
WM. A. DARLING,
President.
A. M. PALMER,
JOHN J. REAY, Secretaries.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under DR. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NO. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM NO. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

I have always refused to sell any of the compounds known as tonic bitters, as I believe them to be generally injurious, and composed of deleterious drugs; but from a careful trial of the "Crimean Bitters," backed by the certificates of Drs. Chilton and Pohle, of New-York, I have no hesitation in recommending them to my friends and customers.
FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
Agent of Longworth Wines,
No. 73 Warren-st.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CEDAR-CAMPHOR IS SUPERLATIVELY superior to ordinary camphor-gum for repelling moths from clothing. It is BEST. It is PROVEN. New-York druggists have it.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 9 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Near corner of Fulton,)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF BARBER'S ITCH, L.Y.D.S.

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle.—[which often cures.]
Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1849. Sold by Druggists every-

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUfactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 49 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE WORLD.

It has now been two years since I first introduced to the American public CHEAP MAPS in SHEET FORM. These Maps have been acknowledged by the Government and people to be the most accurate and perfect in workmanship ever offered; and being sold at the extremely low price of 25 and 50 cents, enabled all classes to purchase, and comprehend fully the geography of the American Continent. The high-priced maps of Colton, Mitchell and others, excluded this valuable information of the geography of our country almost entirely from the people. Newspapers have, by their cheapness, become almost as necessary to the world as food or raiment; but Maps, until Lloyd's discovery of electrotyping and printing from steel plates on a lightning press, were deemed a luxury too high for the masses, and few were purchased. Hence, when civil war in this country broke out, not one person in a thousand knew anything at all in reference to localities and boundaries in the Southern States. Even gentlemen of the Press, supposed to be conversant with the geography of their own country, when the war commenced were continually running into our office for information of towns, rivers, fords and places at which battles or skirmishes had occurred, and were thus suddenly brought into importance to every one. It was about this time that we invented our new process of electrotyping from steel, so as to print our maps on a lightning press, and sell them at almost the same price as a first-class newspaper. And millions upon millions of our Maps have been sold in sheets; almost every person in America and Europe have one or the other kind of Lloyd's Maps in their houses; all praised their beauty and accuracy, and there was but one regret of the people, viz.: that Lloyd's Maps were not mounted on rollers and varnished at less price than $3 and $5 per copy. They justly said: "If Lloyd can afford to sell a county colored map of the United States and Canadas at 50 cents in sheets, why cannot he sell the same Map mounted with rollers and varnished at less than $3?" Of course agents told them that muslin was 200 per cent. higher than ever, and, besides, it required a great deal of work and 48 hours' time to mount and dry a Map before ready for sale; but the explanation of the agent did not satisfy them—the public required a $10 mounted Map for $1—and as an agent could not purchase a mounted Map from me by the wholesale at less than $3 a copy, few of my mounted Maps have been sold; but I have not been idle these two years; I have experimented, and have now perfected machinery by which I am enabled to make and retail my Steel-Plate Map of this United States and Canadas, mounted with rollers, varnished and colored in Counties, at ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER COPY, or in sheets at 50 cents. This Map cost $20,000 to make it, and is better than any $20 Map ever made.

This splendid map shows every railroad and station, and the distance between each station; also, nearly 300,000 towns and 20,000 railroad stations are engraved on this map, all from surveys to 1863. In perfecting this map, the official Coast Survey Reports of Prof. Bache to the Navy Department of 1862 were used—the only map ever made which used this valuable authority. Colton's $10 map has not even Hatteras Inlet on it. Lloyd's map is colored in 2,000 counties, and acknowledged to be the only good map of this country ever made at any price. This County Map is five by four feet large, and any agent, male or female, can clear $10 a day selling this map at $1 a copy. Lloyd's map of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, SOUTHERN STATES, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, and other maps, are also now sold at $1, mounted and varnished, same as the United States Map.

☞ FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THREE YEARS WE ARE NOW ENABLED TO FILL AGENTS' ORDERS SAME DAY AS RECEIVED.

Printed instructions how to canvass well are furnished our agents.

Any person calling the attention of either male or female to this, who will act as our agent, will receive a full set of our maps gratis, and will also be entitled to a copy of every new map we have under way by writing us. Agents, who doubt the correctness of this circular, should send for only $1 worth to try. Address

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher,
No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

EVIDENCES OF THE VALUE OF LLOYD'S MAP.

Lloyd's new map of the United States, mounted on rollers and varnished, is the best map of our country ever published for so low a price as $1. It ought to be hung up by every fireside to illustrate the daily progress and incidents of the war for the Union. HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 31, 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1862.
J. T. LLOYD, ESQ.—SIR: Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase a supply of your map of Mississippi for the use of his squadron. GIDEON WELLES, Sec. Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, D. C.
J. T. LLOYD, PUBLISHER—SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the Secretary of State, copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map, and Gazetteer of the Southern States. Send circulars of all new maps you may issue.
Respectfully yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald.

We have received Lloyd's Map of Virginia. This is the best and only official Map in existence, and is the only Map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-Chief.

From the New-York Tribune.

LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA.—This Map is from surveys, very large, and its price is but 25 cents. It is the best Map which can be purchased.

The public are cautioned against another "Lloyd," by whose name he hopes to deceive the public with spurious "Lloyd's Maps." This man's maps are engraved coarsely on wood and very erroneous. He follows us with an imitation of every Map we issue. A map of the Southern States, issued by him, has Farmington in the place of Corinth, Mississippi, and the latter place omitted from his map altogether.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE
TELEGRAPH, EXPRESS AND RAILROAD MAP
of the United States, Canadas and New-Brunswick
Ready June 1, 1863, and sold only by subscription.

From official drawings and information. Warranted accurate, or money refunded. The new Map of the United States is two feet large, mounted with rollers. Shows every Railroad, Telegraph and Express Line and where there are Telegraph and Express offices for receiving and forwarding dispatches and packages throughout the United States and Canadas

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portions of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt), and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of the Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

GRANT & SON,

No. 54 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marysville, Cal., 10 per cent. Bonds.
Santa Clara County, Cal., 7 per cent Bonds.
San Mateo County, Cal., 7 per cent. Bonds.

The interest and principal of which are all payable in Gold. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 48 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, March 2, 1863.

NOTICE AS TO THE $3,000,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COMPANY DUE 15TH JUNE, 1864.—The Directors of this Company propose to replace its Seven per Cent. Bonds, to become due on the 15th of June, 1864, by an issue, having 25 years to run, of five per cent Coupon Bonds, to mature on the 15th of December, 1887, with interest from the 15th of December last, payable in New-York semi-annually, on the 15th of June and 15th December.

An allowance of three per cent. for the difference in interest between the three Coupons yet to mature on the outstanding Bonds and those of corresponding dates on the proposed issue, will be made to the holders of the former, on the surrender of the Bonds held by them to be exchanged for the new Bonds.

This surrender may be made at any time hereafter, accompanied by a memorandum of numbers and amounts, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York; at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston, or at this Office, when the three per cent. above mentioned will be paid in cash.

The delivery of the new Bonds will commence, at the same places, on the twentieth day of March instant.

The option of the new Bonds now offered to the holders of those of 1864, will remain open until, and including, the thirtieth day of April next, unless withdrawn before that time, by at least ten days' previous public notice.

The Bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000; exactly except that Registered Bonds, without Coupons, of the denomination of $5,000, will be issued to parties applying for them.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. per annum on the whole amount of the loan will be applied to its redemption or to providing means toward its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.

ERASTUS CORNING, Albany,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, New-York,
NATHANIEL THAYER, Boston,
H. H. MARTIN, Albany,
J. V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
Special Committee of the Board.

The option of the Bonds referred to in the above notice is extended, upon the condition therein mentioned, to the [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863.

At the annual election held at the Banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 1st inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the term of four years, ending on the first Monday in June, 1867:

JONATHAN THORNE,
SIDNEY MASON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF.

And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election:
RICHARD STOUT,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

$100,000 WANTED—TO INVEST FOR A term of years in largely productive real estate in the vicinity of New-York. Parties desiring to arrange for the loan of that sum, or a portion of it, to be advanced in three or four months, on the best of real estate securities, will find it much for their interest to confer with the advertiser, who will offer additional inducements of great permanent value for the loan desired. For a confidential interview, address BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York, and prompt attention will be given.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour. W. H. WARREN, Secretary.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 26, 1863.

BROADWAY BANK, May 23, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st June next, will be paid at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY PER CENT.

was declared to the policy holders on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the business for the year ending May 1, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum was ordered to be paid in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1861 and 1862. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock was also declared payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees
J. I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 2 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 16th.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 1. The transfer books will be closed until the first day of June.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY having declared a dividend of Seven Per Cent. on its capital stock, will pay the same to the stockholders, at their office, No. 6 Produce Exchange, from 1 to 2 o'clock, daily, until the 10th inst.

WM. D. MANGAM, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

A retail boot and shoe establishment, situated on the main street of a thriving city, within an hour's ride of New-York, established in 1826, since which time it has steadily increased its patronage, and now has the reputation of producing some of the best work in the market. The present proprietor, having another business which demands his time and attention, offers his stock and trade for sale, on easy terms. A rare chance for an active and enterprising man. For further particulars, address G. L., Box No. 134 Times Office.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR STEAMBOATS, ranging from 200 to 500 tons measurement. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

COPPERSMITH ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A splendid opportunity is now offered to secure a profitable business of twenty-five years' standing, the sale being necessary, owing to the demise of its late owner, Mr. Edward Knox. The shop is at present full of business, and is well supplied with tools and all necessary facilities, and will be sold, with the good will, at a very low figure. Apply to
C. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE FLOUR and two lumber mills, with never-failing water-power; 1,000 acres cultivated land, and extensive timber lands; a rare opportunity for men with small capital.
M. MULLIN, No. 14 South William-st.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 15th of June, for the delivery on the North Wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of best White Ash Coal, clean:

600 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) large egg size.
700 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size.
300 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size.

Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately. Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill, and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

The coal to be delivered between the 1st of July and 1st of September next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished. Proposals to be addressed to
EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Capt. and Quartermaster.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 21, 1863.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 8th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND Galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by
A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS Against the Government and procure PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of Arrears of Pay, Bounty and Pensions. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 922 F-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1863.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into them ceases by act of Congress.

Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—New-York, June 2, 1863.

At an annual election, held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 1st inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the term of four years, ending on the first Monday in June, 1867:

JONATHAN THORNE,
SIDNEY MASON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF.

And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election:
RICHARD STOUT,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

$100,000 WANTED—TO INVEST FOR A term of years in largely productive real estate in the vicinity of New-York. Parties desiring to arrange for the loan of that sum, or a portion of it, to be advanced in three or four months, on the best of real estate securities, will find it much for their interest to confer with the advertiser, who will offer additional inducements of great permanent value for the loan desired. For a confidential interview, address BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York, and prompt attention will be given.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour. W. H. WARREN, Secretary.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 26, 1863.

BROADWAY BANK, May 23, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st June next, will be paid at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

ON 68TH-ST.—The HOUSE and LOT, south side, 280 ft. east 3d-av., well built, extension in rear, marble mantels, folding doors, &c.; size 21x35; lot 25x102.2.

ON 88TH-ST.—The HOUSE and LOT north side, 187 ft. west of Av. A, nearly new, brick basement, 12-inch walls, crosion, &c. Size 20x36, lot 20x100, 5½.

The above are two-story frame houses. The streets are graded, curbed, guttered, &c. The neighborhood is excellent and rapidly improving, with great facilities of access by Harlem and Peck-slip cars and ferry boats. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining Bank of Commerce.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., wines and liquors to close consignments, viz.: 20 cases brandy, 20 cases whisky, 200 bottles old Bourbon do., 40 baskets Otard Dupuy & Co. brandy, 50 do. rum, 75 do. choice old Prime Castillon & Co.'s Leger Frere, 100 do. old rye whisky, 1 pipe Schiedam gin, 50 bottles cane rum, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers—No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
By LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL.
Large and attractive sale of
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Comprising an assortment of fine Bonnets, Misses' Hats, Unions, Rideis, Albonis, &c.
Also, Men's and Boys' Hats, in variety.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSE, WAGONS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on THURSDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 43 Cedar-st., near Broadway, a sorrel mare, 11½ hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind, very stylish, and guaranteed to trot inside of 3 minutes. Two-seat cut-under park wagon, back seat shuttling in; no-top buggy, 4-seat rockaway, 6-seat Germantown depot wagon, doctor's gig, harness, &c.

ANDIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

256 VALUABLE LOTS, BOUNDED BY 149TH AND 151ST STS., 10TH-AV. AND HUDSON RIVER, TOGETHER WITH WATER RIGHT EXTENDING FROM 149TH TO 151ST-ST., KNOWN AS THE WOODLAND PROPERTY, BEING PART OF THE BRADHURST ESTATE, AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF JACKSON W. FIELD, Jr., Esq., RESIDING IN PARIS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 8, and TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at The Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

10TH-AV.—16 lots west side of 10th-av., comprising entire front between 149th and 151st sts.

11TH-AV.—16 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 149th and 151st sts.; on the lots on the west side of 11th-av., between 150th and 151st sts., is an elegant 4-story brick mansion house, 72 by 95 feet 72.

149TH-ST.—48 lots on N. S. 149th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th and 11th avs. and Hudson River.

150TH-ST.—96 lots on both sides of 150th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

151ST-ST.—46 lots on S. S., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

ALSO, THE VALUABLE WATER FRONT extending from 149th to 151st-st. This property is contiguous to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, is level land, is high, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. The distance from the CENTRAL PARK is but about 2 miles.

This property is in every respect desirable either for improvement or investment. 151st-st is open to 12th av.

Maps will be ready in a few days at the office of the auctioneers. The lots will be sold on the most liberal terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock P. M., on the premises, under the direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Executor of the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, a portion of land belonging to the said estate, situated in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at 26th-st. This property is located upon an elevated ridge of land, 134 miles east of Hudson River, is divided into 40 lots and will be sold in plots from 5 to 22 acres, each of which has one or more good building sites, and is very centrally and conveniently situated, being 1¾ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Williams' Bridge, 2¾ miles from New-Haven Railroad depot at Mount Vernon, 2 miles from Hudson River Railroad depot at Riverdale, 2 miles from Harlem River at Kingsbridge, and 4 miles from the village of Yonkers. This sale is believed to offer some special inducements to purchasers of country seats. Conveyances to visit the property can be had at any hour at the Harlem Railroad depot, Williams' Bridge. Maps can be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Executor on the day of sale, balance on the 1st of July, when the deeds will be delivered.

If the day of sale (Wednesday, June 3) should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed to Wednesday, June 10, rain or shine. Purchasers from New-York will take the 10:30 A. M. train from 26th-st.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also, mortgages, secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,772 feet front on a specious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,669 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAILLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, property of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a valuable collection of Paintings, the property of Mr. Beecher, most of which are fine examples by eminent American Artists, including

Hierstadt,	George Inness,	Van Beest,
Eastman Johnson,	Casilear,	Foje,
George L. Brown,	Babcock,	J. O. B. Inman,
Tait,	Casaulin,	Wm. Hart,
D. Johnson,	Weir,	Magnol.

In addition to the above, will be sold specimens by

Nehlig,	Lacroix,	Williamson,
Stevens,	Lepe,	Earle,
H. B. Brown,	Ressiter,	And others.

Also,
The Celebrated Historical Panorama,
"LANDING OF BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE,"
By
GEORGE L. BROWN.

This collection contains many very interesting pictures, and connoisseurs, amateurs and lovers of the fine arts generally are respectfully requested to inspect the Paintings, which will remain on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. until sale. Catalogues ready.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient paintings, the property of a French gentleman about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,	Wouwermans	Greuze,
Netscher,	Berghem,	Lingelbach,
Dujn,	Watteau,	Murillo,
Boucher,	Mieris,	Rubens,
Paolo Veronese,	Reynolds,	Kauffman,
Lodovico Carracci,	Breughel,	and others.

Also, some exquisite enamels and carvings in ivory, on exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—CLINTO SOSGOOD will sell at auction THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, velvet and Brussels carpets, Venetian and Brussels stair carpets, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, figured brocatel, mahogany suits in hair-cloth, rosewood suits in green plush, carved rosewood suits, three colored brocatel, two Newport easy chairs and ottomans, two carved rosewood etageres, bronze and marble mantel clock, gothic arm chairs, black walnut sofas in green plush, black walnut round card tables, three refrigerators, china tables, mahogany French bedsteads, spring mattresses, hair and husk mattresses, two gilt framo mirrors, cottage bedsteads, marble-top dressing-tables, writing-tables, letter press, three sewing-machines, bookcases, mahogany sofas, reclining chairs, stone and china ware, kitchen, furniture, &c.

Also, billiard table, with balls, cues, &c., complete.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PIANO-FORTE.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 153 and 157 Broadway, an elegant assortment of second hand furniture, consisting of mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, walnut and rosewood chamber furniture, enameled do., parlor suites, piano-fortes, bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, extension tables, curtains, shades, gas fixtures, glass, china, plated ware, &c. Also,
AN INVOICE OF TERRA COTTA FLOWER VASES, of elegant styles, adapted for parlors and conservatories.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
Also, an invoice of Children's Carriages.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, June 4, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern oil paintings, comprising American landscapes, fruit, flowers, marine, scriptural and figure pieces, by the following artist, viz: W. H. Brown, Coates, Northcote, La Croix, Richaut, G. L. Brown, J. O. Taggart, Waterston, Ingram, Mrs. Parkes, of London, Pratt, Pyne and others of celebrity. They are now on exhibition.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and well-selected stock of boots and shoes, consisting of fresh and desirable consignments from Eastern and New-York City manufacturers, comprising women's, misses' and children's gaiters and shoes; also, men's, boys' and youths' balmorals and Summer goods, of all styles and qualities.

F. C. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

BY WOLBERT, GORDON & CO., STORE No. 48 Murray-st., THURSDAY next, June 4, will be sold a general assortment of French, British, German, and miscellaneous dry goods. Samples and catalogues early on the morning of sale. Cash advances solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty st., New-York:

The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 9½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John C. Robert, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars; it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, dumb waiter, &c.; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 2,349 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:

The mansion, barns and out-houses, with the "dock" and about 53 acres.

Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.

Third, the medow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 98 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All in the most perfect order, having been in use but a short time, and made by Hutchings or Rochefort in the very best style, viz.: Velvet and Brussels carpets, large mantel and pier mirrors, imported plates, window curtains, lace ditto; rosewood parlor suites made to order, costly engravings, rosewood etagere, music stand, mirrors, doors, clocks, Parian ornaments, vases, large pen and ink drawing, centre table, side table, &c.; dining-room of carved black walnut, carved buffet, extension table and chairs to match, china and glassware, &c.; bedrooms, costly carved black walnut bedstead, dressing bureau, marble top, with large mirrors; fine mattresses and beds, three-ply carpets and other valuable furniture. Sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very valuable collection of minerals, comprising specimens of copper, iron, lead, zinc and other ores; also, the finest and most remarkable specimens of crystal ever seen on this continent. The above are from the mines of the Union Mining Company, at Ellenville, Ulster County, were all taken from a cavern 350 feet, situated 125 feet below the surface. They have been carefully arranged and examined by Mr. G. Herman, mineralogist, of this City, who pronounced them to be unsurpassed in beauty of formation and brilliancy by any collection he has ever seen. They are now on exhibition at our salesroom, and will be sold without reserve as above.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 9 Pine-st.

SALE OF STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1863, at 12 o'clock, by A. JOURNEAY, property of Mr. J. D. Odell, Stapleland, Staten Island, four and a quarter acres of land, on which there is a three-story framed dwelling, 27x54, twenty rooms in the house, the lower part a store, (desirable stand,) barn, 24x36, three workshops in addition, three wells of excellent water, large garden with the choicest fruit trees, grapevines, berries, &c. The house is admirably adapted for a boarding-house or school, the location being central, and in an excellent neighborhood, and a business stand the store could be made one of the best in the country. One-half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 4 Cortlandt-st., the entire Parlor, Chamber, Dining and Kitchen Furniture of a large house, comprising a very elegant assortment parlor suites, pier and mantel glasses, chairs, tables, piano, carpets in great variety, together with every necessary for housekeeping.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3—AT 7 o'clock, at the "Church on the Heights," the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place. Peremptory sale for cash—NEW No. 100, in the body of the church: entrance on the western aisle.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 6th of June, 1863, for the following supplies:

Standards, Drills.
Troopers, Infantry.
Trousers, Mounted.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Cuirasses, Cavalry.
Scabbards, Artillery,
Storm Flags.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
Drums.
Drums, Heads, Batter and Snare.
Drums, Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pairs.
Drum-sticks, carriages.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books;
Post Letter Books;
Post Morning Report Book.

A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if an award is made him.

Samples must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Warehouse, corner of View and Columbia streets.

All the supplies must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED, RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 156th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female: latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 89 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German the Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS are infallible in all cases of piles, no matter how bad the case may be. References will be given to numerous ladies and gentlemen who have been cured by their use. Sold at all druggists, 50 cents per box, and at DEMAS S. BARNES & Co., Medicine Warehouse, No. 202 Broadway. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, No. 181 Broadway.

DR. JEFFRIE'S ANTIDOTE
AND KING'S ROSE INJECTION,
will positively cure certain diseases of the sexual organs. Circulars free on application. THOMAS STARR, sole Agent. Office No. 142 Fulton-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. His 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call or once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of his Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of exclusive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The ignorant, consult Drs. Ward and Powers. Champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without need for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of inestimable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their affections by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively CURE that distressing disease (termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by W. A. POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical Society and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has returned from Europe, and to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honor, confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enabled to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen at his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 11 LANE-ST., MAYBE confidentially consulted for diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment of Syphilitic, Mercurial and Blood diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to effect speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, speedily cured. The victim of misplaced confidence, who has ever been misled by quack advertisements, can call with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE. Dr. A. M. MAUCEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States and Canada, on receipt of $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 5 Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & Co., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S Mild Aperient Regulators, IN the form of Pills, will in a few minutes after being taken, make the recipient as active as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system, where the manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Circular sent for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 5 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of them. Come to him of his great reputation as a scientific and reliable physician. He has no other office now. No. 5 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Explicit for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of counterfeit imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Restorative or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible to correct irregularities and removing all obstructions from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Beecman-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. I. PLATT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S ARCH DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without debilitating or restraint in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he gets most for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some gentleman patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., P. O. box for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST., New-York, N. Y., May 30, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

SHIPPING

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON.....WEDNESDAY.....10th June.
OLYMPUS.....WEDNESDAY.....24th June.
KEDAR.....WEDNESDAY.....8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:
Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 5 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANOA, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 6.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
carrying the regular United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 14, at foot of Canal-st., North River, at 7, and sail at 8 o'clock precisely on SATURDAY MORNING, the 6th inst., with the passengers and their baggage intended for the Great Eastern's present trip to Liverpool.

None but passengers allowed on board.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....June 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80, Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....$5 Steerage to London.....35 "
First cabin to Paris.....$5 Steerage to Paris.....40 "
First cabin to Hamburg, 90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $37. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from this stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 3. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail June 17.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PASKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 3 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 181 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER SHELDRAKE, FROM Havana, will commence to discharge, under general order, at Pier No. 14 North River, at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, June 2. Consignees will please send in their permits to No. 26 Broadway immediately.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to or from England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight-sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South-ps stairs.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—500 PACKAGES of five gallons each.
For sale in quantities to suit
DIETZ & CO.,
No. 123 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POST, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn.....6.30 A. M. | Sands Point.....7.36 A. M.
Glenwood.....6.35 A. M. | Great Neck.....7.55 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued in the morning for present.) | Bayles Dock.....8.05 A. M.
Glen Cove.....7.10 A. M. | Whitestone.....8.15 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 21 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4.15 P. M.

The above steamer will, about the 2 th of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the intermediate landings. No freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT GLEN COVE
Is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.
WM. M. WEEKS,
Superintendent of Hotel.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 6, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10.30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., for White Plains, 8.15 and 10 A. M., 2.30, 4.10, and 5 P. M., and 6.15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8.15, 10 A. M., 2.30, 4.10, 5, 6.15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9.10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5.45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 3 P. M.; White Plains, 5.10, 7, 8.20 A. M., 4.15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5.30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 6.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.15 P. M. stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.51 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cattaraugus and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8.00 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 1.15 P. M., 4.30 P. M. and 6.25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11.15 P. M.; for Mooney, 1.15 P. M. and 4.30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; family private; No. 33 West 33d-st.; references required.

AUCOMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VIcinity of Orange or of Elizabeth City, within an hour of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, three small children and servant. Must have two large airy rooms that connect. The house must be well shaded, in a pleasant location, and where there are no other boarders. The fare must be first-rate and plenty. For the accommodations and fare a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,131 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Harlem Railroad, one mile from Bedford Station. A large family can be accommodated. For further information, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at the dry goods store No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—For a family of five grown persons, from the 1st of July for the season, in a private family, or where there is one other family; must be near the City, within one or two hours' ride or sail. Address, for three days, stating location, particulars and terms per calendar month, W. H. S., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE Hudson River, within 25 miles of the City, for a family of three adults, two children and servant; where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, W., Box No. 377 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, three children and nurse; must be within a short distance from the City, near salt water preferred. Address with terms and description, M., Box No. 2,248 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This house will open on TUESDAY, June 16. Applications may be made at No. 140 5th-av., or at the Bellevue, Newport.
PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

LAUREL HOUSE, AT CAUTERSKILL Falls, on the Catskill Mountain, one and a half mile west of the Mountain House, will be open to visitors on the 1st of June. All the appointments of the house and surroundings having been put in perfect order, the proprietor would invite his friends and the public to renew their visits. Carriages will be in attendance at Catskill Landing on the arrival of the boats, and cars to convey passengers directly to the house. Those wishing to secure rooms can do so by addressing the proprietor, J. L. SCHUTT, Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.

GILEAD HOUSE.—THIS NEW HOUSE, pleasantly located on Lake Gilead, and is now open for the accommodation of boarders; it is situated near Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad; stage leaves Croton Falls and Brewster's Stations from the trains leaving 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. For board, address immediately J. O. MILLER, Box No. 45 Carmel Post-office, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.
d17-law6mW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
comprising seventy scenes of the most interesting places of
THE BIBLE LAND,
painted upon over 12,000 square feet of canvas, by that greatest of scenic limners, Mons. LOUIS DUFLOCQ, of Paris,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½.

The entertainment closes with a GRAND FESTIVE ILLUMINATION of that noblest piece of architecture ever produced by man,
ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME.

IRVING HALL.
THE GRAND NATIONAL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA,
On WEDNESDAY, June 3.
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; terminating at about 5 o'clock.
First—DEERY against FOX.
Second—SEEREITER against GOLDTHWAIT.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
KAVANAGH against ESTEPHE.
FOX against FOLEY.
At the afternoon exhibitions
LADIES,
accompanied by gentlemen, are admitted without extra charge.
TICKETS 50 CENTS,
For sale at the principal billiard rooms and at the door.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT—CLOSING OF THE SEASON,
And Farewell Performance of the Company.
First time of
LE FILS DE GIBOYER.
Comedie in five acts and in prose, by M. Emile Augier, of the Academy Francaise.
Doors open at 7½, curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN—DEBORAH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
CATHARINE SELDEN AS DEBORAH
Next THURSDAY, at 1 and at 8.
Seats for either performance secured to-day.
IL TROVATORE, WITH VESTVALI, TO-NIGHT.

ON EXHIBITION,
LAST WEEK OF B. GICNOUX'S CELEBRATED PICTURE,
"THE ALPS BY SUNRISE,"
At Goupil's Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

MADAME DE CORA'S MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—No. 85 West 30th-st.—Conducted on the Parisian plan of introducing ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, with a view to matrimony; enabling those whose circle of acquaintance is limited to obtain partners for life without the delay of a tedious courtship. All business confidential. Hours 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A FIRST-class position in society desires to correspond with a lady with a view to matrimony. Ladies over 26 years of age, or who possess disagreeable tempers, will please not reply; others wishing to favor the candidate may address CLEMENT, Box 142 *Times* Office, New-York.

A LADY, AGED 17, HIGHLY EDUCATED, called pretty, solicits the acquaintance of a gentleman of means, with a view to matrimony. Address LILLY BELLMONT, care of Mme. De Cora, Matrimonial Agency, No. 85 West 30th-st., or call in person.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 4 PINE-ST., New-York, May 1, 1863.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of ELLIOTT & CO. They offer their services in the management of estates, in the investment of money, in the purchase and sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, and every class of legal securities. They propose to do a general commission business in every class of property bought and sold on commission.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Jr.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify, that we whose names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership, and

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is JEROME, KELLOGG & COMPANY.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling Corporate, State and Government Securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners in the said Copartnership are as follows: Addison G. Jerome, Senior; John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Coudit, Henry Fitch, and George W. VerValin. That the said John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A Condit, and George W. VerValin, all of whose places of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and Henry Fitch, whose residence is in the town of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, are general partners, and that the said Addison G. Jerome, Senior, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York, aforesaid, is a special partner.

Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed

GERMAN INDIGNATION MEETING.

The Eleventh Army Corps Defended.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches by Hugo Wesendonck, Friederich Kapp, Weil von Gernsback and Gen. Von Gilsa.

In pursuance of a call which, for several days had occupied a conspicuous place in the Germae, and even in some of the English journals of this City, a large mass of our Germae residents came together, last evening, in the main hall of the Cooper Institute, to protest against the harsh, and, as they deem them, unjust criticisms applied to the German troops in the Eleventh Corps of the Army of the Potomac, recently repulsed at Chancellorsville.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, in the presence of some 2,000 persons, male and female, the latter forming no inconsiderable contingent, Hugo Wesendonck, Esq., was called to the Chair, and unanimously approved.

Some 154 Vice-Presidents and 27 Secretaries, embracing many names of weight and moment in this community, were nominated and accepted, and Mr. Wesendonck proceeded to open the proceedings of the meeting with some appropriate remarks, touching the constant patriotism and valor of the German troops in the armies of the Union throughout the entire past history of the war. He then entered into an elaborate explanation of the position of the Eleventh army corps when surprised, on the first day of the engagements near Chancellorsville, illustrating his remarks by reference, with the aid of a wand, to a large diagram of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, the adjacent rivers and roads, and the tactical positions and movements of the respective forces. By this means he very clearly showed that the Eleventh corps was thrown off to an isolated and most perilous position on the extreme right of Hooker's line, and when assailed, was attacked simultaneously from three sides at once by an overwhelming force that it most gallantly maintained its ground, so long as it was either practicable or reasonable to do so, and that the subsequent rout was the inevitable result of the faulty and discordant arrangements of the head commanding Generals. Moreover, the corps was much more largely composed of other than Germans, and the latter were not seized with panic, but rallied in solid array, the moment they could extricate themselves from the general *melée*. Hooker, in his due plans for the surprise of the rebel army at Fredericksburgh, had not counted on Jackson. He had looked for the attack from a totally different quarter, and when it came was fitted to be utterly bewildered and helpless. To cover up this wretched failure a scapegoat must be found, and the old spirit of nativism, still so vagrnous, found [that scapegoat in the German corps. [Applause.] But it is mistaken if it supposes that the Germans will tamely submit to such misrepresentation. [Renewed applause.] Mr. Wesendonck then asked why the Germans were thus selected. The Irish were not so treated. Their services were correspondingly excited, and their returning regiments were constantly received with overwhelming honors. Now, there were German regiments returning. Did any one hear of grand preparations to greet them [No! No!], and why? The speaker found the reason in the fact that the Germans themselves to assert and maintain their just place in the political community. When they did so without fear or favor, they would be better considered and better treated. Mr. Wesendonck, again reverting to Chancellorsville, compared that battle to Magenta in many of its features. The Austrians there, lying between Parta and Piacenza, fronted south, expecting the French to attack them from that quarter. Gen. Count Stadion was even sent out to reconnoitre and found the French to the southward, when the minor battle of Montebello ensued. Upon that Gyulai, the Austrian commander, based his plan of battle, but he too had counsel without him as Jackson, the French Hartman McMahon, and was defeated. Yet the French did not sneer at their beaten adversaries, but said that they fought "like lions." [Great applause.]

In conclusion, he would reiterate that the blame of this as well as of other disasters belonged to such men as Hooker and Halleck, and not to the troops; and he had felt it to be a duty as well as a proud pleasure to unite in defending the German name wantonly and falsely vilified. [Prolonged cheering.]

Friedrich Kapp, Esq., was the next speaker. He alluded at the outset to Ferdinand Freiligrath, the great bard of Germany, who has likened his people to the character of *Hamlet* in Shakespeare's play of that name—full of strength and courage, but dreamy, absent-sotted, taken up with other things at the most decisive moments, and while the enemy was thundering on the coasts of Denmark, quarreling with his best friend and sinking to an inglorious grave.

Pursuing this *simile*, Mr. Kapp regretted the easy facility with which his countrymen in the United States allow the just meed of their efforts to be forfeited from them. From the first, throughout the war, they had been enthusiastic and devoted in the cause of the Republic. Lyons and Siegel had saved Missouri to the Union, and at St. Louis the Germans first organized to subdue the secession spirit, when not a dozen natives of the land were yet enlisted. Stahel and Wyttich, in Ohio and Indiana, had rendered like services, and at Bull Run the Blenker brigade had covered the disastrous retreat of the entire army, and saved Washington. As their history had been here, so had it been at home in Germany, and it was only the blind, bitter spirit of nativism that could here forget and deny it. They had not been mercenaries, but free, independent and coequal citizens, in war as in peace, and as such desired to be treated. [Great applause.] Hooker instead of attacking, waited to be attacked, and of the weak brigade he permitted to be surprised, only 4500 were Germans, while 7000 were of other nationalities, and whose commander by a General of no experience whatever. [Applause.] Mr. Kapp here attacked with great indignation to the representations of the various papers, characterizing the *Express* with the utmost contempt. Mr. Greeley, he said, had recommended the shooting of the entire German Brigade. If that was to be done to all the divisions that had retired they would have to shoot the whole army, and Mr. Greely could then, with some reason, join the Apostle of Peace, Fernando Wood, on Wednesday evening and preach cessation of the war. [Applause and laughter.] Recommending a separate organization of the Germans throughout the land as a separate party of Freedom; the removal o the present Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces; the employment of Siegel and Fremont, amid the most enthusiastic plaudits for each proposition Mr. Kapp concluded his remarks.

Dr. Karl Kassmann then read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The causes of the repulse of the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville have been greatly misrepresented; and,

Whereas, False reports of the behavior of the German Volunteers in that battle have been widely circulated;

Be it resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to the German Volunteers serving in the army of the United States for their patriotism, their good conduct, and their gallantry shown on every battle-ground where they have been engaged. [Applause.]

That the Eleventh army corps was in its greater part composed of other than German troops, that it was in the battle of Chancellorsville, commanded by a new and untried general, and that its repulse cannot be ascribed to any want of bravery of the German officers and privates of the said corps;

That the repulse of the said corps was owing to its numerical weakness, to its exposed position, to the careless and unskillful manner in which its line of battle had been formed, and to the incompetency of its commander, who suffered it to be surrounded and surprised. [Applause.]

That we perceived with deep regret that many correspondents and editors were eager to misrepresent the behavior of the German volunteers in the battle of Chancellorsville by false and malicious slanders, and that many of our fellow-citizens, forgetful of the services which the German volunteers have rendered on all the battle grounds of the war, on that occasion have given vent to a nativistic feeling which we thought buried forever with the bodies of the patriots who are sleeping together in common graves without any distinction as to their nativity. [Tremendous cheering.]

That in our opinion the warnings of Gen. Sigel to strengthen the Eleventh army corps have been shamefully neglected, and that if he had commanded the corps, although even he would not have been able to cover up the leading mistakes of its position and weakness, yet his management of the corps would have prevented the confusion which ensued, and he would have brought his troops out of the fight covered with glory as he did at the battle of Carthage;

That it is alike unjust and impolitic to ascribe misfortunes in war caused by the mistakes and blunders of our Generals, to the troops, and that such injustice contributes more to discourage enlistments than all the speeches of a Vallandigham or Wood; [great applause;]

That the loss of the battle at Chancellorsville was by no means exclusively caused by the panic of the Eleventh army corps; that the said corps, on the contrary, soon after its repulse, rallied again, and did effective service during the battle; and that the loss of the battle is, in our opinion, owing to bad generalship on the part of the General Commanding, who failed to successfully manœuvre, use and handle the forces at his command. [Prolonged demonstrations.]

That the many defeats and fruitless battles of our armies are generally caused by a want of strategy and skill in manœuvering on the part of our commanding generals and by keeping at the head of the armies of the Union a General-in-Chief who does not enjoy the confidance of either the army or the people, and who has not proven by any of his acts either his generalship or his sympathy with the cause for which the armies of the Union are fighting. [Tumultuous cheering in which men and women alike vehemently joined.]

Mr. Watt Von Gernsback followed in a characteristic and highly humorous address, in which he unmercifully satirized the strategy of the various leaders of the Army of the Potomac from McClellan to Hooker, and lashed the "vanal press," sewing down with partisan ferocity upon the German papers of the City which he said had been the first to catch up the slanders heaped upon the German soldiers, and the last to refute them while their facts and arguments were mere commonplaces filched from English cotemporaries as dogs snatch at cast-out bones. They had totally forgotten their mission, and what they did say was retailed in a language more resembling Chinese than German. This speech was received with unbounded laughter and applause, and every allusion to Gen. Fremont was a fresh signal for cheering.

Theodore Von Gilsa being loudly called for, here a warm testimeay to the gallantry of the German troops he had commanded in the Eleventh corps at Chancellorsville. They did not retire, even under the attack of ten columns of the enemy, each one thousand strong, and were under cross-fire from the front and both flanks, until they had fired thrice and then they fell back under his orders, and he was willing to assume the responsibility. [Applause.] With a succession of rousing cheers for the German soldiers of the Eleventh corps sed in all the armies of the Union, the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match Between Robert Fillingham and Rockingham over the Fashion Course.

The match between these fine horses for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, took place yesterday afternoon on the Course of the Fashion Pleasure Ground Association. *Fillingham* is a splendid brown stallion, and was the favorite of the turfmen, who bet two to one that he would beat the famous grey gelding *Rockingham*; and so well satisfied with him were they, that even after he had lost the first heat by a series of bad breaks, by which he lost a dozen lengths in the half-mile—which was made by *Rockingham* in 1:14½—they did not alter their opinion of his superior speed and endurance, and the extraordinary burst of speed by which *Fillingham* reduced the space in the last half-mile to a length and a half fully justified them in their course.

First Heat—They got off at the first attempt—for a wonder—*Rockingham* having the inside place, *Fillingham* breaking up as they entered the turn, and not getting down to a trot till *Rockingham* passed the quarter pole at least ten lengths ahead, and at a full speed till *Rockingham* had passed the half-mile pole; the remainder of the mile was done by *Rockingham* in 1 min. 14½ sec., and he came past the Judges' stand easily.

Second Heat—*Rockingham* led by half a length at the start, and increased his lead to three lengths at the quarter pole, which he passed in 35¼ sec.; from this point, *Fillingham* made a splendid burst of speed, and on the back stretch was neck and neck with *Rockingham*, and at the half-mile pole was half a length in front in 1:13, and came out twelve lengths in front of the gray as he passed the Judges' stand in 2:27½. It now became apparent that *Rockingham* was not in as good condition as he might have been, and his friends almost gave it up, but in order not to disappoint the two thousand persons who had come to witness this much talked of trotting match, his owner let him try for another heat, which he lost, and, to the great delight of those who could get to town in good time by the Fort Schuyler Railroad, he was withdrawn from the fourth heat, leaving the victory to *Fillingham*.

Third Heat.—Both went well together till nearing the quarter-pole, when *Rockingham* broke up and *Fillingham* passed on five lengths ahead; this was gradually reduced to three lengths at the three-quarter turn, when *Rockingham* broke up again, and *Fillingham* came over the score an easy winner by six lengths in 2:28¼.

Rockingham was driven by Sam. McLaughlin in fine style, and *Fillingham* was under the practiced hands of Mr. Horace F. Jones.

SUMMARY.

Horace F. Jones names, br. e. Robert Fillingham	2	1	1	—
S. MacLaughlin names, gr. g. Rockingham	1	2	2	dr.

Time—2 28¾; 2 27½; 2 28¼.

Gen. Butler and George M. Patchen.

The match, $5,000, two mile heats and repeat, in harness, between these fast ones, will no doubt draw thousands to-day to the Fashion Course. For the information of visitors, we have great pleasure in stating that the thieves and gamblers who plied their vocations on the occasion of the last trot, have been seared. They only made their appearance yesterday on the rail cars and station, from which places they will be expelled to-morrow, if the Flushing Railroad authorities exhibit a tithe of the enterprise and energy which Mr. Cascasson, the manager of the Fashion Course, has displayed by employing detectives to protect his visitors and arrest the offending rascals.

A word of advice to those who desire to witness in comfort, the contest between the horses, without being in too close proximity with the more exciting scenes attending the starting and finish of this race, may not, perhaps, be out of place. The start takes place from the old stand, but the leading turf patrons—the substantial men—are generally to be seen quietly seated on the new stand near the Mansion House Hotel, where there is excellent accommodation for ladies, in the reserved portion, which is inclosed, as well as on the piazzas, from all which points the best view of the contest can be had, with the additional advantage of having the best of attendance, and choicest of refreshments, without being annoyed by the rush which always occurs where thousands congregate.

General Butler.

The owner of Gen. Butler has offered to back him against the world, in three even races, for from $5,000 to $50,000.

The National Billiard Tournament.

SECOND DAY—FOX BEATS ESTEPHE—KAVANAGH BEATS SEERITER.

The second day of the billiard tournament, or more properly, the second evening, attracted a much larger audience than the first. The contest commenced with a game between Fox and Estephe. The game lasted an hour and twenty-nine minutes and 33 innings. Fox beat Estephe 116 points. Fox's prize previous runs were 28, 72, 26, 28, 105, 29, and a run out of 28. Estephe's principal runs were 44, 39, 62, 53, and he elicited frequent applause for difficult shots nicely executed.

The next game, between Kavanagh and Seeritzer, was regarded with considerable interest. In spite of his defeat by Foley much was expected from Seeritzer. The odds were, however, in favor of Dudley, and $100 even were offered and taken that he would beat Seeritzer 125 points. Up to the fifty-seventh shot Dudley led handsomely, being as Seeritzer commenced his 38th shot 171 ahead. Seeritzer, however, made a beautiful run of 78, and by subsequent small runs got within 58 of Dudley. Kavanah, however, ran the game out with a splendid run of 110 points, and "not out," beating Seeritzer 169 points, getting warm congratulations from his friends, and winning lots of money for them. His play was, as usual, cautious and safe always, nursing the balls skilfully, and seldom leaving a good position to his opponent. Seeritzer seemed to play with some indifference, but was frequently applauded for really fine play.

Besides the crowd of hilliard oelahritles present, there were among the audience August Belmont, Daniel Appleton, Joen W. Weits, and other gentlemen distinguished in the world of commerce, of literature, and law, as well as a very few ladies in the gallery. The progress of the tournament will be watched with general interest. The following players are to contest to-day: Afternoon, at 3 o'clock—I. Deaay against Fox; 2. Goldthwait against Sanderson. Evening, at 8 o'clock—1. Estephe against Kavanagh; 2. Fox against Foley.

Meeting of Peace Delegates at the Astor House.

At noon, yesterday, the Delegates to the Peace Convention met at the Astor House, Room No. 41 The following gentlemen were present:

Benjamin Ray, of New-York; Edmund Pawers, of Kings; Levi Smith, of Rensselaer; Thos. G. Young, of Saratoga; Adam Fralick, of Herkimer; Norman Ford, of Cheunango; Nicholas E. Paine, of Monroe; Robert H. Shankland, of Cattaraugus; Fernando Wood, of New-York; Archibald C. Niven, of Orange; Tobias Bouck, of Schoharie; Joseph R. Flanders, of Franklin; Aug. Beardslee, of Herkimer; James B. Howe, of Tioga; Parrell C. Dismny, of Steuben; Calvin T. Chamberlain, of Allegany; S. P. Russel, of New-York; T. H. Clymes, of Kings; Jacob F. Miller, of Columbia; Oliver Keese, of Clinton; R. B. Armstrong, of Oneida; John J. Van Alen, of Schuyler; Nehemiah Raplee, of Yates; L. L. Pratt, of Chautauqua.

After some preliminary conversation the meeting was organized, Judge Lawrence taking the Chair and Mr. Young acting as Secretary. The business of the meeting was simply to prepare for the Convention of to-day, and to consult as to the address and the resolutions.

The arrangements for the meeting were soon perfected, and will be found in the advertising columns.

On the address and resolutions, however, a lively debate arose, which continued during four hours.

Fernando Wood spoke an hour, and others occupied time in cautiously stating their positions and indicating their desires for the policy of the new party.

We have no space for the address nor for the resolutions. They will be presented at the assembling of the Convention at the Cooper Institute to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 3, when decisions will be rendered.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2740, 2751, 2754½, 2755, 2757, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781. *Part II.*—Nos. 2966, 2968, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3016, 3020, 3022, 3026, 3028. *Part III.*—Nos. 718¾, 1346, 5505, 7003¾, 1491, 487, 1723, 1663, 906, 590, 1142, 1998, 1618, 2408, 1487, 137, 2323, 1431, 837, 1498.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Demurrer. No. 18. Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 213, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 208.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2231, 2238, 2236, 2033, 2265, 1620, 2223, 2309, 647, 2183, 1748, 2037, 1163, 2077, 999. *Part II.*—Nos. 1940, 2242, 822, 844, 1234, 2264, 2270, 2234, 2256, 1256, 1214, 2062, 1997, 956, 1496.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—(Thursday)—Nos. 886, 391, 366, 367, 1307, 2143, 2146, 2152, 1073, 948, 1080, 1680, 1496, 996. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Friday, June 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 2, 1863.

$10,000 U. S. 6s. '81. Coup.	107¾	400	N. Y. Cen. R.
50,000 do	107¾	200	do
20,000 U. S 6s. '81. Reg.		300	do
Ex-Interest	103¾	200	do
3,000 U. S. 5s. '74 Coup.	99	160	Erie Railway
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.		500	do
Notes. Oct & Apr.	107	450	do
7,000 do Fe. & Aug.	107	200	do
50,000 U.S. 6s. 1-yr. C., N.	99	200	do
5,000 do	101¾	200	Erie R. Pref.
5,000 Ohio St. 6s. '81	112	100	do
3,000 Tenn. State 6s. '90	64¾	150	do
3,000 N. C. State 6s	69¾	100	do
8,000 Mo. 6s. is. to H. & St. J. R.	90	15	do
18,000 Cal. State 7s	102	600	Har. Railroad
2,000 Erie 1st M. B.	115¾	300	do
1,000 Fr. 3d M. Bs. '83	113	100	do
5,000 Hud. River 1st m.	118	200	Mich. Cen. R.
10,000 Hun. R 3d M.	123	650	M. S. & N. I.
3,000 Har. R. 3d M.	107	300	do
500 M. So. 2d M.	101¾	350	do
1,000 Mich. S. S. F.	110	600	do
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	118¾	250	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	65	150	do
13,000 do	66	200	Miss. & Ms. R.
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	106¾	100	Cleve. & P. R.
7,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	103¾	700	do
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	62	900	do
16,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C	47½	400	do
10,800 do	43	200	do
5,000 do	b30 45	200	do
75,000 Amer. Gold	147¾	100	do
1,100 do	147	100	do
20 Continental Bank	99¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.
20 Park Bank	136	1500	Clev. & Tol. R.
50 Man. & Mer. Bank	100	1000	do
50 Ott. Gas Co. Brook'n.	125	300	do
100 do	126¾	200	Chi. & R. Is.
100 Canton Co.	36¾	100	do
200 do	36¾	300	do
100 do	36¾	150	Mil. & Pr. Du C.
200 do	b3 36¾	19	do
100 Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1¾	165	do
100 Nic. Tran. Co.	4	100	P., Ft. W. & Ch.
300 do	3¾	400	do
100 Amer. Coal Co.	87	200	do
100 Penn. Coal Co.	139	50	do
100 Cumb. Coal Prefd	29	150	do
100 do	b10 29	50	Alton & T. H.
200 do	28¾	350	do
100 do	28¾	50	do
250 do	28	100	Alt. & T. H. P.
50 Quicksilver Min. Co.	45	200	Chic. & N. W. R.
450 Den. Am. T. Co.	48	100	do
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	b10.186	500	do
14 do	185	100	Chic. & Alton
100 do	830. 185	100	do

140	Harlem R.			108
300	do			106¾
400	do			106¾
200	do			106
100	M. S. & N. I. R.			78¾
600	do			79
900	do			s15 79
500	do			79¾
300	do			78¾
200	do			s60 78¾
200	do			78¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.			s10 117
200	Clev. & Pitt. R.			94
100	do			93¾
1000	do			b30 94
50	do			93
200	do			s30 93
10	Gal. & Chic. R.			104
100	do			105
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.			116
100	do			b30 113
50	Ill. Cen. R. S.			110¾
400	Chi. & R. L. R.			102
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.			82
100	P., F. W. & C. R.			75
100	do			b30 75
150	do			s10 74
50	do			74¾
100	Alton & T. H. Pr.			78¾
200	Chi & N. W. R.			b10 33
200	do			32¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	146¾	50	Canada C. Co.	1¾
100 Cum. Coal Pref	28¾	100	Erie R. Pref.	105
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	123¾	200	M. So & N. I. R.	c 78¾
100 do	b3 123¾	100	do	s3 78¾
100 do	123¾	300	do	78¾
50 do	s10 123¾	200	do	b3 78¾
150 do	123¾	100	do	78¾
150 Erie Railway	96¾	50	do	s10 78¾
100 do	b3 96¾	300	do	c 78¾
100 do	c 96¾	700	do	78¾
100 do	s3 96¾	200	Clev. & P. R.	93¾
100 do	96¾	800	do	93¾
100 do	s3 96	200	do	b3 93¾
300 do	96	200	do	s10 93

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$15,000 Am Gold	b3.147¾	300	Erie R. Pref.	105¾
5,000 do	147¾	100	do	s10.105¾
100 Cumb. Coal	27¾	100	do	b3 106¾
500 do	b10 27¾	100	do	105¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	123¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s10.117¾
100 do	s3 123¾	100	do	118
100 do	s10.123¾	100	do	118
100 do	123¾	600	Clev. & Pitts.	93¾
100 no	123¾	100	do	s10 93¾
500 do	124	100	do	s3 93¾
850 Erie R.	96¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	106¾
100 do	s10 96¾	50	do	s10.105¾
100 do	s3 96¾	100	do	s3 106¾
500 do	b3 96¾	100	do	106¾
200 do	b10 96¾	200	Clev. & Tol.	115¾
400 do	96¾	100	do	s3 114
200 do	b3 96¾	100	do	115¾
1000 M. S. & N. I.	79¾	100	do	116
300 do	b3 79¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	102¾
50 do	s10 79¾	100	do	s3 102¾
100 do	s3 79¾	250	do	102¾
500 do	b3 79¾	100	do	b30.103
200 do	87¾			

TUESDAY, June 2—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin was comparatively steady to-day, the sales at the Stock Exchange Board ratin, 147¼@146¾ ₩ cent. After the Second Board the Street price was ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. higher, finally closing 147¼ as against 146¾ yesterday afternoon. The price of Bills on London for the Cunard steamer to-morrow was about 161 ₩ cent. on the actual sales of first-class signetures. As the mail will not close until noon to-morrow, the business for this packet is left open.

There was an active demand for Money in some quarters to-day from the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous collateral. Loans are still made at 5 ₩ cent. on United States Securities, and the same rate is accepted on choice Merchant paper of short date. The balance in the Sub-Treasury continues gradually to increase, and has reached nearly thirty millions. The whole receipts to-day for the New Loan amount to $1,632,900, including $920,000 for account of the Loan Agent.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says:

"It was rumored late yesterday afternoon that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to discontinue or greatly circumscribe the loan agency of Mr. Jay Cooke for the conversion of United States currency into the 5-20 year stock, leaving the business wholly to the routine of the Treasury Office itself. On inquiry this morning, we find that nothing definite has been concluded on the subject."

We can add to the above, that the proposed reduction of the compensation to the Loan Agent, Mr. Jay Cooke, after the 1st June, has compelled him to discontinue the Sub-Agencies in this City, which have of late so efficiently promoted the public service, by inducing, through their widespread advertisements and circulars, large subscriptions to this Loan. The machinery thus inaugurated for the popular information and convenience, has certainly done more for the negotiation than it would have been possible to accomplish, in the absence of this private enterprise, through the ordinary circumlocution of the Treasury office. We hope, however, the change will work no serious embarrassment to the continued free conversion of United States Currency for the remaining brief period extended to this privilege at par. The applications direct to the Sub-Treasury in this City are already on the increase. They amount to $612,000 to-day.

There was a buoyant feeling early in the morning, on the Street, in Stocks and Gold, but the bidding fell off ¼@1 ₩ cent. at the First Board, and was further weakened by the offers to sell the leading Railways on the Street, between the Boards. At the Second Board the same temper was again manifested—followed, however, by a partial improvement on the breaking up of the Board, between 3½ and 4 o'clock. The decline of the day wee ultimately made 1 ₩ cent. each on Erie and Central, and about the same on Michigan Southern, while other of the Westerns fell off 1½@2 ₩ cent., and Harlem 2½ ₩ cent. The Government Securities were ¼ ₩ cent. off. The Border State 6 ₩ cents. ¼@1 ₩ cent. lower. The general market left off tame, at the following figures, as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold-Coin	146¾	147¼	Harlem Pref.	111	109½
U. S. 6s, 1881	108	107½	Mich. Central	118½	115
N. Y. Central	124½	124⅝	Mich. Southern	80¾	77
Erie	97¾	96¾	Mich. Guaranteed	119½	116¾
Erie Preferred	106	105	Illinois Central	120	118¾
Hudson	135½	134	Pittsburgh	96¾	93
Toledo	116	116	Fort Wayne	78	74¾
Pacific Mail x d.	187½	186	Rock Island	104	102¾
Harlem	108½	108	Northwest	34¾	32¾
Canton	37	35	Galena	107	105
Cumberland	29¾	27	Reading	113¾	112

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Manhattan	140	Ocean	97
Mechanics'	115	American Exchange	105
America	120	Continental	99¾
Phœnix	110	Importers' & Traders'	106
Tradesmen's	105	Park	136
Merchants' Exchange	96	Manuf. and Merchants'	100
State of New-York	102	New-York Ex.	116
Commerce	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96
Erie R. firsts, '58	115¾	Chi. & N. W. 1st, 2d ser	87
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	65
Erie R. fourths, '80	109	Han. & St. Jo 1sts	79
Hud. R. firsts, '69	118	L. & W. Bonds	113
Hud. R. thirds, '75	123	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	116
Hud. R. conv., '67	126	Del., L. & W. 2ds	111
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Harlem thirds, '88	105¾	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	94
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72, 75		Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	82¾
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122¼	M. & P. du C. firsts	100¾
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Gal. & Chic. ext	114
Mich. S. seconds	102	Gal. & Chic. seconds	110
N. Ind. R. Gosh. L., '66	101	Gal. & R. I. 1sts	104
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Illinois Central, '75	116¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	103¾
Al. & T. H. firsts	104	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	85¾
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	94	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	85	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	62
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	43		

The Erie Railway Company have notified the share and bondholders of the Long Dock Company that they are prepared to assume the entire ownership of the property by paying off both debt and stock, pursuant to the original terms of the agreement, on twelve months notice from 1st June, 1863. At present the Erie Company pay, by way of rental, 10 per cent. on $800,000 capital and the interest on the mortgages, ferry, taxes, &c. A new general mortgage for $3,000,000 is to be created on the Long Dock property, of which $1,700,000 is to pay off present stock and debt, viz.:

Capital stock	$800,000
Bonds of August, 1857	500,000
Real estate morigages	400,000
Together	$1,700,000

Without waiting the expiration of the twelve months' notice, the stockholders are privileged to exchange at once their shares for the new bonds, receiving therefor a bonus of 3 per cent. in cash, being the difference between the dividend of 10 and the interest of 7 per cent. for the year.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts $2,261,687 71; including for Customs, $164.000; Payments, $6,566,150 75; Balance, $24,557,719 50.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (exclusive of Specie,) from the port of New-York, were decidedly heavy for the season, having amounted in value to $4,606,695, against $3,301,894 same week last year, and $2,938,188 the corresponding week of 1861.

[Advertisement.]

Vallandigham in the Rebel Country, against his own protest, says everybody. This is unfortunately true. But, if Mr. Vallandigham had been wise, Gen. Burnside would never have bothered him. The fact is that Burnside is fond of Knox's Hats, and that Vallandigham not having one on his head, was marked for a victim. If you don't want to be arrested by a Provost-Marshal, wear one of Knox's newest Spring Style. Store No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Gala Day at Barnum's.—The wonderful family of Lilliputs, Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, Minnie Warren and Commodore Nutt—the most extraordinary little folks the world ever saw—hold their Levées morning, afternoon and evening. The morning Levée is the least crowded, and by far the most comfortable for ladies and families. Afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, there will be splendid dramatic performances.

[Advertisement.]

"The Human Face Divine," or New Physiognomy.—Eyes, ears, nose, lips, mouth, head, hair, eyebrows, hands, feet, skin, complexion, with all the "signs of character," and "how to read them," given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. June number 10 cents. New volume in July, $1 50 a year. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Fisher's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. J. Jeffers, Mrs. Saunders and three children, Mrs. Husen, three children and nurse, Capt. S. G. Chadsey, W. D. Washburn, Mr. Bell, Felix Rein, J. Denoy and friend, J. N. Stinson, Coleman Gray, J. L. Howell, Mrs. W. B. Chipperdale, Miss A. Schulcraft, H. Landis, wife and two children, Capt. Thompson, J. S. Smith, R. H. Cunningham, L. W. Clapp, A. Porter, Mrs. Schmidt, C. H. Mayhon, J. L. Sheaf, James Niamick and family, Capt. Norton, C. Bush, S. Weiss, B. Riche, J. Penman, Lieut. Crosby, J. Mathiot, Mr. Bunson and family, A. T. Glenn, W. Cook, A. Picot, J. McCloskey, C. Johnson and family, C. Tinker, Jr., C. Linard, Dr. Geo. W. Reynolds, J. M. Renshaw, Miss C. Thomas, Miss F. Moore, Mrs. Coombs, Corbett, Mrs. Holbrook, Mrs Abrey, Mrs. Clark and child, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fattison and family, Mrs. Rule and child, and 48 in the steerage.

In steamship United States, from New-Orleans.—Capt. Nott, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. Hosmer, Capt. Selkirk, Paymaster Wallach, U. S. N., George H. Vernon, U. S. N., Lieut Curtis, Capt. Dolen, Lieut. Perry, Lieut. Beckley, Lieut. Vance, Dr. Ferris, Chaplain Judd, New-York, Maj. Hatch, Miss Garnett, Miss Bradt, Capt. Garver, Capt. James Brice, Lieut Talcott, Mr. Talcott, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Brackett, Mr. Draymond, Mr. McCarty, Lieut. Lynch, Mr. Bishop, Mrs. Webb and child, Mrs. Conley and two children, Mrs. Briton, child and servant, and 200 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon rises.. 9 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 8 40 | Cov. Island.. 9 29 | Hell Gate..10 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Republic, Crany, St. John, N. B., master; China, Henderson, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers City of Hudson, Acker, Fortress Monroe. J. C. McGorley; Suffolk, Green, New-Orleans.

Ships Java, Da

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3649. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PEACE PARTY.

The Wood-Vallandigham Faction in Convention.

OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

They Demand a Cessation of Hostilities and a Declaration of Peace with the "Unconquerable South."

Cheers for the Chicago Times and Groans for Burnside.

McClellan the Only Man Fit for the Army of the Potomac, and the Candidate of the Peace Party for President.

The Government Defied; its Officials Hissed, and their Acts Stigmatized.

Speeches of Fernando Wood, and Several Others.

In pursuance of a call issued some weeks since, a MASS Convention of citizens in favor of peace was held last evening in and about Cooper Institute. There were five organized gatherings, the principal one being held in the Hall of the Union, and the others in front of stands erected about the adjacent square.

At 5½ o'clock P. M. the hall was densely crowded, but as the proceedings as set down in the programme were not commenced until some time afterward, the audience occupied and amused itself by cheering for McCLELLAN, VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, BROOKS, &c., and by groans for BURNSIDE, LINCOLN and others. A band was in attendance, which also aided in beguiling the tedium of waiting by playing sundry national and martial airs.

At 6 o'clock Judge LAWRENCE called the meeting to order, stating that he considered this the proudest moment of his life, and that he took great pleasure in introducing to the audience the President of the Convention, Hon. F. C. DINNINNY, of Steuben County.

Mr. DINNINNY was received with three cheers, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF F. C. DINNINNY, OF STEUBEN COUNTY.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this kind reception, and for the honor you have conferred upon me by calling me to preside over your deliberations upon this most important occasion. The object we have in view, and for the promotion of which we are here convened, is of no factious character. It is to exercise the rights of freemen by temperate discussion and deliberation upon the important subject that now occupies and agitates the public mind, and inaugurate, if possible, measures to relieve our country from the dire calamity of an extended fratricidal conflict that is preying upon the vitals of our once happy but now distracted nation. That object is pregnant with interest not only to ourselves, not only to every citizen of this vast Republic, but to every human being, however high or humble, that has an interest in the perpetuation of freedom and free institutions. I am aware, fellow-citizens, that among those who claim to be conservative there exists a difference of opinion as to the policy to be pursued to restore harmony among the different sections of our country. While all claim to desire peace, and to see the American Union once more united, prosperous and happy, some apparently entertain the opinion that the time has not yet arrived in which to inaugurate conciliatory means to effect that glorious object. Of such, allow me to inquire, if after two years of sanguinary and bloody conflict, in which millions upon millions of treasure have been expended, and thousands, tens of thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands of the precious lives of our fellow-citizens have been sacrificed, and their bones left to bleach on the field of carnage, and yet no progress made in restoring that fraternal accord that must necessarily exist in order that the Union may distribute its blessings; but, on the contrary, the discordies that have estranged and alienated one section of our common country from another have been augmented, the feelings of hate intensified, and the prospect of restoring to the Government its rightful authority has become less day by day as the war has progressed; I say, if all this has transpired and resulted from a war policy, and no sane man can say it has not, and yet the end has not arrived to make, by honorable means, and honest, honorable effort to arrange and settle the difficulties that has cost us not only the alarming sacrifices named, but have well nigh destroyed our country, and what is still dearer, our constitutional liberties—in the name of high Heaven, when will it come? It is, fellow-citizens, not only because of the manifest effect of the general war policy of the Administration upon our National Union, but also because of the rapid strides with which we are being hastened toward a military despotism, that we have cause of alarm. It is this tendency to despotism that has shaken the confidence of many a patriot, not only in the ability, but also in the disposition of the powers that be, to restore peace and prosperity to our distracted land and country. To the calls of the Administration for men and means to prosecute the war, there came up from the people, without distinction of party, a response with such generous unanimity as finds no parallel in the history of the world. Men and means were thrust upon the President until he was compelled to cry, Hold, enough! and to spare. That generous support has been continued for more than two years under a promise, emanating from high places, of a speedy termination of all our difficulties, and a happy restoration of our glorious Union. With what liberality have they attempted to keep that promise, let the history of the conduct of the powers that be answer. But, fellow-citizens, there is one thing I would, and I doubt not you would, like to know, and that is: How much of the people's treasure has been devoted by them to the cause of their country has been, during this time, squandered upon political favorites in the shape of army contracts? And how many of the precious lives of those who went forth, as they supposed, in defence of their country—whose bones now whiten many a battle-field—have been sacrificed upon the altar of ambition and imbecility? These are questions those in authority must, sooner or later, answer before a tribunal not formed of shoulder-straps, but before an august tribunal of the sovereign people. And who doubts that the verdict and sentence of that tribunal, while it may not expatriate or banish them, will never-the-less cover them with infamy and disgrace, from which they will gladly flee in some secluded portion of the world, shut out from the presence and gaze of their injured countrymen? I am aware that for these sentiments we may be called traitors. But if to be in favor of amicably adjusting the difficulties that have alienated one portion of our common country from another; if to be in favor of closing up the avenues of death that have drenched our country in blood; yea, if to be in favor of rolling back the tide of desolation and destruction that have draped our country in mourning, we are to be called traitors, let our answer be, God grant that we may die with a full consciousness of having been such traitors. I am, fellow-citizens, in favor of making peace for several reasons: First, the good book, which it would be well (allowing me to be the judge) for some of our pulpit orators to study more, some at the expense of knowing less about politics, declares: "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven"—a promise a large portion of our Christian friends seem to have forgotten; and it may not be out of place to remind them that the Bible contains such promise, even to the peace-makers, in order that they may, if they will, before it shall be too late, change their course of conduct upon this question, and truly avail themselves of this glorious promise. Secondly, I am in favor of peace, for I believe it to be the only means of perpetuating our free institutions. And thirdly, I am in favor of it because I believe in it lies the only hope of preserving our constitutional liberties. Let us, however, fellow-citizens, in our efforts to secure to ourselves and posterity the blessings of peace, exercise a jealous anxiety and caution, and see to it that no act of ours shall prejudice the interest of our country, that nothing shall be done by us that shall contribute to the distracted state of our Union, and that nothing shall be left undone that duty to ourselves and country require. Let no pretended effort to prosecute the war wrest from us our constitutional liberties, and, if necessary, in defence of those sacred rights, guarantees to us by that sacred instrument—the Constitution—let us buckle on our armor and lay hold of the hilt of our swords, and hold on, wielding them in the sacred cause, until our hands shall grow fast to them. Never! no, never for a single moment, relinquishing or surrendering one iota of those invaluable rights or privileges while a shred of muscle shall quiver upon our bones or a life-pulse throb in our bosoms.

Dr. BRADFORD then read the

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The address opens by asserting the right of this Convention to speak for the Democratic party, inasmuch as its members have no personal or party ends to serve and express the sentiments of the masses who vote the Democratic ticket. In 1861 the Democratic party, under the impulse of the enthusiasm which prevailed, yielded to the insanity of the moment and its leaders, though the forms of the organization were preserved, repudiated the fundamental truths of the party. But the time has now come when the party should be brought back to its time-honored principles. Foremost among these principles is that of the *sovereignty of the States*. This is the corner-stone of the party, and upon it rests the whole fabric. The address enters at length into the history of the Constitution, and into the details of the last and sovereign States; and from this the inference is drawn that loyalty is due to the United States only so far as the National Government acts within the scope of its delegated powers, and no further, and that in all other respects loyalty is due to the respective States. Treason follows, and is dependent on allegiance. Where there is no allegiance there can be no treason. Hence treason against the National Government consists in overt acts against the exercise of its delegated powers of sovereignty, and treason against a State is warring against it in the exercise of its undelegated rights and powers. Another inference from this position is, that the National Government has no right to coerce the States, by the use of military force, into obedience to the Constitution; and the doctrine once asserted by Gov. SEYMOUR, that "successful coercion is as much revolution as successful secession," is fully indorsed. But even if this were not so, the Democratic party could not sustain this war, because its object has been changed. It is not to sustain or to restore the Federal Union, but to destroy and uproot the domestic institution of States, to destroy private property, and to subvert the form and theory of the Federal Government itself. To support the war is to support the policies of the war. This proposition is too plain to be disputed; from it there is no escape. To support the war is to support coercification—not by the Courts under the Constitution, but by acts of Congress contrary to the Constitution; emancipation and arbitrary arrests, not by any lawful authority, but by the monstrous and frightful usurpations of the President; subjugation, to bring the South back into the Union, but to reduce it to the condition of Territories, and convert it into one vast San Domingo. These are the policies of the war, and if the war shall be successful, these policies will be accomplished. The professed Democrat, therefore, who is deliberately for the war, *is not a Democrat in fact, but an Abolitionist of the most radical, violent and destructive kind.* It is useless for a person to say that he is for the war for one set of purposes, when the war is not prosecuted for any of those purposes, but for opposite and antagonistic purposes. This is to stultify himself. The Abolitionists do not care on what pretences or professions people support the war; they only ask that they will support it on some pretence, for the policies of the war being fixed, support of it on whatever pretence inures to the aid of those policies just as certainly and effectively as support of it on the positive ground of these policies. How can Democrats indorse such a war? How can the Democratic party, as a party, sustain such a war. By indorsing the war, we of necessity indorse the policy of those who prosecute it in chief command. To support the former, and at the same time oppose the latter, is an absurdity. To do the one, we necessarily do the other. The President's Emancipation Proclamation and the war go hand in hand together. It is unanimous to carry on the moral pigmies of the crisis while we cling to its giant. *This war is the curse of the age in which we live.* Without it we would have retained all the liberties now lost. Without war there had been no abridgement of liberty of person, of speech, of the Press, or onerous taxes to pay, or issuance of negro proclamations. True these are not necessarily concomitants of war, but only so when it is managed by negro philanthropists. They have had the management of it thus far, and will continue so to manage it as long as it lasts. This war has been the pretext for all the wrongs against which the Democratic party protest, and the "war power:" the instrument of their accomplishment. Then if the Democracy would work a reformation *they must strike at the cause of evil.* The continuance of the war will be fatal to our liberties. Suppose that the war be continued for two years more by the assistance of Democrats, would there be a vestige of civil liberty left? Of what use would Democratic victories be then? It would be out of the power of any party to restore the Government to the old order of things. But in that event we could get no victories. The whole legitimate and usurped power of the Government wielded by the unscrupulous demagogues who now control it would be more than a match for any political combination that might be formed against them. *The only road to Democratic victories is through peace.* Why should politicians fear that a Peace party may prove unpopular. If the war has demised the Republican party, is it not logical to suppose that a peace policy might prosper in opposition? Do the people love war more than peace? Do they prefer the hardships of the camp, the dangers of the battle-field, the pangs of taxation, to the comforts, the pleasures, the prosperity of peaceful homes? But this matter is beyond the control of politicians. The great body of the people are tired of the war, and demand peace on the basis of existing facts, and politicians cannot change their views in this respect. If the men, who now occupy the position of leaders, do not see and recognize this fact, they will be forced to give place to men who do see it. The people have been traded and trucked about so much during the war, by old political hacks, that they have become suspicious and restive, and refuse to be sold any more. Again, in addition to these irresistible and sufficient reasons why the Democratic party should declare for peace, is the palpable common sense and *hard-headed fact that the war cannot succeed. We have been beaten. We cannot conquer the South.* A glance at all history would have told this before it was undertaken had we read it aright. No purely agricultural people in a state of revolt contending for their domestic rights have ever yet been subjugated: and no revolted people who have been able to maintain an independent government for a twelvemonth have been conquered or put down. The last twelvemonth has united the South, and though we had twice our power they could successfully resist us. As invaders we are impotent. To equalize the chances of war, the invaders should possess ten times the power and every advantage of position. That is not this case. Besides all this, God did not intend that we should succeed in this war. Had he intended it he would not have placed in command a LINCOLN, with such coadjutors as a BUTLER or a BURNSIDE. We will not compare these men to a DAVIS or a LEE or a Stonewall JACKSON. It is not necessary. Mind, character and capacity will always evince, declare and maintain its superiority. These qualities will triumph sooner or later, it matters not how far greater the physical resources in the hands of the opposite parities and as one proof of this reference is made to the ludicrous attempts that are made upon every military reverse to attribute the result to every other than the true cause. When a battle is fought, it is generally lost, and then come the reasons—sometimes the Commanding General has omitted to obey the orders of his superiors, or an obedience to their orders was the cause; or again, he has moved too slow or not been properly supported—now he had an inferior force, then an adverse position, and, in turn, all the various causes to which military defeats are attributable, are served up to the credulous people. We never hear the truth. If any know it, none dare tell it. The hand of God is uplifted against us. His illimitable power overturns all our designs and subverts all our plans.

The address then proceeds to speak of the address recently issued by the Democratic members of the Legislature, which declared in favor of conducting the war according to the Constitution. How does the Constitution provide for the conduct of a war against itself and the Union. *The war being unconstitutional, it cannot be prosecuted constitutionally.* The South conducts it in opposition to the Constitution, and the North conducts it outside of the Constitution. It is an unconstitutional war. The Declaration of Independence says, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." To favor the war now, after the rebellion has assumed the proportions of revolution, is to deny this principle, as well as to deny the right of revolution. Whenever we cease to recognize the principle that the consent of the governed is essential to free Government, we lay down the foundation of despotism. Written Constitutions can only be maintained by strict construction in spirit as well as by letter of their provisions. We can see no consistency in endeavoring to make an issue between supporting the war and the Emancipation Proclamation. *It would be an issue that involved no principle.* A party, to be permanently successful, must be built upon principle, and not upon mutable facts. *If the Government have the moral or constitutional right to make war upon the States for its own salvation, then it is without restraint as to the means used directly for that purpose, except in the manner of using those means.* The Constitution does not limit the number of men that Congress may call to arms, nor specify what color they shall be, but it directs how they shall be mustered in and managed. If the Government has the right to bombard the cities, burn the property, and divide the States of the South, it has a right to say that one particular species of their property may be wrested from them by any means not inconsistent with civilized war. The Emancipation Proclamation is not so clearly a violation of principle and an assumption of arbitrary power, as the division of the State of Virginia. Why, then, make opposition to it a specialty in politics? But it is said this is necessary, if "we would maintain our party ascendancy." Is the ascendancy of our party the highest good? Should we sacrifice principle for the sake of partisan success? If the Democracy cannot gain and maintain ascendancy except through sacrifice of principle and the life-blood of the American people, we say let it go down. But we will not admit that such a policy is necessary to the success of the Democratic party. It would be but a negative policy at most, and could not fire the hearts of the people. Opposition to the Proclamation would not defeat its operation. If the Democracy should longer adhere to the policy of mere fault-finding, even should it eventuate in victories at the ballot-box, they will in the end be defeated. The measures to which they are offering a feeble resistance at the polls, will, through the instrumentality of the war, become policies of the Government, and historical precedents for the coming future.

The address closes by asserting that all hope of restoring the Union need not be abandoned, but that the war must end, if our liberties are to be preserved. It calls, therefore, upon all who profess to be Democrats to rid themselves of participating in such a crime. The country has nothing to gain by putting "War Democrats" into power. There is no difference between "War Democrats" and "War Republicans." They graze on the same pasture and drink at the same fountain, and if the war must be continued with all its portents of evil, and the Constitution and the Union become the inevitable sacrifice, it is better that Democracy should wear the chains at despotism to the grave of liberty than become the executioner of the country's freedom.

In conclusion, the Committee submit the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the electors and people of the State of New-York, who have hitherto professed the name and held to the principles known as Democratic, desire to declare their unalterable attachment as well to those truths as to the Constitution and the Amendments thereto, forming the supreme law of the land; that they regard obedience to the Constitution as alike the duty of the citizen and the magistrate, and regard such obedience as the only means of perpetuating the Union, and by it the only hope of restoring the same.

Resolved, That the sovereignty of the States and the sovereignty of the people, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, of which JEFFERSON and MADISON were the authors, are the fundamental principles of the Democratic party; that they are the vital essence of the Constitution, pervading every line and provision of that instrument, and to deny them would reduce our political Federative system to anarchy or despotism.

Resolved, That under the Constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If power of coercion exists at all, it is a legal power, and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its own time-honored principles, cannot sustain a war against sovereign States, that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly, independently and truthfully with them.

Resolved, That the war in its inception and further continuance, being contrary to the Constitution, must necessarily last consume all the elements of Union, and hence that our only as citizens, our obligations as men, and our relations to the common Father, alike demand that an end should be put to what is repugnant to the law, abhorrent to the humanity and civilization of this enlightened era, and inconsistent with the benignant spirit of morality and religion.

Resolved, That attempts to do away with the provisions of the Constitution, which point out this mode in which all crimes are to be punished, are high-handed violations of the sworn duties of our rulers, and that the participants in such a policy are guilty of aiming a parricidal blow at the very life of the supreme law.

Resolved, That the claim of dictatorial and unlimited power, under the pretext of military necessity, and the trial of citizens, not in the land or naval forces or in the militia in actual service, by Courts-martial, are monstrous in theory and detestable in practice. That it is equivalent to an entire abrogation of the Constitution and the erection in its place of a military despotism.

Resolved, That the dogma of unlimited submission to the will of the Executive branch of the Government is unworthy an American citizen, and inconsistent with the principles of constitutional liberty; that such a concession is rather suited to the dark and servile days of feudal despotism than to a time when the rights of man are regarded even by monarchs, and we attribute this exhibition of abject servility as dictated by a spirit of fanaticism bent on effecting its object even at the sacrifice of personal liberty.

Resolved, That we should be unworthy of the name of American citizens of this free and independent State, claiming the first rank among the sovereign components of the United Confederacy, if we did not protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman, and accursed act which has consigned to banishment the noble tribune of the people, Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM; we protest against it in the name of liberty, in the name of humanity, and in the name of WASHINGTON. We hope the people of Ohio will have the opportunity of passing condemnation of this act by the election of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as the next Governor of the State.

Resolved, That thus believing there can be no reliable security to persons or property pending this war, and that by its continuance the Government itself will be utterly and irrevocably subverted—and that the South as well as the North must alike crumble into general ruin and devastation, we recommend, in the name of the people, that there be an armistice of hostilities between the contending armies of the divided sections of our country, and that a Convention of the States composing the Confederate States, and a separate Convention of the States still adhering to the Union, be held to finally settle and determine in what manner and by what mode the contending sections shall be reconciled, and appealing to the Ruler of all for the rectitude of our intentions, we implore those in authority to listen to the voice of reason, of patriotism, and of justice.

Resolved, That to the end that our principles, thus publicly avowed, may be practically carried out, and that a State authority emanating directly from the people may exist, to call our future Conventions of the Peace Democracy, if it shall become expedient or necessary, and disclaiming any intention to distract the Democratic organization, as long as it shall remain in the hands of the sentiments of the masses, the following named gentlemen, representing each Congressional district, are appointed as a State Committee for that purpose, with full power to take such action in behalf of the success of our principles as may seem to them just and proper:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Edward A. Lawrence,	17.	Joseph A. Flanders,
2.	Patrick Fitzgerald,	18.	Thomas G. Young,
3.	Fernando Powers,	19.	Wm. B. Sands,
4	Alvin W. Lockwood,	20.	Nathan Whiting,
5	Fernando Wood,	21.	Norman Maltby,
6.	Peter Fullmer,	22.	Samuel Avery,
7.	C. Winthrop Chanler,	23.	Amos B. King,
8.	N. Hill Fowler,	24.	Wm. H. Cuyler,
9.	Robert B. Bradford,	25.	Peter McKey,
10.	Isaac Birdsall,	26.	John T. Van Allen,
11.	Archibald C. Niven,	27.	F. C. Dinninny,
12.	Francis Barnick,	28.	N. E. Paine,
13.	S. Nichol,	29	Wm Bingham,
14.	A. J. Mills,	30.	Wm. H. Abell,
15.	Levi Smith,	31.	L. L. Pratt.
16.	Oliver Keese,		

The reading of the address occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and was received with general favor. Among the sentiments at the audience elicited by the reading were groans and hisses for President LINCOLN, BURNSIDE and BUTLER, cheers for VALLANDIGHAM and McCLELLAN, hisses for the Emancipation Proclamation, prolonged and hearty cheers for peace, groans for military courts-martial of citizens, and cheers for the proposition for a Convention to take preliminary steps to secure peace. The groans and hisses for the President, and the cheers for VALLANDIGHAM and peace, were specially vigorous.

On motion of Mr. FLANDERS the resolutions were adopted, after which Mr. FLANDERS, on behalf of the Committee on Invitations, read letters of regret for non-attendance from Hon. THOS. H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, Hon. JAS. A. BAYARD, of Delaware, and Hon. WILLARD SAULSBURY, of Delaware, all of which indorsed the peace movement, and elicited unusual approbation.

The Chairman next introduced as the first speaker, Hon. ALFRED R. WOTTEN, Attorney-General of Delaware, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ALFRED R. WOTTEN.

Mr. WOTTEN said he represented the little State of Delaware, which was trembling under the tyrannical foot of the imbecile Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, which, while pretending to represent the Flag, is only sucking the life-blood of the nation, and driving the country to the verge of destruction. It never intended to preserve the Union intact. Could Mr. LINCOLN be brought to trial before the people, he would certainly be convicted, and, I hope, would be hung. [Cheering.] I would rather die—yes, I am proud to say that I would rather lie for life in yonder fort, than allow my tongue to be for a moment chained. [Cheers.] The Democratic party never enchained liberty. There never existed a time when the Democratic party encroached upon your rights. It has therefore a right to criticise the conduct of a weak, imbecile Administration, which is now tottering to the ground. Why, a hound might hunt Mr. LINCOLN, and never find him by an honest scent. [Laughter.] To what end are all these arbitrary acts? That Mr. CHASE and his associates may fill their pockets with what should not be called greenbacks, but red-backs. [Cheers.] Mr. WOTTEN closed with a glorification of the Democratic party, as the only party devoted to liberty, the Constitution and the Union.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, who was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

We have fallen upon evil times. We have lived too long, if we have outlived our country. Indications admonish us that the American Union has been severed, and it may be forever. Disguise it as we may, candor compels the admission that our once proud Republic has fallen from its exalted height. It is now prostrate. Dectied, disunited, and without a second-rate position abroad—rent asunder by fearful civil war at home—ruled by despotic power on principles of partisan hate, and upon theories of government utterly antagonistic to those upon which our institutions were founded—we stand before the world an object of wonder, contempt and ridicule. These facts are not referred to in a spirit of reproach. I but anticipate the record of history, and shall leave to others to fix the responsibility. I reproach none. It is not difficult to charge error or wrongdoing after the accomplishment of results. All of us can see causes for misfortunes that have occurred better than we can provide a preventive. "It is human to err, it is divine to forgive;" and, while easy to commit error ourselves, it is difficult to overlook it in others. With these sentiments I am disposed to alleviate the political woes rather than indulge criticism upon the causes. I would do something to extricate the country from its terrible calamities. The effort, however feeble, is ennobling. Even the attempt, if made in good faith, is worthy the highest intellect and the most elevated patriotism. I regret that, of the many of this character of which America has boasted, who have honored us in the several departments of human progress, none have arisen at this time for this blessed mission. Heretofore, in every age, great national exigencies have produced the man for the occasion. As the Almighty "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," so has he heretofore provided the instrument by which great national results have been accomplished for the advantage of humanity. As yet, He has not vouchsafed this favor to us. No one equal to this crisis has appeared—neither in the field, nor in the Cabinet; nor is the many elevated spheres of private life, has the one presented himself with the brain, the heart and the courage to seize and work out the great political problem now to be solved in our case, and to utter efficiently the truths of reason with the force and power equal to the pending crisis. Those who have the intellectual ability have lacked the nerve, and those with the nerve have lacked the ability. But there is another wonder: that in this civilized population of over thirty millions—North and South—abounding with benevolence, purity, cultivation and enlightened Christianity, none are found to raise the Banner of Peace. Among the thousand spires which rear their lofty turrets to a benignant God, not one covers a pulpit devoted to the true principles of Christ, and proclaims "On earth Peace and good will toward men." As if the opposite constituted the whole duty of man—war, bloodshed and rapine are encouraged, and "all uncharitableness" taught, as if to mock the spirit of the "meek and lowly Jesus." Those whose professions should instil the kindlier methods of settling human controversy have been foremost in the race for human sacrifice, forgetting that war and hate are the children of Satan, and that peace and love are the emanation of the Divine Spirit. I have looked upon this with wonder, and have said: "Oh! Israel, if this be your God," I am not surprised that the country and the church are alike going to ruin, and that God has withdrawn his countenance from each. Now, without believing that my feeble voice and influence can accomplish much toward averting this revulsion of our political and social system, I should be recreant to every impulse of my heart and to every cherished principle of my life, if I did not throw myself into the breach to do whatever in me lies to impede, if not stay, this avalanch of general destruction. Without the ability to do much, I have not the temerity to attempt much, but whatever I can shall be done to bring the American people to a realization of their present perilous condition. With this spirit and this determination I throw myself into this cause, and in the language of Senator BENTON, when he presented a proposition to the United States Senate, with little hope of its immediate success, amidst the general indignation of his compeers, "Solitary and alone, I put this ball in motion." That proposition was to expunge the resolutions from the records of the Senate which placed a mark of condemnation upon the illustrious ANDREW JACKSON. Though contemned and decried then, it finally succeeded amid the approving plaudits of the whole American people. So with this. Though now to be denounced by the open enemies of the Democratic party from without, and to be yet more violently opposed by so-called Democrats from within, yet, nevertheless, it must finally triumph, not only amid the approving plaudits of the American people, and, indeed, of the friends of human liberty, progress and self-government throughout the world, but of the very angels of Heaven themselves. BENTON'S effort was to restore the fair fame of a gallant hero; mine will be to restore the amity, harmony and salvation of the best institutions ever devised for the Government of men. Recently overawed by the people at the ballot-box in New-York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois—recently, as if to make one more effort to absorb every department of the Government—executive, legislative and judicial—they went further, violently laying hands upon that noble tribune of the people, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. [Great applause.] And, following up that base act, virtually and in effect, without even a decent recognition of the proclamation of martial law, it has here, within twenty-four hours, suppressed a noble Democratic paper, the Chicago *Times*, [Hisses, and applause for the Chicago *Times*.] But through out the West to-day, gentlemen, not with the same privileges and honest rights which are left to the meanest subject of the proudest despot in Europe, the people there stand trembling upon the precipice, hesitating whether to rise *en masse* and exterminate these war satraps, or quietly to submit at the grave of liberty which is being dug for them. [Applause.] And this night, at this moment, the city of Chicago may be in flames. There has been assembled, this night, one of the largest and most resolute and determined gatherings of the people of Chicago, in front of the office of the Chicago *Times*, protesting, with sentorian power, against this military usurpation against the rights of a free Press. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] And I know the character of the Western people; if I understood the character of the men at Chicago, they possess the spirit of the men of New-York. [Tremendous applause.] I dare and defy the Administration to send to the City of New-York their Gen. BURNSIDE. [Groans for Gen. BURNSIDE.] And here in the name of these assembled thousands and tens of thousands inside and outside of this hall, I request the Administration to give Gen. BURNSIDE this district. [Deafening cheers.] And if this conflict must commence, I want the powers that be to try their hands upon us. [Renewed applause, confusion, and cries of "Order."] Fellow-citizens: I may have uttered the language of treason. [Applause and laughter.] I have certainly said more than the language uttered by our lamented, glorious friend VALLANDIGHAM, who was stricken down. [Here the confusion and cheering for VALLANDIGHAM was so great that the last portion of the sentence was not understood.] And I may be the next glorious martyr upon the altar of my country's freedom. [Applause, and voices, "No, never."] I ask your attention for a moment, until I relate to you an anecdote of WASHINGTON. [A Voice—"He was a traitor, too, they say."] Gen. WASHINGTON, when a young man, was, as we all know, a planter upon the Potomac River. He had a fine, large plantation. He had a neighbor who owned an adjoining plantation with whom he had a dispute as to the boundary line between the two. His neighbor was a tyrannical, despotic, resolute man, and probably conceived that he was the owner of the disputed territory. WASHINGTON—honest, resolute, not desirous of interfering with the rights of others, yet firmly believing that the title to the disputed line was in himself—one day was out walking, with his faithful servant by his side—and in these lines, my friends, it was the practice to go through these large areas accompanied by an armed servant. Suddenly WASHINGTON found himself right upon the divided and disputed line, and he beheld before him his enemy, the claimant for the disputed line. The claimant stood before him armed. With a rifle in his hand, he says to WASHINGTON: "Sir, go back; don't you dare to cross that line." Says WASHINGTON, calmly: "I will cross it." The enemy took his rifle and cocked it; says he: "Sir, if you cross that line, I will kill you." WASHINGTON coolly turned to his man; says he: "JOHN, do you hear what he says? He says if I cross that line he will kill me. JOHN, I intend to cross that line; when he takes aim, you take aim; [applause and laughter;] and, JOHN, when he shoots me, you shoot him." [Applause.] Now, my friends, the application that I make is, that when one of your own fellow-citizens—be it the humble individual before you or any other—shall be taken in the discharge of his rights and in the maintenance of them, do you strike down the tyrant that does it. [Great applause, and voices—"That we will."] I declare for peace and as preparatory for peace, only in favor of a cessation of hostilities, that propositions may be made or accepted, which shall conduce to, or result in, an amicable adjustment of the causes which led to this war. I am not for a peace based upon the final separation of the States—but for peace as the only means which will lead to restoration, and am opposed to, and until the popular voice of the country shall declare for it, shall continue to oppose any movement which has for its aim the breaking up of the glorious old Union under which we have lived and prospered for over three-quarters of a century. Upon this occasion I have not the time to go into an extensive analysis of the grounds upon which I can sustain my demand for a cessation of hostilities. The address and resolutions which have been submitted and approved, cover them fully. I will, however, submit the propositions, each capable of elucidation, which, upon other occasions, I will attempt to maintain. These are:

1. The war should cease, because it should never have been commenced, inasmuch as there is no coercive military power in the Federal Government as against the States, which are sovereign, and in possession of all power not delegated. If power of coercion exists at all, it is legal, and not military.

2. Because there was no necessity for it. An amicable adjustment of the questions in dispute could have been, and can be still, procured on terms of fairness and equality.

3. Because, however legal and just at the commencement, it has been diverted from its ostensible original purpose, and made a war for the abolition of Slavery and the extinguishment of the Southern States, as such, which, of course, as a consequence, enhances the Government itself.

4. Because it is made a pretext for the most outrageous and damnable crimes against the liberty of the citizen, the rights of property, and even against the form of Government under which we have lived.

5. Because it is creating a stupendous public money debt, which must bear down labor, destroy capital, and finally cause national bankruptcy and dishonor.

6. Because in the military it is establishing a new and dangerous power, which already overrides the Courts and the Constitution, and which history teaches when once firmly established, becomes permanent, despotic and tyrannical. When military law subverts the civil law, liberty departs forever.

7. Because there is neither in the civil nor in the military departments of Government any man or men of sufficient mental power to successfully prosecute the war against the vastly superior statesmen and generals of the South.

8. Because the commercial wealth of the country, derived from foreign trade, and largely enhanced by Southern products, must gradually disappear if this war continues. As yet, artificial stimulants have supplied the defection of sound mercantile resources; but time must dissipate them, and then will follow a reaction terrible—overwhelming and annihilating.

9. Because the popular enthusiasm necessary to conduct the war and supply the failing armies has subsided. Force, by a draft, cannot supply the indispensable requisite. Republicans who have grown up with the idea of personal freedom, and right to political opinions and action, cannot be so suddenly changed as to become willing instruments of power, and he used effectually against their own convictions of policy and right.

10. And, finally, because experience should admonish us that the over-ruling power of God is against us. We cannot succeed in what we have undertaken. Hence every dollar expended is thrown away—every life lost is little less than murder—every acre of land laid waste is so much toward national impoverishment—and every day's continuance of war places an additional barrier between us and reunion, and drives another nail in the coffin of the Republic.

My friends, need I say more? Need I attempt the elucidation of these premises? The mere statement of these positions, without argument or illustration or reference, will itself prove the case. "Truth is mighty and will prevail"—and hence let these facts, thus briefly, though feebly expressed, go forth to the world as the *avant courier* of the returning reason of the American people. The war must cease sooner or later! This is an accepted fact, and why continue the conflict in the face of this overwhelming array of reasons for its immediate discontinuance. It is madness—because to do so is suicidal and criminal. All who are parties to its continuance participate in the responsibilities. They are *participeps criminis*, and before the expiration of another Presidential term, will hide their heads in shame, penitence and contrition. May the Almighty change their hearts and their morals, and return their reason. May He deem the sacrifice of human life—the full destruction of property—and the general devastation which has laid waste the fairest portion of our national inheritance a sufficient atonement for the national sins we have committed, and may peace, unity, prosperity and fraternity be once more restored to us, that we may transmit the institutions of our fathers unimpaired to our posterity. Fellow-citizens, be calm, prudent and thoughtful! Liberty is cowering behind passion, and power is dallying with her there. Prejudice is dethroning reason, and raising as oracular temple upon her ruins. Stupidity mocks at calamity and reproaches patriotism. Pandora's Box is open. Men of New-York, be firm. Define your position, and maintain it. Let no idle gasconade come from you to insult the hopes of our bleeding country. Liberty is in the high mark, the first object—maintain that, and then restore the Union. A drowned man may be resuscitated; his friends will apply restoratives, and they will do it promptly, calmly, earnestly, and they will do it so long as there shall be the least indications of existing vitality, however feeble and doubtful. So with our country. If it is worth anything, it is worthy every sacrifice we can make for its restoration, which must come speedy, or life is extinct.

At the conclusion of Mr. WOOD's speech, Mr. A. R. WOOD, of Virginia, followed.

SPEECH OF A. R. WOOD, OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. WOOD alluded to a former visit to this City, and contrasted the condition of the country at that time with the present aspect of affairs. Then all was peace and prosperity. Now our prosperity has vanished; liberty is but a dream of the past. Why this change? It is not to be laid to the account of secession, which is rather the result than the cause of that movement. The Republican party alone is responsible for the rebellion. For years it warred against the rights of the South, especially against the right of the South to carry their slaves into the National territories. He believed in the right of a State to secede; [cheers;] its moral, civil and constitutional right. He had no desire to make himself a political martyr, but he thanked God that he lived in the Empire State, with HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor. In these days of one-man power, it is necessary to revert to primary principles, which underlie our Institutions. These are the limited powers of the Federal Government, and the right of each State to shape its own destiny and to protect the lives and liberty of its citizens. Secession is no new-tangled notion. It has always divided the nation, from the earliest days of the Union. If, in the days of JEFFERSON, it was no treason to hold this opinion, it is no treason in the days of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cheers.] The Republican party not only did everything to break up the Union, but everything to prevent a reorganization. The President has receded from his platform to restore the Union, and his platform now is to destroy it. The President has merged his civil in his military character, and when he can't carry out his will as President, he goes it as Commander-in-Chief. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF JUDGE FLANDERS.

Mr. FLANDERS, on being introduced, said: What constitutes the glory of our national life? Our great lakes, immense population, material prosperity? In none of these, my friends; but in the great constitutional safe-guards which have been thrown around our personal rights. What has been the effect of the war upon these rights? It has been totally destructive of them; and, therefore, I declare that it is not waged for the preservation of liberty, but for its entire subversion, Mr. DOUGLASS, in the greatest speech of his life, declared that no Government was strong enough to conquer a seceding nation, without destroying the liberties of its own citizens. And the whole history of the present was proves the truth of this prediction. And Mr. SEWARD himself, although the falsest of prophets and the unsoundest of statesmen, held the same view in his diplomatic correspondence with Mr. ADAMS. [The speaker here read an extract from a letter of the distinguished Secretary, which seemed to admit the right of secession, and to scout the idea of coercion.] and yet, at the same time, the Administration was secretly preparing to relieve Fort Sumpter. The speaker defended the firing on the fort as an act of self-defence on the part of the South, and threw the whole responsibilities of the war upon the Republican party. While he was belaboring the Administration for the arbitrary arrests, a man in the centre of the hall called out: "Why not

ARREST MR. SEWARD

while he is in the State?" The proposition was received with tumultuous cheers and laughter. In conclusion, Mr. FLANDERS reprobated the whole policy of the present Administration, including the Conscription act and Mr. CHASE's financial projects, characterizing them all as efforts toward a centralization of power, and eventually to despotism.

Mr. R. S. THARIN then made a brief peace speech.

SPEECH OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

At the conclusion of Mr. THARIN's speech there were loud calls for GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who came forward amid great cheering, and made a characteristic address. He declared himself a Copperhead in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the laws. It was not a copperhead that tempted Eve in the Garden of Eden, but a black snake. [Applause.] It was the greatest burlesque on free speech that he had ever seen for two or three thousand men to put one out for disagreeing with a speaker. That was the greatest burlesque on free speech he had ever seen. [Applause and laughter.] [He stood here to-night to defend that much-abused animal—the donkey—which had been alluded to

not only keeps his own hends clean, bnt insists upon heving no dirty-hended peoole aboet him, if he knows It. One of the first tnings that met my delighted geze In front of the office of Lieut.-Col. Chandler, Assist ant Quartermaster at Brashear, was the following placard:

NOTICE.

The purchase, sale or shipment of the products of the country west of the Atchafalaya and Red Rivers by any *private* parties is forbidden by Gen. Banks. No previous contracts are valid.

This is hitting the right nail on the heed. It is really not exeggerating when I affirm thet had the spirit of the above order been literally enforced everywhere, since the war began, this horrible record of carnage and misery would have ceased one year ago. The whole system has been rotten to the core. We have been attempting the ridiculous task of filling a sieve with water. Our armies heve been knocking down the enemy only to see them set up again, like nine-pins, by the hands of rescally Northere speculators. The belly was the only part of the rebels by which we could get at their understanding, and we have been permitting schemers to come and help us *starve* them out by *feeding* them! But Gen. Banks has pretty effectually blocked the game, and yoe will soon hear the stupendous results of his proceedings.

BAYOU NAVIGATION.

The dexterity of the pilote who conduct large steemers like the *St. Maurice* and *Empire Parish* up these narrow, winding bayoes, is perfectly marvelous. The current is swift—the banks oe each side lined with live oaks and other heavy timber—the turns sometimes so sharp and narrow as scarcely to admit the vessel's length by actnal measurement, aed yet, oe the darkest night, these mee wtll take their huge snorting monsters safely through this leby-rinth of water-courses branching off right and left, plueging apparently into the deep recesses of determinable forests, and with snags protruding in every direction, invisible to the unaccnstomed eye, but each one mapped down in the memory of the pilot.

Now and then, however, a case will present itself to baffle any amount of skill, when—in such narrow chsonels as the Courtableu—two enormous trees stand as sentincls on each side, aed at so short a distance apart that e vessel *cannot* pass. "Ie such cases"—as an officer of the *Laurel Hill*, who had her paddle boxes torn off, joeosely said to me—"since the live oaks *won't* give way, something else *must*."

HAUL OF CONTRABANDS.

Near the mouth of the Courtableu we sew a negro hailing us, and, on taking him up, heard that at a plantation five or six miles further up, we should find his master and three negroes who had just returned from Port Hudson the same day. We stopped at the plantation and found precisely what he told us. It was the estate of John and Joel Mills, both of whom were at home, and the one who had just returned from Port Hudson was brought on board with the three negroes to Gen. Banks. What information was elicited from them I know not, as the interview was private.

fo after conversation with one of the negroes, however, I learned that the forces at Port Hudson had been reduced very much, and that they were suffering great privations; bnt that their armement remained as before, and was very strong. He had also heard that Magruder, with 10 000 men, was on eis way from Shreveport to Alexandria, but it was not believed among us. Indeed, in their present temper, our troops would relish nothing better than to see Magruder have temerity enough to come within their reach.

BREAKDOWN OF SLAVERY.

The scene presented, as we landed at the plantation of the Messrs. Mills, was highly interesting and instructive. About three dozen negroes, of all ages and sexes, came running down to the vessel, right in front of their master and mistress, who were seated on the piazza, and commenced planning how to come off. Several jumped on board, and one with the fleetness of a greyhound, kept up with the steamer a long way, eed was, at last, taken up. As they came on board, they shouted to those who were left: "Neber mind, you can all come oo by de next boat—women, children and all."

To those who are present at such scenes—and they are the same throughout the whole South, wherever our arms are established, or even approaching—it is quite inconceivable how people in the North can be yet deluding themselves into the hope of seeing Slavery retained on this continent: aed even re-established on its original basis. Why, the wildest vagaries and dreams of lunacy itself could go no further.

GRAND MOVEMENT AHEAD.

This little nook which, on our arrival two or three days ago, had the unbroken solitude almost of a primeval forest, is now a vast and busy camping-ground. A large portion of our forces are already here, and the remainder momentarily expected. We move immediately. Where we are going and what to do will probably be fully detailed in my next; and I hope, by God's blessing, to send you some of the most joyous news that has reached the North for a long time. The troops are all in excellent health and spirits, and the weather singularly propitious. NEMO.

Arrival at Bayou Sara—Glorious News from Grant and Dudley—An Important Augury—Port Hudson Doomed and the Mississippi Opened—Guerrillas at Work.

Bayou Sara, La., Friday, May 22, 1863.

I have just arrived here from Simmesport, and find everything in the highest state of glee and excitement. Events crowd so thickly upon each other that it is really difficult to keep the "run" of them.

On going on board the *Empire Parish* this evening, I found Col. Hexaeird, the very efficient and gentlemanly Quartermaster of this department in close confab with Gen. Andrews (Gen. Banks' Chief of Staff,) and Gen. Dwight—the latter of whom had just returned from Grant's army. He brought the intelligence that Gen. Grant had captured 30,000 prisoners and 70 pieces of artillery below Vicksburgh, and that the reduction of that place was an immediate and moral certainty.

We were just hurrahing over this when we heard that Brig.-Gen. Dudley had yesterday (the 21st) encountered the enemy in the rear of Port Hudson, fought them for several hours, and *retained possession of the field*. He says, jocosely, in his dispatch, that the people thereabouts say that he was "whipped"—but all he knows is that he gave them more than they gave him, and *holds the ground*. The full particulars I have not been able, in the excessive hurry of this dispatch, to obtain for you.

We were just having another hurrah over this when news came thet Port Hudson was seen to-day in flames, and thet the rebels were supposed to be evacuating the place. Many rejoiced at this, but I confess that my delight was somewhat mingled with chagrin. I did hope, and do yet hope, thet they will not escape so easily. That Port Hudson and Vicksburgh *must* be ours was a fore gone conclusion in my mind. The only question was how to gnt them and their garrisons as well. But whether we get them or not is immaterial in the end. Every man forced into the interior is another mouth to feed and another body to clothe, and the larger the number the greater the source of ultimate weakness to the rebels.

The next two days will be pregnant with stirring events. Weitzel's division, which was the last to arrive, is already coming into this place, and to-morrow I hope to see the whole army advance and take absolute possession of a strongheld that has been so long a thorn in our side. With the fall of Port Hudson, leaving our army and navy free to go against Vicksburgh, (if Grant has not taken that already,) the opening of the whole Mississippi River is a *fait accompli*, and a deathblow given to the rebellion.

GUERRILLAS AT WORK.

The Captain of the *Laurel Hill* has just informed me that, in going up the Atchafalaya River, to-day, he met the *Louisiana Belle*, which had just been fired into by twenty mounted guerrillas, wounding the Captain, Alexandra, so severely in the neck that he is not expected to live, and also twelve of a detachment of the Fourth Massachusetts, who were on board, and one of whom, it is thought, will not recover. The accounts of the behavior of this detachment are not very flattering. They were in a position to screen themselves well, by the large quantity of cotton bales on board, and to bring down every one of the rascally bush-whackers; but, instead of that, they merely thought of hiding themselves. This horrible system of cowardly butchery will not cease until every guerrilla takes is mercilessly strung up to the first tree by the river side. These villains are not soldiers; why should we bestow upon them an honorable death?

AN AUGURY.

While coming down the river to day, on board the *Gen. Banks*, (ominously good name,) from Simmesport, the sky suddenly became overcast with an inky blackness, and everything denoted the approach of one of those storms known only, I believe, to the Mississippi River and the tropics. "Do you see dat storm a coming, Sir?" said William, the black pilot, a majestic specimen of an old darkey. "Yes," I replied, "what of it?"

"Well, Sir, dat means dat Port Hudson is a going to be taken. I neber knew any great victory come to the Union without a big storm coming afore."

I did not quite see the logic of the thing, nor did I stop to weigh the truth of the assertion; and yet I felt a sort of undefined pleasure in the honest old fellow's prognostication.

As soon as we arrived at Bayon Sara, the news of Grant's victory, and Dudley's, and the conflagration of Port Hudson, all filled old William with the greatest glee. "Didn't I tell you, Sir, dat storm would bring good news?" he asked me, triumphantly rubbing his hend.

I don't know what effect the storm of to-day will have upon Port Hudson, bnt I do believe that the *storming* it is to undergo, in the next day or two, will bring it to subjection. Gen. Banks' plan for reducing it is one of the grandest ever conceived. It is going to be attacked in two opposite directions by the river, and the same by land, and nothing out a miracle can now prevent its falling. This I can safely tell you, for you will know the result almost as soon as you know the programme.

Tell your readers that the Mississippi is virtually opened already, and I shall be disappointed if my next letter does not reach you by the way of Cincinnati instead of New-Orleans.

As I write, (3 A. M. Saturday,) the loud and continuous report of cannon makes the windows of our vessel shake even at this distance—12 miles. We go to-morrow to take part in the fray. NEMO.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a complete list of the casualties on our side in the battles of the 22d ult. in the rear of Port Hudson:

KILLED.

F. D. Ingersoll, Co. A, 116th New-York.	Corp. Sandford Thomas, Co. I, 116th New-York.
C. Scammell, Co. A, 116th New-York.	Geo. W. Blanchard, Co. I, 116th New-York.
W. W. White, Co. A, 116th New-York.	Bernard DeCamp, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
Sergt. James Forbes, Co. A, 116th New-York.	Jacques Roy, Co F, 2d La.
Louis Gram, Co. D, 116 N. Y.	Konna McDonald, Co K, 2d Louisiana.
J. Germain, Co. D, 116 N. Y.	Edmund E. Bernard, Co. C, 4th Massachusetts.
Geo Funk, Co. E, 116 N. Y.	Benj. Crowell, Co. E, 48th Massachusetts.
H. Winell, Co. G, 116 N. Y.	Ord.-Sergt. Fred O'Doenell, Battery G. 5th U. S. Art.
Gus. Riddle, Co. H, 116 N. Y.	
A. H. Chamberlain, Co. H, 116th New-York.	
J. Weeks, Co. H, 116 N. Y.	

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

A. Hammond, Co. F—foot.	N. J. Swift, Co. A.
C. Shermee, Co. F—arm.	Corp. F. M. Judson, Co. K—bowels.
Corp. Ira Horton, Co. F—mortally.	L. Pearson, Co. I—legs.
J. Chisierly, Co. F—fingers.	O. Brindley, Co. F—foot
Corp. J. Myers, Co. G—elbow.	Philip Schumaker, Co. D—bowels.
A. E. Ames, Co. K—neck	Frank Carr, Co. A—head.
W. Tice, Co. K—head.	N. Carr, Co. A—knee.
Wm. Page, Co. E.	A. Gottschalk, Co A—slight.
Sgt. J. M. Carter, Co. D—foot.	Peter Nash, Co. H—groin.
Corp. W. Holden, Co. D—arm	John Smith, Co. I—slightly.
F. Hoverland, Co. F—shoulder.	Ira J. Pratt, Co. I—side.
D. Wright, Co. F—heel.	J. A. Rockwood, Co. F—slightly.
L. C. Trevett, Co. A—leg.	Wm. Putnam, Co. I—hand, slightly.
Jared Bughitt, Co. I—hand, slightly.	A. Kinney, Co. H—neck, badly.
L. Klein, Co. H—arm, slightly.	Second Lieut. Vorusky, Co. E—mortally.
Andrew Berger, Co. I—arm, slightly.	A. E. Ames, Co. K—neck.
J. S. Roberts, Co. A—slightly.	Sergt. Sam Leonard, Co. A—arm, slightly.
Sergt. L. S. Oatman, Co. A—spent ball.	Martin Dunub, Co. I—ankle
P. K. Kopf, Co. H—in face.	Andrew Wolfe, Co. A—badly.
Henry Fries, Co. H—lip, slightly.	J. O'Keefe, Co. E—slightly.
G. A. Atwater, Co. F—face, slightly.	A. M. Williams, Co. A—arm, badly.
Fred. Richards, Co. H—arm, badly.	Corp. Robt. B. Foote, Co. A—three fingers shot off.

Total, 44.

SECOND LOUISIANA.

Lieut.-Col. Chas. Everett—bullet.	Delzir Marvaux, Co. A.
Geo. Baker, Co. F—slightly.	Pablo Velasco, Co. I.
J. Brill, Co. A—slightly.	A. Rivette, Co. I.
Henry Haeeren, Co. A.	Wm. Hornsby, Co. I.
John Kitinger, Co. A.	John Moss, Co. B—mortally.
	A. Bechman, Co. A—in leg.

Total—11 wounded in the Second Louisiana.

FORTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Chris. Rogers, Co. D—foot.	J. H. Walton, Co A—head.
Sam Perkins, Co. A—head.	Corp. J. D. Little, Co. A—wrist
M. Mahoney, Co. F—run over	Sergt. J. Nolan, Co. I—head
E. L. Rogers, Co. D—head.	Sam. E. Brown, Co. A.

Several were missing, but some were seen making for Baton Rouge.

FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Thos. Greeo, Battery G.	W. S. Clerk, Bat. G—leg amp
L. Miller, Battery G—slight.	
John A. Finney, Co. D, 8th Illinois cavalry—foot	Joseph Hopfler, Godfrey's cavalry—thigh.
1st. Lt. F. M. Norcross, Co. D, 20th Mass.—foot	Robert A. Green, Co. A, 49th Massachusetts—ankle.
Nelson Wentworth, Co. F, 30th Mass.—stepped on by a horse.	Lieut Joseph Tucker, of Chapin's staff, Co. D, 49th Massachusetts—right leg amputated.
James Blatchford, Co K, 34th Massachusetts—head.	John B. Space, Co. A, 49th Massachusetts—leg.
E. V. Huse, Co. D, 30th Massachusetts—head	S. Kettles, Co. I, 49th Massachusetts—hand.
John R. Norwood, Co. K, 30th Massachusetts—head.	Thomas Douglas, 18th New-York Battery—hand.
Frank Sebastian, 2d Vermont Battery—head	W. A. Bush, Co. K, 16th—leg,
David Sweenler, 2d Vermont Battery—heel.	

This makes the entire casualities on our side 19 killed and 80 wounded.

But few are missing.

A CARD FROM GEN. ULLMAN.

Headquarters Brig.-Gen. Ullmann, Merchants' Bank, New-Orleans, May 25, 1863.

To the Editor of the Era:

Sir: Many of the officials, civil and military, to this Department, seem not yet to have discovered what the established policy of the Government is as to arming colored men. The following is a sample of the efforts made by many to prevent my executing the orders of the Government.

Extract from a report made to me by Capt. E. Guyke, Fifth United States Volunteers, dated the 24th inst.:

Last evening, at 9 o'clock, one of my men, Joseph Griffon, whom I had sent to the Parish of St. Bernard, for the purpose of bringing here forty men who had notified me of their wish to join the Fifth United States Volunteers, and who left here on the 22d, has returned, submitting to me the following report:

Arriving at the Parish of St. Bernard, I was arrested and conducted before the Provost-Marshal, who, using violent invectives against the organization of colored troops, declared that not a single colored man should leave his district with the intention of enrolling himself—saying, that "God had made the black to work on sugar and cotton, and not to be soldiers." The recruits I had made were instantly sent to plantations, and I was brought a prisoner under guard to Gen. Dow, who set me at liberty. Respectfully, J. GRIFFON.

The name of this man is Capt. S. W. Sawyer, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers. He shall have the satisfaction of having his name known throughout the loyal States of this Union.

I have been instructed by the Secretary of War to report to him all such cases. I shall do so.

It remains to see which will change first the views or positions of these men.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN, Brig.-Gen. Com.

Mariner's Temple.

At the session of the New-York Baptist Association, now convened in this City, a very interesting letter was read by Rev. J. R. Steward, Pastor of the First Baptist Mariner's Church, in which it was stated that the place of worship previously occupied had been disposed of, on account of its ineligible location, and the commodious church edifice corner of Henry and Oliver streets had been purchased; that a debt of $13,000 had been incurred, which amount, having been divided into one hundred and thirty parts, was already diminished by $4,000. An earnest desire was expressed that speedily the entire indebtedness might be canceled, and the valuable property secured *forever* to the cause of the sailor. A worthinr object could scarcely be presented to the benevolence of the public, and it is hoped that such a response will be made at once to the call for funds as shall enable this working Church to prosecute still more extensively its mission of love.

Perhaps no religious organization, supported at so small a cost of money, can present such a table of results for one year as that furnished by this church:

Number of visits to seamen and others	6,941
Number of visits to vessels and boarding-houses	2,190
Number of persons induced to attend meetings	3,051
Number of prayer meetings and addresses	206
Number of hopeful conversions and backsliders reclaimed	42
Number of signers to temperance pledge	64
Number of pages of tracts, books and religious papers distributed	376,262
Number of Bibles furnished to the destitute	1,723
Number of vessels supplied with religious reading.	237

Besides the above the church holds its regular meetings every day and evening during the year.

The church, from all sources outside, has received in money only $356 56, while its benevolent contributions have amounted to $474 56.

Can the merchants of this city do a better service to the cause of morality and religion than to help with their money such a church to free itself from debt.

A meeting to consider the claims of seamen will be held on Thursday evening, at the Mariner's Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry-streets. Addresses will be made by sailors, Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson, and others.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER BY THE PERSIA.

Comments of the English Press on Gen. Hooker's Defeat.

The Alleged Recruiting in Ireland for Our Army.

The Agent Discovered to be a Swindler.

Excitement About the Destruction of British Property by the Alabama.

The Government Called upon to Put a Stop to her Depredations.

How Lord Brougham Maintains his Neutrality.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Cunard Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Lott, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived here early yesterday morning. She brings only two days later intelligence then that received by the *Jura via* Cape Race.

The Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 20th, and from Queenstown on the 21st ultimo, also arrived yesterday.

The steamship *Persia* reports as follows: On the 24th of May, at 10:18 A. M., twelve miles west of Fastnal, passed steamship *Europa*; 28th, at 6 A. M., lat. 50 45, lon. 21, passed bark *Arbitrator*; 28th, at 11:30 A. M., lat. 47 14, lon. 37 34, passed American ship *James Foster, Jr.*

The *Glasgow* called at Queenstown at about 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 21st, and reached Liverpool at 3 A. M. on the 23d.

The *New-York* arrived at Southampton, and the *City of Manchester* at Queenstown on the evening of the 22d.

The United States steam corvette *Mahican* was at St. Vincents on the 2d of May.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

GEN. HOOKER'S DEFEAT.

The London journals of the 23d ell comment upon Hooker's retreat across the Rappahaneock.

The London *Times* remarks that operations preceded hir more than the usual gasconading have been followed by the usnal miserable failure, and strongly suspects that Gen. Hooker was so disabled as to make the defeat of Sandwick rather an opportnes eacuse for retiring than a real disappointment. Sandwica's corps was driven across the river on the night of Moeday, aed on Tuesday morning Hookas began to follow him. He had left on the field the dead aed wounded in the Sunday's battle, which indicates plainly enough that when the Federals were driven back in the last great struggle their retreat was something like a rout. The shattered army consequently had to hr withdrawn with the utmost caution, and during the night it succeeded in getting away. The *Times* sees no end to the war but by the slow process of exhaustion either of men or of that real enthusiasm which fights instead of preaches. The next few months must decide whether the war is to end with the present year or to drag on to the close of President Lincoln's term or later.

The *Daily News* says:

"The campaign south of the Rappahaenock must be added to the list of Federal failures, but although Gen. Lee announces a great victory, he does not announce that he has pursued a flying enemy, or that he holds a foot of ground more than he did when Hookas began to move."

The *Star* says the honest confession of disaster would be more dignified on the part of Mr. Stanton than the silly statement of retreat from prudential considerations, or the more authoritative announcement that offensive operations will be speedily resumed. It is only in moments of disaster or disappointment there rises a general call for Fremont and the black brigades. The black brigades are filling up, aed Fremont will have his day.

The *Herald* says Hookra had no alternative bet to retreat.

The *Morning Post* observes that tha Southern Generals have been censured for not following up their victories. Considering the difficulties of replacing men out of a comparatively small population, it does not blame Lee for not receiving the attack on Hookra's lines, but does not understand how he managed to allow thn Federal commander to effect his retreat with such facility.

THE ALLEGED RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

The Cork *Examiner* states that the party who represented himself as an agent empowered to engage a large number of laborers in that country to complete some unfinished line of railways, and who offered the intending emigrants passage to America on the payment of three-peece, turned out to be a swindler, and had decamped.

THE ALABAMA.

Messrs. Croshaw & Co., of London, announce in the journals the total destruction by the *Alabama* of the American ships *Nora* and *Louisa Hatch*, together with their cargoes, while on a Brazilian penal settlement. The vessels were boned from England to the East Indies, aed both cargoes were shipped by and consigned to British subjects. It is also announced that the cargo of the *Charles Hill*, also destroyed by the *Alabama*, was British property. Loud calls were being made upon the British Government to take instant action in the matter.

WHOSE OX IS GORED NOW?

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: We have this moment received advices of the total destruction of the American ships *Nora* and *Louisa Hatch*, together with their cargoes, while on their passage hence to the East Indies, having been set on fire by direction of Capt. Semmes, of the *Alabama*, when in lat. 1° north, long. 26° west, who also caused the crews to be landed on the island of Fernando Noronha. Both cargoes were shipped by and consigned to British subjects. Capt. Semmes, therefore, no longer respects British property. Does not his unjustifiable interference with the trade of this country and her possessions demand the immediate attention of our Government?

We are, Sir, yours, most respectfully,

GEORGE CROSHAW & CO.

No. 116 Frenchurch-street, E. C., May 22.

P. S.—Fernando Noronha belongs to Brazil, and is a penal settlement.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT MOBILE.

THE CAUSE OF HIS REMOVAL.

In the House of Commons, on May 18, Mr. Warner asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there was any truth in a report of the removal of Mr. Magee, late British Vice-Consul at Mobile; whether any conduct inconsistent with neutrality had been alleged against him; and whether his removal had been demanded or suggested by the American Government.

Mr. Layard said that when the blockade of certain ports was established by the Government of the United States, full liberty was given to English vessels-of-war to pass through the blockade, and to communicate with these ports, but it was on the distinct understanding that they should only be employed on official business, and that they should not engage in any commercial transactions. Mr. Magee was not the British Vice-Consul at Mobile, but from 1861 he had acted as Consul, in the absence of the Consul from his post. On the 12th of November Mr. Magee communicated to Mr. Coppel his intention to send away a large amount of specie, but he made no mention of the fact to Lord Lyons. After more than a month, Lord Lyons, when he came to hear of it, telegraphed to Mr. Magee to stop the transaction, but, as Mr. Magee alleged, the telegram was received on the same day that he had shipped the specie, but after he had done it. For twelve days afterwards, during which Mr. Magee was in communication with Lord Lyons, writing dispatches to him, he made no mention of the fact of the English vessel, the *Vesuvius*, having come in, and of his having shipped a large sum of money on board of her. *As soon as the transaction was brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, they at once dismissed Mr. Magee from his post.* They felt that his conduct was not becoming of the agent of a neutral State, and that the fact of his not having made any mention of the subject to Lord Lyons, and not having waited till he received some communication from Lord Lyons, rendered him so open to grave censure that there was no course open to them but to remove him from his post. At that time no demand and no representations had been made by the American Government on the subject, but he hoped the House would feel that Her Majesty's Government had done no more than their duty in at once marking their sense of Mr. Magee's conduct. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Fergusson asked whether money which had been placed on board one of Her Majesty's ships was not the interest due to British subjects on the Alabama State bonds, and whether it was not placed on board Her Majesty's ship because it was the only means of conveyance. He wished to know, too, *whether other Consular agents had not taken the same course without being visited in a similar manner.*

Mr. Layard said he did not know to what uses the money was destined. Some said it was to pay the interest on those bonds, others that it was intended to purchase privateers in Europe. It was quite evident that the United States Government having admitted our vessels into their blockaded ports on the strict understanding that they should engage in none but official business, *it was a point of honor that that understanding should be adhered to.* (Hear, hear.) He did not know what other Consuls might have done, but he felt certain that in this case the Government had taken the right course. [Hear.]

THE ANGLO-REBEL NAVY.

A NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, May 22.

On Tuesday, there was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Thomson, Govan, a steamer intended to replace in Messrs. Horohinson's line the Aldrishaig boat *Iona*, which was sold and subsequently sunk in the Clyde. In the Autumn of last year. The new boat, which is also called the *Iona*, is in every way fitted to succeed the well-earned popularity of her predecessor. She is 245 feet in length, and her draught of water, after the engines have been put on board, is expected to be about four feet. She will be propelled by oscillating engines of 150 horse power. The accommodations for passengers will be of a very superior description. In addition to the usual cabin and steerage, both of which will be fitted up in excellent style, there is a spacious saloon on deck 180 feet in length, the aft and forward portions of which are intended for cabin and steerage passengers respectively. The roof of this saloon will be available as a promenade throughout its entire length. It is expected that the new *Iona* will be ready to go on the station in about a month. [*It was rumored yesterday that this steamer had also been purchased for the Nassau trade.*]

A STEAMER PURCHASED.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

We understand that the *Gem*, another of the new steamers on the Rothesay passage, has changed hands, and will shortly follow in the direction taken by so many of her colleagues. By the latest news we observe that the steamer *Eagle*, long known on the Rothesay station, has again succeeded in running the blockade—having made altogether five trips. Intelligence is now and then received from officers and seamen on board the blockade runners, in the form of remittances to their friends; one officer has sent £500, and a seaman £40. It is usual for the men to speculate on their own account, from 200 to 300 per cent, being a strong inducement for them to risk what they have to spare.

THE GIRAFFE, ETC.

From the Liverpool Post, May 22.

This fine steamer, like most of our "crack" boats employed running the blockade, has been transferred to the Confederate flag, and made her *début* last voyage as the *Robert F. Lee*. She has been purchased by parties, it is reported, in Wilmington, and is regularly employed running between that port and Bermuda. She has been singularly fortunate, having made over nine or ten trips to Wilmington alone. Bermuda is fast becoming as great a rendezvous for blockade-runners as Nassau and Havana, as the *Robert F. Lee, Merrimac, Beauregard, Cornubia* and *Columbia* make it their headquarters, trading regularly between it and Wilmington, and, in spite of the existing blockade, keeping up a regular and systematic communication between the two ports. The *Jane Gardener*, which arrived in the river on Monday, from Bermuda, brought 300 bales cotton, being part of the cargo of one of these steamers.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

From the London Times, May 23.

At a meeting of the Central Committee for the Relief of Irish Distress, held yesterday, the Chairman read a letter from Judge Daly, of New-York, and Mr. Ball, forwarding contributions to the amount of £5,000, in aid of the objects of the Committee. There were also other subscriptions received, which, with the sums already mentioned, made a total of £5,833 5s. 7d.

LORD BROUGHAM.

At the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in London on the 22d inst., it was stated that Lord Brougham had declined to take the chair on the ground that such a course was merely consistent with the neutrality which every one ought to observe in the contest now going on in America.

LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Legation of the United States, May 21.

Sir: I am directed by the President of the United States to acknowledge, on his behalf, the reception of the proceedings of a special meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society of the 19th of January last, which were duly transmitted to him through the medium of this Legation. It gives him pleasure to observe that these proceedings are distinguished by an earnest desire that peace may now and forever be preserved between the United States and Great Britain; that the union of his own country, which is the bulwark of its safety, may be maintained, and especially that it may not be overthrown so as to give room to a new nation, to be founded on the corner-stone of human slavery. I am further instructed to say, that the justice of these sentiments, as well as the confidence in the President, which is expressed in the proceedings, would entitle the subjects of Great Britain who constituted this meeting, to a special, grateful and fervent notice on his part. His sentiments on the subjects involved have, however, been so fully expressed in replies which have been made to the workingmen of Manchester, to the citizens of London assembled at Exeter Hall on the evening of the 29th of January last, and to the citizens of Bradford that, instead of repetition, he prays that you will consider the spirit expressed in them as equally entertained in the present case.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

M. Bancicault's Version of the Jordan and Gibbon Case.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir: I have been desired by my legal advisers to reserve any public reply I might have to the calumnies in circulation concerning me until Mr. Jordan's case appeared before the tribunals; but I cannot endure any further delay in publishing the following statement. I have no wish to conceal or disguise any imprudence I may have committed, but I deny most indignantly the guilty imputations and disgraceful acts laid to my charge. In July, 1861, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan arrived in London from New-Orleans, and from that time until the Summer of 1862 they were received on the most intimate footing in my family. It soon became apparent that they lived very unhappily, in consequence, as Mrs. Jordan told my wife, of a connexion which her husband had formed with another lady, a matter which subsequently became notorious. In May, 1862, Mrs. Jordan left her home, and sought refuge in the house of a friend. I was the means of inducing her to return, and of effecting a reconciliation. In June I opened Drury-lane Theatre, and by Mr. Jordan's desire I gave his wife an engagement; I did so at the suggestion also of Mrs. Boucicault, who entertained sympathy for her position, and requested me to pay her every attention in my power. This engagement Mr. Jordan stated at the trial was without his consent and against his wish—that he was opposed to it and to any intimacy with me at this time. This is wholly untrue. During the season he came almost nightly behind the scenes, and sat with me and my friends in my room, dined at my house, and exhibited every evidence of intimacy and confidence. After the performances I usually gave them seats in my carriage, and left them at their door in passing. When he did not come I invariably sent her in my carriage to her door. This continued until the end of July, when I heard that he had expressed some suspicions respecting my relations with the lady. I immediately begged her to resign her engagement, and she consented to do so. On the following day she informed me that Mr. Jordan refused to allow her to leave the theatre, alleging that he was at the time without any permanent engagement, and she must stay where she was. Subsequently to this Mr. Jordan continued to visit the theatre as usual, sought my society, dined at my house. I took them home in my carriage as before. Mr. Jordan generally preferring to ride on the box; and in his absence I escorted her, as it has been my custom to do. I regret to say I did not tell Mrs. Boucicault of these suspicions respecting me, as I did not wish to give her anxiety or trouble at this time, and I did not think them seriously entertained. A few weeks after this I was informed by the lady that after a dispute, unhappily not unfrequent, her husband had ordered her to leave his lodgings, as he felt convinced of her guilty relations with me. She begged him not to cast that opprobrium upon her, or to give her the means to go to America, where her parents resided. He refused it, and told her to seek what assistance she wanted from me. On learning of this, I wrote to Mr. Jordan, remonstrating with him on his conduct, but assuring him that if he persisted in it, I neither could nor would allow his wife to be reduced to want; that he left me no alternative but to retain her in the theatre, but if she preferred to return to her parents, that I would give her the means to do so. I added that I did this after consulting with my wife, and had written to inform him of my intentions lest my motives might be misrepresented or misconstrued. To this letter I received no answer. By my advice Mrs. Jordan, on leaving her husband, went to apartments in Pall-mall, where he and she had previously lodged. She wrote to her husband to inform him where she was to be found. I continued, as before, to escort her to her door nightly after the performances. I did so without secrecy, in my own carriage, and as publicly as I could. This was my first imprudence. Mr. Jordan had, it seems, been watching night after night in the hope of seeing me enter the house, but had been disappointed. On the night in question she had begged me to lend her some books; so, after leaving her door, I drove round to my chambers in King-street, St. James', and returned immediately with the works. I had scarcely entered the hall when I heard a knock at the door. Presuming it was one of the lodgers in the house, and fearing my presence even in the hall might cause some remark, I withdrew to let them pass. Mr. Jordan entered. He showed neither anger nor excitement, and exhibited no violence whatever; had he done so I should have followed him into his wife's room, toward which he went. His remark was: "I only desire to see Mr. Boucicault, that he may be identified," or words to that effect. I was unaware of the circumstances that followed, aed that Col. Gibbon or any one else had been mixed up in the affair until after Mr. Jordan had been removed. I am quite aware how injudicious and imprudent my conduct was under the circumstances, and, in my desire to shield the lady's reputation, and avoid, if possible, a public scandal on my own account, I contrived to make matters much worse than they need have appeared. Mrs. Boucicault had been ill for some weeks previously, but, on her recovery, I told her candidly what had occurred, and by her conduct toward Mrs. Jordan subsequently she desired to exhibit her disbelief in the scandal which then became only too notorious. Shortly after this Mrs. Jordan returned to America, and I afforded her the means to do so. These are the facts for which I have been so severely reprehended. Mr. Jordan brought an action against Col. Gibbon in order that a scandalous story might go forth to the public, as it has done, without investigation or defence. This trial was not, nor was it intended to be, against the nominal defendant; it was against me, and so contrived that I might suffer all the odium without even the opportunity of reply. If Mr. Jordan were injured at all it was by me, and I alone was the proper defendant against whom an action migh have been brought. I deny the charges brought against me, and I defy Mr. Jordan to prove them.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., DION BOUCICAULT.

Westminster Theatre, May 18.

Mr. Jordan's Reply.

To this letter Mr. Jordan has published a rejoinder, of which the following is the essential portion:

"My wife had never appeared on the stage during the five years of our marriage, and accepted the engagement under Mr. Boucicault's management at Drury-lane Theatre in direct opposition to my expressed wishes. It had been my pride to maintain her from my own resources, and we had lived happily together until the time when by her engagement at Drury-lane she had been brought within the influence of Mr. Boucicault. The insinuation that we had previously lived unhappily in consequence of my infimacy with another lady is entirely untrue.

Immediately after my wife's engagement I observed a marked neglect on her part toward our child, toward myself, and her duties as the mistress of our home.

Mr. Boucicault says Mrs. Jordan left her home in May, 1862, and by my desire he gave her an engagement at Drury-lane Theatre, when he opened it in June of the same year. I deny that Mrs. Jordan left her home until after her engagement with Mr. Boucicault in June, when the theatre opened for the first time under his management. My constant practice, after my professional duties for the evening were ended, was to bring my wife home from Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Boucicault says Mrs. Jordan said myself were in the habit of riding with him to our home, I 'generally preferring to sit on the box.' I reply that he very rarely drove us home. I never sat on the box, except upon one occasion, when, being about to call a cab, Mr. Boucicault said there was plenty of room in his brougham, and offered to drop my wife and myself at our door. On that occasion my wife was accompanied by another lady connected with the theatre. The brougham was constructed to hold only three persons, and I, having just lighted a cigar, volunteered to ride outside. Mr. Boucicault never received my wife home with my sanction, or to my knowledge, and the first time I heard of his having done so it gave rise to the trouble and misery which has ensued.

In consequence of information obtained by me I went, about 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d of September, 1862, to Pall-mall, and while standing in front of the house in which my wife was living I saw Mr. Boucicault's brougham drive up to the door and my wife alight from it and enter the house. I saw Mr. Boucicault himself driven round to his chambers in King-street, and the brougham discharged, and in a few minutes afterward Mr. Boucicault walked round to Mrs. Jordan's residence. He states 'with some books;' my wife's statement was that 'he brought her some figs.'

We have it, therefore, from Mr. Boucicault that he went in my wife's lodgings at 12 o'clock at midnight, on the 3d of September last. My evidence on oath proved that he was admitted, without knocking at the door, by my wife; that she had been watching his coming from her window. 'I had scarcely,' he says, 'entered the hall, when I heard a knock at the door. Presuming it was one of the lodgers in the house, and fearing my presence even in the hall might cause some remark, I withdrew to let them pass.' Mr. Boucicault, therefore, by his statement, first he should be discovered in the performance of an act of innocent civility to my wife, withdrew himself to the third floor up two flights of stairs, above the apartments occupied by her, and into the bedroom of the only other lodger in the house, where, according to Col. Gibbon's evidence, he locked himself in, and whence he did not emerge until I had been removed to the Station-house. This was my complaint against Col. Gibbon. Mr. Boucicault states that I manifested 'neither anger nor excitement, and exhibited no violence whatever;' that he heard no disturbance, but he admits he heard a remark by me 'that if only desired 'to see Mr. Boucicault, that he might be identified.' 'I leave the public to judge the truthfulness of Mr. Boucicault's explanation by the evidence sworn to by Col. Gibbon. According to Mr. Boucicault's statement, he did not hear or know anything of what was taking place, although all that transpired was within 12 inches of the door of his self-made prison. I have never seen nor had communication of any kind with Mr. Boucicault since that night, except that four days after the occurrence I received a letter from him endeavoring to palliate his conduct. Mr. Boucicault says, 'Shortly after this occurrence, (the 3d of September, 1862,) Mrs. Jordan left for America.' Mrs. Jordan did leave his theatre, as I believe, under the

rate, which on the 31st was advanced from 3½ to 4 ₩ cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in the bullion of £128,000.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, May 23.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, and all qualities slightly advanced.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady, at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull, but steady.

PRODUCE—The market is generally steady. Crude Petroleum is easier. Linseed Oil is firm, at 47s.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 23.

Consols close at 93⅜@93⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market is firmer, the advices from America causing a better feeling. Illinois Central, 40@43 discount. Erie Railway, 51@52.

HAVRE, Friday, May 22.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 7,000 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 31cf.; *bas*, 29cf. The market was irregular and easier, closing firmer. Stock in port, 35,000 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned to Monday, June 8.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to MONDAY, June 8. *Part II.*—Nos. 2966, 2968, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3016, 3020, 3022, 3026, 3028, 3030, 3032, 3034, 3036, 3038. *Part III.*—Nos. 716, 1346, 540, 700, 1491, 1722, 1663, 806, 990, 1142, 1063, 1613, 2328, 1468, 487, 2203, 1435, 1103, 2650, 843.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer. No. 15.—Nos. 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 253, 254, 256, 261, 157.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2133, 1743, 2031, 2231, 2233, 2033, 1255, 1457, 2263, 2501, 2487, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561. *Part II.*—Nos. 2232, 822, 644, 1234, 2264, 2334, 2236, 1256, 1214, 954, 1496, 1760, 428, 2330, 492.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 886, 391, 366, 367, 1307, 2143, 2146, 2152, 1073, 948, 1080, 1680, 1496, 896. *Part II*—(Friday)—Nos. 887, 284, 540, 1214, 1769, 1777, 1756, 2134, 2136, 2039, 335, 899, 1345, 830, 2142.

Green Backs Decided Not to be a Legal Tender.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

Louis H. Meyer vs. *James J. Roosevelt.*—This case, which was argued before the above Justices early last Winter, and was at that time reported in the TIMES, has at last been decided. The facts of the case are as follows: In 1854 one Samuel Bonrne delivered his bond to defendant, conditioned for the payment of $8,000, with interest, in 1857.

The bond was given to secure a loan of that amount from defendant to Bourne. The loan was made by a check on the Chemical Bank, payable in gold, at the option of Bourne. Bourns and his wife then gave to defendant, as further security, a mortgage on property on Staten Island. The premises were altered and sold by Bourns to the plaintiff, subject to the mortgage.

In July, 1862, the plaintiff made a tender of $8,000 and interest to the defendant, in the United States notes issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, which the defendant refused to accept, on the ground that they were not legal tender, that the defendant should be paid in gold, which was the legal currency of the country at the time the bond and mortgage were made. A case was made by the parties, and submitted to the Court at the General Term. The Court has now decided in favor of the defendant, all the Judges concurring. The opinions are yet in private hands, but will be published in full, at the earliest moment.

United States Circuit Court

Before Judge Shipman.

COPYRIGHT OF CASEY'S TACTICS—MOTION FOR INJUNCTION.

David Van Nostrand vs. *Frank McElroy et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction. The plaintiff is the publisher of Gen. Casey's *Infantry Tactics*, of which he claims to have the copyright, and which he claims to have been infringed by the defendant, by the publication of a work called *The National Guard Manual*.

The defence set up that what they published was taken from *Hardee's Infantry Tactics*, and was not, therefore, an infringement.

The Judge took the papers.

For plaintiff, Mr. Nichols; for defendant, Mr. Arthur.

MOTION TO REDUCE BAIL.

The United States vs. *Solomon Kohnstamm.*—In this action a motion was this morning made to reduce the amount in which the defendant has been held to bail. The action was brought to recover $250,000, alleged to have been improperly obtained, by the defendant, of the Government, and by an order of Court he was held to bail in the sum of $150,000.

Mr. Marbury and Mr. Brady appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Sedgwick for the United States.

Will Cases.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In re. the Administration of Louis Pignolet.—Additional security required to the amount of $40,000. Justification. The injunction is vacated.

In re. the Will of Edwin P. Christy.—The testimony in this case was continued.

In re. the Accounting in the Estate of Mary Paddock.—Referred to an auditor by consent.

In re. the Guardianship of Sophia M. Sill.—The infant having arrived of age, the accounts of her guardian were settled, and a decree made.

In re. the Final Accounting of Rachel Johnson.—The claims of McGaw & Taylor were adjusted at $119 50, and a decree to that effect made.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mullin.

Eaton vs. *Lounc.*—Reference ordered.

St. John vs. *St. John.*—Reference ordered, to ascertain in what sum receiver should give bonds.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 3, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	103½	
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	107¾	108
5,000	do		b30. 105¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74	115	850
20,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.N.	99	250
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	114	100
3,000	Ill. War Loan	102⅜	100
2,000	Ind. State 5's	85	300
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63¼	100
9,000	do		63
4,000	N. C. State 6s	70	100
25,000	Mo. State 6s	70	100
10,000	do		69¼
25,000	do		69⅜
10,000	do		b30 70
2,000	Cal. Large B. 7s		131
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s		103
2,000	E. 4th M. 8s		110
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C		40
33,800	do		39¾
1,000	Har. R. 1st M		113
5,000	do		114
1,000	M. So. S. F		110
1,000	Al. & T. Ht. Ln.		86
1,000	do		85⅜
1,000	Chic. & N. W. I.		97
20,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M		87
10,000	C & N.W., 2d M		66
6,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.		104⅞
15	Bank of Commerce		105
10	Bank of New-York		120
58	Man. & Mer. Bank		100
10	Mer. Ex. Bank		99¾
16,100	Amer. Gold		146⅞
25,000	do		146¾
10,000	do		s30 146⅝
1000	Canton Co		34
50	do		b30 34½
800	Cumb. Coal Pref'd		27
500	do		s15 27
200	Quicksv. Min. Co		44
50	do		b30 44⅜
150	Cen. Am. T. Co		46
200	do		45⅜
650	do		44
10	Pacific M. S. Co		186
100	Har. Railroad		106
1500	do		105
400	do		s30 104⅜
1000	do		104⅝
100	do		s10. 104⅜
110	N. Y. Cen. R		121
100	do		122⅜
300	do		122¾
100	do		b16. 122⅜
600	do		122⅜
50	Hudson Riv. R		133

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	108	
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	107	
10,000	Mo. State 6s	b10	78
20,000	do		69¼
10,000	do		69⅜
5,000	Virginia State 6s		67
5,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind.		110
7,000	Amer. Gold		146⅞
8	Park Bank		136
12	do		135
280	Canton Com		33¾
100	do	b30	33⅜
100	do	b10	33
50	do		33
100	Cumb. Coal. Pref		24¾
100	do	s10	26⅜
50	Quicksilv. M. Co		44
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co		44¾
200	do	b15	45
100	Am. Coal Co		85
50	P. M. S. Co	s30,	185
200	N. Y. Cen. R		12
100	do	b10.	122⅜
1300	Erie Railway		95
500	do		95⅛
600	do		95⅜
100	do	b30	95⅞
200	do	s30	96
100	Erie R. Pref	b10,	105
100	Erie R. Pref	b30.	104¾
1000	do		101
500	do		s30. 101
1000	do		104⅜
100	do	s10.	104⅜
50	Hudson Riv. R		133
50	Hudson R. R		133⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R		117½
200	do		117¾
100	do	s10.	117⅜
100	do		b30. 118
100	M. S. & N. I. R		77¾
200	do	s30.	77⅞
200	do		77⅜
50	do	b30	78
100	Alton & T. H. Pr		78¼
50	Chic & Alt. Pref		92
500	M. S. & N. I. G. S		116
100	do		115¾
100	do		115
100	do		115¾
100	do	s30	115¾
100	do	b10.	116¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. S		109
200	do		109¾
100	Clev. & Pitt. R		91
1000	do		91⅜
200	do	s30	91
200	do	s30	91⅜
100	Gal. & Chic. R		105⅜
1300	Erie Railway		95⅛
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. opg.		111
300	Chi. & R. I. R		101¾
100	do		101¾
100	Chic & N. W. R		32
200	do		31¾
300	Mil. & P. Du C. R		48¾
100	do		49
50	Alt. & Ter. H. R		40
250	do		47¼
100	P., F. W. & C. R	s10	74½
100	do		74¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	147¼	
200	Cum. Coal Pref	b3	27
150	Canton Co		34
50	Cen. Am. Trans. Co.		45
200	Erie Railway	b3	95⅜
200	do	s3	95⅞
900	do	b3	96⅛
300	do		96⅛
100	do	s3	96¼
100	do	o	96⅛
100	do	mw	96⅛
300	do		95⅞
800	do	b3	95⅜
200	do	o	96⅜
100	do	s3.	96⅜
100	do		96⅛
100	Erie R. Pref		106
100	Buck's Co. L. Co	b3	1⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R		123
100	do	s10.	123
200	Erie R	b3	95⅞
100	do	b10	95⅞
350	do		96⅛
300	do	b3	95⅜
100	do	s3	95⅞
800	Harlem R		104
100	do	s10	103⅞
200	do	s3.	103⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

100	Bucks Co. L. Co	b3	1⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R		123
100	do	s10.	123
200	Erie R	b3	95⅞
100	do	b10	95⅞
350	do		96⅛
300	do	b3	95⅜
100	do	s3	95⅞
800	Harlem R		104
100	do	s10	103⅞
200	do	s3.	103⅜
150	Erie R. Pref		105⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R		123
100	M. S. & N. I		b3 78¼
100	do		78
200	Clev. & Pitts		92
100	do		91⅞
100	do		b3 91⅞
800	do		91¾
500	Chic. & R. I. R		102¼
300	do		s30. 102
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G		116¾
100	Clev. & Fort W		b3 91¾
100	do		91¾
100	do		c 74¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G		116¾
300	Clev. & Fort W		b3 91¾
100	do		91¾
100	do		s10 91¾
100	do		91¾
300	P., F. W. & C		s10 74¾
300	do		s5 74¾
200	do		74¾
100	do		c 74¾

WEDNESDAY, June 3—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin to-day ruled 146¾@147¼ ₩ cent., closing 146¾ ₩ cent., or ¼ ₩ cent. lower than Tuesday night. The English mail closed at noon to-day on 160½@161 ₩ cent. for first-class bills on London. There was no export demand for Gold, and the steamer took out only $25,000 in Coin of all descriptions. The heavy Exports of Produce this week, including 2,007 bales of Cotton, have their influence upon Exchange, and also upon the price of Gold. An effort was made to-day to advance the latter upon a decision of the Supreme Court for the City District of New-York adverse to United States Notes as legal tender. But as this decision carries no practical legal weight until reviewed by the Court of Appeals at Albany, and the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and as it is in direct conflict with the unanimous opinion previously pronounced by the Supreme Court of the Rochester District, it is not likely to create much sensation. It carries no moral weight in the face of the recognition, by the Legislature of New-York, of United States Notes as a legal tender for the interest upon the State Debt, and the order of that body to the Comptroller to pay the April interest in no other medium. The recent unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of The People ex rel. Bank of Commerce *vs.* The Commissioners of Taxation, establishing the power of Congress to exempt United States securities from State taxation, as an incident of the power to borrow money, sustains in principle the decision in the case made in the Rochester District, viz: that Congress may make Treasury Notes a legal tender, as necessary and proper for the purpose of giving to them the credit and currency essential to borrowing money thereon, and to raising and maintaining the immense armies and navies demanded by the emergency.

The Stock market was firmer for Government Stocks, to-day, on orders for the Coupons of 1881 for European account. In other respects, the disposition was to lower prices by 1@2 ₩ cent. on the Railway Shares, and ½@1 ₩ cent. on Missouris and Tennessees. At the close of the early Board there was some demand for Stock at the reduced quotations; but in the afternoon the market was again rather on the selling order, and closed without speculative activity. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock, in comparison with the closing figures of Tuesday. The shares of the Michigan Central, Galena and Fort Wayne were exceptions to the general decline; Harlem and Toledo were especially depressed:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	147⅜	146¾	Harlem Pref	109¾	108
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	108	Mich. Central	118	117¾
N. Y. Central	124⅜	122⅞	Mich. Southern	79	77⅜
Erie	96⅞	95⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	117¾	115¾
Erie Preferred	105	105	Illinois Central	110¾	109¾
Hudson	134	133	Pittsburgh	93	91⅜
Toledo	116	111	Fort Wayne	74⅜	74⅜
Pacific Mail	xd. 186	185⅜	Rock Island	102¼	101⅜
Harlem	106	103	Northwest	32¾	31⅜
Canton	35	33	Galena	105	105¾
Cumberland	27	26⅜	Reading	112	111⅜

The market for Money to the Stock Brokers keeps active at 6@7 ₩ cent., but the heavy disbursements of the Sub-Treasury yesterday and to-day, exceeding by $8,000,000 the receipts of the two days, have given the Street a better supply. The conversions of United States Currency into the 5-20-year Stock to-day, through the Loan Agency and the Treasury office direct, amount to $1,608,500.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,941,649 41, including for Customs, $88,000; Payments, $6,527,671 26; Balance, $20,971,797 66.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	119	Commerce	104½
Merchants'	103½	Broadway	100
Mechanics'	118	Ocean	96
America	127	American Exchange	105
Phœnix	110	Pacific	140
Tradesmen's	106	Bank of N. America	106
Butchers' and Drovers'	125	Irving	99
National	107	East River	98
Mechanics' Exchange	95½	Importers' & Traders'	160
Seventh Ward	120	Park	136
State of New-York	102¾	Mannf. and Merchants'	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgagns:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108¾	Chi. & N. W. int. B	87
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N.W. 1st, 2d ser	87
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d m	65
Erie R. fourths, '80	110	Han. & St. Jo	75
Erie R. fifths, '88	106	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115½
Hud. R. firsts, '69	116½	Del., L. & W. 2ds	111
Hud. R. coov. '67	125	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	114½	Tol. & W. 2ds	94
Harlem 7 seconds, '66	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext	92¾
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72	115	Gal. & Chic. exts	112
M. C. New lots, '82	122	Gal. & Chic. 8c onds	111
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	111
Mich. S. seconds	102¾	Chi. & Tol. S. F	110
N. Ind. R. Gosh. L., '68	104	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	103
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f	110	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	110
Pac. R. R. guar by m	60	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Illinois Central, '75	119	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	104¾
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	92¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85¾
Al. & T. H. 2ds, in	85¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	40	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B	60
Chi. & N. W. s. f	105		

The United States Loan Agency of Mr. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, is to go on as usual to the close of the term—June 30—to which the conversion of United States Currency into 5-20 years Stock at par is limited by act of Congress. Whatever change may have been contemplated in the terms of the Agency on Monday last, June 1, by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been promptly reviewed with reference to the public usefulness and popular convenience of this service, for the remainder of the term of conversion. And the New-York correspondents of Mr. JAY COOKE were advised this morning that the arrangements go on as usual, and the advertisements and circulars of Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., VERMILYE & Co. and FISK & HATCH are continued accordingly. These houses, acting as sub-agents, will receive checks upon the City Banks in payment of the Loan, and take upon themselves all the trouble of drawing the United States Currency for payment into the Treasury Office.

The English mail by the *Persia* this morning, to the 24th ult., advises a firm market for United States Stocks and Erie and Illinois Central Shares in London. Some orders have come out for the 6 ₩ cents. of 1874 and the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881. The best sales of Erie reported in sterling money are at 52 ₩ cent., end Illinois Central 39½ ₩ cent. discount. The figures are 1½@2 per cent. better than by the previous mail. The Bank of England rate of interest, as advised by the Quebec steamer day before yesterday, is up to 4 ₩ cent., and the demand for money was brisk at this rate.

The Grain markets are reported steady. The burning of the ships *Nora* and *Charles Hill* by the pirate SEMMES off the South American coast was known in England, and as their cargoes were British property, duly certified, and known to the pirate as such, his conduct created much sensation, and it was believed that the British Government would at once take measures to arrest such wanton depredations. It is certainly about time that the English merchants and underwriters should understand that the United States are not the only sufferers from a piratical craft of their own fitting out. They would learn, a few days after the *Persia* sailed, that LLOYDS are the heaviest losers by the destruction of the ship *Oneida*, tea-laden from China for New-York.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAIT, London, Broker in American Stocks, reports:

"We have had a very firm market for American securities in London during the past week. Considerable purchases have been made in both Erie and Illinois shares, also in Atlantic and Great Western bonds; in other railroad bonds there is little or nothing doing. Unindorsed United States bonds continue in demand for Holland; the five per cent. (1874) close firm at 62, and the six per cent. (1881) at 66, buyers."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 20th of May, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,152,019	Increase	£13,367
Public Deposits	7,610,278	Increase	675,141
Other Deposits	13,983,654	Increase	256,098
Gov't Securities	11,151,393	No change.	
Other Securities	20,236,420	Increase	1,283,695
Notes unemployed	7,661,395	Decrease	62,920

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,683,110, being an increase of £46,500; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,529,451—showing a decrease of £123,690, when compared with the preceding return.

The traffic on the Hudson River Road continues to increase over all previous years. The May return adds fifty thousand dollars to this liberal business of the same month last year. And for eight months of the current fiscal year of this Company *the gain is three-quarters of a million of dollars.* We annex the figures by months:

HUDSON RIVER ROAD TRAFFIC.

	1862-63	vs.	1861-62.
October	$239,910		$173,260
November	270,082		197,761
December	403,571		246,262
January	458,953		307,330
February	425,046		281,568
March	366,801		306,963
April	270,675		202,346
May	241,771		192,442
Total 8 months	$2,676,809		$1,910,052
Gain in 8 months			766,757

Illinois Central Railroad earnings for May, $314,000. Increase 60 ₩ cent. on the same month in 1862:

Cash collected	$111,000
Land Sales	221,000
Bonds canceled	53,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 11,930 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 320 bags Corn Meal, 76,410 bushels Wheat, 210,119 bushels Corn, 57,897 bushels Oats, 16,534 pkgs. Provisions, and 557 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 50@$9 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 385 bbls., including 352 bbls. Pots and 33 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 30 bags Java at 37c.; 65 bags Maracaibo at 32½c., and 800 bags St. Domingo on private terms, ₩ lb. We quote: Java, 36¼c. @37c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31c.@33c.; Rio, 29c.@32c.; St. Domingo, 28½c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in good demand at higher prices. Sales and resales were reported to-day of 1,500 bales, including Middling, at 54c.@55c. ₩ lb.

FISH—All kinds are in very moderate supply and are held firmly, but are quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, at rather irregular prices. Sales, 14,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 45; poor to choice extra State at $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 90@$6 05; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 20@$6 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 20	@$5 45
Extra State	5 80	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	6 20	@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 35	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 25	@ 7 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@ 9 50

Southern Flour continues unaltered. Sales, since our last, 1,275 bbls., at $6 55@$7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 20@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and steady; sales, 750 bbls. Extra, at $5 85@$7 65 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is unaltered, at $5 30@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in brisk demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Mann's Calorific, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 2,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and desirable lots have been quoted up again 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made of 114,000 bushels, including White Western, in small lots, at $1 67; Amber Western at $1 56@$1 60; Red Western, Winter, at $1 49@$1 55; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 46@$1 51, the latter for extra; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 45; Chicago Spring, at $1 22@$1 44; Amber State and Jersey, at $1 56@$1 57; and White Genesee, at $1 80 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in lively demand, to-day, at advancing prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 212,000 bushels at 73c.@77½c. for new, and 78c.@79½c. for old mixed Western; 70c. @73c. for unsound; 77c.@80c. for White Western, and 77c.@81c. for Yellow Western ₩ bush. Rye rules quiet at 99c.@1 01, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in good request, including Canada at 79c.@82c.; Western at 79c.@82c.; State at 81c. @83c. ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in active request at 85c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are shaken and steady, at 15c.@22c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Has been in fair request at steady prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls. New-Orleans, at 46c.@47c.; 245 hhds. Porto Rico, at 50c.@52c., and 384 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 42c.@43½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Are in limited demand to-day, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls. in lots, at $11 75@$12 for old Mess; $13 06¼@$13 12½ for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 6c.@7¼c. for Hams; 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in good demand, at 6c.@ 7¼c. ₩ lb., sales 1,850 boxes. Lard is active and firm; sales, 2,750 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request; sales 680 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 @$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 9c.@ 12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, 80 bags East India at $8 25@$8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been inactive at previous prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in moderate request, chiefly at 15c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—The demand has been limited for Deer, and rather more active for Goat, at unaltered figures.

SUGARS—Salem, to-day, reached 1,500 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11c.@12c., Porto Rico at 10¾c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 10¼c.@11c., with 920 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Market firm.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 85,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at 44c.@44¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were effected to-day. For Liverpool, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. respectively, ₩ bbl.; 75,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 6¾d.@7d. by sailing vessel, and 9d. by steamer, ₩ bushel; 100 bbls. Lard Oil at 27s. 6d.; and 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton; 100 bbls. Pork by steamer at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 1,100 pkgs. Provisions by steamer at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, 1,100 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d.@37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bristol, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Rotterdam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 9s. 10½d. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp, 6,500 bushels of Wheat, in ship's bags, at 10¾d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: British brig, 252 tons, to Antwerp or Rotterdam, 7,000 ₩ Petroleum at 7s. 9d.; a Prussian brig, to Marseilles, $10 ₩ ton measurement; a brig, 383 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $42; one, 249 tons, from Philadelphia to Antwerp, Petroleum, 8s.; a British brig, 300 tons, hence from Jamaica to London, Sugar, £3 10s., Coffee, Pimento and Ginger, £3 15s.; a British brig, 378 tons, to Gibraltar, $2,800; one, 213 tons, to Plymouth, 20,000 Wheat, about 10½d.; a ship, 825 tons, to Londonderry, 50,000 Corn, 9d. ₩ 60 lbs.; a Hanov. bark to a port in Bristol Channel, 21,000 Wheat, 10½d.; a British brig, 125 tons, to Punnamhoco and back, $3,000; a bark, 623 tons, and one, 449 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $9; a British brig, 126 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,800; a British schooner to Guadaloupe, $1 ₩ bbl.; a British brig, 1,200 bbls., to the Windward, $1 ₩ bbl. a British schooner, 125 tons, from Manzanillo, Cuba, to New-York, $7,100; a British bark to Havana, $2,600; a bark, 495 tons, from Philadelphia to Curacoa, Coal, $8 50; a brig, 196 tons, to Nassau, N. P., $1,700.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian, vid* Quebec, close on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa vid* Southampton, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna vid* Queenstown, close at the same hour.

South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Northern Light*, close at 10½ A. M. on Thursday.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAIRD'S "MANSION HOUSE,"

LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY,

Will be open for the season on MONDAY, June 1, 1863. This house has a pleasant and central location, with an ocean front of 600 feet, and less than 200 feet from the sea shore. It can accommodate 600 guests.

Access twice daily, viz.: steamer and railroad. Steamer *J. D. Beers*, foot of Murray-st.; leaves 6½ A. M. and 4¾ P. M. Distance 2 hours. Address S. LAIRD.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ACCOMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY of Orange or of Elizabeth City, within an hour of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, three small children and servant. Must have two large airy rooms that connect. The house must be well shaded, in a pleasant location, and where there are no other boarders. The fare must be first-rate and plenty. For such accommodations and fare a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,131 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER of first-class families will be taken for ten weeks, at one of the most spacious and well-furnished houses on the Erie Railroad; pure air; nice drives, and delightful scenery. For particulars and terms, apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over the *Tribune* Office, and G. S. WOODMAN, No. 586 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—17 MILES FROM NEW-York, 3¼ from New-Orange depot, in a large and newly-built house with piazza on three sides, adjoining a farm. Two small private families can find a quiet Summer retreat. Terms moderate. Location healthy, scenery beautiful. For particulars inquire Thursday, June 4, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 23 John-st., New-York.

BOARD AT MOHEGAN LAKE.—A FAMILY can be accommodated with board at Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, in a private family of two. The house is delightfully situated, with abundance of shade, fish-pond in the lawn; large, airy rooms, &c. First-class accommodations. Address GEORGE JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Harlem Railroad, one mile from Bedford Station. A large family can be accommodated. For further information, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at the dry

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Deborah by Steinmarx.

WALLACK'S—Sir Stoops to Conquer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

COUP IL'S—(No. 772 Broadway,)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duplocq's Holt Lane.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION

The latest news from Gen. Grant's army is to the effect that Gen. Joe Johnston, with a considerable rebel force, was approaching by way of the Yazoo River. Gen. Grant was confident of his ability to take care of him.

A dispatch from Admiral Porter to the Navy Department confirms the report of the sinking of the gunboat *Cincinnati* by the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh. She was sent, at the request of Gens. Grant and Sherman, to enfilade some rifle-pits which barred the progress of the left wing of the army, when she was fired into and sunk in shoal water. It was supposed that the enemy had removed his heavy guns to the rear of the city, but this supposition was found to be incorrect. Twenty-five men were killed and wounded, and fifteen are missing. The boat can be raised and again made serviceable.

In addition to the above, we have this morning dispatches from Admiral Porter, giving the details of his bombardment of Vicksburgh on the 22d, simultaneously with the assault of the army in the rear. His fleet was under fire for several hours, and succeeded in silencing several of the enemy's water batteries. We also have a further account of the capture of Yazoo City, and the destruction of the rebel property there.

Additional news from the Department of the Gulf to the 26th of May is received by the arrival at this port of the steamers *Columbia* and *George Cromwell*. We now have authentic information that the forces under Gen. Banks, recently operating west of the Mississippi, have formed a junction with those under Gen. Augur in the rear of Port Hudson. That stronghold, at last accounts, was closely invested, and it was believed to be impossible that any of its garrison could escape. Gen. Banks crossed the Mississippi at Bayou Sara, as announced by the rebels—so the report of his having arrived to reinforce Gen. Grant must be incorrect. Our loss in the battle of the 24th is stated to be 19 killed, 80 wounded, and a few missing. The gunboats had their steam up, and were ready to move on the 24th, to cooperate with the land forces, and the mortar fleet had already opened fire upon the enemy's river batteries. There seems to be no reason to doubt that we shall soon hear of the reduction of Port Hudson.

Our Key West correspondence this morning contains important intelligence. The British prize steamer *Dolphin*, about which there has been considerable talk on the other side of the Atlantic, has been condemned by the Prize Court as a lawful prize. Enfield rifles and sabres were found to constitute a portion of her cargo. Several valuable prizes have been captured recently—among them the Spanish steamer *Union*, the English steamer *Eagle*, and a number of schooners. The rebel steamer *Cuba* had been chased, and had been burnt to prevent her falling into our hands. Some forty prize vessels are now in the harbor of Key West.

Col Kilpatrick is the hero of another great raid through the enemy's country. At the conclusion of Stoneman's raid, it will be remembered, Col. Kilpatrick's command remained at Gloucester Court-house. Last week he was ordered to again join the main army, and on Saturday morning, May 30, he started on the march to Urbanna, on the Lower Rappahannock. We learn from Washington of the entire success of the expedition, it having arrived at Aquia Creek yesterday morning. The details have not yet reached us.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at this port yesterday morning, with advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 23d ult., and Queenstown on the 24th. Considerable excitement existed in England regarding the latest reported depredations of the *Alabama*. It appears that the cargoes of at least three of the vessels destroyed on the South American coast were British property, and sufficiently attested to be such. Loud calls were being made upon the British Government to take instant action in the matter, and the impression was that these doings of the *Alabama* would have consequences not thought of by her pirate Captain. The news of Gen. Hooker's withdrawal across the Rappahannock had reached England, and the London journals variously comment upon the result of his brief campaign. They find no promise in it of a speedy close of the war. The story of recruiting in Ireland, brought out by the *Jura*, is exploded, the alleged agent empowered to carry it on having been found to be an impostor. The Polish revolution appeere to be growing more and more formidable, and a report was current in Vienna that the Russian Government had called upon Prussia to be ready with a military force to assist in putting it down. Several successes of the Revolutionists are reported. There had been a slight advance in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Conrols were quoted at 93½@93¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana on the 30th ult., we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 19th, which do not confirm the report of the capture of Puebla by the French. No such intelligence had reached Vera Cruz at that time. The French war-steamer *Darien* left Vera Cruz on the 20th—she must have put to sea immediately after the dispatches from Gen. Forey were placed on board. The *Siglo*, published in Havana, doubts the report of the capture, and says, if it occurred on the 17th, the news could not have reached Vera Cruz in time to be dispatched by the *Darien* on the 20th. Our correspondent's letter contains no official details of the siege, which certainly does not indicate any intention on the part of Orvega to capitulate in any event. The Egyptian soldiers in the employ of the French Government had been guilty of atrocities at a rancho in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. Several families were plundered, nine persons were killed, and seven others, men, women and children, were wounded, some of whom afterward died. The murderers were arrested by the French authorities, and put on trial by Court-martial.

The Grand Lodge of Masons continued its session yesterday, and transacted considerable business of importance to the craft. The salary of the Grand Secretary was raised to $3,000. An invitation was accepted and a visit paid to the soldiers' depot in Howard-street. The Masonic Boards of Relief for New-York reported that they had expended nearly $3,000 for charity during the past year; this is, of course, independent of the charity dispensed by individual lodges. The salary of the Grand Treasurer was increased from $75 to $200 per annum. The Grand Lodge remained in session till 9 o'clock, and will resume its labors this morning.

The Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteer (Irish Rifles) regiment is expected to arrive home to-day, with the Thirty-eighth New-York regiment, organized by Col. J. H Hobart Ward, (now Brigadier-General.) The General arrived in town yesterday afternoon.

The new steamship *Retribution*, built for M. O. Roberts, was launched successfully yesterday morning by her builder, Mr. Henry Steers. The tonnage of the steamer is 3,500 tons.

The new steamer *City of Albany* has been purchased by the Government. The *Daniel Drew* takes her place on the river.

Geo. W. Curtis spoke to a large audience, last night, at the rooms of the Sixteenth Ward Association, on "Our Nationality." This was the last of the "Free Lecture Course" for the season.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. Regular statements were made and accepted, the balance in bank being $30,240 97.

The cartridge-manufactory, and the powder-magazine connected with it, that were located at the foot of Seventy-seventh-street, East River, where the tremendous explosion recently occurred, have been removed into Westchester County. It is located in an out-of-the-way spot on East Chester Creek, two or three miles from the village. It is said that the manufactory employs several hundred hands, chiefly girls.

An important *habeas corpus* case is now pending before Judge McCunn, at his Chambers. A Southerner named Sidney Kirtland, who was arrested on charges not yet made public, refused to take the oath of allegiance, and remains in custody of Provost-Marshal Nugent. He claims his discharge on the ground that he had committed no act which warrants his detention. Judge Stuart appeared for Kirtland, and Deputy P. M. Glassie for Col. Nugent.

The price of Gold was steady yesterday, closing 146¾ ₱ cent. United States Stocks rose ¼ ₱ cent. on the 6 ₱ cents of 1881, and the conversions of United States Notes into the 5.20-year's Stock amounted to $1,608,500. The Railway Shares were lower by 1@2 ₱ cent.

Flour was in moderate demand yesterday at irregular prices. Wheat was in good request, and desirable lots were quoted up again 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Corn and Oats were brisker and dearer. A fair business was reported in Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Tallow, and Provisions. Cotton was more active at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ lb., Whisky was dull and lower. Transactions in other articles were restricted. The freight engagements were moderate, with 645 vessels of all classes in port.

The Peace Convention—The Question at Issue.

Ex-Mayor Wood's Peace Convention yesterday was, in many respects, a decided success. It was a large gathering—one of the largest recently held in the City, and its proceedings were marked by energy, directness and a fair degree of enthusiasm. In one important particular it surpassed all similar meetings hitherto held,—we mean in its open, straightforward, avowed sympathy with the principles and the cause of the Secessionists.

From the address and resolutions, as well as from the speech of Mr. Wood, it will be seen that this Convention takes the extremest ground of State Rights—asserting that allegiance is due to the State Governments and not to the National Government; that the Government has no right to defend its existence against rebellion by force of arms,—that the war is utterly unconstitutional, not because it is a war against Slavery, nor because of any fault in the manner in which it has been conducted, but because the National Government has no right to wage war, either offensive or defensive, against the will and action of any State, and that, on this account, and without regard to consequences, the war ought instantly to be stopped. The Convention goes still further than this in its sympathy with the rebellion. It denounces our armies, our Generals, our Government, in contrast with those of the rebels,—declares that we are already defeated and conquered, and insists on the policy and duty of immediate surrender.

It is rather mortifying to find the Democratic party, or anybody claiming the right to speak in its name, willing to take a tone so humiliating as this. Whatever of courage, of devotion to the Union, of persevering patriotism, and of resolute determination to rescue the country from peril, these men have ever had, must have thoroughly evaporated. They speak like men who have been whipped into abject submission. Possibly their language may be an accurate expression of their own thoughts; but we think they go a good deal too far when they expect to find it echoed by any considerable portion of the American people, or even of the Democratic party. In this possibly we are mistaken,—time will show.

One thing, however, is clear. These Peace Democrats have drawn the only clear, distinct line of division upon the war which can be maintained. They take ground against *the war*,—not against its incidents or the manner in which it is conducted. If the nation has a right to wage war to protect itself against rebellious States, then these Peace men concede that it may wage it in any manner and by the use of any means essential to success. If the war is just, then the Conscription, the Suspension of *Habeas Corpus*, and the Emancipation of Slaves are just, also. They denounce, therefore, as insincere and hypocritical those Democrats who oppose the latter while pretending to support the former. For their own part, they oppose the war as utterly unjust and unconstitutional, and they make this hostility the corner-stone of their new organization.

To this complexion, beyond all doubt, it must come at last. Sooner or later we shall have but two parties—one, of those who are for *the war* as the only means of preserving the nation's life—and the other, of those who are *for peace* whether the nation lives or dies. The Peace Convention declares for the latter. It is *not* for preserving the Union if it must be done by war. It *hopes* we may still have a Union, but it insists that we shall *not* have war. The sooner the people accept this clear and distinct issue, the sooner will the war be ended.

A Valuable Key.—Our Key West correspondent gives a lively picture of the rapidly growing importance of that town and naval station, and of the large amount of Prize Court business continually being transacted there. At the date of his writing a week ago, upward of forty prize vessels had accumulated in the port, though they were being condemned at the rate of two per week. Among others, the notable case of the British prize steamer *Dolphin* has just been settled by her condemnation. On board were found concealed a large quantity of Enfield rifles and cabres, put up in packages and marked "Hardware."

Our Gulf blockaders seem to be driving an excellent business. The *Huntsville* had arrived with two prizes—one a Spanish steamer, captured off Mobile, with a full foreign cargo, and the other a schooner with a full cargo from Havana, also taken off Mobile. Another blockader had brought in a prize, a fast light-draught English steamer, with a full cargo from Nassau. A third blockader had missed the excellent prize, but captured the worthless crew of a rebel steamer laden with cotton, which was fired just as she fell into our hands, and thus our sailors were cheated out of their due. Other prizes are mentioned in this letter, as innumerable prizes have been mentioned in previous letters; and, altogether, we should think that one of the most joyful and lively places in the world was Key West. Seven prizes are mentioned as having been sold in one day.

Supposing, now, the Government had adopted the policy, so strongly urged upon it two years ago, of giving up the forts and posts in the Southern States to the insurgents? Or supposing Gen. Scott had not adopted the timely and wise precaution of garrisoning the Southern forts? Or supposing Gen. Brannan and Capt. Hunt had held out less firmly at Fort Taylor against the Key West rebels?

The Germans in Hooker's Battles—The National Spirit of our Adopted Citizens.

We sympathize thoroughly with the feeling manifested by our German-born citizens against the attempts to make the German soldiers responsible for the failure of Gen. Hooker's operations at Chancellorsville. In our opinion, nothing could be more unjust.

We are confident of this for two reasons. *First*, as we understand the formation of the lines, the inculpated Eleventh corps was not in fault at all. It was run out on the extreme right into the air, to use the military term; that is to say, without natural supports, or reserve columns. When Jackson's superior corps suddenly precipitated itself upon its flank and *rear* from an unexpected direction, it was barely possible for the Eleventh to maintain its ground. It was a mistake ever to have posted the corps in that manner. Who is responsible for it we do not say, but certainly not the rank and file. *Second*, a point which is more conclusive yet—not more than one-third of the Eleventh were German soldiers. This fact we have from an American Staff officer belonging to the corps, who cannot be mistaken. Moreover, the German privates, mainly under Gen. Schurz, as our correspondent has since stated, were not the division which first gave way. To use his own language, "the division of Gen. Schurz occupied the second place in the line, and did not give way until another division had run over it, through it, and had broken it." Gen. Schurz himself, has stated the same fact over his official signature, and it is corroborated by all testimony. We say, therefore, that whether the position of the corps was tenable or not, the German soldiers are not responsible for its having been so suddenly abandoned.

We greatly regret to see a disposition in certain quarters to make an invidious distinction against our German soldiers. Political motives, we suppose, are at the bottom of it, but, whether so or not, it is entirely undeserved. From that earliest day, when the Germans of St. Louis rallied under the lead of Lyon and Blair to strike that blow which so effectually crushed the secession conspiracy in Missouri, no soldiers have been truer to the flag. East and West, the Germans have contributed to the volunteer army their full quota in proportion to their numbers. A considerable part of them started with a great advantage over the native soldiers in military knowledge and discipline—having, in their fatherland, gone through with the three or five years' service required by law on general conscription. The London *Times* has habitually spoken of them, as it has of the Irish soldiers, as mere adventurers enlisting for excitement, or mercenaries fighting for pay. Such language becomes that rebel-sympathizing sheet, but it disgraces any American who pretends to the least loyalty. These soldiers have served their country on the same terms, with as high hopes, and, we verily believe, with as unselfish an impulse, as any Americans who have fought under the flag; and we have yet to be convinced that they have not shown equal bravery in the field.

The Germans in the army have been thoroughly faithful to the cause; and so in like manner have been the great body of those who have remained at home. From the beginning there have been fewer Secessionists in the South among the German-born than among any other class of the population. This is not to be accounted for solely by the fact that comparatively few of the latter are personally interested in the institution for which all this treason has been committed. The standing appeal made to the non-slaveholders by Southern demagogues has been that the preservation of Slavery closely concerns them—for that without it, all labor South would sink to one black, indiscriminate level. This argument has had some effect. But the great body of the German-born population south of Mason and Dixon's, in spite of the adverse influences, still incline to the Government to which they swore fidelity when they became naturalized. They have not found it easy to turn against the flag which, long before they had crossed the seas, they had been taught to regard as the great symbol of human liberty and progress. And so at the North. Fewer copperheads, proportionately, can be found among our Teutonic population than any other class. Almost to a man, they are for prosecuting the war till the National unity is secured. The fact ought to be recognized and appreciated. It will be by every true American heart.

All the miserable distinctions between the foreign-born and the native, of which so much used to be made, we trust, have had their day. One of the grand results of this war is to be its assimilation of all American blood, from whatever source. We may set it down as certain that the Native American party will never be revived, and that the naturalization laws will never be repealed nor made less liberal. Men who have proved themselves so ready to shed their blood for the salvation of their adopted country, and who have generally been so faithful to the National cause in its darkest hours, have put their title to all the privileges of American citizenship beyond all controversy. But more than that—their active service under the flag of the Union, their fighting side by side with the descendants of those who laid the foundation of the Republic, will do more to Americanize them and their children than could be effected in a whole generation of peaceful living. The war will prove itself a wonderful school for instilling American ideas, sentiments, sympathies and convictions, and for unlearning a great deal that has been brought over from the old world by those immigrants both to their and our disadvantage. The intensified National spirit will greatly quicken and strengthen all the better qualities, not only of those "to the manner born," but of all our people of every origin. Our people hereafter will be far more homogeneous and fraternal. The blood that mixes in the battle-field, in one common sacrifice, will be a cement of American nationality nothing else could supply.

Gen. Burnside's Doings at the West.—Unless we are greatly mistaken, the Government will very soon find it necessary to check the intemperate patriotism of Gen. Burnside in his mode of dealing with disaffected persons and Presses in the loyal States. Whether the powers which he claims to exercise over freedom of speech and of the Press do actually belong to his office or not, it is very clear that they should never be intrusted to any man whose zeal outruns his judgment. An over-zealous friend will often do ten times more harm by restless and injudicious meddling than an open enemy; and in the exercise of powers which, however necessary they may be, are always odious, an excessive prudence is always preferable to a headlong and reckless temper. We have no doubt that Gen. Burnside thinks he is rendering the country an essential service, in suppressing the Chicago *Times* and in forbidding the circulation of the New-York *World* within his lines; and we have just as little doubt that he is utterly mistaken. He will very speedily find that he is multiplying ten-fold the very evil he seeks to extirpate. It is very rarely that a military man can be found who is capable of understanding what public opinion is, or who can be made to comprehend that the Press has any other rights than those which he may be pleased to confer upon it. We do not know that we should gain much on either point by appealing from the camp to the Government; but our interest in the welfare of the country impels us to risk the experiment of counselling President Lincoln to put a check upon Gen. Burnside's superserviceable and dangerous proceedings as speedily as possible.

From Mexico.—We understand that dispatches have been received by French officials in this City from Mexico, confirming the reported capture of Puebla by the French army. On the other hand, two arrivals from Havana, later than that of the *Shelldrake*, which first brought the news, fail to bring any decisive confirmation accessible to the public.

The steamer *Eagle* arrived last evening with advices from Havana to the 30th ult. The French mail steamer *Tampico* had arrived at Santiago de Cuba, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 19th ult.—only one day previous to the departure of the French war steamer *Darien*, which brought advices of the reported capture of Puebla.

Much surprise was expressed in Havana that the *Tampico* brought no news relative to the capture of the city or the progress of French arms at that place.

The Havana press, remarking upon this, begins to doubt the truth of the report. The *Siglo* considers it "apocryphal," and does not think the intelligence of the capture of Puebla on the 17th ult. could have reached Vera Cruz in time to be sent by the French war steamer.

It is certainly somewhat singular that we should be compelled to wait so long before receiving conclusive intelligence on a point of so much importance. The next arrival will doubtless be decisive.

A Misnomer.—Seldom have there been such hot-headed and bloodthirsty sentiments uttered as at the *Peace* meeting last night. Threats and defiances were flung at the Government, slander and falsehood were heaped upon the Army, and a carnival of war and bloodshed in our own midst was invited—in the name of Peace. It was evident that these men were not apostles of peace—but what they aimed at was a *transfer of the war*. If such men as Wood could carry out their original programme of coöperating with the rebellion—if they could secure the transfer of Hooker's army to New-York, of Rosecrans' to Cincinnati, and of Grant's to Chicago—if they could raise the seige of Vicksburgh, compel the evacuation of Murfreesboro, and expose Washington to Jeff. Davis—if they could secure the success of the rebels and the subjugation of the North—their chief and only object in advocating *peace* would be achieved.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The total subscriptions in America to the Atlantic Telegraph stock to date are £68,615 sterling.

Every person in the United States and the British North American Provinces owning any of the stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has shown his confidence in the enterprise by subscribing for new stock.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Further French Reports of the Capture of Puebla.

VERA CRUZ DATES TO THE 19TH.

Nothing Heard of the Capture at that Time.

The French Reports Doubted in Havana.

Atrocities by the Franco-Egyptian Soldiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, May 30, 1863.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in its paper of the 27th, gives the following additional particulars of the capture of Puebla by the French:

"On Saturday, the 16th of May, the French troops, who had made a parallel 180 metres from Fort Toti Mehuacan, opened a brisk and constant cannonading against it, and dismounted all its artillery.

The besieged defended themselves courageously.

On the following day the parallels were continued to within a very short distance of the works of defence. The Mexican Gen. Mendoza then presented himself to Gen. Forey in his camp, and asked him to allow the Mexican troops to leave Puebla with their arms and part of the artillery, on which conditions the place should be given up. Gen. Forey refused point blank to consent to it.

At 5 o'clock a flag of truce came to Gen. Forey with a letter from Gen. Gonzalez Ortega, informing him that he surrendered at discretion, with all his troops. Col. Mansqua, second in command of the staff, then went to occupy the place with the first battalion of infantry chasseurs, under the orders of Commander Cooear and an escort of hussars.

The surrender of the city was made peaceably. On the 19th, at 11 in the morning, the French troops were still entering Puebla, and Gen. Forey likewise made his entry, at which moment a salute of 101 cannon was fired.

There were taken prisoners twenty-three Generals, among them the Commander-in-Chief, Gonzalez Ortega, 900 officers, and from 15,000 to 17,000 soldiers, there likewise being left in the hands of the French all the artillery, munitions, arms and equipments.

On the 20th, Gen. Bazaine, at the head of a force consisting of the troops of two divisions set out for Mexico."

Letters from Vera Cruz, giving an account of the defeat of Gen. Comonfort, at San Lorenzo, mention that the fight took place on the night of the 7th and the following morning, that the Mexican General had a large number killed and wounded—the greater part of the latter falling into the power of Gen. Bazaine, beside 2,500 taken prisoners, eight rifled cannon, twenty wagon-loads of warlike materials and provisions, and 200 mules laden with flour.

The news of the taking of Puebla, it was expected, would be confirmed on the arrival of the French mail steamer *Tampico* at Santiago de Cuba from Vera Cruz, and the intelligence which it was supposed she would bring was anxiously looked for here in Havana. The *Tampico* arrived at Santiago de Cuba on her regular day, as usual, and the news which she brought was transmitted to this city by the *Pajaro del Oceano*, which arrived here on the 28th. To the astonishment of many, the news, although voluminous, *contained nothing about the taking of Puebla, nor was anything known about it at Vera Cruz when the Tampico sailed on the 19th.* The French war steamer which brought the news here left Vera Cruz on the 20th, so that it must have put to sea as soon as the dispatches arrived from Forey, at Puebla.

The *Siglo*, of this city, maintains that the news of the taking of Puebla is very apocryphal, and that the intelligence of the taking of Puebla on the 17th could not have been received at Vera Cruz in time to be sent by the French war steamer.

The following are the remarks of the editor of that paper on the subject:

"The newspapers from Scollego de Cuba which the *Pajaro del Oceano* has brought us, contain the details which we give below. It being remarkable that they contain no news from Vera Cruz later than the 15th, whilst the *Tampico* left that port on the 19th.

It is also very strange that on the 15th the news received at Vera Cruz from Puebla reaches only to the 8th. The mail from Puebla which brought to Vera Cruz the French dispatch of Comonfort's defeat arrived on the 14th, after eight days' journey."

The following are the principal subjects of interest brought by the *Tampico* from Vera Cruz:

April 28, at the Camp before Puebla.

You must know that on the 19th of April, the French undertook the operation of attacking the fortress of Carmen, which they did not succeed in taking. They only took two plots of houses in the direction of the barracks Ocollos. In one of these plots the besieged had deposited underground a large quantity of grenades and gunpowder, with the intention of blowing up the place as soon as it was occupied by the French.

On the 20th the Mexicans themselves set fire to two plots of houses, with the purpose of communicating the fire to the plot where the grenades and gunpowder had been deposited; but they did not succeed in their object, for the French fell back, and although there was a terrible explosion, it did them no damage.

The defence which they are making of Puebla is the most terrible in the world. All the houses are fortified, and each defended inch by inch. The roofs are covered with cannon, and have embrasures in all directions. The staircases of the lower floors no longer exist, and when they are occupied from the upper ones they make a formidable defence, riddling with bullets those who are below.

Inscrutable objects are formed with the iron railings of the convents and houses. When it suits them, in places where the French make a breach, it is found that after the opening is made it is impassable.

On the 25th a very serious attack was made at five different places, and with 27 battalions, setting fire to three mines, which were prepared some days ago, which they exploded on beginning the attack to make a breach. The attack began at 1 o'clock in the morning, and concluded at noon of the same day, the French being repulsed from all the points, which were San Agustin, Santa Inés, Concordia, Santa Anita and Carmen. The loss of the assailants was considerable, for the First battalion alone of the Second regiment of Zouaves lost at Santa Inés 400 men, with nineteen officers and two companies taken prisoners.

The *Ero del Comercio* also gives the following details respecting some assassinations committed by the Egyptian soldiers in the French service in the *rancho* of Cuzimal:

"On the 3d inst., the authorities and inhabitants of Vera Cruz were excited by feelings of horror, caused by the atrocities which some soldiers of the Egyptian force committed at the *rancho* of Cuzimal, in the vicinity of Medellin.

It appears that for some time past a portion of that force have been quartered at Medellin. On the night of the 2d inst. some of the soldiers proceeded to the *rancho* called Cuazimal, the property of Lucas Mijango, at which place several families were living.

Whether the Egyptians reckoned on the possibility of concealing their crime, or had formed the determination to desert, they invaded the houses of the above-named *rancho*, giving themselves up to the plundering and to the commission of every kind of excess.

It is natural that some of the persons ill treated would oppose resistance to the attacks of the Egyptians; but what other resistance than their cries and lamentations could young children sacrificed with inconceivable barbarity oppose to them?

The result was a dreadful butchery of the inhabitants of the *cancho*, nine of them were killed, and seven, consisting of men, women and children, were wounded, some of whom have since died in this city.

The French authorities immediately took the most efficient means to apprehend the murderers, which were successful, and they are at present being tried by a Court-martial which is sitting for that purpose.

We understand that the Government is resolved to apply to the guilty individuals the severest punishment to which they have made themselves liable. We will inform our readers in due season of the result of the trial."

WEST INDIAN NEWS.

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER NERO.

The English screw-steamer *Hero*, which left this port yesterday afternoon, dispatched, it is said, for abroad, but doubtless intended to run the blockade, was captured, according to the report, off the coast of Cuba, but it is to be hoped outside of the water jurisdiction of Spain, by the United States steamer *Juniata*, which has been cruising about here, entering and going out of harbor, as circumstances required, and has been taken by that war-vessel to Key West, to be adjudicated upon.

A portion of the colored people who emigrated to the Island of St. Domingo in 1824 and 1825, during the administration of President Boyer, and were received in the Haytian dominions, afterward settled in the Peninsula of Samana, which now belongs to the Dominican part of the Island. Since the restoration of the Spanish rule, several charges and municipal obligations have been imposed upon the inhabitants of the above district, which the colored immigrants from the United States refuse to discharge, upon the plea of their being American citizens. These protestations the Spaniards complain are supported by the American consul, who has presented the parties with papers, in which they are expressly declared to be American citizens, and which have been presented as a cause of exemption when called upon by the governing authorities. It is stated that the same individuals assisted as Dominicans at the time of the *pronunciamiento* in favor of the ancient mother country, and that all of them who could write signed the declaration which was published at that time. It is said that the Spanish Government do not intend to pay any attention to their excuses, nor to the papers of American citizenship with which they have been furnished by the United States Consul.

As Englishman, named J. F. Morse, had arrived at San Domingo from Hayti, on his way to the borders of the Spanish part of the island, to engage in the felling of timber that grows there on a grand scale, having obtained the permission of the Government for that purpose. LARA.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

The British Prize Steamer Dolphin Condemned.

Enfield Rifles and Sabres Found on Board.

RECENT CAPTURES BY OUR BLOCKADERS.

A Spanish and an English Steamer Taken, and a Rebel Steamer Destroyed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Key West, Fla., Thursday, May 28, 1863.

The British prize steamer *Dolphin*, about which there has lately been so much said in the English papers, has just been condemned as lawful prize. A large quantity of Enfield rifles and sabres were found on board in packages marked "hardware," and concealed under the coals. There are upwards of forty prize vessels here and being condemned at the rate of two per week. The *Huntsville*, *Octorora* and *De Soto* steamers have all been figuring quite largely of late in prize captures, and the two former arrived here on the 22d. The *Huntsville* brought in two prizes—one the Spanish steamer *Union*, captured off Mobile with a full foreign cargo. The officers and crew are all Spanish, and having crowded their boiler rather severely in their desire to escape, it exploded, and they wisely turned and made for the *Huntsville*. The other prize of the *Huntsville* is a small schooner, with a full cargo from Havana, also taken off Mobile. The *Octorora* brings as prize the English steamer *Eagle*, with a full cargo from Nassau, and they had a severe chase after her, having shot away both wheelhouses, the pilot-house and one smoke stack, when she caved in, proving to be a fast boat, of very light draft, and one that I believe has done a very successful business heretofore. The *Huntsville* also brings the crew of the rebel steamer *Cuba*, (thirty-two in number,) which steamer was fallen in with by the *Huntsville* and chased for some hours, when a fog enabling her to escape, she was then fallen in with by the *Octorora* and again chased until she found herself captured by the *De Soto*, thus destroying the last delusive hope of escape, when they fired the turpentine already prepared for the event, and the *Cuba* was instantly in flames, the crew taking to their boats and were captured. She had a full cargo of cotton.

The rebel prize steamer *Eugenia*, captured off Mobile by the *R. R. Cuyler*, has been discharged, and will be sent at once down to the Mobile blockade.

Prize vessels are accumulating here rapidly. Sales were made on the 21st of seven, (condemned,) and for good prices.

The ship *S. R. Mallory* is nearly loaded with prize cargoes of cotton and merchandise, and will proceed to New-York in a few days.

The dispatch boat steamer *Sunflower* arrived here on the 22d, consigned to Admiral Bailey, for service on this station and district.

The steamer *Bermuda*, naval tender, arrived on the 23d, bound westward.

The steamer *Zephyr*, from Baltimore, arrived on the 24th, bound to New-Orleans, in army employment.

The schooner *Sea Lion*, a fine cotton prize, arrived yesterday, the 27th, captured by the steamer *Aroostook* off Mobile, and sent here for adjudication. The vessel was leaking badly, and has been kept afloat with great difficulty and much labor during a trip of sixteen days, and this morning she lies in the ship full of water, and the cargo, consequently, all wet. She has 280 bales of cotton.

This island, in its present aspect of naval and military importance, presents to the mind of the most superficial observer, upon learning its history of wrecking, wharf monopoly, secession and treason, the idea of the chrysalis emerging from its prison-house, and with expanding wings gleefully accepting its destiny. There is a continual crowd of vessels eweiting their turn to occupy the very scanty supply of wharf-room; and the press of business consequent upon the immense movement of coal and other supplies for the navy and army leaves no room for idlers, either among men or horses. Everybody and everything is employed. The very large number of war prizes constantly to our harbor require a large number of men in caring for the vessels and cargoes, and in transhipping them, selling the damaged portions, &c., &c. The office of United States Marshal for this district has suddenly become of an importance quite unlooked for, and is administered by its incumbent, James C. Clapp, Esq., in a becoming spirit of liberality and fairness.

The Government works on the fortifications of the island are flagging for want of more laborers, and the superintendents are unable to keep up a full number. An additional 200 are required at once, which it would be imprudent to bring here from the North at this season of the year.

The operations in supplying the navy and army are now very much impeded, and, to some extent, entirely thwarted by the absolute want of more wharf-room for large vessels. There should be made at once at least 1,000 feet additional of wharves.

A trial has just been concluded in the Admiralty Court here before His Honor Judge Marvin, of more than ordinary importance to commerce, and to seafaring men in particular. Seven men of the crew of the ship *Sparkling Sea*, Capt. Walsh, were on the 18th convicted of revolt and mutiny on board that ship, while she lay upon the Florida Reef aground, where she was wrecked on the 9th of January last, being on a voyage from New-York to New-Orleans, with the Twenty-fifth New-York battery, 100 horses, and stores and materials for the "Banks' Expedition." When the vessel had struck upon the reef the man claimed that their voyage was up, and refused to render further service, in disobedience of the wishes and commands of Capt. Walsh, who believes that he would have saved his ship from total wreck had these men fully discharged their duty. Judge Marvin held that this conduct was sufficient to constitute a revolt, and the men were sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison at Auburn—five of them for two years and six months, the other two for two years. Great praise should be awarded to Capt. Walsh for the energetic manner in which he has prosecuted these men to conviction, and the sacrifices he has made to see the law fully vindicated in their case. The result should prove a future protection to property in distress, and an important lesson to seamen.

The Government steamers *Zephyr* and *John Hancock* have arrived from Baltimore, bound for New-Orleans, and are taking in coal.

The health of the Island is excellent, and the weather remarkably cool, with frequent showers. We expect to escape epidemic this season entirely.

The war-vessels in the harbor are the steamers *Octorora*, *Tioga*, *Sonoma*, *Magnolia* and *Huntsville*, and sloop-of-war *Dale*. F.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Advices from Richmond to the 2d inst.

VALLANDIGHAM STILL AT SHELBYVILLE.

Probable Election of "Extra Billy" Smith Governor of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 3.

Richmond papers of last Monday and Tuesday, 1st and 2d inst., have been received, from which the following extracts are taken:

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, May 29.

VALLANDIGHAM is still at Shelbyville. He says that while as an exile he is confident of kind and hospitable treatment and consideration from a generous and hospitable people, he desires to avoid all public appearance or demonstration, and to live in some retired place as a retired gentleman. He is fully sensible that as an alien enemy his residence in the Confederacy is solely allowed by the generous consent of the Government and people, until he can return home in safety. He is confident his character is well enough known to satisfy all that he is incapable of any word or act while here or on his return to Ohio, inconsistent with the relations he sustains toward the South during his sojourn among us.

The report of Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM'S insanity is a fabrication. She wrote to her husband a week ago, enjoining him not to deviate from the high path of duty, honor and patriotism. VALLANDIGHAM, after the sentence of the Court-martial, was kept in close confinement. Only ROSECRANS' Staff officers communicated with him. He states that disgust and dissatisfaction prevails in the Northwest, and the people will certainly rise and throw off LINCOLN'S hated yoke.

From dispatches to other Richmond papers, I likewise compile the following:

The Virginia election, which took place last week, has probably resulted in the choice of "Extra Billy" SMITH for Governor, over Col. FLOURNOY. SMITH is 4,000 ahead thus far. There were four candidates—SMITH, FLOURNOY, MUMFORD and WISE.

GOV. LETCHER has been defeated for Congress by Col. BALDWIN. Col. WICKHAM is elected in the Richmond district. ALEX. BOTELER is defeated by Col. HALLIDAY.

PRICE is probably elected Lieutenant-Governor, over IMBODEN.

GEN. EWELL has succeeded to the active command of JACKSON'S corps.

ANOTHER GREAT CAVALRY RAID.

Expedition of Col. Kilpatrick from Gloucester Court-house to Urbanna on the Lower Rappahannock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

KILPATRICK is perpetrating another raid. It will be remembered, that at the conclusion of STONEMAN'S raid, that portion of the forces under Col. KILPATRICK rendezvoused at Gloucester Court-house, on the York River. There they have been resting for the past three weeks. Last week Col. KILPATRICK was ordered to bring his command back to this army, and preparations were made accordingly.

On Saturday morning, May 30, at 8 o'clock, Col. KILPATRICK'S force left Gloucester and started on the march to Urbanna, on the Lower Rappahannock, distant about fifty miles. His route lays northwest, through the length of Gloucester County, to a point immediately south of Old Dragon Bridge, where he would cross the Piankatank river, and thence move northward through Middlesex County, to Urbanna.

A force of infantry, on ferry-boats, left Aquia Creek on Saturday evening, to join the blockading flotilla at the mouth of the Rappahannock, and with their assistance KILPATRICK was expected to cross his cavalry yesterday, to the neck on the north side of the Rappahannock, and thence pursue the march up the neck through Lancaster, Westmoreland and King George Counties.

The expedition hoists with the infantry are hourly expected at Aquia Creek. The probability is that the work met with little or no opposition, as there has been no considerable force of the enemy in that direction. Col. KILPATRICK had orders to make his presence felt in the country through which he passed. That region is very rich, has been but little visited by either force, and abounds in contrabands, mules and horses.

L. L. CROUNSE.

American Medical Association.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3.

The fourteenth annual session of the American Medical Association commenced at Bryan Hall yesterday, WILSON J. JEWETT, of Penn., First Vice-President, in the Chair. There was a full attendance, most of the States being represented. An address of welcome to the delegates, on behalf of the physicians of Chicago and the State, was made by Dr. DAVIS.

In the afternoon session the Committee on Nominations recommended the following officers:

For President—Dr. Aldon March, of New-York.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. James Cooper, of Del.; David Prince, of Ill.; C. G. Cox, of Ind.; E. S. Cann, of Wis.

Reports on the prize essays were then read by Dr. MCGUIRE, of Iowa, who considered that only one essay had been published that was worthy of the prize medal, and its author was SAMUEL F. PEACY, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the New-York Medical College. A resolution was offered and adopted that a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to draft a memorial to Congress, asking the enactment of a law by which surgeons in the service of the United States may be accorded a relative rank in the same.

Dr. LAWSON called attention to the recent order of the Surgeon-General, prohibiting the use of mercurials and tartarized antimony by the Army Surgical corps. He moved that the Society express their disapprobation of the order.

The subject was referred to a Committee, with instructions to inquire into the facts of the case, and report thereon.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c.—Manufactured only by H. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Wheian, U. S. N.

Housekeepers, If you Want the Best soap in market, ask your grocer for Pyle's O. K. Soap. After a fair trial you will use no other. Pyle's Saleratus, Cream Tartar, and Soda are also pure and just weights.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 3 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

The First Inquiry to Make in Purchasing a Sewing-machine for family use is whether it will embroider perfectly as well as sew perfectly. If it will not, however useful for shirt-making, it is not the machine for a family. GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Sewing-machine, No. 495 Broadway, only equals the excellence and strength of its stitching by the elegance and beauty of its embroidery. These are the only Sewing-machines which embroider.

Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., has proved eminently successful in the cure of severe complaints, especially those affecting the limbs and lungs, also of women's diseases. The Turkish and other foreign baths are administered, and every means of reinvigoration is brought to bear on invalids.—*Springfield Republican.*

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
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Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

"Neuralgia."

The celebrated Stargis Electric Compound for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., which is having such an extensive sale all over the New-England States, can be found at D. S. BARNES & CO.'S, No. 202 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 505 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BASSO—STEWART.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, by Rev. Moses Ballou, ROBERT H. BASSO and C. GENEVARA, eldest daughter of B. B. Stewart, all of this City.

☞ Danbury County papers please copy.

CLARK—WHITE.—On Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., LOUIS CLARK, of New-York, to S. EUGENIA, only daughter of William B. White, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards

FOWLES—FAXON.—MILLS—FAXON.—On Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. Dr. SPRIGG, MR. OSCAR A. FOWLES, of Penghkeepsie, and Miss SARAH S. FAXON, of New-York. Also, by the same, Mr. W. W. MILLS, Jr., and Miss HATTIE S. FAXON, both of this City.

GRANT—PIERSON.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the First Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., by Rev. James F. Browne, of Bridgton, N. J., assisted by Rev. E. B. Edgar, of Westfield, N. J., ANSON F. GRANT and ELIZABETH PIERSON, both of Westfield.

HOLMES—HILL.—On Tuesday, June 2, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., WILLIAM B. HOLMES and MARY H., daughter of Frederic Hill, Esq., all of this City.

LYLE—NEWCOMB.—On Monday, June 1, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette-place, by Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., JOHN S. LYLE, of New-York, and Miss ELIZABETH ANTOINETTE, daughter of C. G. Newcomb, of Tenafly, N. J.

MYERS—HOLMES.—On Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. Edwin Holmes, assisted by Rev. John McC Holmes, at the residence of the bride's father, in Poughkeepsie, F. RAWDON MYERS, of Brooklyn, and SUSAN B. HOLMES, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

PARRY—MOASE.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James R. Eckard, D. D., of Easton, Penn., EDWARD PARRY, of Jersey City, and ISABELLA M., daughter of Charles Moase, of Castleton, S. I.

PALMER—GRANT.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the First Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., by Rev. James F. Browne, of Bridgton, N. J., assisted by Rev. E. B. Edgar, of Westfield, N. J., EDWIN A. PALMER, of Cleveland, O., and JULIA and GRANT, of Westfield, N. J.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

SOWDON—WILSON.—On Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. A. G. Peltz, at the residence of the bride's parents, R. EDWIN SOWDON and C. AROOSTA, daughter of George Wilson, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

FELT.—On Sunday, May 10, at the Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., of typhoid fever, ALFRED W. FELT, of Company C., 5th regiment New-York State Volunteers (Duryee's Zouaves), and eldest son of the late Capt. GEORGE W. and PHOEBE FELT, of this City, aged 19 years, 1 months and 19 days.

☞ Salem (Mass.) papers please copy.

FOAKES.—In Keedysville, Md., on Sunday, May 31, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, in September last, Sergt. OLIVER PETER FOAKES, Company A., 9th regiment New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the above regiment, and members of Niagara Engine Company No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, June 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Thomas' Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., without further invitation.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, MARY SINCLAIR, eldest daughter of Isaac and Mary R. Hyde, aged 26 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of Clark and Henry sts., on Thursday, June 4, at 2 o'clock A. M.

MITCHILL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 2, GRACIANA SMITH, daughter of George and Mary Mitchill, in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, June 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 248 West 18th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

NICHOLSON.—On Sunday, May 17, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Maj. Charles J. Nicholson, of the Bengal Army, and eldest daughter of E. H. Gillilan, Esq., of the "Grange," Cheltenham.

TRACY.—On Wednesday morning, June 3, at the residence of his father, No. 8 East 23d-st., Lieut. FARNHAM A. TRACY, 12th regiment U. S. Infantry, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Staff af Brig.-Gen. Ayres, First Brigade Regular Infantry, Army of the Potomac, in the 24th year of his age.

His funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. His body will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

THOMAS—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 2, CHARLES W., son of Joseph R. and Catherine E. Thomas, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to meet at the residence af his parents, No. 83 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and thence proceed to St. Mark's Church, where the funeral services will take place.

WATSON.—On Wednesday morning, June 3, after a lingering illness, JOHN WATSON, M. D., of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, June 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice, from his late residence, No. 9 West 21st-st. The funeral services will be held at Dr. Adams' Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 300.—June 3, 1863.
13, 4, 35, 46, 30, 28.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 210.—June 3, 1863.
2, 28, 60, 46, 35, 39, 7, 4, 67, 76, 44, 64.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee will be held at head quarters, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 4, 1863, at 8 o'clock.

WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

RIFLES AND MUSKETS FOR SALE.

5,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets. 1,000 Prussian Sali rifles, and 500 Chassepots de Vincennes rifles.

All the arms are of the best quality, and subject to inspection.

For particulars address Box 11 New-York Post-office.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

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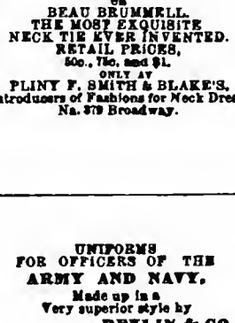

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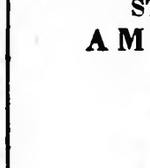

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House and lot No. 102 Dean-st., Brooklyn; 20x100; brown stone; three stories. Price $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH LOTS.—FOR SALE OR lease, on easy terms, 500 lots, located between the East River and 6th-st., North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek; also, 20 houses. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of 180 desirable lots at North New-York, on the 10th and 11th of June, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 103 Liberty-st. For maps and particulars call on A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 25 to 75 acres of land, (distant from New-York City 1½ hours by railroad,) situated in a rolling country, noted for its salubrity and attractive scenery. The mansion is large and built in the best manner; lawn and grounds beautifully shaded; fruit of all kinds; grapery in full bearing; fine spring water. In the vicinity of schools, churches of all denominations, and with the advantage of refined and agreeable society, this property presents many attractions to persons who are seeking the health and pleasures of the country without going far from the City. The communications of respectable parties, over their own signatures, will receive attention from "NASH," Box No. 2,515 New-York City Post-office.

FOR INVALIDS.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY residence for sale near the Hudson River, 22 miles from New-York, one mile from Hudson River Railroad Station. It contains about 20 acres of excellent land, well supplied with fruit and water in every variety. The buildings are sightly, convenient and commodious, the mountain scenery beautiful, and the atmosphere renowned for its salubrity. Price $7,500. Apply after 12 o'clock to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FARM AND SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT DERBY, CONN.—Containing about 50 acres superior land in the highest cultivation. The location is unexceptionably good in all respects, the situation and prospect unusually fine, affording an inimitable water view of great beauty and extent. Buildings very fair and the whole in excellent order. Price $5,000. Scarcely anything to be found cheaper or more desirable. Apply after 12 o'clock to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on one of the pleasantest streets in the village of Pittsfield, Mass.; one-third of an acre of land, shade and fruit trees, flower and vegetable gardens, in excellent state of cultivation; house in thorough repair, with modern conveniences. To be sold at public auction Saturday, June 6, at one o'clock P. M.; possession given Sept. 1. For terms of sale, apply to E. B. OLIVER on the premises, or to T. HALL, Auctioneer.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

AUCTION SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The property of James Benedict, Jr., beautifully located, fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; one acre of ground, fruit and shade trees; large house, modern-built; five minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of S. SELY, No. 113 Kieg-st., New-York, or L. HIBBLE, South Norwalk.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, TWO and a half miles south of Newburgh, with an uninterrupted view of both shores of the bay; large fine house, furnished, garden planted, fruit, stables, ice-house, beautiful grounds and extensive beach. To let for the season. Or the whole place is offered for sale. For further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, DIRECTLY on the mountain, adjoining Dr. Marcy's, and commanding a landscape unequaled in this country. The house is two stories and attic, and is complete in its appointments. The grounds comprise 7½ acres of thoroughly drained lawn, graded and planted with fine trees; also, a fine large garden. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE on East River, nine miles from Harlem, contains 150 acres, with everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, being perfectly health, and situation delightful; to be sold, with furniture, stock, &c., and terms to suit purchaser. Apply from 12 to 4, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A DELIGHTful place of half an acre, with good house and barn, containing almost every convenience for a Summer or Winter residence. The situation is elevated and beautiful, the prospect elegant, the fruit and shade refreshing and abundant. Price $6,500. Apply after 12 o'clock to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND about 34 acres, 3 minutes' walk from depot at Metchin, N. J., and 1¼ hours from New-York; location elevated and pleasant; soil of first quality; churches and schools convenient. The property will be sold very low to close an estate. M. DANIELS, Administrator, No. 259 Broad-st., Newark, or S. EDDY, 8 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE AND A HALF miles from Rye depot, (near the elegant country residences of Messrs. Easton, Macy, Drake, Cragin, Palmer and others,) the house and grounds belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises, or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Nawburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD Nav-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 68x250. Price from $2,800 to $3,300. Inquire for particulars at the office of the *Merchants' Magazine*, Room No. 24, of WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles up the Hudson River, 30 minutes from 30th-st. depot. The house has modern improvements, 1¼ acres of land, and stable accommodations. Apply to C. W. VAN DOREN, on the premises, or at No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson, for cost of improvements, $20,000, must be sold. Also a number of fine residences at Orange, N. J., from $4,000 to $12,000. Real estate of every variety sold. Mortgages foreclosed, and loans negotiated. H. V. CRAMER & CO., No. 114 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for either a Summer or permanent residence, containing 70 acres, located on the Sound at the month of the Saugatuck River, Westport, Conn. A commodious house and lodge, with large carriage house and barns, all in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and particulars at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NEW DOUBLE house, with 16 rooms; one acre of land; overlooking Hudson River for miles; good garden, fruit, plenty of shade trees; ten minutes' walk from Hudson River depot at Sing Sing. Rent $400 for season. Inquire of E. MERRITT COLLYER.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of Mamaroneck, Westchester, 21 miles from City, consisting of house, barn and two acres of elevated land; fruit trees, water front, etc., with fine view of Long Island Sound. Price $4,000—terms to suit. Apply to GEO. SNEDECOR, No. 10 Walker-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—OR WILL BE let, furnished, a fine house, stable, &c., with 1½ acres of land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, and in perfect order, on Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from City and ¼ mile from depot. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEWBURGH COUNTRY PLACES, CONVENIENTLY and pleasantly situated, for sale, or would be rented for a few months; partly or wholly furnished. Also, several beautifully located villa sites. Apply to J. S. THAYER, No. 31 Water-st., Newburgh.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay, S. I. For bathing and fishing unsurpassed. Grounds tastefully arranged; fruits in abundance. An excellent garden, carriage, barn, summer, bathing, ice and other outbuildings in complete order; about 30 acres. It rented, the whole or any number of acres as desired. Within one hour by Staten Island Railroad from City, three-quarters of a mile of Richmond Valley depot.

Also, three-story house, 30x40 feet, two acres of land, containing 23 rooms, with carriage house, barn and stables, in excellent order, one-quarter of a mile from Reformed P. D. Church and Huguenot depot of Staten Island railroad.

Also, 20 acres of land in high state of cultivation, dwelling-house and outbuildings, one-quarter of a mile from Rossville, S. I., where steamboats ply daily; one mile from Huguenot depot. Apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, near Annadale depot; HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 220 Broome-st., New-York; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CHOICE RESIDENCES ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.—For sale or rent, an elegant place of eight acres, on the Highland Turnpike, half a mile from the Hudson River Railroad Station, beautifully shaded and watered, with the rarest fruits of the climate, and completely furnished with everything which can make a country residence desirable. Buildings large, new and very superior. Will be sold low, or rented, with furniture to a suitable family. Apply after 12 o'clock to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN TRENTON, N. J.—In part for good productive real estate in New-York or vicinity, a first-class three-story brick house and extension back building, containing 17 rooms, with cellar, attic, halls, pantries, &c.; handsomely finished with marble mantels, gas, water, heater, range, bath-room and closet, &c., and situated in the most desirable part of the City of Trenton, N. J. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER.—A fine country seat, situated at Clinton-place, New-Jersey, two miles from Newark, containing 40 or 60 acres, as purchaser may desire, with fine large house, ample outbuildings, plenty of shade and fruit. It is only an hour's distance from New-York, and the situation is elevated, retired and healthy, and combines everything requisite to the making up of a first-class country seat. Apply at Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st. PROSPER P. SHAW.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH 12 or 14 rooms, at the foot of 66th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c; shade and fruit trees in abundance, and vegetable garden well stocked. Fine residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars inquire at No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—Five or six acres of beautiful land, situated at Fordham, near St. John's College. It is admirably calculated for the erection of villas. The soil is excellent, free from rock, and the whole tract of a gentle and uniform slope to within a short distance of the Harlem Railroad. Apply to GEORGE O. HARTLETT, No. 418 3d-av.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, NEAR THE Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad, and within 15 minutes of Jersey City, the 2-story and attic double house, beautifully situated and in perfect order, having 14 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, furnace and range, fine carriage-house and barn, one acre of land and plenty of fruit. BULKLEY & FINK,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, country residence at West Morrisania, with an acre of ground, all planted; barn, stable, fruit and shade trees. Beautiful and healthy location, easy of access. Apply to Ticket Agent, Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON EAST River, at low rents, for present season, two cottages and a furnished house. Photographs can be seen at office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 32 Fulton-st., from 11½ to 1 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE, with stable, &c., on the Sound; partly furnished if desired. Boat and railroad to the City. Inquire at Pelham Post office, Westchester County, N. Y., or at No. 109 East 30th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Geneva, N. Y. The grounds contain nearly two acres on the beautiful bank of Seneca Lake. Apply to C. D. PRATT, Esq., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Forty acres of the best land in the county, all tillable, with fine thrifty-bearing orchard, and plenty of small fruit, beautifully located in the village of Fishkill, on the east side of the Hudson, five miles from the depot and sixty from the City. The lands adjoin the village, and are available for building lots, being on the line of the contemplated Newburgh and Hartford Railroad. The mansion is a large two-story building, in complete order, fronting the main street, and surrounded with elegant shade trees; also, barn, wagon-house, and suitable outbuildings. Terms easy and possession immediately. Inquire of S. W. SEARS, No. 185 Greenwich-st., or JOHN GIVEN, Fishkill Village.

FOR SALE—A FARM NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J., two miles from the village, which contains churches, schools, &c. Time from New-York, one hour and a quarter. The land, about 100 acres, is under good cultivation. The buildings consist of a cottage house, large barn, carriage-house, and all suitable outbuildings. Crops in the ground; wood and fruit. The present owner wishing to go West, will sell the stock, &c., on favorable terms. A large part of the purchase money can remain. Apply to SIDNEY CORNELL, No. 38 Cortlandt-st., or STEPHEN VAIL, at depot, Plainfield.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y.—263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF nice stalls and wagon room in a private stable, with every convenience, located near Broadway and Canal-st., can be accommodated by inquiring at the office of the Subsistence Department of New-York State Soldiers' Depot, No. 50 Howard-st., of J. B. AITKEN. N. B.—Room for teams or single horses.

TO LET—AND THREE YEARS' LEASE FOR sale; the store and dwelling No. 308 6th-av., corner of 30th-st. Apply in the store, to JAMES McGILL.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A NUMBER OF brick buildings, with steam power, to let, together or separate. Inquire on the premises, corner of 5 d-st. and 1st-av. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply above. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman E. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room 5 City Hall. All persons interested in any papers before the Committee are invited to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE, } Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
WM. JOYCE,
BAM'L T. WEBSTER,
JOHN McCONNELL,
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
JOHN G. HAVILAND. } Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.
REGULAR SALE.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

10 Am. Ex. Co	$500	10 Wash. Mar. Ins.	$100
100 N. L. & N. H. R.	100	3 Amer. Coal Co.	25
30 Kings Co. Ins	20	50 Equitable Fire Ins.	35
31 Beekman Ins. Co.	25	10 N. Y. Fire & Mar. Ins.	100
50 Commonwealth Ins.	100	20 New-Amsterdam Ins.	25
5 Goodhue Ins. Co.	100	10 Humboldt Ins. Co.	100
500 Patterson Gas Co.	5	10 North Am. Ins. Co.	50

20 shares Westfield, Mass., Gas Light Co., $100.
20 shares Greenfield, Mass., Gas Light Co., $100.
40 shares Milford, Mass., Gas Light Co., $50.
40 shares Beverly, Mass., Gas Light Co., $50.
20 shares Greenaburgh, Mass., Gas Light Co., $50.
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1865.
$2,000 Great Western Scrip, 1858
$5,000 Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad 7 per cent. 1st mtg. Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 52 William-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, &C.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on Thursday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of Sales Room, No. 83 Ceder-st., near Broadway—
Sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind, very stylish, and guaranteed to trot inside of three minutes.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A full blooded sorrel Trustee mare, perfectly gentle and kind; can trot close to 3 minutes; a splendid saddle horse.
DUSENBERRY WAGON IN GOOD ORDER.—Stylish two-seat cut under Park wagon, back seat shutting in.
Elegant City built two-seat Wagon, pole and shaft, no-top Buggy, Rockaways, Germantown Depot Wagon, Dr.'s Gig, Harness, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5,

At 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn
LARGE SALE OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, in excellent order—rosewood piano, by Stodart; cottage do.; small Alexandre organ; rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture; handsome oak office-desk, with iron safe fitted in same, cost $175; mahogany wardrobes, pier-glass; a richly embroidered infant's wardrobe of fifty pieces, perfectly new; rich toilet crockery; hair mattresses, with the usual variety of furniture, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,

FRIDAY, JUNE 5,

At 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
Mahogany billiard table and fixtures, six barrels whisky, warranted pure, from J. Crow; gun, game pouch, powder horn and shot bag; several oil paintings and engravings.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Staup and Daniel Staup, administrators of George Staup, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowles, J. B. Vanuum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE, in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 197 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and nursery houses, dump-house, store-house, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for transporting coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the Georges' Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS I. McKAIG,
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, } Trustees.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
749 lots in Ebbefield's addition to Chicago.
696 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
362 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of $100,000.
Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,569 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

HANAY H. LAING & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 98 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All in the most perfect order, having been in use but a short time, and made by Hutchings or Rochefort in the very best style, viz.: Velvet and Brussels carpets, large mantel and pier mirrors, imported plates, window curtains, lace ditto; rosewood parlor suites made to order, costly engravings, rosewood etagere, music stand, mirrors, doors, clocks, Parian ornaments, vases, large pen and ink drawing, centre table, side table, &c.; dining-room of carved black walnut, carved buffet, extension table and chairs to match, china and glassware, &c.; bed-rooms, costly carved black walnut bedstead, dressing bureau, marble top, with large mirrors; fine mattresses and beds, three-ply carpets and other valuable furniture. Sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

HANAY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Saleroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, June 4, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern oil paintings, comprising American landscapes, fruit, flowers, marine, scriptural and figure pieces, by the following artists, viz.: M. Flowers, Coates, Northcote, La Croix, Michant, G. L. Brown, J. G. Tagnaert, Watson, Ingram, Mrs. Parker, of London, Pratt, Fyne and others of celebrity. They are now on exhibition.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofa-beds, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Beds and Bedding, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, one Parlor Sewing Machine, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, fruit and flower pieces, by Arnoldus Wydeveld, at the gallery of John Snedecor, No. 758 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTIC

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 9th of June, 1863, for the following supplies:

Standard, Drills.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Mounted.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Guidons, Cavalry.
Guidons, Artillery.
Storm Flags.
Haversacks.
Captoons.
Drums.
Drums, Heads, Batter and Snare.
Drums, Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pairs.
Drum-sticks, carriages.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books;
Post Letter Books;
Post Morning Report Book.

A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if an award is made him.

Samples must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Warehouse, corner of Vine and Columbia streets.

All the supplies must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.

Bids must be addressed to the nodersigned, and marked on the outside, "Proposals for Clothing."

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be sent up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, 9 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and Wests streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues,

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

And for flagging and relaying the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. COBNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce to the lowest rate attending army transportation upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY NEXT, for the following articles of lumber, viz:

15,000 feet 2½-inch Spruce Plank, in pieces 30 feet long and 1 foot wide.
1,667 pieces 3x4 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
437 pieces 4x6 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
100,000 feet merchantable Pine Boards.
10,000 feet 1¼-inch Floor Plank, worked.
147,000 feet merchantable Pine Boards, planed.
7,000 feet Ceiling Boards, planed, tongued and grooved.
50,000 Sawed Laths.

All of the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, and to be delivered on some wharfat which there is a good depth of water.

Persons offering to supply the above articles will please state the lowest price for each article, and indorse their communications "Proposals for Lumber."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

THE IRON-SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of

6,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.
5 tons of special Castings for the same.
10,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.
25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. J. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863, for the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 42d-st., from 3d-av. to East River; between 3d and 4th avs.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 30, 1863.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Five Island Inlet, and such others as may be established, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this Office.

By order of the Light-house Board,

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 177 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the Government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. All horses presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any failing to fill these conditions rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS are infallible in all cases of piles, no matter how bad the case may be. References will be given to numerous ladies and gentlemen who have been cured by their use. Sold at all druggists, 50 cents per box, and at DEMAS S. BARNES & Co., Medicine Warehouse, No. 202 Broadway. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, No. 481 Broadway.

DR. JEFFRIE'S ANTIDOTE AND RING'S ROSE INJECTION,

will positively cure certain diseases of the sexual organs. Circulars free on application. THOMAS STARR, sole Agent. Office No. 142 Fulton-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure affected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Condneted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, seconoary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions of the kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLogy of the Reproductive Organs."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or sleepless, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful physician. Dr. Hunter's only office is at No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. *Beware of imitations!* Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Confactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. Call at 3 Division-st. Bowl for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

MATRIMONIAL.

MADAME DE CORAN'S MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—No. 88 West 30th-st.—Conducted on the Parisian plan of introducing ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, with a view to matrimony; enabling those whose circle of acquaintance is limited to obtain partners for life without the delay of a tedious courtship. All business confidential. Hours 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. BOSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 66 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SOLDIERS OF THE TWO YEARS' REGIments who have been mustered out, and have not been paid, [illegible] payment of not having served two years, [illegible] duly collected, cashed, or discounted. Apply to J. W. LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MYER, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16. SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30. TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

HIBERNIAN,

Capt. GAIRGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, June 6

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

will leave Pier No 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

This splendid steamship made her last voyage to New-Orleans and back, with full cargoes out and home, in less than 17 days

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st. MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,

carrying the regular United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $40.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
MARION,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No freight received, or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 14, at foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 7, and sail at 8 o'clock precisely on SATURDAY MORNING, the 6th inst., with the passengers and their baggage intended for the Great Eastern's present trip to Liverpool.

None but passengers allowed on board.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....June 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....90 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. BEN. JONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE Car of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COKE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARter for excursions.—Florida and Valley Groves to let. Also, boats for towing about the harbor. Office No. 263 West-st., corner of Barrow. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
H. MALLAN.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 30 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 257 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

BEGINS AT 8. OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,)
LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
(In consequence of forthcoming novelties,)
Goldsmith's favorite comedy,
SHE STOOPS
TO
CONQUER.

Young Marlow.....Mr Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle.....Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Charles Marlow.....Mr. Browne
Tony Lumpkin.....Mr. G. Holland
Hastings.....Mr. Reynolds
Diggory.....Mr. Young
Jeremy.....Mr. John Sefton
Aminadab.....Mr. Parsloe
Roger.....Mr. Turner
Stingo.....Mr. Parkes
Tim Twist.....Mr. Pope
Miss Hardcastle.....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Hardcastle.....Mrs. Vernon
Miss Neville.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Dolly.....Mrs. Reeves

FRIDAY, fifth night of Sheridan Knowles' highly popular play,

THE WIFE.

SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT OF MARRIED LIFE,
In consequence of forthcoming novelties.
MONDAY, (last time this season,) The School for Scandal.
TUESDAY, (last time this season,) Money.

Will be produced early in the week, first time here, with new scenery and dresses, the popular play of THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

Will be repeated in rapid succession, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, Love and Money, Speed the Plough, Cure for the Heartache, The Road to Ruin, The Fine Old English Gentleman, and The Secret.

IRVING HALL

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

FOR THE
CHAMPIONSHIP
OF
AMERICA,
THURSDAY,
June 4, 1863,
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
TIEMAN against SEERETER.
DERRY against ESTEPHE.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
SEERETER against ESTEPHE.
GOLDTHWAIT against FOLEY.

At the afternoon exhibitions, ladies accompanied by gentlemen admitted without extra charge.

Tickets 50 cents each.

For sale at the principal billiard rooms and at the door.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT—CLOSING OF THE SEASON
And Farewell Performance of the Company.
First time of
LE FILS DE GIBOYER.

Comedia in five acts and in prose, by M. Emile Augier, of the Academy Francaise.

Doors open at 7½, curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,

comprising seventy scenes of the most interesting places of
THE BISLE LAND,
painted upon over 12,000 square feet of canvas, by that greatest of scenic limners, Mons. LOUIS DUFLOCQ, of Paris,

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½.

The entertainment closes with a GRAND FESTIVE ILLUMINATION of that noblest piece of architecture ever produced by man,
ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POST, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn.....6.30 A. M. | Sands Point.....7.33 A. M.
Glenwood.....6.36 A. M. | Great Neck.....7.56 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued, in the morning for present.) | Bayles Dock.....8.06 A. M. | Whitestone.....8.15 A. M.
Glen Cove.....7.10 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 34 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M.

The above steamer will, about the 20th of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the intermediate landings. No freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT OLEN COVE is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.
WM. M. WEEKS,
Superintendent of Hotel.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mocatt's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer BELLE will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAYS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stages on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Rail road connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, IRONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—

THE PEACE CONVENTION

Continued from First Page.

defend ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Great confusion, and cries of "Put him out!"] Mr. LINCOLN was not understood. He (LINCOLN) had crushed the Abolition party into ten thousand pieces, and was not an Abolitionist. [Great confusion, and cries of "Put him out!"] They might put him out, but he would hurl in their teeth their boasted idea of free speech. He had been knocked down in Faneuil Hall, arrested at St. Louis, came near being assassinated, bayoneted at Davenport and shot at Dayton. He was here at their bidding and honored them by speaking. [Laughter.] Mr. LINCOLN moved in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. He had distinctly said that his Proclamation was a "Pope's bull against a comet, and yet issued it. Why? The eighteen Governors who met at Altoona told him he must abolish Slavery or abolish the Union—and he issued his Proclamation to draw their fire. It was by that Proclamation, by illegal arrests, the great conservative party had carried Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York and New-Jersey. Surely Mr. LINCOLN moved in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. [Great laughter.] The Abolition party said that slavery were not property. Yet Mr. LINCOLN had said that if Congress would provide for buying the slaves in the District of Columbia he would sign the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District. [Laughter.] By that act, and by offering to buy all the slaves in the Union, Mr. LINCOLN had recognised slaves as property, and slavery was to-day stronger than ever in the United States. [Applause.] Mr. LINCOLN said that the Constitution did not justify secession. Yet, that if Congress would divide Virginia he would sign the bill. [Applause and laughter.] Mr. LINCOLN was a wonderful man—a very long man—as long as the State of Illinois, with the Illinois State Central Railroad running right through him and a station at Galena. [Great laughter and applause.] The Abolition party said that SEWARD must resign—Mr. LINCOLN said "COME, you resign too, both of you go out that door, I will take you in at the other"—and they did. [Great laughter.] FREMONT was the boy in the forecastle, and thought he was captain of the ship. But, the clerk in the office was never allowed to sign the checks, of course, LINCOLN kicked him out, when the Republican party put him up into a mountain, and the devil tempted him to go into the valley. [Laughter.] They would remember that FREMONT cried when they put POPE over him, and resigned in the face of the enemy. He ought to have been cashiered. [Applause.] Notice how FREMONT has been managed by LINCOLN. Everybody said he was to have a command, and a great command. Has he got it? His principal duty was to go between St. Louis and Washington to see what they wanted of him. [Great laughter.] The last news was that he was just the man to take charge of a digger brigade. [Laughter.] Mr. LINCOLN moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. Gen. BUTLER, who has a great fashion of looking at you with one eye and all around you with the other—[laughter]—Gen. BUTLER was down, as you remember, at New-Orleans, monarch of all he surveyed. He was arranging with his brother how he could divide the State of Louisiana between them, and what commission they would pay the Government. [Laughter.] Nearly everybody said "Mr. LINCOLN cannot send off a secret expedition;" but an expedition passed Fortress Monroe, passed Port Royal, passed Savannah—everybody said "it was going to TEXAS, Gen. HALLECK was on board"—when, *mirabile dictu*, Gen. BANKS sailed in and said to Gen. BUTLER, Mrs. LINCOLN needs her compliments, and a pressing invitation to be at the next *levée* at the White House; they want to see you to congratulate you upon your rule here; I will keep house for you while you are gone. I tell you, Mr. LINCOLN moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. [Laughter.] You have done Mr. LINCOLN the grossest injustice; and I arise here in opposition to my friend from Alabama in defence of the darkey. [Applause.] When the Conscription bill was before Congress, Mr. LINCOLN modestly asked—for he is a modest man—"Will you allow me to insert one clause?" "Yes," said the Abolition Senators. "Then," said he, "you must not exempt the clergymen. They brought on this war; they have been preaching "nigger" for twenty-five years, and now we must "put them in." [Laughter.] The three-hundred-dollar clause was put in because it was known that nine-tenths of them didn't have that amount, and could not raise it from their parishes. The Proclamation of Emancipation was issued, not against the South, but against the North. Mr. LINCOLN knew that Abolitionism must die before Secessionism. Five or six months ago I wrote him a letter, when the Proclamation came out, saying: It is the greatest document of the century; I understand it; and it would be odd if I were the only man that understood it. Mr. LINCOLN'S object was to break up the Abolition party. I believe that ABRAHAM LINCOLN and FERNANDO WOOD are hand-and-glove together. [Laughter.] I believe that VALLANDIGHAM was arrested for wise purposes. Mr. LINCOLN, instead of sending him to the Dry Tortugas, says to him, "Go down to Richmond, and see to those peace propositions, and the letter which FERNANDO WOOD wrote me in December." [Laughter.] You speak of the cause of the war. The cause of the war is England. [Applause, and "That's so."] England is at the bottom of the war, and she is now at war with this country. While you are sending the *George Griswold* and the *Dolphin*, they are sending munitions of war to your enemies. We want to write a few plain dispatches and pass a few laws, and then send a letter to that miserable toady at the Court of St. James, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, to pack up his trunks and come home; and say to Lord LYONS that a change of climate would probably be beneficial to his health. [Applause and laughter.] Then, we must be *strictly neutral*, and when there is an insurrection in Ireland, send thither three hundred thousand muskets and put them into the hands of three hundred thousand Irishmen. We must remain "strictly neutral," for England has taught us the lesson. [Laughter.] I am for peace, for

"A union of lakes, a union of lands.
A union of States none can sever;
A union of hearts and a union of hands.
And the flag of our Union forever and ever.
And the flag of our Union forever."

I see great events foreshadowed in the operations now going on at Vicksburgh and elsewhere; and in less than six weeks Mr. LINCOLN will call GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN back to the Army of the Potomac. [Cheers for MCCLELLAN.] I was addressing a audience the other day, and one man rose and said, "Who fired the first gun?" I answered, "JOHN BROWN." He fired the first gun, and with eighteen men took Virginia and held it for twenty-four hours, which is more than an Abolition army has been able to do since. [Applause.] Men are crying down Gen. MCCLELLAN, and it is a beautiful sight to see WENDELL PHILLIPS, HORACE GREELEY, and HENRY J. RAYMOND, in the same trundle-bed together. Our Union cause is not dead; again his gigantic wings are spread to swoop upon the traitorous head, and call back GEORGE MCCLELLAN. [Applause.] Men have run the railroads in this country East and West, but God Almighty is his own engineer, and has put the mountains and the rivers North and South; and what God has joined together, let no damnable Secessionist and no damnable Abolitionist tear asunder. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. TRAIN'S speech, the assemblage adjourned with reowned cheers for the favorites of the hour, and groans for the President and the Administration.

Stand No. 2.

The platform of this stand was the portico of the north end of the Cooper Institute, and the speakers advertised to appear were Hon. COLLIN INGERSOLL, of Conn.; Hon. HOSMER F. CLARK, FERNANDO WOOD, JUDGE MCCUNN, EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, and T. HART HYATT. Messrs. INGERSOLL, CLARK and WOOD did not present themselves during the meeting; the others did, and were followed by enough small fry to make up the number announced in the programme. It was more than two hours after the meeting was advertised to commence, before persons could be collected in front of the stand to organize the meeting. During this time a brass band kept up a constant blast of popular airs, for the entertainment of a half dozen reporters, who constituted the entire audience. Finally, at about 7½ o'clock, a gentleman announced to about a dozen persons in front of the building that the meeting would now organize, and that Hon. A. C. NIVEN, of Sullivan County, would act as President. Mr. NIVEN opened the exercises by saying that there was a time when it was a matter of honest pride for a man to raise his arm and say, "I am a Roman citizen." This was when Rome was in her glory, and had not become degraded and disgraced in the eyes of the world. So, also, there was a time when it was an honor for a man to say, "I am a citizen of the United States." But what was our condition at the present time? Was it an honor to be an American? It was time that the people arose in their majesty and said that not one cent more of treasure nor one drop more of blood should be spent to carry on this unconstitutional war. What was the war for? ("Nigger,") Yes, "nigger," that's it—the miserable "nigger" who, when he is emancipated, is ten times worse off than before. The war was carried on to free the nigger, in order that he might come North and compete with your labors. Mr. NIVEN closed his harangue by declaring that he would lose the last drop of his blood rather than submit to those unconstitutional acts of the Lincoln despotism.

Judge MCCUNN was then introduced, and very flattering ly received by the audience, which by this time had become quite respectable in point of numbers. His speech was substantially the same as that delivered in the hall of the Institute, which will be found elsewhere.

Mr. T. HART HYATT was the next speaker, and read his speech from manuscript, and in so low a tone that the audience became impatient, and commenced calling for "Wood," whereat Mr. HYATT subsided.

Mr. E. A. LAWRENCE then took the stand, and said that he had no doubt that the places of amusement were deserted that night from the immense audience he saw before him. The people had come out to strike for their liberties. The Government of ABE LINCOLN must fall. [Groans for "ABE."]

Mr. GALLAGHER, from New-Haven next mounted the rostrum, and, having a good voice, aroused considerable enthusiasm in the audience. He pronounced the President of the United States thee, as he said he had pronounced him elsewhere, a "deepot of the deepest dye."

Next came Mr. W. B. MEAVER, who was announced as hailing from Albany. The most striking feature of Mr. MEAVER'S speech was his oft-reiterated assertion that he was "kicked out of the Union Convention at Syracuse in the Fall of 1861." This was repeated at least half a dozen times, and vociferously cheered each time. He claimed to have been the first peace man in the State. He was also a Union man, he said.

The Chairman had announced during the forepart of the meeting that FERNANDO WOOD would address the crowd, and most of the foregoing speakers had evidently been brought forward to keep the audience together until the great lion of the evening should make his appearance. But it was now getting late, and the boys were getting impatient; so the Chairman, after bringing up, as a last resort, EDMON SLANKMAN, sed a man named ANDREWS, from Virginia, who declared himself an out and out rebel, and justified secession on principle, called upon the audience to give three cheers for Gov. SEYMOUR, three more for Gen. B. MCCLELLAN, and three cheers for the Union, all of which having been responded to, he declared the meeting adjourned.

Stand No. 3.

The speaking at this stand did not commence till 6½ o'clock; in fact, there was no one to address, even at that hour. But after awhile a few scores of men were collected, which gradually increased to about five hundred persons. There were no accommodations whatever for reporters, either in the way of chairs, desk or light; so that indefatigable fraternity had to get along as best they could. The meeting was called to order by Mr. N. HILL FOWLER, who nominated as Chairman Mr. H. G. ONNSBORN, of Queens County. The first speaker, Mr. C. C. BURR, was then introduced to the assemblage, and said:

SPEECH OF MR. C. C. BURR.

He had taken the liberty to reduce his thoughts to writing, that he might, if occasion required, refer to his remarks hereafter. If this war was not wrong, then the principles of the Democratic party from the days of JEFFERSON were fundamentally erroneous. Had they not a right to complain of the sacrifice that was going on at the instigation of moneted banks in power? To render the military superior to the civil power was despotism. Secession was bad enough, but hated Abolitionism was much worse. All we had to show as the result of two years war was a military despotism. They had no other alternative but to denounce the war or prove traitors to their principles and country.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. N. HILL FOWLER, who said:

SPEECH OF N. HILL FOWLER.

Mr. FOWLER also spoke from notes, stating as a reason, that there might be no mistake as to what he enunciated. He reviewed the early history of the States, and referred to the sentiments of past statesmen in relation to the policy of government to be pursued. The assertion that ours was a constitutionally consolidated Government originated in the brain of Black Republicanism. If the President had power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, he had a right to suspend the Constitution. The continuity of the war was the Alpha and Omega of the Abolitionists, and they saw in it the emancipation of the negroes. He blamed the South for secession, but at the same time considered New-England has brought about that result by her fanatical doctrines. In summing up his address, the speaker denounced arbitrary arrests, and claimed that the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM was unwarrantable, illegal and unjust. It was said that the North outnumbered the South in men and means; but it must be recollected, as an offset, the South were fighting on their own soil. The speaker concluded by urging strong peace measures.

After brief speeches by Dr. BARBOUR and ALEXANDER H. REVES, Mr. A. S. SULLIVAN was presented and said:

SPEECH OF MR. A. S. SULLIVAN.

He commenced by narrating the circumstances attending his arrest by the Government at the early stage of the rebellion, and dwelt at some length on his experience at Fort Lafayette. He then proceeded to show why he was in favor of peace. The people before him did not want to see war stalking through the land, but would hail with delight the angel of peace. He was not sure that peace would restore the Union, but he was quite sure that war would not do it. He was willing, if we could not bring back the South by peace, to let the voice of the people rule. The Peace party was on the right road, and it would not be long before its influence would be felt. The verdict of the American people was against the Administration.

SPEECH OF JUDGE M'CUNN.

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: I hope, after this demonstration, that the slavish doctrine of passive obedience to this weak Administration has passed away. Amidst the carnival of incapacity and ruin which has befallen our common country through this Administration, the grievances of the people are left unheeded, whilst political proscription is most unrelenting. Their wrongs are aggravated by insult, their liberties taken away without redress, and their persons incarcerated. In such a crisis, no honest or brave man should remain silent or inactive. At the end of two years of bloody war, we are burdened with a fearful debt. We see our best General forced from the field, not for incapacity, but because Gen. MCCLELLAN, like a majority of the people, differed widely in his political views with the Administration. In a good cause—in the cause of right and justice, or against a foreign foe—our armies are invincible. But on the side of Abolition fanaticism, on the ground of aggression to the South, and confiscating their chattels, we cannot succeed. The South was the great basis of our power and wealth, and if she falls, she will fall like the strong man of old, carrying with her the pillars of our institutions. A set of bad men, sectional politicians, have obtained power without the voice of the majority; they have stormed the ramparts of our Constitution, and are busy dismantling its fortifications; the citadel of our liberties is overturned, its strong Malakoff is nearly untenable, and nothing remains for us but to throw ourselves nobly in the breach, regain our lost intrenchments, or perish in the attempt. I know I speak excitedly, but our country is on the verge of ruin—I am not pleading the cause of an individual, but the rights of a great and grievously wronged people. I contend not for special favors to the South, but for even-handed justice. I shall ever contend that the South owes obedience to the Constitution, to our laws of trade and navigation, to our postal arrangements, the defence of our common country against a foreign foe, and all other Federal obligations; but let the line be clearly drawn between these objects and their personal property, their personal and State rights and their domestic State institutions. The indiscriminate hand of Abolition vengeance has marked, with crimson blood, the door-posts of the dwellings of Union and disunion citizens, the innocent and guilty alike, for their blind and special vengeance, and they have determined that all who differ with them in their mad career shall be swept away by their foul plague of fanaticism. *The struggle of the Southern people, contending for their rights against Northern fanaticism, is the struggle of a great and powerful people.* They will spurn, with a mixture of horror and detestation, any proposition emanating from Mr. LINCOLN or his party, because he and they have violated every pledge and promise they have made. He said in the beginning he would administer the affairs of the nation under the Constitution, and that the special institutions of the South would be protected; through this promise he obtained seventy-five thousand men, and the united wealth and enthusiasm of the North. When he obtained this somber he changed his policy of conciliation, and determined to conquer and abolitionize the South. He has had fifteen times this number, and two long years of cruel and bloody war have passed, five hundred thousand of our best men have perished in the attempt, their bleached bones whiten every glen and mountain in the land; the men whom they called cowards, knaves and fools have been victorious on almost every field, and in the midst of victories have set examples to our rulers of a moderation worthy of imitation; and yet this is the great people these madmen seek to conquer. Do these madmen think of the hearths made desolate, the homes made roofless, the widowed mother and the wandering orphan, the thousands of dying braves fallen in battle, lying in those ghastly fields of slaughter, with life's sweet warm blood ebbing fast away, without a cup of cold water to cool their parched lips in the last dark hour of their bitter agony? And all this, in heaven's holy name, for—"what?" To establish a mere sentiment, in behalf of a wretched race to whom God has not given brains enough to appreciate our efforts. I trust this demonstration to-night is the beginning of a great campaign, that will hurl back far beyond the Merrimac the mad, seething tide of fanaticism which has been surging far over our fair land, and which will settle forever this question. We will have to do battle, it is true, against the purse and the sword, the millions of office-holders, contractors and satellites of the Administration. But let us gird up our loins and be prepared to do this battle peacefully; let us organize in every hamlet and town throughout the whole length and breadth of this land. We have the great Jehovah of Peace on *our* side—the poor man's haven of safety and plenty before us; our enemies are in league with the destroying angels of battle and of death as their allies. There can in such a contest be but one result—a glorious triumph, a happy and a united people in the end, and then "PEACE will have her victories as well as war."

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

There were two issues pending among the people of the North—Constitutional Government for peace, on one side, and military despotism on the other. If this war went on we would not only lose the Southern States at the South, but constitutional liberty at the North, and upon the ruins of the country would be raised a military despotism. The military power had already commenced its work in breaking up Democratic Conventions and arresting honest citizens. But yesterday a Democratic paper, published in Chicago, because it appeared with criticisms on the Administration, was ordered to be suppressed by the infamous BURNSIDE. That night there were assembled in the streets of Chicago thousands and tens of thousands of honest protestants against that outrage. He would consider it a favor if BURNSIDE would come into this district and attempt to exercise the same usurpation upon the Press of New-York, because he wanted the Empire City of the Empire State to be the first to manifest its resentment. If we had no protection for the rights of speech let us die like men. He knew there was not an army, including the Army of the Potomac, large enough to take from us the right of free speech and free expression. Let us raise the standard of peace, and look at peace as the only hope of the Republic.

Mr. WOOD was succeeded by J. TUCKER, who occupied the stand till 10 o'clock, at which hour the meeting adjourned.

Stand No. 4.

The organization of Stand No. 4, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Astor-place, was perfected at 6 o'clock, but for the first hour there were not more than 200 people gathered around it to listen to the speaking. Later, however, the numbers increased to a throng.

Judge SMITH called the audience to order, by introducing ADAM FRALICK, of Herkimer County, as Chairman. The honor was acknowledged by Mr. FRALICK in very brief terms. He stated the object of the meeting to be an expression of the people in favor of peace and a restoration of the Union by conciliation and compromise.

SPEECH OF MR. VAN LOON.

The first speaker was Mr. J. C. VAN LOON, who argued it to be both unconstitutional and fallacious to prosecute the war. In perusing his theme, the speaker was particularly severe upon those persons belonging to the Democratic organization who had given support to the Administration in its war policy and measures. These men had forfeited their claim to the title of Democrats, and if the party sustained them in their heresy, he and thousands more would cut loose from them.

Mr. J. C. VAN ALLEN followed.

SPEECH OF J. C. VAN ALLEN.

Mr. VAN ALLEN expressed a great deal of satisfaction at what he was pleased by an optical illusion to consider acres of upturned faces, and argued therefrom that there was still virtue left in the people. The speaker then expounded the Constitution, urging the fact that not a syllable could be found in that instrument compelling a State to remain in the Union one moment longer than it saw fit to remain. While making this assertion he disclaimed being considered a Secessionist, but it was not necessary for him to prove the assertion by going to Utica to take the oath of allegiance. He continued his address more than half an hour, devoting himself to a diatribe against the Administration, which would have been fierce and scathing had it not too frequently descended into the lowest depths of personal abuse of Mr. LINCOLN and prominent gentlemen of the Republican party. The coarsest expressions of vituperative were, however, the most loudly cheered, and especially when Mr. LINCOLN was characterized as a "dishonest old villain" was the applause loudest. Mr. VAN ALLEN warned his hearers that unless the arbitrary acts of the Government should be hurled back upon it, there would soon be a bayonet at every door and the heads of the people would be tied and their mouths gagged.

Mr. VAN ALLEN was followed by Mr. COSSMAN, who in turn was succeeded by Dr. PHELPS and ISAIAH RYNDERS.

SPEECH OF ISAIAH RYNDERS.

The indomitable Captain was received with great favor, if the hurrahing which greeted his introduction be the criterion. But he disappointed his audience by failing to indulge in the indecent language which usually garnishes his remarks, and which was remarkably indulged in at the late VALLANDIGHAM meeting at Union-square. He apologized for speaking at all at such a meeting, but excused himself on the ground that the liberties of the people were in danger. He significantly added that he did not intend to have lot or part with the men who were aiming to divide the Democratic party. The men who were aiming to do this were more to be execrated than NERO. The Captain continued at some length in a vein of generalities respecting VALLANDIGHAM and arbitrary arrests, the conscription, the shortcomings of the Government, and the patience of the people.

There were other speakers, including FERNANDO WOOD. Mr. WOOD'S address, however, was precisely the same as that delivered within the building and reported elsewhere, and the other gentlemen advanced no other arguments than those which had before been urged.

Stand No. 5

The fifth stand, located at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighth-street, was entirely set apart for German speakers. At 5 P. M., a detachment of WANNEMACHER'S Brass Band, of which no less than fifty-two performers in all were stationed about the square and in the hall, began to summon the faithful, but it was long ere any considerable number assembled in that direction, the interior of the building itself offering the main attraction. At length two or three hundred persons, including a large proportion of jewellies, were got together, and the meeting was called to order by Dr. A. BERCKMAN, who nominated Dr. G. BRADENLICH for President, and read a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, who were approved very noisily, indeed. Dr. F. FRICH then proceeded to read the German version of the resolutions as translated from the standard set compiled for the common use of all the stands. These were passed with unearthly shrieks for VALLANDIGHAM.

SPEECH OF DR. BERCKMAN.

Dr. A. BERCKMAN was the first speaker. He began by congratulating himself upon so large a convention of "Copperheads," (using that term,) who, he declared, were really the only true patriots in the country. (Cheers.) To Governor SEYMOUR they were indebted for this free opportunity to speak the public will, [Huzzas for SEYMOUR,] and their servants in office should hear it and tremble. The Doctor then broached off upon the War Democrats, and denounced them as hypocrites, traitors and deceivers, and gave the "indifferent" lookers-on in this National crisis another very sharp piece of his mind. The Germans, he said, were no such timid time-servers. The German Democrats did not and would not hesitate to speak all they thought as the question now before them was one of genuine principle. [Cheers.] They desired peace because they saw that the war was killing freedom in this country, and the death of freedom here was its hopeless death in Germany. [Applause.]

Just at this moment a delegation from the Twenty-second Ward marched across the square with a tremendous thumping of drums and quite drowned the voice of the speaker, and another band stationing itself in the balcony of the Institute added its harmonious aid, until it became almost impossible to hear even ordinary conversation on the German platform.

This annoyance was kept up at intervals during the entire evening. Dr. BERCKMAN, however, proceeded with a furious denunciation of Mr. LINCOLN and his Administration, continually enlivened by the crowd with frantic yells and hootings against the War Democrats, the members of the Cabinet, and the President himself, with frequent propositions to "hang" the latter high functionary.

The next orator was Mr. JAMES EGGWAGE, of Kings County, who took up the theme where his predecessor left it, and called upon the people to speak, as they had a right to do, against this war and the other usurpations of the Government until even the thick walls of the White House at Washington should be penetrated by the sound, and the public servants within tremble at the echo. At the next election they would remedy all these evils by placing proper officers in power. But, in the meanwhile, there was no way to check the advances of power with half a million of bayonets at its back, unless the people stood out man to man, and declared their will in spite of ugly names and uglier threats. [Great applause.]

The band here played the Marseillaise, and the throng perceptibly increased—the banging and shouting in other parts of the square becoming, meanwhile, most deafening.

Most serious inquiries were here made for Dr. MERKLE, and one enthusiastic German, evidently not one of the Committee, made a little speech on the Doctor's merits as a Democrat and a man, in spite of all sorts of soothing operations to quiet him. But MERKLE was nowhere to be found, and Dr. F. FRICH supplied his place, opening with the statement that Mr. LINCOLN had broken every pledge of the Constitution and his oath of office, and was, consequently, a perjured criminal. [Groans, and cries in every dialect, "Hang him!" "Hang him!"] The Doctor entered into a detail of these enormities amid tumultuous demonstrations of popular horror, and concluded by urging that now was the time to organize in clubs and to agitate for freedom and peace. [Roars of applause.]

Mr. F. WITCHEL, of Kings County, followed and traced the gradual advances of usurpation. The first pretence for war had been to suppress rebellion and retake the public property. From that it had gone on to wholesale confiscation of all property and the restriction of every right guaranteed to all the States and their citizens. He, too, declared Mr. LINCOLN to be perjured and criminal, and called upon the people, if further assailed, to *arm themselves*. [Tremendous cheering, and cries of "Yes! yes! we will! Give us leaders," &c.] What the German Peace Democrats wanted was nothing new, but to retain what they had. [Renewed cheering, followed by hurrahs for "SEYMOUR" and "MCCLELLAN."] Mr. BASCOM ended his trip to Europe came in for facetious mention, as a flight from the coming storm. Mr. WITCHEL concluded by assuring his audience that the "leader" they asked for was in Albany.

Mr. CARL MICHEL stigmatized passive resistance as soon to degenerate into active cowardice, and went for extirpating the "old war Democracy" root and branch, and establishing in their place the new Democracy of peace. [Great cheering.]

A COUP D'ETAT.

Dr. PHILIP MERKLE was now announced and received uproariously. The Doctor was pathetic over the condition of the country and the wickedness of the Administration in all things. Each time he mentioned Mr. LINCOLN'S name the old cries of "Hang him!" "Hang him!" were repeated, and BURNSIDE'S was hailed with groans and hisses. The Doctor accomplished an adroit stroke in proposing at the close of his address a resolution denouncing any attempt to divide the Democratic party, discountenancing the formation of any new organization out of this movement, and declaring political adhesion to the *Regular State Central Committee*. This motion the Doctor himself put, and amid a general "Aye," declared carried, the President having, meanwhile, disappeared. This manœuvre was understood to be adverse to an attempt to make the meeting one entirely in the Wood interest.

Dr. PHILIP F. SMITH was the next speaker, and he created no little excitement by announcing the decision of the Supreme Court against the legal validity of "greenbacks." During his speech, the cry for "arms" and "leaders" was renewed, and Messrs. BRADY and VAN BUREN heartily hissed, as War Democrats.

Mr. JOHN RITVIN then made a long and violent address; Mr. MORITZ MEYER declared himself a revolutionist of 1848, and, if needs be, a revolutionist here! [Great applause.] But the President was, in this case, the lamenter of revolution against liberty, and should be so treated. [Hang him!] Mr. MEYER read a German revolutionary poem, applied to this country and representing the immigrants, who had come here for liberty, turning back to get away again from a worse despotism, and the poor Yankee begging to be taken along with them.

Mr. BARTOLF, a workingman, followed in an extremely violent appeal to his class, and was succeeded in a similar strain by Mr. REIN, also a professed mechanic. The latter, however, was untimely nipped in the bud by the arrival of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, who was preceded by a shouting multitude, and received with every species of noise the human voice, feet and hands can make. Mr. WOOD'S chief remark was an invitation to the Government to send Gen. BURNSIDE to this Department. [Cries, "We'll settle him!" "They dare not!" "Hang BURNSIDE!" "Hang him!" &c.] The remainder of Mr. WOOD'S remarks were almost identical with those elsewhere reported, with a little pleasant talk to the Germans. He then went as he came, amid great glory. Mr. HORSCHMIDT had the honor of closing the list after this, and while he was speaking workmen began to remove the decorative flags and prepare for the close, which soon after came, with unlimited cheering and beating of drums.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Suppression of the Chicago Times.

THE OFFICE IN POSSESSION OF THE MILITARY.

A Mass Meeting in Front of the Office.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night Judge DRUMMOND issued a writ directing the military authorities to take no further steps or measures to carry into effect the order of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE for the suppression of the Chicago *Times*, until the application for a permanent writ of injunction could be heard in open Court to-day.

At 3½ o'clock this morning, after nearly the whole edition of the Chicago *Times* had been worked off, a file of Federal soldiers broke into the office and took possession of the establishment.

The soldiers remained in possession of the establishment for some time, and then left, after giving notice that if any attempt was made to publish another paper, the military would take permanent possession of the office.

A MASS MEETING BEFORE THE OFFICE.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3.

The following hand-bill has been circulated throughout the city:

"All good and loyal citizens of Chicago, who favor free speech and freedom of the Press, as guaranteed to us by the Constitution we love and uphold, are invited to assemble in mass meeting in front of the Chicago *Times* office, on Wednesday evening, June 3, at 8 o'clock, to take counsel together in regard to the recent infamous and tyrannical order of Maj.-Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, suppressing newspapers always Democratic, and, consequently, always loyal."

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3—P. M.

A motion was made in the United States Court, this morning, by the *Times'* counsel, to defer the application for an injunction until the notice of the application could be given to the Military Commandant at Camp Douglas. Judge DRUMMOND, in granting the motion said: "I may be pardoned for saying that, personally and officially, I desire to give every aid and assistance in my power to the Government, and to the Administration in restoring the Union, but I have always wished to treat the Government as a Government of law and a Government of the Constitution, and not a Government of mere physical force. I personally have contended and shall always contend for the right of free discussion and the right of commenting, under the law and under the Constitution, upon the acts of the officers of the Government."

During the day the *Times* office seemed the centre of attraction and was visited by a large number of people.

In accordance with a call issued this afternoon, an immense meeting assembled at 8 o'clock to-night in front of the *Times* office. The crowd soon filled the street, rendering it impassable. The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned to Court-house Square, and was there addressed from the north side entrance by gentlemen of both parties. The speeches counseled the observance of the laws, but denounced the recent order of Gen. BURNSIDE as arbitrary and despotic.

During the afternoon the militia was ordered under arms, but at the present writing the meeting is orderly, and nothing of a serious nature is anticipated.

Judge DAVIS, of the United States Court, Southern District of Illinois, is expected to-night, to act in the matter of the application for an injunction, in connection with Judge DRUMMOND.

Gen. ANNAN is also expected here to-night.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, June 3.

A preamble and resolutions passed the House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 47 to 43, after an exciting debate, in substance as follows:

Whereas, Information has reached this body that an order has been issued by Gen. BURNSIDE for the suppression of the Chicago *Times*; and,

Whereas, Such order is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and destructive to those God-given principles whose existence and recognition for centuries before a written Constitution was made, have made them as much a part of our rights as the life which sustains us;

Be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring therein,) That we denounce the order which threatens an act so revolutionary and despotic as contrary to liberty, destructive of good government, subversive of constitutional and natural rights, and that, if carried into effect, we consider it equivalent to the overthrow of our form of Government, and the establishment of a military despotism in its stead.

Resolved, That in view of the monstrous consequences which must inevitably flow from such action, if justified by the General Government, we respectfully yet firmly request the withdrawal of the order in question, and the disavowal thereof by those in power, as the only course which can be pursued to reassure our people that constitutional freedom, so dear to their hearts, has not ceased to be. The attention of the Government is called to this infringement of popular rights, and the invasion of the sovereignty of the State of Illinois.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 3.

COL. D'UTASSY'S SENTENCE.

The following is the text of Col. D'UTASSY'S sentence:

"To forfeit all pay and allowances now due and that may become due to him; to be cashiered; to be confined for a period of one year at such place as the Secretary of War shall direct; to be disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor, or employment in the service of the United States, and the crime, name and punishment of delinquent to be published in at least three of the public papers of the State of New-York."

The Secretary of War indorses the sentence as follows:

"The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court-martial in the foregoing case are approved, and the State Prison at Sing Sing, New-York, is designated as the place of confinement of the prisoner. The Adjutant-General will issue the proper orders to carry the sentence into effect."

The President approves the whole.

GEN. HUNTER.

It still seems undetermined whether Gen. HUNTER is really superseded or not. The fact that DUPONT is relieved by FOOTE is thought by some to give an air of probability to the story of the other change also. The weight of evidence, however, now seems to be against it. FOOTE received his orders to-day.

THE ALABAMA.

Information has been received in Washington that the rebel steamer *Alabama*, on May 12, boarded a British ship off the coast of Campeachy.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

The rebels on the southern side of the Rappahannock yesterday morning strengthened considerably their picket lines, where they were lately much weakened.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

News from General Grant's Army to the 30th ult.

JOE JOHNSTON REPORTED APPROACHING.

Gen. Blair's Division Said to have Gone to the Big Black Bridge.

The Report of the Sinking of the Cincinnati Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 3.

No advices from the army at Vicksburgh had been received in this city up to noon to-day.

Passengers arriving here by boat from Aquia Creek, report that a flag of truce last night brought over two Richmond papers of yesterday. There were in them no dates from Vicksburgh later than already published. The rebel officers informed the bearer of the flag that they had later advices to the effect that Vicksburgh was not taken. The papers, it was said by those who saw them, contained no intelligence of interest from any part of the South. One of them (perhaps the *Enquirer*) editorially deprecates the newspaper attacks upon Gen. PEMBERTON, and says this course tends to demoralize the troops; that a frequent change of commanders causes delay and produces other disastrous effects, and refers as a case in point to such a course on the part of the United States.

LAKE'S LANDING, ON THE YAZOO RIVER, Thursday, May 28.

Scouts report that Gen. JOHNSTON is advancing. One army corps drew seven days' rations and marched to meet him at daylight yesterday morning. His advance is stated to be between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers, with the intention of retaking Haines' Bluff and breaking up our communications by the Yazoo. His force is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 35,000. Gen. GRANT is confident of his ability to defeat him without raising the siege.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 2.

Advices from GRANT'S army to the 30th have been received. The siege of Vicksburg is slowly progressing. The mortars are firing slowly day and night.

All the prisoners in the Vicksburgh jail have been released and put across the river. They report that one of the mortar shells exploded in the jail, and destroyed it.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 3.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 3.

A dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Cairo, gives the following information, which was obtained from a Union officer, who had arrived from Vicksburgh:

"The base of the Federal lines extends from right to left on the Mississippi, from Yazoo to the lower part of Vicksburgh, over six miles in the rear of the rebels.

Our lines come up to the rebel lines east of the town.

We hold undisputed possession of everything between the Black River bridge and sixty feet of hills in the rear of the rebel army.

At the last accounts Gen. FRANK BLAIR'S division had started for the Big Black River bridge. His destination was unknown.

It was believed that the gunboat *Cincinnati* could be raised. The casualties are not over fifteen.

Deserters report that the rebel losses were exceedingly heavy on the 22d ult.

The cessation of hostilities on the 21st ult. was to the purpose of letting the women and children leave the city.

THE SINKING OF THE CINCINNATI.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, NEAR VICKSBURGH, May 27, 1863.

SIR: Amidst our successes I regret to report any losses, but we cannot expect to conquer a place like this without some loss.

At the urgent request of Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN, I sent the *Cincinnati* to enfilade some rifle-pits which barred the progress of the left wing of our army.

Gen. SHERMAN supposed that the enemy had removed his heavy guns to the rear of the city; on the contrary, he seemed to have placed more on the water side than usual.

The *Cincinnati* was sunk, and went down in shoal water with her flag flying.

The enemy still continued to fire upon her, but the flag was not hauled down.

Twenty-five were killed and wounded, and fifteen are missing. The latter are supposed to be drowned.

The vessel can be raised.

The pilot was killed early in the action.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

THE CHICAGO CANAL CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3.

The Canal Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, the President in the Chair.

Mr. RUGGLES, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a resolution which appealed to Congress to take action regarding a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Several speeches were made on the resolution.

A delegate from Iowa submitted an amendment, directing the action of Congress to the improvement of Des Moines Rapids.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, presented a series of resolutions, succinctly setting forth the advantages of a ship canal through Illinois, and directing the attention of Congress to the importance of the work.

These, together with the resolution presented by Mr. RUGGLES, were referred to a Committee, and the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, Mr. RUGGLES reported the following resolutions:

The loyal States, assembled in National Convention at Chicago, desirous of cementing closer the Union, for perpetuating our nationality forever, of providing for the common defence, and promoting the general welfare of our whole country, adopt the following resolutions:

First—That we regard the construction and enlargement of the canals between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic, with canals only connecting the lakes, as of great military and commercial importance. We believe such enlargement or construction, with dimensions sufficient to pass gunboats from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and from the Atlantic to and from the lakes, will furnish the cheapest and most expeditious means of protecting the northern frontier, and at the same time will promote the rapid development of the union of our whole country.

Second—That these works are demanded alike by military prudence, political wisdom and the necessities of commerce. Such works will be of only National, but continental, and their accomplishment is required by every principle of sound political econom

The New-York Times.

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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Advices from General Grant's Army to the 31st ult.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING WELL

The Siege Operations Being Energetically Pushed Forward.

Preparations for Mining Some of the Principal Rebel Works.

One Hundred and Fifty Cannon Playing Upon the City.

The Rebel Force Reported to be 18,000 Effective Men.

MOVEMENTS OF JOE JOHNSTON AND LORING.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

Unofficial, but reliable dispatches received here today from our army, dated near Vicksburgh, May 31, represent no material change in affairs. There had been no fighting for several days, but the siege works were being energetically pushed forward. Our army is in good condition and fine spirits.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4—Midnight.

A telegram was received to-night extracted from the Richmond *Sentinel*, June 3, as follows:

"JACKSON, Monday, June 1.

Gen. GRANT demanded the surrender of Vicksburgh on Thursday, giving three days to Gen. PEMBERTON to consider the demand. Gen. PEMBERTON replied that he did not want fifteen minutes, and the troops would die in the trenches before they would surrender. The enemy's gunboats fire heavy shot at the city. Port Hudson is invested."

The gentleman forwarding this dispatch to the Government adds: "There is nothing in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 4th."

Dispatches have been received directly from Gen. GRANT's army of dates respectively 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, and while they mention the progress of the siege, they say nothing of any assault since the 21st and 22d, nor of any battle since the 25th, which last was not very heavy. Our troops are officially represented in good health, spirits and condition.

Up to the 31st of May the siege of Vicksburgh was progressing with reasonable satisfaction. There was not then any immediate pressure on GRANT's rear; and Gen. BANKS had Port Hudson invested.

THE SITUATION ON SATURDAY LAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 4.

The *Bulletin*, of this City, has the following special dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 4.

Our direct advices from Vicksburgh are to the 30th of May.

For several days previous, quiet prevailed all along our line, broken only by occasional cannonading.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a dispatch dated the 30th, saying:

"Spades are once more trumps. We are erecting earthworks to protect men, and are mining to blow the face out of one or two of the rebel forts that are unapproachable otherwise. The idea of carrying the place by storm seems to be abandoned. The safer and surer plan of starving Gen. PEMBERTON into submission now finds favor everywhere.

A deserter came into our lines this morning. He represents that he was sent by Gen. PEMBERTON to communicate verbally with Gens. JOHNSTON and LORING. The former is supposed to be between the Big Black River and Jackson. The latter was near Port Gibson. He represents affairs in the city as growing desperate. About 18,000 effective men are there, two-thirds of whom are kept on the fortifications night and day, and not allowed to leave an instant on any pretext. Gens. PEMBERTON, LEE, REYNOLDS, STEVENSON and others are in the city. Most of the sick left the city before its investment. Those who remain have excavated caves, and remain in them night and day."

Valuable merchandise in the city is also stored in caves from fear of conflagration. The poor are generally in their houses. Over one hundred women and children have been killed by our bombardment. The gunboats inflict no injury on the city.

Gen. PEMBERTON believed his rations would hold out 31 days; but urged JOHNSTON to come to his relief within 10 days at the furthest.

Cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven toward our lines, owing to the lack of forage. There was ammunition enough to last 60 days, with the single exception of gun-caps—these were scarce.

All confidently expected superhuman efforts to be made by those outside to raise the siege. They consider Vicksburgh the strongest place in the Confederacy.

Gen. BLAIR has met no enemy in force, and the reports of JOHNSTON being near are disbelieved.

A cavalry reconnoissance, three days ago, discovered a small force, and had one man killed and four wounded.

Gen. BANKS, with reinforcements, is reported near here, but, like many other rumors, it may have little foundation in fact.

This morning the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up, without intermission, for nearly three hours.

New batteries have lately been put in position, and 150 guns are playing on the city.

At daylight this morning the firing was rapid beyond belief. The reports of the guns along the whole line averaged one per second for minutes together.

The roar of the heavy siege guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion.

The roads and camps were uncommonly dusty.

Our wounded are being removed to hospital-boats in large numbers and transported to Memphis.

All goes well considering the magnitude of operations.

REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 1.

Our army is in fine health and spirits, and in a situation to starve the rebels out if they do not surrender. The casualties are few, considering the occurrences of the firing of the last fifty-two hours. The rebels seem determined to hold the city to the last, and our boys ask leave to make a desperate charge at all points. Our base of supplies is now JOHNSTON's plantation, on the Yazoo, and long trains are coming in. GRANT says he has all the troops he can use to advantage, and feels perfectly confident of taking the city. The rebels may concentrate and cut through our lines, but if they do, certain destruction awaits them.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

Dispatches to the Western papers furnish some interesting incidents of the siege, which we extract:

Persons who have been to De Soto Point say that with a glass they cannot see a single human being in Vicksburgh, save soldiers.

Our men capture horses daily, belonging to rebel troops. Several of our men have been captured by the rebels, but they have been paroled immediately, from a scarcity of food.

During the fight on Friday, a number of soldiers from an Iowa regiment scaled the walls of the fort northwest of the city, and held it for six hours, when reinforcements not coming up, they were captured by the Confederates, but were soon paroled. That day, during the bombardment, a shell fell upon the jail in Vicksburgh, demolishing the building.

The rebels are limited in the amount of their stores—not more than enough (issuing half rations) to suffice for thirty days.

The deserters say there are about 30,000 soldiers in Vicksburgh. They seem to entertain no doubt of the speedy surrender of the stronghold to GRANT and his troops.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. WARMOTH, of Gen. MCCLERNAND's staff, relates an interesting incident of the fight of the 22d ult., to about this effect:

Sergeant JOSEPH GRIFFITH, of Company I, Twenty-second Iowa, took eleven man and with them drove a squad of rebel gunners from an earthwork and held it for some time. The rebels were reinforced, and on returning, killed the eleven men. GRIFFITH being knocked insensible to the ground. The rebels were occupied in the work, and continued to fire at our men. Just as they had discharged all their pieces, GRIFFITH returned to consciousness, and seizing his musket, jumped to his feet and demanded that they should surrender. Their muskets being empty and his loaded, he forced them, ten in number, to comply. He made them lie down and stay there until he found a convenient opportunity to march them within our lines, which he did in safety. Besides this, he killed one Captain by shooting him, and knocked down two men with the butt of his musket. GRIFFITH is represented as quite a youth, but we can see, not lacking in courage.

Many instances of this character find their way into print, but few so well authenticated as this, for the entire truth of which Col. WARMOTH vouches personally.

The rebel soldiers in Vicksburgh are in a starving condition. Paroled prisoners say all they got to eat was corn meal and fresh beef, in limited quantities.

The rebels have but one mill in Vicksburgh to do the grinding of corn for the entire army.

OPERATIONS OF THE GUNBOAT FLEET.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURGH.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACKHAWK, May 23.

SIR: On the evening of the 21st I received a communication from Gen. GRANT, informing me that he intended to attack the whole rebel works at 10 A. M. the next day, and asking me to shell the batteries from 9½ to 10½, and to annoy the garrison. I kept six mortars playing rapidly on the works and town all night, and sent the *Benton*, *Mound City* and *Carondelet* up to shell the water batteries and other places where troops might be resting during the night.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the *Mound City* proceeded across the river, and made an attack on the hill batteries opposite the canal. At 8 o'clock I found her in company with the *Benton*, *Tuscumbia* and *Carondelet*. All these vessels opened on the hill batteries, and finally silenced them, though the main work on the battery containing the heavy rifled gun was done by the *Mound City*, Lieut.-Commanding BYRON WILSON. I then pushed the *Benton*, *Mound City* and *Carondelet* up to the water batteries, leaving the *Tuscumbia*, which is still out of repair, to keep the hill batteries from firing on our vessels after they had passed by. The three gunboats passed un slowly, owing to the strong current, the *Mound City* leading, the *Benton* following, and the *Carondelet* astern. The water batteries opened furiously, supported by a hill battery on the starboard beam of the vessels. The vessels advanced to within 440 yards, (by our marks,) and returned the fire for two hours without cessation, the enemy's fire being very accurate and incessant.

Finding that the hill batteries behind us were silenced, I ordered up the *Tuscumbia* to within 800 yards of the batteries, but her turret was soon made untenable, not standing the enemy's shot, and I made her drop down. I had been engaged with the forts an hour longer than Gen. GRANT asked. The vessels had all received severe shots under water, which we could not stop while in motion; and not knowing what might have delayed the movement of the army, I ordered the vessels to drop out of fire, which they did in a cool, handsome manner.

This was the hottest fire the gunboats have ever been under; but, owing to the water batteries being more on a level with them than usual, the gunboats threw in their shell so fast that the aim of the enemy was not very good. The enemy hit our vessels a number of times, but fighting bow on, the shot did but little damage.

Not a man was killed, and only a few wounded. I had only enough ammunition for a few moments longer, and set all hands to work to fit up from the depot below.

After dropping back, I found that the enemy had taken possession again of one of the lower hill batteries, and was endeavoring to remount his guns, and had mounted a twelve-pounder field piece to fire at Gen. MCARTHUR's troops, which had landed a short time before at Warrenton. I sent the *Mound City* and *Carondelet* to drive him off, which they did in a few moments.

I beg leave to inclose a letter from Gen. MCARTHUR explaining why he did not (to use his own expression) take advantage of the results gained by the gunboats. I have since learned, through Gen. GRANT, that the army did assault at the right time vigorously. In the noise and smoke we could not see or hear it. The gunboats were, therefore, still fighting when the assault had proved unsuccessful.

The army has terrible work before them, and are fighting as well as soldiers ever fought before. But the works are stronger than any of us dreamed of. Gen. GRANT and his soldiers are confident that the brave and energetic Generals in the army will soon overcome all obstacles and carry the works.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Comd'g Mississippi Squadron.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE CAPTURE OF YAZOO CITY.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, NEAR VICKSBURGH, May 24, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition sent up the Yazoo River the day after I took possession of the forts on Snyder's Bluff, has returned, having met with perfect success. As the steamers approached Yazoo City, the rebel property was fired by Lieut. BROWN, of the ram *Arkansas*, and what he began our forces finished. Three powerful rams were burned, viz: the *Mobile*, a screw vessel ready for plating; the *Republic*, being fitted for a ram, with railroad iron plating; and a vessel on the stocks, a monster 310 feet long and 75 feet beam. This vessel was to have been covered with 4½-inch iron plating, and was to have had six engines, four side wheels, and propellers. She would have given us much trouble. The rebels had under construction a fine navy-yard, containing fine sawing and planing machines, and extensive machine-shop, carpenter blacksmith shops, and all the necessary appliances for a large building and repairing yard. Lieut.-Commander WALKER burned all these, with a large quantity of valuable building timber. He also burned a large saw-mill that had been used in constructing the monster ram. The material destroyed, at a moderate estimate, would cost more than $2,000,000. We had one man killed and seven wounded, by field pieces from the enemy's batteries going up the river, but the wounded are doing well. I inclose Lieut.-Commander WALKER's report in relation to this affair. He deserves much credit for the handsome manner in which he performed the duty assigned him. If he could have obtained pilots, he would have succeeded in getting possession of all the rebel rams, instead of having them burned.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Comd'g Mississippi Squadron.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER WALKER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of Lieut.-Commander WALKER, addressed to Rear-Admiral PORTER, and accompanying the latter's report to the Department:

U. S. S. BARON DE KALB, MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, May 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order, I started from Snyder's Bluff on the 20th inst., with the *De Kalb*, *Choctaw*, *Forest Rose*, *Linden* and *Petrel*, on an expedition to Yazoo City. Arriving at Haines' Bluff, I landed a force and spiked an 8-inch gun on the works there, and burned the carriage. I also burned some 40 tents left standing and a steam saw-mill. Arriving at Yazoo City at 1 P. M. on the 18th inst., I was met by a Committee of citizens, who informed me that the place had been evacuated by the military authorities and asking protection. The Navy-yard, and vessels had been fired by the enemy, and I sent a working party to insure the destruction of everything valuable to the rebels. The vessels burned were the *Mobile*, a screw vessel, ready for planking; the *Republic*, which was being fitted out for a ram; and a vessel on the stocks, a monster, 310 feet long and 70 feet beam. The Navy-yard contained fine saw and planing mills, an extensive machine-shop, carpenter and blacksmiths' shops, and all the necessary fixtures for a large building and repairing yard, which, with a very large quantity of lumber, were destroyed. I also burned a large saw-mill above the town. Most of the public stores had been removed. Such as I found in town were taken on board the vessels or destroyed.

Inclosed I send lists of articles removed or destroyed by acting volunteer Lieut. BROWN, the officer detailed for that purpose. In the hospitals I found and paroled 1,500 soldiers, a list of whom I inclose.

Returning, I left Yazoo City this morning, arriving here at 4 P. M. At Liverpool Landing, in a sharp bend of the river, we were attacked by some field guns and two hundred riflemen concealed in the bushes, and for a few minutes the firing was very sharp. The enemy retreated as soon as the vessels got into position to use their guns with effect. The *Petrel*, *Linden* and *Choctaw* were struck by shot, but with no particular injury to either. Sergeant STOCKINGER, of this vessel, was killed by a rifle shot. The *Linden* had five wounded, the *Petrel* two, and the *Choctaw* one. Most of the wounds, I am happy to say, are slight.

REBEL REPORTS VIA FREDERICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

A rebel officer informed the bearer of a flag of truce, on Wednesday, that they had later advices, in effect that Vicksburgh had not been taken; that Gen. GRANT had successively tried every point of the Confederate defences, and been repulsed every time with great loss; and that he had fallen back upon the line of the Big Black River, and was fortifying his position to prevent Gen. JOHNSTON from crossing.

REBEL NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF THE SITUATION.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

JACKSON, Saturday, May 23.

The enemy having moved from Jackson directly to the Big Black, and after the disasters of Saturday, or more particularly that of Sunday, threw his columns across the river and commenced extending his lines around Vicksburgh.

Our forces evacuated Snyder's Bluff, destroying the works. This opened up the Yazoo to the enemy, who immediately availed himself of the advantage, and entering the river, ascended it to Yazoo City, and took possession, our forces destroying the Navy-yard and the two embryo gunboats in course of construction there, and which would have been finished in some six or eight months. This enables GRANT to supply his army without the necessity of using his wagon road from Milliken's Bend to Garthage, or of the gunboats running the gauntlet of the Vicksburgh batteries, as the transports can go up the Yazoo and safely land whatever is needed. Vicksburgh being nearly completely invested, you will see that it is with much difficulty that any information can be obtained from that point.

On the 12th Gen. PEMBERTON issued the following address to his army:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF EAST MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA, VICKSBURGH, May 12, 1863.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY IN AND AROUND VICKSBURGH: The hour of trial has come! The enemy who has so long threatened Vicksburgh in front, has at last effected a landing in this department, and his march into the interior of Mississippi has been marked by the devastation of one of the fairest portions of the State. He seeks to break communication between the members of the Confederacy, and to control the navigation of the Mississippi River. The issue involves everything endeared to a free people. The enemy fights for the privilege of plunder and oppression. You fight for your country, homes, wives, children, and the birthrights of freemen. Your Commanding General, believing in the truth and sacredness of this cause, has cast his lot with you, and stands ready to peril his life and all he holds dear for the triumph of the right. God, who rules in the affairs of men and nations, loves justice and hates wickedness. He will not allow a cause so just to be trampled in the dust. In the day of conflict, let each man, appealing to him for strength, strike home for victory, and our triumph is at once assured. A grateful country will hail us as deliverers, and cherish the memory of those who may fall as martyrs in her defence.

Soldiers, be valiant, brave, and active; let there be no cowards, nor laggards, nor stragglers from the ranks, and the God of battles will certainly crown our efforts with success.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut.-Gen. Com.

While PEMBERTON had but one line of battle, the enemy had three, either one of which was as numerous as PEMBERTON's whole force. STEVENSON was driven back, and BOWEN's force went to his support, while LORING held his own. At the close of the battle, the ford at the creek being in the enemy's possession, LORING was cut off. He moved off the field without engaging but very few of his command, and marched on Crystal Springs; thence across Pearl River, and up it to Jackson. These particulars I have obtained from an officer on the field, and believe them to be correct.

Of the affair on Sunday I only know that our forces got the worst of it, and that they fell back over Big Black in bad order, and that our losses were serious. PEMBERTON has abandoned all of his outer works and massed his army within the defenses proper of Vicksburgh.

News has been received up to Wednesday night from Vicksburgh, by courier, at which time the enemy had made three desperate and distinct assaults on the works, and had been severely punished. That night Capt. STEVENS ran out six or seven hundred mules and brought them here, which is a splendid reinforcement for JOHNSTON, and helps the storehouse of PEMBERTON. Vicksburgh has full rations for 90 days, or half rations for 180 days.

I learn that the garrison is sufficiently strong to resist the enemy. If so, the worst is over, and I hope soon to be able to announce to you that the grand Yankee demonstration to open the Mississippi has proved a great failure.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL BEARINGS OF THE CONTEST.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.

All interest, military and political, centres this day upon the fearful and bloody struggle now raging around the bluffs of Vicksburgh. It is the most momentous, and, perhaps, the bloodiest fight of the campaign this year. If GRANT's darling attempt fail, and his army be destroyed, or even driven off with such plenitude carnage and havoc as our batteries are now making in the ranks, than the Mississippi and all the West are ours for this season. *If Vicksburgh unhappily fall, the war is only beginning. But the worst effect of that disaster would assuredly be the revival of that miserable outcry for courting and tempering with the great Northwest—reunion with several States of the Northwest—that is, submission to the Northwest.*

Vicksburgh, as we have good hope, will not fall, and cannot fall. We have there a fine army, brave to desperation, and led by able commanders. Every motive, every passion that can exalt soldiers to the point at which men conquer or die, is there present; patriotism and pride, the need of sustaining a well won renown, thirst for public and for private vengeance upon the desolation of the land, the incendiaries of our towns and cowardly oppressors of unprotected women and children, all stir and madden our men to daring deeds, and give a zest to the work of wholesome slaughter. PEMBERTON is nobly sustaining his fame and ours; and *with JOHNSTON and his gathering reinforcements to strike in at the moment of fate and finish the terrible strife*, it may well be hoped that, with God's blessing on our army, those most formidable armaments of the enemy, by land and water, will be ruined, overwhelmed, and sent to perdition.

Yet, if it be feted, that in spite of all human valor and devotion can do, Vicksburgh and its defenders should become the prey of our enemy, *then indeed will come the tug of war. Then also will come the political crisis. Whatever of imbecility and faint-heartedness and downright latent toryism and treason exists in this Confederacy, will at once receive a new accession of weakness*; many will again begin to cry out for "an honorable peace," as they will call it, by means of submission to one section of our invading foes who are now raging over our country with fire and sword. The doctrine of the necessary unity of the Mississippi Valley from Lake Itasca to the Gulf will be again revived by political geographers of feeble knees—as if the Mississippi River were something different from all other rivers; as if there were any more unity or continuity in its shores than in the shore of the sea, as if the Great West had a right to our country because the water flows from their lands into ours; *all this and nonsense, which is nothing but a cloak for treason and excuse for cowardice, would be echoed and reverberated over the land again. And then the Northwest would not listen to our offers and overtures, if such should be made.* With the possession of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, they would fancy themselves assured of the whole Mississippi, by *conquest; and they would no longer dream of escaping it by treaty.* If our politicians of Tennessee and Mississippi should, then, renew their beipless talk of giving a favorable commercial treaty to the upper States of the river, as an inducement to them to separate themselves from the Eastern States and erect a Confederacy of their own, such offers would be received with contempt. *The issue would be presented pure and simple, naked and peremptory—submission or subjugation. And subjugation means extermination.*

Thus, Vicksburgh is at this time a point not only of strategic but also of political importance. While our flag flies defiant over the Great River, no party or compromise can venture to raise its hand; no man will dare to breathe one word of "reconstruction" in whole or in part. All will be good Confederates. *The cause which is supposed to be failing and sinking is the one which is likely to be abandoned by the cowards, and betrayed by the traitors. To the cause that prospers we are always as true as steel.*

For this reason, the result of these Virginia elections, or of any elections, is by no means of so deep a political significance as the result of those battles round Vicksburgh. All the gentleman elected the day before yesterday are to-day, we hope and believe, faithful and resolute Confederates, whether they be late Secessionists or original ones. *If any of them have unconsciously lurking within them some relic of tenderness for the old Union, some undefined hankering after a peace by total or partial reconstruction upon any terms whatever*, "honorable" or otherwise, the successful defence of Vicksburgh will help to obliterate the last tinge or taint of such Anti-Confederate sentiment. This is not said in disparagement of those who left the Union reluctantly and at the last moment, but who left it *then* forever, and have since maintained, on many a bloody field, the sovereignty of their States against an invading enemy. We find it impossible to conceive, for example, that men like Col. WICKHAM, who has led a Virginia regiment through two years of desperate war in defence of Virginia's right to secede—or like ALEXANDER BOTELER, whose home has been desolated by invading barbarians, and who has ridden by the side of JACKSON through the campaigns which illustrate his native State, and gemmed it all over with fields of glory like an Emperor's shield—should ever contemplate the possibility of any compromise of Virginia's sovereignty at all, under any circumstances or any pressure—Vicksburgh or no Vicksburgh. *Yet some there are, of a meaner type—prap God they be few!—who would see in the fall of Vicksburgh an occasion, perhaps even a reason, perhaps they might even see an honest and patriotic reason, for drawing back from the extreme measure of our proud position, and listening to compromise, and on "honorable peace."* We do assure them, *(if such there be,) that they are in the wrong. Compromise there can be none; nor medium.* This Confederacy has before it one of two things; either to conquer its full and separate independence by battle and victory—or to yield itself conquered, and dree the bitter doom of an "oppressed nationality" under the basest of masters; a naked, bound, scourged "Cinderella of nations;" object—at the very best—of the world's contemptuous pity.

There are few, it may be hoped, who are not now up to the right mark; prepared in this matter to make the right decision. *At any rate, we prap Johnston and Pemberton and the yet Maiden City on the Bluffs.*

SOMETHING ABOUT GEN. PEMBERTON.

In reply to a correspondent who signs himself an "Alabamian," the *Enquirer* says:

"Your communication concerning Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON is so full of errors that we do not consider we should be doing justice by becoming a medium to poison the public mind against an officer now so nobly battling in defence of Vicksburgh.

While you 'men of Alabama and Mississippi have for two long years stood here to defend the sacred soil of Virginia,' by your side has Gen. PEMBERTON also stood for the same 'two long years;' indeed, he was here before an Alabamian or Mississippian had reached Virginia; for he came to Richmond within eight days after she passed the ordinance of secession, and was commissioned a Colonel on the 28th April, 1861—the State seceded on the 17th. We write from the record. It is not *true* that this same JOHN C. PEMBERTON was in the service of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, (any more than was Gens. LEE, JOHNSTON, COOPER, LONGSTREET, &c.,) and it is not *true* that he commanded a regiment of the United States Government at the battle of Manassas. He resigned his commission in the United States service immediately on arriving in Washington, and promptly repaired to Virginia; he surrendered the expectations of large favor from his friends in Pennsylvania, and gave up all for the State whose daughter he had taken to wife, and where he had lived and voted for years before the State seceded; he has faithfully and most ably discharged every duty intrusted to him, and is now closely beleaguered in Vicksburgh, but promptly and nobly and manfully fighting for his country's cause. Let us strengthen his arm by our encouragement; let us not impair the confidence of his soldiers by unjust suspicions and false inuendos upon his loyalty.

Vicksburgh may fall, as fell Genoa, but MASSENA lost neither the confidence of his Government nor the respect of his countrymen."

ANOTHER REBEL NAVY-YARD DESTROYED

Two Formidable Iron-clads Blown Up at Shreeveport, La.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 4.

The *Traveller* contains the following:

"A gentleman, just from New-Orleans, holding a position in connection with FARRAGUT's fleet, gives an account of an expedition up the Red River to Shreeveport, where the rebels had a Navy-yard. Two iron-clads of great power were found upon the stocks and were blown up and destroyed. It was believed that they were powerful enough to have destroyed our Mississippi fleet. The iron for the vessels had been sent from Richmond."

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

All Quiet in the Department—Progress of the Enlistment of Negro Troops—Political Affairs in the State, &c.

The U. S. steam transport *Ellen S. Terry*, CHAPIN, from Newbern, N. C., arrived at this port last evening, bringing the mails and a large number of passengers. She reports all quiet at Newbern. The transports *Pocahontas* and *S. S. Tilley* would sail for Boston on the 8th inst. with the Forty-fourth Massachusetts regiment. The transport *Convoy* was waiting orders.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, June 1.

Gen. WILD, who came here recently to organize an African brigade, is meeting with very good success. Gen. FOSTER considers this a splendid field for black troops to operate, and would like as many regiments as the North can send him.

All of our troops (60 in number) that were missing in the Gun Swamp engagement, returned to camp next day.

DAVID HEATON, a special revenue agent, who recently arrived here, to take charge of the commercial interests of this Department, has received the rank of Colonel from Gen. FOSTER.

The strict regulations recently established by Gen. FOSTER are breaking up effectually the contraband trade.

The Twelfth New-York cavalry regiment is on its way here. One company has arrived. With five or six regiments more of cavalry, and a few more brigades of infantry and artillery, Gen. FOSTER could starve the rebel army out of Virginia in short order, and thus restore all the border States to the Union, including North Carolina and Tennessee.

The Opposition papers in this State are very severe on the "Fire-eaters and original Secessionists," who, according to the utterances of the special organ of Gov. VANCE, the Raleigh *Standard*, will never be allowed hereafter, to hold any office of honor or trust whatever in North Carolina.

From the same source, it appears that JEFF. DAVIS has been given to understand by Gov. VANCE, that the fate of the Confederacy must be decided in Virginia; that in no case will the Confederate army be allowed to make a stand in North Carolina and deluge her fields with blood and devastation; but must, when they leave Virginia, retire into the Cotton States, and end the conflict where it began.

The resignation of Col. WYMAN, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, is the cause of much regret in the department, as he is a very valuable and useful officer, whose popularity with his regiment is very great.

The report that CHARLES HENRY FOSTER was captured by the rebels, with the two dispatch steamers in the Currituck Canal recently, is not true, he having gone through on his way to Washington on the day before, where he was sworn into the service, with authority to raise another North Carolina regiment.

Dr. J. W. PAGE, the efficient Sanitary Inspector for this Department, is contributing liberally toward the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded in the hospitals.

For the past six weeks there has been no rain here to speak of, which seriously endangers the prospects of crops.

The commercial ports in this Department, now in our possession, will, on the recommendation of Gen. FOSTER and Col. HEATON, the special commercial agent, soon be opened as ports of entry.

The health of the Department continues good.

Gen. WILD desires it stated that he and all his officers have been treated with the utmost kindness by Gen. FOSTER, whose giving him all the assistance that could be desired.

KILPATRICK'S LAST RAID.

Details of the Expedition from Gloucester Point to Falmouth.

A Large Amount of Rebel Property Captured.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

The cavalry raid of Gen. STONEMAN'S command was concluded yesterday by Col. KILPATRICK'S brigade in one of the most brilliant acts of the war. He left Gloucester Point on Saturday last, and passing in a northeasterly direction through Gloucester County, crossed the Dragon River at Saluta, and thence through Middlesex County to Urbanna, on the Rappahannock; crossing that river to Union Point, Col. KILPATRICK proceeded through Westmoreland and King George Counties to near the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER without losing a single man of his command. The rebels had divined that this force was to attempt to rejoin the command of Gen. STONEMAN, and therefore took special pains to capture it. The command was composed of about 900 men in all, the Second New-York (Harris Light cavalry) and the Twelfth Indiana cavalry. No difficulty whatever was encountered in Gloucester County, but upon reaching Dragon River, it was found the rebels had destroyed all the bridges, and a superior force of cavalry, under Gen. STUART, had assembled at a higher point on the river, with the intention, no doubt, of forcing the command to cross the Rappahannock at Leeds, a narrow place, where the enemy themselves have been in the habit of fording without opposition whenever occasion required; but Col. KILPATRICK was prepared for just such an emergency, and his pioneers without any unnecessary delay constructed a bridge, over which the Dragon River was crossed without difficulty. The bridge was then destroyed. Here, to foil the enemy, the command moved forward in several columns. The principal one on the right, under Col. HASBROUCK DAVIS, took a southerly direction, and went to Pine Tree, in the lower part of Middlesex County. The people of this hitherto unrivaled region were completely taken by surprise; they did not dream it possible that the much-hated Yankees would dare visit that spot; in fact, it was a place so secluded that some of the large planters near Richmond had sent their negroes here for safety. The house of Col. JONES, who commands and controls all the bushwackers in that section of the State, was approached so suddenly that the redoubtable Colonel was himself captured, and last night slept on one of the boats of the Potomac flotilla at Aquia Creek. He will probably extend his visit to the national capital to-day. No opposition whatever was met with in this direction, and but few armed men were seen, and these were bushwackers, armed principally with double-barrelled shot guns. They fled precipitately, however, at sight of the blue-coats, and as the country thereabouts is covered with a thick growth of pines, they succeeded generally in making good their escape. On the road the carrier of a rebel mail was overtaken. An inspection of the mail matter was forthwith instituted. The letters, for the most part, were of a private nature, and some of them were addressed to persons residing within the loyal States. Their cases will doubtless be attended to by the proper authorities in due season. One letter, however, attracted particular attention. It was signed by the veritable Gen. STUART, and was addressed to Col. JONES, who a few hours before had been taken prisoner, in response to an appeal of the inhabitants to be protected from the very cavalry force then in their midst. Gen. STUART, in the letter, promised the protection called for, and stated that he would be there on Sunday, the day the mail was captured. He was not there, however—at all events was not seen in that vicinity by our troops. He had laid a trap, as stated above, into which he expected the Yankee colonel would fall without hesitation, but in this he was fortunately mistaken. This portion of the command reached Urbanna Sunday evening, having captured a large number of horses and mules, and being followed by a motley troop of contrabands of all ages and both sexes. Among the captures by this portion of the command, was a confederate agent, with $13,000 in Georgia and Missouri money.

The left wing of the command went in a northeasterly direction, and reached the road north of Urbanna Sunday evening. Here the picket of the enemy which was to annihilate the whole force was encountered. A detachment charged and drove this force in a northwesterly direction across the Dragon River, at Church's mill—the only bridge they had not destroyed. They here felt back upon their reserves, strongly intrenched. The pursuing party having accomplished the object of their mission set fire to the bridge and slowly retired. They were not pursued. Monday morning the whole command was in front of Urbanna ready to cross the river. To protect this part of the movement, Lieut.-Commander MCGAW, of the Potomac flotilla, was present. He left Aquia Creek on Saturday evening with the following named vessels, and was at the rendezvous the very moment when ordered: *Tolloca*, (ferry boat;) *Stor, William W. Frazer, Long Branch*, (light draft steamboats to transport the troops across the river;) and the gunboats *Yonkee, Freeborn, Anacosta, Currituck, Primrose, Ella* and *Satellite*. Capt. MOFFET, of the Ninety-fourth New-York Volunteers, with one hundred picked men, was also taken down, and Capt. J. C. PAINE, chief signal officer stationed at Aquia Creek. The gunboats were immediately put in readiness for action. Capt. MOFFET's command was landed at Urbanna, and were at once deployed outside of the town as skirmishers. Capt. PAINE secured an eligible position just north of the town—the direction from which an attack was anticipated. A detachment of the Fifty-second New-York volunteers (engineers) speedily constructed a bridge across the mouth of Urbanna Creek and repaired a wharf on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, so that the boats could receive the troops on one side and land them on the other without difficulty. These arrangements perfected, the crossing was commenced at 9 o'clock Monday morning, but it was not until Tuesday morning that the whole of Col. KILPATRICK's command was landed on the opposite shore, a distance of six miles from the point of embarkation. Col. KILPATRICK immediately moved forward, and was met by a cavalry force which had been sent down from headquarters to welcome him and afford any assistance that might be necessary. Difficulty was anticipated at Reed's Ford, but the rebels doubtless repented of their threat to annihilate the command, and therefore did not attempt to interfere further.

Col. KILPATRICK has thus made the complete circuit of the most formidable army the rebels have in the field—destroying millions of dollars worth of property, in the shape of railroads and materiel; captured hundreds of horses and mules; brought away at least one thousand of the producing class of the South, and by his visit so demoralized those who remain behind, that even the rebels will not hereafter be willing to say that property mounted on two legs is the most desirable to be had. More than this, he has visited some benighted regions of the Confederacy, where the people believed that the Yankees were anything but civilized beings.

Among other articles captured was the flag of the Twelfth Virginia regiment.

While the wants of the soldiers were supplied on the road, the strictest orders were given to protect the rights of those not in arms against the Government. Horses and mules, and whatever the soldiers and horses required to eat, were taken, but in all other respects the citizens have no cause to complain. Indeed the citizens at several points, and especially in the largest village, Urbanna, expressed their gratification at the good conduct of the soldiers generally.

The country was almost entirely deserted of able-bodied men, and only the old and decrepid of the male sex were to be seen. These, as well as the women, believing the exaggerated reports of their own soldiery, believed that the Yankee troops never showed any mercy to any one in rebeldom, and therefore were filled with apprehension upon our approach, expecting, as they did, to be murdered. One family, consisting of a widow woman and three daughters, all highly cultivated, concealed themselves in the woods, and when found by an officer, it was with difficulty he could induce them to return to their house. They fully expected to be murdered, but afterward expressed much satisfaction at the conduct of the Union troops.

On Monday night one of our advanced pickets from Urbanna saw in the dim distance a force of some kind approaching. The picket made the usual challenge, but there was no response, and he fired. The object fired at continuing to advance, the picket fell back upon the reserve. On came the mysterious foe, and preparations were being made by the reserve for a severe contest, when one man with stronger eyesight than the rest, saw that the approaching force was composed of negroes. Sure enough, it proved that thirty or forty negroes were coming up in one gang. When asked why they did not halt after being fired upon, the leader said they thought the safest way was to rush in and give themselves up; they believed this to be the way soldiers surrendered in battle.

The immediate benefit of this raid, aside from the good effect upon our own men, is the capture of 200 horses and mules, forty wagons loaded with provisions, 1,000 contrabands, and the demoralization of the blacks in three or four counties—two of which have never been penetrated before by our troops—and undeceiving the inhabitants as to the real character of the Union soldiers.

To all appearances the residents of the counties passed through are better supplied with the necessaries of life than in any other portion of the State yet visited; economy in the consumption of food, however, is everywhere exercised to enable each land proprietor to supply the army agents with large quantities of food. To this end, by a special order from JEFF. DAVIS, the negro's ration has been reduced *one-third*, so that a field hand barely receives enough to sustain him. Regular rations, in fact, are no longer furnished the slaves. Twice a day a small piece of corn bread and meat is dealt out to them, and at night a piece of corn bread alone.

That a force not exceeding nine hundred men could have passed from Gloucester Point across two rivers not fordable, in the presence, in fact, of much superior force, without having a man killed, is one of the remarkable events of this war.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT

The Rebels All Massed Along Our Front.

A Skirmish on the Manchester Pike.

Heavy Reconnoissances and Brisk Fighting at Various Points.

MURFREESBORO, Wednesday, June 3.

Scouts who have thoroughly scoured the country on our left and in our rear, report having neither seen nor heard of any rebels.

A gentleman who is known here, and whose statements are regarded as reliable, has just reached our lines from Tullahoma.

This gentleman says there are not more than two regiments at that place, and that the enemy have thrown all their forces forward to Shelbyville Beech Grove and other points on our immediate front.

A mounted force of rebels advanced, this afternoon, and engaged our vedettes on the Manchester Pike road. The firing between them was very rapid, and lasted about an hour, when the rebels withdrew.

The casualties have not yet been reported.

MURFREESBORO, Thursday, June 4.

The rebels have been reconnoitering in our front. Yesterday, WHEELER appeared on the Manchester, and this morning on the Shelbyville Road. Brisk skirmishing has been kept up all day. The Second Indiana cavalry, on picket duty, was first attacked; and the Thirty-ninth Indiana, Col. HARRISON, First brigade of Gen. DAVIS' division, was subsequently sent to their assistance.

The rebels were driven about a mile. Our loss was only one man killed and several wounded. The Fourth cavalry was engaged some time on the Middletown road. At the last seven were killed and wounded.

Col. MCCOOK reports hearing heavy firing in the direction of Triune.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Anticipated Arrival of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF EACH REGIMENT

A Commendatory Order by Major.-Gen. Sickles and Letter from Gen. Scott.

The above regiments will arrive here this morning. The following is a brief history of the Thirty-seventh since its organization:

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS

Was organized in New-York City and mustered into the United States service under Col. John H. McCunn, on the 6th and 7th of June, 1861, to serve two years. It arrived in Washington on the 24th of June, 1861, and crossed into Virginia on the 21st of July, but did not participate in the first Bull Run battle. It remained around Alexandria, occupying itself in drilling and the acquirement of military discipline, till the Spring of 1862, when it started for the Peninsula, arriving there on the 21st of March. It went through the operations before Yorktown, serving under Col. S. B. Haymans, who succeeded Col. McCunn in command—the brigade in which it belonged being commanded by Brig.-Gen. H. G. Berry. It participated in the battle of Williamsburgh, May 5, 1862, losing an aggregate of 91 killed, wounded and missing. The regiment went through the various operations on the Peninsula, taking part in the battle of Fair Oaks, 31st of May, where it lost 84 killed and wounded and 2 missing. It participated in the battle of Gaines's and Charles City Cross Roads, on the 30th of June, lost 8 there nearly 70 enlisted men. At Malvern Hill the regiment was exposed to a heavy artillery fire, losing eight men wounded severely. The regiment joined Pope's army after coming from the Peninsula, and took part in the operations against the enemy on the 29th and 30th of August, being upon the extreme right of the army, its loss, however, was trifling, but three men wounded, although it was shelled frequently by the enemy's artillery.

The regiment was at Alexandria, Va., when the battle of Antietam took place, and shortly after marched to Harper's Ferry. It accompanied the army on its movement in the Fall of 1862, toward Fredericksburgh, Va., arriving at Falmouth on the 20th of November, 1862. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862, losing 31 killed and wounded. Remained in Winter quarters near Falmouth, Va., until the army recrossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, when it took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 2d and 3d of May, 1863. Its loss in this engagement was very heavy, losing an aggregate of 222 killed, wounded and missing—many of the missing men being either killed or deserters. The regiment returned to its old camp on the 6th of May, having terminated the river. Its term of service expires on the 7th of June, 1863.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS

Were mustered into the service of the United States between the 3d and 8th of June, 1861, leaving New-York for Washington on the 15th of the same month.

The regiment was organized and commanded by Col. J. H. Hobart Ward (now Brigadier-General) until its [illegible], Addison Farnsworth as Lieutenant-Colonel, since promoted for gallantry to the command of the Second Brigade New-York Volunteers [illegible] Porter as Major.

[illegible] Heintzelman at the [illegible] of the two regiments [illegible] command of Brigadier, [illegible] Gen. Henry Madelina Hendry, [illegible] admirable discipline in camp. These results illustrate the high professional character of their officers, and especially of Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, formerly Colonel of the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, Col. S. B. Haymans, Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, commanding brigade, and of Col. R. de Trobriand, commanding Thirty-eighth New-York.

To enumerate the battles in which these gallant regiments have borne so honorable part, is to recapitulate nearly all engagements in which the Army in Virginia has been engaged during the time mentioned. Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Seven Days, Malvern, Manassas, Centreville, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, the Wilderness and Chancellorsville.

Wherever valor and fidelity are passports to honor and hospitality, these twin regiments, on whose colors the Stars and Bars are blended, will be heartily welcomed. The people of City which sent them to the army will know how to embrace and cherish her returning heroes. The whole never served by braver sons, will not be found limit [illegible] one of the few who survive, nor of the memory of the many who fell after in the devotion of these citizen soldiers to their native land.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SICKLES.
(Signed) O. H. Hart, A. A. G.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

New-York, May 25, 1863.

My Dear Regiment: The two regiments of New-York Volunteers, organized by me, have served in the field with great honor to my name and what is better, great honor to our country. Impressed of the kind they are entitled to a nation's gratitude. I am sorry that I shall not be in the City to receive the escort of the Thirty-eighth intended for me and to shake hands with my brave friend and General of Mexico and the Rappahannock; but I am quite an invalid, and cannot make but two migrations a year between New-York and West Point. The promotion, and other honors the sword and medal you achieved in the field, my dear General, though they have greatly delighted, have not at all surprised me. Flying you may live long, for the benefit of your country, to reign, very truly, yours (Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S.—My kind regards to Col Hayman, whom I greatly honor. W. S.

To Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.

Acting Brig.-Gen. T. Kilby Smith.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the great number of prominent officers bearing the name of Smith in the army of the Mississippi, it is not always easy to identify them in the reports of the various engagements in which they participate. Having several times during the war had occasion to allude to the above gallant officer, who has signalized himself at Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Arkansas Post, the Expedition up the Sunflower River, and in all the attacks on Haines' Bluff and Vicksburgh, we desire to correct some errors quite common in regard to his name. In the report of the last attack on Vicksburgh where he commanded the Second brigade of Major-Gen. Blair's division, he is mentioned as T. Kirby Smith, and in other reports of other conflicts as T. J. Smith and J. K. Smith. It should be Thomas Kilby Smith, late Marshal of Ohio, of Cincinnati.

He was educated under the lamented Maj.-Gen. Mitchel in engineering and military tactics, and afterward became a lawyer and enterad into practice at Cincinnati, till he was appointed to the General Post office by President Pierce, and subsequently more Marshal of Ohio.

He was the founder of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Zouaves, (now greatly reduced by the various battles on the Mississippi,) which has served with Sherman in all his campaigns; and there is probably not a more skillful or deserving officer in the Western armies than he. He is emphatically a fighting man, and, like every true officer, commands the warmest affection of the men and officers under him.

At Arkansas Post he commanded a division, and in all of the many bloody battles in which he has participated, he has been especially and favorably gazetted (as the archives of the War Department will abundantly evidence), as having behaved always with great coolness and gallantry, and as fighting his regiment, brigade, or whatever body of troops he commanded, at its head. If is to such men we owe our victories, and through them must pul down the rebellion. C.

New Iron-clad Vessels-of-War.

J. S. Underhill, of New-York, has received a contract for building a new Iron Monitor for the Government. It is to be a first-class vessel; the work to be executed in the most substantial manner, and with the utmost dispatch.

The proprietors of the Iron works at Kalghn's Point, Philadelphia, have also contracted to build a vessel like the above.

These vessels will be 225 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth and 9 feet in depth. They will have one turret, in which will be placed two 11-inch guns, or perhaps two rifled guns, 200-pounders. The hull of the vessel is divided, so that in fact there are two distinct hulls, but fastened together so as to leave an opening of two feet between each hull. This space is to be used as a water tank, which, when in action, will be filled with water, and and doubly to the security of the vessel against torpedoes and infernal machines. By letting the water into the tank the vessel is also submerged, so that but very little of her deck is left out of the water.

Outside of the iron skin, which forms the outboard side of the hull proper, is the wood backing or cushion for the armor plates, which are four inches in thickness. The backing is four feet thick, running down even with the bilge of the vessel, and in the midship section and in the wake of the boilers and engines the backing is six feet thick; and, if by any possible means this could be penetrated, there are fourteen water-tight compartments in the tank, which would prevent any accident.

The wooden deck is to be fifteen inches thick, and is solid, having no beams and carlings, as in the old style of iron-clad batteries; and over the deck is put the armor, which is two inches in thickness: and it is not unlikely that a mortar-proof deck may be laid over all this. The deck has a crown of twenty-one inches, which is four times greater than that of the old iron-clads.

The vessels are to be furnished with two boilers and two independent engines, which work two screw propellers. Their speed will be about nine knots, and, having two screws, they will be handled with greater celerity than a vessel with one screw.

There is but one overhang in these new vessels, and that is the after one, which protects the propellers and rudder.

Salt Mine in the South.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just returned from a visit to the island of Petite Anse, the great *salt* El Dorado of our Southern States, which I have made by request of our brave and able statesman, Maj.-Gen. Banks. I have been to the mine to make a survey, an analysis and a report, for the use of our Government, of the deposit, its purity and situation.

The halt of this wonder had "not been told me." The salt deposit, so far as yet found, is situated on the southerly side of the island, about 10 feet below the surface of the earth, and at out 4½ *feet below the bayou or tide-water.* One of the best chemists in this City is now at work making the analysis, which will be ready, together with my report, in about ten days.

I send you, per Capt. Couch, two small samples of the salt; the larger specimen, *or most opake lump*, is the salt as it exists *similarly to and throughout* the quarry; the *more* transparent specimen is *the natural formation in larger or smaller cubes, which you can, use the whole of the more opake in general* specimen, as you will most readily ascertain by pulverising the larger piece.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL ROTALING,
No. 116 Camp-st.

Printing Paper from Europe.

From the Hamilton (C. W.) Times.

A copy of the New-York *Times* comes to us printed on English paper, purchased in Europe at seven and a half cents, when an article of like quality was held by the paper monopolists of New-York at twenty-four cents per pound. The importation made by the *Times* was in self-defence, and its example will be generally imitated by the journals of large circulation, if the attempt of monopolists to still further put up prices is persisted in. We congratulate the *Times* on the success of its experiment.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....Thursday, June 4, 1863.
One O'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The President absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Froment—
Petition of the Children's Aid Society for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Masterson.
Petition of Fernando Wood and other property owners, to have Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, paved with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By the same—
Petition of property owners, to have sidewalks of Ninth-avenue flagged.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Petition of T. Hope, to have lease of pier number Twenty-five East river canceled.
Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—
Resolved, That Grove-street be repaved and repaired with cobble-stones, the same to be done forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Board.
Which was adopted.
By the same—
Resolved, That Barrow-street be repaved and repaired with cobble stones, the same to be done forthwith under the direction of the Croton Board.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Henry—
Resolved, That the vacant lots numbers fifty-seven, fifty-nine and sixty-one Leonard-street be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Henry—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to remove the gate on the bulkhead of Pier number Thirty-six North River, immediately.
Which was adopted.
And directed to be submitted to the Board of Councilmen for action this evening.
By Alderman Chipp—
Resolved, That the crosswalks in Perry-street, from Fourth-street to Waverley-place, be relaid immediately under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was adopted.
By the same—
Resolved, That the carriage way in Perry-street, from Fourth-street to Waverley-place, be repaired under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Reed—
Resolved, That the cobble-stone pavement in Division-street, from Chatham-square to Essex-street, and in Essex-street, from Division to Houston streets, be put in proper repair forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to pay the salaries of the employes of the Counsel to the Corporation to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, from the appropriations of thirty thousand dollars made for the Law Department.
Which was on ayes and noes adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Hall, Long—14.
By the same—
Resolved, That sixty feet from Broadway, to and across the Ninth-avenue, be paved, and curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By the same—
Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at the intersection of Fifty ninth-street and Sixtieth-street with the westerly side of Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to inform this Board, at its next meeting, under what authority he is acting in sweeping the streets of the City without contract, whether under the directions of the Commissioners of Health, or by virtue of the tenth section of the ordinance for cleaning streets made with Andrew J. Hackley, and dated February twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, or otherwise: also, at what dumping grounds he has deposited the manure which has been removed from the streets since the date of the notice served upon Andrew J. Hackley and his sureties; what amounts of such manure have been sold either at public or private sale, and at what price, and with whom the proceeds of such sales have been placed for safe keeping; also, the number of loads of street manure which he has now on hand.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Froment—
Resolved, That Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By the same—
Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Long—
Whereas, a resolution was passed by the Common Council, and was approved by the Mayor, December thirty one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, donating to the Low Dutch Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment on their property, used for burial purposes, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas E. Smith, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount, and charge the same to the account of donations.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the various Ward Committees of the Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund be and they are hereby directed to withdraw, in their respective Districts, all the tickets which have been issued by them to parties entitled to relief from said funds, and that such Committees reissue new tickets only to parties entitled to relief under the provisions of the ordinance creating the Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds Number Six
By the same—
Resolved, That the Assistant Treasurers of the Volunteer Family Aid Fund be and they are hereby directed not to pay over any moneys received by them under the ordinance creating the Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds number six, except upon new tickets issued by the various Ward Committees in pursuance of the provisions of the previous resolutions.
Whereupon Alderman Froment offered the following as a substitute:
Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Relief Committee of the several Wards be, and are hereby instructed, before allowing money to be drawn under the New Ordinance, to issue new tickets to all applicants for relief, and that the Assistant Treasurers of the several Districts be directed to pay no tickets unless made out in accordance with this resolution.
Resolved, That the Committee of the several Wards, before giving out tickets, under the new ordinance, for relief of soldiers' families, that they be and are hereby instructed to obtain from the applicant a certificate, as required by section nine of the ordinance, dated not more than six months anterior to the time the application is made; in case the Committees are satisfied of the impracticability of the applicants obtaining such a certificate then to require a letter of recent date and such other evidence that shall be satisfactory to the Committees until the necessary evidence can be obtained.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby instructed to furnish (as soon as practicable) to the Ward Committees the necessary books, blanks and tickets to carry out the objects of the above resolutions.
Alderman Masterson moved to lay the whole subject on the table.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—10.
Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Hardy, Froment, Farley—5.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Church of St. Francis Xavier, number Forty-nine West Fifteenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That John T. K. Judge be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.
Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Philip Short, Arthur Starr and William Hardy to stand on City ground, on Sunday, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That the sidewalks on the northwest corner of Twenty-first-street and Seventh-avenue be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to take up the pole lying across the sidewalk at the corner of Pier number Twenty-five, and that he report the cost of the same to this Board.
Which was adopted.

INVITATIONS.

By the President—
An invitation was received from the Union Home School, to attend their anniversary, to be held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, June ten, at half-past seven.
Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from further consideration of a report from Board of Councilmen, in favor of paving East Broadway with Belgian pavement.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to changing grade of Eighty-fifth-street and Sixty-sixth-street west to Amsterdam-avenue.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the New-York Opthalmic Asylum Hospital one thousand dollars.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of opening One Hundred and Third-street, between Fifth-avenue and Harlem River.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks at the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets and Second-avenue, and One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets and First-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in the Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of purchasing a new engine for Company number Forty-four.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report in favor of building a house for Engine Company number Forty-three.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring to build an extension to house of Engine Company number Thirty-five.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of providing a temporary location for Hook and Ladder Company number Seventeen.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of donating the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of allowing Henry Stollmeyer a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Mitchell moved to take from the table a resolution in favor of paying John Woods for filling up and furnishing the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then adopted by the following vote and resolution from Board of Councilmen:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring to dig out cellar, etc., of house of Engine Company number Nineteen.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. John H. Houghkirk for the sum of ninety-three dollars, amount which would have been due John H. Houghkirk, deceased, for services as Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward for the month of May.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the flagging in Twenty-seventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be repaired immediately, and the accompanying ordinance adopted, by adding thereto, after the words "immediately," the words "where not already done."
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged a space four feet wide, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with

authority to provide that a tendar might be made in any other money than the Constitution of the United States permitted tha States to designate by law for that purpose. On the contrary, the presumption from this restriction on the legislation of the States is that it was intended to make coin and nothing else the madium to be used for a legal-tender in payment of debts. Any other would lead to the strange anomaly, that while the States provide by law that nothing but gold and silver should be a legal tender for debts, Congress could pass a law providing a substitute for coin, which, if the State directed should be so received, their legislation would be void, as directly violating the Constitution of the United States.

Nor do I see that there is any necessary connection between compelling individuals to receive the notes of the United States in payment of debts due them, with the issue of them by the Government for the payment of the debts of the Government. Congress has the power to adopt such measures as may be necessary to pay the debts incurred in any manner for the Government, but it by no means follows that to give such notes a higher value, they may compel individuals to receive them in exchange for property or debts due them, without their consent.

The same argument would allow Congress to take from the banks or from individuals the coin necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, and to repay therefor the ontes issued by the Government. It is just as necessary to maintain the credit of the Government that the interest should be paid in coin, as it is to give credit to the notes issued by the Government by compelling individuals to receive them in payment of debts.

This question seems to have been a subject of discussion in the Convention that formed the Constitution. As originally reported, the clause giving the power to coin money contained the words, "and emit bills on the credit of the United States."

A motion was made to strike out these words, and it was opposed by others, as possibly necessary in some emergencies.

Mr. Madison suggested that it would be sufficient to prohibit making them a legal tender. The striking out was urged both to prevent their being made a legal tendar and to remove the possibility of an issue of paper money by the Government.

The words were stricken out by a vote of nine States to two. If the arguments of the members of the Convention were entitled to weight in the decision of this question, it would seem to establish that the intent was not to confer such a power on the Government. (Madison's Papers, 3d vol. p. 1,344.)

This idea was also fully stated by Mr. Webster when he said: "Most urquestionably there is, and there can be no legal tender in this country under the authority of this Government or any other, but gold and silver. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain and of the very highest importance. The States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, and although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet as Congress has no power granted to it but to coin money and to regulate the value of foreign coins it clearly has no power to substitute paper, or anything else, for coin, as a tender in payment of debts and to discharge contracts." * * * *

The constitutional tender is the thing to be preserved, and it ought to be preserved sacredly under all circumstances. (4 vol. Webster's Works, p. 271.) And again he says I am of the opinion then, that gold and silver at rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this. (4 vol. Webster's Works, p. 280.)

It was argued on the part of the plaintiff that the section which confers authority on the Government of the United States to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, was sufficiently comprehensive to include the power to make paper money a legal tender. I am not able to adopt that conclusion. The coining of money has never been construed as including the issue of a paper currency. Coin and coinage are understood to be the stamping of metals in some way so as to give them currency, but is not applied to any other material, and to regulate its value merely applies to the fixing the value of that which has been so coined, whether it be comestic or foreign coin. I can see no connection between the right and power to coin money and regulate its value, and the power to compel persons to take paper money on discharge of a contract; and there is no ground upon which the act of Congress can be sustained in connection with this power.

It has been suggested that this power might be exercised under the powers necessary to be resorted to in time of war for the support of the army and navy and the protection of the country against invasion. But there is nothing under this head giving any more authority than for the support of the Government under any other department.

If the Government in time of war needed individual property and took possession of it by force, the owner would be entitled to full compensation therefor from the Government. But for such a purpose the Government could no more transfer the property of one man to another for less than its value, than they could do so to provide means for carrying the mails or paying the ordinary expenses of Government.

There may be another view, however, of this question which, as applied to contracts made after the passage of the law, might make these bills a proper medium of payment. The act declares them to be a valid money of the United States, and as such they might be used in the payment of debts which were payable in such lawful money, and probably in all debts contracted after the passage of the act in the absence of any statutory provision of the State prescribing what should be a legal tender for debts. I do not deem it necessary, however, to decide upon this question in the present action, as there are other reasons which relieve me from the further examination of this branch of the case.

Conceding that Congress has power to pass a law making paper money a legal tender, is this statute retrospective in its operation?

It is a settled principle in the construction of statutes not to give them such an interpretation as will make them retrospective, unless the act declares that it shall have such an effect, or it is so wordad that it can have no meaning unless it is so applied.

The provision of this statute would be satisfied by holding it to be simply prospective in its operation. Upon contracts made after its passage, less injustice would be done by enforcing its provisions. They were known when such contracts were made, and we may conclude that they were made in reference to the statute. Butto apply them to contracts made previous to its passage might work gross injustice, and should require in the statute a clear expression of the intent of the Legislature before such a construction is adopted. A reference to the present condition of the currency will show at once such injustice. Contracts which were made when gold and silver were the only legal means of paying debts, would, under applicelion of those provisions, be payable in a currency much less valuable to the market, and in many instances, especially of contracts made abroad, would result in serious loss, if not ruin.

In this State there have been repeated decisions that acts of a Legislature should be construed as only operating prospectively, unless they clearly show that a contrary interpretation should be given them.

In Dash *vs.* Venkleeck, (7 John. Rep., 417, 503,) Ch. J. Kent says: "It is a principle in the English Common Law, as ancient as the law itself, that a statute even of its omnipotent Parliament is not to have a retrospective effect. This was the doctrine as laid down by Bracton and Coke, and in Gilmore *vs.* Shutu, (2 Mod., 310,) it received a solemn recognition in the Court of King's Bench.

Various cases are cited by the Chief Justice in that case, and, among others, the case of Calder *vs.* Bull, (3 Dallas, 386,) in which the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States speak in strong disapprobation of all laws operating retrospectively, and that of Ogden *vs.* Blackledge, (2 Cranch, 272,) where they considered it plain that a statute could not retrospect so as to take away a vested right.

In Quackenbush *vs.* Danks, (1 Denio, 128, 130,) Bronson, C. J., says when laws are made to act upon past transactions, they cannot fail to work injustice.

And again, it is a well-established rula that a statute shall not be construed so as to give it a retrospect beyond the time of its commencement, and there are many cases in the books where general words as comprehensive as those under consideration have been restricted in their influence so as not to reach past transactions.

In Kanfer *vs.* Kohnns (5 Hill, 317,) the same rule is recognized as follews: "I admit the value of the rule that general words in a statute which may be satisfied by being allowed to operate on contracts made subsequent to its passage, should, in their application be limited to the latter.

And in a later case, that of Palmer *vs.* Cosely (4 Denio, 374,) it is said to be a doctrine founded upon general principles of law, that no statute shall be construed to have a retrospective operation without express words to that effect, either by an enumeration of the cases in which the act is to have such retrospective operation, or by words which can have no meaning unless such a construction is adopted. This letter case was affirmed in Court of Appeals. (2 Comst. p. 182.) These cases from our own Courts fully establish the position that a statute must not be construed so as to be retrospective in its operation, if it will beer any other interpretation. (See also Whitman *vs.* Hapgood, 10 Mass., 437; Medferd *vs.* Learned, 16 Mass., 215.)

There is nothing in this Act of Congress making it retrospective. The provisions of the law will be fully carried out by confining its operation to contracts made after the passage of the law, if it should be held that such a power is possessed by Congress to make paper money under any circumstances a legal tender for the payment of debts, or if these bills, being made lawful money of the United States, become thereby the medium of payment of indebtedness created after the passage of the statute.

As the contract in this case was made, and the payment under it matured before the passage of the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, the same is not effected by the provisions of that statute. The tender, therefore, was not sufficient, and the defendant is entitled to judgment.

Murder on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The case of John M. Griffin and Thomas Lees, indicted for murder at sea by poisoning Capt. Bunce, on board the bark *Betsey Williams*, was brought on this morning.

The District-Attorney, Mr. E. D. Smith, stated to the Court that he desired to enter a *nolle prosequi* as against Lees.

Mr. Edwin James, who appeared for Lees, objected to this course of proceeding, and desired to have a verdict of not guilty in favor of his client.

A jury was accordingly impanneled, and a formal verdict of not guilty was rendered against him by them.

The District-Attorney then moved on the trial of Griffin; a jury was impannaled, and the case was opened to the jury by Mr. Andraws, the Assistant District-Attorney. Mr. Howe appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Starbuck was the first witness called. He proved that the *Betsey Williams* was an American vessal, and sailed from here to Havana in July last.

George Marimarie, one of the crew of the bark, testified that he joined her in July last; her Cap ain was named Coffin; the first mats was named Burke; Griffin was second mate, and Lees third mate; she went from here to Havana, where she discharged her cargo; the Captain remained on board till he was taken sick, and left the vessel; the mate also left, and Griffin was made mate in his place; a seaman was made second mate; the vessel remained at Havana about a month and a half; she got a new Captain there—Capt. Hood—and went to Cape Francis, near Remedios, four days' sail; this is an open bay on the coast; Capt. Hood went ashore sick, and that was the last we saw of him; about a week and a half after that, a brig came near us; we hailed them and asked how the Captain was; they answered in Griffin's presence that he had died the Friday before of black vomit; Griffin went ashore after that and stayed a day; we then began to take in a cargo of molasses, &c.; a day or two after that Capt. Bunce came on board as Captain; it was about three weeks after Hood went ashore; he remained on board three or four days; when he came on board he was well and hearty; the second day he was taken sick; he lay two days sick on board, and then went ashore; I never saw him afterwards; when the brig came, and it was said that Hood was dead, Griffin said, "Just what I want;" Griffin took charge of the vessel after Hood left, till Bunca came; about a week after Capt. Bunce left, Capt. Williams came and took charge; the day he came on board, Lees brought me two vials; one had white vitriol in it, and ona had blua vitriol; I have them overboard; the white one was full; the blue one had about one-third out of it; the vials were small-sized, say three inches long and about seven-eighths of an inch around them.

Cross-examined.—The black vomit was not an epidemic at Remedios when Bunce died: there was yellow fever at Havana; Bunce threw up; that is all I saw; Lees, the steward, took care of him and others; I never spoke to him but once, to ask him for medicine; Lees and Griffin had access to the medicine-chest; it was in the cabin, and they all could go there; I never saw Lees before I went on that ship; Griffin was a good sailor.

Re-direct.—After Capt. Bunce left the vessel Griffin had a talk with the crew; I did not hear him, but heard others say what he said.

This evidence was excluded by the Court.

Henry Ansell sworn, testified he resided at Remedios and had lived there two and a half years, and saw Capt. Bunce at Remedios; saw him when he came up from the vessel, and repeatedly afterwards, and saw him dead; he was buried in the cemetery; his body was afterwards taken up and placed in a tomb and was afterwards opened in presence of witness and Dr. Hiland, who took out part of the body and put it in alcohol in a glass jar which was sealed up in the Consul's office with his seal, which the witness identified on its being shown to him; it was packed in a box which was given to Dr. Hiland.

Dr. Hiland testified to his opening the body and taking out the viscera, and putting them into the jar and packing as described by the last witness, together with a sample of the alcohol used, and of some chloride of soda, a little of which fell upon the organs in taking them out. He stated that he was applied to by Capt. Stevens, of the *Sonoma*, and the Consul, to make the investigation, but he advised that the viscera should be sent home for investigation. He described the appearance of the body though it was somewhat decomposed, and gave it as his opinion that the man did not die of yellow fever, though he would not swear that he did not. He proved, also, the delivery of the box on board the steamer *Eagle*.

The Captain of the *Eagle*, one of the Marshal's officers and an assistant of the District-Attorney of Massachusetts, proved the receipt of the box and its delivery to Dr. Jackson for analyzation.

Dr. Jackson testified to the analyzation. All his tests showed the presence of copper and nothing else. He obtained from the stomach and intestines one grain and thirty-two hundreds of sulpbate of copper, and from the liver six-tenths of a grain, making the whole amount 1 92-100 grains of sulphate of copper, which is blue vitriol. All the organs yielded copper, and no other poisonous substance. He analyzed also the alcohol and the chloride of soda which were sent on and found no copper.

He also described the symptoms attendant upon poisoning with blue vitriol.

The case is still on.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Belle and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured off the coast of Georgia by the gunboat *Potomska*, on Feb. 22, 1863. The vessel being unseaworthy, was after a survey, delivered over to the use of the Government at Port Royal, at a valuation of $800. No one intervened in the suit commenced to forfeit her. She had on board her when captured a certificate of British Registry, dated at Nassau, May 5, 1862; a shipping agreement between the master and crew, dated Feb. 9, 1863, for a voyage from Nassau to Port Royal and back; a clearance from Nassau for Port Royal, and an agreement signed by the master at Nassau, on Feb. 6, 1863, stating the terms on which he was to navigate the vessel on the voyage for the purpose of running the blockade, the payment to be made to him in specie and Confederate money on his arrival at a port in the Confederate States, and a further amount to be paid him on his safe arrival at Nassau on his return trip.

The master himself testified also to this agreement, and to his knowledge of the blockade, and it was shown that the port into which he tried to enter was blockaded.

Held by the Court—That the proofs leave no room for doubt or comment in the case, that the voyage was deliberately put on foot and attempted to be executed for the purpose of violating the blockade.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture against vessel and cargo.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Nicholas First and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Victoria*, on March 21, 1863, off Little River, N. C., about a mile from the shore. No one appeared in the suit for either vessel or cargo.

The only papers found on board at the time of capture were a certificate of British registry, dated at Dublin, April 23, 1860, with an indorsement upon it from the Register at Nassau, stating that John Dennis had been, on March 12, 1863, appointed Master: a copy of a manifest of the cargo, without date or signature, or note of its departure or destination. The vessel was loaded mostly with powder and military stores.

The master, mate and boatswain were examined as witnesses. Their testimony showed that the vessel was laden in Liverpool, and departed thence in November last to Nassau and the Confederate States, and back to Nassau. She was bound to Charleston or any other port where she could get in, and had made two or three attempts to enter Charleston, but without success. The master destroyed the clearance of the vessel. There were no bills of lading.

Held by the Court—That the testimony of the witnesses is surprisingly ingenuous and distinct, and no room for doubt remains that the voyage was commenced and prosecuted till the capture with a fixed design to violate the blockade.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Granite City and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured at sea, about fifty miles east of Eleuthera Island, by the gunboat *Tioga*, on March 22, 1863. No one intervened in the suit for either vessel or cargo.

The papers on board the vessel were a certificate of British registry, dated Dec. 24, 1862, at London; shipping bills, dated Glasgow, Dec. 29, 1862, for Nassau; a bill of health given at Funchal for Nassau, in January, 1863; a clearance of the vessel at Nassau on March 20, 1863, for St. Johns, N. B.; a clearance of the vessel with a cargo of cotton from Wilmington, N. C., on March 10, 1863, for a voyage to Nassau, and a shipping agreement, executed at Nassau, Feb. 19, 1863, for a voyage from Nassau to St. Johns, N. B., and back.

The master, cook and steward were examined as witnesses. The master testified that the vessel was built in the Clyde, in December last, and was called *The City of Dunedin* till the voyage was begun, when her name was changed to *The Granite City*. The vessel left Glasgow in December, 1862. Her voyage was to be a round one, ending in any port of the United Kingdom. She touched at the Isle of Man, Cork, Madeira, and St. Thomas, whence she went to Nassau, where she discharged part of her cargo and cleared for St. Johns, N. B. The witness repeatedly refused to testify to what place the vessel was thence bound, but finally testified that "he was bound to run the blockade into some Confederate port, wherever he could get in, and if he could not get in to go elsewhere." He further testified that she ran into Wilmington, running the blockade, though fired at; discharged her cargo and took on board a cargo of cotton; which she took to Nassau, where she discharged it and took on board the cargo she had when captured. Various papers of the ship were burned during the chase by his orders.

Held by the Court, That the evidence very clearly establishes the guilt of the voyage. The destruction of her papers, her having violated the blockade on the preceding voyage, and her plain purpose and attempt to carry out this one by violating the blockade, amount to complete proof of the criminality of the enterprise she was engaged in.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

Action for a Divorce for Cruel Treatment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Sarah Fairbanks vs. *Jonathan Fairbanks.*—The plaintiff brings this action for a divorce from bed and board, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The marriage between plaintiff and defendant took place in 1852, and one child, a son, is the issue of the marriage.

It is alleged that shortly after the marriage the defendant commenced a systematic course of cruelty toward the plaintiff, wholly unendurable. It is alleged that on one occasion, having gone out to visit a sick friend, defendant upon her return knocked her down and choked her. That this treatment has continued with little or no cessation for some time, at times more violent than at others. One of the witnesses testified that on one occasion "plaintiff was so sick that she could scarcely hold up her head," defendant threw a cup of coffee in her face, and then told her she was only making believe sick.

The defendant's sister, who was the principal witness in his behalf, swore that, for all she knew, defendant had always treated his wife kindly, and only on one occasion had heard her complain of her husband having pinched her.

The trial was concluded to-day, and the decision of the Court was reserved.

Action of Replevin—Coal Oil the Cause of the Controversy.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Monerief.

The Hudson River Railroad Company vs. *Wm. Grove.*—This action is brought by the plaintiffs, in their capacity as common carriers, to recover a quantity of coal oil, in which they allege a qualified property. The complaint alleges that prior to June 1, 1862, they had in their possession a quantity of coal oil, which they had brought for hire to this City.

That on or about the first day of June one George Bakeman, otherwise called George Mavar, feloniously took and carried away from plaintiff's possession eight barrels of the said oil, and fraudulently and feloniously pretended to sell the article to defendant, and that the defendant feloniously and fraudulently received the same, knowing that they had been stolen, and that defendant converted the same to his own use, and refused, on demand, to deliver the same to plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs further allege that the oil was the property of R. L. Carter & Co., who, on demanding the delivery of the oil or the value thereof from the plaintiffs, received the value thereof from the plaintiffs, $150, and thereby the plaintiffs became vested with the title to said oil, and now claim in their own name the right to recover the value of the article from defendant.

The defendant admits that the purchase was made from Bakaman, but denies guilty knowledge of his having stolen the articles; and, further, that the articles were of little or no value, being, as alleged, worth only $25. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $56, and as damages for detention $3.

T. M. North for plaintiffs; J. S. Bryan for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Clerke.

Wilson vs. *Holden.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event. Opinion by INGRAHAM.

Hoagland vs. *Miller et al.*—Judgment on foreclosure suit, to which Ford was a party, is a bar to this action. New trial ordered; costs to abide event, on the ground that there was a mistrial. Opinion by SUTHERLAND.

Rankin vs. *Sacchi, impleaded.*—Order reversed, without costs to either party. Opinion by SUTHERLAND.

Watson vs. *Barker.*—Hearing suspended until the judge at Circuit furnishes the findings of fact. Opinion by SUTHERLAND.

Renard, et al. vs. *Graydon, et al.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by INGRAHAM; SUTHERLAND dissenting.

Liedlieff vs. *Powers.*—Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by SUTHERLAND.

Justice SUTHERLAND announced that in consequence of the illness of one of the Judges, a large number of the cases were still undetermined, but would probable be decided next Monday; to which day the Court adjourned.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Samuels et al vs. *Jones.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Brown et al vs. *New-York Central Railroad Company.*—Allowance of $250 to plaintiffs.

Smythe et al vs. *Graydon et al.*—Allowance of $75 to defendants.

Before Justice Mullin.

In the Matter of the Application of Rich and Fowler.—Order granted.

White vs. *Lynch, &c.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Noble, &c. vs. *Cromwell, &c.*—Motion for allowance denied. Report of Referee set aside, &c.

Dewey vs. *Russel.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Cauldwell, &c. vs. *Taner and others.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Westervelt vs. *Jay.*—Motion granted, without costs: defendant to have 20 days to answer, from this date.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the Matter of Petition of Edward Callans et al. for Release on Habeas Corpus.—The writ must be discharged, and the petition or recruit remanded.

Taylor vs. *Jordan.*—Motion granted, unless the defendant in three days appears and answers the questions marked "Yes."

Richards et al. vs. *Hitchcock.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Derby vs. *Mornange.*—Judgement for plaintiff on demurrer with costs, defendant to have leave to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs. See opinion.

Farrington vs. *Stetson.*—Same decision.

Ramsey et al. vs. *Chalwell.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings and judgment to be settled. See opinion.

Mitchell et al. vs. *Stewart et al.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Van Eaten vs. *Steers*; *Siefert* vs. *Mark*; *Pennington* vs. *Hall.*—Orders granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Kruse vs. *Kruse.*—Motion granted as asked for in notice. Counsel fee of $50.

Contry and wife vs. *Moore et al.*—Judgment for sale, and reference to ascertain incumbrances. Findings with Special Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... JUNE 4, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou..	104	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	122
5,000	do	104	300	do	121⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, '65	106	100	do	122
10,000	U.S 6s 1-yr. C.N.	98⅞	250	do	c 121⅝
10,000	do	99	300	do	c 121⅝
2,000	Ill. War Leva	102½	200	do	b3 121⅝
2,000	N. C. State 6s	69⅜	1300	Erie Railway	95
6,000	Mo. State 6s	68½	200	do	95⅝
2,000	do	68½	200	do	b10 95⅝
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C.	89	100	do	s30 94⅞
10,000	do	b10 89⅜	100	do	s15 95
1,000	do	89⅜	200	do	s30 95
10,000	do	89	200	do	s60 95
5,000	Er. 3d M. Bs. '83	113½	400	do	95⅝
2,000	do	113⅞	200	do	b30 95⅝
2,000	E. 4th M. Bs	109	150	do	s15 95⅝
1,000	Har. R. 2d M.	103½	100	Erie R. Prf.	105½
5,000	do	103⅜	150	do	105⅝
1,000	But. N Y. & E. Im.	108	250	do	105½
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	91	300	Har. Railroad	101
3,000	Ill. C. R. Bs.	120	200	do	b30 102
4,000	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st	107	1500	do	102
1,000	Chic. & R. I. R. Bs.	112	600	do	s30 102
5,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	103	50	Harlem R. Pref.	106
5	Bank of St. of N. Y.	102	200	do	c 106⅜
5	Bank of Commerce.	105	700	Reading R.	110⅝
150	do	104½	25	Mich. Cen. R.	117
40	Perk Bank	135	50	do	117⅞
1,000	Amer. Gold	146⅜	200	do	117⅝
85,000	do	146	50	do	b30 118⅜
200	Canton Co.	33	800	M. S. & N. I.	77
100	do	33⅛	500	do	s30 77⅜
150	do	33⅜	200	do	s60 77⅝
200	do	s60 33⅜	400	do	77⅝
200	do	b30 34	200	do	b10 77⅝
300	Penn. Coal Co.	138	450	do	77⅞
10	do	137	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 113
100	Cumb. Coal Prefd.	27½	200	do	115⅛
100	do	27⅜	100	do	b30 115⅜
250	do	27	300	Ill. Cen. R. Sco.	103⅜
100	Quicksr Min. Co	b30 44⅜	1000	Clev. & P. R.	92
200	do	44⅜	1200	do	91⅞
200	Amer. Coal Co.	65	800	do	91⅞
50	Cen. Am. T. Co	44	400	do	b30 92⅛
100	do	b10 45	100	do	s30 91⅞
16	Nic. Tran. Co.	3⅝	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	105
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	184⅛	100	do	104⅜
50	Hudson Riv. R.	a10 132⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	110⅜
100	do	133⅜	100	do	111
50	do	b10 132⅛	500	do	110⅜
100	Alton & T. H.	48	500	Cbl. & R. Is.	101⅜
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	76⅛	80	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	49
180	Cbl. & Alt. Pref.	93	150	P., Ft. W. & Ch	74⅞
50	Rome & Watert'n R.	94			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104	450	Erie R. Pref.	106
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	106⅜	300	Harlem R.	s30 103
2,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.N	98⅞	600	do	103⅜
10,000	Mo. State 6s	69⅜	500	do	103⅜
20,800	P., Ft. W. & C. 2M.	104	200	do	s10. 104
5,000	Hnd. R. 3d M.	123	600	do	104⅛
25,000	Amer. Gold	146⅜	16	Harlem R. Pref.	105½
15,000	do	146⅜	50	do	106⅜
20,000	do	146⅛	200	Reading Railroad	111⅜
380	Canton Com.	34⅜	200	do	b30 111⅜
50	do	35	1500	M. S. & N. I. R.	76⅞
50	do	34⅜	300	do	s10 76⅝
500	do	s30 34⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115⅛
250	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	27⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	b10, 110⅜
250	Quicksilv. M. Co.	44⅜	100	do	b30. 111
200	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1⅜	300	Clev. & Pitt. R.	93⅛
80	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	45⅜	1000	do	93⅜
100	do	45⅜	400	do	93⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30. 123	500	do	b10 94
200	do	123	650	do	94
150	do	123⅛	100	Gal. & Cbio. R.	105
500	do	s3 123	100	do	105⅛
500	Erie Railway	97	400	Cleve. & Tol. R. opg.	111⅜
150	do	s10 97	300	Cbl. & R. I. R	102
300	do	97⅛	50	do	b10. 102
600	do	97⅜	300	do	101⅞
550	do	b10 97⅜	200	Cbic & N. W. R.	33
400	do	97⅜	25	do	32⅞
100	do	s10 97⅜	25	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	49
200	do	s30 97⅜	250	do	50
100	do	97⅜	300	P., F. W. & C. R.	78
800	do	s3 97⅜	100	Alton & T. H. Pr	80
100	Hudson R. R.	b30. 133⅜	50	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	49
100	do	133⅜	50	do	49⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$50	Quicks. M. Co	44⅛	100	Erie R. Pref.	b30. 106⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅜	450	M. Se. & N. I. R.	78⅛
250	do	122⅜	150	do	c 78⅛
100	do	s3. 122⅜	200	do	s3 78⅛
50	do	b3. 122⅜	100	do	b10 78⅛
1200	Erie Railway	96⅜	100	do	78⅛
300	do	c 96⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	118
400	do	96⅜	50	do	118⅛
200	do	c 96⅜	500	Clev. & P. R.	92⅜
300	do	s3 96⅜	200	do	92⅜
100	do	b5 96⅜	200	do	c 92⅜
200	do	s10 96⅜	100	do	s3 92⅜
800	do	b3 96⅜	100	do	s10 92⅜
200	do	b3 96⅜	200	P., F. W. & C.	75
200	Harlem R.	103	200	do	c 75
300	do	103⅛	100	do	s3 76
200	do	s10. 103	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	105⅛
100	do	s3. 103⅛	100	do	105⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Treas. 7s, 1st	103	200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	b10 46
	Notes	small. 106⅜	100	Hud. River R.	134
5,000	do	107	50	do	b10. 134⅛
100	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1⅜	200	Harlem R.	105
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	123	100	do	105⅜
100	do	123⅜	100	do	s3. 105⅜
50	do	b10. 123⅜	500	do	105⅛
300	Erie R.	97⅜	500	do	105⅜
800	do	97⅜	300	do	105⅜
200	do	s10 97⅜	150	M. S. & N. I.	s3 78⅛
400	do	s3 97⅜	200	do	79
500	do	s30 97⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts	93⅜
500	do	b3 97⅜	100	do	b3 93⅜
1300	do	97⅜	300	do	93⅜
200	do	s10 97⅜	200	do	b10 93⅜
500	do	s3 97⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	76⅛
200	do	b10 97⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	33
200	do	b3 97⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 105⅛
100	Erie R. Pref.	105⅞	50	do	b10. 105⅛
100	do	s3 105⅞	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	102⅛
100	do	b10. 106	400	do	102
400	do	106	100	do	b10. 102⅛

TUESDAY, June 4—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin fell off ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. to-day; sales at 146@146⅛ ℔ cent. The ratee of Exchange for Saturday's mail are also ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. easier; Bankers, 160@160⅛, and Merchants, 158⅛@159⅛ on England.

The supply of Money to the Brokers is easier to-day at 6@7 ℔ cent., and this turn in the market has influenced more liberel ordere to buy the speculative Stocks, which, taking Erie as the standard, are 2 ℔ cent. higher than yesterday afternoon or early this morning. The general Share market at the Second Board this afternoon was quite buoyant, and the buyers were among the strongest firms of the Street, particularly on the New-York Roads. The advance on Harlem from par, the lowest Street sales this morning, was 6 ℔ cent.; on Erie, 2@2½ ℔ cent.; on Michigan Southern, 1¼ ℔ cent., and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2@2½ ℔ cent. There was a further rise in the Government 6 ℔ Cents of 1881 to 108½ ℔ cent., at which the Stock was marked at the close of the Afternoon Board. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	146¾	146⅜	Harlem Pref.	108	107
U. S. 6s, 1881	108	108⅜	Mich. Central	117¾	118⅛
N. Y. Central	122⅞	123⅛	Mich. Southern	77⅜	79
Erie	95⅛	97⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	115⅜	117
Erie Preferred	105	106	Illinois Central	109⅛	111
Hudson	143	124⅜	Pittsburgh	91⅜	94
Toledo	111	111⅜	Fort Wayne	74⅜	76
Pacific Mail	185⅜	185	Rock Island	101⅜	102⅝
Harlem	103	100	Northwest	31¾	33
Canton	33	35	Galena	105⅛	105⅞
Cumberland	26⅜	27⅜	Reading	111¼	111⅜

The conversions of United States Currency into the New Loan, to-day, amount to $1,830,400, of which $869,750 was paid into the Treasury Office direct, and $960,650 through the Loan Agencies.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $2,194,691, including for Customs, $147,000; Payments, $1,220,727; Balance, $21,945,762.

The following additional railway traffic returns for the month of May have been received. The gain on the same month last season, it will be noticed, is quite general:

	May, 1863.	May, 1862.
Michigan Southern	$263,981	$200,326
Galena	166,157	158,194
Toledo	100,255	70,151
Rock Island	144,397	89,172

The Michigan Southern Company gain altogether since the 1st of March, (the beginning of their fiscal year,) $254,000 on the traffic of the quarter.

Mr. WILLIAM G. WARN, junior member of the old Stock Exchange firm of JOHN WARD & Co., was to-day unanimously admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday last, June 1. The profits of the past year were reported $348,511. To these were added $131,489 from the previous surplus or "rest" of the Bank to make $480,000 dividends for the year, or 4 ℔ cent. semi-annually. The surplus or "rest" is still $700,000, or about 11 ℔ cent. on the capital. The general statement of the bank is as follows:

Capital Stock	$6,000,000
Circulation	2,217,945
Deposits	6,061,272
Dividends unclaimed	21,567
Half yearly dividend	240,000
Rest	700,000
Balance of profits	1,906
Total	$15,252,471
Gold and Silver	$1,837,838
Government securities	1,538,739
Balances by other banks	384,349
Notes and checks of other banks	333,873
Bank premises	376,014
Notes and bills discounted	11,184,397
Total	$15,252,471

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water during the fourth week in May by the Erie and other State Canals of New-York in the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	68,300	1,776,300	659,100	166,300
1863	41,300	926,500	1,390,400	34,000

The aggregate quantity of the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Deborah of Strelnmark.

WALLACK'S—The Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 9 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duplooq's Holy Land.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Fils de Giboyer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $6 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our intelligence from Gen. Grant's army this morning is to the 31st ult.—one day later. At that date there had been no material change in the condition of affairs. The siege operations were being energetically pushed forward, and the army was in good condition and fine spirits. The rebels on the Rappahanoock report that Gen. Grant had fallen back to the Big Black to meet the rebel force under Joe Johnston, but the report undoubtedly grows out of the fact that Gen. Blair, with his division, had been sent in that direction

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 30th ult., in a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, give an interesting account of the condition of affairs at that date. The idea of carrying the place by storm appeared to have been permanently abandoned. Earthworks were being erected to protect the men, and mines were being made to blow the face out of one or two of the rebel forts, which were otherwise unapproachable. In the meantime a heavy cannonading was kept up against the doomed city. New batteries had lately been put in position, and 150 guns were in almost constant play. A deserter who arrived within our lines on the morning of the 30th, represented affairs in the city as growing desperate. There were about 18,000 effective men there, two-thirds of whom were kept on the fortifications night and day. This deserter represented that he was sent out by Pemberton with verbal messages for Johnston and Loring—the former somewhere between the Big Black and Jackson, and the latter near Port Gibson. Pemberton believed his rations would hold out for thirty days, but urged Johnston to come to his relief within ten days at the furthest. Gen. Blair, before reported as having gone out toward the Big Black Bridge, had met no enemy, and the report of Johnston being in the vicinity was disbelieved.

The question of reinforcements for Gen. Grant is partly answered by the following paragraph from the Chicago *Post*: "The Chicago Irish Legion, which for a long time has been stationed near La Grange, Tenn., has gone to Vicksburgh, with other reinforcements, for Gen. Grant. It would be contraband to say how many troops have gone and are going in the same direction, but they are 'a good many.'"

It is stated that a portion of Admiral Farragut's fleet recently proceeded up the Red River to Shrieveport, where the rebels had a Navy-yard, and did effective service. Two iron-clads of great power were found upon the stocks, and blown up and destroyed. The iron for these vessels is said to have been sent from Richmond, and it is believed that had they been completed they would have been powerful enough to have destroyed our Mississippi fleet.

We learn from Murfreesboro that the rebel force opposed to Gen. Rosecrans now appears to be massed along his immediate front. Scouts have scoured the country on the left and in the rear, and found no rebels, nor heard of any. A mounted force of the enemy advanced on the 3d on the Manchester Pike road and engaged our vedettes, but retired after a skirmish lasting about an hour.

We have this morning a detailed account of Col. Kilpatrick's successful raid from Gloucester Point. He crossed the country between the York and Rappahannock Rivers, making an extensive circuit through the garden-spot of Virginia—a section which our troops have never before penetrated. Col. Kilpatrick made a large capture of negroes, horses and other valuable property. He did not lose a man.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 1st inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamer *Ellen S. Terry*. Everything is reported. Gen. Wild, in his enterprise of organizing a negro brigade, is recruiting with very good success.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches that an order has been forwarded relieving Acting Admiral Wilkes, and designating Commodore Lardner as his successor. We have already announced the fact that Admiral Dupont is to be succeeded on the South Atlantic station by Admiral Foote.

The President has revoked Gen. Burnside's order suppressing the Chicago *Times*, and the General last evening notified the publishers that its publication could be continued. The General has also notified the proprietors of the *World* that he has revoked the order forbidding the circulation of that paper in his Department.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the City Inspector was requested to report by what authority he is cleaning the streets, and what disposition is made of the sweepings. A resolution was passed to have a story added to the City Hall, to make it correspond in height with the new Court-house—the addition to be made when the Court-house shall be completed. Another resolution was adopted, appropriating $10,000 to celebrate the ensuing Fourth of July, under the auspices of a Joint Committee of fourteen. Messrs. Farley, Reed, Boole, Ottiwell, Pier, Henty and Mitchell were appointed from this Board. The Mayor's veto of the resolution to increase the salary of the Public Administrator from $1,250 to $5,000 per annum was overruled, 9 to 12 to 4. On the resolution from the Councilmen, directing the Park Barracks to be removed, Mr. Hardy said the barracks were used for a prison, and otherwise illegitimately. Mr. Ottiwell said a visit to them would satisfy any one that they were used for legitimate and good purposes, mostly as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. Fromont regretted that such partisan feeling should be so manifest in a resolution of this character. It was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

In the Board of Councilmen the Corporation Counsel was requested to report what amount of fines and fees have been collected by the Corporation Attorney since the 1st of January, what has been received for compounding fines and suits for penalties, and how the money has been disposed of. A communication was received from the City Inspector, stating that he has granted requisitions to the street-cleaning contractor for his pay only up to April 15, and that he was obliged to grant requisitions during periods when the streets were not properly cleared of dirt, by virtue of section seven of the contract, which simply required of the contractor that "the streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter," and the crosswalks and gutters be kept free from snow and ice. The letter was ordered on file. On an ordinance to appoint the *New-Yorker Journal* a Corporation paper there was considerable discussion. It was urged on partisan grounds, but Messrs. Hayes and Jonas insisted that it would be both partisan and proper to substitute the *Journal* for the *Demokrat*, as there were already two German Corporation papers, and three of that kind would be too many. They also insisted that the *Herald* ought to be a Corporation paper, on the ground of large circulation. This latter view was supported by Mr. Brandon. Finally, it was voted to substitute the *Journal* for the *Demokrat*, and the *Herald* for the *Evening Post*. The resolution from the other Board, authorizing an outlay of not more than $2,500 for receiving each returning regiment of volunteers, was lost. Mr. Gross opposed it, citing the fact of the omission of receptions to the German regiments as an evidence of partiality on the part of the Receiving Committee. He thought there was still time left to cover this fault. The Board concurred in ordering an issue of stock to be made to pay for extending the Central Park, pursuant to the order of the Supreme Court. Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Communications from the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool and Glasgow were read, and a letter from Mr. Reed, relating to marine signals, was received.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons continued their session yesterday. Grand officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year with very imposing ceremonies. The Grand Lodge chartered five new lodges in thie City, and continued dispensations to such military lodges as might deserve the same. The Grand Lodge will meet again this morning.

At the billiard tournament yesterday, Seereiter beat Estephe and Tieman, Estephe beat Deery, and Foley beat Goldthwaite. The grand score now stands: Kavanagh won three, lost none; Seereiter won three, lost two; Fox won three, lost none; Estephe won one, lost three; Tieman won one, lost two; Deery lost three, won none; Goldthwaite won one, lost two; Foley won two, lost two.

The Troy *Times* says that "a Committee of colored men from that city waited upon Gov. Seymour last week, and asked him whether he would favor the organization of regiments of black men. He replied that he should not, saying that he had too much sympathy for the blacks to do so, as the position they must occupy would be one of extreme danger, and would lead to dreadful and unnecessary sacrifice of life."

The case of Sidney Kirtland, arrested by the Provost-Marshal as a rebel spy, and brought before Judge McCunn on a writ of *habeas corpus*, was continued before the Judge yesterday, and a decision will be rendered to-day. The question involved is important as deciding the right of the military or civil authorities to the custody of a spy in time of war.

The price of Gold fell 1 ₩ cent. and the speculative Shares rose 2 ₩ cent. yesterday on the Stock Exchange. Bills on London 160 ₩ cent. Money in easier supply to the Stock Brokers. Government Stock of 1881 rose to 108¼, and the sales of the New Loan amounted to $1,830,400.

Breadstuffs were in less demand yesterday; Flour and Wheat were declining. Provisions were in good request at generally uniform prices. Sugars and Whisky were more sought after. Cotton was active and buoyant. Transactions in most other articles were restricted. Moderate freight engagements were effected.

The New Peace Party—Its Candor and Consistency.

Fighting shy is poor business. It is manly to take the bull by the horns. Fernando has done it. The boldness and the consistency with which he now comes out against the war are admirable. Of course we all know it will end in his biting the dust; but then, the straightforwardness and the pluck of the thing—how splendidly it shows off against the shivering fellows in the background!

There was no dodging in this Peace Convention. It met the real issue of the day squarely. In as distinct terms as the language affords, it denounced both the *principle* and the practice of the war; both its *inception* and its prosecution. In its third regular resolution it declared that "Under the Constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them by military force;" and, in its ninth, that "by the continuance of the war, the Government itself will be utterly and irrevocably subverted." In its adopted Address to the People, it declared that the war is "the curse of the age in which we live;" that it was "unconstitutional, and could not be prosecuted constitutionally;" that "the hand of God is uplifted against us;" that "the war cannot succeed—we have been beaten—we cannot conquer the South;" that "to support the war is to support the policies of the war;" that "there is no difference between War Democrats and War Republicans;" and that "the only road to Democratic victory is through peace." Certainly all this is sufficiently explicit; and we have the prospect that at last the people are to get an opportunity to pronounce at the ballot-box upon the primary instead of the secondary questions of the day—upon what concerns patriots instead of what concerns partisans.

The Convention took altogether too much pains to *defy* the Government at Washington. It seemed to imagine that it was engaging in a movement which would provoke persecution by the National authorities. This was quite superfluous. The Government could not if it would, and we believe would not if it could, balk this movement by any interposition. The movement, so long as it avoids all *violent* opposition to the Government, is perfectly legitimate. Though there were some two or three speakers who did not content themselves with simply denouncing the Administration, but aoegbt apparently to stir up armed revolt against it, the Convention in its organic capacity manifested no such spirit. It instigated no violence, but reserved its appeal to the ballot-box only. No truly loyal man will complain of that. The ultimate sovereignty resides with the people alone; and just as the people through their constitutional organs—the National Legislature and the Executive—accepted the war, just so *through the same organs* they may, if they please, in due time, repudiate it. Though no portion of them have any political right to resist with violence the Tax bills and the Army and Navy bills, they have a complete political right to send, if they peaceably can, Senators and Representatives to Washington who shall repeal these acts, and thus close the war. Of course we consider that such popular action would be recreant and ruinous. But the people have an unquestionable right to make up their mind to it, if they please, and then, through their chosen constitutional agents, to carry it into effect. When that point is once reached, we shall simply say that peace could not come too quickly—that a Republican Government which had to rely on such a people, was no longer worth saving.

The people, then, are not to be debarred from the discussion, or, if they please, the adoption of peace measures; and the formation of a Peace party is perfectly legitimate. The men at the head of this movement need fear no molestation, so long as they organize for political and not for military purposes, and so long as they ply argument, and not violence, or instigations to violence. Nothing better need be desired than that the sense of the people shall be fairly taken on the cardinal questions thus presented; and every truly loyal man, we are sure, will be perfectly willing to abide the verdict.

The Convention has rendered good service in protesting so distinctly against the inconsistency of pretending to support the war, and yet standing out against its necessary consequences. In its address it says with peculiar force, "If the General Government have the moral or constitutional right to make war upon the States for its own salvation, then it is without restraint as to the means used directly for that purpose, except in the manner of using those means." In other words, a rightful war necessarily carries with it all the powers and means allowable by the recognized laws of war; and to oppose these latter is, in fact, to oppose the war itself. This is indisputably true. There is no such thing as a *mixture* of war liabilities and civil rights. If the Southern Secessionist is an enemy to be warred against, he is not a citizen to be protected. He has *no* civil rights, and is exposed to all the liabilities any other enemy would be under the laws of war. War, if it be war at all, it is an *ultima ratio*, the last resort, a supreme exclusive appeal; and it is absurd to talk of the constitutional privileges or immunities of those against whom it is waged. To recognize these is to recognize that the war has no legitimate character. The peace leaders, therefore, tell their brother Democrats, with complete reason, that they are bound either to sustain the Government in the exercise of every war power, or to pronounce the war wrong and join them in seeking to end it.

Here in fact lies the great practical duty of the crisis—the only one which can justify the formation of party lines. Before this gigantic issue between war and peace, all others shrink into insignificance. They can all safely be left to the free play of public opinion and its moral pressure upon generals and rulers, which is sure to prevail sooner or later. At worst, their effects can be but transient. But the question of peace or war involves no less than the perpetual destinies of the Republic. The consequences that hang on its decision are of infinite moment. It is every man's duty to shape his public conduct with reference to them solely, overlooking every other consideration. If he is for war, he should know no party but the party of thorough-going, out-and-out, unconditional, unyielding war. If he is for peace, he should decently acknowledge it, and consistently act with those who make peace their party watchword.

Prospects at Vicksburgh.

Of course, we do not give any credit to the rebel report that Gen. Grant is preparing to raise the siege at Vicksburgh. Neither the rebel Press nor the rebel military leaders know much about Gen. Grant's besieging operations, as the absurd telegrams we have received from the South show. Their communication with Vicksburgh itself is only by strategem, and, in our rear, they have no force within many miles of our army.

An abandonment of the siege of Vicksburgh, from any cause whatever, would be most disastrous in its bearings upon the Western campaign, and upon the hopes of the country. It would postpone indefinitely all hope of opening the Mississippi River. Occurring at this season of the year, it would compel the retirement of Grant's army to Memphis, and of Gen. Banks' army to New-Orleans. It would give the rebels strength and courage to attack Rosecrans. It would destroy the prospect of another campaign in the Mississippi Valley until such time as the army raised by conscription shall be in the field. It would give a new lease of life, and a renewed grasp of power to the Southern Confederacy.

There could be no reason whatever given for the raising of the siege of Vicksburgh—no reason but one, and that is, the insufficient strength of Grant's force. He is in an excellent position; he is within easy reach of supplies; his communications are perfect; he has the cooperation of a fleet. The enemy, whether at Jackson or in Vicksburgh, are placed under the greatest disadvantages, both as regards reinforcements, supplies and communications, and Johnston's army at least as regards position.

We have had various announcements that Grant was receiving such reinforcements as he needed; and a Memphis dispatch declares that he says he has all the troops he can use to advantage. We trust it is true that Grant did say this; and we hope the statement that he had received reinforcements has more truth to it than some of those reinforcing telegrams frequently sent us before a battle, only to be denied after it. When Grant landed with his army on this side of the Mississippi River, some forty days ago, he had between fifty and sixty thousand men; and we suppose his various battles and attacks since that time have cost him close upon ten thousand men. This would leave him still a respectably-sized army. But the rebels have certainly a force of fifteen thousand inside of Vicksburgh, and the forces of Loring and Johnston, originally nearly twenty thousand in number, have been growing stronger every day for the last twenty days. It would undoubtedly be very difficult work for Johnston to get in a position where he could operate against Grant; but while Grant's army confronts the most formidable works, with a strong garrison behind them, it is an ugly matter to have a rebel force of even thirty thousand gathered twenty miles in his rear.

It would be a terrible thing (if Grant needs reinforcements) for the Washington authorities to fail to furnish them. We have a score of detachments in West Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri that could be easily and quickly sent him; aye, we have troops stationed in cities of the Free States on the Ohio River, and as high up as the Lakes, which had much better be before or behind the enemy at Vicksburgh. The Government can furnish no excuse whatever for the dreadful disaster of a failure at Vicksburgh.

American Affairs in England.

The debate in the British House of Lords on May 18, in reference to the English vessels captured by our cruisers, was one of more than common interest. It was opened by the Marquis of Clanricarde speaking in favor of his motion for copies of the proceedings of our Prize Courts, in a speech most remarkable for the untruth of its statements and the recklessness of its charges. The ground of his bringing up the subject was, as he said, that "the whole trade of England with the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies was at present arrested." This statement was, of course, a mere rhetorical flourish; for no seizure of vessels by our cruisers could have had any serious effect upon the lawful trade to that part of the world, and we have yet to see any signs that the illegitimate trade has been checked by such seizure, or by anything else. Now and then, it is true, we notice that some blockade runner has been forced to make his appearance before the Insolvent Courts; but where the profits are so large, the failure of one or two will not intimidate the rest.

The rest of the speech was worthy of this beginning. The speaker charged our Government with a design to stop the legitimate trade of England, not only with foreign but with her own ports. He charged us with violating treaty stipulations in refusing to allow shipments of coal in British vessels from New-York to Nassau. He charged our Government with "grossly violating" the law of blockade, and with "actually opening the mail bags in the hope that letters might be discovered which would affect the character of the ship." He berated our Government far handling the cases ever to the action of the Prize Courts; and denounced the conduct of our Prize Courts as "grossly illegal and unjust," with especial reference to the action of the Court in this District as to Mr. Redgate, one of the claimants in the case of the *Peterhoff*, saying that, though he was a British subject, our Court had deprived him of his rights as such, because he had a residence in the Confederate States.

Most of these points in the Marquis of Clanricarde's speech were fully answered by Earl Russell. He showed quite clearly that they were without foundation; that so far from our Government having violated International law, it had always fully acknowledged its rules and obligations; that in refusing to allow British vessels to load coal, &c., for Nassau, we were only doing with them the same that we did with our own vessels, and that the Law Officers of the Crown, "watching carefully all the decisions, said there was *no rational ground of complaint* as to the decisions of the Prize Courts of America." He did not believe that our Government had any intention to disturb or prevent English commerce.

He might have added that Mr. Redgate, though born in England, became a resident of Texas before it separated from Mexico, and was a citizen of Texas when it was annexed to the United States; that he had been a member of the Texan Legislature, and only left that State since the rebellion; and that he appealed to our Court not on the ground of being an English subject, but because he desired to be and remain a citizen of the United States. He might have added also that, so far from opening the mails, our Government had delivered them up unopened, having to oppose the current of public opinion here in so doing.

These two speeches were followed by a brief one from Earl Derby, who entirely concurred in Earl Russell's positions, that they "ought not rashly and hastily to assume that the Supreme Courts of the United States would give decisions contrary to law and justice," and that in regard to the interruptions to commerce they "ought to make every allowance for the very natural provocation which the Americans must naturally feel for the very large extent to which the contraband trade had been carried on from England and from other countries into the Confederate ports."

We are heartily glad to see that the debate took such a turn as this. If the English people can place themselves in this state of mind, so as not to make hasty presumptions against us, and so as to make any sort of allowance for the provocation which the conduct of a part of the English people occasions, there will be no danger of collision between the two countries.

Camp Followers and the Conscription.—Gen. Hunter has just issued from Port Royal, a General Order which sounds more like business than his letter to Jeff Davis. Its substantial part is in the words following:

"Many hundreds of able bodied men, liable to the draft, and not in the employ of the Government, being now within the limits of this Department, pursuing schemes of private profit and speculations based on the necessities of the service, it is hereby ordered that all such persons who may be found within the limits of this Department within twenty days from the date of this General Order, shall be drafted to fill up the weakened regiments from the respective States to which they belong, now serving in this Department; and all such persons belonging to States not represented here by regiments will be drafted to serve in the regiment numerically the weakest."

This may at first sight look a little hard, upon those who have gone down to the sunny shores of the Palmetto State to seek their fortunes; but, if there be any class of citizens that should be rigidly held to their duty under the law for organizing the militia, it is the class included in this order. These persons have from the beginning swarmed about the camps of our armies, speculating, in every conceivable mode, in "the necessities of the service." They have purchased favoritism from officials of easy virtue, enjoyed Government transportation by land and water for their merchandise, been protected in their lucrative, and often illicit, trade by the guns of Union soldiers, and these soldiers, in return, they have fleeced by cruel and scandalous extortion. If the example set by Hunter should be followed in other Departments, and the Government aid in the enforcement of the principle, at least ten thousand men might be brought under the operation of the Conscription act, who otherwise will escape altogether the burdens and hazards of a war which so far has only served to enrich them.

Many of the speculating camp-followers upon whom this order bears will avail themselves of the chance given by the twenty days' grace, and will close up their "schemes of private profit," and make haste to ship for a more salubrious clime. Arriving North after the enrollment now making is completed, they will stand a fair chance of escaping altogether the risks of conscription. Care should be taken by enrolling officers to watch this end of the line, so that these migrating patriots be not overlooked in making up the honorable roll of our country's defenders.

The Police Commissioners.—Under the apprehension, perhaps, that the charges alleged against the Police Commissioners of this City, upon which Gov. Seymour was expected to eject them summarily from office last January, would not stand the test, nearly six months have been taken by their accusers to frame a new indictment against them. The "additional charges" are of frightful length, and would fill nearly four of our columns. Their excessive detail, if not their strength otherwise, is relied on, probably, to do the desired work. We furnish an abstract of the charges to-day. Gov. Seymour, it will be seen, gives the accused Commissioners till the 13th of this month to prepare and file answers to the indictment placed in his hands, after which he proposes to go into the trial of the truth of the charges.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Polish Question—The French Elections—Speculations on American Matters—Glarification of W. Cornell Jewett.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, May 22, 1863.

In regard to Poland the situation to-day seems to be this, that England has proposed an armistice, which has been accepted by France, and thus far refused by Austria. But even if Austria adheres to it, the two parties mostly concerned—Russia and Poland—will refuse it, and then what? Shall we have a European war or not? In the meantime the insurrection is perhaps more than maintaining itself—it is extending daily over more ground, and the Poles at Paris are absolutely certain that it will yet extend further. Oh! every one exclaims, if the Mexican business were only terminated!

But this Mexican business does not appear to be near its termination, as the acts of the Government themselves show, for not only are considerable reinforcements being sent to Gen. Forey, but they are also sending out, in pieces, several gunboats, to be used on the water which partly surrounds the City of Mexico. But if these gunboats are no better than those carried and put up on the Lake Garda during the campaign in Lombardy four years ago, one or two good Parrott or Whitworth guns in the right place will make short work of them.

In everything that pertains to news in regard to Mexico, the Government exercises a most annoying and useless rigor. Beside the New-York journals which have been lately suppressed quite frequently, the Belgian and English journals are also frequently confiscated at the frontier. Some time ago I told you of the annoying perquisition, or domiciliary visit which the police had made at the house of M. Montijo, Mexican Consul at Paris, and at those of several journalists who occupied themselves with Mexican affairs; but at that time it was said that nothing compromising had been found, and that the affair had been dropped. It seems that this was not true, for M. Montijo and four of those persons who received the visits of the police, are about to be tried before the Police Court for having "practiced manœuvres and kept up communications with the exterior, with the view of troubling the public peace and of exciting hate and disgust for the Government of the Emperor."

The example of M. Thiers in allowing his name to be used as a candidate for Deputy, is being followed by most of the living illustrations of the late Governments of France. Thus, besides the eminent statesman just mentioned, the following distinguished names are on the list of candidates of the Opposition: Messrs. Berryer, Legitimist; Odilon Barrot, Orleanist; Count de Montalembert, Legitimist; Count de Remusat, Orleanist; Fresian, Minister under the Republic of 1848; Barthelmy St. Hilaire, Dufanre, Nogent St. Laurens, Casimir Périer, Emile Perière, Isaac Perière, Maria, Prof. Laboulaye, (at Strasbourg,) Jules de Lasteyrie, St. Marc Girardin, the Marquis Clermont, Tonnerre, and others. These, added to the list of the famous "Five" of the last Chamber, if all elected, will make a most powerful and dangerous opposition. The Minister of the Interior, M. de Persigny, who is charged with the supervision of the election, and who is naturally anxious that the Government candidate should be elected, publishes this morning in the *Moniteur*, a violent attack against M. Thiers, in the form of an address to the Prefect of the Seine, charging this officer to use all his ability to defeat M. Thiers. But the fury of the Minister will only increase the number of M. Thiers' friends, and his election may be regarded as a certainty. Since yesterday, the name of M. Thiers has been posted on the walls of this, the Second District, printed on blue paper, in the following form:

Second Circumscription;
Election for Deputy the 31st of May
M. Thiers.

But the Government this year permits a certain amount of liberty to candidates in the publication of electoral addresses, and many of the candidates, besides publishing their addresses in the journals, stick them also on the walls and inclose them in envelopes. All this is giving an extraordinary interest to the election, which cannot prove otherwise than profitable to the candidates of the opposition.

You know by this time that Mr. William Cornell Jewett is again in Europe on a self-appointed peace mission, and you have no doubt observed that by some means or other the Continental telegraph has been much occupied in acquainting the public with his movements. The *France*, the journal of the Viscount de Laguerronnière, Senator of the Empire, a Bonapartist organ, which prides itself upon its correct intelligence, contains in its issue of Monday last the following astounding leader on Mr. Jewett and his mission:

"It is rare that a wise and judicious idea should remain long unacknowledged. The truth, whatever may be the order of certain people in perverting or smothering it, will always finish by triumphing over error and falsehood, and after spending much useless time and labor, people are obliged to come back to the policy which they ought first to have adopted, if not for an economy of time, which as the English say is money, at least in honor of human reason.

We see that an important personage of the Democratic party in America, Mr. William Cornell Jewett, has made the voyage to London in order to bring about an Anglo-French mediation in American affairs, the basis of which is to be found in the reply of Mr. Seward to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. [A telegraphic dispatch had just stated that Mr. Jewett had determined on this line of policy.] Mr. Jewett has addressed to the English people an appeal, in which he traces the history of the events in America, since the period when France made the proposition of mediation to which England and Russia did not think it their duty to adhere otherwise than indirectly, and with reserves which rendered an official proposition impossible. It is to this project of mediation that the honorable American Democrat demands that England should give in her adhesion.

If our memory serves us, the project of the Cabinet of the Tuileries was but indifferently received by that part of the French Press which pretends to be liberal, and which has shown, with too much éclat on the subject of the measures adopted by Mr. Lincoln in regard to Slavery, how little liberal they are; and by the English Press, jealous in seeing us conquer abroad an influence which they have always sought to absorb for their own country.

But here is a man who evidently represents that great party of public opinion in the United States, which is called Democratic, and who returns to the project of which M. Drouyn de Lhuys is the author, and it is to the public opinion of England that he addresses himself, as if he were certain he should be well received.

It would be difficult to admit that Mr. Jewett should have attempted such an enterprise without possessing, on the intentions, the thoughts or the cesires of the Government of Washington certain information which authorizes him to think that he will not be disavowed in the measures he may adopt; it is not also less possible to suppose that the Cabinet of London is ignorant of the presence of Mr. Jewett in England or of the nature of his project.

We are justified, therefore, in the conclusion, at least by inference, that the American Government, tired of the war, exhausted in its resources, uncertain of the future, menaced even in the present, has permitted this outside action in the hope of reconciling the interests of the North and South, of extinguishing mutual hatreds, of bringing back peace to unhappy America, and then seeking to appropriate it to its profit in case circumstances and the condition of public opinion will permit.

Thus it is seen that after all it is a triumph of French policy, of that frank, moderate and really liberal policy which is the only good one, and which alone merits sacrifices, because it is the only one to assure the peace, the prosperity and the dignity of nations."

The death of the wife of Lamartine, and the serious illness of the distinguished poet himself, has produced a most painful sensation in Paris, for not only was the deceased one of the most esteemed and meritorious of women, but her husband, whatever may have been his faults, is still widely loved and respected.

MALAKOFF.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, June 4.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

A party of contrabands direct from Culpepper, who arrived at Union Mills yesterday, report that a few days since three rebel brigades of infantry arrived at Culpepper from the Rappahannock, and the soldiers said they were going to Richmond. The bridge over the Rapidan has been rebuilt, so that trains pass over the road from Culpepper to Richmond, *viâ* Gordonsville.

OFFICERS FOR COLORED TROOPS.

The Board of Examiners for officers to organize and command the colored troops is yet in session, at No. 469 Fourteenth-street. The Board appears determined that none but competent officers shall have the position, and there is no appeal from the Board. The test is not a severe one. First, the applicant must furnish evidence of physical ability; second, good moral character. He must also have a good knowledge of the common English branches of education—reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history—and, if he has been in the army, he must have some knowledge of tactics.

DISMISSED.

Capt. George E. Wallace, Company A, Seventy-ninth Indiana volunteers, has been dismissed the service.

THE VICKSBURGH WOUNDED.

Assistant Surgeon-Gen. Woon telegraphs to the Department here that the wounded from Vicksburgh are being removed as rapidly as possible to hospitals at Memphis and elsewhere. Large quantities of ice and other comforts have been forwarded from St. Louis for the use of the wounded.

ARMS FOR THE ARMLESS.

The Medical Department is now prepared to furnish, free of charge, artificial arms to such soldiers as have lost their natural ones in battle

TO BE HUNG.

The sentence of the Court-martial in the case of Wm. T. Waller, convicted as a spy, has been approved, and he is ordered to be hung

DEATHS.

The following deaths of soldiers have been reported to-day:

J. L. Haskill, Co. K, 7th Maine.
A. C. Truman, Co. G, 152d New-York.
Charles L. Decker, Co. D, 134th New-York.
Hiram Christer, Co. F, 2d Massachusetts.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, June 4.

ADMIRAL WILKES BELIEVED.

The order has already been forwarded relieving Acting Admiral Wilkes and designating Commodore Lardner as his successor.

PROMOTION OF COL. GRIERSON.

Col. Thomas H. Grierson has been appointed a Brigadier-General for gallant and distinguished services.

AFFAIRS ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Yesterday morning the rebel pickets were considerably strengthened in front of the Rappahannock.

A rebel deserter is represented as stating that since the prohibition to fish in the river the enemy are considerably curtailed of their fresh luxuries.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.

The soldiers of the army of the Potomac will be gratified to learn that a reform is to be made to the matter of supplying newspapers and periodicals. The cost of any paper sold is not to exceed five cents per copy—one-half of the amount which is now charged by extortioners. The privilege of acting as newspaper agents is to be confined to discharged or disabled soldiers, and given to the highest bidders, the amount of the offer to be paid into the proper hands as a hospital fund.

It is understood that the privilege of supplying provisions and other stores to officers' messes at headquarters, is also to be awarded to the highest bidder on similar terms.

VISITORS TO THE ARMY.

Gen. Nye, Governor of Nevada, and Judge Mott, of New-York, are visitors at headquarters, the guests of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers.

THE INDIANS IN UTAH.

Information has just been received here, showing that in a fight which recently took place in Utah between the California Volunteers and a party of Indians at a settlement called Battle Creek the Mormons assisted the Indians, one of their number, a man by the name of Potter, bringing the Indians into town and showing them the whereabouts of the volunteers, who were in only small force, not expecting an attack. After the attack was made the Mormons gathered together to enjoy the sport; over two hundred looking quietly on in a contest, where the Indians outnumbered the volunteers ten to one. Fortunately the arrival of reinforcements saved them from massacre, though for three hours they kept up the unequal contest.

Col. Connah makes a similar complaint of the Mormons in his official report of the Battle of Bear River.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Acting Master Zamco is ordered to the command of the steamer *Jasmine*, and Lieut.-Commander Henry C. Blake to that of the steam gunboat *Estaw*, at Baltimore, in appreciation of his gallantry in the defence of the *Hatteras*.

DISMISSED.

By direction of President Lincoln, Second Lieut. Charles Lyman, of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, has been dismissed from the service for furnishing the descriptive list of a man of his company to an unauthorized person, in disregard of General Orders on the subject. This order, as an example, was read to every company and regiment in the army.

STEAM MACHINERY.

The Navy Department has advertised for steam

machinery proposals, to be received until the 15th inst. The Department will consider the propositions of parties who may choose to offer for machinery of equal power, or plans or specifications of their own, in place of those advertised.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury of questions arising from appeals made by importers from the decisions of Collectors relating to proper classifications under the Tariff act of July, 1862;

As to the width of silk velvets, the Secretary expresses the opinion that selvage, being manufactured and bought and sold with the velvet, is an integral part of the fabric, and should be included in computing the width to ascertain the square yard.

Crape trimmings, understood by experts as silk and cotton trimmings, of which silk is the compoesant material of chief value, are subject to a duty of 40 per centum.

American grown cotton, imported from Havre, but not identified as such in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Department, was properly charged a duty rate of ¾ per cent. per pound.

Cotton bagging, understood to apply exclusively to articles used, or suitable to be used, for the baleing of cotton, and also flax yarn, must each pay a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem.

SWINDLED BY TICKET AGENTS.

Some of the returning New-York soldiers have been swindled by outside ticket agents at the Washington railroad station, being overcharged for their fares. In cases coming to the knowindga of agents of the State of New-York, restitution has been obtained. Soldiars belnnging to other parts of tha country have been likewise victimized.

ON THE WAY HOME.

The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York regiments left here to-day on the 6 o'clock P. M. train for New-York.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OF MARYLAND.

Maj. GRANVILLE O. HALLER, of the Seventh United States Infantry, left here to-day to enter upon his duties as Provost-Marshal for the State of Maryland.

HORSES.

An army order from Headquarters, Army of tha Potomac, recently issued, says no horse should be left in the possession of a disloyal resident of any part of the country occupied by the enemy, this species of property being contraband of war, and liable to be used by guerrillas, spies, or messengers in the enemy's service.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. JOHN A. ELLISON, of Pensylvania, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, and assigned to duty at Camp Convalescent, Alexandria.

COLORED RECRUITS.

Orders have been issued by the Commander of the Military Department of Washington to muster into the service all colored recruits who may be presented in companies of 64. As soon as they are mustered in they are clothed and sent to Mason's Island, where a camp is being formed. Over one thousand are enrolling. Two companies are mustered in, and will soon be officered and ready for the field.

CHANGES.

The Sixteenth Virginia Loyal regiment has been disbanded, and the men mustered out of service.

The Thirty-ninth New-York regiment (Garibaldi Guards) has been consolidated into five companies, and half the officers mustered out of the service.

The First District of Columbia regiment has been consolidated into four companies, and a proportionate number of officers mustered out.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Official Report of the Destruction of the Rebel Steamer Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

The following report has been received by Secretary WELLES:

UNITED STATES SHIP DE SOTO,
GULF OF MEXICO, May 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, yesterday at noon, I discovered the smoke of a steamer, and stood for it. Soon after we made the steamer, and pressed after it to the very extent of our power. At 6 P. M. she stopped, and two boats pushed off from her, carrying her officers and crew. Immediately lowered and took one of the steamer's principal officers as a security for the lives of my own men, and then boarded the steamer. As soon as the boats had got alongside of her, the flames burst out, as I had anticipated, when I hoisted the "recall." Afterward, having had the assurance that there was no danger of her blowing up, I went near enough to the burning ship to lead our hose on board; but all efforts to suppress the flames were unavailing, and by sunset the famous Confederate ship *Cuba* sank beneath the waters of the Gulf, in lat. 28° 47', lon. 87° 58'. It is estimated upon reliable authority that the cargo of the *Cuba* was worth in Havana nearly $400,000, and if landed in Alabama, would have been worth from a million to a million and a quarter. I have her officers and crew on board, and shall deliver them to the custody of the authorities at Key West. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. WALKER,
Captain U. S. Navy.

Hon GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy, Washington.

OTHER CAPTURES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

The United States gunboat *Tioga*, under date of April 23, reports the capture, 50 miles north of Little Bahamas Bank, of the British registering sloop *Justina*. She had no flag, but the Captain admitted that he had thrown an English and a rebel flag overboard during the chase. She had on board eight bales of cotton.

The United States steamer *Huntsville* reports the capture, on May 19, of the Spanish steamer *Union*, from and from Havana, bound to Mobile—a tug-boat, of 115 tons, built in Philadelphia, and recently used at Havana as a tow-boat. She had on assorted cargo of considerable value.

The steamer *Octorora* reports the seizure on the 22d ult. of the English steamer *Eagle*, from Nassau, N. P., ostensibly bound to St. John, N. B., with a cargo of asserted merchandise. She is an iron paddle wheel, schooner-rigged steamer of 147 tons burthen.

The United States gunboat *Tahoma* captured the sloop *Crazy Jane* on the 6th ult., in Tampa Bay, loaded with turpentine and cotton.

The United States gunboat *Konawha* captured on the 15th of May the British brigantine *Comet*, with an assorted cargo.

On the 27th of April the United States ship *De Soto* captured the schooner *Clarida* from Havana. This vessel is supposed to be one belonging to the United States which was seized by the rebels at the commencement of the war.

The *Colorado* reports that the gunboat *Kennebec* captured on the 4th of May the schooner *Juniper*, from Havana, bound to Mobile, with an assorted cargo.

The *Huntsville* reports the capture, on the 13th of May, of the Confederate schooner *A. J. Hodge*, of Mobile, from Nassau, bound to a rebel port, with an assorted cargo.

The United States flagship *Magnolia* reports the capture, by the tender of that vessel, of the schoonnr *Oliver S. Breeze*.

The United States frigate *Colorado* captured on the 9th of May, the schooner *Sea Lion*, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with a cargo of 292 bales of cotton.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

S. T.—1860—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

We would call the attention of our readers to a new article, to-day, called STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND. This preparation is no patent medicine, but a bona fide good article for the cure of Nouralgia and Rheumatism. D. S. BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 202 Broadway.

Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., has proved eminently successful in the cure of severe complaints, especially those affecting the limbs and lungs, also of women's diseases. The Turkish and other foreign baths are administered, and every means of reinvigoration is brought to bear on invalids.—*Springfield Republican.*

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes
FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 140 Maiden-lane.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New,
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for One Dollar.—5,000 pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost.
S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 21 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

City Ladies and Ladies from the Country.—If you wish wedding slips and gaiters, Summer Balmorals and gaiter boots, with boys' and misses' boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Straw Hats.—A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS, MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

The Improved Silent Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing-machine, with improved bradler. Call or send for specimens of sewing at No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BILLINGS—ODELL.—On Wednesday, June 3, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Robert G. Dickson, BENJAMIN L. BILLINGS and SARAH A. ODELL, oldest daughter of Thomas B. Odell, Esq., all of this City.

CLARK—WHITE.—On Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. S. O. Burchard, D. D., LORIN CLARK, of New-York, to S. EUGENIA, only daughter of William B. White, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

CAMPBELL—WEED.—On Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, THOMAS M. CAMPBELL and SARAH M., eldest daughter of Wm. H. Weed, all of Brooklyn.

GOODWIN—JACKSON.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Conn., by Right Rev. J. Williams, D. D., assisted by Rev. F. J. Goodwin, D. D., Rev. FRANCIS GOODWIN and MARY ALSOP, daughter of Capt. Charles H. Jackson, U. S. N.

KEARNY—CHESEBROUGH.—At the Church of the Incarnation, on Thursday, June 4, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, ROBERT C. KEARNY and CERTRUDE C., daughter of Robert J. Chesebrough, all of this City.

LA FAVOR—BROWNE.—On Thursday, June 4, by Rev. Dr. Preston, LOUIS LA FAVOR and GEORGIANA P., daughter of Maj. Browne, U. S. A.

MCFARLAN—SEAMAN.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Henry Morton, D. D., of Philadelphia, FRANCIS MCFARLAN to ELIZA ANNA, daughter of Willett Seaman, all of this City.

MAGILL—WALL.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Thomas R. Smith, Mr. CHARLES R. MAGILL and Miss ELIZABETH M., daughter of William Wall, all of this City.

RIGHTER—THOMAS.—On Thursday, June 4, at the First Presbyterian Church, Bergen, N. J., by Rev. E. W. Frnnch, CHARLES A. RIGHTER, of New-York, and Miss WINIFRED THOMAS, of Bergen.

TURNER—FLOYD.—In Mastic, L. I., on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. Mr. Cooper, HERBERT B. TURNER, of New-York, and SARAH K., younger daughter of Hon. John G. Floyd, of Mastic.

TURNER—MESHAW.—On Thursday, June 4, at the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., by Rev. J. W. Shackelford, CHARLES H. THORNE and CARRIE MESHAW, both of that city. No cards.

DIED.

CRANE.—In New-Orleans, on Friday, May 22, CAROLINE MIDDLEBROOK CRANE, only daughter of Mrs. R. M. Merwin.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Jonathan H. Crane, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 78 Clinton-place, on Friday, June 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

CASERDY.—On Thursday, June 4, after a long illness, at the residence of her parents, No. 336 East 24th st., MARGARET, the only daughter of Michael and Bridget Cassidy, aged 23 years and 4 months.

Notice of the funeral in Saturday's papers.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DOUGHTY.—On Wednesday, June 3, ELIZA F. DOUGHTY, wife of Charles A. Doughty, aged 43 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, June 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, Rockford-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

HALLOCK.—On Thursday, June 4, of diphtheria, KATE M., daughter of Charles H. and Sarah G. Hallock, in the 8th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment, on Saturday morning, June 6.

JASPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4, JAMES JASPER, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Atlas Lodge, No. 316, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, Raymond-st., near DeKalb-av., on Friday, June 5, at 6 o'clock P. M. The body will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In Chicago, on Monday, May 1, Prof. E. C. JOHNSON, of the University of Chicago, aged 32 years.

LEIPER.—In Newburgh, on Monday, June 1, HANNAH ELIZABETH, daughter of B. G. Leiper, and granddaughter of Rev. Joseph McCarrell, D. D., aged 14 months.

SMEDBERG.—On Monday, June 1, in camp near Falmouth, Va., Lieut. CHARLES G. SMEDBERG, 14th regiment United States Infantry, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends and relatives of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, in 5th-av., corner 19th-st., on the afternoon of Saturday, June 6, at 4 o'clock precisely, without further notice. His remains will be interred in the grounds of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 12th-st. and 5th-av.

TRACY.—On Wednesday morning, June 3, at the residence of his father, No. 8 East 23d-st., Lieut. FREDERICK A. TRACY, 12th regiment U. S. Infantry, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Staff of Brig.-Gen. Ayres, First Brigade Regular Infantry, Army of the Potomac, in the 24th year of his age.

His funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. His body will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 2, CHARLES W., son of Joseph R. and Catharine E. Thomas, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to meet at the residence of his parents, No. 83 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and thence proceed to St. Mark's Church, where the funeral services will take place.

VALIANT.—In Kensico, N. Y., on Thursday, June 4, after a lingering illness, MARIA LOUISA, the beloved wife of Richard Valiant.

The funeral will take place from Brooklyn, of which notice will be given in to-morrow's papers.

☞ Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

WOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, after a short illness, JOHN S. WOOD, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, June 6, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 445 Canal-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

WATSON.—On Wednesday morning, June 3, after a lingering illness, JOHN WATSON, M. D., of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, June 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice, from his late residence, No. 9 West 21st-st. The funeral services will be held at Dr. Adams' Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 311.—June 4, 1863.
3, 57, 18, 74, 66, 72, 25, 43, 68, 31, 69, 45.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 312.—June 4, 1863.
28, 60, 3, 19, 24, 37, 14, 34, 46, 6, 41, 15, 10, 21, 12.
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THE SUNDAY DISPATCH
FOR JUNE 7, 1863,
Will contain the Opening Chapters of a thrilling Original Story from Life in this City, entitled
THE SECRET DESTROYER;
OR, THE
FORTUNES OF THE CLEVELANDS.
By Capt. WHEELER, U. S. A.,
Author of "Running the Blockade," (printed in the *Sun*,) "The Web of Fate," (published in the New-York *Ledger*,) &c., &c.

This Story is a startling record of the various fortunes and exciting episodes in the lives of the members of a well-known family in the City of New-York. The scenes are from life, and present a series of thrilling pictures of the mysteries and crimes that are too often covered over in this great Metropolis by wealth and seeming respectability. Many of the incidents will be recognized by the intelligent reader, who will thus have a key which will enable him to locate the characters who figure in this exciting revelation. Without going into a full synopsis of the Story, it may not be amiss to say that among the leading characters who figure in this Life Drama are: AN ORPHAN BOY, who has been robbed of his inheritance by his uncle, and turned into the street to shift for himself; A FULTON MARKET BUTCHER—a rich character; A RICH MERCHANT, who lives on Fifth-avenue in princely style, instead of being in Sing Sing, where he ought to be if justice had her due; THE WIFE OF THE MERCHANT, who has her own secrets, and has to pay liberally to avoid an awkward exposure; A CLERK WITH AN EASY CONSCIENCE, who is in love with a Banker's daughter, and who is not over particular as to how he gets his wedding outfit; A YOUNG GIRL, who has seen better days, and who bravely meets poverty and suffering in all its phases; A FEMALE VAMPYRE, who makes good use of what she knows, and who does business on decidedly original principles; A LADY WHO LIVES IN A RETIRED NEIGHBORHOOD, and turns an honest penny, &c., &c., &c. The Fortunes and Adventures of the Newsboy and the little girl who befriended him, will excite the deepest interest in the mind of the reader. They are both noble characters, whose misfortunes may well excite our sympathy, and in whose triumphs and successes every noble and generous heart will rejoice. The portraits of the guilty clerk, the vampyre, and their confederates in crime are so vividly portrayed as to leave a lasting impression on the mind. The history of the rich merchant and his fashionable wife cannot fail to arrest attention wherever it is read; and we hazard nothing in saying that this portion of the revelation will be pretty sure to cause a flutter in the fashionable circle in which the principal actors have long been recognized leaders. This powerful original Story was written expressly for the SUNDAY DISPATCH, and we submit it to the public as an evidence of what is in store for those who look to the DISPATCH for their Sunday reading. Other original novelties will rapidly follow this great story of Captain Wheeler's. In order to make room for all the original and interesting matters on hand, we shall issue a triple sheet of TWELVE PAGES this week, making
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DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any one it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No. 12 COPTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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II.

THE FAIRY BOOK.

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A delightful selection, in a delightful external form; full of the physical splendor and vast opulence of proper fairy tales, where the hens not only freely lay golden eggs, but eggs, not golden, hatch gold and silver dresses; abounding, too, in the charming little rhyming spells which wring responses from magic mirrors, and weave a charm round the child's understanding, in the scrupulous matter-of-fact details which realize to children's minds the orbit of wonder in which the tale moves, and finally in the quaint transformations which touch springs of subtle association in every child's memory.—*Spectator (London.)*

For our last collection of Fairy Tales we are indebted to one to whom we already owe much, as a bringer of pure and happy thoughts. Abjuring all idea of giving information, and leaving her readers to find their own moral, she has given us the loves of our childhood, some of them in their own old dress and speech, and others, if we are not mistaken, embellished with many a light and telling touch. A book of gold and green, to take away by one's self among the long grass in the quiet orchard, with the bees scattering the white and red apple blossoms on our heads! A book to dream over—from the lovely lady who lies with her eyes trembling to open at the nearing kiss which is to awaken her to life and love, to the story of Clever Susan, which they tell to this day among the wild gray rocks and silver lakes of Asgynt! A book of dainty little pictures, to be pored over by bright little eyes, and just the size to be held between the fat little dimpled fingers, without fatigue, for a long and happy hour!—*The Reader, London.*

The name of "John Halifax" is enough to assure us that the fairy tales of our youth will be found to be "selected and rendered anew," with the taste and judgment which such a task requires. We find in "The Fairy Book" all the old favorites, and most of those pretty stories of Madame D'Aulnoy which have proved such an inexhaustible fund to our dramatic writers in the present age of burlesque and extravaganza. Besides these, there are a few tales of German or Scandinavian origin. The author tells us that where originals could not be obtained, the various versions have been "carefully collated;" and the old English stories of "Jack the Giant Killer," "Tom Thumb," &c., have been left unaltered in their "charming Saxon simplicity of style, and intense realism of narration."—*Parthenon* (London.)

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY of the County palatine of Lancaster, made on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the matter of the estate of WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of Preston, in the County palatine of Lancaster, within the Archdeaconry of Richmond and Province of York, in England, grocer, an insolvent, and in the matter of the act of the 10th and 11th Vic., cap. 96, intituled "An act for the better securing trust funds, and for relief of trustees," and in the matter of the Court of Chancery of Lancaster act, 1850, and in the matter of the Court of Chancery of Lancaster act, 1854, the person claiming to be next of kin, according to the Statutes of Distribution, of William Douglas, late of Preston, in the said County palatine of Lancaster, grocer, an intestate, who died in or about the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, are by their solicitors, on or before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to come in and prove their claims at the office of the Registrar for the Preston District of the said Court of Chancery of the County palatine of Lancaster, situate at No. 10 Camden-place, in Preston, in the said County palatine, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. The 12th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is fixed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims at the office of the said Registrar. The said William Douglas was the son of Thomas Douglas, of Preston, and Jennet, his wife, formerly Jennet Ferguson, and is believed to have had two brothers, George Douglas and Thomas Douglas. George Douglas, when last heard of, in the year 1846, was alive in New-York, in the United States; and Thomas Douglas, the brother, when last heard of, in the year 1847, was alive at or near Sydney, New South Wales. Thomas Douglas, the father, is believed to have been a native of Hawick, in Roxburghshire. Jennet, the mother, is believed to have been a daughter of William Ferguson and Isabel, his wife, of Hawick, aforesaid, and to have had two sisters—Mary Ferguson, afterward Mary Goring, and Martha Ferguson, afterward Martha Eccles.
JOSEPH CATTERALL, District Registrar.
R. & W. ASCROFT, No. 4 Cannon-st.,
PRESTON, May 11, 1863. Preston, Solicitors.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 1 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 16 City Hall.
JAMES HAYES,
JOSEPH McVAY,
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Committee on Streets.

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3,500 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE,
Situated in one of the wealthiest counties in the State of New-York. A large stream running through the land, affording power sufficient to run
6,000,000 YEARLY.
Soil rich and fertile, and all available for farming purposes; surrounded by improved farms; two large iron furnaces adjoining, and several tanneries in the neighborhood, making a demand for charcoal and bark, which alone will more than pay the price of the whole, leaving the land and
75,000,000
Ash, Cherry, hard Maple, Spruce, Hemlock and Pine, from logs that run fourteen inches and over in diameter, sound and free from shake, and of excellent quality, as
CLEAR PROFIT.
The land is wanted by adjoining farmers as fast as cleared, and at good prices. This tract is unquestionably the most valuable in the State. The logs can be easily got to the mill, and a part is in demand on the ground at $25 the 1,000, and all of easy access to market. Terms easy. JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

JOHNS & BRO.
HENRY V. D. JOHNS. JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:
R. H. Loway, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bayson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

NEWMAN & FITTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Wall-st. and Tarrytown, New-York,
Have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.
ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
ADAM FITTON, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-story brown-stone house in West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., finished first-class, with all the modern improvements; walls frescoed; all in splendid order. Would exchange for a small house. Terms easy.
S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE HOUSE, with four lots of ground, situated on 81st-st., a short distance from Broadway; well shaded with trees and plants, having a fine view of the North River. Inquire at No. 110 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of 100 desirable lots at North New-York, on the 10th and 11th of June, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 103 Liberty-st. For maps and particulars call on A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 16TH-ST., 150 FEET west of Union-square, 25 feet front, 3-story extension; house belonging to J. J. Kiegsford; particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y.—263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AND THREE YEARS' LEASE FOR sale; the store and dwelling No. 398 6th-av., corner of 30th-st. Apply in the store, to JAMES McGILL.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A NUMBER OF brick buildings, with steam power, to let, together or separate. Inquire on the premises, corner of 5 d-st. and 1st-av. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. England 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, on the 2d floor, with partial board if required. Refereace given and required. No. 8 East 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWMAN SPRINGS, RED BANK, N. J.—Can be obtained at this delightful situation, on the banks of the North Shrewsbury River, one mile and a half from the village of Red Bank. It is one of the most charming watering places in the vicinity of New-York. Green shady walks, rustic Summer houses, cold crystal and iron springs, fine fishing, quunlog and bathing on the premises. Now open by M. A. LEIGHTON and O. W. GRIGGS. Terms, $1 a day, or $6 a week. N. B.—Stages always in readiness to convey passengers to the house on the arrival of the boats and cars. For information, apply to G. B. HARRIS, No. 297 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY of Orange or of Elizabeth City, within an hour of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, three small children and servant. Must have two large airy rooms that connect. The house must be well shaded, in a pleasant location, and where there are no other boarders. The fare must be first-rate and plenty. For such accommodations and fare a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,131 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED WITHIN 60 miles of New-York for two gentlemen and their wives and nurse, in a plain, quiet family where there are but few, if any boarders, and where the parties can have shady mountain air. Such a location in Dutchess or Westchester County would be preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, Box No. 2,955 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER of first-class families will be taken for ten weeks, at one of the most spacious and well-furnished houses on the Erie Railroad; pure air; nice drives, and delightful scenery. For particulars and terms, apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over the *Tribune* Office, and G. S. WOODMAN, No. 596 Broadway.

BOARD AT MOHEGAN LAKE.—A FAMILY can be accommodated with board at Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, in a private family of two. The house is delightfully situated, with abundance of shade, fish-pond in the lawn; large, airy rooms, &c. First-class accommodations. Address GEORGE JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a house pleasantly located on Warburton-av., Yonkers, commanding a view of the Hudson for miles, within five minutes' walk of depot. Address GLENWOOD, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE Hudson River, within 25 miles of the City, for a family of three adults, two children and servant; where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, W., Box No. 377 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD ON THE Hudson River, with a splendid view of the boats and railroad, and where the table is well supplied with fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh meats and poultry. Call on or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 20 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Location retired and healthy. Inquire of H. FOWLER, No. 40 Walkar-st., New-York.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A GENTLEman, wife, nurse and child, within one hour and a half of the City by rail or boat. Address Box No. 337 New-York Post-office, giving address and terms.

HOTELS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This house will open on TUESDAY, June 16. Applications may be made at No. 1405th-av., or at the Bellevue, Newport. PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

COLUMBIA HALL, NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The above establishment is open to visitors for the Summer season. Persons intending to visit these Springs can procure tickets and have their baggage checked by the following routes, viz.: the Hnudson River Railroad via Hudson, the Harlem Railroad via Chatham, the Housatonic Railroad via Pittsfield, and by line of first class boats—the *Connecticut* and *Oregon*—for Hudson, which alternately leave New-York from the foot of Harrison-st., daily, at 5 P. M. For departure of trains by the different railways see respective advertisements. A circular, respecting the curative properties of the mineral Spring water, with other information, may be obtained on application to A. PARSONS, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suits in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—ONE of the most delightful country residences in the vicinity of New-York. The house is built in modern style, has twelve finished rooms, besides cellars and attic and two bath-rooms. Water and gas in the house. The grounds contain six acres handsomely laid out; walks, shade-trees and every variety of fruit, and a large kitchen garden in the rear; a carriage-house, stable, cow-house and hennery and suitable pasture for horse or cows. This residence is situated on South-st., at the head of Broad, about 10 minutes' walk from the depot. There is nothing more desirable in Elizabeth, and was improved by Joseph Benjamin, Esq., for his own use. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eight acres of choice land, cottage house with 12 rooms, heated by furnace; bath-room, pantry and closets, barn, carriage-house, ice-house and shed, a good well of water and three good cisterns; three thousand bearing fruit-trees—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, 150 bearing grapes; lying on Genesee-st., 1½ miles from the centre of Post-office; sidewalks to the door. Price $12,000. A good house and lot in a desirable part of the City of Brooklyn would be taken in part payment. The proprietor can be seen at Leggett's Hotel, No. 42 Chatham-st., for six days. LEWIS BURTIS.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE house, containing nine rooms and in perfect order; gas and water, good garden with choice fruit trees, grapevines, etc., situated on Lafayette-avenue, East Bedford-avenue, first-class neighborhood, only two blocks from DeKalb-avenue cars, and 25 minutes to Fulton Ferry. To a gentleman wanting a good home, this is an excellent opportunity. Price $3,000; $1,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply, by letter, Box No. 5,061 Post-office.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER—A fine country seat, situated at Clinton-place, New-Jersey, two miles from Newark, containing 40 or 50 acres, as purchaser may desire, with fine large house, ample outbuildings, plenty of shade and fruit. It is only an hour's distance from New-York, and the situation is elevated, retired and healthy, and combines everything requisite to the making up of a first-class country seat. Apply at Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st. PROSPER P. SHAW.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and furniture at Southport, Ct., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Five acres of land more may be had if desired. House three stories and feet square; all the furniture except silver; beautifully situated; fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; fine garden and large quantity of fruit. Terms to suit. Price for the whole, $9,500. SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Courtlst., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NEAR LITTLE NECK BAY, NORTH Shore, L. I., a neat farm of 45 acres, thoroughly tilled, fenced, fine crops, plenty of fruit, first-class out-houses, splendid yachting, sailing, clams, oysters, good roads, only 15 minutes' from Flushing Village and an hour from New-York, and directly on line of proposed New-York and Flushing Railroad extension; terms accommodating. Apply to JOHN BRAINARD, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad on Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is healthful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas E. Huise, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 28 Spruce-st., or J. B. DE KLYN, Peekskill.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH 12 or 14 rooms, at the foot of 66th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c.; shade and fruit trees in abundance, and vegetable garden well stocked. Fine residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars inquire at No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—Five or six acres of beautiful land, situated at Fordham, near St. John's College. It is admirably calculated for the erection of villas. The soil is excellent, free from rock, and the whole tract of a gentle and uniform slope to within a short distance of the Harlem Railroad. Apply to GEORGE O. BARTLETT, No. 418 3d-av.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, NEAR THE Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad, and within 15 minutes of Jersey City, the 2-story and attic double house, beautifully situated and in perfect order, having 14 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, furnace and range, fine carriage-house and barn, one acre of land and plenty of fruit. KELSEY & FINN,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, LOW—A LARGE house with one acre, shade and fruit trees, near railroad depot, Flushing. To let also, a small plain cottage, beautifully shaded, on farm of Wm. Smart, ten minutes' walk from railroad depot, Flushing; rent $80. Inquire of WM. SMART, Flushing, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 195 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND.—The country place of J. J. Kingsford, one mile from Factoryville Landing, containing about 12 acres; for its shrubbery, fruit, water conveniences, and every other particular, one of the most desirable places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 8 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 65x250. Price from $2,800 to $3,300. Inquire for particulars at the office of the *Merchants' Magazine*, Room No. 24, of
WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for either a Summer or permanent residence, containing 70 acres, located on the Sound at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, Westport, Conn. A commodious house and lodge, with large carriage house and barns, all in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and particulars at No. 3 Cliff-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, a beautiful residence, with five acres of land. Brick house, new, containing 13 rooms, and all the modern improvements of a City dwelling. Fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.; good view of the river. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL WATER-FRONT COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Thirty miles from the City, 20 acres with a large substantial mansion. To find a ready purchaser will be sold below its value. Inquire of S. W. MEAD, No. 110 Fulton-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a country residence at West Morrisania, with an acre of ground, all planted; barn, stable, fruit and shade trees. Beautiful and healthy location, easy of access. Apply to Ticket Agent, Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE, with stable, &c., on the Sound; partly furnished if desired; 1 hour and railroad to the City. Inquire at Pelham Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or at No. 109 East 30th-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.
A retail boot and shoe establishment, situated on the main street of a thriving city, within an hour's ride of New-York, established in 1826, since which time it has steadily increased its patronage, and now has the reputation of producing some of the finest work in the market. The present proprietor, having another business to attend to, and his time and attention, offers his stock and trade for sale, on easy terms. A rare chance for an active and enterprising man. For further particulars, address G. E., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

$500.—FOR SALE—A ONE-HALF INTEREST in an old-established commission business, plus years established, and now in successful operation. For particulars, apply to BLISS & CO., No. 65 Nassau-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationere generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers—No. 20 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Large and attractive sale of
ALL WOOL BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, TRICOTS,
SIX-QUARTER SILK MIXED COATINGS,
CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c.,
Together with a full assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Skirts, &c.
Also, a full line of Children's and Misses' Skirts, together with a large line of 1¼ to 3-inch Skirt Web, to close this season's manufacture.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.
By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Staup and Daniel Staup, administrators of George Staup, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowles, J. B. Varnum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Middle Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH of JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 97 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and miners' houses, dump-house, storehouse, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for transporting coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the Georges' Creek region, and it is believed to be a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS I. McKAIG,
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, } Trustees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
256 VALUABLE LOTS, BOUNDED BY 149TH AND 151ST STS., 10TH-AV. AND HUDSON RIVER, TOGETHER WITH WATER RIGHT EXTENDING FROM 149TH TO 151ST-ST., KNOWN AS THE WOODLAND PROPERTY, BEING PART OF THE BRADHURST ESTATE, AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF HICKSON W. FIELD, Jr., Esq., RESIDING IN PARIS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 8, and TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
10TH-AV.—48 lots west side of 10th-av., comprising entire front between 149th and 151st sts.
11TH-AV.—32 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 149th and 151st sts; on the lots on the west side of 11th-av., between 150th and 151st sts., is an elegant 4-story brick mansion house, 72 by 95 feet 12,
149TH-ST.—18 lots on N. S. 149th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th and 11th avs. and Hudson River.
150TH-ST.—36 lots N. S. of 150th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.
151ST-ST.—18 lots on S. S., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.
ALSO, THE VALUABLE WATER FRONT extending from 149th to 151st-st. This property is contiguous to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 152d-st.; the land is high, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. The distance from the CENTRAL PARK is but about 2 miles.
This property is in every respect desirable either for improvement or investment; 151st-st. is open to 12th-av.
Maps will be ready in a few days at the office of the auctioneers. The lots will be sold on the most liberal terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty st., New-York:
The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 94½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John C. Baker, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars; it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, dumb waiter, &c.; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; seitable stabling, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 2,340 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:
The mansion, barns and outhouses, with the "dock" and about 63 acres.
Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.
Third, the meadow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.
For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, PINE, 14TH AND 22D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskie, Referee—
WALL-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, now known as No. 13 Wall-st., being 14 feet 7 1-6 inches front and about 75 feet deep.
PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear by 98 feet and 92.6 deep.
14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-ave. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.
Also, two equal undivided third parts of two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 by 103.1½.
220-ST.—Two lots, with the two-story brick stables thereon, Nos. 94 and 96 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avenues. Lots each 20 by 98.9.
Sales peremptory.
Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very valuable collection of minerals, comprising specimens of copper, iron, lead, zinc and other ores; also, the finest and most remarkable specimens of crystal ever seen on this continent. The above are from the mines of the Union Mining Company, at Ellenville, Ulster County; were all taken from a cavern 35x40 feet, situated 135 feet below the surface. They have been carefully arranged and examined by Mr. C. Herman, mineralogist, of this City, who pronounced them to be unsurpassed in beauty of formation and brilliancy by any collection he has ever seen. They are now on exhibition at our salesroom, and will be sold without reserve as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in hair and gold

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition. 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their cause, or on the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Artificial Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 48 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We discover with other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germania, the Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. WHITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Are infallible for Sick Head and Bleeding Piles. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. Remittance to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country can be had at office of the Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 24 years' practice he has cured more cases of secret diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and cheaper than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secret, very Syphilitic diseases, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored in full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full statement of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Chancres, Secondary and Constitutional Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, thirty years of extensive practice, during which he has performed more cures in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, Impotency, Seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, and will cure any Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and incapacity, arising from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' INVIGORATING ESSENCE is a never failing cure. Sold by WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICKAR, Professor of Diseases in Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 21 Tenth-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, on receipt of $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City Post. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 5 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 15 Ann st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in search of sexual enjoyment, the use of this medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-sts. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 5 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The Only Genuine Red Drop Restorative is sold by the Doctor at his private establishment, No. 5 Division-st., the skillful and popular physician. He has no other office but No. 5 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing ever used for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.—BY DR. F. HOLLICA, the author and lecturer, contains everything on the subject, Physiological and Medical. Illustrated by wood-cuts and colored plates. 500 pages, well bound; 200th edition; will be sent anywhere free by post for $1 by the publisher, T. W. STRONG, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restrict on in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one case in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. His talent in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some skilful patient who has exhausted the whole medical faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its regularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 5 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 3, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Navy Department up to the 25th of June, for STEAM MACHINERY of the following description, namely:

Geared engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinder, 100 inches; stroke of piston, 4 feet; multiple of gearing, 2; diameter of driving wheel in pitch line, 16 feet 3 inches; length over all of driving-wheel, 11 feet 3 inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 7,934 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 900 square feet of grate surface and 25,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 18 feet diameter, with 4 blades, and a length of 27 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder post and shoe, and to be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Two back-action engines for the United States frigate *Franklin*, at the Kittery Navy-yard; diameter of cylinders, 68 inches; stroke of piston, three feet nine inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 16,500 square feet of heating surface. To have a super heating apparatus. To have one brass screw to hoist up, with brass guides and hoisting apparatus; the screw to be 19 feet in diameter, two-bladed, and 5 feet 6 inches long. To be provided with two blowing engines and four steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Back-action engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinders 60 inches, stroke of piston 3 feet. To have one Sewell's surface condenser with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 16,500 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 16 feet diameter, with four blades and a length of 33 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post and shoe; and to be provided with four blowing engines and four steam pumps. The design of these engines to be similar to that of the above, 68 inches diameter of cylinder and 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston.

Bark-action screw engines for gunboats, with two cylinders, each of 30 inches diameter, and a stroke of piston of 2½ inches. Each pair to have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 1,200 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 1-7 square feet of grate surface and 4,700 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 11 feet diameter, with four blades, and a length of 18 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post, and shoe, and to be provided with one steam pump. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Inclined paddle-wheel engines for double-ended gunboats, with one cylinder of 58 inches diameter of cylinder, and a stroke of piston of 5 feet 6 inches. To have one Sewell's condenser with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 2,500 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes containing 200 square feet of grate surface, and 5,100 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have overhung iron paddle-wheels of 26 feet 6 inches diameter, and 9 feet length of paddle. To have two blowing engines, and one steam pump. The general plan and specification of this engine can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The material, workmanship and finish of all the screw engines to be the same as described in the specifications for the screw machinery of the sloops of the Juniata class, copies of which are in possession of all the principal marine steam engine building establishments in the United States.

All the provisions embraced in the contracts for that machinery to apply to the contracts which may be made under this advertisement. The same number of duplicate plans, and the same quantity of tools, instruments, outfits, etc., proportionally, to be supplied, that is called for in those specifications.

The proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

Parties are requested to offer for any one of the engines, or for as many as they may consider themselves able to execute.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the number of engines they propose to build; the names of the parties in full, and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery, erected in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals of parties will also be considered who may choose to offer for machinery of equal power on plans and specifications of their own in place of those above described.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS are invited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the undersigned any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All communications should be addressed to the Quartermaster General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of

6,000 feet of Cast-iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.

6 Lots of special Castings for the same.

10,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.

25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COAL.—WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived until the 15th of June, for the delivery on the North Wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of best White Ash Coal, clean:

600 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) large egg size
750 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size.
300 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size.

Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately. Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill, and Delaware, and Raritan Canals.

The coal to be delivered between the 1st of July and 1st of September next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished. Proposals to be addressed to

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Capt. and Quartermaster's.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 21, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 31th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 54th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 20, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 177 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the Government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. All horses presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any failing to fill these conditions, rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MCKIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,).....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers:

FROM NEW-YORK	
SIDON	WEDNESDAY ..... 10th June.
OLYMPUS	WEDNESDAY ..... 24th June.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY ..... 8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool
Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool
Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $31.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 440 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GAUGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 6.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

This splendid steamship made her last voyage to New-Orleans and back, with full cargoes out and home, in less than 17 days.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOSEPH POST,

carrying the regular United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,

Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Savory's dock,

SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Pay able in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No freight received, or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 14, at foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 7, next sail at 8 o'clock precisely on SATURDAY MORNING, the 6th inst., with the passengers and their baggage intended for the Great Eastern's present trip to Liverpool.

None but passengers allowed on board.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....June 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. BARKER, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 37 North River, foot of Henry-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

The following certificates of Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company Stock:

No. 2,856—56 Shares, name James W. Raynar,
No. 2,874—50 shares, name James W. Raynor,
No. 2,904—100 Shares, name H. Burkee.

The public are cautioned not to negotiate them. The finder will return them to
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, 29 William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
BEGINS AT 8,
OVER BEFORE 11,
THIS EVENING,
(FRIDAY,)
Last time. Knowles' celebrated play of
THE WIFE.
Julian St. Pierre.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Lenardo Gonzaga.....{ Princes of } .....C. Fisher
Ferardo Gonzaga.....{ Mantua } .....Norton
Antonio, a curate.....Mr. John Gilbert
Lorenzo, an advocate of Rome.....Mr. Reynolds
Bartolo.....Mr. G. Holland
Count Flurio.....Mr. Parkes
Hugo, guardian to Mariana.....Mr. Pope
Advocate to Hugo.....Mr. Browne
Courier.....Mr. Turner
Mariana.....Mrs. Hoey
Floribel.....Miss Mary Barrett
SATURDAY—Last time,
MARRIED LIFE.
MONDAY, 15th, and last time this season, the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
with the standard cast of the establishment.
TUESDAY—Bulwer's great play of
MONEY,
with its unequaled distribution, will be given for the
LAST TIME THIS SEASON.
WEDNESDAY—Last night of the favorite comedy of
WILD OATS,
with its highly attractive cast.
THURSDAY—Will be produced, first time here, with
NEW SCENERY AND DRESSES,
the popular play of
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Will be repeated in rapid succession, "American Paris," "Love and Money," "Speed the Plough," "Cure for the Heartache," "The Road to Ruin," "The Flee Old English Gentleman" and "The Stranger."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT—CLOSING OF THE SEASON.
And Farewell Performance of the Company.
First time of
LE FILS DE GISDYER.
Comedie in five acts and in prose, by M. Emile Augier, of the Academy Francaise.
Doors open at 7½, curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifiction and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POST, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn.....6.30 A. M. | Sands Point.....7.33 A. M.
Glenwood.....6.35 A. M. | Great Neck.....7.55 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued in the morning for present.) | Bayles Dock.....8.05 A. M.
Glen Cove.....7.40 A. M. | Whitestone.....8.15 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4.15 P. M.

The above steamer will, from about the 24th of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the Intermediate landings. No freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT GLEN COVE
Is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.
WM. M. WEEKS,
Superintendent of Hotel.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank, on MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—ON SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, Jersey Pier, at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 5 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHold, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer RONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 22 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MANTELLER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2.45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Housatonic, and New-Haven, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIden and SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The B. M. CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE ACROPA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the Intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., for White Plains, 8.15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6.15 P. M. from Whitest. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8.15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4.10, 5, 6.15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8.40 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 6.45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6 10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Passenger Trains at 8 A. M. and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—for Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville, for Williams Bridge, 9 15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.30, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHELL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 8.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Order Suppressing the Chicago Times Revoked.

The New-York World Allowed to Circulate.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 4.

The *Times* having issued a paper this morning, the military took possession of the office, and remained until evening, when a telegram received by the proprietors from Gen. BURNSIDE, saying that his order suppressing their circulation having been revoked by the President, they were at liberty to continue its publication.

In the United States Court, to-day, the entire session was devoted to hearing arguments of the counsel for the *Times*.

THE WORLD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, June 4.

Editor of the New-York World:

Having been directed by the President of the United States to revoke that part of my order suppressing the Chicago *Times*, I have revoked the entire order, and your paper will be allowed its circulation in this Department.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ORDERS.

RESTRICTING THE CIRCULATION OF COPPERHEAD JOURNALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, O., June 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 84.—1. The tendency of the opinions and articles habitually published in the newspaper known as the New-York *World* being to cast reproach upon the Government, and to weaken its efforts to suppress the rebellion by creating distrust in its war policy, its circulation in time of war is calculated to excite a pernicious and treasonable influence, and is therefore prohibited in this Department.

2. Postmasters, news agents and all others will govern themselves by this order, as any person detected in forwarding, selling or in any way circulating the paper referred to, will be promptly arrested and held for trial.

3. On account of the repeated expression of disloyal and incendiary sentiments, the publication of the newspaper known as the Chicago *Times* is hereby suppressed.

4. Brig.-Gen. JACOB AMMEN, commanding the District of Illinois, is charged with the execution of the third paragraph of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

(Signed)—LEWIS RICHMOND, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

Official—D. H. DARNELL, Capt. and A. A. G.

AGAINST COPPERHEAD LITERATURE IN GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87.—It is announced for the information of all concerned, that the publication or circulation of books containing sentiments of a disloyal tendency, comes clearly within the reach of General Orders No. 38, and those who offend will be dealt with accordingly.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.

(Signed,) LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: W. P. ANDERSON, Ass't. Adj't.-General.

A CONTUMACIOUS CHAPLAIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81.—Rev. S. T. HUNTING, Chaplain Twenty-seventh regiment infantry, Michigan Volunteers, having strangely forgotten his clerical character, as well as his duties as an officer, by countenancing in his regiment resistance to a lawful order of a superior officer, and having written a letter to a civilian in which he desires him to appeal to popular assemblages to support his presumptive and mutinous spirit, he is, subject to the approval of the President, dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, as a man totally unfitted to fill a position which least, perhaps, of all should have been disgraced by its deliberate and persistent violation of an oath of office. By command of

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

Official: W. P. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

A COURT-MARTIAL.

For uttering disloyal and seditious sentiments, tending to discourage enlistments, afford aid and comfort to the enemy and weaken the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion, JACOB BIESHNA has been sentenced by Court-martial to pay as a fine five hundred ($500) dollars, is required to give bonds to the amount of two thousand ($2,000) dollars for his future loyal conduct, and to remain in prison until the foregoing sentence is complied with.

AN IMPORTANT HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Is a Spy Subject to the Control of the Military or Civil Authorities?

On the 19th ult., the Provost-Marshal arrested, at a boarding-house in Eighth-street, Mr. SIMEON KIETLAND, recently from Alabama, who passed under the assumed name of Cutlip. The charge against him was that of being a rebel spy and of having communication with the enemy. Day before yesterday, KIETLAND sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, through his counsel, Ex-Judge STUART, which was made returnable before Judge MCCUNN at his Chambers in Wall-street. P. M. GLASSY, Esq., on behalf of the Provost-Marshal, made prompt return to the writ, producing the body of the prisoner. The return set forth that, in April last, KIETLAND left the State of Alabama, now in rebellion against the Government, passed secretly through the Union lines, and, on his arrival to this city, took lodgings with a man named PUTNAM, who was well known to the Provost-Marshal as being in communication with the enemy, that he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and while here went under an assumed name, and that he was regarded and held as a spy, subject to the control of the military authorities, or if not a spy, that he was a prisoner of war. The return to the writ having been submitted to the Judge, the case was adjourned to 3 P. M. yesterday. At the hour appointed the prisoner was again produced, and his counsel put in a traverse to the above return to the following effect: That KIETLAND is a Northern man, born and bred in Saybrook, Ct., and never spent a Winter in the South until the rebellion broke out; that his reasons for leaving Alabama were to avoid conscription into the rebel army and to pay a visit to his parents before they died, who are now living in Gayhrook, and are both between 80 and 90 years of age; that he has always been loyal to the United States Government, and believing that the rebellion would be substantially ended during the present year he was staying here waiting for that event; that the reason why he refused to take the oath of allegiance was because, if he were to do so, all his property, which is in the South, would be destroyed, and his family reduced to poverty, and his Northern creditors defrauded of their just dues; also the additional and more potent reason that his wife and children, who are at present with her parents in Alabama, would be imprisoned and perhaps put to death, if it were known that he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. He denies that he is a spy or has communication with the enemy, and says that his acquaintance with the man PUTNAM was purely accidental, and he knows nothing of his business or purposes. His reasons for going under an assumed name are not given.

The above traverse having been sworn to by the prisoner, the case was adjourned to 12 M. to-day, when the legal questions involved will be argued by the counsel for the Government and for the prisoner respectively. These questions are substantially the same as those embraced in the Hambleton case, and are of the utmost importance, as they involve the point whether, in time of war, a person coming from the enemy's lines, and arrested as a spy, can be taken out of the custody of the military authorities and set at liberty by the civil tribunals. It is essential for various reasons that the point should be speedily settled one way or the other, and Judge MCCUNN has promised to give his decision to-day. It has been intimated that if the Government is to be continually thwarted in the exercise of what it deems to be its legitimate war powers, it will be under the absolute necessity of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* entirely, so far as this City is concerned.

The Returning Regiments.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The above regiment arrived at this City from the seat of war yesterday. The regiment is composed of Germans, numbers 300 men, and is commanded by Lieut.-Col. SCHURMBACH. It paraded up Broadway to Grand-street, thence to the Bowery to LINDENMULLER'S saloon, where it was invited to partake of refreshments.

RECEPTION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June —, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.—Pursuant to brigade order this regiment will parade on Friday, the 5th inst., to participate in the reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments New-York Volunteers.

Line will be formed on Broome-street; right on Broadway at 2 o'clock P. M. Field and Staff mounted, will report to the Commandant on the parade-ground. The band and non-commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant a quarter of an hour before time of formation, on the parade-ground.

By order of Col. J. M. VARIAN.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Adjutant.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Charges and Specifications of Official Misconduct Against the Police Commissioners.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: I respectfully present the following charges and specifications of official misconduct against JAMES BOWEN, THOMAS C. ACTON and JOHN G. BERGEN, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and each of them, except that the said JAMES BOWEN is not included in so much of the said charges and specifications as relates to misconduct since the 1st day of January last past; the said charges and specifications being supplementary and in addition to the charges against the said Commissioners made by this subscriber on the 1st day of January last past:

FIRST CHARGE.

Arresting persons arbitrarily, without legal process or other valid authority, in violation of section 11, title 6, chapter 1, part 4, of the Revised Statutes, by which it is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, "If any Sheriff or other officer, or any person pretending to be an officer, shall, under the pretence or color of any process or other legal authority, arrest any person, or detain him against his will," "without due and legal process, or other valid authority," and omitting to take persons so arrested before a magistrate, in violation of section 30, of chapter 256, of the Laws of 1860, which requires that "every member of the Police force who shall arrest a person without a warrant shall immediately and without delay, upon such arrest, convey in person such offender before the nearest magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law."

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners caused or permitted the arrest of ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, at No. 44 West Fourteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or about the 7th of August, 1861, by two members of the Metropolitan Police force, upon the order of Superintendent KENNEDY, of the said force, without legal process or other valid authority, and held the said SULLIVAN in custody without taking him before a magistrate, all of which was in violation of said statutes.

[There are twelve other specifications, varying but lightly in the alleged wrongful arrest of individuals.]

SECOND CHARGE.

Using the public buildings in their charge and control as such Commissioners and permitting the same to be used for the forcible and unlawful confinement of persons as prisoners who were not held on any legal process or valid charge, and denying to such persons any and all information as to the cause of their imprisonment.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners caused or permitted ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN to be forcibly and unlawfully imprisoned at the police headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, in the City of New-York, during one night in the month of August, 1861, the said SULLIVAN not being held in custody on any legal process or valid charge, and being denied any and all information as to the cause of his imprisonment.

[There are eight other specifications of wrongful imprisonment of individuals.]

THIRD CHARGE.

Permitting ladies to be treated by members of the Metropolitan Police force in a manner inconsistent with the respect due to their sex and with their natural modesty, and injurious to the feelings and character of those who were wantonly and cruelly subjected in such treatment.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners permitted Miss ISABEL M. BRINSMADE, a lady about 20 years of age, to be unlawfully held in custody by members of the Metropolitan Police force, from about the 26th of September, 1862, to the 3d of November, 1862, at the Police Station-house in West Forty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, a building in the charge of the said Commissioner, and under their control, which building was occupied by a large number of men and not by any other woman, at which place she was attended and waited upon only by men, and was also subjected to the improper importunities of one or more men in the employ of the War Department at Washington, who visited her and sought to induce a compliance with their desires by means of the power which was exercised over her liberty, during which time her friends were not allowed to see her, and she was prevented from any communication with them, all of which was in violation of law and decency.

Second Specification.—That the said Commissioners permitted CATHARINE MCCABE, a lady about 22 years of age, to be unlawfully held in custody by members of the Metropolitan Police force, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock in the evening of the 29th of August, 1862, at the Police Headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, in the City of New-York, a building in the charge of the said Commissioners, and under their control, in a room with a man also held as a prisoner, to whom she was a stranger, and without the company of any person of her own sex, all of which was in violation of law and decency.

FOURTH CHARGE.

Confining persons held as prisoners by the said Commissioners, or under their control, in a cruel and inhuman manner.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners caused or permitted AUGUSTUS H. BENNING, to be confined as a prisoner, in close custody, from the 13th of August, 1862, to the 18th of the same month, in cell No. 4 in the basement of the Police Headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, in the City of New-York, said cell being a dark, dark, noxious and unhealthy place, six feet long by four feet wide, overrun with vermin, filled with offensive and deleterious odors, and furnished for the purposes of sleep with only a wooden shelf and a wooden pillow—such confinement being of a nature calculated to endanger the life of the said BENNING.

[There are two other specifications under this charge.]

FIFTH CHARGE.

Unlawfully transferring and conveying persons, held in custody by them or their subordinates without authority, into where within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, and entitled to its protection, to places within the limits of the State, but under another jurisdiction and control, in violation of the laws of the State of New-York and in contravention of its honor and dignity.

Specification.—That the said Commissioners, in or about the month of August, 1862, caused or permitted Lewis Ballard, David P. Webster, William A. Greenleaf, William M. Van Wassenen, William R. McDonald, Alfred Kershaw, Alfred Phillips, Frederick Doane, A. W. Platt and Richard Kingland, who were unlawfully held in custody by the said Commissioners or their subordinates, to be forcibly and unlawfully taken and conveyed from the City of New-York to the said Fort Hamilton, and to be there delivered to a military officer of the United States, by whom the said persons so held in custody were taken and conveyed to the said Fort Lafayette, at which last-mentioned place each of the said persons was subsequently and unlawfully confined as a prisoner.

[There are four other specifications under this charge.]

SIXTH CHARGE.

Using the power of the Metropolitan Police, and permitting the same to be used, to coerce persons within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York and under its protection, and compel them as a condition of their release from an illegal imprisonment, to take an oath which they could not lawfully be required to take, and which oath was in contravention of the rights, interests, dignity and honor of the State of New-York.

[There are three specifications under this charge.]

SEVENTH CHARGE.

Using the power of the Metropolitan Police, and permitting the same to be used, to coerce persons within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York and under its protection, and to compel them, as a condition of release from an illegal imprisonment, to execute and deliver a bond which they could not lawfully be required to execute and deliver, which proceeding was in violation of the rights of the said persons, and in contravention of the honor and dignity of the State of New-York.

[There are three specifications under this charge.]

EIGHTH CHARGE.

Forcibly and unlawfully searching the persons, property and premises of individuals against whom no criminal charge had been made or was pending, and taking therefrom papers and other property and retaining the same.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners, in the month of August, 1861, caused or permitted two members of the Metropolitan Police force, upon the order of Superintendent KENNEDY, by force and violence, and without a warrant or other legal process, to search the person of ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, against whom no criminal charge had been made or was pending, and in like manner to search the office and residence of the said SULLIVAN, and to break the locks of his desks and other furniture, all of which was in violation of law.

[There are other specifications under this charge.]

NINTH CHARGE.

Using and expending moneys raised by taxation and paid to the treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police, under and by virtue of chapter 259 of the laws of 1860 for purposes not authorized by law, and in violation of the express provision of the said statute.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners have expended about one hundred thousand dollars of the said moneys since the 7th day of November, 1861, in the purchase of a site of ground in Mulberry-street, in the City of New-York, and in the erection, fitting up and furnishing of a building thereon, not by contract, but by payments to favorites, at extravagant prices, without any authority of law, and notwithstanding a positive prohibition contained in said chapter 259 of the laws of 1860.

Second Specification.—That the said Commissioners have from time to time expended divers sums, forming part of the said moneys, for the purchase and keeping of horses for the use of the said Commissioners and their clerks, without authority of law, and notwithstanding a positive prohibition contained in said chapter 259 of the laws of 1860.

Third Specification.—That the said Commissioners have at various times expended divers sums, forming part of the said moneys, in payment of the expenses of members of the Metropolitan Police force, incurred while the said members were residing within and without the limits of the State of New-York, upon business not authorized by the laws of the said State, and not forming part of their duties as members of the said force.

Fourth Specification.—That the said Commissioners have annually received a large sum of money, to wit: about ten thousand dollars, as part of the said moneys raised by taxation, and expended such moneys for the purchase of buttons for uniforms of the officers and men of the force, but that the said officers and men have nevertheless been required to pay the said Commissioners, or some of their subordinates, for the buttons furnished to and received by them respectively.

TENTH CHARGE.

Expending and disbursing moneys paid to and deposited with the said Commissioners in a fiduciary capacity in violation of the trust under which such moneys were received by them.

Specification.—That the said Commissioners, on or about the 12th of July, 1860, received the sum of $13,750, in pursuance of the instructions of certain Japanese gentlemen, who had then recently been guests of the City of New-York, upon the trust that the said Commissioners would distribute the said sum of money among the police force of said City, or a portion of the said force, and that the said Commissioners kept the said money for a long time in their own possession, and have expended the whole or a large part thereof for purposes other than that for which it was deposited with them, and in violation of the said trust.

ELEVENTH CHARGE.

Authorizing and permitting the members of the Metropolitan Police force, and other persons holding office under the said Commissioners, to hold other positions and perform other duties inconsistent with the proper and thorough performance of their duties as members of the said force and officers in the employ of the said Commissioners; and also paying to some of them their salaries for periods of time during which they were in other employ and receiving other pay.

Using, and threatening to use, their power to remove members of the Metropolitan Police force, and to appoint persons as members of the said force, for the purpose of compelling and attempting to compel members of the said force, and persons seeking to become members, to sign papers and perform other acts which the said members and other persons could not legally and properly be required to sign or perform.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners, for the purpose of acquiring an unlawful control over the members of the force, required THOMPSON BRONSARD and other persons appointed as patrolmen to sign, before they were sworn into office, resignations of the offices to which they had been appointed, which resignations were retained by the said Commissioners for the purpose of allowing them to dismiss said patrolmen arbitrarily and without trial.

TWELFTH CHARGE.

[There are four other specifications under this charge.]

THIRTEENTH CHARGE.

Using and attempting to use the power of the Metropolitan Police force to influence public elections and to control members of the Metropolitan Police force and other citizens in their political action.

First Specification.—That the said Commissioners caused or permitted JOHN A. KENNEDY to issue and publish on the 1st day of November, 1862, a certain paper, known as "General Order, No. 324," signed by the said KENNEDY, as such Superintendent, by which said paper the Captains of the Police for the several Precincts in the Metropolitan Police Districts were directed to station a man at the polls in each Election District during the general election held on the 4th day of November last, "from the opening to the closing thereof," who should "carefully note each and every person" offering to vote at such poll whose name appeared "on the exemption books as exempted from draft by any Commissioner on the ground of being an alien or non-resident," the pretended object of said paper being to aid the War Department in making a draft of persons for military service, but its real object being to deter citizens from voting by connecting in their minds the exercise of that right with the draft which was then expected to be made for the military service of the United States.

Second Specification.—That the said Commissioners caused and permitted the said Kennedy to include in the said paper, known as General Order No. 324, further directions, to the effect that every person offering to vote whose name appeared on the exemption book as having been excused from draft, on the ground of being an alien or non-resident, "should be secured and conveyed to the station house, there to be detained subject to the orders of the Secretary of War," notwithstanding that the said Commissioners and the said Superintendent well knew that it was the duty of the officers to arrest any person voting illegally and report the case to the District Attorney of the County for prosecution, in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, and that there was no law providing for the punishment of an illegal voter by or through the Secretary of War, and the object of withholding, as directed by the said paper, any person voting illegally from the punishment provided by the laws of said State and wrongfully holding him, "subject to the orders of the War Department," being to hold out to every such person voting illegally the inducement of immunity from punishment in case he voted in a manner likely to be acceptable to the Secretary of War.

Third Specification.—That THOMAS C. ACTON, one of the said Commissioners, on one occasion sent a message to WILLIAM ROSS, one of the Metropolitan Police force, by his police telegraph, to get a crowd of persons and take them to a primary election, to be held in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, to aid in the election of a ticket supported by the said ACTON.

FOURTEENTH CHARGE.

Appointing persons as Policemen from improper considerations, and allowing money to be exacted from applicants as a condition of appointment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY K. BLAUVELT.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

City and County of New-York, ss.—HENRY K. BLAUVELT, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing charges and specifications are true, to the best of his knowledge, and as he verily believes.

HENRY K. BLAUVELT.

Sworn before me this 2d day of June, 1863. THOMAS D. JAMES, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 3, 1863.

The annexed papers are copies of charges which have been made against you, and which are on file in this office. You are required to make written answers to the same, which are to be sent to me on or before the 13th instant. You are also required to answer within the same time to the charges which were made by H. K. BLAUVELT, on the 1st of January last, copies of which are served upon you on the 2d day of January last. When your answers are received, I will make the proper order for an inquiry into the truth of the charges made.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Messrs. JAMES BOWEN, THOMAS C. ACTON and JOHN G. BERGEN.

THE TURF.

The Great Trotting Match Between George M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

The second match for $5,000 between these horses—two miles and repeat in harness—took place Wednesday on the Fashion Race-course, in presence of about two thousand spectators—good order reigning—against about ten thousand who witnessed the last match. Of course this meagre attendance is to be attributed to the scenes of rowdyism and robbery which occurred both inside and outside the course, and on the railroad cars, on the former occasion; and, after the fashion of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen, a hundred Metropolitan Police, under the charge of Capt. WALLING, Twentieth Precinct, were detailed for the protection of the people who were not there yesterday. Forty of them went to the course in the 10 o'clock train, and the rest with the crowd in the 2 o'clock train, and were thus enabled to protect the passengers from the operations of the few sly thieves and three-card-monte men who had managed to smuggle themselves on board, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Detectives who pointed out great numbers to the Metropolitans, who promptly sent them back over the ferries as fast as they were spotted. Not to be beat, however, a large number of these rogues got to the race-course in hacks by the lower ferries, and after attending the race, had made quite a harvest at monte playing before the police arrived at the West Flushing Station to take the cars to New-York; and with the impunity with which the games continued under the eyes of the Metropolitans, it is to be presumed that they had no power in the premises, and that the Sheriff is alone responsible for its continuance outside the cars. The Detectives who did such valuable service were Messrs. Stowey, Tiemann, Smith, Wilson, Dusenbury and Vaughan.

THE RACE.

The decided favorite was *Geo. M. Patchen*, who was beautifully handled by D. TALLMAN, 100 to 20 being freely offered; while *Gen. Butler* was still relied upon by his friends, who had great faith in the ability of DAN MACE to pull him through first by hook or by crook, and no driver can use his head or tongue to better advantage than the accomplished DAN. Both horses looked in admirable condition upon being brought up to the stand, and got off very evenly after two or three false starts for the

First Heat—Patchen, led by a length at the first turn, breaking up and being caught quickly again, and increasing his lead past the quarter mile post in 36 seconds to three lengths in advance, and four lengths ahead at the half mile post in 1 minute 14 seconds; three lengths ahead at the first mile in 2 minutes 28 seconds, and came in an easy winner by five lengths in 4 minutes 58 seconds. Both *Patchen* and *Butler* broke on entering the first turn on the second mile, but were got down again in an instant, *Butler* breaking up several times, while *Patchen* trotted squarely throughout.

Second Heat—After several baffling attempts, an even start was effected, and *Patchen* put on such a burst of speed that he entered the first turn two lengths ahead, the pace carrying *Butler* off his feet; and again on the backstretch, *Patchen*, passed the quarter-pole four lengths ahead, in 36 seconds, and the half mile by ten lengths in 1 minute 15 seconds. From this point it was but one horse chasing another, for *Patchen* passed the first mile fourteen lengths in advance, in 2 minutes 28 seconds, and won the heat very easily under a strong pull in 4 minutes 56 seconds, *Butler* making a splendid brush up the homestretch, and coming over the score about three lengths behind.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $5,000, two miles and repeat, in harness.

D. TALLMAN names b. s. *George M. Patchen*.....	1	1
D. MACE names blk. g. *Gen. Butler*.....	2	2

Time—4:58; 4:56.

Robert Fillingham and Rockingham.

The next race between these flyers comes off next Tuesday, on the Fashion Course, certain.

Patchen and *Butler* trot their next match for $5,000, to wagons, mile heats, three in five, the day after.

The Young Men's Christian Association, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 4.

The National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association convened in this city to-day. ISAAC S. SMITH, of St. Louis, was chosen temporary chairman. Delegates were present from all the Western States, and two from England. After the election of GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, President, and the appointment of several Committees the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Court House Square to-night. It was addressed by Senators TRUMBULL and DOOLITTLE, and Representatives ARNOLD and KELLOGG, and other prominent gentlemen.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 4.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,367,000 five-twenties to-day, at the various agencies in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and the West.

CRYSTALS.—The attention of men of taste and mineralogists, and the public generally, is called to the remarkable collection of minerals on exhibition at the rooms of MINER & SOMERVILLE, and which will be sold to-day as per advertisement. There are crystals of every variety and of sparkling beauty—one dodecahedron crystal of copper pyrites, first quality; crystalized quartz, purple copper pyrites in quartz, calcareous spar, specimens of galena, and other crystals of great variety. They were viewed by a large number of people yesterday.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—Friday, June 5, 1863.—Nos. 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 39, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 10, 55½, 56, 57.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD BOOKS.—Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Phonography, Hydropathy, Psychology, Agriculture, Architecture, Home Education, Gymnastics, Food and Diet, Fruit Culture, &c., together with a "Special List" containing Physiological works intended especially for those who need them. Send a prepaid envelope, addressed to yourself, and the different catalogues will be sent by return post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Phrenological Journal for June—price 10 cents—now ready.

[Advertisement.]

THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, in conversation with the Governor of Connecticut, said that the only place to get the latest style and a well-manufactured Hat was to proceed immediately to KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and get one of his Spring style. We believe this to be excellent advice.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Splendid Fashion Plates; five full-sized Dress Patterns, and other splendid novelties. Every Lady, Mother, Milliner and Dressmaker should see the splendid Summer number, now ready. Sold everywhere. Single, 25 cents; sent, post-paid, on receipt of price; yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT.—Lamp Manufacturers and others desiring a good investment are invited to examine the only perfect lamp yet invented; to burn Petroleum or Kerosene Oils without a chimney; light brilliant; can be handled; without smell or smoke. Apply at No. 58 Liberty-st., Room No. 12.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana.—His Excellency Gen. Rubalcaba, Gen. Marina, His Excellency J. de Quesada and servant, Mariano Alvarez, Her Catholic Majesty's Consul at New-York, C. D. Fredericks, A. M. Arna, lady and servant, Mrs. H. Moro and two children, M. A. Carreno and lady, Miss Teresa Carreno, J. D. L. Carreno, J. M. L. Laffi, J. Cominas, F. Xavier and lady, J. Cortinan, lady and servant, F. Behrans and lady, H. Livingston, W. A. Poor, G. Evans, O. Probst and servant, C. de Belunde and lady, D. Lloyd, F. Eserban, G. T. Taylor, Miss J. da Corwin, Mrs. Safford, Nath. Eaton and lady, J. M. Churchill and lady, Miss A. Churchill, Miss G. Churchill, J. M. Churchill and lady, J. Barron, P. Rogete, P. Jeoda, F. S. Macias, M. Gulet, R. Forts, G. Garcia, J. Caldwell, L. de Silva, J. M. Jnnegirma, M. M. Soler, Mrs. Luning and two children, Miss Luling, A. Kobbe, lady and child, E. Ping, M. Blan, M. Larrara, A. S. Berriott, lady, three children and servant, C. J. Edanstgin, M. Amezaga, E. Alveres, F. Frighero, M. Abeta, W. P. Chase, W. Spayth, C. G. Stereno, W. Benjamin, J. J. Jora, S. Varquez, B. Briguera, Mrs. Chartrand and three children, Mrs. Bacot and child, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. M. P. Oliver, Mrs. Halse and two children, R. Deeman, J. Wilson, A. Martinez, F. Gomeo and children, G. L. Blohn, F. L. Blohn, C. B. de Laro, R. Fiznerok, J. Mage, J. Malcolm, J. Fanran, lady and child, Mrs. E. Palmer and three children, F. Vallote, G. Dredden, G. N. Groupierre, M. Prodo, G. Troviera, M. Caso, N. Ocarle, F. Valmer, T. Forbes, M. Ford, R. Ponce de Leon and servant, A. Tesson, L. Jaffrey, G. Lloyd, J. Fogarty, T. O'Brise, T. Lloyd, J. Cooker, P. de la Cuera, A. Salleanre, F. Alverdi, E. L., Bretor, B. L. Peltier, M. Bendelain, M. Ruiz, J. Morehend, M. Stembuck, F. L. Boell, Miss Boell, F. del Pino and lady, A. Gonzales, J. Carvin Jado, Miss L. Antony, Miss Emma Porter, C. Halne, M. Schlig, F. Domemo, S. B. Briggs, F. Ybanigza, A. Bernate, J. Nino, B. Schister, J. Mullin, J. Courllos, C. Walters, M. Leahy, H. Dunsmuir, J. Ferguson, H. Camp, C. Costa, W. A. Winddes, P. Drego, E. Stern, J. More, F. Le Fevre, Fasch, E. Gibbons, M. Phillips, M. Boorman, J. Barteesher, M. Pischel, H. Crann, M. Arrafat, Mrs. T. Pratt, L. Lalson, A. Lagriforn, J. Burns, E. Roderiques, G. Hodson, Capt. T. Weeks, Capt. W. H. Church, Miss S. E. Beckwith, P. Rodiar, C. Rossi, J. Msquili, O. B. Daley, M. A. Thompson, H. Squire, J. Cetty, P. Johnson, J. Wolf, H. Swing, J. Myers, W. Burns, E. Cappis, M. Matteo, Mrs. L. Lee, W. H. Norris, H. Kattenhow. Total 208.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. J. Lewis, Mrs G. R. Southworth, Capt. Sowers, 85th Pennsylvania; Capt. Kimball, 51st Massachusetts; Lieut. Dana, 52d Pennsylvania; Lieut. Hinkley, 2d Massachusetts Artillery; Lieut. Briggs, 3d Massachusetts; H. Anderson, U. S. Coast Survey; Lieut. Fairfield, do.; Lieut. Hammond, 23d Massachusetts; Lieut. Field, 2d Massachusetts Artillery; Lieut. Howe, 46th Massachusetts; Lieut. Lawrence, 3d New-York Cavalry; Lieut. Garmon, do., do.; Dr. Mansfield, 92d New-York; Lieut. Saunderson, 5th Massachusetts; Capt. J. S. Gattin, R. Roberts, Samuel Fowler, Frank Wheeler, W. A. Hayes, A. Wheeler, Wm. Wolf, John Dibble, H. H. Dewley, and 200 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon rises..10 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .10 22 | Gov. Island..11 11 | Hell Gate 12 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Gardner, Port Royal.

Steamers Thomas Swan, Reimer, New-Orleans, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Isdell.

Ships Minnehaha, (Br.) McGrath, Londoederry, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool, R. L. Taylor; Charlotte, Cousins, Londonderry, Nesmith & Sons; E. C. Scranton, Mayaa, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Graham's Polly, Norton, Boston, J. Atains & Co.

Barks Sinden, Norton, Philadelphia, Storges, Clearman & Co.; Cephas Stanett, Birkam, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Durcan; Hermdstl, (Norw.) Noberg, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lady Price, (Br.,) Ridley, Liverpool, C. McKenoio, Joham Kepler, (Brem.,) Rohe, Antwerp, Ruger Bros; Storfusten, (Russ.,) Wickander, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Neptune, (Norw.,) Christianseo, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; Die Matsona, Bnes., Lippe, Cette, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Von Leffert Lehsen, (Meck.,) Schultz, Cork, Wm. Salem & Co.

Brigs Mentor, (Meck.,) Duval, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Nereus, (Br.,) Lecraw, Antwerp, Baerper & De Verter, Nicmac, (Br.,) Middleton, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf. Mary Budd, (Br.,) Dunham, St. Pierre, Godfrey & Holyoke; Alice Maud, (Br.,) Edgett, Arroyo, F. B., Burdett & Evans, Boccta, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Courier, (Hamb.,) Rafmgarten, Jersey, Engs, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Dolphin, Pederson, Norway, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eagle, (Br.,) Gadsson, Grangemouth, Boyd & Hincken; Indioe, (Dan.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro, Napier & Welsford, Starlight, (Br.,) Lockhart, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Goldfish, Brackett, Gardiner, Me., W. S. Brown & Co.; Ralph Hewitt, Rhoades, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; E. Pratt, Baker, Washington, L. Lenny; R. Fowler, New-York and Georgetown, Del., Mitchell & Rundell, E. Gibbons, M. Phillips, M. Boorman, J. Barteesher, M. Pischel, H. Crann, M. Arrafat, Mrs. T. Pratt, L. Lalson, A. Lagriforn, J. Burns, E. Roderiques, G. Hodson, Capt. T. Weeks, Capt. W. H. Church, Miss S. E. Beckwith, P. Rodiar, C. Rossi, J. Msquili, O. B. Daley, M. A. Thompson, H. Squire, J. Cetty, P. Johnson, J. Wolf, H. Swing, J. Myers, W. Burns, E. Cappis, M. Matteo, Mrs. L. Lee, W. H. Norris, H. Kattenhow. Total 208.

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Barks Sinden, Norton, Philadelphia, Storges, Clearman & Co., Cephas Stanett, Birkam, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Durcan; Hermdstl, (Norw.) Noberg, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3651. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Advices from Gen. Grant's Army to Monday.

Terrific and Continuous Bombardment of the City.

Much Damage Believed to be Done.

Capture of Twelve Rebels With 200,000 Percussion Caps.

The Sappers and Miners Busily at Work.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF JOE JOHNSTON

A Rumor That He is Going to Memphis.

WASHINGTON, Fridao, June 5.

Up to midnight no official advices from Vicksburgb have been received later than those of the 31st May, but a few additional particulars give rather a more cheerful indication of good results.

Extracts from to-day's Richmond papers, are represented by those who read the telegrams, as coutaining nothiug of special interest from any quarters.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

CAIRO, Friday, Juea 5.

The dispatch-boat *Gen. Lyon*, from Vickeburgh Monday night, has arrived. Firing was kept uu all of Monday. Gen. SHERMAN'S troops, on the right wing, could be seen in motion.

When the *Lyon* left, at midnight, a conflagration was going on in the city. Soma supposed ner shells had set the buildiega on fire, while others conjectured that the rebels were destroying their supplies preparatory to surreudering.

Gen. GRANT'S numbers and position would he absoletely impregeahle in a few days. Particulars cannot be given, but they are all tha most cheering character.

The steamers *Chancellor* and *Atlantic*, loaded with troops, when near Island No. 62 on Wednesday, were fired on by guerrilas from tha Mississippi shora. Ona Captain and two privates were killed and several wounded.

DISPATCHES FROM THE REAR OF VICKSBURGH.

CHICAGO, Friday, Juue 5.

A speciet dispach from the rear of Vickaburgh, dated May 31, saye:

The bombardmeut of Vicksburgb continnee. All the guns in position opened fire et midnight, and continued their fire until daylight. The rapidity of the firing was unparalleled.

It is believed great damage was inflicted hy tha fire.

Twelve rebele were captured at daylight yesterday, endeavoring to rue our pickets and get into the city.

Two hendred thousaud percussion caps were fouud in their poesession.

Oue of tha rebels, a boy, came out of the city, ten days ago, took the oath of allegiance, and was allowed to go home, five miles back. He will probably he coudemued as a spy.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is reported to be moving towerd Jackson, but not in force sufficient to attack us.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WALNUT HILLS, VICKSBURGH, Via CHICKASAW BAYOU, Thursday, May 28. } Via CAIRO, Wednesday, June 3.

Deserters from all parts of the rebellines state the garrison of Vicksburgh at from 20,000 to 25,000 streng; that the trenches and forts are not relieved day or night, and that they are now living on quarter rations of corn hread and boiled fresh beef. Tbeir reserve is only oee brigade and a half. The majority of the troops are willing to serrender tbe city. Our shells are destroying the buildings, and the inhabitants liva in caves to escape death.

Gen. PEMBERTON sent some families, with their negroes, into nur linas yesterday, but Geu. GRANT seet the former back and kept the negroes to work for us.

Tha guerrillas have made raids at and above Lake Providence, and ren off a number of negroes.

Our sappers and miners are progressing successfully with their work of gradual approach, and in some places have reached within a faw yards of the rebel works. The rebel sharpshooters do uot dare to fira, nor the mee in the rifle-pits to show their heads above the works.

Our loss in killed and wnnaded duriag tha siega, whiob commenced on the 6th, will not exceed 1,800 or 2,000, the first accouuts having beeu greatly exaggerated.

The rebels may have to be starved out; but there need be no fears entertained of the capture of Vicksburgh and its entire garrisoe.

ANOTHER REPORT ABOUT JOE JOHNSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 5.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati to-day to tha *Bulletin* says:

"A report is current here to-dey that Gee. JOE JOHNSTON, leatead of marching on Gee, GRANT'e rear, to relieva Gen. PEMBERTON, la advancing in force on Memphis.

The report comes in various shapes, aed is somewhat oredited."

THE SINKING OF THE CINCINNATI.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 5.

The following detailed report of the sinkieg of the gunboat *Cincinnati* has been received at the Navy Department:

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, } ABOVE VICKSBURGH, May 27. }

SIR: In obedience to yonr ordar, the *Cincinnati* got auder way tbis morning at 7 o'clock, aud steamed slowly down nutil a little abreast of where the mortara lay. Whee we rounded to, the eeemy fired several shots from a gun called "Whistling Dick," hut soon gave it np. At 8½, witb a full head of steam, we stood for the positiou assigned na. The enemy fired rapidly and from all their batteries. When abreast of our pontoon, and rounding to, a ball entered the magazine, and she commenced sinking rapidly. Shortly after, the starboard tillar was carried away. Before aud after this, the enemy fired with great accuracy, hitting us nearly every time. We were especially annoyed by plunging shots from the hills, aad 8-inch rifled and 10-inch smooth-bore shots did ne much damage. The shots went entirety through our protection—hay and wood. And now, finding that the vessel would sink, I ran her up stream as near the right-hand shore as our damaged steering apparatne would permit. About ten minutes befnre she sunk we ran close in, got out ona plank aed put the wounded ashore. We also got a hawser out to make fast to a tree to bold ber until she sunk. Unfortunately, the men asbore left the hawser without making it fast. The enemy were still firing, and the boat commenced drifting out. I seng out to the men to swim ashore, thinkieg we were in deeper water (as was raported) than we really were. I suppose abont fifteen were drowned and twenty-five killed and wounded, and oee probably taken prisoner. This will sum ep our total loss. The boat sunk in about three fathoms of water; she leys level, and can easily be raised, but lies within range of the enemy's batterles. The vessel went down with her colors nailed to her mast, or, rather, to the stump of oee, all three having been shot away. Our fire, until the magazine was drowned, wes good, aed I am satisfied did damage. We only fired at a two-gnn water battery.

Very respectfully,
GEO. M. BACHE, Lieut. Commanding.
To A. R. Admiral D. D. PORTER.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. GRANT.

Under the "river news" head, in the St. Louis papers of Juee 3, we fied the following interesting items:

Eerly yesterday morning the *Atlantic*, with quite a nember of saeilary goods aboard, passed down. She aleo hed the Tweetieth Iowa, from Padecah.

We hear to-day that the *Dean*, *Strader* and *Graham* took troops from Columbus.

Tbe *St. Louis*, down last eveuieg, had sanitary stores aboard from Pittsburgh.

The *Meteor* sailed on Government business yesterday, hsviug troope on board.

The *Empress* goes this morneg ou Government accouut, and it is said she will take on a regimeut and a battery.

It is rumored also that tbe *Hannibal*, *Continental*, *White Cloud*, *D. G. Taylor*, *Minnehaha* and still others now in port, as well as othere out ot port, will meet with instaut dispetch ou urgant Government business

Government is hauling in or hauleg out many boats sgain. The steamers *Henry Von Paul*, *Belle Memphis*, *Jno. Warner* and other boats that were expected to arrive at this port from Memphis, have beeu detained by the authorities helow, for transportatiou purposes. They will uot, therefore, arrive here for some days.

The *D. G. Taylor* and other boats lyieg here, wa understand, are ordered below.

The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes under date of Juee 1:

"The *Cheuteau*, *Perry* aud *Dickey* have gone up the Cumberland in Government service. They will likely return to-morrow.

The gunboat *Lexington* arrived from Cumberland River."

THE CASUALTIES.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 3.

We are inclined to believe, from whet we can hear, that the casualties at and immediately preceding the investment of Vicksburgh have been greatly magnified on the Federal side. The whole uumber of killed and wounded will not probably exceed six thousand—the missing is a trifleg uumber.

TRIBUTE TO A GALLANT SOLDIER.

Gov. GAMBLE hae received the following dispatch from Washingtou.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1863.

Gov. H. R. GAMBLE: In answer to your telegram, the President directs me to say that the Government will testify its sense of tbe gallant conduct of Col. BOOMER, by bis appointment as Brigadier-Geeeral.

[Signed,] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT.

Simultaneous Attacks by the Rebels on Franklin and Triune.

A VICTORY AND A DEFEAT

NASHVILLE, Friday, June 5,

Newa from Frenklin up to 2 o'clock to-day, is that Col. BAIRD, commanding the garrison, was attacked by 1,200 rebel cavalry yesterday, who drove his forces back leto their intreechments. They rallied, bowever, and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss to the latter.

Simuiianeously an attack was made upon the forces at Triune. They were repulsed with a loss of 200 meu, 400 horsea, aud a lot of camp and garrison equipage.

Gee. GRANGER hae ordered all bouses of ill-fame to be vacated hy the 8th inst. There is great excitement among the "fancy."

Six hundred and seventy-eine National soldiers arrived in tbe city this morning, reprcsenting 114 differeut regiments. They will be sent to their respeolive commands.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Incendiary Fire at Norfolk, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Juue 4.

Two large brick buildings on the corner of Washiugtou and Wide Water streets, Norfolk, were destroyed by fire last night. They were used as a Government storehouse. All the property belonging to the Goverumeut, except about $2,000 worth, was removed. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

The flag-of-truce steamer *State of Maine*, in charge of Capt. JOHN C. MULFORD, left for City Point this morning. She took up 200 rebel prisoners.

Tbe steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, sailed for Newbern, N. C., this morning.

The steamer *City of Hudson* arrived from New-York this moreing, and has resumed her trips between this place and Norfolk.

Renomination of Hon. Henry Winter Davis for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 5.

The Union Convention, to-night, nominated Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS as Representative for the Third District. He was serenaded, and made a speech, in which he said he should, if elected, support the entire policy of the Administration. There should, he said, be no side issees. It was time for Maryland to speak out boldly. Ha supported emancipatiou, and be was for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and conquering a peace.

Affairs in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 5.

Speciel Agent GALLAGHER, Acting United States Depositary, yesterday received from tha Treasurer of the United States, $5,000,000, of which $1,500,000 have been distributed to Maj. ALLEN, Paymaster for our troops in Tenoessee.

Considerable quantities of blooded stock and quite a number of visitors are arriving, to participate in the Woodlawn races, which commence here Monday next, aed promise to be a brilliant affair.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Juue 5.

The general subscription agent reports the sale of $1,275,500 five-twenties, distributed as follows: New-York, $270,000; Boston and New-England, $310,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $255,000; Ohio and Indiana, $325,000; Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky, $15,000. The subscriptions from Indiana include $200,000 from Madison. Local subscriptions throughout the West are very large, almost every village and town being represented.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, Saturday, June 6.—Nos. 35, 37, 38, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 10, 55½, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 28.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Monday, June 8.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14½, 15, 16, 17, 18.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

A Movement of the Rebel Army Under Lee.

Heavy Bodies of Troops Moving Toward Gordonsville.

Camps Deserted and Pickets Doubled.

Fernando Wood in Consultation With the President and Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jnne 5.

The enemy's movement has taken a positively defined shape in the last twenty-four hours. Their columns are in motion in a southwesterly direction, toward Gordonsville. Constant balloon ascensions yesterday discovered heavy clouds of dest occasioned hy the marchieg of continuous bodies of troops on the Gordonsville Road, as well as a disappearance of many of the camps herctofore in sight, and a doehing of their pickets along the Rappahannock.

FERNANDO WOOD CONSULTING WITH THE PRESIDENT.

FERNANDO Wood had a long interview to-dey with the President and afterwards with the Secretary of War. The hiring of the Lee House on I-street was the seemiug occasion of Mr. Wood's appearance here, hut, from the reports of the tenor of his conversation, it is reasonably certain that this incurable politician has repeated to-day his customary dodge of rushing to Washington immediately after one of his revolutionary or treasonable speeches, and repudiating them by denying the accuracy of the publications, and immoderately damning the reporters. His reputation for doing this is actually established here.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that entries at the Custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, are subject to stamp duties. The law on this subject is not inconsistent with the Reciprocity treaty, which admits free of duty certain articles, the growth and product of British colonies, into the United States.

In accordance with a recent opinion of the Attorney-General adverse to the former ruling of the Internal Revenue Office, in reference to the assessment and collection of taxes on articles manufactured, delivered to, and accepted by the Government under contracts made prior to July 1, 1862, Assessors are instructed in future not to assess a tax on such articles; but they will require the manufacturers of such articles to make returns of the whole number or quantity manufactured, delivered to, and accepted hy tha Government, and the return must be accompanied with the certificate of the proper officer of the Government, that they have been so delivered and accepted, under contracts made prior to July 1, 1862. Collectors must not enforce the collection of taxes which have been already assessed, but not paid, on such articles.

COL. D'UTASSY.

Col. D'UTASSY starts to-morrow for his year's imprisonment at Sieg Sing, in the custody of Provost-Marshal TODD.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The opinion expressed in diplomatic circles to-night is, that the rumors of the storming of Puebla hy the Freech were not only unfounded, but that the French sustained a repulse, and that COMONFORT has reinforced ORIZOA.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Col. F. F. CAVADA, of the One Hundred sed Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has beee tried hy a Coert-martial, of which Brig-Gen. J. H. H. WARD was President, upon a charge of "misbehavior before the enemy," in absenting himself from his command and seeking shelter in the rear during the first battle of Fredericksburgh. Having been found guilty, he was sentenced "to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become dee him and to be cashiered." Upon the recommendation of Gee. HOOKER, the seutence was remitted hy the President.

A Court, of which Col. J. A. SUTTER, Thirty-fourth regimeet New-York Volenteers, was President, found Sergeant MICHAEL MCKEW, Company D, Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, guilty of "disorderly sud unsoldierly coudnct," and sentenced him to be shot to death. The President commuted the sentence to imprisonment for one year in Fort Delaware.

Corp. W. J. FLYNN, First battalion, 17th U. S. I., for drunkenness on duty and "breaking his arrest," was sentenced to be shot to death. Commuted hy the President to imprisonment for one year. The prisonar will be sent to Fort Delaware.

Secoud Lieut. J. A. W. JONES, Company L, First regiment Minnesota Vols., for conduct unbecoming an officer and geutleman, was sentenced to be dismissed the United States service. Approved.

Private JAS. DOLAN, Company G, One Hundred and Fifth New-York State Vols., for "drunkenness while on duty," "disorderly conduct," and "using violence toward his commanding officer," was sentenced to be shot. Commuted to imprisonment for six months, at hard labor, with loss of pay. The prisoner will be sent to Fort Delaware.

First Lieut. LOWE EMERSON, for being absent without leave, was sentenced to be dismissed the service. Commuted to forfeitnre of pay for two months.

Capt. JUDD M. MOTT, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers, for overstaying his leave of absence, was sentenced to be dismissed the service. Mitigated to forfeitnre of pay for two months.

Private MICHAEL FITZGIBBONS, Company B, Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers, for disorderly and riotout coedect, disobedience of orders, and "using disrespectful and threatening language, and threatening to strike his superior officer," was sentenced to be shot. Commuted to imprisonment for one year. The prisoner will be sent to Fort Delaware.

WHO HAVE BEEN EXCHANGED.

Among the prisoners of war exchanged, have been—

1. All officers, naval and military, delivered at City Point up to MAY 30, 1863.

2. The officers and crew of the *Indianola*, *Harriet Lane*, *Mercedita*, *Queen of the West*, *Hatteras*, *Columbia*, *Isaac Smith*, and schooner *Vassar*.

3. The officers and privates captured and paroled at Holly Springs in December, 1862.

4. Officers and men of the Seventy-first Indiana, taken at Mutdraugh's Hill, Ky., in December, 1862.

5. Officers and privates Ninety-first Illinois, captured at Bacon Creek and Nolan, Ky., Dec. 26, 1862, and Muldraugh's Hill, Dec. 28.

6. Those captured at Mount Sterling, Ky., in March, 1863.

7. The captured of the Fifty-first Indiana, Seventy-third Indiana, Third Ohio, Eightieth Illinois and First Tennessee cavalry, at Cedar Bluffs, Ga., in May, 1863.

8. All especially axchanged and especially notified of their axchange.

THE NASSAU CONSULATE.

SETH C. HAWLEY is on his way home from tha Consulate at Nassau, on a leave of absence, and in exceedingly delicate health.

THE PERUVIAN CLAIMS.

Mr. SWETT, of Illinois, to whom the appointment of Commissioner to settle Peruvian Claims was tendered, has declined it. Whoever is the new appointee must sail before the 13th inst.

LEMONS.

The Medical Department acknowledges the receipt of a hundred boxes of lemons, from persons in New-York, for the use of the sick and wounded in the hospitals here and in the army at Falmouth.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 5.

SUTLERS AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

A recent order issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, provides that all sutlers or persons engeged in traffic within the limits of the army and liable to the provisions of the Internal Revenue law, must, within ten days from the 2d instant, exhibit to the Provost-Marshal-General receipts for the payment of all taxes due from them. In default of which the Provost-Marshal-General will seize and sell the property of both delinquents and pay the proceede into the United States Treasury to satisfy the first claims of the Government.

COL. CHARLESBAUGH WOUNDED.

Among the lists of wounded at Vicksburgh is Col. CHARLESBAUGH, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers. He was a delegate in the late House of Representatives from Nevada, and made the startling *expose* of the Mormon outrages. He is very widely known as the Judge in Utah whose efforts to bring the perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow massacre and other revolting murders to punishment were thwarted by President BUCHANAN refusing to allow the assistance of United States troops. It is believed the Colonel is not seriously wounded, though no particulars as to the extent of his injuries have been received.

REBELS AT BANKS' FORD.

It is known here that a brigade of rebels encamped opposite Banks' Ford on Monday, where they still remain.

PRINTING IN THE ARMY.

It may not be generally knowe that all the army orders, circulers, blank forms, envelopes, &c. for the Army of the Potomac are printed at Headquarters. two small portable presses, and sufficiency of type, occupying very small space, being provided for the purpose. A two-horse wagon, when necessary, removes the entire establishment. This department of the Adjutant-General's office is under charge of Lieut. BROWN, of the late Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, an excellent printer. Five assistants are generally kept busy. Lieut. BROWN is from St. Lawrence County, New-York.

GEN. BENHAM'S ENGINEER BRIGADE.

The resignation of Col. STEWART, of the Fiftieth New-York Engineers, has been accepted; cause, continued ill health. Lieut.-Col PETTES, of the same regiment, will succeed to the command.

Maj. SPAULDING, of the same regiment, has received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The term of service of a large portion of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers will expire in a few days, their two years' term having expired. Those remaining will preserve the present regimental organization. It is commanded by Col. COLGATE.

These two regiments, together with a battalion of United States Engineers, form the Engineers' brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. BENHAM.

This brigade has rendered most efficient service during the late nine days' campaign, having laid, taken up, transported and relaid, five separate bridges over the Rappahannock, at an extreme distance of 20 miles, one from another.

TRANSFERRED.

Among the official changes which have recently been made in the Department of Washington, is the transfer of Capt. FRANK H. BARNOLL from the Subsistence Department, Alexandria, to the charge of a branch of the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, in Washington.

NAVAL.

Acting Master JAMES TAYLOR has been ordered to the command of the schooner *Sophronia*; Acting Master S. C. GRAY to the command of the store-ship *Courier*.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

JOHN JALLIFFE, late counsel for the negro boy claimed by a citizen of Maryland, having been indicted for rescuing that fegitive slave from his master, to-day gave security for his appearance when required. JOHN DEAN, the other counsel, similarly indicted, is temporarily absent from Washington.

A Skirmish with Guerrillas Near Fairfax Court-house.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Juue 5.

The following telegram was received here this morning:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Juue 4, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Taylor, Chief of Staff, and A. A. G.:

All is quiet along our lines and in front, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This morning, when the relief passed, our pickets were attacked on Sawyer's road by guerrillas. Col. GRAY at once started, with about 120 men, in pursuit of them, but could find nothing of them in the woods. He then went on to scout the whole country, and when he passed Frying-Pan his rear guard was attacked by about 100 rebels, who were hidden in a thick wood. Col. GRAY turned his column, and charged the rebels, who fled in great haste through the woods. We followed them up to Aldies, and from there returned, *via* Dranesville. Our entire loss is three wounded, and some horses wounded. We captured their Surgeon, Dr. ALEXANDER.

J. STAHL, Major-General.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Case of the Chicago Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 5.

In the case of the Chicago *Times* vs. the military authorities, the conset asked for and obtained leave to withdraw the bill asking for an injunction, and the case was dismissed.

Another Order from Gen. Burnside.

EXPLANATORY AND DEFENSIVE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF OHIO, } CINCINNATI, O., June 3, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 90.—The General commanding directs that Gen. N. C. MCLEAN, Provost Marshal General, at once institute an investigation into the cases of all citizen prisoners now confined in this Department, and in all such cases as do not clearly show premeditated disloyalty on the part of the accused, or when a desire is manifested to atone for past faults by future good conduct, the prisoners will be released on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bonds for a strict observance thereof. The General commanding is convinced that a large majority of the men arrested have been misled by dishonest and designing politicians, and he prefers to strike at the sources of the evil, and allow those who have been led astray to return to their loyalty and allegiance, if they have seen the folly and sin of opposing the Government.

The United States, in striving to put down a rebellion unparalleled in history, requires that every man at home or in the field shall each in his sphere be enlisted in the cause. The necessity demands a sacrifice from all. In responding to this call, the devotion of the citizen soldier stands foremost, and his sacrifice is the greatest. He gives up all that is dear to the citizen—his home, his freedom of speech and action, the prospect of gain—and often gives his life. He exacts no conditions, but surrenders himself wholly to his country, as represented by the constitutional authorities placed over him.

But while he thus yields up his civic rights so entirely to his country, he is none the less a citizen; he waives them temporarily to give greater efficiency to his efforts, and looks forward to the time when, the authority of the Government restored, he shall again exercise the rights he has patriotically laid down.

While the duties of a citizen are of a more peaceful and less exacting character, he is none the less a soldier, and it becomes him to appreciate the grandeur and antireness of the devotion of his brethren in the field, and to remember that he, too, has sacrifices to make; but the country's demand upon him is comparatively but small. The country requires from him no physical sacrifice, no personal hardships, it merely asks that he shall imitate the loyal example of the soldiers in the field, so far as to abate somewhat of that freedom of speech which they give up so entirely. The citizen would be unjust to the soldier, as well as unfaithful to his country, if, while enjoying the comforts of home, he were unwilling to give up a portion of a privilege which the soldier resigns altogether. That freedom of discussion and criticism which is proper in the politician and the journalist in time of peace, becomes rank treason when it tends to weaken the confidence of the soldier in his officers and his Government. When this insidious treason, striking at the very root of that military power which is for the time being the country's protection, makes its appearance, it is the bounden duty of the commanding General to expel it from his lines, with a heavier hand than he would drive from his camp the villain who would scatter a material poison that would enervate and docimate his soldiers.

The General commanding desires to again call the attention of all officers, Provost-Marshals and others in authority, to the necessity of great care in the making of arrests, which should in all instances be founded on full affidavits sustaining distinct charges, except when the exigencies of the case demand instant action. Carelessness in this respect is only less censurable than negligence in the detection and punishment of crime.

With the exercise of scrupulous care and sound discretion on the part of officers, and a candid consideration, on the part of all citizens, of the relations of the people and the army to each other as above set forth, the General commanding is full of hope that mutual coöperation in putting down the rebellion will become more hearty and effective. The necessity for arrests will be diminished, and the tendency to factious opposition to the Government, and hurtful criticism of its measures, be removed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: W. P. ANDERSON, Asst. Adjutant-General.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wedeesday, June 3.

The steamship *St. Louis* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning for Panema, carrying the mails, 150 passengers, $766,000 in treasure for England and $184,000 for New-York.

The *St. Louis* also took 437 bales of wool for New-York.

Hoeolelu dates of the 16th nlt. are received.

The ship *Don Quixote* touched there on the 23d of April, and sailed for Hong Kong on the 25th.

The ship *Katah* sailed for Hong Kong May 10.

A circular bed been issued by the Hawaiian authorities providing for the proper valuation of goods imported from the United States into the islands, according as the luvoices are made out, at gold of currency prices, the object being to collect duties only on the gold value of the goods at the ports whence exported.

The subscribers to the monument to the memory of Capt. Cook propose that it shall take the form of a lighthouse at the entrance of Honolulu harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Juue 4.

The Republican politicians are in a flutter in regard to the nominations for State officers. The delegates chosen at the Sacramento primary election to the Republican State Convention, who were supposed to be in favor of Gov. STANFORD for next Governor, have suddenly bolted him and will go for Mr. Low, the present Collector of the port of San Francisco.

The election for delegates to the Republican Convention in Francis County takes place on the 10th instant.

The Republican State Convention will meet in San Francisco on the 17th of June.

Owing to the mining excitement in California and Utah the people of Oregon and Idaho are much disappointed at the scanty emigration this season of mining adventurers.

New mining districts continue to be discovered. The last in Bear Lake Bigler, on the eastern slope of the western summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountain.

Arrived, Danish bark *Canton*, from London.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 5.

A case was decided to-day in the Police Court here, that the conductor and driver of street cars, in preventing a colored man from riding, were guilty of assault and battery. The case will he appealed to the Supreme Court.

For some years rival companies have sought possession of Farrafone Islands, in the Pacific, 30 miles west of San Francisco, for the purpose of collecting birds' eggs, which are valuable. Sanguinary and bloodshed have occasionally enaued. On the 4th inst. a regular battle with firearms occurred. The defenders of the islands (Americans) lost one man killed. The assailants, (Italians,) who are very numerous, had five wounded, some mortally. The ringleaders have been apprehended. Warrants have been issued against the other attacking parties.

Sailed, bark *Pamelia Flood* for Callao.

Sad Accident in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 5.

FRANCIS M. DREXEL, Sr., of the firm of DREXEL & Co., bankers, was injured, probably fatally, this afternoon. In jumping from the Reading cars, at the corner of Seventeenth and Willow streets, he was caught under the wheels, and had both legs crushed, and one taken entirely off. His extreme age precludes the hope of recovery.

LATER.—The veeerable Mr. DREXEL died of his injuries at 10 o'clock this evening.

The Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

BOSTON, Friday, Juue 5.

A detachment of cavalry, 100 men, left Readville this afternoon for Washington. These recruits were chiefly from California, and filled up the Massachusetts cavalry to the minimum.

Anniversary of the New-England Relief Association.

The First Anniversary of the New-England Relief Association was celebrated last night, at their Rooms in Broadway, near John-street, first with an elegant supper, partaken of by a large company of ladies and gentleman, and afterward with congratulatory speeches by several gentlemen. On behalf of the Association, Rev. FRANCIS' VINTON, D. D., presented Col. FRANK E. HOWE, the Superintendent of the Institution, with a beautifully engrossed and framed series of resolutions, expressive of their indebtedness to him for the success of the enterprise. In the course of his remarks Dr. VINTON stated that over 17,000 soldiers had been given medical and surgical attendance, food, shelter, and in many cases clothing, by the Association, and that a complete directory to the military lemates of the other hospitals in and about the City had been kept for the benefit of friends of soldiers desiring to know their whereabouts. An elegant sword was also presented to Col. HOWE by the employees and others actively engaged in the establishment. The Colonel responded in the happiest manner, giving a large share of the credit for the success of the enterprise to the ladies and gentlemen who had given assiduous volunteer service, to the efficient and skilful surgeon in charge, Dr. EVERETT HERRICK, to the matron and others. The evening passed off very pleasantly, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and others making eloquent speeches.

The Stimers Court of Inquiry.

The reporters of the leading journals attended yesterday at the Stimers Court of Inquiry, for the purpose of laying before the public the particulars of this important case, especially as it was known that in the defence a professional review of the attack on Charleston would be offered. Admiral GREGORY refuses to allow current reports of the case, which, of course, precludes the possibility of publishing the doings of the Court, as the most brief synopsis of the proceedings, after its final adjournment, would occupy several columns. As it is an open Court, there seems to be no justification for Admiral GREGORY'S course.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A Day Later by the Morning Star.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT PORT HUDSON.

A Portion of the Works in Our Possession

GEN. SHERMAN SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Distinguished Bravery of a Louisiana Colored Regiment

The steamer *Morning Star*, A. D. PERKINS, Commandar, left New-Orleans at 8½ A. M. on the 29th ult., and arrived off Havana at 6½ P. M. on the 31st inst. Left Havana Juee 1, at 3½ P. M., and arrived at this Port at an early hour this morning, having encountered heavy weather off Hatteras.

In the Department of the Gulf, the whole interest in military affairs centred in Port Hudson, which was completely invested by the Government forces. Gen. BANKS commanded in person a force supposed to be sufficient for its reduction. The enemy's strength within their defences is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. Fighting was still in progress at the date of the departure of the *Morning Star*.

Brig.-Gee. SHERMAN had arrived at New-Orleans on the night of the 29th, severely wounded, but not dangerously.

Col. DANIELS, Second Louisiana negro regiment, distinguished itself especially in charging upon the enemy's siege guns, losing in killed and wounded, over 600. Gen. WEITZEL had captured a portion of the line of defence and held one of their heaviest batteries.

The following is from the *Era*, of the 29th:

"All eyes in this Department are now turned toward Port Hudson. Our information from that point is not very full; but we are in possession of enough to assure our readers that there is every reason to take a cheerful and hopeful view of events. We have no hesitation in saying that the result of the fighting, thus far, has been decidedly favorable to our arms.

A thousand rumors are flying about the streets, but we advise our readers not to heed them; they are, as a rule, utterly untrustworthy. A little patience, and the facts will come to light. That the result will be such as to gladden every loyal heart, we have no doubt.

RETURNING REGIMENTS.

The Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth New-York Volunteers.

Notwithstanding the extensive preparations made by the military and civic authorities for the reception of the above regiments yesterday afternoon, they did not arrive in time to receive the honors intended for them. If events had favored the carrying out of the programme, it is reasonable to suppose the ovation would have excelled anything of the kind that has thus far taken place in this City. From 12 M. to a late hour in the evening Broadway was thronged with an expectant multitude, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the returning regiments. Hour after hour slipped by, and still the troops did not appear. It was at length announced that the troops would not reach the City till late in the evening, which fact, of course, spoiled the entire arrangement for the reception. The following military bodies marched down Broadway to meet the returning regiments, and escort them through the City:

Brig.-Gen. HALL and Staff, with troop of cavalry of Eighth regiment New-York National Guard, commanded by Capt. BROWN.

Regiment of First New-York cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. D. C. HINTON.

Military escort composed of the Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-third, Thirty-seventh, Twelfth, Fifty-fifth and Sixty-ninth regiments New-York State National Guard.

First regiment New-York State Volunteers, under command of Maj. YEAMANS.

Veteran Scott Life Guard.

Invited officers of other regiments, and ex-officers of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

The following letter received by Brig.-Gen. HALL from the Committee on National Affairs, explains the reason of the non-arrival of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments at the hour designated in the programme published yesterday morning:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1863.

BRIG.-GEN. HALL—*Dear Sir*: I regret exceedingly to be compelled to inform you that from information received by me, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, it will be necessary to forego all intention of receiving the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments New-York Volunteers this day. The programmes of the arrangements for the reception, as well as all proceedings thus far taken, has been made by a Committee of military gentlemen, under whose advice and direction the Committee of the Common Council has acted. The error in the time of the arrival of the regiments, and the disappointments incident to such error, are to be attributed entirely to the military gentlemen who have undertaken to conduct the ceremonies, as the Committee acted solely under instructions imparted by them, and for which they are entirely responsible.

I would suggest to you the propriety of dismissing your command and wait further instructions from this Committee, who will act hereafter solely upon information received direct from the returning regiments.

The Common Council can recognise no proceedings or be responsible for any expenditure not had or incurred in the actual reception of the returning regiments, in which they, as a matter of course, must be the principal participants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

The expected regiments arrived in Jersey City at 11 o'clock last evening. Upon their arrival at Jersey City they were transferred to transports, where they will remain until 12 o'clock to-day, at which hour they are expected to land at Pier No. 1 North River. The regiments are under the command of Col. S. B. HAYMAN. Alderman BOOLE and Gen. HALL will make arrangements for their reception to-day. The Thirty-seventh numbers 350 men.

Arrivals in the City.

Delegations from the Select and Lower Chambers of the Philadelphia Common Council arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel at an early hour yesterday morning. They will leave by the 8 o'clock train this morning for Boston, where they will remain until Wednesday of next week. Their object in visiting that city is for the purpose of witnessing the manner in which the Bostonians clean their streets, as well as the removing of ashes, offals, &c. Wilson Kerr, President of the Lower Branch; the Chief Clerks of both branches; H. J. Lougeray, Sergeant-at-Arms in the Select Chamber; David W. Sellers, Assistant City Solicitor, and five members from each of the branches of the Common Council, constitute the delegations.

Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania; Hon. A. Ely, of Rochester; H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia, and J. W. McCullough, of Cleveland, are also at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. R. McBride, of Oregon; S. D. Caldwell, of Dunkirk, and O. Gilbert, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Señor Don Arosemana, of Panama; Señor Don S. De La Vega, of Porto Rico; Col. C. H. Thayer, of the Rhode Island cavalry, and Paymaster C. N. Peeler, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Lafarge House.

Progress of the Enrollment.

Last Saturday night the number of names enrolled in the several districts comprising Col. NUGENT'S department, amounted to 20,000, which number will probably be increased to 50,000 by to-night. About 4,000 names are enrolled each day, and it is expected the work will be finished by the 1st of July.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss CATHARINE REHAN has her benefit to-night, at the Winter Garden, and plays *Deborah* for the last time.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF WASHINGTON IRVING, by his Nephew, PIERRE M. IRVING, Vol. 3, New-York: GEORGE P. PUTNAM.

The new volume of this delightful Biography is embellished with a fine engraving by HALL, of BALL HUGHES' bust of IRVING, executed in 1825; this, though like, is somewhat too much idealised, but conveys a fair impression of the manly and benignant countenance it seeks to represent. According to the originally designed scale of the work the present would have formed the last volume, and it is matter for congratulation that the richness and abundance of the material in the Editor's hands induces him to enlarge the Life to four volumes. The portion now before us includes the incidents of fourteen years, from Mr. IRVING'S return to the United States after the long residence abroad, which had allowed a generation to grow up, to whom he was personally strange, in 1832, until his final restoration to his native land in 1846, on his retiring from the Spanish Embassy. Thirteen years of happy home life yet remains for the subject of the concluding volumn. The period now illustrated was one of considerable literary activity, including the publication of *Astoria, Adventures of Capt. Bonneville, Tour on the Prairies* and other volumes of *The Crayon Miscellany*, and the preparations for the *Life of Washington*, delayed for a time by diplomatic functions, but always kept in view by the writer as the destined goal of his authorial career. A thousand interesting facts and anecdotes connected with the above works and the literary men of Europe and America, will be found now given for the first time in the correspondance of IRVING with his family and friends, all in the highest degree creditable to him. Amongst others may be mentioned the particulars of the noted sacrifice of time and money that he made when nobly giving up to PRESCOTT the subject of *The Conquest of Mexico*, on which he had long intended to write a work as the pendant to his *Columbus*. It is needless to enlarge on a book that will be so generally read. A more perfect picture of a literary life, told with the good taste which allows the subject of it to be mainly his own biographer, has never appeared.

—MR HENRY DAWSON'S new edition of *The Federalist* progresses at the Cambridge Riverside Press, and will be published in the Fall by SCRIBNER. It will form, with the copious annotations of the editor, two volumes octavo, making one of the handsomest books that has issued from that renowned establishment. As the first critical edition of one of the political classics of the world, to which late events have given additional value, it is certain to meet with a large demand.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* contains in its present number several articles of great current interest. The opening one on "The Indian Massacres and War of 1862," is the first connected narrative we have had of that thrilling episode of our great national contest. It is from the pen of a new contributor, Lieut. ADRIAN T. EBELL, and also owes its illustrations to his graphic skill. Mr. WELLS' illustrated account of "The Quicksilver Mines of New-Almaden, California," is another hitherto unwritten chapter of American travel and enterprise. "Two weeks at Port Royal" is a readable article, but evinces a lack of delicacy and of regard for social propriety in certain personal matters which we should scarcely have expected from the member of the firm of HARPER & BROTHERS who is responsible for it. Mr. TROLLOPE'S "Small House at Allington" continues to display his unrivaled skill in depicting the average English young lady of middle and domestic life, in which he is scarcely inferior to Miss AUSTIN. Miss EVANS' "Ronola" aims at a higher mark, and is a noble specimen of the historical novel. The chief critical titles are the second part of Miss PRESCOTT'S "Rosemary," and Mrs. STODDART'S "Osgood's Piedicament." The customary miscellany of Literary Notices, Editor's Table, &c., completes an unusually attractive number.

—The *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS, opens with one of the valuable articles by Dr. LEWIS, "Weak Lungs, and how to make them Strong," where physical truths of the highest importance are so pleasantly inculcated that they meet a ready audience where a regular scientific treatise would find no chance of penetrating. "The Hancock House and its Founder," by Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, is a very interesting memorial of an old landmark about to be removed. The founder, THOMAS HANCOCK, was an eminent bookseller, and his letters to the Mr. THOMAS LONGMAN of that day—a century and a quarter ago—now printed from the original family letter-book, reveal some professional particulars about the book trade of the time, and are a curious memento of the past for the present representatives of that eminent firm. Fiction is strongly supported in this current number of the *Atlantic* by "Paul Blecker," "The Member from Foxden," and "Why Thomas was Discharged," by GEORGE ARNOLD. The poetry of the number is not remarkable; it is contributed by JOHN WEISS and Mrs. PAUL AKERS. "Ike Marvel's" second scholarly gossip on Old World farming and farm books takes us back to a classical era where the author seems as much at home as among the "Fudge Families" of our own day.

—The *Continental Monthly*, devoted to literature and national policy, New-York, JOHN F. TROW, maintaining the vigorous tone of comment on the great impending issues of the time for which it is already distinguished; "The Value of the Union," by W. H. MILLER; "The Navy of the United States," "The Confederation and the Nation," and other articles of sterling value, while fiction, poetry and literature meet with due attention from numerous contributors. Succeeding numbers will contain the letters from Europe of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, the chief editor, now abroad on a State mission.

—The *American Journal of Science and Arts*, for May, is filled with articles of the same high value and interest which its subscribers and readers have so long been in the habit of finding in its pages. The leading articles are from the pen of the botanist, DAWSON, who writes of the "Flora of the Devonian Period in Northeastern America." The nature and advantages of the Globe Lens for the Photographic Camera, are discussed by COLEMAN SELLERS; A. C. RAMSEY, F. R. S., President of the Geological Society, communicates an interesting paper on the "Glacial Origin of Certain Lakes in Switzerland and various parts of Europe;" H. J. CLARK writes on "Lucernaria;" Prof. BACHE sums up the results of a "Magnetic Survey of Pennsylvania;" LEO LESQUEREUX continues the discussion of questions relating to the "Coal Formations of North America;" Prof. JAMES HALL makes observations upon some of the "Brachiopeda," and Capt. E. B. HUNT communicates some very interesting notes of his protracted residence at Key West, in the service of the Government. The general summary gathers up all the shreds of scientific intelligence, bringing the record down to the date of the issue of the journal.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION ...THURSDAY, June 4, 1863. } One o'clock P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—MORGAN JONES, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Sandford—

Petition of property owners in King-street, to have the pavements in said street repaired.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board, with power.

By Councilman Healy—

Bill of the New-York World, for advertising notices for the Board of Assessors.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Baldwin—

Bill of Colonel Baldwin, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, for music furnished for the Eleventh regiment on the occasion of the reception of the Seventh and Eighth regiments, New-York Volunteers.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

[G. O. 343.]

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Price—

Whereas, A resolution was approved by the Mayor, December nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the sum of ten thousand dollars in favor of the Treasurer of the Blind Mechanics' Association; and

Whereas, The Comptroller declines to pay the same on the ground that the requisite number of votes was not received in favor thereof in the Board of Councilmen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for ten thousand dollars to the order of John N. Hayward, President, and Noah A. Childs, Treasurer of the Blind Mechanics' Association, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to report to this Board, at its next meeting, all amounts of money collected through the Corporation Attorney's office for fines and penalties, and for compromising fines and penalties, and for settling suits, and for costs received by him in and through his office, from the first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three, to the first instant, and what disposition he has made of all monies so received, giving the items and dates of the settlement or compromising of each suit.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—16.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—10.

[G. O. 344.]

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That such portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets, as is now laid with brick, be flagged forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 345.]

Report of Committee on National Affairs, to pay bill of C. W. Parrison, Jr., for expenses of funeral of Colonel Kimball.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 346.]

Report of Committee on National Affairs, concurring to pay bills for reception of regiments and funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 347.]

Report of Committee on National Affairs, to pay bills for funerals of Colonels Ringgold and Stevens.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 348.]

Report of Committee on National Affairs, to pay bill for funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 349.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to build a new house for Hose Company number Thirty-seven.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 350.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to advertise for location for Hose Company number Twenty-one.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 351.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Norfolk-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Essex-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, to connect with sewer in Delancey-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Sewers.

MOTION.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Thirty-fourth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

INVITATION.

Invitation of the Union Home School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of Poor Volunteers, to attend their second anniversary, to be held at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday, June ten, at half past seven P. M.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, relative to the cleaning of the streets.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

[G. O. 352.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the low and sunken lots between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and Seventy-fourth and Eighty-third streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 353.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-fifth-street, east side, be fenced in and the sidewalk in front of the same flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Gross moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was adopted at the last meeting a motion fixing the regular hour of meeting at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. John H. Houghkirk for the sum of ninety-three dollars, amount which would have been due John H. Houghkirk, deceased, for services as Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward for the month of May.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to remove the gate on the Hatchard of Pier number thirty-six North River immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Petition with resolution that Croton mains be laid in Forty-ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Essex-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, to connect with sewer in Delancey-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

[G. O. 246.]

Resolution, that Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement; one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the property owners, and the other half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

[G. O. 247.]

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for extending the house of Engine Company number Fifty-two, twenty-five feet in the rear of the same, to be two stories in height.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—The President, Councilman McGrath—2.

[G. O. 248.]

Resolution, that the wages of laborers employed upon Corporation work be increased to one dollar and seventy-five cents per diem, to date from the passage of this resolution by the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

[G. O. 232.]

Report of Committee on Assessment, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John M. Hedeke for the sum of eighty six dollars, together with interest from the date of the assessment, for the paving of Ninth-avenue with Belgian pavement, the said sum to be applied for the payment of assessment on the property of the German Lutheran Saint Luke's Church, situated on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the pavement of Ninth-avenue with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to account of Donations and Charities.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

[G. O. 233.]

Report of Committee on Printing and Advertising, in favor of adopting ordinance that the New-Yorker Journal be designated as one of the Corporation newspapers, and is authorized to publish the proceedings of the Common Council and all other advertisements of the several departments, this ordinance to take effect immediately.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend said ordinance by striking out the words "New-Yorker Journal" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "New-York Herald."

Councilman Brice moved that the whole subject be laid over.

Which was lost.

The question recurring on the amendment of Councilman Hayes, the same was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, The President, Brandon, Fitzgerald—4.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—19.

(Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.)

Councilman Hayes moved to amend the ordinance by striking out the words "New Yorker Journal" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "New-York Atlas."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, McGrath, Russell, Fitzgerald—4.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Councilman Price moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, McConnell, Houghtalin, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—8.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Councilman Price moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—10.

Councilman Cook moved to amend the ordinance by adding after the words "New-Yorker Journal" the words, "in lieu of the New-Yorker Democrat."

Councilman Hayes moved to amend said amendment by adding after the words "New-Yorker Democrat," the words, "also the New York Herald, in lieu of the Evening Post," and to amend the ordinance so that the same would read as follows:

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and County of New-York, That the New-Yorker Journal, the New-Yorker Democrat, also the New-York Herald in lieu of the Evening Post be, and they are hereby designated, as Corporation newspapers, and authorized to publish the proceedings of the Common Council and all other advertisements of the several departments.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was carried.

And the ordinance, thus amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—21.

(The President here resumed the Chair.)

[G. O. 234.]

Report of Committee on Assessment, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Coyle for the sum of three hundred and three dollars and sixty-nine cents, the same being to pay an assessment on his property in Eighth-avenue, for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second streets, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Cook, Russell, Joyce—3.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon—14.

Councilman Joyce moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Joyce—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Sandford, The President, McVay, Brady, Houghtalin, Gaw, McGrath—9.

And the report was recommitted to the Committee on Assessments.

[G. O. 235.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Alderm en in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Cannon-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, to connect with the sewer in either of said streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—19.

[G. O. 236.]

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place two gas lamps in front of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, in Norfolk-street.

Which was adopted.

[G. O. 237.]

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have two gas lamps placed in front of the French Episcopal Church Du Saint Esprit, in Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was adopted.

[G. O. 238.]

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of adopting resolution that two gas lamps be placed in front of the German Evangelist church, situated in Twenty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

[G. O. 240.]

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. McConnell & Lowe for the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars, to be in full for a collation served up on the night of the sword presentation to Col. Milton Cogswell, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Sandford, Murray, Brandon—3.

[G. O. 244.]

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of three hundred and ninety-five dollars, in full for refreshments furnished Guard of Honor on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Kimball.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

[G. O. 246.]

Resolution, that Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement; one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the property owners, and the other half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—23.

[G. O. 247.]

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for extending the house of Engine Company number Fifty-two, twenty-five feet in the rear of the same, to be two stories in height.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—The President, Councilman McGrath—2.

[G. O. 248.]

Resolution that the wages of laborers employed upon Corporation work be increased to one dollar and seventy-five cents per diem, to date from the passage of this resolution by the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

[G. O. 232.]

Report of Committee on Assessment, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John M. Hedeke for the sum of eighty six dollars, together with interest from the date of the assessment, for the paving of Ninth-avenue with Belgian pavement, the said sum to be applied for the payment of assessment on the property of the German Lutheran Saint Luke's Church, situated on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the pavement of Ninth-avenue with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to account of Donations and Charities.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

[G. O. 233.]

Report of Committee on Printing and Advertising, in favor of adopting ordinance that the New-Yorker Journal be designated as one of the Corporation newspapers, and is authorized to publish the proceedings of the Common Council and all other advertisements of the several departments, this ordinance to take effect immediately.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend said ordinance by striking out the words "New-Yorker Journal" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "New-York Herald."

Councilman Brice moved that the whole subject be laid over.

Which was lost.

The question recurring on the amendment of Councilman Hayes, the same was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, The President, Brandon, Fitzgerald—4.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—19.

(Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.)

Councilman Hayes moved to amend the ordinance by striking out the words "New Yorker Journal" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "New-York Atlas."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, McGrath, Russell, Fitzgerald—4.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Councilman Price moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Councilman Price moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Councilman Cook moved to amend the ordinance by adding after the words "New-Yorker Journal" the words, "in lieu of the New-Yorker Democrat."

Councilman Hayes moved to amend said amendment by adding after the words "New-Yorker Democrat," the words, "also the New York Herald, in lieu of the Evening Post," and to amend the ordinance so that the same would read as follows:

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and County of New-York, That the New-Yorker Journal, the New-Yorker Democrat, also the New-York Herald in lieu of the Evening Post be, and they are hereby designated, as Corporation newspapers, and authorized to publish the proceedings of the Common Council and all other advertisements of the several departments.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was carried.

And the ordinance, thus amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—21.

(The President here resumed the Chair.)

[G. O. 234.]

Report of Committee on Assessment, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Coyle for the sum of three hundred and three dollars and sixty-nine cents, the same being to pay an assessment on his property in Eighth-avenue, for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second streets, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Cook, Russell, Joyce—3.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon—14.

Councilman Joyce moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Joyce—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Sandford, The President, McVay, Brady, Houghtalin, Gaw, McGrath—9.

And the report was recommitted to the Committee on Assessments.

[G. O. 255.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Cannon-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, to connect with the sewer in either of said streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—19.

[G. O. 256.]

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Pastor of the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church for the sum of one hundred and seven dollars and eighty-nine cents, to be applied by the said Pastor in payment of assessment on the property of the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, for the paving of Lexington-avenue with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Negative—The President, Councilman McGrath—2.

[G. O. 258.]

Resolution, that the wages of laborers employed upon Corporation work be increased to one dollar and seventy-five cents per diem, to date from the passage of this resolution by the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

[G. O. 262.]

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, for engrossing, mounting and framing resolutions passed relative to the Twelfth regiment New-York National Guard, Colonel Milton Cogswell; Forty-second regiment New-York State Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Bull; Captain Julius Wbele and Captain John P. Dodge, of the Sixty-sixty-sixth regiment, and Captain James Hoaglaod, of the Twelfth regiment, New-York Volunteers; Major William Horgan, of Meagher's Irish brigade; and Captain Jose Pilo de Bernske, of the Spanish frigate Carmen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Cook, Brice, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald—9.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

[G. O. 263.]

Resolution that the wages of cartmen employed by the Corporation, including the horse and cart, be increased to the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per day, said increase to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—21.

[G. O. 265.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, and those on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; also on the south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—15.

Negative—Councilman Keenan, Sandford, Brady, Repper—4.

[G. O. 266.]

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald—22.

[G. O. 267.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south side of Forty fourth-street, seventy-five feet west of the Eleventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilman Keenan, Sandford, The President, McConnell—5.

[G. O. 268.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that one thousand feet of sewer and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Vesey and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

[G. O. 269.]

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Laurens-street, between Houston and Staunton streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

[G. O. 270.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sunken lots in Second-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, Brice—3.

Councilman Haviland moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost.

[G. O. 314.]

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the cobble-stone pavement in Thirty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and also in Thirty-seventh-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
By Board of Aldermen—Adopted.
Councilman Hayes moved that the same be referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department, with power.
Which was carried.

[G. O. 315.]

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John M. Harrington for the sum of five hundred dollars, with interest, balance due him for services rendered by said John M. Harrington as First Clerk to the Corporation Attorney of New-York from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that he charge the same to account of City Contingencies.
Which was lost for want of the required number of votes:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Russell, Joyce—15.
Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, Murray, Brandon—6.

[G. O. 316.]

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Daggett Hunt for the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents, for disbursements made in the office of the Corporation Attorney, from June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Councilman Brice moved to amend such resolution by striking therefrom the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents.
Which was carried.
Councilman Brice moved further to amend by adding to such resolution the words, "and that the same be taken out of the appropriation for City Contingencies."
Which was carried.
And the resolution as amended was adopted:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.
Negative—Councilman Brandon—1.

[G. O. 318.]

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McIntire, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse by falling through the covering of the dock at the foot of West Thirty-seventh-street, on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was unconcurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.
Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones, Healy—3.

[G. O. 327.]

Communication from the Comptroller, with an ordinance to provide means for extending the area of the Central Park.
(By Board of Aldermen, ordinance adopted.)
Which was lost.
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, The President, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—10.
Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon—12.
Councilman Hayes moved that such vote be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
And the ordinance was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, The President, Webster, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.
Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McConnell, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—10.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending May thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three
Which was received and ordered on file.
Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, eighth instant, at four o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Landlord and Tenant—Attornment—Foreclosure.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.
Before Justice Vanvorhis.

Anna D. Anthony vs. *Theodore Stern*.—Summary proceedings were resorted to in this matter to dispossess the defendant from a dwelling-house for holding over after his term had expired. The plaintiff rented the house to the defendant for part of last year, which expired on the 1st of May, when he declined a renewal of the lease, which was refused. The defendant then took a lease from one Van Benschoten, grantee of a Mr. Fountain, who claimed to have purchased the premises, (valued at $10,000,) under foreclosure, for $15—arising out of the following proceedings:
There was a small mortgage on the building, which became due, and for which a bill was filed to foreclose; the plaintiff, who was in possession of the premises, paid the mortgage and interest, and recovered be satisfaction piece, and had her name stricken from the bill, and *lis pendens*; at her land was discharged by the payment of the amount due, she gave the matter but little further attention. After, the foreclosing party proceeded to a decree against the bondman for his costs, for which the property of Mrs. Anthony was sold, and bought in by Fountain for $5, and resold to Van Benschoten for $15, neither of whom attempted to get possession by writ of assistance or otherwise.
The defendant, Stern, learning these facts, takes a lease from Van Benschoten for the coming year, which he sets up against his former landlord as a bar to this action to eject for holding over, claiming that under the statute he had a right to attorn to any one who had title to the property, (whether good or bad,) under an "ordinary judicial decree of a Court of Equity."
The plaintiff contended that she was in possession, under an unrecorded deed, before any papers were served in the suit, which possession was open and hostile to all the world; that by paying the mortgage she had discharged her land from the lien, and having her name stricken from the bill before the decree, she was not bound by any subsequent proceedings to which she was not a party, and that her land could not be sold for the costs of the suit after she had paid the mortgage, which was the foundation of the action. Also, that the deed to Van Benschoten was void, as his grantor was out of possession. Having established the conventional relation of landlord and tenant, she was entitled to a warrant removing the defendant. Stern, from the premises.
After hearing counsel, the warrant removing the tenant was granted.
Henry Day and Roswell D. Hatch, for plaintiff; Solomon L. Hull, for defendant Stern; Hill, Courtney & Monell, for Van Benschoten.

Liability of Retiring Partner.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Welles.

Christ vs. *Chopin*.—This was an action brought on three notes given to plaintiff in March, 1861, by Pineo & Co., in renewal of former notes. The defence was that the party sued was not a partner.
The facts were, that prior to giving the notes, the firm of Pineo & Co. had been dissolved and that defendant Chopin had retired. This dissolution was first by operation of law, by an assignment in November, 1860, and secondly by advertisement in February, 1861, in the *Journal of Commerce*, to which the plaintiff subscribed.
The questions raised were, the sufficiency of the notice of dissolution, and the right of the remaining partners to sign the old name in renewal. Decision reserved.
Fillmore & Sweet for plaintiff; Wm. Henry Arnoux for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Leonard.

Dale and others vs. *Fowler*.—Stay of proceedings granted, $10 costs to the party prevailing on the appeal.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Hermina Gonzalez V. Mori vs. *Braulio V. Mori*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted from bed and board.

Gillespie vs. *Voice*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs.

In the matter of the Petition of Bayard and others; Fraitz vs. Boschert and others; Clinch, &c. vs. Van Valkenburgh, &c.—Reports confirmed and orders granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 5, 1863.

$5,000 U.S. 6s,'81,Reg	104	50 Erie Railway	s10 97⅜
22,000 U. S. 6s,'81,Con	106⅜	100 do	s30 97¾
8,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.		650 do	97¾
Notes..Fe & Aug.	107⅛	1150 do	97⅞
15,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr. C	101⅜	300 do	b10 97⅞
2,000 do	101⅜	50 do	b30 97⅞
1,000 do	New 86⅞	100 do	s10 97⅞
20,000 do	99	600 do	c 97⅝
3,000 Ill. Cons. Rs. '79	109⅜	300 do	s60 97⅝
2,000 N. C. Stats 6s	69⅜	200 do	s30 97⅝
10,000 Mo. State 6s	69¾	160 Erie R. Prf	106
20,000 do	69¾	100 do	b10 106
5,000 do	b30 69¾	100 do	b30 106⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7s	132	30 do	106⅛
5,000 do	132¼	600 Har. Railroad	b10 106¾
2,000 Me. 6s, 1s. to H. & St. J. R.	90	100 do	s10 106
2,000 Virginia State 6s	66⅛	1800 do	106
30,000 O. & Miss. R. C.	b10 38	200 do	s30 106¾
10,000 do	b30 38	18 Harlem R. Pref	107
1,000 Hud. River 1st m.	117⅛	150 do	107⅜
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	123	150 do	107¾
10,000 do	122½	900 M. S. & N. I.	78⅛
2,000 Har. R. 2d M.	103⅞	400 do	78⅝
4,500 Ill. C. R. Bs.	120	650 do	78¾
5,000 Chic. & N. W. I. B.	96	200 do	b30 78¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	89	25 do	79
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	63¼	100 do	b5 78⅞
1,000 Mil & P. D. C. 1st	108	100 do	s30 78¾
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th	88	300 do	s10 78¾
5 Bank of Commerce	104⅜	100 do	b30 79⅛
20 Continental Bank	99⅛	100 do	b30 79
30,000 Amer. Gold	148⅛	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	116⅛
51,400 do	146¾	200 Reading R.	112¾
100 Canton Co.	34⅛	257 C. & N. W. R.	53
150 do	34	500 do	112
100 do	31⅛	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	111
100 do	31⅜	100 do	b30 111⅛
100 do	s30 33⅜	100 do	111¾
7 Del. & Hud. C. Co	144	200 Clev. & P. R.	c 93
250 Cumb. Coal Prefd	27⅜	1000 do	94
100 do	27⅝	100 do	b10 94
50 do	27¾	300 do	93¾
250 Quicksilver Min. Co.	44⅛	200 do	b10 93⅝
250 Amer. Coal Co	65	300 do	93⅝
200 Bucks Co. Lead	1¾	1000 do	93⅞
200 Cen. Am. T. Co.	s10 46	500 do	b10 93⅝
50 do	46	700 do	93¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	123	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	105
200 do	122¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	111⅜
50 Nor. & Wor. R.	92	200 do	111¾
100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	50	200 do	112
100 do	49¾	290 Chi. & R. Is.	102
50 Tol. & Wab. R.	81	100 do	b10 101¾
150 P., Ft. W & Chi.	75⅜	50 do	101⅝
50 do	75⅛	300 do	101¾
150 do	75⅜	100 do	s30, 101⅝
150 Alt. & T. H. R.	48		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s,'81,Cou.	108¾	100 Canton Com.	b10 34
150,000 do	108¾	100 Erie R. Pref.	105⅛
7,000 U. S. 5s,'74 Con.	99⅜	500 Harlem R.	105⅜
10,000 do	99⅛	500 do	105⅝
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes Oct. & April.	106⅞	200 do	s60 105⅝
1,000 U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N	99	100 do	s30 105⅝
12,000 Mo. State 6s	69⅛	100 do	b10 105⅞
5,000 do	69	300 Reading Railroad	111
1,000 Hud. River 1st m.	122¾	1000 do	s30 110
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	123	1000 do	s30, 110⅜
5,000 Er. 2d M. Bs. '83	113	300 do	110⅞
5,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	101	200 do	110⅝
2,000 Miss. & Mo. R. Gr.	64⅜	50 Harlem R. Pref.	108⅜
5,000 do	60⅜	150 Mich. Cen. R.	117⅜
40,000 Amer. Gold	146⅜	50 do	b10 117⅜
6,000 do	146⅜	50 do	s10 117
25,000 do	146	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 77⅛
50 Merchants' Bank	108⅜	200 do	77⅜
500 Cumb. Coal, Prf.	27	200 do	78
300 do	26⅜	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.	92¾
200 do	s30 26⅜	200 do	92
50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co	b10 45	100 do	s10 91⅜
50 do	b15 45	200 do	91⅜
100 P. M. S. Co.	185	800 do	91⅜
100 do	s30 184⅜	400 do	s60 91
160 N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅝	300 Clev. & Tol R.	112
100 do	b5 122⅝	100 do	b30 112
700 Erie Railway	97⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	101
500 do	b30 97⅜	100 do	s30 100⅜
400 do	97⅝	100 do	s5 100⅜
500 do	b10 97⅝	300 P., F. W. & C. R.	74
100 do	s10 97⅝	200 do	73⅜
100 do	97⅜	200 Alt. & Ter. H. R.	47
22 do	97	50 do	46⅛
400 do	s30 97⅛	110 Chic & N. W. R.	82¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	107⅜	150 Erie R. Pref.	105⅜
200 Cum. Coal Prf.	27⅛	50 Harlem R.	s10 105⅜
50 do	b3 27⅞	200 do	105⅞
50 Canton Co.	31⅛	100 do	b10 106
50 do	31⅜	100 do	s10 106⅛
400 Brooks Ld. Co	1⅞	200 do	b3 106
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b10 122¾	50 do	106
600 Erie Railway	97⅜	200 M. So & N. I. R.	c 78⅛
600 do	s3 97⅜	300 do	78⅜
300 do	b3 97⅜	100 do	b3 78⅝
100 do	s10 97⅜	200 Clev. & P. R.	92⅝
50 do	b5 97⅜	100 do	s3 92⅝
800 do	97⅛	100 do	r 92⅜
100 do	b10 97⅜	50 do	s10 92⅜
200 do	b3 97⅜	200 Chic. & R. I. R	100⅝
200 Erie R. Pref.	105⅜	100 do	s10 100⅜
100 do	b10 105⅜	100 do	b10 100⅜
100 do	105⅜	100 do	s3 100⅜
100 do	b3 105⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	105

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	b3 145⅜	300 Harlem R.	106
5,000 Miss & Mo. L. G.	01	100 do	b3 106⅛
100 Cumb. Coal	s3 25⅜	200 do	106⅜
100 do	b3 25⅜	200 do	b3 106⅜
100 do	25⅜	300 M. S. & N. I.	s3 78
100 Canton Co.	33⅜	100 do	b3 78⅛
75 Bucks Co. L. Co.	1¾	200 do	78⅛
600 Nic. Trans. Co.	3	200 do	78⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅜	200 do	b3 78⅜
800 do	b5 122⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts.	81⅜
100 Erie R.	s3 97	1200 do	91⅜
200 do	97	600 do	b1 91
300 do	b3 97⅛	200 do	91⅜
300 do	97⅛	50 P., Ft. W. & C.	s10 74
100 do	s3 97⅛	200 Chic. & R. I. R	100⅝
100 do	b10 97⅜	100 do	s10 100⅝
200 do	b3 97⅜	100 do	b10 100⅝
200 Erie R. Pref.	105⅜	100 do	s3 100⅝
100 do	b10 105⅜	100 do	100⅜
100 do	105⅜		

FRIDAY, June 5—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin was barely steady to-day, at 146@146¼ ₩ cent., until late in the day, when it declined to 145⅞@146. The rates of Exchange on England gave way ¼@1 ₩ cent, and closed for Saturday's steamers at 159@159½ for bankers', and 158@158½ for merchant signatures. The Bill Brokers generally report a less active market than for Wednesday's mail. The steamers sailing to-morrow, including the *Great Eastern*, will take out large cargoes of Produce, but not much Gold and Silver. The telegraph from San Francisco announces that $766,000 left that port for England, direct, by the steamer of the 3d inst., and most of this will be drawn against from New York. The shipment by the same steamer for New-York is only $184,000. The *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall to-day, delivers $313,066 in Californin Gold. At 4 o'clock the latest news from Vicksburgh was considered as favorable to the National arms, and weakened tha price of Gold, as noted above, ¼@3 per cent.

There was less ease in loans to the Stock Brokers this forenoon than the signs of a better supply of Money yesterday indicated. The reports of the market, however, were contradictory, and after 2 o'clock, we heard few complaints from actual borrowers. The rates are 6@7 ₩ cent. The conversions of United States Currency to-day into the 5.20-year 6 ₩ cent. Stock amount to $1,492,500, of which $950,800 paid in through the Loan Agency, and $541,700 by subscription direct at the Treasury.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $2,007,908 49, including for Customs, $143,000; Payments, $2,406,311 42; Balance, $21,647,359 08.

The buoyancy at the close of business yesterday in the Share market was not fully maintained this forenoon at the First Board of the Stock Exchange, and prices were weaker on the Street after the adjournment. At the Second Board there was some disposition to press sales of several of the Western Roads, and Erie Common shares were also lower before the Brokers left their room. The final quotations at 4 o'clock were not much better than on Wednesday night; the advance of yesterday being wholly or partially lost on nearly all descriptions. The Government 6 ₩ cents continued in demand, and $150,000 were taken at the Second Board at 108¼ ₩ cent. There was not much done in State Stocks, and only a moderate business in the Railway mortgages. The following prices were made on the general market at the close in comparison with Thursday night. Erie improved on the lowest sales.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	146⅜	147⅛	Harlem Pref.	107	107
U. S. 6s, 1881	108⅜	108¼	Mich. Central	118¼	117
N. Y. Central	121⅞	122⅜	Mich. Southern	79	77¾
Erie	97¼	97	Mich. Guarant'd	117	116¾
Erie Preferred	106	105⅜	Illinois Centrnl	111	110⅝
Hudson	134¼	133¾	Pittsburgh	94	93¾
Toledo	111⅜	112	Fort Wayne	76	73⅜
Pacific Mail x d	188	184⅜	Rock Island	102¼	100⅜
Harlem	106	105⅜	Northwest	33	32⅜
Canton	35	34	Galena	106¼	104¼
Cumberland	27⅛	26⅜	Reading	111⅜	110⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	116	Chatham	95
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	106
Merchants'	108	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	110	Irving	90
Union	114	Grocers'	100
America	126	East River	88
Tradesmen's	103	Market	100
State of New-York	103	Continental	99¼
Commerce	104¼	Park	135
Mechanics' B. Associn	95	Mannf. and Merchants'	100
Broadway	155	New-York Ex.	115
Ocean	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	122	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	88
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	82
Erie R. fourths, '80	103	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	76
Erie R. fifths, '68	105¾	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115
buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Del. L. & W. 2ds	111
Hud. R. firsts '69	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Hud. R. thirds '75	122¼	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	93
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	M. & P. du C. 1sts	107
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Gal. & Chic. sxt.	112
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72	115	Gal. & Chic. seconds	111
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111⅜
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109⅜	N. Jersey Co. firsts	104
Illinois Central, '75	120	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	110
Ala. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	92¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	103
Ala. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	53	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	85
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	40	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	88
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	60

We understand the administration of the Park Bank is to be changed early in July; the President, Mr. REUBEN W. HOWES, having tendered his resignation to take affect on the 15th of that month or on the election of his successor.

There is no difference in the issues of the United States Notes of legal tender, in regard to their convertibility into 5.20 year 6 ₩ cent. Stock. This convertibility, as a right to the holder, ceases upon *all* the issues, after 30th inst., by positive act of Congress.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the month of May were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$27,357 55	$16,374 02
Freight	106,914 25	90,471 42
	$134,271 80	$106,845 44
Increase		$27,426 36

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending June 4, were $489,708, against $249,699 same week last year, and $151,957 tha corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf of Wool	350	$15,857	227	$54,472	217	$88,697
Mf. of Cotn.	65	15,171	350	82,439	90	19,784
Mf. of Silk	125	106,152	14	18,037	43	45,551
Mf. of Flax	295	58,339	139	37,132	145	30,268
Miscellan's.	65	18,087	75	4,912	898	11,127
Total	900	$291,718	765	$194,992	1,380	$194,710
		191,852				284,716
Total entered		$489,708	Total marketed			$489,426

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, June 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 24,660 bbls. Flour, 130,445 bushels Wheat, 78,475 bushels Corn, 14,400 bushels Oats, 11,559 pkgs. Provisions, and 508 hhds. Whiskey.
ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. Pots at $8. Pearls are quiet and nominal.
BEESWAX—Has been dull at old rates.
CANDLES—Sell slowly at previous quotations.
COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Maracaibo, at 32c., and 431 bags Rio at 31c.@31½c. ₩ lb. Market unchanged.
CHEMICALS—Have been quiet at former rates.
COPPER—Has been inactive yet quoted steady.
COTTON—Is in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales and re-sales 1,750 bales, including Middlings, at 55 56c.@56c. ₩ lb.
DYEWOODS—Have been lightly dealt in, but have been quoted firm, with very moderate supplies available.
FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton (40 packs) have been in active request at $1 82½@$1 85 ₩ box.
FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, to-day, and prices have been depressed. Sales, 11,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 35; poor to choice extra State at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 20@$6 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 10	@$5 35
Extra State	5 75	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 85	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 20	@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 35	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 25	@ 7 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales, since our last, 1,800 bbls., at $6 45@$7 10 for poor to good superfine; $7 15@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed; sales 670 bbls. Extra, at $5 75@$7 80 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairlax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls.
FRUIT—The inquiry has been moderate for most descriptions, including Layer Raisins at $4 65@$4 70, and Bunch do. at $4 30@$4 32½ ₩ box.
GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, and prices have been tending downward. Sales have been made of 101,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 65@$1 75; Amber Western, at $1 56@$1 59; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 47@$1 55; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 45@$1 50, the latter rate for a lot of extra quality; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30@$1 45; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 43; Amber State, at $1 55 ₩ bushel. Corn opened briskly, but closed heavily; sales have been reported to-day of 118,000 bushels, at 70c.@80c., closing at 78c.@79c., for shipping mixed Western; 70c.@77c. for unsound, 78c.@80c. for White Western, and 77c.@81c. for Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye is in fair request at $1 01@$1 03, according to quality, ₩ bushel; sales, 2,000 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 79c.@81c.; Western at 79c.@81c.; State at 81c.@82c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal.
HEMP—Manila has been more freely purchased, here and in Boston, at 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb.
HAY—North River Bale continues in good request at 85c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.
HOPS—Are salable and steady at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.
HIDES—Have been in more demand, including prime Buenos Ayres at 23½c.@25c., and Rio Grande at 24c.@24½c. ₩ lb.
IRON—Has been quiet, at essentially unaltered quotations.
LEAD—Pig has been sparingly sought after, at $8 50@$8 75 ₩ 100 lbs.
MOLASSES—Sales to-day privately and by auction, 713 bbls. New-Orleans at 23c.@47½c.; 650 hhds. Porto Rico at 46c.@52c., and 72 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 40c.@45c. ₩ gallon. Market brisk and buoyant.
NAVAL STORES—Have attracted rather more attention, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50 ₩ gallon, Tar at $8@$11 ₩ bbl., and Rosin at $25@$35 ₩ 280 lbs.
OILS—The principal kinds have been in more demand, including Crude Fish Oils at former prices; Linseed at $1 18@$1 22; No. 1 Lard at 82c.@83c.; Crude Petroleum at 26c.@26½c., and Refined do. at equal to 52c.@53c., free, ₩ gallon.
OIL CAKE—Has been dull and heavy; prices closing irregularly.
PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 2,100 bbls., at $11 75@$12 for old Mess; $13@$13 06½ for new Mess; $13 75 for Prime Mess, and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 6½c.@7¾c. for Hams; 4¾n.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in more demand, at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; sales 1,500 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales, 3,400 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales 600 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is quite heavy, at 9c.@12c. ₩ lb.
RICE—Sales, 1,300 bags East India, part at $8 25@$8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.
SALT—Has been quiet and somewhat unsettled in price.
SEEDS—A very moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, including Clover at 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb.: American Rough Flax at $2 40@$2 60; Calcutta Linseed at $3 12½@$3 15; and Timothy at $1 80@$2 ₩ bush.
SPICES—Sales, 5,000 mats Cassia on private terms. Small lots of other articles were sold at uniform rates.
SUGARS—All descriptions continue in lively request at buoyant prices; sales, since our last, privately and by auction, 2,350 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@12¾c.; Porto Rico at 11¼c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@11c., with 186 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Messrs. STRAHT quota their Refined Loaf at 15c.; best Crushed at 14½c.; Ground and Granulated at 14¾c.; White A at 14¼c., and Yellow C at 13¾c. ₩ lb.
TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous prices.
TIN—Has been in moderate demand at unaltered figures. Straits, 49c.@49¾c. ₩ lb.
TOBACCO—Is in very moderate demand and somewhat irregular in price; sales, since our last, 136 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@25c.; and 32 cases Seed Leaf at 28c. ₩ lb.
TALLOW—Sales 114,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.
WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls., at 44c.@44½c. ₩ gallon.
FREIGHTS—Shipowners claimed higher rates to-day, and the market was less active. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; 95,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7d. @ 7½d. ₩ bushel; 4,000 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s.@25s., by sailing vessel, and 35s.@45s. by steamer, ₩ ton. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl., and a small cargo of Grain at 7d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol, 7,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8d. ₩ bushel. For Glasgow, 2,800 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and 150 pkgs. Provisions, at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders, a cargo of Grain, at 7s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 8	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	June 8	Quebec	Liverpool.
Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 13	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
St Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Melbourne	May 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	May 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Mersey	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 31	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

George Cromwell	June 6	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	June 6	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	June 9	New-York	New-Orleans.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Deborah of Steinmark.'

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Hagger is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is now positively ascertained that there is a movement of a large portion of the rebel army under Lee. Columns of troops are in motion from Fredericksburgh, in a southwesterly direction, towards Gordonsville. Balloon reconnoissances yesterday discovered heavy clouds of dust, occasioned by the marching of continuous bodies of troops, on the Gordonsville road. Many of the rebel camps recently in sight have also disappeared, and their lins of pickets has been doubled.

We have advices from Gen. Grant's army to Monday last, the 1st inst. They are of the most cheering character, and lead us to expect the speedy surrender of Vicksburgh.

A dispatch from the rear of Vicksburgh, dated the 31st ult., gives a report that Gen. Joe Johnston was moving toward Jackson, but not in sufficient force to attack Gen. Grant. A report was current in Cincinnati yesterday that Johnston, instead of meditating an attack on Gen. Grant's rear, was marching on Memphis. The latter report is probably worthy of very little credit. The bombardment of the rebel stronghold is steadily continued. On the night of the 30th ult. all the guns in position opened and continued until daylight of the 31st without cessation. On the 30th, at daylight, twelve rebels were captured, while endeavoring to make their way into the city, having in their possession two hundred thousand percussion caps. This may be taken as an indication that percussion caps are growing scarce among the rebel garrison.

The news from Gen. Rosecrans' Department is that a body of 1,200 rebel cavalry on Thursday made an attack upon our forces at Franklin, driving them within their intrenchments. Here our men rallied, and succeeded in repulsing the enemy with heavy loss. A simultaneous attack was made upon our force at Triune, which appears to have been more successful. We lost 200 men, 400 horses, and a lot of camp and garrison equipage.

Gen. Stahl telegraphs from Fairfax Court-House to Washington that on Thursday morning a party of guerrillas made an attack on our pickets in front. A detachment of cavalry was at once sent in pursuit, which encountered the rebels near Fryingpan, and dispersed them.

The question of retaliation is likely to be brought up in connection with the capture of several of the Lost Kansas colored regiment by the guerrillas in a skirmish near Baxter Springs. A sharp correspondence has passed between Livingston, the guerrilla, who made the capture, and Col. Williams, of the colored regiment. The guerrilla offers to exchange the two white prisoners he held for two of his band in Williams' hands, announcing at the same time, his intention of keeping the negro soldiers as "contraband of war." He also intimates that if the reported death of one of his men be true he shall retaliate; to which threat Williams replied, "that he can play his hand"—but unless he (Livingston) exchanged the negroes immediately, as well as the white soldiers, he (W.) would hang the prisoners he held. This is the substance of what passed. Whether the exchange took place we are not advised.

President Lincoln has signified his intention to be present at the great Union League celebration in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July. Large delegations from all parts of the Union are expected to attend.

Our Washington dispatches announce the presence of Fernando Wood in Washington, and state that he was in conference with Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary of War yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 28th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing $318,066 in treasure. The San Francisco steamer, which arrived at Panama previous to the sailing of the *Northern Light*, brought Mexican news, viâ Acapulco, to the effect that the French had suffered another defeat at Puebla, and that Gen. Comonfort, with 18,000 men, had added his forces to the garrison. The date of this report is not given. The Constitutional Convention of the United States of Columbia had adjourned, after passing the new Constitution and electing Mosquera Provisional President. The Capital is to remain at Bogota. The State Legislature of Panama had passed a decree prohibiting French troops or ammunition from being passed across the Isthmus to Mexico, owing to the report that a large force of French soldiers were to be sent by that route to Acapulco. The news from Central America, by this arrival, is not important. Carrera, the President of Guatemala, had not followed up his threat to again invade Salvador. Jerez had been totally defeated in his effort to overthrow the Government of President Martinez, in Nicaragua. The new President of Costa Rica, Jesus Jiminez, had been inaugurated. The news from the South American States is of little interest.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons closed its annual session at a late hour last night. The sum of $100 was donated to the Soldiers' State Depot in Howard-street. The sum of $250 was appropriated to procure a testimonial to P. G. M. Crane. Bros. A. S. Cohen and James H. Connolly were appointed reporters to the Grand Lodge. The following Deputy Grand-Masters were appointed: First District—John H. Anthon. Second District—R. G. Maillard. Third District—James M. Fuller. French and German Lodges—C. F. Bauer. The sum of $1,500 was appropriated to the New-York Board of Relief, when the same should be established.

In the billiard tournament, yesterday afternoon and evening, Kavanagh beat Fox, Foley beat Estephe, Goldthwaite beat Tieman and Deery beat Seereiter. This afternoon, Kavanaga plays Goldthwaite, and Tieman plays Seereiter. In the evening, the first contest between Foley and Deery, the week's play closing with those marked experts, Tieman and Fox.

The Philadelphia papers state that Gen. Birney has ordered a Kearny cross to be struck for presentation to Gen. Meagher. It will be of solid silver, with the buckles and clasp of pure gold, with a heavy scarlet ribbon, and will bear the following inscription: "Gen. Meagher, of Irish brigade, as Kearny's friend and comrade, from the old division." The medal will be finished in time for presentation before the General's departure for Europe.

It is stated that Gens. Grant and Pemberton were, some years ago, both Lieutenants in the regular army, and belonged to the same regiment. They were stationed at Detroit.

James Adkins, a rebel pilot, captured from the prize steamer *Aries*, was yesterday taken from Fort Lafayette, and sent by the *Circassian* to the custody of Rear-Admiral Paulding at Key West.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Joseph Lawrence pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. Louisa Nash pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary six months.

The case of Kirkland, arrested as a spy by the Provost-Marshal, and brought up on *habeas corpus* before Judge McCunn, was to have been argued yesterday, but owing to the unavoidable absence of the prisoner's counsel, it was postponed to 10 o'clock this morning.

The price of Gold closed 145¾ ₱ cent. yesterday, and Exchange on London 159@159½ ₱ cent. The Share list at the Stock Exchange lost the buoyancy and most of the advance of the day before. Government Stocks sold largely, at 108½ ₱ cent. for the 6 ₱ cents of 1881; and $1,492,500 of the 5.20-year 6 ₱ cents were taken at par by conversion of United States Currency.

Breadstuffs were in less demand, yesterday, at declining prices. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Tallow, East India Rice, and most kinds of Provisions, at uniform quotations. Cotton, Sugars and Molasses were active and buoyant. Manila Hemp was more sought after. Hops, Metals, Oils and Whisky were generally in moderate request. The freight engagements were checked by the increased firmness of shipowners.

Gov. Seymour and Negro Soldiers.

Gov. Seymour is reported by one of his party organs to have declined an application by a Committee of colored men, to aid in the organization of a colored regiment for active service. He did this, it is stated, on the ground that "he had too much sympathy for the blacks to consent, as the position they must occupy would be one of extreme danger, and would lead to dreadful and unnecessary sacrifice of life." If Gov. Seymour is, indeed, so hard pushed that he has at last to fall back upon such a subterfuge, he can't give in too quickly. Our people will stand any quantity of negro "sojering" sooner than that their Governor shall cut so ridiculous a figure.

We will not answer for Albany, but in this latitude the African blood is not deemed any more precious than other blood. Its exposure to danger does not excite a whit more sympathy. Its subjection, even "to extreme danger," awakens no peculiar compassion. That is a liability common to all soldiers. It is, in fact, the soldier's creed the world over, we believe, that the post of danger is the post of honor. Men that have soldierly stuff in them are supposed rather to seek it than to shun it; and they would feel insulted at receiving commiseration when put on dangerous service. If sympathy is not suitable for the white soldier, whatever his risks, we don't know why it should be for the black. Life is quite as dear to the former as to the latter, and, to say the least, as well worth the keeping.

The Governor, we suppose, is laboring with the apprehension that the rebels will make a distinction against the black soldier, and hang him if they can catch him. If so, we can tell him that his old political habits are betraying him. The time has passed when this Government truckled to Southern threats. If black soldiers can be made useful to the National cause, they will be employed, and when employed will be protected. The Government has both the power and the will to do it. It will no more be affected by the pusillanimous counsels of such men as the Governor of New-York than the black soldier himself, who seems to fear Jeff. Davis a great deal less than Horatio Seymour does. The Government is prepared to vindicate the laws of war in favor of every soldier wearing uniform, and the black man is prepared to take the risks. That is sufficient. We don't understand how any Northern man, with a drop of Saxon blood in his veins, can in this day cower before the menaces of this bastard Confederacy—infinitely less how he can labor to infuse the same dastardly feeling into a being of an inferior race who seeks to vindicate his claims to manhood. We hear a great deal now-a-days about the comparative rank of races. For the dignity of our own race, we protest against having that question turn upon any such example as that just presented in the Executive Chamber at Albany. It would certainly go against us on any standard of manhood, recognized either in history or in fiction. What a scene for a painter! The white Governor of the State of New-York, in the year 1863, at the very height of the rebellion, *appealing to the fears* of black men, who crave the privilege of joining in the fight. We believe the time will come when, to point a patriotic moral for future generations, some high-souled artist will essay to commit to canvas the ineffable abjectness of the copperheadism of this day. He will be at no loss for illustrations, but we doubt whether he will find what will so completely satisfy his *beau ideal* of this spirit as this historical incident in our State Capitol.

We can imagine decent and even forcible objections to the employment of black soldiers. It was said at one time—and we ourselves felt so—that it was a matter of pride that the rebellion should be put down by the same race that provoked it; and that, too, by their voluntary patriotism. But the time for sentiment of that sort has passed. The question no longer is how we can put down the rebellion so as to best save our pride, but how we can put it down at all. In raising our armies, we had to pass from the purely volunteer plan, which worked so well at first, to bounty expedients, and afterwards to conscript laws—and all at the sacrifice of a great deal of pride. We have at last come to be glad of any sort of fighting material, however procured. It was said also that white soldiers would mutiny, or at least become greatly disaffected, if there were enlistments of black ones. Considering the intense prejudice which exists against color, this seemed not unlikely. But no such effect has occurred. It would seem that the sense of the usefulness of such troops, in their line of action, has overbalanced the prejudice. It was said that blacks would eat, but were too cowardly to wish to fight, and too stupid to learn to fight. Experience has pretty well settled that they have both the disposition and the ability to make good soldiers. It was said—though rather inconsistently with the last argument—that when taken into the enemy's country, their revengeful passions could not be restrained, and that they would commit horrors that would disgrace our cause before the civilized world. It has been proved that no part of our army are more orderly, submissive and controllable.

These results—many of them quite unexpected—have reconciled most practical men to the policy of the Government in raising black regiments, under white officers, to be engaged in separate and peculiar service. To all men of right feeling it is a source of gratification that there is a prospect, through these black regiments, that our brave Northern boys will be relieved of some of their most exhausting labors, and be saved, in some measure, at least, from the Midsummer effects of a pestiferous climate.

However, we have no care to quarrel with Gov. Seymour on this score. He can cling, if he pleases, to the old notions, which other people have been forced by experience to unlearn. We will not insist at all upon his turning to account the ten thousand colored men of this State, who are of military age, and might do something toward diminishing the burden of the new draft soon to be made. Let the black man, if the Governor so insists, enjoy the protection of the State, without rendering any personal service in return, when all white men are liable to it. But, in the name of all that is decent, we beg of him not to add insult to injury upon our race, by teaching the black man a poltroonery which the nature God gave him repels. The man would degrade himself who should teach even his dog to be a coward.

The Peace Party.

There can be no question of the gain to the public at large of the peace meeting on Wednesday night. There has been a peace party in the country ever since the war began, but it has never ventured to declare openly its real aims. Either through a consciousness of its weakness, or through faith in the policy of temporization and subterfuge, it has steadily devoted itself rather to the support of things that were likely to hinder or delay the war, than to the advocacy of the immediate cessation of hostilities. It became aware at a very early stage in the conflict that if the Southern property in slaves were scrupulously respected, it would leave in the hands of the rebels the means of prolracting their resistance almost indefinitely; and the first efforts of the opposition, therefore, were directed to securing to this species of property a formal exemption from the risks in which every other species of property was necessarily involved. They did all that pen and tongue could do to place negroes, for this once, in a different category from mules and cattle, and to make out their seizure or liberation as something more than usually outrageous and unjust. The natural effect of the operation of this theory, had they been successful in securing its adoption, would, of course, have been to neutralize at one stroke a large portion of the Northern superiority in point of population, on which the National Government relied largely for its final success. It would have converted, in short, the weakest point in the Confederacy into its strongest.

Simultaneously with this attempt to save the Confederacy from the natural consequences of the defects in its own social and political organization, the peace men endeavored to confuse the public mind and paralyze the national energy by keeping afloat the idea that there were two ways of carrying on a war of subjugation; one of them very destructive, bloody, and entailing great loss and suffering on the enemy, and creating great exasperation in his mind; and the other comparatively harmless and conciliatory, causing very little damage and leaving a door open at every step for a restoration of the harmonious relations previously existing. The first of these was declared to be the "radical" method; and the last the "conservative" one. Into the details of the "conservative" system of conducting hostilities, they always steadily refused to enter; but as well as could be made out, it consisted in threatening the South with large armaments, besieging its cities and blockading its ports, but avoiding general engagements and scrupulously returning fugitive slaves. The more evident it became that war might be carried on in this style till the crack of doom, without producing the least impression on the rebellion, and that perseverance in it would as surely and inevitably wear out Northern hope and patience as any number of sanguinary defeats, the more eagerly they clung to it, and abused all who called for more vigorous operations.

All this time, however, there was not a word of peace, except as the accompaniment of Southern submission. For that the public was not yet prepared. The peace policy so far was a policy of obstruction, which would gradually, by dint of disappointment and of hope deferred, work the selfish, short-sighted or timid into a state of mind in which the base counsels uttered on Wednesday night would be acceptable. To what extent the Administration, by mistakes of all kinds, played into their hands, and gave color to their sophistries, we do not here propose to speak. But in judging the errors of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, it must not be forgotten that in all wars, not to speak of wars so vast and so unexpected as ours, those who have the conduct and direction of them commit a thousand faults, which, if they do not mar the result, are only prevented from doing so by the hearty and united support and indulgence of the nation. The gravity of the mistakes of our Administration has been mainly due to the exceptional nature of their position, in having an energetic party behind them, playing into the hands of the enemy, and laboring to neutralize the effect of any successes that might be achieved in the field. To this, for instance, has mainly been due the President's difficulties in the choice of Generals, and the apparent want of harmony and concert in the policy, both political and military, pursued in different portions of the Union. He has had constantly to select his agents and make his plans not simply with reference to their effect upon the national enemies at the South, but in reference to their effect upon the opponents of the war at the North.

The cause between the peace party and the nation has, however, at last—as lawyers would say—been brought to an issue. It is stripped of all extraneous matter, and the simple, single, naked point of difference is now at last presented for inspection and discussion. The public attention will, therefore, no longer be distracted by controversies about McClellan, or emancipation, or the *habeas corpus*. The question now is, shall we go on fighting in the hope, be it small or great, of restoring the Union, or shall we make peace for the sake of peace, and leave the Union to its fate? Nothing can be simpler than this, and whatever way it is decided, nobody can say that he misunderstood the point in dispute. And if the struggle is now relinquished, it will clearly indicate that the American people have come to the conclusion that war is the worst of evils, and that any amount of humiliation is preferable to three campaigns.

Religious and Political Reunion.

A movement of considerable importance to the religious world is now in progress in this country. The Presbyterian Church, which was rent in twain in the year 1837, and has existed since in two divisions, known as the Old School and New School, is in gradual process of reunion. There is scarcely a doubt of the eventual reintegration of the body, which will then become one of the most powerful moral and intellectual agencies of the day.

The Presbyterian Church of the United States, as it existed previously to the schism of 1837, was the result of a "plan of union," adopted in the year 1801, between the "Presbyterians and Congregationalists" of this country. This union was based on assumed doctrinal identity; and this identity was so far real as to secure great unity of purpose, and great energy and success for the consolidated society. At the time of its disruption, the Presbyterian Church contained 2,140 ministers, 2,865 churches, and 220,557 communicants: and no ecclesiastical body of the times was, for its numbers, more liberal in the support of institutions of learning, missionary and other religious enterprises, or more zealous in the inculcation and practice of the tenets of an orthodox faith.

The breach was, at the time of its occurrence, regarded by the outside world as quite uncalled for, for the points of difference belonged rather to the domain of church polity than of doctrine. However, divergencies in faith, in politics and in almost everything else, followed, growing naturally out of the alienation of the two divisions of the sundered church from each other. It will be remembered that this ecclesiastical schism was brought into the arena of political discussion in 1840 and in 1841, and was supposed to presage the eventual dissolution of the Union. The Slavery question, as a matter of course, had its influence in widening and aggravating the breach. The New School party became in the main an Anti-Slavery body, while the Old School, represented in the South by such men as Dr. Thornwell, of South Carolina, and Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and in the North by such organs as the New-York *Observer*, became highly conservative on the subject of Slavery, and contended for the strictest observance of the rights of slaveholders in the ownership and reclamation of slaves. It would be unjust, however, to the old school Presbyterians of the North, as a body, to admit that they were ever apologists or defenders of Slavery as an abstract principle, or that they have given any countenance to the arrogant assumptions of the institution that have involved the nation in the present war. Dr. Breckinridge, indeed, has become one of the foremost champions of the Church in the Union and against the rebellion.

After twenty-seven years of separation and frequent acrimonious antagonism, the two branches of the Church are now about to be reunited. The General Assembly of the New School Presbyterians are in session at Philadelphia, and the General Assembly of the Old School at Peoria, Ill. A Commission was appointed by the New School body to visit the Old School Assembly and negotiate for the reunion of the Church. The Old School Assembly received the overture in a most friendly and catholic spirit, and have admitted the New School delegates to seats in their body as "corresponding members;" but true to their conservative and cautious policy, they have prescribed the following steps preliminary to the approaching reunion:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the General Assembly, it is not deemed expedient to take at this time any decided action with reference to a reunion of the New and Old School Presbyterian Churches.

Resolved, That in the fraternal correspondence now happily inaugurated, the General Assembly would recognize an initiative in the securing a better understanding of the relations which subsist between the two Assemblies, and the means of promoting that mutual charity, and that just appreciation of the true ground of Christian union and fellowship which may serve to prepare the way for a union that shall be harmonious and permanently promotive of the interests of truth and vital godliness.

The end can be very easily anticipated. There is not and really never was a substantial cause for the split in the Church. But yet it looks as if what was deplored at the time as a grievous misfortune to the cause of Christianity had been overruled to the accomplishment of a greater good. Each branch of the Church since the separation has enjoyed unexampled prosperity. In 1860, the Old School Presbyterians numbered 2,693 ministers, 3,592 churches and 292,857 communicants, which, it will be perceived, is a much greater strength than the entire Church had before the schism. In the same year, the New School Presbyterians counted 1,527 ministers, 1,483 churches and 184,933 communicants. The two bodies, if combined, will number 4,220 ministers, 5,075 churches and 427,790 communicants. This is, as we have said, a moral power inferior to no other like agency in the country, and the reunion of such a society, at such a time, is a happy omen of that unity which we hope to attain for our country at the close of the present civil war.

The Anaconda Plan.—The necessity of pushing active operations into the rebel territory, and attacking him energetically, is revealed more and more, as we continue to do so; and the errors of the anaconda plan, as a permanent mode of operation, are made more patent daily. We had news, yesterday, that a naval expedition had ascended the Red River as far as Shreveport, 330 miles from its mouth, and had there found on the stocks and destroyed two immense iron-clad rebel vessels, of sufficient power to have demolished our Mississippi fleet. A few days ago Admiral Porter forwarded a dispatch announcing that he had sent an expedition up the Yazoo; and that at Yazoo City three powerful steamers had been destroyed, and also a monster ram, 310 feet long, 70 feet beam, to be covered with 4-inch iron-plate. At both Shreveport and Yazoo City were found extensive navy-yards, which were demolished. These are but a fraction of the rebel iron-clads that have been destroyed on the Western rivers during the year, or since Farragut and Porter began active operations in searching for them. All the Western streams have been pretty thoroughly scoured now, however, and we imagine that these late exploits must about have finished up all the rebel iron-clads in that section, unless they happen to have some up the Arkansas River, which as yet has not been penetrated for any distance.

If we had remained in quiet till the rebels had completed all these powerful vessels—if our war steamers had not gone in search of theirs, they would soon have had a fleet afloat that would have driven our wooden craft from all the Western waters, and might even have attacked Pittsburgh and St. Paul.

Trans-Mississippi.—The three rebel States west of the Mississippi River—Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas—had, by last census, a population of one million and three-quarters—over eleven hundred thousand of which were whites, and the remainder negroes. In the seven Southern States on this side of the river, which, while the rebels hold Vicksburgh, may be said to be yet commanded by Jeff. Davis, there were a fraction over three millions and a half of white men—that is, including the entire population of Virginia, (and we may set off West Virginia, held by us, against East Tennessee, held by the rebels.) It will thus be seen that there is actually close upon *one-quarter of the entire population of the Confederacy* in the three rebel States west of the Mississippi, which region is completely cut off from the Confederacy, a great part of it reduced by our army, and all of it only waiting for actual occupation by a small force.

Nearly all of the fighting element of these three States, was brought to this side of the Mississippi before we obtained control of the river, and is now in the armies of Bragg, Johnston and Lee. Only a few regiments were left to defend the principal points, and these cannot possibly be reinforced. But we do not suppose, notwithstanding the bragging of the Governor of Texas, that these three States have contributed, altogether, over a hundred thousand men to the rebel armies, which would be a prodigious ratio of their population. So that there must still remain in them a white population of over a million.

The vast importance of the gains we have made in the Southwest, does not seem to be generally appreciated in the East.

Reinforcements for Grant.—We are glad to furnish some proof this morning that the Government is reinforcing Gen. Grant. We give from the Western newspapers the names of a number of steamboats that have passed down the Mississippi River laden with troops, and that is a kind of evidence that will gain credence, even though the bare assertions of the telegraph may not. We suggested, yesterday, that there were large bodies of spare troops in Western Tennessee and Kentucky, and it seems to be mainly from these regions that they are being taken. That section is in the Department of Gen. Grant, and the troops are probably being brought down by his orders; but we trust that the Government will not confine Gen. Grant's reinforcements to those he can obtain from his own Department.

We have no fears whatever of the result at Vicksburgh, if the Government will comply with Grant's reasonable demands. Pemberton, it seems, says he will die rather than surrender. It makes little difference to us which course he adopts.

The "Legal Tender" Decision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in the First District, has decided that United States notes are not a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted previous to the act of Congress, bearing date Feb. 25, 1862. All the Judges concurred, each delivering a long opinion in support of the conclusion which has just been announced.

The reasons adduced by the Judges may be summed up as follows:

1. The United States being in the possession of certain delegated powers, and not being in possession of any powers except such as have been delegated to them, they may "coin money," because the Constitution says they may, but they cannot issue paper, because the Constitution nowhere permits it.

2. The Constitution having prohibited the States from making "anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," it follows that the Court of a State cannot make United States paper or any other paper such a tender, or compel a creditor to receive it in satisfaction of a debt.

3. The act of Congress above alluded to impairs the obligation of contracts, and is therefore unconstitutional.

As to the first reason, so long as it remains an open question whether the act of stamping pieces of paper with various emblems and words intended to give them value, is or is not "coining money," so long lawyers and courts will differ among themselves, and so long some of the courts will differ from the Treasury Department of the United States. But the Treasury Department have the printing presses and the paper, and their argument is the argument of the strong. Nine out of ten us do not believe that stamping paper notes is coining money, but to view of the situation of affairs, we conclude not to stand upon the precise meaning of words.

As to the second reason: The States cannot "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts;" that is, the Legislature of a State cannot pass, nor the Courts construe any act to that effect. Does it follow from this that Congress cannot pass such an act? Is not this *exclusion* of this power from the States virtually its *expression* somewhere else? And where else, *if* anywhere else, than in Congress? In the articles of *confederation* of the United States, it is provided that "the United States shall never . . . emit bills . . . unless nine States assent to the same." The power of emitting bills was then in the collective States, exercisable by a majority of them. After the Confederation came the Union with the present Constitution. Now what has become of the power of the collective States to emit bills? The States have, as *individual* States, lost this power, and it has either lapsed entirely, or it has come into the hands of Congress. But there can hardly be such a thing as the lapse, or loss, or annihilation of a political power. It may be merged or transferred, but I do not see how it can lapse or be destroyed, unless by the destruction of the thing in which the power at first resided.

Issue must be taken squarely on this question. The States having once had the power to emit bills of credit, and that power having been taken away from them, is it lost, or is it vested in Congress?

If it is lost, then it is time to discuss whether under its power to "coin money," Congress can stamp paper into money. If it is vested in Congress, the question of coinage becomes irrelevant.

The third reason given by the Judges is one of almost no force at all. Congress may "provide for the general welfare of the United States," and may "regulate the value" of money, and the private contracts of citizens must necessarily give way to the general good. When great events are in progress, individuals here and there are sure to be ruined; but the misfortunes of individuals are of secondary consideration to public welfare.

I will consider for a moment the practical result of this General Term decision in the First District, in regard to bonds and mortgages matured prior to Feb. 25, 1862. If the holder of a bond and mortgage demands the principal, and the debtor tender United States notes, the holder may refuse to accept them, nor will the Court compel him to do otherwise. What then? He retains the mortgage, but he is as far from the possession of the property mortgaged as ever. Now, suppose he forecloses, and the property is offered for sale in the manner prescribed by law; at such a sale greenbacks will buy the property, being current funds wherewith to purchase goods or lands, what steps will the mortgagee take to get the gold to which he is entitled by the bond? If the property sells for enough, in greenbacks, to satisfy the face of the claim, will not the bond be determined? The mortgagee, by sleeping on his right to collect the bond at the time when gold was current funds, virtually suffers the claim to be lifted over to a time when paper is current funds for all purposes of sales and purchases; and if he forces the property to sale, he must take the kind of funds for which the property sells.

Or he may do this: He may hold the bond and mortgage and call it gold, on which he may draw interest in paper, while his neighbors invest in the bonds of the United States, in paper, and draw interest in gold. His neighbors will practically have the best of him, but he will have the satisfaction of adhering both to principals and principal, and of being sustained by the Supreme Court in the possession of both.

C. B., Nassau-street.

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO BE PRESENT.

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Artificial Limbs, by R. D. Wilson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

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Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 704 Broadway.

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Dr. J. H. SCHENCK can be found at his principal office, No. 39 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, and at No. 32 Boud-st., New-York, every Tuesday. All persons who stand in need of his advice, (for which no charge is made,) are invited to call on him.

For a thorough examination of the lungs with the Respirometer, he charges $3. It is very important that the doctor should know the precise state of the lungs, and it is a great satisfaction to the patient to have correct information on this subject. It is well, therefore, for every one who can afford the expense, to have a thorough examination. There is so much variety in cases of consumption, that a different treatment may be required according to circumstances. The three great medicines of Dr. SCHENCK are adapted to all cases, but sometimes one or two of them will be sufficient. Occasionally a box of Mandrake Pills alone (costing 25 cents) will relieve the sufferer, if the disease is merely a bad cold or an obstruction of the liver. The Pulmonic Syrup is always required when there is any considerable disorder of the respiratory organs. Infiltrated by cough, pains in the breast or side, difficulty of breathing, &c. This Syrup purifies the blood, from which it separates the bile and expels all diseased matter, leaving the blood in a healthy condition, and this is a very considerable part of the cure. The Seaweed Tonic, in connexion with the Pulmonic Syrup, is a most important remedy in almost every case of consumption. It removes that debilitated state of the system which always accompanies pulmonary disease, and which very often causes it. SCHENCK'S Seaweed Tonic strengthens the appetite and improves the digestion, and the patient instead of being confined to a low, scanty diet, according to the absurd custom which generally prevails, is enabled to digest the most substantial food, gaining strength; and this is all that is necessary to complete the cure. No matter how fat or rich the food may be, the Seaweed Tonic will make it digestible, and by this means the whole body is nourished and invigorated.

Where persons feel weak and debilitated, a wineglass of the Seaweed Tonic will revive and strengthen the patient at once. It is a pleasant stimulant, but is perfectly harmless. Bred-eaters, as well as others, may safely drink and fevers. The Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions and to carry off the diseased matter. And thus it appears that all three of Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines are used in a majority of consumptive cases; and if used according to directions, they are INFALLIBLE; provided the disease is not advanced too far to make a cure impossible, as it certainly is if the lungs are nearly destroyed.

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Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
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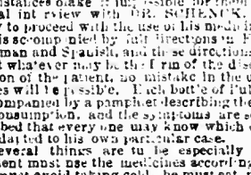

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Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.
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Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each nicely bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 10, NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up and impaired by continual soreness of the throat, the mucus stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, great tightness with chest and pain, so much so, that every one of us felt it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him, with but little hopes of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant* it.
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DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow with a curl or wave. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
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Sole Proprietor.
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IRON AS A MEDICINE
Is well known and acknowledged by all MEDICAL MEN. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point has BEEN ATTAINED in the PERUVIAN SYRUP, which supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT—IRON—infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system.

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FROM EUROPE,
MAKING OUR ASSORTMENT VERY COMPLETE
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FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, GLASS WARE, BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.
Also,
A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
MIRRORS and CORNICES.
Many of our orders for above goods were placed in hands of manufacturers in Europe, *when exchange was at a small premium*, and can be sold at a *very moderate* advance over old prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS,
It requires no preparation, does not stain or wash off, will not spoil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
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For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 1 Broadway.

WM. O. GILBERT WILL OPEN THIS DAY, at the new Wine and Ale Rooms, No. 68 Liberty-st., first building from the rail road, where he will be pleased to receive his friends and customers from 10 to 12 this morning, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

ELECTRICAL.
DISCOVERIES AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.

In the presentation of a new discovery, the first thing demanded by the public is evidence to show that the author's claims are of utility, and based upon science, without which they can never stand the test of investigation.

In the Fall of 1862 Dr. CHAMBERLIN located at No. 50 Bond-st., New-York, and announced to the public that he had made an important discovery in electrical science, and perfected a system for the treatment and cure of a class of diseases that had heretofore baffled all medical skill and remedial agencies. He also published letters, certificates and resolutions, from the highest and most unimpeachable sources, from gentlemen residing in Philadelphia, Albany, Rochester, &c., certifying, in the most emphatic terms, that his claims were based upon science and cures the most astonishing on record. While in New-York his rooms have been crowded with patients, suffering from nearly every form of disease, in many instances from ten to fifteen years, and in nearly every case where the treatment was continued, a perfect cure has been effected; and, even in the most hopeless cases, permanent relief has been obtained.

Dr. CHAMBERLIN employs no drugs, but relies wholly upon Electricity, which he employs in all its various modifications. Medical men and others who have occasionally used Electricity, (although ignorant of the laws governing its operations,) have been led to believe, from the success of their own random experiments, that in it resided a curative agent, if properly directed, capable of removing nearly all the ills to which flesh is heir, but that the great secret of knowing *when*, *where*, and *how* to apply it, had not been discovered. Dr. CHAMBERLIN claims to have discovered this secret, which is alone the cause of his unparalleled success. The following testimonials are here adduced to show that the cases cured are seldom, if ever, benefited by medicines.

The diseased are invited to call at No. 50 Bond-st.

Consultation free. Circulars forwarded to order.

No. 158 ORCHARD-ST.,
NEW YORK, May 15, 1863.
DR. CHAMBERLIN—DEAR SIR:
Feeling most grateful for a speedy and effectual recovery from one of the greatest ills that ever befel mortal man, I take this method of returning my sincere acknowledgments of your wonderful discovery for the cure of disease.

For five years I was a martyr to rheumatism; first in the hip, which caused me to limp as I walked, and was very painful. I sought the advice of eminent physicians, who for two years failed to remove the complaint, and I continued to get worse till completely prostrated, the intense pain I over my body finally settled in the foot and ankle, and was considered incurable; my limp was then changed to a hobble, and while urging myself along, I have shrieked aloud in perfect agony. I had tried so many remedies, internally and externally, without relief, that I despaired of ever again enjoying life and its blessings. In fact, I had become a picture of misery to myself and everybody around me. At this time I was recommended to consult you at *No. 50 Bond-st.*, with no hope of success, but as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I mechanically followed your directions, and was *cured* so suddenly that I could scarcely believe it myself; but when, after a month, I found all my energies restored, found I could walk, work, enjoy life as other men, it was then time to banish all skepticism, and hail with joy this new and wonderful discovery that has made a man of me again; and I say to the limping and gouty, go and do likewise.

I cheerfully invite all who doubt the efficacy of electricity to call on me, and my fellow-artists will testify to the facts of the foregoing statement. Certificates, with regard to the truth of the above, will be furnished to all who desire.

In hopes this will be the means of inducing the afflicted generally to go and get well, I beg leave to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES F. HUBBS.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1863.
Is there a cure for chronic disease? This question is daily asked by thousands, and the response has always been in the negative.

I now give a brief statement of my own experience and what I have witnessed in the case of others.

I have been the chief of sufferers, and in many instances, to all appearance, even unto death.

Seven years ago I had a run of fever, and was subjected to calomel treatment. I finally recovered, so as to drag around mechanically, with vital energies paralized and health forces arrested. Since then I have been a mere wreck of humanity, and a subject for medical men to experiment upon. On several occasions I have fallen as if dead, and remained insensible for hours; the doctor was called, calomel administered, and, when it failed to relieve, an emetic was given to save life. For years I had been bloated, even to deformity, about the stomach, liver and abdomen; I was in constant misery, had no appetite, and the little I did eat only aggravated; liver, stomach and bowels refused to work, except under the stimulus of exciting drugs, to which I had to resort every few days to remove the bilious accumulation. Such, in fact, was my condition, that I had banished all hope of cure or even relief. Last November, I read the announcement of DR. CHAMBERLIN, claiming a new discovery for the cure of chronic diseases, by a galvanic process. The doctor's theory seemed so plausible that I availed myself of his treatment. The effect was magical; my whole system was soon in healthful action, and what surprised me most was, after a few days, the entire disappearance of the enlargement about the diaphragm. I will here add that my health has been uniformly good for several months.

Since my recovery, I have recommended the treatment to several of my friends, who have also been restored to health by Dr. CHAMBERLIN. If space would permit, I could describe several cases of cure that came under my observation while at the Doctor's office, that seem nothing short of miracle.

Residence, Lafarge House. G. W. COPEMAN.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1863.
I cheerfully certify, for the good of suffering humanity, what I have seen and personally experienced in the treatment and cure of diseases of about every kind by Electricity administered by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st., New-York.

It was in the Fall of 1862 when I commenced treatment with Dr. CHAMBERLIN, a mere wreck, suffering from a troublesome catarrhal effection of twenty years' standing; the mucous membrane from the nose down the bronchial ramifications was highly inflamed, causing almost incessant coughing and spitting. I was also suffering from all the horrors of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, torpidity of the liver, and there was great bodily prostration. I had suffered from rheumatism for years, and latterly almost unto death. I did not suppose it in the power of any agent to cure me, for I had tried all the remedies that the most experienced physicians had prescribed, and was growing worse. I had also resorted to many quack medicines, urged upon me by friends.

While in this condition of body and mind, I tried the electric treatment of Dr. CHAMBERLIN, and in this I was not disappointed, as my ailments gradually disappeared, and my general health is now better than for many years, if not better than I ever enjoyed. Again, I have seen many persons casually while in the Doctor's operating room, and have observed the effect of the treatment upon them. There was not a case came under my observation that was not cured or greatly benefitted, and even the most hopeless cases were so relieved that no evidence but my own senses could have caused me to have believed the change; in fact, in some instances, it was like a miracle. I cannot commend it too highly in the treatment of Dr. CHAMBERLIN. No. 178 Nassau-st.
J. W. CULYER.

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A POWERFUL NEW NOVEL.
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what funny customs of marriage there are in the world, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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The attention of those wanting the most desirable Summer Garments at great bargains is respectfully called to this very attractive closing-out sale.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ, AVIS.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 868 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., procure a card or a catalogue, (with the prices marked will be sent per mail, if desired,) and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, consisting Pine Apples, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Pongees, Crapes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.

Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 90c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B.—All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

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FURNISHED ROOM.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen may obtain a neatly furnished and desirable front room in a first class neighborhood, with a small family, and neither boarders nor young children. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR gentlemen, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting Willow-st., one block from Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, on the 2d floor, with partial board if required. Reference given and required. No. 8 East 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VIcinity of Orange or of Elizabeth City, within an hour of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, three small children and servant. Must have two large airy rooms that connect. The house must be well shaded, in a pleasant location, and where there are no other boarders. The fare must be first-rate and plenty. For such accommodations and fare a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,131 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, WITHIN ONE hour's ride of the City, banks of the Hudson River preferred, for a gentleman, wife, and infant children, with nurse; also accommodation for coachman and horses; the location must be pleasant, and table well supplied; for first-class accommodation a liberal price will be paid. Address, BOARD, Box No. 3,784 Post-office, with full particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED WITHIN 60 miles of New-York for two gentlemen and their wives and nurse, in a plain, quiet family where there are but few, if any boarders, and where the parties can have shady mountain air. Such a location in Dutchess or Westchester County would be preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, Box No. 2,965 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER of first-class families will be taken for ten weeks, at one of the most spacious and well-furnished houses on the Erie Railroad: pure air; nice drives, and delightful scenery. For particulars and terms, apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over the *Tribune* Office, and G. S. WOODMAN, No. 796 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife and sister; two large rooms in a private family preferred, within one hour's ride of the City, on the Harlem Railroad. Hotel proprietors need not answer. Address J. E. F., No. 707 Broadway, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily of from five to seven, at about an hour's distance from the City. The place must be well shaded, with agreeable views and fresh air, stating terms, Box No. 1,476 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD ON THE Hudson River, with a splendid view of the boats and railroad, and where the table is well supplied with fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh meats and poultry. Call on or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 20 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Location retired and healthy. Inquire of H. FOWLER, No. 40 Walker-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family, for gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, within an hour's ride of New-York; on Hudson River preferred. Address, with full particulars, G. F., Box No 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR a family. A location on the Hudson River, of easy access to the City, preferred; or would hire a furnished cottage. Address Box No. 2,044 Post-office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A GENTLEman, wife, nurse and child, within one hour and a half of the City by rail or boat. Address Box No. 337 New-York Post-office, giving address and terms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAIRD'S "MANSION HOUSE,"
LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY,

Will be open for the season on MONDAY, June 1, 1863. This house has a pleasant and central location, with an ocean front of 600 feet, and less than 200 feet from the sea shore. Room accommodate 600 guests.

Accessible daily, viz.: steamer and railroad. Steamer J. B. Jervis, foot of Murray-st., leaves 6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Distance 2 hours. Address S. LAIRD.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000; Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. THE DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park row, opposite the Astor House.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE—At and near Central Park, Broadway, 67th, 70th, 71st, 72d and 73d sts.

The Executors of the late Jacob Harsen, offer for sale a large number of City lots desirably located.

Capitalists will find this a favorable opportunity for investment in REAL ESTATE that must rapidly improve in value.

They are offering two or three ENTIRE BLOCKS, beautifully located. One PUBLIC INSTITUTION requiring an ENTIRE BLOCK can rarely meet with so favorable an opportunity to purchase.

They offer a VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND WATER GRANT on North River, with as many lots as may be required with the same.

The TITLE is one of the OLDEST and BEST on the Island. Apply at the office of the Executors, No. 30 Pine-st., second story.

3,500 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

Situated in one of the wealthiest counties in the State of New-York. A large stream running through the land, affording power sufficient to cut

6,000,000 YEARLY.

Soil rich and fertile, and all available for farming purposes; surrounded by improved farms; two large iron furnaces adjoining, and several tanneries in the neighborhood, making a demand for charcoal and bark, which alone will more than pay the price of the whole, leaving the land and

75,000,000

Ash, Cherry, hard Maple, Spruce, Hemlock and Pine, from logs that run fourteen inches and over in diameter, sound and free from shake, and of excellent quality, as CLEAR PROFIT.

The land is wanted by adjoining farmers as fast as cleared, and at good prices. This tract is unquestionably the most valuable in the State. The logs can be easily got to the mill, and a part is in demand on the ground at $25 the 1,000, and all of easy access to market. Terms easy. JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bryson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

TO CAPITALISTS.—2,200 ACRES MICHIGAN lands for sale, including 120 acres (over 1,000 lots) in the City of Grand Rapids. They were selected with great care, and located by the present owner in 1835; the best lands in the State, lying in the Counties of Ionia, Kent, Allegan, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Cass and Berrien, near railroads and flourishing towns, and embracing 12 of the best lots in the City of Niles. Also, 18 valuable lots in the City of Milwaukee. This property is offered, if taken altogether, at a very great reduction in price, and much below its assessed valuation; or it will be sold in parcels. The lots in Grand rapids, which is at the head of navigation, possessing an immense water power, just beginning to be improved, and is the centre of a rich agricultural and mineral region, are worth several times the price asked for the whole. For full particulars inquire of BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 2 Union-square.

THE INSURANCE JOURNAL AND REAL ESTATE GAZETTE, of yesterday, contains articles on real estate, the sales of property by auction and private sale in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other localities, full descriptions and prices, together with other valuable information of general usefulness. Office, No. 39 Nassau-st. Subscription price, $1 per annum.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 14th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor. No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, OR EXchange—A large house, with six or more lots of ground, carriage-house, fruit and shade trees in abundance, about 1½ miles from ferry, in Brooklyn, near three lines of cars. Also, other lots, and very desirable building sites in the City of Elizabeth, N. J.
E. B. WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH LOTS.—FOR SALE OR lease, on easy terms, 500 lots, located between the East River and 6th-st., North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek; also, 20 houses. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE HOUSE, with four lots of ground, situated on 41st-st., a short distance from Broadway; well shaded with trees and plants, having a fine view of the North River. Inquire at No. 110 Fulton-st., corner of Hutch-st.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of 150 desirable lots at North New-York, on the 10th and 11th of June, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 101 Liberty-st. For maps and particulars call on A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 16TH-ST., 150 FEET west of Union-square, 25 feet front, 3-story extension: house belonging to J. J. Kingsford: particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 16th-st.

TO LET.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY for three months, would like a respectable party, consisting of man and wife, (without children preferred,) to occupy their dwelling, in their absence, without rent. Address, with reference, which must be undoubted, CHARLES, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FINE ENGLISH BASEMENT FRONT room, either for an office or lodging room, with or without board, at No. 263 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Terms moderate.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A NUMBER OF brick buildings, with steam power, to let, together or separate. Inquire on the premises, corner of 5 d-st. and 1st-av. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

STEAM POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—No. 38 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for trade, or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No. 5,009 Post-office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3,000.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

STOLEN—FROM THE IRON SAFE OF THE Brooklyn White Lead Company, No. 54 Fulton-st., New-York, the following named bonds and securities:

Twenty bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, seven per cent. mortgage bonds, (secured by land,) each $1,000, numbers 1,042 to 1061, inclusive, with their coupon bonds. All dated April 1, 1856.

ALSO,

The following bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, viz.

Sixteen (16) sinking fund bonds, some registered, numbered as follows:

Numbers 803, 810, 828, 1,160, 1,168, 1,170, 1,171, 1,691, each	$1,000
Number 664	500
Numbers 367, 476, 480, 295, each	200
Numbers 158, 451, 767, each	100

Also, eight (8) funded interest coupon bonds

Numbers 1,386, 1,767, each	1,000
Numbers 759, 775, each	500
Numbers 405, 466, each	200
Numbers 72, 78, each	100

Also twenty six (26) first mortgage bonds

Numbers 3,272, 4,206, 4,270, 4,271, 4,272, 4,273, 4274, 4,275, 4,276, 4,277, 4,278, 4,279, 4,280, 4,283, 4,284, 4,285, 4,286, 4,287, 4,288, 4,710, 5,316, 5,812, each. 1,000

Number 2,265 500

Numbers 1,778, 1,779, 1,874, each. 1,000

Also, three (3) second mortgage bonds

Numbers 13-35, 1,031, 1,821, each. 1,000

Also, one (1) United States six per cent. bond, payable in 1867, numbered 9,392 1,000

Also, bond No. 196, 1,000, first mortgage, New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company, with 10 per cent. interest coupons.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the bonds

The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. FISHER HOWE, Treasurer.
New-York, April 21, 1863.

LOST.

The following certificates of Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company Stock

No. 2,806—50 Shares, name James W. Raynor.
No. 2,871—50 shares, name James W. Raynor.
No. 2,901—100 Shares, name H. Durkee.

The public are cautioned not to negotiate them. The finder will return them to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, 29 William-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST IN THIRD-AVENUE cars or going through Grand-st. down Broadway, a 3-plate patent magic gold hunting lever watch, No. 13,946, J. Hasdell & Co., makers, London. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the watch by LOUIS S. FELLOWS & SCHELL, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 4, on a 4th-av. stage, or in going from thence through 20th-st. to 7th-av., a GREEN VELVET PORTEMONNAIE, containing about $18. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 42 Pine-st., Room 9.

FOUND—A FEW DAYS SINCE, IN 29TH-ST., A POCKETBOOK, containing a small sum of money. The owner can obtain it by applying at No. 169 South-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 271 Canal-st. WARREN WARE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE UPPER Hudson, a large and elegant mansion and grounds, (about 14 acres) located in the village of Sandy Hill, (18 miles from Saratoga Springs. Residence of the late Gen. Orville Clark.

The mansion has a front on the main street of 75 feet, including two wings, and the same front on the Hudson. The grounds are beautifully terraced to the river bank, and have an area of several acres, filled with rare fruits and shades. The dwelling is spacious, and well supplied with water from a large tank in the attic. Outbuildings numerous and convenient. Also, several cottages upon the estate, with outbuildings, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and this property most desirable as a private residence. For full particulars, price, &c., &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eight acres of choice land, cottage house with 12 rooms, heated by furnace; bath-room, pantry and closets, barn, carriage-house, ice-house and shed, a good well of water and three good cisterns; three thousand bearing fruit-trees—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, 150 bearing grapes; lying on Genesee-st., 1½ miles from the centre or Post-office; sidewalks to the door. Price $12,000. A good house and lot in a desirable part of the City or Brooklyn would be taken in part payment. The proprietor can be seen at Leggett's Hotel, No. 42 Chatham-st., for six days. LEWIS BURTIS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Bloomfield, N. J., (12 miles from New-York.) A good two-story house, containing 10 rooms; also, barn and outbuildings; large garden already planted, &c., with about 15 acres of land adjoining, if desired; would be a desirable country residence for a New-York business man, as the house is only two minutes' walk from the railroad station, and trains run at convenient hours. Address D. F. G., Box No. 3,667, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE house, containing nine rooms and in perfect order; gas and water, good garden with choice fruit trees, grapevines, etc., situated on Lafayette-avenue, East Bedford-avenue, first-class neighborhood, only two blocks from DeKalb-avenue cars, and 25 minutes to Fulton Ferry. To a gentleman wanting a good home, this is an excellent opportunity. Price $3,000; $1,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply, by letter, Box No. 5,051 Post-office.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET UNTIL OCTOber—A fine country seat, situated at Clinton-place, New-Jersey, two miles from Newark, containing 40 or 50 acres, as purchaser may desire, with fine large house, ample outbuildings, plenty of shade and fruit. It is only an hour's distance from New-York, and the situation is elevated, retired and healthy, and combines everything requisite for the making up of a first-class country seat. Apply at Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st. PHOSPER P. SHAW.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, DIRECTLY on the mountain, adjoining Dr. Marcy's, and commanding a landscape unequaled in this country. The house is two stories and attic, and is complete in its appointments. The grounds comprise 7½ acres of thoroughly drained lawn, graded and planted with fine trees; also, a fine large garden. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FOR SALE—Five acres land, with large double house, containing seventeen rooms; gas throughout; great abundance of shade and fruit of the choicest variety. Situated on high ground. Society unsurpassed; premises in beautiful order; only half a mile from depot. Price $15,000. Terms easy. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE on East River, nine miles from Harlem, contains 170 acres, with everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, being perfectly health, and situation delightful; to be sold, with furniture, stock, &c., and terms to suit purchaser. Apply from 12 to 4, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas E. Hulse, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or J. B. DE KLYN, Peekskill.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH 12 or 15 rooms, at the foot of 97th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c.; shade and fruit trees in abundance, and vegetable garden well stocked. Fine residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars inquire at No. 425 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—Five or six acres of beautiful land, situated at Fordham, near St. John's College. It is admirably calculated for the erection of villas. The soil is excellent, free from rock, and the whole tract of a gentle and uniform slope to within a short distance of the Harlem Railroad. Apply to GEORGE O. BARTLETT, No. 40 31st-av.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful cottage residence at Sing Sing, four minutes' walk from depot, charming view of river and surrounding scenery; house has 16 rooms, with gas, bath, range, and every convenience, in perfect order for a family to occupy immediately. Price $5,500. Particulars of the owner, Box No. 963 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND—The country place of J. J. Kingsford, one mile from Factoryville Landing, containing about 12 acres; for its shrubbery, fruit, water conveniences, and every other particular, one of the most desirable places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 5 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME country seat, furnished or not, of twelve acres; large new house, new carriage-house, hennery, &c., handsome garden and orchard, &c., on Staten Island, convenient to railroad or boat; the place is planted. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. KELLY, No. 87 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage buildings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 50x250. Price from $2,850 to $3,300. Inquire for particulars at the office of the *Merchants' Magazine*, Room No. 34, of WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for either a Summer or permanent residence, containing 70 acres, located on the Sound at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, Westport, Conn. A commodious house and lodge, with large carriage house and barns, all in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and particulars at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—OR WILL BE let, furnished, a fine house, stable, &c., with 1½ acres of land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, and in perfect order, on Harlem Railroad, 20 miles from City and ½ mile from depot. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 4 Hanover-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for this season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE, with stable, &c., on the Sound; partly furnished if desired. Boat and railroad to the City. Inquire at Pelham Post office, Westchester County, N. Y., or at No. 149 East 50th-st., N. Y.

NEWBURGH COUNTRY PLACES, CONveniently and pleasantly situated, for sale, or would be rented for a few months; partly or wholly furnished. Also, several beautifully located villa sites. Apply to J. S. THAYER, No. 21 Water-st., Newburgh.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Geneva, N. Y. The grounds contain nearly two acres on the beautiful bank of Seneca Lake. Apply to C. H. PRATT, Esq., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.

On Long Island, about eight miles from Fulton Ferry, at Jamaica, 81 acres, with good improvements, having a front of 910 feet on the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, and 963 feet on each side of Atlantic-av., about 1½ miles above Woodruff's Hotel. A rare opportunity is now offered to capitalists for investment, being very eligibly located for dividing into city lots. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Forty acres of the best land in the county, all tillable, with fine thrifty-bearing orchard, and plenty of small fruit, beautifully located in the village of Fishkill, on the east side of the Hudson, 2½ miles from the depot, and sixty from the City. The lands adjoin the village, and are available for building lots, being on the line of the contemplated Newburgh and Hartford Railroad. The mansion is a large two-story building, in complete order, fronting the main street, and surrounded with elegant shade trees; also, barn, wagon-house, and suitable outbuildings. Terms easy. Good possession immediately. Inquire of A. W. SEARS, No. 165 Greenwich-st., or JOHN GIVEN, Fishkill Village.

FOR SALE—A FARM NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J., two miles from the village, which contains churches, schools, &c. Time from New-York, one hour and a quarter. The land, about 100 acres, is under good cultivation. The buildings consist of a cottage house, large barn, carriage-house and all suitable outbuildings. Crops in the ground; wood and fruit. The present owner wishing to go West, will sell the stock, &c., on favorable terms. A large part of the purchase money can remain. Apply to SIDNEY CORNELL, No. 36 Cortlandt-st., or STEPHEN VAIL, at depot, Plainfield.

EIGHT FARMS FOR SALE—CONTAINING from 20 to 165 acres, situated in Passaic County, N. J., including the splendid property of the late Adrian H. Van Houton and the late Jacobus I. Blauvelt, near Paterson. Purchasers will be taken from my office to view the property without charge. Fare to Paterson—excursion ticket from New-York and return, by Erie Railway—65 cents. Apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson-st., N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 100 ACRES, ON THE banks of the Hudson, four miles south of Poughkeepsie and a half-mile from Milton Ferry Station; fine views of the river, both up and down, from all parts of the farm; could be divided into four or five beautiful building sites. The land is rich and sloping to the south; is peculiarly adapted to the raising of grapes. The buildings are in good repair and adapted to immediate occupancy. Farm has a dock privilege. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y. [illegible] C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Stamp and Daniel Stamp, administrators of George Stamp, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowles, J. B. Varnum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH of JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 297 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and miners' houses, dry up-house, storehouse, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for transporting coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the Georges' Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.

THOMAS I. McKAIG, } Trustees.
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, }

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in house No. 12 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., comprising magnificent parlor, chamber, dining room, library, and nursery furniture of every description, with a rare and costly collection of unique and recherché works of art, China, glassware, silverware, cutlery, &c., all to be sold without reserve. No postponement. Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

CANADIAN PONY, SADDLE AND BRIDLE

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very valuable Canadian pony, 13 hands, 6 years old, perfectly gentle and kind, pacer and a fast traveler, together with the saddle and bridle; sold for want of use. Also, a wagon, in good order and but little used, with bronze leather moveable top.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell THIS DAY, June 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., 24 Shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co., (Genuine) $100 each. 20 Shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co., (Genuine) $100 each.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

256 VALUABLE LOTS, BOUNDED BY 149TH AND 151ST STS., 10TH-AV. AND HUDSON RIVER, TOGETHER WITH WATER RIGHT EXTENDING FROM 150TH TO 151ST-ST., KNOWN AS THE WOODLAND PROPERTY, BEING PART OF THE BRADHURST ESTATE, AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF JACKSON W. FIELD, JR., Esq., RESIDING IN PARIS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 8, and TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

10TH-AV.—16 lots west side of 10th-av., comprising entire front between 149th and 151st sts.

11TH-AV.—32 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 149th and 151st sts.; on the lots on the west side of 11th-av., between 150th and 151st sts., is an elegant 4-story brick mansion house, 72 by 95 feet 12.

149TH-ST.—18 lots on N. S. 149th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th and 11th avs. and Hudson River.

150TH-ST.—96 lots N. S. of 150th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

151ST-ST.—48 lots on S. S., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

ALSO, THE VALUABLE WATER FRONT extending from 149th to 151st-st. This property is contiguous to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 152d-st.; the land is high, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. The distance from the CENTRAL PARK is but about 2 miles.

This property is in every respect desirable either for improvement or investment; 151st-st. is open to 12th-av.

Maps will be ready in a few days at the office of the auctioneers. The lots will be sold on the most liberal terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the first shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
636 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MARLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains certainly examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,	Wouvermans,	Grenze,
Netscher,	Berghem,	Lingelbach,
Cuyp,	Watteau,	Murillo,
Boucher,	Mierls,	Rubens,
Paolo Veronese,	Reynolds,	Kaufman,
Ludovico Carracci,	Breughel,	And others.

Also, some exquisite enamels and carvings in ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' S

MEDICAL.

MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE

Is the only real remedy known throughout all Europe for the reproduction and preservation of the human hair. A purely medical preparation, containing no oil nor greased. Sold by all principal druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Price, $1 per bottle. Prof. D. M. MYRES, Laboratory, No. 451 4th-st., New-York.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS!

Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country can be had at office of the Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call on me. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS- fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth to four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOL- OGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Universal Lassitude, all wasting of the system from self-abuse, &c. Two bottles required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. L. A. CROIX RICAUD, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," str ctly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) and No. 13 Ann st.; FEUERHEN & CO., 13 Conrt-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's advice and treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or post-age-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S MARITAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 9 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The only lasting cure, up to every inch to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented. Twenty postage, and the price will be refunded. Be aware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible restoratives are desired, or medicaments that never fail, call on Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in practice especially enable him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Female Remedator or Golden Pills, containing Iron, correcting, regulating and invigorating all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 5 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—PRACTICAL application daily. Science and success. Dispepsia, Neuralgia, Numbness, &c., readily yield to this vitalizing medicof treatment. POILLON'S Institute, No. 190 East 10th-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without confine or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that his is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole list of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. If is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 36 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $15; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Lastrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend, lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 3, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Navy Department up to the 15th of June, for STEAM MACHINERY of the following description, namely:

Geared engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinder, 100 inches; stroke of piston, 4 feet; multiple of gearing, 2; diameter of driving-wheel to pitch line, 18 feet 8 inches; length over all of driving-wheel, 11 feet 3 inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 7,634 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 900 square feet of grate surface and 25,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 18 feet diameter, with 4 blades, and a length of 27 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder post and shoe, and to be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Two back-action engines for the United States frigate *Frankiin*, at the Kittery Navy-yard; diameter of cylinders, 68 inches; stroke of pistons, three feet nine inches. To have one Sewell's surface condanser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 16,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a super-heating apparatus. To have one brass screw to hoist up, with brass guides and hoisting apparatus; the screw to be 19 feet in diameter, two-bladed, and 5 feet 6 inches long. To be provided with two blowing engines and four steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Back-action engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinders 60 inches, stroke of piston 3 feet. To have one Sewell's surface condenser with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 16,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw to hoist up, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 16,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 16 feet diameter, with four blades and a length of 33 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post and shoe; and to be provided with four blowing engines and four steam pumps. The design of these engines to be similar to that of the above, be inches diameter of cylinder and 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston.

Back-action screw engines for gunboats, with two cylinders, each of 30 inches diameter, and a stroke of piston of 24 inches. Each pair to have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 1,200 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 1-7 square feet of grate surface and 4,700 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 11 feet diameter, with four blades, and a length of 19 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post and shoe, and to be provided with one steam pump. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Inclined paddle-wheel engines for double-ended gunboats, with one cylinder of 58 inches diameter of cylinder, and a stroke of piston of 8 feet 9 inches. To have one Sewell's condenser with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 2,500 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes containing 200 square feet of grate surface, and 5,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have overhung iron paddle-wheels of 25 feet 6 inches diameter, and 9 feet length of paddle. To have two blowing engines, and one steam pump. The general plan and specification of this engine can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The material, workmenship and finish of all the screw engines to be the same as described in the specifications for the screw machinery of the sloops of the Juniata class; copies of which are in possession of all the principal marine steam engine building establishments in the United States.

All the provisions embraced in the contracts for that machinery to apply to the contracts which may be made under this advertisement. The same number of duplicate pieces, and the same quantity of tools, instruments, outfits, etc., proportionally, to be supplied, that is called for in those specifications.

The proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

Parties are requested to offer for any one of the above engines, or for as many as they may consider themselves able to execute.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payment will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

The proposals will state the name or names of the Navy-yards in which the parties intend to put up the machinery, the number of engines they propose to build; the names of the parties in full, and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery, erected in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which the work is proposed to be completed.

The proposals of parties will also be considered who may offer to deliver at machinery of equal power and qualifications of their own in place of those above described.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G st. and 15th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 30, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekmans-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 54th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 30, 1863.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 177 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N.Y., June 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the Government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. Offers presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any bidding to fill these conditions, rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

A retail boot and shoe establishment, situated on the main street of a thriving city, within an hour's ride of New-York, established in 1820, since which time it has steadily increased its patronage, and now has the reputation of producing some of the finest work in the market. The present proprietor, having another business which demands his time and attention, offers his stock and trade for sale, on easy terms. A rare chance for an active and enterprising man. For further particulars, address G. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

GLASS LETTERS

As adopted for windows of first-class stores in Europe and America. Also, Glass Signs and gilding on glass in all its branches. Letters of various kinds for attaching to signs. Depot No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM FIVE TO twenty thousand dollars, to engage or invest in a manufacturing business, from which untold sums of thousands of dollars can be made. Apply to J. S. BROWN, No. 546 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JENKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, (with suoerior accommodations.).....$30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 6.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

This splendid steamship made her last voyage to New-Orleans end back, with full cargoes out and home, in less than 17 days.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
carrying the regular United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & EHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CITY OF CAPE LE MAY, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $15.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commandar,
WILL leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received, or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 14, at foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 7, and sail at 8 o'clock precisely, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 6th inst., with the passengers and their baggage intended for the Great Eastern's present trip to Liverpool.

None but passengers allowed on board.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....June 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....June 20
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin to London.....$90 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....$85 Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30; from Queenstown, $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the same rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, Capt. DAVID SAUNDER, will sail for New-Orleans with pass engers and mails, from Pier 37 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 16 Broadway.

TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PITT KENNEDY. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway; and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 00.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLIAMS, Jr., United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 591 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE—THOROUGHly broke to the saddle; has been in cavalry service eight months; is a good leaper, very fleet, six years old, ¾ bred, stylish and perfectly sound. Address H. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE-CURTAINED CARRIAGE, belonging to a family leaving the City, built by Wood & Tomlinson. To be seen at the stable of Messrs. UNDERHILL & FLEET, in 11th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av. Price $200.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LARGE BLACK CARriage horses, stylish, kind and gentle; have been driven single, double, and as leaders in a four in hand; of more than ordinary speed. To be seen at Carpenter's Old stable, No. 219 East 24th-st.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND CALECHE OR Brett, a rockaway coach and rockaway, for sale at WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, above Niblo's. Also a fine selection of new carriages of every description.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PHAETON, three seats, in good order, at the stable of Messrs. UNDERHILL & FLEET, Lafayette place, near Astor-place.

HAMBURG INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

All articles for this Exhibition must be delivered with duplicate invoices at the Agency, No. 2 Broadway New-York, on or before Thursday, the 11th day of June
JOSIN, BALDWIN & CO.

N. B.—Transportation free to Hamburg.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.

SATURDAY.

LAST NIGHT
Of the celebrated Comedy, by Buckstone,
MARRIED LIFE,
Received at each representation with the loudest laughter and continuous manifestations of gratification, and will be repeated on this occasion with the
SAME ADMIRABLY SUSTAINED DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Lynx.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Mrs. Lynx.....Mrs. Hoey
Mr. Coddle.....Mr. John Gilbert
Mrs. Coddle.....Mrs Vernon
Mr. Younghusband.....Mr. Floyd
Mrs. Younghusband.....Miss Gannon
Mr. Dove.....Mr. Young
Mrs. Dove.....Miss Fanny Morant
Mr. Dismal.....Mr. George Holland
Mrs. Dismal.....Mrs. John Sefton

MONDAY, last time this season, Sheridan's high class comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
With the standard cast of the establishment.
TUESDAY, last time this season, Bulwer's great play,
MONEY,
With its unequaled distribution.
WEDNESDAY, last time, LOVE AND MONEY.
OBSERVE.—Thursday will be produced for the first time at this theatre, the beautiful play, by Planche, called
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
with new and appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, and a
GREAT AND NOVEL CAST.
FRIDAY, last time, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Will be repeated, in rapid succession, Speed the Plough, Cure for the Heartache, The Road to Ruin and The Pine Old English Gentleman.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
comprising seventy scenes of the most interesting places of
THE BIBLE LAND,
painted upon over 12,000 square feet of canvas, by that greatest of scenic limners, Mons. LOUIS DUFLOCQ, of Paris,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½.

The entertainment closes with a GRAND FESTIVE ILLUMINATION of that noblest piece of architecture ever produced by man,
ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN— WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of this National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifiction and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POST, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn.....6.30 A. M. | Sands Point.....7.33 A. M.
Glenwood.....6.35 A. M. | Great Neck.....7.55 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued Bayles Dock.....8.05 A. M.
in the morning for present.) | Whitestone.....8.15 A. M.
Glen Cove.....7.10 A. M.

RETURNING,
Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

The above steamer will, about the 2 1st of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the intermediate landings. No freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT GLEN COVE
Is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.
WM. M. WEEKS,
Superintendent of Hotel.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount Avy, Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, Sundays excepted, the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at foot of A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, same Pier, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 2 P. M., making the usual landings. The STAGE will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH- old, Sag Harbor, &c.—Three trips per week. The new and fine steamer JESSE HOYT, having been thoroughly refitted and put in order, will for the present leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 107 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market slip at 2.45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport, also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan and Darien. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERI- den and SPRINGFIELD.—Steam out and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat or all way stations. NOTICE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

$318,066 49 IN TREASURE.

Mosquera Elected Provisional President of Colombia.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Rumor from Peubla by way of Acapulco.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on May 28, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

Baker & Mowell ...	$64,444	Jacob Rosenfield.....	$17,000
Com. Mutual Ins. Co.	8,875	Jacob Wolf	10,200
Wm. Meyer & Co	12,800	H. Cohn & Co.....	34,000
Jennings & Brewster.	12,000	J. B. Newton & Co ..	22,744
W. C. Tauff	40,147	Stevens Bros. & Co .	33,500
Marcus C. Hawley ..	6,372	Wells, Fargo & Co...	15,000
J. G. Parker & Son..	12,000	Order.....	29,631
Total.			$305,105

From Aspinwall.

Allen McLane	$12,000	Order.....	$1,300
Wells, Fargo & Co...	5,700	Parsons & Pettit.....	700
C. W. Ford.....	100	Colgate & Hoffman.,	121
Marcial & Co	105	Ribou & Munoz.....	5.0
Mrs. J. Duke.....	601	Jas. Wilcox	700
Mrs Mary Duval....	474	Nickesson & Robbins	500
Handy & Hoadley...	600		
Total			$12,960
Grand Total.....			$318,066

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Gen. Mosquera Elected Provisional President—The Capital Fixed at Bogota.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

The British steamer *Darica*, pioneer of the new opposition line between Liverpool, the West Indies, and Central American ports, arrived at Aspinwall on the 25th inst. By her we have advices from Cartagena to the 24th inst., which, though very meagre, are of importance. No letters from the interior came by this vessel, but I received a short dispatch from a friend at Cartagena, who says:

"The Constitutional Convention has adjourned, having preserved great harmony of action up to the end of the session. The new Constitution was passed, and Gen. Mosquera is elected Provisional President.

The bill for the removal of the capital to Panama was not pressed, for fear of a serious division. Capital fixed at Bogota."

Locally there is nothing new. The "*Asamblea*," of Panama, is still in session, but will probably complete its labors and adjourn within the week. The United States gunboat *Connecticut* will leave in company with the *Northern Light* to-day, and convoy her through to New-York, where the *Connecticut* will receive much needed repairs.

In port at Panama, United States steamship *Lancaster*, Rear-Admiral Bell; United States steamship *St Mary's*; Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Charybdis*, and 3 coop *Tribune*.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 27.

The steamer *Orizaba*, with 67 passengers and $1,2[illegible]9 in treasure is in from San Francisco. She brings late news from Mexico via Acapulco, to the effect that the French have met with another severe defeat at Puebla, and were again repulsed, Gen. Comonfort, with 6,000 men, having added his forces to the defenders of the place. I give this as a rumor, you may have confirmation of it by way of Havana.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Carrera Quiet—Dissatisfaction felt Toward Barrios—Inauguration of the President of Costa Rica—More Trouble for the Transit Company—Its Boats Seized, and its Operations Stopped by Government—Minister Dickinson Coldly Received

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Central America ports, arrived here on the 19th inst., with seventeen passengers and the following:

FREIGHT.—For Southampton—231 packages silver ore, 100 seroons cochineal, 20 bags coffee, 26 bales cotton. For Liverpool—77 seroons cochineal, 342 bags coffee, 1 bale deerskin, 29 oales cotton. For New-York—22 seroons cochineal, 262 bags coffee, 3 bales deerskins, 4 seroons indigo, 1,214 hides. For Aspinwall—16 cans balsam, and 45 bags coffee. For San Francisco—630 bullet tubes. For South Pacific—6 bags coffee. For Panama—8 bags cotton seeds, 17 seroons cocoa, 10 boxes cigars, 13 packages sugar, 44 bags coffee, 1 box plant. SPECIE.—For England—$17,191 00. For South Pacific—$610 75. For Panama—$8,466 00.

The dates brought by the *Guatemala* are from Guatemala to the 11th, Salvador to the 16th, Nicaragua to the 17th, and Costa Rica to the 18th inst. The news by this arrival is rather meagre. Carrera had made no new demonstration against Salvador, but remained quietly at his capital, Guatemala. President Barrios, of Salvador, does not seem willing, however, to trust to the future good intentions of his neighbor, as he is still strengthening the defensive works on the frontier, and forwarding tents to his army, in anticipation of the raine which will shortly begin. The dissatisfaction felt at the course pursued by Barrios, in lending aid to Jerez in his attempt to revolutionize Nicaragua, has very much increased since the total defeat of the revolutionists. Jaaax had been in La Union, Salvador, but he is reported to have gone to Honduras.

The only news from Costa Rica relates to the inauguration of the new President of that Republic, Señor Jesus Jiurenz. This event occurred on the 8th instant, and was remarkable, from the fact that it is the first time, with one exception, that a President of Costa Rica has, at the end of his term of office, peaceably retired from the office, and left it in the hands of his constitutional successor.

The British mail steamer *Solent*, from Greytown, the 18th, arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th. By her we learn that after the defeat and flight of Jaaax, the Government repossessed itself of all the boats and other property of the Tronsit Company, and announced its purpose not to restore the contract, or permit the Company to open the route under it. The Government insists that it has good cause for its action, and will not retract. It is reported here that the employes of the Transit Company have not been paid for the last six months, and they are intensely disgusted with the entire management of the concern.

The American Minister, Mr. Dickenson, is said to have met with a very cold reception, both from the Nicaraguan Government and the Transit people.

The passengers from California by the *Moses Taylor* had nearly all arrived on the Atlantic side on the 18th, and the *America* was expected to get to sea with them during the next day. When the *Solent* left, however, a heavy swell was setting in, and as there are only 11 feet of water on the bar, the *America* may have been detained two or three days; since she draws 10 or 11 feet, and her exit during a swell might be both difficult and dangerous.

The passengers from New-York per *America* remained on board that vessel, after her arrival in San Juan harbor, for seven days, but were at last accounts living as best they could on shore, awaiting the opportunity to cross to the Pacific. The only available river steamer was five days in getting 360 passengers down the river, from which some calculation can be made as to how long she will be in taking 600 passengers up. The impression is that the Nicaraguan Government will not again loan the steamers to the Transit Company, and consequently no more passengers can be carried over the route until some new arrangement can be made.

Among the passengers from Nicaragua by the *Solent*, was Commander Bedford Pim, of the British navy. You are aware that this gentleman has entered the lists as a projector of Transit routes. His book, entitled *The Gate to the Pacific*, is already before the public, and sets forth at length the many wonderful advantages of the new route. His plan is to connect Gorgon Bay, on the Atlantic side, with the port of Realejo, on the Pacific, by railroad. Gorgon Bay is about thirty miles north of San Juan del Norte. Surveyors are now examining the line of the proposed road, the length of which, according to Mr. Pim's book, will be about 225 miles—grading easy and expense trifling. The Commander is sanguine about the success of his project, and, like the famous Betty, calculates upon astonishing the world, but more particularly England and the United States, with an exhibit of the great political, commercial, financial and other advantages of his route. In his work he has set forth some of these many advantages at considerable length. Of course, in such a work there were many opportunities to abuse the American people, and Mr. Pim did not miss them. He is particularly severe upon the Americans for building the Panama Railroad—for occupying the Nicaragua Transit so long—for attempting to occupy it again—for reporting less water at Realejo than he hopes to find there—for doing many things that the British people or Government did not deem advisable to do, and for inducing that people and Government to do some things that he don't consider it expedient for them to do—as, for instance, minding their own business, and declining to meddle further in American affairs. He particularly dislikes Yankee goshcadativeness, which should, in his opinion, be an exclusively English quality, and his abuses his own Government for permitting such insolent appropriation, on the part of Brother Jonathan, who, the Commander thinks, has ruled England in some matters for a long time.

The gentleman further does not hesitate to call the Americans "a nation of liars," and this in a book which, in all its 300 pages, has scarcely a truthful statement, if we except the copies of public documents embodied in it.

This proposed new railroad line cannot be less than 300 miles in length, and, if we judge of the expense of building it by the cost of other great works undertaken in these sparsely-settled countries, it will require at least thirty million dollars for its construction. Here is a fine chance for some of your overgrown capitalists to dispose of their surplus incomes.

THE KIRTLAND HABEAS CORPUS CASE

The Government's Position Defined.

The questione of law arising in the *habeas corpus* case of Simner Kirtland, of Alabama, arrested by the Provost-Marshal as a spy, were to have been argued before Judge McCunn yesterday, but as Ex-Judge Stuart, counsel for the prisoner, was unable to attend, the argument was postpooed to 10 o'clock this morning. The following are the points submitted by S. M. Glassby, Esq., Deputy Provost-Marshal and counsel for the Government in the case:

1. A state of war exists between the United States and the eleven revolted States.

By the proclamations of the Supreme Executive of the Nation and by several acts of Congress the inhabitants of the whole of these States (including Alabama, are declared to be in a State of insurrection against the United States, the whole military and naval power of the nation is being excited to suppress that insurrection by force of arms. All intercourse with those States is interdicted. And so far as the rights, duties and obligations of individuals are concerned, the same state of things exists as if the war was being waged with a foreign power.

2. By the President's Proclamation of August 16, 1861, and the several acts of Congress providing means for the suppression of the rebellion.]

It may be said that the foregoing proposition concedes the optionality of the rebels—it does not—for belligerent purposes only, and in the interests of humanity and civilization the United States Government has recognized the existence of the treasonable assemblage which exercises authority in the rebel States, by exchanging prisoners, recognizing pretended military rank, flags of truce, &c. And to the extent that the Government has gone in recognizing the existing state of things, the judiciary and citizens may properly go, and no further

That a state of war exists has been judicially determined by the Supreme Court of the United States in the prize cases of the *Hiawatha* and *Crenshaw*, condemned as enemy's property in March last.

3. A state of war existing, all the incidents of such a state at once attach. All rights, public and private, of property and person, are affected, more or less, and become subject to the laws of war.

Nothing is more clearly established as a principle of public law than that, in time of war, intercourse between individuals domiciled in the opposing States is absolutely prohibited.

They are *enemies*. The attitude of the community determines the condition of the individual; and, while in his own country, a subject or citizen is bound by the action of the controlling authority in it. (See Kent's Commentaries—See 1[illegible], vol. 1, p. 65, 9th Ed.)

To surreptitiously pass from the territory of one belligerent into that of another, is in violation of military law; the party offending is subject to arrest and trial by court-martial.

In a civil war growing out of a rebellion, the party so charged can exculpate himself by showing that he fled from the rebel authorities, and was seeking refuge under the Government to which he owed obedience, but this proof should be addressed to the court-martial or other military authority to which he is subject.

3. In time of war Military Courts are alone competent to try military offences. No civil court has jurisdiction."

It is not competent for the civil tribunals, either upon a suit of *habeas corpus* or otherwise, to inquire into the merits of the case, if it appear by return that the officer making the arrest is authorized by military law to make the arrest, and that the prisoner has surreptitiously entered our territory, then the purpose of the writ is answered, the detention is lawful, and the prisoner must be remanded.

A Court martial is for military purposes as strictly a constitutional tribunal as any civil Court.

4. Congress, recognizing the existence of war, and the power of arrest vested in military authorities, has passed a law, intended to mitigate the hardships which the unlimited exercise of this power might impose. It provides that persons so arrested by the military authorities may be held until one term of the District Court of the United States for the District in which the prisoners are detained shall have been held; if the Grand Jury finds no bill, prisoner must be brought before the Judge, examined and discharged *on taking the oath of allegiance*. A person arrested as a spy must be tried by the Military Courts, vide section 7 of the Conscription act.

5. The prisoner whose discharge is now sought was a resident and citizen of Alabama—a State now at war with the United States. He crossed the lines of the army secretly and without permission: he traveled under an assumed name; he refuses to take the oath of allegiance; he refuses to submit to examination even at the direction of the Judge; all the material facts as stated in the return, are not denied by the traverse, and are proved by his admissions.

He has shown nothing that will entitle him to his discharge.

He must be held, unless it is to be determined that a person can come in disguise from the rebel States, steal through the lines of our army, refuse to take the oath of allegiance, defy the Government, and yet walk at large through our cities.

It is respectfully submitted that, under the established principles of public law, and the acts of Congress, he is a proper subject for confinement by the military authorities, that the suit should be discharged and the prisoner remanded.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY,
Undergermenls, and
Men's Furnishing Goods.

A. Ranain & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue, and
No. 163 Fulton-street,
Brooklyn.

Dress Shirts made to order.

[Advertisement.]

Good Books.—Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Phonography, Hydropathy, Psychology, Agriculture, Architecture, Home Education, Gymnastics, Food and Diet, Fruit Culture, &c., together with a "Special List" containing Physiological works intended especially for those who need them. Send a prepaid envelope, addressed to yourself, and the different catalogues will be sent by return post by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Phrenological Journal for June—price 10 cents—now ready.

[Advertisement.]

With the heat of Summer comes a desire to know how we can keep the head cool. One of Knox's goessmer Summer hats is just the article we are in search of. Indeed, there are few novelties in the way of head covering that cannot be found in choice styles and fine finish at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, where the customer has the advantage of a new and fresh stock to select from.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies, do not decide on your Summer Cloak until you have seen the beautiful Vestvall or the Castilian Talma, or your Summer Mantilla until you have seen the Alexandra Mantle, with dress to match, at Mme. Dawoast's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East Fourteenth-street, and No. 134 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flovd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Rubasi—Smith.—In New-Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. Hiram Eddy, J. Charles Barad, of New-York, and Frances Adelaide, daughter of John C. Smith, Esq., of the former place.

Bucklin—Lanman.—On Thursday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. S. Carpenter, Thomas P. Bucklin, Jr., and Mary R., eldest daughter of David T. Lanman, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Bleecker—Pegram.—In Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, June 4, by Rev. D. F. Warren, Richard Wade Bleecker and Virginia, eldest daughter of the late George H. Pegram.

Brown—Browne.—On Thursday, June 4, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Charles C. Brown, of Rochester, and Sarah P. Browne, of this City.

D'Hauteville—Fish.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, by Rev. A. Vinton, D. D., Frederic Sears Grant D'Hauteville, of Boston, and Elizabeth Stuyvesant, daughter of Hamilton Fish, of New-York.

Hodge—Post.—On Thursday, June 4, at Huntington, L. I., by Rev. Mr. Ellsworth, Caspar Wistar Hodge, of Princeton, N. J., and Hasay Terry, daughter of Richard B. Post, Esq., of Huntington.

Harold—Thompson.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Joseph C. Harold and Annie E. Thompson, both of this City.

McCusker—Duff.—On Thursday evening, June 4, by Rev. James Milleit, Mr. Thomas McCusker and Miss Catharine Duff, all of this City.

Munn—Whittaker.—On Friday, June 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Mr. Frederick G. W. Munn and Grace, only surviving daughter of Henry Whittaker, Esq., of Herefordshire, Eng.

☞ Herefordshire papers please copy.

Pacaham—Campbell.—On Thursday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, New-York Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., by Rev. Chester Fitch, Mr. Gideon H. Peckham, of New-York, and Miss Mary Campbell, daughter of Samuel Campbell, Esq.

Parsons—Thomas.—On Thursday, June 4, by Rev. Frederick A. Farley, D. D., Frederick A. Parsons and Anna Louisa, eldest daughter of Luke W. Thomas, Esq., all of this City.

Stout—Conosa.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. E. J. Newlin, G. Las Snouy, of New-Brunswick, and Rebecca C., daughter of Wright F. Conger.

Skillman—Gilliland.—In Harlem, on Thursday, June 4, by Rev. J. S. Lord, D. D., Rev. W. I. Skillman, late of the Theological Seminary, New-Brunswick, N. J., to Susie E., daughter of H. W. Gilliland.

Woodworth—Robbins.—In Oakland, on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Robert Woodworth, U. S. Navy, and Allins P., daughter of George S. Robbins.

Willard—Tillinson.—In Ithica, N. Y., on Thursday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. Torrey, William A. Willard, of New-York City, and Mary, daughter of T. C. Thompson, Esq. No cards

Zabriskie—Ward.—In the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Coxsackie, on Thursday, June 4, by Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, of Albany, Rev. F. N. Zabriskie and Maria, daughter of the late Roswell Reed, Esq., of Coxsackie. No cards.

DIED.

Bridge.—On Friday afternoon, June 5, at the residence of his mother, James P., youngest son of the late Lewis K. Bridge, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's,) on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 3½ o'clock.

Bush.—In Peterson, N. J., on Friday, June 5, John Brown, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Baptist Church, on Monday, June 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Cassidy.—On Thursday, June 4, after a long illness, Margaret, the only daughter of Michael and Bridget Cassidy, aged 23 years and 4 months.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 336 East 24th-st., on Monday morning, June 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., to St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., near 3d-av., when a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Gillespie.—In West Farms, on Thursday, June 4, Hanry Gillespie, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence.

Grosea.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, June 5, William O. Grosea, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, George B. and Thomas W. Grosea, also of his sons in-law, William Gillingham and H. Frank Herkner, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, 4th-st., corner of South 5th-st., on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Kingston (Jamaica) papers please copy.

Hutton.—On Friday, June 5, Alexander Hutton, aged 42 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 59 Morton-st., on Monday afternoon, June 8, at 2 o'clock.

Ives.—On Thursday, June 4, Ira Augustus Ives, aged 48 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Rodney-st., one door east of Lee-av., Williamsburgh.

Jourxeay.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 6, Miss Cornelia Ann Jourxeay.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn.

Jackson.—On Friday, June 5, Rebecca Masyers, daughter of E. C. and Mary F. Jackson, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, June 6, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her parents, 263 West 20th-st.

Leggett.—On Friday morning, June 5, Anna E., wife of Francis H. Leggett, and daughter of Edward H. Stokes, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 296 West 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Mathews.—On Friday morning, June 6, after a short but severe illness, Robert William Mathews, aged 18 years, and oldest son of Robert and Mary Mathews, late of Utica, N. Y.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his parents, No. 40 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon, for interment in Utica.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

Smedberg.—On Monday, June 1, in camp near Falmouth, Va., Lieut. Charles G. Smedberg, 14th regiment United States Infantry, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends and relatives of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, in 6th-av, corner 19th-st, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 6, at 4 o'clock precisely, without further notice. His remains will be interred in the grounds of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 12th-st and 5th-av.

Tracy.—On Wednesday morning, June 3, at the residence of his father, No. 9 East 24th-st., in the 24th year of his age, Lieut. Frederick A. Tracy, 12th regiment U. S. Infantry, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Staff of Brig.-Gen. Ayres, First Brigade Regular Infantry, Army of the Potomac.

His funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. His body will be taken to Troy, town for interment.

Tourte.—On Thursday, June 4, Emily, only daughter of Francis C. and Henriette Loupet, aged 6 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 733 2d-av., this morning, June 6, at 11½ o'clock, and at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

Thoanz.—On Friday, June 5, Ann Foness, daughter of Maynard and Mary C. Thorne, in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 125 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Vallant.—In Kensico, N. Y., on Thursday, June 4, after a lingering illness, Maata Louisa, the beloved wife of Richard Vallant.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, June 7, at 3 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, (Dr. Diller's,) Clinton-pl., Brooklyn.

Wood.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, after a short illness, John S. Wood, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, June 6, at 3½ o'clock, from Christ Church, Claremont, N. J., without further notice. His remains will be taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

Waldron—In New-Orleans, on Friday, May 15, Nathaniel Waldron, late of the firm of Waldron, Robb & Co., of this City, aged 47 years and 1 month.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. E. A. Theller, Norman, Porter, John Leckie, Chas. Jenkins and child, Charles Bishop and wife, Joseph Dennis, sister and infant, A. B. Morrill, W. H. Applegate, J. F. Kluge, H. A. J. Thibbids, Miss M. L. Hinckley, Georga Faulkner, L. Levison and boy, Robert Owen, H. Fridlander, Rev. Bishop Hill, Capt. T. Moore, wife and infant, R. Sauvage, E. L. Hanson, James M. Crawford and wife, W. L. Leachman, Wm. Danson, J. T. Baker, James Reiner, Mrs. Hoyt and daughter, John Hackfield, Capt. Morgan, A. G. Robinson, Mr. Cox and wife, Capt. Ross and wife, Wm. Nano, F. Tinoco, J. Delors, A. Sanbida, D. S. W. Kellogg, Mrs. Feigelstoch and child, J. A. Macomber, A. Perea, Mr. Lodge, W. H. Thomer, M. Gambor, Mrs. T. Robinson, J. P. Woodbury, D. Arosemena, George Good.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 26 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon rises. 11 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 16 | Gov. Island.12 04 | Hell Gate . 1 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Great Eastern, (Br.,) Paton, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall, Hansa, (Brem.,) Van Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers George Creek, Neff, Washington, D. C., Loper & Kirkpatrick; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Wizard King, Cobb, New-River, N. B., E. A. Hussey; Princeton, Wamack, Baltimore, Merchant & Caman; Mont Blanc, Donnell, Boston; Robert L. Lane, Shallalur, Liverpool; Hermion, Warner, Singapore, R. L. Taylor; Theo. Doane, London, Thomas Dunhiam, Hemisphere, (Br.,) George, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Excelsior, Kendall, Liverpool S. Thompson's Nephews; D. H. Watzen, (Brem.,) Batjer, London, Chas. Luling & Co.; Enoch Barnard, Fletner, Liverpool.

Barks Volante, (Arg.,) Botsford, Pernambuco, W. W. DeForest & Co.; Oresund, (Dan.,) Beckschoff, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; W. E. Anderson, Nickerson, Plymouth, Eng., J. E. Ward & Co.; Invincible, (Br.,) Eawaulaw, Bristol, Boyd & Hincken; Wilhelmine, (Br.,) McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co., Arlington, Crorton, Marseilles, Monra & Henry; Albert, Haikins, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Don Juan, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Excelsior, (Br.,) Card, Barbados and Trinidad, D. R. De Wolff; Harp, Clay, Salem, Aaron Sargent; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Prince Alfred (Br.,) Crowell, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Maebias, Shoppy, Trinidad da Cuba, Thompson & Hunter; Executive, Gorham, Bangor, N. O. Pillsbury; Brisk, (Br.,) Wren, Carthanas, Trujillo & Murray; New-York, Cooper, Cette, Mailler, Lord & Qucreau.

Schooners Eliza and Catharine, Bullard, Eleuthera, J. Enens; Sarah, Haskell, Boston; Seraph, Allen, Norwich; Emma Johnson, Baker, Providence; Cicota, Cullen, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Golden Gate, Weeks, Portland, James V. Haviland; Ariadne, Robinson, Boston, James V. Haviland; C. M. Rich, Hardy, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sawassett, Soper, Washington, master; Exchange, Hamilton, Portland, G. L. Hinch; Emily, (Br.,) La Blanc, Charlattetown, C. H. Trumbull, Gertrude, Caldwell, Boston, John Boynton's Sons; Pallas, Pendleton, Rockland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Medford, Hookins, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; G. W. Glover, Thomas, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall May 27, at 2 P. M., with mdse., passengers and treasure to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Victorina, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-York, Fults, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Roger A. Hiern, Stewart, Liverpool, May 1, with mdse and 45 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Bark Navigator, (of Boston,) Pritchard, Newport, Eng., 36 ds., with coal to master. Had heavy westerly weather most of the passage, stove hulwarks, shifted cargo, etc.

Brig Anna Marina, (Br., of Liverpool,) Mains, Algoa Bay March 31, with wool to order.

Schr. Susquehanna, Caswell, Blatchford, Port Royal, S. C., 10 days.

Schr. Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore 9ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Helena, (Br., of Nassau,) Fetcher, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to Parrell & Co.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Harman, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Liverpool, (Br.,) Pearce, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to J. Ereas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Richards, New-London, for Port Ewen.

Brig Burmah, Sherman, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Goldhunter, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. S. M. Bhaddick, Arnold, Portland, Conn., with stone, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Schooling Star, Marshall, Calais, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. G. B. Smith, Soper, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Gen. Putnam, Baker, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Ely, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Jaoe. Gorham, Westley, with stone.

Schr. N. Hales, Arnold, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Webber, Fall River, for Albany.

Schr. Seaflower, Baldwin, New-London.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Saunders, New-London.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Essex, Post, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. President Hall, Stonington, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamers Patapsco, Daniel Webster and Louis Wood.

Ships Eliza Ruger, Saxonville, Monarch of the Sea, and Martha.

Barks Fanny Ealer, Isabeleta, Volunteer.

Brigs Wild Pigeon, Ludy of the Lake, Amelia, G. L. Buckman.

Schr. Shannon and others.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Arr. ship Sebastopol, New-York; bark Martha, Antwero; brigs Daniel Boone, Cardenas; C. M. Barver, Black River, Jam.; South Boston, Barbados; Joseph Crosby, St. John, N. B.; steamer Georgiana, from Portsmouth, with 50th of the 25th New-Jersey regiment. Below, bark Lady Milnes, Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

John Bright—ship, hence for Liverpool, May 24, lat. 40 15, lon. 54 50.

Stephen Crowell—ship, hence for Londonderry, May 30, lat. 40 08, lon. 65 22.

Foreign Ports.

[FOR NORTHERN LIGHT.]

Arr. at Aspinwall, May 18, Am. brig Rolling Wave, Collins, Philadelphia; 19th, bark Whistler, Bennett, Philadelphia; brig La Grange, Whitney, Perth Amboy; 20th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 21st, brig Golden Leed, Smith, Perth Amboy; 22d, steamer Northern Light, Tinkelpaugh, New-York; 23d, brig Concord, Smith, Philadelphia. Cld. 19th, Am. schr. War Eagle, Seeley, Mexico; 21st, brig Arabella, Lindsley, New-York; 28th, steamer Northern Light, Tinkelpaugh, New-York; brig Rolling Wave, Collins, do

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAEROUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or from the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE. SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3651. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SEIGE OF VICKSBURGH.

Advices from Gen. Grant's Army to Tuesday Last.

Gen. Logan's Siege Guns Within 100 Yards of the Rebel Works.

JOE. JOHNSTON STILL AT JACKSON.

Gen. Blair Gone Up the Yazoo.

Important News Expected from Him.

Pemberton's Dispatches Communicated to Gen. Grant.

Three Hundred Horses Shot by the Rebels.

THE LATEST CINCINNATTI DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 6.

The following is a special to the *Bulletin*:

CINCINNATTI, Saturday, June 6.

Advices from Vicksburgh to June 2, contain no particular news. Gen. GRANT is able to press the siege and take care of JOHNSTON, who is posted still at Jackson. His reported march on Memphis is not confirmed. Our siege guns are close up to the enemy's works, and playing vigorously on them and the town. On the 1st inst. the rebels shot 300 horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

Gen. BLAIR is up the Yazoo. Important news is expected from him.

THE LATEST CHICAGO DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 6.

A special dispatch from Chickasaw Bayon, dated June 1, says:

"There is no important change to report.

Gen. LOGAN has plantad heavy siege guns within a hundred yards of the rebel works, and has constructed a covered pathway from behind a high hill, through which his gunners pass to and fro with little danger.

A bearer of dispatches from Gen. PEMBERTON to Gen. JOHNSTON left the rebel lines on Thursday last, and came directly to Gen. GRANT's headquarters, and communicated their contents to Gen. GRANT.

It is reported from Helena, Ark., that Gen. PRICE has removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a single regiment.

Gen. MARMADUKE is at Jacksonport, Ark.

The country between White River and St. Francis is patrolled by guerrilla bands, numbering from 600 to 700 men, under Col. DENNIS.

These guerrilla bands are extremely enterprising, and extend their operations to a point almost within sight of Helena."

INCIDENTS OF THE SEIGE.

A dispatch to the Cincinnatti *Commercial*, dated to the rear of Vicksburg, June 30, says:

"Subsistence for the army comes to Lake's Landing, on the Yazoo River, about ten miles from the Mississippi, by transports, and thence by teams to the different army corps.

We can afford to await weeks or months for the bloodless victory certainly within our grasp. Thirty days will probably suffice. However, if Gen. GRANT were to march his army to the Yazoo and embark to-morrow, enough has been done within the past four weeks to characterize it as the most successful and brilliant campaign of this war, East or West. Its conception was daring and grand, and its execution masterly in every particular.

This morning the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up without intermission nearly three hours. New batteries have been lately put in position, and 150 guns were playing on the city at daylight. The firing was rapid beyond belief, and reports along the whole line averaged one per second for minutes together. The roar of heavy siege guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion. At present, 8 A. M., there is a lull.

Reports have been circulated that members of Gen. GRANT's Staff have resigned, as rats desert a sinking ship. I wish to correct them. In pursuance of a long entertained intention, Col. HILLYER resigned eight weeks ago, to take effect on the 15th of May, supposing that would cover the Vicksburgh campaign. He is here yet, and will remain till that city is ours. No other member of the Staff has resigned, or wishes to resign. All have implicit confidence in the General, and their personal feeling toward him is akin to adoration. Col. LAGOW was transferred to Gen. WOOL; Col. PAINE was never a Staff-officer in a strict sense, and returned when there was no further need of his services as Railroad engineer. Only this, and nothing more."

A letter to the same paper says:

"Since leaving Milliken's Bend, GRANT's army has captured a hundred pieces of artillery, not one of which was spiked by the enemy before its abandonment. Among the batteries captured are two from Missouri, one from Jackson, Mississippi, and several from Georgia and Alabama. BOWEN'S St. Louis battery was taken at Black River. GRANT'S stock of artillery is much too large for present uses.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

Nearly eight thousand prisonais have been taken in the trip through Mississippi. They have all been sent North—a journey which many of them expressed themselves glad to take, in view of the deplored state of the rebel commissary department. The prisoners taken by the rebels during the assault of the 22d, have all been paroled and sent into our lines. They were kept in Vicksburgh less than 24 hours. The scarcity of rations in the Southern Gibraltar accounts for this promptitude.

JACKSON, MISS.

A few days after the evacuation of Jackson by our forces, Gen. GRANT sent two wagon-loads of provisions back from our front under a flag of truce, for the use of our wounded there. The officer in charge was a Major of the Second Illinois Cavalry. When within two miles of the town our men were met by rebel pickets, who at first would permit them to proceed no further. The Major in command refused to deliver the provisions to any other person than the Federal surgeon in charge of our wounded at Jackson, and was finally allowed to enter the town, blindfolded, while Confederate soldiers drove his teams. He found the citizens of Jackson very much excited, and very indignant about the sacking of the city by our soldiers. They insulted him repeatedly. While there he heard of the murder of Col. CAMERON, of the Forty-seventh Illinois, by a party of rebel cavalry. Col. CAMERON remained behind our forces after the evacuation of Jackson to urge stragglers forward. He was alone, without any of his command. At the public square a crowd of citizens surrounded him, and commenced heaping violent abuse upon him. He replied to them, kindly and pleasantly, that he was very sorry for the existence of the war, and hoped it would soon end, but only in the restoration of the Union. He had a wife and family at home, he said, and he much preferred their company to the army. Finding that he was exciting much sympathy, a rebel officer marched up and made a breach in the crowd through which he could pass. Col. CAMERON rode off. He had gone but a short distance when a squad of rebel cavalry dashed after him, overtook him, and shot him through the heart. This is the story of an Episcopal Bishop who lives in the city.

It will be remembered that the Confederate troops met us in line of battle a few miles from Jackson, and finally were driven back by Gen. CROCKER'S division, of the Seventeenth army corps. The cavalry officer who bore the flag of truce I speak of, was informed that while the soldiers were fighting three miles from the town, the fortifications of Jackson, which are within a mile of the Court-House, were manned by citizens of every age, size and condition, who had turned out in response to a call from His Honor the Mayor, to defend their homes and firesides. THIS to the home-guard instinct, they held out to the last—till an enemy hove in sight—when they retired rather precipitately, without firing a shot.

A dispatch dated Cairo, June 3, says:

"The steamer *Imperial* came in this evening, bringing a number of wounded soldiers.

The news from below is unimportant. There is no perceptible change in affairs at Vicksburgh.

A rebel Major, named HUMPHREY EVANS, came within our lines in a rather strange manner near Vicksburgh last week. He had accompanied a flag of truce sent in by PEMBERTON, and while within our lines he met a Federal Major, with whom he had some conversation. The rebel was informed that encamped near by was his brother-in-law. He asked if he could see him, whereupon the Federal Major offered to show him the place, and did so. The rebel Major left the flag of truce and visited his relative, and did not go back, because he could not. Gen. GRANT, when he heard of the affair, placed the Federal Major under arrest, and sent Major EVANS to Cairo upon parole, not to return to the Confederate service until the fall of Vicksburgh. The Major is now a resident of Cairo. He is a native of Kentucky, and has many friends here as well as in his native state.

Maj. KISSMAN, of the Sixth Missouri cavalry, passed through here to-day on the steamer *Hope, en route* for home, wounded. His story is rather remarkable. Soon after Gen. GRANT reached the vicinity of Vicksburgh, Maj. KISSMAN was sent out to recapture an ambulance corps, which the rebels had taken contrary to the rules of war. He succeeded in taking as hostages for safe return of the ambulance corps, near Buck Springs, Dr. BARCKINRIDGE, President of Oakland College, and uncle of Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, with his son, lately editor of one of New-Orleans newspapers. On his return Maj. KISSMAN met about one thousand five hundred rebels and had a severe battle, was himself wounded, and the Captain and his man cut their way out with difficulty, taking their prisoners along.

Gen. GRANT sent Dr. BRECKINRIDGE and son to Louisville. Major KISSMAN finally made his escape and reached Gen. GRANT's lines, having been gone but four days, spending part of the time near Port Gibson.

A letter dated in the rear of Vicksburgh, May 26, says:

"Yesterday afternoon was occupied till 8.30 of the evening, under a flag of truce, in the burial of the dead and removal of the wounded. Considerable numbers had been left on the field immediately adjacent to the rebel works and in the ditches along their fortifications. They were all interred or removed.

The weather is so hot that the bodies of those who are killed decompose very rapidly, and removal to their homes is impossible.

This morning, at an early hour, hostilities were resumed, and the fire of sharpshooters and artillery is as it was before the flag of truce. The rebels, in some force, perhaps 8,000, are in our rear, on the Haines' Bluff and Bridgeport Ferry road. The force is supposed to be that which escaped from Jackson, and are mostly mounted. They may attack us, but I doubt it.

A LETTER FROM A REBEL OFFICER.

The Mobile *Tribune* publishes the following extract from a private letter from a Colonel engaged in the battle of Baker's Creek:

VICKSBURGH, May 18.

We have met the enemy, and though I cannot add "we have beaten him," yet I do in humility and gratitude thank our Heavenly Father that He has conducted me safely through the fiery ordeal. I did not receive scratch or hurt of any kind. The fight occurred on the 16th, about four or five miles from Edwards' Station.

The firing commenced on the left of the brigades. Soon after I had my regiment into the fire. For a while they stood their ground, but a regiment on my left breaking, came rushing through my ranks. In vain I strove to stem the tide—the formation was gone. A moment I stood, and but a moment. The enemy came shouting on. I rallied my man, took the colors out and posted the color bearer, and then called upon all to form upon the color. The officers seconded me nobly, and in a few moments we had a line reformed. Then I asked if they would follow me. They shouted "yes." I led them again into the battle, and our little regiment fought like veterans. They held their line until almost every cartridge was expended, and then retired the last from the field. We retired not until the Federals had outflanked us on the right and left. Three regimental colors, Stars and Stripes, were visible in front through the timber, and prisoners who were taken say that at the point where we fought, three brigades were held in check for twenty minutes. Had a few regiments come to our support, I believe we would have won a glorious victory; but as it is, we fell back, and are now in our old camp.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is about one hundred and seventy-four, which shows how hot the engagement was. Should the war continue ten years, I never expect to see so fierce an engagement. We are now back in our old lines, and will fight them here with advantage on our side—that is, if they fight. I am inclined to think they will attempt to starve us out; if so, it will take a long time. The enemy have possession of our railroad, and I fear it will be weeks, perhaps months, before mail communication is reestablished.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 6.

Mr. L. L. CROUNSE sends to this Bureau the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 6.

From prisoners taken last evening I have obtained copies of the Richmond *Whig* and *Dispatch* of June 5. I send you the chief items of interest, among which the following is the most important:

"JACKSON, Wednesday, June 3.

The result of the siege of Vicksburgh thus far, is very encouraging to our side. The enemy have been repulsed in every attempt to storm the works. GRANT must be compelled to raise the siege in a few days. The storming of the works is looked for in the next forty-eight hours."

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 30th, says the news from Vicksburgh is not stimulating; that the slaughter of the Federals was not as large as reported; that the place is closely invested, and no apprehensions are felt for the result at Vicksburgh."

REBEL NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Correspondent of the Mobile Register.

JACKSON, Wednesday, May 20.

Leaving Mobile on the 15th inst., I arrived at Meridian "on time," and the next morning obtained passage on a transport train for Forrest, where our troops were being massed under Gen. GIST.

The first evidence we had of the Federals was about eight miles from Jackson, where we found the rails pryed up and bent. This was repaired in ten minutes. We then proceded to the forty-eight mile post from Vicksburgh, and some two and a half to three miles of Jackson; here the wires were cut in two places, and torn down to the city. Mr. FLANNAGAN had them up and in working order by night. The Southern road we found torn up badly. All of the bridges, large and small, were burned. This was done in places amounting to about one mile of track destroyed in all, to the bridge over the Pearl River, which was also burned, but not seriously. About 1 o'clock I crossed the ferry and arrived at the Owen House, very much exhausted, black and dirty, not having "slept a wink" since leaving Mobile.

JACKSON.

Upon entering the city I saw, what I pray God I may never see again—a sacked city and outraged people. A general scene of desolation presented itself. The track of the Southern road, from Pearl River through the city, including all turnouts and switches, platforms and rolling stock, with offices, &c., were all destroyed. The same road was destroyed in like manner for two miles west. The New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad was likewise destroyed north and south, from two to three miles each way, together with all its buildings, &c. All foundries, machine and work shops were burned. The Confederate House and all its furniture and stores were burned. I am told that some Federal officers were at the table eating, while another portion were firing the buildings. The excuse given for so doing was that Mr. EDWARDS, the proprietor, refused to entertain Gen. PEMBERTON as he passed through the city a prisoner from Shiloh. The hat and blanket factory east of the Confederate House, the depot hospital, small-pox hospital, the buildings on the west, north and south were destroyed.

In the course of the grand jubilee of vandalism, the Federals frequently remarked that they would do as much damage here as VAN DORN did them at Holly Springs. One remarkable fact discloses itself, viz.: that there was no scarcity of provisions or dry goods in the hands of dealers. The immense stock found in the cellars, garrets, bedrooms and other places was surprising. There was plenty for all. Flour was said to be here in the greatest of abundance. All was taken, given away or destroyed.

The Federals had plenty of counterfeit money, and passed it on all who were simple enough to take it.

NEGROES, HORSES, ETC.

From the best information that I can obtain, the Federals have carried off about 3,000 negroes from our county, together with a large number of horses and mules. Some of the negroes have already left them and come home.

BATTLE OF RAYMOND.

But little is known of this battle or the losses sustained. GREGG fought the Federals with less than 4,000 men, and held them back for some time, say forty-six hours, but having no artillery, and the enemy being constantly reinforced, he was compelled to fall back on Jackson for reinforcements, where there was but few to give him. The Federals advanced on the city, and after a short but spirited engagement, captured it. Our loss altogether, in killed, wounded and prisoners, will foot up about 800. Of the Federal loss, we only know of some 250 wounded in the Jackson hospitals, and over 900 in the neighborhood of Raymond.

GEN. JOHNSTON.

Gen. JOHNSTON marched with GREGG'S and WALKER'S brigades to Calhoun, on the railroad to Canton. He has succeeded in collecting a fine column of 10,000 to 12,000 men, *which he this morning safely threw over the Big Black to the Vicksburgh side.* This fact has given great satisfaction to all, and a general feeling of relief is experienced, and it has gone far toward restoring public confidence.

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON MAY 27.

Gen. Weitzel Carries a Battery at the Point of the Bayonet.

A Portion of the Rebel Defences in our Possession.

The Left of our Line Repulsed.

The Fighting Still in Progress at Last Accounts.

Prominent Officers Killed and Wounded.

Letters received by the *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans, give important particulars of the battle at Port Hudson on May 27, which we briefly announced in our morning edition of yesterday.

Our line of investment was as follows: The extreme right was commended by Gen. WEITZEL, with his own and the division of Gen. EMORY; the right centre by Gen. GROVER; the left centre by Gen. AUGUR, and the extreme left by Gen. T. W. SHERMAN—the artillery brigade being under command of Gen. ARNOLD.

Apparently Gen. BANKS' plan of operations was to carry the works upon the extrema right and left of the rebel line, and the brunt of the fighting, therefore, fell upon the forces under Gens. SHERMAN and WEITZEL.

The Second Division, Gen. SHERMAN fought with great determination and bravery, and the Sixth Michigan and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, with the Second Louisiana (colored) regiments, actually carried the rebel works in their front by a brilliant bayonet charge. Their supports, however, failed to come up in time, and they were ultimately obliged to fall back before overwhelming numbers. This charge cost us heavily in killed and wounded, for the Sixth Michigan, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York each lost about half their effective strength, while the negro regiment, which, all accounts agree, fought with wonderful coolness and gallantry, suffered in killed, wounded, and missing, to the number of 600. Gen. SHERMAN led this attack in person, and fell, severely wounded in the leg. Gen. NEAL DOW was also wounded. Col. CLARKE, of the Sixth Michigan, was killed. Col. COWLES, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, was also killed by a bayonet thrust; and Lieut.-Col. SMITH, of the Zouaves, was severely wounded.

In the centre the assault was pushed by Gens. AUGUR and GROVER with the greatest determination. The rebels were slowly but surely forced back from their rifle pits and intrenchments into the main works.

On the right of our line, however, Gen. WEITZEL achieved a decided success. His division by a determined charge carried the famous six-gun-battery which sank the sloop-of-war *Mississippi* when Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet ran the gauntlet of the rebel works several weeks since. This important position, which completely commanded the channel way of the river, was held by Gen. WARREN, and the heavy pieces mounted there were at once turned upon their former owners.

Our entire loss in the day's engagement was estimated at about 3,000, killed, wounded and missing.

The following imperfect list of casualties among the officers shows how severe the engagement must have been:

KILLED.

Gen. Chapin, (uncertain.)
Gen. Nickerson, (uncertain.)
Col. Clarke, 6th Michigan.
Col. D.S. Cowles, 128th New-York—bayonet wound.
Col. Paine, 2d Louisiana, white regiment.
Col. ——, 30th Massachusetts.
Capt. Hubbard, on Gen. Weitzel's Staff.
Maj. Haffkie, engineer.
Capt. A. Derwint, 128th New-York.
Lieut. Chas. R. Carville, 165th New-York.
Lieut. J. Armstrong, 128th New-York.
Lieut. F. Wilkeson, 128th New-York.
Serg. C. Van Hyck, 128th New-York.

WOUNDED.

Gen. T. W. Sharman, severely in the leg—amputation probable.
Gen. Neal Dow—slightly, in leg.
Lieut.-Col. Smith, 2d Zouaves—severely, in body.
Col. Kingsley, 26th Connecticut—jaw, severely.
Col. Kingman, 15th New-Hampshire—slightly.
Lieut.-Col. Blair, 15th New-Hampshire—seriously.
Capt. Badeau, Gen. Sherman's staff, seriously.
Capt. Gould H. Thorpe, 165th New-York—shoulder.
Capt. H. C. Inwood, 165th New-York—slightly.
Capt. E. Gifford, 128th New-York—missing.

Reinforcements—among them the Ninetieth regiment New-York Volunteers—were rapidly moving up the river to Gen. BANKS' assistance, and it was stated that the assault upon the rebel works was to be renewed the next day, (the 28th,) and that it was to be continued until a decisive result was reached. No later news than the above had been received at New-Orleans on the evening of the 28th.

Our correspondent, writing under date of 7 A. M. May 28, says:

"Gen. SHERMAN, on his arrival, was conveyed to to the hospital, (Hotel Dieu, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.) He is badly wounded in the thigh, and the bones are shattered. Dr. SMITH, his surgeon, says his pulse is better this morning, but amputation may be necessary. Col. COWLES, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, regiment, (from Hudson, New-York,) died last night. He was shot in the groin. Col. BULLOCK, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, was killed; also, Col. PAINE is reported killed. Capt. BANDRICK was killed and Lieut. CLAPP mortally wounded. I presume no news will be allowed to be published until after the departure of the steamer."

COL. COWLES.

Col. DANIEL S. COWLES, reported killed in the assault on the works at Port Hudson, was a native of one of the New-England States, and about forty years of age. He has lately been a resident of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, in this State, where he has held some of the highest positions in the gift of the people, and always performed his duties with the highest degree of honor and success. Col. COWLES raised the regiment which he commanded—the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth—by his own individual exertions. It is composed of the flower of Columbia County. The last words of Col. COWLES were: "Tell my mother I died with my face to the enemy."

LIEUT.-COL. SMITH.

Lieut.-Col. ABEL SMITH, Jr., of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, is reported as dangerously wounded in the engagement at Port Hudson, on the 27th ult. His regiment is known as the Second Duryea Zouaves. Col. SMITH is a native of Brooklyn, and at the commencement of the war was Adjutant of the Thirteenth N. Y. S. M., and was with them during the three months' service prior to Bull Run. His father was killed by a railroad accident at Mechanicsville, N. Y. Shortly after the return of the regiment Lieut.-Col. SMITH reëntered the service, organizing the Zouaves, of which, we believe, his father was to have been the Colonel. He is a young man of military experience and unqualified bravery.

PORT HUDSON.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL POSITION.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 3.

Port Hudson is about twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge, on the east side of the Mississippi. It is at a point where a bend forms almost a right angle, thus completely commanding the river both ways. On the north, for a distance of eight miles, it is protected by an impassable swamp, which is bounded on the side nearest Port Hudson by Thompson's Creek, the hither bank of which is a precipitous bluff, crowned by an intrenched abattis. This abattis extends from the river eastward, till it joins a series of intrenchments nine or ten miles in extent, sweeping to the south in a semi-circle till they rest upon the river on the crest of a range of high hills. The country in the rear is rolling, and possesses many natural advantages in favor of the enemy. Between Baton Rouge and Port Hudson is a long stretch of territory difficult of access at all times, being covered by dense woods and undergrowth, and abounding in bayoue and marshes. The place, both by nature and art, is unquestionably one of great strength. The Southern people in the vicinity call it their Gibraltar, and profess to believe it to be impregnable.

The water defences of Port Hudson are said to consist of eight batteries, nombering between twenty and thirty guns. One of these batteries is stationed on a bluff eighty feet high. Another is planted just below the mouth of Thompson's Creek. The most of the guns are 24s, 32s and 42s, but there are one or two 120-pounders. The land defences were chiefly built after the advance of the Federal forces to Baton Rouge. They mount in all some thirty or forty guns, some of them of heavy calibre; and in addition to these there are at least four field batteries, which can be readily moved to any part of the works. The position seems to be entirely inclosed in a series of fortifications of the most elaborate and formidable character, but whether there are any interior lines remains to be revealed. The probability, however, is that the rebels would scarcely rely on a single line, and that the exterior intrenchments include several others, as was found to be the case at Vicksburgh. Indeed, the general plan of the defences at Port Hudson appears to be the same as at the point just mentioned, the only deviations being such as required by the variations in the surface of the country.

Port Hudson District is commanded by Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN GARDNER, a veteran soldier and an able officer, who was assigned to duty there on the 27th of December last. A portion of his Staff is as follows:

Lieut. ALEX DUPRE, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. T. F. WILLSON, A. A. A.; Capt. J. H. SPRATLEY, A. Q. M.; Capt. JOHN J. WHEADON, A. C. S., and Lieut. R. M. ROGERS, Ordnance-officer.

The troops of the post were until recently, if they are not now, under command of Gen. BEAL.

NEWS BY WAY OF VICKSBURGH.

Port Hudson Closely Invested on the 29th of May.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 6.

The following intelligence is contained in a dispatch from Chicasaw Bayou, dated June 1:

Port Hudson dates are to the 29th of May.

At that time Gen. BANKS had entirely invested the place, resting the two wings of his army on the river.

Our gunboats were bombarding the rebel fortifications from the river, while Gen. BANKS was thundering with his artillery in the rear of the rebels.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6.

THE NEWS IN THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Telegrams were received to-night from Richmond papers of to-day. Those who have read them say the rebels are exulting in what they allege to be great losses on the part of GRANT'S army. The papers, for several days past, have been continually increasing the number, evidently depending upon fancy rather than facts.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says, information has been received through a courier, that KIRBY SMITH has crossed the Mississippi, and with reinforcements has joined his friends at Port Hudson, but that, while his forces were passing over our gunboats sunk one of their steamboats, thus causing a loss to the rebels of several hundred men. But little reliance is placed in the truth of these reports for the reason that it is not believed that the enemy has steam-boats on the Mississippi, and if this were so our gun-boats would not have permitted them to land troops.

A CANDIDATE FOR A COLONELCY.

A sample applicant for a Colonelcy of a negro regiment was placed under examination yesterday morning, as to his qualifications for command. "Pray Sir, what has been your business in life?" A professor of mathematics in an Academy." "Ah? Be pleased to tell what is the sixteenth part of thirty-two?" The aspirant mused long over this sphinx riddle, and then called for pencil and paper, and deliberately made tracks, but only deeper and deeper into perplexity. "Professor, what is the eighth part of sixteen?" After a helpless parade upon paper, of 8 and 16 in every possible combination, the applicant for the Colonelcy looked up, and with a mild ingenuity, said: "Gentlemen, it was mental arithmetic I professed, not this kind."

GEN. HUNTER.

We have reliable information that Gen. HUNTER is not to be relieved from the command of the Department of the South, though there are rumors that he may be temporarily ordered on duty elsewhere than at Port Royal.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Cavalry Fight near Franklin—Complete Defeat of the Rebels.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, June 5.

We have had a splendid cavalry fight near Franklin yesterday and to-day, resulting in whipping the enemy severely. We lost two Colonels, badly wounded.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, June 6.

The fight at Franklin, on the 4th inst., was between four brigades of rebels under FORREST, and our forces there, who held the rebels at bay until the removal of the Federal stores, when our reinforcements came up and drove the rebels beyond the town.

On the morning of the 5th instant, the rebels were ascertained to have reëntered the town. After severe fighting in the streets, Col. FAULKNER, of the Seventh Kentucky cavalry, again drove them some miles from the town, taking fifty prisoners. Col. FAULKNER was badly wounded, and arrived here last night. Col. WICKLIFFE COOPER, of the Fourth Kentucky cavalry, was injured by a horse falling on him.

All is quiet at Franklin to-day.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Our Troops Once More Across the Rappahannock.

A Daring Reconnoissance Made Below Fredericksburgh.

A Crossing Made in the Face of the Rebel Pickets.

The Rifle Pits Stormed and Carried.

ABOUT A HUNDRED REBELS CAPTURED.

The Position and Intentions of Lee Ascertained.

The Rebels Taken Entirely by Surprise.

THE CASUALTIES ON OUR SIDE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6—12 P. M.

Mr. CROUNSE sends to this Bureau the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Saturday, June 6.

Yesterday noon, very unexpectedly to everybody the Engineer brigade was ordered to the Rappahannock with pontoon bridges, and orders to proceed with the construction of two bridges across the river at a point known as Franklin's crossing, just below the mouth of Deep Run, and one mile below Fredericksburgh. Batteries from the Sixth corps, under charge of Col. TOMPKINS, were likewise ordered to cover the engineers in their work, and Howe's division of infantry was ordered to the spot to support the Engineers and push across as soon as the bridges were laid.

The only rebel force visible upon the opposite side was their double line of pickets, who lounged about very "uncoveredly," watching our operations closely, but seeming to have no idea whatever that we would make an attempt to cross in open daylight. But, about five o'clock the engineers commenced unloading the pontoons, whereupon the rebels flopped into their rifle-pits, and began picking off our men. Our artillery, twenty guns or more, immediately opened with shell, and for two hours kept up a vigorous cannonade, with little effect, upon the sharpshooters, however. These kept in the ditches closely, and picked off our men at every chance.

It became necessary to storm the rifle pits, and at half past six the Twenty Sixth New Jersey, Col. MORRISON, of Col. GRANT'S Vermont Brigade, was ordered into the boats. They at once pushed across under a severe fire, and landing on the opposite side, rushed upon the pits with cheers. The Rebels vacated, and ran with judgment. Our men instantly deployed as skirmishers, and in a short time some sixty of the Second Florida were brought in prisoners. Other regiments of the Vermont Brigades soon followed in boats, until nearly the whole of two brigades were over.

As soon as the firing ceased, the engineers began work on the bridges, and at 5 P. M. had one of them completed, and the remainder of Howe's division passed over.

Our casualties were five killed, and about twenty-five wounded. I regret to name among the killed, Capt. CHAS. E. CROSS, an able and accomplished officer, belonging to the Regular Engineer Battalion. The enemy's loss could not have been large, as they were protected by their earthworks. The captain commanding their picket was killed, and several men were found dead in the ditches—the effect of our shells.

Our forces advanced cautiously across the plain, deploying skirmishers very handsomely, the right resting on Deep Run, and the left in the vicinity of the Bernard House. By dark they had reached the Bowling Green road, and posted their pickets for the night well out toward the foot of the limbered crests on which the enemy have their strong earthworks.

The rebels were not discovered in force last night, though prisoners stated that we should soon meet them if we kept on advancing.

The truly audacious movement surprised many of our own officers, not less than the enemy. It is properly a reconnoissance, by which the Commanding-General hopes to obtain some positive information regarding the enemy's intentions. This morning enough was ascertained to locate the greater portion of the enemy's force.

We took nearly one hundred prisoners, including one Major.

Our crossing took the enemy greatly by surprise. During the night LEE marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem Church, to a position in front of our line. LONGSTREET'S corps reinforced the troops in Fredericksburgh, and slept there last night. This morning they moved in a southerly direction.

By this bold movement we have demonstrated to a certainty what has become of the enemy, besides divining his purposes.

The men behaved in the most gallant manner, and cheered as they crossed, for the third time, this historic stream. The movement has thrilled the army with excitement and with impatience.

THE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Capt. Chas. E. Cross, Engineer Battalion, Regulars.

Jos. Ainsworth, Co. I, 26th New-Jersey.
Corp'l John Tremor, Co. C, 15th New-York.
Private Burgess, Teamster, Co. F, 50th New-York.
Private C. C. Keogh, Co. A, Regular Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Newcomb, 50th New-York—not seriously.
Jas. Armstrong, Co. I, 50th New-York—foot.
Wallace Fuller, Co. C, 50th New-York—arm.
Geo. L. Henry, Co. C, 50th New-York—chest.
Jas. Boyce, Co. C, 50th New-York—leg.
A. B. Hyde, Co. C, 50th New-York—both legs.
Sergt. Wakeman, Co. F, 50th New-York—neck.
Thos. Walker, Co. F, 50th New-York—thigh.
Oliver Osborn, Co. F, 50th New-York.
M. Coulry, Co. F, 50th New-York.
Joseph Bearens, Co. F, 50th New-York—thigh.
H. S. Riley, Co. D, 15th New-York—abdomen.
Patrick Hennesy, Co. G, 15th New-York—thigh.
—— Harmon, Co. G, 15th New-York—thigh.
Corp. Samuel Church, Co. K, 15th New-York—shoulder.
Philip Brady, Co. H—head.
Henry Siller, Co. A—badly.
Sergt. Lovejoy, Co. C, Regular Engineers—slightly.
John Carr, Co. B, Regular Engineers—slightly.
P. D. Lark, Co. A, Regular Engineers—leg, slightly.
C. L. Handy—severely, hip.

THE RECONNOITERING FORCE WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6.

Whatever may have been the condition of affairs on either side of the Rappahannock for the last two days, it is known that our army to-night is on this side of the river.

FREDERICKSBURGH NOT EVACUATED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6.

There is no truth in the statement of the evacuation of Fredericksburgh by Gen. LEE, and the occupation of the place by our forces.

VERY LATE REBEL NEWS.

Reports from Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

Heavy Firing Heard at Vicksburgh on the 4th.

Kirby Smith Said to Have Reinforced the Port Hudson Garrison.

The Town of Bluffton, S. C., Burnt by Our Forces.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 6.

The following are extracts from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of this morning:

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, June 3.

All is quiet at Vicksburgh.

Yesterday no firing was heard.

Gen. GRANT is evidently making preparations for a movement in some direction.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, June 4.

A courier reports that Gen. KIRBY SMITH crossed to Port Hudson on Sunday.

The gun-boats made a furious assault, sinking one steamer and drowning several hundred men.

No doubts are felt in regard to the result.

Interesting details of the fight at Vicksburgh on Thursday, are in.

Gen. GRANT used cotton bales for movable breastworks in the attack.

Gen. PEMBERTON mounted his 200-pounders and directed his fire at the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy.

Our entire loss, including the action of Baker's Creek, does not exceed five thousand.

Confidence in Gen. PEMBERTON, since his answer to Gen. GRANT'S demand for a surrender has been fully restored.

No fears are felt regarding the result either at Vicksburgh or Port Hudson.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, June 4—P. M.

Heavy firing in the direction of Vicksburgh has been heard all day.

Nothing reliable has been received from there since Sunday.

The weather is cloudy, and it is raining slightly.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, June 4.

An official dispatch from Gen. W. S. WALKER, a Pocataligo, reports that the enemy fired the town of Bluffown to-day. Our forces engaged them, and prevanted a further advance.

A later dispatch from Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON to Gen. WALKER, says: "We are now in Bluffton, which place is in flames. The enemy have retired.

No one on our side is hurt. In the raid on the Combahee the enemy carried away about 1,000 negroes and destroyed nearly a million dollars worth of property.

REPORTS FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Thurday, June 4.

The corn crop in Alabama and Western Georgia is in a flourishing condition, and promises an abundant yield. The late rains were very beneficial.

MOBILE, Thursday, June 4.

Refugees at Hascagoula report another brilliant victory over the Yankees at Port Hudson.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION

An editorial in the Richmond *Whig* says:

"The news from the Southwest continues to be of the most cheering character. Nobly has Gen. PEMBERTON vindicated the confidence placed in him by President DAVIS. From all accounts, the defence of Vicksburgh is the most glorious episode in the already crowded annals of our military history. Hecatombs of Yankees attest the valor of our troops, and the skill and success with which they have been handled. In every attack the heroic garrison has immortalized itself. The Yankees have given up the attempt to take the city by storm, and now talk of a regular siege—a plan which Gen. JOHNSTON may possibly interfere with.

The telegraph also brings the report of a brilliant victory gained by Gen. KIRBY SMITH over Gen. BANKS at Port Hudson. We have every reason to believe that this news will all be confirmed. With Gen. GRANT'S army all but annihilated by the terrific execution of our artillery and musketry at Vicksburgh and the strategetic movements of Gen. BANKS suddenly cut short at Port Hudson, the great campaign of the West, from which so much was expected by the enemy, bids fair to prove by far the most disastrous and gigantic of all their failures in this war."

Fernando Wood on His Return from Washington.

A GUARD OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS AT CAMDEN CALL HIM A "TRAITOR" AND "COPPERHEAD."

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 6.

FERNANDO WOOD passed through this city this morning on his return from his visit to Washington. He received a not very flattering reception from some New-York soldiers, who were on guard at the Camden-street Depot, who loudly denounced him, using such epithets as "Copperhead" and "Traitor," and taking particular pains to inform him they were from New-York.

Sailing of the Great Eastern.

HARLEM, N. Y. Saturday, June 6.

The *Great Eastern* sailed at 2 P. M.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival in Alexandria—The Atchafalaya—Entomological Visitation—A Rescue—Interesting Colloquies at Secessia—The Red River, its Scenery and Incidents—How the Natives Feel—State of Things in Alexandria—Gen. Banks and his Career—Effect on Foreign Governments—More Work Ahead.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, RED RIVER, Thursday, May 14, 1863.

I have just arrived at this inland city, located far up the Red River—the seat of Mr. Stowe's romance—and rooted, as I hoped I would in my last from New-Orleans, the flag of the Union proudly floating over it. Does anyone promised me as much but a few weeks ago—when I left New-York, laboring under the depressing influence of the long stagnation of our arms, and the recent affair at Charleston—I certainly could not have believed it. Such is the fact, however, that so great and rapid have been our successes in this region, that you will not wonder at my having found Major-Gen. Banks and his whole army in the highest health and spirits.

Our trip to this place from Brasbear City was both exhilarating and delightful. We came in the transport *Empire Parish*, Capt. F. D. Beckwith, and as this was—with the exception of the little *Union*—the first *transport* that has ventured to thread its way up the Red River through this newly conquered region, there was just a spice of adventure and doubt about the matter to make things lively.

I left New-Orleans on the morning of May 9 for Brashear City, and arrived the same afternoon—no event of consequence having transpired, except that on the road I met Admiral Farragut on his way from Alexandria to New-Orleans. The gallant Admiral's movements, of course, gave rise to all sorts of ingenious speculations. We heard, through him, the joyful news that Alexandria was ours; and also felt convinced at by his sudden appearance "there was something up." People down here have got to look upon Porter as a regular stormy petrel, for wherever you find him, be sure there is a storm brewing.

THE ATCHAFALAYA RIVER.

We left Brashear City at noon, and, striking up the Atchafalaya River, commenced the same evening through Grand Lake, anchored the same at 10 o'clock, at Bute la Rose. The scenery of Grand Lake was to us most novel and interesting, presenting an expanse of water that went far beyond our expectations of all, and, with the numerous small islands dotting its surface, affording a picture of unusual beauty. We passed by the wreck of the *Arizona*, a huge mass of charred and shapeless material, which, without a foreknowledge of its history, would have baffled the ingenuity of any one to guess what the object ever was. Thinking of what a commotion a few blackened planks made when in the shape of "the *Diana*," the rebels surrounded and took them from us—it was with no little glee that we ran by the forlorn and impotent wreck.

The whole passage through the Atchafalaya was among plantations and houses completely inundated by water. The rebels, with the intention of drowning our troops, had benevolently cut the levee above, but the curses—like curses—came home to roost, and instead of drowning out our men, only flooded the bayous and lakes with impassable swamps on each side, thus forcing our gunboats and transports to pass up and down them with perfect immunity from attack.

ENTOMOLOGICAL VISITATION.

At night, while sitting on the deck at Bute la Rose, we saw in the air myriads of insects of about the size of diminutive wasps, with long tails, which some declared were *mosquitoes* of the pince. Making a speculation as to the comparative amount of poison each of these creatures could carry, supposing they were mosquitoes, the night before us really appeared a formidable one to encounter. These pests, however, turned out to be what are called "willow flies," and though perfectly harmless, came in such myriads when the lamps were lit, that, at one table about which a gentleman was writing by the light of a candle, they could have been taken up by the shovelful. They fell and piled themselves up, after scorching their wings in the flame. I have seen insect life in the tropics, but never witnessed anything at all approaching what we found in every part of the vessel that evening.

A RESCUE.

About 1 o'clock on the 12th, when nearly abreast of Port Hudson, at a place called Cypress Point, we saw three men (two black and one white) and one black woman close to the shore, and hailing us frantically. As they were on a little island, and with no apparent means of getting away, and evidently in distress, the *Empire Parish* stopped and picked them up. It was lucky we did so, for they were all on the point of starvation.

The history of these persons' adventures is so interesting and significant as to be worth detailing. The white man, Philip Helwig, is a native of Hesse Darmstadt, but now a citizen of the United States—his vouchers for which he had in his pocket. He was a resident of Fulton County, Ohio, but having come to Natchez, engaged himself as a house-carpenter, was conscripted and placed as guard on the estate of Aldrich & Smith, about ten miles from that place. The female, Ellen, an intelligent black girl of about 19 years of age—was the slave of Sheriff Metcalf, of Natchez, but hired as a house girl on the plantation of the storesid Aldrich & Smith, whilm the two black men—Sam. Colbert and Charley Gilmore—belongad to them.

It appears that Philip Helwig was conscripted, very much against his will, as far back as July 29, 1862, but detailed for service on the plantation of Aldrich & Smith, in an order from the Provost-Marshal, which read as follows:

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NATCHEZ, July 29, 1862.

Conscript Philip Helwig is hereby detailed as guard on the plantation of Aldrich & Smith, called the Magnolia Plantation. He is to understand that he is, by the Conscript Act, a Confederate soldier, that he is on this special duty as guard, and can, at any time, be called into active service.

A. M. FARRAR, Provost-Marshal.

In November of 1862 Helwig received orders to go to camp. Being a citizen of the United States, and resolved—as he says—to die rather than fight against it, he fled to the woods the very day after he received the order; six negroes in all, upon the plantation—four men and two women, and among them the three who rescued—being aware of his secret.

The spot he selected as a hiding-place was in a deep wood, not more than a mile from the plantation. There he scooped himself a hole in the earth, and ever since November, until now, has lived the life of a hermit, regarding anything Daroa ever told us of Robinson Crusoe. For food and aid of every kind he had to depend entirely upon the few tender-hearted and faithful negroes who knew of his whereabouts. They daily brought him eggs, coffee, poultry, and other necessaries; the house girl, Ellen, ingeniously secreting them somewhere in the out-premises, while the two boys, alternately at night, stole off with them to their young *protégé*, at the risk of their own lives.

Matters remained in this condition until the 4th of May, when—having managed to buy a small old skiff for fifty dollars, from a neighboring plantation—they all determined on making their escape down the river. Heavy rewards—reaching at last as high as five hundred dollars—had been offered for the arrest of Helwig, and five dollars to any slave who would find his whereabouts. Imagine the steadfastness of those poor, uneducated creatures who, for six months, had the life of the white man in their hands, and not only spurned all bribes for his detection, but actually risked their own lives in his preservation. When questioned as to their feelings in the matter, it was really affecting to hear the noble sentiments that came from these poor outcasts. "No, Sir, he was always too good to us poor niggers; he never got us into any trouble, but kept us out of it often, and we was bound to help him when he was in trouble." Could every *white* man have come as well through that test of gratitude and mercy?

The four fugitives set out on their perilous journey on Monday, the 4th of May, with what little clothing they possessed, and food sufficient for the purpose. By ingeniously traveling only at night and hiding themselves in the day time, they managed to pursue their way undisturbed. On the Saturday following, about 10 A. M., five miles above the mouth of the Red River, they fell in with the *Hartford* and *Albatross*. Mr. Helwig went on board of both of them, related his story, and was well treated. They would have taken him along, but had no accommodation for the negroes, and as he would not desert his friends, (although informed that plenty of United States boats were coming along and would take them up,) he rejoined them, and they continued their voyage together.

On Sunday morning, at 7 A. M., when near the junction of the Atchafalaya and Red River, they saw a gunboat going up the river, but did not get near enough to speak. About noon of the same day they saw a transport going up the river. It was the *Union*. They hailed her and she stopped. Mr. Helwig went on board, told the whole of his story, and, after being asked a number of questions, was informed that he and his companions had better remain where they were for the present, and that she (the *Union*) would take them up on her return.

It did not prove better to remain where they were, for, twenty minutes after they were left by the *Union*, they were hailed by a party of two white men and two women, who ordered them to come ashore. They refused to do so, and hurried down the stream as fast as they could. The pursuers then hailed a skiff some distance below the fugitives, and cried out to catch them; but the party addressed seemed either afraid or unwilling, although the skiff was taken up to the pursuers, and the two men jumped in.

They all then gave chase to the four fugitives, who managed to keep ahead until at a point two or three miles above where we found them, where—finding the enemy gaining on them—they ran their skiff ashore, left all they had in it, sprung to land, and made for the woods on the left bank of the river.

The men in pursuit hurried to an adjoining plantation, where they obtained the use of four bloodhounds (we saw the identical hounds in a boat rowed by a negro, after we had rescued these people), and pressed onward. Helwig and his friends kept on through the woods, skirting the river; they heard the hounds gaining on them, and at last only escaped by wading to their necks through a narrow creek, which baffled the scent of the ferocious brutes. They thus managed to get at last to the river side, at a place called Cypress Point, where we found them, and where they had been from Sunday noon to Tuesday noon, without tasting a morsel of food.

INTERESTING GLIMPSES AT SECESSIA.

Apart from the interest excited merely by the sufferings and adventures of these people, they brought us intelligence of the inner working of things in the rebel States which is not without value. For instance, they told us that most of the wealthy rebels in Natchez had sent all their valuables to Brookhaven, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, for safety. As we had just heard of how Col. Grierson had made havoc among rebel property in this same Brookhaven, we thus learnt, for the first time, how deeply Natchez has suffered by that great movement. They told us, moreover, that there are no soldiers scarcely at Natchez, nor fortifications, and that there is a most serious division between the people of that town and the country folks; the latter refusing to sell any goods to the former, because they so ingloriously surrendered the city to the "Yankees" on a former occasion.

They say that our successes down here were perfectly well known among all the negroes on the plantations, who looked upon their day of redemption as at hand; that the "old folks talked careful about such things among niggers," but the children "let it out;"—that so far from destroying all their cotton, they were hiding it everywhere. 5,000 bales being concealed to one place alone that they knew of,—and that the people are so sick of the war and afraid of conscription, that masters have actually been known to get themselves put up in hogsheads and carted away as sugar to some hiding-place by their own negroes.

SCENERY AND INCIDENTS UP THE RED RIVER.

To the stranger, passing for the first time up the Red River, the scenery is, in places, so wild and primitive as to convey the idea that one is threading his way among its countless sharp bends and sinuosities upon some exploring expedition; and if some Attackapas Indian were suddenly to make his appearance on the bank, fully equipped with bow and arrow, he would only be a fit object for the foreground of such a picture. Blue and white cranes were constantly flitting by us, and numberless alligators were basking on the muddy banks, or lazily swimming. They afforded much sport for our soldiers, who, for once, were permitted a little holiday in trying their skill in an unaccustomed manner. One splendid marksman, Corporal George Douglas, of Company E, Thirteenth Connecticut, sent a ball from a Sharpe's rifle clean into the head of a monster measuring nine or ten feet, and turned him belly upward, lashing the water furiously with his tail. Many wanted to bring him on board as a trophy, but it was thought we were not at war with alligators, whatever feeling we may entertain toward Copperheads.

But wild as the scenery is in certain places, in others it presents a picture of cultivated beauty that we had not seen equaled in the richest parts of Southern Louisiana. We passed by many splendid estates, where the emerald green cornfields stretched their unbroken surfaces far away to the forests in the blue horizon, and the negro quarters were built with solid brick chimneys, and other evidences of care and progress, which we had not seen elsewhere.

The Red River is extremely tortuous, and of so red a color, from the red clay banks which inclose it, as to make its name a very appropriate one. At its junction with the Atchafalaye, or little neck of the old Mississippi River, its shores are flat and somewhat monotonous, the willow predominating among its vegetation; but, as we ascend the river towards Alexandria, the banks become higher and broken, the vegetation more varied, and the whole character of the landscape extremely picturesque. As a matter of course, every evidence of commerce was absent that could have given animation to the scene, as we met nothing during the whole transit but one of our gunboats occasionally, and also the *Union* going down to Brashear City, laden with precious cotton.

One point of interest was Gordon's Landing, which we passed at 7 A. M. of Wednesday. This is where the *Queen of the West* was taken from us, to lend so short and ignobin a remnant of life in the hands of the rebels. We found three water batteries there, and a very formidable fortification in the background, all of which the enemy, no doubt, thought impregnable, but which Admiral Porter's fleet has, what is vulgarly termed—"knocked into a cocked hat."

HOW THE NATIVES FEEL ABOUT US.

At a landing called Cassandra we stopped on Wednesday morning, to take in fuel. Having a half hour to spare, I went ashore to converse with the tenants of a dilapidated little frame building at the river side. The inmates consisted of a white man and woman and two little children, all looking extremely pale, sickly and emaciated. On sounding them as to their sentiments, I wish you could have heard that man speak of the horror in which the rebel conscription was held in his part of the country; of the means taken to evade it; and of the anxious wish of the inhabitants to find themselves once more under the protecting folds of the old flag. He told me of a certain place where at least three hundred loyal men are concealed in the woods—giving me the name and locality—and have been for *twelve months* past, living upon wild hogs and whatever else they can find. When the man mentioned their numbers, "Aye, Sir," interrupted his feeble wife, "I reckon nearer five hundred."

A sharpshooter, of the Fifty-third Massachusetts, who was on board with us, and who is an escaped loyal citizen from this same district, corroborated this statement afterward by his own knowledge. His own father was here murdered for his loyalty, and a brother of his forced into the rebel army. He says that if these men can only but get arms put into their hands, they would do their own fighting against the authors of their misery. The whole State of Louisiana swarms with men of the same stamp; men who have the picture of murdered fathers, brothers and friends before them, and who would be nerved alone by the rebels with an amount of earnestness and vengeance, that cannot be expected of the Northern soldier, who comes here to fight upon the cold impulse of duty only. Gen. Banks knows full well this tremendous element of power within his grasp, and—mark my words—he will surprise you with the manner in which he will use it.

STATE OF THINGS IN ALEXANDRIA.

My stay in Alexandria is so limited—having arrived only yesterday afternoon, and compelled to move on again this morning—that I have little to tell you about its individual characteristics. Indeed, except being to us a strategic point of great value for opening up the hitherto hidden wealth of this great region and dispersing the rebel armies, there is comparatively little worth mentioning. As a town, it never was one of the size or consequence even of Baton Rouge, and now that it is a mere garrison for our soldiers, and every store closed up or empty, of course it is only a ghost of its former self.

GEN. BANKS AND HIS CAREER.

I had to come here really to be able to take a broad and comprehensive view of the magnificent successes which have attended the army and navy of this Department during the last two months. I really do not believe that the generality of people in the Northern yet realize the fullness of these successes in every bearing, present and future. Considering the petty means he had at his disposal, the wonderful rapidity of his movements, the way his victories must inevitably affect the enemy, and the great moral power they are going to have upon the Governments of Europe; there has been no such a sweeping and unopposed successful military career as that of Maj.-Gen. Banks in this Department, since the war began.

While other Generals, with the most magnificent armies at their command, have been, after boundless slaughter, unable to effect any sensible reduction of the rebellion, Gen. Banks has—with means ridiculously inadequate—not only overrun nearly the whole State of Louisiana in two months—broken up and demoralized the whole rebel army—poured into the Treasury of the United States, *already*, over five millions of dollars, not one cent of which goes to speculators—developed, by his personal *prestige*, the latent loyalty of a whole State, and made the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and the opening of the whole Mississippi River a foregone conclusion; but he has done all this in spite of difficulties that other leading commanders, with large armies, never had to encounter.

With him there is no such thing as sitting still and "waiting for reinforcements;" but having waited just long enough to get his green troops into good military condition, he has pushed on, like Napoleon, following blow by blow, without giving the enemy one moment's breathing-time; and, like Hannibal, *making armies as he moved along*. If no unforeseen mishap occurs, through undue interference with his plans from headquarters, or through the rash and untimely proceedings of any separate but coöperating command—(and we have no reason to fear this from so great a General as Grant)—Gen. Banks will, within three months—(let the reader mark the date of this letter)—put you in unchallenged and peaceful possession of the entire Mississippi River, and the *loyal* State of Louisiana.

EFFECT ON FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

I spoke of the effect which Gen. Banks' recent successes will have on foreign Governments. Perhaps all your readers are not fully aware of the *direct* and *important* bearing which these very successes have had—*in future*—upon diplomatic arrangements between this country and England.

As far back as December of last year, Lord Lyons sent the following important letter to Earl Russell, of which I quote an extract:

"Washington, Dec. 26, 1862.

My Lord: With my dispatch of the 19th inst. I had the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter which I had written to Mr. Seward, with a view to ascertain whether the Government of the United States was willing to give definite assurances calculated to give confidence to Confederate sellers and neutral purchasers of cotton. I spoke to Mr. Seward about this letter yesterday, and endeavored to obtain from him some definite answer to the questions put in it. Such an answer, however, he was evidently unprepared to give. I then inquired whether he could furnish me with any information respecting the *intentions of the Government which would be calculated to allay disquiet in Europe, and to give a turn to public opinion favorable to the United States.*

Mr. Seward said that one of the impediments to the restoration of the cotton trade had been *an impression that the possession of New-Orleans by the Federal Government would be only temporary*, but that there was proof that this impression was fast fading away from the Southern mind. I might, indeed, Mr. Seward added, *confidently assure people in Europe that, in a very short time, Gen. Banks' military talents and administrative ability would restore loyalty to the whole State of Louisiana; that, by a vote of the loyal inhabitants, that State would resume its normal position, and that this could not fail to revive the cotton-trade.*

I observed to Mr. Seward that this prospect was *distant and vague*, and that my purpose would be much better answered by some *distinct assurances as to matters at the present moment under the control of the Federal Government.*"

In speaking of what Mr. Seward said relative to the regulations which the United States proposed to establish, and in virtue of which cotton is to be taken possession of by the National officers, and sent by them to the Northern markets, no other mode of exportation being allowed, Lord Lyons—after expressing his belief that "these regulations would cause alarm rather than satisfaction in Europe"—nevertheless significantly adds: "If neutrals were *sure* of retaining control of their purchases, they might begin to buy, with a view to holding the cotton, in the hope that some contingency (*such as that which* he [Mr. Seward] *had mentioned of the restoration of loyalty in Louisiana*) would enable the Government to remove all the restrictions on its exportations."

Throughout these extracts—indeed, through the whole letter, which you will find in your files—Lord Lyons allows us to see very distinctly that England would be perfectly satisfied of the hopelessness of the rebellion *if* certain contingencies arose. But those contingencies *have arisen*. By "Gen. Banks' military talents and administrative ability," not only is Mr. Seward's prophecy in the course of literal fulfillment, but with a rapidity which must be as startling to him and Lord Lyons as it doubtless is to Gen. Banks himself. Indeed, I have heard from one who knows, that this remarkable letter only came to the Government's notice *since* his success; that, with the true modesty which belongs to all great men, he said, when he read it: "Had I known beforehand how much was expected of me, and the means at my disposal, it might have almost paralyzed my efforts."

If the opening up of the Mississippi, and restoration of Louisiana, be really the touchstone of success by which England is determining on which side to throw the weight of her influence, we may consider that she needs no longer hesitate as to which side that influence *must* lean. Having decided on the matter, there is but one course left her, if she values the prosperity of her people, viz: to immediately inform Jeff Davis & Co., that any further persistence in their futile attempt to overthrow this Government, so far from meeting any countenance from her, will have her open opposition, as a needless cause of the effusion of human blood, and the source of fearful and unnecessary suffering among her own people. To "intervention" of this character, the whole civilized world will cry AMEN!

MORE WORK AHEAD.

The *Empire Parish* took on board, this morning, Gen. Banks, his Staff, and a number of troops, and at 11 A. M. we were off. Whither I am accompanying them, and where my next letter is to be dated from, I know not and could not tell if I did. Of one thing, however, I am quite certain, and that is that there is more work ahead. I am further convinced that, whatever that work may be, it must—under such leadership—redound to the credit of the army and navy of the Gulf Department, and confer fresh benefits upon the country.

NEMO.

THE AMITE VALLEY EXPEDITION.

Cleaning Out Guerrillas—Cutting Off Supplies for Port Hudson—Seizure of Rebel Stores—Interesting Details of a Week's Operations in Secessia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BAYOU RONDA, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

I have just returned from the valley of the Amite, and as I leave on the morrow to witness the attack of our forces upon Port Hudson, I must take time from sleep to give your readers an account of what I have witnessed during the past two weeks.

On the evening of Thursday, May 7, as I was walking with my friend Capt. Bidgoit, Company K, Fourteenth Maine regiment, in a garden upon what is known as the "Marmillion Plantation," where Capt. Bidgoit has for some months been in command, an orderly rode up with a dispatch ordering him to have his command in readiness to embark on a steamer, which would call for them about 11 o'clock that evening. Accordingly we embarked, finding upon the steamer the remainder of the Fourteenth Maine, the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York, and a detachment of the Twenty-fourth Maine, and steamed up the river about 35 miles to Doyle's Plantation, when we debarked and marched through the forest and swamp 20 miles to the Amite River, the point selected as the base of operations for clearing out the guerrillas and destroying the supplies of the Port Hudson garrison in this fertile valley.

A float had been constructed across the river at a point called Scelviqne's Ferry, where was a large quantity of cypress lumber, since sent to New-Orleans, of which the Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth Maine made themselves shelters. The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York encamped at another crossing, which it was deemed necessary to hold, three miles above. The next day we were joined by the Twenty-first New-York battery, under Capt. Barnes, an able and efficient officer. Sunday a party of guerrillas, led probably by Gonsales, a man of some notoriety in these parts, came down to the opposite bank and fired into the Maine infantry. They replied briskly with the Austrian rifle, and Capt. Barnes opened upon them a few shell and canister, killing, as they afterwards admitted, three and wounding several. None were injured on our side, notwithstanding the attack was afterwards repeated by the enemy. Three men in the New-York regiment were slightly wounded in a subsequent attack made upon them. One man was washing his handkerchief in the river when a ball passed through it, leaving him unharmed.

From this point as a base, scouting parties were sent out nearly every day, sometimes three at a time, into the country across the river, who returned at night with rebel wagons laden with rebel cotton, sugar or corn, drawn by rabel mules, horses or oxen, and driven by rebel negroes.

Your correspondent went out with every expedition, except when more than one went out at a time, starting sometimes on foot, but always returning mounted, and in this way he himself captured and turned over to the Government six horses. All the valuable horses, however, had been run off by the rebels at our approach, and most of those captured by us were found in the woods, at considerable distance from the houses, where also we found carriages and other property which the proprietors had endeavored to conceal from us. The most prominent feature in this section is the entire lack of men. With the exception of a one-eyed overseer, a decrepid doctor and a man who had been discharged from rebel service, I saw not a single male between the ages of 14 and 65 at any plantation which we visited. Would my time allow, I could fill one issue of your sheet with highly diverting incidents connected with the seizure of this rebel property. A single one will illustrate. At one plantation a detachment of the Fourteenth Maine, under Col. Porter, had loaded up several wagons with cotton and sugar, when a few who had been detailed to search the premises, brought out a quantity of lard in jars, the women following after, and clamoring loudly for them to leave it behind. Col. Porter, taking pity upon their evident distress, ordered one jar, enough to supply any Northern family for an entire year, to be left. But this was not enough, and they at first begged, and then demanded that another jar should be given them, and upon the Colonel's ordering his men to put it on the cart, they seated themselves upon it and said they should not have it. Here was a trying circumstance indeed—two women against a half regiment of men. The result was already doubtful, when the Colonel, with his usual sagacity, called out: "Take woman and all." No sooner said than done, the men raised the Southern beauties on their larder in their arms, when one of them jumped down, and seizing a billet of wood, struck one of the bearers such a whack on the head that I feared she had accomplished what, at the same time she threatened to do, and broken his skull. But I must omit further account of the doings of the infantry, to give a more detailed account of the more important work of the cavalry under Col. Davis, who joined us the morning of the 12th.

A complete cutting off the supply of beef and corn to the garrison at Port Hudson was the object accomplished by this expedition. The cavalry, consisting of the Texan Rangers, under a most gallant officer, Col. Davis, all refugees from Texas, and a company of the Mounted Rifle Raegers, under Capt. Read, whom the New-York Press have not yet forgotten, left Scelviqne's Ferry Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Capt. Read's company being advance guard, and continuing so throughout the expedition.

In about two hours they observed the tracks of Capt. Gonsale's guerrillas, who preceded them for thirty miles to Springfield, on the Natalbany River, tearing up the bridges on the Tickfaw and other streams, which our men repaired as they advanced. Across the Natalbany River was a bridge shaped like a turtle's back, on the further declivity of which the enemy had torn up about eight feet. Our men not observing it, charged to cross, but were suddenly checked, and at the same time were attacked by the enemy. The men were quickly dismounted and sent across on the sleepers, Capt. R. shouting, "Bring on of those pieces of artillery and plant it here." There was no artillery within thirty miles, but the rebels did not know it and skedaddled in fine style. They then went on foot, leading their horses and following the trail with a candle for seven miles to Hammond Station, on the Jackson Railroad, where they expected to encounter five companies of Mississippi cavalry on their retreat from Pontchatoula, from which place they had fled at the approach of the Sixth Michigan, under Col. Clark. But not finding them, they fed their horses, burned the railroad bridge, and started for Pontchatoula, capturing on the way a Lieutenant, with about twenty Chocktaw Indians, whom they sent to New Orleans. They bivouacked a few miles from the town about two hours before day, and as soon as it was light, having thrown out skirmishers on a two mile range to capture prisoners, they entered the town and passed through it, capturing about forty prisoners and the rebel camp. This they burned, consisting of about fifty framed buildings and cabins. The sight was very imposing, each cabin sending up its column of flame and smoke—occasionally interspersed with fragments, as the flame exploded cartridges which the rebels had left in their hasty retreat.

On their return from camp to P. village they were fired into by the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, who mistook them for rebels. Col. Davis coolly ordered the bugle to sound the signal to cease firing, and order was soon restored. Having returned to Hammond Station, they burned a large saw and grist mill which contained a fine engine, and removed the shoes from a rebel Government shoe factory, sending them to New-Orleans. This was one of the largest factories in the Confederacy, the operatives in which were exempt from conscription.

The next P. M. they started for Camp Moore, following up the railroad from Tickfaw toward Independent Station, the flag-station of the Jackson Railroad. They were obliged to march on a narrow neck between the track and a ditch, in a very exposed position. Lieut. Temple, Company A, Texas cavalry, had been sent ahead with a detachment to cut off a rebel picket supposed to be somewhere between Tickfaw and Independent Station. He not having returned, the night being very dark and their position very much exposed, Col. Davis thought it prudent to return to Tickfaw and take the main road, and sent ahead Corp. Ferdinand Spear, of the Mounted Rifles, with one private, to inform Lieut. Temple of their return. But the guide of Lieut. T. lost his way and brought him in below where the main body were bivouacking, with horses' lines in hand. Therefore, Corp. Spear went on till he encountered the rebel picket. Being challenged, he gave the countersign, "Bonker Hill." The picket replied, "That's right, come ahead." But he seeing the mistake, said, "I'll go back and bring up the rear," and turning to go back, they fired upon him, wounding him slightly and taking him prisoner. He said, "I'm your prisoner." But one of them, exclaiming "Let's shoot the ——— Yankee son of a ———," placed a shot-gun at his head and blew out his brains. The private escaped with both horses, and reported the same to the Colonel. A little after day, they drove in the rebel picket, and engaged their entire force, consisting of five companies of cavalry. Our men charged upon them with an unearthly yell that threw the enemy into the greatest confusion. They fled in a complete panic, leaving their dead and wounded, their arms and dismounted horses scattered in every direction upon the field. One rebel, in his haste to escape, ran against a tree, like Absalom of old, and met about as bad luck, for he broke his neck.

One beautiful smooth-faced boy, evidently not more than 13 years of age, lay upon the ground, shot through the neck.

From this point they kept up a constant skirmishing to Tangipaho, the village near which Camp Moore is, or rather was, located. Having forded the river, they dashed through the town, breaking the telegraph wire.

They found the camp evacuated, with dinner cooked in the officer's tents, and a large building, probably containing commissary stores, which had been fired by the Confederates, still in flames. Near by stood a caisson and artillery forge, which they run upon the fire, and consumed. They fired the bridge across the Tangipeho River, about 200 feet in width, together with officers' and all other buildings. Having posted pickets, they went back to the railroad station, in which was a large quantity of tar. This they lighted, and soon the whole building was in flames. The enemy had cut open hogsheads of sugar, and scattered it in the street. Those not destroyed our forces gave to the poor.

They returned to Scelviqne's, *viâ* Pontchatoula, having been absent just a week. The only casualties were: Capt. Norss, Co. A, Texans—slight in shoulder, rifle ball; Corp. Fred. Spear, Mounted Rifles—killed; private Jim Crow, Mounted Rifles—lost right leg; one private, name unknown, Texans—severely wounded in shoulder; several slight wounds. The forces have already left the Amite for an attack upon Port Hudson, to which point I must hasten.

XX.

OPERATIONS ON THE RED RIVER.

Before Grand Gulf—Sharing the Honors—The Trip Down the Mississippi—Incidents of the Voyage—Up the Red River—The Fight at Garden's Landing—Occupation of Fort De Russy and Alexandria.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, NEAR GRAND GULF, Sunday, May 3, 1863.

Events follow each other in such rapid succession, they leave but little time to chronicle them. To-day has been one of the most exciting which the fleet has experienced since its passage of the Vicksburgh batteries, and a great deal more satisfactory. After a continuous five hours' hammering, and being hammered before the batteries of Grand Gulf, and a second two hours' engagement and final running past their guns, (which we had considered silenced—almost,) we this morning had the satisfaction of seeing their works blown up and abandoned. The gunboats at this time lay at Dishaven's plantation, four miles below Grand Gulf, (Point of Rocks,) but within distinguishing distance by a glass. Having, for two days, been employed in ferrying the troops across the river below; having heard of the repulse of the rebel forces by Gen. Grant, at Port Gibson, and the probable retirement of the rebel army up the Big Black, we were prepared to see this stronghold abandoned and its works destroyed. The explosions this morning, before daylight, which shook the surrounding country at Grand Gulf, and announced the fall of that place, therefore created no surprise. The gunboats, led by the *Lafayette*, immediately got underway, and made all speed to reach and occupy the place. In strict justice to each branch of the service, when Acting Ensign Smith, of the *Lafayette*, unfurled the American flag over the ruined and abandoned works, Gen. Grant's Ensign should have thrown to the breeze the victorious banner of the army upon the same ramparts. This would, at least, have been poetical justice. The gunboats were *nearest the spot*, and had the start in the race, taking possession before it was possible for the land forces to arrive.

FIAT JUSTICIA, ETC.

Not one among the officers or men whom I have seen on the gunboats are inclined to appropriate, exclusively, the honor of capturing the place. It was one of those happy occurrences going to show the *wisdom of combining the two arms of the service, and illustrates the folly of attempting to achieve anything here without such concert of action.*

The public may judge how we felt last evening, when, after the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Ellet, with dispatches from Admiral Farragut, we heard the order to coal ship and go to Red River. To have left the rebels in quiet possession of their intrenchments seemed like abandoning a job half—*less* than half—finished, and which must needs have been consummated by some one else. Now that we have seen the Stars and Stripes waving over the place, and our naval forces in actual possession, we are glad to be sent to other and more useful fields.

The gunboats *Carondelet* and *Mound City* were left to hold the place, the *Tuscumbia* lying near by, and getting ready for service, while the *Lafayette*, *Benton*, *Pittsburgh*, *General Price* and a small tug were ordered below. The *Switzerland*, in command of Lieut.-Col. Ellet, is also to return below. The business of completing the coaling of the ships was hurried forward; a brief hour was spent in religious services on board some of the vessels of the fleet, and then, at nearly 11 o'clock A. M., the Admiral signaled, "Get underweigh," and in less than fifteen minutes the fleet was

OFF FOR RED RIVER.

The *Benton* led the way, followed by the *Switzerland*, *Pittsburgh*, *Gen. Price*, *Lafayette* and little tug *Ivy*—the latter, though last, and least in size, by no means least in importance or usefulness. This little steam tug—when impartial history shall have summed up the achievements of the big gunboats—will be assigned a place of the first importance, for the ever active and ever heroic part she has acted. The same may truthfully be stated of the *Dahlia*, *Pansy* and other tugs which have accompanied the gunboats on their most perilous expeditions, and have gallantly shared *more* than their proportion of danger and losses. In parceling out the honors—when there are any to divide—let not the little industrious bees of the fleet, the messenger-boy-tugs, be forgotten; without them we should be like a General Assembly without pages or postmasters.

At noon the fleet passed Brunsburgh, where the army had been landing during the previous two days and nights. Most of the troops had already left, on their way to join the advance across Bayou Pierre, at Port Gibson. On the opposite side of the river, where there is a fine sugar plantation, the cavalry were arriving, preparatory to being crossed over.

The day was very fine, all the officers and men were in the best of humor, and the vessels were swept along upon the quiet bosom of the Mississippi as if upon a holiday excursion.

At Rodney, ten miles below, a fine little village lying at the foot of a ridge of high land coming in north of Bayou Pierre, a few white people, but a good many black, came out to see us pass. No one, however, waved us a welcome. Even the blacks, fearful of the consequences, prudently refrained from manifesting their feelings by any sign from the shore. We were told that the village had a large number of wounded in it, brought down from the battle-field of of Port Gibson on the previous day.

A few miles further down we came to a long bend in the river, (Island No. 303,) with Waterproof on the right hand, and Gen. Taylor's old place on the opposite side of the river. A number of slaves came out from Waterproof, and saluted us most cordially as we passed. Among the group was an old woman, bent with age, who threw up her hands, flourished her old tattered bonnet, and cried out "God bless you; I is glad to see you." She would straighten herself up, then bow herself again almost to the earth, throwing her arms about in the wildest delight. The enthusiasm of this poor old slave created much amusement on board the gunboats.

The plantation of "Old Zack," of blessed memory, sent out no deputation, white or black, to greet us. As it was Sunday, the people were all in their houses or away from home, and the place seemed almost as if deserted. The colored people peered at us from their doorways or out of windows, but manifested no particular feeling at our advent. This place, I believe, is now the property of Gen. Taylor, son of the old General, who was repulsed by Gen. Banks, on the 13th of April, at or near Berwick Bay, La.

So far as I can judge from appearances along this part of the river, the planters have not been interrupted much in their planting business. Everything seemed to be going on as usual. There were cultivated fields everywhere to be seen; abundance of cattle and other farm stock roaming about; the slaves were still busy or sauntering around, and nothing indicated that they expected the appearance of an enemy or were anticipating sudden or violent changes.

The planters, if at home, kept out of sight, but the slaves everywhere congregated in groups and eyed us with eager curiosity. Wherever there was no white person in sight they swung their hats, waved hands, and made other sign of their gratification at our appearance. When any white person was present they prudently restrained their enthusiasm, but when alone and unobserved their delight knew no bounds. The young people would skip, dance, roll on the ground and laugh immoderately, while the old and thoughtful negroes would uncover their grey heads and bow most reverentially, with outstretched hands, as if in benediction upon "Massa Lincoln's gunboats." The honest enthusiasm of these people could not be mistaken. They seemed, also, to know who we were as well as their masters.

NATCHEZ.

It was near sundown when we turned the long reach above Natchez, and the town, beautiful for situation, appeared in sight. The large Female Seminary west of the town is the first object which attracts attention. Next to this, in size and pretension, is the Marine Hospital, built by the Government at the same time that a similar institution was erected at Memphis and at Napoleon, Ark. Residences of the most princely description, half concealed by the foliage in which the town is embowered, with fine walks and lawns and costly terracas, marked the place as once the abode of wealth and refinement. The hands upon the city clock indicated 4¾ o'clock. Thousands of people were observed congregated along the brow of the high hill on which the city stands, watching with earnest but mute and stolid expression the progress of Uncle Sam's gunboats, as one after the other they swept past. Upon close inspection a large number of white citizens, male and female—many of the latter fashionably, or at least handsomely dressed—were observed in separate groups, standing apart from the blacks, the latter making up the large majority of spectators. The town under the hill, where nearly all the river trade has been transacted, seemed deserted, and the buildings and wharves decaying and out of use. The houses were occupied by families of laborers and blacks, who paid little attention to us. Several attempts were made to draw out some expression of feeling from the crowd, but from beginning to end not more than half a dozen persons were noticed to wave, and this was done in a furtive manner, as if fearful of being noticed by others. On board the gunboats there was abundant manifestation of good feeling, which must have been apparent to every one of the thousands who saw us pass.

No attempt has been made to fortify this place, although it unquestionably affords one of the strongest positions on the river. The overshadowing force of the wealth of the city, and the value of the public and private buildings and residences, which would be exposed to destruction, no doubt furnishes an explanation of the cause. A year ago Capt. Wm. D. Porter, then commanding the *Essex*, landed at the town for the purpose of procuring ice. They obtained no ice, but were given a warm reception instead, the boat's crew being fired upon. Capt. Porter immediately began to shell the city, when a deputation of prominent citizens came down and apologized for the outrage, disavowing it, and charging the offence upon irresponsible marauders. The shelling was stopped, and since that time there has been no communication, friendly or otherwise, with the place.

From this place down we now began to see, on both sides of the river, rich and cultivated plantations with large and handsome residences and convenient outbuildings, mills, &c., all well inclosed. It soon became too dark to distinguish objects nicely, but we could see, by a tolerably bright moonlight, that we were beginning to pass through the most flourishing planting region on the Mississippi. Two hours after passing Natchez we came to another long turn in the river, corresponding almost exactly to that at Vicksburgh. This is the location of Ellis' Cliffs, a place which it is said the rebels have long had it in contemplation to fortify. The situation is certainly formidable, and might be made as strong as either Vicksburgh or Grand Gulf. The lack of means and appliances is probably the reason that this and some other places have not before this bristled with hostile cannon. It is now too late.

ARRIVAL AT RED RIVER.

At 2½ A. M. Monday, we came in sight of a large object moored near the right bank of the river, whose tall masts, minus yards, loomed up against the sky. It was the U. S. sloop-of-war *Hartford*. Our present journey was at an end. The fleet now came to, some tying up to the

er, early on Monday morning, say 8 o'clock. She was dispatched thither by Admiral FARRAGUT, in order to verify the reports touching the evacuation of the place, and also to ascertain what force, if any, in the shape of gunboats, remained there to dispute our passage.

Capt. JOHN E. HART, of the *Albatross*, led the way, and was the first to reach the vicinity of the landing.

The *Estrella* mounts five guns, viz.: two short 32s, two 24-pound howitzers, and a 30-pound Parrott. She is an iron hull, but relies chiefly upon cotton bales for protection from sharpshooters and as partial protection for her machinery. She prudently kept a little astern of the *Albatross*. The latter carries four long 32s and a 30-pound Parrott on her forecastle, and is an efficient vessel, though not sufficiently protected against heavy shot.

By reference to the diagram which I have drawn, and send you herewith, it will be seen that it is necessary to pass a short turn in the river before coming in view of the rebel gunboats, which lay in the next turn above, near the casemated forts.

ORDER OF ATTACK.

The *Albatross* leading, first discovered the rebel boats—the *Grand Duke* and *Mary T.*—lying in waiting above. They had seen the smoke of the approaching steamers, and immediately began to make steam themselves. Itself way between the position of the two fleets a *strong raft spanned the river, barring all nearer approach to each other*. They were now only 400 yards apart. The *Albatross* ran into the left-hand bend of the river, firing her bow Parrott and two starboard broadside guns at the rebel vessels as she passed. They immediately replied with five guns, two 32s on the *Mary T.*, and two 24-pound howitzers, and a 30-pound Parrott from the *Grand Duke*. The firing continued very brisk from both sides, the *Albatross* loading and firing very rapidly. Meantime she backed out of the bend, presenting first her bow and then her port broadside to the enemy. The *Estrella* and *Arizona*, *which had no orders to advance*, laid partially under cover of the point, and fired their starboard Parrots whenever they could get a view of the enemy through the clearing or thin growth across the point.

EFFECTS OF THE REBEL SHOT.

Almost the first shots from the rebel steamers demolished the pilot-house of the *Albatross*, killing one of her pilots and carrying away the hand of the other. They rigged relieving tackles aft, and thus steered the steamer during the remainder of the action. Her mainmast was also cut nearly in two; a ball passed through her hull, near the water line, injuring her machinery, but not so seriously as to prevent its use.

The first broadside of the *Albatross* carried away the steam connection-pipe of the *Mary T.*, killing and wounding thirty persons. The *Grand Duke* was also struck several times, her cotton flying at every shot, or our well-aimed broadside taking effect in different parts of her works. The action continued about forty minutes, without interruption of firing on either side. The *Grand Duke* then findieg it too hot for them, backed up stream, under cover of the woods, leaving the *Mary T.* disabled. The *Albatross* then dropped down and communicated with Capt. COOK, of the *Estrella*, as to the practicability of capturing the disabled steamer. The raft across the river, however, was still intact, and interposed an impassable barrier between our own and the rebel steamers. Meantime, the *Grand Duke* hitched on to her crippled companion and towed her out of range. The fight—one of the fiercest and most desperately-contested naval engagements yet witnessed on the Western waters—was over.

Throughout the action the *Albatross* fought with most unflinching gallantry, and her officers and crew deserve well of their country. She had seven men killed and wounded at her guns. Three killed and four wounded, as near as I can ascertain. The *Grand Duke* and *Mary T.*, according to the statement of two deserters, had sixty persons killed and wounded on the two boats.

Capt. HART then signaled the *Estrella* and *Arizona* to get under weigh and follow him down the river. He had been sent to reconnoiter, but he had found and finished a very respectable fight.

Twelve miles below Gordon's Landing the returning steamers met the little *Sachem* coming up to their relief. She returned with the rest. The ascending fleet of Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER met the *Albatross* and her companions in the old river. The *Arizona* and *Estrella* turned about and joined our fortunes in the up-river expedition, while the *Albatross* continued on to report to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, at the mouth of the Red.

THE FLOODED AND DESOLATE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The whole lower portion of the Red River is at present overflowed, nothing but the half-submerged willows, cottonwood and other trees which fringe its banks indicating the real boundaries of the stream. For the first forty miles, or up to the mouth of the Black River, it is one broad lake. Here and there were the remnants of dilapidated shanties set upon stilts along the banks, which were sheltered used by woodchoppers. Not one in twenty of the houses passed contained a human inhabitant, since it must have been next to impossible to subsist where there is no communication with the outside world except by the uncertain use of canoes among almost impenetrable swamps and forests. Neither the width of the stream nor the character of the scenery along its course realized the idea of the great Red River of the North which we read of in the geography. The river is not over two hundred and fifty yards in its average width; its waters are turbid, and the scenery monotonous and uninviting. The *depth* of water, however, is a redeeming feature at this season, ranging from four to six fathoms in the middle, which is generally its deepest part. The steamers experienced little difficulty for the first day and a half. After getting some thirty miles up, the downward current was stopped, and from the character of a still lake, the waters seemed to set in our favor, or *up stream*. The level character of the vast region surrounding or lying along the river, with its almost illimitable system of bayous requiring large bodies of water to supply their drain—it was difficult to realize that the dismal and deserted river we were passing almost for days together, was one of the great avenues of trade running through one of the richest parts of the Western Continent.

About noon on Tuesday we passed the mouth of Black River, making in at an oblique angle from the north. Here there was a partially submerged plantation, with trees, fences and outbuildings just emerging from the flood, like the earth from the ancient deluge. The numerous family of white, black and others of every shade which occupied the solitary house and outbuildings, gathered at windows and doors and stared at our iron-clads from the time we came in sight, until the last vessel disappeared around the next turn. Neither man, woman or child, black or white, made any sign by which to judge of their feelings toward us.

The river now became more crooked, obliging the long steamers to observe much circumspection in making the short turns, so as to avoid getting aground. The country also grew higher, farms multiplied, and cattle and cleared places began to mark the boundary between the water and the dry land. The people appeared along this region to be mostly German and French, who were carrying on an uncertain contest with the deluge, the forests, and the climate, for the purpose of securing a habitation and a living along the banks. All these people appeared glad to see us, and waved their hands or removed hats and bowed most respectfully as we passed.

Comfortable and thrifty places now began to multiply, and a few miles below Gordon's Landing the farmers assembled with their whole families of little children and manifested unfeigned pleasure at our appearance. In every case where the master waved, the blacks would join most heartily in the ovation.

The *Arizona* still kept the lead, or exchanged it with the *Switzerland* or *Price*, while the *Benton*, *Pittsburgh* and *Lafayette* kept each other company at a more respectful distance. At nearly every place there were evidences that a few bales of cotton had been burned. At the larger and wealthier plantations there were well-stored sheds of cotton, while the poor and humble had resigned their small stock to the flames, at the behest of some agent or officer of the Confederates.

As night approached we now found the river become more tortuous and our progress slower. Just before dark the advance steamers came to at Gordon's Landing. The immense raft which had been stretched across the river here was now swung alongside the right bank. The steamers all came to. The crews, however, under the Admiral's order, lay at quarters ready for action during the night. Some of the vessels made fast to the bank or raft, while others anchored in mid stream.

A CONFEDERATE STEAMER WAITS OUR APPROACH AND ESCAPES UP THE RIVER.

One of the enemy's steamers, the *Falls City*, was observed lingering above the landing, but as the *Arizona* and *Benton* came in sight she made all convenient haste up stream. The night passed without molestation, and in the morning we had a good opportunity to inspect the celebrated Fort De Russy and its collateral defences, which had but recently been dismantled at this place. No one, upon an inspection of this place, could doubt that a most effectual resistance could have been made to our advance had the enemy possessed the means and men to make the stand. It was, perhaps, a little too far below Alexandria to afford protection to that place. The victorious progress of Gen. BANKS' army after the battle at Berwick's Bay, created so great a panic, together with the successful passage of the Vicksburgh batteries by the gunboat fleet, that orders were issued to abandon the place. The General in charge of the forts, MOUTON, mistaking the order, or misinterpreting it, had the fortifications partially destroyed, and *three heavy guns thrown into the river*. The ammunition was also destroyed, and the garrison retreated up the river. This act has created much dissatisfaction, and poor MOUTON is said to be under arrest in consequence. This, next to the occupation of Alexandria and the surrounding country by our army, is one of the heaviest blows the war has inflicted upon the rebels in this region. Judging from the comments of their newspapers, they never dreamed of successful invasion by "Yankee hordes" of this rural country.

By 8 o'clock the gunboats were all once more under way for Alexandria, leaving the deserted village of Gordon's Landing none the worse for our visit, except from the appropriation of a yearling heifer, and a few—very few—chickens, to replenish the wasted larder of the privileged ones of the fleet.

Between Gordon's Landing and Alexandria, the country rises to the character of a high, dry and apparently healthy region. The estates now begin to be monopolized by the wealthy class of planters, whose broad and flourishing acres, and hundreds of "hands," with elegant residences, and ample cotton and sugar mills, show that this is no place for poor folks. The white trash must be contented with the poorer and swampy lands further down. The nabobs and their wives and daughters now look superciliously upon us from their embowered windows, and spurn with contempt our winsome ways, as we foolishly essay to draw from them some condescending smile or approving wave of their perfumed linen. The cordial, yet grotesque enthusiasm of the poor, *loyal* negro goes for nothing. "We have not come here on behalf of the negro, but for *our* countrymen, the *white* folks: besides, it only 'excites' their masters and mistresses to see us waving to their negroes, and they will say we have come here to interfere with them." Let us therefore eat a little more dirt, be circumspect, and "speak *but as our* masters please." Meantime, look out for the sharpshooters—some of our dear, misguided brethren, who may be hovering in yonder thicket, ready to pick off some unsuspecting officer as he pecks the deck.

The howitzers crews were now kept ready at their guns on the spar deck, and our marines were constantly at their post, with fingers upon the triggers of their Spencer repeating rifles, ready and expecting to hear the crack of rebel guns from every subush. But a Power greater than our own spread its protection over our heads. The news of Gen. BANKS' advance; the certainty that he would occupy the country; the fear that the land, with its houses and mills, would all be laid in ruins if we were molested, probably restrained them.

On Wednesday evening the flotilla came to anchor about ten or fifteen miles below Alexandria, where we spent the night. The crew spent the night at quarters, ready for emergencies. Thursday morning by sunrise we were under way, more than ever anxious to know our fate. In a very short time we expected to hear the greeting of rebel shot and shell. All hands were called to quarters, and everything prepared for action. Shortly groups of black faces began to gather along the bank, and called out as if they wished to give us some information. Swinging their hands toward the town which was now almost in sight, one of these blacks was heard to say, "Nobody up dar. Dey is all done gone, massa, long 'go." Then white men came riding down, waving a white handkerchief, as much as to say, "Go along, Mr. ——, and don't shoot this way. We surrender, and, like CROCKETT'S coon, come down, so you needn't waste your fire. *We are all for The Union.*"

The Admiral ordered everybody to dress up, and be ready to come to anchor in the following order, abreast of the town: *Lafayette*, *Estrella*, *Switzerland*, *Benton*, *Pittsburgh*, *Gen. Price* and *Arizona*. As we came in sight of the town the American flag greeted our eyes, flying from the top of a tall flag-staff in the centre of the place. The *Arizona* had *imprudently* outsailed the rest of the fleet, and had anchored abreast of the town the night before, her crew landing and hoisting the Stars and Stripes where it now so proudly waved.

Citizens congregated upon the levee by hundreds to witness our arrival, but made no demonstrations. One after the other the gunboats lat go their anchors, as ordered by the Admiral, and

Alexandria was taken without firing a gun.

DE SOTO.

Occupation of Alexandria—An Order from Admiral Porter—Fugitive Contrabands and how they were Treated—Seizing a Foundry—A General Evacuation—Gen. Banks Arrives—The Billy Wilson Zouaves to Return Home—The Rebellion in its Death Struggles in Louisiana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, RAPIDES PARISH, LA., Thursday, May 7, 1863.

The advent of six of UNCLE ABE'S gunboats at this inland town, will mark an era in its history for all time to come. The letter in the calendar will, however, not be red, on account of the bloodshed attending the event. *Black* will be a more appropriate shade, as that will typify the color of the monsters which have captured the town, and also the complaxion, physical if not moral, of the majority of people who were found here, not having previously absconded, and for other reasons.

About 9 o'clock a party of marines was landed from the flagship, and shortly afterward the Admiral went ashore. He was met by the Mayor and other citizens, who subsequently paid a visit to the *Benton*. An order was prepared by Admiral PORTER, which was put in type at the abandoned office of the *Sentinel*—motto —"*Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty!*" The editor ran away. It was printed on fine *wall* paper, and posted around town. It directs the Mayor to continue in the exercise of his official functions; enjoins respect for private rights and property, and forbids negroes to leave their plantations and come into town. The Mayor's order to the same effect is appended to the Admiral's proclamation.

Heedless of the order, or possibly ignorant of its existence, the "free colored people of African descent" soon congregated in large numbers to look at the strangers. They were followed "into our lines" by their masters, and, in many cases, were delivered up to be returned.

The Admiral's order gave eminent satisfaction to the citizens, it is said, and had a quieting effect upon those who had been unnecessarily and unduly anxious as to what we were "going to do with the negro."

A considerable quantity of heavy iron plating, 2½ inches thick, was found at one of the machine-shops or foundries, intended, as is supposed, for the *Webb*. At the foundry was also discovered molds for shot, shell, conical shot and other missiles, large and small; machinery for the manufacture or finishing cannon and other warlike material, with evidences that the rebels had recently driven a thriving business in preparations for defance by land and water. There were, also, several heavy pieces of finished oak timber found at another place, which had apparently been got out for a heavy gun carriage. It is said one of the 11-inch guns from the *Indianola* has been removed to Shreveport.

All these materials were seized, and such parts as were useful were put on board of our vessels. The rest were destroyed.

A large quantity of sugar and molasses, some of it private property, but more belonging to the "C. S. A.," was found, and appropriated to the use of the Union army. Sweetening is plenty.

This town is pleasantly situated, and is the second in importance among the interior towns of Southern Louisiana. It contained previous to the war about one thousand inhabitants. Its front street, or levee, occupies over a mile along the river, with many handsome stores, both of wood and brick, and several large storehouses for sugar. The streets run at right angles, and are wide and partially shaded by trees. There are many handsome, even aristocratic residences in the fashionable quarter of the town, with beautiful gardens of native and exotic flowers. Each house has, generally, an ample vegetable garden. There are the various churches, including one Catholic and an Israelitish synagogue. The new Courthouse, in the centre of the town, is a new brick building, of two stories and very large. A railroad runs out twelve miles through a rich planting region, of which the place is the centre and shipping point. There is much wealth in the place.

During the last two weeks, or since the dismantling and abandonment of Fort De Russy, the inhabitants have been packing up and leaving for Shreveport and other places up the river. For days together the levee was one vast pile of household goods and merchandise, which were being hustled on board of steamers, to be sent away. Probably more than half the people have deserted the place, their houses being closed and empty. This is the head of navigation for vessels drawing more than five to six feet of water. The Rapids, which are only four or five miles above and from which the parish takes its name, will not admit of the passage of heavy vessels, and, at a low stage of the water, all traffic, except for light-draught steamers, is suspended. The river at present is falling very rapidly, and admonishes us to be getting into deeper water before it is too late.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADVANCE GUARD OF GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

At 5 o'clock P. M., a small squad of cavalry, composing part of Brig.-Gen. WARREN'S division, dashed into the town at great speed, and, putting their horses upon the full run, flew through the front street with the rapidity of lightning. They were noticed by the marines and sailors on board the *Switzerland*, who "hi, hi'd" them from their decks. This party, about twenty strong, passed to the upper end of the place and wheeled, fronting the river, when they presented and flourished swords to their old acquaintances on the gunboats. In a few minutes, a whole company came rapidly down the Bayou Robert road, and, wheeling to the left, swept up the front street, halting near their advance. One company after another continued thus to arrive, until the whole space fronting the town was crowded with troops. Each officer and mounted man was upon a good swift horse, evidently none the worse for wear or a long journey. Just at dusk a considerable party of horsemen were observed coming up the street. They halted opposite the Ice-House Hotel, and dismounted. It was Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS and Staff. A blue flag with a white star in the centre, and the number "19" in the middle of the star, was placed in front of the main entrance as the headquarter-signal.

Thus, in eight hours from the time Admiral PORTER'S fleet anchored opposite the town, Gen. BANKS' forces arrived and occupied it, making a double capture of the place. The soldiers, recognizing the *Estrella* and *Switzerland*, assembled upon the levee, and made the welkin ring with their cheers. They also cheered all the gunboats in turn. The crews of the *Switzerland* and *Estrella* returned their cheers with a heartiness which showed how sincere was the gratification at meeting once more the soldiers of the Union with whom they had shared the perils and glories of the campaign below. Night now closed the gratifying incidents of the day. The troops encamped just outside the town, and Alexandria rested, never more securely, in the mutual embrace of the land and naval forces of the Union. Upon the register of the hotel I noticed, among others, the following names: Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. Richard Arnold, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. Geo. L. Andrews, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Richard B. Irwin, A. A. G.; Lieut.-Col. W. S. Abert, A. J. G.; Maj. D. C. Houston, Engineers; Maj. G. Norman Lieber, Judge-Advocate; Maj. H. Robinson, First Louisiana Cavalry; Col. Charles C. D. Wright, One Hundred and Sixtieth N. Y. V.; First Lieut. J. S. Crosby, First Artillery; First Lieut. Franklin Howard, Engineers; Second Lieut. C. Emerson, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York: First Lieut. Charles S. Sargeant, A. D. C.; First Lieut. E. H. Luedeis, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York, (the regiment "Ironsides," doing duty between Berwick Bay and New-Orleans;) Assistant Surgeon D. C. Rogers; First Lieut. Perry, Twenty-Fifth Artillery; A. A. Atocher, New-Orleans; Dr. H. Keanedy, New-Orleans.

We give the names for the gratification of the officers' friends at home.

All the officers, from the Maj.-Gen. down, appeared in excellent health. Their march, however, has been a very fatiguing and protracted one, calculated to try the endurance of the best constitution.

A portion of Gen. WAITZEL'S Division and Gen. DWIGHT'S Brigade, were the first to arrive on Thursday evening. The army left Opelousas on Tuesday morning, making the march of ninety-six miles in four days.

MURDER OF CAPT. HOWARD DWIGHT.

The saddest event of the march was the loss of Capt. HOWARD DWIGHT, A. A. G., upon Gen. ANDREWS' Staff. He was traveling a short distance in the advance, when within about six miles of Washington he was stopped by a party of guerrillas who suddenly appeared from an ambush and commanded him and his servant to halt. Resistance or escape was out of the question, and as the party drew up to fire at him, Capt. DWIGHT calmly said to them, "You need not fire. I am unarmed, and will surrender." "Kill the d—d Yankee," was the cry of the leader, and in an instant the gallant officer lay stretched upon the ground beside his horse, his head and breast pierced by rebel bullets.

A murder more foul and inexcusable was never committed by savages, to say nothing of a people claiming to be engaged in civilized warfare.

I learn that several citizens of the country were subsequently arrested, and held as hostages until the murderer should be delivered up, and—I know not upon how good authority—that a person recognized as the man who committed the deed, was afterward found and summarily shot for the outrage.

The death of this officer is lamented by the whole regiment.

Since the arrival of the land forces the Sixth New-York, Wilson Zouaves, have been doing guard duty in the town. Col. DWIGHT is Provost-Marshal-General, assisted by Capt. ——.

Very few irregularities have occurred, and all complaints on the part of the citizens have been promptly attended to. In cases where private property of poor or friendless persons has been taken by irresponsible parties, Gen. BANKS has had it promptly restored. "We come not here to war upon the poor, or to distress women and children," says the General. Thus far the citizens have expressed great satisfaction at the good order which has prevailed in the town. They have been greatly disappointed at the treatment they have received from the hated Yankees, and some openly express the wish that they might always be as free from marauders as since the arrival of the Union troops.

During the large part of the day, Friday, the troops continued to arrive, marching to the sound of "Yankee Doodle." They encamped along the bayou, from one to three and a half miles out of town. Meantime some of the gunboats were ordered away upon some errand down below.

On Saturday the Admiral, on the *Benton*, followed the other vessels down, leaving nothing but the *Estrella* and *Lafayette*, and the former will be dispatched upon business down the river on Sunday.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS, with his Staff, paid a visit to the *Lafayette* this afternoon, and were cordially received by Capt. WALKE. Gen. BANKS viewed with much interest the different places where that steamer was struck by rebel shot during the passage of the Vicksburgh batteries, and also during the fierce action at Grand Gulf. He formed a high opinion of the invulnerability of the vessel, and departed well pleased with his visit. In the evening several regimental bands assembled in front of his quarters at the hotel and serenaded the General.

Already the troops are upon the move in pursuit of the enemy. Gen. BANKS will not delay, but push on after the retreating rebels.

THE MARCH FROM BERWICK BAY.

The route traversed by Gen. BANKS' forces has been through the most fertile and prosperous part of the State. The army has subsisted almost entirely upon the enemy. Fabulous amounts of cotton—some reports say 10,000 bales—were seized at Opelousas alone. Sugar by the hundred thousand barrels has been seized and the whole sent on railroad and transports to New-Orleans. The whole tract of country traversed has been swept clean of horses, mules, carts and of the negroes, who manifested a desire to join the "g'army." Material sufficient to pay the entire expenses of the expedition has been seized and appropriated along the route. Forty millions of dollars would scarcely pay the losses to the country. Some one states that only a few hundred rations have been issued by the Commissary during the last four months. This is now to be the policy pursued throughout the campaign in Louisiana.

SUNDAY, 10th.

The *Estrella* went down the river early this morning, leaving the *Lafayette* sole master of the situation. She is capable of taking first-rate care of herself and of any other tender craft which may need her protection. There was heavy bring down below early this A. M. DE SOTO.

P. S.—The Sixth New-York Volunteers, Billy Wilson Zouaves, are waiting for a transport here to take them to New-Orleans. Their time was out on the 25th of April and 1st of May. They asked their discharge at Washington, La., but Gen. ANDREWS made them a stirring speech, and they, being much attached to the brigade, took up arms and marched hither. They will be sent home from this place. They are 550 strong. The regiment is now under command of the Lieutenant-Colonel, Col. WILSON being at Baton Rouge, temporarily under a cloud, but no charge is preferred against him.

The battle of Franklin was a severe one, though the enemy were routed and stampeded. We lost some forty killed and over two hundred wounded. I presume you have received particulars.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, May 11, 1863.

Gen. BANKS is still here, but his forces are already on the move. It cannot be disguised that the rebel cause in Louisiana is nearly collapsed. The masses are tired of conscription, cotton-burning and anarchy. The poor and middling classes are feeling the heavy hand of war, while the rich planters have their barns well stocked with cotton, and other good things.

The woods everywhere swarm with men hiding away from the merciless conscription. Everything to eat, drink and wear costs a hatful of money. Flour is from $150 to $200 per barrel; coffee, $4 a pound—none to be had; tea, *historical*; garden vegetables, $4 a small basket full; turkies, $6 a piece; chickens, $1; butter, $1 a pound; milk, 18 cents a *pint*; ladies' *calico* dresses, $100 to $150 each. A certain sharp woman here has smuggled in dry goods for women's wear, on which she has realized $10,000, profit, Confederate currency. Ladies' shoes, $20 to $25 a pair, and all other things in the same *moderate* proportion.

Gen. BANKS' headquarters' flag is missing this Monday morning. I judge he is on the move, following his command. May his star never wane, and "19" redeem Louisiana from the curse of rebel rule. "There is luck in odd numbers." DE SOTO.

THE CAPTURE OF THE INDIANOLA

A Deferred Report.

We print below the official report of Lieutenant Commanding BROWN, formerly of the *Indianola*, giving a detailed report of the operations of that vessel from the time she left Admiral PORTER'S fleet until she was sunk by a rebel ram in the vicinity of Grand Gulf. It is the only detailed and reliable report of one of the greatest naval engagements ever witnessed. Commander BROWN has just been released from Richmond, where he was carried prisoner after the capture of the *Indianola*:

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 28, 1863.

SIR: At this, my earliest opportunity, I respectfully submit to the Department a report of the operations of the United States steamer *Indianola*, while below Vicksburgh, Miss., also the particulars of the engagement with the rebel armed rams *Queen of the West* and *William H. Webb*, and armed cotton-clad steamers *Dr. Batey* and *Grand Era*, in which the *Indianola* was sunk and her officers and crew made prisoners.

In obedience to an order from Acting Rear Admiral PORTER, commanding Mississippi squadron, I passed the batteries at Vicksburgh and Warrenton on the night of the 13th of February last, having in tow two barges containing about seven thousand bushels of coal each, without being once struck, although eighteen shots were fired, all of which passed over us.

I kept on down the river, but owing to dense fogs made out slow progress until the morning of the 16th, when about ten miles below Natchez, I met the steamboat *Era No. 5*, having on board Col. ELLET, of the ram fleet, and a portion of the officers and crew of the steamer *Queen of the West*. I then learned for the first time of the loss of that boat, and after consulting with Col. ELLET, I concluded to continue on down as far as the mouth of the Red River. On the afternoon of the same day I got under way, the *Era No. 5* leading. On nearing Ellis' cliffs the *Era* made the prearranged signal of danger ahead, soon after which I made out the rebel steamer *Wm. H. Webb*. Before I got within range of the *Webb* she had turned and was standing down stream with great speed. I fired two shots from the 11-inch guns, but both fell short of her. She soon ran out of sight, and in consequence of a thick fog setting in I could not continue the chase, but was obliged to anchor.

I reached the mouth of the Red River on the 17th of February, from which time until the 21st of same month I maintained a strict blockade at that point.

I could procure no Red River pilots, and therefore did not enter that river. The *Era No. 5* being unarmed, and having several prisoners on board, Col. ELLET decided to go up the river and communicate with the squadron, and sailed at noon on the 18th of same month for that purpose.

On learning that the *Queen of the West* had been repaired by the rebels and was nearly ready for service; also, that the *William H. Webb* and four cotton-clad boats with boarding parties on board were putting out to attack the *Indianola*, I left the Red River for the purpose of getting cotton to fill up the space between the casemates and wheel-houses, so as to be better able to repel the boarding parties.

By the afternoon of the 23d of same month, I had procured as much cotton as I required, and concluded to keep on up the river, thinking that I would certainly meet another boat the morning following, but I was disappointed. I then concluded to communicate with the squadron as soon as possible, thinking that Col. ELLET had got reached the squadron, or that Admiral PORTER would expect me to return when I found that no other boat was sent below.

I kept the bunkers of the *Indianola* filled with coal and would have sunk what remained in the barges, but knowing that if another boat was sent below Vicksburgh, I would be expected to supply her with coal, I concluded to hold on to the barges as long as possible. In consequence of having the barges alongside, we could make but slow progress against the current, the result of which was that I did not reach Grand Gulf until the morning of the 24th of same month, at which point and at others above we were fired on by parties on shore. As I knew that it would be as much as I could do to get by the Warrenton batteries before daylight the next morning, I returned the fire of but one party.

At about 9½ P. M. on the 24th of the same month, the night being very dark, four boats were discovered in chase of us. I immediately cleared for action, and as soon as all preparations were completed I turned and stood down the river to meet them. At this time the leading vessel was about three miles below, the others following in close order. As we neared them I made them out to be the rams *Queen of the West* and *William H. Webb*, and two other steamers cotton-clad and filled with men.

The *Queen of the West* was the first to strike us, which she did after passing through the coal barge lashed to our portside, doing us no serious damage. Next came the *Webb*. I stood for her at full speed; both vessels came together bows on with a tremendous crash, which knocked nearly every one down on board of both vessels, doing no damage to us, while the *Webb's* bow was cut in at least eight feet, extending from about two feet above the water line to the keelson. At this time the engagement became general, and at very close quarters. I devoted but little attention to the cotton-clad steamers, although they kept up a heavy fire with field-pieces and small arms, as I knew that everything depended on my disabling the rams. The third blow crushed the starboard barge, leaving parts hanging by the lashings, which were speedily cut. The crew of the *Indianola* not numbering enough men to man both batteries, I kept the forward guns manned all the time, and fired them whenever I could get a shot at the rams. The night being very dark our aim was very uncertain, and our fire proved less effective than I thought it at the time. The deep holes in the pilot-house were so small that it would have been a difficult matter to have worked the vessel from that place in daylight, so that during the whole engagement the pilots were unable to aid me by their knowledge of the river, as they were unable to see anything, consequently they could do no more than obey such orders as they received from me in regard to working the engines and helm. No misunderstanding occurred in the performance of that duty, and I was enabled to receive the first five blows from the rams forward of the wheels, and at such angles that they did no more damage than to start the plating where they struck.

The sixth blow was received was from the *Webb*, which crushed in the starboard wheel, disabled the starboard rudder, and started a number of leaks abaft the shaft. Being unable to work the starboard engine placed us in an almost powerless condition, but I continued the fight until after we received the seventh blow, which was given us by the *Webb*. She struck us fair in the stern, and started the timbers and starboard rudder-box so that the water poured in in large volumes. At this time I knew that the *Indianola* could be of no more service to us, and my desire was to render her useless to the enemy, which I did by keeping her in deep water until there was two and a half feet of water over the floor, and the leaks were increasing rapidly as she settled, so as to bring the opening made by the *Webb* under water.

Knowing that if either of the rams struck us again in the stern, which they then had excellent opportunities of doing, on account of our disabled condition, we would sink so suddenly that few if any lives would be saved, I succeeded in running her bows on shore by starting the screw-engine. As further resistance could only result in a great loss of life on our part, without a corresponding result on the part of the enemy, I surrendered the *Indianola, a partially sunken vessel, fast filling with water, to a force of four vessels, mounting ten guns, and manned by over one thousand men.*

The engagement lasted one hour and twenty-seven minutes. I lost but one killed, one wounded, and seven missing, while the enemy lost two officers and thirty-three men killed, and many wounded. Before the enemy could make any preparations for endeavoring to save the *Indianola* her stern was under water. Both rams were so very much crippled that I doubt whether they would have tried to ram again had not their last blow proved so fatal to us. Both signal books were thrown by me into the river a few minutes before the surrender.

In conclusion, I would state that the 9-inch guns of the *Indianola* were thrown overboard, and the 11-inch guns damaged by being loaded with heavy charges and solid shot, placed muzzle to muzzle, and fired by a slow match, so that they were rendered useless.

This was done in consequence of the sham *Monitor* sent from above having grounded about two miles above the wreck of the *Indianola*.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, GEO. BROWN,
Lieutenant Commanding U. S. Navy.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Chili—Opposition to the Administration—Removal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs Probable—Exciting Times in the Argentine Republics—Serious Disturbances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 22d inst.

In addition to mails and about 100 passengers, the *Bogota* brings $322,265 in specie for transmission to Southampton, and the following cargo, viz.:

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, 435 packages; for Liverpool, 743 packages; for New-York, 476 packages; for Acapulco and San Francisco, 251 packages; for Central America, 1 package; for Panama, 1,072 packages. SPECIE—For Panama, $2,000.

The dates by this steamer are from Valparaiso to May 1, Callao and Lima 13th, Paita 16th, and Guayaquil 17th. In Chili the opposition to the Government has taken advantage of the popular excitement in regard to the action of the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Whitehead question; and an effort had been made to overthrow the Administration. The effort did not succeed, and any overt act of revolution was prevented. The Minister will, however, be obliged to retire from office. Owing to the poor attendance of the members, the Legislative Chambers have done nothing important as yet. The Mejillones guano question remains "in *statu quo*."

It is now proposed to suspend the licences for working the deposits, granted under the present law; but nothing definite will be done until the Government has had full time for consultation on the matter. The law declaring *all* the guano deposits in the Republic to be the property of the State, will be so modified as not to include those existing on private property.

The President of Chili has been authorized to buy for the Government all the shares of the railway between Valparaiso and Quillota that remain in private hands. Business is generally dull, stocks of nearly all classes of goods being quite full and but little demand.

In the Argentine Republics affairs have been in a very confused state, pending and during the elections for Senators and Deputies, whose duty it will be to choose the next President of the Confederation. In Buenos Ayres the opposition to the National Government are reported to have carried the elections. A severe fight had taken place between the adherents of the two parties, in which several lives were lost. Insurrections had also occurred in several other provinces, all of which, however, the National Government had succeeded in quelling. The loss of life in these affairs is reported at between 200 and 300. A contract has been closed between the Government and Mr. WHEELWRIGHT for the construction of a railway from Rosario to Cordoba.

From Peru we learn that the new Administration, under Gen. CANSICO, is giving the highest satisfaction. The further importation of Polynesians, as laborers, is now prohibited. Several arrests have been made of persons engaged in the traffic who had violated the conditions of their licenses. The Government announces its intention to prosecute all such parties against whom complaints shall be made.

The projects of railroads from Arequipa to the port of Islay, and from Ica to the port of Pisco, have been referred to a Commission, appointed by the Government, for examination. Should the Commission report favorably, the Government will guarantee 7 per cent. interest on the bonds of these companies.

A wharf is to be constructed at Casma, the same being demanded to facilitate the shipment of cotton.

From Bolivia we have a report of an attempted revolution. The movement did not seem to amount to much, yet it may be but the prelude to another long civil war.

Private advices from Ecuador represent that Republic to be on the eve of revolution. There are, however, no particulars given, and we are in the dark as to the causes of the intended movement, and who will be the leaders.

War of the Yellows and the Whites—Method—Object—Results—Progress—Execution of the Laws—A Captain Buried too Soon—Immigration—Baron Mana—Rebellion and Robbery—Churches—American Church—School—Prosperity—A New Work—Books Made in the United States—Markets—Products, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Wednesday, April 15, 1863.

As my last letter was conveyed down the river La Plata, there was raging in this city one of the most ill-natured mobs that I ever saw. Angry men, with a little twist of white paper stuck on their hats, or tied in a button-hole, were assailing an equally furious and equally promiscuous rabble wearing a yellow paper. The yellow represented the present National Government, and the white the idea that Buenos Ayres ought to rule the other provinces. The whites were revolutionary. They gained possession of several electoral tables and suspended voting, and proceeded to fill the registers with names from the cemetery and from the asylums. At one church they gained the roof, and dispensed a strong gospel to the yellows below in the shape of tiles torn from the roofs. Some heads were broken, and some lives lost in the name of liberty. It was made to appear, when the votes were counted, that the revolutionists were in a minority. So they doubtless are.

The present Government, under President MITRE, is popular and strong. The President was repeatedly urged to call out the military, but he refused, because, he sent his daughters to one of the most disturbed of the churches, to offer their Sunday morning prayers, while rowdies were gathered in crowds around the doors. MITRE is never rash, and his desire to avoid the shedding of blood to quell the riot, is a part of his system to rule as far as possible by moral force.

The commotion grows out of the contest for Governor. The election is to occur next month, and the Governor is elected by the Legislature. There is no means of knowing who will be elected, for there are a great many wires to be pulled before election. There is no one of the four candidates whose election would be a calamity.

In this country, the age of railroads and of telegraphs is just dawning. There are four important railroads that are now in the process of completion, involving the expenditure of more than twenty millions of Spanish dollars. Thus far every railroad is highly remunerative, while yet the country is not half developed.

Foreigners accustomed to laws at home are often surprised at the sleggishness of justice in this country. Men linger in prison for months before they have the preliminary trial, and then they are tried in their absence, perhaps not knowing who are the witnesses against them, nor what is testified. I recently saw an American in prison whose only information as to his sentence or trial was a little slip of paper which he showed me, on which was his name and term of years of service, and the date at which it began. That he kept, and to it he trusted to be liberated when his term expired.

In a recent letter I spoke of the death of an English Captain, who was apparently drowned, but really only died of neglect after coming ashore alive. So said a Captain who knew. A physician entered a complaint against the Captain who made the statement, and made a great show of punishing him for the alleged falsehood.

Still this is a great country. Its progress is like that of all young countries, and the day of greatness will surely come. The immigration to this valley is chiefly from Southern Europe. These are chiefly the laborers, and they very rapidly become property-holders. There is so much demand for lands that the line of the frontier passes close to the tents of the Indians. Within the settlement of this line there is hardly room for the increase of a single year, so that the borders of the pastoral lands must widen rapidly.

Baron MAUA, the great banker of Rio de Janeiro, has lately visited this city, and has increased the indebtedness of the Government to him. He is the Rothschild of South America. There is hardly a Government of any stability that is not deeply indebted to him.

In the Western provinces, there has been for the last fortnight quite a disturbance. It has hardly amounted to a rebellion, but rather to an organized system of robbery. The National Guard of Cordova was called out, and there was much show for fight, but very little in reality. Three provinces were shaken to their foundations.

American readers may be glad to know that there are here four Protestant congregations, one of which is American. Its pulpit has been filled for five or six years by Rev. WILLIAM GOODFELLOW, of Illinois. For a long time three other Protestant churches have had a school for education of their own children. One had been recently commenced in the American Parsonage, that has through its first quarter just now closing, prospered beyond expectation. There are thirty-eight pupils, and beside the common English branches there is taught Latin, French and music. To all external appearance, that church is in a highly prosperous condition.

A new work on South America is about to appear in Paris, from the pen of M. BOSST, who traveled in Paraguay and Matto Grosa. It is a little singular that all valuable writings of South America are by foreigners. Dean FUNES has a history of some value, but beside that there is nothing better than a few biographies. Even the school-books are translations mostly from United

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be

One copy one year	$3 0
Two copies one year	5 0
Five copies one year	12 0

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
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To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. HOOKER on Friday afternoon pushed a daring reconnoissence across the Rappahennock just below Fredericksburgh, and ascertained fully the movements and intentions of the enemy. We give a full account of the movement this morning.

A dispatch from Cincinnati brings us intelligence from Vicksburgh to the 2d inst. It contains an assurance that Gen. GRANT is able to press the siege, and at the same time to take care of JOE JOHNSTON, who is now said to be still at Jackson. Gen. BLAIR had gone up the Yazoo River, and important news was expected from him soon. This expedition, probably, has some reference to JOHNSTON and his movements. Our siege guns were close up to the enemy's works—within a hundred yards, the statement is. The rebels, on the 1st inst., are said to have shot three hundred horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

We have this morning, brought by the *Morning Star*, which arrived at this port from New-Orleans early yesterday morning, fuller accounts of the desperate fighting at Port Hudson on the 27th ult. A general assault was made along the whole line of rebel works, which was only partially successful on the left, but was entirely successful on the right and centre—the rebels at those points being driven within their inner line at the point of the bayonet. Our entire loss in the day's engagement was thought to be about 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The list of casualties among the officers, which we publish elsewhere, will attest to the desperate character of the fighting. Advices from Port Hudson to the 29th, received by way of Vicksburgh, state that the place was then closely invested by Gen. BANKS—the two wings of his army resting on the river. Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet was thundering away at the front of the rebel works, and the field artillery at the rear.

The next steamer due from New-Orleans is the *Continental*, Capt. MARSHMANN, which was advertised to leave on June 2. She will unquestionably bring us full lists of the killed and wounded in the recent battle at Port Hudson, and, we trust, favorable news regarding the progress of the siege.

We publish this morning, on our second and third pages, a series of letters from our special correspondents in Louisiana, giving highly interesting details of the important events which preceded the investment of Port Hudson, including the capture and occupation of Alexandria, the expedition in the Valley of the Amite River, &c.

A Murfreesboro correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, writing on the 1st instant, says: "Last night there was an assemblage at the headquarters of the General-in-Chief, of the commanders of corps and divisions. They did not adjourn till the small hours of the morning had begun to pass. Of their decisions I will not speak. Let me say, however, that it is probable ere this reaches you the result will be made known to you by telegraph."

Gen. ASBOTH, in command at Columbus, Ky., has issued a General Order, No. 32, to recruit contrabands for garrison and picket service, and to protect contraband colonies on lands confiscated from, or abandoned by rebels.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that Admiral FOOTE has, as yet, no knowledge of his appointment to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

The Taunton (Mass.) *Republican* states that Major-Gen. COUCH was called to Washington on Wednesday last, and that he left immediately.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states positively that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, during his recent visit to Washington, explicitly disavowed to Mr. LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON the reports of his speech at the mass meeting held in this City as given in our City journals.

The Murfreesboro' correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus states the position which VALLANDIGHAM takes, now that he is in the hands of his friends. He announces to the rebels, first, that he is still VALLANDIGHAM; and, second, that he is a Union man. Then he proceeds to show them that a Union man, as he understands it, is one who would make the people of the West very sick of the war, who would divide the loyal States by a secession of the West, who would brew a storm there which should give the Government enough to attend to at home without fighting the rebellion, and thus would permit the rebels to dictate their own terms. By this he convinces the rebels—if any of them were so dull as to need this showing—that a Vallandigham Union man is a much better Secessionist than a Southern rebel. Thus he is recognized by the Confederates as carrying out their plot, and is patronized accordingly; while he is made a martyr in the North because he is not tolerated in his efforts to brew the storm which is to give the armed force of the North enough to do at home.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States transport *Star of the South*, Capt. WOODHULL, from Newbern, N. C., May 28, and Key West, June 1, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived at this port yesterday. There was nothing new at Key West. The health of the troops remained good.

The sale of cotton abandoned to the Government, appointed to take place in Memphis, has been removed to Cincinnati and St. Louis. There will be sales at the latter place on the first Monday of each month, and at Cincinnati on the second Monday of each month, beginning at Cincinnati on the 15th inst.

Breadstuffs were depressed, and prices generally lower on Saturday. Cotton was active at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ lb. Transactions in Provisions were rather less extensive; prices of Pork and Lard favored buyers. Sugars, Molasses and Rio Coffee were in good request, as were likewise Fish, Hides, Petroleum, Linseed Oil and Tallow. Whisky attracted more attention. Freights were less active, with 597 vessels of all classes in port.

The Disintegration of Empires.

The brilliant and original notion of dividing men of public note into three absolutely-defined classes, was, we believe, the thought of a Scotch parson, who enjoys some local renown as a *littérateur*. His three classes included the man *original*, the man *extraordinary* and the man *imitative*—represented in their respective order by SHAKESPEARE, Lord BROUGHAM and Mr. N. P. WILLIS! Here, by a fine stroke of generalization, you had before you the types of the notable portion of the human race arranged, as it were, under your nose, so that you could muse over the theme without much of that hard brain exercise which BUCKLE and the ethnologists often impose on one.

The parson's generalizing power is now outrivaled by one of his countrymen in the leading Scotch review—the *North British* for the current month. "The Disintegration of Empires," as it is witnessed to-day, is treated under four heads, which are held to be inclusive of the whole of what may be regarded as imperial systems undergoing the process of dissolution; and the several characteristics of these dissolving systems are thus pictured: *First*—"Slow decay of the vital forces; * * * corruption of the solids and fluids of the social organization; * * —a scrofulous subject." This applies to China. *Second*—"The breaking up of a crazy and cumbrous machine, by attempting to put too high a speed upon its movements." This is Russia. *Third*—"The blowing up of the machine in consequence of a faulty construction." This, of course, is the United States. *Fourth*—"The maturing of an organization, while the vital forces of the body are still in full vigor. It is not decay; it is remote renovation." This, to be sure, must be Great Britain.

The first drawback to so convenient a summary as this is, that it sacrifices rather too much to conciseness. Why, for example, is Austria left out of account? Surely, she has lost quite as much, alike in territory and political influence, within the last thirty years, as any of the other unfortunate empires. And before the Italian, to say nothing of the Hungarian, question is solved, most people believe she will suffer still more in the decline of her imperial strength. Why, again, does Turkey not come directly into the classification—Turkey, not only territorially and by virtue of her geographical position, but as the nursery of a faith which is the most formidable rival of the Christian system existing in the world? She is surely an empire in the very throes, to-day, of an agonizing dissolution. It may be very convenient to have the human family represented by three familiar types, and equally convenient to have the dissolution of empires brought under four separate heads. But the trouble is, when the list of types leaves a number of classes unrepresented altogether.

How comes it, moreover, that China is singled out so prominently? Go back two hundred years, and the same apparent "disintegration" was witnessed then as is witnessed to-day. Yet the bitterest contests of the Tartar dynasty left the Imperial system of China as strong as it was two thousand years ago. And then, as to Russia, going at so high a rate of speed that the crumbling, crazy machine breaks down. Where does the Reviewer find the evidence of the break-down? Certainly not in the Crimea, if Mr. KINGLAKE is any authority; certainly not in the Emancipation act of the Czar—for whatever may have been the difficulty of compassing that grand scheme, its introduction has left Russia at this hour united to a man against the Western Powers on the question of preserving the integrity of the Empire. If there is an Imperial system in the world less liable than another to the comparison of a crazy, crumbling machine, it is Russia.

The Reviewer is, of course, entirely at home when he speaks of the beautifully natural process of disintegration which applies to Great Britain; and his domestic similes, illustrating the charming picture of the colonies, like sons and daughters of mature age, leaving the parental roof and settling down, would do credit to the tenderness of Mrs. Sairy Gamp. But how about India? What of the Sepoy atrocities, and the subsequent and far worse British atrocities? Very touching domestic pictures were to be seen there, no doubt; but we do not remember that any of them took the pleasing form of a son or daughter leaving the parental home, with the benison of an indulgent parent. Doubtless, Canada and the neighboring colonies—extravagant, costly, and, withal, restive members of the Bull family—may pack up and leave the paternal roof to-morrow. They can bring, from their habits and position, neither tribute to the parent exchequer, nor influence to the councils of the world, in adjusting the balance of power on this Continent. And they may go to-morrow, and become their own masters. But is this the case with the great Anglo-Indian Empire? Why is it that there has been maintained, for fifty years, a nervous and continually growing struggle to maintain the tottering throne of the Sultans? Why is this fanatic struggle going on to-day—for laying an embargo on the Suez Canal operations? Every one can answer. It is the dread—amounting almost to desperation—that English statesmen have of the approach of either of the great maritime powers toward the frontier of the Indian dominions. That fear rests on the soul of the British nation like a horrible nightmare, and makes sad and sorry havoc with those pleasing dreams of an empire rejuvenated and improved by casting off, in due season, the ripe fruit of its body.

The Reviewer comes, by a weary, waddling step, at last to the American war, and no doubt his brilliant generalizations were all conceived with the special object of illuminating the North British public mind on the causes leading to the secession of the Southern States. The writer has, evidently an predetermined hostility to this country, like many of his compeers, but he becomes sadly muddled between Slavery and State Rights, and social customs, as the causes tending toward disintegration; and finally, in a fit of despair, not having found precisely the cause that suited himself, he makes a bold dash at the "divine decrees," and like a good sound Calvinist, he asks:

"Shall the destinies of the North American nations be accomplished, and the divine purposes thereto relating fulfilled, by the means of a one all-grasping, all-absorbing empire, doing its ruthless pleasure from the Mexican Gulf to the Arctic regions—from the seaboard of the Atlantic to the seaboard of the Pacific Ocean?—shall it indeed be *thus* that the same hand which long ago scattered the nations from the plains of Babylon and Nineveh, will be seen favoring an enterprise *of the same quality* in these last times? A negative answer to a question of this sort must, we think, commend itself to all calm minds on whatever grounds it is argued—whether the *religious* aspect of the question be regarded, or that of political or philosophical speculation."

Now this old-fashioned "predestinarian" way of settling the affairs of the world is precisely what the Reviewer should have begun with. It is even simpler than his first plan of generalization, excellent as that was; and as he evidently knows about as much regarding this country as he does about Babylon, Nineveh and China, he is wise to leave the whole question, as he does at last, in the hands of Heaven.

Fernando's Farce.

It is generally supposed that the Americans, as a people, are keenly alive to the ludicrous, and that a party which, in this country, lays itself open to the shafts of ridicule, is already as good as dead, if not buried. If this be true, the Fernando Wood faction must be in a parlous state; for the recent peace meeting was certainly the most notable farce ever played in this City. The presence of that fighting apostle of peace, Capt. RYNDERS, was in itself a capital joke; and not less happy was the hoarse applause which repeatedly greeted the mild proposition to revolutionize the Government by force of arms! To judge from the appearance of the audience, an uninitiated person might have been led to congratulate the City upon the recent conversion of a very large proportion of her rowdies and red-mugs to the Quaker faith; and this, it must be confessed, was another capital stroke on the part of the peace-mongers. It would have moved the ghost of GEORGE FOX himself to inextinguishable laughter, to see such an audience vociferously applauding the pacific sentiments of FERNANDO WOOD, and *hi-hi-ing* when the angelic prophecy of "Peace on earth and good will to men" was alluded to. We have always known WOOD to be a man of daring genius. We are not accustomed to be startled at what he says or does; but we never expected that even he would have the temerity to present a crowd of New-York roughs as the harbingers of the Millenium! It was a dangerous experiment, but it was a successful one.

The performance on the platform was in excellent keeping. For six speakers to declare, in one evening, that freedom of speech no longer existed in the North, was an exceedingly good joke; as was also the oft-repeated assertion that personal liberty in America, outside of Canada and the dominions of JEFF. DAVIS, "had become a dream of the past!" This would have been considered a little exaggerated, perhaps, for comedy, but the license of broad farce is superior to every law but that of its own caprice. It might have somewhat bewildered a foreigner, unused to the eccentricities of our politics, to observe the singular contradictions presented by the meeting. A Russian, say, would probably have been dumbfounded to hear a dozen loud-mouthed demagogues denouncing President LINCOLN as a bloody tyrant, a vile despot, a monster of arbitrary devices, who would not allow his trampled, trembling subjects to hold, still less to utter, opinions contrary to his own. He would, no doubt, suppose that every one of the speakers stood in momentary fear of death, Siberia, or the knout; that they had crawled there in disguise, in order to avoid the sleepless vigilance of the tyrant's emissaries. Perhaps he would imagine that they barricaded their houses day and night, slept with armed attendants on the watch, and were ready, at the first alarm, to take refuge in some hiding-place under the cellar floor, or behind the chimney, there to lie perdue until the danger was past.

But Mr. WOOD is in some danger of running his little joke "into the ground." Five or six long ferocious speeches in one evening, to prove that freedom of speech has no existence at the North, is rather stupendous, even for farce, and might prove tedious, if too frequently repeated. And besides, if a man can talk for four or five hours to prove that he is gagged, the public might reasonably dread the consequences of larger liberty. To what lengths might not WOOD have extended his remarks, had he not felt somehow restrained by LINCOLN'S "iron grasp upon the throat of free speech?" Really, the joke is already stale.

Several of the speakers, including Mr. WOOD, expressed their willingness to suffer the bastile, and even death, for free speech. Their resignation to imaginary political martyrdom was quite affecting, if not sublime. Fancy them (if it be not too great an effort of the fancy,) to be in earnest about it, we think we could suggest a method by which they might obtain the object of their desire. Let them go to Richmond, where, by their own showing, there is less tyranny than here, and there attempt to get up a peace meeting on the basis of submission and surrender. We opine that a short shrift, and an unenviable elevation above the heads of the common crowd, would speedily cause them to utter quite another sort of "groans for the Lincoln despotism" than those which their treasonable denunciations evoked the other night.

TOO FAST.—We published on the 26th of May an article from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 23d, which proclaimed in very loud and ferocious language that the rebel army was immediately going to assume the offensive, that the most important movements of the war were about to be made, and "*within the next fortnight the campaign of 1863 will be pretty well decided.*" That fatal fortnight was up yesterday; but we have not yet heard of any of the terrible occurrences which the *Examiner* predicted would take place within that time. We have not heard that they have yet opened the campaign, much less closed it triumphantly.

The Crisis in Prussia.

The crisis in Prussia continues. The King has come to the aid of his Cabinet, and has attempted to intimidate the Deputies by addressing to them a message, in which he censures them for approving the conduct of their President; pronounces that conduct a violation of the constitutional rights of the Ministry—nay, highly derogatory to the dignity of his crown, and counsels the Chamber to abandon its pretensions.

This message was delivered and read to the House by Herr VON BISMARK himself, but it did not shake the resolution of the members, or produce the anticipated effect. On the contrary, it was declared to be based on misinformation, and a Committee was appointed to take it into consideration and prepare a suitable reply, in which doubtless ministerial calumnies will be refuted, and royal errors corrected. A heavy responsibility rests on the Deputies. For not only are their own privileges at stake, but even the fate of constitutionalism in Prussia. The Premier and his master are at present merely striving to get in the edge of the wedge. Let them succeed in this, and they will not cease till they have driven it home. Their assumptions are wholly unwarrantable. The right which President GRABOW claims is not a violation of the Prussian Constitution, is not derogatory to the Prussian monarchy. What are the rights of Ministers, and what is derogatory to the dignity of royalty, are questions as well understood in England as in Prussia, yet PALMERSTON, LAYARD and GLADSTONE are as liable to be called to order by the Speaker of the House of Commons, as the most insignificant of its members. But the Prussian Ministers are not, it seems, members of the Lower Chamber, and therefore they claim to be exempt from the jurisdiction of its President. What clause or article of the Constitution justifies this claim? The Constitution, indeed, requires them to attend the House, and authorizes them to take part in its discussions, but it nowhere stipulates that they shall be privileged to indulge in vituperation, insult the Deputies, and violate the rules of the Chamber with impunity. Had the Constitution given the Von Bismark Cabinet any such license, they would doubtless have demonstrated it; and yet, so late as the Autumn of the past year, we find the very Minister who has caused the trouble now pending, submitting as a matter of course to be called to order by President GRABOW, for the use of unparliamentary language, and humbly apologizing to the House for the indecorum. It was not till the debate on the cartel-conventions that a disposition was manifested by any member of the Cabinet to question the authority of the President, and the Premier himself was the first to set that example of insubordination which VON ROON has only too faithfully followed.

But who that is aware of the feelings with which these men regard the Chamber, can suppose that they would not have advanced this claim at the beginning, could they have found any sanction for it in the Constitution? The framers of that instrument were certainly well disposed to popular liberty, and wished the nation's representatives to enjoy every privilege essential to the maintenance of order, and the proper discharge of their public duties. When, therefore, they invested the Lower House with the power of "*regulating* its discussions and discipline," they evidently intended that its President should have full jurisdiction within the precincts of the Chamber, and over *all* who took part in the debates. The same clause in the Constitution which authorizes the Lower Chamber to regulate its proceedings, confers a like right on the Herrenhaus; but to assume that the said clause conveys different powers to each House, in identical language, is rather a novel mode of interpretation, to which even the influence of VON BISMARK cannot induce the nation to subscribe. Why, the Lower Chamber might as well consent to annihilation, as yield to this impudent attempt at usurpation, and suffer the authority of its presiding officer to be thus restricted. For what deliberative body could continue to exist, without a moderating and controlling power being vested in some one of its members. Let the Prussian Deputies give way in this matter to the Cabinet, and their doom must be sealed, since their House will ere long become a bear garden, and themselves objects of contempt and derision to their constituents, no less than their enemies.

The members of the Lower Chamber seem fully aware of the importance of the question at issue, and as yet manifest no symptoms of a disposition to succumb. They have stood firmly by their President, and have voted almost unanimously that the claim of the Cabinet was inadmissible, and the Fortschritt party have prepared the draft of an address to the King, in which they deplore the degraded state of Prussian royalty, give vent to their indignation at the subserviency of the Von Bismark ministry to Russia, lament the loss of Prussia's prestige throughout the world, and proclaim that the nation's representatives have resolved to employ all their energies and powers to oust from office the men whose incapacity, maladministration and poltroonery have brought down these calamities on their country. This address, which is almost sure to receive the sanction of the Chamber, indicates no lack of pluck and spirit on the part of the Deputies. But what effect will it have on the mind of the stiff-necked monarch, other than that which all preceeding addresses have had? As long as the people remain quiescent, and merely play the part of spectators in a theatre, WILLIAM will continue obstinate and immovable, and all appeals to him from the Chamber will be vain. Nothing save the thunder tones of an aroused and indignant nation can awake the King to a sense of the dangers of his situation, and give efficacy to the remonstrances of the Lower House.

Peace and Reunion.

"Peace and Reunion!" These were the dulcet words which lined the blank walls and guttersides of New-York and Brooklyn, heading the call for the Grand Mass Convention of "those opposed to the war and its continuance." Peace and Reunion! What a delightful combination. Read it again. "It hath a dying fall." Do not all manner of visions at once come over the mind, of millennial glories—visions of lions and lambs, of Southern chivalry and Northern hyenas, of Copperheads and Butternuts, and Abolitionists, and all manner of opposing elements, all joined together in one grand Happy Family? Did not every one instinctively picture to himself the mild and gentle faces sure to be found at this meeting of the Peace and Reunion seekers?—the intellectual and honest phiz of FERNANDO, the calm and philanthropic countenance of ISAIAH, the ambrosial curls of ENNOR, and the general halo of meekness and serenity which would glorify the walls of Cooper Institute? And then the speeches sure to be heard, full of all gentleness and sweetness and piety, such as beseems those who come forth at the heavenly call of Peace and Reunion. They would all of course be earnestly in favor of free speech, so much so that it would not be very safe for any one to undertake to discuss the other side of the question in the hearing of the audience. They would be strong for the Union, so strong that not a word should be said against those who have armed themselves to overthrow it. They would be strenuous for the rights of the citizen and for a constitutional Government, so much so as to show plainly their sympathy with those who have based their rebellion upon a denial of those rights, and have striven to set up a despotism instead of a Constitution. And through all their outcry about the liberty of the citizen, about Free Speech and a Free Press, it would appear plainly enough that it is only because they have not the power that those who differ from them are not crushed under their feet by a tyranny which would, if it could, trample out even the thoughts of those who love freedom and would elevate the oppressed.

Peace and Reunion! Well! we all would like to accomplish that. There is something of a difference, however, in the ways by which we would pursue it. We wish these gentry would be explicit as to the means by which they propose to attain both of these objects. We can understand how one who is "opposed to the war and its continuance" might go to work to obtain peace. He might say let the Army of the Potomac lie down, while LEE rushes over it, and burns Washington. Let GRANT retire from before Vicksburgh, and send back the hundred cannon which he has captured. Let ROSECRANS send a flag of truce to BRAGG, asking permission for his army to lay down their arms at the feet of the rebels whom they whipped at Stone's River. Let BANKS evacuate New-Orleans—SCHOFIELD St. Louis—BURNSIDE Louisville, and MITCHELL Nashville. A vigorous prosecution of such measures might bring peace, but how about Reunion?—ay, how about *Reunion?*

For our own part we do not see how any sane man can, under present circumstances, look for *peace* except by *disunion*. If the progress of the war has decided anything, it has rendered it absolutely certain that so long as the Southern armies remain unbroken, and the rebel Government retains actual authority over the Southern people, the integrity of the Union cannot be restored. They are fighting for separation,—and nothing but their defeat can prevent it. The first thing, therefore, which every man who desires "reunion" has to do, is to insist on the defeat of the Southern armies. When *that* has been accomplished we can have "peace and reunion:" until then we can have neither.

CALOMEL IN THE ARMY.—The recent order of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, prohibiting the use of calomel and tartar emetic in the army, has produced a good deal of lively discussion in medical circles, and is meeting with much criticism and opposition. Dr. HAMMOND asserted that the "abuse" of calomel produced certain "melancholy effects," and therefore he abolished its use, or, at all events, directed that it be struck from the medical supply tables. He said that army diseases could be treated as efficiently without as with tartar emetic, and, therefore, he ordered that it also be struck from the supply tables of the army!

The enormous extent to which these two remedial agents are now used by the profession, and the great and beneficent results which are generally attributed to them, will thus each find a check, so far as one-fifth of the able-bodied men of the country are concerned. The army physicians who have long been in the habit of using these potent drugs find themselves, in many cases, at a loss what to do for want of them; and it is feared that the health of the soldiers will be greatly deteriorated. On this point, of course, opinions differ widely; but a short time must tell; for the reports of the regimental and division surgeons will furnish a tolerably reliable test in the matter.

In the meantime, the accuracy of Dr. HAMMOND'S assertion that "*innumerable* cases of profuse salivation" and frequent cases of mercurial gangrene in the army have arisen from calomel, is criticised—or, at least, if it be correct, it is doubted that it is at all necessary, if properly educated physicians are employed in the army. The physicians of Cincinnati have taken the matter up on the statement of facts, and have shown that out of *twenty-five thousand* patients treated in the military hospitals in the vicinity of that city, not more than nine cases of salivation have occurred, and not one of mercurial gangrene; and these nine cases of salivation in 25,000 may be partially accounted for, it is said, by a treatment known to physicians, in which salivation is produced to stop something worse even than gangrene. Dr. BLACKMAN, an old practitioner of national fame, says he has seen as many hospitals and battle-fields as any man in the country; was a long time Medical Director of MITCHEL'S division; was two months at MCCLELLAN'S headquarters on the Peninsula, and inspected FRANKLIN'S division, yet he neither saw nor heard of any cases of mercurial salivation or gangrene. Other physicians give like testimony. In the meantime the question is one of the deepest interest to the profession, to science, and to the welfare of the army and the public generally. We hope it will be discussed, in the true spirit of science, by the various learned societies of doctors, and some definite result, based upon accurate observation, and correct and comprehensive data, arrived at. Now that we are all liable to become conscripts, the question of our medical treatment in the field and hospital is one which comes very close to us.

RUMORS AND NEGROES.—The telegraph has not taken the trouble either to contradict or confirm the story it brought us, a few days since, that the rebels had captured a regiment of negro soldiers at Helene, Arkansas, and had hung every man of them, with all their white officers. We should think that when it was thought worth while to startle the whole country with a rumor of this kind, it would also be considered worth while to contradict it when it was proven to be false. The absurd stories which are often telegraphed to the Press may, perhaps, not be thought worthy of contradiction, but the fact is they deceive many people, and leave many others in doubt. News should either be more carefully sifted by the agents, or else they should take more pains to furnish the public any subsequent information that may be obtained on any given subject. In the meantime, it may be taken for granted that there was not a word of truth in the telegram that the regiment of negroes was hung at Helene, as that place is within a few hours' sail of Memphis, from which there is telegraphic communication all over the country; and the news has had no confirmation. The original story came from Murfreesboro, and there it was obtained from rebel sources. So it probably only indicated what the rebels would like to do, instead of what they actually did.

The rebel threat, however, that they would hang our negro soldiers, if caught, have had their effect; and, in any event, the Government has decided upon its course. We have now at the West four or five thousand rebel prisoners; and the President, it is said, means to have them all retained until this question of hanging negro soldiers is settled.

THE PREACHERS' REGIMENT.—The Twenty-fourth Iowa, or "Preachers' regiment," as it was called when formed out West two years ago, because largely composed of clergymen, was much ridiculed by the Copperhead Press and much scandalized by the foreign Press. But it has done very hard service for two years past, and the soldiers have proven themselves the bravest of the brave. Our Vicksburgh correspondent, in his most interesting letter published the other day, gave an account of an exploit of this regiment, which we hope was not overlooked. The regiment was part of a small storming party ordered to capture a rebel position, located on an almost inaccessible height, the crests of which were bristling with batteries, which rained hurricanes of death, and had to be approached through a gorge commanded by fourteen pieces of rebel artillery, there being also massed on both sides of the gorge heavy supports of rebel infantry. The storming party pushed on through the gorge and up the hill—the Preachers' regiment being foremost—and in twenty minutes this forlorn hope were hurrahing over the possession of all the guns, the crest of the hill, and the total rout of the rebel infantry; but our correspondent added that in this terrific charge, this Cerro Gordo charge, the Preachers' regiment was nearly annihilated.

It is evident that whatever else people may ridicule or sneer at, they cannot ridicule the courage of the Preachers' regiment. At least, the rebels had no occasion to ridicule it.

PHILADELPHIA NEWS.—The Philadelphia newspapers have remarkable imaginative powers, and they manage to procure correspondents and contributors of unequaled inventive genius. The consequence is that there is never a lack of brisk, startling and astounding news to be had from the Quaker City. We have had occasion heretofore to allude to some of the more extravagant achievements of the Philadelphia papers in deceiving themselves and deluding the simple minded, who are agog for sensations.

But the very latest and most unique essay of Philadelphia genius is the story circulated in that city yesterday, that President LINCOLN had recalled VALLANDIGHAM from banishment, and invited him to an interview at Washington! We do not know why the author of the story omitted to say that the President's wish and purpose was to make Mr. VALLANDIGHAM Secretary of War.

FRIENDS AND FOES.—We have read with great interest the account which the Chattanooga *Rebel* gives of the reception of that distinguished patriot VALLANDIGHAM, by those rebels, who, it was said, feared him as more dangerous to their cause than all the bayonets of LINCOLN. We are surprised to learn that "everywhere, those who have heard of his coming greeted him kindly and with silent tokens of sympathy and respect." Some of our captured soldiers, who went through the same region at the same time, report that the behavior of the rebels to them was very insulting and barbarous, and the Confederate authorities robbed them of their private property. We but note the comparison.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ITS DEFECTS.

The New Academy of Sciences—Failure of Previous Attempts—What Such an Academy Requires to be Successful—Defective Views of its Founders.

THE BACHELS, Tuesday, May 26, 1863.

Amidst the clash of battles and the controversy of opinion, I heard with pleasure that an Academy of Sciences was about to be formed, and that Congress would lend its aid in establishing it. I love to turn from the rough paths of life, where care and labor and sorrow meet me at every turn, to behold the beautiful results of science, and enjoy the repose which nature bestows. There is no plan to increase knowledge or improve mankind which does not receive my zealous favor. Whatever little aid I, with my narrow means, can give, I most cheerfully bestow. Hence, it was with disappointment I saw the manner in which the new Academy is formed, and the objects it proposed. Perhaps if I state *why* I was disappointed, I shall suggest some ideas and thoughts to others which may not be wholly useless.

There have been two or three previous attempts of forming national associations of science, and they have practically failed to be useful, though aided by all the power and appliances of the Press. It is but a short time since the NEW-YORK TIMES, and most of the daily papers, employed reporters and heralded forth the doings of the professional men of science. Yet, with all this aid, you could neither extract anything useful from their proceedings, nor give them any popular influence. Why? Because nearly all the men of science of this day (all, I believe, in this Academy) are employed in examining *dead objects*. The highest organism of *life* they have arrived at is, I believe, AGASSIZ's lectures on frogs. And it is perfectly obvious to all bystanders, calm observers, that the whole body of naturalists feel much more interest in a fossil snake, a coral insect, a Texas frog, or an Egyptian mummy, than they do in a living man. What, then, can they expect of living men, but that they should cease to regard or sympathize with what has nothing to do with living objects? I say this because you will observe, that in every scientific association formed nowadays, the naturalists take the lead and give color to the proceedings. But you will say, here are the mathematicians, mechanicians and astronomers, they deal with living things. Yes, their work enters into the machinery of society—*but only into the machinery*. The mathematical sciences are *not now progressive*.

I have no doubt you will be startled at some things I say; but examine it, compare ideas, and see what the truth is. You have got a big telescope and you have discovered and catalogued five hundred stars and comets in a year; but you have not got the tenth part of a new idea, and done nothing for astronomy but increase the length of the catalogue. What is mechanics doing more than the Egyptians did when they raised the pyramids? Can you tell me? What has mathematics done since the days of NEWTON? Before you assert anything, examine it. I have no time for details. But Messrs. BACHE, HENRY and AGASSIZ will not be in a hurry to controvert these suggestions.

Now, turn to the other side. Look upon life, upon man as he is, and society as it moves before you. You see that society is in motion, that its tide is rushing on with a resistless energy which upheaves all objects, and uplifts all things from their ancient foundations. What means this universal diffusion of intelligence? What means this power of the Press? What means these ten thousand schools? What means this vast increase of wealth? this destruction of Slavery? this modification of Governments? this grand uprising of human hopes and human minds? Did the least particle of it come from the study of frogs, or the pursuit of the coral insect, or the examination of fossils, or the analysis of the calculus, or the catalogue of comets, or electrical batteries, or iron ships, or rifled cannon? Not one particle. It is *the motive power of living thought on living objects* which has fired the human heart and nerved human energy; raised the eyes of the soul up to God, in whose image it was made, and in whose communion it was made to live. Now, what has the new Academy of Sciences done? It has *ignored all living power and all living objects*. I confess to a feeling of sadness when I see a body of men, alike worthy and intellectual, whom I and the country respect, so far oblivious of what makes the world of science, as well as the world of life.

Let me examine their proceedings and I shall be better understood. In the first place, fifty gentlemen are incorporated by Congress as *the* exclusive Academy of Sciences. This does no great harm; for, most fortunately, Congress has no power to create exclusive men of science, and fifty more gentlemen can get incorporated if they please. Among the names are many men who are men of science of the highest reputation. But I will thank you to reprint separately the names which represent half the people of the United States in this Valley of the Mississippi. They ought to be made conspicuous, for they have never been made conspicuous before. In one word, we see the old idea still prevalent, that Boston and Washington contain all this world knows, or can ever hope to have. Let that pass. The Academy meets and resolves, that the Academy shall be divided into two classes, viz.: 1. Physics. 2. Natural History. They ignored all the social and political sciences! I believe there was not a man in the fifty, who represented those sciences, and of course they could not form such a class. I make no comment on this. I know the gentlemen engaged in this project would be glad to strengthen the Academy in any proper way, and would be the furthest from doing injustice. But, from whatever cause this has occurred, I must regret it. In the first place, it makes the world believe that the Academy has narrow views of things. In the next place, it lessens its utility. An institution to be successful must lay its foundations in the popular movement—the rising tide of human progression. Now, what sciences are among the moving elements of society? Here is political economy. ADAM SMITH, one of its founders, was one of only four great moving minds of the last century. The study of its various branches has been one of the motive powers which so greatly increased wealth. Here is statistics—a science as exact as mathematics—which Mr. BUCKLE says has done more than all other sciences in the last half century. MR. BUCKLE (though wrong in his conclusions upon many things,) was a thinker, and made others think. He testifies to the value of living science, and not mere fossil remains of antiquity. Here is the science of Government. Here is the new science of Finance, in which the world may take lessons of Secretary CHASE. There are numerous elements of science going on, and just arising, connected with the movements of society; and these are just the things which each an Academy should take hold of and investigate. If the Academy is solely to be engaged on dead objects, and the remains of antiquity, I shall invite them to hold their annual meeting at the "Beeches." For, in the circuit of five miles, I can show them more shells, petrified snakes, coral tombs, and ancient fortifications than they will be likely to see in their life-time; and there will be no danger of disturbing society by any violent excitements of mind.

I must conclude, with the hope that the worthy and learned gentlemen who now constitute the Academy of Sciences will so far attend to my suggestions as to gain some little hold on the popular mind. We "outside barbarians" may not be very learned, nor very fit to associate with men of science; but we do partake of the interests and feelings of society. We are human, and are interested in human things. We can listen with deep and grateful interest to the eloquent lectures of AGASSIZ. We can be entertained with his embryological classification of frogs and insects; but we cannot be persuaded, even by his eloquence, that any amount of knowledge of insects, of petrifactions, of triangles, stars, or comets, can equal that higher, and better knowledge, which improves the condition of society, elevates the human mind, and leads men to felicity, temporal and eternal. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Sunday Railway Excursions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The residents skirting the line of the Harlem Railroad as far as Croton Falls, were not a little annoyed, last Sunday, by numerous cheap excursion trains, and express some concern about the influence of the new system. Those who remember the experiences of fifteen or twenty years ago, when crowded cattle cars transported thousands of our subterraneans into convenient proximity to the orchards and gardens of Westchester, for Sunday picnics and junketings, will not welcome the reëstablishment of the scheme. A brief experiment will satisfy the more recent owners and occupants of the beautiful residences at Fordham, Bronxville, and other villages, that the swarms of Sunday idlers from the City are not the most considerate and agreeable visitors; and that the arrangement for tempting them from our dram-shops and tenement-houses to a "survey of nature" and a taste of its *fruits*, though it may be "sport" for them and the railroad company, is "death" to rural quiet.

In England and on the Continent, cheap Sunday trains are much in vogue—with a better claim, perhaps, for approval, on the score of necessity, than can well be urged here. But the inhabitants of Brighton, Bath and other places of resort, have protested against them, as most baneful and demoralizing in their influence; and several important companies have ceased to run them. The principal railway journal of England (*Herepath's*) takes ground against them, for reasons of humanity to employes, "commercial advantage to the companies themselves," and regard for the public welfare. "Forced Sunday work," says that journal, "as great as on ordinary days, and which is diametrically opposed in character to that commonly performed during the day of rest in this country, is hardly calculated to attract to the service of railways the best class of servants."

In this country the prevailing sentiments and usages of the people are little friendly to Sunday excursionizing, and none of our railways, with this single exception, have thought it expedient to adopt the European system. Its intrinsic unprofitableness would be enough to control the matter, perhaps, but added to this may be reckoned the personal convictions of many directors and stockholders and the restraining influence of suburban residents, who unanimously oppose the innovation for reasons like those which drove the Quarantine Hospital into the bay, if for no higher reasons. Because they want, and have a right to quiet and security for themselves and their families, they protest, and have a right to protest, against arrangements destructive of both. They have purchased, built, adorned, and removed to their villas and country seats, in the faith that their only home-day should be one of repose and comfort. If compelled to stand guard over their fruits, flowers and families every bright Sunday of the Summer, for the benefit of the railway they support by week-day patronage, and to accommodate the proletarians of the City, they may well impeach the good faith of the Company, and escape as they can from investments rendered comparatively valueless by its cupidity.

With the exquisite grounds of the Central Park on the borders of the City, and accessible to its entire population, attracting tens of thousands to its Saturday afternoon concerts, and open to all who choose to visit it on Sunday, the last excuse for Sunday excursion trains is taken away. No tresher, purer air fans the cheek in Westchester or Putnam than sweeps across the Ramble. No sweeter perfumes distil from the private lawns at Fordham or White Plains than from the vines and parterres that adorn the people's beautiful pleasure-ground. "Stolen waters are sweet," indeed—to some tastes; but we doubt whether the law gave being to a great corporation for the purpose of tempting men from their homes on the Day of days, that they may *steal* them.

The Paper Question.

From the Scottish American Journal.

A business arrangement introduced by the proprietors of the DAILY TIMES, of this City, deserves much more than the casual notice accorded to a successful private enterprize. Our readers are familiar, from practical experience, with the fact that the advance in the price of printing paper, which commenced nearly a year ago, taxed the ingenuity as well as the resources of publishers to the utmost, to bear up under the overwhelming burden so unexpectedly imposed on them. Most of the leading journals struggled for a time to maintain their old prices; but every one of them was ultimately compelled either to raise their price or reduce their sheet. The vigorous efforts of the whole publishing body, including the booksellers as well as the newspaper interest, to secure the abolition of the Customs' tax on foreign paper were only partially rewarded. A reduction of the impost to 20 per cent. was effected only after a desperate struggle; and the paper manufacturers probably allowed themselves to be brought to these terms by their belief that 20 per cent, if not so good as an entirely prohibitory tariff, was a reasonable protection against undue competition from abroad. It remains yet to be fully seen how far this belief is to be justified; and the proprietors of the TIMES, in putting the question practically to the test, have rendered a service to the publishing interest, as well as to readers everywhere, which deserves conspicuous and honorable mention.

It has long been known that the cheapest paper in the world, taking quality into account, is manufactured in Belgium. This we can make partly apparent to our readers when we state, that at the time when common newspaper printing paper had reached its maximum rate a few months ago, we were paying in New-York 24 cents a pound for what we might have had at Antwerp for 7½ cents, or less than one-third the current rate here. The old duty, payable under the Morrill tariff, and the freight and insurance would, of course, have easily neutralized any apparent profit accruing from a Belgian investment. But the reduction of the tax to twenty per cent. has now made the speculation feasible, if made on a tolerably large scale; and the proprietors of the TIMES at once, on the passing of the act reducing the former paper impost, ordered an importation of nearly 2,700 reams. This would amount in avoirdupois to something near 120,000 lbs.; and we may make a close approach to an estimate of what the saving on this single bargain would have been at the rates charged for home-made paper at the highest of the crisis. To the seven and a half cents per pound which is the price in Belgium, we have to add one-fifth more for customs, and probably fifteen per cent. for freight and insurance—besides say sixty per cent. on exchange. Thus we should have an addition of ninety-five per cent. to the price of the paper before it reached the storeroom in New-York, which would, of course, make the price of the paper here exactly 14.60 cents per pound; the difference in favor of the importer being 9.40 cents on each pound; or on the whole importation of the TIMES, say $11,280. This, as we have pointed out, is the result of a comparison between the highest price as yet paid here, and the cost of an importation from Belgium on a very considerable scale. Our readers, however, will bear in mind that the uncertain condition of the exchange makes it too serious a risk for less wealthy newspaper establishments to risk heavy purchases abroad; and only purchases made on a very considerable scale could be at all likely to turn out remunerative. We are glad, nevertheless, that the TIMES proprietors have made a beginning. If it do not lead to an immediate revolution in the trade, it will at least stand prominently out as a warning to the paper manufacturers, not to stretch their power of exacting exorbitant prices to a limit beyond endurance. Their best friend at the moment is, unquestionably, the exchange market. Were the currency of the country at its old settled basis, the foreign manufacturers, even with the present heavy duty against them would shortly compel their American rivals to revert to the old prices, or retire from the field of competition altogether. For the time, the latter probably consider themselves secure against any seriously threatened invasion of their domain. But the day of reckoning will surely come for them; and for the sake of our readers we hope it will come soon.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Facts Connected with the Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth New-York Volunteers.

The Reasons why the Regiments did not Arrive at the Appointed Time.

The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York regiments did not arrive in this city till 1 o'clock yesterday morning, although it was confidently expected they would reach here by 10 or 11 A. M. on Friday. It was known here early on Friday morning that the regiments had got as far as Philadelphia, and information to that effect was telegraphed to the military committees at the Astor House, and to the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council. The time occupied in transferring a few hundred soldiers from Philadelphia to New-York, is usually about six hours, and, in this instance, it was understood by all parties concerned in the reception, that ample preparations had been made for placing the troops on board the cars at the former city and sending them to this point. In accordance with the programme of arrangements the military escort, consisting of several regiments, the whole under the command of Brig.-Gen. HALL, was marched to the Battery, there to await the arrival of the returning regiments. Broadway, from the Battery to Union-square, was thronged, as were also the steps and esplanade in front of the City Hall, with citizens who had assembled to witness the grand ovation to be extended to the gallant volunteers. Hour after hour this large military and civic concourse was kept in anxious waiting for the expected troops, and it was not definitely known by the public till 6 P. M., that the regiments would not arrive in season to participate in the reception which it was proposed to give them on that day. Possibly some few persons in the crowd might have inferred that the delay was the result of political intrigue, but the people generally evidently believed that accident alone prevented the regiment from arriving here at the appointed time. That the troops were purposely detained at Philadelphia is now well-known and freely admitted. Why they were not allowed to reach here at a seasonable hour on Friday will be explained hereafter, and the names of the individuals who identified themselves with the movement will be announced in connection with a full explanation of the affair to be made by a City official. Taking into consideration the great expense attending a reception like the one proposed, it was no light matter that the arrangements should be seriously interrupted, and the thousands of people who were disappointed in not seeing the regiments, did not probably take it all as a good joke. It seems that the Military Committees and the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, differed as to the arrangements to be observed, consequently, instead of all the Committees working harmoniously together for the benefit of the returning regiments, the Military and the Common Council Committees worked to get the lead of each other; and although the Military Committee temporarily succeeded in accomplishing their object, it remains, to be seen what will finally be done by the Committee on National Affairs. It has been decided to publicly receive the regiments to-morrow, and if the weather should prove favorable, the display will be the grandest that has yet taken place on a similar occasion. The proceedings will be managed entirely by the Committee on National Affairs. Ald. BOOLE, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, consulted with Gen. HALL yesterday, and received from him the assurance that nothing should be wanting on his part to make the event equal the expectation. In the evening the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth will be entertained with a dinner at the City Assembly Rooms. Yesterday, the Thirty-eighth marched from the Park Barracks to the Arsenal on White-street, which place they will make their temporary quarters.

Col. LEFFERTS has issued an order for the Seventh regiment to parade on Monday to assist in the reception. Regimental line will be formed on Lafayette-place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Capt. OTIS's troop of the First regiment will also parade, together with the Seventy-first, the Sixty-ninth, the Thirty-seventh, and the Twenty-third of Brooklyn. Other organizations will join in the reception.

Adelina Patti.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, writing under date of May 22, says that a musical journal of Paris had received from London, and was to publish on the next Sunday, a note in English, written and signed by ADELINA PATTI, wherein she invokes the intervention of British justice against her family—the family on this occasion being represented by Messrs. PATTI, father, and STRAKOSCH, brother-in-law.

Miss ADELINA complains that she has seen every penny of her earnings, amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars, swallowed up by the aforesaid PATTI and STRAKOSCH. This, however, is but a little thing in comparison with another exercise of parental authority. She was sought in marriage by a rich and honorable Spanish gentleman; her heart responded favorably, and PATTI, too father, had once agreed to the arrangement, in case the young man's family consented. The young man's family did consent, but the lady's father refused to do as he had agreed, interdicted all correspondence, and allowed no interview between the betrothed and her lover.

ADELINA now demands to be removed from under this tyranny, and to be placed in the tutelage of the Court of Chancery during the seven months remaining before she becomes of age. She declares, at the same time, that she has no intention of seeking any pecuniary return from her father and brother-in-law, but that she freely abandons to them what they have so unceremoniously grabbed.

The Camden Democratic State Convention in Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 6.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Bulletin*:

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 6.

The approaching Democratic State Convention is the topic of conversation everywhere. VALLANDIGHAM is as good as nominated. VALLANDIGHAM wants it, and his friends are determined he shall have it. The pressure for him in the rural districts is overwhelming. It is rumored that Mr. LINCOLN has sent for VALLANDIGHAM, probably to have an interview and compromise.

Obituary.

Master Robert Wm. Mathewa, aged 18 years, died last Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 40 Summit-street, South Brooklyn. He had been suffering from a complication of diseases, including acute pneumonia and acute rheumatism, for nearly two weeks. He was a truly noble youth, of fine form and rare intellectual power. At the beginning of the present civil war he served, for several months, in the Seventeenth regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. Lansing. Having had a strong partiality for sea life, he entered the naval service a year ago, and made one ten months' cruise on board the United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge*, Lieut. Dominick Lynch commanding. While the brig lay at Aspinwall for repairs, he contracted the Isthmus fever, which was the remote cause of his death. He had been home only about three weeks at the time of his demise. His remains were taken, on Saturday afternoon, June 6, to Utica for interment.

SCULPTURE.—The remarkable statuette called the "Freedman," by WARD, the sculptor, is to be issued in bronze—a material not only valuable for its artistic character, but especially adapted to this subject. Ten copies only are to be cast, for an equal number of subscribers. WARD has just completed a beautiful and spirited design for the use of the Loyal Publication Society. It represents the Goddess of Liberty upborne in air, while resting by her right arm upon the outspread wings of an eagle. Her left hand outreached holds the National flag, from whose folds flutter scrolls and leaflets earthward, significant of the objects of the Society. The eagle clutches a dying snake in its talons. The whole group is relieved against the radiating beams of the sun.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only of No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

3,000 FLANNEL SUITS, blue, light and black.

2,000 ALPACA COATS.

2,500 SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS.

At Retail.

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

We would call the attention of our readers to a new article, to-day, called STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND. This preparation is no patent medicine, but a bona fide good article for the cure of Neuralgia and Rheumatism. D. S. BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 202 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent, And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

FISHER—MINUSE—In Rye, N. Y., on Sunday, May 31, by Rev. T. D. Littlewood, HENRY C. FISHER, of Brooklyn, and DOROTHY S., daughter of John H. Minuse, Esq., of Rye. No cards.

DIED.

RAIDES.—On Friday afternoon, June 5, at the residence of his mother, JAMES P., youngest son of the late Lewis K. Bridge, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's,) on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 3½ o'clock.

CASSIDY.—On Thursday, June 4, after a long illness, MARGARET, the only daughter of Michael and Bridget Cassidy, aged 23 years and 4 months.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 336 East 24th-st., on Monday morning, June 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., to St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., near 3d-av., when a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

THORPE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, June 5, WILLIAM O. GROSS, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, George B. and Thomas W. Grosse, also of his sons-in-law, William Dillingham and H. Frank Herkner, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, 4th-st., corner of South 5th-st., on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Kingston (Jamaica) papers please copy.

GREEN.—In this City, on Friday, June 6, FRANCIS H. GREEN, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. and A. M., and Columbia Lodge, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sunday, June 7, from his late residence, No. 259 Monroe-st.

The officers and members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of said Lodge at their rooms, corner of Center and Grand sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, June 7, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, FRANCIS H. GREEN. The Masonic Fraternity in general are invited to be present.

WM. N. BENJAMIN, W. M.

GILMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, June 6, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, aged 52 years.

The friends are requested to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 74 East 24th-st., on Monday morning, June 8, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, Conn., for interment.

The Committee, at the State of Connecticut, are invited to attend the funeral of their associate and Treasurer, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 74 East 24th-st. By Order,

CHARLES GIBLD, Secretary.

GILBERT.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, June 6, REV. RACHAEL GILBERT, aged 66 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church, Whitestone, on Monday, June 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

HUTTON.—On Friday, June 5, ALEXANDER HUTTON, aged 62 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 69 Morton-st., on Monday afternoon, June 8, at 2 o'clock.

LACEY.—On Friday morning, June 5, ANNA E., wife of Francis H. Lacey, Jr., and daughter of Edward H. Sykes, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 295 West 23d-st., on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Saturday, June 6, 1863, at her residence, No. 56 Montague-place, Brooklyn, MARY, relict of the late Peter Smith, aged 77 years 1 month and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, from her late residence, No. 56 Montague-place, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

THORNE.—On Friday, June 5, ANN FORBES, daughter of Matthew and Maria F. Thorne, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 125 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 315.—June 6, 1863.

7, 18, 40, 58, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 316.—June 8, 1863.

60, 1, 42, 74, 56, 33, 69, 2, 63, 26, 44, 46, 8.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either of MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WE HAVE RECENTLY ADDED A **CUSTOM DEPARTMENT** to our business, and stocked it with a large assortment of PIECE GOODS. We are prepared to furnish, at short notice, GARMENTS TO MEASURE, of the best materials, in cut styles, and WARRANTED PERFECT FITS. All our goods READY MADE or TO ORDER, we are offering at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. CALL AND SEE US, AND TEST THIS ASSERTION.

☞ The daily papers are posted at 7 o'clock A. M., upon our BULLETIN, for the benefit of all who choose to read them, and we issue on large posters, at 3 P. M., the latest telegraph news from all points of the compass.

Our store is open for business from 7 A. M., until 8 P. M., (Saturday's excepted, when we close at 11½ P. M.) The Bulletin will remain out until half-past 9 o'clock every evening.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

14TH ANNUAL REGATTA N. Y. YACHT CLUB.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

The Regatta Committee having chartered the new and commodious steamboat *Virginia Seymour*, to accompany the yachts during the race, she will leave the foot of Christopher-st. of 5 minutes before 10 o'clock, and 12th-st., N. R., at 10:15. Refreshments on board. Tickets $1. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOW READY. MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE, For the growth and preservation of the Hair. Sold by all druggists.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c Good and cheap, at WILLARD'S, No. 384 Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

PRESERVE YOUR FURS AND WOOLENS FROM MOTH. **CEDAR TRUNKS** Can be had at No. 370 Broadway, New-York.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADful war is Ended," "There are plenty of Fish in the Sea," "There's no such Girl as Mine," and "Was my Brother in the Battle," by Stephen C. Foster. "Sweet Evelina," and "Nora, Dear-st," by Mrs. Parkhurst. 25 cents each. "Johnny is my Darling," with Father Reed's vignette, 40 cents: Instrumental. "They Worked me all the Day" and "Sweet Evelina," brilliant variations by Mrs. Parkhurst. "Shall We Know each Other There," "We are Coming, Father Abram," "Always Look on the Sunny Side" and "Why have my Loved Ones gone," brilliant variations, by Chas. Grobe, 50 cts.; mailed free. The above are all recommended. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—43D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av., preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. PORTER, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, the Pastor. Subject in the evening—*The Bottle of Life*. Seats free. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—The usual children's service SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses suited to children, and their own sweet hymns. Strangers and others interested in labors among the degraded are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth streets to the Five Points.

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH, CORNER 28TH-ST.—The Rutgers-st. Congregation will worship hereafter, until further notice, with the Church in Madison-av. Rev. Dr. KAMSS having assumed the entire oversight will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Families residing in the vicinity, not otherwise connected, are cordially invited.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION AND COMMONWEALTH OF EDEN ZION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., at the hall known as the Republican Rooms, No. 864 Broadway, southeast cor. of 23d-st. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Anniversary of the Sunday-school, at 3½ P. M. The Rev. J. LIGGINS, missionary to China and Japan, will deliver an address, to be interpreted for deaf mutes. Usual services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., the Rector preaching at the former, and the Rev. F. DILLON EAGAR at the latter.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. SHEPHERD. Subject in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, *The Christian—His Armor, Conflict and Triumph*; afternoon, at 3 o'clock, *The Great Prophetic Storm, or Crisis of the Nations*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A Strawberry Festival will be held in the Church on THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst. Several eminent clergymen will address the meeting. Tickets to be had at the door.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. C. DUTCHER will preach a sermon to young men in the Union Dutch Reformed Church, 6th-av., (opposite Amity-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Young Man's Duty to His Country*. A cordial invitation is extended.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Spring and Broome sts.—Rev. J. K. WAINES, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.; evening discourse particularly to the young; lecture Wednesday evening; prayer meeting Friday evening. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY MARINERS' CHURCH—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, 7th inst., by Rev. W. H. NAVES, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. All seamen and friends of seamen are invited. All seats free.

REV. R. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives his last discourse on the civil war on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Duty of every True American at the Present Hour*. He will consider the cry of "Peace, peace, where there is no peace." Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH Church, between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. In the morning (D. V.) the pastor will preach his seventh anniversary discourse.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL DELIVER the third lecture to young men, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Fidelity, especially to Parents and Employers*—Text: "A faithful man shall abound with blessings."

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, LATE OF the Philadelphia Conference, having been appointed Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers, and seats cheerfully provided.

PROF. MATTISON, FORTY-FIRST-ST., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The right hand of fellowship will be given to several new members at the close of the morning sermon. Evening Topic—*Why the Northern Clergy preach War and Bloodshed instead of Peace*.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park.)—Rev. I. S. BALLOCH will preach SABBATH EVENING upon *Noble Manliness*, as taught in the Sermon on the Mount, and in the EVENING upon *The Garden of Gethsemane*.

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, EIGHTH-AV., CORNER 43d-st. Presbyterian Church. Rev. R. C. SHEARER, Minister. Regular services, MORNING AND EVENING, at the usual hours. Sabbath-school, 9 A. M. Subject this evening—(D. V.)—*Neglected Pulpit Themes*. Seats free.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH CHAPEL.—REV. D. BURGESS will preach on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Home Chapel on 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. The usual services will be held on Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, morning and evening.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., RECTOR OF Trinity Church will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Resurrection, 35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av. Services commence at 7½ P. M. Special collection for the benefit of the church. Strangers cordially provided with seats.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE NORTH-EASTERN section of the City will find pleasant and ample church accommodation in the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st. Preaching by the Rev. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

FIRST POLISH EVANGELICAL MISSION in the United States will be open on SUNDAY, at No. 314 Bowery, near Bleecker-st. The preaching in Polish language (Polonka) at 10 o'clock P. M. All persons of Poland are cordially invited. M. B. CZECHOWSKI, Missionary.

DR. JUNKIN'S LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—The twelfth of the course will be delivered in the Church corner of Canal and Greene sts., SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Morning service at 10½. The public are invited. Seats free.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PEGG, Sen., of the Troy Conference, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th av. SUNDAY, June 7. Morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VANNAX, the Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French; sermon in English, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 8. The public are invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and and EVENING at 7½. Services at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—No. 446 Broadway.—A regular monthly Children's Meeting will be inaugurated SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, addresses by Brig.-Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED, Dr. R. B. WESTBROOK and the Pastor, C. C. GOSS. Seats free.

F

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 6, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	108½	
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 W c. Notes, Oct & Apr.	107	
10,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101⅝	
12,000	do	New	98⅛
5,000	do	99	
1,000	Va. State 6s	66⅛	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅛	
40,000	do	68⅛	
5,000	do	s3	68⅜
1,000	City 6s, '76	110	
5,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	37⅛	
10,000	do	37⅛	
7,000	E. Tenn. & Va. 1st	113	
2,000	E. Tenn. & Ga. 1st	105	
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s	109	
15,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	122	
1,000	M. C. 8s, 1st M.	122	
	N. F. Bs	122	
3,000	M. So. N. F.	110	
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	93	
1,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. Bs.	85	
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	112	
10,000	Clev. & P. 4th	87	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61	
10	Bank of St. of N. Y.	101⅞	
10	Bank of N. Amer.	107	
35	Mer. Ex. Bank	99	
150	Metropolitan Bank	110	
10	Park Bank	138	
10	Commonw'lth Bank	99⅛	
25,000	Amer. Gold	145⅞	
47,000	do	145⅝	
25,000	do	145⅝	
250	Canton Co	32	
100	do	32⅛	
100	do	32⅜	
600	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	26⅝	
50	do	s30	26⅝
100	do	b30	26¾
200	Quicksilver Min. Co	43	
200	Cen. Am. T. Co	38	
150	do	b10	38
50	Brunsw. C. L. Co	63¼	
25	Am. Coal Co	65	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	c 184	
850	N. Y. Cen. R	121⅛	
650	do	121¾	
650	Erie Railway	96⅜	
100	do	b3	96⅞
300	do	b30	97
1960	do	96¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	63¼	
5,000	do	63	
50	Cum. Coal Prf.	26¼	
50	do	s3	26⅜
100	do	b3	26⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅜	
100	Erie Railway	b10	96⅜
100	do	c 96	
300	do	96⅝	
500	do	b5	96⅝
150	do	c 96⅜	
100	do	s3	96⅜
400	do	b10	96⅜
200	do	b3	96⅜
150	M. So & N. I. R.	77	
50	do	c 77	
100	do	b3	77
100	do	b10	77⅛
300	Hudson R. R.	132	
200	Har. Railroad	104	
150	do	s10	103⅛
100	do	103⅜	
400	do	s30	103
1000	do	103	
400	do	102⅝	
300	do	102⅝	
100	do	s10	102
200	do	s30	101
100	Nor. & Wor. R.	92	
200	Reading R.	110	
200	do	108⅝	
800	M. S. & N. I.	77¾	
1000	do	77⅞	
200	do	s30	77¾
50	M. B. & N. I. G. S.	b10	115
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scr.	110	
100	do	109⅝	
100	do	b10	109⅝
200	Buff. & St. L. R.	195	
50	Miss. & Mo. R.	27	
400	Clev. & P. R.	89	
400	do	89⅛	
1300	do	90	
500	do	s30	90
400	do	s60	90
500	do	90⅛	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	103⅜	
150	do	103¾	
600	Chi. & R. Is.	100	
100	do	s60	99
700	do	99	
100	do	b30	99⅛
200	do	b30	99⅜
100	do	99⅜	
200	do	99⅜	
100	do	b10	99⅞
200	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	73	
50	do	72¾	
200	do	b10	102⅝
200	do	b10	102⅝
200	Clev. & P. R.	s30	72⅝
2	do	90¼	
100	do	77⅞	
100	P., F. W. & C.	73	
100	do	s3	73
100	do	b3	73⅝
50	do	s10	73
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	103¾	
50	do	103¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	111⅛	
100	do	111⅜	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	99	
100	do	b3	99
100	do	b10	99
100	do	c 99⅜	
100	do	b10	99

SATURDAY, June 6—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin fell off, to-day, to 144¼@144½ ℔ cent. Exchange on London, after the ceiling of the steamers this forenoon, was quoted essier and irregular at 158@159 ℔ cent., but with very little actuel business. The Purt Hudson edvices, although bloody in their details, were favorebly construed by the Street. The prics of Money to the Stock Brokere was generally pinced at 7 ℔ cent. on the Railway and other speculative Stocks, and the demand was quite sharp, so much so as to further depress the asles at the First Session of the Exchange Board, end nubsequently on the Street. The prices were generally lower by 1@2 ℔ cent. then yesterday; the demend irreguler; weak on Harlem, Rock Island, Fort Weyne and Cnicsgo, Cumberland and Centon, end eisedy at the lower figures for Erie, Michigan Southern, New-York Centrsl, Illinois Centrsl, and Clevelend end Pittsburgh. There was no Second Session of the Board, and no afternoon meeting at the Public Room. This Saturday arrengement will continue from the present date to the first week in Septeniber.

In the Street after 3 o'clock the market was partially better, especisily on Rock Island, which, from 98½, improved to par, and also on Harlem. The following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	145¾	144½	Harlem Pref.	107	108
U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101⅝	101⅝	Mich. Central	117	116
N. Y. Central	122⅝	123⅛	Mich. Southern	77¾	77
Erie	97	96⅝	Mich Guaranteed	116⅝	115
Erie Preferred	105¾	105	Illinois Central	110⅛	109⅝
Hudson	131⅝	132	Pittsburgh	91⅞	90⅛
Toledo	112	110⅜	Fort Wayne	73⅜	72¾
Pacific Mail	184⅜	184	Rock Island	100⅝	100
Harlem	103⅝	103	Northwest	32⅜	31
Canton	34	32	Galena	104¾	103¾
Cumberland	26⅜	26⅜	Reading	110⅜	109¾

The sales of 5-20 years Stock of the United States Loan by conversion of United States Notes amount to $1,222,550, of which $1,051,000 was received through the Loan Agencies, and $171,550 by subscription direct at the Treasury office.

The Export movement of Specie this week, Gold and Mexican Silver, amounts to only $412,000.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT, of the Stock firm of BENEDICT & Co., was yesterday admitted to membership at the Board of the Stock Exchange.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	107	American Exchange	105
Mechanics'	118	Chatham	98
Union	115	Bank of the Republic	106
America	125	Bank of N. America	107
City	137	Hanover	95
North River	102	Irving	91
Tradesmen's	105	Metropolitan	100
Dry Dock	115	Grocers'	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	98
National	108	Continental	99
Seventh Ward	136	Commonwealth	95
State of New-York	103	Importers' & Traders'	107½
Commerce	103	Park	138
Broadway	154	Mauuf. and Merchants'	110
Ocean	97	New-York Ex.	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

M. Y. Cen 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104¾	Chi. & N. W. 1st. B.	96
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	123	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	87¾
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	62
Erie R. fourths, '80	109	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78
Erie R. fifths, '85	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106⅞	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Hud. R. firsts '69	116⅜	M. & P. du C. 1sts	108
Hud. R. thirds '75	122	Mil. & P. du C., ex	112
Hud. R. conv. '67	125	M. & P. do C. 2ds	112
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	171⅜
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Chi. & Q. 1sts	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103¾
Mich. S. seconds	101	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	85
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109⅞	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	101
Illinois Central, '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	93	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	60
Al. & T. H. 2ds, fo.	85		

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the week ending May 31 were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$11,557 11	$9,002 72
Freight	21,926 30	20,675 64
Sundries	974 33	947 83
Total	$34,457 74	$30,626 19
Increase in 1863		$3,831 55

The business of the Illinois Central Railroad for May, 1863, was as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction land sold	12,127.00	for	$128,838 31
Acres interest fund lands sold	3,958.46	for	36,386 63
Acres free land sold	4,745.44	for	56,435 41
Total sales in May, 1863	20,831.52	for	$221,414 35
To which add town lot sales			1,925 48
Total of all			$223,339 83
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1863	24,153.22	for	$895,124 80
Sold previously, (net sales)	1,198,326.00	for	15,139,473 89
Total	1,222,459.22	for	$16,034,602 69
Construction bonds cancelled previous to May 31			$2,408,000 00
Cash collected in May			110,938 84

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers	$102,893 83
Receipts from freight	194,913 85
Receipts from mails	6,384 33
Receipts from rent of road	4,000 00
Receipts from other sources	6,000 00
Total receipts in month of May, 1863	$314,166 01
Total receipts in month of May, 1862	206,245 70

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of May were:

1862	$186,039 00
1863	236,453 00
Increase	$50,417 00
The first half of the fiscal year gives	$1,457,945
Same time last year	1,103,587
Increase	$354,358

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts $2,761,613 99, including $95,000 for Customs; payments, $2,412,589 80; balance, $21,899,383 27.

LAW REPORTS.

The Poisoning Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *John M. Griffen.*—Thomas Lees, who was at first indicted jointly with Griffen, was this morning called as a witness, and testified that he was born in Cork, and was cook and steward of the *Betsey Williams*; joined her in New-York, in July, 1862; she had seven men before the mast; we went to Havana and discharged cargo; staid there over a month; Capt. Coffin was taken sick on board, and went ashore and died seven or eight days after; the first mate was discharged by Coffin before he went ashore and Griffen was made first mate instead of secood; Capt. Hood was then appointed master and took charge; we sailed from Havana about a week after Capt. Coffin died, and went to Remedios; Capt. Hood was taken sick on the voyage, and when we got to Remedios he went ashore and I never saw him after; when he went ashore I and Griffen were standing on the deck, and Griffen said, "There are two caotains gone the road they will never return;" afterwards he said, "That d——d fool had no business to come on the ship—it belonged to him, (Griffen,) and he had no business to come after the berth;" while the vessel lay at anchor, a brig, on her wey home, passed, and her captain told us Capt. Hood was dead; Griffen said that was the very thing he wanted, and that it was a d——d good job; soon after he ordered the boat to be lowered, and said he was going ashore to see the Consul about being captain of the vessel; he did not come back for two or three days; he said the Consul had ont him in prison, and had written to the Consul-General at Havana for two or three men and a master; he said it made no matter how many captains came there, that everybody on board must do as he told them, for he was master there; cargo was coming on board, and continued to come; Griffen acted as master till Capt. Bunce came, which was fourteen or fifteen days after Hood left; before he came, I heard Griffen say at different times that, if he had the last of the cargo in, he should take the ship away; when Capt. Bunce came I was standing close to the rail, and Griffin by the companion way, he came in a boat; he was dressed in navy uniform; before he reached the ship, Griffin said, "Here comes another d——d navy man;" Griffen said he might take the ship and be d——d; he did not want anything more to do with her; he called me to one side, and asked me was I going to work for that captain; I told him I would work under any captain the Consul put aboard; that if Capt. Bunce was going to have navy rules, I did not know anything about that; Griffen told me to speak to the crew, and get them not to work; not to turn to under Capt. Bunce; I told him I had nothing to do with the crew; when Capt. Bunce came aboard he handed Griffen his papers; Griffen said he had had one of them before, and knew all about it; Bunce said Coosul Stone had sent him to take charge of the vessel; Griffin told him he might, and he would show him all there was in her, and give him an account of the cargo; he meant to do no more work in her; Capt. Bunce spoke to him very kindly; said he was ordered there by the Admiral; that Griffin ought to go to work; it was near home, and he might get the vessel when he got home; Griffen said if he was fit to be mate, he was fit to be master, and he did not know why he was so unjustly dealt with by the Consul; Capt. Bunce said if he was in the merchant service he would take his trunk and go ashore before there should be any dispute about who should be master, but he had to obey orders, and had to come there, after dinner Capt. Bunce spoke to him again very kindly; told him he had better go to work and have no trouble; I went down in the pantry, and Griffin came down and asked me what he'd better do; I told him I thought it was best for him to go to work; that if he did not the captain would send him ashore under guerd, and he would come home a prisoner; he said he thought it might be best; said he, "He will not be here many days." Capt. Buoce came down and asked Griffen what he thought of it; Griffen said he better go to work—it was no use making any bother; Capt. Bunce was taken sick three or four days after he came aboard, and went ashore about three days after; the day before he was taken sick I was sick; I told Griffen; he told me I had been drinking; I told him I had drank nothing but some wine; he said the wine was not fit to drink, that I did not see him drink it, the wine belonged to Capt. Bunce, and stood in a demijohn on the transom in the cabin, it appeared to me to be claret; there was a demijohn came also the day before Capt. Bunce was taken sick, and was put where the other was, that having been drunk up; the captain drank out of them at meal times and sometimes in the day a little; I never saw Griffen drink out of either demijohn; I have seen him refuse wine that the Captain offered him; he was very fond of drink; I used to see him drink claret that came from the lighter; no one else was sick when I was; the captain, the cooper and I drank of this wine; there were glasses kept in the cabin, I saw Griffin several times take glasses and a pitcher of water into his room; the day Capt. Bunce was taken sick I was in the pantry making bread, and the mate came down and took the pitcher and glasses, and went into his room; I came out of the pantry, and stood behind him, and saw him take a bottle of blue vitriol from his desk, and hold it over a china cup and strike the bottom of it, then he poured some water into the cup, and there was a smoke came out of the cup; he got a piece of rag and dipped it in this, and rubbed the inside of the tumblers with it; I asked him what he was doing; he said they were greasy, and he was taking the grease off; I told him soap and water was good enough to clean glasses; he put the pitcher in its place, the vitriol bottle in its berth, and the cup on a shelf, and went on deck; I also saw him take the pitcher and glasses into his room before that, that same morning, and say there five or six minutes; I saw him come out with the same china cup; he went between decks, and threw something out of it, and rinsed the cup; I saw him with the glasses the day before; I thought he had some rum, and that is why I watched him; the day after Bunce was taken sick, he was lying on the deck, and Griffin tried to lie alongside of him; he appeared to have some liquor in him; he said: "What in h—l brought you here? Don't you know I am captain of this vessel?" Bunce said he might take the ship—only let him alone; after Capt. Huoce went ashore, Griffin said to me, "You will never see that fellow again;" Griffen acted as caotain, till Capt. Williams came aboard; he told me to clear out the bottom of the medicine chest, as there was linseed in it, and him things were all pulled about; I did so; I asked him what became of the bottle of blue vitriol out of the medicine coast; he said he did not know; I told him yes, I knew; I saw him use it: he asked me did I know what he used it for; I said no, and he said it was to get rid of that d—d curse; I had missed a bottle from the medicine chest some days before Bunce came aboard: it was a small bottle, labelled, "Blue Vitriol;" it was the bottle he had when he was rubbing the glasses; I saw a bottle like it the day after Capiain Williams came aboard, in Capt. Hood's chest or trunk, where his books were; the mate ordered it thrown overboard; I gave the bottle to Geo. Marimarie; we first heard of Capt. Bunce's death from Mr. Cummings, a clerk of the consignee; he came aboard after the Captain's clothes: Griffen had put me in irons before that morning, but I was let out before Cummings came over the side; he told me to go below, and have nothing to say, and make no noise; I did so; Cummings staid aboard an hour or so; Cummings came aboard again; and I was lying on the tool chest; I was a little drunk; I heard Griffen ted Cummings that as soon as he had everything in he would take the ship home; I saw the sails all loosed by Griffen's order; Cummings asked why it was; Griffin told him he was going to have some fun; Cummings said, we thought you were going to take the ship away; Griffen said he sooo would take her away; I did not hear the rest of the conversation; everything was got ready for sea by Griffen's orders; she did not go to sea because the crew would not agree to it; after Cummings went ashore Griffen went forward; I heard him say that the first son of a b—h that would not get the anchor up, he would knock his brains out; I told him I would have nothing to do with it; I heard the word given to get the anchor up, but it was not obeyed; Griffen ordered that the men should have as much rum as they wanted from the cargo, and they had it; after Capt. Bruce went ashore I fell and hurt myself, and Griffin advised me to go ashore; I went and came back; he asked me why I did not stay; I said because I wanted to go home; he asknd about the captain; I said Cummings said he would die, and he said "served him right;" he cautioned me to be careful of what I said; he called me to him; I asked him what he wanted; he said he wanted to give me some good advice; I asked him what, and he said not to have anything to say about what I saw in the ship; if they ever got hold of me they would fly me as high as a kite; I asked him for what? he said he had his own reasons for it—that he knew more of it than what I did; I told him I should tell the truth wherever I went to; after Capt. Williams took possession, Griffen told me to go ashore, the Consul had sent for us; I said, what about? he said, "something about these captains;" he said, "you had better be careful of what you say, and not be seen talking to me;" there was an investigation before the Consul, and Griffen was arrested; I was at liberty four or five days, and was then confined as a witness and sent on here.

Being cross-examined, he said: I told the Consul about missing the blue vitriol; I never mentioned to Capt. Bruce about rubbing the glasses with it; I saw Griffen refuse to take the wine when offered him, four or five times; I had no suspicion of poison when he broke the glasses; I never told about the glasses till I came to New-York; I was told by the District Attorney, here, that if I told the truth I would be tried, and very probably acquitted: I did use a knife for my own protection on board; a man followed me into the cabin with a knife, and I protected myself; I never said to Brown that I would poison any one; I had Capt. Hood's watch in my possession; I was ordered by him to take possession of his things if any thing happened and bring them to New-York; I took his watch and put it in my berth; it was taken away from me at night; I told Capt. Bunce I had something for him, but he told me not to be seen talking with him, as the mate would be angry; I told Capt. Williams about it after it was taken from me.

Bernard Tholen, another of the crew, testified that Griffen told him every captain that came aboard was going to ole; he asked me if I would go with him if he was captain; I knew he would not be captain; when they told us Capt. Hood was dead, Griffin said "That is just what I wanted;" after Capt. Bunce died, I heard him say, that after the cargo was aboard he would run away with the vnasel; I was sick on board after drinking soma wine in the cabin; I heard there was poison in the wine; I put some in a bottle and took it to Boston.

Cross-examined—I gave it to the United States District-Attorney; I found $27 in Lees' bunk at Havana; I heard Lees say he got no sleep after Coffin's death.

Re-direct.—Griffen told me to take half the money; I acknowledged to Capt. Bunce that I found the money and shared it with Griffin; he took a receipt from us, so that it should come out of our wages.

William Brown, another of the crew, testified to hearing Griffen say, when they heard that Hood was dead, that he had no business aboard while he (Griffen) was there, and heard him tell Toucinerre, another of the crew, that it was of no use to send Captains aboard while he was there; that Griffen wasted him to help get up anchor, and that he refused; and that when Capt. Williams came aboard, he noticed that some of the tumblers looked blue, yellow and green; witness washed them four times before they came to their true color.

Peter Toucinerre, another of the crew, corroborated the last witness; witness said to Griffen that it was a pity that in twenty days two young Captains had died; Griffen was angry and said he would pay him in Boston, and that it was none of his business.

No testimony was called for the defence, except one of the witnesses for the Government, as to what testimony he had given in Boston, and whether Lees heard it.

Mr. Howe summed up for the defence, claiming that it was not proved that Bunce died of poison, but if he did, Lees was the guilty man.

The District Attorney, E. D. Smith, summed up for the Government. Judge SHIPMAN charged the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The prisoner at the bar stands indicted for the murder of Capt. Israel S. Bunce, who died at Remedios, in the Island of Cuba, last Autumn. It is alleged that his death was caused by poison, administered to him by the defendant, with the felonious intent to take his life. The poison is charged to have been given the deceased while he was on board and in command of the bark *Betsey Williams*, an American vessel, while she was on the high seas, or in an arm of the sea, within the admiralty jurisdiction of this Court.

The fact that this bark was an American vessel is not controverted, and the proof is clear on that point.

That she was lying at a place within the jurisdiction of this Court at the time the offence was committed is equally clear of the proof.

The death of Capt. Bunce has been placed by the evidence beyond all question.

There are two principal questions which will engage your attention

1. Did he die of poison?

2. Was this poison administered to him by the defendant on board the vessel in question, with the felonious intent charged?

It appears from the undisputed evidence in the case that the *Betsy Williams* sailed from this port in July for Havana, in charge of Capt. Coffin, then her master. After arriving at Havana she discharged her cargo, and took in ballast. While lying at this port Capt. Coffin died. Capt. Hood, who was transferred from the *Ezra Nye*, then in port, was made captain of the *Betsey Williams*, and took her to a place called Key Frances, a few miles from Remedios. On the passage from Havana to Key Frances, Capt. Hood was taken sick, and the day after her arrival, left her in a lighter, and went up to Remedios, where in a few days he died. After his death some time intervened, when Capt. Israel S. Bunce was transferred from the United States naval service, and took charge of the *Betsey Williams*, to take her home to Boston.

Several days after he came on board the *Betsey Williams* he was taken sick, and continued sick two or three days, when he went on shore at Cabanen, and from there went to Remedios, about seven miles distant, where he lingered three or four days longer and died. Thus far there is no controversy. There is no evidence tending to show that he was unwell when he went on board, but it is quite clear that he was taken ill within a few days after, which illness continued till his death.

We come now to the consideration of the two questions which I have already referred to, the responsibility of determining which belongs to the jury

1. Did Capt. Bunce die from the effects of poison?

The evidence on this point is confined substantially to that offered by the Government. It appears that soon after the death of Capt. Bunce, the United States Consul at Remedios, or other parties there suspected that there had been some foul play with him; and the defendant and others connected with the bark were arrested and sent home either as criminals or witnesses. The precaution was taken, too, to send home the stomach, intestines, liver, and some other of the internal organs, of the deceased, as there were no adequate means there of ascertaining whether they contained poison or not.

Dr. Henry Hiltard, Assistant-Surgeon on board the United States steamer *Sonoma*, then at Cuba, has stated to you that he opened the body of Capt. Bunce, and took out the organs referred to, put them in a glass jar, and that they were carefully sealed with the seal of the Consulate at Remedios, and by Dr. Hilland taken to Cuba, and delivered to Capt. Adams, of the steamer *Eagle*. By the latter they appear to have been brought to New-York, and from here taken to Boston by a United States officer, and there delivered to the authorities. They then passed into the hands of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, a well-known chemist, who has been before you, and made a full explanation of the thorough experiments which he made upon the remains submitted to him. The whole transaction, from the opening of the body at Remedios by Dr. Hilland, to the close of the experiments by Dr. Jackson at Boston, seem to have been attended with great care and intelligence; and although the evidence is for you to pass upon, I think you will have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the remains which Dr. Jackson experimented upon were those of Capt. Bunce, and that they passed into the hands of Dr. Jackson in the same condition in which they were when taken from the body of the deceased.

Dr. Jackson has stated to you all the details of his experiments and their results. He states distinctly and fully that he found copper in the organs—and that he detected it in every experiment that he made—that he obtained from these remains nearly two grains of *sulphate of copper*. He has also stated to you the well-known fact that this mineral is poisonous, and will produce death.

The Government also claims to have proved that Capt. Bunce died from none of the diseases of the climate, nor from any of the ordinary or well-known causes which destroy human life, and the prosecution insists that the result of Dr. Jackson's experiments, and the symptoms of the deceased, taken in connection with the evidence before you of the use made of sulphate of copper on board the *Betsey Williams* while Capt. Bunce was there, prove beyond a doubt that in some way he there took into his system a considerable quantity of this poison, of which he died. Of the conclusiveness of the evidence on this point you are to judge. There is no conflict in it, and you will probably have little difficulty in coming to a correct result.

The next question is, did the defendant administer, or in any manner intentionally cause Capt. Bunce to imbibe, or take into his system this poison, with intent to take his life?

No witness has been produced of course, who saw the defendant or any one else administer the poison to the deceased. Murder by poison would rarely be susceptible of such simple and direct proof. But the Government claims to have produced a chain of circumstances, which, when taken in connection with the acts and declarations of the defendant, shows beyond a reasonable doubt that the poison was conveyed to the stomach of the deceased through instrumentalities designed and prepared by the defendant.

It is upon the weight of this evidence you must pass; and I need hardly say to you that circumstantial evidence may be as cogent and as conclusive as positive statements of witnesses—because we all know that certain facts being proved, certain conclusions naturally and almost or quite irresistibly follow.

Neither the law nor good sense makes any distinction between positive or direct and circumstantial evidence. The question under each class of evidence is simply whether the fact sought to be established is proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

We will now advert briefly to some of the evidence offered by the Government in support of the charge against this defendant.

It is insisted that the defendant showed a remarkable eagerness and determination to become master of the *Betsey Williams*. He went out from New-York as second mate, and at Havana the first mate was discharged, and the defendant made first mate, and continued so until his arrest at Remedios, being temporarily in command of the vessel, during the time which elapsed between the death of Capt. Coffin and the appointment of Capt. Hood, and between the death of Capt. Hood and the appointment of Capt. Bunce. It is claimed that so eager was he to obtain the post of captain that he exhibited indecent exultation at the death of Capt. Hood, when it was first announced to him. The evidence on this point was offered and admitted to prove a motive on the part of the defendant, and not to prove that he was guilty of causing the death of Capt. Coffin or Hood.

Connected with this evidence, it is also insisted that declarations of the defendant have been proved, showing on his part a determination that no one but himself should be permitted to have command of the vessel and bring her home.

Several witnesses have testified that several days after Capt. Hood left the vessel at Key Frances, and went to Remedios sick, a brig passed the *Betsey Williams*, which was lying at anchor, where she was to receive her cargo; and that the captain of the brig hailed the *Betsey Williams*, and stated that Capt. Hood was dead; and that the defendant remarked that it was just what he wanted. Marinari, Tholen and Toucinerre, the Frenchmen, all say that the defendant made substantially this remark, although they differ in the form of expression.

Lees, the cook and steward, also sworn substantially to the same thing.

Other declarations of the defendant are sworn to by some of the witnesses, which, it is claimed, amount to threats against the life of any captain who should come on board. Tholen says that defendant told him, the day after Capt. Coffin's death, that any captain that came on board was going to die.

It is also claimed that the proof is that when the defendant took a boat and went on shore, after the death of Capt. Hood, he used even stronger expressions, indicating a determination on his part that no other captain but himself should live on board while he was there. The jury will remember the evidence on this point.

The testimony of Lees is fuller than the other witnesses, and covers some points not within their knowledge. He was the cook and steward, and therefore had access to the cabin, and better means of knowing what took place there.

Lees testifies, as you will remember, that when Capt. Hood left the ship, the defendant remarked that two captains had gone the road they would never return, and that the ship belonged to the defendant, and that Hood had no business to come after the death of captain. He confirms the statements of the other witnesses, and is confirmed by them as to the remark that they allege defendant made when the captain of the brig announced the death of Capt. Hood.

Lees also says that after defendant had been ashore subsequently to the death of Capt. Hood, the defendant told him he would be master of the vessel, no matter how many captains would come there. He also says that when Capt. Bunce came on board, the defendant exhibited a good deal of feeling, and declared he would do no more duty, but finally consented to, after Capt. Bunce had endeavored to soothe his feelings, and that defendant told witness that Capt. Bunce would not be there many days.

Lees further states that when Capt. Bunce left the ship sick, the defendant, within a quarter of an hour after, remarked to him, referring to Capt. B., "Yoo will never see that fellow any more."

The jury will remember all the evidence on these points and carefully consider it. I may not enumerate every particular.

We now come to the alleged connection of the defendant with the particular poison, which, it is claimed, caused the death of Capt. Bunce. This was blue vitriol, the common name for sulphate of copper.

Dr. Ritter, who replenished the medicine chest of the ship, before she sailed from this port, testified that there was a large supply of blue vitriol in the chest, and that it is an article usually placed among the medicines of the vessel, as it is used in a certain class of diseases to which sailors are liable. It is not claimed that the defendant had anything to do with putting it on board.

Lees says that after Capt. Bunce came on board, the defendant several times took the tumblers from the stand in the cabin, and a pitcher of water, and took them into his state-room, and, after remaining some time, returned them. That once he followed him, and stood behind him, saw him take a vial of blue vitriol, and, putting some in water, rub the inside of the tumblers with a rag, slipped in the solution.

Lees has minutely detailed this alleged proceeding of the defendant, and you will remember the particulars. He says that he asked the defendant at the time what he was doing, and the latter replied he was taking the grease off the tumblers. He says he saw the defendant, at another time, when he had the glasses and pitcher in the state-room, and returned them to the stand in the cabin, take the china cup, and throw some fluid into the between-decks, and then rinse the cup. There are other statements of Lees as to the conduct of the defendant, which are claimed to evince his guilty purpose, but which the jury will recall without my detailing them here.

After the application to the glasses of this solution, Lees says Capt. Bunce was taken sick.

Lees also states that he found the vial of vitriol, after the last Captain, Williams, who brought the vessel home, came on board. He says he discovered it in Capt. Hood's trunk, and that it was partly gone, and that he gave it to Marinari. Marinari confirms this statement, and says that he threw it overboard.

Lees further states that after the death of Capt. Bunce, he asked defendant what had become of the bottle of blue vitriol out of the medicine chest, and that the defendant replied, asking if he did not know. Then he replied "No," when defendant said he used it to get rid of that d—d curse.

Lees also testifies that after Capt. Bunce's death the defendant stated to him that he had better not say anything about the transaction which had taken place on board. It is claimed that these alleged declarations of the defendant show conscious guilt, and a desire of concealment.

You have also heard, gentlemen, what has been said by the witnesses about the wine drunk by the Captain, some of which was drunk by others, and the effect upon them.

From all this evidence it is insisted that Capt. Bunce took this poison into his system by drinking the wine which was poisoned in the demijohn; or, at all events, the water or wine which had been poisoned by coming in contact with the tumblers from which it was drank, and which it is stated that the defendant rubbed with blue vitriol or sulphate of copper.

A question of law has been raised in this part of the case by the defendant's counsel, based on the assumption that Lees, one of the principal witnesses, is an accomplice in the crime charged upon the defendant. It is claimed that a conviction is never warranted upon the unaided testimony of an accomplice—one who has participated in the commission of the offence. It is undoubtedly true that it is not safe for a jury to convict upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. They have a right to do so, but Courts always advise against such a course.

But before this principle can have any application in a given case, the jury must be satisfied that the witness whose testimony is in question is an accomplice. Usually, the question, whether the witness is an accomplice, is clear, from the admission of the witness himself, and he often comes on to the stand with his confession in his mouth. This is not the case before us. Lees has been indicted, but no evidence was presented against him, and he was acquitted. He demanded this as a right, and he was entitled to it in the eye of the law.

Now it is for the jury to consider the testimony of Lees and determine its credibility and weight, as it appears before them in this case, and to pass upon it in connection with all the other evidence. You will not only look to see how far he is corroborated, as you would in case of any other witness in so grave a case, but you will inquire what motive he could have in taking the life of Capt. Bunce—what trace of evidence there is that he desired his death, or entertained any hostility to him. A man is not to be assumed to be an accomplice in crime without some admission or proof of the fact. I repeat, Lees' testimony is to be weighed, and his credibility to be determined by you, as it appears in the case.

If he were an accomplice, it is insisted that there is abundant corroboration of his testimony, on material points, by other witnesses. I leave his testimony therefore with the jury, and upon them rests the responsibility of determining what weight it deserves. If he was an accomplice, and is corroborated in material points, then the jury would be justified in a verdict of guilty if they were satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt on a review of the whole evidence, that the defendant is guilty.

It is claimed by the defendant that the evidence does not prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, while the prosecution insists that the evidence is full and complete, and leaves no reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty. Of course the jury understand the elementary principle that the defendant is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, and that this proof should satisfy the jury of the fact of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. By this is not meant every possible doubt that a fanciful speculation may suggest, but a rational doubt, arising out of the incompleteness of the evidence, and one which arrests the minds of the trier, short of a firm and settled conviction.

If you find that the fact of the guilt of the defendant is not proven beyond a reasonable doubt, it will be your duty to acquit him. If, on the other hand, you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty, your duty will be to convict him. Your duty is a responsible one, but I have no doubt you will perform it conscientiously and firmly.

The case was given to the jury about one o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Buck v. *Cole.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action; not to prosecute for the arrest.

Fitch v. *Ferris.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Frey v. *Lasso.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the matter of the Estate of Young, &c.—Memoranda for counsel.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of James Welsh, an Infant.—Recruit discharged on surrendering his clothes in his possession, belonging to the Government. (See Opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Stasp and Daniel Stasp, administrators of George Stasp, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowles, J. B. Varnum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 297 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and miners' houses, dump-house, stove-house, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for transporting coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the Georges' Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.

THOMAS I. McKAIG, } Trustees.
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, }

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT

COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York

The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 94½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John C. Baker, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars; it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, dumb waiter, &c.; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine fawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 2,349 feet, with dock The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows

The mansion, barns and out-houses, with the "dock" and about 53 acres

Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.

Third, the mellow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns The right of way to be open in common.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 34 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 1st, by the articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY in the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
156 lots in Easton's addition, west side of North Branch.
36 lots in Easton addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

On these lots 6,713 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,589 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, PINE, 141H AND 220 STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—

WALL-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, now known as No. 15 Wall-st., being 14 feet 7 1-6 inches front and about 75 feet deep.

PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 96 feet and 93.6 deep.

14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-ave. Lots each 25 by 103.1¾.

ALSO, two lots on the south side of West 11th-st, 75 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 310 and 312, each 25 by 103.1¾.

22D-ST.—Two lots, with the two-story brick stables thereon, Nos. 94 and 96 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avenues Lots each 20 by 98.9.

Sales peremptory.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SUTZBACH, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,	Wouvermans,	Greuze.
Netscher,	Bergbem,	Lingelbach.
Cuyp,	Watteau,	Murillo,
Boucher,	Mieris,	Rubens.
Paolo Veronese,	Reynolds,	Kaufman,
Ludovico Carracci,	Prenphel,	And others.

Also, some exquisite enamels and carvings in ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE POSTPONED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. give notice that the Executors' sale of the valuable property in the town of Yonkers, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. This property is situated upon an elevated, healthy and beautiful ridge of land, overlooking the valley of the Harlem River, one and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at Williams Bridge. In a choice section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County only forty-five minutes from the City, and being divided into plots of five to twenty-two acres each, with good building sites, is well worthy the attention of persons desiring to purchase an attractive country seat. Purchasers generally are cordially invited to visit it. Conveyance can be had at any hour at the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge. A person constantly on the premises to show them. Maps and all particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY PER CENT.

was declared to the policy holders on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the business for the year ending May 1, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum was ordered to be paid in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1861 and 1862. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the capital stock was also declared payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY having declared a dividend of Seven Per Cent. on its capital stock, will pay the same to the stockholders, at their office, No. 8 Produce Exchange, from 1 to 2 o'clock, daily, until the 10th inst.

WM. D. MANGAM, Treasurer.

COAL, &C

COAL.

E. A. QUINTARD,

No. 11 Pine-st.,

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coiled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. J. B. SMITH.

Agent at Jersey City.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, MAY 30, 1863.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into them ceases by act of Congress.

Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit. JOHN J. CISCO,

Assistant Treasurer United States.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,

(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21% per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and re-open on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year

HUGH LAING,	J. H. RANSOM,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	DONALD ZOUCKSHMAN,
JOHN PEN FOLD,	H. J. SMITH,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	SYLVR L. H. WARD,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALVE. E. LAING,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
SILAS BRONSON,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. R. END,	A. YZCAGA DEL VALLE,
JOHN WATSON,	LAWRENCE TURNER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
GEO GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
NOAH S. HUNT,	THOMAS SMULL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND S. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—New-York, June 2, 1863.

At an annual election held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 1st inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the term of four years, ending on the first Monday in June, 1867

JONATHAN THORNE,
SIDNEY MASON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF.

And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election

RICHARD STOUT,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 23, 1863.

THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 5th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the days above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.

A. STONE, Jr., President.

A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour. W. H. WARREN, Secretary.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 26, 1863.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE

Is the only real remedy known throughout all Europe for the reproduction and preservation of the human hair. A purely medical preparation, containing no oil nor grease. Sold by all principal druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Price, $1 per bottle. Prof. D. M. MYRES, Laboratory, No. 451 4th-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 3, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Navy Department up to the 15th of June, for STEAM MACHINERY of the following description, namely:

Geared engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinder, 100 inches; stroke of piston, 4 feet; multiple of gearing, 3; diameter of driving-wheel to pitch line, 10 feet 3 inches; length over all of driving-wheel, 11 feet 3 inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 7,634 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 900 square feet of grate surface and 26,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 18 feet diameter, with 4 blades, and a length of 27 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder post and shoe, and to be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Two back-action engines for the United States frigate *Franklin*, at the Kittery Navy-yard; diameter of cylinders, 68 inches; stroke of pistons, three feet nine inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 15,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a super-heating apparatus. To have one brass screw to hoist up, with brass guides and hoisting apparatus, the screw to be 19 feet in diameter, two-bladed, and 6 feet 6 inches long. To be provided with two blowing engines and four steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Back-action engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinders 60 inches, stroke of piston 3 feet. To have one Sewall's surface condenser with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 15,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 15 feet diameter, with four blades and a length of 33 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post and shoe; and to be provided with four blowing engines and four steam pumps. The design of these engines to be similar to that of the above, 68 inches diameter of cylinder and 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston.

Back-action screw engines for gunboats, with two cylinders, each of 30 inches diameter, and a stroke of piston of 21 inches. Each pair to have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 1,200 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 187 square feet of grate surface and 4,709 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 11 feet diameter, with four blades, and a length of 18 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post, and shoe, and to be provided with one steam pump. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Inclined paddle-wheel engines for double-ended gunboats, with one cylinder of 58 inches diameter of cylinder, and a stroke of piston of 8 feet 9 inches. To have one Sewell's condenser with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 2,500 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes containing 200 square feet of grate surface, and 5,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have overhung iron paddle-wheels of 28 feet 8 inches diameter, and 9 feet length of paddle. To have two blowing engines, and one steam pump. The general plan and specification of this engine can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The material, workmanship and finish of all the screw engines to be the same as described in the specifications for the screw machinery of the sloops of the Juniata class, copies of which are in possession of all of the principal marine steam engine building establishments in the United States.

All the provisions embraced in the contracts for that machinery to apply to the contracts which may be made under this advertisement. The same number of duplicate pieces, and the same quantity of tools, instruments, outfits, etc., proportionally, to be supplied, that is called for in those specifications.

The proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

Parties are requested to offer for any one of the above engines, or for as many as they may consider themselves able to execute.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

The proposal must state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery, the number of engines they propose to build; the names of the parties in full, and of their sureties, the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery, erected in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals of parties will also be considered who may choose to offer for machinery of equal power in plans and specifications of their own in place of those above described

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FODAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,

Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 1, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to Scott-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 54th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 20, 1863.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 117 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1863.

SEALED PRO

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

Delegatee to the great Cenal Conrention began to arrive quite freely on Saturday. Yesterday a large number came in, and this morning brought still further additions. The number in attendance is not as large as was anticipeted, and I should judge that the great body is composed of speeial delegations—many of wrong have specisiaaes to grind of their own. The impression got abroad pretty extensively that it was to be a delegated, or *invited* Convention, and I presume the volunteer attendance is less nn that account than it would otherwise have been. But still the number is formidable, and will he found sufficiently large for all practicable nurposes. At all events, there will be as much talent in the Copvention, pretsahly, as io any nther hody that has assembled for similar purposes. It will number among its members many distinguished names, which will give strength to its deliberations and weight to its conclusions.

The Convention assembled this morning, in the huge tent which has been pitched in a henutiful tocation on the lake shore. The tent will seat six thousand. Judging from this, there was something like four thousand in attendance.

Hon. CHAUNCY R. FILLEY, Mayor of St. Louis, was appointed temporary Chairman hy acclamation, and on taking the Chair, returned his acknowledgments. He had been sent here to represent his city and his State, and he could not better express the sentimenta and feelings of those he represented than hy reading the resolutions adopted by the Common Council of St. Louis. These resolutions strongly approve, and pledge an enthusiastic support to the great project before the Convention.

Secretaries *pro tem.* were appointed, end an opening prayer offered by Bishop SIMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. DANIEL BRAINARD, having been appointed for that purpose by the General Committee, welcomed those in attendance upon the Convention, in an appropriate speech.

Ite said he appeared before the Conrention in behalf of the Board ot Trade, the Mercantile Association and the people of Chicago, to welcome delegates to the city and the Convention. Our city has no hallowed and revered associations to call up reminiscences of great men and great events; but it is at least an exemple of what well-directed industry can do. It fits our hearts with gratitude to see you here. This occasion is one of no ordinary character. You have not come here at the call of a city threatened with hostile armaments, nor at the call of a people suffering with hunger; but at the call of a people oppressed with the fullness of their own resources, and distressed for the want of means and facilities to send them forth to the world. A strong effort was made in the last Congress to effect a remedy, but we were doomed to disappointment; and therefore we have turned to you, the people, the power, for redress. Need I recount any history of this region of the West—Chicago! Illinois and her sister States are of yesterday. Their fruitful soil and boundless extent are familiar to your minds. Neither need t speak of the history of the sons of the West. Their names are enrolled on the roll of honor of every battlefield, and every Southern breeze comes inden with the story of their valor, end the nation reposes in them with a trustjwill never be disappointed. The prosperity of the Great West dates from the opening of the Erie Canal, 38 years ago. Our greatness, our prosperity, our commercial edvantnges point reverently to the one honoredname of DeWITT CLINTON. In our dilemma we appeal to you to aid us in opening a channel which shall enahin us to carry off our surplus supplies. In regard to one portion of the great channel—the Illinois and Mississinpi Canal—we shall offer you careful surveys, to which we invite the scrutiny of engineers.

Hon. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of two from each State, and one from each Territory represented, and also one from the District of Columbia, be appointed by the respective delegations to report to this body the permanent officers of the Convention

The resnlution was adopted, and, on motion of Hon. O. W. KELLOGG, of New-York, the Convention took a recess of half an hour to enable the delegations to carry out the spirit of the resolution.

Beforn reas-embling the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee on Permanent Organization, under Mr. SEDWICK's resolution:

Michigan—E. G. Merrick, J. R. Crippen.
Missouri—W. Crow, T. D. Drake.
New-York—John A. King, G. S. Hazard.
Kansas—A. H. Sawyer, L. Houston.
Indiana—G. W. Julian, W. W. Higgins.
Illinois—J. N. Arnold, O. C. Skinner.
Ohio—R. P. Spaulding, F. Bissell.
Wisconsin—H. S. Palmer, M. M. Davis.
Iowa—W. Gilcbrist, D. W. Kilbourn.
Vermont—D. B. Platt, S. Tolfitt.
New-Hampshire—T. W. Eowsrds.
New-Jersey—J. B. Saver, J. C. Jackson.
Rhode Island—C. Tiffany, R. J. Arnold.
Massachusetts—D. L. Harris, J. C. Conrerse.
Maine—Israel Wesnburn, T. C. Hersey.
Connecticut—John Elton, T. Porter.
District Columbia—W. H. Lamon.
Minnesota—J. Z. Troosi, R. A. Mott.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock, when the Cnmmittee on Officers is to report. There are several gentlemen whose *friends* are pressing them for the post of Presicent.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 2.

There wsa e lerger attendance this efternoon than in the morning. Probably five thousand were present, the ladies being well represented.

An attempt was made to confinn the composition ot the Convention to the special delegations, but it was not snccesaful.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, presented the following list of officers fo the Convention:

For President—Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
Vice-President at Large—Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. Jewett, Maine.	G. W. Julian, Indiana.
T. M. Edwards, N. H.	J. W. Singleton, Illinois.
Lewis Follet, Vermont.	A. E. Bissell, Michigan.
Lorenzo Sabioe, Mass	Levi Blossom, Wisconsin.
R. J. Arnold, Rhode Island.	J. M. Taylor, Minnesota.
Calvin Day, Connecticut.	Ebenezer Cook, Iowa
Erastus Cornioe, New-York.	Geo. Partridge, Missouri.
Marcus L. Ward, N. J.	Marcus J. Parrott, Kansas.
M. D. Scott, Ohio.	Dr. Peter Barker, D. C.

SECRETARIES.

For Secretary at Large—Col. J. W. Fostar, of Illinois.	
J. H. Per ey, Maine.	E. E. Draper, Indiana.
W. E. Chandler, N. H.	Chas. H. Lamphier, Illinois.
L. B. Pike, Vermont.	Benj. Follett, Michigan.
D. L. Harris, Massachusetts.	Marshall M. Strong, Wis.
Comfort Tiffany, R. Island.	R. A. Mott, Minnesota.
T. S. Gnuld, Connecticut.	J. W. Van Orman, Iowa.
S. M. Chamberlain, N. Y.	Wm S. Mosely, Missouri.
P. M. Price, New-Jersey.	D. W. Wilder, Kansas
John E. Cary Ohio.	F. A. Stringer, Dist. of Col.

It will be noted that this is decidedly a strong organization.

Hon. H. T. BLOW, of St. Louis, and Gen. STRONG, were appointed to conduct the President to the chair. The duty having been accomplished, Mr. HAMLIN addressed the convention, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I tender to you my cordial thanks for this expression of your confidence and respect, in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. Relying on your courtesy and your cooperation, I assume the responsibilities which you have devolved upon me. You have met, gentlemen, at a period of time remarkable in the history of our country. Obedient to the call of prominent citizens in different sections of the country, you have come together in this marvel of a city, that sits like a queen on the borders of this mighty lake, to deliberate on questions that are important only in the existence of the Government, under which you live. And there is one fact that challenges a remark. At a time when war, with its red wave, is deluging our land, and when brave, noble hearts and strong arms have gone forth to defend the integrity of the common country, and to perpetuate the national existence, this vast concourse of people has assembled, representing all the varied interests of the broad land. That fact speaks a language more significant than any that I can utter. It announces that we are here to prepare for the necessities of the future. But a few years since, the people of this mighty central portion of the country were numbered almost in units, and the commercial statistics found no place in commercial records. And what do we find to-day? Why, gentlemen, you coont your commerce by the half thousand of millions, and your population by tens of thousands. The sagacity of that statesman of whom the Empire State may well be proud, and in whom every American citizen has also his pride, did effect the opening up of this then little commerce of the lakes—small, as compared with its present—and you have come to-day to imitate his example, and to imitate, I trust, those works that are commensurate with the demands of to-day. [Applause.] Let me tell you, gentlemen of the centre, that you have no deeper interest in the matter, and have no greater stimulant to act on, than we from the far East have. We have met at a time when we have learned, in a variety of ways, what are military necessities. You, as wise men, have come here to-day to prepare for the military necessities of the future, if any such shall arise. A population on these inland seas, and along your mighty rivers, live with no guns to protect their homes and their property. Is there not a necessity —nay, have you not a right to send up that demand to the General Government that it must be answered? You know as I know, that by our treaty stipulations we are not allowed to maintain any armament on our Western waters. You know and I know, that there are channels of communication Northward, by which naval and military armaments may be sent into the Northern lakes by Great Britain, while we have no countervailing facilities. And it seems to me that he who looks as a statesman, or he who loves his country, can hardly fail to come up to the necessities of the occasion, and to say that hn will have those facilities which military necessities in the future may require. More than that, when added to a military necessity, which leares no doubt as to the wisdom of what you propose, the measure opens new channels to your commerce, and facilitates the transportation of your vast commerce to market, then the subject which has brought you together is worthy of your wisest consideration. But when you add the two together—military necessity and commercial facilities—who is there in all this broad land who will say, with the lights that we have before us in what has already been done, that our Goverument will not, at the appropriate time, and to the extent of its means, give a helping hand to open up the vast resources of this great country?

Gentlemen, I invite your attention to the deliberation of the questions that shall come before you. I trust, as I know, that you will bring coolness, care and candor to those deliberations—that you will rise above all local interests, and come up to the importance of the occasion. Do that, and this shall be the starting point, and this the starting hour, in a long and great and glorious career of the mighty West. It will give us increased military strength. It will add new facilities to commerce, and it will bind us still closer together in harmony, in peace, in Union and Liberty forever.

A good deal of rambling and inconsequent discussion took place upon unimportant matters.

Mr. KING, of New-York, reported the followieg rules from the Committee on Organization:

1. The States, Territories and the District ot Columbia shall be called over, and the delegations, through one of their number, shall report a written list of the delegates in attendance, with their respective residences, as far as practicable.

2. Each delegation will appoint one of their number to respond to the Chair on casting the vote of its State, Territory or District.

3. A vote by States may be called for by any three delegates, and, in such case, each State shall give the same number of votes it is entitled to in the Electoral Colleges in the election of a President, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to one rote.

4. A committee of one from each State shall be appointed by the respective delegatnoos, to prepare and report such resolutions as they may recommend for adoption by this Coovention, and all propositions and resolutions presented to this Convention shall, before being acted upon, be referred to said Committee.

5. The Conventioo shall be governed in its proceedings by the rules of the House of Representatives of Congress, so far as the same may be applicable.

There was some discussion in relation to the manner in which the voting upon questions should be done—whether by the entire delegatnn of a State, or individually. Several motions were made, but finally the report of Mr. KING was adopted.

Then followed another debate upon the appointment of a Committee on resnlutions, when the subject was postponed until morning, in order to allow the several delegations to select their renresentation on the Committee.

On the call of Mr. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, the original call for the Convention was read.

Several resolutinns of no public importence were offered and veriously disposed of.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the subject of a Ship-canal around the Falls of Niagara is one which preeminently demands the attention of this Coovention.

Mr. S. moved that this resolution, after being read, be lain upon the table until after the Committee on Resolutions be appointed.

The Chair, after reading the rule reported on the subject, stated that in his opinion the only question that could be taken under that rule, was to receive resolutions, lay them on the table, and when the Committee should have been announced, refer them without debate to it.

Mr. SPAULDING would not, at this stage of the proceedings, take any exception to the ruling of the Chair; but he wished to say that he should not hereafter be precluded from taking exception, if the same construction were to be put upon the rule; for, in the committee that formed it, it was distinctly admitted that debate might be had upon resolutions, although no action should be taken on them until they were submitted to the Committee.

The resolution was laid on the table to be referred to the Committee.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table, to be referred to the Committee on Business:

Resolved, That the construction of a Northern, Central, and a Southern Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, is properly a subject of a National cognizance; but the enlargement of canals within the limits of States, between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean, is properly a subject of State cognizance alone.

This resolution created a little feeling, and was received with hisses and cheers. It is the first thing introduced looking toward opposition to the objects of the Convention.

The Toledo delegation have a project which they propose to offer—that of enlarging the old defunct Wabash Canal from Toledo to Lafayette, and the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, so as to open a ship canal route in that direction. It is merely a project to defeat the Illinois and Michigan Canal enlargement.

The Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to hear "remarks from distinguished gentlemen" upon general subjects.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, of your city, was first introduced, and made a patriotic and practical speech.

He was followed by Hon. J. A. DRAKE, of St. Louis, whose remarks roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He spoke, too, ably upon the projects which the Convention met to consider.

The business of the day has been preliminary and *elocutionary*, there being a large number, as in all such bodies, who have an especial desire to *air* themselves.

Second Day's Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3.

The first part of the session this morning was consumed in important husiness.

Mr. RUGGLES, from the Committee on Resolntions, reported back the resolution of Mr. PICKETT, of the District of Columbia, restricting the action of the Convention to the objects mentioned in the call, with a recommendation that it be adopted.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, wished to know if this resolution exceeded the consideration of the Niagara Ship-Canal project. If so, he shnuld oppose its adoption.

Mr. RUGGLES replied that it did not, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, called up his resolution, offered yesterday, in favor of a Northern, Central and Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to table the resolution. Upon this motion and his resolution, Mr. TAYLOR made a long and able speech in favor of the Pacific Railroad—a much better one than we heard at the Railroad Conrentinn last Fall, and much more appropriate to that occasion than the present one. Mr. WASHBURN replied at some length, when his motion to lay upon the tahle prevailed.

A delegation from Kentucky was announced, which was received with considerable applause. Hon. HENRY A. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, was also announced, as having just arrived.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution, appealing to Congress to take action in favor of the construction ot a ship canal aronnd Niagara Falls.

The hall being thus opened, a discussion ensued, and quite a number of speeches were made, pro and con. Hon. RUFUS SPALDING, of Ohio, spoke earnestly in favor of the measure, and asked the Convention to unite the two measures and to act harmoniously upon them.

It also opened the flood-gates for amendments to rush in. Mr. KELLOGG, of Iowa, submitted a resolution calling the attention of Congress to the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids. He and two or three of his colleagues made speeches thereon.

Judge HUBBELL, of Milwaukee, who, with the rest of the delegation, was sent here to oppose the objects of toe Convention, moved to tack on the Fox River improvement—the enterprise in which Gov. SARGENT and Mr. CORNING, and others, of New-York, are so largely interested. Judge HUBBELL proceeded to make a speech against a ship canal between the lakes and the Mississippi, as not serviceable for military purposes, &c.

Mr. BLOSSOM, also from Milwaukee, proposed the St. Clair Flats as another amendment.

Upon these sererat speeches were made. Among the speakers was thn somewhet celebrated Col. JAMESON, of Kansas. As he rose, and on his name being announcnd, he was greeted with general and enthusiastic cheers. He spoke principally in regard to Judge HUBBELL—both of whom brought the war and the rebellion into the discussion. On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, the original resolution, and all the amendments, were recommitted.

Some Congressional proceedings here took place, that is, foolish, trivial motions and sneeches.

Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, of Chicago, presented several resolutions in favor of e ship canal in this State, and setting forth its advantages, both in a military and commercial point of view. These were e lso referred to the Committee on Resolutions, when the Convention adjourned, having accomplished but very little.

It is probable that the Convention will adjourn finally, et the close of the afternoon session.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3.

As was expected, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, at the close of the afternoon session. So far as regards the great objects for which it was called, I regard it as a substantial failure. Instead of forwarding the making of a ship canal between the Lakes and the Mississippi, and the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals to gunboat capacity by the General Government, I predict that it has given a *quietus* to the whole project, and that it does not stand a ghost of a chance for success with the next Congress.

The Convention hatched out quite a brood of "improvements," which it recommended to Congress. Let me enumerate:

The enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
The enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals.
The Ship Canal around Niagara Falls.
The Des Moines Rapids.
The Fox and Wisconsin River improvement.
The St. Clair Flats.
The Toledo and Wabash Canal.

The proceedings of the Convention this afternoon, with a few exceptions, possess little public importance.

A very full and timely report from the Auditor of the Canal Board of New-York was presented to the Convention. This paper will be of use in greeting a better feeling in the West toward your authorities, as it shows the immense sums paid by the Empire State in the construction and enlargement of her canals.

Mr. RUGGLES, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:

The representatives of the loyal States, assembled in National Convention at Chicago, desirous of connecting a closer union, of perpetuating our nationality forever, of providing for the common defense and promoting the general weltare of our whole country, adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the enlargement of Canals between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic, with Canals only connecting the Lakes, as of great Military and Commercial importance; we believe such enlargement with dimensions sufficient to pass gunboats from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and from the Atlantic to and from the great lakes, will furnish the cheapest and most expeditious means of protecting the northern frontier, and at the same time will promote the rapid development and permanent union of our whole country.

Resolved, That these works are demanded alike by military prudence, political wisdom, and the necessities of commerce; such works will be not only national, but continental, and their early accomplishment is required by every principle of sound political economy

Resolved, That such national highway between the Mississippi and the Lakes, as far as practicable, should be FREE, without tolls or restrictions, and we should deprecate the placing this great national Thoroughfare in the hands of any private corporation or State. The work should be accomplished by national credit, and as soon as the cost is reimbursed to the National Treasury, should be as free as the Lakes to the commerce of the world.

After considerable discussion they were so amended as to include all the "highways" between the lakes and the Mississippi, and in this form adopted, thus in effect indorsing all the different projects before the Convention.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee of nne from each State to prepare a memorial to the President and Congress, setting forth the views of the Conventinn—to open correspondence, and call future Conventions, should it be deemed desirable.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, from the Committee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the survey of the Illinois and Des Moines rivers, executed under the authority of Messrs. GOODRICH & PRESTON, be referred to a special committee of five to be appointed by the chair, and to be composed of engineers eminent in their profession, who are requested to report as to the practicability of the work, and the correctness of the estimates.

This called out a long, rambling debate, and a multiplicity of amendments, and called out so much local and sectional feeling that it was finally withdrawn.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, of New York, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention is of opinion that the increased attention to be given to agriculture and commerce, by deepening the transportation of Western products by the proposed enlarged canals, will so far increase the foreign commerce of the country, that the import duties on the return cargoes will very far exceed the interest on the cost of the proposed works, and provide a fund for its rapid reimbursement.

Upon this he based one of his characteristic speeches—full and running over with valuable statistics, and accompanied with as much humor as could be well introduced into so dry a subject. At the conclusion of his remarks the resolution was unanimously adopted.

In the above, you have the sum and substance of the doings of this great Convention. I suppose I may say that Chicago is disappointed in the results arrived at, as not coming up to public expectations. There was much good talking done—many patriotic sentiments uttered; and also much done and said that is not worth stating.

After passing a resolution of thanks to Chicago for its hospitality, and for the ample arrangements made for the accommodation of the Convention,

Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the President for the able, courteous and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Tne Chairman, in responding to the resolution, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For this kind expression which you have seen fit to tender me, I beg you will accept my unfeigned and cordial thanks. In after times, whatever my lot in life, it will be to me a pleasant reminiscence, that I had the honor of meeting so large and so intelligent a Convention, representing the substantial business and commercial interests of the country, as has here assembled. I shall carry it with me as a proud recollection in after life. I beg you to believe that in whatever position I may be placed, however humble may be my acts, they will always be devoted to developing the resources of our mighty country and advancing it in its material interests. You may leave New-England out in the cold if you please, but she has a warm and generous heart which will beat response to the vast and majestic West. You may sever, if you will, all her water communications, and still she will cling to the Union. Indeed, when I am here in your midst, I am absolutely puzzled to know how New-England is to be separated from the West. The only complaint I have to make against so many of your good citizens here is, that they have deserted New-England to come to you. You are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. All that interests you interests us, and all your interests are our interests.

Gentlemen, allow me to hope that you will have a pleasant return to your homes and families, and be as much favored in your return as you were in your assembling.

The Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

The first speaker was Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine. His speech was brief and to the point, and was well received.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, followed. His appearance was greeted with enthusiastic applause, as he was introduced by the President. He spoke in eloquent and patriotic strains, and was repeatedly interrupted with cheers.

Gen. WALSWORTH, also of New-York, offered the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That the union and strength of this great American Constitutional Government are guaranteed by the homogeneity of our people, their love of liberty, their early revolutionary history, and we conscientiously believe the immutable law of God, as expressed in Nature, makes the territory assigned to the American people on this continent but one nation.

Resolved, That the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this infamous rebellion began, and the Constitution which guarantees their existence, should forever remain one—entire, united and indivisible.

Resolved, That, as the blood of our slaughtered citizen soldiers, fallen in defence of constitutional liberty, cries to Heaven for redress, we declare that to suppress this rebellion and save the National life, the Government should call into exercise every agency employed by the rebels themselves to make the war affective, conclusive, and of short duration.

Resolved, That since integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good government, we call upon Congress to give the authority, and the Government to exercise it, of hanging upon a gibbet, higher than Haman hung, every official in any department of our public service, who attempts at this juncture of our public affairs, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the Republic, either by detraunting the public treasury, employing his public position to advance private pecuniary objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave soldiers any base article, either in the food or raiment provided for them by the Government.

Resolved, That our commercial marine, now largely in advance of any other nation, should be so organized as to aid in its own defense, and that it be the duty of Congress to provide for this by incorporating a portion of the same into a "Militia of the Sea," and thus inaugurate a new element of national strength and defense, commensurate with our growing importance as a great leading maritime power.

Resolved, That steadily pursuing the wise policy of our fathers, we never mean to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States. But here, beneath the outstretched sky, in the presence of Almighty God, and of one another, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, never to abandon this struggle while there remains a traitor in the land, and that armed intervention, by any foreign power, in our present affliction, shall prove the signal for the spirit of liberty to commence its triumphant march through Europe.

The chair announced the following Executive Committee:

Hon. J. N. Arnold, Illinois.	T. J. Homer, Missouri.
Hon. S. L. Casey, Kentucky.	J. S. Chamberlain, Ohio.
Hon. H. L. Dawes, Mass.	John T. Hill, Iowa.
Hon. T. M. Edwards, N. H.	E. Nye, New-Jersey.
D. C. Hersey, Maine.	J. T. Lewis, Wisconsin.
Hon. J. L. Morrill, Vt.	A. H. Low, New-York.
D Stewart, Michigan.	D. R. Anthony, Kansas.
C. E. Day, Connecticut.	R. Blakely, Minnesota.
R. J. Arnold, Rhode Island.	

It apnsare that Pennsylvania was not represented. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 27.

MY DEAR SIR: Until two days ago I had confidently hoped to be with you at the Canal Conrention, to be held at Chicago on the 2d of June. But I am disappointed. And it is a real disappointment to me, for I am not only deprived of the pleasure and instruction anticipated at the Convention, but I em beulked, also, in my intended visit to my own city, St. Louis, which I have not seen for more than two years. It is my misfortune, and I am a great loser hy it. But I cannot control the circumstances which seem to make it my duiy to remain for the present time.

I did feel an ambition to take some little part in the effort now in progress, to advance your great and beneficent object—to cast in one drop to swell the current of your noble enterprise. I am identified with the Great Valley, by nearly fifty years of residence and tnbor in it; and I have some appreciation of its boundless capabilities, which need nothing to secure a success that will astonish the world, but the wise exercise of the good sense of the nation and the prudent application of its means.

Our Valley presents an anomaly in geographical science. It is the only instance that I know of, where two mighty rivers occupy one and the same valley—and that valley the largest, richest, most inviting to human labor on the face of the globe; for there is no mountain, no dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence.

I am really sorry that I cannot be with you; for, (to confess my weakness,) I did wish to make a speech before your Convention upon some of the topics which must come under disenssion there—topics somewhat familiar to me for nearly half a century, and always full of interest and hope.

I remain, Str, with great respect,
Hon. I. N. ARNOLD. EDWD. BATES.

The Chicago Canal Convention.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 6.

The New-York delegation to the Chicago Canal Convention were formally received by the State and City authorities, at the Court-house, this afternoon. HENRY T. BLOW delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Gen. WALBRIDGE in behalf of the delegation. Addresses were also made by Gov. KING, S. B. RUGGLES, Gov. GAMBLE, and others.

Gov. GAMBLE, speaking in reference to the projected canal, said Missouri recognized the importance of the movement, and desired to sacrifice everything for the Union—an institution that belongs to Missouri, and connects her with the South. He called on all to use their influence not merely to open the canal, but to give the people a true impression of the abiding loyelty of Missouri to the Union, and her determination to consecrate her all to it.

The visitors have been seeing the sights in the city, and on Monday will make an excursion to the Iron Mountain.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Regatta for 1863.

The Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will come off on Thursday morning, the 11th of June, at half-past ten o'clock. There will be three prizes, valued at $150 each, which will be awarded to the first three yachts returning to the stake-boat abreast of the Club House, Hoboken. The yachts entering for this Regatta will be "handi-capped" by the Regatta Committee in a race open to all classes. The allowances of time to be taken at the starting, without reference to the wind at the time. The sailing courses are as follows: A flag-boat will be anchored abreast of the Club House, at Hoboken; on the east side of which the yachts will be anchored in two lines, head to the wind, commencing from the flag-boat with those of the greatest allowance of time. Yachts may have their mainsails, or foresails and mainsails, according to their rig, hoisted, and gaff-topsails set; the Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of adopting any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary. The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flag-boat stationed off Robin's Reef Light; thence easterly to a flag-boat stationed off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it from the north and east. Returning, they will first pass the flag-boat anchored off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag boat off Robin's Reef Light, passing it to the south and west; thence to the flag-boat off Governor's Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat abreast of the Club House, Hoboken, passing it to the westward. In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank—viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15—are to be passed to the eastward.

The attention of members is called to the following rules: "A statement, containing the name of each yacht, and the name of the owner or owners, (all of whom must be members of the Club,) the rig, dimensions and tonnage, as computed by the measurer, in accordance with the laws of the United States, shall be filed with the Secretary before such yacht can be entered for a regatta. A true model of each yacht shall be deposited with the Secretary before she can enter for any regatta. Owners of yachts, proposing to enter for any regatta, shall give notice in writing to the measurer, specifying the time and place when and where the yachts may be measured, such time to be not less than twenty-four hours after the delivery of said notice, and during the ten days next preceding the limited time for entry, and such place some convient part of the New-York harbor. Upon said measurement, the measurer shall receive such reasonable aid as he may require from the crew of the yacht measured. No other than fore and aft sails shall be set on a yacht while contending for a prize. No member shall be interested in more than one yacht entered for any regatta. Yachts allowed to carry men as follows: Schooners, first-class, one to every four tons of her measurement. Second class, one to every three and a half tons. Sloops, first-class, one to every three and a half tons; second class, one to every three tons. Every yacht under fifty tons shall carry, during a regatta, a serviceable boat not less than ten feet in length; and yachts over fifty tons shall carry one not less than twelve feet in length." Entries will be received until Tuesday, June 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary of the Club, No. 5 Pine-street. Owners of yachts entered for the regatta are requested to have them at the anchorage, abreast of the club house, by 6 A. M. on the day of the regatta; and the Committee will exclude any yacht from competing for a prize that is not at the anchorage by 8 A. M. All yachts will wear their owner's signal at their peak. The order of starting, in giving the allowance of time at the start, is in compliance with a resolution of the club at a late meeting.

The Kirtland Habeas Corpus Case.

The case of SYDNEY KIRTLAND, arrested as a rebel spy by the Provost-Marshal, was up again before Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, when Ex-Judge STUART, as counsel for the prisoner, presented the following points:

The offence charged upon the prisoner must be taken cognizance of by either a military or a civil tribunal, and not by one of mixed jurisdiction or by two separate tribunals.

The only offence with which the prisoner can be charged, which a military court can take cognizance of, is the offence of being a spy.

If the prisoner is not a spy, he has committed no offence with which the military power can have anything to do.

The offence of being a spy is strictly defined by a recent act of Congress, which sets forth what alone shall constitute such an offence, and what shall be its punishment.

Under that act of Congress the prisoner is not a spy, and is neither to be held nor punished as one.

The prisoner's loyalty is unquestioned; his conduct in fleeing from the label conscription and putting his life and property in danger showed this.

Upon these points the prisoner's counsel made a lengthy argument, and was replied to by Mr. GLASSER, counsel for the Provost-Marshal, who contended that the only questions arising in the case were—

1. Is ROSSER NOONAN authorized by the United States Government to represent it in its military powers in New-York?

2. Did SIDNEY KINTLAND come from a State with which the United States are at war?

If an affirmative answer is given to these two questions, then the military authorities alone had jurisdiction in the case, and the fact whether KIRTLAND was a spy or not should be tried by them.

At the conclusion of the argument the Judge took the papers, and promised a decision on Monday.

Destitute Catholic Children.

A number of gentlemen of this City have formed a society called the "Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New-York." The corporators are Messrs. Felix Ingoldsby, Charles A. Stetson, Eugene Kelly, Charles M. Connolly, Daniel Devlin, Andrew Carrigan, L. Silliman Ives, Edward C. Donnelly, Edward Frith, Henry J. Anderson, Joseph Fisher, Eugene Plunkett, John McMenomy, Donation Btnssee, Lewis J. White, John Milhau, J. O'Brien, Bernard Amend, John E. Develin, Stephen J. Philbin, Florencio Escalante, John O'Connor, Henry L. Hoguet, James Lynch, Frederick E. Gilbert, Daniel O'Connor and their successors." Three of these gentlemen have each subscribed $5,000, with a promise to pay $300 annually, and another, $2,500. A house for boys is already open under the charge of the Christian Brothers, and one for girls, under the management of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The office of the Society is at No. 25 Chambers-street, where contributions will be received, as also all desired information given and applications attended to by the President, Dr. SILLIMAN IVES.

Bishop's Appointments.

The eppointments of Bishop POTTER for the coming week are as follows:

June 7..1st Sunday after Trinity, A.M., Tarrytown. P. M., Beerhwood.
June 9..Tuesday, A. M., Sandy Hill. Convocation and Ordination.
Evening, Glen's Falls.
June 10..Wednesday, A. M., Saratoga Springs.
4 P. M., Ballston.
June 11..Thursday evening, Trinity Church, Athens.
June 12..Friday, A. M., Greenbush.
Evening, Holy Innocents, Albany.

The Bishop held an ordination, on Trinity Sunday, in the Church of the Epiphany, in this City, when he admitted to the Diaconate Mr. ALEXANDER MCWHORTER, of New-Haven, and to the Priesthood Rev. HENRY L. JONES, who has recently accepied a call to Flichburgh, Mass. The candidates were presented by the Rector, Rev. LOT JONES, D. D. Morning Prayer and the Litany were said by Rev. J. A. PADDOCK, of St. Peter's, Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. R. H. BONARD, connected with the mission work in our public institutions. The Bishop preached, and also held a confirmation, laying hands on thirty-seven persons—making a total of 1,152 presented by Rev. Dr. JONES during his ministry of thirty years. The Holy Communion was administered, the Bishop consecrating the elements. The church was full in every part.

Roman Catholic Calendar.

The following is the weekly Celender of the Roman Catholic Church, for the week commencing to-day:

June 7..Sunday.....Within the Octave of Corpus Christi. 2d Sundny alter Pentecost. s. d. W.
June 8..Monday.....Of the Octave. s.d. W.
June 9..Tuesday.....Of the Octave. s.d. W.
June 10..Wednesday...Of the Octave. s.d. W.
June 11..Thursday.....Octave of Corpus Christi. d. W.
June 12..Friday.....The Most Sacred Heart of Jesus. gr.d. W.

Preaching for the Soldiers.

Rev. J. B. MARWIN, Chaplain in the United States Army, and Hon. Mr. POMEROY of Kansas, are expected to address the soldiers at the "Soldiers' Association," No. 194 Broadway, this P. M., at 3½ o'clock. The public are invited.

Court of General Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN yesterday passed sentence upon the following persons, convicted at the present term of the Court:

Eliza Williams, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year. James Murray and Edward E. Seymour, jointly convicted of attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and four months each. Pierre Andoit, for assault and battery—fined six cents. Samuel Crosby, for forgery in the fourth degree—City Prison thirty days. John Kane, for attempt at burglary—State Prison two years. Mary Ryan, for passing counterfeit money—State Prison two years. Esther Gevler, for petit larceny—Penitentiary six months. Emma Smith, for grand larceny—State Prison two years. William Hamilton, *alias* Hamptnn, for grand larceny—State Prison four years. Harvey Vincent and William F. Butler, jointly convicted of attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years each. Charles Overlander, for petit larceny—Penitentiary six months. Charles Johnson, (colored,) for assault with dangerous weapon—Penitentiary six months.

Loyal Ladies' League.

The "Loyel Ladies' League of New-York" held a monthly meeting in the school room No. 388 Ninth-avenue, on Wednesday, at 4 P. M., Mrs. GROSOS TOMPKINS acting as President, and Miss L. JONES as Secretary. This organization, having nearly one thousand signatures, pledged to *unconditional loyalty* to the Government, (while it aids disabled soldiers,) has been much retarded in its operations, in consequence of many persons mistaking it for the Loyal "Women's Convention," with which it has no connection. At their meeting on Wednesday, appropriate extracts from the publications of the "Loyal National League" were read, and short addresses made by some of the ladies, one of whom said "it is our bounded duty to become correctly informed in the political as in the religious and historical literature of our country. This knowleoge we may obtain without deviating from the strictest delicacy, and we must not be deterred by the fear of having our reputation unjustly censured."

The Invalid Corps of Honor.

Although the recruiting rendezvous for this corps, at No. 65 Franklin-street, under the superintendence of Col. ROAR. NUGENT, A. A. P. M. General, has been opened since Monday, there have been nearly a hundred applicants. The duties will be chiefly in garrison and light marches, and the government, in establishing the corps, do so as a reward to those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, have become disabled. Those only are accepted, and they are required to produce recommendations from their old commanders. Surgeon POWELL, U. S. A., has examined a great number of applicants. The corps will be divided into three battalions, those men who have lost an arm or leg being assigned to the second or third battalions. Capt. CADWIS, late of the Twelfth N. Y. Vols., First Lieut. JAS. W. POWELL, Jr., late Aide-de-camp, (both wounded in the service,) have charge of the rendezvous. Officers and men can obtain further information from them.

Veterinary Convention.

There will be a meeting of veterinary surgeons held at the Astor House on the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of forming a National Veterinary Association. A large number of veterinary surgeons from Ohio

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

A Daring Reconnoissance Made Across the Rappahannock.

Another Crossing Made in the Face of the Enemy.

Their Rifle-Pits Stormed and Carried.

Howe's Division Crossed Over on Pontoons.

Gen. Lee Wholly Unprepared for the Movement.

The Position and Intentions of the Enemy Ascertained.

About a Hundred Rebels Taken Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Juee 6, 1863.

The boldest reconnoienance of the war wae hegun yesterdny afternoon by a portion of this srmy. For the third time in six months, the Rappahannock has been successfully crossed by our brave men, with slight loss.

The position aed designs of the anemy not being sufficiently apparent to the commanding General, a heavy reconnoissance in force was ordered to be made across the river yesterday, to determies whers their chief force lay, or in whst direction it was moving, if moving it was.

The indications for a day or two had been that the enemy were moving, but the smoky, dusty slate of the atmosohere, and the aosence of any effensive demonstretioes against any portion of our lines, left the direction of their march in much doubt. On Thursday a number of camps heretofora in sight suddeely disappeared, and Thursday night tha line of pickets along the river was doubled.

Yesterday morning the Engineer brigade wss ordered to proceed to the river, with a pontoon train sufficient for two bridges. Howx's splendid fighting divsion of the Sixth corps was selected for the work of crossing, and the point for laying the hridges was just below the mouth of Deep Run, at tha identical spot where we have crossed twice before.

Our infantry and artillery, as well as the engineers, began to debouch on the open plain opposite the crossing soun after noon, but, for some reason, active operations were eot commenced until ebout five o'clock. Durieg the afternoon the pickets of the enemy lounged on the opposite bank, apparently filled with astonishment at the preparatioes of this "demoralized end weakenen" army, which were going on right under their noses. Save this picket of the enemy, no other force was visible, aed the impressioo was strong that the enemy had left.

About five o'clock the engineers drove their teams down to the river bank, and commenced unloading. The rebels at once belook themselves to the rifle-pits, and commeneed firing. Their rifle-pit here is a very strong one, and our men were within very close range. Quite a number of the engineers were soon woueded, and it was evident that the old end successful method of pushing men across in boats would have to be adopted.

Gen. Howe ot once ordered ths Twenty-sixth New-Jersey, Col. MORRISON, of the Vermont brigede, to man the boats, push over and storm tha rifle pits.

Six of the batteries of the Sixth eorps, viz.: Williston's, Butler's. Haines'. McCartney's, Cowan's and McCarthy's., were pisced in positioe on the plain, end for nearly two hours shelled the rifle pits end the flanke of our position very vigorously. Their practice was excellent, the rifle pits heing almost demolished, yet the casualities emong the enemy by shells were few. The reneie stuck to their position until the galiaet Jerseymen set foot on the south side of the siver, at ebout 6½ o'clock, when, notwithstanding the shower of canister sent after them, they fled before the rapid charge ot our men. Indeed, they could not well leave before, for our guns completely swept the plaie, and the rifle pit was by far the safest piece for them. The Twenty-sixth New Jersey was soon followed by the Vermont regiments, and that whole brigade crossed in the boats. Skirmishers were immediately deployed, and we at once advanced in the oirection of the Bowling Green road, covering Deep Run on our right, and a point below Mansfield on our left. Soma sixty or seventy prisoners were soon brought in, being the main part of tha force which had occupied the rifle pit. They belonged chiefly to the Second Florida regiment. By dark our skirmishers had advanced nearly to the edge of the timber beyond the Bowling Green Road, without having met the enemy in force. Pickets, skirmishers and scouts were plenty, however, and in the direction of Fredericksburgh the rifle-pits seemed to be full of men. The enemy used no artillery against us, and none was seen. A few wagons hastily moved down the Telegraph Road, and e few tents seen south of Fredericksburgh. At eight o'clock last night, when I left the spot, these were all tha indicatio ns that had been discovered.

The prisoners give but little information relntive to the enemy. Enough was learned, however, to convince us that a large portion of the enemy's force is still in tha neighborhood of Salem Church end Chancellors ville, apparently on the watch for our movements, rather than on any offensive demonstration of their o wn.

The ci harge of the New-Jersey regiment (Twenty-sixth) is deserving of especial praise. Almost any other regi ment would have done the same, doubtless, but they are nine months' men and their time is ont in three days. They thus go home crowned with the glory of this additional achievement and thus add to the lostre of the arms of that State already won on many a battle-field.

The conduct of all our men was most admirable. The Fifteenth and Fiftieth New-York, and the Regular battalion behaved manfully, and withstood a murderous fire at close range. Our casualties are five or six killed, and thirty-five to forty woueded. Among the former we have to lament Capt. CHARLES E. CROSS, of the Regular Engineers, shot through the brain, while at the river bank, in charge of the bridge details. He was a gallant and accomplished officer, and his loss is deeply regretted. Ha had rendered valuable services at every former crossing, and was promptly at his post again when he was struck by the fatal bullet. I append nearly a total list of tha casualties.

SATURDAY, MORNING, June 6. 11o'clock.

Another squad of prisoners to the nember of thirty, captured during the night, were brought in this morning. They report a small force of two or three regiments immediately in our front, but give little further clue to whal is going on within their own lines.

Our forca is gradually feeling its way out, aidad by a couple of betteries of artillery, and thers has been more or tess skirmishing and considerable shelling on the extreme front, ever since snerise.

The bridges wera completed abeut niee o'clock last evening, and the remaleder of Howe's division passed over and took positiun for the night. Certain dispositioes are being made at this hour which will demonstrate something positive before night. Within the last faw minutes the musketry firing has been quite frequent, and our forces have evidently flushed the enemy in considerable force.

The boldness of this move attracts coesiderable comment. It was entirely unexpected, even to corps commanders, until the order was given to have the troops proceed to the river. It is a new feature in reconnoissaeces to cross a river like the Rappahannock in the face of tha enamy on pontooe bridges.

Whatever may heva been Gee. LEE's intentions, this little episode cannot fail to attract his attention, and seriously interfere with his darling design to transfer the horrors of war to Northern soil. This "demoralized and weakened" army is e party to that arrangemeet.

P. S.—I have just learned further and more definite particulars coecarning the eeemy's movemeets. Our crossing the river surprised them very much, prisoners stating that they had no idea we would make the attempt in daylight, and they had even postponed the reinforcement of their pickets until night, confident that we would not attempt to cross until after dark.

The operations caused a great commotion among tha enemy, and LONGSTREET's corps was massed le Fredericksburgh last night, fully eapecting tha place to he attacked by deylight. This moreing they moved off to the right in the direction of Hamilton's Crossing.

It is fully ascertained now that the rebel force is eearly all yet in this vinclnity, and that Gen. LEE has not yet really begun any indepeadeet offensive movement of his own, although his intention to do so is pretty evident. It is quite probable, also, that whatever movements Gee. LEE has made during the past week have beee based upon suppositions of our movements ss much as npoe aey thieg else.

I find the casueities will not exceed thirty.

KILLED.

Capt. Charles E. Cross, Battalion Regular Engineers.
C. C. Keogh, Co. A, Regular Engineers.
Joseph Ainsworth, Co. I, 26th New-Jersey.
Corp. John Trainor, Co. C, 15th N. Y. engineers.
—— Burgess, teamster, Co. F, 50th New-York Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Newcomb, 50th New-York Enginaers—head, not seriously.
—— Manning, Co. D, 50th New-York—knee.
James Armstrong, Co. I, 50th New-York—fuot.
Wallace Fuller, Co. C, 50th New-York—arm.
George L. Henry, Co. C, 50th New-York—chest.
James Hoyce, Co. C, 50th New-York—leg.
A. B. Hyde, Co. C, 50th N. Y.—both legs, severely.
Lieut. Wakeman, Co. F, 50th New-York—neck.
Thomas Mackee, Co. F, 50th New-York—thigh.
Oliver Osborn, Co. F, 50th New-York—wrist.
Michael Conley, Co. F, 50th New-York—slightly,
Joseph Beavers, Co. F, 50th New-York—thigh.
H. S. Riley, Co. D, 15th New-York—abdomen.
Patrick Hennesey, Co. G, 15th New-York—thigh.
—— Harmon, Co. G, 15th New-York.
Corp. Samuel Church, Co. K, 15th New-York—shoulder.
Philip Brady, Co. H, 15th New-York—head.
Henry Smer, Co. A, Regular Engineers—badly wounded.
Sergt. Lovejoy, Co. C, Regular Engineers—slightly wounded.
John Carr, Co. B, Regular Enginsers—hip, badly.
P. D. Lark, Co. A, Regular Engineers—leg, slightly.
C. L. Haedy, Co. A, Regular Engineers—hip, severely.

L. L. CROUNSE.

REBEL REPORTS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Special Correepondence of the Richmond Whig.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

For some time past the indicatione have produced the impressiun on the minds of some that HOOKER's army was in motion—probably on the retrograde toward Washington. It is true that their camps immedietely on the river front are unusually few and fer between; but this may signify nothing more than that the army has been withdrawn further back from the river tor the purpose of contracting tha lines, le anticipation of an aggressive movement by Gen. LEE, or for the purpose of reorganization and oiscipline. Excepting, perhaps, 60r Commander-in-Chief, who seems always to peuetrate the enemy's designs as if by instinct, or as if he had been previously furnished by his adversary with a statement, opinions amouet to bet little more than conjecture. HOOKER's oickets extend down the Reppahannock as far as Cherry's Point, about eighteen miles distant from Fredericksburgh, their reserve force being at Taylor's Mills. He has thrown up additional earthworks and fortifications opposita this city, and I learn that additions have also been made to the various fords above, which seems to indicate the fear of an attempt of Gen. LEE to cross while the Federal army is weakened by the discharge of thousands af men, whose term of service has expired. On Tuesday night, there being considerable commotion in town, the enemy construed it into preoaretiona to cross, and commenced moving their artillery to the front, when the cessation of the noise satisfied them that they were in error.

Of our own army I am only at liberty to say thet they are in splendid condition, and ready for eny emergency of an offensive or defensive character. Their prestige is that they have never been whipped, and it is the purpose of eech man tu contribute his best exertions to meintain it. Of those rendered *hors du combat* to the battles, five or six hundred heve already returned to their posts fit for duty. The friends and sympathizers uf the soldier will be glad to learn tnat the army is not only better clothed than for several months past, but much better fed, thuugh there is yet room for improvement in the latter particular.

Up to this time considerably over two thousand small arms of United States pattern, and eight thousand pounds of leed have been collected on the battlefields of Sunday and Monday immediately at Fredericksburgh. Upwards of nine hundred small arms were picked up on the plateau in front of the stone wall, known among the soldiers as the "slaughter pen."

The officers and privates captnred in the storming of Marye's Hill, May 3d, have been duly exchanged and returned to their respective commands. The officers were confined in the Old Capitol at Washington; the men at Fort Delaware. Without exception, all say they were kindly treeted, and far better than they had reason to expect. They received many tokens of the sympathy of ladies end others, who were frequently arrested for the slightest sign indicatieg it. Except the occasional insolence of the Hessians who guerded them, and the brackish water of the river given them to drink, the men in the fort fared much better than the reputation of that hastile induced them to expect.

Note from Ex-Mayor Wood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not true, es stated, that whilst in Washington last week, I denied to the Presideet that my tate speeches in New-York had been correctly reported. On tha contrary, I repeeted to him the substanee of them. as delivared here. Nor is it true that at Baltimore I wss insulted hy opprohrious language by New-York soldiers, or by any other soldiers, so far as I know and believe.

New-Yurk soldiers are *gentlemen*—not *blackguards*. I meke this statement in justice to the reporters of this City, who daguerreotyped the speeches referred to with woederful accuracy—and to the soldiers of New-York, who have always treated me with raspectful courtesy. FERNANDO WOOD.

JUNA 7, 1863.

New Military District.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Junc 7.

Indiana and Michigan have been formed in a military district. Gen. O. B. WILCOX in command.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Advices from Gen. Grant's Army to Wednesday Last.

The Contents of Captured Dispatches from Pemberton.

The Forage in the City All Gone.

THE REBELS ON QUARTER RATIONS.

THEIR AMMUNITION NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

Ten Days Given as the Limit of their Endurance.

Gen. Logan's Siege Guns Within 100 Yards of the Rebel Works.

JOE. JOHNSTON STILL AT JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Sueday, June 7.

The Governmeet to-night received official advices from Vicksbergh to the 3d inst. Tha telegram, while stating that the siege continues, makes no mention of events of startling importance.

THE LATEST CAIRO DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, Sneday, Juna 7.

A steamer from the Yazoo, Wednesday, has arrived.

The rebels burned the upper works of the guebost *Cincinnati*.

The fire in Vicksburgh Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington-square was destroyed.

The planting of siege guns was progressing. It was the intention to open on the enemy with them along the whole line on Wednesday.

Our lines have bean drawn in, so that in many places the armies are in speskieg distance.

THE LATEST CINCINNATTI DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, Sueday, June 7.

Adams Express Company heve advices from their Superintendent at Memphis to the 3d.

The dispatches from Gen. PEMBERTON to Gen. JOHNSTON, captured oe Thursday, read:

" Our forage is all gone.

The men are on quarter rations.

The ammunition is nearly exhausted.

We can hold out ten daye."

On Friday Gen. GRANT ordered every gee in position to throw shells ieto Vicksburgh. In ona hour thirty-six huedred were safely lodged le the city, but with what effect is not keown.

CINCINNATTI, Saiurday, Juee 6.

Advices from Vicksburgh to Jene 2, contain no particular eews. Gen. GRANT is able to press the siege and taka cara of JOHNSTON, who is posted still at Jackson. His reported march on Memphis is not confirmed. Our slege guns are close np to the aeemy's works, aed playing vigorously on them and the town. On tha 1st inst. the rebels shot 300 horses on tha river bank, being unable to feed them.

Gen. BLAIR is up tha Yazoo. Important news is expected from him.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Monday, June 1, VIA CAIRO, Friday, June 5.

There is no important chaega to report of matters in tha rear of Vicksburgh. GRANT is well up to the enemy's works. LOGAN has planted a battery of heavy siege-guns within 100 yards of the rebel forts, and construcied a covered pathway from behind a high hill, through which his gunners cae pass to and fro with little danger.

McCLERNAND and SHERMAN still hold all the groued they nave occupied.

On Saiurday nighi, rebel emissaries from JOHNSTON to PEMBERTON were arrested while endeevuring to pass through the lines on our left. Upoe their persons were found 200,000 percussion ceps and a cypher messege, conveying important information to the rebel garrison.

Last Thursday G. S. DOUGLASS, son of J. M. DOUGLASS, of Mason County, who several years since migrated to Texas, and there joined the Confederate army, came out of Vicksburgh with dispatches from PEMBERTON to JOHNSTON, and instead of going to Jackson, es directed, took e bee-line for GRANT's headquarters, and communicated to him their nrecious coetents. GRANT sent DOUGLASS up the river yesterday, on the steamer *Sultana*.

The eews from Helena is interesting. Gen. PRICE is reported to have removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a single regiment to occupy the Capital.

MARMADUKE is at Jackeonport, Ark.

The country between White River and Saint Francis River is patrolled by a guerrille band, eumbering six or seven hundred, ueder Col. DOBBINS, of the Confederate army. This hand is extremely enterprising and extend their operetions to a point almost within sight of Helena.

Helena is thoroughly fortified and beyond danger of capture.

There is reason to believe thet all the troops which lately iefested Northern Mississippi have joined J Jackson.

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

A Change in the Plan of Operations—Why Gen. Grant Assaulted the Works—Mining and Countermining—Caring for the Wounded—General Aspect of Affairs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Thnrsday, May 28, 1863.

A eiege is not as full of interest as a march or an assault, and hance at present matters around Vicksburgh are dull, particularly when compared with the events which accompanied our march to this point, and which occurred within the first three days after our arrival. In general things seem to have eettled down into the quieteess which distinguished them while our army lay in front of Vicksburgh; now, as then, we are weiting and digging, with the difference, however, that the digging now promises to yield something more than failures. Then, we were digging *around* the rebel works; eow we are digging *into* them; for canals we have substituted peralleis aed trenches; iestead of opening bayous, we are engaged in opening minee and covered roadways: in sbort. Kine SEVEN is again reinstated, hut this time with a fair promise of a successful administration.

Paopia may be disposed to find fault because Gen. GRANT repeated his assault against the works of Vicksbnrgh, instead of at onee procaeding upon the safer plan of isyieg siege to the piece in form. I have but little doubt that Gen. GRANT knew very well before making even the first assault that the place was impregnable to everything save regular approaches; hut yet public opinion, in a measure, compelled him to make the attack in the precise manner that he did. Had he placed his army before these works and commenced a formal investment, a week would not have elapsed before half the people and two-thirds of the Press of the North would have been growling at his unwarrantable delay, and have been well assured thet the rebel force before him was half-starved and feeble in number, thet the works were of no strength, the guns all wooden, and a thousand other things of the kind usual under similar circumstances. Gen. GRANT probably foresaw this, and determined to put a quietus upon it at the very beginning. He knew that the same people and the same journals that have been stating that Vicksburgh was of ne strength in front, that its garrison was demeralized and its monster guns a sham, and who had persistently urged his removal because he did not at ence lend his forces in front of the town aed secure the place, would reeew their clamor the very instant they fonnd he had determined upon a formal investment of Vicksburgh—Vicksbergh was weak in front, and, of course, it would be of no account in the rear—GRANT is timid, not equal to the position—away with him!

GRANT took the only possible course left him to fnrestall this senseless clamor. He moved at oece upon the enemy's works and was repnlsed; but as, from some misunderstanding, only a portion of his force had participated in the attack, he knew the country would not be satisfied, and so he tried it again. This time a column twelve miles in length, and numbering thousands by the score, was precipitated against the Gibraltar-defences le front of them. As was expected, it met with a bloody and overwhelming repulse, and—the couetry after hearing this and learning that in the experimeet we lost from three to five thousand men, without in a single instance having made the slightest impressiee upon the rebel works, will be likely to allow the Commaedcr-in-Chief to reduce Vicksburge in his own way. Our heavy loss after two unsuccessful attempts to carry the rebel works by storm, will coevince people that, if Vicksburgh is very weak in front, it does not have that defect le the rear; aed, furthermore, jhst the rebsl garrison is eeither weak, demoralized nor starved, and that its gues, instead of being "Quakers," are veritable Parrots and Columblads, at once commanding in positioe sed numerous as to quaetity, and which at any momeet are able to fill the air with a tempest of death into which eo storming party can enter and live. From this time onward the people will be willing to wait with greeter than usual patieece the slow process of reducing this place.

The wouaded, or many of them, aed the killed of last Thursday, were not brought off the field till the afternoon of ths succeeding Monday. It is scarcely necessary to sdd that when our parties went over the field, tha proportion of living to dead was terribly small. In this hot climate, few men will lie under a scorching sun, without food, water snd medical attendaece, and survive a wound three days. Fur this reason, very few of those found were alive, and of those brought off elive, but few, if aey, will recover. Why they were not brought away sooner, I cannot tell. After the first assault, the rebels not oely allowed our men to come upon the ground aed carry off tha wounded, but they assisted us by rendering in person many attantions te those who fell olose to their works. After the second assault, however, they refused to allow any ene to come upoe the field. Surgeons, who approached with white flags in their hand, were fired upon, until, finally, the attempt had to be abendoned. The rebels cannot be blamed for this, eor for firing upon the Surgeoes who approached with white flags, for this reason—that during these times our lines did not cease their belligerent operations, but kept up constantly a fire from the batteries and sharpshooters.

Finally it was determined to ask for the privilege of caring for our mee, which, under the rapid operation of red tape, was agreed upon for a space of four and a half hours, commencing at four o'clock on the afternooe ot Moeday, and our men and the rebels came together and mingled freely with each other during tha time, and chatted as jovially and socially with each other as if they were companions in arms, instead of deadly enemies, and thay showed a formidable average as to numbers, and seemed to be, in respect to starvation and demoralization, quite as title affected as our own troops.

Tha rebels are indefatigable in their efforts to strengthen their works. Every morneg reveals the erection of a new work, tha repairing of an old one, or the planting of batteries in eew positions. Yesterday morning they astonished our forces on the right by opening upon them with two new guns—one a smooth sixty-four and the other a rifled thirty-two-pounder. In fact, from all appearances, they are as busy digging within as we are without; the morneg rosr of a new gun from oer side is usually answered with defiance by some night-grown battery on theirs; and, in short, when we move, they coueter-move—we mlee, and they countermine; and if we succeed in blowing up or carrying their first line of works, we shall probebly find another immediately in its reer.

The only thing which threatees to interfere with the capture of the place is a movament upon our rear. That forces are beieg concantrated with a view to such an operation, is a well-known fact, but to how great an extent is not yet fully understood. The Fourth Iowe cevalry, on Monday, met the advanca of a rebel column, at a point oety some ten miles distant, on this side of Big Black River. Yesterday a force wes detached from our army, to meet this advancing column, and either drive it across the river or give it battle, as the rebels may elect.

Vicksburgh must be an unpleasantly warm placa at present. Eight mortar boats, protected effactually by the high banks of the river, are hurling tons of their massiva projectiles into the very heart of tha the city, while all around the rear from tne Missisippi above to the Mississippi below, our batteries ara searching every inch of the devoted place with shell, scnrapnell end cannister. A dense smoke lies like a pall over the city, in which can ha seen every instant the fierce flash of burstieg shells, and heard tha whistleg rush of deadly projectiles. With such sights, soueds and surroueedings, Vicksburgh is at preseet as undesirable a residence as can be selected. Deserters assure us tnet the stinch arising from enimals killed hy our shells is horrible le the extreme; that the whole army ta on miserable half rations, and only induced to coetinue the defence with the hope of relief from beyond. It is impossible to say how long this hope will sustain them; but it is fair to presume that wlihin the next fortnight they will be forced to succumb to starvetioe, unless retieved.

The country along which our army is stetioned is not unpleesaet, considering the great heat of the weather. It is well shaded, with a fair supply of water, almost constant breezes, which, in connection with the fact that supplies, by way of Yazoo River, are now abundent, mekes the operation of investing Vicksburgh not as disagreeable as it might be. The army is in good health and, in spite of the late repulses, in good spirits and fully confident of the ultimate capture of the beleagured city. Along the whole liec our advance is pushed up to within one hundred yards of the rebel works, between whose defennces and our own men there is a constant exchange of leaden compliments. Their sharpshooters are splendid markamen, and generally so are ours—a head or hat shown on either side, for a single instant, is sure ot being perforated by a dozee bullets.

Col. MANTUA, on the extrema right, reaches the Mississippi River, eed is in close proximity to the water batteries, by which fire was always opened on our fleet as they rae the blockade. Measures are being taken by which some fine morning these batteries will anjoy a flight skywards.

The casualties among our men are few—eot mere than one or two men to the regiment being killed or wounded daily. The digging is mainly done by our troops, yet they derive no inconsiderable assistance from the useful contraband. GALWAY.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

A letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated May 28, furnishes tha following interesting items:

JOE JOHNSTON HEARD FROM.

The news from the front this morning is that JOE JOHNSTON is in our rear, having crossed Big Black and directing his course for Haines' Bluff, where he expects to be reinforced, intending to flank us. All this I give for what it is worth, so far as the rebel General's purpose is concerned, bnt thet he is raising reinforcements and intends to attack us I have no doubt. The plan would be to attack us in the rear, and either assist the forces in Vicksburgh to get out, or sandwich us so as to make a hearty meal of the army. Whether this can be done or not remains le be seen, but I have not the most remote idea that li can.

MOVING ON THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

To carry tha enemy's works by assault would he glorious, but would not be justified by the result. Tha attempts already made cost us too much blood, and there is no urgency for their repetition. Vicksbnrgh is as certain to fall as tha sun is to rise to-morrow. The only difficulty between us and the possession of Vicksburgh is a continuous stockada, in some places fifteen feat high, constructed with great care and skill. It is said that beyond this the rabels have another line of defences, but this is improbable, all things considered. However, nothing is really known, nor can thera be until we possess the piece aed see for ourselves. We are surely and steadily "meving oe the eeemy's works," by "tha regular aap," a process involving considarable labor, but certain to result in success. In plain langeage, our lads are digging tunnels under the rebel stockade, which will be blown up with gunpowder, end those who have trusted in it for protection must either surreeder er fight.

REBEL ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

On Monday eveeing a flag of truce was sent, as I told you in my letter of the 26th, to procure permission to hury our dead aed bring away our wounded. The rebels of course took all the advantage they could of the cessation of hostilities to gain information as to our numbers and position. Many prisoners fell into our heads, and we learned from them that an attempt would be made that eight at twelve o'clock, to cut through our lines and escape. Orders were given and everything placed on a war footing, but so quietly that no doubt the rebels would have been surprised to meet with the warm welcome in store for them. Up to the hour indicated a constant signaling was kept up along the entire rebel front, aed heavy pickets were throwe out, but the vigilance of our sharpshooters and the unceasing attention of our artillerists checked the movemeet, and held the lines as tightly bound as they have been from the first. Since that futile attempt, our army sleeps on its arms.

SAD PLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

Deserters from all parts of their lines say that the rebel garrison is only from 20,000 to 25,000 strong; thet their reserve is only oee brigade and a half; that the men are not, cannot be relieved, and that ooely quarter rations are served, consisting of corn bread and boiled fresh beef, carried to the trenches at eight. They have from thirty-five to forty forts, aed their lines are between six and seven miles in extent. The citizens live in caves to escape the terrible destruction of our shell, and horror and dismay reign supreme. The majority of the Confederates are said to be willing to surrender the city, but the commanders are determined to hold it to the last, expecting aid from without.

It may require thirty days yet to starve out the rebel garrison at Vicksburgh, but I think it cannot last longer than that time. It will make little differeece, I think, for all the indications are decidedly in our favor. The army is comfortably encamped, supplies are plenty and water good, while the weather will not militate against es for five or six weeks at least.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

From the Mobile Register of May 29.

"GRANT having made seven assaults upon Gen. PEMBERTON, and been bloodily repulsed in each, has goee to diggieg. This means regular siega operations, and an attempt to starve the garrisoe. He can't whip - cen he starve out Vicksburah? Not in a hurry certainly. It is well provisioned. GRANT's possession of Snyder's Bluff gives him large advantages in the proposed siege, in shortening his base and enabling him easily to obtain supplies. The interest of the situatioe causes all eyes to be turned thither. *The great battle, perhaps the decisive battle of the war will be fought within cannon shot of Vicksburgh.*

There is a death-like quiet on ROSECRANS' lines. It is presumed GRANT has been reieforced from the Tennessee army. The Yankees will eead great numbars for the work before tham, and will send them. *We shall want the eame, and they are gone or going. Gen. Johnston is quietly raising an army in Grant's rear.* In a short time 100,000 Coetederates will be ready to dispute the sovereignty of the Lowes Mississippi, and if victorious, reestablish the freedom of Louisians. The fall of the empire hangs upon the struggle in Missisippi."

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Departure of the Ninth Army Corps for Vicksburgh.

ADVANCE OF GUERRILLAS

Correepondence of the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Fridey, June 5, 1863.

As the late embargo on mail matter has baen to-day removed, I embrace the few moments previous to the trale leaving, to post your readers up on the critical situntion of effairs here.

For the last forty-eight hours there has been one incessant line of cavalry and artillery passing through town on the way to Vicksburgh, by tha way of Louisville. It is said that the whole army has been ordered in thet direction. The consequence is, the most intense excitemeet prevails on all sides, and tha Union citizens, who have incrensed here daily since the advent of the Ninth army corps, are being taunted by the secesh element, who now anticipate the early arrival of their friends. Already do rumors come thick and fast of the approach of MORGAN, CLUKE, and the rest of the banditti, in this direction. I have just haard of the tearing up of the railroad track between Louisville end Bowling Green, so that there is little doubt of their intention to pay us a flying visit. Kentucky presents great inducements to the rebels; her rich fields end burdened warehouses are too tempting a halt to let pass without a nibble. The wonder only by the slave, but by the slaveholder. (Hear, hear.) Can you do that in America? You cannot. The millions of slaves in America would swallow up all the money in the North and in the South to buy their freedom. But the conseeioe between the slaveholder aed the slave in one not so painful as many imagine. They are kindly treated. I know they are not treated as I should like to be treated, because I am a free man. I have been brought up in freedom. I have fought for my own livelihood—they have not. They like their coeditioe, then, to this extent, that when they become old they ere not called upon to maintain themselves, *and the slaveholder treats them—unfortunately I must use the phrase—as I should treat my horse.* [Oh, oh, and hear, hear.] I never overwork him if I em e wise man. I lament that any human being should be in that condition, but they are in that condition, and, as statesmen, what are we to do? I fear that for many years to coma Slavery must exist. You cannot get rid of it on a sudden. Time, patience and the eduction of the black man, all must go hand in hand, and it will be the result of time, of education, of patience, which will drag them out of the condition in which they now are. (Hear, heer.) Now, I hate Slavery as much as any man. Were any man to attempt to make me a slave I would fight him. (Loud cheers.) Well, then, have things come to the condition that England is called upon to act? She has been throughout entirely neutral, and what has been the result? Language has been used to her, not merely by the people, but by the Government of America, insulting beyond description; and at last they have come to say, whendescribing themselves, "We are reduced to that condition that even England can bully us." I want to know how they have been brought into that condition? By themselves. (Hear.) I am very much int

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the New Steamship America.

Another Movement in Favor of English Intervention.

A Large Open-Air Meeting at Sheffield

Speech of Mr. Roebuck in Favor of Southern Recognition.

A Decline in the Rebel Loan Caused by the News of the Death of Stonewall Jackson.

Continued Spread of the Polish Revolution.

Speech of the King of Italy at the Opening of the Italian Chambers.

The German Lloyds new steamship *America* from Southampton on the 27th ef May, arrived here yesterday with three days' later news from Europe.

The *Europa* arrived at Roche's Point May 25, at 6 A. M.

The *Hammonia* sailed from Southampton on Monday eveeing, May 25, in the place of the *Saxonia*, disabled, her shaft having been broken.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Meeting in Sheffield to Consider the Question of Intervention—Speech of Mr. Roebuck.

On the 26th ult. an open-air meeting wan held in Sheffield to hear an address from Mr. ROEBUCK, M. P., and pass resolutions upoe the qeestion of intereveetion le American affairs. [Many thousands of persons were preseet. The Mayor presided.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in the course of a long and characteristic speech, said: The question which we have come here to discuss, so far as I am concerned, is an entirely English questioe. What I have to consider is what is for the interest of England. What is for her interest t believe to be for the interest of the world. We hold such a position thet every step taken by England as a country reverberates throughout the whole world, and influeences the happiness of every man. [Hear, hear, and a loud voice "No," followed by cries of "Turn him out," and confusioe.] Many years ago England planted great colonies in America. They raised themselves up to a great height. They became three millions of people; and they then determinad to separate from England. They declared that they had a right to separate when they thought fit to do so. They supported ihnt judgment of theirs by arms. They tought England—they heat England—they declared themselves independent. Tha consequeece of it is thnt *they established this great principle among mankind, that when a people are determined to throw off a yoke, whatever that yoke may be, they have the right to do eo.* [Cheers, and "Nu, no."] England resisted these people. Then came France to aid them. France entered into an alliance with our revolted colonies. Thereupon we declared war against France. We were again beaten. We yielded the independence of America, and we made a peace with France. *Then again we eetablished another great principle, that when a people are fighting for their liberty, it is in the power of any other State—any neutral Power—to ally themselves with the so-called fighting body.* They have a right to do so, and if they have the power to maintain themselves, they are justified in doing so. Now, after above 80 years of alliance, the United States of America have separated in two. A large body of these States, calling themselves the Confederate States, declared that they would no longer be allied to these United States, but would make themselves independent. [Hear, hear.] *They are exactly in the position of the American colonies with regard to England in the year 1777.* [No, no.] They separated. They had a future before them such as no people ever had before. They had a wonderfully fertile country, intersected with great rivers. They began e free people. They continued a free people. They had English law, the English literature; and they were placed in a position such as was never occupied before. Their career for eighty years was one of unparalleled prosperity. But between them there has grown up e feeling of antagonism. Tha South were determined to separate; and men in England mourned that separation, and no one more than myself, *because I believed that if they did separate a great check would be given to the advancement of mankind.* The North was separated from the South, and tha North began to ect. And here begins the lesson I want to read to you. I say I mourned at that separation. But the North themselves, from the very commencemeet, so determined on empire—[hear, hear, and no, no]—that they forgot charity, they forgot Christianity; *they made themselves a spectacle to its world of cruelty, corruption, and horror.* [Cheers.] The South stood up, *like the real descendants, as they are, of Englishmen.* [Hear, hear.] They said, "We will vindicate to ourselves the rigot to govern ourselves; we will fight to the death for our independence." And they have fought to the death. [Cheers. A voice—"Slavery.] *They have conquered the North.* [Heer, hear, and cheers, and cries of "No, no."] And now I ask myself if the time has coma when surrounding natioes shell do what we ought to do now—acknowledge the South as an indepeedent natioe. [Cheers, and cries of "Never," and "Slavery."] I am about to come to the qnestion of Slevery. The Northern States of America hate Slavery; but there is one thing they hete still more, *and that is the slave.* They have declared in their public documents their determinatioe not merely to conquer the South but to root out the sleve. President LINCOLN has very peculiar notions about Slavery. He issued a proclamation declaring all the sleves free in those seceded States, and he maintained Slevery wharever his power extended. I say, can England, by allowing this horrible war to go on, cen she, es she has done—being thoroughly neutral between the two—can she, if she can prevent it, in her own conscience, allow these horrible atrocities to continue? Oh, I am met with the cry—I have heard it here—"Slavery." Bnt what is Slevery in the South as compared with the black man's condition in the North? No man looks upon Slavery with greater horror than I do, and if I could benefit tha slaves, if I could do anything for their conditioe by at once meking them a free people, I should be prepared, as far as my humble power goes, to confer liberty upon them. [Hear. haar.] But we did that among a emaller body of black people in the West Indies. Wa paid for them, and, as England has always behaved in such cases, we dealt liberally, not only by the slave, but by the slaveholder. [Hear, hear.] Can you do that in America? You cannot. The millions of slaves in Americe would swallow up all the money in the North and in the South to buy their freedom. But the conseeioe between the slaveholder aed the slave in one not so painful as many imagine. They are kindly treated. I know they are not treated as I should like to be treated, because I am a free man. I have been brought up in freedom. I have fought for my own livelihood—they have not. They like their coeditioe, then, to this extent, that when they become old they ere not called upon to maintain themselves, *and the slaveholder treats them—unfortunately I must use the phrase—as I should treat my horse.* [Oh, oh, and hear, hear.] I never overwork him if I em e wise man. I lament that any human being should be in that condition, but they are in that condition, and, as statesmen, what are we to do? I fear that for many years to coma Slavery must exist. You cannot get rid of it on a sudden. 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clined to believe that, though the poor working-man in Lancashire has suffered dreadfully from the cotton famine, the masters in Manchester have not suffered to the same extent. [Hear, hear.] I can very easily understand that when a man is happy, when he is making money easily, and enjoying all the fruits of the earth in consequence of this war—I say I can understand his objection to anything being done to put an end to it. But while I feel for the workingmen of Lancashire, I feel for the sufferings of the people of America, and I want to put an end to this war. I say to England, "If you now step in and declare boldly what you think to be requisite, namely, *that the Southern States should be at once acknowledged as an independent nation*"—[Cheering, and cries of "No, no," and a voice with great emphasis, "Never." A working man, who was standing near the steps, became rather too demonstrative, and was ignominiously expelled by the police.] Mr. Roebuck continued: I am told that if we acknowledge the South, we shall go to war with the North. *I say I do not believe it. There is no body of men who so much desire England's interference in that war as the Northern States themselves.* [Hear, hear.] I may state one remarkable thing. We looked upon a war with America with horror, because it would bring about a cotton famine. Well, we have no war with America, but we have a cotton famine. The most curious thing is this. *If we had war with America we should at once put an end to the cotton famine.* Now, that is a very peculiar circumstance. The South would then be an independent people; *we should break the blockade at once*—[hear, hear]—*and we should have cotton in Manchester.* [A clamorous voice: "We can't."] But we should. [Cheers. Mr. S. Jackson: "We should have a civil war in England;" and interruption.] By our present proceedings nat only have we alienated the North, but we shall alienate the South. *France will step in as she did in* 1778. *She will conciliate the Southern States of America, and we shall lose friends on both sides.* ["How do you know this? We shall do right and they will do wrong."] What is the reason why we should not do it? First, they say, England ought not to help Slavery. I say so too; but we should not help Slavery by acknowledging the South. [Hear, hear, and no, no.] We should not be benefiting Slavery by acknowledging the South; but we should really benefit the slave. By doing anything to assist the North, we may do away with Slavery, but at the same time we should do away with the slave. Sympathy is not a part of neutrality. *I have no sympathy with the North.* I think my sympathies ought to go, as they do go, with the South. They are a gallant people, fighting for their independence, *and they have obtained it.* The chance of success on the part of the North is as one million to one. They never hope to conquer the South; but I will tell you what they hope for. There are a body of men in New-York who thrive wonderfully upon the war. They have contracts, they have "greenbacks," they have every means of putting their hands into the public purse; they are gorged with wealth, and as long as this goes on they will wish the war to continue. But if you go into the agricultural districts of North America, you will find things very different there. [Hear, hear.] There you would see sorrow for the war. There you would find husbands dragged to the war; you would find brothers gone there, killed, wounded, maimed and made miserable for life. They know what the horror of the war is; they have none of the advantages of the contractor in New-York; they therefore wish to put an end to the war. And there is another class of men in North America which so hates England that anything that should continue to give her pain they would delight in; and this arises from England's bad conduct. I am speaking of the banished Irish in America. [Hear, hear.] The ill-conduct of England has driven thousands, nay millions, from Ireland. They went from Ireland with their hearts burning against England, and they have given that feeling to their descendants; and the greater part of the abuse that has been showered upon England has come from harassed Irishmen. I don't wonder at a great part of the abuse that has been showered upon England, but still, all that notwithstanding—notwithstanding that the ill-advised peace party here are all in favor of continuing the war—I say "No; and, if England can move in such a way as to put an end to it, let her do so at once." All I wish you to say is what you think. You must leave the management of the whole matter to Parliament. I don't want you to tell them what they are to do. They are in a condition to know much better than we what steps should be taken. I merely wish to tell them our opinion and leave the matter with the matter for themselves. I cannot reason on this question as I should desire in the immense area I have to address, but still distinctly I feel you I believe the time is come for an acknowledgment of the independence of the South. That England, by so doing, will be carrying out the great cause on she has to advance, and protect mankind; that she does so she will benefit not only herself but the world at large. Therefore, I should advise you to say that in your opinion the Confederate States of America should at once be acknowledged to be an independent nation. [Cheers.]

Rev. J. P. Hobbs moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this meeting the Government of this country would act wisely, both for the interests of England and those of the world, were they immediately to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe, for the purpose of obtaining the acknowledgment by them of the independence of the Confederate States of North America."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Michael Beal, Rev. J. Guthrie (Wesleyan Free Church) moved the following amendment: "That this meeting records its high appreciation of the honorable neutrality hitherto maintained by the Government in relation to the dreadful civil war now raging on the American continent, and earnestly hopes that the same policy of non-intervention will be pursued in future."

Mr. W. J. Clegg seconded the amendment; but the resolution was carried.

The Defeat of Gen. Hooker and Its Consequences.

From the London Timer.

* * * Thus ends the fifth invasion of Virginia. Must these enterprises be doubled till they reach the number of the plagues of Egypt before they soften the heart of the people, and induce them to have compassion not only on their adversaries, but on themselves? There is unfortunately no ground upon which we can rely to resolve the question. If we look to the Government of the United States, we find it raised so far above all considerations of ordinary prudence, so unwilling to admit the plainest and most serious facts, and at the same time armed by the treachery of the late Congress with powers so exorbitant, that we cannot bring ourselves to hope for any good from such a quarter. Even at the present moment the Government is endeavoring to persuade the deluded people that everything is going on well in Virginia, and that Gen. Hooker's retreat across the Rappahannock is entirely owing to heavy rains, which have swollen the river in his rear, and threatened, what they do not seem to have accomplished, to carry away the bridges. It is also stated as a matter of consolation that only three-eighths of Gen. Hooker's army were engaged, as if any greater reflection could be made against the ability of a General than the statement that he was attacked, routed and driven from position to position till he had to take refuge in something very like flight, without being able to bring one-half of his forces into action. A good General may often by the skill of his dispositions make a small army equal to a large one. Gen. Hooker's feat has been, on the showing of his friends, of an opposite character, *for he has succeeded, if this statement be correct, in so manoeuvring a large army as to make it for all practical purposes no better than a small one.* We can see no reason to anticipate that this lesson will have more effect upon the Government of Mr. Lincoln than has been produced by so many others equally disastrous, if not quite equally disgraceful, and we are strengthened in this impression when we reflect on the enormous power it wields and the dangers with which it would be beset if that power were brought to an end. Peace once concluded with the South, the issue would remain to be tried whether the Government of the United States had permanently become what it undoubtedly is now,—a cousing military despotism, or whether there was any power in the land which could exact a terrible vengeance for the violation of all law and the overthrow of all liberty by Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and whether courts of justice might not be found to entertain the just complaints of individuals for the wrongs they have suffered under the plea of necessity which never fails the man who has the power to trample on the rights of his fellow-citizens. We do not believe Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are prepared to face these questions, and we have therefore little hope of peace from their spontaneous action. Nor are we more sanguine as to any control to be exercised over the counsels of Government by the commercial classes. Peace must be followed, of course, not only by the cessation of very lucrative contracts, but by the collapse of the whole system of paper credit which war has created, and war only can support. They well know that this must come; but every day that it is deferred gives the most prudent among them an opportunity of extricating themselves by transferring to others the unenviable position of creditors of the Government as holders of its securities or its notes. Strange as it may seem, the credit of the Government is still supported by the not on that the Union will be preserved, and neither the Government nor the commercial classes are likely to be the first to dispel this to them most convenient illusion. So long as dupes can be found to expose themselves to disease and slaughter in exchange for paper promises of payment, irregularly given and liable to much further depreciation, the Government will probably persevere in the war with that indomitable resolution and unswerving fortitude when generally characterize a man who is exercising these qualities exclusively at the expense of his neighbors.

We shall soon know whether the American people are disposed to offer up the last vestige of their liberties at the shrine of that Moloch of slaughter and devastation which they have set up to reign over them. There is not much reason to apprehend that any troops who have had experience of war as it is organized by Gen. Halleck, end made by Pope, Burnside and Hooker, will be disposed to fill up the large gaps which are about to be made in the ranks of the North by the retirement of regiments the period of service of which has expired. There is nothing for it but conscription or peace. Will the country submit to conscription? Will all the organization of which we have heard so much turn out utterly futile and worthless? Will the military despotism, so fully established on the Eastern coast, be able to occupy and overawe the vast continents which extends to the base of the Rocky Mountains? *That issue is about to be tried, and on it depends the future of America.* There is yet another

home for peace—*the Democratic party, which has hitherto so miserably disappointed the anticipations that had been formed of it.* As far as words go that party is as vehement in pursuit of the war as the Republicans themselves; *but it is well known that this is not their real opinion.* With the true instinct of faction, the Democrats perceive that the war, however injurious to the nation at large, is absolutely destructive to the popularity of the party which is carrying it on. They do not apparently believe in the establishment of a military despotism, and they think that in a few months more they will be in a condition to overthrow Mr. Lincoln and his party. They do not trouble themselves about the increase of the debt, *because they have made up their minds to repudiate it.* They have the fate of Mr. Vallandigham before their eyes, and do not wish to throw themselves into the breach on behalf of a Constitution which they are never weary of praising. The wars of America immolate many victims, but her Constitution seems likely to have few martyrs, not from the want of persons ready to impose, but of persons ready to receive the crown of martyrdom.

THE DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

From the Times.

The Confederate laurels won on the field of Chancellorsville must be twined with the cypress. Probably no disaster of the war will have carried such grief to Southern hearts as the death of Gen. Jackson, who has succumbed to the wounds received in the great battle of the 3d of May. Even on this side of the ocean the gallant soldier's fate will everywhere be heard of with pity and sympathy. Not only as a brave men fighting for his country's independence, but as one of the most consummate Generals that this century has produced," Stonewall" Jackson will carry with him to his early grave the regrets of all who can admire greatness and genius. From the earliest days of the war he has been conspicuous for the most remarkable military qualities. That mixture of daring and judgment which is the mark of "heaven-born" Generals distinguished him beyond any man of his time. Although the young Confederacy has been illustrated by a number of eminent soldiers, yet the applause and devotion of its countrymen, confirmed by the judgment of European nations, have given the first place to Gen. Jackson. The military feats he accomplished moved the minds of people with an astonishment which it is only given to the highest genius to produce. The blows he struck at the enemy were as terrible and decisive as those of Bonapaete himself. The march by which he surprised the army of Pope last year would be enough in itself to give him a high place in military history. But perhaps the crowning glory of his life was the great battle in which he fell. When the Federal commander, by crossing the river twelve miles above his camp, and pressing on, as he thought, to the rear of the Confederates, had placed them between two bodies of his army, he was so confident of success as to boast that the enamy was the property of the Army of the Potomac. It was reserved to Jackson, by a swift and secret march, to fall upon his right wing, crush it, and, by an attack unsurpassed in fierceness and pertinacity, to drive his very superior forces back into a position from which he could not extricate himself except by flight across the river.

The Confederate Loan.

In London, on the 26th, the Confederate loan was dull at 1 discount to par. It appears that Mr. Mason left London on the 25th for Paris, and consequently increased strength has been imparted to the rumors lately circulated regarding the probability of French mediation. From Federal sources in London there is as yet, however, no symptoms of an alteration in tone such as to encourage a hope of the probability of an early and reasonable effort for a pacific adjustment. So says the London *Times*.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Progress of the Polish Revolution.

The *Czas*, of Cracow, says:

"The Russian Government endeavored to suppress the insurrection in the Polish provinces incorporated with Russia by means of massacres and a social revolution. The plan, however, has failed, exsant in some portions of the districts of Wasilkow and Zylomierz, where assassinations have been committed. The peasants everywhere fight against the Russians. Ouraz, on the Dnieper, has been occupied by the insurgents. In Samogitie the insurgents have gained a victory at Birze."

A telegram from Czernowitz, of May 24, says:

"News has been received here that Kamnlecpodolsk is in a state of insurrection."

Russian troops have been ordered to proceed thither by forced marches.

Accounts from Warsaw state that the Secret National Committee has politely declined an offer from Garibaldi to aid in fighting for Polish Independence. The reason given for this decision is that "the Committee so highly appreciated the neutral and humane attitude of a neighboring Power (Austria) that they do not wish to show the least hostile intention toward it, such as might be implied by their gaining over to the Polish cause men whose names are connected with certain recent European events."

The revolutionary Government of Poland has issued a decree requesting all the insurgent chiefs to organize a general levy in their respective districts in order to extend the insurrection, which already has from 150,000 to 200,000 combatants resolved to conquer or die.

A Warsaw letter has the following:

"The insurrection continues as formidable as ever. If some detachments have been compelled to disperse in presence of the overwhelming force of the enamy, a great many others have been formed. Among these, one under Darnowski, in the vicinity of Rawa, is especially worthy of notice. It consists of 800 men, well armed and drilled, quite ready to take the field. Doanowski's detachment, in the arrondissement of Josslyn, having been reinforced by 120 horseman, commanded by Lipinski, commenced operations, and encountered the Muscovites on the 16th, near Gombin. The Russian authorities at Warsaw have just published a decree, transferring to military officers the administrative authorities hitherto exercised by the civil power. The prefects and their subordinates will, therefore, be chosen from the army in future. A rural police is also to be organized, consisting exclusively of peasants, who will be invested with the right of searching hoeses and arresting suspected persons. These peasants are to be paid for their services."

The *Official Journal* of Warsaw announces that Sigismund Padlewski, who was taken prisoner in one of the recent engagements, has been condemned to death and shot at Plock. M. Padlewski was one of the ehiest and most energetic leaders of the insurrection. He was educated at the St. Petersburgh School of Artillery, and afterwards became instructing officer in the Polish School at Cont, which was suppressed last year by the Italian Government. From Coni, M. Padlewski came to Paris, where he devoted his leisure to military studies, until he returned to Poland in December last.

The *Czas*, of Cracow, states that the first number of the semi-official journal of the national Government was published at Warsew on the 20th inst., under tha title of *Dziennik Naodowy* (National Journel). It contains two leading articles, one of them on the *namiestnik*, (Imperiel Lieutenants in Poland,) the other on the amnesty. These are followed by news from the theatre of war and foreign intelligence.

A Lemberg (May 20) letter in the London *News* concludes as follows:

"Before I close my letter I must notice a piece of intelligence which has been brought to me by one of the professors at this Univrrsity, derived from a reliable source. It is to the effect that a revolution has broken out in the neighborhood of Czaujgow, Poitowa and Charcbow, among the Russians themselves, and that Russian officers have placed themselves at the head of bands of students, and other young men in those provinces. I should not have noticed this extraordinary piece of news, if it came from an ordinary source, but as it comes from one of the largest landed proprietors in Volhynia, who holds himself quite aloof from the insurrection, and maintains a most circumspect ettitude, it is deserving of notice."

France.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

A conference was lately held at the Foreign Office in Paris, for the purpose of establishing throughout France a uniform system of taras, or allowance on the weight of merchandise, and of discounts for prompt payment."

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers is expected at the Chalons camp immediately. It is said that the Emperor proposes to visit the camp shortly after its complete installation. Tha various regiments are arriving daily.

There was very little business transacted in the Paris Flour Market this week.

The Paris Corn market was dull, and the supply was equal to the demand.

Rentes steady; are quoted at 69f. 65c,

Italy.

The Parliamentary session of 1863 was opened on the 25th with the following speech:

"In opening the new session as King of Italy, I have to thank you for what you have done during the last two years. You have secured the rights of the nation to its domestic unity, and I shall know how to maintain them in their integrity. Most of the Foreign Powers have recognized the new Kingdom. Our voice will make itself heard among theirs for the triumph of justice, and for the defence of the principles of liberty and nationality. The marriage of my daughter has consecrated a useful alliance between two free States. Treaties of commerce have been concluded with France, Belgium, Sweden and Turkey, and others are about to be negotiated with England and Holland. We are proud of an Italian army, brilliant alike by its valor and solid in its discipline. Our navy will equal in progress the renown the army has attained. My most ardent desire is that the nation may be able to reckon with security upon tha force of its own arms, and that Europe should recognize this fact.

Liberty is producing its natural results of order and prosperity in all directions. If the public safety requires efficacious measures in some provinces, my Government will not fail in this supreme duty. The National Guards, who have already deserved so well

of the country, will contribute to that object by their zeal. With the same view, France is ready to associate herself with us in the additional military arrangements whenever she perceives the opportunity. Public works are carried on with activity in all the provinces of the Kingdom. Your most urgent task is to consolidate the laws of the Kingdom. Above all, I recommend to the solicitude of Parliament some arrangements relative to the reorganization of the finances. The capitals of Europe have responded to our appeal with confidence in the new order of things. It is for us a debt of honor to reply to this confidence by our promptitude to impose upon ourselves tha necessary sacrifices.

To consolidate liberty with the Constitution for its basa, and by liberty to win the complete independance and unity of the country—such is the end to which we have consecrated our life. To attain it, concord, wisdom, and energy, are equally necessary. Italy has shown that she possesses these qualities in the highest degree. By persevering in the same path, no human force will be able to destroy the edifice we have raised, and it is with confidence and faith that I anticipate the hour of the accomplishment of the destinies of Italy.

Turkey.

Private telegrams from Constantinople, of May 23, state that the apprehensions entertained at Durazzo of the landing in Aloania of a detachment of Italian volunteers have been increased by the appearance of an Italian squadron off the Albanian coast.

The Principalities.

A telegram from Bucharest, of May 24, says: "Gen. Tuer and two Aides-de-Camp have arrived here to meet Prince Couza on his return from a tour of inspection through Moldavia."

Japan.

Letters from Japan, dated March 4, state that the Empire of Japan is at present undergoing a political and social revolution which is exceedingly dangerous to foreigners.

Financial and Commercial News.

The *Times'* city article, of Tuesday, says:

The business in the Stock Exchange has been of a limited character, but the English funds have shown a tendency to firmness.

Consols closed at 93⅛@⅜ for money, and 92½@¾, ex-dividend, for June 9. The discount demand at the Bank has been moderate. In the open market the general rate for the best bills is 3⅛@⅞.

In the Stock Exchange the supply of money is large and short loans are offered at 3 ₩ cent.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

The Confederate Loan has experianced wide fluctuations. On the news of the death of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, it was quoted 3½ discount, but e rally ultimately took place, and the final transactions were at 1 discount. Reports of a probable armistice, and others of a prospect of European offers of mediation between North and South, were again very generally revived. Virginia (sixes) and Atlantic Great Western (New-York section) advanced ½ each. Erie shares of both descriptions, and all the five mortgages, advanced an average of full 3 each. Illinois Central dollar bonds 1, do. ordinary and paid-up shares further 4¼ and 3½ respectively. Michigan Central and do. Sinking Fund, 3 and 3¾, respectively. New-York Central (6 and 7 ₩ cent.) Sinking Funds, 2¾ each; do. shares, and Panema Railroad, (first and second mortgages,) 1 each; and Pennsylvania Railroad, first mortgage, 2¼.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Tuesday Evening, May 26.

The English funds opened at Monday's quotations, but there was subsequently an increase in the demand for money in the Stock Exchange, which caused some degree of flatness in all the markets. Consols closed at 93½@⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for account. In the Stock Exchange the charge for advances was 3¼ to 4 ₩ cent.

Franch Rentes closed at 69f.40c.

Illinois Central Shares relapsed ½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, May 25 and 26.

The business has been limited, and sales for the two days amount to 12,000 bales, 6,000 on speculation and export. Prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, May 26.

There was an improved demand for Wheat. Good Winter Red American advanced 1d.@2d. Flour unchanged. Indian Corn—Yellow, 29s. 9d.@30s, 6d.; fina White, 31s.@31s. 5d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—MAY 25.

The market remains steady at last week's prices.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—MAY 26.

The markets reopen on Wednesday. Tallow quiet, at 43s.@43s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN TRADE—MAY 26.

The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise since this day week have been insignificant. From foreign ports we have only received 2,795 qrs. of Wheat, 4,800 qrs. Oats, 6,300 qrs. Beans, 6,750 qrs. Indian Corn, and 3,483 bbls. Flour. The exports in the same time have been large, and comprise 6,510 qrs. Wheat, 25,967 qrs. Indian Corn, 2,976 sacks and 1,024 bbls. Flour. The trade has been quiet during the past week, but prices have been well maintained, the supplies being light. The weather has been cold, dry and unseasonable, and rain is much wanted. At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, and an improved demand experienced for Wheat at generally the full prices of this day week, but 1d.@2d. ₩ 100 lbs. more money for good Winter Red American. Flour was more inquired for, but not dearer. Oats and Oatmeal, with a slow sale, barely maintained their value. Barley and Peas remained as last quoted, but Egyptian Beans were easier to buy, new Saida being obtainable at 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d. ₩ 480 lbs. Corn was rather nealected; however, holders were firm, and the few sales made were at 29s. 9d.@30s. 6d. for Yellow; fine White was held at 31s.@31s. 6d., and Egyptian at 29s. 3d. ₩ 480 lbs.

Death of John Watson, M. D.

At a stated meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, held on the evening of June 3, 1863, tha President, Dr. James Anderson, announced tha death of John Watson, M. D., whereupon the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Academy have heard with sincere regret of tha death of their late President and fellow-member, Dr. John Watson.

Resolved, That while we cherish the recollection of his profound learning, his ardent zeal in the cultivation of medical science, and his upright and honorable character, we bow in submission to the Providential dispensation which has removed from our profession one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sympathy with them in this trying and painful bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Medical *Times*, and in the daily papers; and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased.

(Signed,) J. M. SMITH, M. D.,
A. C. POST, M. D.,
H. D. BULKLEY, M. D.

It was further adopted, that the Academy attend the funeral of Dr. Watson, which took place on Friday, June 5, 1863.

JOHN H. HINTON, M. D., Rec. Sec.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Will meet and render decisions.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2763, 2765, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 5799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2817, 2819, 2825, 2827, 2835, 2837.—*Part II.*—Nos. 3042 to 3080 inclusive. *Part III.*—Nos. unchanged.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Demurrer, No. 7. Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 196, 251, 166, 187, 241, 254, 263.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2133, 2487, 2575, 1151, 2539, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2612. *Part II.*—Nos. 664, 2264, 2334, 1214, 954, 1496, 1760, 1742, 1040, 1040½, 1030, 1504, 2350, 2352, 2354.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*——Nos. 366, 1307, 2143, 2146, 2152, 1073, 948, 1080, 1660, 896, 1756, 992, 1345, 1229, 1230. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 6, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	108⅛	
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	107	
10,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C...	101⅜	
12,000	do. New	98⅞	
5,000	do.	99	
1,000	Va. State 6s	65⅝	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅛	
40,000	do.	68¼	
5,000	do.	s3 68¾	
1,000	City 6s, '76	110	
6,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	31⅞	
16,000	do.	31⅝	
7,000	E. 3d M. B. '63,...	113	
2,000	N. 6th M. B. ex-In.	105	
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s	109	
15,000	Hud. R. 3d M....	122	
1,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	122	
3,000	M. So. S. F.	110	
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	93	
1,000	Al. & T. Ft. Inc. B.	65	
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	112	
10,000	Clev. & P. 4th	87	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. I. G...	61	
10	Bank of St. of N. Y.	103⅜	
10	Bank of N. Amer...	107	
35	Mer. Ex. Bank	99	
138	Metropolitan Bank.	110	
10	Park Bank	138	
10	Commonw'th Bank	99¾	
25,000	Amer. Gold	145⅞	
47,000	do.	145¼	
25,000	do.	145⅝	
250	Canton Co.	32	
100	do.	32⅛	
100	do.	32⅜	
600	Cumb. Coal Field	26⅜	
50	do.	s30 26½	
100	do.	b30 26⅜	
200	Quicks't Min. Co.	43	
200	Cen. Am. T. Co.	38	
150	do.	b10 38	
50	Bruns. C. L. Co.	6¾	
65	Am. Coal Co.	65	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	c 184	
850	N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅛	
550	do.	121¾	
650	Erie Railway	98⅜	
100	do.	b3 98⅞	
300	do.	b30 97	
1960	do.	96⅞	
300	Hudson R. R.	132	
200	Har. Railroad	104	
150	do.	a10 103⅛	
100	do.	103⅜	
400	do.	s30. 103	
1000	do.	103	
400	do.	103⅜	
300	do.	102⅜	
100	do.	102½	
200	do.	s30. 101	
100	Nor. & Wor. R.	92	
200	Reading R.	110	
200	do.	109⅝	
800	M. S. & N. I.	77¼	
1000	do.	77⅜	
200	do.	s30 77¼	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b	10.116	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Sep.	110	
100	do.	109¾	
200	do.	b10. 109¾	
200	Buff. & St. L. R.	186	
50	Miss. & Mo. R.	27	
400	Clev. & P. R.	89	
400	do.	69½	
1300	do.	90	
500	do.	s30 99	
300	do.	s60 90	
400	do.	90½	
500	do.	89¾	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	103⅜	
150	do.	103¾	
600	Chi. & R. Is.	100	
100	do.	s60 99	
750	do.	99	
100	do.	b30 99⅜	
200	do.	b30 99	
100	do.	99⅛	
200	do.	99⅜	
600	do.	99⅝	
100	do.	b10 99⅞	
200	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	73	
50	do.	72¾	
300	do.	s30 72½	
50	do.	b15 73	
17	Alt. & T. H. R.	44	
50	do.	46¼	
100	do.	46⅜	
200	do.	b30 47⅛	
50	Alt. & T. H. P.	78½	
400	O. & N. W. R.	31¾	
6	do.	31	
100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	99	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅝	
1,000	do.	68¾	
50	Cum. Coal Pref.	27¼	
100	do.	27⅜	
200	do.	27½	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅛	
100	Erie Railway	98⅛	
100	do.	98¼	
300	do.	98⅜	
500	do.	b5 98½	
150	do.	c 98½	
100	do.	s30 98⅜	
400	do.	b10 98⅝	
200	do.	b3 98⅝	
150	M. So. & N. I. R.	77	
50	do.	c 77	
100	do.	b3 77	
100	do.	b10 77⅛	
700	Hudson R.	132	
	do.	132¼	
	do.	b30 132¾	
	do.	133	
	do.	b10 132¾	
	do.	132¾	
50	do.	b10 73	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	103¾	
50	do.	b10 103¾	
100	Clev. & P. R.	b10 90¾	
200	do.	90¾	
	P., F. W. & C.	73	
	do.	73	
	do.	s3 73¼	
	do.	b10 73	
50	do.	s10 73	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	103¾	
50	do.	104	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	111⅛	
100	do.	111¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	99	
100	do.	b3 99	
150	do.	c 98¾	
100	do.	b10 99	

Monday, June 8—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was very active in the export clearances of Domestic Produce, which include 2,007 bales of Cotton for Liverpool. The Import entries are moderate in the aggregate and especially light in Foreign Dry Goods. The Export of Specie is also light, being less than half a million of all descriptions. During the week about $500,000 Mexicen Silver, &c., was received from New-Orleans and $312,000 California Gold from San Francieco. The payments of Gold into the Sub-Treasury were about $750,000 for Customs. The stock of Gold in the City, in Banks and Treasury, is now larger by nearly two millions than this time last year. The price during the week past fluctuated between 145@148½@144½ ₩ cent., closing 144½ on Saturday, and Exchange 158 ₩ cent. The price of Money 6@7 ₩ cent. to the Stock Brokers on ordinary Collateral, and 5@6 ₩ cent. on Government Security and choice merchant paper of short dete.

The Stock Exchange through the week underwent several ups and downs of 2@3 ₩ cent. on the Railway Shares, and left off lower than on Saturday week, with some few exceptions. The constantly varying army news, and the rather reduced facilities in borrowing Money, have for the time partially diminished the volume of speculation, while, on the other hand, the prosperous traffic reported by the New-York and Western roads tends to prevent any precipitate or very marked decline in prices. The Treasury in this City received, during the week, $9,294,200 on account of the New Loan, while the disbursements are about six and a half millions in excess of these receipts, of which at least $5,000,000 in United States Notes went to the army of the West by express. The general balance on Saturday stood $21,899,383, against $28,363,055 at the close of the previous week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Fri.	Sat.
American Gold Coin	145@148¼	@144⅛
U. S. 6s, cents. 1881	108⅛	@107⅜ @108⅝
New-York Central	122¾	@121⅜
N. Y. Central	122⅛	121⅜
Erie	97	96⅞
Erie Preferred	105¾	105
Hudson	103¼	132
Toledo	112	110⅜
Pacific Mail s'd	184⅜	184
Harlem	103⅛	103
Canton	34	32
Cumberland	26⅛	26⅛
Harlem Pref.	107	108
Mich. Central	117	116
Mich. Southern	77⅜	77
Mich. Gnarant'd	116¾	118
Illinois Central	110¾	109¾
Pittsburgh	91⅜	90⅜
Fort Wayne	73⅜	72¾
Rock Island	100¾	100
Northwest	32⅜	31
Galena	104¾	103¾
Reading	110½	109¾

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank sheres:

Merchants'	107	American Exchange	106
Mechanics'	118	Chatham	98
Union	115	Bank of the Republic	108
America	125	Bank of N. America	107
City	137	Hanover	95
North River	102	Irving	91
Tradesmen's	105	Metropolitan	100
Dry Dock	118	Grocers'	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	98
National	108	Continental	99
Seventh Ward	138	Commonwealth	95
State of New-York	103	Importers' & Traders'	107¾
Commerce	103	Park	138
Broadway	155	Manuf. and Merchants'	100
Ocean	97	New-York Ex.	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104¼	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	96
N. Y. Cent. con. '76	123	C. & N. W. 1st m. 2d ser.	87½
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	62
Erie R. fourths, '80	109	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78
Erie R. fifths, '68	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77, 1067		Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Hud. R. firsts '69	116⅜	M. & P. du C. 1sts	108
Hud. R. thirds '75	122	Mil. & P. du C. ex	112
Hud. R. conv. '67	125	M. & P. du C. 2ds	112
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111⅛
M. C. New 1sts, '63	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	103⅜
Mich. S. seconds	101	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	85
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109⅞	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	101
Illinois Central, '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
Al. & T. H. 2ds, pref'd	93	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	60
Al. & T. H. 2ds, In.	85		

The sales of 5-20 years Stock of the United States Loan by conversion of United States Notes amount to $1,222,550, of which $1,051,000 was received through the Loan Agencies, and $171,550 by subscription direct at the Treasury office.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows on Saturday: Receipts, $2,764,613 99; for Customs, $95,000; payments, $2,412,589 80; balance, $21,899,383 27.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,158,694, against $2,193,978 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,606,695, against $3,301,894 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $412,000, against $1,497,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $819,000.

The Commercial tables for ten months of the Current Fiecel year were made up a few days since, after receipt of the official Customhouse returns of tha Foreign Trade at this port for the month of April.

The import entries of the ten months of the year, that is, from tha 1st of July to tha 30th of April, exclusive of $1,425,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$152,261,000
Add since May 1	20,141,595
Total to date	$172,402,595
Against same date 1862	124,987,959
Increased import since July 1	$47,414,636

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York for the first ten months of the fiscal year to April 30, were..... $137,707,000
Add since May 1..... 18,299,490

Total to date	$156,006,490
Against same date 1862	125,759,300
Increased Export since July 1	$30,247,190

The amount of Specie exported for the ten months of the Fiscel yeer, July 1 to April 30, was..... $48,610,000
Add since May 1..... 2,410,000

Total to date	$51,020,000
Against same date 1862	20,393,000
Increased Specie Export	$30,627,000

The new steamship *America*, of the New-York

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 82x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor. No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BOARDING SCHOOL, SUITABLE for school, Summer residence or boarding-house, situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of Pennsylvania. Address J. W. SIMONTON, Esq., Harrisburgh, Penn.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of 180 desirable lots at North New-York, on the 10th and 11th of June, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 103 Liberty-st. For maps and particulars call on A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 16TH-ST., 150 FEET west of Union-square, 26 feet front, 3-story extension; house belonging to J. J. Kingsford; particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eight acres of choice land, cottage house with 12 rooms, heated by furnace; bath-room, pantry and closets, barn, carriage-house, ice-house and shed, a good well of water and three good cisterns; three thousand bearing fruit-trees—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, 150 bearing grapes; lying on Genesee-st., 1¼ miles from the centre or Post-office; sidewalks to the door. Price $12,000. A good house and lot in a desirable part of the City or Brooklyn would be taken in part payment. The proprietor can be seen at Leggett's Hotel, No. 42 Chatham-st., for six days, or at John Lloyd & Son's, No. 15 Nassau-st. LEWIS BURTIS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Bloomfield, N. J., (12 miles from New-York.) A good two-story house, containing 10 rooms; also, barn and outbuildings; large garden already planted, &c., with about 15 acres of land adjoining, if desired; would be a desirable country residence for a New-York business man, as the house is only two minutes' walk from the railroad station, and trains run at convenient hours. Address D. F. G., Box No. 3,667, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER—A fine country seat, situated at Clinton-place, New-Jersey, two miles from Newark, containing 40 or 60 acres, as purchaser may desire, with fine large house, ample outbuildings, plenty of shade and fruit. It is only an hour's distance from New-York, and the situation is elevated, retired and healthy, and combines everything requisite to the making up of a first-class country seat. Apply at Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st. PROSPER P. SHAW.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depot. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and furniture at Southport, Ct., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Five acres of land more may be had if desired. House three story, 44 feet square; all the furniture except silver, beautifully situated; fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; fine garden and large quantity of fruit. Terms to suit. Price for the whole, $9,500. SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Centre-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas E. Hulse, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or J. B. DE KLYN, Peekskill.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH 12 or 14 rooms, at the foot of 66th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c; shade and fruit trees in abundance, and vegetable garden well stocked. Fine residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars inquire at No. 435 East 104th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful cottage residence at Sing Sing, four minutes' walk from depot; charming view of river and surrounding scenery; house has 16 rooms, with gas, bath, range, and every convenience, in perfect order for a family to occupy immediately. Price $5,500. Particulars of the owner, Box No. 903 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND—The country place of J. J. Kingsford, one mile from Factoryville Landing, containing about 12 acres; for its shrubbery, fruit, water conveniences, and every other particular, one of the most desirable places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 5 Hanover-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE on East River, nine miles from Harlem, contains 170 acres, with everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, being perfectly health, and situation delightful; to be sold, with furniture, stock, &c, and terms to suit purchaser. Apply from 12 to 4, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 68x250. Price from $2,800 to $3,300. Inquire for particulars at the office of the *Merchants' Magazine*, Room No. 24, of WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for either a Summer or permanent residence, containing 70 acres, located on the Sound at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, Westport, Conn. A commodious house and lodge, with large carriage house and barns, all in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and particulars at No. 3 Cliff-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, a beautiful residence, with five acres of land. Brick house, new, containing 13 rooms, and all the modern improvements of a City dwelling. Fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.; good view of the river. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Geneva, N. Y. The grounds contain nearly two acres on the beautiful bank of Seneca Lake. Apply to C. D. PRATT, Esq., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR TWO months from July 6; beautifully situated, with ample grounds, garden, stable, and abundant fruit, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York. Inquire of S. BROWN, Office Seaman's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE,

On Long Island, about eight miles from Fulton Ferry, at Jamaica; 81 acres, with good improvements, having a front of 919 feet on the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, and 943 feet on each side of Atlantic-av., about 1½ miles above Woodruff's Hotel. A rare opportunity is now offered to capitalists for investment, being very eligibly located for dividing into city lots. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N. Y.—263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Rent boarded out by the present occupants. References required. Address CLIFTON, Box No. 3,377 New-York Post-office.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET.—A NUMBER of fine stores in different parts of the City to let. Also desirable lofts, suitable for manufacturing and other purposes, eligibly situated. Houses and lots for sale. Apply to H. V CRAMER & CO., No. 114 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—A FINE ENGLISH BASEMENT FRONT room, either for an office or lodging room, with or without board, at No. 263 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Terms moderate.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x18 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A NUMBER OF brick buildings, with steam power, to let, together or separate. Inquire on the premises, corner of 5 d-st. and 1st-av. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1¼ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 696 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 378 9th-av., 658 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLAUER, No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

NEWMAN & FITTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Wall-st. and Tarrytown, New-York,
Have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.
ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
ADAM FITTON, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two young girls, one as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; is a first-rate baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and plain sewing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. Also, experienced waitresses, nurses and laundresses. Many of these servants are Protestants of the most respectable class, and desirous of going to the country. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, formerly of Tillary-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two women, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing; they have the best of City reference from last place; have eight years' reference. Apply at No. 147 3d-av., in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking. Also, a young woman to do waiting and chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; they are willing to do all the work of a small family between them; they have the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR FOR GENERAL WORK.—A respectable and well-disposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country, as above; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; can make good bread and pies. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and the fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 408 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; one who understands meats, game, pastry, bread and desserts of all kinds; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman as good plain cook, or as laundress, or would wait on an invalid lady; has five years' reference. Apply for two days at No. 60 West Washington-place, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113½ 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman with good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch Protestant girl, of very genteel appearance, wishes a situation as above; is a thorough waitress and very superior laundress. Refers to distinguished families in Brooklyn, where she has lived. Apply to MR. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH WOman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid, or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen at Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.; no objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived three years in her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN.—A situation wanted; understands her business thoroughly; excellent references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable English Protestant woman desires a situation in a private family, either in the City or the country. Apply at No. 389 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland and in this City, a situation as general housemaid; washes and irons well; is neat and tidy about her work; no objection to the country; wages $6. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do general housework, or as waitress or chambermaid, or to take care of children; has lived with her last employer for 5 years; is much attached to children. Call at No. 93 Christopher-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITuation wanted, for a thoroughly neat and competent girl: is very experienced with children; would like to go into the country for the Summer; is of genteel appearance and highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Conrt-st Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse, by a woman who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; would make herself generally useful; has five years' City reference. Apply at No. 147 3d-av., in the book-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; would not object to wash and iron for one or two children; good City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; has no objection to a little chamberwork, and would do plain sewing. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 212 West 32d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, for two days, to whom she refers, No. 66 Union-place, northeast corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, wants a situation to take care of grown children: is a good sewer; will assist with chamberwork, and make herself useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, WHO SPEAKS French fluently, wishes a situation as governess in a family going to Europe, or to a watering place. Address A. M. D., office of the *Press*, Philadelphia.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A very respectable woman desires a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; is thoroughly competent, and has unexceptionable references as to ability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; makes and trims children's clothes neatly; does all kinds of family sewing; would make herself obliging in a permanent situation; the best of City references as to capability. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork; one who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113¾ 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid; is a neat sewer; prefers going to Newport with a family; has best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress or nurse, and to do plain sewing; is kind and attentive to children; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as first-class laundress, by a young woman who understands her work perfectly; has the best City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as competent laundress; understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 8th-av.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN WISHES TO ENgage with a lady or family going to England; she is at liberty for engagement to the 10th of July. Address M. A., the Rectory, Garrisons, Phillipstown, Putnam County, New-York.

AT THE INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—A number of English, Irish, Scotch and colored servants, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, tidy girls for taking care of children, housework rs, and those lately landed, for the City and country.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a single young man, in either City or country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Call at or address WAITER, No. 149 9th-st., near 4th-av., or No. 950 Broadway, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, lately arrived from England, to take charge of a rolling-mill. He has had 20 years' experience as a workman, and 20 years' experience as manager of puddling and rolling iron: is emphatically a practical man, and can give satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications. Further information can be obtained upon application to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 19, (ACTIVE, healthy and industrious,) writes a good hand and is quick at figures, a position in some mercantile business; any position where, by studying his employer's interest, advancement can be made. References of the highest character can be given. Address HENRY, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG SOLDIER, WHO HAS COME home from the war lately, wants a situation with a gentleman, and would make himself generally useful. Address O. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE—WANTED A SITUATION by man and wife, as coachman and chambermaid; both Protestants; the man perfectly [illegible] care and manegement of horses [illegible] and can come well recommended [illegible] two days in his present employment. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS TRAVELING SALESMAN, &c.—WANTed, a situation in a commission house, or as traveling salesman, by an experienced man, who has an extensive Western trade; can give the best of reference. Address "TRAVELER," care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as salesman or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted as above by a young man having over four years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address H. L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest and industrious married man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and is a first-class driver; has the best of City reference from his last employer in that capacity for nearly ten years; has no objection to going in the country for a permanent situation. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, Mr. Trainor's saddlery shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the care and driving of horses; his wife would go as laundress if required. Can produce the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener, by a steady and sober young man; has the best of reference from his last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 303 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner of 17th-st. and Pennsylvania-av., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAILMAKERS WANTED TO WORK AT repairing tents; $2 25 per day will be paid to good workmen. Apply to Capt. DANIEL G. THOMAS, M. S. Keeper, U. S. Army.

OUTDOOR SALESMAN WANTED—BY A commission paper house, to solicit orders for paper bags and Manilla paper; must be able to command a trade. One thoroughly competent and willing to exert himself, may meet with a good opening by addressing TERRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office, naming references, &c.; none other will receive attention.

WANTED—MEN WILLING TO DEVOTE THEIR time to a business which will pay $500 to $1,000 per month, on a capital of a few hundred dollars. Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 3, where the practical workings of a great and new invention will be freely shown, and the most skeptical will be convinced. TILDEN & DURAND.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTING-ROOM OF A dry goods house, a lad about 17 years of age, who resides with his parents, can bring good testimonials, and is a good penman. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 1,404 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, tidy and smart, and have City references; no office girl need apply; wages $6 per month. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at No. 89 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD VEGETAble and fruit gardener; one who understands his business thoroughly. Apply at J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S, No. 15 John-st.

TWENTY-FIVE STONE MASONS WANTED to go a short distance up the Hudson. All season's work. Call in the paint-store, corner of 9th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, June 8, between 9 and 12 A. M. J. FORSON.

A COOK AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, A cook, washer and ironer, also a waitress, to assist in washing. Apply at No. 5 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a girl as laundress and chambermaid, to go a short distance into the country; to wash for five persons. Apply at No. 1 East 30th-st., Monday, June 8, from 9½ till 4 o'clock; Protestant preferred.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED.—A good coachman and groom will hear of a situation on Staten Island, on application to room No. 6, 3d floor, No. 5 Bowling-green, this morning, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, with good recommendations. Inquire of WM. EDWARD, No. 3 Tryon-row, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

IRON SAFE MAKERS WANTED.—Apply to HERRING'S Safe Factory, corner Hudson and 13th-st., 9th-av. and 14th-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS, WITH specimen of handwriting and reference, W. P., Box No. 157 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET. CHARTERED 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, A second-hand Steam Engine, in good order, from 50 to 100 horse-power. Address Box No. 2,651 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WALKING-BEAM STEAM ENgine, six-horse power, locomotive boiler, all the connections, and two lines of shafting, all in good order. Can be seen at No. 20 6th-st., near Tompkins Market.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM ENGINE. INquire of FARMER, LITTLE & CO., New-York Type Foundry, Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

S. B. WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD and black-walnut Veneers; a very large assortment on hand from very choice woods. The trade and dealers are respectfully invited to call. S. B. WILSON, No. 211 Centre-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suits in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE

Is the only real remedy known throughout all Europe for the reproduction and preservation of the human hair. A purely medical preparation, containing no oil nor grease. Sold by all principal druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Price, $1 per bottle. Prof. D. M. MYRES, Laboratory, No. 451 4th-st., New-York.

STEAM HEATER FOR SALE.—ONE OF Gold's low pressure steam heaters, with boiler, radiators and pipes, as it is in use at the Bowery Savings' Bank. Apply at No. 242 Water-st., to CHARLES J. SHEPARD.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, prepare for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

$30—IMPORTANT TO HOTELS AND OTHERS.—Second-hand mangle, large size, cost $100, will be sold for $30. Inquire of J. G. WEST, at mangle factory, No. 4 Liberty-place, near the Post-office, New-York. New mangles at $20, $30, $50, $60, $90, $100.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 25 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 108 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S, EIGHTH AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
GREAT RUSH LAST WEEK
FOR CHEAP GOODS.
500 THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, $2, $3.
500 THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, $3 50, $4.
250 THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, $4 50 to $8.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS, From 75 cents up to $3 50.
5,000 pieces TRIMMING RIBBONS, 18 cents to 75 cents per piece.
5,000 pieces BONNET RISBONS, 6 cents to 50 cents per yard.
10,000 Sprays FLOWERS, 3 cents, 5 cents, 9 cents per spray.
5,000 yards SILK ILLUSIONS, 5 cents and upward.
300 lots of NEEDLEWORK and LACE GOODS from auction.
READY ON MONDAY.
DESIRABLE STYLES IN STRAW GOODS ON MONDAY.
10,000 BLOOMERS FROM AUCTION, 25 cents to 50 cents.
5,000 BLOOMERS FROM AUCTION, 50 cents to $3.
Another lot of those 25 cent SHAKER HOODS READY ON MONDAY
From last week's Auctions:
STRAW BONNETS,
of every style and description, from 10c. up to $5.
BONNETS, 10c., SPLIT STRAWS.
BONNETS, 25c., NEAPOLITANS.
BONNETS, 50c., FANCY HAIRS.
BONNETS, 75c., LEGHORNS.
BONNETS, $1, PEDAL BRAIDS.
BONNETS, $1 25, TUSCANS.
BONNETS, $1 50, LUTONS.
BONNETS, $2, ENGLISH BRAIDS.
BONNETS, $3, DUNSTABLES.
BONNETS, $4, ROUGH & READYS.
BONNETS, $5, CHINA PEARLS.
Best 6-yard Skirt Braids, &c.
HOSIERY.
25,000 Pairs Hosiery, of every kind and quality, from 6c. pair up.
100,000 Spools Cotton, 1c. spool up.
MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,
LADIES WILL FIND
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS
To be found in the City.
FRENCH GRAY BAREGES at 8c., worth 12½c.
FRENCH GRAY BAREGES printed, at 10c., worth 18c.
CHINE AND STRIPED LENOS at 12½c., worth 20c.
Also,
An immense assortment of new POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MOZAMBIQUES AND OHALLIES, At 18c., 20c., 25c., and upward.
Also,
ALL OUR STOCK OF SUMMER SHAWLS REDUCED IN PRICE.
Ladies will find many BARGAINS worthy their attention in our SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Also,
SUN UMBRELLAS! SUN UMBRELLAS!
all Silk, at $1 each.
SUN UMBRELLAS, steel frames, elegantly finished, at $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75, worth 25 per cent. more.
Also,
PRINTS, LINENS, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, CHAMBRAYS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AND LAWNS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
PRICES REDUCED.
ON MONDAY, JUNE 8,
WE WILL COMMENCE TO OFFER
OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF SILK MANTILLAS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE,
in order to close out all our stock of this season's manufacture.
LADIES WILL FIND THIS SALE WELL WORTHY THEIR ATTENTION.
Also,
ALL OUR STOCK OF RICH MANTILLA SILKS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
BLACK AND COLORED BAREGES, TAMARTINES, CRAPES, CRAPE MARETS, CREPE D'ESPANGE, ALPACAS, COLORED GROUND, MOZAMBIQUES, AND POPLINS.
The above are just received per steamer "Persia," and are the latest novelties imported
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, ON MONDAY, JUNE 8,
BLACK TAFFETAS AND GROS OU RHIN, Suitable for MANTILLAS and SACQUES.
Also,
GROS GRAIN, PARIS QUALITY, AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO.
SHAWLS in GRENADINES and other Fabrics, with MANTILLAS and SACQUES. New styles just received

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
No. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, June 8,
A large lot of ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
Purchased at auction at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. from late prices.
DRESS GOODS, Comprising
MOZAMBIQUES, POIL DE CHEVRE, WORSTED GRENADINES, ALPACAS in all new shades, DELAINES,
With a large assortment of goods suitable for TRAVELING DRESSES, VERY CHEAP.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS at a great reduction.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, June 8, a fresh lot of those cheap 5-4 WORSTED GRENADINES, from auction, at 37½ cents, worth 60.
BLACK SILK AND WORSTED GRENADINES, from ¾ to 2 yards wide, cheap!
PLAIN AND BROCHE GRENADINES, in all colors.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Offer at retail a new and desirable article in TAFFETA IMPERIAL (richer than silk), of all the NEW SHADES, just now in vogue at Paris.
TAMARTINES, CREPE MARETZ, and BAREGES, In all new shades.
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, JUNE 8,
RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
PRINTED FOULARD SILKS, IN DRAB AND TAN-COLORED GROUNDS,
At 87½ cents, formerly $1 25.
CHECK AND FANCY SILKS at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
With a large assortment from 50 cents to $1 50.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THIS WEEK'S PURCHASES AT AUCTION
Will be ready MONDAY, June 8,
Comprising
STRAW BONNETS and BLOOMERS
Of almost every description.
White and Gray LEGHORN BLOOMERS, new shapes, 31, 44, 56, 75 cts., $1, and upwards.
COLORED BLOOMERS, 13, 25, 31, 44, 56 cts. upwards.
From private sale, SPLIT, PEDAL, MILAN, DUNSTABLE, LUTON, and other Braids, in all the prevailing shapes.
HAIR BONNETS, 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2 each—nearly one-half last month's prices.
The cheapest SPLIT STRAW BONNETS yet offered, from $1 25 each upwards.
Thousands of Bonnets from One Cent to Ten Dollars each. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RISBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
DRABS, CORNS, WHITES, BLACKS, and Fancy BROCADED BONNET RISBONS, every width and every shade, much below last week's prices.
Also, MILLINERY SILKS—a full assortment of the choicest colors.
LACES, BARSES, VEILS, &c., cheap, EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!
NEW STRAW TRIMMINGS!!
One hundred and Twenty Cartoons of newly-imported FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS, ready on MONDAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—THE NATIVITY.

IRVING HALL—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUPLOCQ'S HOLY LAND AND FATHER REED'S CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. HOOKER on Friday and Saturday pushed a daring reconnoissance across the Rappahannock just below Fredericksburgh, and ascertained fully the movements and intentions of the enemy. HOWE'S division of the Sixth army corps was selected for the duty, and executed it in the most thorough and effective manner. The first crossing was made in pontoon boats, in the face of a murderous fire from the rebel picketa. The Twenty-sixth New-Jersey regiment did this important service in the most gallant style. They were soon followed by several Vermont regiments, and a charge on the rifle-pits resulted in the capture of some sixty or seventy prisons. The pontoons were then laid by the engineers, and the remainder of the division was crossed over. Our force gradually felt its way out to a position where it remained for the night, and on Saturday morning the reconnoissance was continued. Our skirmishers brought in some thirty others prisoners, during Friday night, making the number captured about two hundred. The results of the reconnoissance are most important. It is fully ascertained that the rebel force is nearly all yet in the vicinity of Fredricksburgh, and that LEE has not yet begun any offensive movement, though his intention to do so is pretty clearly apparent. Gen. HOOKER'S crossing took him completely by surprise, and made a great commotion in his army. LONGSTREET'S corps was massed in Fredaricksburgh on Friday night, fully expecting an attack. Our forces were safely withdrawn after the purpose of the reconnoissance had been accomplished; the casualities in the crossing not exceeding thirty.

The Government has received official advices from Gen. GRANT'S army to Wednesday last, the 3d inst. No events of startling importance had occurred.

A dispatch from Cincinnati brings us intelligence from Vicksburgh to the 2d inst. It contains an assurance that Gen. GRANT is able to press the siege, and at the same time to take care of JOE JOHNSTON, who is now said to be still at Jackson. Gen. BLAIR had gone up the Yazoo River, and important news was expected from him soon. This expedition, probably, has some reference to JOHNSTON and his movements. Our siege guns were close up to the enemy's works—within a hundred yards, the statement is. The rebels, on the 1st inst., are said to have shot three hundred horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them. It is reported that the dispatches from PEMBERTON to JOHNSTON, captured a few days ago, were to the effect that their forage was all gone—that the men were on quarter rations—that the ammunition was nearly exhausted, and that they could hold out but ten days.

We have received fuller accounts of the desperate fighting at Port Hudson on the 27th ult. A general assault was made along the whole line of rebel works, which was only partially successful on the left, but was entirely successful on the right and centre—the rebels at those points being driven within their inner line at the point of the bayonet. Our entire loss in the day's engagement was thought to be about 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Advices from Port Hudson to the 29th, received by way of Vicksburgh, state that the place was then closely invested by Gen. BANKS—the two wings of his army resting on the river. Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet was thundering away at the front of the rebel works, and the field artillery at the rear. The next steamer due from New-Orleans is the *Continental*, Capt. MARSUMANN, which was advertised to leave on June 2.

We have an interesting batch of Southern news this morning, through our correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, and from other sources. The price of gold in Richmond had advanced recently to 600 premium. Silver is only fifty cents below the rate for gold. A report is current in Petersburgh that the National forces are evacuating Suffolk, or are about to do so. They are expected to take up a new position behind heavy fortifications, about eight miles out from Norfolk. The Richmond *Dispatch* has an elaborate editorial on the evils of blockade running, as at present managed.

We learn from Murfreesboro that a band of guerrillas at Liberty has been broken up by Col. WILDER, of the mounted infantry. He captured all their horses, and sixty-two prisoners. It is now denied that any portion of the rebel divisions under BRECKINRIDGE and MCCOWAN has gone to reinforce JOE JOHNSTON.

A Murfreesboro correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, writing on the 1st instant, says: "Last night there was an assemblage at the headquarters of the General-in-Chief, of the commanders of corps and divisions. They did not adjourn till the small hours of the morning had begun to pass. Of their decisions I will not speak. Let me say, however, that it is probable ere this reaches you the result will be made known to you by telegraph."

The Taunton (Mass.) *Republican* states that Major Gen. COUCH was called to Washington on Wednesday last, and that he left immediately.

FROM EUROPE.

The new steamship *America*, belonging to the German Lloyds, from Southampton on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices from Europe are three days later than those brought by the *Persia*. Politically, the news is not specially important. The return of Gen. HOOKER to the north side of the Rappahannock, continued to excite comment among the English journals, and the death of STONEWALL JACKSON, news of which had just been received, was regarded as a great misfortune to the rebels, and their cause. The announcement of his death caused a considerable depression in the rebel loan.

An open air meeting was held at Sheffield on Tuesday, the 26th, to consider the advisableness of memorializing the British Government to "use its good offices to procure a suspension of hostilities between the North and the South, with a view to an arrangement of the difference between them." The meeting was called in pursuance of a requisition by the Mayor, and was attended by about 10,000 persons. The following resolution was agreed to: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Government of this country would act wisely, both for the interests of England and those of the world, were they immediately to enter into negotiation with the Great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining the acknowledgment by them of the independence of the Confederate States of America." The meeting was addressed by Mr. ROEBUCK, M. P., in advocacy of recognition. The Polish question appears to be as far from solution as ever. The revolution is certainly spreading. No change had taken place in the Liverpool cotton market. Breadstuffs had advanced. Provisions were quiet. Consols 93½@¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States transport *Star of the South*, Capt. WOODHULL, from Newbern, N. C., May 28, and Key West, June 1, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived at this port on Saturday. There was nothing new at Key West. The health of the troops remained good.

The sale of cotton abandoned to the Government, appointed to take place in Memphis, has been removed to Cincinnati and St. Louis. There will be sales at the latter place on the first Monday of each month, and at Cincinnati on the second Monday of each month, beginning at Cincinnati on the 15th inst.

The Stock Market was depressed on Saturday—partly from the demand for money. Gold Coin was 1 ₱ cent. lower, closing 144¼. The subscriptions to the United States Loan amounted to $1,222,550.

Breadstuffs were depressed, and prices generally lower on Saturday. Cotton was active at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. Transactions in Provisions were rather less extensive; prices of Pork and Lard favored buyers. Sugars, Molasses and Rio Coffee were in good request, as were likewise Fish, Hides, Petroleum, Linseed Oil and Tallow. Whisky attracted more attention. Freights were less active, with 597 vessels of all classes in port.

War Powers—The Duties of the Executive and of the People.

It is of vital consequence that the Executive, in this national crisis, should have uncommon powers. It also is of vital consequence that those powers should be exercised with great discretion. The people owe the President every instrumentality needful for the suppression of the rebellion. The President owes the people the wisest and most effective use of such instrumentalities. These are reciprocal obligations. Unless they are faithfully performed *on both sides*, the cause will fail. They cannot be too carefully studied and heeded.

The uncommon powers with which the President is now invested are of two kinds—first, those derived through such acts as the Army and Navy bills, the Tax bills, the Currency and Loan bills, and the Confiscation bills, passed to meet some specific necessity; and second, the more indefinite war powers belonging to his military capacity as Commander-in-Chief, which are dormant in peace, but, in every government, are inseparable from war. The former came from Congress, and concerning them there cannot be much difficulty, for the President has the letter of the law to guide him, and must conform to it. The latter do not come from Congress. Congress, in fact, has no right to grant them, even if it would. They are not at all among the enumerated powers accorded to the legislative branch by the Constitution. In fact, some of them are expressly interdicted to it—as, for instance, in the article which provides that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press." Congress, thereby, has no power to forbid public meetings, or to suppress public journals; nor could it delegate such a power. And yet nobody doubts that the President, in some circumstances, at least, has that power. We have heard many wild doctrines among the factionists, but we have not yet heard it maintained that Gen. BUTLER had no right to put a check upon secesh speeches and secesh newspapers in New-Orleans, or Gen. VIELE in Norfolk, or Gov. JOHNSON in Nashville. These are legitimate military powers, emanating from, or at least dependent on, the will of the Executive. They have no place among the specified constitutional powers of the President, and yet are not unconstitutional; for they are inherent in the very office of Commander-in-Chief, which the Constitution devolves upon him, and no other. The Constitution, in making it his duty to prosecute the war, *ipso facto*, arms him with all the powers established by the laws and usages of war. These powers, unlike those conferred by acts of Congress, rest mainly on discretion. The circumstances of each case determine their application. The discretion is a mighty one, for it has to do with the property, the liberty, and even, sometimes, the very lives of men. It is a misfortune that any public officer should be clothed with it, but it is none the less a necessity. It is an inseparable incident of the war itself—and, like that, is both a misfortune and a necessity.

A war power is a two-edged sword. Without it rebels could never be struck down, and yet with it those who are not rebels may be wounded. There is no help for this, except in the exceeding care with which the Executive wields it. Even then the innocent must sometimes suffer, for, unlike a civil power, it can fall, and sometimes is obliged to fall, at mere suspicion. Anybody, for instance, in suspicious circumstances, is liable to be arrested as a spy, without a particle of such testimony as would be necessary for his committal by a civil magistrate. It is impossible to limit military discretion by any specific rule. The attempt, we know, is sometimes made to apply geographical distinctions. It is said, for example, that military arrests are proper enough within the army lines, or in the immediate neighborhood of the seat of war, but unwarrantable elsewhere. But may not a man find means to make mischievous communications to the enemy as well from New-York as from Hilton Head, as well from Cincinnati as from Nashville? Is the spy who stole into HUNTER'S camp last week, and stole out yesterday, not to be reached by the military arm because he perambulates Broadway to-day?

Of course we don't deny that locality has much to do with the rigor with which war powers should be exercised. But it is absurd to say that there is any locality, within the limits of the United States, where this war power might not, *if necessary*, assert itself. The sole limitation everywhere is the necessity. It is the duty of the military officers everywhere to regulate their action affecting civil rights strictly by the necessity, as fixed by the particular circumstances of the case. If it was not *militarily* necessary to arrest and banish VALLANDIGHAM, he was wrongly dealt with. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri such procedures occur almost daily, and all loyal men recognize their necessity. Perhaps a similar necessity existed in Ohio. That is the real question. It is unquestionably necessary to prohibit the issue of seditious journals in Nashville and New-Orleans. But there could be no such necessity for suppressing the Chicago *Times*, and we rejoice that the President so promptly recognized this, and revoked the act of his subordinate.

It cannot be too clearly apprehended that these war powers are the most assailable part of a war policy. The enemies of a war invariably direct their chief efforts here. On the one hand, they do their best to diminish the powers as much as possible, in order to cripple the military efficiency of the Government. On the other hand, they seek to excite the jealousy of the people against them, and thus alienate the people from the Government, and disgust them with the war. It behooves both the Government and the people to see to it well that such management does not prevail. The Government must be careful not to resort to these powers except in cases of imperative necessity; and must be mindful that, though this necessity may be constant within the army lines, it must be comparatively infrequent at a distance. The people must, on the other hand, trust something to the discretion of the Government, and refrain from denunciation, unless it is clear that the discretion has been abused. In that case, it is the duty of public opinion to express itself strenuously, but in a loyal spirit. If this is properly done, it is not morally possible that the President should long continue his mistake; for no man knows better than he that this war can continue only in and with the support of the people.

The Terrified Democracy.

The Democratic newspapers in the interior of the State are not at all pleased with the proceedings of the Peace Convention recently held in this City. They denounce Ex-Mayor WOOD in the most vehement terms for starting a movement which seems likely to divide the Democratic party, and thus, in a party sense, undo the work of last Fall's election. With this aspect of the case we have very little concern. All political parties seem to be in process of disintegration. New issues ought always to create new parties, or revolutionize old ones; and whenever the machinery of a political party proves strong enough to overrule this natural tendency, and to make men act together for the sake of a party triumph, long after they have ceased to hold the same political sentiments, it becomes a nuisance and a curse.

We look upon Ex-Mayor WOOD'S movement with complacency, because it is likely to bring political controversies to the real test. There is but one issue before the country now, and that is whether we shall prosecute the war and save the Union, or end the war and lose the Union. Until that is settled, all other questions are secondary and insignificant. The blunders that are made in conducting the war,—the weakness or the wickedness which may be developed in the Administration,—the failures and misfortunes we may incur, the trespass upon private rights and cherished principles inseparable from civil commotion—all these, however important in themselves, are of trifling consequence in a crisis which involves the existence of the nation itself. We believe the great mass of the Democratic party to be in favor of crushing the rebellion, and saving the Union;—but a large portion of its leaders seem inclined, while holding this ground, to bring these other questions into the foreground, and thus fight the political battles of the country on side issues. It was by this strategy that Gov. SEYMOUR was elected last Fall.

The Wood movement will check this game. It will compel the Democracy to take ground openly upon the precise issue to be decided. Those who are for war for the sake of the Union, must vote on that question to sustain the Government by which the war is waged. Those who are against the war, whether the Union perishes or not, will have a chance to vote accordingly. The Peace Convention made it clear that there is a division in the ranks of the Democracy on this point. How extensive that division is remains to be seen. The party used to plume itself on being the *unterrified* Democracy. The WOOD section of it has certainly lost that distinction. Its proceedings the other night indicated anything but that steady, persevering courage, that resolute, unflinching determination never to be conquered, which marks the American character, and which is essential to the honor and life of any nation. That meeting proclaimed that we were already beaten—that the South were our superiors—that we could never stand our ground against them, and that we might as well surrender first as last! This, certainly, is strange language for a meeting of Americans, and of Democrats at that! It is the talk of men who have been cowed and whipped into subjection, and who are ready to surrender everything to escape further flogging. We are not surprised to find that the Democratic party of the State is not prepared to stand upon that platform. But we are glad that those who are, have had it erected for their accommodation.

Railroads and the War.

Never has the old adage, "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," been more completely verified than in the effect the present war has produced on the railroad interests of the loyal States. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, and for a number of years previously, the majority of the great railroads of the Middle and Western States, were financial failures. They were dragging out a weak and crippled existence—staggering under Floating Debts, Preferred Stock, First, Second, Third, and even Fourth and Fifth, Mortgage Bonds. The ownership of railroad Shares was considered almost a premonitory symptom of bankruptcy, and Bankers had learned to fear a connexion with railroad enterprises as something fatal to their credit.

There were a few exceptions to this general condition of great leading railroads. The New-York Central persevered in paying dividends, though it was sometimes doubted whether they were fairly earned. The Michigan Central kept itself in pretty good fame. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati line was a notable exception of a profitable railroad. The Galena and Chicago, and the Chicago and Rock Island Roads, though having once enjoyed an apparently solid prosperity, had gone far down in popular estimation, and stockholders had begun to be familiar with the necessity of "passing dividends." These railroads, with a number of local and less important roads in Ohio and Indiana, were all that stood with even tolerably hopeful character at the time of the breaking out of the war. As to the rest, they were in the main admitted and gigantic failures. Stockholders, though still clinging to their shares, had ceased to think of dividends, and almost ceased to hope for any change that would give real value to their property. We need only allude to the Erie Road, the Michigan Southern, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Illinois Central, the Alton and Terre Haute, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, as instances of great corporations that had apparently sunk their entire stock, and were the doomed victims to a struggle between bondholders and other creditors for letters of administration on their effects. Their securities dragged on the market, and imposed a burden on all other branches of enterprise by the enhancement of rates of interest, caused by their frequent urgency to secure loans.

Two years and a half of war have passed, and a magical change is observed. The business of every road has been enormously increased, and this increase has been so steadily maintained that munificent revenues are flowing into once exhausted treasuries. These incomes have been sufficient in many cases to retrieve the fortunes of the roads entirely; by wiping out floating debts, perfecting roads, increasing rolling stock, and inducing lately inexorable creditors to enter into reasonable arrangements for adjusting their claims, and permitting the roads to continue in the hands of stockholders. In some cases where receivers had been appointed, the revenues of the roads have so outrun all calculation, that roads have been surrendered back again to their owners, and are now earning handsome dividends on the stock that was so lately valueless and in actual process of legal extinguishment.

It is pretty easy to account for this change in the fortune of so many great railroads. It is, doubtless, owing to a combination of causes—the blockade of the Mississippi River, the immense transportation of troops and Government property, the increased activity given to internal trade, (the country living more within itself than formerly,) and, lastly, the increased economy in working railroads, which has been an object perseveringly sought by railroad companies for several years past. There has been made immense improvement in this direction in the past few years, and when it is remembered that nearly one-half the gross receipts of all railroads are consumed in operating them, it will be seen how wide is the margin for retrenchment and reform. A saving of 10 per cent. in operating expenses is sufficient of itself to convert railroad shares of no value at all into dividend-paying property.

But the most gratifying feature in the changed condition of American railroads is, that whatever the cause of their present prosperity, their good fortune is almost sure to continue. In their present affluence of income they are ridding themselves of floating debts, and all other financial embarrassments. They will work free handed and without burdens hereafter. They will keep a large share of the commerce they have gained from the Mississippi River, and adhere to the economy of operating machinery that previous experience and misfortunes have taught. The capital once absorbed in keeping the feeble roads afloat in the money market will be released, to engage in commerce, of which the roads will become the legitimate and well-paid carriers. On the whole, it must be admitted, the war has been of infinite advantage to the American railway system, saved numerous gigantic roads from absolute financial ruin, and added millions of dollars to the wealth of stockholders.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.—The London *Times* was not only anxious to have the Union broken up, but it is anxious to have the Military Despotism which has been built on the ruins of the old Union broken up. It is satisfied neither with freedom nor despotism, neither with a voluntary Union nor an empire of force. It even attacks our new despotism before it is consolidated, and would have it split in fragments ere it is cemented together.

The *Times* asks: "Will the military despotism, so fully established on the Eastern coast, be able to occupy and overawe the vast continent which extends to the base of the Rocky Mountains?" This is rather a solemn and momentous query; and if there were not a proverb about "fools asking questions," we might answer it in a single word. But, not to imitate the foolishness of our contemporary, we should like to know why it limits the western boundary of our despotism by the Rocky Mountains? It may not know that one-third of our empire is west of that well-known range, in which third there are two great States, and four territories that will be States before the close of next year. Why, again, does it run our line *as far* west as the Rocky Mountains, when, with the exception of the Pacific coast, which it leaves off, it might, so far as population is concerned, stop with the Missouri River? We wish to relieve the ever-perturbed spirit of the *Times*; and by bearing these two curious facts in mind, it will see that the task we have now in hand is harder, and at the same time less difficult, than it had conceived.

Results of the Canal Convention.

The National Canal Convention that met at Chicago on the 2d inst., has adjourned, after a two-days' session, having adopted resolutions and appointed a Committee to look after the interests the Convention was intended to promote. In one respect the Convention was a great success. There was really a national representation of interests there. The City of St. Louis and the City of St. Paul on the far-off Mississippi, had numerous and able delegations present, and so had the City of Portland, the City of Boston, of New-York, and the City of Oswego, on the remote Atlantic and Lake coasts. And all the large cities between—Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, &c.—sent representatives to take part in the important deliberations. In most cases, the Boards of Trade of the several cities undertook to act in appointing members to the Convention, but in many other cases municipal authorities sent delegates; and a great many prominent politicians were present voluntarily, because of their general interest in the subject to be considered by the Convention. Upon the whole, while it was a "mixed Commission" as well as a voluntary one, it was a very full and fair representation of the opinions and wishes of the country in regard to the great works of internal improvement that are contemplated. A very great concourse of persons was drawn about the Convention, betokening a deep interest in it, and a quite emphatic popular approval.

But notwithstanding the intrinsic strength of the Convention as a representation of national interests and its otherwise favorable surroundings, we are sorry to feel that the moral effect of its sessions will be somewhat weakened by the exciting political and military events that occurred at Chicago simultaneously therewith, and, for the time and subsequently, took precedence in the popular mind over all other transactions. The public lost sight of one of the most respectable and influential Conventions that has assembled in the country for years, and only remembers that during the past week a newspaper was suppressed at Chicago by military power, and, amid excitement that threatened seriously the peace of a city, if not of a State, was restored by the President to its rights! We must refer, therefore, briefly to the Canal Convention that has been crowded so completely from view.

There was developed at the Convention diverse and rival interests, as might have been expected. Certain interests desired only the construction of a ship canal to unite the Mississippi River and the lakes. Others desired a like canal from Michigan City (on the southeast corner of Lake Michigan) to Toledo, on Lake Erie. Others desired a like canal around Niagara Falls. And others desired the enlargement of the Erie Canal, so as to pass ships from the Hudson to Lake Erie. It is easy to see how the Atlantic and lake cities would divide on these various projects. Oswego and the New-England cities would favor the Niagara Canal chiefly, while Buffalo and New-York would prefer the Erie Enlargement. And so of the other projects.

The Convention could not, of course, exclude any of the works mentioned from its resolutions of indorsement; and yet it could name but one project specifically for distinct and unqualified approval, and *that is the canal to connect the Mississippi River with the Lakes*. And this fact really presents the only absolute unity of the Convention—the only scheme upon which the interests at work can go before Congress with any hope of success in obtaining National aid.

The resolutions declare in general terms for Ship Canals between the Mississippi River and the Lakes, and between the Lakes and the Atlantic, but devote special consideration to the first work, as follows:

"That such National highways between the Mississippi and the Lakes, as far as practicable, should be free, without tolls or restrictions; and we should deprecate the placing of this great thoroughfare in the hands of any private corporation or State. The work should be accomplished by the National credit, and as soon as the cost is reimbursed to the National Treasury, should be as free as the Lakes to the commerce of the world."

The resolutions (they were proposed by Mr. RUGGLES, of this City) were unanimously adopted, and a Committee, composed of one from each State, was appointed to prepare a memorial to the President and Congress, urging the passage of laws to carry these objects into effect. The Committee is also empowered to call a future Convention to promote the work in hand, if it be deemed advisable.

It is clear to every mind that the construction of the proposed canal between the Mississippi River and the Lakes is of immediate and vast importance to the commerce of the Atlantic seaboard, now deriving so much of its vital element from the West, and it is of no less consequence to the West itself, in view of the protracted embargo on the Mississippi River, and the future danger of hostilities on its Southern banks. As for the canals east of Chicago, they will excite State and city rivalries, and encounter the active opposition of great railroad interests, and these causes will delay the adoption of any legislation on the subject—it may be for years. In the mean time the entire country will be suffering for lack of the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan Canal, upon which all great interests are practically agreed. We earnestly press it, therefore, upon the Committee having the whole subject in charge, to keep the schemes separate and distinct, as far as possible, and not allow the chief project to fail because of rivalries between, or opposition to, those of less immediate importance.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE PEACE MOVEMENT.—The Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, a leading organ of the Democratic party, tries very hard to throw upon the Republicans the responsibility of the recent Peace meeting,—or, as it styles it, "this Convention of Mr. WOOD." While the Democratic papers were content to pass it without notice, the Republican journals, it alleges, "spread its doings broadcast under flaring captions, with a view of giving them character and currency—the NEW-YORK TIMES being foremost in this work." This is very absurd. We did for that Convention precisely what we do for every other—gave its proceedings a full and fair report, not on account of any sympathy with them, but for the information of the public. It is certainly important for the Democrats of the interior to know what their brethren of the City are doing; and if they cannot get this information from their own organs, they ought to feel grateful to other journals for giving it to them.

The *Union* ingeniously connects Mayor WOOD'S visit to Washington and his interview with the President, with this trumped-up Republican intrigue. Whether it expects that Mr. WOOD will convert President LINCOLN to his peace views, or what other specific calamity it apprehends from his visit, we do not understand. Meantime, the best thing the *Union and Advertiser*, and all other Democratic organs, can possibly do, is to repudiate utterly all sympathy with the sentiments of this Peace meeting, and to reiterate constantly the *Union's* explicit and emphatic declaration, that "the position of the Democracy is firmly and unqualifiedly *against any peace that does not have as a condition precedent the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and acknowledgment of the supremacy of the law in every inch of Federal territory*." If they will hold this ground steadily and firmly, and then act accordingly by sustaining the Government in the measures which it finds necessary to the securing of such a peace, they will save the Union and put the Democratic party in a position to achieve lasting triumphs hereafter.

AN ABLE SPEECH.—ROEBUCK sustains his reputation in his Sheffield speech on the war. No man in England could have uttered such an amusing series of logical contradictions and non-sequiturs. Our fathers fought for independence and threw off the English yoke; and this established the "great principle" that any people anywhere, at any time, could throw off any yoke, "whatever that yoke may be," and declare themselves independent. France aided our Revolution; which established "another great principle," that any neutral Power could ally itself with the "so-called fighting body," fighting for independence. Verily, "great principles" are cheap, and do not need even one leg to stand upon. ROEBUCK treats his horse well, and so must the rebel his slave. The slaves are kindly treated and like their condition, yet ROEBUCK hates Slavery and regards it with the greatest horror, though he is convinced slavery must exist until the black man obtains the education which it is death for him to attempt to acquire. ROEBUCK does not desire war with the North, but shows it would be rather a good thing. No body of men so much desire England's interference in the war as the Northern States themselves; yet it is clear he thinks we would fight England if she gratify our dearest desires.

The popular theory in America, whenever any man or officer does or says any very stupid or senseless thing, is that he was drunk; but we fear that when ROEBUCK delivered this speech he was sober. It's so like him.

THE CRISIS AT HAND.—If the captured dispatch from the rebel commander at Vicksburgh is genuine and true, we may look for a speedy termination of affairs there. On the 28th ult., his forage was all gone, his ammunition nearly exhausted, the men were on quarter rations, and he could only hold out ten days. The ten days are more than up—they closed with last week. Some of the statements in this dispatch are corroborated by facts already in our knowledge—such as the running out of mules from Vicksburgh and the shooting of horses. If PEMBERTON was so hard up for supplies, however, we think he made a mistake in running out his mules; for, killed and salted, they would have made good victual in a strait. At the siege of Derry and at many another historical seige, there was much worse fare than mule meat. PEMBERTON'S stupidity in this respect rather confirms the Southern story that he is a traitor—not to say an ass.

It is rather likely that the rebels will make two or three heavy *sorties* on our lines when they reach the point of desperation. But GRANT is fully prepared for this, and has abundant force well posted to meet them. We hope that before the close of the week Vicksburgh and Port Hudson will be ours, and the whole line of the Mississippi River.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.—We suppose all the thousand rumors concerning the late movements of the rebel army may be considered set at rest by the facts developed on the daring reconnoissance to the south bank of the Rappahannock on Friday last, of which we published telegraphic news yesterday, and give an excellent account to-day. It was fully ascertained that the rebel army was nearly all yet in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, and that no offensive movement had been begun, though there were evidences that one was intended. We are glad that Gen. HOOKER made this reconnoissance, if it were but to quiet the public mind. The reconnoissance itself was admirably executed in all its details. It is to be

hoped that Gen. HOOKER may by such means as this keep himself thoroughly posted in regard to rebel manœuvres. In this way, they will neither be able to surprise us, as they did by the retreat from Manassas, nor assail us with overwhelming force at unexpected times and places, as they have so often done. Such movements keep the enemy on the alert for the safety of his own position, and also do much to keep up the spirits of our men, by breaking the dreary dullness of a long inaction.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

A FALSE REPORT.

The report that STUART, with a large cavalry force, is on this side of the Rappahannock, is untrue. Recent reconnoissances report no rebels except a few guerrillas visible on this side of the river.

EQUIPMENTS AND ARMS.

By order of the War Department paragraph I,385 army regulations is so amended as to authorize issues, without payment, of equipments and arms necessary to the performance of such duty to officers detailed for special duty requiring them to be mounted; and for which service they receive no additional compensation. Officers thus detailed are ordered to receipt for all equipments or arms so issued to them.

THE CHEROKEES.

A letter received by Commissioner DOLE from JOHN ROSS, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, states that at a called session of the National Cherokee Council, in February last, bills were passed—first, to abrogate the treaty with the Confederate States; second, to appoint Representatives of the Cherookee Nation to the United States Government, with full powers to treat; third, to authorize a general Indian Council; fourth, to depose all officers of the Cherokee Nation disloyal to the Federal Government; fifth, to abolish Slavery in the Cherokee Nation. JOHN ROSS urges our Government to occupy the Cherokee country with a large military force, as the basis of its extreme western operations. The representatives mentioned above—JOHN ROSS, principal Chief; Lieut.-Col. LEWIS DOWNING, Capt. JAMES MCDANIEL and Rev. EVAN JONES—are now at Willard's.

UNITED STATES JUDGE IN FLORIDA.

Hon. JNO. A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, has been appointed United States District Judge for the District of Florida, *vice* Judge MARVIN, resigned.

ADMIRAL DUPONT.

Admiral DUPONT will probably be assigned to duty in the Gulf Department.

SECRETARY USHER.

The Secretary of the Interior (USHER) has returned from the West.

OFFICERS OF THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Surgeon C. H. LAUB has been ordered to report to Gen. CASEY as a member of the board to examine officers applying for commissions in the negro regiments.

HOSPITALS BROKEN UP.

Several of the military hospitals at Evansville, Ind., have been broken up by order of the Surgeon-General.

WATER RIGHTS.

The commission appointed some time since to value the water rights of the Potomac Manufacturing Company at the Great Falls, have given separate awards of damages, ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.

DISMISSED—CASHIERED.

By direction of Gen. HOOKER, Capt. ALMON D. BOARDMAN, Co. K, Third Michigan Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Lieut. JAMES D. BENNETT, Co. B, of the same regiment, has been cashiered, and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him.

By order of Gen. ROSECRANS, Capt. FRAN. TRENK, Co. I, Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers, has been dismissed the service. Cause, drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Second Lieut. ROBERT HART, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers has been sentenced, by Court-martial, for misbehavior before the enemy, to be "dishonorably dismissed the service." The sentence, &c., has been approved by Gen. HOOKER.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

The sentence of death pronounced by Court-martial against Privates ENOS DAILY, PHILIP MARGRAFF and CARLOS HARRINGTON, of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth regiment, New-York Volunteers, for desertion, has been commuted by the President to imprisonment in Fort Delaware.

SENTENCE REVOKED.

By direction of the President, the sentence of dismissal published against First Lieut. JOHN C. WALSH, Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, in General Orders No. 68, of March 8, 1863, from the War Department, is revoked.

SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

The following parties, convicted by a military commission, convened at Cincinnati, of aiding and abetting the enemies of the Government, have been sentenced to imprisonment, at hard labor, during the continuance of the war: Christian S. Leech, James T. Rumford, Zebulon S. Rankin, James A. Scudder, John A. Rankin, James B. Bennett, Wm. Vawter and Geo. Laws. The place of imprisonment will be Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio.

DEATHS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

Thos. Conway, Thirty-third New-York.
Wm. Latham, Thirty-seventh New-York.
Thos. McGowan, One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York.
Mortimer Van Etten, One Hundred and Twentieth New-York.
Warren A. Lamb, Twenty-first Connecticut.
Austin Judd, Fourteenth Connecticut.
Geo. W. Gerland, Twelfth New-Hampshire.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

Capt. SIDNAY CLARK has been detailed for Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. His headquarters are at Leavenworth.

THE MORMONS.

The statement which recently appeared in the newspapers charging the Mormons with assisting the Indians in a fight with the California Volunteers, is contradicted by a prominent Mormon now here, who says he is cognizant of the facts. The article to which exception is taken was based on respectable authority, including Col. CONNOR's official report.

The Billiard Tournament.

The play will be continued this afternoon and evening. The contestants in the afternoon will be TIEMAN against ESTEPHE, and KAVANAGH against DEERY. In the evening SARRITZA plays against FOX, and GOLDTHWAITE against ESTEPHE. The following is the grand score up to Saturday night:

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.
1. Kavanagh	5	5	0
2. Fox	5	3	2
3. Foley	6	3	3
4. Secreiter	6	3	3
5. Deery	6	3	3
6. Goldthwaite	5	2	3
7. Tieman	6	2	4
8. Estephe	5	1	4

The winner of the champion table must win seven games.

Note from Hon. H. G. Stebbins.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO., No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to state that the advices received from Nicaragua, of later date than those which are published in your paper of this morning, addressed to this Company by its officers and by those who, from their official relations near the Government of Nicaragua, are best informed on all the points referred to in said letter, give the most unqualified contradiction to each and all of those sintements.

This Company has no doubt of being at this time in full possession of all its rights, privileges and property on the Isthmus; and as it is in the enjoyment of all the means and facilities necessary to the successful prosecution of its business, the regular line will continue to be run as advertised. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notwithstanding "the desire of the public to hear Mlle. VESTVALI in some of her celebrated rôles," the season at the Winter Garden, after a sorry experiment, has come to an abrupt end. It was based simply and purely upon pretence, and therefore merits the fate that has been awarded to it. Without a single male artist, without a second or third rate prima donna, without in fact anything that constitutes a company, it would have been strange, indeed, if a different result had been attained. A limited knowledge of English seems to have been the only art capital of the concern, but this was hardly a sufficient of an attraction to justify double prices. It was a mistake to call the concern an English opera; every one knew that it was nothing of the kind; it was a mistake, also, after bestowing on it the name of Italian opera, to commence with "Il Trovatore," a work which does not depend on the contralto voice, and which in every respect has been given so well and so often at the Academy, that a hasty performance elsewhere, without the attraction of grand artists, was not likely to excite the community. And this is just the point; the public does not want hasty performances of opera anywhere, and least of all, in a theatrical establishment. It would have been a disgrace to any but a provincial community if Mlle. VESTVALI's miserable attempt had succeeded. Better a thousand times no opera, than have it cause such needy experiments. Still, we are sorry that the lady has been the victim of a mistaken idea. She is an excellent and graceful actress, and a singer who generally succeeds in pleasing the public. After a long absence, she was justified in expecting a hearty and genial reception. On some future occasion she will, we are sure, attain it; but we warn her again against any new experiment in management. On Friday next Mlle. VESTVALI will take her benefit. We trust there will be an opportunity of hearing the lady to better advantage in the Fall. Her proper place is at the Academy of Music. Adventures elsewhere invariably come to grief.

The new drama of the "Duke's Mutto" has been received with so much favor by the frequenters of Niblo's Garden, and is in fact so well calculated to work itself into a white heat of popularity, that there can hardly be a doubt about its running through the summer months. The cast is all that the piece requires; the scenery is from the galleries of four of the best scenic artists in the country; the dresses are appropriate, and the incidental music hurries on the scene with the requisite velocity. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that increasing audiences reward Mr. WHEATLEY's enterprise. At Mr. WALLACK's Theatre the season is drawing steadily to a close. Several old comedies will be repeated during the present week, opening to-night with "A Bold Stroke for a Husband." On Thursday, PLANCHE's drama of the "Knights of the Round Table," will be produced for the first time at this house.

The four dwarfs at Bernum's Museum, will continue on exhibition till Saturday next, when the party will, we are assured, be broken up. In the Lecture room, there are (afternoon and evening) excellent dramatic performances.

The WEBB Sisters will be the next "stars" at the Winter Garden.

We are requested to state that the lady who has recently played "Deborah," at the Winter Garden, was not an elocutionary pupil of Mr. ISAAC C. PEAT, as announced in this paper on Monday last.

We have recently taken occasion to refer to the general mendacity of theatrical announcements. Another instance of the virulence of this spirit of untruth has been furnished during the past week. A lady, who, we presume, is an amateur, has appeared in a new version of MOSENTHAL's "Deborah," at the Winter Garden. A failure more complete both as regards the piece and the actress probably never occurred in any civilized city. It was absolute and unequivocal. Out of mere charity to a lady who has yet time to learn, scarcely any mention was made of the fiasco in the Press. The critics allowed it to pass by as an indiscretion; but the agent, it seems, did not allow it to exist as a fact. In his next advertisement he announced the fizzle as an "unquestioned triumph," and for a week he has endeavored to impose on the public by reiterating in one way or another this barefaced statement. Fortunately, however, the public does not allow itself to be imposed upon very readily. The "unquestioned triumph" has been an exclusive affair, and the benches have been empty.

Reorganization of the Thirty-first Regiment.

As will be seen by the annexed order, Col. FRANK JONES is authorized to reorganize the Thirty-first New-York Volunteer regiment. He has already enlisted 200 men, and will in a short time have 700 more, all of whom have been in the service.

THE ORDER.

[Extract.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 3, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 256.—Col. FRANK JONES is hereby authorized to reorganize the Thirty-first regiment New-York State Volunteers, to serve in the army of the United States for three years, unless sooner discharged.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. B. STONEHOUSE, A. A. A. G.

Obituary.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following particulars of the life of Mr. F. M. DREXEL, the well-known banker of that City, who died on Friday, in consequence of injuries received by jumping from the cars when they were in motion. It says:

"Mr. DREXEL started life as a portrait painter in Mexico and South America, and has ever been a gentleman of fine taste in the fine arts. He subsequently started in the banking business at Louisville with I. M. FRANCISCUS, and shortly thereafter came to Philadelphia, where he opened, on a moderate capital, in the bank note and specie business. Here, assisted by his sons, who are now connected in the firm, he has steadily prospered, and the house is now one of the wealthiest in the country. Some twelve years ago, then over sixty years of age, Mr. D. went to California and opened a banking house, under the title of DREXEL, SATTES & CHACH, which was the leading banking house of that day. With that business perspicacity which has so signally characterized his life, he wisely closed his California house before the first financial revulsion there, realizing very largely on its operations. The house here has a branch at New-York, in the firm of REAN, DREXEL & Co. Mr. DREXEL has recently invested largely in city real estate, is a large owner in productive copper mines, and in most of the more important improvements of the State."

THE SIDON.—The steamer *Sidon* sails from this port on Wednesday next. Commercial dispatches and letters will be forwarded by leaving them at the Commercial Agency of GEORGE STOKES, No. 145 Broadway.

PERSONAL.—Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, is in this City.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

For Moths.
CEDAR CAMPHOR is not "just as good," but altogether preferable to the old-fashioned white camphor gum or brown crude camphor, both now expensive, and always evaporating more speedily than desirable. Cedar Camphor is cheap, fragrant, durable and reliable. Druggists have it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Mounts Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

S. T.—1860—X.
CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.
To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 50 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.
Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.
3,000 FLANNEL SUITS, blue, light and black.
3,000 ALPACA COATS.
2,500 SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS,
At Retail.
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 } Fulton-st.

Piles.—Pyne's French Pilecules, a Specific for the piles. This is no liniment, ointment, salve, pill or electuary, but a new mode of relieving and permanently curing the piles. A cure guaranteed or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Directions in English, French, German and Spanish.
E. PYNE, No. 713 Broadway.

Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for One Dollar.—5,000 pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost.
S. CANTRELL, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Straw Hats
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 458 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Eugene Ferris & Son's Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, also Paris boots, shoes and gaiters, all styles. No. 81 Nassau-st. and 694 Broadway, 2 doors below 4th-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Sunday morning, June 7, at Manhattanville, ELLEN, the widow of David Atkinson, late of this City, aged 64 years.
The friends of the family, and those of her sons, George and John, and of her son-in-law, Henry L. Hoguet, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, when a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

CLEMENT.—In this City, on Sunday, June 7, CHARLES CLEMENT, of New-Orleans, in the 27th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the New-York Hotel, Broadway, without further invitation.
☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

COSGROVE.—At Haverstraw, at 12 o'clock, June 7, Mrs. REBECCA COSGROVE, widow of the late Christopher Cosgrove, in the 80th year of her age.
Funeral services at the Second Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GILBERT.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, June 6, Rev. RAPHAEL GILBERT, aged 68 years and 4 months.
The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church, Flushing, on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

GILMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, June 6, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, aged 68 years.
His friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 74 East 27th-st., on Monday morning, June 8, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.
The Committee, and the Sons of Connecticut, are invited to attend the funeral of their associate and Treasurer, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 74 East 27th-st. By order.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

HAYDEN.—In Elizabethtown, N. J., on Saturday, June 6, JOHN HAYDEN, Jr., son of John and Eliza Hayden, aged 12 years, 9 months and 1 day.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 439 Water-st., Elizabethtown.

HERRICK.—In this City, on Sunday, June 7, GEORGIANA NASH, daughter of Richard P. and Georgiana Herrick, aged 4 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from No. 40 East 25th st.

KIPP.—On Saturday, June 6, at her residence, Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., CATHARINE P. KIPP, youngest daughter of the late John Kipp.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred at Chappaqua.

MCKENZIE.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, June 7, WILLIAM E. BARNES, infant son of Wm. V. and Lavinia M. McKenzie.

MATTISA.—At Yorkville, on Saturday, June 6, of consumption, MARY JANE, wife of James Mettler, and adopted daughter of W. N. Seymour.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., from her late residence, West 84th-st., near 1st-av., at 12 o'clock M.

MORRIS.—In Richmond, Va., on March 23 last, Mrs. CLARA MORRIS, daughter of Henry Hart, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

PUTNAM.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 7, JULIA A., wife of Rev. F. C. Putnam.
Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Chapel, South Bergen, this day (Monday), at 5 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday morning.

SMITH.—On Saturday, June 6, 1863, at her residence, No. 66 Montague-place, Brooklyn, MARY, relict of the late Peleg Smith, aged 77 years, 1 month and 4 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, from her late residence, No. 66 Montague-place, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SNEDEKER.—At Hampstead, L. I., on Saturday evening, June 6, after a lingering illness, CARRIE E., eldest daughter of Seaman N. and Elizabeth A. Snedeker, aged 14 years, 11 months and 12 days.
Funeral services at the M. E. Church, Hempstead, on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jamaica, L. I., at 11 o'clock A. M., and return at 5½ P. M.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 7, 1863, Mrs. MARGARET THOMAS, the wife of Peter Thomas, aged 42 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, from the Franklin av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. J. Greenleaf's,) near Myrtle-av.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each nicely bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 315.—June 6, 1863.
7, 18, 40, 58, 43.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 316.—June 6, 1863.
60, 1, 42, 74, 56, 33, 69, 2, 63, 26, 44, 46, 8.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. B. SEGNITZ
CURES
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,
BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF INNOXIOUS AGENTS
Through his newly-invented Instrument.
Almost success in numerous inveterate cases attested.
CONSULTING ROOMS
No. 835 Broadway and 13th-st.

R. R. R.
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
Is secured by all who suffer pain, by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The moment it is applied externally, or a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water taken internally, the most severe pains cease. In attacks of Headache, Toothache, Diarrhea, Pain in the Bowels, or Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, or any affection where pain is experienced, relief is instantly afforded. Its continued use will rapidly cure the disease.
A TRUE DISCOVERY.
DISCOVERED AT LAST—AN EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE—For the cure of Scrofula, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Head, Bad Legs, and all skin diseases. Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup, called Renovating Resolvent, is superior to all Sarsaparillas in use. One to six bottles will cure the worst cases. Dose, only a dessert spoonful three times per day. Sold by Druggists.

NOW READY.
MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE,
For the growth and preservation of the Hair.
Sold by all druggists.

WE HAVE RECENTLY ADDED A
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
to our business, and stocked it with a large assortment of
PIECE GOODS.
We are prepared to furnish, at short notice,
GARMENTS TO MEASURE,
of the best materials, latest styles, and
WARRANTED PERFECT FITS!
All our goods, READY MADE or TO ORDER, we are offering at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment.
CALL AND SEE US, AND TEST THIS ASSERTION.

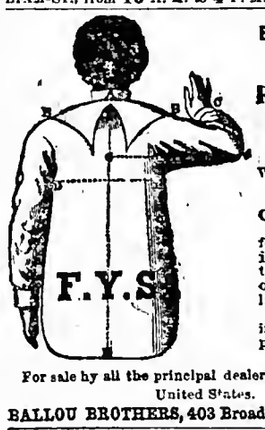
☞ The daily papers are posted at 7 o'clock A. M., upon our BULLETIN, for the benefit of all who choose to read them, and we issue on large posters, at 3 P. M., the latest telegraph news from all points of the compass.
Our store is open for business from 7 A. M., until 6 P. M., (Saturday's excepted, when we close at 11½ P. M.) The Bulletin will remain out until half-past 9 o'clock every evening.

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS
FOR MAKING
ROOT BEER.
One of the pleasantest and healthiest Beverages known is made from this Extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid, as well as those in the enjoyment of good health.
Druggists, Masters of Vessels, Hotel-keepers, Root Beer Makers, Sutlers in the Army, Private Families, &c., will find it to their advantage to use this invaluable Compound, as it will insure to them at all times a healthy and delicious Beverage.
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York.
25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 50 per bottle, and $5 per gallon—with full directions.
Sold by Druggists generally.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING
FROM EUROPE,
MAKING OUR ASSORTMENT VERY COMPLETE
OF
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, GLASS WARE, BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.
Also,
A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
MIRRORS and CORNICES.
Many of our orders for above goods were placed in hands of manufacturers in Europe, *when exchange was at a small premium*, and can be sold at a *very moderate* advance over old prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.
Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.



BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 234 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED Paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by E. H. T. ANTHONY.
Manufacturers of Photo Materials, 501 Broadway, N. Y.
Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—PERSONS SUFFERING from this affliction should call at once and get WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, and be made comfortable and Cured. It is the best Truss in the World. Is Light, Clean and Easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. It has an inward and upward action. Female Supporters on the same principle.
GREGORY & CO., No. 636 Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUFactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, which he will sell at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE, All goods warranted.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in this City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, and all the heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pale, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Sub-Committee of Arrangements of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council would respectfully call the attention of the citizens, as well as the officers of the different Regiments, to the change of the Programme for the reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments N. Y. S. V., on MONDAY, the 8th, at 5 o'clock. The Banquet will positively take place at the City Assembly Rooms at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Should the weather look unfavorable for the Military Parade, the officers of the different regiments are respectfully invited to meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., to consult with the Committee on National Affairs as to the propriety of postponing the same until the next fair day; and if they conclude not to proceed, the citizens will be notified of such an event by the City Hall bell and other fire bells throughout the city striking tee three successive times at the hour of half-past 2 o'clock P. M.
They accordingly submit the following
PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS (IRISH RIFLES) AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, (SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD.) ON MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1863:
The Military will be under command of Brig.-Gen. Hall.
A salute will be fired by Capt. Goodwin, at the Park, at 5 o'clock P. M.
The Procession will move in the following order:
Brig.-Gen. Hall and Staff, with troop of cavalry.
Regiment of First New-York Guards.
Military escort, composed of the Seventh, Seventy-first, Twelfth, Fifty-fifth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments New York State National Guard.
Officers, Volunteers and National Guard, not on duty, in Uniform.
First regiment New-York State Volunteers.
Fourth regiment New-York Volunteers and Scott Life Guard.
Brig.-Gen. Ward and Staff, and Brig.-Gen. Meagher and Staff.
Guard of Honor.
Col. Strong, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, New-York State Volunteers, wounded and in a carriage.
Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments, side by side.
Wounded Officers and Soldiers of both regiments in carriages.
Sergeant-at-Arms, in carriage.
Mayor and Common Council in carriages.
Regiments of Returned Volunteers.
Battery of four guns.
Squadron of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Otto.
The line of march will be as follows:
Review by the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall, at five o'clock P. M., and by Gen. McClellan (if in the City) in front of the St. Nicholas or Fifth-avenue Hotel, and by Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles, in front of the Metropolitan Hotel; thence up Broadway to Fourteenth-street around Union-square, up by Fourth-avenue, through Seventeenth-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, down Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, thence to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway; down Broadway to the City Assembly rooms, where they will be dismissed.
The Regiments will be entertained at the City Assembly Rooms, at a banquet in the evening, by the Mayor and Common Council.
The proprietors of hotels, private dwellings, and masters of vessels in the harbor, are requested to display their flags during the day.
The Police Department will please see that the line of March is not principled during the day.
By order of the Committee on National Affairs,
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOULE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN MCCONNELL,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen.

CIGARS!—THE

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Staop and Daniel Staup, administrators of George Staup, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowen, J. H. Varnum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 297 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade to be conducted by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and laborers' houses, dump-house, stove-house, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for the hauling coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the Georges' Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.

THOMAS I. McKAIG,
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, } Trustees.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT
COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, June 8, at 12½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in house No. 62 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising magnificent parlor, chamber, dining-room, library, and nursery furniture of every description, with a rare and costly collection of antique and recherché works of art, China, glassware, silverware, cutlery, &c., all to be sold without reserve. No postponement. Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
CABINET FURNITURE.

GEO. COOK will sell, at store No. 141 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 9thinst., at 10½ o'clock, a large stock of first-class cabinet furniture—embracing the usual varieties of parlor, library, dining-room and chamber suites, in rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany—Turkish lounges and easy-chairs, Hall stands, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
256 VALUABLE LOTS, BOUNDED BY 149TH AND 151ST STS., 10TH-AV. AND HUDSON RIVER, TOGETHER WITH WATER RIGHT EXTENDING FROM 149TH TO 151ST-ST., KNOWN AS THE WOODLAND PROPERTY, BEING PART OF THE BRADHURST ESTATE, AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF HICKSON W. FIELD, Jr., Esq., RESIDING IN PARIS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 8, and TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

10TH-AV.—16 lots west side of 10th-av., comprising entire front between 149th and 151st sts.

11TH-AV.—32 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 149th and 151st sts.; on the lots on the west side of 11th-av., between 150th and 151st sts., is an elegant 4-story brick mansion house, 72 by 25.6 to 112.

12TH-ST.—46 lots on N. S. 149th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th and 11th avs. and Hudson River.

150TH-ST.—96 lots N. S. of 150th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

151ST-ST.—48 lots on S. S., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.

ALSO, THE VALUABLE WATER FRONT extending from 149th to 151st-st. This property is contiguous to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 152d-st.; the land is high, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. The distance from the CENTRAL PARK is but about 2 miles.

This property is in every respect desirable either for improvement or investment; 151st-st. is open to 12th-av.

Maps will be ready in a few days at the office of the auctioneers. The lots will be sold on the most liberal terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
486 lots in Elston additiou, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $160,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 15, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, PINE, 14TH AND 22D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—

WALL-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon known as No. 13 Wall-st., being 14 feet 7 1-6 inches front and about 75 feet deep.

PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 96 feet and 93.6 deep.

14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 7th-ave. Lots each 25 by 103.3½.

ALSO, two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 310 and 312, each 25 by 103 11½.

22D-ST.—Two lots, with the two-story brick stables thereon, Nos. 24 and 26 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avenues. Lots each 20 by 98.9.

Sales peremptory.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD EISENBRICH, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,	Wouvermans,	Greuze,
Netscher,	Berghem,	Lingelbach,
Cuyp,	Watteau,	Murillo,
Boucher,	Mieris,	Rubens,
Paolo Veronese,	Reynolds,	Kaufman,
Ludovico Carracci,	Breughel,	And others.

Also, some exquisite enamels and carvings in ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE POSTPONED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. give notice that the Executors' sale of the valuable property in the town of Yonkers, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. This property is situated upon an elevated, healthy and beautiful ridge of land, overlooking the valley of the Harlem River, one and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at Williams Bridge, in a choice section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from the City, and being divided into plots of five to twenty-two acres each, with good building sites, is well worthy the attention of persons desiring to purchase an attractive country seat. Purchasers generally are cordially invited to visit it. Conveyance can be had at any time at the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge. A person constantly on the premises to show them. Maps and all particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CORINTH COPPER COMPANY, NO. 191 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York, June 1, 1863.—The following described shares of the capital stock of the Corinth Copper Company will be sold at public auction, for the payment of assessments due thereon and unpaid on THURSDAY, 11th June, instant, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by A. H. NICOLAY, at 12½ o'clock:

Messrs. Allen, Treasurer, 200 shares, Nos. 6,771 to 6,970.
Joseph J. Bickcell, 5,017 shares, Nos. 1,312 to 6,328.
Aaron Close, 167 shares, Nos. 6,971 to 7,137.
J. L. Culbertson, 229 shares, Nos. 6,539 to 6,768.
W. P. Lee, 24 shares, Nos. 7,138 to 7,171.
L. L. Lombard, 2 shares, Nos. 6,769 and 6,770.
H. S. Sonic, 100 shares, Nos. 6,469 to 6,568.
Samuel Smith, 400 shares, Nos. 7,237 to 7,436.
J. Monahan Smith, 225 shares, Nos. 7,637 to 7,861.
Ira Towle, 34 shares, Nos. 7,172 to 7,204.
C. H. Wheatley, 31 shares, Nos. 7,206 to 7,236.
W. A. CLEVELAND, Treasurer.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York,

FIRST—A valuable country-seat, at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country-seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river; good dwelling-house, barn, ice house, and other outbuildings. The stock and fixtures can be had, if desired.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN DENHAM,
W. A. CUMMING.
Executors of estate of late Thomas Cumming.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, fruit and flower pieces, by Arnoldus Wydeveld, at the gallery of John Sherwin & Co., No. 768 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZE AMAZON, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 10th and 11th of June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (over Dr. Chapin's Church.)—

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, LARGE BRONZE AMAZON, FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, &c.—The above collection comprises works of the most celebrated European and American artists, including a collection just received from Europe. Among them are:

Verboeckhoven,	Achenbach,
Roebe, of Brussels,	Bamano,
Van Starkenburgh,	Geo. Morland,
De Prenx,	A. Seele,
Bakhuysan,	Gesselchaep,
Frere,	Wm. Schayer, Sr.,
Schlosser,	D. Teniers, Sr.,
Lackenwitz,	Schultz,
Vanderlyn,	Schulten, and others.
Chev'r Falardeau,	

In the American School are:

L. R. Mignot,	Wm. Hart,
R. Gignoux,	Shattuck,
A. Wenst,	McEntee,
J. F. Bellows,	A. W. Warren,
Louis Lang,	Delessard,
W. J. Hays,	Hazeltine,
J. W. Casilear,	Ranney,
Burford,	E. Moran, &c., &c.

Also, the celebrated Bronze Statue, the "AMAZON," exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

ALSO.

Several pieces PARLOR STATUARY, &c., "CERES," "PRAYING ANGEL," "SLEEPING BOY," "THE LESSON," 2 large Vases, Venus and Shell.

ALSO, SEVERAL LARGE PARIAN GROUPS.

The above are now on exhibition at the above Gallery, FREE.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer,
Office No. 335 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE of the effects of a family discontinuing housekeeping. MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, SILVER PLATE, &c., &c., &c.

On MONDAY, June 8, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock, All the superb and costly furniture, paintings, statuary and works of art, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., contained in the residence No. 216 44th-st., near 8th-av. The auctioneer calls the special attention of the public to this sale, as being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. Full particulars may be found in catalogues. Which can be had at the house early on morning of sale. No postponement. Carriages in attendance.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, two painted chamber suites, hair mattresses, bedding, crockery, bedsteads, tables, chairs, mirrors, &c., &c.

Also, at same time, one handsome light wagon, with top, built by Miner & Stevens, in good order.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.
R. Hoe & Co., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.
W. W. De Forest & Co., No. 82 Sonth-st.
Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.
C. J. Lawrence & H. Fails, New-York.
James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place.
Wm. Smith Brown & Co., No. 63 Chambers-st.
Halsted, Haines & Co., No. 374 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon receipt of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

GRANT & SON,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

JOHNS & BRO.
HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bryson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CASH ADVANCES
Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 53 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry G. Deforest,
James E. Cooley,	Henry Rowland,
John P. Nesmith,	Alexander M. Bruou,
Lambert Suydam,	Gardeuer A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand,	Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates,	Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford,	Harvey Weed,
George P. Folleu,	Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson,
	Gilbert M. Speir.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan. If unreserved," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, not for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour. W. H. WARREN, Secretary.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 26, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1863.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into them ceases by act of Congress.

Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great South-west at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, June 2, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	J. H. RANSOM,
ENGLHAM TOWNSEND,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	DONALONZO CUSHMAN,
JOHN PENFOLD,	C. J. SMITH,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	SYLVEL. H. WARD,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALVE. E. LAING,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
SILAS BRONSON,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. R. ENO,	A. YZUAGA DEL VALLE,
JOHN WATSON,	LAWRENCE TURNER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. NICOLL,	JACOB VAN NOSTRAND,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
NOAH S. HUNT,	THOMAS SMULL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—New-York, June 2, 1863.

At the annual election, held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 1st inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the term of four years, ending on the first Monday in June, 1867:

JONATHAN THORNE,
SIDNEY MASON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF.

And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election:

RICHARD STOUT,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, May 23, 1863.

THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 6th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day the books opened, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.

A. STONE, Jr., President.

A. S. DOWNE, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. C. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN, AT SIX PER CENT., FOR a term of years, on improved City property, in sums of from $2,000 to $50,000. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $173,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, until the 6th day of July next. The materials and articles embraced in the classes named, are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated. The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant. All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

And also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself, and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is "a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply."

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or navy agency named by them. The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. An additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at other navy agencies—within ten days after it shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality at such time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843. No bids for more than one yard must be enclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard) "Class No." (name the class,) and address "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

Form of Offer.

Which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated June 6, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Signature) A. B.

(Date.)
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee:

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy-agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors.) C. D. E. F.

(Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. H.

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Extract from Laws of the United States.

SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the Army or Navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army or Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved, July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person, who, as principal or surety, has been

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESCUED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALSE TIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or sickness. Dr. LARMONT'S Parisian Medical Work, New York Medical Advisor and Midwife, 250 pages, 100 engravings, 50 prescriptions, price $1, sent by mail, free of postage, to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of price. Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gravel, Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; interesting chapters on physiology; European hospital practice; remarks on their specifics and quackery; the author's unrivalled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for 25, closely sealed. All who would avoid exposure in consulting a physician should send for this book. Consultations, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Quack doctors, beware! Dr. LARMONT will prosecute any person pretending to be connected with his establishment, or using his name. Dr. LARMONT, No. 7 Vesey-st., N. Y. TOURET, No. 181 Nassau-st. LANDON, No. 18 Lake-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, No. 847 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Beware of counterfeit advertisements, purporting to be connected with either; none in Brooklyn. Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. WITZFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS] are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price $5 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by Dr. S. BARNES & CO., No. 302 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of Mercurial disease—without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The menu to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have no need their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLogy of the Reproductive Organs."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urathra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of three years' standing, seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

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ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAUBICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

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Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

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ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
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SCOTIA, JUPKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.
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Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

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Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW-YORK.
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And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
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EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

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Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

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Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

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THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
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will leave Pier No 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

This splendid steamship made her last voyage to New-Orleans and back, with full cargoes out and home, in less than 17 days

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

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CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.

Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

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The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

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Passage money to Nassau, $35.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

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RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$90 Steerage.....$32 50
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HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
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4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
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Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.....$6 00
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Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos 1 to 15,) and Book.....1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. HUMPHREYS, M. D., on the bottom of each box

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DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot:—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from Whitest. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains: 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 2:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:15, 7, 9:30 A. M., 6:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 9:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.15 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 8.42, 10.36 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M. stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M. stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave Chambers-st.

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:67 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
6:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Alston, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 9:15 A. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.: for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POST, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn	6.30 A. M.	Sands Point	7.33 A. M.
Glenwood	6.35 A. M.	Great Neck	7.55 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued in the morning for present,)		Bayles Dock	8.05 A. M.
Glen Cove	7.10 A. M.	Whitestone	8.15 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4.15 P. M.

The above steamer will, about the 20th of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the intermediate landings. No freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT GLEN COVE

Is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.

WM. M. WEEKS,
Superintendent of Hotel.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M. precisely, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Brauchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (Gansey-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stages on the Danbury and New Haven Road and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cts.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & F. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARTER for excursions: Florida and Valley Groves to let; also, boats for towing about the harbor. Office No. 332 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. MALLAN.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. F. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Nihlo's.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE—THOROUGHly broke to the saddle; has been in cavalry service eight months; is a good leaper, very fleet, six years old, ¾ bred, stylish and perfectly sound. Address H. B., Box No. 249 *Times* Office.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND CALECHE OR Brett, a rockaway coach and rockaway, for sale at WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, above Nihlo's. Also a fine selection of new carriages of every description.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR STRAWberry roans, closely matched, eight and nine years old, 15½ hands, true and kind, will be sold cheap—together or single. Apply at No. 153 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PHAETON, three seats, in good order, at the stable of Messrs. UNDERHILL & FLEET, Lafayette-place, near Astor-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

A retail boot and shoe establishment, situated on the main street of a thriving city, within an hour's ride of New-York, established in 1826, since which time it has steadily increased its patronage, and now has the reputation of producing some of the finest work in the market. The present proprietor, having another business which demands his time and attention, offers his stock and trade for sale, on easy terms. A rare chance for an active and enterprising man. For further particulars, address G. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A NEAT FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT and refreshment saloon, with fixtures for sale cheap; choice location; at the terminus of two principal thoroughfares; daily receipts, $80 to $120; exceedingly favorable; 4 years lease.

W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST, No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.

Go Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.

No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—PRACTICAL applications (daily). Science and success. Dispenses Neuralgia, Numbness, &c., readily yield to this vitalizing mode of treatment. FOILLON'S Institute, No. 18 East 16th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

IRVING HALL.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.
MONDAY, JUNE 8,
AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
TIEMAN against ESTEPHE.
KAVANAGH against DERRY.
EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SEEREITER against FOX.
GOLDTHWAIT against ESTEPHE.
At the afternoon exhibitions
LADIES,
accompanied by gentlemen, are admitted without extra charge.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS EACH.

For sale at the principal billiard rooms and at the door.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGAN.
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUCE,
That assisted by
Prof. J. B. BROWN
and
Mrs. E. F. ELLET,
She will appear in a
READING AND RECITATION
OF
SCENES AND POETIC SELECTIONS,
At Dodworth's Hall,
On MONDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents,
To be had at
Appleton's, Hall & Son's, and at the door.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
ONE WEEK.
Grand combination of
DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
AND
FATHER REED'S ODNORBT,
By the principal artists of his
OLD FOLKS TROUP.

The services of these celebrated artists have been secured at great expense, who will appear in their most choice selections, and with

THE HOLY LAND,

comprising seventy scenes of the most interesting places of THE BIBLE LAND.

on over 12,000 square feet of canvas, by that greatest of scenic limners, Mons. LOUIS DUFLOCQ, of Paris, cannot fail to please and instruct. Open EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½.

Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. L. F. BARRETT.
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

The following distinguished artists have volunteered for the occasion and will appear:—Mrs. W. J. Gladstane, Miss F. Brown, Miss Hyatt, Messrs. D. Setchell, D. Barton Hill, J. McCullough, A. H. Davenport, J. Martin, T. E. Morris and Jeffries. Box book now open.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 626 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifiction and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen and their wives, with full board for the ladies; partial for gentlemen if required. Inquire at No. 142 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AT NO. 13 BOND-ST., SEVEN DOORS from Broadway, furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only. House occupied by young man and wife, no children. Handsomely furnished rooms and suites will be rented to those desiring fine apartments, and are willing to pay for the same.

A GERMAN LADY, FIRST-CLASS MUSIC teacher, wishes to engage a furnished room and board, for which lessons will be given in exchange; superior references given. Address Miss A. B., No. 48 West 21st-st.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VIcinity of Orange or of Elizabeth City, within an hour of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, three small children and servant. Must have two large airy rooms that connect. The house must be well shaded, in a pleasant location, and where there are no other boarders. The fare must be first-rate and plenty. For such accommodations and fare a liberal price will be paid

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Reported Movements of Our Forces in Virginia.

Gold Up to 600 Premium in Richmond.

THE WAR POPULAR IN THE NORTH.

A Dissertation on the Evils of Blockade Running.

Trouble Brewing Between North Carolina and the Rebel Government.

THE RECEPTION OF VALLANDIGHAM.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON ON SECESSION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saiurdoy, June 6, 1863.

From prisonere teken last evening I heve obtained nopies of the Richmond *Whig* and *Dispatch* of June 5. I send you ths chief items of interest.

From the Richmond Whig, June 5.

FROM KING WILLIAM.

We learn from e gentleman who reached this city yestarday from King Willism, that there is no truth in the report that a body of Yankee cavalry were making a raid throngh that county, burning and pillaging as they went. Everything is quiet in that county, and the people experience a sense of rsilef at the departure of the Yonkees from West Point, which is almost indescribable. What regard to the destination of the troops who felt the Point, there is a division of opinion. Some believe they crossed the Rappahannock to join Hookxr's commend, while others express the beilef that they sailed direct for Washington. A body of troops last week passed through King and Queen, and crossed thn Rappahannock at Urbanna, in Middiesex Conuty, but they are beilnved to have been a portion of Kilpatrick's command.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS.

Ona hundred and ninety-eight Yankee prisoners, captured at Raymond, Miss., arrived here on Wednesday evening, and were assigned quarters at the Libby. It would be a material saving of eapense and trouble if some arrangement could be made for the eachange of prisoners at soma other place in the Confederscy besides City Point. Tha transportation and guard from Mississippi to Virginia constituta ao small item.

PREMIUM ON GOLD.

On account of the scarcity of the precious metals, and the demand for exchange or lte equivalent, the brokers have again raised the premium for gold. It is now held firmly at $6 premium, selling rate. The brnkers offer $5 50 premium, or $13 in ourrency for $2 in gold—a faet which liiustrates the scarcity of coin, and not the oepreciation of our peper money. Silver is fifty cents below the rate for gold.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 5.

THE WAR POPULAR AT THE NORTH.

A gentleman of this city, just returned from tha manufacturing districts of the North, says the peopia have no wish to see the war ended. All are making money by contracts, working night and day, and are willing to pay $300 for substitutes out of their profits. Manufacturers make no complaint of their taxes. They do not feel any of the horrors of war, and care nothing about it. Several are engaged largely in making cotton cards and other articles necassary for us, which they ship to Nassau and thence South.

AFFAIRS ON THE BLACKWATER.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh, Va., *Express*, writes from the Blackwater, says:

"The iron on the Seaboard Railroad, erroneously reported, a short time since, as having been takan up by Gen. Longstrxt's orders, and now being in our possession, has, in the last week, hcen seized by the Yankees, and carried to Suffolk. Steps were taken, whilst our army was investing that place, which would have secured to us that much needed article, had not circumstances rendered it necessary for Gen. Longstrxet to withdraw his forces sooner than he probably anticipated. It is currently reported here, and generally believed, that the enemy are evacuating Suffolk, or at least are about to do so. It is said they are throwing up heavy fortifications eight miles this side of Norfolk, and intend falling back on them. Movements here indicate that the greatsr port of Gen. Peck's army bas been sent to Hookxr, and that Gen. Lee is awsre of it."

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Blockade running has become e regular business in the South. So great are the facilities for running merchandise in and out of the Confederscy, and so enormous the profits realized from these ventures, that every one with money to invest wishes to take a hand in the game, and new companise are being established every day with that view. It is therefore high time that the attention of our legislators should be given to the subject; it in one which calls for an early and searching investigation.

There can be no earthly doubt that the business of blockade running, as at present conducted is doing much permanent injury to our circulation; that the morals of our people are anything but benefited by it, as it panders to their vices, instead of ministering to their ieel wants, and there is abundant evidence to show that most of the cotton and tobacco which finds its way nut goes into the hands of Yenkee speculators, *who flood our market in return with their poisonous drugs and trumpery notions.*

It is the duty of the Covernment to gather all the facts bearing upon this metter, and to lay them before Congress on the very first day of the approaching session. The injury which the Confederacy has already sustained from the abuses of the present system is indalculable, and no time should be lost in devising proper measures for making it what it ought to be, a benefit to us, instead of a positive curse, which it bids fair to become should its present operations be allowed to go on much longer unchecked. Nothing can be easier than to place this trade under such regulations and restrictions as will, to a grent extent, prevent our enemies from deriving all its benefits, without the slightest compensating advantage to our people or Government. The sulcidal "let alone" policy has been tried long enough, and we can all perceive with what results. Let a new and well guarded system be inaugurated as speedily as possible; tha statesman by whom such a reform shall be effected will deserve and receive the thanks of the nation.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers pay high tributes of respect to Stonewall Jackson.

Persons from New-Orleans represent the condition of the city as very gloomy and depressing. It is impossible to estimate the number of old residents who have abandoned the place under the recent order. They were leaving in all directions. Many of them had gone to Havana. There was no business. The town seemed to be occupisd by none but negro soldiers. Banks has concluded to garrison New-Orleans with 18,000 negro troops. Banks' tyranny threatens to be more than Butler's.

About six thousand man, women and children have lately been exiled from New-Orleans. Such a scene of wholesale exile has not been witnessed in modern times. It carries back the world to barbarous ages, and exhibits the Yonkee nation in the light of one of the most cruel, unrelenting and brutal of the races of men that have flourished in any age.

EXCLUSIVE NEWS.

The old *National Intelligencer* newspaoer-office at Washington City bas died out, and the office waa recently sold at auction.

The *Dispatch* has a long editorial on the "Duretion of the War," and says that "ninety-nine out of every hundred Southern people are making up their minds to accept, with fortitude and resignation, wer as their natural condition for the remeinder of their earthly existence." It closes by saying, "Let us see how long he will want the war to last, *when all the horrors that the South has witnessed are transferred to Northern soil.*"

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

From the Raleigh State Journal.

We fear that the same conflict between the State authorities and the Confedereie Governmeni, which was witnessed in this State at the session of the last Legislature, but which had seemed to die out for some time past, is about to be revived again, not as in the first instance, by the direct representatives of the people, but by the action of the judiciary and the executive.

The Legislature, upon a full and matore consideration of the ten regiment bill, recoiled before the consequences that would ensue to the Confsderacy from a direct repudiation of its authority by one of the most powerful States conntituting that Confedsration. We all know of the State, her always unsullied faith [illegible] her districts was not disgraced by the Legislature.

It bears anything in our general condition that renders the withdrawal of North Carolina from her connect with her sister States of the Confederacy a matter of indifference to the common cause, or which will render such an abandonment less a blot upon the honor of the State than that course would have been last Winter. The affairs of the Confederacies are not yet [illegible] The Yankees still make war upon us, determined [illegible] Thanksgiving 30 Confederate cotton [illegible] They have as yet [illegible] of power of the "honorable peace," a phrase which of late has become an dear to many. The peace they offer is one whese only stipnlstions are unconditional obedisnce to the will of Lincoln, and a full surrender of every privnte right and every power the State has heretofore claimed.

North Carolina's aid to tha present struggle has been great and important, and her troops in the field and resources at home occnny a distinguished plsee in the history of this revolution. The Confedorney cannot dispense with her services. There is no fact more patent than this. It is a proud reflection that the fact is so, and at the same time it cells upon North Carolina to render services in proportion to her power, or else bow her head in shame in the disgraceful charge of being a laggard in her own cause. She has won too much honor for this. Her glory is an inheritance to her children too sacred to be dimmed by a momentary impatience. It becemes, therefore, the duty of her rulers and the guardians of her laws to preserve her name and fame forever free from the charga of betraying, to the smallest extent, her covenanted faith.

The only honest course for a State composing the Confederacy is, *to give her all to the contest now raging, or to quit the field at once.* There can be no divided service compatible either with honor or safety.

But to return to the sobject of our comments. It has become the established usage with the judiciary of the States to construe the acts of the Confederate Congress, and in this way to render the operation of a general law dependent upon the individual opinion of the judges of the States. Probably this evil arises from the want of a Confederate tribunal in a great measure. Not only judges, but the executives of the several States have become judicial tribunals, and every law of Congress must ran the gauntlet of the interpretation of the authorities of the Confederate Government, of the Governors of the different States, and of the several judges of those States.

We have observed with regret a recent order of the Governor, by which he commands the officers of the State to resist by force, the arrest of any person claimed as a conscript, who has once been discharged by the decision of a State Judge.

We object to the order on this distinct ground: by it the Governor assumes that function of the judiciary. His claims for himself—indirectly it may be, but none the less certainly—tha power to construe every law passad by Congress. And he not only becomes the Judge, bnt he is the executor of his own decrees. Tnis combination of executive und judicial officers, is positively forbidden by every constitution known to Americans.

We should rather see the Governor occupy the position of an umpire to reconcile tha claims of the General Government and the rights of the citizen. But he has assumed the position of an avowed advocate of the supremacy of the State Judges, and has in advance decided all cases against the claims of the Confederate Government.

We look with alarm upon these unsettled and conflicting claims. They present a state of things most grateful to mischief-makers of nvery class; they offer opportunity for disaffection to rapidly undermine the strength and efficiency of the army, and they lead to just such a confusion of rights and uncertainty of duties which have ever tempted the smbitious to grasp at forbidden power, and the people to covet the quiet of despotism rather than enjoy a nominal liberty at the price of eternal alarms.

THE RECEPTION OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The Chattenooga *Rebel*, in an editorial on the 28th, expresses indignation at Lincoln's attempt to make the Southern Confederacy the Botany Bay of the North, and advises the return of Vallandigham to the Federal lines as a professed public enemy.

In a leader of the 29th, it speaks in a milder strain, as follows:

"We have little to say in addition to whet we have already said in regard to the case of Mr. Vallandigham. Had we consulted our feelings, perhaps we would have said less, or remained silent altogether. How natural it is that we all feel kindly toward Mr. Vallandigham. But duty before feelings always in an emergency. We are quite sure that no one will appreciate the force of our remarks more clearly, or accept them in franker spirit, than the subject himself. Upon the mind of a weak man they might istl nsrshly, as the first token of public opinion, but to his enlightened liberality, they will come in a shape more charitable than ill-natured or violent, for our counsel is sincere, and, we believe, also correct. Seriously, we do not doubt the course which he will adopt. We really consider his prospects to be Governor of Ohio very fair. We wish them realized, because he is a peace man—an able and honest one. With such a man as President of the United States, we could always remain at peace. He is our style of men, and as such we do not wish him consigned to the obscurity and misfortune of an exile where he is powerless for good. While he is with us, let us show him how deeply we can sympathize with a foeman worthy of our steel—a generous enemy. Let him take away with him no ill feeling. Let him understond, as no one is better able to do, the motives which prompt us—motives of public duty mingled with great personal admiration. We admire McClellan, and we admire Bubll also. We admire any man of courage and capacity, who has waged this war upon Christian principles. We admire Mr. Vallandigham more than all, because he was against the war at the start, and has kept his faith untarnished ever since. His crowning speech at the last Congress we pronounced at the time the finest document of the present age, and we entertain for the author nothing but respect and kindness."

On the 29th it says, in another leader:

"His [Vallandigham's] road, which leeds up the steep ascent of the future, is direct and gas-lighted all tha way. It leads first out of some Confederate port to Nassau, thence to Canada, and finally to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio. The return of Napoleon from Elba was the signal for a general reaction in France. Thonsands flocked to him on the instant. Nothing could keep the 'Little Corporal'—bars nor iron, nor prison nor island. He stood once more on his native hearth. The superstition of the popular heart clung to him, and he triumphed. Let Mr. Vallandigham's return be as speedy. Let the absence of a single month find him issuing a address to the people of his State from Lower Canada, proclaiming these things to them:

'I, a loyal citizen of the Union, and a soldier thereof and of freedom, banished against law and constitution; thrown, contrary to my will, across the lines of the public enemy, whose retusal to receive and recognize me establishes before all men my patriotism and honor; I, C. L. Vallandigham, persecuted, exiled, mobbed and coerced by cowardly tyrants and by bayonels, but not dead or dumb, issue these words, and declere myself a candidate for Governor of Ohio.'

The effect would be magical."

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 27th has the following acconnt of Vallandigham's arrival in the rebel lines:

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But what should our Goverument do in response to this demoniacal outrage of our enemies? A hundred, who have kept themselves out of harm's way ever since the war began—who never saw an armed Yankee, and never smait his powder—will cry out precipitately, 'Raise the black flag!' Perhaps it will come to that. Perhaps other issues already fixed upon us by our enemies, will bring us to that. We look for it almost any day.

In reference to this new policy of brutality, we think we should begin by appealing to the civilized world. The nations of the earth will hear us. They do not recognize us as a nation, but they do as a belligerent. It is as a belligerent that we now complain. Lincoln is transcending the rights of a belligerent. He is employing methods permissible only among savages. We should not appeal to the Comanches or Sioux against him, though even they would, doubtless, be ashamed of him. But we may and should call upon England and France, to say whether *they* consider such atrocities allowable. We should demand of them whether their character as Christian nations brings any *duties* with it. And if, indeed, the general sentiment and physical power of Christendom is inadequate to the task of repressing barbarism within the geographical limits of civilization, let us at least demand of the nations of the earth that they hold us guiltless, and so record it on the pages of history, from we, too, shall raise the cry of 'No quarter to the foe,' as raise it we must and will.

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"honorable peace," a phrase which of late has become an dear to many. The peace they offer is one whese only stipnlstions are unconditional obedisnce to the will of Lincoln, and a full surrender of every privnte right and every power the State has heretofore claimed.

North Carolina's aid to tha present struggle has been great and important, and her troops in the field and resources at home occnny a distinguished plsee in the history of this revolution. The Confedorney cannot dispense with her services. There is no fact more patent than this. It is a proud reflection that the fact is so, and at the same time it cells upon North Carolina to render services in proportion to her power, or else bow her head in shame in the disgraceful charge of being a laggard in her own cause. She has won too much honor for this. Her glory is an inheritance to her children too sacred to be dimmed by a momentary impatience. It becemes, therefore, the duty of her rulers and the guardians of her laws to preserve her name and fame forever free from the charga of betraying, to the smallest extent, her covenanted faith.

The only honest course for a State composing the Confederacy is, *to give her all to the contest now raging, or to quit the field at once.* There can be no divided service compatible either with honor or safety.

But to return to the sobject of our comments. It has become the established usage with the judiciary of the States to construe the acts of the Confederate Congress, and in this way to render the operation of a general law dependent upon the individual opinion of the judges of the States. Probably this evil arises from the want of a Confederate tribunal in a great measure. Not only judges, but the executives of the several States have become judicial tribunals, and every law of Congress must ran the gauntlet of the interpretation of the authorities of the Confederate Government, of the Governors of the different States, and of the several judges of those States.

We have observed with regret a recent order of the Governor, by which he commands the officers of the State to resist by force, the arrest of any person claimed as a conscript, who has once been discharged by the decision of a State Judge.

We object to the order on this distinct ground: by it the Governor assumes that function of the judiciary. His claims for himself—indirectly it may be, but none the less certainly—tha power to construe every law passad by Congress. And he not only becomes the Judge, bnt he is the executor of his own decrees. Tnis combination of executive und judicial officers, is positively forbidden by every constitution known to Americans.

We should rather see the Governor occupy the position of an umpire to reconcile tha claims of the General Government and the rights of the citizen. But he has assumed the position of an avowed advocate of the supremacy of the State Judges, and has in advance decided all cases against the claims of the Confederate Government.

We look with alarm upon these unsettled and conflicting claims. They present a state of things most grateful to mischief-makers of nvery class; they offer opportunity for disaffection to rapidly undermine the strength and efficiency of the army, and they lead to just such a confusion of rights and uncertainty of duties which have ever tempted the smbitious to grasp at forbidden power, and the people to covet the quiet of despotism rather than enjoy a nominal liberty at the price of eternal alarms.

THE RECEPTION OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The Chattenooga *Rebel*, in an editorial on the 28th, expresses indignation at Lincoln's attempt to make the Southern Confederacy the Botany Bay of the North, and advises the return of Vallandigham to the Federal lines as a professed public enemy.

In a leader of the 29th, it speaks in a milder strain, as follows:

"We have little to say in addition to whet we have already said in regard to the case of Mr. Vallandigham. Had we consulted our feelings, perhaps we would have said less, or remained silent altogether. How natural it is that we all feel kindly toward Mr. Vallandigham. But duty before feelings always in an emergency. We are quite sure that no one will appreciate the force of our remarks more clearly, or accept them in franker spirit, than the subject himself. Upon the mind of a weak man they might istl nsrshly, as the first token of public opinion, but to his enlightened liberality, they will come in a shape more charitable than ill-natured or violent, for our counsel is sincere, and, we believe, also correct. Seriously, we do not doubt the course which he will adopt. We really consider his prospects to be Governor of Ohio very fair. We wish them realized, because he is a peace man—an able and honest one. With such a man as President of the United States, we could always remain at peace. He is our style of men, and as such we do not wish him consigned to the obscurity and misfortune of an exile where he is powerless for good. While he is with us, let us show him how deeply we can sympathize with a foeman worthy of our steel—a generous enemy. Let him take away with him no ill feeling. Let him understond, as no one is better able to do, the motives which prompt us—motives of public duty mingled with great personal admiration. We admire McClellan, and we admire Bubll also. We admire any man of courage and capacity, who has waged this war upon Christian principles. We admire Mr. Vallandigham more than all, because he was against the war at the start, and has kept his faith untarnished ever since. His crowning speech at the last Congress we pronounced at the time the finest document of the present age, and we entertain for the author nothing but respect and kindness."

On the 29th it says, in another leader:

"His [Vallandigham's] road, which leeds up the steep ascent of the future, is direct and gas-lighted all tha way. It leads first out of some Confederate port to Nassau, thence to Canada, and finally to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio. The return of Napoleon from Elba was the signal for a general reaction in France. Thonsands flocked to him on the instant. Nothing could keep the 'Little Corporal'—bars nor iron, nor prison nor island. He stood once more on his native hearth. The superstition of the popular heart clung to him, and he triumphed. Let Mr. Vallandigham's return be as speedy. Let the absence of a single month find him issuing a address to the people of his State from Lower Canada, proclaiming these things to them:

'I, a loyal citizen of the Union, and a soldier thereof and of freedom, banished against law and constitution; thrown, contrary to my will, across the lines of the public enemy, whose retusal to receive and recognize me establishes before all men my patriotism and honor; I, C. L. Vallandigham, persecuted, exiled, mobbed and coerced by cowardly tyrants and by bayonels, but not dead or dumb, issue these words, and declere myself a candidate for Governor of Ohio.'

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and given neither further explanation nor warning: and we will, by all necessary measures, in our own discretion and at our own pleasure, take care that they shall not gain by barbarities, what they confess they cannot secure by courage and prowess.

We understand the miserable coward ideas on which the foe is acting. Indeed, he is shameless enough to confess them. His superior numbers, his superior equipments, his ships, his foreign soldiers, his negro allies, on which he has successively trusted, and been successively disappointed, are now replaced in his calculations by the attempt to starve our women and children! God shall smite such uncommon villains, or make us his instruments to do so. In vain they will practice such barbarities as the plunder and exile of these helpless ones. Such deeds cannot prosper or go unavenged."

THE BATTLE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BRAGG TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, TULLAHOMA, Tenn., May 13, 1863.

General Orders No. 109.—The Commanding General announces to his army another great victory on the banks of the Rappahannock.

Another vast army from the North, under a selected General, attacked the Army of Virginia, and, baffled and beaten, has again sought shelter under the protection of its guns beyond the river.

The battle of the Rappahannock is blazoned on banners bright with many trimmphs and obscured by no defeat.

Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee, let us emulate the deeds of the Army of Virginia!

We cannot surpass them! Let us make them proud to call us brothers! Let us make the Cumberland and the Ohio classic as the Rappahannock and the Potomac.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Com.
Official: W. W. Mackall, Chief of Staff.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

Adjt. Taliaferro, of the Fourteenth Georgia Volnntaers, reports a loss of 8 killed and 9 wounded in that regimsnt at Chancellorsville. He closes his report with this paragraph:

"The Fourteenth, together with the other regiments composing Tinman' Georgia brigade, on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, charged the notorious Sickles brigade in their formidable intrenchments near Chancellorsville, completely routing them, killing and wounding many and taking a number of prisoners, among the rest, Brig.-Gen. Hayes and two Colonels. The Fourteenth Georgia performed their brilliant charge without having a single bayonet fixed."

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON ON SECESSION.

The Savennah *Republican* contains an interesting letter from Herschel V. Johnson, Senator from Georgia in the rebel Congress, in defence of a bill, which he introduced last Winter, providing an amendment to the Constitution of the Confederate States. The amendment proposed to incorporate the doctrine of secession into the Constitution, so that there could be no mistake about it in the future. It provided that when any State being aggrieved by any act of Congress shall by convention declare the act to be unconstitutional, Congress shall call a convention of the States, and if the act is not approved by two-thirds of the States, it shall be void; but if it is affirmed and no adjustment can be made satisfactory to the complaining State, that State shall, if it choose, be allowed to secede in peace. Surely this seemn very reasonable, if the secession doctrine is adopted. It was objected that the amendment was unnecessary. But Mr. Johnson says that the right of secession is not in so many words recognized in the Constitution, and he fears that in the future trouble may arise on this question. He fears that Congress may exceed its delegated powers. He thinks that e conrention of States furnishes a much better arbiter between a discontented State and the Confederate Government than e Supreme Court. He says that "the Supreme Court of the United States had, at the time of secession, become so imbued with the party spirit of the day, that it was an unsafe umpire between the States and thn United States."

Another consideration which, Mr. Johnson thinks, commends his amendment, is that it would put an end to all Congressional compromises. He says that the various compromises were a canker upon the United States Government down to the day of disruption, and that they were submitted to by the South, because resistance promised wer snd bloodshed. In the closing paragraph of his letter he says:

"Independence gained, I want good government, stable government, enduing government. Without it independence is worth but little, whatever it may cost of blood and treasure."

COL. GRIERSON ON THE WAR PATH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.

Intelligence has been received at Meridian, Miss., that Gaizeson is again on the tramp, and striking across the country at a point below Enterprise, with the intention of again "canvassing the State."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A substitute agent was recently ridden on e rail in the vicinity of Mobile, by members of the Seventeenth Alabama regiment, whom be had annoyed.

—Some women, a few days since, administered twenty lashes to a tory, in Lee County, Va., near the Tennessee line.

—The Round Mountain Iron Works, lately destroyed by our forces, are being rapidly rebuilt.

—An establishment for the manufacture of pistol caps is about starting in Macon, Ga.

—Pineapples are selling for $10 apiece at Mobile, Ala.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Band of Guerrillas at Liberty Broken Up.

The Reported Movement of Rebels to Reinforce Johnston.

MURFREESBORO, Sunday, June 7.

Col. Wilder, of the mounted infantry, has returned from another highly successful expedition to Liberty. He broke up a band of guerrillas, taking all their horses and sixty-two prisoners.

Deserters represent that the Mississippi troops in Bragg's army are in a state of mutiny. The Forty-first, Col. Tucker, have been under heavy guard for several days.

Portions of Breckinridge's and McCown's divisions, which were reported to have gone to Mississippi, are still in our front.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Triune, which is as yet unexplained.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Official Report of the Fight at Gum Swamp.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

The following official report has been received at headquarters of the Army of the United States:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEWBERN, N. C., June 2, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

General: Referring to my brief report of May 22, I have the honor to report, that learning from Col. J. Richard Jones, commanding outposts, that he deemed it possible to capture the enemy's outpost regiments at Gum Swamp, eight miles from Kinston, I ordered Col. Lee's brigade, consisting of the Fifth, Twenty-fifth and Forty-sixth Massachusetts regiments, three pieces of Booos' battery and a battaliton of cavalry, to report to him.

Col. Jones ordered the Fifth, Twenty-fifth and Forth-sixth, with the artillery and cavalry, under the command of Col. Pierson, Fifth Massachusetts, to advance up the railroad and Dover road, to attack the enemy's work in front, while the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, under the immediate command of Col. Jones, took a path through the swamp, to reach the rear of the enemy's position.

The main column, under Col. Pierson, met the enemy's pickets at daylight of the 22d, and, driving them in, commenced an attack on the front. Col. Jones, with his command—owing to the character of the road they had taken, and tha men having to go by single file—did nol arrive at the desired place until 9 A. M. On arriving in the rear of the enemy's position, Col. Jones deployed such batteries of his command as could be used to adventage, opened fire and advanced. The enemy fired a few desultory volleys, then broke and fled in great confusion, taking to the swamps, and escaping by paths known only to themselves.

On hearing the firing of Col. Jones' command, Col. Pierson advanced his command and entered the work in front; after securing the prisoners (one huadred and sixty-five) and spoils, demolishing the enemy's works, and resting his men, Col. Jones made a demonstration and show of advance on Kinston. At dusk the same evening his pickets were driven in, and he fonnd himself attacked by the enemy in force and with artillery. He, in obedience to orders, at once returned, followed by the enemy, and reached our outpost finn without loss.

Col. Lee's brigade were put on cars in waiting, and returned to their camps.

The enemy mortified at the success of Col. Jones, and being strongly reinforced from Goldsboro, reattacknd our outpost finn on thn afternoon of thn 23d. I sent out a supporting force to Col. Jones, and the enemy warn rennised at every point, bnt with a great loss in us and the service, in the death of Col. Jones, who was shot through the heart, as he was leading on two companies of his regiment to dislodge the enemy from a position he had taken up.

By tha death of Col. Jones, a most brave, zealous and abla officer has been lost to thn service in this Department.

I havn the honor to inclose a list of casualties and a list of prisoners and articles captured.

I have the honor to be, vary respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

List of prisoners, &c., captnred on the late expedition to Gom Swamp, Col. J. Richard Jones, Commanding: 165 prisoners, 28 horses, 3 ambulances and 2 baggage-wagons, (teams,) 1 12-pounder howitzer, with limber; 60 muskets end equipments, 11,000 reunds of ammunition.

Casualties: Two killed, five wounded and one missing.

Return of the New-York Engineer Regiment.

The Engineer brigade of the Army of the Potomac, under commano of Brig.-Gen. Benham, consisis nf the following corps:

The battalion of United Stales Regular Engineers, now commanded by Capt. Turnbull, lately by Capt. Rzasa, of 1bat corps; the Fifteenth New-York Volunteer Engineers, under Col. Coloate, late under Col. Murphy, principally from the City of New-York; and the Fiftieth regiment New-York Volunteer Engineers, under Lieut.-Col. W. H. Pattis, late under Col. Srawaar, principally from the western and central part nf this State.

The Fifteenth regiment, a portion nf which is now returning at the expiration of their two-years' term of service, leavss about 400 men still in the service for enother year.

This regiment has rendered most valuable service in the recent crossing and recrossing of the Rappahannock; and contributed most essentially, both to the rapid advance of the army and to its safe retreat. We copy the complimentary ordsr of Gen. Benham to the Engineer Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 13, 1863.

General Order No. 14.—The General commanding the Engineer Brigade feels it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to testify to their sarvices, and express his warmest approbation of their unremitting labors and gallient conduct during the late movements of the army across the Rappahannock.

This brigade, at times temporarily assisted by other fina regiments of this army, has, during this eight daye' struggle, laid down and removed nine different bridges over the river, each from 100 to 140 yards in length, and five of these have been retaid at other points, making fourteen bridges in all, at different distances along the line of the ths river for 25 to 30 miles, in one case two bridges were, as ordered, taken up after darkness had set in, were transported some 16 miles over bad roads, and were ready for being laid at thn points ordered within some 10 to 11 hours, a feat believed to be unprecedented with such bridges, either in our own or any other country.

And through all these labors and exposures—whether in the laying of the first bridges, when the oarsmen of the brigade so gallantly exposed themselves (as was necessary) more than all others, or in the laying of the bridges, as in the lower position at Banks' Ford, under a severn fire of shot and shell, or in the heroic night-struggle for the preservation and repairing of their bridges during ths flood of the river at the Upper Ford, on which so much depended—in all cases, from every field officer in command of a bridge, through every junior officer, to the youngest private in the brigade (as far as known to your General) the highest and most unflinching devotion to duty has been shown, and the brigade deserves, as it has received, universal commendation.

Along this line of river *it has been wanted everywhere—and it has been everywhere when wanted*; and in this movement, at least, it has earned the proud motto of the British Corps of Englaeers: "*Ubique, quo fas et gloria ducunt*"—for it has been *everywhere where right and glory lead.* By order of Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham.
S. M. Wahn, Jr., Lieut., A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Honors to Gen. Ward.

HE IS ENTERTAINED AT A BANQUET BY HIS FRIENDS.

On Saturday evening a number of military and civic personal friends of Brig.-Gen. Wasn testified their high appreciation of his merits by a banquet at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Among the guests present were Gen. Sickles, Gen. S. B. Hayes, Col. L. B. Hayman, Col. Roome, Capt. J. M. Cooney, Lieut. C. L. Ford, Lieut. T. J. Lee, Lieut. Raphael, Elliot C. Cowdin, Rufus F. Andrews, Richard Busteed and Ethan Allen. The entertainment was magnificent in the extreme, and wes well worthy the brave officer in honor of whom it was prepared. The Chairman on the occasion was Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, who, at the proper time, opened the intellectual part of the proceedings with a brief but eloquent speech, in which he referred to the manly and soldierly attributes of Gen. Wash.

Gen. Wadd, upon rising to respond, was greeted with vociferous cheers. He acknowledged the compliment paid him in a few fitly-chosen words, which were well received by the company.

Surveyor Andrews then made an exceedingly energetic and appropriate speech, and was followed by Gen. Sickles, Richard Busteed and others. Numerous toasts were drank and responded to, and it was not till a late hour that the company dispersed.

The following letter was received from Gen. Meagher:

No. 127 Fifth-avenue, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

My Dear Sir: I regret sincerely that an engagement from which I cannot be relieved, and which was made early this week, compels me to leave the City this afternoon, and consequently deprives me of the very great gratification I showed—thanks to your friendly and flattering invitation—otherwise enjoy in company with the friends of Brig.-Gen. Ward, whose presence here amongst us is most cordially welcome. Believe me, this is no formal apology. It is the expression of a thorough and sincere respect, for my relations with Gen. Wash in military life have been to me of the pleasantest character, and I have in many scenes of hardships and danger learned to regard him as a soldier of the first order, whose conrage and intelligence in the field is but the more conspicuous expression and all-development of his valuable qualities as a man in private life. True and stanuch to the honor of the United States in the war of Mexico, he has, in this war, where the authority as well as the honor of the Republic is at stake, nobly stationed himself, striving boldly by his sword, and not by any mean political trick or infinnence, to win that bright star, of which I heartily hope we may all see on his broad shoniders the twin companion before many weeks pass by. Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours, very truly,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
To A. M. Palmer, Esq.

Gen. Ward Gone to Washington.

Last evening Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward received a telegram from Washington, informing him that his presence was immediately required in that city. He left in the 7 P. M. train, and will, consequently, be unable to attend the military reception to-day.

The Military Rnonption To-Day.

The reception of the Thirty-seventh end Thirty-eighth New-York regimenis, to-day, will be

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3653. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONTINENTAL.

No Further Assaults Made at Port Hudson.

The Rebel Garrison to be Starved Out.

The Bombardment Steadily Progressing.

A Proposition from the Rebel Commander to Surrender on Conditions.

General Banks Wants an Unconditional Surrender.

The Reports of Losses in the Battles of the 27th Much Exaggerated.

The steamship *Continental*, from New Orleans on the 2d inst., arrived at this port last night. She brings later news from Port Hudson, with assurances that the siege was progressing satisfactorily. The following dispatch, apparently semi-official, appears in the *Era* of the 2d.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, May 28, 1863.

To the Editor of The Era:

A severe battle was fought here yesterday by the forces under Maj-General BANKS and the rebel garrison in Port Hudson.

The loss was considerable on both sides, but will fall far short of the first estimate.

Our forces advanced to the enemy's works, and hold their position to-day. A. G. H.

The following announcement is appended to the dispatch by the *Era:*

"Since the above dispatch was written, we have obtained the most satisfactory information in regard to the progress of the siege of Port Hudson, but which, from prudential motives, we refrain from publishing. Our friends may, however, rest assured that *our forces are gradually gaining on the enemy, and a few days will decide the fate of that rebel stronghold.*"

The funeral of Lieut. WROTNOWSKI, Topographical Engineer on Gen. WEITZEL'S Staff, killed in the recent engagement before Port Hudson, took place on the afternoon of the 1st from St. Patrick's Church, Camp-street.

The following is from the *Picayune:*

"It is announced that Mr. JAMES J. MCGUIRK, who came passenger on the *Mississippi*, yesterday, is appointed to the position of Assistant Postmaster of the New-Orleans office. Mr. MCGUIRK is, we believe, a citizen of Lowell, Mass."

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Continental* for favors.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

Bayou Sara—Seizure of a Rebel Telegraph Office—Visit to Gen. Payne's Headquarters—A Trip of Inspection with Gen. Banks—Gens. Grover, Augur and Sherman—Death of Maj. A. Haffkills—The Struggle Begun—Gen. Augur's Headquarters—The Brilliant Battle of Plain Store.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PORT HUDSON, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

I take a stray opportunity—things that don't occur often at this distance and with such heavy work on hand—to send you a few lines by a mail going to Baton Rouge.

I think my last was dated from Bayou Sara, on Friday, 22d. I was off the next morning for Morganzia, on the right bank of the Mississippi, between which place and Bayou Sara the day was mainly passed in going backwards and forwards, conveying troops and ammunition to the momentous field of action.

The only thing of consequence that occurred while at Bayou Sara, was the discovery and seizure by Mr. CONWAY (formerly operator at Harper's Ferry) and Mr. FAIRFAX, correspondent of the New Orleans *Era*, of a lot of recent telegraphic correspondence of the rebels. One of them had the important information "JACKSON is dead." A number of very important documents were found which would have been of great consequence to us a short time ago, but were now of no avail to effect our designs in any way. Mr. CONWAY skillfully applied his little pocket instrument to the wires, and finding a very distinct current, called upon two or three of his *rebel* brethren to try and inveigle them into a conversation; but they were too wide-awake, knowing evidently that the place was in our hands. A little later Mr. CONWAY tried the same experiment elsewhere, and got, for his pains, the laconic and amusing reply: "Go to ——."!

In the bright moonlit night of Saturday I left Bayou Sara in an ambulance wagon, for the headquarters of Gen. BANKS, who had gone forward. After threading our way through, to me, interminable woods, varied now and then by boggy fords, and fancying more than once that we had lost our way, we arrived at midnight at the headquarters of Gen. PAINE, now in command of Gen. EMORY'S division—the latter being kept at New-Orleans by an acute disease that absolutely prohibits his riding on horseback.

These headquarters were located in the large sugar-house of Col. CHAMBERS, where I laid down for the night upon the floor near the sugar-boilers, and woke up, after a delightful sleep, to find myself as sweet a fellow as molasses smeared over me from head to foot could make me.

The next morning, Sunday, 24th, I accompanied Gen. PAINE'S division, which moved away toward the centre right at 11 o'clock and bivouacked about two or three miles from CHAMBERS' plantation, awaiting further orders. Heavy cannonading commenced in the direction of Port Hudson at 1 o'clock, and lasted till nearly 4. We presumed it was our own gunboats at work, and saw the shells distinctly bursting. So continuous was it, that several times I counted four distinct explosions in the air at the same time.

Having nothing to see here for the present, I left in the afternoon of Monday, 25th, for the headquarters of Gen. BANKS, in the house of Mr. RILEY, deeply embedded among shady trees. I had scarcely arrived when twenty rebel prisoners were brought in—among them a Major—captured by a party of the formidable Illinois cavalry.

The scene presented at headquarters to-night was extremely interesting. At a table on the lawn, in the dark shade of the fine old trees, sat Gens. BANKS, AUGUR, WEITZEL, SHERMAN, DWIGHT, PAINE, ANDREWS, and Col. GARRESON, in close consultation until midnight. It would have been interesting to know all that passed in that consultation, on the eve of such mighty events, but it was evident that the cheerfulness which prevailed carried with it no symptoms of failure.

I rode out, during the day, to the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. GROVER, and found him located close to the first rebel rifle-pits, which he had so gallantly carried the day before. The following is a brief sketch of that dashing little action: Gen. GROVER started from Newport, six miles from Port Hudson, at 8 A. M. on Sunday, the 24th, taking the Clinton direct road; the Second brigade in advance, under Col. KIMBALL, of the Twelfth Maine, and the Twenty-fourth Connecticut thrown out as skirmishers along the whole road, through dense woods. They met no opposition until they encountered the outer rifle-pits about 11½ o'clock. The reserve of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut was sent in the woods which flank the pits, and after a brisk and hard engagement of only half an hour, drove out the enemy and took possession.

Gen. GROVER then took a position right on the edge of the woods, 800 yards from the main portion of enemy's works, but owing to the position of the land could only bring two pieces into play, and an artillery fight commenced, lasting from 1 to 6 o'clock, and leaving our men in their position. During the artillery engagement, Gen. GROVER went to the front, and a Parrot shot struck his horse's foreleg, breaking it off. This was about 2 o'clock.

A very few hours before my arrival at Gen. GROVER'S quarters, they had had another little brush with the enemy.

At about 9 A. M. they made a dash at our pickets, but a force under Col. DIGGS, Thirteenth Connecticut, commanding Third brigade in advance to-day, charged them out and held his position, within about 400 yards of the main works. Going down the steep road to the rifle pit we had taken, and turning sharply up the hill to the right, a very few yards brought me to the spot above indicated, and full in view of the enemy's works, glistening in the sunlight almost within reach of one's voice. "Here is where one of our men was shot this morning, Sir," said a soldier mournfully to me; and, looking down, I saw I was standing on the edge of a dark purple patch of fresh blood.

On the morning following—Tuesday—Gen. BANKS was good enough to let me ride with him and Gen. ARNOLD, Chief of Artillery, and his Staff, and a body-guard of the Fourth Wisconsin, to make a circuit of our ground and see so much of our position as will enable me to form a correct idea of the terrible struggle in which we are already engaged. We first visited Gen. GROVER, where I again saw the rebel defences from the position before described—then passed on to Gen. AUGUR'S headquarters, and thence to Gen. SHERMAN'S. I cannot now even allude to what these arrangements are, beyond saying that, taken with the coöperation of our fleet on the river, it is one of the most skillful and comprehensive plan I ever heard of, and one which cannot possibly fail to reduce this stubborn stronghold of the enemy.

On arriving at Gen. SHERMAN'S I was shocked beyond measure on inquiring for my friend Maj. HAFFKILL, to learn that he had died only half an hour ago, from a rifle shot. Gen. BANKS and Staff went into the hospital close by to take a last look at him, and, as I stood over his inanimate form, I saw him move one thumb—the last spasmodic effort of life.

The very morning on which I saw him, Maj. HAFFKILL was coming from Springfield, landing to join Gen. BANKS' headquarters; but, unfortunately, mistaking his road, passed between the headquarters of Gens. AUGUR and SUSSMAN, right up to the rebel pickets. He was attended by nobody but his faithful and now disconsolate aid, Corporal THOMAS NUGENT, from whom I glean the record of the last few hours of the gallant Major.

As soon as he came upon the pickets, he drew his sword, galloped up to the rebel soldier and told him to surrender, which he did, throwing down his gun. Four other then appeared among the bushes and all deliberately fired, one shot penetrating the Major's lungs, and another hitting his horse in the neck. Maj. HAFFKILL—not seeing the other four men—exclaimed "the rascal has shot me after surrendering." The rebels, after firing, had all run away. Corp. NUGENT supported the bleeding and fainting form of the Major as long as he could on his horse, and then got him into a mule wagon with entrenchment tools, which happened fortunately in the hand, and had him immediately conveyed to Gen. SHERMAN'S hospital.

While there Corp. NUGENT, having heard from the surgeon that the wound was mortal, and that he could not survive more than an hour or two, asked him if there was anything he wished to say. The Major—still thinking of nothing but his duty—gave him some business message to his superior officer, Maj. HOUSTON. When reluctantly forced to say that he alluded to matters of a private nature, as his wound was mortal, Corp. NUGENT says he turned to him a look of the most painful significance, and asked deliberately if he meant he was going to die. When sadly informed that it was so, "Then, NUGENT," said the brave man, "I die like a gentleman and a soldier."

Maj. A. HAFFKILL was a Danish nobleman, a polished and highly educated officer, who had never been out of military service since his boyhood—holding the position of Aid-de-Camp to the King of Denmark, and possessing honorary badges and titles signed by his Majesty, of which the outer world knew nothing, but which the Major felt proud of making known among his intimate friends.

When this war broke out, Maj. HAFFKILL—in the true spirit of chivalry, and conscious of his knowledge of his profession—obtained permission to come here and distinguish himself—with the proviso from his Danish Majesty, (which I have myself seen,) that whenever he wished to return to his native land, his former position and honors were open to him.

He originally came out in the humble position of Assistant Engineer under Gen. BANKS, never doubting that his military talents and experience would insure him speedy promotion as soon as he could acquire some little knowledge of our language, of which he then knew nothing. He soon found employment in the fortifications of Baton Rouge, which are pronounced by all judges the very finest in the country, and which, it is well known, are due mainly to the scientific skill of Major HAFFKILL, who planned and superintended them from beginning to end. Latterly he was promoted to the rank of Major of the Third Native Guards, (colored,)—a regiment against which he had no prejudice, for he often told me that, with such *discipline* as he could count upon in our colored regiments, he expected to make better troops of them than we could ever form out of white men, without that leading soldierly qualification.

Major HAFFKILL was not generally known and appreciated as he ought to have been. His imperfect acquaintance with our language—which he was, however, acquiring with wonderful rapidity—added to his innate modesty, and consciousness of his inherent worth, made him stand aloof from all that vulgar braggadocia by which men too often jump over the heads of their superiors in this country. It was only the favored few admitted to his confidence who can really know how true and noble a man I write of—noble beyond any mere consideration of title. I was his fellow-passenger on board the *North Star* with Gen. BANKS' Expedition, and through the medium of a foreign language, was fortunately able to exchange thought with this quiet, unobtruding stranger, and the acquaintance thus accidentally made soon ripened into lasting friendship. If this honest tribute to the memory of a good man should fall into the hands of any of his friends, they will rejoice with me to know that he died as he lived—"a gentleman and a soldier."

I must here close my letter; partly because the mail is about to leave, and partly because the miscellaneous events now floating around me have not yet become matters of history that a correspondent could or should touch upon. Yesterday was a bloody day, but with everything in it promising glory and success to our arms. To-day opens upon another scene of the dreadful drama, the *denouement* of which no one doubts. I leave all detail of my next, for in this din and turmoil it is not easy to arrange one's thoughts, even if I had the opportunity of communicating them to paper.

Our army is coeering itself with glory; the *black* portion of it will take the world by surprise. I shall send you a word of these people that will astonish your readers. Let us hear no more nonsense about negroes not being "able to fight."

I am concluding this letter from the headquarters of that brave soldier and polished gentleman, Maj.-Gen. AUGUR. On moving from Gen. BANKS' old headquarters to this place, the rumor had somehow got afloat that Gen. AUGUR had been killed. It was, therefore, with no little delight that on arriving, I found him suffering from nothing more than fatigue at his overwhelming duties.

Not having yet had a chance of forwarding you any account of the battle of Plains Church, I will now try and give you a brief description of that really splendid engagement.

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR left Baton Rouge on Wednesday, the 20th, marched about sixteen miles, and bivouacked with Gen. DOPLER, commanding brigade, at Merritt's plantation, getting there about 6 P. M.

On the 21st they resumed march at 6 A. M. by the Bayou Sara road; Gen. DUDLEY leading. Capt. GONFREY, of the First Louisiana cavalry, commanding two companies, had been scouting, and first discovered the enemy at Plain's store, (a large, open plain, surrounded on all sides by woods, and well adapted to artillery fighting; about four miles from Merrill's plantation, just as he was emerging from the wood.

Col. DUDLEY immediately received orders to come up and threw out his regiments in the following manner: the Second Louisiana (white) to act as skirmishers and pick their way on the right, as close as possible to the edge of the wood without being discovered.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York, Col. HARROWAR, was to keep as near the Second Louisiana, Col. PAINE, as possible, on their left, without joining them. The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York, temporarily commanded by Lt. Col. GOFF, was thrown out on the left in the thick woods, while the Thirtieth Massachusetts, Lt. Col. BULLOCK, and Fiftieth Massachusetts, Col. MASSON, was kept nearly to the front, in supporting distance. Col. CHAPIN, commanding First brigade, remained in the rear with his forces. The enemy's artillery consisted of a light battery and large twenty pound parrot, and three of the field pieces were immediately in front of Plain's store, commanding the road.

The Fifth United States regular battery, Lieut. RAWLEY, was placed within one-half mile of their gun, at the point at which we first discovered them. At 9 A. M. the enemy's artillery commenced playing with great rapidity, but directing their fire too much to our left. Our artillery kept replying, and the artillery duel lasted for two hours.

Capt. P. E. HOLCOMB of the Second Vermont battery, was now ordered up with one section of his battery to the same place in the road, and there opening a very rapid and skillful fire upon the enemy, silenced them in about one-quarter of an hour. The enemy then retired very precipitately—part going to the right and part to the left.

Our forces then advanced, and at 2 P. M. took possession of Plain's stone building, which is at the immediate junction of the Jackson and Port Hudson Railroads; while our cavalry was sent forward to discover the position of the enemy, and we began to make preparations for passing the night.

In about an hour, however, the enemy opened a heavy cannonading to the right of the Jackson road, and about one mile ahead. Capt. HOLCOMB, of the Twenty-second Vermont battery, with his battery of Sawyer guns, was now placed just beyond the fork of the road, to the right, and opened fire. Our infantry was held in readiness, right and left, and skirmishers sent out. A section of the Fifth United States artillery was also sent a short distance up the Jackson road, with the Forty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers as a support. The enemy's artillery on our right was silenced by Capt. HOLCOMB in about half an hour. They made another little faint attempt on our rear with a single piece—about 6-pound—but it amounted to nothing. Gen. AUGUR immediately sent back the Forty-eighth, and a section of the Fifth United States battery, who soon silenced them, and they were no more heard of.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. HOLCOMB for his admirable and efficient conduct on this occasion; and he was most ably supported by his Lieutenants—CHASE, DEAN and PENNEY.

While our artillery was so engaged, our infantry was no less distinguishing itself. Between 3 and 6 o'clock, the enemy—manifestly deceived as to our numbers—had rushed toward our artillery with horrible yells, and with the intention of capturing our guns. The Forty-eighth Massachusetts, placed there as a support, unfortunately gave way. Gen. AUGUR seeing this, immediately ordered up the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, Major LOVE, and the Forty-ninth Massachusetts, Col. BARTLETT. The One Hundred and Sixteenth immediately formed into line, to the left of the Jackson road, and opened a very rapid and destructive fire upon the rebels. The enemy soon broke, when the order was given to cease firing and charge bayonets, which was most rapidly and gallantly executed; the enemy flying pell-mell to the woods, in every direction. The Forty-ninth Massachusetts had been ordered to support the One Hundred and Sixteenth, and held their ground well, but were not needed for further assistance. Three distinct charges were made by the gallant One Hundred and Sixteenth in which they drove the enemy before them. I shall have much more to tell you of this regiment—they are a perfect band of heroes.

In this sharp and decisive battle the Miles legion of the enemy was almost annihilated, losing out of their 400 men, from 250 to 300 men by death, desertion, wounded and prisoners, of which last we took 90. Our losses, in all, did not exceed 100, of which 16 were killed, and—with few exceptions—the rest were only slightly wounded.

There are many victories with high-sounding names that cannot begin to compare with this one. Gen. AUGUR himself, who distinguished himself at Palo Alto, says that the battle cannot compare with it.

NEMO.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

No Engagement at Port Hudson Since the 27th—The Rebels to be Starved Out—A Proposition to Surrender on Conditions—Instances of Bravery in the Late Fight, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 2, 1863, 8½ o'clock.

The *Iberville* is just in from Baton Rouge. There has been no engagement at Port Hudson since the 27th. At the fight on that day the First Louisiana (colored) showed great pluck, marching up to the guns, within eighty paces, at double-quick, supported by the Sixth Michigan, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York and One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York, under command of Col. NELSON. These regiments are completely cut up. Of the First Louisiana only about 200 are left. On reaching the third battery of siege guns, the rebels opened on them with terrific slaughter, when they were forced to retreat, receiving heavy shot, shell and pieces of railroad iron from 12 to 18 inches long.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York took three guns from the rebels, but could not hold or use them, and were obliged to leave them.

The rebels fought with great desperation—every man being cut down at the guns of the first and second batteries.

The fight may be renewed, but it is now the policy to starve the rebels out.

Col. GARDINER, in command of the fort, sent in a flag of truce, offering to surrender, if Gen. BANKS would allow him to march out with guns, provisions, &c.; but it was declined.

One of the Staff of Gen. BANKS came down on the *Iberville* wounded in the leg. Most of the Federals wounded are shot in the legs.

Col. STAFFORD is not killed, but at the time of the fight was under arrest. Gen. AUGUR has released him, and he has joined his regiment.

Capt. CASS, Company F, First Native Guard, and Lieut. W. W. MORRIS, distinguished themselves by their daring.

There is a story that the black flag was raised by the Confederates.

Since my last, the bodies of Col. COWLES, Major GRAY and Lieut. WROTNOWSKI have arrived here and been consigned to the tomb. Lieut. W. was but 26 years of age, a Topographical Engineer on Gen. WEITZEL'S staff, with the rank of Colonel. The service in St. Patrick's Church was very impressive, and the funeral largely attended by the military and civil departments.

Everything is kept quiet as to the results of the first fight at Port Hudson. The losses will not be made known until the official dispatches are received here or sent to Washington.

On Friday, the 29th May, the Navy commenced bombarding Port Hudson, and continued all day and part of the night, without any response from the rebel batteries.

Gen. BANKS was at a place eight miles this side of Port Hudson.

An order was published on the 30th, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, May 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.—In pursuance of orders from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, the Board of Prison Inspectors, of which Lieut.-Col. JAMES SMITH, One Hundred and Twenth-eighth New-York Volunteers, is President, and also all Boards, Courts-Martial or Courts of Inquiry, which are now in session within the defences of New-Orleans, and which are composed in whole or in part of officers whose regiments are now in the field before Port Hudson, are hereby adjourned to the first Monday in July, and all officers serving on such Courts or Boards will forthwith join their respective regiments, per United States transport steamer *Fulton*, which leaves for Port Hudson at 3 P. M. to-morrow, (Sunday,) May 31.

By command of Maj.-Gen. W. H. EMORY, Brig.-Gen. Com'g. W. D. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. A. A. A. G.

On Sunday morning the transport-steamer *Fulton* passed up with many officers and reinforcements, leaving but few troops in the city. The Ninth Connecticut camped in Lafayette-square, and the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts at the Custom-house, Col. FARA commanding. The Medical Director, Dr. ALEXANDER, and his staff of surgeons, have also gone up.

There is a rumor in town that Col. STAFFORD, of the colored regiment, was captured and killed by the guerrillas.

Gen. SHERMAN has not yet had his leg amputated. The surgeons fear the result of amputation in this warm weather.

The guerrillas at Franklin are emboldened by the absence of the National army, and a few days since entered Franklin, surrounded the house of JONAS C. WHITE, editor of the *Register* and Ex-Mayor of Thibodeauxville, but he was in New-Orleans, and thus escaped.

Some ten officers' remains have arrived in town, and are being embalmed at BELL'S stables. Their names I could not obtain.

Gen. NEAL DOW is reported in town, slightly wounded.

The U. S. steamer *Quincy* is below with five mails on board. She left New-York on the 6th of May, *via* Port Royal, 27 days from New-York.

The *Continental*, leaving this morning, carries $250,000 in specie, and 27 cabin and 128 steerage passengers. The weather is quite warm; thermometer 85°; city healthy.

The British Vice-Consul, or Commercial Agent of Mobile, arrived yesterday under a flag of truce *via* the lakes. The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* says:

"T. J. CRENSHAW, Esq.—This gentleman has reached the city, bringing with him the very highest credentials of private and personal worth and character. He has been a resident of Virginia for eighteen years, and by long sojourn and association, has come to regard himself more at home in the South than in the English land of his birth.

We learn from him that he bears no commission as a British Consul, and of course without a commission there can be no foundation for a Federal exequatur. He came simply to take care of the British Consular office and archives. In his capacity of gentleman we certainly welcome him, and commend him to the civilities and hospitalities of our citizens. In his capacity as representative of Earl RUSSELL or Lord LYONS we still protest that he has no claim to recognition by the Confederate authorities."

AN IMMENSE TRAIN OF NEGROES.

From the Era, May 30.

It has been known to many persons in this city that an immense train, consisting of about 600 wagons, 3,000 mules and horses, 1,500 head of cattle, and 6,000 negoes, has just been brought from the Teche country to a safe point within our lines. The train was fully eight miles in length, and was under a guard of several regiments of volunteer troops, the whole under command of Col. JOSEPH S. MORGAN, of the 90th New-York.

The caravan started from Barre's Landing on the 21st May, at which place the wagons numbered about 400, which was gradually increased on the march down. These wagons were filled with contrabands of all ages and both sexes, there being an average of about ten in each vehicle. The advance was held by Col. CHICKERING, of the Forty-first Massachusetts. The artillery and infantry were provisionally brigaded, and upon the Colonel commanding reste t the safe convoy of the train. The first day's march was twenty-five miles, and the second fifteen. Soon after obvouacking on the second day, a courier brought intelligence to Col. MORGAN that a private of the Nineteenth New-York, named LOOMIS, had been shot by the proprietor of a plantation some three miles to the rear, whose name is WILCOXSON. LOOMIS was engaged in loading sugar into the Quartermaster's carts for the use of the Nineteenth New-York, when he was deliberately shot down by this WILCOXSON, who immediately made his escape across the Teche. A guard was sent back to arrest whoever was upon the place, and found numerous firearms, among which was a revolver, found upon the person of Mrs. WILCOXSON, wife of the man who shot LOOMIS. She was brought to the city, where she is detained as a hostage until her husband shall give himself up.

Reliable intelligence was here received that the train would probably meet with trouble near St. Martinsville bridge, as the guerrilla Col. FORNAT was reported to be lying in wait to attack it at that place. Every precaution was taken to give FORNAT and his guerrillas the proper reception. But upon arriving at the bridge, it was learned that he had passed through the evening previous, and was secreted in a swamp about four miles further south. That evening the train encamped at Spanish Lake, near the old rebel camp Pratt.

On the 23d, the whole train passed through Franklin, with colors flying—the band of the Nineteenth and the field music of the Infantry playing the national airs. St. Martinsville was passed in the same manner, and the professedly loyal ladies of both places affected great disgust at such proceedings. The convoy went into camp about eight miles from Franklin, and the troops were engaged in preparing supper, when a courier arrived and reported that the rear guard was engaged with a large force of guerrillas at Franklin. Col. MORGAN and his Staff immediately proceeded to the scene, and finding the report to be true, sent orders for the Infantry to about face, and march at double-quick to support the rear guard. As the men had been spoiling for a fight, and having seen a very general disposition of hostility on the part of the people during the entire march, they fell in with great alacrity, although they had already marched twenty miles that day, through the heat and dust, and were just ready to eat their suppers.

Upon arriving at Franklin, they were disappointed at finding that FORNAT and his gang had skedaddled. In the attack upon the rear guard, Lieut. WOOD, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, a Sergeant and several men were wounded. Lieut. WOOD has since died. He was a brave soldier and a good man.

Several officers of the different regiments who had recently been quartered at Franklin, went back to call upon some of their friends at that place, and were captured by the guerrillas.

Upon the return of Col. MORGAN to camp, orders were given to prepare for a night march, which was immediately commenced, and at 4½ o'clock the following morning the Infantry halted at the place where Gen. WEITZEL made his first camp previous to the fight at Bisland, having marched a distance of forty miles in twenty-two hours. From here Lieut. CURTIS, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, and Corp. BARNES, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York, went back to reconnoiter, and have not been heard from since.

The whole train, including every wagon, negro, horse, mule, etc., came safely through, and is now in a place of security.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Our Forces Still on the South Side of the Rappahannock.

NO EFFORT MADE TO DISTURB THEM.

Destruction of the Rebel Rifle Pits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 7, 1863, 6 P. M.

The situation here remains unchanged. The position taken by Howe's Division on the south bank of the Rappahannock on Friday evening, is still peacefully held. The only hostile manifestation during the past twenty-four hours, has been an occasional shell from one four-and-a-half-inch Rodman, stationed on the hills on this side. Our skirmishers held the line of Deep Run and the Bowling Green Road while the enemy are in plain sight, about one-fourth of a mile further on. No large bodies of their troops are in sight. About one mile directly in front of our position, and on the crest of the hill is a battery in sight, but this is all we can see. There is abundant evidence, however, that the enemy is closely watching our movements, evidently hoping we may continue our advance, and meet him on his chosen ground. I can say that depends altogether on circumstances.

Our troops lay on their arms in the open plain, covered by several batteries of those fierce brass Napoleons. They are in excellent spirits, and enjoy this episode far better than the dull and tedious life of camp.

A large detail of men is to-day engaged in destroying the enemy's rifle-pits on the bank of the river near where we crossed. The ditches are being filled up and the banks leveled off, thus restoring the ground to its former level surface, and depriving the enemy of the immediate use of this defence, and facilitating the passage of our troops over the ground.

I can safely say, in order to relieve excited minds, that no general engagement is yet imminent. There are indications, though not very numerous, that ere the week is over there may be noteworthy news, though from what quarter and in what shape, no one seems to know. Gen. HOOKER can do one thing well evidently—he can keep his own counsel.

L. L. CROUNSE.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8.

Fredericksburgh is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops to take it. The late movements of the rebels on the south side of the Rappahannock induced the belief that they had retired altogether from their old lines of defence, and officers and others, who came to Washington confidentially announced this as a fact. The crossing of some of our troops on Friday was in the way of a reconnoissance to understand the actual condition of affairs; and although on Sunday morning they had not returned, they probably did so by night. Friday evening, in crossing, we lost about 30 in killed and wounded, and took about 60 prisoners in rifle-pits on the river bank. They have been brought to Washington. Capt. CROSS, of the Regular Engineers, was killed. The entire loss on our side was in the Engineer brigade in crossing. Although yesterday skirmishers of both parties were represented to be in line of battle at some points, there seemed to be no apprehension of a general engagement. Both armies, however, seemed to be wide awake.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Affairs at Suffolk—Strong Fortifications Being Erected—The Guerrillas in the Northern Part of North Carolina, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUFFOLK, Va., Saturday, June 6, 1863.

Although there is no longer the excitement occasioned by a large rebel army in our front, the command at this place is far from being idle. Suffolk has been greatly strengthened during the last month. It is undoubtedly one of the most extensively fortified positions in our possession. For some time past Gen. GETTY'S division has been industriously engaged with the spade, and some most beautiful specimens of engineering skill have appeared in various new directions. The Nansemond, to its mouth, is impassable to any rebel force. The only passage through the Dismal Swamp is strongly guarded.

From recent actual observation I can give you a few particulars in relation to the northeastern counties of North Carolina. All of that State, east of the Chowan River, is infested by guerrillas—a cowardly rabble, who by this manner of serving the South escape being drafted, and occasionally secure a rifle or horse from some stray cavalryman, whom they murder. They never attack an equal force. Their principal occupation just at present is catching so-called "Yaakee" negroes, and sending them over the Chowan. The consequence is that the exodus of contrabands is again commenced, and hundreds are weekly passing along the Dismal Swamp Canal *en route* for Norfolk. Our cavalry has twice driven the guerrillas from Elizabeth City. Maj. STRATTON, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, recently destroyed more than a hundred boats of all descriptions on the Pasquotank River. A small force of New-York Mounted rifles was fired upon, day before yesterday, by a rebel party concealed in the woods near Camden Court-house. We had three men wounded—none dangerously. Their names are McCONNEY, McFOY and NICOZARA, of Company C.

The guerrillas do picket duty in carts, their guns lying by their sides. They ride slowly toward our pickets, who of course imagine that some farmer wishes to procure a pass through our lines, or perhaps desires to go to mill. After approaching near enough to have a good view, the rebel suddenly wheels around his cart, and starts off on the run. Some have thus been caught.

The respectable inhabitants of this portion of North Carolina, sigh most devoutly for peace. They dread guerrillas more than Union soldiers, as the former make very reckless foraging expeditions, as well as cause the presence of the latter. Could these people be assured permanent protection, nine-tenths would take the oath of allegiance to the Government. Two companies of guerrillas are organizing in Perquimans County. You will soon hear of their dispersion or destruction. C.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Return of Gen. Blair's Expedition from Up the Yazoo.

A Great Extent of Country Gone Over.

Bridges, Grist Mills and Cotton Gins Destroyed.

A Large Number of Contrabands Brought Away.

NO REBELS DISCOVERED IN FORCE.

Joe Johnston Reported at the Black River Bridge.

His Force Estimated at Eighteen Thousand Men.

THE LATEST CHICAGO DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 8.

A special dispatch from Walnut Hills, (near Vicksburgh,) dated June 2, says:

Gen. BLAIR'S expedition has returned without the loss of a man.

Fifty-six miles of country, from the Big Black to the Yazoo, and eleven miles below Yazoo City, were completely scoured by our troops.

Several bridges and a number of grist mills and cotton gins, used to grind corn, were destroyed; also, a large quantity of cotton, marked "C. S. A."

The country towards Yazoo is teeming with agricultural riches—cattle, sheep and hogs abound in all directions.

Flourishing crops of corn, oats, wheat and rye are seen on every side.

Hundreds of negroes stampeded at the approach of our troops, and followed them into our lines.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON could not be found. He has not yet been heard from definitely, and it is supposed he cannot raise sufficient force to attack GRANT.

THE LATEST CINCINNATI DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 8.

The *Commercial* publishes a letter dated Memphis, June 3, which gives the following interesting intelligence:

Gen. OSTERHAUS is on the west side of Black River bridge, with his entire division, watching Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, who appeared there on the 1st and 2d inst., with 5,000 infantry and some artillery. Shots were exchanged, and the rebels retired.

Gen. JOHNSTON is said to have 18,000 men, poorly armed and deficient in artillery. There is no probability of his being able to relieve Gen. PEMBERTON.

The expedition under Gen. BLAIR proceeded northward as far as Mechanicsville, forty-five miles, without meeting the rebels in force.

The crops were found in a promising condition, and the country was well supplied with live stock.

A large amount of cotton was destroyed.

The gunboats ran up to Yazoo City several days ago, and destroyed much property. Several rebel transports were seen further up the Sunflower and Tallahatchie, which temporarily escaped.

Communication with Gen. BANKS is kept up on the Louisiana shore. Guerrillas infest the region between Lake Providence and Grand Gulf, with impunity. The Government plantations are selected for attack. A hundred negroes have been driven off or hung.

Every negro with a National uniform on is mercilessly suspended to the nearest tree.

The formidable batteries along the Mississippi, on the first line above the water-batteries, are all silenced, save one, at the extreme upper part of Vicksburgh. It mounts two heavy guns and two 28-pounders.

The rebel battery on Fort Hill is composed of six guns of very heavy calibre. The Federals have mounted six heavy guns in front, and a battery diagonally at that point.

The rebel rumor from Richmond that KIRBY SMITH had attacked Gen. BANKS at Port Hudson, is hardly credited, though some uneasiness is felt.

A rumor from down the river says that SMITH has arrived at Carthage, La., which is very doubtful.

LATEST FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, Monday, June 8.

The anniversary of the capture of Memphis by the Union forces was celebrated Saturday. All the stores were closed, and business almost entirely suspended. The procession, which was very long, marched through the principle streets with banners, paintings, &c. At a meeting at Court House-square speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen, both civil and military.

Information from Helena states that our pickets were driven in on Thursday night, but no demonstration of force was made. It is stated that there are four rebel brigades in that vicinity. Gen. PRENTISS is confident of his ability to withstand any attack that may be made.

There is nothing later from Vicksburgh.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Supposed Lunatic Murders his Wife and Infant Child.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, June 8.

This morning the members of the family of WILLIAM STEELE, of East Hartford, on going to his room, found his chamber deluged with blood, and Mr. STEELE lying dead on the floor, with his throat horribly cut. His wife was on the bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and an infant, six months old, had its head almost cut off. All were dead—the child still warm.

STEELE'S hand grasped a razor, and it was perfectly evident that he had murdered his wife and child and then killed himself. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of insanity.

Mr. STEELE had been an inmate of an insane asylum, at different times, during the last twenty years. His age was 53 years.

Two of his other children, who were in a different room, escaped.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Officers for the Ensuing Year—The Subjects Considered—Ambulance System, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon, after some preliminary business, the Nominating Committee reported the names of the following gentlemen as officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. ALDEN MARCH.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. James Cooper, of Delaware; David Prince, of Illinois; C. C. Cox, of Maryland; and E. S. Cann, of Wisconsin.

Treasurer—Dr. Casper Wistar, of Philadelphia.

The Secretaries are not to be appointed until the place of the next meeting is known. The Treasurer of the Association being unable to attend, his report was read by Dr. HASCALL. It represents that owing to the high price of printing, none but the most important papers, and these condensed, can be printed this year. The proceeds of volumes sold were $1,982 25. Balance on hand last year, $597 61; balance this year, $504 21. The report was adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Publication was also adopted. It gave a review of their labors for the past year, the number of volumes on hand, &c. Dr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, reported a case of diarrhœa aliposa, which was cured by the free use of whisky and porter. This is an unusual case, only twenty-six cases ever having been reported.

The report of the Committee on Prize Essays recommended that the author of an "Inquiry into the properties and physiological uses of veratrum viridi, with notices of its alkaloid veratria, as derived by certain processes," be awarded the prize medal, and that the essay be published.

After some discussion, the report was adopted, and the medal, valued at $100, was presented to the author, SAMUEL R. PERCY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the New-York Medical College.

The Committee on the Hunter Memorial reported the collection of $1 subscriptions, which had accumulated to $357. The account was closed, and the funds will be forwarded to England.

Dr. LAWSON called attention to the recent order of the Surgeon General, prohibiting the use of mercurial and tartarized antimony by the Army Surgical corps, and moved that the Association express its disapproval of the order. The subject was referred to a Committee consisting of one member from each State.

Dr. ARNOLD spoke of the necessity which exists for making medical provision for railroad accidents.

Dr. COX called attention to the want of recognition of Army Surgeons, and urged that relative rank be accorded to them. Resolutions to this effect were offered, and that a Committee of five be appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject.

At the meeting this forenoon a large number of additional members from several States were announced as having arrived and registered their names as delegates, including a large number of the Physicians and Surgeons of this city.

The Committee on Appointments made their report. Pending its adoption, it proposed Baltimore, Maryland, as the next place of meeting. Considerable discussion arose, various members proposing different places. The members from Maryland advocated the feasibility of appointing the next meeting at Baltimore as a national measure. It is for the interest of the Association and the country to hold the meeting as far South as possible. The effect of holding it at Baltimore would be a healthy one upon that city and its medical interests. The question finally resolving itself into a choice between Baltimore and New-York City, the latter was unanimously voted for as the place for holding the next meeting.

On motion, a Committee consisting of one member from each State was appointed to investigate and report upon the present and a better ambulance system in the Army of the United States.

A resolution requiring the appointment of a Committee to urge the compulsory vaccination of every person in the United States, was referred to the section of Hygiene.

The Committee appointed to prepare suitable resolutions appropriate to the loss of the Association by the death of its late President, the late Dr. ELI ILES, of Connecticut, made their report, which, after slight amendment, was adopted.

The Committee on Voluntary Communications presented an abstract of a paper by Dr. ANDREWS, of Chicago, on "Diuiuses—their Surgical Relation," which was read by the author. Approved and referred to the Committee of Publication.

A paper of Dr. ANDREWS called up Dr. HUBBARD, of Detroit, who contributed in rather a long speech some of the medical features presented.

Dr. ANDREWS replied in support of his arguments and points, borrowing from his experience the tone of the position which he assumed.

After the discussion of other business, the Association took a recess.

A SPEECH FROM DR. MACGOWAN.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3.

After the transaction of some routine business, Dr. J. MACGOWAN, of New-York, from China and Japan, was invited to address the Association. He explained to the meeting the professional bearings of his proposed scientific and industrial expedition to the unknown parts of Eastern Asia. Investigation in reference to the history of epidemics; into the *materies medica*, or into the ethnology of those lands, carried out in many facts which promise to be useful to the profession and to medicine and the collateral sciences. Dr. MACGOWAN expressed a hope that the Association would take some measures to induce the British Government to undertake the acclimatization of cinchona trees, (quinine plants.) He gave an account of the success of the Dutch in Java, and of the English in India, and fully believes that in St. Helena these invaluable plants might be readily cultivated, and thus secure additional supplies of this great remedy in fevers.

Dr. MACGOWAN has been in correspondence with the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington on the subject, and solicits the influence of the profession in urging the institution of the necessary experiments in those portions of America north of the equator where the soil and the climate seem to afford sufficient encouragement. In his further remarks, the Doctor gave an account of the standing of the medical profession in China and Japan, of their medical literature, &c.; and mentioned the singular coincidence in their discoveries in the use of remedies for certain diseases with either the same or similar remedies used here.

Dr. COX, from the Committee on Medical Education, read an able scientific paper on the subject, reviewing the past history of the profession in this respect, and the absence of proper attention to the subject. Many suggestions as to needed improvements were also made. After the rendering of this report, the Committee submitted the following resolutions, which, after discussion, were adopted:

Resolved, That a thorough preliminary education in English, Latin, mathematics and physics constitutes an essential prerequisite to the admission of a student of medicine into the office of a medical preceptor or as a matriculant of a respectable medical college.

Resolved, That the advancement of medical education demands a more extended and symmetrical course of instruction in the colleges, and a more thorough and impartial examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine than at present exists.

Resolved, That Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene are highly important branches of medical science, deserving the careful consideration of all medical teachers and schools.

Resolved, That societies for medical improvement—State, district and county—are important auxiliaries to the early acquisition and propagation of science, and are, therefore, highly commended by this body as valuable levers in the cause of medical education.

The Committee appointed to make a report upon the recent order of the Surgeon-General, prohibiting the use of mercurials and tartarized antimony by the Army Surgical Corps, made a majority report, through Dr. LAWSON, of Cincinnati, and an entirely antagonistic minority report by Dr. WOODWORTH, of Indiana. The former strongly favored the use of these remedial agents in the navy, and the latter as strongly disapproved their use there.

A long discussion arose on these reports, which was participated in by a large number of gentlemen. The "Old School," or what Young America would call "Old Fogies," were decidedly opposed to the order of the Surgeon-General, dispensing with the use of their universal panacea for all evils flesh is heir to.

The discussion had not closed when the Association adjourned.

The Hamburgh Exhibition.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following is an extract from a letter received from a prominent member of the Hamburgh Exhibition Committee, by their agents in this City, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co.:

"I hope sincerely that you will succeed in awakening an interest, even at the last moment, for our Exhibition, for, as the only American on the committee, I shall feel deeply mortified if our country is not represented properly in her products and agricultural manufactures.

You say nothing about sending products of our soil, and I would call your attention to the importance of this matter, which would cost but little to send, and would be very interesting for Europeans. For instance, there is the seed leaf tobacco of Connecticut, Ohio, New York; maple sugar, Chinese sugar-cane sorghum, so largely cultivated in some of the Western States; all the cereals from our crops; wines from Ohio and California, and, in fact, everything that is raised in our country. Hops, especially, have been sent from America of late in large quantities, and command high prices. There will be a very large show of produce, Hungary and Turkey especially take the lead in cereals, wines, tobacco, &c., &c. The latter country has taken 400 feet of space. We are now able to form an opinion of the extent of the contributions. The space inclosed, as per the plane which you have received, is about 1,500,000 square feet; shedding and space reserved for stands, 329,356 square feet, yet we find this will not suffice, and have had to extend the space for machinery in motion considerably, besides building a number of sheds extra for cattle, &c. The entries are about as follows: Stallions, 150; Mares, with foals, 41; Mares, 149; sundry horses, 73; colts, 46. Total horses, 459. Bulls, 213; cows, 317; cows, with calves, 12; heifers, 227. Total, 769. Sheep, 1,569, and with lambs, 48. Total, 1,617. Pigs, 240; with young, 15. Total, 260. Grand total, May 18, 3,106. The grand total will probably amount to some 3,500, comprising the best stock of Great Britain and the Continent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE KIRTLAND HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The Prisoner Discharged—Opinion of Judge McCunn.

Judge McCUNN yesterday rendered his decision in the case of SIDNEY KIRTLAND, arrested by the Provost-Marshal as a spy, and brought before tha Judge on *habeas corpus*. The Judge comes to the conclusion that the prisoner should be discharged. The following is the opinion:

OPINION.

IN RE SIDNEY KIRTLAND.—The relator in this matter, SIDNEY KIRTLAND, was arrested in this City, on the 15th of May last, by order of Assistant Provost-Marshal-Gen. NUGENT, and has since been held and detained by him at the Park barracks. It appears that KIRTLAND has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, which the Marshal required of him, upon the taking of which it is alleged he would have been discharged. The Marshal's return to the writ of *habeas corpus* sets forth that KIRTLAND has been for many years past a resident and citizen of the State of Alabama, which State is now in armed rebellion against the United States; that KIRTLAND left the State of Alabama in April last, and without permission crossed the lines of the United States army, and came to the City of New-York, where he assumed a false name, and engaged with persons who were carrying on illicit communication with those in rebellion, and he therefore holds him as a spy, or subject to the orders of the military authorities as a prisoner of war. The traverse to the return denies his being a spy, or that he is engaged with any one carrying on illicit communication with the rebels, and that he came here to avoid the Conscription act in the Confederate States, and to remain until the war is over; that he is loyal to the Government, and always has been. The only evidence before me in the matter is that of PHILIP R. MARSH, a special officer attached to the Provost-Marshal's office. He testifies to arresting KIRTLAND; to his going under an assumed name, and that when he arrested him he had a bundle of goods with him, and that KIRTLAND told him he left the South to get rid of the Conscription, and intended to remain here until after the war was settled; that the goods which he was purchasing were for his immediate family use, and for presents for his father's family residing in Connecticut. The goods consisted principally of linen, delaines, pocket handkerchiefs, sewing silk, etc., and KIRTLAND said he was doing nothing but picking up these little lots of goods. The testimony establishes nothing beyond this in regard to the charge against him. It is claimed on the part of the Government that as KIRTLAND is arrested under color of military law for an offence triable alone by Military Courts, the return is conclusive and that I have no jurisdiction to inquire into the merits of the case. These questions have been repeatedly raised and determined in many of the State, and some of the Federal Courts, and the weight of authority clearly is that a State Judge may decide as to the legality of an imprisonment under any circumstances where a writ of *habeas corpus* can be served, though the determination may involve questions of the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, or of the jurisdiction of a Court of the United States; but no person can be deprived of his liberty under any pretence or color of law whatever which is not subject to a proceeding of this nature. If the civil law fis in force, he is entitled to his writ of *habeas corpus* out of a State Court, and the Judge is bound to look into the course of his detention. (State vs. Wederstrandt, T. U. P. Charl., 213; case of Emanuel Roberts, 2 Hall's Law Journ., 192; Ex-parte Sargeant, 8 Hall's Law Journ., 206; Commonwealth vs. Murray, 4th Binn., 487.) And in the case of CARLTON, (7 Cown, 471.) where the question of the State Courts' jurisdiction, in cases arising under an act of Congress, was raised, the Court unanimously held that they had such right. SAVAGE, Ch. J., then said: "Any person illegally detained has a right to be discharged, and it is the duty of this Court to restore him to his liberty." A mere pretence of authority under the laws of the United States is no better than any other pretence. If neither confers an exclusive jurisdiction on the Courts of the United States, nor ousts the ordinary jurisdiction of the State Courts. The Courts of the United States have no exclusive jurisdiction over their officers. (The State vs. Dimick, 12 N. Hamp., 197.) The principle was held to be good in the Supreme Court of this State, in 1813, in the case of Gen. Lewis, where an attachment was issued against him for contempt, in disobeying a writ of *habeas corpus* allowed by a Commissioner of the Court, directed to Gen. LEWIS, "General of Division of the Army of the United States," which commanded him to bring up the body of SAMUEL STACEY, who, it appeared, had been arrested by Commodore CHAUNCEY on a charge of treason, and by his authority delivered into the custody of Gen. Lewis, who placed him in close confinement. The Court held it was a case which concerned the personal liberty of the citizen and inquired into all the facts, even though the prisoner was in close confinement in a military camp and under military power, and the Court went beyond the pretended charges of treason and examined into the facts of the case. Chief Justice KENT said, "It is the indispensable duty of this Court, and one to which every inferior consideration must be sacrificed, to act as a faithful guardian of the personal liberty of the citizen; and to give ready and effectual aid to the means provided by law for its security. One of the most valuable of those means is the writ of *habeas corpus*, which has justly been deemed the glory of the English law." There can be no doubt, therefore, that this proceeding is proper, and that I have not only jurisdiction in this matter, but that it is my duty to inquire into all the facts of the case, and examine the merits of the cause of detention, and ascertain that he is either properly held or that he be relieved from an illegal confinement. As the return claim he is held as a spy, or a prisoner of war, it becomes necessary to know what the laws provide for in these cases. The only acts of Congress relating to spies are—first, the act of April 10, 1806, which provides that all persons, not citizens of or owing allegiance to the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States shall suffer death. Second, the act passed Feb. 3, 1862, which relates to all persons who, in time of war or rebellion against the United States, shall be found lurking as spies or acting as such in or about the fortifications, encampments, posts, quarters or headquarters of the armies of the United States; and lastly, the act passed March 2, 1863, which is substantially the same as the last act. There is no proof whatever, nor is it pretended on the part of the Government, that this man was found lurking about the fortifications, armies, encampments or anywhere else, as a spy, and he clearly is not, therefore, amenable to either of these acts. Nor can he be held as a prisoner of war; for he is not an enemy of the United States; nor has any order or process been issued against him by the President or Secretary of War or of State; in fact, no specific charge of any nature has been absolutely made out against him, and he is not held by any proper legal process. It appears that he is simply the citizen of a State which is in rebellion against the Government; but this fact does not necessarily make him guilty of treason, or of any other crime in itself. There must be some positive overt act to make him amenable to any of the laws cited by the counsel for the Government. He is a citizen of the State of Alabama, and her rebellion does not deprive him of his rights as a citizen of the United States. Section 2, of article 4, of the Constitution, provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." And I see no reason why he should be made an exception, and compelled, by the Provost-Marshal, to take an oath of allegiance, when no offence can be sustained against him: and if it were, this simply taking the oath before the Marshal could not exonerate him. And further, he is not in the position provided for in the "act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating proceedings in certain cases," passed March 2, 1863. That provides for the taking of the oath of allegiance to the Government before some United States Circuit or District Judge, where the person has been imprisoned for some offence against the laws of the United States, and arrested by order of the President, or of the Secretaries of State or of War. It is the duty of the judiciary to fairly and impartially maintain the rights of the citizen, as well as to vindicate the majesty of the laws of the land when violated; and, in the examination of this case, I am clearly of opinion that the relator has committed no offence against the Government, and that his declaration under oath in this proceeding is a solemn and full vindication of his allegiance to the United States, and his further detention by the military authorities therefore being illegal, he must be discharged.

SAMUEL J. GLASSY, Esq., for the Government; Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STUART for KIRTLAND.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.

Trial Trip of the Steamer Neptune.

Yesterday the new steamer *Neptune*, belonging to the Neptune Steamship Company made a trial trip seaward and back to the city. A number of naval and other gentlemen were on board, among whom were Mr. S. M. POOK, naval constructor; Lt. H. M. GREGORY, son of Admiral GREGORY; Mr. JACOB DAKIN, Engineer, which three gentlemen accompanied the trip for the purpose of deciding on the fitness of the vessel for Government purposes; Capt. WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, the General Agent of the line; Mr. DELAMATER, of the Delamater Iron Works; Mr. ESLER, of the Atlantic Iron Works, Brooklyn; Capt. N. B. PALMER, Capt. STONE, Capt. J. R. BAKER, Capt. OSGOOD COLES, Capt. J. OGELL and Mr. ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

The *Neptune* is one of five screw-propellers intended to be piled as freight transports between this port and Boston. Her hull was built by VAN DUZEN BROS., and her engine by ESLER & Co., of the Atlantic Iron Works, Brooklyn. Her dimensions are: Extreme length, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches. She is about 1,300 tons burden. The steamer is divided into five watertight compartments, and is provided with a propeller known as the Hirsch patent, being 12 feet in diameter and having 20 feet pitch. The engine is of the double-vertical direct-acting kind, each cylinder being 44 inches in diameter, and having a 36-inch stroke and an air-pump. She has two boilers, with a fire surface of 4,580 feet, and a grate surface of 144 feet. She is one of the best timbered and thorough-fastened vessels ever built in New-York for the merchant service. Her workmanship is of the first-class, and her engine will compare favorably with that of any other in use. Yesterday the *Neptune* was commanded by Capt. GEO. W. ROGERS, and the engines were under the superintendence of ARTHUR O'HARA. The names of the other steamers to be run on the same line are, the *Galeta*, *Glancar*, *Proteus* and *Nereus*. All the steamers are to leave after the same model.

The *Neptune* left Pier No. 14 North River, at 10:15 A. M., and shortly after passed the United States frigate *Sabine*, whose excellent band encouraged a national air—a compliment acknowledged by those on board the former vessel. She proceeded down the Narrows to the Lightship, thence ten miles out to sea, the weather, in the meantime, being as favorable as could be desired. On the trip down, a collation in the shape of a lunch was served, and on the return trip, a magnificent dinner, which were partaken of with a keen relish by those on board. That portion of the entertainment was prepared by DELMONICO. In passing the Lightship, a bottle of brandy attached to a pice of board was thrown overboard for the benefit of the crew on that vessel. The highest rate of speed made by the *Neptune* was ten knots an hour, although that is not her maximum figure. She arrived at the foot of Thirteenth-street at 6:15 P. M., having been out eight hours. The owners of the steamer and the guests on board were perfectly satisfied that she would equal, if not exceed, the expectations formed of her.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

A Conference of New-York Editors—A Platform Adopted.

A conference of editors connected with several New-York journals was held at the Astor House yesterday, pursuant to a call signed by W. C. PRIME, of the *Journal of Commerce*; PARKE GODWIN, of the *Evening Post*; JAS. BROOKS, of the *Express*; ANSON HENRICK, of the *Sunday Atlas*; HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, and ELI COMSTOCK, of the New-York *Argus*, having for its object a consultation upon the "nature, extent and rightful limitations (if any) of the liberty of public journalists to criticize the acts of those charged with the conduct of the Government in time of war and civil convulsion." HORACE GREELEY was called to the Chair, and ELI COMSTOCK appointed Secretary. Among the editors present were those who signed the call (with the exception of PARKE GODWIN) and Rev. Dr. PRIME, of the *Observer*; P. J. MEEHAN, of the *Irish American*; J. BEACH, of the *Sun*; JOHN CLANCY, of the *Leader*; Mr. OTTENDORFER, of the *Staats Zeitung*; ROBERT MCFARLAND, of the *Scientific American*, and several others.

The objects of the meeting were briefly stated by Hon. JAMES BROOKS, after which Mr. GREELEY submitted a series of resolutions, expressing his views of the position which editors should take in the present aspect of affairs. After some discussion these resolutions were submitted to a committee, consisting of Mr. BROOKS, Mr. TILTON, and Mr. PRIME, to which was subsequently added Mr. OTTENDORFER and Mr. GREELEY, to consider and report thereon. A recess was then taken, during which the committee made some amendments to the resolutions as submitted by Mr. GREELEY, and on the reassembling of the conference, submitted the following as their report:

Whereas, The liberty and rights of the press, as affected by the existence and necessities of a state of war, and especially of civil war, are topics of the highest public concern, and

Whereas, Recent events indicate the existence of grave misapprehensions and lamentable confusion of ideas with regard to this vital question; therefore,

Resolved, That our conceptions of the rights and duties of the press in a season of convulsion and public peril like the present, are briefly summed up in the following propositions:

1. We recognize and affirm the duty of fidelity to the Constitution, government and laws of our country, as a high moral as well as political obligation resting on every citizen, and neither claim for ourselves nor concede to others any exemption from its requirements or privilege to evade its just sacred and binding force.

2. That treason and rebellion are crimes, by the fundamental law of this, as of every other country, and nowhere else so culpable, so abhorrent, as in a republic, where each has an equal voice and vote in the peaceful and legal direction of public affairs.

3. While we thus emphatically disclaim and deny any right as inhering in journalists or others to invite, advocate, abet, uphold or justify treason or rebellion, we respectfully but firmly assert and maintain the right of the press to criticise freely and fearlessly the acts of those charged with the administration of the Government, also those of all their civil and military subordinates, whether with intent directly to ensure greater energy, efficiency and fidelity in the public service, or in order to achieve the same ends remotely through the substitution of other persons for those now in power.

4. That any limitation of this right, created by the necessities of war, should be confined to localities wherein hostilities actually exist or are imminently threatened, and we deny the right of any military officer to suppress the issues or forbid the general circulation of journals printed hundreds of miles from the seat of war.

Some discussion ensued as to the rights of Generals to exclude certain papers from their lines, during which Mr. GREELEY said that Gen. MCCLELLAN excluded the *Tribune* from his camp, and he believed he had a right so to do. Mr. GREELEY also advocated the insertion of a resolution recognizing the right of the Government to suppress papers palpably treasonable, and such as were evidently published in the interest of the rebels. He thought if the power of suppressing such papers were trusted to the President alone it would be exercised with discretion and would be in safe hands. In answer to this it was said that papers openly advocating treason would be suppressed anyhow, and it was better to say nothing about it in the resolutions. The resolutions as above submitted were then unanimously adopted and the Secretary was directed to transmit copies thereof to the President and members of the Cabinet. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. STETSON for his hospitality in furnishing free accommodations and the meeting adjourned.

The Late Gunpowder Explosion at Seventy-ninth-street.

THE INJURIES SUSTAINED—FUTURE ACTION IN THE MATTER.

At the time the above unfortunate explosion took place, the amount of the injuries sustained was not fully known. Latterly, however, many of the leading parties who suffered so severely in their dwellings and outhouses have got the damaged property appraised, and $70,000 would not cover the expenses to which the City will be liable. The whole matter will shortly be laid before the City Authorities.

Of those who have sustained heavy loss by the explosion referred to, Messrs. KAYAS, HUSTAN, RIKER and LAWRENCE are among the leading sufferers. Their dwellings were in excellent order, and had been nicely fitted up for the Summer months, but by the catastrophe they were reduced almost to a mass of ruins. Mr. KAYAS alone has suffered to the amount of about $7,000, and the escape of his two children was almost miraculous.

A meeting will shortly be held to have the matter put in a preliminary form in order to lay the damages and the claims for compensation before the City authorities.

Tammany Hall.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOURTH OF JULY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Sachems, held on Monday, at 3 P. M., pursuant to adjournment, Hon. JAMES B. NICHOLSON presiding, the Committee on Orations reported through Senator CONNELL, that their Brother HENRY C. MURPHY consented to deliver the oration on the 4th of July, and Brother JOHN T. HOFFMAN will read the Declaration of Independence.

Gov. SEYMOUR will be specially invited to be present at the celebration, by a Committee of Invitation consisting of Grand Sachem E. F. POAOR, Sachem NICHOLSON and WM. M. TWEED, who will proceed to Albany to request him to address his brethren of Tammany on the occasion.

Sachems TAYLOR, BRENNAN and DELAVAN, Committee of Arrangements, reported progress, and the meeting adjourned to Monday next, at 3 o'clock, to confer with the Special Committee of the General Democratic Committee for the completion of the arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July.

Strike Among the 'Longshoremen.

Yesterday morning at an early hour the 'Longshoremen commenced a great strike for higher wages, in accordance with their resolutions on Saturday last, when several of the parties who employed them received notice of the advance they would demand. At 9 o'clock groups of dock hands, assembled near the piers from East River to Pier No. 11 on West-street; and endeavored to dissuade men from taking their places, at the prices paid last week. They were generally successful. In about an hour, 500 'longshoremen assembled on the piers in the First Ward, and subsequently marched in a body to Pier No. 11, North River, where they found a number of laborers engaged in removing a cargo. The laborers, having been notified by a leader of the crowd to desist, refused to comply, when the 'longshoremen at once attacked them, and quickly drove them off the Pier. Gangs of laborers are now working at several piers on the East and North Rivers, under the protection of a strong force of police. The strike already extends from Pier No. 8, East River, to Pier No. 11, North River. A riot is anticipated, and a strong police force is in readiness to quell it. The 'Longshoremen demand $2 per day, and 50 cents per hour after 7 P. M. Their employers have large posters out, offering employment to 1,000 dock hands at $1 50 per day; and also calling for an additional thousand men to load carts, &c.

The Brooklyn City Directory.

This volume makes its appearance promptly for the year 1863-'64. It is enlarged by the addition of thirty pages of matter, and in its general appearance a decided improvement is manifest.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION ...MONDAY, June 8, 1863.
Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Hopper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Braudon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition for a ferry from Fourteenth-street to Jersey City.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That section eleven, article eight, of the ordinances of the City relative to the Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: "The Chief Engineer shall also have authority to employ mechanics in the Corporation Yard, not to exceed twelve in number, at a compensation of eight hundred dollars per annum."

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the vacant lot on the southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilmen Brandon—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
[G. O. 358.]

By the President—

Resolved, That the pay of the foremen in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips be increased to two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved that the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at the earliest practicable moment, what amounts of fines have been deposited in the City Treasury by the Clerks of the various Police and District Courts, also the amount of fines and penalties paid into the City Treasury by the Corporation Attorney.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to set and reset curb and gutter and flag both sides of the street in Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Charles J. Morrell to place a barber's pole on the sidewalk in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-six Fourth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
[G. O. 359.]

By the President—

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, said increase to be taken from the appropriation of "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Seventy-first-street be paved with Belgian pavement, such as was used in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places to inquire into the propriety of having Manhattan-square bounded by Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth streets, Eighth to the Avenues, properly graded and inclosed with a proper fence, and report the same to the Board for their action thereon.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.
[G. O. 360.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots numbers two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-eight East Nineteenth-street be filled in immediately, under direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement of Treasury balance to June six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation relative to the fines and penalties for violations of corporation ordinances paid into the Corporation Attorney's Office.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Conference Committee be discharged from the further consideration of ordinance of Board of Aldermen, providing for the office of Deputy Collector of City Revenues, a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Washington Market, and a Messenger to the Collector of the City Revenue.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Hopper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Braudon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 361.]

Report of Committee on Finance, concurring to pay bills of Sunday Times newspaper.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 362.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, concurring to pave Forty-second-street, between sixth and seventh avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 363.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, concurring to pave Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 364.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalks of Seventh-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 365.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate and grade One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 366.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate Fifty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 367.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring in granting permission to Robt. Tone to regulate and grade One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 368.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag and reflag sidewalks of Third-avenue, east of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 369.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to curb, gutter and flag Eighty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 370.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag the sidewalks of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 371.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag the sidewalks of Forty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 372.]

Report of Committee on Roads concurring to lay cross and sidewalks at the intersection of One Hundred And Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 373.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 374.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to set curb and gutter-stones, and flagging sidewalks, both sides Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 375.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate and grade One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 376.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay crosswalks at the intersection of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street and One Hundred and Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 377.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate and flag sidewalks on the Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 378.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.
[G. O. 379.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.
[G. O. 380.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the low and sunken lots on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.
[G. O. 381.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lot on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, one hundred feet east of Ninth-avenue be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.
[G. O. 382.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Fourteenth-street, adjoining the Church of the Immaculate Conception, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.
[G. O. 383.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on Fiftieth street, south side, between First and Second avenues to the houses east from Second-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.
[G. O. 384.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of the report of same committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-ninth-street, north side, between First and Second avenues, to the house east from Second-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McConnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to fit up and furnish a room heretofore used as a committee room, adjoining the room used as the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, as a private room for the exclusive use of the members of the Board of Aldermen, &c.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.
[G. O. 385.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolutions, first, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the lessee of a portion of Mount Morris square, for the sum of five thousand dollars, whenever the said lessee shall have surrendered all claim to the premises leased by him, and known as a portion of said square, together with all improvements made thereon or erected thereon, and that he take his receipt therefor, the said appropriation to be taken from the appropriation for improving Mount Morris-square; and second, that the Street Commissioner be directed to proceed with the work of improving and regulating Mount Morris-square, whenever the terms of the foregoing resolutions are complied with.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.
[G. O. 386.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew Costello, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, for injuries done his horse, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
[G. O. 387.]

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was approved January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, donating the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children the sum of one thousand dollars, which failed to receive votes sufficient to authorize the Comptroller to pay, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Commissioners of the Central Park be requested to increase the wages of the laborers on the Park to one dollar and eighty cents per day, and also the wages of horses and carts to three dollars per day.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector, and Corporation Counsel be requested to adopt the most feasible plan to have the streets cleaned immediately, and the ashes and garbage removed, and that they also be requested to adopt such measures as they may deem most advisable to procure the necessary funds to pay the expenses thereon.

Which was concur

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 8, 1863.

$10,000	U.S. 6s,'81,Reg..108⅛	900	Har. Railroad.....101
1,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, Conv.106⅛	100	do.....s60.100⅝
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Ores.	200	do.....b10.101⅝
	con W.L.p'rip....107⅛	300	do.....101⅝
700	Treas. 7 3-10 p c.	100	do.....101⅝
	N.Oct.&Apr. mat.106⅛	500	do.....s30.101⅝
30,000	do.....107	400	do.....s15.101⅝
1,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C...101⅜	500	do.....s30.101⅝
3,000	Tenn. 5s. 6s, '90..62⅝	50	Second-av. R.....52
25,000	Mo. State 6s.....69	300	Reading R.....s30.108
1,000	do.....68⅛	500	do.....b3.108
6,000	Har. R. 1st M.....113¾	200	do.....107⅜
1,000	Ill. C.R.Bs.....119⅝	100	do.....107
3,000	do.....120	200	do.....106⅜
1,000	C.&N.W. S. F.B.106	550	Mich. Cen. R.....116
2,000	Chi.&N.W. 1st M. 87	100	do.....b10 116¾
3,000	Cle.& Tol. S.F....112	300	do.....s30 116⅝
5,000	P., Ft.W.&C.1M. 85	1050	M. S. & N. I.....75⅝
1,000	Det. M. & T. 1M..104	800	do.....75⅜
10	Bank of Commerce 105	100	do.....s30 75⅜
25	Am. Exc. Bank.....105	500	do.....s60 75
100	Cen. Am. T. Co.....41	150	M. S.&N.I. G.S.s30.114
200	do.....40⅜	600	do.....114⅜
50	do.....b10 41	350	do.....114
200	Canton Co.....32	25	Panama R.....189½
850	Cumb. Coal Prefd....26	640	Ill. Cen. R. Scn.....107
100	Minn. Min. Co.....107	100	do.....106⅜
175	Pacific M. S. Co....183½	200	do.....105¾
100	do.....183	100	Chic. & Alton.....73
208	Am. Coal Co.....65	100	do.....72⅜
1250	N. Y. Cen. R.....120	100	Chic & Alt. Pref...92¾
200	do.....b10.120	2200	Clev. & P. R.....85
100	do.....119⅛	200	do.....b10 88
200	do.....119¼	200	do.....s10 87¾
100	do.....s30.119¾	800	do.....87¾
700	Erie Railway.....95⅜	1700	do.....87⅜
2350	do.....95⅝	450	Gal. & Chi. R.....102
50	do.....s10. 95⅝	50	Chi. & R. Is.....98
100	dn.....s30 95⅞	850	do.....97⅜
300	do.....b10 95⅞	100	do.....s10 97⅝
300	do.....s3 95⅞	50	do.....b33 98
200	do.....95⅞	100	do.....s10 97⅞
100	do.....s10 95⅞	50	dn.....b30 97⅞
100	do.....b10 95⅞	100	do.....s10 97⅞
100	do.....b30 96	100	do.....b10 97⅞
308	Erie R. Pref.....104	100	do.....s30 97⅞
200	do.....s60 101	200	do.....97⅞
100	do.....104⅛	200	Mil. & P. Du C.R.....46
50	Hudson R. R.....131¾	316	do.....45
100	do.....131¾	25	do.....44⅜
200	ao.....131	100	Chi., B. & Quin. R...113
50	do.....s30.130	800	P., Ft. W.& Cb.....71
100	do.....s60.12⅝	400	do.....71⅜
850	Clev. & T. R. opg. 109⅜	100	do.....71⅝
100	do.....109	100	do.....b30 71⅝
1000	C. & N. W. R.....30	100	do.....71⅜
250	do.....b90 30¼	200	Alt. & T. H. R.....45
100	do.....b3 30	20	do.....44
50	Miss. & Mo. R.....25	100	do.....b30 45⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Con....108	700	Harlem R.....101
500	U. S. 6s, '67.....103	500	do.....100⅞
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.nw 99	100	do.....s30.101¼
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes, Oct. & Apl..107	1200	do.....s30 100⅜
2,000	Mo. State 6s.....68⅛	200	do.....s10.100⅜
3,000	E. 6thM., B.ex.in.105	400	Reading R.....107
9,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C. 35⅜	200	do.....101⅜
10,000	C. & N.W. 2d M... 60	100	M. S. & N. I. R.....74⅜
10,000	Miss. & Mo.L.Gr. 60	900	do.....74
20,000	Amer. Gold.....143	200	do.....s10 74
100	Canton Co.....31	100	do.....73⅞
400	do.....30⅜	400	N. Y. Cen. R.....119⅜
300	do.....30	100	do.....b30.119⅜
100	do.....29⅜	100	do.....119⅜
50	do.....29⅛	100	do.....b30.105⅜
100	Cumb. Coal. Prf.....26	1000	Clev. & Pitt. R.....85⅜
300	do.....25⅝	1200	do.....85¼
200	do.....25⅜	100	do.....85⅛
50	Quicks't Min. Co.....41	100	do.....85
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.....42⅜	200	Gal. & Chic. R.....103
50	do.....41	250	do.....99⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.....115⅜	100	do.....99
100	do.....115⅞	100	do.....98¾
100	Amer. Coal Co.....64⅛	50	Clevc. & Tol. R.opg 108⅜
25	Erie R.....b60 95	200	do.....98¼
1200	do.....94⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R.....96⅜
100	do.....b10. 95⅛	100	do.....b10 96⅜
500	do.....94⅛	50	do.....b10 96⅜
300	do.....94⅜	150	do.....b30. 97
200	do.....s10 94⅜	100	do.....96¾
100	do.....94⅜	200	do.....96⅝
450	Erie R. Pref.....103⅞	150	Mil. & Pr. Du C.....43
50	Hudson Riv. R.....130⅜	100	do.....43⅛
100	do.....s10. 130⅜	400	P., F.W. & C.R.....70⅞
100	do.....s10 130	200	do.....s30. 70⅜
200	do.....130	250	Chic. & N. W. R.....30
100	do.....s30 131	50	Nor. & Wor. R.....92
100	do.....129⅞	100	Alt. & Ter. H. R.....44⅜
100	do.....131	75	Chi., Bur. & Q. R...113
50	Del., Lack & W. R.105		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold.....112	200	Harlem R.....101
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ct. Notes.....b10 1-2	250	do.....s3.100⅛
$2,000	do.....s10 100⅛	200	do.....100⅛
3,000	Debt Certificates.101⅝	500	Reading R.....107
5,000	Mo. State 6s.....68⅜	200	do.....b10 107
5,000	do.....68	250	M. So. & N. R. b5. 75
300	Cum. Coal Prf.....26	100	do.....74⅜
100	do.....b3 26	100	do.....74⅝
100	do.....26	100	do.....s10 74⅝
200	do.....s3 25⅞	500	do.....74⅜
100	Bucks Co. Lead	500	Clev. & Pitts. R. 85⅞
100	do.....s10 1⅝	200	do.....s10 85⅞
200	do.....1⅝	200	do.....b3 86
200	do.....b3 1⅞	200	do.....86
260	Erie Railway.....s3 94⅛	50	Chi. & Alt. R.....72⅝
800	do.....94⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R.....101⅞
100	do.....s10 94⅛	50	do.....s10.101⅛
100	do.....b10 94⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R.....96⅜
800	do.....s3 94⅛	100	do.....96⅝
100	do.....b3 95	100	do.....97
100	do.....s10 94⅞	100	do.....97⅛
400	Erie R. Pref.....104	100	do.....97⅜
200	do.....104	100	do.....s10 97
50	P., F. W. & C.....71	100	do.....b10 97⅜
50	do.....b10 71⅛		

MONDAY, June 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 6, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 30:

Increase in Loans	$919,224
Decrease in Specie	450,904
Decrease in Circulation	153,284
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,493,967

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 7, 1862.	June 6, 1863.	May 30, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,600	$69,128,600
Loans	142,318,318	162,745,080	161,825,856
Specie	31,218,882	37,241,676	37,692,634
Circulation	8,813,693	6,311,091	6,494,375
Gross Deposits	150,254,145	211,060,077	217,511,274
Exchanged	21,687,184	48,292,023	51,280,153
Undrawn	125,566,961	162,767,154	166,261,121
In Sub-Treasury	16,385,150	21,899,383	28,363,055

The Bank return is lower than last Monday on the Deposit line by about three and a half millions. The Sub-Treasury balance is six and a half millions lower. These facts would seem to show that nearly ten millions in United States Currency have left the City for the Armies of the West and the Potomac in the last week. The Loans and Discounts at Bank have partially increased. The Specie average is affected by the payments into the Treasury for Customs less than half a million of dollars. The market for Money to-day is again active among the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent. The pressure from borrowers, however, is not so decided as on Saturday. Some of the commission firms probably relieved themselves by cash sales of Stocks at the early Board. Loans on United States security and Discounts on first-class Merchant paper are still had at 5@6 ₩ cent. There is as much difficulty in carrying Gold Coin for speculation as Railway stocks, and this circumstance, in connection with the increasing depression in Exchange, has weakened the price to-day nearly 2 ₩ cent., (sales at one time 142½ ₩ cent.,) while Bills on London are down to 150@150½ ₩ cent.

There is increased depression on the Railway and other speculative Shares at the Stock Exchange to-day, and the decline from Saturday's lowest sales, is 2@2½ ₩ cent. on the New-York Roads and from 2½ to 4½ ₩ cent. on the Westerns. The eagerness to sell some of the latter was as marked at the Second Board after the Bank accounts of the Brokers for the day had been made up, as in the forenoon when the cash sales were supposed to have been made for this object. Erie old stock, as the standard of the Railway share market, was less affected, so far as demand is concerned, than New-York Central or the Western Roads. Being more universally dealt in, there was, perhaps, more buying, at the reduced figures, to cover *short* contracts made by the *Bear* interest at the close of last week. The heaviest fall of the day was in Illinois Central, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Galena and Rock Island. These were specially weak at the Second Board. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were steady throughout the day, and Missouri 6 ₩ cents were sold at Saturday's prices.

At 4 o'clock there was no important changes in the market from the Second Board printed sales. Hudson River advanced to 130 ₩ cent. Erie was about 94½ ₩ cent. The following prices were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	144¾	143	Harlem Pref.	108	105
U. S. 6s, 1881	108½	108	Mich. Central	116	115¾
N. Y. Central	121¾	119¾	Mich. Southern	77	74
Erie	96¾	94⅜	Mich. Gnarant'd	115	112½
Erie Preferred	105	103¾	Illinois Ceotral	105½	105
Rad-oa	132	130	Pittsburgh	90¾	85¼
Toledo	110⅝	108	Fort Wayne	72¾	70¾
Pacific Mail x d.	184	182	Rock Island	100	96¾
Harlem	103	100¾	Northwest	31	30
Canton	32	29	Galena	103¾	99¾
Cumberland	26¾	25¾	Reading	109¾	107¾

The sales of United States 5–20 years Stock in this City to-day by conversion of United States Currency, are $1,361,900; of which $960,-200 through the Loan Agency and $401,700 by subscriptions direct at the Treasury office.

The election of the Hudson River Company to-day brought into the Direction several representative of the wealthy party who have been recent heavy buyers of the stock, on the rapidly increasing and profitable business of the line as a richly favored suburban, as well as great trunk Road. No change, it will be noticed, is made in the executive of the Company.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Mechanics'	114	American Exchange	105
America	126	Chatham	98
Phœnix	101	Bank of the Republic	106
North River	102	Bank of N. America	106
Tradesmen's	105	Irving	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Nassau	106
Seventh Ward	130	N. Y. County	125
State of New-York	103	Park	130
Commerce	105	Manuf. and Merchants'	100
Ocean	97	New-York Ex	115

And the followiug for the Railway Mortgegea:

N. Y. Cen 6s	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds, In	62
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. 8s	42
N. Y. Cent. con., '78	122	Chi. & N. W. s. f	105
Erie B. thirds, '83	112	Chi. & N. W. int. B	96
Erie 1. fifths, '85	105	C. & N.W. 1st m, 2d ser.	87
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106	Chi. & N. W. 2d m	60
Ilud. R. firsts '69	116⅜	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	75
Hud. R. 2ds, 1 '85	116⅛	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Hud. R conv. '67	123	Del. L. & W. 2ds, 1911	91
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Har. seconds, '64	103	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	M. & P. du C. 1sts	108
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Mil. & P. du C., ex	112
Mich. S. seconds	102	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f	109	Chic. & Mil. 1sts	112
Illinois Central, '75	119¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	104
Al. & T. H. firsts	104	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	85
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	92	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Hudson River Railroad convened at the office of the Company, in this City, to-day, for the election of a board of Directors. The following gentlemen were elected; the names of the new Directors being in *italic*, in place of Messrs. E. H. Miller, W. H. Hays, H. A. Smyth, John L. Aspinwall, and E. Corning, of the old Board:

SAMUEL SLOAN, *Leonard W. Jerome,*
JAMES BOORMAN, *William R. Travers,*
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, *Paul S. Forbes,*
EDWARD JONES, *James T. Sanford,*
WILLIAM KELLY, *John M. Tobin, and*
D. THOMAS VAIL, *Addison G. Jerome.*
M. H. GRINNELL,

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN was reelected President and Mr. D. T. VAIL, Vice-President. Mr. BOORMAN having declined to serve another term in the management, for reasons personal to himself, which he briefly stated to the Board, Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY was made a Director to take his place.

The following resolutions of the Board, appreciative of the past services of tha President and Superintendent of the Board were also unanimously adopted and directed to be published.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Hon. SAM. SLOAN, for his faithful and successful management of the finances of this Company, and for the untiring energy and devotion to its interests, exhibited in the general management of the operations of the Road, to which we are largely indebted for our present prosperous condition.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to Mr. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent of the Road, for the exercise of his great mechanical skill in the service of the Company, and especially for his successful improvement in the mode of adapting wood-burning engines to the use of coal, and for his valuable improvements in coal-burning engines, whereby great savings have been effected to the Company.

The following resolutione expressive of the sentiments of the Board on the retirement of Mr. BOORMAN from a service which dates back from the initiation of the Road, were adopted, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., from the position held by him for so many years as Director of the Hudson River Railroad Company, the Board desires to express its regret that he has at length taken the step long contemplated by him, and to acknowledge, in parting, the value and importance of the services rendered by him to the Hudson River Railroad from the earliest inception of the project till its final completion.

Resolved, That this Board would come short of their duty to their old associate, and to the interests committed to their hands, should they fail, now that success has demonstrated the sagacity and foresight of those who originated a project once deemed wild and visionary, to recognize the merits of those who first invested their capital in the unpopular enterprise, and carried it in triumph through its many periods of doubt and depression.

Resolved, That this Board gratefully testifies to the practical wisdom, experience and devotion of Mr. BOORMAN, which have been most conspicuous in all the past history of the road, and to the liberality with which, without salary or compensation, he so long served this Company as its President, and gave to it so much of his valuable time.

Resolved, That, in view of these facts, these resolutions be entered at length on the minutes of the Board, and be published in the daily papers of this City, and that a copy of the same be presented to Mr. BOORMAN by the President of the Board.

A letter from the President of the Union Bank of Rochester advises that a most dangerous counterfeit of the $20 bills of the bank have appeared in circulation; the engraving is so closely imitated that, while the paper is of inferior quality, and the signature of the President but indifferently executed, there is no safety to the public but in refusing all bills of this denomination.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $6,556,968 68, including $142,-000 for Customs; payments, $5,660,211 85; balance, $22,796,140 10.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 8, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 33 bbls. Ashes, 45,956 bbls. Flour, 1496 bbls. Corn Meal, 210,892 bushels Wheat, 179,495 bushels Corn, 179,847 bushels Oats, 21,010 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,759 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. Pots at $8 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls continue quiet and nominal at $9.62½c. ₩ 100 lbs

COTTON—Is in less demand, and is unsettled in price, to-day. Middlings, 56c. @58c. ₩ lb. Sales 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, though prices have favored buyers decidedly, influenced by liberal arrivals and a further decline in gold. Sales, 8,750 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 25; poor to choice extra State at $5 65 @$6 20, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 00 @$5 25
Extra State	5 65 @ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75 @ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	6 00 @ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20 @ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 20 @ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 20 @ 9 50

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales, since our last, 900 bbls., at $6 30@$7 for poor to good superfine; $7 05@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family breods, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite heavy to-day; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 60@$7 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and sourcrflue, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at reduced prices, yet the demand has not been active. Sales have been made of 57,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 72; Amber Western, at $1 52@ $1 55; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 48; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 43@$1 45; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 42; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@ $1 40; Amber State, at $1 53; Red do., at $1 50 ₩ bush. Corn is heavy and cheaper; the demand is moderate; sales have been reported to-day of 94,000 bush., at 74c. @76c. for shipping mixed Western; Chic. @73c. for unsound; 75c. @77c. for White and Yellow Western ₩ bush. Rye is in less request at 99c. @$1 01, according to quality, ₩ bushel; sales, 1,600 bushels. Oats continue in slack demand, including Canada at 77c. @79c.; Western at 77c. @79c.; State at 78c. @80c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and heavy at 85c@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at 15c. @23c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been dull, to-day; prices unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales, since our last, 320 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 45c.; 740 hhds. Porto Rico, at 46½c. @50c.; and 185 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 41c. @43c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—The principal inquiry, to-day, has been for Petroleum, for immediate and future delivery, especially the latter, at equal to 27½c. @28c. for crude, and 55c. @57c. for refined, here, free, ₩ gallon. No important alteration in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, but at declining prices; sales, to-day, 4,500 bbls., at $11 62½@$11 75 for old Mess; $12 50@$12 75 for new Mess here, and $14 for do. deliverable in August; and $10 50@$11 50 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 6¼c. @7¾c. for Hams, 4¾c. @ 5¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in slack demand at 6c. @7¾c. ₩ lb.; sales 150 boxes. Lard is tending downward; sales, 1,000 lbs. and bbls. at 9¾c. @10c. ₩ lb. Beef is less active; sales 200 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 16c. @21c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c. @23c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, at 9c. @12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, 150 bags East Iodia, at $8 25@$8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, comprised 960 hhds., including New Orleans, at 9½c. @12¼c.; Porto Rico, at 11¾c. @11¾c., and Cuba at 10c. @11¾c. ₩ lb. Market buoyant.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs. Prime, at 11c. @11¼c., chiefly at 11c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., 44½c. @45c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and unsettled to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 31,000 bush. Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7¾d. @8¾d. ₩ bush.; 150 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1¾d. @2s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Cork for orders, 20,000 bush. Grain at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter. For Marseilles, a foreign bark with Provisions, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers,

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	June 10.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10.	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 13.	New-York	Southampton.
Edinburgh	June 13.	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	June 13.	Quebec	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 20.	New-York	Bremen.
City of Meochester	June 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Glasgow	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15.	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM KUSCOPA.

St. Patrick	May 22.	Liverpool	Quebec
Melbourne	May 25.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	May 25.	Southampton	New-York.
Louisiana	May 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Mersey	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	June 2.	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 18.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30.	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	June 9.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	June 10.	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	June 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	June 20	New-York	Havana.

For California.

Northern Light	June 13.	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	June 13.	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Asia*, *via* Boston, close here to-day at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Juro*, *via* Quebec, close here on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Edinburgh*, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Saxonia*, close at 10:30.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, close today at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .....5 A. M., 12:15 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, A gold pinte patent magic gold huntiog lever, No. 13,946, J. Hoddell & Co., makers, London. The above reward will be paid, on recovery of the watch, by LOUIS S. FELLOWS & SCHELL, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A BROADWAY SAVINGS' BANK BOOK, No. 12,321, in account with ABM. BROWN, Jr. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to No. 74, 6th av.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black lok, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 598 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLAER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

METALS.

SHEET IRON—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 503 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid, and fine washing, or as laundress; understands finting; a respectable person having good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 3 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid, or assist in washing, or take care of children; best City reference can be given. Call at her present employer's, No. 48 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, washer and ironer, or plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 165 West 24th-st. Good City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing or would do waiting in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; best of reference. Call at her present employers', No. 8 East 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, lately arrived in this country, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children, and would make herself generally useful; no objection to city or country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 90 5th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a young Scotch Protestant girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 569 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; understands French finting. Call at her present employers', No. 304 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a private boarding house; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, to do light chamberwork or waiting, or take care of children; the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY YOUNG woman will be disengaged in a few days, in consequence of the family going to Europe; would like to engage in a private family as cook. She understands her business perfectly, and will be highly recommended. Address No. 217 51b-av., corner 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 150 Elizabeth-st., between Spring and Broome sts., Room No. 10.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches; jellies, soups, pastries and game; is lately lauded from Europe, where she lived with the best of families; has papers to show; can be seen at No. 108 West 23d-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; has unexceptionable City references; washing objected to. Can be seen or, addressed for two days, at No. 194 East 17th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, and desserts, and is a good baker. Best of City reference; has no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a woman who understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 13th-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as first-rate cook; would have no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for 2 days, at her present employer's, at No. 43 West 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house work; no objections to the country. Call at No. 477 7th-av., between 40th and 41st sts; has five years' City reference.

AS COOK

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Money.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land and Father Reed's Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $3 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Continental*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 2d inst., and our correspondence from Port Hudson to the 28th ult., the day after the battle, of which we have already had brief accounts. The reports of losses in that battle prove to have been much exaggerated, though we are still without the official lists. No more assaults had been made upon the enemy's works, and Gen. Banks had adopted the policy of starving them into a surrender. It is stated that the rebel commander had offered to surrender, provided the garrison were allowed to march out with their arms, &c., but Gen. Banks refused to entertain any proposition but that of an unconditional surrender. Some further incidents of the fight of the 27th are given, which prove the desperate character of the resistance of the rebel garrison. Our correspondent at Port Hudson assures us that no fears need be entertained as to the result of the siege.

Dispatches to the Chicago and Cincinnati papers furnish us intelligence from Vicksburgh and vicinity to the 2d inst., fuller than we have before received. Gen. Blair's expedition up the Yazoo River had returned, without the loss of a man, and without encountering the rebels in force. Fifty-six miles of country, from the Big Black to the Yazoo, were completely scoured, and bridges, grist-mills, cotton-gins, and a large quantity of cotton marked "C. S. A.," were destroyed. The country is described as teeming with agricultural riches. Hundreds of negroes stampeded, and followed the expedition back to our lines. The gunboats also ran up to Yazoo City, several days ago, and destroyed considerable rebel property. One of the dispatches states that nothing definite had been heard from Joe Johnston, while another states that Gen. Osterhaus, with his division, was on the west side of the Big Black watching him, he having appeared there on the 1st and 2d inst., with 5,000 infantry and some artillery. According to this dispatch, Johnston was supposed to have in all about 18,000 men, poorly armed and deficient in artillery. No attack from him was feared.

Four rebel conscripts and an escaped National prisoner from Chattanooga have arrived in Cincinnati. They report that 10,000 men had been withdrawn from Bragg to reinforce Johnston, and that Bragg has not now over 45,000 men.

Reliable information as to the strength of the rebel force in East Tennessee leads to the belief that no invasion of Kentucky will be attempted from that direction. At Knoxville, it is said, there are but 12,000 troops, at Loudon Bridge 600, and at Strawberry Plains 600. Cumberland Gap is held with but 2,000 men, and the force with Pegram, now said to be at Monticello, is variously reported at from 5,000 to 8,000—both numbers probably exaggerations. At last accounts, all was quiet on the Cumberland River.

We were mistaken, it appears, in supposing that the reconnoitering force from General Hooker's Army recrossed the Rappahannock on Saturday. It was still on the other side on Sunday evening, and had been undisturbed by the enemy, who continued to occupy Fredericksburgh in force, and still did so yesterday. Our correspondent thinks a general engagement is not imminent, though there are indications that there may be noteworthy events ere the close of the week.

It will be seen by the letter of our Suffolk correspondent that the rebel report that our forces were evacuating that place was untrue. On the contrary, it has been made stronger than ever by fortifications, and the whole line of the Nansemond has been so strengthened that it will be impossible for any rebel force to pass it.

An order has been issued permitting ladies and children to go to and return from the South, under certain regulations. Those going South cannot return until the close of the war, and those coming North must subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the National Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

The official reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments New-York Volunteers, yesterday, was a complete success. A large deputation from our City regiments turned out to welcome them, and in the evening they were entertained with a banquet at the City Assembly Rooms.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the Hackley contract imbroglio was the subject of much attention. A resolution by Mr. Froment requesting the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Council to devise "the most feasible plan" for cleaning the streets and paying for the work, was adopted. Mr. Donaldson sent in a letter stating that he has permitted the Comptroller to pay out to the street sweepers the money for which he held requisitions, and that he is still indebted to them to the amount of $22,600. To meet their claims he desires that the requisitions for the last half of April and the first half of May, withheld by the City Inspector on the ground of non-performence of the contract, shall be given to him. These amount to $23,250. The ordinances regulating the City Inspector's Department require a certificate from the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection that work has been properly performed before the City Inspector can grant a requisition for payment on a contract.) A resolution directing the City Inspector to give Mr. Donaldson the requisition was laid over. Another resolution was adopted asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the power of the City Inspector to grant the requisitions; and, also, if they were granted by order of the Common Council, whether the act would involve any liability on the part of the City to the contractor. The City Inspector sent in a communication replying to a resolution of inquiry, that he is cleaning the streets by order of the Commissioners of Health, and that he has sold the sweepings to parties who are at the demand of the Comptroller to pay for them at the price heretofore paid. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock on Thursday.

In the **Board of Councilmen** concurrence was had on Alderman Froment's resolution in regard to a new plan for carrying on the work of street-cleaning. The Corporation Counsel replied to a resolution of inquiry, that, except as to his appointment and removal, the Corporation Attorney is independent of him, and that as his returns of receipts are made to the Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel has no knowledge of them; but he has requested of the Corporation Attorney the statement desired by the Board and will transmit it to them as soon as it is received. The Board adjourned to four o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

A meeting of Editors connected with several New-York papers was held at the Astor House, yesterday, to consult together upon the rights and liberties of public journalists in time of war. A series of resolutions was agreed upon expressing the views of the meeting, and copies thereof were directed to be sent to the President and members of the Cabinet.

The trial trip of the steamer *Neptune*, built for the Neptune Steamship Company, was made yesterday, much to the satisfaction of those on board. The steamer left the pier at 10:15 A. M., and returned at 6:15 P. M. A fine collation was served in the cabin by Delmonico.

The St. Paul *Press* furnishes some interesting details of the expedition which will soon move against the hostile Indians of the Northwest. It will consist of nine companies of the Seventh, two companies of the Ninth, and eight companies of the Tenth Minnesota regiments, besides nine companies of Mounted Rangers, and a battery of eight pieces and 130 men. The train will consist of 300 mule wagons, six mules to a wagon, and twenty ambulances. Its route is not made public, but its supposed destination is Devil's Lake—the place where the Indians are gathering. The expedition will act in concert with that of Gen. Cook, which is to move forward from Sioux City, Iowa. Low water has somewhat delayed movements. Besides the above force, 1,862 men will be left to guard the frontier settlements, and 700 stand of arms have been distributed among the settlers for self-defence.

Judge McCunn yesterday discharged Sidney Kirtland, arrested by the Provost-Marshal as a spy, and brought up on *habeas corpus*. The opinion of the Judge will be found in another column.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Richard Jaynes, who killed Janus Costello, the alleged seducer of his wife, on the 9th ult., was arraigned on an indictment for murder, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, which plea was accepted by the prosecuting officer, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday. Walter M. Clarkson pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded. Patrick J. Hanbury, a constable of this City, was tried and convicted of extortion, in demanding and receiving larger fees than the law allows. He was remanded for sentence.

There was a further decline of 1½@2 ₩ cent. in Gold and Exchange, yesterday, and a heavy fall on the Railway Share list at the Stock Exchange. The Government Stocks continue in demand, the conversions yesterday being $1,361,900.

Breadstuffs were quite heavy and decidedly cheaper, yesterday. Cotton was in less demand at irregular prices. Pork was the only active article in the Provision line, and it was sold at reduced rates. Sugar and Molasses were in good request. Petroleum was brisk and buoyant. Whiskey was in fair demand and was somewhat firmer. Freights were dull, the strike among the Stevedores and Longshoremen having had the effect of checking shipping operations materially. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Cattle Market continues abundantly supplied with animals. About 4,000 beeves were on sale at Forty-fourth-street Monday, and prices for all, excepting the best, were ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. lower. There were comparatively few really fat droves in market, and these brought 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., net weight. Common cattle sold slowly at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Large numbers were previously bought by speculators, who generally lost money. Comparatively few droves were held over for to-day, but there will probably be sufficient for all wants.

The Union and the States—Real Nature of Our Perils.

Alexander Hamilton, writing in the *Federalist*, over eighty years ago, of the inconveniences of the old Confederation, was led by his experience of them to make the following remarks:

"There is in the nature of sovereign power an impatience of control, which disposes those who are invested with the exercise of it, to look with an evil eye upon all external attempts to restrain or direct its operations. From this spirit it happens, that in every political association which is formed on the principle of uniting in a common interest a number of lesser sovereignties, there will be found a kind of eccentric tendency in the subordinate or inferior orbs, by the operation of which there will be a perpetual effort in each to fly off from the common centre. This tendency is not difficult to be accounted for. It has its origin in the love of power. Power controlled or abridged is always the rival or enemy of that power by which it is controlled or abridged. * * * * * * * If, therefore, the measures of the Confederacy cannot be executed without the intervention of particular administrations, there will be little prospect of their being executed at all. The rulers of the respective members, *whether they have a constitutional right to do it or not*, will undertake to judge of the propriety of the measures themselves. They will consider the conformity of the thing proposed and required to their immediate interests or aims, the momentary conveniences or inconveniences that would attend its adoption. All this will be done; and *in a spirit of interested and suspicious scrutiny*, without that knowledge of national circumstances and reasons of state which is essential to a right judgment, and with that strong predilection in favor of local objects which can hardly fail to mislead the decision."

Hamilton and his coadjutors by no means expected to get rid of the tendency to this sort of disintegration and obstruction, by the establishment of the present Government, for to do that they would have had to change human nature itself. Hamilton himself says, on the same page, that "it results from the constitution of man," that "the persons intrusted with the administration of the affairs of a Confederacy, will not at all times be ready with perfect good humor and an unbiased regard to the public weal to execute the resolutions and decrees of the general authority." What they did expect was that the new Constitution would provide the means of counteracting this tendency—of doing, in fact what is the main end of all Governments, checking the operation of instincts purely selfish. But if they were alive now they would be struck by the extraordinary tenacity of life of the errors which they combated. For, after the Government which they devised as a complete corrective has been in operation for eighty years, we find, the very first time that it is subjected to a great strain, hundreds of orators and newspapers spring up all over the country to repeat and enforce the very fallacies which the *Federalist* was written to refute, and of which the very adoption of the Constitution was a solemn national repudiation. The tendency to elevate the State sovereignty above that of the nation at large; to make the interests and safety of the Union subordinate to those of New-York, or New-Jersey, or Illinois; to teach people that the evils to be apprehended from a total destruction of the Confederation, as long as the State organization is preserved, are trifling in comparison with those which are to be apprehended from the concentration of much power in the hands of the National Government—is just as marked now, in certain quarters, as it was in the days when Madison and Jay and Hamilton were reasoning the people into Union. The great obstacle to Union with which the founders of the Republic had to contend—the desire of local politicians to preserve their own field of ambition secure from competition from outside—presents itself now, and, just as much distinction as ever. Each desires to have that fraction, in which he is most powerful or influential, made as independent as possible of all the rest. This is the chief secret of the States rights doctrine. Jefferson Davis, for this reason, prefers a confederacy of Slave States to the whole Union; Gov. Seymour thinks the State of New-York of vastly greater value than any other political organization in existence; and at last we get down to Fernando Wood, who wants even to cut loose from the State, and set up a "Free City" for himself. Hamilton laid it down in his day as something well understood that "the tendency of federations was always to anarchy rather than to despotism," and what is happening before our eyes is an additional proof of the truth of his assertion. Our danger at this moment is, as it was in 1789, not that we shall unite too closely, but that we shall go to pieces. And Hamilton might have added, what is also no less true than remarkable, that in every case in which a Confederacy has resulted in anarchy, it has been in the main due to the fear of concentration, simulated and excited by ambitious and designing men. And all that has ever been gained, in the vast majority of cases, by excessive precautions against the one despot, has been the substitution of a dozen, each of them malignant and unscrupulous in the direct ratio of the smallness of his territory.

The Mississippi River—Operations of Gens. Grant and Banks.

We have news from Gen. Banks' army at Port Hudson *via* New-Orleans, up to the 1st inst., and from Gen. Grant's army at Vicksburgh up to the 3d. At each of the two scenes of action at these respective dates, things were in a very similar state. Gen. Grant's army was still investing Vicksburgh, with his right and left wings resting on the Mississippi River; Gen. Banks' army was investing Port Hudson, 228 miles below Vicksburgh, with the right and left wings of his army resting on the river. Grant had made no assault in force upon the Vicksburgh defences since the attack of the 22d, which was unsuccessful; and Banks had made no assault upon the Port Hudson works since the attempt of the 27th, which also was unsuccessful. All that has been done at Vicksburgh for the last eighteen days has been to keep the rebel garrison awake by an active fire from the siege guns in the rear and the gunboats in front; and precisely the same course has been pursued at Port Hudson for a fortnight past. The latest advices from Vicksburgh indicate that it is Grant's plan to pursue the siege steadily and mainly by engineering operations, with an expectation that the garrison must soon succumb from hunger; and our New-Orleans letters of this morning set forth that Banks intends pursuing a similar plan, with like hopes. In one important point, however, there is a difference:—while we hear much about the great rebel army that Johnston is gathering in the rear of Gen. Grant, we hear nothing whatever of any rebel force in Gen. Banks' rear. This is fortunate for Gen. Banks, for his army is very much smaller than that of Gen. Grant, and is not so favorably posted to resist an attack in the rear. It is fortunate for both of these excellent commanders that they have first-class naval officers to co-operate with them. Admiral Farragut has been as uniformly successful and brilliant in all his naval operations as Banks has been in his land operations in Louisiana; and Admiral Porter's operations have only been less glorious than those of Gen. Grant because they have been so very much smaller in their sweep and aim. Gen. Banks and Gen. Grant communicate with each other by means of couriers along the Louisiana bank of the river.

There has been a certain notable parallel between the present campaigns of Gens. Grant and Banks ever since they opened. About the same time in April they began to move their respective armies, the one from Milliken's Bend and the other from the Teche,—each intending to reach his point of attack from a new direction, and after a long march. Gen. Grant had no sooner crossed the Mississippi than fighting began; and after five great and victorious battles, he invested Vicksburgh on the 18th of May. Gen. Banks likewise had to fight his way up through Louisiana to Alexandria, and he had half a dozen victorious engagements with the rebels. After the last of Grant's battles, he proceeded directly to the investment of Vicksburgh, which he effected on the 18th ult. After Gen. Banks had reached Louisiana, he had to carry his troops down the Red River; but his investment of Port Hudson was effected, we judge, by the 23d. Gen. Banks' battle of the Plains, in the rear of Port Hudson, may stand as the parallel of Gen. Grant's battle of Black River Bridge, on the 17th, as on both of these engagements depended the effecting of the respective investments. Both armies, as we have already said, have made one general assault on the enemy's works—Gen. Grant's four days after investment, on the 22d, and Gen. Banks also about four days after investment, on the 27th. Both of the armies reached their points of destination flushed with victory. And both are now in like manner persistently and heroically pursuing their siege work. We trust that the arms of both will ere long be crowned with complete victory.

A Lucky Miss.—A distinguished engineer officer, who took a prominent part in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, has made a calculation based upon the destruction caused by the late powder explosion in Eighty-sixth-street, in this City—that had our artillery succeeded in exploding the enemy's magazine at Fort Pulaski, to which its main effort was directed, the result would have been the annihilation of both the opposing forces. No man would have been left to tell the tale, no stone left upon another to mark the site of the contending foes.

The Banishment of Rebels.

The question how to receive and how to treat the disloyal citizens of the United States who have recently been sent through to the rebel lines and warned not to return till the war is over, is under discussion in the Confederacy, and exciting no small degree of feeling. We published yesterday a very bitter philippic from the Richmond *Sentinel* on the subject, which is a type of the prevailing spirit of the rebel Press. The policy of sending these persons South is denounced in a spirit of extraordinary bitterness and ferocity. The *Sentinel* exclaims: "What should our Government do in response to this *demoniacal* outrage of our enemies?" And it answers: Some "will cry out precipitately 'Raise the black flag.' *Perhaps it will come to that.*" But the *Sentinel* intimates that chiefly cowards and laggards who keep themselves out of harm's way will join in this cry for the "black flag," and therefore it suggests other modes of meeting the issue. The allusion to the black flag by one who so obviously regards the frequent appeal to it by rebel noncombatants with a good degree of contempt, is only made by the *Sentinel*, we judge, to remind the people of the North that there is a "black flag" kept in Dixie, finished, folded and ready for us, and only withheld from the breezy winds of Southern battle by the forbearance of our foes.

The *Sentinel* has two propositions on this question of the banishment of disloyal persons to the Confederate territory. It says:

"In reference to this new policy of *brutality*, we think we should begin by appealing to the civilized world;" and in case "the general sentiment or physical power of Christendom is inadequate to the task of repressing *barbarism* within the geographical limits of civilization, let us at least demand of the nations of the earth that they hold us guiltless * * * when we too shall raise the cry of '*no quarter to the foe*,' *as raise it we must and will*."

In view of this fierce denunciation, the threadbare threat of the "black flag," and the appeal to the civilized world for an expression of its stern displeasure, it is worth while to consider the nature of the offence our Government is charged with. The act is simply sending into the rebel lines citizens of the North whose lives and conduct indicate an active sympathy with treason, and who by overt act have tried to make that sympathy effective in aid of the rebellion. Of the fifty or sixty persons who have been sent South from St. Louis, a number were convicted correspondents and mail-carriers for the rebels, and persistent agents in trying to smuggle through to the rebels articles contraband of war. Others were guilty of receiving, secreting, and aiding by money and otherwise rebel officers and soldiers revisiting Missouri, who in so doing could only be regarded as spies. Others still boasted themselves to be enemies of the United States Government—they rejoiced when its armies were defeated—they refused to accord it any allegiance—they prayed for the advent of the rebel armies and the establishment of rebel rule in Missouri. And what was true at St. Louis was true, we doubt not, everywhere else. Only the open, avowed, incorrigible and dangerous enemies of the United States, and those detected in secret acts of correspondence with them, were ordered beyond the Union lines, and forbidden to return. No "children" have been ordered away—no women have been sent except those convicted of disloyal acts and refusing to cease their guilt, and those asking to be sent away because their husbands or protectors are already in the South, bearing arms against the Government.

When the "civilized world" gets the facts, it will fail to see the "brutality," the "barbarism," the "demoniacal outrage" of sending such persons temporarily beyond the Union lines. The laws of nations would fully justify the imprisonment, if not the hanging, of citizens guilty of such traitorous acts against their Government. The rebels themselves have set the example of bloody discipline upon Southern Unionists. No man on their side ever sent letters of aid and comfort to the armed defenders of the Union, or prayed for the defeat of the rebel armies, and refused to aid the rebel cause when required, without paying forfeit with life. No such gentle corrections were applied as banishing such persons into the Union lines to "divide" Northern "purse and cheer."

It is an infinite mercy, therefore, to disloyal persons at the North, that they are simply banished from our lines, instead of being imprisoned or hung, as they certainly would be if guilty of like crimes at the South. And so far from the Confederates having a right to complain of our Government for cruelty in the premises, they ought rather to laud its leniency. We not only show mercy to their friends who are within our lines, but we send them South, alive, whole and sound, and abundantly able, as they are willing, to *shoulder guns in the Confederate cause*, and help fight the Government of the United States, that they so vehemently detest and oppose! It is not often, in history, that such magnanimous disposition of domestic foes will be found recorded. And it will be an unheard-of absurdity that civilized nations should be asked to condemn and repress as brutal, barberous and demoniacal, a policy of the United States toward the Confederates, the moral aspect of which is extraordinary clemency to the aiders and abettors of the rebellion, and the military effect of which is to increase the number of arms-bearing men in the Confederacy to resist the armies of the Union.

Diminution of Hooker's Army.—The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments of New-York, two years' volunteers, returned to this City yesterday, and had a magnificent reception from the military and citizens generally. There are but few more now of these short term troops to leave the Army of the Potomac—though there are still a large number of nine months' men in the army of Gen. Banks, whose terms are about expiring.

The diminution in several of our armies, and especially in that of Gen. Hooker, from the return of these troops, has been very great. From the official record, it appears that 8,901 soldiers of New-York regiments (two years) passed through Washington during May, and the two regiments that arrived yesterday would run these figures up to over 10,000; while there also passed through Washington in the same month, 10,593 Pennsylvania nine months' men. We suppose that the aggregate number of soldiers who have left the field and returned to private life during the last five weeks, is not less than 25,000. Add to these the losses in the May battles on the Rappahannock, which, as reported by either side, were left oscillating between 15 and 30 thousand, and compare the results with the official statement of Hooker's force, published before the late battles, and it may be estimated that the Army of the Potomac numbers less than 100,000 men. Add to all these losses, the heavy losses of Grant and Banks during their present sanguinary campaigns, and it will be seen that the late month of May was one of the most weakening to our armies since the war opened.

It is probable, however, that the greater concentration of our forces in the Southwest has left each of our two great armies there as strong as ever; and the concentration, or possibility of cooperation, which is being effected in Virginia, will probably make Hooker's army also as strong as ever.

The only new regiments that have been raised during this period of weakening have been colored—the Fifty-four Massachusetts, now on its way to South Carolina, the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, being raised—the *Corps d'Afrique* of Gen. Ullmann in Louisiana, Gen. Thomas' black regiments in Arkansas and Tennessee, and Gen. Wild's brigade in North Carolina. We anticipate, however, that before the close of next month, at least ten white regiments, consisting of returned soldiers and other volunteers, will take the field. The commencement of the conscription era will doubtless depend a good deal upon the result at Vicksburgh and the success in raising black troops.

The Macs.—There are three great Macs in the ever-victorious army of Gen. Grant—McClernand and McPherson, each commanding a corps, and McArthur, commanding a division. The North British character of many of the other names, including Grant's own, in the same army, is noticeable. There is Logan, and Wallace, and Blair, all Generals, and a host of others in subordinate positions. In the army of Rosecrans there were the two famous brothers McCook—of whom only the duplicate Mac, McDowell McCook, is now left; and the two Macs who successively commanded the Army of the Potomac do not need to be named.

The American Physical Man—How Does He Stand Among the Races?

DIFFERENCES AMONG EUROPEAN RACES—AMERICAN PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT—GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN—MEN SUPERIOR PHYSICALLY TO WOMEN—SUPPOSED CAUSES.

The Benches, Saturday, May 16, 1863.

Some time since I saw in the Times a brief article, attributed to a Surgeon in the army, who had been making inquiries on the physics of the American man. The facts were in the main correct, but had not been carried to the same extent as some other observations made within a few years. Several years since, Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Mr. Mansfield, Commissioner of Statistics for Ohio, commenced a series of inquiries on this subject, which have been extended to the examination of many thousand individuals, both men and women. These results have never been published—but I hope may be, for the sake of a knowledge of human development which may greatly increase our knowledge of the influence of food, race and climate, in modifying, for good or evil, the human constitution.

In the report on the statistics of Ohio, for 1861, Mr. Mansfield gives the results of inquiries upon the physical man of Ohio, which, of course, corresponds with the general type of Americans. Some portions of that article may interest your readers—certainly will the students of climate and ethnology, as well as the believers in American superiority.

On the general question of race, climate and institutions, Mr. Mansfield says:

"The Bushmen of South Africa, the Negrillo of the New-Hebrides, or the Indian of South America, can by no possibility be made equal in strength to the European races, unless climate, regimen and discipline be first changed, and ages of a new physical experience to the race be undergone. The differences in these marked varieties we can readily see, but there are other minor differences, not at first plainly visible, which are yet very important, and, in a million of men, would make a vast difference in their physical strength. The Belgian and Rhenish German is inferior in stature to the Englishman, and the Englishman to the Scotch Highlander. The differences in stature between some of the European races are as great as that between the average heights of men and women—a difference which in itself, if there were no other, would make a difference in the intrinsic value of labor. The subject of human physical development is therefore one of very great importance. An inquiry into it is one of the most interesting branches of the modern science of ethnology. It is one, too, of practical importance; for it is now clearly ascertained that the human strength may be greatly increased by systematic regimen; that the body may be improved in health and development by one class of influences, and deteriorated by another; and, finally, that whole races of man may be sensibly changed by the changes in climate and institutions."

In the United States there is much less variety of race than is generally supposed. In fact, there are but two original *roots* (Ethnologically) to the people of the United States, viz.: the German (Gothic) and the Celtic. The English, German, Hollanders and Scotch are almost exclusively of the former, and make full four-fifths of this nation; that part of the Irish and Scotch, who descend from the ancient inhabitants of Britain, are Celtic. But this does not make one-fifth of the people.

Now, let us compare (see Ohio statistics) some of the European races, with the American man as he is *now* developed, in the climate, and under the institutions of this free country.

Average height of Belgian men, taken from Quetelet *Sur L'Homme*, 5 feet, 5½ inches.

Height of recruits enlisted in London, (Joenson,) 5 feet 6 9-10th inches.

Heights of eleven Highland Regiments, 5 feet 7 9-10th inches.

Average height of 239 men, taken at random, in the interior of Ohio, 5 feet 10⅛ inches.

Thus the average height of Ohio men is *five inches* above that of the Belgians; *two and a half* inches above that of English recruits, and *one and a half inches* above that of the Scotch Highlanders. Of the 239 individuals included in the Ohio table, 59 (one-fourth) were *six feet and upward*—ten being *above* six feet two inches.

The measurements *round the chest* of the principal classes are as follows:

	Inches.
Men of Ohio, round the chest	38.62
London recruits	32.06
Scotch Highlanders	39.7

Thus we see that the Scotch Highlanders are larger round the chest than our men; but, I believe, they are the only people in the world who are. If, now, we suppose the proportions of each of these classes to be in the ratio of their heights, and the circumference of their chests, we can make a compared ratio, which will show nearly the solid contents of their bodies, and the result is:

Scotch Highlander	865.28
American	836.20
London Englishman	673.01

By this it will be seen, that the Scotch Highlanders are a little superior in general development. There is no doubt the Belgians and Germans would come below either of these—except, perhaps, the Londoners; but, on the other hand, it is quite certain recruits enlisted in London do not fairly represent Englishmen. The majority of Englishmen are, no doubt, much larger round the chest than the London recruits. Still, their average size will not come up to that of Americans, except in some localities, like that of the Scotch Highlands. The Europeans of the Continent are probably all (in the average) considerably below the size of Americans.

Now, from this fact we may deduce a corrollary of some importance. If we were to take ten thousand Americans and ten thousand Europeans of this inferior development, (all other things being equal,) *the Americans would be superior in strength and capacity for labor*. I believe this to be a fact. I believe, too, that if European armies were put in place of the rebel armies, we should have destroyed them long ago. One of our main difficulties in this rebellion is, that *we are fighting Americans*.

In regard to women, I am sorry to say that all the measurements heretofore taken seem to show that American women are *not* superior, and hardly equal, to European women, in physical development. But we have hardly examples enough to prove this, and most of our examinations have been in the New-England factories, which hardly furnish a fair test. But why are American women so generally so delicate? I think because: 1. They are too much in-doors, and have too little active exercise; 2. Because they have too many household cares. An American laboring woman has more ambition, and therefore more care, than a European peasant woman. An American lady not only has more cares, but lives too much in-doors. The results are unfortunate—a feeble and delicate constitution. This subject is worth some attention, and I may give you some other facts.

A Veteran Observer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, June 8.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

Funds for the payment of Gen. Foster's army to the 1st of May have been laying in New-York for the last three weeks, awaiting safe transportation to Newbern. By a recent order of the War Department, no public funds will be sent to any of our stations on the Atlantic coast except in war vessels or under their convoy.

REVENUE DECISION AFFECTING CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TRADE.

Commissioner Lewis, of the Internal Revenue Department, has just made a decision of great interest upon a revenue question presented to him from Oswego, and involving the construction of the vital clause of the miscalled Reciprocity Treaty. It is as follows:

"By schedule 'B' of the Excise law, one of the subjects of stamp duty is: entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any Custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value; in which case the stamp duty is twenty-five cents. When the goods exceed $100, and do not exceed $500 in value the duty is fifty cents. When the value exceeds $500 the duty is one dollar ($1)

In the treaty with Great Britain made the 5th of June, 1854, called the Reciprocity Treaty, it is stipulated that certain articles, principally agricultural products, shall not be subject to import. The language of the treaty in this particular, is: 'The articles enumerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies, or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively, free of duty.'"

After considering the suggestion of a conflict between the Excise act and the Reciprocity Treaty, and arriving at the conclusion that he is "not prepared to say that there is any conflict between the Treaty and the Statute," Commissioner Lewis proceeds:

"*The duties contemplated by the treaty are clearly frontier duties or customs. Those imposed by the statute are stamp duties. The subjects of the customs are foreign products entering the ports of the country. The subjects of the stamp duties are for the most part written or printed instruments used in the ordinary business of the country. A stamp on a port entry is no more a duty on the goods described in the paper, than a stamp on a conveyance is a tax on the lands granted by the deed.* The instrument used is but a vehicle of the law used in the transportation or transfer of property, or in carrying out the contracts of the parties concerned. That may bear an appropriate burden of duty without the subject of the commercial transaction or contract being touched by it. The tax, or deed, must be paid either by the buyer or the seller, or both; and the necessity of such payment may enter into the consideration of the parties in making their bargains, but that is a consequence necessarily attendant on all taxes.

The stamp duty on entries of grain from Canada may effect its price slightly in the market; but only incidentally and not directly. An inconsiderable increase in the cost of transportation or of tolls on the New-York canals would affect it much more seriously. An agreement with Great Britain, that Canadian breadstuffs shall be admitted into ports of the United States free of duty, does not import that they shall be exempt from inland regulations relating to their receipt and transit, or to the expenses to which those regulations may subject them. It is true, indeed, that regulations might be made, that would seriously embarrass the trade with British Provinces, and interfere with the objects of the treaty, and if such should appear to be the deliberate purpose of Congress in any act passed ostensibly as a tax law, Great Britain might have reason to complain. But even in such case, in the absence of any complaint officially, and of the recognition of its reasonableness by the executive head of one Government, it would be assuming more authority than I see any title for, if this bureau were to take upon itself to interfere between the high contracting parties, and to release the agents of the Government from their obligations to collect a tax imposed by act of Congress. But there is nothing tending to show that Congress contemplated the imposition of a duty upon the importation of free goods from Canada in the form of a stamp tax. Whatever may be the effect of the tax, it is but an incident, and as such, the way it may happen to operate is not a subject of legitimate objection.

If the two species of tax are different, it is certain that the imposition of one cannot be considered a violation of an agreement not to levy the other, when no such violation was designed. The one was clearly within the terms of the treaty. The other had no existence in this country as a *national* regulation at the date of the treaty, and there was certainly at that time no anticipation of its being brought into use during the ten years the treaty had to run. The imposition of such a tax is not expressly forbidden by the conditions of the contract, and I do not see that any prohibition is implied. The officers of the internal revenue are therefore instructed that the act of Congress requiring stamps or entries, must be enforced in relation to entries of free goods coming from Canada, as well as of goods coming from other foreign places."

CASHIERED.

For being drunk on duty, Lieut. Elbazar Mulholland, Ninety-eighth New-York Volunteers, was sentenced to be cashiered, by a Court-martial at St. Helena Island, of which Col. W. H. Davis, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was President. The sentence has been approved.

BUTLERS.

By the recent order of Gen. Hooker, butlers in the army are obliged to take out licenses. The Internal Revenue Office was thronged to-day with these persevering and industrious gentlemen, getting the necessary papers.

THE PROFITS OF WHALING VOYAGES.

Commissioner Lewis has decided that income tax to be levied for 1862 upon the profits of whaling voyages cannot be distributed through the years consumed in the voyage out, must be paid for the year as in 1865 the tax will be similarly levied upon that year's income, not in the three year's absence upon whaling grounds.

A GOOD INDORSEMENT.

The following indorsement appears on an applica-

for a soldier's discharge returned to the Medical Bureau here:

"Respectfully returned, recommending that said soldier be discharged from service, if he will be of any 'service to his mother,' as he has never done any for Government, and never will."

LETTER FROM BILLY BOWLEGS.

The following letter from "BILLY BOWLEGS," King of the Seminole Indians, dated Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, May 13, thus talks true Union politics to Commissioner DOLE:

"All the forces here are mostly Indians, and I now look at it that by your power the nation can be cleared out of the rebels, and we could take our families back to their homes, and I do wish you could send power quick that our country could be cleared out. The Indians that took sides with the Secesh are still in our country holding it, and they are joined by the Texans, and they are assisting in holding our country. The tribes that joined with the Secesh don't want to hear your word, which is just and right; for when you find a man that is not honest, why the law takes hold of him; and I do wish that it would take hold of them. You said in your letter that our country would be cleard out so we could take our children home this Spring; you said it would be done in a short time, and I think that it will be done by your power; and I hope you will send on a strong power. What I mean is, that if you would send on a force of white soldiers. This is all the wishes that I really would like to have you do us in a quick time."

BILLY'S ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A BUSHWHACKER.

BILLY concludes his letter with the following amusing account of an adventure with a bushwhacker:

"One thing more: I will say what happened to me when we were in Arkansas. I was sent to Rhann's Mill from our camp at Beatonville, and I come on a secesh. I found out he was a bushwhacker, and I made up my mind not to kill him. We were both on horses, and I rode up to him, thinking to take him prisoner, and as we came up I took hold of him and he of me, and being on horses, we could not tussel as well as if on the ground, and so we both fell from our horses, and in the fall my pistol fell from my hand, and at this the man broke loose from my hand and got my pistol before I could, and started and run, and my horse was standing out a little ways, and he jumped on him, and run away with him. Of coarse he could af killed me, but he just run away with my horse. Ha took all I had—two revolvers, and saddle and bridle, and horse; and since then I have not had any gun; but I think I was doing my duty, and I think that our Father will give me another gun. This is all I have to send to you now. Also, I am well and hearty now. There may be a time when we shall see each other with our awa eyas."

He signs himself "Billy Bowlegs, King of the Saminoles, and Captain Company F, First Indian Home Guards."

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8.

THE LATE EXPEDITION UP THE MATTAPONY.

Rear Admiral LEE has forwarded to the Navy Department the report of Lieut. Commander GILLIS, giving the details of the joint expedition of the army and naval forces up the Mattepony River. Its main object was to destroy a foundry at a point ten miles above Walkertown, where it was said ordnance matter was manufactured for the enemy. With this purpose, 400 infantry, on the morning of June 4th, embarked at Yorktown on board the United States steamer *Commodore Mooris*, Lieut. Commanding GILLIS, United States steamer *Commodore Jones*, Lieut. Commanding MITCHELL, the army gunboat *Smith* and the transport *Wissemessemet*. The expedition proceeded to Walkertown, about twenty miles above West Point, on the Mattapony River where it arrived at 2 A. M. of the 5th. Here, the troops were landed and marched to Aylett's, where the objects of the expedition were successfully accomplished, and the foundry, with all its machinery, together with mills, grain, &c., destroyed. The land forces also destroyed grain at other places, and captured horses, mules and cattle, and at 5.30 P. M. reembarked. The vigilant dispositions of Lieutenant-Commander GILLIS kept the river below clear, and the rebels attempting demonstrations at several points were dispersed by the gunboats. The navy had no casualties. Admiral LEE thinks that the entire success of the expedition was owing to our evacuation of West Point only five days before, thus precluding the probability of any movement in that direction, and throwing the enemy off his guard.

EXTENSIVE CAPTURES BY OUR BLOCKADERS.

The United States steamer *Sunflower*, Acting Master EDWARD VAN SICA, on the 31st ult., in the Gulf of Mexico, captured the schooner *Echo* with 185 bales of cotton. She purported to be from Matamoras, but had no invoice for 125 bales, and her passenger list did not correspond with the actual number on board. She was sent to Key West.

The United States steamer *De Soto*, Capt. W. M. WALKER, on the 24th ult. captured the schooners *Gen. Prim* and *Rapid*, and sloops *Jane*, *Adelie* and *Bright*, all loaded with cotton and bound to Havana. The same vessel has also captured the schooner *Mississippi*, with 187 bales of cotton, which, with those previously reported, makes seven prizes within five days; and as all of them are condemned, their proceeds will occasion a comfortable sensation in the Captain's pocket. The same vessel on the 14th captured the schooner *Sea Bird*, of Havana, without log-book, with papers incomplete, &c.

The United States steamer *Kanawha*, Lieutenant Commander W. K. MAYO, captured on the 18th ult., while running the blockade off Mobile bound to Havana, the schooner *Ripple*, with 110 bales of cotton; also on the previous day the schooner *Hunter*, from Mobile bound to Havana, with 43 bales of cotton.

In a letter to the Navy Department, dated Key West, Acting Rear-Admiral BAILEY says since he took the command, Dec. 9, 1862, forty-three vessels have been captured by the vessels of the squadron and declared good prizes; others have been released by the Court, and others still destroyed at Indian River and other places along the coast. Many prizes have been sent in by the West India and Western Gulf squadrons, making the number that have come in for adjudication since January last, seventy.

AN ORDER IN RELATION TO LADIES GOING TO OR RETURNING FROM REBELDOM.

The following order in relation to "passes" has been issued:

Ladies desiring passes to go or return from the rebel States can receive permits under the following regulations:

First—All applications for passes to go South must be made in writing, and verified by oath, addressed to Maj. L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate, Washington, D. C., as follows:

I, "A. B.," applicant for a pass to go to City point, Va., and now residing at ——, do solemnly swear that if said pass be granted, I will not take any property excepting my wearing apparel, and that all the article to be taken with me are contained in the trunk or package delivered, or to be delivered to the Quarter-master on the transport steamer on which I am to go to City Point. That I have not been in any insurgent State, nor beyond the military lines of the United States within thirty days last past. That I will not return within the military lines of the United States during the present war, and that I have not in my trunk, nor on my person, any papers or writings whatsoever, nor any contraband articles.

No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk or package of female wearing apparel weighing not over one hundred pounds, and subject to inspection, and if anything contraband be found in the trunk or on the person, the property will be forfeited, and the pass revoked.

Second—A passenger boat will leave Annapolis, Md., on the first day of July next, to deliver those permitted to go South at City Point, and the baggage of each applicant must be delivered to the Quartermaster on said boat, at least twenty-four hours previous to the day of departure, for inspection.

Third—Children will be allowed to accompany their mothers and relatives, and take their usual wearing apparel, but the name and age of each child must be given in the application.

Fourth—Ladies and children desiring to come North will be received on the boat at City Point and taken to Annapolis, and every adult person coming North will be required to take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States before the boat leaves Fortress Monroe.

L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

REBEL TELEGRAMS DOUBTED.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday discredits the rebel dispatches from the Southwest, especially those which set down tremendous losses for GRANT. It calls them "blatherskite telegrams."

COMMISSIONER TO PERU.

JAMES S. MCKIM has been appointed Commissioner to Peru, for the settlement of claims, *vice* LEONARD SWAIN, resigned.

TICKETS FOR SOLDIERS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has made arrangements by which commutation tickets for soldiers, either discharged or on furlough, are placed in the hands of the Sanitary Commission, at their rooms. No tickets are sold for New-York and Boston at the ticket office at less than the regular rates. The recent statement of overcharge to soldiers was doubtless in consequence of their ignorance of the arrangement, and of the place where the commutation tickets are to be procured. Soldiers' tickets for the West are sold at the ticket office by the General Passenger Agent, Mr. ROBERT EDMONDS.

Naval.

THE FIRST OF A NEW FLEET AFLOAT.

The United States steamer *Pequot*, the first vessel of a new fleet of eight screw propellers, was launched at the Boston Navy-Yard on Saturday. The *Pequot*, like all the others, measures 190 feet long, 28 feet in the beam, and is 13 feet deep. Her armament will consist of one 200-pounder amidships, four broadside guns, together with a small rifled gun forward and aft. The operation of launching was managed in the most careful and creditable manner by Mr. Naval Constructor HANSCOM, and the vessel slid gracefully into the water at precisely seven minutes before 2 o'clock, amidst the cheers of the multitude. The Naval Band stationed on the vessel's deck played "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean." The ceremony of christening the ship was performed by Miss BARNEY, daughter of Rev. Dr. BARNEY. The *Pequot* was towed to the pier, where she is to receive her machinery, which will consist of an engine of 600 horse power, from the works of Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH, of Hartford, Conn. She will be ready for sea in about nine weeks. The following are the names of the vessels of the same class as the *Pequot*:

Name.	Condition.	Where.
1. Maumee	Ready to launch	New-York Navy-yard.
2. Nipsic	Nearly finished	Portsmouth, N. H.
3. Nyac	Just commenced	New-York Navy-yard.
4. Pequot	Launched	Boston.
5. Saco	Just commenced	Navy-yard, Boston.
6. Shawmut	Building	Portsmouth, N. H.
7. Yantic	Building	Philadelphia Navy-y'd.

RETURN OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

This splendid steamer, commanded by Capt. WM. E. LEROY, of this City, arrived at Philadelphia, on Saturday, from Port Royal. The *Keystone State*, it will be remembered, is one of the vessels that was so severely damaged by a rebel ram that came out from Charleston harbor, on the 31st of January last, so unexpectedly, and from which attack her boiler exploded, and several lives were lost. The vessel sailed from Philadelphia to Port Royal last October. She afterwards proceeded to Port Royal for repairs, and subsequently sailed for St. Simons, Ga. She laid there until Tuesday last, when she sailed for Port Royal, and from thence to Philadelphia. The *Keystone State* reports a French man-of-war as having arrived at Port Royal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acting-Master CAESSY, an account of his gallant conduct in the *Courrier*, has been ordered to command the iron prize steamer *Gertrude*.

The United States steamer *Seminole* was put formally to commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The United States steamer *Water Witch* sailed from the lower bay yesterday.

NEW BOOKS FORTHCOMING.—Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston, will shortly publish an elegant illustrated volume on "Green-houses, Conservatories, Conservatory, Parlor and Garden Plants," &c., by EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, Jr., a well-known contributor to the leading periodicals, and as a successful cultivator of rare exotics. It is to be a complete work for the amateur as well as for the most experienced florist.

The same firm have nearly ready a book for boys, by the popular author of "Father Brighthopes," called "The Drummer Boy," illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY. It will be a truthful history of BURNSIDE'S expedition, and, while it will be of great interest in incident and illustration, it will be valuable as a historical record of that campaign.

CALOMEL.—Our Chicago correspondent, in his letter on the "National Medical Association," mentions the discussion upon the use of calomel in the army on Tuesday of last week. We may add that resolutions disapproving of the order of the Surgeon-General, prohibiting the use of calomel and tartar emetic, were passed by the Association on Thursday last.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, June 9.—Nos. 4½, 21, 23, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 8.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Foto's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

In Selecting a Sewing-Machine, be sure to combine the ornamental with the useful. A machine which will both sew and embroider is a perpetual delight. The GROVER & BAKER Machine, No. 495 Broadway, is perfect in both these respects. This is the only machine which both sews and embroiders.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Mounts Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Piles.—Pyne's French Pilennica, a Specific for the piles. This is no liniment, ointment, salve, pill or electuary, but a new mode of relieving and permanantly curing the piles. A cure guaranteed or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Directions in English, French, German and Spanish.

E. PYNE, No. 713 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer GAITERS FOR $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored Gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 704 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Now Sewing Machines to Rent
and for sale.
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway, East side, three doors below Broome-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—FISHER.—At Sing Sing, on Monday, June 8, by Rev. W. Phraner, WILLIAM FOSTER, Jr., to MARTHA A., daughter of Mr. Hiram Fisher.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Sunday morning, June 7, at Manhattanville, ELLEN, the widow of David Atkinson, late of this City, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, George and John, and of her son-in law, Henry L. Hoguet, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, when a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

BALDWIN.—On Monday morning, June 8, CHARLES N. BALDWIN, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 589 Broome-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

BLISS.—At Potomac Creek Hospital, on Saturday, June 6, Capt. HARMAN J. BLISS, Company G, Third regiment Excelsior brigade, of wounds received May 3, at the battle of Chancellorsville.

His remains will be sent to Westfield, N. Y., for interment.

BRODIE.—On Monday morning, June 8, at No. 73 West 22d-st., JAMES BRODIE, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, George Brodie, No. 168 West 23d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CLEMENT.—In this City, on Sunday, June 7, CHARLES CLEMENT, of New-Orleans, in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the New-York Hotel, Broadway, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DESENDORF.—On Monday, June 8, HELEN M. FISK, wife of Wm. Desendorf, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday, June 10, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 83 East 39th-st.

DUNCAN.—At Casa Mia, the family residence, Jackson, Miss., at 7½ P. M. on Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862, of typhoid fever, ROBERT J. WALKER, elder son of John and Lucy D. Duncan, aged 5 years and 19 days.

——At the same place, at 6½ P. M. on Wednesday, April 29, 1863, of scarlet fever, LUCY D. HOWELL, wife of John Duncan, and niece of Hon. Robert J. Walker, aged 21 years, 3 months and 18 days.

——At the same place, at 2½ P. M. on Saturday, May 9, 1863, of scarlet fever, MARY MCFARLAN, only daughter of John and Lucy D. Duncan, aged 3 years, 6 months and 3 days.

HORRICK.—In this City, on Sunday, June 7, GEORGIANA NASH, daughter of Richard P. and Georgiana Herrick, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from No. 40 East 28th-st.

LOWE.—At Towsend's Inlet, N. J., on Saturday, June 6, Thos. W. Lowe, of Brooklyn, aged 36 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, June 9, from the M. E. Church, DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

OWAN.—On Monday morning, June 8, SARAH ELIZABETH, infant child of Edward J. and Hattia H. Owen.

PORTER.—On Monday, June 8, after a short illness, WILLIAM C. PORTER, aged 52 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 171 West 30th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Wednesday morning to Tuckahoe, Westchester County, for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday, June 6, 1863, at her residence, No. 66 Montague-place, Brooklyn, MARY, relict of the late Peter Smith, aged 77 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, from her late residence, No. 66 Montague-place, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN BRUNT.—At Waterford, N. Y., Rev. RUTGERS VAN BRUNT, in the 42d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 317.—June 8, 1863.
37, 22, 50, 52, 67, 7, 21, 66, 1, 11, 53, 26.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 318.—June 8, 1863.
62, 58, 18, 11, 60, 33, 64, 38, 57, 3, 26, 54.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Cures Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints.

(repeated 15 times)

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgments of the New-York Committee, since May 29, 1863:

Fast Day Collection, Congregational Church, Bristol, Conn.	$19 00
Jas. C. Holden	50 00
T. W. G.	5 00
Ladies' Missionary Society, First Presbyterian Church, Hanover, N. J.	47 15
Capt. J. J. Baird, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers	6 00
R. A. Chadwick, of 85th New-York regiment	1 50
George Merritt	100 00
I. M. Singer & Co.	100 00
Edwin Hoyt	50 00
Congregational Church, Glastenberry, Conn.	50 85
Broadway Tabernacle Collection	60 00
Congregational Church, East Bloomfield, N. Y.	21 20
D. J. S.	5 00
Two little boys, W. and J.	1 00
Vyse & Sane	100 00
Alexander Miles	71 50
A Friend, through Rev. R. R. Booth	3 00

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-st.

TRUSSES,
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is the only sure cure for HERNIA or RUPTURE. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. It has no pressure on the back or spermatic cord. It is the BEST TRUSS known. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each also bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rambling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBARD, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, and the dull noises in the head. I left my house completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills ran over me with seems one hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816 BROADWAY.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., June 2, 1863.

WHEREAS—IT HAS PLEASED ALMIGHTY God, after protecting from the perils of the battle-field our beloved comrade, Second Lieut. CHARLES G. SMEDBACK, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, to remove him from our midst.

Resolved, That we, his brother officers, conscious of his worth, his endearing qualities as a man and soldier, while condoling with his bereaved family on their irreparable loss, feel grateful that an all-wise and merciful Providence permitted him to leave us without violence, and surrounded by those who knew him so well;—that they can truly say, "He was a true soldier."

Although we would not desire to intrude upon the domestic grief of his kindred, who have our heartfelt sympathy, we ask that the fact of his having done his duty to his conscience and his country, may assuage their grief—for 'tis sweet, oh 'tis sweet to die for one's country.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the New-York daily papers.

G. K. GIBBONS, Major 14th Infantry.
W. HARVEY BROWN, Captain 14th Infantry.
G. 100 ILOIS, Captain 14th Infantry.
JOSEPH M. LOCKE, Captain 14th Infantry.
SAMUEL A. STORROW, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Surgeon-in-Chief 1st brigade, 2d division.
J. F. MILLAR, First Lieut. 14th Infantry.
ALFRED FOOT, First Lieut. 14th Infantry.
P. COLLINS, First Lieut. 14th Infantry.
GEORGE M. DOWNEY, First Lieut. 14th Infantry.
WM. H. MILLER, First Lieut. 14th Infantry.
JOHN K. CLAY, Second Lieut. 14th Infantry.
THOS. E. COLLINS, Second Lieut. 14th Infantry.
J. B. HAYES, Captain 14th Infantry.
HORACE K. FLETCHER, Captain 14th Infantry.
H. DEB. CLAY, Captain 14th Infantry.
JOHN J. COPPINGER, Captain 14th Infantry.
C. BACON, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.
JOHN MCCLINTOCK, First Lieut. 14th Infantry.
J. H. VANDERSLICE, First Lieut. 14th Infantry.
JAMES W. WEIR, First Lieut. 14th Infantry.
JAMES HENTON, First Lieut. 14th Infantry.
DANIEL LOOSLEY, First Lieut. 14th Infantry.
WM. O. DOUGLASS, Second Lieut. 14th Infantry.
GEO. R. VERNON, Second Lieut. 14th Infantry.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William,

CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.

For a period of six months or longer.....4 per cent.
Payable at 5 days' notice.....3 per cent.

Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
President.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Secretary.

MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 699 BROADWAY
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture to be found in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established seventy years.

Also, a large assortment of a superior stock of cottage furniture, now ready for the Spring trade.

NOW READY.
MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE,
For the growth and preservation of the Hair.
Sold by all druggists.

DRS. WARD AND PHELPS, PHYSICIANS, Surgeons and Medical Electricians, New-York Eclectic Institute, No. 25 Cooper Union Building. Consultations in English, French and German, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Patients visited at their residences when necessary. See circular containing information of vital importance to both sexes.

THE TIME TO BUY MANTILLAS!
E. A. HAYT & CO.,
No. 363 BROADWAY,
To make room for Fall Goods, offer for the balance of this month to close out their fine Silk and Cloth Mantles
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FINE SILK AND CLOTH TALMAS,
FINE SILK AND CLOTH CIRCULARS,
FINE SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES,
GARMENTS SOLD AT $65 ARE REDUCED TO $45.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $50 ARE REDUCED TO $35.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $40 ARE REDUCED TO $28.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $30 ARE REDUCED TO $21.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $25 ARE REDUCED TO $18.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $20 ARE REDUCED TO $14.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $15 ARE REDUCED TO $11.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $10 ARE REDUCED TO $7.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $8 ARE REDUCED TO $5.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.
SOMETHING ABOUT BITTERS.—The advertising columns of newspapers are full of "Bitters," some of them doubtless good articles of their class, but the majority are simply devices to trap the unwary into the purchase of a very poor article of gin or rum. Such is not the character of the CRIMEAN BITTERS, which our readers will find advertised in our columns. These Bitters are commended by medical gentlemen, whose opinion is conclusive as to their worth—while we have ourselves been witness to their beneficial effects as a tonic. We can assure our readers who may be in need of an agreeable and useful tonic, that they may purchase them with entire confidence.—*Editor of Newark Mercury.*

Windsor	A GENUINE NOVELTY,	Cravat.
Winsor	THE	Cravat.
Windsor	"WINDSOR"	Cravat.
Windsor	CRAVAT,	Cravat.
Windsor	A PRODUCTION OF	Cravat.
Windsor	TASTE AND ART	Cravat.
Windsor	WORTHY OF	Cravat.
Windsor	GEORGE THE FOURTH	Cravat.
Windsor	OR	Cravat.
Windsor	BEAU BRUMMELL.	Cravat.
Windsor	THE MOST EXQUISITE	Cravat.
Windsor	NECK TIE EVER INVENTED.	Cravat.
Windsor	RETAIL PRICES,	Cravat.
Windsor	50c., 75c. and $1.	Cravat.
Windsor	ONLY AT	Cravat.
Windsor	PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE'S,	Cravat.
Windsor	Introducers of Fashions for Neck Dress,	Cravat.
Windsor	No. 379 Broadway.	Cravat.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant* it.
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, and from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is of more general and practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; the combination is on
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,
And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

BOOT AND SHOE
Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known, for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any changes of temperature.

JEWELERS
Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,
And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT
Extant that is a sure thing for mending
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY,
And articles of household use.

REMEMBER HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is insoluble in water or oil.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.
For sale wholesale by M. WARD CL

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in store a large and very elegant stock of

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

Including many novelties suitable for the season, to which they invite special attention.

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering at retail a large assortment of White and Printed

PIQUE AND MARSEILLES,

At Fifty Cents per yard; and an excellent line of

DRILLINGS FOR BOYS' WEAR,

At Forty Cents per yard.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FRENCH ORGANDIES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail, on

MONDAY, the 8th,

A choice stock of FRENCH ORGANDIES, embroidered in colors. Also,

WHITE FRENCH NAINSOOK, MULL, CAMBRIC, ORGANDY AND TARLETON MUSLINS,

Suitable for dresses.

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FRENCH AND BRITISH

DRESS GOODS

AT RETAIL.

The whole of their Importation will be opened on MONDAY,

At less than the cost of importation.

A special Counter has been appropriated for dress goods at and under thirty cents per yard, at which great bargains will be offered.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering at reduced prices a large stock of linen

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

TABLE DAMASKS,

TOWELS, NAPKINS, etc.

also,

CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK,

MULL, SWISS AND

JACONET MUSLINS,

Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Marseilles

QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, etc.

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

JUST RECEIVED

PER STEAMER PERSIA,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, VEILS, and BARBS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,

TEN CASES

PRINTED LINEN LAWNS,

IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

THE BEST ARTICLE FOR SUMMER DRESSES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

FRENCH ORGANDIES,

AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS

AT RETAIL.

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY

FOR EXHIBITION.

FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE

IT IS UNSURPASSED.

Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY.

Will offer at retail,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 8,

BLACK TAFFETAS AND GROS DU RHIN,

Suitable for MANTILLAS and SACQUES.

ALSO,

GROS GRAIN,

PARIS QUALITY,

AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO.

SHAWLS in GRENADINES and other Fabrics, with MANTILLAS and SACQUES. New styles just received

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

No. 355 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,

ON MONDAY, June 8,

A large lot of

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,

Purchased at auction at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. from late prices.

DRESS GOODS,

Comprising

MOZAMBIQUES, POIL DE CHEVRE,

WORSTED GRENADINES,

ALPACAS in all new shades,

DELAINES,

With a large assortment of goods suitable for

TRAVELING DRESSES,

VERY CHEAP.

MOURNING GOODS in great variety.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS at a great reduction.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, June 8, a fresh lot of those cheap 5-4 WORSTED GRENADINES, from auction, at 37½ cents, worth 60.

BLACK SILK AND WORSTED GRENADINES, from ¾ to 2 yards wide, cheap!

PLAIN and BROCHE GRENADINES, in all colors.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Offer at retail a new and desirable article in

TAPPET IMPERIAL (richer than silk),

of all the NEW SHADES, just now in vogue at Paris.

TAMARTINES,

CREPE MARETZ,

and BAREGES,

in all new shades.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at retail, on

MONDAY, JUNE 8,

RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,

PRINTED FOULARD SILKS, IN DRAB AND TAN-COLORED GROUNDS,

At 87½ cents, formerly $1 25,

CHECK AND FANCY SILKS at 90 cents, worth $1 25.

With a large assortment from 50 cents to $1 50.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ, AVIS.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 56 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., procure a card or a gentleman, (with the' prices marked will be sent per mail, if desired,) and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, consisting Pine Apples, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Loungers, Cranes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, Fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.

Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above estnblishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY,

Respectfully calls the attention of families, requiring mourning goods, to his large and desirable stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, ALPACAS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, BERNANIES, FLORENTINES, &c., &c.; also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

N. B.—We are continually receiving fresh novelties from Europe, and GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. Call and examine. Observe

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c. plain colors reduced to 50c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed Kid, black and colors, embroidered backs, 50c.; children's Kid gloves, all sizes, 37½. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B. Ladies' hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at [illegible] Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S

CLEARING JUNE SALE

OF PARASOLS AND

SUN UMBRELLAS.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,

Two doors below 14th-st.

THE CHEAPEST

AND MOST COMPLETE

YANKEE NOTION STOCK IN THE CITY.

R. H. MACY.

WE ARE CLOSING

Our whole stock of

COTTON HOSIERY AND SILK AND LISLE GLOVES, LACE MITTS AND UNDER-WEAR,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

R. H. MACY.

KID GLOVES.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL OUR BEST KID GLOVES AT $1 A PAIR,

WARRANTED EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY KID GLOVES SOLD IN THE CITY.

R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS.

FINE FLANNELS, &c.

ALL GOODS IN THIS DEPARTMENT SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—WE ARE ALSO SELLING THE VERY BEST MAKES of 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, for 2s. a YARD.

R. H. MACY.

LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

WE HAVE THE CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.

LACE SHAWLS, FROM $3 50 to $15.

LACE MANTILLAS, FROM $3 50 to $18.

LACE CENTRES, FROM $2 to $4.

FLOUNCING LACES, FROM SIX INCHES TO ONE YARD WIDE.

The above Lace Goods ARE LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

R. H. MACY.

LADIES' WIDE HEMMED

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

NOW OPENING FROM 4s.

R. H. MACY.

THE CHEAPEST LINE

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS. IN THE CITY.

R. H. MACY.

LACE CURTAINS

FROM AUCTION.

1,000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS,

FROM $3 TO $50 A PAIR.

SPLENDID GOODS, MUCH LESS

THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

INVOICE OF VERY FINE VESTIBULE LACES.

R. H. MACY.

RIBBONS AND

PARIS FLOWERS,

STRAW GOODS, &c.

At REDUCED PRICES.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Two doors below 14th-st.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

LADIES WILL FIND

THE LARGEST AND

CHEAPEST STOCK OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

To be found in the City.

FRENCH GRAY BAREGES at 8c, worth 12½c.
FRENCH GRAY BAREGES printed, at 10c., worth 15c.
CHINE AND STRIPED LENOS at 12½c., worth 20c.

Also,

An immense assortment of new

POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MOZAMBIQUES AND CHALLIES,

At 18c., 20c., 25c., and upward.

Also,

ALL OUR STOCK OF

SUMMER SHAWLS

REDUCED IN PRICE.

Ladies will find many BARGAINS worthy their attention in our

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Also,

SUN UMBRELLAS! SUN UMBRELLAS!

all Silk, at $1 each.

SUN UMBRELLAS, steel frames, elegantly finished, at $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75, worth 25 per cent. more.

Also,

PRINTS, LINENS, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, CHAMBRAYS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AND LAWNS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!

PRICES REDUCED.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 8,

WE WILL COMMENCE TO OFFER

OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF SILK MANTILLAS,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICS,

In order to close out all our stock of this season's manufacture.

LADIES WILL FIND THIS SALE

WELL WORTHY THEIR ATTENTION.

Also,

ALL OUR STOCK OF

RICH MANTILLA SILKS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK AND COLORED BAREGES, TAMARTINES, CRAPES, CRAPE MARETS, CREPE D'ESPANGE, ALPACAS, COLORED GROUND, MOZAMBIQUES, AND POPLINS.

The above are just received per steamer "Persia," and are the latest novelties imported

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You will find STRAW RIBBONS and all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS below last month's prices.

☞ We will sell CUT LENGTHS cheaper than downtown jobbers sell whole pieces. Call

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

THIS WEEK'S PURCHASES

AT AUCTION

Comprise

STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS

Of almost every description.

White and Gray LEGHORN BLOOMERS, new shapes, 31, 44, 56, 75 cts., $1, and upwards.

COLORED BLOOMERS, 13, 25, 31, 44, 56 cts. upwards.

From private sale, SPLIT, PEDAL, MILAN, DUNSTABLE, LUTON, and other Braids, in all the prevailing shapes.

HAIR BONNETS, 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2 each—nearly one-half last month's prices.

The cheapest SPLIT STRAW BONNETS yet offered, from $1 25 inch upwards.

Thousands of Bonnets from One Cent to Ten Dollars each.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,

☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!

DRABS, CORNS, WHITES, BLACKS, and Fancy BROCADED BONNET RIBBONS, every width and every shade, much below last week's prices.

Also, MILLINERY SILKS—a full assortment of the choicest colors.

LACES, BARBES, VEILS, &c., cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,

☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!

NEW STRAW TRIMMINGS!!

One hundred and Twenty Cartoons of newly-imported FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.

Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.

☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 6c., 10c. and 12c. each.

Lines of Auction EMBROIDERIES at nearly half price, comprising Collars, Sets and Sleeves.

KID GLOVES of the very best brands.

SILK MITS at last year's prices.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' THREAD and SILK GLOVES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,

☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wonregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin.

SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $15. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house.

Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S FOR THIS WEEK.

PLAIN LYONS' TAFFETAS, at $1 38, worth $2 50.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, at $1 75, cost $3 50.

ALL SILK GRENADINE ROBES, WITH PUFFS AND TRIMMINGS, at $5 75, cost $15.
Do. extra rich, $12; cost $35.

BAREGE ROBES, 22 yards per dress, at $3; cost $9.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES AND MOURNING GOODS, greatly reduced.

PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS, at 25 cents.
PRINTED FRENCH CALICOES, exceedingly low prices.

$10,000 worth of LACES marked down to sell out immediately.

LEGRAIN, No 729 BROADWAY,

Corner of Waverly-place, near New-York Hotel.

LAIRD'S "MANSION HOUSE,"

LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY,

Will be open for the season on MONDAY, June 1, 1863. This house has a pleasant and central location, with an ocean front of 600 feet, and less than 200 feet from the sea shore. It can accommodate 600 guests.

Access twice daily, viz.: steamer and railroad. Steamer *J. D. Beers*, foot of Murray-st.; leaves 6¼ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Distance 2 hours. Address S. LAIRD.

MILLINERY.

LBINNS' MILLINERY, NO. 681 BROADway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's Spanish hats, and ladies' and misses' bonnets and hats in thousands, at bargains. We have the largest assortment in the world. Feathers and Ribbons. Old hats repaired. Trade supplied.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Staup and Daniel Staup, administrators of George Staup, deceased, are complainants, and Peter Cowles, J. Hyde Parmum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH of JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 297 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and miners' houses, dump-house, stove-house, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for transporting coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the Georges' Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.

THOMAS I. McKAIG, } Trustees.
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, }

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the decree of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of this property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

At the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom,

No. 113 Liberty-st.,

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1863,

at 12 o'clock M.,

By A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

"The Old Seaman Farm," at Marshland, S. I., Consisting of about 2 acres in good proportion of arable, meadow and woodland, and embracing many fine building sites for country residences.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOR, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, a large and varied stock of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate lots, rosewood amoir a glace, etagere, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension dining tables, hall stands, Turkish lounges and hairs, mattresses, pillows, &c. Catalogues at sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York

The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 94½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Mooring, being the late residence of John G. Boker, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars; it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, dumb waiter, &c.; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is an water front of 2,349 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:

The mansion, barns and outhouses, with the "dock" and about 53 acres.

Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.

Third, the meadow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
86 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
87 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,500 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, PINE, 14TH AND 22D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—

WALL-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, now known as No. 13 Wall-st., being 14 feet 7 1-6 inches front and about 75 feet deep.

PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet and 93.6 deep.

14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-ave. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.

Also, two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 310 and 312, each 25 by 103.1½.

22D-ST.—Two lots, with the two-story brick stables thereon, Nos. 94 and 96 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avenues. Lots each 20 by 98.9.

Sales peremptory.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY S. DRAPER, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the executors of the late Samuel Glover.

2 Union Mutual Insurance Co. Bonds, $500 each, interest payable May and November.

2 Harlem Railroad 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, interest payable May and November.

3 Michigan Central Sinking Fund Convertible 8 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, redeemable 1882.

92 shares Bank of Commerce Stock, $100 each.

9 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Stock, $100 each.

2 United States 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1871, $1,000 each.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, wardrobes, washstands, chairs, tables, cottage suites, carpets, oilcloths, matting, beds, bedding, mattresses, looking glasses, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CAMELIAS, orange trees, hardy, perpetual, moss, Bourbon and tea roses, greenhouses, &c., &c., on the premises of Mr. John Crew, No. 14 Vine-st., Hartford, Conn., on THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 10 A. M. The whole establishment will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, as the owner is about to retire from the business.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZE AMAZON, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 10th and 11th of June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (over Dr. Chapin's Church.)

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, LARGE BRONZE AMAZON, FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, &c.—The above collection comprises works of the most celebrated European and American artists, including a collection just received from Europe. Among them are:

Verboeckhoven,	Achenbach,
Ronbe, of Brussels,	Bassano,
Van Starkenburgh,	Geo. Morland,
De Dreux,	A. Seele,
Bakhuysen,	Gesselschaep,
Frere,	Wm. Schayer, Sr.,
Schlosser,	D. Teniers, Sr.,
Lackenwitz	Schultz,
Vanderlyn,	Schulten, and others.
Chevr Falardeau.,	

In the American School are:

L. R. Mignot,	Wm. Hart,
R. Gignoux,	Shattuck,
A. Wurst,	McEntee,
J. F. Bellows,	A. W. Warren,
Louis Lang,	Delessard,
W. J. Hays,	Hazeltine,
J. W. Cassilear,	Ranney,
Burford,	E. Moran, &c., &c.

Also, the celebrated Bronze Statue, the "AMAZON," exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

ALSO,

Several pieces PARLOR STATUARY, &c., "CERES," "PRAYING ANGEL," "SLEEPING BOY," "THE LESSON," 2 large Vases, Venus and Shell.

ALSO, SEVERAL LARGE PARIAN GROUPS.

The above are now on exhibition at the above Gallery, FREE.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, FINE OLD BRANDY, LIQUORS, &c.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at Nos 155 and 157 Broadway, on TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock,

The following stock, guaranteed of the highest quality:

PRIME OLD BRANDY.

18 cases very fine pale Cognac, imported in bottle; also, 13 cases very rare old Scotch Whisky.

CLARETS.

250 cases St. Julien Claret, just received, in prime order.

CHAMPAGNES.

40 baskets of Rivart Champagne, 21 cases of Binet fils Green Seal Champagne, pints; 17 cases Crême de Bouzy; 12 cases Munm's and Heidsick Champagne,

Also,

Drake's Plantation Bitters, Suit's Bourbon Whisky, two pipes of Gin, in bond; four octaves Seignette Brandy, five quarter casks French Vinegar, and a large assortment of Bottled Liquors.

The above are warranted genuine.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, all the furniture contained in house 1 2 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising magnificent parlor, chamber, dining-room, library, and nursery furniture of every description, with a rare and costly collection of antique and recherché works of art, China, glassware, silverware, cutlery, &c., all to be sold without reserve. No postponement. Commencing at 2 o'clock precisely.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Painting, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,	Wourermans,	Grenze.
Netscher,	Berghem,	Lingelbach,
Cuyp,	Watteau,	Murillo,
Boncher,	Hiebl,	Rubens,
Paolo Veronese,	Reynolds,	Kaufman,
Ludovico Carracl,	Brenghel,	And others.

Also, some exquisite Enamels and Carvings in Ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE POSTPONED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. give notice that the Executors' sale of the valuable property in the town of Yonkers, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. This property is situated upon an elevated, healthy and beautiful ridge of land, overlooking the valley of the Harlem River, one and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at Williams Bridge, in a choice section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from the City, and being divided into plots of five to twenty two acres each, with good building sites, is well worthy the attention of persons desiring to purchase an attractive country seat. Purchasers generally are cordially invited to visit it. Conveyance can be had at any hour at the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge. A person constantly on the premises to show them. Maps and all particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON SEVENTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York

EAST 78TH-ST.—The valuable 3-story and basement high-stoop house and lot, on the north side of 78th-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av. Flame la frame, with brick basement, 21x42 feet, and contains 11 rooms, high ceilings; house has water, range, marble mantels, grates and cornices, front and rear piazzas, all in good order; was built by days' work for the owner's own use; is in full view of Central Park, being one street below the main entrance. Lot 20x51.2. $1,500 can remain on mortgage, or be paid off. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

Esopus.—A valuable country-seat, at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country-seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river; good dwelling-house, barns, ice-house, and other outbuildings. The stock and fixtures can be had, if desired.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN DENHAM,
W. A. CUMMING,
Executors of estate of late Thomas Cumming.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and prime stock of boots and shoes, direct from Eastern and New-York makers, comprising men's, boys', youths', women's, misses' and childrens' styles, adapted for Summer.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.

Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CUMMING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. Interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1ST JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRISON'S DOUBLE-ACTING FORCE AND LIFTING PUMP,

FOR SHIPS, MANUFACTORIES AND FARMS.

Mr. C. M. CRASSON, Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works, says:

"We have fifteen of your pumps in use, and consider them superior to any other."

Pump makers and dealers are invited to call and examine it at No. 474 Broadway.

MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE

Is the only real remedy known throughout all Europe for the reprodnotion and preservation of the human hair. A purely medical preparation, containing no oil nor grease. Sold by principal druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Price, $1 per bottle. Prof. D. M. MYRES, Laborntory, No. 451 4th-st., New-York.

4TH OF JULY FLAGS, FLAGS, FLAGS.

We are now supplying the trade with neatly printed American Flags of nine sizes, mounted on sticks ready for celebration, victories and decoration. Orders solicted by JOHN L. SALISBURY, No. 159 Duane-st.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

For sale, one thousand tons of pure ice from Crystal Lake, near Stamford, to be delivered in New-York or Stamford. Apply to or address JOHN B. KNAPP, Stamford, Conn.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform malsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

GILLIES' FINE FLAVORED

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,

25 cents per pound.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

For sale by grocers generally.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. BOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises,

MEDICAL.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS!
Are infallible for Fistula, Blind, and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other impropriatics, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the disbeverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. †Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guaranteed a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subject discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of the kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.* Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each bottle of the genuine medicine.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediment to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry—as its effects are permanent. Young men are exposed subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits. Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 60 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the tenth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A gratuitous adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or perfect relief if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of anywes, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $15; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE AND KING'S ROSE INJECTION, will positively cure certain diseases of the sexual organs. Circulars free on application. Prepared only by THOS. STARR, successor to C. H. Ring, No. 142 Fulton-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some article that has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend, lucky numbers free. No. 95 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.

New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.

New house in Worth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.

New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Twelve.

New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.

Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.

Setting curb and gutter in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Setting curb and gutter in Deshrosses-street, between Washington and West streets.

Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third avenue and Harlem River.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first streets.

For five thousand new lamps.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. GORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, kind and power of engines and boilers; and should state the prices at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of charterling.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates at which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and inland waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 12, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 2d av. to East River; 54th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and in 9th-av., from 54th to 59th-st.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. S. CHAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 30, 1863.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 177 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. All horses presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any failing to fill these conditions rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HEFFRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
New-York, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange,
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.
WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000 Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNAN, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, Mote, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And so at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$75
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 13.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, June 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.
Bulk of 300 barrels freight can be taken, if applied for immediately.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,
The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD SEARLE, Commander.
Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.
For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
ADAMS EXPRESS HANDS, 142 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No freight received, or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. L. P. BARRETT.
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.
The following distinguished artists have volunteered for the occasion and will appear:—Mrs. W. J. Gladstane, Miss F. Brown, Miss Hyatt, Messrs. D. Setchell, D. Barton Hill, J. McCullough, A. H. Davenport, J. Martin, T. E. Morris and Jeffries. Box book now open.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

SCHILLER.....Saturday.....	June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....	June 20
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....	June 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 181 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, FOR NEW-Orleans, will be unavoidably detained until THURSDAY, fifth inst., 3 o'clock P. M., at which time she will positively leave.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. Passports issued through B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

COAL, &C.

COAL.
E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,
Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. E. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
BEGINS AT 8.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY,
Twelfth and last night of Bulwer's great standard play.
MONEY,
With the attractive cast that distinguishes the representation of the comedy at this establishment.

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.	Mr. Gilbert
Graves	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart.	Mr. Mark Smith.
Lord Glossmore	Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount	Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth	Mr. Norton
Sharpe	Mr. Browne
Take	Mr. Parsloe
Tabouret	Mr. Parkes
Grab	Mr. Turner
Clara Douglass	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin	Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey	Miss Henriques

WEDNESDAY, last time, Boucicault's Comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.
Observe—THURSDAY will be produced, for the first time at this theatre, the beautiful Play by Planche called
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
with new appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments, and great and novel cast.
FRIDAY (twelfth time, and last this season),
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
SATURDAY, second time,
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
Will be repeated in rapid succession. Speed the Plough, Cure for the Heartache, and the Fine Old English Gentleman.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havsmeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10.30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., and for White Plains, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 2.30, 4.10, and 5 P. M., and 6 P. M. from Whitest. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8.15, 10 A. M., 2.30, 4.10, 5, 6.15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9.10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5.45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6.10, 7, 8.20 A. M., 4.15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5.30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863.—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 6.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Saturday, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.14, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
5 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
1 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the most and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., freight and accommodation for Long Branch, Harlor police, for Long Branch, Manchester and Seabon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8.00 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 1.15 P. M., 4.30 P. M. and 6.25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11.15 P. M.; for Nyack, 9.00 A. M., 3 P. M., and 4.20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.
The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES PRATT, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn	6.30 A. M.	Sands Point	7.33 A. M.
Glenwood	6.35 A. M.	Great Neck	7.55 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued in the morning for present.)		Bayles Dock	8.05 A. M.
		Whitestone	8.15 A. M.
Glen Cove	7.10 A. M.		

RETURNING,
Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4.15 P. M.
The above steamer will, about the 20th of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the intermediate landings. No freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT GLEN COVE
Is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.
WM. M. WEEKS,
Superintendent of Hotel.

**FO

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Splendid Reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments.

The Civic and Military Ovation---Banquet to the Soldiers at the City Assembly Rooms---Toasts, Speeches and a Good Time Generally.

Those who believe that "republics are ungrateful," must hereafter tell it to the marines; certainly they cannot tell it to our soldiers with hopes of being believed. The reception which the metropolis yesterday gave to her returned braves, the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers together with previous receptions on similar occasions, demonstrated that the Empire City of the Empire State, at least, both appreciates and honors the noble efforts of her soldiers in the field. Nor was the reception less enthusiastic than might have been naturally anticipated from the multiplicity of military displays which have enlivened the Metropolis during the last two years. Indeed, the very fact that curiosity could not draw forth such crowds, lent a heartiness to the welcome, that could not attend a mere military parade. It was the consciousness that the brawny heroes who carried the National colors had defended them with their lives on many a hard-fought field, that made the occasion of such thrilling interest. The metropolitan pride which has so often swelled at the display of our citizen militia, was doubly heightened by the appearance of real veterans, fresh from the smoke of battle, many of them invested with honorable scars, and proudly bearing their unsullied flag. Though deprived of its spontaneity by the talk in the arrangements of Saturday the welcome was in fact more complete in its details. There was perhaps less confusion from the multiplicity of those glad greetings of relatives and friends which have characterized other receptions; but the widely-extended notices of the arrangements, and the convenience of the hour named, enabled more of the bone and sinew of the City—the immediate friends of the honored guests—to be present with the throng, and mingle their lusty cheers with the shouts of rejoicing that everywhere rent the air, and gladden the hearts of the soldiers by their presence. The streets along the line of march were alive with humanity and gaily decorated with the red, white and blue, forming almost a continuous triumphal arch of the national colors. The clerk of the weather must have been insulted by the bare supposition in the officially published programme, that aught but cloudless skies could greet such a memorable scene. Though warm, not hot; refreshing, yet not cold. The weather was all that could be desired, and was alike agreeable to citizens and soldiers.

THE SCENE AT THE CITY HALL

was unusually brilliant. Long previous to the hour for the procession to pass the Park was crowded with the various multitude, eager to secure good places. The trees, the fences, the Washington statue and the lamp-posts, as usual, groaned with human humanity—especially juvenile humanity—and the Police had more than ordinary difficulty to secure the wonted space for the line of procession. At precisely 5 o'clock, the Mayor, Members of the Common Council and other civic dignitaries, together with a number of invited guests, took their places in the customary space reserved for them in front of the Hall, among those present were the members of the Committee, Aldermen Farley, Boole, Mitchell, Henry and Gilwell; Councilmen Joyce, Brandon, McConnell, Haviland, and Webster, Alderman Chipp, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Ex-Chief of-Police Matsell and others of note. Gen. Sandford occupied the post of honor on the right of Mayor Opdyke, and Alderman Boole the left.

The military, however, were not as prompt as was expected, and it was not until nearly 6 o'clock that the head of the line entered the Park, and then the order of the programme was not observed. First came Gen. Hall and staff, and a troop of cavalry. Next the Seventh regiment New-York National Guards, over 600 strong, under command of Col. Marshall Lefferts; Seventy-first regiment, 400 strong; Sixty-ninth regiment, 200 strong, and the Fifty-fifth, 125 strong. Sandwiched between the two last came detachments of the First regiment New-York Volunteers, and of the Fourth New-York Volunteers, (Scott Life Guard,) out of uniform, and without arms, carrying their flags.

The heroes of the day came next, and the *éclat* of their appearance was somewhat marred by the necessity of the manœuvreing to get them side by side. The Thirty-seventh was commanded by Col. Hayman. Judge McCunn, who was among the originators of the regiment and its first Colonel, rode in citizen's dress among the officers. The Thirty-eighth regiment was under command of Lieut.-Col. Alason, Col. Strong, who was wounded, occupying a carriage.

The appearance of these two regiments contrasting so strangely with the sleek and holiday appearance of our citizen soldiers, was the signal for a stentorian welcome, so soon as they were recognized, or at least the moment after. At first the vast mass of spectators seemed impressed with the reality of the scene, so vividly did the warlike appearance of the veterans bring to mind the memorable scenes of the bloody fields through which they have passed. But when the cheering did commence it ran along the line like wildfire, rising above the resonance of Capt. Goodwin's cannon salute fired simultaneously from the adjacent grounds. But, it was not so much in the noise and confusion that the braves were welcomed, as the looks of awe, and even of reverence with which the tattered colors were regarded, and the running fire of exclamations as they came in view. The sight of those flags everywhere made the welkin ring, and the hearts of the spectators throb with patriotic emotion. He would have been a bold man who could have followed those noble emblems with a banner bearing the inscription, "Peace and conciliation with rebels in arms."

Immediately after the guests came the Common Council, in carriages, Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Sandford, Aldermen Boole and Farley leading, and the others following to the number of fifty. The cavalcade wound up with wounded officers and soldiers, in carriages, and the First regiment New-York cavalry. The route taken was up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, around Union-square, up by Fourth-avenue, through Seventeenth-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, down Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, thence to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway, down Broadway to City Assembly Rooms, where they were dismissed.

One of the most interesting features of the programme was the review by Gen. Sickles at the Metropolitan Hotel, and by Gen. McClellan at the Fifth-avenue, and all along the route the enthusiasm was immense. It was a long march, however, and it may well be imagined that at the end of it the soldiers were ready for the banquet.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet given to the regiments, in the evening, at the City Assembly Rooms, under the auspices of the City authorities, was a noticeable feature of the grand reception. The entire floor was occupied with tables, and there was a sufficient number of seats to accommodate 1,150 persons. Mr. Wood, of the Astor House, who has prepared dinners thus far for all the New-York City returning regiments, surpassed himself on this occasion by the elegant appearance of the festive board. A miniature flag fixed in a square of bread placed beside each plate, added much to the cheerfulness and patriotism of the scene. The banquet was presided over by Mayor Opdyke, who was supported on either side by Gen. Hall, Gen. Burnett, Col. Strong, Col. Hayman, Judge McCunn, Alderman Chipp, Aldermen Farley, Alderman Boole, and other members of the Common Council. When the proper time had arrived, the Mayor called the assemblage to order and made the following speech:

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

Officers and Men of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments New-York Volunteers: It is my privilege, on behalf of the Municipal authorities, to greet you with a warm-hearted welcome to your homes. The City of New-York is proud of such heroic sons. She feels that your gallant exploits have elevated the military reputation of her citizen soldiery, and that you have thus entitled yourselves to her everlasting gratitude. In her name I thank you for the patriotic services you have rendered to her and to the nation. You have left in the army a most enviable reputation. In every battle in which you participated, your conduct received the commendations of your brigade, division and corps commanders. Among the distinguished Generals under whose guidance you fought, and whose praises you received, was the lamented Kearny, one of the bravest and most accomplished officers that our country has produced. To receive the encomiums of such a commander, is at once a high honor and a convincing proof of your merit. The same may be said of the praises accorded you by your latest Corps Commander, Major-Gen. Sickles, who gives emphasis to his commendations by joining in this public demonstration in your honor. The excellent record you have made in the army must be attributed, in a large degree, to the skill, courage and coolness of your regimental and company officers, among whom I may mention without being invidious, since he has distinguished himself in two wars, the brave veteran Colonel, who first commanded the Thirty-eighth, now Brig.-Gen. Ward. But this of itself is not sufficient to account for the uniform heroism you have evinced throughout your term of service. It required, in addition to good officers and brave men, the strong incentive of a fixed, patriotic purpose. It required that your entire commands, officers and men, should realize the true character of the conflict in which you were engaged, and the momentous issues it involved; and that you should know and feel that you had drawn your swords to defend liberty and Democratic institutions against the assaults of an unprovoked and wicked rebellion. It was sentiments like these, combined with strict military discipline, that enabled you on many bloody fields to face the missiles of death without faltering, although they decimated your ranks and rent your banners. Heedless of the leaden storm, and jealously guarding the honor of your colors, on which the stars and shamrock are blended, you stood as a wall of iron against the fiercest assaults of the enemy. But, alas, the perilous duty you have performed has sadly thinned your valorous ranks. Many of your brave comrades have offered up their lives in voluntary defence of their country and the institutions they loved. Instead of being with you today to share the willing honors we offer, they fill the honored graves of patriot soldiers. A grateful country will not fail to cherish their memory and keep it fresh to the latest time. While the country will now miss you also from the army in the field, its sacred cause cannot fail to be strengthened by your presence among us. Your devotion to the Union and to the Civil Liberty it symbolises, impelled you to respond with alacrity to the first call for volunteers to battle in their defence. That devotion has been purified and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which you have since passed. You now return to mingle with your fellow-citizens, with your patriotism exalted and your hatred of treason intensified. Thus imbued, you cannot fail to exert a salutary influence on public sentiment. And if, in any contingency, the sympathy with the rebellion, which, to some extent, exists in our midst, should creep out into overt treason, you will stand in instant readiness and with willing hands to aid in crushing it. Your presence, therefore, adds to our sense of security that law and order will here maintain their supremacy over treason and anarchy.

Permit me to renew my words of cordial welcome, and express the hope that health, happiness and fields of future glory await you.

During the delivery of his speech the Mayor was constantly interrupted with applause, and at times his voice was completely drowned by the rociferous acclamations of the soldiers.

He was followed by Col. Hayman, of the Thirty-seventh regiment, who referred to the red patch that adorned them as having a significance understood by every soldier in the command. It was Kearny who first introduced that patch of distinction, and the men who wore it had never been seen to go to the rear on the field of battle.

Col. Strong, of the Thirty-eight regiment, next made a few remarks, in which he alluded to the hospitable manner in which himself and regiment had been received by the City, and for that treatment offered his thanks. He reviewed briefly the history of the regiment, and closed by eulogizing the former commander of the regiment, Gen. J. H. Howard Ward.

Other speakers followed Col. Strong, and the proceedings did not break up till quite late in the evening.

Gen. Sickles and the Returned Regiments.

There were several Committees who waited upon Gen. Sickles, to prevail upon him to take part in the reception accorded to these regiments. The General's health would not allow him, however, to take any active part in the demonstration made by the citizens of New-York to the returning regiments of his corps, but he at last, at their earnest solicitation, consented to appear on the balcony of the Metropolitan Hotel to see the troops as they filed past. When the veterans saw their commander standing on the balcony of the Metropolitan, their enthusiasm knew no bounds. Cheer upon cheer rent the air. Col. Hayman, commanding the regiments, immediately halted the column, to allow the men to have a look at their Corps Commander. Gen. Sickles stepped forward from the balcony, and delivered the following speech:

Soldiers: So recently your commanding officer, I witness with the utmost pleasure the hearty welcome you received to-day from the authorities and people of our City. Although my health is not yet sufficiently restored to enable me to march with your brilliant escort, I could not deny myself the opportunity of seeing you *once more*. We have fought side by side for the great cause of liberty, order and humanity. By your excellent conduct on many fields you have earned these distinguished honors. Led by Kearny, Birney, Ward and Hayman, your valor has often challenged the respect of the foe. Your devotion has won the affection of comrades and commanders. Your sacrifices deserve and will receive the lasting gratitude and remembrances of the nation you have faithfully served. Farewell, my brave comrades.

At the close of the General's speech the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The people crowding the sidewalks cheered with the soldiers, and the General was compelled to remain on the balcony for some time, bowing his acknowledgments, before he could retire.

Wilson's Regiment to Arrive on Wednesday.

Superintendent Kennedy received a telegram last evening from Fortress Monroe, signed by Col. Wm. Wilson, which stated that his regiment had arrived at that point, and that they would arrive in New-York at 5 P. M. on Wednesday, on the steamship *Cahawba*.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Strength of Bragg's Army—Successful Reconnoissance, &c.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 8.

Four rebel conscripts and one prisoner of the Fourteenth Kentucky cavalry, from Chattanooga, made their escape two weeks ago, and reached here. They had been sentenced to be shot. They say 10,000 men had been withdrawn from Bragg to reinforce Johnston, and that Bragg has not now over 45,000 men.

A detachment of the Forty-fifth Ohio regiment made a reconnoissance on Saturday and captured a rebel Captain and Lieutenant, three Sergeants and ten privates with their horses and equipments.

The health of Gen. Rosecrans' army is good.

The Late Fight at Franklin.

Nashville, Tenn., Monday, June 8.

Our forces pursued the retreating rebels to Spring Hill. It is rumored to-day that they have evacuated that place. Our loss in the engagement was about 50 killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss was double that number.

Partisan guerrillas burnt the bridge over the Little Harpeth River, at Brentwood, Sunday morning. Damage slight. Trains are running to-day.

The river is falling. There is two feet of water on the shoals.

THE EXPECTED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Quiet on the Cumberland—The Rebel Forces in East Tennessee, &c.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 8.

All is quiet on the Cumberland River.

The *Commercial* has a dispatch, dated Monot Vernon, June 6, which says:

Reliable information from Knoxville places the number of troops there at 12,000; at Loudon Bridge, 600, and at Strawberry Plains 600.

Reports all agree that Gen. Geary holds Cumberland Gap with 2,000 rebel troops.

The last information places Gen. Pegram's forces at Monticello. The number of his troops vary from 5,000 to 8,000.

A dispatch from Somerset, Ky., on the 6th inst., says that the rebel pickets for two days past have not shown themselves opposite Gill's Ferry.

A North Carolina regiment is picketing the river in the vicinity of Mill Springs.

Of the killed by the locomotive which exploded at Nicholasville on Saturday, three belonged to the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, one to the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and one to the Seventh Rhode Island.

The wounded belonged to the Fifty-first New-York and Ninth New-Hampshire.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, June 6.

The steamer *John Rice*, from Baltimore, and *Sylvan Shore* and *Hero*, from Aquia Creek, arrived to-day.

The steamer *John Farrin*, from Newbern, N. C., on the 4th inst., arrived this morning. She reports all quiet in that department.

The steamer *Kennebec* sailed for Baltimore this morning.

The steamer *Planet* left for Washington to-day.

The steamer *New-York*, Capt. Chisholm, arrived from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. She has been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and will take the place of the steamer *State of Maine*, as the general flag-of-truce boat for this Department.

The army gunboat *General Jessup*, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Whipple, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, made her trial trip to this place to-day. She was commenced by the rebels, and finished by Capt. Edwin Ludlow, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., at Norfolk. She made the run from Norfolk to here, 15 miles, in 43 minutes. She draws 6 feet of water, is 150 feet long, and mounts 3 guns, two 12-pounder brass howitzers, and one 32-pounder rifled Parrott gun.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, June 7.

The flag-of-truce steamer *State of Maine*, Capt. John B. Mulford, arrived from City Point at 9 o'clock last night. She brought down 498 Union prisoners, who were transported to the steamer *New-York*, and left immediately for Annapolis.

The propeller *Eastern State* arrived this morning, with 250 rebel prisoners *en route* for City Point to be exchanged.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, June 7.

The steamer *Express*, under a flag of truce in charge of Capt. H. C. Tillebrown, Aid to Gen. Dix, leaves this afternoon for City Point, with 240 rebel prisoners.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

We find the following items in the Richmond papers of the 6th inst. which have reached us:

THE MARAUDERS IN KING WILLIAM COUNTY.

It is reported that one Yankee gunboat and two transports filled with troops passed up the Mattapony River to Weikerton on Thursday night. On yesterday the enemy made their appearance in King William County, in the vicinity of the Court-house, committing their usual depredations. A heavy column of smoke observed in the direction of Walkerton led to the conclusion that the vandals were destroying the flouring mill at that place.

An adequate force has been sent to drive the marauders off.

IN DIFFICULTIES.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., a son of the Yankee Postmaster-General, who deserted to our troops in Virginia, some time ago, and joined the Maryland Line, has gotten himself into sundry scandalous scrapes recently, while hanging about the city. He was yesterday put in Castle Thunder, till further orders.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST, ETC.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, under date of May 19, writes:

"The President was in high glee Saturday, saying Johnston had the enemy just where he wanted them. But Johnston himself telegraphed a friend that he feared he had arrived too late. All accounts show there was a woful want of foresight and concentration on our side.

It is stated that Lee's army is to be divided into three corps, to be commanded respectively by Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill. Rumored that Gen. Lee desired G. W. Smith to be put in Jackson's place, but not believed. Ewell has certainly reported for duty, Dr. Hancock having certified to his fitness; but he looks badly."

The British Consul at Richmond Dismissed by Jeff Davis.

LETTERS PATENT REVOKING EXEQUATOR OF GEORGE MOORE, HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT RICHMOND.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States of America.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas, George Mooar, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the port of Richmond and State of Virginia, duly recognized by the Executive issued by a former Government, which was, at the time of the issue, the duly authorised agent for that purpose of the State of Virginia,) did recently assume to act as Consul for a place other than the city of Richmond, and a State other than the State of Virginia, and was, thereupon, on the 20th day of February last, 1863, requested by the Secretary of State to submit to the Department of State his Consular Commission, as well as any other authority he may have received to act in behalf of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty before further correspondence could be held with him as Her Majesty's Consul at the port of Richmond; and whereas, the said George Mooar has lately, without acceding to said request, entered into correspondence, as Her Majesty's Consul, with the Secretary of War of these Confederate States, thereby disregarding the legitimate authority of this Government,

These, therefore, are to declare that I do no longer recognize the said Georgo Mooar as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in any part of these Confederate States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges allowed to the Consuls of Great Britain. And I do wholly revoke and annul any *Exequatur* heretofore given to the said George Mooar by the Government which was formerly authorized to grant such *Exequatur* as agent of the State of Virginia, and do declare the said *Exequatur* to be absolutely *null* and *void* from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Confederate States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand this fifth day of June, [Seal.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
(Signed) J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

The Billiard Tournament.

Yesterday was the seventh day of the grand billiard tournament now being held at Irving Hall. The first game was played in the afternoon, between Tieman and Estephe—Tieman being declared the victor in one hour and sixteen minutes. Each had 26 innings. The highest run made was by Tieman, who scored 203, and won the game by 185 points.

The next essay of skill was between Dessy and Kavanah; they played one hour and forty-one minutes, when Dessy was announced the conqueror, he having beaten Kanavan 99 points. The largest run made during this game was by Kavanah, who scored 95 points, while Dessy never counted, at one break, over 76. Dessy had 28 innings, and Kavanah 27.

In the evening the twenty-fifth game of the tournament was played; Seabeires and Fox being the contestants. After playing for 1 hour and 29 minutes Fox won by 173 points. Fox made the highest run, scoring 86, while Seabeires only scored 64. The breaks were equal, each man having 34.

Goldthwait and Estephe next entered the list to test their superiority. Estephe was vanquished in one hour and fourteen minutes, being beaten by 314 points. Goldthwait, by carefully nursing the balls, made, at one break, 185, whilst Estephe never ran more than 41. Each man had 34 breaks.

There will be no exhibition this afternoon. This evening Kavanagh will play against Foley, and Goldthwait against Fox.

The Poisoning Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *John M. Griffen.*—The jury in this case failed to agree, and were discharged by the Court after being out nearly twelve hours.

The District-Attorney, at the opening of Court on Monday, moved the case for a second trial, but the Court put it over till Tuesday of next week, and ordered a jury of sixty to be summoned for that day.

Distinguished Marylanders on a Visit to Buffalo.

Elmira, N. Y., Monday, June 8.

The excursion train of the Northern Central Railroad, which left Baltimore this morning for Buffalo and Niagara Falls, arrived here this evening at 7½ o'clock. The company includes the members of the Baltimore City Council and municipal officers, the Secretary of State of Maryland, and a number of prominent citizens. The trip thus far has been one of great enjoyment. The company leave to-morrow for Buffalo, and on Thursday will visit Niagara Falls.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 8.

The General Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,034,600 five-twenties on Saturday, and, today, $1,070,000 at the various agencies in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and the West. Subscribers are receiving bonds up to May 15, and arrangements are making by the Department to make deliveries more promptly.

Departure of Rebel Prisoners from Indianapolis—The Officers Retained.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 8.

Two thousand rebel prisoners left Indianapolis on Saturday for Fort Delaware. One hundred and sixty-five officers of Pemberton's were sent to Johnston's Island.

Movements of Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 8.

Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside returned to this city on Saturday, the 6th inst.

[Advertisement.]

The four Lilliputians, Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, Minnie and Lavinie Warren, with P. T. Barnum, Esq., (five in a group,) the only Carte de Visite showing their exact relative size, with accurate likenesses and correct outlines in the dress. Sold everywhere, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of 15 cents; two for 25 cents; five for 50 cents; or $1 per dozen, post free. Mme. Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway. Every photographic album should contain this, the most interesting Carte de Visite yet published.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's is crowded day and evening. Indeed, how can it be otherwise? Four of the smallest mature human beings ever known, on exhibition morning, afternoon and evening, and giving a variety of performances of the most pleasing character, including singing, dancing, &c., &c. The comic singing and other comic performances of Commodore Nutt, keep the audiences in a roar of laughter, and are richly worth the price of admission alone. His character as an orator is rich, and his representation of the crow is unequaled. To miss seeing him is to miss the richest treat of the season.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Continental, from New-Orleans—J. R. Selmes, Wm. Fisk, Edward Kellogg, A. G. Tonnemire, P. S. Evans, W. T. Bainbridge, A. McNeil, lady, 4 children, sister and servant, Mrs. Arthur C. Waugh and daughter, Mrs. John Worhman and child, Mrs. Olive Higgins, J. J. Caldwell, O. Mesin, Mrs. Scharer, child and servant, E. P. Bry, Nathan Stevens, Mrs. W. H. Haywood, Mrs. Louis T. Turner, Mrs. McEwen and child, Mrs. Peck and 3 children, Mr. Izard, lady and child, Mrs. A. M. Boyd, Sydney Burgess, and 200 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises,.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 29 | Moon rises..12 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 01 | Gov. Island.. 2 50 | Hell Gate.. 4 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 8.

Cleared.

Ship Undaunted, Faye, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley—(Cleared June 6.)

Barks Lea, (Br.,) Duncan, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Lidskjalf, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs Billow, Reed, Salem, Miller & Houghton; Abendroth Pfeiffer, (Hamb.,) ——, Heyl, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Aimalk, (Brem.,) Windhorst, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Three Brothers, Knowles, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Village Queen, Hawkins, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Ecokuk, Brown, Washington, Simpson & Clapp; Eagle, Hall, Salem, H. S. Brown & Co.; A. S. Salter, Fish, Fall River, J. W. McKee; Advance, Everett, Bath, Me., W. S. Brown & Co.; Roan, Perry, Newburyport, Simpson & Clapp; Leroy, Clavell, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloops Mary Gray, Comstock, New-London; Copy, Overton, Uncasville, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans June 2 at 5:20 A. M.—crossed the Bar at 5 P. M.—with mails, mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamer J. R. Thomson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daniell.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daniell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Seivor, Mott, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and the Lizard 22 ds., with mdse. and 112 passengers to E. E. Morgan. From lat. 47 to 45, and lon. 41 to 50, saw great quantities of ice.

Bark Stella, Steengrafe, Bremen May 7, with mdse. and 336 passengers to Hermen Koop & Co. Took the northern passage, and had much northerly winds up to the Grand Banks; from thence had light variable winds and much fog. On and near the Banks passed several icebergs.

Brig Isabella, (Br., of Sunderland,) Holder, Sunderland 64 ds., with coal to P. Seymour Kenway. In lat. 43, lon. 59, passed three icebergs.

Brig Archimede, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Catania 78 ds., with fruit and sulphur to John E. Devlin.

Brig Compenzo Casi, (Ital.,) Palermo 59 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Billow, Reed, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Amy Chase, Crowell, Washington, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to master. June 6, 10 miles E. by S. from Chincoteague, passed the wreck of a vessel bottom up. Supposed her to be a schooner of about 200 tons, a long while in that condition.

Schr. J. B. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Zara May 21, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. April 20, on the outward passage, John Lawrence, a seaman, of Boston, while reefing the mainsail, fell overboard and was drowned.

Schr. George Parker, (Br.,) McBride, Orwell Bay, P. E. I., 15 ds., with oats to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, (3-masted,) Davey, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to Am. Coal Co.

Schr. Barbara, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Fall River 2 ds., in ballast to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. T. R. Hammond, Gerrish, Eastport 15 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Dolphin, Keller, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. John R. Mather, Orr, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Lamartine, Grant, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Manhattanville, for Warehouse, with iron.

Schr. Superb, Billings, Millbridge 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Gardner 3 ds., with lumber to Godfroy & Holyoke.

Schr. Giraffe, Richards, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Matthews, Fall River, in ballast.

BELOW—Bark Adventurer, of New South Wales.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

June 7—Ships D. T. Wetjen, C. C. Scranton, Excelsior. Barks Ocean Spray, H. A. Dinsmore, M. E. Anderson, Snilote, Die Metrone, Neptune, Mereval, Wilhelmine, Stonfesten, Arlington, Sally Bonsell.

Brigs Alice Mend, Machias, Hartford, Escape, Arbutus, Volante, Victoria, Princess Royal, A. P. L., Christiansand.

Schooners G. R. C., Daniel Holmes, and 13 others.

Steamer Peconic.

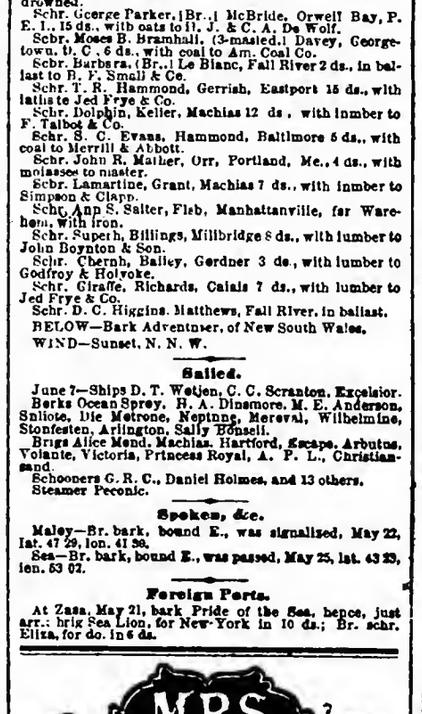
Spoken, &c.

Maley—Br. bark, bound E., was signalized, May 22, lat. 47 29, lon. 41 50.

Sea—Br. bark, bound E., was passed, May 25, lat. 43 23, lon. 53 07.

Foreign Ports.

At Zaza, May 21, bark Pride of the Sea, hence, just arr.; brig Sea Lion, for New-York in 10 ds.; Br. schr. Eliza, for do. in 6 ds.



AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM;

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

193 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
ZYLOBALSAMUM.

MARVIN & CO.,
Late Sterens & Marvin.
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES,
(VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT,)
No. 265 Broadway.
Warranted superior to any other Safes.
Reference to over 23,000 customers.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 62 ACRES, IN WHOLE or in part; one of the most desirable to cut up into 12 building sites of 3 or 4 acres each; a good investment for any person wishing to retain the homestead, with 10 acres, as a clear profit: a New-York neighborhood already building up around it; 20 minutes from Cortlandt-st., close to Milford Station, and near Elizabeth, N. J. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Fine-st., New-York, or XENOPHON JOUST, Esq., Milford Station.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

E

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCY, FATLITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,

and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

L

FEMALES	FEMALES	FEMALES
FEMALES	FEMALES	FEMALES
FEMALES	FEMALES	FEMALES
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FEMALES	FEMALES	FEMALES
FEMALES	FEMALES	FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
in many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
These symptoms Accur.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Stricture of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic,
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC.
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CUR

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3654. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863. PRICE THREECENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Advices Four Days Later by the Africa at Halifax.

Four More Ships Captured by the Alabama.

The Report of the Capture of Vicksburgh Received in England.

The New Movement for the Recognition of the South.

MASON AND SLIDELL AGAIN AT WORK.

The French Emperor Expected to Take the Initiative.

Rupture of Diplomatic Relations Between England and Brazil.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 9.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, *via* Queenstown on the 31st of May, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She has 41 passengers for Halifax and 68 for Boston.

The dates per the *Africa* are four days later than those already received.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th of May.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 5½ o'clock P. M., on the 29th of May.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 30th of May.

A public meeting was to be held in Liverpool on the 3d of June, to pay a tribute to the memory of "Stonewall JACKSON."

The ships *Dorcas Prince* and *Union Jack*, from New York for Shanghae; the *Seo Turk*, from Boston for San Francisco, and the *Nye*, (a whaler,) had been captured by the *Alabama*.

The Liverpool *Daily Post* gives prominence to the following on the receipt of the *Australasian's* news:

"Vicksburgh has fallen! The Mississippi is open from its mouth to its source! The Federal cause has triumphed! There can now be no doubt of the fact that Gen. GRANT has seized the Key of Peace that is hung up in the fortress at Vicksburgh. *Now is the time for mediation.* Instead of indulging in the idea of sympathy, or in vain hopes of the war continuing, every one who wishes well to England, and to the world at large, should promptly unite in an appeal to Lord PALMERSTON, requesting him not to lose a moment *in proposing terms not injurious to the South, yet acceptable to the North.* This important news having only arrived when we were going to press, we have only time to express the hope and prayer that, at last, we are on the eve of peace between the North and South."

Diplomatic relations between England and Brazil had been broken.

Mr. ROEBUCK had given notice that he would move in Parliament that England open negotiations with the other Powers for the recognition of the Confederates.

Lord MONTAGUE will move an amendment.

The West India mail, by the steamer *Tasmania*, has reached England, with nearly two and a half millions dollars in specie.

St. Thomas advices to the 4th of May state that seven Federal vessels of war were then lying in that harbor, composing the squadron of WILKES, who evidently intended making St. Thomas the centre of operations in the West Indies, regardless of the fact that St. Thomas is in possession of a Danish crown. The *Wachusetts* was, to all intents and purposes, the guard-ship, and remained at St. Thomas during the cruising of other vessels, always having steam up in readiness to overhaul any vessel leaving the herbor, and otherwise to destroy the shipping leaving port. The ship-of-war *Gemsbok* had been dismantled, and made a stationary coal hulk. Four vessels with coal were there from the States supplying the fleet, and other stores for the Federal squadron were to follow. Much discontent prevailed on the subject. The Colonial Government was much embarrassed by the extraordinary acts of WILKES, and it was expected the Danish Government would immediately remonstrate with the Federal Government against the aggression of their officer.

The London *Times* remarks that the North has expended three armies in trying four Generals, and the last two have most signally failed. Against these contingent commanders, for the selection of whom the field is almost without limit, the South must stake the lives of Generals whose abilities cannot be questioned, and whose numbers such casualties as that by which JACKSON has fallen may too soon diminish, and it is in this gradual loss of men, eminent by their qualities and skill, that the South may prove most vulnerable.

The *Times'* City Article says:

"Thus far there is not the slightest symptom of willingness to close the war in America, and those on this side who are calculating on the probable effects of conscription and financial collapse, may perhaps find that these agencies, so far from bringing about a settlement, will simply lead to so increase of anarchy and further a dismemberment of the country, which will bring it to a condition in which the existence of any central authority capable of making a treaty of peace, or of enforcing it when made, will be even more doubtful then at present. As to its being the true policy of England to recognize the independence of the South, we cannot recognize that which does not exist. The South is not yet independent, though apparently she is rapidly achieving independence. Hopeless as the prospects of the North may be, *we have no right to place in its way any fictitious cause of discouragement.* If friendly remonstrances or personal sacrifices could be of avail, it would be incumbent upon us to use every effort. But we know each step of that kind on our part would but increase the mischief. France, Spain or Russia might command our good will in the attempt, only just to the extent that we might join it should we see in the prospects of its success."

The House of Commons reassembled after Whitsun holidays on the 26th. The proceedings were unimportant. After a considerable debate touching the mail contract between England and France, a division took place, in which the Ministerial side of the question was sustained by a vote of 205 against 91. Lord PALMERSTON was not present. His absence was attributed to an attack of gout.

On the 29th, Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that at an early day he should move that an address be presented to the Crown, preying that Her Majesty would cause negotiations to be entered into with European Powers, with a view to the recognition of the Confederate States.

Lord R. MONTAGUE gave notice that he would move an amendment to this.

A long debate took place on Turkish affairs.

The correspondence between the Brazilian Minister at London and Earl RUSSELL terminated in the rupture of official relations. The Brazilian Minister demanded and received his passports.

France.

Mr. MASON had reached Paris and reported on his mission to the French Government.

Signs of political life were increasing in France. Determined efforts were making to elect THIERS, as a lesson to the Government.

The Bourse was steady. Rentes, 69f. 45c.

Prussia.

The *Times* fears it is the intention of those who raised a conflict in Prussia to fling the sword in the balance, and trample on those liberties which they have been so long seeking to degrade.

Russia.

The submarine cable between the Crimea and Turkey has been cut by order of the Russian Government. The Ottoman Cabinet sent a protest to St. Petersburgh against the act.

An Imperial decree orders the bank to effect another successive diminution in the price of gold, so that gold may be at per by the close of the year.

The Polish Insurrection.

On the 25th, the insurgents, under "ORINCKI," gained an important victory over the Russians near Keorinpol in the government of Kellisch Oxnixki. They were attacked by six companies of Russian troops, 150 of whom were killed, and the remainder put to flight. The insurgents' cavalry occupied Modogigow at Dombrowa and seized the treasuries.

An engagement also took place on the 23d between TURCK and MISNOW. The Russians were defeated.

A general levy is being organized in Polica. In several districts the peasants declared themselves willing to fight against the insurgents. Insurgent bands in Volhynia had been dispersed. CZARCKOWSKI'S corps had been defeated by the Russians.

India.

Bombay telegrams to May 13 have been received. The market was dull. Cotton lower. Freights declined to 65s. for Colton to Liverpool. Exchange 2s. 1¾d.

The Indian *Budget*, which has been published, shows that the surplus duty on iron will be reduced to one per cent. Other duties will also be diminished.

CALCUTTA, Monday, May 11.

Cotton goods dull. The indigo crop is promising. Exchange 2¾d. Freights to London, 9s.

Brazil.

Buenos Ayres dates to the 29th of April have been received.

The suppression of the trouble in the interior was satisfactorily progressing.

The invasion attempted by FLORES had entirely failed.

Dry American hides 36s.@37s. Wool firmer and advance demended.

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 30—Evening.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived here about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* says that Mr. MASON'S presence in Paris has strengthened the report of the approaching recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The great stumbling-block continues to be the subbornness of a portion of the British Cabinet. The general impression is that France will take the lead in the recognition of the South, and the rest of Europe will not be slow to follow.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* also reports that fresh efforts are being made by Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to obtain from the European Governments the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* looks during the early part of June for a most remarkable series of operations in various parts of America, on which will depend the Summer campaign. It says:

"Let no men believe that we are near the end of the war, so far as the North is concerned. There are signs, however, that a civil conflict may at any time break out within the borders of either or both belligerents."

LONDON, Sunday, May 31.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, were quoted at 92⅞, and were in demand.

On the Paris Bourse, yesterday, the Rentes were at 69f. 35c.

The Confederate loan, yesterday, closed at 2⅛@1⅛ discount.

The London *Globe* remarks that the Federal commanders in the valley of the Lower Mississippi seem at length to have found the right road to Vicksburgh, and from their general operations at some other points *they seem to be intent on solidly securing what, when the war ends, may be called lines of frontier.* The character of the military operations leads to the supposition that the recognition of Southern Independence is not excluded from the meditations of the statesmen at Washington, and *that they are preparing for the inevitable day.*

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday (Saturday.)

No further deaths, arising out of the Streatham Railway accident, have taken place. No official reports of the affair have yet been published. Mrs. CHILDERS, who was killed, was a niece of Sir J. CLARKE'S.

The Board of Trade Returns state the Exports in the month of April amounted to £11,897,000, or about £2,000,000 more than in April last year. For the first six months of the present year the Exports were £39,450,000, or nearly three quarters of a million more than for the same period in 1862.

Commercial News by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 30.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 54,000 bales. The market opened buoyant, and all qualities advanced to a trifling extent, but the advance was not fully sustained, prices closing at an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d. on the week for American and Surats. The sales to speculators were 10,000 and to exporters 13,500 bales. The sales on Friday were 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....25⅜d.	Middling Orleans...23d.
Fair Mobile.....25⅜d.	Middling Mobile....22½d.
Fair Uplands.....24⅜d.	Middling Uplands...22d.

The stock in port is estimated at 315,500 bales, of which 40,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester markets are closed owing to the holidays.

BREADSTUFFS—Are dull but steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATRYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report—Flour dull but steady. Wheat inactive and quotations barely maintained; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; Red Southern, 9s 6d.@9s. 9d.; White Western, 10s.@10s. 3d.; White Southern, 10s. 3d.@11s. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 29s. 9d.; White, 30s.@31s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report—Beef steady; Pork easier; Bacon heavy end 6d. lower; Lard dull, and declined 6d.; Tallow firmer but quiet.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports stock of Ashes scarce; sales, at 32s. 6d.@33s. for both Pots and Pearls. Resin steady, at 27s.@28s. Spirits Turpentine quiet and unchanged; sales, at 100s. Petroleum dull and unchanged; quoted at 1s. 1½d. for refined, and 10s. for crude. Sugar quiet, but steady. Cod Oil—sales small, at £50 10s. Linseed Oil—stock scarce; sales, at 46s. 6d.@47s.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30.

BARING'S Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS steady. Iron quiet but steady. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE declined 1s. TEA quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. TALLOW inactive at 43s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 97s. PETROLEUM firm at 1s. for crude, and 1s. 9d. for refined. SPERM OIL firm at £83. LINSEED OIL steady at 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—State Stocks steady. Railroad Securities active and still advancing.

Consols closed Friday at 93⅛@93⅜ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £29,500.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. Market quiet and prices unchanged, but the tendency is rather downward.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS flat.

The PRODUCE market is steady.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30.

Consols close at 93⅛@93⅜ for money.

Illinois Central Shares, 32@31 discount; Erie, 60@61.

HAVRE, Friday, May 29.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 8,500 bales; market quiet and unchanged, but firm. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 310 f.; do. *bos*, 290 f. Stock, 35,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was active. Terms in the open market were quite up to the bank minimum. Funds steady.

From Utah.

SALT LAKE, Sunday, June 7.

On the 5th, Gen. CONNAR made a treaty with 500 Snake Indians at Fort Bridger, and sent Capt. LEWIS after 50 warriors, who refused to abide by it.

THE PROPOSED REBEL RAID.

A Large Rebel Cavalry Force Massed Near Culpepper, Va.

GEN. JEB. STUART IN COMMAND.

Proposed Devastation of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Other Northern States.

THE PLAN INTERFERED WITH.

A Large Force Sent by Gen. Hooker to Attack the Rebels.

Great Cavalry Battle Yesterday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 8, 1863.

The reports about the proposed great raid of the enemy have taken some positive shape. Information has been received, within the last three days, which fixes the character and designs of this body of the enemy quite accurately.

For several weeks, since the battle of Chancellorsville, JEB. STUART has been massing, and drilling, and supplying a large force of cavalry at or near Brandy Station, five miles north of Culpepper. This force is the largest body of cavalry that the enemy has ever got together. It consists, as near as I can learn, of the two original brigades of LEE, and WM. FITZHUGH LEE; several other scattering regiments of Virginia cavalry; part of HAMPTON'S brigade; one brigade of North Carolina cavalry: Gen. G. W. JONES' guerrillas from the Shenandoah Valley, who have recently been rendezvousing at Harrisonburgh since their return from Western Virginia; and in addition, two brigades of mounted infantry—one of them being Gen. HOOD'S old brigade of Texas and Mississippi troops. The total strength of the force is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand men. This force STUART has been getting ready to make a grand raid into the North, and it may well be thought that such a body of these desperate men will make their presence felt as soon as they get into Maryland. On Saturday he had a grand review, and those who witnessed it give it as their estimate that he had from fifteen to twenty thousand men in line. This is doubtless exaggerated. I cannot bring myself to believe that his total strength reaches 16,000. One month ago the entire effective force of the enemy's cavalry east of the Blue Ridge did not exceed 4,500 men, and I doubt if the resources of the enemy in the respect of horse-flesh have been sufficient to enable them to treble that force—even by catching and training all the wild guerrillas of Virginia.

Of the probable direction of STUART'S march my information is not definite. It is possible, relying upon the main strength of his force, that he will attempt to break through our lines in the vicinity of Warrenton and Manassas, and pass close along the front of the Washington defences and thence into Maryland above that city. But that would give us too much notice of his coming. It is far more likely that he will pass directly into the Loudon valley, or even into the Shenandoah; either of those at this season will afford excellent grazing for horses; and thence into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

It is not the intention of this force to fight, unless compelled to do so. They go on a rail-ripping, horse-stealing expedition, and to "bring the horrors of war to our own doors"—as they express it. Once well on the wing and pursuit, as is always the case, will be well nigh useless. This army may be depleted of its cavalry and fail to capture more than a few drunken stragglers. STUART will doubtless move in a very few days, and the only way to effectually interfere with this dashing arrangement is to pitch into him where he is. So Gen. HOOKER thinks.

And it is not improper for me to add here that ere to-morrow night the mettle of this grand aggregation of "raiders" will be tested. A force, believed to be equal to theirs, of cavalry and artillery, backed up by several thousand picked infantry—the veteran regiments of this army, selected with reference to especially hazardous service—is now well on the way, and will be at the appointed rendezvous to-night. At daylight to-morrow morning they cross the Rappahannock, and then comes the fray. PLEASANTON is fitted for this work, and with him are KILPATRICK, BUFORD, DAVIS, GREGG, DUFFIE, and a host of other superior cavalry officers. Gen. RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, and Gen. AMES, of Maine, are in command of the infantry. Unless the enemy has already flown, which is not probable, to-morrow will witness the greatest and fiercest cavalry fight of the war.

The bold and yet apparently inexplicable reconnoissance across the river below Fredericksburgh, and our continued occupation of the position taken Friday evening, is by this movement partially explained. The enemy were yesterday engaged in making additions to their columns in front of us, and their attention seems to be firmly fixed in watching our sluggish and indifferent movements on that beautiful and famous plain.

My messenger waits for this letter, and I close it to mount and spur for Gen. PLEASANTON'S headquarters at Beeleton, where I shall be to-night, in time, I trust, to furnish the readers of the TIMES with early intelligence of what we all hope will be an entire success. L. L. CROUNSE.

A SEVERE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

THE RESULT NOT STATED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 9.

A severe engagement took place, this morning, between our cavalry and that of the rebels under Gen. STUART. The locality at which it occurred was Bradley's Ford on the Rappahannock, five miles above Rappahanock Station, and about the same distence below the Sulphur Springs.

RECEPTION OF WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 9.

The wounded in the cavalry fight this morning will be comfortably quartered and provided for in Alexandria to-morrow morning.

The wounded in the recent reconnoissance across the Rappahannock, about thirty in number, were brought here to-day, and lodged in the Armory-square Hospital.

ARMY REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8.

From what can be escertained from persons arriving from the Rappahannock a division went over the river at Franklin's Landing last night, and the rebel rifle-pits, foliage, &c., along the banks have been destroyed, so that the enemy will not find cover from which to annoy us. Earthworks have been thrown up in the front, with a view, it is probable, of preventing a night attack and to shelter our men if the enemy should open a cannonade.

Fredericksburgh is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops to take it. The troops we have thrown over are not far from the town. The rebels have not yet fired their guns at us. It would be improper to mention the whereabouts of the several army corps.

The movements of both armies are involved in mystery.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 9.

The enemy to-day was at work on the intrenchments at the edge of the woods skirting the plain not far from Fredericksburgh. There was some picket firing this morning, but there is nothing of greater importance in that direction.

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

An Official Report from General Banks.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

Our Losses in Killed, Wounded and Missing About One Thousand.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 9.

Gen. BANKS, in an official report, dated before Port Hudson, May 30, gives an account of the attack on that place, similar to the reports already published. In speaking of the negro troops, he says:

"They answered every expectation. Their conduct was heroic. No troops could be more determined or more daring. They made, during the day, three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy losses, and holding their position at nightfall with the other troops on the right of our line. The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by all the officers in command on the right. Whatever doubt may have existed before as to the efficiency of organizations of this character, the history of this day proves conclusively to those who were in a condition to observe the conduct of these regiments, that the Government will find in this class of troops effective supporters and defenders.

The severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined manner in which they encountered the enemy, leave upon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success. They require only good officers, commands of limited numbers and careful discipline, to make them excellent soldiers.

Our losses from the 23d to this date in killed, wounded and missing, are nearly 1,000, including, I deeply regret to say, some of the ablest officers of the corps."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Two Prominent Rebel Officers Arrested as Spies and Hung.

MURFREESBORO, Tuesday, June 9.

Col. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS ORTON, formerly LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, of the Second United States cavalry, one time on Gen. SCOTT'S Staff, and late Gen. BRAGG'S Chief of Artillery, and Lieut. DUNLAP, of the rebel army, were arrested and hung as spies last night, at Franklin, under the following circumstances:

They made their appearance at Franklin in full Federal uniform, horses and equipments of Colonel and Major, and, presenting themselves as Inspectors of the United States army, having orders from Assistant Adjt.-Gen. E. A. TOWNSEND, and countersigned by Gen. ROSECRANS, to inspect the fortifications of this Department. Col. WATKINS grew suspicious of them, and communicated his doubts to Col. BAIRD, who telegraphed to ROSECRANS if any such persons held positions in the army. Gen. ROSECRANS replied in the negative.

On finding themselves detected, the rebels confessed. Documents of a treasonable nature and contraband information were found on them.

Gen. ROSECRANS ordered a Court martial, and this morning they were hung. Col. BAIRD telegraphs that they were spies of no ordinary character, who confessed that they thought their fate just, and died like brave soldiers. ORTON was cousin to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, and was brother of WILLIAMS, late on MCCLELLAN'S Staff.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 9.

An official dispatch received here to-day from Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, dated Murfreesborn', June 9, says:

"Last evening a dispatch from Col. J. B. BAIRD, commanding the post at Franklin, Tenn., was received as follows:

Two men came in camp about dark, dressed in our uniforms, with horse-equipments to correspond, saying that they were Col. ANTON, Inspector-General, and Major DUNLAP, Assistant, having an order from Adj.-Gen. TOWNSEND, and your order to inspect outposts; but their conduct was so singular that we arrested them, and they insisted that it was very important to go to Nashville to-night.

Col. BAIRD asked if there were any such persons in the army, and if so their descriptions. I replied at once that they were probably spies, and directed him to order a Court, and if they proved to be spies to execute them immediately, which was done, and they were tried, condemned to be hung, and the sentence was carried into execution before 10 o'clock this morning. On being discovered they confessed they were officers in the rebel army, one a Colonel, named LAWRENCE W. ORTON, formerly W. ORTON WILLIAMS. One claims to be a first cousin to ROBERT LEE, and is said to have been Chief of Artillery on Gen. BRAGG'S Staff, and formerly to have been on Gen. SCOTT'S Staff of the Second Regular cavalry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

A Reconnoissance of James Island, S. C.—Diminution of the Rebel Force.

A letter from Folly Island, Charleston Harbor, dated June 1, states, a few days previously, it having been observed from the "Lookout" that James Island had a deserted appearance, a reconnoissance was ordered, which resulted in the demonstration that there were less than 1,000 rebel troops there. Their number had hitherto been estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. The inference among our men was, that the bulk of the rebel forces had been sent off to operate against GRANT at Vicksburgh.

Loyal League Meeting in Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 9.

A general representation from the National Union Leagues of New-Jersey will assemble in this city, to-morrow, for the purpose of consultation and thorough organization. Delegates will be present from every county.

VICKSBURGH REPORTED FALLEN.

A Rebel Report by Way of Murfreesboro.

Surrender of the Stronghold with its Entire Garrison.

The Particulars of the Capitulation Said to be Published.

MURFREESBORO, Tuesday, June 9.

A lady from Shelbyville arrived to-day and says that *the report of the surrender of Vicksburgh and the garrison of* 12,000 *men was prevalent in the rebel camps.*

A late arrival confirms this rumor.

A person states that the rebel papers had published the particulars of the capitulation.

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

An Orderly With Dispatches to Gen. Johnston Deserts—His Statement of Affairs in Vicksburgh—Narrow Escape of National Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Monday, June 1, 1863.

By a "late arrival" of a "reliable gentlemen" from Vicksburgh, we have been put in possession of some information of interest. The individual alluded to is a Texan Ranger, who for some time has been acting as Orderly for Gen. PEMBERTON. He was sent by the rebel Lieutenant-General with dispatches to Gen. JOHNSTON; but instead of doing his duty, he crossed into our lines and made his way directly to the quarters of Gen. GRANT. This proceeding was not altogether a matter of necessity on his part, but was rather one of design; for before starting he held an interview with some National prisoners in Vicksburgh, and confessed to them that he was about to start with dispatches, and that he meant to give them into the hands of the Yankee commander.

This man has, since PEMBERTON'S appointment, been acting as his Orderly, having been detailed for that position from a battalion of Texan cavalry. At the breaking out of this war he was in the United States Regular cavalry, under CANBY in Mexico, and soon after was captured by the Confederates. He says that he and the balance were given twenty-fours hours in which to decide whether they would hang or enter the rebel service. At the conclusion of which time he had determined to prefer treason to hanging, and accordingly enlisted in the rebel service. He was with VAN DORN in all his raids through Tennessee—has been in some twenty different battles and skirmishes, and for the last five months has been in Vicksburgh. He was in all the battles before Vicksburgh, including that before Port Gibson, and the storming of Big Black River Bridge.

The rebels started out with eighty-two pieces of artillery, and returned with all minus the eighty; this remnant, added to some ten others, is all the field artillery now in Vicksburgh. There are seven Generals now in the place, among whom are PEMBERTON, STEPHENSON, BOWEN and LEE, the first-named being in command. Nearly all of these gentlemen have taken off their uniform, and now perform their duty in the plain dress of citizens. The force in the city is seventeen thousand, and by subsisting on quarter rations can hold out ten days.

In the late assaults we killed about four hundred rebels, and they captured about the same number of us, including Lieut.-Col. GRAHAM, of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry. This officer, with three companies, had gained a position in the ditch in front of the rebel works. Sending for spades, he commenced to throw up traverses to protect him from an enfilading fire, and then sent for reinforcements. The Lieutenant-Colonel, however, had barely time to congratulate himself on the security of his position, and the fact that the colors of the Twenty-second had been planted on the parapet of the fort before them, ere an awkward turn was given to his reflections by the ingenious enemy. Unable to reach our men with musket, bayonet or artillery, they resorted to the effective method of lighting the fuses of shells and dropping them over the parapet into the ditch below. Unable to either run or stay, our men took a middle course, and surrendered.

The party was conducted to the county jail, with the exception of Col. GRAHAM, who was taken before Gen. PEMBERTON. The rebel commander propounded the following questions:

"What regiment do you belong to?"

"Is the Twenty-second Iowa an Abolition regiment?"

"How many nigger regiments have you fellows got out there?"

"What is that fellow GRANT trying to do?"

"How many men have you got in your army?"

The answers of the indignant officer to these interrogatories can be readily imagined. Assuring PEMBERTON that "that fellow GRANT" meant to and would take Vicksburgh, and receiving the reply "No, by ——, he won't!" Col. GRAHAM was sent to join his friends in the prison. They were detained here until yesterday, and then, under the pretence that they were exposed to our shells—but really, I imagine, to get rid of feeding them—the prisoners were paroled, sent over the river and shipped north on the *Sultana*. While there they were treated very well—in fact they were fed better than the Confederate soldiers. This magnanimity was induced by the idea that, in doing this, they would lead us to believe that their supplies of food are plenteous.

The rumor that the garrison suffers for water is false. They have an abundance of water of the very best quality in cisterns.

The women and children all remain in town, although ordered at various times to leave. On the day our men left, a morning report showed that, up to that time, 119 of these unfortunates had been killed by our shells, among whom is the wife of Gen. PEMBERTON. The women of Vicksburgh are either brave beyond ordinary mortals, or desperate in the extreme. Shells search every part of the town, and yet the children play as usual upon the streets, and the women seek no protection, but boldly promenade the public thoroughfares and attend to their household duties. In a house close to the jail our men saw several ladies, who sat in groups on the piazza, moved leisurely about the house, and at times made the air melodious with voice and piano.

What quality is this shown by these women? Is it heroism, desperation, or what? Death is all about them—it hisses through the air, crashes through their edifices, smiles down their innocent children and themselves, and yet they unconcernedly sit, sing, chat and laugh through it all—through a combination of horrors that would almost make a coward of the bravest man who ever drew a sword.

These things seem incredible; but they are true, for our prisoners unite in vouching for the fact, all phases of which they themselves heard and witnessed.

While in the jail our men received a messenger from our fleet in the shape of a 200-pound shell that made itself a capacious entrance through the roof. Passing down, it carried away nearly the entire floor of the room in which it entered, and then exploded in the hall below. Wonderfully enough it hurt no one, although several were in the very room; it did no further damage than to open an irregular and extended skylight in the roof, blow out all the glass in the buildings, and knock down enough brick, mortar and old iron to keep busy two colored gentlemen with wheelbarrows a day and a half in removing the accumulated rubbish.

Almost every building in town bears the mark of shells, some of which have fallen from the mortar-fleet, and others from the Parrott batteries in the rear. Our men passed one house through which a 13-inch shell had dropped from roof to basement—a group of ladies sat on the balcony, and servants were engaged in wheeling the shattered fragments out of the building.

Nothing new in the progress of the siege.

GALWAY.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

Under date of near Vicksburgh, May 30, a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* writes:

"After the close of this siege, which will be perhaps *about* the 6th or 7th of June, I shall give you some particulars which may surprise you all. If MCCLERNAND had not been here, Vicksburgh would have been ours a week ago.

Perhaps you have some curiosity to know something of the interior of that place? It is garrisoned with 18,000 men. They are not at all sanguine of success. They have but subsistence for two or three weeks.

They have no forage for cattle, and consequently allowed several hundred, some say over a thousand, to pass through their lines. They have dismounted one Kentucky regiment and a battalion of Texas cavalry, and sent the horses out in the night, to wander at will over the hills. There are no horses save those necessary for artillery and officers. These graze on the beautiful lawns in front of private residences. The shielder receives a ration of half a pound of cornmeal and three-quarters of a pound of meat.

Citizens have to do on still less. Fresh meat is out of the question after this. Many of their cattle have been killed by our shells, and are still unburied. Many rebels have been killed also by the far-reaching avengers. We now have heavy siege guns in position, which may hasten the consummation devoutly to be wished.'

Yesterday we gained another work from the enemy. Their loss is our gain—another step toward Vicksburgh. The confidence of the army is remarkable; its health and energy are as much so.

Many of the men stay in the rifle-pits day and night. There is one that extends nearly half a mile, which is only three feet wide, but about ten feet deep. In the side of this they have cut hanks like those upon a ship. A man measures himself and makes a recess about his size, spreads his India-rubber blanket in it, and sleeps as quiet as at home. In the forts where the artillerists are at work, I have seen men sleep beside the guns that fairly shook the hills, and sleep as soundly and sweetly as though peace still spread her kindly mantle o'er us, and silence reigned supreme."

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following from a gentlemen of that city, whose engagements have taken him to the vicinity of Vicksburgh, and who is in a position which enables him to obtain the best information as to the matter he refers to. The letter is dated "Yazoo River, May 29:"

"I have been within a mile and a half of the river, immediately back of Vicksburgh to-day. Our forces have their outer works all round, and our line is only six miles long—strongly intrenched, so that two hundred thousand men could not dislodge them. So Vicksburgh may be considered taken.

The soldiers and officers are in fine health and spirits.

Our loss in wounded, including every variety of wounds, is 4,500; two-thirds of them were received in assaulting the batteries last Thursday.

I have seen an order from Gen. GRANT forbidding the wounded to go out of his department.

The rebels have driven all the horses and cattle out of Vicksburgh, as our shells killed so many of them that the smell became intolerable. Our boats and batteries are shelling the town all the time. The women and children are still in the city. The rebels will not allow them to leave."

THE SECOND EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO.

Official Reports of Admiral Porter and Lieut.-Commander Walker.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 9.

Rear Admiral PORTER has sent to the Navy Department a report, dated Mississippi Squadron, near Vicksburgh, June 1, in which he says:

"After the return of the expedition under Lieut.-Commander WALKER up the Yazoo, and the destruction of the rams and navy-yard, I dispatched the same officer up again, with instructions to capture the transports. [Inclosed is his report.] Besides the steamers mentioned as burned, the rebels burned the *Acadia* and *Magenta*, and also two of their best transports. My object was to break up their transportation on the Yazoo, and with the exception of a few steamers beyond Fort Pemberton, the rebels can transport nothing by water on that river. Steamers to the amount of $700,000 were destroyed by the late expedition—nine in all. The *Star of the West* was sunk—completely blockading the Yallabusha River—and the gunboat *Joy* was found sunk near Liverpool Landing."

The following is Lieut.-Commander WALKER'S report:

U. S. STEAMER BARON DE KALB, MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, June 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left this place on the morning of May 24, with the *De Kalb*, *Forest Rose*, *Linden*, (signal,) and *Petrel*. I pushed up the Yazoo as speedily as possible, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's transports on that river. I pushed on with the *Forest Rose*, *Linden* and *Petrel* to within about fifteen miles of Fort Pemberton, where I found the steamers *John Walsh*, *R. J. Sackland*, *Golden Age* and *Scotland* sunk on a bar, completely blocking it up. I remained at the point during the night, and next morning at daylight was attacked by a force of the enemy; but after a sharp fire of a few minutes they beat a hasty retreat. Our only loss was two men wounded. Returning down the Yazoo, I burned a large saw mill, 25 miles above Yazoo City. At Yazoo City I landed and brought away a large quantity of bar, round and flat iron, from the navy-yard. At Indian Shoot, I sent Volunteer Lieut. BROWN, of the *Forest Rose*, with boats through to Rolling Fork. He found a quantity of corn belonging to the rebels, which he burned. At the mouth of the Bayou Quirer, hearing of steamers, I sent Lieut. BROWN with the boats of the *Forest Rose* and *Linden* up after them. Ascending ten miles he burned the *Dew Drop* and *Emma Bett*. The *Linden* burned the *Argo* in a small bayou about seventy-five miles up the Sunflower. I also found the *Cotton Plant* sunk in Lake George, with nothing out of the water but the tops of her smokestacks. At Gaines' Landing, on the Sunflower, I found and brought away a cutter, which was lost in the Deer Creek expedition. I have as prisoners two engineers and a pilot in the service of the rebels, and several deserters and refugees. (Signed) JOHN G. WALKER,

Lieutenant Commanding U. S. N.

To Acting Rear Admiral D. D. PORTER, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

The Railroad Disaster at Nicholasville, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 9.

The following are the casualties by the locomotive explosion at Nicholasville, on Saturday last:

Thirty-fifth Massachusetts—Three killed, one mortally wounded and one seriously.

Seventh Rhode Island—One killed, named BEATLEY.

Fifty-first New-York—One slightly wounded.

Ninth New-Hampshire—N. B. BLACKMER, mortally wounded; Sergeant W. O. FLORENCE, slightly.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 9.

The loan agent reports the sale of $1,050,200 five-twenties at the various agencies in the loyal States. The subscriptions from the West, also from Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, are particularly gratifying as showing an increasing confidence in the Government.

The Massachusetts Forty-fourth.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 9.

The steamship *George Peabody*, with a part of the Forty-fourth regiment, arrived this evening, and anchored below Fort Independence.

The steamer *Guide*, with the remainder of the regiment, will be up during the night. The public reception will take place to-morrow.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Fire in a Lodging-house—Three Women and a Child Burned to Death—A Man Supposed to be Fatally Burned—Several Persons Badly Injured.

Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story building No. 15 Baxter-street, occupied as a dwelling and lodging-house. The flames were first discovered in a rear room on the second floor occupied by MARY DANIELS, and so rapidly did the fire spread that it cut off all means of escape for those persons living on the third floor, unless they saw fit to leap from the windows to the pavement below. Rather than perish in the flames, several persons jumped out, and were more or less injured, while four others were overcome by the heat and smoke, and were burned to death. Capt. JOURDON, of the Sixth Precinct, Sergeant WALSH and Roundsmen RYAN and HOPKINS and a platoon of men were early on the ground, as also were several fire engines, and rendered efficient service, doubtless saving several lives and much property. While the fire was raging furiously MARGARET KEATING, an Irishwoman, 50 years of age, leaped from the third story window of the tenement and was dangerously injured. By direction of Capt. JOURDON, Officer MORIARTY conveyed her to the New-York Hospital, but she was refused admittance, the officer being told that Bellevue Hospital was the proper place to take her. The woman was accordingly forthwith conveyed to that institution. ELLEN MCCONNELL, also an Irishwoman, 40 years of age, jumped from the third story window, but before reaching the ground Roundsman HOPKINS caught her in his arms, thereby in all probability saving her life. She was but slightly injured. JOHN SANDS, an Irish laborer, 32 years of age, was fearfully burned on his arms and back, while endeavoring to make his escape through the flames. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where it is thought he cannot long survive. The fire was extinguished with all possible haste, after which Capt. JOURDON and his officers searched the ruins, and on the third floor found the charred remains of ALICE MURPHY, a widow woman, 35 years of age, and folded in her arms was MARY ALICE MURPHY, her little daughter, four years old. BRIDGET GRAY was found lying dead almost beside Mrs. MURPHY, and in a rear room, lying on a bed, was the dead body of MARY JANE MCMASTERS. All the bodies were so blackened and burned as to be almost past recognition. The women were all natives of Ireland, and from 35 to 40 years of age. The remains were conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where Coroner WILDEY subsequently held an Inquest over them. The following is the substance of all the material testimony in the case:

Ellen McDonnell, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 15 Baxter-street, on the top floor, back room; it is a three-story house; the first floor is occupied as a liquor store; only one room on the second floor was occupied, and that by Mrs. Jones; on my floor, June Collins occupied the front room, and Mrs. Tierney the back one; I lodged with her, as also did Mary Jane McMasters and son, Mrs. Murphy and child, Bridget Gray, a blind woman and her husband, and two others; during the night we were awoke by the cry of "fire," and on getting up found an extensive room in the rear of the second floor, occupied by Mary Ann Donlon and Mrs. Daniels, we all endeavored to get out, not even waiting to dress ourselves; I went into the front room and out of the window, and was going to jump down, when the officers told me not to do so, and they saved me; I do not know why the others were in the room with me did not get out as I did; Mrs. Gray was the only one I noticed who was under the influence of liquor; the others were all drinking with her.

Bridget Carney deposed as follows: I live at No. [illegible] in the attic, and keep lodgings there; I was living in bed last night when I suddenly arose and went to the window to look after some clothes which were out to dry, and discovered a light in Mrs. Daniels' room; I thought it was nothing unusual for her, and went to bed again; I could not sleep, however, something appearing to suffocate me, and shortly afterward my room was filled with a great light, when I immediately jumped out of bed and raised an alarm of "fire;" I got out of the house just with what I had on me, and was unable to return to save anything; Mrs. McMasters and Mrs. Gray were both drunk; there were seven lodgers in my three rooms; Mrs. Murphy was also drunk; I did not attempt to say how it took fire; these women were in the habit of getting drunk, and those who were sober got out in safety, except Mrs. McMasters and Mrs. Murphy.

Mary Daniels, testified: That the fire did not originate in her room, but in the one occupied by some colored people, on the floor below; witness was awoke at the time, and snatching up her child, made the escape to the front door, giving the alarm to Mrs. Jones on the way.

Michael Lyon, proprietor of the liquor store, referred to by the first witness, deposed that he understood the fire originated in the rear extension occupied by Lewis Fisher, colored; Mrs. Fisher was in the store a little while before the fire broke out, and told him that her husband was drunk, and had turned her out of doors; she went toward her apartments, and that was the last witness saw of her.

Lewis Fisher (colored) deposed that the fire commenced in Mrs. Daniels' room, and then extended to his apartment; witness had a quarrel with his wife that night, and she was out of the house when the fire broke out; Mrs. Daniels was under the influence of liquor.

Officers Moriarty and McGloin testified to taking the tenants out of the burning building, but could not give any information concerning the origin of the fire.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict of "death by burns received at a fire at No. 15 Baxter-street, June 9, 1863; the cause of the fire being unknown."

The damage to the furniture of the tenants will not amount to over $200. The building belonged to FREDERICK L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff. It is damaged to the extent of from $600 to $800. It is insured in the Home Insurance Company for $1,000. The first floor was occupied by MICHAEL RYAN, as a liquor store. His stock, which was mainly by water, will be about $700. Property is insured for $500 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Fire-Marshal BAKER was engaged, yesterday afternoon, in endeavoring to ascertain the origin of the fire, but up to a late hour last evening, he had not obtained sufficient information to enable him to form any opinion upon the subject.

Amusements.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

The annual regatta (the eighth we believe) of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, will take place on the 25th of this month. In this contest every yacht belonging to the Club will be entered, and the race promises to be of unusual interest. As yet the preliminaries have not been arranged.

Important Rebel Correspondence.

The following letters were captured by Gen. TUTTLE, commanding a division in Gen. SHERMAN'S corps, during the occupation of Jackson, Miss., by the Union army. Gen. TUTTLE made his headquarters at the house of E. T. COOPER, editor of the *Mississippian*, and these letters were among the papers left behind. DOUGLAS M. HAMILTON is a Louisianian of some note in politics. The originals are in the possession of Gen. TUTTLE:

[COPY.]

NEW LAUREL HILL POST-OFFICE, }
WEST FELICIANA, La., Feb. 21, 1863. }

To the Editors of the Mississippian:

SIRS—In your paper of the 8th inst. is an editorial article to which I desire to call your attention. It is headed "The Future of the Confederate States." This paper, for some reason, failed to come by mail to due season, and arrived at the same time as some of the following week, or I should have called your notice to it sooner. Since that date you have inserted an article intended for *Dr Howe's Review*, by "Python," and notice the article editorially with favor. Be pleased to inform me candidly, as true men, if you are serious in proposing that any of the Free States of the old Union should be admitted into the Confederacy. I can hardly realize that you can be willing to any such proposition, but put forth these propositions as feelers among our own people, and to stimulate the miserable Western Yankee to persevere in their opposition to LINCOLN and his Abolition Administration, and, by producing dissension, quarrels and, perhaps, blows and bloodshed among our common enemy, relieve us in a measure of the tremendous power they are preparing to bring against us.

There is no doubt that our enemy is greatly crippled already, by the want of unanimity of sentiment and feeling between the people and the army on the one side, and the Administration on the other. And by their private quarreling among themselves, we have profited a great deal, and will continue to profit until we gain our complete independence, by fostering and encouraging it. But can we not accomplish all that is necessary and proper, and at the same time hold out no promises, which in the future we may hesitate to fulfill? I think we can. We can offer to join them in a war against LINCOLN, Abolition, and New-England Yankees, and after catching and putting to death every public man in the old Union who has been a counselor or adviser of LINCOLN, we can make a treaty of peace or commerce with them, granting them the free navigation of the Mississippi to its mouth, (a right never denied them, however,) and moderate privileges of trade with us. But further than this I would not go, and I hope you would not either.

Your paper, for some reason, is taken as an organ of the President, and these views of yours may be taken as his. Perhaps they are, though I trust not. I was born in Williamson County, Mississippi, near where JEFF. DAVIS was raised, and my family were schoolmates and friends of his. I, myself, have always esteemed and admired him, and from the beginning of this revolution, have looked upon him as one of the wisest statesmen and leaders our people through [illegible] successful issue.

But if he [illegible] second term as President of the Confederate States and Slave States, after the experience he has had, I have given him credit for, he must be deficient in energy and sagacity.

In several public addresses and messages very lately, he has taken occasion to declare most positively and distinctly that he would never agree, under any circumstances, to a reconstruction of the old Union. But he has never declared that he never would favor a Union of Slave and Free States. He is a man who keeps his own counsel, and talks only when he pleases, keeps silent when he pleases. He may have reserved his opinion for a fitting time for public expression.

I am by nature, education and religion a Yankee-hater. I loathed the old Union, and no act of any people ever afforded me half the delight that the secession of the Slave States from the old Union did. You may imagine, therefore, my chagrin and surprise when I notice in the columns of a leading paper, in one of the leading secession States, articles advocating a reconstruction of the Union; and this at the very crisis of revolution, when our independence which we have suffered so much for, and fought so gloriously for, is within our grasp, and foreign nations, as well as Yankeedom are on the point of acknowledging it.

My dear Sirs, write to me in reply, and say that you are not in earnest, but are baiting traps to catch green Western bloosiers. You cannot surely be planning to permit these vermin, uncouth, fanatical and depraved, as they have proved themselves to be, to enter again our Legislative halls, divide our offices of profit and trust, and partake freely of all privileges of our own citizens, of voting, owning property, &c., &c.! You must have learned, by the experience of the political agitations of the past twenty-five years, accompanied by hatred, abuse and jealousy, followed by a war characterized by more outrages, plunderings, burnings, cruelties, indignities and bloodshed than any on record, that our civilization is too distinct, our instincts too diverse, our manners, habits, thoughts, occupations and interests too widely different, ever to permit me to live together again under the same government, with the same laws and law-makers, and the same men to share in making and executing their laws and administering this government.

I sat down to write you six lines and find myself entering into an argument with you. Now I never intended any argument with you on this subject, as men can only argue that about which they hold dissimilar opinions.

Should you continue to write similar editorials to the one alluded to, however, I shall conclude that we do entertain opinions which are separated as far as the poles.

I will not let any of your secrets out of the bag, if you confide them to me, and request me not to divulge them; but allow you to proceed in your baiting for the Hoosiers, and not interfere, though I may not entertain the same notions as to the strict morality of the course. But, if you write to me, and say candidly that you are perfectly willing to join them again, and live under the same Government and laws, I must take ground against you, and I will spend the balance of my days in fighting against any union with them, just as I have fought all my past life in trying to get rid of them.

I will fight you honorably, and when I know how you stand, I will enter the list, if in earnest; but if you are not, I will reserve myself for the first public man who broaches this, to me, pernicious doctrine. Let me hear from you, in reply, at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
DOUGLAS M. HAMILTON.

REPLY.

[Private.] MISSISSIPPIAN OFFICE, }
JACKSON, March 10, 1863. }

Douglas M. Hamilton:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st ult. is received. You are right in your surmise that the article referred to, and similar ones, *are written mainly for Western consumption.* The papers printed here go regularly to Western soldiers, by some means, and are not unfrequently republished in Western papers.

From the beginning of the struggle it has been an object with me to draw a distinction between Western and Eastern soldiers of the North—to give the first credit for all the achievements of Federal arms, and denounce the latter as cowardly, malignant and intolerant, hoping thereby to produce a division among them, and thus relieve ourselves; and this, it must be confessed, is about the only object I hope to aid in accomplishing by presenting to the West a seeming willingness to admit them into our Confederacy upon our own terms and conditions.

While there are certain conditions upon which I would not be opposed to their admission—the entire expulsion of Abolitionism and fanaticism, the adoption of our Constitution and the unrestrained toleration of Slavery—yet I am not well enough to believe that even the Western States will ever reach this standard, and hence a political brotherhood with them is something I neither expect nor desire. My sole object, therefore, in such editorials as you refer, is to increase the dissatisfaction now raging in the West, trusting it may soon break out in open rupture. This course, I think, I could defend upon moral grounds, but that is not necessary now.

It is proper to say, that I know nothing of the President's views on this subject, and the *Mississippian*, though friendly to him, is not his organ.

Cordially sympathizing with you in hereditary and intense hatred to the true Yankee character, I am, very respectfully, F. T. COOPER, Editor *Mississippian*.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ADJOURNED SESSION....MONDAY, June 8, 1863. }
One o'clock P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, in the City Hall.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Froment—
Petition of Wm. P. Prentice to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That Wm P. Prentice be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Chipp—
Remonstrance of S. Banta, W. Banta and others against building a sewer in Washington-street, between Ganse-voort and Horatio streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—
Petition of J. H. Underhill to be released from an erroneous assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Hall—
Petition of property owners in James Slip for remission of assessments.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Chipp—
Petition of Peter Boyle to be paid damage done his horse on Pier number Fifty-one North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—
Petition of the Church Emanuel in Eighty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avennes, to have two gas lamps placed in front of said Church.

Prayer of petition granted.

By ——
Petition of W. P. James, relative to persons injured and killed by steam engine number Forty-two being run on the sidewalk.

Alderman McCool moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of the papers to their hands relative to the subject, and that, together, with the petition, they all be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Jones Smith to place goods upon his stoop, number four hundred and thirty-seven Hudson street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—
Resolved, That a sewer be built in Henry-street, from Market street to Catharine street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized to procure lot for the use of Hose Company Number Fifty, to be situated in Mott-street, between Chatham and Bayard streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—
Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Stephen Dunn to place a watering trough in front of his premises at the northeast corner of Forty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—
Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, be and are hereby requested to adopt the most feasible plan to have the streets cleaned immediately, and the ashes and garbage removed, and that they also be requested to adopt such measures as they may deem most advisable to procure the necessary funds to pay the expenses thereof.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of No. 11 Reade street, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—
Resolved, That Waverly-place, from Broadway to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expenses thereof to be borne by the property owners, and the remainder by the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—
Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of numbers four hundred and twenty eight, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and thirty-four, four hundred and, thirty-six, four hundred and thirty-eight, four hundred and forty-six, four hundred and forty-eight, and four hundred and fifty Tenth-avenue, be flagged the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenue be regraded, graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Samuel Donaldson, Assignee of the Hackley Street Cleaning Contract, relative to the payment of the men for labor on the streets.

In connection therewith, Alderman Boole offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to sign and deliver to the Comptroller, the ten requisitions retained by him for work done from April fifteenth to May sixteenth, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, under the Street Cleaning Contract and that the Comptroller proceed forthwith to pay the same, under the direction of Samuel Donaldson, assignee of said contract.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, in relation to the work of the department in cleaning the streets.

Which was read and ordered on file.

By Alderman Hall—
Resolved, That the Corporation of the City of New-York do inform this Board as to the duty of the City Inspector to retain from the Street Cleaning Contractor requisitions on the Comptroller for work alleged to have been performed from April fifteen to May sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the City Inspector claiming that the contract has not been fulfilled, and what would be the legal effect, under the working of the contract, if such requisitions were drawn.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by striking out all after the words "has not been fulfilled," and substituting therefor the following: "And what would be the legal effect upon the contract."

A resolution passed by the Common Council, directing the City Inspector to sign the requisitions in favor of the Contractor, and directing the money to be paid in to the employers and sub-contractors, under the direction of the Contractor, by the Comptroller.

Which was accepted by Alderman Hall, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting a copy of the award and assessments against the Corporation in the matter of extending a new street from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, being a continuation of Madison-avenue.

Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to open Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to open Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first streets, from Third avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to open, regulate and grade, &c., One Hundredth-street, Sixth and Eighth avenue and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag sidewalks of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots numbers fifty-seven, fifty-nine and sixty-one Leonard-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to donate the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary one thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report relative to the present mode of constructing the public sewers.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Preamble, reciting that the donation of one thousand dollars voted the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children failed to receive the three-quarter vote deemed necessary by the Comptroller to render it legal with us; that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, and charge that amount to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Mosterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—15.

And ordered to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Bill from Board of Councilmen, of W. Carroll, amounting to nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, for articles furnished for funerals of Colonels Kimball and Charles, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Carroll for the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, the same being full for undertaker's bill for funerals of Colonel Edgar A. Kimball and Colonel Edmund C. Charles, and take said Carroll's receipt therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Bills of sundry persons for expenses incurred in the reception of the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York Volunteers, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons named, being for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs in extending a proper reception, on behalf of the City authorities, to the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York Volunteers, on their return to the City after the expiration of their term of enlistment, the bills amounting to four thousand and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—17.

Bill of Edward Von Ranst, amounting to forty-eight dollars, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Robert T. Haws.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—17.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nicholas Walsh for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, to be in full for bill rendered for expenses incurred in conducting the obsequies of the late Major Hogan, of the Irish brigade, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Bill of George W. Butt, amounting to forty-eight dollars, for coaches furnished for funeral of R. T. Haws.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—16.

Bill of F. Fleidenrich, amounting to sixty-five dollars, for music furnished for the reception of General Michael Corcoran.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—17.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Grafulla, for twenty-five pieces of music furnished for the reception of the Ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, by the Twelfth regiment New-York National Guard, amounting to the sum of one hundred and one dollars, the amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—17.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for carriages furnished for the funeral of the late Colonel Charles.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for carriages furnished for the funeral of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

Bill of George W. Butt, amounting to one hundred and twenty dollars, for coaches used at the funeral of Ex-Councilman John Hogan.

(By Board of Councilmen, bill ordered to be paid.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Bill of N. & R. L. Conklin, amounting to fifty-six dollars, for carriages furnished for the reception of the Seventeenth regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Bill of N. & R. L. Conklin, amounting to forty-eight dollars, for carriages on the occasion of the reception of the Thirty-second regiment.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Bill of Colonel Ringgold Kimball, and Charles, the whole amount to be paid by the Comptroller, for the burial of Colonels Ringgold Kimball

Further grounds must be established by the Insurance Company to justify an arbitrary subversion of the record in that form of proceeding.

For the motion, Mr. Edwards; in opposition, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

The Merits of a Mortgage—A Verdict Thereon.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Wells.

Catharine Hall vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—This was a controversy over the furniture, &c., which was in a hotel at No. 58 Dey-street, in the Spring of 1863. The plaintiff claimed under a chattel mortgage, dated Oct. 27, 1860, executed to himself and others, by John F. Sbarretz, payable on demand for about one thousand dollars, rent, &c. The defendant claimed to have levied on the property in May and June, 1861, under various attachments issued against the property of John F. Sbarrets. Within a day or two after the mortgage was executed, the mortgagee demanded payment of the mortgagor, but did not take possession until several months thereafter. Meantime the hotel was conducted as usual by Sharretz, and the liquors and cigars and supplies of that nature which were covered by the mortgage were consumed in the business as carried on by the mortgagor. The defendant claimed that much of the property beside the supplies were allowed to be used up by the mortgagor, and that it was apparent from the manner in which the mortgagor was allowed to use and enjoy the property that the mortgage was intended to keep the creditors from levying upon it, while the use and disposition of it were in the mortgagor, and that the fact that the debt for which the mortgage was given, existed, was not sufficient to uphold the transaction under the circumstances.

The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant, and assessed the value of the property at $750.

Geo. W. Stevens for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Action to Recover for Personal Injuries—Jury Disagree.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Moses Snyder vs. *Vogt and another.*—The plaintiff was a peddler, and claimed to have been in the habit of purchasing goods of the defendants at No. 59 John-street.

Upon the occasion giving rise to the suit he claimed to have entered their place, and after a few steps in advance was precipitated down an open hatchway, and by the fall was seriously injured.

The defence was that the plaintiff was familiar with the locality of the hatchway and that it was in the usual place in stores; that his injuries, therefore, were occasioned by his own carelessness.

Upon a former occasion the plaintiff was nonsuited, but a new trial was ordered.

The jury now disagreed.

Henry Morrison and A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; Henry D. Gardener for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

Woods vs. *Defiganeere, President, &c.*—Order to compel production of papers denied.

Winchester vs. *Sears.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $1,070 and interest.

Abbatt vs. *Roosevelt.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. Leave to amend.

Bucdrom vs. *Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company et als.*—Judgment referred until new parties added.

The Fire Department of New-York vs. *Williamson.*—Judgment on demurrer. Leave to amend.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 9, 1863.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '67	103⅜	200	Hudson R. R	129
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81. Con.	76⅝	200	do	129⅛
18,000	do	108⅛	300	do	128
700	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.		100	do	b30. 129
	N. Oct & Apr. aml.	106⅜	100	do	127⅛
15,000	do	106⅞	115	do	127⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	101⅜	200	do	s10 127⅜
6,000	do	New	200	do	s30. 127⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	62	50	do	127⅜
15,000	Mo. State 6s	89⅜	200	do	b3 128
20,000	do	68	800	Har. Railroad	99
3,800	do	67⅜	1000	do	97⅜
3,500	Cal. State 7s	131	3500	do	97⅜
1,000	La. State 6s	67	400	do	s30 97⅜
6,000	Er. 3d M. Bs. '83.	112⅜	100	do	s10 97⅜
2,000	Hud. River 1st m.	115	200	Reading R	s30. 106
13,000	Hud. R. 2d M	120	1200	do	105⅜
3,000	Mich. C. 8s, C. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	121	100	do	s20. 105⅜
18,000	M. So. S. F	103	550	Mich. Cen. R	114
1,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	92	500	do	114⅛
3,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M. bds	81	100	do	b10 115
20,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d	59	50	do	b3. 115
13,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F	112	1000	M. S. & N. I	72
3,000	Mil. & P. Du. C. 1st M.	107	3900	do	71⅜
4,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	85	1200	do	71⅝
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	84⅜	600	do	71⅝
4,000	do	84⅜	300	do	s10 71⅝
200	Bank of Commerce	105	200	do	s10 71⅝
5	Bank of N. Amer	107	200	do	s10 71⅝
10	Continental Bank	99⅝	100	do	s10 71⅝
15	Park Bank	135	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S	112
95	Am. Exc. Bank	105	300	do	111⅜
85,000	Am. Gold	142⅜	100	do	111⅜
30,000	do	142⅜	500	do	111⅜
20	Canton Co	29	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	102⅜
300	do	28	500	do	103
200	do	b30 28⅜	1800	Ill. Cen. C. B. Scrip	85
400	do	27⅜	100	Chi., B. & Quin. R	113
50	do	27	3700	Clev. & P. R	82⅜
30	N. J. Zinc	100	400	do	82⅜
800	Cumb. Coal Pref	25	800	do	82½
650	do	24⅜	500	do	s10 82½
500	do	s30 25⅛	200	do	s10 82⅞
100	do	24⅜	3500	do	83
250	do	24⅞	200	do	s10 83
100	do	b10 25	200	Gal. & Chi. R	98
100	do	b10 25⅛	100	do	98⅛
100	do	25	100	do	98⅛
800	Rucks Co. L. Co	13⅛	150	do	b10 98⅜
550	Quicksilv. M. Co	40	100	do	98⅜
830	Cen. Am. T. Co	40	100	do	99
850	Pacific M. S. Co	182	1500	Clev. & Tol. R	109
6	do	1-25⅜	500	do	107
50	do	s30. 181	500	do	106⅜
240	N. Y. Cen. R	117⅜	100	do	s60 106⅜
1800	do	118	4500	do	106
100	do	s15. 117⅞	900	do	s30 106
200	do	b10. 118	500	do	s10. p&c. 106⅜
100	do	b30. 118⅜	340	Chi. & R. Is	96
4300	Erie Railway	92⅝	200	do	b10 96⅛
850	do	92⅜	100	do	96⅝
500	do	92⅜	1150	do	95⅜
300	do	92⅜	200	do	96⅜
500	do	s30 92⅜	540	do	s30 96⅜
250	do	92⅜	100	do	b15 96
300	do	s10 92⅜	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R	42
28	Panama R	189	450	do	43
500	Erie R. Pref	102	100	P., Ft. W. & Ch	70
500	do	102⅛	200	do	b60 71
200	do	102⅜	350	Alt. & T. H. R	42⅜
100	Chi & N. W. R	30	300	Alton & T. H. Pr	74
500	do	29⅜	100	Chic. & Alton	71
100	do	29⅜	100	do	70
180	do	29⅜	50	Chic. & Alt. Pref	91

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104⅜	400	Harlem R	98
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	62	500	do	b10 98
56,000	Mo. State 6s	68	800	do	97⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. o	101⅜	1000	do	b10 97⅜
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes. Oct. & Apr'l.	106⅜	200	do	s10 97⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	58	1000	Reading R	105⅜
9,000	Hud. R. 8s. '67	108	500	do	s30. 105⅜
24,000	Chi. & A. In. 1st M.	98	300	do	106⅜
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	58	100	Micb. Cen. R	s60. 113⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold	142⅜	50	do	114
18,000	do	b3 142⅜	1000	M. S. & N. I.	72
2,500	do	142⅜	500	do	71⅜
300	Cumb. Coal. Pref	25	200	do	s60 71⅜
100	do	25⅛	500	do	71⅜
50	Can. Am. Tr. Co	40	200	Mich. S. & N. I. G	112
20	Amer. Coal Co	61	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	102⅜
300	do	61⅛	100	do	102⅛
200	Quicksr Min. Co	41	150	do	102⅜
200	Canton Co	27⅜	100	Clev. & Pitt. R	83⅜
200	do	28⅛	100	do	s30 83⅜
30	Del. & Hud. C. Co	140	1000	do	84
250	Pacific M. S. Co	182	150	Gal. & Chic. R	99
50	do	181⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	106
100	N. Y. Cen. R	118	200	do	s10. 106
100	do	b10. 118	400	do	106⅜
100	do	118⅛	100	do	106⅜
600	Erie R	92⅜	100	do	106⅜
100	do	b10 93	600	Chi. & R. I. E	96
850	do	92⅜	50	do	96⅞
300	do	92⅞	200	do	b15 96
500	do	s10 92⅞	300	do	96⅜
300	Erie R. Pref	102⅜	350	Chic. & N. W. R	30
50	Hudson R. R	b10. 127	50	Alt. & Ter. H. R	43
300	Mil. & Pr. Du C	44	200	Chi. & Alt. Pref	90
150	do	45	100	P., F. W. & C. R	79⅜
180	do	44⅜	50	do	79⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	142⅜	100	Harlem R	98⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s	67⅜	500	do	98⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pref	b3 25	400	do	s3 98⅜
50	do	25	100	do	98⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R	117⅜	100	do	98⅜
300	do	117⅜	600	do	b3 98⅜
100	do	117⅜	800	do	98⅜
250	do	s3 117⅜	50	M. So. & N. I. R	s10 71⅜
200	do	s3. 117⅜	100	do	71⅜
200	do	118	100	do	b3 71⅜
1500	Erie Railway	92⅜	500	do	71⅜
600	do	c 92⅜	100	do	s3 71⅜
1200	do	92⅜	100	do	b3 71⅜
200	do	s10 92⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts. R	c 83⅛
500	do	b3 92⅜	200	do	83⅛
300	do	c 92⅜	200	do	s3 83⅛
500	do	92⅜	300	do	b10 83⅜
400	do	b3 92⅜	400	do	b3 83⅜
200	Erie R. Pref	c 101⅜	50	C. & N. W. R	29⅜
200	do	b3. 102	100	do	30
200	do	102	100	Gal. & Chic. R	b3 99
100	do	b3 102⅛	200	Clev. & T. R	104⅜
100	do	b10. 102⅜	200	do	106⅜
150	P., F. W. & C	c 79	150	Chic. & R. I. R	c 95½
200	do	79	150	do	95⅜
100	do	s3 79	100	do	s3 95⅜
800	do	79⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$6,000	Amer. Gold	142⅜	100	Hud. River R	125⅜
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.e. Notes	106⅞	200	Harlem R	90⅛
10,000	Dcht Certificates	101⅜	200	do	b10 90
100	Comb. Coal	s3 24⅞	200	do	89
100	do	b3 25	400	do	s3 89
100	Canton Co	28⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref	106
100	N. Y. Cen. R	s3 118⅛	600	M. S. & N. I	72
200	do	118	100	do	now 71
100	do	b10. 118⅛	100	do	b3 71⅜
3000	Erie Railway	92⅜	100	do	71⅜
1000	do	s3 92⅜	100	do	s10 71⅜
300	do	s10 92⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts	b3 94⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	107⅛	American Exchange	106
Mechanics'	115⅛	Pacific	140
Union	118	Leatham	98
America	125	Bank of the Republic	106
North River	101	Bank of N. America	107
Tradesmen's	105	Hanover	97
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Grocers	100
Seventh Ward	135	East River	98
State of New-York	103	Market	100
Commerce	104⅜	Park	126
Ocean	97		

The Railway Mortgages feel to some extent the increased demand and advance in the rate for Money, and some of the Western descriptions sympathize with the decline on the Share List:

N. Y. Cen. '64	104	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in	81
Erie seconds, '59	114	L. C. & Mil. L. G	48
Erie R. thirds, '83	112⅜	Chi. & N. W. s. f	105
Erie R. fourths, '90	107	C. & N. W. 1st m. 2d ser.	58
Duff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	105	Chi. & N. W. 2d m	59
Hud. R. firsts '60	116	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	118
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	117	Del., L. & W. 2ds	111
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Hud. R coov. '67	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113⅜	Gal. & Chic. cst	112
Har. seconds, '64	103	Gal. & Chic. seconds	110
Harlem thirds, '68	104	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F	112
M. C. New 1sts, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 1sts	108
N. Ind. R. G. 1s	104⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	103⅛
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f	109	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	84
Illinois Central, '75	119⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Al. & T. H. firsts	100	Miss & Mo. Ld. G. B	58
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	92		

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (exclusive of Specie,) from the port of New-York, were unusually large for the season, having amounted in value to $4,864,469, against $2,266,400 same week last year, and $2,520,013 the corresponding week of 1861.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia Banks, at the last weekly statement, show the following changes, as compared with last week:

Increase of Loans	$13,632
Increase of Specie	55
Decrease of Deposits	339,424
Decrease of Circulation	57,670
Decrease of United States Notes	439,731

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Road for the month of May were as follows:

1862	$94,156 67
1863	108,605 19
Increase	$14,448 52

Supply of Gold in United States.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We have received the June number of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, which contains a paper on England's tax system, another on the commercial and economical situation of France, and a third (statistical) on the stock of gold in the United States. This last impeaches the correctness of the resulting balance of the precious metal in the United States, $243,010,123, in a paper on the same subject in the March number of the Magazine. The present writer—the editor of the San Francisco *Mercantile List and Price Current*—assuming $122,600,000 as the basis of 1848, before the California discoveries, figures out $483,400,000 as the balance now in the United States, as follows:

Assuming the amount of coin and bullion on hand, June 30, 1848, to have been, in round numbers	$122,600,000
Amount deposited in mint and branches from that period to June 30, 1862, from all domestic sources, as per mint report	541,500,000
Amount received from domestic sources for export during the same period, and not passed through mint, estimated	250,000,000
Foreign imports	147,300,000
Total	$1,061,400,000
Exports during the same period	578,000,000
Amount on hand January 30, 1863	$483,400,000

Total domestic product of precious metals, from June 30, 1848, to June 30, 1862, $791,500,000, or an average of about $57,000,000 per annum.

We have only to remark on the above, that the March figure of $243,010,123 is much nearer the estimate of the Treasury Department and the prevailing opinion in the Atlantic States, than the California authority of $483,400,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 9, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 28 bbls. Ashes, 21,077 bbls. Flour, 1,039 bbls. Corn, and 639 bags Meal, 27,400 bushels Wheat, 28,677 bushels Corn, 45,502 bushels Oats, 1,885 pkgs. Provisions, and 559 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bols., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, at unchanged prices, sales having been confined to 50 bags Maracaibo, at 32c., and 150 bags Costa Rica, on private terms, ₩ lb. We quote: Java, at 36½c.@37c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 31c.@33c.; Rio, at 28½c.@31¾c.; St. Domingo, at 28c.@28½c., ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 120,349 pkgs., including 1,497 bags and 15,900 mats Java, 95,821 bags Rio and Santos, 3,600 bags Maracaibo, 950 bags Laguayra, 700 bags St. Domingo, and 1,681 bags of other descriptions.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at former prices. Middlings, 56c.@57¾c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, 1,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been plenty and depressed, to-day, the demand having been restricted, and prices steadily tending downward. Sales, 9,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 20; poor to choice extra State at $5 55@$6 16, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ₩ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$5 00 @$5 20

Extra State		5 55	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.		5 70	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds		6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands		6 20	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee		6 20	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri		6 20	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales, since our last, 650 bbls., at $6 25@$7 for poor to good superfine; $7 05@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite heavy; sales 520 bbls. Extra, at $5 60@$7 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand, at about previous prices.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been less active for all descriptions, including Layer Raisins at $4 70, and Busch do. at $4 70 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more sought after, mainly by export buyers, but at irregular prices. Sales have been made of 78,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Western, $1 51@$1 54; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 50; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 41@$1 44; Milwaukee Club, at $1 27½@$1 41; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 38; Amber State, at $1 52; Red do., at $1 47 ₩ bush. Corn is pleety and nepressed; sales have been reported to-day of 62,000 bush., at 73c.@76c., chiefly at 73c.@75c., for shipping mixed Western; 67c.@72c. for unsound; 75c.@77c. for White and Yellow Western ₩ bush. Rye is in more request, at $1@$1 02, according to quality, ₩ bushel; sales, 9,850 bushels. Oats are heavy and drooping, including Canada at 77c.@79c.; Western at 77c.@79c.; State at 79c.@80c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale is in good supply and fair demand, at 80c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, at 14c.@22c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been more sought after, including prime Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, at 24½c.@25c., and Rio Grande at 24c., cash, ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been in pretty fair request, and quoted firm.

LEAD—Pig has been in slack demand at $8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day privately and by auction 2,350 bbls. and hf. bbls. New-Orleans at 22c.@50c.; and small lots of other kinds at previous prices, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand at essentially unaltered prices. Spirits Turpentine, $3 45@$3 50 ₩ gallon; Tar, $8@$11 ₩ bbl.; Rosin, $25@$35 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—The demand has been moderate for Fish, Red and Olive Oils, and active for Petroleum, Linseed and Lard Oils, closing steadily at our revised quotations; Crude Whale, 85c.@89c. Bleached Winter do. at $1; Crude Sperm, $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Winter do., $1 90@$1 95; City Red at 65c.@66c.; Linseed at $1 20@$1 21; No. 1 Lard Oil, 82½c.@87½c.; Crude Petroleum at 28c.; Refined do. chiefly for future delivery, at prices about equal to 55c.@57c., free, on the spot, ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JUNE 8.—*Sperm*—The market for Sperm is less active, and drooping. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,320 bbls. for export, 1,120 bbls. at $1 52, and 200 bbls. at $1 50 ₩ gallon. Also, to the trade, 160 bbls. at $1 52, and 40 bbls. inferior on private terms. *Whale*—Has been quiet since our last, but holders are firm. Sales 300 bbls. for manufacturing, at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bls. Sperm.	Bls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 8, '63	26,754	36,097	305,800
Same time last year	19,074	54,361	580,850

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the past week amounted to 96,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,000 places 56x60, 9¼c., Monday; 6,000 do., 56x60, 10c., Tuesday; 2,000 do., 56x60, 10¼c., Wednesday; 1,500 do., 56x60, 11c., Saturday; 5,000 do., 60x64, 10½c., early in the week; 6,000 do., 60x64, 11c., early in the week; 5,500 do., 60x64, 11¼c., Friday; 10,000 do., 60x64, 12c., over 7 yards, Saturday; 22,000 no., 64x64, 11¾c., early in the week; 15,000 do., 64x64, 12c., Friday; 10,000 do., 64x64, 12c., Saturday; 8,000 do., 64x64., 12½c., Saturday; 3,000 do., 64x64, 13c., very heavy goods, Saturday; 60x64 and under count have advanced full 1¾c., and 64x64, 1¾c., 56x60 are now held at 11¾c. ₩ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 62½ for old Mess; $12 50@$12 62½ for new Mess here; and $10 50@$11 37½ for old and new Prime. Bbl. Cut Meats are in more request at 6¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at 5¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb.; sales, 200 boxes. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales, 1,150 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet; sales, 280 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling slowly at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, since our last, 110 bbls. and 570 bags East India, part at $6 25@$8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in limited request at about previous prices.

SEEDS—A very moderate business has been reported in all descriptions at essentially unaltered rates. Clover, 6¾c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 40@$2 55; Timothy, $1 75@$2; Calcutta Linseed, $3 25 ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 1,050 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10c.@13¾c.; Porto Rico at 11¾c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@11¾c., with 171 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 115,000 lbs. Prime, at 10¾c.@11¾c., chiefly at 10¾c., and 104,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market for the week ending to-day has considerably fluctuated. The first of the week there was a very fair demand for good shipping lots in hhds. at 11¾c., which continuen until Wednesday or Thursday, when prices gave way about ¾c., and prime brands were disposed of at 11¾c., which rate was sustained for strictly prime lots until Saturday. Yesterday and to-day, owing to the decline in Foreign Exchange, and in the absence of definite news from the seat of war, prices have again receded ¾c., and it has been with some difficulty that 11c. could be obtained for the very choicest brands offered in the market. The demand is only fair for prime lots at 11c., and there appears to be a rather depressing influence felt in the market, but we quote 11c. as the nominal rate. The supply from all quarters is small for this season of the year, and the stock on hand is very light. There has been a good demand for No. 2 Tallow and No. 1 Grease, and full prices have been obtained for both. Rough Fat is 7¾c. Tallow Oil is held at 10¼c. Prices this day, 1858, 9¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 9¾c., ₩ lb."

TIN—Has been tigotly dealt in, at previous figures.

TOBACCO—Sales continue light, including, since our last, 61 hhds. Kentucky, at 13c.@24c.; 259 hhls. Yara, on private terms; and 34 cases Seedleaf, at 20c.@32c., ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at previous quotations.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet and somewhat nominal. South Sea, $1 50; Northwest Coast, $1 60; Ochotsk, $1 50@$1 65; Arctic, $1 65@$1 70 ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 44c.@45c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were quite limited. For Liverpool 24,000 bushels Grain at 7⅜d. ₩ bushel; 1,250 packages Provisions, at 25s. by sailing vessel, and 40s. by steamer ₩ ton, and 150 hales Hair at ½d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl., and 50 bags Clover Seed at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Rotterdam, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	June 10.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10.	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 13.	New-York	Southampton.
Enluborgh	June 13.	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	June 13.	Quebec	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 20.	New-York	Bremen.
City of Manchester	June 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24.	Boston	Liverpool.
Glasgow	June 27.	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	July 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8.	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15.	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Patrick	May 22.	Liverpool	Quebec.
Melbourne	May 25.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	May 25.	Southampton	New-York.
Louisiana	May 25.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28.	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Mersey	June 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	June 2.	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3.	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24.	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30.	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Eagle	June 10.	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	June 13.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	June 20.	New-York	Havana.

For California.

Northern Light	June 13.	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	June 13.	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura*, *vid* Quebec, close here on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Edinburgh*, *vid* Queenstown and Liverpool, close at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Saxonia*, close at 10:30.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 3:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young women, sisters—one as good plain family cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 7th-av., entrance in 21st-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose references are to distinguished families in Brooklyn; also for experienced waitresses, nurses and laundresses. Many of these servants are Protestants of the most respectable class. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, formerly of Tillery-st.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable persons, one as first-class cook; the other as laundress; both understand their business thoroughly; have lived five years in their last place, where unexceptional reference will be given. Apply at No. 105 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a respectable family; is an excellent cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country for the Summer months; has seven years' City reference. Call or address No. 67 West 39th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, soups, fish, meats, game, and creams and desserts of all kinds. Can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant, as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH WOman desires a situation as first-class cook; has the highest testimonials as to capacity and character; has lived in one family five years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; has no objections to do part of the washing; no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A V

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Love and Money.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

HOPE CHAPEL—Dufloo's Holy Land and Father Reed's Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a report this morning, by way of Murfreesboro, that Vicksburgh has fallen. The rebels themselves say that the stronghold has been surrendered with its garrison. We are disposed to believe the report to be true.

Our correspondence from the Army of the Potomac this morning contains information of the greatest importance. The plans of the enemy for the summer campaign, of which we have recently received numerous hints from the Richmond papers, have been pretty fully unmasked by Gen. Hooker. The most prominent feature in these plans, as is now pretty well understood, is an invasion of the loyal States. This, it will be seen, however, is to be or has been seriously interfered with by a counter movement. The leading cavalry commander of the rebels, J. E. B. Stuart, since the battle of Chancellorsville has been massing, drilling and supplying a large force of cavalry at or near Brandy Station, five miles south of Culpepper—probably the largest cavalry force ever collected by the rebels, numbering from ten to fifteen thousand. This force was understood to be about ready to move, with the intention of penetrating Maryland and Pennsylvania, and perhaps other Northern States, carrying devastation in its course. Gen. Hooker, however, concluded to effectually interfere with the arrangement, by attacking the rebels before they started. With this view, he sent to the vicinity a force of cavalry and artillery equal to that of the rebels, with several thousand picked infantry, and it is supposed that this force reached their destination yesterday. We have a report that a severe fight took place yesterday morning, but no particulars are given. To-day we probably shall have news of the result. Thus one motive for the crossing of a portion of our forces below Fredericksburgh is explained. The enemy on Sunday were engaged in making additions to their columns in front, and on Monday and yesterday their attention was fully engrossed in watching the movements of our force across the river.

We learn from headquarters of Gen. Hooker's army that the enemy were yesterday busily at work on intrenchments at the edge of the woods skirting the plain now occupied by our troops, not far below Fredericksburgh. There was some picket firing during the morning, but nothing serious occurred there yesterday.

Admiral Porter reports to the Navy Department that the second expedition up the Yazoo River resulted in the destruction of nine steamers—some of them destroyed by the rebels themselves.

A recent reconoissance from Folly Island, near Charleston, to James Island, demonstrated the fact that there were less than a thousand rebel troops there, though their numbers had previously been estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. It was supposed that the bulk of the rebel forces had been sent off in the direction of Vicksburgh.

Maj.-Gen. Herron, with his Staff and a large force of troops, left St. Louis on Thursday last, for Vicksburgh. Heavy reinforcements have also gone there from other points.

Gen. Banks, in an official report of the siege of Port Hudson, just received by the War Department, estimates his losses between the 23d and the 30th of May—which includes the great battle of the 27th—at nearly one thousand. He speaks of the conduct of the negro troops in the highest terms.

The magazine at Fort Lyon, near Alexandria, Va., exploded yesterday, killing twenty and wounding fourteen men, belonging to the Third New-York Artillery. The cause of the explosion is carelessness in charging shells.

FROM EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe four days later, by the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Africa*. She left Liverpool on the 30th, and Queenstown on the 31st ult. The news is important. Four other vessels—the ships *Dorcas Prince* and *Union Jack*, from New-York; *Sea Turk*, from Boston, and *Nye*, a whaler—are reported to have been captured by the *Alabama*. The *Australasian* had arrived out with the announcement that Gen. Grant had captured Vicksburgh,—whereupon the Liverpool *Post* goes into a mediation spasm, urging immediate action by Lord Palmerston in that direction; but the London *Post* finds nothing in it but an indication that the National Commanders in the Valley of the Lower Mississippi, seem intent on solidly securing what, when the war ends, may be called lines of frontier—the recognition of Southern independence by the National Government being regarded as a foregone conclusion! The rebel cotton loan fluctuated at from 2½ to 1½ discount. Mr. Roebuck had given notice of his intention to move in Parliament for negotiations with other Powers, looking to the recognition of the Confederates. Lord Montague was expected to move an amendment. According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*, Mr. Mason's presence in Paris had strengthened the report of an approaching recognition of the South. The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* also reports that fresh efforts are being made by Mason and Slidell to obtain Southern recognition. The Liverpool cotton market was unchanged, and the tendency of the market was downward. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions fist. Consols closed at 93¼@93¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Mexico, *via* Acapulco and San Francisco—from the capital to the 19th of May, and from Puebla to the 18th—have been received. They confirm the French report of the fall of Puebla, but differ materially as to the details of that event. It appears that on the 15th and 16th of May, the French were repulsed before the Fortress Carmen. Meantime the garrison and inhabitants were reduced to a state of starvation, and their ammunition was entirely exhausted, Gen. Comonfort having failed to ent his way through with supplies. On the 17th Gen. Forey offered to let the Mexican officers and soldiers march out—the officers with their side-arms, provided they would give a parole not to serve against the French again. This was refused. Gen. Ortega then spiked his cannon, burnt his gun carriages, destroyed the arms of his infantry, and surrendered himself and garrison as prisoners of war. Several prominent Mexican officers committed suicide by shooting themselves, rather than become prisoners. The advance of the French army was at Cholula, only six miles beyond Puebla. The Mexicans were much embittered. All Frenchmen within the capital had been ordered to leave within eight days, and the approaches to the city were to be defended to the last.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the three-story frame building, No. 15 Baxter-street, occupied as a lodging-house. The flames spread so rapidly through the house, that all the ordinary means of escape were cut off. Three women and one child, who occupied rooms on the third floor, were burned to death. Four or five persons were seriously injured by jumping from the windows of the burning building.

Last evening, a dinner on behalf of the municipal authorities was given to the Twentieth New-York Volunteer regiment, at the Turner Hall, Orchard-street. Toasts were given and responded to, and the whole affair passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

The National Billiard Tournament last evening attracted a large audience at Irving Hall, to witness the deciding games. Kavanagh beat Foley 92 points, after a very exciting contest, winning the title of Champion of America, as well as the champion table, worth $1,200, and the champion cue. Messrs. Fox and Goldthwait then played, Fox winning by 265 points, and gaining the second prize—$250. The game between the East and West, on Thursday evening, will comprise among the players all the celebrities—including Mr. Phelan and Mr. Bird.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Mayor sent in a message, vetoing the third batch of New Court-house bills passed by the Board since they resumed the charge of constructing the building, but which were incurred by Messrs. Corliss and Hunt, two members of the Board of Naw City Hall Commissioners, while they had the works in their hands. The Mayor's objections are the same as heretofore stated—that only a full Board of the Commissioners, and not this Board, are entitled to the control of the work. He remarks, in addition, that some of the largest bills reported and passed as being certified by the two Commissioners, were not certified. Subsequently an elaborate report was submitted by the New Court-house Committee, in reply to the Mayor's previous veto, inclosing the written opinion of the Corporation Counsel, with a supporting opinion by Hon. Lawis B. Woodruff, Ex-Judge of the Superior Court, that the clause in the County Tax law directing the Supervisors to supervise the construction of the building is good law. The report was laid over. It will be found in full in another column. The Corporation Counsel gave the opinion that the City, and not the county, is liable to Mr. John H. Hillyar for damages he has sustained on a suit by a non-resident tax-payer, for mistakenly seizing and selling his property for unpaid taxes, on the warrant of the Receiver of Taxes, who is an officer appointed by the City. The next paper before the Board was from the Mayor, nominating Mr. Hillyar for Marshal under the law of 1862. After some questioning as to whether he was a genuine Republican, the nomination was confirmed by 10 to 1—Mr. Blunt vouching for Mr. Hillyar's politics, and stating, also, that his nomination was made on his recommendation. (This is the second appointment under the law, the previous appointee being Mr. O. Sloan Holden, supported by the Democrats. An act to repeal a portion of the existing law, and permitting the Mayor and Comptroller to appoint the thirty Marshals authorized therein, is before the Governor.) The resolution to give the Comptroller a salary of $2,500, and his Deputy a salary of $1,500, on County account, (in addition to their salaries as, respectively, $5,000 and $3,500 on City account,) was passed, and also a resolution raising the salary of the County Auditor from $1,500 to $2,500: an amendment by Mr. Blunt, to create the office of Deputy Auditor, at a salary of $1,500, was rejected. Adjourned to 3 P. M. of next Tuesday.

Gen. Sibley has issued an address to the soldiers forming the Indian expedition which starts on the 15th. He tells them that hundreds of miles must be traveled, battles fought, severe labor performed, and even hunger and thirst may have to be endured. He deems the force amply sufficient, and says it is equipped with the best arms in the service. He speaks confidently of terminating the war speedily and effectually, and adds that nothing but gross negligence and other misconduct, humanly speaking, can be productive of disaster to the expedition.

Wm. Gurney, *alias* Newton, was put on trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, for counterfeiting Bank bills of the Rochester Bank, N. H., and other Eastern Banks. The prisoner was arrested in March last, through information obtained from Mary Wast, who was caught passing some of the money, and a large quantity of the counterfeits was found in his possession. The case occupied the entire day, and will be summed up this morning.

There was a further decline in Gold, Exchange and Railway Stocks, yesterday, of ¼ to 1 ₩ cent. in Gold, and 1@2 ₩ cent. on the Railways. Late in the day there was a sudden fall of 10 ₩ cent. on Harlem. The Government Stocks firm and in demand. The sales of the 5.20 year Loan amounted to $1,110,000. Exchange closed 155½; Gold, 142¼ ₩ cent. Money 7 ₩ cent. to the Stock Brokers.

The principal kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions were in very moderate request, yesterday; prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Lard, Butter and Cheese were slightly reduced. Rice, Sugars and Molasses were rather less sought after. Cotton was in pretty fair demand, Middling closing at 56c.@57½c. ₩ lb. Less extensive sales of Whisky were reported. Tallow was plenty and heavy. Oils were less freely dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay. Hides and Hops, which were quoted steady. Metals, Fish, Fruit, Seeds, Spices, Candles, Beeswax, Salt, Whalebone, Naval Stores and Freights were inactive.

The live stock markets are fairly supplied with animals this week, though the numbers are some 2,000 less than one week ago. The weather has been cool and favorable, both for the consumption and preservation of meats of all kinds, and butchers are laying in more freely. Beeves count up 4,686 for the week, 4,037 of which were sold at Forty-fourth-street, mostly on Monday. There was a good demand from wholesale and retail butchers, and prices range from 10c. to 11½c. ₩ lb. for the dressed quarters. A few poor animals went below these figures and a limited number brought 12c. The average was near 10¾c., and all were sold. Quality medium.... Sheep and Lambs are sufficiently plenty to satisfy all wants, and are selling rather lower than last week. Sheep are all sheared, and are worth 6½c.@6¾c. ₩ lb., live weight. Lambs are bringing 9½c.@10c., and are in better demand than Sheep.... Live Hogs are selling as fast as they reach the City at 5¾c.@5¾c. for corn-fed, and about 5c. for still-fed Hogs.

Presidential Smiles.—There are certain persons in Washington who observe closely the President's countenance, and telegraph to the Press from time to time the result of their observations. If Mr. Lincoln smiles and looks joyful, it is evident he has some good news, which the public will learn by and by. If he looks glum and dismal, it is because he has ominous tidings locked up in his bosom. We always look upon such signs dubiously—knowing that the President's facial muscles are much more likely to be affected by the state of his stomach than by the condition of the country. It appears they also have people in Richmond who watch Jeff. Davis' face, and, in lack of other news, report to the rebels what they find there. It is evident that they, too, sometimes make a fearful miss; for they report that on the 16th ult., the great traitor was seen to smile and heard to make a very gleeful remark concerning affairs at Vicksburgh. Now, of all the days in the present year, the 16th of May was the day when Jeff. Davis should *not* have smiled, if his smiles were to be taken as true indexes of his successes. For, on the day before, Gen. Grant had defeated the rebel army at Vicksburgh, after having previously inflicted upon them a quartette of defeats; and on that very day he moved up to Vicksburgh, captured Haines' Bluff, and effected the investment of the place. We wish the reporter had told us on *which side* of his face Jeff. smiled, then or subsequently; and if our Washington friends would also be a little more particular as to the precise character of Mr. Lincoln's "smiles," they would confer additional obligations on an anxious and distracted country.

Puebla.

Puebla has fallen! After a heroic defence of sixty days—remarkable in the annals of warfare—the Mexican defenders of their first stronghold have been obliged to succumb, not ingloriously, but in obedience to the imperious necessity caused by the total failure of supplies and ammunition. Such is the intelligence received by telegraph, *via* San Francisco, corroborative mainly of the report received *via* Havana, eight days ago.

The circumstances attending the surrender of Puebla are, however, somewhat different from the previous French account. It appears that on the 17th ult. Gen. Forey sent a flag of truce to the Mexican commander, Ortega, offering to allow the officers and soldiers to march out—the officers with their sidearms—provided they would give their parole not to serve against the French again. This was declined by Gen. Ortega, who, in a starving condition, spiked his cannon, burnt his gun-carriages, destroyed the arms of the infantry and surrendered his army prisoners of war. Several of the Mexican officers, preferring death to a surrender, committed suicide by shooting themselves. Such is the tragic sequel to the remarkable and gallant defence of Puebla.

It appears, moreover, that the fall of Puebla has had the effect to arouse the feelings of the Mexicans against the French to the highest degree of exasperation. All Frenchmen in the City of Mexico have been ordered to leave within eight days. The Mexicans are determined to defend the approaches to their Capital to the last.

Though the French have captured Puebla, it is evident the great struggle has but just commenced, and the French Emperor will derive but poor comfort from the news we have to-day. As the French proceed toward the capital, they move further from their base of supplies, and the advantages of the defenders of the country will increase as those of the invaders diminish. The City of Mexico is capable of much greater defence than Puebla. A year has been spent in preparations for the assault. The three main causeways by which the city is approached, can be flooded, if need be, the rows of beautiful trees which surround the city have been cut down and turned into barricades, and every means which engineering skill could devise have been brought to bear to render the Capital of the Mexican Republic impregnable. Comonfort and his army are still at large, and though it is stated that Ortega blames the ex-President for not cutting his way through and relieving him, he will, in all probability, yet play an important part in the defence of Mexico. Another Mexican army will be quickly improvised, and if guerrilla bands do not seriously retard the movement of the French toward the Capital, there will be another siege by the French, another heroic, and perhaps this time, successful defence on the part of the Mexicans.

While the victory of the French at Puebla cannot be regarded, of itself, as decisive of anything so far as the grand result is concerned, yet it is and has long been evident that every step gained in Mexico by the European invader is a disaster not only to Mexico, but to the people of the United States. It is a blow aimed at independent nationalities and constitutional governments on this continent. The paid agents of the French Government among us, and a few flippant scribblers whose venal proclivities absorb what little intelligence and patriotism they possess, take different ground. But the people of this country, and of the continent generally, sympathize with Mexico in her desperate struggle against European invasion and domination. There is not a respectable nation in Europe that sympathizes with France in her invasion of Mexico, except so far as it *tends to give European Powers a new foothold on the American Continent, and break down the great and growing power of the United States.* This was the original basis of the tripartite coalition against Mexico, and this is the principal motive that has caused *England and Spain* to suffer France to go on alone with her scheme of conquest in Mexico. Had the French army been unsuccessful before Puebla and forced to evacuate the country, we should have heard no more of European interference in our affairs, or elsewhere on this continent; but now there is danger, that with French progress in Mexico, the original parties to the tripartite coalition against that country may swing back to their first position and be incited to attempt the regulation of American affairs generally.

The Projected Rebel Raid.—We do not think the rumors that have been current for some time, that the rebels were preparing for an extensive cavalry raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, are entirely destitute of foundation. One of our Virginia correspondents gives this morning some striking facts on this matter, and shows that the rebels have been making heavy preparations near Culpepper Court-house for a great raid. An expedition, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, was sent out a few days ago by Gen. Hooker to attack these rebels; and we learn that quite a brisk battle has already taken place—with what fortune the War Department does not choose to let us know. Of course everybody will infer from this latter fact that we have been repulsed, but the inference may turn out to be an error.

We published on the 21st of last month, under the head of "Inside View of the Rebel Army," some exceedingly interesting extracts from the captured "Diary" of a rebel officer on the Staff of Gen. Stuart, who would, of course, be the leader in any raid such as that said to be projected. In this rebel diary occurred the following entry, which is worth re-reading at this moment, in the light of present developments:

"*Feb. 27.*—Toward evening, Gen. Stuart came into ——'s tent, and we passed a tolerably pleasant evening. The General tickled his Staff and threw them down in the mud. Then we had hard-boiled eggs and stories about his different raids. He said, *inter alia*, that the Chickahominy raid was the most perilous and the most successful of all: that if, on his Pennsylvania raid, the enemy or the depth of water had prevented his recrossing the Potomac, it was his intention to have boldly penetrated into the interior of Pennsylvania—to have wandered about through the country, and finally, if compelled, to have returned to Northwest Virginia. This scheme he said he had reported to Gen. Lee and the Secretary of War, and if they would give him 10,000 men, *he desired nothing better than to execute it in the coming Spring.*"

Foreign Enlistments.

The English Government and English rebel organs are occasionally thrown into undue excitement by an apprehension that English subjects (meaning Irishmen) are about being enlisted in their country to serve in the army of the United States. Whenever a stranger, wearing a moustache and carrying his head at all erect, appears in any City or remote corner of Ireland, a vigilant police force is at once on his track; and, in anticipation of his detection in violating the English neutrality laws, Her Majesty's Government are promptly advised that a "military-looking personage" has made his appearance in this or that place in Ireland, who is "doubtless a recruiting officer of the United States, seeking to make enlistments in Her Majesty's dominions." The situation of strangers and travelers in Ireland, under these circumstances, is not at all enviable, and it would be advisable for tourists to give the Emerald Isle the go-by altogether until the American war is closed. Or, if they do venture to visit it, they should go close-shaven and looking meekly, and as much like a member of the Peace Society as possible—though it may be doubted if even this would save them.

But what if all other nations should watch English recruiting agents as closely as England watches the military-looking men that make their appearance in Ireland. Would not the armies of Her Majesty lose some of their numerical strength? In the war of the Revolution, Great Britain did not think it amiss to enlist "Hessians" to fight against the Colonies; and in every war since, the English Government has been found to rely largely on the accession of foreign aid to their armies. In the Crimean campaign England had a Turkish contingent of nearly 20,000 men, and Swiss, Polish and German legions, amounting to almost as many more. Of the Germans placed in the field against Russia by England, *several hundred were recruited in the United States*—of course without the knowledge or consent of this Government; but yet our rulers went into no paroxysms on the subject as distressing as those that afflict English rebel sympathizers whenever they hear of a man with a moustache debarking anywhere on the coast of Ireland.

The fact is, England could not maintain her place for a day as a leading military power of Europe, if obliged to rely alone on her native soldiery. Men enough are not grown in England, Scotland and Ireland, with Canada and the colonies thrown in, to supply the demands of civil life and make up the wastage of the Army and Navy besides. Already the disproportion between males and females in the United Kingdom is vast, the excess of women showing military decadence: and it will be found yearly increasing. And a large portion of the males that are now produced in England are so dwarfed and diseased by work from the tenderest years of childhood, in mines, collieries and factories, that they present no fit material from which to recruit soldiers or sailors.

England, therefore, must always rely hereafter, as heretofore, on such soldiers as her money can buy, to maintain the dominion she has established, and ought not to be too sensitive as to the means of obtaining them. In this respect she is unlike any other great Power of the world, and really weaker than any other in the homogeneity and enthusiasm of a soldiery. Mercenaries are the poorest fighters in the world. They have no thoughts of fame, nationality or home to animate them. It is because England is so conscious of her own dependence on foreign arms in time of need, that she is so eager to balk the United States in that direction. But, happily, we have no need to transgress English law to obtain armies for the Republic. A just cause has brought a million of men to the national standard, and will bring all we need. And of this number will be thousands of British-born subjects whom no neutrality laws will be able to keep under the British flag, or on British soil.

Six Thousand Slaves Find Freedom.

It has become an old story to "point the moral" of secession, as a political measure to secure the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, by the long patent fact, that the war inaugurated by secession is inflicting remediless wounds on the institution. Nevertheless, now and then a development of such magnitude is made in this direction, that we are obliged to treat it as a new and almost original proof of the utter ruin that Southern leaders have brought upon Slavery by their wicked attempt to rivet it more securely on the limbs of the black race.

Wherever the Union armies have marched, the death-knell of Slavery is sounded. At Norfolk, on the Peninsula, in Northern Virginia, at Memphis, Nashville and New-Orleans, in all of Tennessee, at any time visited or occupied by the Union armies, Slavery is practically extinct. Not even the most strenuous slaveholder refuses to admit that so utter is the "demoralization" (another word for insubordination) of the slaves in the districts named, that no power can ever restore the relations that previously existed. And whenever a new region of slave territory is penetrated, the first sign to the outward world is the effervescence and ebullition of this same evaporating institution. As Stoneman's cavalry reached plantation after plantation, in their late bold raid into the *penetralia* of the Old Dominion, the negroes at work in the fields, surprised by their coming, shouted for joy, flung high in the air their axes and hoes, loosed their masters' horses from ploughs, and followed the raiders in their bold ride for liberty. The most striking spectacle that met the eyes of the Union forces that greeted Kilpatrick on his arrival at Gloucester Point, was the cloud of slaves that hung about his rear—at least a thousand, it was said, having found means of following him on his march, and through the rebel lines.

Grierson, in Mississippi, had a very similar experience in the spontaneous uprising of the slaves to hail his coming. But his ride was too fearfully long and devious to give many of the poor people a chance to follow him. The fact, however, has been established, all through the State of Mississippi, to the entire satisfaction of the negro mind, that the "Yankees" *can* reach the plantations—that the masters flee in terror at their coming—and they are not slow in concluding that "the year of jubilee" is at hand. In the ecstatic state of mind that such a vision leaves them, they are not worth much more to hoe corn and scrape cotton for anybody—not even for themselves—the present season.

But the signal event that it was our purpose, in commencing this article, to dwell briefly upon, is that given in the extracts from New-Orleans papers, which we published yesterday, wherein it is stated that a great caravan, made up of 600 wagons, 3,000 mules, 1,500 head of cattle and 6,000 negroes, had moved from Western Louisiana, mainly from the track of Gen. Banks' late march, and reached a place of safety within our lines. This whole movement was one of population—the wagons containing families of slaves and their clothing—the cattle being for their food, and the horses and mules for their service. All was under a military convoy, and though the train, which was miles in length, was several times attacked and annoyed on the march, it came through without the loss of a man, animal or wagon. So great an exodus of population from a region equal to support them has not been seen in modern times. It has its manifest explanation in the operations of the war on Slavery. By hundreds and thousands, and soon, we apprehend, by tens of thousands, will slaves cast off their already broken shackles, and assert a claim to freedom—which claim they will doubtless be able to make good in the weakness and prostration of Southern power. And thus, Slavery rightly dies by the hands of those who thought to extend it.

Rebel Plans in the West.

Among the many curiosities, literary and other, which have been unearthed by our soldiers here and there throughout the South, we hardly remember to have seen any more curious than a couple of letters discovered by Gen. J. M. Tuttle, in the house of the editor of the Jackson *Mississippian*, during the short visit which Grant's army made at Jackson. We have learned not to put implicit faith in everything which we hear or see, and it may ultimately appear that these letters are not what they purport to be. It is rather extraordinary that two letters so well calculated to do good service in fighting Copperheads throughout the West, should happen to fall into our hands; but the letters have intrinsic evidence of their genuineness, and so far their authenticity is undisputed.

It seems that the editor of the *Mississippian* had been publishing some articles in which were intimations that after the Confederates had established their independence, they might perhaps allow some of the Northern States to join them. One Douglas M. Hamilton, of Louisiana, thereupon in February last wrote to the editor to inquire if he was in earnest in making any such proposition, or was only stimulating "the miserable Western Yankees to persevere in their opposition to Lincoln and his Abolition Administration." Mr. Hamilton being, as he says, "by nature, education and religion, a Yankee hater"—one who "loathed the old Union"—could not believe that the editor was in earnest—was doing anything more than "baiting traps to catch green Western Hoosiers." "You cannot, surely," he says, "be planning to permit these vermin, uncouth, fanatical and depraved, as they have proved themselves to be, to enter again our legislative halls," etc. If, however, the editor is only "baiting for the Hoosiers," he is willing to let him go on. He himself, with his ideas of morality, could never go further in his dealing with "the miserable Western Yankees" than to "offer to join them, if necessary, in a war against Lincoln, Abolition and New-England Yankees, and after watching and putting to death every public man in the old Union who has been a counselor or adviser of Lincoln, make a treaty of peace and commerce," etc.

It is interesting to see such an entirely unconscious exhibition of barbarous arrogance and folly. We have often argued that this would be the course which the leaders of secession must adopt; that it would be clearly their plan, if once they should succeed in breaking up the Union, to play off the West against the East, and try to devour us in detail, spreading a slave despotism all over this Continent. But to see the thing put forth in such a cold-blooded matter-of-course-way, is rather remarkable. Who but a rebel would be impudent enough for it?

Of course the editor acknowledges the soft impeachment of baiting the Hoosiers. His papers, he says, "go regularly to Western soldiers," and from the beginning it has been an object with him to draw a distinction between Western and Eastern soldiers; and for this reason he wrote the objectionable articles. If the West would expel Abolitionism and fanaticism, adopt the Confederate Constitution, and give unrestrained toleration to Slavery, he would not be opposed to their admission, but has no expectation that even the Western States would "ever reach this standard." He is merely in hopes, therefore, to increase the dissatisfaction there, "trusting it may soon break out in open rupture," and he *thinks he could defend his course on moral grounds!*

These two letters ought to be published widely over the West. Here at the East we do not need them so much. They do not relate to us so much. We have had some experience of this style of rebel, and we have pretty well settled it, that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between them and us, and that the continent, broad as it is, and the Union, all-embracing as it *is*, are not broad enough for us both.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, June 9.

THE COMMISSION TO PERU.

James S. Mackie, Esq., of the State Department, has been appointed Commissioner to Peru, in place of Leonard Swett, Esq., of Illinois, resigned. Mr. Mackie has been connected with the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department for the last twelve years, and is a gentleman of rare ability and culture, who will reflect credit upon the country he represents. He leaves for his post by the steamer of the 13th inst. H. Rey es la Reintrie, Esq., also of the State Department, and formerly Secretary of Legation to Mexico, goes out as the Solicitor of the Commission.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Charges of a serious character have been preferred against Dr. Perley, Medical Inspector-General of the army. He is accused of signing soldiers' discharges in blank, and he that form issuing them to various irresponsible parties. Secretary Stanton has the case in hand, and it is more than probable that the culprit will be dismissed from the service.

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

The condition of affairs in Southern Kansas is anything else but delightful, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter received to-day by Commissioner Dole from the Indian Agent at Neosho Agency, in that State:

"Murder, robbery and arson, are the order of the day here. Life or property have little security. The Osages are guarding their country heroically. On the 23d of last month they attacked and killed nineteen notorious rebels in their country, who, from papers found in their pockets, were shown to be on their way to Colorado to raise men for the Confederate army. The Osages cut off the heads of their prisoners and held a grand war-dance over their dead bodies. They say they are fighting for Lincoln."

PROMOTED.

Sergeant Budd, of the Sixth regular cavalry, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in that regiment for gallantry in the field.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.

Surgeon-General Hammond returned yesterday from his visit of inspection of the Government medical laboratories in the principal Northern cities, all of which are in successful operation, and in their production of medicines effecting immense saving to the Government, in some drugs as high as 300 per cent.

THE RECENT CALOMEL ORDER.

It is authoritatively stated that the recent order of the Surgeon-General, prohibiting the use of calomel in the army, means literally *calomel*, and does not apply to any other form of mercury. The preparation known as "blue mass," and some half dozen other preparations of mercury, are retained on the medical supply table.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, June 9.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

It has been determined that, while all persons coming within the provisions of the act of enrollment and calling out the National forces are to be enrolled, nevertheless, under the first enrollment, those who were in the military service at the time the act went into effect, namely: the 3d of March last, are not to be included in that class which is subject to the first draft. Those of the second class are not to be called out until those of the first class shall have been exhausted.

MAGAZINE EXPLOSION AT FORT LYON.

There was an explosion at Fort Lyons, which is about two miles from Alexandria, this afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock. It appears that at that time men attached to the Third New-York Independent Battalion, were engaged in examining artillery ammunition at the open door of the North magazine, when, from some cause, one shell exploded, followed by a few others, and then the magazine. No damage, however, was done to the guns or gun-carriages. About 20 men were killed and quite as many wounded. The latter have been removed to the hospital in Alexandria.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander T. C. Harris has been ordered to the command of the gunboat *Chippewa*, vice Barson, detached.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, June 6.

There is little news stirring. Politicians are becoming exceedingly anxious about the elections of delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held on the 17th instant.

The subscriptions in San Francisco to the cause of down-trodden Poland already amount to $3,600.

The Ophir Silver Mining Company will declare their usual monthly dividend of $48 per foot.

Arrived steamer *Oregon*, from Mazatlan and other Mexican ports, with $93,000 in specie.

San Francisco, Monday, June 8.

Arrived, steamer *Moses Taylor* from Nicaragua; also steamer *Sierra Nevada*, with $64,000 in treasure from Oregon, and $67,000 from British Columbia.

John Wood, an English actor, died at Victoria on the 28th of May.

Sailed, ship *Panther*, Latrop, for Callao.

The steamer *Oregon*, from Mazatlan, brought 500 sacks of specimen ores. The mining mania in Northwestern Mexico was still raging. Regular communication between Mazatlan and Texas is kept up, the journey overland occupying 25 days.

Business generally dull. There is a general demand for Domestic Liquors; sales of 400 bbls. Alcohol at 80c.@82½c.; 300 bbls. Low Whisky at 42¼c.; 50 pipes of Pure Spirits at 44c. Sales of Downer's Kerosene Oil at 80c.; Coal Oil at 45c.; Lard Oil in tins, $1.

Organization of Colored Troops in Missouri.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 9.

By special authority of Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, Gen. Prentiss has detailed Col. Paine, of the Thirty-third Missouri regiment, to superintend the organization of colored regiments in this Department.

The order has been fully indorsed by Gen. Schofield, who has directed all the officers of the Department to afford all the proper facilities for the discharge of this duty.

Col. Paine has also obtained permission from Gov. Gamble to enroll and remove from the State all negroes desiring to enlist except those belonging to loyal owners.

Movements of Major-Gen. Curtis.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 9.

Major-Gen. Curtis left this city last evening for his home in Iowa.

The Union Home School.

The Union Home School, for the education and maintainance of the children of our volunteers, located on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, near Eighth-avenue, will hold its second anniversary to-night, at the Academy of Music.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Reports of the Situation on the Mississippi.

SPEECH OF GENERAL PEMBERTON.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

RETALIATION DEMANDED

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Dispatches to the Mobile Tribune.

JACKSON, Saturday, May 30.

There is no news from Vicksburgh since yesterday, but there is no apprehension felt here as to events at that place.

The *Mississippian* of this morning publishes a speech made by Gen. PEMBERTON, after three repulses of the enemy. It is as follows:

"You have heard that I was incompetent and a traitor, and that it was my intention to sell Vicksburgh. Follow me and you will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksburgh. When the last pound of beef, bacon and flour; the last grain of corn; the last cow and hog, and horse and dog shall have been consumed, and the last man shall have perished in the trenches, than, and only then, will I sell Vicksburgh."

He is fighting at Vicksburgh.

The enemy has quit the storming process and is going to try the starving.

From reliable authority I learn that GRANT is intrenching in parallel lines with our batteries, out out of reach of our guns, and keeping up communication above and below Vicksburgh, thus cutting off Vicksburgh entirely.

He is also intrenching at Big Black Bridge, and the fords above and below.

Information received states the enemy's cavalry went to Bolton's depot, twenty miles from Jackson, on the Southern road, and burnt the depot, a large lot of corn, and 500 or 900 bales of cotton, besides committing other depredations.

REINFORCEMENTS.

A correspondent of a Mobile paper states that a large body of Mississippians have been ordered, and are now on the way to defend their own State, their place in the army here (Tennessee) being supplied by soldiers from other States. They are mostly cavalry, and under the command of Gens. JACKSON and COSBY, who are transferred to Gen. JOHNSTON'S department. The entire cavalry which VAN DORN commanded on the left has been placed under the command of Gen. FORREST.

VERNON THREATENED.

We learn that 1,600 of the enemy's cavalry were discovered by Col. WIRT ADAMS' regiment on Tuesday advancing in the direction of Vernon, Madison County, and that they were attacked and driven back to the Yankee lines, near Vicksburgh. Col. ADAMS has since called for reinforcements.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Notice is given in the Mississippi papers that the seat of Government has been temporarily removed from Jackson to Enterprise.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 5.

It is generally conceded that BANKS landed eight or ten thousand troops at Bayou Sara last Tuesday, and that they proceeded in the direction of Port Hudson; and it is feared that place, like Vicksburgh, is now surrounded, and perhaps more thoroughly cut off.

Gen. GARDNER will not permit himself to remain hemmed in at that place unless he is overpowered by troops from the north and south of his position.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

PARTIES IN THE NORTH.

The Richmond *Sentinel* discusses the relations of the rebels with political parties in the United States. It says:

"So far as we are concerned, *there are but two parties in the United States—those who are for war, and those who desire peace.* With other distinctions we have no concern, nor should we regard the different views of the advocates of war, or the classes into which the friends of peace are divided.

It is generally agreed that there is no practical difference between the Republicans and the War Democrats. They dispute among themselves as to how the war should be waged, and of whom it should be conducted; but both agree that it enough go on, and with both we have one argument only—the *ultima ratio* of kings and peoples.

A difference of opinion, however, prevails in the South, as to whether the various advocates of peace in the North, can be classed together with equal impropriety; and *a distinction is made between those who desire peace unconditionally, and those, who like Mr. Vallandigham, advocate it as the best means of restoring the Union.* So odious to us has the idea of reunion with the North become, that there are not wanting those who oppose peace itself when proposed in the hope of restoration, and denounce the party of which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is the chief, as bitterly as they do the disciples of LINCOLN and VAN BUREN. While it is admitted that such a party is not in all respects identical with the friends of peace for peace's sake, a little reflection will show that so far as we are concerned, the difference is more nominal than real; and we should beware that in so grave a matter, we do not give that heed to the promptings of *feeling*, which can only be safely accorded to the teachings of unprejudiced *reason*.

In one sense, those who favor peace as a means of restoring the Union, are as much our enemies as those who seek to accomplish the same object by war, because both are hostile to the Government of our choice, and both desire its overthrow.

If it be true that the return of peace would lead to the downfall of the Confederacy, then those at the North who would adopt a pacific policy toward us, are indeed our most dangerous enemies, for they would most certainly accomplish our national ruin.

The *Sentinel* then controverts this idea and says:

"There is no reason why we should not trust the fate of our independent nationality to the influences of peace, with as much readiness and confidence as we have displayed in submitting it to the trial of arms. * * * But, it may be said, if peace shall prove ineffectual as a means of reunion its advocates will again resort to hostilities. They, however, hold that war has already been found unavailing, and would not be inclined to repeat the vain and ruinous attempt. But suppose they do. In what respect would we be injured by a respite, however brief, from the horrors of the present struggle? Is it nothing that the voice of reason and justice be heard, even for a moment, above the dreadful din of war? There would be little danger of a relapse. The experiment of peace might even show the Northern people that they have been misled as to the practical effects of the dissolution of the Union. They would discover, as England did after the separation of the Colonies, that their true interest is not in our destruction, but in our *prosperity*—and that the latter will be greatly enhanced by our separate national existence. The foreign interests of the North and South would be identical, for they would be the interests of America as against Europe; and they can assuredly be better maintained by the combined power of two strong nations than by the uncertain efforts of a forced and jarring Union. Time and experience, by bringing these facts to view, and thus showing the benefits of separation, will convert those who are now its enemies into its friends, and *will convince those who mourn over the ruin and desolation of the present, that it is all the work of a benefi-cent God, designed to promote the true interests and real happiness of both sections.*"

Next, the object which Mr. LINCOLN had in view in sending Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to the South are discussed and the manner in which he should be treated, and the following conclusions are arrived at:

"As in all other human affairs, the middle course is the safest, and accords best with the truth.

We should not receive Mr. Vallandigham as a friend, because, in fact, he is not such. We should not cast him out, because, though opposed to us, he is helpless and unfortunate. But there is nothing to prevent us from allowing him to take refuge in our country, as we would any other victim of tyranny and oppression, only exacting from him the obligation that, as long as he enjoys the protection of our laws, he shall respect those laws, and abstain from doing anything detrimental to our interests, or hostile to our Government.

By placing him on this footing among us, we should effectually defeat the purpose of his oppressors, receive no injury ourselves, and do no violence to the desire we all feel to succor and relieve, as far as we may, a brave and honorable enemy and a wronged and helpless man.

We reiterate, nevertheless, our opinion, lately expressed, that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would best annul the demands of his case by repairing, not of our nomination, but of his own accord, to some neutral country. This, however, is a question entirely with himself, and it would seem impossible to press it upon him."

RAIDS AND RETALIATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 6.

"Raids" are the order of the day. They not only multiply in number, but grow more savagely vindictive and incendiarate in their character. All round our coasts and far up our rivers, wherever the pirate gunboats can penetrate, the tale is still the same. Three days ago the robbers sacked the village of Tappahannock, close to our capital. To-day we report a destructive expedition, which has ravaged a rich region in South Carolina. Away down in Mississippi and Alabama troops of mounted brigands have wasted and ruined far and wide. Plainly our enemies have long given up the idea of "reconstructing the Union"—that is a mere party cry with a view to the next Presidential election; *and all their energies are devoted to wreaking a coward vengeance upon the unprotected districts of our country, destroying food, burning houses, and turning into a smoking desert the land that lately blossomed like the rose.*

Now, it is almost needless to say that we do not speak of these events by way of complaint and lamentation. The South can never be conquered in this way. No ooout New-York newspapers will quote this very article we now write, as a sign of "despondency" at the South, and delight their readers with a picture of the sufferings endured by the women and children of the "rebel States." No, we present the hideous spectacle now, and repeat it, and dwell upon it, for the sake of our soldiers in this year's campaign. We wish them, when they next meet a Yankee line of battle, to think, to *think*, until the thought is buried into their souls, of far off desolated villages, of the houseless children crying for food, old men gazing on the blackened walls of their ruined homes, and outraged women tearing their hair. We desire to impress clear and deep upon their hearts those horrible scenes—

"————— the thought whereof
Doth like a poisonous mineral gnaw the inwards."

It will be a wholesome frame of mind for engaging in the operations of the present Summer.

But further. By thus enlarging on the present policy of the Yankee warfare, *we wish to justify our Government before all mankind in any retaliatory measures, no matter how stringent and unsparing, to which one may easily foresee it will now be imperatively driven by the necessity of the case.* There is no necessity to particularize, or to give our enemies information; enough to know that in any measures, whether of bloody retaliation or of invasion with fire and sword, we shall be justified now to our own consciences; and the whole earth will cry bravo! The people are longing and burning for some action of this sort.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

A RAID INTO TAPPAHANNOCK.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 6.

On Saturday morning last, about 9 o'clock, four large gun-boats anchored off the village, and immediately commenced shelling the few pickets stationed in the village. The pickets retired a short distance and the Yankees landed. Soon after the pickets made a stand and drove the Yankees back. They (the Yankees) sent reinforcements, and soon drove the pickets away. Then commenced a wholesale plunder and search of every house except one in the place. The houses of neither age or sex escaped. Carried off everything they could, and destroyed such furniture as they could not take off; burned the warehouses containing government bacon, corn, &c., and carried off some negroes. The houses of females were entered, and in their presence their rooms were entered, and trunks, drawers, &c., broken open.

But the most wanton destruction of property was in the house of JOHN A. PARKER, Esq. This gentleman has, for some years, resided with his family near Richmond, when not in the employment of the Government, and returned from a foreign country in July last; but had a residence in the village, which, with his furniture, &c., was in the care of his servants, and no white person living on the lot. They entered the house, broke every lock, carried off bedding, chairs, his library, &c., and then cut up and destroyed every species of furniture they did not carry off. Many of the articles they threw in the river.

They said they would not have committed such outrages had they not been fired into by the pickets. The policy of firing on gunboats by pickets, without the least chance of doing them any injury, is a very doubtful one.

Why a large amount of Government stores were permitted to remain in a place so much exposed, remains to be explained by some one. It is well known that Yankee gunboats have been passing up the river for some weeks, and it would seem that that fact should have been a sufficient notice that there was danger.

GEORGIA.

GOV. BROWN A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* publishes a somewhat long correspondence between a number of citizens of Augusta and Gov. BROWN, in which the former urge the Governor to become a candidate for reelection. The Governor, in his letter consenting to be a candidate, says:

"While we have no reason to despair of ultimate success, which is certain, if we are true to ourselves, and humbly place our trust in God, we all feel that the period is one of darkness and gloom, and that there is a demand for the most energetic efforts of our ablest, wisest and most experienced statesmen to guide us safely through the storm."

Referring to his controversy with JEFF. DAVIS, he says:

"Having entered into this revolution in defence of the great doctrine of States rights and States sovereignty, we would be untrue to ourselves and our posterity were we to permit these great fundamental principles to be disregarded or trampled under foot, at any time, by any one, no matter what may be his position.

While, however, we should restrain the Confederate Government within the limits assigned by the Constitution, we should at all times sustain it with the last dollar and the last man, if need be, in the just exercise of its rightful, constitutional jurisdiction. And we should never, under any circumstances, consent to a reconstruction of the old Union, or to any political union with the Abolition States, upon any terms whatever. Nor should we ever lay down our arms till the independence of these Confederate States is unconditionally recognized."

The *Intelligencer* adds:

"We feel confident that a large majority of the people of our State desire that Gov. BROWN shall continue, for another term at least, to occupy the Executive Chair, and, so impressed, we do hope that at the coming election there will be no contest in the matter."

THOSE INTERCEPTED DOCUMENTS.

Some time since we published a curious story regarding the manner in which the dispatches intrusted to Maj. SANDERS came into the possession of our Government. The following card published in the rebel journals by a friend of the Major, confirms the story:

LONDON, March 30, 1863.

This is to certify that I was mate of the yacht *Mercury*, commanded by Capt. ARSELO HAZARD, and owned by Maj. REID SANDERS. Said yacht was captured by the Yankee blockading squadron on the morning of the 5th of January. The dispatch or mail bag with heavy weight was lowered into the water by myself, and I saw it until it disappeared into 14 fathoms of water. Maj. SANDERS and myself supposed that all the letters and dispatches were in the bag thus sunk, but to our amazement we afterwards found out that Capt. HARRIS had abstracted from the bag a tin case containing some dispatches, which he delivered to the Captain of the *Quaker City*. Capt HARRIS manœuvred the yacht from the beginning in such a manner as to insure her capture. After the capture, Capt. HARRIS was separated from us, and was sent North, as we supposed, with his reward. Capt. HARRIS had not the power to take the entire bag, or no doubt he would have done so. Maj. SANDERS had not the slightest suspicion of his fidelity, hence his ability to abstract a part of the dispatches, which, beside, he must have done while we were all asleep on the night of the 3d of January. Except for the foul play of Capt. HARRIS in the manœuvering of the yacht, there is scarcely a doubt but that we would have successfully run the blockade.

WM. RENSHAW, Mate of the *Mercury*.

Witness to signature of Mr. RENSHAW:

J. PHARO,
J. P. SOBIER.

A Dinner to the Twentieth New-York Volunteer Regiment.

Last night at the Turner Hall, on Orchard-street, a sumptuous dinner was given to the Twentieth New-York Regiment, (German) by the Municipal authorities. The hall was decorated magnificently with National, regimental and society colors, and everything passed off in the most quiet and satisfactory manner. The tables were excellently arranged, and the taste displayed in the selection of the viands did credit to the person in charge. The whole affair was presided over by Alderman REED, who was supported on either side by Aldermen MITCHELL, JEREMIAH and RYERS, and Councilmen WEBSTER, KEENAN and MCCONNELL. In opening the entertainment, Alderman RADO made a brief speech in which he alluded to the gallant deeds performed by the men before him, and concluded by eulogizing the personal merits of Col. VON VEGESACK, of the Twentieth. At the conclusion of the gastronomic festivities, Alderman RADO again made a few remarks, which he concluded by offering a toast to Col. VON VEGESACK. The Colonel responded in a brief and appropriate manner, and was followed by Alderman JEREMIAH, who made one of the most fitting and sensible speeches that any official has delivered on a similar occasion. It may be said of the dinner last evening, that of all the dinners thus far extended to the returning regiments, none has been so admirably and quietly conducted as that to the Twentieth regiment. No ill-feeling of any kind was exhibited, and the evening passed off to the satisfaction of all present. Col. VON VEGESACK seemed to have complete moral control of the regiment.

It will be remembered that the Twentieth regiment returned from the Rappahannock about three weeks ago. On its arrival a full history of its acts was given in the TIMES. Its commander, Col. VON VEGESACK, is well known in this community as having served faithfully and heroically through the Peninsula campaign and the campaigns before Washington and in Maryland. The regiment is certainly worthy of the public hospitality.

Return of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 9.

The steamer *George Peabody*, from Newbern, with part of the Forty-fourth regiment, passed Highland Light at 2 P. M. The steamer *Pocahontas*, from Newbern, with the remainder, passed Wood's Hole at 2:30 P. M.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 9.

The propeller *Decatur*, from Washington, bound to New-York, arrived this morning.

The steamers *State of Maine* and *Metamora* sailed for New-York this afternoon.

Fire in Cincinnati—Murder of a Soldier.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 9.

Nine tenement houses, mostly framed, on Front-street, near Elm, were destroyed by fire this evening. Fifty-four families were rendered houseless. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

SAMUEL SNYDER, of Reading, Penn., a soldier in the Fiftieth Pennsylvania regiment, was found murdered in the street this morning. The murderer is unknown.

New Military Districts in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, June 9.

The Indian Territory, the State of Kansas south of the 38th parallel, the Western tier of counties of Missouri north of the same parallel, and the Western tier of counties of Arkansas, will constitute the District of the Frontier, under command of Major-Gen. BLUNT, headquarters at Fort Scott or in the field.

The State of Kansas, north of the 38th parallel, and the two Western tiers of counties of Missouri, north of the same parallel and south of the Missouri River, will constitute the District of the Border, under command of Brig.-Gen. THOMAS E. WINO, Jr., headquarters at Kansas City.

Brig.-Gen. BROWN will relieve Brig.-Gen. LOAN, in command of the Central District of Missouri.

Lieut.-Col. J. D. BRONSHAD, of the Third cavalry Missouri State militia, is appointed Provost Marshal-General of the District of Missouri.

By command of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Wm. F. Packer and Boyd C. Packer, Williamsport, Penn.; Hon. J. R. McBride, Oregon; Col. Owens and Maj. Pomeroy, U. S. A.; C. E. Hicks and W. H. Clements, Cincinnati, and J. R. Barrett, St. Louis, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Commodores J. Sanford and J. H. Spotts, Florida, U. S. N.; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Capt. W. Mane, Philadelphia, and Chas. R. Scheller, London, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Green Kendrick, Waterbury, Conn.; Dr. C. O. Crosby, New-Haven; A. H. Littlefield, R. I., and M. Sloat, Vermont, are at the La Farge House.

Brig.-Gen. Graham and Maj. E. B. Hunt, U. S. A.; Bishop Alonzo P. Potter and wife, Philadelphia, and F. E. Church, New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Don Pedro L. H. Da Aiva, Spanish Consul at Havana, leaves the Metropolitan Hotel to-day for that port.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which It takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine Its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for Inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale every where.

S. T.—1860—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Mounts Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Piles.—Pyne's French Pilenaica, a Specific for the piles. This is no liniment, ointment, salve, pill or electuary, but a new mode of relieving and permanently curing the piles. A cure guaranteed or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Directions in English, French, German and Spanish.

E. PYNE, No. 713 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—Persons afflicted with either of these diseases are earnestly desired to try SANFORD'S ELECTRIC COMPOUND, a remedy which is more effective than anything ever before discovered.

B. W. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Boston. D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York, No. 202 Broadway, General Agents.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Craig's Celebrated Miniscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, also sideboard and parlor safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards—the most elegant in the City. Note paper, seals, checks, notes, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BURROWS—MAYNARD.—In Brooklina, Mass., on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. Cyrus F. Knight, of Boston, Mr. OSCAR HOFFMAN BURROWS, of Hong Kong, China, to ELISABETH; daughter of Mr. Waldo Maynard.

RICHARDS—RICHMOND.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 9, by Rev. J. T. Duryea, G. FRANKLIN RICHARDS, of Litchfield, Conn., to Miss CELESTA RICHMOND, daughter of David Richmond, Esq., of Sandusky, Ohio. No cards.

☞ Sandusky papers please copy.

STARKWEATHER—MORGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 9, at the Anthon Memorial Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., OSBORN A. STARKWEATHER, Jr., and FRANCES W., daughter of Francis Morgan, Esq., all of this City.

UHLHORN—ARCHIBALD.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 9, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., ROSA UHLHORN, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to GEORGINA HASSETT, third daughter of Edward Mortimer Archibald, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, New-York.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In Hoboken, on Monday, June 8, ALBERT H. ARNOLD, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, of Yonkers, and Wm. B. Arnold, also the members of Aroaan Lodge, No. 346, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, this day, (Wednesday,) June 10, at 2 P. M.

BALDWIN.—On Monday morning, June 8, CHARLES N. BALDWIN, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 869 Broome-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

BOOTH.—On Monday morning, June 8, at No. 73 West 22d-st., JAMES BOOTH, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, George Brodie, No. 168 West 23d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DESENDORF.—On Monday, June 8, HELEN M. FISK, wife of Wm. Desendorf, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday, June 10, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 83 East 39th-st.

GIFFORD.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 9, JOHN ARCHER, son of John A. and Mary A. Gifford, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 18 Park-place, Newark.

GRINSTED.—In this City, on Monday, June 8, CARRIE M., daughter of David and Charity Grinsted, aged 4 years, 5 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 213 West 48th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

LANGSTROTH.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 9, JOHN LANGSTROTH, son of Hiuson and Abbey E. Langstroth, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 135 East 36th-st., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock.

LUDLUM.—On Tuesday, June 9, Mrs. RACHEL LUDLUM, relict of Samuel Ludlum.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 11, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Smith-st., near Grand, Brooklyn, E. D.

MARSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 9, HANNAH MARSTON, widow of Robert S. Marston, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Gabriel Van Cott, No. 242 West 32d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

MAHONY.—On Tuesday, June 9, Mrs. MARY A. MAHONY, relict of the late Dennis Mahony, and sister of Edward Windust, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 212 Washington-st., Hoboken, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

SWAIN.—On Tuesday morning, June 9, HATTIE H., wife of Edward J. Owen, and daughter of Charles J. Hill, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 33 Irving-place.

PHILLIPS.—In South Natick, Mass., on Sunday morning, June 7, AMELIA L. PHILLIPS, wife of Edwin Phillips, Jr., late of East Boston, and daughter of Henry Brewster, of New-York, aged 28 years.

WEBB.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 9, WILLIAM H. WEBB, of the firm of Webb & Fernald.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 319.—June 9, 1863.
28, 56, 59, 47, 62, 57, 34, 2.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 320.—June 9, 1863.
21, 63, 31, 12, 62, 30, 45, 49, 18, 43, 69, 59.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUNE.
1863.
An unusually fine assortment of
LINENS, DRILLINGS,
and
SUMMER WOOLENS,
Ready made and made to order.
And at Reduced Prices.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

A WONDERFUL PILL.
THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

Doctor Radway's Pills are the best purgative pills in the world, and the only vegetable pills that can be used in place of Calomel or Blue Pills. In using these pills, the patient is not compelled to *strain*, or undergo a series of cramps, griping pains, nausea; their operation, though thorough and effectual in the expulsion of the feces, is mild, soothing, and natural. One to six boxes will effect a cure, without necessitating the patient to continual dosing with physic. In affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Piles, and in all Fevers, their curative powers are marvelous. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Druggists.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY.
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 277 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

NOW READY.
MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE,
For the growth and preservation of the Hair
Sold by all druggists.

IRVING HALL.
CONCLUSION
of the
GRAND NATIONAL
BILLIARD TOURNAMENT,
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11,
At 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATCH.
THE EAST AGAINST THE WEST

THE EAST.	THE WEST.
Michael Phelen,	Philip Tiemao.
Dudley Kavanah,	John Seereiter.
William Goldthwait,	Michael Foley.
Victor Estephe,	Louis Fox.
Chris. Bird.	John Deery.

On the conclusion of this match the PRIZES WILL BE PRESENTED and DUDLEY KAVANAH, of New-York, formally proclaimed
CHAMPION OF AMERICA
Tickets, 50 cents each.
One ticket admits a lady and gentleman. For sale at all the principal Billiard Rooms, and at the door.

L. SCOTT & CO., { No. 33 Walker-st., West of Broadway.

CONTINUE TO REPRINT THE
FOUR BRITISH REVIEWS
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
At $10 per annum.

American affairs are variously discussed in these periodicals by such writers as Stuart Mill in the Westminster, Allison in Blackwood, and others of equal eminence in the Edinburgh, North British and Quarterly.
CANVASSERS WANTED.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

CIGARS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for
From 10 to 500 ml. State and Connecticut seed Canchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Seed and Havana Conchas.
From 10 to 500 ml. Seed and Havana mixed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Cabanas, all qualities.
20 ml. Chimaburah Manillas, Nos. 2 and 3.
Genuine Manilla No. 2.
Genuine imported Havana Cigars, most any brand.
All goods warranted as represented and sold only for cash at the lowest market prices. Mail orders promptly attended to by KELLNER & MOORE,
Manufacturers, No. 91 William-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUfactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, which he will sell at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. All goods warranted.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

MEDALLION, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Coco and China Mattings, by the piece or yard; Table and Piano Covers, Mats, Holland and Gold Window Shades, &c., at low prices. All goods guaranteed. at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 80 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each properly bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 Times Office.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS ORANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 23 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBACH, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

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It is well known to all Medical Men that I

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,

Office No. 36 Pine-st.

FRIDAY, June 12,

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings.

By order of the executors of the late Samuel Glover.

2 Union Club 7 per cent. Bonds, $500 each, interest payable May and November.

2 Harlem Railroad 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, interest payab e May and November.

3 Michigan Central Sinking Fund Convertible 8 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, redeemable 1882.

93 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.

9 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Stock, $100 each.

2 United States 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1871, $1,000 each.

Also for account of whom it may concern, at same time and place:

$5,500 Connecticut 6 per cent. Bonds, due after 1871, interest payable January and July.

$3,000 Vermont 6 per cent. Bonds, due after 1871, interest payable June and December.

$3,000 New-Jersey 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1871, interest payable January and July.

$1,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1876, interest payable January and July.

$1,000 Portland City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1877, interest payable April and October.

$3,000 Chicago City 7 per cent. Sewerage Bonds, due in 1884, interest payable January and July.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Staup and Daniel Stanp, administrators of George Staup, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowles, J. B. Varnum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH of JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 291 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and miners' houses, dump-house, stove-house, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for transporting coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the Georges' Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.

THOMAS I. McKAIG,
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, } Trustees.

Daniel H. Bordett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Vendi-tioone Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of prize schooner *Belle*, consisting of SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.

Also,

Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.

Also,

On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAS, and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT

COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. Journeay, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

At the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom,

No. 103 Liberty-st,

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1863,

at 12 o'clock M.,

By A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

"The Old Seaman Farm," at Marshland, S. I., Consisting of about 20 acres in good proportion of arable, meadow and woodland, and embracing many fine building sites for country residences.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &C.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD, will sell, on THURSDAY, 11th, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 43 Cedar-street, gray trotting horse, 7 hands high, 8 years old; a free driver, and never requires the whip; can travel inside of 3 minutes; an unusual fast walker; warranted sound, and one family horse. Elegant Coupé Rockaway, nearly new; two-seat cut-under Park Phaeton, but little used. Rockaways, Depot Wagons, shifting-top Buggies, City built no-top Wagons, six-seat Rockaways, double and single harness, new and second-hand.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
696 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
362 lots in Bowen's addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, PINE, 11TH AND 22D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee in

WALL-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, now known as No. 13 Wall-st., being 14 feet 7 1-6 inches front and about 75 feet deep.

PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 96 feet and 83.6 deep.

14TH-ST.—Two four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-ave. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.

ALSO, two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 310 and 312, each 25 by 103.1½.

22D-ST.—Two lots, with the two-story brick stables thereon, Nos. 94 and 96 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avenues. Lots each 20 by 98.9.

Sale peremptory.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE POSTPONED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. give notice that the Executors' sale of the valuable property in the town of Yonkers, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. This property is situated upon an elevated, healthy and beautiful ridge of land, overlooking the valley of the Harlem River, one and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at Williams Bridge, in a choice section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from the City, and being divided into plots of five to twenty-two acres each, with good building sites, is well worthy the attention of persons desiring to purchase an attractive country seat. Purchasers generally are cordially invited to visit it. Conveyance can be had at any hour at the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge. A person constantly on the premises to show them. Maps and all particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,	Wunvermans,	Grenze.
Netscher,	Berghem,	Lingelback.
Cuyp,	Watteau,	Murillo.
Boucher,	Mieris.	Rubens.
Paolo Veronese,	Reynolds,	Rembrandt.
Ludovico Carracci,	Bergamasch,	And others

Also, some exquisite Enamels and Carvings in Ivory.

On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, 29 TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

29 EAST 28TH-ST.—The valuable 3-story and basement high-stoop house and lot on the north side of 28th-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av. House is frame, with brick basement, three feet, and contains 11 rooms, high ceilings; house has water, gauge, marble mantels, grates and cornices, front and rear piazzas, all in good order; was built by days' work for the owner's own use; is in full view of Central Park, being one street below the main entrance. Lot 20x82.5. $7,500 can remain on mortgage, or be paid at. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, 20 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

20 EAST 28TH-ST.—The valuable 3-story and basement high-stoop house and lot on the north side of 28th-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av. House is frame, with brick basement, three feet, and contains 11 rooms, high ceilings; house has water, gauge, marble mantels, grates and cornices, front and rear piazzas, all in good order; was built by days' work for the owner's own use; is in full view of Central Park, being one street below the main entrance. Lot 20x82.5. $7,500 can remain on mortgage, or be paid at. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leane & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY,

BRONZE AMAZON, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 10th and 11th of June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (over Dr. Chapin's Church,)—

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, LARGE BRONZE AMAZON, FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, &c.—The above collection comprises works of the most celebrated European and American artists, including a collection just received from Europe. Among them are:

Verboeckhoven,	Achenbach,
Roobe, of Brussels,	Bassano,
Van Starkenburgh,	Geo. Morland,
De Drexe,	A. Seele,
Bakhuysen,	Gesselchaep,
Frere,	Wm. Schayer, Sr.,
Schlosser,	D. Teniers, Sr.,
Lackenwitz,	Schultz,
Vanderlyn.	Schnitzen, and others.
Chev'r Falardeau.	

In the American School are:

L. R. Mignot,	Wm. Hart,
R. Gignoux,	Shattuck,
A. Wenst,	McEntee,
J. F. Bellows,	A. W. Warren,
Louis Lang,	Delessard,
W. J. Hays,	Hazeltine,
J. W. Casilear,	Ranney,
Burford,	R. Moran, &c., &c.

Also, the celebrated Bronze Statue, the "AMAZON," exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

ALSO,

Several pieces PARLOR STATUARY, &c., "CERES." "PRAYING ANGEL." "SLEEPING BOY." "THE LESSON," 2 large Vases, Venus and Shell.

ALSO, SEVERAL LARGE PARIAN GROUPS.

The above are now on exhibition at the above Gallery, FREE.

A. M. Cristalar, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVERWARE, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 10 Park-place, will sell on THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, at 10 o'clock, the largest assortment of first-class goods offered at auction this year, consisting in part of coral, ruby, onyx, lava, jet, etruscan and turquoise sets; studs, sleeve-buttons, necklaces, bracelets, spectacles, keys, slides, seals, scarf-pins, crosses, thimbles, a large line of gold guards, fob, vest and chatelaine chains, in great variety of styles.

Also,

A large line of first-class

DIAMOND GOODS,

Consisting of Brooches, Rings, Earrings, Studs, Buttons, and Bracelets, in single stone and cluster settings.

Also, a large assortment of gold hunting and open face, straight line and patent Levers, ladies' enameled and diamond Watches.

Also, a large lot of Silver Ware, one Jeweler's Safe, Show Cases, &c., &c.

A majority of the above stock is from the manufactory of Moses Chamberlain, Esq., of this city.

Also, a pont, seventy-five carats loose brilliants.

Catalogues ready.

The attention of buyers is earnestly invited to the above sale, as the goods will positively be sold without reserve. The sale will positively commence at 10 a'clock.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Courtlandt-st., a large and prime stock of boots and shoes, direct from Eastern and New-York makers, comprising men's, boys', youths', women's, misses' and childrens' styles, adapted for Summer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—Four entire blocks of land, bounded by the 10th and 12th avs., 149th, 150th and 151st sts., together with the large and costly mansion house thereon. This property is very desirable, either for investment or improvement, or it is well adapted for any public institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 704 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of 180 desirable lots at North New York, on the 10th and 11th of June, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 103 Liberty-st. For maps and particulars call on A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGES—MARBLE mantels, grates, gas pipes, filled in to peak, with four lots, on Putnam-av., near Reid-av., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of three railroads to New-York ferries. Terms unusually favorable. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, *Agricultural* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES FINE land, on Little Silva River, Monmouth County, N. J., one mile from Red Bank, and one hour's drive from Long Branch; good house and outbuildings; oystering, boating, fishing, marl, &c. C. H. KEECH, No. 44 2d-av.

FOR SALE—BOARDING SCHOOL, SUITABLE for school, Summer residence or boarding-house, situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of Pennsylvania. Address J. W. SIMONTON, Esq., Harrisburgh, Penn.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 16TH-ST., 150 FEET west of Union-square, 25 feet front, 3-story extension house belonging to J. J. Kingsford, particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 6 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE UPPER Hudson, a large and elegant mansion and grounds, (about 14 acres) located in the village of Sandy Hill, 45 miles from Saratoga Springs. Residence of the late Gen. Orville Clark.

The mansion has a front on the main street of 75 feet, including two wings, and the same front on the Hudson. The grounds are beautifully terraced to the river bank, and have an area of several acres, filled with rare fruits and shades. The dwelling is spacious, and well supplied with water from a large tank in the attic. Outbuildings numerous and convenient. Also, several cottages upon the same, with outbuildings, &c. The location is very healthy, and the property most desirable as a private residence. For full particulars, price, &c., &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eight acres of choice land, cottage house with 12 rooms, heated by furnace, bathroom, pantry and closets, barn, carriage-house, ice-house and shed, a good well of water and three good cisterns, three thousand bearing fruit-trees—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, 150 bearing grapes, lying on Genesee-st., 1¼ miles from the centre or Post-office; sidewalks to the door. Price $12,000. A good house and lot in a desirable part of the City or Brooklyn would be taken in part payment. The proprietor can be seen at Leggett's Hotel, No. 42 Chatham-st., for six days, or at John Lloyd & Son's, No. 15 Nassau-st.

LEWIS BURTIS

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Passaic river—Dundee Lake—about 1½ miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Station at Paterson, N. J. The location is unsurpassed by any on the Passaic River; the house is large and convenient, also, barns, carriage-house, &c. There are 15 acres of the best quality of land, 4 acres of which is an apple-orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees. Apply to S. S. SHERWOOD, No. 9 White-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Beautiful Summer residence—a good home. Summer and Winter, one hour from New-York; ten acres of land under high cultivation; fruit of all kinds in abundance; plenty of shade, evergreens and shrubbery; large house, Gothic style, with modern improvements; good stables, tenant house, &c.; terms low; part can remain on mortgage if desired. Inquire of R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Clifton, Staten Island, within five minutes walk of the landing. House contains all modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. There is nearly an acre of land; barn also in good repair. Fruit and large shade trees and outbuildings. Apply to the owner, at the office of PAUL F. TODD & CO., No. 7 Wall-st., between 3 and 4 P. M., when he will accompany purchasers desiring to view the premises.

FOR SALE—AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, about 15 minutes' drive from the village of Great Barrington, Mass., a country villa, with outhouses, new and in good repair, and 12 acres of land in high cultivation, well stocked with fruit and shade trees and well watered; Hookfish Falls, Salisbury Lakes and other places of notoriety easily accessible, and drives in vicinity not to be excelled. Apply to EDWARD L. SNYDER, 56 Cedar-st.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and furniture at Southport, Ct., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Five acres of land more may be had if desired. House three story, 44 feet square; all the furniture except silver; beautifully situated; fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; fine garden and large quantity of fruit. Terms to suit. Price for the whole, $9,500. SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Courtst., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE on East River, nine miles from Harlem, contains 120 acres, with everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, being perfectly health and situation delightful; to be sold, with furniture, stock, &c., and terms to suit purchaser. Apply from 12 to 4, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex Railroad depot, two beautiful new cottages, with all conveniences for a private family, for Summer or Winter, furnished or unfurnished. 1¼ hours' ride from the City. Will be rented very reasonable to desirable tenants. For particulars, apply to J. RIKERA, No. 80 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Geneva, N. Y. The grounds contain nearly two acres on the beautiful bank of Seneca Lake. Apply to C. D. PEATT, Esq., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR TWO months from July 6; beautifully situated, with ample grounds, garden, stable, and abundant fruit, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York. Inquire of S. BROWN, Office Scarlet Fever Society, No. 40 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND—The country place of J. J. Kingsford, one mile from Factoryville Landing, containing about 12 acres; for its shrubbery, fruit, water conveniences, and every other particular, one of the most desirable places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, a beautiful residence, with five acres of land. Brick house, new, containing 13 rooms, and all the modern improvements of a City dwelling. Fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.; good view of the river. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER —A furnished house, containing twelve rooms, on the water, within two hours of the City.

J. A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE,

On Long Island, about eight miles from Fulton Ferry, at Jamaica; 61 acres, with good improvements, having a front of 919 feet on the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, and 943 feet on each side of Atlantic-av., about 1¼ miles above Woodruff's Hotel. A rare opportunity is now offered to capitalists for investment, being very eligibly located for dividing into city lots. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 52 ACRES, IN WHOLE or in part; one of the most desirable to cut up into 12 building sites of 3 or 4 acres each; a good investment for any person wishing to retain the homestead, with 10 acres, as a clear profit; a New-York neighborhood already building up around it; 20 minutes from Cortlandt-st., close to Milford Station, and near Elizabeth, N. J. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or XENOPHON JOUST, Esq., Milford Station.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 100 ACRES, ON THE banks of the Hudson, four miles south of Poughkeepsie and a half-mile from Milton Ferry Station; fine views of the river, both up and down, from all parts of the farm; could be divided into four or five beautiful building sites. The land is rich and sloping to the south; is peculiarly adapted to the raising of grapes. The buildings are in good repair and adapted to immediate occupancy. Farm has a dock privilege. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR LITTLE NECK BAY, NORTH Shore, L. I., a neat farm of 45 acres, thoroughly tilled, fenced, fine crops, plenty of fruit, first-class out-houses, splendid yachting, fishing, clams, oysters, good roads, only 15 minutes' from Flushing Village and an hour from New-York, and directly on line of proposed New-York and Flushing Railroad extension; terms accommodating. Apply to JOHN BRAINARD, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 52 ACRES, IN WHOLE OR in part; very desirable for building sites. A good investment for a person to sell and retain the homestead as a profit. A New-York neighborhood growing up around it; 20 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Milford Station, near Elizabeth, N. J. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN SARATOGA COUNTY, NINE hundred acres of good farming and grazing lands, with running streams of water on it, a good house, barn and sheds, plenty of wood, orchard and fruit; shrubbery of all kinds. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y. —363 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 26 BEACH-st., opposite St. John's Park—3 stories and attic, gas and water throughout; newly painted; suitable for private residence or respectable boarding-house. Inquire of LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place, or JOHN C. LORD & BRO., No. 36 Broadway.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 163 East 48th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., consisting of the two parlors and front basement. Apply on premises, or at No. 131 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 61 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 82x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

United States Internal Revenue.
Fifth Collection District, State of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, under and by virtue of the Act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, I have distrained upon and seized the following articles, viz. One sorrel horse, two two-wheeled hutchers' carts, and one set of cart harness, and that I will sell the said articles at public auction at the livery stable of Geo. F. Bedows, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
GEORGE POST, Deputy Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. L. A. BOULE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOVCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVLAND.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock, to investigate into the complaints made against the lessee of the ferry from the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, to Weehawken. All parties interested are respectfully requested to be present.

JOHN T. HENRY,
PETER MITCHELL,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Ferries.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cost a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $5 $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 106 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

STEAM HEATER FOR SALE.—ONE OF Gold's low pressure steam heaters, with boiler, radiators and pipes, as it is in use at the Bowery Savings' Bank. Apply at No. 240 Water-st., to CHARLES J. SHEPARD.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEE:
GEORGE A. BOBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., } No. 34 Wall-st. }

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, May 29, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish timber and materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair until the 20th day of June next.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted on his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the bidder who bids do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is given below.

And also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is "a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply."

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contracts must be entered into as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after the receipt at the post-office or Navy Agency named by them, and they will affix thereto the requisite Internal Revenue stamps.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eight per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Bids must not contain clauses for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the Navy-yard for which the bid is made.

FORM OF OFFER.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members: I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of May 29, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to —— for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D.
} E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee. Signature, C. H.

Date

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The Certificate that the bidder is a manufacturer or dealer in the Articles is to be here appended.

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. [Approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contracts be received as sureties on other contracts, nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as the sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same. [Approved March 3, 1863.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Butts; 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; 17, Cypress and Cedar; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Locust Treenails; 23, Lignumvitæ; 25, Iron, Round, Flat and Square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails Wrought and Cut; 30, Lead; 31, Tin and Zinc; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; 39, Turpentine, Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin, Tar; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap; 47, Ship Chandlery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 5, Yellow Pine Logs; 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; 12, White Pine Deck and Stage Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany and Cherry; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Locust Treenails; 23, Lignumvitæ; 25, Iron; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores, &c.; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints; 39, Turpentine and Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin and Tar; 44, Whale Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap and Sweet Oil; 47, Ship Chandlery.

BROOKLYN.

Class No 1, White Oak Logs; 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 5, White Chestnut; 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; 7, Yellow Pine Beams; 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; 9, White Oak Knees; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine; 12, White Pine Boards and Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Butts and Handspikes; 16, Black Walnut, Cherry; 17, Cypress; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Cedar; 22, Mahogany; 23, Lignumvitæ; 24, Hackmatac Ship Knees; 25, Iron, Round, Flat and Square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, wrought, cut; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc, Tin; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; 39, Turpentine, Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oil; 46, Dry Goods; 47, Ship Chandlery; 48, Patented Articles.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Butts and Handspikes; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany; No. 17, Cypress and Cedar; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 21, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 39, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 43, Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 44, Fish Oil; No. 45, Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oil; No. 47, Ship Chandlery; No. 48, Patented Articles.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; 9, White Oak Keel Pieces; 10, Spruce Pine Spars; 11, White Pine Logs and Plank; 13, Ash Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Bars; 16, Black Walnut; 17, Cypress; 18, Locust Butts; 22, Poplar; 25, Iron, round, flat and square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails; 29, Pig Iron; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc; Tin and Solder; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 35, Brushes; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paint; 38, Colored Paints; 39, Turpentine and Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 42, Oakum; 43, Pitch, Tar and Resin; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap and Sweet Oil; 47, Ship Chandlery; 52, Inrot Copper; 53, Tank Iron; 54, Poles; 55, Bellows.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, }
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 25th day of June, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1st July, 1863, to June 30, 1864.

The wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks, as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered, at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks, as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States, and both coal and wood to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the said Commanding Marine Officer may require.

Payments will be made upon the quarterly requisition of the Commanding Officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command, agreeably to regulations.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. R. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, }
DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, New-York, }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.

New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.

New house in Worth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.

New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Twelve.

New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.

Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.

Setting curb and gutter in Eighteth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Setting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets.

Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third avenue and Harlem River.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first streets.

For five thousand new lamps.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863. }

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INVITED to send in the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 12, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 51th-st., between 3d and 6th avs., and in 9th-av. from 52d to 54th-st.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
May 30, 1863. }

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 8.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 30.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 26, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

COAL, &C

COAL.

E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. J. R. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

SHIPPING

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON.....WEDNESDAY.....10th June.
OLYMPUS.....WEDNESDAY.....24th June.
KEDAR.....WEDNESDAY.....8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool: Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOVE, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, BROWN, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MCIA, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 6.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 25 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA.
Capt. ATTON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 13.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & BEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, June 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.

Bulk of 300 barrels freight can be taken, if applied for immediately.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,

The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD SEARLS, Commander.

Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.

For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 25 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.

Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON.
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MASCHRIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No freight received, or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....June 20
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....June 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80, Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, FOR NEW-Orleans, will be unavoidably detained until THURSDAY, 11th inst., 3 o'clock P. M., at which time she will positively leave.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A.C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
New-York, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commmercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John B. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE firm of C. PEREZ & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and to the full satisfaction of all the members thereof.

New-York, 5th June, 1863.
(Signed) MANUEL C. PEREZ.
SERVANDO DE LA HUERTA,

General Agent and representative of all the other members of said firm, in Havana, Cuba.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.

d11-lawtu6w JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. WM. WHEATLEY

IMMENSE SUCCESS

of the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,

and of

JOHN BROUGHAM'S

grand romantic drama, entitled

THE DUKE'S MOTTO!

which has during the past week attracted some of the LARGEST AUDIENCES

over within the walls of this theatre, and has been hailed with the most

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS

of delight, and pronounced by the critical

PRESS AND PUBLIC

to be the most

SUCCESSFUL DRAMA

of modern times. The careful manner in which it has been placed upon the stage, the

GORGEOUS SCENERY,

the admirable groupings of the

GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,

the excellent impersonation of character by the

DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS

embodied in the cast, the historically correct

HIGH COSTUMES,

all aid in forming a coup d'œil hitherto unequaled in this theatre, so celebrated for the production of spectacular effect. It will be presented

WEDNESDAY, June 10,

and every evening until further notice, with

MR COLLINS

in his great character of

CARRICKFERGUS.....An Irish Soldier of Fortune

Introducing two new songs, composed and written expressly for him—Words of the latter by JOHN BROUGHAM, Music by H. R. DONWORTH—entitled

WINE, BRIGHT WINE,
and
WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE,

And

MR. WM. WHEATLEY

in his great character of

CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,

Supported by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, E. Lamb, J. W. Collier, F. Mordaunt, J. G. Burnett, C. Kingsland, Mesdames Poniet, J. H. Allan, Geo. Jordan and a GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.

THE DUKE'S MOTTO was copyrighted in America on the 3d day of February, 1863, and Mr. COLLINS has purchased the SOLE RIGHT of its production in America. Any infringement of the copyright will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The ventilation of this spacious theatre is so admirably arranged that during the

WARMEST WEATHER

the auditorium will always be found

COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

It is respectfully suggested that parties desiring to

SECURE PARQUET STALLS

should make early application, to prevent disappointment. The Parquet Stalls are the only seats which are reserved. The entire DRESS CIRCLE and BALCONY are thrown open to the public without distinction. The Parquet Stalls can be secured

THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

The performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely, and CONCLUDES BEFORE 11 O'CLOCK,

thus enabling parties residing at a distance to reach their homes at a seasonable hour.

THE SPACIOUS GARDEN

attached to the theatre,

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED

with myriads of gas-lights, and rendered

DELICIOUSLY COOL

by the water of the

SPARKLING FOUNTAIN,

affords a delightful promenade between the acts of the play.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from Whitehall depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 6:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 8:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville. JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:32 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Fe

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEWS BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

How the French Captured Puebla.

Ortega Forced to Surrender on Account of the Entire Exhaustion of His Supplies.

All the Cannon Spiked, the Gun Carriages Burnt, and the Small Arms Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 7.

The steamship *Constitution* has arrived from Panama, bringing *via* Acapulco, dates from Puebla to the 18th, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th of May.

On the 15th and 16th of May the French were repulsed before Fortress Carmun.

The garrison and inhabitants of Puebla were reduced to a state of starvation and their ammunition entirely gave out before they would consent to surrender.

Gen. ORTEGA was greatly disappointed in Gen. COMONFORT not cutting his way through with supplies.

On the 17th of May Gen. FOREY sent a flag of truce to Gen. ORTEGA, offering to allow the Mexican officers and soldiers to march out, the officers with their side arms, providing they would give a parole not to serve against the French again.

This was refused by Gen. ORTEGA.

Meanwhile Gen. ORTEGA spiked his cannon, burnt his gun-carriages, destroyed the arms of his infantry and then surrendered as prisoners of war.

Gen. REGULS and his aids, and also the ordnance officers, preferring death to being prisoners, committed suicide by shooting themselves dead.

The advance of the French army is at Cholula, six miles beyond Puebla, on the way to the capital.

The Mexicans are much embittered against the French.

All Frenchmen in the City of Mexico have been ordered to leave within eight days.

The Mexicans are determined to defend the approaches to their capital to the last, and drive the invaders of their country back. The great enthusiasm prevails among them to engage in the coming struggle, notwithstanding the disaster which befell the heroic garrison of Puebla.

In San Francisco the houses of the Mexicans are draped in mourning, while the French have the tricolor everywhere flying.

The foregoing news is from Mexican sources.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match for $2,000 Between Robert Fillingham and Rockingham—Fillingham Wins by only Half a Length.

The third trotting match between the brown stallion *Robert Fillingham*, driven to sulky, by HIRAM WOODRUFF, and the gray gelding *Rockingham*, ridden under saddle by young DORIA, of Philadelphia, took place yesterday, on the Fashion Course, and was won by *Fillingham* in three straight heats after a very close contest, in which the gray pushed *Fillingham* to some extraordinary bursts of speed to gain the lead and maintain his advantage.

The betting was two to one on *Fillingham*, and even 100 to 40, these great odds being rather influenced by the fact, that *Fillingham* was intrusted to the experienced hands of the celebrated HIRAM WOODRUFF. One very satisfactory feature of this contest was, that the horses got off in each heat at the first attempt, no time being wilfully lost—as is too often the case—in trying to jockey one another to gain an advantage at the start. A singular circumstance occurred on starting for the last heat, which will account for the slowness of the first half mile. Neither driver believed the word had been given by the judges till they had nearly pulled up to a stand still before reaching the quarter post, at which point commenced the real struggle.

First Heat.—*Fillingham* had the inside, and an even start. *Rockingham* entered the turn half a length in advance, and almost immediately took the inside, and led past the quarter post an open length in front, maintaining it round the turn to the back-stretch, where *Fillingham* closed up the gap so fast that they were rack and neck at the half-mile, in 1:12. This position was maintained, amid intense excitement, past the three-quarter pole, from which point *Fillingham* gradually got his head in front, and, when swing into the home stretch, *Rockingham* broke his feet, and fell off three lengths before he got down again.—*Fillingham* crossing the score two lengths in advance, in the short time of 2:24¾.

Second Heat.—An even start; *Fillingham* half a length in front on entering the turn, the same at the quarter-pole, *Rockingham* rallying on the back-stretch till he was head and head; *Fillingham* again shook *Rockingham* off half a length at the half mile, in 1:13, and gradually increased the advantage to an open length on swinging into the home-stretch, at which fatal point *Rockingham* made some "bop, skip and jumps," and *Fillingham* won the heat by three lengths in 2:27¾.

Third Heat.—After the delay to the quarter pole, previously alluded to, where both were side and side, the onward call was more quickly answered by *Rockingham*, who entered the back stretch half a length in front. Both were even again on passing the half mile in 1:19¾, with *Fillingham* half his length in front as they passed the new stand. Great excitement among the spectators was the result of a tremendous struggle for the lead in going round the three-quarter turn. HIRAM, by applying the whip severely, having succeeded in just opening daylight between the horses as they entered the home stretch, this was gallantly closed up by young DORIA on the gray, and *Fillingham's* head had been reduced to only half a length at the distance stand, which position he managed to maintain as they passed the judge's stand in 2:32¾, the last half mile being done in 1:13.

In these matches, *Rockingham* (who is owned by JOHN MORRISEY,) has well sustained his reputation as a fast, reliable horse, and *Robert Fillingham* has proved his fitness to compete with *George M. Patchen*, such a contest being not afall unlikely before the season is closed.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to go as they please—play or pay.

HORACE JONES names br. s. Robert Fillingham.. 1 1 1
S. MCLAUGHLIN names gr. g. Rockingham..... 2 2 2

Time—2:24¾; 2:27¾; 2:32¾.

Geo. M. Patchen vs. Gen. Butler.

The third match, for $5,000, between these horses takes place to-day on the Fashion Course. The contest this time will be mile heats, to wagons, best three in five, and *Patchen* was the favorite yesterday at 100 to 25. but betting is a very uncertain business, and it is impossible for outsiders to tell who will win till the trot is over.

The Billiard Tournament.

DUDLEY KAVANAGH WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP, THE PRIZE TABLE AND CUE—FOX WINS THE SECOND PRIZE OF $250—A GREAT CONTEST FOR THURSDAY.

The public interest in the National Billiard tournament was at its height last evening, in view of the great probability that the question of the championship would be decided. DUDLEY KAVANAGH had beaten all the contestants except DALEY, and should he win the pending game with FOLEY, would win the championship and prizes. The attendance was larger than at any previous time, and the audience comprised many of our most distinguished citizens. The game proved well worthy of the public interest manifested. FOLEY took the lead and kept it until near the close of the game. He was, on the 12th innings, 301, when KAVANAGH was only 109, and his prospects of winning seemed fair. DUDLEY, however, kept up his courage and played splendidly, gradually closing the gap, and finishing the game with a splendid run of 133, winning by 92 points. DUDLEY had 24 innings, and his average was over 20. FOLEY's average was over 17. The game lasted about one hour and a half. The following is the score: KAVANAGH—0, 2, 8, 0, 3, 12, 2, 30, 0, 21, 19, 13, 5, 6, 11, 88, 2, 17, 20, 15, 64, 21, 11, 133. FOLEY—12, 12, 5, 54, 43, 9, 35, 7, 51, 33, 0, 15, 25, 12, 0, 8, 0, 1, 14, 41, 6, 11, 5—total 108. The play was generally characterized by many bad misses on both sides, and some excellent shots, all of which only made the contest more exciting.

Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, at the conclusion of the game announced that Mr. DUDLEY KAVANAUGH had won the champion table and cue, and that the next game, between FOX GOLDTHWAITE, if won by Mr. FOX would entitle him to the second prize of $250. If Mr. GOLDTHWAITE won, it would be GOLDTHWAITE, DEARY and FOX, who would have to play off this sweeping. He also announced that on Thursday evening the great match between the East and West, 750 points up, would take place, in which himself and Mr. BIAN, of Philadelphia, would take a hand. [Applause.]

The game between FOX and GOLDTHWAITE then commenced, FOX leading with a fine run of 87, and keeping the lead in fine style. On the tenth shot, the game stood—FOX, 295; GOLDTHWAITE, 133. On the seventeenth shot, FOX was nearly 350 ahead. FOX won the game by 255 points, in twenty innings, lasting one hour and twenty minutes.

The following is the grand score of all the players in the tournament:

	Games Won.	Games Lost.
Kavanagh	6	1
Tieman	3	4
Sasseiter	3	4
Foley	3	4
Goldthwelte	3	4
Deery	4	3
Fox	5	2
Estephe	1	6

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

OFFICE CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY-HALL,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, the following report was presented by the Special Committee on New Court-House, whereupon it was

Ordered, That said report be printed in document form, and that the same be published under the direction of the Committee on New Court-House.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

The Special Committee on New Court-House, to whom was referred a copy of the Message of His Honor the Mayor, dated May 23, 1863, would respectfully

REPORT:

That the Mayor in said message uses the following language, viz.:

"I must return, without my approval, the two accompanying resolutions, one of which, adopted by your Board on the 19th instant, audits and allows and directs the Comptroller to pay a large number of bills for salaries and for work and materials furnished toward the erection of the new Court-house, amounting to ninety-four thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy cents; and the other of which resolutions, received by me this day, directs the Comptroller to pay the same amount on a pay-roll thereto annexed the several sums specified in the said pay-roll, amounting together to the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-seven cents, for work performed by them on the Court-house up to the 16th instant.

The report of your Special Committee, recommending the payment of these bills, states that 'Messrs. HUNT and CORLIES,' (two of the Commissioners,) 'certify that they have examined the annexed bills, and have compared them with the originals on file with them, and found them to be correct, and not paid, certificates having been given by them therefor.'

In examining the bills annexed to the report, and specified in your resolution, I find that four of them, amounting in the aggregate to $21,303 10, have not been certified by Mr. HUNT, and that three more of the bills so referred to by your Committee, as having been certified by Messrs. HUNT and CORLIES, and which amount to $4,326 55, have not been certified by either of these gentlemen.

These facts, apart from any question as to the completeness of the Building Commission, or as to its present right to carry on the work, compel me to withhold my approval from your action auditing these bills, inasmuch as your resolution comprises all the bills, those which are not, as well as those which are, certified; and to approve at all, I must approve the whole."

Your Committee would state that previous to presenting the report and resolutions vetoed by His Honor the Mayor they held a meeting for the purpose of examining and auditing the bills and claims mentioned therein.

Messrs. HUNT and CORLIES, the Commissioners under the Act of 1858, and under whose supervision said bills had been contracted, by invitation of your Committee attended said meeting.

Your Committee requested these gentlemen to re-examine and compare the bills certified by them, and if correct to certify them again, so that a bill once paid could not by any possibility be paid again by mistake, and also to prevent the auditing of any bills not properly incurred.

Messrs. HUNT and CORLIES both agreed to re-examine the bills, as requested, they forthwith commenced the examination of such bills, and jointly examined and certified all of them except those referred to by His Honor the Mayor. In respect to these bills your Committee would state, that after the Commissioners, with the assistance of their Clerk, had concluded such examination, the bills were delivered by the Commissioners to your Committee as having been examined and certified by them as correct; the bills being quite numerous, were not all scrutinized by your Committee to ascertain if each was certified in *writing* by *both* of the Commissioners, your Committee taking it for granted (the bills being delivered to them by the Commissioners as correct, and noticing that several of them, were duly certified) that all were so certified.

On inquiring of the Clerk of the Commission as to the omission of Mr. HUNT's name from four of the bills, your Committee have ascertained that when said bills were examined, it was found that they were bills representing certificates for labor; that is, the Commissioners, instead of paying the workmen, were obliged to issue certificates showing the time for which each was entitled to receive pay. These certificates have been sold by the workmen to different parties, each person holding such certificates presented a bill (6) the amount of the certificate held by him. It then became necessary for the Commissioners to compare each certificate to ascertain its correctness, there being 1,320 of these certificates, and Mr. HUNT being unable to spare the time to compare them, Mr. CORLIES and the Clerk examined them in his absence.

Mr. HUNT not being able to examine said bills personally, could not certify them, but was willing to certify that he believed them to be correct. He then requested Mr. CORLIES to certify them, and there being no difference of opinion as to the correctness of those bills, they were delivered by the Commissioners to your Committee as being correct.

As to the three bills not signed by either of the Commissioners, your Committee would state that they are for the salaries of the Clerks and Superintendent employed by the Commissioners. The Commissioners stated to your Committee that they would certify those bills up to the date of the assumption of the work by the Board of Supervisors, but that they did not wish to appear as assuming to act after that date.

Your Committee, in their statement that the Commissioners had examined and compared the bills, did not deem it necessary to except these three bills, as their correctness was known to them, and could be readily ascertained by any person with very little trouble.

That on the day of the reception of the veto message of His Honor the Mayor, before the same was sent to the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor, as your Committee are informed, had an interview in his office with Mr. HUNT. His Honor the Mayor would then have ascertained the correctness of the bills and thereby have had his mind and conscience fully enlightened and relieved upon this subject.

Your Committee regret that the language used by His Honor the Mayor would seem to impute some dereliction on the part of Mr. CORLIES, one of the Commissioners.

They are glad, however, to know that the reputation of JOHN B. CORLIES in this community for upward of thirty years is a sufficient answer to any imputation that may be made against him from any source whatever. Your Committee also regret that the Mayor has seen fit to place his objections to the said bills on mere matters of *form* rather than of substance.

His objections are not that the bills are incorrect. He does not intimate that they are incorrect in any particular, but withholds his approval on the ground that they are not certified in the manner or form which he thinks proper; and, as if the object of His Honor the Mayor was to find a pretext for differing from the Board of Supervisors, he seizes upon the first *apparent* objection he can find, although there is not the shadow of ground for it.

This course your Committee cannot consider either just or as becoming the position of Chief Magistrate of the City of New-York.

The Mayor in his veto-message objects to the second resolution in said report, in the following language, viz.:

"My objection to the second resolution is grounded on the defects of the law under which you have assumed authority to prosecute the work on the Court-house without the intervention of the Building Commission. In the opinion of able and learned counsel, that law, if constitutional, which is doubtful, does not take from the Building Commission the authority which you now claim the right to exercise. Coinciding in that view of the law, at least, as to regard your authority as questionable, and being unwilling to share in the exercise of doubtful authority, I must withhold my approval of this resolution, and of all other proceedings under this law, until the questions as to its validity and import shall be settled by the Courts. Presuming that you join with me in willingness to conform to their judgment, and are not anxious to exercise doubtful powers, I would respectfully suggest the immediate submission of the law in question to the proper legal tribunal for adjudication. As I earnestly desire to avoid all unnecessary delay in the progress of the work on the Court-House, it will afford me pleasure to unite with you in any measure calculated to expedite the decision."

So far as relates to these objections of the Mayor to the second resolution for alleged defects in the law under which the Board of Supervisors have resumed authority on the work of constructing the new Court-house, and also as to its unconstitutionality, your Committee would make the following statement:

In the month of August, 1861, the Board of Supervisors, being the only body legally authorized to proceed with the erection of the New Court-house, commenced work thereupon, and continued the work thereon until just prior to the November election, when the Mayor, (ELEAZAR WOOD, requested the opinion of Mr. BRONSON, Counsel to the Corporation, as to the right of the Board of Supervisors to proceed with the work. The Corporation Counsel, in reply to said request, gave an opinion in which he said that, in the absence of any direct instructions from the Legislature to the Board of Supervisors to build the New Court-house, the Commissioners appointed to erect a City Hall (the property of the Corporation) were the proper persons to proceed with the work. In deference to these views the Board of Supervisors, the second day after the reception at a communication from the Comptroller transmitting said opinion, requested the City Hall Commissioners to take charge of the work. This action was taken, although the members of the Board of Supervisors were fully satisfied that said Board was the only proper body authorized to erect the New Court-house, and although the Commissioners themselves and the then Mayor as pressed some doubts as to their rights to proceed with the work.

Your Committee, by direction of the Board, have consulted with the legal adviser as to their right to proceed with the work, and have obtained his opinion, which is as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
June 9, 1863.

To the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

In answer to your inquiry in regard to the effect of the act of 1863 concerning the erection of a Court-house, I have the honor to furnish you with a copy of an opinion on that subject recently given by me, on request, to the Mayor of the City. This communication contains in full my views upon this important question.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Legal Adviser to the Board of Supervisors, &c.

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1863.

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 22d May last, asking my opinion upon certain questions of law. The gravity of the matter involved in your inquiry calls for careful examination and consideration, and, owing to the great pressure upon my time, I have not been able to complete them until today. I now respectfully lay before you the results of my investigation and reflection.

The questions you propose for my opinion are substantially these:

I. Is not the following clause in the first section of chapter 108 of Laws of 1863, entitled "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax, and incur and audit claims for County purposes," viz.: "The proceeds of all stock heretofore specially authorized by the laws of this State to be created and issued for the construction of buildings in said county shall be expended and applied only in discharge of claims when properly audited and allowed as a county charge by said Supervisors, who are hereby authorized and directed to superintend and construct said buildings," violative of section 16 of article 3 of the Constitution of this State, and "therefore unconstitutional and void, the remainder of the act remaining valid?"

II. If the whole of the said chapter 108 of Laws of 1863 is constitutional, does it not still remain necessary for the Commissioners appointed under chapter 318 of Laws of 1858 for the building of the New Court-house to make all contracts and act in the first instance on all claims thereunder—this act in question simply superadding the further auditing of such claims by the Supervisors before payment, or does said chapter 108, either by terms or by implication, repeal the said act of 1858 (chapter 318)?

Sec. 16 of art. 3 of the Constitution of this State is in the following words:

"No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title."

Chap. 108, of the Laws of 1863, treats solely and exclusively of public matters, and cannot therefore be considered in any sense a "private bill."

If it, or any part of it, therefore, infringe upon the quoted section of the organic law, it must be that, in some way as a "local" bill it is obnoxious to constitutional objection.

Before offering my opinion upon this point, I propose to consider another question contained in your first inquiry. Not dwelling upon the fact that all the subjects in the bill are claimed to be germain to the principal one of taxation, but assuming, for the present, that the bill *is a* "local" bill, and that it embraces more than one subject, does the whole bill fall, or is a part of it good and a part bad? The Supreme Court, followed by the Court of Common Pleas, has decided that where the body of a local law embraces two subjects, and is therefore violative of section 16 of article 3 aforesaid, the title of the act may be referred to and considered in determining the question thus arising upon the bill. If only one subject be expressed in the title, that portion of the bill relating to that subject shall be upheld; whilst the rest of the bill shall be declared void. If in this Act of 1863 (chapter 108) there be more distinct subjects than one, they appear to be as follow:

I. The subject of raising money by tax.

II. The subject of auditing claims for county purposes.

III. The subject of superintending and constructing county buildings.

Referring to the title of the act, it is found to read as follows:

"An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax, and incur and audit claims for county purposes." This is a comprehensive title, and, in my opinion, expresses the three subjects embraced in the bill. The phrase "to enable the Supervisors to incur claims for county purposes," undoubtedly expresses the idea that the Supervisors may perform those acts, or make those engagements within the scope of the authority conferred, which will cause claims to arise and exist against the county. The 17th section of the 3d article of the Constitution provides that "the Legislature may confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State such further powers of local legislation and *administration* as they shall from time to time prescribe," and it was, therefore, entirely competent for the Legislature to confer upon the Supervisors of this county the authority to superintend and construct county buildings. Having done this, (chap. 108 of Laws of 1863,) such superintendence and construction were entirely within the scope of the authority of the Supervisors, and, therefore, within the subject or idea expressed in the title of the act. A reference to and consideration of this title, which expresses each of the subjects embraced within the bill, does not, therefore, as in the cases above mentioned in the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, aid in determining which provision of the bill is valid, and which void, nor is there any rule of construction to guide or assist in this difficulty, each provision was passed by the Legislature at the same time, by the same votes, presents itself with the same official sanction, and has, therefore, equal, if any, claim to recognition. If, therefore, this act of 1863 be a "local bill," and embraces more than one subject, it is in my opinion void *in toto*.

The vital question remaining to be disposed of is as to the character of the bill, is it or is not a "local bill?" The decision of this question substantially determines the constitutional point involved.

In considering the question of validity of a law, the Judges of the Supreme Court have laid down this rule: "We are to set out with the presumption that every State statute, the objects and provisions of which are among the acknowledged powers of legislation, is valid and constitutional, and that such presumption is not to be overcome unless the contrary is clearly demonstrated." As the head of one of the Executive Departments of the City Government, whose duty by law it is to aid in the interpretation and execution, and not to contribute toward the validating of statutes which the Legislature may pass for the benefit of the City or county, I feel myself obliged to adhere, with the greatest strictness, to this rule which the Judiciary, among whose high functions is the exclusive right to pass upon the validity of a law, has laid down for its guidance in like cases. The Courts, so far as I am aware, have never distinctly defined the exact meaning of the term "local," as used in the 16th section of the 3d article of the Constitution; but the question as to whether certain laws were "local" or not has often been before the judicial tribunals, and, from the decisions in these cases, it may be easily deduced, in my opinion, that certain classes of bill are not local.

The first case of importance was CONNER against the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York; the plaintiff was Clerk of this County, and during his term, the Legislature changed his office from a fee to a salaried office. In the bill were also provisions to regard to the Register, Surrogate, and certain other officers of this County and their salaries. It was claimed on the part of CONNER that this was a local bill, and embraced more than one subject, and was therefore void, as violating section 16 of article 3 of the Constitution.

Mr. Justice SANFORD, on delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "We have no doubt, in the first place, that this act is not a private act. Then is it local? It relates to the City and County of New-York, embracing nearly one-sixth of the population of the State. Perhaps the extent of the City is not of itself a decisive criterion, but testing it by taking any county in the State, is a statute which relates to a whole county local? Certainly such an act is not within the mischiefs which this provision of the Constitution was intended to remedy. It was aimed at 'log rolling,' a well-known process by which bills to promote individual interests and mere neighborhood projects, often at the expense of the people of a county at large, were combined together in order to aggregate a sufficient number of votes to carry them through the Legislature."

"But having regard to the objects of this act, which are as public in their nature as any conceivable legislation falling short of the whole State, and considering the very serious difficulties and embarrassments which would grow out of a decision that statutes affecting this City are local acts, we do not feel warranted in holding that the act in question is local within the meaning of the Constitution. We observe several statutes of great importance enacted the same year which are obnoxious to the same objections. But their validity has never been doubted." This last remark is pertinent to the legislation of this year. The provision which at present occupies the attention of Your Honor and the Comptroller and myself in regard to the designation of four newspapers to do the City advertising is inserted in the City Tax-Levy, and is as liable to constitutional objection as the clause in the County Tax-levy concerning the superintendance and construction of County Buildings; yet I have not heard of any constitutional question raised in any quarter concerning the section which enables the Mayor and Comptroller to dispense the large and valuable patronage of advertising for the City.

Judge FOOTE, in his opinion in the Court of Appeals affirming the decision of the Superior Court in the above case of CONNER, says: "In this *private and local* in the sense of the constitutional provision under consideration" (Sec. 16 aforesaid.) "In my opinion, it is neither." In the case of PHILLIPS *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, the question again arose and was decided. Judge INGRAHAM, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "It is contended also, on the part of the plaintiff, that the amended Charter of 1853 is a local bill, and embraces more than one subject, which is not expressed in its title, and is therefore unconstitutional.

"The provision of the Constitution is, that no private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. (Article 3, section 16.)

"I am not prepared to admit that the act in question is either a private or a local bill. It can, in no sense, be called a private bill. It is intended to regulate the government of a city containing a large portion of the population of the State, authorizing the city authorities to exercise powers of legislation which, without it, would belong to the Legislature. A private act is one of an entirely different character, relating to private and not public interests, and to individual cases and not to a whole community.

"Nor do I think such an act devolving upon others the powers which the Legislature possesses for the purposes of government, can be called a local act."

The Legislature, by this act of 1863 (chap. 108) imparts to the Supervisors of this County a portion of its prerogatives, namely, the authority to levy a tax, which is one of the highest attributes of the law-making power.

In the case of McCANN *vs.* The People, the Court of Appeals decides that the character of an act is to be determined by the nature of its provisions, and not by its title, and that general provisions inserted in an act embracing a local subject, which alone was expressed in the title, were not void, but were and would have been valid with or without any title whatever to the bill.

It will be of service to look at the act in question (Chapter 108 of Laws of 1863) in the light afforded by this decision. The following provisions are to be found in it:

The Board of Supervisors for the year 1863 are empowered and required to order and cause to be raised by tax * * * * * the following sums of money for the several purposes hereinafter specified * * * * * : "Election Expenses, seventy-two thousand dollars." This sum is to defray the expenses of the election of the officers not only of the County but of the State at large. "Construction of Harlem River Bridge." This item is for the construction of a public highway, open and usable by every person within the state. "Removal of Incumbrances from the Harbor." This amount is for the purpose of clearing another public highway, usable and used not only by the people of this State, but by persons from every part of the world. "Support of prisoners in the County Jail," either awaiting a transfer to other counties, or confined for trial, which may result in their delivery over to State officers for confinement in one of the prisons of the State.

Authority and direction to superintend and construct County buildings.

These may be used as Jails, Court-houses, &c., &c. In considering this item I will, however, confine myself to the practical question of the superintendence and erection of a County Court-house.

In this building not only the Courts of Record of this City, but also the Supreme Court—which is a Court of general jurisdiction—and possibly the Court of Appeals, will hold their sessions. Certainly a subject in which the suitors in these Courts—residents of various parts of this State, and even of other States and Countries—have through them an interest and rights, cannot be considered a local subject. Although it may be situated, as must every building used in whole or in part for State purposes, in some particular locality.

With these precedents and facts before me, I cannot bring my mind to the conclusion that this chapter 108 of Laws of 1863 is a local bill; but, on the contrary, am forced to the conviction that it is a general law.

Owing to the great importance of the questions involved, I have pursued this inquiry at considerable length, and think it abundantly shown that it cannot be clearly established that this act (chap. 108) is unconstitutional, and that therefore the rule of the Supreme Court before cited, that the presumption that every State statute is valid and constitutional, applies to and upholds the validity of this law.

The second question proposed for my opinion can be disposed of in a few words. Adopting (without collating the Statutes) the opinion of my immediate and respected predecessor in office, given on the 13th of December, 1859, it is sufficient to say, that it was based on the then existing enactments. The most important among them was chapter 318 of the Laws of 1858, the second section of which made it the duty of the Commissioners appointed under that law "to direct and superintend the erection of a building in the Park, in the rear of the City Hall, of suitable dimensions and arrangements."

To accommodate therein the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, Surrogate's Court, Marine Court, their various offices and Chambers, Grand and Petit Jurors, the Sheriff, Clerks of those Courts, Commissioner of Jurors, District-Attorney and Law Institute" (page 429 Valentine's Revision,) and chapter 161 of Laws of 1861, which authorized the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to take lands in the City and County of New-York for the purpose of building a Court-house thereon. By an opinion of my predecessor in office, given 25th of October, 1861, this last act did not affect the Commissioners under the act of 1858. The new Court-house was erected by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and not by the Supervisors," and in his opinion of 13th December, 1862, he says, that the words, that "the money to be raised by virtue of the act (Statute 1862, page 335,) should be applied by the said Board of Supervisors, do not necessarily imply that the Supervisors should make the application in person, but only that it should be done in the manner and form prescribed by law." The converse to this remark seems to be, that if the words quoted above *had* necessarily implied that the Supervisors should in person apply the money, then it would have been their duty and not the Commissioners to have erected the Court-house. The Act of 1858 makes it the duty of the Commissioners under it "to direct and superintend the erection of a building," &c. The Act of 1863 authorizes and directs the Supervisors "to superintend and *construct* said (County) buildings." This law was enacted by the Legislature in full view and knowledge of the fact that more than five years had elapsed since it had authorized the erection of a building in this City for the accommodation of the Courts; that in that long space of time no such building had been erected; that the accommodations for the Courts were meagre, uncomfortable, in some instances unhealthy, and scattered about the City—one Court sitting in an edifice built for and used in part as a newspaper printing and publishing office, and another occupying part of a building erected for a store, with merchandise in the stories above and below it, and in a street devoted to traffic and occupied by stores of various kinds.

If there could be any doubt as to the effect intended by the Legislature to be given to this provision of the Act of 1863, these circumstances, surrounding and beyond doubt influencing its passage, would elucidate it. In my opinion, however, it is not necessary to use them to throw any light upon the subject, the duty of the Commissioners under the Acts of 1858, 1861 and 1862, to direct and superintend the erection of a County Court-house, and the direction in the Act of 1863 to the Supervisors to superintend and construct County Buildings in this County are utterly inconsistent, and cannot be reconciled. The act of 1863, therefore, being in my judgment constitutional, and in thorough inconsistency with such provisions of the act of 1858 as authorize the Commissioners to direct and superintend the erection of a County Court-House repeals by implication the last-named provisions, and the new Court-House should be erected by the Supervisors of this County, and not by the Commissioners under the act of 1858.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

In view of this opinion your Committee cannot think, for a moment, that the Board of Supervisors are "exercising doubtful powers," and trust that the Mayor will not further delay the work, and prevent the workmen receiving their pay, until a decision by the Courts can be had as to whether he, or the Counsel to the Corporation, is the best legal authority.

The Mayor, on this subject, seems to be fearful of exercising "doubtful authority," but your Committee beg leave to remind him that he is not always thus careful.

In an act of the Legislature, chap. —— of Laws of 1863, the title of which is, "An act to authorize the Board of Supervisors to raise money for City purposes," there was "interpolated" during the last hours of the session of the Legislature, a provision authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to designate four newspapers of the largest circulation, and six others of indefinite circulation, in which to insert City advertisements, the subject certainly not embraced in the title of the act. Yet the Mayor has shown no unwillingness to share in the exercise of the "doubtful authority" attempted to be conferred by that interpolation.

And as appears by statements in newspapers friendly to and by many considered to be "organs" of his Honor the Mayor, he is about to apply for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to operate with him in carrying into effect this law according to his notion.

As more than one subject is embraced in this law, those subjects not expressed in its title, would it not be well for his Honor the Mayor, if he is desirous of raising the question whether it is constitutional to embrace more than one subject must not be expressed in the title, to test that question in his proposed litigation with the Comptroller, as this law is certainly obnoxious to these objections.

Your Committee think that the Mayor's objections are not so much of a legal as of a personal character, and trust that he will imitate the example of the Board of Supervisors, and yield his personal opinions to those of the legal adviser of this Board and Corporation.

Your Committee have also obtained the opinion of one of the ablest Ex-Judges of our Courts, Hon. L. B. WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court, the conclusion of which opinion is as follows:

1. I only add that, in my opinion, without the Act of 1863 the Board of Supervisors had authority to erect a Court-House on the land taken for that purpose under the Act of 1861, expending therein the moneys they had been authorized to raise for that purpose.

2. That their power and authority is more clear and unqualified under the Act of 1863, and the money authorized to be raised by the issuing of stock under the Act of 1862 is placed at their disposal for that object.

3. That the provisions of the Act of 1863, authorizing and directing them to construct such Court-house, is not void or a violation of the Constitution.

Your Committee would state that the relations existing between the Commissioners and the Committee and Board of Supervisors, have always been of the most amicable character—no differences having arisen between them, and all drafts and requisitions having been properly met by the Board of Supervisors. The Commissioners at the time of their appointment, and ever since having the entire confidence of the Board. The Board of Supervisors believing that in the discharge of their duties they have always been influenced by a desire to promote the best interests of the county.

His Honor the Mayor in said veto message, says:

"I notice with regret that some of the members of your Board, in the debate upon the resolutions herewith returned, charge me with the responsibility for this unnecessary and inexcusable delay. Nothing could be more unjust."

Your Committee would state that, in reference to the continued complaints of His Honor the Mayor, and his attempts to screen himself from blame for the delay in the prosecution of the work, they feel satisfied that all who have paid any attention to the subject, or are conversant with the facts from the beginning, will have no difficulty in placing the blame where it justly belongs.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that the resolution passed May 22, 1863, vetoed by His Honor the Mayor May 26, 1863, be adopted, notwithstanding his said objections.

WM. R. STEWART,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
JOHN R. BRIGGS,
Special Committee on New Court-house.

The Kirtland Habeas Corpus Case.

In regard to the case of KIRTLAND, who, in conformity with the order of Judge MCCUNN, has been released from custody, we learn that Col. NUGENT, through Mr. GLASSBY, will appeal from the decision to the Supreme Court, and that they are determined to prosecute the matter, believing that KIRTLAND ought to be dealt with by military authority. It will be remembered that KIRTLAND was not examined, and it is said he positively refused to undergo an examination.

Williamsburgh.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER—AN OFFICER BADLY INJURED.—Yesterday morning the Williamsburgh ferry-boat *Minnesota* came in collision with the sloop *Eliza*, while going from this city up the river. A portion of her cabin was carried away, and Lieut. SCHWARTZFAVER, of the Third New-York volunteers, was badly injured in the side and hip. He was taken to his hotel in Chambers-street, in this City. Last evening he was suffering considerably from his injuries, as well as from a wound in his sword arm received in battle.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY,
Undergarments, and
Men's Furnishing Goods.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue, and
No. 162 Fulton-street,
Brooklyn.

Dress Shirts made to order.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 26 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon rises..12 47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 56 | Gov. Island. 3 45 | Helt Gate.. 5 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 9.

Arrived.

U. S. transport steamer State of Maine, Allen, Fortress Monroe 23 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Metamora, Van Valkenberg, Fortress Monroe 20 hours, in ballast to master.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Nerman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Johanes, (Prus.,) Domke, Liverpool 57 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Albers, (Bren.,) Deike, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. Had very heavy weather most of the passage. In lat. 44 31, lon. 48 03, saw several large icebergs.

Brig Petrel, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Clow, St. Marc, Havti, 18 ds., with logwood to Tynes & Smith. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Brig Royalston, Leighton, Bathurst, W. C, A., May 8, with hides and nuts to John Boynton & Co.

Schr. C. W. Dyer, Pearce, Nassau, P. E. I., 20 ds., via Provincetown, with oats to master.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., in ballast to Hals, Hammond & Co.

Schr Victory, (Br.,) Gardiner, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pineapples to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Amazon, Chase, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Smith, Norwich, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Foreign Ports.

At Fleethers, June 9, by schrs. King and Amelia, both for New-York, ldg.

[FOR AFRICA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 9, Fah Kien, (steamer,) at Table Bay; 18th, Versailles, at do.; May 18, Peter, at Lisbon; 19th, Ceres, at do.; 22d, Francis Secor, at Barcelona.

Arrived from Boston—April 1, John Gilpin, at Table Bay; 10th, Martha, at do.; May 29, John Bull, at Liverpool.

Arrived from San Francisco—May 29, Merrimac, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—April 1, Henry Ellis, and Annie Maria, from Algoa Bay; 2d, Congo, from Amoy; 5th, Ceres, from Foo-Chow-Foo; March 29, Resoluto, from Wurtsung.

Latest via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, May 31.

Arrived from New-York—Tito, at B

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3655. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863. PRICE THREECENTS.

GREAT CAVALRY FIGHT.

The Engagement at Beverley's Ford and Brandy Station.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondents.

Desperate and Gallant Fighting by Our Forces.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK THREE MILES.

THEIR CAMPS CAPTURED AND OCCUPIED

Two Hundred Prisoners and One Stand of Colors Taken.

Highly Important Information Gained.

Stuart Proposing to Start on his Great Raid Yesterday Morning.

His Force 12,000 Cavalry and 16 Pieces of Artillery.

Our Losses About 400 Killed, Wounded and Missing.

THE REBEL LOSS MUCH HEAVIER.

IN BIVOUAC AT BEALETON, VA., ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, Tuesday Evening, June 9, 1863.

This has truly been an exciting day. An hour since I sent you the mere skeleton of the day's operations, which scarcely affords any idea of the extent or character of our achievements. I informed you by letter on Monday what might be expected to-day, and I have now the result to record.

About the middle of last week, information of a pretty positive character was received at headquarters, concerning the massing and drilling of a large force of the enemy's cavalry in the vicinity of Culpepper. Numerous reports had been received before, but they were more or less conflicting, especially that portion of them which concerned the movement of the rebel infantry forces in a westerly direction. In my letter of Monday I gave in substance such information as I had concerning the strength and character of the enemy's augmented cavalry force. It was in the main correct; but, in the light of to-day's operations, I can give you the details as specifically as you can desire, for, beside defeating the enemy in a severe battle, we have ravaged his camp, ascertained his strength to a figure, and frustrated a bold plan, the execution of which was to have begun to-morrow morning at daylight.

The bold reconnoissance across the Rappahannock on Friday last, below Fredericksburgh, which we rightly thought would startle the indifferent public, had more than one object. Its first object was to discover the exact whereabouts of the rebel army, which was accomplished Saturday morning. Its second object was to remain where it was as a diversion, while we hastily gathered together a force to feel of, and if prudent, to attack this threatening mass of cavalry opposite our extreme right flank.

Gen. HOOKER conceived the whole plan very quickly, and caused its execution to be begun with that rapidity and secrecy for which he is noted.

Saturday evening the composition of the force was determined upon, and all the cavalry that could be made immediately available was detailed for the work under command of Gen. PLEASANTON, (Gen. STONEMAN having been relieved,) assisted by Gens. BUFORD and GREGG, and Col. DUFFIE, as subordinate commanders. In addition, two small brigades of picked infantry, under Gen. AMES, of the Eleventh corps, and Gen. RUSSELL, of the Sixth corps, were detailed to accompany the expedition. A detail of artillery was made in the proportion of one battery to each brigade, the horse-batteries, with the cavalry, being in charge of Capt. ROBERTSON, chief of artillery on Gen. PLEASANTON'S Staff.

The infantry force selected challenged particular admiration. The regiments were small, but they were *reliable*—such for instance as the Second, Third and Seventh Wisconsin, Second and Thirty-third Massachusetts, Sixth Maine, Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York, and one or two others of like character.

The force, when completed, did not, by several thousand, reach the reported number of the enemy, from twelve to fifteen thousand, but then as far as cavalry was concerned we sent all that could be spared, and as far as infantry was concerned the sequel proved that fully as much was sent as could be used to advantage. And then there was a strong supposition that the force of the enemy had been exaggerated.

General PLEASANTON'S cavalry rendezvoused during Saturday and Sunday at Catlett's Station and Warrenton Junction, getting supplies of forage and food from both places, by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Gen. AMES' infantry moved Saturday evening to the Spotted Tavern, and on Sunday to near Bealeton Station. Gen. RUSSELL'S brigade moved on Sunday to Hartwood Church, and on Monday to Kelly's Ford. The plan was to rendezvous the command at the two points on the Rappahannock, Beverly's Ford on the right, and Kelly's Ford on the left, the two being six miles apart, and then move the column forward toward Culpepper, on roads converging at Brandy Station, where a junction of the forces was to be formed, or sooner, if necessary.

On Monday evening, therefore, Gen. BUFORD'S column left Warrenton Junction, and followed by Gen. AMES from Bealeton, bivouacked for the night near the Bowen Mansion, about one mile from Beverly's Ford. Gen. GREGG, taking his own and Col. DUFFIE'S command, moved to the left from the Junction, and encamped for the night in close proximity to Kelly's Ford, where Gen. RUSSELL had already arrived. No fires were allowed, and a vigilant watch was kept to prevent disturbances or anything which might give any indication of our presence.

The orders were to move the commands at 2 A. M., and to make the passage of the river as soon as it was daylight.

At dawn Gen. BUFORD'S command was in motion. Col. DAVIS' brigade, led by two squadrons of the Eighth New-York, and supported by the Eighth Illinois and Third Indiana, had the advance. The morning was cool and pleasant, a thick mist hung over the river, and objects on the other side were rather indistinct. Our cavalry soon reached the river, dashed in, dashed up the bank, and were well on the opposite side before the rebels in their fortifications were aware of their presence. The suddenness of the movement completely surprised them, and they at once broke for the first friendly timber, which was about one-fourth of a mile in their rear. Our cavalry followed rapidly, and in these woods the first severe skirmish occurred, in which was speedily lost one of the most valued officers of the command, Col. B. F. DAVIS, of the Eighth New-York cavalry, and captain in the First Regular cavalry, and the same gallant officer who led the gallant charge out of Harper's Ferry last Fall, and captured LONGSTREET'S ammunition train. When the rebels, who were dismounted reached the woods, they began to skirmish, and detained our force there long enough to give the alarm to JONES' brigade, they being encamped just beyond in the outer edge of the woods. Though their horses were grazing in the fields, yet they speedily fell in, and in a very short time two or three squadrons came charging down the road and through the timber. Hurling their force upon the Eighth New-York, they broke it and forced it back, and killed and wounded quite a number. Col. DAVIS, who was gallantly leading the advance, turned to rally them, and waiving his sword to the Eighth Illinois, shouted, "Come on boys," when a rebel rode out in front of him, and fired three shots from his pistol at him, the last one taking effect in his forehead, and inflicting a mortal wound. Quick as thought, Lieut. PARSONS, acting A. A. General to Col. DAVIS, was at the side of the rebel, and raising, in his stirrups, with one well directed blow of his sabre, he laid his head open midway between eyes and chin, and the wretch fell dead in the dust at his horse's feet. PARSONS is but a youth; his adversary was a strong, athletic man, yet the former, though young in years and slight stature, nobly avenged his Commander's fall.

By this time the gallant Eighth Illinois, though meeting with a hot reception, in which Capt. CLARK and Capt. FORSYTH were both wounded, had charged upon the rebels, and driven them back upon the main body of the enemy, who were now engaged in deploying and forming in the rear of the woods, and just beyond their camp, nearly two miles from the river.

Maj. WHITING'S command now came up to the support of the Illinois and Indiana troops. Gen. AMES also brought his infantry over, and deployed them on the left of the road as skirmishers, and then pushed them out in line of battle to the edge of the woods, in front of which the enemy was drawn up by squadrons, with artillery at the intervals, which omitted no opportunity to shell everything in sight that had motion to it. Thus far the enemy evidently had but one brigade at hand, and a few prisoners taken said they belonged to the Sixth, Seventh and Twelfth Virginia cavalry, of General JONES' brigade. When asked if he was "JONES, the guerrilla," they indignantly denied the imputation. Nevertheless he was. Gen. PLEASANTON now directed Gen. BUFORD to make preparations to charge this force in the flank, while the infantry and artillery engaged it in front. It was desirable to do this as soon as possible, as the enemy might be getting reinforcements at any moment. Gen. BUFORD having driven the enemy's pickets and skirmishers in the open fields on the right of the road, sent in the Sixth Pennsylvania, supported by the Fifth and Sixth regulars, to charge this line on the flank. The Pennsylvanians came up to their work in splendid style. This is the regiment formerly known as the "Lancers," and they had a matter of pride to settle in this charge. Steadily and gallantly, they advanced out of the woods, in excellent order, and then dashed across the open field in an oblique direction toward the enemy's guns. They went up almost to their very muzzles, through a storm of canister and shell, and would have taken them, when suddenly there dashed out of the woods on their right flank, in almost the very spot from which they themselves had issued, two whole regiments of the enemy, on the full charge. Retreat was almost cut off, but the regiments, now subjected to a fire in front, and on both flanks, charged back, cutting their way out with considerable loss. The Sixth regulars came to the rescue, but the fire was so severe that even these veterans could not stand it, and they fell back with some loss. In this charge we lost about the only prisoners captured by the enemy during the day. Maj. MORRIS, of the Sixth Pennsylvania, was seen to fall from his horse, and is probably wounded and a prisoner. Capt. DAVIS, of the same regiment, was killed. Capt. LIPPAN was wounded, and Maj. HASELTINE had his horse shot under him. Capt. DANIELSON, of Gen. HOOKER'S Staff, a model of cool and dauntless bravery, charged with the regiments, and his horse was shot in two places. He describes the charge as one of the finest of the war.

The enemy was now being reinforced very rapidly, and in a short time Gen. PLEASANTON found that BUFORD'S small division was opposed by three strong brigades of rebels, with artillery to match.

After the repulse of the Sixth Pennsylvania, the rebels made two rapid attempts to gain our rear and the approaches to the ford, both on our right and on our left, but particularly on the right. But they were handsomely foiled by BUFORD, and for two hours there was very sharp skirmishing, rapid shelling and admirable manœuvering by both sides, in the open and undulating fields on our extreme right. A brigade of the enemy's cavalry came down the road which branches off to the right from Beverley's, and made a dash for the ford. But they were too late. A couple of squadrons and a section of artillery interposed. They never got nearer than a mile to the point, and during the two hours that they remained in position they suffered severely from our shells and skirmishers.

At this stage of the engagement, Gen. PLEASANTON plainly saw that the division under Gen. BUFORD was far outnumbered, and much anxiety was expressed to hear from Gen. GREGG, whose column was considerably stronger than BUFORD'S. Word had been received from him at 8 o'clock, saying that he had crossed with scarce any opposition, and that he was driving the enemy before him, but his guns had not yet been heard. Matters thus remained *in statu quo* until twelve o'clock, nothing being done save some artillery pratice, which was pretty accurate on both sides. We dismounted one gun of a section that the enemy had on the extreme right, and compelled the enamy to move the other. During this interem the skirmishers of each party would frequently become very annoying. Gen. AMES formed his skirmish line, and they picked off the rebel officers without mercy. Although our infantry were masked by the timber, yet the enemy seemed to know what we had, and always refused to meet them, save by dismounted cavalry as skirmishers against skirmishers. They were very profuse of their shells and canister, however, and opened whenever any of our cavalry approached near enough. Many of our men were wounded by canister shot, a thing almost heretofore unknown in cavalry fighting.

At one time, on the left of Gen. AMES' brigade, the rebel cavalry skirmishers had advanced and concealed themselves in some bushes, where they were annoying a body of the Ninth New-York. Major MANNIN, of that regiment, was finally ordered to take a squadron and drive them out. This he most gallantly did, though it was right in the teeth of the enamy's artillery, and he was met by a perfect storm of canister. He captured fifty prisoners, but owing to the severity of the enemy's fire, could bring but a portion of them away. The gallant Major was himself wounded in the shoulder.

About 1 o'clock BUFORD again began to press the enemy, and this time he showed evident signs of uneasiness, and soon withdrew his force from our right flank as though he had a fire in the rear. About the same time we heard GREGG'S guns, and some prisoners taken from ROBINSON'S North Carolina brigade just then reported Gen. ROSSER'S infantry advancing through the woods on their right flank and rear. Gen. GREGG, from the sound of the firing, was evidently in the vicinity of Brandy Station. PLEASANTON now pushed forward, but the rebels soon gave way, and fell back rapidly. They were in a bad predicament—for GREGG was almost directly in their rear, RUSSELL was on their right flank, and BUFORD on their front. They therefore made a hasty retreat, abandoning their old camp entirely, part of which was had already occupied, and two regiments were very near being cut off, as KILPATRICK moved off toward the right, to make connection with BUFORD. They had but a narrow strip of land, not covered by our force, through which to escape.

Gen. PLEASANTON'S headquarters were moved forward to where the rebel Commander's had been, and the lines of the two columns were soon connected.

Gen. GREGG reported that his two brigades, under KILPATRICK and WYNDHAM, had been hotly engaged all the morning, but had driven the enemy uniformly from the river back to Brandy Station. Our troops, especially the First New-Jersey, First Maine and Tenth New-York, fought most gallantly, and repulsed the enemy in repeated charges, though losing heavily themselves. The artillary with Gen. GREGG also suffered considerably, and the Sixth New-York battery was almost totally disabled. It did excellent service, however. In the charges by Gen. GREGG'S column, a stand of colors and over one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken. Col. WYNDHAM'S brigade captured the heights commanding Brandy Station, and there discovered rebel infantry being brought up by the cars. A portion of it drew up and fired a volley at our cavalry. Another correspondent will give you further particulars about the gallant fighting of this column. Col. WYNDHAM was shot through the calf of the leg by a bushwhacker, but his wound is not serious, and he still keeps the saddle.

While a junction was being effected with GREGG'S column on the left, BUFORD and AMES were pushing out on the right, and, with VINCENT'S battery, BUFORD had by 2 o'clock carried all the crests occupied by the enemy during the forenoon, and had forced him back over three miles from the river. In these exploits the regulars, especially the Second and Fifth regiments, distinguished themselves by their intrepidity. The Third Wisconsin skirmishers also won praise by the accuracy of their fire, which was fatal to many a rebel.

The fact that the enemy were now falling back upon strong infantry supports, and we being already numerically inferior to them, induced Gen. PLEASANTON to consult with his subordinates, and it having been left discretionary with the former to advance or retire, it was finally deemed prudent to return, and at 4 o'clock our forces began falling back. The enemy was not inclined to "pick a fight" on the return, and, save some slight skirmishing, we were not molested. BUFORD'S division fell back to Beverley Ford, and GREGG'S division to Rappahannock Ford, a mile and a half below. We brought off all our dead and wounded, and also some of the enemy's, while many of the latter were still remaining on the field when we retired. By dark our forces were all over the river, and the wounded of BUFORD'S division all loaded in the cars and on the way to Washington. The loss in his division is about one hundred and eighty, and in GREGG'S about the same. The rebel prisoners report their loss as heavier than ever before, and express admiration of the gallantry of our cavalry. The total number of prisoners taken is about two hundred and twenty-five, and we lost about fifty.

Though our force was not large enough to thoroughly defeat the rebels, yet they received a sound thrashing, and it will result in postponing their "grand raids" into the North for some time, if not indefinitely; for, beside chastising them, we have gained full information of their strength, character and designs. Witness the following letter captured on the battle-field, which I have copied from the original *verbatim*:

CAMP NEAR BRANDAW STATION, COLPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, June 8, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: We have made another change of base. We left Dayton one week ago to-day, and after five days of marching, we encamped at this place. We have had two grand reviews of *five brigades of cavalry, about 12,000 in number*, under Gen. STUART. The first took place on Saturday, when we were inspected by STUART; and I have just now returned from the second, when we were inspected by Lieut-Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, in person. He was a fine looking man, but very gray haired. We are now in a battery *numbering about sixteen pieces*, under the command of Major BRACKMAN. *Longstreet's division passed us on Saturday.* The Wise artillery was along. You can look out for some *small* fighting *before a week.* We are now about two miles from the Rappahannock, at Beverley's Ford. I expect, from the preparations that is being made, that *we are going to make a grand raid toward the Potomac, as soon as the valley is cleared.* * * * *

You must excuse the shortness of this letter, as I have just returned from the review, and I feel tired from riding so much. Direct your letter to CHERO'S battery, JONES' cavalry brigade.

Please write immediately, *as we may leave in a couple of days.*

Your affectionate brother, J. M. D.

I leave the name blank for the sake of the writer. This confirms all the information we previously had. FITZHUGH LEE, W. F. LEE, G. W. JONES, ROBINSON, of North Carolina, and FIELD, of Virginia, commanded the brigades. In the latter's brigade is all the mounted infantry they had—reported at 800 men.

An order was found from Gen. STUART, dated June 6, ordering the commands to be held in readiness to move at fifteen minutes' notice.

A Captain, who was taken prisoner, said *they were under orders to move on Wednesday morning at daylight.* They moved a day sooner, and backward at that.

The prompt manner in which these plans of the enemy have been baffled will elicit the admiration of every one. *A day longer, and it would have been too late.* Their plans are now known, and we can prepare accordingly. Pennsylvania and Maryland will awake to the importance of the occasion, and make all needful preparations to receive this horde of raiders. They will probably only defer, not abandon, their designs, and such a body of cavalry once loose in a defenceless State they can take the whole of it. But Gen. HOOKER has unmasked them, and given time for preparation. Shortly he will be fully ready himself to take them thoroughly in hand.

L. L. CROUSE.

THE CASUALTIES.

My associate, Mr. PAUL, has made up the following list of casualties, which comprise nearly all of those in Gen. BUFORD'S column, and a few from that of Gen. GREGG'S:

KILLED.

Col. B. F. Davis, 8th New-York cavalry, commanding brigade, Buford's division.
Lieut.-Col. Irvin, 10th New-York cavalry.
Capt. Feese, 6th New-York cavalry.
Capt. Davis, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Capt. Canfield, 2d regular cavalry.
Lieut. Cutler, 6th New-York cavalry.
A. J. Supplee, Co. A, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.
James Evans, Co. L, 8th Illinois.
John Lasson, Co. A, 8th New-York.
Daniel Crimmings, Co. C, 5th regulars.
John S. Smith, Co. D, 8th New-York.
Chas. Ford, Co. D, 8th New-York.
Charles Richards, 9th New-York.

WOUNDED.

Col. Wyndham, 1st New-Jersey cavalry, commanding brigade, Gregg's division—left leg, slight.
Lieut.-Col. Broderick, 1st New-Jersey—wounded and missing.
Maj. Shellmire, 1st N. J.—wounded and missing.
Maj. Morris, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry—wounded and prisoner.
Capt. Lieper, 6th Pennsylvania—head.
Lieut. Reaves, Co. C, 8th New-York—side.
Lieut. Phillips, Co. I, 6th New-York—left leg amputated.
Lieut. Lessure, 2d United States—seriously.
Lieut. Madden, 6th U. S.—back, not serious.
Lieut. Greenlee, Col. Wyndham's Staff—knee.
Lieut. Brooks, 1st New Jersey—arm.
Lieut. Lucas, 1st Pennsylvania—head.
Lieut. G. S. Taylor, 3d Indiana—leg.
Lieut. D. P. Smith, 4th Pennsylvania—bruised.
Lieut. G. Urban, Co. B, 5th United States—leg.
Lieut. F. N. Dickinson, Co. D, 5th United States—head, slight.
Lieut. J. W. Houston, Co. D, 124th New-York infantry—thigh.
Lieut. Ebar, 8th New-York—stomach.
Capt. George A. Forsyth, 8th Illinois—thigh.
Capt. Clark, commanding regiment, 8th Ill.—hand.
Maj. Martin, 9th N. Y.—shoulder, not dangerous.
Capt. D. J. Hynes, Co. G, 8th Illinois—foot.
L. L. Crouse, Correspondent NEW-YORK TIMES—left shoulder, slight.
Lieut. R. Leenox, 2d U. S. cavalry—neck.
Lieut. P. Quirk, 2d U. S. cavalry—left leg.
Adjutant Ellis, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry—left leg.
Lieut. Luther Herrick, 6th New-York cavalry—right thigh.
Lieut. C. M. Loeser, 2d U. S. cavalry—side.
Lieut. E. B. Wells, 2d U. S. cavalry—abdomen.

Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Corp. Wm. O'Meara, Co. L—shoulder.
Sergt. C. L. Bumer—foot.
Thompson Carson—left hand and knee.
John B. Smith, Co. K—head.
Henry McGovern, Co. L—right side.
Edmund Berry, Co. K—left foot.
Thomas Evart, Co. F—foot.
Sergt. Keyser, Co. G—foot.
Sergt. James Naylor, Co. K—hand.
John Shields, Co. K—face.
Jose McQuaid, Co. K—leg.
John D. Schmearer, Co. K—head.

Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

James O'Brien—right foot.
Judson W. Farrar—knee, by a shell.
James McCerty—side and back.
Capt. A. Clark—in hand, in command of regiment, in the first charge.
Charles Slyter—back.
Geo. Huff, Co. K—sprained.
W. Coeman, Co. H—left arm.
Isaac M. Brooks, Co. H—right hand.
M. Croxsmae, Co. A—arm.

Eighth New-York Cavalry.

Geo. McElheney—left breast.
Chas. Geer, Co. B—left leg.
John Sulth, Co. B—left leg.
G. W. Clark, Co. A—shoulder.
Henry Smith, Co. B—right foot.
Milton Culver, Co. M—breast.
Wm. H. Stigleman, Co. A—left arm.
Risley Lowe, Co. H—right shoulder.
S. B. W. Falkner, Co. A.
John Shroeder, Co. A—right shoulder.
Frank L. Thompsoe, Co. D—left foot.
Corp. Geo. D. Scott, Co. K—right foot.
Charles Church, Co. D—side and finger.
E. Water, Co. E—left shoulder.
Sergt. Daniel Haskell, Co. F—head.
Sergt. J. J. Brown—left foot.
E. H. Cox, Co. K—left leg.
—Stickerman, chief bugler—arm.
S. H. Belt, Co. B—back.
H. Burroughs, Com. Sergt.—three sabre cuts.
Wilson Cruthers, Co. M—leg.
John Byers—left breast.

Third Indiana Cavalry.

John Walters, Co. H—neck.
D. W. Kirkpatrick, Co. A—wrist.
David Schumaker, Co. D—hip.
Eugene Page, Co. B—thigh.

Second United States Cavalry.

E. M. Adams, Co. F—right leg.
John Heedorson, Co. D—head.
James Campbell, Co. L—sabre wound in head.
F. Lorces, Co. L—shoulder and leg.
W. Cooper, Co. F—face.

Ninth New-York Cavalry.

Henry Gibbs—left leg.
Major Martin—right shoulder, not serious.
Isaac Benham, Co. A—right leg.
John G. Dixon, Co. M—left leg.

Fifth Regular Cavalry.

Richard Hanlon, Co. C—thigh.
Sergt. Jacob Buck, Co. C—shoulder.
Corp. Felix Collies, Co. C—head, slight.
Sergt. Grotbem—right arm.
Sergt. Kane, Co. K—left thigh.
Julius Goldwig, Co. A—left foot.
Mike Doherty, Co. G—abdomen.
A. Speigle, Co. K—neck.
Charles Olens, Co. K—back.
John Mershall, Co. D—breast.
Corp. Wilson, Co. D—head.
Wm. Mackier, Co. B—left leg.

Sixth Regular Cavalry.

John P. Kinney, Co. I—cheek.
Wm. Williams, Co. D—left leg, above knee.
Wm. Lutzleger, Co. C—testicles.
Fred. Taro, Co. C—right foot.
Corp. Charles F. Meller, Co. F—left breast.
Herman Groff, Co. C—left leg.

Miscellaneous.

Thomas Day, Co. K, 1st U. S. Artillery—head.
O. S. Hire, 8th Illinois—elbow.
C. W. Stanton, 2d United States—side.
George Mills, 8th Illinois—head.
Wm. Shutliff, 8th Illinois—foot.
M. Fifer, 2d U. S.—leg.
B. H. Bowman, 33d Massachusetts Infantry—arm.
A. J. Ham, 2d U. S.—leg.
H. Coates, 6th U. S.—cheek.
Sergt. Wm. Colt, Co. G, 6th New-York—instep.
Wm. L. Colt, Co. G, 6th New-York—foot.
J. Chamberlain, 8th New-York—head.
Patrick Kelly, Co. M, 6th New-York—foot.
B. Dingman, Co. E, 6th United States—hip.
E. N. Foster, Co. I, 3d Wisconsin—side.
Joseph Attwood, Co. I, 8th New-York—arm.
Geo. Woodruff, Co. C, 8th Illinois—hand.
O. Richard, Co. N, 6th Pennsylvania—thigh.
James Lewin, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania—side.
E. D. Hughes, Co. A, 6th Pennsylvania—side.
H. Hnff, 66th New-York—back and arm.
Lees Jones, Co. D, 6th United States—breast.
H. Burns, 6th United States—side.
C. Miller, 6th United States—side.
M. Arnold, Co. A, 9th New-York—breast.
John E. Dewitt, Co. A, 9th New-York—head.
Sergt. M. Summy, Co. A, 9th New-York—leg.
Geo. C. Welton, Co. C, 9th New-York—slight.
C. Van Epps, Co. A, 9th New-York—rib broken.
John Euster, Co. K, 9th New-York—ankle.
J. Clemens, Co. H, 8th Illinois—arm.
Chas. Minor, Co. G, 8th New-York—hip.
E. Mason, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts—knee.
David Lowers, 124th New-York Infantry—ankle.
John Kirser, Co. G, 6th Pennsylvania—leg.
Feltx Collins, Co. C, 5th United States—head.
J. W. Ross, Co. A, 5th Virginia, (rebel.)
John H. Kendrick, 33d Mass. Infantry—cheek.
Sergt. D. McGregor, Co. H, 9th New-York.
P. Herrigan, Co. E, 2d U. S.—right shoulder.
Geo. Hawins, Co. E, 12th Wisconsin infantry—right shoulder.
G. Evans, Co. B, 13th Wis. infantry—right arm.
S. B. Conkright, Co. A, 9th New-York—head.
C. W. Van Ness, Co. A, 9th New-York—head.
James Hopee, 2d U. S.—right breast.
L. J. Powers, 2d Mass. Infantry—foot amputated.

Eighty-sixth New-York Infantry.

Corp. Henry H. Cole—hand.
Corp. Charles R. Cappell—left hand.
Charles L. Odell, Co. B—head.
Albert Silsbee, Co. D—face.
Edward Siunit, Co. F—left shoulder, shell.
Myron M. Seeley, Co. F—head.
Sergt. Jere Ryan, Co. A—six ball wounds in legs.
Sergt. E. B. Camp, Co. E—left leg.
John Hanley, Co. F—left thigh.
Sergt. E. B. Komp, Co. E—left leg.
A. J. Marvin, Co. B—forefinger.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York—Infantry.

—— Callis, Co. D—slightly wounded.
James N. Hazea, Co. F—fingers, slightly.
W. H. Callister, Co. B—shell wound in shoulder.
John Raymond, Co. D—thumb of right hand.
James Jones, Co. A—side.
Daniel A. Nterman, Co. A—finger, right hand.
Ed. Sharpe, Co. F—right arm.
Senford Gordon, Co. F—hip.

Third Wisconsin—Infantry.

V. Clarno, Co. C—left leg.
G. L. Harrison, Co. I—side.
Henry Futler, Co. C—thigh.
James Golder, Co. C—face.
Joseph H. Ames, Co. E—finger.
Jaman Parrett, Co. E—thigh.
Wm. Steffen, Co. E—right arm.
Hans Berryman, Co. E—feet.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

AFFAIRS PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

Our Total Loss thus Far Not Over Seven Thousand.

Arrival of Admiral Farragut with Additional Gunboats.

AN ALMOST CONSTANT BOMBARDMENT.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 10.

The *Commercial* has advices from Vicksburgh through an officer of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

The condition of affairs there was favorable.

The troops were impressed with the idea that Vicksburgh must fall, and have no idea of failure.

Our losses are greatly exaggerated.

The total loss since the crossing of the Mississippi will not exceed 7,000.

THE LATEST CAIRO DISPATCHES.

Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 7—10 P. M.

The steamer *Alice Dean*, Capt. PEPPER, bringing Vicksburgh dates to Thursday, and Memphis dates of yesterday P. M., arrived this evening.

An officer of the *Alice Dean* reports everything progressing as usual in the rear of Vicksburgh. The sappers and miners were still burrowing the hillsides. The gunboats and mortar-boats are still operating in front, and new siege guns had opened fire on Thursday, as had been anticipated, but with what success was not ascertained.

Our sharpshooters still command the rebel works in the rear, and the rebels are not allowed to show their heads without becoming targets for hundreds of rifles.

The general position of GRANT'S army remains unchanged. The advanced regiments are being daily relieved, and fresh ones take their places. Gen. OSTERHAUS is at Big Black River, to hold Jos JOHNSTON in check, should he attempt a movement. JOHNSTON'S force, it is supposed, is not over 10,000 reliable fighting men; but he is reported to have 20,000 conscripts, of all ages, at Eutaw, Miss., and about the same number near Jackson.

Deserters report the rebels in the besieged city as reduced to one ration per day, consisting of thirteen ounces of meat and meal, and greatly demoralized in other respects.

The sanitary condition of GRANT'S army is good.

The *Alice Dean* took down goods. Her Captain says they have no more room for hospital stores, for the sick and wounded have more than needed. Nearly all the wounded having been taken up to Memphis, they are well supplied with everything.

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

The Weather—Boat—Sinking of the Cincinnati—Busy Times at Vicksburgh—Admiral Porter—Farragut on hand—A Fast Day in Vicksburgh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Saturday, May 30.

The weather, which for the last month has been as cool as one could expect, has suddenly become as hot as the furnace prepared for the three uncompromising Hebrews. The air is tremulous with heat; the dust-covered leaves droop and wither; thunders go growling and roaring over the sky toward evening, but bring us no rain, only hot lightnings and hypocritical clouds; the nights are stale with polished skies and a bright moon that instead of light glow with and reflect back the heat which the earth has absorbed during the day. Where yesterday there was a green, placid bayou, there is to-day only a natural canal, on whose steep banks lie rotting dogs and unshapely driftwood, and whose bottom is covered bare with oozy, bubbling slime, and there with yawning cracks that seem to open down to the centre of the earth.

Standing upon any one of the higher hills between Haines' Bluff and Vicksburgh, the entire position of our army, its movements and the passage of teams can be correctly guessed at by the spectator, by watching the lines of dust that rise above the ocean of verdure whose leafy swells and hollows stretch away illimitably before him.

The Southern Summer—that Summer with its sweltering heats, its dried-up streams, its nights dripping with unhealthy dews, its dust-malaria, discomforts and death—is upon us.

We are making some progress toward the capture of Vicksburgh, although, just now, operations are so multifarious and extended, that it puzzles one to keep track of them all, and at the same time to catch other bearings upon the main object of the present undertaking. Mowas, with his brigade, is skirmishing with rebels at Haines' Bluff; BLAIR, with a small army, has struck up in the direction of Yazoo City; other troops are leaving various portions of our line of investment, and moving in converging lines toward some point between Yazoo City and Big Black River; and then there is our army digging around Vicksburgh; a fleet of mortar-boats thundering away in front; a reinforcement of gunboats from below by FARRAGUT, and of land forces by BANKS—making, in all, as broad a field of operations as a correspondent can well keep watch of.

Day before yesterday several gunboats from below, and the *Cincinnati* from above, made a combined attack upon the river defences of Vicksburgh, which resulted in the withdrawal of the former and the sinking of the latter, with a loss of thirty-one men killed and wounded. The fight did not last long, and resulted in adding strength to the conclusion that ironclads are inferior to strong earthworks placed on an eminence, so that the latter have the other under a plunging fire. Fort Donelson, Fort Pillow, Fort Pemberton, Port Hudson, No. Tea, Grand Gulf, Haines' Bluff and Vicksburgh have proved this fact beyond dispute. The gunboats claim to have silenced the batteries at Grand Gulf; they silenced them to the extent that the rebel guenere ceased firing, but not to the extent of disabling the guns, as is shown by the fact that when, two or three hours afterward, the transports ran by, every gun save one was in working order.

At Haines' Bluff the gunboats have again and again tried their metal without ever having effected the slightest damage upon the impregnable fortifications; and yet, after GRANT, by a march of 150 miles, and fighting five bloody battles, had secured a position in rear of Haines' Bluff, and forced its evacuation, the Admiral runs up, lands his forces, and in two minutes after nineteen rebel guns bear the announcement that they were "captured by the U. S. naval squadron, May 8, under Rear-Admiral A. B. C. PORTER, at Haines' Bluff, Miss."

The *Cincinnati* received a shot through her bow, close to her water-line. She commenced sinking, but was run into a slough or small bayou on the opposite side of the river before she sank too far to become unmanageable. She will not prove a loss, as she is only partially submerged, and can, with no great labor, be raised and made as good as new in a short time.

The eight mortar-boats seem to be doing very efficient service. Within the last two days they have blown up choice magazines in town, and besides causing much other perceptible damage, have kept the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm and wakefulness. Deserters, of whom there is a continuous stream, inform us that soldiers, citizens and everybody else, live night and day in ditches, outside of which there is not an instant's security of life. Wednesday was determined upon as a fast-day, with the double purpose, probably, of propitiating Providence and economizing their limited rations. In the evening one of the Pastors, during a lull in the firing, got a few of his flock together, and took possession of one of the churches, for the purpose of having a special season of prayer and penitence. Scarcely, however, were they in full progress ere a shell from one of the mortars crashed through the roof, beneath which was gathered the assembled supplicants, and blew one entire end of the building into a pile of brick, dust and shattered timbers. Of course this interruption put an end to the prayer meeting, and instanter the pious rebels betook themselves to the security of their ditches. To a superstitious mind, the advent of the shell at that particular moment and place might indicate that Providence was not listening with a willing ear to their petitions for the success of treason; but, whatever conclusions they may derive from this incident, it is more than likely that hereafter their matutinal orisons, as well as their vesper supplications, will not be put forth in places liable to the visitation of over 200-pound shells.

Deserters also state that they have sufficient provisions to sustain life for three weeks by reducing the issue to half and quarter rations. They say that their force consists of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, but that the ceaseless cannonading kept up from our lines has worked them out by keeping them constantly on the alert, and preventing them from sleeping. They continue to hold out under the hope that they may yet receive assistance from beyond Big Black River.

Yesterday morning the mortars, gunboats and all the batteries on land opened simultaneously soon after daylight, and kept up the fire until each gun had expended fifteen rounds; the whole being devised to annoy the rebels, for which purpose the guns were all shotted, and to celebrate the anniversary of our march into Corinth. Undoubtedly, the rebels derived far less gratification from the jubilation than we—particularly as their side of the celebration occurred *before* the muzzles of the guns, while ours took place at the breech—a trifling difference in position which, as I have frequently noticed, makes a vast difference in a man's feelings.

FARRAGUT reached here yesterday with five additional gunboats, which added to those already below, makes our naval force in that vicinity reach the respectable number of thirteen. Whether this formidable fleet will be able to silence the river batteries is more than is known. I do not even know that they will attempt it. Probably, however, so large a force will not be kept idle, and if they do make a united assault upon the place it will be one of the grandest bombardments of the whole war.

Yesterday, a rebel dispatch bearer came to the headquarters of Gen. GRANT, and gave him a letter, which had been intrusted to him by Gen. PEMBERTON, to deliver to Gen. JOHNSTON. The letter informed JOHNSTON that unless within ten days he attacked GRANT with at least 30,000 men, Vicksburgh would have to fall. It is thought by some that the whole operation is a *ruse* on the part of the Confederates; but even supposing the letter to be of that character, I do not see what the rebels would gain by it.

Last evening, the enelversary of the taking of Corinth, was again observed along our entire line. I do not believe that heavier salutes ever shook the air, than on this occasion. It was an operation whose fullness, resonance and rapidity would have delighted the most fastidious of anniversary observers, and it was, probably, as satisfactory to us as it was annoying and ominous to the rebels. GALWAY.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS.

Our Force Still Across the River Below Fredericksburgh.

A Brief Cannonade, but No Damage Done.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

The latest news from the Rappahannock is as follows:

Yesterday afternoon the enemy opened several of their crest batteries upon our ranks and the forces on the plain west of the river and south of Fredericksburgh. They also threw several shells on this side of the river. Our batteries replied to them. There was no loss on our side. The cannonading lasted only a few minutes. This was the first time the enemy have opened their guns on our new position.

The respective lines remain the same as yesterday morning. It is said the enemy has but one corps opposed to our front below the town.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Reported Imprisonment of Vallandigham by the Rebels

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 10.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Murfreesboro', dated the 9th inst., which says:

"Refugees who have arrived here from the South report that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has been imprisoned by the rebels."

The *Gazette* publishes the following Southern items:

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, June 5.

There is not a rumor to-day from Vicksburgh or Port Hudson. Heavy firing continues at the former place.

Dispatches from Jackson, to the 3d inst. to the Mobile *Tribune* say that Port Hudson is closely besieged. The news from that quarter is conflicting. It is believed that the accounts heretofore reported of fighting there are greatly exaggerated. The Yankees have abandoned the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad. They burned the Manchac bridge, and destroyed the fortifications there.

Pascagoula dispatches say that Gen. SHERMAN had arrived at New-Orleans, and had his leg amputated, but that afterward he died.

The election returns from Virginia indicate the election of Gen. WILLIAM SMITH as the Governor of that State.

The Recent Captures by the Alabama.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 10.

The English papers received by the *Africa* contain only a mere mention of the fact of the capture by the pirate *Alabama* of the vessels mentioned in the dispatch of yesterday. No particulars are given.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Cahawba with Billy Wilson's Zouaves.

REBEL PRISONERS ON BOARD.

The United States transport *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans, via Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday, bringing home the Sixth regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. WM. WILSON, 700 strong. The following are the officers returning with the regiment:

Col. Wm. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. M. Cassidy,
Maj. I. W. Burgese, Surgeon P. C. Peass,
Ass't Surg. E. Lynch, Ass't Surg. J. J. Hardy,
Chaplain Nash.

Co. A—First Lieutenant O. A. Ruckle; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Taylor.

Co. B—First Lieutenant, V. Vanguson; Second Lieutenant, A. Wallace.

Co. C—Captain, R. H. Hazelton; Second Lieutenant, W. Miller.

Co. D—First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, T. C. Duffy.

Co. E—Captain, McWebb; First Lieutenant, R. Roddy.

Co. F—Captain, W. B. Kauffman; First Lieutenant, J. Dillowing; Second Lieutenant, J. F. Bathet.

Co. G—Captain, J. H. Dobie; First Lieutenant, Russell.

Co. H—Captain, C. E. Henderer; First Lieutenant, G. Putman.

Co. I—Captain, R. Bailey; Second Lieutenant, Chas. Wildman.

Co. K—Captain, H. Heolzle; First Lieutenant, J. Entwisle; Second Lieutenant, R. Gill.

The Cahawba arrived at an early hour, and was anchored in the stream opposite pier No. 1 North River. At 11 o'clock A. M. a barge was sent out to the steamer for the purpose of taking off the troops. The Zouaves were formed in line, and then filed off to the barge. They landed at Pier No. 1 at 11½ o'clock, and immediately marched to the Park Barracks, where they were dismissed with orders to report tomorrow at 9 A. M. to participate in the reception to be given them by the City authorities. Beside numerous friends of the regiment, Police Superintendent KENNEDY was on board the barge. The regiment will be quartered at the Park Barracks until they are mustered out of the service, which event is expected to take place on Saturday next. About 40 of the regiment who are on the sick list were left in New-Orleans, and will come North by the next steamer from that city. The men who arrived yesterday look well and hearty, and their uniforms present a remarkably neat appearance. None of the returning regiments were more orderly in their deportment on their arrival here than the Sixth yesterday. Col. WILSON has been with the regiment, without a day's furlough, during its term of service. The Sixth left this port, on board the *Vanderbilt*, on the 15th of June, 1861, and proceeded to Santa Rosa Island. Sixteen recruits were subsequently added to the regiment. Its losses are about 150 men. During the first eight months of its term it served in detachments.

Much of the time three companies were at Fort Pickens, four companies were elsewhere on the Island, two companies were at Fort Jefferson (Tortugas), and the other company was at Key West. Subsequently the regiment was reunited, and so served until it left the field. It was on Santa Rosa Island during the bombardment of Pensacola. It fought on Santa Rosa, repelling an attack and defeating the rebel forces. It was afterward engaged in the battle of Irish Bend, and won the day at Vermilion Bayou, with but slight assistance. It was also in the engagement at Grand Lake. During Gen. BANKS' movements in the Teche country the Zouaves occupied the advance as skirmishers. The journey from Washington to Alexandria, ninety-five miles, was performed in four days; and from Alexandria the furthest point to which the Zouaves accompanied Gen. BANKS, to Semsport, ninety-seven miles, the men marched in three and a half days. The General, it is known, has issued an order highly complimentary to Col. WILSON's regiment for bravery and gallant service. The men took out with them a gong, which has accompanied them in all their marches. It is neatly coparisoned, and attracted considerable attention as it walked up Broadway with the regiment. The programma of arrangements for the reception to-day may be found in another column.

The following is a list of rebel prisoners on the *Cahawba*:

Col. A. R. Wette, 10th Arkensas; Capt. J. Atkinson, G. B. Hart, Capt. D. H. Creath, of Gen. Bee's staff; Capt. G. S. Fusilier, Capt. Taylor, of Gen. Bee's staff; Capt. E. Holmes, of Crescent regiment; Capt. Fuller, of the *Queen of the West*; Capt. Grieshe, 4th Texas Cavalry; Capt. G. W. Halloway, 11th Louisiana battery; Capt. J. H. Lung, 4th Texas cavalry; Capt. J. F. McClene, 9th Tennessee; Capt. L. W. Mathews, 10th Arkansas; Capt. W. H. Prauet, 1st Alabama; Capt. P. J. Summers, C. S. Light battary; Capt. E. A. Scott, 9th Louisiana; Capt. J. B. Wofe, 14th Arkansas; Capt. J. W. Youeghlood, Gen. Gardner's Staff; Lieuts. Saml. Alstein, Crescent regiment, W. H. Andrews, 1st Alabama; B. F. Boyles, 7th Texas; Lieut. A. Burgnies, Crescent regiment; F. W. Browe, Louisiana battery; E. A. Camanche, 4th Louisiana; C. S. Comford, 4th Louisiana; J. Dullecq, gunboat *Diana*; B. W. Estes, 9th Louisiana cavalry; H. L. Fash, Beauregard regiment; Charles Greenleau, 30th Louisinoe; J. Henson, Miles Legion, D. M. Hewes, F. Jackson, 8th Louisiana; W. C. Jutter, 4th Louisiana; Kirkland, 9th Louisiana battery; C. W. Kilsay, 10th Arkansas; S. D. Melrille, 15th Louisiana; W. H. Lilly, 10th Arkansas; E. McGowan, purser gunboat *Diana*; J. M. Clohely, 1st Cherokee; A. P. Motse, Ordnance Corps; J. N. Musselman, 4th Louisiana; W. Nelson, Crescent regiment; D. A. Nation, 15th Arkansas; Z. M. Porter, Arizona regiment; Chas. Russel, 13th Louisiana; W. H. Rodgers, Crescent regiment; A. Schlish, 4th Texas cavalry; Jno. Smith, Arizona regiment; G. H. Stafford, 8th Louisiana; J. Weber, 28th Louisiana; W. Welch, Arizona battalioo; H. W. Wilkinson, Steed's battalion.

THE REGATTA TO-DAY.

List of Entries—The Prizes—How to tell Which Yacht Wins.

The following are the entries for the Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club to day:

ENTRIES.

Yachts.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Length of Boat—feet.
Schooner Mystery	59	17	10
Sloop Alpha	23	8	10
Sloop Fenny	48	14	10
Schooner Juliet	88	25	12
Schooner Restless	98	27	12
Schooner Gipsey	146	87	12
Sloop White Wing	83	15	12
Schooner Favorite	139	35	12
Schooner Dove	42	12	10
Sloop Minnie	75	19	12
Sloop Flover	40	13	10
Schooner Nettie	110	27	12
Schooner Silvie	106	27	12
Schooner Escort	34	10	10
Sloop Annie	27	9	10

The prizes, valued at $150, are to be distributed to the winning yachts. The conditions of the race are as follows:

The yachts entering for this regatta will be "handicapped" by the Regatta Committee in a race open to all classes. The allowances of time to be taken at the starting, without reference to the wind at the time. The sailing courses are as follows: A flagboat will be anchored abreast of the Club-house, at Hoboken—on the east side of which the yachts will be anchored in two lines, head to wind, commencing from the flagboat with those of the greatest allowance of time. Yachts may have their mainsails, or foresails and mainsails, according to their rig, hoisted, and gaff-topsails set—the Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of adopting any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary. The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flagboat stationed off Robins' Reef Light; thence nearly to a flagboat stationed off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it from the north and east. Returning, they will first pass the flagboat anchored off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flagboat off Robins' Reef Light, passing it to the south and west; thence to a flagboat off Governor's Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flagboat abreast of the Club House, Hoboken, passing it to the westward. In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz.: Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

The allowance of time at the start is a pleasant feature of the race, as those who witness the home stretch may enjoy the contest knowing, as they will, that the three yachts first at the home stake boat will take the three prizes, which, heretofore, has not always been the case.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1863, } One o'clock P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to the following call, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall:

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Wednesday, tenth, (to-day,) at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

LEWIS B. RYER, Ninth District.
TERENCE FARLEY, Sixteenth District.
PETER MITCHELL, Eighth District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Third District.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, Tenth District.
CHAS. CHIPP, Seventh District.
I. A. BOOLE, Twelfth District.
WM. WALSH, Second District.
JAMES REED, Sixth District.
J. M. LONG, Seventeenth District.
CHAS. H. HALL, Fourth District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President; Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jaremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of C. G. Garcia, in reference to new striking apparatus for bell-towers.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to properly fit Hose Company number twenty-seven a new hose carriage, to be built by C. E. Henderer, the present carriage to be taken by the builder in part payment for the new one, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the difference between the value of the old carriage and the price of the new one.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That two crosswalks be laid in James-street, opposite St. James Church, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting balance of appropriation for the month of Mar.

Which was ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Twenty-ninth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and Madison-avenue, with trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Thirty-ninth-street with trap-block pavement, between Madison and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks in front of number One Hundred and Twenty-six, One Hundred and Twenty-eight and One Hundred and Thirty Freeklin-street, and to fit up numbers Twenty-four, Twenty-six and Twenty-eight Varick-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to restore the grade of the sidewalk on the northwest corner of Laight and Hudson streets, to its proper grade, and reflag the same immediately, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Second Assistant Clerk of the Board of Councilmen for the amount of salary as said clerk, for the months of January and February up to the fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, he having performed the same during that period, under the ordinance recently adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to set and reset the curb-stone, where necessary, in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, the same to be done forthwith, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence Washburn, for seventy-five dollars, for services rendered as janitor in the office of the Volunteer Family Aid Fund of the Sixth District, for the months of January and February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have a pile-driving machine constructed, and that the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that the Crotoo Aqueduct Board be authorized to undertake and complete at the earliest possible day, such surveys and plans as, in their opinion, may be necessary for the establishment of a proper system of sewerage for the present undrained districts of the City, such plans, when completed, to be submitted to the Common Council for their approval.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and acted upon by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Otto Fallgraff, Manager-in-Chief of the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary, for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the fonds of the said Dispensary, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of the Committee on Sewers of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Ludlow-street, between Houston and Stanton streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon Jenner, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Hospital, and charge the amount to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. for the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents, in full for bill for gloves, &c., furnished the Common Council on the occasion of the funeral of Col. Bull, Maj. Horgen, Capt. Dodge and Capt. Hoogland, the same having passed the Common Council, but payment having been refused by the Comptroller, as, in his opinion, the resolution did not receive the requisite number of votes in the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, directing the Street Commissioner to make the necessary alterations to house of Hose Company number Fourteen.

Which was lost for the want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah, Hardy—2.

Report of the Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, be flagged four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the present order of business be laid over for the purpose of taking up

COMMUNICATIONS.

Which was carried.

A communication was then presented from His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, relative to the matter of street cleaning, and recommending that the laborers at present employed by the City Inspector, be paid: that the Hackley contract be abrogated, and that the City Inspector or some other City officer be authorized to proceed with the cleaning of the streets.

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of Jacob Mayer, of One Hundred and Sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, asking indemnity for outrages committed by soldiers from Mount Saint Vincent Hospital.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman McCool—

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, that Chapter III. of the Revised Ordinances of 1859 be amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE X.

OF THE BUREAU OF LICENSES.

SEC. 98. This Bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the Register of Licenses, is charged with the registering of all licenses granted by or on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the collection of all fees due or payable for licenses, and the supervision of the registration of such licenses, and of reporting to the Board of Metropolitan Police all violations of the laws of the State of New-York, or ordinances of the City of New-York, appertaining in any manner to licenses, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, and continue in office for the term of four years from the date of his appointment thereto.

SEC. 99. Before entering upon the duties of his office the Register of Licenses shall execute a bond to the Corporation, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller and filed in the Finance Department, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

SEC. 100. The Register of Licenses shall cause to be entered in proper books to be provided for that purpose and kept in the Bureau of Licenses, in an office to be established in the City Hall, and open to all persons at all reasonable times to public inspection, the names of all persons from whom he may receive money for the Corporation of the City of New-York, the amounts received by him and on what account and when paid, and shall render daily an account thereof under oath, item by item, to the Comptroller, and shall deposit daily with the City Chamberlain the amount so received by him. He shall also therefore receive from the Chamberlain a voucher for the payment thereof, which he shall on the same day exhibit to the Comptroller, and shall at the same time leave with him a copy thereof.

SEC. 101. There shall be a Deputy Register of Licenses, who shall assist the Register of Licenses, under his direction in the performance of the duties appertaining to the Bureau of Licenses, who shall receive an annual salary of dollars, and shall give a bond to the Corporation of the City of New-York in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with two sureties sufficient and to be approved by the Comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

SEC. 102. There shall be two Clerks in the Bureau of Licenses, who shall perform such duties in the office of the Register of Licenses as the Register of Licenses shall designate, and who shall each receive a salary of dollars per annum.

SEC. 103. Each of the Clerks shall give a bond to the Corporation in the penal sum of Five thousand Dollars with sufficient sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 104. All ordinances or resolutions of the Common Council conflicting in any manner with the provisions herein contained, are hereby annulled and declared void and of no effect.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Alderman McCool moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board proceed to the consideration of the communication just laid over relative to cleaning the streets.

Which was carried.

Whereupon Alderman Hardy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation contained in the communication received from the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Counsel to the Corporation, the sum of thirty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-one cents be and is hereby appropriated for the expense of cleaning the streets, under the direction of the City Inspector, which said amount the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay on the requisition of the City Inspector.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently Alderman Boole moved to take up said resolution for consideration.

Which was carried.

He then moved to substitute for the above resolution the following, viz.:

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation contained in the communication received this day from the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Counsel to the Corporation, the sum of thirty-two thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-one cents, be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the amount now due for work done, and material furnished in cleaning the streets from the fifteenth day of May up to the sixth day of June, under the direction of the City Inspector; which said amount the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay on the requisition of the City Inspector, out of the appropriation for cleaning streets.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole then moved that the Board do unanimously concur to adopt the resolution.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, a space four feet wide through the sidewalks thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting a resolution that Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, and Ninety first streets be opened from the Third-avenue to the East River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation favor the appointment of one Commissioner therefor.

Alderman Walsh moved to strike out all in relation to the appointment of a Commissioner.

Which was carried.

The resolution was amended.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday, eleventh instant, at ten o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION...WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1863. } One o'clock P. M. }

The Board met, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call of the President of the Board.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Braedon Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The President announced that he had called this special meeting in consequence of a request of the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Counsel to the Corporation, contained in a communication from these officers.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, with the result of the conference on the subject of street cleaning.

Which was received, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President thereupon offered the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New-York be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take charge of, and employ the necessary labor, to clean the streets, avenues, lanes, bulkheads and piers of said City, and to remove all ashes, dirt and garbage, and all expenses incurred in such work to be paid by him, and charged to its appropriate account.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection shall and he is hereby directed to assist the Comptroller in carrying out the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That all Street Inspectors, Health Wardens and Deputy Health Wardens shall at once assist the Comptroller in carrying out the intention of this resolution.

Resolved, That the sum of thirty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-one cents be and is hereby appropriated to pay the persons employed by the City Inspector, without authority, in cleaning the streets up to this time, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the amount thus illegally incurred upon the presentation of proper vouchers.

Resolved, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the above resolutions are hereby repealed.

(Councilman Gross was here called to the chair.)

Councilman Brice moved that the whole subject be postponed until to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, and made the special order for that time.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Joyce—12.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—9.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the eleventh instant, at four o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 17.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 16. *Part II.*—Nos. 3146, 3158 to 3194 inclusive, 3152. *Part III.*—Nos. same as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrer—No. 7. Issues of Law and Fact. Nos. 190, 254, 197, 88, 213, 49, 157, 321, 322, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329, 330, 331, 168, 272, 48.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.* Nos. 1481, 1743, 1511, 2193, 2639, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2671, 2672, 2675, 2679. *Part II.* Nos. 644, 1760, 1030, 2018, 1234, 2820, 1412, 2372, 402, 852, 1504, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.* No Calendar. *Part II.* Adjourned for the term.

All About the Term "Circulation," as Applied to Newspapers—Points in the Mayor's Mandamus against the Comptroller.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Welles.

George Opdyke, Mayor, vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller.—This case was briefly stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The following are the points made by counsel in the case. They will be found of interest touching the question of "circulation," as applied to newspapers:

POINTS FOR RELATOR ON MOTION FOR MANDAMUS.

This controversy arises upon the second section of the New-York City Tax Levy of 1863, which is as follows:

"No portion of the sums which shall hereafter be raised by tax or assessment in the City and County of New-York shall be paid for advertising, except the same shall have been incurred for advertisements in the newspapers authorized by the Mayor and Comptroller of the said City, who shall designate four papers having the largest daily circulation, and any six others in their discretion, not to exceed ten in all."

The question is whether the "daily circulation" mentioned in the act be really the daily circulation, or the circulation within the City.

POINTS.

First—The question answers itself. The statute means just what its language expresses, the largest daily circulation; the expression perfectly plain, which cannot be explained by any paraphrase. The act does not even confine the papers shall be published in New-York, that being already provided by the advertising acts as hereinfor stated.

Second—Statutes are to be construed according to the ordinary meaning of the language. Where a law is plain and unambiguous, whether it be expressed in general or limited terms, the Legislature should be intended to mean what they have plainly expressed and consequently no room is left for construction. (Fisher *vs.* Bilght, 2 Cranch, 358, 399.)

"In the construction of both statutes and contracts, the intent of the framers is to be sought first of all in the words and language employed, and if the words are free from ambiguity and doubt, and express plainly, clearly and distinctly the sense of the framers of the instrument, there is no occasion to resort to other modes of interpretation," &c. (Mc-Cluskey *vs.* Cromwell, 1 Kern., 601, and see opinion by Ruggles, (dissenting,) p. 604.)

"The first resort in all cases is to the natural signification of the words employed. If they regarded, and were susceptible of a definite meaning when employed and there is no contradiction between different parts of the same writing, then that meaning apparent upon the face of the instrument is the one which alone we are at liberty to say was intended to be conveyed. In such case there is no room for conjecture," &c. (Newell *vs.* People, 7 N. Y., 1 Seld., 97, and see Sedgwick Const. and Stat. Laws, p. 245-247. King *vs.* Burrell, 12 ad. and all., 468. King *vs.* Poor Law Comms., 6, N. Lamond *vs.* Eliz., 3 Q. B., 910. Everett *vs.* Wells & Scott, N. C., 881. Bidwell *vs.* Whitaker, 1 Mach., 479.)

Third—The words used in the present law, "the largest daily circulation," are clear, unambiguous, and would be understood in the same sense by almost every person. The largest daily circulation is just what the words import: the largest daily circulation. The circulation of a newspaper is the use made of it; the extent of its circulation is the extent of its use; and that is determined solely by the number of copies issued and sold. To interpolate other words after the words "largest daily circulation," would be to do what the language has not done.

Fourth—In other laws relating to advertisements in newspapers, depending upon their circulation when a qualification is intended, it is expressed.

United States Statutes containing similar provisions are the following:

Act March 3, 1845, 5 U. S. Statutes 795, "Section 12. In all cases where proposals for any contract or contracts to be made by any of the executive departments or bureaus, and in all cases where notices of any description issued from the same are now required by law to be advertised, the same shall be advertised by publication in the two newspapers in the City of Washington, having *the largest permanent subscription*, and at the discretion of the Executive in any third paper that may be published in said City."

Act of March 3, 1845, 5 U. S. Statutes, 738, "Section 18. All advertisements * * * of letters uncalled for in any office, shall be inserted in the paper or papers of the town or place where the advertising office may be situated, *having the largest circulation*, * * * and in case of question or dispute as to the amount of the circulation of any papers the editors of which may desire this advertising, it shall be the duty of the postmaster to receive evidence and decide upon the fact.

Act of March 3, 1851, 9 U. S. Statutes, 590, "Section 5. Lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any post-office in any City, town or village where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which being issued weekly or oftener shall have *the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office*, to be decided by the postmaster of such office," &c.

Act of 1852, Aug. 30, 10 U. S. Statutes, 40. "Section 6. Where a list of uncalled for letters shall be published in any newspapers printed in any foreign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper *having the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office.*"

5. If we are at liberty to depart from the plain letter of the statute for the sake of qualifying it by something not found in it, we should find no reason for interpolating the words "in the City of New-York" after the words "the largest daily circulation," any more than the words "the first ward of the City of New-York," or the "State of New-York."

If we were at liberty to speculate on the degree of utility of the advertisements and the persons they were intended to reach, it might well be said that persons living out of the City are interested in the advertisements, as well as those living in it, as the following imperfect memorandum of laws respecting advertisements with show:

The charter of 1857 section 38 requires that "all contracts shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the *newspapers of the City* as may be employed by the corporation for that purpose; such notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed."

Act of 1841, May 7, concerning taxes and assessments, makes it the duty (section 1) "of all Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for any improvement to give notice to the owner or owners and to the occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby that they have completed such assessment. Such notice shall be published daily in at least two of the *daily newspapers* for ten days successively, which shall be *annually designated by the Common Council.*"

Act of April 12, 1860, as modified by chapter 226, section 10, of Laws 1840 (concerning lands sold for unpaid taxes.) Valentine's Edition City Laws 1239: "The Mayor, &c., shall, at least six months before the expiration of two years after any such sale, cause an advertisement to be published, at least twice in each week for six weeks successively, in one daily *newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, &c.*"

Act of May 14, 1840, (Valentine's Edition of 1245,) section 9: "No houses lots, &c., shall be hereafter sold for non-payment of any assessment, &c., unless notice of such sale shall have been published once in each week for three months in at least *ten daily newspapers printed and published in the City of New-York,*" and see acts April 20, 1839, section 4, (Valentine's Edition of 1224; and see acts April 24, 1862, section 3, (Valentine's Edition of 1232.)

A complete list of the statutes which require advertisements by the Common Council and the Departments, would show conclusively that interest in the subject of required advertisements is not limited to residents within the City.

Sixth—It would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the extent of circulation in the City, as distinguished from the general circulation. Newspapers are sold at the counters to the newsboys, and where they send them is not to be ascertained without immense difficulty; some of the purchasers send their purchases into the country, some into the streets of the City, some for circulation among subscribers in the different Wards. None of the papers having the largest circulation depend upon their subscription list.

Seventh—In conclusion, it is submitted on behalf of the relator, that the language of the statute is plain, and that if it were allowable to presume an intent of the Legislature different from that thus expressed, it would not be presumed that the Legislature intended a circulation which would not reach the owners of City property, who resided out of it, and which, moreover, could not be ascertained if it were attempted.

Dudley Field, Attorney for Relator; David Dudley Field, of Counsel.

Before Justice Wells.

STATEMENTS AND POINTS FOR RESPONDENTS.

The second section of the act of April 24, 1863, requires, amongst other things, in order to justify expending monies to expenses incurred for municipal advertising in the City and County of New-York, they shall appear in "four papers having the largest daily circulation," to be designated by the Mayor and Comptroller.

The Mayor wishes to name the *Herald*, *Sun*, *Tribune* and *Times* as such four papers, taking their aggregate of circulation without reference to the locality in which they are circulated.

The Comptroller insists that the four papers selected should be those which have the largest circulation within the City and County of New-York.

The Mayor applies for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to concur with him.

We say it should not be awarded, for the following reasons:

First—The act imposes on the Mayor and Comptroller a duty, not only administrative, but also judicial in its nature. What are the four papers having the requisite circulation, is a question of fact to be determined on evidence.

Second—A *mandamus* will not lie to control the action of any officer or tribunal on a question of fact. (*Ex parte* Bissell, 2 Cowen, 458; People *vs.* New-York Superior Court, 19 Wen. 98.)

Third—Nor will it lie to compel an officer acting judicially to decide in a particular manner. And it is not to be granted in the case of a Court or a judicial officer on the ground that there is no other remedy. (*Ex parte* Ostrander, 1 Denio, 679.)

One Judge seeking by *mandamus* to compel another to agree with him, is a remarkable anomaly. (People *vs.* Judges of Dutchess, 20th Wend., 656; Elkins *vs.* Athearn, 2 Denio, 191.)

Fourth—The Comptroller is right in his construction of the statute in question. It is a law affecting only the City of New-York, passed in reference to its appropriation and disbursements of municipal funds for exclusively municipal purposes, and affecting only officers of this municipality.

1. The Mayor and Comptroller are only municipal officers.

The act in which the provision under consideration appears is the Annual Tax bill, authorizing the Supervisors to raise money by tax "for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York." Matter of Carpenter, 7 Barb., 30; Matter of Whitney, 10, 517.

2. The advertisements published for the City and County of New-York are such as relate to the administration of its government and matters of public concern therewith connected.

The Charter of the City expressly requires the publication of certain proceedings, including ordinances, &c., and votes for improvements, &c., which may affect the taxpayer, or citizens generally. Charter of April 2, 1849, section 4; Davies' Laws, page 257.

3. It is clear that the object of publication is to inform the people of the City what their representatives or agents are doing, and the best mode of effecting this result is to make the publication as extensive as possible among the people of the locality.

A. This must be deemed to have been the purpose of the Legislature in passing the act in question.

B. Such Statutes are always to be construed in reference to the necessity which elicited them, and the policy which they were designed to promote.

C. If this law were construed verbally and not according to its spirit rather than terms, the "four papers" to be designated might be selected from another county, or even another State. We are, therefore, to look at the design of the Legislature, and discover what they meant. (21 Wend, 311; 8 Smith, N. Y., 422; 2 Cowen, 89; 22 Pick, 571.

D. A newspaper might have the largest circulation, and yet but a few of its thousands be circulated in the City or County of New-York.

E. The *Tribune* or *Times*, with a small issue for the City, might circulate thousands in Texas or Europe.

F. Surely we cannot suppose that the Legislature, in restricting the expenditure of money for advertising in relation to the affairs of the City of New-York to the four papers having the "largest daily circulation," meant the largest merely in number without any regard to the place of circulation.

G. If such a law had been passed for the City of Buffalo, it would, according to

September	5,239,045	1,642,382
October	4,309,419	1,672,616
November	3,003,270	1,851,384
December	2,664,594	2,334,847
January	4,127,906	3,351,657
February	3,590,713	3,565,064
March	4,654,460	4,626,862
April	3,967,197	4,149,952
May	3,873,866	4,707,924
Total 11 months	$47,294,867	$31,431,102

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862-8. From July 1.		1861-2. From July 1.	
July 7	$641,455	July 4	$811,368
July 15	441,179	July 16	1,244,000
July 24	878,834	Aug. 2	2,128,242
Aug. 4	964,422	Aug. 13	944,558
Aug. 20	21,165	Aug. 23	1,176,434
Aug. 24	1,084,611	Sept. 3	757,629
Sept. 3	819,718	Sept. 13	1,100,693
Sept. 16	934,415	Sept. 23	953,340
Sept. 25	887,779	Oct. 4	932,776
Oct. 3	754,840	Oct. 13	1,011,707
Oct. 13	807,626	Oct. 23	1,026,332
Oct. 24	754,795	Nov. 3	887,805
Nov. 2	1,001,617	Nov. 15	875,730
Nov. 13	706,780	Nov. 26	829,807
Nov. 24	942,814	Dec. 4	870,246
Dec. 7	735,665	Dec. 23	822,058
Dec. 15	699,962	Jan. 4	710,842
Jan. 3	1,277,788	Jan. 14	885,923
Jan. 19	657,840	Jan. 25	602,767
Jan. 25	401,452	Feb. 3	850,000
Feb. 2	306,600	Feb. 14	614,146
Feb. 13	366,035	Feb. 25	759,246
Feb. 27	285,344	March 6	679,071
March 7	1,283,551	March 16	677,058
March 18	249,514	March 25	486,366
April 4	260,727	April 3	586,527
April 14	217,601	April 19	617,279
April 25	256,684	April 23	629,511
May 6	206,057	May 5	623,158
May 16	306,163	May 14	484,019
May 24	264,821	May 23	604,682
		May 31	277,911
Total 11 mos.	$19,316,779	Total 11 mos.	$28,189,049

The Stock Exchange has been very much excited throughout the day, with several violent and contradictory fluctuations in the temper and prices of the market. A very large and pressing business was done at the early Board, particularly on the Railway Share list, at a further decline of 2@3 ₩ cent. on nearly all descriptions on the cash sales. The demand, however, at the lower figures was good, and before the Board broke up, at 1 o'clock, the turn of the market was upward, and prices soon after improved on the Street from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. At the Second Board, the whole decline of the morning on Erie, New-York Central, Harlem, and some of the Western Roads, was fully recovered, and there was generally about as much eagerness to buy in the afternoon as there was pressure to sell at the Morning Board. The impressions as to the working of the Money market were unfavorable up to about 1 o'clock, when a good many Stocks having passed to the control of stronger borrowers, there was less complaint of the difficulty of making up the Bank accounts of the day. At 7 ₩ cent. ₩ ennum, the market left off moderately easy. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper continue firm in prices and steady in demand, and the State 6 ₩ cents of Missouri and Tennessee were not seriously influenced by the demand for Monday. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock in comparison with the quotations of last night. The intermediate fluctuations on the New-York and Western Roads were as much as 2½@4 ₩ cent., the heaviest rise and fall being on Hudson River, Harlem, Illinois Central, Overland, and Pittsburgh and Galena. Most of the Western Roads, and also New-York Central and Erie finally left off better than on Tuesday night.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed
Gold Coin	142¼	140¾	Harlem Pref.	102	100
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¼	108½	Mich. Central	114	119
N. Y. Central	118¾	118¾	Mich. Southern	71¾	72
Erie	92¾	93	Mich. Guarant'd	112	113¾
Erie Preferred	102¾	103	Illinois Central	102¾	100¾
Hudson	127	125	Pittsburgh	84	86¾
Toledo	111	106¾	Fort Wayne	79¾	80
Pacific Mail	xd. 182	180⅝	Rock Island	96	97
Harlem	89	90	Northwest	30	32½
Canton	25¼	28	Galena	99	102¾
Cumberland	25	25	Reading	105¾	103

The price of Gold Coin fell off 1½@2 per cent. to-day. The sales between the First and Second Board were at 140¾@140 ₩ cent; several large parcels at the lowest figure. But at the Second Board the bidding returned to 140¾@140¾ ₩ cent. as against 142¼ ₩ cent. at the close of business yesterday. The sales of U. S. 6 ₩ cent. Stock, 5-20 years, by conversion of U. S. currency at par, amount to-day to $1,745,750; of which $1,133,000 through the Loan Agency, and $612,750 by direct subscription at the Treasury Office. The Sub-Treasury balance is partially increased again by this operation; the receipts of every nature to-day, being $2,585,714 against $1,833,847 disbursed. The balance this afternoon is $23,937,264. The Customs to-day are $104,000. The advance in Money to 6@7 ₩ cent. has caused some noticee to be filed in the Treasury Office for the withdrawel of 5 per cent. deposits.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank sharee:

Manhattan	140	Chatham	94⅜
Mechanics'	115	Bank of the Republic	106
Union	115	Bank of N. America	106
America	120	Metropolitan	108
City	140	People's	100
Phoenix	108	Grocers'	100
North River	100	East River	98
Tradesmen's	105	Market	99
Butchers' & Drovers'	105	Nassau	105
Leather Manufacturers	156	Shoe & Leather	102¾
Seventh Ward	130	Continental	95
State of New-York	103	Marine	100
Commerce	104¾	Commonwealth	95
Ocean	97	Importers' & Traders'	103¾
American Exchange	105	Manuf. and Merchants'	100
Pacific	145	New-York Ex	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which sympathized, at the early Board, to some extent with the depression on the Railway Shares:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107¾	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d cer.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	84¾
Erie seconds, '79	118	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Erie R. fifths, '88	103	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	105	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Hud. R. conv. '67	121	M. & P. du C. 1sts	108
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113¾	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
Har. seconds, '64	102½	Gal. & Chic. seconds	111
Morrisa thirds, '66	103¾	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Mich. Cen. '63, '72	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F	110
M. S. New 1sts, '62	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	103
Mich. S. seconds	101	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	86
N. Ind. R. C. '63	102¾	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	55½
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	105½		

It was made known at the Afternoon Board of the Stock Exchange that the transfers of the Stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, which were shut last week, and, according to advertisement, not to be reopened until the day after the annual election on Wednesday next, 17th inst., *were suddenly reopened this morning*. A note from the President *pro tem.* of the Company was read, to the purport that the transfers are now open. This proceeding is without precedent, we believe, in the practice of Railway or other Corporations whose Shares are dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and its announcement, of course, created quite a sensation among the old members of the Exchange. A Committee was appointed to report on the subject, as affecting maturing contracts between members of the Board, and also as affecting the good faith which every Corporation is bound to observe in its public advertisements. The occurrence is understood to have grown out of the sharp competition which is going on for the control of the Road, and the question of its consolidation of its traffic with the other Lake Shore lines, at the election on Wednesday next.

The newly-elected Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company have made Mr. CHARLES W. DURANT, one of the original projectors of the work, President for the ensuing year; Mr. HENRY FARNUM, the old President, voluntarily retired from the Board before the election, after a faithful service of nine years dating from the opening of the line in 1854. A series of complimentary resolutions on his retirement were adopted by the Directors.

The Illinois Central Road earned in the first week of June, 1863, $97,846, against $53,508 the same week last year.

Earnings of the Long Island Railroad Company for the months of April and May:

	April, 1863.	
1st to 14th	Passengers	$5,012 62
	Freight	1,044 59—$6,057 21
*14th to 30th	Passengers	$9,250 86
	Freight	5,054 43—$14,305 29
May, 1862.		May, 1863.
Passengers	$14,446 51	Passengers $21,938 23
Freight	8,413 55	Freight 15,172 12
Total	$21,860 06	Total $37,110 35

*Date election new Board and change in management.

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) June 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Saleeroom, No. 103 Liberty-street. Full particulars are given in his advertisement, which appears elsewhere.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 10, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 210 bbls. Ashes, 16,677 bbls. Flour, 365 bbls. Corn Meal 12,662 bushels Wheat, 20,755 bushels Oats, 5,055 pkgs. Provisions, and 744 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 646 bbls., including 620 bbls. Pots, and 26 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been in more demand at very firm prices.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy; prices are nominal.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand, and Middlings have fallen to 55c.@56c. ₩ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—A good inquiry prevails for No. 1 Canton at $1 62½@$1 85 ₩ box.

FISH—Dry Cod have been more freely offered, and have been less active, closing heavily at $6@$6 15 ₩ cwt. Mackerel have been in limited request, including No. 1, at from $11 75@$17 50; No. 2, at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3, at $5 25@$7 ₩ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Herring have been quiet and nominal. Smoked Herring have been in moderate request at 32c.@33c. for No. 1, and 39c.@41c. for Scaled, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand for shipment and home use at a further reduction of 6c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales, since our last, 8,400 bbls., including superfine. State and Western at $4 90@$5 15; poor to choice extra State at $5 50@$6 05, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 90 @ $5 15
Extra State	5 50 @ 6 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 60 @ 7 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 90 @ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10 @ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 10 @ 7 70
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10 @ 9 50

Southern Flour continues heavy and drooping. Sales, since our last, 700 bbls., at $6 20@$6 95 for poor to good superfine; $7@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers, decidedly; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 55@$7 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is less demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request for export, at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made of 87,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Western, $1 51@$1 53; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 41@$1 50; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 41@$1 43; Milwaukee Club, at $1 26@$1 40; Chicago Spring, at $1 ?@$1 36; Red do., at $1 45 ₩ bushel. Corn continues pleaty and depressed; sales have been reported to-day of 80,000 bush., at 73c.@75½c., chiefly at 73c.@75c., for shipping mixed Western; 67c.@72c. for unsound; 75c.@77c. for White and Yellow Western ₩ bush. Rye is in limited request, at $1@$1 02, according to quality, ₩ bushel; sales, 1,400 bushels. Oats are quiet, including Canada at 77c.@79c.; Western at 77c.@79c.; State at 79c.@80c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good supply and moderate demand, at 80c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, at 14c.@22c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been inactive, at previous prices, including No. 1 American and Scotch Pig, at from $33 50@$35 ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and firm, at $1 40@$1 45 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand, at $1 for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed, sales having been confined to 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $11 37½@$11 50 for old Mess; $12 25@$12 50 for new Mess, and $10 25@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 6¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, 4c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in limited demand at 6c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.; sales, 175 boxes. Lard continues heavy and drooping; sales, 500 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c., and 520 kegs at 10¾c.@11c., ₩ lb. Beef rules quiet; sales, 375 bbls., at $12 @$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@12c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been rather more sought after at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, 550 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11¾c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 60,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11c., and 15,000 lbs. Grease at 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 550 bbls., at 44½c.@45c., chiefly at 44½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements were effected to-day. For Liverpool—500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Grain, at 7d.@7¾d. ₩ bushel, and 1,100 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s. by sailing vessel and 40s. by steamer, ₩ ton. For London—7,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 7d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol—50 tons Provisions, at 35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 100 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s., and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 42s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders, 16,500 bushels Grain at 6s. 9d. ₩ quarter. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Three Am. ships from Cbinchas to Cowes and a market, Queno at £4; a Norw. ship to Lisbon, 120,000 Heavy Pipe Staves, $65; an Am. bark, 398 tons, to Havre, £900; a Pruss. bark to Marseilles, $10 ₩ ton; a Br. brig, 238 tons, to Rotterdam, 2,000 Petroleum, 7s. 6d.; a Br. bark, 487 tons, to Grangemouth, 3,500 Petroleum, 8s. 9d.; a Br. brig, 134 tons, to the Spanish Main and back, $2,200, half gold; a Br. bark, 240 tons, to the Windward, at $1 ₩ bbl., in gold; a schr., 151 tons, to the Windward and back, $1,800; Br. brig, 194 tons, to Demerara and back, $2,400, half gold; one, 176 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $2,000, half gold; one, 175 tons, to South Side Cuba and back, $2,400, half gold; one, 213 tons, same voyage, $2,900; a Br. schr. 196 tons, same, $2,550; two Br. brigs from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 47¾c.; a Br. schr, 185 tons, from Calais, Me., with Lumber, to San Juan, Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar 60c. and Molasses $5, cargo out free; a Pruss. ship, 730 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, a Br. bark, 388 tons, to Lisbon, Heavy Pipe Staves, a Mask. bark, 450 tons, to Marseilles, Provisions, a Dan. brig to Rio Janeiro, and a bark, 495 tons, to the Azores, Lumber, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	June 13.	New-York	Southampton.
Edinburgh	June 13.	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	June 13.	Quebec	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 20.	New-York	Bremen.
City of Manchester	June 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24.	Boston	Liverpool.
Glasgow	June 27.	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8.	Boston	Liverpool.
Cedar	July 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15.	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Melbourne	May 25.	Liverpool	New-York.
Lonisiana	May 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28.	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30.	Liverpool	Boston.
Cedar	May 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Mersey	June 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	June 2.	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	Juec 3.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3.	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	June 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10.	Southampton	New-York.
City of York	June 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Juec 24.	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30.	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Morning Star	June 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	June 20	New-York	Havana.

For California.

Northern Light	June 13.	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	June 13.	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura*, *via* Quebec, close here to-day at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Edinburgh*, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Saxonia*, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad)...6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—Four entire blocks of land, bounded by the 10th and 12th ave., 149th, 150th and 161st sts., together with the large and costly mansion house thereon. This property is very desirable, either for investment or improvement, or it is well adapted for any public institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR MANUFACTURERS.—Water power for sale, now ready for any kind of machinery. The building is of brick, with stone foundation, four stories high, 50 by 165 feet, over-shot wheel, all iron, will drive any machinery the building will hold; on a never-failing stream; about 13 acres of land, and houses to accommodate 30 or 40 families; also, a good storehouse, all in complete order and now ready for use; situated in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, sixty miles from New-York, and within 20 minutes' drive of the dock on the Hudson River, and one half-mile from the Erie Branch Railroad. Parties wanting water-power and everything ready to put in machinery will find it to their interest to examine this property. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property on Wall, Pine, 14th and 32d sts., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

ALSO, 78th-st.—House and lot on the north side of 76th-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 42x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH LOTS.—FOR SALE OR lease, on easy terms, 500 lots, located between the East River and 6th-st., North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek; also, 20 houses. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING AND LOT ON THE northeast corner Green wich and Murray sts. Location for a jobbing business equal to any in the Third Ward. For particulars inquire at J. LADEN'S, No. 190 Washington-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES FINE land, on Little Silva River, Monmouth County, N. J., one mile from Red Bank, and one hour's drive from Long Branch; good house and outbuildings; oystering, boating, fishing, marl, &c. C. H. KEECH, No. 44 3d-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 16TH-ST., 150 FEET west of Union-square, 25 feet front, 3-story extension; house belonging to J. J. Kingsford; particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE,

On Long Island, about eight miles from Fulton Ferry, at Jamaica; 81 acres, with good improvements, having a front of 919 feet on the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, and 943 feet on each side of Atlantic-av., about 1½ miles above Woodruff's Hotel. A rare opportunity is now offered to capitalists for investment, being very eligibly located for dividing into city lots. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—AT Stepping Stones Falls, Morris County, New-Jersey, five miles from Hackettstown, two miles from Schooley's Mountain Springs, handsomely located in the Valley of the Musconetcong, on the main road to Easton, three hours' ride by rail from New-York City, containing 118 acres of land under high cultivation, well watered by a fine stream, on which is a newly-built saw-mill, with all the modern improvements. The soil is very fertile, adapted to all kinds of grain, vegetables or grazing. On the premises is a large mansion-house, beautifully shaded with trees and shrubbery, the best of cold water by the door, and a stream running through the yard; excellent fruit of all kinds, and all the necessary outbuildings for a well-regulated farm. Also, on the premises, a vein of iron ore, partly open. Terms accommodating. For particulars, call on, or address the subscriber.

M. F. KEMPLE.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Forty acres of the best land in the county, all tillable, with fine thrifty-bearing orchard, and plenty of small fruit, beautifully located in the village of Fishkill, on the east side of the Hudson, five miles from the depot and sixty from the City. The lands adjoin the village, and are available for building lots, being on the line of the contemplated Newburgh and Hartford Railroad. The mansion is a large two-story building, in complete order, fronting the main street, and surrounded with elegant shade trees; also, barn, wagon-house, and suitable outbuildings. Terms easy and possession immediately. Inquire of S. W. SEARS, No. 165 Greenwich-st., or JOHN GIVEN, Fishkill Village.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 52 ACRES, IN WHOLE or in part; one of the most desirable to cut up into 12 building sites of 5 or 4 acres each; a good investment for any person wishing to retain the homestead, with 10 acres, as a clear profit. New-York neighborhood already building up around it; 20 minutes from Cortlandt-st., close to Milford Station, and near Elizabeth, N. J. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or XENOPHON JOUST, Esq., Milford Station.

FOR SALE—IN SARATOGA COUNTY, NINE hundred acres of good farming and grazing lands, with running streams of water on it, a good house, barn and sheds, plenty of wood, orchard and fruit; shrubbery of all kinds. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y.—263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eight acres of choice land, cottage house with 12 rooms, heated by furnace; bath-room, pantry and closets, barn, carriage-house, ice-house and shed, a good well of water and three good cisterns; three thousand bearing fruit-trees—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, 150 bearing grapes; lying on Genesee-st., 1½ miles from the centre or Post-office; sidewalks to the door. Price $12,000. A good house and lot in a desirable part of the City of Brooklyn would be taken in part payment. The proprietor can be seen at Leggett's Hotel, No. 42 Chatham-st., for six days, or at John Lloyd & Son's, No. 15 Nassau-st.

LEWIS BURTIS.

CHOICE RESIDENCES ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.—For sale or rent, an elegant place of eight acres, on the Highland Turnpike, half a mile from the Hudson River Railroad station, beautifully shaded and watered, with the rarest fruits of the climate, and completely furnished with everything which can make a country residence desirable. Buildings large, new and very superior. Will be sold low or rented, with furniture, to a suitable family. Apply after 12 o'clock to O. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Beautiful Summer residence—a good home. Spacious and Winter, one hour from New-York: ten acres of land under high cultivation: fruit of all kinds in abundance; plenty of shade, evergreens and shrubbery; large house, Gothic style, with modern improvements; good stables, tenant house, &c; terms low; part can remain on mortgage if desired. Inquire of R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIful residence in White Plains, one mile from depot, on high ground; 30 acres of land in good cultivation; house and out-houses in fine order; various kinds fruit; no fever and ague, no musquitos; eight trains each way. Price $15,000, stocked. A house above 10th-st., worth from $8,000 to $10,000, taken in part pay. Balance can remain. Address OWNER, Station D, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, about 15 miles S. E. of Pittsfield, the village of Great Barrington, Mass., a country villa, with outhouses, new and in good repair, and 12 acres of land in high cultivation, well stocked with fruit and shade trees and well watered. Bash-pish Falls, Salisbury Lakes and other places of notoriety easily accessible, and drives in vicinity not to be excelled. Apply to EDWARD L. SNYDER, 55 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND—The country place of J. J. Kingsford, one mile from Factoryville Landing, containing about 12 acres; for its shrubbery, fruit, water conveniences, and every other particular, one of the most desirable places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex Railroad depot, two beautiful new cottages, with all conveniences for a private family, for Summer or Winter, furnished or unfurnished, 1¼ hours' ride from the City. Will be rented very reasonable to desirable tenants. For particulars, apply to J. RIERA, No. 50 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY H. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT DOBBS' FERRY, CLOSE to railroad station, a pleasant place, having good buildings, with about three acres of early garden land, covered with fruit of high grades, and in great variety; has a beautiful garden, ready made, and affords a handsome view of the river. Price $10,000. Apply after 12 o'clock, to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ONE OR TWO FIRST-class residences, with a few acres of land attached, at and near Sing Sing, N. Y. Also, several cottages, with about one acre; all handsomely overlooking the river. Apply after 12 o'clock to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CHEAP, A NICE little country residence, 15 miles from the City with 14 acres; buildings all new; house contains nine rooms; nice brook, fruit and shade; communion $50 a year. For particulars inquire at TAYLOR'S Carriage Repository, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—A two-story and attic cottage, containing twelve rooms, and summer kitchen; carriage house, stable &c., with large garden. The place is in complete order, and pleasantly located, within a few rods of the bay. Price, $2,500. G. A. KISSAM, No. 39 Pine-st.

NEWBURGH COUNTRY PLACES, CONVENIENTLY and pleasantly situated, for sale, or would be rented for a few months; partly or wholly furnished. Also, several beautifully located villa sites. Apply to J. S. THAYER, No. 321 Water-st., Newburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR TWO months from July 6; beautifully situated, with ample grounds, garden, stable, and abundant fruit, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York. Inquire of S. BROWN, Office Seaman's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, TO LEASE—FOR FIVE OR TEN years, by a responsible person, a house, between 14th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., not less than 25 feet front; possession by the 1st of September; owners only need apply. Address H. V. CRAMER & CO., No. 114 Nassau-st.

WANTED—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, or permanent board for six persons, between Bond and 8th sts., and within a block or two of Broadway, preferred. Address, with full particulars, J. E. W., Station A, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as cook, to assist in washing, or as chamber-maid and laundress; has the best of references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook; understands both English and American cooking; has no objections to go in the country; Newport preferred; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent bread baker; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has four years' and a half reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at all suited at No. 225 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, to do cooking and assist in washing and ironing, or laundress in a small family. Apply at No. 257 Seventh-av., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A WOMAN WANTS A situation as chambermaid; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st. third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Waited, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, 24th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant young girl as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference for three years. Call at No. 178 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good references given. Apply at No. 212 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent; has best City reference of five years from last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 23 Washington-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED young German woman, a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

IRVING HALL—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUPLOCQ'S HOLY LAND AND FATHER RAO'S CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have received no confirmation of the rebel report, published yesterday, that the garrison at Vicksburgh had surrendered. The latest news we have from our own sources of information, however, is only to the 4th inst. It is not unlikely that the next news we receive will be of the surrender. The Government, we understand, hourly expect such news.

We have this morning, from our special correspondent, a full account of the great cavalry fight beyond the Rappahannock, brief mention of which was made in yesterday's TIMES. The preliminary movements have already been fully explained. At daylight on Tuesday Gen. PLEASANTON crossed the Rappahannock in two columns—the right at Beverly's Ford, and the left at Kelly's Ford, both Fords being captured without loss. The right column, commanded by Gen. BUFORD, a mile from the river came upon a brigade of rebel cavalry, just aroused from their sleep, when the fight commenced, and continued from 5 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., by which time the entire rebel force under STUART, consisting of 12,000 cavalry and sixteen pieces of artillery, had been engaged and driven back three miles on the right and five miles on the left, with heavy loss—the left column, under Gen. GREGG, having formed a junction with the right about 2 o'clock, near Brandy Station. At 3 o'clock the fight was discontinued, the rebels having been driven back upon strong infantry supports, which were hurried up by rail from Culpepper—supposed to be a part of LONGSTREET'S force—and our forces returned almost unmolested to this side of the river. The rebel force proved to be more numerous than ours, but notwithstanding this advantage, they were handsomely driven back, with the loss of two hundred prisoners and a stand of colors. Important papers were captured in the camps, showing the strength of the whole force and its intentions, from which it appears that STUART was to start on his great raid through the loyal States yesterday morning, passing up through the Shenandoah Valley. This enterprise has now probably been postponed for a time.

We learn from Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters that our force still remained on the other side of the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburgh, yesterday,—the respective lines being in the same position. On Tuesday afternoon the enemy opened several of their bill batteries upon our works and the force on the plain, and also threw several shells across the river. Our batteries replied, but the cannonading lasted but a few minutes. There was no loss on our side.

A telegram from Cincinnati informs us that the force under Gen. CARTER on Tuesday crossed the Cumberland River, and drove the rebels under PEGRAM out of Monticello. A number of prisoners, horses and arms were captured, with no loss on our side. Our troops were in pursuit of the rebels at last accounts.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has a letter from Port Royal to the 3d inst., which states that Col. MONTGOMERY, of the Second South Carolina colored regiment had defeated the rebels at Pacotaligo, and was holding the railroad bridge between Savannah and Charleston. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts colored regiment was to be sent to reinforce Col. MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes from Washington, under date of June 9, that rebel sympathizers there are in great glee over dispatches they profess to have received—two days later than those by the *Continental* at this port—and which claim an utter repulse of the forces of Gen. BANKS, and their retirement to the river. The dispatches, it is alleged, were sent from Mobile to Richmond, and thence to Washington. The dispatches which we publish this morning, dated Jackson, June 5, show how maliciously false these statements are.

A dispatch from this City to the Washington *Republican*, states that since the battle on May 27, seven regiments and one battery, troops belonging to Gen. BANKS' department, have joined the army besieging Port Hudson. In addition to this, the unconditional Union men of New-Orleans have tendered their services to Gen. BANKS, should he require them.

A gentleman who was in St. Louis on Tuesday of last week announced before the Union League of Newark, N. J., on Monday evening, that while in the office of Gen. HERRON, in the former city, that officer received a dispatch ordering him to report with his entire force at Vicksburgh. Gen. HERRON said he would be with Gen. GRANT within ten days. His force is a large one, and, with the thousands of troops already arrived at Vicksburgh, will constitute a considerable army of reinforcements.

It is stated that Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has received from the Secretary of War directions to form a volunteer force of fifteen regiments, of which five will be cavalry, designed, it is understood, as a defence for the State border in any contingency of raids. The Governor, it is said, will make every effort to secure the early completion of the corps. Whether they are to be out of the new conscription or to be raised separately is not stated.

Refugees from Rebeldom, who have arrived in Murfreesboro, report that VALLANDIGHAM has been imprisoned by the rebels. The report may be regarded as doubtful. At last previous accounts he was about proceeding to Richmond from Shelbyville.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met specially at 1 o'clock yesterday, to take action in regard to the subject of street-cleaning. A communication was presented from the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, jointly, reporting that, pursuant to request of the Common Council, they had considered the subject of cleaning the streets, and concluded to recommend that the Hackley contract be abrogated; that the City Inspector, or some other official, be authorized to proceed with the work; and that the men employed up to this time by the City Inspector be paid. Mr. JONES proposed resolutions giving the Comptroller full power and authority to proceed to clean the streets, and authorizing the payment of the men employed up to this time by the City Inspector. After some discussion, the whole matter was postponed until the meeting to-day.

The Aldermen met at 4 o'clock. On receiving a communication similar to the one transmitted to the Council Board, they adopted a resolution appropriating $32,000 to pay the laborers thus far employed by the City Inspector.

The investigation which has been going on in this City for two or three weeks, into alleged frauds in the sale and disposition of prize property, has been concluded, and the report of the Commissioner (the Solicitor of the Treasury) will be rendered in a few days. It is said that the evidence utterly failed to substantiate the charges, and indicated that they were the offspring of private malice.

A letter to the Boston *Herald*, from the blockading fleet off Charleston, says it has been ascertained almost to a certainty that the cotton-laden steamer that was sunk in the North Channel, on the night of the 20th ult., was the gunboat *Isaac Smith*, taken from us in Stono Inlet in January last, and called the *Stono* by the rebels. The *Isaac Smith* did not suit the rebels for a war vessel, and she was loaded with 350 bales of cotton, and had started for Nassau when she was discovered and fired into by the gunboat *Housatonic*.

Gen. SIBLEY and Staff left St. Paul on June 5 for Camp Pope, on the Upper Minnesota, to take command of the expedition against the Indians. The expedition is complete in all its appointments, and may be expected to move very soon after the arrival of its commander. Gen. SIBLEY has had full information of the movements of the Indians and their intentions, and his plans are fully matured for their punishment.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, MARIA BURKE, an Irish woman, indicted for the murder of ELIZABETH DUNN, at No. 13 Forsyth-street, on the 29th of March last, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. The case of WM. GURNEY *alias* NEWTON, tried for counterfeiting bills of the Rochester, N. H., and other banks, was concluded, and the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict at a late hour last evening.

The price of Gold Coin fell to 140¾@140 ⅞ cent. yesterday; closing 140¾ in the afternoon. Exchange, 154 ⅞ cent. Money, 7 ⅞ cent. to the Stock Brokers. There was much excitement in Railway Shares, which were depressed in the forenoon, but recovered at the Second Board. There was a large demand for United States 6 ⅞ Cents of 1882, by conversion of Currency, at par. The sales of the day were $1,745,750.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet and depressed yesterday. Cotton was dull and lower. Groceries were inactive and somewhat unsettled. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Tallow and Whisky. Freights were quiet, with 576 vessels, of all classes, in port. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration.

Negro Soldiers—The Question Settled and its Consequences.

We have from the outset avoided all discussion of the question of employing negro soldiers, because we have regarded it as a purely *military* question, which it was the province of the military authorities alone to settle. The political bearings of the policy we have steadily refused to recognize. The *efficiency* of our armies has been our paramount concern; for on that alone depends the suppression of the rebellion, and without that suppression the nation is ruined, and all politics are worthless.

The *military* inquiries to be determined were four: Whether the negroes were able and willing to fight at all? Whether their nature could be kept under such constraint that they would fight in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare? Whether the white soldiers would not become so much disaffected and demoralized by the enlistment of blacks as to more than countervail any possible advantage that could be gained by it? And whether white soldiers could not of themselves speedily close the war?

These were all questions to be determined by military judgment and experience. Correspondents in the army have had a good deal to say upon the subject, and almost uniformly in favor of the black soldiers. That, however, could not weigh much, as they, after all, were but civilians. There have been official reports from certain officers testifying to the efficiency of the black soldiers in action; yet the trial was on so small a scale as to furnish no satisfactory test, and would justify no generalization on the subject. But at last we have an official report from Major-Gen. BANKS himself, which describes the part taken by the colored regiment in the battle of Port Hudson, whose terrible nature tested the fighting qualities of all, white and black, to the utmost. Gen. BANKS says:

"On the extreme right of our line I posted the First and Third regiments of negro troops. The First regiment of Louisiana Engineers, composed exclusively of colored men, excepting the officers, was also engaged in the operations of the day. The position occupied by these troops was one of importance, and called for the utmost steadiness and bravery in those to whom it was confided.

It gives me pleasure to report that they answered every expectation. In many respects their conduct was heroic. No troops could be more determined or more daring. They made, during the day, three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy losses, and holding their position at nightfall with the other troops on the right of our lines. The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by all the officers in command on the right.

Whatever doubt may have existed heretofore as to the efficiency of organizations of this character, the history of this day proves conclusively to those who were in condition to observe the conduct of these regiments, that the Government will find in this class of troops effective supporters and defenders. The severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined manner in which they encountered the enemy, leaves upon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success.

They require only good officers, commands of limited numbers, and careful discipline, to make them excellent soldiers."

This is explicit. Whether the representations of the correspondents that one of the colored regiments lost in killed and wounded the unparalleled number of six hundred, be an exaggeration or not, this official testimony settles the question that the negro race can fight with great prowess. Those black soldiers had never before been in any severe engagement. They were comparatively raw troops, and were yet subjected to the most awful ordeal that even veterans ever have to experience—the charging upon fortifications through the crash of belching batteries. The men, white or black, who will not flinch from that, will flinch from nothing. It is no longer possible to doubt the bravery and steadiness of the colored race, when rightly led.

As to the controllability of the black regiments, so that they can be kept strictly to the limits of civilized warfare, Gen. BANKS reports nothing specifically; but his broad terms cover the point. They never could be "effectual supporters and defenders" if they fought in the wild Indian style, with unrestrained barbarity. They went into the conflict with terrible earnestness; but for aught that we hear, were as obedient to rule as any soldiers on the ground. Probably they went to and held on with the greater desperation, under the consciousness of what might befall them if taken prisoners—but desperation, no matter what it springs from, is every soldier's privilege, so long as it adheres to honorable warfare.

Neither is there any intimation that the cooperation of black troops at all demoralized the white. The fact that the white never did better fighting is proof positive of the contrary. It corroborates the previous representations of correspondents that the original prejudice against forming black regiments, and putting them upon active service, had nearly or quite died out.

The remaining military inquiry, whether the exigencies of the war could call for black help, has been settled by the course of military events. The second Summer of the rebellion has come, and the strongest points of the Confederacy yet remain untaken. It is the second Summer, as every one knows, that in a Southern clime is peculiarly fatal to Northern constitutions. It is certain that, in the far South particularly, our soldiers will die from disease in fearful numbers, if much exposed to the malaria by night and to the blazing sun by day. And yet the struggle cannot be intermitted. Therefore the burden of it, unless we would pitilessly sacrifice our gallant boys, must be maintained by acclimated loyal troops, or, in other words, the black soldiers—for there are no other. Their employment then—the other conditions being satisfied—may be set down as a military necessity, and no genuine friend of the war can longer object to it.

Well, what is to come of it? We suspect the rebels have studied this point more than we. The fierceness with which the Confederate Congress and Executive have declared that the laws of war shall not be observed toward black soldiers, or toward white officers commanding them, and that every one taken in arms shall be summarily hung, unmistakably shows that they greatly dread this new resort. They would never so trample upon the settled principles of war, and defy the opinion of all civilization, unless they believed their very fate depended on it. They have among them over three millions of black men—a number almost equaling their own—within their present military limits. These three millions cannot be made to fight for them, and they know it. They never would dare to expose a black regiment against ours in battle, for it would surely desert in a body, if it did not turn its arms against them on the spot. But those of them who can get the opportunity are willing to fight for us, and can fight, as is now proved, with great effectiveness. In spite of all labor to prevent it, tens of thousands are finding their way to our lines. The future supply promises to be unlimited. It spreads in constantly increasing ratio. It is becoming the most terrible of all agents. It is the realization of this that nerves the Confederate authorities to such desperate measures to arrest our thus turning their former slaves to account. But they will fail. The United States uniform will insure its wearers, white or black, all the immunities of civilized warfare. The Government, so long as it has rebel prisoners to retaliate upon, has the power to make these immunities respected. And JEFF. DAVIS and his crew cannot too soon understand that, threaten as they may, this observance will be enforced. For every white loyal officer that is hung, a white rebel officer will be hung. For every black loyal private that swings, a white rebel private will swing—and that will be but a poor expiation, for a black-skinned loyalist is of more account than a black-hearted traitor any day. But these threats are only the last shifts of desperation. They will never be carried out; and we shall soon hear the last of them.

There is no possible escape of the rebels from utter overthrow but timely submission. It has been plain enough from the beginning to all clear observers. It is now more plain than ever in the light of the recent demonstrations of the practicability of raising effective armies from the black population of the South. This seals and confirms what before was sufficiently assured. There is no salvation but in a return to allegiance. That fact—the Confederates may rely upon it—is as fixed as destiny.

ANOTHER GROAN FROM RICHMOND.—When the Richmond *Examiner*, or the Richmond *Whig*, or the Richmond *Sentinel*, comes out with violent tirades in regard to the war, and the manner and spirit of conducting it, we republish them for what they are worth, which is in most cases not much. The *Examiner* delights in fine writing, in extravagant sentiments, in hyperboles, and startling figures of speech. It is democratic, but delights to poke the Administration of JEFF. DAVIS between the ribs. The *Whig* is a duller paper, but Whig in politics, and quite as unamiable as the *Examiner* toward the rebel powers that be. The *Sentinel* is a new organ at Richmond, lately transferred from Fredericksburgh, and seems to represent the sovereignty of the Old Dominion, rather than the Administration or the opposition. When these papers speak of the Confederacy, it is not "by authority." They receive none of the confidence of the rebel chiefs at Richmond. This honor is reserved to the *Enquirer* and the *Dispatch*, but the former more especially. When the *Enquirer*, therefore, writes such a despairing and demoniac article as the one we quoted yesterday, bewailing the "raids" that are daily making in rebel territory, and threatening "bloody retaliation" and reprisals, we may know that the shaft of Northern military power is touching the marrow in JEFF. DAVIS' bones.

The *Enquirer* is somewhat ambiguous in its threats, but that very fact proves the extremity of its masters. They are goaded to desperation, but know not how nor where to strike. The *Enquirer* says: "There is no necessity to particularize, or to give our enemies information; enough to show that in any measures, whether of *bloody retaliation* or *invasion with fire and sword*, we shall be justified now to our consciences." Bloody retaliation, as the alternative of "invasion by fire and sword," must mean the murder of prisoners in their hands, or such Unionists as by any means may fall into their hands. It can mean nothing else in this connection, and we call attention to it as the evidence of an insane and desperate rage. But when we capture Vicksburgh and its garrison, JEFF. DAVIS will not rave so blindly.

French Intervention Once More.

The Paris correspondents of the London journals periodically revive the prediction that France is about to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Just now, the rebel Commissioner to England, JOHN M. MASON, is in Paris, receiving the consolations of his confederate, SLIDELL; whereupon the London *Herald* is quite sure "something will come of it." Its Paris correspondent, a thorough rebel sympathizer, declares it to be "the *general impression* that France will take the lead in the recognition of the South, and the rest of Europe will not be slow to follow."

No doubt this correspondent is veracious. But he negligently omitted to put a proper limitation on his language. He should have said it is the "general impression" *of the rebels and their sympathizers* that LOUIS NAPOLEON will ultimately espouse their cause. There is not a sign above the horizon to indicate such an impending act of the Emperor of the French. So far from this, there are many reasons, now, why France should not venture to embroil herself in our affairs, that did not exist at the beginning of our difficulties. The rebels are easily "impressed" by any word or sign they can construe in their favor, but in the present instance, as in all former ones, it may be found that they have failed to divine the inscrutable policy of NAPOLEON, and are hoping against hope in their confident vaticinations.

The chief ground that any one can have for anticipating an interference in the affairs of the United States by LOUIS NAPOLEON, must be that this personage has hitherto surprised the world by the suddenness and vigor of his national demonstrations. He is regarded as a sort of sensation ruler, or imperial juggler, whom the nations watch, expecting any day to see him swallow a sword, pull burning tow out of his mouth, or do some other extraordinary thing. If the next arrival from Europe should make known that the Emperor had espoused the cause of Poland, or withdrawn his troops from Rome, or invested GARIBALDI with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, or resolved to invade England, or recognized the Southern Confederacy, the multitudes agape would be about equally surprised, for one event would be as probable as any of the others to the thoughtless multitudes.

But the unthinking thousands that judge the Emperor thus, lose sight of a very important fact in the history of his Government—and that is, that startling and unexpected as are his enunciations of policy, he has never failed to mark out such purposes as harmonize with French feeling, and with his own imperial interests. In the Crimean war he sought to adjust accounts with Russia for French humiliation in the melancholy campaign ending in the retreat from Moscow. In the Italian campaign he had a two-fold object in view: first, to weaken and humble Austria, whose haughty Imperial house had been inclined to treat him as a usurper and *parvenu*; and, secondly, to gratify Italian vanity, and quiet the revolutionary spirits of the Orsini order, from whom he felt himself in personal danger.

The nearest a mistake LOUIS NAPOLEON has committed is his campaign against Mexico. This he would not have initiated alone. He fortified his plan by the alliance of Spain and England, and, greatly to his regret, no doubt, has been left alone to work it through.

At this moment there is some encouragement of French success in the fall of Puebla. But what madness would it be in LOUIS NAPOLEON to render utterly hopeless his Mexican campaign by initiating hostilities against the United States. The French have not one man too many to cut their difficult and perilous way to the City of Mexico. With the United States enlisted against them, and the Gulf of Mexico swarming with our men-of-war, their present army would not again be reinforced or provisioned—would never again be heard of, in fact, except in the tragic events that would mark its annihilation.

No one can see the "glory" of France or the interest of her Imperial ruler in such a catastrophe as this; and for these reasons, if for no others, we have the impression that the French Government will, for some time to come, be found diligently minding their own affairs.

THE CANADA ELECTIONS.—We learn by special telegram from Montreal that the principal members of the Canadian Government, Messrs. DORION and HOLTON, have been defeated in the contest for that constituency by overwhelming majorities. Mr. THOS. DARCY MCGEE, who is an opponent of the Government, was elected by a majority of 750 over Hon. JOHN YOUNG. This indicates that the newly-formed Ministry—from whatever cause—is extremely unpopular in Lower Canada. And the chances are that the Conservative party will shortly return to power. The contest in Montreal closed on Tuesday evening, and it is presumed the result there will have a strong influence on the elections still in progress in other parts of the country.

ARMY MATTERS.—Our military letters this morning will be found of deep interest. We have a full account of the gallant cavalry fight on Tuesday—a soldier's description of the late battle of Port Hudson—a letter giving the details of GRANT'S late operations at Vicksburgh, and army correspondence from other points. Things are busy everywhere except in HOOKER'S main army and the army of ROSECRANS; and from the latter of these armies we are likely, also, soon to have news and descriptions of operations.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

THE FEELING REGARDING THE SITUATION.

The feeling to-day is one of satisfaction with the present, and confidence in the future. Men count hourly hours the coming of news of the capture of Vicksburgh. HOOKER is felt to be again master of the situation in Virginia. The remaining life of the rebellion is spanned by hands not used to the construction of air-castles. It is a remark frequently repeated, "affairs never looked so well as to-day."

THE TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT FORT LYON.

The President and Secretary of War to-day visited the scene of the explosion at Fort Lyon. The incidents of this disaster deserve historical mention. A detail of twenty-six careful men were in the magazine, engaged in examining, airing and refilling the shells. Friction upon the powder of one fired it in the hands of a soldier, and it unfortunately flew through the open vent right into the magazine. One shell, and another, exploded; then the whole store of ammunition blew up. Twenty-one of the detail were instantly killed. Two have since died; the remaining three are frightfully injured. Officers' tents parallel to the magazine were blown to tint, almost. The officers within them were unharmed. Everything exposed to the lateral force of the explosion was translated. Private MUSSER, while pacing his beat on the parapet, was hurled through the air one hundred yards beyond the fort into a clump of bushes, with his musket in his hands. It is a positive fact that he sustained no serious injuries, and in ten minutes afterward he was back again upon his path, walking with his piece at his shoulder. Another sentinel was thrown fifty yards out of the fort into the ditch, with his musket in his grasp. Some officers happening to pass, he gathered himself up, face and hands begrimed with powder, and his clothes in shreds, and, with soldierly habit, presented arms. Another sentinel, knocked endwise, arose unharmed, with the stock of his musket blown off by a piece of shell, the barrel only remaining in his hands.

The wife of Adjutant HARTMAN, seeing in a tent seventy yards distant from the magazine, was struck by a fragment of shell in the arm, breaking it in two places. Ordnance Sergeant MUSPER was seated with his family at dinner in a board tent, distant from the magazine twenty yards. The tent was shivered into splinters, yet none of the inmates were injured. Most of the temporary buildings inside the fort were demolished, and the large logs forming the roof of the magazine were scattered over the grounds. The force of the explosion was so great as to prostrate everybody in the fort.

Killed and Wounded—All of the Third Battalion New York Artillery.—Killed: Lieut. L. Kuhne, in charge of the detail in the magazine; Fred. Liebar, Co. B; H. Hildebrandt, Co. D; Sergt. Jno. Klag, Co. A; C. Rittar, Co. B; D. Emerich, Co. E; X. Heim, Co. C; A. Morritz, Co. A; Corp. Entremann, Co. E; Sergt. E. Tehil, Co. C; Privates Kuhe, Co. E; Blewald, Co. D; C. Scheid, Co. E; —— Kuese, Co. C; —— Dillman, Co. A; Chas. Wendt, Co. B; Frederichs, Co. A; John Jones, Co. A; F. Lutz, Co. E; Risner, Co. E; A. Wettrer, Co. E.

Wounded—Corporal Messinger, Co. E, burned badly; Carporal Charles Barn, Co. E, leg broken; Corporal J. Riebberger, Co. C, leg amputated; John Eckert, Co. A, leg broken; Jacob Diehold, Co. D, bursed; Lieut. Eegles, Sergeant Weisbreaner, Co. D, Private Mahler, Co. A, Private Esher, Co. A, Sergeant Goehle, Co. C. The last five are only slightly wounded.

UNAUDITED CLAIMS.

Seventeen thousand unaudited claims are on file in the Second Auditor's Office. These claims are for services rendered principally in May and June of last year, by soldiers in the late Peninsula campaign, and in BUELL'S campaign in the Southwest. The Bureau is more than a year behind in its business.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

Partial returns from the ports of entry below mentioned show that the customs duties will amount this year probably to $70,000,000. The receipts thus far reported are:

May, Newburyport.	$7,432	May, Boston	$562,209
May, Salem	11,661	May, New-York	3,821,845
May, Providence	9,345	May, Philadelphia	253,796
May, Bristol	2,191	May, Baltimore	311,526
May, Newport	6,789	May, St. Louis	1,546
May, New-London	3,788	May, Pascagoula	919
May, New-Haven	29,170	April, Portland	62,429
May, Oswego	4,355	April, Detroit	6,928
May, Niagara	2,005	April, Chicago	16,441
May, Buffalo	2,859	April, San Francisco	249,116
May, Delaware	7,197	April, Cincinnati	5,176

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

A gentlemen connected with the army, just returned from Martinsburgh, Va., says a reconnoissance having been made as far as Strasburgh, no enemy was discovered. No apprehensions of a rebel raid existed there. Our troops, however, are awake to all contingencies.

A VISIT TO THE ARMY.

A party consisting of Secretary CHASE, Senator SHERMAN, and several others, including ladies, returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac to-day.

PARDONS.

The President, to-day, pardoned JAMES BAIRD, convicted at the April Term of the United States District Court for Delaware of attempting to rob the mail, by assaulting the person having charge thereof, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary of said State.

The President has also pardoned WILLIAM W. BAIN, convicted at the October term of the United States District Court for Minnesota of counterfeiting coin, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a period of five years.

NAVAL.

Capt. THOMAS F. CRAVEN has been ordered to relieve Commodore TURNER of the command of the Iron-clad steamer *New-Ironsides*; and Commander F. A. M. CRAVEN has been ordered to the command of the Iron-clad steamer *Passaic*.

PAYING PAROLED PRISONERS.

Paroled prisoners, perhaps to the number of 4,000, are being paid off at Camp Convalescent.

FROM UTAH.

Col. EVANS, of the Second California regiment, in a dispatch dated Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, April 17, while officially communicating a splendid victory over the Indians, repeats that the Mormons stood around the street corners in the town of Pleasant Grove, and on the tops of houses and haystacks, complacently looking on, and apparently well pleased at the prospect of six Gentile soldiers being murdered by 75 or 100 Indians. He adds:

"Comment is unnecessary, further than to say that Lieut. HONEYMAN believes and thinks that he has *prima facie* evidance of the fact upon which to found his belief, that the savages were informed by the Mormons of his presence in the town with only five men, and, as they supposed, a wagon load of provisions, bound for Fort Bridger, and that it was an arrangement between some of the Mormons and the Indians to murder his little party, take the property and divide the spoils."

Resistance to the Enrollment in Pennsylvania.

MCCONNELLSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, June 10.

The enrollment meets with great resistance among the sympathizers with the rebellion in Fulton County. Some of the enrolling officers have been rotten-egged, and threats have been freely made against their lives. In some instances they have been shot at by parties concealed in woods. Attempts are being made to deter officers from their work. The barn of WM. H. POWELL (enrolling officer for Thompson Township) was fired by a gang last night, and entirely consumed, together with all the stock, farming utensils, &c.

THE CHARLESTON FIGHT

Admiral Dupont's Charges against Chief Engineer A. C. Stimers.

Proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry.

This Court, consisting of Admiral GREGORY and Commodores STRINGHAM and NICHOLSON, is still in session at the Marine Barracks. The following are the charges:

CHARGE FIRST—Falsehood.

Specification—In this that between the 11th and 15th days of April, 1863, the said ALBAN C. STIMERS, a chief engineer in the United States navy, being then on board the steamship Arago, by the authority and direction of the Rear-Admiral SAMUEL F. DUPONT, commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron—the said Arago being on her passage from Port Royal, South Carolina, to New-York City via Charleston bar—did, at the table of said steamer, in the presence of officers of said steamer, and other persons, a number of whom were correspondents of the public Press, and at divers other times during the passage of the said steamer, falsely assert, knowing the same to be untrue, that he was told by one or more of the commanders of the Iron-clad vessels engaged in the attack upon the forts and batteries in Charleston harbor, on the 7th day of April, 1863, that the attack of that day ought to have been renewed, and that they did further state to him that the said iron-clad vessels were in fit condition to renew it; and the said ALBAN C. STIMERS did further falsely assert, knowing this same to be untrue, that several of the commanders of the said iron-clad vessels had said to him, or in his presence and hearing, that the said commanders were, after the attack aforesaid—"not for renewing the engagement," or words to that effect.

CHARGE SECOND.—Conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy.

Specification—In this that between the 11th and 15th days of April, 1863, the said ALBAN C. STIMERS, a chief engineer in the United States navy, being then on board the steamship Arago, did, at the table of said steamer, in the presence of officers of the said steamer, &c., with the intent to disparage and injure the professional reputation of his superior officer, Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT, criticise and condemn, in terms unbecoming the circumstance and his position as an officer of the navy, the professional conduct of his superior officer, Rear Admiral S. F. DUPONT, in the attack upon the forts and batteries in Charleston on the 7th day of April, 1863, and did with the like intent knowingly make false statements, using, among other unfounded and improper expressions, words in substance as follows: "That the Monitors were in as good condition on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1863, after they had undergone some slight repairs, to renew the attack, as they had been to commence it the day before. That they could go into Charleston in spite of guns, torpedoes and obstructions, and that Rear-Admiral DUPONT was too much prejudiced against the Monitors to be willing to give them a fair trial."

(Signed,) S. F. DUPONT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding,
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Several witnesses have been examined, none of whom sustained the charges.

The following testimony, taken yesterday, is the most important and interesting yet received:

Charles C. Fulton, called by the Judge-Advocate:

Q.—What is your name and what is your occupation?

A.—My name is C. C. Fulton, and I am the Editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *American*.

Q.—Were you not a passenger on board the steamship *Arago* on her homeward passage in April last; if yea, when and where did you join that ship and when did you leave her?

A.—I was a passenger on board the *Arago* in the month of April last; I joined her off Charleston bar and left her at Fortress Monroe. I joined her on the 11th.

Q.—Do you know Chief-Engineer Alban C. Stimers, of the United States navy; if yea, how long have you known him, and was he a passenger on board the *Arago* at the time you have referred to?

A.—I do know him, and have known him since the fight of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, in March, 1862; he was a passenger; he went on board with me; I left him on board when I left the ship; he went on to New-York.

Q.—During the time you were a passenger on board the *Arago*, as you have said, did you have any conversation with Chief Engineer Stimers respecting the failure to renew the attack on the forts at Charleston, which had been made by the United States naval forces on the 7th day of April last? If yea, relate such conversation.

A.—I had a great deal of conversation with Mr. Stimers, both during the passage and previous to that, having been with him nearly two months; it is difficult for me to separate the conversations, which were continuous, before we went on board the vessel and afterwards; they were all, however, strictly private conversations, and never in the presence of third parties; I heard Mr. Stimers say that he visited all the monitors on the morning of the 8th of April, at the request of Admiral Dupont, taking with him workmen to repair the damages; he had some 30 or 40 mechanics with him for that purpose; that he visited all the vessels, leaving workmen on them whenever required, with the materials for the repairs; that having done so at one o'clock on that day, he proceeded in the flagship *Ironsides*, and reported to Admiral Dupont that the vessels were all in a condition for immediate service; that he was then told by the Admiral that he had determined not to renew the attack; that on his leaving the various vessels they were all anticipating signals to prepare to get under way to renew the fight at one o'clock that day; that he heard nothing of an intention not to renew the fight until it was communicated to him by Admiral Dupont; that though he had no direct communication with the commanders of the Monitors, there was every indication of preparations on their part to renew the fight; that on his return from the *Ironsides* to the *Ericsson*, his headquarters, he communicated the fact to some of the vessels that the fight was not to be renewed, which created great surprise among the junior officers of those vessels; he made no mention of the opinion of any of the Commanders further than that Commander Raymond Rodgers had told him that the Admiral had determined to renew the fight, but had been persuaded not to renew it by all the Monitor Captains; I heard him say that one of the executive officers—but I do not remember the vessel or the officer—told him that he felt personally disgraced by the failure to renew the fight, and he desired to be relieved from the squadron as soon as possible; I have heard him say that he believed that Admiral Dupont would have renewed the fight if he had not been influenced by others; these conversations were strictly private, and have always been so regarded by me; these conversations have never been published, so far as I know, at least from me.

Q.—During the time you were a passenger on board the *Arago*, at the time to which you have referred, did Chief Engineer Stimers say to you or in your presence that the Monitors were in as good condition on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1863, after they had undergone some slight repairs, to renew the attack as they had been to commence it the day before, or words to that effect?

A.—He told me he had reported them to the Admiral before one o'clock on the 8th of April, as ready for immediate service; that the damages had all been repaired; I do not remember that he said that they were in as good condition on the day after the fight as they were when the attack commenced; he, however, considered their general efficiency as unimpaired.

Q.—Did not Chief-Engineer Stimers say anything to you or in your presence, during the passage aforesaid, respecting the ability of the Monitors to go into Charleston in spite of the obstructions? If yes, what did he say on that subject?

A.—I never heard him say he believed the Monitors could enter Charleston Harbor, though he did frequently say to me that the attack on Sumter on the 7th of April last was not an earnest one, and that the Monitors were capable, in his opinion, of renewing the attack; he had in his charge the Ericsson rafts and torpedos which were intended to remove the obstructions in Charleston harbor, and had real faith in their ability to remove any obstructions inside of Fort Sumter; he frequently told me that in his opinion if the rafts had been used the Monitors could have reached the city; he expressed disappointment and chagrin at the unwillingness of Admiral Dupont and the fleet authorities to examine the rafts and torpedoes, or to listen to him when he attempted to explain their use; he, however, never expressed confidence in the ability of the Monitors, without the aid of the rafts, to succeed in entering the harbor of Charleston.

Q.—Did not Chief-Engineer Stimers at any time during the passage aforesaid to you or in your presence, say something respecting Admiral Dupont being prejudiced against the Monitors? If yes, what did he say on that subject?

A.—I don't think he ever said anything to me about Admiral Dupont being prejudiced, he, however, intimated to me that there was a prejudice existing on the part of some of the officers of the fleet; he frequently said to me that he thought that Admiral Dupont would have renewed the attack if it had not been for the influence on him of those who were prejudiced.

Q.—Did, or not, Chief-Engineer Stimers at any time during the passage aforesaid, say to you, or in your presence, anything respecting the fairness of the trial which the Monitors had in the attack of the 7th of April last? If yes, what did he say upon that point?

A.—All that he said to me, or in my presence—he never conversed with me except privately—in relation to the attack, was that he had reported to the Admiral that the defensive power of the vessels was Admiral that the defensive power of the vessels was but slightly impaired, and the offensive powers unimpaired.

Q.—Did Chief-Engineer Stimers, at any time during the passage aforesaid, say to you why the attack of the 7th of April was not renewed?

A.—He told me that Commander Raymond Rodgers informed him that the Commanders of all the Iron-clads visited the Admiral on the night of the 7th of April, at which time the Admiral had determined to renew the fight at one o'clock the next day; but, on hearing the reports of the Commanders of the Monitors, he had retired without expressing any change in his determination to renew the fight until the next morning, but on rising on the morning of the 8th, he announced his determination not to renew the fight.

Q.—Did Chief-Engineer Stimers, at any time during the passage aforesaid, say to you, or in your presence, that he had been told by one or more of the Commanders of the Iron-clad vessels engaged in the attack of the 7th of April last, that the said

vessels were in fit condition to renew it, and that the attack of that day ought to have been renewed, or words to that effect?

A.—No, Sir; he never said that the Commanders or any of them expressed any opinion to him on the subject after the decision of the Admiral was made known; but previous to that he visited all, or nearly all, the vessels, and heard no opposition to its reversal from any of the Commanders; he said that he men and petty officers were all anxious to renew the fight, so far as he observed; he said the Commanders were silent on the subject to him.

Q.—Did Chief-Engineer Stimers at any time during the passage aforesaid in your presence, criticise or condemn the conduct of Rear Admiral Dupont in failing to renew the attack on the 7th of April last on the forts of Charleston? If yes, repeat what he said.

A.—I don't think that on board the *Arago* we had any further conversation which would have a bearing on the question, further than that I have already given; it was his opinion that the Monitors were capable of much heavier work than they had performed.

Q.—Did Chief Engineer Stimers at any time during the passage aforesaid say to you, or in your presence, that the attack of the 7th of April last ought to have been renewed?

A.—He said to me that if Admiral Gregory had been there, he thought the fight would not have been stopped on the first day; he did not directly criticise the conduct of Admiral Dupont, but regarded others as influencing him against his own better judgment.

Q.—Were there any other correspondents of the public Press who were passengers on the *Arago* at the time you have referred to, except yourself? If yes, please name such persons.

A.—There were eight or ten who were passengers on the *Arago*, but none of them were present at these conversations between Mr. Stimers and myself. One was Mr. Coffin, of the Boston *Journal*, and another, Mr. Winser, of the NEW-YORK TIMES. I do not recollect the names of any others.

The Judge-Advocate had no further questions to ask.

Question by Chief-Engineer Stimers.—Was I or not reserved in my tone and manner when speaking of the attack upon Charleston, or of the conduct and character of Admiral Dupont, when conversing with you or with the other passengers on board the *Arago*? Or was I unreserved in my views forward in a long obtrusive manner, such as you would infer from reading the second specification of the charges which have been made against me by Admiral Dupont?

A.—With regard to the conversation with me, it was always sober and always in an under tone, and when any other persons were present he would always change the subject. He avoided all conversation with others, and told me that he went into his stateroom to avoid being questioned.

Neither the Judge Advocate, the Court, nor Mr. STIMERS having any further questions to ask, the witness was discharged, after his evidence was read over to him.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Driven Out of Monticello.

GEN. CARTER IN PURSUIT.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 10.

Gen. CARTER'S forces, which for some weeks have been guarding the north bank of the Cumberland, crossed the river yesterday, and drove the rebels under PEGRAM out of Monticello.

At the last accounts our forces were pursuing the flying rebels. A number of prisoners, horses and arms were captured.

No loss on our side.

Affairs in Lexington—The New Twenty-third Army Corps, &c.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday, June 8, 1863.

Gen. S. D. STURGIS has just assumed command of this District, relieving Gen. HARTSUFF. Gen. STURGIS also supersedes Gen. CARTER.

There is much mystery attending movements in this quarter just now, and much speculation in the minds of the people.

The new Twenty-third army corps is being gathered together very fast. The movement of troops has ceased. Gen. STURGIS has issued his General Order No. "one," naming his Staff, as follows: Lieut.-Col. WM. S. KING, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, A. A. A. G., Provost-Marshal General and Chief of Staff; Col. WM. P. SANDERS, Fifth Kentucky cavalry, Chief of cavalry; Capt. H. C. BACON, Eleventh New-Hampshire Volunteers, Judge Advocate; Surgeon G. G. SHUMAN, Medical Director; Capt. H. J. LATSHAW, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster; Capt. MOLYNEUX BALL, New-York C. S., Chief Commissary; Lieut. N. H. RIDENAUR, Eighteenth Kentucky, Chief of Ordnance.

There was a terrific locomotive explosion on Saturday, at Nicholasville, twelve miles from here, by which five men lost their lives, and some twelve were wounded. The locomotive was standing on the switch preparatory to making up the train for this place. The engineer and fireman were both off the engine, which was left to take care of itself, when steam was observed to be up to 115 pounds, and in a few seconds the boiler exploded with the above results, evidently through sheer carelessness of those who ought to have been in charge.

To-day is County Court day, and the streets are lined with country folks, and auctions abound on all sides, including one of Government cattle. G.

Loyal Union League Meeting at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, Wednesday, June 10.

The meeting of the delegates to the Loyal Union League State Convention was held to-day. There was quite a number of the leading men of the State present. A State League was formed, with Hon. CHARLES S. OLDEN as President, and a Vice-President from each Congressional District, throwing away all political prejudices and obligations for the Union. This is the basis of the organization. Resolutions were adopted strongly declaring the Union above all party considerations. A Committee of Correspondence was appointed, with a view of forming county and township leagues. A State Central Committee was appointed. An address to the people of the State was reported and adopted, urging that the rebellion must be put down at any cost.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. L. P. BARRETT takes his benefit at the Winter Gardee this evening. "London Assurance" is the play selected for the occasion, Mr. BARRETT assuming the character of *Dazzle*, Mr. J. MARTIN, *Sir Harcourt Courtly*, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, *Dolly Spanker*, and Mrs. GLADSTANE, *Lady Gay Spanker*.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RACOON," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer GAITERS FOR $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored Gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The Waan, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 505 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine Its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

In Selecting a Sewing-Machine, be sure to combine the ornamental with the useful. A machine which will both sew and embroider is a perpetual delight. The GROVER & BAKER Machine, No. 495 Broadway, is perfect in both these respects. This is the only machine which both sews and embroiders.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Mounts Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Piles.—Pyne's French Pilecnica, a Specific for the piles. This is no liniment, ointment, salve, pill or electuary, but a new mode of relieving and permanently curing the piles. A cure guaranteed or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Directions in English, French, German and Spanish.
E. PYNE, No. 713 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines to Rent
and for sale.
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway, East side, three doors below Broome-st.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored GAITERS, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—Persons afflicted with either of these diseases are earnestly desired to try STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND, a remedy which is more effective than anything ever before discovered.
B. W. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Boston. D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York, No. 202 Broadway, General Agents.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BROWN—PROUSE.—In Montreal, on Wednesday, June 3, SAMUEL H. BROWN, of New-York, to ANNIA SIBELLA, daughter of Geo. F. Prouse, Esq., of the former city.

MASSONNEAU—WEAVER.—On Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. V. W. Bridgeman, Mr. CHARLES W. MASSONNEAU, of Red Hook, N. Y., to Miss LORRIA S. WEAVER, of Albany, N. Y. No cards.

PLATT—LYNN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, at the Anthon Memorial Church, by Rev. Mr. Scott, FRANCIS R. PLATT to SARAH E., youngest daughter of Joseph H. Mann, of this City.

THORNE—UNDERHILL.—At Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., 6th Month, 10th, by Friends' ceremony, PETER J. THORNE, of New-York City, to MARY ANNAH UNDERHILL, of the former place.

WHITEHOUSE—WORTHINGTON.—On Wednesday, June 10, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. J. B. Flagg, D. D., Rector, EDWARD M. WHITEHOUSE to AMELIA STUART, daughter of Henry R. Worthington, Esq.

DIED.

GIFFORD.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 9, JOHN AACHAR, son of John A. and Mary A. Gifford, aged 18 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 18 Park-place, Newark.

HALSAY.—On Wednesday morning, June 10, JULIA F. HALSAY, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, John, William and Charles Halsey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenbaum, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, second house south of Myrtle-av.

HAGAIS.—In Moorestown, Burlington County, N. J., on Monday, June 8, EDWARD HAGAIS, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, June 12, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

JAWELL.—In Clinton, La., on Tuesday, April 21, of typhus fever, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Dr. Wilson and R. L. Jewell, of Philadelphia.

LUDLUM.—On Tuesday, June 9, Mrs. RACHEL LUDLUM, relict of Samuel Ludlum.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 11, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Smith-st., near Grand, Brooklyn, E. D.

MARSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 9, HESTER MARSTON, widow of Robert S. Marston, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Gabriel Van Cott, No. 243 West 32d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

NOBLE.—In Essex County, N. Y., on Friday, June 5, RANSOM NOBLE, aged 85 years.

OWAN.—On Tuesday morning, June 9, HATTIE H., wife of Edward J. Owen, and daughter of Charles J. Hill, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 33 Irving-place.

SACKETT.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, June 9, MARY LOUISA, daughter of Guernsey and Gertrude R. Sackett, aged 14 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Robert Bertine, 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., this day, (Thursday,) June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Hor remains will be removed on Friday to Amenia, Dutchess County, for interment.

SOMERVILLE.—In Carmel, Putnam County, on Wednesday, June 10, ARCHIBALD SOMERVILLE, in the 90th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Selah Van Duzer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, on Friday morning, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Cars will leave 26th-st. for Williams' Bridge at 8¾ A. M., where carriages will be in waiting.

TUTTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 9, suddenly, HANNAH, son of EBEN B. and Caroline A. Tuttle, aged 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Thursday,) 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 53 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 9, WM. H. WARD, of the firm of Weed & Furnald, of this City.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 321.—June 10, 1863.
20, 28, 13, 45, 62, 44, 56, 38, 37, 39.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 322.—June 10, 1863.
78, 31, 15, 30, 1, 44, 9, 2, 34, 75, 71, 45, 42.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE TIME TO BUY MANTILLAS!
E. A. HAYT & CO.,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
To make room for Fall Goods, offer for the balance of this month to close out their fine Silk and Cloth Mantles
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FINE SILK AND CLOTH TALMAS.
FINE SILK AND CLOTH CIRCULARS.
FINE SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $65 ARE REDUCED TO $15.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $50 ARE REDUCED TO $35.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $40 ARE REDUCED TO $38.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $30 ARE REDUCED TO $21.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $25 ARE REDUCED TO $18.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $20 ARE REDUCED TO $14.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $15 ARE REDUCED TO $11.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $10 ARE REDUCED TO $7.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $8 ARE REDUCED TO $5.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant it.*
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE
SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. VOLUNTEERS,
ON THEIR
RETURN FROM THE WAR.

THE MILITARY WILL BE UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. MAIDHOF.
The procession will move in the following order:
Eleventh Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. Maidhof.
Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. N. G., Col. Ashmwall.
SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.
Mayor and Common Council.
In carriages.
Fifth Regiment N. Y. N. G.
Also,
Detachments of Volunteers as may feel inclined to Parade.
Capt. Otto's Troop.
The line of march will be as follows:
Review by the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall, at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely, passing out of the west gate of the Park, up Broadway to Union-square, round the Square to Fourth-av., down the Bowery, down Bowery to Bayard-st., through Broome-st. to Broadway to City Assembly Rooms, where they will be dismissed.
The Sixth regiment will be entertained at the City Assembly Rooms, at a banquet in the evening, by the Mayor and Common Council.
The proprietors of hotels, private dwellings and masters of vessels in the harbor, are requested to display their flags during the day.
The Police Department will please see that the line of march is not sprinkled after 12 o'clock M.
By order of the Committee on National Affairs.
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. L. A. GROSE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen.

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.
JAMES A. BOOSEVELT, Agent, acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions for relief of our wounded soldiers at Vicksburgh:
JUNE, 1863.

Collection in Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. W. T. Mercer	$42 47
H. B. P.	20 00
C. H.	2 00
O. K. M.	1 00
Mrs. Alexander Smith	5 00
Edward King	50 00
Ludlow Thomas	20 00
C.	5 00
Cash	10 00
Paton & Co.	100 00
Cash, to purchase lemons	50 00
Cash	3 00
W. Mackay	25 00
Cash	5 00
No. 15 West 10th-st.	50 00
Jewish Congregation of Temple Emanuel	205 00
A. H. C.	15 00
Otis D. Swan	25 00
George Griswold	50 00
T. H. Delano	25 00
S., In Memoriam	2 00
C. A. B.	20 00
Davenport	5 00
Alfred Pell, Jr.	10 00
Wm. L. Constant	10 00
Lawrence, Gregg & Kingsbury	100 00

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
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Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William.
CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000
This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.
For a period of six months or longer.....4 per cent.
Payable at 5 days' notice.....3 per cent.
Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.
Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
President.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Secretary.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in the City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

14TH ANNUAL REGATTA N. Y. YACHT CLUB.
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.
The Regatta Committee having chartered the new and commodious steamboat *Virginia Seymour*, to accompany the yachts during the race, she will leave the foot of Christopher-st. at 5 minutes before 10 o'clock, and 17th-st., N. R., at 10:15. Refreshments on board. Tickets $1. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green.

HARRISON'S DOUBLE-ACTING FORCE AND LIFTING PUMP,
FOR SHIPS, MANUFACTORIES AND FARMS.
Mr. C. M. CRESSON, Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works, says:
"We have fifteen of your pumps in use, and consider them superior to any other."
Pump makers and dealers are invited to call and examine it at No. 474 Broadway.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN FURNITURE.—We would call your attention to a new PATENT SLAT SPRING BED BOTTOM, one that does not sag down in the middle.
NO. 474 BROADWAY.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS CRANAN, No. 539 6th-av.,

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Mesereole-st., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg as certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

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BROADWAY.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
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Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
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Windsor	THE	Cravat.
Windsor	"WINDSOR"	Cravat.
Windsor	CRAVAT.	Cravat.
Windsor	A PRODUCTION OF	Cravat.
Windsor	TASTE AND ART	Cravat.
Windsor	WORTHY OF	Cravat.
Windsor	GEORGE THE FOURTH	Cravat.
Windsor	OR	Cravat.
Windsor	BEAU BRUMMELL.	Cravat.
Windsor	THE MOST EXQUISITE	Cravat.
Windsor	NECK TIE EVER INVENTED.	Cravat.
Windsor	RETAIL PRICES,	Cravat.
Windsor	50c., 75c. and $1,	Cravat.
Windsor	ONLY AT	Cravat.
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Windsor	No. 379 Broadway.	Cravat.

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CABINET FURNITURE
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 699 BROADWAY
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Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.,
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The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture to be found in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, and or the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established seventy years.
Also, a large assortment of a superior stock of cottage furniture, now ready for the Spring trade.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF Wastlog of the Body, **L.Y.D.S.**
Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle—[which often cures.]
Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 3[illegible] Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1836. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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"Rome is the most fascinating city to write about in the world; and whoever describes and discusses it *con amore* is among a goodly audience. Henry P. Leland has caught the humorous of every-day life—the experience of the novice in Rome, and the sights and sounds, and tricks and traits so amusing and unique to an observant stranger. His 'Americans in Rome' recalls vividly the experience of every traveler, but it is that seldom recorded, the by-way, anecdotal, and vocal humor and habits, contrasts and characteristics, which amuse and interest.
This is a dashing and readable book about Roman life. The author saw that this life was all based upon some old and unmodified customs, and discerning that it must some day be changed, has addressed himself to the task of noting down its characteristics. The result is a lively and very interesting volume, in which there is much humor."—*Com. Adv.*
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No. 448 Broadway, New-York.
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what are the best habits of children and youth, and their evil tendency, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at 5. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADful war is Ended," "There are plenty of Fish in the Sea," "There's no such Girl as Mine," and "Was my Brother in the Battle," by Stephen C. Foster. "Sweet Evelina," and "Nora, Dearest," by Mrs. Parkhurst: 25 cents each. "Johnny is my Darling," with Father Reed's vignette, 40 cents; Instrumental, "They Worked me all the Day" and "Sweet Evelina," brilliant variations by Mrs. Parkhurst. "Shall We Know each Other There," "We are Coming, Father Abram," "Always Look on the Sunny Side" and "Why hare my Loved Ones Gone," brilliant variations, by Chas. Grobe, 50 cts.; mailed free. The above are all recommended. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

EXQUISITE BOOKS.—BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON, "the gayest literary feast that ever regaled human taste," with its beautiful engravings, $1 25. THE KISSES OF SECUNDUS AND BONNEFONS, with Epithalamium in full, and fine steel plates, 50 cents. ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS, "the most fascinating book ever written," fully translated, two handsome volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price, and 10 per cent. for postage. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher,
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THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB
Will hold a
MASS MEETING
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11,
at 8 o'clock,
All conservative citizens in favor of THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS, and
OPPOSED TO ALL USURPATIONS OF ARBITRARY POWER,
are cordially invited to attend.
The following and other distinguished geotlemen have been invited, and will address the meeting
Hon. AMASA J. PARKER.
Hon. ALONZO

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,

Office No. 36 Pine-st.

FRIDAY, June 12,

at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

By order of the executors of the late Samuel Glover.

9 Union Club 7 per cent. Bonds, $500 each, interest payable May and November.

2 Harlem Railroad 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, interest payable May and November.

3 Michigan Central Sinking Fund Convertible 8 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, redeemable 1882.

98 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.

9 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Stock, $100 each.

2 United States 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1871, $1,000 each.

Also for account of whom it may concern, at same time and place:

$5,500 Connecticut 6 per cent. Bonds, due after 1871, interest payable January and July.

$3,000 Vermont 6 per cent. Bonds, due after 1871, interest payable June and December.

$3,000 New-Jersey 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1871, interest payable January and July.

$1,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1876, interest payable January and July.

$1,000 Portland City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1877, interest payable April and October.

$7,000 Chicago City 7 per cent. Sewerage Bonds, due in 1864, interest payable January and July.

$5,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds, interest payable January and July.

$1,000 Chicago and Milwaukee First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bond, due 1874, Coupons payable 1st of May and 1st of November.

$1,000 Great Western Railroad, Illinois, First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bond, due 1865, interest payable 1st of April and 1st of October.

$10,000 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington First Mortgage Bonds, due 1884, interest payable February and August.

$17,000 8 per cent. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1883, interest payable January and July.

$4,000 Chicago City First Mortgage 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds, due 1892, interest payable January and July.

$3,000 Chicago City Municipal 6 per cent. Bonds, due about 1876, interest payable January and July.

60 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., $100 each.

50 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Company.

6 shares Home Fire Insurance Company.

9 shares Colombian Fire Insurance Company.

14 shares Howery Fire Insurance Company.

10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company.

10 shares Importers and Traders Insurance Company.

$1,920 Sun Scrip 1859.

$230 Sun Scrip 1858.

$3,810 Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip 1861.

$1,000 Great Western Insurance Scrip 1863.

Securities will be received for the above sale till THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

A. M. CASTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVERWARE, &c.

A. M. CASTALAR, No. 10 Park-place, will sell on THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, at 10 o'clock, the largest assortment of first-class goods offered at auction this year, consisting in part of coral, roby, onyx, lava, jet, etruscan and turquoise sets; studs, sleeve-buttons, necklaces, bracelets, spectacles, keys, slides, seals, scarf-pins, crosses, thimbles, a large line of gold guard, fob, vest and chatelaine chains, in great variety of styles.

Also,

A large line of first-class

DIAMOND GOODS,

Consisting of Brooches, Rings, Earrings, Studs, Buttons, and Bracelets, in single stone and cluster settings.

Also, a large assortment of gold hunting and open face, straight line and patent Levers, ladies' enameled and diamond Watches.

Also, a large lot of Silver Ware, one Jeweler's Safe, Show Cases, &c., &c.

A majority of the above stock is from the manufactory of Messrs Chamberlain, Esq., of this city.

Also, about seventy-five carats loose brilliants.

Catalogues at sale.

The attention of buyers is earnestly invited to the above sale, as the goods will positively be sold without reserve.

The sale will positively commence at 10 o'clock.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Stanp and Daniel Stanp, administrators of George Stanp, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowles, J. B. Yarnum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Indiana Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 20 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mine are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and miners' houses, dump house, stove-house, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for transporting coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the George's Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.

THOMAS I. McKAIG, } Trustees.
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, }

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on FRIDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway—Feather beds, cribs, cradles, French bedsteads, card-tables, lounges, tea-table, mahogany centre-tables, painted bureaus, mahogany rockers, iron bedsteads, spring, mattresses, stair-rods, cane seat chairs, kitchen-tables, mahogany sofas, stoves, clocks, cottage bedsteads, mattresses, washstands, Brussels carpets, three ros wood parlor suites in brocatel, stand-ing-desks, bookcases, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York

The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 9½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John G. Boker, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars: it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, dumb waiter, &c.; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences: suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 2,349 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:

The mansion, barns and outhouses, with the "dock" and about 33 acres.

Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.

Third, the meadow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, PINE, 14TH AND 22D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—

WALL-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, now known as No. 13 Wall-st., being 14 feet 7½ inches front and about 75 feet deep.

PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet and 93.6 deep.

14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-ave. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.

Also, two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 310 and 312, each 25 by 103.1½.

22D-ST.—Two lots, with the two-story brick stables thereon, Nos. 94 and 96 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avenues. Lots each 20 by 98.9.

Sales peremptory.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION— June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed within the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects and trust funds belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago

748 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
18 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
32 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
47 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Forty-four contracts, covering 98 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

If these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 2,660 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The said lots and lands and the said contracts and all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MALLON & DUDLEY, Trustee.

Chicago, March 16, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZE AMAZON, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 10th and 11th of June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (over Dr. Chapin's Church,)

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, LARGE BRONZE AMAZON, FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, &c.—The above collection comprises works of the most celebrated European and American artists, including a collection just received from Europe. Among them are:

Verboeckhoven,	Achenbach,
Renbe, of Brussels,	Bassano,
Van Starkenough,	Geo. Morland,
De Drenx,	A. Seele,
Bakhuysen,	Geselchaep,
Frere,	Wm. Schayer, Sr.,
Schlosser,	D. Teniers, Sr.,
Lackenwitz,	Schultz,
Vanderlyn,	Schulten, and others.
Chev'r Falardeau.	

In the American School are:

L. R. Mignot,	Wm. Hart,
R. Oignoux,	Shattuck,
A. Wertz,	McKinee,
J. F. Bellows,	A. W. Warren,
Louis Lang,	Delessard,
W. J. Heys,	Haseltine,
J. W. Casilear,	Ranney,
Durford,	E. Moran, &c., &c

Also, the celebrated Brense Statue, the "AMAZON," exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

ALSO,

Several pieces PARLOR STATUARY, &c., "CERES," "PRAYING ANGEL," "SLEEPING BOY," "THE LESBON," 2 large Vases, Venus and Shell.

ALSO, SEVERAL LARGE PARIAN GROUPS.

The above are now on exhibition at the above Gallery, FREE.

DANIEL B. BORDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Vendition Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of prize schooner *Belle*, consisting of SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.

Also,

Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of this United States Marshal, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.

Also,

On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAS I., and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12,

At 10 A. M., at the Central Salesrooms,

Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn.

LARGE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE—Two rosewood pianos, pier glass, two parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, centre and extension tables, wardrobes, hair mattresses, carpets, oil cloths, &c. Also one Plympton's walnut secretary bedstead, richly-embroidered white crape shawl, ten sewing-machines, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13,

At 10½ A. M. precisely, at the store No. 13 Fulton-av., near Smith-st., Brooklyn,

LARGE SALE OF SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, WHIPS, &c.—Comprising the entire stock in the sale of a wholesale manufacturer retiring from business, removed to this store for convenience of sale, consisting of 300 assorted men's, ladies' and boy's saddles, 12 sets single and 1 double harness, 175 dozen assorted bridles, martingales, halters, &c., 70 dozen whips, 24 dozen collars, 16 dozen carpet bags, 18 ladies' hat boxes, 175 trunks and valises, &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms. Terms cash, in bankable money only.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) 11th, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., gray trotting horse, 17½ hands high, 8 years old, a free driver, and never requires the whip, can travel inside of three minutes; an unusual fast walker, warranted sound, fine family horse.

Also, brown horse, 14 hands high, 8 years old, kind and gentle in every way, and warranted to trot his mile in three minutes; cannot be excelled as a lady's saddle horse.

Also, light wagon, harness, whip, blankets, &c.; elegant coupe rockaway, nearly new, two-seat cut-under park phaeton, but little used; rockaways, depot wagons, shifting top buggies, City-built no-top wagons, six-seat rockaways, double and single harness, new and second-hand.

Also, 25 saddles and bridles, 50 sets britching.

EDWARD SINTENISCH, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,	Wouvermans,	Granse.
Netscher,	Berghem,	Lingelsbach.
Cuyp,	Watteau,	Murillo,
Boucher,	Mieris,	Rubens.
Paolo Veronese,	Reynolds,	Kaufman.
Lucrecio Carraci,	Breughel,	And others

Also, some exquisite Enamels and Carvings in Ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE POSTPONED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. give notice that the Executors' sale of the valuable property in the town of Yonkers, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 17th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. This property is situated upon an elevated, healthy and beautiful ridge of land, overlooking the valley of the Harlem River, one and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at Williams Bridge, in a choice section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from the City, and being divided into plots of five to twenty two acres each, with good building sites, is well worthy the attention of persons desiring to purchase an attractive country seat. Purchasers generally are cordially invited to visit it. Conveyance can be had at any hour at the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge. A person constantly on the premises to show them. Maps and all particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 58 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commmercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS S. HALL withdraws from the same. The business will be continued by the other partners, who alone are authorized to settle up the affairs of the firm and sign the firm name in liquidation.

THOMAS S. HALL,
GEORGE W. WETMORE,
GEORGE B. DEARBORN.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY WAGON. Address Box No. 126 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN PONY, sired by *Flying Cloud*; is suitable for a young gentleman or lady from ten to fifteen. Can be seen at Mr. Clearey's stables, No. 217 Eastpoint-st.

BROWN'S

STANDARD SCALES,

USED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Warranted accurate and durable.

A full supply. Adapted to every branch of business. At wholesale and retail.

R. BROWN, Manufactorer,
No. 3 Barclay-st.
Opposite Astor House.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush-Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Adapted to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $500,000 First, and Only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and Interest.

CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

GRANT & SON,

No 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver the Five-Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon, on May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. LOWRY, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. H. BRYSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price of currency, at the option of holders.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 48 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordeance Vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker.
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JAMES BROWNER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. E. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOELKE,	T. C. CHARBAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON B. NOYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD DUTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secty.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
JNO. S. HARRIS,
HELMUS W. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEORGE H. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RIPLEY,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
JAMES IRWIN,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENRY L. HOGUET,
WARREN HARRIOT,
JONA. W. ALLEN.

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election, viz.:

DANIEL EMERY,
CORNS. L. EVERITT, and
DAVID E. WHEELER.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Anthony P. Heisey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry G. Deforest,
James E. Cooley,	Henry Rowland,
John P. Nesmith,	Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam,	Gerdener A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand,	Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates,	Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford,	Harvey Weed,
George P. Pollen,	Abraham B Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson,
	Gilbert M. Speir.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1853, and for one thousand dollars each, will be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1863, and be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, May 23, 1863.

THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 8th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.

A. STONE, Jr., President.

A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th of June, instant.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. ENDERBILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 82 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 63 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

58TH DIVIDEND,

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

At an election held on 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN T. BRUCE,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	JOSHUA SUTTON,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	ISAAC V. BRIGGS,
JAMES BARNES,	GEO. BILELLAN, M. D.,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.,	GILBT L. BEECKMAN,
BENJ. M. STILWELL,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
SAMUEL F. WHITING,	BRYAN R. SMITH,
	JEREMIAH LEE, Jr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. Also, the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free from Government tax. By order.

JUNE 12, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

At the annual election for Drectors of this Company held on the 9th day of June, 1863, pursuant to public notice, at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FOR DIRECTORS.

JAMES MURPHY,	JOHN CLANCY,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,	JACOB CAMPBELL,
JESSE B. MARSHALL,	JOHN J. BRADLEY,
PETER B. SWEENY,	THOMAS A. GARDINER,
RICH'D B. CONNOLLY,	PETER B. LOWERRE,
JOHN F. MARSHALL,	BENJAMIN F. SEALY,
HUGH SMITH,	LEONARD APPLEBY.

FOR INSPECTORS.

WILLIAM ROCKWELL,
DANIEL BARNES,
R. S. STANTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the said Directors, the following officers of said Company were unanimously reelected, viz.:

PRESIDENT,
JESSE A. MARSHALL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HUGH SMITH.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB CAMPBELL.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. H. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALLOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JAMES CRANE,
	JAMES B. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, held at the city of New-York on the 10th day of June, 1

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT, SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever need,
Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $3; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.,
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been untortured, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or post age-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.—BY DR F. HOLton, the author and lecturer, contains everything on the subject. Physiological and Medical. Illustrated by wood-cuts and colored plates, 500 pages, well bound; 200th edition: will be sent anywhere free by post for $1 by the publisher, T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $15; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without detiring or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City, but has imitated it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is in a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000 BROADWAY BUSINESS.—A gentleman who has acquired a competence on the premises, will sell his stock and good will of business, together with a valuable lease of store and lot, size 20x200 feet, affording facilities seldom found to engage in a business highly respectable and profitable. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 11 Pine-st. The lease will be sold without the business, if desired.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSIness, together with store and dwelling, situated on Long Island; location desirable; other business in connection; price $7,000; $2,500 to remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

$300—ANY RELIABLE PERSON WITH the above amount can secure a one-half interest in an old established cash business paying large annual profits. Apply at No. 11 Mason-st., Room No. 12.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.....$95 to $125
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 28 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA.
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 13.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, June 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bill of ladiog signed on the day of sailing.
Built of 300 barrels freight can be taken, if applied for immediately.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,

The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD PEARCE, Commander,
Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.
For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 28 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,

touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	June 20
GLASGOW	Saturday	June 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $20; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. G. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 31 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, FOR NEW-Orleans, will be unavoidably detained until THURSDAY, 11th inst., 3 o'clock P. M., at which time she will positively leave.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NOYES, Notary Public, No. 2 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 23.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 8:10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 8:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:30, 3:10, 5:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:32 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite Steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Avalon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POST, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn.....6.30 A. M.	Sands Point.....7.33 A. M.
Glenwood.....6.35 A. M.	Great Neck.....7.55 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued in the morning for present.)	Bayles Dock.....8.05 A. M.
Glen Cove.....7.10 A. M.	Whitestone.....8.15 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4.15 P. M.
The above steamer will, about the 20th of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the intermediate landings. No freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT GLEN COVE
Is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.
WM. M. WEEKS,
Superintendent of Hotel.

FOR CARTERET, SAYREVILLE, SOUTH AMBOY, Perth Amboy, Keyport, Matawan, Long Branch, Farmingdale and Squankum, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 4 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 22 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days hereinafter named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman its enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail, leaving the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.
For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & F. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Sup't.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & F. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

GILLIES' FINE FLAVORED OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, 25 cents per pound.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
For sale by grocers generally.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suits in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform malsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.
False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c.
Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.
T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York,
Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Own this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,

(Begins at 8, over before 11.)
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY,
NEVER ACTED HERE,
The beautiful five act play, by Planche, called the
KNIGHTS
OF THE
ROUND TABLE.
Produced with new Appropriate Scenary, Costumes, Appointments, and a
GREAT AND NOVEL CAST.

Tom Tittler	Mr. Lestar Wallack
Captain Cozens	Mr. Charles Fisher
Smith	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Ralph Bootle, Bart	Mr. Norton
General Gransley	Mr. Moore
Leonard d'Arcy	Mr. Floyd
Count Livonetts	Mr. Browne
Baron Griefar Klaus	Mr. Parsloe
Chevalier de la Finesse	Mr. Parkes
Vernon	Mr. Turner
Landlord	Mr. Pope
Peggy Poplin	Miss Mary Gannon
Perdita	Miss Madaline Henriques
Duchess de Castlemaine	Mrs. Reeves
Francoise	Miss Carman

The scenery will consist of:
ACT I.
Card Room at the Neapolitan Minister's.
Peggy's Lodgings in King-street, Westminster.
ACT II.
An Apartment at d'Arcy's.
An Attic in King-street.
ACT III.
Coffee Room at Lockett's.
Hall at Madame Boulanger's.
ACT IV.
Apartment at d'Arcy's.
Room to be an Old Mansion.
ACT V.
Peggy's Lodgings.
London from the Hampstead Field.
FRIDAY—Twelfth time,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
With the highly appreciated and attractive distribution.
SATURDAY—Second time,
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
MONDAY, 15th—The fine old comedy of
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
TUESDAY, 16th—
YOUTHFUL QUEEN.
AND
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
In preparation, the admirable comedy called
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
To be repeated,
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE,
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
THE RIVALS, &c.

IRVING HALL.

CONCLUSION
of the
GRAND NATIONAL
BILLIARD TOURNAMENT,
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11,
At 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATCH.
THE FAST AGAINST THE WEST.

THE EAST.	THE WEST.
Michael Phalen,	Philip Tieman,
Dudley Kavanah,	John Seereiter,
William Goldthwait,	Michael Foley,
Victor Estephe,	Louis Fox,
Chris. Bird.	John Deery.

On the conclusion of this match the PRIZES WILL BE PRESENTED and DUDLEY KAVANAH, of New-York, formally proclaimed
CHAMPION OF AMERICA.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
One ticket admits a lady and gentleman. For sale at all the principal Billiard Rooms, and at the door.

GRAND ORGAN PERFORMANCE.—THE large organ recently erected in the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., will be performed on by WILLIAM A. KING and GEORGE W. MORGAN, on THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each. Can be had at Wm. Hall & Sons' music store; Randolph's bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st; Kelly & Bros.' bookstore, No. 627 Broadway, and at the door; Mr. Dyer, No. 11 Bible House, 4th-av.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and of the Sexton at the Church. Proceeds for the benefit of the Organ Fund and Sunday School.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, rooms en suite or separate, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with full or partial board; location west side of 5th-av. and 13th-st.; references required and given. Address W. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A NEW HOUSE, MODERN IMprovements; furnished rooms, with excellent board, from $4 to $7 per week; families accordingly, at Nos. 174, 176 and 178 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway; breakfast, 6 to 9; dinner, 12½ and 6.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN A PLEASANT and healthy situation, with large airy rooms; situation near Milton Landing, where the stemer Mary Powell daily lands. Address JACOB SMITH, Milton Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., with full particulars.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW YOUNG men can have furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 109 West 46th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant, and easily found within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—TEN WEEKS IN A spacious and well-furnished house on the Erie Railroad; scenery romantic; air pure; table good. Price for ladies and gentlemen, $7 per week; children and servants, $4. For particulars apply to BAKER & GOLWIN, over *Tribune* office, or G. S. WOODMAN, No. 596 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LADIES, OR A lady and gentleman, can obtain good plain board, with pleasant rooms, in a beautiful, retired location, 25 miles from the City, with a private family, who will take no other boarders. Inquire at No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20, from 9 to 11 A. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained at a farm-house, 40 miles from the City, Westchester County; location pleasant and healthful, one large family or two small ones can be accommodated. For further particulars, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at No. 128 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY LODGING.—THE ADVERTISER having more room than is required, would let a furnished parlor and one or two bedrooms, to a lady and gentleman, or a couple of gentlemen, within twenty minutes' ride of the City. Inquire on first floor, No. 75 Nassau-st.

BOARD AT YONKERS—MAY BE HAD FOR from two to six persons, 10 minutes' walk from cars and boat, in a private family. The house is well shaded, with ample grounds, and very desirably situated. References exchanged. Address Box 1,910 N. Y. Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD MAY BE OBtained on a farm five miles north of Stamford, Conn. Table unexceptionable; plen

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

Interesting Letter from an Officer in Gen. Banks' Army.

The Movement up the Atchafalaya and Down the Red River to Bayou Sara.

Particulars of the Assault and Repulse.

The following entertaining private letter from an officer in Gen. BANKS' army has been handed to us for publication: It contains a rough-and-ready view of affairs, from the time the command broke camp in Western Louisiana until the close of the late battle at Port Hudson:

WILLIAMSPORT, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

This morning we were awaiting orders, when suddenly we were ordered to move. We hastily packed up, and at 9 o'clock were off. The day was hot and dusty, and we suffered at first from it. We proceeded two miles up the Atchafalaya to its head on the Old River, where it enters from the Red River. On our way we saw three houses which had been burned by Lieut. ELLET last year, on the *Queen of the West*. He adopted a very simple rule. Whenever any shots were fired at his vessel from any house, he shelled it until he had demolished it. The blackened chimneys were all that remained. The Atchafalaya here is pretty wide. Soon we left it and took the Old River bank. The Old River is the old Mississippi, which once made a huge bend here; but it was cut through at the narrow neck, and the cut-off is the river, and this goes by the name of Old River. Where it enters the Mississippi the *debris* and mud have made a bar. In time it will entirely fill it up and thus make it a lake or pond. This filling-in is called the betteau and is everywhere formed where the river makes a cut-off to some of its great bends. Shortly afterward we left the bank of the river and entered a wood, where the water stood deep and stagnant; it extends to the bank of the Old River. It ran so until we came to a new and very high levee. The old one had broken and overflowed the country, so the people had made this, and as the road was gone we took the top of the levee. It was pretty ticklish. It is not as wide as a wagon. Our artillery would now and then tip over and then we had great times in righting it. It took us three hours to go three miles with ten Parrott guns. When going thus we made a long halt at Red River Landing. It is where the Red River, the Old River and the true Mississippi all join. The flagship *Hartford* was lying in sight. The village of Red River Landing consists of a store and a house; the house had its front caved in during the time the levee burst, and hence settled about six feet to front. It consequently looked like a house tipped over. We examined the store; it was kept by a Seceesh woman. Her husband had fled to the woods. She had no stock except butter, and that she would sell for Confederate money only. We laughed at this idea and bought her out, telling her we were willing to pay her pound for pound. She was very indignant, and said her money would be good long after ours was. A terrible rain-storm now came up. The wind blew with its tropical fury, and we all wrapped ourselves into our india-rubber blankets and trudged on through it. I had to hold on my blankets with one hand and the horse with the other. He was very much disposed to rush through at a heavy pace. I restrained him. After a couple of hours the rain stopped and we had a fine marching time, no more dust, no more heat. We continued down the bank, and at 4 o'clock encamped at Williamsport, making about nineteen miles in our march. The Colonel and myself called on an Episcopal minister to find out the distances in this country. He was a Welchman and very much of a book worm, he knew many of my acquaintances. He seems to be a very good fellow. He was in favor of things as they were, but yielded to the current of events and floats down with them. He does not indorse Bishop POLK's course. We are pretty tired and will rettre quite early, to resume our merce at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THREE MILES FROM PORT HUDSON, Saturday, May 23, 1863.

We have had a pretty hard time of it, but are now at striking distance from the enemy. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock we took up our encampment and marched about ten miles to a place just beyond what is called "the village." It consisted of some small plantations owned by half-breeds or mulattoes. They all owned slaves, are said to be strong Pro-Slavery men and Secesh. However, several were very desirous of taking the oath of allegiance, and so the Judge-Advocate of our division and myself concocted an oath and swore them. We made it quite as strong as the usual one could be, but as we did not learn that, used this extempore one. We made them swear good and strong, and then went on our way rejoicing. They will now have to go up stoutly, as the rebs will hang them if they catch them. The niggers tell us they are all a hard set and cannot be trusted. We find the genuine negro hates the yellow man, as he is very hard as a master. We had a pretty easy march. When we reached the river we found three steamers to take us down to Bayou Sara. We had but a few minutes rest when we took the steamers and our brigades were soon steaming down the Mississippi. On our way down we took our dinners, and in about an hour and a half we reached Bayou Sara. Landing here, we were in a place consisting of four houses still standing and the ruins of fifteen or twenty more. Commodore PORTER was here last August, and as the guerrillas fired upon him he gave them fair warning not to fire again, or he would burn down the town. That night the guerrillas fired upon his steamers, wounding a man. The next morning PORTER burned down Bayou Sara. The walls of the brick buildings are still standing, and likewise the foundations of the wooden ones. Bayou Sara is a little bayou running in there, and the village took its name from it. It is at the foot of a bluff. On the top of the bluff is another village, which is called St. Francisville. On our landing, we saw a lady waving her handkerchief to us. The Colonel and myself called on her. She was very friendly, and said she had never been so happy in her life; that she was a *Northerner*. (?) She was born in *Missouri*, and had been insulted as a Northerner, on Abolitionist, &c., &c. I had a very fine call; finally we were obliged to leave, and soon we formed our line of march toward Port Hudson. In the meanwhile a storm broke out, and for two hours raged with all the violence of a Louisiana storm. We started as it commenced, knowing that it was necessary to be in communication with Gen. GROVER, who had gone by boat to Bayou Sara from Semmesport. We were drenched to the skin in a few minutes. I had no overcoat, so I wrapped my india-rubber blanket around me. My long top-boots soon filled up, and I was in a delightful state. On the way, an old negro woman said that some soldiers were in the back part of her house with a quantity of Louisiana rum. So we proceeded to pot a guard over it, broke up six barrels of rum, and arrested a lot of soldiers. We then called at a house where a lady desired very much to see an officer. She told us she was a widow; that her daughter (now dead) had married a son of Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, a Unionist, who had been arrested; she wished us to procure his discharge. We told her we could do nothing for her; so left her, and on inquiring about WICKLIFFE, found that he was a rebel and strong sympathizer with secession. It was very singular, in my opinion, that Gov. WICKLIFFE's son could be other than either a Copperhead or a Secessionist. We had very little difficulty in determining to do nothing in the matter. Meanwhile, we would climb up hills almost perpendicular. If Port Hudson is as steep as these, it will be impossible to take it by storm. However, we are informed that on one side the approach is nearly level. There we have a very fine place to attack. For five miles we passed through a long hedge of roses about ten feet in height. We have had a long march, and finally halted at a sugar-factory, where we laid for the night. We were tired, wet, cold and hungry. The general officer of the day posted his pickets for the night, and finally I had a chance to go to our headquarters in a small hut where was a fire burning which was had had made for us. At 6 o'clock we were off, and after three miles march took up our present position on the north side of Port Hudson. We are in a strong position to prevent the enemy's escape. However we have great fear that they may cut through Gen. GROVER. Two attempts have already been made by them without success to get out, and as I write this we hear the roar of artillery and musketry about two miles off. We regard it as a feint to distract us while they will cut at us here. We are ready for them. The splendid victory of Gen. GRANT at Raymond, taking six thousand prisoners and seventy-two guns, inspirits our army, and when the enemy hear of it must dispirit them in an equal ratio.

I had a view of the famous nine hundred cavalry, under Col. GRIERSON, who made the raid, to-day. Our men cheered them as they passed. They are a splendid set of men, and I should like to command them in a charge. We had a good dinner to-day, thanks to an old negro woman, who insisted on my taking it, as we were "down here freeing her." She spoke with a hearty feeling against her Masse CHAMBAS. She says she loves us. I paid her, as she was too poor to give away anything. This letter is written on an old stool in a cane-field and in the midst of our brigade. I have not as comfortable a writing desk as I might desire, but it does very well in the absence of a better.

To the fight of day before yesterday the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York fought with great bravery. It held its own against a very superior force until the rest of Col. CHAPIN's brigade came up, when the enemy were driven back into Port Hudson. The fight was a sharp one for a time. The works in front of us are said not to be very formidable. A negro, who was working on them to Sunday last, says they are not strong on this side. The ditch is not over breast deep, and the embankment breast high. If so we can take it by an assault, after giving them a good artillery raking so as to silence their heavy guns. Our brigade has with it Capt. MACK's battery, six 20-pounder Parrotts, and Capt. DUAYEA's battery, six 6-pounders. The Parrotts can rake them at a distance of two miles and the others give them grape at a mile distance.

SUNDAY MORNING, May 24, 1863.

We rose quite early this morning, and had an early breakfast. Last night we were posted in order of battle, rather expecting that the enemy would attempt to escape by cutting through our lines; consequently, we had a line so placed that if they attempted to cut through our division, our brigade could give them grape from the guns, four of them 20-pounders, while four regiments, from behind a dense hedge, would give them musketry. It would have crushed any column that attempted it. The night passed without an attack.

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, Monday, at Sunrise.

We have just got up, and are awaiting orders for an advance to attempt the approaches to the enemy's works. Yesterday we advanced a mile and a half to Sandy Creek, a short distance the other side of which are the enemy's out-works. Our brigade was afterward ordered back to cover a road where it was feared the enemy might escape. Lieut.-Col. FOSTER took ten cavalry men and made a reconnoissance down it to see where it led to, and how dangerous it might be. With his escort close in hand he rode two miles and a half, and then found it made so devious a course that it would be almost certain destruction for them to attempt to escape by that route, so he placed four vedettes on the extreme point almost in the enemy's works and returned. Here there was a rebel with his whole family. They were very indignant because yesterday morning, as some of our men were passing that same road they were fired on, and our soldiers gave them the very welcome assurance that if it happened again they would have their buildings burned down. They said that it was outrageous. They were told that if their own men were to find a family here who talked in favor of the Union as freely as they did of the South they would hang them in their door-way. They did not seem to understand the parallelism of the cases. They think the Unionists have no rights, except to guard the rebel property. We gave them a very lucid account of our policy, and then told them all the news, to let them enjoy it. There was a man and wife and three daughters. The sons were in the rebel army. The man said he had not voted for either side. We told him that was whipping the devil around the stump; that the open rebel had more manliness, and commanded some respect, while the sneak was nobody. We left him, telling him that if any more shots were received from the direction of his house, he must expect to see it in ashes, and he and his family would have to look out for other quarters. The man and wife both expressed their hope that the war would soon end. We told them they might expect it before this year was out; that they were nearly or quite played out, and we expected to smolov the Summer in polishing them off. We took a position at the junction of Thompson's Creek and Great Sandy Creek. A few boats are up Thompson's Creek, and GARDNER, with his famous cavalry, have gone after them. We must take or destroy them, as they could use them for bridges to make their escape. Yesterday Gen. GROVER's division advanced, but the enemy opened on our line so sharp a fire, that he fell back. Gen. ACOSTA came to his rescue, and soon disabled two of the enemy's guns, compelling them in turn to retire. We had more of the details of Thursday's fight. It seems that the Forty-eighth Massachusetts were hotly pressed, and fell back. Two 20-pound Parrott guns were lost. The One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York charged them, and recaptured the guns. They say the spot our division is to try is the hardest of the whole works to take. That nature has done everything for it. We are to climb up a very steep bank, through which run gullies and streams. They expect us to storm it.

In a few days the whole question of who are to be the victors will be decided. Gen. DWIGHT is above us, and we fear they will put us in the reserve, so that we will not get a chance to do much, unless we are repulsed.

TUESDAY, May 26, 1863.

A mile from Port Hudson, in the enemy's intrenchments.

Here we are working slowly into Port Hudson, and for a moment there is a lull, awaiting the conjoined attack on the other side. Yesterday we received orders to advance, and went up a mile, and were left as a reserve to the First brigade, and there remained for orders. Meanwhile I learned that the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment had arrived somewhere on our lines, and received permission to hunt them up. Mounting a small creole pony which JOHN had procured, I rode around our lines to the Baton Rouge road, and not finding them, or hearing from them, took the Bayou Sara road and rode down to Bayou Sara, passing Gen. WEITZEL's brigade on the march to our advance, and made all the inquiries about the regiment. I have no doubt that they are across the river, about six miles from the ferry, and will probably arrive to-day. Then I returned to our old camp, pretty well knocked up with a thirty-mile ride. Arriving there, I found our brigade had advanced toward the works of the enemy. I found JOHN, changed my pony for my large black, and rode on the field, finding that we had a sharp skirmish. Our division had advanced in the woods, keeping up a very severe firing, and steadily driving the enemy before us. They had fought pretty well, and we had not escaped. Dismounting, I advanced to the front, in the line of skirmishers. The firing was pretty sharp. The left of the Thirty-first Massachusetts had carried two small abattis, behind which their sharpshooters were placed. At the second one they came near taking a 12-pounder—the enemy drove off with it, closely followed by the left company, under Lieut. MOSES. They were within ten rods of it, but the enemy whipped up their horses and escaped. The One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York relieved the Third, first Massachusetts, and I accompanied them. They could not find the Thirty-first, and I advanced alone, with my revolver in hand, through the gully, and found that the Thirty-first was there. I then was returning when they hailed me, and were about firing on me when I hailed them, and told them who I was. Finally they were posted, and the Thirty-first Massachusetts drawn in, when an incident occurred which convinced me that very great prudence is necessary. The One Hundred and Thirty-third's left rested on the Port Hudson road, and in front of us, and about twenty rods in advance was a work covering their road. Suddenly five men appeared, then advancing. Had the pickets understood themselves, they would have let them advanced and taken them prisoners. Instead of that they challenged and fired. One fired back and the five skedaddled. Instantly our pickets fired in every direction and ran. In attempting to stop them I was knocked down, and had my clothes torn generally. After a while they rallied. The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York in reserve, in the rear of the Fifty-third Massachusetts, and just to the left of the One Hundred and Thirty-third, hearing their firing, fired without orders, killing two and wounding three of the Fifty-third. Finally, when all was quiet, and everybody promised to do better, I left and came back to our headquarters, and had *my dinner* at 11 o'clock P. M., and in a few minutes was sound asleep. This morning I was up at 4 o'clock, and in the advance again. Our men were all in the same position as last night. I had no trouble in finding them, and from prisoners taken learn that less than half a mile are a line of breastworks not very high, commanded by ten field pieces and a Parrott gun. They have had all their men massed on our front, believing that here is their only vulnerable point. Our forces are distributed as follows: Gen. SHERMAN, with his division, on the Baton Rouge side of Port Hudson, and extending to the Mississippi on that side; Gen. AUGUR, on SHERMAN's right, extending east of Port Hudson to Gen. GROVER, who connects with us. We have the extreme right, and consist of Gen. EMORY's division, and Gen. WEITZEL and Gen. DWIGHT's brigades, all under Gen. WEITZEL. We expect to have SHERMAN, AUGUR, and GROVER attack when we will push on. We have in the army seventy pieces of artillery, and the sound will be immense, especially as it will be echoed in the woods. Meanwhile, we are awaiting the moment for the ball to commence. If successful, we may be in Port Hudson in a day. Our dead are now being buried near me. It is a mournful sight. The rebels probably suffered more than we did. I find that they do not shoot as carefully as we do. They fire ball and buck, which make ugly wounds, but the buck seldom kills, hence our wounded bear a greater proportion to the killed than theirs do. In the Thirty-first, they have lost six killed and perhaps twenty wounded, while we find a dozen dead rebels, who lie where the Thirty-first were fighting, showing at least two killed to our one at this place. One of them they tell me is a Mason. I shall go and see the body. Meanwhile, before I am too busy for that I shall take a final look at the field.

WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863.

Same position as yesterday. We lay on our arms all yesterday. We had supposed the charge would be made, but some parts of regiments were delayed in coming up, and so the general attack was postponed until this morning. The order of attack is as follows: The left, under Gen. SHERMAN, to make a fierce attack to compel the enemy to send a portion of his force there to meet it, meanwhile his artillery playing very heavily; Gen. AUGUR and Gen. GROVER on the centre with their heavy artillery, and we to make the real attack. Our right is to be the extreme right, under Gen. DWIGHT, with two *black* regiments to storm the works. They to be supported by MACK's Parrott battery; Gen. WEITZEL the right centre, with his own brigade to storm at the same moment, we to be in the second line. They expect to take the first line of works, and then fall back on our division, who will take the second line, and Port Hudson will be captured. The plan is a good one. But there are so many chances in war, that we may be totally defeated by evening, and perhaps prisoners. I have much confidence that we will enter in several places, perhaps we will make a general race for the first entry. Give me but a good chance and I will try and get in myself. There is a cessation at present. It is the pause of changing pickets preparatory to the final attack. Good bye. If successful I shall continue this in Port Hudson.

THURSDAY, May 28.

Same position as yesterday. We have had a very hard and bloody battle, and have not yet reached Port Hudson. Yesterday morning the ball was opened by the center of DWIGHT and WEITZEL charging on the first outworks, and after a severe engagement they took them. The enemy retired, taking with him his artillery, and after severe skirmishing retired to his second line, where he made a desperate stand. Our artillery played on him and was answered by his own. The Seventy-fifth New York, Eighth New-Hampshire and Ninety-first New-York, were engaged in driving them in, being supported by the whole of EMORY's division. After driving them into the intrenchments, they advanced the skirmishers, and finally made a desperate charge, carrying the second line and driving the enemy to his last line. This was all up a hill, nearly perpendicular, and the enemy had cut down trees to lay across the river, making it so much the more dangerous, from the very slow pace at which it was necessary to charge. The artillery was meanwhile pouring in grape. The brigade entered less than half its original strength. EMORY's division, meanwhile, led by Gen. PAINE, were under the same severe fire, being the supports. They suffered very much. Our men now began to move upon the rifle pits before the last line. The fire was so heavy as to stagger them, and for a time no headway was made. A battery on the enemy's left was firing on our flanks, completely enveloping us with the fire. For an hour we stood it, losing immensely, when WEITZEL sent to GROVER for reinforcements, Gen. GROVER, in an hour, came with his division and supported us, relieving those regiments who were most cut up. After giving them ammunition another charge was made, carrying the rifle pits and the ditch in front of the last works. The works themselves they could not carry. Time and time again it was attempted, but when the heads appeared over the parapet they were met by a volley which mowed them down. We sent now to AUGUR for reinforcements, and Gen. DUDLEY came in with his brigade. A last charge was made and failed. Meanwhile a little to the right, a part of our brigade advanced until they too were before the last works, but a bayou here jutted in front and prevented a movement, as sounding with poles showed six feet of water. Here their sharpshooters were very effective. If a man showed his head in sight he was picked off. On their extreme right the two negro regiments advanced over the bayou on a pontoon bridge, and advanced toward the enemy's works. They found them almost perpendicular to a bayou twenty feet across and seven deep in front. A fire of musketry opened from the top of the bluff and from the rifle-pits all the way down. The fire was supported by their batteries; one of them, the heavy one used to shell our gunboats on the river. Their Colonel showed me one eight-inch and one ten-inch shell which had been thrown in on them. They stood up nobly, but it was impossible to cross the bayou, and a retreat was ordered. Slowly they fell back—the enemy not daring to follow them. Hearing our heavy fire, another charge was made, and another and a fourth with a like result. They could not get across the bayou. DWIGHT meanwhile ordered them to take the battery. They failed. Col. GOODING was now ordered by DWIGHT to go to them and try and take it. He went over and found the two regiments could not muster over 900 men, Col. GOODING was satisfied that they could not take the work, for the reason that the bayou as effectually restrained them from attempting it as if it was the Mississippi itself. He communicated his orders, however, and a fifth charge was made with a like result. They stood like veterans, and were mown down, and finally a retreat was ordered, which was made as if by old soldiers.

I find that many sneerers are very polite to Col. NELSON, of the Third Louisiana. They have to admit that no regiment behaved better than they did. They never staggered under a fire from a superior force and batteries of the largest guns known to warfare. On the left, Gen. SHERMAN made an attack and was repulsed, being wounded in his leg with a solid shot. He will probably survive it. Gen. ANDREWS, Chief of Gen. BANKS' Staff, assumed his command. Gen. AUGUR also made an attack, and was likewise repulsed in the final work, after taking the outworks and a number of prisoners. On the whole, during the day we lost many men and failed to take the real works of the enemy, capturing but four guns, and they held pieces. I judge we will hardly make another attack like that of yesterday.

An interesting episode occurred during the afternoon fight. Suddenly the firing ceased, and it was announced that a flag of truce had been sent in. We all thought they had surrendered, and very few regretted it. All had had enough fighting. It turned out that a staff of a New-Hampshire regiment had put up his handkerchief for a flag of truce to inquire about his killed. The enemy seized the pretext and hung out one, pretending to inquire what was wanted—really to relieve their exhausted men. It took over an hour to find out what the mistake was. The firing then was resumed and continued until night, when it ceased, almost completely, by mutual consent, both parties holding the position they had held at the commencement of the flag of truce. I lost many friends. Col. CHAPIN, One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, was killed at the head of his brigade; Col. RODMAN at the head of his regiment. RODMAN was my most intimate friend. We had bid each other good-bye just before going into battle, jesting on our last words; little did we dream that it was to be our last meeting. Capt. HAZARD and Lieut. ROMANOWSKY, of Gen. WEITZEL's Staff, were both killed. We had taken a drink together from my canteen but an hour before. They were men of the finest talents, and must have made their marks wherever they had lived. Quite a number of my friends were wounded. Fortunately, I was not touched. My position is much exposed, being mounted, and yet is all the safer for that reason. It is like shooting on the wing. We had our headquarters on the field, and were sound asleep soon after the close of the battle. About 2 in the morning we were awakened by a heavy shower of grape, which flew around us. It seems that the Ninety-first New-York commenced shooting at the enemy's pickets, and they answered by a shower of grape. Unhappily, both Gen. WEITZEL and Col. GOODING's headquarters were in range, and the grape whistled over our heads, but no one of us was hurt. Gen. WEITZEL, however, had a ball strike in the tree, a foot of which served him for a pillow, and not more than a couple of feet from his head. In the morning we examined our forces, and gave them the necessary instructions about lying down, &c., and cautions against unnecessary exposure. About 9 o'clock the firing began to slacken, and shortly after ceased. We went to Gen. WEITZEL for the news, and found that Gen. BANKS had sent a flag of truce, proposing a cessation until 2 o'clock, to allow us to bury our dead, and pick up our wounded. We then went to the Negro brigade to cut a road between them and our brigade, and to see whether we could not silence the battery which had so annoyed them. I cut my way through, and ascending the trees in the neighborhood, had a good idea of our position. I met Gen. ANDREWS evidently reconnoitering. He looked thoughtful. I fancy he fears we will have to turn this into a siege, and starve the rebels out. They are much stronger than we supposed the number we expected to meet. I have had many hairbreadth escapes, and do not hesitate to say I do not desire a continuation of the scenes of yesterday. Two Colonels, who were in the seven days' fight at Antietam, say they never saw a more severe fire than the second hour's work at the right centre. We were in the centre of the cross-fire. You may imagine my position. The cracking of limbs around me; the whizzing of balls and shell; seeing the mangled wounded and dead, made such a horrid and sickening sight that, but for the excitement and hope of victory, I should have vowed I would never go into another battle. If we take Port Hudson, it will finish the campaign here. It is now 5 o'clock, and a solitary roar tells me the time has expired, and I must go to the front. Again good-bye.

MAY 28.—Same position as yesterday. Our truce was yesterday extended until 7 o'clock, and then we went at it again. But we had improved our opportunities; had a good line of fortifications run up to protect our guns and sharpshooters. The sharpshooters are protected by rifle pits, our guns by a breastwork composed of cotton bales faced with earth. We saw the enemy improving their time and so did we. When the firing commenced again, we had a very strong line of sharpshooters, and it was plain they could not drive us. They tried it on the First Louisiana (white) and were repulsed. Our brigade has a skirt of hill level with the enemy's works—between us is a deep gully and a small bayou. We could easily storm it if we could afford the loss of life. I made a reconnoissance along our right, and have found a place where a storming party might carry the works. We are debating whether to try it. The colored brigade will probably try it. We expect to have 10,000 men from GRANT in a few days. Meanwhile the enemy's rations are giving out. They cannot fight and last. Report says that we have killed Gen. BEALL, second in command. It may be false. We have suffered very severely. Governeur CARR was shot at the head of his regiment, as was also Col. SMITH. They do not give us the names of minor officers.

Before closing, I will say that I do not expect any more fighting. I think both sides are tired of it, and the affair will be turned into a siege.

We can starve them out in a short time, if our means of information prove correct.

I had an opportunity of witnessing the bravery of the Third Louisiana (colored) regiment. They fought with great desperation, and carried all before them. They had to be restrained for fear they would get too far in unsupported. They have shown that they can and will fight well. I hope the Copperheads will now stop their abuse.

Our army fought with great bravery and determination; but we were unable to storm their works without too great loss of life. Our brave and gallant commander will soon, I trust, be able to announce the capture of Port Hudson, which will practically end the war in Louisiana.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GEN. BANKS.

Operations to May 30.--The Valor of the Negro Troops Indorsed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE GULF, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, May 30, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington.

GENERAL: Leaving Sommesport on the Atchafalaya, where my command was at the date of my last dispatch, I landed at Bayou Sara at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

A portion of the infantry were transported in steamers, and the balance of the infantry, artillery, cavalry, and wagon train moving down on the west bank of the river, and from this to Bayou Sara.

On the 23d a junction was effected with the advance of Maj.-Gen. AUGUR and Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, our line occupying the Bayou Sara road at a distance five miles from Port Hudson.

Major-Gen. AUGUR had an encounter with a portion of the enemy on the Bayou Sara road in the direction of Baton Rouge, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy, with heavy loss.

On the 25th the enemy was compelled to abandon his first line of works.

Gen. WEITZEL's brigade, which had covered our rear in the march from Alexandria, joined us on the 26th, and on the morning of the 27th a general assault was made upon the fortifications.

The artillery opened fire between 5 and 6 o'clock, which was continued with animation during the day. At 10 o'clock WEITZEL's brigade, with the division of Gen. GROVER, reduced to about two brigades, and the division of Gen. EMORY, temporarily reduced by detachments to about a brigade, under command of Col. PAINE, with two regiments of colored troops, made an assault upon the right of the enemy's works, crossing Sandy Creek, and driving them through the woods to their fortifications.

The fight lasted on this line until 4 o'clock, and was very severely contested. On the left, the infantry did not come up until later in the day; but at 3 o'clock an assault was opened on the centre and left of centre by the divisions under Maj.-Gen. AUGUR and Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN.

The enemy was driven into his works, and our troops moved up to the fortifications, holding the opposite sides of the parapet with the enemy on the right. Our troops still held their position on the left. After dark the main body, being exposed to a flank fire, withdrew to a belt of woods, the skirmishers remaining close upon the fortifications.

In the assault of the 27th, the behavior of the officers and men was most gallant, and left nothing to be desired. Unlimited acquaintance of the ground and the character of the works, which were almost hidden from our observation until the moment of approach, alone prevented the capture of the post.

On the extreme right of our line I posted the First and Third Louisiana regiments of negro troops. The First Louisiana, composed exclusively of colored men, excepting the officers, was also engaged in the operations of the day. The position occupied by them under fire was one of importance, and called for the utmost steadiness and bravery in those to whom it was confided.

It gives me pleasure to report that they answered every expectation. Their conduct was heroic. No troops could be more determined or more daring. They made, during the day, three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy losses, and holding their position at nightfall with the other troops on the right of our line. The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by all the officers in command on the right. Whatever doubt may have existed before as to the efficiency of organizations of this character, the history of this day proves conclusively to those who were in a condition to observe the conduct of these regiments, that the Government will find in this class of troops effective supporters and defenders.

The severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined manner in which they encountered the enemy, leave upon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success. They require only good officers, commands of limited numbers and careful discipline, to make them excellent soldiers.

Our losses from the 23d to this date in killed, wounded, and missing, are nearly 1,000, including, I deeply regret to say, some of the ablest officers of the corps. I am unable yet to report them in detail.

I have the honor to be, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

(Advertisement.)

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No. 163 Fulton-street,
Brooklyn.
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SCOTT & Co., Chemists, No. 765 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

THE LAST CHANCE.—Yes, the *very* last chance to see those wonderful little people, the greatest curiosities in the world Gen. TOM THUMB, his charming little wife, Com. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN, at BARNUM'S. They remain only this week. See the Museum advertisement.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 30 | Moon rises.. 1 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 51 | Gov. Island.. 4 40 | Hell Gate.. 6 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 10.

Arrived.

U. S. sloop-of-war Marion, Lieut.-Com. E. O. Matthews Newport 2 ds.

U. S. schooner America, Newport 2 ds.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans June 2, via Fortress Monroe 12 hours, with passengers to Maj. Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. June 5, off Carysfort, exchanged signals with steamship Roanoke, hence for Havana.

U. S. steam transport Pocahontas, Geohegan, Newbern, N. C., June 6, via Hatteras 8th, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left U. S. transport Tillie, for Boston, one.

U. S. transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet June 7, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Decatur, Fargo, Washington, D. C., 36 hours. In ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Daley, Washington, D. C., 44 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Beaufort, Ogden, Washington 42 hours. In ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Empire, Hunter, Washington 52 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship War Hawk, (of Boston,) Simmons, Queenstown 45 ds., with wood to order. May 29, lat. 34, lon. 65, passed the wreck of a schooner, of about 150 tons, painted green, dismasted and water-logged and abandoned, and appeared to have been about three months in that situation. The War Hawk had W. winds nearly the entire passage.

Ship Quesnel, Funch, Havre 45 ds., with mdse. and 278 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has had two deaths. May 17, lat. 41 24, lon. 43 12, fell in with two large islands of ice. May 22, lat. 42 39, lon. 49 11, saw a number of icebergs and many acres of drift ice. June 5, lat. 40 58, lon. 67 50, passed a lot of burned timber and large quantities of cinders.

Bark Lucy Frances, Colby, St. Thomas 14 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. Capt. Colby reports that the U. S. ship Shepherd Knapp was lost on one of the adjacent Islands. No particulars.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Wheeler, Buenos Ayres April 15, with hides and wool to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Ann Carolina, (Port.,) Gavinia, Oporto 32 ds., in ballast, and with 14 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Mary Lucretia, Bowers, Palermo 52 ds.—and from Gibraltar 34 ds—with fruit, brimstone, &c., to J. T. B. Maxwell.

Bark Bergen, (Nor.,) Arneson, Londonderry 35 ds., in ballast to order. On the eastern edge of the Banks, saw a number of icebergs.

Brig Primrose, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Holly, St. Johns, N. F., 20 ds., with old rope, anchors and chains to W. H. Newman. June 1, John Armstrong, a seaman, of St. Johns, N. F., jumped overboard in a fit of delirium tremens, and was drowned.

Brig St. Peter, (Br.,) Grimes, Providence 4 ds., in ballast to B. F. Smalt & Co.

Brig Henrietta, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda June 4, with potatoes and onions to McCall & Frith.

Brig Francis Butler, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Para 30 ds., with hides, nuts, &c., to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Brothers, (Br., of Sunderland,) Crawford, Sligo 35 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Hopton, Silvey, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Brig B. Young, Cook, Calais 10 ds., with lumber.

BELOW—Brig Sparkling Wave, of Kingston, Jam.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W., and light.

Sailed.

Steamships Sidon, (Br.,) Liverpool; Eagle, Havana.

June 9—Steamer Thomas Swann. Ships Dreadnought, Lizzie Southard, Barks Marie Heyn, Von Leffert Lehsen, Leibskioff, Invincible. Schr. Sarah Lloyd.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 18.—Arr. ships Magellan, Valparaiso; Volant, New-York; schrs. Susan, Cape Haytien; M. Arnold, St. Lucie. U. S. ships Chippewa, Rhode Island and Santiago de Cuba sailed from Cape Haytien May 21, on a cruise. The Mercedita was coaling to sail soon.

Spoken, &c.

Caroline—Dutch brig, from Antwerp for Rio Grande, April 21, lat. 32 09 S., lon. 49 38.

Glenwood—bark, from Messina for Philadelphia, June 9, off the Capes of Delaware.

Java—ship, bound E., was signalized, May 20, lat. 34 20, lon. 42 25.

Manrico—Dutch brig, hence for Curacao, was passed, June 5, lat. 38, lon. 71.

Trackless—Br. bark, hence for Jamaica, June 1, lat. 35, lon. 71.

Willard—Br. bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., steering S. W., was passed, April 27, lat. 26 50 S., lon. 42 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, April 15, ships Pyramid, for New-York, about May 1; Alexandria, Snow, from Boston, for Callao, discha.; Revenue, Pousland, from Liverpool, do.; Riga, Freeo, for Liverpool—will load in River Parana; Frank Haskell, from Liverpool for Callao, discha.; barks Conrad, Salisbury, from Bordeaux, discha., unc.; Volant, Morrisey, for Bristol, ldg., to sail about May 1; Gem, Powell, from London, wig; brig Fanny, Wicks, from New-York, discha., unc., and others as before reported.

At Montevideo, April 18, ships Mary Bangs, Bangs, from Boston, for Buenos Ayres, just arr.; Golden Rule, from Cadiz for Acapnico; Leonidas, Wood, for St. Thomas; brig Augustina, Fuller, from Cadiz, discha.

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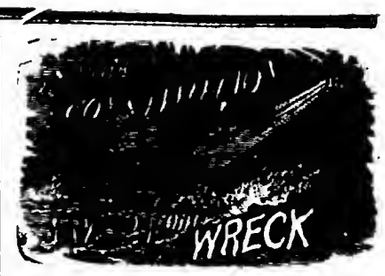

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The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

Official Dispatches from Gen. Grant to the 8th inst.

The Siege of Vicksburgh Progressing Favorably.

Joe Johnston Receiving Reinforcements from Bragg's Army.

A Rebel Attack on Milliken's Bend and Young's Point.

The Rebels Decisively Repulsed at Both Places.

NEGRO TROOPS AGAIN IN ACTION

A FIGHT AT SATARIA, ON THE YAZOO.

The Rebels Under Wirt Adams Routed by Gen. Kimball.

Favorable Advices from Port Hudson to the 4th inst.

THE LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

Two dispatches were received to night from Maj.-Gen. GRANT, addressed to different gentlemen in high official positions.

The dispatches are dated Monday, 8th instant—a much shorter time in obtaining advices from Vicksburgh than heretofore.

An important fact, and one which will allay much anxiety, is derived from them, namely—that Gen. GRANT was in communication with Gen. BANKS as late as the 4th instant, at which time Port Hudson was closely invested.

Gen. GRANT repeats what is already known or believed, that Gen. JOHNSTON is concentrating troops with which to operate against him, and mentions a report that three divisions are moving from Gen. BRAGG to reinforce JOHNSTON. *Gen. Breckinridge is known to have joined him.*

Vicksburgh is still closely invested. The siege is progressing favorably.

The tone of the dispatches is represented to be such as to show that GRANT fears neither the enemy in his front nor in his rear. He will protect his lines at all hazards.

It is presumed that he did not know at the date of his telegram whether or not he was to be reinforced.

This information inspires increased hope and confidence in the final success of the siege.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

An unofficial telegram from the vicinity of Vicksburgh, received here to-day, states that the rebels in small force attacked Milliken's Bend and Young's Point on the 6th instant, but were decisively repulsed at both points. The colored troops of the former place at first gave way, but upon hearing that those of their number who were captured were killed, they rallied with great fury and routed the enemy.

Advices up to the 4th instant have been received from Port Hudson. *Everything there looks favorable to our final success.*

THE LATEST CHICAGO DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 11.

A special dispatch from Memphis dated the 8th inst., says:

The steamer *Luminary*, from Young's Point at 8 P. M., on Friday, the 5th inst., has arrived here with the following interesting intelligence:

Gen. KIMBALL, with a force of 3,000 men, was sent up the YAZOO River to Sataria, 30 miles below Yazoo City, and arrived there on the 4th inst. He learned that a rebel force under Gen. WIRT ADAMS, was not far off, and he immediately marched to meet him.

At 10 A. M., (4th inst.) he came up with the pickets of the enemy, when a brisk fight ensued, lasting thirty minutes. The enemy gave way, and a total route ensued.

Our loss was one killed and seventeen wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded was considerable.

We captured a hundred prisoners.

The rebel forces were 2,000 strong.

There is no perceptible change before the enemy's works at Vicksburgh.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is still reported as being on the Big Black River, endeavoring to cross below the bridge, with a force of 20,000 men.

Gen. OSTERHAUS is watching his movements, with a sufficient force to checkmate any demonstration JOHNSTON may attempt to make.

There is a rumor in circulation that Gen. PEMBERTON has requested Gen. GRANT to permit the women and children in Vicksburgh to pass through the Federal lines.

Over 300 head of cattle and mules have been turned loose by the rebels, on account of the scarcity of forage with them.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURGH.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing on June 2, gives the following view:

"The situation at this point can be easily understood, and may be explained in a few words. Gen. PEMBERTON, with an army variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000 men, still holds Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT has the city thoroughly invested. His lines of circumvallation are complete. There is no possibility for supplies or reinforcements reaching the garrison, and but very little chance for escape to those who are now in the town. Should they attempt to cut their way through our lines, as they did at Donelson, no doubt some of them would get away with their small arms only. This, in my opinion, will yet be done. Convinced PEMBERTON that JOE JOHNSTON cannot muster an army sufficient to attack GRANT in the rear and raise the siege, and I have no doubt he will try to cut his way out of his cage by night within 48 hours. As to the amount of supplies which the rebels have on hand at Vicksburgh, no definite or reliable information can be obtained. The last deserters who came within our lines said they could not hold out more than two weeks; a few days before an intelligent contraband said he overheard PEMBERTON remark that them wore six months' provisions in the town. The strength of the fortifications in the rear of the city warrants the belief that they have anticipated an investment ever since Gen. GRANT commenced moving his army across the Louisiana peninsula in April last; if so, they have certainly taken the precaution to get in all the supplies obtainable for the siege.

A person of very sanguine temperament might resolve the situation at Vicksburgh into this: In effect the place is ours, but GRANT has to keep his army in the rear of it to guard the captured force. True, this captured force is a little refractory betimes, and is indulged to excess in being permitted to use their rifles, by way of sharpshooting on their captors, but they are prisoners, as far as close confinement within specified limits can make them such.

EFFECTS OF OUR ARTILLERY.

Periodically the artillery of our whole line opens on the rebels, and then there is such low rolling of thunder, such immense volumes of white smoke, such bursting of shells, and such screaming and whizzing of balls in the suburbs of Vicksburgh, as were not heard and seen at Shiloh, Fredericksburgh, or Murfreesboro. All this cannot occur, of course, without inflicting serious injury on the rebels. The men, for the most part, crawl into their holes. They never essay a reply with artillery on such occasions. If they have a gun within range, they remove it for safety. But we have effected something in the way of killing their live stock—the mules and cattle which are corraled near the town. In less than three hours, yesterday, more than twenty dead mules floated down the Mississippi, past Warrenton. Our artillery has destroyed a great many buildings, and occasionally an ignited shell lights in a service magazine, to the detriment of the Confederate Ordnance Department. The gunboats assist in reminding the rebel citizens and soldiers of Vicksburgh that the war is being vigorously prosecuted. The army and navy occasionally combine to make a loud rap at the portals of the virgin city.

OUR LOSSES DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

The public have been misled by the statements of one or two furloughed officers as to the extent of our loss in the campaign in Mississippi thus far. The official figures place our entire loss in killed, wounded and prisoners since crossing the Mississippi, at less than 7,000. Newspapers have placed it at 11,000, on the authority of officers high in position, but Gen. GRANT's Adjutant-General says what I have just written. The rebel loss in killed and wounded exceeded ours at every battle, except in the assault on Vicksburgh, where they fought behind breastworks, and only exposed themselves where our men were unable to fire on them."

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, purporting to give news to June 7 only, says:

"The rebels have not fired a gun in this direction for several days. They have a gun, however, which domineers the river, and is a pestilent bother to us. They call him 'Whistling Dick.' No gunboat has any business where this terrible gun can get a shot at it. It shoots a ball 2½ feet long, steel pointed, weighing 250 pounds—can tear through our best ironclads, and is thought to be the best gun of the war.

Lately we got word that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was coming with 30,000 troops to reinforce STEVENSON at Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT sent Gen. FRANK BLAIR, with seven brigades, to go forth and reconnoitre. We went out between the Yazoo and Big Black to Benton, and before we got to the small town of McCarricksburgh we met the enemy.

Our cavalry made a spirited skirmish, when the artillery and infantry came up. The Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa were deployed as skirmishers, and dashed into the thick woods. Capt. MCMANUS, Second Missouri battery, pushed to the front and opened his howitzers on them. We had a running fight of three miles, and at last our fleet-footed foe disappeared beyond discovery. We camped for the night, and in the morning started back to Vicksburgh."

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

Sameness of Operations—No Reply to our Cannonading—Sketches of Gen. Grant and his Subordinate Generals.

From Our Own Correspondant.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

Letters succeeding each other from this point will, for awhile, be mere repetitions—one day is like that which preceded it, and does not differ from that which will follow it. Our army is engaged in a business which requires time, and a certain kind of action which does not afford much variety. We are endeavoring to starve out the rebels, and to expedite this, our batteries keep up an incessant cannonade, with a view to set fire to their supplies, and fire them out by keeping them constantly on the alert.

Latterly they scarcely if ever reply to us—our most vigorous cannonading excites no reply—all of which ratifies on their part is due more to want of ammunition than a desire to respond. Nearly every day thick masses of smoke, at night livid reflections upon the sky, show that Vicksburgh is slowly being subjected to the purge of fire, and that our constant shelling is not in vain.

Gen. BLAIR has returned from his expedition without having met the enemy in any force. The various crossings of Big Black are now all guarded by our troops in force, so that no fears are entertained of an interruption of the good work by the rebel JOHNSTON.

We have with the army before, or, rather, behind Vicksburgh, a brilliant galaxy of Major and Brigadier-Generals, of whom a short description at this time may not prove uninteresting. Of Major-Generals we have GRANT, SHERMAN, MCCLERNAND, STEELE, MCPHERSON, BLAIR and LOGAN; and of Brigadiers, OSTERHAUS, QUIMBY, CROCKER, DANEY, RANSOM, A. J. SMITH, TRAVER, M. L. SMITH, CARR, HOVEY, EWING, JOHN A. SMITH, and perhaps one or two others, whose names do not occur to me at the present moment.

First in rank, as well as notoriety, we have Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT—Indifferentir known as GRANT, ULYSSES S. GRANT, United States GRANT, Uncle Sam GRANT, and "Unconditional Surrender" GRANT; the same whose "move on the enemy's works" at Fort Donelson has become national property, and the same man under whose lead our armies have split the Confederacy in two, and wrung from their grasp all or the greater portion of the Mississippi Valley.

Almost at any time one can see a small but compactly-built man of about forty-five years of age, walking through the camps. He moves with his shoulders thrown a little forward of the perpendicular, his left hand in the pocket of his pantaloons, an unlighted cigar in his mouth, his eyes thrown straight forward, which, from the haze of abstraction that veils them, and a countenance drawn into furrows of thought, would seem to indicate that he is intensely preoccupied. The soldiers observe him coming, and, rising to their feet, gather on each side of the way to see him pass—they do not salute him, they only watch him curiously, with a certain sort of familiar ravenace. His abstract air is not so great, while he thus moves along, as to prevent his seeing everything without apparently looking at it; you will see this in the fact, that however dense the crowd in which you stand, if you are an acquaintance, his eye will for an instant rest on yours with a glance of recollection, and with it a grave nod of recognition. A plain blue suit, without scarf, sword or trapoings of any sort, save the double-starred shoulder-strap—an indifferently good "Kossuth" hat, with the top buttered in close to his head; full beard, of a cross between "light" and "sandy;" a square cut face, whose lines and contour indicate extreme endurance and determination, complete the external appearance of this small man, as one sees him passing along, turning and chewing restlessly the end of his unlighted cigar.

His countenance, in rest, has the rigid immobility of cast iron; and, while this indicates the unyielding tenacity of a bulldog, one finds only in his gray eyes the smiles and other evidences of the possession of those softer traits seen upon the lips and over the entire faces of ordinary people. On horseback he loses all the awkwardness which distinguishes him as he moves about on foot. Erect and graceful, he seems a portion of his steed, without which the full effect would be incomplete. He held in early days the reputation of being the best rider in the Academy, and he seems to have lost none of his excellence in this respect.

Along with the body-guard of Gen. GRANT rides his son FRED., a stout lad of some twelve Summers. He endures all the marches, follows his father under fire, with all the coolness of an old soldier; and is, in short, a "chip of the old block."

Of Gen. GRANT's ability I need say nothing—he has been so long before the public that all can judge for themselves. The South calls his successes "luck;" we in the West believe that he owes them mostly to the possession of a cautious military judgment, assisted by good advisers, and backed by invincible perseverance, endurance and determination.

Almost the exact opposite in every feature of our taciturn, unsmiling chief, is Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN. Tall, loosely built, narrow chest, sandy hair and beard, light-gray eyes, glancing incessantly in every direction, smiling month and rapid utterance, he forms a character as opposite GRANT's, as Zenith is to Nadir. GRANT goes about like a piece of marble endowed with just sufficient vitality for purposes of locomotion, while SHERMAN, whether walking, talking or laughing, walks, talks and laughs "all over;" GRANT's soul is crusted over with rigidity—SHERMAN's bursts out at every pore, every agitation of his inner man produces a corresponding agitation of his physical machine. Soul and body seem attuned in such harmony, that a chord struck upon the former communicates its vibration to one in the latter.

Socially he is a pleasant man, affable to his inferiors and engaging to his equals, with a mood that changes with the rapidity of a barometer in the tropics. With an utterance rapid almost to incoherency, he at one instant is relating some laughable incident, the next unfolding the details of some masterly plan, and the next hurling fierce imprecations upon the head of some offender.

Like GRANT, he has courage and endurance in abundance—like him, he will ride into a storm of bullets, and sit there and watch and order as unconcernedly as if the air were filled with roses instead of hissing messengers of death. Of his ability, there is in the army but one opinion, and that is, that among the ablest men that this war has produced, he is entitled to no second rank. His ability is not confined to any specialty; he is equally at home whether drilling a company or a division, inspecting a Quartermaster's accounts, arranging the details of a battle, making an advance or ordering a retreat; in short, he seems to be, and is, familiar not only with the practical details of war, but with the principles which underlie this most intricate and comprehensive art.

Next to SHERMAN, not in rank, but experience and ability, comes Major-Gen. FRED. STEELE, who, like GRANT and SHERMAN, originated in that much-quarreled about institution, West Point. Were I attempting a philosophical examination of these gentlemen, instead of a superficial portraiture of a few externals, I could get along with Gen. STEELE much more easily. Like a Geneva watch, he presents but little surface—his merit, the fine machinary and exquisite balance, are all within. A small and well knit man of thirty-eight, with a hand delicate and white as a lady's, light complexion, only preserved from effeminacy by a flowing beard, eyes of light blue, and a full, compact forehead, dress rich, elegant, with a touch of velvet about the cuffs and collars, always free from dust and as clean as if just stepping out for a dress parade at his *Alma Mater*, West Point. These are the outward peculiarities of Gen. STEELE. Without ever being over-dressed, he is, I think, the best dressed and best mounted man in the army. His prevailing trait is quietness—a gentlemanly sort of repose—which he carries with him, undisturbed, whether doing the honors of the table to his friends, or directing the movements of a storming party amidst the roar of the fiercest battle. Few soldiers among volunteers love, but all respect him; as a strict, unyielding disciplinarian, he frequently excites their dislike, but his unruffled calmness when surrounded by the surging tides of battle, his pre-eminent skill in guiding their movements, and the lightning-like rapidity with which he adapts himself to the new combinations created in a contest, compel their admiration, and have won their highest respect.

He chats with you unconcernedly up to the very moment he enters a battle, and the instant it is over, resumes his sociability and discourses upon general subjects, as if the affair through which he had passed were of as little account as washing his hands for dinner.

Warn one to pass our Generals in review, and endeavor from their countenances to select the man with the most gunpowder in his disposition, he would undoubtedly choose Gen. LOGAN. He is marked by a square, massive frame of medium height, a countenance swarthy as that of an Indian, jet black hair, and eyes of the most piercing blackness. The general ferocity of his appearance is not detracted from by a heavy black moustache, whose ends drop below his jaw on either side, and this effect is heightened by a broad short neck, like that of a bull or a gladiator. And yet, when the General's countenance is not lighted by the glow of battle, his swart face is sunny with good nature, and his eyes ablaze with fun and good humor. No commander in the army is more popular with his men than he; their love for him as a man is only equaled by their confidence in him as a leader.

In all operations he is omnipresent, encouraging his men with advice, urging them on with some funny joke, ever at their head in battle, only happy when moving, and only completely happy when hurling his invincible brigades against the enemy.

A description of Gen. BLAIR will almost be superfluous, so well known is he from his long appearance before the public as politician and legislator. Tall, well-formed, "sandy" complexioned, light-grey eyes, high forehead, heavy moustache and clean shaven face, make up the "points" that will be noticed in a cursory glance at his person. He is slow and deliberate in speech, like one who has been accustomed to speak to large audiences, and performs everything, from leading an assault to uncorking a bottle of champagne, with calm, dispassionate manner and dignified movement. I do not think he knows what fear is—if he does, he has learned to conceal the fact so completely, that its existence can, on no occasion, be discovered. In conversation he is a good listener, and, when he speaks, an engaging, unassuming talker.

Beneath all his calmness he has a character of tremendous force, and a brain of wondrous power; the momentum with which he threw his brigade against the rebel heights at Chickasaw Bayou, and the revolution which his course has produced in the political character of Missouri, abundantly prove both of these assertions. He too, is popular with his division; he is careful to supply them with everything that will add to their convenience and comfort, and when face to face with the enemy, he asks no man to go where he will not lead.

All of these Generals I have mentioned possess the quality of accessibility, any one, at almost any time, can walk into their presence unobstructed by insolent sentinels, and seat himself for a half hour's chat. It is only among the new Colonels that one finds fully developed the sublime dignity of the profession and of shoulder-straps. Humbly, and veiling his eyes from the effulgence before him, he enters their presence, after having communicated his name, occupation, business, &c., to the Cerberus that guards the approaches to the sacred precincts.

There are others whom I would like to allude to, did not space forbid it. MCCLERNAND's fighting qualities are too well known to need description; MCPHERSON, the youngest Major-General in this army, is a quiet gentleman in times of peace, and a lion in a fight; HOVEY is a small, narvous man, with the regularity and power of a steam engine; CROCKER is handsome and brave enough to form the hero of a romance; THAYER, genial, modest in everyday life, is a whirlwind in action; RANSOM, young, boyish-looking but a veteran when his battalions are headed against the enemy; and so of the others—all are marked men in character, and all true as steel in their loyalty and unflinching in their courage.

With such an array of leaders, the Army of Tennessee will continue to be as it always has been—invincible.

GALWAY.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY ON FREE SPEECH

Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music.

Denunciation of the Emancipation Proclamation, Arbitrary Arrests, and the Suppression of the Press.

The Democracy Pledged to the Union and the Constitution Against All Enemies.

Speeches of Mayor Kalbfleisch, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Alonzo C. Paige, and Others.

A mass meeting was held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, last evening, under the auspices of the Kings County Democratic Club. By the terms of the call, it was to be a meeting of "all conservative citizens in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and opposed to all usurpations of arbitrary power;" but either on account of the rain, or because the people of Brooklyn are not so fully alive to the dangers which threaten their liberties as the Kings County Democratic Club, there was not so full an attendance as might have reasonably been expected. The house was a little more than two-thirds full. About 8½ o'clock the Mayor, accompanied by Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, made his appearance on the stage, and was received with applause. Capt. RYNDERS entered about the same time, and was greeted by a portion of the audience with much more noisy, if not quite so unanimous demonstrations of welcome. The meeting was immediately thereafter called to order by ABNASW R. CULVER, President of the Kings County Democratic Club, who nominated for Chairman MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor of the City. The nomination was unanimously indorsed, and Mayor KALBFLEISCH returned the compliment in the following speech:

SPEECH OF MAYOR KALBFLEISCH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN: [Some one here called for three cheers for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, which were given.] For the honor you have tendered me allow me to return my sincere thanks. I rejoice to see so large an assemblage of people here to-night. It shows that people have come to know that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." A crisis exists in the affairs of the nation that makes it the duty of all to look into its causes and to freely discuss the acts of our servants who now administer the Government. [Applause.] The right to do so is undoubtable, and to be deprived of it would make us worse than slaves. The Democratic party has always been jealous of these rights. It behooves us to guard these privileges, and to protest against arbitrary use of power by the Government. ["Bully for you."] The Constitution makes ample provisions for the trial and punishment of all violators of its laws. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* would imperil the crowned head of any European monarch. [Applause.] We ask of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [groans for LINCOLN,] elected as Chief Magistrate under the provisions of the Constitution, but not by a majority of the people, not to ignore, but to uphold that Constitution which made him President of the United States. It was under the promise of free speech and a free press that the people placed him there. How well that promise has been kept, let suppressed newspapers, and the hundreds of persons arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette for freedom of speech, answer. [Applause.] The Democratic party has no sympathy with Secessionists [faint applause] nor have they with Abolitionists. [Great applause.] They are in favor of the Union. [A man in the audience here called for three cheers for "*Vallandigham*" which most of the audience, including the speaker, mistook for "Vallandigham," which caused considerable disturbance, some cheering, some hissing, and not a few crying "put him on!") The speaker resumed: If the gentleman has anything to say let him say it in a mannerly way. [Applause.] If the gentleman had rather embrace a nigger baby than a white one, let him say so. [Tremendous applause.] (A gentleman on the stage here arose, and suggested to the speaker that the audience had mistaken the man who called for cheers for "*Vallegordom*;" that he meant *Vallandingham*, and he proposed that the audience now give their cheers for that individual. The cheers were given, and quiet was again restored.) The Mayor then resumed his remarks, and said that the war in which we were now engaged should be brought to an issue; it should be terminated. If the war was for restoring the Union, the Government would have the support of every Democrat in the country, and he hoped the party now administering the Government would become convinced of the necessity of presenting an unbroken front to the enemy. Let them show to the country that the war was waged to restore the Union, and it would not be long before the Stars and Stripes would again wave over every inch of territory in the country. [Prolonged applause.]

A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting was then read and indorsed, after which the following series of resolutions was read and adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The nation is in peril, as well from the assaults of rebellion as from the failure of professed loyalty to sustain the principles of American liberty; and

Whereas, This peril is imminent, calling for the voice and the arm of every patriot to save, not only the Union and Constitution, but the very principles of freedom on which they were founded; therefore we, the Democracy of Kings County, with our friends and fellow-citizens, do declare:

Resolved, 1. We are for the Union and the Constitution against all enemies. [Applause.]

2. We believe the Union and Constitution to be founded upon and for the defence of the freedom of the person and of the press, and we pledge ourselves to defend the principles of the liberty of the American citizen, according to the Constitution, against every unconstitutional attack.

3. We deny the heresy that the Administration is the Government, holding, on the contrary, that the Government is the will of the people expressed in the Constitution of the United States and of the several States. [Applause.] That all laws, in accordance with that expressed will, command our obedience and respect, but that the order, decree or proclamation of any individual, without authority of that expressed will of the people, is entitled neither to our obedience or respect, because we are a self-governing people, and by permitting such assumption of power we cease to govern ourselves, and become the subjects of a military despotism. [Applause.]

4. That in our opinion the Proclamation of freedom to slaves by the President of the United States, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arbitrary arrest and incarceration of citizens, the suspension of several newspapers and the denial of mail transmission to others, the military arrest, trial by court-martial, and banishment from his State of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM—[cheers for VALLANDIGHAM]—and all similar acts, are direct violations of the Constitution of the United States, and are without authority or justification, having no validity except such as they derive from the temporary support of military force without law. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the letter of his Excellency, Gov. SEYMOUR, to the Albany meeting, called to assert the right of free speech, free Press, and individual liberty, has our full indorsement; that we recognize in his manly protest against the exercise of usurped and arbitrary power, the spirit of a patriot and statesman. [Tremendous cheers.]

Resolved, That the people have thus far submitted to the illegal acts of the Administration, not because they are ignorant of their rights, nor because they are indifferent to the inestimable blessings of liberty, nor because they are wanting in courage to resist the aggressions of lawless power, but because they have patiently hoped that the President and his advisers would desist from their violations of the Constitution in time to save themselves and the country from the consequences to which such acts inevitably lead. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the State of New-York will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist will seek redress, under the Constitution and within the Union, by its peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free people.

Resolved, That the laws of the State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see to it that by all constitutional means this indispensable end shall be attained.

Resolved, That we renew our declaration of attachment to the Union, pledging to its friends, wherever found, our unwavering support, and to its enemies, in whatever guise, our undying hostility, and that, God willing, we will stand by the Constitution and laws of our country, and under their sacred shield will maintain and defend our liberty and rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." [Great cheering.]

SPEECH OF HON. AMASA J. PARKER.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER was then introduced, and was received with loud cheers. He commenced by saying that this vast assemblage, worthy in intelligence and numbers of the great question it had come here to consider, attested the dignity of the occasion and the attachment of the people to the principles of free speech and free Press. So vast an assemblage could not have been brought together without an important cause. A blow had recently been struck at the dearest rights of the people, at the freedom of the Press, the liberty of speech and the personal rights of the citizen—a blow which called for the energetic efforts of every lover of his country and of freedom to stay the further exercise of such arbitrary and unconstitutional acts. The feelings of the whole Northern States had been aroused, and they have risen up almost as one man to resist such encroachments upon their rights. The recent arrest of VALLANDINGHAM, [cheers,] under the dictates of a gross military tyrant, [groans for BURNSIDE,] by proceedings unknown to law, and his sentence by an unauthorized Court, have so aroused the feelings of the people that they must find expression. So gross was the outrage, that even leading Republican Presses have been obliged to denounce it, and to admit that the tribunal which professed to try him had no jurisdiction over his case. So strong has the dissent been, that we have reason to suppose that the Administration would have felt obliged to abrogate the unjust sentence and set the persecuted man free. But the President proceeds, of his own arbitrary will, to change the sentence to banishment to the Confederate States, an outrage as great even as that of the officer who arrested him. Where in the Constitution do you find the power to send a man into banishment, and especially when a different judgment has been pronounced by the tribunal before which he was brought? This banishment is an insult to every free man of the North. [Applause.] It was intended as the grossest insult to the victim, but it equally assails the dignity and the rights of every citizen. He rejoiced that Mr. VALLANDINGHAM had borne it with such fortitude, and proceeded to read that gentleman's letter from his place of exile at Windsor, to the Democracy of Ohio, [applause,] in which he worthily deplored the suffering on behalf of liberty (of speech) which had not come to pass, whether VALLANDINGHAM's peculiar views were right or wrong. Democrats may and do differ among themselves on that question. It is to protest against the outrage in his person, and the assault on his individual rights as a freeman and a citizen. No one had a right to doubt VALLANDIGHAM's patriotism. He had merely been convicted that the rebellion could be ended in a peaceable manner, [applause,] and the Union be still preserved. He was a worthy, law-abiding Union man, and though he might differ as to the mode of subduing rebellion, he agreed with all of us in the necessity for the restoration of the Union, and with all of us in the duty of resisting the encroachments of the Government upon individual rights of opinion and speech. The speaker would not counsel resistance by force, if that could be avoided, but by meeting as they did that night to discuss and protest against the unlawful acts of the Administration. No man could read the record of that Court-martial and find that the accused did anything more than discuss freely, as he had a right to do, the conduct of the Administration. The men at Washington are the servants of the people, and they have a right to call them to account, and when the time comes to turn them out to give place to better men. [Applause.] It is well for the people to gather together by hundreds and thousands to remind the Administration of their mistakes, and to call their attention to that Constitution which they had taken their oaths to support, oaths which every one of them had violated. He had yet to learn that the purpose to see that the Constitution and the laws are respected was treason. VALLANDINGHAM was a worthy and good man who had no other wish. [A man in the audience here expressed dissent from this opinion, and there was loud uproar for several minutes, and cries of "Put him out" prevented the speaker's being heard. Order being restored Mr. PARKER continued.] A State Convention met that day in Ohio for the purpose of nominating a Governor. He had received a letter requesting him to be present, or, if not able, to write a letter. He received the letter in time only to telegraph to Mr. COX [cheers] that he hoped they would vindicate the Constitution by making Mr. VALLANDIGHAM Governor of Ohio. [Loud and continued applause.] He was that moment informed that the bulletin announced that he was nominated. [Cheers for VALLANDIGHAM.] He hoped it was true, and should think Ohio unworthy of the Government given us by our fathers, if she does not elect him. He hoped the people of that State would go up to the ballot-box, forgetting all differences of opinion with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—all else except the personal liberty in him endangered, and cast their votes for him. He proceeded to cite from English history examples where assaults upon the personal rights of individuals had led to the public advancement of those thus wronged, they being held as the representatives of human rights. VALLANDIGHAM's case was but one of a thousand which had occurred during the last two years. Our forts erected for defence against foreign aggression, had been desecrated and turned into bastiles. He had enumerated the cases of individuals who had been summarily arrested and imprisoned in Forts Lafayette and Warren, and said that things so continued until the Convention which nominated Gov. SEYMOUR assembled, and denounced these arrests as a crime against personal freedom, and the question, then freely discussed before the people for the first time, was settled by their voice. Such was the voice of the people of New-York and the people of New-Jersey. (Cheers for Jersey.) Gov. SEYMOUR is bound to carry out that sentiment so expressed, and to assert the whole power of the State in its defence. He wished to be understood as standing there as the representative of the Constitution, to condemn the infractions of the Administration upon it, but not as recommending forcible resistance, but that most effective of all means, the ballot-box. [The ringing of the fire bells here drew off a considerable number of the audience, and the speaker was interrupted for a few minutes.] If it is true, as it doubtless is, that the South are engaged in an unjust rebellion against the Constitution, it is also true that the men in power are equally rebelling against that Constitution, and we stand to defend that instrument, and to respectfully and forcibly protest against their violation of it. When the French Bastile had been destroyed by the oppressed people, LAFAYETTE had secured the key to that prison, and had sent it to WASHINGTON, to be kept as a memorial of the fall of a European despotism. What would LAFAYETTE have thought, had he known that, in after years, a fort bearing his own name, was to become an American Bastile? He proceeded to say that these arbitrary arrests had been made in States where the people were loyal; States removed from the scene of strife, and unanimous in opposition to the rebellion. He meant to stand by the Administration in all constitutional acts, but to oppose them in all that infringed upon the Constitution, and to ask them to repeal such acts and return to a policy that promised to bring the war to an end, a policy just to the South as to the North, a policy to recall to the head of the army that gallant man McCLELLAN. [Cheers.] He respected a soldier who respected the Constitution, and none other. He wanted a general who thus respected the Constitution at the head of the army. He continued at some length to demonstrate his proposition that a worse than Asiatic despotism had been established on this continent, citing certain acts of Congress and of the President in proof, and concluded by urging that every officer of the Government, civil and military, should be held to strict obedience to the Constitution.

SPEECH ON HON. ALONZO C. PAIGE.

Hon. ALONZO C. PAIGE was next introduced, and proceeded to read a long manuscript speech, devoted to the discussion of the legality of VALLANDIGHAM's arrest, conviction, sentence and subsequent banishment, and the general subject of the power of courts-martial and the occasions which justified them. He contended that English and American precedent allowed the establishment of martial law only in districts actually in rebellion, and there only when absolutely essential to the safety of the country, and that Congress alone had the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, a power which it could not delegate to the President. He denied the necessity for the declaration of martial law in Ohio, and its legality, and held that the choicest rights of the people had been placed in jeopardy, and that there was a loud call upon the people of the North to withstand such aggressions upon their freedom. The arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was a high offence, which demands reparation. If any are treasonable at the North, it is those who have set aside the Constitution, who have made the war policy not the policy of the Constitution but the subversion of it and the policy of abolition. The Democratic Conservatives of the North hold in their hands the Constitution, and it is theirs to protect and sustain it against encroachments.

In response to loud calls for RICHARD O'GORMAN and others, it was stated that they had been unable to attend, but that letters had been received from them which would be published. Long before the close of Judge PAIGE's speech, the house had nearly empiled, but Mr. B. STORROW spoke for a few moments to the retiring audience, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

MEETING OUTSIDE.

A stand had been erected for speakers outside the Academy of Music, in Montague-street, but owing to the rain the attendance was small—most of the audience preferring the inside, where fortunately there was no difficulty in finding a seat. An organization was, however, effected at the outside stand, by the appointment of CORNELIUS J. SPRAGUE as President, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and was followed by EDWARD DUNCAN, DAVID A. SUTTON, EDWIN O. PERRIN and E. T. WOOD. The resolutions (same as inside) were read by Mr. NEWMAN, and received the hearty approval of the audience.

The Nova Scotian at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, June 11.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 28th, *via* Londonderry on the 29th of May, arrived here this afternoon. News anticipated.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Opposing Forces Still Occupying the Same Relative Positions.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

Affairs along the front of the Army of the Potomac remain as at the last advices, the enemy, as well as our own troops, maintaining their original lines of battle below the town. Occasionally a gun is heard, and some scattering shots from the skirmishers.

Intelligence from Carolice County, Va., shows that the enemy have no strong forces there. There are several picket guards at the fords and landings, and one at Bowling Green, the county seat, and one on the Railroad. These comprise their entire strength.

Two days ago, $30,000 in Confederate and State Bonds were seized near Bowling Green [illegible] for the North.

[illegible] this side of the Rappahannock to guard the enemy's forces remaining to be disposed of. The [illegible] of our army is represented as excellent.

REBEL CAVALRY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

Attack upon a Company of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry at Seneca.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

The following official telegram was received this afternoon:

POOLESVILLE, June 11, 1863.

The rebel cavalry came across the river this morning at daybreak, about two hundred and fifty strong. They dashed rapidly up the tow-path, driving in our patrols, and attacked Company I, of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, who were on picket duty at Seneca. Our forces gradually fell back, pursued by the enemy, to within three miles of Poolesville. The enemy then retreated to Seneca, burned the camp of the Michigan company, returned down the tow-path and recrossed the river. We lost four men killed and one badly wounded. The enemy left on the field one Lieutenant and one man killed.

THE THREATENED INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, June 11.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH arrived this afternoon, to consult with Gov. CURTIN on the best means of defending our border from anticipated invasion. They will be joined to-night by Maj.-Gens. SCHENCK and BROOKS. The most energetic means are being devised, and will be carried into effect at once. It is thought the Governor will issue a proclamation to-morrow, calling for the organization of minute men.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A REBELLION AGAINST THE REBELLION.

North Carolinians in Arms Resisting the Authority of the Rebel Government.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, June 9.

The United States transport steamer *Albany* leaves here this morning at 6 A. M. for New-York.

The concurrent testimony of deserters leaves no doubt that the long smouldering fires of revolution are breaking out in the interior of North Carolina, and that the disaffection has reached a point far beyond even the significant intimations of the journals of the State. Several thousand armed refugees from the conscription have been for weeks intrenched in the mountains with artillery, successfully defying the Confederate authorities.

The Raleigh *Standard* bitterly complains that while the rebel conscription act has not been enforced in Georgia and Mississippi, North Carolina "has been racked as with a fine-tooth comb." It appears that in the battle of Chancellorsville twenty-nine North Carolina regiments were placed in the front to resist HOOKER's advance, sustaining an immense slaughter, while the South Carolina and Virginia troops were held in reserve. This massacre of North Carolinians is boldly and freely denounced, and the Confederacy is charged with gross injustice and bad faith. The numerous and studied indignities put upon this State and her people are keenly resented.

In order to secure concert of action, and to avoid all future conflicts of authority necessarily produced by the appointment of a civilian, it is proposed to make Gen. WILD, of the African brigade, Military Governor of North Carolina. He possesses executive abilities of a high order, and, as Gen. FOSTER remarks, is a gallant and accomplished soldier and gentleman. He has already won great popularity in this Department, and his appointment will be universally acceptable.

ANOTHER PIRATE AFLOAT.

Capture and Destruction of the Bark Whistling Wind by the Coquette, formerly the Brig Clarence.

Capt. BUTLER, of bark *Whistling Wind*, makes the following statement:

"Left Philadelphia for New-Orleans with a cargo of 450 tons of coal, on Government account. On the 6th inst., lat 33° 38, long. 71° 29', was boarded by the Confederate privateer *Coquette*, which, after ordering us on board the *Coquette*, set fire to and destroyed my vessel. The next day we were put on board the Bremen brig *Argus*, from Havana bound to [illegible], and subsequently transferred from her to the bark *Almena*, from Shanghai for New-York, and brought to this City.

The *Whistling Wind* was a good vessel, of 350 tons burden, and valued at $14,500, and was owned by Messrs. H. E. BROWNE & Co., of this City.

The privateer *Coquette* is a hermaphrodite brig, of about 300 tons burden, and was formerly the brig *Clarence*, of Baltimore, but was captured on a voyage from Rio Janeiro to the United States. She acts as a tender to the privateer *Florida*, by whom she was captured."

Marine Losses.

From the Boston Transcript, June 11.

The annexed list of losses of Bostoe offices, caused by the depredations of the Anglo-Rebel pirates Alabama and Florida, shows that the risks of capture have not been underrated. The Navy Department were long since notified of the apprehended trou

EXPERIENCES AT THE SOUTH.

Narrative of a Lady Recently from Texas —State of Public Sentiment about the War.

While at Alexandrie I met a correspondent of your paper, who, anon hearing an account of my experiences in Texas, desired me to state them in the columns of the TIMES, believing they would be of interest to some few of its many readers. Arriving in Texas before the inception of this war—indeed, before our last Presidential election—I had an opportunity of watching the rise and progress, but unfortunately, not the fall, of the secession sentiment in the State; and I shall endeavor to give succinctly, after stating the particulars of my trip to New-Orleans, what I believe to be the condition of the country and people.

After an avowal of my intense interest in the integrity of my country, and consequent success of the Union cause, the feeling became extremely bitter against me. I was arrested because I would not listen to a senseless harangue from the pulpit, where every opprobrious epithet the Southern vocabulary could furnish was applied to us—liars, thieves and villains. But owing to the influence of a very faithful friend, I was kept from prison, but only by my friend's managing the Provost-Marshal with immediate expulsion from office if he persisted in detaining me as prisoner. Still my stay was little else than incarceration. I had no sympathy, no society—mothers, daughters, even clergymen, avoided me as contemptible. If I entered a room, chairs would become immediately vacated, and their chief wish was, by this cutting of neglect and insult, to either apostatize me, or drive me from their midst. I accepted the latter alternative, and made every effort to extricate myself; but for a year all proved abortive. Every avenue to escape was hermetically closed, until last Fall I learned that possibly I might get through by Neshville. I secured the aid of a friend, and was determined to go by private conveyance. The season was too far advanced to promise success, and I abandoned the plan, but only to redouble my efforts to go by a more practicable route. After the arrival of Gen. MAGRUDER in Houston, and the recapture of Galveston, much of the vigor in their military regulations ceased. Before this all communication between Galveston and Houston had been interdicted by Colonel DE BRAY. I applied at once to General MAGRUDER to pass me under flag of truce to our fleet, which he expressed great willingness to do; but when my preparations for departure were made, he had left for Brownsville, and appointed General SIBLEY to the command of Houston and Galveston. He refused to ratify the agreement of MAGRUDER, urging apologetically, that they were apprehending an attack upon the city, and peremptory orders had arrived that no intercourse should be held with the fleet outside. After seeing my determination which nothing short of impossibilities could cool, he suggested the route to Port Hudson, *via* Shreveport and Alexandria. At Port Hudson he believed there would be no difficulty in my getting to New Orleans under flag of truce. I left Houston the following morning, April 13, for Shreveport, a distance of about 300 miles, which was accomplished by riding five days and nights, uninterruptedly in a stage coach. Although strong, I was not proof against jolting and physical suffering, caused from an entire want of sleep. I would here remark that I secured the company of a gentleman returning to the army in Virginia, an expatriated Northerner. He had been a resident of the South but a very few years, yet affected a complete alienation from the North; I found him much more rancorous in his denunciations of the "Yankees" than many Southerners by birth. The country through which we passed was wondrously beautiful. I have never seen a country possessing more natural beauty, and if that, produced by art were commensurate, no State could transcend it in attraction. The low, flat, illimitable prairies of the southern part of the State give way to the most charming undulations, covered with a velvety turf literally studded with wild flowers. The civilization of the people is what we conceive that of the Esquimaux to be; they know just as little of the advantages and refinements of civilized life.

Immediately upon our arrival in Shreveport, we learned, for the first time, the defeat of the rebel army on the Teche, and the blockade of the river by Admiral FARRAGUT. The former created no excitement or feeling of insecurity among the Secessionists. The affair was discussed, as ere those subjects usually among these overweaning parvenus, eulogizing the almost superhuman prowess of the Southern soldier and pusillanimity of our own. The victory was to be ascribed solely to our overwhelming force. There was no apprehension of an advance of our army. In a word, the defeat was not supposed probable of other injury than a momentary check. Shreveport is almost entirely peopled by refugees from the cities in our possession. They were all pining for their homes, anathematizing the "Yankees" for driving them from them. No business was doing, and nothing to remind one of the amenities of peace but the steamboats constantly plying between Shreveport and Alexandria. There were two iron rams building here at the expense of the ladies, but I did not learn they were near completion. They were pronounced very formidable, and fully capable of destroying the bulk of our river fleet. After stopping three days at a miserably-kept hotel, we took the steamboat *Indian* for Alexandria. The sinuosity and narrowness of the Red River, between Alexandria and Shreveport, would prevent a large-sized steamboat from going up. I heard a great anxiety expressed to see our gunboats there, the people believing they would fall an easy prey to their own little fleet. We landed in Alexandria on Friday, 24th April, just as it was evacuating. We had met the *Gen. Quitman* about half way, the Captain telling us, with the most laughable consternation depicted on his face, that they were terribly beaten, and that the people were leaving in crowds. On our landing, we found his words but too painfully verified. Never have I seen such an excitement—such a panic. Rumors reached us before we were a moment on shore, all to the effect that the rebels had met their match, been whipped, and that the people were fleeing, in expectation of our forces arriving the subsequent night. Gen. KIRBY SMITH and Staff left very precipitately, after giving contradictory orders to his subordinates, which afterwards greatly involved them in difficulty. Gov. MOORE also left, but I was informed, called his negroes about him and gave them their choice between a home in Texas, where he would remove them, or the plantation. They expressed great fidelity, but preferred the latter. Government stores which they were unable to remove were destroyed. Sugar, cotton and corn were thrown in the river. Of the latter the poor, who could not leave, stood in great need, and doubtless suffered greatly from its destruction. After a day of inconceivable perturbation a comparatively tranquil night succeeded. Yet it slipped away without Gen. BANKS, or any authentic intelligence of him; but the following morning a courier arrived, telling us he was retreating to Opelousas, where he was to fortify and strengthen his position, before the arrival of Gen. MAGRUDER with 10,000 Texans, who were reported advancing by forced marches. All apprehension of an immediate occupation of the City subsided. Boats commenced running again between Alexandria and Shreveport. Conscripts came slowly in to reinforce the greatly disorganized army of Gen. TAYLOR, which was encamped about four miles from Alexandria. His assiduity in disciplining them had measurably rehabilitated him in the confidence of the people. I was informed that he appeared greatly disheartened, and made the following remark: "The character of my troops does not justify the hope of holding my State." I rode out daily to see the army, and conversed with many of the privates and officers. The former struck me as being poorly prepared for the shortest conflict. None of that confidence the rebel papers impute to their soldiers appeared on their faces; on the contrary they looked dejected and indifferent. One poor soldier cried like a child when speaking of his obligation to aid a cause of which his heart did not approve. The letter, as well as civil functionaries of the place, appeared confident of the ultimate success of their cause, yet their conversation was less tinctured with rodomontade and egotism than formerly. As an evidence of this, I will relate the remark of quite a high naval officer. The relative valor of the Northern and Southern soldier was under discussion, and he said: "When this war first broke out, I had a great deal of patriotism, but I confess it is now on the wane. At first, fighting with one to their ten, was insignificant, a mere trifle. After a time we deemed it enough to have one to their five, than one to three, but we now see we have all we can do to sustain ourselves with even numbers." I believe this is a fair exponent of the opinion of the Southern people. They profess to have enough men back to contend with whatever new armies we may bring in the field, but one has only to live South a few months to see the fallacy of this assertion. Their available, effective force, is in the field. It is true, they *have* more back, but not of that character to promise a stubborn resistence, end I think they know it, notwithstanding their assumed confidence. The latter part of the week the rebel gunboats *Grand Duke* and *Mary T.* came down from Shreveport to repair the fortifications and recover the guns at Fort de Russy, which in the panic of the week before, had been destroyed. They met at the fort our guaboat *Albatross* and three others, end after a short naval engagement, pregnant with results in nowise unimportant to the State, returned to Alexandria to be repaired. Our fleet had evidently come up to reconnoitre and finding no longer any obstructions to impede the navigation of the Red River, it was scarcely possible Alexandria should longer remain in the hands of the rebels. A courier arrived about midnight of May 5, informing us that Gen. BANKS was advancing by land and Com. PORTER simultaneously by water. Night, though it was, all was bustle and confusion,—the scene of the week before was re-enacted. All of the steamboats lying at the wharf started for Shreveport with families hurriedly sent on board. At eight o'clock the boats were expected, but owing to a very formidable rail extended across the river they did not appear before five in the evening. The *Arizona*, unaccompanied by any of the remaining boats, came up and demanded the surrender of the town. I had testified my delight at seeing my countrymen by waving my pocket-handkerchief, but so indignant did it make the rebels, and so inflamed were they at seeing our old flag wave over their town, that they sent information of it to a body of cavalrymen stationed a few miles out of town. Some were sent in to burn the house in which I was staying, but we were warned in time, and procured a guard of fifty men from the boat. The rebels have no idea of any overtures being made to us. The following morning Commodore PORTER, the flagship *Benton* end six other gunboats arrived. The most oppressive quietude succeeded the intense agitation. People went to their homes feeling much more reconciled to the occupation of their town, since the occupants had shown themselves something else than fiends and robbers. Gen. BANKS and Staff and a portion of the infantry arrived at night. Many came in to testify their allegience, not to secure their property, but because they felt a sincere love for us. But the mass evinced no pleasure at the reestablishment of our authority, and I do not believe they would scruple to use any means to rid themselves of our presence. Two of our soldiers died the morning I left Alexandria from arsenic which had been mixed with the quinine purchased at the drug-store.

One can have no idea of the effect the war is having upon the rebels socially. It has proved a perfect leveler. Persons who in ordinary times would never have clasped hands over the immense social barrier which divided them, now meet most fraternally.

A great number of refugees fled to Texas when it's war was in embryo, consequently the Unionism, which was imparted to them, and which, I believe, did originally exist, has been apparently submerged in this imported secessinn element. Austin is the only place where the people have pertinaciously adhered to their early devotion to the Union. No amount of persecution—no indignity—no neglect, can crush it. Last Fall there was quite an exhibition of it, when it was supposed the expedition of Gen. BANKS was destined for Texas, but after we learned the debarkation of his force in New Orleans, the people sank back again into their original state of passive endurance. The Secessionists were extremely jubilant. Wagons and mules which had been made ready for an instantaneous removal to the upper country, were put to their accustomed use. This feeling of relief was enhanced greatly by the occupation of Galveston and the birth of a dozen putative heroes, who had been the "first to board the *Harriet Lane*." The expedition had been successfully concealed. It came upon us entirely unexpected and created material for conversation for months after. It even hushed up the calumny Gen. MAGRUDER'S imprudences and amours were creating. The dissolutness of his life, the separation of families he had caused, were regarded as but peccadiloes of the most venal kind. From a moral pigmy, he grew suddenly to be a giant. The retaking of the place, although it did them no good, threw a peculiar prestige over the Texan soldier. They are regarded as invincible, and it is not at all uncommon to hear them spoken of as capable of defeating the Northern army, and actually invading the North. Texas has contributed largely toward the support of the rebellion, both in men and supplies. They claim still enough back to defend their State in case of an invasion; but as far as my own observation extended, they could not hold the coast country. When Gen. MAGRUDER commenced fortifying Galveston, he made a demand for a large number of negroes; but left it entirely to the generosity and patriotism of the planters as to the number each was to furnish. It caused great bickerings, end came near frustrating the plan. They are only united in their wish to humiliate us and whip us out; in minor things they are greatly divided. They have disregarded the call of DAVIS to plant corn instead of cotton. They have greatly augmented the former, but not to the exclusion of the latter. The immense facilities the contiguity of Mexico affords for transportation—the fabulous fortunes which have been amassed by the cotton trade, prevent an entire renunciation of their idolized "King."

Prices throughout the State are enormously high; flour, $60 per hundred; shoes, from $20 to $30 per pair, and at Corpus Christi corn has been selling at $25, and at one time $50 per bushel. No one has any confidence in their money.

It is painful to see the little public spirit which characterizes the people. With the diversity of surface and climate, the fecundity of soil, this State, with a different people, might be the most flourishing in our Republic. Now a supineness seems to pervade the whole population. There are no roads, no bridges. Of the latter I can safely say there is not one over which a person can ride in safety. There are few schools, and few printing presses. The most astonishing immorality characterizes the men. They are literally a race of inebriates. Crime is committed with perfect imounity. I have known the most deliberate murders committed, and the perpetrators, young men of wealth, not suffer even expulsion from society, but after paying a sufficient sum, they would take their former eminent social position. Every unguarded word, every fancied insult, may be punished instantly by powder and ball. I believe we are destined to revolutionize these people. Such a state of society cannot exist.

The Southern people, take them as a whole, are very confident in their ability to finally repulse us. They are boastful and supercilious, and unless they are humbled we can never live by their side, even as a seperate nation. They are fighting ostensibly for the establishment of their Confederacy. They profess no desire for new territory, but we must not be deceived. By acknowledging them, which Heaven forbid! we do not close this war, but we tacitly acknowledge them the ruling power on this Continent, and subject ourselves to their encroachments on our contiguous territory, and a renewal of this war at any imagined insult they may receive—electing, perhaps, another President, whose policy, as before, they will not wait to see, but fly to arms to repel an aggression which is not offered. Knowing the ignominy that will ever be attached to our name if we do give up this contest without the establishment of our country's integrity, I am surprised and pained to see even one who is for an abandonment of this war, to see one who is indifferent or lukewarm. If some great blow, if the fall of our Capital aven, be necessary to incite our people to action, let it fall. Anything to arouse them to the necessity of filling up our ranks. If national disgrace, or the prosecution of the war to a successful issue, is to be accepted, does any one hesitate which to choose? F. M. F.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

Important Orders from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

The following official orders have been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, June 9, 1863.

The following opinion of Hon. WM. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, has been ordered to be published by the Secretary of War:

The National forces, liable to perform military duty, include all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens according to law, being between 20 and 45 years of age. Certain persons are excepted, divided into eight classes. No persons but such as are therein excepted shall be exempt. (Section 2.)

It is declared the duty of the enrolling officers to enroll all persons subject to military duty. (Section 8.) All persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after July 1 succeeding the enrolment to be called into the military service. (Section 11.) The National forces (not now in the military service) enrolled under the act shall be divided into classes, &c. (Section 3.)

Those of the second class shall not be called out until those of the first class shall have been exhausted.

Thus it seems, by the true construction of this act, while all persons coming within its provisions are to be enrolled in the National forces, nevertheless, under the first enrollment, those who were in the military service at the time the act went into effect are not to be included in that class which is subject to the first draft.

Several provisions of this statute are inconsistent to the idea that persons, when in the service were to be treated as liable to draft from the first class. Thus it is provided in the 7th section that regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, were to be arrested as deserters; wherever they might be found by the Provost-Marshal, and to be sent to the nearest military post, thus admitting a plain distinction between these different classes of persons, viz.: those who were then in the service, and those who were to be drafted in.

The same distinction between those who were in the service and those who were to be drafted in is recognized in section 18, which provides bounties to those who being then in the service should volunteer to reenlist.

The statute providing for the classification of troops from which drafts are to be made, enacts as follows: (Sec. 3.) "That the National forces of the United States *not now in the military service*, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes. Thus those who are 'now' (that is to say, on the 3d of March, 1863) in the military service, are not to be included in either of these classes. And as those *then* (March 3) in the service were not included in either of these two classes, they may be said to constitute a class of persons to be enrolled under the provisions of this act."

As between the first and second classes this law (sec. 3) requires that the second class shall not in any district be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been thus called in.

Volunteers or regulars who had been in the service, and who had been discharged therefrom, or had resigned prior to the third day of March, 1863, are liable to be drafted in the same manner as if they had never been in the service. No regard is to be paid to their former period of service, or to the length or brevity of the period between the date of their discharge and that of the draft.

Volunteers who were in the service of the United States on the 3d of March, 1863, and have since that time been discharged, are not therefore included in the first class from which the first draft is intended to be made; and are, therefore, not now liable to be called on by a draft which is be made from that class of the forces of the United States under the provisions of this act.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 6, 1863.

The following opinion of Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, has been ordered to be published by the Secretary of War:

OPINION.

It is made the duty of Provost-Marshals "to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost-Marshal-General, and such as shall be prescribed by law, concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the National forces." (Act March 3, 1863; section 7.)

The 25th section of the same act provides that, "If any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully persuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments."

To do any act which will prevent or impede the enrollment of the National forces, (which enrollment is preliminary and essential to the draft,) is to prevent or impede the draft itself.

The enrollment is a service to be performed by the Provost-Marshal in relation to the draft. It is not the act of drawing ballots out of a ballot-box itself, but it is in relation to it," and is the first step that must by law be taken preparatory to the draft. It is therefore, clearly within the duty of the Provost-Marshal to subject to the sons who obstruct this enrollment, the meeting of the Board, or any other proceeding which is preliminary and essential to the draft, to summary arrest, according to the provisions of section 25.

There are many ways of obstructing officers in the performance of their "services or duties in making, or in relation to, the draft," without employing physical force. The neglect or refusal to do an act required by law to be done may itself be such an obstruction as to subject the offender to arrest. Suppose a person to be found standing in a passage through which the drafting officers are required to enter into a place designated by law as the place for the draft; and suppose that his standing in that place would prevent access by these officers to the place of draft. If they request him to move away, and he neglects or refuses to do so for the purpose of preventing the draft, the non-performance of the act of removal would be of itself an "obstruction of the draft, or of an officer in the performance of his duty in relation to it."

Standing mute in civil courts is, under certain circumstances, a punishable offence, and so if a person, with intent to prevent the draft, refuses to give his true name when lawfully requested so to do by an officer whose legal duty it is to ascertain and enroll it, is an obstruction of that officer in the performance of one of his duties in relation to the draft. So also is the giving of false names with the same illegal intent, and the offender will in either case, be subject to summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal.

(Signed,) WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Obituary.

— Mr. W. T. NYE, son of Capt. EZRA NYE, was one of the victims of the explosion of the steamer *Senator*, at San Pedro, Cal., on April 27. The New-ark *Advertiser* says of him:

"Mr. NYE had entered upon the profession of the law, having just completed his studies at the Harvard Law School, at the time of the first excitement about California, and left for that State with friends from this city. He afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits at Valparaiso, and a few years since returned to California, residing there up to the time of his death. During this period he visited his home several times, the last having been made four or five years since. The sad intelligence was communicated by a friend. Mr. TOLER BOOKRAM, who states that his body was recovered and now lies interred in the Government grounds at San Pedro."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

A Good Race and a Pleasant Time—The Minnie, Fanny and White Wing the Victors.

Weter is a deeirable element for yacht racing, as well as for canals, squednets end navigation generally. It is not, however, so essential over, as it is under tha yachts. Therefora, as far as the rain of yesterdey concerned tbe yecht race, it may ba considered out of place. But, after all, it was "only a shower," and brought its compensation in a fair breeza that filled the sells of tha white winged coursers in the lower bay until their speed vied with the steam tugs, so that upon the whole tha yachtsmen have no complaints to make of Jupiter Pluvius. Tha day was fair enough for the veriest landlubber to keep his sea legs, and still tha breeze was ons which tha Club would be glad to insure for tha nazt year. To be sure, only fifteen of the half a hundred yachts of the Club entered for the race, and a contest with the *Julia, Uno, Rebecca, America, Henrietta* and *Widgeon* left out, is much like "Hamlet" with tha part of *Hamlet* left out, or the TIMES without its editorial page; still, the dozen boats that did sail afforded a fair day's amusement. It is likewise a fact that tha Regatta Committee, Messrs. HASWELL, ROLLINS and WESTRAY, did not succeed in enabling the representatives of the Press to see either the start or tha close of the race, but they performed wonders in tha line of duty. They did all the ciphering beforebend, so that the dear public knew, what it never knew before, that the first three boats reaching the home stakeboet, would take the first three prizes. Tbis was a great advance, because, heretofore, it appeared to be the fact that races were won by ciphering and not by selling, "the allowance of time" often making an apparently late boat really the winner. The Committee did all their ciphering before the start, which simplified matters much. To be sure, no opportunity was furnished the press, to ascertain what was "the allowance of time influenced by the wind et the time of starting." But, as Mr. TOOTS philosophically remarked, it's of no consequence, we know who won, as the sequel will show. It was an excellent regulation of the Committee, that each yacht sailing in the race should carry her signal at her peak; but the Committee cannot be blamed because some yachts carried signals not down in the flagbook, another, a signal that belonged to different yachts, and others didn't carry any signals at all. In fact, there was every proof that the Club would have done the spectators a great service had it adopted the sensible suggestion of Mr. GONWIN, made about ten years since, that each yacht shall carry a plain distinguishing merk like the numbers on the sails of the pilot boats. With the exception, therefore, of an opportunity to see all the race, or to know much about what they did see, the members of the Press were well cared for by the Committee. Certainly they could ask no better attention to their creature comforts, and, if they had gone to the Regatta to eat, drink and be merry, instead of to report, they could have no cause for complaint. It is not intended hereby to suggest that the eating, drinking, or being marry should be curtailed, but, that the facilities for reporting should be increased.

THE START.

The breeze was quite light, hardly a hatfull, and not enough to lift the streamers. The fleet got off about 11 o'clock, amid general jubilations from signal guns, brass bands, whistle blowings, flag displays and hurrahs. Thousands of spectators lined the shores, hundreds of small craft dotted the waters, and dozens of steamers got in everybody's way and cut a tremendous swell. The *H. A. Seabrook*, tha fast Keynort boat, carried the precious freight of tha members of the Club and their friends. The *Virginia Seymour*, the Press, and a number of yachters who paid a dollar a head, the *P. L. Mayhey*, a jolley set of gentlemen, and tha "police-boat," some ladies and gantlemen. It was a subject of some remark whether the use of the "police boat" was strictly according to SEYMOUR, and whether it might not figure at some future time as "charge 99, specification 1. That the said police boat was unlawfully used, &c." But, we digress. The yachts stood off under a light breeza on tha eastward tack, the *Favorita, Minnie, Dawn, Gypsey, Escort, Annie* and *Restless* starting in the order named, the *Favorita* leading, and tha *Mystery, Alpha, White Wing* and *Plover*, at some time to daponent unknown. Of tha yachts entered, the following sailed in the race:

YACHTS.

Owners.	Yachts.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.
W. T. MacVicker, N. Y.	Schr *Mystery*	59	17	10
H. R. Weeks, N. Y.	Sloop *Alpha*	23	8	10
E. H. White, N. Y.	Sloop *Fanny*	48	14	10
L. Spencer, N. Y.	Schooner *Gipsey*	149	37	12
C. P. Williams, Ston'too.	Sip *White Wing*	53	15	12
A. C. Kingsland, N. Y.	Schr. *Favorita*	138	35	12
H. L. Fassit & oth's, Phil.	Schooner *Dawn*	42	12	10
C. Morrogh, N. B.	Sloop *Minnie*	75	19	12
R. S. Palmer, N. Y.	Sloop *Plover*	40	13	10
C. S. Cromwell, N. Y.	Schooner *Nettie*	110	27	12
	Schooner *Escort*	34	10	10
L. Livingston, N. Y.	Sloop *Annie*	27	9	10

Off Jarsey City, the *Escort, Restless, Favorita* end *Minnie* were in the order named, the *Escort* leading. The Cunard steamer *Persia*, saily decked for the occasion, in flags of all nations gave the fleet a splendid salute, as did likewise tha Revenne cutter, supposed to have the Presidential party on board, *en route* for West Point. The French frigate also acknowledged tha fleet, the French Admiral, by the way, being on board the club-boet *Seabrook*. Tha yachts visible from the Press-boet passed Robbins' Reef stake-boat as follows:

Names.	Hours.	Min.	Names.	Hours.	Min.
Mystery	11	49	Nettie	12	11
Alpha	11	55	Sylvia	12	16
White Wing	12	01	Minnie	12	14
Plover	12	10			

Off Romer's Heed Spit tha *Annie, Nettie, Restless* and *Favorita* were in the order named, the *Annie* leading.

OFF THE SOUTHWEST SPIT.

Tha most exciting and interesting scene of the day was at the Southwest Spit. The *Fanny* led the fleet, coming down under straining canves, going about beautifully, and running up before the wind in fine style as she shot up her jib-topsail. Eight minutes after her came the *Minnie*, repeating the same operation, closely followed by the *Sylvia*, half-a-minute later, the *White Wing*, three minutes later, and the *Plover*, ten minutes after her. The *Alpha* end tha *Annie* came down close together—the *Alpha* nearest tha Spit, but the *Annie*, by a neat manœuvre, came near overhauling her, and both passed the buoy within a few seconds of each other. The *Gypsey* and the *Favorita* came a few minutes later, the former being handled splendidly, and turning a minute ahead. The *Gypsey*, with her squered yards and cloud of canves, looked more like a man-of-wats men than a pleesure yacht. The contest between these two was quite close, and productive of sandry bets. The *Nettie, Dawn* and *Escort* came next, and then "our reporter left." The following is the time of

TURNING THE SOUTHWEST SPIT.

Names.	H.	M.	S.	Names.	H.	M.	S.
Fanny	2	46	—	Alpha	3	11	—
Minnie	2	53	—	Annie	3	11	15
Sylvia	2	53	30	Gypsey	3	23	—
White Wing	2	56	—	Favorita	3	22	—
Plover	2	58	30	Nettie	3	27	—

Then our bigboat put for home, but, whether because our boat was so slow, or the yachts so fast, or the wind so strong, we did not get up in time to see any of the first boats on the home stretch. The only incidents of note on the route were several ludicrous attempts at betting, when nobody knew anything about anything, and a close run to the *Annie*, which skipped over the billows like a frightened swan or a fair lady in linen dress overboard. We are tempted to say that she "walked the waters like a thing of life," but forbear, especially since she did not win any prize. When we reached the stake-boat the fun was all over, sails reefed, Regatta Committee gone home, and the following record supptied by a substitute:

HOME STAKE BOAT.

Names.	H.	M.	S.	Names.	H.	M.	S.
Minnie	4	39	05	Gypsey	5	03	53
Fanny	4	41	22	Alpha	5	05	28
White Wing	4	51	55	Favorita	5	07	56
Plover	4	52	35	Nettie	5	10	39

According to this, the *Minnie, Fanny* and *White Wing*, three sloops, take the three prizes of $150 each. The schooner men will, doubtless, regard the "handicapping" as anything but pleasant after this. The following have been the winners in previous regattas:

1857—Julia, Una, Edgar, Widgeon.
1858—Julia, Haswell, Edgar, Haze.
1859—Flying Cloud, Haswell, Stelle, Dawn, Zings.
1860—Favorita, Hsze, Rebecca, Mannersing, Glengarry.
1862—Restless, Scud, Mallory, Fevorita, Glengerry.

To complete the list, we add:

1863—Minnie, Fanny, White Wing.

The course, which is about forty miles, was run this year in less than the usual time—six hours by the fleet, which, considering wind and weather, is doing very well. Upon the whole, tha regatta of 1863 was a success, and those who enjoyed it may thank the Regatta Committee, Messrs. HASWELL, ROLLINS, and WESTRAY.

RECEPTION OF WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

They are Reviewed by tha Municipal Authorities—A Dinner in the Evening.

Yesterday the Sixth New-York Volunteers (WILSON'S Zouaves) were publicly received by portions of the military and civic authorities of this City. In conformity with orders, the Zouaves assembled at the Park Barracks at 9 A. M., where they remained till nearly the hour appointed for the review. Throughout the day the space in the vicinity of the Barracks was crowded with the friends end relatives of tha regiment, and ista in the afternoon the iron paling inclosing the buildings was mounted by scores of urchins who had taken that position to get an advantageous view of the regiment as it formed in line. At noon, a slight rain commenced falling, and the sky betokened copious quantities of that element for the remainder of tha day. But, fortunately, the afternoon passed with only a sprinkling of rain at intervals. At 5 P. M. the Eleventh and Twenty-second ragiments N. Y. N. G., marched down Broadway, and halted in front of tha Astor House.

Shortly afterward tha Zouaves formed in line and marched ont of the Park by the western gate, and upon reaching Broadway took their position in the column. The procession then moved up Park-row and entered the Park at tha eastern gate, and as it passed by tha City Hall, was raviewed by members of the Common Council. A large crowd of people had collected on the esplanade and steps in front of tha Hall, and greeted with deafening shouts the Zouaves as they filed by. The following was tha order of the procession:

Eleventh Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. Maidhoff.
Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. Aspinwall.
Sixth regiment New-York Volunteers.
Common Council in carriages.

Tha line of march was as follows: Up Broadway to Union-square, around the Square to Fourth-avenue, down Fourth-avenue to Bowery, down Bowery to Broome-street, through Broome-street to Broadway to City Assembly Rooms, where the escort was dismissed.

All along the route tha Sixth was welcomed by the multitudes gathered on each side of the way. Col. WILSON rode at the head of his regiment. Tha numerous flags on the public and private buildings added much to the brilliancy of the occasion. In the evening the Zouaves were entertained at a

DINNER

given at the City Assembly Rooms by the Municipal authorities. The entertainment was presided over by Aldermen FARLEY. After the viands had been properly discussed, Alderman MITCHELL rose and paid a fitting compliment to Col. WILSON and the regiment which he commanded. Col. WILSON, in responding, extended the thanks of the regiment to the authorities for their hospitality, and briefly alluded to tha daring dismayed by his men on different occasions.

While the Colonel was speaking, the men clustered around him in such numbers, and indulged in such vehement demonstrations of approbation, that it was impossible to catch only a word here and there of his speech.

After remaining an hour in the rooms the soldiers gradually dispersed, giving Mr. VESEY, the gentlemanly manager of the buildings, an opportunity to put things to rights. At 9 P. M. the lights in the main hall were extinguished, which was the crowning evidence that the festivities, as far as the public was concerned, were ended.

THE TURF.

Third Trotting Match for $5,000 Between Geo. M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

The match of mile heats to wagons, best three in five, between *Patchen* and *Butler*, took place Wednesday on the Fashion Course, and terminated in favor of *Patchen*, who won the first, fourth and fifth heats, after a very exciting contest.

The weather was excessively warm, which had a great effect on the horses, causing the time of the heats to be much slower than their previous performances.

First Heat.—After some eight or ten false starts, with *Butler* on the inside, he got off with a slight lead, but broke up on the straight, and *Patchen* led round the turn by a length. *Butler* broke up again, and *Patchen* passed the quarter four lengths ahead in 35 seconds, increasing his lead at the half-mile to seven lengths in 1:12; and came past the judges' stand an easy winner, by five lengths, in 2,27½. *Butler* broke several times, *Patchen* once.

Second Heat.—Quite a number of false starts took place; both passing into the first turn side and side. *Patchen* breeking near the quarter pole, and *Butler* passing it a length in advance in 36 seconds; *Patchen* again lapped on the back stretch, and they were neck and neck at the half mile in 1:14½. On entering the ¾ turn, *Patchen* broke up for a moment, and *Butler* drew clear by a length in front as they swung into the home stretch, down which a pretty brush took place, *Patchen* lying well on *Butler's* saddle girth when he made a skip, and *Butler* followed suit with a bad break at the distance stand, but was caught down again; repeating it before crossing the score on the run half a length in front. The judges decided that MACK had tried to get his horse down, and had not made anything by the break and gave tha heat to *Butler* amidst much growling. Time, 2:29.

Third Heat.—Both horses looked distressed and fretted by the heat, and after a number of false starts, not off evenly, *Butler* breaking up before entering the turn, and *Patchen* taking the inside place and leading past the quarter-pole two lengths in advance in 37 seconds; this was slightly reduced on the back stretch; but *Butler* broke up again at the half, which was passed in 1:15 by *Patchen*, who passed the ¾ pole three lengths in front; *Butler* made a fine burst of speed up the home stretch, and had nearly stopped *Patchen* at the distance stand, when the latter got off his feet, *Butler* following suit and taking the lead: both were got down again, but *Butler* got up again while neering the judges' stand, and again passed it on the run, half his length in front of *Patchen*, who also got off his feet in crossing the score, time 2:34¼. Great dissatisfaction was expressed when the judges gave this heat in favor of *Butler*, and one of the judges was charged with betting $20 on *Butler* against $100 on *Patchen*, as well as having made other bets.

Fourth Heat.—Both broke upon entering the first turn, *Patchen* leading a couple of lengths past the half-mile, *Butler* reducing the space to a length in going to the three-quarter pole, where he broke up, but caught again without loss, and was lapped on *Patchen* half way up the straight, where both got off their feet. *Patchen* recovered first, and finally passed the score half a length in front of *Butler*, who had made a bad break for the last twenty-five yards. Time, 2:30.

Fifth Heat.—In this heat *Patchen* was never headad by *Butler*, and won it in 2:32.

RECAPITULATION.

Match, $5,000; mile heats, to wagon; best three in five,

D. TALLMAN names br. s. *George M. Patchen*	1	2	2	1	
D. MACK names blk. g. *General Butler*	2	1	1	2	2

Time.....2:27½; 2:29; 2:32¼; 2:30; 2:32.

Second Anniversary of The Union Home School for Soldiers' Children.

The Second Anniveresry of this Institution, Rev. Dr. A. D. GILLETTE presiding, took place on Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music, and proved to be an affair of unusual interest. At an early hour the house was crowded to excess by a highly respectable audience, and at the hour announced, the exercises of the evening began by the Seventh regiment band. His Honor Mayor OPDYKE, the Board of Aldermen and Board of Education were present, and by their presence contributed much to the éclat and importance of the occesion. This institution was established for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers, who may be left unprovided for, by the sad casualties of war, which is in itself of sufficient importance at the present juncture, to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of every Union-loving citizen in our midst. It was organized May 20, 1861, and received a charter from the State, April 22, 1862, and is managed in all its details by a Board of Managers, and an Advisory Committee, numbering in all some fifty persons, among whom are found the names of some of our most wealthy and influential citizens, which is a sufficient guarantee of the good work which has, and will be done by this Institution, ere the close of our present great National struggle. There is a large field for the operation of the Union Home School, we therefore trust that they will prove equal to the task of benevolence and patriotism. The Institute is located between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, near Eighth-avenue, and is open to visitors every Wednesday and Saturday.

At the rising of the curtain, the children of the Union Home School, assisted by the Primary Pupils of Grammar School No. 47, situated in Twelfth-street, were discovered seated on a raised platform at the back of the stage. Those children belonging to the Union Home were decorated with the national colors, with the mournful exception, however, of those who had lost their fathers in the war. They, as a badge of mourning, wore a black sash across the shoulder. All the children looked clean, well, heppy, and were comforbably clad.

The exercises of the evening commenced by the children singing a hymn; after which, Dr. GILLETTE offered up a short prayer.

Mr. S. M. OSTRANDER was then introduced, who said that many people had stated the Union Home School had no bottom; that it was unstable, and had no foundation whatever. He would show how fallacious this was by proving that the school had obtained the seal of approval from the State Legislature. If these doubters would only take the trouble to refer to the State laws passed in 1862, they would find at page 752, chapter 420, the law granting the State Charter to the Union Home School. The Association was about to take five more children within its hospitable walls; the father of these children was killed at the battle of Antietam; their mother died last Sunday, and left the little ones totally unprovided for. Shall they be sent to the Almshouse? No! Let us rather treat them as the Spartans would have treated them of old—clothe them, feed them, educate them in a manner worthy the State in the defence of which their father so nobly died. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of the above, the exercises of the evening were resumed—the most noticeable among which was the song of the "Sixty-ninth," sung by "Little CHARLIE," a youngster about four years of age; the Zouave drill, by the children of the Home, and "Curiosity," by pupils of School No. 47.

The Union Home School, under the direction of Mrs. OLIVER M. DEVOE, now numbers nearly 175 children, all of whom are fed, clothed and cared for. Applications have been made by the various relief Committees in this City for the acceptance of 100 more children.

against the same individual for similar offences. The amount covered by the above indictments is upward of $75,000, and the whole amount of frauds which the Government officers claim to be able to fix upon this person will not fall short of $150,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE BAXTER-STREET FIRE.—MARGARET KEATING, another of the victims of the Baxter-street fire which occurred in Baxter-street on Tuesday morning last, died yesterday after having been turned away from the City Hospital on the night of the accident. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and resided at No. 15 Baxter-street. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from injuries received by jumping from a second story window to escape from the flames.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Well-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Port Jervis, this State, were put into circulation in this City and Brooklyn at a late hour on Wednesday night. A number of arrests were made by the Police of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Precincts.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, One O'clock P. M.

PRESENT—William Walsh, Esq., President in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the meeting of June eighth were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Lewis Tibberts to have garbage, &c., removed in front of Number five hundred and twelve Broadway.

Which was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of property owners to have a sewer built in front of Eighty-third street between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Petition of Union Home School for Children of Volunteers for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, Captain Charles F. Hall is about to renew the prosecution of his valuable Arctic Expedition, and is fitting out an Expedition to sail from the port of New-York on or about the first of July;

And, whereas, It is obvious, from the success which has heretofore attended his explorations in the same direction, and the importance attached to his discoveries both in England and in this country, that the present expedition of Captain Hall is likely to advance, in a high degree, the cause of American commerce, and to reflect great honor upon American science, provided that adequate means are placed at the disposal of the expedition, therefore

Resolved, That the sum of —— dollars be and hereby is appropriated in aid of the object specified in the foregoing preamble, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to James H. Drake to display goods in front of his premises, number fifty-six Fourth-avenue, to an extent not beyond the stoop-line, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That pursuant to the recommendation of His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, made to the Common Council on the tenth instant, the City Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to give notice to the parties interested in the Hackley street-cleaning contract, that, owing to their failure to conform its requirements, it is at an end; and that no more work shall be done under it, excepting the present cleaning of the streets, and removal of garbage, &c., now being or about to be done by the City Inspector, at the expense of the sureties, under the tenth section of that contract.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Boole—

Bill of William S. Lyons, reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Bill of Conklin & Butts, reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting preamble and resolution that all needful repairs be made to the steam fire engine now in use by Engine Company number Twenty-nine, and the Street Commissioner is directed to advertise for proposals for the said repairs.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Eleventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth street, be regulated, graded, the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, with an ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Peter Content be permitted to have a show-case in front of his store, number four hundred and sixty nine Third-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five feet west of the Eleventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-sixth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to amend resolution of Board of Councilmen to build sewer in Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of removing sunken rocks at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to remove a nuisance existing on Seventieth-street between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating the Saint Joseph's Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave with trap-block pavement Nineteenth-street from the Sixth to the Tenth avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to remunerate Peter Boyle for damages occasioned by reason of his horse backing through the planking of Pier Fifty-one North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices presented a report in favor of increasing the wages of the laborers employed under the keeper of the City Hall to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Fifteenth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Board of Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, stating that Vincent C. King was duly elected Appeal Commissioner for the ensuing five years.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to purchase a lot for the use of Hose Company number Fifty, to be situated in Mott-street, between Chatham and Bayard streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police be directed to set apart and use such portion of the building occupied by them at number three hundred Mulberry street as will be sufficient station-house accommodation for the Twenty-fifth Precinct and the Detective Squad.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Jeremiah was here called to the Chair.

Preamble, relative to incumbrance on docks and bulkheads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the immediate removal of all floats, stationary boats, and other obstructions lying in the slips on the North River side of the city, between Battery-place and Fourteenth-street, without authority; also, of all unauthorized incumbrances upon the piers and bulkheads between the said points, and also all the constructions and incumbrances along the line of West-street, as well upon the sidewalk as upon the carriageway, between the said points, excepting such as have been legalized by ordinance, and that he charge the expense of such removal to the owners of property so removed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Message from His Honor the Mayor, returning without approval resolution repealing resolution of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, giving permission to G. Vanderbilt to widen the small pier south side of Pier number One, North River.

(By Board of Councilmen, April thirteen, resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor—two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Masterson, Froment—4.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Preamble reciting that the regulating and grading of the Ninth-avenue, the contract for which was awarded to Andrew J. Hackley, has ceased for some time to be worked, and is not now in operation, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise and relet said work forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of amending resolution of Board of Councilmen that crosswalks be laid on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-seventh streets, where not already laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, by making the same read, "that crosswalks be laid on the east side of Sixth-avenue, at the intersection of the streets, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-seventh streets, both inclusive, and the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in West Forty-third-street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Sixty-first-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set therein, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide through the same, where not already done, in Avenue A, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second-streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set curb and gutter stones, and flag both sidewalks four feet wide, in the Eighth-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-second streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to pave Forty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, with Belgian pavement, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Sixty-first-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set therein, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide through the same, where not already done, in Avenue A, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second-streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set curb and gutter stones, and flag both sidewalks four feet wide, in the Eighth-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-second streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to pave Forty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, with Belgian pavement, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Christopher-street, from Hudson-street to Sixth-avenue, be repaved with cobble-stone pavement, where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expenses thereof to be paid by the property owners, and one-half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase for the use of Live Oak Engine Company number Forty-four, a powerful hand engine, similar to the one now used by Engine Company number Nineteen, and that a sum of sixteen hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the salary of the engineers of the various steam fire engines be fixed at the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, said increase to be taken from the appropriation for the Fire Department.

Which was lost, on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Froment—2.

Subsequently, on motion of Alderman Froment, the above action was reconsidered.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Tate, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for loss of horse, occasioned by falling down an embankment in the Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, on the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, take a receipt therefor, and charge the amount to the appropriate account—the Comptroller having refused to pay, on the ground of the resolution not receiving the requisite number of votes in the Board of Aldermen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the wages of laborers employed upon Corporation work be increased to one dollar and seventy-five cents per diem, to date from the passage of the resolution by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set in Fifty-second-street, and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, from Third to Fifth avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, fifteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 17.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 16. Short causes. *Part II.*—Nos. 3281, Casey *vs.* Babcock, 3204, 2067, 2414½, 3343, 2993, 3630, 3826, 3856, 3834, 3167, 3225, 3821, 3283, 3223, 2762, 2121, 3708. *Part III.*—Nos. 500, 1613, 2328, 1468, 2203, 1435, 1163, 2659, 843, 875, 1640, 1717, 2367, 2848, 1788, 805, 2916, 2468, 1184, 1434.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrer—No. 7. Issues of Law and Fact. Nos. 213, 168, 157, 190, 272, 166, 232, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 338, 339.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1743, 803, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707. *Part II.*—Nos. 644, 1760, 2018, 1234, 2820, 1412, 402, 1504, 332, 2254, 2334, 2208, 2382, 2381.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 255, 1492, 1955, 2046, 2139, 2137. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Counterclaim—A Set-Off Set Aside.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Welles.

Appexly Hoover vs. *Thomas Palmer.*—The plaintiffs sued to recover $525, claimed to have been loaned by them to the defendant on the 27th of November, 1861, which as alleged, was to be returned in three days. When the loan became due, the defendant did not pay it. In April, 1862, the plaintiffs brought this suit. The defendants then claimed that the plaintiffs were indebted to him for the rent of the lofts of Nos. 75 and 77 Duane-street, from Jan. 1, 1861, to May 1, 1861. It was proved that defendant owned the buildings and rented them to De Forest, Armstrong & Co., who sub let the lofts to plaintiffs, the lease being left in escrow with Mr. Lloyd until the lessors should put in an additional hatchway, which was not put in. On the failure of De Forest, Armstrong & Co., they surrendered the lease to defendant and any claims they had against plaintiffs for rent. The evidence was conflicting as to whether defendant refused to allow plaintiffs occupying under the lease or was willing to put in the hatchway, and plaintiffs leased another store and removed to it. The questions as to whether plaintiffs were liable for any rent to defendant, or whether they were not entitled to damages for being compelled to remove from the store, were discussed between the partners, and on the 19th of November, 1861, the plaintiffs paid to defendant $500, and took a receipt from defendant, declaring that it was full of all claims for the rent, and in full settlement of all claims and demands. The defendant claimed that at the time the receipt was given, plaintiffs agreed to pay him the further sum of one thousand dollars. This was denied by the plaintiffs, who claimed that the settlement was final, and that they never heard a suggestion to the contrary until the answer was served. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the loan and interest, $913 85.

A. J. Vanderpoel and T. D. Sherwood, for plaintiffs; D. Field, for defendant.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *One Gold Bracelet and other Jewelry, &c.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods, as being smuggled. The facts, as brought out by the testimony, appeared to be, that in October, 1861, a woman named Mme. Cezeras, living in Mazatlan, arrived here from Bordeaux by one of the European steamers. The Custom-house officer asked her if she had anything dutiable. She said no, and made a declaration that her baggage consisted of wearing apparel. On searching, however, the officers found a quantity of linen and silk goods worth about $250, and on further search, a quantity of jewelry, worth about $225, was found in a cloth tied around her person. It was proved that she could speak no English, and that the officers spoke nothing but English. It also appeared that she left for Mazatlan the next morning. Counsel for claimants urged that she had not understood the officer, and had done what she did only for the safety of her property while taking it through New-York. The jury, however, found a verdict for the Government, condemning the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Messrs. Webster & Craig.

The Kohnstamm Case—Forty-one Indictments Found—The Bail Reduced.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with 41 bills of indictment against Solomon Kohnstamm, for defrauding the Government.

The United States vs. *Solomon Kohnstamm.*—In this case, which is the action brought by the Government to recover back moneys alleged to have been improperly obtained by the defendant, and in which the defendant was held to bail in $150,000, Judge SHIPMAN this morning rendered the following decision on the motion made in his behalf to reduce the amount of bail:

"The original order of arrest was granted by his Honor Judge BETTS, upon a mass of affidavits covering nearly two hundred pages. At the time of granting the order, Judge BETTS informed the counsel for the Government that he could not examine the voluminous papers then submitted to him, and must grant the order upon the assurances of counsel as to their scope and character. This, indeed, was the only course practicable under the circumstances; and Judge BETTS also stated that an order to show cause why the bail should not be discharged or mitigated would be at once granted on application of the defendant. This order to show cause having been granted, and the parties heard thereon, after full consultation and agreement with Judge BETTS, we are of opinion that the bail should be mitigated and not discharged. The original sum in which the defendant was required to find bail was $150,000. On an examination of the affidavits submitted in support of the original order to hold to bail, and upon which the present motion is founded, we are satisfied many of them were imperfectly taken, inasmuch as the affidavits spoke only in a foreign language, and did not depose to their statements through the medium of a sworn interpreter. On such affidavits they could not be presented for perjury if they have sworn falsely.

But we are of opinion that there are other affidavits properly taken, and which contain allegations sufficiently explicit as to the liability of the defendant to the plaintiff, to warrant holding the defendant to bail in a large amount. Under all the circumstances, we think the bail should be fixed at $75,000. Let an order, therefore, be entered, mitigating the bail, by reducing it from $150,000 to $75,000, and the defendant is required to find bail in the latter amount, and in default thereof, to remain in custody."

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ossid.

The Wardens and Vestry of St. James' Church vs. *The Rector, Vestry and Wardens of the Church of the Redeemer.*—Judgment ordered in favor of the plaintiffs against the defendants, in accordance with the findings now filed, with costs, &c. The judgment to be settled by the Justice before whom the trial was had, on notice of eight days to the attorney for the defendants, with copy of proposed judgment.

Before Justice Mullin.

Montalvan vs. *Glover et al.*—The report of the referee is hereby confirmed, and judgment against the executrix in accordance with said report, charging both executors with the balance due for the moneys of the estate received by them, with cost of the action to be adjusted by the Clerk.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ould.

Haven et al vs. *Haven et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 11, 1863.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81.Cou.	108	500	Har. Railroad		91
6,000 U.S. 6s,'71 Cou.	98	100	do	b10	91
2,060 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes.Oct. & Apr.	106⅞	200	do		91¼
9,000 do	106⅜	100	do	b3	92
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	62½	400	do		91¾
40,000 Me. State 6s	68⅜	700	do		92
4,000 N. C. State 6s	69	100	do		92½
7,000 N. Y. C. 7s	104⅜	500	do		92⅝
1,000 Hud. R. Bs,'67	104	1400	do		93
1,000 Goshen Br. B	105	800	do	s10	93
3,500 Ill. Cen. R. B	119	200	Harlem R. Pref	b10	101⅜
15,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B.	82	500	Reading Railroad		106
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M..	58⅜	400	do		106⅜
13,000 do	58	200	do	b30	107
2,000 Han. St. J. 1st M.	78	200	do		106¾
5,000 A. & T. H. 2 m. l'rf.	91¾	260	Mich. Cen. R.		114
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	86	200	do		114⅜
2,000 P., Ft. W. & Cb. 1st.	109	300	do		116
60 Am. Exc. Bank	105	200	do		115⅜
10 Metropolitan Bank.	109⅜	2800	M. S. & N. I.		73
10,000 Am. Gold	142	200	do		73⅛
10,800 do	141⅞	500	do		73⅜
65,000 do	141⅞	500	do		73⅝
50 Canton Co	29⅜	100	do	b2d	73¾
200 do	b30 30	100	do	b30	74
400 do	31	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s5	114⅜
30 Cit. Gas Co. Brookl'n.	126	150	do		114
256 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	140	125	do		113
200 Cumb. Coal Freid..	26⅜	50	do		113¾
100 do	26	100	do	s10	113¾
50 Quicksilv. M. Co	42¾	300	Ill. Cen. R. Sco.	s10	103¼
50 do	42¾	100	do		103⅞
50 Cen. Am. T. Co	41	400	do	s10	103⅜
50 Penn. Coal Co	136	650	do		104
200 Am. Coal Co	64	200	do	b10	104¼
1000 Sneks Co. Ld. Co..	1⅝	100	do	s10	104
138 N. Y. Cen. R.	119	50	do	b30	104⅜
100 do	119¼	1400	Clev. & P. R.		88
750 do	119⅝	500	do		88⅝
200 Erie Railway	93⅞	1400	do		89¼
1500 do	93⅜	600	do	b10	89
500 do	93⅞	1500	do		89
500 do	b10 93¼	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R		160
100 do	b10 93⅞	300	Gal. & Chi. R.		103¼
250 do	b30 94	100	Chi. & R. Is.	c	98⅜
50 do	b30 94⅛	100	do		94⅜
50 do	b30 94⅜	100	do	s10	98¾
100 do	b10 94	500	do		99¾
100 do	s10 93⅜	50	do	o	97⅜
100 do	s20 93⅛	100	do	s60	98
100 do	s10 93⅞	300	P., Ft. W. & Ch.		73
200 Erie R. Pref.	103⅜	100	do	b10	74
450 do	103⅜	200	do	b3d	73
100 do	b15.104	50	do	b20	73
20 do	104	100	do		72⅜
5 Hudson R. R.	126	250	do	s30	72
200 do	s30.126⅜	600	do		72
100 do	127	15	Alt. & T. H. R.		43
100 do	127⅛	100	do		45⅜
100 do	b10.127⅜	200	do		45
200 Chic. & Alton	70	150	Alton & T. H. Pr.		71
100 do	b10 70	400	Chi. & N. W. R.		31
100 do	69⅜	300	do		31⅜
150 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	91	100	do	b30	31⅝
100 do	90	100	do	b10	31⅜
50 do	b10 90¾	200	do		31¼
50 Miss. & Missouri R.	24⅜				

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Cou	108	200	N. Y. Cen. R.		118⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s,'74. Cou.	98¾	500	M. S. & N. I. R.		71⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s,'67.....	103	200	do		71⅝
20,000 Mo. State 6s	68⅜	100	do		71⅞
10,000 Ill. War Loan	103	300	Mich. S. & N. I. G.		112⅜
8,000 N. Y. C. 6s	107	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.		102
5,000 N. Y. C. 7s	104⅜	200	Gal. & Chic. R.		101
8,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	82	300	do	s10	101
20,000 But., N. Y. & E. Im.	108	200	do		101¼
15,000 C. & N. W. 2d M..	61	400	Clev. & Pitt. R.		86
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	35	500	do		85⅞
50 Canton Co	29⅜	50	do	s30	85
50 Cumb. Coal. Prf.	25	801	do		85
150 do	24¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30	106
100 Amer. Coal Co	66	50	Cbi. & R. I. R.		98⅜
200 do	66⅜	100	do	b5	98⅜
26,000 Amer. Gold	141⅞	300	do	b3	98⅜
2,500 do	141⅞	200	do	b3	98⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co	183	100	do		97
50 do	182⅜	100	do	s10	96⅝
100 Erie R.	92¼	100	Alt. & Ter. H. R.		44⅜
400 do	92¾	250	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		45
200 do	92⅞	25	do		44⅜
50 Hudson R. R.	s30.126⅜	100	do		45¼
500 do	126	120	P., F. W. & C. R.		71
100 Harlem R.	90	300	do		71¼
100 do	89	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.		89¾
2000 do	88⅜	250	do		90
200 do	s10 88⅝	600	Chic. & N. W. R.		30
200 Reading R.	104⅜	200	do	s10	30
100 do	b30.105⅜	200	do	b10	30¼
650 Mich. Cen. R.	113⅜	40	do		29¾
100 do	s60.113⅜	300	do	s30	29¾
50 do	s10.113⅜	100	do	b30	29¾
200 do	b30 114	50	Chi., B. & Quin. R.		116

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Canton Com	29⅜	200	N. Y. Cen. R.		119⅛
50 do	c 29¼	50	do	s5.119⅛	
100 do	29⅜	250	do	b3.119¼	
50 do	b3 29⅜	100	do	119¾	
50 do	b10 29¾	50	Erie R. Prf.	103⅜	
300 Canada C. Co	1⅞	100	do	b3	103⅜

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week in June were:

1863	$24,039
1862	16,914
Increase	$7,125

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y'k, June 6..	$182,874,080	162,767,184	37,241,678	8,341 091
Boston, June 8..	73,591,867	31,728,286	7,738,667	7,030,286
Phil., June 8....	37,157,769	31,549,339	4,357,076	2,849,283
Total	$293,624,716	226,044,778	49,337,309	16,029,660
Last week	292,393,847	230,725,670	49,800,605	16,114,554
Last year	236,329,294	175,806,993	44,864,614	18,940,105

Sales of Real Estate....JUNE 12, 1863.

BY X. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Lot, with buildings, No. 13 Wall-street, 14.7 1-6x75 feet, $24,600.

Stable and lot, No. 94 East Twenty-second-street, $4,375.

Stable and lot, No. 96 East Twenty-second-street, $4,375.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 11, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 52 bbls. Ashes, 16,396 bbls. Flour, 1,090 bbls., and 577 bags Corn Meal 16,396 bushels Wheat, 27,228 bushels Corn, 190 bushels Rye, 23,231 bushels Oats, 8 344 pkgs. Provisions, and 933 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 100 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 68¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been more active, at 55c.@56c. for Middling ₱ lb.; sales and re-sales, since our last, 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand for shipment and home use, at, in some instances, a shade firmer prices, especially low grades. Sales since our last, 16,200 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 95@$5 15; poor to choice extra State at $5 50@$6 05, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 95	@$5 15
Extra

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Road to Ruin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duplocq's Holy Land and Father Reed's Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $3 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Government has received dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated as late as the 8th inst. The tone of the dispatches shows that he fears neither the enemy in his front nor in his rear. He believes himself able to protect his lines under any circumstances likely to arise. He states that Gen. Johnston is concentrating troops to operate against him, and mentions a report that three divisions have been detached from Bragg's army to reinforce Johnston. Breckinridge is known to have already joined him. Gen. Grant is in communication with Gen. Banks, and has advices from Port Hudson as late as the 4th inst. Everything there looks favorable to our final success. This sets at rest the rebel report that Gen. Banks had been repulsed, and proves the Kirby Smith story to have been entirely false. An unofficial telegram received in Washington, states that a small force of rebels attacked Milliken's Bend and Young's Point on the 6th, but were decisively repulsed at both points. The colored troops at the former place at first gave way, but upon hearing that three of their number who were captured had been killed, they rallied with great fury and routed the rebels. Another unofficial telegram states that Gen. Kimball, who had been sent up the Yazoo River to Sartaria, 30 miles below Yazoo City, with 3,000 men, on the 4th inst., encountered a rebel force under Gen. Wirt Adams, and after a fight of thirty minutes routed them totally, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

A recent private letter from the rear of Vicksburgh, received in Chicago, says: "We have got them (the rebels) in a tight place, and they can't skedaddle this time. Grant knows his advantage, and it is only a question of a week or two before city, spoils and men will be ours. Grant has received thirty 8-inch land mortars and a large number of columbiads, and, take them together with the large number of cannon we already have, and the combined fire of these and the mortar and gunboats will destroy the city, men, forts, and everything else."

The latest report from the Army of the Potomac is that the opposing forces still maintain the same relative positions as at last previous accounts—our forces being still across the Rappahannock.

Gen Cotch, Gen. Schenck and Gen. Brooks were yesterday in Harrisburgh in consultation with Gov. Curtin relative to the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel cavalry. Energetic measures will be taken to prevent it.

A party of rebel cavalry, numbering about 250, crossed the Potomac yesterday morning, and attacked a company of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, stationed at Seneca. Our men being outnumbered, gradually fell back fighting, to within three miles of Poolesville, when the enemy retired across the river, after burning the camp at Seneca. We lost four men killed and one wounded. The rebels left a Lieutenant and one man dead on the field.

We learn from North Carolina of fresh troubles between the people of that State and the rebel authorities. It is stated that several thousand armed refugees from the Conscription have been for weeks intrenched in the mountains, with artillery, successfully defying the Confederate authority. Bitter complaints are also made in the papers of unfairness in the Conscription—Georgia, Mississippi and other States being favored, while in North Carolina it is most rigidly enforced.

We learn of the capture of the bark *Whistling Wind* by a rebel privateer named the *Coquette*. She was on a voyage from Philadelphia to New-Orleans, with a cargo of coal on Government account. She was captured on the 6th inst., in latitude 32° 38′, longitude 71° 29′, and burnt. The pirate which captured her was formerly the brig *Clarence*, of Baltimore, and captured by the *Florida*, to which she acts as tender.

In Indiana recently some resistance has been shown to the enrolling officers doing their duty under the Conscription act. A Deputy Provost-Marshal, a detective and an enrolling officer were fired upon on Wednesday near Mannville, in Rush County, and the first two were killed. Two companies of soldiers have been sent to the locality of the murder. A soldier was also shot at Shelbyville, Ind., on Wednesday, by a deserter whom he was attempting to arrest.

Admiral Foote returned to New-Haven from Washington on Wednesday. He starts for Port Royal, to relieve Admiral Dupont, on Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

A mass meeting was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Kings County Democratic Club, to protest against "all usurpations of arbitrary power," and in favor of the "Union, the Constitution and the laws." Mayor Kalbfleisch occupied the Chair, and speeches were made by himself, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Alonzo C. Paige and others. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the Emancipation Proclamation, arbitrary arrests, and the suppression of free speech and the Press, and pledging the Democracy of Kings County to the Union and the Constitution against all enemies. The meeting was respectable in point of numbers, though the house was by no means full—perhaps on account of the unfavorable weather.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, directing the City Inspector to notify all parties concerned in the Hackley contract that it is abrogated, and that all work by them must be suspended. The Street Commissioner was directed to cause the removal of all stationary floats and other incumbrances in the slips in the North River on West-street and Battery-place. A resolution by Alderman Farley, in favor of making an appropriation to aid Capt. Charles F. Hall in his proposed Arctic expedition was laid over under the rules. The resolution to increase the salaries of engineers of steam fire engines from $800 to $1,000 a year, was concurred in. Alderman Farley gave notice that the Committee to ascertain and report the amount of damages to furniture and buildings caused by the recent powder explosion at the foot of Seventy-eighth-street will meet at 1 o'clock, P. M. to day. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday.

The Councilmen, on meeting at 4 o'clock, found their chamber besieged by a great crowd of street-sweepers and dirt-cartmen, but as the Board suspended the regular order of business to consider the resolution to appropriate $32,000 to pay the City Inspector's men, and forthwith concurred in adopting it, the workmen soon cleared out, going away in a body. The resolution was immediately transmitted to the Mayor, and received his signature. The men will therefore get their pay today. A resolution to give the right of the streets for laying mains to the "Anthracite Gas-Light and Heating Company" for a period of fifty years was referred. The resolution directing notice to be given of the abrogation of the Hackley contract, was also referred. Soon after the Finance Committee reported favorably upon it, and about the same time the crowd of street-cleaners returned, but in so large a body that the doors were closed after a portion of them had filled the lobby. After some discussion, the Board concurred in adopting the resolution. In addition to the notice authorized to be given to the contractors, it directs the City Inspector to continue to clean the streets under the penal provisions of the contract, and sue the sureties for the expenses. Following this action, there was another exodus of the street-sweepers, leaving the lobby quite vacant. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. Monday.

The Sixth New-York Volunteers (Wilson's Zouaves) were publicly received by the military and civic authorities yesterday. They were received by members of the Common Council at the City Hall, at 5 P. M., and partook of a dinner at the City Assembly Rooms in the evening.

At the regatta of the New-York Yacht Club yesterday, the *Minnie*, *Fanny*, and *White Wing* came off victorious.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Albert Grayman pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and Charles Cotter to an attempt at grand larceny, and both were remanded for sentence. The jury in the case of Wm. Gurney *alias* Newton, tried for counterfeiting bank notes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The price of Gold Coin was higher yesterday on unfavorable (rebel) rumors from the Southwest. It advanced to 142¾, but subsequently fell off to 141¾, as against 140¾ on Wednesday night. Exchange 154½@155. Money 7 ₩ cent. to the Stock Brokers. The Share list buoyant in the forenoon at higher prices, but the advance was lost on several descriptions in the afternoon. The demand was again very large for the United States Stock of 1882, by the conversion of currency at par, and amounted, for the day, to $1,733,300.

A livelier inquiry prevailed yesterday for Breadstuffs, Cotton, Tallow and Naval Stores, at firmer prices. Hay, Hops and Sugars were in fair demand. Whisky was salable and steady. Provisions were heavy and drooping. The Freight engagements were more extensive.

"Reunion by Expansion."

It was said by Macaulay that "an acre in Middlesex is worth a principality in Utopia." This is specially true in war-time. It is then supremely necessary to live where you can touch bottom. You can't plant batteries in mid-air. But our old friend, Elihu Burritt, now on the other side of the water, has taken a little excursion into Utopia, and brought back a project of "Reunion by Expansion," which our readers can see for themselves in another column. He has discovered that it is time to close "this great and terrible civil war," and that the true mode of closing it is to acknowledge the nationality of the Confederacy, and then form relations with it and with Mexico and Canada, whereby there should be a Quadruple Union of Nations, which should have one representative at foreign Courts, one army and navy, one postal system, one revenue system, one currency, and entire freedom of internal commerce, and yet each have a separate Congress and separate local government. It is somewhat curious that Judge Edmonds contributed a day or two since, to one of our cotemporaries, a scheme very similar—hit upon somewhere, we suppose, in "the spirit land."

It seems hardly worth while seriously to discuss these floating chimeras. It is obvious that they never can be reduced to reality; and it is just as obvious that if realized, they would be ruinous.

Even could the British Provinces be made willing, which is not probable, to join any such Confederacy, Old England would never relinquish her hold upon them for any such purpose. Her jealousy of us has always sprung from our growing power. It is because she believes that power will be greatly checked, that she does what she dares to promote Southern independence. The pact proposed would make the entire North American Continent a unitary nation, *so far as relates to foreign Powers;* and consequently, if the theory be correct, would make us far more formidable than ever to England and the rest of the world. If her policy now is to divide, how can we expect her help to recombine in that fashion? And, so long as she has a rightful title to Canada, what could be done without her concurrence? Again, how would it be possible to reconcile the interests of Slavery, which our Southern States consider supreme, with the inborn and inbred ideas of the Canadians and Mexicans? If an irrepressible conflict has come from this source, powerful enough to tear asunder all the old organic bonds between the Southern and the Northern States, although the latter had been trained to concede almost everything to the peculiar institution, how could bonds infinitely feebler, and not organic at all, and taking in two new and thoroughly Anti-Slavery countries, insure concord? Slavery broke from the old Union because it could not expand its area, because it found a difficulty in regaining its fugitives, and because it could not otherwise secure free trade. But the new association would only aggravate these difficulties; and, by the new accession of Anti-Slavery strength, fix them more firmly than ever. All that keeps, even now, the Southern States from a return to the old Union is Slavery. If that is so, how preposterous is it to expect to induce them to lay down their arms by proffering other political connections which must necessarily expose Slavery to more adverse influences than ever. Our Utopian friends make nothing by saying that the United Nations would have no direct power over Slavery; for neither had the United States. The institution in South Carolina or Virginia, everybody admitted, was just as independent, under the old Constitution, of national control, as if it existed in another country altogether. No confederacy, or pact, or alliance, or anything of the sort, could secure the institution greater independence than, under the written covenant, it had before. It was not the form, but the spirit behind the form, that was the grievance. And the addition of Canada and Mexico, in any form, could only add new strength to that spirit. It is absurd to imagine that the slaveholding South can ever be so propitiated.

But, supposing that somehow this Quadruple Confederacy could be formed, how long could it continue? There would be four nations. The United States, with twenty-four millions, the Southern States with seven, Mexico with eight, and Canada with three. The first would overbalance all the others combined, in population, by six millions; and in wealth, in commerce, and in almost every industrial interest, the preponderance would be much greater. The subjects of legislation committed to the Central Diet, by Mr. Burritt's plan, are, and necessarily must be, those that most closely touch national interests—involving peace and war, revenue, the regulation of commerce, &c. Is it possible that the United States could for any length of time submit the disposal of these vast interests to the vote of those who had comparatively little at stake? Could any system of voting be adopted that would not involve either an undue ascendency of a single member of the pact, or an intolerable sacrifice of its interests?

The voting in the German Diet is very imperfectly proportioned to the relative strength of the thirty-eight different States represented. The six most important States—Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover and Wurlemberg—have each four votes, and yet some of these States have five times the population and strength of others. The inequality, however, does not work very injuriously in practice, inasmuch as there is no great difference between the rank of Austria and Prussia—the two leading Powers—and about half of the German people and States are attached, by geographical position, religious affinity, or some other permanent consideration, to the interests of the one, and half to the interests of the other. But, in such a confederation as Mr. Burritt proposes, it would be impossible to devise any plan of voting that would not, both theoretically and practically, involve great injustice and injury somewhere. The fact of the immense preponderance of one of the combined nations over all the others, in every element of greatness, would inevitably make it either their master, or their victim.

No such system could continue. The diverse interests would certainly, sooner or later, generate discord, alienation and secession. The Union of Nations would be resolved into its original elements, with worse confusion than ever.

All these schemes are to be repelled at once as utterly chimerical. We are shut up, as by the very hand of Omnipotence, to the single duty of restoring the unity of the Republic. Peace and stability are to be found in that direction alone, and can only be reached by a faithful prosecution of the war, with absolute singleness of purpose. Everything calculated to divert from that stern necessity, should be uniformly looked upon as a mockery and a snare.

The Siege of Vicksburgh.

The public have grown familiar with the diurnal telegraphic announcement that "everything is progressing favorably in the rear of Vicksburgh." For more than a fortnight we had the encouragement that this general assurance is calculated to give, and sometimes the effect has been heightened by the additional information that "Gen. Grant is in excellent spirits." We have been led to regard the immediate capture of Vicksburgh as a foregone conclusion, the people generally have accepted the quick fall of that stronghold as a certainty, and the stock speculators have discounted its full effect in the complete reopening of the Mississippi River on the values of Western railroad shares.

But it is a fact that Vicksburgh has not yet been taken, nor can the date of its overthrow be fixed. What in the beginning was accounted the work of a very few days, has stretched along to cover a period of over three weeks; and now those who promised us the keys of Vicksburgh so instantly, can only tell us to be still hopeful.

It is well to look at this matter in all its aspects. Otherwise we might not properly appreciate our victory, or we might greatly exaggerate our defeat. Overweening confidence has, on more than one occasion during the progress of the war, resulted in plunging the nation into almost the depths of despair.

It appears, from all the reports, that our troops have not yet broken through any part of the internal line of the fortifications of Vicksburgh. The attempt to carry the works by storm was repulsed, and with such loss that Gen. Grant did not hesitate a moment to decide that the fortifications could not be carried by storm. The work of investment and siege then commenced. The history of war teaches us what that is. Miles upon miles of rifle pits must be dug, and breastworks must be thrown up, encircling the beleaguered town; and when the first line is finished, another, closer in, must be constructed; and then another, and another, according to the nature of the ground, until the besieging army is able to plant its guns near enough to breach the enemy's works, or, by undermining them, to blow them up. And then the desperate plunge is made to gain their interior by the opening made. But it often happens that, while the army without is preparing so laboriously to breach the enemy's lines, the enemy within is equally hard at work throwing up parallel or enfilading works, so that a breach of the outer walls only uncovers a new interior defence, and the attempt to enter is met with sanguinary resistance, and the work of approaching and breaching must be commenced anew. Then again forts that are defended with tenacity are not always taken even when the walls are successfully breached. The hardest work may come after the breaching.

We have no official information from Vicksburgh as to the approaches Grant's army has already made, but have had general statements as much as a week ago that our men were at work within a hundred yards and less of some of their batteries. We have been told that guns, favorably planted, have been sending a hurricane of shells into the devoted city. So fearful was the cannonading, that observers were not able to understand how any living thing could keep above ground in Vicksburgh. But amid all this pounding, the rebel garrison remains impassive; yet always ready, night and day, to repel any attempt on any part of their works. They are, perhaps, 15,000 strong, and by the reports of deserters the casualties from our incessant shelling are limited. There are frequent assurances that they are on short rations, but these stories should not be too implicitly believed. Deserters nearly always tell this tale, as an excuse to cover their own desertion. It was the stereotyped report of deserters from Lee's army that they were perishing for food, but it seems never to have had much foundation. If Vicksburgh is short of supplies, then every rebel newspaper organ in the South is at fault, for they have declared both before and since the siege that the place was provisioned for three or six months. No doubt Pemberton would like Grant to think he is on half or quarter rations, for then the Union commander might be inclined to "take it easy" in the prosecution of the siege, feeling sure that the garrison would fall into his hands in a few days on account of hunger; and it is worth a thought whether Pemberton has not sent out some of the "deserters" to tell this story of famine. Gen. Johnston knows how long Vicksburgh can hold out, and how long he can safely wait before attempting to raise the siege. *He has made no sign yet.* If the condition of Vicksburgh were so utterly desperate as our reports have hitherto represented, would not Johnston have made some demonstration at least before this, with the hope of distracting Grant's attention?

These considerations deserve notice by an impatient public.

The Internal Revenue and the Reciprocity Treaty.

The question submitted, the other day, to Commissioner Lewis, of the Internal Revenue Department, by certain Oswego merchants, was met by an answer so clear and explicit that it will be found impossible to cavil at his decision. As the matter, however, has been supposed to involve, in some remote degree, the integrity of an international covenant, it is worth a moment's notice in one or more of its collateral bearings.

The Excise law provides for the imposition of a stamp duty of 25 cents on goods entered at the Custom-house, not exceeding $100 in value; of 50 cents on goods not exceeding $500 in value; and of $1 on entries of higher value than the last-named sum. The question for Mr. Lewis, then, was whether, having due regard to those stipulations in the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, which exempt certain products of the Provinces from Customs duty, the tax in question could be justly imposed.

The distinction between frontier or Customs imposts and stamp duties, the Commissioner defines with admirable clearness. The subjects of the Customs are foreign products entering the ports of the country. The subjects of the stamp duties are written instruments used in the ordinary business of the country. The latter constitute, only in the most indirect and incidental way, a tax upon the foreign producer.

The stamp in this particular case was most certainly not conceived with any ulterior view of bearing prejudicially on the so-called Reciprocity Convention. And if the complaints of the stamp have their origin in the Provinces, it may not be impertinent to remind our neighbors that the *necessities* of their own revenue have enabled them to claim the right of violating the spirit of the Treaty of 1854 to a degree one hundredfold greater than these almost nominal imposts of our Internal Revenue Act.

What was the average tariff of Canada in 1854, as applied to the staple factory products of the Border States? It was 12½ per cent. What is the average of that tariff to-day? Not a cent less than 30 per cent. In short, for a full half of the term over which the Convention runs, the tax at Canadian ports on the American exporter has been from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent. higher than at the time when the Reciprocity bargain was struck. True, the duties were imposed on articles which, unfortunately for our manufacturers, were not included in the treaty. But these enormous additions to the Canadian Customs imposts, within a period of nine years, were nevertheless a practical and grievous violation of the spirit of the Convention. And they were certainly none the less a violation of that instrument, that the fearful extravagances of the Provincial Government made an increase of the tariff the only alternative of bankruptcy.

In this view of the Commissioner's decision, we are not unmindful of the Home side of the case. Our frontier grain and lumber merchants have had terrible odds to contend against in the matter of Exchange alone during the past year; and if the Revenue Act could have been made exceptional in its application to any class, the Oswego merchants and others of their order might have put forward strong claims to exemption. But as the law is absolute and its terms well defined, the Commissioner had no discretion to exercise; and his decision is a simple definition of the Statute.

A Vallandigham Canard.

The report telegraphed to an Ohio paper, two days ago, that Vallandigham had been cast into prison by the rebels, is contrary to the universal manifestations of sympathy for him with which his presence within their lines was greeted. We are constrained to believe that the story is wholly false, and that it was invented to aid in procuring for him the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. Too much rebel sympathy might be dangerous in alienating the support of the great body of war Democrats still to be found in Ohio.

The Newspaper Press and the War.

The Newspaper Press and the War.—Some of our neighbors comment in a tone of censure upon the neglect of the Times to be represented at a recent meeting of Editors, held to discuss the restrictions, if any, proper to be placed on the discussions of the Press during the war. We did not attend, because we regard this whole matter as one upon which each individual Editor must exercise his own judgment and act accordingly. Any attempt to lay down a code of rules for the government of all journalists will fail,—as indeed all attempts to secure unity of action among newspapers on any subject will fail, and ought to fail. The utility of the Press depends entirely on its independence—by which we mean not its power as a combination to defy hostility, but the complete freedom of each individual editor to express, without dictation from Government, or from any class or profession, even his own, as such, the views on public affairs of those for whom to a certain extent he speaks. He is entitled, like any other citizen, to the protection of the law in so doing; and if he infringes the rights of others, or is reckless of the public good, he may and should be held responsible to the legal tribunals—just as is any other citizen for any other offence.

The claim put forth by Gen. Burnside that the Press is amenable to the military power, and is not entitled to the protection of the civil power, is simply absurd, and only shows how little military men may know of the real nature of the Government they aim to serve. Congress has made certain laws defining certain offences peculiar to the present condition of the country, and has affixed certain penalties to their violation. Discouraging enlistments, counseling resistance to the law, &c., are among these new offences. These laws must be obeyed, and the civil tribunals of the land are bound to enforce them. But for a military officer to march a company of soldiers into a man's house or office and suppress him or his business, because he deems him guilty of a violation of law, is simply a piece of madness. Such a performance would create a riot in Russia or France, as well as in Illinois or New-York.

The Press has a right to comment with perfect freedom on the conduct of the Government, the character of officials, civil and military, and whatever else involves or affects the public welfare. To what extent newspapers shall avail themselves of this right in time of public danger, depends upon the temper and good judgment of individual editors. For our own part, we have deemed it wise, on the whole, to abstain from such criticisms, not because they are never needed, but because the men in power seem unable or indisposed to accept anything like censure from the public with candor or equanimity. They are only annoyed and vexed, and consequently hampered and embarrassed, by it. Other journalists pursue a different course,—we hope with better success.

Men and Women.

Men and Women.—The "Veteran Observer" of the Times furnished an interesting disquisition on Tuesday upon the position of the American Man among the races of the world. Basing his remarks upon statistics of the State of Ohio, he showed that in height the American man surpassed the men of other nations; that in measurement round the chest he was surpassed by only one European people; that the solid contents of his body were nearly as great as that of the larger-chested man, and much greater than of most other peoples; and from these facts the corollary was drawn that, in strength and capacity for labor, the American man is superior to the European. This is a topic of very great interest, and we could wish that the collated statistics from which to form conclusions were much more extensive than they are. There never was such an opportunity as now to obtain data on the subject, from military sources; and we hope some of our statisticians or statistical societies will embrace it, and work up the material. Probably the conclusions our correspondent draws from the Ohio man are not applicable to the people of all the other sections of the country—not, for instance, to some of the Eastern States. Travelers and observers have noticed the remarkable development in stature and bulk of the people grown in some of the Western and Southern States, especially the agricultural classes, in Ohio, Kentucky, East Tennessee and Northern Georgia; and, as all these regions were largely populated from Virginia, the same remark may apply to that State. Hoosiers and Vermonters are also noted for their vast length, and perhaps with good reason. On all these points information might be gathered from regimental records, and the offices of the Adjutants-General of States.

But while the "Veteran Observer" asserted the physical superiority of the American man, he expressed himself grieved to admit that all the measurements heretofore taken seemed to show that the American woman is not equal to the European woman in physical development. This he attributed primarily to the lack of exercise and the prevalence of an indoor life among the female sex. If this be correct, it follows, as a matter of course, that the American man cannot long retain his physical superiority over the man of other countries. The fact that such wholesome and strengthening exercises as skating and horseback riding have come into vogue so extensively among women, during the last few years, however, may save posterity from the degeneracy which seemed otherwise inevitable.

A New Controversy.

A New Controversy.—There is an old saying that a certain very mischievous personage always finds work for idle hands. Our Generals out of the field seem to have fallen into his keeping. A very fierce controversy has been started between Gens. Butler, Fremont and McClellan, as to their relative rank in the army. Gen. Butler claims that although his commission is dated two days later than the others, it was the President's *intention to* put him ahead. The question has been referred to a Board, and each of the Generals has been called on for a written argument on the subject. Why will not the President set these officers at work, and thus postpone their controversies about rank until the country has nothing better to do than examine them?

K. G. C.'s.—We have stupendous stories every few weeks of the discovery and unearthing in some State or other, mainly in the Northwest, of some new, secret, treacherous and wide-spread organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The biggest story we have had of late, and which was widely published and believed, was that of the discovery of an organization in Pennsylvania, which comprised nearly the whole able-bodied population of that State, and which had for its object the overthrow of the Government, the capture of Washington, and the seizure and decapitation of Mr. Lincoln. Within the last few weeks, equally great and infamous organizations have been discovered, for the third or fourth time, in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio; and it has even been asserted that the whole Northwest is honey-combed with secret treasonable societies. No wonder that the nerves of a good many people beside old women are shaken by these revelations; no wonder that they destroy confidence and produce suspicion and uneasiness in many communities; for if whole counties and districts whole States and tiers of States, usually classed as loyal, are as full of secret treason as the rebel States are of overt treason, then the existence of government or of civil order cannot long be counted upon.

We have discredited all of these stories as put forward; and though in some cases we have had localities, names and circumstances testified to under oath before civil tribunals, we have always found that the evidence, upon close reading, failed to bear out the inferences drawn from it. The testimony generally was akin in character to that of those crackbrains who have sworn that they saw scores of sheeted ghosts dancing in a graveyard by moonlight, while the truth was that they only saw a white rag hanging on a willow or cypress bough. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the chief Democratic organ in the Northwest, and which is thoroughly informed on all political, social and military matters in that section, replies to an accusation that K. G. C. lodges have been set up in the towns and villages of most of the Western and Northwestern States, by asserting that "there is not in any Western or Northwestern State a single K. G. C. lodge. The charge that there is, is a lie made out of whole cloth. No such lodge and no persons belonging to them have ever been found; simply because they do not exist." The truth of this need not be doubted, and we are glad to believe it; for we have troubles enough in the South, without raising fictitious troubles in the North to distract the public mind and undermine public confidence.

The President on Missouri Politics and Iole Generals.—For several months the Germans of the West have been conducting a vigorous campaign against the President, Cabinet and General-in-Chief of the army. The movement came to a head a few weeks since by the assembling of a Convention at St. Louis composed not only of the Teutonic but other radicals, who emphatically informed Mr. Lincoln that he might make his peace with them by:

1. Dismissing Secretaries Seward and Blair from his Cabinet.

2. Driving Gen. Halleck out of Washington.

3. Restoring Gens. Fremont, Butler and Sigel to large commands, and

4. Removing all the gradual emancipationists and Frank Blair men from public office in Missouri, and appointing radicals in their places.

A Committee of very respectable citizens was appointed to visit Washington and lay the demands of the Convention before President Lincoln. That duty has been performed, and the result is before the country in a report which, besides its local import, has enough of general interest to entitle it to an insertion in our columns. It will be seen that the response of the President to his self-appointed instructors is quaint and eminently characteristic.

Grant and his Generals.—Our Vicksburgh correspondent photographs Gen. Grant and the leading Generals of his army. Grant has been peculiarly fortunate in the brilliant array of officers he has gathered around him. There have been few changes in the chief officers of his army. He selects them with sagacity, puts them in their proper positions, and retains them there. Even Gen. Sherman, who has been one of the most unfortunate officers, he retains in high command—knowing, probably, that his ill-luck has not been the result of his personal qualities, but has been in spite of the most soldierly qualifications. We hear of no quarreling and intriguing among the officers of Gen. Grant. All work harmoniously together, and all look up to him as their proper chief. It is pleasant to know that we have one army in which all the officers are as united and efficient as they are devoted, patriotic and brave.

Negro News.—A Cincinnati newspaper contains the important announcement that an intelligent contraband who lately came within Gen. Grant's lines, brought the news that he had overheard Pemberton remark that there were six months' provisions in Vicksburgh. This settles the question as to the length of time it will take Gen. Grant to starve out Vicksburgh. It will be effected about December next. We give the statement, as it will tend to modify popular expectation of immediate results at Vicksburgh. Sceptical persons might be inclined to doubt the veracity of the contraband and the rebel commander; but let them wait patiently for a half year, and see if they be not reliable.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

THE LATE COL. DAVIS.

Col. DAVIS, of the Eighth New-York cavalry, killed in the late cavalry engagement at Beverly's Ford, was a native of Mississippi, which State he left after the passage of the ordinance of secession, to engage in the Union cause, and his devotion to which he has sealed with his life. He was shot through the head while charging at the head of his regiment. The contending squadrons were within three feet of each other, the Union troopers dealing destruction to the enemy with their sabres, and the rebels pouring into our ranks an incessant fire from their revolvers. While raising his sabre to cut down an officer, a rebel turned upon and shot him with his revolver. His death was immediately avenged by one of his aids. Seeing his Colonel fall, he leaped his horse to his adversary's side, and felled the officer to the ground with a sabre blow, which clove his skull and killed him instantly. Col. DAVIS was to have been soon married to a young lady in Baltimore, to whom he had been engaged for some months. His body was embalmed to-day, and will be forwarded to West Point for interment. He was a gallant officer, and his loss is a great one to the cause in which he died.

THE WOUNDED IN THE CAVALRY FIGHT.

The statement in to-day's *Tribune*, that our wounded in the late cavalry battle are more seriously injured than any ever brought here from the various battle-fields, and that few will recover, is most Ignorantly erroneous. The casualties in this cavalry fight are no more severe than the average from other battle-fields.

CAPT. M'NAIR.

Capt. MCNAIR, Eighth New-York cavalry, reported killed in the battle on the Rappahannock, is uninjured.

COL. ORTON WILLIAMS.

Col. ORTON WILLIAMS, hung by order of Gen. Rosecrans, was brought up here by Gen. Lee at Arlington. He was a brother of Major LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, once of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff.

ARTIFICIAL ARMS.

By order of the Surgeon-General, a Board composed of Medical-Inspector CLYMER, U. S. A., and Surgeons MURRAY and GODDARD, will be convened in Philadelphia on the 22d inst., to examine and report upon such models of artificial arms as may be brought before them. The Board has been instructed to report fully as to the merits, positive and relative, of the models presented for their inspection, and their price. Inventors throughout the country are requested to forward models of their inventions for the inspection of the Board.

A CHANGE.

Acting Paymaster-General FAY has been relieved, and ordered to the Department of the Pacific. His successor has not yet been announced.

RESIGNATION OF A PAYMASTER.

Major WM. H. RITTER, said to be the best paymaster in the service, has resigned.

COLLEGE GRANT ACCEPTED.

The State of New-York has accepted the Agricultural College Grant, and is entitled to nine hundred and ninety thousand acres, which in scrip is worth one million two hundred thousand dollars.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day, made the following decisions:

Taxes assessed upon and paid by corporations upon their dividends or profits prior to a division of the same are not proper deductions from the income of the stockholders.

Donations received by clergymen are subject to the Income tax when in the nature of compensation for services, whether received in accordance with an understanding to that effect at the time of settlement, or with an annual custom. Marriage and like fees are taxable as a part of income.

All wrought nails are held to be taxable at the rate of three per cent. ad valorem.

The Commissioner has also made the following decision relative to the purchase of gold and silver coin and bullion, and loans thereon.

1. All contracts for the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, and other contracts for the loan of money or currency, secured by pledge or deposit, or other disposition of gold and silver coin of the United States, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, must be in writing or printed, and signed by the party, their agents or attorneys.

2. Such contracts must bear adhesive stamps equal in amount to one-half of one per cent. of the price to be paid on the amount of money or currency loaned, and in addition thereto stamps equal to the amount of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon contracts for the longest time named therein.

3. A renewal of contract would be subject to same conditions, and if a contract originally made for a period not exceeding three days be renewed or in any way extended, such contracts must be duly stamped when so renewed or extended. [redacted]

4. No loan of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States, or of any certificate or any other evidence of deposit payable in gold or silver coin, can be made for an amount exceeding the par value of the coin pledged or deposited.

5. Gold and silver coin loaned at the par value thereof, is subject only to the duty imposed on loans.

6. Contracts, loans, or sales of gold or silver coin, or bullion, not made in accordance with these regulations, are void, and in addition to the existing penalties for the violation of the Excise law, any party, to said contract may within one year from the date thereof bring suit to recover back for his own use and benefit the money paid on any such contract.

7. Nothing in these regulations shall apply to any transactions by or with the Government of the United States.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Skirmish at Triune, Tenn.—The Rebels Repulsed—Paroled Soldiers En Route to Their Regiments.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, June 10.

There was a skirmish at Trinne yesterday. About 500 rebels dashed into the camp of the Sixth Kentucky cavalry, but were repulsed. The rebel commender was shot from his horse, and is reported dead. Another rebel officer was also wounded. Two National soldiers were slightly wounded.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 11.

Twelve hundred paroled Nationals soldiers passed through Louisville yesterday to join their regiments in Gen. ROSECRANS' army.

Hon. JOHN BROCH addressed a large Union meeting at Marietta yesterday.

DIFFICULTY IN INDIANA.

Resistance to the Draft—A Deputy Provost-Marshal Killed and a Detective Mortally Wounded—A Soldier Shot by a Deserter.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 11.

Mr. STEVENS, Deputy Provost-Marshal, Mr. CLAYFIELD, a detective, and an enrolling officer who accompanied them, were fired upon near Menville, Rush County, Indiana, yesterday, by some men in a wheat-field.

Mr. STEVENS was instantly killed; Mr. CLAYFIELD fell mortally wounded, and soon afterward died; the enrolling officer was shot twice through his clothing, but fortunately escaped without receiving any serious injury.

Two companies of the Seventy-first Indiana regiment left Indianapolis yesterday for the scene of the murder.

A soldier was shot by a deserter at Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday, while attempting to arrest the latter.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 11.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers meets at Columbus to-day.

LIBERAL DONATION.—C. & R. POILLON, shipwrights of this City, have notified Capt. C. F. HALL, the Arctic explorer, that they will strengthen his ship, inside and out, effectively to encounter the ices of the North, to the amount of from $1,500 to $2,000, and give the same freely for the benefit of his expedition. This truly generous offer gives renewed encouragement to Capt. HALL, and with the other aid promised him, he hopes to get away by the beginning of next month. We may also add that Mr. JAS. BIGLER, of Newburgh, has generously given timber for the vessel to the amount of $1,000.

REUNION BY EXPANSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the close of each successive year of this great and terrible civil war, I have ventured to put forth the suggestion, that the safest, easiest and most advantageous solution of the present momentous difficulty would be *Reunion by Expansion*. As the third year of the war is considerably advanced, I should feel much gratified if you would admit a short communication, asking your readers to give once more a little thought to this proposition—to look at it in the light of the experience of the last two years, and in view of that future which seems to impend over the country.

For more than a quarter of a century, the idea has been germinating in the American mind that our great sisterhood of States must gradually expand, until it should eventually embrace the whole continent of North America; that this expansion would be a blessing to the Old World as well as the New; that, indeed, Europe would create the necessity, by sending to us, for home-room, labor and sustenance, a population sufficient to make two States a year, at the political standard of 100,000 inhabitants for each. Thus, even the "manifest destiny" doctrine had an element of reason in it, and also a sentiment of good will towards men of the outside world. There are hundreds of persons now living in the Union, who remember the time when it did not number as many inhabitants as the single State of New-York contains to-day. There are thousands now living who will see it number one thousand millions, if it continues to increase in population at the ratio of the last half century. And Europe will be largely accountable for this stupendous growth. By the time the children of to-day are in middle manhood, we shall number 60,000,000, or as many as the present Empire of Russia.

Now, even a century is comparatively a brief space in the life of a nation. If five of them were taken out of the lives of England or France, we could hardly see the gap they would make in the pathway of their history. It is no overstrained care of the future, for a nation in our circumstances, to make provision for the inevitable growth of a century. A farmer, in setting out an orchard, would calculate and provide the space which one hundred apple-trees would require for their growth and expansion in the course of fifty years. It is not yielding to a fanciful or arrogant ambition for a nation like ours to set itself soberly at work to make provision for that very growth which Europe thrusts upon us.

It is not the idea of filibusters, nor of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," but the second, sober thought of intelligent men, entertained for years before this outbreak, that, at some future doubling of our population, our relations with Mexico, and with the British Provinces in America, must assume a new basis, bringing them into more intimate connection with us. This idea, unquestionably, has prevailed more extensively among what may be called conservative men, than the public Press has ever indicated. But I am confident that both conservatives and radicals have left out of their conclusions one important contingency, in adopting this idea. They have overlooked the fact that we cannot enter into any permanent and intimate political connection with Mexico or the British Provinces, without adding a new circle to our Federal system and becoming a Union of Nations. It may be well for all who have thought upon this matter to let their minds settle down upon this conclusion, that if Mexico shall ever find her advantage in becoming united, or permanently associated with us, it must be as a *whole*, as an entire nation, retaining all the internal functions of its sovereignty, with its own Federal Congress, its laws, customs, religion and language intact. We may assume it as certain, that no consideration would ever induce her to dissever the ties between her several States, give up her Federal organization, and come into our Republic by piecemeal, or as California and Minnesota were admitted. On the other hand, if the British Provinces, after having federated themselves in a union of States and established a central Parliament at Ottawa or Montreal, should think it would promote their interests to form a permanent and intimate connection with us, they would inevitably insist upon treating, and being treated, as a whole, as a national organization, retaining their own Parliament, their local sovereignty, and all the prerogatives of legislation that an independent State would exercise consistently with the few and simple terms of the bond of association proposed.

Now let me put the question to your readers. Would you demur to this voluntary union of Mexico and the British Provinces with us as NATIONS? Would the liens attaching their several States to us be at all attenuated or weakened by being twisted into a great national cable? On the other hand, should we not prefer that they should retain their Federal organization, and have their own Congresses, and freely legislate for their own domestic interests, and be as independent as ever, except in the few well-defined matters delegated to the Central Diet or Congress of the Nation's Union?

Now, then, the solution of this tremendous crisis, which I would deferentially propose, is this: that we concede to the Confederate States the same footing in which we would readily admit into union with us the Mexican Republic and the British Provinces; that we concede to them their own Congress, and all those prerogatives of group legislation which might be exercised without impairing the united action and attitude of the United Nations of America towards foreign Powers. This relationship the Confederate States would, doubtless, readily and gladly accept. They would be worth as much to us in that relation ship as in the one that existed between us, immediately before their rebellion. It will be only twisting the dozen separate cords, which once connected their several States with us, into one national hawser, retaining all their strength. It will be a comical installment of that independence for which they have made such prodigious efforts and sacrifices. It will save them from that bitter and unmitigated humiliation which their pride will impel them to resist to the last bitter end of complete exhaustion. It will be reconstructing the Union on a basis of mutual volition and interest, instead of holding it together with the grappling irons of military force.

Suppose the Confederate States should succumb and give up the struggle on the first of June, and come back into the Union they have endeavored to destroy, and be readmitted precisely on their old footing, under the Constitution as it is, and as it was in the beginning. Is there anything in the Constitution to prevent those States from meeting yearly in a Congress of their own, at Richmond or Montgomery, provided their legislation did not infringe upon the prerogatives of the National Government at Washington? For instance, as a Confederacy, they have contracted large and heavy debts at home and abroad, to carry on the war against the North. When the war is over, can we force them, by an act of Congress, to repudiate the debts due their own citizens or foreign bondholders? If not, can we, under "the Constitution as it is," prevent their annual meeting in a Confederate Congress to devise ways and means for liquidating these debts, provided always that they do not trench upon the customs, revenue and other financial preserves of the National Government? Have we any right or power to prevent or dissolve any sectional confederation of States, organized to promote the particular interests of North, South or West, provided the action of such a confederation did not encroach upon the prerogatives of the National Government?

Then, if after all the blood and treasure which will still be required to reduce the Confederate States, we should be willing that they should retain an innocuous form of confederation when the war is over, why not concede to them at once the limited nationality which they would gladly accept, and which would form the basis and beginning of *the United Nations of America*—a Union that should ultimately embrace the whole continent, and constitute a power in the world which should realize the legitimate aspirations of patriotism and philanthrophy?

There can be no time in the history of Mexico more favorable than the present moment for proposing her union with us as a nation. Such a connection would save her life as a Republic. There is every reason to believe that she would readily and gladly accept the proposal, which might be addressed to her through her representative at Washington. Make the same overture to the Confederate States, putting them in the same relationship to us as Mexico. Let the three Republics constitute at first the Nations-Union, with its "latch-string outside the door" to the British Provinces, whenever they and the mother country should think it desirable for them to come in. Let these United Nations of America present all the oneness and compactness of a confederate nationality in dealing with foreign Powers; in other words, let them stand in the same attitude and relationships to those Powers as the old United States have maintained heretofore—diverse like the waves, but one like the sea; one representation at foreign Courts; one army and navy at home; each with its Congress, and all represented in a Federal Diet; trade and commerce as free between the several Republics as now between our several States; one postal system; one currency; one chain of Custom-houses from Quebec to Vera Cruz; one rate of duty collected at each on foreign goods, and the revenue divided and appropriated as the Central Diet should decide.

Such is the solution of this most aggravated and complicated difficulty, to which I would again solicit the thoughtful attention of your readers. Perhaps many of them may be prepared, by the experiences of the last two years, and by the aspects of that future that seems to threaten us, to give more serious consideration to this plan of restoring peace and of reconstructing the Union, not only as it was, but as such multitudes, of all sections, aspired to see it in the old days of American patriotism and prosperity.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 19, 1863. E. B.

Death of a Veteran Editor.

The venerable THOMAS WALKER, of Utica, has gone to reap the reward of a long, useful, well-regulated life. Its even tenor, its probity, its sagacity, were its distinguishing characteristics.

Mr. WALKER must have been upward of eighty years of age, sixty of which were passed, always in business, at Utica. For many, or quite thirty years, he was the publisher and proprietor of the *Columbian Gazette*—an independent and truthful journal. For nearly thirty years of that period he was also an upright Magistrate. For the last twenty years he was President of the old Utica Bank, of which he was a Director from the beginning.

In every walk of life, in every relation, whether financial, political or social, Mr. WALKER was proverbially and habitually just and true. With quiet habits and simple manners, he was unwavering in principle and steadfast in integrity.

Fifty years ago the writer of this heartfelt tribute to the memory of no eminently good man, was a journeyman in Mr. WALKER'S printing office. Then, and ever since, his almost parental kindness has been remembered with affection and gratitude.

Mr. WALKER had three accomplished daughters, neither of whom, I believe, survive. The eldest, widow of a cherished friend, the late JOHN H. OSBORN, being Mr. WALKER'S housekeeper, died a year or two ago. His sons, one a reputable lawyer at Utica and the other a respected merchant of this City, are heirs to all of a father whose loss will be soliced by a remembrance of his virtues. T. W.

President Lincoln and Missouri.

CURIOUS REPORT FROM A GERMAN COMMITTEE.

The following document is published in the St. Louis papers:

Messrs. Emile Pretorius, Theodore Olshausen and R. E. Rombauer, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: During a professional visit to Washington City, I presented to the President of the United States, in compliance with your instructions, a copy of the resolutions adopted in mass meeting at St. Louis on the 10th of May, 1863, and I requested in reply to the suggestions therein contained,

The President, after a careful and loud reading of the whole report of proceedings, saw proper to enter into a conversation of two hours' duration, in the course of which most of the topics embraced in the resolutions and other subjects were discussed.

As my share in the conversation is of secondary importance, I propose to omit it entirely in this report, and, avoiding details, to communicate to you the substance of noteworthy remarks made by the President.

1. The President said that it may be a misfortune for the nation that he was elected President. But, having been elected by the people, he meant to be President, and to perform his duty according to *his* best understanding, if he had to die for it. No General will be removed, nor will any change in the Cabinet be made, to suit the views or wishes of any particular party, faction or set of men. Gen. HALLECK is not guilty of the charges made against him, most of which arise from misapprehension or ignorance of those who prefer them.

2. The President said that it was a mistake to suppose that Gens. JOHN C. FREMONT, B. F. BUTLER and F. STORL are "systematically kept out of command," as stated in the fourth resolution; that, on the contrary, he fully appreciated the merits of the gentlemen named; that by their own action they had placed themselves in the positions which they occupied; that he was not only willing, but anxious to place them again in command as soon as he could find spheres of action for them, without doing injustice to others, but that at present he "had more pegs than holes to put them in."

3. As to the want of unity, the President, without admitting such to be the case, intimated that each member of the Cabinet was responsible mainly for the manner of conducting the affairs of his particular department; that there was no centralization of responsibility for the action of the Cabinet anywhere, except in the President himself.

4. The dissensions between Union men in Missouri are due solely to a factious spirit which is exceedingly reprehensible. The two parties "ought to have their heads knocked together." "Either would rather see the defeat of their adversary than that of JEFFERSON DAVIS." To this spirit of faction is to be ascribed the failure of the Legislature to elect Senators and the defeat of the Missouri Aid bill in Congress, the passage of which the President strongly desired.

The President said that the Union men in Missouri who are in favor of *gradual emancipation* represented his views better than those who are in favor of *immediate emancipation*. In explanation of his views on this subject, the President said that in his speeches he had frequently used as an illustration the case of a man who had as excrescence on the back of his neck, the removal of which, *in one operation*, would result in the death of the patient, while, "tinkering it off by degrees," would preserve life. Although sorely tempted, I did not reply with the illustration of the dog whose tail was amputated by inches, but confined myself to arguments.

The President announced clearly that, as far as he was at present advised, the Radicals in Missouri had no right to consider themselves the exponents of his views on the subject of emancipation in that State.

5. Gen. CURTIS was not relieved on account of any wrong act, or great mistake committed by him. The system of Provost-Marshals, established by him throughout the State, gave rise to violent complaint. That the President had thought at one time to appoint Gen. FREMONT in his place; that at another time he had thought of appointing Gen. MCDOWELL, whom he characterized as a good and loyal, though very unfortunate soldier; and that at last Gen. SCOFIELD was appointed, with a view, if possible, to reconcile and satisfy the two factions in Missouri. He has instructions not to interfere with either party, but to confine himself to his military duties.

I assure you, gentlemen, that our side of the case was as fully presented as the occasion permitted. At the close of the conversation, the President remarked that there was evidently a "serious misunderstanding" springing up between him and the Germans of St. Louis, which he would like to see removed.

Observing to him that the difference of opinion related to facts, men and measures, I withdrew.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES TAUSSIG.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 11.

The general loan agent reports the sale of $1,509,000 five-twenties yesterday, and $1,369,100 to-day, at the various agencies in loyal cities and States, the deliveries of bonds being made to May 20th, and every effort is making by the Treasury Department to increase the supply.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

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Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

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S. T.—1860—X.

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To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

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No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe to all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

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A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—Persons afflicted with either of these diseases are earnestly desired to try STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND, a remedy which is more effective than anything ever before discovered. B. W. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Boston. D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York, No. 202 Broadway, General Agents.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

City Ladies and Ladies from the Country, if you wish Wedding Slippers, Gaiters, Summer Balmoral and Gaiter Boots, with Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Country Residence in Elizabeth, N. J., built by Joseph Benjamin, Esq., which is offered for sale in our columns to-day, is well worth the attention of any one seeking a beautiful and elegant home.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Brooms-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broad way.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BOWEN—TOWNSEND.—In St. George's Church, Newburgh, on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., WM. R. BOWEN to MARY ALICE, daughter of the late Wm. H. Townsend, all of Newburgh. No cards.

BRADHURST—RODWELL.—In Newark, on Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Stansbury, CHARLES C. BRADHURST, of New-York, to KATE T. B. RODWELL.

CAOWIN—YOUNG.—On Thursday, June 11, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., of Brooklyn, F. L. CAUWIN to CAROLINE ELIZABETH, daughter of John Young, all of Joliet, Ill. No cards.

CARR—BULKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Dr. Preotiss, J. CLEAVELAND CADY to JULIA, eldest daughter of Dr Henry D. Bulkley.

DONALDSON—GROSJEAN.—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, Greenpoint, L. I., by Rev. G. Talmage, ANSON M. DONALDSON, of New-York, to ANNELIZA GROSJEAN, only daughter of Charles Grosjean, Esq., of Greenpoint, L. I.

GOODWIN—MILLER.—On Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. P. Van Giesop, M. AUGUSTUS GOODWIN, of New-York, to JENNIE C., youngest daughter of Franklin R. Miller, Esq., of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. No cards.

LAWRENCE—MANN.—In Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. T. E. St. John, Mr. JOHN G. LAWRENCE, of Newburgh, to Miss MARY E. MANN, of Worcester. No cards.

MITCHELL—ROSA.—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of New-York, JOHN J. MITCHELL, M. D., of New-York, and PHILENA B., daughter of Norman Rose, Esq., of Schuyler's Lake, N. Y. No cards issued.

STOUT—COFFIN.—In the Irvington Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening, June 10, by Rev. Chas. K. McHarg, THOMAS H. STOUT to SARAH L., only daughter of Mr. Edmund Coffin, of Irvington, on the Hudson.

PARSONS—BERTHOLF.—On Wednesday evening, June 10, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallandet, CHARLES E. PARSONS to CATHARINE ANN BERTHOLF, youngest daughter of Dr. H. Berthoff.

VANDERVOORT—KIP.—In Fishkill, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. F. M. Kip, J. V. W. VANDERVOORT, of New-York, to MARY R., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WHITTEMORE—SPENCER.—At Naugatuck, Conn., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. C. S. Sherman, J. HOWARD WHITTEMORE and JULIA A. SPENCER, all of Naugatuck.

WISNER—FALLS.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Dr. Hobart, RENSSELAER J. WISNER, of Pittston, Penn., to MARGARET, daughter of the late Wm. B. Falls, of this City.

YOUNG—WARNER.—On Wednesday, June 10, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. EDWARD T. YOUNG to Miss CORINNE WARNER.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

ADAMSON.—In Fordham, on Wednesday evening, June 10, ISABELLA C., daughter of the late Constantine Adamson.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday morning, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the Church of our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, where a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul.

CANFIELD.—Fell in action on the Rappahannock, on Tuesday, June 9, Capt. CHARLES W. CANFIELD, Second United States cavalry, aged 26 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, June 13, at 11 A. M. His friends, and those of his mother and family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, June 11, JOSEPH CRAWFORD, aged 61 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Timothy R. Crawford, Jamaica, L. I.

HAMMOND.—On Wednesday evening, June 10, Mr WM. HAMMOND, formerly of the Suffolk House, White-st., a native of Bury St. Edmonds, England, aged 35 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 127 Bleecker-st.

☞ London and Suffolk papers please copy.

HALSEY.—On Wednesday morning, June 10, JULIA F HALSEY, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, John, William and Charles Halsey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenbaum, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, second house south of Myrtle-av.

NOBLE.—In Essex County, N. Y., on Friday, June 5, RAYSON NOBLE, aged 85 years.

PATERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of his mother, JAMES PATERSON, only son of James and Jeonst Paterson, aged 23 years and 11 months

The relatives and friends, and members of Baxter Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Friday, June 12, at 1 o'clock.

TUDOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, of inflammation of the brain, MARY LOUISE, infant daughter of Edward A. and Mary Tudor, aged 9 months and 8 days.

WEED.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 9, WM. H. WEED, of the firm of Weed & Furnald, of this City.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WILSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 9, Mrs. JOSEPHINE WILSON, daughter of the late John Braham, of England, in the 33d year of her age.

☞ London (England) papers please copy.

WHITE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 11, suddenly, of paralysis, MARY ANN T., wife of Henry S. White, deceased, aged 52 years, 11 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Walton J. Oughton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 120 West 29th-st.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia and Connecticut papers please copy.

WORTMAN.—In Millstone, Somerset County, N. J., on Monday, June 1, suddenly, PETER WORTMAN, Sr., aged 64 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 323.—June 11, 1863.
41, 65, 52, 15, 7, 45, 55, 46, 12, 39.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 324.—June 11, 1863.
42, 49, 68, 3, 73, 2, 52, 50, 30, 39, 18, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUNE,
1863.
An unusually fine assortment
of
LINENS, DRILLINGS,
and
SUMMER WOOLENS,
Ready made and made to order,
And at Reduced Prices.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

DR. B. SEGNITZ
CURES
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
AND LUNGS
BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF INNOXIOUS AGENTS
Through his newly-invented instrument.
Eminent success in numerous inveterate cases attested.
CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 835 Broadway and 13th-st.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Proves its superiority to all other remedies, in relieving the sufferer of pain at once. A few minutes is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of its marvelous powers. So swift is its action in soothing the most violent pain, allaying irritation and inflammation, in transforming the rheumatic, the crippled and bed-ridden to the enjoyment of ease and comfort, in curing dysentery, diarrhœa and all internal and external pains, that patients ascribe its talismanic power to enchantment instead of the plain matter-of-fact results from its skillfully combined properties. Whenever there is pain, use it. Sold by Druggists.

NOW READY.
MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE,
For the growth and preservation of the Hair.
Sold by all druggists.

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS
FOR MAKING
ROOT BEER.
One of the pleasantest and healthiest Beverages known is made from this Extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid, as well as those to the enjoyment of good health.
Druggists, Masters of Vessels, Hotel-keepers, Root Beer Makers, Sutlers in the Army, Private Families, &c., will find it to their advantage to use this invaluable Compound, as it will insure to them at all times a healthy and delicious Beverage.
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York.
25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 50 per bottle, and $8 per gallon—with full directions.
Sold by Druggists generally.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, (Near corner of Fulton,)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.
Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

JUNE 4, 1863.—At a regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 42d-st., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That the members of the Republican Central Committee desire again to express their full faith in those vital principles of Free Speech and a Free Press, which have so long been maintained by the Republican party, and often in time past under circumstances of personal peril.

Resolved, That one of the great blessings to be gained in the complete overthrow of the Slaveholders' Rebellion will be, we trust, the full protection of Free Speech and a Free Press in that large portion of our country where these privileges of a free people have been so long entirely denied.

Resolved, That we know of no community where so much freedom of speech and of the Press is permitted as in the Free States of this country—a most remarkable example of which freedom of speech was exhibited in the meeting, held in this City on the 3d inst., of the Feroando Wood party, where those who openly avowed themselves as Secessionists—those who came from States now in rebellion, and where *all freedom* is but a mockery—those who had, in time past, assisted in breaking up meetings held for free discussion—each and all of those persons gave full vent to their traitorous thoughts, maligning, with their abuse, both the civil and military officers of our Government, praising only our country's enemies, and showing a greater sympathy for those who are now doing their utmost to destroy our Republic than for its brave defenders.

Resolved, That while all true patriots can only feel scorn and contempt for those who thus, in the time of their country's peril, seek only the interests of *party*, even to the sacrifice of their country's honor, still we would even uphold the sacred principles of Free Speech and a Free Press, subject, of course, to that control necessary to preserve the welfare and safety of the whole people—believing that the evil designs of wicked men may be more readily guarded against when they are permitted to express their own base purposes.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, Chairman.

ALEXR M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

ENGLISH HAM AND PEAS—BACON AND GREENS—SALMON AND PEAS—FOR DINNER FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

"Stick your fork in

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,

Office No. 36 Pine-st.

FRIDAY, June 12,

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings.

By order of the executors of the late Samuel Glover.

2 Union Club 7 per cent. Bonds, $500 each, interest payable May and November.

2 Harlem Railroad 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, interest payable May and November.

3 Michigan Central Sinking Fund Convertible 8 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, redeemable 1882.

92 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.

9 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Stock, $100 each.

2 United States 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1871, $1,000 each.

Also for account of whom it may concern, at same time and place:

$5,500 Connecticut 6 per cent. Bonds, due after 1871, interest payable January and July.

$3,000 Vermont 6 per cent. Bonds, due after 1871, interest payable June and December.

$3,000 New-Jersey 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1871, interest payable January and July.

$1,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1876, interest payable January and July.

$1,000 Portland City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1877, interest payable April and October.

$3,000 Chicago City 7 per cent. Sewerage Bonds, due in 1884, interest payable January and July.

$2,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds, interest payable January and July.

$1,000 Chicago and Milwaukee First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bond, due 1874, Coupons payable 1st of May and 1st of November.

$1,000 Great Western Railroad, Illinois, First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bond, due 1868, interest payable 1st of April and 1st of October.

$10,000 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington First Mortgage Bonds, due 1884, interest payable February and August.

$15,000 8 per cent. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1883, interest payable January and July.

$4,000 Chicago City First Mortgage 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds, due 1887, interest payable January and July.

1 State of Illinois sterling Bond, £168 16s., seven Coupons attached, £13 10s. each.

$3,000 Chicago City Municipal 6 per cent. Bonds, due about 1876, interest payable January and July.

50 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., $100 each.

50 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Company.

6 shares Home Fire Insurance Company.

9 shares Columbian Fire Insurance Company.

14 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.

10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company.

10 shares Importers and Traders Insurance Company.

$1,920 Stan Scrip 1859.

$2,250 Stan Scrip 1863.

$3,810 Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip 1861.

$1,000 Great Western Insurance Scrip 1863.

Securities will be received for the above sale till THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Havar H. Lazns & Co., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, JEWELRY, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Brussels, velvet and Ingrain carpets, three-ply do., carved rosewood settees in purple velvet, rosewood side-table, rosewood secretary bookcase, mahogany wardrobe, gilt frame pier mirror, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top side-table, mahogany dressing-bureaus, rosewood corner etageres, gas chandelier, mahogany tête-à-tête in hair-cloth, oak settees, rosewood etagere or book shelf, &c.

At 12 o'clock,

Carved rosewood piano 6¾ octave, made by Glenn & Co., of New-York; a superb embroidered and worsted piano cover; rosewood piano, made by McDonald Brothers, New-York. Also, for account of whom it may concern, 14,200 segars, consisting of many favorite brands, viz.: La Rosa de Montabella, L'Flor de Santiago, Paul Morphy, Club House, Henry Clay, &c. Also, an invoice of jewelry.

HORSES—At 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of bay horses, about 15 hands 3 inches high, of extra blood stock, kind, gentle and very stylish, sold in consequence of the owner leaving the City. A wagon with moveable top, in good order; but little used.

Daniel H. Boadart, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Vendi-tioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of prize schooner *Belle*, consisting of SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.

Also,

Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.

Also,

On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAS I., and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 82½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Joseph Hageman, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13,

At 10½ A. M. precisely, at the store No. 13 Fulton-av., near Smith-st., Brooklyn,

LARGE SALE OF SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, WHIPS, &c.—Comprising the balance of the stock of a wholesale manufacturer retiring from business, removed to this store for convenience of sale, consisting of 300 assorted men's, ladies' and boy's saddles, 12 sets single and 1 double harness, 175 dozen assorted bridles, martingales, halters, &c., 75 dozen whips, 20 dozen collars, 16 dozen carpet bags, 19 ladies' hat boxes, 175 trunks and rallses, &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms. Terms cash, in bankable money only.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway—Feather beds, cribs, cradles, French bedsteads, card-tables, lounges, tea-table, mahogany centre-tables, painted bureaus, mahogany rockers, iron bedsteads, spring mattresses, stair-rods, cane seat chairs, kitchen-tables, mahogany sofas, stoves, clocks, cottage-bedsteads, mattresses, washstands, Brussels carpets, three rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, standing-desks, bookcases, &c.

George Coda, Auctioneer.

SECOND HAND AND NEW FURNITURE.

THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., a large and varied stock, viz.: parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, of various styles and coverings, rosewood etageres, library and secretary bookcases, rosewood armoire à-glace, buffets, wardrobes, extension tables, centre and library tables, hall stands, Turkish lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, pillows, candelabras, superb French-plate pier mirror and console table, superior iron safe, &c. Catalogues at sale.

Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 12, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,	Vouvermans,	Grenze.
Netscher,	Berghem,	Lingelbach,
Cuyp,	Wouteau,	Murillo,
Boucher,	Mieris,	Rubens,
Paolo Veronese,	Reynolds,	Kaufman,
Lndovico Carrocl,	Breugbel,	And others.

Also, some exquisite Enamels and Carvings in Ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

Douglass Caulkins, Auctioneer—Office 335 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF OVER $10,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Such as French plate pier and mantel mirrors, superb carved rosewood 7-octava piano-forte, massive carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin, silver plate, French china ware, &c., &c. On THIS DAY, (Friday) June 12, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the superb and costly furniture, oil pictures, statuary and works of art, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., contained in the elegant residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av. The auctioneer calls the special attention of the public to this sale, as being the richest and largest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. Full particulars may be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house early on the morning of sale. No postponement. Cartmen in attendance.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 15, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed on the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects now held at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
66 outlots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
6 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 8,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,560 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

Chicago, March 16, 1863.

Douglass Caulkins, Auctioneer—Office 335 Broadway.

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MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

Chicago, March 16, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL PINE, 14TH AND 27TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—

Pine-st.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet and 33.6 deep.

14th-st.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-ave. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.

Also, two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 310 and 312, each 25 by 103.1½.

Sales peremptory.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—Four entire blocks of land, bounded by the 10th and 12th ave., 149th, 150th and 151st sts., together with the large and costly mansion house thereon. This property is very desirable, either for investment or improvement, or it is well adapted for any public institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. K. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, N. J., OPPOSITE YONKERS, FOR SALE.—The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres, at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James Jay estate, 15 miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites. Title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY IN the village of Flushing, L. I., bounded by Bridge-st. (200 feet,) Clinton-av. and Flushing Creek, (900 feet,) containing about 36 lots, together with the wharves and docks attached. This property adjoins the town dock, and is the only depot of the steamboats, ferries and other water communications with the village. It is also admirably adapted for extensive manufacturing purposes, where navigable water frontage is desirable. It will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms, or will be leased for a term of years. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—14,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN ONE PLOT—14,000 acres in Ocean County, N. J., about 9 hours from New-York by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, known as part of the Hanover Furnace Tract, abounding in cedar, oak and pine timber, fire and other clay; about 1,800 acres of natural cranberry lands, and all in the near vicinity of extensive marl beds. This entire tract is offered for sale, with perfect title in fee simple, for $10 per acre. For maps and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK FOR SALE—Well worthy the attention of capitalists—40,000 acres, located chiefly in Cattaraugus and Allegbany Counties, known formerly as part of the original Holland Land Co.'s purchase, and more recently as the Devereaux purchase. This property is offered as an entirety, or might be sold in townships. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 82x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF BROOKlyn, on one of the city railroad routes, a new cottage house of ten rooms, with garden large enough to grow all required by a small family; young fruit trees; two-stall stable and coach-house. Price $6,800; only $3,000 cash required. Address H. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGES—MARBLE mantels, grates, gas pipes, filled in to peak, with four lots, on Putnam-av., near Reid-av., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of three railroads to New-York ferries. Terms unusually favorable. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, *Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE—BOARDING SCHOOL SUITABLE for school, Summer residence or boarding-house, situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of Pennsylvania. Address J. W. BIMONTON, Esq., Harrisburgh, Penn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—ONE of the most delightful country residences in the vicinity of New-York. The house is built in modern style, has twelve finished rooms, besides cellars and attic and two bath-rooms. Water and gas in the house. The grounds contain six acres handsomely laid out; walks, shade-trees and every variety of fruit, and a large kitchen garden in the rear; a carriage-house, stable, cow-house and beanery and suitable pasture for horse or cows. This residence is situated on South-st., at the head of Broad, about 10 minutes' walk from the depot. There is nothing more desirable in Elizabeth, and was improved by Joseph Benjamin, Esq., for his own use. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR FORT WASHINGTON DEPOT, a first-class brick residence, with fine river view, containing all the modern improvements, gas, water, range, bath; 15 rooms; grounds large; ornamental and natural shade trees, shrubbery, vines, &c., &c.; good coach-house, sun water bath-house, &c. Accessible to and from the City hourly by railroad; supplies furnished at the door; schools, churches and markets convenient. Terms moderate. Apply to A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th-st. and 10th-av. Inclose postage stamp for reply.

FOR SALE—AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, about 15 minutes' drive from the village of Great Barrington, Mass., a country villa, with outhouses, new and in good repair, and 12 acres of land in high cultivation, well stocked with fruit and shade trees and well watered. Bash-bish Falls, Salisbury Lakes and other places of notoriety easily accessible, and drives in vicinity not to be excelled. Apply to EDWARD L. SNYDER, 56 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—For one year—At Wakeseeing, N. J., 51 minutes from Cortlandt-st.; a modern two-story house, containing ten rooms; with barn and outbuildings, and about 15 acres adjoining; if desired; large garden, excellent water; 14 trains to and from New-York daily. Address G. F. D., Box No. 3,667 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex Railroad depot, two beautiful new cottages, with all conveniences for a private family, for Summer or Winter, furnished or unfurnished, 1½ hours' ride from the City. Will be rented very reasonable to desirable tenants. For particulars, apply to J. RIERA, No. 59 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, a beautiful residence, with five acres of land. Brick house, new, containing 13 rooms, and all the modern improvements of a City dwelling. Fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.; good view of the river. Apply to NEWMAN & FITION, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, A CHARMING little cottage beautifully located; also a large residence, well calculated for a boarding house, both partially furnished, if desired. Apply at Drug store, Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR TWO months from July 6; beautifully situated, with ample grounds, garden, stable, and abundant fruit, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York. Inquire of S. BROWN, Office Seaman's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE,

On Long Island, about eight miles from Fulton Ferry, at Jamaica; 81 acres, with good improvements, having a front of 919 feet on the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, and 943 feet on each side of Atlantic-av., about 1½ miles above Woodruff's Hotel. A rare opportunity is now offered to capitalists for investment, being very eligibly located for building into city lots. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 52 ACRES, IN WHOLE or in part; one of the most desirable to cut up into 12 building sites of 3 or 4 acres each; a good investment for any person wishing to retain the homestead, with 10 acres, as a clear profit; a New-York neighborhood already building up around it; 20 minutes from Cortlandt-st., close to Mulford Station, and near Elizabeth, N. J. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or XENOPHON JOUST, Esq., Mulford Station.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 50 acres, at Spring Valley, Rockland County; one of 65 acres Bergen County, one of 35 acres Bergen County; a mill and water power, with good dwelling in Bergen County, N. J. Apply to IRELAND, TAULMAN & CO., No. 1 Tryon Row.

TO LET.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 26 BEACH-st., opposite St. John's Park—3 stories and attic; gas and water throughout; newly painted; suitable for private residence, or respectable boarding-house. Inquire of LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place, or JOHN C. LORD & BRO., No. 36 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, ONE-QUARTER OF A MILE from the depot, a neat 2-story cottage, 36 by 40, furnished, with one acre of ground. House handsomely situated and well shaded; garden all made.
BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $690,000 First [illegible] and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great South-west at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

Office of Livingston, Clews & Co.,
No 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

GRANT & SON,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds with full Coupons from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:
R. H. Lowar, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bryson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 Broadway, New-York, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. E. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAFTON,	EDWARD OTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

Broadway Bank, New-York, June 10, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER.
JOHN BODINE.
JNO. S. HARRIS.
HELMUS W. WELLS.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS.
GEORGE H. PLATT.
JOHN E. LAWRENCE.
GEORGE C. PETERS.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD.
CHARLES BURKHALTER.
JOSEPH RUDD.
WILLIAM M. HALL.
JAMES IRWIN.
DANIEL DEVLIN.
HENRY L. HOQUET.
WARREN HARRIOT.
JONA. W. ALLEN.

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election, viz.:

DANIEL EMBURY,
CORNS. L. EVERITT, and
DAVID E. WHEELER.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

New-York Equitable Insurance Co.,
Office No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, June 3, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry G. Deforest,
James E. Cooley,	Henry Rowland,
John P. Nesmith,	Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam,	Gardener A. Sage,
Christian H. Band,	Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates,	Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford,	Harvey Weed,
George P. Pollen,	Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson,
Gilbert M. Speir.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

Bank Department State of New-York,
Albany, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1858, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
m13-law6w, F. Superintendent.

State of Michigan.
State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, "redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, June 5, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 322 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th of June, in [illegible]
Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

De Witt C. Lawrence, Member Mining Board. Henry W. Halsted, Member Stock Exchange.
Simeon Baldwin, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

References.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. Da Forest & Co., 82 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Fales, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 374 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company,
Cleveland, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company held on the 9th day of June, 1863, pursuant to public notice, at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FOR DIRECTORS.

JAMES MURPHY,	JOHN CLANCY,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,	JACOB CAMPBELL,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,	JOHN J. BRADLEY,
PETER B. SWEENY,	THOMAS A. GARDINER,
RICHARD B. CONDALLY,	PETER B. LOWERING,
JOHN F. MARSHALL,	BENJAMIN F. SEALY,
HUGH SMITH,	LEONARD APPLEBY,

FOR INSPECTORS.

WILLIAM ROCKWELL,
DANIEL BARNES,
R. S. STANTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the said Directors, the following officers of said Company were unanimously reelected, viz.:

PRESIDENT,
JESSE A. MARSHALL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HUGH SMITH.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB CAMPBELL.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gravel, Urinary diseases and their consequences, the inadequacy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. HOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 58 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German dis Reforms, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMAITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.,
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD. No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARN, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. Thirst, constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1820. N. B.—Those who have used their previous cures are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, nervousness, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter at how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES for mild and effectual to their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared at No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circular.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, Cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some patient for whom has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their lies are too easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 9 cents. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following, first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON.....WEDNESDAY.....10th June.
OLYMPUS.....WEDNESDAY.....24th June.
CEDAR.....WEDNESDAY.....8th July.

And a screw alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:

Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUNKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MOIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA.
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 13.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,

The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD SEARLE, Commander,
Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.

For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....June 20
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....June 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M.; for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 8:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M. stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5 45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9 16, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 8.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked as the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., freight and passengers as usual, until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Ation, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road: at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

On and after Monday, June 15, there will be three trips; leaving New-York at 6 15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4.15 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
11 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville. Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Nonsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 15, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—LANDing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., every Sunday morning, at 7½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 1½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman its enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE decks of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run up to minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. K. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 1 Wallst., corner of South ms stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange.
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.
NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.
Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class references and business references, sent for stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement of this Institution will occur on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M., at NIBLO'S. Examinations for admission to the University will be had in the council room on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 9½ A. M.

SPECIAL PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Instruction by a Yale Graduate. Latin and Greek Grammar and composition, an extra hour daily in each. A class of 16 now preparing to enter Yale in 1864. Students thoroughly fitted for any college. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EIGHT YEARS' EXperience desires a situation as teacher; she is qualified to teach English, mathematics, book-keeping, French, German, Latin, drawing and Callisthenics; best references exchanged. Address M. RANDOLPH, Cuddebackville, Orange County, N. Y., care of E. P. Gumner.

APPLICATIONS FOR TUTORSHIPS IN my school during the year commencing September, 1863, will be received during the present month, at No. 294 5th-av., corner 26th-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD—$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen, on or about the 9th of June, a wallet containing sundry papers, with the following described certificates of stock, transfer of which has been stopped:

Certificate No. 37, for 100 shares of Erie Lead Co.
Certificate No. 78, for 100 shares of Bucks Co. Lead Co.
Certificate No 662, for 300 shares of Bucks Co. Lead Co.
Certificate No. 764, for 50 shares of Quicksilver Min. Co.
Certificate No. 391, for 50 shares of Milwaukee and Prairia Du Chien second-class preferred stock. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on delivering the above at the office of GEO. & SAMUEL BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON THE evening of Wednesday, June 10, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, a pocket-book, containing bank notes and papers. The said book was last on 3d-av., between 14th and 91st sts—probably on the car. Any person finding the same and returning it to the subscriber, will receive the above reward. ASA L. SHIPMAN.
No. 29 Ann-st., and corner 91st-st and 3d-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY WAGON. Address D, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

WANTED—A VERY SUPERIOR AND THOROUGHLY trained saddle horse, from 15 to 15½ hands high, suitable for lady or gentleman; bay preferred. Address, with particulars, stating where he can be seen, Box No. 1,410 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN PONY, offered by *Flying Cloud*; is suitable for a young gentleman or lady from ten to fifteen. Can be seen at Mr. Clearey's stables, No. 21, East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, game, jellies, ice-cream and desserts of all kinds, also bread and biscuit. In the best manner; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 111½ West 24th-st. Any commands by post will be promptly attended to, by stating terms, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two most respectable Protestant servants desire situations in the country—the one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. The cook has lived 5 years and the chambermaid 3, in their last places, and refer, by permission, to a gentleman's family in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook: is a first-rate washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a young woman, who is a first-class cook; can get up dinners in style; has the best City reference; would prefer the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl wishes a situation as first-class cook. She understands it in all its branches; all kinds desserts, &c.; best City references given. Call at No. 233 West 42d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress; a perfect dressmaker in all its branches and hair-dressing in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen, till suited, at No, 113 West 15th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, (to whom she refers,) No. 66 Union-place, northeast corner of 16th-st. and 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, IN A WIDower's family where there are children, a situation as housekeeper. Inquire at Dr. Cullen's, corner Clinton and Montague sts, Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT and tidy young woman with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or sew for a lady and child; will travel or do fine washing; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as waitress or nurse and assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 19th-st. Good references given.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook, (an excellent baker,) or as chambermaid and do up linens in style; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, and understands something of book-keeping, wishes a situation in a store or photograph gallery; satisfactory reference can be given. Address M. M. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an young man as coachman, who has lived six years in his last place. He thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 71 3d-av., in the harness-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted as coachman and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, lately arrived from England, to take charge of a rolling-mill. He has had 20 years' experience as a workman, and 20 years' experience as manager of puddling and rolling iron, is empatically a practical man, and can give satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications. Further information can be obtained upon application to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by an Englishman and wife, together or separately: the husband as coachman and gardener, and the wife as cook in a private family, no objections to the country; he thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful driver. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 123 East 16th-st., in the rear, to ROGER FEENEY.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by man and wife, the man as coachman or gardener, the wife as first-rate cook or laundress, both thoroughly understand their business

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Glasgow and the Mails by the Africa.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF SUSPECTED PRIVATEERS.

Close of the Prussian Chambers.

The Inman steamer *Glasgow*, Capt. GILL, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th of May, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Her advices are not so late by three days as those by the *Africa* at Halifax, which we published yesterday, but we find some additional items of interest in our files.

The mails by the *Africa* also reached this City last evening. There is very little to add to the full summary of news received from Halifax.

The steamer *Gibraltar*, formerly the notorious SUMTER, was loading at Liverpool for Cellao.

The London *Morning Herald* gives currency to a report that President LINCOLN'S proclamation subjecting foreigners to the conscription, is likely to lead to a remonstrance on the part of France. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:

"We understand the United States officials at Glasgow are more than usually concerned regarding the starting of the steamer *Lord Clyde* from the Clyde, she having been sold recently to American agents. It has been reported that Capt. BULLOCK is on board, and that after leaving Cardiff she will, instead of running the blockade, take to privateering in the Southern service."

It was reported, according to a dispatch *vid* Queenstown by the *Glasgow*, that Capt. SAMMES was about to hoist his flag on board a new steamer more rapid even than the *Alabama*, and which is just about to leave the Clyde. The fact that the captain had left the *Alabama* has not yet been stated on this side the water.

A letter from Pernambuco states that two of the vessels captured by the *Alabama* had been armed, and were cruising after American traders.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Recognition—Roebuck at Sheffield and in Parliament—Mr. Mason at Paris—Stonewall Jackson—Vallandigham—A New Alabama—The "Injudicious Hooker"—Returning Soldiers—Secession Sympathies in London.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30, 1863.

The pressure for European recognition of the Southern Confederacy, of which I wrote you, has been hastened by the result of the advance of Gen. HOOKER, by the death of Stonewall JACKSON and the growing necessities of commerce. Mr. ROEBUCK has made a speech to a large public meeting at Sheffield in favor of recognition, and a resolution calling upon the Government to unite with the European Powers, was passed by a large majority, though opposed with energy. Last night Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice in the House of Commons that he would at an early day move for an address to the Throne, recommending the same policy, and the disposition of the House was shown by the cheers with which it received his announcement.

Rumors of a French movement in the same direction are again rife, and they are aided by the fact that the Commissioner to England, Mr. MASON, has been for a week past in Paris. A recognition Committee has been formed in London. Public meetings will be held to influence Parliament, and the Government will find it very difficult to stem the tide.

No single event has contributed so much to the present feeling in favor of recognition as the death of the best known of the rebel Generals—Stonewall JACKSON. His eulogies are in all the newspapers, his portraits in the shop windows. Had he been an English commander, the sympathy and admiration could scarcely have been more general. A public meeting has been called in Liverpool to express the general admiration for his character, and this will, of course, increase sympathy for his cause.

The arrest, trial and imprisonment of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM have had their effect also. The first thing that occurred to every one was, what would be thought of a similar proceeding in England. Suppose Mr. BRIGHT, for a speech in Lancashire, was treated in the same manner? I look upon the proceedings in respect to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as the turning point of the struggle, so far as the North is concerned. It is a test of the power or weakness of the Government. But it must be constantly followed up. If the Government is right in imprisoning Mr. V., then it must arrest and punish those who denounce its acts, [and Gov. SEYMOUR, and FERNANDO WOOD, and thousands of others, should follow the Ohio orator to Fort Warren. Nothing is so weak as a partial and incomplete terrorism. Criticism of the Government must either be tolerated or it must be effectually put down.

If we may believe the mysterious announcements of the English secession journals, Capt. SAMMES is about to transfer his flag from the *Alabama* to a new steamer, quite as fast, but far larger and more powerful. She is described as a first-class war steamer, built for the South by Capt. BULLOCK, and armed with twenty-one guns of the longest range and best construction. MAFFIT, it is said, is to take the *Alabama*. The new steamer, if anything more than a myth, is not, as you may suppose, intended for the capture of merchantmen. She is equal to much more important service.

The general order of "the injudicious HOOKER," as one of the London journals calls the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, certainly excited no little astonishment. I mean, of course, the one in which he gives such a glowing account of his successes in the recent battles near Chancellorsville. The first feeling was that the document was a hoax. When its genuineness was confirmed, people were dumbfounded. Still, curiously enough, even among the most Anti-Union journals, there is a great difference of opinion as to the generalship displayed by the Northern Commander. Some maintain that his plan was a good one, and had it been carried out by the cutting off the communications between Gen. LEE and Richmond, might have been successful. The prevailing impression is that HOOKER was beaten by simple hard fighting, and the onslaught of JACKSON'S division. It must also be remembered that men whose time was up, or nearly up, could not be depended upon to fight. An army that expects to march home in a week or two should never be taken into action. Every man is in the condition of the soldier of the Duke of Marlborough. He led a forlorn hope, and was handsomely rewarded; but the next day, when sent on a similar service, failed. He fought well when poor and desperate; but as soon as his life became of some value he took care of it.

The whole system of Northern enlistments, bounties, high pay, short terms of service, is bad. It is radically wrong and unmilitary. In the South there was virtually a conscription from the beginning. No man fit to serve dared to stay out of the army. Six months' volunteers or nine months' volunteers must be wretched latiures, making the most costly and the most incompetent of armies. It takes four or six months to make a man a soldier; and when he has learnt his work his time is up—besides, he grows more unreliable every day, as the end of his term approaches.

The term of the British soldier is never less than twelve years. The term in America for every man enlisted should have been "during the war," whether it lasted months or years. Gen. WASHINGTON held that a soldier owed his service and his life, if necessary, to his country, and had no claim for any pay but his support. He would take no pay himself, and kept a minute account of his expenses. Where, oh! where, are the Washingtons to-day?

I have on my table a file of pamphlets, published here in the Southern interest, but written mostly by persons of Northern birth. There is a pamphlet by GEORGE MCHENRY, late of Philadelphia, stuffed full of the most frightful nonsense, the leading principle being an attempt to persuade Pennsylvania that it is her interest to join the Confederacy. Next comes a reprint of an address of Hon. WM. B. READ, late Minister to China, which seems to me quite as mischievous. Another is a republication of Col. HIRAM FULLER'S articles in *Frazer's Magazine*, the current number of which also contains a long Pro-Southern diatribe, apparently written by a Northern hand.

These, however, would all be of very little consequence, if the Union, by the energy of its Government, the genius of its commanders, the prowess of arms, and the unity and devotion of its people, were doing the great work they have undertaken. The only logic worth anything now is the logic of facts. What matter if all Europe recognize, if you, meantime, could conquer? MONADNOCK.

Spirit of the Press.

The London *Morning Post*, in an editorial on the position of affairs in America, concludes as follows:

"As a principle of international law, it is undoubtedly true that neutrals have no right to interpose between belligerents, but on the other hand in order to claim this immunity from foreign intervention, belligerents are bound to prosecute the war in which they are engaged with reasonable dispatch, and with such earnestness as would promise tolerably speedy termination. It could not, for instance, be maintained that the North would be entitled to seek to tire out the Confederates by maintaining a strict blockade of their ports, and keeping in the field a sufficient army to secure the Northern States from the risk of invasion; such a course of proceeding would not be war, and the neutral Powers could not be expected to respect it."

The London *Globe*, in reviewing American affairs, says:

"It is evident that the Federals are becoming more daring and adventurous. They are beginning to use their cavalry—an arm they have so sadly wanted in every campaign. If the Federals can make cavalry, and use them when made, a new character will be imparted to the war. Their chances of success in the field will be increased in proportion to their success in training and using an adequate force of clever, vigilant and dashing horsemen. Hitherto the Confederates have had an indisputable superiority on horseback, but now STUART and MORGAN must look to their laurels."

The *Times* thinks Mr. ROEBUCK has given his constituents, with great fidelity, what may now be considered the general opinion of ordinary Englishmen on American affairs, but does not agree with him on the question of mediation. It is necessary to wait until the war has run its natural course, and the *Times* also is not sure we should so early raise the blockade as Mr. ROEBUCK expects.

The *Times* concludes an editorial on the death of Stonewall JACKSON as follows:

"The conflict may be training commanders worthy to rank with JACKSON, LEE and LONGSTREET, who have held the supremacy of talent from the outbreak of the war; but the South may well fear that in losses among their first group of able Generals the waste of the conflict will begin to tell seriously. The North has ever yet found such decided military ability for its high commands as the South commenced with. The Federals are trying to arrive at a great General by a tentative process. All their commanders have been experiments. They have changed often and tested many, but so far the range of candidates has been through a descending scale of merit. The North has expended three armies in trying four Generals, and the last has failed more signally than either of his predecessors. This process of possible discovery is fearfully expensive both in money and life; and should any of the names not yet drawn from the political lottery prove the prize required, the long sought ability may come too late to be of service. But against these contingent Commanders, for the selection of whom the field is almost without limit, the South must stake the lives of Generals whose ability cannot be questioned, and whose number such casualties as that by which JACKSON has fallen may too soon diminish. And it is by this gradual loss of men, eminent by qualities and skill, that the South may prove most vulnerable. More Southern victories over other Generals as rash and incompetent as HOOKER may be as dearly bought as that in which JACKSON fell; and what nation is rich enough in military genius to purchase many triumphs at such a price?

A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE WAR.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The frightful carnage which marks the progress of this fratricidal conflict, is a feature which all civilization must deplore. Multitudes of brave and devoted men are brought into action, only to fertilize the soil with the best blood of a free and gallant people. How law is such a state of things to continue? It is the belief of many well acquainted with American affairs, that if the war lasts till the next Presidential election, a change of Government, and a Democratic majority in Congress, will bring about the termination of hostilities. But another twelve months' fighting will add another crowd of victims to the insane endeavor of the Federal Government to succeed where success is morally and physically impossible. We cannot but think that the time is come when a united effort might be made by the European Powers, and especially by England and France, to terminate this wholesale destruction of human life and the results of human industry. We cannot but think that the Federal Government would willingly, if a fair opportunity presented itself, relieve themselves of the fearful responsibility of continuing this desperate and profitless struggle. Nor can we suppose that the Confederates would refuse to listen to overtures which, if accepted, would not prejudice their position, or deprive them of the fruits of their prolonged and resolute struggle for independence. Non-intervention is unquestionably a wise policy, and one which this country has adopted after mature deliberation, aided by a costly experience. But there is no general rule without an exception, and if ever an exception to a wise rule were justifiable, it is in the case of such a conflict as that which is now desolating the American States.

Two More Pirates at Work.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Pernambuco, dated April 30:

"We have stirring news on this coast. That fine fellow, SAMMES, in the *Alabama*, (called by the Yankees always the British pirate,) has taken a number of North American vessels on this coast; six we know of as burned off Fernando, and the crews sent in. This morning, the *Florida* has sent in by a French vessel the crews of two vessels—the *Oneida*, homeward bound from China, with a cargo worth $360,000, destroyed; and the other, *Phipps Henrietta*, with 300 barrels flour, bound to Rio de Janeiro. *They have armed two vessels taken by them to serve as tenders, and they will pretty well cut up the East India and China trade.*"

[If this statement were correct it seems strange that we should not have been previously informed of it.]

German Sympathy with the United States.

LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD.

The Frankfort papers publish a letter of the United States Consul-General there, Mr. W. W. MURPHY, to which the following document is added:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 5.

SIR: Your dispatch of April 8, No. 85, has been received, together with the shipper's receipt for seventy-nine packages, shipped in the Hamburgh steamer *Hammonia*, consigned to the honorable Secretary of War.

I learn from your note that the consignment covers 13,000 pounds of linen and lint, and that this is only an installment of supplies contributed by Germans, most of whom reside within your consular district, for the relief of wounded soldiers in the army of the United States.

Having lost no time in transferring the receipt to the hands of the Secretary of War, I am directed by the President to acknowledge, in behalf of the American people, a gift which could not be overruled, even if it were to be regarded as proceeding from the simple motive of Christian charity. The contribution comes opportunely to us, however, as a token of the sympathy of our German brethren with the cause of the American Union, one of whose aspirations it has been, and yet is, to offer an asylum to the exile and the oppressed of all nations.

We think ourselves authorized also to regard the gift as a contribution of the German people to the cause of impartial freedom, which by means of this baleful civil war has become identified with the cause of the American Union.

You will make these acknowledgments known to the donors, in some manner which will be respectful to the Government of the free city of Frankfort and the other States within your consular district. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

W. W. MURPHY, Esq., U. S. Consul-General, Frankfurt a-M.

The Polish Question.

NOTES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of May 24, publishes a dispatch from the Government of Holland, dated April 28, and a dispatch from the Danish Government dated the 8th inst., both upon the Polish question, addressed to the Emperor of Russia, with the replies of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to those communications.

The Dutch dispatch takes the same ground as the French note, and appeals to the benevolence of the Emperor. The reply abstains from discussing the practical utility of the step taken by the Government of Holland, regarding in the note simply the good intentions by which it is inspired.

The Danish note maintains that States of the second class might incur danger in consequence of the general complication, and expresses an ardent desire that the Poles would lay down their arms. The reply thanks the Government of Denmark for its communication, and assures it that the dangers apprehended will not arise from Russia.

A dispatch from the Portuguese Government upon the same question, drawn up in the spirit of the English note, not having been communicated to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, remains unpublished. The reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF touches upon the assumption given to the insurrection by foreigners, and declares that the Emperor has no necessity to receive explanations otherwise than from his own heart and the sentiments of duty.

POSITION OF OTHER POWERS.

The *Europe*, of Frankfort, affirms that the proposal for the European Congress has, within the last four days, gained ground. The three Powers will immediately settle in London the terms of propositions to be presented to Russia.

In a Cabinet Council held at Vienna under the Presidency of the Emperor, it was resolved that Austria will continue to act with England and France.

THE POLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The following orders of the Warsaw National Government have been put into circulation:

Considering that the aim of the present insurrection is the recovery of the freedom of the Polish nation as an independent State, as well as the guarantee of every citizen's independence, based on equality, in the face of the law, without difference of State and religion:

Considering that internal as well as external independence is the highest and extremest aim of every society's existence:

Considering that this aim, providing every citizen in particular with a certain sum of laws as a guarantee to his social life, can be obtained but by the cooperation of all the citizens constituting Polish society:

The National Government decrees what follows:

1. All the Polish citizens, without difference of State and religion, and even sex, are summoned to work for the deliverance of their fatherland from the yoke, and no person can desert the country without having the permission of the National Government.

2. All the municipal citizens and all landlords are to remain in their dwelling-places; and in case they have quitted them, they are recommended either to return, or obtain the permission of the national organization, and this because the National Government must dispose of the entire of forces according to the actual necessity.

3. The citizens at present in foreign countries either must immediately return to their fatherland, or obtain, in the space of twenty-one days from this decree, the permission for a longer sojourn there; those who are in the country, but not in their dwelling-places, are obliged either to return home, or ask, in the interval of ten days, for a longer stay.

4. Persons doing the reverse of what is told in the regulations of our decree, and swerving from their duties in the holy cause of the national independence, will give up their rights as Polish citizens, and their names will be published in the national and foreign newspapers.

5. The national authorities are recommended to put this decree into execution. [L. S.]

WARSAW, May 14, 1863.

Close of the Prussian Chambers.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

BERLIN, Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

The closing of the Prussian Chambers took place at 2 o'clock to-day, in the White Saloon of the Royal Castle, by Herr VON BISMARK reading a speech from the Throne, of which the following is a summary:

By its address to the King, upon the 29th of January, the Chamber of Deputies has placed itself in direct opposition to the Government, and, notwithstanding the answer of the King, has remained in a position adverse to an understanding. By its debates upon foreign politics, the Chamber has endeavored to paralyze the influence of the Government, and has thereby increased the excitement prevalent in the provinces bordering upon Poland. It has accepted misrepresentations of the opponents of Prussia, and aroused apprehensions, of external dangers and entanglement in war, for which the existing relations to foreign Powers give no well-founded cause. In the recent Address the Chamber, moreover, has altogether refused its cooperation with the Government. The Government reserves to itself the power of determining the manner in which the unsettled financial measures shall be brought to a conclusion, and hopes to come to a future understanding with the representatives of the country.

CONCLUSION OF THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Dudley Kavanagh the Champion of America—Grand Match of the East Against the West.

Last evening the grand billiard tournament that has been held for the last eight or ten days at Irving Hall, came to a most brilliant conclusion by a grand match, entitled the East against the West, and played by the following gentlemen:

THE EAST.	THE WEST.
Michael Phelan,	Philip Tieman,
Dudley Kavanagh,	John Secretter,
Wm. Goldthwait,	Michael Foley,
Victor Estephe,	Louis Fox,
Chris. Bird.	John Deery.

This match caused the greatest amount of enthusiasm, the hall being filled by both ladies and gentlemen, who manifested the liveliest interest in the game. After playing two hours and thirty-three minutes, the Eastern players were declared the victors by 162 points; the East had 70 innings; the West 69. The largest score was made by GOLDTHWAIT who counted 222; the smallest by Fox, who only made 54 for his side. [PERLAN for the East strung 139, being beaten in point of numbers, both by KAVANAGH and GOLDTHWAITE.

At the conclusion of the match the prizes were awarded to the conquerors by Mr. JAMES KELLY, who in a few, but most appropriate words, presented the winner of the greatest number of games during the tournament, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, with the richly inlaid billiard-table and the beautiful gold mounted cue, at the same time installing him as the Champion Billiard-player of America.

Mr. KAVANAGH, in returning thanks, hoped he should be enabled, and he would do his best, to keep the cue against all comers.

LOUIS FOX, as the second best player in America, was presented with a check for $250, which prize was suitably acknowledged by that gentleman.

Annexed is a recapitulation of the grand score:

First—Kavanagh vanquished Tieman, Secretter, Estephe, Fox, Goldthwait and Foley; but was beaten by Deery.

Second—Tieman won with Foley and Estephe; but was successful with Kavanagh, Secretter, Goldthwait, Deery and Fox.

Third—Secretter captured Goldthwait, Tieman and Estephe; but was taken by Foley, Kavanagh, Deery and Fox.

Fourth—Foley beat Secretter, Goldthwait and Estephe; but was beaten by Tieman, Fox, Deery and Kavanagh.

Fifth—Goldthwait succeeded with Deery, Tieman and Estephe; he failed with Secretter, Foley, Kavanagh and Fox.

Sixth—Deery defeated Secretter, Tieman, Foley and Kavanagh; but was vanquished by Gaidthwait, Estephe and Fox.

Seventh—Fox conquered Estephe, Deery, Foley, Secretter and Goldthwait; but was taken by Kavanagh and Tieman.

Eighth—Estenhe was fortunate with Deery; but failed with Fox, Kavanagh, Secretter, Foley, Tieman and Goldthwait.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXHIBITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 6.—The Academy of Music was crowded Wednesday evening to the gallery on the occasion of the first public exhibition of the Ward School No. 6, S. M. PEASLEE, Principal. The exercises consisted of singing, tableaux, declamation, drills by the boys, calisthenics by the girls, and special addresses. Not for a long time has a more interesting entertainment been presented in our sister city. The pupils, though generally quite young, performed their various parts with a promptitude, a precision, and a spirit that would have done credit to any age. The Primary (youngest) Department, especially excited admiration. Nothing could be more charming than some of their singing, their tableaux, and their calisthenic performances. The excellence of the older girls in elocution, who are under the charge of Miss TUTHILL, now and for the last seven years Principal of the Female Grammar Department, also evoked great applause. One performance in this department was particularly effective—a representation of the States by thirty-five girls in white, arranged in groups—the seven loyal and the four disloyal of the original thirteen, the fifteen loyal and seven disloyal of the later States. A most pathetic appeal was made by Western Virginia to Old Virginia to return to the old altars; then a classic, yet unsparing rebuke by Massachusetts to the four faithless ones of the old family; then a rougher admonition by "Old Kentuck," directed to the other recreants; and, finally, a magnanimous address by New-York, as the Empire State, to all, in the spirit of prophecy. The elocution of each of the four misses who sustained these parts was remarkably fine, and could hardly be excelled in any institution of the country, however high its grade. The patriotic spirit that pervaded all the exercises was very marked, and attested that the teachers are fully alive to the duty they owe the country. Brooklyn has reason to be proud of this school, and all the more so because its pupils are mainly drawn from the poorer classes of the city. The constant improvement and elevation of our free public schools of this character is one of the most encouraging developments of the times; and every citizen should feel in it both an individual interest and a personal pride.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—FRIDAY, JUNE 12.—Nos. 45, 49, 43.

Fourth of July in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 11.

The Union League intended to hold a Fourth of July celebration at Independence square, but as the Democratic party hold their usual anniversary at that place in the morning, and have a prior claim which they refuse to yield, the celebration of the League will be held at Fairmount Park, to which place the procession will march. The Union League Committee addressed a note to the Democratic Committee, in which they spoke of the national and unpartisan character of the proposed celebration; of the fact that the President and other distinguished citizens would be present. To this the Democratic Committee replied that they have invited distinguished statesmen and patriots from other States to unite with them on the occasion, and a cordial invitation is extended to all who are loyal to the Constitution, Union and laws, and who recognize freedom of speech, liberty of the Press, protection from arbitrary oppression and vindictive arrests. The request to surrender possession of Independence-square is therefore declined.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE COLORED TROOPS.

Proposed Formation of a Fremont Legion—Visit to the President—Meeting at Dector Cheever's Church.

Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather last evening, a very fair audience, in point of numbers, assembled at the Church of the Puritans, drawn thither by the announcement that there would be presented a report of the Committee which recently waited upon President LINCOLN to confer with him in relation to the enlisting of colored troops and their incorporation into the Fremont Legion, the corps to be under the leadership of Gen. FREMONT.

Mr. EDWARD GILBERT, in opening the meeting, stated that the Committee, at the call of whose Chairman this assembly had convened, was appointed at a public meeting in that church on the 5th of May. The movement was one which had originated with the colored people, and its object was to raise ten thousand colored troops. Reports had gone abroad that the friends of Gen. FREMONT had had something to do with it, but he affirmed that no friend of FREMONT, acting in his interest or by his counsel, had any hand in the matter. It originated among the colored people, and was mainly carried on in its incipiency by Dr. GLOSTER, of Ponghkeepsie, a colored gentlemen, who believed that colored people could fight as well as white men if they had sufficient cause to impel them to do it; and he was gratified that, since the appointment of the Committee, colored men had proved that they can fight. [Applause.] The Committee had proceeded to Washington to see what could be done to aid the movement by procuring authority from the General Government. He would state in regard to Gen. FREMONT that no member of the Committee cared anything for him further than that his name might be made useful in rallying colored people to sustain the Union and to fight for the crushing of the rebellion. [Applause.] About his standard the colored people would rally, for his name was potent and talismanic among them. He called upon Col. FAIRMAN, who was, he believed, the principal spokesman of the Committee, to make a report of their interview with the President.

Col. FAIRMAN said that they had, previous to an investigation of the matter, entertained doubts as to the practicability of the movement which they had under contemplation, but they were surprised to find that much progress had already been made before they or the public had been called upon to notice the scheme at all. In a memorial to the President of the United States, which they had drawn up, they stated to him that an extended observation and inquiry among the colored population of the Free States had convinced them of the patriotism and devotion of this portion of their fellow-citizens, and of their willingness to bear their full share of the burdens, dangers and privations of the war against the rebellion; that events had proven the law to prevail no less at the South than at the North; that they believed that, with the knowledge that Gen. FREMONT would lead them, a force of ten thousand colored troops could be enlisted within sixty days, that farming a grand army of liberation and giving effectiveness to the Proclamation of January, 1863; that pledges of enlistment upon these conditions had already been given by three thousand colored men; that therefore, the memorialists petitioned his Excellency to place JOHN C. FREMONT in a suitable command, and that a rendezvous be named for the assembling of these troops and suitable provision made for their clothing and subsistence. They did not desire to have a long list of names to the petition; they had only thirteen, and they were the names of John E. Williams, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, Daniel S. Dickinson, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Peter Cooper, Daniel Haight, Morris Ketchum, Edgar Ketchem, Parke Godwin, Henry C. Gardner, Daniel A. Stanbury and Hosmer Bushnell. The President listened to the memorial and the remarks of presentation with earnestness, and indeed solemnity, and replied that the policy of the Government, so far as he represented it, and his will controlled it, was fixed, and that the Government would avail itself of any plausible instrumentalities to obtain the cooperation of the emancipated slaves of the South as a military organization [applause;] that we had been drifting to this result, and had partly been compelled to it by the exigencies of the war; that he was thoroughly in earnest in this purpose, and he only labored under embarrassment in regard to how to carry it out. He confessed the partial failure in recruiting colored troops both North and South, but admitted their patriotism, their enthusiasm, and their devotion to the cause of liberty. Indeed, he could not very well account for the seeming possibility we had arrived at in this enterprise, which he deemed an essential one to an early and complete success of the Union arms. He said to the Committee, "You ask a suitable command for Gen. FREMONT. There I see difficulty. Gen. FREMONT is the second officer in rank in the active service of the United States; a suitable command would certainly mean a department. I have not a department vacancy to give him; I do not think I would be justifiable in dismissing any commander of a department for the purpose of placing him upon duty as contemplated by your memorial." He discussed the portion of the memorial referring to the troops being commanded by any particular officers contemplated in the petition, and said that contingences were liable to occur in which it would be necessary to transfer them to another officer—as, for example, in defence of the Capital, or any threatened point. To this the deputation replied, that in such an exigency it was of course understood that those troops were to be used in warding off the impending danger. Taking a map, colored light and dark, to represent the Free and the Slave States, and pointing to several dark spots upon it—one in the vicinity of Vicksburgh—he said, "my view of it is, that the colored people will have to take those places, and will have to hold them." [Applause.] "I desire to accomplish this result." He had tried to get officers of high rank to undertake it, but could not awaken their enthusiasm or inspire them with an energy that would give success to this thing. He would like to have any man who could do it to take hold of it, and he believed Gen. FREMONT was the man to do it, that he was peculiarly adapted to this work; the course of events, his personal history, the impression of the people at large, as well as the attachment of the colored people to him, all pointed to him as the man for this work, and he (the President) would like to have him do it. Mr. CHASE, who was present during the interview, said nothing whereby they could understand how he viewed the project. Mr. SUMNER, who was also present, entertained it with enthusiasm. In conclusion, the speaker said that the committee were pushing the matter with all the energy they could command, and were confident that a practical result would soon attest the earnestness with which they had labored.

Hon. HENRY B. STANTON was then introduced, and made a brief speech, during the delivery of which he was frequently applauded.

After remarks by Hon. HORACE GREELEY and several others, among them Mr. DOWNING, (colored,) the resolutions proposed by the Committee were unanimously adopted, and the meeting was adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—Gentlemen before leaving the City for Summer resorts should supply themselves with the latest style of hat. KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, has the finest assortment of Hats for all seasons and purposes to be found in the City.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 11—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Madame Le Combe, Madame V. Chemi and daughter, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Walkins, Mr. Bolster and daughter, Capt. Salters, Capt. Bernard, Messrs. Jaynnar, Coleman, Lea, Taylor, Kearney, Tilton, Chapman, Graham, Tieman.

In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool—Capt. Barstow, J. G. Frisle, Capt. Wood, G. Sayer and lady, S. Wardhaight, J. Gates, S. Pierce and lady, A. Lamont lady and child, and 506 in the steerage.

In United States steamer Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Col J. Pickett, 25th Mass.; Maj. Geo. H. Clark, 98th N. Y.; H. M. Moorehouse, Lieut. D. Strothers, 132d N. Y.; Capt. Joselyn, 56th N. Y., Capt. Wayeley, Lieut. Bessey, 25th Mass.; Capt. Rockwell, Lieut Silby, W. W. Williams, U. S. N, Lieut. Tickner, S. C. Nelson, and 42 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 30 | Moon rises.. 1 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 46 | Gov. Island. 5 35 | Hell Gate.. 6 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 11.

Cleared.

Barks Olaf Kyne, (Nor.,) Evertson, Stavesgee. Funch, Meincks & Wendt; Cyvernig, (Aus.,) Lodich, Cork. Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs Maracaibo, (Dan.,) Solensensen. Maracaibo. Funch, Meincks & Wendt; Judge Hathaway, Myers, Philadelphia, H. G. Brown.

Schooners John D. Gould, Griffin, Gloucester; Alfred Chase, Nixoe, Gloucester, H. C. Fisher; E. G. Buxton, Titcomb, Portland, H. H. Rivesmith; R. C. Russell, Bressling, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Antelope, Morton, Portsmouth, N. H., W. S. Brown & Co.; Sarah, Holden, Thomaston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Anthoe, Holmes, Washington, Thompson & Hunter; Senbeam, Pierce, Sangor, N. O. Pillsbury; L. S. Cowperthwaite, Rogers, Norfolk, C. H. Pierson; J. H. French, Crosby, Washington, Miller & Houghton; Twilight, Matthews, Newbern, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool May 27, at 3 P. M., and Queenstown May 28, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and 19 cabin and 564 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Brooking, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. and 615 passengers to Williams & Guion.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras Inlet 9th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sophia, Grumley, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer David Utley, Phelps, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ruggles, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nys, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Bark Almena, Peterson, Shanghai Feb. 15, Java Head March 12, and passed Cape of Good Hope April 25, Equator, in the Atlantic, May 23, with teas, &c., to J. C. Jewell. Had light winds the entire passage. June 8, lat. 36 05, lon. 70 10, was spoken by Bremen brig Argus, from Havana for Breman, and were requested to take on board five men, consisting of the Captain, first and second officers, and one passenger, belonging to the bark Whistling Wind, which vessel was burned by the Confederate privateer Coquette on the 6th inst.; took them on board, and brought them to this port.

Bark Tempest, (of New-London,) King, Nassitas May 29, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Concettina, (Ital.,) Girardiea, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Hebe Augusta, (Br.,) Barstall, New-Bedford 3 ds.

Brig John Butler, (Br., of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Knowles, Matanzas, Mex., May 14, with cotton to J. H. Fredericks & Co. May 24, in the Gulf, lat. 27 14, lon. 87 25, encountered a heavy gale, which lasted until the evening of the 27th, during which time had jib blown away, split foretopmast staysail and foresail, and sprung foremast.

Brig Etba, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Beckwith Cienfuegos May 22, with sugar to D. R. De Wolf. Sld. in co. with brigs Marine and Titania, for Boston; Frank Jones and Sophia, for Halifax.

Brig Sparkling Wave, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Willson, Alvarado, Mex., with cotton to Aymar & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Centaur, (of East Machias,) Kilton, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Marshall Perrin, Gibbs, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Iedomitable, (of New-Haven,) Goodsell, Baracoa May 30, with fruit to J. Ecsa.

Schr. Henry Hickman, Sneed, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Chase, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, with oil to H. L. Routh & Son.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W.

Below.

Bark Wrye, (Br.,) Mason, Sunderland 31 ds.
Bark Express, (Pruss.,) Unrich, Antwerp April 2.

Sailed.

Steamship Columbia, for New-Orleans.
June 10—Ships Flora McDonald, (Br.,) Owego, Villa de Toulouse, (Fr.)
Barks Aristede, (Nor.,) Magrin, (Brem.,) Return, (Br.) Brigs Alandroth, (Brem.,) Terresita, (Br.,) Morning Star, (Br.,)
Schr. Day.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 11.—Arr, bark Trinty, New-Orleans; brig Ogden, Port-au-Prince.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Arr. ship Elizabeth Kimball, Grindle, Hong Kong.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion and the U. S. schooner America, reported arrived in yesterday morning's edition, are anchored between City Point and Throgg's Neck. They have on board well Gate pilots Stephen D. Horton, on the Marion, and Andrew Lockwood, on the America. They will come up to the City at the first opportunity.

Spoken, &c.

Blackburn—Br. ship, from Shanghai for Liverpool, 51 ds. out, April 2, lat. 24 23 S., lon. 60 21 E.

Diana—Swed. bark, from Cochin China for Falmouth, April 6, lat. 28 04, lon. 48 17 E.

Exchange—ship, bound E., was passed, May 29, off Key West.

Geo. Ames—brig, bound to Boston, June 9, 45 miles S. E. by S. from Barnegat.

J. A. Kennedy—brig, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, June 6, lat. 33, lon. 74.

Matilda Waltenhach—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 37 ds. out, April 3, lat. 28 04, lon. 48 17 E.

Sharpshooter—Br. ship, from Ningpo for Liverpool, 60 ds. out, April 23, lat. 35 03, lon. 19 17 E.

Wild Hunter—Br. brig, of Halifax, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, May 31, lat. 24 01, lon. 80 29.

Ydale—Nor. bark, from Guttenbur

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3657. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

Arrival of the Mississippi from New-Orleans

Our Port Hudson Correspondence to June 3.

The Siege Progressing Satisfactorily.

The Capture of the Place a "Sure Thing."

Full Details of the Attack on the 27th ult.

Great Bravery of the First and Third Louisiana Black Regiments.

Six Distinct Charges Made by Them Upon the Enemy's Works.

Trouble With Guerrillas in the Teche Country.

GEN. SHERMAN'S CONDITION.

The United States steamship *Mississippi*, Capt. BAXTER, from New Orleans on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass at 5:15 P. M., and made the passage to this port in five days and seventeen hours. She did not bring any mails, but through the courtesy of the Purser, we are placed in possession of our correspondence from Port Hudson and New Orleans, and full files of the New-Orleans papers.

The steamer *George Washington* was to leave on the 7th at 9 A. M. The steamer *McClellan* sailed on the 6th, and was passed in the river. On the morning of the 12th passed a steamer when off Barnegat, but it being foggy, could not learn her name.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, Sunday, May 31, 1863.

It is not easy to write you an account of things yet in process of fulfillment; still more difficult is the task when dealing with a line of battle so extended and a scheme so complicated as that which contemplates the reduction of this stronghold of the enemy. Instead of one battle, the besieging of a place is really a series of battles, of daily—almost hourly repetition; and it is scarcely possible to convey to the reader a clear conception of it, until the whole affair is concluded, and—free from the horrid din of arms—one is able to collect his thoughts, and arrange the many disjointed parts into one harmonious whole. Knowing, however, the intense excitement that will be felt at the North, when it is known that we have really opened our thunder upon Port Hudson, I send at a venture, (for we have no regular mail communication,) a brief account of how we are progressing.

From the day I arrived here—on the 27th, until now—the evening of the 31st—I have had in my ears one almost constant roar of artillery, musketry and bursting shells—sometimes rumbling away in the distance, right and left—sometimes crushing through the trees in immediate proximity, and often kept up during the greater portion of the night.

I mentioned in my last that on the 26th I had the pleasure of riding along our lines with Gens. BANKS and ARNOLD. It was a trying day and night for the Commanding General, for it was the eve of the day of the commencement of that grand attack, or series of attacks, on Port Hudson, upon which the hopes of the nation are now hanging. With Port Hudson ours, Vicksburgh falls; with Port Hudson and Vicksburgh in our hands, the Mississippi is reclaimed, commerce revives, and the rebellion crumbles to pieces. Successful in so grand an undertaking, what name would stand higher on the record than that of Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS? If unsuccessful, a greater man than even him would probably encounter the disastrous effect of a nation's disappointment. These were the thoughts, no doubt, occupying the General's mind as I saw him pacing the floor of the piazza at midnight, and going out alone on horseback at 2 A. M. to see to the perfection of some part of his arrangements. Those of us who expected that we were going to see brisk work in the morning, were not deceived, for the next day—Wednesday, the 27th—the ball was opened in earnest.

To give the reader a clear idea of what we are engaged in, it is necessary to have recourse to the map. It will there be seen that Port Hudson stands opposite a sudden bend in the Mississippi River. The river above and below the fortress is in possession of our gunboats, the rebels having nothing whatever afloat in those waters. They had two boats two days previously, and, doubtless, for the purpose of making good their escape if too sorely pressed, kept them snugly hidden in the Big Sandy Creek which runs into the Mississippi River immediately above Port Hudson. But Gen. BANKS had heard of this—had sent the indomitable Col. PAINE to take them with a portion of his Seventh Illinois cavalry; and that gallant officer had sent the gratifying intelligence to headquarters, on the evening of the 25th, that the *Starlight* and *Red Chief* were in his possession.

Thus deprived of all possible means of escape by water, the next thing was to determine how to encircle them by land. This has been done by one of the most masterly plans that could have been possibly arranged. Commencing at the extreme northwestern end of Port Hudson, and stretching round it in a southeasterly direction, Gen. BANKS has succeeded in surrounding them by a complete semi-circle of troops; Brig.-Gen. GROVER—with the commands of Brig.-Gens. DWIGHT, PAINE, DUDLEY and WEITZEL—occupied the right, while Maj.-Gen. AUGUR occupied the centre, and Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN the left wing; the entire line extending over a space of several miles.

It having been surmised that the plan of attack was to commence bombarding from all points, and—after four or five hours—to make a simultaneous rush at the forts from every direction, all eyes were anxiously strained at dawn in the direction of the forts, to catch the first notes of the impending struggle.

Sure enough they came. From early dawn cannonading was heard in every direction; and about 8 o'clock it grew into one loud and continuous roar.

THE BLACK REGIMENTS.

Hearing the firing, apparently more fierce and continuous to the right than anywhere else, I hurried in that direction past the sugar house of Col. CHAMBERS, where I had before slept, and advanced to near the pontoon bridge across the Big Sandy bayou, which the negro regiments had erected, and where they were fighting most desperately. I had seen these brave and hitherto despised fellows the day before, as I rode along the lines, and I had seen Gen. BANKS acknowledge their respectful salute as he would have done that of any white troops; but still the question was—with too many—"Will they fight?" The black race was, on this eventful day, to be put to the test, and the question to be settled—now and forever—whether or not they are entitled to assert their right to manhood.

Nobly, indeed, have they acquitted themselves, and proudly may every colored man hereafter hold up his head, and point to the record of those who fell on that bloody field.

Gen. DWIGHT, at least, must have had the idea not only that they were men, but something *more than men*, from the terrific test to which he put their valor. Before any impression had been made upon the earthworks of the enemy, and in full face of batteries belching forth their 62-pounders, these devoted people were rushed forward to encounter grape, canister, shell and musketry, with no artillery but two two small howitzers—that seemed mere pop-guns to their adversaries—and no reserve whatever.

Their forces consisted of the First Louisiana Native Guards, (with colored field officers,) under Lieut.-Col. BASSETT, and the Third Louisiana Native Guards, Col. NELSON, (with white field officers,) the whole under the charge of the latter officer.

On going into action they were 1,080 strong, and formed into four lines, Lieut.-Col. BASSETT, First Louisiana, forming the first line, and Lieut.-Col. HENRY FINNEGAS the second. When ordered to charge up to the works, they did so with the skill and nerve of old veterans, (black people, be it remembered, who had never been in action before,) but the fire from the rebel guns was so terrible upon the unprotected masses, that the first few shots mowed them down like grass, and so continued.

Col. BASSETT being driven back, Col. FINNEGAS took his place, and his men being similarly cut to pieces, Col. BASSETT reformed and recommenced; and thus these brave people went on, from morning until 3½ P. M., under the most hideous carnage that men ever had to withstand, and that very few white ones would have had nerve enough to encounter, even if ordered to. During this time, they rallied, and *were ordered to make six distinct charges*, losing 37 killed, and had 155 wounded and 116 missing—the majority, if not all, of these being, in all probability, now laying dead on the gory field, and without the rites of sepulture; for when, by a flag of truce, our forces in other directions were permitted to reclaim their dead, the benefit, through some neglect, was not extended to these black regiments.

The deeds of heroism performed by these colored men were such as the proudest white men might emulate. Their colors are torn to pieces by shot, and literally bespattered by blood and brains. The Color-Sergeant of the First Louisiana, on being mortally wounded, hugged the colors to his breast, when a struggle ensued, between the two Color-Corporals, on each side of him, as to who should have the honor of hearing the sacred standard, and during this generous contention one was seriously wounded. One black Lieutenant actually mounted the enemy's works three or four times, and in one charge the assaulting party came within 50 paces of them. Indeed, if only ordinarily supported by artillery and reserve, no one can convince us that they would not have opened a passage through the enemy's works.

Capt. CAILLOUX, of the First Louisiana, a man so black that he actually prided himself upon his blackness, died the death of a hero, leading on his men in the thickest of the fight. One poor wounded fellow came along with one arm shattered by a shell, and jauntily swinging it with the other, as he said to a friend of mine "Massa, guess I can't fight no more." I was with one of their captains, looking after the wounded going in the rear of the hospital, when we met one limping along toward the front. On being asked where he was going, he said: "I been shot had in de leg, Captain, and dey want me to go to de hospital, but I guess I can gib 'em some more yet." I could go on filling your columns with startling facts of this kind, but I hope I have told enough to prove that we can henceforth rely upon black arms as well as white in crushing this infernal rebellion. I, long ago, told you there was an army of 250,000 men ready to leap forward in defence of freedom at the first call. You now know where to find them, and what they are worth.

Whose fault it is I know not, but it is painful to state that in the midst of all this carnage, when men in every form of horrible mutilation were being sent to the rear—after fighting as very few white men could have fought—not a single ambulance or stretcher was there to gather their torn and lacerated bodies. These men are soldiers of the United States, bravely fighting for their country, and not wild beasts being sent to the shambles. I much mistake the character of our people if they do not henceforth *insist* that they shall have the humane treatment due to every soldier, no matter what the color of his skin.

Although repulsed in an attempt which—situated as things were—was all but impossible, these regiments, though badly cut up, are still on hand, and burning with a passion ten times hotter from their fierce ordeal of blood. Who knows but that it is a black hand which shall first plant the standard of the republic upon the doomed ramparts of Port Hudson?

GEN. AUGUR'S GRAND EXPLOIT.

While this was going on at the extreme right, the valor of our white troops was being no less put to the test in various other parts. Gen. AUGUR's forces, although meeting with inevitable disaster, had been covering themselves with glory.

His forces consisted of the First brigade, under command of Col. CHAPIN, comprising the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Massachusetts and Twenty-first Maine; the Third, under Col. DUDLEY, composed of the Second Louisiana, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York, One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York Thirtieth and Fiftieth Massachusetts; the Second Vermont battery, under Capt. HOLCOMB, Company G, of the Fifth United States artillery, under Lieut. RAWLES, Fourth Massachusetts battery, under Lieut. REINHARDT, one section of MACK's battery, in charge of Lieut. FOLLER, and two companies of the First Louisiana cavalry, under Capts. GODFREY and YEATON.

On arriving at their encampment in the woods, within a mile and a quarter of the fortifications—which they did on the 24th, at 9 A. M.—Capt. GODFREY's cavalry was sent out to open a communication with Gen. SHERMAN on the left. After the cavalry had gone a quarter of a mile, they were fired at by the rebel pits, when they retired to headquarters and reported. Capt. BARNARD, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth, immediately approached the rifle pits as skirmishers, drove the enemy from them, and retained possession.

Between night and morning of the 25th and 26th the heavy siege guns arrived and were put in position—the earthworks being built by Col. HONOR, of the First Louisiana Engineers (colored.)

On the 27th, at 6 A. M., the enemy opened fire on them. Gen. AUGUR had in position eight 30-pound Parrotts and one battery of 20-pound Parrotts of the Twenty-first Indiana. Besides these they had the Eighteenth New-York battery of 20-pound Parrotts, the Second Vermont battery of Sawyer guns, and the Fourth Massachusetts light 12-pound brass field pieces, also the Fifth United States regular battery of 12-pound brass field pieces. They replied to the enemy's fire at 1,600 yards, with spirit and effect.

The siege guns in position were under the immediate direction of Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD, Chief of Artillery in this Department. A heavy firing was kept up till about 1 o'clock, when orders came to slacken fire a little, as preparations were going on for the assault. About this time a very heavy musketry was heard on the right, and news came that WEITZEL was being hard pressed. An officer was dispatched to Col. DUDLEY, commanding brigade, to relieve WEITZEL with the Thirtieth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York, leaving the Fiftieth Massachusetts and the Second Louisiana behind, in supporting distance of Gen. ARNOLD.

Meanwhile Gen. AUGUR moved forward with Col. CHAPIN's brigade, and concealed his troops in the woods within one half mile of the rebel works—Gen. BANKS then being with Gen. AUGUR. The Second Vermont, Fourth Massachusetts and Fifth United States batteries were placed in an open field behind a thicket of woods, just to the right of the infantry—Capt. HOLCOMB being ordered to open fire upon the enemy and draw his fire, which he did most effectively.

As an assault was in immediate contemplation, Gen. AUGUR, with the consent of Gen. BANKS, sent for the Fiftieth Massachusetts and Second Louisiana, who had been left in support of ARNOLD's artillery. At the same time a messenger was sent to Gen. SHERMAN to know when he would be ready to make a simultaneous attack. It was at least an hour and a half after this that Gen. SHERMAN was quite ready. In the meantime, the Second Louisiana and part of the Fiftieth having arrived, Gen. AUGUR gave orders for the advance.

Having arrived at the edge of the woods, a large open field presented itself to view, about a mile in length from left to right, and at least half a mile across to where the rebel batteries stood bristling with men and cannon. Across this field the assault was to be made. A more difficult and horrible task was never required of brave men. The entire surface of this field was recently a dense forest, and the trees, fallen in thin places, had so interlaced their stumps and branches with the thick brushwood beneath as to form a barrier all but impassable. But there lay the enemy's works right in front, stretching entirely across the open space, and across that dreadful interval of half a mile was the only approach to them.

Such an impediment was enough to daunt the stoutest hearts, but our men are not made of ordinary stuff. They had been told "*Port Hudson must be taken to-day*," and at it they went in highest spirits, their brave General going into the thick of it on foot, as it did not seem possible for a horse to advance one step through such rubbish.

As soon as the men emerged from the wood, the enemy, no doubt delighted at finding them in the very trap they had laid for them so invitingly, commenced upon them a murderous fire from three pieces of artillery with grape and shell, accompanied by musketry. So incessantly was the latter kept up that it was evident they had two whole regiments lining the fortifications, one to fire while the other was loading.

The result is easily imagined; it was not war but downright slaughter—as much so as when a battue of pheasants are driven into an inclosure for sportsmen's practice.

Amazing as the story will sound, one man was found dauntless enough to enter that dreadful place on horseback, and that was that brave young officer, Col. BARTLETT, of the Forty-ninth Massachusetts. Having previously lost a leg on the Peninsula, he was unable to go on foot, and therefore ventured on horseback, where it might have been difficult to get any sane man to follow; and was to be seen floundering among the interlacing rubbish to his horse's neck in the thickest of the fray, and waving his sword to cheer on his men, who were dashing forward with impetuosity, and returning fire as best they could.

Even the rebels were awed into respect by so sublime an exhibition of valor. "Who, in God's name, was that man on horseback?" inquired the rebel officer of Capt. CORTINO, one of Gen. AUGUR's Staff, during an interview respecting the burial of our dead. On being told his name, "That was a brave man," said the rebel officer; "we were so struck by his conduct that we gave orders not to shoot him." He was shot, however, one ball penetrating his wrist, and another his other leg, but fortunately only slight wounds.

Our men had not advanced far before it was seen that they had an impossible task before them. Still on they went, some of them coming to within a few yards of the batteries only to meet certain death. The mortality was fearful. The gallant and much-beloved Col. CHAPIN, after getting nearly up to the breastworks, was shot in the leg, but still went onward, and received a mortal wound in the breast. Lieut.-Col. O'BRIEN also fell while bravely leading on his men.

The unequal contest had now lasted from 3 o'clock P. M. to nearly 5 P. M., when Gen. AUGUR—who had made his way up to the centre of the field—seeing that his men were being uselessly cut up, agreed with his officers to withdraw them, which they did in good order, giving blow for blow as they fell back.

Among the many individual acts of bravery on this day, one is especially worth recording. Capt. G. B. HALSTED, the brave and indefatigable Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. AUGUR, thinking that the enemy could have their attention drawn to another quarter, got Capt. P. Q. HOLCOMB, of the Second Vermont battery, to bring him one gun as soon as he could. With this one little field-piece, and accompanied only by Capt. HALSTED and eight men, Capt. HOLCOMB kept dashing about the ground, firing upon the enemy, shifting his position the moment the enemy began to play upon him, and thus managed throughout the fight to keep one or two of the enemy's guns constantly wasting fire, that would otherwise have been playing with deadly effect among our men.

Capt. HOLCOMB is the same who played so conspicuous a part in the battle of Plain's Store. He is a brave and deserving old Mexican soldier, whose merits should not pass unnoticed. His highest ambition, I have been told, is to have the command of a negro regiment of cavalry, and it is to be hoped his wishes will be granted, for in such earnest hands success is a matter of certainty.

As an attempt will doubtless be made by our enemies to attach more importance to this repulse of Gen. AUGUR's division than it deserves, it is only proper to state that it cannot in any way affect the ultimate result at which we are aiming; and that not one particle of blame is to be attached to Gen. AUGUR and his command, who did all that it was *possible* for human bravery and endurance to effect. I went over the whole ground, under a flag of truce, the morning after the battle, to aid in seeking the killed and wounded, (finding two living and thirty dead;) and I only know that, without any musket or other impediments, it was as much as I could do to climb and stumble my way through the horrid wilderness of interlacing rubbish—often up to my armpits. How our brave fellows got through it at all is literally past my comprehension.

Why we should have made so apparently a precipitate an assault upon the enemy's works which we had so skillfully surrounded by a complete wall of fire, after only a few hours' bombardment, and before any impression whatever had been made upon them, is more than any one can tell, except the Commanding General, who has all the contending difficulties before him. That the affair was not most lamentable one, as to the mortality it caused, there can be no doubt; but, beyond this, it is a matter of no importance whatever. We now know that the plan is to be battered about their ears by huge cannon balls instead of brave men's skulls, and long before this reaches you we shall in all probability have thundered our way through their fortifications.

GENS. SHERMAN, WEITZEL AND GROVER.

It was reported that Gen. SHERMAN's division would commence cannonading at daybreak, to be followed by AUGUR's, while GROVER was to hold himself in readiness to assist either party, and WEITZEL was to make the great attack upon the enemy diverted by the cannonade of the others.

True to his antecedents, that brave soldier, Gen. WEITZEL, was ready at the appointed hour, drove at the enemy's works, and in spite of the enormous difficulties of the ground and the heavy inroad upon his troops, advanced his skirmishers to within so near a distance of the enemy's works as to be able to kill his gunners as fast as they appeared, thus virtually silencing them.

By some accidental want of concerted action—how originating I know not—it was not until WEITZEL had been in conflict several hours, and his troops badly cut up, before the enemy's attention was drawn away by attacks from the left. Those who have confidence in that General's great skill and determination, as well as in his brave and experienced corps, Gen. GROVER, believe that had the attack been simultaneous all along the line, WEITZEL and GROVER came so near effecting an entrance that they would have succeeded. It is easier, however, to speculate upon such results than to realize them.

Gen. SHERMAN, for some unknown cause, did not, I believe, commence as early as was expected. When he did, however, he fully sustained the character he had always sustained, of a brave old soldier; indeed, in this case, *too brave*.

In the assault of the 27th he had two companies of the Sixth Illinois cavalry acting as escort to him, under Capt. SKINNER. He had two brigades under him, Dow's and NICKERSON's. In leading out his storming party, fifty or sixty negroes went in advance with fascines, followed by the two companies of the Sixth Illinois, under Capt. SKINNER, mounted, (as was also Gen. SHERMAN himself,) and behind them the column of infantry.

When I tell you that the land through which these forces had to approach the rebel breastworks was little, if any, better than that I have described in the assault of Gen. AUGUR, you will understand the enormous difficulty which Gen. SHERMAN had imposed upon himself and the gallant troops under him, especially his mounted escort.

After a sharp and desperate struggle of only half an hour, in which the enemy was playing upon his men with grape, canister and musketry, he had to retire, with a loss of about 200 in killed and wounded, after getting up to within one hundred yards of the works.

Gen. SHERMAN, while on horseback, was shot in the leg, causing him to return to New-Orleans, and have it amputated. It was reported everywhere that he was dead, but I am happy to say that—by accounts last evening—he still lives and promises to recover. His horse, which was also shot under him, galloped away to the woods and there died. Gen. NEAL DOW was badly wounded. Col. COLES, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, was killed. Lieut.-Col. SMITH, of the Duryee Zouaves, was wounded. This noble regiment behaved most gallantly. They advanced, under NICKERSON, right up to the battaries, and there actually planted our flag. It is really cruel to record so much bravery literally thrown away.

THE SITUATION.

Let not your readers be distrustful of success, merely on account of these temporary repulses; and imagine that they forbode anything like failure. With such means of encompassing our object as I now see passing around me, there *can be no such word as fail*. The unsuccessful efforts of the 27th were only reconnoissances in force—far costlier certainly than they need have been—but still only reconnoissances. Our army is literally under the walls of Port Hudson, in some cases so near that the enemy's guns cannot point them, and every time a rebel gunner dares to show his head he is popped off as surely as fate.

We have silenced several of their guns, killed and wounded some 280, (so deserters report,) taken several prisoners, and have been for several days and nights keeping up an incessant fire upon them with our skirmishers, and breaking their slumbers with shells spasmodically bursting among them. One poor officer told one of ours that he had been on duty eighteen nights in succession, and that no relief could be allowed to the garrison. They seem to have plenty to eat, and the men look uncommonly well; but they are sadly in want of ammunition, as they hang at us with railway iron, chains, ten-penny nails, screw-heads, and any piece of metal they can find—not neglecting either to pick out the powder from the unexploded shells which our river "hummers" treat them to from time to time.

Putting these facts together, and adding to them these tremendous engines and schemes of destruction—which I know are in preparation, but to which I must not allude—nobody here doubts what is to be the ultimate fate of Port Hudson. Their stubborn resistance can be attributed to only one of two things—either to turn us out, and then cut their way through us, (as they have attempted once or twice, but failed,) or to the hope of being able to hold out till reinforcements come up to them. But both these anticipations are futile, and we feel as well prepared for the one emergency as the other. Again, I repeat, I hope to find my way back to New-York *via* Cincinnati, and to come along the mighty Mississippi, once again opened to commerce and prosperity.

NEMO.

State of Things at Port Hudson—Gen. Banks' Strategy—Gens. Weitzel and Grover—The Sanitary Commission, and Medical Care in the Department of the Gulf.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

Since the letter I sent you, at a venture, the day before yesterday, nothing whatever has occurred that I should be at liberty to reveal,—or that, indeed, can be considered of immediate consequence.

I would merely state, for the purpose of keeping the Northern mind easy during the few eventful days that must necessarily elapse before the grand *finale*, that everything is going on admirably,—our forces in excellent health and spirits, and holding the ground they have won—the enemy every hour getting weaker and more demoralized, and measures being taken of such terrific potency, that the reduction of the place is already a *foregone conclusion*. A number of rats shut up in a corner, with every avenue of escape skillfully bunged up, could not be in a more helpless condition than the rebel garrison in Port Hudson.

GEN. BANKS' STRATEGY.

This is not the time to be making any comments upon Gen. BANKS' arrangements; but when I am at liberty to do so, I think I shall be able to prove that—taking into consideration the enormous territory he has overrun, the time and forces he had to do it with, the skillful manner in which those forces were brought from long distances and massed about Port Hudson, and the wonderful sagacity with which he has cut off from the enemy every avenue of escape—a more brilliant piece of strategy has not occurred during the war. Even if so grand and comprehensive a scheme should be marred—here or there—by some little error of detail, its ultimate success must place Major-Gen. BANKS in the very highest scale of our *practical* Generals.

The sudden advance against the works on the 27th, to which I before alluded, is a case in point. By many it was considered premature, and certainly involved considerable loss of life,—but even upon the necessity of such a movement it is impossible to form a correct judgment without knowing *all* the motives that prompted it, and these can only be known to the commanding General himself. As regards that movement, I emphatically repeat the substance of what I told you before, and that is that it was, to all intents and purposes, nothing whatever but a sort of reconnoissance in force, and not affecting one iota the ultimate result at which we are aiming. Tell your Copperheads, therefore, that there is very little comfort they can draw from the events of that day,—tell them also that we shall all be very disappointed if we do not find ourselves snugly housed within the ramparts of Port Hudson before this letter is in print!

GENS. WEITZEL AND GROVER.

In the spasmodic details I have been able to send you of operations going on here, and which are necessarily imperfect, from the very great caution which a correspondent has to observe, I am afraid that the very little I have said of one or two of our finest Generals, may give a false impression of their value. Among these I would prominently mention those two glorious soldiers, Gens. WEITZEL and GROVER, who have, hitherto, borne the brunt of the fight, and gone safely through such unceasing fire, that I really begin to fancy them a couple of salamanders. I promise you a full record of the doings these brave men—a record that will place them very high in public estimation. There are other meritorious officers, whose deeds, during the past fortnight, will be faithfully laid before the world, as soon as we are at liberty to descant upon them.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

One thing has been brought prominently to my notice during this campaign, and gladdened me beyond measure. I mean the beneficial results produced through the army by the noble and humane exertions of the Sanitary Commission, and the unceasing efforts from medical directors.

Never was there an army in the world looked after with greater care and devotion than the army of this Department. Not only are their ordinary necessities well anticipated, but many a luxury, not often brought within a poor soldier's reach, are here to be found scattered among them.

Near the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, Dr. RAOCH, the able and indefatigable Medical Superintendent, under Dr. ALEXANDER, has established a perfect depot of every conceivable article that sick or wounded men can require, including ice, claret, cider, and other refreshing drinks, lemons, jams, figs, &c.

In going from our lines toward the river, in company with the estimable Doctor, and along a route necessarily taken by our wounded, we suddenly halted at a cool shady place by the roadside, where a tent had been erected, and where the tempting placard was stuck up: "Lilley's Station; refreshment for the wounded." A soldier came up and presented to each of us a small tin dipper filled with delicious *iced claret punch!* We were not sufferers of the kind contemplated, but if to our thirsty lips the refreshment came so gratefully, think what a godsend it must be to the poor wounded and fainting soldier toiling along that hot and dusty road! Many a parched and dying tongue must have invoked blessings upon "Lilley's Station" and its authors.

But this is only one plan. Similar resorts are scattered about everywhere. In the woods near Gen. WEITZEL's headquarters, I stumbled upon my old friend Dr. BLAKE, of the Sanitary Commission, busily dispensing his life-giving commodities to thirsty and suffering recipients, and I learnt that his colaborer, Dr. CRANE, was at the same time actively playing the good Samaritan in some other part of the woods. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the noble efforts of these gentlemen. They not only inspirit the soldier, by making him feel that his country loves and cares for him, but they divest war of a large portion of its horrors, and shed a glory upon the character of the nation itself.

NEMO.

List of Casualties at the Battle of Plain's Store, May 21.

Killed.

Edmund D. Barnard, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
Benj. Crowell, Co. E, 48th Mass.
C. Schamel, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
F. D. Ingersoll, Co. A, 116th New-York.
Wm. White, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
Sergt. Jas. M. Forbes, Co. D, 116th New-York.
A. L. Grand, Co. D, 116th N. Y.
Jas. W. Germain, Co. D, 116th New-York.
Geo. Funk, Co. E, 116th N. Y.
H. Winel, Co. G, 116th N. Y.
Asha Chamberlain, Co. H, 116th New-York.
Corp. Sanford Thomas, Co. I, 116th New-York.
G. W. Blanchard, Co. I, 116th New-York.
B. Deschamp, Co. A, 2d La.
Jacques Roy, Co. F, 2d La.
T. McDonald, Co. K, 2d La.
P. Johnson, Co. I, 174th N. Y.
Philip Schumaker, Co. D, 116th New-York.
Gustavus Reidel, Co. H, 116th New-York.

Wounded.

S. E. Brown, Co. A, 48th Massachusetts.
John H Walton, Co. A, 48th Massachusetts.
Samuel Perkins, Co. A, 48th Massachusetts.
Jos. D Little, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
Edward Rogers, Co. D, 48th Massachusetts.
S. Kettle, Co. I, 49th Mass.
Corp. Robt. B. Foote, Co. A, 116th New-York.
N. Swift, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
L. Trevitt, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
M. Williams, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
N. Carr, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
A. Wolfe, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
J. Roberts, Co. A, 116th N. Y.
E. R. Carr, drummer, Co. A, 116th New-York.
Sergt. John M. Carter, Co. D, 116th New-York.
J. Chiefferte, Co. F, 116th New-York.
A. Hammond, Co. F, 116th New-York.
J. Rockwood, Co. F, 116th New-York.
Chas. W. Sharman, Co. F, 116th New-York.
D. Wright, Co. F, 116th N. Y.
J. Meyers, Co. G, 116th N. Y.
A. Kinney, Co. H, 116th N. Y.
P. Nash, Co. H, 116th N. Y.
J. Hawett, Co. I, 116th N. Y.
William Putman, Co. I, 116th New-York.
Andrea Berger, Co. I, 116th New-York.
Frank Judson, Co. K, 116th New-York.
A. E. Ames, Co. K, 116th New-York.
Wendell Tice, Co. K, 116th New-York.
First Lieut. F. M. Norcross, Co. D, 30th Mass.—slight.
Corp. Norwood, Co. K, 30th Massachusetts.
E. Hynes, Co. D, 30th Massachusetts.
Nelson Wentworth, Co. F, 30th Massachusetts.
Lieut.-Col. Chas. Everett, 2d Louisiana.
Jacob Brill, Co. A, 2d La.
Albert Beekman, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
John Ettingor, Co. A, 2d La.
2d Louisiana.
Henry Haengen, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
Michael Mahooey, Co. F, 48th Massachusetts.
Sergt. James Nolan, Co. I, 48th Massachusetts.
J. B. Seace, Co. A, 49th Massachusetts.
R. Green, Co. A, 49th Mass.
1st Sergt. Samuel Leonard, Co. A, 116th New-York.
1st Sergt. Leroy Oatman, Co. A, 116th New-York.
Corp. W. Holden, Co. D, 116th New-York.
Lieut. Chas. Bomsky, Co. E, 116th New-York.
Henry Perry, Co. C, 116th New-York.
W. Page, Co. E, 116th N. Y.
J. O'Keefe, Co. E, 116th N. Y.
Ira C. Horton, Co. F, 116th New-York.
Geo. Anwaerter, Co. F, 116th New-York.
Otias Brindley, Co. F, 116th New-York.
L. Kleine, Co. H, 116th N. Y.
P. Kranskopf, Co. H, 116th New-York.
C. Rehlander, Co. H, 116th New-York.
F. Richard, Co. H, 116th N. Y.
H. Prieas, Co. H, 116th N. Y.
L. Pearson, Co. I, 116th N. Y.
M. Drumm, Co. I, 116th N. Y.
J. Smith, Co. I, 116th N. Y.
I. J. Pratt, Co. I, 116th N. Y.
F. E. Hovesland, Co. F, 116th New-York.
Debyir Merveaux, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
John Moss, Co. B, 2d La.
Alexander Zanoni, Co. B, — Adams, Co. C, 2d La.
John Baker, Co. E, 2d La.
Orville Reed, Co. I, 2d La.
Wm. H. Hornsby, Co. I, 2d Louisiana.
Pablo Veisagoer, Co. I, 2d Louisiana.
Wm. A. Bush, Co. K, 16tst New-York.
Corp. Gusick, Co. D, 174th New-York.
First Sergt. Fred. O. Donnall, Co. G, 5th U. S. Art.
Thomas Green, Co. G, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Wm. L. Clark, Co. G, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Edward Miller, Co. G, 6th U. S. Artillery.
— Mahoney, Co. G, 6th U. S. Artillery.
Joseph Kopfler Co, C, 1st La. Cav.—dangerously.

Missing.

Calvin Farrington, Co. B, 48th Massachusetts.
Thos. Gallagher, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
John H. Brown, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
Wm. H. Page, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
Theophilus Bourley, Co. E, 48th Massachusetts.
Edw. Southwick, Co. E, 48th Massachusetts.
James B. Kimball, Co. E, 48th Massachusetts.
John McQuade, Co. F, 48th Massachusetts.
John McCarty, Co. G, 48th Massachusetts.
Jno. Freed, Co. I, 48th Mass.
James Calwell, Co. I, 48th Massachusetts.
Thomas Walsh, Co. I, 48th Massachusetts.
R. H. Wilcox, Co. C, 49th Massachusetts.
E. L. Mason, Co. I, 49th Massachusetts.
Wm. Bennessey, Co. K, 49th Massachusetts.

Died in Hospital, of Gen. Augur's Division, up to Saturday, 30th.

Sebastian Branner, Co. G, 116th New-York.
Luther Funk, Co. K, 29th Massachusetts.
Corp. Chas. Glazer, Co. E, 116th New-York.
Sol. Dowd, Co. K, 49th Mass.
Alb. Rettzen, Co. H, 2d La.
F. Kopple, Co. B, 2d La.
J. W. Geer, Co. G, 21st Me.
Horace Nash, Co. A, 21st Me.
Phil. Sneidar, Co. H, 2d La.
G. W. Bowles, Co. C, 49th Massachusetts.
Corp. A. A. Cole, Co. I, 116th N. Y.—hand and side.
J. Olin, Co. C, 49th Massachusetts—bowels.
Wm. Hall, Co. H, 14th Mass.—arm.
H. S. Butts, Co. A, 116th N. Y.—hand.
Jonathan Blythe, Co. F, 48th Mass.—finger.
W. Shirland, Co. D, 21st Me.—wrist and back.
Wm. Ross, Co, A, 116th N. Y.—finger.
Wm. H. McCumber, Co. B, 116th N. Y.—hip.
Sergt. Edward Gerrick, Co. G, 2d La.—arm.
Ambrose Hoch, Co. A, 21st Maine.
D. A. Bond, Co. F, 116th N. York—thigh.
Chas. Straising, Co. A, 116th New-York—fingers.
J. P. Mink, Co. A, 21st Me.—arm.
Corp. D. J. Durham, Co. C, 21st Maine—knee.
John Rogers, Co. A, 49th Massachusetts—knee.
E. M. Peters, Co. C, 161st New-York—arm.
J. A. Kinsley, Co. H, 21st Me.—shoulder and head.
W. Maxwell, Co. A, 49th Massachusetts—ere.
John H. Lake, Co. C, 21st Maine—back.
Capt. A. F. Kizer, Co. A, 21st Maine—foot and arm.
Col.'s Sergt. Britton, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—mouth.
Joseph Hill, 4th Massachusetts battery—back.
Sergt. James S. Little, Co. B, 116th New-York—foot.
First Sergt. R. H. Hunt, Co. C, 21st Maine—breast.
Corp. John Waters, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—arm.
Wm Toggey, Co. A, 49th Massachusetts—neck.
First Sergt. John T Sullivan, Co. G, 2d La—arm.
John Egloff, Co. C, 116th New-York—leg.
John Hennessy, Co. E, 116th N. Y.—shoulder and hip.
Capt. L. Schmidt, Co. D, 2d Louisiana—knee.
First Sergt. J. McDonald, Co. H, 2d La.—foot.
Sergt. H. Wooding, Co. I, 24th Conn.—heel, severely.
Andrew Penett, Co. F, 12th Conn.—arm amputated.
Alex. Kehl, Co. B, 162d N. York—leg amputated.
Thos. Flannery, Co. B, 13th Connecticut—thigh.
Sergt. A. Waterman, Co. F, 24th Conn.—head, slightly
A. Flytay, Co. I, 12th Maine—leg
Capt. John W. Evans, Co. D, 48th Mass.—side.
Leonard Shmidt, Co. D, 2d La.—both legs.
Peter Flood, Co. H, 30th Mass.—shoulder.
Lieut. Spooner, Co. F, 2d La.—heel.
C. Henson, Co. K, 2d La.—back
John Haplizeel, Co. K, 2d La.—neck.
Lieut. C. H. Brooks, Co. C, 49th Mass.—leg
Capt. M. Hallett, Co. D 161st N. Y.—leg off.
H. McGinley, Co. H, 30th Mass.—leg.
Lieut. C. Strong, Adj. 24th Conn.—leg.
A. Cook, H. 161st. N. Y.—knee
John Smalley, 18th New-York Bat.—hurt by being thrown from horse.
Serg. J. S. Griswold, Co. I. 116th New-York.
1st Serg J. P. Ford, Co. K, 48th Mass.—hand.
T. H. Harper, Co. I, 48th Massachusetts—hand.
Lieut. Edward Irwin, Co. I, 116th N. Y.—thigh slight.
Michael Kiaman, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—foot off.
Serg. H. Binfi, Co. D, 2d Louisiana—back.
Corp. C. V. Smith, Co. H, 116th New-York—arm.
Sergeant J. G. Woehnert, Co. H. 116th New-York—shoulder and arm.
J. Ranker, Co. E, 116th New-York—hand.
Jas. McNelley, Co. D, 116th New-York—finger.
S. M. Sturtevant, Co. B, 49th Massachusetts—toe.
T. H. Fossett, Co I, 21st Maine—stomach.
J. S. Maloney, Co. H, 116th New-York—hand.
H. Wheeler, Co. A, 21st Maine—jaw.
H. W. Eno, Co. K, 116th New-York—leg
F. Dupar, Co. E, 2d Louisiana—nose.
J. Burke, Co. F, 2d Louisiana—ancle.
Lieut. McGinnis, Co. H, 48th Massachusetts—side.
Corp. Tim Curtin, Co J. 48th Massachusetts—arm.
J. We ch, Co. H, 48th Massachusetts—knee.
Serg. Stone (acting),

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Detailed Account of the Surrender of Puebla.

Official Order from General Ortega.

His Announcement of the Surrender.

REPLY FROM THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

A PROCLAMATION BY JUAREZ.

The City of Mexico to be Defended.

We translate from the monthly review of the *Heraldo* of Mexico City the following account of the surrender of Puebla, the general order of OAXACA, his correspondence with the Minister at War, and the proclamation of President JUAREZ:

MEXICO, Saturday, May 23, 1863.

With the purpose of introducing provisions and ammunition into Puebla, the army of observation moved early in May nearer the besieged city. On the 8th inst. the first division of that *corps d'armée* was surprised by the French at San Lorenzo. Our soldiers defended themselves like heroes, but were driven back and forced to give way. The loss which we experienced in that affair was of no small amount, and the Army of the Centre, now very much diminished, was compelled to fall back as far as the bridge of Tesmelucan. Neither our review nor the present situation of the Republic appear to us like the proper place or occasion for making recriminations. Impartial history will before long decide upon all that has passed at the memorable siege of Puebla, and will say whether the Government displayed all the activity and all the energy that were required to aid Puebla, and whether the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre complied with the duties which are imposed upon every one who exercises a similar command. Perhaps all have fulfilled their duty, perhaps only some.

The city was in need of provisions, for on the 21st of last month we were written to on the suoject, that we might use our influence to get them sent in. It was plentifully supplied with artillery, the consequence of which made themselves felt every day more dreadfully.

Gen. OAXACA had thought of leaving the city with its heroic defenders, when it was not very difficult, (five leagues before the 5th of the present month,) but the project, agreed to by him, to send into the city the indispensable articles which he asked for, and toe nature dislike which he felt to leave the city which he had defended with so much courage and selfdenial, stopped him. Later, when the army of the Centre could not assist him, he attempted to do so; but fate or Providence, who wishes to prove in this unjust war the decision and firmness of conviction of loyal Mexicans, prevented it. The city continued to be defended heroically until the 16th, when the soldiers, wurn out from the want of provisions, could not support themselves, and when there only remained an insignificant amount of warlike materials, expecting to be attacked on the following day by the enemy, who now judged them to be much weakened.

Perhaps to gain time, on that same day—the 16th—the Quartermaster-General, GONZALES MAHOSA, went to the French camp, to propose to the Commander-in-Chief the abandonment of the city by its garrison, the soldiers being allowed to carry away their arms, and, with unfurled flags, to proceed to the seat of the supreme Government. It is said that FORAY, appreciating the indomitable courage of our soldiers, allowed the honor, but required that the march should be to Orizaba, where they were to remain till the termination of the war, without taking any part in it. Gen. MAHOZA withdrew after fulfilling his commission.

At 4 P. M. of the same day, the 16th, Gen. OAXACA held a meeting of Generals in the Government-house, where he lived. Having heard the opinion of his comrades, he resolved and so declared, in a general order, published for the purpose, that on that night all the arms should be broken and rendered useless, the cannon that remained should be spiked and thrown into the ditches, and the flags of the corps collected, which some assert were burned. All was done according to order, the soldiers disbanding according to the same regulation. At 5 A. M. a white flag was raised, and the Commander-in-Chief, commanders and officers awaited the enemy with firmness, resolved not to ask any kind of pledge, as in fact they did. The French army, full of admiration at an act so sublime and unparalleled, could not help showing themselves affected and respectful. Glory to the heroes of Puebla in May, 1863! Glory to the unconquered army of his command!

Some gangs of traitors were the first who entered the city, and giving proofs of their vandal-like instincts, took out of the houses the horses of the Commanders of the Army of the East, and began to commit excesses. Fortunately, some Zouaves entered, and with their weapons forced them to desist, showing, as did all the French army, the contempt with which they look upon the spurious Mexicans who have sold their country.

The generals, commanders and officers were treated with some consideration at first, perhaps with the hope that they would sign a declaration or oath that was presented to them, but all indignantly refused to sign it. We have heard that generals had not even a chair to sit down upon; what must be the lot that fell to the subalterns?

Several commanders, officers and soldiers escaped from Puebla, who brought the news, confirmed by the general order published by Gen. OAXACA on the 17th, as we have mentioned, and which the Supreme Government received the day before yesterday.

General COMONFORT having given up the command of the Army of the Centre, after the battle of the 5th, it was accepted by the Government, and the young and valiant Gen. JOSE DE LA GARZA was appointed in his stead. As soon as he (Garza) had information of the surrender of Puebla to the French, he gave the orders he thought necessary to attack the enemy if they advanced, and to avoid being cut off in the place which they occupied. Gen. GARZA has given proofs of intelligence and great activity.

It having been ordered by the Supreme Government to concentrate in the Capital all the forces that can combine to its defence, the divisions which formed the Army of the Centre have already entered.

Gen. GARZA has taken charge of the civil and military command of the district, and is untiringly occupied in preparing the defence of the city, in case the French should dare to attack it.

By a decree of the 15th the Government ordered that all French subjects who are in the City of Mexico and other places of the Federal district should leave by way of Morelia or Queretaro, for a distance not less than forty leagues from the Capital, with the exception only of those physically prevented, according to the opinion of three medical men, appointed by the government of the district. That on the same day the French should give up to the Government the arms which they had in their possession. That the French comprised in this resolution can dispose freely of their property, with the exception of their arms.

The Federal district was declared on the same day in a state of siege, the military authority assuming the civil command, which, as we have just mentioned, is exercised by Gen. GARZA.

The Minister of War has addressed a circular to all the Governors and military commanders of the States, in which, after informing them of the occupation of Puebla by the invading army, after a defence so glorious for Mexico, he invites them to send all the forces that they can muster, to increase the number of defenders of the Capital, allowing them, in order to carry this resolution into effect, the powers with which the General Government is invested.

The Supreme Magistrate of the nation has published a manifesto full of patriotism, and in which he shows his firm resolution to defend the independence and liberty without rest and without reserve of sacrifices. The following are some paragraphs of this important document:

PROCLAMATION BY JUAREZ.

"MEXICANS: The nation has just suffered a severe blow. Puebla of Zaragoza, immortalized by high and numerous heroic actions, has just succumbed, not from the bravery of the French, whom our soldiers were accustomed to repel, but from causes which the Government must consider insurmountable for heroism itself.

None of our Generals and chiefs who had so distinguished themselves in the defence of that city, have sent to the Government information respecting that deplorable event; but a multitude of private accounts make it certain, although they do not allude to or differ on points of the greatest interest.

But the occupation of Zaragoza, which could not be taken in any of the repeated assaults of the enemy, nor by the most formidable means of war, in no wise diminishes nor mars the glory of our valiant warriors, who have raised the name of Mexico, in spite of its proud invaders.

Our country is vast, and contains innumerable elements of war which we will take advantage of against the invading army. Not only the Capital of the Republic will be defended to the last extremity by all the means at our disposal, but the defence of all our places shall be made with a similar vigor. The National Government will urge unflinchingly everywhere resistance and attack against the French, and will listen to no proposition of peace from them which is hurtful to the independence, the entire sovereignty, the liberty and the honor of the Republic, and its glorious antecedents of this war."

Since the date of our last review until the 17th, when the occupation of Puebla by the French took place, the latter had made no progress, being confined to the ruins of San Javier and the blocks of houses which they occupied, in consequence of taking those ruins. In all the attacks which they made against the different places, either fortified or defended by the soldiers of the people, they were repulsed. *The French have entered Puebla without glory, since they never obtained a triumph over its defenders, whom they met disarmed, awaiting death serenely.*

There having been rejected by the Congress of the Union the majority report of the commission formed by it, which advised the concession of universal powers to the Executive, with a few restrictions, it was made the subject of debate, and the minority report, which grants him all kinds of powers, even that of making treaties, will be approved.

We give, in continuation, the order of the day published by the worthy Quartermaster-General of the Army of the East, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, the dispatch sent to the Supreme Government, and the reply of the latter—documents of the greatest importance.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE ARMY OF THE ORIENT,
May 17, 1863.

The garrison of this city not being able to continue its defence on account of the utter lack of provisions, and of being completely out of provisions, so as to be unable longer to resist the attack which undoubtedly the enemy will make with the first dawn of the morning, judging from the points and positions which they occupy, and the knowledge which they have of the condition of this city.

Having heard through the Generals the opinion of the majority of the officers who compose the army, which opinion is in absolute conformity with the contents of this order, the General-in-Chief orders that, for the preservation of the honor and dignity of the Army of the Orient and the arms of the Republic, between the hours of 4 and 5 A. M. to-day, all the armament be broken up which has been used by the divisions during the heroic defence which this city has made—which sacrifice the country exacts of its noble sons in order that the said armament may not in any way be made useful to the invading army.

At the same hour the Commander-in-Chief of the Ordnance will order that all pieces of artillery with which this place is armed be destroyed.

GEN. ORTEGA'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SURRENDER.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

The Commander-in-Chief to the Minister of War.

With this date and at this hour, 4 A. M., I send the following communication to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army:

GENERAL: As it is impossible for me to continue defending this city, from the want of ammunition and provisions, I have disbanded the army that was under my command, and destroyed its equipments, including all the artillery. The City is therefore at the order of your Excellency, and you can direct it to be occupied to-day, if you think fit, the measures dictated by prudence, to prevent the evils that a violent occupation will bring with it when there is no motive for it. The generals, commanders, and officers of which this army consists are at the Government-House, and surrender as prisoners of war. I cannot, General, continue defending myself any longer. If I could, do not doubt that I would do so. Please accept, &c., &c."

The above I transcribe for the information of the supreme magistrate of the Republic, to whom I hope you will explain, that the army—the command of which he was pleased to intrust to me—defended itself as was suitable to the honor and reputation of the Republic, and that it would have continued doing so, if an absolute physical impossibility had not interposed to prevent it. Since some days past it had consumed all the provisions, and the small quantity of ammunition which remained to it, after the fierce attacks which it lately suffered, and in which, fortunately, it did not lose a single redoubt.

I believe, Sir, that I have fulfilled the wishes of the supreme Government, and complied with the duties imposed upon me by honor and the office intrusted to me, but if it should not be so, I will with pleasure submit to a trial as soon as I am at liberty, for in a few hours I shall be a prisoner. J. G. ORTEGA.

LIBERTY AND REFORM.
HEADQUARTERS AT ZARAGOSA, May 17, 1863.
To the Minister of War, Mexico.

THE REPLY OF JUAREZ.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE.

The Citizen Constitutional President has been informed of the note that you addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army to communicate to him that as it was impossible to continue the defence of Puebla from the want of ammunition and provisions, you had disbanded the army which was under your immediate command, and broken up its equipments with all the artillery, so that he might order the city to be occupied, which from that time remained subject to his orders. He has also been informed of the resolution taken or you to deliver yourself up a prisoner, with the staff of Generals, commanders, and officers, for which reason, as well as for the other arrangements ordered by you, you explain that, notwithstanding your belief that you have complied with your duties, yet you will with pleasure submit to a trial as soon as you are at liberty, if the Supreme Government should thus determine.

The citizen President has been observing with deep interest all and each of the events that have taken place during the glorious defence of this city, and sees with pride that the last which has put an end to the tenacious and vigorous struggle, corresponds to the former ones, if not in its victorious results, at least in other things, because it leaves untainted the fame of the nation, without in any way diminishing the lustre of its unconquered arms, or compromising by any offer the sacred word of its warriors.

The President is therefore satisfied with your conduct, and that of the generals, commanders, officers and privates who formed the immortal army of the East, and orders me to say, as I have the power to do in this dispatch, that the manner in which that well-deserving army has disappeared, confirms its being worthy of the honors and congratulations which the sovereign Congress and supreme Government have addressed to it in the name of the nation which they represent.

LERDO DE TEJADA,
MEXICO, May 22, 1863.
To Gen. J. G. ORTEGA, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East.

THE PLEDGE SUBMITTED BY FOREY.

PUEBLA DE ZARAGOZA.
EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF: The undersigned, officers of the Army of the East, declare by our word of honor:

1. Not to take part again in the politics of the country, and to be neutral in the present struggle.

2. Not to go out of the limits of the place that the commander-in-chief of the French army may appoint for us.

3. Not to hold communication with anybody, nor with our families, without his previous consent.

PUEBLA, May 18, 1863.

REPLY OF THE MEXICANS.

The above paper having been read by Gen. LLAVE, and those present questioned, they all replied unanimously: "Long live Mexico!" "Down with the traitors!"

Moreover, the Generals, Commanders and officers signed the following answer:

"The laws of the country, military honor, and our private convictions, not permitting us to sign the paper that has been presented to us, we protest against it, signing our name as follow: Puebla."

In view of this dignified reply, the Commander-in-Chief ordered the Generals to pass as prisoners to the house of ISUNZA, in Victoria-street; the Commanders to the suppressed monastery of Soledad; and the subaltern officers to the Custom-house, all under guard, and without being able to go out.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of Puebla—Escape of Ortega, Llave, Berriozabal, Ten other Generals and a Number of Privates—Gen. Regulus and two other Mexican Officers Rather than Surrender Blow their Brains Out—Mexico City to be Defended—The Franco-Mexican Cantingent on the Way to the Capital, under Gens. Noil and Marquez.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

The English mail steamer *Trent* arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz and Tampico, with news confirmatory of the surrender of Puebla, but giving no intelligence of what has occurred since that event. The correspondence and papers received from Vera Cruz are dated as late as May 31, but the failure in later intelligence *via* Vera Cruz than that already received is owing to the non-arrival of the convoy from Orizaba at the last-named place, so that neither papers nor mail had been received from Mexico City. What further intelligence has been received here in Havana come *via* Tampico, the other Mexican port of departure for the English steamer, and by this route there has been received the *Heraldo*, of Mexico City, and other papers, which confirm the news of the surrender of Puebla.

According to the *Heraldo* neither JUAREZ nor his party are at all disconraged by the catastrophe at Puebla, and as will be seen from his proclamation, of which I have transmitted a translation, together with copious extracts from the monthly review of the *Heraldo*, he is resolved to continue the war vigorously and to defend the capital to the last. Both the President and the Government appear satisfied with the conduct of OAXACA, who, in their opinion, did all that he could do by defending himself for two months. COMONFORT is accused of remissness in not affording assistance to Puebla, and he is blamed for the loss, as well as for not having actively seconded the orders of the Government. He has given up the command of the army of the centre, and Gen. LA GARZA, who commanded at Tampico, and went to Mexico with the troops of the State of Tamaulipas, has taken his place. LA GARZA has been also appointed Governor of the capital, where all the means necessary for a defence were augmented.

The *Eco del Comercio*, in its paper of the 29th ult., publishes two letters written at Jalapa, by partisans of JUAREZ, which were probably intercepted, in which the news of the surrender of Puebla is confirmed, that event being attributed to the want of warlike materials. In one of these letters, it is said that the number of soldiers taken was 6,000, and that the rest had got away, but they state that the entire army of the East had ceased to exist. It is likewise mentioned that all the prisoners had been taken to Orizaba, to be transferred to Martinique.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in its issue of to-day, gives the following short communication from its correspondent at Vera Cruz, dated the 31st ult.:

"The convoy with the prisoners stopped to-day at Teieria, and it is certainly known that Gens. OAXACA, LLAVE, PAYONI, MENDOZA, and seven or eight other prominent commanders escaped on the way; of over 300 officers and 2,000 soldiers who came prisoners, almost all have got away."

The same paper publishes another letter, written to a merchant of this city, dated the 1st inst.:

"Before these lines reach you, you will have heard that Puebla surrendered at discretion, with its 23 Generals, 900 officers, and 12,000 soldiers, with all the artillery, &c.; so that all those people being in the power of the French, we hoped that there would be some probability of bringing affairs in this unfortunate country to a neecetul termination. But we have just heard that ORTEGA, LLAVE, and others, who were on their way as prisoners to Vera Cruz, broke their parole at Orizaba, and escaped the vigilance of the escort.

The communication with the Capital continues interrupted, and up to the present time the mails from the interior have not been received.

This city continues very sickly. Its Governor, Col. LABADOPE, died yesterday. On the preceding evening there also died the commander of the regiment of Egyptians. Several medical men have also perished."

The *Siglo* publishes the following:

"Puebla has fallen, but not as was claimed. It fell through hunger and a completa want of munitions. OAXACA surrendered after dissolving the army and destroying their military equipments, as well as those of the city, so that there only fell prisoners the Generals and officers, who afterward escaped."

The same paper gives the following details of the taking of Puebla:

"On the 23d of last April all the provisions in Puebla were consumed, except a large quantity of beeves, with the flesh of mules, asses and dogs. The garrison began to eat these on the 24th, in expectation of the arrival of the convoy which COMONFORT was to introduce, and which resulted so unfortunately on the 5th of May. At that date there was no meat, not even that of dogs, in the City for OAXACA, besides the garrison supported the inhabitants, and gave out daily 126,000 rations. From the 8th to the 14th, the beeves were becoming used up, the soldiers were worn out, and whole families of men, women and children died daily of hunger.

On the 15th, reconnoissances were made to ascertain whether the line of investment could be broken, and it was seen to be impossible, for the garrison had no park of artillery, and the French commanded all the ways out with strong batteries. On the 16th, Gen. MANOOZA had an interview with Gen. FOREY, and told him that the garrison for three days had eaten nothing, that they had no artillery, and asked for some guarantee. Gen. FOREY would grant nothing, but demanded that they should surrender at discretion.

Gen. MANDOSA returned to Puebla, and Gen. OSTEGA, in view of the reply that he brought, assembled a council of war, by which it was determined to disband the soldiers, who immediately dressed as civilians, and the Generals, commanders and officers should meet at the Palace, Gen. FOREY being informed that they surrendered.

On the 17th MARQUESA's forces entered. They committed every kind of excesses until 10 o'clock in the morning, when the French gendarmes entered, who, after putting a stop to the outrages of MARQUEZ's followers, surrounded the palace and received the list of those who surrendered, which they sent to Gen. FOREY. Seventy after FOREY came, and required of them: First—To give their word of honor not to take up arms again against France. Second—To proceed to the place indicated to them, and present themselves immediately after being called for. All, with one voice, answered *No!* and then FOREY declared that "They were prisoners of France," when Gen. RIVOLES and two Captains of DORANDO's force blew out their brains, saying that they were the prisoners of no one.

The Fifty-first and Ninety-ninth regiments of the line immediately entered, and 29 Generals, 1,200 Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and others of an inferior rank were put in prison. They then began to look after the soldiers and were able to get about 4,500, who were immediately united to MARQUES's forces.

Of the twenty-nine Generals, DIAS, CASMANO, ANTILLON and PINZON, succeeded in making their escape as well as NEGRETE, who did not give himself up a prisoner, nor did GHILARDI. The remaining 23 Generals and 1,134 Commanders and officers left Puebla on the 21st for Orizaba, guarded by the Egyptians; the Generals go in carriages and the others on foot, horses not being allowed them. They say that Gen. FOREY has given orders that all shall receive their rations, and $20 per month for his clothing, and that he intends to leave in Orizaba the subalterns, and the Generals and Colonels to France.

Only 3,000 men entered Puebla, MARQUES and the French, to the number of 18,000 men, went on to Mexico.

On the 22d MARQUAS was at San Martin.

Mexico will be defended."

The observation of one of the writers that OAXACA and others had broken their parole is evidently a vile calumny, for it will be seen in the account published by the *Heraldo* that all the Generals and officers refused to sign or make any agreement, and were, in consequence, conducted to prison under a guard, leaving them thus at full liberty to make their escape if they could.

The French have, it is said, 5,000 soldiers of the disbanded Mexican Army of the East at Rio Prieto, and as many were employed at Puebla destroying the intrenchments.

An officer of the Franco-Mexican army, correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, has written to that journal a diary of the siege, which concludes with the 17th ult. The diary of the last-named day terminates as follows:

"Puebla surrendered at discretion at 6 A. M. OAXACA disbanded the troops in the night, but still we have 12,000 prisoners. There are 280 cannon in Puebla. Before surrendering, 3,000 men deserted from the place, and came over to us. The taking of Puebla is a very insipid affair.

Gens. WOLL and MARQUEZ leave to-morrow, the 18th, for Mexico. Gen. BAZAINE will follow them. COMONFORT is in Mexico."

One of those acts of violence peculiar to slaveholding countries, and which resulted in the loss of life, happened here a few days ago. A white man who followed the occupation of capturing runaway slaves, was pursuing in the street a fugitive negro who had run away from his owner. The negro, to escape being taken, took refuge in a house in Aguncate-street, the residence of the widow of a Cuban nobleman, the Marquis DE LA REAL CAMPIÑA, whither the negro-catcher followed him. The result was, that the negro turned on his pursuer, and having given him a stab with a knife which caused instant death, passed over the dead body of his victim and again took to flight. He was, however, pursued by two other white men who had witnessed the whole transaction at a distance, and who, having succeeded in overtaking the murderer, gave him in charge to the police.

Various individuals who were concerned in the murder of Don JOSE LINAUS and Don JOSE PEREZA, on the 6th of January, 1862, in the interior of the island, not far from Villaclara, have at last received punishment. Four of the guilty parties, all white men, who had been sentenced to suffer the penalty of death, were executed on the 1st inst. at Villeclara, in the usual manner, by the *garote*, the spectacle being witnessed by an immense assemblage. Of the remainder of the accused, five individuals, two white men and three colored, namely, two mulattoes and a negro, have been sentenced to ten years' hard labor and imprisonment, and another white man to eight years' like punishment. Five others, all white, were acquitted.

The steamer *Sofer*, whose departure South from this port I mentioned in a former letter, succeeded, according to advices received here, in running the blockade, and arrived safely at Mobile. This is a Spanish steamer, owned by Spaniards, residents of Havana, and until this venture, had always been engaged in lawful traffic. Now that she is in Mobile harbor, the only difficulty is, how to get out safely, and this, perhaps, may prove more hazardous than is expected by the parties that own her, although it is said that to get out is less difficult than to run into the port.

The United States steamer *Tioga* arrived here on the 3d inst. from Key West. LARA.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION...THURSDAY, June 11, 1863.
Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the meeting held June eight, were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the regular order of business be suspended for the purpose of considering papers from the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that in accordance with the recommendation contained in the communication received this day from the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Counsel to the Corporation, the sum of thirty-two thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-one cents be, and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the amount now due for work done and material furnished in cleaning the streets from the fifteenth day of May up to the sixth day of June, under the direction of the City Inspector; which said amount the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay on the requisition of the City Inspector out of the appropriation for Cleaning Streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, the President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, be flagged four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets be opened from the Third-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Otto Fulgraff, Manager-in-Chief of the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary, for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of said Dispensary, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the present order of business be suspended, and that the regular order of business be now resumed.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Ferrell, to occupy a stand on the Southeast corner of Broadway and Prince-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the German-name Luke's Church two hundred and forty feet west of Eight-avenue, in Forty-third street, south side, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the salary of the Contract Clerk of the Croton Aqueduct Department be and the same is hereby increased from twelve hundred dollars per annum to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, such increase to take affect from the first day of January, 1863, such amount of increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Subsequently Councilman Brandon moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady, Repper, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald, Joyce—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Gross, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell—11.

[G. O. 392.]

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the salary of the Second Clerk to the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to take effect from January one, one thousand eight hundred sixty-three, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Councilman Brandon moved that said resolution be referred to Committe on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

And the papers laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Caroline McKinley to receive and deliver goods in front of her premises, number three Leonard-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That there be and is hereby granted to the Anthracite Gas Lighting and Heating Company, of New-York, permission to lay pipes and mains for conducting gas, for illuminating and heating, and for other purposes, through the streets, avenues, lanes and other public places in the City of New-York, for a period of fifty years, as provided by the General Manufacturing laws of the State of New-York—the same conductors to be laid under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, the said Company being required to restore the streets opened by them for laying such pipes to the same condition as before the said pipes or mains were laid.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That the salaries of the gatekeepers and watchmen on the old and new reservoirs be and the same are hereby increased from one dollar and a half per day to two dollars per day.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, The resolution of the Board of Councilmen calling upon the Corporation Counsel to furnish this Board with the amount of all fines, &c., collected in the office of the Corporation Attorney, within the period from the first day of January to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and

Whereas, The Corporation Counsel has replied thereto in effect, that the duties of the office of the Corporation Attorney and Corporation Counsel are distinct and separate, and

Whereas, The Corporation Attorney has reported monthly to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, the facts sought to be obtained by said resolution; therefore be it

Resolved, That said resolution passed by this Board June four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilman Sandford, McVay, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—7.

[G. O. 393.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south of Nineteenth-street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 394.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the unbuilt lots on the southeast corner of Roosevelt-street be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 395.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Eighteenth street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 396.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Eighteenth-street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PETITION.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition of Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for a new stand of colors.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 397.]

Report of Committee on National Affairs, concurring to pay Benj. F. Beasly for services

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 398.]

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay John H. Ellis inspection fees.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of appropriations and expenditures of the Corporation to May thirty-one.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

[G. O. 399.]

Councilman Brady moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance to divide the Eighteenth Ward into convenient election districts.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman O'Brien moved that such ordinance be taken up and considered at this time.

Which was carried.

The ordinance was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

[G. O. 400.]

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Chambers-street, between Pearl and William streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 401.]

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 402.]

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Chambers-street, between Pearl and William streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Communications from the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, relative to the subject of cleaning the streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that pursuant to the recommendation of His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, the City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, made to the Common Council on the 10th inst., the City Inspector be directed to give notice to the parties interested in the Buckley street-cleaning contract, that owing to their failure to perform its requirements, it is at an end, and that no more work shall be done under it except the present cleaning of the streets and removal of garbage, &c., now being or about to be done by the City Inspector, at the expense of the sureties, under the tenth section of that contract.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Subsequent to debate, Councilman Houghtalin moved the previous question.

The President put the question: "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was determined in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon—8.

The President then stated the question to be on the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finances.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon—7.

Report of Committee on Fire Department with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase for the use of Live Oak Engine Company number Forty-four, a powerful hand engine similar to the one now used by Enghia Company number Nineteen, and that the sum of sixteen hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

[G. O. 403.]

Resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized to procure a lot for the use of Hose Company, number Fifty, to be situated in Mott-street, between Chatham and Bayard streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a pile-driving machine constructed, and that the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be authorized to undertake and complete, at the earliest possible day, such surveys and plans as in their opinion may be necessary for the establishment of a proper system of sewerage for the present undrained districts of this City, such plans, when completed, to be submitted to the Common Council for their approval.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon Jenner, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, for the sum of one thousand dollars as a donation in aid of the funds of said Hospital, and charge the amount to Committee on Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalk thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that permission be given to Laurence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the South-street side.

(By Board of Aldermen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, all the members elected voting in favor thereof:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen attend the banquet, in a body, to-night, at the City Assembly Rooms, in honor of the gallant Sixth regiment, Colonel William Wilson, for their gallant services rendered to the Government during the past two years, their Colonel being an Ex-Member of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

(Councilman Webster was here called to the Chair.)

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance to concur with the Board of Aldermen to abrogate the Hackley contract.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Sandford—1.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution, That the cobble stone pavement on Division-street, from Chatham-square to Essex-street, and in Essex-street, from Division to Houston streets, be put in proper repair forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

[G. O. 404.]

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to pay the salaries of the employees of the Counsel to the Corporation to the amount of twelve thousand dollars from the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars made for the Law Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of Church of St. Francis Xavier, number forty-nine West Fifteenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the vacant lots on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, to be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

[G. O. 405.]

Resolution that a Special Committee of seven members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to such celebration.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the sunken lots two hundred and fifteen West Forty-first street, be filled under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

[G. O. 407.]

Report from Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause an extension to be built to the house of Engine Company number Twelve, and also to cause the cellar to be floored and ceiled and other necessary alterations which may be required for the comfort

designating the New-York *Herald*, the New-York *Sun*, the New-York *Tribune*, and the New-York TIMES as the four newspapers published in the city of New-York having the largest daily circulation, and authorizing them to publish the advertisements mentioned or intended by the 2d section of the act of the Legislature, chapter 227, laws of 1863.

D. D. Field for the relator; John Davelia and J. T. Brady for the defendant.

WELLES J.—The second section of the act referred to is in the following words, viz.:

SEC. 2. No portion of the sums which shall hereafter be raised by tax or assessment in the City of New-York shall be paid for advertising, except the same shall have been incurred for advertisements in the newspapers authorized by the Mayor and Comptroller of the said City, who shall designate four papers having the largest daily circulation, and any six others in their discretion, not exceeding ten in all.

In pursuance of this section, the Mayor and Comptroller united in publishing a notice to the proprietors of the daily newspapers of the City of New-York, dated May 7, 1863, inviting them to submit to the said Mayor and Comptroller at the Mayor's office, on or before the 13th day of May, then instent, at 12 M., a statement duly verified of the average daily circulation of their respective journals exclusive of Sundays.

In response to this notice, verified statements were received from the proprietors of five daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, viz.: The New-York *Sun*, the New-York TIMES, the New-York *Herald*, the New-York *Tribune*, and the New-York *Staats Zeitung*; each showing its average daily circulation, &c. Of these, the New-York *Zeitung* appeared to have the least average daily circulation—no statement was received from the proprietors of any other daily newspaper in answer to the notice of the Mayor and Comptroller. After the statements were received a difference of opinion arose between the Mayor and Comptroller in regard to the proper construction of the second section of the act—the latter holding that it required the advertisements to be published in the four newspapers having the largest average daily circulation in *the City and County of New-York*, and the former, that it required them to be published in the four having the largest daily circulation, without reference to the localities where they should be circulated, and they still adhere to their opinions respectively. The Mayor has executed an instrument in writing, designed for execution by the Comptroller also, but which the latter refuses to execute, by which the four newspapers first mentioned, viz.: the *Herald*, the *Sun*, the *Tribune* and the TIMES, are designated as the four papers having the largest daily circulation, and authorizing them to publish the advertisements mentioned or intended by the act.

The Comptroller does not deny that the four papers last mentioned are the four having the largest daily circulation, but he puts his refusal to uniting with the Mayor in making the designation upon his interpretation of the act—that it requires the designation of the four papers having the largest daily circulation *in the City and County of New-York*. If, therefore, he is wrong in this interpretation, and the act contemplates the daily papers published in the City of New-York having the largest daily circulation, without restricting the required circulation to the City and County of New-York, then the writ prayed for ought to go. On the other hand, if his construction of the act is the true one, the motion should be denied, and in that case it is the duty of these officers to adopt measures for ascertaining the four newspapers having the largest daily circulation within the City and County of New-York, and to designate them accordingly in pursuance of the act referred to.

In my opinion the act requires the designation to be of the four papers published in the City of New-York having the largest circulation. That it does not contemplate such circulation to be confined to the City and County of New-York, and that to give it that interpretation would require an unwarrantable interpolation, in violation of its language and spirit. It contains no words indicating an intention thus to restrict the required circulation of the newspapers to be designated, but on the contrary, as it seems to me, the concluding provision of the section, in addition to the plain language preceding, raises a fair presumption against the construction contended for by the defendant. These officers have the discretion to designate six other papers, in addition to the four having the largest daily circulation, in which to publish legal corporation advertisements. If it should be found that any or all of the four having the largest aggregate daily circulation, had a less City circulation than others, and that the public interests required it, the power is given to designate others in addition to the first four mentioned.

Thus ample power is given to the Mayor and Comptroller to have the advertisements published in such papers as shall best subserve the interests of all concerned.

It was urged on the argument that the act in question did not in its terms require the designation in question to be of papers published in the City of New-York, and that unless we were at liberty to look beyond its language for the meaning, papers might lawfully be designated which were published in any other locality.

This suggestion is sufficiently answered by the fact that the most if not all of the laws requiring corporation notices or advertisements to be published, direct their publication in newspapers published in the City of New-York, and the act of the last session merely directs the designation of the papers with the rule for such designation, namely: that they shall have the largest daily circulation.

The act in question is clear, simple and unambiguous. Its meaning is patent on its face, and admits of no other interpretation as I think, than that herein expressed.

I am therefore of the opinion that a preemptory mandamus should issue, requiring the defendant to unite with the relator in designating the TIMES, the *Herald*, the *Sun* and the *Tribune*, as the papers in which the Corporation advertisements must be published.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JUNE 12, 1863.

$20,000	U.S. 6s, '87, Reg	103	100	Harlem R. Pri ...	96
65,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	103	200	do	96
10,000	do	103	200	do	b10 96⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	106⅛	300	Reading R	104
15,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes dat. & Apr.	104⅛	100	do	b30 104⅜
8,400	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes ..Fe. & Aug.	104⅛	600	do	103⅝
10,000	U.S. 6s, Loyn. C.	101⅛	200	do	b3 104
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	83⅛	100	do	b10 103⅝
2,000	N. Y. P. 6s	107	200	Mich. Cen. R	113⅝
2,000	Atl. & T. H. B. 8s	88	50	Chic. & Alton Pref.	80
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	98	50	Cin., Ham'to & D. R.	125
5,000	U. S. N. 2d M.	98	200	M. S. & N. I.	70⅛
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92	200	do	70⅝
5,000	do	91	400	do	s10 70
90,000	do	91	600	do	70⅜
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	100	200	do	b30 70⅞
3,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	104	100	do	b10 70⅝
9	Bank of St. of N. Y.	102⅔	200	do	b10 70
50,000	Amer. Gold	141⅞	300	do	69⅝
450	Canton Co	29	350	do	69⅞
26	Oct. & Hud. C. Co.	130	1100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	112⅝
200	Cumb. Coal Prefd.	27⅛	100	Ill. Cen. Full Stock.	94
50	Quicksilv. M. Co.	41	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip	100
90	Cen. Am. T. Co.	40	200	do	b15 94⅛
50	do	39½	450	do	b10 103⅝
600	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1⅞	100	do	103⅝
60	Am. Coal Co	67	200	do	b30 100⅝
40	do	67½	700	do	b30 101
60	do	68	1000	Clev. & P. R.	85
150	Wyom. V. Coal Co	74	1500	do	84½
60	Pacific M. S. Co	102	500	do	84⅝
20	do	181	100	do	b30 85
350	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅛	100	do	s10 84⅜
200	do	s30 117⅛	400	do	s30 84⅜
100	do	117⅜	1000	do	84⅞
49	do	118	500	Gal. & Chi. R.	100
20	Miss. & Mo R.	21⅜	250	do	99⅜
200	Erie Railway	s30 91⅝	50	do	s30 99⅜
50	do	91⅞	100	do	b10 99
1000	do	92	100	Clev. & T. R.	opg 107
350	do	92⅜	1300	do	112
100	do	b10 92⅝	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	96
550	do	92⅛	200	do	s10 96
900	do	92⅜	300	do	95⅜
250	Erie R. Pref.	102⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	71
100	do	102⅝	100	do	71⅜
200	Har. Railroad	88⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	43⅝
400	do	88	200	do	43⅝
150	do	87⅝	400	do	b30 44
2500	do	b15 87⅞	2000	Chi. & N. W. R.	29⅜
200	do	s30 87	300	Chi. & Alt. R.	110
600	no	s30 87⅜	50	do	b30 71
100	do	87⅛	100	Hudson R. R.	124⅜
600	do	b5 87⅝	400	do	124⅛
			600	do	s30 124

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	103⅜	500	Reading R	105
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Dec. & Apl.	106⅛	500	do	104⅜
15,000	Mo. State 6s	68	200	do	b10 105
1,000	C. S. 6s, Lyr. C.N.	98⅞	400	do	b10 105
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	88⅛	100	do	b10 104⅝
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	86	100	Mich. Cen. R.	113⅛
4,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	110	50	do	113⅜
9,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M. P.	82	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	70⅛
20,000	Am. Gold	141⅛	200	do	71
10,000	do	b3 141⅞	200	do	s60 71
2,500	do	141	400	do	70⅞
5,000	do	b4 141⅜	100	do	b30 70⅞
50	Canton Co	29	100	do	b10 70⅝
100	Cumb. Coal, Prf.	28	200	do	b10 70
100	Amer. Coal Co	68⅜	700	Clev. & Pitt. R.	s30 87
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	180	600	do	b10 87½
50	do	b5 181	500	do	87
450	Erie R.	92⅞	300	do	s10 87⅝
300	do	b15 93	300	do	s10 88⅝
250	do	92⅞	400	do	88⅝
100	do	93	200	do	s30 88⅞
200	N. Y. Ceo. R	116⅜	600	do	89⅛
160	Erie R. Pref.	103	100	Bal. & Chic. R.	s30 100
100	do	103⅛	250	do	100
100	Hud. River R	124⅝	50	do	99⅞
100	do	s90 124⅛	400	do	99⅝
200	do	124⅛	100	do	s30 99⅞
600	Harlem R.	88	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 105⅜
1000	do	s10 88	700	do	p&c 112⅝
600	do	88⅛	200	do	opg 111
1000	do	s30 88	400	do	b&c 113
500	do	88⅞	250	Chi. & R. I. R.	95⅜
300	do	b15 89	50	Chic. & N. W. R.	30
750	do	b15 89¼	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	80
200	Harlem R. Pref.	86	250	P., F. W. & C. R.	71⅜
200	Alton & T. H.	44	50	Chic. & Alton	71

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	83	100	Harlem R.	87⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	117⅝	500	do	b3 88
100	do	118	200	do	b5 88
120	Erie Railway ..	b4 92⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86⅝
460	do	92⅜	100	do	b3 86⅞
300	do	93	200	do	86⅝
1150	do	92⅞	300	do	b3 86⅝
400	do	92⅝	100	do	b10 86⅝
300	do	b3 92⅞	200	do	86⅝
200	do	s10 92⅝	100	do	s4 86⅞
500	do	s10 92⅝	100	do	s30 86
200	do	92	100	do	86
300	do	b3 92	50	Chic. & N. W. R.	29⅜
400	do	92⅛	100	do	b3 29⅞

Making an aggregate of 7,510, and costing about $3,500,000.

The earnings for the financial year terminating Nov. 30, 1862, were as follows.

Gross earnings	$3,911,830 60
Net earnings	2,095,771 81
Interest on the bonds, &c., amounted to	742,384 00
Leaving applicable to stock	1,353,393 81

Or about 11¾ ₱ cent. on the whole amount, preferred and common.

The increase of earnings in the first five months of the present year over the corresponding period of 1862 is $788,252. The whole expense of operating the road, including renewals, taxes, &c., is only about 45 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings. Should the present rate of increase continue throughout the year, the earnings will reach $6,000,000, which will give nearly 25 ₱ cent. on the common stock. The road, it is understood, has effected such arrangements with the Schuylkill Canal, and with other competing interests, as give it virtual control of the coal traffic in the whole region which it traverses.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 37 hhls. Ashes, 23,636 bbls. Flour, 524 hhls. Corn Meal, 23,059 bushels Wheat, 60,214 bushels Corn, 1,122 bushels Oats, 3,569 pkgs. provisions, and 734 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½@$9 68¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Inactive, at old prices.

CANDLES—Sell sinwly at previous figures, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been dull and heavy, without any remarkable alteration in value.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 7,300 bags, part at 30½c.@31c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in limited request, at 30c.@30½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand, at 55c.@56c. for Middling ₱ lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 400 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton continue in lively request, at $1 82½@$1 85 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active and decidedly heavy to-day, in view of the depression in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales since our last, 11,500 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 10; poor to choice extra State at $5 40@$6 00, chiefly at $5 50@$5 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 85	@$5 10
Extra State	5 40	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 50	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	5 85	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 70
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is heavy and tending downward. Sales since our last, 1,250 bbls., at $6 10@$6 85 for poor to good superfine; $6 90@$8 30 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 40@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet; sales 475 bbls. Extra, at $5 45@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in ess request at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 350 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Heva been in moderate request and quoted firm.

FREIGHTS—Business has been generally restricted; prices of the principal kinds have not varied materially.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very dull and quite nominal in price.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, though prices have favored buyers. Sales have been made of 90,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 72@$1 75; Amber Western, $1 51@$1 53; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 50; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 41@$1 43; Milwaukea Club, at $1 27@$1 40; Chicago Spring, at $1 17½@$1 37; ₱ bushal. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported to-day of 181,000 bush., at 75c.@76¾c., for shipping mixed Western; 68c.@74c. for unsound; 76c.@81c. for White and 75c.@78c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, at $1 01@$1 02, according to quality, ₱ bushel; sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats are in pretty fair demand, including Canada at 77c.@79c.; Western at 78c.@80c.; State at 80c.@80¾c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unsheared. The movements in Flour and Wheat in the Milwaukee market, week ending with June 10, blessrs. Geo. I. Jenne & Co. notice, thus: "*Flour*—The business doing is moderate, the orders here being mostly below the views of sellers. The stock of old flour is now growing quite small. Freights are steady for New-York by Lake and Canal, by Lake and rail, $1 10. Receipts for week, 11,608 bbls, against 15,724 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation, 212,112 bbls. Wheat—The market has been active during the week, and prices have ruled remarkably steady. Almost all of the Wheat that arrived here during the past Fall and Winter has been shipped away, and the stock on hand, about 1,300,000 bushels, is chiefly composed of lots that have arrived recently. The condition is pronounced by the inspectors and shippers to be excellent. Receipts for the week have averaged 80,000 bushels per day against an average of 103,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. Freights to Buffalo firm at 10c., and to Oswego at 16c. To New-York through contracts can be made at 25c. We quote No. 1 Spring, on board, at $1 18¾@$1 19; No. 2 do. at $1 04¾; Rejected at 85c.@87c. Receipts for week, 472,605 bushels against 619,622 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week, 598,134 bushels—since opening navigation, 3,736,812 bushels—say to Canadian ports, 1,063,141 bushels: to American ports, 2,667,671 bushels."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 580 bbls. New-Orleans, at 33c.@46c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 48c.@50c., and 755 hhds., &c., Cuba Muscovado, at 38c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, but held very firmly.

OIL CAKE—Has been rather more sought after, at steady prices, ranging from $39 to $47 ₱ ton.

OILS—Have been in less request, yet quoted firm, generally.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and depressed. The demand is moderately active; sales, since our last, 3,150 bbls., at $11 25@$11 37½ for old Mess; $12@12 12½ for new Mess; and $10 25@$11 @$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for, at 6c.@7½c. for Hams, 4c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in demand at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; sales, 585 boxes. Lard is less sought after; sales, 800 tcs. and hhls. at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair request; sales, 485 bbls., at $12@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy, at 16c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 8c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, reached 2,100 bags East India at $8 25@$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet at about previous prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been selling in small lots at 15c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Has been inactive and altogether nominal.

SUGARS—A fair business was transacted to-day. Sales having been made privately and by auction of 1,020 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10c.@12½c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@11¾c., with 1,000 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 175,000 lbs., at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been sparingly dealt in at unaltered figures.

TIN—All kinds have been inactive and depressed. Quotations nominal.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, part at 44½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50,000 bushels grain at 6¾d.@7d. ₱ bushel; and 3,500 packages Provisions at 25s. by sailing vessel, and 35s.@45s. by steamer, ₱ ton. For London, 10,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ₱ bushel. For Gloucester, two cargoes of grain on terms not ascertained. For Glasgow, 300 tierces Lard at 35s. ₱ ton.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Edinburgh*, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Saxonia*, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CATHERINE FENAUGHTY, by her brother THOMAS, at No. 209 Mott-st., at Martin's bakery.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suits in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

FRIDAY, June 12—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin has varied but slightly to-day,—most of the sales at 141⅜@141½ ₱ cent., closing 141½ as against 141⅜ ₱ cent. last night. Exchange on London, first-class Bankers' Bills, 155@155½ ₱ cent., on a moderate business for Saturday's mail. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers continues firm at 7 ₱ cent., but there was an easier time to-day in making up Bank accounts than yesterday. The indications at 2 o'clock were of a better supply of Money on the Street, to be loaned at call at the present rate. And this turn was favorably felt on the Stock Exchange later in the day. The conversion of United States Currency, to-day, into the 5-20 year 6 ₱ cent. Stock, amount to $2,084,800; of which $1,455,750 was through the Loan Agency, and $829,050 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $2,605,775 08, including $126,000 for Customs; payments, $2,156,163 81; balance, $21,055,506 45.

The Share market was rather steady in demand at the early Board, but owing to the unsettled feeling in reference to Money prices worked irregularly, on some descriptions rather better than last night; on others the bidding was sensitive to the pressure to sell for ready Cash. Before the Board broke up at 1 o'clock, the demand for the speculative Stocks improved, especially for Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, &c. And at and after the Second Board the disposition among buyers was generally better and prices were slightly up. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were in good request at full rates, and the 6 ₱ cents of Tennessee and Missouri were quite steady. At 4 o'clock the following figures were made, in comparison with Thursday's late quotations:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	141¾	141½	Harlem Pref.	101⅜	98⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	b8	108⅜	Mich. Central	11.⅜	114⅜
N. Y. Central ..	118	118¾	Mich. Southern..	71⅜	71⅜
Erie	91⅜	93⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	112⅜	113
Erie Preferred..	103⅜	103⅜	Illinois Central.	102	101⅜
Hudson	126	124⅜	Pittsburgh	85	87
Toledo	108⅛	113	Fort Wayne.....	71	71⅜
Pacific Mail x d.	182⅜	181	Rock Island.....	96⅜	96¾
Harlem	88⅜	89⅜	Northwest	26⅜	31
Canton	29⅜	29	Galena	141⅜	139⅜
Cumberland	24¾	25	Reading	105	105

The following bids were made this morning for the City Bank sheres:

Merchants'	109	Chatham	98
Mechanics'	114	Bank of the Republic	106
Union	115	Bank of N. America	103
America	127	Hanover	97
City	140	Irving	90
Phenix	110⅜	Metropolitan	110
North River	102	People's	100
Tradesmen's	105	Grocers'	100
Dry Dock	115	East River	98
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Nassau	106
Seventh Ward	135	Continental	93
State of New-York ..	102⅜	St. Nicholas	94
Commerce	105	Marine	140
Commerce Scrip Stock	109	Commonwealth	94
Ocean	97	Atlantic	70
American Exchange....	105	Park	125
Pacific	135	New-York Ex	116

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.	107	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in.	52
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	103
Erie R. firsts, '58	112	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d scr.	85
Erie R. firsts, '59	109	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	78
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77.	106	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Hud. R. conv. '67	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Harlem firsts, '60, '73.	112¾	M. & P. du C. 1sts	105
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Gal. & Chic. 1st	112
M. C. New 1sts, '82	121	Chi. & R. Island 1sts ..	112
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Mich. S. sevens	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	104¾
N. Ind. R. 1s, 1m, 1os	104⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds.	101
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Al. & T. H. firsts	105	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B..	55
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd.	92		

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending June 11, were $601,942, against $1,118,021 same week last year, and $538,069 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION ORDER	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	229	$55,221	359	$129,343	281	$90,837
Mf. of Cot'n.	139	19,446	141	27,950	36	10,295
Mf. of Silk	182	163,385	95	49,517	23	25,322
Mf. of Flax.	200	30,509	250	48,808	152	27,7 8
Miscellan's.	356	37,987	31	10,876	65	4,180
Total	1,176	$336,448	916	$285,494	557	$158,337
		285,494				336,448
Total entered....		$601,942	Total marketed....			$494,785

The Galena and Chicago road earned the first week in June:

1862	$45,661
1863	43,898
Decrease	$1,763

The first week of June on the Rock Island Road gives:

1863	$44,667
1862	26,535
Increase	$18,322

The Michigan Central Road the first week in June shows the following earnings:

1862	$49,841
1863	36,075
Increase	$13,766

The Michigan Southern Railroad earned for the first week in June:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$13,143 72	$21,742 80
Freight	25,941 06	32,686 38
Mails, &c.	1,500 00	1,500 00
Total	$40,584,78	$56,129 18

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company earned for the week ending June 6, 1863:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$14,070 30	$6,235 90
Freight	21,372 45	14,412 58
Sundries	974 33	88 9 33
Total	$36,417 17	$21,547 81
From Jan. 1 to June 6...	$667,455 96	$504,124 81

The Earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in June were:

Passengers	$5,044 30	$6,622 75
Freight	17,641 75	29,883 83
Total	$22,686 05	$36,506 58
Increase		$13,820 53

Mr. D. L. ST. JOHN, late paying teller of the Bank of the Republic, and Mr. C. E. LAWRENCE, have established a Stock and Money office, at No. 15 Wall-street. Their references are of the most respectable character,

The *Tribune*, of this morning, reports the following figures of the Reading Company.

The following is a summary statement of the condition and operations of the Reading Railroad, as gathered from the Annual Report of the Company for 1862, and from the publication of the monthly returns of the traffic since the financial year commenced:

Length of road, including branches	355 miles.
Total cost of the road and property	$23,584,929 51

Which is represented by the following securities:

Bonds, averaging about 6 ₱ cent. interest ..	$12,038,100 00
Preferred stock, 7 ₱ cent	1,551,870 10
Common stock	$,957,122 51

The equipment consists of:

Locomotives	143
Coal cars	6,413
Freight cars	127
Passenger cars	61

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. J. LLOYD BRECK, THE HEAD of the Associate Mission, Faribault, Minnesota, who is now on a visit to the Atlantic States, with a view to the increase of interest in the Church work, in the growing and important Diocese of Minnesota, and to the raising of additional funds for carrying it forward, will preach in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING next, June 14. Seats provided by the sextons for strangers. St. Paul's is opened every Sunday night for Divine service, at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching SUNDAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The sermon in the evening, the first of a series of *Religion in Social Life*, will be addressed to young men. Subject—*Life in Earnest*. The public is cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ARMY AND NAVY.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, June 14, at 7¾ o'clock, a Union Meeting will be held in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, to aid the American Tract society in supplying our soldiers and sailors with religious reading. Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, Secretary; Rev. P. S. EVANS, of Stamford, Conn., who has just returned from the camps and hospitals at New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Port Hudson; Rev. Messrs. DUTCHER, KALLOCK and others, will address the meeting.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE NORTHEASTERN section of the City will find pleasant and ample church accommodations in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th st. Families from the richest to the very poorest can have a pew at a rent in proportion to their means. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON, every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER-ST.—Services on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. G. A. REITS at 3½ P. M. Sailors' concert of prayer at 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free. Sabbath School excursion TUESDAY, 16th, to Riddle's Grove, S. I. The splendid steamer *J. S. Gibbs* and the commodious barge *Cleveland*, are chartered for the occasion. Leaves at 8 A. M. foot of Catharine-st. Tickets at the boat.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the third sermon of a course on "Christ in the Old Testament." Subject—*Year of Jubilee*. At 7½ P. M., third sermon of a course on the *Unity of the Church*,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUPLOCQ'S HOLY LAND AND FATHER REED'S CONCERT.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—THE UNION DASH INTO FREDERICKSBURGH.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 0
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

TO OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—RICHARD HARDER is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the TIMES served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Mississippi*, which left New-Orleans on the 6th inst., we receive our Port Hudson correspondence to the 3d, and our New-Orleans correspondence to the date of sailing. The siege of Port Hudson was progressing satisfactorily—our correspondent fully expecting the place to be in our possession before his letter could appear in print. The full description of the assault of the 27th inst.—the first reliable one which has been published—will be read with interest. A very full list of casualties is also given. From our New-Orleans correspondent we learn that Gen. SHERMAN was still alive, though in a critical condition. His leg had not been amputated. The *Era* of June 3, publishes an important order from Gen. BANKS, to the effect that no interference is to be allowed with plantation property. Articles heretofore taken are to be restored. The guerrillas were again making some trouble in the Teche Country, but no serious damage had been done.

There was some skirmishing yesterday morning on the Rappahannock, but it did not last long. Our lines remained the same as on Thursday. LEE is believed to be in much stronger force now than at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville. The indications yesterday were that he intended commencing a general movement.

The Government has created two new Military Departments—one of East, and the other of West Pennsylvania—the first under command of Gen. Couch, and the other under command of Gen. Brooks. Orders have been issued summoning for the defence of the State all citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, to be formed into company columns, and when not on duty, to be returned to their homes. Gov. CURTIN has also issued a proclamation setting forth the danger of an invasion by the rebels, and calling attention to the orders issued by the Generals commanding the Departments.

Up to a late hour yesterday the Government had received no later dispatches from Vicksburgh.

The engagement at Monticello, Ky., on the 10th, already noticed, was quite a spirited affair. After driving the rebels out of the place our forces were returning to the Cumberland River, when the rebels rallied and attacked the rear guard. Reinforcements were sent to our men, and after a contest of two hours, the rebels were defeated. Our loss was thirty killed and wounded: that of the rebels is not known.

From Nassau, N. P., we have the story, published in the *Guardian* of that place, of another "unjustifiable outrage" committed by a United States gunboat within the prescribed limits of the shore. The steamer *Margaret and Jessie*, from Charleston for Nassau, was overhauled by the gunboat *Rhode Island* off Abaco, and chased, according to the *Guardian's* account, until she arrived close to the shore off James Point, Eleuthera. It is alleged that the *Rhode Island*, when within 250 yards of the shore, poured broadside after broadside into the steamer—shot, grape and shell—to the imminent danger of persons in the vicinity, the missiles plowing up the earth in various directions—the firing being kept up for miles, until a shot in the steamer's boiler, and another through her bows, compelled her to take the beach, then only 50 yards distant. The steamer, however, the *Guardian* says, was subsequently got off, and proceeded to Nassau.

A very curious proceeding is reported this morning from Fortress Monroe. The steamer *Maple Leaf*, on Wednesday last, left the Fortress for Fort Delaware, with ninety rebel officers, prisoners, on board. The steamer, when near Cape Henry lighthouse, was taken possession of by the rebels, and taken forty-five miles down the Virginia coast, where all but twenty-six of them—who refused to go with the others—landed in the steamer's boats, when the Captain and crew again took possession, steamed to Fortress Monroe and reported to Gen. DIX. No injury was done to the boat. This transaction needs inquiring into.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention on Thursday nominated VALLANDIGHAM for Governor, and GEORGE E. PUGH for Lieutenant-Governor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Corsica* arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, bringing the particulars of the capitulation of Puebla, brought from Vera Cruz by the steamer *Trent*. It will be seen that the Mexican account of the surrender, as received by way of Acapulco and San Francisco, is fully substantiated by the reliable details which we now publish. COMONFORT having failed to relieve the garrison, ORTEGG was forced to surrender by sheer starvation—the mules, artillery horses, and even the dogs in the city having all been devoured—and by the want of ammunition.

The German Association to Aid the National Fund now in progress in Germany for the erection of a monument at Tuebingen to the great liberty-bard of Fatherland, LUDWIG UHLAND, lately deceased, met last evening at the Steuben House, under the Presidency of Mr. SIXTUS L. KAPFF. Interesting communications from Germany were read, and warmly received, and the subject of a general popular festival in behalf of the object of the society was discussed. Delegates were present from numerous associations. Adjourned until July 11.

The Aldermanic Committee to appraise the damages caused by the recent powder explosion on the East River, held a meeting yesterday, at which about 25 persons appeared as claimants for indemnity. Their names were taken and the amounts of their respective claims noted. The sums ranged from $50 to $9,775, and made a total of about $60,000. The Committee then suggested that the claimants should hold a meeting and appoint a small deputation to represent them at future meetings of the Committee, and that affidavits and vouchers be presented in substantiation of each claim. The Committee adjourned for one week.

It is stated that Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS has determined, from the War Department, that New-Jersey has failed to furnish its quota by ten thousand, according to the calculation adopted of counting only three years' service, shorter terms being combined to make out the regular period.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice WELLES rendered his decision granting a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to unite with the Mayor in designating the *Herald*, *Sun*, TIMES and *Tribune* as the four papers having the largest "daily circulation."

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, PETER GANNON was arraigned for murder, in causing the death of his wife by beating, on the 12th of March last. The prisoner pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, which was accepted by the District-Attorney, and sentence was postponed till to-day. THOMAS MCGILLEN pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was remanded. JOHN MCDERMOTT pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and four months.

The price of Gold Coin yesterday varied but slight. It closed 142½ ₱ cent.; Exchange on London, 155@155½ ₱ cent. The supply of Money to the Stock Brokers was easier at 7 ₱ cent. The Stock Market was better than on Thursday on the Railway Shares. The demand for the United States 5-20 years 6 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton, and Provisions were in less request, yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries and Tallow were more active. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hides and Leather, with moderate sales of Fruit, Hops, Seeds, Tobacco, Wool, and Whisky. Trade in Dry Goods was spiritless, and the market decidedly less buoyant than in the early part of the week, yet really desirable lots of both domestic and foreign fabrics were stiffly held. The auction sale of boots and shoes, though comparatively well attended, resulted rather unsatisfactorily, as the prices realized were generally a trifle under those previously obtained. The Oil Merchants will meet daily from Monday next (inclusive) for business purposes, at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, from 11 o'clock A. M. to noon. The freight market was quiet.

The Nomination of Vallandigham.

Every true patriot has reason to rejoice in the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM to be Governor of Ohio. It is the third great step toward establishing the true line between the loyal and the disloyal men of the North. The first was taken by the Copperheads of Connecticut in their attempt to make THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, an open and unqualified opponent of the war from the outset, Governor of that State. The second was taken by FERNANDO WOOD and his coadjutors in this State, in their late inauguration of a distinctive peace party, with clearly-defined peace principles. This third step, by the Copperheads of Ohio, is precisely in the same line, and tends to just the same gratifying result. We hail it, as we did the others.

The great danger to the loyal cause from the beginning has been not from the blows of its declared enemies, but from the wiles of its false friends. There has always been a class of politicians who have cherished in their hearts a secret sympathy with the rebels, and yet have ostensibly been for the war, because they valued popular favor. It has been the constant aim of these people to make the war ineffectual. Their system has been two-fold—first, to deprive the Government, so far as they could, of the material means of prosecuting the war; and, second, to weaken its arm by raising invidious issues against it. Thus on the one hand we saw them seeking to cut off the pecuniary resources of the Government, by balking the financial measures, which, in spite of them, have worked so admirably; and to prevent necessary reinforcements to our armies, by inspiring hatred of the white conscription, and by resisting all attempts to turn the black man to any military account. On the other hand, we saw them endeavoring to force upon the President the retention, and afterward the restoration, of a General whose delays, more than aught else, had tended to make the people impatient of the war; and to seize upon every misfortune to our arms, and upon every error or indiscretion of Government officials, and every act that by distortion could be made to appear such, as a proof that the Government was incapable of carrying on the war. All this has been their studied, deliberate management; and accompanied, as it all the while has been, with professions of great devotion to the Union, and to the war waged to save the Union, it has told with no little effect upon the popular feelings. Important elections have more than once been carried by it. And even staunch loyal men have sometimes feared that by these cunning devices, such a portion of the people might be misled that the further prosecution of the war might be seriously, and, perhaps, even fatally obstructed.

In view of these facts, the great aim of the loyal leaders has been to keep only the *vital* issues of the struggle before the people. They have justly insisted that, however unsatisfactory the policy of the Administration or the conduct of the war may have been in certain particulars, yet this did not affect the paramount necessity of sustaining the war. Whether the Administration had or had not its shortcomings and its misdoings—it would have been a superhuman administration if it had not—the merits and claims of the war, they have maintained, remained the same. The struggle, whatever the burdens or hindrances, must be carried through. Public opinion, if faithful to the public cause, would be strong enough to keep the public servants subetantially to their duty; and, at the worst, no errors could be committed by them that would be more than temporary in their effects. It was the war, and nothing but the war, with all its supreme and everlasting consequences, that should be the prime concern. All this was undeniably true. But faction has kept on its insidious work, in the interest of submission and peace, just as diligently as ever. It was only because it was insidious that it was dangerous. It was only requisite that the people should understand its real character to repel it. Therefore it is a public benefit that the leaders in faction have been becoming bold enough to present pesce candidates and peace platforms directly to the people.

It is true that the Ohio Copperheads still flinch a little from the open issue of war or peace. They present VALLANDIGHAM as their candidate, in the capacity of martyr, rather than of submissionist. But this ruse is too flimsy to impose upon anybody. No one can be so stupid as not to see that true war men, if they wanted to rebuke an improper exercise of military authority, would not have done it by the adoption of a candidate whose name, more than any other in the entire North, is and has from the beginning been identified with opposition to the war. There are a plenty of war men in Ohio, who go as far as VALLANDIGHAM himself for the widest latitude of speech. But no such would answer the purposes of the Columbus Convention. It was CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, the rancorous enemy of the war—the man who, in the very commencement of the war, formed one of the five Congressmen, headed by BURNETT now in the rebel army, who voted against the Loan bill to carry it on—it was he alone who was a fit exponent of their spirit and principles. They made a platform in perfect consistency with his nomination—a platform without a syllable in favor of this or any war against the seceding States, or against a division of the republic. They may raise what dust they please about their action, but its real bearings will be exactly understood. VALLANDIGHAM, the rebel-sympathizing advocate of peace from the beginning, was nominated, in sympathy with the rebels, for the furtherance of peace. The people will clearly apprehend that; and at the appropriate time will pronounce upon it at the polls, with an emphasis that will reassure every patriot in the land.

We tell these peacemongers that they are infatuated if they think that a majority of the people in any Northern State are prepared to accept this dastardly and ruinous policy. Northern manhood has not died out. There is yet an unfaltering purpose to break down this rebellion, and to reestablish the national authority over every inch of soil now usurped by the bastard Confederacy. We want nothing better than to see that purpose express itself at the ballot-box as squarely as in the battle-field. Everything that tends to bring out the burrowing politicians upon this plain ground, where they can be seen as they are, and be met front to front, is a blessing. The loyal masses of Ohio have now the grandest of all possible opportunities to make good the proud proclamation made in their name by their last Legislature—"That we will have no dissolution of the Union; that we will have no armistice; that we can fight as long as rebels and traitors can; that the war shall go on until law is restored; and that we will never despair of the Republic."

The Siege and Fall of Puebla.

In the siege and fall of Puebla another extraordinary chapter is added to the extraordinary history of Mexico. The official documents and circumstantial details, received *via* Havana, and published this morning, relative to the termination of the siege and the capitulation of Gen. ORTEGA, deserve and will command universal attention. The account is evidently truthful, and disproves much of the statement originally put forth by the French.

On the 16th ult. women and children in Puebla were dying of hunger. The soldiers of ORTEGA'S army had consumed their mules and cavalry horses, and even the dogs; starvation stared them in the face, and there was no hope of succor, through the interposition of COMONFORT. Worn out with protracted effort, weak from the want of food, and destitute of ammunition, ORTEGA, after counseling with his officers, dispatched Gen. MENDOZA to the French commander, with a proposition to surrender the city on condition that the soldiers should be allowed to carry away their banners; that the officers should take with them their side arms, and the whole force be permitted to report to the Supreme Government at the City of Mexico. These conditions not being conceded by Gen. FORAY, the Mexican commander immediately issued an order that on the morning of the 17th ult., between the hours of four and five, the soldiers should burn their colors, break their arms, spike the cannon, cast them into the ditches, and destroy the carriages. This being accomplished, the entire Mexican army of 12,000 men resolved, by universal consent, to demand no favors of their captors or make them any pledges, but await their coming in silence. There is a moral grandeur in this last act that exceeds even the heroic defence of their city. And then there is something sublime in General ORTEGA'S note to General FOREY, announcing the surrender of the City, and which concludes as follows: "I cannot, General, continue defending myself any longer. If I could, do not doubt that I would do so. Please accept, &c."

But there is a dark line in this bright page of Mexican history. It appears that the professional brigand and butcher, MARQUEZ, with his gang of Mexican traitors, allies of the French, were the first to enter Puebla, and to such an extent were they carrying their excesses, that the French, full of admiration for the heroic defenders of the city, interposed by force and protected them from the murderous assaults of their treacherous countrymen.

It is stated that 18,000 of the French have taken up their line of march for the City of Mexico. But while there is nothing definite on this point, there is unmistakable evidence of the determination of the Mexicans to defend their Capital to the last extremity. COMONFORT is blamed for failing to relieve Puebla, and he has been removed from command. JUAREZ has issued a stirring proclamation calling on the Governors of the several States to dispatch troops to the Capital immediately. Gen. GARZA, formerly Governor of Tamaulipas, a bold and talented soldier, has been placed in supreme command of the district of Mexico. It appears that considerable of an army has already been improvised, and a stand made to dispute the advance of the French toward the Capital.

There is a plausible rumor, also, that ORTEGA, LLAVE, NEGRETA, and many other of the principal Mexican officers, with several thousands of the soldiers, have escaped from the French while *en route* for Orizaba. If this prove true, we shall soon hear of them in the defence of the City of Mexico.

From all the accounts, it appears that the French have gained but little glory and no comfort in the occupation of Puebla, as the prospect of conquering Mexico seems as remote as ever. It is strongly asserted that the French intend to transport such of their prisoners as can be conveyed to Vera Cruz, to their colony of Martinique. Such a course would call down the execration of the civilized world, and render the French invasion of Mexico more odious, even, than it is at present.

THE MILITARY AND THE CIVIL POWER.—We publish elsewhere a letter from Hon. J. N. ARNOLD and a speech by Senator TRUMBULL, on the recent attempt to suppress the Chicago *Times* by military authority, in a State which has not yet been subjected to martial law. Both these gentlemen are well-known Republicans, and cannot, by any possibility, be suspected of the slightest sympathy with Secession, or with any of its aiders or abettors. They are both warm friends of the President and of his Administration, and cannot, therefore, be suspected of any wish to promote the progress and triumph of the Democratic party. Yet both condemn, in the most unequivocal terms, the attempt of Gen. BURNSIDE to substitute a file of soldiers for the ordinary process of law, and to make the property and liberty of individuals subject to the caprice of a military commander, rather than the requirements of the civil law.

There is always a tendency, in times of civil commotion, to follow the impulses of passion rather than the dictates of reason, and thousands of our loyal and patriotic fellow-citizens are yielding to that tendency at the present moment. There can be no doubt that a very large portion of the Democratic party are aiding and abetting the designs of the Secessionists. It seems very clear that they ought to be arrested and punished for so doing—and nine men out of ten are inclined to say that the shortest and quickest way of doing this is the best. But a very little common sense will teach any one that a just reform must be accomplished safely as well as quickly; and any person who knows anything of the character of our institutions, will readily see that such proceedings as the suppression of the Chicago *Times* by military force, will create far more formidable evils than they will correct. The man, whether he be a general or a civilian, who makes ten enemies in his rear for the sake of subduing one in front, knows very little of political strategy, and will do far more hurt than good in any field which may be committed to his control.

President LINCOLN'S revocation of Gen. BURNSIDE'S order was a just and timely act. It is greatly to be regretted that any occasion for it should have arisen, and we trust that there will be no necessity for its repetition.

SIGNS OF ACTION.—We think there are signs that the armies of HOOKER and of ROSECRANS are not likely to remain long inactive. Precisely what all these signs are, it may be as well not to publish. In both of the armies on the Rappahannock things look unsettled and stormy. HOOKER'S late infantry movement to the other side of the river, just below the rebel lines, and his cavalry movement to Culpepper Court-house, in the opposite direction, show that he is closely watching the enemy, either with designs upon him or to learn his designs. The movement of a heavy rebel force to Culpepper Court-house, consisting of detachments of two arms of their service and the whole of their cavalry arm,—and the reconnoissances of the rebels toward the Potomac, indicate their projects if not their plans; while the fact that all the able-bodied citizens of Pennsylvania have been summoned to arms by Gen. COUCH, shows the deep and pervading apprehension of invasion. Gen. ROSECRANS, in the West, has received some newspaper censure for remaining so long inactive, while GRANT was waging his heroic battles around Vicksburgh. It is altogether unjust, as those who give it would admit, if they comprehended ROSECRANS' position and his assigned duty. His half-year's inactivity, however, is likely to be broken very soon, and that, too, by his own act. The month of June may yet prove as stirring a month for ROSECRANS as May was for GRANT.

THE PORT HUDSON HEROES.—We are enabled, this morning, to give the first full account we have had of a battle, about which, thus far, we have known so little—the late battle at Port Hudson. The narrative is truly thrilling. The heroism of our troops, black and white, never was surpassed. The conduct of the blacks is most noticed, as it is the first real battle of the war in which they have been engaged. No body of troops—Western, Eastern, or rebel—have fought better in this war. We wish that the story of their exploits may be read by every patriot, copperhead, and traitor in the land.

IMAGINARY FEARS.—One of our neighbors affects great alarm over the "fearful danger of a centralization and consolidation of the Government." Just at this moment this sounds like a rather dismal joke. With one section of the Union doing everything in its power to destroy the Government,—with half a million of armed men in the field fighting to rend the Union asunder,—with men scattered throughout the North aiding them in the effort, and every foreign hater of free institutions giving them the benefit of moral sympathy and material aid, there would not seem to be any danger of "centralization" fearful enough to alarm the soul of an average patriot. The terrified democracy must have been reduced to a very feeble state, if it is thus affrighted at imaginary dangers. The danger that threatens the country now is *disunion*, not consolidation. The fear is lest we should fall to pieces,—lest the Southern States should break away from the Union, and set the example of successful revolt to other States. When *that* peril shall have been averted we can attend to others; but while it continues to overhang the nation, all others are comparatively insignificant.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Heavy Cannonading Heard up the Yazoo.

The Fight at Milliken's Bend on Saturday.

CAIRO, Friday, June 12.

The steamer *St. Cloud*, from Vicksburgh Monday morning, has arrived.

There was heavy cannonading up the Yazoo when the boat left, the import of which is not known.

Officers by this arrival say it is believed in the camps that a battle in our rear is highly probable. No one, however, believes that JOHNSTON is able to raise the siege.

The fight at Milliken's Bend on Saturday, was of more importance than at first reported. The rebels were 1,800 strong, under HENRY MCCULLOCH. Our force was less than 1,000, over 600 of whom were negroes. The rebels at first drove our forces, nearly surrounding them. The fight was conducted with energy and desperation by our forces, and the rebels were held at bay until a gunboat came to our assistance. Eye-witnesses report our loss in killed at 134, one hundred of whom were negroes. The wounded was about the same number. The list of the killed is very large, in consequence of many of the wounded being killed under the no-quarter cry. The rebels left over 100 dead on the field, and took away several wagon loads of wounded. The negroes, it is reported, fought better than their white officers, many of whom, it is said, skulked. About the time the battle was over, a column of rebels made their appearance at Young's Point.

All citizens and transient persons had been put under arms. No attack had been made when our informant left.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

Plenty of Ammunition and Provisions in Vicksburgh.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 12.

The following extracts are taken from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 10th inst.:

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, June 6.

Gen. PEMBERTON has sent word that he can hold Vicksburgh, and Gen. JOHNSTON is to take his time to organize and discipline his forces.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 9.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Jackson, dated the 5th inst., says there are many rumors afloat, the most reliable of which is that Gen. KIRBY SMITH, instead of being at Port Hudson, has taken Milliken's bend, and cut off Gen. GRANT'S supplies. It is reported that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through to Vicksburgh. Col. GRIERSON is believed to have been driven five miles from Clinton, La.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 9.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Jackson on the 5th inst., says:

A courier from Vicksburgh reports cheeringly of our prospects. Our men are fatigued, but in good spirits. Our loss is a little over five hundred. Col. MARKS, of Louisiana, is mortally wounded. WADDELL'S battery lost twelve men killed and twenty-three wounded. Nine trains, containing troops, believed to be from the army of Gen. ROSECRANS, arrived at Memphis on Saturday. There is merely a garrison at Memphis."

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, June 8.

A scout just in from Vicksburgh reports that all is working well. The men are in good spirits, but are somewhat wearied from lying in the trenches and exposure to the sun.

Gen. GRANT is slowly advancing by building parallels, which are four hundred yards from our outer works.

There has been no general assault for ten days past.

There is plenty of ammunition and provisions at Vicksburgh, and the soldiers and citizens are confident of the result.

Our entire loss during the series of assaults will not exceed 600.

There was a heavy firing with muskets and artillery yesterday, and by artillery to-day.

A private dispatch from Jackson, dated the 6th inst., reports as follows:

"Vicksburgh is all right.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH is in possession of Milliken's Bend."

The Richmond *Dispatch* editorially says:

"Our telegrams from the Southwest still continue to be of the most cheering character. The brave garrison of Vicksburgh is as confident and determined as ever, and KIRBY SMITH, with ten thousand men, is said to occupy Milliken's Bend, some twenty miles above Vicksburgh, on the right bank of the Mississippi, and to cut off Gen. GRANT'S supplies. It will be noticed that all the reports concur in the Yankee losses at Vicksburgh, and at Port Hudson they have been enormous. It is no wonder that Geo. GRANT calls for reinforcements.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 12.

VICKSBURGH AND PORT HUDSON.

Up to a late hour this afternoon, nothing later had been received by the Government from Vicksburgh or Port Hudson.

THE AFFAIR UP THE POTOMAC.

A dispatch from Gen. JEWELL, at Poolesville, says the enemy's dead left on the field yesterday, prove to be Capt. BRUNNER and his Second Lieutenant, of MOSBY'S command. The main body is somewhere near Aldie. STAHL is after him in all directions.

At latest advices, all was quiet along the lines of the Potomac.

GEN. HUNTER.

It is stated positively that Gen. HUNTER is relieved, and now on his way to the North.

ESCAPE OF REBEL OFFICERS.

Eighty rebels, on their way under guard in a steamer from Old Point to Fort Delaware, are said to have gobbled the guard and crew, and putting them below, run the steamer into a creek near Cape Henry and landed. They had been taken for exchange to Fortress Monroe. A difficulty arising there between our own and the rebel authorities, they were being returned. Their guard was small. They squelched it, laughed at their parole, and are on their way to the rebel army.

THE TAX ON SUGARS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not yet decided the vital questions relative to the tax on sugars. Nothing done by Collector DENNISON, of the New-Orleans district, has been reversed or disapproved. On the contrary, he has obeyed strictly the instructions received from Washington. The doubt is whether Commissioner LEWIS will confirm or overrule this instruction of the Acting Commissioner, given to Mr. DENNISON in March last.

FIVE-TWENTIES.

The subscriptions here, yesterday, to the Five-twenty loan amounted to $1,500,000.

SUICIDE.

Lieut. STAHL, of Scott's Nine Hundred Cavalry, committed suicide this afternoon by cutting his throat

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Nomination of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham for Governor—Hon. George E. Pugh Nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 12.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus yesterday, and was very largely attended. Ex-Gov. MEDILL presided.

Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 448 out of 461 votes.

His nomination was then made unanimous.

Hon. GEORGE E. PUGH was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

The Convention then completed the State ticket by making the following nominations:

For Auditor—William Hubbard.

For State Treasurer—H. L. Knapp.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—P. Van Trump.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, protesting against President LINCOLN'S emancipation proclamation; condemning martial law in loyal States, where war does not exist; denouncing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; protesting in earnest terms against the banishment of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, and calling on the President to recall him, and restore him all his rights as a citizen of the United States; declaring that we will hail with delight a desire of the seceded States to return to their allegiance, and that we will cooperate with the citizens of those States to restore peace, and that we insist upon the freedom of speech, the freedom of the Press and the right of trial by jury.

A dispatch was received from Gen. MCCLELLAN by S. S. Cox, in which he declined to be a candidate, and protested against the use of his name in the Convention.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Little Shelling and Picket Firing.

Lee's Force Much Increased.

A MOVEMENT EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 12.

It is ascertained that there was some shelling on the Rappahannock this morning, but all was soon quiet except occasional picket firing, while our lines remain the same as yesterday.

It is positively known that LEE'S force is nearly double what it was at the battle of Chancellorsville. His reinforcements have been drawn from the Blackwater, and North and South Carolina. A large portion of them are new troops. Some of the new regiments number from 600 to 1,100 men. LEE'S command is divided into three corps, averaging, according to report, 30,000 men each.

All civilians not connected with the Army of the Potomac are, it is said, to be sent away forthwith.

There was evidently a stir in the rebel camp for a general movement.

THREATENED PENNSYLVANIA INVASION.

Two Military Departments Formed in the State, Under the Command of Gens. Couch and Brooks.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 12.

Gen. COUCH has assumed command of the Department of the Susquehanna. He summons for the defence of the State, all citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, to organize an army corps, embracing cavalry, artillery and infantry, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war. When not required in active service to defend the Department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the Commanding General.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 12.

The following Proclamation has just been issued:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION:

Information has been obtained by the War Department, that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania; the President has, therefore, erected two new Departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major-Gen. COUCH, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major-Gen. BROOKS. I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective Departments.

The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defence of the State cannot be overrated. The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders. I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necessary to do more than commend this measure to the people, and earnestly urge them to respond to the call of the General Government, and promptly fill the ranks of this corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defence of our own homes, firesides, and property from devastation.

Given under my hand, &c.

(Signed) ANDREW G. CURTIN.

REPORTS FROM MURFREESBORO.

The Rebels in Receipt of Bad News from Vicksburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 12.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Murfreesboro, 11th, says:

"A lady who came within our lines states that the rebels are in receipt of very desponding news from Vicksburgh, and that well-known rebels in Chattanooga and Shelbyville are selling off their goods and property to non-combatants at great sacrifices, in anticipation of our speedy occupation of those places.

CHEATHAM'S division is three miles this side of Shelbyville, and CHEATHAM appears to be very uneasy.

The rebel Tennessee regiments are utterly demoralized. BRAGG ordered one to go South to reinforce JOHNSTON, when the men and some of the officers mutined. BRAGG then ordered out a brigade to surround the mutinous regiment, and swore he would bang ten men a day until discipline was restored. BRAGG also said, in the hearing of the whole brigade, that he wished these Tennesseeans were all in hell. There is great excitement over the affair in the vicinity of BRAGG'S army.

A VERY CURIOUS NARRATIVE.

The Steamer Maple Leaf Taken Possession of by Rebel Officers, on her Way to Fort Delaware,

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 12.

On Wednesday the steamer *Maple Leaf* left Fortress Monroe for Fort Delaware, with ninety rebel officers on board.

When near Cape Henry Lighthouse, the rebels took possession of the *Maple Leaf* and sent her Captain and crew below.

She then steamed to forty-five miles below the lighthouse, sixty-five miles from Fortress Monroe, and landed on the Virginia shore in the boats of the steamer.

Twenty-six of the rebel officers refused to go with the others, and the Captain of the *Maple Leaf* then turned his boat back to Fortress Monroe, and reported to Gen. DIX.

Among the rebel officers was Capt. SEMMES, a son of the Captain of the pirate *Alabama*.

The rebels did no injury to the boat.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Spirited Engagement at Monticello.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 12.

A spirited engagement took place at Monticello, Ky., on the 10th inst:

Our troops, under Col. KANTZ, had driven the rebels from Monticello and were falling back toward the Cumberland River, when the rebels rallied in force and attacked our rear guard.

Our forces retreated sinwly.

Reinforcements subsequently came to their relief, when a desperete hend to hand conflict ensued, lasting two hours, and resulting in the defeal of the rebels.

Our loss was thirty killed and wounded.
The rebel loss is not steted.

EMBROIDERY.—In days of yore embroidering was esteemed so long and wearisome a task that PERAULT condemned a beautiful Princess to embroider her wedding dress with the rays of the sun. Now a days embroidering is made a pleasure instead of a toil. With the Grover & Baker sewing machine the most beautiful embroidery can be worked with the same ease, rapidly and perfection that it performs all other kinds of sewing. This faculty of the sewing machine, which is peculiar to GROVER & BAKER'S, must prove of infinite value to ladies who desire to keep up with the fashion of embroidered garments now so popular.—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of Imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Feetc's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Moonts Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

3,000 FLANNEL SUITS, Blue, Light and Black.

3,000 ALPACA COATS.

2,500 LINEN DUSTERS.

At Retail.

At EVANS', 66 and 68 FULTON-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Straw Hats
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—Persons afflicted with either of these diseases are earnestly desired to try STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND, a remedy which is more effective than anything ever before discovered.

B. W. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Boston. D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York, No. 202 Broadway, General Agents.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer GAITERS FOR $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored Gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

New Sewing Machines to Rent
and for sale.
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 450 Broadway.
East side, three doors below Broome-st.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored GAITERS, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Cliotou Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 325.—June 12, 1863.
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The perfection of chemical and medical art has been attained in the materials and their unique combination in these Bitters. All other bitters are followed by a stupefying reaction in the ratio that they exhilarate. Hence, with thousands a prejudice against the use of any has been created. With the Crimean there is no such unpleasant effect, which is owing to the very large amount of Peruvian bark embodied in them. They instantly correct nausea, cure quickly sick and nervous headache, and for ludigestion, mental and physical prostration, no other medicinal compound can equal them. These are the results of months of trial in United States hospitals and private use. For sale by all druggists and family grocers.

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Marble Store, No. 22 Walker-st.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personel examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary affects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

NO. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapo, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

NO. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

NO. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS OOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Lewe, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

NO. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deef in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slighlest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NO. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM NO. 40. NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBAND, M. D.—*Deor Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

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BROADWAY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Cures Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints.

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AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH (ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

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NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
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PARTIAL DEAFNESS,
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. HARTLEY,
FIFTH-AV. HOTEL
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The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

Reception hours daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, June 13, 1863.

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E. A. HATT & CO.,

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FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

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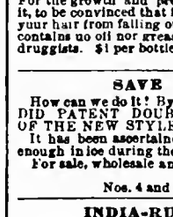

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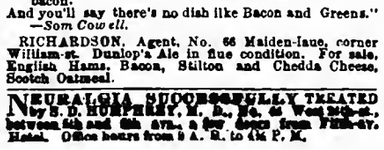

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FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWS AGENTS.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
Publish this day,

I.

DR. DIO LEWIS' NEW WORK.

An eminent educational authority says of the author of this work

"I will say, that notwithstanding what has been done by Bacon, Locke, Herbert, Spencer, Horace Mann, and a host of others, there is no individual who has ever done so much for the diffusing of light on this subject, for awakening the hearts and minds of the people to the importance of physical education, as Dr. Dio Lewis."

WEAK LUNGS:
AND HOW TO MAKE THEM STRONG.

Or Diseases of the Organs of the Chest, with their home treatment by the Movement Cure. By Dio Lewis, M. D., author of "The New Gymnastics." One volume, 12mo., profusely illustrated. Price, $1 25.

This work contains a discussion of the causes of consumption. The causes considered are impure air, improper food and drinks, improper dress, and drugs. The larger part of the book is devoted to the treatment of Weak Lungs, and the means of strengthening them.

☞ The work is profusely illustrated.

II

SUBSTANCE AND SHADOW.

OR,

MORALITY AND RELIGION IN THEIR RELATION TO LIFE.

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THE PHYSICS OF CREATION.
BY HENRY JAMES,

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The design of this work is to vindicate the philosophic basis of Christianity, by an exposition of the wholly subordinate part Nature plays in the drama of Creation.

Either of the above works sent postpaid on receipt of price, by the publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
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AN ANSWER TO COLENSO.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE HOLY WORD IN ITS OWN DEFENCE;
ADDRESSED TO BISHOP COLENSO AND ALL OTHER EARNEST SEEKERS AFTER TRUTH.
By Rev. ARIEL SILVER,
Author of "Lectures on the Symbolic Character of the Sacred Scriptures."

1 vol. 12mo. 305 pages $1 25.

"In this work we lay no claim to originality, either in the harmony of the system, the doctrines we present, or in the Scheme of Correspondences. The ridiculous and manner of treating the subject only are ours. All the principles and views rest in, and can be rationally sustained by, the Word and the works of the Most High God. Our entire argument, therefore, is: Thus saith God's Word, and thus say God's Works."—*Extract from Preface.*

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE IN PRESS.
WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.
BY COLONEL B. ESTRAN,
Of the Confederate Army.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the physical effects of pet griefs, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADful war is ended," There are plenty of Fish in the Sea," "There's no such Girl as Mine," and "Was my Brother in the Battle," by Stephen C. Foster. "Sweet Evelina," and "Nora, Dearest," by Mrs. Parkhurst; 25 cents each. "Johnny is my Darling," with Father Reed's vignette, 40 cents; instrumental, "They Worked me all the Day" and "Sweet Evelina," brilliant variations by Mrs. Parkhurst. "Shall We Know each Other There," "We are Coming, Father Abram," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," and "Why have my Loved Ones Gone," brilliant vocalisms, by Chas. Grobe, 50 cts.; mailed free. The above are all recommended. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BARON LIEBIG'S GREAT WORK ON
AGRICULTURE!
The result of sixteen years' observation.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE NATURAL LAWS OF HUSBANDRY,
By JUSTUS VON LIEBIG.
Edited by JOHN BLYTH, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork.
1 volume, 12mo. cloth, 367 pages, $1 50.

"In the following work Baron Liebig has given to the public his matured views on agriculture, after sixteen years of experiments and reflection. The fundamental basis of the work is still the so-called mineral theory, which holds that the food of plants is of inorganic nature, and that every one of the elements of food must be present in a soil for the proper growth of a plant. The discovery of the remarkable power of absorption possessed by arable soils has necessarily led to a modification of the views regarding the mode in which plants take up their food from the soil. As the food of plants cannot exist for any length of time in solution in soils, it is clear that there cannot be a circulation of such solution toward the roots, but the latter must go in search of food. Hence the great importance of studying the ramification

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, JEWELRY, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, three-ply do., carved rosewood suites in purple velvet, rosewood side-table, rosewood secretary bookcase, mahogany wardrobe, gilt frame pier mirror, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top side-table, mahogany dressing-bureaus, rosewood corner etageres, gas chandelier, mahogany tête-a-tête in hair-cloth, oak settees, rosewood etagere or book shelf, &c.

At 12 o'clock,

Carved rosewood piano 6⅞ octave, made by Glenn & Co., of New-York; a superb embroidered and worsted piano cover; rosewood piano, made by McDonald Brothers, New-York. Also, for account of whom it may concern, 14,200 segars, consisting of many favorite brands, viz.: La Rosa de Montabella, L. Flor de Santiago, Paul Morphy, Clinh House, Henry Clay, &c. Also, an invoice of jewelry.

HORSES—At 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of bay horses, about 15 hands 3 inches high, of extra blood stock, kind, gentle and very stylish, sold in consequence of the owner leaving the City. A wagon with moveable top, in good order; but little used.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT

COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Vendi-tioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz: Cargo of prize schooner *Belle*, consisting of SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.

Also,

Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos 33 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale

Also,

On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAI I., and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

RUBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

U S GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES.

B. A. CHILTON will sell at auction SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, at the storehouse No. 69 Greenwich-st.,

474 GREEN SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

Terms cash. Sale by order Col A. B. Eaton, A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1-63, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John E. Hoskie, Referee—

Parcel 1—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William-sts., being 2 inches front and rear, by 94 feet and 9½ deep.

Parcel 2—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 200 West 14th-st., near 5th-av., lots each 25 by 103.2; and Nos. 210 and 212 West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 7th-av., each 25 by 103.2.

Also, Pew No. 112 in Grace Church.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York

ESOPUS—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river; good dwelling-house, barns, ice-house, and other out-buildings. The stock and fixtures can be had if desired

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN BENHAM and W. A. CUMMING, Executors of estate of late Thomas Cumming.

T. KELLY, Auctioneer

CLOSING SALE OF PLANTS—FROM the nursery of C. Doran, No. 18 East 49th-st., THIS DAY, at No 113 Nassau-st., put up in lots. The very best varieties of flower garden plants, grapevines and evergreen trees.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 AND A PARTNER WANTED, to engage with the subscriber in the manufacture of an article which is a monopoly of the kind, already established, of universal consumption, and the sale of which has been very large, and is daily extending. The most satisfactory proofs of this can be furnished, and that a large fortune is certain to accrue in a very short term of years. It is requisite, if the associate is to take an active part, that he should be a thorough and active business man, of temperate habits, and pleasant temper and address. No attention paid to anonymous replies. Name and address in full required. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office

$30,000 BROADWAY BUSINESS.—A gentleman who has acquired a competence on the premises, will sell his stock and good will of business, together with a valuable lease of store and lot, size 25x200 feet, affording facilities seldom found to engage in a business highly respectable and profitable. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 10 Vesey-st. The lease will be sold without the business, if desired.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSINESS, together with store and dwelling, situated on Long Island location desirable; other business in connection; price $7,000; $2,500 to remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 11 Williamst

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER, for a manufacturing and importing house. A rare chance for investing $15,000 to $20,000 in a perfectly safe and well paying way. Best of reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Pinkie & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

58TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST.

At an election held on 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN T. BRUCE,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	JOSHUA SUTTON,
FRANCIS R. SCHOALS.	ISAAC C. BIGGS,
JAMES BARNES,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M.D.,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH MILLER, M.D.,	GILBT L. BEECKMAN,
BENJ. M. STILWELL,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
SAMUEL F. WHITING,	BRYAN H. SMITH,
	JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. Also, the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free from Government tax. By order

JUNE 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUMYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	ISAAC BETTINGFIELD,
JOHN HEARD,	ROBERT H. RERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
	JOHN J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

GRANT & SON,
No 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate

Commercial paper bought and sold.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City

R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. E. Graves, Esq., Banker
Jacob B. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bryson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Paymasters' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER.
JOHN BODINE.
JNO. S. HARRIS.
HELMUS W. WELLS.
FRANCIS R. SCHOALS.
GEORGE H. PLATT.
JOHN B. LAWRENCE.
GEORGE C. PETERS.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD
CHARLES BURKHALTER.
JOSEPH RUDD.
WILLIAM A. HALL.
JAMES IRWIN.
DANIEL DEVLIN.
HENRY L. HOQUET.
WARREN HARRIOT.
JONA. W. ALLEN

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election, viz.

DANIEL EMBURY,
CORNS. L. EVERITT, and
DAVID E. WHEELER.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Shepherd Knapp,	Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry G. Deforest,
James E. Cooley,	Henry Rowland,
John P. Nesmith,	Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam,	Gardner A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand,	Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates,	Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford,	Harvey Weed,
George P. Pollen,	Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson.
Gilbert M. Speir.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 82 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Faile, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 374 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

At the annual election for Drectors of this Company held on the 9th day of June, 1863, pursuant to public notice, at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FOR DIRECTORS.

JAMES MURPHY,	JOHN CLANCY,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,	JACOB CAMPBELL,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,	JOHN J. BRADLEY,
PETER B. SWEENY,	THOMAS A. GARDINER,
RICH'D B. CONNOLLY,	PETER R. LOWERRE,
JOHN F. MARSHALL,	BENJAMIN F. SEALY,
HUGH SMITH,	LEONARD APPLEBY.

FOR INSPECTORS.

WILLIAM ROCKWELL,
DANIEL BARNES,
R. S. STANTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the said Directors, the following officers of said Company were unanimously reelected, viz.:

PRESIDENT,
JESSE A. MARSHALL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HUGH SMITH.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB CAMPBELL.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN,
STOCK, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Dealers in
Government Securities of all kinds,
Specie and Uncurrent Money.
Collections made and Loans negotiated
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission
CHAS. E. LAWRENCE. (DAVID L. ST JOHN.
Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No 105 New-York Post-office.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 CENTRAL PARK ADDITIONAL FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until Monday, the 22d day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the Central Park Additional Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1863, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 6, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Additional Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1863

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ARIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN D. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—AT A** meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per cent, upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 15th day of July next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 30th inst., in Exchange on New-York at par. The 3 per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 11th inst., in this City, (seven of the nine Directors being present,) it was unanimously resolved that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Election of Directors shall be postponed from the 17th of June until WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July next. Due notice of the meeting and of the closing of the transfer books will be given.

(Signed.) GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
President *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY EN-TITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1862 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Williamst., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (3 per cent.) free of the Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	63,000
ASSETS	$363,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMILL,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLV'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E LAING.
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE.
A. R. END,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH.
GEO GRISWOLD, Ja.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances,

DUNCAN F. CLARK, Secretary. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 3, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Navy Department up to the 15th of June, for STEAM MACHINERY of the following description, namely

Geared engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinder, 100 inches; stroke of piston, 4 feet, multiple of gearing, 2; diameter of driving-wheel to pitch line, 10 feet 3 inches; length over all of driving-wheel, 11 feet 3 inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 16,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a super-heating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 16 feet diameter, with four blades and a length of 24 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post and shoe, and to be provided with four blowing engines and four steam pumps. The design of these engines to be similar to that of the sloop-of-war, the dimensions of cylinder and 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston

Back-action screw engines for gunboats, with two cylinders, each of 30 inches diameter, and a stroke of piston of 24 inches. Each pair to have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 1,200 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 180 square feet of grate surface and 4,700 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 11 feet diameter, with four blades, and a length of 15 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post, and shoe, and to be provided with one steam pump. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Inclined paddle-wheel engines for double-ended gunboats, with one cylinder of 56 inches diameter of cylinder, and a stroke of piston of 5 feet 9 inches. To have one Sewell's condenser with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 1,200 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes containing 200 square feet of grate surface, and 5,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have overhung iron paddle-wheels of 26 feet 6 inches diameter, and 9 feet length of paddle. To have two blowing engines, and one steam pump. The general plan and specification of this engine can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The material, workmanship and finish of all the screw engines to be the same as described in the specifications for the screw machinery of the sloops of the Juniata class, copies of which are in possession of all the principal marine steam engine building establishments in the United States.

All the provisions embraced in the contracts for that machinery to apply to the contracts which may be made under this advertisement. The same number of duplicate plans, and the same quantity of tools, instruments, outfits, etc., proportionally, to be supplied, that is called for in those specifications.

The proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

Parties are requested to offer for any one of the above engines, or for as many as they may consider themselves able to execute.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to fit the machinery, the number of engines they propose to build, the names of the parties in full, and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery, erected in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work

The proposals of parties will also be considered who may choose to offer for machinery of equal power on plans and specifications of their own in place of those above described

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

TO ARCHITECTS,

CENTRAL PARK—DESIGNS FOR GATES AND GATEWAYS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park offer a premium of Five Hundred Dollars for the designs for four southerly gates and gateways of the Central Park, that shall be decided by the Board to be entitled to the premium.

Designs are to be sent in under seal, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, at the office above specified, on or before the first day of August next.

Ground plans of the location of these gates, specifications to which the designers will be required to conform, and other information on the subject, may be obtained at the office above mentioned. ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make koown to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
New-York, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commmercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers.
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Pavison & Crane.
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.

New-York, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS S. HALL withdraws from the same. The business will be continued by the other partners, who alone are authorized to settle up the affairs of the firm and sign the firm name in liquidation.

THOMAS S. HALL,
GEORGE W. WETMORE,
GEORGE H. DEARBORN.

New-York, June 9, 1863

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottle, for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.,
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 5 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character, by the use of which he has cured more cases in Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call, it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enables us to cure in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Cures in a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted shou'd read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits. Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 26th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,721 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 5 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing near 300 pages, and 150 one plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases for 30 years. A true friend adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who at once obtain a book of the physiological edition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or post-age-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power to eradicate every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Lenchest., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies have failed have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Take genuine directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative if the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. There is but one Dr. Hunter, and he only resides at No. 3 Division-st. His great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established 10 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the author and lecturer, contains everything on the subject. Physiological and Medical. Illustrated by wood cuts and colored plates, 500 pages, well bound; 22d edition; will be sent any where free by post for $1 by the publisher, T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 32 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LORT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 13
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,
The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD SEARLE, Commander,
Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.
For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 30D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & WINEHART, Agents.
Washington and Georgetown.

NOTICE.
The Steamship CITY OF LIMERICK will sail from New-York for Cork and Liverpool on WEDNESDAY next, 17th inst. Steerage passengers will be taken by her at reduced rates, payable in United States Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	June 13
GLASGOW	Saturday	June 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	June 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 51
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. C. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 3, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 181 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 24.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points to Ogdensburg. For Croton Falls, 8 15 A. M., for White Plains, 8 15 and 10 A. M., 2 30, 4 10, and 5 P. M., and 6 15 P. M. from Whitestat. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8 15, 10 A. M., 2 30, 5 10, 5, 6 15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9 10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge, Dover Plains, 5 45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, Croton Falls, 8 P. M.; White Plains, 6 10, 7, 9 20 A. M., 4 15 P. M., Williamsbridge, 6 30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8 15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville, for Williams Bridge, 9 15, 11 30 A. M., 2 and 4 30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8 00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6 42, 10 25 A. M., 12 40, 3 10, 5 40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5 40 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., freight and accommodation line until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.
On and after Monday, June 15, there will be three trips; leaving New-York at 6 15 and 10 40 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Mowburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 9 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7¾ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—LANDing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., every Sunday morning, at 7½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 1½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, with its thousand isles, affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever inclines health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most splendid fishing; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.
For further particulars, apply to
ROUT, HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 23.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

SUNDAY, JUNE 14.—THE NEW STEAMER PRIDE will make a trip to Glen Cove, stopping at New-Rochelle, City Island, Fort Schuyler, Whitestone and Strattonport. Will leave Peck Slip, East River, at 8 30 A. M., Broome-st., 8 45, 16th-st. 9 00, 26th-st. 9 15. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 2 45 P. M., New-Rochelle 3 30, and stopping at all the landings.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. CONE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight-sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. F. WILSON, No. 129 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 50th-st., between the 8th-av. and Hudson River.
Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st., to a point 50 feet west of Bleecker-st. The Board of Assessors will meet

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Continued from First Page.

W. H. Bean, Co. H, 21st Me.—foot.
C. Williams, Co. I, 2d La.—foot.
P. Wolfe, Co. C, 2d Louisiana—arm.
C. Hnsinger, Co. E, 2d La.—arm.
John Grover, Co. A, 2d La.—arm.
P. Kron, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—arm.
John Galliper, Co. C, 2d La.—arm.
David Hecox, Co. D, 49th Massachusetts—arm.
Fenton Gibson, Co. C, 2d Louisiana—arm.
E. Flaischman, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—arm.
Thos. Lisane, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—back.
Silas Chrisman, Co. E, 49th Massachusetts—hand.
John Linder, Co. G, 2d Louisiana—neck.
J. Irwin, Co. G, 2d La.—leg.
Jas. Brownlee, Co. F, 48th Massachusetts—finger.
E. L. Johnson, Co. I, 116th New-York—hand.
W. D. Stephens, Co. B, 21st Maine—hand.
Sergt. R. C. Congden, Co. K, 116th N.Y.—hand and foot.
Wm. Read, Co. A, 49th Massachusetts—head.
Pat. O'Connel, Co. H, 48th Massachusetts—finger.
G. W. Perkins, Co. H, 21st Maine—foot.
Lieut. W. J. Morgan, Co. I, 11th New-York—thigh.
M. Fitzgerald, Co. F, 2d La.—leg.
John Fedric, Co. B, 2d La.—shoulder.
Jas. McGowan, Co. D, 49th Massachusetts—leg.
T. Poole, Co. I, 2d Louisiana—privates.
John E. Hinton, Co. E, 49th Mass.—wrist.
Chas. Iback, Co. K, 116th New-York—hand.
Theo. Hanaka, Co. G, 2d Louisiana—head.
A. W. Brett, Co. E, 49th Massachusetts—face.
Col. Bartlett, 49th Massachusetts—arm and foot.
W. S. Sandy, Co. A, 116th New-York—shoulder.
Christian Ellis, Co. E, 2d La.—knee and mouth.
Jos. Stephens, Co. C, 49th Massachusetts—shoulder.
Miles L. Leach, Co. B, 49th Massachusetts—back.
W. H. Purdy, Co. D, 116th New-York—shoulder.
Edwin Pingrey, Co. F, 116th New-York—fingers.
Thos. Hoey, Co. A, 110th New-York—hand.
Wm A. Austin, Co. D, 21st Maine—hip.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Great Union Demonstration in Congo Square—Order from Gen. Banks Regarding Plantation Property—The Guerrillas in the Teche Country—Gen. Sherman in a Critical Condition, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

The city is assuming a very dull aspect, and the warm weather is very debilitating.

The Union demonstration in Congo Square, on Thursday evening, was a splendid affair, and attended by at least 6,000 people. The speakers, THOMAS JEFFERSON DURANT and Hon. M. HAHN, as usual, made their mark in oratory. The burden of their argument was the necessity of a Convention, to form a new State Constitution, in which the important clause was to be incorporated—"no Slavery"—by a State law. Time and the vote of the people will determine that important point, and the test of free soil and free labor made. The experiment is now being tried by the Government.

An important order was issued this morning by Gen. BANKS, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD NEAR PORT HUDSON, June 1, 1863.

No person, military officer or other, will take from any plantation worked by the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, any article of property whatever, or in any way interfere with the working of the same; and any person or persons who have taken from the Ashland, Buwden, Le Blanc, Hermitage, or Port Hoomas plantations, property of any description, will return the same to the plantation from which it was taken.

N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

As stated in my last, the guerrillas have been committing depredations in St. Mary's Parish, Franklin, New-Iberia and in the neighborhood of Brashear City. A party on a raid opposite Brashear City, made a demonstration to capture cattle, &c., when the Nationals opened on them, shelling the woods opposite and capturing ten of them. Brashear City is well defended by a fort mounting six 64-pounders, with a small garrison: but having about 6,000 to 8,000 contrabands, they can defend that point assisted by the navy in the bay. The plantations in the vicinity are nearly deserted—all the cattle, horses, sugar and molasses having been taken off.

Gen. SHERMAN is still in a critical condition. His leg is not yet amputated. G.

The Suspension of the Chicago Times.

CARD FROM HON. I. N. ARNOLD CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT'S REVOCATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE'S ORDER.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: During the excitement growing out of the order of Gen. BURNSIDE, suppressing the Chicago *Times*, I was urged to ask the President to revoke the order. I refused to do this, because not having read that paper for several weeks previously, I did not know how far the paper had gone, nor precisely upon what grounds the order had been issued. I did, however, request the President to give his careful consideration to a petition, asking that the order be rescinded or suspended. It was not in my power then to express any intelligent opinion as to whether the order should or should not be annulled, and I never have expressed any opinion to the President on that point, one way or the other. But that which I asked the President to do I have endeavored to do myself. I have given it careful consideration, and have come to the conclusion that the President has done right in revoking the order, and as in this opinion I differ from some of my friends, I desire to express the reasons why I approve of this act of the President.

If you will pause and reflect a little, I think I can satisfy you that you have been doing the President and others great injustice. It was BURKE, I think, who said that the shield against calumny was *character*. I sympathize with you in your natural indignation at the existence of a paper among us of the character of the *Times*. Your condemnation of me I regret, but I appeal to your *sober second thought*. Strike me if you please, but hear me first. Is there a man in Chicago who would have had more personal reason to resent at the suppression of the *Times* than I? If so, I know not who he is. No other man received from it so much personal abuse, and that of the most bitter and malignant character. I believe its tendencies are dangerous to our country's cause; yet, believing that it has a constitutional right to abuse me and the Government, subject to punishment by the laws of the land, I think the President has no right in invoking the order for its military suppression. Had I listened to personal resentment or indignation, I should certainly have urged the President not to interfere with BURNSIDE'S order. Even those who differ with me will, perhaps, give me credit for honesty of purpose. I feel entirely confident that when the passion and excitement of the day have passed, you will approve of my conduct as heartily as some of you now condemn it.

Why do I approve the order of the President? Because in my judgment the order of Gen. BURNSIDE was unwarranted by the law and the Constitution. If that order had been sustained by the President, it would have made an issue before the people, upon which the friends of the Administration, not being in the right, could not have succeeded. The sagacity and good sense of the President have saved you from political disaster.

My friends, we have a common purpose—to crush this hellish rebellion: but is it not possible that you are wrong in the *means*, when one of them is the suppression of freedom of the Press by military power? When you see the President, the Judges of the United States Courts, men, all of them, of your own party—men whose patriotism, loyalty and integrity no man will question—when you see them all, although hating the *Times* as they hate treason itself, yet all declaring that this military arrest is wrong, is it not possible that you are in error, and that these thoughtful, true men, acting under their responsibilities to the Constitution and their oaths—is it not just possible that they may be right, after all?

I do not propose to argue the constitutional question. It is too clear for argument. No intelligent man can deny that such an order violates the Constitution. Intelligent and candid men, who justify the order, defend it, not as constitutional, but as a necessity, resulting from the dangerous condition of the country.

It is simply an exercise of power in direct conflict with every guarantee of the Constitution and of the Magna Charta. To those who excuse or justify this order on the ground of necessity to save the life of the nation, let me beg their attention a moment, while I attempt to show that no such necessity exists, and that an adequate remedy exists, without resorting to so dangerous a precedent. The American people are not ready to acknowledge our Constitution a failure, nor are they ready to see a military dictator established. There is no difficulty in punishing treason and suppressing sedition, without overturning the Constitution. Where war or insurrection exists in *fact*, any General in command may arrest and punish dangerous characters, and suppress summarily treasonable and seditious publications. This was done by GEN. JACKSON at New-Orleans, and defended on the ground of necessity, by Judge DOUGLAS.

All violations of military orders, which a military commander, under the articles of war or the laws of the land, has the right to make, the military power can punish. For instance, if any person aids a deserter to escape, or resists his arrest, or cheates by word or act, mutiny or insubordination in the camp, for all such, and like offences, the offender may be summarily arrested and punished by military power.

For resisting the draft and all offences connected with the raising of troops the provisions of the law are ample. If the Chicago *Times* encourages desertion, advises resistance to the arrest of a deserter or resistance to the draft, it becomes liable to summary trial and punishment. If it in any way gives aid and encouragement to the rebels—as in my judgment it often has—under the provisions of the law, it may be indicted, tried and punished.

But, I may be asked, what shall be done where, as in the Border States, the civil law is paralyzed, when sympathy with the rebels is active, zealous and dangerous? I answer, for such sections of the country, as in Missouri, Tennessee, and portions of other States—you must have martial law. In Chicago and Illinois in that condition? If so, then I am for martial law. That, my fellow-citizens, is the remedy. If traitors are conspiring in our midst, to overthrow the Government, and preparing to inaugurate civil war in our midst, and the danger is imminent, let the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended and martial law proclaimed.

If insurrection, rebellion and civil war are being concocted and prepared in Illinois, and if the public safety requires it, the President has the power, and he ought to exercise it, of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and proclaiming martial law. This has the clear constitutional right to do.

These, then, are the powers, ample and full, to punish treason and sedition, and all who aid and abet it, without overturning the great principles of liberty which make our Government worth all the blood being shed to preserve it.

Is it then wise to resort to doubtful means of punishing traitors, when we can reach them by legal and constitutional means?

The greatest danger which now threatens the success of the Union cause is a serious division in the loyal States. With the loyal States substantially united, our success in restoring the Union is only a question of time. Illinois, although the fourth State in the Union, is, I think, first in the physical and moral power it has brought to aid the President in crushing the rebellion. A serious division here between the people and Legislature of our State, and the Federal Government, and our great cause would be greatly jeopardized. Is it prudent for the Administration to bring on an issue, involving the liberty of the Press, with the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of the United States, and both the confidential friends of the President, and our only Republican Senator, against the Administration on the issue?

Again, if you suppress the *Times* by military force, you must suppress the expression of the same sentiments, by whomsoever and wheresoever uttered. That which is sedition in Chicago is sedition in New-York City. FERNANDO WOOD speaks as rank treason as the Chicago *Times* publishes. He uttered to thirty thousand people last week in New-York. If you suppress the *Times*, you must suppress WOOD. Shall the President go out of his way to raise an issue with the Governor of New-York?

No, my fellow-citizens, in critical times, the Government must combine prudence and discretion with energy and boldness. WOOD and STORRY both are dangerous men and should be punished. Let them be punished by legal and constitutional means. Punish them according to law, and all loyal men of all parties will sustain you. Attempt to punish them by illegal and unconstitutional means, and you give them an immense advantage. With the law on our side, we will crush these men to atoms. With the law on their side, we provoke civil tumult and commotion, and if you succeed in striking them down, you strike down the Constitution with them.

My judgment and my advice is: Suffer these pests and nuisances to exist until they come clearly within the provisions of some civil or military law, and then punish them with *inexorable firmness and decision*.

Let me remind my Republican friends of another point. You remember when the liberty of the Press and freedom of speech was crushed in the slave, and now revolutionists. This cursed rebellion could never have occurred but for the destruction of these safeguards of freedom.

The Democrats, now sensitive on these points, when their rebel friends trampled these great principles under foot, had no rebuke for them. We, the Republicans, were the champions of liberty then, let us stand by it now. For myself, I did what I could for the freedom of the press then, and "*timid*" as the *Times* charges me to be, I shall have the courage to stand by it now, even though the *Times* should damn me with its praise, and my own friends denounce and condemn me.

Let me admonish my friends that the *precedents* we we make may return "*to plague the inventors*."

Next year we elect a President. I suggest that it is among the remote possibilities, if we give our opponents the advantage of making the people believe that the liberty of the Press, freedom of speech and the trial by jury are involved, and that our party has trampled these great principles under foot, it is just possible that they may succeed. I desire to aid in the establishment of no precedent which will limit my freedom of speech, nor prevent my declaring what I believe, that the cursed spirit of human Slavery is the cause of all our troubles, and that we shall never have permanent peace and union until it has been destroyed.

I believe this civil war, which is the suicide of Slavery, will be our regeneration of the nation. I desire to see no precedent established which will prevent me from expressing this and other sentiments, termed radical, which I entertain, and which I hope to enjoy the privilege of expressing until this rebellion is crushed, and all traitors, North and South, subdued, and we enjoy, as in the early days of the Republic, liberty regulated by law, throughout our beloved country.

I have thus expressed my sentiments, conscious that they will be condemned by some of my friends, but with full faith that time will vindicate their soundness. I am, very respectfully, yours,

ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR TRUMBULL.

At a meeting held in Chicago on Thursday evening last, during the excitement about the suppression of the Chicago *Times* by Gen. BURNSIDE, Senator TRUMBULL made a speech which is reported as follows in that paper:

MR. TRUMBULL said: It was rather embarrassing to attempt to speak to an audience which insisted on hearing some one else, but solemn convictions of duty compelled him to speak, when under ordinary circumstances he would have remained silent.

He did not come to inflame their passions already too much aroused. Their country was in danger, and they must look the peril in the face. No adjectives he could pile up, no vile names he could apply to those who do not agree with him, calling them copperheads and traitors, would assist in arresting this rebellion or in asserting the supremacy of the constitution and the laws.

He did not desire to inspire them with a *hurrah*, but he wished to talk to their judgments, and inspire them through appeals to their *reasons*.

The times, he said, are grave! A majority of the people of our State are taking ground against the Administration,—and why? In the name of Heaven why is this? I will tell you why; I will point out to you some of our mistakes, that they may be corrected in the future. The reason is, we have not adhered to DAVID CROCKETT'S motto, "Be sure you are *right*, and then go ahead" [A voice—"We are always right."] I have lived long enough to know that I am not infallible, perhaps you are, I have some respect for the opinion of others.

One of our mistakes is that we have allowed our opponents to make false issues. But this is not the worst. The great change, the change that has damaged the Administration above all others, is that we are in favor of the exercise of arbitrary power, that we are opposed to the freedom of speech and opinion, to the freedom of the press, in favor of curtailing personal liberty and in favor of a despotism. Now we should not allow these things. We have been the advocate of free speech for the last forty years, and should not allow the party which during that whole time has advocated the gag to usurp our place.

We are fighting for the restoration of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution, and all the liberties it guarantees to every citizen. And it makes me feel bad when I hear some honest friend, brimming full of patriotism, say he does not care for the Constitution and does not want to have it forced into his way, or thrust in his face until the war is over. The rebels cannot thrust it in his face, for they have no rights under it—*no rights under it*, save the right to be tried and hung for treason. [Continued applause.]

In certain districts the military law is supreme. Gen. GRANT is in command of an army in the State of Mississippi, which is in revolt. Will any one deny his right to make arrests, his right to suppress newspapers, and to level fire, like those around you tonight, in order to get a range for his guns? No. And yet these are all *arbitrary* powers. But these exercises of it are not the troublesome cases. The great difficulty is in these districts, where rightful civil government is in operation, where the judicial tribunals are open, and the laws respected—the laws which afford a remedy for *every* wrong. As a *rule*, we must remember that the civil law is superior to the military law, and the cases are rare, *very rare*, where the rule can be reversed. If here resolves itself into the plain, naked question of whether the President and his Generals, by the simple clicking of a telegraph instrument, can cause the imprisonment of A, B, or C. If one General can do it another can do it, and where is the end? Who can fix the limit? [Great sensation and murmurs.]

Do you propose to interfere with the ballot-box? [Cries of "No! No!" "Never, Never," from all parts of the meeting.] I am glad to hear you say that and glad you are so unanimous. Did it ever occur to you that the next election may put an entirely different face upon affairs? The next election may bring great and deplorable changes, when VALLANDIGHAM and men of his class may determine who are to be arrested. [Cries of "No! that can never be." "Never, never," from all parts of the crowd.] Well, gentlemen, there is no use in closing your eyes to the facts which exist around you on every side. I told you I came here to address myself to your reason and not your passions, and in view of that light I ask you who are being elected Governors of loyal States, who compose a majority of the Legislature of the loyal State of Illinois, and who was recently elected Mayor of her principal and most loyal city; and in view of these facts what may the future not have in store? [Cries of "JENNISON" "Music" "We don't want to hear you; you sent a telegram to the President."] I know I am distasteful, but am I not truthful? I would claim your reason divested of passion. The same chalice you hold to the lips of your adversaries to-day, to-morrow may be returned to your lips. Would you like to drink of it? Close our eyes as we may, there is no safety for us—no safety for you and I and every American citizen, now and in the future, but in an unvarying adhesion to the constitutional landmarks of our fathers. [Further cries of "JENNISON" "Music" and much dissatisfaction.]

You are wrong—it is your greatest and gravest mistake, in allowing your adversaries to place you in the position of being opposed to the Constitution. [Cries for JENNISON, and "Give us somebody else."] I see that I am distasteful, but I cannot help it, and will not detain you long.

Who is there among you who does not believe in adhering strictly to the Constitution in these times, and extending to every citizen of the loyal States its guarantees? Who among you is prepared to acknowledge our Government is a failure? Who among you is prepared to say the Constitution is a fine think for peace—good enough—but when war comes, it must be rolled up and laid away? Or in other words—for it means the same—who among you is ready to substitute the will and opinion of one man, who may be another VALLANDIGHAM, in place of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land? [Cries of, "We don't want any more of that." "What's that band for?"] Well, hear me through, for I will not be long, and the questions before you are of so much importance and gravity that you should listen patiently, and not only that, decide dispassionately.

The Constitution is *broad*. It grants all powers necessary, even for the suppression of treason in the North. [Applause.] Yes, gentlemen, it is just as legal and binding upon the General in the field, and the civil officers of the nation, as it is upon the humblest citizen in the land. Has it come to this, that you will deny in the free city of Chicago the right of a citizen to discuss the acts of the President? [Cries of "We won't allow it," and "None but Copperheads do that, and we will stop them."] Is there a man in this audience who has not expressed to-day his dissatisfaction with some act of the President? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes." "We have none of us expressed any dissatisfaction."] Ah, do all of you, then, think the President's revocation of Gen. BURNSIDE'S order, suppressing the Chicago *Times*, was *right*? [Cries of "No!" "No!" "It was wrong!" "He ought to have enforced the order!"] Then you all deserve to be taken in hand by the military power and sent beyond the lines.

You will be much stronger with the law on your side. Show that Mr. STORRY has counseled resistance to the draft or encouraged desertion; these are penitentiary offences. Then arrest him and take him before the courts. Whom would you get your mob to rescue? Why there would not be a corporal's guard in the city that would go into it. Try him in the courts. [A voice—"No, this would take too much time; it would take two years."] Too much time! Cannot you wait for the execution of the law? It would not take two months. Do you know what the laws are? I will read some of them.

He then read from a law of the late Congress forbidding correspondence with the rebels and affording them aid and comfort. [A single voice on the stand—"That's just what WILBUR F. STORRY does every day."] Then go, he said—you are a citizen—and make complaint to the Grand Jury yourself. It is your duty.

[Advertisement.]

MARGARET BLOUNT'S
NEW STORY,
DOWNE RESERVE;
OR,
THE MYSTERY AT WISHING WELL,
commences in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
For June 27.
READY AT NOON ON MONDAY.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY,
Undergarments, and
Men's Furnishing Goods.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Sowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue, and
No. 162 Fulton-street,
Brooklyn.

Dress Shirts made to order.

[Advertisement.]

"How to Train up a Child," by Rev. H. W. BEECHER; Trying Times for the Young; The Basis of all Training; Birth Stamps the Man; Poets, Artists and Speakers; Dispositions Inherited; Mind depends on Body; How Men are Measured; Orators; Human Responsibility; Free Agency; Parents should Study Children; All the Faculties Good; Radical Mistakes; Choice of Vocation; Sacredness of Parentage. In June No. *Phrenological Journal*. Only 10c., worth $1. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 303 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Nothing gives such a perfect finish to a gentleman's dress as a good hat. In order to make the effect complete, the hat must be elegant in shape, beautiful in finish, and in fashionable style. Hats combining all these desirable qualities, added to the still more important ones of durability, may be had of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, who stands at the tip top of his line in all these essentials. One trial of his elegant castors will prove the truth of the assertion.

[Advertisement.]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL—Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway, over Laura Keene's Theatre. This house, thoroughly renovated and refitted, has been opened as a first-class lodging-house for gentlemen only. The appointments throughout are of the first order and the rooms unusually large and airy. Billiard room (Phelan's tables) in the house. W. H. HALE,
Formerly with Crook & Duff, Manager.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE DWARFS AT BARNUM'S.—Yes, reader, the last chance to see these wonderful little people, Gen. TOM THUMB and wife, Commodore NUTT and MINNIE WARREN—such a quartette of elfins as the world has never before produced. Ladies and children go early—go in the morning before the crowd gets there. Dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—JAMES—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Samuel Buel, D. D., JOHN BUTLER, of New-York City, to ELIZABETH LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late E. K. James, Esq., of the former place.

CARY—HAMILTON—In Trinity Church, West Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, June 11, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. THOMAS RICHARD CARY, Pastor of Grace Church, Albany, and HELEN S. HAMILTON, youngest daughter of the late David Hamilton, Esq., of Watervliet, N. Y.

CHAPIN—CHAPIN—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of John R. Chapin, Railway, N. J., by Rev. Wm. Robinson, Mr. EDWIN H. CHAPIN, of North Hadley, Mass., to Miss EMMA L. CHAPIN, only daughter of the late Hon. L. H. Chapin, of this City. No cards.

☞ Springfield and Providence papers please copy.

DE LANCEY—CLARKE—On Thursday, June 11, in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., by Right Rev. Dr. DE LANCEY, JOHN P. DE LANCEY and WILHELMINA VERVEEE, daughter of the late Richard M. Clarke, of New-Haven, Conn.

LARDLAW—ONDERDONK—On Wednesday, June 10, at Christ Church, Claremont, N. J., by Rev. Charles Ritter, HENRY B. LARDLAW and ELISABETH C. ONDERDONK. No cards.

MCGRAW—SOUTHWORTH—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Rodman, THOMAS MCGRAW, of Jersey City, and SARAH E. SOUTHWORTH, daughter of Wm. Simpson, of West Farms, Westchester County. No cards.

MESPAW—CRONIN—On Thursday, June 11, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, ALONZO MESHAW to ELIZA, only daughter of the late Daniel Cronin, Esq., both of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

MANDELL—OSGOOD—In Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New-York, THOMAS MANDELL, of New-Bedford, Mass., to HARRIET OSGOOD, of Charlestown.

PARKER—BERTHOLF—On Wednesday evening, June 10, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, CHARLES E. PARKER to CATHERINA ANN R. BERTHOLF, youngest daughter of Daniel V. H. Bertholf.

SHAW—HUNTER—In this City, on Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 175 West 46th-st, by Rev. John Brash, Mr. WILLIAM SHAW to Miss HELEN ROSE HUNTER, all of this City.

TUCKER—LOCKWOOD—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. W. G. T. Sheild, D. D., JOHN C. TUCKER and ANN AUGUSTA LOCKWOOD, daughter of the late James Smith, all of this City.

WELLS—JAMES—In Exeter, N. H., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. D. T. Lamphear, DANIEL FRENCH WELLS, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss JENNIE JAMES, of Exeter. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 12, CYNTHIA A., wife of Edwin S. Adams.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) morning 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 59 Ryerson-st.

BOWERMAN—On Thursday, June 11, HENRY CLAY BOWERMAN, only son of William D. Bowerman, aged 10 years, 10 months and 26 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, Eastchester, this day (Saturday), 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Mount Vernon station.

BEDELL—On Thursday, June 11, Miss CATHARINE A. BEDELL, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

BURGER—In Castleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, June 10, JANE, relict of David D. Burger, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the Episcopal Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Pier No. 15, North River, at 12½ o'clock.

CRAWFORD—On Thursday, June 11, JOSEPH CRAWFORD, aged 64 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Timothy R. Crawford, Jamaica, L. I.

CROSS—In this City, on Friday, June 12, of dropsy, JAMES CROSS, aged 66 years.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 78 East Broadway, on Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from which place the remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for burial.

COWLES—The friends of the late Col. DAVID S. COWLES, and those of his brothers residing in this City, are respectfully invited to meet at the residence of Edward P. Cowles, No. 160 East 16th-st., this day (Saturday), at 2½ o'clock P. M., from which place the remains of the late Colonel will then be ascorted to the steamboat dock. The funeral of Col. COWLES will take place at Hudson, Columbia County, on Monday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

DE VOE—In this City, on Friday morning, June 12, LUCY, daughter of Thomas F. and Lucy De Voe, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, on Monday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 50 West 13th st. The remains will be taken to St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, by the Hudson River Railroad train, which leaves 31st-st. station, at 11 52 o'clock A. M.

FERGUSON—In this City, on Friday, June 12, LILLIE, youngest daughter of Tredwell and Mary Ketcham, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., from No. 24 West 26th-st., without further notice.

HEBBS—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 12, LEONORA, infant daughter of Geo. L. and Christina M. Nichols.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from No. 109 Clinton-st., corner of State.

SLATER—On Friday, June 12, after a lingering illness, NICHOLAS SLATER, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the Jefferson Benevolent Association, are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 127 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Thursday, June 11, AMELIA WRIGHT, wife of John D. Wright, of Poughkeepsie, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on First day, (Sunday,) 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her residence at Poughkeepsie, and on Second day, (Monday,) at Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILITARY.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
RECRUITS WANTED.
RECRUITS WANTED.
Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those men disabled in the service, whether still in the army, or honorably discharged, will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

Those capable of performing guard duty and light marches will be assigned to duty in the First Battalion; those who have lost an arm, to the Second Battalion; those who have lost a leg, and are least effective, to the Third Battalion.

JAS. W. POWELL, Jr.,
First Lieutenant Invalid Corps, U. S. A.,
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, has established the General Recruiting Rendezvous for the Invalid Corps of Honor at No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those officers and soldiers who have been disabled in the service and can present letters of recommendation will be received. Application to be first made to the Board of Enrollment for the District in which the applicant resides, and the certificates of this Board to be then presented to either of the undersigned.

JAMES CROWE, Captain,
HAMILTON LIEBER, Captain,
Invalid Corps, U. S. A., Recruiting Officers.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,

ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,

FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.
NO. 167 BROADWAY,
ERNEST A. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reenter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, stating the precise character of their disability, with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY particular regiment of cavalry, now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at the general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD—$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen, on or about the 9th of June, a wallet containing sundry papers, with the following described certificates of stock, transfer of which has been stopped

Certificate No. 37, for 100 shares of Erie Lead Co.
Certificate No. 79, for 100 shares of Bucks Co. Lead Co.
Certificate No. 662, for 300 shares of Bucks Co. Lead Co.
Certificate No. 664, for 50 shares of Quicksilver Min. Co.
Certificate No. 3-1, for 50 shares of Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien second-class preferred stock. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on delivering the above at the office of GEO. & SAMUEL BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

$40 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 11, a single stone DIAMOND PIN. The above reward and a more particular description given by returning it to WOODY, No. 45 Exchange-place, basement.

FULL PARTICULARS
OF THE
DARING CONSPIRACY
TO
ASSASSINATE MR. PLUMB,
A
DIAMOND MERCHANT ON BROADWAY,
TOGETHER WITH
A LIFE-LIKE PORTRAIT
OF
HARMAN W. BEECHER,

who is now in the Tombs, charged with being the principal in this bold attempt to kill and rob a man in broad daylight, in our most public thoroughfare, together with the previous career of this desperate outlaw, will appear

IN THIS WEEK'S

SUNDAY DISPATCH.

For sale by all News Agents

ON SUNDAY MORNING.

THE SECRET DESTROYER;—A THRILLING Romance of the Empire City. By Capt. WHEELER, U. S. A., will be found in this week's SUNDAY DISPATCH. Out on Sunday morning, and for sale by all news agents.

BROOKLYN DISCLOSURES!—THE SUNDAY DISPATCH for this week will contain some rich items from Brooklyn Life. Plety at a large discount in the City of Churches. For sale by all news agents on Sunday morning.

A CAPITAL NUMBER!—BE SURE TO GET a copy of this week's

SUNDAY DISPATCH.

It will contain the LARGEST VARIETY of CHOICE ORIGINAL MATTER ever offered in any paper at the price! Sold by all news agents on Sunday morning

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
June 13, 1863.

TO STONE QUARRYMEN.—SEALED PROposals, indorsed "proposal for trap-blocks," will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

For the supply for the use of this department of ninety thousand stone blocks for paving, of the following dimensions and character, viz.:

The blocks may be of trap-rock, or of any syenite equal in hardness to what is called Quincy granite.

The blocks to be four inches wide, six to nine inches long and eight inches deep; each block to be square and even in formation, and of the same dimensions on the bottom as on the top.

No stone will be received which in depth is either more or less than eight inches, or which in width varies more than one-half inch from four inches, or which in length is less than six inches.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. Specifications, with the form of agreement attached, will be ready on or about Thursday, June 18.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CARPET WARP—WOOL AND TOBACCO Twine; Twine for Vines, Vegetables and Flowers; Wrapping and Fancy Twines; Loom and Blocking Cord. H. A. HARVEY, Twine and Cordage Warehouse, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation: and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3657. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM THE MOUTH OF RED RIVER.

Gunboat and Army Movements on the Mississippi.

Gen. Banks' Investment of Port Hudson.

IMPORTANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

Reported Movements of the Rebels Under Kirby Smith.

Nothing to be Feared from Him.

The Mouths of the Red and Black Rivers Blockaded.

Large Arrivals of Contrabands from the Red River Country.

NARRATIVES OF PLANTATION EXPERIENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOUTH OF RED RIVER, Friday, May 29, 1863.

Since the withdrawnl of the ermy of Gen. BANKS from Alexandria and the retirement of the gunboats, important events have occurred. The entire land forces, after pursuing the retreating rebel army far on the road to Shreveport, gave up the chase and returned, as further pursuit would have separated different portions of the army so as to have interfered with the execution of important plans in another quarter. What those plans were, is already explained in the massing of the troops at Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, (now open to us to Berwick Bay,) and their march to and attack upon Port Hudson. On account of a lack of transports for the Red River, the troops were rapidly countermarched to Semmesport over the same route which they had taken while pursuing the rebels. The sick and disabled only, emounting to about two hundred, were sent down from Alexandria, by the steamer *Union* and other vessels, to Brashear City. Gen. WEITZEL'S division, which followed the rebels some seventy-five miles toward Shreveport, were, of course, the last troops to arrive. Notwithstanding their long and exhausting march, they came in in good time and in excellent condition.

These marches of Gen. BANKS' forces exceed, I believe, any in the history of the war, not only for their rapidity and length, but also from the fact that the army was wholly subsisted upon the enemy going and returning. Seizures of material, such as cotton and sugar, were made sufficient to more than pay the whole expense of the expedition. Had there been transports at hand, immense quantities of the same might have been sent down the Red River from Alexandria. During the last week the troops have been rapidly moved from Semmesport to Bayou Sara on steamers—WEITZEL'S division and WRIGHT'S brigade only performing the journey by land. There are, now, some eight or ten first-class transports in use, several of which have lately arrived, and more are coming. There are, beside, several small steamers, which are found indispensable for carrying dispatches.

The most encouraging accounts have been received both from Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Fighting began at the latter place on Monday, since which we have heard occasional heavy firing in that quarter. The place has been invested, and *must fall*, if it is not already in our possession.

Part of the gunboats have been employed for nearly two weeks in blockading the Red and Black Rivers—the latter including the Ouachita and Trinity, where a large number of transports, and several cotton-clad gunboats are known to have taken refuge. Among these boats are the following:

The *Webb, Mary T., Grand Duke, Folle City, Quitman, Pauline, Frolic, Ninne Simmes, J. W. Reif, Countess, Doubloon, Coreley, Texas, Drover, New Era, Louisville, Trent, Osceola* and *Homer*. These would make a formidable fleet, *provided* they were properly fitted up and manned. Few of them, however, are capable of standing before the powerful batteries of our iron-clads, which now guard the mouth of the rivers.

ALEXANDRIA REOCCUPIED BY THE REBELS.

Refugees, both white and black, who continue to arrive from Alexandria and adjacent places on the Red River, represent that the rebels reëntered that place in small force on the day following the withdrawal of Gen. BANKS. A small force of cavalry, who, with escaped citizens of the town, lay concealed within a few miles, hurled in pine thickets, as soon as spies reported our retrograde movement, dashed into the place with a flourish and "*recaptured the town*." It is reported that they dispatched a force, also, to cut off Gen. BANKS, but they did not succeed in overtaking him—their recent protracted experience in travelling *the other way*, no doubt unfitted them for the undertaking.

Several parties of colored people have come down in canoes and flats—having escaped on Monday and Tuesday last. They represent that the blacks are subjected to the greatest brutality by the enraged rebels, who no find no other objects on whom to vent their chivalric spite. They run them down with horses; shoot them on the road, or tie and drag them with ropes at the tail of their horses toward the jail, which is now crowded so full that they cannot get any more inside the walls.

All, white or black, who have shown any favor or countenance to the invading Yankees, have been arrested for punishment. Several are known to have been shot. The flagstaff on which the Stars and Stripes were hoisted upon the arrival of the fleet before the town has been cut down, flag and all, and consigned to the flames.

Up to last accounts, no boats, armed or otherwise, have made their appearance below the falls at Alexandria. The rapidly falling river only prevents the gunboats from going up again to hunt them out.

I have referred to the arrival of numbers of "contrabands." They come down generally in little "dug-outs," containing from two to half a dozen, taking with them, in some instances, wife and children. In most cases, however, only one child is brought, owing to the danger and exposure of the trip. Rebels lurk in the woods to shoot them as they pass, or they are liable to be upset and drowned, or be devoured by alligators. They drift down by night, taking care to pass all suspicious places under cover of darkness. As soon as it is light they push into the thick willows and lie by until the light and heat of day are over, and then renew their journey. Some have provisions of bacon and corn meal, while others arrive in a famished state, having fasted for days together.

Capt. HENRY WALKE, commander of the *Lafayette*, and commanding the fleet here, receives these poor pilgrims on board as they come down, feeds and gives them shelter for a day or night, and then sends them on their way rejoicing toward the army of Gen. BANKS. It is a great mercy to these refugees, white and black, to have so true and noble a man in command here, for he has acted toward them the part of the Christian and the gentleman, while also conscientiously discharging his duty to the Government, and carrying out faithfully its instructions.

HORRORS OF THE PRISON-HOUSE.

Among those who arrived and were taken on board the *Lafayette*, yesterday, were two men and their wives from the Island-plantation of Widow GILLESPIE ("Glasby," as they pronounce it,) in Catchaole Perish, on Black River.

Mrs. G. has two grown sons, WILLIAM and JAMES, besides younger children. WILLIAM has been a captain in the rebel army, but has lately returned, to "go to Texas" with his property. They have some twenty working hands only on the place, besides children and young persons. These slaves have drunk deeply of the bitter cup of humun bondage. One of the women is so nearly white that her *caste* would hardly be detected except by close inspection. She has light eyes and straight hair. The other, though some shades darker, has regular features, which the iron rule of Slavery has not yet robbed of their comeliness. Both are intelligant, and relate their wrongs with a simplicity of pathos which touches all hearts.

They answered many questions put to them concerning rebel movements in the Black River, and gave some valuable information. Their life experience, though a repetition of taleas hundred times told, I have thought worth repeating here, coming, as it does, fresh from the prison-house out of which they have so recently escaped, and throws some light upon the state of mind prevailing in the region referred to.

The treatment of the slaves, they say, has been growing worse and worse for the last six or seven years, until the last year, since which the slaveholders have somewhat relaxed their severity toward them. They have, meantime, told them the most horrible things concerning the Yankees, and what they would do with the negroes if they fell into their hands. "They would be sold to Cuba; be worked to death, or turned out to starve."

The punishments in common use on the "Glasby" plantation were, first, hard work, or extra stents in the cotton field and confinement in the stocks; next, short food and deprivation of clothing. The chief and almost the only article of food is corn meal, of which each grown person gets one peck, with the bran, for one week. A pailful is given out for a meal for eighteen working hands, which has to be cooked at night, or after working hours. The bran is parched and a kind of coffee made of it.

Flogging with a leather strap on the naked body is common; also, paddling the body with a hand-saw until the skin is a mass of blisters, and then breaking the blisters with the teeth of the saw. They have "very often" seen slaves stretched out upon the ground with hands and feet held down by fellow slaves, or lashed to stakes driven into the ground for "*burning*." Handfuls of dry corn-husks are then lighted, and the burning embers are whipped off with a stick so as to fall in showers of live sparks upon the naked back. This is continued until the victim is covered with blisters. If in his writhings of torture the slave gets his hands free to brush off the fire, the burning brand is applied to them.

Another method of punishment which is inflicted for the higher order of crimes, such as running away or other refractory conduct, is to dig a hole in the ground large enough for the slave to squat or lie down in. The victim is then stripped naked and placed in the hole, and a covering or grating of green sticks is laid over the opening. Upon this a quick fire is built, and the live embers sifted through upon the naked flesh of the slave, until his body is blistered and swollen almost to bursting. With just enough of life to enable him to crawl, the slave is then allowed to recover from his wounds if he can, or to end his sufferings by death.

JAMES and WILLIAM have been known to inflict punishment in this way, as well as by flogging. Mrs. GILLESPIE, with her own hands, frequently punished the hands, particularly the female servants, young and old, about the house. "Charley Sloo" and "Overton," two hands, were both murdered by these cruel tortures. "Sloo" was whipped to death, dying under the infliction, or soon after punishment. "Overton" was laid naked upon his face and burned as above described, so that the cords of his legs and the muscles of the back refused longer to perform their office. He was, nevertheless, forced into the field to labor, but being crippled, was unable to move quick enough to suit "Jeems;" so one day, in a fit of passion, he struck him on the head with a heavy stick and killed him.

"Tom" had the consumption, but was forced to work in the cotton-field. One night he was missing from his cabin. Two days afterward his body was found in the field where he had fallen and died on his way home.

"The poor old slave had gone to rest."

There was no assembling of the slaves allowed for any purpose. There were no religious or other meetings, and they have not heard a public prayer or listened to a sermon for seven years. A prayleg family came from Mississippi, but their praying was stopped. "Old Aunt Rachael" was one day praying to herself, on the way to the field, when she "got happy," and began to shout. The overseer told her to "stop that noise, or he would hit her a thousand."

EDMUND, belonging on the Widow GILLESPIE'S plantation, has been a witness of, or knowing to several cases of punishment by the burning process. Two of these were of girls belonging to the Widow G., in New-Orleans, and the others occurring on her "island plantation," before referred to. AMBAICA, wife of ESSEX, one of the women in the party, related to me the particulars of one case, as follows: There was a middle-aged woman in the family, named MARGARET, who had a nursing child. Mrs. GILLESPIE ordered MARGARET to wean the child. The babe was weakly, and MARGARET did not wish to do so. Mrs. G. told her that she would examine her breast the next Monday, and, if she found any milk in it, she would punish her severely. Monday came round, and on that day MARGARET'S stent was to spin eighteen "broaches"—spools—but she did not finish it. At night the promised examination took place, and the breast of MARGARET gave but too convincing proof that, in obedience to the yearnings of a mother's heart, she had spurned the threat of the inhuman mistress. Mrs. G. then ordered the handsaw, the leather strap, and a wash-bowl of water. The woman was laid upon her face, her clothes stripped up to around her neck, and "Becky" and "Jane" were called to hold her hands and feet. Mrs. GILLESPIE then paddled her with the hand-saw, sitting composedly in a chair over her victim. After striking some one hundred blows she changed to the use of the leather strap, which she would dip into the wash-bowl in order to give it greater power of torture. Under this infliction the screams of the woman died away to a faint moan, but the "sound of the whip" continued until nearly 11 o'clock. "Jane" was then ordered to bring the hot tongs, the woman was turned over upon her back, and Mrs. GILLESPIE attempted to grasp the woman's nipples with the heated implement. The writhings of the mother however failed her purpose, but between the breasts the skin and flesh were horribly burned.

During this terrible infliction, "Jeems" came out of his room and remonstrated with his mother for "using the niggers so." He "did not wish them punished in that way." Her answer was—"They won't mind me, and I will do with them as I please." MARGARET was a long time in recovering from her wounds. ROSE ANN, who was child's nurse, was sent upon one occasion to find and bring home a little boy named TOMMY, whom his father had taken down town with him after breakfast. The child had been left at Mrs. TURNER'S, a "grass-widow," living in Camp-street, below Julia. It was found after a second hunt and brought home. Mrs. G. accused ROSE of not trying to find the boy at first. She ordered her hands to be crossed and tied over her head; she was placed upon her back on the floor, her hands secured to the banisters and her feet to the extension table. In this position her person was exposed, the poker heated in the stove, and to make the punishment the more humiliating as well as most acute, the hot instrument was applied to *the most tender part of her body*. She then gave her fifty lashes and let her loose. This horrible idiosyncracy seemed to be a favorite method of torture with the widow. AMBAICA, who saw and related these facts to the writer, in the presence of several of her fellow-slaves, suffered a similar punishment on the plantation only a few months since. She is a seamstress, and had by mistake sewed in two sleeves of Mrs. G's daughter's dress the wrong way. For this offence she was laid upon a board upon a ladder, her hands and feet secured, and a leather strap and buckle tightly fastened around her stomach and going under the ladder. Having previously placed the tongs in the fire, she ordered them brought and began pinching and burning her about the thighs, abdomen and other parts until they were baked and stiff. This species of refined torture seemed to be a favorite one with her. On another occasion "America" says she was whipped with a new "yellow cowhide" until her flesh ceased to feel the blows. Mrs. G. then brought a bottle of "No. 6," and with a small sponge wet the lacerated parts with the fiery liquid, causing the most intense torture she ever experienced. EDMOND, Essex and the rest assert that it was a very common thing to see a slave carried by force to the bedroom or the shed-room of Madame for punishment. She would order him to undress, and with her own hands apply the lash until she became exhausted.

Mrs. G. was religiously scrupulous about fulfilling her promises—*to whip*. She would often say that "if she *said* she would whip a nigger, and she was lying in her dying bed, and *had not done it*, she would have him brought to her bedside and whipped, for fear she would die and tell a lie." Pious!

WILLIAM CALHOUN, also living in Catahoula Perish, on one occasion "burned" a slave man, and afterward whipped him, and with a feather applied spirits of turpentine to his back. He then carried him to his bed, where he died in twenty-four hours after. MILTON WILSON, some perish, had a young woman stripped and flogged with several hundred lashes, and then applied spirits turpentine to her wounds, because she said she "couldn't pick four hundred"—*i. e.*, four hundred pounds of cotton in one day. She died from the effects in a short time.

If any one, upon reading this record of horrors, says he does not believe it, I have only to reply—*I do*. The simple earnestness of these men and women, fresh from the prison-house of bondage which their tyrants have unintentionally thrown wide open by their wicked rebellion; the particularity of times, persons and places; *their readiness to exhibit the scars upon their own persons*—all attest the sincerity and truth of their statements.

It is not presumed or asserted that these *extreme* punishments are inflicted every day, even on Louisiana plantations, or every week or month. They are horrible episodes in the negro's experience, which have made but too vivid an impression upon the slave's being, and which he cannot forget. What could more fully exhibit the natural fruits of a bad system, or illustrate its pernicious influence upon even the gentle nature of woman. Let it be accursed, and let it die with the slaveholders' rebellion. DE SOTO.

MOUTH OF RED RIVER, Sunday, May 31.

A portion of the Mississippi squadron, and some of the most effective vessels, still guard the mouths of the Red and Black rivers. The latest intelligence we have from Port Hudson is up to Saturday noon—yesterday. Gen. BANKS has his main force in the rear of the enemy's position, and sappers and miners are at work mining the rebel earthworks. The respective armies occupy opposite sides of the intrenchments, and sharpshooters busy themselves in keeping the too curious from looking over the ramparts. Considerable reinforcements from below have reached Gen. BANKS, who is now strong enough to keep the enemy hemmed in, or compel him to "come out on the grass." There has been sharp fighting and skirmishing, and some losses on both sides, but, so far as I can learn, they have not been heavy. Being reduced in their provisions, the rebels must soon cave in or fight a successful battle. It looks as though Gen. BANKS was preparing to breach and storm the enemy's works. Affairs look encouraging for a speedy end to the contest both there and at Vicksburgh. There is a rumor that KIRBY SMITH is at Semmsport with a large force; then he is said to be at Franklin, and then—somewhere else. With our gunboats there is no chance for the rebels to obtain a permanent foothold on the Atchafelaya at Butte la Rose or elsewhere.

The *Gen. Price* leaves here to-day for the upper fleet and Cairo, and I send my letters by opportunity, which is the first that has occurred for two weeks. The weather is very warm during midday, but the evenings, nights and mornings are cool and agreeable. The health of the crews on board the gunboats here is good. We are within three days of New-Orleans, *via* the Atchafalaya and Brashear City, and ought to get letters and parcels by mail and ADAMS' Express that way from one to two weeks sooner than *via* Cairo. Partial payments have just been made to the fleet here, and more is promised soon. Cannot the omnipresent HOEY, whose Christian name is JOHN, establish some connection between this portion of the Army and Navy of the Mississippi, so that we can hear and receive from our friends? By so doing, he would add fresh lustre to his laurels, which are already green. DE SOTO.

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

A Rebel Report of a Reverse to Gen. Banks.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 12.

The *Mississippian* of the 4th and 5th inst., gives the details of the alleged fight at Port Hudson. It says:

"Gen. KIRBY SMITH drove the forces of Gen. BANKS in confusion, the latter leaving his dead and wounded on the field."

According to the *Mississippian*, Gen. SMITH was still pursuing Gen. BANKS on the 5th instant.

[The utter falsity of this statement is demonstrated by the fact that, on Thursday, the Government was in receipt of dispatches from Gen. BANKS to June 4, which represented the siege to be progressing favorably. In yesterday's TIMES, also, we publish letters from Port Hudson direct, as late as June 3, when KIRBY SMITH had not been heard from.]

THE DIFFICULTIES IN INDIANA.

Arrest of the Murderers of Provost-Marshal Stevens—Hanging of a Man for Using Traitorous Language.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 13.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Indianapolis, dated 12th inst., which says:

"The murderers of Provost-Marshal STEVENS were arrested and brought here to-day.

A man was hung till almost lifeless by a crowd of excited citizens to-day in the vicinity of the murder, for using traitorous language."

A company of cavalry has been sent to Jefferson County, Indiana, to aid the enrollment.

THE GREAT CAVALRY BATTLE.

Further Interesting Details from a Special Correspondent.

The Part Taken by the Column Under Gen. Gregg.

The Battle near Brandy Station.

Dashing Charges and Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

Narrow Escape of the Rebel Gen Stuart.

INCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

In justice to the gallant men who have fallen, to those who are still suffering from injuries received, as well as to the brave men who passed through the terrible ordeal of yesterday unscathed and to-day stand ready at a moment's notice to meet the enemies of their country in deadly strife again, I shall endeavor to give a more detailed account than you have yet received of the movements and conduct of Gen. GREGG'S command, with such scenes and incidents occurring in the whole of Gen. PLEASANTON'S command as came under my own observation, and as I have obtained from sources which I deem reliable.

Gen. GREGG moved from Warrenton Junction on Monday, the 8th, encamping that night near Kelly's Ford, a fording place on the Rappahannock River, six miles below the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge. His command consisted of the Second and Third divisions of cavalry, a section of artillery attached to each, and a force of 1,500 foot soldiers, the latter under the command of Gen. ROSSALL. The movement across the river was commenced on Tuesday morning, at about 6 o'clock, the Second division, commanded by Col. DUFFIE, taking the advance, closely followed by Gen. GREGG'S own division, the Third, and the infantry. By 9 o'clock the whole force was safely on the right bank of the river, no opposition to the crossing having been met except such as could be given by a rebel picket of twenty badly-scared men, who ran away at the very sight of a blue coat. Here the command was divided into three columns. Col. DUFFIE, with the Second division and a section of TIDBALL'S old battery, commanded by Lieut. ——, occupied the extreme left, and at once moved forward to Stevensburgh, where a regiment of the enemy was discovered, supporting a section of artillery stationed to oppose the advance of our troops. A brief but sanguinary struggle took place, resulting in the capturing of 150 prisoners, and dispersing the balance of the force in front. Gen. GREGG, though sending frequently for this command, did not see it again until the movement to join Gen. BURGAN, who, as stated in a previous letter, had crossed the river at Beverly Ford, and was engaged with a superior force of the enemy. The Third division occupied the centre, and took a road leading to Brandy Station, and the infantry occupying the right, moved along near the river—the object being to unite the two wings of Gen. PLEASANTON'S command, on either side of the railroad. This was not effected, however, owing to the stubborn resistance of the enemy, they being present in large force, until after the fight at Brandy Station, some account of which will be given in the proper place. The Third division, occupyed the centre, and as it participated in some of the severest cavalry fighting of the war, I shall endeavor to give its movements somewhat in detail. The First brigade of this division, commanded by Col. KILPATRICK, was composed of his own regiment, the Second New-York cavalry, (HARRIS' Light) First Maine cavalry, Col. DOUTY, and Tenth New-York cavalry, Lieut.-Col. IRVINE. The Second brigade was commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, and consisted of his own regiment, the First New-Jersey cavalry; First Maryland cavalry, Lieut.-Col. DAHMS, and First Pennsylvania cavalry, Lieut.-Col. TAYLOR. Each brigade was formed in three columns by squadrons, the First brigade on the right and the Second on the left. The ground between Kelly's Ford and Brandy Station is rolling, interspersed with clumps of trees, and not the most desirable for cavalry operations, nevertheless the men of the different regiments succeeded in keeping in excellent order. The division moved toward Brandy Station. The first indications of the enemy in force were the discovery of a signal station on a hill to the right by Capt. J. W. KEESE, Aid to Gen. GREGG. Just previous to this, and one mile from the station, a picket of two men was captured. Gen. GREGG, upon being satisfied by the working of the signal flag that a force of the enemy was near by, ordered Col. WYNDHAM to advance with his brigade, find the enemy, and attack him. Col. WYNDHAM moved promptly forward, and when arrived nearly opposite, and to the south of the signal station a 2-gun battery was opened upon the command at short range. The two guns attached to the brigade were soon in position and at work, and two or three squadrons were sent forward to secure the railroad—a train loaded with infantry was coming up from Culpepper. Our men turned a switch and the train was run off the track; another train soon followed, but the enemy then had possession of the railroad, having forced the troops occupying the ground to retire. Capt. MARTIN'S two guns, with the First brigade, were ordered forward, and took a position southeast of Telegraph Hill. The rebels were soon forced to withdraw their battery, and they moved it across the railroad track to the vicinity of a house, in which it was subsequently ascertained were the rebel Gens. STUART, HAMPTON and JONES, the latter having just arrived from Winchester (the rebel prisoners say) to make arrangements to join the proposed expedition into Pennsylvania and Maryland. Upon this point it appears two rebel columns were approaching. The advance, Col. WYNDHAM had attacked and driven back. Following up the advantage thus gained, the First Maryland was ordered to charge, which they did in the most gallant manner, surrounding the house in which the notorious rebel chieftains were plotting. The enemy fought desperately at this point, and several hand to hand conflicts took place. Our men were gaining the advantage, when a large rebel force advanced, and they were forced to retire. As soon as the First Maryland had got a little scattered in the *mêlée*, the First New-Jersey, Lieut.-Col. BROADRICK at their head, charged, and was followed in turn by the First Pennsylvania, led by Lieut.-Col. TAYLOR. At first, as each regiment came charging into the fight, the enemy were forced back, and though their force was much larger than ours they continued to fall back until largely reinforced. On a rise just at the rear of the house before referred to, Col. WYNDHAM'S brigade captured two guns. When forced back to near Brandy Station the guns were dragged along and placed with a section of our own artillery. The enemy dashed upon this battery, commanded by Capt. MARTIN, with great fury, and killed and wounded nine of the men at the guns with their sabres. By the order of Gen. GREGG, Capt. KESTER placed a two-gun battery so as to rake the position, and the rebels were forced to retire into the woods, when our men again got possession of the guns. The enemy was again reinforced, and another desperate conflict was had over the guns. One had burst, and another was rendered useless by a ball being rammed home in the excitement without a cartridge. Nearly all of the horses had been killed by the rebel sharpshooters, and it was impossible to drag the remaining two guns away by hand. The enemy, again reinforced, made a final charge upon the guns and succeeded in holding the position. In this *mêlée*—one of the most exciting and desperate that has occurred during the whole war—the sword for the most part was the only weapon used. Col. WYNDHAM, more conspicuous than the rest of the officers who mingled in the fight, by his dress and general appearance, was evidently recognized and made a target of, both by swordsmen and carbineers. He escaped with a ball in the calf of his right leg.

Gen. GREGG and staff advanced and ordered Col. KILPATRICK to support Col. WYNDHAM on the right. As the first regiment, Tenth New-York, Lieut.-Col. IRVINE, emerged from the woods, they charged upon the rebels formed near the railroad, and were closely followed by the Harris Light cavalry, (Second New-York) Lieut.-Col. DAVIES. They met with such firm resistance that they became somewhat scattered, and were ordered back—only a portion of them having crossed the railroad. At this juncture, the First Maine cavalry, commanded by Col. C. S. DOUTY, came upon the field. It was a critical moment. A line of skirmishers had been advanced to the railroad, a section of artillery thrown forward on the right; a superior force of the rebels had driven our forces from the hill on the left so gallantly taken by the Second brigade the Tenth being on the left of the First brigade—the whole command rising in echelon, was ordered to charge and drive the enemy from the hill and hold it, when the whole line was threatened by a superior force. It was here Col. IRVINE was seen to fall. Col. DAVIES, of the Harris Light cavalry, was ordered to attack the enemy in flank—their movements were checked by two columns of the enemy just beyond the railroad—and both regiments were thrown into some confusion, and they were called back to rally. It was just at this point that Col. DOUTY emerged from the woods, when he was made aware of the attitude of affairs, and was called upon to charge the enemy in flank—the two previous attempts having proved failures. The force in front outnumbered ours two to one—but onward the sons of Maine swept, with drawn sabres and plumes waving in the air—a grander sight was seldom ever witnessed; across the railroad they dashed and drove everything before them, and in a very few minutes the hill at the rear of STUART'S headquarters was carried; two cannon, a flag and a large number of prisoners were captured. As the First Maine arrived at STUART'S quarters, the First battalion, under Lieut.-Col. SMITH, passed to the left of the house, and Major BOOTHBY, with the second battalion, swept round to the right over the hill; and on they rode for about three-quarters of a mile beyond where the regiment was again formed. Here was another critical position; there was no one coming to their support, and they were not only to lose what they had by their daring valor gained, but there was a fair prospect of being cut off; the enemy were closing in upon them near the railroad, and to escape they had to pass between two sections of artillery and a cross-fire of carbines. The position was taken in at a glance—a dash was made toward one of the batteries, as if to take it, when on a sudden a detour was made, and the whole command passed around the rebels and rejoined the brigade. The section of artillery captured by this regiment could not be taken away, but the horses were all killed.

The several divisions then fell back toward Kelly's Ford, united and moved up the right of the Rappahannock, across the railroad, until the left of Gen. BURGAN'S command was reached sometime during the afternoon. The fact that the rebels did not take a step toward following the command, though vastly superior in numbers, indicates very clearly that they had had quite enough of the Yankees for one day.

During the afternoon, the main object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, our forces gradually recrossed the river at Beverly Ford—two miles above the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge—the rear covered by the Eighth Illinois cavalry and Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania infantry. The enemy kept up a desultory fire, but little damage was done. The troops retired at their leisure and in good order—every man, though fatigued, feeling fully satisfied with the result of the contest.

Just at dark, a rebel regiment made its appearance near the Rappahannock Railroad Station. One regiment crossed the river to see what they wanted, but the enemy ran away so fast they did not ascertain the special object of the untimely visit.

This being really the first cavalry fight in force which has been indulged in during the present war, it becomes a matter of interest to all to know how our troopers thus massed conducted themselves. As one who traveled quite extensively over the extended field while the troops were the most hotly engaged—from 5 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M.—I can say with pleasure that I neither saw myself or heard of anything but what was creditable alike to their manhood and the cause in which they were engaged. In two instances, squadrons were broken while charging end suddenly and unexpectedly coming upon superior forces. In one of these cases, two-thirds of the men engaged were recruits, and had never been in a fight before. In the other instance, they were momentarily thrown into a panic by the death of their leader. Both of these commands quickly rallied, and subsequently, by their gallant conduct, wiped away whatever stigma any one might consider as having been attached to them for previous conduct. One or two regiments also got somewhat scattered after a charge, but they were speedily in line again, and a few moments afterward fully retrieved their previously well-earned reputation. These exceptions are always to be met with on every battle-field, and are liable to occur with the most experienced troops.

Of individual acts of gallantry I could write columns, if time permitted. One of the most remarkable, perhaps, was a dash made by Major MARTIN, of the Ninth New-York cavalry, in Gen. BUFORD'S command. In front of their line were two belts of timber, extending from the main forest, the whole of which was occupied by the enemy in force, the line of skirmishers extending from one point of woods to the other. Major MARTIN was ordered to sweep in this line of skirmishers. He did so by making one of the most brilliant and daring dashes on record. First sending a detachment, commanded by Capt. HANLEY, to clear one point of the woods of the enemy's carbineers, Major MARTIN, with three companies, dashed across the open space, in rear of the skirmishers, and forced in as prisoners nearly the whole line of rebel skirmishers, extending across the open space between the two belts of timber. The spot was covered by artillery and the carbines of an immense rebel force. Major MARTIN had two men killed and several wounded. He escaped with a severe flesh wound in the right shoulder. Capts. AYRES and DICKSON, and Lieuts. BURROUGHS, BAILEY and HERRICK, who participated in this attack, were not injured.

Major GASTON, of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, attached to Gen. GREGG'S Staff, was captured, and his captors, while taking him to the rear, commenced to draw lots for his clothing and equipments. His horse being a fast walker, he got a little ahead of his captors, when he turned about, bid them good day, and escaped.

Many often resort to curious expedients to escape being captured. A sergeant of the Harris cavalry got within the enemy's lines. To escape being captured he climbed a tree, and remained there until the enemy had fallen back. A little bugler attached to the First Maine was captured, but during the night escaped and regained his regiment, then across the river.

A member of Company M, First Maine, captured a mounted rebel, fully armed. In making the capture, he pointed an empty pistol at the head of Mr. Reb, who surrendered at discretion. On the way to the rear, the same man took another rebel prisoner in the same way.

Lieut. TAYLOR, Co. M, First Maine, captured a man on foot. The rebs pursued, and he made the man run before his horse. When the man gave out he made him take hold of his horse's tail and run along. He saved himself and prisoner.

In no single instance during the day did a rebel stand in single combat. The moment one of our men approached one of the enemy standing alone, invariably the enemy fled. This is no vain boasting, but a fact which was illustrated in my presence a number of times, and can be vouched for by hundreds of persons engaged in the conflict.

A negro held a position in the rebel line of skirmishers on the extreme left, directly in front of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry. He was making some excellent shots when the Pennsylvania boys concluded to put a stop to him. One man fired while another stood ready to shoot the negro as he raised to fire again. The plan succeeded, and the negro was killed.

In a previous letter the noble conduct of Lieut. PARSONS in avenging the death of Col. DAVIS, of the Eighth New-York, was recorded. A similar case occurred in the death of Capt. FOOT, of the Eighth New-York. A skirmisher had fired three shots at the Captain—the third striking his horse. He dismounted to see how much the animal was injured, and had just placed one foot in the stirrup to remount when the same man fired again. The ball this time struck the Captain in the back—he raised one hand and fell to the ground dead. A private in Capt. FOOT'S company, named CAUFIELD, watched his opportunity and killed the man who had shot his Captain.

Among the captures was a rebel flag, belonging to a North Carolina regiment. Corp. DREW, Co. A, First Maine, captured a rebel battle flag in the fight near the house occupied by STUART.

A negro servant in the Sixth New-York cavalry got hold of a gun, and fought valiantly in a line of skirmishers. The loss sustained by Gen. GREGG'S command, so far as at present ascertained, will not exceed 225. In addition to the casualties already forwarded, I send you the following:

Capt. Davis, 6th New-York cavalry—killed.
Lieut. Halliday, 6th New-York cavalry—missing.
Maj. Manrice, 6th New-York cavalry—prisoner.
J. W. Ross, 3d Virginia (rebel)—wounded in thigh.
David Lowes, 124th New-York Volunteers—ankle.
Thos. Lee, 6th U. S. cavalry—right arm.
Solomon Grath, 56th Pennsylvania—left leg.
O. D. Hess, 8th Illinois cavalry—arm.
O. Richerd, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry—back.
C. Oleos, 5th U. S. cavalry—back.
Lieut. Wade, 6th U. S. cavalry—head, slight.
Lieut. Flynn, 2d U. S. cavalry—slight.
Lieut. Phillips, 6th New-York—right leg amputated.
Maj. ROBINS, one of Gen. PLEASANTON'S staff, had two horses shot under him.
Capt. SAWYER, of the First New-Jersey cavalry, is missing; as also Maj. FORBES, commissary of Col. KILPATRICK'S brigade.

E. A. PAUL.

LATEST FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 13.

The latest information from the Rappahannock is to noon to-day.

The execution of private WOODS, of the Nineteenth Indiana regiment, for desertion, fixed for to-day, *was postponed, owing to the regiment being in motion.*

A letter sent by Gen. STUART, in response to one from Gen. PLEASANTON asking for a flag of truce in order to bury our dead and provide for our wounded, says in effect, that the dead have been buried and the wounded well cared for, and that the prisoners have been sent to Richmond, but that no registry of their names was kept in camp. He therefore declined the flag of truce for such purposes.

Yesterday morning one of our balloons was fired at by the rebels near Banks' Ford. No harm was done, but a sudden descent was the consequence.

The mail privileges to the Army of the Potomac have been greatly abused by unprincipled speculators. Two days ago Gen. PATRICK seized five or six large bags of obscene books, gift packages, and other articles of similar character. It was claimed by the seeders of the packages that the Post-office Department was obliged to forward them by mail. There was a roll of sole leather, weighing probably forty pounds, for a private in one of the batteries, for his own use, with a cent stamp only upon it. Such practices will be prevented and punished in future.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE CAVALRY FIGHT.

A Defeat Acknowledged—Fitzhugh Lee Severely Wounded—Prominent Officers Killed.

A dispatch from Gen. LEE, dated Culpepper, June 9, published in a Richmond paper of the 11th, states that Gen. STUART drove the Federals back on that day after a hard fight, lasting all day.

The same paper reports that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE was severely wounded, and that Col. WILLIAMS, of the North Carolina cavalry, Col. HAMPTON, a brother of WADE HAMPTON, and Capt. FARLEY, of STUART'S staff, were killed on the 9th inst. It also admits a loss of prisoners, and says:

"The Federal loss at the Brandy Station is variously stated.

The information at the Provost-Marshal's office at Culpepper Court-house, yesterday morning, was that two hundred of our men were prisoners, killed and wounded; but the number is supposed to reach several hundred. Some put the figures higher and some lower.

The Federals gained so much ground as to capture Gen. STUART'S headquarters near Brandy, and also near Brandy Station; and, we understand, destroyed some stores there."

A SKIRMISH AT MIDDLETOWN, Va.

The Rebels Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 13.

The Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, with one section of artillery, had a skirmish with some 400 rebel cavalry yesterday afternoon near Middletown, Va.

The Thirteenth skirmished with the rebels a short time and drew them into an ambuscade formed by the Eighty-seventh and the artillery.

Eight of the rebels were killed, a number wounded, and thirty-seven, including a Captain and two Lieutenants, were taken prisoners.

There were no casualties on our side.

[Middletown is between Front Royal and Winchester, about twelve miles south of the latter place.]

The Adams' Express Robbery.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 13.

The trial of the brothers DAVIS before the Baltimore County Court as accessories in the recent robbery of the Adams' Express Company's safe, has resulted in a verdict of guilty. The principals in the robbery, from the overwhelming array of testimony against them upon their arraignment, plead guilty. All are held to await the sentence of the Court.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Departure from Alexandria—Gen. Banks' Labors—"Caught Napping"—Another Capture—Inner Glimpse at Secesia—Extraordinary Delusions—Another Important Success—Loyalty in New-Orleans—Irregularity of the Mails.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 18, 1863.

We left Alexandria on Thursday, the 14th, at 11 A. M., by the *Empire Parish*, and, after stopping at Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, a few hours, and establishing temporary headquarters there, hurried on to Brashear City, and thence to New-Orleans, where we arrived in the afternoon of Saturday, the 16th.

The enormous labor, rapidity of movement and constant vigilance necessary in the Commander of so great a Department as this, require to be seen to be fully appreciated. Gen. BANKS needs to be almost ubiquitous to attend to all the matters now devolving upon him, military, civil and social; and it is perfectly wonderful to see the ease and coolness with which he goes through it all, never for a moment thrown off his balance, but having a kind and genial word for every one that comes in contact with him—from the Brigadier-General, discussing the most important movements, to the poorest contraband tremblingly approaching him for shelter under the old flag.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

In my last, I omitted to mention that on the day of my arrival in Alexandria I saw a First and Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Louisiana, and four privates of the Second Louisiana, (rebels,) being conveyed as prisoners on board the *Sykes*, bound to Brashear City. These worthies were taken by that brave and indefatigable young officer, Lieut. PERKINS, of the First Louisiana cavalry, while they were fast asleep, on outpost duty, on the verandah of a planter's house. To those who knew the circumstances, the poor fellows looked crestfallen and decidedly "cheep."

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

Another and far more important capture, which I neglected to mention, was a rebel mail-bag, found hid in a barn at Alexandria, the day before my arrival. The contents of this mail-bag afforded food for much interesting reading on our passage down. To the vulgar and unfeeling, such a glimpse into the innermost recesses of hearts, may afford nothing but scope for jesting; but to the sensitive man of thought, such revelations—even from rebel souls—create a feeling of deep pathos, mingled with the ludicrous, that far surpasses anything in the imagination of the greatest novelist.

Many of these letters were of the highest importance, from men of power and position, giving invaluable information that our Commanding General will know how to turn to account; while all were, more or less, of some use, as conveying, in the most unmistakeable manner, the wretched condition to which the rebels are reduced, and how heartily sick they are of the iron rule under which they are groaning. I could have filled your columns with extracts, but the following short ones will suffice as specimens.

In a letter to a wife, dated Port Hudson, April 4, one writer ventilates his opinions about us in general and Texas in particular:

"There is no chance for a fight just now. BANKS has carried away 15,000 of his men from Baton Rouge, to some unknown place,—probably Texas. There is a prospect of peace this year. The Yankees have at last acknowledged that they can never conquer us by fighting, and that they aim to starve us into a treaty by next year. I cannot tell how they will make it. *If they break into Texas this summer, they will worst us.*"

A gentleman writing to a brother, from Little Rock, ARK., March 26th, finds an excellent new name for the rebel General KIRBY SMITH, and gives us a rather doleful insight into his own feelings:

"The armies rest to hear out. Can't tell what they will do. Gen. SMITH has been and taken command of our division, and it is thought that we will go to Louisiana for my Self I don't know where we will go or what will become of us. I am getting very hard of this thing called war. I am going what you would call hippoing right smartly. I want to be at home with my children and to be a free man once more before I die."

One friend writing to another from camp near Shelbyville, Tenn., April 6, is rather hard upon the boasts of the rebel papers respecting the battle of Murfreesboro:

"I reckon you had a Hundred lives a Bout the Murfreesboro fight it is not worth while to tell you they think a Bout it only we cum out sale and glad to git out any how."

A son—doubtless a very *capital* fellow—writing to his mother from Shelbyville, Tenn., under date of April 6, gives a rather glowing picture of that part of Secessia:

"This country is Desolated and Ruined the Fences is Nearly All Burnt Timber Distroyed there will be No Crops made through these Parts this Season All Kind of Eatables is very High Eggs at 3 Dolls. per Doz. Butter 3 and 4 Dolls. per lbs. and very Scarce at that Every Think in proportion."

But there was one letter in particular which I am sorry I was not able to copy, as it was evidently from a thinking and well-educated man, and contained stronger evidences of the little faith which the bone and sinew of the rebel army have to their wretched cause, than anything I had yet seen.

This man, in a letter from Port Hudson, addressed to his brother, speaks of our blockade in the most sensible manner, and argues that, if continued long enough, it is quite impossible for the rebels to withstand such privations. He tells his brother not to imagine that because he hears of a vessel running the blockade every now and then, that that is making one particle of difference to their sufferings. Such spasmodic aid, he says, may benefit a few wealthy people who can purchase what they want at fabulous prices, and enable a few speculators to get enormously rich; but that the great *mass of the people* are suffering untold horrors, and *cannot possibly hold out much longer.*

The few naked truths above-mentioned, coming before eyes for which they were never intended, are more than enough to counteract whole volumes of those impudent falsehoods with which the rebel papers are stultifying the outer world, and attempting to blind the wretched and deluded victims of JEFF. DAVIS and his co-conspirators.

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSIONS.

While on this subject I cannot refrain from giving you a fact or two that have come to my knowledge, and in mentioning which I really feel that some apology is due to your readers for drawing so much upon their credulity. What I have to state, however, comes in such a shape that there is no doubting it.

When our army entered Opelousas, there was the most intense curiosity among the negroes, mingled with no little consternation, to see the "Yankees." As our troops marched along, two black men were seen standing and gaping, almost stupefied at the moving column. "Well, I don't see any wild horns on'—said one sable fellow to the other—"dey look like oder folks." On cross-questioning them afterward, these benighted people declared they had been taught to believe that the *Yankees were literally devils, with horns on their heads!*

Lest I might be suspected of romancing, I give—with permission—the name of my informant, who is no other than Rev. B. F. WHITTEMORE, Chaplain of the Fifty-third Massachusetts, and brother of one of your former army correspondents. That gentleman did not get this anecdote second-hand, but actually heard and saw what he related to me.

While expressing my astonishment, a Captain of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York corroborated what I had been told, by relating a similar circumstance. While at Opelousas he wandered into a shed for water, where a number of black women and children were assembled. At his approach the women fled, and the larger of the children, all apparently panic-stricken. One little child, unable to walk thoroughly, was left behind, trying to toddle away. The Captain stooped down to the poor little fellow, patted him on the head, and tryied to reassure him, as he stood petrified with terror. Seeing that the child was not harmed, first one little woolly-head peeped out, then another, then they all ventured closer, and finally the woman had the temerity to approach this white monster from the North. Will the reader believe it, when seriously told, that these poor wretches assured the Captain, with the utmost joyfulness of manner, that they had been told, and believed, that *the Yankees killed negro children, cut off their hams, roasted and ate them?*

It would be hard indeed to get the world to realize the full extent to which the rebel leaders base their power upon the brutalized state into which they have plunged the Southern mind—both of black men and white. But a day of reckoning is close at hand, when Northern bayonets,—piercing the dark veil of error,—shall let in sunlight and truth upon them. When that hour comes, the authors of this hellish plot will call upon the mountains to cover them, not from us, but from their own miserable dupes and victims.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Even while we had the New-York papers in hand, greedily devouring their contents and making calculations as to results, the news came flying to us of another magnificent exploit on the part of our cavalry, second only to that of Cols. GRIERSON and PRINCE, of Illinois, and made us sink the troubles at the Rappahannock in the joys of the Mississippi.

Col. DAVIS, of the First Texas cavalry—the same gallant young officer who was so conspicuous at Galveston, and afterward narrowly escaped hanging in the hands of the rebels—was sent from his post on the Amite River toward the Jackson Railroad.

Accompanied by some infantry, under Cols. CLARK and COWLES, from Pass Manchac, he got to the railroad at Tickfaw Station and went up as far as Camp Moore.

There they met a body of rebels, fought them and put them to flight, killing ten men and taking twenty horses and sixty muskets, while our loss was only three wounded and one killed.

The enemy being entirely dispersed, Col. DAVIS commenced the work of destruction, more terrible to them than hecatombs of their slain.

Every bridge on the road, as far up as Camp Moore—including the splendid one that spanned the Tangipahoa River—has been burned. Every railroad station is in ashes, as well as the car factory near Independence. The latter contained a large number of unfinished gun-carriages, a battery wagon and eight cars—all destroyed. Their large shoe factory, tannery, saw and grist mills were all burned to the ground; and, beside all this, they captured one rebel Lieutenant and 43 enlisted men.

The inhabitants of the Amite region are said to be rapidly taking the oath of allegiance, and, like the people of the Attakapas district, looking upon the rebellion as hopeless.

There is one man to whom this gallant deed of Col. DAVIS will come with thrilling effect, and that is Gen. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas. Let that noble-hearted and long-suffering man be patient; his time will come.

LOYALTY

itss become quite fashionable at New-Orleans—at least the outward and visible form of it. Since the recent orders of Gen. BOWEN, the Union flag is to be seen gaily floating everywhere. A large one decorates the front of the St. Charles Hotel, another one the St. Louis—and, indeed, wherever the eye turns, the Stars and Stripes are seen waving.

To checkmate the saucy little rebels in crinoline, who won't walk in the upas-like shadow of the old flag, some ingenious hands have suspended whole strings of them (flags, not ladies) across the streets, so that there is no possibility of evading the terrible ordeal by passing from the sidewalk to the middle of the street. If FRANK BELLEW, or some other comic genius, is at a loss for an idea, I would recommend as a subject, "The Belles of New-Orleans avoiding the Flags." Let a street view be presented—flags suspended on each side—and a long train of females zig-zagging from one pavement to the other.

IRREGULARITY OF MAILS.

There is one thing here which requires ventilating, and that is the irregularity with which mails come and go to and from this place. We are sometimes left here ten or twelve days without a word from the North, and then two or three vessels will come tumbling in together, with precisely the same news. The same thing occurs when we are sending to you.

A day or two ago the *Creole* came in with letters to private parties, but no regular mail to the authorities. This had been put on board a miserable craft called the *Quaby*, which left New-York a day before the *Creole*, but had been heard nothing of two or three days after the *Creole* arrived, and may be at sea yet for all I know to the contrary.

Those who went to the Quartermaster's Office on that occasion, could easily see that something was wrong. Col. HOLABIRD—generally speaking, the most pleasant and affable gentleman—seemed cross enough to quarrel with his own shadow. And no wonder. Parties, who had got private communications by the *Creole*, came pestering him about matters of which he could know nothing until he got his mail—and this was afloat in some old tub in the Gulf, perhaps with important Government dispatches affecting this whole expedition. Surely, at so important a time as this, and between two such commercial emporiums as New-York and New-Orleans, these things should be managed better. NEMO.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

A Letter from Governor Shepley.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1863.

THOMAS J. DURANT, Esq., President, and JAMES GRAHAM, Esq., Secretary of the General Committee of the Union Associations of New Orleans and Jefferson:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d inst., submitting to me in behalf of the various Union Associations of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, a plan of proceedings for the calling of a convention of the loyal citizens of Louisiana, to the end of framing a new State Constitution and of re-establishing civil government under the Constitution of the United States.

I cannot but feel that the suggestions you make are deserving of the highest consideration, as the conclusions to which the members of these associations have arrived, after long and thorough deliberation, fully convince me, as I am, that in the ranks of these associations are numbered a very large majority of the loyal and patriotic citizens of these two parishes, who are laboring to establish in Louisiana a civil Government, under a State Constitution, "republican in form," and under the Constitution of the United States.

The ordinance of secession was adopted in a Convention of delegates purporting to represent the people of Louisiana.

Had the basis of representation been such as to have given a fair and equal representation to all the voters of the State, it is well known that the secession ordinance could never have been passed, and this State would been spared the horrors and calamities of a civil war.

It is certainly most fitting, if not indispensable, that the act of renewal of allegiance to the Union by the State should be—as the act of disruption of allegiance purported to be—the expression of the will of a convention of delegates fresh from the people.

What the basis of representation to that convention should be, is a question more properly to be decided by the people themselves than by me or any other military authority.

The more directly this movement emanates from the people themselves—the more free it is from all extraneous influences—the more surely will the action of this convention command the acquiescence and secure the ratification of the people of Louisiana. No shadow of suspicion of military dictation should darken the future page of the brilliant record of returning loyalty and renewed devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

Whatever, therefore, I may do in furtherance of your views in relation to the call of a convention, must be rather in aid of the expression of the popular sentiment than as originating, much less dictating, any form of expression or mode of action.

The only immediate action you desire on my part is, that I should order a registration of the loyal voters of the State, and appoint one or more loyal citizens of the United States as Commissioners of Registration in each parish, with directions to register the names of all citizens of such Parish who shall have taken and subscribed an oath of allegiance to the United States, and of repudiation of any allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

This registration I shall immediately order to be made of those voters who voluntarily come forward to register themselves. I invite the co-operation and assistance of your Committee, and of the associations they represent, not only by recommending suitable persons for commissioners in the various parishes, but in every legitimate and honest effort to secure a full registration of all loyal voters.

I defer any action upon the second and third propositions in the concluding clause of the plan submitted to me, until I shall have had an opportunity to receive definite instructions on the subject, and also to afford an opportunity for the expression of the sentiments of the people in the other parishes in this State.

I cannot close this communication without expressing to you individually, and to the associations you represent, my heartfelt gratitude for the generous manner in which you have alluded to my public labors in Louisiana.

From my first advent in Louisiana, my most earnest desire has been to see the State restored to its pristine prosperity in the Union and its pristine loyalty to the Constitution. No citizen of Louisiana can feel more earnestly than I do to see a civil government established on that basis.

With the assistance of your Associations in dispelling the delusions of treason from the minds of the people, with the aid of our gallant and victorious army, which will soon drive the last armed rebel from the soil of Louisiana, and with the blessing of that Providence which has ever presided over the destinies of the Union, I expect soon to witness its accomplishment.

To that end I pledge you my unceasing efforts.

With the assurance of my full appreciation of the patriotism and loyalty of the Union Associations, and the high respect and sincere regards I entertain for yourselves individually,

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Advices from Col. Phillips—How he has Strengthened Fort Blunt—The Rebel Troops—Mississippi Department—The Guerrillas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, May 29, 1863.

Late advices from Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, headquarters of the Indian brigade, bring some general intelligence of considerable interest. Under the direction of Col. PHILLIPS, the intrenchments at Fort Gibson are now complete. By a late general order, Col. PHILLIPS has rechristened this post, and it is now known as Fort Blunt. This post was last occupied by the United States Army in 1854, when it was abandoned, the garrison removing to Fort Smith. Opposite the rebel leader of the Creeks, Col. MCINTOSH erected works which were known as Fort Davis. They were burnt by the rebels after the victories of Gen. BLUNT last Winter.

The fortifications made by Col. PHILLIPS cover an area of twenty acres, with ample provision for a supply of water for the garrison. There are several guns mounted, both siege and field, and this, the most advanced post of the National line on the frontier, is amply secure from any attack short of a regular siege. In addition to the post works, there is an extensive line of rifle-pits which extend along the river front, and defend the fords.

The rebel force threatening PHILLIPS, and which finds itself continually harassed by the activity of that valuable soldier, is formidable enough to crush his force, if it possessed the directing brain to give it proper direction. It consists of three Confederate brigades—Texan, Missourian and Indian. It is commanded by Gen. CABELL, formerly Chief-of-Staff for VAN DORN, Gen. STEELE and Gen. COOPER. These brigades number 6,000 to 7,000 men. They are but poorly clad, fed and supplied with ordnance stores, and have been so continually whipped by our forces, and so demoralized by internal dissension that no leader of lesser magnitude than "Old Pap"—STERLING PRICE—can reanimate them to vigorous exertion.

I learn that the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Department, consisting of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and the Indian Territory, is commanded by Gen. HOLMES, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. His whole force is less than 50,000, distributed as follows: Texas, under Gen. MAGRUDER, 10,000; Louisiana, Gen. KIRBY SMITH, 12,000; Arkansas, Missouri and Indian Territory, Gen. STERLING PRICE, about 25,000. This last force is distributed about as follows: Indian Territory, three brigades; under MARMADUKE, three; at Little Rock and west of the Arkansas line, four, and at Pine Bluffs, on the river, between Little Rock and Arkansas Post, there are two more; making in all twelve brigades. The largest portion of this force is mounted. Gen. PRICE is in command of the Districts of Arkansas, Missouri and the Indian Territory. From information obtained by Col. PHILLIPS, it would seem that the favorite project of PRICE—the conquest of Missouri by Confederate arms—is to be again attempted; this time, however, through the Indian Territory and Kansas with a mounted force, and thence into Missouri, where our well-filled granaries and abundant stores offer immediate supplies.

On the 10th inst. Lieut.-Col. DOLE, of the Second regiment Indiana Brigade, with 600 men, started for a scout in the vicinity of Cane Hill and Fayetteville. They had a sharp encounter with a party of guerrillas at Cincinnati, on the Arkansas border, under a notorious partisan, Capt. BROWN, who, with eight of his men, was killed. The guerrillas fled in disorder, leaving their arms and camp equipage.

The guerrilla outrages continue to increase in boldness. To chronicle them would require more space than you would allow; besides the details are all of the same sickening character. Not less than a score of murders, robberies and house-burnings have been perpetrated in our border counties by YEAGER, QUANTRELL and PARKER. The brother of the latter was arrested in this city a few days since, being supposed to be the veritable Colonel himself. Gen. BLUNT arrested a woman residing here, who is engaged to be married to CT. GORDON, and has been in correspondence with him, giving him such information of our movements as she could obtain. These letters and GORDON'S answers have, for some time past, been read by Gen. BLUNT'S detectives, ere being sent to their destination or not, as the circumstances might require. GORDON'S letters clearly show that the projected campaign of Gen. PRICE this Summer includes an extensive guerrilla movement on the Plains and in Colorado, cutting off the Overland and Santa Fé Mail route, and seizing the numerous valuable trains which, at this season, the New-Mexican and mountain traders are taking out from the Missouri River.

So far as the force at the disposal of Gen. BLUNT is concerned, the guerrillas have but little rest. Maj. RANSOM, of the Sixth, and Capt. STEWART, of the Ninth Kansas cavalry, are both indefatigable and trained bush fighters. One of the most noted guerrillas, a young man named VAUGHAN, was captured lately at Kansas City. A telegram was sent to BLUNT, asking what should be done with him. The General's reply was curt and to the purpose—"Hang him." It was executed. H.

THE INVALID CORPS.

Its Advantages—How it is to be Organized.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

Much importance is attached by military men to the proposed organization of an Invalid corps, and many inquiries have been made from various parts of the country concerning it. In order to facilitate the organization and to supply the required information, the Assistant Provost-Marshals-General, as general Superintendents in the various States, will soon be furnished with all the necessary instructions and blanks.

This corps, though a novelty in our service, promises beneficial results, both to the invalid soldiers and the Government. The term of enlistment is to be for three years, unless sooner discharged. The corps will be required to perform all duties within the limit of their physical capacity; but for the convenience of the service they will be selected for three grades of duty.

Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of using the musket and performing guard duty, light marches, etc., will be assigned to companies of the first battalion.

Those of the next degree of physical efficiency, including all who have lost a hand or an arm, to the companies of the Second battalion.

Those who are least effective, and all who have lost a foot or a leg, to the companies of the third battalion.

The two last classes are to be armed with swords.

In all cases where the physical infirmities of officers or enlisted men come within the provisions which do not disqualify enlisted men for service in the corps, they will be recommended for transfer, or enlistment therein; but no one will be admitted whose previous record does not show he is meritorious and deserving, and that he has complied with the provisions authorizing an Invalid corps.

While the Government is most anxious to provide for and employ, to the best of their abilities, those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer able to perform active duty in the field, yet it can, upon no account, permit men undeserving or totally disabled to remain in its service.

Those faithful soldiers whose physical infirmities are too great to admit of their being of any use in the Invalid corps, will nevertheless receive the pensions and bounties provided by law.

It is further announced that no officer or enlisted man shall be entitled to receive any pension, premium or bounty, for enlistment, re-enlistment or service in the Invalid corps.

They will receive all other pay and allowances now authorized by law for the United States infantry, excepting the increased pay for re-enlistment.

Claims for pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service will not be invalidated by enlistment in the Invalid corps. But no pensions can be drawn or accrue to the benefit of any man during his service in the corps.

It is thought that there are twenty or thirty thousand soldiers now performing such duties as could be discharged by men coming within the provisions of the act creating the Invalid corps. Besides, it is believed there are over 150,000 soldiers, who have been discharged for disabilities, many, however, of the slightest character.

The provisions of the law also extend to marines.

Col. R. H. RUSH is in charge of the bureau appropriated to the business pertaining to the Invalid corps, under the general direction of Col. FAY, the Provost-Marshal-General.

In addition to the advantages to the invalid in being placed in every respect on an equality with all other soldiers, he can feel that he is still in the discharge of duty to the extent of his physical capacity; and can be usefully employed as a guard, nurse, etc., with a feeling of pride and satisfaction that he is rendering an equivalent for the pay and allowances he receives from the Government, in the maintenance of which he became an invalid.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Brigham Young Returns—The Immigrants, and What is Done with Them—The Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

BRIGHAM and his company arrived from their southern tour yesterday afternoon, the horses much jaded, the last day's travel having been a stretch of sixty-eight miles—from Goshen, a little settlement at the head of the Utah Lake. A few of the citizens turned out to meet the company as it approached the city, while from several flag-staffs on various prominent points, and on several stores, the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze. A brass band, too appeared before BRIGHAM'S residence, and compli mented him with sweet strains after the arrival.

It appears that the tour comprehended the whole length of the Territory southward from this city, including the secluded valleys of the Santa Clara and the Upper Rio Virgin, as well as many other sheltered spots among the mountains. The company profess themselves highly gratified with their trip and with the signs of progress among their brethren in the different country settlements. As a matter of course, there was a great amount of preaching and exhortation under way at every settlement, and the devout doubtless have been greatly strengthened thereby. If we may guess the subjects enlarged upon, they were most homely and trite, and likely enough consisted of domestic manufactures to a large degree, including calico and tobacco.

As usual, the next trip of this kind that may be expected will be northward to Cache Valley, and perhaps running up the valley of the Weber and down that of the Timpanogas or Provo River. This, with a flying visit southwestward through Cedar and Tooele Valleys, would bring the whole habitable Territory under the direct ecclesiastical purview.

These visits, though hasty, give the Mormon chief and his more attentive adherents a comprehensive bird's-eye view of the Territory, and of the temporal and spiritual status and progress of the inhabitants, and may be supposed to furnish basis for calculations for future operations toward building up and strengthening the Mormon people and system at home. For it will be remembered that there are four or five thousand pilgrims expected from the world eastward the ensuing Summer and Fall, many of whom are probably now on their way to "Zion." These must be in some measure provided for on their arrival, and BRIGHAM will have in his own mind an idea of where help is most wanted, though for the matter of that, the Mormon immigration annually is quickly absorbed in a few days, or weeks at most, after its advent into this Valley. Indeed it is often a wonder, expressed by many, as to where the immigration goes to so rapidly, amounting, as it generally does, to nearly one-tenth of the whole population of the Territory. But then, nearly every incoming family has already here a relative or acquaintance of old standing, familiar in years gone by and lends far away, to which the newly-arrived repair for the time passing, invariably receiving a hearty welcome to such plain hospitality as each resident may be enabled to offer. As for the few who find no friends, why the "bishops," whose special province it is to look after temporal matter, have an eye over them, and generally make assertions to procure pieces of lodging and work. The immense appetite, however, which a family invariably brings from the plains, and which is not toned down in less than one to two months, is no slight tax upon each householder's slim but free hospitality.

Col. EVANS, Second regiment California Volunteers, at Camp Douglas, has, it is stated, tendered his resignation, which has been received by Gen. WRIGHT. Col. EVANS is well spoken of generally.

That the Indians are "mad" in consequence of their disastrous defeat on Bear River by Col. CONNOR and the California Volunteers, is getting more and more evident, and it is also apparent that they are fully determined to have their revenge in appropriating as much stock from settlers and emigrants as possible, shedding blood or not, as suits the whim or impulse of the moment, and according to safe opportunity. Gen. CONNOR is doubtless prepared to meet them again and give them another taste of his grit, if the opportunity presents itself. But they may adopt the precaution of keeping out of his way, and inflicting depredations only when and where speedy chastisement is not near at hand. In such case they may baffle and perplex the General and his command, and at the same time annoy and inflict considerable injury upon the settlers and the passing emigrants. If this probability be verified, of which there is some present prospect, then the innocent will chiefly suffer. Taking all things into consideration, the best policy at the present time would seem to be to have a grand pow-wow with the disaffected bands, and endeavor to come to a mutual understanding with the view of entering into a treaty of amity between the whites and the red belligerents. An Indian's revenge, even for blood, may often be satisfied by a horse, or a few blankets, tobacco, or other Indian coverings. And I submit whether or not such bribery, if such it may be termed, would not be legitimate and productive of good results. It would certainly be cheaper than is the risking the lives and property of emigrants and settlers, which the present system of fighting and extermination tends to foster. The red men of America is weak and dwindling away. But he is wily, tenacious, perseverling, cruel, and often discriminating, and it is cheaper and better every way to have even his friendship than his enmity.

No Indian War in Utah—A Picnic—Distinguished Visitors.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

Mr. CONOVER, of the Bannock City Express Company, left that place with the express on the 12th inst. He says that the reported Indian war in Idaho is all talk, and that the message to Gen. CONNOR for assistance was simply a wire-working dodge of certain persons who hoped to make something thereby. The Indians are stated to be peaceable with the whites, and the territory is prosperous. Provisions are plentiful, and prospects flattering. Agriculturists are putting in liberal crops of grain and vegetables, so that famine or scarcity of food will not be looked for next Winter. Emigrants on the route to those Northern gold mines are making good progress. There are difficulties between the Bannocks and other Indians in that region, which, however, have not operated injuriously as yet toward the whites.

Notwithstanding these pacific assurances, emigrants will do well to be always ready for sudden attack, for there are undoubtedly northward some ugly Indians—though they may not be just now on the emigrant track—who would not willingly forego a tempting opportunity for making a raid on some unwary emigrant camp or herd.

But if it is all quiet northwardly, it is not so yet westwardly with the Indians. After their treacherous fashion, guerrilla squads lurk in concealed nooks, and drop off a white or two unawares. Last week, fourteen miles east of Deep Creek, W. R. SIMPSON, mail stage driver, was instantly killed by bullets from Indians embushed in the adjacent rock. Four soldiers with the stage returned the fire; but as soon as possible, the stage was driven on by Maj. H. EGAN, (not a C. V.,) and the scene was left behind. Several passengers were on board.

It appears that, as stated last week, the facts concerning the body found in Red Butte cañon were not correctly set forth. Some bones of a human being, an adult, were found about half a mile up the south side of the mountain, but no remains of a child. Remnants of female clothing were also found. How long they had been there is mere conjecture, as the bones were bleached and the clothes rotten. Violence naturally suggested itself as the cause; but what might have worked the Indian might have killed the poor creature to rid it from the hands of mankind, and a wolf or bear might have taken the life blood. But why a woman should be on the mountain side up a cañon, if in her right mind, is a puzzling question. If she went with other or others, no solution but violence is satisfactory to the query—"What caused her stay there?" At present the matter is involved in impenetrable mystery to all but the living actors, if such there be.

Since his return from his southern tour BRIGHAM has issued an invitation to the "Pioneers of 1847 and the officers and soldiers of the Mormon battalion" to attend a grand festival in the shape of a pic-nic ball, to include songs, toasts, speeches, and to be held in the new theatre, July 16. Admission $1 50 per couple; 50 cents each additional lady. The following are the distinguished Committee of arrangements: BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL and DANIEL H. WELLS, the Mormon Presidency.

This, with the Fourth of July and the twenty-fourth, will fill up that guilty month's list of Mormon holidays, Hoeing, irrigating, harvesting, perhaps a trip North, will fill up the measure of Mormon occupation until the October Conference, when a few more months' policy may be foreshadowed.

This city is blessed just now with the presence of Messrs. WATT, SESSMAN and GODBEN, from the direction of the setting sun, and Messrs. BEN. HOLLADAY, W. G. FARGO, B. P. CHENEY and D. N. BARNEY from the direction of the rising sun. Perhaps these travelers from the East may have caused the mail-bags from that quarter to be put back two or three days, as the newspapers have been few for that time.

Emigrants from the East are now passing for Nevada and California, generally well stocked with horses and mules. During the next three months the streets will doubtless be thronged with pilgrims to the land of gold.

After inconsiderable stormy and blustery weather, with scarcely any downfall, a hot time is once more upon us. The mountains have received a slight addition of snow.

Much of the corn from about has been cut off by a "small worm" or grub, which works underground—not the orthodox cutworm.

FROM PENSACOLA.

False Rumors of a Rebel Attack—A Blockade Runner Stranded—The Enemy get most of the Cargo and Our Forces Destroy the Remainder.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SANTA ROSA, DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, Monday, April 27, 1863.

The quiet of our garrison-life was somewhat disturbed last week by a report that "15,000 rebel cavalry were attacking our troops at Barrancas and the Navy-yard, had shot two pickets and were probably ordered to annihilate the Federal forces in our District." Soon the story was corrected to the effect that two of our pickets had been shot, and were brought in dead, their companions reporting that they met their death when visiting with them a schooner which had run ashore nine miles west of Barrancas.

On Friday, April 24, two pilots discovered this schooner full of provisions intended for rebeldom. They returned to Barrancas, and instead of reporting to headquarters, they only got two other pilots to return with them to the schooner. Leaving one of their number in a pilot sloop anchored off shore—three of them in a small row boat pulled to the beach where the blockade-running schooner was grounded and apparently deserted with all her cargo. One of the men entering the hold, was able only to bring out his hat full of cigars, when the alarm was given by his comrades that "the rebels were coming." Instantly the three pushed off the little boat, but two of them were shot immediately and fell dead in the boat. The other jumped overboard, and went under the bow, kept the boat between himself and the shore and swam on his back while dragging the boat after him, thus gaining the pilot-boat.

As soon as the survivors returned with their lifeless comrades to Barrancas, great excitement prevailed, the troops "being ordered to keep their quarters and ready to march on a minute's notice," led many to expect great events.

At midnight of Saturday, 25th, an expedition of 200 men consisting by Col. FARRIS, Twenty-eighth Connecticut, Capt. WHEELOCK, of the same, Capt. BARKER, Seventh Vermont, and others, embarked on the *Rosetta* for the purpose of visiting the wreck.

The expedition, on coming within sight of the schooner, found her in flames, while a part of her cargo was heaped on the shore not far off. A few cannon shot fired upon the beach served to keep the rebels at a distance until morning, when the troops were landed and ordered to destroy all the stores that could not be brought away. Large quantities of pork barrels, well filled, many cases of alcohol, wine, whisky, and other liquors, together with cheeses, and a variety of other provisions and groceries were tempting enough, but could not be secured for want of a lighter. Orders therefore were reluctantly given to destroy the property, and accordingly the liquor casks were stove in and a liberal drink was given to the thirsty sand. Other stores were scattered about, or buried, or burned, and after doing all possible damage to them without being able to put quite all of them beyond the recovery of the rebels, the expedition returned and reached the camps Sunday afternoon.

The officer from whom this account is received, and who accompanied the expedition, estimates that the rebels must have secured full seven eighths of their cargo. They dragged it across a narrow strip of land to the Perdido River, by which they could easily boat it to the interior. A few of them were seen by our men, upon whom they fired without effect. It seems probable that boats of light draught frequently succeed in reaching Rebeldom by this route. The Perdido can be entered by such boats, because, only a bar blockades its mouth, and that bar only impedes large crafts. It is believed that a small steamer could be advantageously employed to coast between Barrancas and the mouth of the Perdido, fifteen miles to the westward, and report all boats seeking to run the blockade along this shore.

Paymaster, Major USHER, has arrived in our District, and his welcome may be imagined, when you learn that the troops here have not been paid off for eight months. VIDETTE.

FROM CADIZ.

A Sketch of the Cruise of the U. S. Ship St. Louis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS, CADIZ, Spain, Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

The return of this ship to Cadiz affords me another opportunity of communicating to you a short sketch of our cruising since my last, from Lisbon, on the 4th of December last.

While some of our steamers were diligently scouring the seas, overhauling and examining all suspicious vessels, we were kept in idleness, moored in the Tagus at Lisbon, awaiting a favorable occasion to make ourselves useful, if *not* distinguished.

The convenience of the Cepe de Verds as a depot for coal was well known and often canvassed among us, and unless the ports of those islands—particularly Porto Grande, Island of St. Vincent—were well guarded by efficient war steamers of our own, we felt assured the rebel Government, being aware of the facilities which these islands afforded for procuring supplies of that indispensable article for their steamers, that sooner or later the vents of their vessels would lead them to these depots to procure supplies. Considerations of this kind caused us to weigh our anchor at Lisbon on the 7th of February last, bound on a cruise. We sighted Madeira on the 12th of February, and from thence shaped our course for the Canaries, merely looking at Feurte Ventura—squared away for the Cape de Verds, where we came to an anchor in the harbor of Porto Grende, Island of St. Vincent, on Sunday, the 22d of February, and at meridian fired a salute of 21 guns in commemoration of the birthday of WASHINGTON. Here we found the United States gunboat *Mohican*, Capt. O. S. GLISSEN, with whom we interchanged the usual civilities, and on the following day the *Mohican* went to sea.

This harbor is the depot for the English steamers plying to the coasts of Africa and Brazil, and those of Her Britannic Majesty which double the Cape of Good Hope. The almost constant arrival and departure of steamers here gives to the place an aspect of more commercial importance than it really deserves.

H. B. M. ship *Egmont*, 84, arrived in port on her way to Rio de Janeiro as a storeship to the British squadron in those waters, with a crew of supernumeraries and boys. On the evening of March 6, finding the force of her crew insufficient to weigh her anchor, we sent a gang of fifty of our men on board her, who soon had her anchor up, and the ship under all sail.

On the 7th of March, SAMUEL ADLICK, United States marine, died on board this ship of hemorrhage of the lungs, and was buried with military honors in the burial place allotted for the burial of American seamen.

The British ship *Alabama*, of St. Johns, arrived and ran ashore on the afternoon of March 11, and was saved from lodging by the timely assistance rendered by this ship and the United States steamer *Mohican*. In returning to their respective ships, a boat belonging to this ship was swamped alongside and lost. Fortunately the crew were rescued.

We sailed on the 15th, and on the following day arrived at Porto Praya, Island of St. Jego. No rebel cruisers have as yet appeared in these waters, but with the facilities which St. Vincent possesses as a depot for coal, it would be idle to suppose that the rebels will suffer the opportunity to remain long unimproved. It is unquestionably the duty of our Government to keep one or more fast gunboats on guard at this place, to prevent the pirates making a rendezvous of Porto Grande, and recreating in its neighborhood the scenes that took place in the vicinity of the Azores last year. Our Government should be aware of the importance of this suggestion, and it would not only be its duty to post an efficient guard of war steamers at these islands, but likewise to institute inquiries into the fealty of its accredited agent at Porto Praya. In consequence of developments made while this ship was in that port, the conduct of our Consul was so flagrant and unjustifiable as to merit not only the unqualified condemnation of all Americans, but his disloyalty was the subject of grave comment by the citizens and foreign residents on the island. The virtues enjoined by our naval code are evidently not among the acquirements of our Consul; and patriotism, in his capacity, has been merged into a mere matter of dollars and cents. A point possessing the importance of the Cepe de Verds should be no longer overlooked by the Navy Department; and the State Department, by the removal of Mr. MORSE from his position of trust, would render the country a great service, and enlist the respect of all layel men who are brought into communication with him or the authorities of these islands.

Being ourselves short of provisions and stores, we sailed with a view of meeting the storeship, in order to obtain supplies, and in consequence of the prevailing northeasterly winds were obliged to shape our course for the Azores, where we arrived on the 15th ultimo. No depredations had been committed on our commerce in the vicinity of those islands since the disappearance of the *Alabama* from their waters last year.

We sailed thence on April 27 for this port, for the purpose of procuring supplies, and came to an anchor this morning. Since our departure from the United States so many changes have taken place as almost to reorganize our complement of officers and crew. The following is a correct list of the officers at present attached to this ship:

Commander, MATHIAS C. MARIN; Lieutenant and Ex. Officer, William F. Stewart; Surgeon, Albert L. Gihon; Lieutenant of Marines, William J. Squires; Assistant Paymaster, Judson S. Post; Assistant Surgeon, Frederick B. A. Lewis; Acting Master, Geo. Cables; Acting Master, Joshue N. Rowe; Acting Master Allen Hoxie; Acting Master, Hazard Marsh; Acting Boatswain, George Brown; Gunner, George P. Cushman; Carpenter, Daniel Jones; Sailm

NEW BOOKS.

PARIS IN AMERICA, by Dr. René Lefebvre, Parisian. [Edward Laboulaye.] translated by Mary L. Booth. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner.

Rabelais was not the last author who was obliged to veil his real purpose by the employment of a machinery somewhat cumbrous and artificial. In the 16th century, and at the capital of modern civilization, perfect freedom of thought and expression being as much under ban as during the middle ages, a great publicist like M. Laboulaye avails himself of a similar device to give currency to the results of a most careful and profound study of American civilization as contrasted with that of Europe. The agency introduced is that of the modern spiritualists and mediums who possesses the power of instantaneously transporting their patient across the ocean with all his household and "surroundings." The surprise of the victim at the new order of things to which he is suddenly introduced, and the unconscious comparisons he makes every moment between the French and American modes of living, thinking and acting, constitute the staple of the book, and give occasion for much sharp satire of Parisian Cuckneyism, and much amusing comment on American manners and institutions. Though of course characterized by a large spice of humorous exaggeration, he shows so minute an acquaintance with the outward physiognomy as well as the inward spirit of American life, that it is scarcely possible to believe that M. Laboulaye has never visited this country. Such we are assured, however, is the fact, though a French translation of Dr. Channing's writings, a work on Slavery, and lectures on the American Revolution, attest the earnestness and sincerity of his studies, and give weight to the opinions which, though sportively expressed, have not been assumed lightly or without due consideration. The social position of woman, and the freedom enjoyed by the unmarried is, as may be supposed, one grand topic of the "Parisian's" surprise and comment. Our religious movements, newspapers, elective system, firemen, and everything else that we usually call distinctively American, meet with special attention, and the result intimated is, that the Old World has much, even in material civilization, to learn from the new. Miss Booth has executed a task of no common difficulty, in transfusing the work into English, with success and spirit.

BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS. Philadelphia: Smith, English & Co.

This book consists of similies, allegories and anecdotes selected from the writings of most eminent Christian writers of all ages. The truths and doctrines of religion are here illustrated with a wealth of imagery and a felicity of expression which render every page of the book full of instruction and entertainment. The utility of such a book to the minister is at once obvious. Nothing can explain or enforce a truth like a happy illustration. It gives a form and life to the bare idea, such as intensifies its meaning beyond measure. In the suggestive thoughts and illustrations which characterize this book, the minister cannot fail to be largely benefitted. The more general reader will find food for reflection and entertainment in these strange conceits and startling fancies and profound ideas, which will most amply repay his perusal. The book is enriched with an introduction by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.

FROM VENEZUELA.

The Treaty of Peace—Further Stipulations—The Pearl Fisheries—A Projected Riot Frustrated—Feasts of the Church—A New American Cantatrice—Guzman Blanco and the Peace—The New Danish Treaty—The British Steamers—Settlement of the Spanish Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARACAS, Friday, May 22, 1863.

The Treaty of Peace, although long since settled upon, in its main features, has nevertheless been hanging between heaven and earth, like Mahomet's coffin, and can scarcely yet be regarded as "a fixed fact *per se*." In my last, I gave you an exact copy of the original document, bearing the actual signatures of the plenipotentiaries, Guzman Blanco on the part of the Federation and the Secretary General on the part of the Government. But, on consulting their respective chiefs, some new views emanated from the Federal camp which made still further negotiations necessary. It was now proposed on the part of the Federals that they should select the representatives from all the Provinces where they held control, but the difficulty of determining the question of "control" was at once apparent, and this point was abandoned. It was again insisted upon that Gen. Paez himself should select his share of the Representatives without the interference of the Secretary-General—this point was, I believe, conceded. The number of Representatives—three of each side and their *sustitutos* from every province—was next objected to, as constituting too unwieldy and expensive a body, and two from each side was finally agreed upon—making four from each province, and forming together a body of eighty members, who are to sit en *permanance*, first choosing a Provisional Government, and reserving for their "last act" a law providing for a popular election and the inauguration of a Constitutional Government; on the installation of which the Provisional Government is to terminate.

This, you will observe, is a very pretty arrangement, if we are to imagine an entire Assembly of Washingtons, or a Provisional Government constituted of dreamers and poets like Kosciusko and Lamartine. But it requires no very powerful optics to discern meshes in this pretty net-work through which a Louis Napoleon, a Robespierre, or a Monagas could "drive a coach and four."

There can be no doubt that, with a Government capable of commanding the respect and confidence of the people, Venezuela must rise to great importance. There has never been an agricultural or geological survey of her territory—never an exploration of her vast rivers—never an intelligent appreciation of her minerals, save such as random adventurers or private speculators have from time to time made for their momentary purposes. Even the pearl fisheries are conducted without scientific appliances of any kind. Men plunge naked into the waters and grope about among the shells with their eyes shut, and remain only as long as they can retain the limited supply of air they have previously taken into their lungs. The divers are employed by the day, at a miserable pittance, and when they are sent to their homes they frequently take with them in their mouths some of the most valuable of the pearls, which their adroit employer manages to purchase of them afterward without ever venturing to accuse them of the theft. This business, once so lucrative on the coasts of Margarita and Cumana, is now, as I am informed, dwindled down into the hands of one man, and pursued entirely on this one-horse principle.

Thus far I have only seen one iron plow in the country, but there are several no doubt, as I have seen them casting extra shares at the foundry. However, the old wooden plow of the ancients is the plow of the country. Quite an excitement was produced in Caracas a few days ago by the appearance of the following handbill, pending the deliberations upon the treaty of peace. I give you a literal translation:

CARACANIANS!

In the critical situation in which we are placed, it is a crime to remain indifferent and tame spectators! Let us put an end to this anxiety! Let all the fathers of families have a meeting! In order to deliberate upon our fate we invite citizens of all parties to assemble at 2 o'clock to-morrow in the Plaza Bolivar. He is not a Patriot—he is unworthy to be free, who will not assist at the appointed place!

Caracas, May 19, 1863.

This call appeared without signature of any kind; yet any one who has ever studied the philosophy or read the history of *mobs*, would readily conjecture what might have been the result of a heterogeneous crowd gathered together in the public market place, at such a call, and at such a moment of suspense and "anxiety." It is said that the tragical affair of the 2d of August emanated from just such a call.

The Government took immediate means, however, to suppress the proposed gathering, and quietly "alerted" all the military posts, while the Federals promulgated a counter circular, denouncing and disowning the movement as an incendiarism unworthy the countenance of any citizen at a moment when the earnest attention of all responsible parties was directed to the consummation of "La Paz." Thus the contemplated disturbance was averted and its unworthy projectors rebuked, and the same afternoon *El Independiente* gave the result of the deliberations upon the Treaty which I have already given.

Feasts in commemoration of the peace are being celebrated in the various churches, the first of which was given, a few days ago, in the Church La Merced, at which three young ladies assisted, by special permission of the Archbishop, who was to preside on the occasion; among them a young American lady, formerly a pupil of Prof. Strini, of Baltimore, and now of Signor Barili, of this city. She gave us a *Salve Maria* from Vaapi's opera of "Lombardi," and although a mere child, filled the entire church with her melodious voice.

The Church of San Francisco and San Pablo have both been thoroughly repaired and painted. The beautiful Italian statuary in front of the former venerable edifice has been nicely cleaned up, and in each of these churches we have had appropriate feasts.

Gen. Blanco, who has contributed more than any other to the consummation of the peace, is here, and the observed of all observers. He is named as Chief of the Staff of the new General-in-Chief of the Army, and is busily employed in making arrangements for the arrival of that functionary, under whose auspices an entire new order of things is anticipated.

The new treaty with Denmark, which has just been ratified by the Government of Gen. Paez, is a most liberal one for Venezuela. Under it the flag of a neutral Power is to cover not only the vessel, but even enemy's goods, except contraband of war, and the arbitration of a friendly Power is in all cases to be invoked before proceeding to hostilities. Thus are the principles of American diplomacy becoming inwrought upon European policy.

The *Darien*, the pioneer of the new line of British steamers, has made her first trip from Liverpool to Laguayra, and has left for Puerto Cabello on her return voyage. There are four steamers on this line—the *Darien*, 1,172 tons, the *Venezuela*, 1,000 tons, the *Granadian*, 1,100 tons, and the *Mexican*, 1,100 tons. The second vessel was to have left Liverpool yesterday, May 21.

The difficulties with Spain, which, under the late *Chargé d'Affaires*, were magnified at one time into huge dimensions, have all been satisfactorily explained and settled, and the new Minister, Don Juan Antonio Lopez de Ceballos, has presented his credentials and has been duly recognized by Gen. Paez.

Accounts from all the towns and provinces speak with enthusiasm of the business activity apparent since the cessation of hostilities. Caracas is crowded with people. EXCELSIOR.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Resolutions Adopted—A Speech by Mr. Pugh—What Mr. Vallandigham Preferred.

The following were among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio which nominated Vallandigham for Governor:

That in the exercise of the right to differ with the Federal Executive, we enter our solemn protest against the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be newise, unconstitutional and void.

That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation upon the States by compensation to be made out of the Treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

That whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a Convention of all or of three-fourths of the States, such body should be convened, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the Union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have—none desire it more; there are none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish that end. We are, as we ever have been, the devoted friends of the Constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

That the arrest, imprisonment, prelimdnd trial and actual banishment of Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, not belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, nar to the militia in actual service by alleged military authority, for no other pretended crime than that of uttering words of legitimate criticism upon the conduct of the Administration in power, and of appealing to the ballot-box for a change of policy—(said arrest and military trial taking place where the Courts of law are open and unobstructed, and for no act done within the sphere of active military operations in carrying on the war) —we regard as a palpable violation of the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States:

* * * * * * *

That Clement L. Vallandigham was, at the time of his arrest, a prominent candidate for nomination by the Democratic party of Ohio, for the office of Governor of the State; that the Democratic party was fully competent to decide whether he was a fit man for the nomination; and that the attempt to deprive them of that right by his arrest and banishment was an unmerited imputation on their intelligence and loyalty, as well as a violation of the Constitution.

That we respectfully, but most earnestly call upon the President of the United States to restore Clement L. Vallandigham to his home in Ohio; and that a Committee of one from each Congressional District of the State, to be selected by the presiding officer of this Convention, is hereby appointed to present this application to the President.

That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York, for his noble letter in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; and the President of the Convention is hereby directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to Gov. Seymour.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. Pugh made a speech. He said, among other things, that he had sought an opportunity on the gunboat to converse with Mr. Vallandigham, and there put the question to him—"Has President Lincoln given you any choice between going to Fort Warren or to go South?" Mr. Vallandigham replied, "No, but I would rather go to Fort Warren a thousand times than go South." Mr. Pugh replied, "When you are gone, the Abolition liars in charge of the telegraph will say that you chose to go South." Mr. Vallandigham said, "I authorize you, Mr. Pugh, to say that such is not the fact; that I prefer going to Fort Warren than to those who are rebels against the United States. I have given you my opinion. If you are a freeman, you will follow it, and you are not entitled to be a freeman if you don't."

LETTER FROM FERNANDO WOOD.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

R. K. Cox, Jr., Esq., Columbus:

Dear Sir: Engagements here prevent the acceptance by me of your invitation to attend and address the State Convention, to be held at Columbus on the 11th inst. It would afford me very great pleasure to do so, as I desire to unite my voice with the two hundred thousand bold and patriotic citizens of your noble State (whose rights and liberties have recently been outraged) in a decided declaration of Independence.

Let us stand firm in the maintenance of the invaluable liberties established by our fathers; let us urge and demand the restoration of the Union, only to be accomplished by peaceful efforts; let us unite in one solid column for the succession of the Democratic party to power, and to drive from office the Goths and Vandals who now hold possession. It is not for me to refer to the apperent duty of the Democracy of the country in this crisis; but excuse me when I add that, in my opinion, we should fall back upon the time-honored creed of the party, which sustains the sovereignty of the States—and that this sovereignty does not recognize military coercion in the Central Government as against delinquent States. On this principle our Union was established, and on this principle it must be maintained.

Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

The Difficulties in Indiana.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISTURBANCE IN RUSH CO.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 11.

Information reached this city yesterday afternoon that officers appointed by the Government to aid in the enrollment of the militia with a view to a draft, were resisted in the exercise of this duty in Rush County. The affair occurred near Mantilla sometime yesterday. Deputy Provost-Marshal J. Frank Stavens, of Greenburgh, with two detectives, accompanied the Deputy Enrolling Commissioner, who had that day commenced the enrollment in a neighborhood where threats had been made, and where trouble was anticipated. The detectives went along for the purpose of detecting those who might take part in any attempt at resistance, and one rode ahead while the other—a Mr. Clayfield, rode with Mr. Stavens in a buggy. The enrolling officer rode a horse. Arriving at a house on the road-side, the latter went in and began asking some questions about the family, when shots were fired at Stavens and Clayfield by some persons concealed in a wheat field. Stavens was instantly killed and Clayfield mortally wounded, two shots entering his body. The latter died soon after. The enrolling officer ran out of the house as soon as the firing began and was fired upon. Two shots penetrated his clothing but did him no injury, and he made good his escape. At least five shots were fired, but it is thought that there were more persons engaged in this outrageous murder than the number of shots fired would indicate.

As soon as the information reached this city, two companies of the Seventy-first regiment were dispatched to the scene of the murder, and Gen. Mansfield was, also, sent down with orders to call out the Legion and to exercise such military authority as he might think best.

Mr. Stavens was formerly a Senator from Decatur County, and was a man of excellent character.

General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Monday, June 8, 1863.

This morning Rev. Dr. Porter moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of "the duty and relations of the church to the country." After an animated discussion a motion to lay it on the table was lost. In the afternoon session the question called forth a general interchange of thought and considerable feeling. A large and respectable minority regretted the introduction of the matter on the sole ground of the inexpediency of the Synod's taking any action in the premises.

Rev. Dr. Vandevanter, whose patriotism no man ever questioned, thought there was no need for the Dutch Church to reiterate her loyalty. Her testimony on this subject had been put on the record by the two preceding General Synods; and he asked the very pertinent question of "*Cui bono?*"

The Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, one of the ablest debaters present, claiming to be as devoted to the Government as any, deprecated any action as without the scope of the Synod's authority in its ecclesiastical capacity. He claimed that some time or other the Synod would have to stop passing these resolutions in regard to State affairs, and that the present was a proper time to do so.

Rev. W. H. Steele and others followed with similar remarks in favor of the motion. Rev. Mr. Hubbard and Elder Miller, of Newark, took the ground that the Church owed it to the Government to strengthen its hands by such public expressions, and that they would have the effect to gladden the hearts of our soldiers, who were fighting our battles, and looking for such action.

After like speeches from Rev. Dr. Edgar and others, the motion was carried, and a Committee appointed, consisting of Rev. Dr. Wiley, Rees, J. H. Suydam, Cyrus Vandervoer, and Elders Schieffin and ——, who will bring in their report to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Gangs has declined his election as Professor of Biblical Literature.

NEWBURGH, Tuesday, June 9.

The following minute was pressed by General Synod to-day.

Whereas, It is the duty of the Church of Christ, and of all those who minister at her altars, agreeably to the teachings of the Scriptures, and the injunctions of our standards and formularies of doctrines and worship, to yield a cordial support, both by precept and example, to the legitimate Government of the land; and

Whereas, This duty is specially incumbent at a period when the Government is assailed by armed violence and insubordination, and its very existence and integrity is sought to be subverted by a powerful and perseverling rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we tender to the Government of the United States, and to those who represent it, the renewed expressions of our warmest and deepest sympathy in its present protracted struggle to maintain its lawful authority, and to preserve unbroken the integrity and Union of the States.

2. That we hold it to be our imperative duty, as ministers of the Gospel and members of this Synod, while abstaining from all unseemly mixing up of ourselves with mere party politics, in our own appropriate sphere and by every possible means to strengthen the hands of the Government at the present imminent crisis, wherein are put at stake the national life and the noblest example and experiment of constitutional Government the world has ever seen; and that we will yield a cordial support to all such measures, not incompatible with the great law of righteousness, as may be necessary to suppress the existing rebellion, and to assert the complete authority of the Union over all its proper territory and domain.

3. That we will hail with satisfaction the earliest practicable period for the introduction and establishment of a sistant peace—a peace founded on the full ascendency of law and rightful authority, and guaranteed in its permanency by the removal or the sufficient coercion and restraint of whatever causes tend necessarily to imperil the existence of the nation and to endanger the preservation of the Union; and until such a peace can be obtained, to hold it to be a sacred duty to ourselves, our children, our country, the Church of God, and also to humanity at large, to prosecute to the end a war forced upon us by an imperative necessity, and waged on our part not in hatred or revenge, but in the great cause of constitutional liberty and rational self-government.

4. That we recognise devoutly our dependance upon God for a happy issue and termination to our present troubles—that we accept with proper humility and abasement the chastisement of His hand as we feel conclusion of our deep unworthiness and sin, and that we endeavor by continued self-searching, repentance, and careful walking before God, to conciliate the Divine favor, so that ere long his heavy judgments in our national calamities may be removed, and a restoration may be accorded to us of the blessings of peace, fraternal harmony, national Union, and established government.

The Committee who presented these resolutions were the Rev. Dr. Wiley, of Geneva; the Rev. John H. Suydam, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Cyrus Van Derveer, of Iowa; Elders S. B. Schiffelin, of New-York; and ——.

Fashions for June.

From Le Follet.

In the various new mantles for the season we notice three styles which appear likely to have the greatest success. The rotonde, or round cassail; the casaque, and the small paletot. The rotonde, as we have previously mentioned in our notice on fashion, is usually made to match the dress. We observe, *en passant*, that the complete toilet *en suite* is much worn. The bonnet of crape is even made to match the shade of the dress, and the parasol corresponds in color. The shades mostly preferred for these costumes are either a fine shade of violet, or the leather color, which is just now so greatly in favor. The paletot differs but little in shape from the saute-en-barque of last year, but the style of trimming is more diversified.

In taffetas there is a good assortment of new patterns, but nearly all in small designs. The new goods in this material, but in larger patterns, are more exclusively employed for full dress. Since it is now so much the fashion for the whole of the out-door dress to be made of the same color, the manufacturers have prepared a variety of small patterns in this article, of two or three shades, which produce a *distingue* effect.

The Swiss sash combined with the basque postillon is a great success. We will describe one which completed a very elegant costume. The dress was composed of taffetas in Mexican blue. At the bottom of the skirt were three waved chicorees ruches of a deeper shade. Between each was a wide ribbon of white taffetas covered with an insertion and medallion in black guipure. High body, with Swiss sash of guipure medallions, over white taffetas, and a small basque put on in hollow plaits. Sleaves *a Coude*, trimmed with jockey to imitate the epaulette of a Swiss body, formed of white taffetas and guipure, and revers at the bottom of the sleeve to match.

There is a new style of trimming which is very original in character: it consists of a fringe, which, at a distance, has the appearance of chenille; but, close at hand, instead of being heavy, is excessively light. Each strand, like chenille, is composed of very fine silk, of which four or five rows are placed upon a passementerie, producing a charming and novel effect. We have only seen it used on mantles, although made in all colors. Sometimes one row, at other times three, are placed on the bottom. Paletots generally admit but of one, and a row to match round the sleeves and pockets. Leather trimmings meet with a certain amount of success, and are even worn on muslin bodies. We do not, however, anticipate a continuance of this style. Many thin bodies and fichus to wear with low-bodied dresses of lace or muslin, trimmed with ribbons, are made.

Dresses in worked Indian muslin will be fashionable this Summer, and worn out of doors with rotondas to match.

Some pretty models of dresses have come under our notice, a description of which we are sure will please our readers.

A dress of taffetas, of the color called cuir; the bottom of the skirt trimmed with a ruche of the same. It has also rings, one in the other, formed of velvet ribbon, edged on each side with guipure, and, in the middle of each ring, a medallion of guipure flowers. The body is high, with a postillon basque, trimmed in front with a Swiss plastron of velvet and guipure. The sleeves are a Coude, opened at the wrist, and trimmed to match.

A dress of Indian foulard, in silver gray, spotted over with small black Chinese designs. The skirt is trimmed with four rows of chicorees in black taffetas, waved, and about eight inches apart. A similar trimming is placed on the body or sleeves.

Although the new bonnets have not undergone much change in form, our principal modistes are displaying no much good taste in the arrangement of trimmings and the choice of materials, that we must certainly allow the bonnet of the present season to be a decided improvemnnt on that of last year. The following models will, we think, substantiate our remarks:

A bonnet of white orinoline, lined with Maxican blue crape. On the front a bonquet of corn-flowers and wheat; another of the same inside, with a double ruche of white tulle and blue crape. The curtain, which is pointed, is composed of blonde and crape; strings of blue ribbon.

A pink crape bonnet, trimmed with ruches of the same round the front and curtain; on the left side a bunch of white lilac, and on the right a moss-rose, surrounded with tulle and crape.

Although rather premature as yet to make any allusion to the form of hats, yet as the shapes seem, pretty well determined, we may venture to describe a few of the leading styles. They are mostly high in the crown, and rather pointed both behind and in front. Sometimes one edge is raised like the old Amazone hat, but never more than on one side. The other is left flat. We need hardly say that this style is only very partially adopted. The trimmings are placed in front, whether composed of flowers or feathers. If feathers are used, they are generally of two colors. The Incroyable, Mademoiselle, Henri III., and the Montpensier are the favorite shapes.

The War at Vicksburgh—The Times' Correspondence.—In continuation, from the *Intelligencer* of the 1st instant, of the details of Gen. Grant's operations against Vicksburgh, we insert below some highly interesting extracts from the army correspondence of the New-York Times. These letters furnish the latest intelligence received by mail from our lines in front of Vicksburgh, and confirm the impressions produced by prior accounts, that at no time since the opening of this unfortunate war has our army performed a greater amount of labor within the same time than has been recently performed by that under Gen. Grant.—*National Intelligencer.*

OBITUARY.

—Hon. Samuel A. Brown died in Jamestown, Chautauque County, on June 7, 1863. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Hebron, Conn., Feb. 20, 1795. He commenced the study of the law in his 18th year, and having completed his course, started for "the West," ultimately settling at Jamestown. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and in the next year commenced practicing in the Supreme Court. He was elected to the Assembly in 1826, and was appointed District Attorney for the county in 1828. In 1843 he wrote a history of Chatauque County, and in 1844 was again elected to the Legislature. He died of typhoid fever.

—The New Bedford *Mercury*, in a notice of the death, at the storming of Port Hudson, of Lieut-Col. Rodman, commanding the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts regiment, says he was the only son of Benj. Rodman, Esq., of that city, unmarried, and aged about forty-two years. He fitted for College at the Friends' Academy in that city, and graduated at Harvard University in 1852. He visited California soon after the gold fever commenced, and returned by way of Calcutta and the overland route through Europe. He was absent about two years, and with this exception and that of his college life, was always a resident of New Bedford. He was a Representative in the Legislature of 1862.

—Charles E. Crose, Captain U. S. E., who was killed whilst throwing the bridge across the Rappahannock for the passage of troops for the recent reconnoissance, was a son of Hon. Robert Cross, recently deceased at Lawrence, and was born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1837. He was a graduate of the Putnam Free School, Newburyport, in 1853; and went from that city to reside with his uncle, Mr. George Cross, in Troy, N. Y., where he graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institution in 1856. Soon after he entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated early in 1861, ranking the second in a very large class.

—Col. Charles Jackson Paine, of the Second Louisiana (white) regiment, who was killed in the battle of Port Hudson on the 27 ult., belonged in Boston, and was a son of Charles Cushing Paine. He was born in 1833, and graduated at Harvard College in 1853. At the organization of Senator Wilson's (Twenty-second) regiment, he was commissioned as Captain of Company I, whence he was transferred to the Thirtieth regiment, of which he was Major until the appointment of Major Horace O. Whitemore, when he accepted the command of the Louisiana Second.

—Hon. Samuel G. Andrew, a prominent citizen of Rochester, N. Y., died on June 11. He has been Member of Congress, Member of the Legislature, Mayor of the city, Alderman, Supervisor and School Commissioner. Twice he has been elected to the office of Mayor of that city, the last time in 1856. He was elected to Congress in 1857, and served a full term. He was Postmaster under President Tyler.

—Jacob Forney, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was killed on May 6 while in the discharge of his duties. On the day mentioned, when the train under his charge was near Coatesville, Chester County, deceased was in the act of looking back at his train from the window, when his head struck a telegraph pole, with such force as to crush it in a shocking manner, killing him instantly.

—Col. E. P. Chapin, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York regiment, who fell in the same battle with Col. Paine, entered the service as a Captain of the Forty-fourth regiment. Subsequently he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and when the One Hundred and Sixteenth was organized was appointed its commander. He was a resident of Buffalo.

A New-Yorker Saves a Commissary Train from Capture.

ADVENTURE OF MAJ. KIERNAN, FORMERLY OF THE NEW-YORK SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 8.

An item lately telegraphed from Cairo, regarding the unjustifiable seizure by the rebels of a train of five ambulances, which had been cut to pieces in a number of Federal wounded, contained several inaccuracies. Maj. Kiernan (formerly Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth New-York and Third regiment M. S. M.) has arrived here and gives us the following particulars:

Col. Clark Wright, Sixth Missouri cavalry, was ordered out with three hundred men of the regiment, and four mounted howitzers, to recover them. He started on the 6th of May, from Rock Spring, and, passing through Port Gibson, reached, on the same evening, the place where the ambulances had been captured, which was at Oakland College, near Rodney. It was forty miles from Rock Spring, the starting-point of the expedition. There they drove in the enemy's pickets, and pursued them for some time. But, ascertaining that the enemy, in much superior force, were about surrounding them, they immediately took about ten prominent citizens prisoners as hostages and retreated. The prisoners included Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge, the President of the College, and his two sons. One of these was John Breckinridge, who a few years ago had a duel with one Leatherworth, of New-York, in Canada, whom he wounded; and at a later time, while editing the *Courier* in New-Orleans, had another duel with Nixon, the editor of the *Crescent*, and in which Breckinridge was wounded.

The detachment then fell back toward Port Gibson with the prisoners, traversing a broken country in the night, and skirmishing with the enemy all the way. About 10 o'clock Maj. Kiernan, of Wright's regiment, was severely wounded in the shoulder, and thrown from his horse. At 2 A. M. they reached Port Gibson. They held possession at 10 A. M., when they ascertained that the enemy were about surrounding the town. The place being indefensible, Col. Wright fell back to a hill beyond Bayou Pierre, two miles south of the town toward the Federal army. About an hour after his departure, the rebel cavalry dashed into town and captured Maj. Kiernan's orderly and nurse, and his horse and accoutrements. They offered a parole, which he declined. Skirmishing between Col. Wright's command and the rebels (then in possession of the town) was kept up for some time, when both retired in opposite directions. That night the rebel cavalry again entered Port Gibson. The Major was a second time offered a parole, which was again declined. He was very kindly attended by a Confederate surgeon. On the 16th ult., about daylight, from the open window of his room at the hotel, he heard a conversation between a rebel officer and a citizen, to the effect that about 10,000 rebels were concentrating at Port Gibson for the purpose of capturing trains going from Grand Gulf to Grant's army. A large commissary train, to leave the following day, of which they had heard through spies, was a particular object in view.

Roused by this information, he got up, and guided by further information given by negroes who were preparing to flee themselves, he went through back gardens unobserved and reached the brush. He crossed Bayou Pierre on a log, and at last reached Grand Gulf, eight miles distant. He was completely exhausted and fainted on arriving there. He gave information of the designs of the rebels and it was forwarded to Gen. Grant, thereby saving, probably, a most valuable train from the hands of the enemy. Major K. has been warmly recommended by high officials of the Army of the Tennessee and Department of the Missouri to the President for promotion. Gen. Gamble, Gens. Grant, Blair, Schofield, Heuleut, Sullivan and half a dozen others of rank bear testimony to the gallantry of his services, and unite in asking the Government to recognize them by his advancement.

Rev. Mr. Breckinridge, when taken to Gen. Grant's headquarters, had an interview with that officer, which resulted in the unconditional release of himself and sons. Permission was also given him to return to Oakland—take the female members of his family and remove them to Kentucky, or to any place in the North he pleased. Mr. Breckinridge has never been a supporter of the rebellion, and has remained South during the war wholly on account of his inability to get away with his family.

A Military Execution in Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MURFREESBORO, Friday, June 5, 1863.

Wm. A. Salkirk, convicted by a Military Commission of the murder of a citizen named Adam Weaver, of Wilson County, last March, expiated his crime to-day upon the scaffold. Col. Stanforton, Provost-Marshal of the post, was intrusted with the execution of the order. At about 1¼ o'clock, the Thirty-seventh Indiana, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Vansonnanan, moved to the prison. At 1:25 o'clock the prisoner appeared, and, strongly guarded, took his seat in the wagon in waiting. The drop was attached to the rear of the wagon, and extended to about the middle of the bed, and elevated to within a few inches of the top. On this was placed a plain, unvarnished coffin. The prisoner displayed very little if any trepidation, and walked unsupported, with a firm, unfaltering step, to the wagon. He was a large, well-developed, fine looking, though sternly visaged man, and seemed to be about 33 years of age. He wore trousers of the customary butternut hue, and a white woolen cloak. The vehicle was drawn by six light brown horses, and was followed by an immense concourse of citizens and soldiers.

The scaffold was erected in an open field, to the right of the Woodbury Pike, about a half mile from town. The prisoner seemed to suffer no agitation of any consequence, until he appeared in sight of the gallows, when his countenance suddenly put on a death-like pallor, and only regained the calm serenity it wore when the wagon passed through the immense multitude that awaited the arrival of the prisoner. The execution was witnessed by at least 10,000 persons, mostly soldiers.

Immediately in front of the prisoner stood the son and daughter of the murdered man; the latter actually made application to the authorities for permission to adjust the rope about the neck of the doomed man. The prisoner asserted his innocence most positively just previously to being swung off, and said he had hopes of eternal life.

Positive information from Franklin has been received to the effect that the attempt of the enemy to take the place proved futile, and that our forces have captured two hundred prisoners.

The United States in 1863.

Mr. Bigelow, our Consul at Paris, has prepared and published, in a volume of 500 pages, a history of the mineral, agricultural, industrial and commercial resources of our country, together with a review of the causes which produced the existing Rebellion, and an account of its progress and results. This work is designed to furnish Europe with needed information, and from the attention it is attracting, is evidently in the way of accomplishing its object. The London *Saturday Review*, a widely circulating and influential journal, of the 23d ultimo, contains an elaborate and impartial notice, from which we extract the opening and concluding paragraphs;

MR. BIGELOW ON AMERICA.

Mr. Bigelow, finding that the French were destitute of any good account of the United States in their own language, resolved to write one for them; and the present volume is the fruit of that resolution. It aims at supplying a portable cyclopædia, in which information may be found upon every subject likely to interest persons intending to enter into relations of any sort with the States, either as traders or immigrants. It describes not merely their history and their political constitution, but their geology, their botany, their mineralogy, their commerce, their manufactures, the state of public education, and many other subjects. All this is comprised in a volume of little over 500 pages. Of course, a book so closely packed with information contains little else than facts. The volume is, indeed, something between a blue book and an instructive pamphlet, and claims no other merits than those which belong to such publications. To such merits, however, it has an undoubted claim. It is a simple, straightforward account of a variety of important matters, and it is full of authentic information.

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On that part of Mr. Bigelow's book which does not refer to the war, the only remark that can be made is the one which was made long ago: "Is not this the great Babylon that I have builded?" The mind sinks under the contemplation of the masses of wealth which are stored up for the use of mankind in that marvelous magazine, the North American continent. Vast rivers, lakes like seas; boundless plains almost inexhaustibly fertile; the richest mines of gold, silver, copper and coal in the world; enormous forests—in short, wealth in every conceivable form and in boundless profusion—are there; and the whole is presided over by a Government of which one great object appears to be to summon every human creature who is discontented with his lot in the world to come and help to consume it all. Even after full allowance has been made for all the horrors and miseries of the present war, it is probable that no other nation in the world contains so enormous a mass of well-to-do people. The wonderful thing is that any one should draw from that vast any particular inference about the American form of Government. The circumstances of the country have done infinitely more to produce the Government than the Government to produce the circumstances. Set down in the midst of boundless wealth, many millions of Europeans, all or most of whom originally left Europe because they had intelligence and spirit enough to feel dissatisfied with narrow circumstances and to wish to be rich—and of course you have a Democratic Government and a vast number of well-to-do people. To infer from this that there is any special virtue in Democracy is like drawing a similar inference from the fact that a particular Democrat has had a large fortune left him. To give the Americans their fair proportion of praise and blame would be a difficult task, but very little of either ought to be derived from the fact that they are very numerous and exceedingly well off.

A Brilliant Charge at Vicksburgh by a Vermont General.

The following extract from a letter in the Chicago *Tribune*, gives an interesting account of a very brilliant charge by a Vermont General, during the recent attempt to storm the works at Vicksburgh:

"Conspicuous among the brilliant charges upon the rebel works on the 22d inst., was that of Gen. Ransom's brigade, supported on the right by the Eighth Missouri, and one Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois, under command of Col. Smith of the Eighth Missouri. The charge assigned to this brigade was made through a network of ravines, full of thick undergrowth and fallen timber. Gen. Ransom had formed his brigade in line of battle by battalions closed in mass, the Eleventh, Ninety-fifth and Seventy-second Illinois and Fourteenth Wisconsin in advance, with the Seventeenth Wisconsin in advance, all under cover of a ravine within sixty yards of the rebel works. At the concerted signal for the grand assault, he moved his brigade forward with a unanimous shout, which could be heard above the roar of artillery for miles around. Before advancing twenty steps, he encountered a deadly fire from the enemy, massed behind his earthworks in vastly superior numbers, and a terrific storm of grape and canister from an enfilading battery, which appalled and for a moment checked his advancing column. Col. Humphreys, leading the Ninety-fifth Illinois, fell stunned, and apparently killed, from the concussion of a shell. His color-bearer also fell. Col. Nevins, of the Eleventh Illinois, was killed, and Lieut.-Col. Wright, of the Seventy-second, seriously wounded. All who were conspicuous on the field fell at this instant. The column wavered, when Gen. Ransom rushed to the head, seized the colors of the Ninety-fifth, and waving them high above his head, shouted, "Forward, men! We must and will go into that fort! Who will follow me? The tide was turned. The column advanced to the impassable ditch before the works, and fought most desperately for full thirty minutes across the breastworks, when Gen. Ransom, satisfied that the position could not be carried at that point, that his promised support would not come up, and that his brigade would be sacrificed by a further continuance of the unequal contest, regardless of all personal danger, took a conspicuous position, where he could be heard by his whole command, and thus in clarion tones addressed them: 'Men of the Second brigade! we cannot maintain this position. You must retire to the cover of that ravine, one regiment at a time, and in order. The Seventeenth Wisconsin will remain to cover the movement. The Seventy-second Illinois will move first, and move now. Move slowly. The first man who runs or goes beyond that ravine shall be shot on the spot. I will stand here, and see how you do it.' The movement was executed as coolly by every regiment as if upon an ordinary battalion drill, and the command was reformed in the ravine, within a hundred yards of that fearful battle-ground, without confusion and without a single straggler.

Although this assault, like all others of that day, from lack of proper support and from topographical and physical difficulties impossible to be overcome, was unsuccessful, and caused fearful loss of life, it has made a noble record for Gen. Ransom and his gallant brigade—a record never surpassed and hardly equaled in the history of this or any other war."

Important Orders by the War Department.

ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 6.

General Orders, No. 166.—The Allotment Commissioners appointed by Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York, under the act of the Legislature of New-York to promote enlistments, passed the 17th of April, 1863, are hereby recognized by the War Department as on an equal footing with the Allotment Commissioners of the United States, in all the armies, detachments and posts; and all commanders, paymasters and officers in the service are directed to respect and treat them accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.

RESISTING THE ENROLLMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 5.

On the application of the Provost-Marshal for military aid in performance of duties imposed on him by law, the commanding officer of the military department will furnish such force as he may deem necessary. If he cannot supply the force asked for, or does not deem it necessary, he will immediately so inform the Provost

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, excepl of the Sundsy morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have the startling news this moroing thsl the brig *Clarence*, "tender" of the pirsta *Florida*, before reported ss having captured the bark *Whistling Wind*, has msde fve captures in addition to that one—sll between ihs 7th and 12th inst., and three of them in latitude 37° 18′, longitude 75° 04′, *only forty-five miles from Cape Charles*, and consequently in closs proximity to Fortress Monroe. Four of her csptures were hurned and two rslessed on bond. The vessels csptured were, in addition to the *Whistling Wind*, the brig *Mary Alvina*, the bark *Tacony*, the schooner *M. A. Shindler*, the schooner *Kate Stewart*, and another, nsme unknown.

The news from the Rappahannock is up lo noon yesterday. We have an intimation lhat a movement of some kind is in progress, in the fsct thal the execution of a private of the Nineteenth Indiana, for desertion, fixed for yesterday, wss posiponed because lhe regiment was lo motion.

There is another story from Vicksburgh of iha cspture of a second bearer of dispatches from PEMBERTON to JOHNSTON. Tbe document, which was hemmed in his coat, is said to bavs read thus: "We can't maintain our position stove fi[illegible] as ammunition being mostly exhausted.',

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, of Juns 9, states that Gen. HERRON took 8,000 men to Vicksburgh to reinforce Gen. GRANT, and that Gen. WARREN took 4,000 more.

The Louisville *Journal* of Wednesday has this paragraph, which confirms the intelligencs ws have already published: "Gen. GRANT has been largely reinforced, and additional troops are still being hurried to his assistance. The movements of troops through our city for the past ten days, both by land and water, have been very active. In accordance with a rule of conduct long since adopted, we have taken no notice of these transfers in the *Journal*, but as they are fully detailed in the Eastern papers, there can be no longer any use in withholding the gratifying intelligence that Gen. GRANT will be fully able to cope with the rebel force which may be brought against the rear of this army investing Vicksburgh. The strengthening of the Army of the Mississippi has not weakened in any degree the defences of Kentucky, for, though many of tha old regiments have been taken awsy from our State, their places have been fully supplied by other troops."

The latest rebel reports from the vicioity of Vicksburgh do not appear to be quite so sanguine of success in compelling Gen. GRANT to raise the siege. Our pickets src said lo be ten miles deep around the place, and every mesos of approach is closely gusrded.

The rebel reports of ths grest cavalry fight on the Rippahannock state that FITZHUGH LEE was severely wounded, and lhat a number of prominent rebel officers were killed. Thay acknowledge a loss of several hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, and thal we gained so much ground as to capture Gen. STUART'S headquarters near Brandy, and also near Brandy Station.

Intelligence from New-Orleans a day later—to the 7th—is received by the *George Washington*, which arrived at this port lssl evsning. Gen. BANKS had issued an order forbidding any steamer from New-York to pass Quarantine without a special order from the Commanding Generals, unless a mail ship, or transporting stores for the Government—a regulation made necessary by the continued refusal to transport soldiers' mails, except upon inadmissible conditions. There is no later news from Port Hudson.

Correspondence from the mouth of Red River, which we publish this morning, will be found of much interest. It is to the 31st ult., and gives details of the important events in which the gunboat fleet had participated up to that time. The mouth of both the Red and Black Rivers are now strictly blockaded, and the Atchafalaya, down to Brashear City, is held open. Various rumors were current as to the whereabouts of KIRBY SMITH and his forces, but nothing was feared from him.

Another fight has taken place at Triune, Tenn., resulting in the defeat of the rebels. On Thursday, about 5 o'clock in the morning, FORREST, with 5,000 rebel cavalry and two batteries, attacked the cavalry division commanded by Gen. MITCHELL, but was repulsed with considerable loss, and pursued six miles. The rebel loss was 21 killed, 60 to 70 wounded, and 10 prisoners.

On Friday afternoon, near Middletown, Va., the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry and the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, with a section of artillery, had a skirmish with some 400 rebel cavalry. The rebels were drawn into an ambuscade, and eight of them killed, a number wounded, and thirty-seven captured, including a captain and two lieutenants.

A letter from Harrisburgh, dated June 2, says that Gen. CURTIN expresses the opinion thal the rebels would now be in that city if it had not been for the attack made upon Gen. STUART'S forcs near Bevarley's Ford on Tuesday last.

A late copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* announces that all exchange of prisoners, privates included, has been stopped, on account of what the rebel authoritias claim to be a breach of cartel on the part of this Government. They claim to have an excess of prisoners in their favor of 17,000. This is much larger than has been generally supposed.

It is strongly suspected that Col. ORTON and Lieut. DUNLAP, whom Gen. ROSECRANS so summarily executed as spies, were emissaries, trying to make their way through our lines to Canada, on business for the Confederate Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Japan to the 11th of May has been received by way of San Francisco. There wsrs thirteen British war vessels at Kanagawa. The English Admiral had demanded of the Japanese Government a large indemnity, and ihs surrender of the murderers of Mr. RICHARDSON, tha British Consul. Should the demand be rsfused, England ond Francs would declare war against Japan. The native inhabitants had nearly all left Kanagawa, snd all merchant vessals had been detained to take on board the foreign residents in case war ansued, which was considered probable.

The Mayor and Comptroller will notify the Common Council on Monday that they have sslected the *Herald* snd the *Tribune* as Corporation papers. The heads of departments will also he nolified to the sama effect.

Ths weekly rsport of ths Health Officar shows the number of deaths in Brooklyn dnring ihs past week to be 116, a decrease io ths mortality of 2 from the week previous. Of the deceased, 13 were nisn, 29 women, 40 boys, 34 girls. Adults, 42; children, 74; males, 53; females, 63; colored persons, 4. The principal diseases were as ollows: Bronchitis, 3; congestion, 5; consumption, 10; convulsions, 8; diphtheria, 6; dropsy, 5; erysipelas, 3; fevars; 7; inflammations, 14; marasmus, 12; scrofula, 2. Nativities wers: United States, 89; Ircland, 14; England, 6; Germany, 4; unknown, 2; Wales, 1.

On Piers Nos. 12 and 13 North River, the Government officials have placsd deserters lo work on the transports during the strike of ihs stevedores, and hava a company of regulars to protect them.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative* states that an order has been sent to Major HUNT by ihs War Department for tha payment of ihe First Colored regiment. The officers are to recsive lhe same psy as those of white regiments, and the soldiers $10 per month. The Paymaster will leave ihs fort in a fsw days to executs ths order. This long-dssired event has been brought about through the exertions of Senator LANE snd Hon. A. C. WILDER.

The gunboat *Osage* has been obliged to coms to Cairo frum Vicksburgh, for repairs to her turrels.

Transactions in Breadstuffs sad Provisions wers mors extensive on Saturday. Flour was irregular in value, while Wheal, Corn, Oals, Pork and Lard were firmsr. Less activity was discernahle in Fish, Sngars, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Tallow and Whisky. Cotton wss inactivs. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay and Wool. Frsights continued quiat. The changes in other brsnches of trsde were not important. There werc 563 vessels of all classes in port.

Protecting Our Troops—The Law of Retaliation.

There is an absurd attempt being made in certain quarters to throw donbts on the ability, and even on the right of the Government, to protect, by retaliation, negro soldiers, who may happen to he msde prisoners, from being put to death hy the rebels. One writer, in the columns of one of our cotemporarice, declares that whatever the law of nations may say as to the propriety of onr recruiting our armies from amongst the slaves, it says nothing whatever against fhe right of ths South, or of any other Guvernment, to punish its own subjects or deserters for treason when found arrayed in arms against it; so that, though the black prisoners may not be hanged as blacks, they may be hsngsd as traitors or mutioeers.

To concede to the rebels, however, ths right of hanging negroes who have never been in their military service, on the charge of either treason or desertion, eimply becausc they hnppen to he found fighting in ours, would he to surrender our whole case against the Confederacy, and for this reason alone our Government will take good care to do nothing of the kind. If our theory of the war be correct, and the rebellion be a rshellion, and those engaged in it traitors, there is nothing either in our law, or in international law, that gives the revolted mastere a higher claim on the allegiance of their slaves, than that of the United States Government. The slaves, according to the theory on which ws ars fighting, ows the National Government feaity first, then the State to which they belung, and then their owners. They are no more bound to assist or obey their masters in committing treason than in committing any other crime, and they are bound to assist in preventing them from committing it, or any other crime, on the summons of the constituted authorities. Consequently, for us to admit that their helping us to overcome the armsd resistance of their owners to the Government, was an offence for which the owners might hang tbem if they caught them, would be to stultify ourselves in a manner so gross that even Copperheads, in their hetter moments, would feel humiliated hy the spectacle.

Many of the black regiments that have been raised are composed of negroes of Northern birth, some of whom are citizens of the States in which they have lived, and all of whom are citizens of the United Statss under the Attorney-General's recent ruling, just as non-electors in England are British subjects in spite of the fact that they do not vote. The rebels, ws believe, propose to hang these men, too, having, of course, previously caught them, not as either desertere or traiters, hut simply as hlacks. They deny them, it appears, what was never in historical times denied to any rsce of men—the right even to fight, if they are brave enough and strong enough to attempt it. We very much doubt whether there ie a man at the North who will have the hardihood to ssy that we could find, either in law, or morsls, or religion, the shadow of an excuse for not protecting theee people, after they have marched to ths battle-field under our flag, from everything hut the fortune of war and the usages of civilized belligerents. It is not to hs supposed for one moment that we shall psrmit JEFFERSON DAVIS to interpolate into the code of civilized warfare the ravings of the Richmond *Examiner* upon ths *status* and destiny of the black race. If he does not like the color of our troops, we are all as sorry for it ae courtesy requires, hut as long as they *are* our own truops, it shall be our duty to ses that they run no more riek on the bsttle-field than soldiers usually run.

There is, however, another consideration which is, perhaps, of more wsight in this matter than all ths others combined, and which may save a great deal of diecussion. It is that while hanging two or three negroes would produce no effect, a general nisssacre of negro prisoners would be so revoltlng thst even the Confederates, in their prssent condition of dependencs on Christian opinion, are not likely to attempt it, no matter whst their theories may be of negro duty or status. A fundamental principle of the lawa of war is thst the vanquished are the property of the victor, to kill or enslave at his pleasure. This was in early times literslly acted upon, but the growth of Christianity and civilization substituted first ransom, and then simple detention, for the ferocious penalty of earlier times. But only in the majority of cases; for, under certain circumstances, such as the capture by assault of an untenable post, the massacre of the garrison would still be a lawful, though cruel, act. But for the same reason that Generals do not now kill their prisoners, Sovereigns do not kill their revolted subjects. In theory the traitors, perhaps, deserve to be hanged, and so do mutineers; but in practice no snch thing as a wholesale slanghter of traitors or mutineers ever takes place in cold blood. A dozen traitors or deserters may he executed, but when they reach thousands, humanity forbids. The civilized world will not, in short, permit wholesale massacres even of ths worst criminals, becauss it is disgusting and savage; and there is no better reason. To the Thugs in the South, who are always talking of "the black flag," and of "haltere," and "swinging," and "extermination," and "no quarter," this may seem an unpleasant fact, but it *is* a fact. Their theories about negroes are not shared hy any sane people on the globe, and their cods of morality furnishes a good deal of entertainment to the tams and "unchivalrous" Christians of other lands; but as long as they confine the practice of them to people who acqniesce in them, we should no more think of restricting them in the enjoyment of it than of depriving a Hottentot of his morning meal of field mice. But if ever they attempt to indulge them at ths expense of those who repudiate their authority, thsy may rely on it they will be visited by an execration so general and so deep as to justify almost any extremities to which we might proceed in punishment or retaliation.

Chicago on the Rampage.

Ws have ever held ths young City of Chicago in fair esteem as a representative of Western enterprise and prospsrity. Its natural position at the sxtreme southern point of Lake Michigan, made it the gateway of a largs commerce seeking water transportation to the East, and its hifurcated littls river conld not have been planned better hy art to accommodate thc trade that the young city was destined to control. These facts, aided hy Eastern wealth invested in numerous converging railroads, soon pushed Chicago into importancs as a Western town; and by the year 1860, it contained over 100,000 inhabitants and several good hotels.

But in ths year 1860 aforesaid, tbe National Republicsn Committee selected Chicago as the place at which their National Convention should he held. What moved to tbis choice, 'twere hard to tell. Thers was probably no better reason than that ths Democratic party had held *their* National Convention in the West (at Cincinnati) four years before, and had nominatsd BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, who proved snccessful candidates. The fact of a Democratic precedent ehould have been suffiolent to condemn the proposition in regsrd to the Repuhlican Convention. But it was not, and ths country can see the unhappy results. The Convention was held at Chicago. A vast arena, called ths "Wigwam," was prepared, in which Illinois chiefly elongated itself and shouted its favorite son into popular favor and the Presidency. We don't object to thia. Illinois had a right to press hsr own citizen; Mr. LINCOLN had a right to receive the nomination; and the enthusiastio support that made him President was a flattering tribute to his virtues as a man and his ability as a popnlar expoundsr and defender of repuhlican principles. What we *do* lament in all this matter is the effect produced on the City of Chicago by the events flowing from that Convention. From having been the most busy, business-like and admirable, if not modest city in the country, Chicago, since that Convention, has become ons of the most hlatant, crazy, and arrogant political communities that we evsr read of. It has acted ever since 1860 as if it had not only created ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the dust of ths earth, but had made him Prsident; and would unmake him, and maks others in his stead; and so continus ordering man and things for tbis poor Republic *ad infinitum*, according to the will and pleasurs of the said City of Chicago.

We can hardly remember a week since the prescnt Administration came into office, when the newspaper prees of Chicago was not hadgering it for want of sense or backbone—not a month has passed without bringing a delegation to Washington to "look after thlugs" nnd instruct the President. At the present moment an internecine etrife prevails hetween the profeseed friends and ths avowed opponents of the Administration in Chicago far more terrific than ragee anywhere except hetween hostlle armies in actual combat. Chicago thinks ths fundamental principles of free government are at issue in ths quarrel betwesn her partisan newspapers, certainly the most reckless and incendiary in the country, and that the hattle for the rights of man should have been fought out in her streets between the Federal troope on one sids and a mad moh on the othsr. Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, and Culpepper Court-house, are nowhsre, whsn the wrath of Chicago ie raised.

Boston has been etyled by ite "eelf-conscious" citizens the "hub of the universe." Chicago surpasses Boston in conceit and self-idolatry, and, refusing to be only the "hub," arrogates the importance of the axle-tree of creation. It is time to put down the brsaks on this too ambitious town. It is going too fast, No people can survive such neceis-rated velocity. A pause, a season of reflection and a little ice-water to ths head, will do all classes in Chicago a vast amount of good. Above all things, there should bs a careful abstinence from Conventions for at least three lunar months. These convocations are the hane of the Lake City, and if lls present high-pressure excitement shonld end in dissolution, the verdist will assuredly be—"Died of Convention on the hrain."

We are sincsre in offering this ocunsel, and Chicago would do well to heed it. The late paroxysm that alarmsd the country, and wonld have ended in scenes of lawlessness and blood, but for the action of Senator TRUMBULL, Representative ARNOLD, and a few like sensible men, and the interference of the President himself to appease the storm—occurred in a week when *three* Conventions were meeting in Chicago! This is a fact—and can any one be surprised that Chicago was fonnd on the rampage? The great Canal Convention was regarded as a meeting to ditch the continent, so as to have room for Chicago grain elevators, reaching from St. Paul to the Atlantic. The Medical Convention was an assembly of Galene seeking the *heart* of ths nation in order to diagnose its physical and thence its mental condition. The Yonng Men's Christian Association met in body at Chicago, as at the fest of Gamaliel, and when they went forth it was to be to "the healing of the nations," hy instructing them in the moral efficacy of Conventions. Too much Convention has made Chicago mad.

Some charitable persons may think we overstate the monomania of Chicsgo, but we do not. It is a very bedlam of fanatical excitement and fisrce wrangling. Its entire population is divided into Copperheads and Spread Eagles. Their chief occupation is holding Conventions, and hurraking for VALLANDIGHAM, and taking the oath of allegiance. The railroads, the Boards of Trade, the Dock Companies, the Public Halls, everything and everybody in Chicago, is infected with the fatal epidemic of "self-consciousness" and Conventions. The *Railway Gazette* of that city, (and surely if anything should be free from the poison of the times, it should be such a sheet,) just where we expected it to tell us at what places we changed cars, and got our breakfast on the first train from Chicago to Sundown, breaks forth in the following frenzied notice of a mass meeting:

"Ths esrs of Grandmother TRUMBULL and Mrs. NANCY ARNOLD wers greeted by a few spiteful hisses, and thsy wilted forthwith. Thair knees knockad together, they trembled like aspens, snd dropping on their marrow bones, they begged the President by telegraph, 'for expediency's sake' (the plea of *pusillanimous, chicken-hearted, white-livered cowards and poltroons as they are,*) to allow iha 'fra is iha rsar' to go on, and to tha astonishment of lens of thausands of loyal men in Chicago, who would have maintained and carried into effect BURNSIDE'S order *with their lives if need be*, the Presidsnt of the great United Statss of America heard the *bleating of these tender sheep*, caught lhe cowardly infection, became panic stnick and hasteoed to undo what had thus far been so righteously done. By this act *Abe Lincoln* has insulted ihs intelligence, public spirit and unswerving loyalty *of the people of Chicago and thrown distrust and doubt upon the ability of the Government* to eoforce its own authority, through one of its ablest and oohlest defeoders and expooents."

Ws stop at this. If evsn the Railway Guides and Business Directories of Chicago can he stuffed with columns of such arrogant, scandalous, and incredibly foolish and disgusting trash as this and find puhlic sympathy, we can see at once the depth and intensity of ths madness that prevails there.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—The Enrollment in ths Fourth Congressional District in this City will probably be completed, eo far as taking the names, in about a week's time. The Enrollment has been effected in the most thorough manner—people being called upon at their places of husiness and labor as well as at their residences, that no one may poesibly escape. Notice is given in the TIMES, to-day, that if any one knows any name not enrolled, he should report it to the Deputy Provost-Marshal. The names of all persons are taken and arranged in alphabetical ordsr, and the names of those residing ont of the City, or in another district, are respectively sent to the district in which they reside, and compared, so as to prevent a double Enrollment.

But very little opposition is made to the Enrollment, except by the class of persons who do not properly understand the laws and inetitutione of the country, and whose fears have been wrought upon by ths designs of unprincipled men. By far the lsrger proportion of men look upon it as a good joke, and are merry over it—they either showing the $300, or believing that the fall of Vicksburgh and the 50,000 negroes soon to be in service will hring the South to its senses.

NEW MILITARY AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Several new and valuahle military institutione are at this momsnt rounding themselves into form. There is the Soldiers' Home, for euch soldiers of this State as hava faithfully served their country, and are disahled from further service, There is the Invalid Corps, for such disabled eoldiers as are unfitted for hard field service, yet are anxious to epend their lives in the lighter military lahors, such as garrison duty, etc. This furnishes a eplendid opening fnr our wounded veterans who are now dally coming out of ths hospitals convalescent. Only those men disahled in the eervice, whether etill in the army or honorably discharged, will be reccived in this Corps of Honor. Those capahle of performing guard duty and light marches will he assigned to duty in ths First Battalion; those who have lost an arm, to the Second Battalion; those who have lost a leg, and are least effective, to ths Third Battalion. Provision is aleo made, to soms extent, for the educalion and maintenance of ths families uf thoee of our eoldiere who may be left unpruvided for by ths casualties of war. One institution, the "Union Home School," held ite anniversary on Wednosday evening at the Acadsmy of Music, which was honored by the presence of the Mayor, ths Board of Aldermen, the Board of Education, and a vast and wealthy audience. It now has in chargo 175 soldiers' children, all of whom are fed, clothed and cared for; and application has hcen made for the immediate admission of 100 more. They will bo admitted as soon as thie liberal and patriotic community furnishes the means, which no doubt will be done as soon as they are informed that the means are needed.

A Prussian Coup D'Etat.

WILLIAM of Brandenburgh has just put an end to the controversy between his Government and the Lower Chamber, hy closing the Diet. The reasons assigned in the royal speech for this arbitrary proceeding cannot justify it. The addresses of the national representatives to the King, denouncing the illegal acts of Ministers; their opposition to the cartel conventions; their refusal to suffsr the privileges of their President to be curtailed, afford hnt a poor basis for such a course; and if the people should concluds that their deputies have been dismissed because they dared to discharge thsir public duties, the conviction will not tend to strengthen the Court party at the next election. The sudden closing of the Chamber could not indeed have occurred at a more favorable period for the interests of liberty. Had the session been prolonged, ths popular hranch of the Diet, by factious obstruction of some haneficial measure, might have given the Cahinet a plausible pretext for getting rid of them. But now the Representatives can return to their constituents, and say, "We have been dismiesed, ere the public business had well commsnced, because we have stood up for yonr rights and ours, because we have attempted to shield Prussia from dishonor." Under these circumstances the people are likely to give the Liberal party an overwhelming majority in the next Chamber.

But thongh the closing of the Diet has been most opportune for the hopes of freedom, it has been premature and impolitic for the interests of the Crown. WILLIAM ehould have followed the precedent of PITT and GEORGE the Third, not that of CHARLES the First and STRAFFORD, as he seems determined to do. When PITT took office under GEORGE the Third, he had hardly twenty supporters in the House of Commons; he had to deal with an opposition the most powerful and unscrnpulous that Minister ever encountered. Did he, therefors, advise the King to clnse the session or to dissolve the Parliament? Not so. On the contrary, he maintained his ground against his opponents, submitted measure after measure to the House, and not till he had demonstrated to the country that his enemies were only actuated by factions motives, and wholly regardless of ths national weal—not till he had suffered them to blast their character and destroy their influence, did he counsel a dissolution and an appeal from the Parliament to the people. Thus it was that the son of CHATHAM obtained that majority in ths Lower House, which gave him the control of the dsstinies of England for almost a quarter of a century. We do not mean to intimate that, if even the Prussian monarch and VON BISMARK had followed the exsmpls of PITT, the result would have been the same. But they should have endeavored to prsvail on the Chamber to sanction their military law, and the budget for the current year, before they dismissed it. They would most probably havs failed to get either passed, yet they should at all evsnts have tried—since, had they succeeded, they would have been able to carry on the Government without violating ths Constitution; whils, had thsy failed, the responsihilty would have been on the Chamber, and they would have had the plea of tyrants for their future acts. Closing the session, is not of conrse a formal dissolution of the Diet. But we may neverthsless take it for granted that the prssent Diet will nevsr bs convoked again. That WILLIAM and his Premier have made up their minds to have things their own way for the rsmainder of the year, may be gathered indeed from the concluding paragraph of tho royal address. "Tbe Govsrnment," it says, "reserves to itself the power of determining in what manner ths unsettled financial measures shall be brought to a conclusion, and hopes to come to a future understanding with the representatives of the country." That is, the old gsme is to be played once more. The King, by virtue of his prerogativs, is to lsvy taxes, and raise armies, and disregard the Conatitution; and, when a new Chamber shall have been elected and organized, he will sollcit whitewashing at the hands of its members, and ask them to legalize the arbitrary acts of his Government during the recess.

This is a dangerous and desperate course to pursue, and one which, if persisted in, may cost WILLIAM his crown. The Prussians are doubtleee a very patient people, and have a great veneration for the House of Brandenhurgh. But the eyetematic violation of their Constitution hy him who ought to be ite most strenuous upholder, msy yet undermine their loyalty, and render them as little regardful of monarchical prerogative, as their King is of popular rights. Allegiance and protection are correlative duties, nor has ths sovereign, who declines to protect his people, any just title to their allegiance. The rights of ths Prussian nation undsr the Constitution are not lees sacred than those of the King. Whatever may be WILLIAM'S opinion to the contrary, hs is indehtsd to that contemned instrument for the Prussian eceptrs, not to "right divine;" and if he continues to violate the conditione on which hs holde the crown, he will cease to be a lawful ruler, and will degenerate into a tyrant, whom his psople will be justified in deposing whenever they have the power to do so. The high-handed career which he is running will inevitably lead to his dethronemsnt and exile. The fate of BOMBA or CHARLES the Tenth awaits him.

THE UBIQUITOUS SMITH.—We have KIRBY SMITH in a new region this morning, playing havoc all round, and this time with the army of Gen. BANKS. During the last week he has cavorted up and down the Miesissippi River on both its banks, (wonder huw he crossed and recrossed;)—up and down the Red River, and up and down generally. He has been at Milliken's Bend, Young's Point, Point Coupee, Semmesport, and Port Hudson. He has waded through swamps, forded rivers, swam bayons, and swept from point to point, hundreds of miles apart, with the velocity of lightning. Had the name heen John Smith we might have supposed there were two or twenty different persons; hnt there can only be one KIRBY SMITH. Having devonred Gen. BANKS' army, he can now turn his attention to Gen. GRANT, and after that ROSECRANS and HOOKER may lie on his route. As he seems to be everywhere at the same moment, it may be donhted whether he is anywhere at any one moment.

GEN. BANKS' POSITION.—Some fears are expressed for Gen. BANKS—fears last a rebel force of 10,000 men, less or more, gathered from MOHILE and elsewhere, or a dstachment from JOHNSTON'S army, might snddenly march to his rear and make an assault, while the rebel garrison sallied out and attacked his line of investment. The main value of Vicksburgh is that it gives the rebels command of the Mississippi, and Port Hudson would effect ths object as well. If JOHNSTON finds it impossihle to operate in GRANT'S rear, he will relinquish that object, fall on BANKS' rear and capture his army, which will make up for the inevitable loss of Vicksburgh. At Port Hudson, also, he would be within striking distance of New Orleans, where ws have no army now that could for a moment withstand him.

We do not wish to underestimate the force of these speculations; but we msy remark. 1. We have heard of no rebsl force as yet anywhere in the rear of Gen. BANKS. 2. If any such force were approaching, Col. GRIERSON, who is operating with his cavalry as far east as the lins of the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, would give timsly notice of it. 3. If Gen. BANKS' forcs is too limitsd in strength to withstand a large rebel army in its rear and front, he could, by concentrating his army on the river bank, get undsr protection of the gunboats, which would shield him from any attack—though, in this case, the rebel garrison at Port Hudson might effect its escape—or he could cross the river to its west hank, where the enemy could not follow him. 4. If, after this, the combined rebels were to project a march on New-Orleans, Gen. BANKS' army would reach that city or Baton Rouge on his transports long before the rebels could march there; and the army and navy of the Lower Mississippi could easily hold New-Orleans. These considerations seem sufficient to allay any apprehension for Gen. BANKS. But beyond these things, it is quite certain—5. That if JOHNSTON, dsspairing of Vicksburgh, were to attempt to transfer his army to Port Hudson, Gen. BANKS, who is in communication with GRANT, would inform the latter of the fact, and Gen. GRANT could detach at least 40,000 men in pursuit, and would undoubtedly smite the rebels victoriously, hip and thigh, as he has always smote them when he could meet them in the open field.

MILITARY BEARINGS IN THE SOUTHWEST.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* saye: "On the fate of Vicksburgh hangs the fate of Middle and East Tennessee. If we play eternal smash with GRANT, good hys to poor ROSECRANS; but if GRANT gives PEMBERTON his quietus, then farewell, a long farewell, to the proposed reoccnpation of Nashville and Southern Kentucky." The *Rebel* is right in its speculations on the vast bearings of the campaign against Vicksburgh, nnd the results likely to follow upon the success or failure of either side. It is not merely Vicksburgh—not merely the Mississippi River—it is the whole Southwest whose fate will he decided, for eoms time at least, by the fortunes of GRANT. The fall of Fort Donelson, far north on the Cumberland River, carried our arms to Nashville, to the southern line of Tennessee, to Florence in Alabama, and suhsequently to Memphis and to Vicksburgh itself. Hardly less far-reaching could he ths results of a success at Vicksburgh. We doubt whether the rebels would try to make a stand anywhere west of the Tombigbee River, and thsy might even find it necessary to retreat to Montgomsry or Atlanta. It would prohably also compel BRAGG to evacuate Shelbyville by making an attack on his rear feasible, and might give us possession of East Tennessee, and plant us on the line of Georgia, and close to the Southwestern line of Virginia. The fall of Donelson not only gave us half the rebel territory this side of the river, but, in its consequences, it may he said to have given us the whole country west of ths Mississippi; for no great rebel armies have latterly existed in that region; and the occupation of its stragetic pointe ie eimply a matter of our convenience. If we obtaio the States of Mississippi and Alabama hy the fall of Vicksburgh, that section would probably be for some time in the same condition in which the trans-Mississippi region has been—haunted by guerrillas and having small rebel bodies stationed here and there to give us trouhle. But the war thers, in its larger features, would be closed.

LOYALTY OF THE DUTCH.—The Reformed Dutch Churoh, less considerable in size than many of the Christian denominations of the country, is inferior to few in intelligence, wealth, and social influence. It is a homogeneous, conservative body, embracing many clergymen of distinction. At the recent meeting of the General Synod at Nswburgh, of which the Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, of this City, was President, the Report on ths State of the Country gave expression to ths loyalty of the body in terms singularly dignified and appropriate. Without a word of discussion, the vote was taken—an earnest, rousing *aye*, attesting the Christian patriotism of the Church. The call for negative votes was responded to hy a solitary tenor voice. The President declared the vote to be almost unanimous, when the owner of the "No" arose and inquired if he might explain his vote? "No, Sir," said the President. "Can't I, with the leave of the house?" "Yes," said the President, "does any ons movs for leave?" No; a member stirred to take the

parliamentary stamp from the jaws of the only avowed "Copperhead" in a body of one hundred and thirty members. Poor encouragement that for Northern secession sympathizers.

CAVALRY.—The cavalry battle on Tuesday last was far the greatest cavalry engagement we have had in this war, and one of the most noteworthy on record. Our correspondent's account of it was the most extended, lucid and vigorous, that has been anywhere published. There were about twenty-five thousand horsemen engaged on both sides, or about twelve thousand on each, with infantry and artillery supports; and the fighting, much of it hand-to-hand, lasted for ten hours. Our troopers behaved splendidly, and furnished another proof of the efficiency of our cavalry arm. The superiority of the rebel horsemen is a thing of the past. The Government, it will have been noticed from our advertising columns, is specially inviting troops for the cavalry, through the Provost-Marshals, and there is no more inviting work than this for the chivalry of the North.

A PIRATE NEAR HOME.

Six Vessels Captured by a Tender of the Florida.

Four of them Burnt and two Bonded.

Three of the Captures Made Forty-Five Miles from Cape Charles.

WASHINGTON, Seturday, June 13.

The following dispetch has been raceived from New-Castle, Del.:

A "tender" lo the privateer *Florido* has mede six captnres of merchant vessels, of which she hurned four end bonded two.

Tha captures were mede hetween the 7th and 12th inst.

Tbe following are the nsmes of the vessels captured:

Bark *Whistling Wind*, of New-York, loaded with coal for Key West.

Brig *Mary Alvino*, of Boston, loaded with Government stores end bound for New-Orleans. This vessel was hurned lo north let. 34°, lon. 75°.

Bark *Tocony*, of Philadelphia. She wns captured on tbe 12th inet., and was bound home, in bsliest, from Port Royel. The *Tacony* wae turned into a privateer in place of the "Tender," whosa nama was the *Clarence*, of Baltimore, and was also a priza of the *Florida*.

Tha schooner *M. A. Shindler*, of Grent Egg Harbor, N. J. This vessel was bound from Port Royel to Philadalphia, in bsliast. She was hurned on the 12th inst.

The schooner *Kate Stewart*, of Philadelphia, which is now here. This vessel was bonded for seven thousand dollars and released.

The crew of the brig *Mary Alvina* rsported lhat anolher vessel, neme unknown, wss also bonded and released.

The *Tocony*, *M. A. Skindler* and the *Kate Stewart* were captured in let. 37° 18', lon. 75° 4', only forty-five miles from Cape Charles.

Tbe *Kate Stewart* was released, in consequence of having so many ladies and other passengers on board.

The prisoners of the other vessels were transferred to the *Kate Stewart*, wilh lhe exception of the *Whistling Wind*, who were sent to St. Thomas on a Danish vessel, a few days before tha *Kote Stewart* was captured.

The Capture of the Bark Tacony by the Privateer Clarence or Coquette.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 13.

Cept. WILLIAM G. MUNDY, lets of the bark *Tacony*, captured by the brig *Clarence* or the privateer *Coquette*, makes the following report:

"On tha 12th of Jnne, at 6 o'clock A. M., when abont forty miles off Cape Virginia, in Lat. 37°, Long. 75°.04', I was spoken by the brig *Clarence*, of Baltimnra, who said she was short of water, and wished for a day's allowance. Of course I hauled to on this appeal to humanity, and sent her boat, with an officer and six men immedintely cama aboard. They told me they were fifty-five days from Riole Janeiro, were bound lo Baltimore, and were entirely out of water, and would assist me in passing it to the boat. While taking the efter hatch off, I was confronted hy the officer of the boat, who presented a pistol et my head, and stated that my vessel wns his prize a prize to the Coofederate States, and ordered me to leave for New-York. Immediately efter, or while transferring my crew, the schooner *M. A. Shindler* came up, and was hauled to and capfured. While transferring the crew of tne latter, the schooner *Kote Stewart* came elong, hut she having several ledy passengers on board, and heing an old vessel, was ransomed on giving bonds in the sum of $7,000. We were then nll transferrad on board the *Kate Stewart*. The pirates then transferred their guns, nmmunition, supplies, &c., from the brig *Clorence* to the bark *Tacony*, end set hre to the former vessel as well as to the schooner *M. A. Shindler*. We were than released, the pirate standing off to the southeast. The brig *Mary Alvina*, Capt. CADWICK, was also captured on the 9th inst., in lat. 34° 25', long. 74 23'. She was bound from Boston to New-Orleans with commissary stores. I ascertained that the night before we were boarded the *Clarence* threw overboard four guns in consequence of seeing a steamer painted lead-colnr in sight, which she supposed to be a cruiser. She had only one gun, a twelve-pounder left.

The *Tacony*, which is now being used as a privateer is a fine schr of 375 tons burthen. She was painted black, is tautly rigged, has light spers, and one starboard quarter-boat. A schooner and a brig were in sight when we left the pirate. The schooner made away. The *Tocony* was in ballast. She left Port Royal on the 7th instant, having carried coal to that port for the Governmeot. The commander of the pirata is CHAS. W. RAAN, of Jackson, Miss., who represented himself as tha Lieutenent commanding the vessel. He is a light-built man, tight complexion, and not disposed to be communicative. We were, however, treated with all tha consideration possible under the circumstances.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Seizure of the Steamer Maple Leaf by Rebel Officers, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 12.

The steamer *Maple Leaf* left here for Fort Delaware on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. She had on board ninety-seven rebel prisoners, mostly officers. When about two hours ont, a few of the prisoners, led by "Med. McGow," seized the guard, and took possession of the Steamer. They at first decided to run the steamer to Nassau out fonnd that they had not sufficient coal. They then run the steamer ashore about eight miles from Cape Henry Light, and all but twenty-seven escaped in small boats. Twenty-three of the twenly-seven that remsined were paroled. Capt. SAMMES, a son of the rebal pirata, was among those that escaped. They made the Captain of the *Maple Leaf* take an oath that he would proceed to Fort Delsware and not raport their escape until he arrived there. They also paroled Lieut. WILLIAM A DOWSEY, the officer in charge of them and his guard. As soon as tha prisoners left tha boet the Captain started for this pince and arrived here early yesterday morning.

The propeller *Eastern States*, from Baltimore, arrived this morning.

The steamer *Maple Leaf* left for Fort Delaware this afternoon with the remaining rebel prisoners.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatah* arrived here this afternoon.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 13.

The flag of truce steamer *New-York*, from City Point, has arrived. She has on board the English and Austrian Consuls.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

A War Expected Between that Country and England and France.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 12.

The bark *Eldridge* has arrived, bringing Japan dates to the 11th of May.

At Kanagawa, there were thirteen British war ships, two Dutch war vessels, the flagship of the French Admiral, and the American steamer *Wyoming*

The English Admiralty had demanded of the Japanese Government a targe indemnity, and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. RICHARDSON, failing which France and England would declare war against Japan.

The Japanese had nearly all left Kanagawa.

All the merchant vessels had been detained there to take on board foreign residents in case war ensued, which was considered quite probable.

Privata letters express great fears that all foreigners must speedily leave Japan.

The French and English fleets are determined to commence hostilities unless the Japanese Government accedad to the demands of England before the 26th of May.

The American Minister was endeavoring to reconcile matters.

Eight American merchant vessels were awaiting the result of affairs at Kanagawa, on the 11th of May.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 13.

The markets generally are quiet.

Money is easy.

Two millions two hundred thousand in treasure have been received here since the 1st instant.

Atlantic currency Exchange is at the rate of 30 to 35 per cent premium for gold in New-York.

Legal tender notes sell at 66 to 67 cents.

The rates for Sterling Exchange are without alteration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 13.

The steamer *Constitution* sells this forenoon with upwards of 200 passengers for New-York.

The *Constitution* also takes $866,000 in treasure, of which $626,000 is for England, and $240,000 for New-York.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* sailed at the same time. She takes a large number of passengers for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 13.

The business of the week closes quietly. The apathy of buyers is very great.

In liquors there is nothing doing. Some descriptions of metals have advanced, owing to the heavy losses sustained by the destruction of the *Commonwealth* and *Sea Lark*.

The mail steamer to-day took 480 passengers for New-York, the rates being $210 for the first cabin, $165 for the second cabin, and $50 for the steerage.

The opposition steamer took 430 passengers for New-York, the rates being $145 for the first cabin, $60 for the second cabin, and $35 for the steerage.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 13.

THE INVALID CORPS.

Five hundred soldiers unfit for active service in the field, but competent to perform other duty, have been assigned to the Invalid corps, and will proceed lo Harrisburgh. These form the nucleus of this organization.

COL. D'UTASSY'S CASE.

The following was the formal sentence of Col. D'UTASSY and its approval:

And the Court, after further consideration, did sentence Col. F. G. D'UTASSY, the prisonar, "To forfeit all pay and allowances now due, and that may become due to him: To be cashiered: To be confined at hard labor for the period of one yaer, at such place as the Secretary of War shall direct: To be disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor, or employment in the service of the United States; and the orlme, name and punishment of the delinquent to be published in at least three of the public papers of the State of New-York."

II. The whole proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case having hean laid before the Secretary of War, the following are his orders thereon:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

The proceedings, finding and sentence of the Court-martial in the foregoing case are approved, and the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., is designated as the place of confinement of tha prisoner. Tha Adjutsot-General will issua the proper orders to carry tha santence into effect.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Approved: A. LINCOLN.
MAY 27, 1863.

REWARD OF GALLANTRY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 160.—A Medal of Honor has bean awerded to Private SAMUEL JOHNSON, of Company G, Ninth Pennsylvenia Reserves, for having, by individnal bravery end darling, captured from the enemy two colors at the battis of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and received in the act a severe wound. He will he transferred to the Invalid corps as a commissioned officer.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

REBEL PRISONERS FOR EXCHANGE.

Commissary General of Prisonere HOFFMAN has ordered the removal to Fort Deleware of all rebel prisoners in the Southwest remaining unexchanged, about 2,500. About the same number ara confinad there. Arrangements for their exchange are nearly completed.

ARIZONA.

Mr. MCCORMICK, Secretary of Arizona Territory, is here, in consultation with the Government in reference to the duties of his office. Gov. GUALEY and the other officials of the territory are expected in a few days, to make final arrangements for their expedition.

PROMOTION.

E. D. WEBSTER has been promoted lo a high position in the State department. Ha is respected for his fidelity to business and uniform gentlemanly courtesy.

REVENUE DECISION.

The following decision in relation to the deduction, from annual income, of money paid for room rent, has been rendered:

"Persons boarding and renting a room or rooms, and claiming, in income return, a deduction of the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, must be able to show that they occupy the rooms as a house is usually occupied, for a home; that is, for lodging, feeding and maintaining their families. The rent of rooms leased as private apartments, and used as lodgings, as in hotels and boarding-houses, and not used for housekeeping purposes, is not held to he within the meaning of the clause (section II, act of March 3, 1863) al owing a deduction for hours rent, and, hy the equity of the statute, for room rent, whera rooms are used as a substitute for a house."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following are the findings of several general courts martial held within the lines of the Army of the Potomac:

Capt. ALBERT S. CLARKE, Twenty-ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, for corresponding with the enemy, to be dismissed from the service.

Second Lieut. WM. H. DEGRAAS, Twenty-first New-Jersey Volunteers, for cowardice and misbehavior in presence of the enemy, to forfeit all pay, hounty and allowances due or to become due, to be disarmed and the insignia of his rank torn from his shoulders, and to he publicly reprimanded in front of his regiment. Also, to be cashiered and utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States. Ano this sentence to be published in all the newspapers of Hudson and Mercer Counties, New-Jersey, where the regimant was raised.

Second Lieut. SAMUEL LONG, Sixty-first, and Second Lieut. JAMES COLE, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, une for drunkenness on duty and the other for being drunk while on guard, to be cashiered; also, First Lieut. BENJAMIN E. FRENCH, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, for a similar offence.

Private JOHN P. WOODS, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, found guilty of desertion, sentenced to be shot to death with muskstry.

Lieut. J. P. COLE, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers, was sentenced by Court-martial to be shot. Commuted by the President to dismissal from the service.

Lieut. JOS. B. GARDS, Fifth New-York cavalry, was convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drunkenness) and was sentenced to be dismissed. Sentence disapproved on account of marked irregularities in the proceedings.

S. P. JOHNS and W. H. MORRIS, tried before a Court at Trenton, Tenn., were sentenced to be shot for attempting to proceed South with an armed party to join the rebels. Commuted to imprisonment for one year from May 20.

COTTON.

All abandoned or captured cotton received or collected by the special agents of the Treasury Department, under the act approved March 12, 1863, in the Mississippi Valley, above the operations of GRANT'S army, is to be sold at public auction in St. Louis and Cincinnati, alternately on the first and third Mondays in each month, the first sale to take place at Cincinnati on the 15th inst.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that persons whose taxable income exceeds $10,000 per annum are to be taxed at the rate of 5 per cent. whether the income is derived from property held by himself, or partly from property held by trustees for his use.

Assessors should require trustees and *cestui que trusts* in cases where they live in different districts to make duplicate returns for transmission to the respective districts, with a view to ascertain the rate of duty to be imposed in case the *cestui que trust* has other sources of income.

The tax, at the legal rate, will be collected from the trustee, and the *cestui que trust* at their respective places of residence.

NAVAL.

Chief-Engineer SEWELL has been detailed from special duty at New-York and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard as Chief-Engineer.

Commodore EDWARD DONALSON has been detached from the Receiving-ship *Philadelphia* and ordered to the command of the United States steamer *Keystone State*.

Lieut. G. R. GRAY has been ordered to the command of the Receiving-ship *Philadelphia*.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT TRIUNE.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

National Soldiers to be Executed for Desertion.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, June 12.

The rebels made another attack on Triune, Tenn., yesterday.

At about 5 A. M., General FORREST, with 5,000 rebel cavalry and two batteries attacked the cavelry division commanded by General MITCHELL.

The Federals formed in line of battle, and replied vigorously to the fire of the rebels, who retreated as the Federals advanced.

The Federals pursued tha rebels six miles, when scouts were sent out, who reported that the rebels were still retreating.

The pursuit of the rebels was then ehandoned.

The rebels lost 21 killed, 66 or 70 woundad, and 10 prisoners.

The Federal loss is six killed, and among them is Lieut. N. C. BLAIR, of the Fourth Indiana cavalry.

Lieut. BLAIR'S body arrived here to-night.

Several executions of Federal soldiers for desertion will take place next week.

There was a grand review of the troops here today.

The weather is very hot.

In the river the water is twenty inches deep on the shoals.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, June 13.

The Chellenoogn *Rebel*, of the 11th inst., has the following:

"JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, June 9.

One of our officers who was captured by Gen. GRANT, and who subsequently escaped, arrived here this morniog. He reports that the Yankee army is much depressed by reason of Gen. JOHNSTON massing a heavy force, and by tha fact that certain death awaits them. Their officers say it is certain defeat or annihilation."

Capt. THOMPSON, of the staff of Gen. ROSECRANS, under a flag of truce, delivered the effects of the two spies hung at Franklin to Lieut.-Col. WEAE, of the Fifty-first Alabama regiment, this evening. One of the party receiving the flag remarked to Capt. THOMPSON, "So you have hung two of our spies."

He then added that one of them (OATON) was his particular friend, and was Inspector of Constructions on Gen. WHEELER'S Staff. Ha did not know the man PETERS. He admitted that the execution was just, and in accordance with military law.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Cars at Elizabethtown Intercepted by Rebel Cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 13.

About one hundred rebel cavalry intercepted the cars with Federal horses on board at Elizabethtown to-day.

They captured sixty horses, burned three cars, broke open ADAMS' Express office and stole seventeen hundred dollors in gold, a gold watch and diamond ring.

The rebels then vamosed. Our troops are in pursuit.

Arrival of the Gunboat Sonoma.

The United States steamer *Sonoma*, Commander T. H. STEVENS, arrived at this port yesterday, from Key West, 6th inst. She reports that the health of the place was remarkably good. The United States steamships *De Soto*, *Huntsville*, *Octorara*, and he United States schooner *Wonderer*, were in port when the *Sonoma* sailed. All well on board. Annexed is a list of the *Sonoma's* officers:

Commander, T. H. STEVENS; Lieutenant, Wm. Whitehead; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel F. Shaw; Assistant Paymaster, Edward Bellows; Acting Masters, Samuel VEIT, Jr., Wm. M. Post and Foster Willis; Acting Ensign, Chas. Norton; Acting First Assistent Engineer, Henry E. Rhoades; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Romeo E. Stall; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Asa B. Cullins, John A. Pingree and Wm. A. Smith; Gunner, James M. Hogg; Midshipman, E. H. Kellogg; Acting Master's Mates, Chas. B. Staples, Chas. H. Pierce, Wm. V. R. Van Zandt and Samuel Bullock; Captain's Clerk, D. Benson; Paymaster's Clerk, C. H. Tilly; Surgeon's Steward, L. D. Frost; Yeoman, Geo. W. Smoot.

From Beaufort, N. C.

The United States steam transport *Expounder*, Capt. DEERING, arrived this morning from Beaufort, N. C., in 46 hours. Nothing of importance had transpired at that place since our last advices. The Third Massachusetts Regiment sailed for Boston the day previous, in the steamers *R. S. Spaulding* and *S. B. Tilley*.

Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 13.

PETERSON'S *Bank-Note Detector* cautions the public against counterfeit $5's on the Bank of Coxsackie, New-York.

The Dacotah.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 13.

The *Dacotah*, from off the North Atlantic blockade, arrived here to day. All well.

Personal.

Brig.-Gen. WM. A. AIKEN, Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, is at present in the City, on a tour of inspection of the military arsenals.

ROSES.—Nothing is so pretty as a rose, unless it be a bouquet of roses. Nothing smells so sweet as a rose, unless it be the blended odors of a hundred roses. The roses grown, and the bunches of roses invented, by Mr. MILLER, of Broadway, reach the very perfection of nature and art.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

PAGEEN—BERTHOLF.—On Wednesday evening, June 10, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, CHARLES E. PAGEEN to CATHARINA ANN R. BERTHOLF, youngest daughter of Daniel V. H. Bertholf.

DIED.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Friday, June 12, LILLIE, youngest daughter of Tredwell and Mary Ketcham, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., from No. 34 West 26th-st., without further notice.

TAYON.—On Saturday morning, June 13, E. W. TAYON, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. L. W. Elder, No. 219 Washington-st., Hoboken, on Sunday, June 14, at 2 o'clock.

SLATER.—On Friday, June 12, after a lingering illness, NICHOLAS SLATER, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the Peterson Benevolen Association, are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 127 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WARREN.—On sixth day morning, the 12th inst., PHOEBE WESTRAS, aged 69 years and 9 months.

Her friends, and those of her daughter, Jane Johnston, are invited to attend her funeral, this (first day) morning, the 14th inst., from Friends' Meeting-house, on 27th-st., east of 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock.

WHITE.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, June 12, suddenly, CHARLES B. WHITE, aged 54 years.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 327.—June 13, 1863.
66, 40, 2, 37, 33, 9, 36, 55, 47, 49, 19, 15.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 328.—June 13, 1863.
50, 24, 42, 48, 49, 22, 19, 18, 9, 78, 38, 77, 2, 47.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS.
PILLOW CASE LINENS, &c., &c.
A large assortment of the best Scotch and Irish manufactures at retail,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 258 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, REDUCED!
Our entire stock of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS will be offered at RETAIL, on and after
MONDAY, June 15,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 258 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES!
Our entire Stock, including all the latest Paris Novelties will be sold at retail at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 258 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PRINTED LINEN LAWNS.
A very choice assortment for SUMMER DRESSES, at retail—
MUCH UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 258 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
Is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
P. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office for one week for transporting the mails twice each way daily, except a single trip on Sunday, between the United States Post-office Station G, No. 1,259 Broadway, and Kings Bridge Park. Stopping for the exchange of mails each way at the intermediate offices or stations, viz.: Harsenville, Manhattanville, Washington Heights, or Carmansville.

The morning mail to leave Station G at an hour to be named by the Postmaster at New-York, and the evening mail to leave at an hour to be designated by him also.

The time to be occupied in the performance of each round trip not to exceed three hours.

The service to be performed by a trusty messenger, over 16 years of age, with a nicely-painted wagon, so constructed as to render the mails placed therein perfectly safe in every particular, and lettered upon each side "U. S. Mail."

This service to commence on the 1st of July next, and to continue four years, unless otherwise directed by the Postmaster at New-York.

Each proposal for the transmission of the Mails as above stated must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that *he* or *they* undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Postmaster, with good and sufficient sureties to perform the service proposed. The Postmaster reserves the right to reject any or all bids for this service, which in his opinion are nuwor hy of being considered.

All bids for this service should be addressed to the Postmaster at New-York, *for one trip*, indorsed "Proposals for Mail Service."

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. J. LLOYD BRECK, THE HEAD of the Associate Mission, Faribault, Minnesota, who is now on a visit to the Atlantic States, with a view to the increase of interest in the Church work, in the growing and important Diocese of Minnesota, and to the raising of additional funds for carrying it forward, will preach in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING next, June 14. Seats provided by the sextons for strangers. St. Paul's is opened every Sunday night for Divine service, at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching SUNDAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The sermon in the evening, the first of a series, of *Religion in Social Life*, will be addressed to young men. Subject—*Life in Earnest*. The public is cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ARMY AND NAVY.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, June 14, at 7½ o'clock, a Union Meeting will be held in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, to aid the American Tract Society in supplying our soldiers and sailors with religious reading. Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, Secretary; Rev. P. S. EVANS, of Stamford, Conn., who has just returned from the camps and hospitals at New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Port Hudson; Rev. Messrs. DUTCHER, KALLOCK and others, will address the meeting.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE NORTHEASTERN section of the City will find pleasant and ample church accommodations in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st. Families from the richest to the very poorest can have a pew at a rent in proportion to their means. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON, every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER-ST.—Services on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. G. A. RALTS at 3½ P. M. Sailors' concert of prayer at 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free. Sabbath School excursion TUESDAY, 16th, to Biddle's Grove, S. I. The splendid steamer *J. S. Gibbs* and the commodious barge *Cleveland*, are chartered for the occasion. Leaves at 8 A. M. foot of Catharine-st. Tickets at the boat.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the third sermon of a course on "Christ in the Old Testament." Subject—*Year of Jubilee*. At 7½ P. M., third sermon of a course on the *Unity of the Church*, by Pres. EDWARDS, the Congregationalist. Sunday school, at 2 P. M., and monthly concert at 3 o'clock. There will be singing and addresses.

THE GOSPEL WILL BE PREACHED, (if the Lord will,) on THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, a meeting for worship and breaking of bread, (Acts xx:7,) at 2½ P. M., in the building on the northwest corner of Christopher and Hudson sts., entrance in Christopher-st., up stairs. All are cordially invited to attend

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT (EPISCOPAL) 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square. The Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. On SUNDAY, 14th, the Rev. J. LORD BAKER, D.D., will be present in the afternoon, and a collection be taken in behalf of his mission in Minnesota.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE.—REV. A. COOKMAN will hold a children's meeting on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 14, at 3 o'clock, in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Children and youth are especially invited to attend. Preaching by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Regular "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Come and show the children that you are interested in them. Direct route, through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Points.

UNION MEETING IN LEFFERTS' GROVE, corner Tompkins and Gates avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, June 14, and each succeeding Sabbath during the season. Rev. J. HAYWOOD will preach at 10½ A. M. and other eminent preachers through the day. De Kalb-av. cars run from Fulton Ferry to the Park. Fare 5 cents.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Springs.—Rev. J. K. WAHOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Training of Children*. And at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 6 o'clock P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening; prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

N. Y. PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. W. H. JOHNSON. Also, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH. Seamen and the friends of seamen are invited to attend. All seats free.

145 EIGHTH-ST., OPPOSITE CLINTON-HALL, near 4th-av., a divine spiritual meeting will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, June 14th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Samaritan Healing Institution, No. 145 8th-st. A lecture and revelation of important truths will be given by highly developed mediums who will be present.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Services at 10½, 3½ and 8 o'clock; the AFTERNOON being for Deaf mutes. On SUNDAY, Rev. JOHN W. CLARK, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Williamsburgh, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. F. DILLON EAGAN in the AFTERNOON and EVENING. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH CHAPEL.—REV. C. D. MURRAY will preach on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Home Chapel, on 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. The usual services will be held in Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, morning and evening.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONgregation and Commonwealth, or Eden Zion, of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner of 23d-st., known as the Republican Rooms. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

EVE, THE TYPE OF WOMAN IN HER SOCIAL RELATIONS.—This is the subject of the fifth lecture lo the Course on "Autediluvian Life," now being delivered hy Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, north of and near to Myrtle-av., opposite the Orphan Asylum.

REV. T. MARSDEN WILL PREACH IN the Chapel in Cottage-place on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and northwest corner of 44th-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ P. M. Rev. T. WALSH will preach at northwest corner of 44th-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., and Cottage-place at 3 and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—SUNDAY, June 14, morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VASSAR, the rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French; sermon in English at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL deliver the fourth Lecture to Young Men, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Subject—*Punctuality, its Nature and Advantages*.

NEW METHODIST MISSION—NO. 108 WEST 24th-st., S. CUSAC, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ and 7½. At 3 P. M., P. CANNON will lecture on the *Fulfillment of the Seven Promises*. EZRA WITHEY, of New-London, will reach on TUESDAY EVENING.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the impending doom of the world, and the advent of the everlasting kingdom. Seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, 8th-av., corner 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services morning and evening. Subject for evening—*Neglected Pulpit Themes—Church Aristocracy, &c.* Seats free.

DR. JUNKIN'S LECTURES ON PROPHECY —The thirteenth of the course, will be delivered in the Canal-st. Church, corner of Green-st., on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Morning service at 10½. The public are invited. Seats free

BAND OF UNITED BROTHERS.—W. B. WALTERS, Leader, will conduct the religious services at the Mission Hall, No. 219 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Full attendance desired.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., subject——; and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE —No. 440 Broadway. Subject SUNDAY EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. C. C. GARNISS—*What is Faith?* Appropriate music by a classical Quartette Club. Strangers, young men, and everybody welcome. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. MAYALL will preach in the evening, at 8 o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—DIVINE SERvice will be held in the North Dutch Church (corner of Fulton and William sts.,) on SABBATH EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PHARAOH AND PREDESTINATION.—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, as usual, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The above will be the subject

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 13, 1863.

$10,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	106¾	500 Har. Railroad	99
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	99	300 do	88¾
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Th e. Notes, Oct & Apr.	106¾	200 do	830 88¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-yr, C.	98¾	2200 do	88¾
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	112	300 do	815 88¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s	69	200 do	88¾
30,000 do	69¾	400 do	88¾
3,000 Har. R. 1st M	112	200 do	830 88¾
10,000 Mich. S. S. F.	109¾	100 do	830 88¾
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	102	200 do	88¾
1,000 T. H. & A. 2 m. Prf.	92	300 do	b10 88¾
4,000 Chic. & N. W. 1. B.	88	200 do	b15 88¾
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	88¾	200 Mich. Cen. R.	s11 115
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	b10 87¾	100 do	s10 115¾
2,000 D. L. & W. 3 M. B.	113	900 do	115¾
5,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.	110	100 do	s10 115¾
500 P., F. W. & C. 2d	104	100 do	s10 115¾
1,500 P., F. W. & C. 3d	84	500 do	s30 115¾
5,000 do	81¾	100 do	c 115¾
20 Merchants' Bank	108	200 do	115¾
5 Bank of St. of N. Y.	102¾	800 M. S. & N. I. R.	71¾
11 Continental Bank	98	250 do	b60 72
100 Am. Coal Co	87	100 do	s30 71¾
5,000 Amer. Gold	142¾	900 do	s30 71¾
25,000 do	142¾	500 do	s60 71¾
10,000 do	142¾	300 do	b30 71¾
100 Canton Co	28¾	250 do	b30 71¾
50 Can. Am. Tr. Co	40¾	1300 do	71¾
450 N. Y. Cen. R.	119	100 do	b15 71¾
50 do	b10 119	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 113
350 do	s30 118¾	50 do	113¾
150 do	118¾	300 do	114
475 Erie Railway	94	100 Ill. Cen. R. Full Sh.	b30 94
250 do	b30 94	250 P., F. W. & C.	71¾
100 do	93¾	100 do	b10 72
300 do	93¾	200 do	72
900 do	b10 93¾	100 do	s10. 72
100 do	s30 93¾	100 Ill. Cen. C. R. S'p.	b60 103
450 do	93¾	500 do	b30 102¾
800 do	s10 93¾	100 do	b60 102¾
100 do	s30 93¾	50 do	102
1200 do	93¾	200 do	101¾
200 do	b30 93¾	100 do	s10 101¾
100 Erie R. Prf	h15 103	100 do	101¾
100 do	102¾	1000 Ill. Cen. C. B. Sc.	s0
200 do	s10 112¾	2200 Clev. & P. R.	88
50 do	102¾	500 do	h10 86¾
200 Hudson R. R.	124¾	400 do	s30 86
200 do	123¾	20 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	161
100 do	s10 124	600 Gal. & Chi. R.	99
200 Harlem R. Prf	95	100 do	s30. 99
100 Reading R.	b60 107	200 do	s10 99
100 do	106	10 do	99¾
200 do	105	100 do	99¾
100 do	104¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	c 113
100 do	b30 105¾	200 do	b30. 161
200 Chic. & Alton Pref.	88	200 do	s5. 111
30 Tol. & Wab. R.	72	400 Chic. & R. I. R.	96¾
25 Alton & T. H.	44	200 do	96¾
100 Alt. & T. H. P.	71	100 do	s30. 96¾
340 Chi & N. W. R.	30¾	120 Chi. & Alt. R.	71¾
100 do	b20. 31	100 do	71¾
300 do	31		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Amer. Gold	143	50 Quicksilver M. Co.	c 42¾
5,000 do	s3. 142¾	50 do	42¾
10,000 do	142¾	50 do	s3 42¾
20,000 do	c 142¾	100 Erie R. Pref.	103¾
5,000 do	b3 143	100 do	b30 103¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	81	500 Harlem R.	89¾
200 Cumberland Coal	25¾	500 do	89¾
50 do	s3 25¾	100 do	c 89¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	118¾	200 do	c 89¾
50 do	118¾	400 do	89¾
50 do	119	100 do	c 89¾
50 do	c. 118¾	100 do	b3 89¾
100 do	s5w. 118¾	200 do	89¾
100 do	b3. 119	200 Reading Railroad	105¾
200 Erie Railway	s 93¾	200 do	105¾
400 do	93¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	b3. 71¾
300 do	s3 93¾	100 do	71¾
300 do	b3 93¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	86¾
200 do	s10 93¾	200 do	b10 86¾
2500 do	93¾	50 Chic. & Alton	72
650 do	93¾	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	31
200 do	s3 93¾	50 do	31¾
300 do	b18 94	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	89¾
300 do	b3 93¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	97
300 do	b4 94	100 do	b5 97¾
300 do	93¾	50 Pacific Mail	182¾

SATURDAY, June 13—P. M.

The price of Gold C[illegible] advanced 1@1½ ₱ cent. to-day. The sales at the Stock Exchange Board were at 142¾@¾, but subsequently, on the Street, transactions were made as high as 143@ 143¼ ₱ cent., closing 143¼ ₱ cent. Exchange on London after the steamers sailed at noon did not respond to the advance in Gold. The quotation is 155½@156 ₱ cent. The whole export demand for Gold and Silver for the week amounts to only $255,000. The recovery in the price to-day is due, in part, to the more comfortable money market for the Brokers. The Street was also fevored with an unusual variety of demeging army rumors, none of which were verified by the afternoon dispatches to the Press.

The Stock Exchange was generally firmer through the day than on Thursday or Friday, and few or no complaints were heard from the Brokers in regard to making up their Bank accounts at 7 ₱ cent. New-York Central and Erie were especially firm among the Railways. There was only one session of the Stock Board. The following prices were made on the Street later in the day, as compared with Friday P. M.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	141¾	143	Harlem Pref.	98¾	95
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¾	108¾	Mich. Central	114¾	115¾
N. Y. Central	118¾	119¾	Mich. Southern	71¾	72
Erie	93¾	94	Mich. Guard'd	113	114
Erie Preferred	103¾	102¾	Illinois Central	101¾	102
Hudson	124¾	124¾	Pittsburgh	87	86¾
Toledo	113	113	Fort Wayne	71¾	72
Pacific Mail	182	182	Rock Island	96¾	96¾
Harlem	89¾	89¾	Northwest	30	31
Canton	29	29¾	Galena	99¾	99
Cumberland	25	25	Reading	105	106

The following bids were made this morning for the City Bank shares:

New-York	118	Chatham	97
Merchants'	108¾	Bank of the Republic	98
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	108
America	127	Irving	90
City	130	Metropolitan	110¾
Phœnix	110¾	People's	100
North River	102	East Rivers	98
Tradesmen's	105	Market	100¾
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	105
Leather Manufacturers	116¾	Bank of N. America	108
Seventh Ward	135	Continental	98
State of New-York	102¾	Marine	110
Commerce	104¾	Commonwealth	99
Ocean	97	Atlantic	74
American Exchange	105	Park	126
Pacific	135	Manuf. and Merch.	109

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	95
Erie R. fourths, '80	108	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	87
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '67	107	Chi. & N. W. 2d	58¾
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	112	Tol. & Wab. 1st, firsts	106
M. O. New 1sts, '82	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91¾
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	M. & P. du C. 1sts	106
Mich. S. seconds	101¾	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
N. Ind. R. G. L. '68	104¾	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	109¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Pacific R. R. Gr Mo.	69	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Illinois Central, '75	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Alt. & T. H. firsts	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84¾
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	92	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, in	83	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	55
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	104¾		

The sales to-day of United States Stock of the New Loan, by the conversion of United States Currency, were $1,282,750; of which $1,007,000 through the Loan Agency, and $275,750 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury-office. The old 6 ₱ cents of 1881 brought 108¾ ₱ cent.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,594,831 96, including $101,000 for Customs; payments, $1,787,817 07; balance, $20,862,529 74.

Referring to the retirement from business in this City, on account of ill health, of Mr. JOHN J. KINGSFORD, the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

"One of our oldest and foremost firms in the brokerage line has been changed, by the retirement of a leading and most popular member. WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & Co. have given way to WOTHERSPOON & Co., Mr. JOHN J. KINGSFORD having been forced to withdraw on account of ill health. Mr. KINGSFORD was born and educated in England, but for nearly a score of years had been a resident merchant of this City. He was well known on 'Change, and was most deservedly held in high esteem by all with whom he had any business or social intercourse. Of late years he had main charge of the grain trade and foreign exchange business of his house. He had been suffering from some form of pulmonary disease for a long time. He was warmly attached to America; loyal to the Union, and proud of the material progress of our Republic. For some months past, he has been in England, where henceforward he is to dwell. His permanent retirement from among us—which was in some measure involuntary—has occasioned very sincere regret wherever he was really known. His character for intelligence, enterprise and probity, was unexceptionable. In referee or arbitration cases he was a favorite with his fellow merchants."

The Defences of Mobile.

From the Richmond Whig.

One samples of "Union" tyranny in the Confederate towns that have fallen into the hands of the enemy, have evidently had their effect in Mobile, and, the *Register* says, have aroused a determination in the people to take their posts alongside of the Confederate troops, and defend the city to the last. Happily, two years of almost daily expectation of an attack by land and water have enabled the vigilant military authorities to place the city in a complete state of defence. While the harbor is impregnably armed against gunboat attacks, the land defences are so constructed that it would require a powerful army to carry them against even a feeble garrison.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LABOR DIFFICULTY.

Deserters Used by the Government.

The difficulty between the 'Longshoremen and their employers is by no means adjusted, and great inconvenience is occasioned to all who have need of their services. Amongst others the Government is a sufferer, and rather than yield to the extortionate demand of the laborers, is making use of the deserters now in custody.

The Government agents undertook to load the *Cahawba*, now prepairing to sail with a cargo of provisions to Port Royal, by sending her into the stream and taking the goods from lighters. But the plan did not succeed. The sum of four dollars per day was offered to 'longshoremen to assist in shipping goods from the lighters. Many were desirous of accepting this offer, a few did so; but at night they were set upon at their homes and beaten. Hence a strong guard of soldiers was placed on the Government piers this morning, and they patrol the docks, with their arms, and protect the Government laborers while the loading of the Government vessels is prosecuted. Besides the guard, a considerable number of soldiers are detailed to perform the work of the 'longshoremen, and they handle the goods with about as much celerity as the 'longshoremen, who scowl at them while they work. The number of deserters at work is about 150, from various regiments, and the greater part of them were brought up from Governor's Island. Company G, of the Twelfth regiment of Regulars, is stationed at the entrance to both piers with fixed bayonets, with strict orders to allow nobody but those who can give a satisfactory account of themselves to pass in or out.

The 'longshoremen are standing around on the corners cursing the soldiers, flinging taunts at the guard; the latter, however, take them good naturedly. The laborers are very excited, and it needs apparently but little provocation to cause a serious breach of the peace. They occasionally groan and hoot the deserters, calling them all the approbrious epithets they can lay their tongues to. The three transports, *Cahawba*, *Detroit* and *Dudley Buck*, are lying at the lower end of Pier No. 12, receiving supplies for Newbern, Port Royal and New-Orleans. About thirty deserters are employed on each.

A large number of strikers, in the meantime, walk the streets in small parties, not only refusing to work, but cajoling others to desist. So far, however, they have not as yet interfered with the Government laborers, and seem rather disposed to respect the havonets of the National soldiers on the piers. It is estimated that the number of stevedores and 'longshormen out of employment is about three thousand, but the violence of the leaders among them prevents many from accepting the wages which they think amply repay them for their labor.

It is hoped that certain compromises which are to be submitted to-day will be accepted.

Ludwig Uhland.

MEETING OF THE UHLAND MONUMENT ASSOCIATION—LETTER FROM THE SINGER LEAGUE OF GERMANY, ETC.

The Centrel Association recently formed by the Germans of this City, to aid the fund for the erection of a grand National Monument at Tübingen, to the memory of LUDWIG UHLAND, the great lamented poet of liberty and progress in Fatherland, met on Friday evening, at the Steuben House, under the Presidency of SIXTUS LUDWIG KAPFF, with Mr. LUDWIG SCHMIDAS as Secretary, and Mr. J. NADEL Treasuer.

When the death of the celebrated and beloved bard of Germany's best days in recent times was announced last Winter, the whole Teutonic nationality in every part of the world united in mourning their loss. His genius had been a centre of light to them, and had reflected glory upon their language and their fame among the nations. Throughout Europe societies were at once formed to collect popular subscriptions for a monument worthy of his career, and the best voices and pens of his native land enlisted in the cause. The Germans of America were not backward in the good work, and already no less than forty leading musical and other societies here have sent in their adhesion to the Central Association, and have been represented by intelligent and active delegations. The session of Friday evening was called to receive, with due formality, the following communication, which was translated:

STUTTGART, Sunday, April 26, 1863.

The Joint Committee of the German Saengerbund to the Honored Central Uhland Monument Association in New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your respected favor of April 6, in which you are kind enough to inform us of the establishment of a *Central Uhland Monument Club* was a most joyful surprise to us. In the first moment of our gratification in the midst of our efforts, the news that the German singers in America are not disposed to remain behind those inhabiting the old Fatherland in this undertaking, published it at once. The *Schwæbische Merkur* has already borne it far and near throughout Germany, as you may see by a number of that journal herewith inclosed. Four other German "singer" papers will convey special knowledge of the fact to the singers of Germany.

Under the manifold gloomy circumstances surrounding Germany, every bond that embraces the entire nation, like that which is revealed in the universal honor shown to UHLAND, forms for us a brilliant gleam of light.

It is inspiring to observe how the Germans in distant lands always step into the foreground whenever the object is to advance national objects.

In all, about 20,000 florins have already been collected, but there is much yet in prospect. With regard to the erection of the monument, nothing has been positively decided as yet; but you may expect precise information from us, on that head, in the course of the present year, and we shall be greatly obliged to you for any further information respecting the progress and success of your efforts.

Hoping that you may reap the richest return for your laudable exertions, we send you a hearty German Singers' greeting. (Signed,)

Dr. OTTO ELBEN,
Prof. FAISST,
WILHELM WIEDEMANN,

The extract referred to reads as follows:

"NEW-YORK, April 6.

The Central Association for the erection of a Uhland monument has been definitely established under the Presidency of SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF, with L. SCHNEIDAS as Secretary. It already embraces the greater number of the singing and dramatic Clubs of New-York, and has for its object the union of all the musical and similar associations on the American Continent, in the contribution of material aid to the proposed monument to LUDWIG UHLAND at Tübingen. The German Societies of America, who are represented by a large proportion of their members among the ranks of those who are battling for the national existence and liberty of their adopted country, will gladly contribute their mite to perpetuate the glory of him who was the celebrated bard and champion of the freedom and greatness of the land of their birth."

This communication was received with great satisfaction and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The "Casino" Society of the Nineteenth Ward in this City, then, through their delegate, handed in an important constribution, and after some debate, in which the President, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Messrs. HAENDLEIN, FORT, EAKELENZ and others joined, in reference to holding a universel singing and popular testivel on behalf of the Monument Fund, the subject was adjourned until the next meeting, which will take place at the Steuben House, on the evening of July 11.

It is suggested that a monument to UHLAND, to be erected in Central Park or at some other point in the greatest city of America, would meet with immense popular favor.

A Remarkable Case of Crime.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION, MARRIAGE, DESERTION, AUDUCTION AND ABANDONMENT—ARREST OF ONE OF THE PARTIES IN ALBANY.

A very curious and somewhat complicated case of crime was on Friday afternoon brought to the notice of the Police authorities of this City. The facts and circumstances are as follows: About one month ago, a young woman, named FLORENCE DUVAL WILLIAMS, appeared before Justice DONOHUE, at the Lower Police Court and made a complaint against DAVID WELLS, a young Frenchman of this City, in which she alleged that WELLS was the father of a child which was about to become chargeable for its support to the county. Upon this complaint WELLS was taken into custody, and arraigned before the Court. He denied each and every allegation in the affidavit of Miss WILLIAMS, and no proof of his guilt other than the complainant's testimony was produced. To avoid exposure, however, WELLS, upon the advice of some of his friends, concluded to marry Miss WILLIAMS, and that ceremony was at once performed by Justice DODGE, in the presence of witnesses. The next morning WELLS absconded, and for the next three weeks his wife could learn nothing as to his whereabouts. A few days since she received reliable information that her husband was in Albany, and she immediately went thither to find him. She took with her from this City an infant child about three weeks old, which she of first claimed as her own. When she arrived in Albany she learned that her husband had the same morning left for New-York. Several contradictory statements which she made with respect to the parentage of the infant, aroused the suspicions of the Albany authorities, but no action was taken until they learned that she was about to abandon the child. She was then arrested and held to await an investigation. Officer HALS, of Albany, arrived here on Friday afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining testimony to substantiate the charge of abandonment which has been made against her in that city. He brought with him some medical and other testimony, all of which goes to prove that Mrs. WELLS is not the mother of the infant which she at first claimed as hers, and that it was a physical impossibility that she sustained the maternal relation at the time indicated by her. The only conclusion that the authorities can come to is, that the child has been abducted from some family in this city. Any person having had an infant two or three weeks old stolen, or spirited away in an unaccountable manner, is requested to apply to the lower Police Court, in Centre-street. At the time of her marriage, Mrs. WELLS stated that she resided at No. 59 Centre-street, and that she was twenty-four years of age.

Presentation of the Hospitalities of the City to Brig.-Gen. Meagher.

The following correspondence has passed between the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council and Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher:

DEAR SIR: A preamble and resolution was unanimously passed by both branches of the City Government, and was duly approved by His Honor the Mayor, on the 25th ult., directing the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council to proffer you, Sir, upon your arrival in this Metropolis, the hospitalities of the City, as a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by the people of this City, speaking through their representatives, and as an evidence of their recognition of the invaluable services rendered by yourself and the heroic men comprising the "Irish brigade," in defence of the integrity of the Union and the perpetuation of the inestimable blessings of free government, bequeathed to us by the founders of this Republic.

The Committee have perfected their arrangements for carrying into effect the intentions of the City authorities in the adoption of the preamble and resolutions before alluded to, and have decided to request you to visit the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when the Chief Magistrate of the City and the members of the Common Council will be present, to extend formally to you the hospitalities of the City of New-York.

Have the kindness to inform the Committee if the above arrangement is in accordance with your wishes; if it is not, have the kindness to indicate a time and place more suitable to your convenience, when and where the Committee will be enabled to perform the pleasing and agreeable duty intrusted to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
TERRENCE FARLEY, Chairman of Committee.

NEW-YORK, No. 129 FIFTH AVENUE, June 12, 1863.

DEAR SIR: It will give me great pleasure to meet his Honor the Mayor, and other members of the city government, at the Astor House, twelve o'clock, on Tuesday, June 16th, in very grateful compliance with the invitation conveyed to me, in your esteemed communication of this date.

Thanking you cordially for the terms of honor and friendship, in which that invitation comes to me, I remain, most respectfully and truly yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,

To Aldermen TERRENCE FARLEY, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs.

Seventh Regiment Matters.

THE DRILL AT EAST NEW-YORK—COL. LEFFERTS TO CONTINUE IN COMMAND.

The Seventh regiment will parade on the 17th inst., forming line on Lafayette-place at 8 o'clock A. M., to proceed to East New-York for military drill and exercise. The men are ordered to appear in fatigue uniform, with canteens, haversacks and one day's rations. The following correspondence explains the subject of Col. LEFFERTS' resignation explains itself:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 25, 1863.

Col. Marshall Lefferts, Commanding Seventh regiment N. Y. S. N. G., New-York City:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your resignation as Colonel of the Seventh regiment, N. Y. S. N. Guard.

In transmitting it to these Headquarters, Brig.-Gen. WM. HALL, Commanding Third Brigade, N. Y. S. N. G., incloses the following, viz.: A petition requesting you to remain in command of the regiment, signed by twenty-four commissioned officers, together with the names of seven hundred men, rank and file, added to which is his own earnest desire that you may be induced to remain.

I am instructed by His Excellency, Gov. SEYMOUR, to say, that with the foregoing expression of opinions, together with his own knowledge of your efficiency as a soldier, added to which the appreciation, at the present time, of valuable officers in the State's Militia Guard, induces him to ask you to reconsider the matter, and, if possible, withdraw your resignation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General and Lieut.-Col. 11th Infy U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

Gen. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General and Lieut.-Colonel Eleventh Infantry U. S. A.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult.

I had tendered my resignation of the command of the Seventh regiment only after mature consideration, and not without an effort to separate myself from the honorable and agreeable associations which have always attended it; and not expecting the kind expressions of friendship and attachment from the members of the regiment, which seem to have reached His Excellency, the Governor, to influence him in his decision.

The desire expressed by my regiment, and the manner in which it was conveyed, were well calculated to shake my resolution, when I received the request of the Commander-in-Chief that I should reconsider my resignation.

I sincerely thank his Excellency for his confidence, and the honor done me by your communication of the 25th ultimo.

I leave my resignation as Colonel commanding the Seventh Regiment, in your hands, to be taken up and accepted by his Excellency, the Governor, whenever he may see fit to do so. In the meantime, I shall continue in the performance of my duty.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

The Invalid Corps.

This new organization, which will be a corps of honor, is progressing very rapidly. Every District Marshal in this City has a large number of men who have previously distinguished themselves in the field. The corps is to be divided into three battalions. In the first, the most efficient men will be placed, who are to do guard duty and perform light marches. The second battalion will consist of those who have lost a hand or arm, and in the third will be placed all who have lost a foot or leg. Companies of the First Battalion will ha employed mainly as Provost Guards and garrisons for cities, but may be assigned to forts, field works and railroads near the cities, or other important points. They will ha armed with muskets, and will not be liable to active campaigns with the field armies. Companies of the Second Battalion will be armed with side arms only, and will be employed as guards of buildings, hospitals, &c., and will have companies of the First battalion on duty with them when the use of firearms may be necessary. The companies of the Third battalion will be armed with side arms, and will be employed in hospitals as cooks, nurses, ward masters, orderlies, &c., the officers of these companies doing the duties of military assistants at the hospitals. The recruits so far enrolled in this organization, give indications that it will be what it is designated, a corps of honor. The uniforms for the Invalid corps are now being forwarded to the several Marshals.

Ball Play.

VISIT OF THE PHILADELPHIANS—AN EXCITING WEEK IN BASE BALL CIRCLES.

Should nothing prevent, to-morrow, the 15th instant, a selected nine of the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and their friends, will visit this City for the purpose of playing a series of return games with the "crack" clubs of New-York and the surrounding cities. We predict for them a handsome reception. The arrangements to receive them, though necessarily meagre, are completed. We have kindly been permitted to peruse a letter from Col. FITZGERALD, (editor of *The City Item*,) President of the Athletic Club, in which their movements are narrated. It is intended that they shall stay at least a week, and if possible their sojourn will be protracted, so as to give the parties a few days to wear off the keen edge of defeat in social intercourse. The party, consisting of about twenty persons—will leave Philadelphia early on Monday morning, arriving in Jersey City in the 10¾ train. After partaking of refreshments they will proceed to South Brooklyn, where they open the ball with the Excelsiors, with which they have an old score to settle. On Tuesday they play the Mutuals at Hoboken; on Wednesday the Eckfords, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D.; on Thursday, the Union at Morrisania; on Friday, the Atlantic at Bedford, and on Saturday the Eurekas at Newark. On the following Monday they will probably play the Gotham. The Athletic Nine is as follows:

1.—Col. Moore, c. f. 6.—F. Bomeister, c.
2.—Berkenstock, 1st b. 7.—McBride, s. s.
3.—Poul, 2d b. 8.—Klinefeldar, l. f.
4.—Wilkins, 3d b. 9.—Gaskill, r. f.
5.—Pratt, p.

SUBSTITUTES.—Graiz, Smith, Loughorry.

Aquatic.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

The arrangements for this interesting affair, announced in a recent issue of the TIMES, have nearly all been completed. The Club has now reached its eighth year, and was never in so flourishing a condition. And the annual regatta and opening day promises to not only eclipse all previous efforts, but also to be one of the most interesting contests of the present season. The Club numbers among its membership some of the finest and fleetest craft that sail on the waters of Gowanus Bay, and between which there has sprung up a spirit of rivalry which can ha assuaged only by a formal boat race. These boats, (nearly all of them are models of marine architecture,) are built by SNADLEY, and their frequent conquests have made their names familiar to the yachting public.

In the contest on the 25th of this month, it is desired that every boat of the fleet shall participate, and they will be divided into classes—cat rigged and cabin boats, (gig and sandboats.) The prizes have not been selected yet.

A steamboat, with a band of music, will take the invited guests on board at Fulton Ferry, on the morning of the 25th, and proceed to the place of starting—off the club house in Gowanus Bay. The officers of this Club for the present year are as follows: President—G. L. HAINES; Commodore—J. JONES; Vice-Commodore—R. M. WHITING; Secretary—W. L. LEE; Recording Secretary—W. M. RINGWOOD; Treasurer—E. M. UNDERHILL.

New Steamer for the Whitehall and Staten Island Ferries.

The Staten Island Company of steamers plying between Whitehall station in New-York, and the Quarantine stations on the Island, have just added another steamer to those already in operation. Her name is the *Northfield*, a fine adjunct to the *Westfield* and *Josephine*. Her hull was built by Mr. JEREMIAH SIMONSON, at his yards in Greenpoint. The engine was constructed by Messrs. JAMES MURPHY & Co., of the Fulton Feondry. The *Northfield* is 200 feet in length, and the hull is 34 feet. The entire width is 65 feet, depth 13½ feet, and measurement 1,000 tons. She has two carriageways for teams, extending the entire length of the main deck, and two cabins for passengers. There is a saloon deck, also, over all, for passengers, and an upper saloon, 120 feet in length by 34 feet in width, and this also is set apart exclusively for passengers, independently of the side cabins. The hull is all diagonally iron-strapped, similar to that of our first-class steamships, and the frames are filled in solid, and are 35 feet in length from each bow, so as to secure the steamer from the injurious effects of the ice in the Winter season. She made her first trip from Whitehall station, at the beginning of this week, to the Quarantine, Stapleton and Clifton stations.

Fatal Affray in the Eleventh Ward.

A MAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

About 7½ o'clock Friday evening, two men, HERNANDEZ MONN and ROBERT STINSAN, became involved in an affray on the stoop of No. 346 Second-street. After struggling together for a few minutes, MUNN threw STINSAN over on iron railing. The head of the latter struck violently on the stone stoop, but he instantly arose, and again seized hold of MUNN. A few minutes after STINSEN fell to the ground and expired. MONN at once went to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house and surrendered himself. He is detained to await the examination. Coroner WILDEY was notified, and held an inquest on the body yesterday morning. The parties have long been intimate friends, and the origin of the quarrel is involved in mystery. STINSAN was formerly connected with the police, but more recently with the navy. He has left a wife and one child, who reside in Second-street.

Obstructing the Enrollment—A Person Cannot Refuse to Give His Name.

MICHAEL BRIARTY, of Brooklyn, was arrested and brought before United States Commissioner OSBORN, on Thursday, charged with resisting the enrolling officer. On the examination it appeared that the only resistance offered by the prisoner was a refusal to give his name, and he was discharged by the Commissioner. Friday he was rearrested by order of the United States District-Attorney, and his case taken before the Grand Jury. It appears, from the late decision of Mr. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, that the offence of resisting the draft consists in obstructing or threatening in any manner the preliminaries to the draft, such as the enrollment, &c. Any person who refuses to give his name, or gives a false name, or declines to give the required information to the enrolling officer, is, according to this decision, guilty of resisting the draft, or the necessary preliminaries thereof.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN yesterday passed sentence upon the following persons convicted during the past week:

Richard Jaynes, for manslaughter in the third degree. State Prison two years.

Wm. M. Clarkson, for grand larceny. State Prison two years and four months.

Albert Gragnon, for grand larceny. State Prison five years.

Patrick J. Hanbury, for demanding exorbitant fees as constable. Fined $50.

Geo. Fitzgerald, for petit larceny. Penitentiary six months.

James Conway, for petit larceny. Penitentiary six months.

Jno Mooney *alias* Coady, for assault and battery. Penitentiary one year.

Thos. McGillen, for attempt at grand larceny. Penitentiary one year.

Chas. Cotter, for attempt at grand larceny. Penitentiary two years.

The legal question involved in the case of Dr. Brown, the abortionist, as to whether he was legally put in "jeopardy" by the swearing of a portion of a jury to try him, and afterwards discharging them, so that he cannot again be tried, was argued before the Recorder by District Attorney Hall for the people, and H. L. Clinton for Dr. Brown.

The decision was reserved.

Business in the Surrogate's Court—Charitable Bequests.

The wills of the following named persons were proved in the Surrogate's Court during the past week: HENRY F. WITHERS, ANN INGRAHAM, WM. W. RICHARDS and JONATHAN C. BARTLETT, all of Brooklyn.

Mr. BARTLETT made the following bequests:

To the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, New-York	$1,000
To the American Bible Society	1,000
To the Tract Society	1,000
To the American Home Missionary Society	1,000
Union Theological Seminary	500
New-York State Colonization Society	500
Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions	500
American and Foreign and Christian Union	500
American Female Guardian Society	300
New-York Institute for the Blind	200
New-York Juvenile Asylum	200
Sarah F. Warring, $1,000, which, after death, is to go to the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	1,000
Total	$7,700

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF BURGLARS.—For several weeks past, burglaries, some of them of an extensive character, have been perpetrated upon the citizens of the Twentieth Precinct. On the 21st ult. the store of MARCUS SIMON, No. 521 Eighth-avenue, was forcibly entered in the night time, and over $100 worth of hats stolen therefrom. A few nights subsequent, the store of Mr. NATHANIAL C. BATTS was entered in some manner, and the thieves made good their escape with a large quantity of boots and shoes. Detective IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, although he used due vigilance to ferret out the guilty parties, was for many days wholly unsuccessful. Meantime the number of burglaries increased, and almost nightly reports were made of depredations committed. Officer IRVING, on Friday night, arrested FREDERICK LALOR, *alias* Smith, who, in company with JAMES CAVEAN and RICHARD MEAD, was at the time engaged in a burglary in Eighth-avenue. LALOR was the only man secured, the confederates having speedily escaped, as soon as the officer made his appearance. LALOO was taken to court, and identified as one of the persons engaged in stealing the hats and boots above referred to. Justice QUACKENBOSH committed him for trial.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Officer PLATT, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested CHARLES FORD, a machinist, 18 years of ago, upon the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Coxsackie, this State, to Mr. DISTAL, of No. 14 Catharine-slip, in payment for some soda water and cigars. Testimony was given to the effect that the accused knew the bill was bad at the time he offered it.... Another complaint of a similar character was preferred against FORD by JULIUS KRIMAL, of No. 449 Peerl-street. When told that the bill was counterfeit, FORD became alarmed, and made an attempt to run away. Officer PLATT effected his arrest soon afterward, and Justice DOWLING, after an examination, committed him to the Tombs in default of $1,000 on each complaint.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The German Republican Central Executive Committee held their regular meeting on Friday, at the Steuben House, Mr. E. LEADER Chairman, and M. C. HANDSCANE Secretary. The business related to matters of detail, and the session was brief and harmonious. The Committee at large is presided over by Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to June 12, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 5	142	97	239
Admitted to June 12	41	21	62
Discharged, cured or relieved	23	15	38
Died	1	3	4
Remaining at date	159	100	259

Males, 234; females, 35.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE.—At a meeting of the Women's Loy

DRY GOODS.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR.

CHILDREN'S WHITE-THREAD HOSE,
OPEN-WORKED AND PLAIN.
MEN'S COTTON ½ HOSE.
CHILDREN'S PINK COTTON HOSE.
FINE LISLE-THREAD GLOVES.

The above goods are all regular made, and at less than half price, at

AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S FOR THIS WEEK.
GREAT REDUCTION on Rich Plain Colored Silks.

FOULARD SILKS, all Silk, at $1, WORTH $1 50.

BAREGE ROBES, with Ruffles, at $5, COST $12 to import.
BAREGE ROBES, with Ruffles, at $7, COST $20 and $25 to import.

NEW SHADES Plain Colored MOSAMBIQUES,
Double Width, at 38 cents, worth 65 cents.

PLAIDED MOSAMBIQUES, at 38 cents, worth 55 cents.

PLAIDED POPLINETTES de Paris, same styles and prices as last week.

SILK REMNANTS GREATLY REDUCED.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY,
Respectfully calls the attention of families, requiring mourning goods, to his large and desirable stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, HEBNANIES, FLORENTINES, &c., &c.; also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

N. B.—We are continually receiving fresh novelties from Europe, and GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. Call and examine. Observe

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velveta, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 880 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 50c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 hundressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, a full assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B.—All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
362 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,569 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—For one year—At Watsessing, N. J., 30 minutes from Cortlandt-st.; a modern 2-story house, containing 10 rooms; with barn and outbuildings, and about 15 acres adjoining, if desired; large garden, excellent water; 14 trains to and from New-York daily. Address G. F. D., Box No. 3,667 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex Railroad depot, two beautiful new cottages, with all conveniences for a private family, for Summer or Winter, furnished or unfurnished, 1½ hours' ride from the City. Will be rented very reasonable to desirable tenants. For particulars, apply to J. RIERA, No. 50 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished house, containing sixteen rooms, good shade and garden; good view of the Hudson; near depot; for the summer or year. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Estate Agent, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES FINE land, on Little Silva River, Monmouth County, N. J., one mile from Red Bank, and one hour's drive from Long Branch; good house and outbuildings; oystering, boating, fishing, marl, &c. C. H. KEECH, No. 44 3d-av.

A COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, on the Hudson, with fine inland and water view, on a private avenue, surrounded with large oak trees, with beautiful lawns. Apply to

GEO. L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau-st.

A NUMBER OF COTTAGES FOR SALE—Price from $1,800 to $2,000. Building sites, farms, &c., in great variety. Apply to GEO. L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau-st., under the Bank of Commerce.

TO LET—AT RYE, ONE-QUARTER OF A MILE from the depot, a neat 2-story cottage, 36 by 40, furnished, with one acre of ground. House handsomely situated and well shaded; garden all made.

BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the river. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—TEN WEEKS IN A spacious and well-furnished house on the Erie Railroad; scenery romantic; air pure; table good. Price for ladies and gentlemen, $7 per week; children and servants, $4. For particulars apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over *Tribune* office, or G. S. WOODMAN, No. 596 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM THE City, on the shore of Long Island Sound. New house, salt-water bathing, fishing and boating on the premises. Two or three families, without small children, who wish a quiet home in one of the most desirable locations in the State, will please address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR SIX GENTLEmen can be accommodated in a small family at Fort Hamilton with furnished rooms. Breakfast and tea, if required. Inquire at the house adjoining the Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, IN A WIDower's family where there are children, a situation as housekeeper. Inquire at Dr. Collen's, corner Clinton and Montagne sts., Brooklyn.

SALES.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—A Wanted, a young man as assistant book-keeper and to make himself generally useful in a wholesale provision house. Address, with reference, Box No. 6,446.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMSON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 82 South-st.; SIMSON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 63 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MABSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON ROBINSON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
	JOHN J. MCLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cents. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN,
STOCK, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Dealers in
Government Securities of all kinds,
Specie and Uncurrent Money.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commision.

CHAS. E. LAWRENCE.] [DAVID L. ST. JOHN,
Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordoance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHABED.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, June 9, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry G. Deforest,
James B. Cooley,	Isaac C. Rowland,
John P. Nesmith,	Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam,	Gardener A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand,	Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates,	Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford,	Harvey Weed,
George P. Pollen,	Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson,
	Gilbert M. Speir.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
New-York, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER BIARNE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of three Per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 15th day of July next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 30th inst., in Exchange on New-York at par. The 3 per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. F. LAMBABEE, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold on Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 43 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for balances transmitted is accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of C and 23d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and COBN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of its First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.

New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.

New house in Worth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.

New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Forty-one.

New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.

Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.

Setting curb and gutter in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avennes.

Setting curb and gutter in Deshrosses-street, between Washington and West streets.

Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first streets.

For five thousand new lamps.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, June 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

TO ARCHITECTS,

CENTRAL PARK—DESIGNS FOR GATES AND GATEWAYS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park offer a premium of Five Hundred Dollars for the designs for four southerly gates and gateways of the Central Park, that shall be decided by the Board to be entitled to the premium

Designs are to be sent in under seal, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, at the office above specified, on or before the first day of August next.

Ground plans of the location of these gates, specifications to which the designers will be required to conform, and other information on the subject, may be obtained at the office above mentioned. ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether copper-red, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

KEYPORT PAVILION.—THIS FAVORITE Summer resort is now open for boarders. Boats leave foot of Robinson-st, at 4 P. M.; Keyport, 7 A. M. Bathing, fishing, &c. For particulars, apply to Capt. T. V. ARROWSMITH, on the boat, or to the undersigned.

GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG Island, will open June 17th; is 1½ hours sail per steamer *T. V. Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck Slip at 4½ P.M., returning at 7½ A. M. A furnished cottage of six rooms to let.

B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY—The METROPOLITAN HOTEL is open for the reception of visitors.

J. H. & T. W. COOPER, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JUNE 11, A POCKETBOOK containing five checks, one for $1,020, three for $1,000 each, and one for $150; also, several notes, receipts, sundry papers and $40 or $50 in money. The finder may retain the money, and shall have a further reward of $10 by returning the papers, which are of no value except to the owner. No questions asked.

N. B. GARDNER, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st.

$5 REWARD.—ON THE EIGHT O'CLOCK BOAT from Staten Island, 13th June, Vanderbilt Landing, a stock book was accidentally left. The finder will be rewarded with five dollars on delivering it to Mr. HENRY BULL, No. 71 Beekman-st., or to the collector at the ferry.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, A GOLD WATCH, in going from Henry-st., up Essex-st., to Grand-st., corner of the Bowery. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 233½ Water-st., or at No. 171 Henry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN A PLEASANT and healthy situation, with large airy rooms; situation near Milton Landing, where the steamer Mary Powell daily lands. Address JACOB SMITH, Milton Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., with full particulars.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A PLEASANT Room, wishes to get two gentlemen to board, in a plain family, where they may find the comforts of a home. No. 725 8th-av., first door above 50th-st., 2d floor; the cars pass the door. Or two to lodge, without board.

ACCOMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY WAGON. Address D, Box No. 126 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

FOR SALE—BY WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE manufacturers, Nos. 81 and 83 Broadway, a number of second-hand carriages, consisting one close coach, good for a hack; one open calèche; one heavy cut-under Rockaway coach and one pa-tee wagon.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 8th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 37 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on or adjacent to 56th-st., lying between the centre line of the blocks on the north side of 55th-st. and the centre line of the blocks on the south side of 57th-st., between 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, all the lots lying on or adjacent to Morton-st., between Bleecker-st. and Bedford-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to enter the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MONELL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 12, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN MCCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of the Act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, I have distrained upon and seized the following articles, viz.: One sorrel horse, two two-wheeled butchers' carts, and one set of cart harness; and that I will sell the said articles at public auction at the livery stable of Geo. F. Bellows, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863. JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

GEORGE POST, Deputy Collector.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—THE COMmittee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY next, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 16 City Hall, to consider all papers now before them.

Parties desiring to be heard before the Committee will please be in attendance.

JOHN BRICE,
JAMES HAYES,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested on application of property owners on James-slip for relief of assessments for paving said street, are invited to attend without further notice.

ANDRE FROMENT,
PETER MASTERSON,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN MCCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbid trusting L. STONE, Jr., or any other person on my account. A. T. BRIGGS.

JUNE 6, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees
I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (3 per cent) free of the Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53,000
ASSETS	$303,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. B. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TUBNURE,
B. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. G

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Fight at Milliken's Bend.

Behavior of the Negro Regiments.

THE CAPTURED CONTRABANDS SLAUGHTERED

The Rebels Finally Repulsed.

Interesting Letter from an Officer About the Yazoo Expedition.

Progress of the Siege of Vicksburgh.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 12.

The steamer *Fort Wayne*, from Young's Point, arrived here to-day. She brings no later dates from Vicksburgh than the 8th inst.

No guerrillas were seen on the way up.

The fight at Milliken's Bend on, Sunday last, was a very sanguinary affair, much larger than at first reported.

The rebels under McCULLOCH, 2,500 strong, advanced upon the Federal forces, composed of three negro regiments and the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers.

The rebels made a desperate charge at daylight.

The negroes broke in confusion, but finding that their captured companions were being slaughtered by the rebels, rallied with great desperation and drove the rebels back.

The loss is heavy on both sides.

Guerrillas destroyed portions of the railroad track near Germantown last night. The damage they did was slight and will soon be repaired.

The rebel force in North Mississippi has been sent to reinforce Gen. JOE JOHNSTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 13.

The following extracts are from a letter of an officer, dated Haines' Bluff, Miss., June 1, 1863, and which to-day was received in this city:

"We reached here yesterday, after a week's march up between the Black and Yazoo Rivers. The object of the expedition was to destroy the resources of the country, to prevent the enemy from subsisting their armies, and to drive out any force he might have in that region, and if possible to ascertain if the enemy was concentrating in any considerable force for the purpose of raising the siege of Vicksburgh. We had six brigades, numbering something over ten thousand men. We have marched over a hundred miles in a week, during the hottest kind of weather. We destroyed all the forage and supplies and cotton, and drove off all the cattle, horses and mules between the two lines for a distance of fifty miles. We met no considerable body of the enemy, and had only one or two slight skirmishes; but we ascertained where the enemy were concentrating, and gained much valuable information, which may be of use hereafter. The Commanding General having reported to Gen. GRANT, the latter came this morning to Haines' Bluff, and seemed well satisfied with our operations. It was made our painful, but imperative duty to destroy everything, corn, cotton, meat, mills, and cotton-gins, that we could find, sparing only dwellings and a small supply of provisions for each family. This is bringing the war home to their people, and making them realize their own crime in bringing its calamities upon the country. The command will rest here for a day or so, and then return to Vicksburgh, which cannot hold out long against our forces. They can raise no force to make us give up the siege."

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who has been with Gen. GRANT's army during its recent campaign in Mississippi, writes:

"From a long conversation with a private Secretary of Gen. VAUGHN, who made his escape upon the arrival of our forces, and is *en route* for the North, I learn that the stores of the rebels can hardly keep them from famine for more than three weeks or a month longer. A company of thirty-three conscripts who had escaped shortly before my departure, report them as desperately in want of provisions, particularly fresh meat. All accounts from deserters corroborate this statement. Great quantities of cattle and mules are daily turned out of the lines, and hecatombs of them are said to have been seen drifting down the river. These facts prove beyond question that they have not means of keeping beef supplies for a long siege, and that they are compelled to get rid of them in order to prevent their perishing, and so producing pestilence within the works.

I have observed another fact of great significance. Their works are "dumb as oysters." They reply to our perpetual fusilade by day and mortar-bombardment by night only at rare intervals with musketry, and hardly ever with shells. Two Confederate soldiers, who made a bold, but abortive attempt to pass our lines, left in the hurry of escape at a farm-house in the vicinity a large quantity, amounting it appears to several thousand, percussion caps. A party of pioneers who were at work upon our approaches, say that they were fired into with old nails, pieces of chain, &c. Now the obvious inference from these facts is that the rebels are extremely hard up for ammunition. Otherwise they would dispute our approaches with the utmost obstinacy, and with the most disastrous effect. They are involved in a coil of death, and yet they sit behind their works in silent inaction. I believe that the ordinance and commissary stores of the rebels are pretty nearly exhausted, and that the work of reduction is nearly accomplished. All we ask is to be let alone.

It was supposed when the army was advancing from the Big Black, that we had at last got upon a weak side of the city, where the Confederate General never dreamed that the Lincoln hirelings would ever advance. Information picked up on the way tended to strengthen this impression. I was so well persuaded of such state of affairs that I hurried forward from the Black River Bridge, so as to be with SHERMAN's force, which was advancing on Bridgeport, from the north, when they entered the city. But after a careful reconnoissance of the works, one of our Generals assured me that he would *prefer to storm Vicksburgh from the river*. Nothing could be more elaborate than the defences on the east. To the north of the city where it was expected that they would be most strongly intrenched, was found the rebels on the morning after our arrival busy as beavers constructing a line of earthworks. After a heavy cannonade by LAUREGAVANS' battery, and others, they were disbodged, and Gen. STEELE was called to advance half a mile or so nearer. Opposite McCLERNAND, the rebels have hardly turned a spade full of earth, except to repair during the night trenches made by our 30-pounder Parrott during the day.

The line of fortifications is constructed after the most approved system of military engineering. It describes a zig-zag course—to illustrate by a rude figure, like that of a worm fence. The sides of the retreating angle are simply strong rifle pits, but they completely enfilade each other, besides affording a flanking fire from the heavy guns which man the fortifications. These bastions stud the apex of every salient angle, which is naturally the weak point, and are of the most formidable description. One in particular of great size, and opposite McPHERSON, which I understand is called Fort Vicksburgh, is in places apparently from fifteen to twenty feet high, and nearly perpendicular. The cannon which man them are of heavy calibre, but not as numerous as the river batteries. The great guns which poured their death storm into our scudding flotilla of transports, such as the far famed *Whistling Dick, et id omne genus*, are not so mounted as to be moved, and are most of them still in their old position. And it is well known that if not far from 90 field pieces, composing pretty much all their available artillery, which PEMBERTON moved out to confront us inland, 74 were captured. Still several new guns have been mounted and opened fire upon us since the siege began, but not in numbers sufficient to render them exceedingly formidable. The great strength of the redoubts lies in their internal construction. The Forlorn Hopes of the Twenty-second ascertained, to their cost, that after running the gauntlet of murderous volleys from the rifle-pits, and actually scaling the rebel earthworks, they were still a long way from victory. Instead of being masters of an apparently deserted fort, they found themselves exposed to a fire from rifle-pits, which, running from front to rear, pour in a cross-fire upon troops entering by the embrasure of the redoubt; and after dislodging the enemy from the whole interior, they were shot down from an ambuscade behind another line of rifle-pits, which, instead of the usual curtain, forms the rear of the fort. More than one of these intrenched works were actually scaled, but the interior, so far from being an asylum for the assistants, proved to be a charnel, to which the open ground outside, swept as it was by constant volleys, was preferable."

With reference to the possibility of an attack upon GRANT's rear, he says:

"If the enemy attempt to march by the main road across the Big Black, they will have a very different foe to attack from that which faced McCLERNAND, and experience a widely different result. The intrenchments at that point are formidable in the extreme, and a well-disciplined army would probably be rendered our attack a disaster, or at least a victory bought with fearful loss of life. The outer works would sweep the circumjacent ground, as JACKSON's famous bale redoubts swept the British at New-Orleans. A second line of intrenchments immediately on the river command the first, and the steep bluffs across the stream command the whole. OSTERHAUS is there with a strong force, and the mere mention of his name speaks volumes for the success of the defence. Between that river and Vicksburgh the approaches are crippled and entangled with broken bridges, felled trees, and every description of obstacles. Should JOHNSTON overcome them all, he would still find the work of succor hardly begun. The position of our own army around Vicksburgh is hardly less impregnable than that of the enemy's defences. Like them, our troops are entrenched along the crest of hills, and can only be dislodged *seriatim* and by the most desperate and obstinate valor. We had no information, to which I attached any credence, that JOHNSTON was anywhere within call, or that he had mustered any heavy reinforcements. Gen. BLAIR tried to 'flush' him, but found that he was lifting at wind mills. We hear hundreds of rumors of that ubiquitous adversary approaching. We have thus far failed to learn where he was, or anything of his forces. If he is there or 'thereabouts,' he certainly has a marvelous faculty of concealing himself. On the other hand, we know that immense reinforcements are pouring down to sustain Gen. GRANT as fast as rail and steamer can carry them. It would be improper to speak more at large on this point. So much for the prospect of a rescue."

Then, with reference to the work in which the army is now engaged, he says:

"I have been astonished since my return to hear persons complaining that GRANT is doing nothing. They seem to imagine that Vicksburgh is to come down like Jericho, at a flourish of trumpets. The truth is, the army could hardly be more active or on the *qui vive*. On the 22d of May, in order to silence that cry, GRANT hurled the whole column of the army upon those breastworks, and it broke as the surge breaks on the rock. The army has now simply changed its tactics. It has for the time dropped the bayonet and taken up the spade. In the double gloom of the night and the mine, the army is creeping stealthily forward. A few evenings since, in company with an officer of Gen. BENTON's Staff, I threaded the length of one of these approaches. From previous accounts I had imagined them like those of Leyden, as deep caverns where foes, halt entombed, grappled in the subterranean darkness. In these anticipations I was disappointed. The famous mine of my fancy and of rumor turned out to be simply a trench covered with cross-pieces and earth, in plain view from the enemy, and simply answering as a protection against muskets and cannon of small calibre. It was not designed as a secret bed of gunpowder, but as a simple approach to the enemy's works.

Such was the character of the mine which I explored. Possibly the others may be different in formation and design. Those who imagine that we are digging into the very vitals of Vicksburgh, and propose in a few days to blow that village to the four-winds with a grand display of mechanic force and pyrotechnics and a sublime tragedy like the plot of Guy Fawkes, will doubtless be disgusted at this matter-of-fact elucidation of the subject. They will cry McCLELLAN and Richmond over again. Nevertheless, simply as a series of approaches, which lighten the embrace of the Union army around Vicksburgh, I have great confidence in them. As anything else, I should have very little.

The country would doubtless feel easier if the great stronghold of the West were now in our possession, yet such is the universal confidence of the army in that result, that no one there seems for a moment to doubt it. It has been properly considered as almost a foregone conclusion. An officer remarked in my presence, with an enviable philosophy, that the army would have to camp somewhere this Summer, and could find no better camp ground than the one it now occupies.

I subjoin Gen. McCLERNAND's congratulatory address to his soldiers, which will prove interesting as a *résumé* of the campaign. I saw with surprise a rumor published in yesterday's edition to the effect that that General was under arrest. This is, I am satisfied, a canard and slander, originating like many others now rife in the army, among the enemies of that officer. These underhanded attacks upon a General who led the way into Mississippi, who won the battles of Port Gibson and Black River, and principally that of Champion Hills, are simply contemptible. Let Gen. GRANT have all praise for his management of the campaign in Mississippi, for he deserves it. But let the country also duly honor the officer whose promptitude, untiring energy and skill have done so much toward achieving its glorious successes.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. M'CLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BATTLE-FIELD IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH,
May 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 72.—Comrades: As your Commander, I am proud to congratulate you upon your constancy, valor and success. History affords no more brilliant example of soldierly qualities. Your victories have followed in such rapid succession that their echoes have not yet reached the country. They will challenge its grateful and enthusiastic applause. Yourselves striking out a new path, your comrades of the army of the Tennessee followed, and a way was thus opened for them to relieve previous disappointments. Your march through Louisiana, from Milliken's Bend to Newt Carthage and Perkin's plantation, on the Mississippi River, is one of the most remarkable on record. Bayous and miry roads, threatened with momentary inundations, obstructed your progress. All these were overcome by unceasing labor and unflagging energy. The two thousand feet of bridging which was hastily improvised out of materials created on the spot, and over which you passed, must long be remembered as a marvel. Descending the Mississippi still lower, you were the first to cross the river at Grand Gulf, and to plant our colors in the State of Mississippi, below Warrenton. Resuming the advance the same day, you pushed on until you came up to the enemy near Port Gibson. Only restrained by the darkness of the night, you hastened to attack him on the morning of the 1st of May, and by vigorously pressing him at all points, drove him from his position, taking a large number of prisoners and small arms, and nine pieces of cannon. Gen. LOGAN's division came up in time to gallantly share in consummating the most valuable victory won since the capture of Fort Donelson.

Taking the lead on the morning of the 2d, you were the first to enter Port Gibson, and to hasten the retreat of the enemy from the vicinity of that place. During the ensuing night, in consequence of the victory at Port Gibson, the enemy spiked his guns at Grand Gulf, and evacuated that place, retiring upon Vicksburgh and Edwards' Station. The fall of Grand Gulf was solely the result of the victory achieved by the land forces at Port Gibson. The armament and public stores captured there are but the just trophies of that victory.

Hastening to bridge the South branch of Bayou Pierre at Port Gibson, you crossed on the morning of the 3d, and pushed on to Willow Springs, Big Sandy and the main crossing of Fourteen-mile Creek, four miles from Edwards's Station. A detachment of the enemy was immediately driven away from the crossing, and you advanced, passed over, and rested during the night of the 12th within three miles of the enemy, in large force at the Station.

On the morning of the 13th, the objective point of the army's movements having been changed from Edwards' Station to Jackson, in pursuance of an order from the Commander of the Department, you moved on the north side of Fourteen-mile Creek toward Raymond.

This delicate and hazardous movement was executed by a portion of your numbers under cover of HOVEY's division, which made a feint of attack in time of battle upon Edwards' Station. Too late to harm you, the enemy attacked the rear of that division, but was promptly and decisively repulsed.

Resting near Raymond that night, on the morning of the 14th you entered that place, one division moving on to Mississippi Springs, near Jackson, in support of Gen. SHERMAN; another to Clinton, in support of McPHERSON; a third remaining at Raymond, and a fourth at Old Auburn to bring up the army trains.

On the 15th you again led the advance toward Edwards' Station, which once more became the objective point. Expelling the enemy's picket from Bolton the same day, you seized and held that important position.

On the 16th you led the advance in three columns upon three roads against Edwards' Station. Meeting the enemy on the way in strong force, you heavily engaged him near Champion Hill, and after a sanguinary and obstinate battle, with the assistance of Gen. McPHERSON's corps, beat and routed him, taking many prisoners and small arms, and several pieces of cannon.

Continuing to lead the advance, you rapidly pursued the enemy to Edwards' Station, capturing that place, a large quantity of public stores, and many prisoners and small arms. Night only stopped you.

At day-break on the 17th, you resumed the advance, and early coming upon the enemy strongly intrenched in elaborate works, both before and behind Big Black River, immediately opened with artillery upon him, followed by a daring and heroic charge at the point of the bayonet, which put him to rout, leaving eighteen pieces of cannon and more than a thousand prisoners in your hands.

By an early hour on the morning of the 18th, you had constructed a bridge across the Big Black, and had commenced the advance upon Vicksburgh.

On toe 19th, 20th and 21st, you continued to reconnoitre and skirmish, until you had gained a near approach to the enemy's works.

On the 22d, in pursuance of the order of the Commander of the Department, you assaulted the enemy's defences in front at 10 o'clock A. M., and within thirty minutes had made a lodgment and planted your colors upon two of his bastions. This partial success called into exercise the highest heroism, and was only gained by a bloody and protracted struggle. Yet it was gained, and was the first and largest success gained anywhere along the whole line of our army.

For nearly eight hours, under a scorching sun and destructive fire, you firmly held your footing, and only withdrew when the enemy had largely massed their forces and concentrated their attack upon you.

How and why the general assault failed, it would be useless now to explain. The thirteenth army corps, acknowledging the good intentions of all, would scorn indulgence in weak regrets and idle criminations. According justice to all, it would only defend itself. If while the enemy was massing to crush it, assistance was asked for a diversion at other points or by reinforcement, it only asked what, in one case, Maj.-Gen. GRANT had specifically and peremptorily ordered, namely, simultaneous and persistent attack all along our lines, until the enemy's outer works should be carried; and what in the other by massing a strong force in time upon a weakened point, would have probably insured success.

COMRADES: You have done much, yet something more remains to be done. The enemy's odious defences still block your access to Vicksburgh. Treason still rules that rebellious city, and closes the Mississippi River against rightful use by the millions who inhabit its sources, and the great Northwest. Shall not the flag float over Vicksburgh? Shall not the great "Father of Waters" be opened to lawful commerce? Mathinks the emphatic response of one and all of you is, "It shall be so!" Then let us rise to the level of a crowning trial! Let our common sufferings and glories, while uniting us as a band of brothers, rouse us to new and surpassing efforts! Let us resolve upon success, God helping us.

I join with you, comrades, in your sympathy for the wounded and sorrow for the dead. May we not trust—nay, is it not so, that history will associate the martyrs of this sacred struggle for law and order, liberty and justice, with the honored martyrs of Monmouth and Bunker Hill.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General Commanding.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

President YEATMAN, of the Western Sanitary Commission, who has just visited the army writes:

The general condition and health of the army were good. Flushed with repeated victories, the long marches and exposures had no depressing effect upon the men. A series of more rapid and brilliant victories have seldom crowned the efforts of a great General. The Army of the Mississippi is an army of heroes. The assault made on Vicksburgh could only have been made by such an army. To appreciate it, one must needs see the ground over which they passed, down precipitous ravines and deep hollows, through entangled cane-brakes, over fallen timber, and through thick underbrush, in the face of an enemy well fortified, who, from behind his breastworks, poured forth his murderous fire. Rolled in the assault, they are not at all disheartened, but stand ready and anxious for another forward movement. Our Generals and the army are by no means idle. Already have they pushed forward their works to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's inner line of fortifications, and, in some places, within eighty yards, and still they are daily advancing nearer and nearer. I was permitted to pass through the greater portion of our chain of works, and could not but feel that Gen. GRANT held Vicksburgh in the hollow of his hand, and that the only reason for his delay is that he wishes to spare an unnecessary sacrifice of his men. With the heavy reinforcements he has received, and is still receiving, there is nothing to be feared from any attack that JOHNSTON can make in his rear. With Vicksburgh ours, Port Hudson soon falls, and with that in our possession, the great highway of the nation is once more and forever opened, so that the peaceful avocations of commerce and agriculture can be pursued on its bosom and on its banks, and for this great achievement we shall be indebted to this noble army.

THE SUPPRESSION OF DISPATCHES.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863.

Mr. S. G. LYNCH, who signs himself "Acting Supervisor," (in other words, Acting Censor,) having telegraphed to the Associated Press Agents in New-York and Philadelphia that I have "got them into a causeless flurry;" and as Mr. LYNCH's suppression of a certain message to the general Press of the country on Monday night affords a theme for criticism, both in this city and elsewhere, it is proper to say the ground alleged by the "Acting Supervisor" is: "The only information the Government has received from GRANT's army up to the 8th inst., which is the latest, repeats the stereotyped phrase, the 'siege is satisfactorily and steadily progressing.'" The *pro tempore* Ceosor adds: "The message last night was mischievous and reprehensible," thus charging that I had committed a fraud deserving of his emphatic condemnation.

The Ceosor in this cleary shows that he spoke without knowledge, and exhibits an absence of judgment as to the purport of the message, which disqualifies him for the performance of the important duties of a Censor.

The facts stated in the message which he suppressed where on inquiry obtained from the President of the United States, with permission to publish them, and on Indorsement to this effect was made by me on the back of the manuscript. But it appears from the Acting Censor's statement, that *he* knew there was nothing but "the old stereotyped phrase—the siege is steadily and satisfactorily progressing."

The message in question was, however—no thanks to the Censor—published on the afternoon of Thursday and on Friday morning.

All *intelligent* men can judge for themselves whether it was "mischievous and reprehensible" as characterized by the *pro tempore* Censor. The following is the message:

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1863.

Two dispatches were received to-night from Major-Gen. GRANT, addressed to different gentlemen in high official positions.

The dispatches are dated Monday, the 8th inst.—a much shorter time in obtaining advices from Vicksburgh than heretofore.

An important fact, and one which will allay much anxiety, is derived from them, namely, that Gen. GRANT was in communication with Gen. BANKS as late as the 4th inst., at which time Port Hudson was closely invested.

Gen. GRANT repeats what is already known or believed, that Gen. JOHNSTON is concentrating troops with which to operate against him, and mentions a report that three divisions from Gen. BRAGG are moving to reinforce JOHNSTON. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is known to have joined him.

Vicksburgh is still closely invested. The siege is progressing favorably.

The tone of the dispatches is represented to be such as to show that Gen. GRANT fears neither the enemy in his front nor in his rear. He will protect his lines at all hazards.

It is to be presumed that he did not know at the date of his telegrams whether or not he was to be reinforced.

This information inspires hope and confidence in the final success of the siege.

If it is a crime to communicate *reliable and the* latest intelligence from Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, derived from a high official source, and that, too, of a character which "inspires increased hope and confidence in the final success of the siege," then I willingly admit that I have sinned against the light and superior knowledge of tha "Acting Supervisor."

(Signed,) WASHINGTON AGENT of the Associated Press.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The National Pickets Ten Miles Deep—Every Means of Approach Closely Guarded, &c.

The following dispatch is taken from the Richmond papers of the 11th inst.:

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, June 9.

Our scouts report the pickets around Vicksburgh as ten miles deep. Every means of approach is closely guarded. The greatest care and courage are required to reach Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT communicates with the fleet by signals seen night and day, betokening movements it is thought. The firing of the enemy's mortars were heard at intervals of two seconds all night, and the firing was continued this morning. There is nothing from Port Hudson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Threatened Invasion of the State.

ORDER OF SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
June 9, 1863.

[Extract.]

ORDER—1. The Department of the Monongahela will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania West of Johnstown, and the Laurel Hill range of Mountains, and the counties of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio, in the State of Virginia, and the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson and Belmont, in the State of Ohio.

Brig-Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOK is assigned to the command of this Department, Headquarters at Pittsburgh.

2. A departmental army corps of volunteer infantry, artillery and cavalry, to be designated the Army Corps of the Monongahela, will be enrolled and organized in accordance with regulations of the United States service, for the protection and defence of public property within that department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war.

The company and field officers of the departmental corps will be provisionally commissioned by the President.

They will be armed, uniformed, equipped, and, while in active service, subsisted and supplied as other troops of the United States.

Cavalry volunteers may furnish their own horses, to be turned over to the United States at their appraised value, or allowence will be made for the time of actual service at the rate authorized by law.

The Government will mount picked cavalry to the extent that horses can be furnished.

The Departmental corps will not be entitled to bounty, and cannot be paid until Congress makes an appropriation for that purpose.

3. Volunteers in the Departmental corps may, at their own request, be transferred and mustered into the service for three years or during the war, and upon such transfer and muster they will be allowed the pay and bounty authorized by the Act of Congress to volunteers for three years or during the war.

Volunteers in the Departmental corps will remain subject to enrollment and draft for general service. The enlistment, recruiting and organizing of volunteers, for three years or during the war, is to be stimulated and encouraged, the officers to be appointed and commissioned by the Governors of the respective States.

The enlistments herein specified and transfers from the Departmental service to the three years' service, must be reported to the Provost-Marshal-General, in order that the respective States and Congressional Districts may receive appropriate credit under the Enrollment Act of Congress.

4. All the troops within the Department will be under the command of the General commanding the Department, with the usual Departmanial Staff.

* * * * * * *

6. The operations against the enemy are not to be limited by the geographical lines of the Department, but may extend to adjacent territory, as in the judgment of the Commanding General may be expedian to resist or pursue the enemy.

Volunteer companies and regimenis organized in places not within the Department of the Monongahela, may be attached for temporary service to the Army Corps of the Monongahela, and mustered into service upon special application and order of the War Department.

* * * * * * *

By order of the President.
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ORDER OF MAJ.-GEN. COUCH.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, CHAMBERSBURGH, June 12, 1863.

The undersigned assumes command of this Department. In view of the danger of the invasion now threatening the State of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the Government, a new military Department has been made by direction of the War Department, embracing all the territory of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and Laurel Hill ranges of mountains; Headquarters at Chambersburgh.

To prevent serious raids by the enemy it is deemed necessary to call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania to furnish promptly all the men necessary to organize an army corps of volunteer infantry, artillery and cavalry, to be designated the "Army Corps of the Susquehanna." They will all be enrolled and organized in accordance with the regulations of the United States service, for the protection and defence of the public and private property within this Department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war. The company and field officers of the Departmental corps will be commissioned by the President upon the recommendation of the General commanding. They will be armed, uniformed and equipped, and while in active service subsisted and supplied as active troops of the United States. When not required for active service to defend the Department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the Commanding General.

Cavalry volunteers may furnish their own horses, to be turned over to the United States at their appraised value, or allowance will be made for the time of actual service, at the rate authorized by law. All able-bodied volunteers between the ages of eighteen and sixty will be enrolled and received into this corps.

The volunteers for the State defence will receive no bounty, but will be paid the same as the service in the army of the United States, for the time they may be in actual service, as soon as Congress may make an appropriation for that purpose.

If volunteers belonging to this army corps desire, they can be transferred to the volunteer service for three years or during the war, when they will be entitled to all the bounties and privileges granted by the acts of Congress.

The General commanding, in accordance with the foregoing general authority, calls upon all citizens within his department to come forward promptly to perfect the company organizations under United States regulations, to wit: one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, 64 privates as the minimum and 82 as the maximum standard of each company.

The General commanding specially desires that citizens of this district, recently in the army, should volunteer for duty in this Army corps, thereby, from their experience, adding greatly to the efficiency of the force for immediate defensive operations; each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officers in command, the number of men, and the place of its headquarters, in order that they may be promptly furnished with transportation to the general rendezvous, which will be at Harrisburgh. Any person who will furnish forty or more men, who will be enrolled, if otherwise unobjectionable, will be entitled to a captaincy.

Any person who will bring twenty-five or more men, under the above conditions, will be entitled to a First Lieutenancy, and every person who will bring fifteen or more men, under the same conditions to a Second Lieutenancy. On their arrival at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments.

So far as practicable, and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same locality will be put together in the regimental organizations.

For the present all communications will be addressed to Harrisburgh. The chiefs of the respective organizations will report accordingly.

(Signed) D. N. COUCH,
Major-General Commanding.

ORDER OF GEN. BROOKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF THE MONONGAHELA,
PITTSBURGH, June 11, 1863.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department.

The Staff of the Department will be announced in subsequent orders.

All communications for these headquarters will be directed to "Assistant Adjutant-General," Department of the Monongahela.

W. T. H. BROOK, Major-General.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Advices One Day Later by the George Washington.

An Order from Gen. Banks Regarding the New-York Steamers.

Additional List of Casualties at Port Hudson.

The United States mail steamship *George Washington*, from New-Orleans, on Sunday, the 8th, arrived at this port last evening, having made the passage from city to city in 6 days and 7 hours.

New-Orleans papers of the 7th instant, (one day later) received by the steamer *George Washington*, contain only the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 4, 1863.

From and after the 1st day of June, 1863, no steamer from New-York will be permitted to pass the Quarantine Station at New-Orleans without a special order from the Commanding-General, unless it be a mail ship or transporting stores for the Government. This regulation is made necessary by the continued refusal to transport the soldiers' mails, except upon inadmissible conditions, and it will be inexorably enforced. The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. G.

The papers contain no news from Port Hudson. We receive from our correspondent, however, an additional list of the casualties in the battle of the 27th of May.

Additional List of Casualties at Port Hudson.

NINETY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

James Murry, Co. G—hand.
Peter Conroy, Co. G—thigh.
Alvill Thornton, Co. G—finger amp.
J. H. Vanderpool, Co. H—mortally.
Serg. McCormick, Co. D—left temple.
C. Stickler, Co. I—arm amp.
Peter Johnson, Co. I—mortally.
J. W. Goodman, Co. D—right arm.
Serg. Grand, Co. A—both legs.
Serg. Ceo. Chase, Co. E—thumb amputated.
Jas. Kane, Co. G—unknown.
Rich. M. Harmond, Co. G—forefinger.
John O'Connor, Co. A—hand.
Christian Christian, Co. A—breast.
D. Quackenbush, Co. G—breast.
M. Gafney, Co. G—right foot.
Jas. Donoelly, Co. F—scalp.
John Bartlett, Co. F—finger.
Jere. Price, Co. E—finger.
Wm. Devlin, Co. E—arm.
Wm. Allen, Co. A—hand.
Capt. John Cooke, Co. F—arm broken.
A. S. Bradford, Co. I—leg.
F. W. Parsons, Co. I—leg.
A. Trimhall, Co. K—hand.
C. Warnay, Co. A—leg.
W. Sacksby, Co. K—leg am.
H. Louie, Co. F—arm.
G. M. Davidson, Co. B—fing'r.
J. Busby, Co. C—hand.
P. Austin, Co. H—killed.
J. O. Henri, Co. E—killed.
Sgt. H. Hulme, Co. E—killed.
Ceo. Childs, Co. C—killed.
J. McKeever, Co. B—killed.
E. Bell, Co. E—leg.

Maj. Geo. H. Stackhouse, —both legs.
Thos. Keogedy, Co. F—arm.
John Martin, Co. E—arm.
A. B. White, Co. D—forefinger.
Philip Careny, Co. G—hand.
M. Fitzgerald, Co. E—two fingers.
M. Dorsey, Co. E—hand.
W. C. Fadden, Co. C—hand.
Richard Watson, Co. D—thigh.
James Parr, Co. G—foot.
F. Pelkey, Co. C—fleger.
P. H. Cism, Co. K—finger.
J. Dash, Co. E—leg and hand.
John Cradin, Co. A—leg.
Edward Gill, Co. C—ankle.
Capt. J. G. McDermott, Co. C—leg.
Thos. Halsy, Co. D—foot.
Sergt. A. Smith, Co. I—dead.
James King, Co. G—unk'n.
Fred. Huncker, Co. E—unk.
Corp. J. Brown, Co. B—unk.
C. Marsh, Co. A—unknown.
Color Sergt. Edward Gill, Co. C—unknown.
Pat. Sullivan, Co. E—unk.
Sergt. L. Owen, Co. E—calf.
Sergt. H. Louper, Co. F—arm.
J. Blackman, Co. I—arm.
L. Richardson, Co. I—unk.
P. Snyder, Co. H—unk'n.

EIGHTH VERMONT.

John B. Slager, Co. A—leg.
John A. Ryder, Co. K—right knee.
J. A. Longmond, Co. A—right leg.
Corp. S. Serjeant, Co. A—bowels.
C. Stattman, Co. E—hip.
A. J. Keitu, Co. C—elbow.
R. Morse, Co. C—wrist.
H. M. Foss, Co. E—elbow.
Wm. Silsby, Co. K—thigh.
C. W. Battles, Co. G—side.
—— Troiscoir, Co. H—l.foot.
Chas. Smith, Co. E—great toe.
Jos. Barclay, Co. B—finger.
Dan'l J. Carey, Co. B—r.arm.
Sam'l Cuthrie, Co. B—leg.
Wm. Horn, Co. C—lower eye.
Wm. L. Kinsley, Co. A—both legs and back.
Serg. Chas. A. McClusky, Co. F—right shoulder.

J. K. Robinson, Co. B—shoulder.
N. Shaye, Co. D—leg.
C. Collins, Co. C—shoulder.
L. A. Jenkins, Co. H—left breast.
D. D. Fairbanks, Co. K—left side.
N. Robey, Co. D—neck.
H. K. Page, Co. C—hand.
H. C. Bishop, Co. —knee.
Moses Lurvis, Co. K—breast.
Thos. H. Kennedy, Co. F—right foot.
Serg. A. Jenkins, Co. H—left breast.
Lyman B. Evans, Co. G—leg.
Henry H. Holt, Co. —leg.
C. M. White, Co. H—bo nider.
Carlos J. Barnes, Co. B.
Paul Bassnet, Co. G.
Chas. D. Bordry, Co. C.

SEVENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

George W. Crocker, Co. A—breast.
D. E. Taylor, Co. H—elbow.
J. Greenfield, Co. K—ankle.
A. Snyder, Co. H—unkn'n.
—— Gotanda, Co. A—arm.
W. W. Wilson, Co. K—face.
Cor. Odo, Co. A—breast.
J. M. Palmer, Co. I—leg.
J. Hoffman, Co. E—arm, amputated.
D. Fenner, Co. D—knee.
Charles Stoll, Co. D—hand, amputated.
J. M. Coffmtier, Co. E—thigh
John M. Coffinger, Co. E—loin.
Simon Oakley, Co, J—unknown.
Daniel J. Hnchinson, Co. F—ankle.
Alfred Runds, Co. E—bruise.
Orlon Eddy, Co. H—foot.
D. B. Beebe, Co. A—hip.

J. Huntington, Co. G—side.
Chas. Sukay, Co. H—head.
G. A. Erhart, Co. E—knee.
Elliott Austin, Co. I—leg.
C. A. Hinman, Co. A—arm broken.
Jas. McCarty, Co. F—leg.
G. S. Warren, Co. B—leg.
H. Peckham, Co. I—side
J. Sprague, Co. F—b'h legs,
Corp. C. Strong, Co. D—leg.
Patrick Dwyer, Co. B—leg.
C. H. Contant, Co. A—sh'idr.
Harry Clarke, Co. E—thigh.
W. H. Taylor, Co. B—foot.
W. H. Rich, Co. B—breast.
F. Hammond, Co. K—shoulder and leg.
A. C. Bassey.
Capt. Gilbert, Co. H.
James McKlop, Co. D.
James C. Nickson, Co. I.
E. Bonner, Co. H.
F. Grant, Co. H.

EIGHTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Corp. D. V. Durgin, Co. B—leg.
Chas. Stalkman, Co. E—hip.
Steph. Mills, Co. F—legs.
N. F. Peterson, Co. A—side.
Pat. Dougherty, Co. K—side
J. S. Stoughton, Co. I—hand.
Lieut. Wm. Jones, Co. C—hand and hip.
Geo. A. Abbotts, Co. A—side and shoulder.
Corn. Crowley, Co. C—knee.
F. J. Landrum, Co. B—leg amputated.
Capt. Geo. A. Flanders, Co. F—head.
Lieut. E. H. Bell, Adjt—head
Geo. A. Doston, Co. B—head, mortally.
Wm. Valegnet, Co. E—groin.
Jos. Lef, Co. K—arm brok'n.
Jos. Floter, Co. E—hand.
Thos. Brennan, Co. K—leg.
Pat. Doherty, Co. K—hip.
Geo. Katz, Co. I—arm.
Thos. Flaverty, Co. G.
David Lawson, Co. I—thigh.
H. Chattle, Co. F—groin.
Geo. R. Derr, Co. H—leg.
J. C. Hoyt, Co. F—side.
Dan. McNally, Co. C—hip.
J. Murphy, Co. B—hand.
Lieut. Jas. McLangley, Co. H.
John Fowler, Co. C—elbow.
Matt. Yaffe, Co. C—shin.
Wm. Instire, Co. C—arm.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

James Crugan, Co. F—chin and arm.
J. Sindy, Co. A—thigh.
Ord. Serg. Hector Leares, Co. I—shoulder.
Wm. Bayley, Co. A—right side.
Capt. Hasadom, Co. G—bruise.
Joho Gorn, Co. E—mortally.
R. Gellspir, Co. K—wrist.
F. Beer, Co. D—shoulder.
Jas. Pringle, Co. I—left leg.
Capt. Tileston, Co. K—head and shoulder.
John Mack, Co. D—right leg.
Joho Clos, Co. D—scalp w'd.
— Waterfall, Co. A—left arm
Pat. Gormon, Co. D—hand.
Michael Norr, Co. D—ankle.
Albert Hall, Co. D—left ankle.
John Schade, Co. A—left leg.
Sergt. John McGovern, Co. K—left leg.
Geo. Bell, Co. E—left knee.
Dennis Sherwood, Co. E—foot amputated.
Thomas Nells, Co. G—side.
Michael Taylor, Co. A—loin.
Henry McFaul, Co. F—lung.
Dennis Murphy, Co. G—finger amputated.
Sergt. Ed. Williams, Co. H—hand.
W. Crumrich, Co. H—wrist.
Jas. Fergherry, Co. D—shoulder.
Jermiah Bogan, Co. E—orm.
John Flaverty, Co. C—head.
Peter Cherrin, Co. I—arm.
Charles Rider, Co. K.
Thos. Ceolican, Co. I.

THIRTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS.

J. B. Bullock, Co. H—shoulder.
Edmund Phillips—side, arm amputated.

FIRST MA

The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Positions of Gen. Bragg and Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Friday, June 8, 1863.

I.

While military movements of more immediate interest have been in progress on the Mississippi and in Virginia, public attention has been fixed on the army of Tennessee, and the public ear eagerly strained to catch the first reverberations announcing that an advance had been made, and a blow struck at the rebel force confronting us. Nay, something like popular clamor has demanded that an advance should be made, and knowing what we do of the habits of military authorities at Washington, we can well surmise that something like pressure has been applied to set this army in motion.

I am glad to see that the TIMES has used no urgency of this kind, and it would be well if the public, trusting to the wisdom and energy of Gen. ROSECRANS, would leave him unembarrassed by such clamor; and if the Washington authorities, taught something by the result of former dictations, would resign to the commander of the army in the field, who has the opportunity of surveying the entire theatre, the initiative of a movement so momentous.

I am quite unable to tell when Gen. ROSECRANS will advance, and if I knew, I should *not* publish it. The most that can be said is, that he has his army well in hand, and that everything is ready to move at the word. When that word shall be given, or whether it shall be given at all, must depend on large considerations of military policy, touching which the public will surely have the modesty to admit that he knows more than *it*. In the meantime, it is worth while taking, in brief, a general survey of the situation, with a view of guiding the judgment and calming that natural ardor for activity which, in a crisis like this, it is difficult for the public to restrain.

II.

The rebel army in Tennessee, commanded by Gen. BRAGG, holds now, in the main, the same position it has held since the battle of Stones River, at the opening of the present year. This is, in the rough, the line of the Duck River, one of the affluents of the Tennessee, which, rising in the vicinity of Shelbyville, and running in a direction west by north, thirty miles south of this place, empties into the Tennessee about a hundred miles due west of Murfreesboro.

The position occupied by the rebel army may be roughly outlined by the triangle formed by the points McMinnville, Tullahoma and Columbia, with detachments in the surrounding vicinity. Very lately, however, this line has been considerably contracted, and the rebel force massed in the vicinity of Shelbyville, where Gen. BRAGG has his headquarters. The detachments have been drawn in from Guy's Gap, Eagleville, Tullahoma and Middleton, and concentrated on Shelbyville, and thence west, their left resting on Duck River at Columbia.

All the information accessible to others than the Commanding General states the force of BRAGG's army very variously—from twenty-five to a hundred thousand men. But a number of trustworthy witnesses, who have lately come in from the headquarters of the rebel army, all concur in saying that that army *is very strong and that it is concentrating at Shelbyville*. Fifty thousand men would probably be not far from the correct figure.

Another point on which the best evidence agrees is, that *no great material diminution of Bragg's force has taken place*. It is true that BRECKINRIDGE'S division, with the exception of the Louisiana and Tennessee brigades, has been sent to Mississippi; but this was done rather with a view of putting a stop to the bitter feud that had broken out between BRECKINRIDGE and BRAGG, than with a view to strengthen the force opposed to GRANT. Other isolated brigades, also, have gone, but no entire divisions, and the reports to that effect are wholly incorrect. The rebel lines of communication and supply have been by the Nashville and Chattanooga, the Western and Atlantic, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroads, with their branches—drawing their supplies from the rich regions of Southwestern Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

We have the usual reports of the continual starvation of the rebel troops here as in Virginia, and the customary grumblings of deserters; but it is a kind of starvation which, after an endurance of months, leaves men muscular, lithe, purged of all superfluous fats, and in fine fighting and marching trim. Sensible men have long ago ceased to count on any such auxiliaries.

Our own force, ever since the battle of Stones River, has been well massed around Murfreesboro, and thence extending up along the railroad lines to Nashville and Louisville, with detachments east and west. The lines have been admirably fortified, and the position here has been strengthened by a series of works whose only fault—if a non-engineer may be allowed an opinion—is, perhaps, that they are too extended.

III.

And now with these data at hand, forecasting the coming campaign, let us see what shapes or shadows arise.

I take it for granted that experience has by this time taught all who are capable of reflection, that grand results can only be achieved by choosing decisive lines, deduced from a critical survey of the whole theatre of strategic operations, and by a thoroughly correct action. I take it also for granted, that to fight battles only for the sake of killing so many men, with an equal number killed on our own side, is useless butchery, of which we have already had more than enough. The hecatomba of human lives that have been offered up are a pathetic protest to Heaven against this pitiful policy. A campaign is not worth entering upon unless it presents the hope of accomplishing great *ulterior* results, and these can only be accomplished by a thoroughly correct and grand style of warfare.

Now it is surely worth while considering whether an advance from this line under the present circumstances, and at the present time, holds out the prospect of any such great decisive result.

An advance along the interval of thirty miles from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville presents this advantage, that it can be made along convergent lines, enabling a force to concentrate on the enemy's front—though the country becomes progressively more difficult to operate in as we advance, and communication between the two wings would not be easily kept up; while, in case of repulse, the convergent lines would become divergent, and present facilities for flanking the intrenched position at Murfreesboro.

The army, once in march toward Shelbyville, immediately begins diminishing by the necessity of guarding its line of communications. The mathematical form of an invading army passing through a hostile country is that of a cone. Strong detachments will have to be left at various points along the railroad line to cover our communications. It is a maxim of military science, which, though not of absolute application, is yet as nearly so in this country as in any other, that on each side of the line of operations the theatre of war should be cleared of all enemies for a distance equal to the depth of this line. Without laying too much stress on this drawback, however, which rapidity and vigor will go far to overcome, it is very evident that the necessary subtractions must leave the army seriously reduced by the time it reaches the front of operations.

To surprise the enemy is, under the circumstances, hopeless. The most that can possibly be done is to steal a day's march on him.

If the defence is correctly managed the enemy will be able to take up a good tactical position—say a formation in convex order, with both wings resting on the river, heavily reinforced on the centre, and their flanks covered by their powerful cavalry force—an arm of the service in which they are, in this region, greatly our superior.

Leaving out all the intermediate steps, however, we will now suppose that the two armies confront each other in the gage of battle. If BRAGG'S force has not been materially diminished, as we have no reason to believe it has been, it will be hard for Gen. ROSECRANS to bring against the rebel army a greater force than he will find encountering him. The relative proportions, indeed, will probably not be far different from those on the occasion of the battle of Stones River, when, in fact, the Union army was rather the inferior in numbers. Let us leave out the chances of defeat. Let us suppose that the same result attends the coming contest as attended that at Murfreesboro. The Army of the Cumberland is in superb condition—the men full of pluck and vigor and full of confidence in the valiant Captain who again leads them on. Let us suppose that after a victory purchased with the loss of ten, twelve, fifteen thousand men, we gain the position held by the rebels—what, then, is gained?

What is Shelbyville? What Tullahoma? What the line of the Duck River? Nothing; absolutely nothing! They are neither points of manœuvre nor geographical objective points. The rebel army is not brought a step nearer destruction than it was before. They retire to a new and stronger line along the Tennessee River, in the vicinity of Chattanooga: and we have the barren victory of thirty additional miles added to our already too deep line. If anything, we are worse off than we were before.

Chattanooga *is* a real geographical objective point, and one so desirable for us to gain that if it *were* gained, the rebellion would already be half over. But it is a strong position, and would be strongly held by the rebels, who are, under the hypothesis, now supposed to have fallen back to that line. They would be nearer their centre of reinforcements at Richmond, whence they could draw, if they have not already done so, while, if joined by the twelve or fifteen thousand men under BUCKNER, in East Tennessee, they might not only repel all attacks which this army alone can make against them, but they might even venture to assume that offensive campaign foreshadowed in a subsequent section of this letter. It is enough to say that pursuit by this army, weakened as it would be by battle, and with the rivers, those great arteries of communication, in their present condition, would be simply out of the question. It is quasi-lonable whether we would not, on the contrary, be obliged to return to our present line, or even to our eventual base at Nashville.

IV.

If the reasoning in the preceding section be not greatly at fault, we are thereby led to the conclusion that the end of a campaign such as has been described would leave us just where we are now—minus the materiel losses in battle and the moral loss that must attend an unsuccessful operation. We should, therefore, have to begin over again on correct principles, just as we may *now* begin on correct principles.

And this involves as its prime condition the abandonment of the system of half a dozen different lines of operation, under half a dozen different commanders, without concert or coöperation—a system under which, unless the great maxims of war which the experience of mankind for thousands of years has verified shall prove utterly fallacious, we must always fail.

The great central zone lying between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi is fitted by its conformation for two great lines of operation under two commanders; but for no more.

If this were adopted, our scattering forces drawn in, and two great armies formed, the one under Gen. ROSECRANS, the other under Gen. GRANT, three months' vigorous work should crush out every vestige of organized rebel force in the great central zone.

What is the use of that army of BURNSIDE'S in Kentucky, thinly spread out over a surface of hundreds of miles? What is the use of those patches of troops lying rusting on every sand spit from Port Royal to Fernandina?

It is the old Austrian system—covering every point to guard every point. The Austrians, forgetting that the surest hope of victory lies in presenting the strongest force, thought it necessary to occupy the whole length of a frontier to prevent invasion—which was exactly the means of rendering invasion upon every point feasible.

In every sense, *military prudence dictates simply the preservation of a masterly inactivity here until the development of the operations at Vicksburgh*. And this for two reasons: First, because in case of a defeat there, it is of the utmost importance that we should have at least one great army intact, and this is the only one on which we can rely; secondly, because if the issue at Vicksburgh shall be favorable, we will then be in position to enter upon a really decisive campaign in the centre zone.

GRANT, successful at Vicksburgh, the course is then clear. Garrisoning Vicksburgh with a sufficient force, and adding to his present command the detachments scattered around at various points, a powerful army is thus liberated to operate by that great avenue leading through the very heart of the centre zone—the Tennessee River.

Thrown up the Tennessee as far as Tuscumbia, this column would compel the evacuation of their present line by the rebels, just as the presence of GRANT'S army on the Cumberland and the Tennessee, last year, compelled their evacuation of Bowling Green, Clarksville, Columbus and Nashville. Ulm and Jena were battles won by strategy before they were fought, tactics having but little to do with them. At Ulm there was not even a regular battle. The movement marked out would achieve a similar fine victory of skill.

If now the rebels, having abandoned their present line, should take up a new position at Chattanooga, it would certainly go hard with them, pressed upon by this army, and by that on the Tennessee on their flank, and seizing their communications. The proper concentration of our forces would make each of our armies as large as theirs united, and thus obviate the objection that attaches, under any other circumstances, to double lines of operation. It might require a hard battle; but they would assuredly be dislodged.

Pushed from the line of the Tennessee, strategically their only remaining line in this zone is that of the Tombigbee. But it is needless to pursue theoretical forecastings further, for when that day comes we shall begin to see the end, and the *dénouement* of this strange eventful tragedy of rebellion and war will be at hand.

V.

The above reasoning is based on the hypothesis that we are successful in driving the rebels from their present position. It is admissible, now, to make the supposition that we are not successful; that, on the contrary, we are repulsed. Is, then, the repetition of last year's work—the invasion of Kentucky—entirely beyond the hope of the rebel chiefs, especially if they shall be able to reinforce this army from Virginia and from JOHNSTON'S force, which, successful or not, must soon be liberated for operation elsewhere?

I confess that it does not seem entirely out of the question, and it is a curious fact that all the testimony that reaches us from BRAGG'S army goes to show that they *expect and calculate upon such a movement*.

The only objection that attaches to this scheme of invasion is that it presents no great ulterior advantage, for it would, of course, be little else than a raid on a large scale, and they could not hope to hold the territory they might overrun. But the same objection attached to the invasion last year, and yet they made it. They find their compensation in the immediate advantage of being able to force the Union army out of Tennessee, and in the supplies of clothing, shoes and medicines which they would thus obtain."

There is, besides, this year, another advantage of a political nature which the rebel chiefs might hope to obtain by the invasion of Kentucky. The elections come off in August, and they might by their presence there aspire to sufficiently encourage Kentucky disloyalty and sufficiently suppress Kentucky loyalty as to elect members to their Congress, which would certainly be a bold stroke and have a great moral, if not material effect.

It is not intended by this that there is any *practical* likelihood of such an invasion; but it is, at the same time, not all impossible; and it is not even very difficult to contemplate a series of events—of which a false or premature movement here would be the first—that would bring about such a result.

VI.

With judicious management, the prospects of the campaign in the West are not only good—they are even brilliant. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that no precipitancy, no popular clamor, and no officiel pressure should compromise the situation.

I will not intimate, categorically, that an advance from this point on the rebel force, would thus compromise it, though if the reasoning above be correct, it is difficult to see how any grand result can be obtained. Still there is one remark that applies to the complicated and uncertain game of war which should never be forgotten. It is by that greatest of modern theoretical writers on military science, Gen. JOMINI. "It is also true," says he, "that even a single victory may give rise to results of the same character as are achieved by strategy, *even when there may have been no grand strategic combinations*."

The main thing, for the present, is that the Commanding General should be unembarrassed. Gen. ROSECRANS is quite as eager to achieve a victory as the country is to have him achieve it. He has here a noble army, not as large, indeed, as it should be, but fraught with all soldierly and patriotic fire, far better in its discipline and fighting qualities than when six months ago it gained a victory here, and confiding with the fullest faith in the leadership of Gen. ROSECRANS. The country can well afford, also, to trust implicitly in his soldierly skill and pure and lofty patriotism.

SWINTON.

LATEST NEWS FROM MURFREESBORO.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Sunday, June 14.

Rebel papers of the 10th give an account of GRIERSON'S raid on Clinton, La., on the 3d, and say his force was 1,000. The rebel officer LOGAN is reported to have driven GRIERSON six miles, taking two guns, killing and capturing 35. The rebel loss was two killed and several wounded.

MOAILE, Tuesday, June 9.

The Spanish steamer *Soler*, from Havana, for this port, was lost, 40 miles out, in a storm on the 26th. Only four of her crew and passengers escaped. Among the lost is Col. SHARP, of Gen. BUCKNER'S staff. Her cargo was valued at $500,000.

One Yankee gunboat is left in Red River, owing to low water.

The Chattanoga *Rebel* of the 12th has nothing whatever from Vicksburgh.

Col. WILDER returned yesterday from a scout, bringing 150 horses, 50 beef cattle, and 12 prisoners. Five rebels were killed.

The *Rebel* reports that MORGAN was going to Eastern Kentucky.

STEWART, of Tennessee, has been made a Major-General, and has assumed command of a division in BRAGG'S army, stationed at Wartrace.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 14.

The General Loan Agent reports the sale of $1,260,900 five-twenties on Saturday, over one-half being from Kentucky and other Western States, who are coming up nobly to the work. The sales will continue increasing largely up to the 1st of July; and there is little doubt that efforts will be made by capitalists and others to take large amounts for future sales here and abroad.

DOINGS OF THE REBEL PIRATES.

Six Vessels Captured by a Tender of the Florida.

Four of them Burnt and two Bonded.

Three of the Captures Made Forty-Five Miles from Cape Charles.

The New Pirate Japan at Work on the Equator.

The Ship Dictator Captured and Destroyed by Her.

STATEMENTS OF CAPTURED COMMANDERS

The following dispatch was received by the Navy Department on Saturday, from New-Castle, Del., and appeared in our Sunday edition:

A "tender" to the privateer *Florida* has made six captures of merchant vessels, of which she burned four and bonded two.

The captures were made between the 7th and 12th inst.

The following are the names of the vessels captured:

Bark *Whistling Wind*, of New-York, loaded with coal for Key West.

Brig *Mary Alvina*, of Boston, loaded with Government stores and bound for New-Orleans. This vessel was burned in north lat. 34°, lon. 75°.

Bark *Tacony*, of Philadelphia. She was captured on the 12th inst., and was bound home, in ballast, from Port Royal. The *Tacony* was turned into a privateer in place of the "Tender," whose name was the *Clarence*, of Baltimore, and was also a prize of the *Florida*.

The schooner *M. A. Shindler*, of Great Egg Harbor, N. J. This vessel was bound from Port Royal to Philadelphia, in ballast. She was burned on the 12th inst.

The schooner *Kate Stewart*, of Philadelphia, which is now here. This vessel was bonded for seven thousand dollars and released.

The crew of the brig *Mary Alvina* reported that another vessel, name unknown, was also bonded and released.

The *Tacony*, *M. A. Shindler* and the *Kate Stewart* were captured in lat. 37° 15', lon. 75° 4', only forty-five miles from Cape Charles.

The *Kate Stewart* was released, in consequence of having so many ladies and other passengers on board.

The prisoners of the other vessels were transferred to the *Kate Stewart*, with the exception of the *Whistling Wind*, who were sent to St. Thomas on a Danish vessel, a few days before the *Kate Stewart* was captured.

Statement of Capt. Mundy, of the Bark Tacony.

Capt. WILLIAM G. MUNDY, of the bark *Tacony*, captured by the brig *Clarence* or the privateer *Coquette*, makes the following report:

"On the 12th of June, at 6 o'clock A. M., when about forty miles off Cape Virginia, in lat. 37°, long. 75° 04', I was spoken by the brig *Clarence*, of Baltimore, who said she was short of water, and wished for a day's allowance. Of course I hauled to on this appeal to humanity, and their boat, with an officer and six men, immediately came aboard. They told me they were fifty-five days from Rio de Janeiro, were bound to Baltimore, and were entirely out of water, and would assist me in passing it to the boat. While taking the after hatch off, I was confronted by the officer of the boat, who presented a pistol at my head, and stated that my vessel was his prize—a prize to the Confederate States, and ordered me to leave for New-York. Immediately after, or while transferring my crew, the schooner *M. A. Shindler* came up, and was hauled to and captured. While transferring the crew of the latter, the schooner *Kate Stewart* came along, but she having several lady passengers on board, and being an old vessel, was ransomed on giving bonds in the sum of $7,000. We were then all transferred on board the *Kate Stewart*. The pirates then transferred to their guns, ammunition, supplies, &c., from the brig *Clarence* to the bark *Tacony*, and set fire to the former vessel, as well as to the schooner *M. A. Shindler*. We were then released, the pirate standing off to the southeast. The brig *Mary Alvina*, Capt. CROSICH, was also captured on the 9th inst., in lat. 34° 25', long. 74 23'. She was bound from Boston to New-Orleans with commissary stores. I ascertained that the night before we were boarded the *Clarence* threw overboard four guns in consequence of seeing a steamer painted lead-color in sight, which she supposed to be a cruiser. She had only one gun, a twelve-pounder, left.

The *Tacony*, which is now being used as a privateer, is of 375 tons burthan. She was painted black, is tautly rigged, has light spars, and one starboard quarter-boat. A schooner and a brig were in sight when we left the pirate. The schooner made away. The *Tacony* was in ballast. She left Port Royal on the 7th instant, having carried coal to that port for the Government. The commander of the pirate is CHAS. W. REED, of Jackson, Miss., who represented himself as the Lieutenant commanding the vessel. He is a light-built man, light complexion, and not disposed to be communicative. We were, however, treated with all the consideration possible under the circumstances."

THE ALABAMA, FLORIDA AND GEORGIA.

Statement of Capt. Phillips, of the Ship Dictator.

The British ship *Bucephalus*, of Liverpool, Capt. BAKE, from Bahia, Brazil, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing home Capt. WEAVER and family, and Mr. R. BINNINGER, late of the bark *Union Jack*; Capt. MELCHER and lady, of the ship *Dorcas Prince*; Capt. PACE, of the ship *Sea Lark*; the former of which vessels was captured and destroyed by the Confederate steamer *Florida*, and the two latter by the *Alabama*. Also, Capt. PHILLIPS, of the ship *Dictator*, captured by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, (*Japan*.)

The following is Capt. PHILLIPS' statement:

"Sailed from Liverpool April 6, with a full cargo of coals, for Hong Kong. On the 25th, being then in lat. 25° N., lon. 21° 40' W., was chased, captured and burned by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, Capt. MAURY. After burning my ship, they steered to the southward, and on the 30th, at daylight, made the island of St. Vincents, Cape de Verds, and steered in for the harbor. When about three miles from the anchorage, saw a man-of-war lying there with the American flag flying at the peak. They then stared out northeast at full speed. When about twenty miles from the island they again steered to the southward, chasing and speaking every vessel they saw, until the night of the 12th May, when they anchored at Bahia. On the 13th myself, officers and ten of my crew were landed. The rest of the men joined the steamer. We were allowed to have all the clothing we brought from the ship. Capt. MAURY gave me back my instruments, for which I thanked him. They all treated us kindly while on board. The *Georgia* is a common iron vessel, brig rigged, with a full poop and a very large smoke stack; is about 220 feet long, and about 29 feet beam. They say she can steam fourteen miles an hour, but I doubt it very much. She carries two rifled guns aft, two 24-poundars amidships, and one 32-pounder forward. Her crew consists of about fifteen officers and seventy men. Most of the crew are quite boys.

GEORGE M. PHILLIPS,

Statement of Capt. Peck, of Ship Sea Lark.

The *Sea Lark* sailed from Boston March 28, bound to San Francisco, and when in lat. 24° south, lon. 29° west, saw a large vessel on fire; stood west to the burning ship, and when about two miles from her, saw a steamer's light, it being night. I put my ship on the other tack and stood to the eastward for eight hours, and so escaped. On the 3d of May, when in lat. 3° 36' south, lon. 31° 20' west, made a sail on the weather bow, steering west; was soon aware that she was a steamer and trying to intercept the ship; kept her off two points, but the wind being light, the steamer was soon up with me, showing the American colors; fired a gun and ordered me to heave to; brought the ship to the wind at once. Was soon boarded by a boat from the steamer, who informed me my ship was a prize to the Confederate ship *Alabama*. After allowing me to take a small portion of my clothing, they sent me on board the steamer, where they put my officers and crew in irons, and I was forbidden to speak to them. They took our chests, trunks, and so much of the cargo as they wanted, and then set the ship on fire. The same day they took the bark *Union Jack* and burned her. Capt. MELCHER, of the ship *Dorcas Prince*, I found on board, his ship having been captured the previous week. We were kept on board until May 12, when we were landed at Bahia, where we were joined by the captain and crew of the ship *Dictator*, burned by the steamer *Georgia*, when we all took passage in the British ship *Bucephalus*, for New-York.

W. F. PECK.

Statement of Capt. Melcher, of the Ship Dorcas Prince.

Sailed from New-York March 18 for Shanghai; had a long passage to the Equator; was becalmed on the Equator twelve days; crossed in about 28° 50' W.; had the wind prevailing from S. E. to S. S. E., which forced me to the westward. On Sunday, April 26, was chased and captured by the privateer *Alabama*, at 5 P. M., in lat. 7° 35' south, lon. 31° 35' west. I was allowed time to pack my trunk, and was then removed to the *Alabama*. They put out all the ship's boats, and, after removing a quantity of provisions, the ship was set on fire, at 10 P. M., and at 12 was burned to the water's edge. My officers and crew were confined in irons, being released for a short time each day, and no communication allowed between myself and them. During the first week of my stay on board they overhauled and boarded every sail that was seen, and in one day chased and boarded five vessels—all foreign. She always chased under the American colors, and on boarding always gave the name of some United States gunboat in search of the *Alabama*, and asking for information of her whereabouts. When a vessel did not stop they would bring her to with a gun, and apologize to the Captain when the boat boarded her. They obtain papers from all outward bound vessels, and thus are well informed of all that takes place at home. After capturing the bark *Union Jack* and ship *Sea Lark* she continued to cruise to the south, and landed her prisoners, over eighty in number, being the crews and officers of four vessels, at Bahia, on the 12th of May. On the 13th, the Confederate steamer *Georgia* came in, the *Florida* being then in Pernambuco. I was on board the *Alabama* sixteen days, and was treated with consideration and kindness; obtained a passage on board the British ship *Bucephalus* for New-York.

F. B. MELCHER.

Capt. WEAVER, of the bark *Union Jack*, would not give any statement until he communicates with his owners.

The Confederate steamer that left England under the name of the *Japan*, on arriving on the Equator, changed her name to the *Georgia*, and the *Dictator* was the first prize she had made.

About eighty seamen of the above vessels were at Bahia, May 15, awaiting means to reach the United States.

PROMPT MOVEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 14.

Upon receiving intelligence of the piratical transactions on the coast, the Navy Department promptly dispatched vessels in pursuit of the pirate. Four vessels left New-York on Saturday night, three sailed from Hampton Roads, and these were to be followed on Sunday by others.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Recovery of Government Property—A Cavalry Fight East of Mount Sterling, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 14.

It is reported that our forces to-day captured the band of guerrillas which committed depredations yesterday near Elizabethtown, and recovered all the stolen Government horses except twelve.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sunday, June 14.

Refugees from Mount Sterling and Winchester, just arrived here, report that three hundred rebels, under PEGRAM EVERITT, this morning attacked a part of the Fourteenth Kentucky cavalry at State Creek, east of Mount Sterling. A severe engagement, lasting three hours, ensued, when our forces commenced retreating slowly, fighting as they withdrew. Reinforcements have been sent them.

The National Major WILLIAMS and Lieut. WILLIAMS were wounded—the former in the thigh.

Last night the Lexington military authorities arrested Capt. LATSHAW, his clerks, and WITMORE, a contractor.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 14.

ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Complete authority has been given to Major STEARNS, of Massachusetts, to organize negro regiments of infantry throughout the United States. He will commence his labors at Philadelphia to-morrow.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.

The award of the privilege of selling newspapers in the Army of the Potomac has been made to Mr. ——, of New-York, who pays eighteen hundred dollars a month for the right to sell to newsboys at a fixed advance upon New-York prices. Papers to the soldiers will be five cents a copy, which will give each newsboy a fair profit upon every sheet sold.

DISTRICT LAND-OFFICE IN MISSOURI.

The United States Land-office at Ironton, Mo., having been closed for some months past, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs growing out of the war, and the Register and Receiver having reported that portion of the State as sufficiently pacified to justify the reopening of the office, the Commissioner of the General Land-office has issued instructions to the officers of the District to give general public notice of a resumption of business at the expiration of thirty days.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 14.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

There is no truth in the statement that Admiral FARRAGUT is to be relieved from the command of the Western Gulf Squadron.

CAPTURES BY OUR BLOCKADERS.

The United States steamer *Juniata*, on the 26th ult., captured the steamer *Victoria*, of about one hundred tons, ostensibly bound for Matamoras, but the admissions of persons on board show that she was intended to run the blockade. Her cargo was not at all adapted for the Mexican trade.

Lieut.-Commander MORRIS, of the United States gunboat *Port Royal*, forwards to the Navy Department a report of Acting Master VAN SICKLE, who commanded a boat expedition from that vessel on the 23d ult., resulting in the capture of the sloop *Fashion*, having on board fifty bales Sea Island cotton. This vessel was forty-five miles above the town of Apalachicola, waiting an opportunity to run the blockade, but the expedition for her capture proved entirely successful. The *Fashion*, at the time, was lying in the vicinity of a rebel encampment, but was captured without any resistance.

Great Union Demonstration at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, Sunday, June 14.

Gens. BUTLER, HAMILTON and FREMONT, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, JAMES T. BRADY, Gens. GILMAN and MARSTON, and Hon. HENRY WILSON, here positively engaged to be present at the great Union demonstration in this city on the 17th of June. It will be the largest gathering ever held in the State.

FROM JAMAICA.—We are indebted to the purser of the *Plantagenet* for Jamaica papers to June 8. They contain no news.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Bombardment of Vicksburgh Kept Up from Front and Rear.

The Rebels Known to be in a Terrible Condition.

A Small Body of Our Troops Attacked at Satartia.

Expected Demonstration by Joe Johnston at Haines' Bluff.

Gen. Grant Reinforced by 60,000 Men.

JOHNSON'S LANDING, Monday, June 8, VIA CAIRO, Saturday, June 13.

The lines of the army are in the same position. Cannonading from the front and rear at intervals, has been going on during the day.

The rebels are known to be in a terrible condition within Vicksburgh.

The weather is hot. The health and spirits of the troops are good.

A small body of our troops at Satartia, on the Yazoo, on the 5th, were met and attacked by a portion of JOHNSTON'S force, when we retired without loss to Haines' Bluff. It was anticipated that the rebels may attack that position. Ample preparations have been made to repel them.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURGH.

From the Louisville Journal.

Capt. L. B. DUNHAM, of this city, has just returned from Vicksburgh, and on Friday last visited Gen. GRANT, at his headquarters in the rear of that place. A general feeling of confidence existed, that our troops would be enabled to hold their position and avantually compel the capitulation of the rebel stronghold. It could be stormed at any time in two hours, but the sacrifice of life which that course would require renders it prudent and humane to continue the siege and force a surrender. The works in the centre, under Gens. LOGAN and QUIMBY, are only one hundred and ten to twenty yards from the Confederate batteries, so close that the combatants can converse with each other and throw out words of defience. A very heavy battery of sixty-four pounders was in course of construction under Col. NOETON, which, when completed, it is expected will be able to batter down the opposing works in a very few hours. Gen. SHERMAN is on the right, and his approaches to the beleaguered city have been advanced as close as those of LOGAN, and he is erecting additional thirty-two pound batteries. Gen. MCCLERNAND commands the left, with his corps between Warrenton and Vicksburgh; he also is steadily making his approaches. PEMBERTON'S force, it is thought, does not exceed 18,000, though various estimates place it from 18,000 to 30,000. *The reinforcements sent to Gen. Grant amount to about 60,000 men of all arms*, and upon their arrival many of them have been sent to guard all the approaches of the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON, so that it has become a matter of impossibility for PEMBERTON to receive aid in men, provisions, or munitions. All the information which Capt. DUNHAM, who is a close and calm observer, has imparted to us, confirms the opinion which we expressed on Tuesday last, that the fall of Vicksburgh is inevitable, and that its fate is delayed only to save the terrible effusion of blood. Its surrender must be unconditional, or there will be no quarter shown to the insolent garrison which has so long blocked the Mississippi as the robber barons of old were wont to do the river Rhine.

THE BATTLE AT MILLIKEN'S BEND.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Friday, June 12, 1863.

On Saturday last our force at Milliken's Bend consisted of about 717 troops and 800 negro volunteers—some 1,500 or 1,600 in all. On Saturday evening the alarm was brought to the commander of the post that a large force of rebels—some 3,000 in all—were outside the works at no great distance, marching upon the fortifications. The commander immediately sent out his cavalry, and held the colored troops for reserves, in case the cavalry had to fall back. It turned out well that this precaution was taken, for, after engaging the enemy and finding they were about to be overpowered, the cavalry did fall back and joined the colored infantry. A battle then took place, which was waged on both sides with terrific fury. The rebels pressed forward on the white and black troops opposed to them with all their strength. Our troops had no artillery, and the rebels had. Yet, after a struggle of some hours, the enemy were driven off, leaving a great number on the field slain and wounded. Their retreat was not followed up, our men being so much exhausted. Our forces fell back to their works, and preparations were made for defence. In the evening the steamer *St. Cloud* came up from below, and learning the bad state of affairs returned for reinforcements of artillery and a gunboat. Both were started up, and the gunboat *Choctaw* arrived upon the spot early on Sunday morning, to find that the rebels had returned. During the night they had busied themselves in gathering a large number of mules together, and when day broke started them forward, using them as a means of protection, while they followed close behind. They were promptly met by our troops this time behind their breastworks. Gradually the rebels moved their line, sacrificing their mules to the rifle shots, and opened upon the works with rifles, shot-guns and artillery; but they made little by their strategy. They had got fairly engaged when the gunboat *Choctaw* came in for her share in the fight, using with effect her heavy guns, charged with shell. An unfortunate shot from the *Choctaw*, it is said, killed several members of the negro regiment. It was owing to the fact that she was not able to raise her guns sufficiently to fire above them. This was remedied. The fight continued, and when the *Choctaw* succeeded in getting range, she sent such a storm of shot and shell into the rebel ranks that, after being once or twice rallied, they broke in disorder and fled, taking off their dead and wounded. It was impossible for my informant to learn the extent of our loss, but it must have been heavy. One hundred colored men fell. The enemy's loss was also considerable, and up to the latest dates on Monday, when the steamer *Niagara* left for Memphis, they had not returned to renew the attack. Should they do so, sufficient reinforcements in artillery have been forwarded to give them sudden and effectual quietness.

An Extensive Fire in Twenty-fourth-Street.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE EXCHANGE STABLES—TWENTY-NINE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning Officer HAMMOND, of the Eighteenth Precinct, discovered flames issuing from the windows of the Exchange Stables, situated at No. 82 East Twenty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues. That officer promptly gave the alarm, but owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the building the fire spread through the establishment with great rapidity, so that by the time the firemen arrived on the ground it was nearly destroyed. There were about two hundred horses in the stables; twenty-nine of which were burned to death. Through the efforts of the Police, firemen and citizens, the animals were mostly released from their confinement, and thereby a great destruction of property was prevented. Ten of the released horses were afterwards taken up as strays by the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The loss upon building and stock will amount to over $6,000; no insurance. The stables were occupied by Messrs. POST & NICHOLS. *Fire.* The evidence which can be gleaned at present, the fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fire-Marshal BAKER will investigate its origin to-day. A reserve force from the Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Precincts were promptly on the ground and rendered valuable assistance in saving property.

A Peace Meeting in Brooklyn.

A few of the followers of FERNANDO and BEN WOOD are trying hard to get up a "peace meeting" in Brooklyn, after the manner of the one held in New-York, but the organ of the Democracy—the *Eagle*—throws cold water on the enterprise, and thinks, in view of the prospective rebel raid into the Northern States, they had better postpone it for the present. The *Eagle* thinks that, in case the rebels should march through Pennsylvania to Buffalo, as they propose, it would not look well, while they are waging war in one end of the State, for the Democrats at the other end to hold a peace meeting at Fort Green.

BRITISH AMBITION---NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

The Sepoys of China—An American Defied by the Chinese—An American Supplanted by the English—An English General Killed by the Rebels—Two French Generals Killed by the Rebels—Fresh Rebellion Near the Capital—The Chinese Navy in English Hands—The Mask Dropped—Plain Avowals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, March 4, 1863.

England knows how to bide her time, and wait till the "pear is ripe."

Twenty-three years ago, when she extorted a treaty at the gates of Nankin, the fruit was coveted, and its enjoyment anticipated, by her far-seeing diplomatists; but it was not ripe. It might have been torn from its stem by the application of a little additional force; but her own people were not prepared for so bold a measure. Three years ago, when she dictated a peace at the gates of Pekin, it seemed probable one condition would be the perpetual exile of the fugitive Emperor. But the fruit, though tempting, was not yet altogether mature. Besides there were other hands to interfere with the plucking. France had found a pretext for aiding her ally. But the motive was transparent—to impose a check on British aggrandizement. England wisely refrained from plucking the fruit; but she girdled the tree to accelerate its ripening, and stood in an expectant posture, waiting for its fall. To take China by force was not her policy—she wanted to be forced to take China by the urgency of the Chinese themselves—a mode of procedure more in consonance with improved ideas of political morality!

She has gained her wish, at least in part. She has succeeded in inducing the Chinese authorities to place their army and navy, or those portions of both services which alone deserve the name, under her command.

This will be a striking statement to those who recollect how recently British prisoners were languishing in the dungeons of the northern Capital, and British soldiers rioting in the pleasure grounds of the "Son of Heaven." The ancient Britons resisted to the death the Roman invasion, and then, when the conquerors were abandoning the island, implored them not to forsake them. But in the mean time four centuries had enured them to the yoke, and the ferocious Picts were hovering on their frontier.

With the Chinese, the transition from fierce, even desperate resistance, to unquestioning confidence has been sudden—so sudden that it has the air of magic. It resembles one of RABY'S feats, in which the fiery Arab, after driving his heels at the brains of the operator, suddenly turns and lays his head in his lap. Before the troops who have battered down their walls are withdrawn from the coast the humbled mandarins beg their protection!

What strange fascination has induced China, after striving in vain to repel her mighty foe, thus to cast herself into his coils? Two facts explain the phenomenon: First, the British, after actually possessing the gates of Pekin, surrendered the keys, and beguiled the Chinese into the belief that those enterprising Islanders seek commerce, *not territory*. Secondly, the growing rebellion had brought the Government to an extremity like that of the hunted stag, when he leaps into the sea, or frightened wild beasts, when they fly from the earthquake. A subject so intricate, naturally leads me through a circuitous explanation; but I promise you the demonstration shall be complete. As a preliminary, I must introduce your readers to an acquaintance with the Sepoys of China. This is a corps of disciplined Chinese, under the command of foreign officers. Its name contains its history. Four or five years ago, Col. WARD, one of WALKER'S fillibusters, after being foiled in Nicaragua, came to China, to seek "the bubble reputation." He found it, and death, too, "in the cannon's mouth." Ready to pay the highest price for courage and skill, the mandarins employed him against the rebels, and gave him a horde of raw militia. These he drilled incessantly, and has the honor of having been the first to prove that they are capable of discipline. With this little body he encountered vast multitudes of the enemy, and always found them penetrate the incoherent mass, as a bomb-shell tears its way through a wooden stockade. Sometimes, indeed, he was compelled to retire from the walls of rebel cities, with wounds which the English papers lamented were not mortal. But his success was so uniform, that the mandarins gave his regiment the title of *Chang-sheng*, the "*ever victorious.*" The Emperor raised him to the rank of General, and English Generals and Admirals, after having treated him with contempt, were compelled to admit the soldier of fortune into their military councils on terms of equality. Fortune, however, who had given her lowly favorite both wealth and honor, neglected to guard his life. A few months ago, when leading an assault, he was struck by a rifle ball, and soon after expired, to the great grief of his followers, and in fact of the whole Empire. Few foreigners have gained the confidence of the mandarins to the same extent; and it is doubtful whether any one has ever exerted such a decided influence over the destinies of the country.

The British Minister at Pekin spoke of him as having shown the Chinese the only way for suppressing the rebellion by the use of their own forces. His name was mentioned with honor by Lord PALMERSTON, in the British Parliament; and since his death the Emperor of China has ordered that temples be erected to his memory at *Ningpo* and *Sung-kiang*—*i. e.*, that the American fillibuster be worshipped as one of the tutelar deities of the Celestial Empire.

WARD was succeeded in command by Col. BURGEVINE, a friend and faithful follower, and withal, a brave, intrepid officer. But BURGEVINE has not been able to retain the position. The force had become so formidable as to render the control of it essential to the success of British policy. If it should prove a sufficient support to the throne, the dynasty would no longer need to be sustained by British bayonets; and if it should be trained by other than British hands, it might present a barrier to British power. The American was removed and a British officer appointed in his place.

The manœuvering by which this was effected was so crooked that I shall not attempt to trace its course, but merely indicate some of its steps.

A grand expedition was being organized for the recapture of Nankin. Steamers were chartered to convey the troops, and the munitions of war were all in readiness. But just as the bolt was about to be launched, somebody managed to cut the "sinews" of the arm that grasped it. The Chinese were induced to withhold the pay of BURGEVINE'S troops, while the money destined for that express purpose, lay heaped in the Government bank.

The troops became mutinous, and threatened to hand over the city, and the heads of their officers to the rebels. The case was desperate, and BURGEVINE going in person demanded the money. It was not refused, and force was not required. But an altercation arising between him and the banker—a high mandarin—unluckily for himself, he struck the latter a blow with his fist. This gave color to the charge of robbery, which was immediately preferred against him, with the aggravation of "striking a mandarin." He saved the garrison, but lost his office, being dismissed the service without the form of a trial.

The Chinese allege that the money was withheld for the purpose of stimulating the corps to commence their march, the *argumentum ad stomachum* being a great favorite of theirs. It is not certain that the idea of applying that species of coercion was not hatched in a European brain. But it is certain that the march was delayed because Gen. STAVELY denounced the enterprise as premature, (Capt. OSBORNE not having arrived from England,) and utterly refused to give it his support or countenance. There are three other circumstances which raise this conjecture above suspicion: first, he succeeded in obtaining from the Chinese the power to fill the vacancy; secondly, he filled it by appointing Capt. HOLLAND, R. M. L. I., for whom, as if in view of such a contingency, he had long before obtained a place on WARD'S Staff; lastly, when HOLLAND failed he was replaced by Capt. GORDON, a brother-in-law of Gen. STAVELY, whom the latter seems simultaneously to have recommended for promotion to London and Pekin. But I must tell you of a reverse to the "ever victorious."

The new chief, now styled Gen. HOLLAND, to prove his prowess, assailed a rebel stronghold, called Tai-tsang, some forty miles in the interior. Report says that having ordered the assault, he viewed the scene with a spyglass from a safe distance. His force was a very considerable one, consisting of 2,500 disciplined natives and 10,000 wild Chinamen. They were not only driven back, but routed, with the loss of more than 500 Chinese and nearly half their European officers—twenty out of forty-six being killed or wounded. This is by far the most serious repulse foreigners have ever sustained at the hands of the Taipings.

A little earlier than this event, a similar but less important body of troops, known as the Franco-Chinese force, was repulsed before the walls of Shanhing; their leader, LE BRETHON, having been killed by the bursting of his own cannon. News now reaches us that the same force has again been driven back, with heavy loss. By a singular coincidence, their leader has again fallen. Gen. TARDIFF was shot in the head, and still more remarkable, death came, as in the former case, from the weapon of one of his own troops. A more important coincidence, is the fact that a British Captain was on the ground, and took command of the force.

To aggravate these untoward events, the last arrival from the north brings intelligence of an alarming movement in the vicinity of the Capital. A strong body of insurgents—different from the Taipings—was menacing Tien-tsing, an important seaport, distant from Pekin only seventy miles. The British troops at the mouth of the Peiho, who, in consequence of the late disaster, were on the eve of embarking for Shanghai, will now, in consequence of this outbreak, be detained for the protection of Tien-tsing. The great antipodal rebellion is not quite so near extinction as it is represented to be. In another letter I may give you a map of its present attitude. Beyond all question it would still overrun the Empire but for foreign interference. Its future destinies no man can predict; but it is pretty certain that the Tien-wang will soon be ejected from Nankin, after an occupation of more than ten years. This exploit is expected to be performed by the Anglo-Chinese squadron, now on its way from England. Was it not for the sake of reserving that grand achievement for British hands, that Gen. STAVELY, as above related, discouraged the expedition under an American leader?

The history of this squadron is known to your readers, and I shall not repeat it. They may not have observed, however, how philanthropically its projector, Mr. LAY, and its leader, Capt. OSBORNE, are proposing to carry on the war.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, (a fit place for discussing the colonization of an island,) Mr. LAY said that his "remedy for the ills arising from hunger and destitution, the result of a coagestion of population, was not the old Chinese remedy—slaughter; but the transportation of Taiping captives to the islands in the Eastern Archipelago, where there is waste land, and food and labor, and a congenial climate." Captain OSBORNE assured his audience that he "goes to China to spread peace, not to shed blood; that he will be heard of for deeds of mercy, not for deeds of cruelty; that his object is to teach the Chinese rather the duty of sparing than the art of killing; and that he hopes yet to report that Nankin has been taken without the loss of one Taiping life, after the assault was over." *Credat Judæus!*

"What then?" you will ask. When the rebels are extirpated, will they leave the empire in quiet possession? Aye; but they will take good care to spare enough rebels to give employment to the land and naval forces, which they furnish him for the sum of £2,000,000 per annum. Beyond this I shall not venture to speculate, but draw on the glowing language of a better authority. Hear the anticipations of the *North China Herald*, the local "organ" of the British officers: "Such," says the editor, in an elaborate review, "being the beneficial effects of England's policy in treating the Taiping rebellion within the environs of Shanghai, it naturally follows that it must grow and expand to the furthest limit of this rich province. The seed once sown, it is not in the nature of things that it should be confined to this circumscribed area of a thirty miles' radius. As well might you enchain the fibres of a vigorous oak with pack-thread as bind the expension of British civilization in this province with red tape. It is destined before long to burst through these bonds—everywhere protecting the industrious workers from the depredations of the non-workers, be they *Imperialist* or Taiping. Happy would he this fertile province if England's enlightened policy and liberal rule were extended to every district. Then would its cities flourish as they never did before. Commerce would circulate like the pahulum of renewed life through its remotest channels, and peace would reign supreme. If we are not mistaken, things are tending toward such a desired consummation—when the *keys of every stronghold in this province will hang from the girdle of Britannia*, who will then become the great arbitrass of home as well as foreign affairs in this rich province of China."

The fact may have a place here, that Lord ELGIN has just concluded a treaty with Burmah, securing the residence of a Commissioner, whose business it is to make arrangements for the opening of an *overland route, connecting India with China.*

From these desultory statements enough may be inferred to justify me in subscribing the old formula,

Q. E. D.

P. S.—I ought in candor to admit that I do not greatly deprecate the movement whose direction I have endeavored to indicate; for, while Britain's trade is demoralizing, her Government is civilizing, and the blessings of the one might remedy the curses of the other.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAVALRY: ITS HISTORY, MANAGEMENT, AND USES IN WAR. By J. ROEMER, Lt. D., late an Officer of Cavalry in the service of the King of the Netherlands. With Illustrations. 8vo. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

This beautiful volume is a noble specimen of a class of books called into being by the exigencies of the times. The poverty of English literature in all that relates to military science has been long known and acknowledged, obliging students to have reference to Continental authorities. Fortunately, we have now in our armies men who wield the sword and pen with equal skill, and one result of the present contest will be the transference to our own language of the best materials for the complete study of the theory and practice of war, enriched and improved by invaluable daily teachings of experience, under conditions peculiar to this country, and unprovided for in foreign manuals. If it only follows, from this, that the existence of the science of war is thoroughly recognized in the public mind, much good will be done. That this has been built up, like the other sciences, by the accumulated observations and reasonings of some of the acutest minds of our race, is certain; and it is equally sure, that it is based upon fundamental principles that cannot be violated with impunity, in spite of the comet-like course of a few heaven-born Generals, who have in reality seized instinctively the spirit of these laws, while to duller intellects they seemed to disregard them. All that past history tells us respecting that important arm of the service, cavalry, will be found admirably condensed and arranged in Dr. ROEMER'S book. The author, who had served in Europe with distinction as a cavalry officer, arrived in this country at a time when "peace brooded over the hushed domain," and was, consequently, led to accept a Professorship in the New-York Free Academy. In the changed aspect of things, his former experience became available, and the present work grew out of lectures prepared for a number of gentlemen who, at the outbreak of the war, formed themselves into a company for this cavalry service. Dr. ROEMER first discusses in detail the peculiar advantages of cavalry arising from its mobility, the class of operations it is especially fitted for and the place it should hold in the organization of an army. Chapters are devoted to "The Charge," that decisive movement where cavalry assumes its paramount importance; "Field Service," "Rifled Firearms," and their effect on modern warfare. A historical sketch of the employment of cavalry with their arms and equipments in classical, mediæval and modern times is given, and a concluding chapter embraces the equine or veterinarian branch of the subject, the teaching, saddling, shoeing and management of troop-horses on the most improved plans. This brief account will show the value of the book. That its study will be useful here admits of no doubt. Travelers have remarked the unequestrian habits of Americans, and among us the old English verb "to ride" has almost lost its primary sense, which always implied horseback exercise. The war certainly commenced with a disparaging estimate of cavalry at the North; this was tacitly admitted, if not expressed at headquarters. The brilliant exploits of the rebel horsemen, and the amount of injury they were able to inflict by rapid raids, first removed this feeling, and now that proper attention is paid to it, this arm of our service has been quick and effective in retaliation, showing a reckless and daring gallantry unsurpassed in any age. But even yet, in our large pitched battles, cavalry has not been employed on a proper scale, discharging the duties which it alone is fitted for. The consequence is, that they have been a series of indecisive slaughters, unproductive of any definite result. Military history is full of examples how the crowning moment of victory has been assured by a charge of cavalry, launched like a thunderbolt against wavering masses of infantry, cutting up and dispersing them beyond hope of rallying. In the words of Dr. ROEMER, "No victory is brilliant that is not followed up by cavalry, and no battle really destructive that is not determined by them." The formation of the country in which much of our armies' operations have taken is alleged as a reason for this neglect, but is only partially available, and the soundest authorities, as condensed by our author, agree that "artillery, cavalry, infantry, are all indispensable to each other. Without doubt, improved firearms have made the latter more formidable, but hence to infer that they have rendered cavalry useless would betray an ignorance found only in those who have read of battles, but have never witnessed them. Not the days of cavalry have not yet gone by. This arm is now as essential as ever. Its duties may have become more difficult, requiring more bravery and greater skill and determination; but for this very reason we should not chill its ardor by ill-founded and disparaging remarks, especially at a crisis when we must have recourse to its services, and when our success, nay, our very fate, may depend on its dauntless heroism and noble self-sacrifice."

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR. The First Year of the War. By EDWARD A. POLLARD. Author of "Black Diamonds," &c. Corrected and improved edition. Richmond: WEST & JOHNSTON. 1 vol 8vo. Reprinted. C. B. RICHARDSON, New-York.

It is not surprising that many causes, principal among which is the desire "to see ourselves as others see us," have excited a considerable demand for the work now presented to us in very handsome library style by Mr. RICHARDSON. Nor is it creditable to the North that the first consecutive readable account of the important events now in progress should be produced in a region so backward in general culture, and so deficient in all the aids and appliances of study, as the South must be at the present time. We have indeed much scissors and pastework to show, and some respectable literary names are attached to compilations that are got up as vehicles for graphic illustration, and appeal rather to the eye of the masses than to the minds of the intelligent, and that is all. Of course the time is not yet arrived for a satisfactory account of the war, or even of the events that induced it, but in the meantime—while probably many among us are hewing out the foundation of the historical works that will live to future ages—people will take what they can get, and this violently-partisan sectional book sells by the thousand. Some effects of an undesirable kind must follow, and not to speak of our own country, it is to be regretted for the sake of public opinion abroad that no one well qualified at the North has addressed himself to the task just performed by Mr. POLLARD. Any attempt to criticise a work where each statement, and almost every line would provoke controversy, will not be expected. The author, who is a Marylander, from Baltimore, and editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, informs us that it was written "without anything like literary ambition," and in the space of three months amidst the distractions of daily professional duties, and that all it claims to be is "a compact, faithful and independent popular narrative of the events of the first year of the existing war." Leaving out the second epithet, we think the writer has succeeded in his aim. Much of the composition is spirited; the narratives of military events, in particular, are well written, and appear to display a competent knowledge of the subject. Independent it certainly is, if violent censure of Mr. DAVIS' autocratical rule may be accepted as a proof. But, as a literary work, it is too often degraded by coarse intemperance of language, to say nothing of a mental obliquity of vision that distorts the view taken of everything at the North. The regular narrative ceases with the fall of New-Orleans, May 1, 1862, but a sketch is given of succeeding events on the Virginia Peninsula, to be amplified in a second volume. The book is enlivened with personal sketches of many of the leaders on both sides. We give that of Gen. ROSECRANS' as a sample:

"Gen. ROSECRANS is of German descent, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of West Point. He had devoted much study to chemistry and geology, and resided some time in Charleston, Kanawha, prosecuting some researches into the mineral riches of that region. He was also employed for a time by some of the coal companies or coal oil manufacturers there. His last enterprise previous to the war was the establishment of an oil manufactory at Cincinnati. In this he failed pecuniarily. The war was a timely event to him, and his military education gave him a claim to consideration. In the South he was esteemed as one of the best Generals the North had in the field; he was declared by military critics, who could not be suspected of partiality, to have clearly outgeneraled LEE in Western Virginia, who made it the entire object of his campaign to surround the "Dutch" General; and his popular manners and amiable temperament toward our prisoners, on more than one occasion, procured him the respect of his enemy."

Hints on Our System of Skirmish Drill, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may not be amiss to throw out a few hints on our system of skirmish drill, in the hope that they may catch the eye of our general officers.

Our system is not a good one for three reasons:

1. Acting in one rank, the men cannot cover each other in their fire.

2. A line of men in one rank, with five paces intervals, gives too weak a fire; and, if some men are disabled, gaps are left in the line, there being no rear rank men to fill the places. If the line should close, it would contract too much, and be tapped over by the enemy.

3. A strong force can not be thrown out in a line of skirmishers in one rank, unless at too small intervals.

In view of this generally, I think if one rank is still to be used, the intervals should be three paces habitually, and five paces if a line is only meant to feel a point.

In the next place, I think the groups of four men are only of use to meet a sudden dash of cavalry, if there be no time to do *anything else*, or to meet a few stray cavalry men, in the ratio of *one or two men* to each group. In all other cases, the solid circle should be made use of—by company, if there be time, or by pistoons, if not.

On the other hand, I have no doubt the system of acting in two ranks is the better one, for the reason that it meets all the objections to the system of one rank.

I wish also to point out that a very material part of the drill is neglected in our army, and that is the re-dressing of lines. In a long period of active service I have not seen this part of the drill practiced; and, in most cases, the reason is simply that our officers do not know how to do it. Then, if a line is to relieve another in the face of the enemy, the officers are at a loss how to do it. I hope our Generals will see the necessity of issuing an order that officers will inform themselves on this point, and then instruct their men.

A third matter I wish to point out is that no battalion should go into action with less than two field-officers, or a second acting field-officer; and no company with less than two officers, or a second acting officer; also, that the company should have *three* sergeants, at least, or one or two acting sergeants, to make up that number. The reason is that two are needed for guides, and the third to assist the second officer in closing the files in action. Two men are the very least for this duty. If a company be strong, a fourth sergeant, or a third officer, becomes necessary. This simple matter is not at all times observed, and so it is well to speak of it. It is not too much to say that, in some cases, defeat may be ascribed to the *want of this necessary direction in companies.* It is necessary to *bind* the men together, and make them act in a body.

In our army there is a great mass of fine young men, who could do anything if well led, and under the *bonds of discipline.* The latter is, if not the great want in our army, at least one of the main wants, and, until it can be supplied, great successes will be seldom gained by us. I speak from experience.

AN EX-OFFICER
of the Army of the Potomac.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 16. *Part II.*—Nos. 3152, 3170, 3179, 2462, 3196, 3290, 3202, 3206, 3210, 3212, 3216, 3220, 3222, 3228, 3232, 3234, 3236, 3240, 3242, 3244. *Part III.*—Nos. 590, 1142, 2328, 1668, 2202, 1435, 1102, 2659, 1640, 1717, 2367, 2848, 1788, 805, 2486, 1184, 1434, 923, 1534, 1452.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 7 and 22. Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 168, 272, 232, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 339, 227, 249, 251, 48.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 806, 2653, 2487, 1259, 1509, 1413, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723. *Part II.*—Nos. not posted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 13, 1863.

$10,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103⅝	500 Har. Railroad	69
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	99	300 do	69⅜
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Fr. Notes Oct & Apr.	106½	do	s30 69⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98⅞	do	69⅜
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	112	200 do	s15 69⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	89	400 do	69⅜
30,000 do	69⅜	200 do	s30 69⅜
3,000 Har. R. 1st M.	112	100 do	s30 69⅜
10,000 Mich. S. S. F.	109⅛	300 do	s30 69⅜
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	102	200 do	69⅜
1,000 T. H. & A. 2 m. Prf	92	900 do	h10 69⅜
4,000 Chic. & N. W. 1. B.	96	200 do	b15 69⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	58⅛	200 Mich. Cen. R.	s10 115
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	b10 87⅛	100 do	s10 116⅛
2,000 D. L. & W. 2 M. B	113	900 do	115⅜
5,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.	110	200 do	s30 115⅜
500 P. F. W. & C. 2d	104	100 do	s10 115⅜
1,500 P., F. W. & C. 3d	84	500 do	s30 115⅜
5,000 do	84⅛	100 do	c 115⅜
20 Merchants' Bank	108	200 do	115⅜
5 Bank of St. of N. Y.	102⅜	900 M. S. & N. I. R.	71⅜
11 Continental Bank	96	250 do	b60 72
100 Am. Coal Co	87	100 do	s30 71⅜
6,000 Amer. Gold	142⅜	600 do	s30 71⅜
35,000 do	142⅞	500 do	s60 71
40,000 do	143⅛	300 do	b30 71⅜
100 Canton Co.	24⅛	250 do	b30 71⅜
50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	40⅜	1300 do	71⅜
450 N. Y. Cen. R.	119	100 do	b15 71⅜
50 do	b10 119	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 113
350 do	s30 119⅛	50 do	113⅛
150 do	119⅛	300 do	114
475 Erie Railway	94	100 Ill. Cen. Full Sh.	30 96
250 do	b30 94	250 P., F. W. & C.	71⅜
100 do	93⅞	100 do	b10 72
800 do	93⅞	200 do	72
700 do	b10 93⅞	100 do	s10. 72
100 do	s30 93⅞	100 Ill. Can. C. R. S'p.	b60 103
450 do	93⅞	500 do	b30 102⅜
200 do	s10 93⅞	100 do	b60 102⅛
100 do	s30 93⅞	100 do	102
1,200 do	93⅞	200 do	101⅜
200 do	b30 93⅞	100 do	s10 101⅜
100 Erie R. Pref.	b15 103	100 do	101⅜
100 do	102⅛	1000 Ill. Cen. C. B. Sc.	80
100 do	s10 112⅜	2200 Clev. & P. R.	86
50 do	102⅜	600 do	b10 86⅛
200 Hudson R. R.	124⅜	600 do	s30 86
200 do	124⅜	20 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	161
100 do	s10 124	600 Gal. & Chi. R.	99
200 Harlem R. Prf.	95	100 do	s30. 99
100 Reading R.	b60 107	200 do	s10 99
100 do	106	1C do	99⅛
500 do	105	100 do	99⅛
100 do	104⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	c 113
100 do	104⅝	100 do	b30, 113
200 Chic. & Alton Pref.	90	200 do	s5. 111
32 Tol. & Wab. R.	72	400 Chic. & R. I. R.	96⅜
25 Alton & T. H.	44	200 do	96⅜
100 Alt. & T. H. P.	71	100 do	s30. 96⅜
100 Chi & N. W. R.	30⅜	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	71⅜
100 do	b30. 31	100 do	71⅜
300 do	31		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Amar. Gold	143	50 Quicksilver M. Co.	42⅜
5,000 do	s3 142⅞	50 do	42⅜
10,000 do	142⅞	50 do	s3 42⅜
10,000 do	c 142⅞	100 Erie R. Pref.	103⅛
5,000 do	b3 143	100 do	b30 103⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	70	600 Harlem R.	89⅜
100 Cumberland Coal	25⅛	500 do	89⅜
50 do	s3 25⅜	100 do	c 89⅜
100 N. Y. Cen.	118⅞	400 do	c 89⅜
do	118⅝	100 do	89⅜
50 do	119	100 do	c 89⅜
50 do	c 118⅞	100 do	b3 89⅞
100 do	sw. 118⅞	200 do	89⅞
100 do	b3. 119	200 Reading Railroad	105⅜
200 Erie Railway	c 93⅜	200 do	106⅜
400 do	93⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	b3. 71⅜
200 do	s3 93⅜	100 do	71⅜
500 do	b3 93⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	86⅜
200 do	s10 93⅜	200 do	h10 86⅜
1500 do	93⅜	50 Chic. & Alton	1X
550 do	2 93⅜	250 Chic. & N. W. R.	31
200 do	s3 93⅜	50 do	31⅜
800 do	b10 94	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	99⅜
300 do	b3 93⅜	50 Cht. & R. I. R.	97
200 do	b4 94	100 do	h5 97⅛
200 do	93⅞	50 Pacific Mail	132⅜

MONDAY, June 15—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was unusually light in the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, both general and Dry Goods, and also in the Export movement of Gold and Silver. The latter is about a quarter of a million as against two millions the same week last June. On the other hand, the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including 3,062 bales of Cotton, were very heavy in value, nearly reaching five millions. The speculation in Gold Coin, owing to the advance of export demand, and the advanced rate for Money loaned to the Brokers at call, was dull throughout the week, and the price declining until Saturday, when there was an advance of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. on rumors of the advance of LEE'S Army across the Rappahannock, and of reverses in the Southwest. For the latter there was, of course, no authority, as the direct intelligence to the Government was of later dates than the vague rebel reports. Exchange on London closed 155¼@156, as against 158 ₩ cent. on Saturday week.

The absorption of United States Currency by conversion into the 5-20 years 6 ₩ cent Loan—a privilege to the public at par, which is to cease by limitation of the Act of Congress in two weeks, that is, on the 30th inst.—was again felt on the Money and Stock Markets, and the rate of loans to Brokers on Railway Shares, Gold Coin, &c., was generally 7 ₩ cent. throughout the week. At this figure there was a good supply of Money on Saturday, and applications were in favor of a fair degree of ease this week; unless the receipts into the Treasury for the New Loan should advance the balance in the New-York office to $26,000,000 or $28,000,000 again. We understand that the continuance of a 7 ₩ cent. demand for Money on the Street has induced some modification of the withdrawal of 5 ₩ cent. deposits from the Treasury. And in such instances, where the Money is to return to the Treasury in payments for the New Loan, the Assistant Treasurer has intimated his willingness to waive the 10 days' notice. The receipts of the week for this Loan amount to $9,319,398. The general balance in the New-York office now stands $20,862,520 against $21,899,383 at the close of the previous week.

The progress of conversion into the New Loan for the fortnight, which remains to this privilege at par, will of course somewhat depend upon the opinions or intimations which may prevail as to the plan and course of negotiation of the Secretary after the 1st July. The safest action on the part of the public would be to have as much of the present Loan at par before that date, as they have the means or facilities for taking care of. It is not unlikely that the Secretary will aim to introduce his Three-year Treasury paper, bearing an interest of *five per cent.* in currency, and employ this in his disbursements, at least until the National Banking system is fairly launched and a demand thus created for a further issue of Funded Stock, on terms not costing the Government over 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum in Gold. As the long 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 are now up to 108¾, with the prospect of their going higher—should Treasury paper bearing only 5 ₩ cent. in Currency be the medium of disbursement after the 30th inst.—the 5-20 years 6 ₩ cent. Stock, now within the reach of all holders of United States Currency at par, is probably the most desirable investment which will be offered for a year or more to come.

The Stock Exchange ruled generally lower through the past week, and was especially depressed on Wednesday and Thursday, when there was some difficulty among the Brokers in borrowing Money on miscellaneous collateral at the advanced rate. The feeling improved at the close of the week, leaving prices, however, 2 ₩ cent. lower on New-York Central and Erie, and quite irregular on Harlems and the Western descriptions. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	141⅜@140	143⅛@143¼
U. S. 6 ₩ cents. 1881	108⅜@10	8⅝@10
New-York Central	121⅜@117⅞	@119⅜
New-York and Erie	4	93⅜@91
Erie Preferred Shares	10	5@102⅜
Rock Island	100	@96⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	11	5@114
Michigan Southern	77	@69@72
Michigan Central	11	0@113@116⅜
Toledo	110	⅜@113
Illinois Central	108	¾@98@102
Pacific Mail	134	@130@132
Hudson River	132	@124¾
Harlem Preferred	10	@95
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90	⅜@82@86⅜
Harlem Common	10	3@84@85⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	72	⅜@71⅜@72
Chicago and North Western	31	@29@31
Mississippi and Missouri		27@26

The price of Gold Coin advanced 1@1¼ ₩ cent. Saturday. The sales at the Stock Exchange Board were at 142¾@¼, but subsequently, on the Street, transactions were made as high as 143@143¼ ₩ cent., closing 143¼ ₩ cent. Exchange on London after the steamers sailed at noon did not respond to the advance in Gold. The quotation is 155½@156 ₩ cent. The whole export demand for Gold and Silver for the week amounts to only $255,000. The recovery in the price is due, in part, to the more comfortable money market for the Brokers. The Street was also favored with an unusual variety of damaging army rumors, none of which were verified by the afternoon dispatches to the Press.

The Stock Exchange was generally firmer through the day than on Thursday or Friday, and few or no complaints were heard from the Brokers in regard to making up their Bank accounts at 7 ₩ cent. New-York Central and Erie were especially firm among the Railways. There was only one session of the Stock Board. The following prices were made on the Street later in the day, as compared with Friday P. M.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	141¾	143	Harlem Pref.	88¾	96
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¾	108¾	Mich. Central	114¾	116¾
N. Y. Central	118¾	119¾	Mich. Southern	71¾	72
Erie	93¾	94	Mich. Guarsnt'd	113	114
Erie Preferred	103¾	102¾	Illinois Central	101¾	102
Hudson	124¾	124¾	Pittsburgh	87	86¾
Toledo	113	113	Fort Wayne	71¾	72
Pacific Mail	131	132	Rock Island	96¾	96¾
Harlem	89¼	89½	Northwest	30	31
Canton	29	29¼	Galena	99¾	99
Cumberland	25	25	Reading	105	106

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank shares:

New-York	116	Chatham	97
Merchants'	108¼	Bank of the Republic	108
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	108
America	127	Irving	90
City	130	Metropolitan	110½
Phœnix	110¾	People's	100
North River	102	East River	98
Tradesmen's	104	Market	103¾
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	105
Leather Manufacturers	160	Shoe & Leather	105¼
Seventh Ward	135	Continental	98
State of New-York	102¾	Marine	140
Commerce	104¾	Commonwealth	99
Ocean	97	Atlantic	74
American Exchange	105	Park	128
Pacific	135	Manuf. and Merch.	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104¾	Cht. & N. W. Int. B.	95
Erie R. fourths, '80	108	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	67
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Chi. & N. W. 2d	68¾
Hud. R. thirds '75	120	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	112	Tol. & Wab. firsts	108
M. C. New 1sts, '62	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91¾
Chi. P. & Q. 1sts	122	M. & P. du C. 1sts	108
Mich. S. seconds	101¾	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
N. Ind. R. G. 1s, '68	104¾	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	109¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Pacific R. R. Gr Mo.	60	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Illinois Central, '75	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	101
Al. & T. H. firsts	104	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	84¾
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	92	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Al. & T. H. 2ds, In.	82	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	65
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	104¾		

The sales of United States Stock of the New Loan, by the conversion of United States Currency, were $1,282,750; of which $1,007,000 through the Loan Agency, and $275,750 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury office. The old 6 ₩ cents of 1881 brought 108¾ ₩ cent.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,594,831 96, including $101,000 for Customs; payments, $1,787,817 07; balance, $20,862,520 74.

The Import entries of the past week am

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Rhedrake	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Perth	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
America	June 20	New-York	Bremen.
City of Manchester	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Glasgow	June 27	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Melbourne	May 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	May 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Mersey	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	June 2	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Norwegian	June 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	June 18	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	June 20	New-York	Havana.

For California.

America	June 13	New-York	Nicaragua.
	June 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR,
CHILDREN'S WHITE-THREAD HOSE,
OPEN-WORKED AND PLAIN.
MEN'S COTTON ½ HOSE.
CHILDREN'S PINK COTTON HOSE.
FINE LISLE-THREAD GLOVES.

The above goods are all regular made, and at less than half price, at

AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S FOR THIS WEEK,
GREAT REDUCTION on Rich Plain Colored Silks.

FOULARD SILKS, all Silk, at $1, WORTH $1 50.

BAREGE ROBES, with Ruffles, at $5, COST $12 to import.
BAREGE ROBES, with Ruffles, at $7, COST $20 and $25 to import.

NEW SHADES Plain Colored MOSAMBIQUES, Double Width, at 38 cents, worth 65 cents.

PLAIDED MOSAMBIQUES, at 38 cents, worth 55 cents.

PLAIDED POPLINETTES de Paris, same styles and prices as last week.

SILK REMNANTS GREATLY REDUCED.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MACY'S
CLEARING JUNE SALE
OF PARASOLS AND
SUN UMBRELLAS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
two doors below 14th-st.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST COMPLETE
YANKEE NOTION STOCK IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY.

WE ARE CLOSING
our whole stock of
COTTON HOSIERY and SILK and LISLE
GLOVES, LACE MITS, and
UNDER-WEAR,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
R. H. MACY.

KID GLOVES.
WE CONTINUE TO SELL OUR BEST KID GLOVES AT $1 A PAIR,
WARRANTED EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY KID GLOVES SOLD IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, &c.
ALL GOODS IN THIS DEPARTMENT SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.
N. B—WE ARE ALSO SELLING THE VERY BEST MAKES OF 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS for 28. a YARD.
R. H. MACY.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.
In consequence of the extreme warm weather, the subscriber will offer, at a reduction of 25 per cent., over
FIVE THOUSAND CLOTH CLOAKS,
at prices varying from $5 50 to $18, formerly sold for $7 50 $8 75, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, $22, $24, $26 and $28.
GEORGE CAREY,
Nos. 374 and 376 Canal-st., New-York,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
N. B.—All the leading styles of Black Silk Mantillas, Sacques, Circulars and Ruffles for June and July Fashions, at prices within the reach of all.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

LATEST NOVELTY.
SILK and WORSTED FLORENTINE ROBES,
Beautifully Embroidered, at half the cost of importation.
MOZAMBIQUES, MOHAIRS and ALPACAS,
GRENADINE BAREGES, BAREGES and MARETZ
LAWNS, ORGANDIES and CALICOES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
LLAMA SHAWLS, GRENADINE SHAWLS,
LACE SHAWLS, LACE POINTS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, June 15,
The greatest novelty from Paris yet exhibited in this country.
TAFFETA IMPERIAL ROBE, composed of Silk and Worsted, with Velvet and Braid on the bottom of the Skirt, making one of the most desirable articles offered this season, will be sold at half the cost of importation.
ALSO,
A few more of those plain colored
TAFFETA IMPERIALS.
Being the only lot in this country—for which we have had so great a sale for the last week. In all shades.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND BROCHE WORSTED GRENADINES.
ALSO,
SILK GRENADINES,
In great variety.
ALSO,
250 pieces more of those 6-4 Check, Stripe, and Plain Paris quality Mozambiques—the cheapest goods offered this season—at 38., worth 60c.
ALSO,
DRESS GOODS,
Of every description,
at
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail,
On MONDAY, June 15,
A few more of those finest quality
4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25 cents.
Also,
A large lot of
QUILTS,
Purchased at auction at $1 60, worth two months ago $2 50 and $3.
JACONETS, SWISS, NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC AND MULL MUSLINS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Also,
LINENS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, &c., VERY CHEAP.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering at reduced prices a large stock of linen
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWELS, NAPKINS, etc.
ALSO,
CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK,
MULL, SWISS AND
JACONET MUSLINS,
Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Marseilles
QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, etc.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FRENCH ORGANDIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, the 15th,
A choice stock of FRENCH ORGANDIES, embroidered in colors. Also,
WHITE FRENCH NAINSOOK, MULL, CAMBRIC, ORGANDY AND TARLETON MUSLINS,
Suitable for dresses.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, &c., &c.
A large assortment of the best Scotch and Irish manufactures at retail,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, REDUCED!
Our entire stock of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS will be offered at RETAIL, on and after
MONDAY, June 15,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES!
Our entire Stock, including all the latest Paris Novelties will be sold at retail at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PRINTED LINEN LAWNS.
A very choice assortment for SUMMER DRESSES, at retail—
MUCH UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AN ELEGANT SCARF OF MANTILLA,
THE JULIE, (at retail.)
Price $18, $20, $22, $25.
GEO. CAREY, No. 475 Broadway,
(Late Charles Street & Co.,)
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

A BEAUTIFUL RUFFLE MANTILLA,
(At Retail.)
Price $18 and $20.
GEORGE CAREY, No. 475 Broadway,
(Late Charles Street & Co.,)
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.
The trade not invited.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LYONS SILK SACQUES,
From $18 to $45, (at retail,)
GEO. CAREY,
(Late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No 475 Broadway.
N. B.—The trade not invited.

AT RETAIL.
A most superb assortment of Circulars in Lyons Silks, in all lengths,
From $18 to $45.
GEO. CAREY,
(Late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

ABUNDANCE OF SHAWLETTS,
BOTONDES and MANTILLAS of all kinds, in Black Silk, from $20 to $50, (at retail.)
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No 475 Broadway,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.
The trade not invited.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH CLOAKS,
SACQUES, RUFFLES and CIRCULARS, just received per Royal Mail steamer *Africa*. For sale to ladies at retail, (not to the trade.)
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
GROS GRAIN CIRCULARS and SACQUES, from $30 to $60. Not to be equaled in the City. All at retail.
GEO. CAREY,
(Late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.
N. B.—The trade not invited.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Are closing out their Spring Stock of
SILK, CLOTH AND BAREGE
CIRCULARS, SACQUES, SCARFS, &c.,
At Retail, at greatly reduced prices.
FINE PUSHER LACE POINTS, very low.
No. 391 Broadway, corner White-st.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail, on
MONDAY, JUNE 15,
1,000 GRENADINE ORGANDY ROBES, small flowers, finest Paris quality, fast colors, 17 to 20 yards each, $8 and $4—cost to import $10 to $12.
ORGANDIES, by the yard, in great variety, from 25c. to 50c., worth 50c. to 75c.
JACONETS, from 20c. upwards.
ALSO,
100 pieces, from auction, Paris Printed CAMBRICS and PERCALES, yard wide, the most desirable goods offered this season, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard; cost to import 42c. to 50c.
100 PERCALE BOBES, with SACQUES, new and very desirable for mourning dresses.
AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS, fast colors, from 12½c. upwards.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
AND SHAWLS.
Mantillas—Mantillas from $5 and upward, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Pusher Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per yard, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Thread Lace Veils from $2 50 and upward.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces and insertions.
Valenciennes Lacee from 1s. per yard and upward.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets, Barbes and Coiffures.
Thread Guipure and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs from $2 and upward.
Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Plain and Figured Nets and Blond of every description.
Silk Embroidered Capes for Silk Mantillas.
Together with a full assortment in every article of Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries, all of which we offer at a large
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & Co., No. 429 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 699 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS
CLOSING OUT.
CLEARING OUT BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 8c.
CLEARING OUT BONNET RIBBONS, 10c., 12c.
CLEARING OUT BONNET RIBBONS, 18c. 25c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.
CLEARING OUT FLOWERS, 3c., 5c., 6c., spray.
CLEABING OUT FLOWERS, 8c., 10c., 12c., spra
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS
CLOSING OUT.
2,500 SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
1,500 SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
2,000 NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 25c., 75c., $1.
1,500 NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, $1 25, $1 50.
STRAW BONNETS, 10c., 35c.
STRAW BONNETS, 37c., 50c.
3,000 STRAW BONNETS, all styles, 50c., 63c.
2,500 STRAW BONNETS, all styles, 75c., 88c.
BLOOMERS CLOSING OUT.
2,000 BLOOMERS, 25c., 31c.
1,500 BLOOMERS, 37c., 50c., 63c.
2,000 BLOOMERS, 75c., 88c., $1.
CLEARING SALE.
30,000 HANDKERCHIEFS—LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND BOYS', 5c. to 50c.
5,000 COLLARS, 10c. to 75c.
3,000 VAILS, 25c. to $1 50.
GREAT SALE OF LACE
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
250 FRENCH LACE SHAWLS, $2 and $2 50.
225 FRENCH LACE SHAWLS, $3 and $3 50.
175 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, $2 and $3.
200 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, $3 50 and $4 50.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 25c., 31c.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 38c., 50c.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 63c., 75c.
5,000 ALL-LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS, 12½c.
GLOVES FROM AUCTION.
3,000 PAIRS LADIES' GLOVES, 8c., 10c.
2,500 PAIRS EXTRA QUALITY, 12c., 15c.
2,000 PAIRS LADIES' STITCHED BACKS, 20c., 25c
2,500 PAIRS LADIES' KID GLOVES, 75c. and 90c.
3,000 YARDS BONNET ILLUSIONS, 8c. up.
1,500 PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, 75c. to $2 50.
AUCTION LOT OF HOSIERY.
3,000 Pairs MISSES' AND BOYS', 5c. to 12c.
3,000 Pairs GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 10c. to 20c.
1,500 Pairs GENTS' ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, 18c. to 20c.
2,500 Pairs REGULAR LISLE THREAD HOSE, 25c.
1,500 Pairs ENGLISH BALMORAL HOSE, 25c.
2,000 Pairs ENGLISH MORAVIAN HOSE, 20c.
5,000 Pairs LADIES' WHITE HOSE, 12½c. to 20c.
5,000 Pairs LADIES' WHITE HOSE, 22c. to 30c.
FANCY GOODS DEPABTMENT.
3,000 FANS, FINE SATIN PAPER, 4c. to 5c.
2,000 FANS, IVORY and SANDAL-WOOD, 25c. to 50c.
3,000 FANS, RICH NEW STYLES, 37c. to $1
BEST 5-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
BEST WARRANTED 200-YARD
SPOOL COTTON, 5c.
5,000 Dozens GENUINE 200-YARD
COATES' COTTON, 6c.
5,000 Dozen Good Spool Cottons, 6c. per dozen up.
1,000 Dozen 200-YARD WILLIMANTIC, 6c.
BEST PINS, FULL PAPERS, 4c.
BEST NEEDLES, 3c. paper.
2,000 SPOOLS SEWING SILKS, 1c.
1,500 dozens FINE ALPACA BRAIDS, 2c. dozen.
KINZEY SELLS 12 SKEINS BEST SILK, 7c.
20,000 PIECES TWILLED TAPES, 1½c. piece up.
EVERYTHING IN BUTTONS, COMBS, PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, BRUSHES, TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, and NICK-NACKS
OF EVERY KIND.
MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
W. M. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON!
ALL OUR GREAT BARGAINS
PURCHASED AT THE LARGE AUCTION SALES
FOR CASH.
MARKED DOWN IN PRICE
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, &c., &c.,
BEFORE THE SEASON CLOSES.
BLACK SILKS,
CHECKED SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FIGURED SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
ALL REDUCED IN PRICE,
AND WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF LADIES.
ALSO
ALPACAS, BLACK and COLORED.
MOHAIRS.
MOZAMBIQUES IN ALL STYLES, SINGLE and DOUBLE WIDTH.
BAREGES.
BAREGE ROBES, from $3 50 to $4, worth more than double.
POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES, &c., &c., &c.
ALL MARKED DOWN IN PRICE,
AND CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
ALSO
A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, SHIRTING and SHEETING MUSLINS, at
THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SILK CLOAKS,
ALSO
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES,
AND FOR WHICH WE SOLICIT
AN INSPECTION FROM LADIES
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO
W. K. PEYTON'S
"CATALOGUE OF BARGAINS"
FOR THIS WEEK.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
PARIS MOZAMBIQUES, double widths,
at 28. 6d. and 3s., former price, 4s. and 5s.
PLAID and STRIPE FLANNELS and BAREGES
at 20c. and 25c.; former price 2s. 6d. and 3s.
SILK CHECK POPLINS, very handsome,
at 38.; former price, 4s. and 6d., "a Bayau."
DRESS GOODS, in variety,
at 1s. 6d.; former prices, 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS, a large assortment,
1s.; former price, 1s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS, at 6c. and 8c.;
former price, 12½c.
BLACK SILKS, at 6s.; former price $1.
BLACK SILKS, at $1; former price $1 25.
BLACK SILKS, at $1 15; former price $1 40.
BLACK SILKS, for Mantillas, very heavy, at $1 87½, former price $1 75.
BLACK SILKS, very finest goods, at $1 50 and $1 75, "very cheap."
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Choice Shades, at $1 12½, } From
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Choice Shades, at $1 75. } Auction.
MANTILLA DEPABTMENT.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $6 50, former price $10.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $10, former price $13 50.
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS, at $8, former price $12.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, at $12, former price $15.
All our immense stock of more expensive garments reduced in proportion to the above.
Also from Auction, a large stock of
FRENCH AND PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation, about 150, at $5 each, worth more than double the price.
SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
STELLA SHAWLS, with Broche Borders, $2 50.
STELLA SHAWLS, with Broche Borders, $3.
LAMA SHAWLS (new styles,) at $3 50.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, at $3 50, $4, $4 50.
SUN UMBRELLAS,
ALL SILK, at $1, worth $1 50.
SUN UMBRELLAS, Steel Frames and Carved Ivory Handles, at $1 25—former prices, $1 75.
SUN UMBRELLAS, Steel Frames and Carved Ivory Handles, (larger sizes,) at $1 50, $1 75, and $2—former prices, $2 to $3.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
FAST COLOR PRINTS, choice styles, at 12½c. and 15c.
BLEACHED SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 12½c.
HEAVY TICKING, at 20c. and 22c.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $2, worth $3 50.
FINE SLATE LINENS, from auction, at 24c., worth 44c.
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS, at 20c., worth 35c.
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS, very rich, at 25c., worth 44c.
LADIES' LINEN HOKFS., at 9c., worth 12½c.
GENTS' LINEN HDKFS., very fine, at 2s., worth 3s.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 214 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 15th, a new lot of those CHEAP PRINTED PARIS FOULARDS, in drab and black grounds, very desirable, at 87½c., worth $1 25.
Also,
DRESS SILKS in great variety, from 50c. to $1, with
50 CHENE SILKS at 50c., worth 87½c.
Also,
BLACK TAFFETA, best quality, for Sacques and Mantillas, very cheap.
Also,
BLACK WORSTED GRENADINES, ¾ to 2 yards wide, from auction, cheap.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
Also,
GRENADINE SHAWLS, just received, from low to high cost.
SILK SACQUES and MANTLES, in the newest shapes and styles.

MILLINERY.

LBINNS' MILLINERY, NO. 581 BROADway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's Spanish hats, and ladies' and misses' bonnets and hats in thousands, at bargains. We have the largest assortment in the world. Feathers and Ribbons. Old hats repaired. Trade supplied.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES for sale by
A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and to do fine washing in excellent style, or as waitress and chambermaid; gives City reference. Wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, and make herself useful; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant woman who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has good City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its brenches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $10. Call or address No. 152 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, TO DO cooking or general housework, by a neat, respectable girl; is willing and obliging; an excellent washer and ironer; capable and trustworthy; city or country; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK — CHAMBERMAID. — A SITUation wanted, by two respectable young women, (sisters;) one is a first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer, the other chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. They can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A GERMAN woman, who is a good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer, desires a situation in city or country; can give the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 354 6th-av.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, WAITRESSES, CHILDREN'S NURSES AND HOUSEMAIDS.—Situations are required immediately for superior servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn; many of these servants are Protestants, desirous of going in the country. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. (formerly of Tillary-st.) Established under the most distinguished patronage.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a very neat and competent girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; is an experienced, trusty and respectful servant; references to first-class families in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, IN A WIDower's family where there are children, a situation as housekeeper. Inquire at Dr. Cullen's, corner Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has lived five years in her last place, where unexceptionable reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner 18th-st., entrance 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent laundress, the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen, or families; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 251 West 35th-st., rear house, first floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 216 West 35th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will assist with chamberwork if required; makes children's clothes and does all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., in the front basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as above by a young Welsh girl, a Protestant; is fully competent to fulfill the duties of either situation; refers to the family with whom she is at present living. Apply at BOOKHAM'S Servants' Institute, No. 311 4th-av., corner 24th-st.
W. E. CONNOR, Supt.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent woman as nurse and plain sewer; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; has six years' City reference from her last place; is willing to travel in the country or to Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 29th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; is willing to assist with washing, or to assist in the care of children; best of City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 20 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 101 East 10th-st.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST., On hand, a number of excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses—English, Scotch, Irish, &c. Also, to cook, wash and iron, do housework; small girls, and those lately landed. For City or country.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced Englishman as bookkeeper, who has been for the past seven years employed in the same capacity by highly respectable parties in this City. Address L. G., Box 2,331 Post-office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper, or as general clerk, in any genl mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give the best of reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman in a private family; understands his business well; is a good driver; has four years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address, for two days, at No. 211 West 16th-st., second floor.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a married man, (without incumbrance,) as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understand the care and management of horses; his wife is an excellent seamstress, or laundress if required. Both are willing and obliging, as their reference will certify. Address JAMES, for two days, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, with two years reference, wishes a situation as above; understands the care of horses perfectly, and is willing to try to please his employer. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS FOREMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS foreman to take care of horses and yard; has been 9 years foreman to a first-class veterinary surgeon in London; also understands the treatment of all diseases in horses, and has been accustomed to buy and sell horses. N. B.—No objection to take care of a nobleman's stud of horses; can ride and drive. Address A. S. A., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable man, as farmer; understands his business thoroughly—mowing, cradling, &c. Apply at Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of 149 Grand-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A strong, fine and healthy looking young man as farmer, has lately landed; worked at farming home. Call, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTer, to work for gentlemen that do the painting of their own houses and furnish paint; good reference given as to honesty, sobriety and good workmanship. Address PAINTER, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, desires a situation; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly. Call at or address W. H. B., No. 204 East 9th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a young man as assistant book-keeper and to make himself generally useful in a wholesale provision house. Address, with reference, Box No. 6,485.

A COACHMAN—WANTED, A COACHMAN WHO is also a first-rate groom. Apply at No. 19 Barclay-st.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a girl as laundress and chambermaid, to go a short distance into the country. Apply with references at No. 1 East 30th-st., on Monday, June 15, between 9½ and 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROCKERY CRATES.
A large lot
for sale by
A. T. BRIGGS,
No. 64 Rutgers-slip.

ABOLITIONISTS.—A FINE PHOTOGRAPH historical picture; fifty-one likenesses; nearly all from life: statesmen, clergymen, editors, lawyers, merchants. Price $3; for sale only by the Publisher at Emancipation Rooms, No. 101 Liberty-st.
GEO. W. ROSE.

ELEGANT WRITING GUARANTEED.—Trembling, stiffness, or cramping, positively removed. Mr. DOLBEAR, 502 BROADWAY, engages by his new system of hand training to remove all the difficulties in the way of learning to write with ease, elegance and satisfaction. Consultation $1.

S. B. WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD and black-walnut Veneers; a very large assortment on hand; very cheap goods. The trade and dealers are respectfully invited to call.
S. B. WILSON, No. 211 Centre-st.

CHURCHES.—CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of over 200 Churches in New-York and vicinity. The trade supplied.
G. STACY, No. 691 Broadway.

BOTTLES.—FIFTY BASKETS GERMAN CLARET bottles just received and for sale by J. HUTCHISON & CO., No. 62 Vesey-st., glass store.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—AN ENGINE AND BOILER OF 100 horse power, high or low pressure. Address WILLIAM SWAINE, No. 177 East Broadway, with full particulars.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on easy terms. F. H. DIAMOND, 439 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL,
GUILFORD, CONN.
The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he will open this magnificent hotel on the 29th day of June next. This hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for 500 guests, beautifully located on Long Island Sound, ten miles east of New-Haven, on the New-London and Stonington Railroad. The drives are unsurpassed, and fishing unequeled. A new yacht of forty tons is kept for the accommodation of the guests of the house. A billiard-room, with three new marble tables. Two new ten-pin alleys. Bathing-houses, with hot and cold water. Accommodations for fifty horses.
Leaving from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train, and 2½ P. M.; Saturday nights, 6½ P. M. check and ticket to Sachem's Head direct, changing cars at New-Haven; time through, 3½ hours. From New-Haven to the Head at 7 A. M., 10.50 A. M., and 6½ P. M.; Saturday nights, 8.45 P. M., on the arrival of the 6½ train from New-York.
Returning, leaves Sachem's Head depot at 6½ A. M., 1 and 6.45 P. M.; Mondays, 6 A. M., connecting with 6.50 train New-Haven.
(The oysters are planted on the ground. The fish and lobsters are all floating in the fish cars.)
A German Band has been engaged for the season, and will be on hand from the day of opening until the day of closing.
N. B.—Musquitos are never seen at the Head.
H. LEE SCRANTON.
NE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Speed the Plow.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 656 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land and Father Rehr's Concert.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Grand Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President, under date of the 12th inst., has replied to the letter of Erastus Corning and others, who were officers of the public meeting held at Albany, the 16th of May, requesting his earnest consideration of the resolutions passed on that occasion. The letter of the President is printed and commented upon elsewhere.

Information has been received that Gen. Hooker's army and the rebel army opposed to him are in motion, and that another great battle is likely soon to be fought.

The rebel reports of the great cavalry fight on the Rappahannock state that Fitzhugh Lee was severely wounded, and that a number of prominent rebel officers were killed. They acknowledge a loss of several hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, and that we gained so much ground as to capture Gen. Stuart's headquarters near Brandy, and also near Brandy Station.

Intelligence from New-Orleans a day later—to the 7th—is received by the *George Washington*, which arrived at this port on Saturday. Gen. Banks had issued an order forbidding any steamer from New-York to pass Quarantine without a special order from the Commanding Generals, unless a mail ship, or transporting stores for the Government—a regulation made necessary by the continued refusal to transport soldiers' mails, except upon inadmissible conditions. There is no later news from Port Hudson.

A letter from Harrisburgh, dated June 2, says that Gen. Couch expresses the opinion that the rebels would now be in that city if it had not been for the attack made upon Gen. Stuart's force near Beverley's Ford on Tuesday last.

A dispatch from the rear of Vicksburgh, dated the 8th inst., has reached us—no later than official dispatches already received, but containing some statements of interest not before made. A small body of our troops at Satartia, on the Yazoo, were on the 5th attacked by a portion of Joe Johnston's forces. They retired without loss to Haines' Bluff. It was thought likely that the rebels would attack that position, but ample preparations had been made for them. The rebels shut up in Vicksburgh were known to be in a terrible condition.

The latest rebel reports from the vicinity of Vicksburgh do not appear to be quite so sanguine of success in compelling Gen. Grant to raise the siege. Our pickets are said to be ten miles deep around this place, and every means of approach is closely guarded. We are assured by one authority that the reinforcements which have reached Gen. Grant number 60,000 men, which have been disposed in such a manner as to make an advance by Johnston against our rear impossible.

Another fight has taken place at Trinan, Tenn., resulting in the defeat of the rebels. On Thursday, about 5 o'clock in the morning, Forrest, with 5,000 rebel cavalry and two batteries, attacked the cavalry division commanded by Gen. Mitchell, but was repulsed with considerable loss, and pursued six miles. The rebel loss was 21 killed, 60 to 70 wounded, and 10 prisoners.

We have the startling news this morning that the brig *Clarence*, "tender" of the pirate *Florida*, before reported as having captured the bark *Whistling Wind*, has made five additional captures—all between the 7th and 12th inst., and three of them in latitude 37° 18', longitude 75° 04', *only forty-five miles from Cape Charles*, and consequently in close proximity to Fortress Monroe! Three of her captures were burned and two released on bond. The vessels captured were, in addition to the *Whistling Wind*, the brig *Mary Alvina*, the bark *Tacony*, the schooner *M. A. Shindler*, the schooner *Kate Stewart*, and another, name unknown. One of them—the bark *Tacony*—was taken by the pirates for service, instead of the brig *Clarence*, and is now cruising as the *Florida's* tender. There also arrived at this port yesterday, on board a British vessel, the commanders of a number of the vessels recently captured on the South American coast by the *Alabama* and *Florida*, and also the commander of the ship *Decatur*, captured near the equator by the new pirate *Japan*, or *Georgia*, which lately left England, laughing at the feeble attempts of the authorities to detain her. The *Decatur* was the first vessel captured by her. We give the statement of her commander elsewhere, together with the statements of the commanders of vessels captured by the other pirates.

We have a report from Callao, west coast of South America, brought to that port by Capt. Leach, of the American ship *George Green*, that a vessel has been burnt off Cape Horn by a steamer carrying the rebel flag. Capt. Leach, when he saw the burning vessel, stood toward her, when he discovered the pirate, first, then another large ship hove in sight, and the pirate started in pursuit—when Capt. Leach made good his escape. It will be recollected that the *Alabama*, after her depredations on the Brazilian coast, was reported to have sailed south on the 29th of April, and it is not impossible that she may be the pirate referred to.

About one hundred rebel cavalry intercepted the cars with Government horses on board, at Elizabethtown, Ky., on Saturday. They captured sixty horses, burned three cars, broke open Adams' Express office, and stole seventeen hundred dollars in gold, a gold watch and diamond ring, and then skedaddled. Troops were sent in pursuit.

On Friday afternoon, near Middletown, Va., the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry and the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, with a section of artillery, had a skirmish with some 400 rebel cavalry. The rebels were drawn into an ambuscade, and eight of them killed, a number wounded, and thirty-seven captured, including a captain and two lieutenants.

A raid was made into Kansas on Saturday, the 6th inst., and the village of Shawneetown, in Johnson County, was sacked and burned. The guerrillas were about sixty in number, and are thought to have gone from Missouri. The attack was made at night, when the inhabitants had retired; and as the village was defenceless, it was entirely at the mercy of the assailants, who killed four of the citizens, and wounded six others. The Governor of Kansas ordered the militia to Johnson County to protect the inhabitants, and, if possible, overtake the guerillas. Gen. Blunt also sent troops after them.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 6th inst., brought $304,027 in treasure, and later news from the Isthmus and from Central and South America. The news of the action of the National Convention of Colombia, received by the previous arrival, is confirmed. Mosquera was elected Provisional President, and an election by the people is to take place in April next. From Central America we hear that Carrera had organized another expedition against Salvador, and was said to be on his way to the frontier. There was a report from Callao, brought by passengers on the South American mail steamer, that a rebel pirate steamer had made her appearance off Cape Horn.

News from Japan to the 11th of May has been received by way of San Francisco. There were thirteen British war vessels at Kanagawa. The English Admiral had demanded of the Japanese Government a large indemnity, and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, the British Consul. Should the demand be refused, England and France would declare war against Japan. The native inhabitants had nearly all left Kanagawa, and all merchant vessels had been detained to take on board the foreign residents in case war ensued, which was considered probable.

The Mayor and Comptroller will notify the Common Council to-day that they have selected the *Herald* and the *Tribune* as Corporation papers. The heads of departments will also be notified to the same effect.

On Piers Nos. 12 and 13 North River, the Government officials have placed deserters to work on the transports during the strike of the stevedores, and have a company of regulars to protect them.

The sales of U. S. Stock of 1882, in this City, amounted on Saturday to $1,282,750, and for the week, to $9,319,000. The Stock of 1881 advanced to 108½ ₱ cent. Gold Coin was 1½ higher than on Friday, closing 143½. The Share market was better, and the active Railways left off firm. Money 7 ₱ cent., and in good supply to the Brokers.

Transactions in Breadstuffs and Provisions were more extensive on Saturday. Flour was irregular in value, while Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork and Lard were firmer. Less activity was discernible in Fish, Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Tallow and Whisky. Cotton was inactive. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay and Wool. Freights continued quiet. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 563 vessels of all classes in port.

A Card of Invitation to the South, with Compliments of the Democracy.

We must leave it to our readers to imagine what the sensations of our fellow-citizens in the seceded States will be, when they learn that the Democratic Convention of Ohio "will hail with delight a desire on their part to return to their allegiance," and that the Convention aforesaid "will cooperate with them to restore peace." The joy which this intelligence will diffuse through the Confederacy will be, we need hardly say, as intense as it is pure, for it will, of course, at once put a stop to hostilities, and relieve the South from the pressure of misery and privation under which it has so long labored. The only sad reflection which this happy event is calculated to inspire is the thought that it should not have happened sooner. Nobody who possesses a spark of humanity can avoid deploring the unnatural reticence which led the Democratic party to conceal their real sentiments so long, when the utterance of them was all that was needed to put an end to "this dreadful war." It is well known that the sole reason for which the Cotton States left the Union was their mistaken notion that nobody at the North wanted them in it, and the citizens in those parts being men of sensitive and retiring dispositions, of course got out of it as fast as possible, and now resolutely persist in staying out, and are fighting in the conviction that the aim of the radicals is simply to cut the throats of all the adult males, and lead the women and children into captivity. Now we cannot help saying that under these circumstances, the Democratic party has been guilty of culpable negligence in not coming forward at the outset, and in a frank and manly way telling Jefferson Davis and his friends that they would prefer that the South would not leave the Union; and that it was heartily welcome to remain in it as long as it pleased.

It is also well known that nothing of this kind was done. No compromises were offered, no Conventions were proposed, no amendments to the Constitution suggested; the points in dispute between the North and South were not even discussed. The two parties were never brought together to debate their mutual causes of complaint. The South preserved a dignified silence. Not one word was said by orator or newspaper in the Slave States of their reasons for being dissatisfied with the Union; and the Northern orators and newspapers in like manner never said one word by way of letting the South know what they thought of it or its doings. So one fine morning the South marched off in a pet, under the leadership of the passionate, impulsive, hair-brained Davis, the young and gushing and irresponsible Toombs, the soft-hearted, sentimental Yancey, and a few other thoughtless young people who did not know what they were doing or whither they were going.

It has, of course, been perfectly plain ever since that all that was needed to bring them back was for some organized responsible body, such as the Democratic party, to say—*Come*. Why the Democratic party has not sooner uttered the magic word, we do not know. That it was cruel and inhuman to keep silent so long, it is needless to say; but let us all be thankful that the silence has been at last broken, and that the Southern States are now at last aware of the fact that the Democracy of Ohio will "hail their return to their allegiance with delight." Of course the only thing that now remains to be done is to make arrangements for receiving them with appropriate solemnities. There is really nothing worth mentioning to be settled, beyond the ceremonial. It has been suggested by George Saunders, and one or two other gentlemen friends of the South, that it would be a graceful thing for us to mark our sense of their politeness in rejoining the Union by repudiating our own debts, and offering to pay theirs; and it might be well for us to do it. What nobler and more Christian thing would it be possible for a Christian people to do than to settle the bills incurred by its misguided enemies in fighting it? As to our own creditors, their wickedness in lending us money to enable us to war upon our Southern brethren, is so palpable and so odious that we shall do the world a service in letting them whistle for both their principal and interest.

There remains one other thing, which we have the best reason for knowing would be highly acceptable to the South, and which, in fact, reluctant as they will be to mention it, they will doubtless be driven into proposing, unless we kindly anticipate them. Their views on "niggers" and "free society" are well known. We have at the North a large number of free negroes, whose presence will always be highly offensive to such Southern gentlemen as may honor us with their company. Ought we not, therefore, to hunt them up at once, and enslave them, either by selling them to private individuals, or committing them to Sing Sing to hard labor for life? It is well known that they are utterly incapable of taking care of themselves, and if let run loose will eventually die. It would be, therefore, an act of charity, as well as of courtesy, to paddle them all soundly, and then dispose of them to the highest bidder. Having done this, common decency, as well as common consistency, requires that we should hang all the leading Abolitionists. We have the authority of several of our shrewdest Democrats, for saying that there never will be peace as long as these men are alive. There is nothing more certain than that their death would diffuse universal hilarity through the South, and it is considered in the very best Southern circles that they have richly merited it. Why should we not, therefore, execute a few of them, and make all writing or speaking about Slavery, except in praise of it, punishable by breaking on the wheel and burning alive? We should then go on prosperously, peacefully, harmoniously, enjoying the respect of all mankind and our own, and have no more war, or taxation, or conscription.

The President on Arbitrary Arrests.

President Lincoln has replied to the resolutions of the Albany Democratic meeting, in a letter which will be read with general interest. It is full, candid, clear and conclusive. Unless they are entirely blinded by prejudice or controlled by party zeal, the Democrats who addressed the President on this subject, cannot fail to concede very great weight to the considerations which he presents in reply.

Mr. Lincoln vindicates the right and the duty of the Government, under the Constitution, to make arbitrary arrests whenever and wherever, "in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." He shows that this right is not limited by any military lines—it is not restricted to the camp or the field; it exists, and is to be exercised wherever the public safety may require it,—and that is to be determined in the exercise of a sound judgment, and upon the official responsibility of those to whom that trust may be confided. He shows that in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, according to the best of his information and belief, the public safety *did* require his arrest, and that the action of the civil tribunals would not have been adequate to the emergency. At the same time, the President leaves no room for doubt of his profound and unchangeable devotion to the great principles of freedom of speech and of personal liberty, and to the guarantees by which these rights are secured in the Constitution. "I, too," he says, "am devotedly for them after civil war, and before civil war, and *at all times*, except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require their suppression." But in these cases he regards the public safety as, by the express terms of the Constitution, the supreme law.

The letter is highly creditable to the President's ability, and will be accepted by the country at large as additional proof of the conscientious and single-hearted patriotism which he brings to the discharge of duties and responsibilities which are without a parallel for magnitude in the history of the country.

An Important Discovery.—We find the name of "Mr. S. G. Lynch" signed to a card avowing himself the "acting supervisor" on behalf of the Government of telegraphic dispatches from Washington to the newspaper Press. We welcome this tardy revelation of the person who is responsible for the extraordinary performances in the matter of transmitting news, which have so long excited the wonder of the outside world. We have felt his existence and activity for a long time. He has done more to mislead the country, damage the reputation of the Press, and encourage profanity among its members, than all other departments of the Government—which is saying a good deal. We never expected to know his name: but the age which witnessed the discovery of the head of the Nile has revealed it. We are not surprised to find that it is *Lynch*. A little reflection would have assured us of that in advance. We feel emboldened to ask a favor at his hands. Now that he stands before the world, personally responsible for his suppressions and manipulations of army news, we beg him, for his own sake as well as for ours, to exercise, if it be not too much trouble, a little common sense. The merest trifle of that commodity would raise his reputation immensely, and would put the whole newspaper world and the rest of mankind under everlasting obligations. Try, Mr. Lynch—just once, do!

On the Rappahannock.

Information reached this City yesterday from Washington that Lee's army, 90,000 strong, was on this side of the Rappahannock, marching northward, and that Hooker's army also had left its camping ground, and was hastening North to prevent the advance of the rebels. Lee, it would seem, had his army massed in preparation for a movement in the early part of last week, and before its close crossed the river by the fords above Fredericksburgh, and was apparently pushing for the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—after reaching which we can but conjecture the line or the route by which he would attempt to reach the Potomac. In the meantime, by Friday last, Hooker's whole army was on its northward march, following on that day a line between Warrenton and Catlett's Station, (on the Orange and Alexandria road,) with a view to bar Lee's progress, in whatever direction it should be. All our commissary stores have been embarked from Aquia Creek.

The force credited to Lee (90,000 men) may seem too large for the fact. It is certainly larger than the force he had at Chancellorsville, on the first of last month. But we know that at that time he had heavy detachments on the Blackwater and in North Carolina, which he could not call up, but which are now known to have joined him. He also has massed on the North Fork of the Rappahannock, as was discovered on Tuesday last, all the cavalry in Virginia, except, perhaps, the few horsemen who have lately been dashing around Fairfax County. There seems good reason to believe that the cavalry battle last week prevented the rebel cavalry from making the northward or eastward movement which was undoubtedly intended—probably in advance of Lee's main army—for the purpose of destroying our communications, cutting telegraph wires, and capturing our outlying detachments. Longstreet's Corps, lately at Culpepper Court-house, has, doubtless, if our present news be correct, been pushed forward to join Lee on the upper waters of the Rappahannock. The magnitude of Hooker's army, since its depletion by the loss of two years' and nine months' regiments, or since the battle of Chancellorsville, has not been published. But certainly it cannot be inferior to Lee's; and we find the statement that he has lately been heavily reinforced from the Nansemond, the Peninsula and elsewhere.

No official or semi-official indications of these movements have reached us from Washington; and the accounts we have obtained from other sources differ considerably. But there seems to be an agreement that our chief army and the chief army of the rebels are both on the move, and on such a route and so closely together, that they can hardly avoid a collision very long.

A Municipal Mode of Solving Legal Difficulties.—The Legislature, at its last session, enacted that the Mayor and Comptroller of this City "*shall designate four papers having the largest daily circulation*, and any six others in their discretion—not to exceed ten in all"—and that the Corporation advertising shall be done in those papers and in no others. One would think this reasonably explicit and imperative; but the ingenuity of City officials is adequate to any emergency. Under the law a circular was issued to the papers of the City, from the replies to which it appeared that the Times, *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Sun* were the four papers having "the largest daily circulation." The Comptroller then raised the point that *City* circulation alone was intended by the law, and declined to concur with the Mayor in "designating" the papers named. The Mayor applied for a mandamus, and obtained it; but, instead of obeying it, the Comptroller announces his intention of carrying the question to the Court of Appeals—which he, doubtless, has a perfect right to do.

But while the Mayor and Comptroller find it impossible to agree in construing the law, they have not the slightest trouble in agreeing to violate it. They have agreed to designate *two* papers and to require all the Corporation advertising to be done in them! They have no more right to do this than they have to designate twenty or to restrict the publication to one. They are required to designate *four*, and in their discretion six more; but they have no shadow of authority to restrict the advertising to two, or in any other respect to act otherwise than as the law directs.

There is a very simple way of solving the difficulty which the Comptroller's ingenuity has raised. They have found out what four papers have the "largest daily circulation:" now let them ascertain which four have the largest *City* circulation. If they prove to be the same four, then those are, beyond all dispute, *the* four to be designated. If a controversy should arise in regard to any one or more of them, then that could be reserved for the Courts to settle. But this, we presume, would be too simple and straight-forward a mode of settling a dispute to satisfy the municipal mind. It is easier and more natural to agree to *violate* the law outright; that admits all party interests, leaves no room for disappointed expectations, and maintains the official character at its ordinary level.

Our Execrable Streets.

Those citizens who have not been in Cologne, and have, consequently, not had an opportunity of sniffing the three hundred and sixty-five "well-defined and separate stinks," which Coleridge declared that city of perfumes to possess, may form an excellent idea of the atmosphere of the place from the olfactory experience of the last week in this city. In fact Cologne, in its foulest days, could not compare for one moment to New-York as it is to-day. We count our bad smells by the thousand, not by the hundred. Every second house has a barrel or two of abomination in front of the door, and every barrel emits a stench of its own—distinct, peculiar, disgusting and dangerous. How long the nuisance is to last, it is impossible to say. The ways of the municipality are inscrutable, and it would always be safer to predict the close of the war, or the breaking of "the back of the rebellion," than what the City rulers will do next. But we must do them the justice to say that, in this matter, they seem at last in earnest, and, during the last two or three days, have been making praiseworthy and heroic efforts to have our pest barrels removed, and the reign of decency restored. What success will attend their efforts we shall, however, not know for a few days.

The holder of what is called the "Hackley contract," ought to clean the streets. He is bound by his engagement to do so; and he has furnished sureties in large amounts to guarantee the faithful performance of his duty. But he does *not* clean the streets, and he has never done so, and his sureties will not do it; and he has, nevertheless, drawn large amounts of money on the theory that he has done it; and, to cap the climax, he will not let anyone else take his place. Moreover, nobody seems to have the power either to make him do his work or to enforce against him the penalties of not doing it; and he threatens everybody who attempts to meddle with him with injunctions—a formidable weapon, as there is no conceivable act, from the assumption of a public office to the sweeping of a chimney, which in New-York may not be, at least temporarily, prevented by an injunction, if anybody will take the trouble to apply for it.

The City authorities now propose seriously to abrogate the contract, and in the meantime to clean the City at the expense of the sureties. These gentlemen, however, will certainly not pay without a lawsuit, which means that they will not pay for a year or two, if ever; and the great question of *keeping* the City clean, consequently, is apparently as far from settlement as ever. There are two ways of doing it—one by permitting the City Inspector to employ as many men, and spend as much money as he may deem necessary for the purpose; and the other, by making a new contract with somebody else. The first plan would probably be expensive, and might lead to a good deal of waste, but it would, perhaps, clean the City and keep it clean. The last one would apparently fix the sum which the job was to cost, but then the job would certainly never be done, or, if done, it would be done by the City itself as now.

The fact is, that if we have learned anything from experience, it is that in New-York, the conflicting interests and political intrigues, and divided responsibility by which all branches of the government are cursed, will always enable a contractor to set the municipality at defiance. No contract would ever anywhere be faithfully executed, if there were nobody empowered to enforce the penalty for its non-performance or imperfect performance. There is no one person armed with powers to do this on behalf of the City, and he must be a very much more stupid and indolent person than contractors usually are, who cannot get up a party in either of the Boards, sufficiently large and energetic to screen him from the consequences of his misconduct. And this failing him, he has always those *refugia peccatorum*, the Courts, to fall back upon, for an injunction.

What is most curious about all this is, that it is only now that the authorities seem to perceive that the city is dirty, and they talk of trying the contract system again, as if its defects were still in doubt. But the fact is, the City has for seven years, at least, been almost as dirty as it is to-day—scandalously and inexcusably dirty. It ought to be the healthiest city of its size in the world, considering its situation; while the fact is, that its rate of mortality is really higher than either Paris or London. The practice which prevails here of depositing ashes and garbage on the sidewalk, is unknown in any other large town in Christendom. The theory we believe is, that the contractor's carts are to come round and remove them every day; the fact is that they are only removed in the best of times once a week in the leading streets, and that in the streets inhabited by the poor, which need most attention, they are not removed once in six months; but remain on the sidewalk in boxes, apparently made for the purpose, disgusting both to the eye and the nose, and full of danger to the health. We venture to say that there is no New-Yorker, who knows what a clean city is, who has ever taken a stranger through the side streets without more or less shame. Considering how ready all classes are to pay any sum in taxes that may be necessary to secure health and comfort, the appearance of a single ash-barrel or garbage-box in any street, in daylight, at any season, is a disgrace to everybody connected with the government, and the appointment of either contractors or scavengers, so long as there is nobody to see that they do their duty, *day by day*, is simply a delusion and snare.

Happy to Hear It.—The *Albion* denies, with a profusion of emphasis and epithets, a recent statement in the Times that England has any desire to "break down the great and growing power of the United States." We are delighted to hear it. We are under deep and lasting obligations to the *Albion* for correcting our mistake, and for reassuring our perturbed souls as to the designs of England. Instead of "persistently and atrociously misrepresenting" that respectable nation on this point by "scandalous perversions of truth and falsifications of history," we put on record the consoling and conclusive assurance of our weekly cotemporary. We trust England will regard this as entirely satisfactory, and accept the assurances of our distinguished consideration.

Arctic Explorations.—We observe that Alderman Farley has brought forward a proposition in the City Councils to appropriate a sum of money to aid Capt. Hall in his projected renewal of his explorations in the Arctic regions. We trust the City Government will confirm this proposal. The money of the public may be used in this way to much better advantage than it is likely to be in any other. Capt. Hall is a man of great intelligence and ability, and is devoted heart and soul to the work of exploring the unknown regions which surround the North Pole. Unlike the English adventurers who have undertaken the same task, he relies exclusively for aid on the Esquimaux whom he finds *en route*, and with whom he has established relations of mutual confidence and friendship. He brought several of them with him to this country on his return from his recent voyage. He finds them much more serviceable than any Europeans or Americans whom he could take with him. They are accustomed to the climate, understand the ways of overcoming the obstacles encountered by such an expedition, and are heartily devoted to those in whose service they enlist. Capt. Hall is encouraged in this enterprise by the active sympathy and efforts of some of our most influential citizens, and any aid that may be given him by the City Government will be well bestowed.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season is drawing languidly to a close, and the hardy provincials who seize upon the metropolis in the dog-days have not yet made their appearance. The "managers" who have a reputation with these classes, and expect to bag them, are chaffering with the proprietors of the various theatrical establishments, and will burst into full-blown direction in the course of a week or two. As to the theatrical profession of the City, the leading members of it will go to the country, and the rest, less provident, if not less gifted, will appear, with fitful industry, at all sorts of establishments. There are indications of a very active Summer season; let us hope that it will also be a profitable one. Miss Maggie Mitchell and the Webb sisters will soon open the campaign, and Mr. Mark Smith, with a well-selected company, will follow suit. At Niblo's Garden the new play will probably run until the commencement of Mr. Forrest's engagement, in September, so that the artists we have named, and others who may come, will be divided between the Winter Garden and Laura Keene's, for Mr. Wallack's handsome establishment will not, we understand, be sublet for dramatic purposes.

Planché's excellent drama called the "Knights of the Round Table" has been the latest revival at the last-named establishment. It was produced on Thursday last to a brilliant house, and will certainly enjoy several profitable representations. The work was played at the old theatre two years ago with much success. As a production, it received more attention then than now, but the acting was not better. Mr. Lester Wallack's *Tom Tittler* is an excellent low comedy impersonation, realizing in a graceful and thoroughly amusing manner all the impossible eccentricities of the dramatist's creation. Mr. Mark Smith as *Smith* was in his principal scene (at the tavern) very good; and Mr. Charles Fisher as *Captain Cozens* hardly left anything to be desired, so well sustained and admirable was his performance. We say hardly, because this excellent artist has a certain mannerism of gait—a way of vibrating on the toes of one foot whilst the other is being thrust forward at an exaggerated elevation—a sort of dancing swagger—that breaks out in every piece, and is strangely at variance with the strong and varied individuality which he infuses into so many of his impersonations. What is airy and gay in the character of the *Captain* is but feebly exhibited by a resort to such means. Miss Mary Gannon was, as she always is, irreproachably good; and Mrs. Hoey played the part of *Perdita* in a picturesque and pleasant way. The *rôle* had been intrusted to Miss Madeline Henriques, but, to the regret of every one present, it was announced that that charming and accomplished young lady was too severely indisposed to undertake it. To-night, at Mr. Wallack's theatre, the popular comedy of "Speed the Plough" will be performed.

The new drama of the "Duke's Motto" continues to attract tremendous houses to Niblo's. There is but one opinion of the merit of the play, and the stupidity of Mr. Collins' two songs. Why don't the gentleman sing these between the acts, or in the Summer Garden of the establishment, if he insists on inflicting them upon the public?

Mr. Barnum has obtained a new version of the French piece whence the "Duke's Motto" is derived, and will produce it to-day and to-night under the title of the "Duke's Device." The four dwarfs have been recengaged, and can be seen at all hours. They will shortly take their departure for Europe.

A philosophical and scientific novelty that promises to be of much interest, will be exhibited to-night at Irving Hall. It is called the "Stereopticon," and is the invention of a gentleman named Fallon. The instrument reproduces the ordinary stereoscopic views on a scale of great magnitude, and with all that singular distinctiveness for which the little hand instrument is remarkable. The scope of such an invention is immense. It can exhibit some of the grandest products of art and architecture in proportions not unworthy of the originals. If all that is claimed for it is substantiated, the "Stereopticon" certainly deserves to be regarded as one of the most curious and instructive inventions of the age.

Mr. Edward Mollenhauer will produce his tragic opera, the "Corsican Bride," at the Winter Garden to-night. It will be given in German, with Mme. Rotter, Herr Quint, Herr Weinlich and others, well known singers, in the principal roles. The orchestra and chorus will be under the direction of the composer.

The concert saloon business does not seem to succeed very well at Laura Keene's theatre. It is to be laid aside to-night for a new piece called the "Wives of Paris," in which "the characters and incidents are full of music, song and flowers." So says the announcement, a document which also breaks out into the following luxuriance of thought and language: "Exhibiting, (it is the play that is supposed to be exhibiting,) a series of striking incidents in the careers of others whose chequered and fortuitous lives, freely mingled in the tumultuous sea of pomp and pleasure, are clearly perceptible in every scene, and can be easily identified by their close resemblance to the originals." If this is a specimen of the literary merits of the new production, the frequenters of Laura Keene's are likely to enjoy a high intellectual treat to-night.

Mr. A. H. Davenport announces his regular benefit for Thursday evening next, at the Winter Garden. The entertainments will be of a varied character, and sufficient, with the good management of the *beneficiare*, to secure an overwhelming attendance. The Wade Sisters, Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hasting, and other artists will assist. One of the comic features of the evening will be a burlesque of "Camilla."

Musical.—Miss Emma B. Turner announces a concert, at Dodworth's Hall, for this evening. The programme will be found in the advertisement, and is sufficiently varied to suit all tastes.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen, with $304,027 in Treasure.

The Election of Mosquera as Provisional President of Colombia.

A Ship Burnt by a Rebel Pirate off Cape Horn.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. WILSON, which left Aspinwall on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brought $304,027 in treasure, consigned as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.			
Order	$600	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	$47,460
Murcial & Co	550	A.S. Rosenbaum & Co.	14,100
Colgate & Hoffman	1,100	H. Cohn & Co	44,000
W. H. Knoeppel	732	J. G. Parker & Son	6,000
W. Probat	7,000	J. T. Hayward	6,000
Total	$9,992	Wm. Meyer & Co	11,000
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		Wells, Fargo & Co	15,000
Order	$22,118	F. Probat	450
J. B. Newton & Co	34,615	From San Francisco	$294,035
Marcus C. Hawley	6,231	From Aspinwall	9,992
Howes & Cowell	8,041	Total	$304,027
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	22,000		

We are indebted to the purser of the *Ocean Queen* for the prompt delivery of his correspondence.

FROM PANAMA.

The Election of Mosquera as Provisional President of Colombia—An Election by the People to be Held in April Next—From Central and South America—A Rebel Pirate Reported Off Cape Horn, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Lyon*, from Carthagena the 2d inst., arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 3d. By her we have confirmation of the news brought by the opposition steamer and forwarded to you by last mail.

The National Convention adjourned on the 19th of May, after having finally passed the new Constitution.

MOSQUERA was elected Provisional President of the Republic, or, more accurately, under the new act, *Confederacy*, to hold office until next April, when an election by the people will be had. The following gentlemen have been appointed to places in the new Cabinet: Señor SALOAR, Ministro Credito Nacional; QUIJANO, Interior and Foreign Relations; SANTOS ACOSTA, War; GONZALES CARAZA, Finance. Gen. LOPRA and Dr. JUSTO ARCOAMENA are appointed Ministers to Venezuela and Ecuador, respectively. A grant of $50,000 per annum is made for the support of the Government of the State of Panama.

The Central and South American steamers are both in. News from Central America not very important. CABRERA has organized another expedition against Salvador, and is reported to be on his way to the frontier.

All is perfectly quiet in Nicaregue, as also along the entire coast.

The steamer *Salvador*, from Central America, brings the following freight:

Southampton—339 zeroons cochineal, 111 bales sersaparille, 6 cases birds, 1 heg coffee, 4 cases samples, 9 pkgs. specie. Liverpool—223 bags coffee, 170 zeroons cochineal, 31 bales cotton. New-York—101 bags coffee, 3 bales deerskins, 6 bales cotton, 1 cese merchandise.

The mails from the South have not yet come on shora, and we have no details of news from that direction. From inquiry among the passengers, however, I am led to believe that there is nothing of importance, except the following:

Capt. LEACH, of the American ship *George Green*, at Callao, reports having seen a ship on fire off Cape Horn; says that he stood for her, when he discovered a steamer carrying the Confederate flag, laying not fer from the burning vessel. Just at this time a large ship hove in sight, and the steamer started in pursuit of her, when LEACH made all possible haste to escape from the dangerous locality.

This seeme to be but a report; but still it is not an improbable one. [The *Alabama*, after her depredations on the Brazilian Coast, was reported to have sailed south on the 21st of April. Possibly she is the steamer referred to.—Ed. TIMES.]

The steamer *Volparoiso*, from South America, brings the following freight:

Southampton—119 pkgs. specie, 687 zeroons bark, 8 pkgs. merchandise.

Liverpool—868 bags cohalt ore, 168 bags copper ore, 227 bales wooi, 66 bales cotton, 10 bales goat skins, 25 aeroons hark.

New-York—311 zeroons hark, 30 bales cotton, 29 pks. merchandise, 50 hides.

Chemistry in Cambridge.

Many will regret the retirement of Prof. E. N. HORSFORD from his Professorship in Harvard University. His long and successful services in founding and developing the Lawrence Scientific School, and recently in the Rumford Professorship of Chemistry applied to the erts, have earned for him a well based reputation, which will follow him in the more private sphere to which he now withdraws. We anticipate and hope thet the active habits of research formed during his past years of professional duty, will be rather expanded then suspended by the greater letsure which he may expect in applying chemistry to manufactures as a private citizen.

We understand that his enccessor is to he chosen in a few days, and we feel ourselves justified in frankly expressing to those charged with this important trust a sincere and friendly interest in the result of their choice. Science has so much importan work to do in this country, that a true regard for its promotion leads us to urge its claims as superior to all other consideratione in a case like this. The sole present hope of seeing the idea of a true University carried aut in our country rests on Harvard. It already has gathered much of the apparatus, both material and personel, for an expanded scheme of University lectures. AGASSIZ, PEIRCE, GRAY, WYMAN, PARSONS, CHILDS, BOWEN, COOKE, &c., are names which would adorn any University of Europe; and it is not impertinence in us when we urge that such a list of men should he guarded as *national* property, and ehould on no account suffer belittling through the interpoletion of mere good fellows, who are scientific nobodies. It seeme to us that no man whose eclentific genius and attainments are not of the very first order should be foisted into eny Cambridge chair through family influence, complaisance, good neture, or even because of his teaching facully. Simply because Harvard has the venerable traditions, and, to a great degrae, the first-clasa men requisite for unfolding our naedad ana longed for University, do we feel justified in urging that only first-class men ehould now be chosen to its vacant chairs.

We have heard Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS, of the New-York Free Academy, epoken of by experts aa the proper man for the Rumford Professorship. It will hardly be doubted hy any competent judge thet Prof. GIBBS is very nearly, if not absolutely, the leading Americen chemist. What PEIRCE is to mathematics, GRAY to botany, AGASSIZ to natural history, GIBBS can become to chemistry, tf released from the drudgery of teaching hoys, and for a few years favored by real University opportunities. Since Columbia College unwisely exalted faith abova works, and thus lost its claim on Prof. GIBBS, thare has been no position in New-York appropriate to hie qualificatione, and there seems little promiee of any such in the near future. Hence, we should spare with a certain sense of disgrace the single first-class chemist of our City; yet we should reluctantly, yet gladly, see his merits rewarded and his prospecta improved, even at the expense of his departure from our midst. There are other good and promising chemists, who may be thought of for tha Rumford Professorship, but the electors of Harvard could scarcely suppose any of them equal or nearly equal to GIBBS in those solid and ascertained qualifications which make the glory and usefulness of Professorships and Universities. The glory and cherished hopes of an American Univerelty in fact as in name, acting on the minde of such cultivated gentlemen as those who govern Harvard, can hardly fail to narrow down the question to the single point of *qualifications*; and if this prove true, New-York must be prepared to release her hold on a highly endowed and cultivated man, whose place could hardly be supplited.

H. B. E.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

The Summer Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, with full and reliable information on all the latest novelties in dress for ladies and children. Every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker should see the splendid Summer number, now ready, containing five full size patterns.

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Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
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Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
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It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.
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Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

From the New-York Express.

A. T. Stewart & Co.—Cotton, Butter, &c.—We regret to have copied from the Washington *Republican* a letter written by one of its editors which grossly misstates the transactions of this firm in cotton goods. We have made inquiry into this subject, and are fully authorized to state that neither under the "Chancellorsville cloud," nor any other cloud, nor at any other time, has the firm speculated in cotton, or cotton goods, or indeed any other goods. On the contrary, so far as domestic cottons are concerned, the whole increase of stock for January, February, March, April and May last, over and above the sales for those months, did not exceed in value, for the entire period, three hundred thousand dollars; and further, that at no time since the month of February has the whole stock of such domestic goods amounted to as much as one third of the sales of such goods for the months of January and February; and also, that the alleged loss of two millions of dollars on cottons or any other goods, and the statement that "cottons, shirtings, and sheetings were marked down upon his counter, in one day, from forty cents per yard to twenty-eight," are entire fabrications. The purchases of such goods, after the "Chancellorsville cloud," were, for the ten days succeeding, less than twenty thousand dollars, and were merely to assort stock or execute daily orders.

Whilst on this subject we made inquiry as to the transactions of the firm in the article of butter, as to which statements have been published for weeks and extensively believed of large transactions to furnish the means of remittance to England and the Continent, to pay for goods purchased, and learnt—we were certain that such was the case from the well known conservative rules of the firm, in adhering to the strict line of their business—that never had a single pound been purchased directly or indirectly, by or for the firm or any of its members, for any such purpose, or for any purpose except for the table of their respective families.

The report on this subject was doubtless started by speculators in butter to help the price of the article, and unable them to impose on innocent parties, who, we suppose, will take care not to be misled hereafter by such false statements.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—Persons afflicted with either of these diseases are earnestly desired to try STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND, a remedy which is more effective than anything ever before discovered.
B. W. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Boston. D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York, No. 202 Broadway, General Agents.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WAED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 5 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—STURDEVANT.—In Danbury, Conn., at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. S. G. Coe, Mr. A. G. BENEDICT and Miss EMILY L., daughter of Elijah Sturdevant, of Danbury.

MOORE—HUYCK.—In Rensselaerville, Albany County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Jr., ROMA B. MOORE, Esq., of Nevada, Cal., and M. LIBBIE HUYCK, daughter of John S. Huyck, Esq., of the former place.

RICHMOND—CASTER.—In Yonkers, at St. John's Church, on Wednesday evening, June 10, by Rev. Dr. Carter, GEORGE RICHMOND and MARIA BEACH, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

SLEBACH—PAENDARM.—On Sunday, June 14, by Rev. A. H. Hald, Capt. WILLIAM SLEBACH and Miss HENRIETTA M. PAOENDARM, all of this City.

DIED.

BANYARD.—In Glenada, Cold Spring, L. I., on Tuesday, June 9, GERTRUDE ADALIA, eldest daughter of John Banyard, aged 14 years.

DE VOE—In this City, on Friday morning, June 12, LUCY, daughter of Thomas F. and Lucy De Voe, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Monday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 80 West 13th-st. The remains will be taken to St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, by the Hudson River Railroad train, which leaves 31st-st. station at 11:52 o'clock A. M.

GAOS.—On Saturday, June 13, ICHABON L. GAOS, formerly a merchant of this City, aged 51 years and 26 days.

His remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment.

HETHERINGTON.—In Suffolk, Va., on Friday, June 12, HUGH HATHERINGTON, of New-York Mounted Rifles, Troop A, who was killed while on picket duty, by rebel bushwhackers.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, June 16, at 2 o'clock, from his mother's residence, No. 124 East 16th-st.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, June 14, JOHN HOFFMAN, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner De Kalb and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. The time of funeral will be published in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, June 14, ALCANO P. JONES, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

JONES.—On Saturday, June 13, JOSIAH JONES, deaf mute, son of David and Sarah Jones, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, 18th-st., west of 5th-av., on Monday, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NORRIS.—On Sunday, June 14, at his residence, No. 178 Thompson-st., New-York City, DANIEL W. NORRIS, aged [illegible] months.

One notice of his funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 12, LEONORA, infant daughter of Geo. L. and Christina M. Nichols.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from No. 199 Clinton-st., corner of State.

PETRIE.—On Saturday, June 13, CATHERINE, wife of James S. Petrie, aged 47 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

ROBERTSON.—On Sunday morning, June 14, MARY CASSIN, youngest daughter of Robert A. and the late Harriette S. Robertson, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in law, G. A. Trowbridge, No. 100 West 49th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 16, at 2½ o'clock.

REDFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 13, of diphtheria, ADA, only daughter of Bradley and Frances G. Redfield.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, this day, (Monday,) June 15, at 1½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church, at Pertchester, N. Y.

WRIGHT.—On Thursday, June 11, AMELIA WRIGHT, wife of John D. Wright, of Poughkeepsie, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on First day, (Sunday,) 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her residence at Poughkeepsie, and on Second day, (Monday,) at Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 327.—June 13, 1863.
46, 40, 2, 37, 33, 9, 36, 55, 47, 49, 19, 15.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 328.—June 13, 1863.
50, 24, 42, 48, 49, 22, 19, 18, 9, 78, 38, 77, 2, 17.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A CHARMING LOVE ROMANCE!

"When Downe Reserve shall lack its heir,
Shame and remorse will linger there!
With flower on tomb, and moss on stone,
Many a year will have come and gone!
Then the dark clouds will clear away,
And a fairer hand will take up the sway!
Fair hand! steel glove! not long thy reign!
Clouds and storms will gather again!
* * * * *
Then comes the fairest! Who would not serve!
All hail to the Ladye of Downe Reserve!"

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
FOR JUNE 27, 1863,
contains the opening chapters of a most fascinating and delightful Romance, entitled
DOWNE RESERVE
OR,
THE MYSTERY AT WISHING WELL,
BY MARGARET BLOUNT,
Author of "Regine, or, The Birthright," "Kitty Atherton," etc.

READY AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS AT NOON TO-DAY.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
Of Philadelphia, can be found at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and cordially invites all those suffering from diseases of the Lungs, Liver or Stomach, to call on him as above. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with the RESPIROMETER, he charges $3.

In this climate, a vast number of persons are more or less affected with disorders of the liver, arising from inflammation or obstruction of that organ. The common symptoms of liver complaint are a dull pain or aching in the right side, particularly on pressure; some difficulty of breathing, yellow furred tongue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, disorder of the stomach and bowels, sick headache, costiveness at some times, and diarrhœa at others, slight fevers toward evening, night sweats, &c. Some of the appearances of liver complaint are so much like those of pulmonary consumption, that one of these disorders is often mistaken for the other. It is a common mistake among physicians to suppose that liver complaint can be cured only by calomel; but this remedy is generally worse than the disease—for they who once submit to a "course of mercury" may assure themselves that they will never enjoy perfect health afterwards.

Dr. J. H. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, a purely vegetable compound, answers every purpose for which calomel is prescribed, and they cannot possibly do any injury. Their action on the liver is so wonderful, that some "regular physicians" who have witnessed the cures performed by them, erroneously reported that they must contain calomel. To contradict this slander, Dr. Schenck made oath before an Alderman in Philadelphia, that the Mandrake Pills contain no mineral substance whatever, and a copy of this affidavit to published in Dr. Schanck's pamphlet. Dr. S. pledges himself that these Mandrake Pills will cure any case of liver complaint, and abundant evidence of the fact is exhibited at his offices in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, where the certificates of his patients, many of them persons of the highest respectability, are kept on file.

All of DR. SCHENCK'S Medicines are for sale by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Druggists generally.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best-fitting shirts offered in this City.
FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS,
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY.
SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 67 and 69 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP,
Called RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is the most extraordinary medicine for the cure of all Skin Diseases. Humors, Sores, Chronic Diseases, Scrofula, Ricketts, Sore Legs, Swellings of the Glands, Syphilitic Diseases in the world. One bottle of this remedy will make more pure blood and add greater clearness to the skin than a dozen bottles of the most popular Sarsaparillas. Infants afflicted with sore heads, "breakings out," cankers, &c., are cured in a few days. One to six bottles will cure the worst cases of Skin Diseases. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by Druggis's.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Cures Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints.
(Repeated 12 times.)

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been compleasely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for this immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with hut little hopes of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which has procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR THE SALE
OF
THE CELEBRATED
★ IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for
"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS,"
from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholassle depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. This goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross.
All orders must be addressed to
M. W. STARIN & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
NO 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.
Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

ROGERS & RAYMOND
Take great pleasure in notifying the
RETURNING REGIMENTS,
who have fought the good fight, and received their discharge, that they will find the prices of the firm for their FASHIONABLE AND SERVICEABLE CLOTHING almost as low as before the war. No other house supplies a first-class
SUMMER OUTFIT,
for dress, business or traveling purposes, on such
REASONABLE TERMS.
Central Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
Broadway Store, No. 214 Broadway.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 334 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

ICE CREAM.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS, Sunday School picnics and excursions, church fairs, gardens, steamboats, parties, &c., supplied as usual at the old price, $1 50 per gallon, by Patent Steam Ice-cream Company, No. 136 Chatham-square. ALBERT HALL, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS!
REDFIELD'S
HAND BOOK OF THE U. S. TAX LAW
Contains a far greater amount of information than any other work on the subject, and
IS FREE FROM THE ERRORS OF OTHER PUBLICATIONS.
Every article, every pursuit and every profession taxed—and there are over three hundred distinct subjects—is separately treated, and the bearing of the law, and all the decisions affecting each, are given at length and fully explained.
THE NEW EDITION NOW OFFERED contains the Latest Decisions, and several Special Chapters are devoted to the INCOME TAX.
☞ Some Tax-Payers have saved more than one hundred times the cost of the Book by the information obtained from it.
The Publishers confidently invite a comparison of this work with any other, and believe it will be pronounced THE MOST CORRECT, as well as the BEST AND CHEAPEST now before the public.
One vol., 12mo, 340 pages, neatly bound, price $1 25.
Sent by mail, free of postage, upon receipt of price.
Address J. S. VOORHIES, No. 26 Nassau-st., N. Y.
BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings, N. Y.

BARON LIEBIG'S GREAT WORK ON AGRICULTURE!
The result of sixteen years' observation.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE NATURAL LAWS OF HUSBANDRY,
By JUSTUS VON LIEBIG.
Edited by JOHN BLYTH, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork.
1 volume, 12mo, cloth, 387 pages, $1 50.
"In the following work Baron Liebig has given to the public his mature views on agriculture, after sixteen years of experiments and reflection. The fundamental basis of the work is still the so-called mineral theory, which holds that the food of plants is of inorganic nature, and that every one of the elements of food must be present in a soil for the proper growth of a plant. The discovery of the remarkable power of absorption possessed by arable soils has necessarily led to a modification of the views regarding the mode in which plants take up their food from the soil. As the food of plants cannot exist for any length of time in solution in soils, it is clear that there cannot be a circulation of such solution toward the roots, but the latter must go in search of food. Hence the great importance of studying the ramification of the roots of plants, and the mode of growth of the different classes of plants cultivated by man."—*Extract from Preface.*
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

AN ANSWER TO COLENSO.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE HOLY WORD IN ITS OWN DEFENCE:
ADDRESSED TO BISHOP COLENSO AND ALL OTHER EARNEST SEEKERS AFTER TRUTH.
By Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Author of "Lectures on the Symbolic Character of the Sacred Scriptures."
1 vol. 12mo. 305 pages $1 25.
"In this work we lay no claim to originality, either in the harmony of the system, the doctrines we present, or in the Science of Correspondences. The diction and manner of treating the subject only are ours. All the principles and views rest in, and can be rationally sustained by, the Word and the works of the Most High God. Our entire argument, therefore, is: Thus saith God's Word, and thus say God's Works."—*Extract from Preface.*

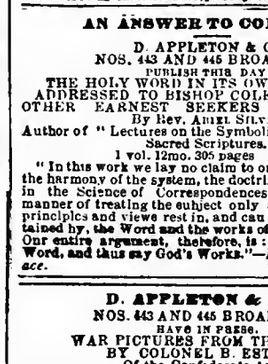
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE IN PRESS,
WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.
BY COLONEL B. ESTRAN,
Of the Confederate Army.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what effects unhappy marriages have upon health, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE EXQUISITE AND EXTRAORDINARY BOOKS, WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—For particulars inquire at the office of publication, No. 20 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. It is on the shortest route from from Wall-st. to the city cars. Come to No. 20 Ann-st., and be delighted.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries, pamphlets, magazines, &c., bought for cash; 100,000 books on science, history, biography, &c., on hand; 100,000 pieces of music at less than quarter price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each nicely bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.



BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

JUNE,
1863.
An unusually fine assortment
of
LINENS, DRILLINGS,
and
SUMMER WOOLENS,
Ready made and made to order,
And at Reduced Prices.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS
FOR MAKING
ROOT BEER.
One of the pleasantest and healthiest Beverages known is made from this Extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid, as well as those in the enjoyment of good health.
Druggists, Masters of Vessels, Hotel-keepers, Root Beer Makers, Sutlers in the Army, Private Families, &c., will find it to their advantage to use this invaluable Compound, as it will insure to them at all times a healthy and delicious Beverage.
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York.
25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 50 per bottle, and $8 per gallon—with full directions.
Sold by Druggists generally.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF BLOOD-SPITTING, L.Y.D.S.
Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle—(which often cures.)
Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism, and never fails.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN-STARCH,
For Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.,
IS THE ORIGINAL, ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
☞ *Mr. Kingsford has brought this article to perfection.*

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH
IS THE STANDARD.
It is not Bleached or Adulterated.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUfactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

UNION

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION
Will hold a meeting at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock.
SPEAKERS.
Rev. L. H. KING,
WALDO HUTCHINS, Esq., and
Hon. S. G. NOBLE, Ex-Gov. of Wisconsin.
☞ The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. MARTIN THATCHER, Pres.
C. M. VANDEVOORT, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE.
A special meeting of the Seventeenth Ward National Union League will be held at room No. 24, Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock. All citizens of the Ward are invited to attend. Addresses by HENRY A. BURR, Esq., Horace Greeley, and others.
HENRY A. BURR, President.
HENRY S. WALLACE, FORMAN WHITNEY, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $850,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great South-west at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 Williams-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Robt. W. HALSTED,
Member Mining Board. Member Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 62 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. Lawrence, Cash. Fifth Nat. Bank; James M. Halsted, Pres. Ætna Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 53 Chambers-st.: Halsted, Haines & Co., 374 Broadway.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 Broadway, New-York, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHADBOURNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUMYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863. }

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,

No. 53 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN,

STOCK, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dealers in
Government Securities of all kinds,
Specie and Uncurrent Money.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commision.
CHAS. E. LAWRENCE.) (DAVID L. ST. JOHN,
Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 106 New-York Post-office.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, June 3, 1863. }

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Rbenehard Knapp,	Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry G. Delorest,
James E. Cooley,	Henry Rowland,
John P. Nesmith,	Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam,	Gardener A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand,	Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates,	Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford,	Harvey Ween,
George P. Pollen,	Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson,
Gilbert M. Speir.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 20, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES B. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, when coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 15th day of July next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 30th inst., in Exchange on New-York at par. The 3 per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HERMAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "6-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., }
No. 34 Wall-st. }

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on DEPOSITS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company held on the 9th day of June, 1863, pursuant to public notice, at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FOR DIRECTORS.

JAMES MURPHY,	JOHN CLANCY,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,	JACOB CAMPBELL,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,	JOHN J. BRADLEY,
PETER B. SWEENY,	THOMAS A. GARDINER,
RICH'D B. CONNOLLY,	PETER B. LOWERRE,
JOHN F. MARSHALL,	BENJAMIN F. SEALY,
HUGH SMITH,	LEONARD APPLEBY.

FOR INSPECTORS.
WILLIAM ROCKWELL,
DANIEL BARNES,
R. S. STANTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the said Directors, the following officers of said Company were unanimously re-elected, viz.:

PRESIDENT,
JESSE A. MARSHALL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HUGH SMITH.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB CAMPBELL.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale as the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N. Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bryson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 78 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863. }

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held this day, the resignation of PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., as President of this institution, tendered at a previous meeting, was accepted.

Mr. Perit one of the original corporators) having been a Trustee of the Bank thirty-four years, and its President for more than one-third of that period.

Resolutions regretting the necessity of his resignation, (occasioned by his removal from the City,) and expressing the high appreciation of the members of the Board for him personally, and in his official relation, were adopted, after which Wm. H. Macy, Esq., was elected President, and Wm. A. Booth, Esq., was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. Macy.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and procure patents, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of Pay, Bounty and Pensions. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIVIDENDS.

58TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT
out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.
June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston June 12th, 1863, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 13th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 13th until the 22d instant.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 12, 1863.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Williams-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (3 per cent free of the Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

BRAIDING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, of the most improved plan, for binding, trimmings, elastics of every variety, for silk, patented or custom, by S. C. DUNLIER, Providence, R. I.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, until the 6th day of July next. The materials and articles embraced in the classes named, are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated. The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant. All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture. Every offer, as required by law of 30th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer. Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or navy agency named by them. The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery—unless required by the contractor to be paid at the navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality at such time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843. No bids for more than one yard must be enclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard) "Class No." (name the class) and address "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

Form of Offer.

Which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards until the articles named in this classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated June 6, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) (Signature) A. B.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of —— and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy-agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors.) C. D.
E. F.
(Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. H.
(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Extract from Laws of the United States.

SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the navy or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved, July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person, who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department, nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract, be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm, or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened, and inspect the same. Approved March 2, 1863.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 13, Lanterns; 15, Tar; 18, Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—No 1. Flax Canvas and Twine. 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 12, Ox Hides for Ropes; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22 Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather and Gum Hose; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 26, Furniture; 27, Dry Goods; 28, Water Filters; 29, Firewood; 30, Coal Oil; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar, and Neatsfoot Oil; 32, Galley and Buoy iron; 34, Chain iron; 35, Pig Iron.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.

New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.

New house in Worth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.

New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Twelve.

New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.

Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.

Setting curb and gutter in Eighteth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Setting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets.

Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first streets.

For five thousand new lamps.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
May 23, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.—SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until the 24th day of June next.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such persons only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the Navy-Yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 30th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given.

And also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself, and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Bids must not contain classes for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the Navy-yard for which the bid is made.

Form of Offer.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members:

I, —— of —— in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of May 23, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

Date. Signature, A. B.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of —— and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent, designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted,

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D.
E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

[Certificate as manufacturer or dealer.]

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the Army or Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army or Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved, July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals and sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same. Approved March 2, 1863.

The following are the Classes required at the respective Navy

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT, SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $5; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row,
J. H. EATON, No. 26 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been neglected of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS- fully consulted with Dr. Wood, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. Then come to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st, New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Lispenard-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictness of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and address being Box No. 1,292 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every impurity or disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Beware of rogue Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible to correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED in 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by S. B. HUMPHREY, M.D., No. 44 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avenues, a few doors from Fifth-av. Hotel. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COAL, &C.

COAL.
E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,
Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000 Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of prize schooner *Ella*, consisting of SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.
Also,
Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags
TURK'S ISLAND SALT.
Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.
Also,
On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAI I., and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.
The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 189 Wall-st.
ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING-SING.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:
The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 94½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John G. Boker, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars; it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, dumb waiter, &c.; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 2,340 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:
The mansion, barns and outhouses, with the "dock" and about 53 acres.
Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.
Third, the meadow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.
For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
LAST AUCTION, UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor furniture, mirrors, lace curtains, velvet tapestry carpets, silver and silver-plated table ware, china dinner and tea sets, mantel clocks, vases, &c.
THOMAS J. MILLER will sell by auction, on TUESday, June 16, at 10½ A. M., at No. 254 West 22d-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant black walnut parlor and sitting-room suites, rosewood piano and piano stool, rosewood etageres, mirrors, elegant lace curtains, black walnut lounges, in reps and in leather; elegant bedroom suites, in black walnut; bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, marble top, &c.; elegant black walnut extension dining table, black walnut chairs, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, elegant tapestry velvet carpets, brussels do., curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, complete cottage sets of chamber furniture, table and bed linen, of the very best quality and but little used; silver ware, consisting of silver trays, coffee and tea urns, cake-baskets, salt-cellars, table and tea spoons and forks, dessert do., silver-plated dinner and dessert dives; French China tea and dinner set, cut glass table ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. The house is all newly furnished, and the articles are of the best city make. Sale absolute, and no postponement on account of the weather. Catalogues ready Monday, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 74 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PINE AND 14TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—
PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet and 93½ deep.
Terms—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 204, 206, 208 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-av. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.
Also, two lots, Nos. 210 and 212 West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 by 103.1½.
Also, Pew No 114 in Grace Church.
Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

DOUGLAS CAULKINS, Auctioneer—Office 335 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF OVER 6,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Such as French plate pier and mantel mirrors, superb carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, massive carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle silver plate, French china ware, &c., &c. On MONDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the superb and costly furniture, oil-paintings, statuary and works of art, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., contained in the elegant residence No. 21 14th-st., near 6th-av. The auctioneer calls the special attention of the public to this sale, as being the richest and largest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. Full particulars may be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house early on the morning of sale. No postponement. Cartmen in attendance.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:
ESOPUS.—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river; good dwelling-house, barns, ice-house, and other out-buildings. The stock and fixtures can be had if desired
For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
JOHN DENHAM and W. A. CUMMING, Executors of estate of late Thomas Cumming.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THE UN- dersigned, Assignee of Christian Paul, will sell at public auction, at the Marchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1863, o'clock, noon, of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st., 18 feet and 1 inch, and in the rear, 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side, 52 feet, and on the northerly side, 51 feet.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1863. WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 49 BLEECK- ER-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.:
BLEECKER-ST.—The 3-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the northerly side of Bleecker-st., opposite Mulberry-st., known as No. 49, being 39 feet in width in front, 39 feet 11 inches in the rear, by 100 feet in depth on the westerly and 93 feet on the easterly side.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., furniture, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping, carpets, beds, bedding, and all other goods for housekeeping.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES
have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Diminished Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Fluxes	100
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitt	100

PRICE.
Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book complete $25 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 10 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 5 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 4 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
CAUTION.—Buy none having Dr. Humphreys' & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphrey, M. D., on the bottom of each box.
☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, or receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his offices as above for all forms of disease.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No 8—second floor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PAYON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from $95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations 30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, THE CUNARD LINE.
SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON	WEDNESDAY 10th June.
OLYMPUS	WEDNESDAY 24th June.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY 8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.
Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:
Cabin $80 00
Steerage 32 50
Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Cabin and Steerage, same rates, or $30,
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 46 Fulton-st.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORWEGIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 20.
Rates of passage from Montreal: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD SHARLS, Commander,
Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.
For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GOURA, Commander,
Carrying the United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW Saturday June 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER Saturday June 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON Saturday July 4
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin to Queenstown or Liverpool $90 | Steerage to Queenstown $32 50
First cabin to London 95 | Steerage to London 35 50
First cabin to Paris 95 | Steerage to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
For passage from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the Persia, from 1 to 2 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 1st July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTner, for a manufacturing and importing house. A rare chance for investing $15,000 to $20,000 in a perfectly safe and well paying way. Best of reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.
OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, (Monday,)
EIGHTH NIGHT OF MORTON'S
STANDARD OLD COMEDY,
SPEED THE PLOW,
with its greatly improved cast and new arrangement of scenery and action.

Bob Handy	Mr. Lester Wallack
Henry	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Blandford	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Able Handy	Mr. Mark Smith
Farmer Ashfield	Mr. George Holland
Morrington	Mr. Norton
Gerald	Mr. Young
Everyman	Mr. Browne
Postillion	Mr. Parsloe
John	Mr. Parkes
Peter	Mr. Turnar
Dame Ashfield	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Handy	Mrs. John Sefton
Susan	Miss Madeline Henriques
Miss Blandford	Miss Mary Barrett

At the end of the comedy
THE ORIGINAL COUNTRY DANCE,
which is slightly encored,
will be executed by the characters.
TUESDAY—The historical one act prelude,
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN,
And
Ninth time, the favorite comedy, the
FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
WEDNESDAY—Third time, the beautiful five act play, by Planché, the
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
produced with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments and
GREAT AND NOVEL CAST,
and greeted on the first representation with the most enthusiastic approbation by an audience that crowded every part of this elegant establishment.
THURSDAY—(Fourteenth and last time this season) Holcroft's great play, the
ROAD TO RUIN.
FRIDAY—(Fourth time) the
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
SATURDAY—THE CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
In preparation, Mrs. Inchbald's admirable comedy,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
To be repeated,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN, THE RIVALS, &c.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 28th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; for Dover Plains, 9:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville, Melrose and Tremont; for Williamsbridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. LEE, (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 8:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 5:05 P. M. For freight, &c., apply on board.
E. SEVMOUR, Supt.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jers

THE PRESIDENT ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS

President Lincoln in Reply to the Albany Democratic Resolutions.

Able and Interesting Discussion of the Case of Vallandigham.

Letter of the Albany Committee to the President.

ALBANY, May 19, 1863.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

The undersigned, officers of a public meeting held at the City of Albany on the 16th day of May instant, herewith transmit to your Excellency a copy of the resolutions adopted at the said meeting, and respectfully request your earnest consideration of them. They deem it proper on their personal responsibility to state that the meeting was one of the most respectable as to numbers and character, and one of the most earnest in the support of the Union, ever held in this city.

Yours, with great regard,
ERASTUS CORNING, President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ELI PERRY, PETER GANSEVOORT, PATRICK MONTEATH, SAMUEL W. GIBBS, JOHN NIBLACK, H. W. MCCLELLAN, LEMUEL W. RODGERS, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, JEREMIAH OSBORN, W. S. PADOCK, J. B. SANGERS, EDWARD MULCAHY, D. V. N. RADCLIFF

SECRETARIES.

WILLIAM A. RICE, EDWARD NEWCOMB, R. W. PROCTOR, JR., M. A. NOLAN, JOHN R. NESBIT, C. W. WEBB.

[Here follow the resolutions, which have already been published at length in the TIMES.]

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863.

Hon. Erastus Corning and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of May 19, inclosing the resolutions of a public meeting held at Albany, N. Y., on the 16th of the same month, was received several days ago.

The resolutions, as I understand them, are resolvable into two propositions—first, the expression of a purpose to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to support the Administration in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and secondly, a declaration of censure upon the Administration for supposed unconstitutional action, such as the making of military arrests. And, from the two propositions, a third is deduced, which is that the gentlemen composing the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common Government and country, despite the folly or wickedness, as they may conceive, of any Administration. This position is eminently patriotic, and as such, I thank the meeting, and congratulate the nation for it. My own purpose is the same; so that the meeting and myself have a common object, and can have no difference, except in the choice of means or measures for effecting that object.

And here I ought to close this paper, and would close it, if there were no apprehension that more injurious consequences than any merely personal to myself might follow the censures systematically cast upon me in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and I have not knowingly employed, nor shall knowingly employ, any other. But the meeting, by their resolutions, assert and argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings following them, for which I am ultimately responsible, are unconstitutional. I think they are not. The resolutions quote from the Constitution the definition of treason, and also the limiting safeguards and guarantees therein provided for the citizen on trials for treason, and on his being held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous crimes, and, in criminal prosecutions, his right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They proceed to resolve "that these safeguards of the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary power were intended more *especially* for his protection in times of civil commotion." And apparently to demonstrate the proposition, the resolutions proceed: "They were secured substantially to the English people *after* years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our Constitution at the *close* of the revolution." Would not the demonstration have been better, if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had been adopted and applied *during* the civil wars and *during* our revolution, instead of *after* one and at the *close* of the other? I, too, am devotedly for them *after* civil war, and *before* civil war, and at all times, "except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require" their suspension. The resolutions proceed to tell us that the safeguards "have stood the test of seventy-six years of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which show that while they constitute the foundation of all free government, they are the elements of the enduring stability of the republic." No one denies that they have so stood the test up to the beginning of the present rebellion, if we except a certain occurrence at New-Orleans; nor does any one question that they will stand the same test much longer after the rebellion closes. But these provisions of the Constitution have no application to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason—that is, not *for the* treason defined in the Constitution, and upon the conviction of which the punishment is death—nor yet were they made to hold persons to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crimes; nor were the proceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense, "criminal prosecutions." The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests. Let us consider the real case with which we are dealing, and apply to it the parts of the Constitution plainly made for such cases.

Prior to my installation here, it had been inculcated that any State had a lawful right to secede from the National Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a President to their own liking. I was elected contrary to their liking; and, accordingly, so far as it was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, had seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus began soon ran into the present civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insurgents had been preparing for it more than thirty years, while the Government had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully considered all the means which could be turned to their account. It undoubtedly was a well-pondered reliance with them that in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy Union, Constitution and law all together, the Government would, in great degree, be restrained by the same Constitution and law from arresting their progress. Their sympathizers pervaded all departments of the Government, and nearly all communities of the people. From this material, under cover of "liberty of speech," "liberty of the Press," and "*habeas corpus*," they hoped to keep on foot among us a most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers, and aiders and abettors of their course in a thousand ways. They knew that in times such as they were inaugurating, by the Constitution itself, the "*habeas corpus*" might be suspended; but they also knew they had friends who would make a question as to *who* was to suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others might remain at large to help on their cause. Or if, as has happened, the Executive should suspend the writ, without ruinous waste of time, instances of arresting innocent persons might occur, as are always likely to occur in such cases; and then a clamor could be raised in regard to this, which might be, at least, of some service to the insurgent cause. It needed no very keen perception to discover this part of the enemy's programme, so soon as by open hostilities their machinery was fairly put in motion. Yet, thoroughly imbued with a reverance for the guaranteed rights of individuals, I was slow to adopt the strong measures which by degrees I have been forced to regard as being within the exceptions of the Constitution, and as indispensable to the public safety. Nothing is better known to history than that courts of justice are utterly incompetent to such cases. Civil courts are organized chiefly for trials of individuals, or, at most, a few individuals acting in concert; and this in quiet times, and on charges of crimes well defined in the law. Even in times of peace bands of horse-thieves and robbers frequently grow too numerous and powerful for the ordinary courts of justice. But what comparison, in numbers, have such bands ever borne to the insurgent sympathizers even in many of the loyal States? Again, a jury too frequently has at least one member more ready to hang the panel than to hang the traitor. And yet, again, he who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle. Yet this dissuasion or inducement may be so conducted as to be no defined crime of which any civil court would take cognizance.

Ours is a case of rebellion—so called by the resolutions before me—in fact, a clear, flagrant, and gigantic case of rebellion; and the provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," is *the* provision which specially applies to our present case. This provision plainly attests the understanding of those who made the Constitution, that ordinary courts of justice are inadequate to "cases of rebellion,"—attests their purpose that, in such cases, men may be held in custody whom the courts, acting on ordinary rules, would discharge. *Habeas corpus* does not discharge men who are proved to be guilty of defined crime; and its suspension is allowed by the Constitution on purpose that men may be arrested and held who cannot be proved to be guilty of defined crime, "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This is precisely our present case—a case of rebellion, wherein the public safety does require the suspension. Indeed, arrests by process of courts, and arrests in cases of rebellion, do not proceed altogether upon the same basis. The former is directed at the small percentage of ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime, while the latter is directed at sudden and extensive uprisings against the Government, which, at most, will succeed or fail in no great length of time. In the latter case, arrests are made, not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former. In such cases the purposes of men are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more, if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and "ands." Of how little value the constitutional provisions I have quoted will he rendered, if arrests shall never be made until defined crimes shall have been committed, may be illustrated by a few notable examples. Gen. JOAN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Gen. JOHN B. MAGRUDER, Gen. WILLIAM B. PRESTON, Gen. SIMON B. BUCKNER, and Commodore FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, now occupying the very highest places in the rebel war service, were all within the power of the Government since the rebellion began, and were nearly as well known to be traitors then as now. Unquestionably if we had seized and held them, the insurgent cause would be much weaker. But no one of them had then committed any crime defined in the law. Every one of them, if arrested, would have been discharged on *habeas corpus* were the writ allowed to operate. In view of these and similar cases, I think the time not unlikely to come when I shall be blamed for having made too few arrests rather than too many.

By the third resolution the meeting indicate their opinion that military arrests may be constitutional in localities where rebellion actually exists, but that such arrests are unconstitutional in localities where rebellion or insurrection does not actually exist. They insist that such arrests shall not be made "outside of the lines of necessary military occupation and the scenes of insurrection." Inasmuch, however, as the Constitution itself makes no such distinction, I am unable to believe that there is any such constitutional distinction. I concede that the class of arrests complained of can be constitutional only when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that in such cases they are constitutional *wherever* the public safety does require them; as well in places to which they may prevent the rebellion extending as in those where it may be already prevailing; as well where they may restrain mischievous interference with the raising and supplying of armies to suppress the rebellion as where the rebellion may actually be; as well where they may restrain the enticing men out of the army as where they would prevent mutiny in the army; equally constitutional at all places where they will conduce to the public safety, as against the dangers of rebellion or invasion. Take the particular case mentioned by the meeting. It is asserted, in substance, that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was, by a military commander, seized and tried, "for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in criticism of the course of the Administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the General." Now, if there be no mistake about this; if this assertion is the truth and the whole truth; if there was no other reason for the arrest, then I concede that the arrest was wrong. But the arrest, as I understand, was made for a very different reason. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to encourage desertions from the army; and to leave the rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the personal interests of the Commanding-General, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military, and this gave the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands upon him. If Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence.

I understand the meeting, whose resolutions I am considering, to be in favor of suppressing the rebellion by military force—by armies. Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertion shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the Constitution sanction, this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Administration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

If I be wrong on this question of constitutional power, my error lies in believing that certain proceedings are constitutional when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety does not require them; in other words, that the Constitution is not, in its application, in all respects the same, in cases of rebellion or invasion involving the public safety, as it is in times of profound peace and public security. The Constitution itself makes the distinction; and I can no more be persuaded that the Government can constitutionally take no strong measures in time of rebellion, because it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully taken in time of peace, than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is not good medicine for a sick man, because it can be shown not to be good food for a well one. Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting that the American people will, by means of military arrests during the rebellion, lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the Press, the law of evidence, trial by jury, and *habeas corpus*, throughout the indefinite peaceful future, which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life.

In giving the resolutions that earnest consideration which you request of me, I cannot overlook the fact that the meeting speak as, "dangerous." Nor can I, with full respect for their known intelligence, and the fairly presumed deliberation with which they prepared their resolutions, be permitted to suppose that this occurred by accident, or in any way other than that they preferred to designate themselves "Democrats" rather than "American citizens." In this time of national peril I would have preferred to meet you upon a level one step higher than any party platform; because I am sure that, from such more elevated position, we could do better battle for the country we all love than we possibly can from those lower ones where, from the force of habit, the prejudices of the past, and selfish hopes of the future, we are sure to expend much of our ingenuity and strength in finding fault with, and aiming blows at each other. But, since you have denied me this, I will yet be thankful, for the country's sake, that not all Democrats have done so. In on whose discretionary judgment Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was arrested and tried is a Democrat, having no old party affinity with me; and the judge who rejected the constitutional view expressed in these resolutions, by refusing to discharge Mr. VALLANDIGHAM on *habeas corpus* is a Democrat of hotter days than these, having received his judicial mantle at the hands of President JACKSON. And still more, of all those Democrats who are nobly exposing their lives and shedding their blood on the battle-field, I have learned that many approve the course taken with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, while I have not heard of a single one condemning it. I cannot assert that there are none such. And the name of President JACKSON recalls an instance of pertinent history.

After the battle of New-Orleans, and while the fact that the treaty of peace had been concluded was well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, Gen. JACKSON still maintained martial or military law. Now, that it could be said the war was over, the clamor against martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more furious. Among other things a Mr. LOUAILLIER published a denunciatory newspaper article. Gen. JACKSON arrested him. A lawyer by the name of MORAL procured the United States Judge HALL to order a writ of *habeas corpus* to relieve Mr. LOUAILLIER. Gen. JACKSON arrested both the lawyer and the judge. A Mr. HOLLANDER ventured to say of some part of the matter that "it was a dirty trick." Gen. JACKSON arrested him. When the officer understook to serve the writ of *habeas corpus* Gen. JACKSON took it from him, and sent him away with a copy. Holding the judge in custody a few days, the General sent him beyond the limits of his encampment, and set him at liberty, with an order to remain till the ratification of peace should be regularly announced, or until the British should have left the southern coast. A day or two more elapsed, the ratification of the treaty of peace was regularly announced, and the judge and others were fully liberated. A few days more, and the judge called Gen. JACKSON into court and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and the others named. The general paid the fine, and there the matter rested for nearly thirty years, when Congress refunded principal and interest. The late Senator DOUGLAS, than in the House of Representatives, took a leading part in the debates, in which the constitutional question was much discussed. I am not prepared to say whom the journals would show to have voted for the measure.

It may be remarked: First, that we had the same Constitution then as now; secondly, that we then had a case of invasion, and now we have a case of rebellion; and, thirdly, that the permanent right of the people to public discussion, the liberty of speech and of the Press, the trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the *habeas corpus*, suffered no detriment whatever by that conduct of Gen. JACKSON, or its subsequent approval by the American Congress.

And yet, let me say, that in my own discretion, I do not know whether I would have ordered the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. While I cannot shift the responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general rule, the commander in the field is the better judge of the necessity in any particular case. Of course, I must practice a general directory and revisory power in the matter.

One of the resolutions expresses the opinion of the meeting that arbitrary arrests will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in suppressing the rebellion, and I am specifically called on to discharge Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I regard this as, at least, a fair appeal to me on the expediency of exercising a constitutional power which I think exists. In response to such appeal I have to say, it gave me pain when I learned that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had been arrested—that is, I was pained that there should have seemed to be a necessity for arresting him—and that it will afford me great pleasure to discharge him so soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer by it. I further say, that as the war progresses, it appears to me, opinion and action, which were in great confusion at first, take shape and fall into more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually decreases. I have every reason to desire that it should cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, declare their purpose to sustain the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion. Still, I must continue to do so much as may seem to be required by the public safety.

A. LINCOLN.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Answer of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to Gov. Seymour.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:

THOMAS C. ACTON and JOHN G. BERGEN, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for the State of New-York, in answer to certain charges made against them by H. K. BLACKWELL, on the 1st of January and 2d of June, 1863, copies of which have been communicated to them by your Excellency, state as follows:

They reserve any questions that may arise as to the authority of your Excellency over them in reference to the charges made, the mode in which such charges should be disposed of, or any purely legal questions which may be suggested concerning such charges, or either of them.

CHARGES OF JAN. 1, 1863.

First—The first is that the Commissioners permitted JOHN A. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of Police, and certain other officers named in the charge, to accept "the pretended offices of Special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District of New-York, without authority of law." We say nothing as to the question of law involved in this charge, leaving that to be decided hereafter, if necessary. On the first of August, 1862, Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War of the United States, by written appointment made Mr. KENNEDY a Special Provost-Marshal for this Metropolitan District, to perform the duties specified in the fifth paragraph of an order of the War Department, dated July 31, 1862, respecting absentee officers and privates, and other duties devolved upon him under subsequent orders of the War Department, the whole of such duties relating to assistance furnished the Government of the United States toward the prosecution of the war, and measures of a lawful nature connected therewith. These duties were discharged with the knowledge of, and without any objection from, the Commissioners, but did not interfere with the entire performance, by Mr. KENNEDY and the other officers, of their duties under the Metropolitan Police Act.

Second—To the second charge these respondents say, that all they know of the facts therein referred to is correctly stated in their decision set forth in the charge, which they insist was a correct determination in a judicial proceeding, honestly made, not amounting to a justification of Mr. Kennedy in any unlawful assumption of power, and not placing in peril the personal liberty of any citizen of New-York. The Commissioners do not recognize the right of the Governor to review such decision in this proceeding, but say that in all that they did concerning the matters of such second charge, they acted officially and in good faith, and were not guilty of any misconduct whatever, as alleged in such charge.

Third—To the third charge, the respondents say it is untrue.

Fourth—To the fourth charge the respondents say, that it does not allege any act of theirs, and does not call upon them for any answer; but they deny that Mr. KENNEDY's order, therein mentioned, was either calculated or intended to deter citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise, or was in violation of law. They submit that it was a judicious order for the purposes stated in it, beneficial to the country, and eminently calculated to promote the purity of elections.

CHARGES OF JUNE 3, 1863.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

First—To the first charge the respondents say, that it is not true: that whether certain arrests, mentioned in the specifications of that charge, were without valid authority, and in violation of the Revised Statutes of New-York, are questions of law which will be discussed when necessary. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN was arrested by Superintendent KENNEDY *under directions from the Secretary of State* of the United States, and not by any order or permission from the Commissioners, who took no part in his arrest or detention, and are not responsible therefor. The Commissioners know nothing of the arrest or detention of HENRY L. RENTZ, nor of JAMES HOWITSMAN. STEPHEN DAY was arrested *under orders from the War Department*, but not by the direction of the Commissioners or under their authority, and they are not responsible for the same. August H. Banning, Hugh Boyle, James Caroll, Lewis Ballard, David P. Webster, William A Greenleaf, William M. Van Wagenen, William R. McDonald, Alfred Kershaw, Alfred Phillips, Frederick Deane, A. W. Platt and Richards Kingsland were all arrested *under the orders of the War Department* of the United States, as were also William Coddington and Michael J. Million, and not by order or direction of these Commissioners, and they are not responsible for the same. Catharine McCabe was not arrested by the order or direction of the Commissioners, nor of the Superintendent. Mr. KENNEDY, but was discharged by him when she was brought before him; and neither the Commissioners nor he are responsible in any way in regard to her. The Commissioners know nothing about the arrest of GEORGE MALLOY. ALEXANDER HUTCHINGS and HENRY G. KERNER, were arrested on the complaint of the landlord of a refectory, because of a disturbance created in his establishment, and were taken to the station-house and detained there till the next morning, when being no Court before which they could be brought; and if HUTCHINGS became insane, it was from *delirium tremens*, of which he had had several attacks a short time previously. All that is said by the Commissioners in answer to the specifications of the first charge as to said is on information and belief, as they were not in any way connected with either of the arrests mentioned in either of said specifications, and had no interference with or control over them, except as to the arrests of HUTCHINGS and KERNER, which took the due course of law.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Second—The second charge and the specifications thereof relate to the detention and imprisonment of some of the same persons mentioned in the specifications of the first charge. The respondents had no connection with, and exercised no control over, such detention, and know nothing of the same, except by information when persons are arrested by the police they are taken by the persons making the arrests to such place of detention as is prescribed by law and the rules of the Department.

A FLAT DENIAL.

Third—To the third charge under the date last mentioned, the Commissioners say it is entirely untrue. The Commissioners know nothing of the matters stated in the specifications, except by information, and on such information deny each statement contained in them tending to show that either of the persons mentioned in them was treated improperly in any manner or degree.

THE FAMOUS CELL NO. 4.

Fourth—To the fourth charge, the respondents say it is untrue; they know nothing of the matter stated in the specifications, except from information; but the respondents say, as regards the imprisonment of the persons therein mentioned, that cell No. 4, mentioned in the first specification, was one of a range of four cells in all respects like No. 4 of the same series, neither of them being damp, noxious or unhealthy, nor infested with vermin, nor in any offensive or deleterious way, nor having any odor except such as belongs to a cell, however properly managed. All such cells were frequently whitewashed and were kept in a good and healthy condition. The best in cell No. 4 was constructed in the same manner as all the beds of all the station-houses in the City; and it is not true that the confinement of either of the persons mentioned in such specification was of a nature calculated to endanger their lives, nor that either of them was confined in a damp, noxious and unhealthy cell; but it is true that cells numbers one and four, from the structure of the building, are not so well lighted as numbers two and three of the same range. All such cells were constructed when the Headquarters of the Police were first established in that building, and continued unchanged until it ceased to be occupied by the Department.

A SERIES OF DENIALS.

Fifth—To the fifth charge, the respondents say that it is untrue. They had nothing whatever to do with the transfer or conveyance of the persons mentioned in any specification of that charge, who were all and each and every one of them arrested under the orders of the United States Government, and were held as prisoners of the United States, and not of the State nor the Police, and these respondents in any way responsible for any of the matters contained in such fifth charge or specifications.

Sixth—To the sixth charge under date last mentioned, the respondents say that the same is untrue. They had nothing whatever to do with compelling or requiring either of the persons named in the specifications of that charge to take any oath, but such persons took the oath of allegiance to the United States under an order of the War Department.

Seventh—To the seventh charge the respondents say it is not true. They had nothing to do with the requirements or proceedings mentioned in all or any of the specifications of said charge, and the bonds referred to in them were severally taken under an order of the War Department of the United States, and in a form prescribed by such Department, these Commissioners having no connection therewith.

Eighth—To the eighth charge the respondents say that it is untrue; and that, whatever may have taken place in reference to any search referred to in either of the specifications of the said charge, was not done under any authority from these Commissioners, but in consequence of arrests made by order of the Government of the United States, and these respondents are not amenable therefor.

Ninth—In answer to the ninth charge, the respondents say that it is not true. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, on the 8th of September, 1861, regularly passed a resolution authorizing the Police Commissioners to purchase, in the City of the County of New-York, the necessary number of lots of ground in the said County, and erect thereon a suitable building for Police headquarters, and to pay for said land and building out of any moneys in their hands not necessary to pay the Police force stationed in the City and County of New-York during the year 1862. This resolution was received from the Mayor with his objections thereto, Sept. 13, 1862, and on the 7th of November following was adopted, notwithstanding such objections, and before buying the land or which to erect the building, the Commissioners took the advice of their counsel on the legal aspect of the question. Its legality was affirmed, and in this opinion JOHN E. DAVIES, Esq., the present Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, concurred.

In answer to the first specification of the ninth charge, the respondents say that they have expended about $125,000 in the purchase of the ground in Mulberry and Mott streets, and the erection of buildings thereon for Police headquarters, and that such buildings have not been erected by contract; but they say it is utterly untrue that in the erection any payment was made to "favorites at extravagant prices," but, on the contrary, they allege that the buildings have been erected with a prudent regard to economy, without any extravagance whatever, and they feel confident that any intelligent and upright mechanics who examine the bills will say that they are reasonable and just. And the respondents say that they have not paid any money without authority of law.

The Commissioners characterize the second and third specifications of the ninth charge as untrue.

BUTTONS.

As to the fourth specification, the respondents say it is untrue that the Commissioners have annually received about $10,000, or any such sum, as part of moneys raised by taxation aforesaid, for the purchase of buttons for uniforms of the officers and men of the force. The amounts appropriated for such purpose were, in 1861, $1,209; 1862, $1,000; 1863, $1,100.

And as to the statement that policemen were required to pay for buttons, the Commissioners reply that that only applied to such buttons as policemen lost.

"THE JAPANESE FUND."

Tenth—The tenth charge is untrue. In answer to the specification thereof, the respondents say that on or about the 12th of July, 1860, they received $13,750, contributed by the Japanese who had visited New-York, to be distributed amongst the Police Force as an acknowledgment of the attention which the Police had paid to them during such visit, but without any precise direction as to the mode of distribution. The Commissioners were at a loss to know how to dispose of the fund, and devised various methods, neither of which proved satisfactory, and the question how the trust should be executed is now pending before one of our courts of justice, the Board having no interest in that question, except to have such fund applied consistently with the trust. They did not "keep the money a long time in their own possession," but, on the contrary, invested it in bond and mortgage, and from time to time obtained the amount with its increase, the whole now amounting to $14,665 82, which is on deposit in the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, to the credit of "JOHN G. BERGEN, Commissioner of Police, as Treasurer of the Japanese Fund." It is utterly untrue that they have expended the whole, or any part thereof, for purposes other than that for which it was deposited with them, or that they have violated any trust concerning it, in any way whatever.

Eleventh—In answer to the eleventh charge and specification thereof as to SETH C. HAWLEY, the Chief Clerk, the respondents deny or explain the charges as to HAWLEY and the other persons named.

MEMBERS OF POLICE.

Twelfth—As to the twelfth charge, the respondents say that it is not true. In answer to the first specification, they say that they never did, for the purpose of acquiring an unlawful control over the members of the force, require THOMONDS BAGNEHAN, or any other person appointed as patrolman, to sign, before being sworn into office, a resignation of such office, nor was any such resignation retained by the Commissioners for the purpose of allowing them to dismiss such patrolman arbitrarily and without a trial.

As to the third specification regarding HIRAM OLDS, on information and belief the respondents say it is untrue that he was compelled by the Commissioners to pay debts contracted by his wife prior to their marriage and before he was appointed policeman; and respondents do not know whether he ever had a wife.

To the fourth specification of this charge, the respondents say that it is utterly untrue.

In answer to the fifth specification of this charge, the respondents say that some time in 1860 the then Commissioners, in order to insure uniformity in the cloth of which policemen's garments should be made, arranged with Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, a leading merchant of New-York, to furnish them the cloth for coats, pantaloons, vests and caps for the uniforms of the Police. For a time gloves were also furnished for the men. The articles they so purchased were obtained at prices much less than would be demanded for them if purchased elsewhere by the men, and thus proved to be a saving for them. It is entirely untrue that the Commissioners have ever realized for themselves or their subordinates any profits from the furnishing of any or either of said articles.

ORDER NO. 324.

Thirteenth—As to the thirteen charge, the respondents say that if it be intended to accuse them of improperly influencing public elections, or exercising illegal or censurable control affecting an election, or elector, it is entirely untrue. As already shown in this answer, Mr. KENNEDY was appointed Provost-Marshal by the Secretary of War of the United States. In that capacity, and on his own responsibility, he issued General Order No. 324, without any conference, consent or direction of the respondents, and exclusively in discharge of what he deemed his duty to the General Government. In the opinion of the respondents as private citizens and as public officers, it was a very proper order, for no "pretended" object or design to deter citizens from voting, but only as heretofore stated, to protect the ballot-box and promote the purity of elections; while at the same time it seems very proper that any person guilty of claiming exemption from duty to his country by pretending to be an alien or non-resident when he was neither, should be exposed, and, if possible, brought to justice. The respondents neither caused nor permitted KENNEDY to issue said order, nor to insert any clause that it contains, and are not responsible for it in any way.

To the third specification of this charge, the respondents say that it is untrue.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

To the fourth specification, the respondents say that it is true that PATRICK O'ROURKE therein mentioned was tried, but the case was not closed and opened again as alleged, but kept open that a witness might be produced, who subsequently testified. The result was that O'ROURKE was discharged after a regular trial and proper conviction. If Sergeant PATTY required said O'ROURKE or asked him to contribute five dollars to political purposes, respondents had no knowledge of the fact, and they are informed by said PATTY, and believe that the statement to that effect in this specification is false.

Fifteenth—To the fourteenth charge and the first and second specifications thereof, the respondents say, that they are untrue so far as the respondents have any knowledge, information or belief.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

To the third specification of this charge the respondents say, that CHARLES DALY was appointed a policeman, and these respondents, after his appointment, were informed that he had paid two hundred dollars to a certain person not in any way connected with the Department, to assist him in procuring the appointment; whereupon they sent for such person, and on his admitting the fact, they required him to stipulate at once for the return of the money to DALY, and also required DALY either to resign at once, or answer charges before the Board, which would certainly have been presented if he had not so resigned. His resignation was immediately signed by him, and he has not since been admitted to the force. And these respondents say that neither of them ever, either directly or indirectly, received any money, compensation, or advantage of any kind for making, agreeing to make, or having made, any appointment to the Police force. They have, in the making of appointments, as in all other of their acts been actuated only by such motives as guide all honest and faithful public officers in the discharge of their duty, and every statement or suggestion to the contrary, in any or either of the charges preferred against them, is false.

Fifteenth—To the fifteenth charge the respondents say that the same is untrue. And these respondents further say, that any and every statement contained in either of the aforesaid charges inconsistent with any averment in this answer is untrue. And they further say that JAMES BOWEN, one of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, was first appointed in the year 1857, and from that time up to early day in January last discharged his duties as member of the Board with the utmost zeal, integrity and efficiency. At that date, having been appointed by the General Government a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in the United States Army, he was assigned for duty under Maj.-Gen. BANKS, and proceeded to New-Orleans, where he has ever since been engaged in the service of his country. So far as these respondents or either of them has any knowledge, information or belief, every allegation in either of the charges aforesaid affecting or in any manner including said BOWEN is untrue, if it accuse him of any impropriety of conduct; and if he were here he would undoubtedly subscribe this answer and ratify all the statements it contains.

The respondents have thus directly and fully answered all the charges preferred against them.

The duties of the offices they hold are arduous and important. The respondents have endeavored to discharge them all in such manner as best to promote the efficiency of the Police, and the protection and welfare of the community.

They are ready to have all their proceedings investigated, but respectfully protest against any action to their detriment until they have an opportunity to meet their accuser, and by the ample proof at their command to vindicate themselves triumphantly against every imputation cast upon them.

They trust that the charges against them may at once be dismissed by your Excellency, and that their course in permitting Mr. KENNEDY and members of the Police force, while fully performing all their duties in the Department, to aid the nation in the arrest of traitors and deserters, the prosecution and exposure of frauds, and suppressing the rebellion, may receive your approbation, and that of all their fellow-citizens.

THOMAS C. ACTON.
JOHN G. BERGEN.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1863.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—J. P. Stoney and family, H. A. Babbitt, Mrs. E. H. Allen, two children and servant, Amos Maher, S. H. Lloyd and lady, Wm. A. Stillman, Charles Busch and family, Col. F. T. Lally, A. A. Selover and family, Abra Poley, F. H. Ebner and family, Mrs. F. A. Hasey, Aaron Berwin, Miss F. Cory, James Hoy, John M. Thomas and family, T. W. Park, Mrs. A. C. Banks and child, J. C. Hopper, G. W. Elliott, M. S. Whiting and family, B. C. Howard, Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, Alexander Henry, Col. Charles James, W. Lakeman, Gustevus Brown, Bethnel Phelps, Mrs. M. Klatt and child, Eugene Leeshafft, and 2 good compliments in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon rises.. 3 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 07 | Gov. Island.. 7 56 | Hett Gate.. 9 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 14.

Arrived.

Steamship Plantaganet, (Br.,) Bennett, Kingston, Jam., 6th inst., and Port-au-Prince 7th, with logwood and coffee to Walden & Booth. 13th inst., 200 miles S. E. fm. Sandy Hook, passed schr. Alabama, of Wellfleet, bound S.

Left 00 Am. vessels at Port-au-Prince.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Wilson, Aspinwall 6th inst., with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Was convoyed by U. S. gunboat Connecticut.

Steam transport Thomas A. Scott, Snow, Georgetown, D. C., with ambulances, bound to New-Orleans, put in here for orders.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Bucephalus, (Br., of Liverpool,) Bake, Bahia May 6, with sugar to Charles E. Johnston.

Ship Cyclone, (of Boston,) Ingersoll, Manila March 1, passed Angier March 17, and Cape of Good Hope March 23, with sugar and hemp to Curtis & Peabody, of Boston.

Ships S. R. Mallory, Lester, Key West 7 ds., with mdse. (prize cargo) to J. C. Clapp, U. S. Marshal at Key West.

Ship James R. Keeler, Delano, London 43 ds., with mdse. and 82 passengers to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Ship Agnes, (of Boston,) Jones, Londonderry 35 ds., in ballast to master. Had much foggy weather latter part of the passage. In lat. 45, lon. 47, saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Delhi, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. In lat. 42, lon. 50, saw an iceberg.

Bark Morning Light, Walter, Buenos Ayres April 13, and 38 ds. from Montevideo, with hides, etc., to Harbeck & Co.

Brig Clara, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Skinner, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Cllo, Grant, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Forest, Strout, Cherryfield 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Phillip Bridgeo, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Mullins, Port de Paix, St. Domingo, 13 ds., with coffee and logwood to master. Is bound to Boston. 8th inst., lat. 33 26, lon. 73 08, spoke schr. Alfred H. Partridge, of New-York, Capt. Newman, hence for Matanzas. She reported having, on the day previous, in lat. 34 40, lon. 73 46, been boarded by the Confederate privateer Clarence, of Baltimore, Capt. Read. After compelling Capt. Newman to give bonds, allowed her to proceed. They placed on board five colored seamen, who had been taken from the bark Whistling Wind, previously captured, who were transferred to the Phillip Bridgeo and brought to this port. Capt. Newman, of the Alfred H. Partridge, reports having been treated by the officers of the privateer. The P. B. put into this port for medical assistance, the Captain and two of the seamen being sick. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Genoveva, (Span.,) Christopher, Salt Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Poppe & Co. 10th inst., lat. 39 41, lon. 72 21, passed brig (apparently a clipper) on fire, and burned down to the copper. Left no vessels. On the 2d inst., passed the brig Crawford, of Sangor, Me., Mnoson, for Aspinwall, ashore on the east point of Turks Island; had gone ashore the day previous; was considerably broken up, and would be a total loss: Captain and crew saved; part of the cargo would probably be saved in a damaged condition.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, Doane, Baracoa 11 ds, with fruit to J. & F. Pannell.

Schr. Susan and Mary, Hall, R

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3659. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

INVASION!

Rebel Forces in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Their Advance to Hagerstown, Md., and Greencastle and Chambersburg, Penn.

HARRISBURG IN IMMINENT DANGER

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

One Hundred Thousand Militia Called Out.

Pennsylvania to Furnish 50,000, Ohio 30,000, and Maryland and West Virginia 10,000 Each.

A Subsequent Call for Twenty Thousand from New-York.

NEW-YORK TROOPS HURRYING TO ARMS.

The Advance of the Rebels Up the Shenandoah Valley.

A Desperate Battle at Winchester on Saturday and Sunday.

Gen. Milroy Surrounded by Jackson's Old Corps.

He Cuts His Way Out, and Falls Back to Harper's Ferry.

TWO OTHER BATTLES IN THE VALLEY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States,

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States one hundred thousand militia from the States following namely:

From the State of Maryland 10,000.

From the State of Pennsylvania 50,000.

From the State of Ohio 30,000.

From the State of West Virginia 10,000.

To be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months, from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery and cavalry, in proportions which will be made known through the War Department, which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous.

These militia are to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued.

The States aforesaid will be respectively credited under the Enrollment act for the militia service rendered under this Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A CALL UPON NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Monday, June 15.

The Governor received, to-day, a telegram from Washington calling for 20,000 militia men immediately.

He has summoned the several Major-Generals of the State Militia to Albany for consultation, and taken steps for the rapid organization of the militia.

Gen. CANFORD telegraphs that he can bring out 5,000 men without delay, and the General commanding the Eighth division promises 2,000 more.

A draft will be made under the State law to fill up to their maximum number all the militia regiments in the State, and from these the 20,000 will be supplied.

They are called upon to serve six months, and will be credited to the State as three years' men under the impending National draft. They are to serve without State or National bounties.

CALL FOR THE FIRST BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—By order of the Commander-in-Chief of the State of New-York, the several regiments of this brigade will hold themselves in readiness to depart for Philadelphia at once—short service.

By order of

Brig.-Gen. C. B. SPICER.

R. H. HOAMLEY, Brigade Major and Inspector.

WM. D. DIMOCK, A. D. C.

CALL FOR THE THIRD BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, No. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

ORDER: Commandants of regiments are hereby directed to report to Gen. WM. HALL, at his quarters, at 11 o'clock A. M. Tuesday morning. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The brigade drill for the 17th inst., is hereby countermanded. By order of Gen. WM. HALL.

J. R. SMITH, Quartermaster.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., No. 596 BROADWAY, June 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER: In compliance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and of Brig.-Gen. HALL, this regiment is directed to hold itself in readiness to march to Philadelphia on short service at one hour's notice.

Commandants of Companies will report to the Colonel at the Regimental Armory, No. 596 Broadway, at 10 o'clock this morning.

The parade order for the 17th inst. is hereby countermanded. By order of CHARLES ROOME, A. G. MONTGOMERY, Col. Commanding. Adjutant.

THE BROOKLYN THIRTEENTH.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y. ARMORY, CORNER HENRY AND CRANBERRY STS., BROOKLYN, June 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER: This regiment will assemble at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, this Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, in full fatigue, knapsack, overcoat and canteen; having received orders from the Commander-in-Chief "to proceed to Philadelphia for short service."

By order, Col. JNO. B. WOODWARD.

WM. AUGUSTUS MCKEE, Adjutant.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 15.

The New-York Seventh have offered their services to aid in resisting the invasion of Pennsylvania, and are expected to leave for Harrisburgh to-morrow.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 15.

The following Proclamation has just been issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion, and an army of rebels is approaching our borders. The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation calling upon the State for fifty thousand men. I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania who love Liberty and are mindful of the history and traditions of their Revolutionary fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and firesides, and do invoke them to rise in their might and rush to the rescue in this hour of imminent peril. The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency and all questions of local interest. All ties, social and political, all ties of a personal and partizan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command is now apparent. Our only defence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free Commonwealth.

I therefore call upon the people of Pennsylvania, capable of bearing arms, to enroll themselves in military organizations and to encourage all other to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country.

A DISPATCH FROM GOV. CURTIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 15.

The following dispatch has been received by Collector THOMAS from Gov. CURTIN:

HARRISBURGH, June 15.

Mr. G. Thomas, Philadelphia:

The President calls for a hundred thousand men, for a term not exceeding six months. All men so raised are to be credited to the draft.

Gen. LEE's army is approaching in force.

We must have men immediately to check him.

Can you not raise a force at once?

The men are to be equipped and paid by the United States. A. G. CURTIN.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. TOD.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 15.

Gov. TOD has issued a proclamation calling out 30,000 volunteers for the defence of the Border.

TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. ANDREW, who is in New-York, has tendered to the Government the services of all the available Massachusetts militia, including the recently returned Forty-fourth, Third and Sixth regiments.

It is understood that all the New-York City militia regiments have been ordered to the seat of war.

THE LATEST BALTIMORE TELEGRAM.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 15.

Gen. MILROY was surrounded at Winchester by 18,000 rebels; but, after a desperate fight, he cut his way through, and united with our forces at Harper's Ferry.

Our force at Martinsburgh has also fallen back on Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 15.

The *American's* special report from Harper's Ferry, says that Gen. MILROY succeeded in cutting his way through the rebel lines, and reached there this forenoon, after evacuating Winchester.

The fighting was very desperate and we repulsed the rebels repeatedly with heavy loss, but finally they were largely reinforced and Gen. MILROY made his arrangements Sunday to abandon Winchester, finding that the rebels were endeavoring to closely invest the place.

He lost considerably—some 2,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Military movements are in progress to check the rebel movement in this direction, which it would not be proper to particularize.

THE LATEST CHAMBERSBURGH TELEGRAMS.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Monday June 15.

Lieut. PALMER, just returned from Greencastle, had to fight his way out two miles this side of that place. He reports that the enemy are advancing in three columns. One toward Waynesboro and Gettysburgh, one direct to Chambersburgh and one toward Mercersburgh and Cool Mountains. It is not known whether they will proceed in short columns or concentrate.

A large force is seen in the direction of Greencastle now. PALMER reports the column at Greencastle about 5,000 strong, principally cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery.

THE LATEST HARRISBURGH TELEGRAMS.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 14.

Dispatches received to-day from the operators at Chambersburgh and Hagerstown give the information of negroes who have arrived there, to the effect that the rebel cavalry arrived at Perrysville and Martinsburgh about noon, and at the latter place there had been considerable hard fighting.

Gen. MILROY was contesting the advance of the rebels.

Telegraph communication is destroyed between Winchester and Martinsburgh. The lines having been broken by the rebels about 11 o'clock this morning.

Gen. REYNOLDS has been driven by a large force of the rebels from Perrysville to Bunker Hill.

The enemy are also at Winchester.

All Gen. LEE's army is moving.

The tidings from Muddy Branch and Nolan's Ferry indicate that warm work has been going on there.

The Capital and principal cities and towns of Pennsylvania, are in absolute danger.

The Governor will issue another call to-morrow.

The people of this State must respond if they do not want to experience all the ravages and horrors of war.

As there is some objection to the present plan of operations, by the instructions of the Governor, Col. SCOTT started for Washington on a special train this evening, to urge upon the National authorities such a modification of the plan as will suit the views of the people.

To this proposition no reply can be obtained as yet. The Government will no doubt accede to it.

The indications are that the capitalists will advance the money to pay the military, trusting to the General Government for reimbursement.

A meeting of the moneyed corporations of the State will be held to-morrow morning, to take into consideration the present startling aspect of affairs.

Gov. CURTIN will telegraph to Mayor HENRY, of Philadelphia, full news up to that hour.

The convalescent soldiers here and in the interior of the State, are being organized, armed and sent here.

Of the measures of defence I am not permitted to speak.

Every arrangement for the quick transportation of troops to this point has been completed under the direction of Gen. COUCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Monday, June 15.

Communication with Chambersburgh is just broken. The Governor would be glad to have aid from New-York.

Danger is imminent.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 15.

The rebels entered Chambersburgh at 9 o'clock to-night.

THE LATEST PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 15.

A dispatch from Greencastle, Pennsylvania, dated at 10½ o'clock this morning, reports as follows:

"Our troops are now passing here in retreat from Hagerstown to Chambersburgh.

Hagerstown has been evacuated.

All the rolling stock of the railroad and all the stores have been removed.

Rumor fixes the rebel force at 10,000, but this is probably an exaggeration."

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 15.

The *Evening Bulletin* publishes the following news from dispatches received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's office:

"A dispatch received to-day from Bolton Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, says that Gen. TYLER had retreated from Martinsburgh at 8 o'clock last evening; that our force at Winchester had probably been captured yesterday, as the enemy are in force, probably 10,000 strong, at Hagerstown.

The dispatch adds that the danger is great, as the enemy is advancing in heavy force.

A private dispatch from a trustworthy source states that the rebels appeared near Chambersburgh this morning, and that it is probable that the place has already been occupied by them.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 15.

The movements of the rebels on the borders of the State caused much excitement at the Corn Exchange this morning, and trade was partially suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 15.

The principal citizens of this city have telegraphed to Gen. GEORGE CADWALLADER, now at Washington, asking him to obtain authority to repair immediately to Philadelphia, and organize the troops, his petitioners regarding him as a man fit for the crisis.

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

Advance of Ewell's Corps, of Lee's Army, Up the Shenandoah Valley.

A Desperate Battle at Winchester on Saturday.

The Rebels Repulsed with Great Slaughter by Gen. Milroy.

THE BATTLE RENEWED ON SUNDAY.

Advance of the Rebels Against Other Points.

From the Baltimore Sun of Yesterday.

For several days past, various rumors have been in circulation in relation to alleged movements of the Confederate army in Virginia. By information received from the military authorities of this Department, we are enabled to give the following highly important particulars:

On Friday, it was ascertained that a large body of Confederates were moving up the Shenandoah Valley, on the Strasburgh Pike-road, and from other directions. Every preparation was made by Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK to meet them. Gen. MILROY's pickets, a few miles from Winchester, encountered them on Saturday morning, and later in the day a general engagement took place between Gen. MILROY's forces at and near Winchester and the Confederates. The latter were repulsed in this engagement, losing a number of prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded was said to be severe.

From the prisoners taken it was ascertained that the force attacking Gen. MILROY was Lieutenant-General EWELL's corps, variously estimated at from ten to eighteen thousand men.

The battle was renewed on Saturday afternoon, and again yesterday, and was in progress at last advices. Gen. MILROY's command is estimated at about 10,000. He has telegraphed Major-Gen. SCHENCK that he can hold out until reinforcements can reach him.

On Saturday afternoon Col. MCREYNOLD's, with a force of 3,000 men, stationed at Berryville, (between Herper's Ferry and Winchester, about eight miles south of the Winchester road,) was also attacked by a body of Confederates. The fight was said to be a very severe one.

Subsequently Col. MCREYNOLDS renewed the engagement, and at a late hour yesterday evening it was thought by the military authorities that he had succeeded in cutting his way through to reinforce Gen. MILROY, who was still fighting near Winchester.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a body of Confederates, said to number from three to five thousand, appeared in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, and demanded the surrender of that place. This force, it was thought, was a portion of the Confederates who had attacked Gen. MILROY's command.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL TYLER, in command of the Federal forces at Martinsburgh, declined to surrender, and at 7 o'clock last evening a severe engagement was progressing.

The Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, with one section of artillery, had a skirmish with some four hundred Confederate cavalry on Friday afternoon, near Middletown, Va. The Thirteenth skirmished with the rebels a short time, and drew them into an ambuscade of the Eighty-seventh and the artillery. Eight of the Confederates were killed, a number wounded, and thirty-seven, including a Captain and two Lieutenants, taken prisoners.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was, at last accounts, uninjured. The freight and passenger trains, both West and East, passed safely through on Saturday. A large number of freight trains arrived at Mount Clare depot, yesterday, from Mount Airy. They contained a large quantity of freight from the Ohio country, which had been detained by the late raids on the western end of the roads.

The freight and passenger trains on the main stem, between here and Cumberland, will be suspended until the military troubles on or near the road are over. The Harper's Ferry and Frederick trains will still continue.

Major General SCHENCK, assisted by Col. DON PIATT and Col. CHESSBOROUGH, and the other members of his staff, have been, since Friday evening, assiduous in their labors, being at their posts almost incessantly day and night.

LATEST.

Up to the hour of going to press, nothing later was received from Gen. MILROY's or Col. MCREYNOLD's commands. The telegraph wires between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh having been cut about 7 o'clock last evening, nothing later was received as to the state of affairs at that point.

A dispatch received about 10½ o'clock last night from Harper's Ferry, reports that Col. COLE's Federal cavalry had fallen back from Kearneysville to Duffield's depot, the latter place being a few miles from Harper's Ferry, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They do not report anything new from Martinsburgh, except that heavy firing was heard in that direction.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have succeeded in saving all their engines and cars, and also in getting many of them on this end of the road.

At 11 o'clock last night a special car and engine arrived here from Philadelphia, via the Philadelphia and Wilmington Road, in which was a bearer of important dispatches for the Government. Mr. SMITH, master of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, supplied the important personage with a special car and engine, and at 11½ o'clock he was on his way to Washington. It was stated that his dispatches were of the most important character, but their nature or the name of the bearer did not transpire.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

Our city, yesterday, was filled with flying rumors in reference to the movements of the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, and the most extravagant reports were circulated as to the presence of Gen. LEE there, with his entire army, *en route* for Maryland and Pennsylvania. The most reliable information we have been able to obtain is to the following effect:

An attack was made on Saturday morning on a small force of our men at Berryville under Gen. MCREYNOLDS, of which the First Maryland battery formed a part. They fell back before superior numbers, and joined Gen. MILROY at Winchester, after a sharp engagement, of which the results are at present unknown. At the same time Winchester was attacked in front (from the south,) by a force reported to be under command of Gen. EWELL, the successor of Stonewall JACKSON. The troops that made the attack at Berryville are reported to be under command of Gen. TRIMBLE.

A third force, after this encounter, are said to have captured a detachment of our men at Bunker Hill, and then moved on Martinsburgh. At 4 P. M., yesterday, they demanded the surrender of Martinsburgh, giving forty-five minutes for the women and children to leave town. Gen. TYLER, who commands at Martinsburgh, refused to surrender, and an artillery fight ensued. At 7½ o'clock last night the wires were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh, and what occurred after that is not known.

A battle was also in progress at Winchester yesterday, the result of which is unknown. Gen. MILROY repulsed EWELL on Saturday, and said he could hold out until reinforcements reached him. If unable to sustain his position, he would have to fall back on the line to Romney, as the Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh roads are held by the enemy. The estimates of the rebel force in the Valley are so wide apart that they form no reliable data for any conclusion.

No danger was done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far as known. No cars or locomotives on the line are exposed to capture. Orders were sent to exposed points yesterday, and no less than 70 locomotives and some 1,200 cars were brought to Baltimore in safety. As a precautionary measure, no trains will be run beyond Harper's Ferry for the present.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

From the military authorities of this Department, we have received such information as enables us to lay before our readers the following facts, in regard to the movements of the Confederates in the Shenandoah valley, the battles fought there within the last three days, and of the engagements still in progress:

The Confederates made their appearance, in strong force, in the neighborhood of Winchester on Friday evening, but no engagement took place until Saturday. A most sanguinary battle is said to have taken place on that day, in which the Confederates were repulsed. Gen. MILROY succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners. The Confederates are also said to have lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The battle was renewed on Saturday night, and was still in progress at last accounts yesterday morning, but with what result was not stated. Gen. MILROY telegraphed that he could hold out until reinforcements could reach him.

From the prisoners captured he had ascertained that the Confederates attacking him were commanded by Lieut.-Gen. EWELL. Their numbers were variously estimated at from ten to eighteen thousand. The command under Gen. MILROY numbers about ten thousand.

On Saturday evening, Col. MCREYNOLDS, with 3,000 Federal troops, had a severe fight at Berryville with a much larger body of Confederates. The results were not known. At the last accounts, the authorities had reason to believe that Col. MCREYNOLDS had succeeded in cutting his way through to Winchester to reinforce Gen. MILROY.

A body of Confederates, supposed to be about 5,000 strong, had also passed around Winchester, and yesterday made their appearance at Martinsburgh. They demanded the surrender of the place. Brig.-Gen. DANIEL TYLER, in command, refused to comply, and an engagement at once took place, which was still going on at 6½ o'clock last evening.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have succeeded in saving all their cars and engines. The freight and passenger business between here and the West will be temporarily suspended. The trains between here, Harper's Ferry and Frederick will run as usual.

LATEST.

The telegraph wires between Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry having been cut by the Confederates at an early hour last evening, up to the hour of going to press nothing later had been received as to the result of the fight there.

A dispatch received at 10½ o'clock last night, from Harper's Ferry, reports that Col. COLE's Federal cavalry had fallen back from Kearneysville to Duffield, (both places on the line of the road, between the Ferry and Martinsburgh.) They report nothing from Martinsburgh. Nothing later was received, either from Gen. MILROY or Col. MCREYNOLDS, or the results of the battles fought by them.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15.

The interest in Stuart's cavalry operations up the Shenandoah Valley has been absorbing here to-day. Nothing else has been talked of—but little else thought of. The heat has been awful, and Washington has sought its ailment of news literally in a furnace.

An exchanged officer of the *Indianola*, arrived to-night from Richmond, says that the window of his room in the Libby Prison commanded a view of the James River Bridges, and that in the last two weeks the trains which crossed them have carried daily from 2,000 to 3,000 troops to reinforce LEE. He also gives the number of STUART's cavalry and a large force of mounted infantry. He has organized 30,000 in all.

All the sick, wounded and disabled soldiers at Falmouth and vicinity, numbering about 8,000, have been removed to the Washington Hospitals.

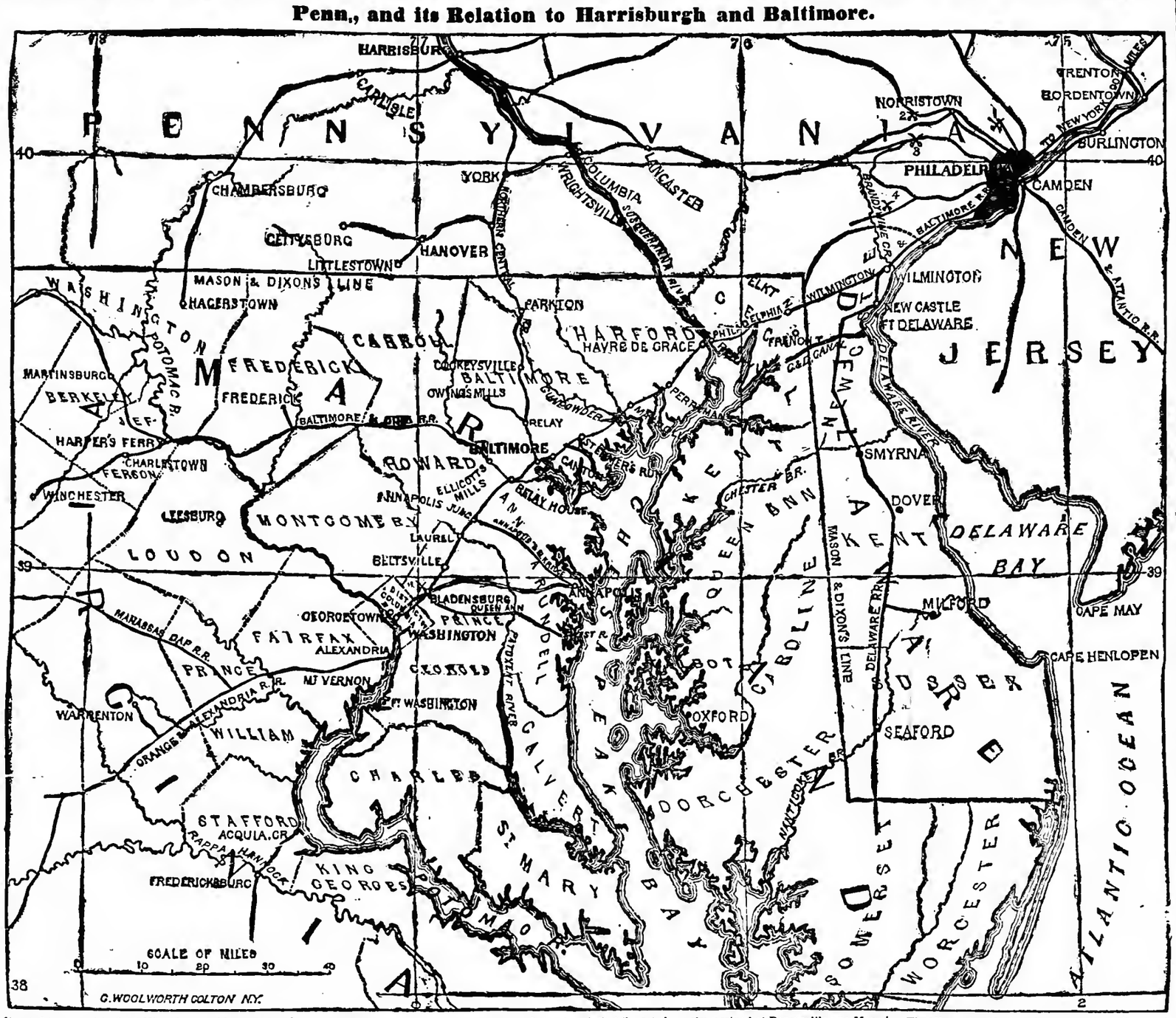
Sale of Cotton.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 15.

Two hundred and seventy-three bales of confiscated Cotton were sold at auction to-day. The prices ranged from 30½c. @45½c. ₱ lb. The quality was generally inferior.

THE NEW REBEL MOVEMENT NORTHWARD.

Map Showing Winchester, Martinsburgh, Harper's Ferry, and the Line of the Potomac--Also, Chambersburgh, Penn., and its Relation to Harrisburgh and Baltimore.



THE GREAT CAVALRY FIGHT.

The Fight at Stevensburgh—Part Taken by the Second Division, Col. Duffie—Additional Lists of Killed and Wounded—Total Loss One Thousand—Twelve Hundred Horses Killed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

An account of the part taken in the cavalry fight of the 9th of June by the Second division will complete the history of that memorable day. This division was enmposed of two brigades—the First embracing the First Massachusetts cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Curtis; Sixth Ohio cavalry, Maj. STEDMAN, and the First Rhode Island cavalry, Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON: Fourth New-York cavalry, Lieut.-Col. PAUTS—under the command nf Cnl. DI CESNOLA. The Fourth New-York, however, was detached on picket duty on the left bank of the Rappahannock. The Second brigade consisted of the Third, Fourth and Sixteenth regimenis Pennsylvania cavalry, commended by Col. GREGG. Attached to the command was PENNINGTON'S battery. This division was the first to cross at Kelly's Ford on Tuesday morning, and was ordered at once on the road toward Stevensburgh, to cover the left flank of that portion of Gen. GREGG'S command which advanced toward Brandy Station, and was to have united with that portion of the command at the latter place. Circumstances, however, prevented the consummation of this movement, Col. DUFFIE moved his force forward in readiness for action, the First brigade in advance—the First Rhode Island regiment on the right, the First Massachusetts on the left, and the Sixth Ohio in the centre. Soon after starting off upon the Culpepper road, Col. DUFFIE directed Maj. STANHOPE, of the Sixth Ohio, to advance upon Stevensburgh with one squadron, and feel the enemy. The order was promptly obeyed. The first seen of the enemy was in the village of Stevensburgh, where they had a picket. Seven of this picket, the commanding officer, a Lieutenant and four citizens, were captured. Another picket was discovered beyond the town toward Culpepper, and in the course of half an hour a force of about three hundred rebel cavalry advanced upon the town, when Maj. STANHOPE gradually fell back about one mile, and, finding a favorable position, made a stand, and awaited the approach of reinforcements. The enemy moved to the right and left, with a view to cutting off this force, when the Major fell back about two miles, closely pursued by the enemy, who were quite boisterous over what they seemed to consider a grand success. The second stand was maintained until reinforcements had come up, consisting of the balance of the Sixth Ohio regiment under Maj. STEDMAN. The Ohioans charged forward through the town, killing, wounding and making prisoners of rebels as they passed along. The other regiments of the same brigade charged up on either flank, and the Second brigade was held in reserve. A brief, sharp contest took place. Seventy-five or eighty prisoners were captured, and also an ambulance loaded with hospital stores. The wagon and contents were destroyed. Just before reaching the town the enemy, securing a favorable position, made a stand; but they were soon made to move on before an impetuous charge with drawn sabres, led by Capts' BARRET and BOWE. The troops encountered were detachments from a South Carolina, a North Carolina and the Fourth Virginia regiments. While engaged picking up prisoners about Stevensburgh, FITZHUGH LEE'S brigade was seen approaching. Just at this moment an aid of Gen. GREGG arrived, with a peremptory order requiring Col. DUFFIE to move on Brandy Station, by the road he (Gen. GREGG) had passed over. The order was reluctantly obeyed. The troops fell back in good order, the enemy keeping at a respectable distance. In this short but brilliant affair, our loss was 5 men killed, 11 men wounded, 85 horses killed or disabled. 75 prisoners were taken and forty horses were captured. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 75 men, killed and wounded—including among the former the Colonel of a South Carolina regiment. The enemy had a large number of horses killed.

Col. DI CESNOLA commanded the advance line of skirmishers, and, as usual, by his cool bravery, set an example to the whole command. Col. DUFFIE acted with coolness and judgment, and was ably seconded by Major STEDMAN and the other officers of the division.

Among the narrow escapes in this affair I have only room to record two. Sergt. NEWTON, of Company B, Sixth Ohio, had a ball enter his cartridge-box, by which several cartridges were exploded, destroying the box but he was not injured. ADELBERT MCEWAN, of Company K, same regiment, had a ball enter his cartridge-box without injury to himself.

I have already forwarded official reports of casualties in the division commanded by Gen. GREGG, and herewith will be found official reports of the losses in the other regiments of the cavalry corps engaged in the late fight on the south side of the Rappahannock, showing a total loss of about 1,000 men. Not less than 1,200 horses were killed or wounded.

E. A. PAUL.

Official List of Casualties.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.—CAPT. FARNSWORTH.

Company A—Capt. Geo. A. Forsyth, wounded severely; N. Casman, wounded severely; J. J. Keayon, missing.

Company B—Capt. J. C. Smith, wounded seriously; Wm. H. Shurtluff, wnundad seriously; C. A. Baxter, wounded slightly; John Pogne, wnuaded and missing; George W Perry, wounded slightly.

Company C—Capt. A. Clark, wounded severely; Corp. L. A. Throop, missing; Sergt D. J. Martin, missing; Corp. O. H. Hess, wounded severely; J. W. Woodruff, wounded severely; H. H. Miller, wounded slightly; Corp. W. McKanzie, wounded, slightly; J. McCarty, wounded severely.

Company D—E. Hughs, wounded severely; H. McIntosh, wounded severely.

Company E—J. W. Farrar, wounded severely; C. Slyter, wounded severely.

Company F—Corp. D. K. Brunup, wnunded severely.

Company G—Capt. D. J. Hynes, wounded slightly; Corp. Wm. Yound, wounded seriously; J. Annis, wounded slightly; B. F. Wakefield, wounded slightly. J. W. Lee, wounded slightly; J. O'Brien, wounded severely; J. Knapp, wounded severely.

Company H—Sergt. J. N. Brooks, wounded severely; J. C. Clemens, wnunded severely.

Company K—Sergt. George Kupp, wounded severely; Corp. S. D. Wesson, wnunded severely; George Fleming, wounded slightly.

Company L—James Evans, killed; H. Aiken, wounded slightly; W. K. Smierly, wnunded slightly, T. S. Butler, wnunded slightly.

Company M—Sergt. K. L. John, wounded slightly; Corp. A. Gutterell, wounded severely; George Mills, wounded severely; S. V. Grant, wounded severely; H. Golding, wounded severely.

THREE SQUADRONS THIRD INDIANA CAVALRY—MAJOR M'CLURE.

Company A—John Walters, wounded; David Kirkpatrick, wounded; Adam Hays, wounded.

Company B—Sergeant B. F. Jenkins, killed; Corporal P. H. Shoemaker, wnunded; Eugene Page, wounded; E. Douglass, wounded.

THIRD VIRGINIA CAVALRY—(UNION.)

Company A—Boyd Cameron, wnunded; John Ross, wounded.

FIVE COMPANIES NINTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY—MAJOR MARTIN.

Maj. H. B. MARTIN, wounded.

Company A—Second Lieut. L. Herrick, wounded; Sergeant S. B. Cronkhite, wounded; Sergeant W. Summey, wounded; Corporal John Dewitt, wounded; Corporal P. Farter, wounded; J. Benham, wounded; C. Van Epps, wounded.

Company K—H. Gebb, wounded; H. Mnre, wounded; J. Curtis, wnunded.

Company H—Sergeant P. McGregor, wounded; G. C. Welton, wounded; J. G. Dixon, wounded; Corporal J. Rnlfe, nussing.

Tutnl, 2 cnmmissioned officers wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, 22 enlisted men wounded.

EIGHTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY—MAJOR POPE.

Killed—Col. B. F. Davis, Capt. B. F. Fnole, Lieut. H. C. Cutler; Privatee John Lasser, John A. Lunl, Cherles Ford, John S. Smith, Wm. D. Adams, C. H. Brewster.

Wounded—Lieuts. J. E. Reeves and B. C. Essner, Com. Sergt. H. Burroughs, Sergts. W. H. Stickleneir, J. J Brown, J. Atwood, Jacob Chamberlain, C. H. Church, S. W. Haskell; Corporals Thomson, L. Bell, F. Smith, Chas. A. Minor, Georga B. Scott; Privates G. W. Clark, J. C. Desmond, John Schroder, R. Faulkner, Wm. Ford, F. L. Thompson, Geo. McBirney, John Byers, E. Watton, W. R. Snuthworth, C. S. Gaer, Riley Lowa, E. H. Cox, Genrge Brown, James H. Bailay, Oscar E. Loomis, Milton Culver, Wilson Cautbers.

Missing—Sergt. James E. Smith; Privates Chesier A. King, Robert Bowers, John Kalliker, Leroy Prett, Alfred Barber, Andrew J. Cook.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers killed	3	Missing	8
Enlisted men killed	3		
Officers wounded	2	Total	49
Enlisted men wounded	30		

SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Company A.—Wounded—Sergt. Evan D. Hughes Thos. L. J. Russell. *Missing*—Sergt. J. K. Long, Sergt. Edmund Mountney, Chas. W. Kern, Wm. D. Mullen, Thos. W. Best, Lewis H. Danfield, Samuel Green, George Green, Wm. Jobson, Isaac Kerr, Chas. B. Roobins, George M. Sallar, John Symington.

Company B.—Killed—Wm. Levan, Godboh Roller. *Missing*—Sergt. Robert E. Williamson, Corp. Alfrnd S. Patton.

Company C.—Wounded—John McCausland, John H. Metz.

Company D.—Killed—Moses Orr. *Wounded*—Sergt. Thompson Carson, Chas. Durborron, Sylvester H. Ash, Joseph K. Pyle. *Missing*—Corp. J. J. Longshore, Corp. John Andus, Carp. Wm. J. F. Whyte, Corp. Wm. N. Mercer, Abraham Beldler, James Craig, John Doyle, Thos. Hess, John Laird, Patrick Murray, Richard Ritner, Edward P. Sexton, Samuel Spear, Thos. Skennell, Adam Winstnin, Isaac Yergey.

Company F.—Killed—Obedlah Richards. *Wounded*—Thos. C. Ewarl. *Missing*—Sergt. Isaac D. Williamson, Corp. John McCan, Corp. Theo. J. Wint, J. R. Armstrong, Edward Cox, Wm. Caiahan, Wm. E. Dingee, Walter Duncan, Robert Fullerton, Benj. F. Fox, Henry Lee, Jacob Tebor, —— Lockard, Geo. McEvoy, John Yonng, Raymond Pabst.

Company G.—Wounded—Bugler John Keiser. *Missing*—John M. Setley.

Company H.—Wounded—Henry Clioeff.

Company K.—Wounded—Bugler James B. Naylor, Edward Berry, James Lewin, John McQuade, John Schmearar. *Missing*—Sergt. Wm. English, Sergt. John Connelly, Sergt. Michael Golden, Corp. Hugh Boien, Carp. John McPherson, Saddler James Johnston, Samuel H. Adams, Wm. Bradley, Chas. B. Cook, James Dunseith, John Evans, Christopher Gross, Christian Gross, Chas. Hagey, Edward Harris, Jeremiah Lee, Thos. Meehen, John Shinners, Anthony Shriver, Wm. E. Supplee, James Walker, John Henderson.

Company L.—Wounded—Sergt. Chas. Rumee, Corp. Wm. O'Meara, Henry McGovern, Andrew J. Supplee. *Missing*—Sergt. Michael Kirk, Sergt. Peter B. Dumott, Corp. Hugh Brannan, Ernest Conrad, John H. Short.

Company M.—Wounded—Willis Seerl.

SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION—COLONEL DUFFIE.

Killed.

Patrick Hughes, Co. F, 1st Rhode Island.
John Hammel, Co. F, 1st Rhode Island.
John McDonald, Co. B, 1st Massachusetts.
Sergt. A. T. Wiley, Co. E, 1st Massachusetts.

Wounded.

Philip Palmer, Co. A, 1st Massachusetts—seriously.
John B. Freeman, Co. B. 1st Mass.—slightly.
E. B. Hutchinson, Co. C, 1st Mass.—severely.
Corp. Simeon Blackland, Co. E, 1st Mass.—slightly.
T. Martin, Co. G, 1st Mass.—mortally. Since dead.
Corp. John Ryan, Co. G, 1st Mass.—slightly.
Geo. W. Perkins, Co. G, 1st Mass.—seriously.
Joseph Mulligan, Co. G, 1st Mass.—seriously.
Sergt. Charles W. Dyer, Co. G, 1st Mass.—slightly.
Sergt. John W. Dunlap, Co. G, 6th Ohio—severely.
H. Boneham, 1st bugler, Co. I, 6th Ohio—severely.
J. C. Osborn, Co. G, 4th Pennsylvania—slightly.
Sergt. Wm. S. Colt, Co. G, 6th N. Y.—right foot.
M. H. Clark, Co. I, 6th N. Y.—breast, mortally.
Patrick Kelly, Co. M, 6th N. Y.—foot.
Joseph Keepers, Co. G, 17th Pe.—neck, slight.

Missing.

August Lacoste, bugler, Co. E, 1st Rhode Island.
Sergt. Alfonsn Chermois, Co. H, 1st Rnodn Island.
Thomas Decker, Co. H, 1st Rhode Island.
Charles E. Healy, Co. B, 1st Massachusetts.
George N. Kidder, Co. E, 1st Massachusetts
M. Glass, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts.
Jacob Leighton, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts.
Perry Hosmer, Co. I, 6th Ohio.
—— Hastings, Co. E, 4th Pennsylvania.
—— Hays, Co. E, 4th Pennsylvania.
—— Taylor, Co. M, 4th Pennsylvania.
—— Freeborn, Co. L, 4th Pennsylvania.
Horses killed, wounded and missing, 85.
Horses captured, 40.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN RIGHT WING, CAVALRY CORPS—GEN. BUFORD—IN ENGAGEMENT NEAR BEVERLY'S FORD, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, ON JUNE 9, 1863.

Cavalry Reserve.

REGIMENT.	COM. OFFICERS. Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	ENL'TED MEN. Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Aggregate
General Staff	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
1st U. S. cav.	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	3
2d U. S. cav.	1	4	3	8	10	25	23	58	66
5th U. S. cav.	..	2	..	2	6	15	15	36	38
6th U. S. cav.	1	1	2	4	7	25	30	62	66
6th Penn. cav.	1	2	3	6	2	18	120	140	146
Total in Cav. Res.	3	9	9	21	26	84	188	298	319

FIRST DIVISION—COL. DAVIS.

First Brigade.

6 cos. 9th N. Y. cav.	..	..	2	..	2	..	13	1	14
8th Illinois cavalry	..	4	..	4	1	42	3	48	50
3d Virginia cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	4
8th N. Y. cavalry	3	2	..	5	9	29	7	45	50
5 cos. 3d Ind. cav.	..	1	..	1	1	22	..	23	24
Total in 1st Brig.	3	9	..	12	11	109	13	130	143

Second Brigade.

17th Penn. cavalry	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
6th N. Y. cavalry	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	4
3 cos. 2d U. S. art.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Total in 2d Brig.	..	3	..	3	..	6	..	8	9
Total in 1st Div.	3	12	..	15	11	115	11	137	152
Total in Rt. Wing	6	21	9	36	37	199	199	435	471

Killed.

Col. B. T. Davis, 8th New-York cavalry.	Capt. C. B. Davis, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Capt. C. W. Canfield, 2d U. S. cavalry	1st Lieut. Isaac M. Ward, 5th U. S. cavalry.
Capt. Foot, 8th N. Y. cav.	Lieut. Cutler, 8th N.Y. cav.

Wounded.

Maj. Martin, 9th N. Y. cav.	Lieut. Efner, 8th N. Y. cav.
Capt. Kunts, 17th Pa. cav.	Lieut. R. Lenox, 2d U.S. cav.
Capt. Clark, 8th Ill. cav.	Lieut. Taylor, 3d Iad. cav.
Capt. Forsyth, 8th Ill. cav	Lieut. Herrick, 9th N.Y. cav.
Capt. Smith, 8th Ill. cav.	Lieut. Phillips, 6th N.Y cav.
Capt. Hlaes, 8th Ill. cav.	2d Lieut. Gustabur Urban, 6th U. S. cavalry.
Capt. Chas. L. Leiper, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.	2d Lieut. E. R. Wells, 2d U. S. cavalry.
1st Lieut. Rudolph Ellis, 6th Peansylvania cavalry.	2d Lieut Paol Quirk, 2d U. S. cavalry.
1st Lieut. C. McK. Leoser, 2d U. S. cavalry.	2d Lieut. Daniel Madden, 6th U. S. cavalry.
1st Lieut. Frank M. Dickerson, 5th U. S. cavalry.	Surgeon Walburn, 17th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Lieut. Reese, 8th N.Y. cav.	First Lieut. Jos. Kerin, 6th U. S. Cavalry—missing.
Capt. A. D. C. Jos. O'Keefe, missing—known to be wounded.	Second Lt. E'w'd J. Spauldiag, 6th U. S. Cav., missi'g —known to be wounded.
Maj. Robert Morris, 6th Pa Cav., missiag—known to be slightly wounded.	Sec'd Lt. Sam'l R. Colladay, 6th Penn. Cav.—missing.
First Lt. Thos. B. Deweese, 2d U. S. Cavalry, missiag —known to be wounded.	Second Lieut. And'w Stoll, 6th U. S. Cav., missiag—known to be mortelly wo'd.
First Lieut. Wm. Blanchard, 2d U. S. Cavalry, missiag —known to be wounded.	Sec'd Lt. Thompson Lenaig, 6th Penn. Cav.—missing. E. A. P.

The Difficulties in Indiana.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MORTON.

The proclamation lately issued by Gov. MORTON of Indiana, relative to resistance to the enrollment, cites the Congressional State laws against treason, and concludes thus:

"It will be my purpose in the future, as in the past, to do my whole duty to the Government of the United States and the people of Indiana. In the administration of the law, and the performance of official duties, I recognize no parties.

All who obey the laws, keep the peace, and discharge their duties as citizens, are alike entitled to and will receive protection in person and property. The alarm which some are attempting to create of the improper interference of the military authorities, may be dismissed as without foundation.

The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, and speak and publish their opinions touching the policy of the Government or the conduct of the war, must be respected, and the enjoyment of it protected. But there is a wide difference between the legitimate exercise of this right and that unbridled license of speech which seeks, by the assertion of the most atrocious falsehnods, to exasperate the people to madness, and drive them into a position of neutrality between their Government and the rebels, if not into the very arms of the rebellion, combine them in dangerous societies, provoke them to resist the laws, and thus contribute directly to weaken our own Government and strengthen the cause of the enemy.

The criticism of one who is friendly to the Government, and who is anxious that it shall succeed and be preserved, and who points out its errors in order that they may be corrected, is wholly different from that denunciation which seeks to bring the Government into contempt and render it odious to the people, thereby withdrawing from it its life, when struggling in battle with a powerful enemy. The one can never be mistaken for the other. It must be borne in mind that the exercise of the plainest rights and privileges may be greatly modified by surrounding circumstances; that what may be proper, or innocent and harmless at one time, may be dangerous and criminal at another.

To advocate the right of secession and rebellion, or the dissolution of our Government, might be harmless enough in time of profound peace, but when the country is engaged in desperate civil war, which is consuming the best blood and treasure of the nation, and the misfortune of arms might within a few days bring the enemy upon the soil of our State, will it be contended that the privilege of free speech gives the right to advocate the rebellion, resistance to our Government, or the abandonment of it to its enemies? That which is idle talk in time of peace may become "aid and comfort to the enemy," and punishable by the laws of the land when that enamy is at our doors.

Let me exhort the people to moderation and submission to the laws, and to lay aside their resentments and prejudices, to take counsel only of their duties and the dangers which threaten the nation; and while I assure them that protection shall be extended to life, liberty and property, and that equal and exact justice shall be administered to all. I would impress them with the fact, that if needs be the whole power of the State and Nation will be invoked to execute the laws, preserve the public peace, and bring offenders to punishment.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

No Fresh News from Mexico—Escape of Ortega—How Managed—Removal of the Government Archives to Morelia—The English Steamer Here—Another Blockade Runner—The Brig Comet a Prize at Key West—H. B. M.'s Steamer Plover at Havana.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

Legnd this by the *Roanoke*, which leaves today at noon. We have been anxiously expecting the arrival of the Spanish merchant steamer *Mexico* from Sisal and Vera Cruz, which might probably bring us further news of the progress of the French in Mexico, but we have been disappointed; the *Mexico* has not yet arrived.

In the meantime, the daily papers of this city are engaged in a personal quarrel about Mexican affairs. The *Siglo*, which has all the time been an ardent partisan of the Mexican side, accuses the other two newspapers of the city, the *Diario de la Marina* and the *Prensa*, of unfairness, and the latter of cruelty toward the Mexicans in its editorial observations upon the war, as well as giving one-sided accounts of the events that take place. The *Diario* of to-day crimes out with a reply.

ORTEGA and the other Generals and officers made their escape at Orizaba in the following manner: About a thousand prisoners were assembled there, consisting of the abovenamed Generals, officers and some civilians who had been most zealous in JUAREZ' favor, all of whom were to be taken to Vera Cruz for transportation to Martinique. The twenty-three Generals were together in a house, with sentries at the door, and on the night previous to the day appointed for the march they cut a passage through the back of the house, and Gen. ORTEGA with nine other Generals succeeded in making their escape. Of the thousand prisoners collected, it is said that at least five hundred got away.

By a decree of the French Military Commandor at Vera Cruz, the Spanish twenty-cent piece is to be considered equal to three Mexican sixpences (*medio reni*,) and the American dime to be equal to three Mexican *cuartillos*.

The *Diario de la Marina* gives an extract from a letter from Vera Cruz, in which it is stated that Gen. ORTEGA was not in want of ammunition at Puebla. When the French entered the town they not only found untouched the greater part of the arms and equipments of the soldiers and the artillery, but there were also in different storehouses about 125,000 artillery cartridges, suitable for guns of different calibre.

The same letter mentions that President JUAREZ had ordered the archivas of the Government to be transferred to Morelia, and that he himself would shortly leave the capitol for that place. It also adds that Congress and the Liberals placed no confidence in him and several of his Generals, particularly in ORTEGA and COMONFORT.

The English steamer *Hero*, which was taken by the United States steamer *Juniata*, on her voyage from this port to run the blockade, has, I understand, been declared a lawful prize by the Court at Key West. The owners and shippers are making a great fuss at what they call the injustice done them, declaring that the vessel was bound to Matamoras, or at least had papers on board purporting that to be her destination; but she was no doubt intended to run the blockade. They complain that the vessel has been condemned on the sole testimony of a single individual on board, a sailor to whom there had been given a free passage, and who swore before the Court that he had been promised a passage to Mobile. This, they say, was the only testimony produced against them, but doubtless some-thing more came out before the Court, although they will not confess it here. The steamer and cargo are valued here at $25,000.

We are likewise told that another blockade runner, the English brig *Comet*, is lying at Key West to be adjudicated upon. This vessel cleared from here at the end of last April ostensibly for New-Orleans. Being, as her name would indicate, rather *eccentric* in her movements, she managed to get somewhere about Mobile, where she was picked up by a United States cruiser. The excuse for having wandered so far out of her course is that she had, during the whole voyage, contrary winds, and at last found themselves about sixty miles from the entrance to the port of Mobile, in the midst of a calm, which lasted for some days, when the vessel was captured by a United States cruiser. They declare here that she was regularly cleared, and are very indignant at the audacity of the *Yankee* navy.

Her British Majesty's steamer *Plover* arrived here on the 6th inst. from Jamaica.

LARA.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION...MONDAY, June 15, 1863.
Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Thn President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of property owners to have hack stand removed from the corner of Canal-street and Broadway. Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Remonrance of property owners in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, against the construction of a sewer in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Ahner Osborn & Co. to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number one hundred and ninety-four Greenwich-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the side walks on the north side of Sixty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged, where necessary; the same to be done under direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Dumsday to place a sign in front of his premises number one hundred and eighty-eight Grandstreet, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Dumsday to place a sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and eighty-eight Grandstreet, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be made opposite number one hundred and ninety, Seventh street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets

[G. O. 408.]

By Councilman Brice—

Whereas, The cleaning of streets in future comes under the direction and supervision of the City Inspector, and whereas

The high prices of provisions, fuel and the general wants of a family are such as to warrant an increase of wages for the men employed in cleaning the streets, be it therefore

Resolved, That the wages of men employed in cleaning the streets be, and the same is hereby increased to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, and the wages of the foremen for removing the dirt from the streets be increased to the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per day, said increase to take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman McVay—

Resolved, That the wages of the foremen of the laborers employed in cleaning streets be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day, to take effect from the approval of this resolution by His Honor the Mayor.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

[G. O. 409.]

By Councilman McVay—

Resolved, That the lots under water between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and Avenue B and East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 410.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be filled in immediately under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 411.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the southwest corner of Two hundred-third-street and First-avenue be filled and fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lot on the southeast corner of Third avenue and Fifty-fourth street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That article eight, section eleven, of the Ordinances of the City relative to the "Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The Chief Engineer shall also have authority to employ mechanics in the Corporation Yard, not to exceed twelve in number, at a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents per day."

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 412.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fill sunken lots on First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 413.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets.

Which was laid over.

[O. O. 414.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to build new engine for Engine Company number Forty-four.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 415.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to grant temporary location for Hook and Ladder Company number Seventeen.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 416.]

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb, gutter and flag both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 417.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Seventy-first street, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 418.]

Report of Committee on Finance to pay "The World" newspaper for certain advertising.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 419.]

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 420.]

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in reference to fire telegraph.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Compiroller, with statement of treasury balances to June 13, 1863.

Received and ordered on file.

A communication from His Honor the Mayor and Comptroller, transmitting official certificate, designating the Herald and Tribune corporation papers, in pursuance of Chapter two hundred and twenty-seven, Laws of nighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Thomas Tyler, to keep a refreshment stand on the north side of Fifty-ninth-street, east of Sixth avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council,

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilmen Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to the Third-avenue Savings Bank to place a portico in front of their banking house, now in progress of erection on the south-west corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

[G. O. 421.]

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, in relation to resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Women's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hooper House for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[O. O. 422.]

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution was approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to pay Isaac T. Herkes two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars ninety-six cents, to be applied in payment of assessment against Church of St. Paul the Apostle, but which the Comptroller declines to pay the same, and the ground that the requisite number of votes therefor were not received in the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac T. Herkes for the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty eight dollars ninety-six cents, with interest thereon from the date of the confirmation of the assessment for building sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, in front of the premises of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 423.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Fifty fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 424.]

Councilmen O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Eighty-second-street, from Hudson to Greenwich streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 425.]

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward McGuire for the sum of four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents for extra work performed by order of the Street Department in regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter also flagging Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that two crosswalks be laid in Jones-street, opposite St. James' Church, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given for the house now used by the Waverley Boat Club to remain where now located, adjoining the ferry-house at the foot of Christopher-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of the Church Emanuel, in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to have two gas lamps placed in front of said church.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioner granted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Stephen Dunn to place a watering-trough in front of his premises at the northeast corner of Forty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

[G. O. 426.]

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to forty-eight dollars, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Robert T. Haws.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Bills of sundry persons for expenses incurred in reception of the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York Volunteers, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons named, being for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs in extending a proper reception on behalf of the City authorities to the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York Volunteers, on their return to this City, after the expiration of their term of enlistment (the bills amounting to one thousand and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents,) the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nicholas Walsh for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, to be in full for bill rendered for expenses incurred in conducting the obsequies of the late Major Hogan, of the Tenth Brigade, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

[G. O. 427.]

Bill of George W. Butt, amounting to forty-eight dollars, for coaches furnished for funeral of R. T. Haws.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Bill of F. Heidearich, amounting to sixty-five dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of Colonel Corcoran

(By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.)

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Trafton, for twenty-five pieces of music furnished for the reception of the ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, by the Twelfth regiment, New-York National Guard, amounting to the sum of one hundred and one dollars, the amount to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies."

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to one hundred and eighty-eight dollars, for furnishing carriages for the funeral of the late Colonel Charles.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to one hundred and fourty-four dollars and eighty cents, for carriages furnished for the funeral of the late Colonel Kimball.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Bill of N. & R. L. Conklin, amounting to forty-eight dollars, for carriages on the occasion of the reception of the Thirty-second regiment New-York Volunteers.

(By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid)

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resol

which, in the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall be the salary of the assistant engineer of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Reilly, Keenan, Riley, Ford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, Cornwell, Kepper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McSmith, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

[G. O. 343.]

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was approved December nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the sum of ten thousand dollars, in favor of the Treasurer of the Blind Mechanics' Association, and that the Comptroller declines to pay the same, on the ground that the requisite number of votes was not received in favor thereof in the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for ten thousand dollars, in favor of John N. Hayward, President, and Noah A. Child, Treasurer of the Blind Mechanics' Association, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, eighteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2785, 2787, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2809, 2811, 2819, 2837, 2835, 2837, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851. *Part II.*—Nos. 3178, 2462, 3150, 3200, 3202, 3206, 3208, 2210, 3212, 3216, 3220, 3222, 3228, 3234, 3236, 3240, 3244, 3250, 3252, 3256. *Part III.*—Nos. 590, 2328, 1468, 2202, 1435, 2659, 1640, 1717, 2367, 2848, 805, 1184, 1434, 923, 1834, 2747, 437, 88, 1425, 2383½.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers—Nos. 7 and 22. Issues of Law and Fact—Nos 272, 214, 317, 309, 49, 166, 257.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 803, 2653, 1659, 1413, 2723, 627, 2725, 2727, 3733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2743, 2745, 2747. *Part II.*—Nos. 144, 2018, 1234, 2530, 1504, 332, 2254, 2208, 1840, 1734, 2225, 2355½, 486, 1610.

Important Case Against the City.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

William P. Sheffield vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This action is brought to recover $25,000 damages occasioned to the plaintiff, who is a resident of Newport, R. I., for injuries occasioned to him, as he alleges, by falling over the stump of a tree which the defendants left sticking up out of the sidewalk at the lower end of the City Hall Park. It involves some interesting questions of law, as will be seen. The case, which has been on trial for two days, was submitted to the jury this afternoon, under the following charge from the Judge:

CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This is an action brought by the plaintiffs against the defendants, for alleged negligence in not keeping that part of the sidewalk on the north side of Park-row, near where it intersects Broadway, in a safe condition for public travel, by reason of which, the plaintiff alleges, he fell on the 16th of December, 1859, and suffered a very severe injury. The particular negligence claimed to be shown by the evidence, consists in allowing a stump of a tree, about six inches in height, to remain projecting above the sidewalk, against which the plaintiff alleges he struck his foot, and fell to the pavement, by which his thigh-bone was broken, a part of it forced through the flesh, and from the consequences of which he suffered a long, dangerous and painful illness, was rendered unable to pursue his ordinary business for nearly two years, expended large sums in medical attendanen and nursing, and has been rendered lame for life.

It appears from the evidence, and is not denied, that Park-Row is an old street, and has long been open and used as a place of public travel, both for vehicles and foot passengers, and there can be no doubt that the defendants are bound by law to keep it in such a condition that it can be safely traveled, and this duty extends to the sidewalks devoted to the use of foot passengers, as well as to that part of the street used by carriages. The defendants have been shewn to be in the possession of ample powers and means to perform this duty imposed upon them by law, and they must be held accountable for their negligent omission to perform it, and are liable in damages to those who may suffer by such neglect, provided the latter are guilty of no negligence which materially contributes to the accident by which they suffer.

It appears from the evidence that in November, 1847, the Common Council of the City passed an ordinance or resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That the Committee on Lands and Places, together with the Street Commissioner, be authorized to adjust the lower corner line of the Park, so as to make a curve, instead of corners and angles, from Broadway to Chatham street, and place the railing on the line of such curve.

This resolution was approved by the Mayor.

The then Street Commissioner has been on the stand, and testified that, on being duly notified by the Clerk of the Common Council, he consulted with several of the committee named in the ordinance of resolution, and, with their approval, proceeded to make the alteration required, and, by so doing, shortened the end of the Park in the vicinity of the accident in question, and widened Park-row at this point, throwing about twenty feet of the Park into the street and removing the sidewalk north, so that the same has ever since run along the north side of this twenty feet taken off from the Park. The effect of this was to widen the street known as Park-row at this point, the sidewalk being removed further north, and running over ground which had been formerly included within the railing of the Park.

Two questions of law have been raised by the defendants on these facts:

1. That the defendants had no power to pass the ordinance in question, and consequently none to devote any part of the old Park to the uses of a public street, nor have they insist that they are not liable for any injury that may accrue upon that portion of the street so taken from the Park.

Now, whether the claim that the ordinance in question is void for want of power in the City authorities to pass it, is a matter not material in the present case. Whether they had the legal right to devote any part of the Park to street purposes by curtailing its bounds, and widening the adjacent street or not, if they have assumed in point of fact to exercise that power, and have actually thrown it open to public travel as a public street, erected the sidewalk, and thus invited and permitted the public to use it as a common street for twelve years, their allegation now that they exceeded their authority in so doing cannot avail them in this action. They are equally liable for injuries occurring to travelers through their negligence on this, as on any other portion of the public streets.

2. The defendants insist that the Street Commissioner did not, in point of fact, execute the ordinance according to its terms, but threw into the street more land than was warranted by the ordinance itself.

The Street Commissioner, doubtless, carried out the ordinance as he understood it, and he has testified that he erected the sidewalk where it now lies, and that no objection was ever made to the manner in which he performed the work, or the place where he laid the walk, but that it has been used by the public for travel, as he laid it ever since.

Now, if the jury believe these facts, which do not seem to be met by counter-evidance, they have a right to presume that the defendants have acquiesced in the action of the Commissioner, and have recognised and treated this portion of what was formerly included in the Park, as a part of the public street, and if the defendants have so acquiesced in the doings of their Street Commissioner, and have thus recognized and treated the premises as part of the public street, then they are liable to the defendant, if he has made out the fact of negligence and damages suffered by him in consequence of such negligence, without fault on his part.

In order to find for the plaintiff, you must be satisfied from the evidence that the defendants were guilty of negligence, and that the injury to the plaintiff was caused by such negligence. The burden of proof is on the plaintiff to show this. You have heard the evidence as to the existence, location, height and size of the stump, and the statement of the defendant, that he struck his foot against an obstruction, which he has no doubt was the stump in question. I trust the jury will have no difficulty in coming to a correct conclusion as to whether such an obstruction projecting from the sidewalk in a crowded thoroughfare in this City is evidence of negligence or not, especially in the absence of any evidence that a light was placed immediately over it, or other especial warning of its existence given to passers after dark.

If you find that the defendants were guilty of negligence in thus leaving this stump there, under all the circumstances, you will then inquire if the injury which the plaintiff suffered was caused by the obstruction in question. If you find both of these facts also, you will find a verdict for the plaintiff, unless you find that he was guilty of negligence which materially contributed to the accident. If the plaintiff was guilty of such negligence as materially contributed to the accident, then he cannot recover. It is for the jury to say whether there is any evidence of negligence on part of the plaintiff, and if so, to what weight it is entitled. The evidence on all these points is simple, plain and easily understood, and the jury can dispose of them without difficulty.

If you find for the plaintiff, you will, of course, assess the damages. You have heard the plaintiff's statement of the injuries which he received, and also the statement of the eminent surgeon who attended him through his long and painful illness during the 106 days which it is shown he was confined to his bed in this City. No repetition can add force to the evidence on this point. If you believe the statements of Dr. Carnochen and the plaintiff, you cannot fail to conclude that his injuries were exceedingly severe and painful, causing great suffering and loss of time and money to him. You have heard read also the deposition of Dr. King, of Newport, who testifies to the continuing illness of the plaintiff, and his sufferings there.

In estimating the damages in this case, it will be your duty to give the plaintiff, first, the amount of pecuniary loss which, by the evidence, he is proved to have sustained. This, of course, consists of the moneys necessarily paid out by him for nursing, care and medical attendance in consequence of the injury which he received. He has stated to you that the amount thus necessarily paid out in New-York, while he was confined at the New-York Hotel, was about $2,400; that he paid out for the same kind of necessary expenses, after he went to [illegible], at the place of his residence, about $1,000 or $1,200 more. He further states that he is a lawyer by profession, and was in practice at the time the accident occurred; that his professional income was about $3,000 per annum, and that he has lost nearly two years of professional labor and income in consequence of this painful accident. You will consider the evidence on this point, and give him such amount as you are satisfied he has necessarily paid out in money for the purposes already named, in consequence of his injuries, and also such sums as will compensate him for the loss of time necessarily resulting from the same cause.

2. If you find for the plaintiff, you will also award such a sum, in addition to the direct pecuniary loss already referred to, as will be a compensation, so far as money can compensate him, for the pain and anguish of body and mind which he suffered in consequence of the injury. As I have already stated, no repetition can add force to the narrative of the plaintiff and his surgeon, in regard to the sufferings which he underwent during his long confinement.

3. As a third and further ground of damage, in case you find for the plaintiff, you have a right to consider the permanent injury which has been inflicted on him if you believe it to be permanent, and of that there would seem to be no doubt on the evidence. He states his injured leg to be about 3½ inches shorter than the other. On this point you will consider only **the damage which the plaintiff, in view of the evidence, will hereafter suffer, as a natural and necessary consequence of the permanent injury to his limb, when considered with reference to his business in life.**

You will, gentlemen, take the whole case into consideration, and return such a verdict as you think the case fairly demands.

The case was given to the jury about 4 o'clock. They had not agreed up to 6 o'clock, and the Court ordered them to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. Burrell and Mr. Stoughton; for defendant, Mr. Hackett.

Disobedience to Harbor Master's Orders—Liability Therefor.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Archibald Hall vs. *Joseph Hall.*—This was an action brought to recover $50—the penalty provided for by the Harbor Masters' Act of 1862, for a neglect or refusal to obey the order of Harbor Master.

The defendant was the master of the bark *Amelie*.

The plaintiff proved his case by JOHN L. TAYLOR, the Harbor Master, who gave the order to defendant to take the vessel out of the slip.

The defendant moved to dismiss the complaint upon the ground—

1st. That the defendant was not liable for refusing to obey a mere arbitrary order of a Harbor Master.

That the Harbor Master, to maintain the action, was bound to show that there was necessity for removing the vessel to accommodate some other vessel, whereas it did not appear by the evidence that any other vessel desired the berth occupied by the *Amelia*, or that the presence of the *Amelia* interfered with any other vessel.

That, under the act of 1862, it was the duty of the Harbor Master to give accommodation to all vessels, and that he had no power to order a vessel to leave one berth without designating at the time some other berth for her to occupy.

The Court held that inasmuch as it appeared that there was no necessity for the moving of the vessel, and that the Harbor Master ordered her to go out of the slip without giving her any other berth, the plaintiff could not enforce the penalty provided by the statute for a refusal to obey.

Complaint dismissed.

For plaintiff, Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for defendant, Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Practice in Cases of Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Mullen.

Stephen D. Baker vs. *William L. Cook.*—The defendant was arrested under an order granted in this action upon an affidavit duly signed and verified, by one of the plaintiffs—which affidavit was on file in the County Clerk's office. He moved on an order to show cause, to vacate the order of arrest, without affidavits, on a mere general notice.

On the hearing, the ground of his report appeared to be, that the copy of the affidavit served upon him at the time of his arrest bore no signature. This objection was not specified in his order to show cause. The Special Term vacated the order of arrest on this ground alone, and discharged the defendant, notwithstanding the plaintiff raised the preliminary objection that this irregularity was not stated in the moving papers, as required by Rule 39.

Appeal was taken from the order, and it was now reversed. Opinions by Justices SUTHERLAND and MULLEN.

John N. Lewis for plaintiff; H. M. Whitehead for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Monell vs. *Wilks.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Brown et al. vs. *New-York Central Railroad Co.*

Henderson vs. *Dinson*; *Van Allen, Receiver*, vs. *Wesley.*—Motion denied.

Simpson vs. *Elmendorf.*—Motion granted on $20 trial fee, and $10 costs of motion.

Milford et al vs. *Van Rausst.*—Motion denied with costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Milspaugh et al. vs. *Putnam et al.*—Order settled.

Smyths et al. vs. *Graydon et al.* *McCord* vs. *Barrett et. al.*—Settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 15, 1863.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	103½	
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104⅛	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '65	107	
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	106⅜	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N.	96¾	
58,000	Mo. State 6s	70	
15,000	do	70⅛	
30,000	do	70⅜	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	110	
2,000	Virginia State 6s, 66	56½	
5,000	N. C. State 6s	68⅜	
15,000	O. & Miss. R. C	36	
2,000	E. 4th M. Bs	109	
20,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d	62	
5,000	Ilinn. & St. J. 1st M.	78	
2,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1M.	108	
2,000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	87	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	55	
10,000	do	b10	55⅛
50	Pork Bank	133	
84	Continental Bank	99	
100	Quicks. M. Co	42	
10,000	Amer. Gold	144⅜
95,000	do	144⅝
3,000	do	144⅞
150	Canton Co	30	
100	do	b60	30⅛
50	do		29⅜
200	do		29⅝
100	do	b30.	30
300	Cumb. Coal. Prf		23⅛
300	do	b30	23⅝
300	do		24
100	do		24⅞
800	Am. Coal Co		66
50	Wyom. V. Coal Co.		73
50	do		73⅛
150	Pacific M. S. Co		180
10	do		180¾
400	N. Y. Cen. R		119⅜
200	do	s30.	119⅜
50	do	b10.	119⅜
200	do		119½
100	do	s30.	119⅜
2300	Erie Railway		94⅜
100	do	s30	94⅜
100	do		94⅝
150	do	s10	94⅜
200	do	b30	95
100	do	b30.	95⅛
50	Erie R. Pref		102⅜
100	do		102⅜
100	Chic. & Alton		71⅜
350	Hudson R. R.		124
100	do	b15.	124⅛
200	do		123⅜
550	Mich. C. R. ex div.		112
100	do		112
600	Har. Railroad		89
200	do	b30	90
100	do	b30	89
400	do		88¼
200	do	s10	88⅛
200	do	b30	89⅛
800	do		88
100	do	b10	88⅛
200	do	b10	88⅜
500	do		87¾
350	do	s30	87⅛
100	Reading R		105⅜
1500	do		105⅜
600	do		105¾
1000	M. S. & N. I. R		72¾
850	do		73
50	do	s10	73
100	do	s10	73
200	do	s10	72⅞
200	do	s30	72⅝
200	do		72⅞
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		115
200	do		114⅝
100	do	b10.	115
200	do		113
500	Mil. & Pr. Du C.		47
100	A. & T. H. R. P		71
1000	Ill. Cen. C. R. Scrip.		103
50	do		102¾
150	do	b10.	103
50	do	s10.	103
200	do	b30.	103
200	do	b30	103⅛
4000	Ill. Cen. C. B. Sc.		80
400	Clev. & P. R.		87
100	do	b10.	87⅛
200	do	a10	86⅜
100	do	b30	87
300	do		86⅜
200	do		86⅝
700	do		86⅜
300	Gal. & Chi. R.		99⅛
100	do	s30	99⅛
100	do	s30	99⅜
100	do	b30	99⅜
250	do		99
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30.	107
250	do		110
400	Chic. & R. I. R.		97⅛
100	do	s10.	97⅛
200	Tol. & Wab. R.		74⅜
100	do		74
550	P., F. W. & C.		72
11	Alt. & Ter. H. R.		45
100	do		45⅞
130	Chic. & N. W. R.		31
500	do		30½

SECOND BOARD.

$24,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	103¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	b15	70
4,000	do		69⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M		62
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	53
5,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36⅜
25,166	Amer. Gold	146
20,000	do	145⅞
15,000	do	145⅝
40,000	do	145⅜
6,000	do	146⅜
30,000	do	146⅜
250	Canton Co	29
50	do	b30	29
25	Cumb. Coal Prefd	23
100	do	24
250	Quicksilv. M. Co	42
300	Amer. Coal Co	85
50	do	65⅜
50	Pacific Mail	180
100	N. Y. Cen. R	119⅜
100	do	119⅜
150	Erie Railway	94⅜
500	do	94⅜
500	do	94⅝
100	do	b30	94⅜
200	do	94⅛
100	do	b10	94⅜
100	Erie R. Pref	103
50	do	b15.	103⅜
200	do	102⅞
50	Hud. River R	123
550	do	s	123⅛
100	do	123⅜
500	do	122
100	do	121⅞
650	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	71
200	Harlem R	88⅜
700	do	88⅛
600	do	s30.	85⅜
200	do	s10	85⅜
100	do	85¼
50	do	86
600	Reading R	105
400	do	104⅝
200	do	s10.	104⅜
200	do	104⅜
50	Chi. & Alt. R.	71⅜
100	do	71
20	Mich. Cen. R. ex div.	113
50	do	s30.	111
150	do	b30.	112
300	M. S. & N. I.	72
200	do	s10	72⅜
300	do	72⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R. R. S	b10.	102⅜
1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	84⅜
200	do	84⅝
100	do	84⅝
400	Gal. & Chic. R.	99
200	Clev. & Tol.	opg.	109⅜
700	do	opg.	109⅜
500	do	s30.	107
300	Chi. & R. I. R.	98
100	do	96¾
100	do	b30	96⅜
50	Chic. & N. W. R.	30⅝
400	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	46
25	do	47
50	do	48
110	M. & P. Du C. 2 M. Pr.	80
50	Alt. & T. H. R. Pr.	70⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	146⅜
5,000	do	146⅞
5,000	Mo. State 6s	70⅜
209	Cumb. Coal Prf	24⅜
700	do	s5	24⅜
100	do	b3	24⅜
50	do	24⅜
50	Canton Co	29⅛
50	do	27⅜
500	Bnks Co. Ld. Co	1⅞
50	do	1⅝
50	Can. Am. Tr. Co	40
200	Erie R. Pref	102⅜
1200	Harlem R	b3	87
250	do	s3	86⅞
100	do	86⅞
200	do	s10	86¾
200	Gal. & Chi. R	99
100	do	98⅞
100	do	b30	98⅞
100	Clev. & Pitts. R	84⅜
100	do	b30	84⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R	109⅜
100	do	109⅜
100	do	b30	109⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R	98
100	do	96¾
100	do	b30	96⅜
50	Chic. & N. W. R.	30⅛

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 15, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 61 bbls. Ashes, 25,122 bbls. Flour, 1,117 bbls. and 443 bags Corn Meal, 189,269 bushels Wheat, 84,863 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Rye, 48,745 bushels Oats, 13,738 pkgs. provisions, and 1,500 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 42½@$9 68¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 70 bags Maracaibo and 150 bags Rio, at 31c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, and held very firmly. Middling, 86c. @ 87c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been much more active at an advance of 10c. @ 15c. ₱ bbl. Sales, since our last, 22,650 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 20; poor to choice extra State at $5 50@$6 20, chiefly at $5 60 @$5 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 90	@$5 20
Extra State	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 50	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	5 90	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 15	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is active and buoyant. Sales since our last, 2,500 bbls., at $6 25@$6 95 for poor to good superfine; $7@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 40@$9 30 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is much firmer; sales 1,250 bbls. Extra, at $5 50@$7 80 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand and has advanced 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made of 152,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 60; Amber Western, $1 54@$1 56; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 47@$1 53; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 44@$1 47; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30@$1 44; Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 40, ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty active and decidedly dearer; sales have been reported to-day of 90,000 bush., at 78c. @ 80c., for shipping mixed Western; 74c. @ 77c. for prime, 80c. @ 82c. for White and 78c. @ 81c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate request, at $1 02@$1 04, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 79c. @ 80¾c.; Western at 79c. @ 81c.; State at 80c. @ 81c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unaltered; 15,000 bushels Barley Malt changed hands at $1 50@$1 65 ₱ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 7th of June, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	113,000	185,200	181,300
Wheat, bushels	3,998,300	5,234,100	3,360,400
Corn, bushels	2,824,100	1,977,700	3,978,200
Barley, bushels	99,700	317,100	49,500
Oats, bushels	859,400	542,500	1,667,700
Rye, bushels	68,600	209,900	48,500

BAY—North River Bale has been in fair request at 80c. @ $1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been rather less active at 14c. @ 22c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 48c.; with 450 hhds., &c., Cuba clayed, and Muscovado part at 38c. @ 44c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in very moderate demand at unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day, sales having been confined to 575 bbls., at $11 25@$11 50 for old Mess; $12 25@$12 50 for new Mess; and $10 25@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 6c. @ 7¾c. for Hams, 4c. @ 5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request, at 5¾c. @ 6¾c. ₱ lb.; sales, 1,100 boxes. Lard is steadily advancing; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c. @ 10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request; sales, 160 bbls., at $12 50@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is attracting more attention, at 16c. @ 19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c. @ 22c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 8c. @ 11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, reached 940 bags East India at $6 25@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 670 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11¾c. @ 12c.; Porto Rico at 11¾c. @ 11¾c.; and Cuba at 11¾c. @ 11¾c., with 46 boxes Havana at 11¾c. @ 12¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 80,000 lbs., at 10¾c. @ 11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 800 bbls., at 44¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 7d. @ 8d. ₱ bushel; and 1,200 pkgs. Provisions at 25s. @ 27s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 35s. by steamer, ₱ ton. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. @ 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 10,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, 150 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl. For Gloucester, a cargo of Grain, at 9¼d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, two small vessels, with Grain, at 7s. 3d. @ 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sheldrake	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
America	June 20	New-York	Bremen.
Norwegian	June 20	Quebec	Liverpool.
Glasgow	June 20	New-York	Liverpool
Olympus	June 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Melbourne	May 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	May 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Mersey	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Norwegian	June 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
Scotia	June 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	June 8	Hamburgh	New-York.
City of Washington	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	June 18	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	June 20	New-York	Havana.
George Washington	June 20	New-York	New Orleans.

For California.

America	June 13	New-York	Nicaragua.
	June 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Persia*, close on Wednesday, at 12:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Nova Scotian*, *vid* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, *vid* Southampton and Bremen, close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Glasgow*, *vid* Queenstown, close at the same hour.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Roanoke*, close on Thursday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Corsico*, close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica and Port au Prince, by the *Plantagenet*, close on Saturday, at 3:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad)..8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..... 8 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 13, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 6:

Decrease in Loans	$1,936,257
Increase in Specie	642,458
Decrease in Circulation	130,687
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,216,004

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 14, 1862.	June 13, 1863.	June 6, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	144,014,350	180,808,822	182,745,090
Specie	31,162,048	37,884,128	37,241,676
Circulation	8,814,822	6,810,404	6,341,091
Gross Deposits	153,228,617	209,917,362	211,060,077
Exchanges	27,565,242	50,395,212	48,292,923
Undrawn	125,643,375	159,551,150	162,767,154
In Sub-Treasury	17,074,910	20,662,520	21,899,383

The Bank return shows the effects of the continued large conversion of United States currency into the New Loan of 1882. The Deposits are drawn down about three and a quarter millions, and the Loans curtailed nearly two millions since last Monday. The stock of Gold in Bank is higher by $642,000, and rather less in the Sub Treasury than this day week. There is some discussion among the Bank managers about paying their July dividends in gold, on the argument that they are receiving the interest on their Government investments, which are very considerably ahead of their capitals, in gold. We presume that each Board of Directors will make their own decision on the subject. The supply of money to the Brokers to-day at 7 ₱ cent is sufficiently free to render the market generally comfortable at this rate though without decided ease. The price of gold coin having advanced to 145½ ₱ cent., the rate of exchange on London is called 158½@160 ₱ cent. The mail for the *Persia* on Wednesday, will not close until the afternoon of that day.

The price of Gold was advanced 1½ ₱ cent. at the early Stock Board on unfavorable army reports from the Rappahannock and Potomac. Between the Boards on the Street the wildest and most senseless rumors were circulated on the same subject, and the price of Gold bid up to 147½ ₱ cent., but at the Second Board the bidding returned to 145¾@145½ ₱ cent. For about an hour (between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.) the excitement on the Street was very marked among both the Gold and Stock speculators, but the amount of business at extreme rates was not large, nor the advance in Exchange at all equal to the sudden rise in Gold.

The Share market was feverish through the dealings of the day. In the forenoon prices failed to sympathise with the change in Gold, although generally better than on Saturday afternoon, by

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN—THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway.)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

COUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—UNION DASH INTO FREDERICKSBURGH.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels are endeavoring to execute their threat to invade the loyal States, and to carry fire and sword to Northern firesides. In fact, two of the loyal States are already invaded; but whether the movement will result in success or failure, remains to be seen. We find in the Baltimore papers of yesterday morning, an account of the movement up the Shenandoah Valley of a large rebel force, ascertained to be the corps of LEE'S army, lately under command of Stonewall JACKSON, but now commanded by Gen. EWELL. This force, estimated at from ten to eighteen thousand men, was discovered on Friday last, moving up on the Strasburgh road. On approaching Winchester, on Saturday morning, they were met by the National forces, under Gen. MILROY, and a severe battle ensued, resulting in the repulse of the rebels. The engagement was renewed during the afternoon, and again on Sunday, and was in progress at last advices. The National force, at Berryville, in Clark County, eleven miles from Winchester, were also attacked on Saturday, but it is believed that they succeeded in cutting their way through and joined Gen. MILROY at Winchester. On Sunday, a body of rebels, estimated at from three to five thousand, appeared in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, having passed around Winchester, and demanded, the surrender of the place, which was refused and a battle commenced, which was still in progress at 7 o'clock, when telegraphic communication beyond Harper's Ferry ceased. The National cavalry force stationed at Kearneysville, eight miles east of Martinsburgh, fell back to Duffield's depot, five miles west of Harper's Ferry. Some severe skirmishing also occurred at Middletown on Friday, between the rebel advance and our cavalry and artillery, in which the rebel troops suffered severely. This much we learn from the Baltimore papers. For a knowledge of subsequent events we have to rely upon such telegrams as have been allowed to come over the wires. From them we gather that the rebels have succeeded in crossing the Potomac, in forcing their way across the narrow part of Maryland, and have penetrated Pennsylvania. It was judged from this fact yesterday that Gen. MILROY had been finally overpowered at Winchester on Sunday, and forced to surrender; but a dispatch received last night from Baltimore brings us the assurance that, though surrounded by 18,000 men, he succeeded in cutting his way out, and uniting with our forces at Harper's Ferry. The force at Martinsburgh also succeeded we are assured, in reaching Harper's Ferry. Dispatches received yesterday afternoon from Greencastle and Bolton's Station, Penn., announced that Hagerstown, Md., had been evacuated, the troops falling back to Chambersburgh, and subsequently that Chambersburgh had probably been captured, but about the latter there appears to be no certainty. In the meantime we hear nothing of Gen. HOOKER, who is undoubtedly operating somewhere against the main army of LEE.

A special dispatch from Harrisburgh, received late last night, announces that communication with Chambersburgh had just been broken. It was learned previously that the enemy were advancing in three columns—one toward Waynesboro, one direct to Chambersburgh, and one toward Mercersburgh and Cool Mountains. The column advancing on Chambersburgh was about 5,000 strong, principally cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery.

To meet the present exigency, the President, in a Proclamation which we publish elsewhere, calls for 100,000 militia—50,000 from Pennsylvania, 30,000 from Ohio, 10,000 from Maryland, and 10,000 from West Virginia—to be mustered into the service forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of muster unless sooner discharged. These militia are to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and the States furnishing them will be credited under the enrollment act for the service rendered. Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has also issued a proclamation calling upon the militia of the State to assemble at once for the protection of the State, and a similar call has been made by Gov. FORD, of Ohio.

The President, it will be seen, has also called upon the Governor of New-York for 20,000 militia, which will be promptly furnished. A large portion of this force will leave for the scene of danger to-day.

We have advices from Vicksburgh and vicinity to the 10th inst., at which time the situation was generally unchanged, though our lines were being daily contracted. The late rains had improved the condition of the army. JOE JOHNSTON was still receiving reinforcements from the East, and was preparing for an attack. About 6,000 of KIRBY SMITH'S force were reported to have come up the Washita River, and to be making demonstrations on the Louisiana side of the river—in consequence of which our troops at Milliken's Bend had been reinforced.

There was a report in Memphis last week that on Monday, June 8, the rebel garrison in Vicksburgh made an ineffectual attempt to cut through Gen. GRANT'S lines, and that they were driven back with severe loss.

The brig *Arabella* arrived at this port yesterday, and reports having been captured by the *Florida No. 2*, recently the *Tacony*, captured by the pirate *Coquette*, the tender of the *Florida*. The capture took place on the 12th, but the vessel was subsequently released on bond. We learn from Boston that the Government has chartered several fast sailers there, to cruise after the *Tacony*.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has completed his report of all his military operations from the time he was called to the position of General-in-Chief of the army until he was relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac. It is said it will be published.

It is reported that Gen. SICKLES does not intend to return to the Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL NEWS.

An arrival at this port from Havana announces the arrival there of a steamer which left Vera Cruz on the 4th of June. The only Mexican news, however, is a confirmation of the report that Gen. ORTEGA, lately commanding at Puebla, had succeeded in making his escape from the French at Orizaba. A number of other Mexican officers also escaped at the same time.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor and Comptroller, stating that they had selected the *Tribune* and *Herald* as Corporation papers. It was referred to the Advertising Committee. A letter from CLARK MILLS, the sculptor, offering a duplicate of his colossal equestrian statue of JACKSON, for $30,000, and erect it on a suitable pedestal. It was made for one of the rebellious States—the order being given before the war. Mr. MILLS says the price is less by two-fifths than he received for the original. The proposal was referred. Some general business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to 1 P. M. on Thursday.

In the Board of Councilmen the message from the Mayor and Comptroller, in reference to their selection of the Corporation papers, was read and ordered on file. The Comptroller reported a balance of $1,538,854 84 in the City Treasury on last Saturday. A resolution by Mr. BRICK, to increase the pay of the street sweepers from $1 50 to $1 75 per day, and that of the dirt carmen from $3 to $3 50 was laid over. A resolution by Mr. MCVAY, to give the foremen of gangs $2 50 instead of $2 per day, was referred. The Board concurred in adopting an ordinance appropriating $500,000 to replenish the Relief Fund. The resolution to give the widow of GEORGE W. BADGER, who lost his life at the fire in Cherry-street last winter, while serving as foreman of Engine company No. 9, the sum of $2,500, was amended by making the donation $1,000 and then concurred in. The Board adjourned to four o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

The City Inspector reports that 406 persons died in New-York during the past week—95 men, 92 women, 111 boys, 105 girls,—an increase of 56 upon the mortality of the previous week, and of 71 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1862. Of the deceased, 178 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 63; infantile convulsions, 37; scarlet fever, 24; infantile marasmus, 19; inflammation of the lungs, 17; disease of the brain, 15; diphtheritis, 12; typhoid fever, 11; typhus fever, 10; deaths from external causes, 35—among which are reported 2 premature births, 3 deaths from old age, 10 drowned, 5 killed by accidents. There were 58 deaths in the institutions, and 41 interments in Potter's Field.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, JOHN LOWRIE, *alias* Robert Vernon was convicted of burglary in the third degree, second offence. JAMES BURNS pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Both prisoners were remanded for sentence.

The price of Gold advanced 3@3½ ₱ cent. yesterday on excited rumors from the rebel army on the Rappahannock and Potomac. The price closed on the Street 146¼@¼ ₱ cent. The Stock Market left off dull. Money 7 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers, in fair supply.

Breadstuffs were in more demand, yesterday, at decidedly higher prices. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Cotton, Groceries and Provisions—in the market for which there were no very remarkable alterations. Business in most other articles was restricted, as the exciting war news absorbed very generally the attention of merchants. Rather heavier freight engagements were effected.

The Cattle Market was brisk Monday morning at the old rates. There were on sale at Forty-fourth-st., 3,600 fresh, and 200 state animals, many of them heavy, fat bullocks. Prices ranged from 10c. to 12c. for the majority, and nearly all were sold.

The Rebel Invasion.

The excitement that was produced in the City yesterday by the publication in the TIMES of the news that LEE'S rebel army had crossed the Rappahannock and was marching northward, and that HOOKER'S army had also left camp to take up a new line of operation, will be greatly increased to-day by the news of the battles in the Shenandoah Valley on Saturday and Sunday—the rebel advance into Pennsylvania—and the call of the Government for 120,000 more troops—20,000 of whom are to be from this State. It may be thought passing strange that we were not permitted to hear of these important battles two days ago. They were known in Baltimore and Washington on Sunday, and details of them were published in the Baltimore papers of yesterday morning. It is the withholding of the news of rebel movements, that does more than anything else to precipitate the country into demoralizing excitements. We were assured last week, up to its very last day, that the rebel army was still at Fredericksburgh—while the fact is, that they must have begun their march with the week, for on Friday they appeared before Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, with 18,000 men, and another force as high up as Martinsburgh, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The people of Pennsylvania were in as great darkness as ourselves, and the rebel army, by a forced march might actually have filed into Philadelphia while its dead-bellied citizens were reading in their morning papers that all was quiet on the Rappahannock. Now, as a matter of course, on learning the facts, they are in an unparalleled condition of excitement; and even the Copperheads, who were preparing to hold their great Peace meeting in Independence-square, may first have to fight two or three battles with the rebels for its possession.

It does not appear yet, that the main body of LEE'S army is in the Shenandoah Valley, nor does it appear where it is. We should hardly think, however, that he would send one-third of his army into the Valley, unless he meant that the remaining two-thirds should follow. There would be no particular object, to the rebels, in fighting the small bodies of troops which we had stationed there, unless they meant to clear the way for a general advance. It would seem that the rebels had got beyond the grasp or the pursuit of HOOKER; and the extraordinary haste of the Government in calling for a new army from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia and New-York, shows that they find it necessary to improvise a second force to meet the rebels in their front on the Potomac. It may well be feared, however, if LEE'S army is now in the Valley, or if he has 25,000 men at Winchester or Martinsburgh, that he will effect a lodgment on this side of the Potomac at least ten days before we can get a force on its bank sufficiently strong to meet him. He brings with him, too, an army of 90,000 men, who have seen two years of steady service, while our new army must consist of raw levies, not one-fifth of whom have ever seen battle. Still, we cannot believe that he means to move any distance with his army into Pennsylvania with intent of staying there. It is a desperate move at best; and in a short time he will certainly find himself surrounded by a force that he can neither cut through nor defeat.

The rebel force in Pennsylvania, and reported at Chambersburgh, appears to be the cavalry of STUART, with an infantry support. This is doubtless the movement which STUART himself projected, and of which we have twice or thrice published the plan in his own words, taken from the diary of a rebel officer, one of STUART'S confidants, found at Chancellorsville.

The battles in the Valley appear to have been three. The Confederates, 18,000 strong, appeared near Winchester on Friday evening last; and on next day, they attacked the force of Gen. MILROY, 10,000 strong, at that place. Their fortune was bad in their first attempt; but at night they renewed the battle, and again on Sunday, when they succeeded in surrounding MILROY, but he cut his way out and arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday. Our force at Berryville was also attacked on Saturday night by a large rebel force, but it would appear that they succeeded in getting to Winchester and effecting a junction with MILROY. On Sunday night five thousand rebels appeared at Martinsburgh, and demanded the surrender of the place; but the officer in command refused to comply, when the rebels attacked him; but he also has succeeded in joining his force to that of MILROY at Harper's Ferry. At this latter point we must now have 20,000 men, unless LEE'S main body should have come up, and we have been compelled to evacuate it for safety.

The rebel force is now on our soil, and the prospect to some may look as discouraging as it is disgraceful. But we think they have furnished the army of HOOKER and the levies of the North the best opportunity we have ever had to attack them under favorable circumstances, and cut them to pieces. This rebel army should never be allowed to return to Virginia.

The New-York Militia.

It will be seen that beside the hundred thousand troops called for from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia, the Government has called upon the State of New-York for *twenty thousand* militia men immediately. They are to serve for six months, and will be credited to the State under the Conscription. All the militia regiments of the State will be filled up to their maximum number under the State drafting law. The men will be raised under the auspices of the State authorities; and very properly, no bounties will be given.

Gov. SEYMOUR, immediately on receiving the order from Washington, summoned the Major Generals of State Militia to Albany, and took measures for the rapid organization of the force. Gen. SANDFORD, of this city, telegraphed to the Governor that he could bring out 5,000 men without delay, and favorable responses have been received from other parts of the State. It will be seen by a special order elsewhere that the several regiments of the First and Third Brigades of the National Guard of this city are ordered, by Gens. SPICER and HALL, to hold themselves in readiness to-day to depart for Philadelphia, for short service.

It is well that these prompt measures have been taken—though they can hardly be said to be prompt when the rebels are already on Northern soil. Had the Conscription law been enforced three months ago, as it ought to have been, we should now have had a drilled force in the field sufficiently strong to hold the rebels at bay and save the nation from excitement or fear.

We suppose that among the first to rush in the field will be the lately returned volunteers. We have now thirty-five or six regiments in the State, who have come since the opening of last month, probably at least eighteen thousand men. All these have been under fire, and know the discipline of the service and the duties of the field. One regiment of them is worth three regiments who have never been in service. But the men will be of nearly as great value scattered through the militia regiments as in regiments by themselves. In any way, they can render invaluable duty to their country.

The perils of the nation and the National Capital will, for the time, put a stop to all disputes and party wrangling—to all talk of peace or all unjust criticism of the Government. The supreme duty of the day is to drive these insolent rebels from our soil, and utterly demolish and crush this infernal rebellion itself.

A RAID ON THE PEACE PARTY.—If the rebel cavalry, now supposed to be on a grand raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, should be so successful as to penetrate either State, we venture a prediction or two as to the result. 1. They will utterly fail to be impressed by the services in their behalf of men claiming to be "Peace Democrats," but will snatch the horses, kill the cattle, and burn down the houses of all alike who come within their destructive sweep. 2. After they have come and gone (for their visit will be as brief as a thunder-storm in Summer,) the once "Peace Democrats" of the States invaded will be found picking their flints, whetting their knives, rallying to common centres and asking to be led on an avenging campaign against the traitors to their country and the ravagers of their homes. 3. The political atmosphere will be purified by the rebel fire, blasting its way through the green and beautiful North—"peace meetings" will cease to be held; party names will be discontinued and forgotten; the conscription will no longer be opposed; the name and sorrows of VALLANDIGHAM will not be strongly pressed for sympathy, and possibly, for a *third time*, we shall behold a "united North," and a great uprising of the people.

Our Dreadful Scares.

There is something decidedly undignified in the periodical and prodigious panics which are communicated to the country by telegraph from Washington—and the most sudden and tremendous of all of which is now sweeping over Pennsylvania, Maryland and the whole land. They come like a sudden storm upon a calm sea; and the rage and fury of the tempest is proportioned to the depth of the preceding calm and confidence. If the country does not get shipwrecked in one of these panics, it will be because we have a reserve force whose hearts are undaunted, whose arms are strong and their nerves steel. It is disgraceful that a great nation should thus appear as poltroons in presence of a rebel army which it ought to be able to devour, body and boots. One such scare would be bad enough, but in two years we have had half a dozen. If we ever get over this one, it will doubtless be repeated in about four months. We have now a double panic—one for sea and one for land; the privateers are on our coast and LEE is in Pennsylvania! We are sure that rather than these, the people would welcome a universal conscription—would sustain an army two millions strong, and let the Government make arbitrary arrests and suppress newspapers at pleasure. The rebels laugh at these panics of ours; they themselves seem never to indulge in them. Foreign nations laugh at them, and sneer at us; and NAPOLEON said that the contempt of foreigners was the greatest of insults in the eyes of a proud people. If we were accustomed steadily and manfully to look all our difficulties in the face—to study the situation calmly and understandingly—and if the Government, instead of treating the people as children, would treat them as intelligent citizens, we should not so often disgrace our country and ourselves by these panics.

Emancipation in Missouri.

To-morrow the State Convention of Missouri meets, under the call of Gov. GAMBLE, to consider the subject of Emancipation. The present Convention was elected more than two years ago, and it was composed at that time of uncompromising Unionists, but in large part of equally uncompromising Pro-Slavery men. STERLING PRICE, for instance, of rebel fame, was a member; and so was URIEL WRIGHT, of St. Louis; and several others of marked ability and influence, who have long since abandoned the Union cause because they could not love it more than they did Slavery, and have cast their fortunes with the seceded States. This purgation, together with the hard lessons and incalculable losses that two years of war have inflicted on Missouri, has effected a great change in the opinions of the members of the Convention, and in the public sentiment of the State. There is not a reasonable doubt that a majority of the people now demand the adoption of some system by which Slavery shall be abolished as speedily as is compatible with the good order of society. And it would be unjust to the members of the Convention who have shared in the lessons of the past, to suppose that they will not respond to the manifest expressions of the popular will. Nevertheless, it is proper to advise the Eastern friends of emancipation in Missouri that a so-called "radical party" has sprung up in St. Louis, and has some sympathy throughout the State, which demands "immediate and unconditional emancipation," and seems willing to abide no other policy. The Convention will not be inspired by the counsels of this new party. Nor is it well that it should, for a more Quixotic party, if it should be dignified by such an appellation, has seldom illustrated the fierce politics of the fecund West. It is this same modest organization that recently demanded of President LINCOLN the expulsion of Mr. SEWARD and several others from his Cabinet, and the general reorganization of public affairs on a basis of radical Missouri ideas.

These radical emancipationists denounce the Convention that meets to-morrow, and characterize it as an obsolete Pro-Slavery body. Their newspaper organs classify its members as follows:

Conservatives	35	Radicals	18
Copperheads	28	Rebels	11
Total			92

This classification is not at all just to the Convention, as the event will prove. It is a remarkable fact that there is not a newspaper now published in Missouri, nor a public man, that is not an avowed advocate of emancipation, on such basis as shall most speedily, as well as safely, remove Slavery from the State. The radicals propose nothing, but only clamor without ceasing that the rest of the State are not going or will not go fast enough. The original advocates and agitators of emancipation in Missouri, who for fifteen years have carried their lives in their hands, while they have enforced their views, are the men denounced now as "Conservatives," whilst the latest recipient of "radical" favor in St. Louis, in the election of a member to fill a vacancy in the Convention, is a crack-brained individual, late of the Copperhead species, who two years ago would not support such men as ROLLINS and GAMBLE, of Missouri, because, forsooth, they were such *Abolitionists!*

The friends of Missouri have no occasion to be alarmed for the State in the hands of the ancient and steady friends of good Government, who drove the traitor JACKSON away, and have since conducted its civil administration. The recent letter of President LINCOLN gives evidence that he recognizes these as representatives of the sound principles of emancipation, and of course he will be found cooperating with them in relieving the State from the burden of Slavery.

IS NEW-YORK PREPARED?—The situation of the State of Pennsylvania is, at this moment, a most painful one. Without cause, there is a wide-spread and startling rumor and dread of rebel invasion. One after another her border towns have been evacuated by the small forces stationed in them, and the inhabitants left unprotected, to flee and leave their property to be ravaged, if the enemy comes, or to stay and be insulted and robbed, without ability to resist. Even the Capital of the State is held to be in great danger, and the Governor is constrained to call from every quarter that help may be sent up to protect it and drive back the invaders.

The alarm that agitates the towns is a mild sensation, compared with the absolute terror that fills the breasts of quiet families in the rural districts on the approach of the public enemy. A half million people in Pennsylvania will suffer as deep anxiety and distress from the fear of the threatened invasion as they would, if it were actually made, and they were victims of it.

All this arises from the consciousness of their defenceless condition. The State has no organized force to call out or rely on for home defence. Brave hearts and stout arms there are in Pennsylvania, in sufficient numbers to repel an invasion by every rebel in arms in the Confederacy. But they are at home following the plow or swinging the sickle. They cannot be brought together, armed, equipped and trained, in time to prevent much of the injury that may be inflicted by an infuriated enemy, if by any ill-fortune they should penetrate the heart of the State, as they are reported to be aiming to do.

There is no reason why the Empire State of New-York should suffer, either from fear or from actual invasion, what may fall to the lot of Pennsylvania. There is time, if the public authorities will it, to put this State on a footing of perfect security against any foe, by organizing a militia force for self-defence. If Pennsylvania is invaded in any force, there should be immediate action to call out a hundred thousand of our able-bodied population to aid our sister State, if the occasion demand it.

VALLANDIGHAM'S OPPONENT.—Ohio Unionism is likely to have an able and worthy champion in the person of JOHN BROUGH, in the coming canvass for Governor. Mr. BROUGH has not been prominent recently in politics. He was, a great many years ago, an editor in the City of Cincinnati, of the Jackson-Democratic type. He won an enviable fame for honesty, directness, clearness and logical power. But he was too sincere a man to be a partisan editor and after a while relinquished his position and betook himself to the pursuits of private life. Being of an enterprising turn, and with a mind for comprehensive combinations, he identified himself with the railroad work of the West, and for twenty years has been in the lead of the great internal improvements of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He has achieved a more indisputable success as a builder and operator of railroads than any other man in those States, and has a reputation for integrity, sagacity and business habits, that is known and appreciated, and that makes his name a household word in every hamlet in Ohio. In addition, he is a War Democrat of the most unblenching sort. He has never slackened or varied in his support of the Government in its first duty to suppress the rebellion. He has not shared with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in sympathy for the "persecuted South," but gives all his sympathy to his country imperiled by a wicked and desperate treason. A better and abler champion the Union men of Ohio could not have

JOURNALISTS IN THE ARMY.—We have news of serious wounds received by two former *attachés* of the TIMES, now holding responsible official positions in the army. At the recent attack on Port Hudson, it is stated that Major G. C. CARA, of the second battalion of Duryee's Zouaves, was very severely wounded while leading his regiment into action; and Capt. ADAM BADEAU, of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, also received a severe wound in the foot. Both these gentlemen left the TIMES establishment to enter the army, and both have rendered most honorable and effective service. Major CARA took the field at the very outset of the war, as Lieutenant in the original regiment of Duryee's Zouaves, and took part in nearly all the engagements from Big Bethel down until the formation of the Second regiment, which was due largely to his personal efforts. Capt. BADEAU joined the army at Port Royal, and, after a brief transfer of service to the West, went with Gen. SHERMAN to the Lower Mississippi. Both are young men of ability, energy and promise, and will, we trust, recover from their wounds and add largely to the service they have already rendered. Capt. BADEAU is a brother-in-law of Gen. BUSTEED.

Constitutionality of Confiscation.

There has long been great doubt in the minds of intelligent and conscientious citizens whether any confiscation act should be passed to take hold of the property of convicted rebels, or whether any act, if passed, could, under the terms of the Constitution, be effectually enforced. This doubt has arisen out of what seemed a practical difficulty in the matter, owing to the form of Constitutional limit: "No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted." How was it possible to confiscate a rebel's corn, flour, money, bank-stock, ships, houses or lands only "during his life?" Who would be entitled to this property after his death? and how would it be restored?

Judge SAMUEL A. FOOT, of this State, has done the country and the cause of constitutional interpretation a timely service in a review of this question, which he has just published in the form of a letter to Prof. WILSON, of Hobart College.

By tracing the history of the penalties of treason down through English law, from which the clause in our Constitution is transplanted, Judge FOOT endeavors to show that the meaning of the clause we have quoted is that all penalties for treason must be inflicted during the lifetime of the traitor, or not at all. It was at one time the practice in England to corrupt the blood of a traitor, so that disability to take property would descend to his heirs. It was the purpose of the American fundamental law to prevent the application of this principle in this country. Such and no other, in Judge FOOT'S view, was the intention, and should be the effect of the clause in our Constitution.

The letter is very able and interesting, and will reward general attention.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15.

REBEL PRISONERS FROM THE WEST.

Four thousand rebel prisoners from the West arrived at Fort Delaware to-day, preparatory to being sent South for exchange. Most of them were captured by Gen. GRANT. Within a week six thousand five hundred prisoners, captured by him, have arrived East, with more to come.

COMMISSIONS IN NEGRO REGIMENTS.

There were twenty applications to-day for commissions in negro regiments. Thus far, out of four hundred applicants examined by the Board, only thirty have passed muster.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Admiral DAHLGREN will leave in a few days to assume command, under Admiral FOOTE, at Charleston. He will there have an abundant opportunity of establishing the claims made for his guns.

A REBEL HOWL.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Inquirer* of the 13th howls tremendously over Yankee raids into the peninsular counties. He says: "This is the seventh county, in the last four weeks, that they have pillaged, and if this thing continues the people will be left to starve. These counties have furnished large supplies to the Government, and will the Government now leave us dependent and defenceless?"

PROMOTION.

Col. KILPATRICK was appointed a Brigadier General to-day.

RELIEVED.

Surgeon MCDOUGALL has been relieved, on account sickness, from duty on Examining Board now in session at West Point. Surgeon HAMMOND has been assigned to fill vacancy.

DISMISSED.

Lieut. JOHN M. KILLS, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers, for embezzling Government property, &c., has been dismissed from the service, by order of Gen. ROSECRANS.

SILLY BOWLEGS.

BILLY BOWLEGS' eloquent and pathetic appeal for a gun to replace the one which he lost in his recent encounter with a bushwhacker, has so effected Commissioner DOLE, that he has ordered to be presented to him a handsomely mounted rifle, with the injunction to be careful in future to first "wing" his game before he attempts its capture.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

The following circular has been addressed to Collectors and Assessors by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

SIR: The attention of Collectors and Assessors is requested to the first three interrogatories, and of Assessors to the fourth:

1. Are adhesive stamps well distributed and generally used in your district? If not, state what the reason is, and give such information as you possess concerning their use, and of the neglect or omission to use them.

State also, particularly, as to the use or omission to use the proprietary stamps.

2. Are stamps affixed to instruments, or to proprietary medicines, usually canceled according to law?

3. Have you reason to believe that stamps once used upon instruments are, in your district, sometimes or frequently used a second time.

4. Is the Government defrauded out of revenue which it ought to receive or would receive in your district from the use of stamps, if the provisions of the law were faithfully observed? And if so, state in what way it is so defrauded.

5. What number of clerks have you employed during each month of your official service; what compensation has been given per diem; how many days has each one been employed; are any, females or males, under age; is the whole amount of compensation agreed upon actually paid, or has a part been reserved or otherwise applied, or is any part in any contingency to be reserved or otherwise applied?

An early answer is requested.

(Signed) JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

DECISION CONCERNING PROPRIETARY MEDICINES OR PREPARATIONS.

The following decision has just been made public:

Under Schedule C of the Excise Law, medicines or preparations made and sold, or removed and sold, wherever the person making or preparing the same has or claims to have any private formula or occult secret or art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to making or preparing them, or which are recommended or held out to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors, as proprietary medicines or as remedies or specifics for disease, are subject to stamp duties.

By the 107th section, it is provided that the act shall not apply to any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor to any medicine compounded according to the United States or other national pharmacopœia, nor of which the full and proper formula is published in either of the dispensatories, formularies or text books in common use among physicians and apothecaries, nor in any pharmaceutical journal now used by any incorporated college of pharmacy, and not sold or offered for sale or advertised under any other name, form or guise than that under which they may be severally denominated and laid down in said pharmacopœias, dispensatories, text books or journals.

The intention of the act of Congress is plain. It is to subject to stamp duty every kind of preparation made and sold as medicinal, and claimed by the maker or vendor to be proprietary, or recommended as possessing peculiar virtues imparted in the manufacture by the secret art or occult formula of the manufacturer; and it is to exempt from duty all medicines known in trade, or compounded according to some published formula, or any medical treatise recognized by the professors of medical science, and not offered for sale under any guise or pretense of proprietorship.

It matters not, therefore, what the commodity may be, substance or essence, that is prepared and removed for sale, if it is claimed or pretended to be a compound of which the formula is secret, or which the right of making is the exclusive property of one or more persons. Though it be only bread rolled into pills, or rain-water imprisoned in little vials, and to be taken in drops, the claim or pretence of the vendor determines its character. It cannot be treated as medicine for the customer, and bread and water only for the tax-collector. The dealer must be taken for what he professes himself to be, and if his seeks profit by deluding the public, he must pay for his privilege like an honest man. The assumption must be taken for the fact, and when that of a proprietary right or secret art or knowledge clearly appears, no inquiry as to the composition of the drug will be pertinent or proper. If the packet, box, pot, vial, or other inclosure is not stamped, the penalties of the act are incurred and ought to be enforced.

Amusements.

The WEBB Sisters give to-night and on Thursday night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, one of their charming entertainments, protean in character and cheering in tone. The Dog-days ever are subject to these young ladies, and fun and frolic rule the hour.

Affairs in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 15.

There was a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, on the subject to memorialize Secretary CHASE regarding restrictions in trade with the Southern States. Gen. WASHBURN, of New-York, made a speech, in which he expressed the opinion that it would be wise for the Government, as fast as they took possession of any portion of the Southern States to throw it open to commerce, with the least possible restriction, since our armies go to extend the blessings of the Federal Constitution which was itself founded on the necessities of commerce.

The enrolled militia of this county have been ordered to drill daily until further orders.

Eleven hundred prisoners were sent to City Point from here last week for exchange.

Gov. GAMBLE has ordered an election in the Third Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JOHN W. NOELL.

Rebel Cavalry Dash into Maysville, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 15.

Two hundred and fifty mounted rebels dashed into Maysville, Ky., last night. They left this morning, after stealing the guards' horses and arms.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Prisoners—The Recognition of National Officers by the Rebels—The English and Austrian Consuls sent out of Richmond, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 14.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York*, from City Point, arrived last evening at 7 o'clock with 580 exchanged prisoners of war (all privates,) in charge of Capt. MULFORD, who left with them for Annapolis at 10 o'clock last evening.

The English and Austrian consuls, GEO. MOORE and D. VAIL, arrived on the *New-York*, having been ordered out of the Confederate States by the rebel Government.

It has been arranged between Col. LUDLOW, United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and ROBERT OULD, rebel Commissioner, that surgeons shall not be treated as prisoners of war. No exchange of officers can be at present made. A number of United States officers are held by the rebel authorities under charges intended to bring them under the operations of the act of the rebel Congress, which consigns to execution all officers taken in command of, or in company with armed negroes or mulattoes.

Col. LUDLOW will not, by making any special exchanges of officers, acknowledge the right of the rebel authorities to discriminate among our forces by detaining some and releasing others. He insists that all shall be released under the cartel, and we have enough rebel officers now in our possession to hold and reserve for retaliation. Exchanges of enlisted men go on as heretofore.

Richmond papers of June 13 have been received, which say that the reported taking of Helena, some days since, grew out of the fact that our (rebel) troops made a faint on that place, and succeeded in capturing a wagon train and some prisoners.

The *Inquirer* of the 13th says:

"Wm. BOND, an English subject, from North Carolina, was put in Castle Thunder yesterday, for improper conduct."

The propeller *John Rice*, Capt. GARVIN, arrived this forenoon from Morehead City yesterday morning. There is no news from that Department.

The Difficulties in Indiana.

THE EXCITEMENT IN REGARD TO THE ENROLLMENT—ARREST OF SUSPECTED PARTIES.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 15.

Special dispatches from Indianapolis say: "The detachment of soldiers sent to Rush County, Indiana, to arrest all persons engaged in resisting the enrollment have returned."

Gen. MANSFIELD arrested a number of suspicious persons and required them to give bonds for their future good behavior.

A company of troops left for Fulton County on Saturday night, where the papers of the Enrolling Commissioners had been seized and destroyed by a mob.

Seventeen citizens of Johnson's County had been found gathered together in the woods armed with rifles and revolvers. These men were arrested and taken to Indianapolis.

One hundred and sixty East Tennessee conscripts were recruited from among the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton for the Fifth Tennessee cavalry, and left for Indianapolis on Saturday, to join a regiment in Lexington, Ky.

Death of Hon. Ezra Lincoln.

BOSTON, Monday, June 15.

Hon. EZRA LINCOLN, Assistant United States Treasurer, died of apoplexy this morning.

Mr. LINCOLN was one of our most valued citizens, and has held many offices of trust and responsibility.

His death is deeply mourned by all classes of citizens.

A Regiment to be Mustered Out.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, June 15.

The Twenty-first regiment of this State, which arrived Sunday afternoon, were handsomely received in this city to-day. They were escorted by the military of this city through the principal streets, reviewed by the Mayor, and then entertained with a splendid collation at the expense of the city. They will be mustered out of the service in three or four days.

Strike.

ALBANY, Monday, June 15.

The longshoremen, elevator employes, and a few railroad laborers, are on a strike here for twelve shillings per day. Two or three hundred of them paraded the streets this afternoon.

Tammany Hall.

Pursuant to the call the Board of Sachems met at the Council Room at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday. Sachem DELAVAN reported progress, and Sachems DELAVAN, DOUGLAS, TAYLOR and MATTHEW T. BRENNAN were appointed a Committee on Finance, to raise funds for an adequate celebration of the Fourth of July. Each Sachem assessed himself $20 toward defraying expenses. Grand Sachem PRADY, with the Sub Committee appointed at the last meeting, will visit Gov. SEYMOUR on Saturday next, to receive his reply to the invitation to be present at the celebration.

Sachems CORNELL, BRENNAN, SWASEY and brothers TWARD and CLANCY were appointed a Special Committee on Toasts.

The Council adjourned to meet on Monday next, June 22, at 3 o'clock, at the Council Room at Tammany Hall.

Singular Freak.

We saw at BARNUM'S Museum, yesterday, a cat from whose breast two little minks were drawing the milk of sustenance and contentment. The cat is an ordinary feline, and the minks are extraordinary only in the extent of their appetite and the peculiar selection they have made as the medium through which they obtain their support.

Arrivals in the City.

Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair, Washington; Hon. J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Gideon Welles and son, Connecticut; Commander J. V. Sanford, United States Navy, and M. A. Gamble, Jersey Shore, Penn., are among the arrivals at the Astor House.

Col. Dewitt C. Moore, President of the Athletic Base Ball Club, of Philadelphia, together with the members and some few friends of the Club; Col. Thos. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia; Dr. W. Bates, Wheeling, Va., and C. Powell, St. Joseph, are at the Lafarge House.

Hon. Job R. Chandler and Lewis L. Houpt, Philadelphia; Hon. C. Vibbard, Albany; Capt. Stowe, steamer *Africa*, and Geo. A. Smith and wife, Memphis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. L. Van Decker and Chas. S. Cross, Albany; Judge A. M. Sherman, New-York; W. M. Williams, Memphis, and C. Wheatley, Ky., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Grange and wife, Canandaigua; Thos. Vail, Troy; L. Robinson, Albany, and C. C. Waite and lady, Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lord Abinger and R. B. Ingus, Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 745 Broadway.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
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Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
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It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.
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3,000 FLANNEL SUITS, Blue, Light and Black.
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UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
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A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 218 Broadway, under the Museum.

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ALL NEW STYLES,
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—Persons afflicted with either of these diseases are earnestly desired to try STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND, a remedy which is more effective than anything ever before discovered.
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A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored GAITERS, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

CUSHMAN—JOHNSON.—In Manchester, Vt., on Thursday, June 11, HENRY M. CUSHMAN, of this City, and Mrs. SARAH B. JOHNSON, daughter of W. P. Black, Esq.

FARQUHAR—HOUGHTON.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Dr. Price, WILLIAM FARQUHAR and MINNIE L. HOUGHTON.

HILTON—BENEDICT.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Monday, June 15, by Rev. F. W. Smith, JAMES W. HILTON, of Dunkirk, N. Y., and MATILDA E. BENEDICT, daughter of William Benedict, of the former place. No cards.

ISHAM—SCHUTT.—On Monday morning, June 15, at the residence of C. L. Robinson, Esq., Jersey City, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, of New-York, GEORGE P. ISHAM, of Dunkirk, and Miss ELLEN, daughter of John Schutt, Esq., of Dryden, N. Y. No cards.

FACONI—SHELTER.—In Trinity Church, Cleveland, on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. J. A. Starkey, EDMUND C. FACONI, of Philadelphia, and MARY L., daughter of John Shelley, Esq., of Cleveland.

STEPHENSON—CHAMPION.—In this City, on Monday, June 15, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. R. E. Montgomery, Mr. F. W. STEPHENSON, of Boston, and Miss JOSEPHINE, daughter of J. B. Champion, Esq., of New-York.

WEBB—FARNATA.—In this City, on Sunday, June 14, at the Belmont Hotel, by Rev. James M. Carroll, DWIGHT E. WEBB and HARRIET FARNATA, both of Kingsbridge, N. Y.

DIED.

BROWN.—Of consumption, REBECCA K. BROWN, second daughter of A. Woodruff Brown and Emma Pendleton Brown, aged 13 years and 11 months.

She died with a sure hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, June 17, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 3 Great Jones-st. The remains will be taken to 2d-st. Cemetery.

DUMAS.—In Calais, France, on Saturday, May 30, after a brief illness, JOSEPHINE DUMAS, only daughter of the late Joseph L. Dumas, of this City, in the 20th year of her age.

HOFF.—On Monday, June 15, CORNELIUS HOFF, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 195 West Houston-st., on Wednesday afternoon, June 17, at 2 o'clock.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, June 14, ALONZO P. JONES, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, June 17, at 3 o'clock from the residence of Wm. H. Taylor, Esq., No. 124 Nassau-st.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., at No. 313 Fulton av., on Saturday morning, June 13, suddenly, of convulsions, GERTRUDE EMMA, daughter of Robert S. and Priscilla Jones, and granddaughter of John and Priscilla Marsh, aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days.

Her remains repose in Greenwood Cemetery.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Monday, June 15, SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, aged 61 years.

The funeral will be attended at his late residence, No. 87 Horatio-st., this day, June 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Orange County for interment.

LOVELAND.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 15, of dropsy, MARGARET LOVELAND, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of her son-in-law, James H. Munsell, No. 134 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, June 17. The remains to be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

LEARNED.—On Monday, June 15, A. G. LEARNED.

The officers and members of Getty's Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service of our late brother, at 2 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) June 16, at his late residence, No. 63 West 16th-st. By order

R. W. SIMPSON, V. G.

MCGEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 15, ANNETTA CAROLINE, the beloved wife of Albert Michel, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 145 Duane-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, June 16, at 2½ o'clock.

NORRIS.—On Sunday, June 14, DANIEL W. NORRIS, aged 57 years, 7 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, John S. Norris, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, June 16, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 178 Thompson-st.

PALMER.—In Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, March 31, JOHN W. PALMER, formerly of this City.

ROBERTSON.—On Sunday morning, June 14, MARY CARSON, youngest daughter of Robert A. and the late Harriette S. Robertson, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, G. A. Trowbridge, No. 100 West 48th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 16, at 2½ o'clock.

SALISBURY.—In White Plains, on Monday, June 15, EDWARD WALTER SALISBURY, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Wednesday, June 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Also the members of the 71st regiment.

WHITE.—The relatives, friends and acquaintances of CHARLES B. WHITE, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Norwalk Conn., on Thursday, June 18, at 8 o'clock P. M. The cars for Norwalk will leave the New-Haven Depot at 12¼ o'clock. Returning, will leave Norwalk at 5 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting, on the arrival of the cars at South Norwalk, to convey friends to the house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 329.—June 15, 1863.
9, 29, 30, 50, 63, 4, 19, 33.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 330.—June 15, 1863.
41, 26, 25, 13, 70, 33, 47, 65, 24, 14, 66, 73, 53, 3, 27, 10, 46, 61.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at the Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock. Important business.
WILLIAM B. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.
GEORGE W. JAQUAS, GEORGE E. KACKLEY, Secretaries.

SIGNS OF PEACE!
THE WAR SOON WILL BE OVER!!
STARTLING NEWS!!!
The leading Dry Goods Merchants have put down the price of Calicoes from Twenty-five Cents per Yard to Thirteen Cents, and the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling TEA and COFFEE at OLD PRICES, without the duty, to crowds in all their stores.
The Police, by their gentlemanly conduct, were enabled last week to preserve order, created by the impatience of the customers from the impossibility of waiting on all fast enough; and the Company have employed Fifteen More Clerks, hoping thereby to accommodate all who go to the stores this week.
We recommend those living nearest to Seventy-three CATHARINE-STREET, corner Hamilton, to go there.
Those nearest Three Hundred and Fourteen SECOND-STREET, corner Avenue D, to go there.
The same with Five Hundred and Forty-five EIGHTH-AVENUE, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets.
Three Hundred and Seventy-two GRAND-STREET, corner Norfolk-street.
And Forty-five VESEY-STREET.
This will enable the Company—by the customers being more equally distributed—to wait upon all who may come with more expedition, giving their TEAS and COFFEES at the SAME PRICES.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
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DISEASES OF THE THROAT
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BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF INNOXIOUS AGENTS
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For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.

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FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
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CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
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Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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His numerous patients, and all afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Consumption, or any Lung or Bronchial Affections, are invited to call on him in New-York on TUESDAYS only, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

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For the growth and preservation of the hair; try it, try it, to be convinced that it is the only real remedy to keep your hair from falling out or turning gray prematurely; contains no oil nor grease; purely medical. Sold by all druggists. $1 per bottle. Laboratory No. 451 4th-st.
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DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Mercer-st., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had no opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itchings of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
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Is of more general and practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
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Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; the combination is on
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Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known, for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any changes of temperature.
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Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,
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Extant that is a cure thing for mending
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Is insoluble to water or oil.
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English Neutrality.
Fine Old Union Gentleman.
Flag of the Fearless Free.
Freedom and Union.
God Bless Our Native Land, Firm May She Ever Stand.
God Bless Our Native Land, May Heaven's Protecting Hand.
God Save the Nation.
God Save the President.
God Speed the Right.
Gone to the War.
Grafted into the Army.
Hail, Columbia.
Ho! for the Gunboats, ho!
Jefferson D——, Sir.
Kingdom Coming.
Lord Lovell Marched out of New-Orleans.
Men that Dare.
My Native Country, Thee.
Never Forget the Dear Ones.
Our Soldiers Stood Upon the Field.
O, Wrap the Flag Around Me, Boys.
Patriotic Anthem.
Picking Lint.
Stand By the President.
Stand Up for Uncle Sam.
The Battle Call.
The Dugie Call.
The Harp of the Union Band.
There's a Good Time Coming.
The Ship of Union.
The Skeleddle Rangers.
The Star-Spangled Banner.
The Union League.
Thrice Hail, Happy Day.
Toll the Bell.
Uncle Sam's Funeral.
Unite.
Watchman, What of the Night.
We are Marching to the Field, Boys.
What's the Cause of This Commotion?
What's the Matter?
Where Home

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering at reduced prices a large stock of linen

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWELS, NAPKINS, etc.
ALSO,
CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK,
MULL, SWISS AND
JACONET MUSLINS,
Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Marseilles
QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, etc.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FRENCH ORGANDIES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, the 15th,
A choice stock of FRENCH ORGANDIES, embroidered in colors. Also,
WHITE FRENCH NAINSOOK, MULL, CAMBRIC,
ORGANDY AND TARLETON MUSLINS,
Suitable for dresses.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO
W. K. PEYTON'S
"CATALOGUE OF BARGAINS"
FOR THIS WEEK.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PARIS MOZAMBIQUES, double widths, at 25, 6d. and 3s.; former price, 4s. and 5s.
PLAID and STRIPE VALENCIAS and CRAPES, at 20c. and 25c.; former price 2s. 6d. and 3s.
SILK CHECK POPLINS, very handsome, at 3s.; former price, 4s. and 6d., "a Bargain."
DRESS GOODS, in variety, at 1s. 6d.; former prices, 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS, a large assortment, 1s.; former price, 1s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS, at 6c. and 8c.; former price, 12½c.
BLACK SILKS, at 6s.; former price $1.
BLACK SILKS, at $1; former price $1 25.
BLACK SILKS, at $1 15; former price $1 40.
BLACK SILKS, for Mantillas, very heavy, at $1 37½, former price $1 75.
BLACK SILKS, very finest goods, at $1 50 and $1 75, very cheap.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Choice Shades, at $1 12½, } From
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Choice Shades, at $1 25. } Auction.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.

BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $6 50, former price $10.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $10, former price $13 50.
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS, at $9, former price $12.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, at $12, former price $15.

All our immense stock of more expensive garments reduced in proportion to the above.
Also from Auction, a large stock of
FRENCH AND PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation, about 150, at $5 each, worth more than double the price.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

STELLA SHAWLS, with Broche Borders, $2 50.
STELLA SHAWLS, with Broche Borders, $3.
LAMA SHAWLS (new styles,) at $3 50.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, at $3 50, $4, $4 50.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

ALL SILK, at $1, worth $1 50.
SUN UMBRELLAS, Steel Frames and Carved Ivory Handles, at $1 25—former prices, $1 75.
SUN UMBRELLAS, Steel Frames and Carved Ivory Handles, (larger sizes,) at $1 50, $1 75, and $2—former prices, 2 to $3.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

FAST COLOR PRINTS, choice styles, at 12½c. and 15c.
BLEACHED SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 12½c.
HEAVY TICKING, at 20c. and 22c.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $2, worth $3 50.
FINE SLATE LINENS, from auction, at 28c., worth 44c.
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS, at 20c., worth 35c.
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS, very rich, at 25c., worth 44c.
LADIES' LINEN HDKFS., at 9c., worth 12½c.
GENTS' LINEN HDKFS., very fine, at 2s., worth 3s.

W. K PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, June 15,
The greatest novelty from Paris yet exhibited in this country.
TAFFETA IMPERIAL ROBE, composed of Silk and Worsted, with Velvet and Braid on the bottom of the Skirt, making one of the most desirable articles offered this season, will be sold at half the cost of importation.
ALSO,
A few more of those plain colored
TAFFETA IMPERIALS.
Being the only lot in this country—for which we have had a great a sale for the last week. In all shades.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND BROCHE WORSTED GRENADINES.
ALSO,
SILK GRENADINES,
In great variety.
ALSO,
250 pieces more of those 6-4 Check, Stripe, and Plain Paris quality Mozambiques—the cheapest goods offered this season—at 3s.; worth 50c.
ALSO,
DRESS GOODS,
Of every description,
at
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail, on
MONDAY, JUNE 15,
1,000 GRENADINE ORGANDY ROBES, small flowers, finest Paris quality, fast colors, 17 to 20 yards each, $3 and $4—cost to import $10 to $12.
ORGANDIES, by the yard, in great variety, from 25c. to 50c.; worth 50c. to 75c.
JACONETS, from 20c. upwards.

AT 80,

100 pieces, from auction, Paris Printed CAMBRICS and PERCALES, yard wide, the most desirable goods offered this season, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard; cost to import 42c. to 50c.
100 PERCALE ROBES, with SACQUES, new and very desirable for mourning dresses.
AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS, fast colors, from 12½c. upwards.

SILKS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 15th, a new lot of those CHEAP PRINTED PARIS FOULARDS, in drab and black grounds, very desirable, at 87½c., worth $1 25.
Also,
DRESS SILKS in great variety, from 50c. to $1, with
50 CHENE SILKS at 50c., worth 87½c.
Also,
BLACK TAFFETA, best quality, for Sacques and Mantillas, very cheap.
Also,
BLACK WORSTED GRENADINES, ¾ to 2 yards wide, from auction, cheap.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
Also,
GRENADINE SHAWLS, just received, from low to high cost.
SILK SACQUES and MANTLES, in the newest shapes and styles.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail,
On MONDAY, June 15,
A few more of those finest quality
4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25 cents.
Also,
A large lot of
QUILTS,
Purchased at auction at $1 50, worth two months ago $2 50 and $3.
JACONETS, SWISS, NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC AND MULL MUSLINS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Also,
LINENS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, &c., VERY CHEAP.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wainsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin, SIX FOR $14.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY,
Respectfully calls the attention of families requiring mourning goods, to his large and desirable stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, BERNANIES, FLORENTINES, &c., &c.; also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
N. B.—We are continually receiving fresh novelties from Europe, and GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. Call and examine. Observe
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 557 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothing. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroidering and braiding executed promptly. Floating by dozen friminings; hoops done up like new.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 50c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 99c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' and Gents' English visiting gloves, all sizes. N. B.—Gloves cleaned and repaired equal to new. Gloves cleaned and repaired by ladies, at 1 and 2 Bond-st. and 369 Broadway, room No. 2, and 1 Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

ALL STRANGERS VISITING
NEW-YORK CITY
Will find at R. H. MACY'S
a full and complete assortment of
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE SHAWLS, LACE MANTILLAS,
KID GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS, RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER WEAR, PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, &c.
N.B.—We continue to sell our ladies' and gent's KID GLOVES at ONE DOLLAR a pair.
Equal in quality to any Kid Glove in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

LATEST NOVELTY.

SILK and WORSTED FLORENTINE ROBES,
Beautifully Embroidered, at half the cost of importation.
MOZAMBIQUES, MOHAIRS and ALPACAS,
GRENADINE BAREGES, BAREGES and MARETZ LAWNS, ORGANDIES and CALICOES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
LLAMA SHAWLS, GRENADINE SHAWLS,
LACE SHAWLS, LACE POINTS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

WE HAVE THE CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.
LACE SHAWLS, FROM $3 50 to $15.
LACE MANTILLAS, FROM $3 50 to $18.
LACE CENTRES FROM $2 to $4.
FLOUNCING LACES, FROM SIX INCHES TO ONE YARD WIDE.
The above Lace Goods ARE LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY.

LADIES' WIDE HEMMED
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
NOW OPENING FROM 3s.
R. H. MACY.

THE CHEAPEST LINE
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS. IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY.

LACE CURTAINS

FROM AUCTION.
1,000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS,
FROM $3 TO $50 A PAIR.
SPLENDID GOODS MUCH LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
INVOICE OF VERY FINE VESTIBULE LACES;
R. H. MACY.

RIBBONS

PARIS FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
two doors below 14th-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE!

FROM AUCTION.
The Largest Variety of BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS exhibited this season, all BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.
Corn Color, Drabs, Mexiques, Azurines, Tere d'Egyptes, &c., 25, 31, 38, 44 and 56 cents per yard.
Two Thousand Pieces of WHITE and BLACK BONNET RIBBONS, 13, 16, 25, 31 cents per yard, and upward.
FANCY and BROCADED RICH BONNET RIBBONS, 13, 16, 18, 25, 31 and 38 cents per yard.
No. 4 TRIMMING RIBBONS, Corded Edge, 31 cents the piece.
No. 5 TRIMMING RIBBONS, every Color, 95 cents the piece.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

STRAW GOODS!!
WHITE PEDAL BLOOMERS IN ALBONIS, RYDALS and ESPANIOLAS, 56c., 63c., 75c., 88c., $1 each and upward.
COLORED BLOOMERS, every style, 13c., 25c., 31c., 44c. and 75c. each.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST LINE OF HAIR BONNETS YET OFFERED, from 75 cents each.
BARGAINS IN SPLIT STRAW BONNETS.
Our stock comprises thousands of Bonnets and Bloomers from 1 cent to $10 each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW MILLINERY SILKS, FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.
CHEAPEST MILLINERY LACES THIS SEASON. Embroideries from Auction, at half-price.
The very best brands in LADIES' KID GLOVES, from 56c. the pair, and upward.
New styles in LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
SILK MITTS, at last year's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You will find STRAW RIBBONS and all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS below last month's prices.
☞ We will sell CUT LENGTHS cheaper than downtown jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
New Delivery.
READY MONDAY.
Also, New DRESS TRIMMINGS,
New STRAW TRIMMINGS,
From Auction, Bargains in Black and Colored CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, TARLETANS, SILK RIBBON VELVETS, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to those Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ, AVIS.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 58 Broad-st., between 12th and 14th sts., procure a card or a catalogue, (with the prices marked will be sent per mail, if desired,) and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing Pine Apples, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Pongees, Crapes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.
Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

At the last regular meeting of the Dry Good Clerks' Early Closing Association, it was unanimously
Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are tendered to the dry goods merchants of this City (except A. T. Stewart and John Lynd) for their continued support in helping to raise the clerks of this City to their proper position in society; and we do hereby pledge ourselves to a uniform course of conduct—that is, to make good use of the time now at our disposal, in both mental and moral improvement.
And be it further resolved, That bound together as we are, as one man, that no influence or opposition brought to bear against this Association, come from whatever source it may, shall deter us from pressing our noble, humane and just cause to a successful and lasting issue.
B. EVERETT OSGOOD, Rec. Sec'y.

CROCKERY CRATES.

A large lot
for sale by
A. T. BRIGGS,
No. 64 Rutgers-slip.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform malsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.
False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c.
Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.
T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York,
Second door west of Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PARASOL FRAMES—ENGLISH MAKE, OF very good quality, for sale cheap, by the case or dozen. ALFREO FIELD & CO., No. 249 Pearl-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1¼ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 696 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 608 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 639 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a steady, respectable young woman, to act as chambermaid, and who has no objection to assist at washing and ironing, or as laundress, in a small family. Apply at No. 338 Atlantic-st., front room, top floor, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to assist in washing or ironing. Call at No. 116 Laurens-st., corner Prince-st.; best of City references; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing; will go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family. Call at her present employer's, No. 14 West 23d-st., where she lived six years.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do up-stairs work and waiting by a good, obliging girl. Apply at No. 191 West 34th-st., where she is now employed. She changes because her present employer is about to break up housekeeping.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; one who understands meats, game, pastry, bread and desserts of all kinds; can give the best City reference from her last employer; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches—soups, jellies, &c.; has unexceptionable references as to ability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and understands the care of milk and butter; has good city reference. Call at No. 96 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; makes excellent bread and biscuit; best of City reference. Inquire of Mr. HARRIS, No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a first-class private family or first-class boarding-house; has no objections to go in the country. Can be seen till suited at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG TIDY WOman, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in this City, a situation as cook and laundress; does no linens in style; understands meats, poultry and game Wages $8. City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman as first-class cook; one that understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of city reference; can be seen at No. 66 West 18th-st., in basement.

AS COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED, by an English Protestant; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook in a private family. Inquire for ELLEN, of Mr. Tilus, No. 247 Thompson-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Welsh Protestant woman, to cook and assist with the washing; has undoubted references as to character and ability. Apply to BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at No. 128 East 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two competent young women wish situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and to assist with fine washing; best of City references given; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND EVERY OTHER CAPACITY.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, and proprietors of Hotels, requiring servants of a superior class, whose characters are investigated, will find the largest and most superior selection at NO. 10 TILLARY-ST., BROOKLYN. Having been established many years under the patronage and approval of the most distinguished families in City and country, my place is the resort of all first-class servants; many of which are Protestants, and known to me for a length of time; and in neatness of appearance and competency cannot be excelled.
CHRISTOPHER'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, of the late firm of Manning & Co.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, without any incumbrance, wants a situation as housekeeper; she is handy with the needle, and can operate a Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 115 Laurens-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—TO WIDOWERS OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Two sisters, Americans, who do not wish to be separated, are desirous of taking full charge as above. As to ability we can give undoubted references, and shall require the same. Apply at No. 51 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, IN A WIDower's family where there are children, a situation as housekeeper. Inquire at Dr. Cullen's, corner Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—SITUATION wanted, to do housework or take care of children; plain sewing and embroidering; good City reference. Call at No. 87 6th-av. Wages $6 per month.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION TO AN INVALID LADY.—An American person, highly respectable, well educated, and for many years a friend of the Meredith Epicurean Church, wishes a situation as practical housekeeper, or as companion and to wait on a lady; is of genteel appearance, of the most obliging disposition, and a most valuable and responsible person; references to distinguished clergymen. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant woman as first class laundress; understands French flutingand mangle; has lived in the best of private families; can be seen for two days at No. 109 West Fifteenth-st., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant woman as laundress; understands French fluting; or to do chamberwork and sewing; the best City reference from first-class families. Call, for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl would like a situation to mind children and do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind children; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 211 West 16th-st

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUation wanted, for a thoroughly efficient and intelligent person as children's nurse and chambermaid; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; has excellent testimonials; will go in the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED A situation to take care of children by a young girl about 14 years of age; has good reference. Call at No. 86 West 15th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as seamstress, or would do chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 146 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, AS waitress, or would be willing to assist with chamberwork, by a competent trustworthy person, with best of City reference from her last employer. Call at or address No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG neat and competent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlormaid, or to do the regular waiting of a respectable family; wages $7; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A thoroughly efficient Protestant waitress and housemaid desires a situation; City or country; is of very neat, genteel appearance, and has references of the highest order. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS DOWN-STAIR'S SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a willing and obliging young woman, as cook and laundress, or for general housework; understands the work well; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—On hand, a number of excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses—English, Scotch, Irish, &c. Also, to cook, wash and iron, do housework; small girls, and those lately landed. For City or country.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced Englishman as bookkeeper, who has been for the past seven years employed in the same capacity by highly respectable parties in this City. Address L. G., Box 2,331 Post-office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address, ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS ENTRY CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as entry, shipping or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of City reference. Address EXPERIENCE, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young German, who understands the management and care of horses; can take charge of a small garden, if required; good references given. Call at No. 19 Centre st., for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS old, wishes a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, who lived six years in his last place. Apply at No. 71 3d-av., in the harness store.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; good references from his last employer. Wishing to go to the country or city. Address H. Box No, 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a single man, as coachman and groom; who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good groom and careful driver; can produce the best of City reference. Address M. F., for two days, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a married man (no incumbrance) as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business; his wife would work in the house if required. Can produce the best of reference. Address FRANK, Box No. 169 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as coachman and gardener, who perfectly understands his business in either branch; can produce the best of City and country reference; country preferred. Address M. C., for two days, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MAN OF family, a situation as gardener and florist; none need apply except those who want a gardener. Address, J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A YOUNG, single man, wishes a situation as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. (Country preferred.) The best references given. Call at No. 696 Broadway.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a wholesale or retail grocery and liquor store, by an experienced young man, who can give good City reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

HELP WANTED.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—EXPERIENCED YANkee Notion Entry Clerk wanted; one quick and correct at figures. Address, with references, and views as to salary, INTEGRITY, Box No. 1,781, Post-office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a young man as assistant book-keeper and to make himself generally useful in a wholesale provision house. Address, with reference, Box No. 6,405.

A BOY WANTED AT THE DRUG-STORE, corner of 4th-av. and East 17th-st.

WANTED.—TWO COMPETENT MEN, WHO CAN act occasionally as foremen of laborers; must be able to work themselves. Good wages given, $40 a month. Send reply to Box No. 106 *Times* office.

WANTED.—A BOY, ABOUT 16 OR 17 YEARS OF age, to attend bar in a dining room; must be a good judge of money, and good reference required. Address WALTER JONES, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LAD FROM 15 TO 20 YEARS OLD, in a wholesale segar store; must come well recommended; wages $2 a week. Address D, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, TWO conductors, two brakesmen. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

TO ARCHITECTS,

CENTRAL PARK—DESIGNS FOR GATES AND GATEWAYS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park offer a premium of Five Hundred Dollars for the designs for four southerly gates and gateways of the Central Park, that shall be decided by the Board to be entitled to the premium.
Designs are to be sent in under seal, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, at the office above specified, on or before the first day of August next.
Ground plans of the location of these gates, specifications to which the designers will be required to conform, and other information on the subject, may be obtained at the office above mentioned.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."
The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.
Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
New-York, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE STEAM COMMISSIONER, No. 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock,
For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.
For dredging slip and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.
Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.
New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.
New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.
New house in Worth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.
New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Twelve.
New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.
Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.
Setting curb and gutter in Eighteth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
Setting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets.
Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues and Harlem River.
Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first streets.
For five thousand new lamps.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.
Sendors should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.
Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.
All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,
"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."
When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.
THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

No. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NAME of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, was terminated on the 6th inst., by the death of the Senior partner. The affairs of the firm will be settled by the subscriber, who will continue the business of buying and selling INSURANCE SCRIP, in his own name. W

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $600,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEO. MILLS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD DOTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's offices in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,

No 53 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN,

STOCK, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dealers in
Government Securities of all kinds,
Specie and Uncurrent Money.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

CHAS. E. LAWRENCE.) [DAVID L. ST JOHN,
Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, or the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities.
Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 106 New-York Post-office.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the City of Milwaukee, the 23d day of June instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the deed of consolidation between said Chicago and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies at the time said Books were closed, for the purpose of consolidation, on the 9th day of June, instant, will be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. Notice is also hereby given, that until said Directors shall be elected, and enter upon their duties, the affairs of said Consolidated Company will, by the terms of said deed of consolidation, be managed by the undersigned, as Provisional Directors. On and after the 25th instant, the Milwaukee and Chicago Railway Company will be prepared to issue Certificates for Stock, upon the basis of consolidation, on surrender of Stock Certificates in the original Companies.

W. S. GURNEE,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JOHN V. AYER,
E. K. ROGERS.

Dated this 8th day of June, A. D. 1863.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per cent, upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 15th day of July next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 30th inst., in Exchange on New-York at par. The 3 per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 9, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, June 5, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, New-York, June 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
by C. C. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 5 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

DR. WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. REUT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 82 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, BOW & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. BROWN & Co., 63 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company held on the 9th day of June, 1863, pursuant to public notice, at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and 38th-st., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors and inspectors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FOR DIRECTORS.

JAMES MURPHY,	JOHN CLANCY,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,	JACOB CAMPBELL,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,	JOHN J. BRADLEY,
PETER B. SWEENY,	THOMAS A. GARDINER,
RICHD. B. CONNOLLY,	PETER B. LOWERRE,
JOHN F. MARSHALL,	BENJAMIN F. SEALY,
HUGH SMITH,	LEONARD APPLEBY.

FOR INSPECTORS.

WILLIAM ROCKWELL,
DANIEL BARNES,
R. S. STANTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the said Directors, the following officers of said Company were unanimously reelected, viz.:

PRESIDENT,
JESSE A. MARSHALL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HUGH SMITH.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB CAMPBELL.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS. JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. LOWRY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BERSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker.
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
New-York, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. MERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. M. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 78 WALL-ST.,
New-York, June 3, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held this day, the resignation of PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., as President of this institution, tendered at the previous meeting, was accepted.

Mr. Perit (one of the original corporators) having been a Trustee of the Bank thirty-four years, and its President for more than one-third of that period.

Resolutions regretting the necessity for his resignation, occasioned by his removal from the City, and expressing the high appreciation of the members of the Board for him personally, and in his official relation, were adopted, after which Wm. H. Macy, Esq., was elected President, and Wm. A. Booth, Esq., was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. Macy.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is now under the direction of the officers of the Company, and all persons having claims against the Company are requested to present them for payment at the office in Cleveland.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, June 10, 1863.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFER NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of the above-named Company, in New-York, will be closed for a dividend the 25th inst., at the close of business, and be reopened the 8th of July next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	50,000
ASSETS	$303,000

New-York, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DONALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVER L. WARD,
LEONARDUS S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. LAINO,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Ja.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $125'000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. Interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1ST JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums.

EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY WAGON. Address D, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses, which are perfectly sound and kind, the property of a private gentleman. Can be seen at McDONALD'S stables, corner of West 23d-st. and 6th-av.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH, HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JONKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MOIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSEN, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORWEGIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 20.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD SEARLS, Commander,
Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 5 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.

For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. Goosa, Commander,
Carrying the United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, June 23,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LIMERICK will sail from New-York, for Cork and Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY next, 17th inst. Steerage passengers will be taken by her at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....Saturday.....June 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....June 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON Saturday.....July 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80, Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85, Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....90, Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90, Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $-5, $105. Steerage $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the Persia, from 1 to 2 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 1st July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A.C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

DIVIDENDS.

58TH DIVIDEND,

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

At an election held on 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:

CHAS. P. FURNALD,	JOHN T. BRUCE,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	JOSHUA SUTTON,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	ISAAC V. BRIGGS,
JAMES BARNES,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.,	GILBT L. BEECKMAN,
BENJ. H. STEVENS,	EDWARD C. DUBOIS,
SAMUEL F. WHITING,	BRYAN H. SMITH,
	JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. Also, the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free from Government tax. By order,

JUNE 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

WANTED—AN ENGINE AND BOILER OF 100 horse power, high or low pressure. Address WILLIAM SWAINE, No. 177 East Broadway, with full particulars.

BRAIDING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, of the most improved plan, for bindings, trimmings, plaiting of every variety, for silk, worsted or cotton, by E. G. DUNLIFF, Providence, R. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.

OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY,
FOURTH TIME THIS SEASON, THE ELEGANT HISTORICAL COMEDY,
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

Count d'Oxenstein, Prime Minister.....Mr. John Gilbert
Chevalier Steinberg.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Frederick de Bury, a young officer.....Mr. Reynolds
Officer.....Mr Turner
Christina, the youthful Queen of Sweden,
Miss Madeline Henriques
Emma, d'Oxenstein's niece.....Miss Mary Barrett

Concluding with the sterling drama, by Charles Dance,
Squire Broadlands.....Mr. Mark Smith.
Hedgrose.....Mr. Charles Fisher
George.....Mr. Reynolds
Sparrow.....Mr. Young
Guard.....Mr. Pope
Sam.....Mr. Porslee
Dick.....Mr. Turner
Fanny Markham.....Miss Mary Gannon
Temperance.....Mrs. John Sefton
Alice.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Sophy.....Miss Mary Barret

WEDNESDAY, third time, the play of the
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
With its beautiful scenery and costumes (all new,) and an attractive cast of characters.
THURSDAY, fourteenth and last time this season, Holcroft's great play,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
FRIDAY, fourth time,
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
SATURDAY, Morton's standard comedy,
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
In preparation, Mrs. Inchbald's admirable comedy,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
To be repeated, "The Poor Gentleman," "The Rivels," &c.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 8:15 P. M., from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 8:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.,	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A.M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mix. daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Louis River, Barnegat and Manahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 1:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Supt

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDSON River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, Sunday excepted, the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly refitted, and put to order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32, East River, James-slip, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Situation at Vicksburgh Generally Unchanged.

Our Lines Being Daily Contracted.

Joe Johnston Still Receiving Reinforcements.

Kirby Smith Making Demonstations on the Louisiana Shore.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15.

Unofficial telegrams from Haines' Bluff to the 10th have been received.

They represent that there has been no material change in affairs there.

Our lines eround the enemy are gradually being contracted.

The late rains have improved the condition of the army, and the navigation of the Yazoo.

THE LATEST MEMPHIS TELEGRAMS.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 13.

The steamer *Hiawatha* from below, with dates to the 10th, has arrived.

The situation at Vicksburgh is unchanged, except that our lines are daily contracted.

The late rains have improved the condition of the army.

About 6,000 of KIRBY SMITH'S force are reported to have come up the Washita River, and are making demoastrations on the Louisiana side of the river. Our troops at Milliken's Bend have been reinforced.

JOHNSTON is still receiving reioforcemants from the East, and is preparing to move forward.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

More of the Visitms of the Alabama Arrived at this Port—A Curious Statement from the Captain of the Schooner Kingfisher—His Opinion of His Captors.

THE SCHOONER KINGFISHER-

whaling schooner *Kingfisher*, Cept. LAMBERT, was captured and burned by the *Alabama* March 23. The following is Capt. LAMBERT'S statement:

The *Kingfisher*, on the 23d March, when in lat. 1° 20' north, lon. 26° 20', was boarded and taken possession of by the steamer *Alabama*. I was ordered on board of her, and was told by Capt. SEMMES thet my vessel was a prize, &c. After taking out of my vessel such provisions as he desired, he set fire to her. I was on board the *Alabama* 23 days, and must say that I was treated well. Cept. SEMMES gave me all my nautical instruments; with him I had but little conversation, but he appeared like a perfect gentleman, and his language was such. Mr. KELL, the First Lieutenant, appeered the same. Dr. GAULT, the Surgeon, seems rather reserved. All the nthers I had frequent and free discussions with on any topic I desired. Lieut. HOWELL, of the Marines, I think highly of, and Mr. ARMSTRONG, Second Lieutenant, and Mr. WILSON, Third Lieutenant, as I Mr. LANE. Fourth, all seemed pleasant men. Dr. LLEWELLYN, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. SINCLAIR, the Master, are fine men. Mr. FREEMAN, First Assistant Engineer, Mr. BROOK, Second ditto, Mr. CUMMINGS, Third, and Mr. O'BRIEN, Fourth Assistant Engineer, and Mr PLUNDT, Fifth, are all friendly, good-feeling men. Mr. SMITH, the Captain's Clerk; Messrs. BABCOCK, SINCLAIR, MAFFIT and ANDERSON, I shall always remember with gratitude for their kindness. They did me many little favors that were of great service to me. Mr. ARCOTT, sailmaker, and Mr. T. C. CUNDY, the gunner, are also nice men. Mr. MCCARTY, the boatswain, and Mr. ROBINSON, carpenier, all treated me with kindness. I must not forget the sleerege steward—he did me many favors. Mr. EVANS and Mr. FULAM, master's mates, and Mr. KING, the master-at-arms, are well appearing men. Although CAPT. SEMMES burned my vessel and caused me great loss, yet I have no reason to call him a bad man, or pronounce such epithets upon him as many have done. I can only speak for myself.

THOMAS F. LAMBERT,
Late Com'g schr. *Kingfisher*, of Fair Haven, Mass.

The Loulsa Hatch.

The following is the statement of Capt. GRANT, late of the ship *Louisa Hatch*, burned at sea by the Confederate steamship *Alabama*:

"Sailed from Cardiff March 5, for Ceylon, East Indies, with a cargo of coal. On 5th April, in lat. 3° 30' south, lon. 26° 25' west, was boarded by the *Alabama*, the crew taken off and the ship burned. Myself and part of my crew were landed at Pernambuco, the rest having joined the *Alabama*. The *Louisa Hatch* was seven years old, of 853 tons burden, and was owned by WM. MCLOUN, of Rockland, Maine." [The particulars of the capture of this vessel have been published.]

ANOTHER VICTIM.

The Brig Arabella Captured by the Tacony.

The brig *Arabella*, Capt. LINDSLEY, from Aspinwall twenty-four days, with merchandise to J. F. Jor. reports that on the 12th inst., in lat. 38° 20', lon. 74° 30', was boarded and taken possession of by the Confederate privateer *Florida* No. 2, but was afterwards released by signing a bond for $40,000, payable after the conclusion of the wer between the United States and the Confederate States of America.

The *Florida No. 2* was formerly the bark *Tocony*, of Philadelphia, who had been captured by the *Coquette* or *Clarence*. The Ceptain says it is his intention to destroy all vessels and their cargoes, and especially those which are contraband of war, and he thinks he is perfectly justified in doing so, inesmuch as the United States Government considers everything contraband of war going to or coming from any ports in the Confederate States of America.

He gave no reason for releasing the *Arabella*. He reported destroying two other vessels on the morning of the 12th, and had sent their crews to Philadelphia. Passenger, Mr. TIELMAN.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

When in lon. 74° 30', lat. 38° 20', the brig *Arabella* was boarded by the privateer Capt. RAAS and six of his crew, belonging to the Confederate privateer *Florida No. 2*. This privateer is supposed to be the bark *Tacony*, of Philadelphia, and has been altered for privateering purposes.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon we first came in sight of the privateer, which was then steering eastward. I was steering northward, and never for a moment susoected, from the movements of the bark, that she was a privateer. I suppose I that she was a merchant trading vessel, and did not, therefore, particularize her with any degree of curiosity; but I soon discovered that she chenged her course of sailing, and followed in the wake of the *Arabella*. This did not alarm me, nor were any suspicions aroused respecting her, and this state of things continued up to 7 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. At this hour she was fast overhauling the *Arabella*, and had come within an eighth of a mile distant. It was then I began to change my opinions in regard to her, and soon afterward she discharged one of her guns, in blank cartridge, to bring the *Arabella* to.

I had, then, no alternative left me but to heave to, and this I at once did, knowing that I was in the power and within the grasp of a rebel privateer. After I had heaved to, the first thing done by the captain of the rebel privateer, was to lower a boat and land six of his crew on board the *Arabella*, who took her as a prize in the name of the Confederate States. It was quite apparent to myself and the members of the crew of the *Arabella*, that the rebel Captain RAAS was making preparation to burn her and her cargo. This was the more evident from the fact that he gave us only fifteen minutes to lower a boat and get our wearing apparel packed to go on board the privateer.

After being put on board this privateer, I entered into conversation with READ, and called his attention to the fact that the entire cargo was neutral property, of which I held certificates in my possession. To these statements he appeared to listen, and the orders for burning the *Arabella* were countermanded until our interview was ended. Three of my crew, one passenger and myself were then on board of the privateer, and Capt. READ ordered his men to remain on board the *Arabella* until further orders. After this interview was concluded, I demanded what steps he intended to take in regard to the *Arabella*. His reply was that at first he had intended burning her, but on further consideration he had changed his mind, and would accept bonds on the vessel and cargo from me. These bonds were entered into to the amount of $40,000. He stated that the *Arabella* had made a narrow escape, as it was his intention to destroy all vessels of the United States which came within his reach. After the agreement had been ratified the *Arabella* was set at liberty, and myself and the members of my crew, with one passenger, were again put on board the brig, after which we set sail for New-York, where we arrived safely this (Monday) morning.

Capt. RAAS, of the privateer *Florida No. 2*, is described by Capt. LINDSLEY as a plain and unassuming man, and that during the time he and his men were on board the privateer, no overbearing conduct was evioced toward them, but they were courteously treated.

Capt. LINDSLEY, for the information and guidance of the merchent trading ships, gives the following description of *Florida No. 2*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLORIDA NO. 2.

Her appearance is that of an ordinary merchant bark, being bark rigged and painted black. She will be known by a dark patch on the foretopsail on the larboard side. She is armed with two 6-pound carronades, and has a crew of about sixteen men, as far as Capt. LINDSLEY could ascertain. She has no armament beyond the two 6-pounders, and she and her crew would be made an easy capture if met by any of the United States sloops-of-war. It is supposed that she will confine her movements to Southern waters, as in following the *Arabella* she run some risk of meeting with some of our ships-of-war. The *Arobelin* now lies at Pier No. 18.

THE PIRATES AND THE NAVY.

A Fleet of Steam and Sailing Vessels Ordered off—Admiral Paulding to Charter any Number of Ships he Pleases.

The recent depredations in our commerce by the rebel pirates have stirred up the Navy Department to such an extent that all the navy yards are perfectly revolutionized by the amount of work ordered to be done within a few days. On Saturday, orders were received by Admiral PAULDING to complete at once all crafts nearly ready for see, and to dispatch immediately those in commission, and seeworthy. He was not to stend upon the order of going, but to go at once. Similar instructions were sent to Philadelphia and Boston. The excitement occasioned by this unexpected energy was remarkable, and has increased every hour since, for fresh dispatches, each containing new commands heve succeeded each other rapidly for 70 hours. The resources of New-York may be judged from tha fact that, 24 hours after the receipt of the first orders the following fleet was ontside the light:

Name.	Description.	Speed.
1. Seminole	Steam Gunboat	8 Knots.
2. Dal Ching	Steam Gunboat	Not known.
3. Virginia	Iron Steamer	10 Knots.
4. Tuscarora	Steam Sloop	8 Knots.
5. Kittatinny	Steam Gunboat	8 Knts.
6. Adela	Iron Steemar	Not known.

The *Tuscarora* and *Kittatinny* were to have sailed last evening from the Lower Bay. The following vessels are in a condition to be dispatched in twenty-four hours, and are prepering as fast as possible:

Name.	Description.	Speed.
1. San Jacinto	Screw sloop	9 knots.
2. Shenandoah	Screw sloop	Never tried.
3. Seneca	Steam gunboat	10 knots.
3. Dacotah	Steam gunboat	12 knots.

The *Seneca* and *Shenandoah* are at Philadelphia, and the *Decotah* has just arrived at Baltimore. Over a dozen craft could be added to the above in about two weeks, some of them, as the *Gertrude*, are very fast. Some hopes are entertained of the *Adela* turning out a rapid steamer, as she has the Morgan paddle-wheel, and is said to be capable of going 16 miles an hour. Besides all these there are twenty-seven double enders, of which order twenty have been afloat and waiting engines for several weeks. Had the machinists been up to time with these, a score more of regular men-of-war might have been added to the chase; as it is, none of them can be ready in time to be of any use.

As will be seen from the estimate of speed set forth, none of the vessels dispatched could overhaul a pirate running 16 or 18 miles an hour. Having this fact in view Secretary WELLES yesterday telegraphed to Rear-Admiral PAULDING, authorizing him to charter such steamers and sailing ships as he deemed best adapted for speed. This good fortune attending the *Iuo*, the *Restless* and *Courier*, all sailing vessels which have, by rapid movements, overhauled and captured prizes, rendered it good policy to give our clippers a trial after the pirates.

VESSELS CHARTERED.

In compliance with the foregoing orders, the Commandani of the Navy-yard immediately ceused the charter of four steamers and some other craft. The following officers were then picked out to command the best of the vessels chartered:

Lieutenant-Commander J. SCOTT FILLEBROWN, Executive officer of the Navy-yard, to command one vessel.

Lieutenant-Commander MEADE, Executive officer of the steam-gunboat *Quaker City*, to command one vessel.

Lieutenant-Commender BREESE, of the regular navy, to command one vessel.

Acting-Master CASSEY, Commander of the *Gertrude*, t command one vessel.

The first vessel chartered was the *Curlew*. She rates A No. 2, is 380 tons burden, draws 10 feet of water, has two decks, is 200 feet long, 31 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. She has two vertical direct-acting engines, with cylinders 32 inches in diameter, and 2 feet stroke.

The bark *Amy* was chartered in Boston. She rates 171, is 298 tons burden, and was owned by RICE & HAERAS. The *Tidal Wave* and *Young Turk* are also Boston vessels. The latter is 380 tons burden, rates A No. 1, and is owned by HENRY & Co. The *Tidal Wave* rates A 2, is 355 tons, belongs to Salem, Mass., but was built at Essex, Conn. These are all said to be fast, but their speed is not given.

The other vessels chartered in the vicinity of New-York are the *Cumbria* and *Blackstone*; the latter has been before in the employ of the Navy Department, and is fast. The *Cumbria* is also a swift boat. Others, it is expected, will be chartered when time to examine them has elapsed.

MOVEMENT TO PROTECT OUR FOREIGN SQUADRONS.

The rumors which have been in circulation for some time, to the effect that a concerted attack would probably be made by rebel men-of-war on our small squadrons in the Mediterranean and the East Indies, having reached the authorities, it is said that four steamers are to proceed to the coast of Brazil, four to the Mediterranean, and four to the East Indies, for the purpose of reinforcing our fleets and protecting American commerce. The St. Louis and Consellation, in the Mediterranean, would be well able to protect themselves from any wooden vessels of their size and power, but the same security is not felt in regard to other squadrons. While little importence is attached to the statements that rebel iron-clads from England were contemplating the project of a voyege "up the Strait," it is deemed as well to guard against such a contingency.

COMPLETION OF THE IRON-CLAD PASSAIC.

The Iron-cled *Passaic*, having been completed at Hunter's Point, was towed to the Navy-yard by the steem-tug *Vanderbilt*. The *Ronnoke* did not go in commission.

THE STIMERS TRIAL.

Owing to the absence of wlinesses who are required to jesilfy in support of the charges brought by Rear-Admiral DUPONT against Chief Engineer STIMERS, the Court of Inquiry on Mr. STIMERS has been adjourned. It will reassemble at the Lyceum, in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, upon the call of the President, Admiral GREGORY.

BOSTON, Monday, June 15.

The Government have taken four clipper barks and four schooners to cruise for the pirate *Tacony*. They are now at the Navy-yard, and expect to get off to-night.

Ball Play.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA BALL PLAYERS—THEY PLAY WITH AND DEFEAT THE EXCELSIORS—AN EXCITING CONTEST.

The Philedelphie Ball Players, consisting of e selected nine of the Athletic Club and their friends, to the nnmber of ahont thirty, arrived in this city yesterday at 12½ o'clock via Jersey City, where they were met and cordislly welcomed by delegetions from the Clubs of this and the surrounding cities.

They were then taken in a six-horse stage over to South Brooklyn as guests of the Excelsior, with whom they played a match.

Play commenced at 2:25 P. M., and for several hours thereafter an assemblage of three to four thousand people were treated to as fine a display of ball playing as has been witnessed in these parts for some time. With perhaps two or three exceptions, the game was one of the most perfect we have ever witnessed. Several excellent catches were made on both sides, but the batting as a general thing was rather mediocre, very little excellence being displayed in that depertment. The following is the score, which will tell its own tale:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
H. Brainard, s. s.	4	2	Paul, 2d b.	3	2
Masten, 3d b.	4	2	McBride, s. s.	2	4
Clyne, 2d b.	4	1	Berkenstock, 1st b.	5	1
Haniey, i. f.	2	3	Wilkins, 3d b.	5	1
Mace, r. f.	2	3	Kleinfeider, c.	3	2
A. Brainerd, p.	4	1	Pratt, p.	4	2
McKenzie, c. f.	4	1	Moore, c. f.	2	2
Whiting, 1st b.	3	2	Gaskill, r. f.	2	3
Leggat, c.	3	2	Smith, l. f.	4	1
Total	30	17	Total	30	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Excelsior	0	2	5	0	0	5	1	0	2	1
Athletic	0	0	4	0	0	3	3	6	2	

UMPIRE—J. Grum. of the Eckford.
SCORERS—Gregory and Benson.

At the conclusion of the game, the visitors were entertained with a handsome collation, at which the ball was presented, and speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Mr. JONES, and others.

To-day the Athletic plays the Mutuals at Hoboken.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the University Grammar School will take place to-morrow at 10½ A. M., in the large chapel of the University.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, June 16.—Nos. 38, 58.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

News from the Richmond Papers of Saturday.

More About the Great Cavalry Fight.

Heavy Losses Acknowledged by the Rebels.

Movements of National Forces on the Peninsula.

ALARM IN RICHMOND.

We have received Richmond papers of Saturday last, (June 13.) They contain very little news, but the following paragraphs are of interest:

The State's Prison and City Jail are so completely jammed with all sorts of prisoners and criminals, that the authorities ask to know what to do with them.

At the Cavalry fight near Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock, on the 9th inst., Brig.-Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, a son of Major-Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, was very severely wounded; Capt. FARLEY, of Gen. STUART'S Staff, was killed; Col. WILLIAMS, of the Second North Carolina Volunteers, was killed; Col FRANK HAMPTON was killed; Col. BUTLER, of South Carolina, had a leg shot off; Capt. JONES, of Lee's cavalry, was killed.

The battle was one of the most severely contested during the war.

There are now detained in Libby Prison one hundred and thirty-five Yankee officers, ninety-five of whom were capiured near Rome, Ga. They are detained, together with citizen-prisoners, until the United States Government comes to terms on the issne pending between one and their Commissioners.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday, June 12.

The enemy have now held their position on this side of the river one week. Nothing has been done in the nature of fighting, if we except one or two artillery duels and daily picket firing at Culpepper.

Our losses at Culpepper on Tuesday were heavy, and among them were some of our best officers. Our casualties were 50 killed, 200 wounded and 500 prisoners. Among the killed was Gen. WRIGHT.

THE WAR.

From the Sentinel.

We are without a word from the Southwest at the time of writing this. The telegraph may have something to say before we go to press.

From Fredericksburgh the report is that all continues quiet. The enemy have thrown up works on this side of the river, near their pontoon bridges, as a protection. Our Generals could shell them out if they thought it worth while. Both sides, however, lie still. Fredericksburgh is in our possession, unmolested by the enemy.

From Culpepper we do not learn much additional. Capt. THOMAS TOWSON, of Stafford, was one of the sevious injury upon us. *If the people of Richmond* in the late battle. His remains have been taken to Lynchburgh for sepulture.

There was considerable excitement here yesterday over the news that the enemy were exhibiting considerable force on the Peninsula, and advancing in a threatening manner. We learn that a column of three or four thousand were camped at Berhamsville in New Kent County, on Thursday night. Their gunboats are also reported in the Jsmes and Chickshominy. *Our troops in the Peninsula are said to have fallen back, to avoid being taken in flank from the navigable waters.*

Appropriate measures will doubtless be taken by our military to arrest the enemy. It is most likely, we think, a plundering and burning raid, ready, however, to profit by any opportunity to put an affroni or *have been waiting for the coal of fire that makes even a ferr-opin move they have got it now.* Let them fill up the companies of Home Guards by instant action, if they think their homes are worth defending.

Of the numerous reports which were current we do not deem it necessary to make mention. One of them was to the effect that Hampton Roads was white with transports, which had brought HOOKER'S men around to the Peninsula. We think this is a mistake, as our exchanged prisoners have just returned by that route.

From the Richmond Whig.

The report from the Rappahannock last evening was that everything remained in *statu quo*. The Yankees continue on this side of the river in some force, but what their intention is remains yet to be developed.

We have nothing additional from Culpepper. That the enemy has made no further demonstration since Tuesday last, is a pretty good proof that he was severely punished.

It was reported last evening that a Yankee steamer and two transports had come up the Chickahominy and landed a force in New Kent County. The city was full of rumors of anticipated "raids," but we could learn nothing reliable. It may be safely anticipated that if the enemy contemplate an advance from that direction, they will he met by a force adequate to the emergency.

We hear, in addition, that a force of the enemy, 2,500 strong, *have advanced from Williamsburgh to Barhamsville, in New Kent County.*

THE CAVALRY FIGHT.

RICHMOND, Friday, June 12, 1863.

As many erroneous statements have been published in regard to the late fight at Brandy Station—based doubtless on reports of alarmists, who got their information from those who proclaimed, in the rear, where they *were*, wild tales of surprise, in excuse of their not being in front, where they *should have been*—I write to correct those of them which I know to be groundless.

It has been said that JONES' brigade, which held the left of our line of fight, were cut through while in the act of forming, with their firearms unloaded. This is a great mistake. JONES' brigade *never* camps close to an enemy without loaded weapons, and an order was published to it, within half an hour after reaching camp near the river, to *keep* them loaded, and to graze their horses only by the halter.

That the attack was unexpected is true, but nothing more. The pickets resisted the advancing enamy gallantly, but, of course, could not long withstand their heavy columns. The brigade met the enemy near their camping-ground, about three miles below Brandy, held them in check till they tried to turn our flank, charged them then, though protected by woods, through an open field, twice recolled before the murderous fire they met, but the third time routed them, *nor did they advance by that route again.* One portion of the brigade went to the rear when it was attacked, captured a Yankee battery near Gen. STUART'S headquarters, and were in the final charge on Brendy Station.

I know nothing of what occurred on our right; but on our left the trains were all saved, the wounded brought off, and the horses and men captured far exceeded what we lost. This could not have occurred, had we been surprised and cut through. We had also the great satisfaction of knowing that their killed and wounded far outnumbered ours.

[Advertisement.]
PRESIDENT LINCOLN
ON
VALLANDIGHAM
AND
ARBITRARY ARRESTS.
The *Tribune* War Tracts No. 5 will be ready on TUESDAY, and will contain
PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REPLY
TO
THE ALBANY DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
This unanswerable document should be placed in the hands of every voter in the land.
Price two cents; $1 50 per 100; $10 per 1,000. If sent by mail, one cent each in addition to prepay postage. Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
BURNSIDE AND THE PRESS.—If Burny wants to provoke a Northern revolution let him keep on meddling with free Press. He might, with about equal hope of success, attempt to "suppress" the issue of KNOX'S inimitable Summer Hats by sending a file of soldiers to No. 212 Broadway; but he would have to arrest two thirds of our citizens before he could enforce thet order. We all wear these hats.

[Advertisement.]
Fluting and stamping for Braid and Embroidery done in the most prompt and efficient manner, with all the latest and best paterns, at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East Fourteenth-street, and No. 134 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn. We have now no branch on Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—Mrs. Gnsl. Master Gust, Isaac Faxon, Jr., George Pearson, Horace Cauldwell, Dr. Salles, J. Levy, Lieut. Dwight, of Gen. Banks' staff, E. P. Bry, G. B. Boyle, Mrs. F. V. Stewart, Miss Stewart, J. E. Smith, James T. Tucker, Private Secretary to Major-Gen. Banks, D. Benjamin, F. J. C. Rosenom, W. Saunders, Mre. Anne Bohn, Miss Boho, Henry Hildebrand, Michael Brown, Joseph Gould, Catherine Dillon, Mre. Johnson, J. Y. Jones, G. S. Denison, Mis. Dennison.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Plantaganet, from Kingston and Portau-Prince.—D. Friaky, John Caro, D. Kissy, F. Chartinelle, P. Martinedo, Esther Martinedo, Pani Martinedo, Albert Martinedo, C. Mathews, Macea Mathew, Emil Hopkins, Lina Hopkins, Virgen Chiazin.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana.—Salvador Contomas, E. Saura, M. B. Foxal, Aug. Davis, D. Encovaris, Otto Schmidt, F. Tarrald, J. Tarrald, T. Toavitt, Mrs. M. Laconte, Capt. W. Woodbury, Thos. Dana, F. W. Johnson, F. Loalda, W. B. Elwood, D. Sasso, H. Otterson, Haley, J. W. Downs, Capt D. Foresight and lady, A. Barguaga, Felip Hetchet, J. Jackson, G. E. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, five children and servant, P. Mercerria, L. Kinn, J. Donsetie, Mr. J. Myers, S. Stafford, P. Linarra, L. Archarallita, J. Savster, H. Swift, G. Hayne, S. Martiney, E. Richardos, J. Duran, J. Stepies, W. Savanten, Francisco Math, A. H. Morgan, S. A. Cohner and servant, E. C. Vtedad, Mr. and Mrs. Andersen and child, T. Danaken, J. Lopen, T. Casuns, P. Sastoe, G. Martinez and lady, Mr. and Mrs. T. Enralde, J. F. Pano, J. L. Rivarand, J. G. Delgado, S. de Siverand, M. P. Losada, Mr. and Mrs. Dubart, V. Vicer, J. Gourlay, J. R. Mein, S. E. McClellan, D. Cleven, W. Jacobs, N. Thomas, H. Ensor, and 25 in the steerage.

In bark W. A. Platenius, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Armstrong and seven children, Mrs. Bogart and five children, Mrs. Newman, Prof. Vigas, Messrs. Zimmermann, Rosen, Talin, and three in the steerage.

In ship S. R. Mallory, from Key West.—Mrs. R. L. Hicks, four children and servant, Mrs. F. J. Morana, three children and servant, Mrs. G. J. Lester, seven children and servant, Mr. T. W. Clapp.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets... —
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 7 50 | Gov. Island.. 8 39 | Hell Gate..10 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 15.

Cleared.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cnndiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Barks Ernst August, (Meck.,) Fretwurst, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cannobee, Honkins, Banser, Merrill & Abbott; Karla, (Srem.,) Peterson, Anlwerp, Ruger Bros.

Brig Cleveragh, (Br.,) McCreary, Sligo, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schooners Elizabeth, Hamilton, Portsmouth, G. L. Batch; Sea Bird, Ware, Washington, F. M. Maybew; Delaware, Crockett, Portsmouth, W. S. Brown & Co.; Only Son, Johnson, Hallowell, Ferguson & Wood; Mary A. Irving, Walton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Delaware, Crockett, Portsmouth, W. S. Brown & Co.; Mary A. Irvius, Walton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Ocean Star, Ham, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Commerce, Daniels, Washington, Mott Bedell; C. H. Van Nams, Van Name, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Conway, Merrell, Boston, T. H. Sandford; Virginia, Bearse, Washington, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloops P. S. Warner, Chester, Halifax, H. S. Rackett & Son; Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Harper, Ross, Pawtucket, H. S. Rackell & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Thompson, Havane June 10, with tobacco, sugar and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. June 11, at 6½ A. M., passed steamship Creole, 20 miles to westward of Carysfort Light; at 11 A. M., passed steamship George Washington 20 miles north of Carysfort Light; saw a large side-wheel steamboat, painted white, ashore on Virgin Key.

Steamer Baltimore, Lowe, Washington, D. C., 48 hours with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

U. S. transport Georges Creek, Neff, Washington, D. C., and 40 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Sparks, Inman, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, with ordnance stores to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Steamer J. Thompson, Cnndiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Ship Charles A. Farwell, Amsbury, Liverpool 45 days, with salt and 29 passengers to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Artisan, (of Boston,) Pollard, Genoa 60 ds., in ballast to Hicks & Bell.

Ship Eliza McLaughlin, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Cara 45 ds., with coal to Thomas James. Had moderate weather most of the passage. Been 20 days west of the Banks.

Ship Almosphere, (Br.,) La Garde, Liverpool May 6, with mdse. and 525 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Had moderate west and west southwest winds to the westward of the Banks.

Bark W. A. Platenius, (of Providence,) Davis, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar and 23 passengers to master.

Bark Georgiana, (Br., of Liverpool,) Reed, Bnenos Ayres April 24, with hides and wool to J. S. Phipps & Co.

Bark Dethi, (Br., of Newcastle, Thwaites, Palermo 49 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin.

Berk Thomas Terry, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Richardson, Matamoras May —, with cottea, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark S. W. Holbrook, (of Portland,) Small, Matanzas June 4, with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. 7th inst., off Cape Florida, saw a double-topsail ship in tow of a U. S. gunboat, bound N.

Bark America, (Srem.,) Meyer, Breman Feb. 9, via Cork May 1, with mdse. to Unkarl & Co.

Bark Tuesday, (Dutch,) New-Haven, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Rohin, Strout, New-Haven.

Brig Montrose, (of Baltimore,) Hall, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon.

Brig Spartan, (of Halifax, N. S.,) McCulloch, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co. 12th inst., 40 miles N. N. E. of Hatteras, saw a fore and aft schooner on fire; she was about 300 tons burden, painted black, with white and yellow streaks, gilt figurehead; had all her sails set—one of the Clarence's victims.

Brig Jatobas, (Bras.,) De Cuna, Pareiyha, Brasil, 23 ds., with cotton and hides to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig San Pietro, (Ital.,) Cofferio, Gibraltar 32 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Wm. Cousins, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Bell, Arecebo, P. R., May 28.

Brig Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall 24 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Julia Antoinette, (Sr., of Kingston, Jam.,) Webster, Grand Caymen 19 ds., with sugar to J. Leaycraft.

Schr. Milton, (of Brookhaven,) Hulse, Matanzas 11 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Frances O'Donnell, Greytown, Nic., 21 ds., in ballast to J. E. Body.

Schr. S. T. Baker, Price, Remedios 11 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Amelie Ann, (Br.,) Cleare, Eletheura 9 ds., with pineapple to J. Eneas.

Schr. Aloe, (of Milnude, N. S.,) Sinclair, Gonaives 15 ds., with logwood to P. I. Nevius & Son. Sid. in co. with brig Foster, for Boston.

Schr. Rafaela, (Mex.,) Mestre, Sisal 19 ds., with logwood, hides, etc., to Hiera & Thebaud.

Schr. Quinet, (Br.,) Wilson, San Salvador 8 ds., with pineapples to Darrell & Co.

Schr. Palo Alto, Kelly, Augusta, Me., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Georgia, Davis, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

BELOW—1 bark unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Barks Simeon and Donas.
Brigs Bull, S. M. Merritt, Reporter, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The men employed on the Government transports at Pierre Nos. 12 and 13, North River, consists of sixty-five volunteers from Bedloe's Island, and thirty deserters from Governor's Island, and there is one company of the 12th infantry, Regulars, and fifteen men from the permanent party at Governor's Island, as a guard.

Capt. Lambert, late of the whaling schr. Kingfisher, of Fairhaven, Mass., captured and burned by the Confederate steamship Alabama, and Capt. Grant, late of the ship Louisa Hatch, also burned at sea by the same vessel, came passengers in the brig Jabotas,

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 15.—Arr. steamers S. L. Tilley, Newbern; Delaware, Rondoni; Saxon, Philadelphia; ship Beverly, Calcutta; brig Foster, Gonaives.

Spoken, &c.

Etna—steamship, hence for Livarpool, 7th inst., lat. 41 50, lon. 81 50.

Pilot-fish—bark, Chase, from Matanzas for Portland, 13th inst., lat. 34 41, lon. 75 27.

Tatania—brig, from Cienfuegos for Boston, 11th inst., off Hatteras.

W. A. Platinius—bark, of Providance, from New-Orleans for New-York, June 14, at 8 A. M., off Great Egg Harbor.

Callao—wh. bark, of New-Bedford, with 400 bhls. sperm on board, April 25, lat. 31 48 S., lon. 44 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres April 24, bark Ironsides, for New-York, loading.

At St. John, P. R., May 29, schr. Queen of Clipper, for New-York.

At Remedios June 2, ship Uncia Joe, for New-York, ldg.; bark Fanny, for de., do.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET-OPENings of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on Saturday, June 20, at one o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, to take into consideration the extending of Franklin-street, on a direct line from the southerly corner of Franklin and Baxter streets, to a point on the westerly side of Mott-street, five feet northerly of house and lot No. 37; thence in a direct line to the southerly corner of Doyer-street and Bowery, and to be in width —feet northerly therefrom, and such other business as may come before them,

MICHAEL C. GROSS,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
Committee on Street Openings.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A VERY LUCRAtive and respectable business, in which the advertiser is now extensively engaged, but desiring to increase it, wishes to unite with a gentleman of means and high business qualifications. Refereaces given and exchanged. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MRS. MATILDA GREEN MOST RESPECTfully informs her patrons and the public that she is now ready to supply them with domestics of the best class. Wanted, immediately, a first-class waitress, at Mrs. GREEN'S Employment office, No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT person wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; perfectly understands French fintinz; has long and unexceptionable reference. Can be seen, for a few days, at No. 51 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches and has the best of city references; has no objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 184 Seventh-av. near 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY two competent women, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; can do fluting; has the best of City references; apply, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st. No objections to the country.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS AT the large first-class Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all.

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO DRIVE Drays in the city of New-York. Will apply to-day, Tuesday, June 16th, to SMITH & BROTHER, Brewers, No. 160 West 18th-st.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3660. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

The Rebels Reported Moving on Harrisburgh.

The Pennsylvania Troops Intrenching.

APPEALS FROM GOV. CURTIN FOR AID

Proclamations by the Governors of Maryland and West Virginia.

PROMPT RESPONSE OF NEW-YORK TROOPS.

Twelve Regiments Expected to Leave To-day.

The Rebels in the Shenandoah Valley.

NO ATTACK MADE ON HARPER'S FERRY

The Enemy in Heavy Force at Charlestown.

GEN. MILROY'S GALLANT FIGHT.

OUR TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, June 16—1 A. M.

Everything looks very gloomy here.

The indications are that the rebels will be within sight of Harrisburgh to-morrow, and in the absence of troops to stop the advance of the rebels, the destruction of all the bridges along the Susquehanna is inevitable.

The troops, as fast as they reach this city and report for duty, are sent to the different fords on the river, where works are being constructed to prevent the crossing of the rebels.

The hills on the opposite side of the river are illuminated by the fires of the working parties engaged in throwing up intrenchments.

The attempts to get troops from Washington have failed, and all the energies of the State must be directed toward arresting the progress of the rebels.

The rebels must not be allowed to cross the Susquehanna River.

The country south of the river there is no hope of saving from devastation and pillage.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 16—1 P. M.

The telegraph operator at London, Franklin County, reports that our pickets brought in a rebel prisoner this morning, who reported that the rebels were in heavy force in the Cumberland Valley.

The Bedford telegraph operator reports that a scout has just come in, who says that the rebels are at Cumberland with a force of 6,000 cavalry. There are no Union troops there.

There is no one at Cumberland to resist them. The citizens are flying.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 16—2 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company received a dispatch stating that the rebels were within nine miles of Carlisle at noon to-day.

The State House bell in this city will be rung this afternoon to call the people to arms.

The public are awakening to a sense of the crisis.

CARLISLE NOT YET CAPTURED.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

The telegraph offices at Carlisle and Shippensburgh are still open, and business is transacted with them as usual. As Shippensburgh is twenty miles beyond Carlisle, it is evident that the rebels are not advancing with much rapidity, and there is to-night a fair prospect of securing the Capital against attack, if the rebels advance so far.

OUR TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 16.

Dispatches from Harrisburgh to the *Inquirer* and *Press*, of this city, dated at 2 o'clock this morning, confirm the report of the capture of Chambersburgh by the rebels.

The rebels occupied Hagerstown at noon yesterday. From there they advanced in three columns—one on the main road to Chambersburgh, and one to the right, and one to the left. Each column has five thousand cavalry, besides infantry and artillery.

The centre column arrived at Chambersburgh at 9 o'clock last night.

Gov. CURTIN telegraphs as follows:

"HARRISBURGH, June 15.

The telegraph operator left Chambersburgh at 9 o'clock to-night, some time after the rebels had entered the town. His instrument is now in operation five miles east of Chambersburgh, at Scotland Bridge.

A. G. CURTIN."

The operator from Chambersburgh says that a great fire is now raging at Greencastle. The column that entered Greencastle consisted of 5,000 cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery.

The fire at Greencastle is believed to indicate a determination on the part of the rebels to burn, plunder and destroy our cities.

Gov. CURTIN and Gen. COUCH are working night and day. On the receipt of the news of the destruction of Greencastle, the Governor ordered the bells rung, and the people assembled *en masse* at the Court-house to devise means to defend the city. It is evident that something must be done immediately or the State capital will be invaded.

All the important documents of the Capitol are being removed to a place of safety, in case of an evacuation being rendered necessary. The principal money securities have already been transferred.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN writes to Gov. CURTIN, from Washington, to the effect that STUART'S cavalry may be in Harrisburgh by Tuesday, or, at furthest, by Wednesday morning, and that his object will be mainly plunder and the destruction of all the public and private property they may lay their hands on.

Gen. COUCH is superintending military matters.

Governor CURTIN and Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, who is aiding the Governor, have organized the troops of the State, and have held communication with Washington. They have received the tender of the services of the New-York Seventh Regiment and secured the railroad transportation.

A network of fortifications is thrown up beyond the Susquehanna.

It is rumored in political circles that the Democratic Convention, which is to meet on Wednesday, will adjourn and the members will take up arms in defence of the State.

The members of the Select and Common Council of Philadelphia are to meet this afternoon at four o'clock, to take into consideration matters pertaining to the defence of the State and city.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 16.

The reports from Harrisburgh state that the rebels are at Carlisle, which is only eighteen miles from Harrisburgh.

Business is mostly suspended in this city.

A battery of six brass pieces, with sixty men, left the Navy-yard this morning for Harrisburgh.

Recruiting parties are parading the streets, but no troops have yet started from here for the seat of war.

It is thought Philadelphia can be better defended on the Susquehannn than at any other point.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 16.

The city is alive with excitement to-day.

The news of the rebel advance on Pennsylvania, has caused a most profound sensation.

Intelligence is most eagerly looked for from the interior.

In view of the pressing emergency, Mayor HENRY issued the following proclamation to-day:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, June 16, 1863.

Citizens of Philadelphia:

In view of the urgent need for instant action to protect the Capital of your State, and to secure the safety of your own homes, I do hereby earnestly appeal to all citizens to close their places of business, and to connect themselves without delay with the existing military organizations for the defence of the City.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 16—P. M.

At a meeting of the Bounty Fund Committee, it was resolved that $10 in addition to the Government pay, be appropriated for each officer and private of every military company that is now or may be organized in Philadelphia and received into the service of the State, or of the United States, for any length of time that they may be required for the present emergency, provided that said amount hereby appropriated shall not exceed the sum of $150,000.

The Bank Presidents have tendered the Governor a loan of a million of dollars to aid in raising and equipping a force to repel the invaders.

A special meeting of the City Councils will be held this afternoon.

The Twentieth regiment, Col. THOMAS, will leave for Harrisburgh to-morrow.

Recruiting is exceedingly brisk. All the old military organizations are recruiting.

There are arms at the City Arsenal to arm 6,000 men.

A howitzer battery of six pieces, Capt. E. SPENCER MILLER, was shipped to Harrisburgh last night, while a 20-pounder Parrott battery will, it is expected, be shipped under the control of the Keystone artillery.

To-day, ammunition will be brought from the magazine, so that the troops will leave in complete trim for action.

The muskets and rifles in the armory have all undergone thorough inspection, and are in perfect order.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 16.

A letter from Harrisburgh, dated 1 P. M., says a train of 100 wagons, which left Mertinsburgh Sunday, arrived safely. The rebel advance this morning was five miles east of Chambersburgh. Col. SMITH, commanding at Hagerstown, had a fight an hour and a half yesterday, when he was surrounded and forced to surrender. The banks removed their deposits yesterday, and the State archives are being removed to Philadelphia.

The Democratic Convention will not assemble here to-morrow. A number of the Western delegates refused to come further than Altoona, and returned home. Hundreds of people are arriving from the south side of the river, bringing in all their horses, cattle and other valuables.

Working parties are engaged in preparing the works of defence on the opposite side of the river. Good resistance could be made if troops were here to man the guns.

Government officials expect the arrival of the rebels to-night or to-morrow morning. If they reach here so soon, there will be little prospect of a successful defence. But, if delayed, thousands will reach here within twenty-four hours, as the country is thoroughly aroused.

At a meeting last evening, Gen. CAMERON blamed the Government for not sending men to aid in the defence of the capital, when Pennsylvania had so liberally contributed man and money for carrying on the war. He said while he had every confidence in the present commander of the Department, such men as McCLELLAN, or FRANKLIN, whose leadership the people had every confidence in, would rally to their standard every loyal man. He called upon the Governor to send for McCLELLAN to take charge of the militia of the State.

From 1000 for the East is packed with refugees

Every train for the East is packed with refugees and goods belonging to merchants.

AN APPEAL FROM GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., June 16.

To the People of Philadelphia:

For nearly a week past it has been publicly known that the rebels in force were about to enter Pennsylvania,

On the 12th inst., an urgent call was made on the people to raise a Departmental army corps for the defence of the State.

Yesterday, under the Proclamation of the President, the militia were called out.

To-day a new and pressing invitation has been given to furnish men to repel the invasion.

Philadelphia has not responded; meanwhile, the enemy is six miles this side of Chambersburgh, and advancing rapidly.

Our Capital is threatened, and we may be disgraced by its fall, while the men who should be driving the outlaws from our soil are quibbling about the possible term of service for six months.

It never was intended to keep them beyond the continuance of the emergency.

You all know this by what happened when the militia were called out last Autumn.

You then trusted your Government and were not deceived. Trust it again now.

I will accept men without reference to the six months' term.

If you do not wish to bear the ignominy of shirking from the defence of your State come forward at once.

Close your places of business and apply your hearts to the work.

Come in such organizations as you can form.

Gen. COUCH has appointed Lieut.-Col. RUFF to superintend your organizations. Report to him immediately.

A. G. CURTIN.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 15.

Citizens of Philadelphia: Pennsylvania has to-day been again invaded by the rebel forces, who already are ruthlessly laying waste all within their reach by fire and sword. Your services are urgently and instantly needed to aid in checking the advancing foe, and to drive them beyond our borders. In this sudden emergency the protection of our State must come mainly from its own people, and the success of their efforts, under the favor of Almighty God, will greatly depend upon the zeal and promptness with which they answer the call made upon them by the President.

In pursuance of instructions from the Governor, I do hereby urge upon all citizens who are willing to join in the defence of their State, and in the shielding of their own homes from repine, to organize without delay and proceed forthwith to Harrisburgh. And I do further request that the commanding officers of all military bodies will have their respective commands in readiness for any orders that may be issued.

Citizens, the honor and safety of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania are in imminent peril. Let no one refuse his help in this their hour of need.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

OUR TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 16.

Gov. BRADFORD has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of Baltimore, and people of Maryland, to rally to defend their soil from invasion.

As there is no organized militia force in the State, he announces that he will fall back upon the recent enrollment for the draft, but he hopes there is patriotism sufficient among our people to raise the force needed from voluntary enlistments.

The Governor urges immediate action.

There is no later news from the Upper Potomac.

The City Councils were convened at 12 o'clock last night, and met this morning to devise ways and means to cooperate with the Governor of the State and Commanding General of this Department, to raise the city's portion of the 10,000 men called for to repel the invasion.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 16.

There is much excitement here, and there are many rumors of rebel cavalry being seen at various points within twenty or thirty miles of this city.

Several of the old military organizations of Baltimore will, it is thought, be revived immediately, and their ranks filled up by volunteers.

There are many military movements in progress, and rumors of others, but they cannot be mentioned from prudential motives.

The people of Baltimore feel that the effort of the Government to protect Washington will necessarily include Baltimore; but, nevertheless, there are encouraging evidences of a determination on the part of our people to rally at once to repel the invasion.

MOVEMENTS OF NEW-YORK TROOPS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 16.

The Governor is receiving urgent messages from the authorities of Pennsylvania asking for troops, and is doing everything possible to hurry them forward. Gov. CURTIN advises that they be shipped via Easton.

Secretary STANTON telegraphs that the men will not be needed for more than 30 days, and probably not for that period; that arms will be supplied to them at Harrisburgh, and that they report to Gen. COUCH.

Gen. McCLELLAN arrived here at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, coming up on the Harlem road, and proceeded directly to Gov. SEYMOUR'S residence. They They are in consultation together this evening.

The Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-seventh, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth regiments are under marching orders. The Seventh and Seventy-first regiments will leave to-night. Marching orders will also be issued to 1,500 volunteers at New-Dorp, 800 at Rochester, and 500 at Plattsburgh.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 16.

Gen. McCLELLAN is in Albany for the purpose of aiding Gov. SEYMOUR in organizing and sending forward troops for the defence of Pennsylvania. About 14,000 men are already secured, and they are beginning to go forward. The following additional militia regiments are under orders to move: the Eighth, the Twenty-second and the Fifty-sixth. The Twenty-second, the Thirtieth and the Thirty-fourth regiments Volunteers (here waiting to be mustered out) offer their services.

TROOPS FROM NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 16.

A dispatch was received here last night by the Governor of New-Jersey from the Governor of Pennsylvania, asking for the nine months' New-Jersey men, now about to be mustered out of the service, to come on to Harrisburgh.

The Colonel of the Twenty-third New-Jersey Regiment, now at Beverley, telegraphed that his regiment had consented to go to the relief of Pennsylvania.

It is expected that other regiments will do the same.

The Twenty-first New-Jersey Regiment, which arrived here yesterday, was handsomely entertained by the authorities of this city.

The citizens talk of holding a public meeting in reference to raising troops to go at once to Pennsylvania.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. PARKER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TRENTON, N. J., June 15.

A Proclamation.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The State of Pennsylvania is invaded. A hostile army is now occupying and despoiling the

towns of our sister State. She appeals to New-Jersey, through her Governor, to aid in driving back the invading army. Let us respond to this call upon our patriotic State with unprecedented zeal.

I, therefore, call upon the citizens of this State to meet and organize into companies, and report to the Adjutant General of the State as soon as possible, to be organized into regiments as the militia of New-Jersey, and press forward to the assistance of Pennsylvania in this emergency. The organization of these troops will be given in General Orders as soon as practicable.

(Signed) JOEL PARKER.

Attest: S. M. DICKINSON, Private Secretary.

TROOPS FROM RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, June 16.

Gov. SMITH has issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly on Thursday to provide for the raising of troops for the emergency.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 16.

In the absence of Gov. ANDREW, no definite action has yet been taken to organize volunteers for immediate service. An informal meeting of military gentlemen, including the Colonels of the Third, Sixth and Forty-fourth regiments, was held to-day, and after a consultation an adjournment was made till to-morrow, when Gov. ANDREW is expected to be present.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 16.

A dispatch from Augusta says the Major-Generals have been summoned to Augusta to-morrow morning for consultation. The Governor has received a dispatch from Secretary STANTON, asking how many troops Maine can furnish forthwith for six months, to be credited on the draft.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

The commandants of regiments and companies of Virginia Militia will immediately call their companies and regiments together, to be held in readiness to go to the field at an hour's warning, and will provide such means as shall be effective in giving immediate notice to all. Arms and equipments will be furnished at the several places of rendezvous.

The enemies of our liberty and prosperity are again threatening our peaceful homes.

Citizen-soldiers, stand by your firesides and defend them against the common foes of a free government.

Make every available spot a rifle-pit from which to slay the enemy.

You know the roads and the passes. Show yourselves to be worthy of your sires, who gave you the inestimable blessings of freedom and independence.

F. H. PIERPOINT, Governor.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL HOOKER.

Our Forces Hold the Line of the Rappahannock Until Monday Night.

A MOVEMENT TO FAIRFAX STATION.

Possibility of Another Great Battle of Bull Run.

Removal of the Stores from Aquia Creek.

CANNONADING AT THOROUGHFARE GAP.

It is ascertained that Gen. HOOKER'S Headquarters left the station, near Falmouth, on the morning of the 14th, and proceeded toward Dumfries, where there was a rest for the night.

At an early hour Monday morning, they proceeded on the road to Fairfax Station, where they probably arrived on Monday night.

Previous to the departure of Gen. HOOKER, the Sixth corps, which lay on both sides of the river below Fredericksburgh (those on the south side having previously been withdrawn under cover of the darkness, and the pontoon bridges safely landed and conveyed to the rear,) proceeded northward, and reached the vicinity of Dumfries on Sunday night.

Belle Plain and Aquia Creek were evacuated, and all public property has been shipped or otherwise secured. The effects destroyed were such as were not worth removal.

Up to Monday morning our army held the line of the Rappahannock from Banks' Ford to Kelly's Ford, the rear being protected by sufficient troops to hold the enemy at bay, should they attempt to cross the river below.

On Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, cannonading was heard in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, thought to be an effort of rebels to cross in force.

LATER.

It is ascertained that the main portion of the Army of the Potomac has retired from the line of the Rappahannock, a movement rendered necessary by that of the enemy.

The gunboats of the Potomac flotilla were guarding the stores at Aquia Creek on Sunday, but they have since been removed. All the wounded and sick, a large number, have been brought away and transferred to hospitals in the vicinity of Washington.

The exact whereabouts of Gen. Lee are supposed to be near or at Thoroughfare Gap.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOOKER

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15—P. M.

Another battle, bloody and frightful it most certainly will be, is now impending between the forces of Gen. HOOKER and those of Gen. LEE. The movements of the Army of the Potomac, as well as those of its fierce opponent, have for many days past, been wrapped in profound mystery. The air has been filled with rumors of all sorts, and the soldiers, for at least a week, have been restive in anticipation of some great and decisive event. The intentions of the rebel leaders to force our lines across into Pennsylvania and Maryland, have been slowly but yet surely discerned by our own Generals, who, it is hoped, have effectually checkmated their wily enemy. The Sixth army corps, who have been lying at Fredericksburgh for some time past, recrossed on Monday last, in accordance with instructions from the headquarters of the army. This move was not effected altogether with the secrecy, though with all the success, that was desired. No sooner had they left their quarters than the rebels were at their heels. Fortunately, however, the crossing had been almost completed, and the rebel force being small, the bateaux were enabled to reach this side without much loss. It is estimated that the move cost our army thirty or forty killed, and double that number wounded. The Sixth corps being across, the entire army commenced to move, for it was soon ascertained that Gen. LEE had himself crossed up the river, at Rappahannock Station. It was also observed that a few days previously LEE'S army was reinforced to the extent of about fifty thousand men. Lee immediately moved off in the direction of Warrenton. HOOKER prepared to follow, and the opposing forces have changed their places, and a battle is unavoidable. It will probably occur somewhere near Bull Run. It is evidently Gen. LEE'S wish and design that the next battle shall occur on the field which, on account of previous associations, has a superstitious importance. It is evident, however, that Gen. LEE has re-estimated his strength, and his strategy, as future developments will show. The sick and wounded soldiers who have been in the Aquia hospitals since the battle of Chancellorsville, have entirely deserted their quarters. Falmouth is also deserted. About five thousand sick and wounded arrived here to-day, on foot and in ambulances. Boats have been plying to and fro from Washington to Aquia Creek during the entire day, and before the sun goes down all will have safely been provided with comfortable lodgings in the hospitals in and around Washington. All the portable baggage and camp utensils have also been removed, and the material which could not be brought was burned. From Aquia Creek to Stoneman's Station the railroad is in running order, but all that below the Potomac Bridge was completely torn up yesterday (Saturday) afternoon. The iron has been hauled safely this way. The bridge which spans the river about two miles below was taken down, and the timber secured. For this work about 500 soldiers were detailed since yesterday, who have been active and laborious.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

The Army of the Potomac moved on Saturday from the line of the Rappahannock, having abandoned the whole of its former camping ground, and during Sunday all of our stores were removed from Aquia Creek to Alexandria. We learn from a gentleman who left the Creek on Sunday evening, that 20 steamers loaded with stores had left on that day, and that one steamer still remained, which was to bring away the few remaining officials. The buildings had not been burnt, and it was probable they would be left standing.

We learn that the whole of Gen. HOOKER'S army was yesterday lying in line from Dumfrey's to Bull Run, occupying the old battle-ground, and the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

From the Washington Star of Monday evening.

Yesterday was one of the city's "rumor Sundays," and to-day also the street is thick with conflicting reports, especially with regard to the movements of HOOKER'S army. Alarmists in Washington, taking advantage of the known fact that HOOKER has been changing his position, have been active in circulating blots and suggestions of disaster and loss.

Without giving the enemy any information beyond what they already know, it may be stated that HOOKER has made his change of position without the slightest loss in men or material, (of value,) and that the only burning that has taken place has been that of useless rubbish, such as always happens when an army changes its camping ground. A considerable proportion of the rolling stock, supplies, &c., reported burned at Aquia Creek, has arrived at Alexandria per barge, and it is quite certain that if it should not be thought advisable to hold the Aquia Creek station, (which we can easily do if having any military value,) all other articles remaining there can be removed at leisure. The approach of a wagon train of ours, headed by cavalry, at Aquia Creek, yesterday created the unfounded alarm there of the approach of the enemy.

A force of the rebels was reported by our scouts to be at Potomac Creek, and a visit from this body was anticipated at Aquia, but they did not make their appearance, and if at all at Potomac Creek, must have been in inconsiderable numbers.

It can be said further that HOOKER'S movement has been the direct opposite of a retreat, and that his purpose is evidently to follow LEE up as closely as possible, with an eye, at the same time, to fully maintaining the defences of Washington city; and if LEE shall undertake the desperate expedient of another invasion of the North, he will find his second experiment in that line even a more costly one to him than the lessons he received at the South Mountain and Antietam.

THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Milroy.

His Outer Fortifications Carried by Storm.

He Spikes His Guns and Cuts His Way Out.

Our Loss About 2,000 in Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16.

The following official telegram from Gen. MILROY has been received:

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, June 16.

"I am in with the greater part of my command.

The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 rebels and 20 pieces of artillery.

They carried my outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening.

Spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, bringing all the horses of my artillery and wagons, but was interrupted by an overwhelming rebel force, with artillery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburgh road, and after a desperate fight of two hours, I got through.

We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys.

I think my loss will not exceed two thousand, in killed, wounded and missing."

DETAILS OF GEN. MILROY'S MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, June 14, 1863.

The rebel raid, or rather invasion, which has been so long talked about, is becoming an earnest fact, as you already know. It is difficult, in the confusion and excitement prevailing here, to ascertain the real facts, or to separate the true from the score of false and exaggerated reports flying about. There is no doubt, however, of the one great fact, that a force of considerable magnitude, under command of Gen. EWALL, is in the Valley, and that the rebels have conducted the movement with their usual celerity and skill, and are evidently determined upon a bold movement.

EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER—SUCCESSFUL RETREAT.

Their main force under Gen. EWELL in person, marched directly on Winchester, with the view of surrounding and besieging Gen. MILROY'S forces there. The main body is said to have numbered nineteen thousand. The whole rebel force engaged in the movement is thought to be about twenty-five thousand men. Gen. MILROY had strongly fortified his position, and was able to hold the rebels at bay during the whole of Saturday and Sunday. Reports say that in several attacks on the works the rebels were severely repulsed and lost heavily. Finding that the enemy were heavily reinforcing and manifesting a purpose to thoroughly invest the place, Gen. MILROY determined whilst it was in his power, to cut his way out and join the forces at Harper's Ferry. The movement was successfully executed, but not without considerable hard fighting, in which our troops acquitted themselves well.

Gen. MILROY prepared for the movement during Sunday night, and at 3 o'clock this morning commenced to move out on the road toward Harper's Ferry. The rebels soon discerned the movement and followed. A running fight ensued all the way from Winchester to within a few miles of the Ferry. So far as the facts are now known, every attack of the rebels was repulsed, though not without considerable loss on our part, for which a full penalty was exacted. The sound of the artillery firing during the morning gradually approaching Harper's Ferry indicated that Gen. MILROY was falling back, and an intense interest was of course excited. About noon the head of the retreating column reached Halltown, three miles from the Ferry, and couriers soon after announced that Gen. MILROY had brought nearly the whole of his force, between nine and ten thousand man, safely in, and that he saved nearly the whole of his guns and trains. Those in the works which could not be moved were spiked. A strong supporting force was thrown from Harper's Ferry, but judging from the cessation of the firing, the rebels apparently concluded that they had been foiled, and gave up the pursuit.

EVACUATION OF MARTINSBURGH.

The troops from Martinsburgh, under Gen. TYLER, together with those from Bunker Hill, Maryland, under orders from Gen. SCHENCK, having sent off all their stores on the trains, prepared to retreat on Harper's Ferry on Saturday evening. Everything being removed, about seven o'clock in the evening he took up his line of march, and had successfully accomplished, in which our troops behaved very well. Nothing of value was left behind, and the whole affair was managed well, his troops reaching Harper's Ferry early on Sunday morning.

THE FIGHT AT BERRYVILLE.

The first approach of the rebels was on Berryville, which was held as an outpost of Winchester by Geo. McREYNOLDS. His force numbered about 3,000 men, including the Sixth Maryland regiment, Col. HOWE, and Capt. ALEXANDER'S First Maryland battery. Berryville is about half way between Snicker's Gap and Winchester. LONGSTREET'S rebel corps is said to have advanced on this small command from Snicker's Gap, and was held in check for nearly six hours on Saturday, when they were overwhelmed by superior numbers, and fell back on Winchester.

The Sixth Maryland regiment and the First Maryland battery bore a large share of the heavy fighting at this point, and suffered severely. Capt. ALEXANDER, with his battery, supported by the Sixth, had charge of the works, and repulsed the enemy several times with great slaughter. They maintained their ground until the balance of Gen. McREYNOLD'S troops had started for Winchester, and had made good their retreat, when night coming on and the rebels closing around them in great force, they were compelled to abandon their guns and retreat. The Sixth Maryland was cut up and captured, but a small number escaping, and Capt. ALEXANDER and Lieut. EVANS, of the artillery, with 15 men, were all of his line command who reached Harper's Ferry. A number of the missing were taken prisoners.

Gen. KENLY reports these commands as having distinguished themselves beyond all praise. They did not yield until the enemy brought thirty pieces of artillery to bear upon them.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBELS.

MONOCACY JUNCTION—2 P. M.

Whilst there is no doubt that the main force of the rebels which had besieged Winchester are still in Virginia, it is generally believed that the cavalry and artillery, under JENKINS, who had the fight with Gen. TYLER at Martinsburgh, have crossed into Maryland, either above or at Williamsport. It is asserted here quite confidently that rebel cavalry were in Hagerstown at 8 o'clock this morning, but the only positive fact I have been able to learn is that the telegraph line between Fredrick and Hagerstown has ceased entirely to work. As there was no storm to damage the line, the inference is that it has been cut, and of course that the rebels have done it. It was also reported at Harper's Ferry that a small force of rebel cavalry had been in Sharpsburgh. The stage which left Hagerstown early this morning, passing through Middletown, arrived at the usual time, having met with no interruption, nothing having been seen or heard of the rebels along the turnpike.

EXCITEMENT IN FREDERICK.

The good people of Frederick have been in a state of great excitement to-day and yesterday. Hundreds of the citizens have made preparations to leave the town, and beside a considerable number who went to Baltimore in the trains to-day, others have gone in various directions in private vehicles toward the Pennsylvania line. The free colored population are in great perturbation, fearing that they will be carried into Dixie, and sold as slaves, by the rebels. They crowded two or three burden cars that went down to-day, and it is probable there will be a general flight of them from this section of the country. The Government has removed its surplus commissary stores from Frederick, and cleared the hospitals of all patients who could be moved.

SAFETY OF BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD STOCK.

The railroad strategy seems to have been, as usual, equal to the crisis. All the freight loaded in Baltimore for the West, up to Friday night, was sent through safely to its destination, and all loaded on Saturday was safely returned to this city, after getting to Sandy Hook, on the borders of the disturbed district. Of the produce and coal loaded at the West for Baltimore, all of Friday and Saturday's business was brought through, the last four of twenty-seven trains leaving Martinsburgh on Sunday afternoon while the Confederates was within three miles of the town.

Not an engine or car is left in the whole range of 100 miles between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. The officers of the road have been constantly on duty since the storm gathered on Tuesday last, and have been highly successful in their operations, massing their forces in places of safety, and at the same time fully performing the large regular business of the line up to the latest moment.

No trains now leave Baltimore but the mail in the morning for Harper's Ferry, and the accommodation train in the afternoon for Frederick; the night express and the through mail trains are suppressed. It is impossible to-day to tell how long the trains may be interrupted, but no danger is yet reported to the track or bridges.

It is a great blow to the road to be stopped again just at this time, as its business never was heavier, and its details had again become completely reorganized from the difficulties ensuing upon it along interruptions prior to January last. The company, however, with the remarkable energy and address that belongs to it, will, doubtless, provide for reopening its line at the earliest possible moment, and as soon as human foresight and vigor can affect that desirable result.

E. F.

NO ATTACK ON HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16.

It is officially known here that up to this hour the rebels have made no attack upon Harper's Ferry.

The enemy is in considerable force at Charlestown, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

A Telegram from Gov. Curtin—The Enemy at Chambersburgh and Scotland—News from the Front, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16.

A telegram received at 9 o'clock to-night by Col. PULESTON, from Gov. CURTIN, states that the enemy was at Chambersburgh and Scotland, and within seven miles of Shippensburgh. The Governor adds:

"We are preparing for them. We have works on the opposite side of the river, and will give them battle if they come. The people are rising handsomely, and we will soon have a great army. Govs. SEYMOUR and PARKER have sent militia, who will arrive to-night."

The reports of the destruction of a large amount of Government stores at Aquia Creek are incorrect. No stores of value were destroyed. The immense storehouses there yet remain intact, under the protection of the gunboats.

The last rolling stock of the Aquia Creek Railway reached Alexandria to-day. Almost all the iron was taken up from Falmouth to the Creek, and brought away.

There is little or no excitement here over the rebel raid into Pennsylvania. Never during the war has greater security been felt by all. The Government is confident in Hooker's ability to rout LEE and his army, should he attempt a crossing of the Potomac with his whole force.

Everything is quiet in front—not even a skirmish to-day.

The Administration has received assurances from most of the Governors of the loyal States that all the troops required to repel the invasion will be speedily forthcoming.

The most patriotic sentiments come from Pennsylvania to-day. SIMON CAMERON tells us to support President LINCOLN square up to his shoulder. He says: "Support our honest and most honorable President to his wrists, shoulders and elbows. Support him through and through. I am, as he is, for the Union, for Pennsylvania and the North through and through."

The movements to-day indicate that the people are a unit.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

EXCITEMENT IN HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

At the time of writing the intelligence is that communication between Chambersburgh and Hagerstown has been cut, and that the enemy is on his way into the interior of the State. Great confusion exists in Chambersburgh, as the rebels are expected there by 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN writes to the Governor, from Washington, to the effect that STUART'S cavalry may be in Harrisburgh by to-morrow, or, at furthest, by Wednesday morning, and that his object will be mainly plunder and the destruction of all the public and private property they may lay their hands on.

Of military movements, as I have already informed you, I am not permitted to speak. Suffice it to say that defensive works of great extent are being erected around Harrisburgh.

Gen. COUCH is hard at work, and the citizens willingly assist.

Should the rebels succeed in capturing Harrisburgh, they will find very little valuable public property, except public buildings, which they will certainly destroy. All the powder in the State Arsenal has been removed to a safe place. The records and archives of the State have already been shipped.

It is generally conceded that LEE must have a perfect system of communication with spies in the interior. Dr. LAMCOCK, who was arrested on Saturday morning, is supposed to have been engaged in this capacity.

At noon to-day the Court-house bell was rung, and the citizens of Harrisburgh assembled *en masse*. Gen. CAMERON presided, assisted by Mayor REINFORT. Committees were appointed to wait on the Governor and Gen. COUCH, asking their presence at the meeting. Soon after the Committees arrived, and as the Governor and Gen. COUCH entered the room there was long continued cheering for each. Ascending the platform, there being loud calls for a speech, Gov. CURTIN said, among other things:

"It affords me great satisfaction to witness your meeting here. After your happy responses heretofore, I know that you are again ready to do your duty. I need not appeal to you under the recollections of the past. This is no time, fellow-citizens, to discuss political questions. It must be entirely separated from all politics.

If our information is correct, an army of rebels, consisting of a large force, is advancing on the Capital, having reached our borders, and an appeal has been made to the people of Pennsylvania to protect themselves.

In a letter which I received to-day from a true

Continued on Eighth Page.

HONORS TO GEN. MEAGHER

He is Presented with the Hospitalities of the City and the Kearny Cross.

Gen. Meagher and Judge Dean Denounce the Peace Movement.

In accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, the Committee on National Affairs, headed by Mayor OPDYKE and Alderman FARLEY, waited upon Gen. MEAGHER at the Astor House yesterday noon, to tender him the hospitalities of the City. A number of gentlemen of note in civic and military life were present to participate in the ceremonies. The presentation was made by Mayor OPDYKE in the following terms:

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

GEN. MEAGHER: I have the pleasure of presenting to you a handsomely prepared official copy of the series of resolutions adopted by the Common Council of this City. These resolutions relate to your gallant services in the field, and are the expression of full hearts. They are as follows:

[The Mayor here read the resolutions as heretofore published in the TIMES.]

These resolutions, Sir, received the unanimous vote of both branches of the Common Council, and were promptly and cordially approved by me. Complimentary as are the terms in which they are expressed, we might have gone much further, and not have come up, in our commendations to the point to which your services would have entitled you. You have proved yourself, Sir, both to the Old Country and to the New, a gallant, earnest, and devoted friend of civil liberty. You have wielded in its defence three of the most potent instruments—the eloquence of your voice, the force of your pen, and the power of your sword. For those of the two former in the Old Country you suffered almost everything but martyrdom. You came here, and found the same cause assailed. You at once sprang to its defence, and led the gallant brigade of your countrymen through numerous battles, in which their ranks were decimated. They were reduced to a little more than one-half the number with which you took the field. For such gallant services as these, I feel, and the Municipal authorities of this City feel, that the country and the City of your adoption owe you everything—every honor, and all gratitude in their power to bestow. They hope, Sir, that your absence will be but temporary. They feel that the new exigency which has just arisen will again enlist your sword in its defence, and that the country will have the all of your valuable efforts. In the meantime, Sir, we shall feel grateful if you will accept the return for your services, which we thus so gratefully tender you. [Applause.]

GEN. MEAGHER'S REPLY.

Gen. MAGHER, in response, read the following address:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: The favors of great cities have long been regarded as the highest reward which public men could receive. From the days of the beautiful and prosperous Republics of the Middle Ages, when municipal governments first began to be identified with popular liberty, with the spread of a more enlightened civilization, with a bold commerce and the patronage of the arts, statesmen, discoverers of seas and lands, scholars and warriors, have had their labors compensated with the civic crown, that has been the first and earliest encouragement as well as the brightest honor. To be thought well of by this magnificent City, which in a few years has sprung into proportions, and achieved a consequence which it used to take centuries for the best of other climes and epochs to acquire, will justify, in the loftiest sense of the humblest mind, feelings of self-satisfaction and legitimate pride. Receiving, as I do, in my own person, for the second time, through her municipal representatives, the congratulations of this City, I ought, surely, to feel gratified and elated in a high degree, and were even an inordinate sentiment of vanity to mingle with the graciousness of the occasion, it might be pardoned me as a declaration of the thanks and praises you have just awarded me. I cannot, however, be conscious of the little I have done in the great cause which so intensely and deeply concerns this community, if I should not be wanting in propriety or judgment to appropriate, and, for the same reason, express gratefulness for the generous partiality with which I think I must respectfully decline the honors you invite me to accept. But while I relinquish for myself the thanks you have just awarded me, what the noble Irish race of New York have earned the right to claim in my name I shall claim them in the truest sense for the officers and soldiers whose quiet intelligence, self-subdued fortitude, bravery and boldness have in the past of the Irish brigade contributed some brilliant pages to the history of the Army of the Potomac. Nevertheless, in liberal and patriotic City send for a truer man to you. He is to battle the rights of the people, the sanctity of our laws, the integrity of the Union, and will not wait for bounties. Give this to those bounties of any such inglorious inducements will be needed. They flock to arms, and, consistent with the noblest values of the service, did their every circumstance of privation, hardship, disease, or battle exhaustion, with prompt alacrity and cheerfulness. Nor were those staunch and dauntless men found the less their alacrity on the march, the intrepidity with which they received the enemy's fire, or the unconquerable energy with which they pressed on through the bloody ranks of his infantry, their gaiety of heart, their carnival of humor and pleasantness when the thunders had been stilled and the red tide ceased to flow. In this respect they were not inferior to the finest examples which history can give even the darkest pictures of war with the grim evidences and direct duties of religion. In moments of extremest duty they never gave way to the excesses which in other armies and under other circumstances have been the most frightful features of the battle, may be, quite whiter than even the sufferers of the law, who never dart into the ranks of battle muskets are touched, throw the pillars and fatigues of the trenches, by which they have learned to carry their arms, may be shaken, seclude themselves till the storm is over, and spare their military ardor as to secure the endangered edifice with their tender duty. Let all those cowardly shirkers, drivers and conspirators fall to the rear, and let the light, applied to a million by the people, protect it, fight back the enemy, crush the insurrection, restore the Constitution and reinstate the Union. When that happy and glorious event takes place—as it soon will and that before many months pass by, if the people of the loyal States be animated with the spirit of the young soldiers of Illinois, who left behind their homes and friends as well that he would not part with a village of it, but that it should all be his—when that happy and glorious event takes place, it will delight me to participate with the survivors of the Irish brigade in the honors and hospitalities which, in their absence, I now gratefully decline, begging of you to reserve them until the return of those brave companions of mine, who, having shared with me so many toils and dangers, are entitled to the largest measure of the public favor, and the gratitude of this great City.

ALDERMAN FARLEY MAKES A PRESENTATION.

Alderman FARLEY then addressing Gen. MEAGHER, said, that in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, he had been requested to present him with the Kearny Cross in token of his appreciation by that noble commander.

GEN. MEAGHER ACCEPTS THE CROSS.

GENTLEMEN: I am proud, indeed, to receive at the hands of Alderman FARLEY, the Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, of this City, this military decoration—known in the Army of the Potomac—and outside of it wherever the honored name of KEARNY is known, and wherever a gallant heart can vibrate to a kindred one—as the "Kearny Cross." The soldiers who served under Gen. KEARNY since the commencement of the war in Virginia, when they learned that he had received his death-wound, adopted this cross, to be worn in memory of their chivalrous leader. I had the privilege of being on terms of honored intimacy with him, as he took a friendly and most cordial interest in the welfare and the reputation of the Irish brigade. It was decided by Major-Gen. BIRNEY, now commanding the division, and the other officers holding commissions in it, that, as the friend and comrade of Gen. KEARNY, I should be invited to wear it. I shall wear it proudly and most gratefully; and I trust—nay, I promise you with all the earnestness of a soldier, and a soldier's life does teach us earnestness and truth—I promise you with all the earnestness and truth of a soldier, that I shall surrender this cross only upon the terms made by a gallant officer in one of the military prisons of Richmond. They had taken from him his sword, his sash and his shoulder-straps, and every other decoration. They were about to take from him his Kearny cross. "No," he said, "you shall not take that. If you take it, it shall be from my corpse." [Applause.]

The cross thus presented was of silver, with gold mountings, and bore the inscription on the obverse: "To Gen. MEAGHER, of the Irish Brigade, KEARNY'S friend and comrade of the Old Division," and, on the reverse:

"BIRNEY'S Division."

The complimentary resolutions of the Common Council were beautifully engrossed on parchment, ornamented with the municipal arms and Irish emblems, and handsomely mounted. The whole was inclosed in a tasteful velvet case, with an appropriate inscription.

A COLLATION.

The company then proceeded to an adjoining room, where a collation was spread, to which ample justice was soon—very soon done.

At the conclusion, Mayor OPDYKE felicitously spoke of having captured Gen. MEAGHER and brought him in. He, in conclusion, offered the following toast:

The Health of our Distinguished Guest, Gen. Meagher—May his life and faculties long be spared, that he may use his eloquent voice and pen and sword in defence of civil liberty. [Applause.]

GEN. MEAGHER SPEAKS AGAIN.

GENTLEMEN: Speaking as I do, as a guest of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and aware, as I am, that important duties devolve upon the gentlemen who compose it, and that some of them at this time, are of extreme urgency, I shall not be so inconsiderate, or so regardless of the public interest, which are now of national consequence, as to more than briefly acknowledge the very gracious welcome you have given me to this board, which certainly has sprung up before me and startled me as though it were a banquet of enchantment. Certainly I was unprepared that you should treat me as the young gamblers with copperheads are wont to do, "heads I win, tails you lose." [Laughter.] I see that whether I decline or accept, you were prepared to make me enjoy the hospitalities of the City. [Laughter.] You have spoken, Mr. Mayor, of having taken me rather violently, "seized upon me" was the deliberate word, and carried me captive to this entertainment. As the ancient victims were dressed in flowers, and led to the slaughter, so these garlands attest that you intill prolong the rites. [Laughter.] You here testify your devotion to the City and to the Commonwealth. Some serious pledges, however, are at this moment expected here, and in reference to the hope which fell from you, Mr. Mayor, speaking in the name of the Common Council of New-York, I can assure you, with that loyalty not in the least abated by my temporary separation from what was once the Irish brigade, I shall throw myself into this conflict that has been brought near to our very doors. [Applause.] I shall do so in any capacity in which I may be useful either to the authorities of this City, or to the country, and in which I may be most available. [Applause.] Here let me say that I trust that from this hour, at all events, *there shall be no supplications for peace since these supplications have flung open the gates, and invited the enemy to cross the Potomac.* [Applause.] This is not a moment to mince words, certainly not for one who has been accustomed to utter nothing but words of command, and to see those words promptly, and punctually, and literally obeyed. *I for one cannot but regard any one who utters a proclamation from this moment out, as a confirmed and branded traitor.* [Applause.] I know that those on whose veins the blood of manhood flows will not dishonor their lips with such a crime; and even now I think I do not entertain exaggerated hopes when I say that counseling, encouraging, inspiring the young men, and the able men, to go forth and give battle at our gates to the enemies of the Republic—and, being enemies of the republic, enemies of humanity—that the old men themselves will follow the same illustrious example, and in the records of antiquity will be remembered by those who refer to such instances for lessons of patriotism and for encouragement in civic duty, and especially that duty that necessitates self-denial, that an illustrious citizen of Rome, bowed down with age, infirm and decrepid, almost helpless, and literally prostrated, who had served his country with his sword when he could that his dishonorable case was to be effected, and himself carried out on his bed, that he might proclaim with his dying gasp for war, and not for peace. [Applause.] I trust, gentlemen, from this agreeable meeting here, and from the reception tendered me in recognition of the services of the Irish brigade, that we shall not depart without this lesson, which shall survive the perfume of these flowers, and be more exhilarating to the nation than these wine have been to us. And here let me say to the Corporation of the City of New-York that I feel it would be a selfish addiction to a favorite theme of mine to speak only of what the Irish brigade has done. Let me assure the municipal representatives of the City of New-York that every regiment that went from this State did its duty just as nobly and as brilliantly as they. If I may be excused I partially in singling out any military organization from the many which the liberality and patriotism of this City equipped for the service of the Republic, let me claim for your consideration, your remembrance and favor, the Excelsior brigade. [Applause.] That brigade and the Irish brigade were one in heart, one in purpose, and they struck, as it were, with one arm. Also let me break through the trammels of nationality, and bear my cordial and fervent testimony to the gallantry of the German soldiers of New-York, [applause,] with whom I was associated on more than one memorable occasion, but especially under the fierce fire of the enemy's light artillery at "White Oak Swamp"—the Seventh New York Volunteers comprise exclusively of Germans of the City of New-York and commanded by one of the most chivalrous and accomplished officers of the Army of the Potomac, Col VON STAHEL. I feel, for that it is more than a pleasure, more than a courtesy, it is a duty to bear this testimony to the service of these German regiments, especially now that they have been made the target of ungenerous and cowardly aspersions. Regarding the Eleventh corps, I have a right to speak, for, when their alleged rout took place, I commanded about 3,000 men of my brigade, holding the advance on the road going to United States Ford to the extreme front, against my position many of this corps broke, and I here state that while not more than half a do on were distinguishable by the Teutonic accent. I will not say to whom the residue of the belter skelter multitude belonged, but will only say that I feel it due to my own race to say that the "brogue" at all events was no distinguishable. [Applause.] No wonder that the Germans and the French, and the Irish, and every other foreign nationality should take equal interest, and display equal self-sacrifice in the defence of the adopted Republic, since with those whose bones had been established with the foundations of it, or whose families can point to an honored line of ancestors, of the oldest of these States, the emigrant who arrived here this morning is equally concerned. It was the golden hope of having here an assured home in which he could retrieve the fortunes of the past, and acquire here a country and a flag of which he might boast before all nations; that lured him across the seas, and brought him to take the oath of citizenship. [Applause.] Gentlemen who do not belong to that honored and most useful body, the Common Council, I ask you to drink to this toast:

"Success to their labors of honor, to the Mayor and Common Council of the good and great City of New-York; and, as Washington is the political Capital, so may this City be the commercial metropolis of the united and indivisible Republic." [Applause.]

Alderman FARLEY called upon Judge GILBERT DEAN to respond.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DEAN.

By what authority am I called upon to answer for the City of New-York? I, who am here by accident, holding no official position. It is an arbitrary arrest, it, however, gives me an opportunity, while I am not prepared to speak particularly for or about our ancient and honored municipality, to express my views in reference to the recent movements made here and elsewhere North for peace. I, as a member of the Legislature, had to act upon that subject, and, though an opponent of the war in its inception, believing it was commenced without cause, and that it had been conducted without ability, and its objects perverted, yet I am unable to see how we can now get out of it, except by *fighting out*. For, now when disaster and defeat is upon us—what does it mean? Peace is surrender and cowardice—it is desertion of the thousands who now, on the Rappahannock or the Potomac, or at Vicksburgh, are contending for national unity. [Applause.] *Peace* now means disunion, perpetual and final, with no hope of a reunion. To that I will never consent. [Applause.] I am, however, for peace. I am a peace man. Whenever a Peace Convention shall be called at *Charleston* or at *Richmond*, I will attend—in *New-York*, never! [Applause.] While the rancor of the rebels can be heard at Washington—when the Capital of Pennsylvania is threatened—while States loyal to the Union are invaded—others may talk of surrender and of compromise, but for myself I see no reason for it. I would plead the cause of the property of the South, and every able-bodied man of it—because its nationality and the indivisibility of the Republic. I feel as others do the imbecility of the Administration—its vascillation. Its exercise against citizens of powers not conferred, but when a ship is on a lee-shore in danger of wreck and destruction to all on board, it is no time for mutiny. Let all hands man the sails—get her again on her course, and then, if necessary, change the captain and pilot. In conclusion, let me say that I am glad here Gov. SEYMOUR has called for 20,000 men to defend Pennsylvania—let it be five times 20,000, if need be—let New-York City, which is older than the State, and the State, which is older than the Union, by the prodigality of their expenditure—prove their devotion to the cause of National Unity, and never on any pretence, consent to a termination of this conflict, except on a restoration of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, with all its guaranties of personal liberty and the rights of the States. [Applause.]

Mr. DEAN then complimented Gen. MEAGHER, the Irish Brigade, and concluded with a toast to Alderman FARLEY, the Chairman, and the Committee on Public Defence.

Rev. Mr. BOOLE, Quartermester TULLY, of the Sixty-ninth, and Gen. WARD S. BURNETT were respectively called upon and responded briefly, after which the company separated.

The Loyalty of Gen. Halleck.

We observe that in the general attack of all persons in high places, the General-in-Chief does not escape. He seeme to be particularly singled ont by some German papers in the West. His generalship, his Union feelings, his sincerity in carrying out the President's policy concerning negroes in the disloyal States—all are criticized, doubted, and even perversely assailed. We do not pretend to know the motives of these assailante, nor do we undertake to discuss with them the military merits of Gen. HALLECK, or measures and orders of which his enemies do not know anything more than ourselves—whether they emanated from him or not. His Union feelings are proved by his career, from the day when the first news of the insurrection reached him in California to this day; and as to the third point—his assumed unwillingness frankly to carry out the views of the Government regarding Slavery—we are able to state a few facts which will shed some light on the debated point.

We believe that Gen. HALLECK was first assailed for his suspected Pro-Slavery views, when, commanding in the West, he issued the order that fugitive slaves should not be suffered within the camps. If that order was not judiciously worded, it was at any rate exclusively meant as a camp police measure.

When Dr. LIEBER published, June 7, 1862, his letters to Attorney-General BATES, in which that publicist distinctly laid down the rule that, according to the law of nations, a slave fleeing from one belligerent to another must be received by the belligerent with whom the fugitive seeks refuge, as a free man, the General-in-Chief distinctly expressed his assent, both as General and as lawyer. This happened immediately after he had assumed the chief command in Washington.

There exists an unofficial letter of Gen. HALLECK'S to Maj.-Gen. GRANT—we believe of March, 1863—in which the former explains the necessity of destroying the slave oligarchy of the South—a necessity which had fully and plainly developed itself in the course of this war.

The most convincing fact, however, in connection with the subject in hand, is probably this, that when Dr. LIEBER embodied the important idea contained in the letter to Attorney-General BATES, in the Code of Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the field, in several places, but especially in the following paragraphs, Gen. HALLECK not only approved of them but made an important addition.

The paragraphs of the Code, now ordered by the President as General Order No. 100, are these:

40. There exists no law or body of authoritative rules of action between hostile armies, except that branch of the law of nature and nations which is called the law and usages of war on land.

41. All municipal law of the ground on which the armies stand, or of the countries to which they belong, is silent and of no effect between armies in the field.

42. Slavery, complicating and confounding the ideas of property (that is of a *thing*) and of personality, (that is of *humanity*,) exists according to municipal or local law only. The law of nature and nations has never acknowledged it. The digest of the Roman law enacts the early *dictum* of the pagan jurist, that "so far as the law of nature is concerned, all men are equal." Fugitives escaping from a country in which they were slaves, villains or serfs into another country, have, for centuries past, been held free, and acknowledged free by judicial decisions of European countries, even though the municipal law of the country in which the slave had taken refuge acknowledged Slavery within its own dominions.

43. Therefore, in a war between the United States and a belligerent which admits of Slavery, if a person held in bondage by that belligerent be captured by or come as a fugitive under the protection of the military forces of the United States, such person is immediately entitled to the rights and privileges of a freeman. To return such person into Slavery would amount to enslaving a free person, and neither the United States nor any officer under their authority can enslave any human being. Moreover, a person so made free by the law of war is under the shield of the law of nations, *and the former owner or State can have, by the law of post-liminy, no belligerent lien or claim of service.*

Gen. HALLECK added those words, concluding paragraph forty-three, which we have italicised, and all lawyers well understand the additional weight given to the paragraph by the annexed words.

The whole code of instructions was carefully examined by Gen. HALLECK, himself the author of a distinguished work on the Law of Nations, and in no case, as we understand upon good authority, has he narrowed, in any way whatever, its liberal scope. On the contrary, he has contributed essential points, strengthening its manly, candid and liberal character.

Gen. HALLECK is a man void of ambition in a rare degree, and peculiarly reticent—a man who is in the habit of declining to have his friends correct unfounded or malignant attacks—in our opinion far too much so—and we have thought it no more than simple justice to give our readers those facts which we happen to know as authentic.

X. Y. Z.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.....MONDAY, June 15, 1863.

PRESENT—William Walsh, Esq., President: Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Aldermen Boole—

Bill of Charles Rook, for services rendered at the reception of the Sixth regiment, amounting to twelve dollars.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Memorial of Clark Mills, offering to dispose of the statue of General Andrew Jackson to the City for the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Thomas Crawford to place a watering trough at the northeast corner of Thirty fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Seventy-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars be and is hereby appropriated to pay expense of visit to Washington in relation to the payment of bounty for the volunteers, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John E. Devlin for the above amount, the same to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given for the house now used by the Waverley Boat Club to remain where now located, adjoining the ferry-house at the foot of Christopher-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council, and the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from the First to the Second-avenue, be curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Comuittee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to pay to P. O'Connell, Board Master, the sum of eighty dollars, for his services in procuring a band for the reception of Colonel Corcoran on his return to the City from his confinement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of rebuilding the pier at the foot of Twenty-second-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, through First-avenue to Sixtieth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to the Harlem River, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalk flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with or linance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that Seventy second-street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Forty-ninth-street between Tenth avenue and North river, be paved with cobblestone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the property owners on the line to pay one-half the expense thereof, and the city the remainder, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Seventy-seventh-street, between Fifth and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner cause gas lamps to be placed in Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Third avenues, forthwith.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Second-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where necessary, regulated and graded, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Fifty-ninth-street from First-avenue to East River according to law.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that East Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners on the line of said street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilman in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Eighty-fourth-street, between Avenues A and B, be regulated and graded, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, inclosing copy of original certificates, designating the New-York Herald and New-York Tribune as two papers in which the advertising for the City and county is to be inserted pursuant to section second, of chapter two hundred and twenty-seven, laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Received and referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution giving permission to Charles Adee to place a small sign on the lamp-post on the northeast corner of Liverty-street and Broadway.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the resolution giving permission to Charles Adee to place a small sign on the lamp-post on the northeast corner of Liberty-street and Broadway.

It must be obvious to your honorable body, that as a general rule it is not expedient to grant to individuals the right to use the City lamp-posts as supports for their business signs. To me it seems improper to grant it in any case, and I would respectfully suggest that it is hardly judicious to establish such a precedent as your resolution would create, inasmuch as it can barely fail to be followed by a multitude of applications for similar favors to other parties, which it might prove very difficult to grant and equally embarrassing to refuse.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved the resolution and ordinance providing for the flagging, full width, of the sidewalk on the southerly side of Fifty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I return, without my approval, the resolution and ordinance providing for the flagging, full width, of the sidewalk on the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

I understand that this sidewalk is already flagged four feet in width. No petition for additional flagging appears to have been presented, while the owner of more than one-half of the block has remonstrated to me against it, and from the information I have received I would suppose it to be in fact unnecessary.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS PREVIOUSLY LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, to be in full for loss of horse, &c., from the latter for the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to procure for Hose Company number Twenty-seven a new carriage, to be built by C. E. Hartshorn, the present carriage to be taken by the builder in part payment for the new one; and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the difference between the value of the old carriage and the price of the new one.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Fromaut—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Resolved, That two crosswalks be laid in James-street, opposite St. James' Church, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to remove the obstructions along West-street, from Robinson to Warren street, and also on William-street, between Fulton and John streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth and Tenth avenues and Broadway, be flagged their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of ninety-seven dollars and thirty-five cents be donated to Henry St. Ilmeyer, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment upon his property, southwest corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, and that the Clerk of Arrears be authorized to receive said sum in full payment of the lien created by said assessment, and vacate and discharge the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house of Hose Company Number Forty-three to be repaired and painted, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner cause gas lamps to be placed in Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Third avenues, forthwith.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Second-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where necessary, regulated and graded, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Fifty-ninth-street from First-avenue to East River according to law.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that East Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners on the line of said street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilman in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Eighty-fourth-street, between Avenues A and B, be regulated and graded, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, inclosing copy of original certificates, designating the New-York Herald and New-York Tribune as two papers in which the advertising for the City and county is to be inserted pursuant to section second, of chapter two hundred and twenty-seven, laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Received and referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution giving permission to Charles Adee to place a small sign on the lamp-post on the northeast corner of Liverty-street and Broadway.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the resolution giving permission to Charles Adee to place a small sign on the lamp-post on the northeast corner of Liberty-street and Broadway.

It must be obvious to your honorable body, that as a general rule it is not expedient to grant to individuals the right to use the City lamp-posts as supports for their business signs. To me it seems improper to grant it in any case, and I would respectfully suggest that it is hardly judicious to establish such a precedent as your resolution would create, inasmuch as it can barely fail to be followed by a multitude of applications for similar favors to other parties, which it might prove very difficult to grant and equally embarrassing to refuse.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved the resolution and ordinance providing for the flagging, full width, of the sidewalk on the southerly side of Fifty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I return, without my approval, the resolution and ordinance providing for the flagging, full width, of the sidewalk on the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

I understand that this sidewalk is already flagged four feet in width. No petition for additional flagging appears to have been presented, while the owner of more than one-half of the block has remonstrated to me against it, and from the information I have received I would suppose it to be in fact unnecessary.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS PREVIOUSLY LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, to be in full for loss of horse, &c., from the latter for the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley and Long—14.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Councilmen, with a resolution that the salaries of the engineers of the various steam fire engines be fixed at the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, said increase to be taken from the appropriation for Fire Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley and Long—15.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Communication from the City Inspector relative to the cleaning of the streets, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the laborers, ash cartmen and dirt cartmen, and all other employes upon the street cleaning under the "Sackler contract," on May fifteen, ultimo, and also the pay-rolls for which the City Inspector may draw his requisition upon the Comptroller for cleaning the streets, &c., since that date, when the contract was abr

Bankers' bills, and 159@160 for Merchant bills drawn against Produce shipments. The *Scotia*, this morning, brought out higher figures for United States Stocks in London—the demand chiefly from Holland—and also some substantial orders for the 6 ₩ cent. Coupon Stock of 1881, and 5 ₩ cents of 1874, with directions, also, to subscribe to a few of the 6 ₩ cents. of 1882—the 5-20 years' Stock—at par. The American Railways continue in good demand in London, but mainly for transmission to the New-York market. The Grain advices by this arrival are less favorable for the market on this side, though the difference is nearly made up by the rise in Gold and Exchange. Messrs. BARING write of American Stocks:

"United States stocks are in some demand: the 6s of 1868 at 65@66, the 6s of 1861'68@69, and the 5s at 62@63. Nothing doing in State stocks; prices are nominal. In railroad bonds a brisk business has been done. We quote Illinois Central 6s 73@75; 7s 78@80; shares 31½@30½ discount. New-York and Erie 1st mortgage 7s 73@78, 2d mortgage 73@78, 3d mortgage 70@71; shares 59½@60½. New-York Central 1st mortage 6s 70@75, 7s 60@65; shares 70@73. Canada 5s 97@98. Nova Scotia 6s 107@108. New-Brunswick 6s 107@108."

And Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Securities, reports:

"During the past week, the chief features in the London market for American Securities has been the apparent desire on the part of English holders to sell both Bonds and Shares, while all the stock offered has been eagerly bought for export. United States 5 and 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, for the Dutch market, and other descriptions for America. Atlantic and Great Western Bonds, however, form an exception, considerable investments continuing to be made in both the New-York and Pennsylvania sections. On the late advance in prices in New-York, Erie and Illinois have improved about $3, and a demand has sprung up for Illinois scrips of 1874, which are quoted $7 to $8 premium."

There was scarcely an average amount of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, and the ultimate variations in prices were an advance of 1½@2 ₩ cent. in Gold Coin; ½ ₩ cent. in United States 6 ₩ cents of 1881, and 1 ₩ cent. in Harlem Common Shares; while on the other Railways the market was steady for New-York Central and Erie, and ⅛@1 ₩ cent. lower on Hudson and most of the Western lines. The following figures were made at 4 o'clock in comparison with last night; the general temper of the market being dull, and prices steady:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	146¼	144½	Harlem Pref.	96	96
U. S. 6s, 1881	108½	109	Mich. Central	112xd	110½
N. Y. Central	119½	119½	Mich. Southern	72½	71
Erie	94½	94	Mich Guarant'd	114½	114
Erie Preferred	103	102¾	Illinois Central	102¾	101½
Hudson	121¾	121	Pittsburgh	84½	83¾
Toledo	109¾	108	Fort Wayne	71	70½
Pacific Mail	180	180¾	Rock Island	96¼	95¾
Harlem	85	86	Northwest	30½	30
Cant'n	29	28	Galena	88	88
Cumberland	24	22½	Reading	104½	102½

The market for Money at 7 ₩ cent. to the Stock Brokers was reasonably easy to-day. The demand this week is generally less urgent than last, and few or no complaints are heard from the Brokers at the outside rate. Some of them report loans at call as low as 6 ₩ cent. The stirring war news has very little effect on the conversion of United States Currency into the New Stock of 1882. The amount paid into the Treasury Office, to-day, is $1,229,800, of which $1,060,500 through the Loan Agency, and $169,300 on subscriptions at the Treasury direct. Total receipts, $2,174,039 54; payments, $2,106,421 38; balance, $23,876,045 74. The Customs are $97,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares. The Bank of New-York has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₩ cent. for July 1:

Merchants'	108	Metropolitan	111
Mechanics	115	People's	100
America	125	East River	98
Trademen's	105	Marine	140
Commerce	104½	Commonwealth	99
Ocean	97	Atlantic	74
American Exchange	105	N. Y. County	120
Chatham	98	Park	131
Bank of the Republic	106	New-York Ex. Bank	115
Bank of N. America	108		

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. 8s	37
N. Y. Cent. con. '76	120	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
Erie R. 1sts, '68	111	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	96
Erie R. fourths, '80	108	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	87
Erie R. fifths, '88	103	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	61
But. & N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78
Hud. R. 1sts, '60	115	L. & W. B.	115
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	115	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	116
Harlem 1sts, '68, '73	113	Del. L. & W. 2ds	113
Har sec nds, '61	101	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	104
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
M. C. New 1sts, '82	120	Tol. & Wab Int. Bds.	92½
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Mich. S. seconds	110½	Dev. & Tol. S. F.	110
N. Ind. R. 1s, 1, '68	101½	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Illinois Central '75	104	Chi. & Pitts. thirds	95
Al. & T. H. 1sts	104	Chi. & Pitts. fourths	87¾
Al. & T. H. 2ds, pref'd	92	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	82¾
Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	82		

Owing mainly to the trouble with the stevedores and longshoremen, the week's exports of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie,) were only to the value of $2,426,583, against $3,427,216 same week last year, and $3,336,118 the corresponding week of 1862.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia Banks at the last weekly statement, show the following changes, as compared with last week:

Increase of Loans	$70,858
Increase of Specie	51
Decrease of Deposits	99,620
Decrease of Circulation	28,185
Decrease of United States Notes	662,758

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 16, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 74 bbls. Ashes, 23,958 bbls. Flour, 2,703 bbls., and 464 bags Corn Meal, 122,084 bushels Wheat, 35,910 bushels Corn, 263 bushels Rye, 78,900 bushels Oats, 5,463 packages provisions, and 1,068 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 02½@$9 05 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quite dull, at former prices.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, at former prices.

COFFEE—The principal inquiry has been for Rio, of which 3,400 bags were reported sold—part at 30½c. cash, ₩ lb. Other kinds have been quiet, though held firmly. We quote: Java at 36½c.@37c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 31c.@33c.; Itio at 28½c.@31½c.; and St. Domingo at 27¾c.@28½c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 112,657 pkgs., including 1,497 bags, and 15,600 mats Java, 88,956 bags Rio and Santos, 3,600 bags Maracaibo, 950 bags Laguayra, 200 bags St. Domingo, and 1,654 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in more demand, chiefly at 30c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in brisk demand, at buoyant prices. Middling, 57c.@58c. ₩ lb. Sales, 2,300 bales.

CHEMICALS—Have been in limited request, at rather firmer prices.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in active demand, including No. 1 Canton at $1 82½@$1 85 ₩ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, without any material changes in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in fair demand at an advance of about 10c. ₩ bbl., early in the day, but the *Scotia's* news depressed the market, and at the close buyers were very reluctant to operate, unless at reduced rates. Sales, since our last, 19,000 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 75@5 15; poor to choice extra State at $5 65@6 25, chiefly at $5 65@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 20@$6 20 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 75	@$5 15
Extra State	5 65	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 60	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 00	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 25	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 25	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 20	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is unsettled. Sales since our last, 1,600 bbls., at $6 30@$7 for poor to good superfine; $7 05@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 40 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 1,100 bbls. Extra, at $5 60@$7 85 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at unaltered prices.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat was in rather active demand, at advancing prices, prior to the reception of the news by the *Scotia*, which had the effect of checking the export demand, and making most holders eager to sell. Sales have been made of 69,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western, $1 53@$1 56; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 45@$1 53; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 44@$1 47; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 44; Chicago Spring at $1 21@$1 40, and White Genesee at $1 75, ₩ bushel. Corn opened buoyantly, but closed heavily; sales have been reported to-day of 80,000 bushels, at 78c.@80c. for shipping mixed Western; 74c.@77c. for unsound; 80c.@81c. for White, and 78c.@81c. for Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye is active at $1 03@$1 05, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 12,500 bushels. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 79c.@80½c.; Western at 79c.@81c.; State at 80½c.@81½c. ₩ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at 80c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Has been dull and heavy; prices are altogether nominal.

IRON—Has been quiet and somewhat irregular in value.

LEAD—Has been sparingly sought after at about previous rates.

LUMBER—Has been in active demand, and prices have been well supported.

MOLASSES—Sales have been limited and prices somewhat unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 60 ₩ gallon; Tar, $8 50@$11 ₩ barrel. Resin, $29@$35 ₩ 280 lbs.; City Pitch, $17@$20 ₩ barrel.

OILS—The demand has been less active for nearly all descriptions, at our revised quotations: Crude Whale, 66c.@90c.; Bleached Winter do., at $1; Crude Sperm, $1 52@$1 55; Unbleached Winter do., $1 90@$1 95; City Red at 65c.@66c.; Linseed at $t 20@$1 21; No. 1 Lard Oil, 82½c.@85c.; Crude Petroleum at 28c.@28½c.; Refined do., chiefly for future delivery, at prices about equal to 55c.@60c., free, on the spot, ₩ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Mr. THURBER notices thus: The market during the week under review has been scarcely so firm as at the date of my last, in part owing to the decline in gold. Refined on the spot sold as low as 44½c. in one or two instances, but closes again firmly at 45½c.@47c. for Light Straw to Prime White. For delivery in July, sales have been made at 47½c.; for August, at 51c.@52½c., and for September, at 52½c.@53c.; but at the close it would be difficult, if not impossible, to effect purchases for the future at these figures. Crude has been steady at 27c.@28c., with a fair demand at these quotations. Naptha or Petroleum Spirit continues neglected. The following are the receipts at and the exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum	12,402	290,575
Exports of Petroleum	5,866	245,099

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 15, 1863	27,300	36,097	305,600
Same time last year	20,649	56,261	583,550

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 51,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 64x64, 13c. cash, Monday; 2,000 do. 64x64, 12½c. cash, Monday; 8,000 do. 64x64, 12½c. cash, Tuesday; 22,000 do. 64x64, private terms, goods to be made; 14,000 do. 64x64, 12¾c., last of the week; 2,000 do 60x64, 12c., 2d quality, last of the week.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 1,300 bbls., at $11 50@$11 75 for old Mess; $12 50@$12 62½ for new Mess; and $10 25@$11 50 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 6¼c. @7½c. for Hams, 4c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in less request, at 5¾c.@7c. ₩ lb.; sales 600 bxs. Lard is unaltered; sales 2,750 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c. @10¾c., and 50 kegs at 11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet; sales 235 bbls., at $12 50@$13 75 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 16c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 8c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

RICE.—Sales, to-day, reached 120 bags East India, at $8 37½@$8 76 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been lightly dealt in at previous prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in slack request at 5c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Have been held with more firmness, but have been inactive.

SPICES—Have been quiet, and unaltered in price.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 310 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11¾c.@13¾c., the latter rate for clarified, and Cuba at 10¾c.@11½c., with 184 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c. ₩ lb.

TIN—Has been inactive at former prices.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs., in lots, at 11c.@11¼c., and 75,000 lbs. grease at 8¼c.@9c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at rather firmer prices.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at 44¼c.@45c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Sales in Providence last week 41,500 lbs. domestic Fleece at 70c.@75c., and 10,000 lbs. do. Pulled at 70c.@82c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 24,500 bushels Grain, at 7½d.@9d. ₩ bushel; and 500 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, at 35s. ₩ ton. For London—3,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₩ bbl. For Bristol—3,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Cork and orders, two vessels, with Grain, at 7s. 9d.@8s. ₩ quarter.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Shelfiraks	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
America	June 20	New-York	Bremen.
Norwegian	June 20	Quebec	Liverpool.
Glasgow	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Melbourne	May 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	May 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Mersey	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Norweglan	June 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Tautonia	June 6	Hamburgh	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	June 18	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	June 20	New-York	Havana.
George Washington	June 20	New York	New-Orleans.

For California.

America	June 13	New-York	Nicaregua.
	June 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Persia*, close on Wednesday, at 12:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Nova Scotian*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, *via* Southampton and Bremen, close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Glasgow*, *via* Queenstown, close at the same hour.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Roanoke*, close on Thursday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Corsica*, close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica and Port au Prince, by the *Plantagenet*, close on Saturday, at 5:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COAL, &C.

COAL.
E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,
Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S
CLEARING JUNE SALE
OF PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
two doors below 14th-st.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST COMPLETE
YANKEE NOTION STOCK IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY.

WE ARE CLOSING
our whole stock of
COTTON HOSIERY and SILK and LISLE GLOVES, LACE MITS, and UNDER-WEAR,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
R. H. MACY.

KID GLOVES.
WE CONTINUE TO SELL OUR BEST KID GLOVES AT $1 A PAIR,
WARRANTED EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY KID GLOVES SOLD IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, &c.
ALL GOODS IN THIS DEPARTMENT SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.
N. B—WE ARE ALSO SELLING THE VERY BEST MAKES OF 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS for 2s. a YARD.
R. H. MACY.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, June 15,
The greatest novelty from Paris yet exhibited in this country.
TAFFETA IMPERIAL ROBE, composed of Silk and Worsted, with Velvet and Braid on the bottom of the Skirt, making one of the most desirable articles offered this season, will be sold at half the cost of importation.
ALSO,
A few more of those plain colored
TAFFETA IMPERIALS.
Being the only lot in this country—for which we have had so great a sale for the last week. In all shades.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND BROCHE WORSTED GRENADINES.
ALSO,
SILK GRENADINES,
In great variety.
ALSO,
250 pieces more of those 6-4 Check, Striped, and Plain Paris quality Mozambiques—the cheapest goods offered this season—at 3s.; worth 60c.
ALSO,
DRESS GOODS,
Of every description,
at
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail on
MONDAY, JUNE 15,
1,000 GRENADINE ORGANDY ROBES, small flowers, finest Paris quality, fast colors, 17 to 20 yards each, $2 and $4—cost to import $10 to $12.
ORGANDIES, by the yard, in great variety, from 25c. to 50c., worth 50c. to 75c.
JACONETS, from 20c. upwards.
ALSO,
100 pieces, from auction, Paris Printed CAMBRICS and PERCALES, yard wide, the most desirable goods offered this season, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard; cost to import 42c. to 50c.
100 PERCALE ROBES, with SACQUES, new and very desirable for mourning dresses.
AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS, fast colors, from 12½c. Upwards.

SILKS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 15th, a new lot of those CHEAP PRINTED PARIS FOULARDS, in drab and black grounds, very desirable, at 87½c., worth $1 25.
ALSO,
DRESS SILKS in great variety, from 50c. to $1, with
50 CHENE SILKS at 60c., worth 67½c.
ALSO,
BLACK TAFFETA, best quality, for Sacques and Mantillas, very cheap.
ALSO,
BLACK WORSTED GRENADINES, ¾ to 2 yards wide, from auction, cheap.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
ALSO,
GRENADINE SHAWLS, just received, from low to high cost.
SILK SACQUES and MANTLES, in the newest shapes and styles.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.
Will offer at retail,
On MONDAY, June 15,
A few more of those finest quality
4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25 cents.
ALSO,
A large lot of
QUILTS,
Purchased at auction at $1 50, worth two months ago $2 50 and $3.
JACGNETS, SWISS, NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC AND MULL MUSLINS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
ALSO,
LINENS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, &c., VERY CHEAP.

ALL STRANGERS VISITING
NEW-YORK CITY
Will find at R. H. MACY'S
a full and complete assortment of
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE SHAWLS, LACE MANTILLAS,
KID GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS, RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER WEAR, PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, &c.
N.B.—We continue to sell our ladies' and gents KID GLOVES at ONE DOLLAR a pair.
Equal in quality to any Kid Glove in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE!
FROM AUCTION.
The Largest Variety of BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS exhibited this season, all BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.
Corn Color, Drabs, Mexiques, Aaurines, Tere d'Egyptes, &c., 25, 31, 38, 44 and 56 cents per yard.
Two Thousand Pieces of WHITE and BLACK BONNET RIBBONS, 13, 18, 25, 31 cents per yard, and upward.
FANCY and BROCADED RICH BONNET RIBBONS, 13, 16, 18, 25, 31 and 38 cents per yard,
No. 4 TRIMMING RIBBONS, Corded Edge, 31 cents the piece.
No. 5 TRIMMING RIBBONS, every Color, 95 cents the piece.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS!!
WHITE PEDAL BLOOMERS IN ALBONIS, RYDALS and ESPANIOLAS, 66c., 63c., 75c., 88c., $1 each and upward.
COLORED BLOOMERS, every style, 13c., 25c., 31c., 44c. and 75c. each.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST LINE OF HAIR BONNETS YET OFFERED, from 75 cents each.
BARGAINS IN SPLIT STRAW BONNETS.
Our stock comprises thousands of Bonnets and Bloomers from 1 cent to $10 each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block East from the Bowary.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW MILLINERY SILKS, FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.
CHEAPEST MILLINERY LACES THIS SEASON.
Embroideries from Auction, at half-price.
The very best brands in LADIES' KID GLOVES, from 56c. the pair, and up-ward.
New styles in LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
SILK MITTS, at last year's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You will find STRAW RIBBONS and all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS below last month's prices.
☞ We will sell CUT LENGTHS cheaper than downtown jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
New Delivery,
READY THIS DAY.
Also, New DRESS TRIMMINGS.
New STRAW TRIMMINGS.
From Auction, Bargains in Black and Colored CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, TARLETANS, SILK RIBBON VELVETS, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR,
CHILDREN'S WHITE-THREAD HOSE,
OPEN-WORKED AND PLAIN.
MEN'S COTTON ½ HOSE.
CHILDREN'S PINK COTTON HOSE.
FINE LISLE-THREAD GLOVES.
The above goods are all regular made, and at less than half price, at
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

MUSQUITO	ALL	NETS.
MUSQUITO	NEW	NETS.
MUSQUITO	KINDS	NETS.
MUSQUITO	OF	NETS.
MUSQUITO	PATENT	NETS.
MUSQUITO	CANOPIES,	NETS.
MUSQUITO		SHIELDS.
MUSQUITO		SHIELDS.
MUSQUITO		SHIELDS.
MUSQUITO		SHIELDS.
LACE	AT KELTY'S,	CURTAINS.
LACE	No. 359 BROADWAY.	CURTAINS.
LACE		CURTAINS.
LACE		CURTAINS.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The annual oration before the Association of the Alumni will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University, by Hon. HUGH L. BOND, of Baltimore, of the Class of 1845. Subject—*National Fortitude*. Music by the Seventh Regiment Band. The public are invited to attend.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held in the Council Room of the University on THURSDAY, June 18—commencement day—at 3 o'clock. Members are raquested to be present punctually
HANSON C. GISSON, Secretary.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,
Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For giving Parents information of good schools.
NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.
Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn, &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Encampment of Cadets, 12th to 20th June, in the park, near the buildings. Exhibition and close of school, FRIDAY, 26th. New term begins Sept. 1. Distance from New-York only 2 hours, by Staten Island ferry and railroad. (Whitehall-st.,) 7 and 9 A. M.; return 3½ and 5½ P. M. Prospectuses and cards of admission to encampment at No. 17 Murray-st.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WHO HAS had several years of experience in one of the largest schools of this City; a graduate of the University of France, wishes to make an engagement to teach French and French literature; no board accepted; excellent references. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BOARDING SCHOOL, SUITABLE for school, Summer residence or boarding-house, situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of Pennsylvania. Address J. W. SIMONTON, Esq., Harrisburgh, Penn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN, that is capable of the double capacity of governess and housekeeper, that can make and mend clothes for children, and teach the English branches, (music desirable,) with good references, can find a permanent place, at moderate wages, by addressing A. L. B., Post-office, New-York, stating where she can be seen, for the next ten days.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY FROM PARIS, of good family, and good education, whose family is absent, would like to travel with a first-class family, or to spend the Summer either in city or country, to teach her language in exchenge for her board. Address M., Box No. 3,148 Post-office, New-York; references required and given.

A YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE IS DESirous of passing the Summer months as an instructor in some private family in the country; best of references given. Address U. V., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY WISHES to find a home in a family where piano and German lessons would be accepted as an equivalent for board and lodging. Address M. M., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced teacher, who has a "grade A" certificate from the City Superintendent of Schools, desires a situation in a school. Address T. A. W. Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as governess and nurse for one or two small children. Call at No. 113 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROCKERY CRATES.
A terrs lot
for sale by
A. T. BRIGGS,
No. 64 Rntgers-slip.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Malden-lane.

A CARD.—THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH the Soldiers' Relief Society of the South Fifth-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, wish thus publicly to tender their thanks to the well-known firms, Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker, for the gratuitous donation of one of each of their first-class machines, during six months, for the relief of the sick and wounded of our army.

COFFEE, CORN AND SPICE MILLS—Swift's Patent—For grocers, farmers and private families, warranted the best and most durable mill in use. For sale by all the hardware trade, and at the manufacturers' agency, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York.
A. H. HAVILAND, Agent.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE two years' regimants, now discharged, can have their accounts adjusted and cashed. Apply to SOMES, BROWN & CO., 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Knights of the Round Table.

WINTER GARDEN—The Corsican Bride.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels, in their invasion of Pennsylvania, are reported in our latest dispatches to have advanced no further than Chambersburgh. Nothing certain appears to be known about their movements, however, further than that they were at Chambersburgh on Monday night, having, it is supposed, burnt the town of Greencastle in their progress. The rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley, which attacked Gen. Milroy at Winchester, had not up to last evening made any demonstration against Harper's Ferry, though they were reported in heavy force at Charlestown, only eight miles distant. We receive assurances from Washington that there was no collision yesterday between Gens. Hooker and Lee. The invasion of Pennsylvania has, of course, created the greatest excitement throughout Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the excitement has spread to New-York, under the spur of the call upon the militia, which is being responded to with the greatest alacrity. Twelve or fourteen regiments are already under marching orders from New-York City, and most of them will probably leave to-day.

An official dispatch from Gen. Milroy, received by the War Department, announces his arrival at Harper's Ferry, with the greater part of his command. The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 rebels, with twenty pieces of artillery. The outer works were carried by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, when Gen. Milroy spiked all his guns, and left with his command at 1 o'clock on Monday morning. He was intercepted by an overwhelming rebel force, with artillery, four miles this side of Winchester, but after a desperate fight of two hours, succeeded in cutting his way through. Gen. Milroy thinks his loss will not exceed 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

We now have some knowledge of the movements of Gen. Hooker's army. Gen. Hooker's headquarters left the station near Falmouth on Sunday morning, and rested near Dumfries on Sunday night. On Monday evening he proceeded on the road to Fairfax Station, where he is supposed to have arrived on Monday night. The Sixth Army corps, a portion of which had lain across the river below Fredericksburgh, had previously been withdrawn, under cover of darkness, with trifling loss, the pontoons were taken up, and the whole army was soon in motion to checkmate Lee, who was ascertained to have effected a crossing of the river at Rappahannock Station, and to be moving toward Warrenton. On Sunday evening at 7 o'clock cannonading was heard in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, of which no explanation has yet been given. It was considered probable in Washington that another great battle would be fought on or near the historical battlefield of Bull Run. All our stores at Belle Plain and Aquia Creek were successfully removed to Alexandria, which is Gen. Hooker's base of supplies.

It was reported in Washington on Monday that three regiments of the rebels were at Belle Plains, on Potomac Creek. They had, however, not made any movement upon Aquia Creek.

We have advices from Vicksburgh to the 12th, which are of the most cheering general character. The rebel garrison is said to be subsisting on quarter rations, and to be short of ammunition. Jos. Johnston is said to occupy Canton and Yazoo City in considerable force.

The steamer *McClellan*, at Boston, from New-Orleans, brings the report, before published, that Gen. Banks has been reinforced from Gen. Grant's army. The statement, vouched for by many officers, is, that Gen. Grant sent to Gen. Banks for siege guns, of which the latter had an immense supply. The reply was, allow me ten thousand men, and the guns will be immediately forwarded. Gen. Grant sent the men and Banks the guns.

Our correspondence from Key West to the 12th inst., announces a severe storm at Apalachicola, Fla., during which two of our blockading vessels—the bark *Amanda* and the barkentine *Andreio Mundi* son—were wrecked, being driven ashore by the force of the gale. The number of prize vessels taken into Key West continues to be very large. The Admiralty Court there is busily occupied in investigating their cases.

It has been reported that Maj.-Gen. Sickles would be given to the Army of the Potomac. We are authorized to state such is not the case. The General's health will not admit of his taking command of his old corps in active service for some time at least; and the doctors also him have forbidden his going back, as his system prostrated with exposure for a long period, requires rest to recuperate.

FROM EUROPE.

European news five days later is received by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Scotia*. She left Liverpool on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th inst. The news is of very little importance. It is stated that the steamer *Lord Clyde*, suspected to be intended for the rebels, was searched while at Cardiff, by order of Earl Russell. A very rigid scrutiny, however, failed to reveal anything suspicious about her, and she proceeded on her voyage to Nassau. Parliamentary proceedings were without interest. It appears from a St. Petersburgh telegram that France invited the American Government to join the great European Powers in their diplomatic action toward Russia on the Polish question, and the reply of Mr. Seward had been published at St. Petersburgh. The Washington Cabinet refused its cooperation, on the ground that America can never deviate from her traditional policy of non-intervention in European affairs, except in cases of evident necessity. The revolution continued very active. Three or four defeats of the Russians are chronicled. The London *Observer* says that the three great Powers have sent an urgent note to Russia, asking for a representative Government for Poland, a general amnesty for all the Polish insurgents, and an immediate cessation of hostilities. The Liverpool Cotton market was very quiet, and prices had a drooping tendency. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions quiet. Consols 92@92¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Supervisors, yesterday, notice was received from the Mayor and Comptroller of their selection of the *Herald* and *Tribune* in which to publish the City and County advertisements. Mr. Purdy said the provision of law under which the Mayor and Comptroller acted was unconstitutional; but even if it were good law, they were not respecting it in restricting the public advertising to half the number of papers they were directed to select. Mr. Stewart took the same view, and added that the clause, if valid, was only for the City, being inserted in a law relating exclusively to raising money for the City, and in which County advertising is not mentioned. The subject was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Stewart, Purdy, Sbook and Roche, to obtain legal advice as to the constitutionality, meaning and application of the clause. A communication from the Comptroller transmitting a statement of the amount required to be raised by tax this year for State, City and County purposes, was referred. The appropriations amount in all to $12,614,330 48, for which the general fund provides $1,350,000; an addition of $524,127 47 to the balance, for deficiencies in extending taxes, leaves $11,788,457 95 as the sum to be raised by taxation. The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported adversely on the claim of Messrs. Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for defending Mary Real on the charge of murder at her trial last October, they having been assigned as her counsel by the Court, but proposed an appropriation of $250 to cover their expenses. This was voted, and the Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M., on next Tuesday.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher was yesterday tendered the hospitalities of the City by the Common Council Committee on National Affairs, and also presented with the Kearny cross. In his speech, declining the honors, Gen. Meagher took occasion to denounce the peacemongers as traitors. He reiterated the same sentiments in a subsequent speech at the collation, and was followed by Judge Gilbert Dean, who likewise denounced the peace men as cowards and traitors.

There was a further rise of two per cent. on Gold Coin yesterday, on the stirring war rumors from Pennsylvania. Exchange rose one per cent. Money easy at seven per cent. U. S. six per cents, of 1881 rose to 109 per cent. The subscriptions to the six per cents. of 1882 amounted to $1,229,000.

Cotton advanced yesterday 1c. ℔ lb., with sales and resales of 2,300 bales. Breadstuffs opened rather briskly with an upward tendency, but were depressed by the *Scotia's* news, and closed heavily. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Petroleum, Rio Coffee, Ingot Copper, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Tallow and Whisky were brisker and dearer. Freights were not very active, but were firmer. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The live stock markets show very few changes from last week's report, either in numbers or in prices. Everything in the shape of meat is so high that butchers are economizing its use, and only buy for immediate wants, under the impression that live stock will soon be lower. Beeves count up 4,570 fresh animals and these for the week, and 200 sister cattle, have all been sold. Prices have scarcely varied from last week, the range being from 10c. ℔ lb. for ordinary, to 11c for fair quality, and 11¼c.@12c. for prime steers, estimating the number of pounds they will actually dress. The average of all sales is very little short of 11c.... Veal calves are selling quickly at better prices, or 7c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight. There are not enough to supply butchers.... Sheep are ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, lower, and lambs that much higher than one week ago. Good sheep command prices equivalent to 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb., and lambs about 10c. ℔ lb. Stock all sold... Live hogs are selling readily as fast as they come in, at 5¼c.@5¾c. ℔ lb., live weight, for corn-fed, and 5c.@5¼c. for still-fed hogs. None left over.

Lee's New Campaign—The Opportunity It Offers Us.

The Northward movement of the rebel army is certainly very audacious, though we are not yet able to divine its precise course, nor the special object it may have in view. We do not even yet know whether it has crossed the mountains or is still on the upper waters of the Rappahannock. Some think that Lee will offer Hooker battle on the present ground now held by our army, near the old Bull Run battle-fields; others hold that he is going to march his whole army into Pennsylvania by the Shenandoah Valley, and attempt a short campaign in the North; while others think his object is an attack on Washington from the rear. A short time must develop the truth in the matter. His plan and course are doubtless clearly enough marked out in his own mind. But their execution will depend very much upon us. We have already an army in the field near Washington far superior in numbers to his; and twice a hundred thousand volunteers are rushing to arms in the five States nearest to the theatre of operations. If we have energy and vigor in our movements; if we have intelligence and unity in our plan; if we have skill and sagacity in our leadership, there is no reason under Heaven why Lee's new campaign should not prove as disastrous as it is daring.

We have no strategical plan of campaign to urge; we have no special scheme of action to uphold. The men in Washington are supposed to have the ability to devise proper military plans; and the Generals whom they have placed at the head of the army are supposed to have ability and courage to execute them. But common sense teaches us, as it must show every one, that whether Lee's army be on the Upper Potomac, in the Shenandoah Valley, or at Warrenton, it is in a position where a superior army stationed in front of Washington, aided by a competent army of occupation in Washington, a cooperating army on the Upper Potomac, and an army of volunteers to be moved at will, should, between them, be able to make it difficult for it to advance very far or to retreat very easily.

The rebels have now given us an opportunity to attack them in a way which, if properly improved, should crush them. They are far away from their capital, far from any proper base of supply, liable to have their communications cut, their flanks assailed, their columns separated, their retreat rendered impossible. To this all-important and imperative work, the Government, the army and the whole nation should now bend every energy and strain every nerve. Every outlying regiment, stationed at unimportant or secondary places should be—or, rather, *should have been*—brought to the imminent point; the position of Lee's main body and the probable line of his movement should be ascertained, and the army confronting it made sufficiently strong, and then should follow such rapid movements and manœuvres as are dictated by military science to secure success under the circumstances.

It is altogether likely that Lee will move very rapidly in the execution of his plan, whatever it may be. He knows already that Pennsylvania and the whole North are rallying to drive him back; and he knew before he advanced that they would do so. He knows that Hooker will become stronger every day, and that every day will also add immensely to the strength of any position that Hooker may take up. He knows that every day he remains in the North, *Richmond is put in the most imminent peril* from an advance of our troops stationed on the Peninsula and at Suffolk. He knows that a Northern campaign, lasting even as long as months, is impossible. He will be likely, therefore, to strike out very quickly and with his whole force. If it is invasion in force, we shall have it this week. If it is a battle with Hooker, it will not be delayed. If it is an attempt to get into Baltimore, and thus into the rear of Washington, which would be the work of a madman, it will be done with the hot haste and fury of a madman.

We think the strength of the rebel force that has penetrated into Pennsylvania has been vastly exaggerated. We do not see any proof that it is anything but Stuart's cavalry, perhaps aided by artillery and infantry supports.

But still the utmost vigilance, promptitude and courage are necessary. And if our Government and Generals are equal to the occasion, this rebel campaign will close with their army broken up, Richmond captured, and the rebellion, already damaged by so many blows, will receive the blow of death.

An Invitation Accepted.

The frank and cordial manner in which our Southern brethren are responding to the offer of the Ohio Democrats, "to cooperate with them in the restoration of peace," fully justifies the anticipations which we ventured to express on this head a few days ago. We conjectured that as soon as the South heard for the first time that the democracy of the North would "hail with delight" its return to the Union, it would take immediate steps for coming back. It is now evident that the leaders of the rebellion are desirous of meeting as many of their Northern fellow-citizens as can be got together in Convention at either Harrisburgh or Philadelphia; at the date of the last accounts it had not been decided which it was to be. And we may guess how hearty and zealous they are in this great movement, from the enormous size of the delegation which they are sending forward. There is no Peace Democrat who can avoid feeling a glow of satisfaction at the thought that 90,000 or 100,000 of the bone and sinew of the South should have started Northward, to confer and discuss, this minute they heard that the great Peace party would be pleased to see "them return to their allegiance." We doubt if the South has ever yet been so well represented in any of the conferences which she has held with the Northern democracy. This delegation comprises men of all ranks and parties, from the wealthiest planters down to the negro slave, and there is not one of them who is not desirous of staying at the North as long as it will be convenient for us to keep him.

We greatly fear, however, that our reception of them will not be in all respects what it ought to be. Every effort is being used to bring together an equally large number of our population to argue our various differences with them, and we understand that several regiments of volunteers leave this City for Harrisburgh this morning. As far as dress and appearance go, these gentlemen will do very well, but we cast no imputation on our citizen soldiery when we say that they are scarcely the best persons to select to discuss with Southerners the various points of difference between us and the misguided Secessionists. They can, of course, add to the splendor and *éclat* of the ceremonial, but when it comes to satisfy our friends of our desire to live in peace and harmony with them, and of our willingness to do anything under heaven to keep them in good humor, our readers will, we think, agree with us that we might find better persons to represent us than the State militia. The men for this work are unquestionably the Peace-promoters. We think Mr. Fernando Wood and Dr. Bradford, and as large a portion of the recent "great gathering" at the Cooper Institute as can get away, ought to hurry on as fast as possible to the seat of peace. The Ohio democracy ought also to send forward as large a number of their leading orators and writers as they can spare, and we would suggest that Mr. Vallandigham ought to head the list. Mr. Lincoln cannot in decency refuse to grant him permission to return for this great occasion. We may remark, however, that the Southern delegates are all bringing muskets with them, and several rounds of ball-cartridge. This, we presume, is partly for target practice in the intervals of the sittings of the Convention, and for a grand *feu de joie* when the debates are over and the Union is restored, as there is no reason to doubt it will be.

It would seem, therefore, to be only proper and courteous that our representatives should be similarly equipped; and, in fact, we have reason to believe that our Southern friends confidently expect they will be. The carrying of arms to a Peace Convention is a novelty, and to some persons it may seem an alarming novelty; but the explanation of it is simple. Several Southern gentlemen are anxious, as far as possible, to adopt the customs of those great European aristocracies whose *confrères* and successors they believe themselves to be, and amongst others that of Poland, which always assembled in the National Diet with lance and sabre, and on horseback. We cannot, although our pretensions are much more moderate, refuse to follow their example.

There is already a good deal of intriguing, we are sorry to say, as to who is to preside at the Convention. Robert Lee, of Virginia, and Joseph Hooker, of California, are both talked of, and both are manœuvring with all their might in aid of their respective claims. Ewell has come on already to canvass for Lee, and his appearance has led to a good deal of wirepulling; but we doubt if anything decisive will take place before the appearance of Wood and Judge McCunn upon the scene. We hardly think it likely that the Convention will open before these two great apostles of peace are ready to take part in it; though, in these days, it is dangerous to count upon either the modesty or scrupulousness of such notorious intriguers as both Hooker and Lee.

Maj.-Gen. Dan Sickles.—It is understood that Maj.-Gen. Dan Sickles will not return, for the present, to the Army of the Potomac. We know nothing of the ground on which the rumor to this effect rests. But we are ready to assert, what will certainly meet general concurrence, that the services of this distinguished officer, or of any other of like ability, cannot be very well dispensed with at the present exciting stage of affairs. Maj.-Gen. Sickles has developed a very high capacity for military service. Whether it be in organization and discipline of men, or in their cool and skillful handling, from a brigade to an army corps in battle, Gen. Sickles has proved himself thoroughly competent and complete master of himself and of his position. The Excelsior brigade, organized by him mainly from this State, has made a record for patient endurance of hard work, dashing gallantry and heroic steadfastness in the fires of many battles during the past two years of campaigning in Virginia, that no troops of the day can surpass. The brigade is a living and glorious proof of the spirit and skill of the man who organized and trained them for their work.

The Empire State has hundreds of thousands of men who, in proper hands, can be made as good soldiers as any that have hitherto been set in the field. Why is not Major-Gen. Sickles the man to call them out and mould them into shape and strength as an army? The masses of New-York City alone can form an army of no mean proportions; and they will, if they are properly called out. They know Dan Sickles; they are familiar with his successful career as a soldier; and they will trust him to the fullest extent as a military leader. And, it is no slight advantage that Gen. Sickles knows the population of this City, and the leading influences that control it, as well as any man living. If the work required is to get soldiers by the thousand without the conscription, or to enforce the conscription, if need be, for the remainder, what man could do it better than Maj.-Gen. Dan Sickles?

We do not see why this is not the very best thing for Gen. Sickles to do. Pennsylvania has been divided into two military districts—the East and the West. New-York State is even more susceptible of such a division than Pennsylvania; and it might be made at once, and Gen. Sickles placed in command of the Eastern division, with great advantage to the public service in the present imminent danger.

Pennsylvania and Her Governor.—The very urgent appeal of Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for help to expel the invaders who are expected, this day, to be in sight of Harrisburgh, though addressed to Pennsylvanians only, must excite the earnest sympathy of every one who reads it. It is certainly an insult and a dishonor of no small degree that the Capital of so ancient and so powerful a Commonwealth as Pennsylvania should be threatened by an enemy always deemed contemptible in their numbers and despicable in the cause for which they fight.

In one sense, too, the indignity to Pennsylvania is undeserved, for the State has furnished her full share of soldiers who are even now at the posts of danger, in every field of operation, wherever rebel armies are confronted and the gage of battle given. And there is abundant additional reason for deep personal sympathy with Gov. Curtin. No Executive of the loyal States has exceeded him in the promptness and cordiality of his cooperation with the National Government during the war. And not one of them has exhibited a more active interest in the welfare of the soldiers. Few indeed have done as much to render the sick soldiers happy, by making them realize the interest felt in them at home, and the sick and wounded soldiers resigned, by frequent visits to them in hospitals, and most careful attention to all their wants. Such is Gov. Curtin's record, and who can refuse him sympathy now, or withhold the prayer that Pennsylvania's Capital may be saved from the humiliation that seems impending over it?

Our Streets.—The City Inspector gives notice this morning that all the obstacles which have heretofore embarrassed the operations of his Department in the matter of street cleaning have now been removed, and he has entered upon the prosecution of his work, including the removal of ashes and garbage, with the whole force at his disposal. He calls upon the people of the City to aid him in his labors, by refraining from throwing ashes, garbage, rubbish and store-sweepings into the streets and gutters; and announces that ash-carts will pass through the streets of the City daily, to collect and carry away the waste material which may be deposited in the barrels and boxes used as receptacles therefor. He promises that he will make every effort to keep the streets in a cleanly and healthy condition; and asks that every neglect on the part of his employes be reported at his office.

It is well that somebody has at last been permitted to take this work in hand. We hope it is taken in hand seriously and loudly. The City has reached a preëminence in filth, over all other American cities, as great as its preëminence in population, enterprise, patriotism and virtue. The effect of its present extraordinary condition was seen in the health return of last week, which showed 406 deaths—being an increase of 66 upon the mortality of the previous week, and of 71 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of last year. Disease and death are the inevitable progeny of dirt.

If Mr. Delavan will do his work properly and honestly, he will have his reward in good pay and public gratitude—his monument in hundreds of lives spared from death annually—and his memory will be fragrant when the abominable odors of the City are forgotten, which will be long after this generation has passed away. But let him do his work well, and permit or countenance no dishonesty or knavery.

Characteristic.—News of the advance of Lee's army reached Pittsburgh on Sunday, and on the evening of that day the citizens had intelligence that "an immense force was then marching to Pittsburgh, with the avowed object of laying the city in ruins." A dispatch was also received from Gen. Halleck to the effect that an attack on Pittsburgh was imminent, and that the city should be put in a state of immediate defence. The excitement of course to fever heat, and the manufacturers had a meeting on Sunday night, and resolved that business be temporarily suspended, that the workmen might have an opportunity of fortifying the city. On Monday a crowd of several thousand workmen gathered together, and rumors of the near approach of the rebels also gathered thick and fast. It may be thought that the men rushed headlong to work with pick and shovel, fortifying. Not at all. They marched up to the hotel where the local commander was stopping, and *called for a speech!* The officer did not gratify them, but the crowd was determined to have a speech from some one, and various gentlemen were called upon. Finally, it is reported, an "old soldier, three sheets in the wind, forced his way to the front of the balcony, and after waving his hand for silence," began his speech, which was soon cut short; but he only gave way to another orator, who "proceeded to address the assemblage." It is well that the rumor of the advance of the rebels, was a little ahead of the fact; for, had they been up to time, they would have found the citizens busily engaged—one class in making speeches, and the other in listening to them. It is but just to say, however, that in the course of the day, and after the able speeches, the audience went actively to work on the fortifications.

Men in Uniform.—We observed around town last evening a large number of officers and soldiers of the United States. They were evidently not the returned two years' soldiers—for *these* have nearly all doffed their uniforms. They were not our militia soldiers hastening to the war. They were mostly officers and soldiers on leave of absence, on furlough, and such like. Furloughs have been given out quite freely of late—much exceeding, we believe, either two or three to the hundred men; and leaves of absence to officers of all grades have been extensively granted. We hope some of these gentlemen will now strain a point to get back to their regiments. We should like to have them among us always; but the rebels are now ravaging Pennsylvania, and every soldier we have is needed to drive them back. The nation sustains the prodigious burdens connected with its vast army at present in hope that the rebellion may be speedily crushed. Thus far, in the East, we have not been brilliantly successful; but, if ever circumstances demanded of us a great and united effort, it is at present. Patriotism and honor should lead every absent soldier, who can make it possible, to rush back to the ranks; as it has led thousands of our citizen-militia again to offer their services to the Government. After the war is over, and the rebellion crushed, we will welcome back all our heroes with joy, and crown them with honors as long as they live.

The State System.—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has been under the necessity of sending personal appeals to the Governors of various Eastern States to hasten forward the militia of their respective States to aid in the defence of Pennsylvania. The Governor of New-York has received such an appeal, and the Governor of New-Jersey, in his proclamation to "Jerseymen," says that "Pennsylvania, through her Governor, appeals to New-Jersey to aid in driving back the invading army." A perfect military system in Washington would have enabled the national authorities to inaugurate and carry out measures for the defence of the soil of Pennsylvania; but in times of invasion like these, States have not only to aid themselves, but their officers have also to appeal to sister States for aid. Until the close of this rebellion, the militia of every State in the Union should be kept on a war footing.

FROM ALBANY.

The Central Railroad Laborers on a Strike—The Hudson River Railroad Men Demand Nine Shillings per Day.

Albany, Tuesday, June 16.

All the Central Railroad laborers are on a strike to-day for higher wages.

The freight houses are closed, and they will not allow a man to work.

About three hundred of the laborers marched to the West Albany workshops and, breaking through the doors, compelled all the mechanics to stop work.

Another party of laborers paraded through the stone yards forcing the men therein to join them.

The strikers number from 600 to 700, and the spirit manifested by them is extending to the private workshops.

The Hudson River Railroad laboring men asked to have their wages increased to nine shillings per day this morning, and Supervisor Baines complied with their request.

The Central Railroad laborers ask for twelve shillings a day, and as there is a great quantity of perishable freight on the cars, it is probable they will carry their point.

Albany, Tuesday, June 16—P. M.

The Court of Appeals has assigned the 26th inst. to hear arguments on the validity of legal tender notes.

The Central Railroad Company has agreed to pay its laborers twelve shillings per day, and the strikers will resume work to-morrow.

An Attack on Guerrillas.

Louisville, Tuesday, June 16.

Capt. Hare, of the Mounted Provost-Guard, attacked Hine's Guerrillas, at Wilson's Creek, near Boston, Ky., on Saturday, taking four and rescuing five citizens and twenty-five horses, and a lot of rifles and equipments. The rebels fled. There was no loss on our side.

The Pirate Tacony.

Lewes, Del., Monday, June 15.

The rebel privateer *Tacony*, or *Florida No. 2*, was seen on the morning of the 14th north-east of Indian River Inlet, distant about 50 miles. The British schooner *Arctic*, which she boarded on the 13th, left the Breakwater yesterday and proceeded up.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

CHEERING ADVICES TO THE 12TH INST.

Scarcity of Rations and Ammunition in the City.

Joe Johnston Occupying Canton and Yazoo City.

Washington, Tuesday, June 16.

Official advices from Vicksburgh, dated 11 inst., have been received here. They are of the most cheering general character. Our artillery and mortars continue to play upon the town.

Three females, who were put outside the city by Gen. Pemberton, assert that the garrison is short of ammunition. Provisions are scarce, and not to be bought at any price. The garrison is subsisting on quarter rations, mainly of cornmeal and peas.

The women and children seek shelter in caves from our shot and shell, which fall heavily on the city, and consequently but few lives are lost among them.

The enemy occupies Canton and Yazoo City in considerable force.

Washington, Tuesday, June 16.

The President to-night received advices from Gen. Grant's army to the 12th. At that date matters were progressing favorably for the National cause.

REBEL NEWS ABOUT VICKSBURGH.

Desponding Utterances of the Press.

The Fall of the Rebel Stronghold Anticipated.

POSITION OF GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Murfreesboro, Monday, June 15.

A letter in the Knoxville *Register*, of the 9th inst., from Meridian, says:

"The Proclamation of Gov. Pettus and Gen. Johnston, urging the people of Mississippi to rise *en masse* to take up arms, will add but little strength to the Southern armies. By some agency, the people were induced to misconstrue the probable results of a revolution, in which with unparalleled zeal they embarked their lives and fortunes. An invasion of their State was not anticipated. They believed that Kentucky and Tennessee would furnish all the battle-fields, and that the actual presence of an invading army was impossible. A few counties will respond nobly to the call for volunteers; but from all it is doubtful if it will be found impossible to arouse the population generally. The Mississippians in many instances deem Vicksburgh already lost, and when the results of this event are contemplated, we may well deplore them. How long can Gen. Johnston maintain his position in the vicinity of Jackson if Grant holds Vicksburgh, reinforced from Porter's fleet and from Banks. How long can the army which is now too small to cross the Big Black, hold Jackson? In every truth the news from Jackson is conflicting and unsatisfactory; but if little news comes through Federal and Confederate lines, the proclamation of Gen. Johnston and of Gov. Pettus, have induced men to expect the worst. There is no suffering, nor losses, nor dangers that can be borne which the defenders of Vicksburgh will not endure to the utmost rather than capitulate. If this must occur, the first stand made by our forces will be on the Big Black and at Jackson, which is now being fortified. A flank movement from Port Hudson below, and from different points along Yazoo above, will force our troops to retreat toward Meridian and Mobile, and thus we will be driven from the Mississippi."

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 13th inst., contains an account of matters near Vicksburgh, derived from a gentleman who had lately come from central Mississippi. It says:

"It has been generally known that Gen. Johnston's army had concentrated at Jackson, with but little artillery, means of transportation and commissary supplies. It was necessary to withhold this information from our own people, who were expecting immediate action, for obvious reasons. We have the strongest assurances, however, that these deficiencies have been supplied. Johnston has his right resting on the Yazoo River, near Yazoo City, and his left at a point on the Southern Railroad, west of Jackson. He is constantly on the field, and his troops are kept on the alert, more for the purpose of inuring them to the fatigue of active campaign than for that of watching the enemy. For the latter purpose he has sent a large cavalry force of veterans, used to the service, and under the leadership of skillful leaders."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, June 16.

THE QUESTION AS TO RANKING MAJOR-GENERAL.

The following-named gentlemen compose the Board which met to-day to settle the question of precedence of rank raised by Maj.-Gen. Fremont, as between himself and Majs.-Gen. McClellan, Fremont, Banks and Dix:

Brigs.-Gen. Totten, Meigs and Mansfield; Col. Townsend, Judge-Advocate General Holt, and Col. Scott, as Recorder:

It is understood that the delay in the publication of the Army Register is owing to the difficulty in question of precedence of rank, as raised by Maj.-Gen. Fremont.

ARTILLERY.

The division of artillery in the Army of the Potomac has been broken up and organized into a reserve for the whole army, except five batteries, selected from each corps, which have been organized into artillery brigades, one to each corps.

LABORERS FOR HONDURAS.

John Hodge, of London, comes here accredited by the English authorities to obtain laborers for a Honduras Company, who own large tracts of land in Central America. Mr. Mitchell, Commissioner of Emigration, has given him a letter, requesting the cooperation of citizens of this country in this enterprise, which is indorsed by the President. Mr. Hodge's object is to operate among the free colored people, whom he proposes to colonize in Honduras free of expense.

NAVAL.

Surgeon Edward Grechrist has been ordered to the *San Jacinto*, as Fleet Surgeon of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Chief Engineer Kimball has been ordered to special duty at New-York.

A STAMPEDE OF SLAVES

On Sunday night some slaves in the neighborhood of Annapolis stampeded, taking with them a wagon and cart, with horses, and a portion of their personal effects. They traveled all night, and at various points on the road were reinforced until their number reached seventy-five. Yesterday morning, they were stopped near Long Old Fields, by a number of men styling themselves patrols, armed with shot guns and pistols. But the party of slaves passed themselves and pushed on. The patrollers attempted to stop their progress or to drive them from their teams, and when about one mile from Fort Meigs fired into the fugitives, when, it is said, one of the slaves returned the fire, and several other shots were discharged. The party of fugitives then separated and fled, and the patrollers also disappeared. As far as known two men and one woman (slaves) were killed and five were wounded. The remainder have reached Washington. One of those supposed to have been connected with the attacking party has been arrested and committed to the Old Capitol prison.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

A SEVERE GALE ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

Two of Our Blockading Vessels Wrecked.

INVESTIGATION OF PRIZE CASES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Friday, June 12, 1863.

A severe gale occurred at Apalachicola, Florida, a few days since, during which twe of our vessels were wrecked at the entrance to that harbor and totally lost. The steamer *Hendrik Hudson*, Capt. CATE, has just arrived from there and from Capt. CATE I learn these particulars: That the gunboat bark *Amanda* being at anchor at her nsual station, broke loose from her moorings and drifted across the bay to the mainland in despite of all their efforts to save her. Being unable to get her off, she was stripped and blewn up to keep her from the rebels. No lives lost. The barkentine *Andrew Manderson*, being there with a lead of coal for supplying naval vessels, was also driven ashore and her masts, spars, sails and rigging were entirely swept clean from her deck by the violence of the gale. She is a total loss. The gunboat steamer *Fort Henry* was driven to sea and weathered the storm. The *Hendrik Hudson* brings a prize cargo of cotton and about thirty-five refugee passengers, wbe have escaped from Dixie, bringing with them some furniture and baggage. Thev make the usual report of desiltution and the absence of isboring men.

Prize veseels continue to ho brought in here, and the Admiralty Court is fully occupied in investigating their cases, a very large majority of which are condemned. In fact it is somewhat rare that one is released, and the records of the Prize Court at Key West may be apnealed to as a complete proof of the moderstion and fidelity of our cruisers. The number of captures without cause have been so very smsll as to indicate the wisdom and sagacity of our commanders, and leave no grounds for complaint or remenstranee from honest neutral commerce. Some of these prize cases nre curious and intereating, as showing the peculiarly chivalrous chsrecter of the enterprising individuals thus engaged. For instance, the steamsr *Victor* followed in the wake of our steamer *Juniata*, out of the harbor of Havana, and with the accommodating English colors flying at her mast-head kept her company for about ten miles from the harbor, when the *Juniata* sent an officer on board, and requested the Captain's presence on board the cruiser. Here he was blghly indignant that his movnment wae interfered with, and proclelming in earnest terms hie childlike innocence of any thought of running the blockade, proposed lo swear on a slack of Bibles to the truth of his declaration. The Captain of the *Juniata* was much impressed with the *chivalry* of his captive, but concluded to bring him elung to Key West for a further hearing, and soon introduced him to the Prize Commissioner, Capt. WELON, ssa nigh-minded man, who wes unfortunate in being lound at sea with some informaliv In his papers. Here the blockade runner was ai once recognized as having but a short lime since been interested in the schooner *Ascension*, condemned here, and will doubtless meet the same fate with his present investment. Another, the British steamer *Pearl*, was captured on the Bahamss, from Glasgow fo Nassau, with some bales of gray woolen army jackets. It was pretended that these were for the use of the mil tary guard ot Nassau, and that the steamer was purchased by ADDERLY & Co., of Naseau, to transport coals from New-Brunswick to Nassau. In view of the fact that the steamer draws only 4 feet of water, and is 180 feet long and 14 wide, with side wheels, and can carry only sufficient coals to last her own consumplinn for about ten days, there is some disposition to doubt the truthfulness of these preteneions. The claimants are here, and whilsl they give out that she is to ne releaseu and restored to them, are unfortunately found to hesitate about taking the neutrality oath, which is now recently administered to all such pereens. They will find it indispensable to entirely satisfy the mind of His Honor Judge MAAVIN that the *Pearl* was *bona fide* purchased for and designed to carry coals to Nassau from New-Brunswick, and that ADDERLY & Co. ordered the military jackets for the express use of the Island Guards of Nassau, before they can again enter upon the deck of the *Pearl*, although their engineer and crew have been retained in waiting. To accomplish this, it is most probable that such Falstaffian swearing will be indulged in as will put to shame the deeds of olden time.

Another master of a blockade runner upon being examined by the Prize Commissioner touching his captnre, was highly indignant at and refused to answer questions thnt he claimed would criminate himself. The Commiseioner granted him that there was no direct power in take his secret from him, but that authority existed for placing him where he would have ample time for quiet reflection, which might result in making him a willing witness. With this prospect he suddenly became more pliant and accommodating, disclosing valuable information in reference not only to his own vessel, but of much importance in its bearing on other cases.

These blockade runners as a class are a set of men who seem to have laid aside their seose of moral obligation and responsibility. We have many of them here constantly, and they can at all times of day be seen sitting around in public places with nothing to do but scheme and talk. Their influence on our population is unwholesome, and has already led away numbers of young men and boys to engage in this adventurous employment. Sometimes these blockade runners forget themselves, and indulge in conversation not entirely loyal to our cause, and a few of them have had quarters inside of Fort Taylor, which keeps before them a wholesome restraint.

There is considerable prize cotton now here for shipment to New-York soon, for sale. The number of prizes and amount of property in them that have been brought to this port in the last four weeks exceeds in amount that of any other four weeks during the war. The ship *S. R. Mallory* sailed on Saturday last with a full cargo of prize goods for New-York. The seven mutineers of the ship *Sparkling Sea* were sent in her, *en route* for Washington, where they are to serve two years in prison.

The prize schooner *Mississippian*, laden with cotton, captured by the *De Soto*, and about which there was much anxiety lest she might have been lost, has at last arrived, in tow of the *Ascension*, having been in a gale and been dismasted. She has 180 bales of cotton. The steamer *Eagle* has been condemned as legal prize to the captors.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Cnl. A. B Bolsford, Capt. E. Ham and lady, Mrs. A. M. Newton and two children, Capt. Frances Covert, Mr. A. Herrise, Wm. At. Lee, Wm. Warrell, Mrs P. Putnam, Miss C. Mendell, Mrs C. A. Trevett, Mrs. Williamson, Miss M. Atocha and maid, Mrs Capt. B. Warren, Lieut. D. W. Tuttle, Mrs Capt. Jones, Mrs. Francis Dunn, Capt. George Geret, Col. H. G. Thomas, Maj. Jas. A. Duffy, Miss M C. Putnam, Mrs. Weissner and child, Mrs. M. Devilliss and two children, Col. Collonden, Dr. J. S. Dowson, Capt. T. H. Durnaod, Rev. W. S. Adamson, J P. Wlowright, Lieuts, Townsend, Gicheil, Donnell, Jackson, Paymnster J. B. Haselton, Surgeon J. S. Dolton and servant, Mrs. L. B. Lyman, D. tt. Falkenson, L. D Hale, Capt. D. Shaw, Capt R. James, Mr O'Keefe, D. Cooper, Capt. J. Warren, Mr. Haderick, Theodore Hartley, Lieut. J. S. S. Snow, J. E Stratton, Mr. Fox, Capt. R. H. Remingtoo. From Key West—Capt. C. A. tt. Keck, Capt. John Alden, Mr. Solomsn, J. S. G. Rana, J. Lorjan, Dr. Wm. Clendaniel.

In steamship Olympus, from Liverpool—Mr. Warren, Mr. and Mrs Stout, Mr and Mrs. Surgent, T Allen, Miss Cockroft, J. K. Hoyt, Mr. Slate, wife and son, Mrs Allingham, Mr. Hawkes, Miss M. Hill, Wm Kelley, C. Hartley, A. Allen, Mrs Reid and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Eshman, Miss Robinson, Mr. Fraser, and 445 steerage passengers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 4 28 | Sun sets 7 33 | Moon sets... 8 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 8 31 | Gov. Island 9 23 | Hall Gate...10 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, June 16.

Arrived.

U. S. steam trans ort Fulton, Joho Eldridge, Commander, from New-Orleans 7th inst., and Key West 12th inst., at 1½ P. M., with 300 bales of cotton, etc., to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermastar. The F. left at Key West the following U. S. vessels, viz: Flagship Magnolia, Hendrick Hudson, Octorora, De Soto and Princess Royal, which vessel, together with the North America, arrived on the morning of the 12th. The Patapsco touched off Key West on the 11th, and sent her mails ashore in pilot-boat. 12th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., 8 miles N. E. of Sombrero Light, exchanged signals with U. S. gunboat Circassian, bound south. 13th inst., 238 miles south of Sandy Hook, saw a U. S. gunboat cruising. 13th inst., Jean F. Preston, of Co. H, 15th regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, died, and was buried at sea. Also, Charles R. Mathews, Co. A, 21st Maine Volunteers, died on the 16th, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool June 4, at 1¾ P. M., via Queenstown 7th, at 4:36 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 6th inst., passed steamship America, from Halifax, bound up, and ship John Bright, bound up.

Steamship Olympus, Grace, Liverpool June 2, and Queenstown 3d, at 4:55 P. M., with mdse. and 23 cabin and 445 steerage passengers to E. Cunard. 9th inst., lat. 48 12, lon. 36 42, passed R. M. steamship China, bound E. 15th inst., lat. 41 22, lon. 64 21, passed Br bark Royal Sovereign, bound W. 16th, at 4 P. M., off Fire Island, passed Br. ship Chancellor, and Am. ship Lucy Thompson, both bound in.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Jarrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship John H. Ryerson, Patterson, Liverpool May 8, with coal and 20 passengers to J. N. Smith & Co. From lat. 47 to lat. 41, and lon. 42 to 41, saw icebergs. May 30, lat. 42 30, lon. 35 40, saw a large French iron steamship standing E. Has been three weeks from the Banks, with fog and light baffling winds.

Ship St. Louis, Coffin, Havre May 7, in ballast to W. & A. Nelson. May 11, lat. 47 50, lon. 13 29, saw Br. brig Helena, steering E. May 20, lat. 47 45, lon. 30, passed a steamer steering E. May 24, passed three islands of ice. May 26, passed another; same time, saw a brig-rigged steamer under full sail and steam, steering E. S. E. 27th, passed an ice island.

Bark Charlotte and Emma, (of Liverpool,) Irwin, Liverpool 36 ds., with sail to order. May 28, lat. 45, lon. 48 53, passed the forward part of a vessel of about 300 tons, with mess and lower part of paint-bit attached; was painted while inside; she had apparently been broken in two by the fore hatch. Same day, passed an iceberg with part of a ship's stem and cutwater fastened in it, and a chain lying on the ice. From lat. 44 to 46, and lon. 46 to 50, passed a large number of icebergs.

Bark Moneynich, (of Boston,) Smith, Malaga May 3, passed the Rock 8th, with fruit to master.

Brig Knub Bonde, (Swed.,) Swanson, Gnttenburg 48 ds., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wandt. From lat. 45 17 to 44 36, and lon. 46 45, saw a large number of icebergs.

Brig Sarah Wooster, Lord, Franklin, Me., 10 ds., with lumber to C. & J. Peters.

Schr. Governor, (of Turks Island,) Riordan, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to F. T. Montelle & Bartom. 12th inst., 12 miles east of Smith's Island, saw a vessel burning; it being night could not ascertain whn she was; she had apparently been burning all day, as the fire appeared to be very low.

Schr. Lovett Peacock, Lingo, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sawed timber to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Arcturus, Higgins, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Crockur, Liverpool May 7.
Ship Chancellor, Spencer, Liverpool.
Also 2 ships and 1 bark.

Sailed.

U. S. Revenue steamer Onyshoga.

Barks Atlantic, Columbus, Farnsworth, Lycurgus, Nord Stein, Czonig, H. Bursch, John Benson, Olaf Kyrre, Bay State.

Brigs Darsey, Immaculate Maria, Ida Abbott, Concordia, and a number of schooners.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. bark Amanda A. Vot, Lieut.-Commanding O. E. Welch, went ashore at East Pass, Apalachicola, while on blockading service, during a gale on or about the 27th May. The bark went ashore despite every effort of her Captain, officers and crew, who were all taken off, after spiking the guns, removing the Paymaster's stores, and finally blowing up the vessel.

The brig Abbott Lawrence, from Richmond, Me., for Baltimore, put into Portland on the 13th inst., in stop a leak, having been ashore on Kennebec River.

Spoken, &c.

Alice Fray—Br. brig, from Pictou for Philadelphia, 8th inst., lat. 41 42, lon. 64 23.

Henrietta Mary—ship, from Sunderland for Boston, 44 ds. out, 4th inst., lat. 43 02, lon. 57.

Foreign Ports.

At Corsaives May 31, brig Eclipse, Townsend, for Boston in a few days; schr. Francis Hatch, do.

At Sisal May 27, schr. Astrea, wig.

At San Salvador 8th inst., Br. schr. John Jay, for New-York, idg.

At Matamoras May 24, Br. bark Herbert, Lowe, for Liverpool; Br. brig Robert Bruce, for New-York, idg. Sld 22d, brig Time, for New-York; schr. Horace E. Bell, for do.

(FROM NOVA SCOTIA.)

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.

Arrived from New-York—Corierele, New-Orlenne, Gibraltar and Cadiz.

Arrived from Baltimore—Rockland and E. A. Taylor, at Lavansea; Caroline, at Pentlaod, Feilh; Evn, at Londonderry.

Arrived from Callao—Enchantress, at Bremerhaven St. James, at Portland.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for Inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

2,000 FLANNAL SUITS, Blue, Light and Black.

3,000 ALPACA COATS.

2,500 LINEN DUSTERS.

At Rntail,

At EVANS', 66 and 68 } FULTON-ST.

Feote's Patent

UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,

Is at once ingenious and useful. Its introdnotion into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,

With valuable improvements.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.,

is a delightful Summering place for everybody.—*Evening Post.*

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dyn koown. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Straw Hats

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broad way, under the Museum.

During the crowd that stood on or near the corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, opposite the store of Knox, the hatter, we saw several of our most noted citizens who were covered with new tiles. It has become a fashion lately to patronize KNOX, and as these geots were so near there is no doubt they were in the fashion. Go, thou who would to a well, and do likewise.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action, light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by
GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for Silverware, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.
Price 50 cents per box.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 560 Broadway.

Water Bugs and effectually destroyed by using PARSONS & CO.'S CROTON CHEMICAL ROACH EXTERMINATOR. It will leave their holes to die. Retail by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

CROSSMAN—BACHE.—On Tuesday, June 16, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, by Rev. William Rudder, D. D., assisted by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector, WILLIAM H. CROSSMAN and CHARLOTTE BARCLAY, daughter of the late James F. Bache.

HILTON—WELLS.—On Tuesday, June 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. B. McFalls, GEORGE A. HILTON, of New-York, and LIZZIE S., eldest daughter of John W. Wells, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

HYDE—COPCUTT.—In Yonkers, on Monday evening, June 15, by Rev. F. G. Hibbard, D. D., PETER L. HYDE and ANN ELIS ABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. John Copcutt.

ROBBINS—TATE.—On Tuesday, June 16, in St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, ROBERT P. ROBBINS and EMMA, daughter of Thomas Tate, and granddaughter of the late Grant Thorburn. No cards issued.

SWIFT—WHITE.—In Paris, at the United States Legation, on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. George Addington, JOHN L. SWIFT, M. D., of New-York, and Miss ANTOINNATTE, eldest daughter of Hamilton White, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y.

STRONG—BERRYMAN.—On Monday, June 15, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, JAMES H. STRONG and GEORGIANA L., daughter of the late E. U. Berryman, of Keotucky.

UNDERHILL—DONALDSON.—At St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 16, by Rev. J. W. Diller, RICHARD C. UNDERHILL and JEANETTE J. DONALDSON, youngest daughter of James A. Donaldson, Esq., all of that City. No cards.

WILLIAMS—LAW.—In Linden Hill, S. I., on Tuesday, June 16, by Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, Mr. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS and Miss SALLIE, daughter of George Law.

WALKER—ADRIANCE.—On Tuesday, June 16, at St. George's Church, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., DAVID WALKER and LOUISA G., daughter of Thomas M. Adriance.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Foxboro', Mass., suddenly, on Thursday, June 11, MINNIE KERR, youngest daughter of Nathan G. and Hesale K. Brown, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 6 years and 8 months.

BROWN.—Of consumption, REBECCA K. BROWN, second daughter of A. Woodruff Brown and Emma Pendleton Brown, aged 13 years and 11 months.

She died with a sure hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

Funeral will take piece on Wednesday afternoon, June 17, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 3 Great Jones st. The remains will be taken to 2d-st. Cemetery.

DUNN.—On Monday, June 15, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, ANNIE M. DUNN, late Principal of Primary School No. 27, second daughter of Isabel and the late Josiah F. Dunn.

The relatives and friends of this family, and those of her brother-in law, W. H. Girton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 150 West 33d-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Melrichin, N. J., for interment.

CLARKE.—On Monday, April 13, at the residence of her nephew, Dr. S. T. Hubbard, Mrs. JULIA A. CLARKE, aged 75 years.

Her remains were taken to Haddam, Conn., for interment.

DAVOL.—In Warren, R. I., on Friday, June 12, Dr. WILLIAM B. DAVOL, for ten years past a highly esteemed practitioner in Brooklyn.

HINMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 16, JULIA S., daughter of Horace B. and Sarah F. Hinman, aged 15 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of her parents, No. 318 Pearl-st., on Wednesday, June 17, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Wheatley, L. I., for interment, on Thursday morning, June 17.

HOPE.—On Monday, June 15, CORNELIUS HOPE, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 195 West Houston-st., on Wednesday afternoon, June 17, at 2 o'clock.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., at No. 313 Fulton-av., on Saturday morning, June 13, suddenly, of convulsions, GERTRUDE EMMA, daughter of Robert S. and Priscilla Jones, and granddaughter of John and Priscilla Marsh, aged 1 year, 3 months and 1 days.

Her remains repose in Greenwood Cemetery.

LOVELAND.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 15, of dropsy, MARIA AT LOVELAND, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the residence of her son-in-law, James H. Bussed, No. 130 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, June 17. The remains to be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

McKOWN—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 15, Mrs. SUSANNA MCKOWN, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, June 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Robert T. Shannon, Jr., No. 265 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MATTHEWSON.—On Tuesday, June 16, JOHN B. MATTHEWSON, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. E. Pierce, No. 104 Columbia-st., on Wednesday afternoon, June 17, at 2 o'clock.

McDOUGALL.—On Tuesday, June 16, DONALD, youngest son of Hugh and Emma T. McDougall, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, June 17, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 116 Ainslie st., Williamsburgh.

OAKLEY.—On Thursday, May 28, of wounds received in battle at Port Hudson, May 27, Lieut. STEPHEN C. OAKLEY, Company F, 162d regiment New-York Volunteers, youngest son of Jacob and Susan Oakley, in the 27th year of his age.

His last words were: "Tell my father I fell at my post, leading my company, within twenty yards of the enemy's works."

Peekskill and Western papers please copy.

ROGERS.—On Tuesday, June 16, CHARLES HENRY MILLS, youngest son of P. L. and S. A. Rogers, aged 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, on Thursday, June 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, foot of 83d-st., East River.

RUTHERFURD.—In New-Jersey, on Tuesday, June 16, at her residence, MARY, eldest daughter of the late John Rutherfurd, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at Christ Church, Bellerille, at 4½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, June 18. Carriages will be in attendance at the Centre-st. station in Newark, on the arrival of the 3:20 train from New-York.

RIPLEY.—On Monday, June 15, suddenly, WILLIAM RIPLEY, aged 68 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. A. M., Polar Star Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 340, and Southwark Engine Company, No. 38, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, June 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 Suffolk-st., near Grand. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

New-London and Norwich papers please copy.

STEPHENS.—In Brooklyn, after a long and severe illness, JAMES STEPHENS, aged 57 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family, and members of Allaghania Lodge, No. 183, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, June 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—The relatives, friends and acquaintance of CHARLES B. WHITE, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Norwalk Conn., on Thursday, June 18, at 9 o'clock P. M. The cars for Norwalk will leave 11th New-Haven Depot at 12½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Norwalk at 6 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting, on the arrival of the cars at South Norwalk, to convey friends to the house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

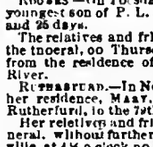
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 331.—June 16, 1863.
12, 21, 49, 46, 45, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 332.—June 16, 1863.
57, 19, 26, 66, 16, 18, 24, 13, 41, 6, 33, 14,

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at the Headquarters, corner Broadway and 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock. Important business.
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.
GEORGE W. JAQUES, GEORGE E. KASMIRE, Secretaries.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.



ARE YOUR FEET SORE AND LAME from traveling over the hot pavements? Find immediate relief in Dr. SWEET'S INFALIABLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

SCROFULARIA—VERONICA QUINQUE FOLIA. God's Greatest Medical Gifts.—Scrofula Eradicator; the sovereign purifier of the blood; a package $3, double quantity, $5; treble, $7 50. Pilewort—A sure cure for piles, affording immediate relief, $5. Gravella cures and dissolves the stone or gravel, $5. Sarracenia cures smallpox, $2. All grown by me. Sent by express.
WILLIAM R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, M. D., NO. 33 STUYVESANT-ST.—Specialties. Eye and Throat Diseases. The newly-invented Laryngoscope enables to recognize with certainty the character of diseases of the Throat. Acquainted with the use of this instrument, I beg to invite patients to get examined.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled renutation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 23 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful.

After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ!

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with a little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE

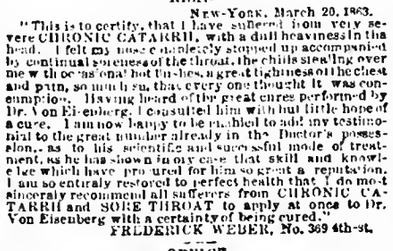
816 BROADWAY.

Is perfectly pure starch sold in this City, being put up the use of either soda or alkali, for sale by

COLGATE & CO.
SOAP, CANDLE AND STARCH MANUFACTURERS,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
Between John and Fulton.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

Are superior to all other purgative medicines in the world. They are the only purgative pills that are safe to administer in cases of Erysipelas, Typhoid, Scarlet, Yellow, or other Fevers, or in Small Pox, Gastritis, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and other diseases, where a mild, soothing and healing purgative is required. One dose of Radway's Pills will cleanse the bowels and purge from the system diseased humors as thoroughly as lobelia will cleanse the stomach, without weakening the patient. One dose is sufficient to prove their superiority to all other pills. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by druggists.



ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12.
Wholesale and retail S. W. H. WARD,
No. 367 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF Enlargement of the Heart, **L.Y.D.S.**

Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.

One Dollar per Bottle.—[which often cures.]

Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.

Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1816. Sold by Druggists everywhere

CIGARS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for

From 10 to 500 ml. State and Connecticut seed Couchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Seed and Havana Conchas
From 10 to 500 ml. Seed and Havana mixed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Cabanas, all qualities
20 ml. Chinchurah Manillas, Nos. 2 and 3.
Genuine Manilla No. 2.
Genuine imported Havana Cigers, most any brand.

All goods warranted as represented and sold only for cash at the lowest market prices. Mail orders promptly attended to by KELLNER & MOORE,
Manufacturers, No. 91 William-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO FIRST-RATE NEW BOOKS

READY ON SATURDAY.

* I. *

IN THE TROPICS.

A bright, sparkling and genial book of residence, travel and adventure in the West Indies. Edited by Richard S. Kimball, author of "St. Leger," "Undercurrents of Wall-street," etc. An attractively-printed 12mo volume, tinted paper, and elegantly bound in extra cloth; price $1 25.

* II. *

ROCKFORD.

A capital new "Society Novel," by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted, author of "Southwold." A spirited fiction, full of incident and vigorous character-painting. One handsome 12mo, cloth bound; price $1 25.

* * *

☞ *** These books will be sold by all booksellers, and are sent by mail, free, on receipt of price, by CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York, corner of Lispenard-st.

EXCISE TAX LAW.

BY

CHARLES F. ESTEE,
Late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
1 vol., octavo, 355 pages.
Price, cloth, $1 50; sheep, $2.

"To lawyers and men of business generally this volume is a necessity, both for the fullness of its matter and the ease with which particular items can be referred to through the Index. Of all the publications relating to the Internal Tax law this book appears to be the most complete, useful and reliable."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The official position held by the author not only gives authenticity to his work, but as it must have afforded to him every facility for its preparation, we may rely with confidence not only on the correctness of the text, but may presume that we have here every material fact in the shape of law or document necessary for the solution of the thousand and one questions every day arising in the interpretation of the tax acts."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"This is the most complete work of the kind yet given to the public, clearly

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing, in a small private family; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation, in a private family, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given; has lived four years in her last situation. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 309 7th-av., between 18th and 42d-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT person wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; perfectly understands French dressing; has long and unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for a few days, at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, who lived two years in her last situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 74th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid or fine washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best of references. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or to do other housework; if a good home can be procured, wages not looked at. Call at No. 516 2d-av., top floor. Best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family. Can be seen for present employer's, No. 14 West 23d-st., where she lived six years.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or child's nurse; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 16th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or as waitress alone; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 18th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking. No objections to the country. Best of City references given. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A VERY respectable colored woman; understands cooking thoroughly; has good references, and is willing to go in the country. Apply at Bookham's Servant's Institute, No. 311 4th-av., cor. 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Supt.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands it in all its branches; she is willing and obliging; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 111 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches and has the best of city references; has no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 184 Seventh-av. near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook; she understands all kinds of cooking, meat and poultry; good baker—bone, lard and all kinds of side dishes, &c.; has good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has lived in the best families in this City, where unexceptionable reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 105 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands the French and American styles of cooking; boning and larding; wages from $10 to $12 per month; City or country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a young woman who is a first-class cook; has the best city references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housewerker. Apply at No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., Room No. 21, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by an experienced woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; best of references. Call at No. 214 East 33d-st., top floor.

A COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a respectable and capable girl, a situation as above; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; neat, willing and trustworthy. Best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or countries.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's position by a middle-aged Protestant woman well experienced in every department in housekeeping in both city and country; reference from the first families in the City; has taken charge ten years in one family. Can be seen for this week at her present employers. No. 176 5th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, IN A WIDower's family where there are children, a situation as housekeeper. Inquire at Dr. Cullen's, corner Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a competent woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; can do dusting, has the best of City references; apply, for two days, at No. 124 7th-av., near 23d-st. No objections to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; she fully understands her business, and can give the best City references. Apply at No. 111 West 26th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person, a situation as nurse; she perfectly understands the management of children; can have good reference from where she has lived near five years. Direct to A. B., or apply at No. 199 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young woman who is well accustomed to children; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can sew very neatly, and operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; has five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 92 West 13th-st., until suited.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse or waitress; thoroughly understands her business in both; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen till suited at her present place, No. 68 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young woman, a Protestant; is fond of children; has three years' reference from her last employer; no objections to the country. Apply at Bookham's Servant's Institute, No. 311 4th-av., corner 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Supt.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as seamstress, or would do chamberwork. City reference. Call at No. 146 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who is willing and obliging, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; is a good plain cook; wages $7 per month. City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 1 2 East 21st-st.

AT A. M. SEE & BROTHERS' MANHATtan Employment office, No. 12 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, may be found a number of very desirable Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks, and cooks to assist with the washing and ironing; also chambermaids, laundresses and seamstresses, both for the City and country. Likewise coachmen, waiters, farm laborers, &c. Mr. Alfred Whitfield, for a long period in the employ of Bookham & Iserlels, is constantly in attendance, and being well acquainted with the qualifications of the servants, and the requirements of families, will do his utmost to procure good and efficient servants for ladies who may kindly patronize the institution.

MRS. MATILDA GREEN MOST RESPECTfully informs her patrons and the public that she is now ready to supply them with domestics of the best class. Wanted, immediately, a first-class waitress, at Mrs. GREEN'S Employment office, No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS AT the large first-class Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced Englishman as book-keeper, who has been for the past seven years employed in the same capacity by highly respectable parties in this City. Address L. G., Box 2,331 Post-office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR OFFICE CLERK.—Situation wanted by a young man, 22 years of age; is a good accountant, &c.; not afraid of work, and feels confident that he can give satisfaction; can furnish first-class reference. Address H. M. H., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk to any good mercantile business, by an active young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerk's Advertising Agency, No. 141 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single Protestant man, who understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best City references from his last place. Can be seen by calling or addressing to Mr. Wright's saddlery store, No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable colored man, who thoroughly understands his business and will bring satisfactory references. Apply to J. CRUVAN, saddle and harness maker, No. 436 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a young man (English) who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. H. B., No. 864 Broadway, first floor.

A CHEERFUL MAN.—A GERMAN MAN, WHO has lived to farmer, a good plain gardener, and willing to do anything, desires a situation; understands care of horses and cattle well. Call at No. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN OR OUT-DOOR MANAGER.—Wanted, a situation as salesman or out-door manager, for some good wholesale house, by an experienced man, who thoroughly understands the grocery and flour business, and can give good reference. Address MANAGER, care of the Merchants' Clerk's Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A MAN AND wife, the former as farmer and gardener, the latter to take charge of a small dairy and poultry; must come well recommended; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 8 Beaver-st., up stairs.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS the man as coachman or gardener; wife as first-rate cook or laundress; has the best of reference. Address C. L., Box No. 202 Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED FOR MAN AND wife. Lately landed from the old country; man as waiter, his wife as seamstress; best of recommendations given. Address T. M., for two days, at No. 340 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man, who has held first-class situations, to travel as valet, or wait in the City; the very best of City references given. Apply, for two days, at No 913 Broadway, in the drug-store, between 20th and 21st sts.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN—a single man preferred—who thoroughly understands his business; only first-rate men need apply. Address Box No. 4,675 Post-office, stating name, age, what country man and references.

A COOK.—A SCOTCH, ENGLISH, OR COLORED girl, who can bring with her reliable recommendations as a good cook and laundress, very neat, honest and obliging, can hear of a good place in the country, and good pay, by calling at No. 82 Columbia st., Brooklyn, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., to-day; none need call before 1 o'clock.

A LAD.—WANTED, IN A DOWN-TOWN OFfice, a lad between 12 and 16 years of age, who can write a good hand. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,759 Post-office.

A SALESMAN AND BOOK-KEEPER Wanted in a dry-goods commission house, to act in both capacities; a single man and at a moderate salary. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS to go in the country; competent to cut and make children's and ladies' clothing, and one who can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call on Thursday, 18th inst., on board steamboat *J. D. Byers*, foot of Murray-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. One who is thoroughly acquainted with retail trade, and of strict moral integrity, may hear of a desirable situation by applying to PINCHOT & BREEN, No. 214 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOYS WANTED.—THREE SMART, INDUSTRious boys, of quiet manners and good habits, can have steady employment, by applying at the store No. 39 Ann st., between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. Boys under 15 need not apply.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED IN A WHOLESALE Dry Goods Store. Salary $300. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR DOWNstairs work, and one for up-stairs work, to go in the country for the Summer, and return with the family in the Fall; must be kind and obliging, and willing to be generally useful. References required. Inquire at No. 28 Grove-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED.—TWO COMPETENT MEN, WHO CAN act occasionally as foremen of laborers; must be able to work themselves. Good wages given, $40 a month. Send reply to Box No. 106 *Times* office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A LUMBER-YARD in New-York; salary liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

DIVIDENDS.

38TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next. June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston June 12th, 1863, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 13th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said city, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Treasurer Books of the Company be closed from the 13th until the 23d instant

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 12, 1863.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—138TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of JOHN STADERMANN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN STADERMANN is authorized to receive all debts due the firm and sign in liquidation.

JOHN STADERMANN,
OSCAR SEEBASS.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm of STADERMANN & SHAPTER, to carry on the business of the late firm of JOHN STADERMANN & CO.

JOHN STADERMANN,
JAMES S. SHAPTER,

No. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NAME of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, was terminated on the 6th inst., by the death of the Senior partner. The affairs of the firm will be settled by the subscriber, who will continue the business of buying and selling INSURANCE SCRIP, in his own name. WM. C. GILMAN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO connect himself with a party who can furnish from $7,000 to $10,000 to cash, to engage in the manufacture of a staple article, which is in large demand, which sells for cash, and returns a handsome profit. The most satisfactory references given as to ability, integrity, &c. Address J. H. R., Box No. 1,755.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A VERY LUCRAtive and respectable business, in which the advertiser is now extensively engaged, but desiring to increase it, wishes to unite with a gentleman of means and high business qualifications. References given and exchanged. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

$600 PARTNERSHIP.—A ONE-HALF INterest in an old-established cash business of eight years' standing, can be had by a man of industry, enterprise and integrity. Apply to the office of BLISS & CO., No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EUGENE FERRIS & SON'S PERFECT fitting boots, shoes and gaiters, their own and Paris manufacture, best qualities and all styles, No. 81 Nassau and No. 594 Broadway, two doors below 4th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st. } NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 28 and 23 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

30,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, on any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

C. K. ROBERT, President.

DANIEL H. BRAGETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of prize schooner *Belle*, consisting of SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.

Also,

Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.

Also,

On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAI I., and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BRAGETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by virtue of a writ of venditionis exponas, and under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal:

Cargo of prize schooner Reindeer, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Rambler, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Monte Christo, consisting of cotton.

Catalogues three days previous to sale.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF BOOKS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 11 o'clock, in our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable private library of books—Savary's Letters on Egypt, Clarke's Travels, Johnson's Works, Bacon's Works, British Prose Writers, d'Aubigny's Cromwell, Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army, Bowne's Sermons, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Blair's Sermons, Edward's on Free Will, Buckminster's Sermons, Lambeth on the Vatican, Letters on Horticulture, Stern's Works, Bell's Shakespeare, Ainsworth's Dictionary and other works, which will be found enumerated in the catalogue.

JOSEPH HEGAMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, June 17,
At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 43 Willow-st., near Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

A. J. BLANCHARD, SON & CO., AND JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneers.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF TWO HUNDRED LOTS AND ONE GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.

ON DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the northwest and southeast corners.

ON DEKALB-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—40 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—33 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., Dekalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st. in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisances by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 9½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John G. Boker, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower in spacious cellars; it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, dumb waiter, &c.; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 2,319 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:

The mansion, barns and outhouses, with the "dock" and about 53 acres.

Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.

Third, the mellow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 17, at 12 o'clock, bay coupé horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, kind and gentle in sleigh or double harness, fast traveler and free driver; gray horse, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle in all harness, has trotted in 2:35, cost present owner $500; Brewster shifting-top wagon, single harness, made by Trainor, blankets, sheets, whips, &c. The above the property of a gentleman who is leaving in one of the City regiments. Six-seat Rockaway, made by Brewster; shifting-top buggy, no-top wagons, four-seat Rockaway, park wagons, 50 sets single and double harness, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

ESOPUS—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river; good dwelling-house, barns, ice-house, and other out-buildings. The stock and fixtures can be had if desired.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

JOHN DENHAM and W. A. CUMMING, Executors of estate of late Thomas Cumming.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 260 Hudson-st.: pier and mantel glasses, splendid oil-paintings, by eminent artists; wardrobes, extension, centre and other tables, velvet, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, Herring's safe, cooking stove, window curtains, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock at No. 44 Cortlandt-st., one thousand cases of boots and shoes, just received from the principal Eastern and New-York City manufacturers, comprising a fine assortment of sensonable goods well adapted for both city and country trade.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

This Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year

JACOB BRIDWELL,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUBSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. RERDELL,
LAMPS THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
	JOHN J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 60 per cent. of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Oee Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7-3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Back Building, N. Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }

UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN,

STOCK, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE, NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds, Specie and Uncurrent Money. Collections made and Loans negotiated. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

CHAS. E. LAWRENCE. } DAVID L. ST. JOHN, Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 106 New-York Post-office.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the City of Milwaukee, the 23d day of June instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the terms of consolidation between said Chicago and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies at the time said Books were closed, for the purpose of consolidation, on the

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used. Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copayia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to affect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for Secret Diseases, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by

H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row,

J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 175th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 89 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 542 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE

AND RING'S ROSE INJECTION

Are warranted to cure certain diseases of the sexual organs. Circulars free on application. Prepared only by THOS. STARR, No. 142 Fulton-st. Sold by T. T. GREEN, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia, and druggists generally.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Are infallible for Fistule, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 49 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any one, or will send those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS-fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerions, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of privats disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days established in 1850. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Eight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Bnach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on those monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system become manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. M. LA MARCHEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three-cent stamps, 200 pages 150 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, May 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish timber and materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair until the 20th day of June next.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is given below.

And also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply."

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after the receipt at the post-office or Navy Agency named by them, and they will affix thereto the requisite Internal Revenue stamps.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eight per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for to the entire satisfaction of the yards, at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Bids must not contain classes for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the Navy-yard for which the bid is made.

FORM OF OFFER.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of May 29, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to —— for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date,
Witness.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D.
} E. F.

Date,
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee. Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The Certificate that the bidder is a manufacturer or dealer in the Articles is to be here appended.

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial may adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. [Approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further Resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contracts be received as sureties on other contracts, nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as the sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same. [Approved March 3, 1863.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Butts; 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; 17, Cypress and Cedar; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Locust Treenails; 23, Lignumvitæ; 25, Iron, Round, Flat and Square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, Wrought and Cut; 30, Lead; 31, Tin and Zinc; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; 39, Turpentine, Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin, Tar; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap; 47, Ship Chandlery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 6, Yellow Pine Logs; 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; 12, White Pine Deck and Stage Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 16, Black Walnut, Mahogany and Cherry; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Locust Treenails; 23, Lignumvitæ; 25, Iron; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores, &c.; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints; 39, Turpentine and Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin and Tar; 44, Whale Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap and Sweet Oil; 47, Ship Chandlery.

BROOKLYN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 2, White Oak Keel Pieces, 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 5, White Chestnut; 8, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; 7, Yellow Pine Beams; 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; 9, White Oak Knees; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine; 12, White Oak Boards and Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Buts and Handspikes; 16, Black Walnut, Cherry; 17, Cypress; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Cedar; 22, Mahogany; 23, Lignumvitæ; 24, Blackmatac Ship Knees; 25, Iron, Round, Flat and Square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, wrought, cut; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc, Tin; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; 39, Turpentine, Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oil; 46, Dry Goods; 47, Ship Chandlery; 48, Patented Articles.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Butts and Handspikes; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany; No. 17, Cypress and Cedar; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 21, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryers, &c.; No. 39, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 42, Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 43, Fish Oil; No. 45, Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oil; No. 47, Ship Chandlery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; 9, White Oak Keel Pieces; 10, Spruce Pine Spars; 11, White Pine Logs and Plank; 13, Ash Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Bars; 16, Black Walnut; 17, Cypress; 18, Locust Butts; 22, Poplar; 26, Iron, round, flat and square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails; 29, Pig Iron; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; 32, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 35, Brushes; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paint; 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; 39, Turpentine and Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 42, Pitch, Resin, Tar; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap; 47, Ship Chandlery.

PROPOSALS

FOR STEAM SCREW SLOOPS OF WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1863.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 25th day of June, receive proposals for the complete construction and equipment of one or more steam screw sloops of war, of about three thousand tons United States measurement, as a double-decked vessel.

The steam machinery to consist of boilers having not less than nine hundred square feet of grate surface and twenty-five thousand square feet of heating surface, with engines of sufficient capacity of cylinder to work off the the maximum quantity of steam the boilers can be made to furnish, with a combustion of not less than fourteen thousand pounds of coal per hour. To be fitted with a surface condenser having an exposed surface of not less than seven thousand square feet.

The boiler and condenser tubes to be of brass. The screw and entire stern arrangement, including rudder-post and rudder, to be of brass and copper. To be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps.

The vessel to be furnished with masts, rigging, sails, boats, tanks, casks, furniture, spare machinery, and tools, similar and in proportion to her size as the steam screw ships of the navy. To be in all respects ready for naval service at sea, with the exception of guns, ordnance and other stores, fuel, nautical instruments, anchors and cables, flags, galley and cooking utensils, and ready for officers and crew.

The coal bunker to be sufficient to contain not less than six hundred and fifty tons of coal.

The total weight of the guns and ammunition is estimated to weigh one hundred and twenty tons, and the number of the crew three hundred persons.

The proposition must state the names of the parties by whom the hull as well as the machinery are to be built, the gross sum for which the vessel will be delivered complete at a Navy-yard, the time within which she will be completed, together with the load draft of water.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 25th day of June, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1st July, 1863, to June 30, 1864.

The wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks, as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered, at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks, as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States, and both coal and wood to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the said Commanding Marine Officer may require.

Payments will be made upon the quarterly requisition of the Commanding Officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command, agreeably to regulations.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE,
DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the days of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it shall be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 23 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.

New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.

New house in Warth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.

New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Twenty.

New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.

Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.

Setting curb and gutter in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Setting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets.

Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first streets.

For five thousand new lamps.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—In pursuance of a decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, no bids will be received for the above if there is not affixed thereon an Internal Revenue Stamp, five cents in value, opposite the certificate of Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public to an affidavit; also a stamp of same value must be fixed to each agreement of sureties on each bid of estimate.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, of which the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can be done, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Esnuh, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, BEtween two and three o'clock, P. M., in passing from the *Times* Building to the Post office, a detached lever gold watch, with a hair guard chain attached. They are chiefly valued by the owner as relics. The above reward will be paid to the finder on the delivery, at No. 256 West 34th-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 15TH INST., PASSING from Harlem to the City over 3d-av. railroad, about THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS in postage currency in parcels of $5 each, marked "H. R. R." Whoever will return same to N. MILLS, No. 222 Pearl-st., shall be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JUNE 15, IN GOING FROM Wall to Beekman-st. *via* Nassau, a ROLL OF MONEY, containing three $20 Treasury notes, a $10 Bank bill, and a $2 Bank bill, with 50c. postal currency. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by returning it to HARRY BENNETT, at Sinclair Tousey's, 121 Nassau-st.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for $450 by Henry J. Raymond in my favor, dated June 13, as the same has been stolen from me, and payment has been stopped. CHRIST SOLMSON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL — TUESDAY, June 30.
FROM NEW-YORK — TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from.....$96 to $136
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 28 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch this following first-class full powered screw steamers from New-York, for and intermediate ports, calling at Cork Harbor for orders, and for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1st July, 1863, to June 30, 1864.

The wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks, as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered, at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks, as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States, and both coal and wood to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the said Commanding Marine Officer may require.

Payments will be made upon the quarterly requisition of the Commanding Officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command, agreeably to regulations.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE,
DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the days of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it shall be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Continued from First Page.

Pennsylvanian, one who has proved his gallantry and devotion to country on many battle-fields—I refer to that distinguished soldier, Gen. HEINTZELMAN—[cheers]—I learn that the enemy intend to come into your State, for the purpose of destroying your property with fire and sword, and he appears to me to have the people aroused to protect themselves. You now have all the news I am in possession of.

A large rebel army is approaching our borders. LEE's whole army is in motion in this direction. It is time we should meet it; while there is a man left in Pennsylvania who is faithful to the honor and integrity of the old Commonwealth, Great God, can we stand idle! [Tremendous cheering and cries of "No!"]

The President modifies the call of last week. [Here the Governor recited the substance of the new call.] That is a call for our defence alone, and is evidence of generosity on the part of the Government, and a concession to the people of this State that we should not be unmindful of. [Immense cheering.] He referred to the fact that the expenditure of this State had offered money in advance for the payment of expenses and the relief of families. He had received a dispatch, to-day, from the principal moneyed men of Philadelphia, tendering, as the first installment, no less than one million of dollers! [Great applause.]

In consideration of all this, I can imagine nothing more favorable. I hope the enemy will not come; I hope that our efforts will go for nothing, if unnecessary, that the honor of Pennsylvania may be sustained.

But I think they are coming; I believed last Fall they were coming. Our gallant demonstrations then caused the enemy to retreat, and they left us, as they must do again. The people are rising to hurl back the tide of invasion that is to pollute our soil.

We must be true to the sacred history of the past, we must be true to the thirty-five thousand Pennsylvanians who have fallen on the field of battle, who have died for our existence. [Overwhelming applause.] We will use all the means in our power, and trust in God for victory.

Gen. CAMERON thanked the Governor for his brave remarks. Every brave man in the State is ready to fight the good fight. [Cheers.]

Gen. COUCH was called, who, after a moment's conference with the Governor, said he had been appointed to command the Department of the Susquehanna. He was a stranger in this State, but he knew of many Pennsylvanians who he had fought under him, and who fought most nobly, for which God be praised! He said his time was too much occupied to speak further.

Gen. CAMERON said that Pennsylvania had lost between thirty and forty thousand of her sons in defence of the nation, her people might at least know what were the prospects; on how many men, on what kind of force we could rely.

Gen. COUCH replied that he would not give the public his plans; there might be a spy in the room now. [Cheers.] I am willing to do all the work I can. [Cheering.]

Muster-rolls were then prepared, and all who had not already joined organizations were signing the rolls when this report closed.

A rebel scout, while in the vicinity of Chambersburgh to-day, was captured and brought before Gen. COUCH. Among the questions asked were: To what regiment do you belong? Answer—Seventh. Q.—Seventh what? A.—Seventh regiment. Q.—To what company do you belong? A.—Can't say. Q.—What is the letter of your company? A.—Got no letters. Q.—To what corps do you belong? A.—Don't belong to any. Q.—What were you doing in Chambersburgh? A.—Looking around. Q.—Your name? A.—Got none.

No information whatever could be got out of him. He is tall and well formed, a giant in strength, but a shittier specimen of humanity could not be found among all the paupers in the world. In his look and manner he was very impudent, saying very little.

About seven carloads of women and children arrived here from Chambersburgh by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, this morning, at 11½ o'clock.

Many strangers are in town, among them politicians and ex members of the Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 15—10½ o'clock.

The excitement is intense. The fourth meeting of the day has just been called at the Court-house. Workmen are packing up the State property in the Governor's Department. The old flags, deeds and portraits are in boxes, and all the records are properly disposed of. The Governor is in earnest consultation with some of the ablest men in the State. The rebels will meet with a warm reception, but to defeat them thoroughly, Philadelphia should send her troops at once. You have already received notice of the capture of a rebel at Chambersburgh. The capture amounts to nothing, as he was only a prisoner who had escaped from a train.

My advices inuicate that the operator has just left Chambersburgh. He has been heard from on this side.

A CALL FROM GOV. CURTIN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURGH, June 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 43.—*First*—To repel the threatened and imminent invasion of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the country, the President of the United States has this day issued his proclamation for fifty thousand volunteers to serve for a period of six months, if not sooner discharged, to be mustered, equipped and paid by the United States as promptly as other troops in the service.

Second—All organizations or companies of men responding to this call will at once report, by telegraph, the place of their rendezvous, that orders may be issued from the Department Headquarters of Major-Gen. COUCH, at this city, for transportation to Harrisburgh, and of Maj.-Gen. BROOKS, at Pittsburgh, for transportation to Pittsburgh, or such other points as may be deemed expedient.

Third—Troops rendezvoused at Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh will be mustered into the United States service at those points, and those ordered to rendezvous elsewhere will be mustered in at the place of their respective rendezvous by mustering officers detailed for that duty. By order of

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General.

THE MILITIA

Excitement Among Our City Soldiery.

Orders from Gov. Seymour---The Division and Brigadier Generals.

THE TROOPS READY.

THEY MARCH TO-DAY.

In accordance with the National requisition and the call of the State authorities, the militia of our City and of the neighboring city have responded promptly and without reserve.

The order of Gov. SEYMOUR to the First Division, comprising the regiments of this City and of Staten Island, to be ready to march at once to Philadelphia, was received here at nine o'clock on Monday evening. Orders founded thereon were et once issued by Brig.-Gens. SPICER, YATES, HALL, and EWEN, to the commandants of the city regiments, all of whom responded with alacrity.

The spirit of the men of the regiments is equal to the emergency. At no time since the commencement of the war has more general enthusiasm been manifested; and it is probable that within a period of three days the number of men promised from this city could be nearly doubled.

It is quite certain that this result could be accomplished if the general officers of the division commend the troops ordered into the service. They cannot, however, serve with full ranks for the term of six months. Their private affairs prevent their entering the service for so long a time; but they are ready to take the field until the army of LEE has been driven back or captured.

The State Government is about to recognize the Sixty-ninth regiment of this City as belonging to the National Guard of the State. It will be remembered that the regiment has been reorganized on various occasions, and that the men in this City, now numbering six hundred, desire to be recognized as the original Sixty-ninth.

If this is done, a point long one of difficulty and the occasion of animosities, will be settled.

A telegram was received from Gov. SEYMOUR at 12 o'clock yesterday, ordering the regiments to be in perfect readiness to depart at the shortest notice. Transportation for one regiment was obtained, and arrangements were completed for carrying the troops to the scene of the invasion.

So far as the men are concerned, they evinced at the first intimation the greatest willingness and anxiety to be off en masse, and among the departures today will be many whose duties at home are such that no private pleasure or personal gratification would have been deemed a sufficient excuse for absence, but who leave business and home duty to look out for themselves while they go to the rescue.

THE FIRST BRIGADE.

The following order has been issued by Gen. SPICER:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

In pursuance of the Commander-in-Chief of the State of New-York, the several regiments of this brigade will hold themselves in readiness to depart for Philadelphia at once, on short notice. By order of

Brig.-Gen. C. B. SPICER.
R. H. HOADLEY, Brigade Major and Inspector.
WILLIAM P. DIMOCK, Aid-de-Camp.

The regiments of the First brigade, with their commandants and estimated number of men, are as follows:

	Men.
First, (cavalry,) Col. Price	250
Second, (infantry,) Capt. Brady, reorganizing	250
Third, (cavalry,) Col. Pooley	350
Seventy-first, (infantry,) Col. Trafford	600
Seventy-third, (infantry,) of Staten Island, Col. Ray Tompkins, not exceeding	200
Total	1,650

THE SECOND BRIGADE.

Gen. YATES, of the Second brigade, has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—In fulfillment of orders delivered personally this evening, commandants of regiments and companies will assemble at their armories as early as practicable, and detail some officers and non-commissioned officers to be in constant attendance (until this order is revoked,) to receive such further orders as may be issued by the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CHARLES YATES.
CHAS. TRUMBULL WHITE, Brigade-Major and Inspector.
[Official] R. H. ANTHON, Aid-de-Camp.

The regiments of the Second brigade, the commandants and number of men are as follows:

Fourth (artillery,) Col. Telter	630
Fifth (infantry,) Col Burger	600
Sixth (infantry,) Col. Mason	550
Twelfth (infantry), Col. Werd	500
Total	2,580

THE THIRD BRIGADE.

Gen. HALL, of the Third brigade, yesterday issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, No. 543 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

Commandants of regiments of the Third brigade New-York National Guard are hereby directed to report to Gen. WM. HALL at his quarters, at 6 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, HORATIO SEYMOUR, to be ready to go to Philadelphia at once on short service.

The brigade drill for the 17th instant is hereby countermanded. By order, Gen. WM. HALL.

L. K. SMITH, Quartermaster.

The following are the regiments of the Third brigade, with the number of men which might parade:

Seventh (infantry,) Col. Lefferts	550
Eighth (infantry,) Col. Berrian	500
Thirty-seventh (infantry,) Col. Roome	400
Fifty-fifth (infantry,) Acting Commandant Eugene Legal	200
Total	2,050

In consequence of this order the commandants met at headquarters, but no order having been received they were directed to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

Gen. EWEN, commanding the Fourth brigade, has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADA N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Pursuant to orders by telegraph from the Commander-in-Chief, the several regiments of this brigade are hereby ordered to be ready to go to Philadelphia at once, on short service.

By order of JOHN EWEN, Brigadier-General.

The following are the regiments of the Fourth brigade with the number of men in the respective organizations:

Eleventh (infantry,) Col. Waldhoff	500
Twenty-second (infantry,) Col Aspinwall	500
Sixty-Ninth (infantry,) Col. Bagley	600
Total	1,600

THE SEVENTH OFF TO-DAY.

In consequence of orders from headquarters, Col. LAWRENCE issued the following, by which it will be seen the Seventh is off to-day:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.—By order of His Excellency the Governor, this regiment will proceed to Harrisburgh, Penn., and for this purpose will assemble at headquarters at 4 o'clock A. M to-morrow, in full fatigue, haversack, one day's rations, knapsack, blankets and overcoat and canteen. The Commandant would suggest to the men to take bus little baggage.

Meeting of officers at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

By order of MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment.

STIRRING APPEAL FROM COL. BENDIX.

Col. BENDIX, of the gallant Tenth, so recently returned from service, has issued the following rally call:

THE TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V., RALLY!

The audacious rebel invasion of a loyal sister State has brought the war to our own borders. The Tenth regiment, its recent commander feels assured, will be willing to respond to a call to defend that State in this hour of its peril, and thus reap additional laurels to those with which it was crowned in many battle fields. I would earnestly call the members of my former command—the gallant Tenth—to assemble at its original headquarters, the Mercer House—corner of Broome and Mercer streets—at 2 P. M. to-day, preparatory to a reorganization for a brief campaign. All members of returned two-years regiments are respectfully requested to be present at the meeting. Col. JOHN F. BENDIX.

Maj. JOHN MISSING.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

The following order was last evening issued by Gen. SANDFORD:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.—The regiments of this division are directed to proceed forthwith to Harrisburgh, in Pennsylvania, to assist in repelling the invasion of that State.

The United States Quartermaster and Commissary will furnish transportation and subsistence upon the requisition of Regimental Quartermasters, countersigned by the Colonels.

The term of service will not exceed thirty days.

Commandants of brigades and regiments will report to the Major-General the numbers ready for transportation, and will receive directions as to the route and time of embarkation.

Each man will provide himself with two days' cooked provisions. By order of

Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

A CALL TO THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

All officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the First regiment, New-York Volunteers, with such officers and members of other returned regiments, are requested to assemble at Central Hall, No. 141½ Grand-street, at 12 M., on the 17th inst., for the purpose of organizing an independent command, to at once take the field, without any reference to pay or bounty.

The short time required to beat the enemy back from within our lines will be sufficient to teach him, as we have done often, and you have and will do again.

WM. H. ALLEN,
Late Colonel First Regiment N. Y. V.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. N. G.,

GENERAL ORDER, No. 14.—The officers and members of this regiment are hereby ordered to assemble in full fatigue, black belts, overcoats rolled on knapsack, (carrying haversacks and canteens, with one day's rations,) to proceed to Pennsylvania to assist in repelling the rebel invasion, for a term not exceeding ninety days.

The members will be supplied with knapsacks and black belts at their company armories.

The regimental line will be formed in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, Wednesday, 17th inst.

Field and Staff will report, dismounted, to the Colonel, at a quarter of an hour before night. Non-commissioned staff, Band and Companies will report to the Adjutant, fifteen minutes before 8 A. M.

Officers will send their baggage, which will not exceed one small trunk each, to the Regimental Armory, by 8 A. M.

The above order is peremptory, and every member will report in his own person.

Commandants of Companies may receive suitable substitutes in cases of emergency.

Capt. TOMPKINS is hereby detailed as Officer of the day, and Lieut. HUNT as Officer of the guard.

By order of Col. B. L. TRAFFORD,
Commanding 71st N. Y. S. N. G.
J. R. LIVERMORE, Adjt.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. G.,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 10.—This regiment will proceed to Harrisburgh, Penn., to-morrow, (Wednesday,) the 17th inst., for a short term of service, to cease with the present raid into Pennsylvania, and not to exceed thirty days under any circumstances.

Company roll will be called at 4 o'clock P. M.

Line will be formed in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely.

The members will parade in full fatigue, black belts, overcoats rolled on knapsacks, biguet, canteen and haversack, with two days' cooked rations.

Officers will take as little baggage as possible: carry it on a small valise—not a trunk.

Members going with the regiment for the above-named service will be exempt from the draft. By order of

Col. J. M. VARIAN.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Adjutant.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND N. G., S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—In conformity with orders from general headquarters this command will be prepared to march, so soon as the necessary requisitions for camp equipage, &c., shall have been filled. The time of departure will be announced this afternoon, at which time the text of the orders from general headquarters will be given. It is expected the regiment will march to-morrow forenoon.

The term of service required will be for thirty days, unless sooner discharged.

Commandants of companies will report to the Colonel this afternoon at 3 o'clock at headquarters.

By order LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Colonel Commanding Twenty-second N. G. S. N. Y.
W. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. G. N. Y. S. M., No. 406 BROADWAY,
June 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—In obedience to the requisition of the President of the United States, and the order of the Governor of the State, this regiment will meet at the armory, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., in full marching order, with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, &c., to serve for thirty days, unless sooner discharged. Uniforms and equipments will be furnished on the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME.
A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

COMPANY I, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

ARMORY, I COMPANY, 22D REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., NEW-YORK,
TUESDAY, June 16, 1863.

COMPANY ORDER, No. 22.—This company will hold itself in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice to Philadelphia, on short service, equipped, armed and equipped, (knapsacks packed, haversacks, canteens,) and will assemble at its armory fully prepared, so soon as the regimental orders may be published.

Recruits can apply at this armory within the next three days, and if accepted, will be fully armed and equiped.

By order of Capt. ASA BIRD GARDNER.
GOODLIFF, Orderly.

Aid Tendered by the Common Council.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY, the Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, in compliance with the suggestion of the Committee, sent the following

LETTER TO GOV. CURTIN:

CITY HALL, NEW-YORK CITY, June 10, 1863.

To His Excellency Gov. Curtin, Harrisburgh, Penn.:

Anxious to assist, in any way possible, the protection of our sister State, as we are certain they would assist to our assistance in case of necessity, I am instructed by the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York, to ascertain from you whether any assistance from the City can be made available by you. Please telegraph in what way, if any, our assistance can be useful, and we will endeavor immediately to respond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Chairman of Committee on National Affairs,
of the City of New-York.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, Secretary.

To which he received the following

RESPONSE:

HARRISBURGH, Penn., June 16.

Terence Farley, Chairman Committee National Affairs:

Your message tendering aid to defend Pennsylvania has been received. We need troops; if you can send regiments, please do so. Gov. SEYMOUR telegraphed last night he was preparing to send troops to Harrisburgh. They should be forwarded *via* Easton and Reading. *The enemy are approaching this city.*

Very respectfully, A. G. CURTIN.

He also sent the following

DISPATCH TO GOV. SEYMOUR:

CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: In view of the sudden rebel raid into our sister State of Pennsylvania, it would seem to demand that all available force of men, and all by means, should be at once afforded, to assist in the general protection.

Understanding that you contemplate ordering out the State Militia in this City for that purpose, the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of New-York have directed me to address you, to ascertain whether the Committee, or the Common Council, can in any way assist in speedily moving the militia of this City where their services may be needed; or whether, is any other manner, our good offices can be available in this hour of need.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Chairman Committee on National Affairs.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, Secretary.

To which the following

RESPONSE

was had:

ALBANY, June 16—12.15.

Terence Farley, Chairman Committee on National Affairs:

I shall avail myself of your aid. I have ordered troops to march at once to defend Pennsylvania. Happy to see you here. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Important Meeting of Generals and Colonels of the First Division.

Yesterday evening, after the return of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD from Albany, a meeting of the Generals and officers of the First division was held in the division armory, corner of White and Elm streets.

Gen. SANDFORD explained the object of the consultation between himself and the Governor, and said he had assembled them for the purpose of taking immediate action for transporting troops to the seat of war, where they were at once required.

Besides Major-Gen. SANDFORD, Brig.-Gens. HALL, YATES and SPICER were present, as were also Cols. Teller, Binger, Mason, Lefferts, Varian, Marlodf, Ward, Aspinwall, Roome, Bagley and Trafford.

A telegram was read from the Secretary of War requesting that the order of the President be complied with at once; and stating that the call of the Government was made for three months, which, in all probability, might be limited to thirty days; that they were to report at once to Gen. FOSTER, and that means for their transportation had been provided by three routes, namely, the Camden and Amboy, New-Jersey Central and Delaware and Raritan.

It transpired during the discussion that the Colonels present strongly expressed a desire to be placed under their own Generals in the field, and that this wish will be fully presented to the Secretary of War.

The following regiments are to leave this day for Harrisburgh: The Fourth Cavalry, Seventh N. Y. S. M. N. G., Eleventh N. Y. S. M., and the Seventy-first N. Y. S. M.

At the meeting last night the following regiments, composing the First division, were told off to proceed to Harrisburgh, and to report to Gen. COUCH:

Fourth cavalry	400	Thirty-seventh infantry	250
Fifth infantry	500	Fifty-fifth infantry	150
Sixth infantry	450	Company in the field	150
Seventh infantry	500	Sixty-ninth infantry	600
Eighth infantry	200	Seventy-first infantry	500
Eleventh infantry	400		
Twelfth infantry	250	Total number of men	5,050
Twenty-second infantry	500		

THE BROOKLYN MEN READY.

The excitement in Brooklyn was equal to that of our own city. Brig.-Gen. C. SMITH, of the Eleventh brigade, issued the following

ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH BRIGADA, N. G., S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, June 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—The Twenty-second, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second, and Fifty-sixth regiments, National Guard of the State of New-York, are hereby ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go to Philadelphia, at once, on short service, in compliance with orders from HORATIO SEYMOUR, Commander-in-Chief.

Commandants of these regiments will see that this order is promptly complied with, and report the progress made by them to me, at the Twenty-second regiment Armory, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn.

By order of C. W. SMITH,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Eleventh brigade, N. G., S. N. Y.
BENJAMIN HASKELL, Brigade Maj. and Ins.

In consequence of the order from Gov. SEYMOUR, sent to him, and to Gen. CROOKE, reading as follows:

ALBANY, June 16.

Brig.-Gen. Philip S. Crooke, Commanding Fifth Brigade, N. G.:

Order all regiments under your command to be ready at once to go to Philadelphia on short service.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

In the Fifth brigade but two regiments are available, the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth; the Fourteenth is at the seat of war, the Seventieth being cavalry, will not be accepted. The Eleventh brigade comprises the Twenty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth, all fully equipped, making in all six regiments ready for service from this city. These regiments will muster an average of about three hundred and fifty men each, all fully drilled and equipped and ready for immediate service.

The regiments assembled as follows:

Fifth Brigade.—Thirteenth Regiment, Col. WOODWARD, and the Twenty-eighth, Col. BENNETT, at the armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets.

Eleventh Brigade.—Twenty-third Regiment, Col. EVANDELL, at the Arsenal, Portland avenue.

Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. MESSEROLE, at the Odeon, Fifth street, E. D.

Fifty-second Regiment, Col. MATHEW T. COLE, at No. 355 Fulton-street.

Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. J. Q. ADAMS, at the Arena in Raymond-street, near Fulton-street.

THE THIRTEENTH.

Col. WOODWARD, of the Thirteenth, received a telegram at 1 o'clock yesterday morning from Gov. SEYMOUR, ordering him to hold his regiment in readiness to proceed to Philadelphia, at notice, for short service. The officers were immediately notified to assemble their commands, which being obeyed, a regimental order to assemble the entire companies, fully armed and equipped, in readiness for further orders. The regiment has about five hundred men, uniformed, and the men are fully as enthusiastic as they were two years ago, when they obeyed the first call of the President.

All the regiments will be ready to march this afternoon or evening, unless delayed for the want of transportation.

Two regiments belonging to Orange County, attached to the Fifth brigade, are also ordered in march, and will leave either to-day or to-morrow.

There appears to be no difficulty in obtaining soldiers. The armories last night were swarming with persons anxious to shoulder a musket. The Thirteenth and Twenty-third appeared to have the most applicants, although the others are but very little behind.

The prospects were last night that they would be sent off this afternoon.

Carlisle, Penn.

The rebels are reported to be near the town of Carlisle, Penn., which is one day's march from Harrisburgh. If it be true that they are burning the towns that they reach, Carlisle will be a victim certainly; but even if some are spared, this town will probably be doomed to destruction because of the existence there of a United States Military School and other Government buildings.

Carlisle is the capital of Cumberland County. It is situated on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and is a very handsome town, containing about 6,000 inhabitants. The surrounding country is beautiful and highly cultiveted. The town is well built, with wide and spacious streets, a public square, on which stand the public buildings of a superior order. Dickinson College, one of the oldest institutions of the country, founded in 1783, and now under the care of the Methodists, is located here. There are eleven churches, four newspaper offices, a Town Hall, Bank and Young Ladies' Seminary. *Half a mile from the town are a United States School for cavalry practice and barracks for several thousand men.* These barracks were built in 1777, chiefly by Hessian troops made prisoners at Trenton. During the Whisky Insurrection in 1794, Gen. WASHINGTON had his headquarters at Carlisle, and a few years previously Major ANDRE, subsequently executed as a spy, passed some time here as a prisoner of war.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FIVE DAYS LATER BY THE SCOTIA.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE FLORIDA.

Departure of the Rebel Steamer Lord Clyde from Cardiff.

An Ineffectual Search of the Vessel.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

A Note from Mr. Seward Declining to Participate in the Proposed Intervention.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 6th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 7th inst., arrived here early yesterday morning, making a remarkably fine passage—less than ten days.

ENGLAND.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

In the absence of further news from America the English journals are more than usually dumb in regard to American affairs.

THE VESSELS DESTROYED BY THE FLORIDA.

The following is the report of the bark *Inca*, arrived at Liverpool, from Talcahuana:

"May 18, in lat. 36 N., lon. 42 W., spoke the bark *Regatta*, from Montevideo, for Liverpool. The Captain of said vessel told me that he had on board four seamen, part of the crew of the American bark *Henrietta*, of Baltimore, which vessel was captured and destroyed near the equator by the Confederate steamer *Florida*. The Captain of the *Regatta*, being short of water, asked me to receive two of the men on board the *Inca*, which I agreed to, and he sent them on board. Their names are WM. EVANS and HENRY G. WAGNER. These men state that, while they were on board the *Florida*, (about twenty-four hours,) she captured and burnt the American ship *Oneida*, from China, laden with tea, silks, &c. They describe the *Florida* as a rakish screw-steamer, (bark rigged,) about 1,000 tons, armed with two 120-pounders, pivot guns, and six 84-pounders, carriage guns.

W. J. SPLATT, Master."

The *Oneida*, Capt. PORTER, sailed from Shanghai for New-York on the 22d of January.

[We have already had news of the destruction of these vessels.]

THE SUSPECTED CONFEDERATE STEAMER AT CARDIFF.

The Bristol *Post* states that Earl RUSSELL sent an order to the Collector of Customs at Cardiff to search the steamer *Lord Clyde* before she left that port. Accordingly, seventeen men boarded the *Lord Clyde* at a late hour on Friday night, and at once commenced ripping open several bales of clothing, &c., which were stowed among the cargo of coals, which were consigned to a party in Nassau. The officers, not being content with cutting open the bales, actually took up two planks in the hold, thinking to find arms, &c., but nothing of the kind was discovered. The broker for the *Lord Clyde* was on board during the search, and has since protested, on behalf of the owners, against the search, which was not completed without injuring some portions of the noble vessel. A claim for damages has been made. Scarcely had the custom-house officers finished their work when orders were given by the Captain to proceed to sea, the tide coming up fast and answering his purpose; in fact, one of the officers had not time to get ashore, and he was taken away and landed at Coombe.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, June 3.

A good deal of commotion has been caused among the ship-owners and brokers of the docks, through the strange conduct of the United States Consul of the port attempting to interfere with the loading of the steam-ship *Lord Clyde*. This splendid vessel arrived from Greenock, a distance of 450 miles, in 24 hours, and is stated to be of extraordinary swiftness and power. Her paddle-boxes being too large for entrance into the East Int dock, her cargo has been shipped alongside, and from the fact of its neat appearance has caused considerable interest and much speculation. This consists of several boxes tightly bound with iron, and brought by the South Wales Railway. The American Consul attempted to interrogate the Captain as to the nature of the contents of the boxes, and induced the Controller of Customs to accompany him. It need hardly be said the attempt was unsuccessful, and on Saturday morning the splendid steamer steamed down the Channel, not before a scene had occurred, by the agitated manner of the Consul, who arrived at the docks shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning. The ship has cleared for Nassau with a cargo of woolen goods.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

BRAZIL.

In the house of Lords, on the 4th, the Earl of Malmesbury gave notice that on the 16th inst., he would call attention to the state of relations with Brazil.

THE SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. CRAWFORD asked if any claim had been made upon the Government of the United States for compensation to the owners of the schooner *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, seized in Mexican waters at Matamoras by the United States cruiser *Montgomery*, on June 3, 1862, and afterward released by decision of the Prize Court at Key West, on July 19.

Mr. LAYARD said the question involved a statement which had not been proved, and which was liable to great doubt, viz.: that the vessel was seized in Mexican waters. The case was tried in the Court of Key West, and the Court decided that the ship should be released, but at the same time decided that there were sufficient grounds to warrant the seizure of the vessel, and would not give damages or costs.

The only course for the owners to take would be to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 5th were of merely local interest. Lord PALMERSTON made some explanations in regard to the proposed cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece, and said he did not anticipate any opposition to the movement by any of the great Powers.

Negotiations were nearly completed for the transfer of the Hudson's Bay Company's rights and privileges to the British Government.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE TREATY BILL.

In the House of Commons, on June 2, Lord PALMERSTON, in moving the second reading of this bill, said: It is only just to the United States to draw the attention of the House to this bill. We all know that, for a great number of years, the African Slave-trade was protected by the shelter of the United States flag. Last year, however, the Government of the United States, in the most handsome manner, agreed in a treaty by which that protection was no longer to be afforded. [Hear, hear.] They concurred in those arrangements usual between different Powers, giving a mutual right of search, constituting mixed tribunals for the trial of vessels caught in carrying on the Slave-trade, and making other provisions connected with those adjudications. It was found that the extent of the area to which those arrangements applied was not sufficient. This year, therefore, the Government of the United States agreed to a supplementary article, extending to the neighborhood of Madagascar the right of search, which in the first treaty was confined within too narrow limits. It is due, I think, to the liberality of the United States Government that I should point this out to the House. [Hear, hear.] Last year the measure was passed very much as a matter of form, and without sufficiently attracting the notice of Parliament or of the country. It is no more than justice to the American Government, who have behaved in the most honorable and liberal manner [hear, hear] in regard in this matter, which is of great interest to this country, that the second reading of the bill should be marked by some attention being paid to it. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. CAVE was very glad that so important an addition had been made to this treaty, which constituted almost the only bright spot in the history of the civil distractions which now existed in America. He trusted that immediate measures would be adopted to take advantage of the treaty to close more effectually the avenue of communication with the arch offender, Cuba.

Mr. CONINGHAM and Mr. BUXTON expressed their satisfaction with the Government and the American Government. Mr. TORRENS was of opinion that the discussion should be postponed until the House had an opportunity of considering the bill.

After some remarks from Mr. KINNARD, Mr. HENNESSY and Sir G. GREY.

The bill was read a second time.

FEDERAL RECRUITING.

In the House of Commons, on June 1, in reply to Mr. HOPWOOD, Sir ROBERT PEEL said the Government were aware that agents of the Federal Government had been in Ireland, but they did not openly recruit. A great number of young men had certainly gone to America, and, upon inquiry, it was found that their passage money had been paid, and the Government had reason to suppose that there were Irish in America who had been induced by the Federal authorities to enlist in the Federal army. The Government were following the notice up, and taking active steps to discover the delinquents. [Hear, hear.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Brazilian Minister and his family, accompanied by the members of his legation, quitted London for Paris on the 4th inst.

The protocol which formally settles the Greek succession was signed in London on the 5th by the Ministers of the three protecting Powers and by the Danish Minister. The Greek Envoys to Denmark were to be formally received at Copenhagen on the 6th inst.

The official inquiry directed by the Board of Trade into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamer *Anglo Saxon*, was in progress at Liverpool.

The race for the Ascot Cup resulted after a severe struggle in a "dead heat" between *Buckstone* and *Tim Whiffler*. The deciding heat was won by two lengths by *Buckstone*. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the races in state, and the general attendance was unprecedentedly brilliant.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

NOTE FROM MR. SEWARD.

It appears from a St. Petersburgh telegram that France invited the American Government to join the great European Powers in their diplomatic action toward Russia on the Polish question, and the reply of Mr. SEWARD had been published at St. Petersburgh. The Washington Cabinet refused its cooperation, on the ground that American can never deviate from her traditional policy of non-intervention in European affairs, except in cases of evident necessity.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The insurrection continues active.

The Russians were defeated at Bielohrzocki and Konin, on the 29th and 30th ult., respectively.

Engagements at several places on the Bug are also reported, but the result is not stated.

La France believes that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will determine the Russian Government to adhere to the proposals of the three Powers.

FRANCE.

It appears that the *Moniteur* underrated the number of opposition members elected to the new Legislative body, as it is supposed that 25 Independent members have been chosen.

The number of voters who polled for the opposition candidates in Paris was 150,000. In 1857 there were only 97,000. The Ministerial electors in the same period have failed from 110,000 to 82,000.

There were rumors that M. DE PASSENY would probably tender his resignation. The session of the Legislature will be convoked for November, simply for the verification of returns, after which it will adjourn till February next.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was rather lower. Rentes closed at 69.55.

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians is again in a very critical state of health.

PRUSSIA.

Seven papers in Berlin have published a joint declaration preserving their rights, in view of the royal ordinance of the 1st inst. relative to the Press. They say that the Government has yet to furnish the nation with proofs of the legality of that measure.

The municipality of Berlin had resolved to send an address to the King, of which the following is a summary: The address calls the attention of His Majesty to the prejudicial consequences of promulgating the recent ordinance on the Press, and of carrying on the Government without a settled budget. It represents the unfavorable influences of the long-protracted constitutional conflict upon the relations of property, trade and the public credit, and concludes by requesting the King to reestablish the constitutional state of affairs, by a speedy convocation of the Diet.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia arrived at Dantzic on the 5th and paid a visit to the Rathaus, when they were received by the Municipal authorities. The Chief Magistrate having expressed sorrow that circumstances would not permit of the manifestation of public rejoicing at the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Crown Prince replied:

"I also regret that I have come here at a time when disagreement has taken place between the Government and the people, the news of which surprised me greatly. Being absent, I was unaware of the ordinances which have brought about this position of affairs, and took no part in the deliberations when they were resolved upon. But we are all convinced, and no one better than I, who know the noble and patriotic sentiments of the King, that Prussia, under His Majesty's sceptre, is seemingly approaching the greatness which Providence has marked out for her."

The Chief Magistrate replied to the speech of his Royal Highness by calling on those present to give three cheers for the King and the Crown Prince.

The London *Times* remarks on the grave appearance of political affairs in Prussia: "The nation sees its representatives contemptuously dismissed, the army illegally increased by extending the time of military service and finally the Press crushed by an arbitrary edict. The Court, no doubt, thinks itself strong enough to defy the people, but often before this Courts have been wrong, and the Sovereign of Prussia may have calculated as ill as many who have gone before him.

The *Daily News* regards the speech just delivered by the Crown Prince as not much calculated to revive enthusiasm for the Crown, though the Prince does appear to have been aware that some manifestation of opinion—some act that would separate him from the policy of the Government—was proper in his situation.

The *Morning Herald* thinks the course taken by the Crown Prince calculated to save the dynasty.

VERY LATEST BY THE SCOTIA.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

QUEEN

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3661. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Retreat of Jenkins' Cavalry from Chambersburgh.

His Force 3,500 Strong, with 15 Pieces of Artillery.

Our Fortifications South of Harrisburgh Considered Sufficient.

An Offensive Movement of Our Forces Probable.

Rebels Reported at Hagerstown and South Mountain, Maryland.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Our Forces Strongly Fortified on Maryland Heights.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 16, 12 o'clock, Midnight.

Two reporters have just returned from in front of the rebel pickets, who are forty-seven miles from Harrisburgh, at Scotland Bridge, which they burned this morning. A party of 15 set fire to the structure.

The rebels are encamped at three points around Chambersburgh, and are 3,500 strong, under Gen. JENKINS.

The rebels say that a brigade under Gen. RHODES is coming, and that they have seized 200 horses, to mount their infantry.

The rebels have 15 pieces of artillery.

This morning a skirmish took place in the town between some rebels and some men from Carlisle Barracks. No lives were lost.

Gen. JENKINS has ordered all the stores to be opened.

The rebels made prisoners of seven citizens, but injured no private property.

At Scotland Bridge the rebels spared a warehouse and two cars merely on the statement that they were owned by individuals.

They seized the flour mills near Chambersburgh, and have placed a guard over them.

The rebel pickets say that Gen. MILROY has escaped to Harper's Ferry.

To-day the rebels were three times drawn up in line of battle, expecting an attack from our forces at Harrisburgh.

At Greencastle matches were arranged so as to set fire to the Government property at a moment's notice; but no property had been burned up to noon to-day.

Citizens were allowed to leave Chambersburgh at first, but permission was afterwards refused.

At this late hour, it is only possible to state that every appearance indicates that this raid of the rebels is only one of a usual character, and does not design any attack upon our cities, their object being to obtain horses and forage.

Additional artillery is on the way here for our fortifications.

The rebel force in Chambersburgh have sent a special messenger asking for reinforcements, as the Union forces have fortified and are supported in great force. The rebels have, therefore, formed in line of battle to receive us.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, June 17—9 o'clock A. M.

There is no further news from the rebels up to this hour.

The Democratic State Convention is now assembled here.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 17—Noon.

The aspect of affairs, so far as can be judged by the reports from the border, seems to be this:

The corps of Gen. EWELL, Stonewall JACKSON'S successor, is massed at Westminster, Maryland, while the rest of the rebel force occupy Hagerstown and such other points as leave them free to operate either against Harrisburgh or Baltimore.

Apprehensions are entertained by the people of Altoona and other points on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad that the rebels will strike for the West, and then go back to their own soil, by way of Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

The fortifications constructed on the hills opposite Harrisburgh are considered sufficient protection for the city, and an offensive movement on our part is not unlikely.

The panic is over here, and the people are disposed to underrate the danger of the line of the Susquehanna becoming the seat of war, though there is high authority for stating that such an attempt may be made by Gen. LEE.

A FALSE REPORT.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 17.

The report contained in the Philadelphia *Bulletin's* special from Harrisburgh, that the rebels are being massed at Westminster, is certainly incorrect.

TELEGRAMS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17.

An official telegram from Gen. TYLER, at Harper's Ferry, says the enemy has an infantry and artillery force of 7,000 or 8,000 at Williamsport, while the cavalry is running into Pennsylvania.

Gen. KELLY telegraphs from New Creek, Va., that the rebel Gen. IMBODEN is before Cumberland, Md., with two regiments of cavalry and a battery.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 17.

A special dispatch from Harrisburgh says that there are 2,500 hundred rebels at South Mountain, Md., and that there are 3,500 at and near Chambersburgh. The latter have made no show of advancing to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 17.

Business is mostly suspended in this city, and the merchants are devoting their time to the enlistment of troops for the defence of the State.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 17.

Reliable information relative to the invasion is that a small force of rebels, not exceeding two thousand five hundred, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on Sunday, evidently in pursuit of Gen. KELLY'S baggage train, which arrived at Harrisburgh last evening. This force passed through Hagerstown and entered Cumberland on Monday night. They did not proceed further than Scotland, five miles beyond Chambersburgh, where they burnt a bridge.

A BALTIMORE MILITARY OPINION.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 17.

The military authorities here doubt that any rebels have entered Pennsylvania.

They say that it was our forces retreating that caused the panic.

GOV. CURTIN'S REFUTATION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17—P. M.

The following dispatch is just received from Gov. CURTIN, relative to the Baltimore dispatch, giving the opinion of military officials in Baltimore:

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 17.

I regret to say your agent at Baltimore is mistaken. The rebels occupy Chambersburgh and other points in Franklin County.

They burned the bridge at Scotland, five miles this side, and as yet show no disposition to retire.

I will get Maj. LEES to answer you fully.

A. G. CURTIN.

THE NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 17.

The militia regiments throughout the State are being rapidly organized, and there will be no necessity to resort to draft to fill them. Gen. MCCLELLAN will remain here a day or two longer.

TROOPS FROM NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, June 17.

The First Newark regiment has offered its services to the Government, and was accepted this morning for short service.

TRENTON, Wednesday, June 17.

Gov. PARKER, up to the present time, has tendered 1,500 men for immediate service. The Twenty-third regiment of nine months' men started for Harrisburgh to-day. Company A, of the Fifth Military corps, will leave for Harrisburgh to-morrow morning. All the military of this city will offer their services. New Jersey will, probably have the first regiment of soldiers at Harrisburgh. A full company has been formed from the mechanics in the Trenton Arms Company's shops, and marched through the streets to-day. The people are full of excitement. New companies are forming, and the work goes bravely on.

MOVEMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 17.

The Salem Mechanic light infantry, Capt. SIBLIN, leaves for the seat of war to-morrow morning. This gallant corps of volunteers thus leaves for the third time. The Eleventh Massachusetts battery, Capt. JONAS, has also volunteered to return. Gov. ANDREW was present at a consultation of military men to-day. The officers of the Third, Sixth and Fourty-fourth regiments will consult with their commands in reference to re-entering the service of the Government.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

It Reaches the Old Bull Run Battle Field on Monday.

Valuable Service Done by the Cavalry.

Thoroughfare Gap Held by Gen. Buford.

Pleasanton's Headquarters at Warrenton Junction.

AN IMPORTANT MAIL CAPTURED.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 17,

The *Inquirer* has the following special letter:

BULL RUN, Va., Monday, June 15.

The Grand Army of the Potomac is now on and near the old Bull Run battle-field.

The Third Army corps arrived at Manassas Junction on Monday morning.

The First and Eleventh corps are at Centreville.

The balance of the Army of the Potomac, the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth corps, will probably reach here to-night.

Major-Gen. HOOKER, and the retinue attached to the General Headquarters are on their way to this point, and by to-morrow noon or night the Army will be together again.

Our cavalry commands have, during the whole time, been on our flanks. They have done invaluable service as scouts, gaining information of the enemy's movements, and making reconnoissances which impeded the enemy's progress.

Gen. GREGG, with his division, are and have been operating in the neighborhood of Warrenton and White Sulphur Springs.

Gen. DUFFIE'S division, late Gen. ARMILL'S, are at the base of the Blue Ridge, near Ashby's Gap.

Gen. BUFORD, with the regulars, has completely blocked up Thoroughfare Gap, thereby preventing the approach of the rebels to this neighborhood through that channel.

Col. TAYLOR, of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, now temporarily in command of Gen. WYNDHAM'S brigade, has had the Orange and Alexandria Railroad under his special care.

Gen. PLEASONTON, now in command of the Cavalry corps, has his headquarters in the neighborhood of Warrenton Junction.

Our cavalry have captured many prisoners, and brought away numberless contrabands, from whom valuable information has been obtained.

Among the prisoners captured is Capt. HUTCHINS, of STUART'S cavalry. He was with Gen. TWIGGS, in Texas, when TWIGGS surrendered his command and the Government property.

Among the most important seizures made by our cavalry has been that of a bag containing mail matter—letters written by the rebel soldiers and addressed to their friends in the South.

Not only was the bag and its contents captured, but also the parties who had it in charge, thus breaking up a mail route that has, doubtless, been in constant operation for a considerable length of time.

Among the letters captured was one written by an Aid to Gen. LONGSTREET to his wife, living in Alabama. After talking of family matters, the writer goes on to tell what is the object of their movement North. He says that they will ultimately send a cavalry force into Pittsburgh and sack and burn the town, while their infantry are to pillage and plunder sundry parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

SAFETY OF GEN. MILROY'S TRAINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 17.

The *Inquirer*, of this morning, has the following special telegram:

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 16—6 P. M.

Over 500 Government wagons, with Government stores, valued at $20,000, accompanied by contrabands and refugees, arrived here from Martinsburgh to-day.

They left Martinsburgh at 4 o'clock on Sunday evening, travelling very fast. The horses are very much jaded.

The refugees represent that the rebel attack at Martinsburgh was by a force of 4,000 mounted riflemen, a detachment from the main body of the rebel cavalry, which numbers from 12,000 to 15,000 men.

Gen. MILROY held this force at bay with but 500 men, until the Government stores and wagons, which were the main object of the attack, could be got off, heavily loaded. They succeeded in escaping all pursuit, and are safe in camp here. The drivers are nearly jaded out.

GEN. MILROY ON MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 17—noon.

I learn, from an undoubted source, that our forces have evacuated Harper's Ferry, and that we hold Maryland Heights, which are strongly fortified, and capable of standing a seige against vastly superior numbers.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17.

Gen. MILROY went to Harper's Ferry at 3 o'clock this afternoon, on a special train from Baltimore, and his soldierly conversation at the depot gave abundant evidence that the post could be held, *and would be held.*

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Change of Base—Abandonment of Aquia Creek—Gen. Stuart's Surprise in the Cavalry Fight.

IN BIVOUAC—SACRED SOIL OF VIRGINIA, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

It having become entirely apparent to the enemy that the army of the Potomac is in motion, I presume it cannot longer be contraband to inform the anxious public that this army has again "changed its base," or rather has abandoned its old base of Aquia Creek, and gone to find another.

Immediately after Gen. PLEASANTON'S cavalry fight at Brandy Station, Gen. HOOKER learned that the enemy were actually executing a movement toward the Shenandoah Valley. His army was first in motion on Saturday, and by last night was fully fifty miles from its old camps. On Sunday morning Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters were broken up at the old camp below Falmouth, and last night they, too, were set down in a spot full fifty miles from our old haunts.

This change, of course, involves a total abandonment Aquia Creek and the Railroad, as a base of supplies. The work of clearing out began the middle of last week, and has gone on rapidly and successfully ever since. *Everything* has been brought away, and nothing left for destruction by fire or water. The sick from the various division hospitals have been safely sent to Washington, the work being completed last night. The Quartermaster and Commissary stores either issued or reshipped; the entire rolling stock of the railroad, consisting of a dozen locomotives and two hundred and fifty cars, have all been safely brought off, thanks to the energy of the Quartermaster's Department. All the warehouses and sheds are empty; likewise all the "Union Eating Houses," the refreshment slop-shops, the news-stands, and last but not least, the dens of the sutlers. Everything has been brought away clean, and not a thing burned nor wasted—not a shed at the stations, nor a bridge on the road—and Aquia Creek, with its many warehouses, and its great docks, and its once busy scenes, now lies bleak and bare under the friendly protection of half a dozen grim and sullen gunboats.

The exodus of itinerant hangers-on, during the last few days, has been great, ridiculous and amusing. They were quick to smell the new phase of affairs, and still quicker to change *their* base. Not less than five thousand of these *fungi*, who have hung on to the army for the past six months, like barnacles to a ship's bottom, have suddenly been sat down in Washington, just in time, we hope, to be goobled up in the enrollment about to take place. From these streaming crowds Washington will be stuffed and sick with rumors and stories for a week to come about the "evacuation," the "skedaddle," and the "destruction," &c., but sensible, quiet people in New-York will not believe them. They will read the TIMES and know better.

About the enemy I have not learned a great deal. What we get is mostly from Washington, and we don't believe all of it, of course. The indications point very strongly to an attempted "invasion," and we have a slight hope that we may spend the hot weather in *hot* pursuit of the enemy in a region a little further north.

The Richmond papers of Saturday, the 13th, are awfully severe in their strictures upon Gen. STUART for allowing himself to be surprised and defeated in the late cavalry fight, and they call upon him loudly to do something to redeem his reputation; that while he was attempting to throw dust in Gen. HOOKER'S eyes, it was really very difficult to tell whether Gen. HOOKER or Gen. LEE was advancing! Poor gascon-ading Jeb. is in a bad way at the hands of his friends.

L. L. CROUNSE.

MOVEMENTS OF LEE'S ARMY.

The Main Body of his Forces in the Shenandoah Valley.

POSITIONS OF THE VARIOUS CORPS.

Appearance of the Rebels at Poolesville and Point of Rocks.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 17.

The *Inquirer* has a special dispatch from Washington, dated last night, which contains the following intelligence:

"The latest advices from the army show that Gen. LEE has pushed a very large force up the Sheandoah Valley.

Gen. EWELL'S Corps is in the advance, accompanied by Gen. STUART'S cavalry.

Gen. HILL'S corps is close behind, and Gen. LONGSTREET is bringing up the rear.

There no longer seems to be any doubt but that Gen. LEE is throwing the whole of his forces up toward Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Our cavalry has been skirmishing with LEE'S rear-guard for two days, and all information now tends to show that the rebels are not moving to give us battle on the old field of Bull Run, or in that vicinity.

Our forces evacuated Frederick, Md., and that vicinity, and fell back to the Relay House this morning. No enemy pursuing them, they returned to Frederick this morning with strong reinforcements.

Some rebels appeared at Poolesville last evening, but withdrew without doing any damage.

An extra train went to Harper's Ferry last night and returned this morning.

Soon after the train passed the Point of Rocks, some of Gen. HILL'S corps came in on a tour of observation.

It is said by some who watch military matters closely, that the next battle will be fought in Maryland, and perhaps on the old field of Antietam again.

Gen. LEE is moving on a longer line than Gen. HOOKER, but he has not succeeded in out-marching him very far.

Gen. HOOKER was at Fairfax Court-House this morning, but it cannot be said were he will be to-night.

It is not believed that the rebels have got into Pennsylvania in any great numbers. What they may do in twenty-four hours more it is hard to tell.

It is believed that Harper's Ferry can be held against any force the rebels may bring against it.

THE LATEST FROM AQUIA CREEK.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17.

By an arrival from Aquia Creek to-day, information is received that three deserters report that the remaining rebel force left the vicinity of Fredericksburgh at sundown yesterday with their battery. Five rebel scouts were seen in the afternoon, eight miles from the creek.

THE LATEST NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, June 16, 1863.

Another large number of refugees, men, women and children, arrived here from Chambersburgh and Carlisle, last night. The number of men who have come is not large, having come mainly for the purpose of accompanying their wives, children and sisters to a place of temporary safety, many of them having this morning started on their return up the Valley to aid in repelling the enemy's advances. These refugees represent that when they left, the rebel outposts were in close proximity to Chambersburgh, and that the enemy has, no doubt, occupied the place by this morning. The occupation would have been accomplished at an earlier date had it not been for the jaded condition of the rebel cavalry. A train of powder has been laid to blow up the barracks at Carlisle, if necessity shall require it, to obviate any advantage the rebels might gain by reason of its occupation. A very intelligent refugee give it as his impression that the enemy is pressing into his ranks all the able-bodied citizens of Pennsylvania along the line of his advance.

Strangers visiting Harrisburgh are surprised to see the perfect coolness and firm disposition manifested by her citizens. In the very front of danger, in the midst of all the direct alarms of war, her property subject at any moment to devastation and destruction by fire and shell, not a man is flinching from duty. As I write all the different Ward organizations are busily drilling in the Park and on the streets. Every store and place of business is closed, and every man is at his post. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the noble men who are working on the fortifications. They began yesterday morning with spade, the shovel, the pickaxe and the saw. Although they have worked hard and incessantly all day yesterday, all last night, and are still at work, not a murmur of complaint is heard.

The excitement at the depot, attended by the arrival of volunteers and the departure of women, is at this time intense. Long and heavily laden trains are in motion—mostly returned nine months' men.

Over five hundred Government wagons, with Government and other stores to the value of $20,000, accompanied by contrabands and refugees, arrived here from Martinsburgh to-day. They left Martinsburgh at 4 o'clock on Sunday evening, travelling very fast. The horses are very much jaded. These refugees represent that the rebel attack at Martinsburgh was by a force of four thousand mounted riflemen, being a detachment from the main cavalry, which numbers from 12,000 to 15,000 men. Gen. MILROY held this force at bay with but 600 men, until the Government stores and wagons, which were the main object of the attack, could be got off heavily loaded. They have succeeded in escaping all pursuit, and are safe in camp here.

The drivers, refugees and negroes are dust-soiled, weary and hungry. The drivers are nearly all negroes, with their families, and under command of privates.

A gentleman, just arrived here, who was in Chambersburgh four hours ago, reports that the number of the rebel cavalry then there was six thousand, and that they were awaiting the arrival of a brigade to advance.

The rebel cavalry in Chambersburgh, now represented as under 2,000, most probably but 600. They are encamped on the Lewis farm. This morning they ordered the stores to be opened, and were paying for goods in Confederate money. All their baggage wagons have been placed in the rear of Chambersburgh. They have burned the railroad bridge this side, and are expecting large reinforcements, and it looks as if they would wait an attack from us.

The Pennsylvanians are flocking to the State defence. Every county has responded and troops are now being forwarded in great numbers from all points.

Lancaster is the first to send her five hundred men. Two regiments are expected to-night from Reading. The One hundred and Twenty-seventh, Col. JENNINGS, has reorganized and is now armed. It is the first militia armed troops in the intrenchments.

We have equally glorious intelligence from Pittsburgh. The citizens of that place now have the city impregnably fortified. Over two hundred pieces of heavy artillery have already been planted, and twenty thousand men are manning the works under command of Maj-Gen. BROOKS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

There is no panic here at present, but the people are leaving by public and private conveyance as rapidly as possible. There is no confusion evident in these proceedings, and in leaving the capital of our glorious old Commonwealth, they do so with the full conviction of their ability to have defended it against any invading force, had the proper measures been timely adopted.

The city bears the unusual appearance of one deserted by residents and filled with strangers. There are not troops enough here to give it a martial air. The stores are all closed, and the quiet of a Sunday or fast day prevails among the business people. The stores are all well stocked, and the shelves of some fairly groan with the weight of the remaining Spring and Summer stocks.

The admirable defensive position of this city naturally has suggested the idea of improvising a few earthworks for its defence. During yesterday and last night three parallels of rifle pits were completed, and other works are now in progress, under the management of competent engineers; and, with some six hundred men employed upon them, will soon be completed; but it will, no doubt, be necessary to test their strength before they are sodded or finished.

A large number of white and colored men went out this morning to help in this important work.

The Governor, Secretary of State and other high functionaries have been busily engaged last night and to-day in packing up the archives, portraits and other valuables here for removal immediately to Philadelphia for safety. The care and anxiety of the Governor in this matter is commended warmly even by his political enemies.

This extensive and valuable collection of books has been packed up and put on the cars, and is now on the way to Philadelphia in charge of Mr. WARN FORNY, State Librarian, and editor of the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*.

The largest and most popular hotel in this city offers to sell out for the sum of $16,000, but no bidder or purchaser appears, although, under ordinary circumstances, the concern would be worth $100,000.

Gov. CURTIN and Mr. Secretary SLIFER, although worn out with labor, sorrow, anxiety and want of rest, are calm, cool and resigned, and come what may, the Governor says he will not leave the city until the military authorities think his presence is no longer needed and his personal safety requires it. He will then proceed to a central point and carry on the work of the State Government.

Gov. SEYMOUR has telegraphed to Gov. CURTIN that he has ten regiments ready for the defence of Pennsylvania. Gov. CURTIN has accepted the patriotic proffer of assistance, and a regiment is expected from Elmira this afternoon.

The tender of a million of dollars from the banks of Philadelphia, for the defence of the State, encourages the soldiers and authorities here very much, as there is a great scarcity of funds.

The explosive ammunition stored at the State arsenal here has been removed to a place of greater safety, whilst it is kept at a convenient distance in case it is wanted.

Reinforcements in squads and companies are arriving hourly, and they are armed and sent forward as rapidly as possible under the best leaders we have. Bad men are taking advantages, in some cases, of our necessities, but as a general thing, tried officers are selected. Cols. FRIESMUTH and ANGRAOTH, and many others, arrived here this morning and are seeking commissions, it is alleged.

The following placard was issued this morning from the office of the *Patriot and Union*, the organ of the Democracy here:

"KEEP COOL—DON'T BE SCARCE.—We are ashamed of the cowardice exhibited by the 'loyal' people of Harrisburgh. We looked to them for an example of courage and coolness, and have been disappointed. We now appeal to the citizens to keep cool; and make at least a show of courage. There are enough of us to drive off any rebel army likely to make its appearance; and, besides, we have just been assured by Gen. CAMERON, that there will be ten thousand troops here in the course of the day. New-York has tendered a whole division. Be brave! keep cool, and all will be well!"

The Navy-yard battery arrived here this morning, and it is being prepared and manned for service as rapidly as possible. It will be placed where it will be of service to-morrow. Artillery and cavalry are especially needed now, as long, rapid marches must be made in order to intercept the rebels.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 16—Midnight.

Dispatches received up to this hour from Shippensburgh, eleven miles this side of Chambersburgh, show that the rebels are still at the latter place, but in force not exceeding two thousand cavalry, with no infantry. Gen. JENKINS, who commands the rebel forces, ordered all the stores in Chambersburgh to be opened at 9 o'clock this morning, which was complied with. The merchants were forced to take Confederate money in payment for their goods.

At 1 o'clock to-day the rebels were drawn up in line of battle on Col. MCCLURE'S farm anticipating an attack.

The rebel cavalry to-day occupied Littlestown, 17 miles from Gettysburgh, but at last accounts they had not advanced beyond that point.

The rebel officers at Chambersburgh stated that they were only waiting for infantry, when they would move forward. The authorities here doubt this statement, and are inclined to believe that they will not attempt to move further North. The farmers in the valley are sending their horses and cattle into the mountains to avoid their falling into the hands of the rebels. The rebels are gathering up all the negroes that can be found, with the intention of taking them along. So far as heard from, private property has been respected. Last night they burned the railroad bridge across Scotland Creek, six miles this side of Chambersburgh.

The excitement here is subsiding, although hundreds of women and children left the city during the day. Several citizens, on leaving, were hooted and groaned by the crowd assembled at the depot.

The troops are not responding to the call with that promptitude which those who know the position of affairs here would desire.

Maj. SAGE, Master of Transportation, has made arrangements with all the railroads in the State, by which troops assembling for the defence of the State will be furnished with transportation, on application to the officers of such companies.

The authorities have information, which has not been confirmed up to the present time, that the rebels are at New-Market, Pa., with a force of 20,000 or 25,000 men.

The hotels are filled with delegates to the Democratic Convention, which meets to-morrow. CLYMER and WITTE are the two most prominent candidates for Governor. The friends of both are hard at work.

The Governor of New-Jersey has tendered Pennsylvania the services of many men, which have been accepted.

The Seventh New-York will arrive to-night, to be followed by three or four other regiments from the same State.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PITTSBURGH.

From the Evening Chronicle of Monday.

The city was thrown into a state of great excitement yesterday afternoon, by the receipt of intelligence to the effect that Lee's army had occupied the Shenandoah Valley in force, and that an incursion into this department by the enemy was imminent. The news, it appears, first reached here through the medium of a delegation of citizens from Wheeling, who stated further that MILROY was surrounded by the enemy at Winchester without a hope of escape, and that MULLIGAN had been defeated near Grafton with severe loss. It was also stated that the rebels, in overwhelming force, were approaching Wheeling from the Kanawha Valley, and that everywhere in Western Virginia the greatest excitement prevailed. The news, as might be expected, created intense excitement, and people were eagerly engaged in discussing its probability, when a dispatch was received from the War Department for Gen. BROOKS, which, without knowing a word of its contents, the crowds on the streets were not slow to assert confirmed all that had been previously reported, adding further that Harper's Ferry had been captured, and that an immense force was then on its way to Pittsburgh with the avowed object of laying the city in ruins.

Gen. BROOKS was in East Liberty when the dispatch was received, and the fact that it was forwarded to him at "high pressure" speed, confirmed the belief that it contained information of the deepest importance. As soon as the General received the dispatch he returned to the city, and with a view of allaying the excitement, which had now reached fever-heat courteously made known so much of it as he felt himself at liberty to make public. The dispatch, it appears, was from Gen. HALLECK, and stated, in substance, that LEE'S army, or a large portion of it, was moving up the Shenandoah Valley, and that Winchester and Martinsburgh had been occupied by the rebels. It was thought that an attack on Wheeling and Pittsburgh was imminent, and it was recommended that both cities be put in a state of immediate defence. Later in the evening the operator at Frederick City, Maryland, telegraphed Governor CURTIN that sharp fighting was going on at or near Martinsburgh. Gov. PIERPONT also telegraphed that Wheeling was threatened by a large force of rebels at Charleston, in the Kanawha region. Thus, though it was shown that the rumors abroad during the afternoon were somewhat exaggerated, the intelligence was still of a very alarming character, and all felt the necessity of prompt and immediate action. During the evening, therefore, a number of our manufacturers met at the Monongahela House, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Major-Gen. BROOKS has informed a meeting of manufacturers and business men, held on Sunday evening, that there is an imperative necessity for two thousand men to commence work upon the fortifications of the city at 8 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all business be temporarily suspended, so that there may be a general rally of all able-bodied men in front of the Monongahela House, at 8 o'clock, on to-morrow (Monday) morning, for the purpose of placing the city and neighborhood in a proper state of defence against an invasion of the enemy, now hourly imminent.

Resolved, That Thos. Bakewell, Gen. Thos. M. Howe, S. F. Von Bonhorst and John Harper, Esqs., be a Committee to urge the President to instruct Major-Gen. BROOKS to declare martial law forthwith.

Resolved, That the manufacturers and business men hereby pledge themselves to stop their establishments to-morrow, Monday, and that they will obtain and place at the disposal of Major-Gen. BROOKS all the men they can from their different establishments, for the purpose of fortifying the city; and further, that they pledge themselves to the persons engaged at their establishments, that they will keep an account of their time, and pay at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for said labor.

Resolved, That the Directors of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, the Pennsylvania, and other railroads, be requested to transfer their laborers and implements to the orders of the Commandant of this department.

Resolved, That those manufacturers present inform those not present to-night of the action of this meeting, and they be desired to conform to the resolutions adopted.

THE PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

This morning, at 8 o'clock, in pursuance of one of the resolutions above noticed, an immense assemblage of workingmen congregated in front of the Monongahela House to receive orders from Gen. BROOKS. The rolling mills and manufacturers having all stopped work, there was an immense turn out, and a finer and more stalwarth body of men we have never seen congregated anywhere. There were altogether some six thousand workmen and mechanics, and the best of good humor and enthusiasm prevailed. The crowd, having waited for some time in front of the hotel, began to get impatient, and loud calls were made for Gen. BROOKS, who, however, was so busily engaged in his office that he was unable to appear. After considerable delay it was announced on behalf of the General Commanding that those residing at the south side of the river should report for duty on Coal Hill, and that in the mean time entrenching tools would be furnished them. Those residing in the Fifth Ward were requested to report for service at the "Duquesne Works," to proceed thence to the vicinity of the Cemetery, where a strong battery is to be constructed. Those residing in the balance of the city and in Allagheny city were directed to report on Centre-avenue to proceed to Herron's Hill, where extensive defences have been laid out. The crowd received the announcement with cheers, and in a few moments, those from the south side of the river having secured their picks and shovels, took up the line of march across the bridge for the point of rendezvous on Coal Hill, the crowd cheering lustily as they passed.

The great body of the crowd, however, still remained in front of the Monongahela House, seemingly disposed not to leave without a speech from some one. Various gentlemen were called for, but no one seemed inclined to respond until an old soldier, three sheets in the wind, forced his way to the front of the balcony and, after waving his hand for silence, got off the following address. He said: "Fellow soldiers! I want all before me to do as I do, and don't do anything else. I want you all to do your duty. Where I go I want you all to follow me, and no mistake. [Cheers and Laughter.] I have been on the sea and on the water and ——." At this juncture Provost-Marshal WILSON, who had caught a glimpse of the speaker from the street below, hurried up stairs to the balcony, and seizing the soldier by the arms, drew him inside the hotel, to the infinite amusement of the crowd, who testified their appreciation of the scene by shouts of the most uproarious laughter. Dr. MCCOOK next addressed the assemblage, urging them to proceed at once to the places designated for them to meet, as there was no time to be lost, and it behooved every man at a juncture so trying and critical to do his duty. His remarks had the desired effect, and the crowd separated to report at the points named in Gen. BROOKS' order for service. As we write there are over two thousand men at work; and the greatest activity prevails. The spirit of the people seems thoroughly aroused, and we trust there will be now no abatement of their zeal until the city is put in such a state of defence that we may be able to resist the strongest force the enemy can send against them.

From the Chronicle of Tuesday.

THE NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

Work on the fortifications is being pressed with vigor to-day, and by Saturday night, if the present force be kept employed, we shall be able to bid defiance to any force the rebels can possibly send against us. The works on Herron's Hill will be of a very extensive and formidable character, and will command all the approaches to the city in that direction. The point where the works are being constructed is the highest between the two rivers, and affords an unobstructed view of the surrounding country. The works being thrown up on Davis' Hill, beyond the cemetery, though less extensive than those on Herron's Hill, are very judiciously located, and will render an approach to the city in that direction still more difficult. These works are also intended for the protection of the arsenal. On Mount Washington there is a large force employed, and the works there are beginning to assume quite a formidable appearance. They will command all the roads between Street's Run and Little Saw-mill Run, and will, it is thought, be found amply sufficient to protect us from invasion by any of the roads leading to the city from that direction. Other works are contemplated, but the above are all that are now under way. There are, perhaps, two thousand men in the intrenchments to-day, principally, if not wholly, from the iron and glass manufactories of the city and vicinity. This number might be greatly increased, and the cost of constructing the work equalized, if the balance of our business men would do as our iron and glass manufacturers have done and detail their employees, or a portion of them at least, for the work on the fortifications.

THE EXCITEMENT IN OHIO.

GOV. TOD'S PROCLAMATION.

COLUMBUS, Monday, June 15.

LEE'S rebel army is advancing in force upon Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and the eastern portion of our own State. To meet this horde of rebels, the President of the United States has, by proclamation, called out 100,000 militia for the period of six months, unless sooner discharged. Of this force 30,000 are called from Ohio.

And now, gallant men of Ohio, will you promptly respond to this necessary call without hesitancy. I have assured the President that you would do so. Remember that our own sacred homes are threatened with pillage and destruction, and our wives and daughters with insult.

To the rescue, then, at once, and thus save all that is dear to man. As we have but few, if any, regularly organized companies of volunteer militia, I can but invite and implore you to duty. The few companies which have been recently organized are requested to repair at once, with their entire force, to the camps hereinafter indicated. All others will go forward in squads, and be organized into companies after their arrival in camp, for which purpose efficient officers will be designated.

Railroad transportation has been duly provided, and every provision necessary for the comfort of the men after their arrival in camp. A reasonable allowance will be made to every volunteer for his subsistence when *en route* to the camp; the pay and allowance for clothing will be the same as that of the volunteer service. Should more respond than the Government requires, the surplus men will be returned to their homes free of all expenses to themselves, with the regular pay for the period necessarily absent.

I have now but to designate the camps of rendezvous for the several counties, to wit: Camp Dennison, for all who may respond from the Counties of Hamilton, Butler, Preble, Dark, Miami, Montgomery, Warren, Greene, Clinton, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Highland, Ross, Scioto and Pike. At Camp Marietta—Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Monroe, Noble, Morgan and Hocking. At Camp Chase—Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield, Fayette, Madison, Clark, Perry, Muskingum, Guernsey, Coshocton, Licking, Knox, Delaware, Union, Champaigne, Logan, Shelby, Morrow, Marion, Carroll, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Venwert, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Marion, Mercer, Auglaize. For Camp Cleveland—Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain, Ashland, Wayne, Holmes, Richland, Crawford, Wyandott, Hardin, Hancock, Putnam, Henry, Wood, Lucas, Ottowa, Sandusky, Seneca, Erie, Huron, Lake, Ashtabula, Geauga, Trumbull, Mahoning, Portage, Summit and Stark. At Camp Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh—Columbiana, Jefferson and Belmont. The Military Commissioners of the several counties are especially requested to exert themselves in securing a prompt response to this call.

The troops will all be organized into regiments and well armed before being ordered into service: and now fellow citizens of the State, in the name and behalf of the best Government on earth, let me implore you to lay aside all other duties and obligations and come forward promptly and cheerfully for the preservation of all that is dear to us. You will thus secure the gratitude of your children's children, and the smiles and blessings of heaven.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15—P. M.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock, and the means and ways to counteract the recent rebel movements fully discussed. Gen. HALLECK, it is said, was present during the entire consultation. It was unanimously determined to issue a proclamation for 100,000 men to resist the rebel invasion—these to be drafted from the localities most effected by the raids. This determination and activity on the part of the Government are universally commended.

Communication between Aquia Creek and Washington was cut off last night, the army and its equipment having been entirely and safely removed. Returning soldiers and officers, whose furloughs had expired, took the boat to Alexandria with no definite knowledge as to the whereabouts of our army. Early in the day it was reported that the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER had been removed to Centreville, it is not necessary to say where it now is. The utmost quiet prevails in the neighborhood of Alexandria. The military movements there being executed are characterized by the utmost order. So at Fairfax.

A REBEL VIEW.

A letter from Richmond of June 2, in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, reports the current rumor that LEE was about to march either for Washington or Philadelphia. The writer says that the fortifications of Washington are such as to render it well-nigh impregnable, and if Gen. LEE invades Maryland, it is not probable that he will immediately make an attack on the well-defended Capital of the Union, but upon other places, with a view to cut off its supplies, and thus, by strategem, ultimately compel its surrender." Gov. CURTIN, the writer thinks, has not altogether neglected the defence of Philadelphia; but, generally, he considers that any of the cities of the North, owing to the formerly prevalent opinion there that that section was safe from invasion in any event, would fall an easy prey to a "Confederate" army. But a succession of defeats has at last wakened the North to a consciousness of its danger. Steps are being taken to put into a defensive posture; and, consequently, "this if ever, is the time for our gallant troops, under Inexperienced leaders, to pass the Rubicon, tear down the bridges behind them, and move, with all the pomp and circumstance of bloody war, into the heart of the enemy's country."

THE MOVEMENT OF NEW-YORK TROOPS.

Troops Ordered to March.

Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD has detailed the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, and Thirty-seventh regiments, under Brig.-Gen. HALL, and the Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first regiments, under Brig.-Gen. YATES, to proceed forthwith to Harrisburgh, to report there to Maj.-Gen. COUCH, commanding the Department. He also proposes to send 500 artillerists of the Fourth regiment, National Guard, if Gen. COUCH can furnish guns, horses, and caissons.

The regiments are embarking as rapidly as transportation and supplies can be furnished.

Departure of the Seventh New-York State Militia.

Early yesterday morning, the Armory of the Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., N. O., was the scene of much excitement and enthusiasm. This arose from the fact that this crack corps was to leave that morning at 7 o'clock for Harrisburgh, to report to Gen. COUCH. The large rooms of the building were crowded to suffocation with friends and relatives of the members. When on parade before marching, the

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Elections—Surprise of the People at the Result—A Strong Demonstration Against the Government—Paris Garrisoned by Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 5, 1863.

The people have not yet recovered from their surprise, nor the Government from its indignation, at the result of the late elections. Not only are the Democracy resident, but the whole people seem to be under the spell of a newborn and strange sensation, which they can hardly realize. It has been so long a time since the smothering of the Republic of 1848, so long a time that the people have been taught that they were children, incapable of walking alone, or of asserting their independence, that this new and unexpected triumph fills them with a mingled sentiment of joy, fear and curiosity.

The manner in which the Minister of the Interior and his organ, the *Constitutionnel*, talked, was well calculated to frighten people, and the timid ones looked for nothing less than a general cataclysm. The total eclipse of the moon on election day, was converted by some into a total eclipse of the sun, and unable to elevate themselves to the level of the Minister's figurative style, they were made to believe that nature was veiling its face in horror at the candidacy of M. THIERS. Alarmed at the thunders of the Minister and his organ, and at the evident displeasure of the elements at what was going on, some of these good people actually laid in a store of provisions against a siege!

But there was no convulsion of the elements, and no thought of revolution. The voting was everywhere conducted with the utmost order and quiet. Not even was there a fall at the Bourse—to the profound astonishment and disgust of the Government; on the contrary, there was a rise! What did it mean? The Government defeated at Paris by the revolutionary elements, and no fall in the funds! Was there any humiliation more complete than this? The fact is, the men of finance saluted the entrance of M. THIERS and the Opposition list into the Chamber as the commencement of a healthy era in the history of the country—as the harbinger of good, and not of evil.

The London *Times* says that the vote of the opposition was the result of that spirit of contradiction which the Parisians under all reigns have manifested toward the Government, from no other disposition than that of showing their independence. But this is a false appreciation of the situation. The vote of Paris the other day was intelligent and logical. It did not mean certainly an overturning of the BONAPARTE dynasty, but it had a deeper meaning than a mere manifestation of independence; it meant progress under the present dynasty; it meant the "crowning of the edifice;" it meant more liberty, and a healthier and more economical administration of the nation's affairs. It was especially a triumph of the partisans of *liberty restored* as against the partisans of *liberty deferred*.

The full returns of the vote of the city now show, in fact, that about three-fourths of the population stand registered against the Government, and since there are enough of Government employes to make up the other fourth, LOUIS NAPOLEON and his Administration have the air, theoretically at least, of being camped in the midst of a population of which they form no part, and which is even hostile to them. This, it would seem, ought to be the last drop in the bitter cup of humiliations.

Besides the threats of M. DE PERSIGNY and the Ministerial Press that there would be a revolution and a general breaking up of things if the Parisians voted for the opposition list, the Government sent out notice that at the next fortnightly fixing of the price of bread, that is to say on the 1st of June, the last of the two election days, the rate would be reduced two centimes from the price at which it has been fixed now for more than a year. But the people were not so easily turned from what they conceived to be their duty to themselves.

The total number of opposition members elected, or, that will be elected, will be about thirty—one-half only of which belong properly to the Liberal party. The others are legitimists or clericals.

Paris is now in part garrisoned by negroes, and the proud Court of NAPOLEON III. does not appear to observe that there is anything abnormal in having the guard of the palace mounted by black men. The greater part of the Spahis and the Turcos are Bedouins, it is true, but there are also Ethiopians among them, and all are black alike. They are also employed as an escort for the Imperial carriages on the promenade.

MALAKOFF.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Monday, June 1.

The results of the Paris elections have just reached me, and though the figures are not absolutely official, yet as they are given out by the authorities they may be considered thoroughly reliable. The issue of the contest bears out the most sanguine anticipations of the opposition; the Government has courted defeat and has not courted it in vain. In eight out of the nine districts in which Paris is divided the Government has been unable, in spite of M. DE PERSIGNY'S thunder, to return a single candidate. The complete result of the voting in the ninth circumscription is yet unknown, but what is known of it is to favor of the opposition candidate.

In the first circumscription M. HAVIN has defeated by large majorities the Government nominee, M. EDOUARD DELESSERT, and his two Opposition competitors, Messrs. BLANC (a journeyman printer,) and FERDINAND DE LASTEYRIE, the latter a far better man than himself.

In the second circumscription M. THIERS, the "enemy of the Empire," the "representative of a disgraceful régime," according to M. DE PERSIGNY, heads the voting, but by a far smaller majority than was anticipated. The return is as follows:

Thiers	11,112
Devinck	9,957
Majority	1,255

This majority appears certainly insignificant when we come to the third circumscription; here not less than 18,151 votes were recorded in favor of M. EMILE OLLIVIER; the Government nominee, VABIN, only netting 9,957. The enormous majority in favor of this young and eloquent member of the Opposition—8,194 votes—has a significance which need not be pointed out when his speeches in the Corps Legislatif ever since 1857 are borne in mind. The same remark applies to M. PICARD, who, in the fourth circumscription, has beaten the official candidate, Gen. PASSOT, by 10,559 votes, having polled 17,046 to his 6,487.

In the fifth circumscription, M. JULES FAVRE obtains a majority of 9,814 over the candidate recommended by M. DE PERSIGNY. The returns are as follows:

Jules Favre	17,396	Levy	7,552

In the sixth circumscription, the votes were so divided that none of the candidates obtained the requisite majority. M. GUEROULT, the editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, stands at the head of the list with 11,110 votes; next comes the Government candidate, M. FOUCHE LEPELLETIER, with 9,525; M. COCHIN (clerical) obtained 6,655; M. PREVOST PARADOL, 2,225; and M. JOUVENCEL, 650. The election will have to take place over again, when the relative majority will decide.

In the seventh circumscription, M. DARIMON (Opposition candidate) is safe, but the whole of the returns have not come in; in thirteen sections out of twenty-two he has obtained 10,593 votes, whilst the Government candidate, a sugar refiner named SAY, has only got 5,411.

The eighth and ninth circumscriptions consist of the outlying districts of Paris and of the surrounding villages, and the complete returns have not yet come to hand, but sufficient is known to enable the *Presse* and the *Temps* to affirm that the Opposition candidates, Messrs. JULES SIMON and PELLETAN (the latter the author of *La Nouvelle Babylone*) have beaten the Government candidates by large majorities. M. JULES SIMON'S return is certain; but as to that of M. PELLETAN I have not sufficient information to speak positively, but am inclined to thing that the *Presse* and the *Temps* are by no means unjustified in anticipating his return.

The importance of this manifestation of public opinion it is impossible to exaggerate. Without doing the Government the injury of estimating it according to the views of M. DE PERSIGNY, yet it must be admitted that the return of all the Opposition candidates—that the defeat of the whole of the Government list—is a fact of immense significance. The Emperor is skilled in reading the public mind. The votes of Paris convey a lesson he is fully able, if he be willing, to understand. It is an unmistakable hint to slacken his reins; it is a protest against the *lois des suspects*, against a gagged Press, against enormous budgets, against injudicious and distant wars, and last, not least, against the system of petty persecution and constant interference which the mistaken zeal of M. DE PERSIGNY fancies the *ne plus ultra* of the art of government.

The result of the Paris elections renders the majority which the Government is sure to obtain in the rural districts of comparatively little moment. It is calculated to make a tremendous impression throughout the country and, indeed, throughout the Continent, but nothing could be more erroneous than to attach to this imposing demonstration a revolutionary meaning. Very few months ago the Emperor himself spoke in favor of liberty, and the necessity of subjecting the Government to public control, in terms the eloquence of which was only equaled by their truth. Since then M. DE PERSIGNY, and, in the Chamber, M. BAROCHE, have taken every opportunity of asserting the duty of Government to continue absolutist in practice, whatever liberal theories might be broached from the throne. M. DE PERSIGNY has convinced the Paris constituency of the necessity of appealing from his views to those of his master. He may misrepresent their votes as a revival of the old revolutionary spirit—he must be conscious at heart that, so far as he is concerned, it is an unmistakable "notice to quit."

P. S.—I learn, (12 P. M.) that both M. PELLETAN and JULES SIMON are quite safe; M. PELLETAN has a majority of over 200, and M. JULES SIMON about 9,000, having obtained 18,000 votes to the 9,000 recorded in favor of his opponent, M. KOENIGSWARTER. Thus all the Oppositioo candidates for Paris are returned.

PARIS, June 2.

In the Department of the Loire, M. DORIAN, the Opposition candidate, has been elected. In the Lnire Inférieure, M. LANGONAIS has been chosen.

In the Haut Rhin M. WEST obtained 11,200 votes, M. MIOZON 8,500, and M. KELLER 6,000, these numbers rendering resort to the ballot necessary.

In Basancon MM. MONTALEMBERT and Masons have both been rejected by a majority of 10,000 votes.

The following Opposition candidates have been elected: For the Department of the Cotes du Nord M. GLAIS-BIZOUIN; for Arras, M. PISANOS; for Hautes Alpes, M. GARNIER. In the majority of cases in the provinces, however, the Government candidates have obtained the required majority.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND

Mr. Roebuck's Motion—A Naval Expedition Fitting Out by the Rebels—The Southern Club and Stonewall Jackson—Parliamentary Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

Mr. ROEBUCK has not brought forward his motion for recognition. If the news by to-morrow's steamer should be favorable to the South, it will come up next week. There will, in that case, be a strong but not a successful demonstration. France is not ready. She has been delayed by the check in Mexico. The Polish question nearer home, is more important. Now comes also a threatened revolution in Prussia. It is true that all the French iron-clads are undergoing repairs, and fitting out for service at Cherbourg. It is true, I believe, that Mr. MASON still remains at Paris. Still, I think the time has not come.

There are obscure intimations in the secession journals here of some powerful naval blows about to be struck. It is not said when or where, or by whom; but the different intimations point to an effort to open the blockade to some Southern port, long enough at least to hurry out cotton enough to pay the expenses. The action of the British Government in the case of the *Alexandra*, though it seems but a cover and a sham, has imposed the necessity of a decent degree of caution and secrecy on Southern agents and sympathizers. But they are not asleep. The cotton loan has fallen to 2½ discount, varying with each day's rumors; but it holds up better than it could, if there were not some strong movement and sanguine hopes behind it.

The Southern Club at Liverpool proposed to hold a public meeting of sympathy for "Stonewall" JACKSON, but have changed their programme to a subscription for a monument. Monumental subscriptions, however, are not apt to be successful. That for Prince ALBERT was far short of expectation. The Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square is unfinished, though a Government grant was supplemented by public subscriptions, the late Emperor of Russia having given five hundred pounds. The Washington Monument at the National Capital will be finished, perhaps, when peace and Union are restored south of the Potomac.

Counting chickens before they are hatched, is a time-honored custom with sanguine people. A pro-Southern writer in a London journal is giving precedents to show that when the independence of the Southern Confederacy is acknowledged, the National Government will be obliged to return all slaves to their masters, or make compensation. This was done by England at the close of the Revolutionary war, and of the war of 1812, in the latter case under an arbitration by the Emperor of Russia. There seems to be no doubt about the precedents—the only thing required being the power to urge them. Of course, if the North, beaten in the field, or weakened by its own divisions, should ever be compelled to make peace, the National Government would be obliged to restore or pay for the negroes, and for every other damage, not committed in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare. So it is fight or pay.

There is very little of actual news of interest here. The most noteworthy matter of the past week, was a brief debate in the House of Commons respecting the extension of the volunteer system to Ireland. The military Commanders of the West are blamed for forbidding the sale of arms, but the English Government dare not—confesses that it dare not—trust arms in the hands of Irishmen. Here is a kingdom of six millions of people disarmed by the Government, because known to be hostile. In England every town has its volunteers. There are regiments of Irish volunteers in England—in Ireland they are not permitted, even though every volunteer would be obliged to take an oath of loyalty. Well, those who want rifles can find plenty in America. The emigration is so large that ships cannot be procured to carry all who are going. The Government has no doubt that a large portion are recruits for the Federal army, but as they pretend to have enlisted on some unknown western railroad, nothing can be done about it. The general opinion is, that it is the *real* road to Mississippi or Alabama they mean to work on, if the accounts from Gen. MEAGHER'S brigade do not prove too discouraging.

At Manchester the war between the partisans of the North and South is kept up with great vigor. An Emancipation or Northern meeting was held there a day or two ago. Last night JOSEPH BARKER, well known in America as a lecturer, and formerly an Abolitionist, attempted to give a lecture in favor of the South, but the Northern forces were too strong for him. He was drowned out with shouts and songs, and compelled to give it up for a bad job. Of course it will not end here. Each party will rally, and if England does not get into a civil war about it, it will be because the people have only their fists and their sweet voices to fight with. BARKER had been lecturing in Sheffield, to prepare the way for Mr. ROEBUCK'S meeting; but Manchester does not seem so easy to carry for recognition. It is a curious fact that in the part of England where the war has caused the greatest suffering, it should have the most earnest support among the working people.

MONADNOCK.

THE ANGLO-REBEL FLEET.

A NEW VESSEL BUILDING ON THE TEES—THE SOUTHERNER.

Correspondence of the London Star.

WEST HARTLEPOOL, Wednesday night.

Public interest has been for some time directed to a vessel building in the Tees, at the shipbuilding-yard of Messrs. M. PEARSE & Co. (formerly LOCKWOOD & PEARSE.) It was currently reported that this ship was intended for war purposes, and with the object of following in the steps of the notorious *Alabama*. All kinds of reports referring to her have been in circulation, one affirming that she had extra-thick iron plates, another that she had guns on board, another that arms and ammunition were to be surreptitiously supplied to her—a fourth affirming that she was fitted to carry troops; and, lastly, that she had a fighting crew engaged. It appears, however, that none of these reports could be proved, as the authorities have permitted this vessel to leave the river. She left her moorings at Stockton with the spring tide at 3.30 P. M. on Tuesday, and dropped down to Middlesborough without difficulty. With the high tide of the following morning she got over the bar, and ran up to Hartlepool Bay, from whence she started on her trial trip at 7½ o'clock this morning.

The *Southerner*, for that is her name, is a pretty-looking iron screw steamer, 310 feet long from figure-head to stern, and 38 feet broad amidships; registered tonnage, 2,000 tons. Her engines, made by Messrs. FOSTER & HASWORTH, of Stockton-on-Tees, have direct action, 300 horse-power, fitted with super-heating and iced-heating apparatus, the diameter of the cylinders is 40 inches, and the length of the stroke 33 inches. She is expected to attain a speed of 12 knots an hour. The vessel has been about twelve months in building, and was launched on the 7th of March, the day when the Princess ALEXANDRA entered London. She is built for Messrs. FRASER, TREMORNE & Co., of Liverpool. There is a spacious saloon extending the whole width of the ship, and accommodation for about ninety first-class passengers is provided. There are also deck cabins amidships, for the butcher, baker, cook, &c. There are twelve furnaces and a multitubular boiler. The crockery, saloon plate, cutlery and cabin fittings bear the figure of the Palmetto, and the letters C. S. C., which is understood to mean Charleston Steam Company. Arrangements are made for warming and ventilating the cabins, which are neatly fitted up. The plates of the ship's sides are stated to be of the ordinary thickness, and the purpose of the ship is declared to be purely mercantile. The *Southerner*, it appears, was ordered when it was supposed that the war in the States would be quickly over, but there being no trade to Charleston the ship is now reported to be intended to ply in the Mediterranean trade. She has been built under the superintendance of Mr. BUTCHER, of the Royal Naval Reserve, who took out the *Alabama*, and who now takes command of this vessel; the first officer being Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, and the second Mr. JONES. Both of these gentlemen, as well as the boatswain, we believe, served under Capt. BUTCHER before.

The *Southerner*, with the Palmetto flag flying at the mizen, and a flag bearing her name at the main, left the outside of the harbor at 7½ o'clock, and steered due south as far as Scarborough. The party, which consisted of about 70 ladies and gentlemen, having breakfasted and dined on board, returned to West Hartlepool at 3½ P. M., after a remarkable fine trip, and entered the inner harbor with safety. During the trip the most beautiful weather prevailed, and beyond a ground swell the sea was calm. The speed attained was 12½ knots, and the engines acted with great ease, considering that it was the first time of trial. The *Southerner* will have her compasses adjusted at Hartlepool, and further additions made to her fittings. She will then, it is expected, proceed to Liverpool, where she will take her regular crew on board, and proceed to her destination.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE MERSEY.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, June 3.

The iron shipbuilding yards of the Mersey present at the present moment a very animated appearance. Vessels of every size are being fast hurried on to completion, to make way for orders not yet begun. On the whole the shipbuilding trade may be termed unusually brisk. There are now in course of construction no less than twenty-three vessels of various sizes, not including gunboats, for the Emperor of China, and the frigate for the English Government at Birkenhead. An improvement in the building of ships has lately been introduced, and the reports from the experimental vessels are very satisfactory indeed. We refer to the building of vessels of steel. It gives ships double the strength of iron with plates of just one-half the thickness, thus allowing them to carry a cargo on a considerably less draft of water; it is also stronger than iron, and being of such light substance the vessels can be built with finer lines. So satisfactory have the experiments been, that a keel has been laid down to build a ship of 1,600 tons for Messrs. C. S. LEMON & Co., to trade between this port and the East Indies. The steel fleet are the steamers *Banshee* and *Phantom*, (the latter now loading at this port for Nassau,) and the schooner *Domitia*, now on her way to the Sandwich Islands. Mr. LAIRD has also on hand, in addition to those already mentioned, the two gunboats for the Emperor of China, out about whose ultimate destination so much has been said. They are in a very forward state, and their launch may soon be looked for. Some of the plates used are five-inch ones, and are bent to the requisite angle by hydraulic power. The vessels are beautiful specimens of naval architecture, and very strong, built in Mr. LAIRD'S well-known style, and will certainly add efficiently to a fleet in either the China or Confederate waters. From these it will be seen that the trade is at present unusually brisk, and will bear favorable comparison with any other port of the kingdom.

STEAMERS SOLD.

From the Liverpool Mercury, June 4.

We understand that the steamers *Roe* and *Fox*, building by Messrs. CAIRD & Co., of Greenock, for the Clyde and Belfast line, have been sold, and that the builders have received instructions to construct others in their stead.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE ALABAMA.

From the Liverpool Post.

By the last West India mail we received intelligence of the destruction of the ship *Charles Hill* by the *Alabama*. Since then we have learned that, although the ship was built in Boston, the cargo (salt) which she had on board was shipped at Liverpool, for Monte Video, by an English firm. Capt. PASCHAL, of the *Charles Hill*, has lodged a formal protest against the destruction of his vessel. He states that when he was captured by the *Alabama* on the 25th of March in lat. 1° 23' N., lon. 26° 30' W., he solemnly protested before Capt. SEMMES that his cargo was owned by an English firm. Notwithstanding which, SEMMES pillaged the *Charles Hill* of all her sea stores, coals, and nautical instruments, and then set fire to the vessel. Capt. PASCHAL, with his crew, were several days on board the *Alabama* before they were landed on one of the West India Islands, after which they made their way to Pernambuco, where the protest was formally made before the United States Consul. *The attention of the British Government is to be drawn to the affair at once.*

HONORS TO STONEWALL JACKSON.

IN SHEFFIELD.

At a meeting held at Sheffield, on Wednesday night, June 3, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman SAUNDERS, the following resolution was adopted:

"That this meeting has heard with profound regret of the death of Lieut.-Gen. THOMAS JEFFERSON JACKSON, of the Confederate States of North America—a man of pure and upright mind, devoted as a citizen to his duty, cool and brave as a soldier, able and energetic as a leader, of whom his opponents say he was 'sincere and true and valiant.' This meeting resolves to transmit to his widow its deep and sincere condolence with her in her grief at his sad bereavement, and with the great and irreparable loss the army of the Confederate States of America have sustained by the death of their gallant comrade and General." It was decided to request Mr. MASON to transmit the resolution to Mrs. JACKSON and the troops lately commanded by the deceased General.

IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Mercury, June 5.

At a meeting of the Southern Club, held on Friday last, it was proposed to hold a public meeting in the St. George's Hall, to-morrow (Wednesday); but since the preliminary meeting, it has been pointed out to the club that the meeting in St. George's Hall would, in some quarters, be looked upon as a political move, and it has therefore been deemed prudent to abstain from holding the contemplated meeting, and simply to open a subscription list, the proceeds of which will be forwarded to Richmond, Virginia, to assist in the erection in that city of a suitable monument to the deceased General.

"LITTLE PATTI" AND HER TORMENTORS

From the European Times.

Mlle. PATTI, by "her next friend"—JAMES WILLIAM MACDONALD, Howard-street, Strand—has sought the intervention of Vice-Chancellor STUART on behalf of herself and her interests. The defendants in the suit, it appears, are her father, SALVATORE PATTI, and a Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH, her brother-in-law. The following history of this singular case is given by the *Daily Telegraph*:

ADELINA MARIA JOHANNA CLORINDA PATTI was born on the 19th February, 1843, and she has been engaged in operatic singing at Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Louvaine, Amsterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, Paris, Vienna, London, and other towns in England, in the course of which she has earned very large sums of money. Her singing engagements were entered into on her behalf by the defendants, who assumed to act as her guardians, directed and controlled all her movements, and received all the profits of her engagements, which amounted in one year to upward of £24,000, for which sum they have never accounted to Mlle. PATTI. She arrived in England on the 4th of May last, under the escort of the defendants, who acted as her guardians, and they thereupon entered into some engagements on her behalf with Mr. GYE, to sing at the Covent Gardan Opera House, during the months of May, June and July, on the terms of a large sum of money being paid to the defendants. The bill stated that the defendants threatened and attempted to receive that without the consent of Mlle. PATTI, and that they had refused to further the arrangements for the plaintiff to sing in Paris and other continental towns, during the ensuing months of August, September, October, November, December, January and February next, without Mlle. PATTI will, before the expiration of that period, have attained her majority. It also stated that her father had, in consideration of an annuity from MAURICE STRAKOSCH, entered into some arrangement with him which enabled him personally to control her movements; that the latter always accompanied her and her maid-servant to and from the theatre; that he received all moneys payable to her in virtue of her engagements, and that he gave receipts for such moneys, but had never accounted to Mlle. PATTI for them, and retained them without her consent. Mlle. PATTI resides with the defendants, they travel with her, and live upon her earnings. Mlle. PATTI would have had no objection to make them a reasonable allowance out of her earnings, if they had behaved kindly to her.

The bill proceeded to state that the defendants had acted for many months past with cruelty and oppression towards her, and continued to do so, in consequence of which she daily goes in great bodily and mental fear. Every movement is watched by her father, and still more by MAURICE STRAKOSCH, neither of whom will allow her to communicate with her friends, or to receive letters from them, and they seek to thwart all freedom of action on her part, and confine her to certain rooms, and even threatened her with violence in case of her resistance. They even go so far as to open her letters without her consent, and to retain some from her altogether. MAURICE STRAKOSCH has also accused Mlle. PATTI of dishonorable conduct, and of acts of which she is totally innocent; by which they have driven her, as she has alleged, almost to the verge of madness, and she is represented as being thereby rendered most miserable. She has entered into an engagement of marriage with a young Belgian nobleman of fortune, himself, unfortunately, also a minor, to whom she is ardently attached, and who is now in this country. Her father and brother-in-law strenuously object to the marriage, or, in fact, to any marriage on her part, they being evidently afraid they will thereby be deprived of the profits of her engagements. Mlle. PATTI and her betrothed became engaged in March, 1862, with the knowledge of their respective parents, SALVATORE PATTI having promised his consent if the father of the young nobleman consented. He has done so, yet Sig. PATTI now refuses; and he and his son-in-law have prevented all communication between the two lovers. The gentleman having ample means of his own, has most honorably offered to abstain from receiving any money to which Mlle. PATTI may be entitled; and is desirous that all her own property, whether present or future, may be secured for her separate use.

Such were the statements made in support of the prayer, that during the remaining period of her minority Mlle. PATTI might have the protection of the Court, to restrain the father and brother-in-law from molesting her, interfering with her personal liberty, or receiving money made under the contract with Mr. GYE or any of her dealing with the further prayer that the Court should appoint a guardian of her own person and property. According to the imperfect reports which had got abroad, it might be supposed that the result of the application was purely negative, the Court simply declining to interfere; but practically, we believe, the result is very different. The motion made on behalf of the defendants was merely for an order that Mr. MACDONALD should pay the costs of a previous motion and of this last one, and his Honor declined to make any fresh order; the plaintiff having undertaken to pay costs on certain conditions. In short, the case had been settled out of doors, and we believe we are justified in saying that the *dénouement* is such as everybody would expect. It is obvious that although the "natural" guardians might retain custody of a minor, that privilege would terminate on English soil in a few months, while the young lady had one means of retribution and compulsion at her own command, in simple alliance. Among the specified conditions were the correction of certain published statements, and, we hear, there remains little doubt that at no distant date all obstacles will be removed to the marriage of Mlle. PATTI with the Baron DE VILLE, who is now residing in Bury-street, St. James's.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE PATTI ROMANCE.

The solicitors for Mlle. PATTI, and her father and brother-in-law, now make the following bewildering statement in a letter to our contemporary: "Mlle. PATTI has stated on oath that the bill was filed not only without her sanction, but even without her knowledge, by a person whom she never saw, and of whom she had never previously heard; that every material allegation in the bill is untrue, with the exception of that referring to an engagement which did at one time exist with the gentleman named in your article, but which engagement was some time since terminated by herself. And we beg to inform you that on the matter coming before the Vice-Chancellor on Friday, his Honor dismissed the bill with costs, to be paid by the so-called 'next friend.'" Along with this is published an extract from an affidavit of Mlle. PATTI, in which that lady says: "I have had read to me carefully the bill of complaint and the affidavit of HENRI DE LOSSY BARON DE VILLE, HERTHA DAY and SARAH ELISA ELLIOTT, filed in support of it, and say that, although my name is used as the plaintiff in this suit, it has been done entirely without my sanction, and even without my knowledge. Until I read to me the name of JAMES WILLIAM MCDONALD, of No. 15 Howard-street, Strand, who styles himself my next friend, I never heard of such a person, nor did I ever to my knowledge see him, nor did I ever communicate with him in any way. The said defendant, MAURICE STRACKOSCH, is the husband of my elder sister, to whom he has been married many years, and he has been my professional instructor from the earliest period. There is not one word of truth in any of the allegations against him or against my said father in any of the affidavits filed in this cause. I wholly deny that I am or ever was treated with cruelty by them, or either of them, or that my liberty is or ever was controlled, or that I am or ever was kept short of money or that my jewelry or any part of it has been or is appropriated by them or either of them. On the contrary, I have and always have had whatever money I require, and all my jewelery has always been and is under my own control, and I could convert the whole of it into money at once if I were so disposed. It is, however, true that the defendant, my father, takes care of the bulk of my earnings as an operatic singer for me, and I say that I have the most entire confidence in, and the greatest love and affection for, my dear father, and also for the defendant the said MAURICE STRACKOSCH, both of whom have always treated me with the most affectionate kindness. And I say that I am quite satisfied with any and every arrangement which my father seems fit to make on my behalf, and I do not desire to have any other care or guardianship but his." There is also a letter from the Baron DE VILLE, who says: "It has long since become a matter of public record that the object of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery was never explained to Miss ADELINA PATTI by those who would have acted in her interest, but that, on the contrary, they did it who at the same time were living upon her earnings, and whose fees are paid for out of them—under whose influence she was living. Every one who knows me will pity Miss PATTI, when she could be induced to swear that she did not believe that I entertained honorable intentions to her. Whether she was so prevailed upon, or whether she did this of her own free will, I was at once determined to give up all thoughts of a person who would break off an engagement in this libelous and perfidious manner. I beg, therefore, that you will give it the utmost publicity that there is not the remotest probability of my marrying Miss PATTI, and some day it may be an impossibility. The affection at one time was sincere; but STRACKOSCH and S. PATTI, who had a monetary interest at stake, were determined it should not last. I have demanded a return of my letters and a mutual exchange; but it has not been complied with." On this singular correspondence our cotemporary remarks: "We may slightly demur to the idea implied by the statement of our professional correspondents that the motion of Friday was 'dismissed with costs,' for the lay reader might be misled by the phraseology which they have selected, since the motion 'dismissed' was one made on behalf of their own clients. The usual practice of the Court of Chancery also suggests a question, how far the original bill was out of accord with a statement that must have been made by Miss PATTI, notwithstanding the subsequent statement by the same lady, of which we are now invited to publish an extract. It would be interesting, too, to know the purport of those passages of the later affidavit which we are now invited to publish, to say nothing of other documents that might throw further light on the case."

The Baron de VILLE'S solicitors write to the *Daily Telegraph*: "The solicitors for SALVATORE PATTI and MAURICE STRACKOSCH, make a great point about Mlle. PATTI not being acquainted with the next friend in whose name the bill was filed on her behalf. It was, we thought, very well known, but if not it should be, that it is competent for any one whether known or not to an infant, who has, as in this case, alleged herself to be ill-treated, to institute a suit for her protection and deliverance, either with or without her consent. In this case, the Belgian nobleman to whom Mlle. PATTI admits she engaged herself (and whom the defendants allege to be really the 'next friend') is himself under age, and could not occupy the nominal position of next friend in this suit. The bill was filed by another gentleman as 'next friend,' whose respectability and *bona fides* are not and cannot be impugned. Had the young gentleman really desired and been able to be the 'next friend,' however, it will be admitted that of all other persons in the world he would have had the strongest right to interfere. He had been prevented from receiving any recent communication from Mlle. PATTI, and was not entitled to assume gratuitously that she wished to break the agreement that she had previously entered into with him, nor to disbelieve the complaints and statements contained in her letters. In justice to ourselves, we feel bound to state, and we believe that our opponents would also render us the same testimony, that we should not have advised a bill being filed emanating from our office by any one, whoever he might be, on behalf of Mlle. PATTI, without being first well satisfied by authentic information that there were good *prima facie* grounds for taking the proceedings. What that information was we have now no need to state, but the publication of her affidavit compels us, in justice to ourselves, to say that, although, as Messrs. TAMPLIN and TAYLOR truly state, Miss PATTI has saw fit to deny every material allegation in the bill, that those allegations, especially of ill-treatment by her father and brother-in-law, are founded strictly upon statements contained in her own letters, in which, moreover, she implored protection and deliverance. Our proceedings have given an opportunity to her of expressing, and to us of ascertaining, her real sentiments which no means which we and our client could take had previously succeeded in eliciting; and as soon as we ascertained that she, under some inadmissible influence, chose to deny the truth of the complaints she herself had made, and on which our client proceeded, we at once advised a discontinuance by the next friend of all further proceedings in her behalf, and to dismiss, as he had a right to do, his own bill, and that course was adopted."

The London *Star*, which had made some comments upon the case, publishes the appended curious card:

I have read to-day the leader in your paper upon the recent proceedings in the Court of Chancery on behalf of Mlle. PATTI, and as you cast some strong aspersions therein upon my character, I beg you to publish my denial of the truth of the statements that refer to me.

It is not the fact that Mlle. PATTI'S engagement with me was contracted under "false impressions," and I have a letter in my possession, written by her father to mine, clearly showing that he knew who I was soon after I first made her acquaintance. The engagement was not broken off by the act of Mlle. PATTI "some time ago," and I assure you I was not aware of any change in her feelings toward me until she appeared before the Vice-Chancellor the other day.

I indignantly deny that you have any right to term me an "unauthorized intruder" who "would not be likely to give up her fortune" if I had married Mlle. PATTI. I am glad to say that I have ample means of my own, and never for one moment sought Mlle. PATTI'S acquaintance for pecuniary reasons; and it was stated in the bill of complaint that I was quite willing that all Mlle. PATTI'S money should be settled upon her for her own sole and separate use. If you make any further remarks upon the case, I trust you will not misrepresent the part I took in it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DE VILLE.

No. 4 OLD CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, June 3.

THE GREAT CAVALRY FIGHT.

Additional Official Lists of Casualties.

The following is a complete official report of the casualties in the First and Second brigades of the Third division volunteer cavalry, in the action at Brandy Station, Tuesday, May 9, 1863, under the command of Brig.-Gen. GREGG. It is additional to the list which we have already published:

SECOND BRIGADE—COL. WYNDHAM COMMANDING.

FIRST NEW-JERSEY CAVALRY—LIEUT.-COL. BRODERICK.

Col. Wyndham—wound, flesh part of leg.
Lieut.-Col. Broderick—wounded and prisoner (supposed killed.)
Major J. H. Shelmire—wounded, and prisoner.
Capt. H. McSewyer—wounded, and prisoner.
Second Lieut. Hyde Crocker—wounded, prisoner.
First Lieut. Joseph Brooks—sabre cut in arm.
John Black, Co. A—missing.
Ephraim Crossdale, Co. A—missing.
Charles E. Wilson, Co. A—missing.
Henry Garn, Co. A—missing.
Joseph Howard, Co. B—killed,
Aaron Drake, Co. B—wounded slightly, shoulder.
First Sergt. S. Crossman, Co. B—missing.
John Tyman, Co. B—missing.
Jacob Corier, Co. B—missing.
Isaieh Buchanan, Co. D—wound in shoulder.
Joseph Crane, Co. D—missing.
Octave Antonio, Co. D—wounded, and missing.
Sergt. Geo. W. Stewart, Co. E—gunshot in hip, sl.
Sergt. James H. Palmatier, Co. E—missing.
First Sergt. Joseph Kelly, Co. E—head, slight.
T. C. Clement, Co. E—missing.
Dan. McCormick, Co. E—missing.
George Polston, Co. E—killed.
Sergt. Samuel Rainear, Co. F—killed.
Corp. Amos Pomsett, Co. F—face and neck, severe.
Chas. Codot, Co. F—wounded slightly in leg.
N. Mara, Co. F—missing.
John C. Daily, Co. F—missing.
Daniel Oliver, Co. F—wounded, and missing
Sergt. James Thebeaudeau, Co. F—missing.
Corp. E. S. Asay, Co. F—missing.
Richard Damstac, Co. G—killed.
August Ringlop, Co. G—killed.
First Sergt. J. P. Brower, Co. G—wounded and missing.
Sergt. Bodan C. Jolenic, Co. G—missing.
J. H. Stubb, Co. G—wounded and missing.
Marshall Summers, Co. G—missing.
Corp. John Sheffer, Co. H—missing.
Wm. H. H. Jackson, Co. H—missing.
Douglas Grey, Co. H—missing.
Tim. Mahoney, Co. H—wounded in leg, slight.
Sergt. Chas. Early, Co. H—wounded and missing.
Sergt. Fred. Schell, Co. H—gunshot, left wrist.
Philip Hem, Co. H—missing.
Sergt. Robt. Tuthill, Co. K—wounded in thigh.
Sergt. Rich'd Decker, Co. K—rib broken.
John M. Hendershot, Co. K—wounded in foot.
Henry Hatar, Co. K—severely wounded in back.
John Hanley, Co. K—missing.
James Linley, Co. M—missing.
Horace Van Orden, Co. M—missing.
Totals—Officers wounded and missing, 5; men killed, wounded and missing, 46—51.

FIRST MARYLAND CAVALRY, LIEUT.-COL. DEEMS.

Capt. Francis M. Cresger, Co. I—killed; shot in the right breast and left on the field.
First Lieut. Henry Appell, Co. B—wounded and missing.
First Lieut. and Adjt. John A. Garies—wounded and missing.
Second Lieut. Thos. G. Good, Co. K—missing.
Second Lieut. Louis Weiser, Co. C—missing.
First Lieut. Henry C. Erich, Co. D—slightly.
Sergt. Andrew Dosh, Co. B—wounded and missing.
Lawrence Mixler, Co. B—missing and supposed to be wounded.
Jacob Manbaugh, Co. B—missing and supposed to be wounded.
John Slininel, Co. B—missing and supposed to be wounded.
Philip Daurstadt, Co. B—wounded.
Geo. Cooo, Co. B—wounded.
Geo. Nelson, Co. B—wounded.
Adam Fransat, Co. B—missing.
Simun Rode, Co. B—missing.
Christian Lander, Co. B—missing.
Geo. Tibald, Co. B—wounded and missing.
Sergt. John G. Campbell, Co. C—killed.
Corp. Jas. A. Campbell, Co. C—seriously; left on field.
Corp. F. T. McKenzie, Co. C—severely; sabre-cut head and hand.
Sergt. Jas. H. Bishop, Co. C—missing.
Corp. Pat. Gallagher, Co. C—missing.
Robt. B. Tuwood, Co. C—missing.
Pat. Darly, Co. C—missing.
Isaac P. Welsh, Co. C—missing.
Conrad Newman, Co. C—missing.
Wm. O'Brien, Co. C—missing.
Corp. Richard Klien, Co. D—missing.
Daniel Inrod, Co. D—missing.
John Atdr, Co. D—missing.
Thos. J. Johnson, Co. E—missing.
Henry Boohk, Co. E—missing.
Corp. John Wolverton, Co. H—missing.
Corp. B. Blanchard, Co. H—missing; supposed to be killed.
John P. Davis, Co. H—missing.
Martin Mnburn, Co. H.—missing.
John Iden, Co. H—missing.
Jacob F. Lawrence, Co. H—missing.
Ewd. Binckley, Co. H—missing.
Daniel F. T. Castle, Co. I—killed.
Martin Young, Co. I—killed.
James Anthony, Co. I—killed.
Wm. Nowell, Co. I—in hand.
J. N. Bonnsid, Co. I—shot in hip.
S. W. Long, bugler, Co. I—sabre cut on head, slight.
Sergt. Daniel F. Marmaduke, Co. I—missing.
R. W.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Capitoline Association.

On Tudneaday night, the Capitolina Association gave an entertainment at their rooms in Brooklyn. The audience was exceedingly large, and composed of the most respectable citizens of Brooklyn. The President, Dr. J. L. KEEP, was in the chair. The exercises consisted of readings, essays and singing—the latter being under the direction of Prof. WIBBE. Miss NINA FOSTER was present, but did not give any readings as was hoped she would. Mr. THOS. T. ATKINS read a Scottish poem in excellent taste and style. Mr. HAWS gave "The Tale of a Tub"—a humorous poem—in a superb manner. An original Essay on Life followed, by Dr. S. S. GUY. Mr. J. W. CARRINGTON read "The Burial of Sir John Moore" in an effective manner, and was generously applauded. Mr. S. W. HIGGINBOTHAM gave a humorous parody on it, to the delight of the audience. Two little girls each gave a recitation, and performed very creditably. Mr. E. F. CONVIN was next announced to give an original essay, and was very warmly applauded. He chose for his subject, "The Ancient and Numerous Order of the Philo-Dunklans," which he claimed was older than the Masons, dating back to Adam, when he took the apple from Mother Eve. The cost of arms of this order was, one donkey rampant, one fool cross-heads, and a female divinity in the background, handing the acetad assignee an apple. The entire essay was brimful of humor, and created great merriment, particularly the gathering of the Philo-Donklans, on a bugle-call from their chief. Mr. PADDOCK, in a comic description of a bewildered Frenchman, closed the evening's entertainment.

New-York University Exhibition.

The exhibition of the University Grammer School took place yesterday morning in the University Chapel.

Among the principal recitations were: "MARCIUS to the Roman Populace," by Master H. C. E. DEMARES; the "Army Hymn," of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, by T. L. BOOTH; "WEBSTER'S Address on the Impossibility of Peaceful Secession," by JOHN A. CHRISTIE; "WASHINGTON'S Preperatory Training," a selection from UPHAM, by W. L. LUDLAM; French dislogue, "L'Exigenet," in which Fourniment was represented by WM. L. LUDLAM, Edouard by G. A. HUNT, and Andre by H. TOELKE; and the "Fsmine," from LONGFELLOW'S *Hiawatha*, by A. A. HENRIQUES.

All the pupils delivered themselves so well that there was no necessity for prompters. They were occasionally applauded. After a concert recitation—"God Save our Native Land"—by a number of pupils, the Chancellor distributed prizes for proficiency and exemplary conduct to the following:

Primary Department—Orlando P. Dexter.

In Classical and Commercial—For French—William Remsen, W. L. Ludlam, H. Folke, George W. Hunt. In Mathematics—First prize, Samuel Baker, Jr.; second prize, Charles N. Fort. In English Composition—Wm. H. Messrole. In Classics—For Latin and Greek—Charles N. Fort. For Latin—Samuel Baker, T. M. Strong, Alfred A. Henriques. For Latin—Wm. Gay Crosby, first prize; Henry M. Kirk, second prize. Conduct—Henry M. Kirk, Theo. L. Brooks.

The exercises closed with the Benediction.

Ball Play.

THE PHILADELPHIANS—THEY ARE DEFEATED BY THE MUTUALS, OF THIS CITY—A LONG AND EXCITING CONTEST AT HOBOKEN.

The invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels, tha exciting war rumors and local military movements, do not appear to detract in the least from the interest in these matches, as a very large crowd was present Tuesday at Hoboken, where the Athletic encountered the Mutual—the leading Club of this City. Both nines comprised the strength of each Club, and the game was hotly contested throughout. The general play was rather indifferent for such excellent players, their proficiency being shown only at intervals. The misses, too, on both sides were quite numerous. In batting, the Mutuals take the lead; but in fielding, both did equally well. The Mutuals starting with a lead nf 4 runs, they were enabled to keep ahead during the game, which finally resulted in their favor by a score of 17 to 12, made as follows:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Brown, 2d b	4	2	Paul, 2d b	1	3
Goldie, 1st b	2	3	McBride, s. s	2	1
Zeiler, l. f	4	0	Berkenstock, 1st b	5	0
McKeever, p	3	2	Wilkins, l. f	3	2
McMahon, s. s	1	3	Schlenkelder, c	2	2
McCulloch, 3d b	5	0	Platt, p	4	1
Harris, c. f	5	1	Devyr, c. f	4	1
Mott, r. f	2	3	Gaskell, r. f	3	1
Wansley, c	1	3	Smith, 2d b	3	1
Total	27	17	Total	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	4	0	2	3	2	1	3	0	2
Athletic	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	2	1

UMPIRE—J. Gruio, of the Eckford.
SCORER—Messrs. C. McConnell and Benson.

After the game, the players and invited guests partook of a collation at the "Colonade House," at which speeches appropriate to the occasion were made.

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, VS. ECKFORD, OF BROOKLYN.

Yesterday, after taking them to the Continental Iron Works at Greenpoint, and through the Navy-yard, the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, now the acknowledged champions, played a match with the Philadelphians on their beautiful grounds at Williamsburgh, which, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, were quite crowded. As usual, the field was in excellent order, and, together with the liberal display of bunting which the flagstaffs in the vicinity afforded, presented a very gala appearance. Of the contest itself, but little can be said, as only six innings were played, when the game was stopped in consequence of the rain. The Eckfords presented a strong nine, which, taking into consideration that it never practiced together, played a tolerably good game. The other side commenced the contest very loosely, and it was not until the fifth inning that they seemed to realize the danger of their position; then they both fielded and batted well, but to no purpose. We append the score:

ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Woods, 2d b	2	2	Kleinfelder, c	1	2
Manoll, l. f	1	2	Moore, c. f	2	0
Baach, c	1	2	Gaskell, r. f	3	0
Reach, 1st b	2	0	McBride, s. s	2	1
Sprague, p	2	1	Paul, 2d b	2	1
Duffy, 3d b	1	2	Pratt, p	2	1
Snyder, c. f	3	0	Smith, 2d b	2	1
Swandel, r. f	4	0	Wilkins, l. f	3	0
Devyr, s. s	2	1	Berkenstock, 1st b	1	1
Total	18	10	Total	18	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Eckford	5	2	1	2	0	0
Athletic	1	0	0	0	4	0

UMPIRE—Mr. Cuyler, of the Empire.
SCORERS—Messrs. Browo and Benson

At the conclusion of the game, the Athletics and their friends were the recipients of the usual hospitalities incident to such occasions, and an hour or two was passed pleasantly in social intercourse.

To-day, should nothing prevent, the Athletic will visit the Atlantics at Bedford; to-morrow they play the Stars on the Union grounds at Williamsburgh, and not, as previously stated, the Unions at Morrisania.

Our Convalescent Troops.

Many of our convalescent soldiers are temporarily employed to supply the place of the "longshoremen who are now on a strike." The statement that these men are "deserters" is a mistake, and calculated to do our brave soldiers injustice. They are at present unable to return to active duty in the field, and choose to do this work rather then stay in the hospital. They are paid well for their labor by the Quartermaster, Capt. R. C. MORGAN.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the specious hall of the Institute, which is located on Fifth-avenue, corner of Fifty-first-street. The exercises consisted of recitations, songs, dialogues, &c., and greatly pleased a large and very respectable audience. Among the assemblage were a large number of the Catholic clergy of this and other States. Music was furnished during intervals in the exercises by the fine Asylum Band, which is composed of about twenty performers, all taught in the Institution by the brothers HOEY. A handsome American flag was presented to the boys of the Asylum from Alderman FARLEY. Rev. Mr. BOOLE, (brother of Aldarman BOOLE) late Chaplain in the Excelsior Brigade, made the presentation in terms both pathetic and eloquent. Mr. M. J. O'DONNELL, in a brief and appropriate response, accepted the gift in behalf of the orphans. It was mainly due to Alderman FARLEY'S efforts that the City recently donated $50,000 to the Institution. Archbishop HUGHES was present, but sudden indisposition compelled him to retire, and prevented him from addressing the children and the best of friends in attendance.

Morris Grove, L. I., Opened for the Season.

On Tuesday, Morris Grove, a beautiful spot on the line of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad, and about one hour's ride from the South Ferry, was appropriately opened for the season. A party of about one hundred gentlemen, including Dr. THOMPSON, the affable President of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad, proceeded to the grove in the afternoon, and after indulging in various sports for an hour or two, were ammoned to partake of a feast of roast clams, which had been prepared on the grounds. The company were delighted with their visit, and viewed with pleasure the attractive scenery which surrounds the precincts of the grove. The grounds are well laid out, and all the conveniences for shelter, refreshments, dancing, &c., have been provided. A large number of ladies were at the grove Tuesday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 1910, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943. *Part II.*—Nos. 3294, 3304 to 3340 inclusive. *Part III.*—Nos. 1435, 2659, 1640, 77, 2367, 2848, 1424, 923, 1834, 2747, 86, 2916, 1641, 44½, 45, 46, 152, 154, 153, 173.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 334, 248, 128, 228, 157.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Tuesday next. *Part II.*—Nos. 2236, 2018, 1234, 1504, 2254, 2208, 1734, 2228, 2355½, 1810, 1710, 2336, 2250, 2246.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Action for Replevin—How to Start a Boarding House.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gould.

Jane Weeks vs. *William Elliot.*—The plaintiff brings this action to recover damages to the extent of $5,000 for an alleged unlawful taking and detention of personal property.

The facts appear to be, that, some time in October, 1861, defendant advertised in the City newspapers for a housekeeper, which was answered by the plaintiff, and an agreement made between the parties to that effect.

The defendant then took the house No. 69 West Forty-fifth-street, in this City, and furnished it throughout, placing the plaintiff in full charge and control thereof. It is alleged, and the evidence tends to show, that the defendant, after furnishing the house, gave all the furniture to the plaintiff, and regularly set her up in the boarding-house line, and came and boarded with her. Things went on pleasantly for some time, when, as plaintiff alleges, the defendant began using improper language toward her, whereat she turned him out of the house. A short time after the defendant came to plaintiff's house, and attempted to take forcible possession of everything therein; but was driven off by some of plaintiff's friends, and everything which had been taken out into the street was restored to Mrs. Weeks' possession.

Plaintiff alleges that, by reason of this *fracas*, she lost her boarders, and was unable to support longer the expense of the establishment; she, therefore, moved to the Broadway Hotel, where she also conveyed and stored the furniture. It was from this place that the defendant, with the assistence of a Constable, finally succeeded in taking forcible possession of the said furniture.

The defendant denies that he ever made the plaintiff a present of the said furniture. The fact, however, is, that he had placed a mortgege thereon, of which it appears plaintiff was ignorent. The case is still on.

W. R. Sisford, for plaintiff; W. P. Angal, for defendant.

City Contracts—How to Lend a Helping Hand to a Friend.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Jacob Sharp vs. *William H. Adams.*—This action was brought on defeadent's promissory note, payable one day after the date, made July 5, 1861, for $2,000.

It seems that in 1860 the Street Commissioner advertised for bids for building and repairing piers. The plaintiff then being on the most friendly terms with the defendant, gave him certain friendly information as to the method by which he might secure two or three of these contracts, and how to bid.

Adams did not, however, fully act up with his friend's advice, but bid lower by some $8,000 or $9,000 than his friend suggested. The defendant, it appears, performed his contract satisfactorily to the Inspector, and having obtained the proper certificate, called for his pay, which did not come.

It appears that some who had been competitors for the job had made objection to the manner in which Adams had performed his work, upon which the Street Commissioner appointed two inspectors to examine the work, viz.: David Babcock and Jacob Sharp.

Babcock, it appears, had prepared his certificate of approval, but, as he testifies, was requested by Sharp to hold on for a day or two, and they would all be handed in together. Suspecting nothing, Babcock complied with Sharp's request.

In the meantime, it appears that Sharp had notified Adams that he could not have his certificate unless he would pay him $2,500 therefor, and produced a bond for Adams to sign, in which was recited that Sharp was a partner with Adams in the performance of the contract. Finding that he could not get his money without Sharp's certificate, he complied with Sharp's request, and gave his note instead of signing the bond.

Sharp denies this, and avers that after Adams had secured the contract, he agreed to take him in as a partner in the performance.

Counsel for defendant took the ground that Sharp could not recover on the note, because without consideration, and that it was obtained by moral duress, and for that reason was void.

The jury, having heard the case, brought in a verdict for defendant, and the Court gave him an extra allowance of $75.

J. R. Flanagan and L. R. Marsh, for plaintiff; J. H. White and Chauncey Shaffer, for defendant.

The Kirtland Case Again.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Barnard.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Mr. David Dudley Field stated that there were two very important cases which he thought should be disposed of before the adjournment of the Court for the term. He referred to the newspaper case and the arbitrary arrest case. Mr. Gissy said that in the Kirtland case no return had been made in compliance with the writ of certiorari, and he would like the matter set down for some certain day, that all the counsel could be prepared to argue it, as it was most important to the Government.

Judges SUTHERLAND and BARNARD said they were quite willing to hear the case this Term, but probably Judge LEONARD would be absent from the City. At 10¾ o'clock, Judge MCCUNN appeared in Court and said to Judge LEONARD, that he had been served with a *certiorari*, allowed by Judge BARNARD, to return to the Court all the proceedings had before him in the Sidney Kirtland matter. The writ was not served upon him until the latter part of the past week, and he had not had time enough to make a proper return. And as the case involved some of the most important and vital questions that have arisen in regard to the rights of a citizan, he felt it his duty to appear personally, and ask that some certain time be fixed when the case could be argued. He had given it what examination he could, and he believed he had decided it according to the Consitiution and the laws of the land, and since the counsel for the Government took a different view, and as his decision was to be reviewed by this Court—it was important that time enough should be allowed that counsel could prepare the case so as to present it fully and intelligently to the Court. Judge McCunn intimated that two weeks would not be too long a postponement. The case was set down for two weeks hence, when it will be argued, and several of the most eminent lawyers will appear.

Action on Policy of Insurance—What Constitutes Extra Risks.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Peter Uhler et al. vs. *The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.*—This action is brought on a policy of insurance, to recover the sum of $2,000, and interest from the 7th of September, 1862.

It appears that on the 9th of November, 1861, the plaintiffs effected an insurance with the defendant for the sum of $2,000, on their three, two and one story frame buildings, occupied as a grain distillery and grist-mill, and known as the "Henepin Mill," situated in the town of Henepin, Putnam County, in the State of Illinois, on the banks of the Illinois River; the premium paid was the sum of $80. The mills having been destroyed by accident, as alleged, and the defendants having refused to pay the amount of insurance, this suit is brought.

The defence set up is, *firstly*, that the plaintiffs represented the cash value of the property insured by the policy to be $30,000, whereas the property was worth but $20,000, and that by reason of such representation the policy is void: *secondly*, that the plaintiffs represented that the only buildings adjacent to the buildings insured was a small building for drying malt, and that such building was about seventy-five feet from the distillery, whereas tha building for drying malt was distant only forty feet, and the office and workshop only fifty-seven feet from the distillery, and that by reason of such representation the policy is void; *thirdly*, that the plaintiffs erected a stack of chimneys upon the premises, whereby the risk was increased; that no notice of the erection of such stack of chimneys was given to the Company.

The case is still on.

Fine and Chittenden for plaintiffs; P. S. Crook for defendants.

The complaint was dismissed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Cases heard February General Term.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

Gardner and others vs. *Tyler and another.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event of the action. Opinion by SUTHERLAND.

In the Matter of the Claim of Voorhies, Respondent, vs. *St. John and others, Administrators, &c.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by SUTHERLAND.

Cases heard May General Term.

Before Justice Sutherland, Clerks and Mullin.

Potter, Respondent, vs. *Chadsey and another, Appellants.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by MULLIN, CLERKE dissenting.

Hicks vs. *Cleveland.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by MULLIN.

Fairchild, Receiver, &c., vs. *Guynne & Guynne, Assignees, &c.*—Judgment reversed. Opinion by MULLIN. Query—As to costs and ordering a new trial? CLERKE dissents.

Hulbert and another vs. *Camp et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by CLERKE.

Allen, Appellant, vs. *Van Climde et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by MULLIN.

Titus, Appellant, vs. *Howell, Survivor, &c., Respondent.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by MULLIN.

Kelsey et al., Respondents, vs. *Beers and Another, Appellants.*—If plaintiffs stipulate to reduce the judgment to $149 73, in accordance with opinion, then judgment to be affirmed with costs to appellants; otherwise the judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by MULLIN.

Wells, Appellant, vs. *Williams et als., Respondents.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by MULLIN.

Johnson et als., Appellants, vs. *Clark et al., Respondents.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by MULLIN.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard.

Sherwood, Appellant, vs. *Barton, Executrix, et ale., Respondents.*—Judgment to recover and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by BARNARD.

Williams and Wife vs. *Herson et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event of the action. Opinion by BARNARD.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Martin vs. *Martin*; *Dayton* vs. *Doyton.*—Judgments for plaintiffs granted.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Boune et al. vs. *Rotaux et al.*—Report confirmed, and judgment granted.

The People ex rel. O'Brien vs. *Lynch.*—Writ discharged; and prisoner remanded to custody.

Morse vs. *Cummenn et als.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Slocum, &c, vs. Hatfield &c.: Banendahl vs. *The Same.*—Appeal from taxation of costs decided, and directions given. See papers with Clerk, in the Clerk's office.

Scott vs. *Scott.*—Reference ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 17, 1863.

$760 Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ c. N.Oct. & Apr.Sm. 105
10,000 do 106¼
4,000 do 106¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c 100⅞
40,000 do 101
9,000 do New 98¾
2,000 Virginia St. 6s 68¾
11,000 N. C. St. 6s 68
25,000 No. State 6s .s30 68½
15,000 do b10 68
5,000 do b30 69⅛
7,500 O. & Miss. R. C 35
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s 108
1,200 Buf., N. Y. & E. 1m. 107
5,000 do 108
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M 101⅜
2,000 Goshen Br. B 105
1,000 Mich. So. S. Fd. 86
3,000 do 108⅜
4,000 Uhl. & N. W. 2d 61
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M 107
2,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F 111
66,000 Amer. Gold 145⅝
25,000 do 145⅝
108,000 do 145¾
100,000 do 145¾
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G 53
60 Merchants' Bank 108½
60 Bank of State N. Y. 102½
20 Market Bank 101
450 Canton Co. 27½
109 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 140
100 Cum. Coal. Prf. 84
300 Am. Coal Co. 60
50 Quicks. M. Co. 42
200 Wyom. V. Coal Co. 73
200 Pacific M. S. Co. s30 180
20 do 180
50 do 180⅛
150 do b30. 181
50 do 180⅝
50 N. Y. Cen. R. 119
200 do. s30. 118⅛
100 do 118¾
350 do 118⅜
100 do s30. 118¾
200 Erie Railway 93⅝
300 do 93⅝
100 do s5 93⅞
100 do b30 94⅛
100 do 94
100 do s15 94
50 Erie R. Pref 102⅜
50 do 102⅝
1,000 Mor. & Wor. R 90
200 Reading R 103
300 do 103⅛
100 Hudson R. R 122
1400 do b30. 122
100 do 121⅝
100 do 121½
200 do 123⅛
200 do b30. 121⅜
200 do 121
200 do 121½
100 do b10. 80
100 do 121⅜
100 do s10. 120⅜
200 do 121
200 do 120⅞
100 do b10 120⅝
500 do 120⅝
300 do 120⅝
100 do 120⅝
100 do 120⅝
100 do 120⅝
500 Har. Railroad 85
100 do s10 84⅜
700 do 84⅜
1400 do 84¼
300 do b10. 84
3900 do 84
600 do s10. 84
500 do 84
300 do s30 83⅝
100 Gal. & Chic. R 97
100 Chic. & R. I. R 96
100 do 95¾
50 Mil. & P. Du C. R 52
400 do 84
200 do b10 54½

The conversions of United States Currency to-day into the New Loan of 1882 amount to $1,236,850, of which $939,000 was paid in through the Loan Agency, and $297,850 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $5,625,295 73, including $120,000 for Customs; payments, $5,036,243 85; balance, $24,466,097 62.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares. The Hanover Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ₰ cent., and the Manufacturers and Merchants e like Dividend for the 1st July:

New-York	112	Chatham	98⅜
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	100
Merchants'	108⅜	Bank of N. America	109
Mechanics'	115	Hanover	97
Union	116	Metropolitan	113½
America	127	East River	99
City	140	Market	101
Phœnix	110	Shoe and Leather	108
Seventh Ward	135	Marine	144
State of New-York	102½	Commonwealth	99
Commerce	104	Atlantic	74
Ocean	97	N. Y. County	130½
American Exchange	106	Park	125

The bids for the Railway Mortgages to-day were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Illinois Central, '75	118
N. Y. Cen. subsc'd, 6s	101	Al. & T. H. firsts	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101¼	Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	90
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	121	Al. & T. H. 3ds, in	84
N. Y. Cent. coup. 7s, '76	121	C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	40
Erie seconds, '75	116	Chi. & N. W. s. f	107
Erie R. fourths, '80	109	Chi. & N. W. int. B	98
Erie R. fifths, '88	103	C. & N. W. int., 2d ser.	81¾
Buf. & N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	60
Hud. R. firsts, '69	115	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78
Hud. R. thirds '75	110	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Hud. R. conv., '91	107	Mor. & Wash. firsts	107
Hud. R. con firsts, '69, '73, '82	112½	Mich. Cen. '69, '72, '82	92
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Gal. & Chic. 1sts	103
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	123	Clev. & Tol. S. F	111
Mich. S. seconds	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	103¾
N. Ind. R. G. fs, '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	96
M. S. & N. Ind. 3 F	103½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	84

Attention is called to an advertisement in another column for a partner wantad in the Stock Exchange business.

Mr. EDWARD PRIME, Jr., has been unanimously admitted to the Stock Exchange Board.

Movements in Petroleum.

During the year ending May 31, 1863, the business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. TRAVERS reviews thus:

"The position of affairs in June, 1862, as affecting the Petroleum market, when the product of the wells was fully equal to the present yield, (said by some to have been at least 30 per cent. in excess,) has peculiar significance. The price was 25 cents per gallon. Its exceeding cheapness attracted the attention of a number of our merchants, whose legitimate business having been destroyed by the war, had been speculating to advantage in naval stores, cotton, tobacco, groceries, &c., &c., and who naturally regarded the prices to which these articles had been attained as extremely dangerous, suggestive of the fisherman's rule, "never to go clamming at high water." In addition to the exceeding cheapness of Petroleum, a large number of such parties, who, ALEXANDER like, were looking for new worlds to conquer, were drawn to it by the announcement of a general Tax law, in which it was variously stated that Kerosene Petroleum was to be taxed 10c. to 30c. ₰ gallon. The lesser tax was finally decided upon, and the time for it to go into operation was fixed for the 1st of August, but afterward extended to the 1st of September, 1862. A careful investigation of the real merits of the Oil satisfied numbers that it was the best fluid illuminator extent. And despite the facts at that time existing—that it was comparatively unknown by the great public, and the days being long, scarcely any of it in use, large purchases were made and the oil stored away. The manufacturers became much encouraged in consequence of this demand, and Crude Oil being only 1c. @2c. a gallon at the wells, they worked their stills night and day to produce as much as possible prior to the operation of the Tax law. Thus we reached the first of September, and at the lowest calculation, we then held in the country the entire product for at least five months. Notwithstanding this accumulation, a new class of speculators, without inquiring into the stock, but, with a strange infatuation, merely looking at the intrinsic worth of the article, rushed up the price by rapid advances, until sales were made to a very large extent at $1@$1 05 ₰ gallon, and many of the original operators, even the manufacturers, wall-owners, and those who were or ought to have been the best informed, became infected in turn and purchased at the highest prices, wholly overlooking the public prejudices against the article, which arose and were intensified from two causes; 1. That in the incipient stages of the manufacture, when it was not well understood, much of it was badly made, offensive to smell, and even highly dangerous; and 2. Because designing men, engaged in competing business, intensified and magnified these things, and succeeded in placing it in the position almost of an outlaw with the public through the action of underwriters and city authorities, the former charging as high as 10 ₰ cent. insurance on oil stored in the public yards, and the latter banishing it under certain restrictions from the city. The excitament which possessed speculators in Petroleum during the last Fall was really marvelous, when it is remembered that, owing to the prejudices referred to and the high prices, the consumption here had virtually ceased, as well as the export demand. In December the decline commenced and was rapid, the price falling in a few weeks from $1 a gallon to 40 cents. Thus we reached the 1st of January, 1863; and although, owing to the article having been of mushroom growth, no actual count of the stock could be made, it is certain that we then held, intact in the country, the entire product for a period of seven months—four months being "free" oil, not subject to the tax, and three months of "bonded" oil. With a return to low prices the export demand recommenced, and the home consumption also began to purchase, at first sparingly, but from that time to date, the number of buyers has been steadily increasing. The stock of oil here now is estimated at 50,000@60,000 bbls. of both crude and refined, and the stock at the wells and at Pittsburgh is said to be very little, if any, more than usual. The home trade, it is well known, are entirely bare of stock, and the supply of "free" oil is now almost exhausted; so that, at last, the Government is beginning to realize some income from the tax on Petroleum. It is well known that the export trade has absorbed the entire product of refined, since January 1st, as well as the three months' accumulation of bonded made prior thereto, as is fully shown by the fact that, until within a few weeks, the difference in the price of "bonded" and "free" oil has not been greater than five cents ₰ gallon, and during a large portion of the Spring there was scarcely any difference between them."

Relative to the present supply of Petroleum, and probable demand for it, the Oil City *Register* says:

"There can be no question but what the demand is far greater that the supply. In order to prove this, let us refer back to the past two years. In 1861 the shipments to Europe were very light, and there was, seemingly, but a limited demand for home consumption. Yet the daily production of the latter part of that year was greater than at any subsequent period. The oil was all disposed of at low figures, it is true, but it went somewhere, and was, no doubt, put to a good practical use. During the period we speak of, the daily flow of Oil Creek and immediate vicinity was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 barrels. There were scarcely half a dozen refineries in the Oil Region, and it was only possible to get it to market during the rainy season, by the Allegheny River.

During the following year, 1862, the business began to assume importance, and there were shipped to Europe, 266,751 barrels of petroleum, crude and refined, valued at $3 183,917. The total value of the production of this oil for the same year, is estimated at $8,198,000. This is for the oil alone. The value of the machinery and buildings used would swell this amount to fully one-third more. In May, 1862, the daily production of Oil Creek and immediate vicinity amounted to just 5,772 barrels. The number of refineries then in the district was estimated at 25. Now there are upward of 65, with a capacity of from 15 to 200 barrels per day, and more are being erected daily, almost. The number in Pittsburgh has increased in the same ratio. Thanks to the liberal policy of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, we only have to haul our oil twelve to fifteen miles in order to get on the cars, by which we can send it East or West. The shipments of petroleum from this country to Europe, for the first five months of 1863, far exceeds the total shipments of 1862, and the market supply for Autumn, Fall and Winter use, is still wanted. Added to this, there is still a great quantity needed for home consumption. The markets of the world are clamorous for the product, and this small valley of Oil Creek is the only reliable source of supply. And what are we producing to-day. After a careful survey, we feel safe in saying that the daily production of Oil Creek will not exceed seven thousand barrels. This is not enough for the demand, and many parties who wish to buy large quantities of oil this Fall, will be disappointed in either the quantity they obtain, or the price they will have to pay."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 5,195 bbls. Flour, 60,318 bushels Wheat, 15,683 bushels Corn, 48,228 bushels Oats, 1,627 packages provisions, and 453 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 749 bbls., including 638 bbls. Pots and 111 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 30 bags Rio, at 31c., and 50 bags Maracaibo, at 31c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Was in more demand, at irregular prices, during the day, though Middlings closed firmly at 88c. ₰ lb. Sales and resales, 2,000 bales.

FISH—All kinds attracted less attention, and prices favored buyers slightly.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly less active to-day, and prices have declined about 5c. @10c. ₰ bbl. Sales, since our last, 13,600 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 15; poor to choice extra State at $5 15@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 75 @ $5 15
Extra State	5 55 @ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 50 @ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 00 @ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20 @ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 20 @ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 20 @ 9 50

Southern Flour continues unsettled. Sales since our last, 1,350 bbls., at $6 30@$7 10 for poor to good superfine; $7 15@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $6 50@$8 40 for very superior family brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is cheaper; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $5 55@$7 55 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 40@$6 20 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is dull, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Calorie, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, at a reduction of 2c. @3c. ₰ bushel. Sales have been meds of only 54,000 bushels, including Amber Western, $1 52@$1 54; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 45@$1 51; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 42@$1 45; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 43; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 38 ₰ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower; sales have been reported today of 61,000 bushels, at 77c. @79c. for shipping mixed Western; 73s. @76c. for unsound; 80c. @81c. for White, and 78c. @80c. for Yellow Western ₰ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 03@$1 05, according to quality, ₰ bushel. Sales, 1,400 bushels. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 80c. @81c.; Western at 80c. @81½c.; State at 81c. @82c. ₰ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale is in active request at 80c. @$1 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at 15c. @23c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—Have been less active, owing in part to the high prices asked. Stock of all kinds, 32,300 hides.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request at $1 45 ₰ 1,000.

LEATHER—Has been in good request at a shade higher prices.

LIME—Has been more sought after; Rockland has advanced to $1 25 ₰ bbl.; other kinds have not varied in price.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls. New-Orleans, at 47c.; 84 hhds. Porto Rico, at 48c. @52c., and 540 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, partly at 43c. ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in good request at a further advance. Sales have been made of 2,100 bbls., at $11 37½@$11 75 for old Mess; $12 75@$13 for new Mess; and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 6½c. @8c. for Hams, 4¾c. @5c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in slack request, at 55c. @7½c. ₰ lb.; sales 325 boxes. Lard continues unaltered; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c. @10¾c. ₰ lb. Beef rules quiet; sales, 180 bbls., at $12 50@$13 75 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₰ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₰ bbl. Butter is in less request at 16c. @19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c. @22c. for common to choice State, ₰ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 8c. @11c. ₰ lb.

RICE.—Sales, to-day, reached 80 bags East India, at $8 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 720 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c. @10¾c., and Cuba at 10¼c. @10½c.; with 200 boxes Havana, at 10¾c. ₰ lb. Market less buoyant.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs., at 11¼c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Road to Ruin.

WINTER GARDEN—The Corsican Bride.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 0
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymnxn & Co., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest reports from Harrisburgh indicate that the rebel cavalry, under Jenkins, have retreated from Chambersburgh. They are supposed to be about 3,500 strong. There was said to be another force, however, under Imboden, on another route of advance. Stuart himself is not in Pennsylvania, according to the latest advices, but in Shenandoah Valley. The fortifications constructed on the hills opposite Harrisburgh are considered sufficient protection to the city, and an offensive movement on the part of our forces is not improbable.

A dispatch from Gen. Hooker's army, dated the 15th, informs us that the army was then at and near the old Bull Run battle-ground. The Third corps arrived at Manassas Junction on Monday morning; the First and Eleventh were at Centreville, and the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth were expected to arrive on Monday night. By Tuesday noon it was expected the army would be all together. The cavalry, during the movement from Fredericksburgh, had been operating on the flanks, and had done invaluable service as scouts. Gen. Gregg's command was at Warrenton and White Sulphur Springs; Gen. Duffie's, late Gen. Averill's, was at the base of the Blue Ridge, near Ashby's Gap, and Gen. Buford's held Thoroughfare Gap. Many prisoners are reported to have been captured by the cavalry.

Our latest news of Gen. Lee's main army is that it was in the Shenandoah Valley—Gen. Ewell's corps in the advance, accompanied by Stuart's cavalry, followed by Gen. Hill's corps, with Longstreet bringing up the rear. It was believed in Washington on Tuesday night that Lee was throwing the whole of his forces toward Maryland and Pennsylvania, and that he had no intention of fighting a battle in the vicinity of Bull Run. By way of Harrisburgh we have a report that Ewell's corps was massed yesterday at Westminster, Md., and that the rest of the rebel force occupied Hagerstown, Md., and such other points as would enable them to operate against either Harrisburgh or Baltimore. By some it was apprehended that the rebels would move westward, and make a detour through Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and so back into Virginia.

The report published in the Times yesterday, that Gen. Milroy had retired from Harper's Ferry and established himself on Maryland Heights, is confirmed. The Heights commanding Harper's Ferry are strongly fortified, and are capable of standing a siege for a much longer time than the rebels are likely to be in the vicinity.

A train of five hundred Government wagons, loaded with stores, and accompanied by contrabands and refugees, arrived in Harrisburgh on Tuesday, from Martinsburgh, Va., having left that place on Sunday evening. A rebel force of 4,000 mounted men were held at bay at Martinsburgh by 500 of our men, until the train got safely off.

Deserters from the rebel army, who have arrived at Aquia Creek, report that the last of the rebel forces left the vicinity of Fredericksburgh at sundown on Tuesday, with their artillery.

The following paragraph we find in the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Tuesday: "Gentlemen who came in from Clarksburgh last evening say scouts reported there that a force of several thousand cavalry was advancing from Lewisburgh on Charleston, Kanawha."

The Seventh, Eighth, and Seventy-first regiments of this City, with full ranks, left yesterday for the seat of war in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* calls attention to the fact that Gen. Smith is at Bethlehem, Penn., and urges that he should be assigned some part in defending the State.

Late reports from Vicksburgh are to the effect that guerillas throng the western bank of the Mississippi as far up as Milliken's Bend. The rebels hold Richmond and New-Carthage, and their forces are being daily increased from the Wachita River. It is also said that troops are sent across the Mississippi from De Soto during the night to reinforce Pemberton. The rebels get all their information from Vicksburgh by that route. Supplies are also taken to the starving army of Pemberton by the same route.

We have advices from Port Royal, S. C., to the 15th inst., by the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Arago*. Gen. Hunter and Staff came as passengers. The successor of Gen. Hunter in the Department is Gen. Gilmore, who conducted the engineering operations against Fort Pulaski, and who more recently fought a successful battle in Southern Kentucky. Col. Montgomery was very active with his negro troops. After his raid up the Combahee River, already noticed, he proceeded down the coast to St. Simon's Island, Ga., which he made his base of operations, and going to the main land, destroyed the town of Darien, and captured a schooner laden with 80 bales of Sea Island cotton.

The Memphis-Atlanta *Appeal* follows up very consistently the falsehood which it coined about the defeat of Gen. Banks by Kirby Smith. In its issue of June 7, it states that the latter officer had returned to Port Hudson with "some" prisoners." No other rebel paper has the news.

GENERAL NEWS.

Another of the Canadian steamship line has been lost—the *Norwegian*, which left Liverpool on the 4th, and Londonderry on the 5th inst. for Quebec. She was wrecked on St. Paul's Island on Sunday morning, the 14th, during a thick fog. All her passengers and crew, together with her mails and baggage, were saved.

The Inman steamer *City of Manchester*, which left Liverpool at noon on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th inst., arrived here late last night. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Scotia*.

The Ohio Union State Convention, held at Columbus yesterday, renominated John Brough for Governor unanimously.

The screw-gunboats *Shawmut* and *Nipsic* were launched at Portsmouth, N. H., on June 16.

Col. Watkins, of the Sixth Kentucky cavalry, has been presented, by order of Gen. Rosecrans, with the horse, equipments and sabre which belonged to Col. Williams, lately executed at Franklin, Tenn., as a spy. Col. Watkins, it will be remembered, was personally instrumental in making this arrest.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Timothy O'Mara, indicted for the murder of his wife, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was remanded for sentance. John Conner was convicted of stealing a watch from Geo. Brown, and sentenced to two years and four months in the State Prison. Abraham de Mersohene pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded.

The price of Gold Coin fell off 3¼ ₩ cent. yesterday, in consequence of the abatement in the invasion excitement. Exchange fell to 158@159 ₩ cent. Money fairly active at 7 ₩ cent. to the Stock Brokers. The demand for the United States Stock of 1882 continues. The Treasury received $1,236,850 on this account yesterday. The Stock Exchange generally terms. There was a heavy additional fall in Harlem.

Breadstuffs were depressed yesterday, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn were lower. Oats were dearer. The main business in Provisions was that in hog products, which were generally advancing. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Fish, Hemp, Oils, Metals, Seeds, Spices, Coal and Naval Stores. Cotton and Whisky were in good request, and at the close, firmer. Freights were depressed, with 604 vessels of all classes in port.

The New Rebel Campaign.

The news this morning from the Pennsylvania border is extremely meagre; and regarding the movements of Lee's main body we yet know nothing whatever. We get not a glimpse of their general purpose, or the special end they propose to attempt. We have no new engagements to report—no additional towns captured. The rebels hold Winchester, Martinsburgh, and Shepherdtown, in Virginia, and our troops lately at Harper's Ferry are reported to have crossed the Potomac and occupied Maryland Heights, which command the Ferry; the rebels also hold Williamsport, (at which they probably crossed the river,) and Hagerstown, in Maryland; and the farthest point their cavalry have reached in Pennsylvania is the town of Chambersburgh. The startling reports we had on Tuesday and Wednesday of the overwhelming masses of rebels that were filing into the State of Pennsylvania, appear to have been greatly exaggerated, and we should think, after sifting all accounts, that the force of rebel infantry that has crossed the Potomac is very limited. At each of half a dozen widely-apart points, it is thought that Lee is aiming directly at that point, and that all manœuvres in the other directions are but feints. Pittsburgh in the West, and Harrisburgh in the east, are each anticipating the advent of the rebel army, while Hooker's army in front of Washington, and Baltimore in its rear, are none the less on the alert for it. In the meantime, the most plausible theory of the whereabouts of Lee's army, is that which places it in the vicinity of the Bull Run Mountain, perhaps at Warrenton, though it may have pushed up as high as Manassas Gap and into the Shenendoah Valley. It is quite possible that Lee, when he struck in a northeasterly direction, had a purpose of making for Manassas Junction, with intent of getting between Hooker's army and Washington, and attacking one or other of these forces before they got over their surprise, or could get themselves set for battle. But if so, Hooker's equally rapid march from Falmouth to Bull Run, prevented this; and by this march, the latter officer planted himself in a position where he can coöperate with all the troops in front of Washington, and can receive reinforcements from all points with the greatest advantage. This march of Hooker may have completely disarranged Lee's original plans, and compelled him to project an enterprise quite different from that which he set forth to accomplish. That enterprise would most likely be one into Maryland analogous to that which he attempted last year.

The wild rumors which were spread through Pennsylvania and the country on Monday and Tuesday have thoroughly aroused that State and the neighboring States. The people are everywhere fleeing to arms. This is undoubtedly the main duty of the day and the occasion. A hundred thousand rifles on the Upper Potomac, if they get there before Lee's army cross, will most certainly prevent it from crossing, and Hooker and Heintzelman ought to be able to prevent him retreating, while Dix and Peck attend to Richmond.

Department of the South.—Gen. Hunter has been relieved from command of the Department of the South, and Gen. Gilmore has entered upon duty as his successor. Gen. Hunter has been at Port Royal for about a year and a half, and has been steadily on duty, except during the period when he was temporarily relieved by the lamented Gen. O. M. Mitchel. The most remarkable events of his administration were the battle on James Island, which was fought against his orders—the recent attack on Charleston, in which he took no part—and the siege of Fort Pulaski, which was conducted by the officer who is now to be his successor.

Gen. Gilmore is an excellent young officer, who has a reputation as a military engineer second to that of no man in the service. He has figured in siege-operations on the coast, and in field-operations in the West; and from both spheres of duty he brought with him the prestige of success. He is a native of Ohio, which has given us so many distinguished and victorious officers, such as Grant and Rosecrans. He has now command of a Department which is one of the most difficult in the country. Its duties are very severe and complicated; its extent is very great and his force very small; it contains two of the most important and most formidable rebel strongholds in the country; and he has pitted against him the ablest engineer in the rebel service. Beside these military difficulties, the social question of the negroes is a very embarrassing one, and one which will guarantee him much insane abuse, whatever course he may adopt in dealing with it. Gen. Gilmore, however, will do his duty unflinchingly, serve his country faithfully, and follow his orders and his conscience at every hazard and in the face of every danger.

How the Crisis is Met.

It is a glorious thing to recognize—the exhaustless patience and the exhaustless patriotism of the loyal people of the United States; although it is a burning shame that these noble qualities should be taxed so often and so severely as they are. Now, for the third time within two years, after having given their Government soldiers by the million, and treasure by the thousand million, to wage an offensive war against an inferior foe, they are agitated at the approach of that foe to their own homes and firesides, far away as they are from all the former scenes of conflict.

We will not dwell, however, on this aspect of the case. We are more pleased as well as better employed for the present in observing and rejoicing in the magnificent hopefulness, courage and elasticity of the loyal North, that in the very moment of disappointment and disaster springs forward with cheerfulness and even enthusiasm to renew their vows to their country, and to repair, by however painful labor and struggles, the mischief the enemy may have done, or their leaders may have suffered.

Only two entire days have elapsed since the news was permitted to reach the people that Lee's army was hurrying into Maryland and threatening to overrun that State and Pennsylvania. Quickly succeeding dispatches told of the rapid advance of the enemy—of his occupation of first one and then another, and others still, of Pennsylvania's best towns, and of ravages by fire on his march. Ignorance of, the enemy's purposes and numbers, in conjunction with the rapidity and audacity of his reported advance, was well calculated to confuse and disconcert the plans and ideas of those who might undertake his arrest. And the worst of all was, the confessed inability of the National authorities to send any succor, or to give any counsel in the case. Gov. Curtin, a civilian, without so much as an Aid-de-camp, and Gen. Couch, a Major-General without a division, were the two persons nominally charged with the duty of resisting the advance of the army of invaders! The only comfort Gov. Curtin could find was a letter from Gen. Heintzelman, commanding the defences of Washington, assuring him that the rebel invaders would certainly be in Harrisburgh in less than two days from date! The Governors, the city authorities, the merchants, bankers and people of the endangered States had to seek their own safety from invasion.

Our columns yesterday and to-day show how promptly and splendidly this work has been done. The spontaneous patriotism of the people was never more manifest or more gallantly and efficiently displayed. The City Council of Baltimore appropriated $100,000 to the public defence. The City Council of Philadelphia appropriated $500,000. The Banks of Philadelphia put $1,000,000 at the disposal of the State to arm the militia. The Bounty Fund Committee appropriated $150,000 to be paid in bounties to those who should enlist for the crisis. The Corn Exchange of Philadelphia gave $1,000 toward putting a regiment in the field; and this was but one of many similar acts of munificence. Recruiting was commenced under the personal efforts of the oldest and most eminent citizens, and the sum of the movement, it is believed, will be that Philadelphia will send three full batteries of artillery, one regiment of cavalry and ten regiments of infantry to Harrisburgh, in time to relieve it. Gallant New-Jersey, on appeal from Gov. Curtin, forwarded instantly two regiments of returned soldiers to the rescue. The Empire State has equaled Pennsylvania and New-Jersey in zeal and promptness, and is sending regiment after regiment of her State militia to the Valley of the Susquehanna. From what we know of movements, we cannot doubt that by Saturday there will be gathered in and around the capital of Pennsylvania an army of not less than 30,000 brave men, volunteers for the occasion, to drive the invaders across the Potomac. With a leader of approved courage and skill and such large experience as Gen. Couch, the best possible use will be made of this force; and we may feel confident that no body of rebel soldiery that Lee can spare from the bulk of his army, will be able to hold a footing in Pennsylvania against even this quickly gathered army of militiamen. While, therefore, we must deplore the necessity for such an extraordinary exhibition of loyalty and devotion of the people to their country as has been called out, we may justly point to it as a proud and memorable event, proving once more that the deep and permanent affection of the people for their nationality will survive any failure or shipwreck of Administrations, and bear the form of republican government, expressed in national unity, triumphantly through every trial.

Rebel Pranks and Rebel Strength.—News from Vicksburgh shows that Gen. Johnston, in Grant's rear, is being reinforced from the rebel army of Bragg in Tennessee. News from Murfreesboro shows that none of Bragg's troops have left him, but that his whole army still fronts Rosecrans, and has even been reinforced from Lee's army in Virginia. News from Virginia shows that Lee's army has certainly not been depleted, but it is asserted that it has been enormously reinforced from the West, from the vicinity of Richmond, and from North Carolina. News from the latter points shows that the rebels are still there in unabated strength.

One cannot very conveniently credit all these assertions. Either the rebels must fling their armies across the continent like foot-balls, or their soldiers must be counted by the million, or we must be egregiously bamboozled as to their strength at some points.

We suppose there are a dozen or fifteen thousand rebels in Vicksburgh, and twice as many more under Johnston in Grant's rear; we suppose Bragg has an army of fifty thousand men, or thereabouts; Lee may have between 70 and 90 thousand; and around Richmond, on the Rappahannock, the James, the Blackwater, and in North Carolina—the rebels may have 30 or 35 thousand more men. Even these moderate figures run their numbers up to a quarter of a million; and if to these we add the force that they are credited with at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Knoxville, Port Hudson, and other points on this side of the Mississippi River, and in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, in the trans-Mississippi region, we shall find the force attributed to the rebels to be between four and five hundred thousand men, which we do not believe they exceed, or have, in fact.

The Weak-Kneed Tribune.

The *Tribune* of yesterday delivered itself of its thoughts upon the advance of the rebels, in the following fashion:

"We trust this invasion is meant to be determined and decisive, and that it will not be spoiled by a premature recoil. If the rebels are indeed our masters, let them prove it, and let us own it. If they are not, let us make them now acknowledge the corn. We hope this demonstration, together with that of Gen. Grant on Vicksburgh, may be so managed as practically to end the war. If we can now take Vicksburgh and Port Hudson on the one hand, and use up Lee's army on the other, the Confederacy will be pretty nearly played out. If, on the other hand, the rebels beat Grant and water their horses in the Delaware, routing all the forces we can bring against them, *we shall be under foot, and may as well own it.*"

We have heard something very like this frequently before from the same source since the war opened. With some of these statements we can agree. We agree that if we now take Vicksburgh and Port Hudson and use up Lee's army, the Confederacy will be "pretty nearly played out." We hope that the three demonstrations may be so managed as practically to end the war, provided always that it ends with the overthrow of the Confederacy. Against any other end of it—against the idea that "if the rebels beat Grant and water their horses in the Delaware, we shall be under foot, and may as well own it," we protest, as we have before this protested against the similar ideas of the *Tribune*. And as the old dame recommended her boys to take pattern after Satan, "in his energy and perseverance," we recommend the pluck and pertinacity of the rebels, as displayed in their deeds, and in numberless declarations which the *Tribune*, in common with other journals, has published, to the study and example of any who claim to be lovers of their country, and yet think of giving up this contest in any contingency but our success.

For our part we are not able to see why we should own that we are "under foot," if our present armies are routed and the rebels water their horses in the Delaware. Our steeds have drunken the water of many a far Southern river, and yet there seems to be some vitality in the rebel power still remaining. Though we should lose two armies, what comparison would there be, even then, between rebel power and resources and our own? Of men, munitions and money we should still have four fold more than they. For very shame, our people could not think of giving up the contest. Unless, indeed, they propose to be content to see the name of the United States of America, which has been so glorious for strength the world over, become a laughing stock and a mockery, and to see the grand flag which has been the hope of the nations, dragged in the kennels and gutters of the world's obloquy forevermore.

Give up this contest? Is there then nothing in our cause? Are the claims which we have put forth that this was a war in which we battle on the side of humanity, liberty and God, against tyranny and the devil, nothing but a delusion or a fraud? Or have humanity and the Union no rights? Is Freedom no better than Slavery? If it is not, if we are fighting for liberty, if the cause of the rights of man and the glory of America is wrapped up in our success, if the establishment of the Confederacy is a victory of rebellious tyrants, a discouragement of the friends of freedom, a binding of the yoke more firmly and heavily upon the neck of the upspringing race the world over, how does any man among us dare to speak of giving up this struggle at one defeat or at two, or at a dozen?

If this be our position, as we know it is, and if our people feel it, as we believe they do, they would spurn the suggestion of owning the rebels for our masters, even should they "water their horses" in the Delaware, the Hudson and the Penobscot. Such success of theirs would be rather a trumpet call to renewed exertions and sacrifices, until we shall have rolled back the black tide gathering against us. The North will bear burdens in the cause of Freedom and the Union as cheerfully as the rebels have borne them in the cause of Slavery, and as heavy ones. They will still fight on; and if still and again driven back, they will yield their ground foot by foot, their faces ever to the foe, until the extermination which the rebels deserve is meted out to us.

Have we this manliness of courage? If there is anything which throws a shadow of doubt over the belief that we have, it is seeing and hearing such cowardly words as those we have quoted.

The Rear.—We suppose our splendid cavalry force is watching very closely the line of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, or the region from Leesburgh and Aldie toward Fairfax Station and the Occoquan. It must be a very tempting thing for the rebel cavalry, while a body of them are making such a fuss in Pennsylvania, to try and get down in that region between Hooker's army and the Potomac, and cut off his communications, or the possibility of his cooperating with the troops at Washington. The rear manœuvre of Stonewall Jackson last year in this vicinity, and the fatal results that followed it, under Gen. Pope, cannot be forgotten.

Slavery as a Revolutionary Force.

Dante describes one of his condemned as forever moving round a dreadful crater, and, on his arriving at a certain point, ripped almost in twain by the stroke of an avenging sword. The wretch pursues his endless journey, piteously moaning, and with difficulty holding together his bleeding, lacerated frame. The huge wound rankles, festers and heals; but no sooner does the victim accomplish his fated round, than another frightful gash bares his palpitating vitals, and sends him howling on his way.

Slavery would condemn this Republic to exactly that experience. It would make our history but a repetition, at intervals, of just such bloody cleavings as are now befalling us. It would force us forever to gyrate around the verge of anarchy, and at the close of each cycle strike us to the midriff with a new rebellion. We may depend upon it that the institution which would not let us remain at peace under the old order of things would be equally relentless under any. We should recover from our present sufferings only again, in due time, to be hurled upon the sword. Security is impossible so long as this curse has to do with our destinies.

This comes not so much from any premeditated purpose, as from an inherent necessity. Slavery is essentially irreconcilable not only with the spirit of the age, but with every tendency of our free institutions. It lives, and only can live, by force of the old mediæval idea of the divine right of vested power, as against any inborn personal right. Its whole interest, therefore, is obstructive and reactionary. Out of regard to its own safety, it cannot do otherwise than plant itself directly in the path of the Republic; for the law of our republican system is the law of progress. If it could content itself with simple obstruction, as in fact it did in the earlier days of our civil history, no great public calamity would come from it. The Republic would manage to get on, in very good fashion, in spite of it. But that does not meet its case. It must not only hinder, but it must thwart. It must keep up an active opposition; and not scruple when it feels itself hard pressed to resort even to deadly violence.

There is really no difference between the social laws which settle this matter and those which necessitate the constant recurrence of revolutions in Europe. Every philosophic historian concedes that, for the last century, the great struggle in Europe has been between the old feudal principles of government and the modern doctrines of human freedom; and that there will be no permanent security in Europe until this struggle is settled, and a policy, based on the latter ideas, be faithfully accepted and consistently carried out. No reflecting man imagines that the present order of things on the European Continent can endure. It is merely a question of time when new collisions will occur between arbitrary force and popular rights. New revolutions, at the furthest, cannot be far. The law which brings them on is as irresistible in its operation as any law in the material world. All arbitrary power is essentially selfish. Self-preservation is always its first instinct. Its supreme care is to strengthen itself, and to disable its foes. The greater the popular opposition, the more rigorous its repression. Each reacts with new force upon the other, until finally comes the violent rupture. This operation of things cannot be far different on our own continent, for human nature is the same everywhere. The institution of Slavery is just as much out of harmony with the spirit of the age as any other form of despotic power. Like all other despotic powers when threatened, or when it thinks itself threatened, it only responds by new usurpations and encroachments. Its sense of danger banishes all scruples—we may say, too, destroys all discretion. The political history of the Republic for the last generation has been made up mainly of new grasps of power by the slave oligarchy, and new efforts to foil them. Every fresh assumption of the institution only infused into the Northern people a more earnest hatred of it, until at last, in its madness, it has struck at the very life of the Republic.

There are Northern men who lament over the apparent impossibility of securing Slavery its old status in the Union. They are almost ready to give up the Union sooner than see it restored without the old ascendency of the Slave Power. Such infatuation is amazing. Nothing can be more certain than that such ascendency would in a few years bring on a repetition of our present terrible experience. We should hardly be well healed of our present wounds before we should be called upon to prepare for new, and perhaps even more cruel, blows. If Slavery is to remain in the path of the Republic at all, there is no possible escape from this. The necessity is upon it either to rule or to ruin. It must either be Cæsar or nothing. But there is no more possibility of the American mind patiently accepting its supremacy, than there is for the European mind to resign itself passively to any of the old mediæval prerogatives. The generation cannot thus deliberately turn about and travel backwards, even if it would. The age is a progressive one, made so by the orderings of Providence; and the men who live in it have no alternative but to go forward, confront what they may. The great American Republic is bound, by a power even higher than its own will, to live; and, with living, to move on with new strength and security. It must have a clear path. It must never again be subjected to the dreadful trials through which it is now struggling.

Heaven be thanked, this exemption is becoming assured and fixed, beyond all human ability to change. Northern devotees may try their hand as they please—it is too late;—they cannot save the Slave Power. The civil war which it has provoked is to be the last as well as the first; it will never live to plunge us upon another. It has got its own death-wound in the strife; and its few remaining years will be spent only in breathing out its dying gasps. Circumstances which were not at all calculated upon or even foreseen, in the beginning, have brought about this result. Human wisdom has had but very little part in delivering the Republic from its old deadly foe. And it is quite as much beyond human folly to give that foe a new lease of life and strength. The men who labor for it are but simply earning the scorn and derision of history. Imperial prerogative may yet again and again turn upon other nations, and smite them before it finally sinks in death; but Slavery can regain no such power over our nation. It has dealt not only its worst blow, but its last one.

War and Peace.—The last number of the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, in speaking of the war in America, says:

"War, like an iron band, binds the discordant factions of the North—aye, and the jealous State autonomies of the South—together now, and *it is only when the clasp may be loosed by a deceitful armistice, called peace, the world can indeed see the furies at work, rending every member of the Great Republic.*"

The *Gazette* hits upon the truth in this paragraph. Peace, on any other basis than that of Union, would unquestionably be the signal for a general dissolution of all the bonds which have hitherto held the nation together and made it respectable in the eyes of the world. Is it at all strange, then, that the great mass of the American people should prefer war, with all its horrors, to a peace involving such results?

The Negro.—Negroes are now helping to fight our battles in the South; they are helping the rebels to fight us; they are helping to fight France's battles in Mexico; and even the Imperial Capital of France is now in part garrisoned by negroes; and, says our Paris correspondent, the "proud Court of Napoleon III. does not appear to observe that there is anything abnormal in having the guard of the palace mounted by black men." The negro race is in a fair way of having a chance to learn to fight; and as, unfortunately, nations and peoples are, in this world, valued very much in proportion to their powers of fighting, the black man will soon be able to establish his historical value.

Musical.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Edward Mollenhauer's tragic opera, called the "Corsican Bride," was produced here Monday evening. The libretto is derived from a sanguinary piece called "Rosa Gregoria," and has been twisted into a lyric shape by Dr. A. Koehler, who is said to have a great deal to answer for. It will be remembered that some weeks since Mr. Mollenhauer gave a concert performance of some of the music at Irving Hall. The composer is a well-known orchestral conductor, and in this work proves that he possesses a vein of dramatic talent which, properly explored, might lead to valuable results. The opportunities for operatic composers in this country are few and far between. To get a single work produced requires the effort of a lifetime. The chances of improvement and increased facility, which much writing offer to really inventive minds, are consequently denied to Americans. This is the more to be lamented inasmuch as the earlier works in literature and in art, even of the most gifted men, bear distinct traces of the particular line of reading and fancy that has most pleased them. The labor of constant production can alone place a writer on the basis of his own ability, and enable him to be thoroughly original. Mr. Mollenhauer's opera is the work of a young man whose memory is keener than his invention. The reminiscences which are noticeable in every act are the fruits of a well-cultivated mind, and prove that the composer has not forgotten his studies or the lighter impressions received in the opera house. We do not for a moment imagine that Mr. Mollenhauer would wittingly use a plagiarism, but he has undoubtedly repeated many ideas that have been used before. In other respects the music is fluent and graceful. We look in vain for those strong contrasts and overwhelming bursts of effect which are essential to the writer of serious opera. The combinations are quite ordinary, and the *tempi* and movements are singularly steady. It seems to us that Mr. Mollenhauer will find his talent best adapted to the treatment of lighter themes. We would at all events urge him to select a better *libretto* for his next work. No skill is displayed in the construction of the "Corsican Bride," and some of the situations are positively ludicrous. The last tableau, in which everybody seems to be anxious to kill everybody, could be transferred bodily to a burlesque or a pantomime.

Mr. Mollenhauer is clearly unfortunate in the season, and Tuesday evening was exceptionably so in the weather, which was sultry to the last degree. These adverse circumstances had their effect on the attendance, but there was, nevertheless, a good audience, and one thoroughly capable of judging the merits of the new production. It is something, therefore, to record that they received it with favor, applauding the best *morceaux* with energy, and showing their partiality for the various artists as each of the favored few made his or her appearance. The several *rôles* were intrusted to Mme. Rotter, Mr. Quint, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Urch and Mme. La Roche—the orchestra and chorus being under the direction of Mr. Mollenhauer.

Irving Hall.—The usual musical entertainments at this popular establishment were varied on Monday night by the introduction, for the first time of Fallon's "Stereopticon," an instrument which magnifies to the diameter of 24 feet the ordinary objects of the stereoscope. There are very few who have not derived pleasure from the charming little instruments which are now found in every parlor. Although of limited power and difficult adjustment to various sights, they are capable, as we all know, of giving wonderfully distinct and truthful representations of places and things. It will be easily understood how Fallon's newly-invented Stereoscope intensifies this pleasure. The cartoons are grand not only in proportions, but in depth of tone and breadth of effect. They are, in fact, a succession of pictures that have never been equaled, enabling the looker-on to catch something of the spirit, beauty and importance of the original scenes. The architectural views are truly remarkable, and afford a fine study of that branch of art; while the sculpture is reproduced with a roundness and truth that equals the original. The exhibition, in a word, is one of the best and most instructive we have ever had in the City, and merits the most unbounded patronage of the public. A couple of hours passed in gazing on these grand sun painted pictures convey to the mind a better impression of the world than all the books of travel in the Astor Library.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

Cleveland, Wednesday, June 17.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, the following Directors were unanimously elected: John Gardiner, Joseph Lyman, H. B. Hurlbut, Samuel M. Young, A. Stone, Jr., James Mason, A. G. Jerome, A. N. Ramsdell, W. M. Varnilye. The agreement to unite, with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Cleveland was unanimously approved. A consolidation with three other roads was ratified. The following vote was the largest ever cast:

For Consolidation	58,021
Against Consolidation	4,000
Total shares present	62,021

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER.

Wreck of the Steamship Norwegian on St. Paul's Island in a Fog.

The Passengers, Crew, Mails and Baggage All Saved.

ASPY BAY, CAPE BRETON, Sunday, June 14, }
VIA SACKVILLE, Wednesday, June 17. }

The steamship *Norwegian*, of the Canadian Steamship Line, which left Liverpool at half-past 12 o'clock, noon, of the 4th, and Londonderry of the 5th instant, for Quebec, was wrecked on St. Paul's Island, this (Sunday) morning, 14th instant, during a thick fog.

All her passengers and crew, together with her mails and baggage, were saved.

ASPY BAY, Sunday, June 14, }
VIA SACKVILLE, Wednesday, June 17. }

The newspaper dispatches per *Norwegian* were saved by Purser WALLACE.

The steamships *City of Cork* and *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d instant.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, June 17.

The following dispatch has been received by the agents of the steamer *Norwegian*:

ASPY BAY, C. B., Sunday, June 14.

Allan Ray & Co., Quebec:

The *Norwegian* was wrecked this morning at 7 o'clock in a thick fog, on the outer shore of St. Paul's Island, a mile and a quarter east of the north-east light. She had on board fifty-eight cabin and two hundred and seventy-one steerage passengers, all, together with the crew and mails, saved. A large portion of the baggage has also been landed. The steamer when first on o'clock was all but on her beam ends, well on the rocks. Her forepeak and forward compartment have several feet of water in them. The main and after ones are quite dry. Capt. MCMASTER was not certain whether she could be got off. He requests that a steamer be sent down immediately to the wreck. The passengers have been conveyed to the Government Humane Society's house. Mr. CAMPBELL, Governor of the Island, is lending all his assistance.

(Signed) JOHN WALLACE, Purser.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Rebel Raid at Franklin—Rosecrans Awake and Ready—Fruits of Vicksburgh Fallen—Andy Johnson's Return Home—Hospitals of Nashville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Friday, June 12, 1863.

The quiet pervading military matters in this Department has been a little varied within a week past, by rebel cavalry attacks in the direction of Franklin and Triune. The booming of canon, on Thursday last, continuing nearly all the afternoon, was distinctly heard here, indicating a brisk engagement. It awakened lively interest, but excited no alarm. The cavalry formed a part of FORREST's force, under command of STEARNS and ARMSTRONG. They seized Franklin and held it for a night, plundering stores and houses of whatever valuables they contained. Retiring the next day, they fell in with a cavalry force sent from Triune, consisting of the Fourth and Sixth Kentucky, the Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan, by whom they were effectually routed, losing fifty in killed and wounded. The Union loss was only four. Skirmishing has been going on in that direction since, a sharp fight occurring yesterday near Triune, the particulars of which are not known here with sufficient distinctness to make the record reliable. These cavalry raids, it is thought, are designed to operate as a screen to BRAGG's movements in another direction. Gen. ROSECRANS, however, is too old a campaigner to be deceived by so shallow a device, if it be one. He is watching his adversary with a vigilence that will not weary, and a sagacity not to be overreached. It surely cannot be long before the thunder of his guns shall again startle the ear of the nation, after the long repose that his splendid army has enjoyed. When the blow does fall, may it be overwhelming, utterly crushing the power of the rebel hordes who have so long defied and flouted the best of Governments. We expect from Gen. ROSECRANS, when his campaign is fairly opened, just such a result as this.

But Vicksburgh must fall first. All eyes are turned now with feverish anxiety in that direction. Other interests yield now to this absorbing one. The armies in the field seem, by common consent, to be pausing, to watch the result of the struggle between GRANT and PEMBERTON—as the Romans and Albans watched with breathless interest the fierce combat of the Horatii and the Curatii, on whose issue a nation's fate hung suspended. The stubborn defence, and the strenuous efforts to reinforce, proclaim the vast importance which the rebels attach to the retaining of this stronghold—while the lofty heroism and stern determination brought to baar on the prosecution of the siege show no less clearly what high value the Union attaches to its ceptura. Apart from opening the Mississippi, and cutting the Confederacy in two, the moral effect of this grand success would be incalculable. The inertness of our armies would at once give place to activity. Tennessee would, within a few weeks, be as free from rebel marauders as Missouri is now. The day of emancipation, from an odious conscription, from a detested tyranny, for the whole Southwest, would have fully come. All hearts would pulsate with renewed courage and ardor, as the great goal we have so long struggled to reach opened full to the view. The rebellion would reel and totter to its fall. The end of this grim, giant iniquity would be at hand. No wonder that the issue of the transactions around Vicksburgh is watched by the whole country with an interest so profound and absorbing!

GOV. JOHNSON returned here last week, after an absence of several weeks, during which he was enabled to perfect his arrangements in regard to the raising of his 25,000 troops. He was greeted very warmly on his arrival. He spoke but few words to the crowd that assorted him home, but agreed at an early day to speak more fully to the people here, on the great issues of the day. He is sanguine of success in the important work he has undertaken. He has issued a recent order directing free transportation to be given to all Tennesseans who desire to come to Nashville with the view of joining any of the Tennessee regiments now forming in this vicinity, or that may be already in the field. Every patriotic heart will bid him God-speed in his noble enterprize, and will hail rejoicingly the deliverance of East Tennessee from the fierce bands of plunderers and sometimes assassins, who have covered so many loyal homes there with sackcloth, and subjected the liberties of the people to the most grinding oppressions.

Nashville is strong in hospitals, if this be not a solecism. Nearly all its churches and public buildings, such as High Schools, University, Medical College, Gun Factory, are devoted to the use of the sick and wounded. There are 24 hospitals here, containing each an average about 200 patients. I have examined several of them, and find their condition excellent, comparing well with that of the Washington City hospitals, which are often made the subject of high encomium. They are much superior, I learn, to those of Louisville and Cincinnati, as a rule. The buildings used for the purpose here are nearly all spacious, with superb ventilation, and from being located many of them on the outskirts of the city, and on elevated ground, enjoy fresh, cool air, with wide and beautiful views of the surrounding country—a circumstance of great importance to the valetudinarian. Our brave, suffering soldiers well deserve all the comforts that can be rendered them.

Parched as the ground was here when I last wrote you, it is now mantled by recent copious and enriching rains. The beautiful valley of the Cumberland smiles, and Nature, all around us, is adorned in her sweetest robes.

C. V. S.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 17.

The *Commercial's* Murfreesboro special says that MORGAN appeared at Lebanon, in our rear, it is thought for the purpose of assisting the citizens to harvest the crops now ready.

Rebel deserters report the impression from their army that BRAGG is about to assume the offensive.

STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION.—Mr. JUDD, of the *Agriculturist*, has made arrangements for a great exhibition of strawberries at his rooms in the TIMES Building, No. 41 Park-row, similar to the one given last year. The exhibition will be open to-day and to-morrow. Liberal premiums are to be given for the best varieties.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

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Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BEEECKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:

ON DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the northwest and southeast corners.

ON DEKALB-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid ave.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—40 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—33 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries to Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st. in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisances by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order,

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Straw Hats for 75 cents and upwards at the Great Straw Hat Carnival.

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MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of Imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S BAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

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In making a present of a Sewing-Machine to a wife, sister, or daughter, be sure to select one which will embroider as well as sew perfectly. Such an instrument will be a constant delight as well as assistant. Both the stitching and embroidery done by the Grover & Baker Machine are perfect. These are the only family machines which embroider.

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Men's Straw Hats,
Ladies' Straw Hats,
Misses' Straw Hats,
Children's Straw Hats,
At the great Straw Hat Furers.

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A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS, MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Wishan, U. S. N.

Boats.—Pleasure boats for lake, river and pond. One hundred boats on hand. INGERSOLL'S, largest and cheapest boat bazaar in the world, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st. Metallic and ships' boats.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

COLGATE—REMINGTON.—At St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N. Y. on Tuesday, June 16, by Rev. R. B. Claxton, D. D., JOAN COLGATE, of Adrise, Mich., and SARAH REMINGTON, of the former city. No cards.

DILLER—WELLS.—On Wednesday, June 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., and Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., WILLIAM A. M. DILLER and MARY A. WELLS. No cards.

HUDSON—WAINWRIGHT.—On Tuesday evening, June 16, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Hobart, WILLIAM HOLT HUDSON and ELIZABETH M. RENSEN, daughter of the late Bishop Wainwright, all of this City.

HALSEY—BOWERS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. S. Y. Spear, D. D., Rev. SAMUEL P. HALSEY, of Rockaway, L. I., and MARGARET F. BOWERS, daughter of the late William C. Bowers, Esq., of Brooklyn.

MONTGOMERY—SEYMOUR.—On Wednesday, June 17, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. George F. Seymour, Rector of Christ Church, Hudson, FRANK L. MONTGOMERY and Miss EMMA SEYMOUR, daughter of John F. Seymour, Esq. No cards.

MALCOLM—BOLDEN.—In Yorkville, on Tuesday evening, June 16, by Mr. A. P. Botsford, Mr. JOHN MALCOLM, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Miss HELEN BOLDEN, of this City.

☞ Edinburgh and Baltimore papers please copy.

QUINAN—WICKHAM.—On Wednesday, June 17, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, HENRY J. QUINAN and JULIA A., daughter of D. H. Wickham, all of this City.

SCUDDER—KOLLMYER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 16, by Rev. Lyman S. Weed, Mr. EPHRAIM SCUDDER and Miss CHARLOTTE KOLLMYER, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

SCRIMGEOUR—HOPPER.—On Monday, June 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., JOHN SCRIMGEOUR and KATE M., eldest daughter of J. M. Hopper, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CUTTER.—On Wednesday morning, June 17, ELIZA, wife of Daniel Cutter, aged 65 years.

Funeral will proceed from St. Thomas' Chapel, Thompson-st., corner of Prince, this afternoon, June 18, at 2 o'clock precisely.

HENDEN.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, June 17, ELIZA, relict of the late Josiah Hedden, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place on Friday, June 19, at 2½ o'clock.

LOVEJOY.—In Owego, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 10, JAMES P. LOVEJOY, 2d, eldest son of Dr. E. Lovejoy, aged 26 years.

LIVERE.—On Tuesday, June 16, after a short and severe illness, MRS. JANE, the beloved wife of William Livere, aged 28 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, June 18, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 62 Columbia-st. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

MCDOUGALL.—On Tuesday, June 16, DONALD, youngest son of Hugh and Emma T. McDougall, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 116 Ainslie-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, June 17, at 3 o'clock.

PATRIE.—On Wednesday, June 17, JAMES S. PATRIE, aged 54 years.

PATRIE.—On Saturday, June 13, CATHERINE, wife of James S. Patrie, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, No. 159 West 11th-st., on Friday, June 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

ROGERS.—On Tuesday, June 16, CHARLES HENRY MILLS, youngest son of P. L. and S. A. Rogers, aged 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, on Thursday, June 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, foot of 83d-st., East River.

RUTHERFURD.—In New-Jersey, on Tuesday, June 16, at her residence, MARY, eldest daughter of the late John Rutherfurd, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at Christ Church, Belleville, at 4½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, June 18. Carriages will be in attendance at the Centre-st. station in Newark, on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New-York.

RILEY.—On Monday, June 15, suddenly, WILLIAM RILEY, aged 68 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. A. M., Polar Star Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 310, and Southwark Engine Company, No. 38, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, June 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 Sixth-st., near Grand. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

☞ New-London and Norwich papers please copy.

SPENCER.—On Wednesday morning, June 17, SARAH ANN, widow of William Spencer.

The relatives and friends of the family, are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, C. R. Badeau, No. 32 Charles-st., on Friday, June 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 333.—June 17, 1863.
58, 20, 40, 10, 8, 37, 36, 26, 21.

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CURES
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
AND LUNGS
BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF INNOXIOUS AGENTS
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ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CHINESE AND COCOA MATTINGS,
by the piece or yard. Window Shades, Druggets four yards wide, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

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Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
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AMAZONE TINCTURE,
For the growth and preservation of the hair: try it, try it, to be convinced that it is the only real remedy to keep your hair from falling out or turning gray prematurely; contains no oil nor grease; purely medical. Sold by all druggists. $1 per bottle. Laboratory No. 451 4th-st.
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DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under DR. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful.

After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Van Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
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AMBROSIA,
Is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

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For sale by all Druggists.

STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS.
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for
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from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to
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ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is of more general and practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

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Is a new thing, and the result of years of study, the combination is on
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And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

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Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known, for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any changes of temperature.

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Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,
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Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.
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FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ, AVIS.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 258 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., procure a card or catalogue, (with the prices marked with) to be sent per mail, if desired, and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing Pine Apples, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Toogees, Crapes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.

Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY,—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, tatted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND HATS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Our $100 Bonnets are worth $150; our $7 Bonnets are worth $12. Call and see our $100 bonnets. Bloomer Hats at $1 each; Summer bonnets and hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 681 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE FAMILIES can be accommodated with board in the village of B—d, N. J. Location healthy, and within five minutes' walk of railroad depot, and one hour from New-York City by railroad. References—Henry Sheldon, No. 135 Duane-st.; Henry R. Kimberly, No. 12 John-st.; J. Crane, No. 50 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the river. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, or to JOHN J. ANGUENE, No. 1 Wall-st.

SUMMER BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM THE City, on the shore of Long Island Sound. New house, salt-water bathing, fishing and boating on the premises. Two or three families, without small children, who wish a quiet home in one of the most desirable locations in the State, will please address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties. In private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ROOMS AND good board may be had at White Plains, one hour's ride from the City by Harlem Railroad, ten minutes' walk from depot. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c.; beautiful drives and handsome scenery. Apply to WM. C. BARNES, No. 12 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR SIX GENTLEmen can be accommodated in a small family at Fort Hamilton with furnished rooms. Breakfast and tea, if required. Inquire at the house adjoining the Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN A PLEASANT and healthy situation, with large airy rooms; situation near Milton Landing, where the steamer Mary Powell daily lands. Address JACOB SMITH, Milton Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., with full particulars.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.

CHARLES LEFFER, Proprietor.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

[illegible] & WHITNEY, MACHINERY [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT person wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands French finishing thoroughly; has long and unexceptionable references. Can be seen, for a few days, at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular seamstress in a private family; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats and game; is a first-rate baker; understands pastry, desserts, jellies; has reliable reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 150 West 14th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as first-class cook in a respectable family; understands all kinds of cooking. No objections to the country. Best of City references given. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking. No objections to the country. Best of City references given. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands the French and American styles of cooking; boning and larding; wages from $10 to $12 per month; City or country. Call at No. 182 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman as cook in a first-class private family or first-class boarding-house; has no objection to the country. Can be seen till united at 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young girls wish situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objections to the country; best of City references given. Call at No. 551 3d-av., near 39th-st., third floor, back room, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a very neat and competent servant, as cook in a gentleman's family; is a trustworthy, experienced, and valuable servant; with references to distinguished families. Apply to MR. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, in City or country, as down-stairs servant, or for general housework; is a good cook and baker, and first-rate laundress; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—TWO SISTERS—American girls, well educated, and members of the M. E. Church, wish situations to take entire charge of a single gentlemen's house, to do the work between them; both are responsible and experienced girls, and for the sake of living together, the two would engage for the wages of one. Unexceptionable references. Can be seen for one week, from 9 to 12, at No. 51 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young Scotch woman wants a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 357 39th-st., near 9th-av., top floor.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking in all its branches, and hair-dressing in the best manner; the best of City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; experienced in the duties and care of children; best reference given; can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth, or grown children; can do sewing; would like to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 West 35th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would bring up an infant by the bottle, if required, or would act as housekeeper. Good references from the first families; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call, for 3 days, at No. 44 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; would be willing to go in the country with a private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 157 Waverley-place.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a tidy young woman who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland a situation to mind children or to do chamberwork and sewing; is willing to do the general housework; wages, $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES THE WASHING and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen and families; will be done in the very best style for fifty cents per dozen; best of City references. Call at No. 91 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., up stairs.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a respectable young man who perfectly understands his business; the best of reference given; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at MARK NICHOLS' Livery stable, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable colored man, who thoroughly understands his business and will bring satisfactory references. Apply to J. CRUVAN, saddle and harness maker, No. 448 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young German, who understands the management and care of horses; can take charge of a small garden, if required. Call at No. 19 Centre-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married man, a Belgian, a situation as coachman; no objections to City or country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at his own house, No. 74 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A COLORED COACHMAN would like a situation, for either City or country. Inquire for THOMAS, at Titus', No. 247 Thompson-st, corner 4th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND wife who have not been long in this country, are desirous of obtaining situations, the man as first-class waiter, and the woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; both have reference from the old country, and are thoroughly competent. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a single young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good groom and careful driver; can produce the best of references. Address J. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; country preferred. Apply at 894 Broadway.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A SINGLE man wishes a situation as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; country preferred; best of references given. Address J. D., Box No. 292 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANKING house or broker's office, by an active young man; salary no object. Also, a situation as assistant bookkeeper, entry or general clerk, by an experienced young man. Best of references given. Address Merchants' Clerk's Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED FOR MAN AND wife, lately landed from the old country; man as waiter, his wife as laundress; best of recommendations given. Address T. M., for two days, at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man, who has held first-class situations, to travel as valet, or stop in the City; the very best of City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 913 Broadway, in the drug-store, between 20th and 21st sts.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN WANTED TO GO to Flushing, Long Island, to take charge of one horse and do the gardening of a small place; single man; wages, $15 a month. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 761 Post-office.

A COOK.—COOK WANTED TO COOK, WASH and iron in a small family; good references required. Call at No. 66 East 17th-st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A GOOD FARM HAND, to whom steady employment will be given, Summer and Winter. Apply at 280 West 13th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXperienced middle aged woman, thoroughly competent to take charge of a first-class new house, having twenty boarders, for the Summer, in a pleasant location, twenty miles from New-York. Address, with references, H. A., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, New-York.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a girl as laundress and chambermaid, to go asbort distance into the country. Apply, with references, at No. 1 East 30th-st., on Thursday, June 18, from 9½ to 3 o'clock.

A PORTER WANTED.—A PORTER WHO IS well acquainted with the City and of steady and industrious habits, may apply, with references, which must be unexceptionable, PORTER, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS to go in the country; competent to cut and make children's and ladies' clothing, and one who can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call on Thursday, 18th inst., on board steamboat *J. D. Berry*, foot of Murray-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

A WAITER OR WAITRESS.—WANTED IMmediately, an experienced waiter or waitress for a family of the highest respectability, to go a short distance in the country. French or German preferred. The best of reference required. Apply at No. 231 Madison-av.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. One who is thoroughly acquainted with retail trade, and of strict moral integrity, may hear of a desirable situation by applying to PINCHOT & BRUEN, No. 214 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, THE FORmer as gardener, the latter to take charge of a small dairy and poultry; must come well recommended. Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 8 Beaver-st., up

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, THE FORmer as [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
By D. W. IVES & CO., at No. 165 Broadway, at 1 o'clock TO-MORROW (Friday.)

BROWN MORGAN MARE—7 years old, 14½ hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle, a first-rate animal in every way. Also, top buggy and harness.

SADDLE PONY—A pretty animal, thoroughly broken, kind and gentle; has been used by a young lady.

SPAN OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES—A splendid span of matched carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, 16 hands high, warranted, sound, kind and gentle; are prompt and free drivers, afraid of nothing and very stylish; strongly recommended.

GRAY HORSE—9 years old, a good family beast, warranted sound, kind and gentle. Also, Brewster wagon and harness.

SPECIAL SALE OF NEW CARRIAGES,
immediately after the horses,
at 1 o'clock,

ENGLISH TRAVELING CARRIAGE—One English traveling carriage, in splendid order, cost $3,000 to import.

LIGHT CALASH COACHES.
Two excellent carriages, built and finished in the best manner.

ROCKAWAYS.
Light four-seat, turn-over seat, shifting quarter, light open five-seat, six-seat, four-seat Germantown, and other styles, numbering in all thirteen, all warranted the best make.

TOP BUGGIES.
Five first-rate top buggies, one jump-seat wagon, two doctor's phaetons, and other styles.

OPEN WAGONS.
Four new, light, road wagons; two four-seated wagons.

HOTEL COACHES, SECOND-HAND WAGONS, &c.
An assortment consisting of two hotel coaches, three rockaways, four open wagons, top wagons, &c.

HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.
A fine line of double and single harness, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, circingles, &c.
The above are now on exhibition.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY (Thursday,) June 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.
REGULAR SALE.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

Shares.		Shares	
25	Firemen's Fund Ins.	$17	10 Wash. Mar. Ins	$100
18	Etna Ins.	50	18 Amer Telegraph Co.	100
12	North Am. Ins. Co.	50	10 N. Amstd'm Ins	25
4	Equitable Ins Co.	35	10 Humboldt Ins. Co.	100
13	New York N. Ins.	100	30 Commonwealth Ins.	100
$10	Mer. Mutual Ins. Scrip		40 Republic Ins. Co.	100
$10	Resolute F. Ins. Scrip		20 Gebhard Ins. Co.	100
$5	Security F. Ins. Scrip		50 Albany & Sus. R.	100
30	Beekman Ins. Co.	25	10 Market Bank	100
50	Mer. Mutual Ins.	50	1 Knick. Stage Co.	100
3	N. Y. F. & M. Ins. Co.	100	30 Kings Co. Ins. Co.	20
10	Park Bank	100	20 Col. Marine Ins. Co.	100
$5,000 Madison City, Wis., 7 p. c. Capital Ex. Bonds.				
$4,000 Brooklyn City 6 p. c. Bonds.				

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker.
No. 62 William-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, June 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.:
$52,000 Peoria and Oquawke Railroad Co. Bonds.
$3,000 Toledo, Burlington and Logansport Bonds.
$1,000 New-Castle and Richmond R. Co Bonds.
$2,000 Lion (Iowa) Central R. Co. Bonds
$2,000 Warsaw and Rock R. Co. Bonds.
$3,000 Ashuelot R. Co. Bonds.
$7,000 State of Missouri 5 per cent. Bonds.

Shares.		Shares.	
33	Elgin & St. Line R.	30	Manhattan Gas L. Co
103	Brooklyn C. & Jam. R.	10	Mercantile Ins. Co.
224	N. Y. & N. H. R.	60	Brevoort Ins. Co.
85	Leather Manuf. Bank.	5	United States Ins. Co.
32	Jefferson Ins. Co.	10	Home Ins. Co.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
30,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 26th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who do not, however, have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.
Cargo of prize schooner *Redeem*, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner *Rambler*, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner *Monte Christo*, consisting of cotton.
Catalogues three days previous to sale.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn,
Two good rosewood pianos, pier glass, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, chairs, centre tables, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hatstands, hair mattresses, gas chandeliers, carpets, six sewing machines. Also, a lot of fancy and dry goods, fifteen cases of claret, one full portrait of Gen. Washington.
Also, at 12 o'clock, noon,
One bay mare, 15½ hands high, eight years old; one light top wagon.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SON WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FRIDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, rosewood pianos, &c., &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suite in crimson brocatelle velvet; tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, chairs, mahogany extension dining-tables, sideboard, stair-carpet and rods, curled hair mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; crockery, glass ware, &c. Also, a 12 o'clock, rosewood piano, made by Hallet, Cumister & Allen, of Boston, round corners, finished back, of very superior tone and finish. Also, to close an estate, an invoice of jewelry, consisting of breastpins, earrings, smart-glass finger-rings, &c., &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE,
BILLIARD TABLE, &c.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the residence No. 10 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., on THURSDAY, June 18, at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the handsome household furniture, consisting of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture; French fancy tables, mirrors, velvet, Wilton, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets, oak extension-table and buffet, chairs, easy chairs, lounges, rosewood parlor suite, centre tables, sofas, etageres, &c., mattresses, bedding, china, glass, &c. Also one elegant full-sized

PHELAN BILLIARD TABLE,

With a new set of balls, cues and other fixtures. In addition to the above will be sold the usual articles for culinary uses, with which the sale will commence. On exhibition and catalogues ready on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery over the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS,
Comprising several of the finest productions of our favorite artist, A. F. Tait, painted to order; as also pictures by Durrie, Coleman, A. F. Bellows, David Johnson, T. Nash, Brewerton, G. A. Williams, Meadows, Boddington, Shayer, Barlow, Walter Williams, De Dreux, Pattini, Ferburgh, Vandeveer, A. F. J. Vermeulen, B. Schaep, Wantermeriem, Van Severdonck, Smets, P. T. Schuiz, J. F. Kensett, Waters, Max Eglan, B. W. Hill, Julius Komir, and others of high reputation. They are now on exhibition as above.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, (by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal:
Cargo of prize schooner *Redeem*, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner *Rambler*, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner *Monte Christo*, consisting of cotton.
Catalogues three days previous to sale.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn,
Two good rosewood pianos, pier glass, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, chairs, centre tables, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hatstands, hair mattresses, gas chandeliers, carpets, six sewing machines. Also, a lot of fancy and dry goods, fifteen cases of claret, one full portrait of Gen. Washington.
Also, at 12 o'clock, noon,
One bay mare, 15½ hands high, eight years old; one light top wagon.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of O and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.

New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.

New house in Worth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.

New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Twelve.

New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.

Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.

Setting curb and gutter in Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Setting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and Greenwich.

Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first streets.

For five thousand new lamps.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—In pursuance of a decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, no bids will be received for the above if there is not affixed thereon an Internal Revenue Stamp, five cents in value, opposite the certificate of Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public to an affidavit; also a stamp of same value must be fixed to each agreement of sureties on such bid or estimate.

CHAS. O. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 20th instant, for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,
UNIFORM JACKETS FOR "INVALID CORPS,"
A sample of which can be seen at this office.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for making up from materials furnished by the United States,
Infantry Overcoats,
Infantry Uniform Coats,
Infantry Trowsers.

Bidders will state how many of the Uniform Jackets they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries, and how soon after the materials are furnished they can make up Overcoats and Uniform Coats.

A proper guarantee must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Uniform Jackets," or "for making up Overcoats and Infantry Coats," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and the terms at the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 Nassau-st., June 17, 1863.

TO IRON WORKERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until the 25th inst., for furnishing the materials and constructing an iron bridge on the Central Park.

Plans, specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge."

The said Board reserves the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 56 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commmercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of JOHN STADERMANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN STADERMANN is authorized to receive all debts due the firm and sign in liquidation.

JOHN STADERMANN,
OSCAR SEEBASS.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm of STADERMANN & SHAPTER, to carry on the business of the late firm of JOHN STADERMANN & CO.

JOHN STADERMANN,
JAMES S. SHAPTER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of DUNKIN & CRAMPTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH CRABIPTON retiring therefrom. JOHN T. DUNKIN is fully authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

JOHN T. DUNKIN,
JOSEPH CRAMPTON,

Dated, N

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $600,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great South-west at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN,

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLAWS & Co.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITE WRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN,

STOCK, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dealers in
Government Securities of all kinds,
Specie and Uncurrent Money.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.
CHAS. E. LAWRENCE. } DAVID L. ST JOHN,
Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the City of Milwaukee, the 23d day of June instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the deed of consolidation between said Chicago and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies at the time said Books were closed, for the purpose of consolidation, on the 5th day of June, instant, will be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. Notice is also hereby given, that until said Directors shall be elected, and enter upon their duties, the affairs of said Consolidated Company will, by the terms of said deed of consolidation, be managed by the undersigned, as Provisional Directors. On and after the 25th instant, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company will be prepared to issue Certificates for Stock, upon the basis of consolidation, on surrender of Stock Certificates in the original Companies.

W. S. GURNEE,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JOHN V. AYER,
E. K. ROGERS.

Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1863.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per cent, upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 15th day of July next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 30th inst., in Exchange on New-York at par. The 3 per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is now under the direction of the officers of the Company, and all persons having claims against the Company are requested to present them for payment at the office in Cleveland.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, June 10, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 62 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 69 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. LOWRY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BEYSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 78 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held this day, the resignation of PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., as President of this institution, tendered at a previous meeting, was accepted.

Mr. Perit (one of the original corporators) having been a Trustee of the Bank thirty-four years, and its President for more than one-third of that period.

Resolutions regretting the necessity of his resignation, (occasioned by his removal from the City,) and expressing the high appreciation of the members of the Board for him personally, and in his official relation, were adopted, after which Wm. H. Macy, Esq., was elected President, and Wm. A. Booth, Esq., was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. Macy.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TOTAL ASSETS, JUNE 2, 1863, LESS LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID, $2,008 651 03.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

DEALERS with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for Insurance) of receiving, in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, Returns in Cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every OPEN policy (CARGO RISKS) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of TWENTY PER CENT.
2. Upon other voyage risks upon CARGO and FREIGHT, a return of FIFTEEN PER CENT.
3. Upon TIME risks upon HULLS and FREIGHT, a return of TEN PER CENT.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co,
George Min.
Robert S. Holt, of Holt & Co.
Thomas A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thomas Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co,
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Lee & Co,
Edwin T. Evans, of Buffalo.
S. N. Derrick, of Buffalo.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Joseph Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
Charles A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
P. L. Sternberg, of Buffalo.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, of Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President,
WM. M. WHITNEY, 2d Vice-President and Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53 000
ASSETS	$303,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DONALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SOAREZ,	ALVE. F. LAING.
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. H. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO CRISWOLD, Ja.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
GORHAM E. CLARK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE GREAT WESTern Marine Insurance Company, Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 And 33 Pine-st., New-York. The usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent., on the $1,600,000 cash capital stock of this Company, will be paid at this office on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
Secretary.

58TH DIVIDEND,

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

At an election held on 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN T. BRUCE,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	JOSHUA SUTTON,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	ISAAC V. BRIGGS,
JAMES BARNES,	GEO. GILLILLAN, M. D.,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BENJ. M. STILWELL,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
SAMUEL F. WHITING,	BRYAN H. SMITH,
	JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. Also, the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free from Government tax. By order.

JUNE 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. This Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Three and a half per cent. from the profits of the last six months, the Bank assuming the Three per cent. Income tax thereon, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of June inclusive.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1ST JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

ANO'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums.

LDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
CARDNAS S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 35th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.

Mrs HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WHO HAS had several years of experience in one of the largest schools of this City; a graduate of the University of France, wishes to make an engagement to teach French and French literature; no board accepted; excellent references. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition desires an engagement as teacher in a school or family; she is qualified to give instruction in English, French, the rudiments of Latin and Music. Reference given and required. Address Box No. 534 New-London, Conn.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER IN ONE OF the leading City schools, who has been an extensive traveler, desires an engagement for the Summer or permanently, as tutor or teacher. References of the highest character. Address A. X., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE IS DEsirous of passing the Summer months as an Instructor in some private family in the country; best of references given. Address U. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AN TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY WISHES to find a home in a family where piano and German lessons would be accepted as an equivalent for board and lodging. Address M. M., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSEN, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MILLS, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from	$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin	$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations	30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 64 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORWEGIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 20.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GOOLD, Commander,
Carrying the United States mail, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LIMERICK will sail from New-York, for Cork and Liverpool, on THURSDAY next, 18th inst., or as soon as her cargo is all on board. Steerage passengers will be taken by her at reduced rates, payable in United States currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	June 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	June 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	July 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Pass engers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 24.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NOTTINGHAM LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each make five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most splendid fishing; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order, Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSION STEAMBOAT ANSONIA, HAVing a splendid saloon and staterooms, the steamboat SCRANTON, also the double-deck Barge MILAN, and a new double deck barge, superior to any thing that floats. Apply to WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 6 Whitehall-st., the only authorized persons to charter the above boats.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAM

THE PENNSYLVANIA INVASION.

Continued from First Page.

appearance of Col. LEFFERTS among his men was the occasion for much enthusiasm, and he was warmly and enthusiastically greeted. When all the necessary preliminaries had been completed for their starting, they marched from the Armory at 10 o'clock, their route being from the Armory to Fourth-street, down Broadway to Pier No. 1, where a boat was in readiness to convey them to Amboy, where they are to take the cars *en route* to Harrisburgh.

They met with the hearty congratulations of the people in Broadway as they passed along, headed by their regimental band. The morning was unfavorable, which, however, did not prevent the enthusiasm which was manifested towards them on the occasion.

Following is a correct list of the officers of the regiment:

STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
Lieut.-Colonel—JAMES PRICE.
Major—B. M. Nevers, Jr.
Adjutant—Wm. H. Hume.
Surgeon—Stephen Rogers.
Assistant Surgeon—John C. Barron.
Chaplain—Rev. S. H. Weston.
Quartermaster—L. W. Winchester.
Assistant Quartermaster—George W. Brainerd.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major, R. C. Ratbbone; Quarters master-Sergeant, R. W. Weed; Commissary-Sergeant, L. L. S. Clearman; Orderly Sergeant, C. H. Winans; Color-Sergeant, W. H. Gibson; Hospital Stewards, —— Wilson and R. F. Wsre; Regimental-General Guide, M. Lefferts, Jr.; Sergeant-General Guide, J. M. Digges. Sergeant of Guard, Edward Foote.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, W. Bensel; First Lieutenant, H. M. Funston; Second Lieutenant, H. Kitching.
Company B—Captain, E. Clark; First Lieutenant, Peter Palmer; Second Lieutenant, G. J. A. Smith.
Company C—Captain, Geo. F. Hawes; First Lieutenant, John W. Murray; Second Lieutenant, Richard L. Leggett.
Company D—Captain, W. H. Ribbon; First Lieutenant, Henry Everdell; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Kipp.
Company E—Captain, Van Buren Dutton; First Lieutenant, Wm. Seward, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, S. D. Ryder.
Company F—Captain, Joseph J. Young; First Lieutenant, E. O. Bird; Second Lieutenant, Peyton Jordon.
Company G—Captain, George W. Ely; First Lieutenant, John H. Kemp; Second Lieutenant, Edward M. Feit.
Company H—Captain, H. C. Shanmway; First Lieutenant, John W. Spicer; Second Lieutenant, Howard Waldo.
Company I—Captain, Cherkes A. Easton; First Lieutenant, H. A. Crozier; Second Lieutenant, C. C. White.
Company K—Captain, Edmund P. Rogers; First Lieutenant, James Ray; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Lentilhon.

Departure of the Eighth and Seventy-First Regiments.

The memorable scenes connected with the first hurried departure of the Eighth and Seventy-first regiments for the seat of war in Pennsylvania, last evening, under circumstances of even heightened interest. The same elacrity which inspired our citizen-soldiers to rush to the defence of the Capital in 1861, is manifested in 1863. The same armories were busy with the hum of preparation, and crowded with the collection of sympathizing friends, bidding the brave God-speed on their patriotic errand. There was the same bustle and confusion; the same excited officers, bothered Quartermasters, pestered Captains, tormented Lieutenants, and troubled Sergeants, were run with the manifold duties of the hour; the same free and easy privates, ready to go at a moment's warning, with knapsack, and blankets and musket, and equipments, and all the "traps" that the old campaigner knows so well how to prepare for the trying hours of the picket, the camp, the bivouack, and the battle-field. And there was the same red tape, too, dampening the ardor of the means more by dull delay than could all the dreariness of the despicable weather. The same red tape that on the first occasion kept postponing the hour of departure, for the want of necessary supplies, was visible on this occasion, disheartening the many, and dragging out long hours of painful goodbyes. The streets in the vicinity of Centre Market were thronged throughout the day and night with the puzzled soldiers, horrying hither and thither under orders to be in readiness to leave at any moment. And then there was that uncertainty about the hour for starting that kept so many sisters and mothers for hours standing in the wet streets, to give the last fond adieu as the loved ones marched off to repel the ruthless invader of our peaceful Northern homes. It is a sad, as well as a joyous, sight to see the departure of any regiment on such a noble errand, but, more particularly do the surroundings of our citizen soldiers call forth these conflicting emotions. Their ranks are always filled with men, who, though their lives are none the more valuable than the lives of other soldiers, and whose social ties are none the stronger, have nevertheless made greater sacrifices for the cause in which they enlist then those who, acting with more deliberation, can make every arrangement in anticipation of the worst that may befall them. They go, as it were, almost like the minute men, at the signal gun, and the pecuniary and other sacrifices which they make are incalculable. Many are reared in homes of ease and luxury, and are little used to the rough fare that greets the soldier in active service. Their ready response to the call of duty, therefore, heightens the admiration of their fellow-citizens, and there can be no wonder that they are attended at their departure with the cheering best wishes of crowds of friends. Each regiment, as it passed from its armury—the Eighth about 7 P. M. and the Seventy-first after 10 P. M.—was enthusiastically cheered, and received an ovation as it passed down Broadway *en route* for the seat of war in Pennsylvania. It was not their fault that they did not go sooner, but now that they have gone, they will add to the army of the Union twelve hundred as stout hearts as ever beat beneath the breastplate of a soldier. We give the names of the officers—wishing that the names of the privates, as well, were accessible, that they might together be perpetuated by the historian who shall do justice to the rank and file of the army of the Republic.

The following are the principal officers of the Seventy-first

Colonel, BRIG. L. TRAFFORD; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. J. Coles; Major, David C. Meschill; Adjutant, John E. Livermore; Quartermaster, Geo. M. Rosevelt; Surgeon, Dr. Wm. M. Pratt; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. P. Hoxey.

Co. A, Wm. G. Tompkins; Co. B, Chas. A. Stetson; Co. C, Oliver Libby; Co. D, Geo. W. Stow; Co. E, Frank E. Worcester; Co. F, Jas. W. Dominick; Co. G, Geo. W. Curtis; Co. H, Henry W. Turner; Co. I, Geo. I. Tyson; Co. K, Geo. N. Fairchild.

The following are the principal officers of the Eighth regiment:

Colonel, J. M. MARTIN; Lieutenant-Colonel, O. F. Wentworth; Major, Leander Buck; Adjutant, D. B. Keeler; Quartermaster, Sylvester Van Dyke.

Captains—Co. A, J. O. Johnson; Co. B, M. W. Wall; Co. C, John Appleton; Co. D, Isaac Cohen; Co. E, William S. Carr; Co. F, J. G. Dimond; Co. G, W. M. Walton; Co. H, H. K. Bicker; Co. I, —— Brown; Co. K, P. C. Rasbmore.

The city regiments will remain in service but for a short period—until the regular force can be thoroughly organized for the new work of repelling the rebels' second invasion of the loyal States. Let us hope to soon welcome their safe and triumphant return.

Other Regiments Preparing to Depart.

THE FIFTH, SIXTH, ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-FIRST TO GO TO-DAY.

Besides the regiments which left the city yesterday, all the regiments of the First Divison, N. Y. N. G., were busy during the day in making preparations for immediate departure. A telegram was received from Gov. SEYMOUR, by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, yesterday morning, directing him to send the entire First Division to Harrisburgh "forthwith." Gen. SANDFORD replied that 2,000 men were then ready to start, but the Government authorities had no uniforms and clothing provided for them. Gov. SEYMOUR answered him immediately that "red-tape must be cut when a sister State is in danger," and directing him to draw for uniforms and camp equipage on the State Quartermaster-General, and for arms on the Commissary General. It is said that the State officers can furnish 10,000 uniforms and 20,000 muskets immediately if required. Gen. SANDFORD forthwith made requisition on these officers, and it is expected that nearly all the regiments of the First Division will be ready for departure to-day. Gen. SANDFORD stated last evening that the following regiments would certainly get off to-day, and perhaps others: Fifth—Col. BENDER; Sixth—Col. MASON; Eleventh—Col. MAIDHOF; Twelfth—Col. WARD; Thirty-Seventh—Col. ROOME; Seventy-First—Col. TRAFFORD. The total number of men now composing these regiments, is not far from 3,000. It will be seen by the following order, issued yesterday by Gen. SANDFORD, that Brig.-Gens. HALL and YATES are to accompany their respective brigades:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5.—Brig.-Gen. HALL, of the Third brigade, and Gen. YATES, of the Second brigade, with their respective Staffs, will proceed with their own regiments and such others as will be assigned to them by the Major-General, to Harrisburgh forthwith.

They will report upon arrival to Major-Gen. COUCH, commanding the Department.

Clothing and camp equipage will be furnished at Harrisburgh. By order of
Major-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

CALL FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—1. Pursuant to orders from the Commander-in-Chief and Division and Brigade Headquarters, this Regiment is hereby ordered to assemble fully equipped, at the regimental armory, on Friday, 19th inst., at 8 A. M., for a period of service not to exceed thirty days.

2. Commandants of companies will assemble their commands on Thursday, 18th inst., at the regimental armory, to receive uniforms and equipments, as follows:

Companies A, E, G, D and B, in the forenoon, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Companies A, F, H, K and C, in the afternoon, from 12¾ P. M. to 3½ P. M.

3. Commandants of companies will report in person to the Colonel, at headquarters, this evening, 17th instant, at 8 P. M., and will convey prepared to make their requisitions on the Quartermaster for the equipment of their commands.

4. Volunteers will be received to fill up the commands. Commandants will exercise due care in their selection.

5. Particular attention is called to the fact, as announced by Major-Gen. SANFORD, that this is a *legal call for service of Militia*, and the penalties prescribed by law for failure to attend will be strictly enforced.

By order, Col. W. G. WARD.
WM. RATHBONE, First Lieut. and Acting Adjt.

CALL TO THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 21.—The regiment will assemble to-morrow (Thursday) morning, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Regimental Headquarters, prepared to march forthwith *en route* for Harrisburgh, Penn.

All those members of the regiment and recruits unsupplied with knapsacks, haversacks, blankets, &c., will receive them at the armory on Thursday morning.

Communications have been received by the Commandant from Headquarters at Albany, to the effect there being a large supply of all necessaries at Harrisburgh, the War Department had directed no issues to be made excepting at that place.

The Colonel Commanding calls upon the members of this regiment to overlook the inconveniences of the want of certain articles, in view of the urgent calls of the country for their services.

Men will supply themselves with two days' rations, and those unsupplied with knapsacks must exercise their ingenuity to carry their necessary clothing during the short marches they will be required to perform previous to their arrival at Harrisburgh.

Field and staff will report to the Colonel at these headquarters at 9 o'clock A. M.; non-commissioned staff and field music will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. Officers' baggage, (limited to one small trunk,) and company property, will be at headquarters at 7 o'clock A. M.

These orders, emanating from the President of the United States, through the Governor of this State, are imperative; and it is the duty of every member of the command to report in conformity thereto.

The orders from General Headquarters, referred to in General Orders No. 20, having been published in public prints, are not hereunto attached.

By order of Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL.
WM. J. A. MCGARAN, Adjutant.

REMAINING MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Members of the regiment who were unable to leave with it to-day, and who wish to proceed to Harrisburgh to join it there, are requested to meet at the Armory (uniformed and equiped and one day's rations) on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The term of service will not exceed thirty days.
WM. H. RIBLET, Captain Company D.

Rally Call from Col. Bendix.

Col. BENDIX, formerly of the New-York Tenth, has issued the following call to the returned volunteers:

All members of regiments who have been in service, and will serve again for a short period, not exceeding *three months*, are requested to meet at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer streets, and enrol their names, where the Tenth regiment, N. Y. V., are reorganizing, to serve with the New-York troops in Gen. SANDFORD'S division.

Col. J. E. BENDIX.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. MARSHALL.
Maj. J. MISSING.
Capt. R. A. DIMMICK.
Capt. T. MOSSCROP.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE TENTH.

The call made by Col. BENDIX on the men of the Tenth regiment New-York Volunteers, formerly commanded by him, has been enthusiastically responded to. A number of the officers and rank and file met yesterday at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, and there displayed their patriotic willingness to once more take up arms to the service of their country. More then one hundred signed a roll, pledging themselves to reënlist during the continuance of the peril which now menaces Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington. Maj. MISSING, Capt. DIMMICK and Lieut. MURRAY were appointed a committee to wait on the Common Council Committee on National Affairs, of which Alderman FARLEY is Chairmen, and endeavor to negotiate for the equipment and immediate dispatch of the Tenth. At 7½ o'clock this evening another meeting will be held at the same place to make final arrangements. Gen. SANDFORD has promised to give the Tenth a place in his division, if it can muster 400 strong. Headquarters are open day and night.

The Anticipated Conference Between Gov. Seymour and the Military Generals of this City.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Up to 11 o'clock last night, Gov. SEYMOUR, with Adjt. Gen. SPAULDING, was expected in New-York, to hold a conference with Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD and Brig.-Gens. HALL, YATES, SPICER, &c., at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of using every available means to have troops transported to Harrisburgh, but the Governor did not arrive, although a large crowd of officers were waiting to greet him.

Shortly after that hour they retired, as it was learned that His Excellency would not leave the State capital until this day. Gen. SANFORD, in the meantime, has received specific orders to furnish all the necessary requirements to send all regiments to the field fully equipped, which he is actively engaged in doing.

The proposed conference with Gov. SEYMOUR, it is said, is also to devise means to prevent a further advance of the rebels into the Northern States.

Brooklyn Military Affairs.

None of the regiments took their departure for Harrisburgh yesterday, the cause being lack of uniforms and accoutrements, which could not be procured from the Quartermaster's office in New-York. The Thirteenth and Twenty-third regiments were ready for departure on Tuesday night, and had it not been for these requisites, would have been at the place of destination before this time. All the regiments met at their respective armories at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, but as no new orders had been received, they were again dismissed until evening. The regiments of the Eleventh brigade were then notified to hold themselves in readiness to march. Orders were given by Gen. SMITH that the Twenty-third regiment should meet at their Armory, corner of Fulton end Orange streets, this morning at 6 o'clock, and march to Jersey City, there to take the cars at 8 o'clock for Harrisburgh. The regiment has nearly the full complement and will make a creditable appearance. It is under the command of Col. WM. EXEDELL, Jr. The Fifty-sixth regiment, Lieut.-Col. J. Q. ADAMS commanding, also received orders to march in the afternoon—transportation having been obtained for both regiments. The Forty-seventh and Fifty-second regiments were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go as soon as transportation can be obtained, which will probably be on Friday.

The armories of all the regiments were thronged yesterday morning and last night. Recruiting officers were busily engaged and with great success. The Thirteenth regiment received more than 100 new recruits in addition to those received the day previous, which, with the additional members, will swell its ranks to the full complement. The other regiments also increased their numbers, and will make a good show whenever they take up the line of march.

The members of the Thirteenth regiment are ordered to report at the Armory at 9½ o'clock this morning to receive their uniforms, and immediately after being supplied they will proceed to Jersey City and take the cars of the Central New-Jersey Railroad for Harrisburgh.

The members of the Fifty-sixth regiment are ordered to meet at their armory on Raymond-street, at 9 o'clock this morning, to receive their uniforms. The line will be formed punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will march to the cars in Jersey City, and proceed to their destination.

All the regiments are anxious to be off at the earliest practicalmoment.

THE VERY LATEST DISPATCHES.

Telegratphic Communication Re-established with Chambersburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 17.

No douht whatever existe as to the presenoe of the enemy at Chambersburgh up to about 3 o'clock this afternoon, wheo they retreated, it is supposed, toward Hagerstown. The operator is at Chambersburgh, and telegraphic communicatioo hes been re-established.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Juoe 17.

Hagerstown dispatches are very unreliable. Trains arrived this eveoing from Westminster, bringing also passengers from Emmittsburgh, who report no rebels in that section of the country. The excitement along the line toward Harrisburgh was abetiog. Passengers said that the rebels were still at Chambersburgh, and told the people they intended to stay there.

Passengers from Frederick represent that there are only a few rebel pickets at Hagerstown, though rumors were prevalent that an infantry force was coming across from the direction of Shepperdstown.

Illness of Admiral Foote.

Rear Admiral FOOTE, who arrived in this City two days since, is now lying seriously ill at the Astor House. His physicians and friends, however, entertain hopes of his recovery.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Continual Firing upon Vicksburgh from All Sides.

Joe Johnston Massing His Troops for an Attack.

Destruction of Semmesport on the Atchafalaya by Our Gunboats.

HAINES BLUFF, Friday, June 12.

No general attack from JOHNSTON is expected for some days. Firing is continued upon Vicksburgh from all sides. There are no further demonstrations on the Louisiana side.

HEADQUARTERS, WALNUT HILLS, VICKSBURGH, Friday, June 12—Evening.

The best information credits LOAING at Jackson with 5,000 rebels; WALKER at Yazoo City with 5,000, and JOHNSTON at Canton with 15,000. These will be massed to attack GRANT'S rear; but he holds all the fords on the Black River, which must be crossed by JOHNSTON and LORING. Rebel cavalry are continually scouting outside of GRANT'S lines.

Much sickness is said to prevail in Vicksburgh, and the citizens desire its capitulation, which Gen. PEMBARTON absolutely refuses.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Wednesday, June 10. Via. CAIRO, June 17.

News from the front represents that our siege works are being pushed close to the rebel lines in several places. A collision is considered imminent. The army is in better spirits than at any previous time. The Rebels have made their appearance within four miles.

POINT DE SOTO, OPPOSITE VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, June 10.

By the arrival of the ram *Switzerland*, Col. JOHN A. ELLET, from the mouth of the Red River to-day, we have information of the destruction of Bemmeoport, on the Atchefalaya, on the 4th inst.

A reconnoissance by the *Switzerland*, on the 3d inst., discovered a battery of six field-pieces and a regiment of infantry holding the shore. The *Switzerland* engaged them, and was struck several times, one shot severing the steam pipe. The damage was repaired, and Capt. WALKER, with the *Lafayette* and *Pittsburg*, silenced the battery and burned the town and commissary stores. The river is now clear between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh.

NEWS FROM PORT royal.

Return of Gen. Hunter and Staff on Board the Arago.

Important Operations of Col. Montgomery's Negro Soldiers.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER, Commander, from Port Royal at 12 M. of Sunday, the 15th, arrived yesterday morning.

She brings 600 passengers, among whom are Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER and Staff, Col. JAMES MCKAYE, of the Freedman's Inquiry Commission; Lieut.-Col. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the South; Commander AMMEN, late of the Monitor *Patapsco*; Commander HUGHES, and Fleet Paymaster CUNNINGHAM.

Gen. HUNTER'S successor is Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE, who conducted the engineering operations that resulted in the fall of Fort Pulaski. No movement of the troops was contemplated.

Col. MONTGOMERY had been very active with his negro troops in making raids upon the enemy. On the 1st inst. he penetrated the main land for twenty-five miles, by way of the Combahee, with three companies, destroying large quantities of rice and cotton intended for the rebel army, and burning a great many houses. He brought away 750 negroes—men, women and children, and threw the entire country into a panic. His forces behaved splendidly. A few days afterwards he took a larger body of men down the coast to St. Simon's Island, Ga., and making that his base of operations, sallied over to the main. At last accounts he had burned the town of Darien, and captured a schooner laden with eighty bales of Sea Island cotton.

Some companies of the Forty-eighth New-York and Sixth Connecticut regiments, under the command of Col. BARTON, of the first mentioned regiment, had destroyed the town of Bluffton, near Hilton Head Island, where the rebel pickets found shelter, and extensive salt-works were operated.

Our land forces in the vicinity of Charleston have not lost an inch of ground since the attack by Admiral DUPONT.

As the *Arago* passed out of Port Royal harbor the seamen on the *Wabash* manned the yards and loudly cheered Gen. HUNTER. A similar compliment was paid Commander HUGHES, late of the *Mohawk*, by the crew of that vessel. He had been with them a year, and they signified their special devotion to him in the true man-of-war style, by throwing their caps overboard, after they had waved them in his honor.

GEN. HUNTER'S REMOVAL.

HIS FAREWELL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 12, 1863.

Major-Gen DAVID HUNTER, commanding Department of the South, hereby announces that he has been temporarily relieved from command of the Department, and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General United States army, for special service, and that Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE has been assigned by the President to the command of the Department of the South.

In turning over command to his successor, Major-Gen. HUNTER congratulates the troops of the Department that in Gen. GILLMORE they will find an officer well known to them, and whose worth they have long since learned to estimate; and it is the earnest hope of Gen. HUNTER that the same skill, perseverance and gallantry, which so largely contributed to the reduction of Fort Pulaski, more than a year ago, may be equally successful in whatever enterprises Gen. GILLMORE shall next be engaged in.

By command of Major-Geo. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Lieut.-Colonel and Asst. Adj't.-General,
Tenth army corps and Department of the South.

GEN. GILLMORE ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 12, 1863.

1. By direction of the President, as announced in special orders from the headquartere of the army dated Washington, June 3, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the South.

2. All orders and regulations established by Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, and now in operation, will remain in full force until otherwise ordered.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Militia Called into Service—Newspapers Prohibited.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 17.

Four regiments of enrolled militia of this County are called into active service. Gen. DAVIDSON having assumed command of the District of Southeast Missouri, headquarters in the field, Gen. W. K. STRONE, of New-York, has been ordered to the command of the District of St. Louis.

Gen. BLUNT has forbidden the circulation of the *Caucasian*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Crisis*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New-York *World* in his Department.

Disloyalty in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 17.

At a public meeting in Montgomery County, Indiana, Saturday, a resolution was passed, declaring that no enrollment of the militia in that county should take place. A Committee was appointed who waited on the Commissioner and read the resolution, and notified him that an attempt to enroll would be at his peril. The United States Marshal will arrest the parties immediately.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17.

A STAMPEDE.

Letters received to-day from Harrisburgh intimate that the guards and attendants of MELROY'S trains, on the way up from Martinsburgh, were mistaken for LEE'S cavalry advance, and stampeded the villagers and farmers on the way.

SURGEONS' ORDERS.

Surgeon KINO, U. S. A., has been ordered to report to Gen. COUCH, as Medical Inspector of the Department of the Susquehanna.

Surgeon Gen. S. KEMBLE, U. S. Volunteers, has been ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. GRANT, and Assistant Surgeon C. C. BYRNE, U. S. A., to report to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Com. HITCHCOCK has been ordered to ordnance duty. Com. G. H. SCOTT has been ordered to the command of the steam sloop *Wachusett*, now at Philadelphia. Com. FOXALL A. PARKER has been ordered to special duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

The Navy Department is informed that the *De Soto* captured on the 10th the schooner *Mississippian*, while endeavoring to run the blockade off Mobile with 187 bales of cotton. She had no papers or colors, but only a permit to sail from F. BUCHANAN, Admiral.

OHIO POLITICS.

The Union State Convention at Columbus—Nomination of John Brough for Governor.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, June 17.

The Union Convention to-day at Columbus is the largest ever held in that city. The probability is that JOHN BROUGH will be nominated for Governor.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, June 17.

JOHN BROUGH was unanimously nominated for Governor in the Union Convention at Columbus to-day.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, June 17.

The following is the ticket nominated to-day at the Union State Convention at Columbus:

For Governor—John Brough, of Cuyehoga County.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Chas. Anderson, of Hamilton.
For Auditor—John H. Godman, of Marion.
For Treasurer—G. Valney Dorsey, of Miami.
For Supreme Judge—H. H. Hunter, of Fairfield.
For Board of Public Works—John M. Barrier, of Highland.

The Convention was very harmonious and enthusiastic. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the calamities of the present rebellion were brought on by nullification and secession, which we denounce as incompatible with the unity, integrity, power and glory of the Republic.

Resolved, That the war should go on with the utmost vigor until the authority of the Government is reëstablished, and the odd flag floats triumphantly over every State.

Resolved, That we lay aside personal preferences and prejudices, and draw no party line except with those opposed to the Government.

Resolved, That confiding in the honesty, patriotism and good sense of the President, we pledge ourselves to support him to put down the rebellion.

Resolved, That Gov. TOD, by his honest and able official conduct, deserves to receive the approbation of all loyal people.

Resolved, That gratitude is due to the soldiers, and sympathizing with the army in its hardships, all lovers of the Union will stand by it and support the disabled and the families of those who fall fighting for their country.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention at Harrisburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 17.

A special to the *Bulletin*, dated Harrisburgh, June 17, says:

The Democratic State Convention met this morning. It was called to order by FRANCIS W. HUGHES. Mr. NISSINGER, of Philadelphia, was elected temporary Chairman by 75 votes, over Mr. PETRIKEN, who got 50.

WITTE, of Philadelphia, is still the most prominent candidate for Governor, but will not be nominated, as was seen by the small vote for PATTERSON, his friend. Messrs. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks, Judge WOODWARD, CRESWELL, of Fulton, Gen. FRANKLIN, of York, and CASS, of Allegheny, appear to be prominent in the order named.

Some of the delegates talk of offering strong war resolutions, and of fighting against the approaching rebels.

FINLEY PATTERSON was elected permanent President.

A Committee on Resolutions and Contested Seats was appointed.

Strikers' Riot in Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 17.

The strike of the laborers continues. The Central Railroad Company agree to pay their freight laborers 12 shillings per day; they went to work this morning. At about 11 o'clock the track laborers and others, numbering some 300, made an attack upon them, declaring that they should not work until all laborers employed here by the Company are paid the same wages. The attack was resisted by the Mayor and some 50 policemen, who drove the rioters before them. Twenty or thirty of the rioters were knocked down by the clubs of the policemen, and one was shot in the cheek. Several of the policemen were slightly hurt by clubs and stones.

The "up freight" laborers are now at work, protected by the police. Another attack is anticipated, as the rioters expect reinforcements from Troy. Should they renew the assault, the regiment of Volunteers at the barracks will be ordered out.

Great Union Mass Meeting at Concord, New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 17.

The Union Mass Meeting held here to-day was very largely attended, probably not less than 20,000 people being present. A procession composed of military and civic organizations and the citizens of the State generally, with numerous bands of music, marched through the principal streets to State House-Square, where the meeting organized by choosing IRA PERLEY President, with twenty Vice-Presidents.

A series of resolutions were adopted, pledging support to the Government in putting down the rebellion. The fourth resolve is as follows:

"That the men of the loyal States who by word or deed, directly or indirectly, under whatever pretence or disguise, discourage the recruiting and maintaining of our army and navy, or in any other way lend their aid to schemes calculated to embarrass the Government in this crisis of the national life, ally themselves with the rebellion and are traitors at heart."

Eloquent addresses were made by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Gen. HAMILTON, Hon. IRA PERLEY and others. The demonstration altogether was one of the greatest and most enthusiastic ever held in the Granite State.

[Advertisement.]

DRESS, IT IS SAID, DOES NOT MAKE THE MAN, but it certainly adds very materially to his looks. However richly dressed we may be, a good hat is required to give the suit a perfect finish, and to do this, the hat must be one of those unapproachable articles that can be procured only of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. In style, assortment, extent and variety of stock, KNOX stands at the tip-top of the trade. Give him a call.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL,
Northampton, Mass.,
Is a delightful Summerion place for Everybody.
Evening Post.

[Advertisement.]

COLOR OF THE EYE—Blue, black or gray—causes and character of each, and how to modify or change their color. The physiology, anatomy and physiognomy of the eye. Also, "How to train up a child"—puolshment, restraint, direction, choice of avocations, &c.—given in the *Phrenological Journal* for June, 10c. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and by newsmen.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIORN'S Patent Crystallized Iron. The only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Major-Gen. D. Hunter, Lieut.-Col. Halpine, Mrs Halpine, Miss Halpine, Major Wright, Mrs. Wright, Capt. Stockton, Capt. Kerwin, Capt. Thompson, Capt. Hickox, Capt. Dole, Col. Ball, Lieut.-Col. Batcheller, Provost Marshal Port Royal, Mrs. Batcheller, Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Hall, son and daughter, Mrs. Dr. Dalrymple, Mrs. Rodman, Major Duane, Fleet Paymaster Cunningham, U. S. N., Capt. Ammen, &c., Commander Hughes, &c., Lieut. Robertson, &c., Surgeons McSherry, Weir and Brayton, &c., &c.

McKay, Capt. Nichols, Dr. Cox, Mr. Winser, Dr. and Mrs. Merrit, Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Judge Smith, Mr. Willis, J. Y. Savage, O. G. Sawyer, Dr. Bulpp, Major Strickland, Major Moore, Dr. Stickney, Dr. McKibben, Mr. and Mrs. Darrence, Mrs. Tomes and two children, Mrs. Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. Papey and son, Master Scobin, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. Amory, Lieut. Oakes, Capt. J. H. Burns, Lieut. Dodge, Dr. Ide, Mr. Monroe, W. Segar, Mr. Van Olstyne, Capts. Atherton, Loomis, Torrans and Hamilton; Lieut. A. H. Terrell, Mr. Hayne, U. S. N., Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Parker, Capt. Bryant, Capt. Ames, Lieut. Rix, L. Whentworth, Capts. McIlvaine, Wilbor, Tonkin, Hallock, Mayo, Williams and Childs, Lieuts. Smith, Williams, Hodge, Love, Coffin, Gibbs, Ensign Avery, U. S. N., S. H. Levison, do., Mr. Mesmer, do., R. B. Hynes, do., Mr. Stewart, do., Mr. Needles, do., Acting Master Stites, do., Assistant Engineer Musgrove, do., Dr. Van Deman, Rev. Mr. Wright, Rev. Mr. Mattison, Rev. Mr. Bennet, Messrs. Williams, Tinkham, Sheldon, Gilmore, Locke, Murdock, Pollock, Richardsen, McCarty, Hunter, Dunbar, Danelson, James Wells, Corey, Thaxter, Jarvis, Gower, White, Lieut. Allebach, and 200 others.

In brig Calmuck, for Nuevitas.—Don Francisco Molar, John Murphy, wife and child, Miss Ellen Lacy, Nathan Crowell, James Nolan, Joon Delany.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets... 8[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 12 | Gov. Island..10 01 | Hell Gate..11 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 17.

Cleared.

Brigs Peerless, (Br.,) Griffith, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; A. Horton, Heath, Boston, Metcalf & Dunoan.

Schooners Cherub, Bailey, Hallowell, Ferguson & Wood; West Wind, Brownell, Washington. Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Ann, Perry, Bangor, Metcalf & Duncan; Sea Nymph, Fisk, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Emily Dennison, Hathaway, Washington. Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool 3d inst., via Queenstown 4th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and 654 passengers to J. G. Dale.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gedsden, Port Royal, S. C., at noon, on Sunday, June 14, consigned to Maj. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The Arago brings 120 first and 200 second class passengers, and the usual mails. Among the passengers are Major-Gen. D. Hunter and Staff, and a large number of officers of the army and navy.

U. S. surveying steamer Bibb, Boutelle, Port Royal 13th inst.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer E. A. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Vanguard, Russell, Liverpool May 9, and Cape Clear 19th, with mdse. and 588 passengers to Howland & Prothingham. May 29, lat. 42 35, lon. 45 20, signalled Danish bark Jason, bound west. May 31, lat. 42 40, lon. 46 30, passed a large iceberg. 2d inst., at 9 P. M., in a dense fog on the Grand Bank, fell in with a skiff containing two men, named Everton Small and John McGinniss, belonging to the fishing schooner Raritan, of Provincetown. They had lost sight of their vessel, and had been pulling about nine hours in search of her. Having no compass, anchor, sail, lines or provisions, they requested to be taken on board; brought them to this port. The ship has had but one day clear of fog since May 29. On the outward passage, April 8, Wm. Halsted, of New-London, a seaman, aged 19, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Chancellor, (of Liverpool,) Jones, Liverpool May 19, with mdse. and 868 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had three births and three deaths among the passengers. From lat. 50, lon. 45, to lat. 46, lon. 39 30, passed a number of icebergs.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Crocker, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Thompson & Nephew. Had three deaths and two births.

Bark Maria Magdalena, (Dutch,) Willenbrink, Buenos Ayres April 9, with hides, wool, etc., to E. F. Davison. 14th inst., lat. 37 13, lon. 72, saw an English ship, showing 3d dist. pendant and Nos. 86, 7, 8, sig. S. E.

Bark C. B. Hamilton, (of Portland,) Haskell, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to Chase, Bros. & Co., of Portland. Came to this port for orders.

Bark Harriet Spendidog, (of Rockland,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3662. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL MOVEMENTS

The Retirement of Jenkins' Cavalry from Chambersburgh.

An Improbable Report of Their Return.

The Drug-stores at Chambersburg Stripped.

FARMERS MADE CAPTIVE.

The Investment of Harper's Ferry by the Rebels.

THEIR OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN.

Gen. Tyler Shells Them Out from Maryland Heights.

Reported Advance of Eight Thousand Rebels on Hancock.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 18.

The enemy has retreated to Williamsport. A small rebel force is at Hagerstowe.

No New-York troops have arrived, as yet, at Harrisburgh. The Seventh New-York and some other regiments from the same State are ordered to report at Baltimore.

The excitement in Harrisburgh has subsided, and business is generally renewed.

The Editors' Convention is in session.

WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 18.

It is believed that there are no rebel troops in this State now.

The rebel cavalry, under Gen. JENKINS, was at Hagerstown last night.

There is no evidence of any infantry force having been with him.

While at Chambersburgh, the rebels cleaned out all the drug-stores in the place, paying for the drugs in Confederate scrip.

On leaving Chambersburgh the rebels took with them a number of the most prominent farmers in that section of the valley.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, June 18.

It is stated that a body of rebels have gone from Cumberland, Md., to Romney, Va.

The authorities are busy in organizing the troops, who continue to arrive in large numbers.

The work on the rifle pits and fortifications on the other side of the Susquehannah is still going on. There is much activity there, and at Camp Curtin, and everywhere else in and about the city.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 18.

The *Inquirer*, of this morning, has the following extracts taken from the Baltimore *Clipper*, of last evening:

"We learn from the headquarters of Gen. SCHENCK that information has been received from Gen. TYLER that the rebel forces invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th inst., and made an attack, attempting to surprise Gen. TYLER's forces.

The latter, after resisting, retired to the Maryland Heights and shelled the rebels, compelling them to evacuate the Ferry.

The rebels then retreated to Williamsport, when Gen. TYLER recrossed and occupied his former position.

The rebels tore up the railroad, and did some damage to the canal.

Travel between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore is resumed.

All accounts agree that the rebels have left Chambersburgh, that there are none at Westminster, and that they are in but small force at Hagerstown."

The *Inquirer* has the following special dispatch from Washington:

"A letter from one of Gen. EWELL's Aids, found in the captured rebel mail, says that rebel cavalry are *en route* to Pittsburgh from Suffolk.

The letter also says that there were only three rebel regiments in the victory of the Blackwater on Saturday, and that two of them would leave the same day to join LEE's forces.

There were no rumors of any fighting by Gen. HOOKER yesterday."

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 18—6 P. M.

A dispatch to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Harrisburgh, 5 o'clock P. M., says:

"The rebels are reported to be returning to Chambersburgh from Hagerstown."

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, June 18—4 P. M.

A dispatch from Chambersburgh reports the enemy returning in force. The operator was preparing to leave.

Three New-York regiments have reported at Reading. Preparations are made to receive them here to-night.

The drafted men and nine-months' volunteers of this State are volunteering for six months.

There is no trustworthy news regarding the movements of the enemy. No large force has yet approached the Cumberland Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 18—8:30 P. M.

The following dispatch was sent to Gen. CAMERON by a gentleman of this city, yesterday:

"It is reported that you advised taking the command of the State troops from Gen. COUCH, and giving it either to Gen. FRANKLIN or Gen. MCCLELLAN. Is this true? If not, will you authorize me to contradict it?"

The following reply was received:

"Your telegram of yesterday was handed to me late last night. I authorize you to say that I made no such proposition. SIMON CAMERON.

TELEGRAMS FROM McCONNELLSBURGH.

McCONNELLSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, June 17.

Strangelers from the late flight bring information up to 5 o'clock yesterday evening from below.

They report that eight thousand rebels have crossed the river at Williamsport, and are marching on Hancock, at which point sixteen hundred of MILROY's routed forces had been collected. These men, being in a state of utter demoralization, without officers or organization, fled at the reported advance of the rebels, and they are now scattered through all parts of the country.

TELEGRAMS FROM SHIPPENSBURGH.

SHIPPENSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, June 17.

A gentleman direct from Chambersburgh reports that the rebels left that place this afternoon, having first set fire to the warehouse of OAKS & LINN.

The fire was afterwards subdued by the citizens.

It is supposed the rebels retreated toward Hagerstown.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 18—2 P. M.

The Seventh Regiment arrived at 1 o'clock, and have just reported at Gen. SCHENCK's headquarters, in Monument-square.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 18.

By the order from Gov. SEYMOUR, Col. LAFFERTS, with the Seventh Regiment, was directed to report to Gen. COUCH, at Harrisburgh. Before he arrived at Philadelphia he received the following order from Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, which changed the programme:

HEADQUARTERS PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1863.

To the Commanding Officer of the Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia:

SIR: You will proceed without delay to Baltimore, Md. Report, on the arrival of your regiment, to Maj.-Gen. ROBERT E. SCHENCK, U. S. V., Commanding that Military Department. Transportation is provided for your regiment on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

S. R. RUFF, Lieut.-Col. Third Cavalry U. S. A., commanding Philadelphia, &c.

This order was promptly met, and after partaking of the hospitality of the Union Refreshment Saloon, the regiment embarked for Baltimore. They arrived in this city about 12:30, and for the night are quartered in the Government barracks in Holiday-street. Col. LAFFERTS reported to Gov. SEYMOUR his action as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Midnight, June 18, 1863.

To Gen. John S. Sprague, Adjutant-General, Albany:

I have received orders from Maj.-Gen. HALLECK to proceed to Baltimore, and am now in the cars ready to leave for that city. I presume this will receive the sanction of the Governor.

(Signed,) MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Reg't.

The Colonel received the Governor's sanction by telegraph, with his thanks for the promptness with which the regiment has moved.

THE TWENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 18.

The Twenty-third New-York regiment arrived this evening. As they passed along Chestnut-street they were received with great enthusiasm.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE WAR.

TRENTON, Thursday, June 18.

Company A, National Guard, and a company of mechanics from the Trenton Arms Company's shops, left to-day for Harrisburgh. Gov. PARKER still continues to receive tenders of companies from all parts of the State. The Twenty second regiment, nine months' men, are expected every day. The Twenty-seventh regiment, nine months' men, on their way home from Cincinnati, have volunteered to proceed to Harrisburgh to meet the rebels.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

WINCHESTER AND HARPER'S FERRY.

From the Baltimore American, June 8.

GEN. MILROY'S TRAINS.

The following dispatch reached us this morning from Harrisburgh:

HARRISBURGH, June 17.—After a terrible march from Berryville *via* Bunker Hill, Martinsburgh and Williamsport, we arrived here yesterday morning with all our trains safely. JAS. TOUCKSTONE,
Quartermaster Sixth Maryland Volunteers.

We learn from a gentleman from Harrisburgh, this morning, that this train was an immense affair, bringing also a large number of wounded, including WM. P. MAULSBY, whom they left in good quarters at Carlisle.

Nearly all the public property and stores were safely gotten away from Winchester, MILROY's train of about two hundred wagons, with horses and some cavalry and infantry, and a considerable number of the Fifth Maryland regiment, all of which crossed the Potomac and came through Hagerstown, Chambersburgh, Carlisle, and other towns, have reached Harrisburgh.

It is supposed by many persons that this train was taken by affrighted persons as being a large rebel force. It said that the rebel cavalry was close in the rear of it until they reached near Newville, and there stopped, which is their nearest approach to Harrisburgh.

The regiments engaged at Martinsburgh were the One hundred and fifty-first New-York, Second Maryland, and the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, which ran at the first fire.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. MILROY.

Maj.-Gen. MILROY reached Baltimore at 1 o'clock this morning, from Harper's Ferry, and returned again at 11 o'clock on a special train, with his Staff. He came down to have a personal interview with Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK, and to waive all claims of rank in interfering with the command at that point. He, however, decided to return to his men, and volunteered to act in any position that he might be deemed most serviceable.

THE EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

We had the pleasure of a brief conversation with him, and were pleased to learn that his forces have not suffered to so great an extent as was supposed. At the time he left the Ferry, forty-two members of ALEXANDER's Maryland battery had arrived, and it was believed a considerable number had made their escape in the direction of Romney and Cumberland. They mostly secured their horses, and have probably accompanied the cavalry.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND.

The only Maryland regiment that suffered severely was the Fifth regiment, known as Col. SCHLEY's, who was absent in Baltimore. The enemy turned the guns of the Maryland battery on this regiment, and for a time they were in a very hot position. The number killed and wounded is not known, though but few of them escaped either casualties or capture. They fought bravely, and it is hoped that a good number of them are prisoners of war.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SIXTH MARYLAND.

The Sixth Maryland regiment, which was reported to have been cut up and almost destroyed, to the astonishment of every one, came marching into Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon, with their flags flying, arms at rest, and singing "Hail Columbia," with the gallant Col. HOWE at their head. It seemed like as if they had risen from the dead, and their return caused great astonishment.

It appears that at the commencement of the assault on Winchester they were entirely cut off, and being surrounded by an immense force surrendered, and were taken back of the works. In the confusion of the assault being made by the rebels, they were neither disarmed or placed under guard, and Col. HOWE knowing the country well, and seeing an opportunity to escape by a side road, formed his men in line, and in the darkness of the evening moved quietly off. They were compelled to take a circuitous road to reach the ferry, but went on their way rejoicing, with neither an enemy in front nor pursuers in the rear.

ESCAPE OF THE CAVALRY.

The cavalry force of Gen. MILROY consisted of the First New-York, Thirtieth Pennsylvania and two companies of the Third Virginia. Gen. MILROY ordered them to retreat to Romney and Cumberland, and he, yesterday, received a dispatch announcing their safe arrival at that place.

THE EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER

The outer works at Winchester were carried by the rebels by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, and the whole fortifications strongly invested by a force of not less than fifteen thousand men under Gen. EWELL. It became at once a question of ultimate surrender, or to make a bold dash to force their way through the enemy's lines, and a council of war held on Sunday night, unanimously advised an evacuation. The large guns and his artillery were all spiked at once, and at 1 o'clock on Monday morning he abandoned everything except his horses, and struck boldly through the enemy's lines. The movement was so rapid that the enemy was taken by surprise, and the night being quite dark, the movement so far as the troops immediately investing the works were concerned, was accomplished with but little loss.

They were followed by cavalry, and a great many stragglers taken prisoners, but when four miles this side of Winchester, at the junction of the road leading from Berryville to Bunker Hill and Martinsburgh, they were intercepted by a strong rebel force with artillery, and strongly posted in the woods on the roadside. Gen. MILROY rallied his men, and made several attempts to storm and capture their batteries, but was driven back.

Daylight was now rapidly approaching, and it was deemed prudent to endeavor again to cut their way through the enemy's lines, which was successfully accomplished, and being without artillery they suffered considerably, especially in prisoners captured, before the enemy gave up the pursuit.

About 12 o'clock on Monday they reached Hallowe, and the enemy having abandoned the pursuit, they, after a short rest, marched into Harper's Ferry during the afternoon. The gallant fellows were in a sad condition after so severe a march and fight, but were full of spirit and gratification that they had escaped the clutches of the enemy.

All the stores, ammunition and wagons at Winchester fell into the hands of the enemy, together with all the artillery, not a gun having been saved.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The telegraph is again working to Harper's Ferry this morning, and, as far as can be ascertained, there has been no rebel movements on the Maryland side of the river. The telegraph office has been moved on to the Maryland Heights, and there is every reason to believe that if the enemy approach in force the town will be abandoned and the whole force retire across the river to the extensive works erected on that strong position.

The folly of attempting to stand a siege in Harper's Ferry was demonstrated last year, and there is no doubt it will be soon if it has not already been evacuated. Every preparation has been made for such an emergency, and the enemy will obtain but little plunder. The town is thoroughly commanded from the Heights, and it can be made of but little or no value to the enemy.

HARRISBURGH.

A WAR MEETING.

From the Harrisburgh Union, June 17.

A meeting of our citizens assembled at the Court-house, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, to take action in reference to the defence of the city against the invaders coming up the valley. The meeting was a large and earnest one, the capacious room being filled in a very short time after the ringing of the bell.

Gen. CAMERON was called to the chair, assisted by Vice-Presidents and other officers.

In a few minutes Gov. CURTIN entered, looking somewhat fatigued and careworn. He was welcomed with loud applause. The Governor said substantially that he was gratified to say that men were arising all over the State, and would soon be here. The New-York Seventh were on the way to our assistance; more were coming from Philadelphia, and one thousand more from Berks would arrive in the next train. We will not surrender the town without a struggle. The rebels had probably destroyed the beautiful valley on our west; but, thank God, we were separated from them by a natural barrier, the passage of which would be disputed. Although it was dry here, the river had, through the providence of God, raised during the night; and should we mortals stand inactive while the Almighty was working for us? He had no property here, but the honor of the State was dear to him, and should be to every Pennsylvanian. He thanked the brave militia for the support they were ready to give, but he was sorry for the lateness of this call: he desired to make it last week, but the President refused it. But let us forget that we have been treated wrongly. The General Government must be sustained, as well as the State. He had been willing to concede everything to the Administration, and to carry out their plans to the best of his ability. He called upon all Pennsylvanians to rush to arms for the defence of their native State, that her capital might not be defiled with the tread of the invader. There would be plenty of guns and ammunition on hand before the day closed.

Gen. CAMERON followed in a short speech, in which he said that, by virtue of his office, Gov. CURTIN was Commander-in-Chief of the Pennsylvania Militia, and that he was willing to take him as his leader, and follow him in defence of our homes. He moved that he be requested to take command of the force now called out, subject to the orders of Gen. COUCH. When we see our brave Governor mounting his steed and calling upon the people to follow, we will at once rally to the call. The highest officer and the humblest individual were on a level now, and every person should do his duty. He thought we should be led by our constitutional commander.

To this Mr. KUNKEL strongly objected, saying that it would be an abasement of his office.

Mr. CAMERON—It is not an abandonment of his office; it is but a part of his legitimate duty.

Mr. KUNKEL—I can't understand this. I don't see why our Governor, who is worn out by the duties of his office, should lead the van of the militia, when Gen. COUCH, a United States officer, is with us. There is a disposition on the part of Mr. CAMERON to drag the Governor from his legitimate duties. I would as soon the President of this meeting should be our leader, and he is as much fitted and called upon to perform that duty as the Governor.

Mr. CAMERON—*I am ready to shoulder a musket and go as a private* under the Governor.

Gov. CURTIN then said he could do no more than this; he would go as he did last Fall, where he went with the militia to Hagerstown, but got from the United States the cooperation of a military mind to direct immediate operations.

Mr. CAMERON—That is what we went. [To which the crowd responded with ringing cheers.]

The meeting then adjourned by order of the President, to meet at their respective Wards to organize military companies.

THE EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 16—Midnight.

It is difficult to convey an exact idea of the state of affairs here to-night, not only on account of the confusion existing, but in consequence of the danger of trenching on what may be contraband ground. During the morning a perfect panic prevailed, extending to all classes of people, and resulting in the greatest demand for railroad tickets ever witnessed in this city. The enemy were supposed to be just over the river, or, at any rate, at Carlisle, and every woman in the place seemed anxious to leave for safer regions. Trunks were piled up at the depots six feet in height, for nearly a square, and hundreds if not thousands of people eagerly awaited the hour of the departure of the various trains.

In the meanwhile, the State Capitol had been completely denuded of everything of value, from the portraits of the Governors to the books in the library. The hooks, papers, paintings and other valuables were packed in freight cars and made ready for instant departure in case of decided signs of danger to the city.

Measures were taken yesterday to rouse the people to the danger at hand, and during to-day about one thousand persons were earnestly at work on the other side of the Susquehanna, throwing up a barricaded redoel, for the protection of Harrisburgh. The work was kept up all day, and far into the evening, and late to-night we saw files of laborers returning from their unwonted toil.

There were but few regular soldiers in town to-to-day, the principal display being made by three companies of invalids from the military hospitals at York. They arrived during the afternoon, and when drawn up on Third-street, they looked as if there was considerable fight in them yet.

During the entire afternoon Market-street was occupied with army wagons from MILROY's division, which rumbled across the old bridge, and from thence past the railroad depot and out to a camp ground on the other side of the canal. These wagons were mostly drawn by four horses, though there were some mule teams among them. Dust was the prevailing feature of the vehicles, from the ears of the horses to the hat rims of the teamsters. Some of the wagons were filled with hay and some with tents, while from many peeped the black faces, grinning mouths and white teeth of contrabands, large and small, of both sexes. For several hours this wagon train completely filled Market-street, giving the spectators a far better idea of the dust, turmoil and fatigue of war than they could get in any other way.

At this hour Harrisburgh is considered "safe," though telegraphic advices may tell you that the delusive tale is untrue ere this is in print. Trains are running as usual on the railroads; Democratic politicians are drinking at the hotel bars, and the regular routine of slight life at the Capital is in full progress as I sign myself, E. C. W.

AN OFFICIAL ORDER.

Col. EMLEN FRANKLIN, commanding the defences of Lancaster County, has issued an order directing the citizens to report at various localities. It concludes thus:

"Citizens equipped and ordered as above are designed for the defence of the county, and may arrive at the place of rendezvous singly, in squads or companies, and report to the commanding officer of the line, who will report the same direct to the officer commanding defences.

As the honor and safety of Lancaster County depends upon a prompt obedience to this order, the commanding officer earnestly trusts that it may be forthwith respected."

THE PITTSBURGH FORTIFICATIONS.

From the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, 17th.

Work on the city fortifications were vigorously prosecuted yesterday, and by Saturday, at the furthest, the more important works will be ready to receive their guns. There are two forts being erected on Herron's Hill, and both are rapidly approaching completion. This hill is the highest point of ground, we believe, west of Greensburgh, and the works being erected upon it will command all the other forts within range. The larger work will be named "Fort Herron," out of respect to the late Col. HARROW, from whom the hill takes its name, and the smaller "Fort Anderson," in memory of the late Col. ANDERSON, of Manchester. The works beyond the cemetery are also progressing finely. These works are located on Negley's Hill, and not on Davis' Hill, as stated yesterday. The property belongs to Mrs. B. A. NAGLEY, grandmother of Gen. JAMES NAGLEY, and on the occasion of a celebration there some forty years since, received the name of Mount Independance, by which it has since been known. The celebration alluded to was gotten up under the auspices of Maj. WOOLEY, Commander of the Arsenal at the time. The hill was vocal with the booming of artillery during the day, and at night there was a grand display of fireworks, to witness which the entire population of the adjacent country turned out. The expenses of the celebration were defrayed by private subscription, and the affair was altogether one of the finest demonstrations of the kind which was ever seen in the neighborhood. Previous to this the ground was known as Negley's Hill, having been for many years in possession of the NEGLEY family. The works on Coal Hill are also well advanced toward completion. The different working parties were visited by thousands yesterday, but owing to the excellence of the arrangements there was no interference with the men allowed, and the best of order prevailed. Several new works were laid out yesterday, and as soon as those now in hand are completed, others will be commenced. It is the intention, we believe, to cover the approaches to the city in such a way that it will be almost impossible to take it unless by regular siege.

NEW-YORK STATE REGIMENTS.

By order of Gov. SEYMOUR, the Sixty-fifth, Seventy-fourth, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth regiments of the Eighth division are to go to Harrisburgh, and also four companies of the Sixteenth regiment New-York State Volunteers, Sprague Light Cavalry.

THE MOVEMENTS OF LEE.

Resume of the Movements of the Rebel Army for the Past Two Weeks.

The Departure of Ewell and Longstreet from Fredericksburgh.

HILL'S CORPS LEFT TO DETAIN HOOKER.

The Rebel Plans Seriously Interfered with.

Lee's Army at Present Much Scattered.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

The following dispatch to this Bureau will be read with eager interest:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Thursday, June 18.

We can follow the course of the enemy through the last two weeks, as we think, pretty accurately. More than thirty days ago two brigades of what is now EWELL's corps, left Fredericksburgh by railroad. We could not learn where they went. THOMAS's brigade was one. This brigade, composed largely of Maryland rebels, now turns up in the advance in the Shenandoah Valley. We can now easily conceive how a force of one division was thrown around by rail into the valley by way of Staunton. The residue of EWELL's corps moved for the valley by way of Culpepper and Front Royal about two weeks ago.

When THOMAS got into the valley he found our forces too strong for him. He sent for help. EWELL supported him, and in the meantime STUART was getting his cavalry ready to dash through the valley as soon as the valley was cleared.

Vide the letter of an officer of CHEW's battery, which I picked up on the battle field of the great cavalry fight, and printed with my report as follows:

CAMP NEAR BRANDY'S STATION,
CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, June 8, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: We have made another change of base. We left Dayton one week ago to-day, and, after five days of marching, we encamped at this place. We have had two grand reviews of *five brigades of cavalry, about* 12,000 *in number*, under Gen. STUART. The first took place on Saturday, when we were inspected by STUART, and I have just now returned from the second, when we were inspected by Lieut.-Gen. ROBERT E. LEE in person. He was a fine-looking man, but very gray-haired. We are now in a battery *numbering about sixteen pieces*, under the command of Maj. BACKHAM. *Longstreet's division passed us on Saturday.* The Wise artillery was along. You can look out for some *small* fighting *before a week.* We are now about two miles from the Rappahannock, at Beverley's Ford. I expect, from the preparations that is being made, that *we are going to make a grand raid toward the Potomac, as soon as the valley is cleared.* * *

You must excuse the shortness of this letter, as I have just returned from the review, and I feel tired from riding so much. Direct your letter to CHEW's battery, JONAS' cavalry brigade.

Please write immediately, *as we may leave in a couple of days.*

Your affectionate brother, J. M. D.

EWELL was then strong enough to attack MILROY, and endeavor to capture his whole command.

A week ago last Saturday, June 6, LONGSTREET's corps passed through Culpepper—*vide* letter above—and moved in the direction of Thornton's and Chester Gaps. A portion of it is possibly up to Front Royal and Ashby's Gap, but a small portion only. This corps pushes up to the support of EWELL, and is now undoubtedly in the valley. HILL's corps was left at Fredericksburgh. It seems to have been Gen. LEE's hope that the retention of one corps there would result in keeping even Gen. HOOKER's army *in statu quo*, for HILL never moved a foot till HOOKER did.

On Saturday last, the 13th, HILL's corps began marching out, and on Monday, the last of his column, a battery of artillery, left the city.

Whatever may have been the plans and designs of LEE, there is not the least doubt but that they have been materially interfered with, if not partially foiled, by two or three energetic movements on Gen. HOOKER's part—to wit: PLEASANTON's sudden attack on STUART damaged him badly, exposed his designs, and completely discomfited him. His proposed raid did not take place, and it is supposed that all the cavalry that has entered Pennsylvania is under command of JENKINS or IMBODEN, or some other Guerrilla of that stamp. STUART's heavy force of cavalry is certainly not there. In a day or two we may know just where it is.

Another thing that deranged LEE's plans was MILROY's energetic defence of Winchester, which would naturally render LEE's approach to the Potomac very cautious in the face of unexpectedly serious resistance. As to the reported forces on the line of the Potomac, and just north of it, they are probably the advance guard of EWELL's corps, and after the occupation of Winchester, there was nothing more natural than that they should seize the line of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Williamsport, and nothing more unnatural than that they should cross it in force until the whole of their army was within supporting distance—which it is not to-day.

The present position of the enemy, comparing all my information, I believe to be this: LONGSTREET and EWELL, in the valley, near Winchester; HILL on the march between Culpepper and Chester Gap, (but he has hardly had time to get on the other side of the Blue Ridge. LEE may make, it is thought, one of these two movements—across the Potomac up toward Hagerstown, defending the passes of South Mountain on his right flank, or a sudden concentration in the Loudon Valley and the passage of the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, just where he crossed it last year. L. L. CROUNSE.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17.

The positions of the several corps of the Army of the Potomac are known in this City to-night, information from the southern side of the Potomac having been received up to half-past twelve o'clock to-day.

The whereabouts of Gen. LEE himself is not known, at least not publicly.

DEFEAT OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

Our cavalry yesterday encountered a portion of STUART's cavalry, whipped them, and captured two squadrons, including eight officers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

Information has officially reached here of a small skirmish yesterday at or near Aldie, between some of our cavalry forces and those of the enemy. The latter were forced to retire. Eight officers and between 60 and 70 men were, it is reported, captured by our forces.

Aldie is in Loudon County, ten miles southwest of Leesburgh, and in the gap between the Bull Run and Kittockton Mountains.

AFFAIRS IN HARRISBURGH.

The Panic—Preparations for the Rebels—A Paper Suppressed by Gen. Lee—Milroy's Wagon Train—The Democratic Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

The telegraph having been arbitrarily arrested by the Government I am obliged to rely on the mail and send you what notes I can by the afternoon mail. Harrisburgh has had a grand scare. Most of the people have sold or carried away their effects. Household furniture and all kinds of merchandise have been carried away by the wholesale, and it is almost impossible to buy the simplest thing. I could find but one shoe-store in the whole town that had not been stripped, and that was kept by a Philadelphia man who has to come and attend shop himself—all his clerks having gone off—some to the wars, and some to the seclusion of private life. The State Library has been removed, and all the records. Every-body's frightened, but no one more than the Daily *Telegraph*, the Republican newspaper, did not come out, as usual, this morning. The *Patriot and Union* did, and announced that its cotemporary had been suppressed by Gen. LEE. A very good joke, but like many another word spoken in jest, it contains a good deal of truth. All the compositors in the *Telegraph* office are returned nine months' men. When they went out the proprietor promised to retain their situations. They had returned and got fairly at work when the present raid was commenced, and with one accord they rushed to the field, and are to-day across the river on duty. As there were too few in all, the unfortunate *Telegraph* was left utterly helpless, and it is not further from the truth than Democratic newspapers generally get, to say that Gen. LEE has suppressed the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*. It is supposed that an edition will come out this afternoon, as some of the men have been allowed to return to their cases; but they are genuine minute-men, and must leave at a moment's warning.

I can learn nothing new up to the present time (noon) about the position of the rebels. It is generally conceded that they are intrenching at Chambersburgh, but no one can make out that there are more than two thousand of them in all. Three prisoners have been brought in—two yesterday and one to-day. The two were taken about Marysville and Chambersburgh. The one was taken just this side of Greencastle, and says he was in company with one of his Generals on a reconnoitring expedition. The place selected for fortifying at Chambersburgh is McClure's Farm, which the rebels say is Government property. Whether they intend this as a joke or not I do not know, but they act very freely on the supposition, and have confiscated all his horses and such other property as they choose to use. The prisoners taken are not at all communicative, and will say nothing in regard to the force.

MILROY's whole wagon train arrived here in safety last evening. He lost only two wagons, one of which broke down and had to be left. There seems to be no doubt that the force he met was greatly superior to his own. He had three hundred wagons, which is equivalent to ten thousand men—allowing ten wagons to a regiment. Where are the rest of the 18,000 rebels that are said to have fought him? Are they scattered along the way from Chambersburgh back to where they crossed the Potomac, or have they withdrawn and joined LEE's army to fight HOOKER? A reconnoissance only can tell, and from what I can see I would think that a reconnoissance would be made very soon, perhaps to-day.

Everything is on the *qui vive*. Citizens in straw hats and linen coats are parading the streets with muskets, and learning the manual of arms, hundreds of officers are rushing to and fro, and, to my great grief, occupying all the rooms at the hotels. The railroad trains, both arriving and departing, are loaded down, and the whole town is in such a state of excitement that even Pennsylvania Dutch phlegm cannot resist the contagion. What will become of Harrisburgh when it relapses into its usual stupor the oldest inhabitant cannot imagine.

I cannot with propriety say anything about our forces, their number or position. I have, however, no fears. The emergency is provided for. Perhaps, by to-night there may be something reliable that will not be contraband. The New-York Seventh has not arrived, though several very enthusiastic individuals sat up all night to welcome it.

The Democratic Convention met in the Capitol at 11 o'clock. The members are very nervous. They are much disposed to hurry things, not liking much the probable proximity of the rebels. Nothing has been yet done that can indicate the character of the Convention. It was organized by the selection of GEORGE NEBINGER as Chairman, and WILLIAM H. BUTLER as Secretary. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and then a lively debate sprang up as to whether the Committee on Resolutions should be appointed, and report after the Committee on Organization, which is the usual course, or before. In the latter case, everybody would have something to say, and I think the object of the motion is to give sundry and divers ambitious politicians an opportunity of defining themselves, and splitting hairs. Every member wants to show how easy and simple a thing it is to love your country and the Democratic party equally well. A *verbatim* report of the speeches would probably be very amusing in a comic almanac, but hardly worthy a place in the records of the State. The Committee on Organization was appointed and the meeting adjourned over until 2 o'clock without fixing any time for them to report. The debate will therefore continue on the opening, and the question is not settled. The nominees for President of the Convention are: NATHANIEL, the temporary Chairman, WM. KITTLE and R. BRUCE PETTINEAL.

No passengers have yet arrived by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, though the train is due at 11 o'clock. When it does arrive we may get some information as to the condition of things in the vanquished territory.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

A Speedy Surrender of the City Considered Probable.

No Enemy in the Rear Within Thirty Miles.

HEADQUARTERS, WALNUT HILLS,
VICKSBURGH, June 13, *via* CAIRO, June 18.

A ride along the lines developed a change in the position of the enemy. Their batteries are silent on all sides, and there are only a few of their riflemen firing.

Our bombardment is kept up with continuous vigor. We have more guns in position.

Deserters coming into our lines to-day, report that the men and line officers are discontented, and are only prevented from deserting by the hope that they may be honorably unreordered in a few days.

Gen. BLAIR's reconnoissance between the Yazoo and Big Black revealed no signs of the enemy within thirty miles. Every useful thing has been destroyed for fifty miles around.

BRECKINRIDGE is said to be at Jackson.

Our position is equal to 100,000 men.

HEADQUARTERS, WALNUT HILLS,
Sunday, June 14.

Nothing of importance has transpired for the last twenty-four hours. Friday our batteries slackened, and the enemy rarely replies. The rebels are believed to be erecting an inferior line of works, and falling back. About 100 of the enemy are reported to be killed and wounded daily by our sharpshooters. Our wounded are well cared for in field-hospitals. The health and moral of the army are good.

Chaplain EATON, Superintendent of contrabands, is here, making arrangements to withdraw to a safe place a large number of negroes who have collected here.

Gen. OSTERHAUS holds the Black River Bridge without interruption.

Paymasters will commence paying the troops immediately. The prospects of the siege look brighter and brighter, and no fears are entertained for the result.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Great Activity in the Department—Gen. Keyes Conducting Aggressive Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 17.

The Yorktown *Cavalier*, of the 16th, says:

"Our most important local news is for the present contraband. Great activity prevails in the Department, and is particularly manifested in this command."

The following is a list of the deaths in the Nelson General Hospital:

Edgar Clark, Co. K, 142d New-York—June 11.
Warren Lee, Co. D, 142d New-York—June 11.
R. L. Tillotson, Co. A, 143d New-York—June 16.
Geo. Stansbury, 144th New-York—June 16.

Two men of the One Hundred and Twenty seventh New-York were shot last Sunday by bushwhackers, eleven miles above Williamsburgh. A number of the bushwhackers have been captured, and should be made examples of.

Maj.-Gen. KEYES is in front to conduct aggressive movements in person, and Brig.-Gen. KING is in command at Yorktown.

The British frigate *Rinaldo* sailed this forenoon. The propeller *Diamond State*, arrived from New-York for Washington, spoke United States steamer *Semisole* off Smith's Island at 4 P. M., 16th, steering S.S.E. All well.

The steamer *Columbia*, from Baltimore, arrived this afternoon.

The *Minnesota* has been practicing with her guns to-day.

The Norfolk Board of Trade waited on Gen. DIX this afternoon. The object of their mission has not yet transpired.

A Bold Performance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 16.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, ten rebel soldiers in citizens' dress, led by a rebel officer, came down the York and up the Pocosin River to WM. BARTLETT's store, paroled the guard and took away all the goods contained in the store. The neighbors acted as a guard for the rebels while they committed their depredations. Mr. BARTLETT is an old resident of Virginia and a well-known Union man, formerly connected with the Quartermaster's Office in this Department.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

An Attack Feared at Columbus and Hickman—Steamer Fired Into.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 18.

Considerable excitement has prevailed at Columbus and Hickman for a day or two past in consequence of an expected attack by the rebels.

The steamer *Platte Valley* was fired into at Bradford's Landing on her way up. She was struck six times, one shot penetrating the ladies' cabin. One shot passed through the pilot-house, and two entered the hull where one exploded. A large number of musket and rifle balls also struck the boat. The barber and two soldiers were killed, and several passengers wounded. The boat was attempting to land for cotton, which was claimed by three passengers, who were evidently in collusion with the rebels. They were arrested here to-night.

From California.

MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 17.

The Union State Convention organized at Sacramento to-day to nominate a Governor, three Congressmen and five Supreme Judges, all to serve under the amended Constitution. As the nominations by this Convention are deemed equivalent to an election, the excitement is intense. Ex-Congressmen LOW and SARGENT are the opposing candidates for the Governorship. One or the other will be nominated to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 18.

F. F. LOW was nominated for Governor by the Union State Convention last evening, for a term of office of four years dating from the 1st of January next.

The Albany Strike.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 18.

There has been no disturbance among the railroad strikers to-day. A large number of them have resumed work.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A Raid by a Negro Regiment—Immense Destruction of Property—The Freedman's Inquiry Commission—Gen. Hunter Relieved.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Saturday, June 13, 1863.

The effects of Gen. HUNTER'S policy begin already to appear; the negro regiments prove signally that it was not only humanity, but practical foresight that determined their institution. The following is an account of a raid made lately by Col. MONTGOMERY, (of Kansas fame,) at the mouth of the Combahee River. This stream was the first one visited by the Spaniards, and VASQUEZ DE AYLLON, in the year 1520, having discovered it, gave it the name of the "River Jordan," for one of the months of which "Port Royale," was mistaken by the Huguenots in 1562.

On the 1st of June, with four companies of the Second South Carolina regiment, and the Third Rhode Island battery, on board the *Harriet A. Weed*, *Sentinel* and *John Adams*, MONTGOMERY landed at Field's Point, and Tar Bluffs, drove the rebels, who had erected there some defences, followed up the river, burned the bridge at the town of Ashepoo—a Summer resort—destroyed three plantations, storehouses of rice and cotton, and altogether rebel property to the estimated amount of at least two millions of dollars, and brought off *seven hundred and fifty negroes*. The surprise was complete, interrupting without ceremony the social machinery of the Southern-ers. Thus, at one field a negro was being tied to the stake to receive his lashes when the boats were discovered, and the poor fellow, shouting "Yankee coming, Massa!" fled one way, and his master the other. Col. HAYWARD consequently skedaddled, leaving a fine horse for Col. MONTGOMERY, and a pair of silver-mounted holsters and pistols. The planters were filled with consternation, and could only say, as they looked in wonder upon the black avengers, "Them audacious niggers!" The spectacle among the liberated slaves was unique, but indescribable. Families, parted for months and perhaps for years by a cruel system, now met to part no more. One old man went bowing to every white face, with streaming eyes and clasped hands, crying, "Bress de Lord; de day hab come at last—de day hab come at last!" And the day has indeed come at last; let every freeman hail it.

No sooner had this devoted adventurer slept, after the first enterprise, before he planned and started upon another, his restless spirit seeming to be inspired by exercise. This time it was his purpose to take a permanent position upon St. Simon's Island, Florida, where last year Gen. HUNTER proposed to establish his experimental regiment—a most convenient base for operations upon the main, and a delightful spot at the mouth of the Altamaha, and associated with the former history of the coast. It was here that OGLETHORPE'S contest with the Spanish Don of St. Augustine, and the problem of the very existence of the infant colony of Georgia were determined. It contains twelve plantations, and from Frederica—the old town built by OGLETHORPE—to the southern end of the Island, is twelve miles long, mostly arable land, except the centre, which, from sanguinary associations, is styled "Bloody Swamp." This again is to become a landmark of pioneer history, and a pivot for the lever of a better civilization, from which Montgomery, at last accounts, with three gunboats, his own regiment, and some companies of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, (also negroes,) had sallied out, attacking and burning the town of Darien and capturing a schooner loaded with eighty bales of Sea Island cotton.

The people brought off by these raids fall at once under the humane influences of the New and Free Society—encamped temporarily in tents about two miles from Beaufort, under the direction of the Intelligent and devoted Superintendent, Mr. JUNE. As soon as possible, houses will be built for them, and the lessons of school and church and social example will be added to these, in the manner which has so signally succeeded with the hundreds that, all over these Islands, retort from the dullest and blackest Africans the benefit of the new *régime*.

THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Anon—an incident significant of the profound interest and earnest reflections that underlie the public mind upon this subject, and momentous of a policy vital at least to a class, and perhaps to the whole people, if there be truth in the saying that to secure the permanent well-being of our neighbor is the surest and shortest road to our own—a Commission has been appointed by the War Department, with instructions to provide a complete report, by personal examination of all the sources of information, to be hereafter presented to the Government. Upon the facts contained in this report, the wisdom of the nation will base its action upon so grand a problem as the absolute change of state and the elevation of a *people* from primitive—nay, worse, the vicious—barbarism that constitutes the dregs of a false civilization, to the art, morality and religion. It is, indeed, a great undertaking, and needs to be appreciated, not only by those appointed to perform it, but also by the public for whom it is performed.

The members of the Commission are ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Indiana; Col. JAMES MCKAYE, of New-York, and Dr. HOWE, of Boston: but only Col. MCKAYE visited Port Royal. He was accompanied by Capt. Geo. W. NICHOLS, of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, and your correspondent, who was selected by reason of his familiarity with the Department, to do the clerical work. The investigation has been most thorough, and its results, I think I am not mistaken in believing, will be among the most important in deciding, first, the probability, and, second, the general plan of accommodating the fruits of emancipation to the social, political and religious hygiene of the nation.

Facts were revealed by the investigation respecting these people—concerning their mode of life, their habits of thought, and the strong under-current of their former bondage existence—of which I was entirely ignorant, notwithstanding my long residence at Port Royal. Col. MCKAYE'S large experience at the Bar, his admirable tact, his sound judgment and perfect knowledge of human nature, eminently fit him for his work. His personal presence was sufficient to gain for him at once the confidence of the blacks, and they unhesitatingly opened up to his view the experiences of plantation life, that under Slavery, they were always careful to conceal. Their testimony gives such a black record of South Carolina barbarism and cruelty, that its publication would astonish the people.

First—They are found immediately after release from bondage destitute entirely of family relations, "eating upon the hoe" in the field, the family table being a thing unknown. Now, on the contrary, not only in the immediate neighborhood of example and teaching, but upon isolated settlements, and upon plantations, as if instinctively, they have arrived to this fundamental principle, whose institution is perhaps the source of all others—the family—the root of the State.

Second—They had had no idea of marital relations. Girls innocently prostituted themselves, and it was the custom to pair and to change pairs, according to fancy or the advice of owners, lustful of *breeding*. But freedom has begun to recall forgotten purity. Man and wife, parent and child are already among them words of actual significance, and the brute has suddenly taken a human shape. Of course it would be useless in a letter to attempt to enumerate with any detail the points of light discovered by the Commission, but in the most general summary—

Third—From a religion little above fetish superstition—a religion without distinction—that, however prostitute, the girl immediately became "respectable" upon "joining the church," and lying was a vice quite as common as any virtue among church members—so subtly fascinating are the sensibilities of this trophied people that no sooner has the sun of righteousness found for its normal medium an atmosphere—the atmosphere of freedom—than the barren soil, like a recovered swamp land, immediately blossoms, and bears an unsuspected variety and quality of loveliness. To impassive sons of Northern parentage, it would seem almost incredible without eyewitness, that justice and worship, the two great commandments, could show fruit so quickly and remarkably. But are not the seeds already in the soil? The sun does but call them forth, and this is a tropic soil, and freedom's is indeed here a tropical sun.

One principal point of the investigation was as to the expediency of isoleting the free blacks. With significant intelligence, these people themselves testify that they need the presence, example and advice of white men to prevent them from *sinking*. Their own idea seems to be to secure the education of sufficient of their own number in time to become their own teachers, but for the present, at least, their missionaries shall be white men.

This is imperfectly a sketch of the work done by the Commission at Port Royal. Eastern Virginia has already been visited, where the blacks were found indeed more "enlightened," but alas! also more viciously degraded; for the Port Royal people are *primitive*. It is even suggested that the reason why so fine a harbor was so jealously neglected by Southern commerce was to reserve it for the commerce of a more profitable than legal traffic—the "bark built" the eclipse and rigged with curses dark" of the Slave-trade—the fact being that very few of these negroes are more than two generations removed from the active-born African. It is proposed next to visit the Departments of the West and Southwest, and afterwards the West Indies, Cuba, San Domingo and the Islands of the French—nay, for the most complete elucidation of the magnificent phenomenon, the transition of a people from bondage to freedom—the Russian emancipation system also will be most thoroughly reviewed and reported.

Hail to this Commission! It is a sign that the authorities are indeed in earnest, and the startling light that they must shed upon the horrors of the "consummation of human villainies" will so rouse the true heart of the North that it will be an impossibility for a war between civilization and barbarism, freedom and slavery, nay, Heaven and hell, to end in adulterous compromise. As the people read they will cry "let the rivers flow red to the sea till every single drop of this damned blood eke from the veins of my country." Life is little; the purpose of life is everything.

> "Down let the shrine of Moloch sink,
> And leave no traces where it stood,
> Nor longer let a libel drink
> His sinful cup of human blood;
> And rear another altar there,
> To truth and love and mercy given,
> And Freedom's gift, and Freedom's prayer,
> Shall draw an answer down from Heaven."

The Commission has been aided very greatly in its duties by Gen. HUNTER and the other military authorities of the Department. To Gen. SAXTON and Capt. HOOPER, a member of his Staff, it is under special obligations. Capt. HOOPER is a graduate of Harvard, and son of the Massachusetts Congressmen. He is diligent, intelligent, courteous, and so admirably adapted and valuable in his service as to merit this prominent mention.

GEN. HUNTER RELIEVED.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER has a second time been relieved from the Department of the South, and returns, accompanied by his Staff, on the *Arago*.

The genuine regret which every man in the Department feels at the news of Gen. HUNTER'S recall to Washington, is slightly tempered by the fact that his successor is Brig.-Gen. GILMORE, their old comrade in arms, who conducted with marked ability the wonderful siege experiment that resulted in the reduction of Fort Pulaski. Whether Gen. GILMORE will ever attempt to bring his engineering skill to bear with crushing weight upon Fort Sumter, I am unable to say; but for the present I am informed no movement in that direction is contemplated. It is more than likely that all the white soldiers in the Department will be sent to reinforce Gen. BANKS, and that the negro army will be intrusted with the protection of the sea islands. Brig.-Gen. STRONG, late Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, on the Staff of Gen. BUTLER during the rule of the latter in New-Orleans, will take command under Gen. GILMORE.

Returning North with Gen. HUNTER, are Lieut.-Col. CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, and Major DUANE, Chief Engineer of the Staff. Col. HALPINE has been compelled, in consequence of a long-continued and painful affection of his eyes, to seek a respite of twenty days from the labors of his office. At the expiration of his leave he will return to his old post, unless the Government should determine to make him serviceable elsewhere. Major DUANE will return to his former field of labor with the Army of the Potomac. Dr. STIPP, relieved from duty as Medical Inspector of the Department, also goes by the *Arago*, whose passenger list this time numbers nearly 600. There will be few ladies left to the Department, but those associated with the hospitals and the education of the contrabands.

The official notification of the removal of Admiral DUPONT has not yet been received from Washington. The general impression is, however, that it will arrive about the middle of next week on the corvette *Tuscarora*, with his successor, Admiral FOOTE.

H. J. WINSER.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE UNION CONVENTION.

Able Speech by Postmaster-General Blair.

A complete report of the speech delivered before the Union Convention in Concord, N. H. on June 17, by Postmaster-General BLAIR, has reached us. After returning thanks for the kind greeting which had been extended him, Mr. BLAIR alluded briefly to the political conflicts which had preceded the rebellion. He showed how the Slavery question had been used to mould and control the policy of the Government, and said that, although very many of the people of the North disapproved the Compromise measures of 1850, they accepted them as a finality. So strong was the feeling in New-Hampshire against disturbing it, that Mr. HALE, who had refused to approve it, considered his career closed, and had determined to remove to this City to enter upon the practice of the law when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise determined him to remain. Mr. BLAIR proceeded:

THE FUTURE.

So much for the past: I draw no unfavorable auguries from it for the future. The self-reliance of the American people—the grand feature which distinguishes them among nations—is visible throughout this contest, and remains unshaken to secure our power and freedom. Look over the earth and you will see an Emperor here, an autocrat there, an impotent Parliament representing an upper class, a literary King—the instrument of a regency of soldiers with a mercenary army at their back disposing of the lives and fortunes of the multitude, in utter contempt of their feelings or opinions. Here we have before us an exhibition of the spirit that pervades, animates, gives impulse to everything that touches the interest of an American people, from the highest to the lowest; men of all parties are here, men of every religious sect, men of all conditions, all callings, all professions, and each of them contributes a share in creating the feeling and the public opinion which is to make or mar the welfare of a continent now stricken by civil war.

NO REVOLUTION.

Among any other than the American people, such a wide-spread civil war—mustering more than a million of men in arms—would portend revolution. Is there a man in this vast crowd who apprehends that the Constitutions, State and National, left us by our fathers, are to be changed in letter or in spirit, by this bloody struggle? Is there one who expects the result to be the driving out of one President by bayonets, and the installation of another—the breaking up of one form of government, and construction of a new one—the periodical catastrophe in revolutionary Mexico, or the permanent severance of our States and of the natural boundaries assigned by Providence to us as a nation? No loyal man anticipates such a revolution from this rebellion: none but bad, ambitious men, who would sacrifice popular institutions, secured by the best Government known to the world, to selfish designs, countenance the idea. The heartless faction of oligarchs, North and South, who consider republican principles an abomination, desire to convert this war, into which the Government has been drawn in defence of its existence, into a revolutionary convulsion for its subversion.

There are

TWO KNOTS OF CONSPIRING POLITICIANS

at opposite ends of the Union, that make Slavery a fulcrum, on which they would play see-saw with the Government, and willingly break it in the middle, and demolish it, to make experiments with the fractions in reconstructions suited to their designs, which are only known as hostile to the well-balanced Constitutions inherited by our fathers. The Calhoun and Wendell Phillips Juntos have both sought the accomplishment of their adverse ends by a common means—the overthrow of the Constitution—CALHOUN'S school would destroy every free principle, because repugnant to the perpetuity and propagation of Slavery universally as the only safe foundation of good government—PHILLIPS' school would subject all our systems of government to the guillotine of revolutionary tribunals, because they recognize the existence of different races among us, of *white*, *red* and *black*—because they repudiate the idea of equality and fraternity in regard to citizenship that leads to produce that amalgamation, personal and political, which would make our government one of mongrel races, and because they authorize legislation, State and National, which may exclude them from taking root in the soil and government of the country. The white man has extruded the Indian race from dominion on this continent, its native born aboriginal inheritor—the African was introduced on it, not as its owner or to give it law, but to be owned and receive law—and under this aspect, the white man as a conquerer has accommodated the constitutions of the country to his own condition—that of the ruling race. The ground which WENDELL PHILLIPS and his followers take, is not merely to alter the law and enfranchise the races held under it as inferior to that holding the dominion by right of conquest, but to abolish the constitutions which recognize that right as established, and admit to equal participation those races hitherto excluded as inferiors.

THE TRUE PLATFORM.

The people who hold the sovereignty in the United States equally abjure the CALHOUN and PHILLIPS doctrine, both looking to a radical revolution to accomplish their opposing schemes. The platform of principles which put Mr. LINCOLN at the head of the Government explicitly denounced both; and every State paper from the hand of the President referring to it, proclaims a policy at war with that of the partisans of CALHOUN on the one hand, and of PHILLIPS on the other. Providentially, the treason hatched under the incubation of CALHOUN has destroyed the whole progeny of mischiefs by means of which he sought to work the overthrow of the Government. Rebellion to overthrow the Constitution compelled the exertion of its War Power, under which has fallen in the rebel States that local institution employed by the assailants of the national system for its ruin. The bondage which rendered the slaves subservient for this purpose, is declared by the President's proclamation to be broken, and if the arms of the United States can maintain its authority, the servitude which the Constitution once made it a duty to tolerate, now becomes, by the *fiat* of its War Functionary, the malady that must be thrown off for self-preservation. *The life of the Constitution is now the death of Slavery. The weapon used to destroy the Government is wrested from the hands of traitors and is a forfeit. The Slavery abolished under the proclamation is the rightful conquest as it is the salvation of our free Institutions. It can never be restored but through their subversion.* Into this practical issue CALHOUN'S State Right doctrines resolve themselves. If the people of the United States constitute a nation—have a National Government and can maintain it, his so-called State rights, exerted to destroy it, conclude in treason.

THE WENDELL PHILLIPS SCHOOL.

To what better result do the abolition doctrines of WENDELL PHILLIPS come? Slavery is abolished, as I have shown, by the rebellion and its consequences—by the war and the constitutional means accorded to the Government for its defence. The abolition of Slavery does not content one class of Anti-Slavery men. The Wendell Phillips' school, to arrive at the consummation of their wishes, demand the same sacrifice that CALHOUN'S proselytes make war to obtain—the abolition of the Constitution of the United States. They demand that the different races on this continent, marked by the very terms of the Constitution and the laws made under it as subordinate to the white race asserting full sovereignty over this country, shall be elevated to equality with the race holding it by conquest and whose Constitution and laws specially urain its appropriation to themselves. This amalgamation in races is more than a revolution in government. It is an attempt to make a fundamental change in the laws of nature and by blending different species of the human race create a hybrid nation. This will prove to be an impossibility. The red, white and black races have mingled very freely on this continent, but the hybrids gradually wear out, while the unmixed stock preserves its original type. The French, from the infancy of discovery on this continent, intermarried with the Indian tribes—but where is the French tribe of Indians to be found? They made the same experiment with the blacks in St. Domingo, and a mongrel race appeared for a time of various tints, but it is gradually vanishing. So the old Spanish blood that mixed with that of the Indians, in Spanish America, has almost run out, and Indians and Spaniards are as incongruous with each other as in the beginning, and the fatal result of this attempted amalgamation is shown in the degradation of both races, and the instability of their Governments.

NO AMALGAMATION.

If the history of the world and the present aspect of both hemispheres did not make manifest the absurdity of the proposed system of mixing the black and white races in the management of a common Government, and blending the two colors to make a third, or rather a piebald people of all colors, the repugnance of caste which has grown up in this country on the part of the white freeman to the black man—contrasted by his servile condition from his first appearance among us, as strongly as by his ebon skin and curled hair—certainly shows that nothing short of insanity could hope to reconcile the dominant, and, I might say, the domineering race, to such a conjunction. When the Northern free States have framed laws prohibiting the colored freedmen from obtaining a foothold on their soil, upon what terms can it be supposed that the master race in the Slave States would consent to associate with negroes made free by the hand of war? They would see their State laws and their state rights, as they insist, set aside by the deprivation of their ownership in slaves. This would be just forfeiture. But while the free States of the North excluded the manumitted slaves from their soil, avowing the abhorrent feeling of *caste* as an insuperable bar to the association on any terms, much less of equality, how could it be asked of the Southern States that this excommunicated race, surrounded by them as slaves, should be retained, nevertheless among them and admitted as equals and as partners in political power, in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws even of the Northern States, which brand them with the badge of inferiority and political disability. What would be the attitude of the Anglo Saxon and African toward each other in such relations produced by the triumph of the Free States over the Slave? Would the white man of the South live to bear subjugation to such fellowship? Would not the inextinguishable memory of wrongs on one side, and of admitted mastery on the other, make patient acquiescence on either impossible? Of the bloodiest revolutions of ancient and modern times have been those broached by slaves against enslavers.

Our civil war, closing in the manumission of 4,000,000 of slaves, to take equal rank with 6,000,000 of enslavers, would be but the prelude of a servile war of extermination. Can any one doubt, that the military skill and desperation of the master race would reduce the negroes again to subjugation, unless the freemen of the North made common cause with them against their white brethren? The bare statement of this complication makes it apparent, that there can be no peace on this continent on the basis of the ultra Abolitionists who insist on the abolition of existing constitutions to establish negro amalgamation, liberty, fraternity and equality. Yet, I have long ago proclaimed myself unalterably the friend of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the African race, but not in this region, which is devoted by constitutions, laws and fixed usages, to the liberty, equality and fraternity of the race of pale faces. Such commingling of blood, of domestic intimacies, of social, civil and political interests, between the white and black castes is unnatural and fatal to the welfare of both, and, therefore, impossible.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

The advocates of this hybrid policy know this, but they think the negro so essential to the selfish purposes of their political ambition that, like CALHOUN, they are willing to make him, as well as those who hold him in durance, the victim of their policy. I advocate the President's plan of saving both and ministering to their prosperity and to their elevation in their respective spheres to power and greatness as a people.

This may be done by a gradual segregation of the two races, and assigning to each the regions on this continent and adjacent isles congenial to their natures. The old Roman policy of spreading their institutions and influence abroad in the world, by provicting homes for new people drawn into the service, and whom it was not politic and safe to settle in Italy, should be adopted in favor of the unhomogeneous dependent people of African descent whom this war will throw upon the hands of the Government as freedmen. Many of them will enlist in the army—multitudes will be employed on the waste lands of the Government in providing for their subsistence. All should be drawn together in military camps on the Roman plan—put under the control of public officers, instructed in the business of self-government, self-defence and self-support, and when employed in the public service amply compensated. Thus, they would be in a state of probation while the Government would have opportunity to provide for their settlement in the suitable regions to which they are invited as colonists. When peace comes and this liberated multitude seek other employment than that servitude under former masters who would render it more intolerable than the slave system, which, while it extorted labor without compensation, yet created such interest in the bodies of the slaves that they were cared for on economical principles, the Government must necessarily become their patron. Placed in this relation, the Government must provide them compensated employment, until they are ready to assume the character of an independent people. This might be done advantageously in the Southern States by opening into ship canals those communications which the enterprise of individuals and the natural aqueducts of the Mississippi have to a great extent opened up from the great artery of our continent around the shores of the Gulf through the Hudson to the Lakes. What a glorious result of the war for North and South, especially the latter, would be this bond of commercial brotherhood—this interception of the waters of all our rivers and bays before they reach the Atlantic, and opening them up to each other out of the reach of the hostile navies that might endanger our commerce, or bring foreign power to the invasion of our homes! The great wall of China—the prodigious military highways through which Rome united her empire over Asia, Africa and Europe, were the works of populations whose necessities placed them at a charge upon the Government.

By such means the process of liberating four millions of bondsmen and then preparing them to assume the attitude of a self-governing nation, might be made to secure to the United States forever their Union, their domestic peace and immunity from foreign intrusion!

THE ULTRA-HUMANITARIANS.

Instead of the mutual benefits which the President's plan proposes to draw out of our present adversity, by making the Afric-American race a nation in a fruitful congenial clime, protected in all their rights under the American flag, opening the way to people of our own race to fill their places, and putting an end to the anomalous character of our institutions which destroy our peace, what do those ultra-humanitarians offer? They profess so much philanthropy in the abstract, and such perfect impartiality in judging of human affairs that they seem to think the millennium come, and invite the lion and the lamb to lie down together. They would break up all constitutions, laws and usages, assuming that all antagonisms of interests, of prejudices, of passions, were at an end in a land of fetters and whips, of swords, guns and bayonets in the hands of six millions of incensed masters, and that four millions of their manumitted slaves might be safely trusted to their tender mercies. This is a practical illustration of the Wendell Phillips love for the down-trodden African!

But the Phillipeans probably do not expect the amalgamation, liberty, equality and fraternity theory to be acceptable to the present ruling class, but intend that the Northern white man, while rejecting it for himself, shall enforce it on the Southern white man. Unfortunately for this scheme, the Northern soldier intends becoming a Southern white man himself, and he wants the lands he redeems from nullification for himself and his posterity, and as an inheritance for his race.

The scheme is another birth of that monstrous philosophy which would have discarded the Slave States from the Union and delivered the negroes to perpetual bondage, on the pretence that the conscience of the North might no longer be burdened with responsibility for the crime of Slavery.

THE CONCLUSIONS.

All the propositions of the Abolition faction which is warring on the President come to these conclusions: destruction of the Constitution, and all the white and black races, or incessant wars after the example of the Moors and Spaniards, until the expulsion of the former from Spain. All the early patriots of the South—WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON, CLAY, and others—were the advocates of emancipation and colonization. The patriots of the North concurred in the design. Is the faction now opposing it patriotic or philanthropic? Are they not rather like CALHOUN, working the negro question to accomplish schemes of selfish ambition, and after his method, making a balance of power party of a phalanx of deluded fanatics, keeping the Union and the public peace perpetually in danger, and seeking power in the Government through its obstructions?

The author of the Declaration of Independence and his associates declared *equal rights* impracticable in society constituted of masses of different races. DE TOCQUEVILLE, the most profound writer of the Old World on American institutions, predicts the extermination of the blacks, if it is attempted to confer such rights on them in the United States. It is obvious that an election would be but a mockery in a community wherein there could be no other than *black* and *white* parties. In such communities, reason and experience show that one or the other race must be the dominant race, and that democracy is impossible. This is not less obvious to the Phillips school than it is to be Calhoun school who concur in opposing the policy of Mr. JEFFERSON, adopted by the President, intended to effectuate the design of our fathers to establish popular government. They concur in pressing here the antagonism of races, and only differ in looking to different races to give them power. The result of this antagonism, so far as popular government is concerned, would be the same if either could succeed in their schemes, and you would scarcely have much preference between being governed by JEFF. DAVIS, as the leader of the slave power, and WENDELL PHILLIPS, as the leader of the enfranchised blacks. But neither can succeed. Even the Calhoun scheme, matured through so many years of intrigue by men versed in public affairs, and attended with a temporary success, is a failure as a governing contrivence, though patent still to spread ruin widely through the land, and especially to desolate the homes of his deluded followers. The Phillips scheme is the dream of visionaries wholly unskilled in government, and will be a failure from the start. He may in turn make victims of the negroes, as CALHOUN has of their masters. But I think not. They are not ambitious of ruling white men and will, I believe, be contented to set up for themselves in some neighboring and congenial tribe on the plan of JEFFERSON and LINCOLN. Here is the real issue with the President. Emancipation is a fixed fact. What next? Shall we take PHILLIPS for a guide or JEFFERSON and LINCOLN? The people will, I am sure, answer wisely.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

New Excitements—A Railroad Scheme in the Legislature—The Failure to Agree Upon an Adjournment—Gov. Yates' Proclamation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 12, 1863.

There seems to be no end to our excitements. That caused by the suppression of the *Times* had not died away before another came in the shape of a railroad bill, which had been smuggled through the Legislature somehow, and which proposed to occupy our principal business and residents' streets with horse railways. As soon as the matter became public, it aroused the indignation of all parties, and for a few days the excitement was general, and rather intense among the residents of some of the streets interested. It was gotten up by a few lawyers of the Copperhead school, and would have been a "big thing" had not Gov. YATES stood in the way. The majority in the Legislature passed it as a party measure. In the hurry of business it was read by its title only, which being "The Wabash Railroad," as read by the Clerk, who, for a consideration, undoubtedly omitted the "Horse," and as it had been introduced by a Senator from the southeast part of the State, our members thought, as a matter of course, that it related to a proposed road in the Wabash River country, instead of our Wabash-avenue. In the House, although its character was better understood, it passed—all the Democrats and a few Republicans voting for it. It was a swindle equal to your Broadway scheme, and would have been worth a million of dollars to the few names in the charter.

While this was in its height, came a dispatch that, the two Houses failing to agree as to an adjournment, the Governor had prorogued the Legislature to the first of January, 1865. Of course, this created a new excitement, and no little rage among the extreme partisans of the majority, who were thus summarily sent to their homes. We heard much about arbitrary power, violation of the Constitution, &c., &c., after the usual manner of Copperheadism; so last evening a mass meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall to indorse the action of the Governor, and to thank him for interposing to protect the rights of our citizens. The meeting was largely attended, Hon. MARK SKINNER presiding. Several excellent speeches were made and strong resolutions adopted. Among the speakers was Adjt.-Gen. FULLER.

Some are disposed to condemn the Governor's action as unnecessary, and tending to add fuel to the flame of excitement already existing—regarding the Legislature as more likely to disgust the people than to do any permanent injury. This number is few, however, among loyal men. The great mass heartily approve of his exercise of his constitutional power, in ridding the State of a mischievous public nuisance—for such the Legislature had proved itself to be. We are waiting now, patiently, to see what the next excitement will be. As our Provost-Marshal's office is now fully organized and ready to go to work, we are looking for a little trouble from that quarter. Already enrolling officers have been set upon by mobs of Irish women, and it is expected that the experiment will be repeated, and continued until an example is made of some of the rioters.

The Canal Convention has passed out of memory. If one may judge from the general silence that prevails in regard to it.

Negro Troops in Pennsylvania.

AN ORDER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURGH, June 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 43.—Whereas, information has been received from the War Department that the State will receive credit for all enlistments of colored men who may be mustered into the United States service as Pennsylvania troops, under the authority of the War Department, and that no credit can be allowed for individuals who leave the State, and are mustered into organizations elsewhere; it is ordered,

First—All persons are prohibited from raising colored volunteers in Pennsylvania, otherwise than under the authority of the War Department to recruit in Pennsylvania.

Second—The people of color in Pennsylvania are forbidden to enlist in or attach themselves to any organization of colored volunteers to be furnished from other States.

Third—All magistrates, district attorneys and officers of the Commonwealth are required to arrest and prosecute all persons, their aiders and abettors, who, under any pretended authority, shall enlist colored volunteers for any brigade, regiment, battery, or company to be furnished from other States, or who shall advertise or open, or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, excepting under the authority of the War Department, to recruit in Pennsylvania, so that such offenders may be brought to justice.

By order,
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjt.-Gen. P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval.

ADMIRAL FOOTE'S ILLNESS.

Late yesterday afternoon Rear-Admiral FOOTE was in a very critical condition at the Astor House. All visitors, save a few family friends were excluded.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND CAPT. CRAVEN.

On Monday last the Secretary of the Navy ordered the Navel Retiring Board, which had adjourned to give place to the Stimers' Court of Inquiry, to reassemble at the Marine Barracks. Commodore NICHOLSON, Commodore MERVINE, Commodore BRESSE, and Capt. EWELL were present. The case of Capt. THOS. CRAVEN was immediately brought before the Board, that officer's promotion having been suspended in consequence of some difficulty between himself and Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT. The proceedings of the Board in the case have been forwarded to Washington, and yesterday Capt. CRAVEN left this City for Port Royal to relieve Capt. TURNER in command of the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, now at Port Royal. The difficulty between the two officers mentioned occurred in passing the Vicksburgh batteries.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT UNION.

The United States steamer *Union* sailed from this port yesterday, for the rendezvous of the South Atlantic squadron. She had on board a large cargo of stores and provisions, a very heavy mail, and a few passengers, none of them above the rank of Lieutenant, save Capt. CRAVEN. As the *Union* can steam fourteen miles an hour, it is a wonder in naval circles why she was not sent after the *Alabama*.

ADMIRAL PAULDING IN THE HARBOR

Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, Commander of the New-York Naval Station, accompanied by Hon. J. CLARK, Clerk of the Senate, the Ex-Secretary of the Interior, and other notable personages, proceeded in the Commandant's barge to inspect the forts in the vicinity of the harbor. Admiral PAULDING is one of the members of the Harbor Commission.

VESSELS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following vessels have been offered to the Government:

Name.	Price.	Party.
A. H. Bowman	$3,000	R. A. Flood, Troy, N. Y.
Hunderds	5,000	Robt. Delmey, New-York.
Steam Propeller	7,500	
Nellie Peaty (charter)	300;	value, $-9,000.

NORMAN WIARD proposes to deliver an armed transport at New-York by July 25, for $42,500, and pay all expenses of crew, coal, insurance, &c.

Commencement of the Rutgers Female Institute.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the twenty-fourth annual commencement of the Rutgers Female Institute was held at the the Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first-street and Madison avenue, HENRY M. PIERCE, President of the Institute, presiding. The church was crowded with the friends of the pupils, who, as the President of the Institute was awarding the testimonials and diplomas, threw bouquets to the pupils, with the evident intention of seeing how near they could come to the President without hitting him.

The exercises were commenced by a prayer by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., after which the various Committees handed in their reports, which were as follows:

The Committee appointed to examine the composition of the Third, Second and First Divisions of the Academical Department, (under the management of Miss HESTER A. HAWKINS, Principal, and Miss CHARLOTTE E. HAGGINS, Assistant,) awarded the

First Honor to the Third Division to Miss Mary J. Wheelmore; Second Honor, Miss Addie L. Moore.

Second Division, Academical Department—First Honor, Miss Lizzie M. Moore; Second Honor, Miss Annie E. Knapp.

First Division—First Honor, Miss Clara M. Purviance; Second Honor, Miss Jennie L. Taylor.

The Committee appointed to criticise the compositions of the Junior Class, Collegiate Department, (under the charge of Miss Jessie H. Reed, award the first honor to Miss Helen Bushnell; second honor, Miss Mary E. Reddold.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon the compositions of the second and first middle classes, Collegiate Department, (under the charge of Miss E. G. Mackie, awarded the first honor, second middle class, to Miss Mary E. Quiog; second honor, Miss Matilda Freeborn.

First Middle Class—First honor to Miss Fannie Pauskin; second and equal honors to Miss Anna Jenny, Miss Lizzie Hopkins and Miss Mat Ida Hubbell.

The Committee on the Senior Class compositions award First Honor, Miss Sarah J. Younge; Second Honor, Miss Amelia J. Haight; Third and equal Honors, to Miss Helen G. Peck, Miss Lizzie Crombie, Miss Stella L. Williams, L. Emma Dodge, Miss E. Louisa Belknap and Miss Hannah A. Younge.

The Committee on Penmanship awarded honors to members of the class in the Preparatory Department, as follows:

Second Class—First Honor to Sophia Woodworth.

First Class—First Honor to Clara Cunningham.

To members of the Academic Department:

Third Division—First Honor to Angeline P. Bruner.

Second Division—First Honor to Minnie M. Thompson.

First Division—First Honor to Emma Barnes.

To members of the Collegiate Department:

Junior Class—First Honor to Miss Eliza J. Potter.

Second Middle Class—First Honor to Miss Annie Hoover.

First Middle Class—First Honor to Miss Matilda Hubbell.

The Committee of Ladies appointed by the Trustees to examine and pronounce judgment upon the specimens of needle work furnished by the pupils of the Preparatory Department and Academic Department, award the following honors. Third Class, Preparatory Department—First Honor, Rosa Nairne. Second Class, Preparatory Department—First Honor, Lizzie Mosley. First Class, Preparatory Department—First Honor for plain needle-work, Minnie Lynes.

The Committee awarded the following honors to pupils in the Academic Classes. Third Class, Academic Department—First Honor for best plain work, Mary E. Cunningham; First Honor for best fancy piece, Kate Ashton. Second Class—Best plain work, Jennie E. Knapp; First Honor, best fancy work, Ernestine Schmidt. First Division, Academic Department—First Honor for best plain work, Clara M. Purviance. First Honor for best fancy work, Emma A. Pierce.

The Committee appointed to examine the drawings and paintings furnished by the pupils, awarded honors as follows. First Honor, Florence M. Mayer; Second Honor, Huldah S. Bates; Third Honor, Elizabeth McCroskey. The productions of Fannie Hoskins and Margaret E. Mayer were pronounced excellent.

After the reading of the reports the members of the graduating class were addressed by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D. At the conclusion the President of the Institute presented them with their diplomas. Annexed is a list of the graduates:

Emily Beach, E. Louise Belknap, Evelyn I. Beals, Frederika E. Cecil, Abby D. Cobb, Lizzie Crombie, L. Emma Dodge, Amelia J. Haight, Matilda A. La Rue, Helen G. Peck, Laura Stillwell, Sarah F. Teets, Ida Tuttle, Bella J. Williams, Sarah J. Young, Hannah M. Younge.

Commencement of New-York University.

The annual commencement of the New-York University took place yesterday, at Niblo's Theatre. Rev. Dr. FEARTS, Chancellor of the University, presided, and around him upon the stage were seated, beside the faculty, Rev. Drs. Rogers, Cox, McLeod, Stevenson, Vermilyee, Rev. Mr. Baird, Rev. Mr. Gallagher, J. C. Verplanck, Esq., E. C. Broedict, Esq., District Attorney A. Oakey Hall, Judge Bond, of Baltimore, and others. As usual, the theatre was crowded with a fashionable and intelligent audience, composed in great part of lady friends of the students. The music was by the Seventh Regiment Band.

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Chancellor, following which, the Latin Salutatory was delivered by CHAS. H. LUDLUM, of Jamaica, L. I., and an English Salutatory by D. S. MARTIN, of this City. The remaining orations by the Graduating Class were as follows: "The Fallen," by JAS. B. BURNETT, of Newark, with special allusion to AARON BURR and other traitors to their country; "Religion and Civil Government," by CORNELIUS VAN RIPER, of Belleville, N. J.; "Earth's Cathedrals," by WM. C. BALDWIN of Yonkers; "The Ideal Life," by J. FREDERICK DRIPPS, of this City; "Intervention," by GEO. W. ROBINSON, of Flatbush, L. I.; "Man's Aim and God's Purpose," by A. J. STEAD, of Astoria; "Nation and the Church," by JNO. J. STEVENSON, of this City; "Liberty of the Soul," by THOS. COCHRAN; "The Influence of the Reformation," by A. JACKSON PARK; "The Common Place," by JAS. K. DEMAREST; and "The Destiny of Our Country," by HENRY T. WILLIAMS. The valedictory was delivered by SKIDMORE HENDRICKSON, of Hempstead, L. I. The ability displayed in the general orations was full up to the average, and the young orators were received in the most flattering

troller ROBERTSON, A. R. LOW, J. B. NICHOLSON, W. E. DODGE and two other Trustees were present. J. E. SAYMOUR, Esq., will be in attendance to-morrow, when the Board will be organized.

A proposition was presented from the Common Council of Syracuse for the location of the "Home" near that city. They propose to donate the large and completed building near the Idiot Asylum, together with fifty acres of land, in all valued at $60,000; and state that the building is now capable of accommodating from 500 to 700 persons.

Commissioners of Emigration.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held Wednesday afternoon, whither the Board proceeded on their annual tour of inspection:

The following is the regular statement:

No. of emigrants arrived to June 10, 1863	62,265
No. of emigrants arrived since to June 17, 1863	3,162
Total	65,427
To same date in 1862	27,417

	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
No. Inmates in Institution, W. I.	702	892	884	711

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863		$17,744 78
Aggregate receipts to June 10, 1863	$111,498 47	
Received since to June 10, for commutation of passengers, &c.	7,260 00—118,758 47	
Total		$136,503 25
Disbursements as per previous account to June 10, 1863	$98,018 18	
Payments June 10	19,975 00—$117,993 18	
Balance in Bank		$18,510 07

New Artillery Regiment.

A new regiment of heavy and light artillery is now about being organized by authority from the War Department, also from his Excellency the Governor. It is to be commanded by Col. CLARENCE A. SEWARD and Lieut.-Col. J. P. MORRISON, both officers of experience in the field. This regiment is for the Department of North Carolina, commanded by Gen. J. G. FOSTER. The attention of all who desire to serve their country is invited to the call of the Colonel, whose headquarters are at No. 601 Broadway.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a grocery store occupied by ANDREW CLARK, No. 333 Seventh-avenue. The damage to stock was about $600. The building is owned by Mrs. TIERNAN. The damage to it is about $500; insured in the Columbia Insurance Company for $2,500.

Williamsburgh.

NEW FIRE DISTRICTS.—Chief-Engineer JENNINGS has promulgated the following as district duty for the various Companies of the Fire Department of Brooklyn, (E. D.,) to take effect June 24:

First District—Engines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11; Hose Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7; Hook and Ladder Nos. 1 and 2.

Second District—Engines Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13; Hose Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9; Hook and Ladder Nos. 1 and 3.

Third District—Engines Nos. 4, 6, 7, 9, 12; Hose Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8; Hook and Ladder Nos. 1 and 2.

Fourth District—Nos. 4, 6, 7, 9, 12; Hose Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8; Hook and Ladder Nos. 2 and 3.

Fifth District—Engines Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; Hose Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9; Hook and Ladder Nos. 1 and 3.

Sixth District—Engines Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 13; Hose Nos. 2, 6, 8, 9; Hook and Ladder Nos. 2 and 3.

General alarm for the Eastern District, seven strokes of the bell. A general alarm for the city as heretofore.

THE CITY GOVERNEMNT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, June 18, 1863, } One o'clock P. M. }

PRESENT—William Walsh, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Frement, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Bill of Sunday Times for advertising, amounting to seventy-two thousand and sixty cents.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to make the warrant instrument of the New-York Sunday Times for the sum of seventy dollars, for publishing sundry reports of the Common Council, &c., previous to the fifteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Frement—

Petition of property owners for grading and regulating Eighty-fifth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the Clerk—

Message of Mayor Gunn & Robert N. Eldridge relative to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of Seventh Co. for furnishing glasses to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Sixth regiments, on their return from the war, am nothing to nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

By resignation of Charles E. Lowe as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon Alderman Boole presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That William W. Burnham be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Charles E. Lowe, resigned.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Barrow-street, from Washington-street to the North River, be flagged and reflagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to let, on terms most advantageous to the City, the premises now occupied by Hose Company number Thirteen, when said Company shall be placed in possession of a new location.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Fifty-first-street, between Third-avenue and Hudson River, be flagged a six feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the southerly sidewalk of Fifty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor January third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, permitting William K. Peyton, number two hundred and seventy-four Bowery, to keep goods in front of his store, be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Enoch Rogers to continue the gas lamp in front of the premises number four hundred and sixty-two Broome street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, The sweepers of the public markets are now receiving a monthly salary of twenty-five dollars; and

Whereas, During the great advance in the price of all the necessaries of life, such compensation is insufficient to maintain and support their families; therefore

Resolved, That the compensation of the sweepers of the public markets be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of thirty-five dollars per month each; and be it further

Resolved, That inasmuch as the appropriation for the employment of the attaches of the market is not sufficient to pay the amount of the proposed increase, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to pay the increased salary authorized by the foregoing resolution from the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Whereas, A resolution was approved May fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, appropriating the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to Nathaniel Lockwood, to pay for extra work done and materials furnished in the erection of house for Engine Company number Forty-one, which the Comptroller declines to pay, on the ground that no appropriation was designated from which said amount should be taken; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nathaniel Lockwood, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being in full for extra work done and materials furnished in the erection of house for Engine Company number Forty-one, the same to be charged to appropriation for Fire Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Frement, Farley, Long—16.

And was directed to be submitted to the Board of Council next this evening for concurrence.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to George Ketcham to keep a small stand in front of the premises number three hundred and eighty one Eighth-avenue, with the consent of the proprietor of the premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolution, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Becker and Brother to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises on Cherry and Water streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Sixty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be regulated, graded, curbed and gutter stoned, and a space four feet wide flagged through the sidewalks thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee of Conference on the part of this Board be discharged from the further consideration of ordinance to appoint an additional Deputy Collector of City Revenue, &c., the Board of Councilmen having concurred in the action of the Board of Alderman.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Nineteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged a space of four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, where not already done, in Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag sidewalk in front of number four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and fifty Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, nominating George W Blunt as City Inspector, in the place of Daniel E. Delevan, whose term of office has expired.

Alderman Farley moved that such nomination be rejected.

Alderman Frement moved that the nomination be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Frement—1.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

The motion to reject such nomination was then carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting communication from Gen. Ward B. Burnett, relative to the recruiting service.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector relative to a dumping ground

In connection therewith Alderman Hardy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the necessary arrangements with the lessee of he dock at the foot of East Twenty-third-street to obtain possession of such portion thereof as may be requisite for the use of the City Inspector, which said portion is hereby set aside for that purpose.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that the Clerk of the Board be directed to furnish the proceedings, as hitherto, to the papers authorized by this Board or the Common Council to publish the same.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, Jeremiah, Masterson—5.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Heath, for the sum of ten hundred and fifty dollars, such amount to be in full for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as Inspector of Wells and Pumps.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of returns made by the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, of their receipts from February one to May thirty-one, inclusive.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, transmitting resolution of Board of Engineers against steam or hand fire-engines being granted to hose companies.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Fire Department.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate, grade, &c., Seventy-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Broadway

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag, &c., Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Special Committee on selecting site for the erection of buildings, &c., and leasing ground to the American Institute, presented a report.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to make the necessary alterations and repairs to the house of Hose Company number Fourteen, the same to be done without contract, at an expense not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Alderman Hardy presented the following resolution as a substitute

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for making extension of and necessary alterations and repairs to the house of Hose Company number Fourteen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Farley—2.

Alderman Long moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting resolution that the wages of the laborers under the keeper of the City Hall, be increased to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, to take effect from the approval of the resolution by His Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Nineteenth-street, from the Sixth to the Tenth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson—12.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of five hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-five cents be donated the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to enable them to pay sundry assessments against their property, southwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the resolution of the Board of Trustees of said Corporation for said amount, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the necessary alterations and additions made to the house of Hose Company number Twenty-four, the work to be done at his earliest convenience, and without advertising for estimates, or contracting therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Henry moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, said increase to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to cause the necessary legal proceedings to be taken to widen Ninety-street, on the northerly side, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-street, in accordance with a map now on file in the Register's office.

Which was laid over.

Alderman McCool moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution that permission be given to Michael Dumsday to place a sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and eighty-eight Grand-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Ryers moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson—12.

Alderman Farley moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken on adjournment.

Alderman Boole moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Boole, Frement, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—5.

Resolution, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the German St. Luke's Church, two hundred and forty feet west of Eighth-avenue, in Forty-third-street, south side, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah, Masterson, Froment, Farley—4.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the twenty-second instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 2951, 2905, 2815, 3281, 3187, 3225, 3283, 3223, 3273, 3275, 3811, 3793, 2913, 3612. *Part II.*—(Short causes.) *Casey vs. Babcock.* Nos. 3204, 3630, 3856, 3834, 3798, 3608, 3274, 2870, 2963½, 3276. *Part III.*—Nos. 2659, 1717, 2367, 2848, 1184, 923, 1834, 2747, 88, 2916, 1641, 44½, 45, 46, 152, 154, 153, 173, 2203, 174.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 248 and 157.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday June 22, 1863. *Part II.*—Nos. 2236, 2018, 1234, 1504, 2208, 1724, 2228, 2355½, 1810, 1710, 2336, 1250, 2246.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Suit for Slander—A Third Party Charged with Breaking a Marriage Contract.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Rosa Schwartz vs. *Isaac Dlee.*—This was an action to recover of the defendant for an alleged slander, by reason of which an engagement at marriage was broken off between the plaintiff and one Simon Jacobs.

It was alleged that the defendant told Jacobs that the plaintiff had given birth to a child; also, that he had told others the same thing. Jacobs became in consequence of the statement, as alleged, indisposed to marry the plaintiff, and hence the suit.

The defendant did not appear in person or by counsel.

The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $750.

F. H. B. Bryan for plaintiff.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

COPYRIGHT OF CASEY'S TACTICS.

David Von Nostrand vs. *Fronk McElroy et al.*—In this case—which was brought by the plaintiff as publisher of *Casey's Infantry Tactics*, to restrain the defendants from publishing the *National Guard Manual*, as being an infringement upon their copyright—the Judge this morning rendered a decision restraining them publishing it "with the letter of Adjutant-Gen. Sprague thereto prefixed," but not restraining them from publishing it without the letter.

LIBEL—DEMURRER.

Levi B. Vilas vs. *Jay Cumnik Akerly*.—This was an action for libel, the plaintiff claiming $25,000 damages. The defendant put in ten pleas, to eight of which the plaintiff demurred especially. The Court held the demurrers well taken and sustained them all.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Clark vs. *Rock.*—Order to show cause with stay denied.

Knuls, et al. vs. *Corr.*—Motion granted, stay to exceed thirty days.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... JUNE 18, 1863.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	10⅜	800	Hudson R. R.	114
5,000	do	10⅜	700	do	118⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Cou.	9⅝	150	do	810.118
2,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	103⅛	200	do	118⅛
11,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		200	do	11⅜
	Notes, Apr.	105	200	do	b30. 119
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr, c.	101	900	do	b30.119⅜
30,000	do	New. 98⅛	200	do	b90.119⅜
1,000	do	99⅜	600	do	b90.119⅜
5,000	U. S. H. Notes	103	100	do	b10. 119
5,000	Ky. State 6s	105	50	Har. Railroad	66⅜
6,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	109	7100	do	70
1,000	Ill. Cons. 8s, '70	106	500	do	70⅛
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	66	200	do	70⅜
10 000	N. C. St. 6s	68	600	do	71
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	69⅜	100	do	71⅛
15,000	do	69¾	200	do	72
1,000	Mo. 6s, la. to H. & St. J. R.	87	1000	do	73⅝
20,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	35	1100	do	b10 74
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s	101¼	700	do	74
2,000	Erie 3d M. 7s	93	1000	do	74
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	93	1000	do	s10 74
5,000	Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	118	200	do	b10 74⅛
6,000	Ohio & Ind. 2d	93	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	83⅛
5,000	Mitch. & Mo. R. G.	53	1100	M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅜
50	Merchants' Bank	108⅜	100	do	s10 69⅜
10	Bank of N. Amer.	100	100	do	s10 69½
60,000	Amer. Gold	143⅜	100	do	b30 70⅛
55,000	do	143⅛	200	do	015 70
35,000	do	143⅜	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114
60,000	do	143⅝	5	do	113
100	Canton Co.	28⅜	270	Clev. & P. R.	83⅛
35	Am. Coal Co.	85	200	do	83⅜
50	Hucka Co. L. Co.	13	500	do	83
50	Wyom. V. Coal Co.	74	500	do	83
50	do	74⅛	400	do	s30 83
100	do	74⅜	200	do	s30 83⅛
400	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 180	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	96⅜
150	do	s30. 179	50	do	s10 96⅜
50	do	179⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 103
150	do	179	200	do	104⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	118	100	do	108
100	do	117⅞	100	do	s30 107⅛
400	do	117⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 96⅜
100	do	s10. 117⅜	300	do	95⅜
100	do	b30. 118	450	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	86
100	do	b10 118	400	do	b30 86
100	do	c 93⅞	50	do	b10 86
50	Erie R. Pref.	102⅜	100	do	s10 54⅛
200	do	102⅜	100	do	s10 54⅛
200	do	102	100	do	54⅜
150	do	c. 104⅛	13	do	53
1000	Erie Railway	93	100	P., F. W. & C.	70
350	do	93⅛	350	do	69⅜
50	do	s30 93⅜	200	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	43
600	do	93⅛	200	do	42⅜
200	do	s10 93⅛	200	do	42⅜
100	do	b15 93⅜	100	do	b30 43
400	do	93⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	30⅛
100	Harlem R. Pref.	92	200	do	30⅛
100	Nor. & Wor. R.	91			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	10⅜	200	Harlem R.	77
7,000	do	10⅜	100	do	s30 77
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	106	700	do	78
42,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101	400	do	s30 78
10,000	do	New 98⅛	100	do	b15 78
20,000	do	New 98⅛	300	do	78⅛
40,000	Amer. Gold	144⅛	200	do	79
5,000	do	144⅜	1000	do	78⅛
40,000	do	144⅛	100	do	b10 78⅜
250	Cumb. Coal Prefd	23⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref.	91
50	Quicas. M. Co.	b30 44	100	do	b30 91⅜
100	do	42	32	Mich. Cen. R.	110
100	Canton Co.	24	300	M. S. & N. I.	70
100	do	27⅛	200	do	b15 70⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30. 179	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114
50	do	176	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	83⅛
50	Cen. R. m. Tr. Co.	118⅜	300	do	s30 83⅜
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30. 118	200	do	83
100	do	118	300	do	s10 83
50	do	s10 118⅛	500	do	83⅛
10	Ill. Cen. Full Stock	95	500	do	b60 84
500	Erie Railway	93⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	101⅜
100	do	s10 93⅝	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	96⅜
500	do	93⅜	300	do	s30 95⅜
100	do	b30 93⅜	200	Mil. & F. Du C. R.	82
200	do	93⅜	200	do	s15 82
106	do	b10 93⅜	50	C. & N. W. R.	30⅛
200	Erie R. Prf.	102⅛	200	do	b30 30⅛
100	Hud. River R.	119⅜	200	do	30
250	do	s10. 119⅜	50	Alton & T. H.	43⅛
100	do	119⅜	50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	69⅜
200	do	b30 119⅜	200	do	s30 69
200	do	b30. 120⅛	300	do	69⅛
400	Reading R.	104			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cumb. Coal	23⅜	100	Harlem R.	b3 83
200	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅞	1200	do	82
100	N. Y. Cen R.	b10. 117⅞	200	do	a10 82
300	Erie R.	93⅞	2500	do	82⅛
200	do	s5 93⅞	800	do	s3 82⅜
400	do	b3 93⅞	1000	do	c 82⅜
600	do	93⅞	200	do	a18 82⅜
150	do	c 93⅞	500	do	b10 82⅜
100	do	s10 93⅞	200	do	b3 82⅜
100	do	s15 93⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83
100	do	c 93⅞	900	do	83⅛
200	do	b10 94	300	do	b3 83⅜
400	do	s3 93⅞	200	do	b3 83⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	120⅛	400	do	83⅜
50	do	120⅛	1200	do	83⅜
100	do	120⅜	200	do	b10 84
50	do	b3. 120⅜	300	do	83⅞
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	a3 70	50	P., F. W. & C. R.	70⅛
200	do	70⅛	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	96⅞
200	do	a3. 70⅜	100	do	97
50	do	s10 70⅛	200	Chi. & R. Is.	c 95⅛
200	do	70⅜	100	do	95⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	105⅞	50	Canton Com.	28⅛
100	Cum. Coal	23⅜	100	Erie R. Pref.	102
800	Erie Railway	93⅛	100	Reading R.	b10 103⅜
200	do	s3 93⅜	1300	M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅜
100	do	b10 93⅜	200	do	s3 69⅜
200	do	a10 93⅜	400	Cleve. & P. R.	82⅜
200	do	b3 83⅜	500	do	82⅜
100	do	b10 93⅜	100	do	82⅜
800	Harlem R.	76⅜	300	do	82⅜
300	do	s3 76⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	82⅜
500	do	s30 76	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	96⅞
200	do	b3 75⅜	100	do	96⅜
200	do	77	50	do	b3 96⅜
1200	do	76⅜	100	Clev. & Tol.	107
200	do	s3 76⅜	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	95
200	do	b18 77			

THURSDAY, June 18—P. M.

There was a further decline of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on Gold Coin to-day, and Exchange on London was quoted unsettled at about 157½@158½ ₱ cent. The price of Money at call to the Stock Brokers was again firm at 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and there was a good demand on lenders at this rate. As there was more business doing on the Stock Exchange at the reduced figures for the New-York and Western Road Shares, the borrowing among the Brokers was rather more general than on Tuesday or Wednesday. At the same time some considerable loans were called in, to meet the daily requisitions for United States Currency for conversion into the Stock of 1882. The Stock is now coming forward from the Treasury Department on the subscriptions made at the close of the month of May, and early in June. The amount paid into the Treasury on this account to-day is $1,129,200, of which $996,150 was through the Loan Agency, and $133,050 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury office.

The Stock market shows more life to-day, though generally at reduced prices, except for Government Securities, which continue in steady demand at full rates. The chief feature of the day's speculation was the sudden and extreme ups and downs in the Common Stock of the Harlem Company. The price opened yesterday morning at 85 ₱ cent. Before the close of the day it was down to 77 ₱ cent. This morning the price opened before the Board at 72½, and soon fell to 68@69 ₱ cent, though this was more a nominal than actual quotation. At the early Board the first sales were at 69½; then heavy sales at 70@70½ ₱ cent., followed by a rapid advance to 74@74½ ₱ cent. Soon after the call of the Stock, private purchases were made at 75@77@79, and on the Street at 80@82@82½ ₱ cent. At the Second Board the sales returned to 77 ₱ cent., the closing figure of last night. The fluctuations in Hudson River Shares were 2@2½ ₱ cent. In Pacific Mail about the same. In New-York Central, 1@1½ ₱ cent. Erie were comparatively steady, and the Common Shares pretty firm throughout the day. The Western lines did not vary materially from yesterday's last quotations. There was a fair demand for Pittsburgh, Illinois Central and Michigan Southern, but no marked strength in the speculation et the close of the day. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with Wednesday night. The market generally quoted dull:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	144⅛	144	Harlem Pref.	94	91
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¾	108⅝	Mich. Central	110⅝	110
N. Y. Central	119	118	Mich. Southern	71⅛	70
Erie	93¼	93	Mich Guarant'd	114⅜	114
Eric Preferred	102⅜	102¼	Illinois Central	100¾	101
Hudson	120⅜	119⅝	Pittsburgh	83⅜	82¼
Toledo	102	102⅛	Fort Wayne	73⅜	68⅜
Pacific Mail	180	176	Rock Island	95⅛	95⅜
Harlem	77	78	Northwest	30	30
Canton	27⅛	27½	Galena	97	96¾
Cumberland	24	22⅜	Reading	104	104

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares. The last July Dividend of the East River Bank is 3½ ₱ cent.:

Merchants'	108⅜	Bank of the Republic	108
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	108
Union	115	Hanover	97
America	127	Metropolitan	113
Phœnix	110⅜	East River	98
Fulton	148	Market	101
Dry Dock	110	Shoe and Leather	99⅜
State of New-York	102⅜	Marine	140
Commerce	105	Commonwealth	99
Ocean	96⅜	N. Y. County	120⅜
American Exchange	105⅛	Park	125
Pacific	145	New-York Ex. Bank	115
Chatham	102		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	87
N. Y. Cen. subscr'n	102	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '84	101½	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78
Erie Seconds, '76	93¾	Ind. & Ill. 1sts	112
Erie R. bonds, '83	112⅜	Dub. Lack. & W. 1sts	116
Erie R. 1stbonds, '88	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	107
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Harlem firsts, '59, '73	112	Tol. & Wab 1st. Bds	92⅜
Mich Cen. '69, '72	115	Gal. & Chic. ext	110
M. C. New 1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CARICIAN BRIDE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

COUPIL'S—No. 772 Broadway—THE UNION DASH INTO FREDERICKSBURGH.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 0
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A telegram from Harrisburgh expresses the opinion that there are now no rebel troops in the State. JENKINS' cavalry left Chambersburgh on Wednesday afternoon, after robbing all the drug-stores in the place and setting fire to a warehouse, and were at Hagerstown on Wednesday night. They took with them a number of the most prominent farmers in the valley. There is a report that another body of rebel cavalry—probably under IMBODEN—have come from Cumberland, Md., to Romney, Va. There is also a report that eight thousand rebels have crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and marched toward Hancock, Md., stampeding a portion of Gen. MILROY'S force which had taken refuge there. These reports are unauthenticated, however. The authorities at Harrisburgh are busy organizing the troops as fast as they arrive, and the work on the fortifications and rifle pits still goes on.

A report was telegraphed from Harrisburgh, last evening, that the rebels were returning to Chambersburgh from Hagerstown, but it is not confirmed.

We learn from Harper's Ferry that the rebel forces invested the place on the 16th inst., on the Virginia side, and made an attack, hoping to surprise Gen. TYLER'S forces. The latter, however, after some resistance, retired to the Maryland Heights, from whence the rebels were shelled, and compelled to evacuate the town. The rebels then retreated to Williamsport, when Gen. TYLER reoccupied his former position. Travel between Harpers' Ferry and Baltimore is resumed.

It is said that Gen. MULLIGAN has asked to be allowed to remain at New Creek. He thinks he can hold New Creek against a vastly superior force, and will be permitted to remain.

We have this morning, from one of our special correspondents, an interesting *résumé* of the movements of the rebel army for the past two weeks, since the evacuation of Fredericksburgh was commenced. LEE'S plans have, no doubt, been seriously disarranged by the energetic movements of Gen. HOOKER—prominent among which is the attack on STUART'S cavalry, at Brandy Station—and by the resistance of Gen. MILROY to the rebel advance up the Shenandoah Valley. At present the rebel army is believed to be much scattered, LONGSTREET and EWELL are in the Shenandoah Valley, while HILL is on the march between Culpepper and Chester Gap, in the Blue Ridge. The force at present across the Potomac is supposed to be the advance guard of EWELL'S corps. It is surmised that LEE will attempt to cross the Potomac in the vicinity of Hagerstown, defending the South Mountain passes on his right flank, or to suddenly concentrate in Loudon County, with the view of crossing at Nolan's Ford, where he crossed last year.

Although it would be impolitic to indicate the present position of the Army of the Potomac, we may make the general statement that it is in a "good place." A slight indication of the favorable progress of events will be found in the fact that our cavalry on Wednesday, encountered a portion of STUART'S cavalry and whipped them, capturing two squadrons, including eight officers.

The Thirty-seventh, Eleventh and Twenty-second regiments, of this City, left for the seat of war yesterday, to meet the existing emergency. Other regiments will leave to-day.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states, that upon its arrival at that city the Seventh regiment was ordered to report at Baltimore instead of at Harrisburgh. The regiment arrived at Baltimore yesterday, and reported to Gen. SCHENCK.

From the Yorktown *Curaller*, of the 16th inst., we learn that great activity prevails on the Peninsula; Maj.-Gen. KEYES is in front, conducting aggressive operations.

The nature of our advices from Vicksburgh leads us to hope for the speedy surrender of the city. Gen BLAIR'S recent reconnoissance revealed the fact that there is no enemy within thirty miles of Gen. GRANT'S rear.

We hear of another capture by the pirate *Florida*—the ship *Crown Point*, which left New-York on the 9th of April, for San Francisco. She was captured and burnt on the 13th of May, in lat. 7° south, long. 34° west.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor, nominating GEORGE W. BLUNT for City Inspector, *vice* DANIEL E. DELAVAN, the present incumbent, whose term of office expired last Monday. The nomination was rejected, by 16 to 1. The Mayor sent in another communication accompanying and favoring an application from Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, for an appropriation to aid in the formation of the brigade he is organizing. The subject was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. An application from the City Inspector, for the use of a portion of the dock at the foot of East Twenty-third-street, for dumping purposes, was referred. Mr. FARLEY moved to direct the Clerk to furnish the proceedings of the Board to the Corporation papers designated by the Common Council. Mr. FROMENT questioned the propriety of adopting the motion, because the validity of the section of the law under which the Mayor and Comptroller selected Corporation papers, was now a question before the Courts. Mr. BOOLE disputed this, and remarked that the Courts were only considering the matter in respect to the meaning of the law. The action now proposed would bring the whole question to a direct issue. The newspapers concerned could publish the proceedings or not, as they might see fit, and such of them as chose to publish them, probably, would sue for their pay. Thus, without interfering with the action taken by the Mayor and Comptroller, it could be judicially determined whether the right of the Common Council, under the charter, to select their own advertising mediums, was abrogated. Mr. FROMENT thought this could all be done without adopting the motion made by Mr. FARLEY. Mr. BOOLE replied that it was desired that the papers should have the proceedings furnished to them officially. The motion was carried by 11 to 5. A report in favor of granting the request of the American Institute for a full term lease of Reservoir-square, at a nominal rent, was laid over. Adjourned to Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In the Board of Councilmen a preamble and resolution by Mr. HAYES, respecting Gen. MCCLELLAN, and requesting the Administration to place him "at once in the position which the present crisis demands for the safety of the Republic," was adopted. A motion by Mr. GROSS, directing the Clerk to furnish the proceedings of the Board to the Corporation papers selected by the Common Council, was carried unanimously. The resolution from the other Board, appropriating $10,000 for the celebration of the ensuing Fourth of July, was lost for want of a constitutional vote, which was reconsidered and the paper laid over. The Comptroller reported disbursements to the amount of $60,724 from the Relief Fund, for the fortnight ending on last Saturday, to 15,041 families. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Annual Commencement of the New-York University was held in Niblo's Theatre, yesterday, Rev. Dr. FRARIS, Chancellor, presiding. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Twenty young gentlemen composing the graduating class, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. David Crawford, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Rev. Charles H. Stewert, U. S. N.; Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, and Rev. F. W. Geisenheiner, of this City, and Rev. C. H. Edgar, of Easton, Penn. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Rev. Marshall Hanshaw, of Rutgers College; Hon. H. C. Cery, of Philadelphia, and Judge Allison, of Philadelphia.

There are more than twenty Ohio regiments and batteries of three years' men in the armies about Washington.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, JAMES MONTGOMERY, ABRAM WART, CHAS. WARD and OSTER HORAHAN, severally pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence. JAMES SHARLEY pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of AGNES E. JONES, and was remanded.

The price of Gold Coin was ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower yesterday than the last figure of Wednesday night. Exchange fell to 157¼@158½. Money in good request from the Stock Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. At the Stock Exchange there was much excitement and violent fluctuations in Harlem shares at the extremes of 69¼@83 ₱ cent., closing 76 ₱ cent. There was more business also doing in the other Railways. The general market left off dull. The sales of United States Stock of 1882 amounted to $1,129,200.

Breadstuffs and Provisions attracted less attention, yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was in demand at very firm prices. Groceries were quiet. Petroleum was active and buoyant. Tallow was more freely purchased but at easier rates. Whisky was in moderate request, and was steady. Other articles were essentially unaltered. Moderate freight engagements were effected, the market closing heavily.

What We Must Come To.

We hope there are not many honest, patriotic men at the North, who have not, during the last week, asked themselves in sober sadness: How is it that, after two years of war, with every advantage on our side; with overwhelming superiority in men, money and material; with our ports open, our trade flourishing, our credit good, our people pertinacious and determined beyond example—we find the enemy threatening our own territory with an army equal, if not superior, to our own? How is it that, within a day's march of Washington, we have no better protection against invasion than a levy *en masse*, and a tumultuous rush to the field of half-armed civilians—undrilled, unofficered and unorganized? How is it that the United States Government, while actually engaged in the task of conquering the whole South, finds itself reduced to the humiliating necessity of abandoning the defence of Northern soil to the frantic energy of State Governors? How is it that, when the second campaign opens, the national authority seems to disappear from our view, and the Union seems to resolve itself into a mere Confederation, each member of it acting for itself, and shouting to the others for help? What is it, in short, that constitutes the military superiority of the South at this moment? What gives it a veteran and disciplined army, equal in number to HOOKER'S, and enables it to spread panic through the whole North, and send the authorities of Pennsylvania flying off with the State archives from the State Capital, by merely sending two or three thousand troopers over the border? Why are our young men called off from their business at a day's notice to repulse "raids" three hundred miles away? Why is a great, powerful society like ours thrown into convulsions by the opposition of a brigade of bushwhackers, its business men driven to their wits' ends, and its chiefs forced to make appeals to the patriotism and devotion of private citizens—such as are usually the last resource of despairing energy?

The answer to all these questions is simple. We are engaged in an enterprise which requires that a well drilled, well disciplined and well organized army, ruled by one code, commanded by one chief, should be maintained till it is accomplished. The South recognized this great fact early in the war, and we did not; and hence it is that it is astonishing the world by the greatness of its performance as compared with its means—we, by the smallness of our performance as compared with our means. Armies recruited as ours have been, for nine months, and two years, and three years, with officers elected and appointed by fourteen or fifteen different Governors, with nothing surer to depend on for reinforcements than voluntary enlistment, cannot possibly succeed in a task of such magnitude as we have undertaken. No such feat has ever been accomplished; no man, with any knowledge of war, believes it possible, and our having attempted it has excited both the ridicule and astonishment of the world. It would be impossible even if the North were a unit, and if every orator and writer in it were engaged in stimulating the ardor of our fighting population; if there were no party amongst us engaged, for their own base purposes, in spreading despair and mistrust, in breeding insubordination and in making mockery of discipline. It would be impossible, in short, if the command of the army and every operation of the war were not persistently used to serve the purposes of faction, to divide and distract the nation, and to paralyze the Government.

The people of the North may assure themselves, once for all, that the South cannot be conquered by drafts of militia, either for thirty days or three months, or by levies *en masse*, or any bursts of enthusiasm, however noble. It cannot be conquered by an army from which thirty or forty thousand men, as recently on the Potomac, have the right to march off home on the eve of tremendous battles, or in the midst of important sieges, as now at Port Hudson. It can only be conquered by an army such as the South has itself in the field—an army raised by conscription, and kept up by conscription, to any number that is needed, for *as long as the war lasts*. People may as well make up their minds to this. War, as we are waging it at this moment in Pennsylvania, is wasteful, sanguinary and exhausting in the highest degree. If we will not submit to conscription, if we are determined to cow the Government into not enforcing it, or allow others to cow it; if we will insist in prating about the State militia, and rely on Gubernatorial energy and enthusiasm, we must be content with defeats and panics, and make up our minds for a final and irretrievable breakdown. All the thirty days' men that Gov. SEYMOUR, or PARKER, or CURTIN can call into the field for the next ten years, will do no more toward putting down the rebellion or ending the war in any way but by a disgraceful peace, than the explosion of fire-crackers. If people are not satisfied of this now, they will never be satisfied, and we solemnly call upon the Government to apply to the national courage and determination, the supreme and final test of raising, by draft *for the war*, as many men as it needs. To delay it one minute longer is worse than weakness, and if the country will not submit to this, it will prove, beyond all question, that it is sick of fighting and is for peace on any terms; and whenever this is proven, the Administration will be bound to let it have its way, and wallow in the mire.

The Battle of Winchester—Milroy's Retreat.

The time has not yet come for an impartial judgment on the military operations immediately preceding the late irruption of rebel forces into Maryland. No certain understanding is had of the direction of approach, or of the real strength of the enemy, in the attacks upon Winchester and Martinsburgh; and until we do know all the facts of the case, it would be unfair to condemn Gen. MILROY for a retreat that, on his own showing up to the present time, does not fully admit of justification.

The facts, as now presented to the public, are as follows: Gen. MILROY was charged with the duty of watching the outlet of the Shenandoah Valley, so as to prevent the approach, or ward off an attack, of the enemy from that quarter. He was intrusted with a force considered entirely adequate for this work. He had about 15,000 men and two strongly fortified positions—Winchester and Maryland Heights. He held also Martinsburgh and Berryville, the former an outpost of Maryland Heights or Harper's Ferry, and the latter an outpost of Winchester. Gen. MCREYNOLDS, stationed at Berryville with 3,000 troops, was attacked by the rebels on Saturday afternoon. He held them at bay for some time, but perceiving that he was outnumbered, he started the bulk of his force in retreat toward Winchester, retaining the Sixth Maryland regiment and First Maryland battery in position to resist the enemy and cover the retreat. The retiring force reached Winchester and joined Gen. MILROY; but the Maryland regiment and battery were *kept in position till night came on*, "when," says the account, "the rebels closing around them in great force, they were compelled to *abandon their guns* and retreat." The Sixth Maryland regiment, it was at first reported, was "cut up and captured, but a small number escaping," and "Capt. ALEXANDER and Lieut. EVANS, of the artillery, with fifteen men, were all of his fine command that reached Harper's Ferry!"—though this is modified by the subsequent escape of the regiment after its capture. This was a dear price to pay for the safety of the part of MCREYNOLD'S force that reached Winchester. The falling back from Berryville was obviously most wretchedly managed.

Gen. MILROY'S command in Winchester, reinforced by the remnant of MCREYNOLDS' corps, was now besieged by the rebels. But Winchester was strongly fortified, expressly to meet and resist such an onset of the enemy. It was surrounded with earthworks, had heavy guns planted, and plenty of ammunition. And chiefly, Gen. MILROY had fully 10,000 soldiers, approved in battle, with whom to defend his post. The defence promised to be maintained. Gen. MILROY telegraphed on Saturday that he could hold out until reinforcements came to his assistance. But he kept up the defence only part of one day. On Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, the rebels carried the outer works of Winchester by storm, and Gen. MILROY made haste, under the cover of night, to get away. We will let him give the story in his own words, in an official dispatch to Washington.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, June 16.

I am in with the greater part of my command.

The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 rebels and 20 pieces of artillery.

They carried my outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. I spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, bringing all the *horses* of my artillery and wagons, but was interrupted by an overwhelming rebel force, with artillery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburgh road, and after a desperate fight of two hours, I got through. We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys.

I think my loss will not exceed two thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

The facts then are, by Gen. MILROY'S showing, that 15,000 rebels whipped him out of his fortifications, he having 10,000 men to defend them with. Such a result is inexplicable. He should have been able with such a force to hold his works against 30,000 assailants, and but for his own admission, we could not credit his failure.

Four miles out on the Martinsburgh road, Gen. MILROY'S retreating columns were met, he says, by an "overwhelming rebel force," through which, after a desperate fight, he cut his way with a loss of 2,000 men. This loss, added to that of the Sixth Maryland regiment and battery, under MCREYNOLDS at Berryville, to say nothing of the guns and ammunition abandoned to the enemy at Winchester, sum up a very serious total, for which, under the circumstances as known, we discover very slight palliation. With regard to the "overwhelming rebel force" met by Gen. MILROY, on his retreat, from Winchester, some reasonable doubts exist. The Baltimore papers have letters from correspondents, giving minute details of the retreat, and their version is that the rebels attacking Winchester "discovered MILROY'S movement, and gave immediate pursuit," and that a "running fight" took place, extending from Winchester nearly to Harper's Ferry. If this statement is correct, and there was no new rebel force at hand, the case looks very unfavorable for Gen. MILROY'S reputation. For four days after MILROY'S abandonment of Winchester, the rebels driving him out have given no sign whatever of great strength in his front. There is no evidence adduced that any rebel force, except the 15,000 men under EWELL, had any hand in the expulsion of MILROY from his fortified place, and the thrusting of him, with such severe losses, across the Potomac.

The column that attacked Martinsburgh was not "5,000 strong," as at first stated, nor does it appear to have been a part of the force that invested Winchester. It seems to have been an independent cavalry command, of about 2,500 men, under JENKINS, lately returned from their foray upon Grafton and Fairmount, in Western Virginia. We do not know what number of men Gen. TYLER had, who commanded at Martinsburgh. He was joined by the troops from North Mountain, and ought to have been able to cope with JENKINS, but as Gen. SCHENCK ordered him to retreat on Harper's Ferry, it was proper for him to do so. His first, however, sent away toward Hagerstown and Chambersburgh all the Government wagons, about 500 in number, skirmishing with and detaining the enemy till they were well on the way. And it is the chase of this train by JENKINS' troopers that seems to have given rise to all the fact and all the fiction of the grand invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army in force.

We do not present these facts in any needless captious spirit, but simply to place in clear record, as nearly as we can, the events of the day as narrated by the chief actors. If the conclusion to be drawn from them is, either that the Government exposed Gen. MILROY with an inadequate force, to meet an overwhelming enemy, or that MILROY was shattered and driven out of his position when he should have held it against double the foe, we cannot on either account ignore the facts of history.

The Copperheads and "the Constitution as It Is."

What means it? The Copperheads have clamored from the beginning about "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." They have done their best to make it their distinctive party motto. And it was not a bad one. While it all had a pleasing sound, the first clause was so indefinite that nobody cared, and the latter so just that nobody dared, to take issue against it. But it seems that the Copperheads are no longer suited with it. They are going to give it up incontinently. At the State Convention which nominated VALLANDIGHAM for Governor they made bold to adopt the following resolution:

"That whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a Convention of all or three-fourths of the States, such body should be convened, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars."

"The Constitution as it is," then, is no longer a part of the Copperhead programme. The old organic law of our fathers, which Americans have been wont to consider the perfection of civil wisdom, is now pronounced a very defective affair. It was never put together right, if these Copperheads are to be believed, and the consequence is that everything now is in a jumble. These people, therefore, are for having a new Constitution, such "as experience has proved to be necessary," and one that shall "provide against future convulsions and wars." The "Constitution as it is" has been played out. What good peace men must go in for now is, *the Constitution as it ought to be.*

Well, it has taken a little time for the Copperheads to screw their courage up to this point, and we suppose we shall have to wait a while longer before they will find heart to tell us just what changes they are for—just what new safeguards they would set up "against future convulsions and wars." But this timidity is all unnecessary. The public is quite as well prepared for Copperhead amendments to the Constitution now as it ever will be; and they may as well take specific shape at once, for all men of sense already know what must be their real character.

The first amendment must be *an explicit recognition of the Calhoun doctrine of the right of peaceable secession.* Or as FERNANDO WOOD, in his letter to the Convention, phrased it, a securing of "a State sovereignty which shall not recognize military coercion in the central Government as against delinquent States." JAMES MADISON, who had more to do with the conceiving and the forming of the old Constitution than any other man, testified in his famous letter to DANIEL WEBSTER, at the nullification epoch of 1830, that the doctrine of nullification or secession was never for an instant harbored by himself or his associates, and that it has no countenance anywhere in the instrument. This is the plain truth. To establish that doctrine at all, it is necessary that a new Constitution should be established; and it is this which, first of all, impels the Copperheads to seek a new constitutional convention. They perfectly well understand that the Confederates can never *peaceably* be brought back, unless the right of *peaceably* departing again is first secured. Could such security be given, probably a peace could be effected; for it would end the present illegitimate Confederacy, only to legalize the creation of a new one at pleasure. The peace men may consistently advocate this change in the Constitution as a peace measure.

The other constitutional expedients for avoiding "future convulsions and wars" would be new guarantees for Slavery. The mere abstention from all interference with the Institution, contemplated by the old instrument, would not be sufficient. The amended Constitution would have to include a positive duty of protecting and perpetuating Slavery. It must specifically authorize and facilitate its extension; must legalize the reopening of the African Slave-trade; must interdict all Anti-Slavery agitation in the Free States, and declare this same to be sedition and treason. In other words, the Constitution must be so changed as to make Slavery the "corner-stone" of the Union, just as it is now the corner-stone of the Confederacy. It is believed by these peace men, that the slave power might be persuaded to return to the old Government on such terms—especially when coupled with the reserved privilege of seceding again in peace, whenever the terms failed to be carried out to the letter.

But this nice little plan, unfortunately, has no chance. Even could all the eleven Confederate States be persuaded to accept such concessions, there are no sixteen other States degraded enough to make them; and it would require no less than sixteen of these to make up the "three-fourths" requisite for any change in the Constitution. It is an insult to the Northern people to imagine it. To concede the principle of peaceable secession is to convert the Government into a mere fabric of sand, without a single element of strength, and liable to sink at every tide. To give new guarantees for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, and its immunity from free discussion, would be to betray every moral sentiment, and to outrage every free instinct. It would require not only a complete unlearning, but a complete unmanning. The thing is impossible. The Northern people cannot so transform themselves if they would. They hate Slavery to-day infinitely more than ever; and if they were determined to concede nothing to it outside of the old Constitution in 1860, most assuredly they will make no new Constitution in 1864 which should concede everything to it. Of course there are individuals who would be willing. There never yet has been a community of men in which there were not some specimens as abject as the very reptiles that crawl in the dust. But no great body of people are ever so. Man was naturally made erect. The Copperheads may exert their subtlety to the utmost, but they will never bring the majority of Northern freemen down to their level. There is to be no abandonment of the Constitution of our fathers—least of all, for the behoof of the most infernal institution on the planet.

We feel a positive relief that these creatures have so publicly abandoned all pretense of continued attachment to the old Constitution, for the vindication of which this war is prosecuted. The pretence was a cheat from the beginning. It is not possible that men who are for authorizing to the treason of JEFF. DAVIS should also be for sustaining the Constitution, against the practical operation of which JEFF. DAVIS revolted. There never was such impudence as *their* cry for "the Constitution as it is." It is pleasant to know that they have at last gained decency enough to leave that instrument to its true preservers. If they think they can get another, more to their mind, we are content;—let them try it. Meantime we are well quit of them.

The New Aspect of the Campaign.

The invasion of Pennsylvania has ended. So, at least, the news of the morning indicates. The invasion, as it appeared to the eyes of the startled country on Tuesday and Wednesday, was a movement of gigantic magnitude; but it suddenly dwindled, yesterday and to-day, until now we must believe that it was only a cavalry raid, under the inevitable JENKINS. On Wednesday we beheld, through the telegraph, three stupendous rebel columns, each accompanied by five thousand cavalry and trains of artillery, filing into Chambersburgh; and to-day we espy the tails of the horses of two or three thousand rebel riders as they gallop *out* of Chambersburgh, leaving behind them not a soul of the vast host who had entered it by magnetism two days before. One day the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is rocked to its foundations, and the next it is laughing at its fears.

Thus it appears at present. But this cannot be the end of the matter. In fact, it is likely that we have not yet seen its beginning. We have not yet heard of LEE. We have not yet heard of STUART. Somewhere along these Virginia mountain ranges there is a great rebel army, which moved up there with some object yet unaccomplished and undeveloped. It may be that that object was baulked by the rapid northward movement of Gen. HOOKER. But no good General starts out on a campaign of such magnitude as that which LEE had evidently projected with only one fixed line of movement or plan of action—with only one string to his bow. By returning to Fredericksburgh, LEE'S campaign would be a ridiculous fiasco—he would have to acknowledge it a failure in its very inception.

We have, by telegraph, from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, a very lucid statement of the line of movement of the different columns of LEE'S army for the last thirty days. This statement shows that the movement has been a deliberate, not a sudden one. And it would seem to point clearly to some such campaign as that of last year in Maryland. It may be that this is still feasible. At all events, we would not advise the army or the country to fall back with the fancied security from which they were so suddenly aroused a few days ago.

EMIGRATION VS. BLOCKADE RUNNING.—The heavy tide of emigration setting from Europe to our shores still excites interest and speculation. The total number arrived at this port from

Jan. 1 to June 17, 1863, is	55,427
To same date, 1862	27,417
Excess in half year	28,010

Ireland, of course, sends a large proportion of this emigration, in which are to be found thousands of able-bodied men, who will either eventually bear arms for the Union, or, what is equally important and serviceable, take the places in fields and workshops of American citizens who do. It is an apprehension of this fact that gives the Tory leaders of England such constant anxiety and distress, and leads to such irritable protests against enlistments in their country for the Union army. But their ingenuity can raise no barrier to the steady stream of emigrants that leave their docks, and cast their lot in America. And what is a constant exhaustion and impoverishment to England is an equal contribution to our national strength and wealth. There is a vast compensation in these facts for the unnatural sympathy and aid that England's aristocrats give to the rebels. We may well afford to let English merchants ruin themselves in trying to run our blockade as long as emigrant ships are permitted to clear her ports for New-York harbor.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, the WADE sisters will give a second protean character performance. The first was given on Tuesday night, before a very large and well-pleased audience, who laughed and cried, as the fair ones on the stage directed.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.—Mr. DE CORDOVA, the popular and versatile lecturer, is advertised to deliver his very charming lecture on Courtship and Marriage, at Dodworth's Hall, on the 30th inst. This lecture is given gratuitously by Mr. DE CORDOVA, in aid of the Bell Institute, a charitable organization now open at No. 18 West Fifty-fourth-street, for the relief and education of the orphan daughters of volunteers. The object is a deserving one, and the lecture is a good one.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

SENATOR WILSON.

Senator WILSON is here on the patriotic errand of persuading the Government to adopt his plan for bringing immediately back into the service the discharged two years and nine months men, in anticipation of the draft. By special inducements, he proposes to get the whole of these experienced soldiers, who are worth treble their number in green troops.

GEN. COUCH AND THE COLORED TROOPS.

Gen. COUCH'S refusal to muster in a company of colored troops that went to Harrisburgh, was based on the law. Orders were sent him this morning to receive them.

GEN. GILMORE PROMOTED.

Gen. GILMORE, before leaving here to assume command of the Department of the South, was appointed a Major-General.

CHIPPEWAS IN THE FIELD.

A force of Chippewas in Northern Minnesota will soon be organized to march against the hostile Sioux who infest the valley of the Red River of the North. This force will act in conjunction with a small mounted body of white soldiers, who will be recruited on the frontier settlements. Commissioner DOLE has received a letter from the Chippewa Chief, HOLE-IN-THE-DAY, promising to assist the Government in this enterprise.

THE MINNESOTA CLAIM.

Ex-Gov. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, is here, with claims against the Government growing out of the late Indian troubles in that State, amounting to $300,000. Congress appropriated $225,000 for the payment of these claims, which the Commissioners are now employed in adjudicating.

DISMISSED.

By order of Gen. ROSECRANS, Col. JOSEPH D. HATFIELD, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, has been dismissed the service. He had previously been convicted by Court-Martial of the charge of speaking disrespectfully of his superior officer, incompetency and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

TO BE SHOT.

RAUBAN STOUT, private in Company K, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, has been sentenced by a Court martial to be shot. His crime is murder. The verdict of the Court has been approved by Gen. BURNSIDE, and the sentence will be carried into effect on the 26th inst., at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky Ohio.

Private HENRY P. ESTEP, Company H, Fourteenth regiment Kentucky Volunteers, convicted of desertion and aiding the enemy, has been condemned by Court-martial to be shot, the sentence subject to the approval of the President. Gen. BURNSIDE recommends enforcement of the sentence.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

INCIDENTS AT PORT HUDSON.

An officer with BANKS' army relates in a private letter an incident which occurred during a temporary truce at Port Hudson, on the 27th of May. He availed himself of the opportunity this afforded to ride up to the rebel works as close as he could, to get a good view of them, when he saw a regiment of the enemy throw down their arms, and heard them give three cheers and exclaim, "We surrender." The rebel officers at once approached them, and with drawn swords and pistols overpowered and controlled them, and compelled them to take up their arms and resume their position.

The same officer, at a truce entered into the next day for the purpose of looking after the dead and wounded, while riding as near to the rebel lines as he could get, was hailed by a Confederate officer within the works with the question, whether he did not think, upon reflection, that he was coming nearer than was exactly proper. Our officer replied in the negative, saying that he had men wounded and killed as near the enemy as he himself then was. A conversation then ensued, in which the rebel officer spoke of SHERMAN'S charge of the preceding day, and remarked that "inside they regarded it as the finest thing of the war." Our officer did not belong to SHERMAN'S division.

IRON-CLADS IN THE WEST.

Chief Engineer J. W. KING has been ordered to superintend the construction of all the iron-clad vessels building West of the Alleganies.

Arrivals in the City.

Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair arrived in the City, yesterday afternoon, from his brief tour in some of the Eastern States. He leaves the Astor House, for Washington City, to-day.

Gen. Stoughton, U. S. A.; Rev. D. A. Rodman, Stonington, Conn., and Moses H. Grinnell, Irvington, N. Y., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Chas. Leland, San Francisco; Capt. Robert Townsend, U. S. N.; O. A. Kirkland, Baltimore; Chas. H. Richmond, Michigan; J. S. Blanchford, Boston; Lieut. E. M. Baker, U. S. A., and W. S. Stealor, Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Bates, Va.; Maj. J. W. Hammond, Newburgh; J. E. Gregory, Montreal, and A. N. Adams, Boston, are at the Lafarge House.

Col. C. J. Colgate and Lieut.-Col. J. N. Magruder, U. S. Volunteers, and A. D. Brown, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Bragg Believed to be Preparing for a Movement.

Buckner also to Move from East Tennessee into Kentucky.

MURFREESBORO, Thursday, June 18.

BRAGG has undoubtedly received reinforcements of three brigades, via t BATES', CLAYTON'S and CHURCHILL'S. These, with BROWN'S brigade of MCCORMICK'S division, left behind, form the new division of STEWART, in HARDEE'S corps. BRAGG now has eighteen brigades of infantry and cavalry. There are indications that, in cooperation with BUCKNER at Knoxville, he is about to assume the offensive, and invade Kentucky, striking at about Monticallo or Carthage, in East Tennessee.

BUCKNER has a large force, and is speedily organizing for offensive operations. The exempted men who have been gathering saltpetre and nitre in East Tennessee have been armed by BUCKNER, to guard his rear, and aid in gathering the immense crops of wheat.

The Union men, who planted wheat largely in the hope of Gen. BURNSIDE reaping it, have turned their stock into the fields to destroy the wheat now ripening. They despair of the Union troops reaching their district to avail themselves of the crops.

Gen. GRADY'S brigade of North Carolina troops occupy Cumberland Gap.

BUCKNER has published an order, threatening deserters, saying that all officers absent without leave will, on the 20th of this month, be conscripted and forced to serve in the ranks.

The lowest estimates state BRAGG'S force at 40,000 men.

KNOXVILLE advices say that Gen. GRANT will undoubtedly take Vicksburgh, then flank Jackson from below, capture Port Hudson, and strike at Montgomery and Mobile at the same time.

Col. BRADFORD, commanding the post of Knoxville, addresses in the *Register* for the apprehension of Capt. J. S. MATTHEWS, of the United States Army, who escaped from the jail at Knoxville on the 30th of May, where he had been confined on a charge of bridge burning.

GEORGE LYLES and GEORGE WILLIAMS were hung today, for the murder of ADAM WEAVER. This murder was committed within the rebel lines.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburgh—Nomination of Judge Woodward for Governor—The Resolutions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

The Democratic Convention met at two o'clock. The Committee on organization reported immediately and thus defeated the ambitious tyros who wanted to spread themselves on the "questions of the day." The President is P. FINDLEY PATTERSON, and thirty-three Vice-Presidents are appointed. Mr. PATTERSON addressed the Convention in very few words. He followed the lead of the Albany Democrats, who addressed President LINCOLN. He said the object of the Convention should be *the good and prosperity of the Democratic party*, the only party that was for a restoration of peace and prosperity. [Cheers.]

Thereupon commenced the great fight on the admission of the delegates from Philadelphia. The dispute was between THEODORE CUYLER and JOSEPH MONHEIMER. The difference between those two gentlemen is only as to what particular shade of copperheadism each is entitled to. CUYLER is rather the darker of the two. Mr. NEBINGER moved to refer the whole matter to the delegation from Philadelphia. To this Mr. LAMBERTON objected very energetically, and said that it was very probable that that delegation might have been "set up" for the occasion, whereupon he was requested by BILLY MULLIGAN, who is now in full feather, to "dry up" and sit down. Mr. MULLIGAN went through a long and interesting series of calisthenics during the debate, brandishing his arms about, and abusing other members not of his persuasion, as he did Mr. LAMBERTON, in good set terms. BILLY was peculiarly felicitous in this line. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, was in favor of the reference, and consequently escaped the dangerous animosity of Mr. MULLIGAN. Mr. MONHEIMER commenced to talk against time, but finding time rather too much for him, eked out his speech by requiring the Clerk to read all the documents connected with the affair. Mr. CUYLER and his friends were not to be humbugged in this way, and listened very patiently until he had finished, when Mr. CUYLER himself took the floor, and argued in favor of his own claims. Mr. LAMBERTON moved that THEODORE CUYLER be admitted to the floor as a delegate. The yeas and nays were taken and resulted in yeas 54, nays 72. So MONHEIMER wins. This is considered a test vote, and is supposed to defeat WITTA, who is very ultra in his views and is known particularly for his violent hatred of Gov. CURTIN.

T. W. HOOKER offered a resolution that the Committee on Resolutions be appointed in the same way as that on organization, one from each Senatorial District, and that all resolutions referring to the platform be referred to that Committee. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, assumed that this measure was intended for the purpose of gagging him, and objected to the operation. But the resolution passed and Mr. CAMPBELL was inhumanly left in a choking condition. Regardless of his misery the Convention adjourned at 4 to meet again at 5½ o'clock.

The Convention assembled again at 5½ o'clock.

The resolutions were presented approving the resolutions passed 13th April last, and adding:

Resolved, That we again renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which our fathers struggled and fought, and which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantees we have for public liberty and private right, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy—the man who sneers at "the Constitution as it is" proves himself to be deficient in the first element of patriotism; and any officer of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution, and afterwards, with that oath on his conscience, wilfully violates it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, is that of being secure in his life, liberty and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law, a fair trial by a competent judge and a jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and counsel in defence of him, is as just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government is made, and so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can under-stand it has not, in our opinion, the mental capacity which fits him for public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense alarm and deep indignation that some of our political opponents claim for the President of the United States power hitherto wholly unknown in America, and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despotic monarchs, namely: the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinions on public affairs; and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power himself with the most revolting mercy which his own nature might prompt, but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others to every part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and felt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power above the laws and above the people, there must, in the nature of things, be a large proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely—low politicians filled with partisan rancor, knaves who do not care for justice, and ruffians who delight in trampling it under foot; and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worthiest man have been torn from their families, judges knocked down on the bench, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, and respectable women treated with a brutality which it would be indecent even to name—and all this, in many cases, without a pretence that the victims were guilty even of a political offence, much less of any crime against the laws.

Resolved, That free government cannot exist without a free press, and the Constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, has declared that it shall be free. Those persons, therefore, who, in defiance of our office, who attempt to suppress books and newspapers by violence are the enemies of this Government and ought to be themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the lion-hearted Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication they have given to the Constitution against the great crime committed upon it in the arrest and deportation of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, and we assure them of our cordial sympathy in the great struggle they are making for their undoubted rights.

Resolved, That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth requires him to use whatever power the law has placed in his hands to protect the State and the people from lawless outrages, come from what quarter they may, and no man is fit to be Governor of this State who will consent to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania has been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name, and for the sake of the Union, that our party was made; that we denounce the least insinuation that the Democratic party entertains now, or ever has entertained, or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the Government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this, we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who went among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union and jeopard their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people and the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to place and keep the whole nation and Union together under our Federal Government.

Resolved, That when this war began, we had the solemn pledge of the Federal Administration, and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress on July 22, 1861, that it "is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease." But the Federal Administration, acting under the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union, and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its ground, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly allayed our just hope of peace.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention amid frantic shouts of applause.

The Convention then proceeded to nominations for Governor.

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD having received the largest number of votes, was declared the nominee of the Convention, [tremendous cheering,] and he was afterward declared the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party of the State for Governor of Pennsylvania.

VICTOR E. PIOLETT moved that WALTER B. LOWRIE be made the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation, which was agreed to amidst applause.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Chair to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee, subject to the approval of the candidate for Governor.

Adjourned *sine die*.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

The Ship Crown Point Captured and Burned.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. GIET.

The following is Capt. JOHN N. GIET'S statement of the capture of his ship by the Confederate steamer *Florida*, dated on board Confederate steamer *Florida*, May 13, 1863, lat. 7° south, lon. 34° west, and 70 miles northeast from Pernambuco:

Sailed from New-York in the good ship *Crown Point*, April 9, for San Francisco. She was 11,000 tons burden and owned by CURTIS & PEABODY, of Boston. Nothing of importance occurred until the above date, when at 10 A. M. the report of "Sail ho!" on the starboard beam was given; at the same time there appeared the spars of a vessel steering direct for us. The ship making only five knots, I made up my mind she must be the *Florida* or *Alabama*. At 11 A. M. she was alongside, and hailed us, whare from and bound, at the same time lowering a boat to board us, my ship lying to with maintopsail to the mast; saw the steamer's crew at quarters and guns pointed, she flying English colors.

The boarding officer, Lieut. STONE, came on board and an armed prize crew, taking charge of the ship as a prize to the Confederate steamer *Florida*. Eight of my crew joined the steamer at once.

Myself with my papers and the eight deserters went on board the steamer in the same boat, when Capt. MAFFIT informed me he must burn my ship in accordance with strict orders from his Government, and could not accept goods, unless the cargo was neutral. Calling my entire fitout contraband, it was seized.

My chief mate remained on board the ship—to which I had returned—with me and family until 7 P. M.—and after taking out such of the cargo—such as sugar, oysters, whisky, &c., &c., together with a large amount of clothing and blankets—some of the men changing their old clothes for new; at 1 A. M., 14th, she was set on fire and destroyed, when the *Florida* steered off N. E., and after daylight no more was to be seen of the *Crown Point*. May 15, was promised to be landed to-day at Natal, Rio Grande del Norte, but failing in with land twenty-five miles to leeward and abreast of Cape St. Roque, stood for the S. E.; at 3 P. M. made a steamer, and fearing she might be a United States cruiser, would not go into port, and stood off east. May 16, at 3 P. M., came to anchor on the north side of the Roceas Shoals and Island, in ten fathoms, the Captain going on shore and bringing off plenty of very fine birds' eggs. May 17, remained at anchor during the day, the crew in parties visiting the shore. May 20, at 3 P. M., made a sail and steamed for her. She proved to be the Danish brig *Virginia*, for New-York. She was brought to by a gun, the steamer under British colors. Capt. VON EHRING, of the brig, having but little room, could take but few of us, and being short of provisions. Capt. MAFFITT promised to send provisions enough to last us home and heck again. At 7:30, myself, wife, and two boys, chief mate, second mate, cook, stewardess, &c.—10 in all—got on board the brig, and found most generous MAFFIT had sent us one barrel of bread, one of beef, ten pounds of sugar, and a little tea.

Capt. GIET, his lady, two mates, Messrs. DENHAM and TOWSE tender their thanks to Capt. JOHN VON EHRING, of the Danish brig *Virginia*, for his kindness to them during the passage to New-York.

JOHN N. GIET,
Late Master ship *Crown Point*.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 18.

The ship *Crown Point* was insured against capture for $80,000, principally in Boston.

Banquet to Brig.-Gen. Meagher.

Yesterday evening a banquet was given to Gen. THOMAS F. MEAGHER by his friends and admirers at the Astor House, on which occasion a medal was presented to him. The number of tickets was limited.

The dinner was ordered for 7 o'clock. The dining room was beautifully dressed with American flags, supported by others, on which were inscribed the names of the different engagements in which Gen. MEAGHER has distinguished himself.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., occupied the Chair, and after justice had been done to the good things, a number of appropriate toasts were drunk. The Chairman, in an appropriate address, gave the toast of the evening:

Gen. Thomas F. Meagher—Our worthy and esteemed guest.

The applause that followed the toast was almost indescribable, and lasted for some time. After silence and order were restored, Gen. MEAGHER replied. After thanking the company for the honor conferred upon him, he took a retrospective glance at the war since its commencement; the part he had enacted in it, and how he had been impelled to join the ranks of the Union. [Applause.] He referred next to his native country, and the tyranny of both England and France toward their people, as well as their invidious feelings toward this country. He spoke against peace in the present aspect of affairs, and would do so to the end; and there was not a man of the Irish brigade who would not do the same. [Applause.] It was only the bankrupt money brokers who wished for peace to repair their shattered fortunes. [Applause.] There was not a soldier of the Army of the Potomac who would not do the same, and that, too, until victory crowned their arms. [Long cheers.] They were conjured, never, never, never, to make peace with the enemies of this Republic. [Great applause.] And never to cease pushing on the war with the same energy as ANDREW JACKSON would have pressed it, until one Country, one Constitution prevailed. The General resumed his seat amidst vociferous cheers.

The next toast was:

"The City of New-York."

Mayor OPDYKE, on being called upon, returned thanks in a short and appropriate address. He paid a high compliment to Gen. MEAGHER for his gallantry, independence and great eloquence, and thanked him for the able defence he had made in behalf of the present war.

Gov. NYE, on being called on by the Mayor and the gentlemen present, made a speech. The City of New-York was the commercial Metropolis of the New World, but her prouder boast should be that she was the City of a loyal and devoted people. [Applause.] There was not a river that ran throughout the land but contained revolutionary blood, and he was sure the sons of New-York would try to retain what their ancestors had gained in the great revolution. [Applause.] Where he lived the people were loyal, and they did not allow treasonable sentiments to be uttered, or people to cry peace while others cried war. [Great applause.] When he heard men talk so loud about freedom of speech he joined in it, and men had a right to speak. But men had no right to utter a great lie for the purpose of supporting a grand Republican Government, and he would cram Fort Lafayette so thick with such men that their legs would stick out of the holes. [Silence and groans followed, and considerable confusion.]

CHAIRMAN—If I am to be Chairman of this meeting I hope I shall be sustained. I am determined I shall.

ANOTHER GENTLEMAN—When I saw certain gentlemen in this room this evening, I knew it would come to this.

CHAIRMAN—When Gov. NYE is in order I shall support him. When I speak I do speak, but no one but a snake will hiss. [Applause and hisses.]

Gov. NYE proceeded. He said, from Bunker's Hill to Yorktown his ancestral blood had run. [Applause.] No man loved his country who deserted her in the hour of peril and supported the rebellion. [Loud applause.]

When Gov. NYE had finished, hissing again commenced, and a voice called out, "Police!"

The next toast was drank by the company standing, and in solemn silence. It was:

"The Memory of the Heroic Dead of the Irish brigade."

GEORGE CROMWELL, Esq., then entertained the company with a song suited to the occasion for the "Irish brigade."

The Chairman gave the next toast. It was

"The Health of Lovely Woman."

Mr. FIELDS responded in a humorous vein, and paid a nice compliment to the female character. He then said he was one who believed in the right of free discussion, and he would, and the class to which he belonged would support free discussion and free speech. [Applause.] These were the inalienable rights of man. [Renewed applause.] When he, at the commencement, yielded in supporting the Government, he did not yield to sweep away the pillars of the Republic and the Constitution, to extinguish free discussion and free speech.

During the delivery of his speech Mr. FIELDS was repeatedly hissed, and cries of "Sit down," "Put him out," were profusely lavished.

The company soon afterward separated, after having a toast to the Press.

THE GOLD MEDAL.

The medal presented to Gen. MEAGHER is of solid gold, bearing an appropriate inscription, and of elegant design. It was manufactured by TIFFANY & Co.

LETTER FROM GEN. SICKLES.

The following letter was received from Gen. SICKLES:

BLOOMINGDALE, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—Until the last moment I have indulged the hope of being able to attend the banquet in honor of the Irish brigade, and its late Commander, Gen. MEAGHER, but I find myself reluctantly compelled, under the advice of my physician, to decline the invitation. I must content myself, therefore, with a grateful acknowledgment of your courtesy, and the expression of my good wishes for the fame and fortunes of the gallant corps and its distinguished Chief, whose services you will commemorate this evening.

It has not escaped the notice of the people of this country that, very soon after Gen. MEAGHER became a citizen of the United States, instead of announcing himself as a candidate for civil offices of ease and emolument, his sword was drawn as a Captain of one of the companies of the Sixty-ninth regiment, in defence of the Government to which he had pledged his allegiance. Offered a commission in the Regular Army, as a recognition of gallant conduct in the battle of Bull Run, he declined, with ingenuous diffidence, this flattering opportunity to adopt the profession of arms, and when troops were most needed, the commanding influence of his name and example to the reorganization of the Irish brigade.

Hastening to the field, at the head of three regiments of citizen soldiers, raised in a very short period, this brilliant officer and sturdy patriot has forever associated himself and his gallant command, with the history of the Army of the Potomac and the chivalry of the Irish race.

If it be honorable to fight for the country of one's birth—for homes, and traditions, and lineage—it is glorious to see the exile from despotism battling for Liberty and Order, in the land which offers a career and a future to every good citizen.

The American, whether native or adopted, who refuses to take up arms for his country, is unworthy of the name; he should no longer enjoy the rights and immunities of an American; he should be disfranchised and left to the most desolate of banishments, the scorn of the brave and the sneers of the loyal.

Once more let me applaud the just appreciation of merit which inspired the honors awarded to the Irish brigade. It may be permitted to allude to another organization, with which my own fortunes and affections have been more identified. It is only to recall the hearty affection and downright good fellowship which exists between the Irish brigade and the Excelsior brigade—the twin brigades of the City of New-York, on whose standards the "Shamrock" and the "Stars" have been so often borne, side by side, with the dash of the Celt and the persistency of the American.

Long life and prosperity to my friend, Gen. MEAGHER.

Very respectfully, D. E. SICKLES.
Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

Messrs. JOHN BRYAN, DANIEL DEVLIN, WALTER MAHER, JOHN SAVAGE, JOHN BURKE and B. O'CONNOR, Committee, &c.

THE LATEST NEEDLE NEWS.—Those of our readers who have WHEELER & WILSON Machines in their families—and who has not?—will be pleased to learn that still another improvement has been added to their invaluable home companions—a "trimmer," so called from its being designed to "trim" ladies' dresses. This little attachment stitches braid of any width on one edge only; and really, when one observes the hundreds of cleys of robes decorated around the skirt with half a dozen rows of braid, more or less, now worn, it is surprising that this improvement was not sooner thought of." There is no computing the weary hours of labor its steel and crystal circlet will economise.—*N. Y. Express.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PIALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,

With valuable improvements.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Broadway, through A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:

ON DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the northwest and southeast corners.

ON DEKALB-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

ON POLASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON POLASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—40 lots and gores north and south sids, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—1 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—37 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, with the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st. in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisances by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order,

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 109 MAIDEN-LANE.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
For Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action, light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

Price 50 cents per box.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 709 Broadway.

Feore's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Water Bugs are effectually destroyed by using PARSONS & CO.'S RAT AND ROACH EXTERMINATOR. Rats leave their holes to die. Retail by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BOARDMAN—MEAD.—On Wednesday evening, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William S. KART, E. HARRY BOARDMAN and SARAH E., eldest daughter of George B. Mead, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

CLARK—JOHNSTON.—In Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. E. B. Edgar, J. LAWRENCE CLARK and HANNAH M., daughter of Robert R. Johnston, all of Westfield. No cards.

CLOWES—WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. Geo. J. Geer, D. D., T. FARNSAICK CLOWES and LOUISE, daughter of William F. Woodruff, Esq.

ELY—WARD.—On Wednesday, June 17, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, HENRY C. ELY and CHRISTIANA A., eldest daughter of Wilbet C. Ward, Esq., all of this City.

HOMPHREY—DEMING.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. W. S. Southgate, Mr. JAMES HOMPHREY, Jr., Editor Litchfield *Inquirer*, and Miss CHARLOTTE C. DEMING, daughter of William Deming, Esq., of Litchfield.

HASTINGS—MILNE.—On Thursday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's father, Clifton-av., Brooklyn, by Rev. James L. Hodges, WILLIAM M. HASTINGS, of New-York, and MARGARETTA, daughter of Peter Milne, Esq.

PETTENGILL—COPLAND.—On Wednesday, June 17, at Clifton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. W. J. Buddington, D. D., Rev. JOHN H. PETTENGILL, of Westbrook, Conn., and JEANNIE, daughter of the late Judge Copland, of Brooklyn.

SEARLE—FILLEY.—In Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. T. M. Coit, D. D., assisted by Revs. Eaton W. Maury, of Troy, and A. T. Pierson, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., WILLIAM S. SEARLE, M. D., and CORA A. FILLEY, eldest daughter of Marcus L. Filley, all of Troy. No cards.

THOMAS—WOOLSEY.—In Morrisiown, N. J., on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, WILLIAM W. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and SARA E., eldest daughter of Hon. Edward W. Whelpley, Chief Justice of New-Jersey.

WALKER—CADWALLADER.—In Croton Point, Westchester County, on Fourth day, the 17th inst., by Friends' ceremony, RICHARD L. WALKER, of this City, and MARY, daughter of William A. Underhill. No cards.

WHITE—MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 16, by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM E. WHITE and JULIA L. MILLER, all of Brooklyn.

WAITE—FLINN.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. N. Mead, assisted by Rev. Mr. M'KOWN, Capt. BENJAMIN L. WAITE, of Stamford, Conn., and MAGGIE, only daughter of the late James Flinn, of the above place.

YOUNG—HOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, Mr. THEODORE B. YOUNG, of this City, and Miss MARTHA M. HOFF, of Brooklyn, L. I. No cards.

DIED.

ANTES.—On Thursday, June 18, OLIVER LEE, son of Charles H. and Juliet B. Antes, aged 7 months.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

BALDWIN.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 16, after a lingering illness, RODNEY N. BALDWIN, aged 44 years and 18 days.

DOUGHTY.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 17, at his residence, EDWARD DOUGHTY, formerly of this City, aged 75 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HENDAN.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, June 17, ELIZA, relict of the late Josiah Hedden, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place on Friday, June 19, at 2½ o'clock.

KELLNER.—On Thursday, June 18, of congestion of the brain, THEODOR EDNAR, son of Louis and Matilda Kellner, aged 3 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Funeral from No. 144 High-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, June 19.

LYTERS.—On Tuesday, June 16, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. JANE, the beloved wife of William Lyters, aged 26 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, June 19, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 62 Columbia-st. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

MUSSEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, JANE F., daughter of the late Thomas Mussen, of the county Antrim, Ireland. Friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, June 19, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mr. Charles Morson, No. 63 Irving-place, without further invitation.

PAISLEY.—On Thursday morning, June 18, after a short illness, KATE, wife of John W. Paisley, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, June 19, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 87 West 33d st.

PEASE.—On Saturday, June 13, CATHARINE, wife of James S. Pease, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, No. 159 West 11th-st., on Friday, June 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

PRALL.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, June 15, REV POMPEY PRALL, an old and faithful slave and servant of the late Abraham Prall, Sr., of Staten Island, N. Y., and his descendants, in the 94th year of his age.

From early life until its close, he was zealous in proclaiming his Savior's love.

His remains were followed to the grave by grand and great-grandchildren of his old master, with a large concourse of the colored community of Newark, to whom he was much endeared.

ROSE.—On Thursday, June 18, Mr. LAMAMA ROSE, son of AZARIAH ROSE, aged 29 years, 5 months and 9 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SANDS.—On Thursday morning, June 18, REBECCA C. SANDS, wife of the late Nathaniel Sands, of Cornwall, Orange County, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Moravian Church, Houston-st., corner of Mott-st., on Saturday afternoon, June 20, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

VAN ALLEN.—On Thursday, June 18, ANN VAN ALLEN, aged 86 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, June 19, at 4½ o'clock, from the "Old Ladies' Home," in 42d-st., near 8th-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 334—June 17, 1863.

21, 4, 31, 48, 60, 19, 15, 34, 45, 78, 9, 73, 54, 44.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 335.—June 18, 1863.

3, 66, 9, 31, 1, 62, 14, 2, 59, 65, 23.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 336.—June 18, 1863

24, 20, 65, 69, 55, 70, 40, 7, 57, 59, 44, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of June 9, No. 17,804 drew $100,000; No. 10,323 drew $50,000; No. 15,727 drew $30,000; No. 22,015 drew $10,000; No. 13,523 drew $5000, being the five capital prizes. 30 per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st to
NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

H. G. SLAUGHWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

PEREGO'S

ARMY SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 175 BROADWAY.

CIGARS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONstantly on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for
From 10 to 50 m'l. State and Connecticut seed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 m'l. Seed and Havana Conchas
From 10 to 500 m'l. Seed and Havana mixed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 m'l. Cubanas, all qualities.
20 m'l. Chinaburgh Manillas, Nos. 2 and 3.
Genuine Manilla No 2.
Genuine imported Havana Cigars, most any brand.
All goods warranted as represented and sold only for cash at the lowest market prices. Mail orders promptly attended to by KELLNER & MOORE,
Manufacturers, No. 91 William-st., New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FOR THE PROTECTION of our special manufactures of Patent Black Drop Blacks, and other pigments, we have obtained letters patent, which have issued to us from the Patent-office of the United States. Fraudulent infringements of our rights under said patents will be dealt with according to law.

C. & J. SEABURY & CO.,
No. 201 Christie-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO FIRST-RATE NEW BOOKS

READY ON SATURDAY.

I.

IN THE TROPICS.

A bright, sparkling and genial book of residence, travel and adventure in the West Indies. Edited by Richard S. Kimball, author of "St. Leger," "Undercurrents of Wall-street," etc. An attractively-printed 12mo volume, tinted paper, and elegantly bound in extra cloth; price $1 25.

II.

ROCKFORD

A capital new "Society Novel," by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted, author of "Southwold." A spirited fiction, full of incident and vigorous character-painting. One handsome 12mo, cloth bound; price $1.

☞ *** These books will be sold by all booksellers, and are sent by mail, free, on receipt of price, by CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York, corner of Lispenard-st.

A STORY OF THE WAR!!!
FOR SALE AT ALL BOOK-STORES.
FOR SALE AT NEWS DEPOTS.
ELLA ADAMS
OR,
THE DEMON OF FIRE
A Tale of the Charleston Confl

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SUTTENICH, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
By D. W. IVES & CO., at No. 155 Broadway, at 10 o'clock.
TO-DAY (Friday.)

BROWN MORGAN MARE—7 years old, 14½ hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle, a first-rate animal in every way. Also, top buggy and harness.

SADDLE PONY—A pretty animal, thoroughly broken, kind and gentle, has been used by a young lady.

SPAN OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES—A splendid span of matched carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle; are prompt and free drivers, afraid of nothing and very stylish; strongly recommended.

GRAY HORSE—9 years old, a good family beast, warranted sound, kind and gentle. Also, Brewster wagon and harness.

SPECIAL SALE OF NEW CARRIAGES,
immediately after the horses,
at 1 o'clock.

ENGLISH TRAVELING CARRIAGE—One English traveling carriage, in splendid order, cost $3,000 to import.

LIGHT CALASH COACHES.
Two excellent carriages, built and finished in the best manner.

ROCKAWAYS.
Light four-seat, turn-over seat, shifting quarter, light open five-seat, six-seat, four-seat Germantown, and other styles, numbering in all thirteen, all warranted the best make.

TOP BUGGIES.
Five first-rate top buggies, one jump-seat wagon, two doctor's phaetons, and other styles.

OPEN WAGONS.
Four new, light, road wagons; two four-seated wagons.

HOTEL COACHES, SECOND-HAND WAGONS, &c.
An assortment consisting of two hotel coaches, three rockaways, four open wagons, top wagons, &c.

HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.
A fine lot of double and single harness, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, circingles, &c.
The above are now on exhibition.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 33 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
30,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their docks, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 24th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, *any upon whatever*, being made for account of any member of the Company, being made for account of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within 30 thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified, interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal delivered by the Company at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BURNETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas issued and delivered, I will sell at public auction as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: *Cargo of prize schooner Belle*, consisting of SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.

Also,
Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 35 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.

Also,
On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAI I., and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, 50 Pine-st.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, rosewood pianos, &c., &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suits in crimson brocatelle velvet, tapestry, 3-ply and Brussels carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, chairs, mahogany extension dining-tables, sideboard, stair-carpets and rods, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass ware, &c. Also at 12 o'clock, a second-hand piano, made by Hallet, Davister & Allen, of 7 octaves, in rosewood cases, full metal back, of very superior tone and touch. Also, to close an estate, an invoice of fancy goods, consisting of brooches, earrings, scarf-pins, thimbles, &c., &c.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
BURNETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, at WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal:

Cargo of prize schooner Reindeer, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Rambler, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Monte Christo, consisting of cotton.

Catalogues three days previous to sale.
ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE,
Removed for convenience of sale. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of fine furniture, viz.: parlor, chamber, library, reception and dining room suites; rosewood etageres, armoire-a-glace, buffets, library and secretary bookcases, extension tables, chairs, Turkish lounges and easy chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, pillows, hatstands, &c. Sale positive. By order of C. COLES, executor.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE,
At Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway corner of Cedar, THIS DAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock.
House and lot No. 158 West 34th-st., (south side,) between 6th and 7th aves; lot 22.6 by 98.9, improved, with four-story brown-stone dwelling thereon.
Sale under the direction of A. D. Tappan, Referee.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 22 and 23, 400 lots situated at Greenville Grove, (South Bergen,) within 3½ miles of Jersey City ferry, and near the Bergen Point and Jersey City railroad steam cars; fare 6 cents. This sale presents a grand opportunity for investment, as the terms will be made so that it will be in the power of those that have not little means to buy a lot in this beautiful and growing village, within 30 minutes of New-York City. The owners have such confidence in this property, and in how fast that they expect to sell it at in these war times, that they will furnish tickets to and from the ground on the day of sale free of all expense, so we can have a ride and a good dinner for ourselves. Sale to commence at half-past 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. For tickets to attend the sale, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, near the ferry.

D. D. CALKINS, Auctioneer—Office No. 335 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT PARLOR household furniture, rich French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, magnificent parlor suits, solid rosewood, marble-top and superb rosewood bedroom furniture, 50 seven-octave rosewood piano-fortes, 50 seven-octave black walnut piano-fortes, all of which are to be sold positively without reserve, by order of executors, silver plate, &c., &c. D. D. CALKINS will sell THIS DAY, Friday, June 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in the residence No. 118 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th aves. Full particulars may be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house early this morning. Sale positive. Carmen will be in attendance to cart, truck and ship goods for purchasers, at a reasonable charge.

HENRY M. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY M. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 21 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, black walnut rockers, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, gilt frames, French plate pier mirrors, cornices and marble-top pier tables to match, oil cloths, gas fixtures, rosewood side-tables, bureaus, chiffoniers,

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEODHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
AND
No. 5 BROAD-ST.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Wall-st.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. LOWRY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. RENSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five-Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY.
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the City of Milwaukee, the 23d day of June instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the deed of consolidation between said Chicago and Milwaukee and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies at the time said Books were closed, for the purpose of consolidation, on the 5th day of June, instant, will be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. Notice is also hereby given, that until said Directors shall be elected, and enter upon their duties, the affairs of said Consolidated Company will, by the terms of said deed of consolidation, be managed by the undersigned, as Provisional Directors. On and after the 25th instant, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company will be prepared to issue Certificates for Stock, upon the basis of con-olidation, on surrender of Stock Certificates in the original Companies.

W. S. GURNEE,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JOHN V. FARWELL,
E. K. ROGERS.

Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1863.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds of the State of Michigan, known as the "EMPORIAL LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, will be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of twenty years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the fifth day of July next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 5th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The 3 per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 2d day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 2d day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are extracted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is now under the direction of the officers of the Company, and all persons having claims against the Company are requested to present them for payment at the office in Cleveland.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, June 10, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 82 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }

UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

U. S. REVENUE—INCOME TAX, 1863.

6TH DISTRICT, 14TH, 20TH AND 21ST WARDS,
No. 937 BROADWAY, June 10, 1863.

The Collector is now ready to receive PAYMENTS for the Income Tax. After Returns are made up and checked in the Assessor's Office, they can be PAID at once in the Collector's Office, in the same building. Office hours, 9 to 3. When more convenient, checks can be sent to the office. They should be drawn to the order of

G. P. PUTNAM, Collector, VIIIth District.

Blanks for Returns are furnished by the Assessor and Assistant Assessors.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 CENTRAL PARK ADDITIONAL FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Monday, the 29th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole, or any part of the sum of one million dollars of The Central Park Additional Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1859, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 6, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Additional Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Superintendent.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 78 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held this day, the resignation of PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., as President of this Institution, tendered at a previous meeting, was accepted.

Mr. Perit (one of the original corporators) having been a Trustee of the Bank thirty-four years, and its President for more than one-third of that period,

Resolutions expressing the necessity of his resignation, (occasioned by his removal from the City,) and expressing the high appreciation of the members of the Board for him personally, and in his official relation, were adopted, after which Wm. H. Macy, Esq., was elected President, and Wm. A. Booth, Esq., was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. Macy.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 17, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES,	JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. L. BROWN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,

JOHN EWEN

was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the Annual election of Directors and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

O. W. WILLET, Cashier.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and procure patents, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agents' and other vouchers, secure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53 000
ASSETS	$303,960

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	P. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVAN L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. F. LAING,
SILAS RONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. VANAGA DEL VALLE
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO GRISWOLD, JR.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

SILENCER K. GREEN, President.
ALEX'S F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. O. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No 247 Bowery, (open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK, President
JAS. P. HATCH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK,

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 23 until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
Secretary.

58TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT
out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.
June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston June 12th, 1863, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 13th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 13th until the 22d instant

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 12, 1863.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Williamst., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after July 1, 1863, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on or after the 1st of July next.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8 15 A. M., for White Plains, 8 15 and 10 A. M., 2.30, 4 10, and 5 P. M., and 8 15 P. M. from Whitehall depot; for Williamsbridge, 8 15, 10 A. M., 2.30, 4 10, 5, 8 15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north of and at Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9 10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge. Dover Plains, 5 45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, Croton Falls, 6 P. M., White Plains, 6 10, 7, 8 20 A. M., 4 15 P. M., Williamsbridge, 5 30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 8 15, 10 30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 10 30 A. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 45 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3, 6, 8.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.,	7 22, 10.27 A. M., and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 10 57 P. M. sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. This train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the Fast and favorite steamer J. H. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT), will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M., 10 40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Louis River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 8.15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10 40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 6 P. M.

B. S. SKYMOUR, Supt.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5.00 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 1.15 P. M., 4.20 P. M. and 6.25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11.15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1.15 P. M. and 4.20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!

Consisting of steamers

1863. PLANET, CITY OF CLEVELAND, METEOR. 1863.
TRAVELER, IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT, ILLINOIS,

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN MORTON, Johnson, Master, will leave Mc. Murray, foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 9 A. M., and Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Fourth-st., Jersey City, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at Athens, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 1.25 o'clock same evening. Fare and Handling.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN & SPRINGFIELD.—Steam and rail road connection. The steamer C. VIBBARD, leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3.15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat or all way stations. New-York—The STEAMER CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARDENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

SHIPPING

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON	WEDNESDAY ..... 10th June.
OLYMPUS	WEDNSDSAY ..... 24th June.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY ..... 8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin	$80 00
Steerage	32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from	$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin	$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations	30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board

For

AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM.

The Dismissal of the British Consul at Richmond.

MR. BENJAMIN'S EXPLANATION.

The Great Cavalry Fight on the Rappahannock.

Severe Strictures of the Richmond Press.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT RICHMOND.

We give below, from the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 12th instant, a dispatch of the Secretary of State of the Confederate States to Mr. MASON, their Commissioner in England, which makes known the causes of the late revocation of the exequatur of the British Consul at the port of Richmond, in doing which Mr. BENJAMIN takes occasion to explain the grounds of JEFF. DAVIS' action and the views which govern the policy which he is pursuing. This dispatch is numbered 24:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, June 6, 1863.

SIR: Herewith you will receive copies of the following papers:

A. Letter of GEORGE MOORE, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Richmond, to this Department, dated 16th of February, 1863.

B. Letter from the Secretary of State to Consul MOORE, 20th of February, 1863.

C. Letters patent by the President, revoking the exequatur of Consul MOORE, 5th of June, 1863.

D. Letter inclosing to Consul MOORE a copy of the letters patent revoking his exequatur.

It is deemed proper to inform you that this action of the President was influenced in no small degree by the communication to him of an unofficial letter of Consul MOORE, to which I shall presently refer.

It appears that two persons, named MATONY and FARRELL, who were enrolled as conscripts in our service, claimed exemption on the ground that they were British subjects, and Consul MOORE, in order to avoid the difficulty which prevented his correresponding with this Department, as set forth in the paper B, addressed himself directly to the Secretary of War, who was ignorant of the request made by this Department for the production of the Consul's commission. The Secretary of War ordered an investigation of the facts, when it became apparent the two men had exercised the right of suffrage in this State, thus debarring themselves of all pretext for denying their citizenship; that both had resided here for eight years, and had settled on and were cultivating farms owned by themselves. You will find annexed the report of Lieut.-Col. ENOCH, marked E, and it is difficult to conceive a case presenting stronger proofs of the renunciation of native allegiance, and of the acquisition of *de facto* citizenship, than are found in that report. It is in relation to such a case that it has seemed proper to Consul MOORE to denounce the Government of the Confederate States to one of its own citizens as being indifferent "to cases of the most atrocious cruelty." A copy of his letter to the counsel of the two men is annexed, marked F.

The earnest desire of this Government is to entertain a friendly relations with Great Britain, with none do its interests invite the formation of closer ties than with Great Britain. Although feeling aggrieved that the Government of Her Majesty has pursued a policy which, according to the confessions of Earl RUSSELL himself, has increased the disparity of strength which he considers to exist between the belligerents, and has conferred signal advantage on our enemies, a war in which Great Britain announces herself to be really and not nominally neutral, the President has not deemed it necessary to interpose any obstacle to the continued residence of British Consuls within the Confederacy, by virtue of exequaturs granted by the former Government. His course has been consistently guided by the principles which underlie the whole structure of our Government. The State of Virginia having delegated to the Government of the United States, by the Constitution of 1787, the power of controlling its foreign relations, became bound by the action of that Government in its grant of an exequatur to Consul MOORE. When Virginia seceded, withdrew the powers delegated to the Government of the United States, and conferred them on this Government, the exequatur granted to Consul MOORE was not thereby invalidated. An act done by an agent while duly authorized, continues to bind the principal after the revocation of the agent's authority. On these grounds the President has hitherto steadily resisted all influences which have been exerted to induce him to exact of foreign Consuls that they should ask for an exequatur from this Government as a condition of the continued exercise of their functions. It was not deemed compatible with the dignity of the Government to extort, by enforcing the withdrawal of relations protected from neutral restrictions, such incidental recognition of its independence as might be supposed to be implied in the request of an exequatur. The Consuls of foreign nations, therefore, established within the Confederacy, who were in possession of an exequatur issued by the Government of the United States prior to the formation of the Confederacy, have been maintained and respected in the exercise of their legitimate functions, and the same protection and respect will be accorded to them in future, so long as they confine themselves to the sphere of their duties, and seek neither to evade or defy the legitimate authority of this Government within its own jurisdiction.

There has grown up an abuse, however, the result of this toleration on the part of the President, which is too serious to be longer allowed. Great Britain has deemed it for her interest to refuse acknowledging the patent fact of the existence of this Confederacy as an independent nation. It can scarcely be expected that we should, by our own conduct, imply assent to the justice or propriety of that refusal, now that the British Minister accredited to the Government of our enemies assumes the power to issue instructions and exercise authority over the Consuls of Great Britain residing within this country; nay, even of appointing agents to supervise British interests in the Confederate States. This course of conduct plainly ignores the existence of this Government, and implies the continuance of the relations between that Ministry and the Consuls of Her Majesty resident within the Confederacy which existed prior to the withdrawal of these States from the Union. His further the assertion of a right, on the part of Lord LYONS, by virtue of his credentials as Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to exercise the power and authority of a Minister accredited to Richmond, and officially received as such by the President. Under these circumstances, and because of similar action by other Ministers, the President has felt it his duty to order that no direct communication be permitted between the Consuls of neutral nations in the Confederacy and the functionaries of those nations residing within the enemy's country. All communication, therefore, between Her Majesty's Consuls or Consular agents in the Confederacy and foreign countries, whether neutral or hostile, will hereafter be restricted to vessels arriving from or dispatched for neutral ports. The President has the less reluctance in imposing this restriction because of the ample facilities for correspondence which are now afforded by the fleets of Confederate and neutral steamships engaged in regular trade between neutral countries and the Confederate ports. This trade is daily increasing, in spite of the paper blockade, which is upheld by Her Majesty's Government in disregard, as the President conceives, of the rights of this Confederacy, of the dictates of public law, and of the duties of impartial neutrals.

You are instructed by the President to furnish a copy of this dispatch, with a copy of the papers appended, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Hon. JAMES M. MASON, Commissioner, &c., London.

THE FIGHT AT BEVERLY'S FORD.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* of the 11th, speaking of the late fight at Beverly's Ford, says:

"The forces engaged on our side were Gens. W. R. JOHNSON, Hampton's Legion, JONAS'and ROSSER'S brigades, with the Beauregard battery, from this city, and one other company of artillery. Our total force numbered about four thousand. The enemy had, it is estimated, about ten thousand cavalry, seven regiments of infantry, and six batteries—the whole under command of Gen. PLEASANTON.

The enemy commenced to cross the Rappahannock simultaneously at Beverly's and Kelly's Fords, and at other intermediate points, about daylight Tuesday morning, both of their main columns pushing forward toward Brandy Station, five miles below Culpepper Court-house, with the design of gaining in rear of our forces, who were between the Court-house and station. They captured our pickets and thus prevented early intelligence of their movements being reported. The fight commenced at 7 o'clock, and about 10 o'clock our forces were all brought in position, and from that time until 2 o'clock the fight raged with terrific fierceness, our men gradually driving the enemy before them toward the Rappahannock bridge. About 2 o'clock the enemy commenced retreating up the Rapoabannock, when Col. MONFORN, commanding FITZ LEE'S brigade, whose camp was near Oak Shade, crossed the Hazel River and attacked them in their front. The fight continued to rage until 6 o'clock, when the discomfited enemy effected a recrossing of the Rappahannock at Beverly's and fords adjacent.

The enemy fought hand to hand for a time, but relied principally upon their cavalry, dismounted and used as infantry, and their artillery. Our brave troops made many desperate charges, and were often driven back by sheer force of numbers. They as often rallied, and finally succeeded in forcing the enemy to commence to retreat, leaving many of their dead and wounded in our hands.

Our losses are heavy, and among them some of our best officers. We took a large number of prisoners, three hundred and thirty-six of whom have already arrived, including two Majors. Thirty prisoners also arrived at Richmond from Winchester. These were captured by the forces under Gen. ALBERT G. JENKINS."

The Richmond *Enquirer* speaks of Capt. Pegram, killed in the battle, as a similar kind a post, Gen. Hampton was killed at Stevensburgh, five miles from Culpepper.

The *Dispatch* says: "The number of officers slain is greatly out of proportion to the number of men, which is accounted for by their exposing themselves in efforts to rally their commands after the first onset of the enemy. Our whole loss, including prisoners, is put down at between 300 and 400. A passenger who came down on the train says that we have five Colonels killed. Among the wounded was Col. A. W. HARMAN, of the 12th Virginia cavalry, who was shot in the neck."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 13th gives some additional names of officers killed and wounded. It says:

"In addition to the names of the killed already given by us, we have the following:

Capt. Robert Jones, 1st S. C.; Sergt. John Stone, 6th Va.; privates Robert Simmons, 3d Va.; G. E. Wescott, 10th Va.; Upshur Manning, 13th Va.; A. R. Duncan, Moormen's battery; J. Kent Longborde, Wise Troup; —— Preston, 2 Va. cavalry.

The following is a partial list of those who are wounded:

Col. Butler, 1st S. C., leg amputated; Capt. Farley, STUART'S Staff, leg amputated; Capt. White, Stuart's Staff; Lieut. N. Richardson, 10th Va.; Lieut. C. G. Shumate, 56th Va.; Lieut. R. W. Allen, 6th Va.; Lieut. John Puryear, 3d Va.; Maj. M. D. Ball, 11th Va., slightly; Capt. Andrews, 2d N. C.; Lieut. Blessingame, 26 N. C.; Sergt. J. M. Hurrett, 10th Va.; Sergt. John Mason, 40th Va.; Corp. B. D. Brown, 10th Va.

Among the names of officers given as captured are Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Payne, 4th Virginia, and Capt. Rich, of Young's regiment. We had no Colonels killed, except Cols. Williams and Hamilton. Col. Green, who was at first reported among the slain, was not injured.

Our loss in the engagement, it is believed by those who have favorable opportunities for knowing, will not fall far short of six hundred. This includes the entire loss—killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the enemy, it is said, exceeds our own.

The cars, on yesterday evening, brought down 302 prisoners of war, cavalrymen and artillerymen, captured by STUART'S cavalry in the fight near Brandy Station on Tuesday. Twelve of the number were commissioned officers—including one Colonel and one Major, and sundry Captains and Lieutenants.

The bodies of Col. HAMPTON, of Hampton's Cavalry brigade, and Col. WILLIAMS, of South Carolina, were received by the same train, and escorted by the Virginia State Guard to the Capitol. They are to be conveyed South for sepulture."

The Richmond *Examiner* has some severe strictures on the conduct of the Confederate military in relation to this fight. It says:

"The more the circumstances of the late affair at Brandy Station are considered, the less pleasant do they appear. If this was an isolated case, it might be excused under the convenient head of accident or chance. But this much-puffed cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia has been twice, if not three times, surprised since the battles of December, and such repeated accidents can be regarded as nothing but the necessary consequences of negligence and bad management. If the war was a tournament, invented and supported for the pleasure and profit of a few vain and week-headed officers, these disasters might be dismissed with compassion. But the country pays dearly for the blunders which encourage the enemy to overrun and devastate the land, with a cavalry which is daily learning to despise the mounted troops of the Confederacy. It is high time that this branch of the service should be reformed.

The surprise on this occasion was the most complete that has occurred. The Confederate cavalry was carelessly strewn over the country, with the Rappahannock only between it and an enemy who has already proven his enterprise to our cost. It is said that their camp was supposed to be secure, because the Rappahannock was not believed to be fordable at the point where it was actually forded. What—do Yankees, then, know more about the river than our own soldiers, who have done nothing but ride up and down its banks for the last six months? They knew, at least, the weather was dry, the water low, and that fifteen or twenty thousand horse, confident from impunity and success, were on the other side. They could not have failed to know this much, and they were surprised, caught at breakfast, made prisoners on foot, with guns empty and horses grazing. Although the loss was insignificant, the events of that morning were among the least creditable that have occurred. Later, some of the best officers sacrificed their lives to redeem the day. A very fierce fight ensued, in which it is said, for the first time in this war, a considerable number of sabre-wounds were given and received. In the end, the enemy retired, or was driven (it is not clearly known which) across the river. Nor is it certainly known whether the fortunate result was achieved by the cavalry alone or with the assistance of Confederate infantry in the neighborhood. As the Southern troops remained masters of the field, and as they are believed to have taken at least as many prisoners toward the close of the day as they lost in the morning, they may be considered victors.

But it is a victory over which few will exult. It resembles that other victory won at Kelly's Ford on the 17th of March. Both would have been well merited if valor had not paid the price of conceit and carelessness. The ease with which the enemy outwitted the guard of the river on the first occasion was the prompter of STONEMAN'S incursion at the head of ten thousand horse into the heart of the State, which he accomplished without the slightest interference from the Confederate cavalry. It is with pain that these reflections are made. They occur at this moment, not only to the present writer, but also to the whole public, and their utterance may have a wholesome effect. Events of this description have been lately too frequent to admit of the supposition that they are the results of hazard. They are the effects of causes, which will produce like effects while they are permitted to operate, and they require the earnest attention both of the chiefs of the Government and the heads of the army. *The enemy is evidently determined to employ his cavalry extensively, and has spared no pains or cost to perfect that arm.* The only effective means of preventing the mischief it may do is to reorganize our own forces, enforce a stricter discipline among the men, and insist on more earnestness among the officers in the discharge of their very important duty."

The *Enquirer*, of the 13th, says:

"We have at length a connected idea of the desperate affair which occurred in Culpepper on Tuesday last, and a satisfactory return of results. It seems that the enemy, after crossing the river near Brandy Station, cut off our pickets by surprise, and dashed into one of our advance camps before their approach could be guarded against. Our men fled, of course, being totally unprepared for the assault, but were rallied during the morning, and a general assault was made by STUART, which resulted in the defeat and retreat of the enemy. The latter engaged some ten thousand strong in the demonstration and attack. We lost some stores, camp equipage, and about 350 in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not correctly known, but must have reached between two and three hundred, while his loss in prisoners certainly numbered 380, including fourteen commissioned officers, all of whom have arrived in Richmond. Some twelve or fifteen of his wounded fell in our hands. The severest fighting was near Brandy Station, toward the close of the engagement, being a desperate hand-to-hand fight of cavalry. *Although the day was finally won by our troops, the men feel sore that they should have been surprised in the beginning, and are anxious to retaliate in kind, at almost any hazard, in order that they may obliterate this unpleasant souvenir of unmilitary discipline.* Accounts of the battle from various sources present an array of brilliant pictures, which may well adorn the history of the war. The spirit of our gallant soldiers, fighting though they were at a disadvantage, was brought out in its noblest light. Hand-to-hand they fought, with sabre and musket, and drove back the assailants on every part of the field. In one instance the enemy charged a battery, and our gunners met them with their rammers, unhorsed the first who dashed forward, and aided effectually in beating back the rest. With such incidents the fight was full."

MOVEMENTS OF CITY REGIMENTS.

Departure of the Thirty-seventh, Twenty-second, and Eleventh—Other Regiments to leave To-day.

The noble response of the New-York State Militia of this City to the call for troops to meet the pressing emergency in Maryland and Pennsylvania, was exemplified yesterday by the departure of no less than three regiments—the Thirty-seventh, Twenty-second, and Eleventh, making six regiments in two days, and the only reason why there were not eight, was because the requisite clothing and equipments were not to be had. The men were ready and eager to respond. And, it should be remembered these regiments marched with even fuller ranks then they have presented on the many parades in the City, of which the metropolis has been justly proud. No doubt, when they are all duly located, they will be joined by many members whose business would not admit of so sudden a departure, but whose hearts are still in the good cause. The Seventh regiment, especially, will be largely augmented in a few days by members of this class, who are never known to shirk the duties of active service, and who feel proud of the reputation which the *corps d'élite* has achieved for promptness and efficiency in times of need. All of the regiments have experienced equal difficulty in procuring the supplies, owing partly to the uncertainty as to the number who would go, and partly to the necessary red-tape with which all such proceedings are necessarily bound. Indeed, the red tape has become quite a by-word with the soldiers, and it is shrewdly suspected that if the City of New-York were to be menaced to-morrow, by a fleet of rebel privateers, threatening to enter the harbor, it would be impossible to get the requisite ammunition or missiles for the guns in the harbor forts without an official order, duly signed, countersigned, inspected, revised, scrutinized, examined, tested by oath and affirmation, and duly delivered to the proper officer, at a convenient hour of the day. It can hardly be expected that the authorities can have the equipments and supplies for half a dozen regiments ready, to be available at the tap of the drum. But it would seem that since such emergencies as the present have arisen previously, and are likely to arise again, it would be a fortunate circumstance if some official could be found to take the responsibility and have things done in a common sense sort of way. By this it is not intended to censure the State officials, for, despite the malicious predictions of the opposition that Gov. SEYMOUR would never permit another soldier to leave the State, the State Government has done its part of the work with energy and will. As it is, our regiments have not been as fully supplied as might be desired, but it is understood that whatever is lacking will be forthcoming at Harrisburgh or such other point as the Government may designate as headquarters.

Departure of the Thirty-seventh.

The armory of the Thirty-seventh, on Broadway near Houston-street, was crowded throughout the day and early evening with the members, recruits and their friends.

The Thirty-seventh received a considerable number of recruits, all good men, including some of the Hawkins Zouaves, and marched with between six and seven hundred. The armory was filled during the forenoon with the soldiers and their friends, so that it became necessary to station a guard at the entrance to prevent a crowd, which would obstruct business. Shortly after 8 o'clock the regiment formed in Broadway, and proceeded to the Battery, where, on the North River side, it embarked for New-Jersey and thence for Harrisburgh. The Thirty-seventh is a first-class organization, has seen service, is ably commanded, and will do honor to itself in the field.

The following are the names of its principal officers:

Colonel, CHARLES ROOME; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ossian D. Ashley; Major, Charles M. Carlin; Acting-Adjutant, Theodore W. Morris; Quartermaster, James A. Timpson; Surgeon, Henry G. Stack; Engineer, Walter Roome; Chaplain, D. J. Geer.

Company A, Capt. Charles C. Chapman; Co. B, Capt. A. M. Smith; Co. C, Capt. N. N. S. Catlin; Co. D, Capt. Wm. H. Farrar; Co. E, Capt. John Quackenbush; Co. F, Capt. George W. Lyon; Co. G, Capt. Albert Davidson; Co. H, Capt. George D. Waring; Co. I, Capt. J. T. Underbill; Co. K, Capt. W. O. Roome.

Departure of the Twenty-second.

The Twenty-second, under command of Lieut.-Col. ASPINWALL, was busy at the armory at Palace Garden all day, preparing to leave. It was expected that their supplies would be forthcoming, so that they could get off at 12 o'clock, but, as usual, there was delay—"some one had blundered"—and the men were kept hanging around until late in the afternoon. Fourteenth-street was the scene of much excitement, and when the regiment left, about 6 P. M., the popular ovation it received was cordial indeed.

The number of men marching with the Twenty-second was more than five hundred. The arms are Enfield rifles, with sword bayonets, which were used during the term of the regiment in the field last Summer. The following are the officers:

Colonel, LLOYD ASPINWALL; Lieutenant-Colonel, ——; Major, J. F. Fox; Adjutant, W. J. A. McGrath; Quartermaster, Jonathan Post; Chaplain, J. Cotton Smith.

Company A, Capt. James Otis; Co. B, Capt. D. S. Brown; Co. C, Capt. George R. Post; Co. D, Capt. J. F. Thornell; Co. E, Capt. John E. Trisey; Co. F, Capt. J. U. Francis; Co. G, Capt. H. E. Howland; Co. H, Capt. R. S. Grant; Co. I, Capt. A. B. Gardner; Co. K, Capt. —— Roberts.

Before leaving, the Twenty-second had a distinct understanding that they were to be absent not longer than thirty days; that they were not to be mustered into the United States service, and that, if they could be spared, they should return in less than thirty days.

Departure of the Eleventh Regiment.

The Eleventh regiment, Col. MAIDHOFF, secured their arms, uniforms and equipments on Wednesday evening, and orders were at once issued for their distribution yesterday, and the departure of the command at 4 o'clock. Their armory was densely crowded all morning, the bustling scenes of preparation filling every room. Issues were made of clothing, &c., by the regimental Quartermaster in the great hall, and in adjoining rooms company officers dealt out to the men the needed articles. Scores of friends were there bidding good-bye to the departing soldiers. Womanly kisses, gentle reproaches and lamentations mingled in the cloud of smoke and dust, with manly invitations to beer, giving, as in most Teutonic affairs, a half domestic and social character to the stern aspect of war.

By a little after noon the issues of clothing and equipments to the six hundred men of the regiment were completed, and a brief respite from labor was taken until 2 o'clock, the hour fixed for calling the rolls and "falling in" the several companies. At 5 o'clock the regiment formed on Fourth-street, right resting on Broadway, and marched down to Pier No. 2 North River, where they embarked for transportation to Harrisburgh, Penn.

The following are the principal officers of the Eleventh:

Colonel, MAIDHOFF; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. B. Weinberger; Major, Henry Lux; Adjutant, L. L. Ludlaw; Quartermaster, H. Lindenstroth; Surgeon, Dr. Eidenbergh; Chaplain, Rev. M. H. H. Foerch.

Company A, Capt. Roch; Co. B, Capt. Mander; Co. C, Capt. Schlete; Co. D, Capt. Klaus; Co. E, Capt. Oberman.

Departure of the Brooklyn Twenty-third

The Twenty-third regiment departed for Pennsylvania yesterday morning. They formed in line on Orange-street, near Fulton-street, about 7 o'clock A. M., and marched down Fulton-street to the ferry at 8 o'clock. A large number of the friends and relatives of the members assembled at the armory to see them leave. On reaching New-York they marched up Fulton-street, and down Broadway to Pier No. 1 East River, where they took the boat for South Amboy, whence they will proceed to Philadelphia by railroad. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, WM. EVERSELL, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, John A. Elwell. Major, (vacant;) Engineer, J. H. Frothingham; Surgeon, Dr. A. D. Wilson; Surgeon's Mate, Dr. Geo. H. R. Bennett; Quartermaster, Charles H. Stoddard; Adjutant, John M. Pratt.

Company A—Captain, H. A. Washburn; First Lieutenant, H. Shepard; Second Lieutenant, D. W. Van Ingen.

Company B—Captain, E. Beers; First Lieutenant, E. W. Crowell; Second Lieutenant, Chas. E. Goldthwait.

Company C—Captain, S. W. Farnham; First Lieutenant, A. S. Fiske; Second Lieutenant, Henry White.

Company D—Captain, A. L. Bassett; First Lieutenant, E. O. Hotchkiss; Second Lieutenant, L. T. Titus.

Company E—Captain, W. P. Coe; First Lieutenant, Wm. K. Comstock; Second Lieutenant, J. L. Haigh.

Company F—Captain, J. L. Ivas; First Lieutenant, vacant; Second Lieutenant, F. A. Dana.

Company G—Captain, H. T. Chapman; First Lieutenant, E. Haselburst; Second Lieutenant, Chas. S. Meigs.

Company H—Captain, M. H. K. Styles; First Lieutenant, Chas. H. Joy; Second Lieutenant, A. H. Satterlee.

Company K—Captain, Charles E. Brown; First Lieutenant, James M. Pratt; Second Lieutenant, Charles F. Rogers.

Lieut. W. K. COMSTOCK is detailed to enlist new members and obtain transportation for those members who were unable to go with the regiment. All recruits are provided with uniforms.

The following complimentary order by Gen. SMITH, was issued before the departure of the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, June 18, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 10.—The Brigadier-General of the Eleventh Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., takes this occasion to congratulate the Twenty-third regiment N. G., of the State of New-York, for their success in getting off so promptly in response to the call of the Commander-in-Chief, to render assistance to the State of Pennsylvania and to the General Government in an emergency. In less than forty-eight hours from the time of the receipt of the order to prepare, you are on the march, and in condition to do effective duty.

JESSE C. SMITH, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Eleventh Brigade N. G.

BENJ. HASBELL, Brigade Major.

The Fifty-sixth regiment were to have started for the seat of war last evening, but it was found impossible to equip the men in time, and the departure was delayed until this morning at 9 o'clock. The regiment will form on Fort Greene-place at the above hour, and at once proceed to the railroad depot in Jersey City. The following are the officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, JOHN Q. ADAMS; Major, John A. Walsh; Engineer, Wm. C. Ludlam; Surgeon, Dr. Alexander Cochran; Surgeon's Mate, Dr. Barrow; Quartermaster, Philip H. Grogan; Adjutant, E. H. Cheshire.

Company A—Captain, T. P. Haynes; First Lieutenant, Thomas Webb; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Cheney.

Company B—Captain, J. W. Sweeney; First Lieutenant, G. W. Dick; Second Lieutenant, George W. Crane.

Company C—Captain, W. H. Bulkley; First Lieutenant, J. F. Stevens; Second Lieutenant, Edwin Ludlam.

Company D—Captain, Peter Henson; First Lieutenant, F. Van Pelt; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Manee.

Company E—Captain, Thomas A. O'Neil; First Lieutenant, G. W. Bradford; Second Lieutenant, J. F. James.

Company F—Captain, J. Brown; First Lieutenant, D. S. Brower; Second Lieutenant, vacant.

Company G—Captain, H. V. Dwenger; First Lieutenant, W. H. Wright; Second Lieutenant, vacant.

Company H—Captain, A. V. B. Bush; First Lieutenant, W. Firth; Second Lieutenant, Thos. H. Lawler.

Company I—Captain, E. C. Palmer; First Lieutenant, J. D Bates; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Dorrence.

Company K—Captain, Wm. V. Babcock; First Lieutenant, Roddy; Second Lieutenant, Ward.

The Thirteenth, Twenty-eighth and Forty-seventh regiments have not yet received marching orders, but will probably leave to-morrow. The Thirteenth may go to-day. All is ready, and the only difficulty appears to be transportation.

Capt. GOSS, of Company H, and Lieut. CRANE, of Company B, of the Fifty-sixth regiment, were presented with swords on Wednesday night, by the members of their respective companies.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH yesterday issued the following proclamation, calling upon all citizens who can be spared from their homes to fill up the ranks of the regiments now leaving for Pennsylvania:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 18, 1863.

Whereas, some of our States have been invaded by an armed force, in open hostility to our Government, it therefore becomes the duty of our citizens, loyal to the United States, to expel the invaders from the territory of any State so invaded, and especially from those firmly adhering to the Union. Therefore, I, MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, earnestly request any and all citizens who can be spared from their homes and business avocations, to forthwith join such regiments as are now ordered to the seat of war, in order to fill up their ranks, and march in defence of their country, and to expel the traitorous horde from the sacred soil of the loyal States.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

THE BROOKLYN THIRTEENTH.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., BROOKLYN, June 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.—1. Pursuant to orders from the Commander-in-Chief, this regiment is hereby ordered to assemble, fully equipped in the regimental full dress uniform, at the City Armory, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., prepared to march forthwith, *en route* to Harrisburgh, Penn.

2. These orders, coming from the President of the United States, through the Governor of this State, are imperative, and every man connected with the regiment will be required to report in person or by substitute. Those neglecting or refusing to comply, will be dealt with as the law directs.

3. Volunteers will be received to fill up the various companies.

4. The term of service required of the regiment is not to exceed ninety days; in all probability, will *not exceed thirty days.*

5. Each man will provide himself with two days' cooked rations.

6. All necessary equipments, etc., will be delivered to the Commandants of companies, upon their requisitions, at the armory, to-morrow evening, (Friday, June 19.)

By order,
Col JOHN B. WOODWARD.
WM. AUGUSTUS MCKEE, Adjutant.

The Fifth Regiment to Leave To-Day.

The Fifth regiment (also German,) is under marching orders, and will form at one o'clock this afternoon, in order to take its departure for Pennsylvania. The number of men is seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred, of a total of nine hundred on the rolls. No recruits were taken, and the deficiency represents approximately the number of men who could not go with the regiment. The proportion is, however, very small. The equipments were furnished yesterday afternoon, and will be distributed this morning.

The Fifth is one of our best organizations, and has already done good service.

The following are the names of the officers:

Colonel, Louis Surger; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. P. B. Dodge; Major, A. Meyer; Adjutant, William Dickel; Quartermaster, E. Wilson; Assistant Quartermaster, Holsworth; Surgeon, Dr. Hasse; Sergeant-Major, Zoeisch.

Company A, Capt. Baogles; B, Capt Maurer; C, Capt. Kroeger; D, Capt. Meyer; E, Capt. Hildebrandt; F, Capt. Bruer; G, Capt. Reiss; H, Capt. Kattenhorn; I, Capt. Aberle; K, Capt. Schleider.

The Sixty-ninth Getting Ready.

The Armory of the Sixty-ninth regiment, yesterday morning, evidenced all the energy and bustle incident to the early departure of this fine corps. The officers and men are fully alive to the exigencies of the occasion, and on Wednesday quite a protracted session of the former was held at their headquarters, Essex Market Drill Rooms, for the purpose of perfecting such arrangements as will enable them to comply with the orders of the State authorities with as little delay as possible.

Col. BAGLEY, who commanded the regiment in its previous campaign in Virginia, will head the corps during this now projected one, while Maj. CAVANAGH, of the 69th, (MEAGHER'S Irish brigade,) who was incapacitated from service by reason of wounds received at Fredericksburgh, has recovered sufficiently to accept the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, tendered him by the commanding officer. The post of Major is still vacant.

The Fifty-fifth Organizing.

The Fifty-fifth is organizing as a seperate battalion, and expects to get ready some day next week. The headquarters are at the Lafayette Hall.

The Fourth Artillery to March To-day.

Gen. SANDFORD has received intelligence from Harrisburgh that the Fourth Artillery regiment can be supplied with guns, and that organization is expected to take its departure to-day with five hundred men in the ranks.

The following orders have been issued in regard to the departure of this regiment:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. B. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24.—Col. DANIEL W. TELLER will proceed with his regiment, the Fourth Artillery, National Guard, to Harrisburgh, as part of Gen. YATES' brigade. He will report, on his arrival, to Maj.-Gen. COUCH, commanding the Department, who will furnish him with guns, horses, caissons and camp equipage.

He will report to the Major-General his numbers, and when he will be ready to embark, and will receive a requisition for transportation.

Each man will take two days' cooked provisions.

By order of
Major-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14.—The foregoing division special orders No. 24 are hereby promulgated. Col. TALLEY, commanding Fourth regiment, will act accordingly. By order of

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES YATES.
CHAS. THORNBULL WHITE, Brigade Major and Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS FOORTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.

ORDERS, No. 24.—In obedience to the foregoing division and brigade orders, this regiment, (except Company G,) to full fatigue dress, will proceed to Harrisburgh, Penn., to-morrow, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Line will be formed at the division armory, corner Elm and White streets, at 4 o'clock P. M. Men will supply themselves with two days' cooked rations. Officers will be allowed one small trunk each of baggage, which will be sent to the division armory for conveyance to place of embarkation.

The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel, at the armory, at 3 o'clock P. M. The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant, at at the same time and place.

Companies B, C, D, E, F and H will also assemble at the division armory at 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, to receive their blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, sabres, belts, &c.

Commandents of companies will make careful and immediate returns of all the men of their reepective commands, with their placee of residence, failing to comply with this order, which will be handed over to the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

Capt. HAWES is hereby detailed as Officer of the Day, and Lieut. REYNOLDS as Officer of the Guard.

By order of DANIEL W. TELLER, Colonel.
THOMAS B. PACE, Adjutant.

[Advertisement.]

COLOR OF THE EYE—Blue, black or grey—causes and character of each, and how to modify or change their color. The physiology, anatomy and physiognomy of the eye. Also, "How to train up a child"—punishment, restraint, direction, choice of avocations, &c.—given in the *Phrenological Journal* for June, 10c. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and by newsmen.

[Advertisement.]

ARRIVED.—The "first heated term" of the season having come upon us somewhat unexpectedly, an increased demand for KNOX'S new style of hats has been the consequence. They are light, elegant, comfortable, becoming, stylish and, what is of equal importance, cheap. You can find just the hat you want, whatever style you effect, at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

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[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Arrived.

SWBS 17—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool.*—S. Sheffield, Miss Hall, Mr. Wilberforce, W. Miller, A. Baggenburger, A. Ghio, Capt. Holmes, Mr. M. Taylor, A. Nicholson, lady and son, W. Riddell, Miss Fletcher, C. F. Blake, Mr. Martin, Rev. Peter Fallon, J. Ryer, Mrs. Snow and child, J. Norris, Mrs. Bonsand, E. Samon.

In brig H. F. Coltharst, from Matamoras.—D. G. Hollister, Walter Laidlow, J. B. De Cansna, B. F. Staudefar, J. Lite, Mrs. Kuntz and two children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets .. 9 60
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 9 49 | Gov. Island 10 38 | Hell Gate. 12 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 18.

Arrived.

Steamship McClellan, Green, from Boston 31 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fanny Cadwelader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer W. Woodward, Condiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ruggles, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer South America, Wyatt, Fortress Monroe 25 hours, in ballast to Hudson Steamboat Co.

Steamer Salvor, Mott, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Fidelia, Bessling, Liverpool May 3, with mdse. and 3:5 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Passed the Banks May 29. In lon. 50 30, saw three icebergs. Has had two births and three deaths, infants, and lost one overboard. Had light winds from the Banks, with dense fogs.

Ship Canvas Back, (of Baltimore,) Rollin, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to George Stanton.

Bark Christian, (of St. Andrews, N. B.) Ellsnwood, Matamoras, Mex., 40 ds., with cotton to Miller & Houghton. 26th ult., lat. 26 30, lon. 87, saw a schr. loaded with cotton with loss of mainmast.

Bark Gazelle, (of St. Croix,) Bernburn, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffee.

Bark Amelia, (Mercy Ellen, Venet.,) Comiteander, Cindad Bolivar May 24, with hides to Harbeck & Halsey. May 27, passed Bremen brig Augostura, from Bremen, bound up the river. 11th inst., passed a Bremen brig bound S., showing 2d dist. pendant Nos 4, 7, 8.

Bark Loins, (of Liverpool,) Stimson, Matanzas 15 ds

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3663. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1862 PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL MOVEMENTS

The Latest Telegrams from Harrisburg, Shippensburgh, Bedford, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Other Points.

No Rebel Force Nearer Harrisburgh than Greencastle.

Two of the New-York Regiments and a Cavalry Force Sent to Dislodge Them.

The Rebels Stealing all the Horses They Can Find.

Large Bodies of the Enemy Reported on the Potomac.

SKIRMISHING AT HANCOCK, MD.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MILROY.

Important Speech of Gov. Curtin to the Soldiers.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Friday, June 19.

Governor CURTIN visited Camp Curtin to-day, and was received with a warm and enthusiastic welcome.

The soldiers followed him in vast crowds as he drove around the camp, vainly endeavoring to find the Commandant.

At the unanimous importuning of the Volunteers he addressed them.

He spoke as follows:

"He had called to see their officers. He was sorry that they were not present attending to their duties as they should be. However, the men were here, and he would inform them of what he intended to have communicated to the officers in writing. He had some credit with the volunteers, and the reason was, that he had never broken faith with them. He was sorry there was some dissatisfaction about this call. He would tell the troops that they were called out only while this emergency lasted, and when that was over they would be returned to their homes. He was to be the judge when that emergency was over. Our soil has been invaded and we want to drive the invaders from it. You are called for this emergency and no longer.

To be sure the troops would be mustered into the United States service, but it was necessary to do this to secure equipments and pay from the General Government. It would be the same if he had called them out as militia, only they would be mustered for pay to the State Government. If I have kept faith heretofore with volunteers, you can trust my promise now. Those who come into camp and sow dissensions are both cowards and traitors. [Cries of "That's so."] Gov. SEYMOUR telegraphed last night that New-York had 12,000 men for Pennsylvania. [Loud cheers for New-York.] The highest devotion of our manhood is called upon at this hour. And, my friends, (said Gov. CURTIN, speaking with great seriousness and earnestness,) I will not betray you, and I will pledge myself in writing to what I have told you. Trust me then, and I will send you to your homes just as soon as I think your services are no longer needed.

The Governor disclaimed being a military man. He would be acting in a false position were he to assume military lead. Responsible soldiers would lead them, and, said he, with much vehemence, I will not play the Cabinet of Washington upon the Army of the Rappahannock. [Loud cheering.] No one regrets more the circumstances that have necessitated your services, and no one cherishes more the memory of our gallant dead.

The troops retired, expressing themselves satisfied with the Governor's explanation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 19.

I have just arrived from Chambersburgh. The enemy is no nearer that place than Greencastle. The main force of the raiding rabels is at Williamsport.

A squadron of cavalry, and the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York regiments have been sent by rail to Chambersburgh, from which place they will march to Greencastle, to attack and dislodge the enemy.

The Twenty-third Brooklyn and Twenty-second New-York regiments have been ordered across the Susquehanna to take the place of the two New-York regiments that have gone inward Chambersburgh.

This afternoon a train of cars freighted with lumber and other material for constructing bridges, went to Scotland. The object is to rebuild the bridge burnt by the rebels at that point. This will re-establish railroad communication to Chambersburgh.

Men are at work on the intrenchments that defend this city. The reapproach of the rebels even as far as Chambersburgh, however, is extremely doubtful, and it is believed that they will soon abandon this side of the State line altogether.

The Pennsylvania Militia are dissatisfied with the six months' term of service, and many of them are returning home. Everything depends upon the enrolled militia.

Gen. MILROY has gone to look after his troops, that were cut off from the main body of the army at Winchester, and made their escape into Pennsylvania.

According to late accounts, all is quiet at Chambersburgh and vicinity. WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 19.

There seems to be no doubt that the rebels are scattered along the north of the Potomac, from the river to McConnellsburgh. They are ravaging the country. Four thousand are at Hagerstowe, with artillery, camped in the Seminary grounds. Cannon are planted on the Funkstown road.

The organization of the troops here is proceeding satisfactorily and rapidly. All difficulties are adjusted. Men are constantly arriving. The Eighth, Twenty-third and Seventy-first New-York regiments are here.

Gen. MILROY is advancing from the mountains with a large force.

The jail and court house at McConnellsburgh are barred.

Two rebel prisoners arrived here today. They were rebel scouts. There are eight thousand rebels between Hagerstown and Williamsport.

Negroes are hourly arriving here, and are scattered all along the railroad. The rebels seize all they can find.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, June 19.

Two boatmen who left Williamsport on Wednesday evening report that at the time of their leaving, six regiments of mounted rebel infantry were encamped on this side of the river, and more were crossing.

Gen. JENKINS' rebel headquarters were on the opposite side of the river at Hagerstown.

There were four rebel regiments of infantry encamped about two miles this side of the town.

At Williamsport the rebels were paroling all the citizens and boatmen.

The two boatmen had their paroled papers with them.

This morning MOSBY'S cavalry is eight miles below Chambersburgh.

That portion of the rebel cavalry which left Greencastle in the direction of Mercersburgh yesterday, were at McConnellsburgh this morning, taking the road toward Hancock. They are on a horse and cattle-stealing expedition.

The Governor this morning reviewed the troops ordered out here by Gov. SEYMOUR, on the opposite side of the river.

Fresh troops continue to arrive in large numbers by every train, but not as rapidly as the State authorities could desire.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 19.

A prominent citizen of Hagerstown, who arrived at Gettysburgh to-day, telegraphs to Gov. CURTIN that when he left the latter place, the rebels were there with a force of eight thousand, consisting of mounted infantry, cavalry and artillery.

A dispatch dated McConnellsburgh, 3:50 P. M., to-day, stated that the rebels have crossed Cove mountain on their way to Mercersburgh, with a large drove of cattle and horses.

The person giving the information accompanied them to the top of the mountain. The force was about 200 strong, without artillery. The authorities believe the rebels are in strong force at Williamsport, and that they are moving their ammunition this side of the river with the view of making it the base of operations.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Pennsylvania regiment, now at Yorktown, whose time has expired, has tendered its service to Gov. CURTIN for six months, and been accepted.

The use of the churches and public buildings has been tendered for the troops concentrated here.

It has been suggested that the Government send dispatches twice a day, giving account of movements along the border, to every Postmaster within telegraphic communication, the object being to keep the citizens posted as to matters transpiring, the expense being borne by the State.

A dispatch received at 11 o'clock last night, states that the rebels have burnt the Court-house and Jail at McConnellsburgh to-day.

The following has been received by Gov. CURTIN this evening:

CHAMBERSBURGH—8.30 P. M.

One of the Cumberland Valley Railroad men, who resides at Hagerstown and is reliable, escaped through the rebel pickets at 9 o'clock this morning. He reports about 4,000 rebels at Hagerstown—infantry and artillery—with some of their cannon planted on the Funkstown road. He says, from the best information he could gather, there are between 8,000 and 10,000 men between Hagerstown and Williamsport, including the forces at Hagerstown.

JENKINS' cavalry are camped at Middlebury, on the State line, and are plundering and driving off the horses and cattle from that section.

Our informant saw several squads of cavalry at different points on the line of railroad, but avoided them.

At 1 o'clock, to-day, a small body passed through Greencastle to Waynesboro. EWELL was reported in command.

TELEGRAMS FROM SHIPPENSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHIPPENSBURGH, PENN., Friday, June 19, 9 A. M.

Last night considerable excitement was created in this place by the arrival of farmers from the neighborhood of Chambersburgh, who brought with them all their stock of horses, in anticipation of the advance of the rebels. The town is one vast stable.

The rabels hold Greencastle with a force of two hundred men. They are scouring the country in all directions in search of horses. Last night a traitor led the rebels to a gap in the mountain near Greencastle, where they took sixty horses which had been secreted by citizens.

The apparent object of the rebels is to steal horses and run off negroes. A gentleman just in, says that between Chambersburgh and Greencastle he met a rebel officer, followed by five contrabands, all of whom were mounted on captured horses. Along the line of railway, between this point and Harrisburgh, are hundreds of contrabands proceeding to the latter place to escape the rebel grasp.

The train of cars that came up last evening was all night kept in readiness to depart East at a moment's notice of the rebel approach. Some of the citizens of the place have made preparations for a hasty exit in the event of an emergency. The railroad communication between here and Chambersburgh is severed, but the telegraph is working. At present everything is quiet at Chambersburgh.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MILROY.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 19—9 P. M.

It is understood that Gen. MILROY is advancing toward the east with 4,000 mounted infantry and 5,000 riflemen well mounted, from the mountains.

HUNTINGDON, PENN., June 19.

Gen. MILROY has established his headquarters at Bloody Run. With him are his Adjutant, JOHN O. CRAVENS, and also Major MCGAS, of his Staff. He has ordered Col. GALLAGHER, who has command at Bradford, to report at his new headquarters, with all the United States forces under his command, which now consist of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, Lieut.-Col. MOSS; First New-York cavalry, Major ADAMS, and a portion of the Thirteenth, under Capt. SHERMAN, Lieuts. REEKS, REILLY and MCDOUGH.

There are at Bloody run the One hundred and Sixteenth regiment Ohio volunteers, Col. JAMES WASHBURN, and the Twelfth regiment Virginia volunteers, Col. JOHN B. KLASK.

TELEGRAMS FROM BEDFORD, PA.

BEDFORD, Pa., Thursday, June 18.

Three hundred rebels came to Hancock, Md., and burned the canal boats there.

A cavalry force from the command of Col. GALLAGHER, subsequently drove the rebels off.

Seven hundred rebels, by a flank movement, came to St. John's River, intending to destroy a large culvert opposite Hancock. They were driven back by Col. GALLAGHER after an hour's fight. Only two of the First New-York cavalry were slightly wounded.

Gen. KELLY then ordered Col. GALLAGHER to proceed with infantry and cavalry to Cumberland.

Col. GALLAGHER went within six miles of Cumberland, when he received word from Gen. KELLY that ten thousand rebels were at Cumberland.

Gen. KELLY, himself, went to New Creek.

The First New-York cavalry, the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, a portion of the Thirteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and Twelfth Virginia regiments, and a part of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, are safe.

I have seen Col. GALLAGHER, commanding these regiments, which constituted a portion of Gen. MILROY'S command, and which were supposed to be taken prisoners.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 19.

A considerable rebel infantry force is posted on the Virginia side at Williamsport, and it is reported that there is another infantry force of the enemy near Antietam or Shepardstown, and about to cross over.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 19.

Application was made yesterday by Gen. COUCH for the services of Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE, who is now here, not entirely recovered from severe illness, to aid in organizing the State troops. But it was peremptorily refused by Gen. HALLECK. This refusal is sincerely regretted, as at present the advice of able and experienced army officers is greatly needed at Harrisburgh. Gen. NAGLEE, although not able to resume active service in the field, is willing to test his strength in defence of his native State.

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH AND SIXTY-FIFTH EN ROUTE.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 19.

The Seventy-fourth and Sixty-fifth New-York State Militia regiments, numbering about 1,500 strong, left here this morning for Harrisburgh.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 19.

The Twenty-second New-York regiment arrived this morning, and paraded through the principal streets to the Pennsylvania depot.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 19.

The Twenty-third regiment, of Brooklyn, Col. EVERDELL, arrived here at noon to-day. All the officers and privates are in good bodily condition.

NEW-YORK AND THE WAR.

ALBANY, Friday, June 19.

Since the afternoon of the 15th, Gov. SEYMOUR has forwarded to Pennsylvania the following regiments of militia: The 7th, 11th, 22d, 37th, 65th, 71st, 23d, 26th, 65th and 74th. The following regiments will leave to-night or to-morrow morning: The 6th, 8th, 13th and 28th.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Men Moving in the Lightest Marching Order.

The Whole Army Pushing Forward with Great Rapidity.

A MARCH WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON THE MARCH, VIRGINIA, Wednesday, June 17, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac progresses with huge strides toward the supposed position of the enemy. A fearful collision cannot be avoided many days longer. The weather is terribly hot, the roads, fields, the very air filled with interminable clouds of dust, and the brave men suffer, but they march with a velocity such as never before has been known on this continent. Twenty to twenty-three miles per day in such weather is something unheard of heretofore. One day has been spent since Saturday to let all the corps get up well in hand, and the whole army is now pushing forward with great rapidity. Further particulars concerning our march it would be imprudent to give now, but I venture to say that when all the facts are known, it will be acceded that this march has no parallel.

On Monday Gen. HOOKER, with Staff and train, broke camp at three o'clock, and before sundown were in a new camp twenty-five miles distant.

Everything is reduced to the very lightest marching order. Trains are cut down, wagons and baggage are being reduced to a smaller limit than ever before. Yesterday Gen. HOOKER ordered his Staff, and the members of all the Staff Departments at headquarters, to dispense with all their baggage, including valises, carpet bags, &c., and they were sent to the rear to-day. All they take is a change of under-clothing, rolled in their blankets, or put in their saddle-bags or pockets, wherever most convenient. Headquarters goes in lighter order than anything else.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, there is very little straggling. A strong Provost-Guard of cavalry brings up the rear of each corps, and everything moves with great vigor.

The direction of our march may be spoken of probably, in a day or two, when it will have become apparent to the public.

A curious fact connected with the late cavalry fight I must not forget to relate before the recollection of the fight has died away. A couple of days after the fight Gen. PLEASANTON'S command made a requisition for *twenty grindstones* with which to *grind up their sabres*. This is a positive fact, and illustrates very pointedly the nature of the contest. Hand-to-hand it was in earnest. L. L. CROUNSE.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

The Aeronautic corps of the Army of the Potomac has been dispensed with, and the balloons and inflating apparatus have been sent to this city.

The several army corps are steadily assuming the positions respectively assigned to them.

The First army corps on Sunday marched 23 miles, on Monday 15, and on Tuesday 20 miles. This, considering the intense heat of the weather and previous long marches, is an extraordinary performance. The distance the corps marched yesterday is not known, but was probably 20 miles. Other corps have made rapid marches, but none have accomplished so great a distance.

RECONNISSANCE OF AQUIA CREEK.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

Yesterday or the day before four boats crews, were sent ashore at Aquia Creek to reconnoiter. Going out on the Railroad they encountered twenty five or thirty rebel cavalry men, who dashed among them, firing as they advanced. The seamen returned the fire and retreated in safety.

The rebel cavalry employed themselves for a short time in examining the empty storehouses, but a few well-directed shots from our gunboats caused them to skededdle as rapidly as their horses could carry them.

The boat this morning brought up a number of stragglers from Stafford Court-House. They left there Wednesday night. There were at that time no rebels in the vicinity, nor did they see any on the way.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT AT ALDIE.

Full Particulars by Our Special Correspondent.

One of the Sharpest Cavalry Battles of The War.

Two Brigades of Rebels Defeated by Gen. Gregg's Advance.

Stuart Commanding the Rebels in Person.

Gallant Charge of the Harris Light Cavalry.

The Enemy Driven Out of a Very Strong Position.

ALDIE, Wednesday, June 17, 1862.

The advance of Gen. GREGG'S cavalry command reached this place at about 2 o'clock this afternoon, where two brigades of the enemy, commanded by Gen. STUART in person, were found in possession. After three hours' hard fighting they were forced to retire. The fight, while it lasted, was one of the sharpest that has occurred during the war, and as a consequence the loss of officers and men on both sides is very heavy.

The enemy's pickets were first encountered a little east of the village by Companies H and M, of the Second New-York (Harris Light) cavalry, under the command of Lieut. DAN. WHITAKER, and were by them driven through the town back to a ridge of hills half a mile to the west, extending across from the Middleburgh and Snicker's Gap Road, where the rebel force was in position ready for action. The advance brigade, under Gen. KILPATRICK, immediately moved through to the westerly edge of the town. The First Maine, Col. DOOTY, was sent off to a point half a mile to the left, and the Fourth New-York, Col. CZENOLA, to the right, to support a section of ANDREWS' battery placed on a rise of ground north of the Snicker's Gap road. The enemy at this time occupied the hill, as before stated, where they had four guns in position; a line of their skirmishers occupied a fence on the eastern slope, and a long ditch, just in front of which were half a dozen stacks of hay—three commanding both Middleburgh and Snicker's Gap roads. A stronger position could not well have been selected.

When the exact position of the enemy had been ascertained by drawing their fire, Gen. KILPATRICK rode up to the Second New-York (Harris' Light,) and said then was the time for them to wipe out the reflection cast upon them for their alleged misconduct in the fight of last week, at Brandy Station. He ordered them to charge into the valley and secure the hay-stacks—the ditch or ravine at the rear of this position had not then been discovered. Companies H and M, accompanied by Lieuts. WHITTAKER, RAYMOND, MARTINSON, HOMAN and STUART, moved off down the Middleburgh road, the fence to the right was quickly thrown down, and with a dash, this forlorn-hope rushed up to the hay-stacks. For the first time their fire was opened from the ditch a little to the rear of the hay-stacks. This was filled with rebel cavalry—many of them armed with rifles. Capt. GRINTAR, with Lieuts. MATTISON and SHARER, and Company K, dashed up immediately to the support of these companies, F, I, D and G, went to the right up the Snicker's Gap road a piece, turned to the left, crossed the field, and reached the scene of conflict in time to take an active part. The contest for twenty minutes at this point was about as spirited a scene as is often witnessed on a battle-field. The Sixth Ohio, Maj. STRADMAN, was sent up the road to the left to support the Harris' Light, when the whole command, with the Major at its head, dashed into the fight just in time to decide the unequal contest. The rebels were forced to abandon their position, and all who were not killed or captured fled precipitately up the hill. They made a short stand behind the fence, when a dash from a battalion of the Fourth New-York, called in from its position behind the battery, together with the other regiments already named, drove them pell mell over the hill. The First Maine, at about this time, was called in from the left, and with the First Massachusetts, stationed on the Snicker's Gap road, to a position held by the Second battalion of the Fourth New-York. The rebels, at this time, charged down the same road and drove before them a squadron, when Gen. KILPATRICK ordered the First Maine, Col. DOOTY, First Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. CURTIS, and a battalion of the Fourth New-York, under Col. CZENOLA, to charge up the road. There was a little hesitancy at first, when Gen. KILPATRICK, accompanied by Col. DOOTY of the First Maine, and Capt. COSTAR of Gen. PLEASANTON'S Staff, went to the front and called upon the troops to follow. There was no hesitancy then. The Maine boys gave three cheers for Gen. KILPATRICK, and the whole column made a dash up the road in the face of a terrible fire from carbines, rifles and cannon, sweeping everything before them. The rebels virtually ended the fight. The rebels, after a little more skirmishing, fell back, and our forces to-night occupy their position.

Col. CZENOLA was under arrest at the commencement of the action, but set such a gallant example to his men, by leading the first charge without his sword, that upon returning to the road, Gen. KILPATRICK released him from arrest, and placed upon him his own sword. He immediately after participated in the charge with the First Maine, First Massachusetts and Fourth New-York, and has not been seen since. A sergeant of the regiment asserts that he saw the Colonel fall, and is sure that he was killed, and some of the rebel prisoners confirm this report. But the report of his death is not generally believed. In this charge Gen. KILPATRICK had a horse shot under him, and Col. DOUTY, of the First Maine, was killed. When returning from the charge, the body was found by Capt. VAUGHN, who had it properly cared for. Two shots struck him—probably at about the same time. The First Massachusetts captured the battle-flag of the Fourth Virginia cavalry.

More than 100 prisoners were captured—members, principally, of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Virginia cavalry. They say they were under the command of Gen. STUART. Among the prisoners is one Colonel, three Majors and a lot of line officers. The Major and sixty men, who were stationed behind the hay-stacks, were nearly all captured. The Major considered his position impregnable, not believing that any cavalry would dare make a charge upon the place, swept as the whole field was by three lines of guns.

The meeting of Gen. GREGG'S command was entirely unexpected by the rebels. STUART had arrived thus far on a forced march into Maryland—having marched 25 miles this morning, and expecting to be on the road again in the evening. Two regiments had entered the town, and had pressed into their service all the blacksmith tools to be found; and when our advance guard approached they were busily engaged shoeing horses. To-day, the command of Col. DUFFIE passed through Thoroughfare Gap after a brief fight, and to-night occupies Middleburgh, five miles from Aldie, and in the rear of STUART'S army. STUART will have to fight to-morrow at a disadvantage, or, what is more probable, sneak off to-night. Capt. ALLEN, of the Fourth New-York cavalry, came through the rebel lines with this news.

During the engagement to-day, Gen. GREGG managed affairs in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon his profession. He was fortunate not only in having an efficient staff but able commanders under him to execute all orders received.

Annexed will be found a pretty full list of the killed and wounded.

E. A. PAUL.

SECOND NEW-YORK CAVALRY (HARRIS LIGHT.)

E. M. Hendrickson, Co. H—left arm.
B. Richards, Co. F—left arm and abdomen.
Second Lieut. P. Homae, Co. I—right hip.
Horatio Molt, Co. H—abdomen.
John Flaherty, Co. D—groin.
S. Van Colt, Co. H—head.
Lieut. Dan. Raymond, Co. H—neck.
Lieut. Martinson, Co. M—killed.
Alfred Christener, Co. K—left hand and breast.
Wm. H. Claypole, Co. H—right hip.
J. E. Davis, Co. F—left elbow.
Second Lieut. A. Wilson, Co. G—sabre cut in head.
Jas. H. Perrin, Co. I—thigh.
Jas. Winebrake, Co. R—arm.
Jas. Harrold, Co. M—elbow.
Sanford S. Conwright, Co. B—arm and side.
S. Von Kopf, Co. H—temple.
Geo. E. Davis, bugler, Co. F—arm.
Corp. Alfred Cbrisman, Co. K—breast.
Sergt. D. J. Underhill, Co. M—left arm.
Wm. R. Lane, Co. E—right shoulder and left breast.
G. Wells, Co. B—head and leg bruised.
Wm. Bailey, Co. K—left leg.
J. H. Grinton—horse killed and fell upon him.
First Sergt. T. F. Northrup, Co. G—right shoulder.
S. J. Cartwright, Co. B—left arm.
H. Frankbeyer, Co. H—left hand.
Sergt. P. C. Neher, Co. F—abdomen and head.
Lieut. Dan. Whittaker, Co. D—killed.
Jas. Ombreak, Co. K—arm.
Wm. Dash, Co. M—head and thigh.
E. M. Hendrickson, Co. H—arm.
Corp. Ed. Cragg, Co. M—leg.
W. F. Claypenpool, Co. H—leg.
Corp. B. Rilderd, Co. F—arm.
Sergt. J. Dunn, Co. H—abdomen.
W. H. White, Co. I—shoulder

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

Fred. A. Kelly, Co. B—left hand.
G. H. Lombard, Co. G—thigh—flesh wound.
Daniel Sullivan, Co. G—right side—slight.
Edward Barker, Co. H—head.
Wm. Stewart, Co. F—back.
—— Linsey, Co. B—bruised by horse.
Capt. T. J. Hamilloe, Co. D—right hip.
Chas. W. Needham, Co. D—head and foot.
Daniel Shannon, Co. D—leg.
J. Roberts, Co. A—hip.
H. A. Vintarl, Co. G—head and back.
Corp. J. T. Lingscott, Co. A—right leg.
H. L. Ventom, Co. G—head.
Geo. Aldridge, Co. D—thigh.
Corp. Hamilton, Co. D—side.
E. Parker, Co. H—head.
D. Couch, Co. F—abdomen.
Benj. Holmes, Co. C—foot.
Wm. Sturger, Co. F—back.
Sergt. W. Smith, Co. A—foot.
M. W. Needham, Co. D—foot.
Wm. M. Martin, Co. B—shoulder.
H. W. Crombie, Co. D—face.
E. O. Tonne, Co. D—scalp.
W. Jackson, Co. D—mouth and hand.
Maj. Higginson—face and back.
Serg. Wm. Smith—Co. A—right foot.
George W. Aldrich, Co. G—left thigh.
G. W. Henick, Co. D—breast and arm.
Wm. M. Martie, Co. B—back.
J. B. Weston, Co. B—side.
M. Shepherd, Co. D—thigh.
Wm. Jackson, Co. D—jaw, eye and left hand
Aegust Shroeder, Co. A—testicles.
Frank Howard, Co. C—thrown—back.
Serg. James Hart, Co. B—shoulder.
Sergt. D. W. Herrick, Co. D—arm and head.
H. M. Calder, Co. E—shoulder and side.
G. W. Abbott, Co. E—abdomen.
Geo. Gooch, Co. F—bruised.
F. M. Almy, Co. D—wrist.
R. Hall, Co. G—right leg.
F. M. Robinson, Co. G—foot.
M. Shelton, Co. D—thigh.
J. F. Driscoll, Co. A—leg.
J. B. Weston, Co. B—side.
E. Smith, Co. A—arm.
E. A. Jordan, Co. H—face.

FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Ferd. Rosenberg, Co. F—wounded and prisoner.
Robt. Brown, Co. F—killed.
William Kennelly, Co. F—wounded.
Isaac Campbell, Co. F—head.
E. Reeve, Co. K—right elbow.
Pat. Smith, Co. F—head.
Wm. Finnigan, Co. E—head.
Sergt. Geo. Tindle, Co. C—abdomen.
Chas. Fetterlechner, Co. A—head and side.
Thos. Marshall, Co. F—neck.
Thos. Grady—right shoulder
Wm. Keely, Co. F—sabre cut on head and hand.
Corp. Ryan, Co. F—neck.

SIXTH OHIO CAVALRY.

W. B. Wameeer, Co. K—hip
Wm. Acker, Co. H—left leg.
H. J. Pepper, Co. K—side.
Wm. I. Carpenter, Co. E—arm
Wm. B. Werren, Co. K
B. D. Keefer, Co. I—bruised.
E. Hinhorn, Co. G—left foot.
Sergt. Geo. H. Stone, Co. E—right leg.
Maj. Benj. C. Stenbam—arm.
Sergt. A. S. Rekard, Co. H—killed.
G. B. Cutchan, Co. K—killed.
Wm. S. Boose, Co. H—killed.
H. Leopoldt, Co. H—head.
Sergt. Anderson Barquin, Co. K—right shoulder.
Sergt. A. M. Baskin, Co. K—breast.

FIRST MAINE CAVALRY.

J. A. Haddy, Co. M—killed.
H. Childs, Co. G—right leg.
Sam. Holliday, Co. H—left ankle.
F. H. Mason, Co. G—neck.
Abe Emory, Co. H—several wounds.
Capt. Geo. J. Semmat, Co. H—killed.
1st Lieut. Wm. Montgomery, —left arm.
Pat. Horn, Co. H—face.
Ed. Dunbar, Co. D—left ankle and knee.
1st Sergt. Wm. Hall, Co. H—left thigh.
John McLoud, Co. B—toe.
F. F. Mason, Co. G—neck.
Isaiah C. Mosher, Co. H—left arm.
D. W. Rhodes, Co. H—bruised.
John C. Ward, Co. D—left breast and arm.
H. Child, Co. G—right leg.
Corp. C. Emory, Co. H—breast and arm.
Corp. H. W. Boston, Co. H—head.
L. Aedrews, Co. H—hip.
H. W. Allen, Co. H—hip.
L. Goodwin, Co. H—hip.
S. E. Griffith, Co. D—shoulder.
J. C. Moser, Co. H—left arm.
J. B. Peaks, Co. K—bruise.

Col. DOUTY, First Maine, is reported killed.

THE WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

One hundred and six of the wounded from the fight at Aldie, Va., arrived at Fairfax Station last night.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19—P. M.

The wounded in the cavalry fight at Aldie were brought here to-day and placed in the hospitals. Many of them are very severely injured.

OUR CHAMBERSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE

The Doings of the Rebels at Chambersburgh and Greencastle—Numerous Horses Stolen—The Fright of the People, &c.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Friday, June 19, 1862.

The reports indicating that the rebels had burned Government stores and destroyed an immense amount of property in this place and at Greencastle, are entirely without foundation. All the rebels did to exasperate the people was to take their horses and force the contrabands to depart with them. Private property has thus far been respected. The railroad depot is not burned; neither are the Government warehouses. Several persons have lost severely in the way of valuable horses. One man had taken from him seventeen, and another fifteen. The rebels know just where to go for horses, having been informed of their locality in the mountains by traitors about town. A number of farmers, instead of taking their stock into the dense woods, left them in the gap of the mountain where they were soon discovered and led off by the rebels.

Only a small force of rebels is at Greencastle. The force is sufficiently large, however, to keep the citizens in this vicinity in a severe state of excitement. Last night several alarms were given, and at one time it was actually thought that the rebels had entered the place. Before dark a great many people left the town and proceeded to Shippensburgh, twelve miles below.

As railroad communication to Harrisburgh is suspended in consequence of the burning of a bridge by the rebels near Scotland, it is almost impossible for a stranger to find means for getting here. The people living in the adjoining towns are not willing to risk their horses to go the distance, and as for engaging them to drive a person to Chambersburgh, no fee would tempt them on such, to them, hazardous undertaking. When coming up, last night, we met a score of frightened and bewildered men pushing forward with all possible speed to Shippensburgh.

A train of cars freighted with lumber and other requisite material for rebuilding the burnt railroad bridge, came up to Scotland this morning. It is possible the cars will be running to this point to-morrow or next day. A squadron of cavalry also came up from Harrisburgh, and are now on the way to Greencastle to dislodge the enemy.

If the people on the line of the railroad would, instead of running away from the enemy the moment they hear a rumor of his advance, seize a weapon of some kind and go forth to drive the invader from their soil, they would appear to a much better advantage in the view of all brave and true loyal men.

What the real designs of the rebels may be does not yet seem clear. It is certain that a small force only is at Greencastle. The main body of their raiding force is at Williamsport. WHIT.

THE REBEL ARMY.

Stuart's Main Cavalry Force, 12,000 Strong, at Warrenton.

Lee's Army Massed in the Shenandoah Valley.

A Probable Attempt to Turn Our Right Flank and Enter Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

A couple of deserters from STUART'S cavalry, who have come within our lines, say that STUART'S cavalry force is at Warrenton, twelve thousand strong, and that LEE'S army is massed in the Shenandoah Valley, near Front Royal, or somewhere between that point and Winchester. It consists of four corps, commanded by Lt. EWELL, A. P. and D. H. HILL, and numbers about eighty thousand men. The forces which were sent to Martinsburgh and Winchester, to capture our forces there, have returned to the general rendezvous.

They also state that the whole army is preparing to march, and will probably try to turn Gen. HOOKER'S right flank, and cross into Maryland. The rebel soldiers have little confidence in the success of this movement, remembering with wholesome fear the ill success attendant upon a similar movement last Fall.

POSITION AND INTENTIONS OF LEE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

From the statement of Col. DUFFIE it appears that on Wednesday afternoon, when Gen. GREGG had carried the stone wall near Aldie and driven the rebel cavalry toward Snickersville, he (DUFFIE) was ordered to proceed to Middleburgh and hold that point. His regiment went into the engagement with 335 men and 24 officers. On arriving at Middleburgh he was informed by ladies that a force of rebel cavalry, greatly outnumbering his own, were encamped around the town. This was evidenced by the fact that he had dispersed a brigade who opposed his entrance, and were then making demonstrations upon him from another point. He was also told that the whole of STUART'S force were in the vicinity, but that STUART himself had just left by another route to reinforce LEE, who was then falling back from Aldie. Determined to carry out his instructions, he sent back messengers to Aldie asking for reinforcements. In the meantime, the rebels in force attacked Col. DUFFIE at several different points. Finding himself overpowered by superior numbers, and surrounded on every side, he attempted to cut his way back toward Aldie. Failing in effecting this, he turned toward Thoroughfare Gap, and proceeded several miles, when he ascertained that the Gap was held by EWELL, commanding the grand centre of LEE'S army, and that LEE was thereabout in person. Col. DUFFIE then defiled to the left, crossed the mountain at Hope Gap, and by a tortuous route succeeded in reaching our outposts. Among the missing officers of his command are Lieut.-Col. Thompson, Major Farrington, Capts. Shortell, Bliss, Rogers, Allen, Chase, Gould and Wymen, Adjutant Parker, Surgeon Mann, Lieutenants Shurtleff, Chadalt, Peterson, Brown, Prentiss, Barker and Ellis. It is possible that many of the missing may have escaped and found their way to Gen. GREGG'S command by other routes.

This reconnoissance of our cavalry has solved the mystery of the present location of LEE and EWELL. From this source it is also ascertained that LONGSTREET was, on Wednesday, at Union, Loudon County, in the Bull Run Valley. Advices from below say that A. P. HILL'S advance guard, consisting of HAMPTON'S legion, was advancing toward Dumfries, and that one regiment had made its appearance at Stafford Court-house. Combining these facts, intelligent officers draw the conclusion that LEE is advancing upon the Army of the Potomac in three columns, his right under HILL, by way of Occoquan and Wolfe Run Shoals, his centre, under EWELL, by way of Thoroughfare Gap, and his left, under LONGSTREET, by way of Leesburgh. In this connection, it is only necessary to say that such disposition has been made of our army by Gen. HOOKER that no surprise can possibly take place.

The families of many officers who were visiting the field are returning hither to-day, and there are other indications of an approaching conflict. A few hours will probably develop further movements and intentions on the part of Lee's forces, which are now said to be upward of 90,000 strong.

Scattering reports of guns were heard in the direction of Aldie yesterday, and were renewed at intervals this morning. Nothing is as yet heard of the result.

Treason in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 19.

The enrolling officer in Boone County, Indiana, was captured by several persons on Monday. The men held him while the women pelted him with eggs. Fourteen of the most active partisans have been arrested.

FLETCHER FREEMAN, the enrolling officer of Sullivan County, Indiana, was shot dead, yesterday, while riding along a country road.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—Saturday, June 20.—Nos. 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 10, 55½, 57, 61, 28, 7, 31, 64, 66, 68, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79.

CHAPLAIN OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Rev. P. J. H. MYERS has recently been appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-third regiment. He will join the regiment in a few days.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Results of the Elections—Their Significance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

The Democracy of Paris are in ecstacies to-day at their triumph over the Government, and nearly everybody is rejoicing at having found a way of making a revolution without the shedding of blood, the seeking of houses and the destruction of commerce. The majority for the Opposition list is in fact overwhelming, and has taken everyone by surprise. M. GUEROULT, the editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, is not elected by this vote, because there were four candidates in his district, and by the French law, a majority over all is required; but he will be elected at the second trial, a fortnight hence, by a large majority, and thus not only will every district of Paris and the Department of the Seine, in which the Capital is situated, send an Opposition member to the Chamber, but they will be sent there by large majorities. M. THIERS' majority in the Second District, although large, is the smallest of all; but it was in this district that the Government labored the hardest to elect its candidate, and it was here that the most "pipe-laying" was practiced, for to this district the transfer of Government employes was most easily operated. Yet M. THIERS leads his opponent by two thousand votes. The abstentions of the socialists, the ultra legitimists and clericals, have been numerous, so that if these are counted in with the votes cast for the Opposition, Paris stands three-fourth at least against the Government.

What is the signification of this peaceful revolution? Commencing with the peace of Villafranca, the administration of NAPOLEON III. has been more noted for its errors than for its great acts. His Majesty's Italian policy since the event mentioned has been a series of blunders, condemned by an immense majority of the intelligent people of the country; his Mexican expedition is regarded by the greatest number as a blunder of such magnitude as to imply imbecility somewhere in high places; while the costliness of the Government and the gradual increase of taxes has displeased all that class, especially immediately above the workmen—that is to say the small tax-payers. But, perhaps, more than all this France is ashamed to see all the nations around her, all the people with whom she has most to do and who take her as model for most things, enjoying more liberty than she does. The English, the Italians, the Germans, the Swiss, the Belgians, are all to-day living under the parliamentary system the life of free nations while France, which professes to give them laws, literature, science, arts and diplomacy, maintains a muzzled Press and a muzzled Legislature. The contrast is too crying not have awakened the most lethargic of political existences, and to this sense of shame is in part due the crushing defeat of the Government. NAPOLEON is not, in fact, up with the times. He has talked lofty of liberty in his speeches, but the people find that promises in his mouth were like those of the mouths of other monarchs—only made to be forgotten; and so they determined to give him a lesson. Henceforth the question will daily ring in his ears: Are we a nation of children to be led by the nose, or are we a people capable of a dignified and manly existence?

Much of this uprising of the people of Paris is due to M. EMILE DE GARDIN—to the man who, when he lately came back to journalism, uttered in his salutatory to public the singular absurdity that the Press had no power in the changing of public opinion. Here is no such pen in France for the awakening a sleeping people as that of M. DE GIRARDIN, the ringing, sledge-hammer blows he has dealt the Government in the contest just closed has elevated him in the public estimation as the master of the situation." Nor is there another so competent in the art of dodging the law and technicalities while dealing out truths hard to swallow.

In the Departments, where the Prefects control the people much as they please, there is less change, and perhaps three prominent Opposition members—Messrs BERRYER, MARIE and HENON—are elected. That with the nine of Paris the new Opposition in the Chamber will only count twelve members out these twelve are a host in the size of their guns and in the prestige they will carry into the house. Nobody anticipated the election of a large number of Opposition members, for the country districts, under the lead of the Government employes, are hopelessly pledged to Bonapartism. But Paris is France—that is to say, the heart and soul of the Empire; and the moral effect of the verdict of Paris will be immense throughout the whole country.

Messrs. ODILON BARROT, DUFAURS, Count DE MONTALEMBERT, Count DE REMUSAT, CASIMIR PIHER, ST. MARC GIRARDIN, DE BAUMONT, DE ISTEYRIE and other leading candidates from among the Opposition, are probably all defeated.

Of the nine Deputies returned for Paris, six are journalists, which gives an idea of the esteem in which the profession of letters is held at Paris.

MALAKOFF.

Striking Letter from a Southern Father to His Son in the Rebel Army.

Numerous mail-bags have fallen into the hands of the National troops in Louisiana. The universal usage of war declares captured mails of the enemy property of the captor, and a National officer was appointed to examine the captured letters and to make a report to headquarters accordingly. Several of these letters have reached us, but, instructive as they are, we can find room for publishing one only. We omit the name of the writer and of the intended recipient, as well as of the place whence it was sent, for obvious reasons. If its remarkable contents should induce any readers to doubt its genuineness, we would state that the original was given to us for publication by a gentleman whose honor and veracity no one has ever doubted. We have omitted those portions only, together with those paragraphs relating to family affairs:

APRIL 5, 1863.

MY DEAR SON: The Government are buying all the oxen, wagons and cotton they can get here, to go to Mexico, at the highest figures, if you count paper dollars, and some say they are threatening to take what cot on they cannot get at 15 cents. Mine is well stored away, and I will not sell it for 40 cents a pound in this currency. If they take it, I have then something to say I never have said, and I shall not be alone to speak. The spirit of "give me liberty or give me death" is fast swelling the heart of many a bosom. The cup of despotism is nearly full to overflowing. The reign of terror, sooner or later, finds a limit to its iron grasp. Our kind Heavenly Father looks down, and finding no man that is able to wield the sceptre of justice, signally interferes Himself, and avenges the wrongs of his chosen ones. Is not the voice of thousands of innocent ones, both in and out of the war, crying to God from the ground? Your mother, like many others, sleeps, but yet she speaks. I never in my life said or wrote a scandalous tale to excite and array the North against the South, or the South against the North. I never laid violent hands upon the Constitution that I was sworn to support, and said I would no longer be governed by its teachings. But our *preachers* are everywhere trying to console us, by telling us this war is for our sins. But God does not say so. He says every man shall suffer for his own sins, so far as His justice is. You and I and your mama have suffered in this war; but it was not the hand of God against us; but it was the hand of wicked men. I have been a great sinner against God, but I have never sinned against my nation. This war may be sent for the preacher's sins, but I am not green enough to say, yes, and for mine too. Let the preacher who encourages and leads on thousands to take the life of his fellow-countrymen, take heed lest he fall under the denomination of those murderers who shall have "their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone for ever and ever." An eternity of happiness or misery is of too much moment to be trifled with, and I will never trifle with it, *although my body be killed a thousand times told.* But I will rather fear Him who can destroy both soul and body in hell. I speak as a dying man to one who must sooner or later die. "May we die the death of the righteous, and may our last end be like his," is my prayer. But our preachers tell us if we are scrupulous about taking life in this war, that the Bible requires us "to obey the powers that be." Well, I suppose then, that if a band of robbers and murderers had captured me at my house, and taken me to the house of a dear brother, I must kill that brother, because, forsooth, they told me to do it or they would kill me, and they had become the powers that be. What will God do to such shepherds of his flock for such perversion of his sacred word? Conscience is a friendly monitor, and, if cultivated, will guide us in matters of right and wrong. This thing bears too heavily on my mind to withhold speaking, lest my God holds me accountable for silence. The Bible says, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." *I am persuaded that this war is wrong and uncalled for, and no power has any right to force me into it against my judgment to remain neutral any more than it has a British or French subject.* I cannot find a man who can give even a tangible reason for this dreadful war, that is to seal the eternal destiny of thousands; but they say that wars in it, and that we must fight it out, or the word will say that they whipped us. So, I suppose, that rebellious son, trampling on and resisting the government of a good father, should continue to resist as heat his father, lest the world would say that father vanished his son. Awful fallacy! He should go like the prodigal son, and the best and fattest calf would soon be killed. This is a feeling that new everywhere exists: we were too fast; but we can find no place to back out. "If I have done wrong, I will go and sin no more." Those were our Saviour's words, and I think he was as wise as those that can find no place to stop sinning; but they say we could never live with our father again with a good feeling, after contending so strongly against each other; but I have known many instances where they have done it, and were better sons than ever before, after they found place for repentance. The prodigal could live with his father. New-Orleans is glad to have a chance to stay with hers, as shown by her late election.

My dear son, search the Scriptures, pray always for wisdom and discretion from above, and obey the voice of God at all times, knowing we all soon have to appear before Him and give an account of our stewardship, and happy will it be for that soul that is found not trusting in the powers that be, but in the Rock that is higher than he. My grief about you is great, and at this time of my bereavement would be insupportable could I not console myself that your trust is in God, and that he will cause all things to work together for good to you and me, for we love God and will serve him. Our troubles will soon end, and we shall go to a better world. I was asked a few days since by one who was present and heard the request of your dying mother, if I expected to go with you, children, and visit our relations when the war closed. I answered that I expected them to be in a better world than this, where no war is ever known. There's no news worth relating. The rich men that have negroes are mostly at home doing well, while the farms of the poor are a waste. The sons of the rich are being educated, while the sons of the poor are in ignorance, never being qualified to contend for justice. This is as many would have it—a few lords occupy the soil and all seats of emolument and honor. Write me often. I shall ever humbly pray my God that we may yet live to see one another again in the flesh, and that He may give you much heavenly wisdom and understanding. It pains me that I can do no more than now say to you, farewell my son, from your father, &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Fourth $5,000 Trotting Match between George M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

The match, two miles and repeat, to wagons, between these horses, took place Thursday, on the Fashion Course, in presence of about 1,500 spectators. The betting was 100 to 40 on *Patchen*, who lost the first heat, by only half a length, and was nearly a distance behind at the end of the second heat. The race was, however, awarded to *Patchen*, on account of the driver of *Butler* crossing *Patchen* and breaking him up, when but a length ahead of him, as they passed the judges' stand on entering the second mile of the last heat. The judges were nearly three-quarters of an hour before they came to a decision, when two of them agreed to distance *Butler* for foul driving, the third loudly dissenting, and advising those who had bet on *Butler* not to pay, and declared all bets off. This advice was not attended to, as bets were generally paid over under the decision of the majority of the judges.

First Heat—Butler had the inside and a length the best at the start, and reached the quarter pole in 36½, *Patchen* being close up at the half mile in 1:14, but fell off three lengths in going round the three-quarter turn. He made a splendid brush up the home-stretch, and was only one length behind *Butler* as they passed into the second mile in 2:27. *Butler* increased this lead to a couple of lengths at the quarter pole, *Patchen* slightly reducing it as they passed the half-mile in 1:12½; from which point he fell off again some four lengths in going round the last turn. A pretty rally took place down the home-stretch for the lead, leading in *Butler* breaking up as he crossed the score, three-quarters of a length in advance, in 4:56½.

Second Heat—Butler had the advantage of half a length in starting, and passed the half mile four lengths ahead, in 1:15; the new stand five lengths ahead, when he broke up, and *Patchen*, who had made several breaks previously, rapidly closed up by square trotting, within a length of *Butler* at the score, in 2:32, when the unfortunate—or fortunate—affair took place which distanced *Butler*. From this point *Patchen* made a series of bad breaks, which, as previously stated nearly caused him to be distanced, which additional point of discussion for the judges was merely saved by *Butler* coming in under a strong pull; Mace having the idea that TALLMANN had no cause of complaint. The heat of the day, and the thieves and three-card monte men in the Flushing Railroad cars, were, if possible, more intolerable than ever.

RECAPITULATION.

FASHION COURSE—MATCH $5,000—Two-mile heats and repeat to wagons.

D. TALLMAN names br. s. *George M. Patchen*.... 2 2
D. MACE names blk. g. *Gen. Butler*..... 1 dis.
Time—4:56½; 5:04.

Ball Play.

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, VS. ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN.

Thursday the Athletics played with the famous Atlantics, whose battles and triumphs have gained for them fame in every place where base ball is played. The Atlantics were deprived of the championship last season by their old ally, the Eckford. They are determined, however, to regain their lost laurels. To accomplish this they have revived the spirit which instigated them in years gone by, and which was perceptible in the match yesterday, which was by far the most interesting of any played this far. In batting and fielding both sides made fine display. Loockeay played in the piece of GASKELL, on the Athletic side, which is the first change made in the series. The contest was witnessed by some 6,000 persons, a large number of whom were of the fair sex. We annex the score:

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.
C. Smith, 3d b	4	2	Kleinfelder, p	1	4
Pearce, c	2	3	Moore, c. f	2	3
Chapman, l. f	4	2	Loughery, l. f	3	2
Crane, 2d b	3	2	McBride, s. s	2	3
Hart, 1st b	3	2	Paul, 2d b	3	1
Tickner, c. f	3	2	Pratt, p	5	0
J. Smith, r. f	3	3	Smith, 3d b	4	0
P. O'Brien, s. s	2	3	Wilkins, r. f	3	0
A. Smith, p	3	1	Berkenstock, 1st b	4	0
Total	27	21	Total	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	2	1	2	7	1	3	0	4	1
Athletic	3	0	1	1	4	0	2	0	2

UMPIRE—Mr. EGAN, of the Star Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Bensen and Bergen.

After the game the Athletics were the recipients of a handsome collation, to which, of course, justice was done.

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, VS. STAR, OF SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE PHILADELPHIANS VICTORIOUS.

The above Clubs played together yesterday afternoon, on the Union grounds, at Williamsburgh, the result being a victory for the Athletics by a score of 27 to 17. The contest was witnessed by some 2,000 people. The large majority of the Athletics in the first inning gave them such a lead that their opponents were unable to make any headway whatever. We annex the score:

ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.	STAR.	Outs.	Runs.
Kleinfelder, s	3	5	Mitchell, c	5	1
McBride, p	5	3	Waldsell, 1st b	3	4
Deal, p	2	3	Lennon, l. f	3	2
Pratt, 2d b	1	6	Worth, s. s	4	1
Moore, 1st b	1	5	Whilliog, 2d b	2	3
Smith, 3d b	4	3	Handers, 3d b	4	1
Wilkies, s. s	5	1	Smith, c. f	3	2
Berkenstock, c. f	2	4	McDermott, b	2	2
Loughay, l. f	3	4	Kelly, p	3	1
Total	27	37	Total	27	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	6	1	7	1	0	9	0	3	0
Star	4	0	1	5	2	2	1	2	0

UMPIRE—Mr. Manoll, of the Eckford.
SCORERS—Messrs. Benson and Clark.

Naval.

EXPERIMENT OF THE SUB-MARINE BATTERY.

Capt. HUNT, of the United States Engineers, yesterday took the sub-marine battery *What Is It* from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to try further experiments in the harbor. Some officers of the army and navy went with him. Shots were fired from under water to an astonishing height, and evolutions performed which demonstrated the entire success of the battery. The Government is about to construct a very large vessel, on Capt. HUNT's plan, which will effectually remove all obstructions in harbors.

THE PRIZE STEAMER CHEROKEE.

In the United States District Court, Boston, the case of the prize steamer *Cherokee* came up, when no claimant appeared. Testimony was read, by which it was shown that this vessel was the British steamer *Thistle*, which sailed from Glasgow bound to Nassau, last Winter, under British flag and papers, and thence to Charleston, running the blockade with a cargo of firearms and other munitions of war. At Charleston she was sold, and she ran out on the night of the 5th of May, and was captured by the United States steamer *Cowandaigua*. A decree of condemnation was rendered.

The steamer has been taken by the Government for the use of the navy; and the cargo, which was cotton, has been sold.

ADMIRAL FOOTE.

This distinguished officer experienced a slight change for the better yesterday afternoon, and late yesterday evening was no worse. His physicians entertain some slight hope of his recovery.

VESSELS TO BE LAUNCHED.

The following United States vessels of war will be launched within a month:

Name.	Rate.	Where.
1. Tecumseh	Iron-clad	Jersey.
2. Mahopac	Iron-clad	Jersey.
3. Maumee	Screw Gunboat	New-York.
4. Yantic	Screw Gunboat	Philadelphia.
5. Kutaw	Double ender	Baltimore.
8. Mingoe	Double-ender	Bordentown.
7. Wataree	Double-ender	Chester, Pees.
8. Wyanoska	Double-ender	Boston.

Beside the above, four or five other vessels rating with the *Tecumseh* will be afloat. The four navy-yard iron-clads will be the next after these.

Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots.

The annual meeting of the Institute of Reward was held on Thursday last at the Free Academy, the President, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., in the Chair, supported by HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., and SAMUEL BELL, D. D., Vice-Presidents. The annual report was read by DAVID P. HOLTON, M. D., Corresponding Secretary. During the year past the exertions of the Institute have been mainly directed to urging upon the State Legislatures their acceptance of the Congressional grant of land for agricultural and educational purposes, and toward securing provisions, by which, in the selection of students for the colleges and experimental farms endowed by the grant, preference shall be given to the orphans of those dying in the defence of their country; and also, toward procuring a supplemental fund for the support of a *preparatory department* for a younger class of orphans on the said farms. Governors, Congressmen, Assemblymen, and others, have been seen and consulted, and the objects of the Institute have been made known to large numbers of the people, in meetings held for this purpose, in various parts of the country, and here everywhere been received with cordiality. Especially has this been the case in the camps, where our troops have found in this movement new encouragement for their devotion to the country's service.

Mr. PERRY M. FORWARD will continue to urge the claims of the Institute as its agent in the New-England States.

Grateful acknowledgements were tendered to those who by pecuniary aid or personal effort have contributed to further the objects of the Institute, especially to SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., Mr. OSCANYAN, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER and DANIEL J. MACGOWAN, M. D., for their interesting lectures in its behalf; and to MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and ALEXANDER KNOX, Esq., for their liberal donations. Contributions may be directed to A. F. WILLMARTH, Treasurer, No. 135 Broadway.

After the reading of the report, remarks were made by the President, by CHAS. GOULD, Esq., Dr. RICHARDS, ALEX. KNOX, Esq., Dr. WEBSTER, M. M. VAIL, Esq., and other members present; a vote of thanks tendered to the indefatigable Corresponding Secretary, and the report ordered to be printed for general circulation.

Resolutions of the Children's Aid Society.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, at the Metropolitan Bank, Wednesday, 17th inst., WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted with reference to the lamented death of WM. C. GILMAN, one of the founders of the Society:

Whereas, Our friend and late fellow-manager, WM. G. GILMAN, has, in the course of nature, been removed from the earthly scenes of his usefulness, and it is becoming that we should record our sense of the value of his services where we were connected with him;

Resolved, That in our separation from our friend, our pain is softened by the memory of his life, which was so profitable to many. He was not only long and earnestly engaged in varied plans for doing good, in which we took no part, but to this cause of the poor children of our City he gave his services most freely. They appealed to him as poor, abandoned, ignorant, vicious, but young, and the impulses of his affection, guided by Christian faith, embraced them as the partakers of a common nature and price less than the weight of the founders of our Society advised and aided in its formation, helped to lay out the course it has since pursued, became one of the managers at the first election, and occupied the same post with clear-sighted, single-hearted fidelity to the hour of his departure. His interest in our plans was tempered by sound judgment, and his counsels were marked by practical wisdom and knowledge of the world. In all that he said and did among us, the integrity of business habits was found side by side with Christian love, and strict principles of duty were applied to the most generous schemes of good. For ten years his intercourse has been mutually respectful, kind and genial. No difference of views prevented his sympathy nor abridged his liberality. To work for poor children was the passport to his regard and to save those whom God would send to save from poverty, ignorance and sin, was a confession of faith which he respected. That he has gone to scenes of a higher activity and development, and greater happiness we know, and while we cannot but feel that the poor children have lost a friend and we a valued counselor, the thought of his gain enabled us to offer our sympathy to his family with confidence, that they in their better knowledge of him leave ample sources of consolation than any which we could suggest.

The Annual Strawberry Exhibition.

This exhibition, organized at the Agricultural Rooms, No. 41 Park-row, opened on the 18th inst. with a large display of choice fruits. Those who attended the exhibition a year ago cannot fail to observe the immense progress that twelve months have made in the development of this fine berry. Four large tables are spread, and each table contains specimens exceeding in number and quality the entire exhibition of berries made by the Royal Horticultural Society at London, last year. This we are assured by a competent amateur who witnessed both exhibitions.

We cannot give the awards in detail, but content ourselves with stating that about twenty prizes have been distributed, and that the old public favorites, Wilson's Seedling, Hovey's Seedling, Empress Eugenie, Union and Triomphe de Grann appear in their usual excellence and magnitude, and have borne off their share of honors. Among cultivators Wm. F. Heins, of Morrisania; L. M. Pease, of New-York Farm (Five Points) School; Seth Boyden, of Newark, N. J.; E. Marshall, of Poughkeepsie; A. S. Fuller, of Brooklyn; F. W. Devoe, of Fordham; E. Williams, of St. Clair, N. J., and S. R. Trembly, of Bergen Point, N. J., took the first honors. Mr. Marshall's Empress Eugenie, Mr. Pease's Triomphe de Grand, Wilson's Seedling and Mr. Trembly's Union were particularly noticeable.

But the triumph of the exhibition, by all odds, lay with Mr. BOYDEN, the distinguished iron manufacturer, of Newark, who offered a new variety, the largest ever placed on exhibition, and a remarkable for the delicacy of its flavor as its size. *Fifteen of these berries weighed a pound.* Few persons would wish to eat a pound, or even a half pound, of strawberries at a sitting, and one can hardly resist the conclusion, while looking at these prodigious berries, that the time will come when he will order *one or nine*, as the case may be, at his restaurant, and when the heroine of future novels will not be able to finish, for very fullness, her strawberry and cream.

The noticeable and encouraging fact in regard to the origination of this berry is that it did not come *by chance*, but is the result of science applied to the propagation of plants. Two of the finest strawberry seedlings of the day, Kirtley's Goliah and Hovey's Seedling, the largest and a pistillate, were crossed, and a new berry—the Green Prolific—produced. From this Green Prolific was crossed with Jacksonby's Seedling, the finest strawberry of the season, originating in North Carolina. The pistillate Boydon's barge, which Mr. BOYDEN has named the "Agriculturist" Strawberry, from the fact that Mr. O. JUDD, proprietor of the *Agriculturist* newspaper, has purchased *his entire stock of this variety, and the entire increase of the same*, for distribution *gratis* to the subscribers to his journal.

The exhibition, No. 41 Park-row, will continue during this day, and should be visited by every amateur grower or eater of strawberries, who can appreciate the luxury of such a spectacle.

The Police Among the Strikers.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Capt. WARLOW, of the First Precinct, received instructions from Police Headquarters, directing him to take a sufficient number of his reserve force, and repair to the neighborhood of Pier No. 8 East River, foot of Coenties-slip, where, from indications, it was believed that a serious riot would occur, unless the strong arm of the law was interposed. As our readers are aware, there has existed for some time past much trouble and dissatisfaction among the laborers employed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, who have been engaged in loading and unloading the Company's barges lying along the piers in that portion of the City. Mr. ALLEN, the agent of the Company, informs us that for several years past they have steadily employed the men who have now tried to create the trouble. These laborers have, to a great extent, owing to their long experience in the business, for months past controlled that kind of work, and the Company saw they must either accede to the demands of these laborers or suffer a stoppage of their freighting. The Directors of the Company at last resolved to rid themselves of that class of men, and when, a few weeks ago they raised the wages of the workmen to $2 per day, they concluded to employ none of the old hands. This latter were greatly exasperated at this turn of affairs, and by threats and other hostile demonstrations they tried to deter the new employees from going on with their labor. At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the new men was seized by a gang of the discharged laborers, and severely beaten about the head and face. But for the timely interference of Capt. WARLOW's men, it is thought he would have been killed. Rouedsman CONNAN, with the aid of other officers, succeeded in quelling the disturbance and in taking into custody PATRICK MALOY and PATRICK KEHANA, two of the ringleaders of the attacking party. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs and committed in default of bail.

A Deadly Assault upon a Policeman.

ANDREW GEOGHEGAN, a policeman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was returning from his post to the Station-house on Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, when he was suddenly attacked by a band of four or five rowdies in Second-avenue. Without any provocation, one of the assailants struck the victim on the head with a sluer-shot, and knocked him down. Another of the gang stabbed him in the forehead with a dirk-knife while he lay prostrate. GEOGHEGAN was so much injured that he was insensible for some time, and before any assistance could be procured, the persons who made the attack had effected their escape. The wounded officer was conveyed to his residence on the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, Dr. HOPEMAN was called, and, after an examination, he pronounced the injuries to be of a very serious nature. He advised that the Coroner be notified immediately to hold an *auto-mortem* examination. The skull is badly fractured, and he has also sustained other wounds, which his physician fears will prove fatal. GEOGHEGAN is about 24 years of age, and has been connected with the Police Department for the last four years. He has always borne a good reputation as an officer and a citizen, and has the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Capt. SHAINY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, has interested himself in the case, and, with the men of his force, is doing everything he can to bring the guilty parties to punishment.

Twelfth Annual Commencement of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary.

The Twelfth Annual Commencement of the above institution of learning, of which Prof. CHARLES C. WASE is the Principal, was celebrated Thursday evening, in the school chapel, No. 88 Montague-street, Brooklyn. That edifice was filled by an appreciative and highly-fashionable audience.

The exercises were agreeably diversified, and consisted of singing and recitations, which were interspersed by the reports of the various classes, which were read by Drs. STORRS, FARLEY and others. In all of the branches the pupils showed great proficiency, and the gentlemen present appeared highly pleased with the examinations. The scholars, numbering in all about 300, were seated in a semi-circle around an improvised platform, which was occupied by some of the most prominent and influential men of this City and Brooklyn. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Chancellor FERRIS, of the New-York University, and subsequently an address was made by the Rev. H. U. FIELD, editor of the *New-York Evangelist*. The musical department was under the charge of Mr. G. W. WARREN. The graduates were Miss H. M. STORRS, daughter of Rev. D. STORRS; Misses JENKINS, BEALE, LUDLUM and BULLEY, of Brooklyn; Miss HALE, of Boston, Miss WILCOX Ithaca, New-York.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. S. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Central Park March.....H. B. Dodworth.
2. Overture to Zampa.....Herold.
3. Lob der Thranear (The Tear).....Schubert.
4. Quick Step "Aggie of the Vale".....Dodworth.

PART II.

5. March No. 3, op. 44.....Franz Schubert.
6. Overture to "Der Freyschutz".....Von Weber.
7. Divertissement from "Lohengrin".....Wagner.
8. Schiller Fest March.....Meyerbeer.

PART III.

9. "Cheer, Boys Cheer".....Downieg.
10. Songs of the Thames, Waltz.....Koheer.
11. Selections from the "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe.
12. Jubel Galop.....Kuhner.

National Pot Pourri.

Ferris Female Institute.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AT THE SEMINARY.

The Ferris Female Institute held its annual commencement in the Seminary, Madison-avenue, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The attendance was large and respectable, and consisted principally of ladies. In the drawing-rooms were a large number of beautiful specimens of needle, crochet and embroidery work, penmanship, crayons, and drawing, by the young misses of the Institute. Among those present were Chancellor FERRIS, Rev. H. CROSBY, Rev. Mr. DEMOREST and others. The pupils, attired in white, presented a handsome appearance, and occupied seats near the speaker's desk. The exercises were opened by the hymn:

Heavenly Redeemer, thou hast bought us,
Cleanse us from guilt, we humbly implore.

—the singing being under the direction of Prof. MILLER, after which Chancellor FERRIS offered an appropriate prayer. Reports of the Committees on the compositions of the Academic and Collegiate Departments, and in penmanship, French, needle-work, drawing and mathematics, were then read, which referred to the progress of the ladies in such studies terms. The usual awards were subsequently distributed. Chancellor FERRIS delivered an appropriate address, which was followed by all present singing the Doxology. The Benediction was then pronounced, which closed the exercises.

The Gardner Institute.

At the fifth annual commencement of the Gardner Institute, No. 16 East Twenty-eighth-street, premiums were awarded to Misses Hockwood, Carr, Whitfield, Bradly and Bloxham. Gold medals were presented to Miss Ella Codington for French, Miss C. M. Whitfield for composition, in middle department; Miss J. A. Bloxham for senior composition, and to Miss Nellie E. Sanderson, one for penmanship and one for mathematics.

Diplomas were conferred upon the following young ladies, who have completed the course: Miss Emma Van Buran, Miss Cornelia Smith, Miss Jennie A. Bloxham, Miss Nellie E. Sanderson, Eunice R. Weterbury, Jennie Helsteud, Sare Viele, Mary Davey, Fannie Platt, Henrietta W. Wright. After which they were addressed by Principal C. H. GARDNER, Rev. Dr. GILLETTE presided. The singing, under the direction of Prof. LASAR, was excellent.

THE LAST PASSAGE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—A typographical error gave the Twenty-sixth New-York, instead of the Twenty-sixth New-Jersey, the credit of crossing the Rappahannock in company with the Fifth Vermont, when the last passage of the river was effected by the Sixth Corps. The Twenty-sixth New-Jersey led the charge, and was closely followed by the Fifth Vermont. Lieut.-Col. MARTINDALE commanded the former regiment at the time, as Col. MORRISON was still under arrest.

LAW REPORTS.

Result of the Housekeeper's Case—A Jury's Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Jane Weeks vs. *William Elliott*.—The plaintiff was a lady boarding-house keeper, and brought her action to recover of the defendant for an alleged unlawful taking and detention of personal property used by her in conducting the business of boarding-house keeping at No. 69 West Forty-fifth-street, in this City.

It was alleged that the defendant furnished the house and came and boarded with the plaintiff, whom he had placed in possession; that the defendant subsequently used improper language to the plaintiff, whereupon she forced him out of her house. The defendant thereupon sought to take the property, but was prevented from so doing by the plaintiff's friends. Afterwards, as appeared, the plaintiff removed to the Broadway Hotel, taking the furniture with her, from which place the defendant, with the aid of a constable and process of law, took the property. This action was then brought, and was stated in the TIMES of the 16th inst. The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Emily P. Woodruff vs. *Marcus P. Woodruff*.—Report confirmed, and judgment ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Ketaltas as. *Hamel*, 4c.—Findings and facts, and conclusions of the law, and judgment.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION...THURSDAY, June 18, 1863.
Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, pumber sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Mary Noonan, for remuneration for loss of horse.

In connection therewith, Councilman Webster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary Noonan, in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same being in full for loss of horse, drowned in the street in April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, from pier foot of Water-street, in consequence of the removal of the string-piece therefrom; and charge the same to appropriation for donations and charities.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Whereas, The rebels have ruthlessly dared to invade the loyal territory of the United States, with the infamous intention of seizing and destroying with fire and sword the property and lives of our people; and,

Whereas, The late Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. McClellan, is now and has been for some time past out of active service; and,

Whereas, The character of Gen. McClellan as a patriot, a man and a soldier, is well known to be high in the estimation of the truly loyal and fighting people of the Northern States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board, in connection with the Board of Aldermen and Mayor, respectfully and earnestly request the Administration to place Gen. McClellan at once in the position which the present crisis demands for the safety of the Republic.

Which was adopted, and the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Markets be and he is hereby directed to inform this Board the number of parties who are holding stands at the present time who are non-residents of the City, together with the number of the stand and the market in which they occupy the same.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay for the colors furnished by the Committee on National Affairs to the New-York City regiments, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council, to-wit: one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department relative to Assistant Engineers, transmitting resolution of the Board of Engineers declaring vacant the place now occupied by Mr. John Baulch, by reason of his being a non-resident.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Law Department.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to resolution of inquiry relative to the erection of house, &c., on the north side of ferry slip foot of Forty-second-street, North River.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending June thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting communication from General Ward B. Burnett, relative to fitting out troops for the war, and asking assistance.

Which was received and referred to Committee on National Affairs.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, on resolution relative to number sixty-one Ann-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag Forty-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to curb, gutter, &c., Eleventh-avenue, between Twelfth and Forty-third-streets, &c.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to curb, &c., Fifty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to pave the carriage-way of Eleventh-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-eighth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to open Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, from Third-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag the sidewalks of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalks in Fifty-first and Sixtieth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to pave Forty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, to increase the pay of watchmen as gate-keepers in the new and old reservoirs.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution that the Salary of the Contract Clerk of the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased from one thous

from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching anniversary of National Independence, and that the sum of one thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to such celebration.

Lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Brady—1.

Subsequently reconsidered and postponed.

Councilman O'Brien called up General order Number four hundred and twenty, being a report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the following work connected with the fire telegraph, viz.:

To connect the new bell-tower in Fifty-first-street with the telegraph now connecting the Twenty-second-street, Yorkville and Mount Morris bell-towers, said line to be extended from Twenty-second-street tower to the fire telegraph office at the City Hall; the bell-tower on Washington Market with the present telegraph from the City Hall to the Post-office bell tower; and the connecting by telegraph of the houses of the different fire companies located south of Fourteenth-street, from North to the East River, each of the wires connecting said houses to be extended to the fire telegraph office at the City Hall, and there attached to a self-starting and swopping register, by means of which all alarms which may be given by any station shall be registered on paper at the central office, thus showing the number of the fire company who may give an alarm of fire—each of said houses to be furnished with a telegraph gong or bell, not less than eight inches in diameter, which, when operated upon from the central office, shall be struck with sufficient force to be heard outside of the house with the front doors of said apparatus houses closed; also, an apparatus in each of said houses connected by telegraph, by means of which an alarm of fire can be given to the central station, the alarms thus given to be recorded by the registers at the central office, said operations to be so arranged as that, when an alarm or signal shall be given to the central office, it shall not operate the machinery at any intermediate station.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be authorized to procure a lot for the use of Hose Company number Fifty, to be situated in Mott-street, between Chatham and Bayard streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.

Report of Commissioners of Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure a temporary location for Hook and Ladder Company number Seventeen, until such time as a permanent location can be secured for them in the vicinity of Carmansville.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolved, That the compensation of the Clerk to the Assistant Treasurer, under the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the United States," be twenty-five dollars per month in lieu of the sum of sixty dollars, as stated in section sixteen of said ordinance.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of O. W. Parrison for the annexed bill for expenses for arranging the funeral of Colonel Kimball; amounting to one hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution "that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new house for Hose Company number Thirty-seven, on the site already purchased by the City," viz.: and substitute for resolution of Board of Councilmen "that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a house for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-seven, on the lot lately purchased for the said Company by the Comptroller."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Hose Company number Twenty-one, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution that the salary of the Second Clerk of the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be fixed at the rate of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to take effect from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary basins and enlverts, be built in Norfolk-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for approval.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for a new engine for Engine Company number Forty-four, to be similar to the one used by Engine Company number Nineteen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan—1, Cook—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the low and sunken lots between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and Seventy-fourth and Eighty-third streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilman Repper—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Report of Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, south side, be fenced in, and the sidewalks in front of the same be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Cook—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lot, number one hundred and ninety-three Madison-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution that such portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets, as is now laid with brick, be flagged forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for approval.

Resolved, That the pay of the Foreman in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, be increased to two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for approval.

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots, numbers two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-eight East Nineteenth-street be filled in immediately, under direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Repper—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Report of Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, south side, be fenced in, and the sidewalks in front of the same be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Cook—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the following work connected with the fire telegraph, viz.:

To connect the new bell-tower in Fifty-first-street with the telegraph now connecting the Twenty-second-street, Yorkville and Mount Morris bell-towers, said line to be extended from Twenty-second-street tower to the fire telegraph office at the City Hall; the bell-tower on Washington Market with the present telegraph from the City Hall to the Post-office bell tower; and the connecting by telegraph of the houses of the different fire companies located south of Fourteenth-street, from North to the East River, each of the wires connecting said houses to be extended to the fire telegraph office at the City Hall, and there attached to a self-starting and swopping register, by means of which all alarms which may be given by any station shall be registered on paper at the central office, thus showing the number of the fire company who may give an alarm of fire—each of said houses to be furnished with a telegraph gong or bell, not less than eight inches in diameter, which, when operated upon from the central office, shall be struck with sufficient force to be heard outside of the house with the front doors of said apparatus houses closed; also, an apparatus in each of said houses connected by telegraph, by means of which an alarm of fire can be given to the central station, the alarms thus given to be recorded by the registers at the central office, said operations to be so arranged as that, when an alarm or signal shall be given to the central office, it shall not operate the machinery at any intermediate station.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.

Report of Commissioners of Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure a temporary location for Hook and Ladder Company number Seventeen, until such time as a permanent location can be secured for them in the vicinity of Carmansville.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolved, That the compensation of the Clerk to the Assistant Treasurer, under the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the United States," be twenty-five dollars per month in lieu of the sum of sixty dollars, as stated in section sixteen of said ordinance.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of O. W. Parrison for the annexed bill for expenses for arranging the funeral of Colonel Kimball; amounting to one hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution "that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new house for Hose Company number Thirty-seven, on the site already purchased by the City," viz.: and substitute for resolution of Board of Councilmen "that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a house for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-seven, on the lot lately purchased for the said Company by the Comptroller."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Hose Company number Twenty-one, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution that such portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets, as is now laid with brick, be flagged forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for approval.

Resolved, That the pay of the Foreman in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, be increased to two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for approval.

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots, numbers two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-eight East Nineteenth-street be filled in immediately, under direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Keenan—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Report of Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the low and sunken lots between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and Seventy-fourth and Eighty-third streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilman Keenan—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, south side, be fenced in, and the sidewalks in front of the same be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Cook—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution that such portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets, as is now laid with brick, be flagged forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for approval.

Resolved, That the pay of the Foreman in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, be increased to two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for approval.

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots, numbers two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-eight East Nineteenth-street be filled in immediately, under direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Keenan—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Report of Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, south side, be fenced in, and the sidewalks in front of the same be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Cook—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lot, number one hundred and ninety-three Madison-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

And the same was directed to be sent to his

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—A Bachelor of Arts.

WINTER GARDEN—The Cuban Bride.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

IRVING HALL—The Stereoptikon.

GOUPIL'S—No. 772 Broadway—The Union Dase into Fredericksburg.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $6 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

According to our dispatches from Harrisburgh this morning, the rebel cavalry under Jenkins has been succeeded by that under Mosby in the vicinity of Chambersburgh. Mosby was reported eight miles below that town yesterday morning. A body of rebel cavalry, probably part of Jenkins' force, which left Greencastle, in the direction of Mercersburgh, on Thursday, were at McConnellsburgh yesterday morning, and took the road toward Hancock, Md. They were on a horse and cattle stealing expedition. On the line of the Potomac there is much activity. A force of three hundred rebels were driven away from Hancock on Thursday, after burning some canal-boats there. Seven hundred rebels on the same day attempted to destroy a large culvert opposite Hancock, but they were driven back by a body of our cavalry, under Col. Gallagher, after an hour's fight. It was reported that a force of ten thousand rebels was at Cumberland, Md., on Thursday. On the Virginia side, at Williamsport, yesterday, was a considerable body of rebel infantry, and another rebel force was said to be near Antietam or Shepherdstown, and about to cross the river.

Our special correspondent at Harrisburgh telegraphs that the rebels are no nearer Chambersburgh than Greencastle. A squadron of cavalry, and the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York regiments, left yesterday, by rail, for Chambersburgh, from which point they were to move on to Greencastle to dislodge the enemy there. The Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth New-York regiments were sent across the Susquehanna to take the places in the fortifications vacated by the Eighth and Seventy-first.

Gov. Curtin yesterday visited Camp Curtin, at Harrisburgh, and was received with much enthusiasm by the troops there. He made an address in response to their urgent calls, in which he gave them assurances that their services would only be required during the present emergency. The men would be mustered into the United States service, but that was necessary to secure equipments and pay from the General Government. No apprehensions need be felt that they would be retained in the service beyond the time when the danger of invasion should be past. The Governor also reviewed the New-York regiments on the south side of the Susquehanna in the morning.

Our special correspondence from the Army of the Potomac is to the 17th. Gen. Hooker was moving with the greatest rapidity, and everything indicated a collision with the enemy in a short time. The army was in the lightest marching order—everything which could impede progress having been sent to the rear.

We have, from one of our special correspondents, a spirited account of the cavalry battle at Aldie on Thursday. It proves to have been one of the most hotly contested fights of the war. The rebels were in strong position and superior numbers, and had the further advantage of artillery; but, notwithstanding all this, they were handsomely whipped, with heavy losses.

Deserters from Lee's army, who have come within our lines, state that the main body of Stuart's cavalry force, twelve thousand strong, is at Warrenton; and that Lee's army is massed in the Shenandoah Valley, near Front Royal, or somewhere between that point and Winchester. They also state that the whole rebel army is preparing to march, and will probably try to turn Hooker's right flank and cross into Maryland.

The Washington *Republican* says that in the late movement of Gen. Hooker's army from its base at Aquia Creek and Falmouth, great credit is due to the officers of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments for the masterly manner in which their duties were performed. Not a dollar's worth of portable property belonging to the Government was left behind or destroyed. One and a half millions of army rations were brought away in good order. All the rolling stock of the railroad was carried off, and even the windows and doors of the temporary buildings erected for the use of officers were saved and transported to this city. Never before has our army executed a movement of the kind without sacrificing a great quantity of stores.

A letter to the Chicago *Journal*, dated near Vicksburgh, June 11, makes the important statement that water battery No. 1, the one which sunk the gun-boat *Cincinnati*, about two weeks since, and which has caused a great deal of annoyance to the extreme right wing of the army, was on Tuesday night evacuated, and the guns removed. Our pickets were posted almost upon the battery on the night of its removal, and nothing but the simplicity of the guards in not notifying their commanders of the operations of the enemy, prevented the ordnance of said battery falling into our hands. The divisions of Gens. Smith and Herron, the former from Tennessee and the latter from Missouri, had reached Gen. Grant. Judge Lowe, of Keokuk, Iowa, on June 10th had an interview with Gen. Grant, who, in reply to a question when Vicksburgh would be taken, replied: "I can take it any hour; but in making an immediate attack I would sacrifice the lives of many valuable men, whereas there is not in my estimation, any occasion for such a sacrifice. The enemy is completely surrounded, and are short of both provisions and ammunition. They are losing from eighty to one hundred every day by desertion, and I am not at all apprehensive of the results consequent upon an attack in my rear. My force is adequate either to whip the rebels by force of arms or by starvation. I prefer the latter course, inasmuch as it demoralizes their army and does not decimate mine."

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* reports that about June 7 the steamer *Lady Walton*, in charge of her captain and six men, came out of the Arkansas River and surrendered to our gunboat *Tyler*. The crew report no fortifications except near Pine Bluff. Provisions plenty, and Price's army moving southward.

An important order relative to the organization of the New-York State Militia was issued yesterday by Gov. Seymour. It provides for the formation of a separate regiment or battalion for each Assembly District, and constitutes each Senatorial District a Brigade district. The details of the order will be found elsewhere.

FROM EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe four days later, by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Bohemian*. She left Liverpool on the 11th, and Londonderry on the 12th inst. The American ship *Kate Dyer*, from Calleo, had arrived at Antwerp. She reported having been overhauled by a rebel privateer, and compelled to give bonds for $50,000. The privateer is supposed to have been the bark *Lapwing*, recently captured by the *Florida*. The new steamer *Southerner*, recently launched at Stockton-on-Tees, had made her trial trip, and was subsequently searched by the Government authorities, under the supposition that she was intended for a privateer. Nothing suspicious was found on board, however. Parliamentary proceedings were without importance. There is nothing new regarding the Polish question. There had been a decline in the Liverpool Cotton market, consequent upon the news of Gen. Grant's victories. Breadstuffs had a downward tendency, and Provisions were flat. Consols were quoted at 91¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. George W. Jones, Ex-United States Senator from Iowa, and Minister to New-Granada under the last Administration, has brought an action in the Supreme Court against Secretary Seward, laying his damages at $50,000, to recover for his arrest upon his arrival in this City, on his return to the United States, the particulars of which will be remembered. The complaint is just filed, and the case is as yet unknown to the Courts.

A complaint is also just filed in the same Court against James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, by John H. Moore, General Agent in this City of the New-York Central Railroad Company, to recover for an alleged libel in the publication, a few days since, of a letter from the widow of the late Col. Kimball, in which severe reference was made to the plaintiff. An order of arrest has been issued.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Arthur Carr was convicted of picking the pocket of Jas. H. Smith of $100, and remanded for sentence. Edward Ford pleaded guilty to passing a $5 counterfeit note of the Bank of Coxsackie, and was remanded.

There were rumors circulating on the streets in Nashville, on Monday, that Geo. Forrest had been shot and killed by a Lieutenant in his command, at Spring Hill, on Friday evening, the 12th inst. It was reported that Forrest had accused the Lieutenant of cowardice on some occasion, to which the latter replied very tartly, when Forrest ordered him out of the room, and at the same time giving him a kick to help him out, whereupon the Lieutenant drew his pistol and fired at Forrest, the ball entering his neck, and, the latest reports say, producing a pretty severe, though not dangerous wound. This last version was reported as coming from parties who had faith in its reliability.

The owners of the ship *Crown Point*, recently burned by the *Alabama*, had the following insurance (war risks) on the vessel and freight money: At Newburyport office, $8,000; Salem, $6,000; Alliance, Boston, $10,800; New-England, $22,500; Manufacturers', $16,700; Columbia, New-York, $15,000. Total, $80,000.

The price of Gold Coin fell 1 ₩ cent. yesterday, closing 143; Exchange 156 ₩ cent. Money in demand at 7 ₩ cent. The sales of the Government Loan were $1,460,000. The Share market excited on Hudson River Stock and closed otherwise steady.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered, yesterday, at a further general reduction in prices, yet transactions were restricted. Cotton, Whiskey, Tallow, and the leading kinds of Provisions were in active request at essentially unchanged rates. Hay was in fair demand. Oils were selling more freely. Groceries were quite moderately dealt in, as were also most other articles. The semi-weekly auction sales of Boots and Shoes was a decided success. The freight engagements were rather more extensive.

A Military Muddle.—The curiously "mixed" condition of our military system, and the inefficiency resulting therefrom, has just had a striking illustration in Pennsylvania. When the first news of the projected invasion reached that State, Gen. Couch, who had just been appointed to the command of the Department of the Susquehanna, summoned to arms, for the defence of the State, all citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, "to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war." When the danger was more imminent, came the order of the Governor calling out the militia. When the rebels were actually on Pennsylvania soil, came the proclamation of the President, calling for one hundred thousand men, fifty thousand of whom were assigned as the quota of the Keystone State, "to be mustered into service, and to serve for the period of six months." The Pennsylvanians, however, did not like the terms or conditions of any of these calls, and did not fly to their rifles as promptly as was proper. Then Gov. Curtin, spurred by the news that the rebels were advancing toward his capital, to adopt any expedient to save it, issued an address and also delivered an earnest personal appeal to the people to volunteer—in the former of which he said he would "accept men without reference to the six months' term," and that it "never was intended to keep them beyond the continuance of the emergency;" and imploring the people to trust in him and the Government's words.

No wonder that under such a state of things the "military" of Pennsylvania are all in a muddle—no wonder there is "confusion worse confounded." After two years of war, a Border State like Pennsylvania ought to have had a better system of local defence than this, or the Government ought to have provided her with a better defence.

The Excelsior State.—On Monday the people of this City were startled by the news of the northward advance of the rebels, of which no one had dreamed up to that time. On the evening of that day the Governor of the State received a telegram from Washington calling for twenty thousand militia to resist invasion, which order was promulgated next morning. The militia regiments, composed of citizens engaged in all pursuits, merchants, workmen, mechanics and professional men, instantly prepared themselves to march. Wednesday they began to leave, the Seventh leading the van, and up to last night *eight regiments* had left this City and Brooklyn. We learn from Albany that ten regiments altogether have left the State, and that four more will have left by this morning. New-York's twenty thousand will very soon be in the field; and if ten times twenty thousand were needed to put down the rebellion and save the Union, the Empire State would furnish them with alacrity. Who will say that the North is exhausted?

Military Partisanship.

Our Board of Councilmen have adopted a resolution urging upon the Administration the restoration of Gen. McClellan to the chief command of the Army of the Potomac. Some of our most influential German citizens, on the other hand, have solicited the President to allow Gen. Fremont to raise an independent force to aid in beating back Lee's rebel columns. These are but the latest manifestations of the persistent endeavor, in different directions, to push the fortunes of these two Generals. It seems to be the chief study of two distinct fractions of our people how to rehabilitate their respective favorites. They seize upon every occasion, and resort to every device, for the furtherance of their own particular end. They estimate every new development of the war primarily by its bearings, not upon the fortunes of the cause, but upon the fortunes of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Fremont. To judge by the habitual language of some of them, it would seem that their highest idea of the war was that it was a scene expressly for the benefit of their own hero; and that the whole performance was weary and flat so long as he was in the background.

What makes this the more curious is, that the partisans of each profess to have the most thorough contempt for the claims of the other. The admirer of McClellan uniformly declares that Fremont has no science; and the admirer of Fremont is equally constant in his assertion that McClellan has no spirit. Each claims, and with a good deal of truth, that his favorite excels in that in which the other General is deficient; while both alike seem unmindful that it is neither science alone, nor spirit alone, that is required in such a war as we are waging, but the perfect combination of the two.

We are bound, in fairness, to say that the claims made for these Generals are not precisely alike. The friends of McClellan insist upon his being accorded Gen. Hooker's place, or Gen. Halleck's. The friends of Fremont content themselves with demanding any high position that will involve active and conspicuous duty. While the former seem to think that it will be derogatory to McClellan to serve his country in any but the very foremost place, the latter are quite willing that Fremont should render service in any one of a dozen different places. It is chieftainship that is demanded for the one; an opening rather that is claimed for the other. The persistency in each case is alike; the only difference is in pitch of pretension.

Now, what is the meaning of this unceasing restlessness in regard to these two men? How happens it that they, alone of all the Generals out of service or in service, should have a retinue of civilians at their heels, who make it their special business to obtrude them incessantly upon the public eye? The explanation, of course, is simple enough. The patent fact that the one set belong exclusively to the extreme of one political party, and the other set to the extreme of another political party, is in itself absolute proof that it proceeds first of all from political motives. Such an assimilation of party affinities with particular personal attachments cannot come from accident. It is because there is a real *relation* between the party and the person that the one lends itself with such zeal to the advancement of the other. There is not only the uniform party complexion of the friends of each to assure us of this, but his own notorious political predilections. Gen. McClellan, everybody understands, is a Democrat of ultra stamp—so extreme that his fastest friends are found among the Copperheads. It was a grave question, in the half-traitorous Convention at Columbus the other day, whether to nominate him or Vallandigham; and it was settled only by his withdrawal from the contest. Gen. Fremont, on the other hand, is a radical Republican, and never fails in any of his public speeches to indicate his intense Anti-Slavery policy in the most emphatic style. Both of these two Generals, by their words and acts, have thoroughly identified themselves with their respective parties. It is because thorough-going partisans recognize in them the exponents of their own opinions, and because they seek to promote party interests rather than the public interests, that they are so tireless in their efforts to get them again into military position. Next year brings on a new Presidential election. It is recognized that military prestige may be an important consideration in the selection of candidates and their availability with the people. Therefore it is but natural that those whose first care is their party, should do their utmost to secure every military opportunity possible for the Generals of their own faith who are politically ambitious.

The Government is to be commended for having thus far so steadfastly refused to be swayed by efforts prompted by such a purpose. It has no right, in this awful military struggle for the life of the nation, to be influenced in its choice of Generals by anything but military considerations. It is bound to recognize no political distinctions—to know neither Republicans nor Democrats—and to put the military responsibilities upon the men best qualified to discharge them successfully. One indispensable qualification for such discharge is singleness of purpose. The commander whose mind is in any measure occupied with his political interests, is to a great extent disqualified from fully meeting his military duties, which, at the very least, are momentous enough to engross every faculty of any mind, however capable. Whatever be the other merits of the four leading Generals, now in active service—Grant, Rosecrans, Banks and Hooker—they all undeniably are entitled to the praise of ignoring all party manœuvres, and devoting themselves with their whole soul to the military work in hand. It is a eulogy for each that none of them have a political following; and that, shameless as the party intrigue of the day is, it has not yet ventured to degrade their names into its service. The Government is fortunate in having Commanding Generals so thoroughly pervaded with the true military spirit. The great danger to the National cause from the beginning has been not from the want of military talent, for that was sure to develop itself sooner or later, but from the adulteration of a pure military policy with political elements which would take away all its consistency and vigor. The best safeguard against this was the bestowment of command upon Generals without political aspirations, and who, during their term of service, should practically keep their politics in abeyance. We are glad that this is now in such a good degree realized. If the Administration will keep true to this aim, it cannot fail of being sustained by the great majority of the people, if it be true, as we believe, that the majority prefer country to party.

The Confederacy on Foreign Relations.

It was published a short time since that the rebel Government at Richmond had dismissed Mr. Moore, British Consul at that city. It was not then known that an act, originating in the alleged personal misconduct of the Consul, was made the occasion of a general change of policy on the part of the Confederate Government, toward the representatives of foreign Powers. Such is the case. And the letter which we published yesterday, from J. P. Benjamin, rebel Secretary of State, to J. M. Mason, rebel Commissioner at London, furnishes an interesting history of the offence of Mr. Moore, and of the orders that have been the consequence of his conduct.

It appears that two men, named Maloney and Farrell, were conscripted in the rebel army, and Mr. Moore was applied to by their counsel to procure their release, on the ground that they were British subjects. The Consul, to avoid the difficulty which prevented his corresponding with the Confederate State Department, addressed himself directly to the War Department, in behalf of the parties. On investigation it was found that Maloney and Farrell, though British born, had resided in Virginia for eight years and had exercised the right of suffrage by voting in that State. These facts were held to be conclusive as to the *de facto* citizenship of the men, and the War Department refused to release them. Mr. Moore was much offended by this determination of the case, and had the temerity to charge the Confederate Government to one of its own citizens, the counsel of Maloney and Farrell, with being indifferent to "cases of the most atrocious cruelty." For this language of disrespect, his *exequatur* was revoked, and Mr. Moore took the earliest opportunity to leave Richmond.

Mr. Benjamin makes the dismissal of Mr. Moore the occasion of explaining upon what grounds the presence of Consuls in the Southern States, originally credited to the United States, have been tolerated in the performance of their official functions by the Confederate Government. The argument is a characteristic specimen of State rights abstractionism, and is as follows: A Consul at Richmond is a Consul in and for the State of Virginia:—Virginia, at the formation of the Federal Union, delegated to the United States Government the right of regulating her (Virginia's) foreign intercourse:—hence the United States Government furnished Mr. Moore his *exequatur*:—Virginia subsequently seceded from the United States, withdrew the power delegated to it of controlling her foreign relations, and bestowed the same on the Confederate Government:—but the withdrawal of power from an agent does not nullify the agent's previous acts, and hence Mr. Moore was a proper Consul for Virginia after her secession, notwithstanding the fact that his *exequatur* was held from the United States. And so of all other Consuls.

But foreign Ministers at Washington "abused" the tolerant conduct of the Confederate Government in this regard, in this, that in virtue of their relations to and recognition by the Government of the United States, they have assumed the power to issue instructions and exercise authority over the Consuls residing in the South in total disregard of the existence of the Confederate Government. Lord Lyons has especially been an offender in this way, (as his frequent communications to Mr. Moore and other British Consuls sufficiently attest,) and hence the British Government is selected for reproof in the dismissal of her consular agent. And the general order is issued by Jefferson Davis that "no direct communication be permitted between the Consuls of neutral nations in the Confederacy and the functionaries of those nations residing within the enemy's country," [the United States.] All communications to or from foreign Consuls residing in the Confederacy will be restricted to vessels arriving from or dispatched for foreign ports.

The act of dismissal of Mr. Moore is accompanied by one or two sharp thrusts at the British Government, which will receive additional harshness from the ill-temper of the often snubbed Mr. Commissioner Mason. That Government is chided for refusing, "for its own interest," to acknowledge the "patent fact" of the independence of the South; and it is twitted with the fact of an increasing foreign trade to all parts of the South, "in spite of the *paper* blockade which is upheld by Her Majesty's Government, in disregard of the rights of the Confederacy, the dictates of public law," &c., &c.

We have no comment to offer on this affair, further than to suggest that the crisis in rebel diplomacy is not a very serious one, and that a war with England will not probably grow out of it. The United States Government will certainly offer no objection to the driving out of every Consul in the South, every one of whom, without an exception, we believe, has proved himself, when opportunity offered, a rebel sympathizer and a mischief-maker.

They have all been very freely used by Jefferson Davis to gather up statistics in support of the rebellion, to fortify the Cotton loan and prove the inefficiency of the blockade, and the Confederate Government has been more than glad to make use of the easy and safe communication of these Consuls with Lord Lyons and other foreign Ministers at Washington for the purpose of getting these fictions before the "neutral nations." It is a just reward they are now getting for their unserviceable zeal in the cause of a set of ungrateful traitors.

Strategy of the Young Napoleons.

The street-corner and fireside strategists have a splendid field for their wits at present. The situation in Virginia is sufficiently complicated and indefinite to make strategical speculation delightfully easy and dismally profound. Nothing is known about the location of Lee's army, and little about Hooker's. Nobody knows what Lee's plans are; and nobody can tell how Hooker proposes to circumvent them. No one has any idea how large a force the rebels have at Richmond, or what means have been adopted for the defence of that place; and nobody knows whether or no Keyes, Dix, Peck & Co. have any designs against it. Furnished with this stock of ignorance, and armed with one of the awful "maps" with which our cotemporaries so frequently adorn their columns, it is easy for the strategist to show how Hooker should operate against and defeat Lee—how Keyes should capture Richmond—and how Hooker, by a grand *coup*, might smash the rebellion and end the war—marching into Washington with Lee in chains, antique fashion, and a hundred thousand rebel captives following in his rear.

Say, for instance, that Lee's army, ninety thousand strong, which the telegraph declares it to be, is located in the Shenandoah Valley, in the Loudon Valley, or by the Bull Run Mountain. Say that Hooker has an army of equal number, and of as vigorous pluck, planted near Bull Run or at Fairfax Court-house, or still nearer to the Potomac. Say that Heintzelman has an army around Washington amply sufficient to man its gigantic works and hold the Capital. Say that the forces of Milroy and Schenck, aided by the gathering hosts of the North, are capable of barring a rebel advance into Pennsylvania. What is to hinder Gen. Hooker from pushing along his columns rapidly on this side of the mountains, so as to get in the rear of the rebel army and compel its retreat, and yet make its successful retreat impossible? Why does he not at least threaten Lee's rear continually, and keep him uneasy? Why does he not send a cavalry force down as far as Warrenton, to break up that highly important point of communication, or to Culpepper Court-house, where they have a grand depot of supplies? Why does he not—why *did* he or some one else not—occupy the mountain passes in the Blue Ridge and parallel ranges, which we have been so often told could be held by a small force against an army a hundred times its strength?

While Hooker is thus menacing and operating against Lee's rear—Heintzelman holding the Capital—and Couch watching the Pennsylvania line—while the rebel army has been nearly all withdrawn from Richmond and from the Virginia and North Carolina seaboard, why do not our forces on the James Peninsula and the Blackwater, which are believed to be about forty thousand strong, more or less, make a grand assault on the rebel Capital? Why do not some of the officers with large commands, down there, do something? Why do not they *demonstrate* vigorously, while the golden moment lasts, and the grand rebel army is over a hundred miles away? If they cannot take Richmond, can they not take Petersburgh, which would serve the purpose nearly as well? If they are incapable of this, could they not seize Weldon, which would do better? There must be a limit to the rebel strength in Virginia; and if Lee has a hundred thousand men in the Shenandoah Valley or thereabouts, their forces cannot be very gigantic at other points. Certain it is that if forty thousand of our troops, or half that number, were at Weldon, Lee would not be long in leaving the mountains; and if he attempted to leave, then would be Hooker's chance to flank him, divide his columns, and defeat them in detail.

It is believed that we have, or will have directly, full a quarter-million men on the Potomac. Within the last four days this State alone has sent ten thousand volunteers toward Washington, and other States are hastening forward their quotas under the new call. From a great army, suddenly reinforced so enormously, folks have a right to expect great and daring deeds. Certain it is that the rebel army has not been reinforced to anything like this extent, nor can it be.

The time when these great movements against Lee and Richmond are possible, may be short, for Lee may retreat, or he may suddenly push round to some point in *our* rear, where we might not be able to operate with all the advantages on our side which we now possess.

The fireside strategists are doubtless badly informed in the facts of the case; but their energy and spirit is at least commendable, and their skill might be of service in the field, if they *would* only take to it.

A Splendid Excursion.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of a splendid excursion through the Western Lakes, from Cleveland, to be made by two very fine steamers during the coming Summer months. There will be five excursions in all, through the finest scenery in the world, and affording an opportunity for recreation and for picturesque scenery seldom equaled. The prices are very reasonable, the accommodations excellent, and the excursion in every respect of the most attractive and desirable ever offered.

A Novelty.—The latest novelty in the way of shirt-collars is a *steel* collar, invented in England, and for sale by the agent, Ware, No. 387 Broadway. They are easily washed, last forever, and don't choke. What will turn up next in this department, we won't undertake to say, but will wait with some curiosity to see.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE BOHEMIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

The Ship Kate Dyer Captured and Bonded by a Rebel Pirate.

Search of a Suspected Pirate by British Officials.

Proposed Reforms in France.

Cape Race, dFriay, June 19.

Steamship *Bohemian* from Liverpool 11th, and Londonderry 12th, passed this point at noon to-day, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The *Bohemian* has thirty-four cabin passengers for Quebec. She experienced a continuation of fine weather.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived out on the 9th.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 10th.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 12th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cunningham suggested the opening of negotiations with Washington for the suppression of the Slave-trade in the Southern States.

Lord Palmerston pointed out the difficulties, owing to the war, of any such negotiation. He hoped, if the Confederates gained their independence, they would make satisfactory arrangements.

The steamer *Southerner*, recently launched at Stockton-on-Tees had been making a trial trip. Among the company on board was a person who represented himself as a newspaper reporter. He turned out to be a spy, and he made an affidavit, tending to show that the steamer was intended for a Confederate cruiser. This affidavit was forwarded to Minister Adams, and was by him submitted to Earl Russell, who ordered her to be searched. This search resulted in nothing to justify suspicion, and the steamer remained unseized. The alleged spy, however, continued to hover about West Hartpool where the steamer was lying. It is stated that the vessel is intended to trade between Liverpool and Charleston.

The *Times'* editorial on the American situation, says that for the first time in the war, a long narration of Federal victories has been substantially confirmed. The game, it is true, is by no means played out; but so far the expedition has been remarkably successful, and reflects unwonted lustre on the Federal arms. With comparatively small army, Gen. Grant has advanced toward Vicksburgh by a succession of victories at one point after another. This much is now established by the Confederates themselves. If Grant cannot carry the long beleaguered city and its appropriate defences, he may pay for his opening successes by a disastrous, though not inglorious, close.

The American ship *Kate Dyer*, from Callao, arrived at Antwerp, was overhauled by a Confederate privateer and compelled to give bonds for $50,000. It is supposed that the privateer was the bark *Lapwing*, which was originally captured by the *Florida*.

Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant.

FRANCE.

It was reported that the Emperor seriously contemplated introducing before long certain reforms, particularly in respect to the liberty of the Press, the liberty of speech and ministerial responsibilities.

The Bourse was heavy. Rentes 69fr. 20c.

POLAND.

A telegram from Vienna says Austria has not concurred in the proposition of France and England to Russia.

Another dispatch asserts that Austria has approved the proposition of the other Powers.

There had been stolen from the Bank at Warsaw three and a half millions of roubles, being chiefly obligations of the Polish Land Owners' Association.

INDIA.

Calcutta, Wednesday, May 27.

Freights quiet; on coast to London, 85s. Exchange, 2s. ½d. Imports dull.

Bombay, Sunday, May 24.

Cotton tending upward. Shirting and Twist dull. Exchange, 2s. Freights lower.

Commercial News by the Bohemian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for four days were 17,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened with a declining tendency but closed steadier.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was very dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was dull, with a slight decline on all qualities. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others report: Flour heavy and quotations easier. Wheat flat and declined; Red Western, 9s. @9s. 4d.; Red Southern, 9s. 4d.@9s. 8d.; White Western, 9s. 9d.@10s. 3d.; White Southern, 10s. 3d. @11s. 3d. Corn downward and declined, 6d.; Mixed, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is quiet and steady. Various circulars report: Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon dull and declined 6d.@1s. Lard flat.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Linseed Oil steady, at 46s. 6d. Resin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine—no sales. Petroleum quiet and steady.

London, Thursday, June 11.

Breadstuffs dull. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet and steady. Tea steady. Rice firm. Tallow dull, at 42s. 6d. Petroleum steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The market was heavy. Consols declined ¼d. on the 10th, but were rather firmer on the 11th. The money market was firm. Nothing was done below 4 ₩ cent. for best bills.

Consols closed on Thursday at 91¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares 32@31¾ discount; Erie Railroad, 59¾@60.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Friday, June 12.

(*By telegraph to Greencastle.*)

Cotton—Sales of the week, 32,000 bales. The market has been dull, and prices are ¼d. lower for American, and ¼d.@⅜d. lower for other descriptions. Speculators took 5,000, and exporters 6,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	24¾d.	Middling Orleans	22¾d.
Fair Mobiles	24d.	Middling Mobiles	22d.
Fair Uplands	22¾d.	Middling Uplands	21¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 385,000 bales, of which 47,000 are American.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency. Corn is dull at 28s.@28s. 3d., for mixed.

Provisions are flat.

The Produce market is quiet but steady.

London, Friday, June 12.

Consols are quoted at 91¾.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £181,000.

Illinois Central shares, 33@31 discount; Erie 59@60; New-York Centrals, 72¾.

Foote's Parent
UMBRELLA RACK STAND.
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines.
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Hats.—Straw hats in every style and of the greatest variety at WHITE'S, just suited for traveling to the fashionable resorts of the season, also dress, soft and military hats, at No. 216 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BREEDOKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:
On DEKALB AV and STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the northwest and southeast corners.
On HERALD-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid ave.
On PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.
On PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.
On STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.
On STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.
On HART-ST.—40 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.
On HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.
On LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.
On WILLOUGHBY-AV.—39 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.
On WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.
This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., Dekalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st. in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisances by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 61 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fins
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Musquito Nets
AND CANOPIES,
ALL NEW STYLES,
AT G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, NO. 359 BROADWAY.

Hicks & Company, No. 430 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. C. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.
Price 40 cents per box.

City Ladies, and Ladies from the Country, if you wish Wedding Slips and Gaiters, Summer Balmorals, Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Water Bugs are effectually destroyed by using PARSONS & CO.'S ANT AND ROACH EXTERMINATOR. Rats leave their holes to die. Retail by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 337.—June 19, 1863.
19, 6, 38, 27, 20, 49, 65, 40, 42, 9, 39, 24, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 338.—June 19, 1863.
67, 16, 17, 43, 13, 73, 49, 35, 41, 48, 75, 40, 9, 27, 25.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of June 9, No. 17,504 drew $100,000; No. 10,323 drew $50,000; No. 15,727 drew $30,000; No. 22,615 drew $10,000; No. 13,529 drew $5000, being the five capital prizes. 30 per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CEDAR CAMPHOR HAS BEEN PROVED superlatively superior to common camphor for defending clothing against moths. Druggists have it. Wholesale by HARRIS & [illegible], Boston.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 49 Wall-st., corner of William.
CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000
This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorised to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.
For a period of six months or longer.....4 per cent.
Payable at 5 days' notice.....3 per cent.
Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.
Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
President.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Secretary.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF
ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS,
By the piece or yard, Druggets 4 yards wide, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods guaranteed. At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No 205 Broadway, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 6 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, M. D., NO. 33 STUYVESANT-ST.—Specialties, Eye and Throat Diseases. The newly-invented Laryngoscope enables to recognise with certainty the character of diseases of the Throat. Acquainted with the use of this instrument, I beg to invite patients to get examined.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Mescrole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant* it.
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK WILL BE AT HIS Principal Office, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., to give advice and examine Lungs with his Respirometer. He treats no diseases but those of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach, and makes no charge for advice or examining Lungs in the ordinary way, or as Physicians generally do; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, he charges $3, and wishes every one, rich or poor, that has a cough, pain in the side or shoulder blads, troubled with costiveness or diarrhœa, sallow complexion, loss of appetite, low spirits, restlessness at nights, or any disease leading to Consumption, to call on him as above, and get his advice.
The following case is one of the greatest triumphs of medicine ever disease ever published in medical history. Read it:
Prompted by no other than the feeling of benevolence, and for the benefit of my afflicted fellow-beings, I desire to make known a short description of my disease, and the unexpected cure I obtained from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and Sea-Weed Tonic, which I was taken sick, which gradually increased, until I was so far reduced that I never expected to be well again. I had at different times the attendance of six eminent physicians, without receiving any benefit. In the month of February, 1844, I commenced using Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and my disease at that time was as follows: I was extremely feeble, confined to my bed, suffering what few mortals ever do, and survive. My flesh had all disappeared, the whites of my eyes very yellow; skin also very yellow, like a person having the jaundice; very dry and husky. I had a dull, heavy pain in my right side near the margin of the ribs; this side was also larger than natural; pain in my shoulder, a sharp pain in my left side, which was smaller than natural; or, as I thought, decayed away. I had a very distressing pain at the pit of my stomach—tongue coated with a thick white fur—stomach very sour—appetite entirely gone, not being able to eat anything—bowels very irregular and costive—discharges very unnatural—fevers, night sweats, thirst violent, palpitation of the heart, slight, dry cough, pain in the breast, difficulty of breathing, dreadful dull headache. I was low-spirited, and often would have so bad spells that my father thought I was dying. I cannot describe, as I would like to do my miserable situation and my wretched sufferings, as every organ in my body was either diseased or deranged. My physicians said I had the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and was fast hastening to the Consumption. This, as near as I can spell, was my situation when I commenced using the PULMONIC SYRUP. I found that the Syrup agreed with me, and it was the only medicine that ever gave me relief. It caused a large quantity of corruption to be discharged. It regulated my bowels; it relieved my sufferings—gave me an appetite; in short, the Pulmonic Syrup was the remedy, by the blessing of Providence, that restored me to health. In the month of April following, I was well enough to move from New-York City to West Farms, where I now reside. I enjoy at this time perfect health, and am fleshy, and feel better than I have done for many years past. This medicine has proved a blessing to myself and family; for I have used it with my children several times, and always with great benefit, and many other persons that I know of have used it with like effects. I keep the Syrup in my house, and would not be without it for any consideration; and I conscientiously believe it is the best medicine ever discovered, and I earnestly recommend the public to try it, believing, as I do, that if its virtue is once known, every family would keep it.
This is a plain, short history of my case, and is the truth; and any person desirous of further particulars can call upon me at the residence of my husband, Capt. Johnson, No. 12 North 3d-st, Williamsburgh.
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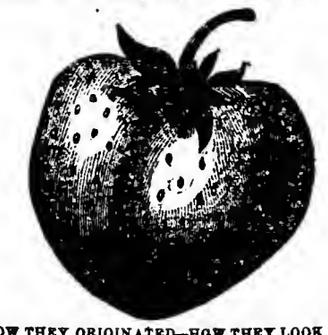
THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.



HOW THEY ORIGINATED—HOW THEY LOOK AND TASTE—WHY THEY ARE GIVEN TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE TRIBUNE—WHEN AND TO WHOM THEY WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.

The cuts in our show bills represent "THE TRIBUNE prize Strawberries"—so named because we purchased them, at a very large price, to bestow *exclusively* upon the subscribers of either edition of THE TRIBUNE for 1863, intending to send one of each kind to every subscriber who expresses a wish to that effect at the time of subscribing. This will be equal to a prize of $1 50 to each subscriber, as that is the price charged by nurserymen for similar plants. Indeed, neither of these prize strawberries could be obtained at any price whatever, as we have secured every plant that can be produced in the year 1863, exclusively, as prizes to our subscribers. We have incurred the large outlay necessary for this purpose, because we have an earnest desire to see the propagation of improved fruit greatly extended, and because we believe that every one who receives these plants and grows the fruit will hold THE TRIBUNE in kindly remembrance for enabling him to enjoy such a good gift of a kind Providence, and will thereafter feel an increased desire to improve all the ties of fruits. It is thus that health and happiness will be increased.

As these plants have all to be grown from the few plants that we bought of Mr. Fuller in the Autumn of 1862, he will not be able to send them to subscribers until after the 1st of September, 1863, when they will be carefully packed in oiled silk or paper, and forwarded through the mail at our expense, or by express at expense of the receiver. The three plants will be sent to each person who sends to us a year's subscription for either the Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly TRIBUNE, indicating at the time of subscribing that they desire the Strawberries, and the distinction will be made in the order the subscribers' names and requests for Strawberries are received.

Single subscribers will receive their plants by mail, done up in oiled silk or other suitable oiled substance.

To Clubs, plants will be sent in packages to correspond with the number of names in the Club; and, where the number will warrant it, they will be sent by express, packed in boxes.

New subscribers who desire strawberry plants should say so at the time they send their money, as we do not intend to send any to those who will not appreciate them. They are too valuable to be wasted. There are parties who would gladly contract for the exclusive right to all these plants, at 25 cents a piece, and there are many subscribers who would not, as soon as they see and taste the fruit, part with their prize for a $5 greenback."

HOW THESE NEW STRAWBERRIES WERE PRODUCED.

The following statement is made by ANDREW S. FULLER, horticulturist, Brooklyn, the originator of these strawberries. He says:

"It is now between seven and eight years since I commenced sowing seeds of the strawberry for the purpose of producing new and improved varieties. I have always selected seeds from the largest and best that could be obtained, and the results were that I produced some few good varieties each season; yet they were not such as I was willing should go out as my seedlings. Every season I selected the seed with more care than I did the previous one, and found that I made constant improvement. I therefore determined that I would set forth extra exertions and see if a few extra choice varieties could not be produced. In 1859 I obtained the best varieties known, and by fertilizing the flowers one with another, I expected to produce strawberries combining greater excellence than heretofore known. In this I was not disappointed. I produced that year many thousands of seedling plants, and the fruit of many was really excellent, so much so that I was urged not to throw the plants away; but as excellence, and not variety, was my object, I destroyed all but the most promising. I determined from the first that no plant should go out as a seedling of mine unless it combined greater excellence than any other strawberry known. From the selections of that year a competent Committee from the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, who had the matter there in charge, made a selection of three sorts, ripening early, medium and late, and these I preserved as the final result of my seven years laborious experiments to procure improvement in strawberries from seeds. These I intended to dispose of in the ordinary way of a nurseryman's business, and should have done so but for the desire of THE TRIBUNE Association to make a gratuitous distribution of these truly excellent strawberries to their subscribers. I have therefore contracted to furnish them exclusively for that purpose. Not one of them can be bought of me at any price. If I had kept them for sale to individuals the price would have been 50 cents each or $5 a dozen."

NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

"The earliest ripening one was named Col. Ellsworth, in honor of the martyr who lost his life when Alexandria, Va., was first occupied by the Union army during the present war. It is a very large variety, of a crimson color, conical in shape, and, having slight depressions running from calyx to point, resembling the sutures on the peach, with a long neck, and the calyx parts readily for m the berry; quality good; flesh firm. Although the largest of the three, it is also the earliest, ripening at the same time as the Jenny Lind and Early Scarlet, and is very productive. This original plant, eighteen months from the time the seeds were sown, produced over 200 perfect berries, averaging from 1 inch to 1¼ inches in diameter.

"The next ripening is called the MONITOR. It is very large, of a dark bright scarlet color, approaching a crimson in the sun. Berry very solid and firm, of fine quality; plants very vigorous and productive. This sort will become a great market fruit, the color and shape being very attractive.

"The third, from its color and origin, is called the BROOKLYN SCARLET. Although this variety is inferior in size to the other two, yet it possesses merits that will always make it a great favorite. Its shape is a regular oblong cone, color the most beautiful bright scarlet. Flavor, the very best. We have the unanimous decision of the judges at the great strawberry show the past season at No. 41 Park-row, New-York, on this point, as they awarded it the first premium over all its numerous competitors. The plant is a very strong and vigorous grower, making monstrous stools the first season, from which an enormous amount of fruit stalks are produced. Add to this its lateness, which assists so much in prolonging the season of this delicious fruit, and we have in this strawberry something as near perfection as possible, though not as large as the others. Yet this is not small, and among the sorts most cultivated, ranks used am to large.

The above descriptions by Mr. Fuller, in addition to all that we have already published, must be sufficient to satisfy all minds that we are offering no trifling prize to our subscribers, as a dedication of our good will, and certainly with a hope of their continued good will to us.

Wm. S. Carpenter said to the Farmers' Club that the Wilson was extensively cultivated in this vicinity as a market fruit, and proved very profitable. Of all the strawberries that he has growing, he must continue to give preference to the Col. Ellsworth, one of Mr. Fuller's new seedlings, sold to THE TRIBUNE. The other two are a very fine, and a great acquisition.

The Col. Ellsworth and the Brooklyn Scarlet, exhibited by Mr. Fuller, took the prize for the best two quarts at the Brooklyn Horticultural Society Exhibition, June 16 and 17. Owing to an accident, the Monitors were not exhibited.

We have only to add that the colored prints given upon our show bills are as exact representations as can be given, and in no respect exaggerations of THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

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CONTENTS:

SCENES IN THE WAR OF 1812.—II. HARRISON'S CAMPAIGNS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Tippecanoe Battle-Ground.—The Prophet.—Joseph Barron.—Fort Harrison.—John P. Boyd.—View at Tippecanoe Battle-Ground.—Kinzie Mansion and Fort.—Block-House at Chicago.—Fort Wayne.—William H. Harrison.—Site of Fort Defiance.—Winchester's Headquarters.—Battle-Ground of River Raisin.—The La Salle House.—Simon Perkins.
AN AMERICAN FAMILY IN GERMANY.—FIRST PAPER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Long Bill.—Chimney-Sweep.—The Young Idea.—Garden Scene.—Engaged.—You're so Pretty.—Father, Son and Mother.—The Promenade.—Welcome Home.—Mother's Birthday.—Schoolmaster's Pay-Day.
MARGARET FREYER'S HEART
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CHAPTER LIII. On San Miniato.
CHAPTER LIV. The Evening and the Morning.
CHAPTER LV. Waiting.
CHAPTER LVI. The other Wife.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Child of the other Wife.—But you will help me.—Tessa at Home.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
CHAPTER XXV. Adolphus Crosbie spends an Evening at his Club.
CHAPTER XXVI. Lord De Courcy in the Bosom of his Family.
CHAPTER XXVII. "On my Honor I do not understand it."
ILLUSTRATIONS.—It's quite true—Devotedly attached to the Young Man.
ENGLAND IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.
THE ROSETTA STONE.
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WHY AUNT DILLY NEVER MARRIED.
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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas E. Hyatt*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or of Mr. CRABY, at the adjoining place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of M. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 23 Chambers-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex Railroad depot, two beautiful new cottages, with all conveniences for a private family, for Summer or Winter, furnished or unfurnished, 1¼ hours' ride from the City. Will be rented very reasonable to desirable tenants. For particulars, apply to J. RIERA, No. 50 Exchange-place.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET—On Cottage-av., in the village of Mott Haven, ten minutes' walk from the 3d-av. cars and steamboat, at the lowest rates, on terms to suit. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to THOS. OVERINGTON, Concord-st., Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOCATION FOR A gentleman's country residence on Flushing Bay, at the junction of Jackson and Astoria Ave., five acres, six miles from New-York. The situation is elevated, the water prospect beautiful and extensive. Will be sold cheap. But little such magnificent shore property can be had at any price. Apply to CHAS. COOK, Newtown, L. I., or CHAS. L. CORNISH, No. 538 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—A FINE water-front villa, 30 miles from the City. Large stone mansion and all outbuildings necessary; fishing, oysters, clams, &c.; churches and schools near; from 10 to 40 acres of land. Inquire of T. A WILMURT, No. 660 Broadway.

AT MADISON, N. J.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Twenty acres of land, fine water, abundance of fruit, grapery in full bearing; house 55 by 50 feet, built of brick, in best manner. Also, one or two fine building sites of 5 to 10 acres each. Address A. M. TREADWELL, Madison, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by BENJ. B. BENEDICT, Orange, N. J. Office in New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—A story and attic frame cottage, containing 12 rooms, with carriage-house, stable and large garden, near steamboat landing, and within a few rods of the Bay. G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF SHARON, a 2-story cottage—nice rooms, conveniently arranged, with lawn and garden, &c., also, from 1 to 20 acres of land, if desired, to suit the purchaser. Address JOHN C. STERLING, Sharon, Connecticut.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF THREE ACRES, three miles from Jersey City, well fenced; under fine cultivation; floo house, barn, carriage house, &c.; fine location; near railroad and stages; good fruit and water. R. BLAKE, No. 14 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A VERY DESIRable cottage, in complete order, pleasantly situated, and admirably adapted for a small family. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., or to WILLETT & CARLL, of Flushing.

FARMS.

EIGHT FARMS FOR SALE—CONTAINING from 20 to 165 acres, situated in Passaic County, N. J., including the splendid property of the late Adrian R. Van Hoorton and the late Jacobus I. Blauvelt, near Paterson. Purchasers will be taken from my office to view the property without charge. Fare to Paterson—excursion ticket from New-York and return, by Erie Railway, 85 cents. Apply to C. S VAN WAGONER, No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 100 ACRES, ON THE banks of the Hudson, four miles south of Poughkeepsie and a half-mile from Milton Ferry Station; fine views of the river, both up and down, from all parts of the farm; could be divided into four or five beautiful building sites. The land is rich and sloping to the south. Is peculiarly adapted to the raising of grapes. The buildings are in good repair and adapted to immediate occupancy. Farm has a dock privilege. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE farms: One of 220 acres and one of 135 acres, at Tarrytown, also, one of 145 acres, at White Plains. All fine land, and cheap in price. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HUDSON RIVER FARMS FOR SALE—AT West Park, opposite Hyde Park, containing about 60 acres with a large river front; also, farm adjoining, containing 110 acres, a part heavily wooded; will be sold together, separate or subdivided. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—IN YORKVILLE, TO A SMALL RESpectable family, front parlor and four or five rooms, on second floor, with the use of bath-room and back basement on washing days. If more rooms are stationary wash-tubs, from 6 cents per gallon. Fixtures, occupied by gentleman and wife only. Rent $16 per month. Address HOUSE, *Tribune* Office.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING ELEVEN rooms, with barn and garden, at Bayonne, N. J., on the plank road, and near the dummy cars. Inquire of Rev. AARON L. STILLWELL, on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SOAP FACTORY, IN OR NEAR New-York. Any one having one to rent will find a customer by applying at No. 90 Murray-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. E. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 54 Maiden-lane.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maisters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

False bottome for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, all some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLAUER, No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

ICE.

ICE.—FIFTEEN THOUSAND TONS CLEAR ICE, averaging 24 inches thick, on the Kennebec River; can be delivered on board vessels, drawing of about 14 feet water, without lighter. For sale by KELLOGG, MINFORD & CO., No. 191 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

FOR SALE,

THREE CIRCULAR PILOT HOUSES, for Steamboats, in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors and other kinds put up by MARTIN WELLS, Electrician, No. 179 Broadway and J. D. West & Co.'s Pump Store.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE two years' regiments, now discharged, can have their accounts adjusted and cashed. Apply to SOLON BROWN & CO., 2 Park-place, under Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st. New-York, June 16, 1863.

This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

30,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal delivered at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. O. R. ROBERT, President.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheelee & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Vendition Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of prize schooner *Belle*, consisting of SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.

Also,

Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.

Also,

On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAI I., and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, and under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal:

Cargo of prize schooner Reindeer, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Ramblee, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Monte Christo, consisting of cotton.

Catalogues three days previous to sale.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 22 and 23, 400 lots situated at Greenville trove, (South Bergen,) within 3½ miles of Jersey City Ferry, and near the Bergen Point and Jersey City Railroad Steam cars; fare 6 cents. This sale presents a grand opportunity for investment, as the terms will be made so that it will be in the power of those that have but little means to buy a lot in this beautiful and growing village, within 30 minutes of New-York City. The owners have such confidence in this property, and the low price that they expect to sell it at in these war times, that they will furnish tickets to and from the ground free of all fare at all expense, so we can have a ride and judge for ourselves. Sale to commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. For tickets to attend the sale, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, near the ferry.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers,

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, black walnut rockers, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, gilt frames, French plate pier mirrors, cornices and marble-top pier tables to match, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, rosewood side-tables, hose and pipe, chinese gong, rosewood book-case, gilt frame, oil-paintings, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, rosewood 7-octave piano; also, 10,000 segars, in tenth boxes of "Henry Clay," "Club-house," and other favorite brands.

A. M. MEAWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 564 and 566 Broadway, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 25, at 4 o'clock, EXTENSIVE AND RARE BOOKS.—The entire remaining stock imported by the late Mr. William C. Hall, well known, for many years, as the Sole Collector and Importer of certain classes of books; among them may be found Napoleon's great work on Egypt, 23 vols. folio, half mor.; Musée Francais and Musée Royale, 6 vols. folio, full mor.; Galeria d'Orleans and Psiais Royals, 3 vols. folio; Dr. Nathaniel Lardner's works, 10 vols. 8vo. half calf; a large number of the Parker Society publications, &c., &c. For particulars see catalogue to be had at the salesrooms.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st. Bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, damask and lace curtains and cornices, pier and other mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, mosquito bars, counters, &c.

HAGAN H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., 7 elegant French plate pier mirrors, with marble-top bases and cornices complete, in fine order, nearly new. Also, furniture, oil-paintings, books, &c.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	57,000
ASSETS	$303,000

New-York, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	L. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. ORISWOLD, Jr.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH HUNT,	JOHN E. LEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET. CHARTERED 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. CORRAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK. Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. ADRIAN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HALSEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before July 1, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JUNE 20, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, [illegible] Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale [illegible] P. H. DIAMOND, 638 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $300,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUMYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. Are prepared to furnish the U. S FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D JOHNS. JNO. KENSEY JOHNS, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. LOWRY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BRYSON, Esq.
Messrs. MYERS TAYLOR & Co.

GRANT & SON, No. 56 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

ROBERT LOWDEN, (Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,) FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No 42 Pine-st. CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 CENTRAL PARK ADDITIONAL FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Monday, the 29th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole, or any part of the sum of one million dollars of The Central Park Additional Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1863, and an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 6, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Additional Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1863.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the City of Milwaukee, the 23d day of June instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the deed of consolidation between said Chicago and Milwaukee and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies at the time said Books were closed, for the purpose of consolidation, on the 5th day of June, instant, will be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. Notice is also hereby given, that until said Directors shall be elected, and enter upon their duties, the affairs of said Consolidated Company will, by the terms of said deed of consolidation, be managed by the undersigned, as Provisional Directors. On and after the 25th instant, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company will be prepared to issue Certificates for Stock, upon the basis of consolidation, on surrender of Stock Certificates in the original Companies.

W. S. GURNEE,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JOHN V. AYER,
E. K. ROGERS.

Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1863.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, "redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is now under the direction of the officers of the Company, and all persons having claims against the Company are requested to present them for payment at the office in Cleveland.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, June 16, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

DR WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN, STOCK BROKERS, No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—E. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 62 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the various Loans of the United States, maturing July 1, 1863, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date,

Holders complying with the above, will have their Coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th June, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank Schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the overdue First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named corporation are requested to present the same without delay at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. for payment in full. Interest thereon will not be allowed after this date.
JUNE 19, 1863. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS WITHdrawn from the foreign fruit brokerage business, and established himself as a broker for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 13 Wall-st.
JAMES WHITE DAVIS.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held this day, the resignation of PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., as President of this institution, tendered at a previous meeting, was accepted.

Mr. Perit (one of the original corporators) having been a Trustee of the Bank thirty-four years, and its President for more than one-third of that period.

Resolutions regretting the necessity of his resignation, (occasioned by his removal from the City,) and expressing the high appreciation of the members of the Board for him personally, and in his official relation, were adopted, after which Wm. H. Macy, Esq., was elected President, and Wm. A. Booth, Esq., was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. Macy.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company will be paid at this office, on and after July 1. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22 until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

58TH DIVIDEND, BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

At an election held on 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN T. BRUCE,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	GEORGE C. EVERS,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	JOSHUA SUTTON,
FRANCIS V. SCHOALS,	ISAAC BRIGGS,
JAMES BARNES,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, M. D.,	GILBT L. BEECKMAN,
BENJ. M. STILWELL,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
SAMUEL F. WHITING,	BRYAN H. SMITH,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. Also, the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free from Government tax. By order.
JUNE 17, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped there

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, June 12, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until noon on the 13th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time assigned for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

The undersigned, (here insert the name or names composing the firm who bid, of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class or classes) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz.: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency,) for signature and certificate. And I (or we) hereby declare that the above offer is made in strict conformity in every particular with the law approved March 3d, 1863, section 2d, herein quoted:

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies, for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

(Here the bidder or bidders and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, (name of guarantor,) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within the days after the date of notice, through the Post-office, of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned. And we hereby declare that neither of us have been defaulters in any contract previously made with the Navy Department.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above-named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case, and that the above declaration of the guarantors to this offer are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and reliable.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage or cartage to the place where within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the Commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications or samples, and any farther descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employees* for description of the articles or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties to the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department, and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy agent at within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibilities be certified to by a clerk of courts, Collector, District Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron castings; class No. 26, Augurs; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Boat building; class F, Forster's house.

FOR ORDNANCE TIMBER SHED.

Class G, Bricks; class H, Stone; class I, White pine, and spruce timber and lumber; class J, Lime and cement; class K, Sand; class L, Slate; class M, Iron nails and hardware; class N, Paints, oils, and glass; class O, Iron castings.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Fire-wood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; and Pictou; class A, Tinning and Slating; class B, Copper gutters; class C, Sashes; class D, Steam hammer; class E, For building joiner's shop.

ORDNANCE STORE, BOSTON.

Class F, Bricks; class G, Stone; class H, Oak and hard wood, timber and lumber; class I, Northern hard pine, white pine and spruce, timber and lumber; class J, Lime and plaster; class K, Cement; class L, Gravel and Sand; class M, Iron, Iron spikes and nails; class N, Slating and tinning; class O, Coppering; class P, Paints and oils; class Q, Pig Iron; class R, Sashes.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 3, Stone; class No. 2½, Stone; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 7, White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig Iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Fire-wood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class A, Extension of joiner-shop; class B, Extension of storehouse.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; class No. 2, Hats, boots and shoes, &c.; class No. 3, Provisions; class No. 4, Groceries; class No. 5, Dry goods; class No. 6, Bread, &c.; class No. 7, Tobacco; class No. 8, Coal; class No. 9, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10, Bricks, gravel and lime; class No. 11, Lumber; class No. 12, Fire-wood; class No. 13, Provender; class No. 14, Miscellaneous; class No. 15, Hardware; class No. 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Fire-wood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Bishop's boom derrick.

NORFOLK.

Class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Fire-wood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Bishop's boom derrick.

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Postage must be prepaid on offers forwarded by mail after the 1st of July.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the prices and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 20th instant, for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

UNIFORM JACKETS FOR "INVALID CORPS."

A sample of which can be seen at this office.

Bids will also be received at the same time and place for making up from materials furnished by the United States,

4 Infantry Overcoats,
Infantry Uniform Coats,
Infantry Trowsers.

Bidders will state how many of the Uniform Jackets they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries, and how soon after the materials are furnished they can make up Overcoats and Uniform Coats.

A proper guarantee must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be Indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Uniform Jackets," or "for making up Overcoats and Infantry Coats," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 18, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side wheel or propellers, whether iron or composite; size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the [illegible] Quartermaster's Office, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, June 30, 1863, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 23,000 pounds of fresh beef, not to be veal, pork, lamb or mutton; 3,150 barrels of flour; 24,000 pounds fresh fish; 800 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, W. D., and at No. 162 North Second-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.—ALMSHOUSE, June 17, 1863.

DITMUS JEWELL, WM. M. M'CHESNEY, J. C. DEY, WM. BENNETT, JAMES FITZGERALD, Superintendents of the Poor.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 Nassau-st., June 17, 1863.

TO IRON WORKERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until the 28th inst., for furnishing the materials and constructing an iron bridge on the Central Park.

Plans, specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge."

The said Board reserves the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A person having a large iron establishment in this City, consisting of large iron and brass foundries, machine and blacksmith shops, &c., and is now in actual operation—has ample room and is one of the best situated in the City for building large marine engines—wishes to change his present business to that of building marine engines, boilers, &c., and is desirous of forming a copartnership with a person of means having a thorough knowledge of that business. Address MARINE ENGINES, *Herald* office.

GLASS LETTERS & SIGNS

GLASS LETTERS FOR PAINTED OR STAINED,
As adapted for first-class store windows in Europe and America. Numbers for private residences. Glass signs for every branch of business. Gilding executed to order. Letters of various kinds for attaching to signs. Prices low and work superior. Depot No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York. Address W. H. KINSLEY, or GLASS LETTER COMPANY.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The advertiser is desirous of forming a partnership with a suitable person, to take charge of the office business, with a capital of not less than $50,000. A moderate business is already established. Satisfactory references will be given and required. Applications addressed to HENRY M., through the Post-office, will receive attention.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $20; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 FOURTH-AV., corner of 21st-st., late of No. 6 Bond-st., extracts teeth *positively without the knowledge of the patient.* Beautiful sets inserted at $10. Refers to Chancellor Ferris, D. D., and Drs. J. O. Pond and J. G. Baldwin.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MOIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 80
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 80
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Walters Paton, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORWEGIAN,

Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, June 20.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 86, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GOURA, Commander,
Carrying the United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday. Apply to H. R. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $40.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Rowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	June 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	June 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	July 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

Fine cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For farther information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LONDON.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, Capt. H. B. BENSON, is intended to sail for the above port July 1. She has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers; is well rentilated, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage in United States currency.

Cabin, $100; table first-class, not including wines.
Steerage, $35, with rooms on main deck.
For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10.30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M. and 6.15 P. M. from Whitest. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6.15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:40 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western morning. Stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also, Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5 45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except York, will run for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 10:30 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 8 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:12, 10:25 A. M., 12 40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations, Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM 30TH-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A.M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A.M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, for Otisville
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—BARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Louis River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Supt

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturday only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY WAGON. Address D, Box No. 126 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!

Consisting of steamers

1863. 1863.
PLANET, METEOR,
TRAVELER, CITY OF CLEVELAND,
ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 6 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 12½ P. M. SUNDAY EXCEPTED.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 4 P. M., FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, with out exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE ST. PETER.—The stanch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces the transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, the grand Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasantness are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to
BOUT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the splendid new steamboat GEORGE VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, for excursion parties, balls, barges and groves. Apply to E. & K. WINKLE & CO., on board barges, between Canal and Leight-sts.

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, THE NEW STEAMER SPRUCE will make a trip to Glen Cove, landing at New-Rochelle, City Island, Fort Schuyler, Whitestone and Strattonport. Will leave Peck-slip, East River at 8:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8:45; 10th-st., 9; 24th-

IMPORTANT FROM REBELDOM.

Organization of Powerful Union Forces in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

Twenty Thousand Insurgents Offer to Join the Union Army on the Occupation of Raleigh.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 19.

The United States transport *Emilie* arrived to-day from Newbern, with advices from our correspondent there to the 17th. He reports as follows:

The rebel Committee on River Fortifications report the Union forces in the possession of a belt of country three hundred miles long by one hundred and fifty wide, with inland seas and rivers filled with Union gunboats, reaching through North Carolina and Virginia, which prevents fortifications being constructed; that while this continues, the permanent secession of North Carolina and Virginia cannot be expected. The Unionists in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina have organized powerful forces, and joined by thousands of deserters and conscripts from the rebel army, to whom protection is guaranteed, for the purpose of holding the mountain region against the rebel Government.

Rebel citizens have petitioned Gov. VANCE for protection against this organization. VANCE replies that he has no troops to send; they must protect themselves. Twenty thousand insurrects have openly offered to join the Union troops as soon as a military post is established at Raleigh.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Gen. Sherman Approaching the Rebel Works.

The Rebels Driven From Their Rifle-Pits.

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 19.

The *Democrat*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Vicksburgh, which says:

"At 2 o'clock on last Saturday morning our approaches from Gen. SHERMAN'S corps were pushed up to the rebel rifle-pits, and to within twenty yards of one of their bastions.

The rebels threw lighted shells over the parapets on our approach, and received in return twenty-three hand grenades, twenty of which exploded, driving the rebels out.

On Friday the rebels cut away the timber in the rear of their lines, and opened on us with an 11-inch shell and two or three siege guns. Gen. LOGAN silenced their mortar with his 30-pounder Parrott's and 92-pounders.

Thirteen of our gunboats patrol the river between Haines and Young's Point.

The gunboat *Marmora* destroyed the town of Eunice on Saturday."

GEN. GRANT'S PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 19.

Sixteen hundred rebel prisoners captured by Gen. GRANT arrived here this morning on their way to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged. They were escorted through the city by the New-York Seventh regiment. Their motley dress and unintelligent countenances were in striking contrast with the appearance of the boys of the Seventh.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Skirmish on the Blackwater, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 18.

The flag-of-truce boat in charge of Capt. MULFORD, general truce officer, left for City Point to-day noon, taking up a few rebel prisoners and some women.

Capt. HART, of Company E, Ninety-ninth New-York, was shot yesterday in a skirmish on the Blackwater. His remains leave to-night via Baltimore for New-York.

The revenue cutter *Miami*, from New-York, arrived here this morning, bound to Washington.

The steam gunboat *Adele* arrived to-day from New-York. She is a fine rotary engine, side-wheel steamer, captured off Key West some months ago while attempting to run the blockade, and is now fitted up as a gunboat.

THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Destruction of Bluffton—Official Report from Admiral Dupont.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

The Navy Department has received from Admiral DUPONT the particulars attending the destruction of Bluffton, S. C.

It appears that on the 3d inst. he ordered Lieutenant-Commander BACON to proceed with the *Commodore McDonough* on this expedition. The army forces from Gen. HUNTER'S command numbered one thousand, on board the transport *Mayflower* and another army transport, under the command of Col. BAXTER. By order of this officer, the town of Bluffton was destroyed by fire, the church there only being spared.

Though the rebel troops made several charges on our forces, they were driven back by the shells and shrapnel of the *Commodore McDonough*.

Bluffton being entirely destroyed, the soldiers reembarked without casualties and returned to Hilton Head.

The Admiral says that the expedition was a complete success, owing to the hearty cooperation of both branches of the service.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Capture of Rebel Raiders.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

Official information has been received here that Col. DE COURCY, with a detachment of cavalry, cut off at Triplett's Bridge the body of rebel cavalry that made the raid upon Maysville, killing and wounding many, and taking over 100 prisoners, including one Captain and two Lieutenants. He also recaptured all the property stolen from Maysville

NEW-JERSEY IN THE FIELD.

Commodore Stockton to Command the New-Jersey Troops.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, June 18.

At the request of Gov. PARKER, Commodore STOCKTON, who was appointed a Major-General last Winter, has consented to take command of the division of the State soldiers which is being raised to assist in the defence of Pennsylvania.

The Commodore has appointed Col. KAIGH, well known as a distinguished cavalry officer, as Chief of cavalry, with full power to organize this portion of the division.

Men of all parties are uniting heartily in the movement, and the division will soon be ready to take the field.

TRENTON, Friday, June 19.

The Union light infantry of this city started at noon for Harrisburgh. Applications are constantly making to the Governor for acceptance from different parts of the State.

The Twenty-first regiment was mustered out of service to-day. Those of the regiment belonging to Madison and Bergen Counties go to Jersey City to be paid off. They start this afternoon at 6 o'clock,

MOVEMENTS OF CITY REGIMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH

Preparations for the Departure of Other Regiments.

The Fifth regiment N. Y. S. M. effected its departure for the seat of war about 8 o'clock last evening, numbering about six hundred men, fully armed and equipped. They were escorted on their route down Broadway by a very large number of our German fellow-citizens, of which nationality the regiment is composed. They are a credit both to the Teutonic race and the Metropolis, and will compare favorably with almost any of our City corps. Their enthusiasm for the cause was immense, and the fair German damsels, many of whom accompanied them, bedecked many a musket with fragrant flowers. The ranks were filled with stalwart soldiers, as staunch and true as any the Republic can boast, and they received the god-speed of as fine a class of our population as has turned out on a similar occasion. Their march down Broadway, though at an unexpected hour was a continued ovation, and will long be remembered by all who witnessed it. They will do, as they have already done, credit to the City. The following are their officers:

Colonel, L. BUSCHA; Lieut.-Colonel, G. P. B. Dodge; Major, A. Meyer; Adjutant, W. Dickel; Surgeon, Dr. C. F. W. Hassel; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. B. St. John Rosa; Quartermaster, E. Wilson; Chaplain, Rev. C. Eddy.

Preparations of the Sixty-ninth.

The Sixty-ninth is determined to be prompt, as the following company orders will show:

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY C, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. N. G., Friday, June 19.

The members and recruits of this Company are hereby ordered to assemble at the regimental armory (corner Essex and Grand streets) on Saturday morning, June 20, at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive their uniforms and start for Pennsylvania

All members failing to report to-morrow will be considered as deserters, and their names handed to Provost-Marshal as such. By order of

MICHAEL O'KEEFE, Captain Commanding Company C.

STANLEY Orderly.

Preparations of the Tenth.

The following orders connected with the departure of the Tenth will explain themselves:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 26—The Tenth regiment New-York National Guards will be reorganized as one of the regiments of Gen. EWEN'S brigade, under Col. JOHN E. BENDIX, late of the Tenth New-York Volunteers.

Col. BENDIX will send his company rolls, designating the line officers, to the Major-General, as soon as completed, and will then receive orders to make requisition for supplies.

The following Field officers are appointed until an election can be held, viz.: JOHN E. BENDIX, Colonel; J. W. MARSHALL, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. MISSING, Major.

Col. BENDIX will appoint the officers of the Regimental Staff and make report to the Major-General.

By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL ZOUAVES, N. G., N. Y. S. M.

In accordance with the orders of the Commanding General, the Company officers will report with their recommendations at the Mercer House, at 2 P. M., this day, in order that requisitions may be made to procure the uniforms and equipments, that we may be able to proceed to the seat of war without delay. All recruits will be furnished with a full Zouave uniform without charge. Any persons of returned regiments and others who may wish to join are invited to report at the Mercer House.

JOHN E. BENDIX, Colonel Commanding.

Members of the Fourth regiment N. Y. Vols., who may wish to join the Tenth regiment National Zouaves, will please call at the Mercer House.

JOHN H. H. CAMP, Late Captain Fourth regiment N. Y. V.

The Fourth Artillery Ready.

The Fourth Artillery will leave to-day without guns or horses, which will be supplied at the seat of war. It is expected that they will take about 500 men. They have tendered their services previously, but this occasion is the first instance of their active service in the field during the rebellion. Their commander has belonged to the regiment 16 years. Their officers, field and staff, are:

Colonel, D. T. TELLER; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. J. Dean; Major, N. B. Collins; Adjutant, T. B. Peck; Engineer, E. M. LaMeyne; Surgeon, Dr. Guido Furman; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. H. M. Brush; Quartermaster, F. Muhlstadt.

Their clothing and equipments will be issued this afternoon, and to-morrow morning they will certainly leave.

The following are the orders for leaving:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT N. G., N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

ORDERS No. 26.—The officers and men of this command will take notice that the regimental line will be formed at the Division Armory, Elm cor. White-street, to-morrow at 7 o'clock A. M., instead of 4 o'clock to-day, to proceed to Harrisburgh, Pa. By order of

Col. DANIEL W. TELLER.

THOMAS B. PECK, Adjutant.

The Fifty-fifth.

This regiment is recruiting rapidly, and expects to leave with several hundred men early next week. The following order has been issued with regard to them:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 25.—The Fifty-fifth regiment, Col. LE GAL, will proceed forthwith to Harrisburgh, Penn., and report to Brig.-Gen. HALL as part of his brigade.

He will report his numbers, and when he will be ready to move to the Major-General, and will then be furnished with requisitions for transportation.

He will make requisition for supplies upon the Commissary-General and Quartermaster-General.

By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

Sixth Regiment.

The Sixth is under marching orders, and expects to leave soon. It will muster five hundred men, under command of Col. J. N. MASON. Its headquarters are over Centre Market.

ORDERS TO THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGT. N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8—In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, this regiment will assemble at Centre Market Drill Room, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with two days' cooked rations, on Monday the 22d inst., for the purpose of proceeding to the seat of war. The Field and Staff will report (dismounted) to the Colonel at 9 o'clock, A. M. Commandants of Companies will report their commands to the Adjutant, as the non-commissioned Staff, band and field music at the same hour and place. Regimental line will be formed in Broome-street, right resting on Broadway.

Commandants of Companies are hereby directed to report all absentees, in order that they may be arrested and dealt with accordingly.

Companies A, B, C, D and E, will assemble at the Armory, on Sunday, at 8 o'clock A. M., to receive uniforms, arms and equipments, and Companies F, G, H, I and K, at 2 P. M. Quartermaster BANKS will attend in person to the distribution, and the non-commissioned Staff will assist him. Commandants of Companies will be required to give their receipts to the Quartermaster for the articles received by their Companies.

The officers must take as little baggage as possible, and have the same delivered to the Quartermaster at the Armory, on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, properly marked with name, regiment and company. By order,

JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.

E. B. KINNEY, Adjutant.

The Twelfth Regiment.

The Twelfth, Col. WARD, will probably leave to-day, and will be able to take about five hundred men. It has recruited very rapidly, great numbers of young men being very anxious to coenect themselves with a regiment bearing so high a reputation as the Twelfth won in their previous campaign. The following are the field and staff officers:

Colonel, W. G. WARD; Lieutenant-Colonel, Livingston Satterlee; Major, ——; Adjutant, W. L. Burns; Quartermaster, R. W. Halsted; Surgeon, ——; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Gallatin.

ORDERS TO THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42.—Transportation having been procured, this command will take up its line of march to-morrow morning, 20th inst.

Regimental line will be formed in Lafayette-place, right resting on Fourth-street, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Field and Staff will report at headquarters, dismounted, fifteen minutes before formation.

Non-commissioned Staff and drum corps will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, at 8:45 A. M.

By order Col. W. G. WARD.
WM. L. BURNS, First Lieut., Acting Adjutant.

The Staten Island Encampment.

At present there are 2,500 recruits quartered at New-Dorp, Staten Island. Nearly all of these men have been encamped there for the past six months, and are reported to be very anxious to leave for the field, where they can enter upon active service.

Transportation for Recruits.

In addition to the regular regiments, squads of recruits are being forwarded to their respective commands by Maj. W. E. TOWNSEND, Division Quartermaster, to whom all requisitions for transportation should be made at his office, Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-street.

The Seventh Regiment Filling Up.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

A detachment of the Seventh Regiment will be sent forward on Saturday, 20th inst. Members who wish to join the regiment will assemble at the Armory, (uniformed and equipped and one day's rations,) at 1 o'clock on that day. WM. H. RIBLET, Captain Co. D.

Hawkins' Zouaves, Ninth N. Y. V.

Capt. LAWRENCE LEARY, late of Company I, Ninth N. Y. V., is organizing a company from the old Ninth, to serve for three months in Col. BENDIX Tenth N. Y. S. M.; a Zouave uniform furnished. All members wishing to join are invited to call this day at the Mercer House, corner of Brooms and Mercer streets. Only 20 men are wanted to complete the company.

Organization of the Volunteer Militia.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 18, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—Major-Gen. SANDFORD, commanding First division New-York State National Guard, is directed to send as many regiments as he can furnish, and as full as possible, to Harrisburgh, in Pennsylvania, and report to Major-Gen. COUCH, commanding Department, to assist in repelling the invasion of that State.

Gen. SANDFORD will exercise his discretion as to the organization of these regiments into such brigades as he may deem expedient, and will designate the Brigadier-Generals from his division who will command them during the present term of duty.

He is authorized to direct requisitions to be made upon the Commissary-General for arms and accoutrements, and upon the Quartermaster-General for clothing and camp equipage. By order of

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—The foregoing orders from General Headquarters are promulgated for the information and government of the division. By order of

Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

E. J. WADE, Vol. A. D. C.

THE NEW-YORK MILITIA.

Organization of the National Guard.

ALBANY, Friday, June 19.

An important order, organizing the National Guard of the State of New-York, enlisted militia, was issued by Gov. SEYMOUR to-day. It provides for the formation of a seperate regiment or battalion of infantry in each Assembly District, and constitutes each Senatorial District a brigade district. Existing officers may retain their rank and commands by filling up their respective organizations in the new districts in which they may reside. But if two or more of equal rank shall fall into the same district, all but the one assigned to command by the Governor will become supernumerary. No officer or organization will be continued unless the command is immediately recruited up to a fighting point. That is to say, Captains and companies are given thirty days to get thirty-two men; Colonels and regiments sixty days to get six companies, or an aggregate of 320 men; and Brigadier-Generals and brigades are given until the 15th of September next to get at least two regiments, or 1,000 men. Failing in this the commands are to be consolidated or disbanded, and the officers rendered supernumerary or dismissed. Regiments will be entitled to arms, equipments and uniforms on presenting for inspection an aggregate of 400 men. The determination is to infuse activity into the organization, and to weed out all indifferent officers. The Inspector-General is charged by law with the duty of organizing the State forces, and will carry out this order in letter and spirit. The Counties of New-York and Kings will not be affected by this order.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

A REBEL MISSION SQUELCHED.

Commissioner DOLE has received a letter from Fort Scott, Kansas, giving an account of the squelching of a rebel mission to New-Mexico and Colorado, to organize and enroll, and muster into the Confederate service all the Pro-Slavery material of those Territories. There were nineteen in this embassy.

In passing through the territory of the Osages they were attacked and surrounded. Their white flag was disregarded, and the whole of them were killed, scalped and decapitated. In the party were three Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major and four Captains.

DISMISSED.

Capt. JAS. H. BRANNAN, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York, by order of Gen. HOOKER, has been dismissed from the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances due him by the Government.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

WM. GROVER and WM. MCKEE, of Co. A, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, and CHRISTOPHER KROBART, Co. B, Thirteenth New-Jersey, sentenced by court-martial to be shot for desertion, were to have been executed to-day, in the presence of the division to which they belonged. The execution probably took place, as it was the second offence.

COLORED TROOPS.

Authority has been granted to parties in Illinois to raise colored regiments in that State.

Over twelve hundred applications for commissions in negro regiments have been received by the Examining Board, in session here. About six hundred applicants have been examined, and about fifty have passed muster.

Capt. HART, First New-York artillery, has been appointed Major of the First regiment United States Colored Volunteers.

AN ORDER RELATING TO HORSES.

A new order directs that when an officer is relieved from duty, transferred, discharged or detached from an army in active service, he must deliver to the Chief Quartermaster any horse being his property and purchased from the Quartermaster's Department, and be allowed therefor the value, to be determined by a Board of Officers. No officer will be permitted to sell a serviceable horse purchased from the Quartermaster's Department. Such horses are issued to enable officers to perform their public duties.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

PARDON.

The President, to-day, pardoned BENJAMIN BROWN, convicted at the April term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three years; also CHARLES BOLAND, convicted at the March term of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, for forging bounty land claims, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the period of ten years.

PAYMASTER FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Maj. W. C. SHERMAN, Paymaster-General United States Army, has been ordered to Newbern, N. C., to take charge of the pay department there.

MINISTER FROM SALVADOR.

HENRY SEGUR has been presented to the President as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador. Expressions of friendship were exchanged, as usual on such occasions.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR NEVADA.

THOMAS D. EDWARDS, of Kentucky, late Consul at Demerara, has been appointed United States Attorney for the Territory of Nevada.

ORDERED TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Paymaster of the Army, EDWARD V. PARSTON, of Connecticut, has been ordered to New-Orleans.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. JOHN ROGERS has been ordered to command the *Fort Jackson*.

Capt. THOMAS H. STEVENS has been ordered to command the *Weehawken*.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

MURFREESBORO, Friday, June 19.

Private DAVID BLAZOER, of the Fourth Indiana battery, is to be shot to-morrow, in Gen. ROSSEAU'S division, for desertion.

Gen. FORREST is reported in a dying condition from wounds inflicted, a few days ago, at Spring Hill. The difficulty originated about a woman.

[Advertisement.]
ROUND HILL HOTEL,
Northampton, Mass.,
Is a delightful Summer place for Everybody.
Evening Post.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
USEFUL AND INDISPENSABLE ARTICLES FOR THE LADIES.—Mme. DEMOREST'S Bonnet Protector, for traveling, &c., affords perfect protection to a bonnet from rain, moisture and dust. Elegant in style, durable, and very easily adjusted. Price $1.

Mme. DEMOREST'S Excelsior Dress Shield, a durable and perfect protection to a dress from the effects of perspiration under the arms. Price 25 cents.

Mme. DEMOREST'S Whalebone Bosom Pads, beautiful in shape, cool and durable. Price 37 cents. Also, elegant Spring Bosom-Pads; price 50 and 75 cents.

Mme. DEMOREST'S Infants' Dress Protectors, a convenient and economical article for infants' wear, especially in visiting and traveling. Once used, they will be found indispensable. Price $1 50.

One or either of the above will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
COLOR OF THE EYE—Blue, black or gray—causes and character of each, and how to modify or change their color. The physiology, anatomy and physiognomy of the eye. Also, "How to train up a child"—punishment, restraint, direction, choice of avocations, &c.—given in the *Phrenological Journal* for June, 10c. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and by newsmen.

[Advertisement.]
ESSENTIAL TO COMFORT.—It is absolutely impossible for a gentleman to feel comfortable these excessively warm days without one of KNOX'S beautiful Summer hats. Only at No. 212 Broadway can you find hats that are light, elegant and becoming, and suitable for either City or country wear.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—WILLARD.—In Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, June 18, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. F. J. Goodwin, D. D., assisted by Rev. D. F. Banks, Rev. LEONIDAS B. BALDWIN and ANNIE M., daughter of William D. Willard, Esq., of Middletown.

BARLOW—FROST.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. W. S. Olapp, at the residence of Fowler Frost, Esq., Purdy's Station, Mr. EDGAR BARLOW, of New-York, to Miss MELISSA FROST. No cards.

CONSALL—GILLILAND.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. G. Campbell, Mr. JOHN W. CONSALL to Miss SUSANAH GILLILAND, both of this City.

GILLELAN—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. L. Bashiell, WILLIAM S. GILLELAN to JANNIE, daughter of David Taylor, all of Jersey City.

MOASS—RADSH.—On Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Nicholas Vassant, at the bride's residence, JOHN C. MOSES, U. S. A., to KATE E., daughter of the late Jonathae B. Brush, Esq., Greene County, N. Y. No cards.

STILLS—KENNADAY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Kennaday, assisted by Rev. Dr. Abeel, of Newark, N. J., Mr. WILLIAM GRAY STILLS, of Philadelphia, to Miss JANE W. KENNADAY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WASSEN—CHASE.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. Henry Burroughs, Gen. GOEVERNEUR K. WASSEN, U. S. Army, to EMILY F., daughter of A. S. Chase, Esq.

DIED.

COGSWELL.—At Mt. Kisco, Westchester County, on sixth day, June 19, WILLIAM T. COGSWELL, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (first day,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

CROWELL.—Killed while charging one batteries at Port Hudson, Sergeant THOMAS F. CROWELL, son of William and Elizabeth Crowell, aged 17 years and 3 months.

The deceased was attached to Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, under Gen. Banks.

DOUGHTY.—At his residence in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 17, EDWARD DOUGHTY, formerly of this City, aged 75 years.

His funeral will take place at the Kinney-st. Baptist Church, near Chestnut-st. depot, at Newark, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

FAIRCHILD.—On Thursday, June 18, JULIA ELISABETH, wife of Egbert N. Fairchild, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

LAW.—In Bellville, N. J., on Friday, June 19, Mrs. CHARLOTTE LAW, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, June 22, at 2½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church. The relatives will meet at the residence of her brother, William Stephens, at 2 o'clock P. M.

METCALFE.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, June 18, FRANCES AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Dr. JOHN T. METCALFE.

MASKER.—On Friday morning, MARY, wife of Richard Masker, aged 39 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the Cook-st. M. E. Church, corner of Cook-st. and Bushwick-av., Williamsburgh.

MCALPIN.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Hughes, on Wednesday, June 17, at Matteawan, Manmouth County, N. J., JAMES MCALPIN, aged 49 years.

FAWLING.—On Friday, June 19, HANNAH, beloved wife of Levi Fawling, aged 34 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, No. 219 West 42d-st., on Saturday, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROSS.—On Thursday, June 18, LEANDER ROSS, aged 29 years, 5 months and 9 days, son of Asariah Ross, Esq., of Nyack.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 261 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be conveyed to Nyack for intermeot in Oak Hill Cemetery.

RICHARDS.—In Washington, June 18, in the 85th year of his age.

SANDS.—On Thursday morning, June 18, REBECCA C. SANDS, wife of the late Nathaniel Sands, of Cornwall, Orange County, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Moravian Church, Houston-st., corner of Mott-st., on Saturday afternoon, June 20, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

TRAIN.—In Milford, Conn., on Sunday, June 14, Rev. ASA M. TRAIN, aged 62 years.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets...10 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 28 | Gov. Island..11 17 | Hell Gate...12 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 19.

Arrived.

Steam transport Patroon, Jones, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Byeners.

Steamer New-York, Foltz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Ontario, Hosmer, Liverpool May 7, with mdse. and 753 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Donald McKay, for Melbourne. June 1, James Kelly, a native of Ireland, aged 52 years, died. June 11, Patrick Moan, a native of Ireland, aged 60 years, died. May 29, an infant of John and Betsey Kempt, aged 7 months, died.

Ship Saxoneny, (of Liverpool,) Scotland, Leghorn April 1, and Gibraltar May 9, with marble and rags to John E. Devlin. June 1, lat. 38 30, lon. 72 25, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Cayahoga, Capt. John McGowan, cruising for privateers.

Ship John S. Harris, (of Portland,) Harmon, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to master. June 17, lat. 38 38, lon. 73 10, was boarded from U. S. gunboat America.

Ship Geo Hurlbut, Masson, London May 13, with coal to Stringer, Cleerman & Co. Passed through Pentland Frith May 17. Lat. 48, lon. 48, saw two large icebergs. June 17, 125 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook, passed a large 3-masted schooner, armed with four broadside guns; showed no colors.

Ship Deutschland, (Ham.,) Henson, Hamburg May 18, with mdse. and 813 passengers to Kornhardt & Co. Inlst. 47, lon. 50, passed several small icebergs. Has had 10 deaths—9 children and 1 adult.

Bark Jobe Carver, (of Boston,) Carver, Matanzas June 6, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Ohase. June 15, lat. 36 30, lon. 74, saw a bark standing toward us, but a steamer coming in sight, she hauled her wind and steered in the opposite direction.

Bark Kepler, (Brem.,) Lankenau, Hamburg 47 ds., with mdse. and 188 passengers to Rohl. M. Slomann & Edge. Saw large quantities of ice on the banks; have been 4 weeks W. of the banks.

Bark John Fyfe, Weaver, Glasgow May 8, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham.

Bark Pleidas, Yates, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Anna and Bertha, (Prus.,) Haesert, Cardiff 50 ds., with coal to John G. Dale.

Brig Stagshaw, (Br.,) Smith, New-Haven, in ballast to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Brig Thomas W. Rowland, McCarty, Marseilles April 25, passed Gibraltar May 13, in ballast to Moore & Henry. June 17, lat 39 32, lon. 71 40, was boarded from U. S. gunboat United States, cruising.

Brig Ida McLeod, Davis, New-Orleans 15 ds., with molasses, &c., to master.

Brig Alfaratta, (of Harpswell,) Stover, Matanzas June 7, with sugar to Calvin Adams.

Brig Wm. Thomas, Thomas, Providence.

Schr. Boundary, Davis, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Thos. M. Binebew.

Schr. Knight, Chase, Boston with linseed to F. B. & W. C. Fowler.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Curtis, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Baltimore 8 ds, with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Mathews, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal, boned to Newark.

Schr. Etta, Kelsey, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to T. L. Morton.

Schr. Exertion, Forbell, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. O. Dayton & Co.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; send by post on receipt of $1 12.
Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAEROUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation: and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
In all their stages, at little expense, little or no confinement from business, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It counteracts a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing stricture of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS O

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3663. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REBEL MOVEMENTS

The Rebels in Heavy Force at Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md.

Considerable Bodies Moving Toward McConnellsburg and Bedford.

Movement of Gen. Milroy to Intercept Them.

A Detachment of Jenkins' Command at McConnellsburg on Friday.

Clothing, Horses, Cattle and Other Property Stolen.

The Telegraph Office Gutted and the Instruments Stolen.

Rebel Cavalry Captured at Point of Rocks.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 20.

A heavy force of rebels continue to linger in the vicinity of Hagerstown and Williamsport. Scouts sent out from Chambersburgh, report that their movements this morning indicate a retreat to the other side of the Potomac, but this afternoon they moved up in the direction of McConnellsville and Bedford. Gen. MILROY is on the alert for them.

Yesterday Ex-Sheriff TAYLOR, of Chambersburgh, was robbed of a large drove of cattle and sheep, which he was driving eastward.

Gens. HALL and EWEN arrived here this morning. Troops are rapidly concentrating at this point.

WHIT.

TELEGRAMS FROM McCONNELLSBURGH.

McCONNELLSBURGH, Penn., Friday, June 19.

A detachment of Gen. JENKINS' forces of mounted infantry, under the command of Col. FERGUSON, entered this place at 4 o'clock this morning.

The rebels opened all the stores, helping themselves to boots, shoes, hats, provisions, and everything else they could possibly carry away.

The town was so completely taken by surprise that the citizens were unable to hurry their horses to a place of security, and large numbers of them fell into the hands of the rebels.

The rebels also drove away about twelve thousand dollars worth of cattle.

One of the rebels, in attempting to capture a horse, was shot through the neck by some unknown person.

This so exasperated his companions that they threatened to burn the town, but finally desisted.

The rebels completely gutted the telegraph office, carrying away with them the instruments and all the messages.

The telegraph operator succeeded in making his escape.

After the rebels had collected all their plunder and were ready to evacuate the place, the Colonel commanding the rebels made known to the citizens that he was ready to listen to any claims for the recovery of horses, cattle, provisions, &c.

Many applied for the return of their property, but for the most part were unsuccessful, until a number of ladies came forward and interceded with the rebels, when a portion of the lost property was restored.

The rebels retreated in the direction of Hancock, but where they may next turn up it is impossible to say.

A number of banquets were presented to the rebels by sympathizing ladies, and it was principally these that received back their horses, cattle, &c.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

A gentleman who reached Baltimore by the Frederick train this morning, who left Hagerstown late Thursday afternoon, reports passing through rebel pickets on the road as far east as Boonsboro and vicinity, and says Hagerstown itself seems to be permanently occupied by some 3,000 troops, mainly from North Carolina, under Gen. RHODES. A Major OSBURNE is acting as Provost-Marshal, from whom passes have to be obtained to leave town. Washington Hotel and others are crowded with their officers, who are paying four dollars per day in rebel money.

The forces that have gone into Pennsylvania are under JENKINS, and are said to be returning, bringing with them a large number of horses and mules and a few cattle. They also brought back a large number of negroes, who they alleged had run away from their masters in Virginia and Washington County, Md. Those belonging about Hagerstown were being returned to their rebel owners, and those said to be from Virginia were sent back under guard.

Horses and other property taken from citizens of Maryland have been returned to them, and every effort has been made to make their stay as little offensive as possible to "My Maryland."

It was said that a considerable infantry force was posted on the Virginia side, near Williamsport, some seven miles from Hagerstown; but of this our informant could not positively speak.

It was reported that another infantry force was located near Antietam, or Sheppardstown, and about to cross.

The position of Gen. EWELL, or the main body of his corps, seems to be unknown. Our informant could not learn that he had made his appearance in Maryland at all, or near to it, although it was said at Hagerstown that the conciliatory policy alluded to was dictated by him.

The hope of obtaining recruits in Maryland is no doubt the secret of this conciliatory policy.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

The *Inquirer* of this city has the following special dispatch:

HANKSBURGH, Friday, June 19.

The rebel infantry are now in Hagerstown four thousand strong.

The rebel force at Williamsport is much greater.

This morning the rebels brought all their stores and baggage to this side of the Potomac, with the purpose of making that their base of operations for extensive raids into Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

In response to a dispatch from Hon. HENRY D. MOORE, Gov. CURTIN replies as follows:

HARRISBURGH, June 20, 1863.

The troops may elect to serve during six months or during the existing emergency. In either case they must be mustered into the service of the United States, the time being specified at the muster, whether for six months or the emergency.

A. G. CURTIN.

Col. W. B. MANN has been appointed Provost-Marshal, and his splendid company, with the police force under Capt. SPEAR, make an effective organization.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 20.

Gov. CURTIN is much annoyed by officers asking for transportation home of Philadelphia volunteers.

He states that he cannot see Pennsylvania troops suffer, as some of them are suffering, for want of blankets, etc., and which they cannot receive until they are mustered in.

The regiment of Col. THOMAS is a unit, so far as they are concerned, and reflect great credit upon the patriotic sentiments of the State.

Gov. CURTIN has offered everything the levy et his command to the soldiers who do not wish to enlist for six months, but as yet they have not accepted of his offer.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

There has been no trouble on the road between here and Harper's Ferry this morning.

The First City Troops marched from Harrisburgh to Carlisle this morning.

TELEGRAMS FROM FREDERICK, MD.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, June 19.

All is quiet here.

A stage which left here for Hagerstown this morning, and got as far as Boonsboro, was stopped by rebel cavalry. The number of the rebel force is not stated.

All is quiet at Harper's Ferry.

Twenty of WHITE's rebel cavalry were captured last night at the Point of Rocks by our troops.

Trains ran from Frederick to Baltimore to-day.

Many refugees have returned to Frederick.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 20.

The latest advices say that there are no rebels near Harper's Ferry.

The regular train left this morning for Frederick.

VERY LATEST FROM HARRISBURGH.

Operations Commenced by a New-York Cavalry Regiment—Capture of Rebels.

The Rebels Holding the South Bank of the Potomac from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, June 20.

Operations were commenced on our side to-day by a portion of a New-York cavalry regiment capturing twenty rebels at McConnellsburgh.

In Fulton County, Col. LAWRENCE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, with a portion of the regiment mounted, also captured a squad of rebels who were marauding on this side of the river.

We hold Chambersburgh, and the citizens are arming and fortifying the city. Gen. COUCH has ordered that the place be held.

The fortifications opposite this city are finished, and considered impregnable.

Gen. COUCH has issued an order thanking the city for building the fortifications.

The rebels are known to be 8,000 strong at Hagerstown and Williamsport.

The rebels hold the south bank of the Potomac River from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry.

Gen. KELLY drove them out of Cumberland, and when they left they threatened to return and furnish themselves with horses and forage.

The rebels have already done an immense amount of damage.

It is thought that the rebel force of Gen. RHODES is opposite Williamsport, numbering 20,000 men.

The rebel Gen. IMBODEN is reported as advancing, but this is considered doubtful.

Gov. CURTIN will review the New-York troops on Monday.

The two regiments from the City of Brooklyn have arrived, and make a splendid appearance.

The Secretary of War says that he will sustain Gov. CURTIN in his promise to send the troops home after the emergency is over.

AN ADVANCE ON PITTSBURGH.

The Rebels in Heavy Force Proceeding West from Cumberland.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 21—2½ A. M.

The following is all the news of interest in the Washington *Star* to-night:

Maj. BEARDELL, of the United States Volunteers, received intelligence from Fayette County, Penn., this morning, that the rebels in heavy force were advancing on Pittsburgh on the National road, leading from Cumberland across the Allegheny mountains. Their pickets had reached Grantsville, Md., 38 miles from Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., on Wednesday evening last.

It is reported in the city (Washington) to-day that two members of Gen. HOOKER's Staff (Major STEARNS and Capt. FISHER, signal officer) were gobbled up by guerrillas last night in the vicinity of Fairfax.

The *Star* makes no mention of any defeat or victory at Centreville.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, June 18.

We direct particular attention to the following dispatch from Gov. PIERPONT, of Virginia, and to Gen. HOWE's order accompanying it. It will be seen that the rebels are advancing in force, and are only about 19 miles distant from this city. If ever there was a time for the citizens of Western Pennsylvania to awake in earnest, before the horrors of civil war are actually thrust upon their homes and firesides, now is the time. Throw off all apathy, look at the matter as it really is, bring your ruined households and murdered families before your minds, and no doubt that the list called for by the President will soon be filled:

GEN. BROOKS: Gen. KELLEY reports the enemy at Cumberland at 11 o'clock to-day; their advance 12 miles west of Cumberland at Rawling's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where KELLEY's force confronts them.

F. H. PIERPONT.

Upon receipt of this dispatch, Gen. HOWE has deemed it his duty to issue at once the following order:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, }
WESTERN DISTRICT, PITTSBURGH, June 17. }

Reliable advices having been received at these headquarters that a force of the enemy, at 11 o'clock this morning, had advanced twelve miles westward from Cumberland, giving unmistakable indication of their purpose to invade this neighborhood, I desire again to call upon all good citizens in Western Pennsylvania capable of bearing arms, to enroll themselves immediately into military organizations, and to report to me for duty.

If we would stay the march of the invader, we must be prepared to admonish him that we are fully organized and ready to receive him in a manner becoming freemen who cherish the time-honored institutions in defence of which so many of our sons and brothers have already offered their lives a willing sacrifice. Let us emulate their glorious example, and never let it be written of us that we proved recreant in the hour of danger.

Whenever companies are duly enrolled and reported to these headquarters, they will be called and assigned to duty by Major-Gen. BROOKS, whenever and as the emergency may seem to demand, and who will be prepared to furnish arms and equipments.

THOS. M. HOWE,
A. A. Ad't. Gen., Penn.

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

Movements in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Western Virginia.

Gen. Ewell, with 25,000 Men, Reported at Sharpsburgh, Md.

From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.

The intelligence from the Upper Potomac and Western Maryland, and Western Virginia continues to be of a very important character.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Thursday contains an official dispatch from Gen. KELLY, dated New Creek, 17th inst., one o'clock P. M., and addressed to Mr. J. B. FORD, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Wheeling. This dispatch confirms our statement on Thursday morning, viz: "That the Confederates had occupied Cumberland, and their advance was then at Rawlins's station, on the railroad line, midway between New Creek and Cumberland, and that Gen. KELLY's advance was also approaching that place from New Creek, and that it was thought that an engagement would take place."

Yesterday afternoon further information was received here from New-Creek, per telegraph, by way of Wheeling and Pittsburgh. We give an abstract of this official information. It appears that the Confederates fell back before Gen. KELLY's advance without fighting, as no engagement was reported. They continued their retrograde movement in Cumberland, followed by Gen. KELLY. They reentered the last-named city, but remained but a short time, as they were pressed by the Federal forces. They left Cumberland on Thursday, in the direction of Bedford, Penn., where, it was stated, they alleged they were going. It was also thought, from accounts given by various parties, that they (the Confederates) would move from Bedford to Mercersburgh, Penn., and thence to Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md., at which latter place they would rejoin their other forces.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have again been heavy sufferers by these belligerent army movements. The road between Cumberland and New Creek, a distance of twenty-one miles, while in the temporary possession of the Confederates, was not spared by them. The bridge over the North Branch of the Potomac, the bridge over Evritt's Creek, and the bridge over Patterson's Creek, all east of Cumberland, have been burnt. A few rails of the track were torn up. Several water stations, and other stations belonging to the company, were destroyed. The exact extent of the damage done was not known. The bridges destroyed were merely temporary trestle works, as the permanent bridges had been burnt some time ago, and had not yet been permanently replaced.

As far as could be ascertained, no property of any kind had been removed or injured at Cumberland. The damage to the railroad, &c., between Cumberland and Martinsburgh has not yet been learned, as the Confederates are still in possession of that section of the road.

The telegraph line between Cumberland and New Creek was somewhat destroyed, but Mr. WESTBROOK, the telegraph superintendent, already has his corps of line repairers at work, and the line will be in working order between Cumberland and Wheeling to-day.

The passenger train left Camden-street depot yesterday afternoon for Monocacy and Frederick, at which points all trains will now run, unless further troubles threaten that part of the line.

The road between Monocacy and Harper's Ferry was not injured by Col. WHITE's cavalry on Wednesday night. The engine which they attempted to destroy when they burned the twenty-three cars has been recovered by the Company, and the damage done to it found to be of a very insignificant character. It will be in working order in a few days.

There have been no Confederates reported on the Maryland side of the Potomac, between Harper's Ferry and the Monocacy, since Wednesday night, and the Government trains run to the Ferry. Telegraphic communication has also been resumed to Sandy Hook and Frederick.

It was also ascertained that there were no Confederates in or near Frederick, and that it was not positively known that they were at the South Mountains. There was no doubt of their being in tolerable force at Williamsport, while a small body of them yet remained in Hagerstown.

From unofficial sources it is learned that an engagement took place between the Confederates and the Federals under Col. GALLAGHER near Hancock, Md., and that the Confederates were defeated. No official confirmation of this report, however, has yet been received. It was also thought that the Confederates (if the report of the fight at Hancock be true) did not proceed to Bedford from Cumberland, but turned around towards Hancock for the purpose of destroying the canal and the canal boats near there.

Advices from Gen. TYLER, at Maryland Heights, received here by Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK, reported all quiet at that place. No Confederate troops, it was stated, were in the vicinity.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

Official information, received just before going to press last night, states that Gen. EWELL, with twenty-five thousand Confederates, are at Sharpsburgh, Md. Gen. EWELL has appointed a Provost-Marshal for Sharpsburgh, and has declared his intention to remain in Maryland. Williamsport and Hagerstown are also occupied by the Confederates, and a body of them are also reported at South Mountain.

At the latest advices no attack had been made upon Maryland Heights, and Gen. TYLER felt confident if they would attempt it he would be able to inflict upon them a severe repulse.

The mail train from Frederick reached here last night at nine o'clock, and the train from this city reached Frederick at ten o'clock last night. The telegraph, up to midnight, still remained in working order, both to Frederick and Sandy Hook, and no Confederates had yet entered the first named place.

The Confederates have built a substantial bridge across the Canal and the Potomac river at Williamsport, and also a pontoon bridge across the Potomac at Shepherdstown, opposite Sharpsburgh, but for what purposes were not stated, unless to receive supplies, &c.

A large number of contrabands, who were employed in the various parts of Pennsylvania visited by Gen. JENKINS, have been, we are authorized to say, summoned among various points in Western Maryland, the object of which is not entirely understood.

We have no later information from Gen. KELLY. Gen. AVERELL, stationed in command, has not advanced from New Creek to Piedmont, and remained that place until Gen. KELLY reached that point with the remainder of the command. What disposition has been made of the troops there has not been made known, the fact as to the positive direction taken by the Confederates from that place.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF A TRAIN OF CARS.

From the Baltimore American, June 18.

About 9 o'clock last night a body of rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac near the Point of Rocks, and moved upon that place, at which there was no force of defence, except Capt. MEANS' irregular local cavalry. All these were captured, including the Captain himself, without the least engagement so far as we could learn.

Simultaneously another body of the enemy, mounted, crossed the river higher up, and attacked Major COLE's cavalry at Catoctin Station, about seven or eight miles east of Harper's Ferry. A fight ensued, but with what result has not yet been ascertained.

About the same time a part of the enemy's cavalry charged upon a military train and succeeded in its capture. It consisted of one first-class locomotive and about 23 cars, returning from Harper's Ferry to Baltimore, after having carried provisions to supply the garrison during the day. Fortunately this was the last train of a convoy of five, the others having just preceded it in safety, and all reached Baltimore. Of the captured train were several cars loaded with produce that was being rescued from danger from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, also some 15 passengers who took advantage of the train either to escape, or else business connected with the army required them to come down the road. Several of them were sutlers, and perhaps one or two subordinate Federal officers. These are said to have been all carried off to Virginia, with two of the four railroad men who were in charge of the train.

Soon as the passengers were arrested, the train was burned entirely by the enemy, who carried burning coals from the furnace and laid them upon the floors of the cars. These consisted of fifteen empty horse-cars, one flat car laden with iron, one or two laden with flour, and three or four empty stock cars. The train was first attacked at a point beyond Catoctin by the force which appeared at that place, but succeeded in escaping. On reaching the Point of Rocks, however, it was again attacked with such force as obliged it to stop. Efforts were made to destroy the locomotive, but it is believed to have been but slightly damaged.

The firemen and brakemen of the train succeeded in escaping, but the engine-men and conductor are believed to be among the prisoners.

Thus far, in the present campaign, this seems to have been the first railroad property destroyed. Neither the tracks nor bridges of the Company have been damaged, but the telegraph lines of the road were cut by the enemy in several places. Upon the enemy making his first appearance, the Company's telegraph operator at the Point of Rocks bravely held his position, and remained at his post while the destruction was going on, but was finally forced to leave.

After the perpetration of these mischiefs the enemy moved off, but it is said watched the road in the vicinity during the night, in the hope that other trains or detachments of troops would fall into their clutches.

It is believed that the two detachments of the enemy numbered in all not over four hundred men, and were commanded by Major or Col. WHITE, of some what noted guerrilla or irregular mounted corps.

EXCITEMENT AT FREDERICK.

Yesterday there was considerable nervousness exhibited at Frederick and points west of it, on account of a report to the effect that a detachment of rebels were actually seen near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and about forty miles from this city. The basis of this report is as follows: During the attack made by the enemy upon the command of Gen. MILROY, a Captain and eight men of one of the companies succeeded in making their escape.

They made a forced march through Jefferson and Loudon Counties, and passed through to Maryland, and thence along the border of Montgomery County. Their appearance at the point above alluded to, and their repeated inquiries for the latest military news gave rise to the suspicion that they were rebels, and hence the rumors. They have since arrived in this city.

Gen. MILROY and the members of his Staff, who left here yesterday afternoon in a special train, proceeded as far as Monocacy, but upon hearing of the disasters then in progress at the Point of Rocks, returned to this city.

There were also rumors in Frederick last evening of the appearance of the enemy in considerable force at the old South Mountain battle-ground, which added to the excitement. There were no rebels at Frederick this morning, however.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. MILROY.

Gen. MILROY, this morning, received information (whether correct or not is not ascertained) that 2,500 of his rate force, consisting of 1,500 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, had succeeded in reaching Cumberland, Md., last night. The General, who had a narrow escape from being captured on a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday, immediately took the 8 o'clock train of the Northern Central Railway this morning with his Staff, and proceeded to Harrisburgh with the view of joining them.

THE EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

LETTER FROM GEN. M'REYNOLDS.

The following letter from Gen. McREYNOLDS appears in the Baltimore *American*:

My attention has been directed to an article in your esteemed paper of 20th inst., in which it is stated that in retiring from Berryville, Va., with my command, I was compelled to abandon my guns. This I desire to correct. RHODES' division of Gen. EWELL's corps, at least fifteen thousand strong, accompanied by Gen. EWELL in person, advanced on Berryville on Friday night, the 12th inst., while my entire force did not exceed sixteen hundred. My skirmishers, with an occasional shell, amused them for several hours, while I prepared the columns for a retreat on Winchester. In the meantime I dispatched all my wagons and Government property to Bunker Hill, under a small guard, there being no rebels in that direction.

About 9 A. M., 16th instant, I sent the column forward, receiving, about one hundred and fifty First New-York cavalry and two guns, with which I still held the enemy at bay, (they not knowing my force) until the main body had gained several miles, when we retired hastily, but in the most perfect order, by way of Summit Point and Winchester, distant by that route thirteen miles, which was reached at 9 P. M. without the loss of a gun or a dollar's worth of Government property. The enemy pursued closely, and overhauled me at Opequan Creek, attacking my rear while fording at a deep ford in the mountain.

My rear guard, consisting of four companies of First New-York cavalry, Major ADAMS, and two guns, Capt. ALEXANDER, Baltimore battery, and four companies Sixth Maryland Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. MCKEAN, promptly met the attack, while I halted the column, and formed ready to receive them, moving an additional force of cavalry under Major QUINN, First New-York, promptly to the rear. The attack was met in the most gallant manner by officers and men, resulting in a loss to the rebels of twenty killed, including Capts. SMITH and DEFIELD, and some forty wounded, including a Colonel and Major, (the Major supposed mortally wounded,) with the loss of but a few men of my command.

The attack was prompt and desperate, but was met in a manner that reflects the highest credit on the Sixth Maryland, Maryland battery, and the First New-York cavalry. The officers and men proved themselves heroes, the Maryland troops adding fresh laurels to the imperishable ancient fame of "My Maryland." The rebels were so completely discomfited (still ignorant of my strength) that while they followed me till within two miles of Winchester, dare not venture a second attack. As to the great struggle that followed at Winchester, as it will doubtless be the subject of investigation, I forbear to speak further than to say that Capt. ALEXANDER's battery again crowned themselves with glory.

The Star Fort which I had the honor to command was the special object of attack by the rebels for two hours and twenty minutes, bringing some sixteen guns to bear upon, but when darkness came we were still victorious, having fired the last gun, with vociferous cheers from my noble fellows. The retreat from Winchester I forbear to speak of, further than to say that our men fought like devils. Gen. ELLIOTT was the hero. Gen. MILROY is a brave and gallant soldier, and has my deepest sympathy.

ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel First New-York cavalry, Com. brigade.

FROM WHEELING.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BROOKS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, June 18.

There was a great stir among the militia yesterday. The order calling upon the Fourth and Fifth regiments to meet at the Court-house for the purpose of being mustered into the service, was responded to by all who have heretofore manifested a willingness to take up arms.

The circulation of the following important order, in reference to the troops forming the second militia corps of the Monongahela, creates a better feeling among the militia men:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA, }
PITTSBURGH, June 16, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No 2.—The President's proclamation calling for six months' troops does not supersede the orders establishing a departmental corps, the nature of which service appears to be misunderstood. It is not designed to keep this organization in active service for any definite period, but simply to establish and keep in readiness an organization for the protection and defence of the Department that will be familiar to every one and ready for use when required. After the particular emergency is over the troops will be sent to their homes, where they can resume their usual occupations undisturbed. They will be called out only on occasions of threatened danger, or periodically for inspection and instruction. For this last purpose it is supposed that on an average not more than one day in the week will be necessary. Provision has been made by some of the patriotic citizens of this city to advance the Government the necessary money to pay these troops regularly, so that they will not have to wait the action of Congress. Under no circumstances can these troops be transferred to any other department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

The militia were dismissed last evening after a hard day's laying around, with instructions to report this morning at 8 o'clock.

FROM NEW CREEK.

Passengers who arrived last evening, from Cumberland, report that about nine thousand of Gen. MILROY's men had arrived at New Creek. A gentleman who was in Winchester at the time of the attack on Gen. MILROY, Sunday afternoon, is among the passengers. He says that when our forces were attacked four miles east of Winchester, on the Manchester road, that a terrible scene of confusion ensued, and the men were dispersed in all directions. Our informant, with others, started for Sir John's Run on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was joined during the next day by various straggling parties, and when the straggling force reached New-Creek, it was about one thousand strong, and consisted of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and very few of the men had arms. These men came to Cumberland, and from Cumberland they came on to New-Creek, where they still remain, in command of Gen. KELLEY, who is now at that point.

Several men belonging to the Maryland battery, which was stationed at Martinsburgh, arrived in the city last evening, having found their way to Sir John's Run, on Monday, after the defeat of Gen. TYLER.

It will be recollected that Gen. MILROY sets down his number of killed, wounded and missing at two thousand. This extraordinary appearance of the missing at Sir John's Run will reduce the number to one thousand.

The rebels who attacked Gen. MILROY at Winchester, are said to have been commanded by A. P. HILL, JONES and IMBODEN.

THE REBELS IN CUMBERLAND.

It will be seen by the following dispatch, which we are permitted to print, that the reported occupation of Cumberland by the rebels on Tuesday was only premature:

NEW CREEK, Va., Wednesday, June 17—1:10 P. M.
J. E. Ford:

The enemy entered Cumberland two hours ago.

Their advance is at Rawling's Station, where my advance confronts them.

I have just arrived by way of Comberland, which is now in the hands of the enemy.

Please give me the latest information you have from the East.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

FROM HARRISBURGH,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, June 19, 1863.

There seems to be no end to the grand column of the loyal sons of Pennsylvania that is pouring into Harrisburgh from all points east of the Alleghenies, for the defence of the State. The outpouring of the people at this crisis far exceeds that called forth by the raid of 1862 in numbers and enthusiasm. The citizens of other States, who have so nobly come to our aid, cannot be too highly commended for their patriotism. Pennsylvania can never forget her obligations to them for their opportune response.

To adequately describe the grand and sublime scene of this popular uprising is almost beyond the power of pen and language.

The Eighth and Seventy-first New-York, the men of which are splendidly equipped and who present a fine appearance, occupied the intrenchments during last night.

The companies are now being organized into regiments and sent over the river. A large force, in which are included the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York and the New-Jersey troops, will soon be sent up the valley on a reconnoissance.

Col. JAMES A. BEAVER, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, is in command at Camp Curtin. A. G. MAYER, Adjutant. Capt. WM. A. TARBUTON has the arrangement of the camp under his charge.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT SUBDIVIDED.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

The Middle Department will be subdivided into two departments, to be commanded by Major-Generals SCHENCK and MILROY. With a large field Gen. MILROY will quickly follow up his brilliant operations, so auspiciously commenced at Winchester, and prove himself before the country one of its best officers.

Gen. TYLER, not KELLEY, is in command of the forces west of Frederick. Gen. KELLEY is doing good service in another department.

A deputation of City Councils called upon Gen. SCHENCK this morning, and their interview, which had relation to the defences of the city, was of a most harmonious and amicable character.

RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 18.

The gallant Seventh New-York regiment—old familiar friends, who have been with us before—arrived here this afternoon, about two o'clock, and marched up Baltimore street to Monument Square, where they halted in front of Gen. SCHENCK's headquarters. Here they stacked arms and partook of refreshments.

A noble welcome was extended to the regiment. As it marched *en route*, flags were flung out, handkerchiefs waved by fair hands, and the welkin made to ring with enthusiastic cheers. It will remain in Baltimore for further orders.

The Western Maryland and Northern Central Railroad trains are running regularly, also the Baltimore and Ohio to points this side of Frederick. There have appeared no rebels in Westminster, nor at any point on the Northern Central Railway.

Gen. GIBBON, of HOOKER's army, was here to-day to perform the mournful duty of burying his little son. Himself and Lieut. MOALE, of his Staff, a brother-in-law, return to the army to-night. *All was going on admirably when they left yesterday afternoon. No fighting up to that time.*

Gen. WARREN, of the regular army, also with HOOKER, was married yesterday, in our city, to Miss CHASE, an accomplished Baltimorean. He returned in the afternoon to his post. It was a magnificent wedding.

GEN. McCLELLAN.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

Gen. McCLELLAN returned from Albany this afternoon, whither he had been to consult with Gov. SEYMOUR in relation to the forwarding of troops to the Pennsylvania border. Though the latest dispatches announce the evacuation of Chambersburgh by the enemy, the General is inclined to believe that the danger is not yet over. He thinks we shall hear of the main body of Lee's army at or near the old battlefield of Antietam, in Maryland, before the week is out, with the design, probably, of moving on Baltimore. Hence, the General counsels that no abatement should be made in the exertions that are making to organize the militia for defence.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Whereabouts of the Rebels—Cause of the Sudden Retreat—Imboden's Movements—Rebel Plans—Gen. Couch Actively at Work—A Valorous Editor.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, June 18, 1863.

The latest intelligence received at the headquarters of this Department this morning, places the main raiding force of the rebels at Williamsport, Md., yesterday, at 1 P. M., two regiments of rebel cavalry under JENKINS, which had been at Chambersburgh since Monday morning, retired hurriedly in the direction of Williamsport and Hagerstown. The cause of that sudden movement is conjectured to be the receipt of information by the rebel commander, which led him to suppose that a heavy opposing force was rapidly marching to attack him.

Intelligence has also been received, that the rebel cavalry and artillery under IMBODEN, are roaming in the vicinity of Cumberland, and a raid by that portion of the enemy on a section of the Northern Central Railroad is not unanticipated by military authorities here.

It is quite evident that the plans of the enemy are not yet sufficiently developed to warrant the concentration of National forces at any particular point in Pennsylvania. As there must be some place, however, where the volunteer militia can be brought together for purposes of organization, it has been decided to make Harrisburgh the point of rendezvous. Until yesterday but very few troops were in Harrisburgh. The late trains last night brought in perhaps three or four hundred men. With the exception of a company of regulars from the Carlisle Barracks, and a number of marine artillerists sufficient to man nine pieces of ordnance, the entire force at Camp Curtin consists of volunteer militia. But few regiments of the enrolled militia are in this vicinity, and they are scattered at different places along the bank of the Susquehanna. To-day other volunteer militia are arriving, and it is believed that in the course of a week the force will be strong enough to cope with all the rebels LEE dare throw into Pennsylvania.

Gen. COUCH is laboring assiduously in the performance of the duties devolving upon him. From an early hour this morning he has been at the Executive Department receiving the reports of officers and attending to the organization into companies and regiments of the militia here assembled. The work is progressing as speedily as could be expected. Gov. CURTIN is also actively employed.

Men are constantly at work on the intrenchments for the defence of the City. Proper arrangements have been made to blow up the bridges crossing the Susquehanna in case the rebels should attempt by that means to enter the place.

A party of six prisoners, captured at Greencastle, Tuesday, are confined in one of the barracks at Camp Curtin. All but one of them have comparatively good quarters, and are treated with great moderation. The exception has been unfortunately endowed with a fractious temperament, which it was rendered necessary to check by means of handcuffs and solitary imprisonment.

Now, that the rebels have not evinced a very late determination to swallow up the good people of Harrisburgh, including all their personal baggage and other property, the self assured citizens have, to nearly the full extent, resumed their accustomed avocations. The stores and workshops are again thrown open to patronage, and the ladies venture once more to parade the shady streets. The hotels, in spite of the exit of the numerous delegates to the Democratic Convention, continue to do a flourishing business, as one will not doubt when informed that applicants are too happy to pay tribute for lodging on the floor. The thousands of people that assembled at the railroad depot to take the first train to some more Northern habitation, have retraced their footsteps homeward, and the cars, instead of being heavily freighted with the fleeing multitudes, are not much better off than abandoned. A ludicrous incident is related of a certain newspaper editor in this city, who, when he had become convinced that the rebels were unmistakably approaching, threw a portion of his white paper into the street, and did sundry other acts as a preparatory measure to having his goods transported out of town, while in the issue of that same morning he vehemently called upon all good citizens to be firm, show pluck, and defend their property to the last.

Communication to Chambersburgh is uninterrupted. We shall probably know very soon if the enemy intends to penetrate further the State.

WHIT.

A Difficulty About the Organization of the Troops—Copperheads—The Rebels' Retreat from Chambersburgh, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

A difficulty, which had, to some extent, been foreseen, has occurred in the organization of the new troops. It arises principally from the confusion in the various orders. First came the order in which Gen. COUCH took command, and called upon the people to protect themselves from invasion. But no one knew anything about what the duties would be after enlisting, whether to protect the State, the Department of the Susquehanna, or to go wherever ordered, like any other troops of the United States. Next came the order of the Governor calling out the militia, and next the Proclamation of the President. So much doubt necessarily exists as to the authority and the source when it proceeds, as well as to the duties of the recruit, that no one really knows what he ought to do. This difficulty will soon be obviated. In the meantime men are constantly arriving. Several whole regiments of nine months men, whose time has expired, have arrived. They have generally reenlisted in a body, and as they march through the streets, carrying their old colors, and bearing in their tattered uniforms and bronzed faces all the marks of long service, a feeling of security comes over us all, for we know these are not raw militia but tried veterans.

It may not be easy to describe a Copperhead, but it is easy to feel his presence. The loyal instinct never fails to perceive that nondescript just as a horse knows the proximity of a rattlesnake, though he can neither see nor hear him. I have already written you about the Democratic Convention of yesterday. It was a painful and humiliating spectacle. Another instance occurs this morning in the *Patriot and Union* newspaper. Throughout its columns there is not one word of cheer or encouragement to the Government either State or National, nor one sentence exhorting the people to come to the defence of the city, except what you may find in the proclamations of the Governor, which are paid for as advertisements. On the other hand, there is a long editorial, laboring to prove that no troops can be lawfully enlisted by Gen. COUCH, comparing him to CHARLES I. and NAPOLEON, and sowing distrust broadcast in the minds of the people. Such a course may not be disloyal nor treasonable. It cannot, perhaps, be better defined than by the term "Copperhead." One would think that in a moment of so great peril, when the enemy is supposed to be in force within thirty miles of the capital of the State, even the meanest human being could rise superior to the common level of party strife and misrepresentation. But this miserable sheet is as low and personal and vindictive as it ever was at any time.

The rebel retreat from Chambersburgh made us feel better yesterday. To-day, however, the telegraph operator sends a dispatch, that scouts inform him that the rebels are approaching in large force, and that he should wait until the last moment before leaving. Nothing has been heard since, and it is supposed that a force is actually investing the town. People have again begun, in Harrisburgh, to pack up their effects and to calculate on the chances of being "gobbled" within a few days at most; and I am informed that they feel a little nervous at headquarters. The story of the rebels being seen only twenty-seven miles from Baltimore was unfounded, and now it again looks as though they were striking for Harrisburgh or Pittsburgh.

As to the intention of the enemy there is really no telling yet what he means. The audacity of this raid is such that we should not be surprised at anything. It is the general opinion that there has been no infantry or artillery on this side of the Potomac. The number of cavalry is variously estimated at from eight hundred to fifteen hundred. Whether a larger force is at this time investing Chambersburgh, we cannot tell. Perhaps something reliable may come up during the evening, and as I do not close my letter until one o'clock in the morning, I may be able to send you something of interest.

The weather is hot. A pleasant shower cooled the ground last night, but the sun has been very hot to-day.

MERCURY.

The alarm in regard to Chambersburgh appears to be unfounded. The operator still remains there. It seems to be the general opinion that the fight is about over. The Seventy-first New-York and the Twenty-third New-Jersey arrived here this afternoon, with several independent companies from Philadelphia, among which was one of Policemen, 85 strong, under command of Capt. SPEAR and one of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad employes, which was attached to the Twenty-third New-Jersey. Gen. MILROY was in town all day. Two thousand of his men that he supposed he had lost have turned up in the most mysterious manner at McConnellsville, and have probably before this joined the balance of the force.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON went to Washington last night in order to endeavor to harmonize matters in connection with the swearing in of men.

The city is quiet. A storm is threatened.

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.

Official Dispatch from Lee.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 16.

A dispatch from Gen. LEE, of the 15th, says: Gol has again crowned the valor of our troops with success. EARLY's division stormed the works at Winchester, capturing the artillery. LEE.

Why are Disabled Soldiers not Discharged?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a great mystery to plain men living out of the City, why soldiers who have been disabled in their country's service are not discharged from the hospitals. We know of one who, in his convalescence, was taken to a hospital in the City last Winter. The disease left him, according to the statements of the attending physicians themselves, permanently disabled for future service. Otherwise he is well, and ought to have been discharged months ago. Who is responsible? He has made applications enough, is referred by one to another, and sometimes receives promises, which, so far, are not fulfilled. Can you inform one little versed in such matters what is to be done to secure his discharge? H.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, Lieut.-Commander E. O. MATTHEWS, arrived off the Battery last evening from a short cruise of 130 miles

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Reported Capture of a U. S. Propeller Near Pass a l'Outre.

VICKSBURGH AND PORT HUDSON.

Rebel Movements West of the Mississippi.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CAPTURE OF A "YANKEE" PROPELLER.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* hes the following:

MOBILE, June 12.

The Yankee propeller *Boston* arrived here this morning, having been captured by a party of sixteen men from this city, near Pass a l'Outre. On their way out they burned the barges *Lennox* and *Texas*, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Both of them hed valuable cargoes for New-Orleans. The crew of the *Boston*, and a portion of the crew of the two berges, are prisoners here.

REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 16th hes received Jackson advices of the 13th. It says: "The enemy has gotten within 300 yards of our outer works, mounted siege guns and opened fire without doing any damage so far. Our loss in the whole series of GRANT'S attacks has been 6,000, and the enemy's between 40,000 and 50,000. GRANT'S present force does not exceed 90,000, notwithstanding heavy reinforcements have reached him. No fear is felt in regard to the subsistence of our garrison. Below is a statement of the daily rations now being issued: Quarter of a pound of bacon; half a pound of beef; five-eighths of a pound of meal, and an allowance of peas, rice, sugar and molasses.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, June 12.

An officer who left Vicksburgh on Monday night, report all working well. The garrison are in fine spirits, and well supplied with water and provisions. So far little damage has been done by the enemy's fire. GRANT is still pegging away from his parallels, but no mischief is done yet. It is rumored that MAJOR DER was marching on New-Orleens, but it is not credited in official circles. No firing was heard this afternoon, and nothing has been seen of the enemy's cavalry since the skirmish of yesterday. Since meeting JACKSON, he is thought to have given up the idea of another raid.

JACKSON, Saturnay, June 13.

A dispatch dated Panola, June 12, says Gen. MARMADUKE captured ona trasport and sunk another near Helena.

On the 11th inst., three regimenta were sent ont from Helena against him, but were driven back.

Gen. Price is marching on Old Town Point, eighteen inlles below Helena. Twenty-two companies reported for duty from North Mississippi, under the late call.

There is nothing new from Vicksbargh. There was very little firlug to-day. The weather is excessively warm."

From the Nashville Union, June 12.

We received last evening a nota from a gentleman who's family had just come in from Dixie, giving us some information of interest to our readers.

His wife, he says, held the position of chief matron of the Home at Hospital at Lauderdale Springs, Lauderdale County, Miss sissippi. On the evening of the 3d inst., the Post Surgeon received orders to prepere for 3,500 sick and wounded soldiers, who were to come from Jackson, Miss. These casualties were the result of Gen. GRANT'S visit to Jackson. There was nothing for the sick but corn meal and a little rice, with a mean article of fat bacon. Medicines were also scarce. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was in the neighborhood of Jackson, trying to patch up an army out of the pieces of effects of departments.

Some officers from Jackson, belonging to the regular army, visited with our correspondent's family on the 5th inst., and in conversation with the Secretary of the Hospital, asserted most positively that Gen. GRANT would certainly take Vicksburgh; but that PEMBERTON would hold on to it until such time as would give JOHNSTON an opportunity to fortify so as to the north-eastward point on the river.

GEN. JOHNSTON SENDS BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS BACK TO TENNESSEE.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, June 4.

The Southern railroads at an amazing rate. Troops are being sent back to the grand army in Middle Tennessee. Our advices from Mississippi are of the most cheering character, yet we are at a loss to comprehend why Gen. JOHNSTON sho[uld] send Gen. BRECKINRIDGE'S corps back to Middle Tennessee, he must be in a secure condition, either from his position or from an abundance of troops. Our dispatches state that GRANT is being heavily reinforced; but no fears need be entertained on that score, as Gen. JOHNSTON has received the very flower of our noble armies. From the front various points come us, all of them foreshadowing an early advance of our forces. Let us "clear the decks and prepare for action."

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 18, 1863.

Since I last wrote you, I have had better opportunities to judge of the condition of affairs here, and have seen something of the practical working of the military system. I tremble to think how narrowly we have escaped utter destruction on this side of the Mississippi. That we are safe now—that the country is not over-ridden and down-trodden by the cohorts of the North, is more to be attributed to the ignorance of the Federal General, than to any vigilance, or intrepidity, or preparation of our own. There was a time when the Northman had but to stretch forth his fingers, and pluck the coveted fruit—when the army was demoralized and at most disorganized—when dissensions among the leaders had made confusion out of order, and discord out of harmony. Happily for this Department, and for the interests of the Confederacy, such a state of things promises to be of short duration, and the people begin to breathe the atmosphere of freedom. Under the guidance and supervision of the gallant Kentuckian and the hero of Lexington, the army begins to assume shape and dimensions, and to exhibit spirit and determination.

As yet, Gen. SMITH has deemed it prudent to remain in Louisiana, to look after and protect our interests in that locality. The vigor with which the enemy has struck there recently has surprised every one, and the forces employed against us, together with the ill-provided condition of that region, have forced us from positions that were otherwise well taken, and that should have been well defended with more power. Army movements are proverbially slow, and if they had been ever so rapid, Gen. SMITH has not had time to reach those points impregnable to the assaults of the enemy. For failures and defeats in that portion of its territory, Gen. SMITH cannot in justice be held responsible. His army is daily gathering strength, the people are recovering confidence, the spirit of resistance to the end is growing stronger and stronger, and the clouds are beginning to break from our sky.

Gen. MARMADUKE returned to Arkansas a few days ago, from his trip to Missouri. It was expected that, with his force and equipments, he would be enabled to penetrate the very heart of the State, throw the Federal lines into confusion, capture small garrisons, destroy the means of communication between St. Louis on the country, and bring out such bodies of Southern men as might be ready and willing to come to our army. You have doubtless already heard that the expedition was a grand failure, a fiasco. Proceeding as far north as Cape Girardeau, and finding a Federal force, as he supposed, inferior to his own, he determined to attack and capture the garrison. Col. JO. SHELBY, in command of a brigade, brought on the attack, and succeeded in driving the Federals into their intrenchments. Had he been promptly supported by MARMADUKE, those who were there think there would have been little difficulty in storming the fortifications and capturing the entire concern. But there was delay, timidity, hesitation and failure. The Federal forces numbered from 8,000 to 9,000 men—many more than MARMADUKE had in his command.

Failing in this undertaking, without having effected the first single object of his mission, MARMADUKE concluded to abandon the enterprise, and accordingly moved slowly toward Arkansas, with a loss of over a hundred men, several hundred horses, and the morale of success, with the addition of only about sixty recruits from the State. The enterprise, or adventure, was a most contemptible burlesque. It is with pain I record these facts. But it is useless—ney, dangerous, to shut our eyes to truths that stare us so plainly and stubbornly in the face. They are none the less truths because of their distorted and hideous countenances.

Gen. HOLMES still commands here, and people begin to fear he will be continued here. Everybody is dissatisfied with his course. He is universally unpopular. His dogged obstinacy, his self-will, his dictatorial overbearance, his palpable want of foresight and capacity, and withal, his rough, uncouth bearing and manners, have brought down upon him the contempt and dislike (not to use a harsher term) of the entire army. One thing may, I believe, be said of him with truth—he has no favorites, and, I might add, no friends.

The correspondent hints that the army will soon make a forward move, but in what direction is not stated.

REPORTS FROM PORT HUDSON.

MOBILE, Friday, June 12.

The latest news from Port Hudson says the bombardment still continues. Citizens of Horn Lake report thirty-seven transports with troops and supplies, going down the Mississippi River.

SUMMIT, Saturday June 13.

Passengers from Fouchatoula heard heavy firing at Port Hudson. The *Essex* is reported captured by our forces and several gunboats disabled.

A gentleman from Woodville reports BANKS fortifying on Thompson Creek, north west of Port Hudson, and planting heavy siege guns.

BANKS has mustered out several regiments.

SHERMAN'S left arm has been amputated.

JACKSON, Saturday, June 13.

An officer just from Natchez reports that the gunboat *Orizaba* grounded on a bar four miles below that city on the 11th, and that the river has fallen three feet since.

From the Mobile Advertiser, June 2.

Our force at Port Hudson is represented to amount to 6,000 men. BANKS' entire army is understood to be 47,000, but they had not all crossed.

We understand that New-Orleens papers have been received, of which the *Era* cautions its readers not to believe flying reports, and the *Picayune* says the news has been suppressed, but publishes the rumors, among which is one that the Yankee loss was 6,000 men and the Confederate 86. This sounds much like news which we hed already received, when coupled with a remark of a prisoner that the fights at Port Hudson occurred on the same days as those at Vicksburgh, as to excite a suspicion that the whole account may he Vicksburgh news transplanted to Port Hudson. The flag of truce part of the story may be a Yankee version of GRANT'S conduct in leaving his dead unburied.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Confederacy.

CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, June 7.

The position of efinits in front are gradually assuming a serious aspect. Our army has advanced from Ball Buckis, which is five miles from Wartrace and from Shelbyville, with a view of feeling the enemy, and offering ROSECRANS battle, if he will come out from behind his fortifications at Murfreesboro. Without ROSECRANS feels that his force is greatly superior to Gen. BRAGG'S, it is questionable whether he will do this. While on the other hand, it is supposed Gen. BRAGG will not attempt to risk a general engagement by storming the enemy's works at Murfreesboro, which are said to be very strong.

Several skirmishes have taken place during the last two or three days, the enemy falling back as we have advanced, and it is reported that we have driven in the enemy's outposts to within five miles of Murfreesboro.

Yesterday a dispatch from Columbia reports a severe engagement having taken place at Franklin. Gen. FORREST, with some 1,500 cavalry, having driven the enemy from the town, but heavy reinforcements coming up, FORREST was obliged to retire after a sharp conflict, leaving some ten men killed and a number of wounded, the enemy's loss being heavy. This certainly does not look as if ROSECRANS contemplated falling back to Nashville, as was first reported, but, on the contrary, would seem to indicate that he is determined to hold his ground. From the close proximity of the two armies, therefore, a general engagement may be hronght on at any moment. It is supposed that ROSECRANS has reinforced GRANT by about 20,000 men, which, if this be so, would leave ROSECRANS a force of some 60,000 men.

It may be, however, the policy of ROSECRANS to avoid a general conflict until the question of Vicksburgh is settled. One thing is certain, that if Gen. JOHNSTON succeeds in destroying GRANT'S army, ROSECRANS must fall on Nashville, if not to Bowling Green, to save himself. The fate of GRANT'S army, indeed, will decide the question whether we will go into Kentucky this Summer or not. Still, it may be that a skillful strategy would give Gen. BRAGG such an advantage of position, that he might win a glorious victory. He has the opportunity, and should he meet with a perfect success, he would establish himself firmly with the people, and gain their highest commendation.

Prospects are brightening in Mississippi, and it will be true that Gen. KIRBY SMITH has crossed the river at Port Hudson, there is every hope of BANKS' army being routed, and our regaining New-Orleans before the Summer closes. It is said that Gen. LEE has crossed the Rappahannock, and is moving after HOOKER toward the Potomac. If LEE shall free Virginia le threatening the enemy's capital, JOHNSTON restore Mississippi, KIRBY SMITH regain Louisiana, and BRAGG obtain Tennessee and Kentucky, all of which at present bids fair to be realized, before the Winter's blast shall have scattered the Summer forage, the war will be whittled down to a fine point, if it goes not then end.

THE REBEL SPIES.

The *Rebel* has an editorial on the execution of the Confederate officers at Franklin, tacitly admitting the justice of the hanging. It says: "LAWRENCE ORTON WILLIAMS was one of the most honorable officers in this service. He was recently married to Mrs. LAMB, formerly Miss HAMILTON, of Charleston. The expedition ended so tragically was undertaken on his own account, and was unknown to his brother officers."

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

From the Quincy (Florida) Dispatch, June 6.

This distinguished soldier and hero, accompanied by his Medical Inspector, Surgeon DUPAIS, arrived in town by an extra train from Tallahassee, on Wednesday last, about noon. The General put up at the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. COSS, where quite a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity availed themselves of the opportunity offered of seeing a great military leader, who has taken such a distinguished position at the head of our armies, and whose soldierly qualities, heroic deeds and gentlemanly bearing have won the hearts and admiration of the Southern people. Gen. BEAUREGARD is as unassuming and unpretending in his manners and dress as his military conduct has been brilliant and glorious. There is none of that display of brass buttons and gold lace—no unbecoming attempt at official dignity, or an authoritative appearance in his intercourse with his inferiors, such as usually mark the conduct of would-be great men and officers in charge of military posts.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of the 13th.

It was reported, on yesterday, that the enemy in large force had advanced toward the Chickahominy, through James City County, and that a fleet of gunboats and transports stood off the mouth of the Chickahominy. What this movement means will doubtless be developed in a few days. In the meantime our forces in that quarter are on the alert, and will be prepared for any attack. The principal force of the enemy was, at last accounts, at Burat Ordinary. From reports which reached the city on yesterday, we understand that the gunboats and vessels above mentioned have ascended the Chickahominy as far up as Windsor Shades—twenty-eight miles from its confluence with the James, and about fifty from the City of Richmond. The disposition of the land force, which is stated at from ten to fifteen thousand strong, did not transpire to us, beyond what we have already given. The proceeding, however, does not hear with it sufficient weight to render it fearful, and we are sufficiently well prepared to repel any serious attack.

CONSCRIPTION—OVERSEERS.

From the Milledgeville Recorder.

At the late term of the Baker Superior Court, Judge R. H. CLARK discharged WM. A. PATTERSON from military service on the grounds:

1. That to render a conscript liable to the rules and articles of war, he shall first be mustered into service.

2. He cannot be treated as a deserter until after enrollment and refusal to obey.

3. The occupation of an overseer makes him a military exempt.

In this case the conscript had been arrested on the 28th of April, 1863, while acting as overseer for Mrs. E. J. MARTIN, a widow lady, in whose service he began on Dec. 1t, 1862. He had no notice whatever of his enrollment or of any order to report for duty when the arrest was actually made.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 9.

The beautiful steamer *Alice*, having on board over one thousand bales of cotton, had the misfortune to get her after compartment filled with water, at an early hour on Monday morning. This serious mishap, which has damaged most of the cotton in that part of the ship, is supposed to have occurred from the steamer having collided with the prow of the iron-clad gunboat *Chicora*, while the *Alice* was in the act of getting into the wharf, but some persons have expressed doubts of this. The mode of explanation and cause will only be certainly known when the leak is exposed to view. The steam pump and a steam fire engine were at work on her yesterday afternoon, and at dark most of the water had been taken out of her, and they commenced removing the cargo. During this day the leak will no doubt be brought to light.

F. P. BLAIR, JR.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., the bogue representative of BLAIR, of Missouri, was yesterday arraigned before the Mayor on the charge of stealing clothing from Capt. JNO. TAYLOR. It apposers that since his discharge by the Mayor the other day, he was committed to Castle Thunder, where he grew penitent and acknowledged the theft, and, at his own request, was permitted to accompany a detective to a number of second-hand shops, where were recovered the military coat of Capt. TAYLOR and other articles of apperel; also, his sword and belt, which had been pawned for fifteen dollers. It is said that some of our returned prisoners recognize BLAIR as a prisoner in the Old Capitol at Washington, at the time they were there. He was sent on by the Mayor to answer.

A NEW COTTON LOAN.

From an article in the *Sentinel*, it appears that a new cotton loan is in the market. Some of its advantages are thus set forth:

"Hardly less important in this scheme is the offer to our own capitalists made at their suggestion. It is hardly prosable that the Secretary of the Treasury will waive his option to pay *them* the interest in coin or cotton, as he may deem most expedient. But in either aspect, the loan ought to rule high in our markets. Take, as before, the holder of a thousand-dollar bond. If he is paid his interest in coin, the bond ought to command par, or nearly par, in coin. By payment in coin, he would get $60 per annum, equal in notes at present rates to $360, *a the enormous interest of thirty-six per cent.* But it is safe to assume that the Secretary will prefer to pay the interest in cotton so long as coin bears its present value, and that he will not pay in coin until after peace shall have fully restored the currency and exchanges to their normal condition. Assuming, therefore, the payment to be made in cotton at sixpence sterling per pound, the holder of the bond will receive four hundred and ninety-five pounds. This is now worth over thirty cents at the points where the coupon slips date for its delivery, and will undoubtedly rise, after the Confederate forces shall have been collected, to 40 cents in Confederate currency. Indeed, we hear it has already gone up to 40 cents. But take 30 cents as the price, and the holder draws an interest of $148 50, or 15 per centum on the face of his $1,000 bond. If he chooses to retain his cotton he has every opportunity of selling it at still higher prices. But at the worst, 15 per cent. is the yield on the bond. It seems plain, therefore, that this is the very best investment held out to our capitalists, and that, when offered, the bonds ought to command two or three hundred per cent. advance. As a stock, it seems far preferable to the fifteen million loan, which is now so much in request among moneyed men. That loan is quoted at 200. The security is, in our opinion, no better than this new about to be offered, and the interest is only eight per centum. This loan now under discussion will yield at least fifteen per cent. upon the least favorable supposition, viz.: that the cotton paid as dividend will be at once converted into money at present prices.

Another inducement to bidders here is that this stock may be conveniently and profitably used to make remittances to Europe. In our article of yesterday, we showed that this loan, being similar to the Erlanger loan, ought to command par, or nearly par, of coin in Europe. If this be so, what better thing could our capitalists do with money than to buy these bonds here and send them to Europe for disposition there? The exchange thereby purchased could be sold here at enormous profit. The bonds, also, would certainly answer better for remittances to make purchases in Europe then the fifteen million loan recently employed for this purpose by one of our Richmond importing companies.

The bidders for most new loans are discouraged by the fact that every such scheme multiplies the obligations of the Government and lessens its ability to pay. With this loan, however, the exact contrary holds. For every dollar of indebtedness put forth in bonds, at least two to three dollars of Treasury notes are retired from circulation, and thus the *aggregate* of our debt is largely diminished. The Government acquires new power to pay from its very issues. If those bonds shall commend the large premium that we think they will; and we feel well assured that they will not be disposed of for any sum resembling a sacrifice. This scheme, so far as relates to American bidders, was invited, as before stated, by our capitalists, and, as a whole, is one of the ample means with which Congress has wisely invested the Secretary of the Treasury, and, as we believe, given him all the power required to conduct our finances to a successful issue. His unwearied endeavors to provide the ways and means in this great struggle, and to place our finances on a solid basis, fairly entitle him to the thanks of the country and to an unprejudiced judgment upon his official acts.

In the foregoing review of the advantages of this scheme we have assumed that the Secretary of the Treasury will put the loan upon the market here at the same time it is offered in Europe. It may be, however, that he will wait for the result in Europe before determining the questions whether to offer any or how much of the loan in this country. Without undertaking to predict what course his view of the public interests may incline him to pursue, we deem it sufficient to remark, in conclusion, that all we have said of the inducements of the loan would apply with equal or greater force if it should be offered first in the European market."

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.

In the Richmond *Examiner* of the 18th ult., we find a letter from FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, in which he admits that the reports in circulation regarding his having resigned his commission in the National navy, and subsequently having withdrawn the resignation, are true.

MOBILE, May 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

I observe in your paper of the 5th instant, handed to me to-day, an article headed a "Strange Record." This, unexplained, is injurious to me.

I do not deny the authorship of those letters you publish, nor have I ever denied making an application to recall my resignation in the United States navy, at the date mentioned. I am willing that all my acts, private and official, relating to my withdrawing from the United States navy, may be known to my countrymen. When I handed my resignation to Mr. WELLES, the day after the attack, in Baltimore, upon the Massachusetts regiment, I remarked "that it was the most unpleasant duty in my life to be compelled to resign from a navy I had so long and faithfully served, but as a Marylander and a slaveholder, I never could act against the South."

After my return home, and before my resignation had been acted upon, hearing from various sources that the troubles and difficulties in the country would certainly be arranged when Congress met, if not before, and which was the general impression, and that there was not to be any further resistance in Baltimore, I was induced to ask the recall of my resignation, if that had been acted upon. When I resigned, I held the important and desirable position of Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard, and did not know at what hour I might be called upon to equip an expedition against the South or my native State. Those who have never served in the army or navy of the United States for forty years and upwards, and have never fought under her flag, or witnessed the respect paid to it throughout the world, wherever displayed, cannot know or appreciate the feelings of those who, from principle, were obliged to war against it.

I do not deny that I felt great regret that circumstances made it necessary that I should leave that navy; in this regret I am not alone, for there are thousands, aye millions, who regretted to see such a Government as the United States once was broken up. My acts in the Confederacy speak for themselves. The Revolutionary principles of my grandfather, THOMAS MCKEAN, ran through my veins, and I trust that such principles, with a clear conscience of having performed my duty, will govern me through life. My enemies may exert themselves to injure me, but they shall never have it in their power to say that I shrink from professional responsibilities or duties. Very respectfully,

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN.

An Inside View of Rebeldom.

A correspondent of the London *Herald*, who has made a visit to Charleston, writes under date of Richmond, June 1:

"Trains on the railways of the South move now slowly. The tracks are very much worn, and unsafe for traveling at high speed. The locomotives, passenger-cars, freight-trucks are all more or less dilapidated. This fact constitutes a grave disadvantage to the Confederacy, not only in its bearing on the concentration of masses of men at a given point with rapidity, but also in reference to transportation for their necessary supplies. Earthworks in all advantageous positions, sometimes on one side of the track, sometimes on another, picket-posts here, detachment-encampments there, general-headquarters at another place, are found scattered along the whole line of railway from Richmond to Charleston; and indicate forcibly the stubbornness of the resistance that, in the Federalists were to force back the present line of the Southern defence, would dispute their further advance inch by inch. On to Richmond," if practicable in the North to-day, would therefore be exchanged but for a cry urging an advance for hundreds of miles of mutilation and massacre. Soldiers were met lounging at all the railway stations. Newsboys passed through the cars under the cross-fire of a hot demand. The last reports from the armies were asked of bystanders at each military station along the route, and some of the more impatient inquirers took every opportunity that occurred during the journey to obtain the latest news of the forces in the field from telegraph offices. The soldiers in the train were the cynosures of every eye. Young ladies, round and ruddy, fluttered, sometimes in pairs, sometimes in groups, at a coy distance from the attractions of the train, in all the glories of resplendent eyes and saucy parasols.

James Island constitutes the greater part of the southern boundary of the harbor of Charleston. That line of advance upon the city is defended by a system of works resting chiefly on the Stono, and by a garrison made up, in part, of the Sixty-first regiment of North Carolina. Invited to pay a visit to the camp of that corps, I started for the purpose, under the guidance of its Surgeon and Quartermaster, in the peculiar spring-wagon employed here as an ambulance. Driving to the headquarters of Gen. CLINGMAN, in company with the editor of the *North Carolina Journal*, I was received, in the absence of the General, by members of his Staff, assured heartily of their pleasure at my arrival among them as a representative of the English Press, and, after the Southern mode of expressing welcome and goodwill, invited to join, notwithstanding the efficiency of the blockade, in "a drink" of brandy. An side-de-camp for my guide, I was admitted, after a routine of challenges and countersigns, into the secrets of the defences of the Stono, and enabled to make a full examination of one of their principal works, Fort Pemberton. Arrived after nightfall at the quarters of my hosts, we sat down to supper in a tent furnished with four camp-stools and a rough contrivance that answered the use of a table. Delicacy would forbid me from referring to the fare of my messmates of the moment, if to accept that bidding were not to deprive me of the pleasure of exorcising publicly my admiration for the heroism with which they submit cheerfully to all privations in the cause which they hold to be that of liberty and law, of home and country. Indian-corn bread, fat bacon, and a certain substitute for tea constituted our fare, and were made very acceptable by pleasant conversation and hearty hospitality. The tea used on this occasion was made of leaves gathered on the island, from a plant known among its aboriginal inhabitants as the *youpon*, a shrub that, if not identical with, is at least possessed of many points of resemblance to that favorite of the South Americans, Paraguayan mate. This fare being that of the officers, what must be that of the rank and file; and how lofty must be the patriotism that, under the circumstances implied in that question, can, in face of the best fed and most comparisoned of armies, astonish the world with its deeds of arms? After tea I was presented to the several officers of the regiment; and, with the warmest of welcomes, invited to partake of an oyster roast. The officers of this regiment are, for the greater number, a sedate body of men; and, distance far from their homes by simply a sense of duty to their country, maintain a constant struggle against every yearning of their hearts for leisure to live. Col. RATCLIFF, the commanding officer of the corps, was educated originally for his present profession; and in addition to decided military capacity, possesses in a marked degree the manners and bearing of a soldier. We were all grouped around a log fire. Oysters, fished up during the day on the shores of the island, were piled in a wheelbarrow, and one by one placed between the partially-lit logs over every flaming opening. After a few minutes, they were handed round, with the accompaniment of knife and towel, as thoroughly cooked. They were delicious. Gathered around the fire, some sitting on camp-stools, some standing up, some stooping in the act of snatching the almost red-hot delicacies of the occasion from the flame, we presented a group which, under the strong contrasts of its light and shade, would have formed a congenial subject for the coloring of SALVATOR ROSA—the smooth face of a young Lieutenant lit up here, in the fulness of the glare, the grim countenance of a bearded Captain standing out there in shadow from the darkness of night, and in another place the ebony features of the negro under a flood of flame, sparkling in radiance from his glossy cheeks, his darkling eyes, his polished teeth. The Major of the Sixty-first North Carolina regiment having been on duty in front of the enemy, I occupied his bed, and arose in the morning to the sound of the reville. A detachment of about 200 men, detailed to do picket duty on the Stono, were drawn up after breakfast; and though dressed in all the dingy shades and different forms of 'citizen's dress,' were well shod, well armed, well drilled, and in all respects, save only that of uniform, a credit to the magnificent soldiery that has been sent to do battle against the execrated 'Yankees' by 'the good old North State.'"

LIFE WITH THE CONTRABANDS.

The Sea Island Plantations.

We have received the following private letter from an educated friend who went out some four months since to take charge of contrabands on two or three of the island plantations on the South Carolina coast. He went with the sole object of doing what he could to elevate the condition of the black men, and fit him for freedom. The writer is a close and philosophic observer, and this narrative of his experience will be found exceedingly interesting and valuable.

RED HOUSE PLANTATION,
PORT ROYAL ISLAND, S. C., Monday, May 18, 1863.

I have hitherto forborne to write you in order that when I should relate to you, according to your earnest request, of my experience and labors here as Government Superintendent of these poor people, I might state with the more intelligence, not only facts, but so far as possible, such conclusions as might be reasonably deduced from the facts. One great fault constantly to be found, in nearly all correspondence and conversation in regard to this war, and pretty much all reasoning thereon, is that people are so prone to generalize down to conclusions and principles of action, from single and isolated instances which may fall under their notice, without collecting and arranging a sufficient number of facts, and not digesting them when collected. Perhaps one of the results of of this war will be to settle us down to *think out* some of our enterprises, both national and individual, before we enter upon their accomplishment.

I came down here, as you well know, with an earnest desire to serve my country as best I might in this hour of her tremendous peril, and to do all I could toward the solution of the weighty problem, *"what shall be done with the freed blacks of the South?"* My experience is too limited yet to talk altogether intelligently on the subject, but on some points my mind is clear. To give value to my experiences in one direction, I had this important advantage to start with, that the people placed under my charge had the name of being "ugly and demoralized," a not very flattering recommendation of a people, to a person intally inexperienced, about to have them in charge. However, putting my trust in God, I went boldly forward. And here, at the very outset, I found nothing in all my past life experience giving me such advantage in dealing with them, as that which had given me a good knowledge of human nature. Above all things, the man having the charge of them should have good common sense, and know how to use it, and no description of their nature is more complete or accurate than that of Gen. SAXTON to some Northern Committee men—that "they are intensely human."

PLANTATION JEALOUSIES.

I have charge of two plantations, numbering about 60 and 65 people, all told, or 165 in all, comprising both 'broad people and those belonging to the plantations, the term 'broad people being given to those living abroad or belonging to plantations abroad; these 'broad people having been brought here by the Government for protection in the exigencies of war, and placed upon plantations where there was most room. They came from Edisto Island and the Santee. And here I may state the greatest difficulty I have found with them, is in the peculiar jealousy existing between people of different plantations. I had thought it might be merely local and peculiar to my people, but others speak of the same thing. It does not show itself in the daily intercourse of the people, so as to cause any irritation or effervescence of feeling among them; it is not malignant. It is a dark, untold suspicion of a nameless cause, for I have asked the 'broad people to put their finger on a single action of the home people which should give just grounds for such feeling, and they are unable to do it; but it prevents all those truthful combinations so necessary to the formation of social communities, without which persons become clannish, and all prosperity as a people is impossible. I speak of my own experiance in this matter. It is very short and narrow, so that no general conclusion as to the capacity of the race is to be drawn from it. Others may have experience directly to the contrary. I hope and trust so. The instance which forms the ground of this remark is as follows:

At the sale of these lands for taxes, the people of their own account came to me, requesting me to stand uo for them at the sale, and purchase for them their places "if I could." They furnished me with $410 for that purpose, in silver and United States currency. I soon ascertained that their place,—Red House—was sure to be redeemed, the heirs being loyal. This knowledge coming to them, they then wished me to purchase elsewhere if I could, for they were anxious for a "home of their own," to use their own words. I succeeded, by an arrangement with Dr. PECK, in buying in the Edgerly plantation in conjunction with the Edgerly people, containing from 800 to 1,000 acres. With the idea of purchasing the house, the 'broad people contributed somewhat. But now that they must move on to another plantation, now that one of the Red House people, having paid some $230 toward the purchase money, will hold the reversion of the whole land, unless the others pay their share within two years, thus making them responsible to him, they will have no share or lot in the matter. They say they had rather stay under Government. But I tell them that Government has told me it will have nothing to do with them under such circumstances; but it makes no difference; "we can't make up our minds yet," they say. And then, though they can have some twenty-five acres of land each, two-thirds of it ready for the plantation, at $15 for the whole, to be paid for in *crops* in two years! Was ever such stupidity! It requires the patience of four Jobs and a Moses. They acknowledge, if Government would allot them land at a given rent, they would take it in a moment. Then why not this, at so cheap a rate, when it is your own to sell? "Oh, you don't know those people as well as we, you will see by-and-by." But another element that comes in very strongly, is their strong desire to go back to their old homes, and they are looking for every movement which shall accomplish the desired object. But this, plainly, is not the trouble with them here. *They don't want to mix.* It is a wonder to my mind how this jealousy arose. Is it possible that it is a part of the wicked system of their former owners, cultivated by them, to throw all obstacles possible in the way of any systematized effort of the slaves to obtain their freedom? But under a careful system of oversight and culture, I have no doubt it will soon wear away. It is the only case in my short dealing with them, where they have not responded to reason.

THE PURCHASE OF FREEHOLDS.

Now, that I have introduced the subject, this purchase of land, with its attendant circumstances, is one of the most encouraging experiences in regard to them. In the first place, the noble conduct of the person who furnished the greater portion of the purchase money, in being willing to share the land *equally* with all the families—in being willing to wait two years for his money to be refunded—in being willing *then* to take it in cash or cotton, all speaks well *for* a noble and generous heart. In the second place, that the people had sense and courage enough to combine and lay out their hard earnings in an entirely new experiment to them. In the third place, that they have gone on with the purchase, with the divisions of the land between the two peoples, and with the final subdivision of their portion among themselves, with not a particle of wrangling or contention—often saying, "just show me my land and I am satisfied." In the fourth place, that they have sense enough to see and *acknowledge* their need of a white person to look after them, settle their disputes, protect them in their rights, and advise them as to their best interests; and if you once get their confidence, they will follow your advice with great docility, responding to all your suggestions with remarkable readiness. That when they find you honest with them, straightforward, just between man and man, kind, uniform in your dealing, so that they may know what to depend upon, always having their best interests at stake, and, above all, *trusting them*, and sharp enough to track them out when they are sly—in short, when they find you are *manly* with them and treat them *as men*, it is the easiest matter in the world to manage them, for all you have to do is to let them *manage themselves*, giving them general directions and guidance, and standing ready to settle disputes and nip all wrong conduct in the bud; and they will yield, when you have their confidence, to calm reasoning more readily than any people with whom I ever became acquainted. But they must see that your position is well taken, and that you are not to be hoodwinked or blustered out of it, for they are *great blowers* when occasion requires. Have they good common sense themselves? Well, let a person try to deal with them on any other basis and he will have his eye teeth cut pretty quick. Their way is to hear all you have to say, and then *lay low*, unless important interests are immediately at stake, until your decision applies to them, and then they will come back and wish to be "made sensible"—to use their language—of the matter. Or thus: if the matter comports with good sense and common justice, they will generally cheerfully yield with the expression, "Well, I'm satisfy." But if they are pretty heady and opinionated, and your course goes crosswise of their strong desires, you must simply *be sure* that your course is just and reasonable and fair, and if it is not they are very quick to point it out to you—then state it to them with force and clearness, and *stand firm*. They will then always back down when their good sense has a chance to digest the matter calmly, and they can retreat without seeming to. Nothing is more amusing to me than to get hold of one of these heady fellows, who is prone to set up his judgment above others on the place, and get their dislike to that extent, and hear him commence on some unpleasant decision of yours with the words, "Now you see right is *right*, and wrong is *wrong*, because why," &c. Now, let two or three others be present to hear the argument, and hear him put through a little. Then hear the remarks, "De ole nigger couldn't get round dat no *how*. Well, Sir, I likes to see him not to heh his own way sometimes." "Dat was very pretty, *very pretty, indeed*. I declare, Sir, you manage him *just right*. He got nothing to say to dat. Oh, he'll talk as long as you are mind to talk wid him, but he'll see when he has time to link of it, dat he is oo the wrong course altogether. De ole man allers went to rule in ebery ting."

THE WAY TO MANAGE THEM.

The great trouble with many superintendents is, they undertake to manage *too much*; but the people want to be let alone, and be thought to have sense themselves. I am often asked: "Are they not sly and tricky, and will they not lie and steal intolerably?" According to my experience, that is just as you deal with them. They always kept their own doors and chests under lock and key, which is an evidence that they consider each other untrustworthy. On one occasion I asked one of them why this was done. He referred right back to times of Slavery, when they, on many plantations, had scarcely enough to keep soul and body together, in which case those worse off would take from those better off, rather than be so pinched for want of food; and the same with clothing. Those were the times, also, when the negro—having no rights recognized in his labor, none in the possession and sole enjoyment of his wife, none in his children, none *anywhere*—did, as all human beings do under like circumstances, all they could to circumvent their oppressors, whether by fair means or foul, by which they might recover to their own use some small part, at least, of that unjustly taken from them. Hence deception and thieving in the negro character from the power of enforced habit. This is to be met with reason, with patience and great firmness, and the shrawder you are to detect them, the more the people will think of you, both because we all respect wisdom and sagacity, and because they then feel the more sate from the sly wickedness of each other. I have to say for my plantations, so far as my experience goes, that I have not been troubled in the least by the tendency in them, though I have met with it *several* times. In general they have been as straightforward with me and with each other as white people. I simply tell them I wish them to be *men* and *women*, and no longer slaves—that I shall *trust them* until I find them unworthy of trust, and then I shall treat them as all liars and thieves ought to be treated. The consequence is, with a manly response, they scorn ever to tell me anything but the simple truth, and when I put them to their word they never have failed me, not under the strongest temptations, *as I know of.*

GROWING SELF-RESPECT.

The worst habit they have is that terribly demoralizing one of abject dependence and begging. By the wisdom of God, I have succeeded in reasoning with them on that so favorably, that begging is now a rare exception. I have some old disabled persons entirely under support of Government, but they will, to use their term, "pinch end *pinch*, Massa," rather than come to me to ask for comforts. On the other hand, I mean to be very careful to see all their reasonable wants supplied, so far as may be. In the matter of rations, they would hug the Government breast with all the earnestness of a babe. But I soon taught them the honor and the nobleness of depending on one's self for food and clothes, and the meanness and unmanliness of looking to another for the body to be filled and clothed; so that, in very many instances, persons in need would borrow money over and over again rather than come to me for rations. I told them always I would never allow them to starve, but that I always considered it a disgrace for a man to be fed by the public. Now they seem absolutely *ashamed* to come to me for food. To help them along, I told them I would loan them money myself, and did so to more than a score of persons; and when their pay-roll was paid, they came to me of their own accord and paid me their little sums, which I consider very creditable when we consider their great need; for, of course, none but the relatively poor borrowed. I was told I would lose it unless I took it as it passed through my hands to them from the Paymaster. I wanted that *very test put*. It *did* pass, all of it, through my hands to them, with one exception, and I have not lost a cent. I saw it was possible as important moral lesson needed to be taught here, and was much interested to see the result. The lesson was not needed.

GRATITUDE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

One of the most interesting manifestations of nut-cropping manliness showed itself the other day in a consultation with my leading men on Red House, as to whether they would be willing to work the plantation for the remainder of the season, under the care of Mr. FYLER, who has redeemed the place on behelf of the loyal heirs, his former wife being the daughter of TALBIRD, the former owner of the place. In redeeming the place Government does not allow him to disturb the people until their present crops are all garnered, without their full consent and thorough understanding. Mr. FYLER wishes to obtain immediate possession of the place in order to secure the profit of the cotton crop now in, some 20 acres. He proposes to the people to let them remain at their crops on precisely the same basis as they do under Government, only that he would pay them as often as they wanted it, inst

(ghosts,) &c. To hear them pray for the Northern soldiers and for the Government!—well, come and hear them *yourself*. On the President's fast day all of both plantations stopped work and pretty much the whole body attended church with sincerity, and they spent two hours before breakfast on that day in the praise-room, praying with tremendous earnestness. Now some take a romantic view of all these evidences and consider them as great salats. Like all religious people some of them are, but the most of them have much yet to learn, and in the scale of civilization they are way down where slavery have trod them, but they have, as you will see, all the elements of a good moral and material growth, only give them a proper chance.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

Now what shall that chance be? There is the great question, but to my mind comparatively an easy one, for in their character you have everything at hand, all it wants is proper education, direction and control. Should they be put on an equality with the whites? Just so fast as they raise themselves to an equal standard of growth. Would you give them equal privileges now? Not till they grow to the appreciation of them. Should they be sent out of the country? They are here. Take care of them as you should. Then that question will in due time take care of itself. No people will respond to faithful, patient care more readily than they.

Are they ready now for the responsibilities of freemen. No, by no means. They need patient development to bring them to it. In my opinion a semininery superintendency, where they could be kindly used, but summarily dealt with, at compelled to honest, steady industry, preserved from the vices of civilized life before they shall have learned how to combat them, in the development of all manly qualities, and taught in the art of self-government, is best adapted to their present condition. They need more watchful and individual care, as yet, than they would get, if thrown upon their own resources, and what is singular, some are so thoroughly aware of this as themselves. Indeed, their great danger lies in becoming freemen at the same time that they exchange plantation life for one which tends to bring them into direct contact with all the temptations of civilized life. They are now singularly free from degrading and disgusting vices, resulting from those causes, their isolation from the places where such vices most do centre, their life of enforced lodustry in which no time was given to the enjoyment of simple pleasures, and their exceedingly simple diet, by which all animal passions are tamed down. Hence, you see all persons hiring them in large centres of population where wickedness does congregate, complain bitterly of their vices and infidelity, or rather unfaithfulness. What more can you expect of those who rear *children* in the ways of temptation, and in their knowledge of the deceitfulness and wickedness of the human heart or of the power of their own desires? If the negroes can be kept on the plantations, he kept in the same little centre of society as now, where all their powerful church influences can operate, he kept busy in agricultural labor, and away from frequent visits to towns, they will grow to be a self-governing, faithful people. But it will take time, and with time and patience can be done as well as not. On my plantations they are following all the simple habits of plantation life, cultivate the soil with industry, hope and patience perform faithfully all their church duties, cheerfully submit to control, patiently submit to requisitions of Government, though hard, necessarily, in some individual instances, and are taking every step, with one or two individual exceptions, as I have before mentioned, to become honest and industrious owners of the soil, and in those exceptions the men are only waiting to have their old homes reopened to them. But it must be remembered that they are degraded, superstitious, disgusting in some things—for a man to live constantly with them as I do—on a very slow scale of growth, requiring great patience, self-denial, forbearance and wisdom, to deal with them faithfully. To be a faithful superintendent is a sort of missionary life.

Thus I have gone through my experience in this interesting matter quite cursorily and in detached occasions as business would allow, giving you, according to your request, as faithful a statement of matters connected with this important experiment as is in my power, and trust my relation will give you much satisfaction.

Most respectfully your friend, A. S. H.

FISHING.

A Pleasant Trip on the St. Lawrence—A Week Among the Finny Tribes—Scenery, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAPE VINCENT, June, 1863.

Here we are, my friend, on the majestic St. Lawrence, the broad waters beneath us moving on in their everlasting course towards the great deep. (Mark, the pronoun I use is not the editorial WE, which you of the public press use with such potentiality, multiplying your individual selves, as if each were at least *tria juncta in uno*. This is well. It is as it should be. Albeit you sit in your quiet dormitories high up toward the clouds, silent as the Sphinx, yet speaking with 10,000 voices to the people everywhere.)

I was saying that we (my little grandson and myself with a boatman) are here upon the majestic St. Lawrence, opposite the pleasant little town of Cape Vincent. The cool breeze, as it comes whispering through the woodlands that skirt the shore and sweeping lazily over the river, is balmy with the odors and genial with the freshness of forest and field. The stars have just banished away into the depths above. In the East, fleecy clouds lighted up by the early sunbeams into a blaze of glory, are burnishing the sky, while in the West the spectral grayness of the morning twilight still lingers. The birds are filling the air with the melody of their matin songs. The swallow, fresh from its night perch, with unwearied wing, glances along the surface of the river, dipping its pinions in the quiet waters in its arrowy flight. Above us, high in the heavens—almost a speck in the azure depths—"soars an eagle, rejoicing in his pride of peace," while away beneath him hovers an osprey, turning his keen eye downward, watching for his finny prey. The seagull in its ceaseless flight circles around us, scanning with curious interest our little craft. In the meadow, along which our course lies, the "bobolink" leaps up from the grass, and, poising himself in mid-air, shakes the dewdrop from his wings and carols merrily his joyful song, while on the topmost spray of the thorn the brown thrush perches himself, swaying in the breeze as he sings. In the bay at the upper end of the island, over against us, is a brood of young ducks, sporting with unfledged wings in playful gyrations around the staid and watchful mother, and away out in mid-channel floats a loon, lifting up his clarion voice, ringing, clear, metalic, echoing like a bugle over the waters, and rebounding from the rocky islands. The morning is full of freshness and beauty—brightness and glory are all around us.

We are on a "troll" among the finny tribes of the St. Lawrence. Far back in our wake, moving slowly through the water is a minnow, an appendage to my silken line. The rod is in my hand, and if bass, or pickerel or muscalonge, ——

Hurrah! He has seized the bait! The hook is in his jew, and away he plunges, skiving madly through the water, in his frantic efforts to escape—steady now!—steady! Give him head! Press the reel gently, but let him run. See how he makes the line hiss again, bending the elastic rod like a read. Steady, his efforts are relaxing, reel him in—give him no rest! Gently now, but reel him in! Faster—faster still. See! a new fury has seized him! He leaps clear from the water, shaking his head fiercely, to throw the hook clear from his jaw, and away he plunges again—now toward the middle of the river—now straight toward the bottom—now like an arrow down the stream—now across, this way and that, up, down, every way. Steady again! Press the reel gently. See! He has exhausted his energies and rises to the surface, gaping with distended jaws and ceasing almost to struggle. Reel him in faster! Faster still. There! He sees us and with renewed strength he plunges away! Let him run! It is his last effort—his last battle for life. Press the reel gently. Harder now! He has ceased his flight. Reel him in again! Boatsman, handle the landing net. It is under him. Raise it quickly. Hurrah! hurrah! A five-pound bass, end the gamest fish that swims! Hurrah!

The sun is rising in the East. A stream of light blazes through the branches of the island trees, and glows in a long line of brightness across the water, as if a great conflagration were raging in the low forests beyond. And, see how majestically the great orb sweeps in glory up over the tree tops, marching, with imperial tread up into the heavens, red and fiery as he glows through the mist and smoke and haze that hang in the early morning like a shadowy veil above the river! A splendid sight, a beautiful phenomenon, is the sunrise—not as it occurs in the city, but off here on the St. Lawrence—the purest, noblest, most majestic river in the round world. Have you ever witnessed the sunrise in the country? Does your memory call up from the dimness of vanished years, from the depths of the long past, how in the early morning, when Spring was sinking into the arms of Summer—when the air was full of freshness, sweet with the fragrance of flowers, and balmy with the odors of forest and field—when the dewdrops sparkled like diamonds on the grass, and the leaves on the trees rustled and shook themselves in glee, as the soft breeze stirred among them—when

Hurrah! again hurrah! The hook is in his jaw, and away he plunges for the broad deep water, one hundred—two hundred feet. Give him play, but press the reel always—keep the line taut always. There must be no slack, or he is gone. Feel him always; hold him in hand always; restrain him gently, but firmly in his flights; reel him in if he pauses; give him no rest. There he goes again straight for the bottom. Let him dive, but keep your thumb on the reel and your rod bent. See! he ceases to struggle—holding back like an obstinate mule. Reel him in! Faster!—faster still. Handle your landing net, boatman. But no! He sees us and is off again. No matter, let him run; he is ours. It is but one more struggle for life, and that is vain. He has surrendered. He floats on the surface, rolling over and over, turning his white belly to the sun as we reel him in. Now your landing net. Lift away! Hurrah! Hurrah! A twelve pound pickerel! Hurrah! Put on another minnow, boatman, and row along.

I was saying something about the glories of the early morning—the splendor of a Summer sunrise. I think I was asking you if you remembered having seen the stars stealing away into the vaults above, withdrawing their watch from the sky, or noted the lighting up of the East, as the sun rose from his bed of darkness, flashing his brightness across the heavens, gilding with glory the mountain peaks—chasing the night shadow down their rugged sides, and, bounding like a courser above the hills, started on his career along the firmament? If you had noted how full of joy and gladness all living things seemed to be, and how a mighty shout of rejoicing, a hallelujeh, an anthem of praise, a wild song of ecstacy—a——Another! No; he's gone—no, again—he's there! But how is this? No resistence—no struggle; a surrendering without an effort; no battle for life. Well, reel him in. Pshaw! A plebeian perch; one of the canaille; a sans culotte of the St. Lawrence! Toss him overboard! What right had he to thrust himself into the company of his betters? Toss him back to his vulgar associates with a message of warning. Away with him.

I was speaking of the sunrise. I was endeavoring to persuade you to search among the caverns of your memory—to call up from the twilight of vanished years a recollection of the change from the dark and silent inanition of night, to the recuperated vitality, the brightness and glory of the morning. Who, out here on the St. Lawrence, when the Summer is young, talks about sleep after the stars have faded from the sky? Who thinks of repose with nature's anthem sounding in his ears, or wastes in dull oblivion the hours when all the wild things are shouting in the exuberance of gladness, and holding their carnival of joy? Who can be a slaggard when ——. What's that? Has the hook struck the bottom? Is it grappled to a rock, a sunken log or a root? Back, boatman back! or the line will be severed. But, see! Hurrah! We are fast to no rock—no log—no dead thing. Per Jupiter; there is life, activity, strength, at the other end of the line! Hurrah! Hurrah! There must be skill, coolness, science, in this contest. Press the reel! Harder! Harder still! Measure his strength, but remember that the line by which you hold him is frail and he must not be permitted to exhaust it. An instant of dead pull and he is gone. He will snap the line like a thread. Press the reel! Harder, but let it whirl. See, you have scarcely five fathoms left. Check him in his flight. Let him bend your rod to a semi-circle, but let the reel turn. Back, boatman!—back in the direction of the flying fish! Follow swiftly in his wake—gently, now! There, he has paused in his career—reel him in! See, he darts directly toward you. Reel him in—faster, faster still! There, he stops again. Gently, now, but reel him in—keep him busy—give him no time to consider, no time to calculate the means of escape, not a moment's rest. There he goes again! Let him run, but press the reel—keep your rod bent—feel him always—he's becoming exhausted now—his strength is failing—reel him in again. See, he rises to the surface, gasping with distended jaws for breath. Jupiter Tonans! what a fish! Boatman, handle the landing net; be ready to lift him in. But steady, not yet! Make no motion—the battle is not over. One more struggle, and we have him. There, he sees us, and away he plunges. Steady, now! Give him a hundred, two hundred feet of line, but press the reel always—harder, harder now! There, his fight is over, he has yielded to his fate—surrendered to his destiny; reel him in. Now, boatman, the net. Steady! It is under him—hoist away! Seize him by the gills! Safely landed! Hurrah! A thirty-pound muscalonge! Hurrah! Hurrah!

I despair, my friend, of the sunrise. Permit me, however, to assure you in the earnestness of perfect sincerity, that the sun still rises in its morning as gloriously as it did long ago, when you and I were boys, when life with us was in the morning—when our steps, as our hearts, were light—before time had sprinkled our heads with the frosts of years. I speak of the fact on no doubtful authority. My senses are my witnesses. I have *seen* the stars vanish away, and the sun rise as of old in his glory.

But the river is ablaze with light. The glare is becoming oppressive. Home, now, boatman, to breakfast. H.

The Mississippi Battles.

A private letter in our hands from an officer in HOVEY's division, dated near VICKSBURGH, May 27, has the following:

"I suppose you already know about the gunboat fight at Grand Gulf, and it is not necessary for me to say anything about that. As it turned out, it was lucky that we did not silence all their guns, for if we had, as we afterwards learned, we should have landed and been blown to atoms. We landed at 3 o'clock P. M., and marched our whole force down the river some four miles, and waited for the transports to run the forts, which they did under a heavy fire at about 10 P. M. It was a grand sight. We were greatly afraid that our boats would be blown out of the water, but thanks to a kind Providence, they went through uninjured. As they swung round toward us, we gave them three rousing cheers. The next day we were ordered to leave our horses, and take up our line of march for Port Gibson. We marched all night until the break of day; took a hasty breakfast, and then received orders to prepare for battle. Our boys marched up the hill, which was about seventy feet high, and formed on the ridge. The rebs opened upon us, and ten thousand of our muskets at once responded. The fight lasted all day, and ended at night by the retreat of the enemy. Our boys camped on their ground, and at break of day followed them for many hours—in fact did not give up following them till we reached the rear of this doomed city, where we now are. All of our men fought like devils, our own regiment losing 74 killed and wounded. The rebels must have lost 1,500 or 2,000 in killed and wounded, besides a large number of prisoners. They admitted that they never before were so badly whipped. This fight was on May 1. With little delay, we marched on toward Jackson, but brought up at the intersection of the Vicksburgh road—had a little brush with the rebs—and then went into camp for two days, living on pop corn and mutton. For several days after this we had nothing to eat but what we could pick up. Sometimes we could find berries, and occasionally would knock down a pig. Some of our men passed forty-eight hours without any food whatever. We have played all sorts of games with the rebs, and have carried our point in every instance. Our advance went as to Jackson and destroyed part of the place. Hearing that the place had been taken, we turned for Vicksburgh, and marched until stopped by a rebel force at Champion Hills. We drew up in line of battle, and at 10 A. M., went in and had one of the hardest fights on American record. It lasted all day. Our regiment lost 19 killed and 93 wounded. It charged upon two batteries and took them. Our division lost some fourteen hundred in killed and wounded. Most of GRANT's army was in this fight. We took some 3,000 prisoners. Our division was left to take care of the wounded and bury the dead. The advance pushed on to Black River, met 5,000 rebs, fought them and took thirty-three pieces of cannon and 3,000 prisoners. The rebs burned part of the railroad bridge, which had been strongly fortified. The bridge was half a mile long. We arrived back of Vicksburgh on the 21st, hungry and sore, yet feeling that we had done a capital piece of business. We had captured 93 cannon, had taken 7,873 prisoners, and killed and wounded as many more. I had been cut off from all communication with the North for five weeks. We found the rear of the city, like the front, very strongly formed. This is the ninth day of the siege. The cannon roar night and day. We have made charges without effect thus far; but our intention is to bag the whole lot in the end." * * * *

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Legislative Imbroglio in Illinois—The Democratic State Convention—Interesting Statement about Affairs at Vicksburgh.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 15, 1863.

Our Legislative "imbroglio" continues to be the topic of general discussion. The Democrats are attempting to make the most of the act of the Governor by charging him with thereby defeating various important public measures, among which is the General Appropriation bills—the bill appropriating $100,000 for the sick and wounded soldiers, and others—which it were desirable should have been passed, but which the majority gave no indication of passing, on the contrary, the Assembly refused, on the morning of the prorogation to consider a motion to agree to the Senate's amendments of the Senate's bill;—but after the adjournment the Democratic members got together and pretending that they were still in legal existence, passed the bill with the amendment. This was done, of course, for political effect, and will not be without its influence upon the ignorant masses of the party.

The Democratic State Mass Convention is to be held in Springfield, on Wednesday. Immense efforts are making to secure a large attendance, which will, to some extent, be successful.

The enrollment for this city has been completed. It was quietly done, and with but little difficulty. There have been but a very few arrests made for resistance to the officers, and refusing to answer the questions required by the law. The roll foots up 12,628—or about 8,000 less than the number of votes given at the recent municipal election. The disparity is the greatest in those Wards which gave the Democratic ticket an extra majority.

By the way, the contest of the seat of our Mayor and others is progressing before the Superior Court. Its final hearing, I understand, has been set down for the last Monday in this month. It is charged that the Democrats have, in violation of law, been tampering with the ballots, which are required to be retained, under seal in the City Clerk's office for six months; but may be examined under an order of the Court, in case of a contest. But the Democrats have held midnight sessions over these ballots and manipulated them at pleasure—altering to cover up their tracks and in favor their interests generally. So it is charged, and universally believed. Should this be proven before the Court, it will go far to establish the existence of the original frauds, judicially—for in the public mind they are already established beyond question. The Republicans feel confident, from the developments already made, of succeeding in ousting the present incumbents.

Every day brings to our hearts and homes reserved evidences of the "death harvest" of the slaveholders' war. Last evening Dr. EVERTS preached in the First Baptist Church a solemn discourse, commemorative of the death of *five* young men who have fallen before Vicksburgh—members of the church and congregation. They were all young men of unusual promise—three of them being Lieutenants in the First Board of Trade regiment of this city. The destruction of our young men is fearful to contemplate—but the work must go on—the life of the nation must be saved, even at the sacrifice of the lives of its people.

A brother of one of these young men returned yesterday morning from Vicksburgh. He reports everything progressing favorably, but, from the nature of the work in hand, slowly. Gen. GRANT is constantly receiving reinforcements from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and the men are in excellent health and spirits—confident of the early fall of the rebel stronghold, and of being able to repel any force that can be brought against them from the rear. He judged that GRANT could spare over 100,000 men for a field fight with JOE JOHNSTON, or anybody else who might desire it, and have a sufficient number left to take care of Vicksburgh. Expeditions have been sent out to all directions, and a vast amount of supplies destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. For fifty miles east, there has been scarcely anything left—only small quantities for each household. All that could be was brought away; the balance was destroyed to the value of millions, including the cotton. He states that the reports of our losses have been greatly exaggerated, and that many of the slightly wounded—probably 2,000—are again with their regiments.

An institution long needed was organized in this city last week—a Soldiers' Home—designed more especially as a resting-place for soldiers passing to and from their regiments. As has been the case with a large number of benevolent enterprises connected with the war, this movement was set on foot by the ladies, who are to have the principal management of it. Hon. T. B. BRYAN, however, is President. It is proposed to erect or rent a large building, and fit it up, for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, as well as others, who may be passing through the city. The matter originated out of the case of cruelty and neglect, which I noticed some weeks since, in which two car-loads of invalid soldiers were kept locked up in the cars at the depot in this city for six hours, because there was no red tape on hand to relieve them.

Our Board of Public Works are now engaged in devising ways and means to secure a supply of pure and wholesome water for the city, which we have not had for some years past. It is proposed to extend a tunnel into the Lake as far as necessary to accomplish the object, at a cost of $350,000. The tunnel is to consist of iron tubes, protected by immense cribs, filled with stone.

Grain receipts continue heavy, especially of Corn. The following are the figures to date, for two years:

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	564,128	591,380
Wheat, bushels	2,703,451	3,321,416
Corn, bushels	10,325,136	5,871,827
Oats, bushels	2,156,591	748,318

While Flour and Wheat have fallen off equal to about 775,000 bushels, Corn is in excess by some 4,600,000 bushels, and Oats by 1,408,273 bushels.

The weather is delightful. Business brisk, and everything but general politics is going along smoothly.

Personal.

—The following document, addressed "to all whom it may concern," appears in the Nashville papers:

The undersigned, in connection with the United States Marshal, will make his Headquarters at what may be termed the Custom House, one door South of the City Hotel, on the Square, where he can be found any day, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the evening, to attend to the business that others may have with him. I expect to have the assistance of the United States District Attorney, the Board of Trade, the Marshal and his Deputy, and of the several Aids of the Revenue; and if need be, of the Military authorities, to enforce the laws, regulate trade, and detect smuggling of all kinds. Those attempting only a legitimate business, will not be molested—swindlers will be shown no quarters, and disloyal men will be looked upon with a suspicion due to traitors. All steamboats and trades will exhibit their manifests and permits to me, or to some aid to the Revenue. W. G. BROWNLOW,

Special Agent Treasury Department.

NASHVILLE, June 9, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Gov. Harding's Removal—His Successor—Col. Conner's Tour of Exploration—Its Results—Personal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

During the past week this city has been in a state of unusual excitement, the fact having transpired that His Excellency Gov. STEPHEN S. HARDING had received an appointment to the Vice-Consulship of Valparaiso. There is a vast amount of congratulation among the dislikers of His Excellency, and rejoicing that President LINCOLN has so far answered their prayers concerning certain United States officials. It has been patent to every one here, and to many abroad, that the Governor had sunk irretrievably below par with the Mormon community. Under the circumstances, perhaps, it was prudent to effect a change of administration. In fact, both parties appear suited and pleased with the change, the Governor considering it equal to a promotion from a lieutenancy to a captaincy, though the *Deseret News* unequivocally talks "glad you're going," and informs His Excellency that he has obtained a Paddy's promotion.

It is understood that the time of His Excellency's departure for his new field of labor is at his own option, and will probably be at as early a day as he can turn over the gubernetorial affairs into the hands of his successor.

As to the last-named personage there is some obscurity. It is generally agreed that DOTY is his name; but whether it is J. D. DOTY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or his brother, B. S. DOTY, or some other DOTY, is yet enveloped in a certain degree of mystery. The first-named would have a good chance for popularity, which could not be predicated of an entire stranger.

On Saturday, Gen. CONNOR returned from his voyage of discovery North. His cavalry company escort passed through the city the next day, *en route* for Camp Douglas. After all, it appear that Soda Springs, the confluence of several emigration streams, was considered the most eligible point for a military post, for one was located there, and a reservation, one mile square, made, as also was a location for a city fixed upon, convenient to the reservation. The Morrisites and other camp-followers who accompanied the troops, it is understood, will settle and build up the city.

Capt. BLACK, with a company of infantry, was left to garrison the posts. This is a little strange. Infantry can certainly do garrison duty, though what other use they alone, without cavalry, are, on an Indian frontier, I am at a loss to conceive. A route for a military road was selected, running from Blair's Ferry, along the north side of Bear River, to near Soda Springs, thence to Snake River, in the direction of Bannock City.

POCATELLO and his band of Indians were not encountered, as they were reported to be in the vicinity of the headwaters of Green River. A small band were met with near Meek's Ferry, who professed great friendship and utter abhorrence of plunder and violence. Gen. CONNOR informed them that he had nothing but good advice for the good Indians, but he meant death to all the bad ones.

Of the civil officers who accompanied the General out, Judge WATTS and Superintendent DOTY have not yet returned. The latter crossed Snake River with a view of having an Indian ferry. The Judge continued on in the direction of Bannock City, evidently determined to have a fit of prospecting at the Grasshopper mines ere he returned. Indeed, if he strikes a rich lead he may take the "feet" fever and forget all about Utah judicial matters. For now-a-days a man may get "his pile" for the first business, and leave getting into Congress to take care of itself, or, at least, for after-consideration and greater leisure. However, an officer who comes so far to his field of duty, ought to make some efforts to attend to his proper calling before running off to the gold mines, though only on a pleasure trip. But maybe the Judge's unpopularity suggested the journey.

The remains recently discovered in Red Butte canon have been identified as having once belonged to LAVINIA MIDDLETON, from Pennsylvania, aged about twenty-five, and reputedly a steady and industrious young woman until some six years ago, when she became a believer in spiritual rappings, which appeared to affect her sanity, after which she became very unsettled and wandered about from place to place, never staying long anywhere, sometimes hiding herself, under the idea that somebody wished to kill her. Her last known residence was at the house of Mr. REEVES, in this city, in 1859, whence she left in one of her fits of insanity. The identification was accomplished by means of clothing found with her. The supposition is that she perished of cold and starvation.

The weather has been "hot enough for July," in popular phrase, and no rain to cool the parched soil. The husbandmen are beginning to fear drouth, as the snow in the mountains is estimated less than usual, and fast sinking into the earth or being evaporated. On the young crops and newly-planted trees, in many places, the effect of the great dry heat is very prejudicial. The atmosphere of an oven is not a very healthy one for vegetation.

RAY and TALBOT, the escaped convicts, recaptured and secured by Gen. CONNOR's escort, were chained together and delivered over to the custody of Capt. BLACK, at Soda Springs, whence they soon after escaped in the night. Once more at liberty, they will, doubtless, be very soon at the gold mines.

Hon. J. M. BASSHISEL, delegate to Congress, arrived from the East yesterday, and Ben. HOLLADAY, Esq., started westward on Sunday.

Gen. Sickles.

The following letter, written by an officer in the army of the Potomac, and addressed to a gentleman in this City, speaks in terms of the highest praise of Maj.-Gen. SICKLES. It will be read with interest:

I know of no General at the present time who better merits the praise of his countrymen than Gen. SICKLES. In his letter to the Union meeting of Utica, he wrote but the words that should be found written on the hearts of every loyal citizen. In a similar manner NAPOLEON, after the manifesto of the Allied Sovereigns, addressed the Legislative Senate, who, pretending to represent the wishes of the people, hinted the proposal of the allies might be accepted with advantage. "Sosme on you," said NAPOLEON. "WELLINGTON has entered the South. The Russians menace the northern frontier, the Prussians, Austrians and Bavarians the eastern. Senators, our impulse must be given; all must march. You are fathers of families, and heads of the nation, you must set the example. Peace! I hear nothing but peace, when all around should echo the cry of war." A Committee waited upon Gen. SICKLES at his headquarters, to solicit him to attend a meeting to be held in your city, pronoing to devise means by which to bring this war to a speedy close—a would-be war meeting. The General, seeing the real motive through the flimsy language, refused to have anything to do with it, or to have his name coupled with it, and answered he should be most happy to address or attend a peace meeting held in either Richmond or Charleston. No cry of peace while the country is dishonored by rebellion, for peace would mean now compromise or submission to traitors and aggressors."

Gen. SICKLES speaks not only words of patriotism, but he fights with enthusiasm, works assiduously, thinks, acts and feels for his native land. Not thinking of what Copperhead, Democrat, Republican might say, acting independently for the one dear object, the "Union," Wishing to save his country before his politics, making it an obsolete word, at least during the hour of danger. Would that he could animate his comrades in arms with the energy he has shown on every occasion. It was most conspicuous in the seven days' fight, the battle of Fredericksburgh, and at Chancellorsville. In this last he displayed the coolness and bravery of a Leonidas. Wielding his sword as ably as he does his pen, he led on and encouraged his soldiers. Fearless of all personal risk, he placed himself before the flying, disordered Eleventh corps, crying "shame," and striving with all his effort to stop the disastrous retreat. His succeeded in checking it, and driving back Stonewall JACKSON's corps to the woods. Apart from Gen. SICKLES' noble heering on the field, he shows himself to be a man of much superiority of mind and talents. He seems to feel that nothing is impossible to energy and perseverance, and lives to the motto of this misfortune overcome is the highest glory. Following the trial of gallant spirits." Living himself up to his own merit from the mire of reproach, he rises superior to his defamers and malicious detractors, and he is surely to be honored for it. Like the lily that springs up through the dark waters, and opens its white leaves upon the surface to receive the sunshine, so he, having passed through waters of trial, opens his heart to catch the rays of good feeling and approval of his fellow men.

I might write of his many deeds of gallantry, but it would be useless to describe that which has been so often and so well described before in your journal. I only wish to join with many of my brother officers in offering a simple token of appreciation for a brave and patriotic man, to add one little laurel-leaf of praise to his chaplet of fame.

RESISTANCE TO THE ENROLMENT.

TROUBLE IN HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO.

From the Cleveland Herald, June 19.

On the 13th June the Deputy Marshal at Wooster wrote the U. S. District Attorney, R. F. PAINE, Esq., detailing the trouble in Holmes County, in relation to the draft, and requesting him to subpœna witnesses and procure indictments immediately against those abusing the enrolling officers and resisting Capt. DRAKE, the Provost Marshal of Loudn, Medina, Wagner and Holmes Counties. It was thought that those men would not resist *civil* authority. The Grand Jury not being in session, Marshall BILL and U. S. Commissioner B. WHITE, Esq., went to Wooster on the 13th June. On Monday, the 15th, they learned from Capt. DRAKE that ISAAC ROBINSON, enrolling officer, had been stoned out of Richland Township on the 5th June by a party of men, of whom the names of four were known. Capt. DRAKE, with a posse of men, went to Napoleon, a village in Richland Township, to arrest the four men. They found them in the upper story of a house, and armed. They refused to surrender, saying they would not consent to be taken by military authority and tried by court-martial. On being assured that they would be sent to Cleveland and tried in the United States Court, they at once gave up, and the party started for Wooster. They had proceeded but a little distance, when a woman gave them notice that a party of armed men was ahead which would certainly murder the officers. Thereupon one of the prisoners said he presumed the news was true, for he belonged to a secret society, whose members were sworn to protect each other from arrest, and asked permission to go ahead and explain matters. Accordingly he and United States Deputy-Marshal ANDERSON left the wagons and went on. They met a party armed of fifteen or twenty men, and GRIENER, the prisoner, explaining to them that they were to be handed over to the civil authority for trial, and that they were voluntarily going to Cleveland, the armed men were satisfied, and dispersed. Keeping on for about three miles, they met several armed parties, who were also satisfied, and disappeared.

Thinking all trouble over, they waited for the wagons to come up, and, getting aboard, started on. Going about half a mile, and hearing shouting in their rear, they found, on looking back, a party of 150 armed men in hot pursuit. These coming up, ordered the prisoners from the wagons. They took revolvers from some of the officers, and discharging, returned them.

Surrounding Capt. DRAKE, with twenty rifles pointed at his breast, they demanded that he should resign his office; that he should promise never to come again into their town, &c., &c., on pain of instant death. To all of which he replied, that "a compliance would be dishonorable; that another would be appointed. If you wish to murder me you have it in your power." Then they demanded his revolver. The Captain promptly replied: "You shall not have it. I will kill the first man who attempts to take it."

The officers were then let go. On the 12th and 13th inst., the enrolling officers were driven out of two other townships in Holmes County.

Marshal BILL, on obtaining the names of the rescuers, returned to Cleveland, leaving Commissioner WHITE to issue warrents for them. On Monday, the 15th, after the Marshal left, two men, one of whom had been in Napoleon on Saturday, and one on Sunday, 13th and 14th, brought authentic news to this effect: That about 1,000 men were in camp about Napoleon, well armed with squirrel rifles and revolvers; that they had come from Holmes, Knox, Coshocton, Summit and other counties; two or three were from the State of Indiana; that they were being organized into companies and drilling. Provisions were coming in by the wagon load. Furloughs were being granted. Pickets were thrown out in every direction. Signal guns were placed, which, in two hours' time, would increase this force to 1,500 men. All were breathing defiance to the Government. Two Union men in the neighborhood had been disarmed.

One German, for refusing to join them, has been taken from his house, a rope thrown over a limb to hang him, and he was only saved by the tears and entreaties of his wife and children. Under these circumstances, prompt measures were deemed necessary to suppress the insurgents. Commissioner WHITE went to Columbus on Monday evening and reported the fact to Col. PARROT, Provost-Marshal of the State, who promptly, on Tuesday night, dispatched a body of troops to the infected district.

Previous to the departure of the troops, Gov. TOD addressed the following letter to the Commandant:

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, June 16, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Mason, Present:

Learning that you are about to send a military force to Holmes County, for the purpose of arresting a body of armed men, now there assembled to resist the execution of the laws of the United States, I have to request that, before firing upon the party, you send forward under a flag of truce the inclosed appeal or proclamation I have made to them. If, in obedience to my admonition, the party shall promptly offer to disperse, that you permit them to do so. Of course, I do not wish in the slightest degree to interfere with the performance of any military duty committed to any of your officers before this assemblage took place. Should the rioters refuse to give obedience to my request, then show them no quarter whatever. Respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, June 16, 1863.

To the men who are now assembled in Holmes County for the purpose of using armed force in resisting the execution of the Laws of the National Government:

I have heard, with pain and mortification, of your unlawful assemblage; and as Governor of the State, to which you owe obedience, and as the friend of law and order, as well as the friend of yourself and your family, I call upon you to at once disperse and return to your quiet homes.

This order must be immediately complied with, or the consequence to yourselves will be destructive in the extreme.

The Government, both of the State and Nation, must and shall be maintained.

Do not indulge the belief, for a moment, that there is not a power at hand to compel obedience to what I now require of you. Time cannot be given you for schemes or machinations of any kind whatever.

I have felt it my duty to give you this timely warning; and having done my duty, sincerely hope you will do yours.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 19.

Troops have been sent to Holmes County, in this State, to break up an organization to resist the enrollment. They arrived at the scene of disturbance on Wednesday. As the troops advanced a number of shots were fired by the insurgents without effect, when the soldiers under Col. WALLACE fired a volley, and charged bayonets, scattering the insurgents, who fled to the woods. Eight prisoners were taken and two slightly wounded. The number of the insurgents was reported at 500 or 600, chiefly armed with shotguns. They are now roaming about the woods, without leaders or any concert of action. They relied on reinforcements from the surrounding country, but were generally disappointed.

The military commander gave notice that the troops would remain quiet on Thursday, and give the insurrectionists an opportunity to surrender the originator of the movement and disperse. If this was not done by Friday morning, severe measures would be taken. Another report states that four soldiers were killed and ten Vallandigham Democrats killed and wounded, and that reinforcements were sent for to the commander of the Union forces. This report is considered exaggerated.

TROUBLE IN INDIANA.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 18.

Provost-Marshal PARK having received information on Monday night at midnight that the enrolling officer at Whitestown, in Boone County, had been interrupted in the discharge of his duties, proceeded to Indianapolis in the 2 o'clock train the same night to secure a detachment of troops to aid in making arrests. Capt. PARK returned from Indianapolis to Lebanon the next afternoon, (Tuesday,) and in the evening proceeded by a private conveyance to within about a mile and a half of Whitestown. The 9 o'clock train that night brought fifty men under command of Capt. HOLLOWAY, of the Sixty-third Indiana.

The train stopped to meet Provost Marshal PARK, and quietly landed the soldiers. They bivouacked in a grove near the railroad. Scouts were immediately sent out towards the town, who returned about ten o'clock with the information that about one hundred and fifty Copperheads, well armed with rifles and navy revolvers, and other side arms were in possession of the town, with pickets posted guarding all the approaches. Thereupon messengers were sent to collect together the home-guard of that place, who at a given signal were to cooperate from the east side in taking the town. At about half-past three o'clock yesterday morning they proceeded from both sides towards the town, skirmishers being thrown out with directions to post themselves at the various streets and roads leading to the town. At this early hour no Copperheads were visible, until a gentle summons at the door of every house in town caused them to make their appearance. The result of these proceedings was, that by 9 o'clock the same morning the enrolling officer had fully completed the enrolling of all the citizens liable to military duty in the town. Fourteen Copperheads were arrested and taken to Indianapolis, and delivered to the civil authorities. Fifteen revolvers, some of them fine navy revolvers, together with some rifles and United States muskets, and about one thousand cartridges were taken, and delivered to Deputy U. S. Marshal, Capt. MCAFFEE, who was present at Whitestown, and who rendered valuable assistance. The whole affair was conducted successfully and peacefully, the Copperheads evidently being taken by surprise. One single person, WILLIAM GOODE, made his escape. As he was running, he was shot at by one of the soldiers, but it was not known whether he was wounded or not.

Capt. PARK speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. HALLOWAY and his men. Every house was searched, but the soldiers uttered no word of insult, and treated all with due respect. It may be proper to add that the soldiers received no insult from the citizens. This last fact is attributable, probably, to the presence of Federal bayonets, which have a very persuasive power.

In thus suddenly thwarting the attempt made to prevent the enrollment of Whitestown, Capt. PARK is entitled to great praise. It was done judiciously, and without unnecessary parade and fuss, and the manner in which it was accomplished reflects great credit upon the Provost-Marshal.

Operations on the Blackwater.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

SUFFOLK, Monday, June 15, 1863.

The expedition that left here on Friday noon proceeded to South Quay, where a small body of rebels were discovered, out who, upon the approach of our men, fled across the river. The reconnoissance was pushed along the line of the Blackwater to opposite Franklin. The rebels at this point also retreated across the river, and stationed themselves behind their earthworks.

Yesterday our artillery opened upon them, but they did not reply. Their sharpshooters at intervals discharged their rifles. Five members of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry were wounded, though not seriously.

The building, which had been used by Gen. JENKINS for his headquarters, was burned yesterday.

There is evidently no large body of rebels this side of the Blackwater, and the few guerrillas that remain take very good care to keep out of the way of our troops. The Confederate force on the opposite side of the river is supposed to be not very large.

Obituary.

—The bodies of Capt. John B. Hubbard and Lieut. D. P. Allen arrived in this City by the steamer *Fulton*, from New-Orleans, at 12 o'clock Tuesday, in charge of Lieut. Shaw, the personal friend and fellow-townsmen of Capt. HUBBARD; and were taken to Boston by last evening's train—on their way to the respective families of each.

Both these officers were on Gen. WEITZEL's Staff, and are spoken of by all who knew them as men of the noblest character and the rarest promise. Lieut. Allen is from Salem, Mass., and died of disease contracted by overwork in the Department of the Gulf. Capt. Hubbard is from Hallowell, Me.,—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It was reported in Washington on Friday night that LEE, with the main portion of his army, was within a few miles of Centreville, and that Gen. HOOKER was closely watching him. We have no knowledge of the movements of either army yesterday.

We learn from our special correspondent at Harrisburgh that a heavy force of rebels still lingers in the vicinity of Hagerstown and Williamsport, Maryland. Yesterday morning their movements indicated a retreat to the Virginia side of the Potomac, but in the afternoon they moved up in considerable force toward McConnellsville and Bedford, Pennsylvania. Gen. MILROY is expected to take care of this force. Troops continue to concentrate rapidly at Harrisburgh, and some have been sent forward to the scene of danger.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday published the statement, on authority derived from official sources, that the division of the rebel army under Gen. EWELL, numbering some twenty-five thousand men, has crossed the Potomac into Maryland, and were on Friday occupying a position at Sharpsburgh. Gen. EWELL appointed a Provost-Marshal for the town, and informed the inhabitants that his forces had come into Maryland to remain. Sharpsburgh is in Washington County, fifteen miles north of Harper's Ferry, and twenty miles west of Frederick city. At last advices all was quiet at Maryland Heights, but an attack was apprehended, and the National commander was confident of repelling his assailants. The rebels crossed at Williamsport and Shepherdstown.

At 4 o'clock on Friday morning, a detachment of JENKINS' force entered McConnellsburgh, Penn., on their retreat from Chambersburgh, opened all the stores, and helped themselves to boots, shoes, hats, provisions, and everything else they could carry away. The town was completely taken by surprise, and the citizens were unable to secure their horses, large numbers of which fell into the hands of the enemy, besides about $12,000 worth of cattle. One of the rebels was shot through the neck in an attempt to capture a horse, and his companions threatened to burn the town, but they did not carry the threat into execution. The telegraph operator succeeded in making his escape, but the office was gutted and the instruments were carried off. The rebels left in the direction of Hancock, Md.

It is stated in the Pittsburgh papers that a Committee of colored citizens, desiring to form a company to aid in the defence of the city, waited upon Adjt.-Gen. HOWE, requesting him to ascertain from Maj.-Gen. BROOKS whether they would be accepted. Gen. HOWE did so, and was bluntly and curtly told that they would not be received.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD, has reported to Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE, that he has already sent over 5,000 men fully uniformed, armed and equipped, to the relief of Pennsylvania, consisting of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh and Seventy-first regiments of his division, and that the Sixth, Tenth, Fifty-fifth and Sixty-ninth regiments will embark to-day and to-morrow. The Fourth and Twelfth left yesterday.

Official advices from Gen. GRANT'S army to the 15th inst have been received. The rebels had at last waked up. They commenced a vigorous fire with artillery and musketry along the whole line on the 15th, keeping it up most of the day. It was without much effect, however—only wounding two or three of our men. The siege was being pressed with vigor on all sides. The defences in the rear were being daily strengthened, and JOE JOHNSTON was not feared.

We have news this morning of the capture of one more blockade runner and the destruction of another. The U. S. steamer *Florida*, on the 11th inst, after a long chase, captured the steamer *Calypso*, off Frying Pan Shoals, thirty miles southeast of Wilmington, N. C., and yesterday she arrived at Philadelphia, in tow of the steamer *Massachusetts*. She is an iron screw steamer of great speed, and has on board a valuable assorted cargo She was from Nassau, N. P. The steamer *Herald*, also from Nassau, was sunk near Folly Island, off Charleston, on Thursday week, by the fire of our blockaders. Broadside after broadside was poured into her until she sunk.

A party of rebel cavalry, numbering about one hundred, on Friday crossed the Ohio River into Harrison County, Indiana, for the purpose of making a raid into the interior. At Orleans they skirmished with and repulsed the Home Guards, and at last accounts were moving toward the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The militia, with the convalescents from the hospitals at New-Albany and Louisville, were in pursuit. A call for twenty thousand volunteers, to serve for six months, has been issued by Gov. MORTON.

A rebel pirate has been spoken by one of our pilot-boats in the track of Liverpool bound vessels, between Montauk Point and Nantucket. On the 17th the pilot-boat *Charles N. Marshall*, fell in with a fishing schooner belonging to Boston, which had been boarded on the day previous by a pirate. Subsequently the pirate came alongside the *Charles N. Marshall*, and made inquiries as to the probability of finding any square-rigged vessels in the vicinity. She is described as a three-masted schooner, apparently of English build, and carrying three guns.

The slaughter of the negro troops by the rebels in the battle at Millikeo's Bend, has induced Gen. GRANT to issue an order declaring that hereafter, should any soldier, whether white or black, wearing the uniform of a United States soldier, be captured and executed, retaliatory measures will be adopted by him, and rebel soldiers in his hands will be treated in like manner.

The advance of the rebels has developed one fact which has been a mystery to the people for some time, viz: What has become of the gold coin. Fearing an attack, the bankers and others of Pittsburgh thought it prudent to remove their coin, and the American Express Company are said to have delivered in Cleveland, on the 15th inst., $15,000,000 in gold, and on the succeeding day $7,000,000 more, of which $650,000 was also in gold.

GENERAL NEWS.

Transactions in Breadstuffs on Saturday were restricted, though prices favored buyers decidedly. Provisions, Cotton and Whisky were in fair demand at uniform figures. Sugars and Molasses attracted more attention. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Tallow, Hops, Hides, Leather, Seeds and Fish. Hay was in good request. Petroleum was depressed and declining. Freights were inactive, with 612 vessels of all classes in port.

The Forty-fifth Ohio, stationed at Somerset Ky., has passed resolutions denouncing VALLANDIGHAM'S nomination in the strongest terms.

Reserved Strength of the North.

Of all the fierce rebels (on paper) that we have heard of lately, commend us to the Chattanooga *Rebel*. We instinctively picture him as resembling that terrible rebel whom the correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* met in Charleston: "The Federal name excited his eye into a glare of hate, set his lips quivering with anger and the muscles of his face into full play of passion." This Chattanooga *Rebel* has heard that we were arming and equipping one hundred thousand cavalry, (we wish the news were true,) and that "regiments and brigades of negroes are being impressed" into our ranks; and the "cause of these new movements is clear" to him—it is that we are resolved to burn up "bridges, cities, depots and dwelling-houses by raids in the interior, and to add the horrors of a San Domingo massacre to plundering and brutal warfare." And the *Rebel* is not unmoved. On the contrary, he feels "profoundly touched at the sad and solemn picture of the future that is thus weaving in the womb of fate." The very confusion of his metaphor bears witness to the profundity of his sensations.

Nor is he without a remedy to offer. He says that the rebel Government "must develop its reserved energies, cast away forbearance," and "must gather the two-edged sword and pour out a consuming fire that will deluge the East with destruction, burning, and the horrors of despair." The mode of applying this remedy is, to his mind, quite simple:

"We can arm and equip fifty thousand of our veterans, who never fled from the face of an enemy, and can move unhurt, and almost unchallenged, from Cincinnatti to Boston. They can lay in ashes the richest and most populous of Northern cities, leaving behind them a belt as broad and burning as the Equator. They can run a burning plowshare over the hotbeds of puling fanaticism, from which sprang the Ate turned loose on the South."

It is very remarkable that at this late day such bosh should find utterance anywhere on this continent.

Recent events have given us better knowledge on this point than we had before. STONEMAN'S expedition through Virginia galloping unchecked up to the fortifications of Richmond, and GRIERSON'S unequaled "canvassing" of Mississippi from one end to another undisturbed, have shown what can be done at the South in the way which the *Rebel* suggests.

If a force once breaks through the line of bayonets which girdles the Northern border of rebeldom, there is no power to be feared beyond. And the rebels see this so plainly, that rebel papers do not hesitate to ask openly what there is to hinder such an expedition from cutting clear through the Confederacy, from the Rappahanock to Port Royal. When GRANT marched his victorious army into the heart of Mississippi, there was no gathering of new rebel forces to resist his progress. There was some collection of men already raised but not much even of that. The main force which he met was the army already stationed at Vicksburgh.

Now for the parallel at the North, through which this Chattanooga *Rebel* thinks fifty thousand men could move "unhurt and almost unchalleged from Cincinnati to Boston." It is less than a week ago that the North first heard of the approach of some of these "veterans," bent on "running a plowshare over the hotbeds of puling fanaticism." And what is the result of this few days work? More than thirty thousand men who, when the call was made, were engaged in the avocations of peace, are already under arms and gathered across the line of the expected advance; and ten days more will not elapse before an army a hundred thousand strong will stand ready to fight any foe, even the "veterans" of the South. And this immense and threatening avalanche has been the production not of the energies of the whole North. The great West was not stirred. The East was barely rippled. The whole North working in harmony, as it would have done if the necessity had required, would have sent two hundred and fifty thousand men to meet an invader, more easily than the exhausted South could raise fifty thousand.

The fact is that the greater weight of the North is beginning to tell in this contest. Such comparisons show to any who are not "blind because they will not see," that the end is approaching. The answer of the people to the call shows that their spirit remains as firm as ever. But such spasmodic utterances as we have quoted show that the nerves of the rebels are yielding. They are not indications of calm and conscious strength, but rather of rapidly increasing weakness and impending prostration.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GRANT.—The public have grown somewhat chary of confidence in the frequent reports of the "reinforcement" of our Generals in the critical times when reinforcements were most needed. A degree of distrust existed for some time as to the alleged reinforcement of Gen. GRANT, to enable him to maintain the siege of Vicksburgh and at the same time keep off Jo. JOHNSTON from his rear. The more so, because the first statement in this connection was that GRANT was being heavily reinforced by Gen. BANKS, which we soon found to be untrue. But the fact is unquestionable that GRANT *has been* reinforced, and to so large an extent that it would seem impossible for any rebel army in the Southwest to disturb his operations. A correspondent from Memphis writes that he counted fifty steamboats, each with from five to fifteen hundred troops aboard, proceeding to GRANT'S aid, and that Gen. HERRON, who is leading the reinforcement, has a command of 30,000 men.

The rear fortifications of Gen. GRANT are of stupendous extent and strength. Those at Haines' Bluff—the point most likely to be assailed by Gen. JOHNSTON—singularly enough have been constructed by three hundred escaped slaves, formerly the property of JOSEPH and JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The United Empire.

It is usually instructive to read a genuine Irish debate in the British House of Commons; and the perplexing question of allowing the formation of Irish volunteer companies supplies about as lively a theme for parliamentary discussion as anything within the range of debate. Seventy years have elapsed since EDMUND BURKE said: "There is no hope for the body of the people of Ireland, as long as those who are in power shall make it the great object of their policy to propagate an opinion that the mass of their countrymen are *not to be trusted by their Government*." And nearly twenty years have gone by since Sir ROBERT PEEL said: "There should be a real and substantial equality of political and civil rights, so that no person viewing Ireland with an unbiased eye, and comparing the civil franchises of Ireland with those of England and Scotland, shall be able to say with truth that *a different rule has been adopted toward Ireland;* and that, on account of hostility, or suspicion or distrust, civil freedom is there curtailed and mutilated." How these words of warning from the lips of the foremost Commoners the Kingdom has produced, have been heeded, there are innumerable illustrations to show.

The fifty-second clause of the Volunteers Bill (which has been lately under discussion in the House of Commons) expressly prohibits the formation of any volunteer military organization in Ireland. It is not deemed expedient merely to exclude Ireland from any share of the public grant for volunteer purposes, but the proposed statute is needlessly and offensively explicit on the point that Irishmen shall not be allowed to offer their services to the Crown, except as regulars in the army, or conscripts in the militia of the country. Let us hear, then, what the leading statesmen and the Press of the United Kingdom have to say on the question as it now stands. Mr. BAGWELL, (an Irish member,) in a temperate speech, took occasion to point out, and move the rejection of the obnoxious clause in the Volunteers Bill; and to this proposition Major KNOX is reported to have said: "It would not be safe to place arms in the hands in which the proposition of Mr. BAGWELL would place them. If that were done the people of Ireland would be much in the same position as the people of the United States." And, backing up this position, the Marquis of Hartington (so well known in this City) next stepped forward to offer the official view of the subject. His lordship said: "A specific reason against raising volunteers in Ireland was the strong religious animosity existing in that country." To make the Government purposes, however, still more explicit, the Premier himself stepped out in the debate, and with that species of senile jocosity which his lordship applies to every subject, however weighty or important, he thus delivered himself:

"There is in Ireland one peculiarity which does not generally exist in this country; there is a tendency to display a National quality which my honorable and gallant friend, the Member for Roscommon, thought did not exist. My gallant friend said we appeared to distrust the pugnacious qualities of Irishmen. (Laughter.) So far from calling that quality in question, however, we believe it to be exuberant in Ireland, and we are satisfied, from peculiar circumstances, which experience has shown us, that this quality is too apt, without adequate necessity, to be called into action."

So much for the parliamentary argument against treating the people of Ireland like other British subjects, as civilized and rational beings. Not all the sweet pleasantry of Lord PALMERSTON, however, could take from the proposed enactment its sting, or hide the insult which his speech conveyed. He might, practically, as well have assured the House of Commons, that in his little social caprices and home pastimes the Irishman of the current century is a species of half-tamed Yahoo or Gorilla. And in this view, indeed, both the "leading journal" and the facetious oracle of Cockneydom very fully coincide; for we read in the London *Times* of the day succeeding the debate:

"There is no time at which Irish members of Parliament have not been ready to protest that * * * it was a mean jealousy alone which *caused England to suspect them.* And yet we know the past. We remember the Arms acts and the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the trials for sedition and treason, the 20,000 or 30,000 troops necessary to prevent O'CONNELL'S followers or SMITH O'BRIEN'S pikemen from taking possession of the Government."

And we find foremost among the satires for the week the following tribute by *Punch* to the Irish character not only at home but elsewhere and everywhere. If our readers fail to see the humor of the thing, they will have little difficulty, at least, in grasping its spirit:

"*Except as food for powder* what use could the Yankees have made of the heroes lately under command of MEAGHER of the Sword? They have served their turn and been consumed in fitting employment for fugitive traitors. They have perished in warring as mercenary soldiers, for the price of blood, to subjugate men who are fighting for their country. So may the foes of England fall! But now, having used up all their Irish, had not our Yankee friends better conclude peace with the South and save it? They have worked the rowdies and the Irish out of the Union. *The rowdies* and the Irish are the scum of the earth."

This is hardly so courtly a style as Lord PALMERSTON'S; but we doubt much if it be not quite as honest.

No unprejudiced observer can read such debates and the accompanying comments of the English Press, without being convinced that there is not merely a deep-seated and widespread disaffection in Ireland—for that is too well known to need repetition—but that there is a deep-rooted aversion in the English mind to the Irish people and to the Irish character, at home, abroad and everywhere. It is an aversion, too, which includes much more than the mere malignity of hatred. It includes contempt and scorn, which even the professionally facetious English organ is unable to cover up with the motley of its humor. This is a serious view of the case—to which we invite the special attention of reflective readers—for it shows that, were the political disabilities of Ireland removed to-morrow—were her Catholic statesmen eligible to those high offices of State from which they are to-day excluded; were the established State Church removed from within her borders; and were the rights of the tenantry placed on a footing of equity, there would still remain that insuperable barrier to a real and thorough political union which lies in the *dislike* which the Englishmen cherishes for his neighbor of the Sister Isle. How far that dislike is paid back in kind, it is not our purpose to discuss. But it is evident that until the Irish race achieve independence or are extirpated from their native island it must be held in subjection by foreign bayonets; and the union of its people with the English must remain what it is, a mockery of political partnership, and a caricature on liberty and fraternity.

The Freedom of the Press.

The untraveled spouters of the Copperhead faction, institute solemnly amusing comparisons between the "military despotism" at Washington and the tyrannical practices of European Governments. The illustrations are vague enough, and it is quite impossible that a single soul should view them otherwise than as the wild facetiæ of rant. The "freedom of the Press" is an especially convenient phrase, and the suppression of a disloyal sheet is characterized as a thing unparalleled in the history of the ancient or modern world.

It may be worth while, in this connection, to look at the condition of the Press in France at the present moment. France, it is true, is not the model after which it is desirable to form or conduct a free Government; but the constant citation of European practices as the basis of a comparison between our Government and that of military Powers abroad makes the present reference at least *apropos*. M. DE PERSIGNY, however, it should be remembered, has not got the rebellion of half a score of provinces on hand, when he undertakes the absolute control of public opinion as uttered through the Press. He has simply an ordinary election to manage—an election such as France, under the present dynastic arrangement, has repeatedly gone through without any alarming consequences. Yet, for the maintenance of the existing Imperial order of things, the Emperor's minister finds it necessary, not only to suppress all announcements of an opposition candidature in the journals, from Paris to the utmost province of the Empire, but his latest edict preceding the election caused the suppression likewise, within the bounds of his department, of every one of the leading British journals. And this necessity was imposed on M. PERSIGNY, not by the virulence of the obnoxious Presses in the discussion of French politics; not by the hostility of the English journals against NAPOLEON himself; for, since the commencement of our war, and the consequent invasion of Mexico, it is loudly proclaimed that the *entente cordiale* has never been so strong at any time since the Emperor came to the throne, as it is to-day. And, with the exception of one or more insignificant Chartist journals, the British Press is, more or less, avowedly in favor of the perpetuation of the present French dynasty. This may not have appeared at the Crimea. But it appeared in the joint action in China, in the Franco-Italian campaign, in the Mexican Treaty, in the difficulties arising out of the *Trent* seizure, and now again in the proposed alliance for operations against Japan.

The crime, then, of the journals which the French Government cannot afford at the present moment to tolerate, is, not that of compassing, even in an indirect way, the overthrow of the reigning dynasty, but of indicating the desirability of having a parliamentary opposition. The candidature, for example, of M. THIERS, has been spoken of in the London Press as conferring credit on the French legislative system, such as it is. The appearance in the contest of a son of M. ODILLON BARROT, has likewise been the theme for favorable or eulogistic notices. And it is for reasons such as these, and none more weighty, that late issues of the London *Times, Express, Daily News, Saturday Review, Examiner* and *Spectator*, have been seized at the French Post-offices, and committed to the flames by order of the Imperial censor.

The trouble about this illustration is, that it fails to show the treatment M. PERSIGNY would consider it proper to mete out to a French Copperhead Press—that is, to journals avowedly compassing the overthrow of the Imperial system—as Copperhead journals seek to overthrow the National authority among ourselves: for no such journalism is even conceived possible in Paris. The comparison fails, again, because such is the scope and verge enjoyed by the most treasonable of the traitorous sheets in this country, that every conceivable opinion as to the war—its policy or impolicy—as to the civil and military authorities and their acts; as to Northern demerits and Southern merits—has found expression, without let or hindrance, since the first fire on Fort Sumter.

But if there is nothing to *compare*, there is much to *contrast* in the premises—if we go no further than the treatment measured out to foreign Presses by the Emperor's minister. Of the thousands of British, French, German and Spanish journals which reach this country by every mail—what proportion is even partially favorable to the continued existence of our Government? We venture to say there is not more than one in twenty. The rest are organs, eager, virulent—*hired*, in some cases—of the rebels and the rebel Government. They do not even profess to cover up their desire for the permanent disruption of the Union. They exult with immeasurable glee over our reverses; they caricature the National Administration; and to lampoon the Chief Magistrate of the Union has become one of the standard duties of the facetious Press of Paris and of London. And if all this were not otherwise known alike to loyal and disaffected citizens from one end of the country to the other, we ourselves have journals devoted to the reproduction of every species of foreign commentary that bears against the fortunes of the National cause, and accumulates discredit upon the Government.

All this goes on from day to day, and week to week, while the blatant Copperhead oracles go howling round, declaring that freedom of speech is utterly abolished. Probably no Administration, either here or elsewhere, has been so mercilessly criticised, alike by party friends and party enemies as our present one; and whether the criticisms were wise, or whether they were foolish, the Executive and his Cabinet have been compelled to bear them as best they could.

The Elections in France--Ebb of Imperialism.

The recklessness of M. DE PERSIGNY, has given a triumph to the opponents of Imperialism, and placed his master in a false and awkward position. The Minister of the Interior entered the arena against the independent candidates, and in the nine arrondissements of Paris and several of the Provincial towns, he and the Government have been signally defeated. Thiers, Ollivier, Jules Favre, Odillon Barrot, Berryer, D'Avimon, and some twenty others little inferior to those named, in ability and eloquence, have been elected, and will occupy seats in the popular Chamber, during the ensuing six years. From this brilliant hand, whose power is not to be estimated by numbers, neither ministerial extravagance nor ministerial delinquency need expect mercy. They will wage skillful war against the minions of arbitrary power; they will denounce foreign conquests and coerous taxes; they will claim greater freedom for the Press and for individuals; and, though they may suffer defeat after defeat, still their arguments and their oratory will go forth to the country, and every defeat which they sustain will but add to their influence and multiply their adherents.

These men are not revolutionists. They do not reappear in public life to conspire against the Government to which they have sworn allegiance; but they mean to put a curb on imperialism, if possible, and to transform France into a constitutional monarchy. That the people approve the object of their representatives, the result of the Paris elections makes evident. "Paris is France," and when Paris pronounces against Cæsarism, we may be sure that its days are numbered. The nation may entertain no hostility to the Emperor or his dynasty, yet they are weary of the capriciousness of arbitrary rule, and determined to get rid of it.

The recent manifestation of the Parisians being discontented with things as they are, bodes no present danger to NAPOLEON'S supremacy; it is merely a seasonable warning which a wise Sovereign should take note of. But if NAPOLEON should fail to interpret rightly the signs of the times, and should attempt to stem the current instead of swimming with it—if he should persist in sustaining his Ministers instead of changing them—if he should disregard the popular voice and enter into a contest with its organs in the Lower Chamber—who will venture to predict the ultimate consequences to his dynasty and to himself?

A HEAD ON SALE.—A good commercial transaction should never be considered amiss, either in peace or war, and therefore we read with lively interest, that Mr. CLARK MILLS has offered to sell to our City an equestrian statue of Gen. JACKSON for the trifling sum of $30,000. The statue is a duplicate of the work that stands out in the weather in Lafayette-square, City of Washington. The duplicate was made for one of the rebellious States, the order having been given before the war. But as it has not been paid for, and Mr. MILLS has nothing reliable as to the wishes of the "rebellious State" in the premises, he feels at liberty to cast about for another customer. The Corporation of New-York City is supposed to have the needed amount of patriotism, taste, and surplus funds to invest in so costly a specimen of the Fine Arts. In one way, we suppose, the equestrian statue could not be considered extravagant at the price. Mr. MILLS tells the City Fathers that $30,000 is less by "two-thirds than the sum he received for the original." One of two conclusions must be accepted. Either Mr. MILLS charged the Nation a great deal too much for the statue erected in Washington, or he volunteers a "sacrifice" in selling the duplicate to our City that exceeds in liberality the most "prodigious bargains" of any Chatham-street clothing-store.

It was hardly a shrewd thing for the eminent manufacturer of bronze horses to do—to fall two-thirds of the prime value of his wares on the first offer to sell. Such a reckless test of the market is almost sure to spoil the prestige of the article on sale. Why is it offered at such a sacrifice? Is the Old Hero out of date and at a discount? Is the new crop of chieftains, aspiring to ride bronze horses in our future parks, crowding Old Hickory off the stage? Is it for this reason, and that he may go into the modern hero business that Mr. MILLS wishes to be rid of his old stock? We fear this is the case, and we shudder to think of the apparition of the Black Horse Cavalry that, in Mr. MILLS' peculiar rearing style, will threaten Central Park when all the heroes of the present war shall be mounted in monumental brass. And we read in imagination the reassuring legends on frequent boards posted in the Park, "These are not real horses, but brass, and Mr. MILLS has pinned all their tails to the ground."

But it is sad to think of Old Hickory and his fearless steed being ridden down by the shoddy heroes and horses whom MILLS will hencefortb immortalize. And it might be a generous thing to the memory of one who once filled a conspicuous place in the eyes of his country for our Corporation to buy the "duplicate" JACKSON, and mount him in the City Park by the side of the noble brownstone statue of WASHINGTON which has so long stood there, "grand, gloomy and peculiar," the object of innocent worship by adoring American patriots. And in commemoration of Gen. JACKSON'S bequest of the gold snuff-box to be given to the most gallant soldier of the "last war," which bequest fell, of course, to a New-Yorker, let our City Government offer to present the $30,000 "duplicate" of the equestrian JACKSON to him who, by the united voice of his countrymen, shall be adjudged the most illustrious rider and raider of the present war, after the clangor of arms shall have been stilled in grateful peace.

This scheme failing for the relief of Mr. CLARK MILLS in the disposal of his obsolete heroes, we would suggest to him, as a dernier resort, that he label his casting "Stonewall" JACKSON, (it would answer for this JACKSON as well,) and ship it to Richmood or to Liverpool. In either place he may find a ready purchaser, and liberal pay in Confederate bonds, and the statue itself rest where it was originally designed—in "a rebellious State."

The Northern Gordian Knot.

Austria has again become deeply interested about the Teutonic Schleswigers, and her representative at Frankfort has even proposed to the Diet that Holstein should be occupied with Federal troops, and held as a guarantee for the fulfillment of the stipulations entered into by Denmark in 1851, for the benefit of her German subjects. The Austrian proposition has been rejected through the influence of Bavaria and the jealousy of Prussia, and, as the Bund is impotent when its leading members disagree, the Government at Copenhagen need not fear any aggression for the present. The mere mooting of such a proposition, however, demonstrates to what length the Confederation would be disposed to go, if the several States belonging to it could be induced to act together. But, even though they could be brought to act in concert, they would have no right to attempt to coerce Denmark in this way. It is undoubtedly very impolitic of the Danish King to delay redressing the grievances of the German Schleswigers. As they have become occupants of Cimbrian soil, they should enjoy the same privileges and the same liberties as its other inhabitants. Yet, between them and their sovereign, the German Powers have no business to interfere. Schleswig is not a part of Germany; and as for the pledges, the fulfillment of which is to be exacted, they are of no more validity than the oath that a burglar, pistol in hand, constrains a terrified householder to swear. Under what circumstances were those pledges obtained from the Danish monarch? An Austro-Prussian force, brought into aid in suppressing insurrection in Holstein, treacherously held possession of that province, and refused to evacuate it, till the pledges in question had been made. Yet we are told that these engagements are to be considered as binding, as if FREDERIC the Seventh was a free agent when he contracted them.

The real object of Austria, however, in proposing that Holstein should be again seized, is not so much to compel a fulfillment of those stipulations which concern the Teutonic Schleswigers as to compel Denmark to sever Schleswig from the monarchy, and to unite it to Holstein. Nor can there be any doubt that the cabinet of Vienna was encouraged to conceive this audacious project by Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch of last September to the Government at Copenhagen. The recklessness of the British Foreign Secretary is notorious. SYDNEY SMITH once said he would not hesitate to take command of the Channel Fleet, were it offered him, and he dashes off a dispatch, which may affect the fate of an Empire, with as much precipitancy as if he were inditing an epistle on the most commonplace topic. His note of last Autumn to the Danish Minister, proposing a new solution of the difficulty between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, is a fair specimen of the RUSSELL style of diplomacy. In this missive his Lordship coolly recommends to the counselors of King FREDERIC, the virtual dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. He advises them to cut their Northern Gordian knot by severing Schleswig from Denmark proper, as well as Holstein and Lauenburg, and by establishing *four* diets in the kingdom instead of one. His Lordship does not, indeed, advocate the union of Schleswig and Holstein, but his proposition, if adopted, would prove no less fatal to Danish autonomy, than the concession of the Austrian demand, since, in the event of foreign war, he would place the Copenhagen Government at the mercy of three hostile assemblies, which would be much more likely to render aid to the enemies of their sovereign than to support him. It is generally held that the integrity of Denmark is necessary to the balance of power in Europe; but the carrying out of the RUSSELL scheme would limit the kingdom to the northern portion of the Cimbrian peninsula and the Baltic Isles, and reduce its population to about 1,500,000, leaving Denmark somewhat on a par with Greece in magnitude and insignificance.

There is not the slightest danger, however, that this suicidal project will be executed. The Danish Government would wage war to the knife rather than accede to it; and the dread of involving themselves in a conflict with France and Russia will deter the German States from attempting to enforce either that or the Austrian modification of it.

Movements of Gen. McClellan.

ALBANY, Friday, June 19.

Gen. McCLELLAN took the Hudson River Railroad cars for New-York this afternoon.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

One Captured and Another Sunk.

Capture of the Steamer Calypso by the Gunboat Florida.

A Valuable Assorted Cargo on Board.

The Steamer Herald Sunk Off Charleston.

Broadsides Fired Into Her by the Blockaders.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 20.

The United Stetes steemer *Florida*, Cept. BANKHEAD, captured on tha 11th inst., off Frying Pan Shoals, after four and e half hours' chase, the steamer *Calypso*. She has an assorted cargo and a rebel flag, but no papers. She is an iron screw steemer, about 250 feet long, 30 feet beam, fore end aft rigged, and of great speed. She is said to he an old blockade runner.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

Tha United States stesmer *Massachusetts*, Lieut. WM. H. WARE commanding, from the North and South Atlantic blockading squadron, arrived at tha Navy-yard this afternoon with 200 passengers, invalids and prisoners.

The *Massachusetts* has beea es for South as St. John's, Florida, and supplied about fifty vessels.

Sha towed the Confederate steamer *Calypso*, a prize, from Wilmington to this port, the latter being disabled, which is supposed to have been done by her officers before she was captured.

She was taken by the steamer *Florida* on the afternoon of the 11th inst., thirty miles southeast of Wilmington, N. C.

The *Calypso* had several passengers, amnng them Mrs. GARY and three daughters, who were sent to Wilmington, N. C., under a flag of trooe.

Tha officers and craw of the *Calypso* were brought North in the *Massachusetts*. The name of her Captain is WILLIAM BLACK. He is noted as a desperate blockede runner, and commended the steamer *Stonewall Jackson*, which was sunk by the blockading aquadron off Charlestnn some time since, he end all the crew escaping.

All the papers of the *Calypso*, and har rebel flag, were fnund aboard, tha Captain not having taken measures to destroy them.

Lieut. WARE elso repor's that on Thursday night week the celebreted blockade-runner *Herald*, from Nessau, was sunk on Folly Island by the fire of our blockeders, within three hundred yards of the batteries. Tha fate of her officers end crew is unknnwo, as hreadsloe after hroadside was poured into har on every side, until she sunk.

The blockade off Charlestnn is oerfect. The fleet hereafter will not wait to capture, but will fire hroadside after hroadside into the blockade runners, until they sink or surrender.

The *Herald* wes under another name at the time she was sunk.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The *Calypso* is now lying at the Navy-yard with the rabel flag flying, surmounted by the Stars and Stripes. She is in a remarkably dirty condition.

Har cargo consists ol liquors, drygoods and assorted merchandise.

All her crew have plenty of money.

Cept. BLACA and his engineers were of the opinion that they could land as soon as they arrived here, but find themselves grastly mistaken.

The engineers say they intended to leava immediately for England. Their pay is fifteen hundred dollars a moath.

Capt. BLACA says he will take any nnmber of oaths of allegiance, if he can thereby secure a passage to Nassau.

From conversation with the officers end crew of the *Calypso* wa learn that the shipping of goods from Nassau to Charleston is not popular among tha owners of hlookade runners. They prefer to run in hallest and return with cotton, the risk of capture being less. They, howaver, taka goods on freight hut ship none themselves.

All the crew have private speculations in liquors and nther articles.

The *Calypso* is owned by a club of 24 Charlestonians. Capt. BLACK is prohshly one of the owners. Sha cost $25,000 at Nassau, and has made five or six successful runs.

Capt. BLACA is noted as being a most daring man. He takes his misforiune very philosophically.

It is impossible to find ont who were the pilots of the *Calypso*, all efforts to escertain this fact being fruitless.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

The *Calypso* broke the connecting rod of har engine, snd became powerless and an easy capture. Her Captain then cut the feed-pipes ano filled her with four feet of water in har hold. He also attempted to burst her steam-boiler end destroy the vessel, together with all on board.

No arms or ammunition were found on board of the *Calypso*.

A PIRATE NEAR AT HAND.

A Three-Masted Schooner, Carrying Three Guns, Spoken by One of Our Pilots.

Capt. FREDERICK NELSON, of the pilot boat *Charles H. Marshall* No. 3, reports that on 17th inst. apoke fishing schooner *Rose*, nf Bostnn. The Captain came on board, and reported having been boarded, the day previous, by the privateer *Nantucket*, bearing north by east, thirty miles. He (the privateer) took two harrels of meckerel, and all the pork they had on board; he sold he would not hurt any poor man, hut was looking out for the rich ones.

The privateer afterword came alongside the pilotboat, and inquired of the boat-keaper if he had seen any square-riggad vessels.

She is a three-masted schooner, epoarently of English huild, and carries three guns, and when first seen had the British colors flying.

Promotions in New-York Regiments

ALBANY, Friday, June 19.

The following are the latest promotions in New-York Volunteer regiments: Eldredge G. Floyd, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3d; John E. Mulford, Major, 3d; Detaler Von Einsiedel, Lieutenant-Colonel, 41st; Frederic Menshamen, Major, 41st; Albert H. Nicholson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 77th; Wm. H. Reters, Colnnel, 50to. Ira Spaulding, Lieutenant-Colonel, 50th; Joseph E. Hamblin, Colonel, 65th; Wm. W. Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel, 85th; John T. Lockman, Colonel, 119th; Aaron B. Myer, Major, 125th; David E. Gregory, Lieutenant-Colonel, 144th; Chas. B. Randall, Lieutenant-Colonel, 149th; David B. Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel, 154 h Lewis D. Warner, Major, 154th; Wm. B. Kingsley, Lieutenant-Colonel, 161st, John B. Donnelly, Major, 170th; Lewis M. Peck, Colnnel, 173d; Wm. W. Green, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel, 173d. Wm. E. Beardsley, Major, 6th cavalry. John C. Lemmon, Colonel, 10th cavalry

THE SCHUYLKILL COAL REGION.

The Coal Trade—The Difficulties in the Region—Injudicious Counsel—How the Enrolment is Progressing—Singular Action of the County Court—Arrest of a Deputy Provost-Marshal—The Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PANN., Monday, June 15, 1863.

This section of Pennsylvenia forms, as you are aware, with the contiguous Counties of Carbon, Luzerne and Northomberland, the principal anthracite coal mining district of this country. Schuylkill County is the heaviest prodncer. Collieries are nnmerous within her limits, north of the Sharp Monntain, which run nearly east and west, dividing the mining from the agricultural section. The vains of coal terminate at that range of hills, cropping out perpendicularly, and in some instances overlapping, so ebrupt and sharp is the termination. South of that mountain no coal exists, the geological formation being red shale. The largest vein of coal which has been worked is knewn as the Mammoth; ranges in thickness from 20 to 30 feet, end produces the whiteash quality, edmirably edepted for steam purposes. This coal is used exclusively in the United States Navy. Onr heaviest operators work the Mammoth Vein. In 1862 there were in Schuylkill County 105 collieries, worked hy 78 firms, and producing 2,925,600 tons, being an increase nn 1861 af 12 firms, 14 collieries and 336,673 tons. You can form some idea of the amazing progress of this trada, when I state that the shipments of coal from this region, (Schnylkill County,) so far, this year, reach 1,626,664 tons, while up to tha same data last year, they were only 1,122,105 tons. Our principal avenues to market are the Philadelphia and Reading railroad aod Schuylkill canal. From all of the anthracite regions the shipments for 1863 are 3,408,514 tons, against 2,626,000 tons up to this time last year, heing an increase of 782,514 tons. It is estimated with confidence that by the 1st of July, the increase will reach a million of tons. Yet such is the demand, that the stock of coal in market is not accumulating, nor is there any dimioution to orders, although prices are high.

Miners, in fact all description of laborers, are scarce here, and wages rule high. First-class miners make, according to thair hahita of industry, from $60 to $120 per month. Monev is abundant, and thosa engaged in the coal business are doing better than they have for many years pest. The income taa on last year's business of a St. Clair coal operator amounts to $10,000, and this year his tax will be much heavier. There are many othars who pay a tax to the Government on their product of coal of from four to five hundred dollars per month.

The difficulties that existed for a length of time in Cass Township, during which the tumhulent among the miners acted in a lswless and outrageous manner, have, in a great measure, been adjusted, and the men are again at work. Thonsands of dollars were lost to themselves, the operatora and the country, by their ill-advised and foolish conduct, and they now, I presume, appreciate the fact. Unfnrtunately, our local authorities are pnwerless, or unwilling, through partisan affinity, to check the lawless proceedings which at times disgrace the country and jeopardize the lives and property nf our citizens, and outbreaks against fencied or real grievances are attended by excesses of the gravest character. The miners, numbering thousands, pnssess firearms, and do not hesitate to use them against those whom they esteem their enemies. In jnstice to a large class nf lawabiding, respectable and industrious miners in this county, I must say that the men who have been engaged in the disturbances here are Irishmen, whose impulsive and thoughtless nature render them easy tools nf designing men and partizan demagogues, who excite their prejudices and combative traits for selfish purpnses. In the eyes of these leaders a petty county office is nf more importance than the peace of a community or the honor of a nation. We have men here, who, in their sphere, are quite as mischievous and unscrupulous as FERNANDO WOOD, and who are no mean exponents of the dangerous and anarchical doctrine he inculcated. Their trade is to cajole and use the ignorant and debased. The result here has been armed opposition to law and order, and in too insny instances, murder of inoffensive men. On this subject I write "more in sorrow than in anger," deploring the fact that an American can be found ready to engage in so despicable a work. But when a citizen of this place—FRANK HOOMES, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee—does not hesitate to promulgate the idea that it is the duty and interest of Pennsylvania to ally herself with the rabel Government, and evsn argues the point in a card over his signature, we cannot expect more patriotism or manly honor from his satellites. I dismiss the subject, however, as an unpleasant one. My object in calling attention to it is simply to show that any hostile attitude assumed by our people toward either local, State or National authority, is dne to the sophistical teachings of these leaders. I have great faith in the future. "As a man sowa so shall he reap." The masses will, through the trials of this war for the preservation of the Government, be educated to a nohler realization of their duties and privileges as citizens of the Republic, while the false prophets will reap eternal infamy. History is now being made, which will contain, as in that of the first era of the young nation, the names of patriots and traitors. Wise men, even if they are not loyal, will consider this.

The enrollment of persons liable to military duty, is now being made, and less opposition to the officers charged with the duty is made than was anticipated. But one difficulty so far, has happened in connection with it in this county. In Hegins Township last week, a man named ABRAHAM BRESSLER, interfered with the enrolling officer, using violent language and threats. Subsequently a squad of the Provost Guard, headed by the Deputy-Marshal of this District, (the Tenth,) in an attemot to arrest him, fired at him. They missed him, but wounded a man in the arm who was assisting BRESSLER to escape. BRESSLER succeeded in getting off, and has not yet been arrested. The Court here, which is not noted for particular vigilance to preserve the majesty of the law when life and property are threatened by mobs, in this case was especially active in guarding justice in this matter, and forthwith issued a bench-warrant for the arrest of the Deputy Marshal and the squad. The arrests were made, and the Deputy held in $5,000 hail for a hearing to-day. I think the course of the Court correct. The affair should be investigated to see if the guard acted right in the matter, under the rules laid down hy the War Department to control the action of Provost-Marshals. But it strikes me that the zeal of our Court, as a conservator of public peace and morals, in other matters of more importance to the welfare and good name of Schuylkill County, is hardly so active as that which it exhoits in this case. I heard the learned Judge (RYAN) say on the bench on Saturday last, in sentencing a young man named WILLIAMS—a citizen of this county, but formerly a soldier in an Illinois regiment, who fought gallantly at Donelson, and who had been convicted here of assault and battery, in punishing a man who had vilified our Government and soldiers—to six months' imprisonment, that tha Court was resolved that every citizen should be protected in the expression of his sentiments; yet, within six months an operator has been driven by armed men from his colliery at Hecksoherville, this county, because he wanted to conduct his business in his own way, and expressed his sentiments to tha effect thal he had a right so to do. The Court did nothing to protect that citizen in his rights, and he was compelled subsequently to sell his colliery, because he was not permitted to work it. Yet our Court is prompt enough to sentence a poor soldier to six months in prison for knocking down a malignant Copperhead, while one of the associates on the bench, nemed KLINE, fairly chuckled, and nodded approvingly to the jury while the counsel for the prosecution—FRANZ HUNSZE—eloquently anathematized the heinous offence of which the young man had been guilty. It was a sickening spectacle, and disgusted every loyal man who witnessed it. Comment is unnecessary. I give you the facts. Your readers can draw their own conclusions.

A few days since I visited portions of Berks and Montgomery Counties. The enrollment, as far as I observed, was being made without difficulty. A demonstration was made by some twenty men in Cotehrookdale Township, Montgomery County, but they "backed down" under the firmness and determination of the officer, without anything serious haopening. The crops in those counties are very fine, grain especially. Corn and grass are somewhat affected by drouth. The farmers this year, however, will reap a golden harvest.

Our State is somewhat excited at present by the reports of a projected rebel raid, and men are oreparing to clean up their old rifles for use on the frontier. We furnished 50,000 men last Fall for State defence, and a similar number would be forthcoming again at 24 hours' notice.

Schuylkill County, with a population of 90,000, has over 4,000 men in the service of the United States. Since the commencement of the rebellion she has furnished some 6,000 soldiers,—a creditable evidence of her patriotism. A "memorial" nf what she has done is now in course nf publication in book-form, by Messrs. BANNAN & WALLACE, nf this Borough. It will contain the names nf all who have been in the service; lists nf contributions for patriotic purposes, deaths, etc. The book will comprise about 300 pages.

The case of the Deputy Provost-Marshal, to which I refer above, has been argued in our Court to-day. The important qnastion is jurisdiction in the matter, the defence contending that nndar the act of Congress regnlating the draft, the United States Circuit Court of this District alone has jurisdiction nver the acts of United States officers. EDWARD OWEN PARRY, Esq., for the defence, argued the matter ably. The decision of the Court is reserved.

Truly ynors, ANTHRACITE.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT AT BRANDY STATION.

Interesting Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondant.

IN BIVOUAC, Va., Tuesday, June 16.

Could the individnal experience of every pereon engaged in a battle be recorded, it wnuld make a volume full of interesting facts end incidents—many of them unpleasant, to be sure, hnt mors wonld provoke a smile or seem bordering rether npon the marvelous than events in real life. The hairbreedth escapes, the deliberate coolness end recklessness of sane men in the presence of danger, the commendable deeds of nobla daring, are all matters nf freqoent recurrence, hut it is seldom that the facts are mada known, except arnund the camp fire. A few incidants of the late battle I shall record—such only, however, as are well authenticated.

GEORGE BEALOW, of Company A, Sixth Ohio, a mere boy in appearence, in the woods in the fight near Stevensbury, ordered a rebel soldier to surrenoer. The demend was not complied with, no time was to be lost, a force of the enemy was approaching—he killed the man with his pistol. About the same time a rebel was found concealed in the woods near by, pretending to be asleep. He was aroused to a full consciousness of his condition, and at once surrendered himself, horse end accoutrements all in good order. The ruse did not avail him. In this connection it may be of interest to state that the rebel cavalry in the recent fight were better armed, clothed and mounted than ever before. A prisoner accounts for their having better horses in the way. During the last tedious Winter, and early in the Spring, when nearly the whole of our cavalry was wellowing through the country, north of the Rapphsnnock, on picket and other simtlar duties, Gen. STOART had the bulk of his force recalled, leaving a very small force on the river for picket duty. Tha result is, that while our cavalry horses entered opon the Snmmer campaign, worn dowo by herd usage, the enemy entered the field with horses comparatively fresh. Notwithstanding this disparity, however, our Yankee trooper considers himself quite equal to eny rebel that was ever mounted. I might possibly make one axception: On Tuesday last, when the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry msda their celebrated charge on the right of our line, near Beverly, Virginia, an officer, Capt. MCAIRT, Secnnd regular cavelry, rode up to Gen. WADA HAMPTON, with sword at carté, and ordered him to surrender. WADA looked at his assailant, and with "A —— you say," parried the threatened thrust, gave his assailant a cut nver the head, without, however, doing any serious injnry, snd oessed on to his own command. Tha Sixth Pennsylvania, in the fight, lost one third of both officers and men. There is some satisfaction in knowing, that for the first time in the history of this war, the rebels really acknowledge a victory. Even the negroes say that they knew their masters were whipped, because they have so little to say about the fight. The rebel soldiers and citizens all say that in no battle, large or small, have so many of their officers been killed, and the reason given for this is that their men everywhere were met by such a deadly fire that it required unusual efforts to keep them in position. Among the rebel officers killed were Col. WIGHAM, of the Fourth Virginia cavalry; Maj. JONES and Capt. FARLEY. When the enemy attempted to get in the rear of Gen. GREGG's Division, one of their skirmishers, in passing through a clump of bushes, ran into the arms of Company K, Sixth Ohio. When asked if he surrendered, he replied: "I thought our boys were here—well, I suppose I must," and at once gave up his arms.

It is with regret that necessity compels me to record more rebel acts of barbarism. Lieut. STALL, of Gen. BURDAN'S command, was severely wounded, and while being carried off the field by four men in charge of a Corporal GORMAN, a squad of the enemy pursued the party, and shot the four men. Tha Corporal managed to escane but was compelled to leave his charge on tha field. Gen. BURDAN at one time went so near the rebel skirmishers that one of them called out to him "Hello! you d——n Yankee!" and at the same instant fired, the shot striking and slightly wounding the General's horse.

In the memorahle charge on the right, only *five* Companies of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry participated. Of the battalion they lost one hundred and fifteen men and ten officers—just one third of their number. In this charge Maj. HASSLTINE was killed, Capt. FRAZIER wounded, a large nnmber of horses were either killed or wounded, Maj. WHELAN had his horse killed under him, Lieuts. WHITE and LENNING lost two horses each, Lieuts. P. H. ELLIS, BEASEND, WELSH and COLLIDAY, lost one each. The rabels in nearly all the charges mace by them used their pistols instead of sabres. Of one hundred and eighty-seven wounded men the First Division, Dr. HAND, the Chief-Surgeon, raports that only eleven were sabra wounds. The amunition used by the ehels wes of a superior quality, and it is generally admitted that their artillery was served much better than usuel. For some reason or other, most of the amunition used by the Union troops was of an inferior quality.

One of the most exciting personal rencounters that took place was one in which Lieut. A. E. DANA, of Col. DAVID'S Staff, participated. Immediately after Col. DAVIN had been shot, Lieut. DANA started toward the ford to find a Surgeon. In the oushes that skirt the river hank at this point he met in the road before him a rebel, pistol in hand. Liaut. DANA thought at first he was one of our own officers, and, under this supposition, rode up so close to the man that their knees touched. Both had their pistols drawn, and neither nered take time to draw sword. The rebel first fired, but a well-directed parry threw the pistol up, so that tha ball just grazed Lieut. DANA'S left ear—the powder singing his hair. DANA immediately fired, but without effect. The rebel fired a secnnd time, and missed. Just at that mnment, another rebel soldier fired from the hushes, but without doing any damage. Lieut. DANA'S pistol would not work well, and, for five or ten minutes, the two men were engaged in a struggle for life or death. Finally, DANA seized his pistol by the muzzle, and struck the rebel a stunning blow in the face, and then escaped. The Second brigade was just crossing the ford, and they found quite a number of the rebels in these bushes, ready to pick up stragglers.

HENRY HAVERMALE, Corporal Company D, First Maryland cavalry, near Brandy Station, advanced alone upon three of the enemy in charge of a flag. They fled precipitately, and HAVERMALE secured the flag.

Tuesday evening, as some twenty ambulances were bringing off the wounded from Gen. GREGG'S division, the rebels pursued the train and threw shells into it. Gen. KILPATRICK happened to be a witness of the effair, when he ordered a section of artillery to open upon the enamy, and they speedily abandoned their inhuman project.

Capt. O'KEEFE, of Gen. BURDAN'S Staff, who was wounded and is missing, was attacked on the field while being carried off. His assailant fired once, when an orderly started in pursuit, and was not able to find the Captain again.

Capt. LENNOX, wounded, was also fired at while being carried from the field. His assailant was killed by a man named CARNES. E. A. PAUL.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 893 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Water Bugs are effectually destroyed by using PARSONS & CO.'S RAT AND ROACH EXTERMINATOR. Rats leave their holes to die. Retail by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and pateutee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

This sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires hut a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to changs of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NAVA AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared hy Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife haviog derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I oesire her to cootioue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

STARK, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume.
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:

ON DEKALB AVENUE AND STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the northwest and southeast corners.

ON DEKALB-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—10 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—30 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the City Hall-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st. in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisances by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order,

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricophernus.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

FALT—RICHARDS.—On Thursday morning, June 18, at the residance of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel K. Miller, J. JOHNSON FALT, of San Francisco, and COANALIA E., daughter of Benj. Richards, Esq., of Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y.

FISH—WATSON.—On Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Dr. Berkey, JOHN FISH, of Greenpoint, L. I., to Miss MARY WATSON, of Mount Pleasant, Penn.

DIED.

CHAMBERS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 20, EMILIA ADELAIDE, daughter of Thomas and Anna Chambers, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 576 Hudson-st., on Monday, June 22, at 2 o'clock.

FAIRCHILD.—On Thursday, June 18, JULIA ELIZABETH, wife of Egbert N. Fairchild, of Ogdensborgh, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for intermeat.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 339.—June 20, 1863.
64, 34, 14, 9, 58, 12, 72.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 340.—June 20, 1863
48, 18, 55, 49, 5, 15, 39, 28, 29, 8, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge, by a process either
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MILITARY.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, No. 106 Leonard-st.

THE CORPS OF HONOR.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Faithful soldiers, of good character, who from wounds or the vicissitudes of war are incapacitated for active field duty will only be received. Enlistment for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as in the United States infantry, except that no premiums or bounty for enlistment will be allowed. Joining this Corps of Honor will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards for public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If necessary they will be assigned to forts and garrisons.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The applicant must obtain the certificate of the Board of Enrollment of his Congressional District—

First—That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

Second—That he is fit for the duties or some of them indicated above.

Third—That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.

Fourth—That he is meritorious and deserving.

UNIFORM:

SKY BLUE, WITH DARK BLUE TRIMMINGS.

For enlistment or further information, apply at this office, or to the different Boards of Enrollment in each Congressional District in this City or in Brooklyn.

ROBT. NUGENT, Col. 69th N. Y. Vols.,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FOOATE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendesvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., in front of the City Hall.

After the review, they will proceed up Broadway to the City Assembly Rooms, where they will be entertained by the City authorities.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs.
TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
SAMUEL T. WARDEN, Secretary.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

In pursuance of the above the regiment will parade in light marching order, on MONDAY, the 22d inst. Line will be formed at 3 P. M., in Lafayette-place, right resting on Eighth-street, Field and Staff mounted.

C. G. COLGATE, Colonel.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE,
NO. 167 BROADWAY,
ERNEST M. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reënter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, stating the character of their disability, with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS, ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY, FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, June 15, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF RECruiting Offices and Officers of the "Andrew Johnson Cavalry" to date.

1. New-York City—AUGUSTUS MCCOLLOM, FREDERICK S. SNOW.
2. Buffalo, New-York—WM. WATSON.
3. Owego, New-York—EUGENE B. GERE, LEWIS W. TREADWELL, THEODORE D. GERE.
4. Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York—CHARLES SMITH.
5. Brooklyn, New-York—LEVI AMSBMAN, JULES DE CROY.
6. Williamsburgh, Long Island—FRANK C. FILLY.
7. Rochester, New-York—JOHN S. JENNINGS, THOS. P. WYCUS.
8. Cuba, New-York—WM. H. NOTTINGHAM.
9. Buffalo, New-York—EDMUND R. P. SHEALY.

By order of Col. ERNEST M. BEMENT.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 38TH N. Y. V., June 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 23.—THIS REGIment will be mustered out of service on MONDAY, the 22d inst. All members of the regiment are hereby ordered to report at East New-York on that day, at 10 A. M., in uniform. By order of

JAMES C. STRONG,
Colonel Commanding 38th N. Y. V.
J. M. E. HYDE, Adjutant.

REORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTY-First New-York Volunteers, headquarters No. 532 Broadway.

$250 Bounty to men reënlisting.
$175 Bounty to recruits.
Experienced officers go ont with the regiment.
THOMAS JONES, Colonel 31st N. Y. Vols.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA

is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS.
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

Owing to the great and coostantly increasing demand for "STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS." from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to

M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF Emaciation, L.Y.D.S.

Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.

One Dollar per Bottle—[which often cures.]

Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 602 Grand-st.

Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists ever

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 20, 1863.

$6,000 Treas. 7.3-10 Notes.....
N.Oct & Apr ...106⅛
500 do Fe.& Aug..10⅞
2,000 C. S.s.1 yr. c. ..101⅜
3,000 do.....New 98⅜
60,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90. 62
50,000 do b60 63
13,000 Mo. State 6s 61⅜
5,000 no.....b30 70
5,000 do 69⅛
15,000 O.& Miss.R.C.... 35
16,000 K.&M. 8s.....109
6,000 N. Y. C. 6s.....101⅜
500 Mich. So. 2d M...100
1,000 Goshen Br. B....105
2,000 C.& N. W.1st M. 85⅛
6,000 Han.& St.J.1st M. 75
1,000 D. L.& W.2 M.B 114
80,000 Tot. & W. 2d M. 92
40 Merchants' Bank 108⅜
30 Bank of Commerce.105½
67,000 Amer. Gold.....142⅛
100 Canton Co..... 26⅝
50 do..... 26⅜
250 do..... 27
100 Cit.Gas Co.Brookl'n.126
250 Cumb. Coal. Prf.... 21⅜
100 no..... 22
50 Quicksilv. M. Co.... 42
100 Pacific M. S. Co s30 173
50 do.....173
100 do.....s30 175
150 do.....174⅛
200 do.....s30.174
50 do.....b30.175⅜
50 do.....b30.175⅝
150 N. Y. Cen. R.....117⅜
100 no.....117⅛
650 do.....118
100 do.....s60 118
100 do.....n10.118⅛
650 Erie Railway ... 93⅛
150 do.....s30 93⅜
100 Erie R. pref....s30.102⅜
300 do.....102⅝
800 Hudson R. R. 121
900 no.....s30 121
200 no.....121⅜
100 do.....s30.121⅜
250 no.....s10 121⅜
300 no.....b30.122
100 do.....s30.122
50 do.....122⅜
400 Reading R.....100⅜
60 Mich. Cen. R.....105⅜
1200 Har. Railroad..... 78
200 do b30 78
100 do..... 77⅜
100 do..... 77
500 do..... 76⅝
1200 do..... 76
300 do..... 75⅜
700 do 75
100 do..... 75⅛
1600 do..... 75
400 do.....s10 75
1000 M. S. & N. I. R... 68⅜
500 do.....stn 68⅜
400 do..... 68⅞
100 no.....s10 69
250 do.....b10 69⅛
100 do.....h15 69⅛
200 do.....b0 69⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S..111⅜
50 do.....t14⅜
650 do..... 115
1200 Clev. & P. R..... 82
100 do.....s10 82
100 do.....b30 82⅜
100 do.....b30 82⅝
1200 do..... 81⅜
500 do.....st0 81⅜
200 Ill. Cen.C.R. S. s60.101
200 Chic. & N. W. R. 28⅜
100 do.....s60 28
100 Gal. & Chi. R 95
100 do..... 94⅜
100 do..... 94
250 do.....s30 94
250 do..... 94⅛
100 do.....b30 94⅜
100 Clev. & Tol. R. s30 106⅛
100 do.....s15 106⅜
500 do.....s10 107
800 Chic. & R. I. R.... 94⅜
200 do..... 94⅜
350 do..... 94
100 Chi., B. & Quin. R..113
400 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 50
200 do.....s30 50
200 do.....s30 50⅜
400 do..... 66
200 do..... 65⅞
100 no.....s30 65⅞
400 do..... 65⅜
100 no.....s30 65⅞
400 do..... 66
200 do..... 65⅞
100 no.....b30 65⅞
100 M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr. 82
300 do..... 83
100 P., F. W. & C..... 65
200 do..... 65⅜
400 do..... 65⅜
100 no.....s30 65⅜
300 do..... 66
100 do..... 65⅞
100 do.....b30 65⅞
100 Alt. & Ter. H. R. 42⅜
100 A. & T. H. R. P b30. 66

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Am. Gold.....143⅝
$5,000 Mo. St. 6s..... 69⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s..... 62⅞
100 N. Y. Cen R s3 117⅞
100 do..... s10 117⅞
100 do..... 117⅝
100 do..... b3 118
100 do..... 118
100 Erie R. Pref.....b3 93⅜
300 do..... o 93⅝
400 do.....s3 93⅜
1200 do..... 93⅝
100 no.....b10 93⅜
100 do.....bnw 93⅜
100 do..... 93⅜
100 do.....s10 93⅜
1500 do.....s10 93⅜
100 do.....s5 93⅜
200 do s30 93
200 do..... 93⅛
100 Erie R. Prf.....101⅜
100 do.....101⅜
100 do.....1b1⅜
50 do.....b3.101⅜
50 do.....101⅞
100 Chi & N. W. E.... 28⅜
100 Hudson R. R.....t223⅛
100 no t:3
100 do.....s3 122⅜
1500 Harlem R..... 72
100 do.....c 72
200 do.....s3 72
100 do..... 72⅛
100 do.....h15 69⅛
100 do.....c 72⅛
100 do.....b3 73
100 no..... 73
100 do.....s10 83⅛
100 do..... 83⅛
100 do.....s10 83⅛
100 do..... 83⅛
100 do.....b30 83⅛
100 do..... 84
100 do.....s30 84
100 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
100 do.....s15 106⅜
100 do.....b30 106⅜
100 do..... 84⅜
100 do..... 84⅜
100 do..... 84

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 28 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, June 30, 1863, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 231,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver; 130 barrels of flour; 24,000 pounds fresh fish; 50,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, W. D., and at No. 102 North Second-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.—ALMSHOUSE, June 17, 1863.

DITMUS JEWELL, WM. M. MCCHMORE, J. C. DEY, WM. BENNETT, JAMES FITZGERALD, Superintendents of the Poor.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 Nassau-st., June 17, 1863.

TO IRON WORKERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until the 25th inst., for furnishing the materials and constructing an iron bridge on the Central Park.

Plans, specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge."

The said Board reserves the right to reject any one or all proposals.

AND'W H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY, FINE BRONZES, BILLIARD TABLE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 West 33d st., southwest corner of 5th av., the residence of his Excellency F. L. Barreda, resident Minister of Peru, the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOM.

Elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in richly towered satin damask, 24 pieces; Voltaire and reception chairs to match, elegant rosewood etagere, with mirrors, very richly carved rosewood centre tables, with black marble tops, inlaid with Roman Mosaic, Paris bush cabinet, ebony and ormolu pedestals, superb ormolu mantel clock, with coupes to match, very rich blue and gold satin damask curtains, lined with silk; rich lace drapery, medallion carpet.

LIBRARY.

Two elegant rosewood library gothic bookcases, one secretary do, all to match; solid rosewood library table, carved rosewood suite in crimson satin, lambrequins to match, rich lace curtains, velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.

Very rich rosewood and gilt suite, in crimson figured reps, couches, Voltaire and side chairs, in plush, crimson, worsted and reps, elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with statuary and Sienna marble tops; rosewood, single and double armories-a-glace; walnut wardrobes, rosewood marble-top centre and dressing tables, cheval glass, secretolre, oak and enameled bedroom furniture, paillases, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, brocatel and lace curtains, velvet and English Brussels carpets.

HALL AND STAIRWAYS.

Superbly carved walnut hall-stand, marble-top, with clock; black walnut hall chairs, Brussels carpet.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Fine full-size crotch oak billiard table, (Phelan's patent,) with balls, cues, &c., complete; oak arm and side chairs, in plush; Brussels carpet.

ALSO,

A large assortment of crystal, cut and engraved and Bohemian glassware, fine French China, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MARBLE STATUARY, &c.

Carrara marble statues—"The Hunter," "Fisherman," "Vivelity," Scagliola Pedestals, large Etruscan Vase, &c., together with several very fine pieces of Bronze and Parian.

Also, Coupé Carriage, trimmed with morocco.

Family Carriage, made by J. R. Lawrence & Co.

Single and double harness, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Wednesday, 24th inst.

Catalogues, on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st., New-York, June 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

30,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed by ice, when purchasers who wish, have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

DANIEL H. BUAGART, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, (by virtue of a writ of venditionis exponas, and under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal:

Cargo of prize schooner Reindeer, consisting of cotton.

Cargo of prize schooner Rambler, consisting of cotton.

Cargo of prize schooner Monte Christo, consisting of cotton.

Catalogues three days previous to sale.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 52 West 32d-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite, in green and white brocatel, rosewood etagere, rosewood and mahogany centre and side tables, lace curtains, elegant Parian mantel and etagere ornaments, very fine wool engravings, oak extension table and chairs, mahogany and black bedsteads, marble top dress bureaus, wardrobe and chairs, best corled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., also a small library of standard works, embracing those of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Byron, and others.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued to the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 11,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Seaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. BOBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. M. SATTERLEE,
P. L. ROULEE,	CHARLES DAYTONNE,
O. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUMYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD COTHOUT,
	JOHN J. MCLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, end of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the City of Milwaukee, the 22d day of June instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the deed of consolidation between said Chicago and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies at the time said Books were closed, for the purpose of consolidation on the 8th day of June, instant, will be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. Notice is also hereby given, that until said Directors shall be elected, and enter upon their duties, the affairs of said Consolidated Company will, by the terms of said deed of consolidation, be managed by the undersigned, as Provisional Directors. On and after the 25th instant, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company will be prepared to issue Certificates for Stock, upon the basis of consolidation, on surrender of Stock Certificates in the original Companies.

W. S. GURNEE,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JOHN V. AYER,
E. K. ROGERS.

Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1863.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of five years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OTSEN, State Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The Gold received for interest remitted, is accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the overdue First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named corporation are requested to present the same without delay at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. for payment in full. Interest thereon will not be allowed after this date.

JUNE 19, 1863. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS WITHdrawn from the foreign fruit brokerage business, and established himself as a broker for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 13 Wall-st.

JAMES WHYTE DAVIS.

New-York, June 20, 1863.

SHIPPING

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON,

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.

Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....$0 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

The United States mail Sidewheel Steamship "EAGLE,"

RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LONDON.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, Capt. H. B. BENSON, is intended to sail for the above port July 1. She has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers; is well ventilated, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage in United States currency.

Cabin, $100; table first class.

Steerage, $35, with rooms on main deck.

For freight or passage, apply to

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

By resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved by His Honor the Mayor the City Inspector has resumed the duties of Street-cleaning. All the obstacles which have heretofore embarrassed the operations of this Department in that respect have now been removed, and the City Inspector has entered upon the prosecution of the work, including the removal of ashes and garbage, with the whole force at his disposal.

The residents of this City can materially aid and assist him in placing the streets in a thoroughly cleanly and healthy condition, and to that end he most earnestly calls their attention to the necessity of putting a stop to the following daily violations of the laws and ordinances, viz.:

First—The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

Second—The habit of merchants, &c., in permitting straw, shavings, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street.

Third—The daily sweepings from stores and shops being thrown into the streets and gutters, instead of being placed into some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

Fourth—The placing on the street, filth taken from yards and cellars, and rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

Fifth—The throwing into the streets and gutters, noxious, impure and offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering the work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort will be made by the City Inspector to have the streets kept in a healthy and cleanly condition, and he earnestly and confidently hopes and looks for the co-operation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above enumerated.

A copy of the several ordinances referred to, will be left at each dwelling-house.

Ash carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily (Sundays excepted,) to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the City Inspector desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts or Street Inspectors may be complained of to him at his office, No. 19 Chatham-street, and it shall be promptly remedied.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner (or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 37 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on or adjacent to 56th-st., lying between the centre line of the blocks on the north side of 55th-st. and the centre line of the blocks on the south side of 57th-st., between 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, all the lots lying on or adjacent to Morton-st., between Bleecker-st. and Bedford-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 12, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN MCCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN MCCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES B. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—135TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after July 1, 1863, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence of 13½ acres, at Flushing, L. I., one mile from railroad depot, and easy of access to New-York by rail, steamboat or turnpike; large and commodious house and outbuildings; abundance of fruit and shrubbery; everything in good order; possession immediately; will be sold for one-half of cost, and for less than the value of the land; just the spot for a man doing business in New-York, or a good investment for a speculation; furniture for sale. Address Box No. 33 Flushing Post-office, L. I.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., ONE OF the most desirable places fronting on the water; a large house, with outbuildings, garden, and land attached; choice fruit; all in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by S. D. HUMPHREY, M. D., No. 44 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avennes, a few doors from Fifth-av. Hotel. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

On hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

At much less than regular prices.

FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

For the Army, Navy and Travelers.

SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

LOW PRICES.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS, 50c., 75c., $1.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, $1 25.

MUSLIN, JEAN AND LINEN DRAWERS.

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in the City.

RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

SHIRTS

MADE TO MEASURE,

First-class work, fit guaranteed.

The best Four-ply LINEN COLLARS, every style, $2 a dozen.

LINEN TIES 5 cents each.

INDIA AND ROMAN SCARFS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Genze Merloo Vests, 75c.

Ladies' White Cotton Hose, $2 40 a dozen.

Ladies' Colored Cotton Hose, $1 80 a dozen.

Men's Cotton Half Hose, good quality, $2 a dozen

Ladies' Fine Lisle Thread Gloves, 15 cents a pair.

Ladies' Fine French Kid Gloves, $1 a pair.

RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,

UNRIVALED

IN MANUFACTURE,

FITTING AND MATERIAL,

AT UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

PLAIN, FANCY AND CHECKED SILKS.

FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BRAIDED ROBES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

A large assortment of novel designs, at retail,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS.

Our entire Stock of Fashionable Paris Shapes

At Retail, at a

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES!

Large Stock at Retail, at Reduced Prices.

Lace Shawls, Veils, Barbes, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Caps, &c., &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL!

A full assortment of Mourning and Part-Mourning goods, including Summer Fabrics of every description.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS—REDUCED PRICES!

On and after MONDAY, June 22, we will offer

AT RETAIL,

our present large and attractive stock of Organdies, Grenadines, Barèges, Mozambiques, Poplins, Lawns, Alpacas, Challies, French and English Prints, &c., &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

CHENE SILKS, best quality, at $1 50, WORTH $2 25.

MOIRE ANTIQUE at $1 75, WORTH $4.

SILK FOULARDS, new designs, at 75 cents, quality of $1 25.

CRAPE MARETZ ROBES, with ruffles, at $5 and $7 the dress—22 yards.

PLAIN BAREGE GRENADINE, double width, at 38c. worth 60c.

PLAIDED GRENADINES, VERY BEST QUALITY, double width, at 38c., worth from 50c. to 75c.

TWO CASES PRINTED LAWNS, at 35c., quality of 50c.

PIQUES AND MARSEILLES, for sea-shore and house dresses, at 68c., cost to land $1 and $1 25.

NEW ALPACAS and LUSTRES.

$10,000 RICH LACES and EMBROIDERIES, marked down to liquidate this line of business especially; GREAT REDUCTION this week on hem-stitched handkerchiefs, fine quality.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Full suits of mourning made to order on very short notice. A superior stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, Veils, Embroideries and Gloves constantly on hand, together with all the most desirable materials and novelties in dress goods, at popular prices.

N. B.—Two more cases of 5-4 Crape Eugines, so much inquired for, 7s. per yard, worth 12s.—positively the last at these prices. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GENERAL TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished
LITTLE WIFE,
Late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
The redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT,
AND
MINNIE WARREN,
Have determined to spend another
FOURTH OF JULY IN AMERICA,
And the Manager is gratified in being enabled to announce that he has induced them to
REMAIN AT THE MUSEUM
Till after that glorious anniversary. Hence they will remain on exhibition every day and evening.

EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

They appear in the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors: 1st, in their Wedding costumes: 2d Favorite Song, "Cottage by the Sea," Mrs. Lavinia Warren Stratton; Patrick O'Fogerty, with song, Com. Nutt; Napoleon Bonaparte, Gen. Tom Thumb; The Drummer, Com. Nutt; Ballad, "The Female Auctioneer," Mrs. Lavinia Stratton; Grecian Statues, Gen. Tom Thumb; Sailor's Hornpipe, Com. Nutt; Duett, "The Lover's Quarrel," Gen. Tom Thumb and Mrs. Lavinia Stratton; The Polka, Gen. Tom Thumb, Mrs. Stratton, Com. Nutt and Minnie Warren.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the Platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7¼ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room between the sets of the Dramas. First, they are contrasted with other children, from 2 to 9 years of age. Duett, "Matrimonial Sweets," Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren: Polka, by the whole four: Song, Mrs Stratton; Patrick O'Fogerty, with song, Commodore Nutt; Napoleon, Gen. Tom Thumb.

TH

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

Advices from Gen. Grant's Army to Sunday Last.

An Artillery and Musketry Fire Opened by the Rebels Along the Whole Line.

VERY LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

Our Rear Defences Being Daily Strengthened.

Hesitation of Joe Johnston to Make an Attack.

Guerrillas on the River Above Vicksburgh.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 18, and CAIRO, June 20.

The steamer *Imperial* has arrived, bringing official advices from Gen. GRANT'S army down to Sunday last, the 15th instant.

The rebels opened a vigorous fire with artillery and musketry along the whole line, keeping it up most of the day.

At times their firing was furious, but it was without much effect.

The rebels placed two of their mortars out of the reach of our guns and sharpshooters, from which they fired nearly a hundred shells at our trenchee, but only wounding two or three of our men.

The siege is being pressed with vigor on all sides.

The defences in our rear are being daily strengthened, and Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is evidently afraid to make an attack on them.

Guerrillas are swarming on the banks of the river above and below here, firing on all passing boats.

The *Alice Dean* was fired on at Buck's Island, thirty-five miles below. One man was killed.

Measures are being taken to check the operations of the guerrillas—a heavy cavalry force is being sent South by Gen. HURLBUT.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, June 20.

Information received here says that Gen. GRANT will undoubtedly take Vicksburgh.

Ten days ago he entrenched his position on the Big Black, and in the rear of SHERMAN, at Walnut Hills.

Gen. GRANT is perfectly able to defeat any force which the rebels may bring against him.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON cannot collect a sufficient force to dislodge Gen. GRANT before the mines shall have been exploded and the city taken.

JARED BLAKEN, of the Fourth Indiana battery, was shot to-day for desertion.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 20.

Unofficial dispatches from Vicksburgh to the 14th inst. have been received.

Everything is going on well there.

There are many indications that the rebel garrison must soon succumb.

REPORTS FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 20.

The Navy Department has received a report from Admiral PORTER, dated June 9, near Vicksburgh, in which he states as follows:

"On the 7th inst., owing to a report that the rebels in force, about 4,000 strong, were threatening Milliken's Bend, where a quantity of army stores was kept, guarded by two black regiments and part of the Twenty-ninth Iowa regiment, the gunboats *Choctaw* and *Lexington* were dispatched to that place to protect them. Our troops had thrown up some extra intrenchments near the levee and prepared to receive the rebels, with some doubts as to the issue. The enemy made his attack before daylight, and many of our men had not arrived at that point.

The fight was desperate, and our men were overpowered and had to retreat behind the bank, near the water's edge, followed closely by the rebels. Then the gunboats opened on the rebels with shell, grape and canister, and they fled in wild confusion. Not knowing the gunboats were there, or expecting such a reception, they retreated rapidly to the woods and soon disappeared. When last heard from the enemy was bound in the direction of Lake Providence. I have dispatched gunboats to meet them."

In another report of the same date Admiral PORTER states:

"The army is still advancing close to the enemy's works. One of our batteries opened fire the day before yesterday, and cleared everything before it. The mortars keep constantly playing on the city and the rebel works, and the gunboats throw in their shell whenever they see any work going on at the rebel batteries, or new batteries being put up. Not a soul is to be seen moving in the city. The rebel soldiers are lying in their pits or trenches, and the inhabitants are stored in caves or holes dug out in the cliffs. Vicksburgh must fall. It is only wondered that it has held out so long."

The rebel steamer *Lady Walton* came down from Little Rock, Arkansas, a few days since, and gave herself up to the commanding officer at White River.

FROM ARKANSAS.

A REBEL STEAMBOAT SURRENDERED BY HER CREW.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

STEAMER CITY OF ALTON, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NEAR ISLAND NO. 82, June 7.

Reaching this place this morning, we found the gunboat *Marmora* and one or two others, which are engaged in convoying steamboats up and down the river from here to Young's Point. We also found here the rebel steamer *Lady Walton*, a sternwheel steamboat of about two hundred tons burden, which appeared here under circumstances somewhat out of the usual order.

She was engaged in the carrying trade for the Confederates on the Arkansas river, and left Little Rock unarmed, proceeded through the cut-off into White River, and started up that river for a load of corn. On board the White river, her Captain, MOSES PANNINGTON, a native of Illinois, and W. H. CALDWELL, another citizen, were, pistols in execution, with the concurrence of the rest of those on board, being three white men and six negroes, a scheme they had long meditated. Instead of going up White river, turned her head down stream, and coming into the Mississippi yesterday morning, under a flag of truce, delivered the boat to the officers of the first gunboat they met. The boat is now in charge of Ensign HOLMES, U. S. N. The men on board of her report pork and corn to be plenty in Arkansas, with no near or remote prospect of starvation. There is a large force (so they say) at Little Rock, roughly estimated at 5,000 men, and about ten days since Gen. PRICE was there apparently as a fixture; but I learn from another source that two days since the redoubtable General was conventionizing at Jacksonport. PENNINGTON and associates also report the feeling up Arkansas among the people to be as vindictive and resolute as ever—secession's maddened votaries not yet being willing to admit the possibility of a defeat of their cherished scheme of Southern independence. They confirm the stories we have heard of the utter destitution of the South in all manufactured articles. CALDWELL pointed to the shoes he had on, known in the trade as Oxford ties, and such as even in these days of high prices can be had in Cincinnati for three dollars, and assured me he had had them made to order at the Penitentiary at Little Rock, and had only paid twenty dollars for them. One other fact he mentioned, from which I draw humorous pictures of the speedy annihilation of JEFF. DAVIS' crumbling empire—*whisky is scarce*; in fact, hardly to be had. He says it rose above his reach long ago, and that he had hardly tasted it for fifteen months.

Joking aside, the picture these refugees presents us of the inside of the Confederacy is that of a people suffering, not for food, but for many of the conveniences and even necessaries of life, but *malgre* all their helplessness, resolute, vindictive and spiteful, presenting to the world the same repulsive spectacle of impotent venom and hatred a reptile shows after his fangs are extracted.

A word for PENNINGTON and his men. They have performed a good deed and performed it well. They have weakened the Confederacy to the extent of one steamboat in its weakest point—means of transportation. Hoping they may receive from the public and Government the guerdon which is their due, I am, in haste. E. C.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Troubles Among the Rebels—Dissatisfaction with Gov. Vance—The Threats of Jeff Davis, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 19.

The U. S. transport *Emily*, Capt. ASHCROFT, arrived from Newbern, N. C., this morning, by which we received the following news from our correspondent, dated

NEWBERN, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

JOHN L. LAY, the Naval Superintending Engineer of this Department, recently gave a public exhibition of the operations of his submarine obstruction remover in the presence of a large number of naval officers. It satisfactorily demonstrated not only its ability to destroy any iron or wooden vessel, but also to remove any kind of obstructions in a few moments.

The Fifth regiment Massachusetts nine months' men leave here for home on the 22d inst., by which time they will be relieved by the arrival of another regiment. This arrangement will be carried out, in order that our forces here shall not be diminished.

The aristocracy and extensive slaveholders in North Carolina are strongly opposing the course of Gov. VANCE, the Supreme Court, the Whig Legislature, W. W. HOLDEN, of the Raleigh *Standard*, and other opposition papers in this State, who represent the poor white masses in their desire to separate from the Confederacy.

From the *Standard* it appears that President DAVIS has given North Carolina to understand, that, if the attempt to carry her movements of separation into effect, the Confederate army, in its retreat from Virginia into the Cotton States, will devastate and lay waste the entire State of North Carolina, hence it is concluded that no move in this end can be made by North Carolina, until there is a force of at least 75,000 Union troops in her borders to sustain it.

It is the desire of North Carolina to withdraw from the contest, and assume a neutral position.

The mail steamer *Dudley Buck* leaves here for New-York to-morrow at five o'clock P. M.

Gen. WILD's appointment as Military Governor of North Carolina is hourly expected.

The decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, discharging the conscript LAWIS from the draft, who had already furnished a substitute, is repudiated by the rebel Government, which has ordered LAWIS to report for military duty. He has applied to Gov. VANCE for protection, and the Raleigh *Standard* says that LAWIS will receive the protection asked for, as well as all others in like situation.

The Fifty-fifth regiment Massachusetts colored Volunteers are expected here soon. Their presence is very much desired by Gen. FOSTER as a nucleus for a similar force now being raised here, in which the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts will be the ranking regiment.

The report that Suffolk is to be evacuated, is exciting much regret in this Department, as it would open an extensive region in North Carolina to the enemy, where great quantities of supplies could be obtained by them.

From intelligence received here from the North, it is believed that if Gen. FOSTER is allowed to call for fifty or seventy-five thousand troops to serve in this Department, they could be obtained at once, so general is the desire to come to the relief of the old North State.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Sanitary Commission, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 19.

The Sanitary Commission, in charge of Dr. JULIUS NICHOLS, has been occupying an office and rooms on Washington-street, until the recent fire, which destroyed the buildings they occupied. All of their goods were saved, and have been safely removed to a very commodious building, corner of Roanoke-square and Wide Water-street, which was kindly offered them by Gen. VIELE.

Steamship *New-York*, which left here yesterday on a flag-of-truce mission to City Point, went to Fort Norfolk for some prisoners, and, when leaving that place, came near running over a rowboat with two ooctore in it, to avoid which she reversed her engine, backing into a snag, and broke her rudder. Another boat was sent in her place, this morning.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Official Dispatch from Maj.-Gen. Burnside—The Capture of Rebel Guerrillas at Triplett's Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS, Cincinnati, June 19.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington

Gen. STURGIS informs me that Col. DE COURCEY, with parts of the Tenth and Fourteenth Kentucky cavalry, and Eighth and Ninth Michigan cavalry, cut off, at Triplett's Bridge, the body of rebel cavalry that made the raid upon Marysville. We killed and wounded many of the rebels and took over 100 prisoners, including one Captain and two Lieutenants, and recaptured all the property stolen at Marysville. The rebels are broken to pieces, and may be destroyed altogether, as our people are hunting them up. A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

[The foregoing official dispatch was filed in the Washington Telegraph Office yesterday, but was suppressed by the Acting Supervisor, who forwarded a dispatch of his own.]

SERIOUS RAILROAD COLLISION.

Six Killed and Twenty Wounded on the Northern Central Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 20.

A serious collision took place on the Northern Central Railroad, between Williamsport and Harrisburgh, this morning, between a passenger and freight train. Six persons were killed and twenty wounded.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 20.

NAVAL.

Commander GEO. H. COOPER has been detached from the command of the steamer *Connecticut*, and ordered to the command of the gunboat *Sonora*.

Commander A. P. HASKELL has been ordered to the command of the gunboat *Maratanza*.

CONVICTION FOR COUNTERFEITING POSTAL CURRENCY.

Several months since Messrs. HOGAN and DUGAN, Detectives of the Treasury Department, arrested LEWIS LAZZARO, an Italian, charged with passing a large amount of counterfeit postal currency of the denomination of "fifty cents." He was tried and found guilty, to-day, in the Criminal Court, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for one year. This is believed to be the first conviction for such an offence.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

First Lieut. JOHN F. CLANCEY, Company E, Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, upon charges of absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, has been found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances that are due or may become due. Approved.

Col. A. J. MORRISON, Twenty-sixth New-Jersey Volunteers, on a charge of drunkenness on duty, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered. Approved.

NATIONAL OFFICERS IN RICHMOND.

The number of Union officers confined in the rebel prisons at Richmond is one hundred and thirty-four—ninety-four of whom belong to Col. STREIGHT's command. Col. STREIGHT, who is in the Libby prison, was visited, a few days ago, by the rebel Gen. WINDER, who abused and cursed him in an outrageous manner. Col. STREIGHT told him that, being a prisoner and regarding himself as a gentleman, he could not reply to his cowardly assault. All of our released prisoners state that they were treated inhumanely while in rebel custody.

LAND FOR MICHIGAN.

The Interior Department has approved to the State of Michigan 31,694 47-100 acres of public land, (under the railroad grant to that State by act of Congress, June 3, 1856,) of which 6,389 20-100 are "sections in place" within six miles of the railroad route, and the residue, 25,305 27-100 are lands certified as indemnity, and selected between the six and fifteen mile lands of said route.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue have decided that grave-stones, monuments, and other similar memorials, whether made upon orders or not, are manufactures, their value shall be ascertained by deducting cost of inscriptions of an individual or family character from price paid for article.

COUNTERFEIT $5 BILLS.—Counterfeit fives on the Unadilla Bank, New-York, were out last evening. The Police notified the shopkeepers. No arrests were made.

REBEL RAID INTO INDIANA.

A Cavalry Force Moving Toward the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The Militia and Convalescents in Pursuit.

THE RAIDERS CAPTURED.

The Governor of Indiana Calls for 20,000 Troops for Six Months.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 20.

Yesterday about one hundred of the Fourth Kentucky rebel cavalry crossed the Ohio River into Harrison County, Ind., for the purpose of making a raid into the interior.

At Orleans the rebels had a skirmish with the Home Guards, whom they repulsed.

The rebels were moving towards the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at the last accounts.

The Militia, with the convalescents from the hospitals at New-Albany and Louisville, have started in pursuit of the rebels.

The Indiana State authorities have issued a call for twenty thousand volunteers, to serve for six months.

CAPTURE OF THE RAIDERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 20.

The steamer *McCombs* has just arrived, bringing as prisoners fifty-three of the guerrilla band who invaded Harrison County, Indiana. Some ten or twelve were shot, and the balance were taken within a few miles of the river, near Leavenworth.

OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA.

DESTRUCTION OF SEMMESPORT.

Two Hundred Negroes Hung and Shot at Alexandria by the Rebels.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT LAFAYETTE, MOUTH OF RED RIVER, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

We have to-day achieved a neat little victory over the rebels in this vicinity. On the 20th inst., the United States ram *Switzerland*, Lieut.-Col. ELLET, went down the Atchafalaya to reconnoitre and sound the channel. On reaching Semmesport, one mile below Gen. BANKS' late headquarters, she was fired upon from rebel field batteries behind the old earthworks, and also by sharpshooters. Her upper works were riddled with shrapnel, grape and bullets, and some 12 pounder shots perforated her wheel-house. Her escape pipe was injured, and three men were wounded—one seriously.

The *Switzerland* kept on by the rebel batteries, firing her 12-pounder Napoleon guns, and also replying by their sharpshooters. She then returned, running the gauntlet of the rebel fire, but receiving no very serious damage.

Upon representing the case to Capt. WALKE, Col. ELLET was ordered to report to Gen. BANKS, which he did yesterday. Affairs at Port Hudson, however, are too critical for any troops to be spared from that point, and the *Switzerland* returned with orders for us to go down the Bayou and clean the rebels out.

We left our anchorage at noon to-day, the *Pittsburgh*, Capt. HOEL, and the *Switzerland* following. At 2 o'clock we came in sight of the rebel fort and opened on it with our eleven-inch shell guns. After half an hour's fighting, the rebels, horse, foot and dragoons, skedaddled. We landed, captured baggage, &c., and burned the headquarters. We then returned to our anchorage, not losing a man. There was a regiment of them. The cause goes bravely on.

By rebel correspondence captured at Semmesport, we learn that two hundred blacks were recently hung and shot at Franklin, by the rebel army which came through that place. This is no doubt authentic. DESOTO.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Important Order by Gov. Seymour.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.—I. In pursuance of the provisions of an act to Provide for the Enrollment of the Militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and for the Public Defence, passed April 23, 1862, and of an act amending the same, passed May 5, 1863, the immediate execution of which is shown by recent events to be of imperative necessity, the Commander-in-Chief deems it to form, with all convenient speed, an effective organization of the National Guard of the State of New-York; such organization to consist of

Eight organized divisions.

Thirty-two Brigades.

One hundred and twenty-eight regiments or battalions of infantry, and such batteries, troops and squadrons as have been or may be specially authorized.

For the purpose of promoting such organization, the State is hereby divided into

Eight Division Districts, as at present established.

Thirty-two Brigade Districts, conforming to the Senate Districts, and

One hundred and twenty-eight Regimental Districts, which, except in the City and County of New-York and in the County of Kings, shall conform to the Assembly Districts.

The citizens of each Assembly District, except as aforesaid, are earnestly urged to form regiments or battalions within their respective districts.

II. Division, brigade, regimental and company officers, now commissioned will be entitled to their present rank and command in the districts in which they shall reside as the same are hereby constituted, and shall use their best efforts to fill up their respective organizations within thirty days from the date of this order. Commandants of brigades and regiments may retain for their respective commands the numbers by which they are now known, and the private property of their respective commands; and until new organizations shall be completed in the districts hereby created, existing districts will be recognized under the present officers for the purpose of drill, discipline and service.

III. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eleventh orgades, and the regiments composing the same, shall remain as at present established.

IV. Authorizations to form new companies, and also authorizations to form new regiments in the several Assembly districts in which there shall be no Colonel residing, and brikades in the several Senata districts in which there shall be no Brigadier-General residing, will be granted at these headquarters to proper persons upon the recommendation of the Inspector-General. Companies at present organized will form parts of the regiments to be organized in their respective Assembly districts; and where the Company district shall consist of parts of two or more Assembly districts, the company will be assigned to the regiment organized in the district in which a majority of the company and the Commandant shall reside.

V. Companies now authorized, or which shall hereafter be authorized, unless recruited to thirty-two effective men, within thirty days from the date of this order, or if a new company, within thirty days from the date of authorization, will be consolidated or disbanded, in the discretion of the Inspector-General. Regiments in the several Assembly Districts which shall not report at least six organized companies and three hundred and twenty effective men (three hundred and twenty men in at least six companies being the minimum organization entitled to an election for field officers) within sixty days from the date of this order, or if new regiments, within sixty days from the date of authorization, shall be consolidated or disbanded, as the Inspector-General shall deem for the best interests of the service, and their officers dismissed or rendered supernumerary. Brigades shall also be liable to be consolidated or disbanded, and their officers dismissed or rendered supernumerary, unless they shall, on or before the 15th day of September next, be prepared to muster for inspection two or more regiments or battalions comprising an aggregate of one thousand men.

VI. Regiments and battalions shall report to the Inspector-General for inspection as soon as they shall contain 400 men ready for duty, and such inspection, if satisfactory, shall entitle them to receive arms, equipments and uniforms, which will be issued by the Commissary-General and Quartermaster-General as promptly as the same can be procured for that purpose, and under such regulations as may be from time to time prescribed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

THE OBJECT OF THE ORDER.

From the Albany Argus, June 20.

Gen. MCCLELLAN left this city for New-York yesterday afternoon. A large number of troops have been furnished to the Government with extraordinary promptitude. No communications, however, have been received by the Executive, from Washington, since Wednesday. It is evident that the excitement in that quarter has subsided.

The Governor has taken this occasion to organize the militia of the State, under the law of 1862 and its amendments. To do this, it will be necessary to draft into the national guard under the enumeration and enrollment of last year. The whole force will be furnished by the voluntary action of citizens.

By the modification of the procedure under the law, existing organizations are, as far as possible, preserved; but every officer, from Captain to Brigadier, is required to keep up, at least, the minimum complement of his command, at the hazard of its consolidation and of being himself dismissed or declared supernumerary.

We have no doubt that, under this order, we shall have a speedy and completed organization of the uniformed militia, designated under the law the National Guard. We believe that measures have been taken to furnish them with arms and accoutrements, as rapidly as they can be organized.

For some years past our militia has been left in a state of incompleteness and inefficiency which was a cause of mortification to the citizen soldier, and a source of weakness to the State. Much of this has been owing to the heavy drafts made upon the militia and volunteers (almost convertible terms in a time like this) by the war.

The law of 1860, though full of imperfections, embodied a comprehensive system of military organization for the State. Under this order, it will be carried into effect without having recourse to the draft or its other compulsory requirements. And it will give us what the State needs, and what is contemplated in a Militia system, a good Home Guard.

How efficient the Home Guard may be, in an emergency for the general protection, recent events have proved.

Ten regiments have left the State; three more leave this morning; and a large number of other regiments will go, if necessary, when Government is able to furnish transportation. It is not probable, however, that these will be required.

MOVEMENTS OF NEW-YORK TROOPS.

Departure of the Fourth Artillery and Twelfth Regiments of this City, and the Thirteenth and Twenty-Eighth of Brooklyn.

Two more regiments—the Fourth and Twelfth—left this City yesterday, making nine in all that have responded to the call to meet the emergency in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The alacrity of this response from citizen soldiers will ever remain a striking testimonial of the ardor of our military spirit, as well as of the efficiency of our unequaled militia organization.

Departure of the Fourth Artillery.

The members of this regiment assembled at the armory corner of White and Elm streets as early as eight o'clock yesterday morning, in pursuance of orders. It was expected that the line would be formed by nine o'clock, and that the soldiers would proceed to their place of embarkation at pier No. 1 North River, at that hour, but it was found necessary to wait until nearly twelve o'clock, in order to have every arrangement for the departure completed.

At 12 o'clock the regiment filed into Broadway, and followed by a large and admiring crowd, marched to the boat and embarked for Amboy without any unnecessary delay. The men are all uniformed, but carried no artillery with them, as this will be furnished them at Harrisburgh. The rank and file number nearly 700 picked men, many of whom have had much experience as artillerists. Col. ZELLER, Commandant of the regiment, is a soldier of education, and has been connected with the Fourth for fifteen years past. We have previously given the list of officers.

Departure of the Twelfth.

The members of this regiment met at No. 596 Broadway, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but did not form line of march in pursuance of orders, as it was found necessary to delay their departure until the afternoon. The men were all uniformed and equipped, fully ready to render service the moment they reach the field. They number about five hundred. The regiment has, as is well known, improved steadily in efficiency and drill since it was reorganized under the command of Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, now Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Chief of Gen. HOOKER's Staff. It has heretofore rendered good service with the Army of the Union, in the three months' service, and will no doubt acquire fresh laurels. They were enthusiastically welcomed on the march down Broadway.

Other Regiments.

The Sixty-ninth is expected to leave this afternoon, orders having been issued to that effect. The regiment will take, it is expected, about 700 or 800 men.

The Sixth have received orders to leave on Monday. A detachment of men for the Seventh regiment left yesterday afternoon to join their command.

The Fifty-fifth regiment (three companies) will also leave to-day, or early in the week.

National Zouaves.

TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., NATIONAL GUARD—CAMPAIGN OF THIRTY DAYS.

This regiment, which will depart during this week for the seat of war, will accept a few more men.

The splendid Zouave uniform worn by the Tenth New-York Volunteers during their two years' service, will be furnished to all who join.

The regiment will serve in Gen. SANDFORD'S division of New-York Militia.

All who desire to join must do so at once, as the rolls are rapidly filling up.

Headquarters at the Mercer House, corner of Brooms and Mercer streets. JOHN E. BENDIX, Colonel.
WALNO HUTCHINS, Adjutant.

HAWKINS ZOUAVES, NINTH N. Y. VOLS.

Capt. LAWRENCE LAHEY, late of Company I, Ninth New-York Volunteers, is organizing a company from the old Ninth to serve for thirty days in Col. BENDIX's Tenth New-York State Militia. A Zouave uniform furnished. All members wishing to join are invited to call at the Mercer House. Only twenty men are wanted to complete the company.

Brooklyn Military Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-sixth regiment took their departure for Harrisburgh at noon on Friday. They formed on Raymond-street, in front of the Armory, about 9 o'clock A. M., but it took nearly two hours' time before the men were supplied with all that was required for the campaign. The Armory and vicinity was crowded with friends and acquaintance, and the officers and men were presented with bouquets and flowers. The former carried them in their hands and the privates stuck them in their button-holes or in the muzzles of their muskets, as mementoes from their fair friends. The line was formed about 11 o'clock, and the order to march was given, when they proceeded down Fulton-avenue and Fulton-street to the ferry, accompanied by a throng of enthusiastic fellow-citizens. They marched to Pier No. 2 East River, where they embarked for the New-Jersey Central Railroad Depot. They go by the way of Easton. A full list of the officers was published on Friday.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH AND THIRTEENTH.

Yesterday two regiments departed for the seat of war, being the last but one required from Brooklyn. These were the Thirteenth, Col. JOHN B. WOODWARD, and the Twenty-eighth, Col. MICHAEL BENNETT. The Twenty-eighth started from the City armory about 9 o'clock, and marching down Fulton-street, crossed the ferry to New-York, and took the boat at the foot of Murray-street for Elizabethport, thence to proceed to Harrisburgh by way of Easton. The Thirteenth took up the line of march two hours later, and proceeded to their destination by way of South Amboy. The neighborhood of the armory was thronged with friends and acquaintances of the soldiers at the time of their departure, and many of them were presented with handsome bouquets and roses. The Thirteenth was dressed in the usual grey uniform, and the Twenty-eighth in the uniform worn by the regular army. The Fifty-second regiment is the only one left, and they are preparing to start on Monday. They made large accessions to their ranks yesterday, and will be fully equal in numbers to any of the other regiments that have preceded them. All the military organizations of Brooklyn, excepting the Forty-seventh and Seventieth, are now represented in the armies of the Union.

The list of officers of the Twenty-eighth is as follows:

Colonel, MICHAEL BENNETT; Lieut.-Colonel, D. A. Bokee; Major, Adam Schepper; Adjutant, D. J. Dean; Engineer, Jas. Campbell; Surgeon, John J. Campbell; Surgeons Mate, Dr. Wm. Raphold; Quartermaster, Sam. Denell.

Company A—Captain, S. Waudelt; First Lieutenant, H. Thal; Second Lieutenant, L. Hundt.

Company B—Captain, Henry Ohman; First Lieutenant, Chas. Ewdel; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Wittmann.

Company C—Captain, J. Altenbrandt; First Lieutenant, H. Spangenberg; Second Lieutenant, Christian Voickmer.

Company D—Captain, John Kihm; First Lieutenant, Wm. Blossfeldt; Second Lieutenant, Henry Alt.

Company E—Captain, C. A. B. Bergamann; First Lieutenant, Geo. Schellisen; Second Lieutenant, Francis Lanzer.

Company F—Captain, John Mattes; First Lieutenant, John Grebel; Second Lieutenant, vacant.

Company G—Captain, Joseph Berger; First Lieutenant, Louis Fuchs; Second Lieutenant, Valentine Schenck.

Company H—Captain, Anthony Willis; First Lieutenant, Louis Dohling; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Schaffer.

Company I—Captain, Joseph Merkert; First Lieutenant, Ludwig Seib; Second Lieutenant, Adam Enders.

Company K—Captain, Jacob Weber; First Lieutenant, Henry Klenow; Second Lieuteaant, Frederick Hitzelberger.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, George Hasslinger; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Joseph Marshall; Commissary Sergeant, Charles Jenkins; Ordinance Sergeant, Andrew Kane; Hospital Steward, Thos. A. Campbell; Drum-Major, H. Rolfe; Color-Sergeant, Edward Plitzner; Right General Guide, Chas. Wills; Left General Guide, Thos. McCormick.

The following is a list of the officers of the Thirteenth:

Colonel, JOHN B. WOODWARD; Lieutenant-Colonel and Major vacant; Adjutant, Wm. A. McKee; Surgeon, R. Ormiston, Jr.; Quartermaster, Joseph B. Leggett.

Co. A, Capt. Mead and Lieut. Copelsnd. Co. B, Capt. Baldwin and Lieuts. Dean and Lane; Co. C, Capt. Dodge and Lieut Felt; Co. D, Capt. Baisdon and Lieuts. Shanly and Chase; Co. E, Capt. Briggs and Lieut. Richards; Co. F, Capt. Heath and Lieuts. Clrehugh, Beadle and Barnett; Co. G, Capt. Thorne and Lieuts. Kissam and Hunter; Co. H, Capt. Daken and Lieuts. Bache and Van Cleef; Co. I, Capt. Baker and Lieut. Jones; Co. K, Capt. Powell and Lieut Law.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 19.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba* from Panama.

The news of the burning, by a rebel privateer, of a third California bound ship, causes many importers and commission merchants to withdraw their staple goods from the market, giving prices an upward tendency. Jobbers show a tendency to lay in heavy stocks.

The Republican Convention has nominated OSCAR L. SHAFTER, LORENZO SAWYER, JOHN CAREY, A. L. RHODES and S. W. SANDERSON, as candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Very radical resolutions were adopted by the Convention, indorsing the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN, and urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, without regard to cost or sacrifice, until the last rebel is disarmed.

The Northern coast steamer has arrived, bringing $56,000 in treasure, from British Columbia, and $94,000 from Oregon.

Hon. CORNELIUS COX, of Santa Cruz County, has been nominated as a third candidate for Congress

Inauguration of the Governor of West Virginia, &c.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, June 20.

The State of West Virginia is now a fixed fact.

Hon. A. J. BOREMAN was, to-day, inaugurated as the first Governor of the State.

Business was universally suspended, and the citizens turned out *en masse* to usher in the new State.

Business houses and private residences were gaily decorated with flags.

The day closed with a brilliant display of fireworks and in firing national salutes.

Capt. MORRIS W. DOWNING had his right hand severely injured by the premature explosion of a cannon.

Resistance to the Enrolment in Ohio Ended.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, June 20.

The resistance to the enrollment in Holmes County, Ohio, is ended, and all is again quiet.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 20.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, June 22: Nos. 17, 11, 15, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 31.

The Removal of the Sick and Wounded from Aquia Creek to Washington.

REPORT TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

SANITARY COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE, 244 F-STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1863.

Executive Committee Sanitary Commission:

GENTLEMEN: I have to report that all of your stores have been safely removed from Falmouth and Aquia, and are now at the dock on the steamer *Elizabeth*. The only thing we were obliged to leave behind was the portable house at Aquia. This was so dilapidated that it is no loss.

We have fed 8,000 at Sixth-street wharf within the period included between this morning and Saturday noon. Every man about the Commission has worked with a will. * * * Mr. RICHARDSON, who was on the ground, writes to me: "I wish, furthermore, to specify the great service rendered to the suffering soldier and the Commission by Mr. DOOLEY, who evinced great energy and devotion. Mr. REDPATH, Mr. MALLOY of the Directory Department, Mr. SAMPSON of the Doctors' Department, Mr. HASKACK of the Coast Survey, Mr. TYLER, Mr. BOWLES and Mr. BUCHSAR, of the Special Relief Department—they deserve the earnest thanks of the General Secretary." Again he writes this A. M. at 4 o'clock: "We feel the satisfaction, that of all these sick and invalid thousands—numbering, taking all, some 8,000, no one has been neglected in the general distribution. It was a great Sunday service or true worship," not the speaking but the doing," a sacrament of the Lord's, feeding the 5,000, and we have been very happy.

Mr. ABBOT and Mr. RICHARDSON were on the ground nearly all the time, superintending the operations, and Mr. BUXTON, of Lodge No. 5, worked day and night, until exhausted. The Commission has shown the good result of its organization. The wounded and invalide from all the corps hospitals have been removed to Alexandria and this City in a very comfortable and humane manner. I have heard only praises of the kindness and attentions of surgeons, nurses and attendants. The severely wounded were brought on their own beds, and removed, in many instances, by hand to the various hospitals.

POLISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.—Almost every people of Europa has a newspaper organ in this country, and indeed in this city. The deep interest taken in the affairs of Poland has led to the establishment of an organ in the language of that country. It is called *Echo z Polski*, or Polish Echo, and contains full details concerning the present Polish war for independence. It is published under the auspices of the Central Polish Committee. The basis of the latter organization is stated thus:

1. Our unseen but mighty present national Government, which has already immortalized itself, opening a new era in the history of progressive humanity, dictates to us that "All sons of Poland, without distinction of faith or race, descent or station, are free and equal citizens of the country."

2. Our second position is the fourth resolution, accepted by all present at our first public meeting, held on the 14th of March, 1863, which says, "That we consider the national independence of our fatherland as the chief and only object of our wishes, and that we, as the faithful sons of Poland, concerning the form of her political reorganization, submits, in only, to the higher will of the whole nation."

The following are the names of the gentleman composing the Central Polish Committee in the United States:

President—Dr. Macklewicz.
Corresponding Secretary—R. I. Jaworowski.
Secretary—Gucek.
Treasurer—Val. Piotrowski.

Major A. Raszewski, J. Pychowski, X. Karczewski, Major Flasko, Dr. Horwitz, Wisniowski, Kochanowski, Briskupski Markson.

No. 926 BROADWAY, New-York, June 19, 1863.

[Advertisement.]
ROUND HILL HOTEL,
Northampton, Mass.,
Is a delightful Summering place for Everybody.
Evening Post.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
TO NEWSMEN.—The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July, will be ready on Wednesday, the 24th. A double number, with many illustrations. Show-bills may be obtained of the principal wholesale dealers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets...10 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 09 | Gov. Island..11,58 | Hell Gate.. 1 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, June 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Lehrsunn, Havana, E. Cunard; Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Plantagenet, (Br.,) Bennett, Kingston, Walden & Booth; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm Daleell; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Talvor, Mott, Washington, Jas Band, J. B. Bulkley, Bulkley, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Ships Caroline Nesmith, Coombs, Londonderry, Nesmith & Son; Albert Ballatin, Macoduck, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.) Jorgensen, Hamburg, Slomau & Edgs; Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Janet, (Br.,) Kenny, Cayenne, G. Wheelwright; Heroine, Tripp, Cape Town, Bassett & Nickerson, Trudor, (Pruss.,) Shiffin, Galway, Funch, Meincke & Woodt, La Plata, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Alexandre H., (Ital.,) Calame, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken, E. Giddings, Young, Zaza, E. J. Sherman.

Brigs S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Shaw, Point-a-Peter, Thomas James; Geo. G. Roberts, (Br.,) Barnes, St. John, N. B.; Brett, Son & Co.; Seraphina, (Br.,) Morgan, Boston, Jno. Jackson; Anita, Owen, Wallace, Matanzas; Peck & Church; Benedict, (Span.,) Zuloaz, Havana, M. Echeverria & Co.; Louisa, Haines, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Dawson, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Artarlo, (Aust.,) Karakvich, Cork, H. F. Schmidt & Son; Henrietta, Doe, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Hawk, Richards, Anx Cayes, R. W. Rop

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3664. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Authoritative Statement of the Situation.

The Recent Reports of Disaster All False.

No Portion of the Army yet Engaged Excepting the Cavalry.

No Enemy on or Near the Old Bull Run Battle-Field.

Another Brillant Cavalry Fight Near Middleburgh.

The Rebels Driven from the Field Leaving Their Killed and Wounded Behind.

Probable Position of the Main Body of Lee's Army.

The Prospect of a Pennsylvania Invasion Growing Less.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, June 21.

For the purpose of contradicting all erroneous reports, and giving quiet to the public mind, the following facts are authorized to be stated:

There has been no engagement whatever up to this date, involving any portion of Gen. HOOKER's army except the cavalry. Cavalry skirmishes, fights and reconnoissances are taking place daily, *with the advantage uniformly with our forces.*

Two hundred and fifty prisoners have arrived at headquarters, taken within the last three days.

The alarm existing at the North during the past few days is utterly without cause. *No enemy is on or near the old Bull Run battle-field*, and the panic-stricken report of the appearance of HILL's rebel force *via* Dumfries, is equally false.

L. L. CROUNSE.

DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 21.

The report of a battle at Centreville between the National army and the rebel forces is without any foundation whatever in truth.

There is believed to be no infantry force of the enemy this side of the Bull Run Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 21.

Sixty prisoners were brought into the camp of the Army of the Potomac last night, from the vicinity of Aldie, among them a Lieutenant-Colonel. They were captured by our cavalry Friday, during a series of skirmishes on the Middleburgh road, beyond Aldie.

It is said that one of the newspaper correspondents was arrested yesterday and sent to the rear of the army, for transmitting contraband intelligence.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, June 20, 1863.

Notwithstanding the indiscretions of certain sensational correspondents with this army, who find nothing to write unless it is something improper for communication, I still refrain from mentioning even where headquarters are located, and saying nothing of the dispositions of the various corps composing the army.

The chief item of interest now prevailing here are the vigorous work being prosecuted by our cavalry, and their almost uniform success, together with the earnest endeavors made by the commanding General to ferret out the position of the enemy, his strength and his designs.

Whatever may be the feelings of the poor Pennsylvanians, who draw their reinforcements to expel invaders mainly from New-Jersey and New-York, there is more reason than ever for saying that there can be no considerable force of the enemy north of the Potomac, and that to-day there is even less than there has been for a week past.

My able associate with Gen. PLEASANTON's cavalry command has sent you the particulars of the brilliant fight at Aldie on the 17th. It was followed yesterday, 19th, by another, near Middleburgh, Gen. CROSS's division being again engaged, with results equally as gratifying as heretofore. Gen. CROSS reports very briefly to-night that he attacked, and, after a severe fight, drove the enemy from the field beyond Middleburgh, capturing one hundred prisoners, the rebels leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Full particulars I expect every moment.

On the evening of the 17th, Col. DUFFIE, with a portion (275 men) of the First Rhode Island cavalry, was ordered to pass through Thoroughfare Gap, and push a reconnoissance northward to Middleburgh. Col. DUFFIE passed through, meeting with but slight resistance, a brigade of rebel cavalry falling back to the southward, as he pushed northward. He arrived at Middleburgh picking up a few prisoners on the way, and capturing at that point the rear guard of one of STUART's brigades, which had been thoroughly whipped by CROSS during the afternoon. At Middleburgh, Col. DUFFIE encamped for the night, but soon discovered that he was between two large bodies of the enemy, and in a fair way of being surrounded and captured. He therefore attacked the enemy, the fight taking place mainly in the town. The rebels appeared on every side in largely superior force. Col. DUFFIE barricaded the streets, dismounted his men and fought on foot for several hours. Finally, seeing escape almost hopeless, he divided his small command into two parts, and told them to cut their way out as best they could. He led one party himself, and brought out 28 men. Some 70 more have reported to Gen. PLEASANTON, and more are constantly coming in. Probably nearly all escaped through the woods, and will turn up in a day or two. Col. DUFFIE says he had nearly 300 prisoners, whom he was obliged to abandon.

The country between and even within our lines in the direction of Aldie and Thoroughfare Gap, is thoroughly infested by small bands of citizen guerrillas, who capture or shoot every officer or orderly riding alone, or with less than five or six in a party. On Thursday evening, Major STERLING, of these headquarters, and Capt. FISHER, signal officer, were dispatched to Aldie to open communication along the Bull Run ridge of mountains from Aldie up to the Potomac. They stopped at a farm-house on the road for supper, and on coming out were set upon by a band of guerrillas, and captured. Three Orderlies, who were with them, escaped. Thus, while professing friendship for our cause, these traitors secretly informed a gang of thieves of the presence of these officers, who pounced upon them when they left. The property and persons of such wretches have no rights which we are bound to respect. If guerrilla warfare is the game these people are going to play, they will soon find a guerrilla carcass suspended like a scare-crow from a tree in every neighborhood, until the thing ceases.

The location of the main body of the enemy will soon be a matter of certainty. Yesterday Gen. BUFORD pushed a strong reconnoissance toward Snicker's Gap, reaching Philomont, four miles from the Gap, without finding the enemy in force. Without doubt the greater portion of EWELL's corps is still around Winchester. LONGSTREET's corps was in the Loudon Valley on Thursday, and Col. Duffie reports that at Upperville it divided into two columns, and moved *back*, apparently, into the Shenandoah Valley. This is confirmed by a few infantry prisoners, taken in the course of the last two days. HILL's corps has not been positively heard from, but we are looking for it in the direction of Warrenton. There are no rebels, save a few Loudon County cavalry, in the Loudon Valley, above Aldie, and the indications noted in my last, that the enemy would probably attempt the crossing of the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, are not so numerous as they were.

In fact, Gen. HOOKER's present position is such that LEE will be foolhardy in the extreme if he attempts it. Of course he will not attempt it, with this large army on his flank and rear. So, if the prospect of Pennsylvania and Maryland invasion grows less and less, attribute it to the rapid marching and careful dispositions of Gen. HOOKER and the Army of the Potomac. The gaps in the Bull Run and Catoctin mountains, from Leesburg to Warrenton, are now carefully guarded by our forces, and no movement of the enemy can take place without early knowledge on our part. As yet, the prospect of invasion does not seem flattering to the enemy.

L. L. CROUNSE.

DOINGS OF THE CAVALRY.

Letters from Our Special Correspondent

Advance of the Cavalry—Middleburgh and Philomont Occupied—Incidents of the Fight at Aldie.

MIDDLEBURGH, Va., Thursday, June 18, 1863.

An advance was made upon this town to-day, the Tenth New-York cavalry in front. The enemy, after the sound thrashing received yesterday, fell back during the night, leaving only a strong picket force behind. This was driven beyond the town after a brisk skirmish to-day. The enemy are now a little to the west of the town arranging, it is presumed, the preliminaries for another general engagement, having received reinforcements. Fortunately we have fresh and well-tried troops to throw against them; provided they do make a stand, no one here for a moment doubts what the result will be. Our cavalry, as at present managed, has proved its invincibility; the men have confidence in themselves and their officers have confidence in them, and experience has taught them that they are fully equal to any force the enemy can bring against them.

After the action at Aldie yesterday, the bodies of some 27 privates and three officers, belonging to STUART's command, were found upon the field and buried. Seventeen dead bodies were found near the haystacks. It is known also that the rebels carried off many of their dead during the action, by balancing the bodies across horses. Their loss in killed and wounded must have been very heavy. The reports of the different regiments to the Medical Director, as I am informed by Surgeon PHILLIPS, makes our loss in wounded alone 121. We lost but few prisoners. The enemy at one time had fifty or more at one point, but they were recaptured in the charges made up the Snicker's Gap road—in which work the New-York Fourth particularly distinguished itself. Some of these prisoners assert that the rebel officers in several instances ordered their men to show no quarter—this at times when they happened to get a squadron of our men surrounded by a superior force. One officer who repeatedly gave this order—when subsequently the tables were turned, was among the first to ask for quarter—before, in fact, there was any real necessity for it. This officer was Col. ROSSEAU, of the Fifth Virginia cavalry, and the remark was heard by Corp. WICKHAM, Fourth New-York cavalry, then a prisoner. Fortunately, for the cause of humanity, the inhumen order was very generally disobeyed. While the officers in the rebel service seem to be inspired by a demoniacal spirit of revenge, and particularly so in the late actions, I am happy to say that this feeling finds but little sympathy among the rank and file. In fact, a majority of the privates captured rather like the opportunity to get out of the service into which they have been forced, against their will, in most cases.

This morning, Lieut. PARKER, of the Ninth New-York cavalry, now attached to the ambulance corps, went over the battle field by order of Gen. CROSS to search for wounded men, none were found however.

For once, at least, there was a competent officer in charge of the Provost Guard during an action, in the person of First Lieut. PHILLIPSON, of the Fourth New-York cavalry. He formed an impregnable barrier across the roads leading to the battle-field, and stopped all stragglers, seized all horses coming from the field riderless, placed the dismounted stragglers upon their backs and sent them back to their regiments. To-day his men searched the battle-ground for arms, and several wagon loads of sabres, carbines and rifles, which the rebels had left behind in their flight, were brought in. An abandoned caisson was also destroyed.

Complaints have frequently been made that Surgeons are not numerous enough near the front in time of action, to render immediate assistence to wounded men. No such complaint can be made of the medical men in Gen. KILPATRICK's brigade, as one instance will show. Surgeon STARKEY was up with the Fourth New-York cavalry under a heavy fire, attending to his duties, when the enemy made that last and desperate charge of the day down the Snicker's Gap road to capture RANDALL's section of artillery; he was at once surrounded by rebels, who, having just then no respect for his calling, fired several shots at him before he had time to mount his horse, jump a fence and get beyond range of their pistols. In a previous letter I erroneously called RANDALL's, ANDREWS' battery. I have before stated that Col. CESNOLA was released from arrest on the battle for heroic conduct. When Gen. KILPATRICK passed his own (Gen. KILPATRICK's) sword to him, he said: "Bring it back bloody." In the next charge Col. CESNOLA was captured, but though he did not bring back the sword, there is abundant evidence that the sword was covered with blood, for just before he was captured, he thrust it clean through the body of a rebel who had fired at him with a pistol.

The first Massachusetts has the credit of capturing a battle-flag; but in this connection the whole truth has not been stated. A member of the Fourth New-York killed the flag-bearer, when a man of the First Massachusetts rode up and seized it. I make this explanation in justice to all parties concerned.

The total number of prisoners captured yesterday was 150. Twenty or thirty more were brought in today.

Gen. BUFORD moved up the Snicker's Gap road today as far as Philamont, 10 miles, without meeting any other work to do than driving before him a pretty large picket of the enemy.

Annexed is the official report of the casualties in the cavalry:

E. A. PAUL.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY AT ALDIE, JUNE 17, 1863.

Col. L. P. di Cesnola—prisoner.
Chas. Federlichner, Co. A—slightly.
Sergt. George W. Tindal, Co. C—mortally.
Sergt. Peter F. Gowans, Co. C—prisoner.
Corp. D. Ryan, Co. C—severely.
Corp. W. H. Kraps, Co. C—prisoner.
John Brand, Co. C—slightly.
James Smith, Co. C—killed.
Peter Carman, Co. C—prisoner.
John Bible, Co. C—slightly.
D. Shaw, Co. C—slightly.
Corp. Martin Flynn, Co. E—killed.
William Jones, Co. E—killed.
Sergt. John Corregan, Co. E—slightly.
Sergt. William Crozier, Co. E—slightly.
William Finnigan, Co. E—severely.
William H. Perrin, Co. E—severely.
William Roberts, Co. E—severely.
Patrick Smith, Co. E—slightly.
George Cogsell, saddler, Co. E—slightly.
Corp. Thomas Marshel, Co. F—slightly.
Isaac Campbell, Co. F—slightly.
Thomas Grady, Co. F—slightly.
William Keneedy, Co. F—slightly.
Sergt. Andrew Hadley, Co. F—slightly.
Corp. John Kennedy, Co. F—slightly.
Robert Brown, Co. F—slightly.
George Brown, Co. F—slightly.
Sergt. John Newman, Co. F—missing.
Corp. Lawrence Phelan, Co. F—missing.
Corp. Charles Rosenberg, Co. F—missing.
Francis Clarke, Co. F—missing.
Charles Locke, Co. F—missing.
Sergt. Christopher Bowridge, Co. G—missing.
James Middah, Co. G—missing.
Alfred Fickel, Co. H—killed.
Sergt. Christian Schwarburg, Co. I—missing.
Rudolph Schutter, Co. I—missing.
Henry Schutter, Co. I—missing.
Sergt. Joseph Audzik, Co. I—slightly.
Corp. William Reach, Co. I—slightly.
E. Reeves, Co. M—slightly.
John Ritt, Co. K—killed.
Killed 5; wounded 24; missing 16; prisoners 4. One officer.

WILLIAM BLEWETT, 1st Lieut. and Adj't 4th N. Y. Cavalry.

The Fate of the First Rhode Island Cavalry—The Regiment Surrended by the Enemy.

NEAR MIDDLESEX, VA., Friday, June 19, 1863.

Much anxiety has been felt in this camp, during the last 24 hours, to know the fate of the First Rhode Island cavalry. The arrival of several officers and man from the regiment traces it up to a period when, dispersed for the purpose of escaping through the enemy's lines—they being surrounded by thousands of rebels. The following particulars—obtained from a returned officer—is all that is known of the fate of the regiment at the present time; but it is feared that a majority of the men are now prisoners of war.

On the morning of Wednesday the 17th, Col. DUFFIE was directed to take the First Rhode Island cavalry, numbering about two hundred and fifty men, from the main column—then moving from near Manassas Junction—and proceed to Thoroughfare Gap and thence to Middleburgh, where it was to rejoin the main column again. No incident of importance occurred to interrupt the progress of the command until it had reached a point about one mile to the west of Thoroughfare Gap, when the force commanded by MOSBY, it is supposed, was met and a skirmish took place, resulting in a loss of two men killed and several wounded before the enemy was forced to retreat. Col. DUFFIE, desirous of accomplishing his mission without again encountering a superior force, followed the westerly base of the Bull Run range of mountains, and arrived in Middleburgh at about 3 o'clock P. M. The town was taken after a slight resistance, when leaving the place well picketed the balance of the regiment was stationed in a wood about one mile to the west of the town. Scarcely an hour had elapsed before the pickets were driven in. The enemy were in close pursuit, and made five successive charges upon the camp, and each time they were handsomely repulsed. The enemy then dismounted their carbiniers, and, having received large reinforcements, made a simultaneous attack in front and rear. Col. DUFFIE, it is said, fell back with the intention of returning by the way of Thoroughfare Cap—the main command not having reached Middleburgh, as was expected, by reason of meeting the enemy in force at Aldie. This unequal contest continued until a late hour in the night, and was resumed this morning, when the commanding officer, finding himself completely surrounded, sought to save as many of his command as possible by separating into small parties, each to seek the main column. Fifty or sixty of the men are known to have been captured soon after this, for when the Tenth New-York arrived at Middleburgh, yesterday morning, they rescued a number of the men, the rebels having had no time to parole them. A few others came in, who, until the arrival of the Tenth, had succeeded in concealing themselves in the bushes—in all three officers and about 40 men have thus far been accounted for. Col. DUFFIE, accompanied by about 60 men, started, with the intention of returning by the way of Thoroughfare Gap, but up to the present time of writing nothing has been heard from this party, and it is feared it has been overpowered and captured. Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON reached headquarters with a party of 18 men; and Lieut. BROWN came in with two men. At 5 o'clock Wednesday evening Capt. ALLEN was selected to take a dispatch to Gen. PLEASANTON, informing him of the position of the command and asking for reinforcements. He selected two faithful men and started on his perilous mission through the rebel army to reach headquarters, which he supposed to be located at Aldie. He started on the main road, but finding it filled with flying rebels from Aldie, and having received one volley, he escaped to the woods, and after wandering about for awhile reached the creek that passes through Aldie. Concluding that would be the safest route, he followed down its bank. At dark five rebels were met, weapons were drawn, and all the indications of a contest were apparent, when Capt. ALLEN, feeling that the fate of his regiment might depend upon the success of his mission, resolved to try a little strategy, and coolly submitted the proposition that each party should depart on its own way unmolested. Much to the Captain's astonishment, the rebels—five of them within their own lines—promptly agreed to the terms proposed by three Yankees. This difficulty surmounted, Capt. ALLEN continued his course, but not being acquainted with the country, after riding a short distance, ventured to approach a house to ascertain where he was. He encountered a woman who greeted him with the pleasant information: "Where in the deuce did you come from? A squad of men just left here who were looking for you." He assured her that he had men enough near at hand to defend himself against all comers, obtained the information desired, and went his way, arriving at headquarters at about 9 o'clock P. M.

When late at night, the regiment was ordered to fall back, Lieut. BROWN was in command of a company dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. He was called in, but some time elapsed before the company could find their horses in the dark, and after they were remounted, then the regiment could not be found. Lieut. BROWN decided to attempt to reach Aldie, and telling his man to follow him, moved forward. Emerging from the woods, they, in the darkness, ran upon a regiment of rebels, and when called upon to surrender, Lieut. BROWN said he would, but turning to his men, ordered them to follow him, and dashed off at a gallop. Having reached a place of concealment, he looked about and found only one man with him. Fearing to proceed, they decided to conceal themselves in a thicket, and there remained until 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at which hour the skirmishers in our advance got to their hiding-place, when they came out. Lieut. BROWN says the enemy were all around him during the night, and up to a short time before our skirmishers reached his place of concealment, and he was expecting every moment to be captured. This officer seems to have been born to good luck. At one of the fights at Kelly's Ford, some months ago, three balls passed through his clothes without even drawing blood, and three hit his horse.

E. A. PAUL.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

A Force of Forty Thousand Reported at Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md.

Cavalry at Mercersburgh, Penn., Stealing Horses.

A FORCE SAID TO BE NEAR GETTYSBURGH

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARRISBURGH

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 21.

It is reported from reliable sources that forty thousand rebels are at Hagerstown and Williamsport. Three hundred cavalry are at Mercersburgh, stealing all the horses they can find and pillaging property. The rebels have with them eighteen pieces of artillery, and a force is reported within eight miles of Gettysburgh. Ample preparations on our part have been made to receive them.

The rebel force is said to have crossed South Mountain in this State, and to be marching eastward, but the report wants confirmation.

WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 21—Midnight.

Reliable advices indicate that the rebel force has increased largely about Hagerstown. They have eighteen pieces of cannon.

A detachment of the First New-York cavalry captured a number of prisoners yesterday, and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania also captured some.

The rebel pickets are within five miles of Greencastle, and a cavalry force advanced to Marcersburgh and captured horses and property.

Gov. CURTIN visited the camps to-day, and was enthusiastically received by the New-York regiments which he visited. He also received the Blue Reserves of Philadelphia, and that regiment will be mustered in to-morrow.

The fortifications are nearly completed. No fear is felt that the city will be captured.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rebels still at Greencastle on Friday—Scouts near Chambersburgh—Troops Sent Forward to Scotland—The City full of Soldiers, &c.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Friday Night, June 19, 1863.

The latest intelligence received from Chambersburgh informs us that the rebels are still in possession of Greencastle. Last night a few scouts were hovering around the borders of Chambersburgh, but they did not attempt to enter the town. The telegraph operators at the stations above report that the enemy has a heavy force of cavalry at Williamsport. To-day a cavalry regiment, also the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York regiments, were ordered to repair to Scotland, a town six miles this side of Chambersburgh, for the purpose of first guarding the workmen in the reconstruction of the burnt railroad bridge at that point, and then pushing forward to Chambersburgh, to resist any hostile demonstration that the enemy might make. In all probability, by Sunday the cars will be running from this city to Chambersburgh. Men are continually at work on the intrenchments on the south side of the Susquehanna.

A large number of enrolled militia arrived here to-day. Among them are some of the New-York regiments, also a regiment of militia and a battalion of policemen from Philadelphia. The policemen have been detailed to perform provost guard duty in the city. Considerable dissatisfaction has lately been manifested by the volunteer troops in regard to the term of service required of them. They are not willing to register themselves for six months; neither are they disposed to place their services at the command of the President for any length of time. Hundreds of them have already left for home, and it is not improbable that before long the State will have to depend entirely upon the enrolled militia for the protection of its soil.

As a protection to the city proper, six pieces of cannon are planted on the hill at the base of the capitol, beside nine additional pieces parked at Camp Curtin, ready to be placed in position at short notice.

The public school-houses have been tendered for the reception of volunteers who may come to defend the place.

About 550 of the Invalid Corps are here, under the command of Col. PREVOST, formerly of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment. One hundred of them have been sent to guard the bridges six miles above.

To-night the city is full of soldiers, but there appears to be little or no excitement. The people at the towns above are the only ones that appear to be affected by the military movements. The moment they discover a man who lately came from Chambersburgh, or that vicinity, he is immediately beset with thousands of questions, and cannot be released until he has given all the news. No two men agree in their statements. Some aver that the rebels are very near, while others persist that they have backed out completely. Both news we believed and eagerly swallowed. It is not likely the rebels will come much further this way.

WHIT.

THE REBELS IN MARYLAND.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 21.

Information has been received that Frederick was occupied by a small force of rebels last evening about 5 o'clock. The rebel pickets last night extended thirteen miles east on the Frederick turnpike. There is no panic in this city.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 21.

A party who left Frederick this morning says the rebels who came there last evening were only a small squad who passed through the town, captured a few horses, stayed an hour or two, and left. This squad of rebels were in pursuit of some of our signal corps from South Mountain. Our informant says no rebels were known to be nearer than South Mountain, when he left Frederick, at 8 o'clock.

THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 21.

The City Council met last night, and appropriated $100,000 for the defence of the city.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Destruction of Two Steamers Off Charleston.

One of Them the Isaac P. Smith, Captured in Stone River.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 21.

The following report has been received at the Navy Department:

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, June 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the Department that on the night of the 5th inst., a steamer attempted to run out of Charleston. She was turned back by the *Wissahickon*, which vessel pursued her over the bar, firing at her repeatedly. The steamer was sunk. From subsequent information from two deserters from Charleston, (whom I send North by the *Massachusetts*,) there is reason to believe the vessel was the *Isaac Smith*.

I have further to report that, on the night of the 10th inst., another steamer attempted to run the blockade into Charleston, by the Sanford Channel. She was fired at by several of the vessels, but in the darkness eluded them. On the next morning at daylight, she was discovered at the north end of Folly Island, on fire, which, however, did not destroy the vessel. She was a large side-wheel steamer, and is supposed by Commodore TURNER to be the *Havelock*, but this is not yet certainly ascertained. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT, Rear-Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The report from Commodore TURNER, of the United States steamer *New Ironsides*, accompanying Admiral DUPONT's report to the Department, dated off Charleston, July 11, states:

"Shortly after my arrival last night from Port Royal, just about sunset, a black smoke was discovered to the southward and eastward, very far off. Thinking it might be a blockade runner, I dispatched the *Powhatan* in pursuit of her. She was in search of her all night, but without success. At about half an hour after midnight a steamer, which I supposed to be the same one, endeavored to pass into Sanford Channel, through the lower lines. She was immediately and sharply fired upon by the *Memphis*, *Stettin* and *Ottawa*, but succeeded in getting in and passing them. This morning, at daylight, she was discovered on shore on the northern part of Folly Island, on fire fore and aft. She was evidently a vessel of the first-class. I sent in, about sunrise this morning, detachments from the *Powhatan* and *Lebago*, for the purpose of extinguishing the fire if possible, and to see what prospect there was for wrecking her or getting her off, but as the boats approached her the batteries on the lower end of Morris Island opened upon them, throwing three shells, which exploded entirely over her.

This vessel was, doubtless, run ashore in a sinking condition, to save her from sinking in the channel."

A later report from Commodore TURNER says, in reference to the same vessel:

"She is, as I have described her in a previous letter, a very large steamer, and doubtless the *Havelock*—now called the *Beauregard*, or the *Britannica*, one of the three (including the *Georgiana*) that was talked of so much in England, at the time they were fitted out. She lies now a total wreck, within about 800 yards of the rebel battery on Morris Island, and is directly in front of a section of artillery belonging to ourselves, much nearer than the rebel battery. Gen. VINCENT succeeded in getting a couple of men on board of her in the dark, night before last, who were secreted there all day yesterday, and were discovered by the rebels before sunset, for about 6 o'clock in the afternoon they opened a sharp fire upon the wreck, which brought about a rapid cross-firing between our batteries and the rebels."

Commodore TURNER thinks he will be able to discover her name in a very few days.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Calypso, by the Florida, off the North Carolina Coast.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER FLORIDA, ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTH OF CAPE FEAR, Thursday, June 11, 1863.

This afternoon, after a sharp and exciting chase of about six hours, the United States steamer *Florida* captured the iron steamer *Calypso*, bound for Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of rum, molasses, medical stores, and what else may be under these will be determined before long. She is an English built iron screw steamer, and was sailing under the rebel flag. She is a fast propeller steamer, and her capture is a great feather in the *Florida's* cap, as very few of our vessels can go over 14 knots an hour, and the men on the *Calypso* claim her to be a 15-knot steamer. She had on board some ten or fifteen passengers, five of which were women, and one or two little girls. The crew had been into the rum very evidently, and the one claiming to be second officer was pretty well steeped in liquor. They attempted to sink the vessel or blow her up, and all but a few had left the steamer in small boats; but a threat from Capt. BANKHEAD to blow them and their vessel out of water if they did not instantly quit any further attempts in that direction, brought them to terms—especially as our 50-pound Parrott was pointed at her, ready to carry the threat into execution. So the vessel and the cargo was saved and captured, the holes that had been made stopped up, and water pumped out.

The *Florida* was the only one of all the fleet that espied the *Calypso*, and captured her many miles out of sight or sound of any other vessel, so we suppose the one half of the proceeds will be entirely ours, according to the law in these matters. And here a lesson is to be learned which I think will not soon be forgotten, that is, the propriety of cruising far off from shore through the day, and then he enabled to see the rebel steamers that lie off the coast till nightfall to creep in then under cover of the darkness; for had we been in with the rest of the fleet we should not have seen this steamer, and the chances are she would have got in during the night. But, as fortune would have it, we got permission to go a number of miles out from the coast to *fish*. First, we hauled up a shark, about six feet long, on a line about one-third of an inch thick; then some hundred smaller fish on smaller hooks and lines, and now we have hooked on the end of a long line, some ten inches in circumference, the biggest fish yet caught, in the shape of a seven or eight hundred ton steamer.

I hear this is the first large steamer that has been captured off the Wilmington blockade, and the *Florida* has done much to console us for the loss of the *Monitor*, and make those of us who were once *Monitor* men find a "new love" in her.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 20.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, June 22: Nos. 17, 11, 15, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 31.

ANOTHER BATTLE OF IRON-CLADS.

Two of Our Monitors Engaged With the Atlanta, or Ram Fingal.

The Ram Steams Out of Savannah Harbor and Gives Battle.

Her Capture, After an Action Lasting Thirty Minutes.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 21.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 20th, contains the following:

"Dispatches received in this city, yesterday, from Savannah, announce the capture by the enemy of the Confederate iron-clad steamer *Atlanta*. She was formerly the English steamer *Fingal*, and was commanded by Capt. WEBB.

The *Atlanta* steamed out of the harbor, and was attacked and captured, after an action of thirty minutes, by two Federal iron-clads."

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 21.

Richmond papers of the 20th report the capture of the rebel ram *Fingal*, off Warsaw, in Savannah River. The capture is supposed by the Navy Department to have been made by the *Weehawken* and *Nahant*, as those two vessels were stationed there to watch her movements.

For more than a year and a half the *Fingal* has been cooped up in Savannah Harbor, under the guns of the fortifications there. She was a complete iron-clad, and the rebels had spared neither time nor expense to render her invulnerable. She was captured while ambitiously attempting to make an impression on our fleet at Port Royal.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

THE BURNING OF DARIEN, GA.

A Large National Force Landing at Brunswick.

VALLANDIGHAM GONE TO NASSAU.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 21.

Richmond papers of the 20th received, say that the City of Darren, Ga., was burned by the Federals on the 11th inst., and is now one plain of ashes and blackened chimneys.

The Federals also captured the schooner *Pet*, ready to sail for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton.

Seven Federal iron-clads were at Brunswick, Ga., on the 12th, and large forces had landed from transports.

VALLANDIGHAM has run the blockade from Wilmington. He is going to Nassau, thence to Canada.

DEPARTURE OF REGIMENTS.

The Sixth and Sixty-ninth Leave To-day.

The *Sixty-ninth* regiment, Col. BAGLEY, was to have left the City for Pennsylvania at 1 P. M. yesterday, and the regiment was assembled at their armory, over the Essex Market, at the time appointed, but it was found impossible to procure suitable transportation, and they were obliged to postpone their departure until to-day. They will leave at 7 o'clock this morning. The regiment numbers between 700 and 800. The *Sixth* regiment is also under orders to march to-day, and there is some prospect that the *Fifty-fifth* will also get off during the day. The remaining companies of the *Seventy-first* are ordered to assemble at their armory, at 3 P. M., with two days' rations, to take their departure for Pennsylvania, to join their comrades.

The Defences of Pittsburgh.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Friday Evening.

Work on the city defences is still progressing vigorously, and some of the more important works are now ready to receive the guns. The number of men employed on the fortifications yesterday was 4,605, apportioned as follows: On Herron's Hill, 1,161; on Harrison's Hill, 145; on Mount Washington, 1,363; on Squirrel Hill, 200; and on Negley's Hill, 1,555. There are upward of 5,000 men in the trenches to-day, and with such large working force it cannot take many days to finish the works now in hand. Gen. BARNARD, with a competent staff of engineers, was engaged in laying out new works, yesterday, on the other side of the Allegheny, so as to render the city secure against an advance from that direction. Works have also been laid out near Turtle Creek and other important points, but whether it is the intention to construct them now or at some other time we are not advised. It would be the wisest plan to proceed to their construction right away, and no doubt this is the course which will be adopted.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION — SEVEN LIVES LOST.—One of the most terrible steamboat disasters that has occurred on the river for many years, took place last Monday afternoon. The new tugboat *Greenwood*, owned by GEORGE H. POWAR, of this city, in making her first trip up the river, with a heavy tow, exploded her boiler when opposite Barrytown, killing at least seven persons, and seriously injuring others, and making the boat a complete wreck.

The Captain, HENRY W. BAILEY, of Athens, was blown overboard, and came up between two Canal boats; he received serious injuries by being jammed between them, but it is thought he will recover.

WILLIAM SICKLES, Pilot, of Athens, was seriously injured, and it is thought cannot recover.

ABRAHAM VAN HOSEN, Engineer; EDWARD HOLLENBACK, deck hand, of Athens; CHAS. HODGE, fireman, of this City; PATSY PETERSON and wife, (colored) and two others, names unknown, were killed.

Besides the crew of the *Greenwood*, a Captain of one of the canal boats, with his wife and three children, were on board at the time of the explosion. The man was seriously injured. The wife and children *are missing*. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but is supposed to have arisen from a defect in the boiler. The *Greenwood* was built in Philadelphia, and was brought up to this city last week. Her machinery worked well on the passage, and she was regarded as a superior boat of her class.—*Hudson Gazette, June 18.*

LYNCH LAW IN KANSAS.—We learn from Mr. M. MAY, who was at the trial and execution, that WM. CANNON and JAS. MALVINS were hung at Highland, in Doniphen County, on Wednesday, June 3.

They had robbed CHARLEY DEVINE, Mr. BEALLA and Mr. MARTIN of a pair of mules, a wagon and three saddles.

The persons who had been robbed pursued the desperadoes to within a mile and a half of Kennekuk, shot them and left them for dead. The thieves, however, were not seriously injured, and were soon on the road again. Another party started in pursuit, and captured them near Mt. Pleasant, in Atchison County. They were then taken back, and tried at Highland.

A jury composed of twelve substantial citizens gave them a fair trial and brought in a verdict or guilty.

After a prayer was pronounced for the wretched men, they were both hanged.

Thus another terrible warning has been given to the thieving gangs that have been infesting our State. An earnest people will not long allow itself to be cursed by horse-thieves.—*Leavenworth Conservative, June 9.*

Movements of Gen. McClellan.

ALBANY, Friday, June 19.

Gen. MCCLELLAN took the Hudson River Railroad cars for New-York this afternoon.

MR. BRACE ON THE RACES OF THE OLD WORLD.

THE RACES OF THE OLD WORLD: A Manual of Ethnology By CHARLES L. BRACE, author of "Home Life in Germany," "The Norse Folk," &c. 8vo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

The prominent place occupied in the public mind by inquiries relating to the subjects constituting the science of Ethnology is one of the most noticeable features of the time. It is only of late years that philosophers have agreed to group together under that head the researches now making into the families or races of man—their affinities, dividing lines, and distinguishing characteristics. Yet in this brief space the science has taken titular rank with its elder sisters, and can show its societies, journals, &c., in three quarters of the globe—nay more, it has been rudely invoked to the political arena, where its aid is demanded by contending parties as a new and potent ally. It is impossible to take up a newspaper without observing a tone of argument and reflection on the destinies of nations that would have been scarcely intelligible to our fathers. Struggling and oppressed races, long dormant but reviving nationalities, are the themes orators now delight to dwell on, when they would move most deeply the sympathies of their hearers. So recently as the Congress of Vienna in 1814, it is probable that no considerations of this nature were present to the minds of a single member of it, when engaged in the settlement of the map of Europe, they were volcanic fires smouldering below unconscious feet. Now, however, they are ablaze, and it would seem that events are tending to produce a comparative disregard of the old conventional geographical boundaries of States, and a remodeling of that very map on principles purely ethnological, as national sympathies, popular affinities, indentities of language and religious beliefs. Old statesmen and ministers are vexed with thoughts beyond the reaches of their official souls, based on realities sterner than dynastic usurpation, subtler than political expediency. "Celt" and "Saxon," "Slave," "Teutone," "Scandinavian" and "Magyar," are no longer mere abstractions, but have become the watchwords of angry factions, the battle-cries of peoples struggling in the throes of political birth. The future of a continent even may hang on a despot's version of the theory of dominant races, and an appeal to that be considered sufficient to outweigh the ordinary considerations of right and justice. These facts, which it is impossible to ignore, meet us daily in some shape or other. They have a double operation; they stimulate men both of thought and action to the study of the races of man, and all such studies deepen the conviction that seeks expression by grappling with the facts to which they alone afford a satisfactory key or explanation. Some knowledge of the subject is indispensable to all intelligent persons, but the mass of information collected is so large that inquirers have been repelled by it, until the results are arranged and presented in some practicable shape. Neither French nor English literature offers us any portable work setting forth the existing landmarks of this progressive science. This task Mr. BRACE undertakes in the book now before us. A fair examination enables us to say that he has accomplished it in a manner eminently satisfactory. A traveler himself, and one who, like ULYSSES, has seen "many men and many cities," he combines with these personal advantages a thorough acquaintance with the literature of the science in the various European languages. Though perfect uniformity of opinion on points so open to dispute cannot be looked for, Mr. BRACE may be recommended as always a safe and intelligent guide in whose judgment his readers may place reliance. It may be mentioned that the work has undergone the ordeal of English scholarship, and is now publishing in London by Mr. MURRAY, from whose establishment issue the writings of LYELL, MURCHISON, DARWIN, OWEN, and most of the scientific lights of the age.

Why the study of Man should be neglected until a period comparatively recent, is a problem to which no solution can be given. From the earliest ages, in all the civilizations known to us, natural productions and phenomena have commanded the attention of the highest class of minds, and familiarity with them has always been held to constitute true knowledge. Some of the most ancient Egyptian papyri, in the Demotic character yet deciphered, contain careful lists of natural substances, and their use or hurtfulness to man. Among the Jews we knew how large a portion of the wisdom of Solomon, "wherein he excelled all the children of the East Country," consisted in a knowledge "of trees, of beasts, of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes." The Greek deification of the human form is apparent to us in the priceless fragments of art happily still extant; and the Natural History of ARISTOTLE, which CUVIER declares he never consulted without admiration and astonishment, shows how earnest was the quest of the Grecian mind after the hidden things of Nature. The Romans, too, may point to their PLINY, and other followers on the same track of investigation, but none of these acute and searching nations ever conceived the idea of taking for the theme of their studies, MAN, the crown of creation, "the heir of all the ages," his varieties, families, and affiliations. The comfortable sense of superiority common to all ancient peoples which divided mankind into the one favored race and a crowd of outside barbarians, may probably afford a partial reason for this, though it did not prevent their historians from gathering materials which now, scanned by more critical eyes than those of the original collectors, afford us our surest and most indispensable guides. The campaigns of ALEXANDER the Great, the embattled hosts of XERXES, must have afforded opportunities for ethnological comparison and study that will probably never occur again, but the spirit to profit by them was not present, and questions that then might have been readily answered will continue to puzzle the learned of our own and coming generations. Under the Christian dispensation the corrective given to Pagan vanity by the promulgation of the great spiritual truth that God had made of one blood all the nations of the earth, may have checked the study of Races by the fear of arriving at results contrary to the Divine record. Moralists, indeed, in all ages, have told us that "The proper study of mankind is man," and have recommended us to "survey mankind from China to Peru," but the survey and study were alike barren, because the man they had in view was not what actually exists in nature, but a typical puppet or abstraction, wound up and set going to demonstrate their skill in the analysis of human motives and actions. The proper science of Ethnology can hardly be dated beyond the present century. As the history of all great discoveries proves, many minds without concert were engaged simultaneously in the same pursuit. No sooner had BLUMENBACH laid the foundation of the science by the direct application of physiology, as shown in his comparative examination of the crania of the different races, than FERDINAND VON SCHLEGEL demonstrated how important an element in the inquiry was language, and in what manner the evidence it afforded of a community of descent, corroborated and supplemented the conclusions drawn from historical and physiological sources, till it is now regarded as the safest and surest test. There is no need to enumerate the names of those who, in Europe and America have followed the clue given by the first inquirers, and which has conducted them to such splendid historical and archæological results. They are world famous, and the nineteenth century has no prouder title to fame than the fact that in it flourished men such as Bunsen, Bopp, Grimm, Lepsius, Humboldt, Burnouf, Maury, Pictet, Renan, Champollion, Prichard, Rawlinson, Darwin, Layard, Owen, Morton, and Agassiz. To Dr. PRICHARD as the first who grasped in one work the whole extent of the science, his *Physical History of Man* forms an enduring monument in which his excellent good sense and sound judgment are always conspicuous. Not merely a recorder of discovery, but a discoverer himself, time can never deprive his work of value, though subsequent researches starting from his stand-point, have necessarily extended the boundaries of knowledge.

Before defining Ethnology, it may be as well to observe what *is not*. Two subjects, the Unity or Diversity of Man, and the Antiquity of Man on the Earth, are usually connected with it in the popular mind, and the supposition that heterodox opinions on these points, contrary to the received interpretation of Scriptures, are implicated by it, has caused much odium to fall on it, from the timid and feeble-minded. The fact is, however, that while a determination of these questions, and of many others, may be looked forward to hopefully as the noblest results of its successful prosecution, the science itself is tied to no theories on the subject whatever; its business is to collect materials, to weigh and sift evidence, which, to combination with the labors of the geologist and the natural historian, may in time supply the means for the resolution of these and like difficulties in whose investigation intelligent minds will always find congenial exercise. At present, science knows nothing of origins, and she is no longer science, but hypothesis when she begins to speculate on them.

Ethnology is then a descriptive science, whose province consists in a knowledge of the Races of Men, using the word race in its widest sense, to express the relation derived from community of origin or identity of type. Mr. BRACE adds to his definition, "as determined by the evidence of language interpreted by history," and the paramount value of philological processes is so great that in the *present stage* of the science the limitation is probably correct. The tendency of modern scholarship, as shown in the writings of MAX MÜLLER and others, is strongly toward the opinion that no evidence can compete with that afforded by LINGUISTICS, as a mode of ascertaining the connection of races. Whether this conviction has not arisen from the disproportionate cultivation of a single branch of the inquiry, may be doubted—one charm of the science is that all studies become subsidiary to it. On extant races at least, Physiology should have something more to say. We are yet unacquainted with the fact whether or no structural peculiarities exist answering to the great ruling characteristics of the leading unmixed races of man. Archæology, Art and Literature, if rightly questioned and as carefully studied, might supply conclusions as definite, for it is not the least remarkable among the operations of the mysterious force we call race—"the accumulated effect of a line of ancestors on their final progeny"—that its presence is traced in every mental and material work, so that the curve of a moulding, the popular tale or saga, may declare its origin as plainly as the conjugation of a verb or the similarity of the numerals. To give a broad example, we all feel instinctively how Chinese and Egyptian remains exemplify the first, and we know it is as impossible for the self-asserting and lyrical intensity of Semitic poetry to take the favorite dramatic or epic form of Aryan thought, as it would be for an artisan of China, "a nation that has never stumbled upon grace," to work in the spirit of PHIDIAS or PRAXITELES. However distinguished, the fact remains that everywhere we meet, in past and present history, families of men marked by a clear stream of inherited physical and mental peculiarities underlying the factitious divisions of empires and political aggregations, across which we see at the present day man calling unto his fellow man, yearning for the brotherhood of sympathy that flows from the consciousness of a common origin and associations. It is in the light that Ethnology gives us to the interpretation of the past, and the guidance to be derived from it for the conduct of the future, that the practical value of the science consists. Viewed without it History is a mere diary of facts, deficient in any link of connection to unravel the confused web of human affairs. Mr. BRACE's manual is offered to those who have left this defect, as a means of supplying it. In his own words, "to present in brief and clear form the latest and most trustworthy results of scholarship and scientific investigation, bearing on the question of Races, and thus forming a guide—imperfect though it be—to the study of History. History is not merely a journal of battles and the reigns of kings, it is a description of the life of Men, and in no way can this be made so clear as by following down the different lines of descent among the various tribes of the Human Family. Events, institutions, forms of government, revolutions and changes, which before appeared isolated and arbitrary, become under this investigation the natural and moral developments of the qualities of certain races, and History is made a clear and scientific record."

In pursuance of his plan, Mr. BRACE adopts eight divisions. After an introductory chapter on the objects of the science and the method of applying philology for the elucidation of ethnological problems, he commences with "The First Historical Races," of Asia and Africa, including the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, &c. He then discusses "The Primitive Races of Europe," "Leading Races of Asia in the Middle Ages," "Modern Ethnology of Asia," "Oceanic Ethnography," "Ethnology of Africa," "Ethnology of Modern Europe," and winds up, wisely, we think, with remitting to the two last supplemental chapters an examination of the theoretical topics already referred to, and other "General Questions in Ethnology." This arrangement of the matter is sufficiently comprehensive, but we think it errs in being formed on a geographical basis, and that simplicity would have gained and repetition been avoided by following the history of each race or people from its first appearance, instead of breaking and resuming the thread according to local divisions.

Starting from prehistoric times, it is wonderful to reflect how the latest discoveries in geology and paleontology coincide with the view of the earliest ages discerned by the "vision and faculty divine" of the poets, rather than that of philosophers and historians. The latter have sometimes dreamed of an original stock of the human race, endowed with superior intellectual powers, and rich in knowledge supernaturally communicated, a status which all our progress is but a painful attempt to regain. The clearer evidence of facts shows the reverse of this supposition, that man is found as far back as we can reach, in as low a condition as is compatible with the existence of human society, gaining his subsistence from the woods and waters with the rudest weapons and implements imperfectly shaped, to answer his pressing needs. That every progressive improvement was won with toil and labor, and that the forward march, when once begun, was never seriously interrupted, although confided to the hands of races favored by nature and situation to take a prominent part in the world's movement is calculated to raise our ideas of the possibilities within reach of humanity, and to incite us to continuous exertion. By some mysterious law, all national life and motion seems connected with conquest, collision or intrusion. At the earliest dawn of historic time, the first ripple that catches the light is the rise of Hamitic civilization in Egypt, and on the shores, now so lone and desolate, of the Persian Gulf. This reaches its highest expression in Egypt and remains dormant, a spent force, incapable of further extension, though brought face to face with Europe. In Asia it was soon superseded by Semitic influences, in the great Assyrian empires at the rise of that marvelous people who are yet present with us, and still "rule us from their urns." Limited in area and restricted in numbers, when compared with the other great families of mankind, the highest intellectual place must undoubtedly be conceded them, as the founders of commerce, the inventors of alphabetical writing, and the propagators of the three great religions of history—Judaism, Christianity and Mohamedanism. The material sceptre of the world passed from them at the rise of the Empire of the Persians—an Aryan tribe of the race that henceforward becomes dominant in history. We can still, through the Sanscrit Vedas, trace the steps of this great family as a conquering people from Central Asia to the valleys of the Indus and the Ganges. Their Western migration, by which they became possessors of all Europe, except a few mountain fastnesses, by intrusion on an inferior race, before history opens, are unknown to us, though philological research indicates that the Gaelic and Keltic branches were the earliest comers, and the tribes afterward known as Romans and Greeks among the later. By what extraordinary concurrence of circumstances and influences, whether of lineage, soil or climate, the latter attained their unrivaled height of mental and physical development, will always elude discovery. It is almost as difficult a question to say what has become of them—whether, as Mr. BRACE holds, they must be sought among the degraded modern occupants of their ancient seats, or whether, as some ethnologists maintain, they were a compound and mixed race, fortuitously produced, and long since resolved into its original elements. A like uncertainty attends the fate of the Roman people, though they were always less homogeneous than the Greeks, and formed rather a political organization than a family or race.

With a few exceptions, as when the Teutonic tribes, under their Tartar Khans, overran Asia and Eastern Europe, or the Semites, under MAHOMET and his successors, strove with indomitable energy to recover dominion of the world, the Aryan races have been the governing people of the earth, and there is no chance of the sceptre passing from their sway. Fortunately for interest of the subject, the characteristics of each division of it are strongly marked and clearly defined; and the great charm of history is to trace the play and opposition of these enduring national qualities, as displayed by the turbulent, imaginative and superstitious KELT; the law-abiding, philosophical and reflective TEUTON; the frank and fearless SCANDINAVIAN; the lithe and subtle SLAVONIAN; the politic and artistically-gifted ROMAN; the coarse-fibred but practical SAXON. Not only these prominent races, whom we have briefly indicated, will be found described in Mr. BRACE's *Ethnographical Panorama of the World*, but the unhistoric races, whose influence has been minute and unappreciable on the main stream of human progressive development, are also included in his survey—as the oceanic races of the Pacific, the varied populations who occupy the vast continent of Africa; the scattered fragments of an elder Europe, including the BASQUE, FINNS, ALBANIANS, and other anomalous tribes, in relation to whom arise many of the most interesting questions of the science.

We have not alluded to the important inquiries which occupy the debatable ground between Ethnology and Physiology, because the shortest possible discussion of them requires more space than a newspaper can command in these stirring times. Such topics are: the origin and permanence of race characteristics—their possible modification by climatic and hygienic influences,—the comparative stability and capacity for improvement of mixed and pure races,—the gradual elimination of inferior races by the principle of natural selection,—on all these and similar questions where his limits do not allow space for dilation, the soundest lines of information are indicated by Mr. BRACE, to whose book we again confidently refer all inquirers.

Commencement Exercises of Princeton College.

The annual oration before the Literary Societies of the College will be delivered, in the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. The orator is Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, of Bridgeton, N. J.

Immediately after the oration the Literary Societies, Whig and Clio Hall, will hold their annual meetings.

The meeting of the Alumni of the College will be held in the College Chapel, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. An address, prepared with special reference to this occasion, will be delivered by Prof. JOHN S. HART, LL. D., of Trenton, N. J. A full attendance of the graduates is earnestly requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting.

On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, orations by members of the Junior Class, four from each Hall, will be delivered in the First Presbyterian Church.

The exercises of commencement day, Wednesday, the 24th, will commence at 9½ o'clock. The Master's oration at 3 P. M. Excursion tickets can be had from New-York.

Gens. Fremont and Sigel.

The following correspondence has just been published:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

In the present emergency, will you allow Major-Gens. FREMONT and SIGEL to issue a call for volunteers to march at once to the defence of Pennsylvania and the nation?

FREDERICK KAPP,
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN,
CHALES KESSMAN.

ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1863.

To Frederick Kapp and others:

The Governor of New-York proposes to send us troops, and if he wishes the assistance of Gen. FREMONT and Gen. SIGEL, one or both, he can have it. If he does not wish them, it would but breed confusion for us to set them at work independently of him.

A. LINCOLN.

The Wrecked Steamer Norwegian.

The agents of this steamer, at Montreal, have received a telegraph dispatch from Capt. McMASTER, of which the following is a copy:

ASPER BAY, C. B., Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

Yesterday, blowing a heavy gale from the eastward and heavy sea. Ship settled down aft. The sea is at high water up to the spar deck, as far as the mainmast. Part of the cargo above hold is dry. To-day the weather is moderate.

Boats and crew are employed in transporting the baggage to the Hibernia Society's building, a short distance westward of the Northeast light, where the passengers are comfortably housed, under the care of the Governor.

The ship's company remain by the wreck, and are employed in saving the cargo. If the gales continue to blow, the ship will eventually break up. Assertions are being made to save everything possible.

The depth of water round the ship is 10 fathoms abreast mizen, 5 mainmast, 4¾ bridge, and 3¼ forenast, forward dry at low water. A large rock amidship, bulging her up.

Personal.

—Peren Stevens, Esq., of large hotel fame, sailed Wednesday for Europe. The Boston *Transcript* says "his health has become somewhat impaired by too close application to business, and his many friends hope that a few months' respite abroad will completely restore it."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEDICATION OF ST. TERESA'S CHURCH.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' SERMON.

What He Thinks About the War.

The solemn services incident to the dedication of St. Teresa's (Catholic) Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry streets, yesterday morning, attracted an immense concourse of our Catholic fellow-citizens. Although an admission fee of half a dollar was charged, the vast edifice was crowded to excess, and hundreds, unable to gain admittance, thronged the streets in the vicinity. The services were characterized with all the pomp and ceremony of the Catholic ritual, and derived additional interest from the presence and address of the Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES. Among the clergy who officiated were Father MCNEANEY, Master of Ceremonies, the celebrant, Father STARRS, who conducted the dedicatory services and the subsequent High Mass, assisted by Rev. Mr. MCGLYNN as Deacon, and Rev. Mr. MCSWEENEY as Sub-Deacon. Among the reverend gentlemen who participated in the services were Rev. Fathers Morrow, Nelligan, Mooney, Ferrell, McCarthy, Kregan, Hecker, Curran, Boyce, (Pastor of the Church,) Daly, Dunnequet, Quinn, and others. The music, which comprised a mass composed especially for the occasion, by Prof. GOETAY SCHMITZ, was unusually fine, though somewhat extended, owing to the number of prominent artists who volunteered to assist. Among the voices most noted in the service were those of Mrs. CLARK, of Brooklyn, soprano; Mrs. P. H. CAREY, of New-York, soprano; Mrs. HOLBROOK, alto; Mr. HOSNER, tenor; Mr. HARTMANN, baritone. There was also a splendid chorus of sixteen voices. Prof. SCHMITZ presided at the organ. The solo by Mrs. P. H. CLARK, in the "Benedictus"—selection from the "Stabat Mater"—was particularly pleasing, and the performance of the entire choir unusually fine.

ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES—HIS IDEAS OF PEACE.

The venerable Archbishop was almost too ill to attend, and was obliged to sit while addressing. He took as the text of his remarks the first verse of the one hundred and twenty-first Psalm, one of those that had been recited during the ceremony of the dedication:

"I have rejoiced in the things that were said to me: We shall enter into the house of the Lord."

Owing to his indisposition, the voice of the Archbishop was exceedingly low and faltering; and, though the vast assemblage eagerly listened with breathless interest to catch his words, it was impossible to avoid missing often words, and sometimes entire sentences. He spoke nearly as follows:

These words were uttered and recorded by the holy prophet David, under the inspiration of the Divine Spirit. He had received from God the precept of communication with regard to that wonderful temple, which became the pride, if I might so speak, of Zion, and the decoration of Holy Jerusalem. Yet, it was not for him to erect that great superstructure. He had promise, and he speaks of it as with pride, stating that his soul rejoiced in the things that had been said to him, that he and his should enter into the house of the Lord. The structure itself was mainly, if not entirely, begun and completed by his son Solomon, and certainly we are astonished when we consider its magnitude and magnificence, the riches and splendor of that vast temple. Yet, it was the only one on the globe dedicated to the service of the true God. Now, in a remote sense, I could almost apply the same words to the circumstances which engage our attention and excite our emotion to-day. Of course there is not the same magnificence; there is nothing particularly in distinguish the edifice which has just been dedicated to the same living God, as compared with the temple of Jerusalem. Nevertheless, there are points in our favor in the comparison. After all, as we know, the ancient law was only the type of that law which the Saviour was to make universal. The ancient law was necessarily circumscribed. But, it so happened that it was retained within the boundaries of a single nation—the chosen nation, to be sure, but a single nation. But the new law has no boundaries; it extends to all nations. Wherever there is humanity there is, either actually or by possibility, the Church of Jesus Christ. A respectable denomination has used this house as a place of worship, according to their system. It seems they wanted it no longer, and those who understood best the circumstances of the locality were of the opinion that it might be purchased, and, if possible, raised to what we, at least, believed to be a higher order of Divine purpose. So that has been done. Your loving Pastor has interested himself much, and not a few of the laymen connected with the neighborhood have done the same in their several ways. To-day we have entered it. Where yesterday was but a speaking desk, which never spoke by itself, to-day there is an altar. Yesterday no grand sound of Catholic music had disturbed the slumbering walls and vaults of this Church; to-day it must have been astonished at the "Gloria in Excelsis." Before to-day there was preaching, no doubt; but, though eloquent and excellent, it was not Catholic worship. It is not what the Saviour appointed. He instituted the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, and commanded his apostles and their successors to do as he had done, as they had seen him do, so that instead of saying, "This is the body of Christ," they have to speak in the name of Christ, "This is my body." Now man and women, who have strayed and passed away from the faith of Christ, say this is superstition, idolatry, and altogether ridiculous. This much we call the sacrifice of Mass. It is the only worship on the face of the earth that is acceptable to God, and fit to be offered to him. Why? Because all the rest is man-worship. Multiply hymns, psalms, and let creation unite in the same well meant, well intended chorus of spiritual music, but what is all this? You could do the same for WASHINGTON, living or dead. There would be no difference then between the creature and the Creator. If it be prayer, why everybody prays. Every man who wants office begs and prays for it. Prayer does not by itself constitute supreme worship, supreme adoration. Neither does preaching constitute it. Unless indeed the speaker cling to the rock, to the anchorage of his church, and his faith, what is his opinion worth more than your own? Now, take away these, and what is left? There is nothing left. There is no act by which the Saviour, the Lord God of Heaven and Earth can be recognized. There was indeed, by His appointment, under the Jewish law, the preparatory sacrifices which recognized Him, but they were insignificant, because they were typical only; the blood of goats, and sheep, and lambs. What did they amount to? Whereas, in the Holy Jesus Christ, and there is one only, He is to be offered up this day for the first time on the newly dedicated altar; that is, the mystical Body of our Lord and Saviour under the form of bread and wine—the reality of the body and blood of the Saviour of the world. Without that we have no means of turning to God. There is nothing left for us. Take that away, and we can pray to God, and pray to men. There are many altars, but there is but one High Priest. Christ himself is the High Priest, and the victim at the same time. There are many pulpits, but one episcopacy. There may be many preachers, but the truths of the doctrine are the same, and no man's will can alter them. If you take from us the holy sacrifice of the Mass, you leave us at sea without compass or rudder. It is on this account that I can repeat—"I have rejoiced at the things which were said to me; I shall enter into the house of the Lord."

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ALLUDES TO THE WAR.

This is neither the time nor place for me to enlarge upon the events which have so broken up the unity of the Christian Church. Nevertheless, it should be the prayer of every good man that the human race might be, somehow or other, even miraculously restored to peace, and brought to rest on the rock of ages, so that the gates of hell shall not prevail against them."—some central point which shall reunite, no being back the wonted affection and friendship that have been so disrupted by heresy and schism. This should be the prayer of every good man. The idea presses itself upon every one that there is no central point of unity. In the first instance, speaking of Catholics, I may say that they had no hand whatever in bringing about the condition of affairs which now afflicts the land. All that I can say is, that, according to their ideas of duty, they have been loyal to the trusts which their country has placed in them. All I can say further is, that if there were more houses of God, more charitable institutions, more orphan asylums, more hospitals, it would not be too much to hope and believe that in these there would be an electric fire, piercing the very clouds, that, more than newspapers, turn aside the lightning of battle, and the thunders of the battle-field. But, so long as infidelity prevails, so long as heresy and schism—so long as all our wickedness continues, so long, I believe, God will list us use our own means of self-punishment.

We might pray to God by some means that it is impossible for man to penetrate, to bring our unhappy affairs to some conclusion—to end the effusion of human blood. That is a legitimate prayer. Though no one can say that even *in that case there would not be prayer on both sides of the line—one praying against the other.* We can only hope that out of his mercy for both sides of the line, for the whole country, He, in his all-wise and all-powerful providence, will bring about the peace and prosperity of this people. These thoughts have just entered my mind on the present occasion, and I hope that in all our endeavors we will not forget our devotions at the altar—*praying, I will not say for peace, which appears at this moment ridiculous since there is only one side can give peace, and the others won't have it.* We may pray the Almighty to bring matters to a conclusion. *One side can make war, but it requires two to make peace, and it appears that there is only one side now that wants it.* We had peace once. They did not preserve peace. Now, it is one party that is for peace. The other scorns it. *In that state of the case what prospect is there for peace?*

In conclusion, the Archbishop reiterated his hope for the welfare and prosperity of the Church.

The church was crowded throughout the day, and the receipts will go far toward paying off the debt. The building was formerly used by the congregation of Rev. Dr. KEESE, who have removed up town. It was sold for $46,000. It is quite spacious, and well adapted for the purpose of a Catholic Church. The organ is a particularly fine one. The altar is a tasteful structure, and was yesterday fairly loaded with artificial and natural flowers.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 6¾, 3342 to 3350 inclusive. *Part III.*—Nos. 2367, 1184, 923, 1824, 2747, 88, 2916, 1641, 2203, 44¾, 45, 46, 152, 154, 153, 173, 174, 238¾, 593, 805.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday next. *Part II.*—Nos. 2236, 1234, 1504, 2208, 1734, 2208, 3355½, 1810, 1710, 2336, 2250, 484, 1214.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

A CHILD INSTANTLY KILLED.—A little child 6 years of age, named CORNELIUS RILEY, fell from the roof of building No. 108 Bayard-street, instantly killing him. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONVICTION OF A FEMALE FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—MARY ANN MCLAUGHLIN was placed on trial in the Kings' County Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Thursday, on the charge of murder in the first degree. The accused resided with her parents in Park-avenue, near Canton-street, in October last. The father, THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, the mother, CZERLIA MCLAUGHLIN, a son named FRANK, 12 years of age, and MARY, aged 19, comprised the family. They occupied the third floor of the house. Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN, the victim, had been blind for some years. With the exception of the son, all were addicted to drinking, and had frequent quarrels. On the afternoon of the 19th of October last, the mother was found dead in her room by the son. She was lying on the floor in a pool of blood, flowing from a dozen wounds. The stove had been upset and all the furniture was disarranged, indicating that there had been a struggle. The father was lying helplessly drunk in a connecting apartment. The son had bought brandy for the father during the forenoon. He went out to play, and on his return met his sister, who was crying. She stated that she had killed her mother, and then told him that the stove had fallen on her. Seeing her lying dead, he awoke his father, who lifted up her head, and, asking how it happened, commenced crying. The accused sent the boy for the Coroner, and requested that he should hold an inquest immediately, so that she could be buried. The Coroner, on visiting the house, at once saw the state of affairs, and caused the arrest of MCLAUGHLIN and his daughter. The latter denied that she was in the house at the time her mother received the injuries from which she died; but it was shown by the boy and other witnesses that she was in the room at the time the murder had evidently been committed. There was no direct proof before the Court as to the commission of the deed, but circumstances were so strongly against the accused as to leave no doubt on the minds of the jury that the injuries sustained by the mother were inflicted by the daughter. The most serious wounds appeared to have been caused by blows from a hatchet. A few witnesses were examined for the defence, but the evidence was unimportant. Nothing whatever was elicited to contradict the testimony of the prosecution showing her guilt. The jury retired about noon on Saturday, and after deliberating for about two hours, brought in a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter in the second degree." On the announcement of the verdict the prisoner evinced considerable feeling, crying and sobbing most piteously. Sentence was reserved until Tuesday. The father has been discharged by the Grand Jury, and appeared as a witness against his daughter. It was shown conclusively that he was so drunk that he could have known nothing of the matter.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—A serious stabbing affray occurred in the Ninth Ward, on Saturday night, in which one of the parties was so badly injured that his life is despaired of. It appears that between 11 and 12 o'clock two men, named WM. DONNOLLY and FRANK MCCAMBRIDGE, got into a quarrel in a rum-shop corner of Fulton-avenue and Hunter-street. MCCAMBRIDGE subsequently left for his home. On arriving at the corner of Fulton and Classon avenues, DONNOLLY, who had followed MCCAMBRIDGE, attacked him with a large butcher knife, striking him on the top of the head, and also inflicting a deep cut in the neck, making a frightful gash of between four and five inches long and 1¾ inch in width. The cries of the murdered man attracted the attention of some neighbors, and Sergeant LEWIS being summoned, succeeded in arresting DONNOLLY. The wounded man was conveyed to his home near by. The accused was committed to await the result of the injuries.

SUSPENDED.—The Brooklyn *Star*, after an existence of fifty-four years, suspended publication last week for the lack of adequate support.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, TUESDAY, JUNE 23.—Nos. 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53¼, 57, 61, 62, 7, 31, 64, 66, 68, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79, 6.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Coroner FARRELL, of Jersey-City, commenced an inquest on Saturday afternoon, on the body of a respectable appearing man, named THOMAS WALLIS SARGENT, who committed suicide at TAYLOR'S Hotel by shooting himself through the head. From facts since ascertained it appears that deceased was a civil engineer, and for about six years past has made his home at the Stevens House in the lower part of Broadway. On Friday afternoon, he came over to TAYLOR'S hotel with his baggage and engaged a suite of rooms, stating that he expected his wife, two children and servant from the old country in a few days. On the following morning he was found lying dead on a settee in his room, having shot himself through the head. Amongst his effects was found a letter from his wife, stating that herself and family would arrive in this country about the 28th inst. After the jury had viewed the body the inquest was adjourned to this (Monday) evening.

REGATTA.—The annual regetta of the Jersey City Yacht Club will take place to-morrow, at noon from the club house, and is likely to be a very spirited affair. There are twelve boats entered in the first class, ten in the second, and five in the third class.

RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The reception of the Twenty-first regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, notwithstanding the delay of their arrival until near midnight, was a grand affair. The turn-out of the firemen of Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson City, was the largest that has ever taken place in Hudson County.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 20, 1863.

$6,000 Treas. 7-3-10 ℔ c.	100	1200 Har. Railroad	78
N. Oct. & Apr.	106½	200 do	b10 78
500 ds. Fe. & Aug.	107¼	100 do	77⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101⅝	100 do	77
6,000 do	Naw 98⅜	500 do	76⅝
60,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	62	1200 do	76
50,000 do	b60 63	300 do	75⅝
13,000 Mo. State 6s	89⅜	700 do	75⅜
5,000 do	b30 70	100 do	75¼
5,000 do	69⅜	1600 do	75
15,000 O. & Miss. E. C.	35	400 do	s10 75
16,000 E. 6th M. 8s	109	1000 M. S. & N. I. R.	68⅝
6,500 N. Y. C. 6s	101⅜	500 do	s10 68⅝
500 Mich. So. 2d M.	100	400 do	68⅞
1,000 Goshen Br. B	105	100 do	s10 69
2,000 Can. W. 1st M.	85¼	200 do	b30 69¼
5,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	79	100 do	b10 69¼
1,000 D. L. & W. 2 M.	114	200 do	b30 69⅜
30,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	92	100 M. S. & N. I.	68⅝
40 Merchants' Bank	108⅜	50 do	114⅜
30 Bank of Commerce	105½	650 do	115
67,000 Amer. Gold	143⅛	1200 Clev. & P. R.	82
100 Canton Co.	26⅝	100 do	s10 82
50 do	26⅝	100 do	b30 82⅝
200 do	b30 27	200 do	b30 82¾
100 Cit. Gas Co. Brookl'n	126	1200 do	81⅝
300 Cumb. coal. Pref.	81½	600 do	s10 81⅝
100 do	22	200 Ill. Cen. C. R. S.	100 101
50 Quicksilv. M. Co.	42	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	28⅜
100 Pacific M. S. Co	s30 172	100 do	s60 28
50 do	174	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	95
100 do	s30 175	100 do	94⅜
150 do	174⅜	100 do	94⅜
200 do	s10 174	200 do	94
50 do	b10 175⅜	250 do	s30 94
50 do	b30 175⅜	100 do	b30 94⅜
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R	s10 106⅜
100 do	117⅝	100 do	s15 106½
550 do	118	500 do	s10 107
100 do	s60 118	600 Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅜
800 do	s10 118¼	200 do	94⅝
650 Erie Railway	93¼	350 do	94
150 do	s30 93¼	100 Chi., B. & Quin. R.	113
100 Erie R. Pref.	s30 102¾	400 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	50
100 do	102¾	200 do	s30 50
500 Hudson R. R.	121	100 do	s30 50¾
900 do	s30 121	100 do	b15 51
200 do	121¼	200 do	s30 51
100 do	s30 121¾	100 do	51
250 do	s10 121¾	200 M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	82
300 do	b30 122	100 do	b30 83
450 do	s30 121¾	300 P., F. W. & C.	65
200 do	s30 121¾	200 do	65⅜
300 do	s30 122	400 do	65⅝
400 do	b30 123	100 do	65⅞
400 do	b10 122¾	400 do	66
100 do	s15 122	300 do	s15 66
50 do	122¾	100 do	b30 66¾
400 Readlog R.	103	100 Alt. & Ter. H. R.	42⅜
60 Mich. Cen. R.	106⅜	100 A. & T. H. R. P	b30. 66

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Am. Gold	143⅛	100 Hudson R.	122⅜
5,000 Mo St. 6s	69⅜	100 do	123
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s	62	50 do	s3. 122⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 117⅞	1500 Harlem R.	72
100 do	s10 117⅞	300 do	c 72
100 do	117⅞	200 do	s3 72
100 do	b3 118	100 do	72⅝
50 do	118	400 do	72⅜
300 Erie R. Pref.	b3 93¼	200 do	c 72⅜
500 do	c 93⅜	100 do	b3 73
200 do	s3 93⅜	400 do	72⅝
1200 do	93⅜	100 M. S. & N. I.	68⅝
100 do	s10 93¾	150 do	c 68⅝
100 do	hnw 93¾	400

time for the completion of the road from 1866 to '69. Opposed by Mr. MITCHELL.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the evident object of the Senators in offering amendments, was to have the bill go back to the House and then defeat it.

Mr. ALLEN said the gentleman (PHILLIPS) had misapprehended the motives of some of the members who had voted for the amendments. He, for one, had no improper motive in view.

Mr. PHILLIPS exonerated Mr. ALLEN from the charge, but said it would apply to some others.

Mr. BENNETT had no intention of defeating the bill, and pledged himself not to vote against it, provided one or two of his amendments were adopted. He intimated that he had numerous other amendments to offer, should the one under discussion be voted down.

Mr. ADAMS asked the gentleman (BENNETT) if he would place the same restrictions on the N. Y. & N. H. road, as he proposed in his amendment yesterday, viz.: The company to have four stockholders as directors from this State?

Mr. BENNETT here made another effort to speak, but

Mr. DIXT called the Senator to order, claiming that as he had spoken twice on the amendment, he had no right to speak again unless by consent of the Senate.

Mr. BENNETT said he only intended to answer the gentleman's (ADAMS') inquiry, and he replied in the affirmative.

The Chair desired the Senators to confine themselves to the question under discussion. The debate had already taken a wide range.

Mr. WADE spoke against the amendment, and in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. BENNETT's amendment rejected — he alone voting for it.

Mr. MORGANS offered an amendment, that "the office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company shall be kept in Hartford." Lost.

Mr. BENNETT offered two other amendments, reducing the capital stock from ten to seven millions, and limiting the privilege of increasing the same from fifteen to ten millions. Both voted down.

Mr. HALE spoke earnestly in support of the bill. The State of Connecticut is especially interested in its passage. It will affect our State in the same way the Pacific Railroad does the nation, viz.: by opening the channels of trade and developing the internal resources of our own community. It is an important measure for another reason. There is danger of a foreign war some time. New-England would be in danger of an attack on her coast. The advantage of such a great inland route in time of war would be of incalculable benefit to the Government as well as to the whole of New England. For these two important reasons, if there were no other, he should vote for the bill.

Mr. MORGAN made an explanation, said he was not influenced by any railroad company in the course he had taken in opposition to the bill. He did not intend to say anything more in regard to it, but this explanation he deemed necessary.

Mr. BENNETT "didn't wish to take up the time," but managed, nevertheless, to consume about ten minutes in speaking against the bill.

A little more discussion; after which the bill passed."

The Chicago and Alton Road earned, in the second week in June, $39,302, against $25,252 same week last season. The earnings from Jan. 1 to June 15 are $706,758, against $529,387 same period in 1862.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 24,955 bbls. Flour, 886 bbls. and 354 bags Corn Meal, 166,809 bushels Wheat, 77,911 bushels Corn, 42,742 bushels Oats, 2,914 pkgs. Provisions, and 913 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 55 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $32@$33, closing heavily at $32 ₩ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for desirable styles of goods has been fair for the season, and with generally moderate supplies available, although the work of production is more actively prosecuted, prices are sustained. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "A few Western buyers have appeared in the market, and packages of goods have been seen, as in former times, moving off toward the wharves and railroad depots. Though prospects are encouraging so far as round prices and a heavy army consumption are concerned, we would not raise the expectations of the trade too high, as the experience of the past two years has demonstrated that the markets of a single section of the Union are quite inadequate to insure prosperity to this branch of Northern manufacture."

COAL—Is quiet, owing mainly to the increasing firmness of holders. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of this morning, says: "The activity recorded for some time past still continues, and it is confidently anticipated that, on the 1st prox., a further advance in prices will take place as many of the miners have enlisted for the defence of the State, and in the Shamokin region some of the collieries have been closed. The receipts, by both railroad and canal, continue large, and full shipments are making both to the eastward and for the supply of the Southern flotilla."

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 100 mats Java at 37c.; 300 bags Maracaibo at 32c.; 400 bags Rio and Santos, part at 31c.; and 125 bags St. Domingo at 25c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in request and is steady; Middlings, 58c.@59c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, 1,100 bales.

FISH—All descriptions have been less active at slightly reduced prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day at drooping rates. Sales, since our last, 10,600 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5; poor to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 60	@$5 00
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 30	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is depressed and declining; sales, since our last, 870 bbls., at $6 10@$6 90 for poor to good superfine; $6 95@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 40 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales 575 bbls. Extra, at $5 40@$7 70 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly, at $4 20 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. Sales have been made of 123,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60; Amber Western, $1 48@$1 50; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 45; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 41@$1 42½; Milwaukee Club at $1 27½@$1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 35, and Amber State at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported today of 135,000 bushels, at 74½c.@76c., chiefly within the range, for shipping mixed Western; 73c.@74½c. for unsound; 78c.@80c. for White, and 76c.@78c. for Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye rules quiet at $1 01@$1 03, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 4,100 bushels. Oats continue in active demand, including Canada at 77c.@79c.; Western at 75c.@80c.; State at 80c.@81c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request to-day, at 85c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been heavy, and sales moderate, during the week, the market closing tamely. The week's receipts were 51,965 Hides; sales, 38,300 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 20,000 Dry Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, part from second hands, 20@24 lbs., 25c.@26c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 20 lbs., 23½c., cash, usual selection; 2,300 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 24½c., cash, usual selection; 7,000 Dry Orinoco, 21½ lbs., 23½c., cash, usual selection; 800 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., 22½c., cash, usual selection; 1,100 Bogota, 20 lbs., 21c., cash, as they run; 500 Dry Salted Sandwich Island, 30 lbs., 18c., cash, usual selection; 2,100 Country Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 9¾c.@10c., cash; 1,500 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 9¾c., cash; 1,400 Dry B. A. Kips, 10@11 lbs., 25½c.@25¾c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 450,400 (same time last year 315,500—year before, 466,200) and 55 bales.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been inactive, here and in Philadelphia, at irregular rates.

LEATHER—The business of the week, in this line, Messrs. WAIZAL & WEINMANYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The market has been active throughout the week—especially so at the commencement. We have now only a small stock in our warehouses. Prices have improved for most descriptions, and are firm at the advance. Considerable sales are being made for future delivery. *Oak Sole*—In consequence of large sales and only fair receipts, the stock in dealers' hands is much reduced. Prices of all kinds are very firm; both crop and upper-in-rough have advanced 1c.@1c. ₩ lb. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 42,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 45 hhds. Porto Rico, at 50c.@52c.; 1,100 bbls. New Orleans (chiefly by auction) at 38c.@50c; 160 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at from 43c. @52c., the latter an extreme rate; and an invoice of Clayed Cuba on private terms, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,500 bbls. at $11 75 for old Mess; $13@$13 12½ for new Mess; and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 6¾c.@8c. for Hams, 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet at 6c.@7c. ₩ lb.; sales 250 boxes. Lard continues heavy; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10¾c., ₩ lb. Beef is in demand and is steady; sales, 850 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, were confined to small lots of East India, at $8 25@$8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Sales, during the week, 4,000 Payta and 1,000 selected Cape Good Hope Goat, with 1,500 lbs. Campeachy Deer, and a few small lots Central American do. on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 1,300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9¾c.@12¾c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@12c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., and 15,000 lbs. Grease, at 5¾c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., at 44¾c.@45c., and 5 at 45c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—A fair business has been reported since our last, both in domestic and foreign, but buyers have had any existing advantage in regard to prices. The sales comprised 135,000 lbs., domestic fleece, at 62½c.@70c.; 30,000 lbs. Superfine and Extra pulled, at 68c.@70c.; 250 bales Mestiza, part at 25c.@30c.; 175 bales Cape at 30c.@33c.; 100 bales Mexican at 30c.; 100 bales Syrian unwashed, at about 25c.; 20,000 lbs. Persian at 25c.; several small lots at prices not disclosed .....The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning, says: "The sales of the week foot up some 250,000 lbs., domestic, at a range of 68c.@73c. for New-York medium fleece, and 80c.@81c. for some choice lots of Ohio and Pennsylvania, pulled, at 70c.@85c., including standard grades of super and extra. In foreign, there have been sales of about 300 bales Mediterranean and 100,000 lbs. South American at the usual ranges of prices."..... In Philadelphia, the *North American* says: "The market is unsettled and very dull, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, and the former not disposed to operate owing to the high rates now current in the West; sales of about 80,000 lbs., however, are reported, mostly old, at from 65c.@70c. net, for low and medium quality fleece. There is very little of the new clip coming in."

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Corn, at 7d. ₩ bushel; 5,100 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s., by sailing vessel, and 35s.@45s. by steamer, with 150 tons heavy goods, by sailing vessel, at 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For London—7,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 8d. ₩ bushel. For Cork and orders—Three foreign vessels with Grain, at 7s. 6d. ₩ quarter. For Glasgow—A lot of Grain in ship's bags, at 8¼d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, 551 tons, to Rochelle, nipe and hhd. Steres, $55; heavy pipe do., $45, and light pipe do., $35, in gold; a Norwegian bark, 463 tons, to Marseilles, 1,000 tierces Lard, ½c.; a British schooner, 191 tons, to Matamoras, $1 25 ₩ bbl., in Mexican dollars; a British brig, 131 tons, to Jacmal and back, $1,800; one, 140 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 55c., and Molasses, $3 25, on deck; a bark, 420 tons, from an Eastern port to Cardenas, Lumber, $9 62½; a schooner, 200 tons, from Calais, Me., to San Juan, Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar, 60c., and Molasses, $5; a brig, 170 tons, from Calais, Me., to Cienfuegos, and back to New-York, 65c.; a schooner, 192 tons, to Havana, $2,800; a British brig, 240 tons, same voyage, $2,050; one, 150 tons, from Turks' Island to New-York, Salt, 9c.; a bark, 582 tons, from Baltimore to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a British brig, 171 tons, from Lingan, C. B., to New-York, Coal, and a new ship, (not yet named,) 1,100 tons, at Bostop, to load for San Francisco, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 27	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Manchester	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	June 6	Hamburgh	New-York.
City of Washington	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Bohemian	June 11	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 18	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For California.

	June 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	June 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"

HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,

Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS, REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,

WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS, WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES, MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, COOKING UTENSILS of every description, CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.

Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

COAL, &C.

COAL.
E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

COKE! COKE! COKE!

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Orders for Coke left at the office of the Gas Works, in 42d-st., west of 11th-av., will be attended to immediately, by HUGH MURRAY, Agent.

METALS.

SHEET IRON—COMMON, REFINED AND Galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

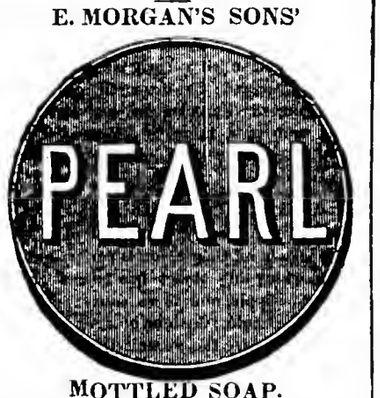
WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

BOURBON WHISKEY.

WILLOW RUN DISTILLERY,
Kenton County, Ky.
S. S. BOYLE, Proprietor.

Bourbon, Rye, Wheat and Malt Whiskey, of choice quality, on hand. Orders solicited.

A RAINY DAY IN THE COUNTRY.—DELightful amusement. Painting the Carte de Visite with Newton's prepared colors; $3 35 will buy a book of instruction and a box of colors. Boston, J. E. Tilton & Co.; New-York, Walter Low, No. 823 Broadway; M. Knoedler, No. 772 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway, Scaville Manufacturing Company No. 4 Beekman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND EVERY OTHER CAPACITY.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, and proprietors of hotels requiring servants of a superior class, whose characters are investigated, will find the largest and most superior selection, at No. 10 TILLARY-ST., BROOKLYN. Having been established many years under the patronage and approval of the most distinguished families in City and country, my place is the resort of all first-class servants, many of which are Protestants and known to me for a length of time, and in neatness of appearance and competency cannot be excelled.
CHRISTOPHER'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st.,
Brooklyn, of the late firm of Manning & Co.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two respectable girls, one as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; have good City references; one has lived five years, the other three, in one family; no objections to the country; can refer, by permission, to a gentleman's family in Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Clinton-av., near Flushing, two doors from the corner.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations for two good experienced servants; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; the cook has lived five, three and two years in her last situations, and the chambermaid nearly two years in her last place; would prefer situations together; unexceptionable City references. Address or apply to J. C. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; she understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; she is economical and trustworthy; can produce the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 121 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman with excellent City references, a situation as first-class cook. has lived with ladies in Europe and New-York; understands meats, poultry, soups and jellies; wages, $10 to $12; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS ASSISTant cook in a first-class hotel in the country, by a respectable German girl; understands her business thoroughly; best of references given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; meat, pastry, and game, is a good baker; boneing, larding, &c., for City or country. Has good references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for many superior servants, whose references are to distinguished families in Brooklyn; also, experienced waitresses and children's nurses; Protestants and others of different nations. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly Tillary-st.) Superior servants for the country.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond, Room No. 21.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble woman wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, pastry, jellies, &c., and has most unexceptionable references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has lived in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can be seen for two days; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 947½ Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; is a most experienced nurse; first-class City reference as to capability and integrity. Address or apply No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young girl, 15 years of age, to take care of a child, or to wait on the door or to do light housework, &c. Call on Mrs. MARY DORIS, No. 129 East 26th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young American widow lady, a situation as housekeeper; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN aged Scotch woman wants a situation, in a small family, to do general housework and make herself generally useful; washing and ironing; small private family preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., corner 28th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted, by a trustworthy and highly recommended girl, to do the housework of a small genteel family; for neatness, intelligence, competency and pleasant disposition, is an exception to her class; references in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED AS lady's maid in a private family, by a young German Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly; best of references given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; a thorough servant; does fine washing or the chamber-work of a small family; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 10th-st., at her last employers.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress and chambermaid and sewing; has good City reference from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., is wanting a number of competent Irish, English and Protestant servants, for the City and country, excellent cooks, washers, ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, tidy girls for housework and those lately landed.

MALES.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable married man, without family, as gardener or coachman; understands the care of a greenhouse, the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and grapery; the best of references. Address A. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days. A lodge preferred.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITuation wanted, by a young man, as gardener and coachman; a good driver; understands taking care of greenhouse and grapery; can bring the best of references. Apply at No. 8 Crosby-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESpectable young man wants a situation as coachmen and groom in a private family; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver, has several years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address, for two days, No. 95 East 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by man and wife without incumbrance; the man is a good coachman and gardener; the wife a first-rate cook or laundress; understand their business perfectly; have the best City and country reference; no objections to the country. Address C. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN IN A LARGE LACE AND embroidery store as floor walker or manager; one that understands dressing windows and the business generally. A competent man liberally dealt with. Apply to WILLIAM KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 19, A SITUATION in a wholesale grocery, hardware, or any other business where he can make himself useful. Is a good penman and quick at figures. Salary not so much an object as a position for advancement. References unexceptionable. Address WILLIAM, No. 325 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK AND BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a young man as clerk and book-keeper; the best of reference required; one with some knowledge of the lumber business preferred. Address by letter, stating salary expected, J. W. H. & CO., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, in a dry goods jobbing house, an assistant book-keeper; one who writes a good hand, and who has experience. Address Box No. 5,096 Post-office.

SHIRT-CUTTER WANTED.—A MAN THAT thoroughly understands cutting shirts, drawers and collars. Apply at once to JACKSON & PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXperienced middle aged woman, thoroughly competent to take charge of a first-class new house, having twenty boarders, for the Summer, in a pleasant location, twenty miles from New-York. Address, with references, H. A., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, New-York.

A LADY'S MAID—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO dressing hair in the latest style and can sew, and wishes to go to the country for the Summer months, may apply at No. 399 5th-av., before 9 in the morning or after 6 in the evening.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A COACHman and groom wanted, who can bring good City references. Inquire at No. 29 Lafayette-place, from 8 to 10 A. M., on Monday, 22d inst.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET TO GO to California with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT THE PROTestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., cooks, laundresses, nurses and waitresses, girls for housework; also, farmers and gardeners. None but Protestants need apply. No charge until engaged.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 108 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH CLOAKS,
CIRCULARS, SACQUES, RUFFLES, ROTONDES AND MANTILLAS, FOR JULY AND AUGUST FASHIONS, at
Prices from $20 to $100.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.

CAREY'S EVENING RIDING OR OPERA CLOAK,
Price, $18, made from Bioliay's Scarlet Cloth.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.
N. B.—This house is particularly recommended to strangers and visiters, on account of their superior garments, both in quality and lateness of design, as also their strict adherence to one price.—*Ed. H.*

CAREY'S WATER-PROOF CIRCULAR AND BONNET PRESERVER,
(Manteau at Voyage,) in ENGLISH TWEEDS and MELTONS, warranted impervious to rain.
Price, $9 and $10, from 52 to 57 inches deep.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.

CAREY'S LYONS SILK SACQUES,
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
MADE OF THE BEST TAFFETA,
For Out-door Wear,
At $18, $20, $25, $30, $35 and $40.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second door from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

CAREY'S GROS GRAIN SILK SACQUES,
At prices varying from $18 to $40, richly trimmed.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second door from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

CAREY'S LYONS SILK CIRCULARS,
Plain and richly trimmed, from $18 to $60.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second door from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

CAREY'S GROS GRAIN SILK CIRCULARS,
From $30 to $45.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.

CAREY'S FLUTED SCARF MANTLE,
At $18, $20 and $25 the Julia.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway.

CAREY'S RUFFLE MANTILLA,
At $16, $15, $20 and $25.
GEO. CAREY, (late Chas. Street & Co.,)
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best-fitting Shirts offered in this City.
FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS,
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN
SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. WILLS & CO.
Offer a large assortment of
SILK AND CLOTH CIRCULARS AND SACKS,
BAREGE SCARFS AND CIRCULARS,
LACE POINTS AND MANTLES,
New styles, much below their value.
No. 381 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, June 22,
The greatest novelty from Paris yet exhibited in this country.
TAFFETA IMPERIAL ROBE, composed of Silk and Worsted, with Velvet and Braid on the bottom of the Skirt, making one of the most desirable articles offered this season, will be sold at half the cost of importation.
ALSO,
A few more of those plain colored
TAFFETA IMPERIALS.
Being the only lot in this country—for which we have had so great a sale for the last week. In all shades.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND BROCHE WORSTED GRENADINES.
ALSO,
SILK GRENADINES,
In great variety.
ALSO,
250 pieces more of those 6-4 Check, Stripe, and Plain Paris quality Mozambiques—the cheapest goods offered this season—at 3s.; worth 60c.
ALSO,
DRESS GOODS,
Of every description,
at
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail, on
MONDAY, JUNE 22,
1,000 GRENADINE ORGANDY ROBES, small flowers, finest Paris quality, fast colors, 17 to 20 yards each, $3 and $4—cost to import $10 to $12.
ORGANDIES, by the yard, in great variety, from 25c. to 50c., worth 50c. to 75c.
JACONETS, from 20c. upwards.
ALSO,
100 pieces, from auction, Paris Printed CAMBRICS and PERCALES, yard wide, the most desirable goods offered this season, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard; cost to import 42c. to 50c.
100 PERCALE ROBES, with SACQUES, new and very desirable for mourning dresses.
AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS, fast colors, from 12½c. upwards.

SILKS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 22d, a new lot of those CHEAP PRINTED PARIS FOULARDS, in drab and black grounds, very desirable, at 87½c., worth $1 25.
Also,
DRESS SILKS in great variety, from 50c. to $1, with
50 CHENE SILKS at 60c., worth 87½c.
Also,
BLACK TAFFETA, best quality, for Sacques and Mantillas, very cheap.
Also,
BLACK WORSTED GRENADINES, ¾ to 2 yards wide, from auction, cheap.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
Also,
GRENADINE SHAWLS, just received, from low to high cost.
SILK SACQUES and MANTLES, in the newest shapes and styles.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail,
On MONDAY, June 22,
A few more of those finest quality
4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25 cents.
Also,
A large lot of
QUILTS,
Purchased at auction at $1 50, worth two months ago $2 50 and $3.
JACONETS, SWISS, NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC AND MULL MUSLINS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Also,
LINENS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, &c., VERY CHEAP.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS
IN DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON.
ALL OUR GREAT BARGAINS
PURCHASED AT THE LARGE AUCTION SALES FOR CASH,
MARKED DOWN IN PRICE
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS-GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, &c., &c.,
BEFORE THE SEASON CLOSES.
BLACK SILKS,
CHECKED SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FIGURED SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
ALL REDUCED IN PRICE,
AND
WELL WORTHY THE ATTENION OF LADIES.
ALSO,
ALPACAS, BLACK AND COLORED.
MOHAIRS,
MOZAMBIQUES, IN ALL STYLES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTH.
BAREGES,
BAREGE ROBES, from $3 50 to $4, worth more than double.
POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL MARKED DOWN IN PRICE,
AND CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SILK CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES,
AND FOR WHICH WE SOLICIT
AN INSPECTION FROM LADIES
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—To Marry or Not to Marry.

WINTER GARDEN—The Corsican Brds.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

GOUPIL'S—No. 772 Broadway—The Union Dash into Fredericksburgh.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning adition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 0
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning a special dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, which will set at rest all the Copperhead stories of disaster which for the past few days have been industriously circulated. There had been no engagement whatever up to the date of the dispatch, involving any portion of Gen. Hooker's army except the cavalry, and of the doings of this arm of the service our readers have been very fully informed. There have been cavalry skirmishes, fights and reconnoissances daily, uniformly resulting to our advantage. Some 250 prisoners have been captured within the last three days. No enemy, we are assured, is on or near the old Bull Run battle-ground, and a report of the appearance of a rebel force by way of Dumfries is totally false. Our correspondence, giving further details of the situation, is to the 20th. The brilliant cavalry fight at Aldie on the 18th was followed, it appears, on the 19th, by another equally brilliant, near Middleburgh. Gen. Gregg's division was again engaged, and after a severe fight drove the enemy from the field, capturing one hundred prisoners, and the rebels leaving their dead and wounded behind. The location of the main body of Lee's army is probably by this time fully ascertained. The greater portion of Ewell's corps is believed to be still around Winchester. Longstreet's corps was in the Loudon Valley on Thursday, but it subsequently moved back, apparently into the Shenandoah Valley. Hill's corps, which was the last to leave Fredericksburgh, has not been positively heard from, but it is expected by way of Warrenton. It is now not considered probable that Lee will attempt to cross the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, where he crossed last year, as Gen. Hooker's present position is such as to make such an attempt extremely foolhardy.

We learn from our special correspondent at Harrisburgh that a heavy force of rebels still linger in the vicinity of Hagerstown and Williamsport, Maryland. On Saturday morning their movements indicated a retreat to the Virginia side of the Potomac, but in the afternoon they moved up in considerable force toward McConnellsville and Bedford, Pennsylvania. Gen. Milroy is expected to take care of this force. Troops continue to concentrate rapidly at Harrisburgh, and some have been sent forward to the scene of danger.

It was reported in Harrisburgh last evening that the rebel force at Hagerstown and Williamsport numbered 40,000, but this is probably an exaggeration. Three hundred cavalry were reported at Mercersburgh, Penn., stealing horses and pillaging generally. They were said to have with them eighteen pieces of artillery. Another force was reported within eight miles of Gettysburgh. Ample preparations, our correspondent assures us, have been made to receive them. There was a rumor that the rebels had crossed South Mountain in Pennsylvania, and were marching eastward, but it was not confirmed.

At 4 o'clock on Friday morning, a detachment of Jenkins' force entered McConnellsburgh, Penn., on their retreat from Chambersburgh, opened all the stores, and helped themselves to boots, shoes, hats, provisions, and everything else they could carry away. The town was completely taken by surprise, and the citizens were unable to secure their horses, large numbers of which fell into the hands of the enemy, besides about $12,000 worth of cattle. One of the rebels was shot through the neck in an attempt to capture a horse, and his companions threatened to burn the town, but they did not carry the threat into execution. The telegraph operator succeeded in making his escape, but the office was gutted and the instruments were carried off. The rebels left in the direction of Hancock, Md.

A dispatch from Baltimore announces that Frederick, Md., was occupied by a small force of rebels, on Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock. They were probably a party of Imboden's raiders. They made but a very short stay, however, and their presence created no panic in the city.

A party of rebel cavalry, numbering about one hundred, on Friday crossed the Ohio River into Harrison County, Indiana, for the purpose of making a raid into the interior. At Orleans they skirmished with and repulsed the Home Guards, and then moved toward the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The militia, with the convalescents from the hospitals at New-Albany and Louisville, started in pursuit, overhauled the rebels, defeated them, killed a number and captured nearly all the rest. A call for twenty thousand volunteers, to serve for six months, has been issued by Gov. Morton.

The rebels have lost another iron-clad—so says the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th. Dispatches received in Richmond from Savannah announce that the iron-clad steamer *Atlanta*, formerly known as the ram *Fingal*, commanded by Capt. Webb, steamed out of Savannah harbor, was attacked by two of our iron-clads, and captured, after an action lasting thirty minutes. By just so much are the defences of Savannah reduced. The locality of the fight is not stated, but it probably took place in Warsaw or Ossabaw Sound.

Official advices from Gen. Grant's army to the 16th inst. have been received. The rebels had at last waked up. They commenced a vigorous fire with artillery and musketry along the whole line on the 15th, keeping it up most of the day. It was without much effect, however—only wounding two or three of our men. The siege was being pressed with vigor on all sides. The defences in the rear were being daily strengthened, and Joe Johnston was not feared.

We have intelligence of the capture of one noted blockade runner and the destruction of another. The U. S. steamer *Florida*, on the 11th inst., after a long chase, captured the steamer *Calypso*, off Frying Pan Shoals, thirty miles southeast of Wilmington, N. C., and on Saturday she arrived at Philadelphia, in tow of the steamer *Massachusetts*. She is an iron screw steamer of great speed, and has on board a valuable assorted cargo. She was from Nassau, N. P. The steamer *Havelock*, also from Nassau, was sunk near Morris Island, off Charleston, on Thursday week, by the fire of our blockaders, while attempting to run in by the Sandford Channel. A steamer was recently sunk while attempting to run out, probably loaded with cotton. She was supposed to be the former gunboat *Isaac P. Smith*, captured by the rebels in Stone River.

A rebel pirate has been spoken by one of our pilot-boats in the track of Liverpool bound vessels, between Montauk Point and Nantucket. On the 17th the pilot-boat *Charles N. Marshall*, fell in with a fishing schooner belonging to Boston, which had been boarded on the day previous by a pirate. Subsequently the pirate came alongside the *Charles N. Marshall*, and made inquiries as to the probability of finding any square-rigged vessels in the vicinity. She is described as a three-masted schooner, apparently of English build, and carrying three guns.

Gen. Schenck, commanding the Baltimore Department, has issued an order prohibiting the circulation of the New-York *World*, *Express* and *Caucasian*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the Chicago *Times* in his Department.

The slaughter of the negro troops by the rebels in the battle at Milliken's Bend, has induced Gen. Grant to issue an order declaring that hereafter, should any soldier, whether white or black, wearing the uniform of a United States soldier, be captured and executed, retaliatory measures will be adopted by him, and rebel soldiers in his hands will be treated in like manner.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of New-York* arrived at this port yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th inst. Her news is not so late as was received by the *Norwegian*, off Cape Race, but her mails are several days later than have before reached us. A vessel which had arrived at Scilly reported having been boarded on the 5th of May, in lat. 4 north, long. 30 west, by a boat from the rebel pirate *Georgia*. The question of the legality of convoying vessels by the war-ships of neutral Powers was to come up in the House of Lords, on the 20th, copies of instructions to the British Admiral in the West India waters having been moved for. The case of the *Alexandra* was set down for the 22d, at Liverpool. The *Europe* of Frankfort publishes the official text of the American dispatch announced by the *Journal of St. Petersburgh*, and an analysis of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to the Cabinet of Washington. The Russian Minister, in order to be able to give his reply as early as possible, has addressed it to Mr. Clay, Minister of the United States at St. Petersburgh. Prince Gortchakoff expresses the Czar's sentiments of affection and gratitude at the attitude of the United States Government under the grave circumstances in which Russia is placed.

GENERAL NEWS.

No regiments left the City for Pennsylvania yesterday. The Sixty-ninth was to have gone, but it was found impossible to procure transportation. They will go at 7 o'clock this morning, and will be followed during the day by the Sixth, the Fifty fifth and the remaining companies of the Seventy-first.

The Twenty-second Connecticut regiment, nine months men, whose term of service has expired, will remain at Fortress Monroe for the present.

Archbishop Hughes, in his sermon at the dedication of St. Teresa's Church, yesterday, took occasion to say that while one side can make war, it requires two to make peace, and, as only one side seemed disposed to peace, he asked what prospect there could be of peace being secured?

Bermuda papers to June 10, by the *Eliza Barss*, contain no news of consequence. The rebel steamers *Columbia* and *R. E. Lee* sailed on the 5th for Nassau.

The Forty-fifth Ohio, stationed at Somerset Ky., has passed resolutions denouncing Vallandigham's nomination in the strongest terms.

There was a better supply of Money to the Brokers on Saturday, at 7 ₩ cent. The price of Gold Coin closed 143¾, and Exchange 156¼. The Share list, except Harlem, closed steady. The price of Government 6 ₩ cents, of 1881, rose to 109. The sales of the New Loan of 1882 amounted to $1,322,750.

Transactions in Breadstuffs on Saturday were restricted, though prices favored buyers decidedly. Provisions, Cotton and Whisky were in fair demand at uniform figures. Sugars and Molasses attracted more attention. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Tallow, Hops, Hides, Leather, Seeds and Fish. Hay was in good request. Petroleum was depressed and declining. Freights were inactive, with 612 vessels of all classes in port.

Misfortunes of the Rebel Navy.—We have intelligence of the capture of two rebel iron-clad vessels—one of them the blockade-runner *Calypso*, an English-built iron screw propeller, which was captured near Wilmington, N. C., on the 11th inst., and the other the famous ram *Fingal*, which was attacked on the 18th or 19th inst., near Savannah, by two of our Monitors, and captured after an engagement of thirty minutes. We think it must be something like fifteen months since the *Fingal* crossed the ocean from England, and ran the blockade into the port of Savannah. There she was covered with railroad iron and plates, converted into a ram, and was kept for a long time watching the chance to run out. It was intended that she should attack our blockaders at Savannah and Charleston, in the style in which our blockaders at New-Orleans were attacked by rebel rams shortly after the opening of the war. It was also feared she would attack our land forces stationed at Port Royal, and a great panic was produced there last September by the announcement that the *Fingal* was coming. The rebels for a long time threw out mysterious and menacing hints about her, and some months ago distinctly announced that the hour had almost come when they were going to cry havoc and let slip the rams of war—of whom the *Fingal* was the most terrible. But when we sent the Monitors down to cruise around the harbors of Charleston and Savannah, the *Fingal* thought proper to lay very low; and the fearful example that the Monitors made of the iron-clad steamer *Nashville* was not of a kind to entice the *Fingal* to try her luck while they were around.

It seems, however, that she had the audacity to steam out of the harbor last week and it would seem also that the ever-vigilant Admiral Dupont was ready for the event. It adds another to the long catalogue of misfortunes which have befallen the rebel navy on the seaboard and on the Western rivers.

Gen. Hooker and his Detractors.

There seems to be in certain quarters a determination that Gen. Hooker shall not succeed. Nothing has been left unsaid or undone to weaken the confidence of his soldiers in his leadership, and to prepare the people for his being overmatched and overwhelmed. Flippant criticism, jaunty raillery, bitter sneers, high dudgeon, rueful repinings and hysterical despair—all the resorts that could excite contempt for the commander and alarm for the country—have been exhausted. Gen. Hooker still retains command, and will to the end of the campaign. The Government trusts him, the soldiers follow him, the people believe in him. But if the spirit that has been shown against him be any index, it may well be doubted whether his triumph over Lee would excite more disappointment and grief among the rebels than among the Copperheads.

What the issue of the present movements of the two great armies will be we do not venture to predict. It is presumptuous in any man to attempt it; for there has never been a campaign yet since human war began, in which fortune—"that name for the unknown combinations of infinite power"—did not play some unforeseen part. Gen. Hooker may fail. Were he the greatest General that ever lived, there could be no absolute certainty of his success. We hope, may expect, that he will prevail; by no means do we aver it in advance. Time alone can settle that. But until it is so settled, Gen. Hooker is entitled to just and generous judgment. The jealousy that cannot restrain itself until the event, but seeks to impair his influence over his soldiers, and to condemn him before public opinion, while he is still in the smoke of battle, is detestable. If it be supposed that the prospects of any other commander will be advanced by any such treatment of Gen. Hooker, there never was a more egregious mistake. Its whole tendency is to impress the people that claims which produce so bad a spirit must be themselves bad.

The only plausible reproach that the enemies of Gen. Hooker can urge against him is his retreat from Chancellorsville. Whether that retreat was wise, under the circumstances, and whether, if so, its necessity was occasioned by causes for which the General in command was responsible, are questions still unsettled in the public mind. The facts have never yet been fully and distinctly enough reported to authorize a final judgment. It is declared by all competent critics that the general plan of the movement was excellent; and it is undeniable that, up to a certain advanced point, it was carried on with signal success. The retrograde movement over the river, though a very dangerous operation, was executed, too, in the most satisfactory manner. There was excellent generalship in the management of both the advance and the retreat; and this is pretty good reason for believing that there was no very bad generalship in any part of the business. That, at least, must be the President's conviction, for otherwise he would long ere this have devolved the command upon some more competent man. The Government must necessarily have a more thorough understanding of the facts of the case than the public could have possibly gained from the few official reports yet presented. But even if it can be established that Gen. Hooker made mistakes in his operations about Chancellorsville, it by no means proves that he ought to have been superseded. There never was a General yet who did not sometimes miscalculate; and there never will be until the human mind attains infallibility. A long series of failures may justly be taken as good evidence of incapacity; but it would be presumptuous to assume it from one failure only. And yet the devotees of Gen. McClellan, whose whole career as commanding General was one continuous history of baffled effort, have spared no pains to destroy all confidence in Gen. Hooker, because of that single, half-understood instance.

It still remains to be proved whether the present commander of the Army of the Potomac is equal to his prodigious responsibilities. But there are, at least, three very material points in which he has shown eminent military wisdom and efficiency.

The first is in the proper organization, and use of cavalry. Gen. McClellan attached but little importance to that arm of the service. It was very imperfectly organized under him, was never compacted into any strong force, and was scattered over the country with picket duty for its chief business. Gen. Hooker completely remodeled it, consolidated it into one corps, gave it an independent command, encouraged it to undertake great enterprises, and the consequence has been that no part of the army has struck greater terror into the enemy. The sorry figure which Stuart, the rebel cavalry General, cuts now, as contrasted with that which was so formidable to the popular imagination a year ago, is the best commentary on the change which has been wrought by a bolder spirit and a more enlarged comprehension in our Commanding General.

The second great improvement has been the breaking up of the old habit of straggling, which used to contribute more than anything else to the demoralization of the army. It is the general testimony of the correspondents that the methods employed by Gen. Hooker to stop this have been singularly effective.

The third reformation has been in imparting celerity of movement. McClellan never moved his forces with speed. It took him about two weeks to move his troops from Williamsburgh to his line of operations on the Chickahominy—a distance of only forty or fifty miles, though he met with no resistance on the way, and there was an urgent necessity to give the retiring enemy as little time as possible. The march from Washington into Maryland, to meet Lee, was made in much the same deliberate style. McClellan seldom or never, no matter what the emergency, pushed the body of his troops beyond ten or twelve miles a day. Hooker has just accomplished forced marches of from twenty to twenty-five miles for days in succession. To have brought up the army to this high degree of mobility is, in itself, a grand point gained.

The Army of the Potomac, though considerably reduced in numbers, was never in so effective a condition as it is to-day; and there is no good reason for doubting that the same skill which has so shaped it, will be equally competent to handle it. If this turns out otherwise, sincerely as we may regret it, we shall not seek to evade the truth. But we protest against a condemnation before trial. It can spring from no worthy motive. It can secure no good end. It is unjust to Gen. Hooker, it is injurious to the army, and in every sense it is a public scandal.

The Army of the Potomac.

All the rumors of battles, victories and disasters in front of Washington last week, were *canards*. All the statements that Hooker's army had retreated behind the defences of Washington, were false. All the detailed accounts that Lee's army was planted at Bull Run, and stretched from Dumfries to Leesburgh, and across the Potomac, were bogus.

We have an authoritative statement this morning from Headquarters that there has been no engagement whatever up to date, (last night) involving any portion of Gen. Hooker's army except the cavalry. From the same authority we learn that there has been no enemy on or near the old Bull Run battle field, nor at Dumfries, and we know positively that no rebels are at Leesburgh, nor anywhere near it. We do not announce Gen. Hooker's line, but we know it is an excellent one, and one which Lee is hardly likely to approach at present.

Lee's army does not seem to be massed in one position, and his designs are as closely veiled as ever. There would appear to be one corps in the Shenandoah Valley, a second in the Loudon Valley, and a third somewhere on the upper waters of the Rappahannock. It may be that these three positions represent three lines of action which he had projected. But this, the second week of his active campaign, ought to develop fully the plan he means to attempt to carry out.

Prospects of the Future.

What is happening in Pennsylvania deserves the close attention of everybody who wants to get an accurate idea of the nature of the dangers and inconveniences to which we shall be exposed, whenever the Southern Confederacy achieves its independence, if it ever achieve it. Whenever that day comes there is nothing more certain than that the very first institution, after Slavery, which the Confederates will place "on a sure and lasting foundation," will be a standing army. They will be impelled to do this by divers weighty reasons. Their relations with the North and with foreign nations, will, owing to the peculiar nature of their "property," remain for many years after the war in a very unsettled state.

With the United States they will have the old cause of quarrel, the escape of fugitive slaves, which, perhaps, has done more than anything else to precipitate the present trouble, still in existence, and greatly aggravated by the war and by the fact that the Free States will then be foreign soil. What has occurred during the war—the Emancipation Proclamation, the general liberation of slaves by the Union armies, and the arming of the blacks, will in every event leave the negroes of the South in a more discontented condition than they have ever been, and will enormously increase the number of attempts to escape. Once across the border, they will be lost forever, and their reception and protection in the Northern States will furnish a daily source of irritation to their owners, leading to constant remonstrances addressed to our Government, constant threats of retaliation and reprisals or, in other words, constant danger of war. And these same causes will, of course, create and keep alive the danger of negro insurrection at home—a danger which would be then more real and pressing than it has ever been yet, and hundreds of Northern Abolitionists would devote themselves to the task of instigating it with tenfold greater zeal when the Southerners were not simply slaveholders, but also a hated foreign enemy. The political charlatans who took upon themselves to "diffuse political information" amongst the people of the North a few months ago, tried to persuade us that if the South came to be regarded at the North as foreign soil, "like Brazil," the Abolitionists would let Southern Slavery severely alone. But we do not need to know anything of the Abolitionists to know the absurdity of this. A little knowledge of human nature and of history are all that are necessary to convince us that fanaticism is never affected by geographical or political lines, and that its violence is apt to be in the inverse ratio of its chance of success.

So that, both for the purpose of inspiring respect abroad and securing domestic tranquillity, a well trained standing army will be the obvious and surest resource. It will be easy to keep it up, because the close of the war will leave it already in existence, organized, disciplined, flushed by triumph, animated by the real military spirit, and braced by great military traditions. It will be the pride and boast of the country. It will have a large, idle white population to recruit from, and Slavery once firmly rooted, it will be considered in some sort the white man's business to be a soldier. The South will, in short, be what it is now the darling object of its leaders to make it—and what it must become in order to rest securely on the new "corner-stone"—a Military Republic, or perhaps more correctly, a "nation of soldiers."

The North would not follow their example for a long while, for the very reason that it does not now follow it. We see already the advantages the South has derived from the possession of a well-organized force wielded by a strong central authority, but we refuse to imitate it. There will be a large party amongst us so jealous of military establishments—so enamored of States' rights—so disposed to rely for safety, as at present, on mere superiority of numbers and resources, that it will not be possible to keep up a force adequate to meet and repel sudden attacks. So that in every dispute the South would have us at their mercy, just as at this moment in Pennsylvania. They would fling ten thousand disciplined troops over the border, and as we should have no fortifications, or, if we had them, as they would be sure to be neither manned nor armed, the Governor of the invaded State would begin to tear his hair, write proclamations, and call out the militia for three days. The militia would refuse to come out for more than one day, or to serve under anybody but Gen. Brown, a popular hotel keeper. The Governor would insist on their serving under Geo. Smith; and after lengthy negotiations, during which the enemy would, of course, have everything his own way, the Governor and the citizens would compromise on two days' service under Gen. Jones, a noted lawyer. In the meantime, help would begin to arrive from the sister States in disorderly, unorganized detachments, telegraphing home for orders for each day's movements, and after a good deal of starvation, sickness, recrimination and abuse of the Federal authority, the host would take the field in a very bad humor, amidst frantic applause from the newspapers, and would, on meeting the enemy, be badly repulsed. The latter would then, if he were not disposed to push matters too far, retire, after doing an incalculable amount of damage, and he would be able to pursue these tactics for two or three campaigns, or more, finding every point of our rich and populous territory highly vulnerable, before the North would be driven into imitating his example, and repelling him with his own weapons.

But it would at last do so. It could not bear to submit long to this mortifying and adventitious superiority. It would, too, at length have its standing army, and on the same gigantic scale that it has everything else, and after a series of conflicts that would, perhaps, fill half a century with blood and tears and desolation, would come out of the ordeal a well-knit, well-ordered Military Despotism, furnishing historians with one more conspicuous illustration of the folly of those who hope anything from the wisdom or self-control of the multitude. We may, in short, take it to be as certain as anything ever is in political affairs, that the *South will have to be eventually conquered by the North*, and that it can never be done with so little cost in men and money, and so little danger to our own liberties, as now.

Our Cavalry.—We cannot help calling attention again and again to the exploits of our cavalry force in the Army of the Potomac. Those who read carefully the letters of our correspondents, and note the different points mentioned as visited by our cavalry, will see the prodigious work they are doing. They are galloping round the Virginia mountain ranges and defeating the enemy's cavalry wherever found. Not only did they achieve victory in the brilliant battle at Aldie on Wednesday last, but attacked and defeated the enemy again on Thursday—not only do we find them up at Leesburgh, but down at Warrenton—not only in the Bull Run, Katoctin and Rattlesnake mountains, but we find them at Snicker's Gap, over on the Blue Ridge. The work they perform, and the information they furnish, is invaluable. Without them, we cannot see how it would be possible for Gen. Hooker to carry on the campaign in that region.

The Rear.—We called attention the other day to the necessity of keeping a sharp look-out toward the mountain gaps that lead from the Shenandoah Valley to the rear of our army, in the direction of Leesburgh, Aldie and the Bull Run Mountains, as there was a great temptation for Stuart's cavalry to come through these gaps and cut our line of communication with Washington. The necessity of this warning has been shown in the fact that on the very day our words were written, Stuart's cavalry were in force at Aldie, and on that very day the heavy cavalry battle at Aldie took place, in which our forces were victorious and held that position. We have now reason to believe that early last week Gen. Hooker directed his attention to all these points along the Katoctin and Bull Run Mountains; and now there is no danger whatever of a surprise such as Gen. Pope suffered.

A Long-Attempted Object Achieved at Last.—We had the pleasing news yesterday that the "blockade off Charleston is perfect." The mode in which this object has been attained is very simple, and is as consonant with law as it is simple. Instead of attempting to capture as prize the vessels trying to run the blockade, our blockaders, on espying them, pour broadside after broadside into them until they sink or surrender. This is the policy which has been adopted, and will be hereafter carried out at Charleston. It will diminish the chances of our gallant tars for getting prize money, but it will make blockade running a much more perilous business than it has heretofore been.

Archbishop Hughes on the Peace Question.—In the course of his sermon at the dedication of St. Teresa's Church yesterday, Archbishop Hughes said that one party can make war, but it requires two to make peace, and that, at present, there seems to be but one side disposed to make peace. He, therefore, pertinently asked, What prospect is there of peace? It might be well for the Peace Democracy to consider this point, and answer the Archbishop—if they can.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—The last performance of the season will be given at this establishment to-night, when Mrs. Inchbald's comedy, "To Marry or not to Marry," will be played. New-Yorkers will then have to bid good-bye to good acting until September next, when the establishment will reopen.

Niblo's Garden.—The remarkably successful drama of the "Duke's Motto," in which Mr. Wheatley, the deservedly popular manager of this establishment, is seen to such advantage, will be repeated here to-night and until further notice. It is a most interesting piece.

Barnum's Museum.—The small folk are still on exhibition here. In the lecture-room, the "Duke's Device" has achieved a tremendous success. It is a good and effective version of the original work.

Irving Hall.—Fallon's "Stereopticon" will remain on exhibition here during the present week. It affords an art treat of a most attractive kind. We advise every one to see it. There is no more agreeable way of passing an evening.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, June 21.

ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS.

Adjt.-Gen. Thomas was brought home yesterday in easy stages from the hospital in Louisville, saved literally from the jaws of death. The North will be interested to hear that Gen. Thomas has organized twenty negro regiments in Lower Mississippi, has put under cultivation sixty abandoned Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas plantations, and, better than all, has totally changed in all the armies of the West and South the Pro-Slavery feeling, and has made the greatest Generals and lowest privates sympathetic with his mission and respectful of a black American with a musket in his hands. Of the negro, Gen. Thomas says that everywhere he fights like an avenging angel.

OHIO POLITICS.

John Brough's nomination in Ohio is consolidating all opposition to Vallandigham. Well informed politicians in that State telegraph here that this transported Copperhead will be beaten by fifty thousand votes.

GEN. STOUGHTON.

Gen. Stoughton, it is said, has been reappointed Brigadier-General, under Vermont influence.

A GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.

A grand Council of all the Indian tribes inhabiting the country west of the Mississippi river, will probably be called some time during the coming Fall. The object of the meeting will be to induce the disloyal tribes to return to their allegiance to the Government, and to reëstablish friendly relations among the various tribes, many of whom are at war with each other. The last Grand Council was held in 1843, when the "wampum" and the power to convene the next meeting of the tribes, was assigned to John Ross, head chief of the Cherokee Nation, who is now here making arrangements, in conjunction with Commissioner Dole, to effect that object. It is expected that most of the Indian tribes in hostility against the Government will send representatives to the Council.

RAILROAD LANDS GRANTED TO MICHIGAN.

The General Land Office has just transmitted to the Governor of Michigan three certified transcripts of approved lists in favor of that State, to aid in the construction of railroads, as authorized by act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856.

1. List embracing 26,428 77-100 acres, being "sections in place," falling within the 6 mile limits of the Bay de Noquet and Marquette Railroad.

2. List for 25,244 7-100 acres, as "indemnity," situated between the 6 and 15 mile limits of said roads.

3. List for 3,168 72-100 acres.

Total number of acres, 51,841 56-100.

THE LAW OF EXCHANGE.

Medical officers and Chaplains are non-combatants, and are not classed as prisoners of war. As soon as practicable, they are delivered beyond our lines, and unconditionally discharged.

Hereafter no paroles will be considered as valid except those given as provided for in the cartel—that is, the parties must be delivered at the designated places, and there paroled for exchange.

TAKING THE OATH.

Some eighty rebel prisoners of war left the city this morning for Philadelphia, at their own request, to take the oath of allegiance.

ABUSES OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

A military commission, composed of nine officers, is now in session, at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Nineteenth-street, examining cases of assaults, attacks, &c., on colored soldiers, and it is said that there are enough cases already before them to keep them steadily engaged for some weeks.

Suppression of Newspapers in Gen. Schenck's Department.

Baltimore, Sunday, June 21.

Gen. Schenck has issued an order suppressing disloyal papers in his Department, as follows:

Headquarters Department Eighth Army Corps, Office Provost-Marshal, Baltimore, June 20, 1863.

The following newspapers have been suppressed within the limits of this Department, and the local Press will not hereafter be allowed to publish extracts from their columns.

By order of the General commanding.

The New-York *World*.
The New-York *Express*.
The Cincinnati *Enquirer*.
The Chicago *Times*.
The New-York *Caucasian*.

(Signed) W. S. Fish,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Sunday, June 21.

The Loan Agent reports the sale of $3,200,000 five-twenties for the week ending Saturday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to May 25, and with the facilities now possessed by the Department, bonds will be delivered more promptly hereafter. The excitement on the border, consequent on the undeveloped movements of the rebels, has caused a temporary diminution of the sales, more on account of the recruiting of volunteers, than from any want of confidence in the success of the loyal States.

Fire at Frankfort, Ky.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, June 21.

A terrible fire occurred on Friday at Frankfort, Ky., consumed the buildings used as a nunnery, and a church adjoining. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Resistance to the Enrolment in Ohio Ended.

Cleveland, Saturday, June 20.

The resistance to the enrollment in Holmes County, Ohio, is ended, and all is again quiet.

Arrivals in the City.

Among the distinguished visitors to this City we notice at the St. Nicholas Hotel a delegation from the Cincinnati Common Council. They arrived here on Saturday morning from Philadelphia, where they had been entertained by that city's authorities for three days. They departed last evening for Boston, in compliance with an invitation received from the Mayor and Common Council of that city. Their purpose in visiting our Eastern cities is to examine the police and fire alarm telegraphic systems in operation in the different cities, in order to establish a similar system in their own city on their return home. The delegation is composed of two Committees, one on the Fire Department and one on Contracts, accompanied by Assistant-Engineer of the Fire Department T. Chambers, J. F. Stevens, of the Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Walcott, Cincinnati *Gazette* correspondent, and City Auditor Chas. Betts, Esq. There are four members on each of the Committees. The delegation will stop again in this City on their return from Boston to Cincinnati.

Gov. Wm. Dennison, and Hon. J. K. Swan, Ohio; Gen. A. C. Niven, U. S. Army; Hon. J. R. McBride, and Judge Gorden Mott, Oregon; Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington; W. Todd, St. Louis; S. B. Budsen, Milwaukee, and E. B. Stuart, Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. Morton and lady, Indiana; Judges Brown, Pennsylvania, Farnsworth, Illinois, and Beardsley, Albany; Moses W. Field, Detroit, and Dr. Chas. O. Murphy, Manchester, Eng., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J. B. McClellan and lady; Wm. H. Mead and family, Boston; J. P. H. Gray, California, and J. M. Nixon, New-York, are at the Lafarge House.

Col. C. A. Johnson and Surgeon H. A. Weed, Twenty-fifth New-York; Lieut.-Col. A. C. Hamlin, United States Army; Capt. E. B. Binsland, Thirty-third regiment Mass. Vol.; Maj. E. M. Pope, Eighth Indiana; W. H. Anderson, United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Stoughton arrived at the Albemarle Hotel at an early hour yesterday morning from Washington City.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

REBEL VIEWS OF AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG

The Consequences of the Loss of the Mississippi.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

The Difficulty of Obtaining News of the Movements of Gen. Rosecrans.

A Proposition to Hang All the Dutchmen.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Tuesday, Jnna 16, 1863.

Late rebel papers, among them the Chattanooga *Rebel*, tha Knoxville *Register*, the Charleston *Mercury*, the Savannah *Republican*, and the Huntsville *Confederate*—have come to hand. I send yuu some interesting natracts. W. S.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, June 13.

For several days previous to Monday last—when one of our informants left Gen. JOHNSTON'S headquarters—there had been daily communication between the commanding Generals. The commanders are now acting in concert. Gen. PEMBERTON having signified his ability to hold his position so as to give Gen. JOHNSTON time to organize his army, which he is now doing, and placing it in position to aid the besieged at any moment, or if full time is given him by GRANT to get ready, to strike a decisive blow. *It has not been generally known that Gen. Johnston's army concentrated with but little artillery, means of transportation and commissary supplies.* It was necessary to withhold this information from our own people, who were expecting immediate action, for obvious reasons. We have the strongest assurances, however, that these deficiences have been supplied. Gen. JOHNSTON has his right resting on Yazoo River, near Yazoo City, and his left at a point on the Southern Railroad, west of Jackson. He is constantly in the field, and his troops kept alert, more for the purpose of touring them to the fatigues of an active campaign than for watching the enemy. For the latter purpose he has sent a large cavalry force of veterans used to the service and under the leadership of a skillful leader. We congratulate the country upon the brightening prospects in Mississippi, and if Gen. JOHNSTON'S wish for reinforcements is gratified, will look for a speedy and decised triumph.

Mississippians in many instances, deem Vicksburgh already lost, and when the possible results of this event are contemplated we may well deplore them. How long can Gen. JOHNSTON maintain his position in the vicinity of Jackson? If GRANT holds Vicksburgh reinforced from PORTER'S fleet, and from BANKS, now long can the army which is now too small to cross the Big Black end assail GRANT'S rear, hold Jackson? It has been believed that BANKS would not be permitted to join GRANT; but we have no news indicating any movement of JOHNSTON to prevent the combination of the two armies. *In very truth the news from Jackson is conflicting and unsatisfactory.* I have seen a negro who escaped from Vicksburgh since the fight began. He confesses that he has been subjected to such constant fright by the explosion of shells, that he has seen nothing but the perpetual roar of artillery since the Federals laid siege to the place.

But little news comes through the Federal and Confederate lines. *The proclamation of Gen. Johnston and of the Governor, have induced every man to expect the worst.* Knowing the character and worth and stubborn courage of many of the defenders of the little city, I am not inclined to believe that the garrison will be surrendered nor the place lost. There is no suffering, nor losses, nor dangers, that can be borne, which the defenders of Vicksburgh will not endure to the uttermost, rather than to capitulate. If this must occur, the first stand made by our forces will be on the Big Black, about 15 or 20 miles from Vicksburgh, and at Jackson, 50 miles, which is now being fortified. Flank movements from Port Hudson below, and from different points along the Yazoo above, will force our troops to retreat toward Meridian and Mobile, *and thus we will be driven from the Mississippi.*

From Memphis and other points, above and below Vicksburgh, Federal troops will advance into the interior. Johnston's position will be turned, and he must again retreat. Thus we shall be compelled to retire from the river, and then the Federal Government hopes to reopen trade with New-Orleans. Thus Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, and the whole Northwest are to be appeased. Thus the Vallandigham party is to be shorn of its power. Very truthfully did Geo. THOMAS assert, when he induced GRANT to return to the assault of Vicksburgh, that there were "political considerations" which made the capture of Vicksburgh an inevitable necessity.

Meridian (Miss.) correspondence of the Knoxville Register—June 9.

The proclamation of Gov. PETTUS and Gen. JOHNSTON, urging the people of Mississippi to rise *en masse* to take up arms, *will add but little strength to Southern armies.* By some agency, the people were induced to misconceive the possible results of a revolution in which, with unparalleled zeal, they embarked their lives and fortunes. An invasion of their own State was not anticipated. They believed that Kentucky and Tennessee would furnish all the battlefields, to become memorable through all time, and that the actual presence of invading armies was absolutely impossible. They succumb to unforeseen calamities, while the courage of Tennessee has risen with their increased pressure and magnitude.

Some of their leaders were wont to advise them that they need apprehend no danger. Kentucky and Tennessee were deemed insuperable barriers to Northern aggressions; but now, when armed plunderers penetrate the State, the people, like a General who reposes overweening confidence in the security of his position, finding themselves suddenly assailed, *are incapable of effective action. Surprise deprives them of self-possession, and they tremble and fly on the approach of danger.*

A few counties will respond nobly to the call for volunteers; but from all indications *it will be found impossible to arouse the whole population.*

REBEL SPECULATIONS ON THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury, June 10.

A courier came into Wartrace on the morning of the 3d, and reports that twenty-two regiments of ROSECRANS' army have left for Vicksburgh. The impression prevails that the Federals are retreating toward Nashville. At all events, we have positive information that our troops are advancing from Wartrace to Shelbyville. From the signs of active preparation, a forward movement in earnest is about commencing. On the other hand, rumors are currently circulated that ROSECRANS is advancing himself, instead of falling back upon his earthworks around Nashville. *Besides the strongly-fortified gaps of the Normandy Hills, we have nine lines of rifle-pits from Shelbyville to Wartrace, nearly nine miles in length.* We also have an army in good health and spirits, and buroing to emulate the glorious actions of Chancellorsville, Charleston, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Once more Tenessee is likely to be stricken by the tread of advancing hosts.

A correspondent of the Huntsville *Confederate*, writing from Wartrace, Tenn., says the organization of a new division of the army will be the probable result of some recent changes in the Army of Tennessee, and arrival of troops there. Gens. PILLOW and STUART are spoken of as likely to command it.

THE MOVEMENTS OF ROSECRANS A PUZZLE.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican, June 9.

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The Consequences of the Loss of the Mississippi.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

The Difficulty of Obtaining News of the Movements of Gen. Rosecrans.

A Proposition to Hang All the Dutchmen.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Tuesday, Jnna 16, 1863.

Late rebel papers, among them the Chattanooga *Rebel*, tha Knoxville *Register*, the Charleston *Mercury*, the Savannah *Republican*, and the Huntsville *Confederate*—have come to hand. I send yuu some interesting natracts. W. S.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, June 13.

For several days previous to Monday last—when one of our informants left Gen. JOHNSTON'S headquarters—there had been daily communication between the commanding Generals. The commanders are now acting in concert. Gen. PEMBERTON having signified his ability to hold his position so as to give Gen. JOHNSTON time to organize his army, which he is now doing, and placing it in position to aid the besieged at any moment, or if full time is given him by GRANT to get ready, to strike a decisive blow. *It has not been generally known that Gen. Johnston's army concentrated with but little artillery, means of transportation and commissary supplies.* It was necessary to withhold this information from our own people, who were expecting immediate action, for obvious reasons. We have the strongest assurances, however, that these deficiences have been supplied. Gen. JOHNSTON has his right resting on Yazoo River, near Yazoo City, and his left at a point on the Southern Railroad, west of Jackson. He is constantly in the field, and his troops kept alert, more for the purpose of touring them to the fatigues of an active campaign than for watching the enemy. For the latter purpose he has sent a large cavalry force of veterans used to the service and under the leadership of a skillful leader. We congratulate the country upon the brightening prospects in Mississippi, and if Gen. JOHNSTON'S wish for reinforcements is gratified, will look for a speedy and decised triumph.

Mississippians in many instances, deem Vicksburgh already lost, and when the possible results of this event are contemplated we may well deplore them. How long can Gen. JOHNSTON maintain his position in the vicinity of Jackson? If GRANT holds Vicksburgh reinforced from PORTER'S fleet, and from BANKS, now long can the army which is now too small to cross the Big Black end assail GRANT'S rear, hold Jackson? It has been believed that BANKS would not be permitted to join GRANT; but we have no news indicating any movement of JOHNSTON to prevent the combination of the two armies. *In very truth the news from Jackson is conflicting and unsatisfactory.* I have seen a negro who escaped from Vicksburgh since the fight began. He confesses that he has been subjected to such constant fright by the explosion of shells, that he has seen nothing but the perpetual roar of artillery since the Federals laid siege to the place.

But little news comes through the Federal and Confederate lines. *The proclamation of Gen. Johnston and of the Governor, have induced every man to expect the worst.* Knowing the character and worth and stubborn courage of many of the defenders of the little city, I am not inclined to believe that the garrison will be surrendered nor the place lost. There is no suffering, nor losses, nor dangers, that can be borne, which the defenders of Vicksburgh will not endure to the uttermost, rather than to capitulate. If this must occur, the first stand made by our forces will be on the Big Black, about 15 or 20 miles from Vicksburgh, and at Jackson, 50 miles, which is now being fortified. Flank movements from Port Hudson below, and from different points along the Yazoo above, will force our troops to retreat toward Meridian and Mobile, *and thus we will be driven from the Mississippi.*

From Memphis and other points, above and below Vicksburgh, Federal troops will advance into the interior. Johnston's position will be turned, and he must again retreat. Thus we shall be compelled to retire from the river, and then the Federal Government hopes to reopen trade with New-Orleans. Thus Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, and the whole Northwest are to be appeased. Thus the Vallandigham party is to be shorn of its power. Very truthfully did Geo. THOMAS assert, when he induced GRANT to return to the assault of Vicksburgh, that there were "political considerations" which made the capture of Vicksburgh an inevitable necessity.

Meridian (Miss.) correspondence of the Knoxville Register—June 9.

The proclamation of Gov. PETTUS and Gen. JOHNSTON, urging the people of Mississippi to rise *en masse* to take up arms, *will add but little strength to Southern armies.* By some agency, the people were induced to misconceive the possible results of a revolution in which, with unparalleled zeal, they embarked their lives and fortunes. An invasion of their own State was not anticipated. They believed that Kentucky and Tennessee would furnish all the battlefields, to become memorable through all time, and that the actual presence of invading armies was absolutely impossible. They succumb to unforeseen calamities, while the courage of Tennessee has risen with their increased pressure and magnitude.

Some of their leaders were wont to advise them that they need apprehend no danger. Kentucky and Tennessee were deemed insuperable barriers to Northern aggressions; but now, when armed plunderers penetrate the State, the people, like a General who reposes overweening confidence in the security of his position, finding themselves suddenly assailed, *are incapable of effective action. Surprise deprives them of self-possession, and they tremble and fly on the approach of danger.*

A few counties will respond nobly to the call for volunteers; but from all indications *it will be found impossible to arouse the whole population.*

REBEL SPECULATIONS ON THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury, June 10.

A courier came into Wartrace on the morning of the 3d, and reports that twenty-two regiments of ROSECRANS' army have left for Vicksburgh. The impression prevails that the Federals are retreating toward Nashville. At all events, we have positive information that our troops are advancing from Wartrace to Shelbyville. From the signs of active preparation, a forward movement in earnest is about commencing. On the other hand, rumors are currently circulated that ROSECRANS is advancing himself, instead of falling back upon his earthworks around Nashville. *Besides the strongly-fortified gaps of the Normandy Hills, we have nine lines of rifle-pits from Shelbyville to Wartrace, nearly nine miles in length.* We also have an army in good health and spirits, and buroing to emulate the glorious actions of Chancellorsville, Charleston, Vicksburgh end Port Hudson. Once more Teneessee is likaly to be sheken by the tread of advancing hosts.

A correspondent of the Hontsville *Confederate*, writing from Wartrncu, Tenn., says the urganization of a naw division of the army will be the prubable rasult of some recent changes in the Army of Tennassee, and arrival uf troops there. Gens. PILLOW and STUART are spoken of as likely to command it.

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ten cheese, which, on two legs and four, on foot and mounted, go prowling through the South, should ha used to manure tha sandy plains and barren hillsides of Alaoama, Tennessee and Georgia. * * * *Wherever a Dutch regiment adorns the limbs of a Southern forest, daring cavalry raids into the South shall cease.* * * * *President Davis need not be specially consulted, and if an accident of this sort should occur to a plundering band like that captured by Forrest, we arr not inclined to believe that our President would be greatly disgruntled.*

A SPECIMEN OF THE CHIVALRY.

From the Knoxville Register June 9.

Your readers have often heard that the citizens of this State (Mississippi) were unfriendly lilliberal to soldiers. Tha mountaineer from East Tennessee, who has lived amoeg the living streams that come leaping down every hilliside, never imagined that life-giving, abundant water could have a pecuniary value. It is true, nowevur, that in tha broad, fertile plains of Mississippi, nothing possesses a greater intrinsic value than the beverage which elsewhere costs nothing. In the desert of Sahara water has its commercial valne, and in such a locality it would have its price, like breed; and thus it has been in many portions of this State through which our armies have passed.

REBEL ESTIMATE OF RESPECTIVE LOSSES.

From the Knoxville Reporter, June 10.

CLARK'S Diary of the War for Separation has the following estimate of killed, woundad and missing, from tha commencement of the war to the 1st of January, 1863:

Federals—Killed, 43,874; wounded, 97,027; prisoners, 68,318—total, 209,115. Died from disease and wuunds, 250,000.

Confederates—Killed, 20,693; wounded, 69,515; prisoners, 22,169—total, 102,677. Died from disease and wounds, 135,000.

The Gallant Seventh.

This favorite New-York regiment is now on its third tour of duty since the war commenced.

It carries with it the warm sympathies and many of the hopes of our loyal people. Wharever it may be called to the discharge of its duties, no one doubts that its high reputation will be sustained.

Col. LEFFERTS has gracefully yielded to the unanimous wish of his regiment hy remaining at its heed.

The excellent end venerated Chaplain, Doctor WESTON, of Trinity Church, again takes the field. The Colonel is accompanied by his son on the non-commissioned Staff, while among the privates are GIFFORD, tha popular artist, and a son of Gen. WETMORE.

The last detachment left on Thursday, and hea already joined the regiment in Baltimore. Federal Hill will probably again become tha fashionable reaort of the residents and strangers in thet pleasant city.

The presence of the Seventh exercises a wholesome restraint wherever it is stetioned, and its influence mey not be without velue in the Metropolis of Meryland.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 19.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba* from Paneme.

The news of the hurning, hy a rebel privateer, of a third California bound ship, causes many importers and commission merchants to withdraw their staple goods from the market, giving prices an upward tendency. Jobbers shew a tendency to lay in heavy stocks.

The Repnblican Cnovenlioe has neminated OSCAR L. SHAFTER, LORENZO SAWYER, JOHN CASEY, A. L. RHODES end S. W. SANDERSON, as candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Very radical resolutions ware adopted by the Convention, indorsing the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN, and urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, without regard to cost or sacrifice, until the last rebel is disarmed.

The Northern coast steamer has arrived, bringing $58,000 in treasure, from British Columbia, and $94,000 from Oreguo.

Hon. CORNELIUS COB, of Santa Cruz County, has beeo nominated as a third candidate for Coegress

THE PRIZE STEAMER CHEROKEE.—In the United States District Court, the prize steamer *Cheroker* has been condemned, no claimant having appeared. Testimooy was read by which it was clearly shown that this vessel was the British steamer *Thistle*, built on thu Clyde, which sailed from Glasgow bound to Nassau, last Wintar, under British flag and papers, and thence to Charleston, running the blockade with a cargo of firearms and other munitions of war. At Charlesloo she was sold, and she ran out on the 8th May, and was captured, after a chase, by tha United States steamer *Canandaigua*. A decree of condemnation was rendered. The steamer has been taken by the Guvernment for the use of the navy, and the cargo, which was cottun, has been sold.—*Boston Journal, June 18.*

Markets.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 20.

FLOUR and GRAIN dull. OATS 77c. CORN 71c WHISKY 45d. in lots. *Shipped by tows*—113,400 bushels Corn, 133,600 bushels Wheat, 45,800 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Feed.

Cattle market moderately active, without noticeable change in prices, sales light. BEEVES—Common at 4c.@4¾c.; fair to good, 5c.@5¾c.; extra tu fency, 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., live weight. *Receipts*—3,600 head. SHEEP luwer, and market dull, with light sales, at 5c. for fair, and 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb. fur prime tu extra heavy. *Receipts*—3,300 heads. Hogs neglected, and lower, with a few sales at 4¾c.@4¾c. for light to heavy corn-fed.

Oswego, Saturday, June 20.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales last night 7,000 bushels White Canada at $1 50. CORN and other grains quiet and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS a shade easier on grain. Flour 38c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c. to New-York. *Imports*—2,764 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 4,600 bushels Peas. *Exports*—2,045 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exqeisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BEEECKER, SON & CO., sad JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:

ON DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—18 lots on the northwest and southeast corners.

ON DEKALB-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—40 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesaot-av. and Broadway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—39 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st. in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisances by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order,

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

Batchelar's Hair Dye,

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Daedelion, Chamemile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

&c.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enlives the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Aetietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

STEES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO,

No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The Wash, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3, with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs

Water Bugs are effectually destroyed by using PARSONS & CO.'S RAT AND ROACH EXTERMINATOR. Rats leave their holes to die. Retail by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.
Price 50 cents per box.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

BOELL—VALENTINE.—On Wednesday evening, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. Woodruff, FREDERICK W. BOELL and Miss LIZZY VALENTINE, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

BARNETT—HEATH.—On Saturday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, WILLIAM BARNETT and EMMA, daughter of the late A. B. Heath, all of Brooklyn. No cards

COGGILL—MITCHELL.—On Saturday, June 13, in Christ Church, Norfolk, Va., by Rev. E. M. Rodmse, FREDERICK W. COGGILL, of New-York, and JULIA, eldest daughter of the late William Mitchell, Jr., of Richmond, Va.

VAN PELT—POWELL.—On Wednesday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Magie, GILBERT S. VAN PELT and ANNIE, daughter of Wm. R. Powell, Esq., all of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

ADAMSON.—In Fordham, N. Y., on Sunday, June 21, CORNELIUS A., son of Christina and the late Constantine Adamson.

His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at Fordham, on Tuesday morning, June 23, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 8¼ o'clock.

*** New-Orleans (La.) and Bardstown (Ky.) papers please copy.

BROWER.—On Friday evening, June 19, CATHARINA MOON BROWER, daughter of John H. and Ann S. Brower, aged 17 years and 3 months.

The funeral services, at the residence of her parents, in Flushing, will be held on Monday, June 22, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The boats which connect with the railroad, leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 20, EMILIE ADELAIDE, daughter of Thomas and Anna Chambers, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 576 Hudson-st., on Monday, June 22, at 2 o'clock.

DOUGHTY.—At his residence in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 17, EDWARD DOUGHTY, formerly of this City, aged 75 years.

His funeral will take place at the Kinney-st. Baptist Church, near Chestnut-st. Depot, at Newark, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. at 3.20 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

FROELICH.—On Sunday, June 21, WILLIAM B., son of Eliza and the late Solomon Froelich, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 529 Hudson-st., on Tuesday morning, June 23, at 8 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-York Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday, June 21, of inflammation of the lungs, GILBERT J. HAMILTON, aged 9 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 189 Mulberry-st.

HADLEY.—On Saturday, June 20, after a short illness, MARY E., beloved wife of Washington Hadley, aged 31 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 339.—June 20, 1863.
64, 34, 14, 9, 58, 12, 72.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 340.—June 20, 1863.
48, 18, 55, 49, 5, 15, 39, 28, 29, 8, 41.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUNE,
1863.
An unusually fine assortment
of
LINENS, DRILLINGS,
and
SUMMER WOOLENS,
Ready made and made to order,
And at Reduced Prices.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
SEA BATHING.
The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS AN ECONOMY OF 50 per cent. over common camphor for use against moths. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. All New-York Druggists have it.

PACKAGES TO VOLUNTEERS.
Those who may have been obliged to leave hastily can have any articles necessary to their comfort forwarded by the
HARNDEN EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 74 Broadway.
They send packages daily to the army at all points.

MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Near corner of Fulton.)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.
Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS, LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, CUPS, FILTERS.
And every variety of
RUBBER ARMY GOODS,
Manufactured and for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.

CRANE'S
MAMMOTH
BULLETIN
CLOTHING
STORE
No. 106 BOWERY, near Grand-st.
The following daily papers are posted upon our Bulletins at 7 A. M. for the benefit of the public
NEW-YORK HERALD,
NEW-YORK TIMES,
NEW-YORK WORLD,
NEW-YORK SUN,
NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS,
NEW-YORK STAATS ZEITUNG
Latest telegraph news from all points of the compass at 3 P. M.
BUY YOUR CLOTHING OF THE BOWERY CLOTHING CO., No. 106 BOWERY,
SIGN OF THE BULLETIN.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES.
BRAY'S WINDOW SHADES.
FIXTURES, AND ALL OTHERS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

PALMER'S	MUSQUITO	CANOPY.
ROEBUCK'S	MUSQUITO	CANOPY.
HARTWELL'S	MUSQUITO	CANOPY.

ALL KINDS OF MUSQUITO NETS.
At G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S,
No. 359 Broadway.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.

CIGARS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONstantly on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for
From 10 to 500 ml. State and Connecticut seed Coochas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Seed and Havana Coochas
From 10 to 500 ml. Seed and Havana mixed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Cabanas, all qualities.
20 ml. Chinshnrah Manillas, Nos. 2 and 3.
Genuine Manilla No. 2.
Genuine imported Havana Cigars, most any brand.
All goods warranted as represented and sold only for cash at the lowest market prices. Mail orders promptly attended to by KEL

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

MARBLE STATUARY, FINE BRONZES, BILLIARD TABLE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 West 32d-st., southwest corner of 5th av., (the residence of his Excellency F. L. Barreda, resident Minister of Peru,) the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOM.

Elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in richly flowered satin damask, 24 pieces; Voltaire and reception chairs to match; elegant rosewood etagere, with mirrors; very richly carved rosewood centre tables, with black marble tops, inlaid with Roman Mosaic; Paris bnhl cab.net, ebony and ormolu pedestals, superb ormolu mantel clock, with conpes to match, very rich blue and gold satin damask curtains, lined with silk; rich lace do., medallion carpet.

LIBRARY.

Two elegant rosewood library gothic bookcases, one secretary do., all to match; solid rosewood library table, carved rosewood suite in crimson satin, pambrequins to match, rich lace curtains, velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.

Very rich rosewood and gilt suite, in crimson figured reps: conches, Voltaire and sids chairs, in plush, crimson, wreated and tops; elegant carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with statuary and Sienna marble tops; rosewood, single and double armoires-a-glace; walnut wardrobes; rosewood marble-top centre and dressing tables; cheval glass, secretoire, oak and enameled bedroom furniture, paillasses, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, brocatel and lace curtains, velvet and English Brussels carpets.

HALL AND STAIRWAYS.

Superbly carved walnut hall-stand, marble-top, with clock; black walnut hall chairs, Brussels carpet.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Fine full-size crotch oak billiard table, (Phelan's patent,) with balls, cues, &c., complete; oak arm and side chairs, in plush; Brussels carpet.

ALSO,

A large assortment of crystal, cut and engraved and Bohemian glassware, fine French China, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MARBLE STATUARY, &c.

Carrara marble statues—"The Hunter," "Fisherman," "Fidelity," Scagliola Pedestals, large Etruscan Vase, &c., together with several very fine pieces of Bronze and Parian.

Also, Coupé Carriage, trimmed with morocco.

Family Carriage, made by J. R. Lawrence & Co.

Single and double harness, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Wednesday, 24th inst

Catalogues, on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

By D. W. IVES & CO., on TO-MORROW (MONDAY) and TUESDAY, June 22 and 23, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 625 Broadway, previous to the occupation of said store by the incoming tenant.)

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE

will be peremptorily sold. The assortment is very complete, and includes much work of the best description principally custom made, both rich and plain, in style, such as

ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
ROSEWOOD WARDROBES,
WALNUT BEDSTEADS,
WALNUT BUREAUS,
WALNUT WARDROBES.
WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SUITES.

Loneges, Washstands, Armoires, Easy Chairs, Sewing and Rocking Chairs, and other items; prime Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, &c.

TWENTY-ONE PARLOR SUITES.

In rosewood, walnut and mahogany, colored in crimson, green, magenta, garnet, green and gold, crimson and gold and other patterns of brocatel. Also, plush, reps, hair-cloth, &c.

ROSEWOOD BOOKCASES,
WALNUT SIDEBOARDS,
OAK EXTENSION TABLES,
WALNUT LIBRARY SUITES,
OAK LIBRARY SUITES,
WALNUT DINING SUITES,
OAK DINING SUITES.

Bookcases, Etageres, Whatnots, Centre Tables, fancy Tables, oak Chairs. Also some lots of unfinished work, suitable for the trade, including one

SUPERB ROSEWOOD ETAGERE,

of large size.

Out of town buyers can have goods packed and forwarded. No exhibition and catalogues ready day before sale.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st.
NEW YORK, June 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

30,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will open such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal delivered at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.

COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 24, at 7½ o'clock.

This sale will be the closing sale of the season, and will include some fine works of native art, together with a large number of choice foreign pictures of merit. The connoisseur and general purchaser will find ample field for examination. The subjects include Landscapes, Historical, Flower, Fruit, Genre and Marine pieces, among which are specimens by

Hart,	Louis Lang,
Inman,	Cafferty,
Rossiter,	George H. Hall,
Taft,	D. W. C. Boutelle,
Van Severdonck,	Thompson,
Savry,	Smets.
	C. Frere.

And numerous others. The collection will be on exhibition day and evening until sale, and catalogues ready. Purchasers for shipment to the country can have packing carefully attended to by skilful persons.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, by virtue of a writ of vendi-tioni exponas, and under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal:

Cargo of prize schooner Reindeer, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Rambler, consisting of cotton
Cargo of prize schooner Moote Christo, consisting of cotton.

Catalogues three days previous to sale.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

REGULAR FURNITURE SALES EVERY FRIDAY.

TUESDAY, June 23,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroome, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS, &c.—Consisting of a general assortment of muslins, lawns, laces, hosiery, ribbons, shawls, braids, trimmings, cotton and woollen goods, &c., &c. Also, one handsome Canton crape shawl, in good order.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a general assortment of first-rate furniture, including parlor suites of various kinds, bed-room suites, library and dining-room suites, sideboards, extension dining tables, library tables, library and secretary bookcases, rosewood etageres, pier mirror, wardrobes, hall stands, Turkish lounges and easy chairs, &c.

N. B. Constantly on hand, a good assortment of furniture at private sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & COMERVILLE WILL SELL

at auction on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 52 West 32d-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite, in green and white brocatel, rosewood etagere, rosewood and mahogany centre and side tables, lace curtains, elegant Parian mantel and etagere ornaments, very fine proof engravings, oak extension table and chairs, mahogany and black bedsteads, marble top dress bureaus, wardrobe and chairs, best curled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters, eod pillows, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., also a small library of standard works, embracing those of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Byron, and others.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON

MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 22 and 23, 400 lots situated at Greenville Grove, (South Bergen,) within 3½ miles of Jersey City Ferry, and near the Bergen Point and Jersey City Railroad Steam cars, fare 6 cents. This sale presents a grand opportunity for investment, as the terms will be made so that it will be in the power of those that have but little means to buy a lot in this beautiful and growing village, within 30 minutes of New-York City. The owners have such confidence in this property, and the low price that they expect to sell it at in these war times, that they will furnish tickets to and from the ground on the day of sale free of all expense, so we can have a wide and judge for ourselves. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock P. M., on the premises. For tickets to attend the sale, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, near the ferry.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THE UNdersigned, Assignee of Christian Paul, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st., 19 feet and 1 inch, and in the rear, 42 feet 4 inches, and in depth on the southerly side, 92 feet, and on the northerly side, 63 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863. WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ARTICLES.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the NAVY Department:

50,000 lbs. oakum shakings.	35,000 lbs. old Manilla rope.
12,000 lbs. oakum dust.	1,000 lbs. old raw hide do.
7,200 lbs. paint skins.	200 lbs. old canvas.
52,000 lbs. canvas clippings.	750 lbs. black paint.
1,250 lbs. patent dryers.	890 lbs. putty.
1,220 lbs. rubber packing, &c.	6 bbls. sperm oil.
37 scale beams.	2 kegs lard do.

BOATS.

42 whale, cutters, quarter, launch, stern, clinch work, canoes, yawls, sail and double-header boats.

ALSO,

A quantity of leather hose, water-bags, nevy-buttons, paint-pots and cans, benches, cooking utensils, &c.

ALSO,

Marine uniform coats and pants, woollen shirts, linen jackets and pants, epaulettes, knapsacks, marine caps, pompoons, &c.

A list of which may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT

auction, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Elegant diamond jewelry, silver ware, &c., consisting of very elegant diamond sets, diamond necklaces, Ladies' single and cluster diamond rings; one 3½ carat diamond, convertible into a pin or ring, and cost $750; one four carat diamond pin cost $350, diamond rings and earrings, sets of sleeve buttons, mosaic and lava sets, gold pen and pencil cases, emerald and garnet sets, pearl do., cameo and pearl sets, with a large assortment of diamonds, diamond hair pin, cost $150, with other rich goods, odeur cases set with pearl and garnets earrings and breastpins, gold guard and vest chains. They can be examined on the morning of the sale.

GEO. CLEMENTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION—J. JENKINS WILL SELL AT AUC-

tion, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 140 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, carriages, horses, wagons, new and second-hand double and single harness, sheets, nets, &c. Among the lot is a handsome sorrel mare; chaise and harness, and a doctor's new wagon.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "of *par* "*interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR C. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 35 Wall-st.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUMYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. MCLAREN,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker.
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, whose coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of overdue coupons, under the first mortgage ($300,000 loan) of the above-named corporation, are requested to present the same for payment at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

Holders of the said mortgage bonds are requested to present their bonds at the same office without delay, to arrange for the extension thereof, in pursuance of the decree of the Court. J. F. LANIER, Trustee.

JUNE 19, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for returns remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the overdue First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named corporation are requested to present the same without delay at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. for payment in full. Interest thereon will not be allowed after this date.

JUNE 19, 1863. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and procure PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 52 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Failing, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 63 Chambers-st.; Halstead, Haines & Co., 376 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions of U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Conpon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupons from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. LOWERY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BAYSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the City of Milwaukee, the 23d day of June instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the deed of consolidation between said Chicago and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies at the time said Books were closed, for the purpose of consolidation, on the 5th day of June, instant, will be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. Notice is also hereby given, that until said Directors shall be elected, and enter upon their duties, the affairs of said Consolidated Company will, by the terms of said deed of consolidation, be managed by the undersigned, as Provisional Directors. On and after the 25th instant, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company will be prepared to issue Certificates for Stock, upon the basis of consolidation, on surrender of Stock Certificates in the original Companies.

W. S. GURNEE,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JOHN V. AYER,
E. K. ROGERS.

Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1863.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 17, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES,	JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
JOHN EWEN,	GEO. L. BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,

JOHN EWEN

was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE

Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the Annual election of Directors and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

G. W. WILLET, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS WITHdrawn from the foreign fruit brokerage business, and established himself as a broker for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 13 Wall-st.

JAMES WHYTE DAVIS.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify, that we whose names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership, and

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is JEROME, KELLOGG & COMPANY.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of Corporate, State and Government Securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners in the said Copartnership are as follows: Addison G. Jerome, Senior; John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Condit, Henry Fitch, and George W. VerValin. That the said John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior, John A. Condit, and George W. VerValin, all of whose places of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and Henry Fitch, whose residence is in the town of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, are general partners, and that the said Addison G. Jerome, Senior, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York, aforesaid, is a special partner.

Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership, is one hundred thousand dollars.

Fifth—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence, is the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

As witness our hands this twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Signed. JOHN KELLOGG.
ADDISON G. JEROME, Junior,
JOHN A. CONDIT,
HENRY FITCH,
GEORGE W. VERVALIN,
General Partners.
ADDISON G. JEROME, Senior,
Special Partner.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 60 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers.
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of DUNKIN & CRAMPTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH CRAMPTON retiring therefrom. JOHN T. DUNKIN is fully authorized to settle the business of the late firm. JOHN T. DUNKIN.
JOSEPH CRAMPTON.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.

The subscriber will continue the business of the late firm on his own account, at the old stand, Nos. 348, 350 and 352 West 27th-st. JOHN T. DUNKIN

THE FIRM OF WILLSHER & DAMEREL is this day dissolved. Business remaining open will be settled by either of the firm.

H. WILLSHER will continue the business on his own account. H. WILLSHER,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863. WM. S. DAMEREL.

DIVIDENDS.

58TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have declared their semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT
out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.
JUNE 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heriitered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 84 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

W. B. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal

JUNE 3, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston June 12th, 1863, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 13th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 13th until the 22d instant

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 12, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS

Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Williamst., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE

this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. C. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant, until the 1st day of July.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, June 20, 1863.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assumes the payment of the Government tax. The books will be closed from this date till date of payment. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE

this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 8th of July.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE HAMILTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY

have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after 4th of July next.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after July 1, 1863, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	83,000
ASSETS	$333,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
JEFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	J. R. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOOSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (and pair,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row,
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, AND RING'S ROSE INJECTION,

Specific remedies for disease of the sexual organs. Are warranted, when used in connection, to cure the most obstinate case that can be procured. Recent cases cured by either of the above preparations, in from two to six days. Circulars free on application to
THOMAS STARR, sole agent, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York. For sale by CALLENDAR, Philadelphia; F. A. DAVAN, Chicago, and druggists generally.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price $5 per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee cures in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in advanced life. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1845. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, red cally curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most perfect confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," specially intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House); and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To be married or single, in every physical exigency, this nonrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and it has no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

By resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved by His Honor the Mayor the City Inspector has resumed the duties of Street-cleaning. All the obstacles which have heretofore embarrassed the operations of this Department in that respect have now been removed, and the City Inspector has entered upon the prosecution of the work, including the removal of ashes and garbage, with the whole force at his disposal.

The residents of this City can materially aid and assist him in placing the streets in a thoroughly cleanly and healthy condition, and to that end he most earnestly calls their attention to the necessity of putting a stop to the following daily violations of the laws and ordinances, viz.:

First—The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

Second—The habit of merchants, &c., in permitting straw, shavings, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street.

Third—The daily sweepings from stores and shops being thrown into the streets and gutters, instead of being placed into some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

Fourth—The placing on the street, filth taken from yards and cellars, and rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

Fifth—The throwing into the streets and gutters, noxious, impure and offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering the work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort will be made by the City Inspector to have the streets kept in a healthy and cleanly condition, and he earnestly and confidently hopes and looks for the co-operation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above enumerated.

A copy of the several ordinances referred to, will be left at each dwelling-house.

Ash carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily (Sundays excepted), to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the City Inspector desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts or Street Inspectors may be complained of to him at his office, No. 19 Chatham-street, and it shall be promptly remedied.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner (or owners, occupant or occupants) of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 37 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on or adjacent to 56th-st., lying between the centre line of the blocks on the north side of 55th-st. and the centre line of the blocks on the south side of 57th-st., between 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, all the lots lying on or adjacent to Morton-st., between Bleecker-st. and Bedford-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 33 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 12, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MABTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from 4th-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 5:05, 6:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSIE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Louis River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 11:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST,
No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.

On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.

No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

SHIPPING

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

For Liverpool, direct.
OLYMPUS.....WEDNESDAY.....24th June.
HECLA.....WEDNESDAY.....8th July.
SIDON.....WEDNESDAY.....22d July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Liverpool:
Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished as separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BOYLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 27

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEABLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
The United States mail Sidewheel Steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD LAMB, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE,
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows, viz:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....June 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday.....July 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....July 11

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown. First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LONDON.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, 1,067 tons register, Capt. H. B. BENSON, is intended to sail for the above port July 1. She has superior accommodations for cabin passengers, steerage passengers, is well ventilated, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage in United States currency.

Cabin, $100; table first class.
Steerage, $35, with rooms on main deck.
For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—To sail on TUESDAY, June 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. C. BYLL, Commander, will sail as above from 11 r No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 2.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers

1863.	1863.
PLANET,	METEOR,
CITY OF CLEVELAND,	
TRAVELER,	ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.	

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only 4½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.]

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier 41 & A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. B. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from 28th-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 50x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGES—MARBLE mantels, grates, gas pipes, filled in to peak, with four lots, on Putnam-av., near Reid-av., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of three railroads to New-York ferries. Terms unusually favorable. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, *Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE—OVER TWENTY LOW-PRICED brick houses and stores, at from $2,600 to $4,000 each. Also, several frame houses, one house and stable being as low price as $1,400. All situated in good locations, near the ferries, in Brooklyn.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$200, $225, $250, $300, $350, $400.—Lots for sale at Elizabethport, N. J., at the above prices, on very easy terms of payment. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York, or to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport.

THIRD-AV. LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Also, a three-story, high stoop house, with all the modern improvements, situated on 35th-st.; well rented. Price $5,300. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND VALUAble property No. 59 Duane-st., corner of Elm, leased for four years at an average rent of $3,250 per annum; price $23 000. This is a rare chance for investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED, 4-story brown-stone house, No. 98 West 34th-st., near Broadway; house has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land, with good improvements; a large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks, finely shaded with large forest trees; a fine garden, grapevines, fruit trees, &c., in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of the steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—on the mountain adjoining the residences of Dr. Marcy and Gen. McClellan, and commanding a landscape unequaled in this country; the house is of wood, filled in with brick, two stories high and thirty cellar with cemented floor, 7½ acres of land. For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 28 Spruce-st., or of Mr. CRARY, at the adjoining place.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARrytown and Sing Sing, 93 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., ONE OF the most desirable places fronting on the water; a large house, with outbuildings, garden, and land attached, choice fruit; all in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. SLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF SHARON, a 2-story cottage—nine rooms, conveniently arranged, with lawn and garden, &c., also, from 1 to 20 acres of land, if desired, to suit the purchaser. Address JOHN C. STERLING, Sharon, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdences on the Hudson River, Staten Island, and adjoining New-York City. Country places to let. Apply to E. H. LUDLUM & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peeksk

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

OFFICIAL ADVICES TO MONDAY LAST.

The Rebels Expending Their Ammunition.

An Attack from Joe Johnston Expected.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 19, } VIA CAIRO, Sunday, June 21. }

Official advices from Vicksburgh to the 16th are received. The siege was progressing slowly but surely. Our total loss during the past week is estimated at less than forty. Not over eight or ten were killed. The garrison continued a vigorous firing of musketry and shells up to the time the dispatches were written, but with no success.

An attack from JOHNSTON is looked for daily, but each day lessens his chances of accomplishing anything.

The guerrillas are still active at various points on the Mississippi.

There is nothing from the cavalry expedition sent out by Gen. HURLBUT.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, NEAR VICKSBURGH, June 15.

There is increased cannonading this morning. LOGAN'S division is reported to be engaged. The enemy is resisting our advance on the central portion of the line. It is thought the rebels are expecting the remainder of their ammunition before the final capitulation.

JOHNSTON is ascertained to be fortifying the east bank of the Big Black. This is supposed to be a *tete du pont* merely to prevent our crossing.

A late Vicksburgh paper received at headquarters contains nothing of importance, but speaks of severe casualties.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 21.

Dispatches dated 15th and 16th, have been received from Vicksburgh. The siege-works are still progressing with vigor. Gen. GRANT was still receiving reinforcements, and the health of the troops continued excellent. The whole loss of the United States forces for the week preceding the 16th, was not more than twelve killed. The total killed and wounded did not exceed fifty.

Slow and Sure Progress—The Necessity of Patience on the Part of the Public—Interesting Narrative of Events to the 5th—What is to be Seen Inside the City, &c.

From Our Special Correspondents.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 12, 1863.

The letter inclosed from me of your correspondents at Vicksburgh, giving everything of note up to the date of its writing, will show that little is being done by our forces beyond waiting until the stomachs or the lack of endurance on the part of the rebels compel their surrender. All this news circulated through the Northern Press about capturing this work and that fortification, is purely sensational—the simple truth is that we have not taken a siege work of any kind since our army took its position before the town.

Those on Walnut Hill, now occupied by Gen. STEELE, were abandoned by the enemy; we "took" them after the rebels left them. It is about a month since we reached this point, and in that time our corps in the average have progressed toward Vicksburgh 100 yards. The public should know the truth. If we take the place at all, it will be when the rebels are worn out by our cannonading or forced into capitulation by starvation, and not by carrying their works by assault. Nature alone rendered the rear of Vicksburgh nearly impregnable; the additions made by art have made the defences all that the rebels claim for them—the strongest in the Confederacy.

Let the people do as they have been doing for the last year—wait; Vicksburgh will surely follow the example of New-Orleans, Columbus, Memphis and other places, and in course of time take her position in the Federal ranks. Our army was never in a better place to wait; the line of supply is secure, the hills along which they are entended, high, shady and well watered.

All operations of importance are confined to keeping the rebels alarmed and awake by cannonading them at irregular intervels—now at 3 o'clock in the morning and again at noon or just at twilight.

JOHNSTON'S operations are still in doubt. In conversation with gentlemen who have recently left Northern Mississippi, I find the opinion hereabout that JOHNSTON does not intend to attack GRANT at all; but to keep up a show of force near Vicksburgh, and at the same time to detech his main body and move upon some point above Vicksburgh, with a view of getting possession of the river. Memphis is thought to be a point not unlikely to be selected for this purpose, in which affairs in this Department would become considerably complicated. With Memphis in his possession, JOHNSTON, although he could not expect to hold the place long, would interrupt supplies, and possibly force Gen. GRANT to abandon Vicksburgh. Of the immediate result of JOHNSTON'S appearance before this town, I cannot speak, as that would involve an expoeition of the strength of its defences.

The latest event of moment in Memphis has been a meeting of capitalists to discuss the bearings of the cotton question. The gathering was imposing as to both the character and the wealth of its members; and it represented interests of most of the prominent cities of the North. A full discussion of the cotton question was had, which resulted in the appointment of a Committee of three to visit Secretary CHASE at Washington, and endeavor to obtain from him a definite policy on the part of the Government.

It was complained by the meeting that the Government agent here, Mr. MELLEN, is disposed to be partial in the use of his powers, and generally unapproachable and uncommunicative relative to those very matters which he officially represents. For instance, he has given the collecting of the abandoned cotton in three counties near Vicksburgh to a company of eight, and yet refuses to allow other bidders either to make contracts, or to know the terms upon which he has contracted the three counties.

Much other matter of complaint against the agent was brought up, and it was finally determined to ask Mr. CHASE either to remove him, and appoint some one in his place who can reside at some point in the Southwest, and is familiar with cotton interests, or else to issue to him such instructions as will allow the intentions of Government being carried out. Messrs. KING, of Pittsburgh, PAGE, of New-York, and MONTAGUE, of Louisiana, were the committee appointed to wait on Secretary CHASE. Over $50,000,000 were represented at the Convention. GALWAY.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

The siege of Vicksburgh is still without a surrender. But the labor of approaching the works of the enemy according to the established rules of military art is progressing satisfactorily, and with little loss of life. A singular instance of sharpshooting occurred a few days since. One of the Fifteenth corps, who was lying within seventy-five yards of the enemy's works, shot a rebel officer of some rank, as it appeared from the excitement occesioned by his death. The Union marksman was protected by a log from musket shots; but the rebels brought a gun into position, and killed him with a 10-pound ball. A Richmond paper asserts that Vicksburgh cannot be taken by regular eppronches, on account of the precipitous heights and extensive fortifications which surround it in the rear. It, however, is being done, and with much more rapidity than was anticipated. Our parallels at some points are within thirty yards, and batteries within a hundred yards of the enemy's works. The investment when first made was after a march of 160 miles, made with great rapidity, and in light marching order. Our batteries on such a march, of course, were only of the ordinary calibre of field artillery—20-pounder Parrotts being the heaviest. The siege trains have since been brought up, and are nearly all in position, so that along our lines of investment are numerous batteries of 30-pounder Parrotts, 24-pounder siege guns, 8-inch siege howitzers. Yesterday and to-day, naval officers are erecting in an important position a battery of 8-inch Dahlgrens. These all added to the artillery trains of the different corps make a strong cordon of artillery, none of the guns in which are more than a mile and a half from the centre of the city; these batteries are so disposed that, with a support of one-third of GRANT'S army, any sortie can be repulsed, while the other two-thirds can be spared to attend to the relieving army of JOHNSTON. In front of the city we have the gunboats, above and below, with heavy batteries of 13-inch mortars at the point directly in front of the city. When the time arrives for the grand opening, the land and naval batteries will hurl an immense weight of metal into the doomed city. This fire and the explosion of mines under certain of the more formidable works will affect breaches, and the Army of the Tennessee will enter. Our whole line is connected with headquarters by telegraph. Twice each day, at different hours, the artillery of the whole line opens fire upon the enemy. The mortar batteries fire at intervals every night. The only reply which is elicited is from sharpshooters, who endeavor to pick off our gunners. They do not reply with artillery—not because they have no artillery, but because every piece of position in their rear defences is covered by the guns of our batteries and sharpshooters. They cannot work their guns.

In the present position of GRANT'S army, there can be no doubt that JOHNSTON will make an effort to raise the siege. In command of the Department of Mississippi, with its principal stronghold entirely surrounded, he can never claim, much less defend, a military character, if he makes no effort to relieve the beleaguered garrison of his subordinate. Hence he is expected, because the position and its immediate peril—well known to him—require him to come, not because he has made his appearance at any point within forty miles of us as yet. An expedition consisting of seven brigades of foot under Gen. BLAIR, and one of cavalry under Col. JOHNSON, returned on Sunday from a march to Mechanicsburgh, a village thirteen miles from Yazoo City, and three from the river. The only enemy which they found was a force of cavalry under Col. ADAMS, with whom our cavalry had a short skirmish, losing one man killed—killing three rebels and taking five prisoners. ADAMS retreated. Prisoners and citizens agree in reporting that JOHNSTON and A. P. HILL are somewhere in the vicinage of the Big Black, collecting and organizing a force with which to attack GRANT. An attack upon GRANT from the rear, can, in consequence of the broken character of the country, be made only by three principal routes. One by the Jackson and Vicksburgh road, passes through our centre. Another by the "Ridge Road," passes from Mechanicsburgh, along Haines' Bluff and Walnut Hills to the right centre. The third crosses the Big Black, twenty-two miles above Grand Gulf, and passes through our left. The preparations made to meet or receive an attack by either of these routes are most ample.

Lieut. DALE, of the Fourth Virginia, of the storming party in the assault on the 22d, who was wounded and captured, was paroled, and sent through the lines yesterday. From him I learn very interesting facts in relation to the besieged city. He was slightly wounded, and possessed more than ordinary opportunities for conversation with those well informed, and making his own observations. Our wounded are as well cared for, and attended as those of their own army. The surgeons, however, had very limited supplies of food and medicines. Two meals each day were all that were furnished. These consisted of a species of bread and a small allowance of fresh beef. The bread was made of beans, boiled and then mashed, enough cornmeal added to make it of the consistency of dough, then baked. No tea, coffee, or delicacies of any kind were seen by him in the hospitals. The hospital attendants of himself and several other Union prisoners were two ladies, who gave them every care in their power, remaining at their post, although our shells were at times bursting all around the building, one of them killing, by its explosion, two wounded Union soldiers. The mortality among the rebel wounded is very large. Their loss in the two assaults was 900 killed and wounded. Of these they have buried 600. The effect of our bombardments, he describes as terrible. People and beasts are killed everywhere. For the protection of the women and children caves have been constructed in the hillsides, in which they hide themselves whenever we open fire. But our cannonades are so irregular that occasional losses of non-combatants occur, connected with which many tales of horror are reported.

Intelligent officers with whom he conversed, represent their present force within the intrenchments to be 32,000; that PEMBERTON had 41,000 men for duty, during his attempts to check GRANT'S advance. This would give a rebel loss so far of 9,000. To this force of 40,000, I think it fair to add 15,000 brought from the East, who were about Jackson and Edwards' Station. A letter written by an officer at Jackson on the 12th of May—the day before its occupation by our troops—states that such a number had arrived, there within the week previous. Of the 32,000 which they claimed as the numerical strength of their army, they freely admitted that many were disabled by the severe duties of the siege—the hot weather, and short rations. But one-fourth the usual ration is issued to the men, and but one canteen of water per day. They have access to the river in front, but the fire of our batteries kills the men and mules engaged in bringing it by day, and the supply is thus limited. The wells have failed and the cisterns are empty. They manifested the utmost determination to hold out to the last, and are entirely confident of relief from JOHNSTON. PEMBERTON is distrusted and openly cursed by all except the Mississippi troops. A surgeon with whom he conversed said on the 2d that unless JOHNSTON came within eight days they must surrender.

The wounded of our late battles are doing remarkably well—especially considering the extreme heat. Some 1,300 of the wounded have been taken to the hospitals at Memphis. Several hundred of the more slightly wounded are at Van Buren Hospital, and the remainder are in the field hospitals of the respective army corps. In addition to these there are the wounded of the battles at Raymond, Jackson, and Edwards' Station. The great celerity which the campaign required compelled our officers to leave the wounded of those battles in houses at Raymond and Jackson. Supplies of stores were left, with a sufficient number of surgeons. A large supply train has since been sent to them.

The most ample preparations had been made for the care of the sick and wounded before the campaign was undertaken. The hospitals at Memphis are now emptied by removals to those more remote. An extensive convalescent camp was established on the high grounds at Milliken's Bend. The *Nashville* was fitted up as a receiving hospital. The *D. A. January*, *City of Memphis* and *Louisiana*, first-class steamers, were purchased, remodeled with a view to ventilation and comfort, and fitted out with several hundred cots each. After the opening of the Yazoo route to our lines, the wounded were brought in from the field hospitals and placed on board these hospital ships and transported to Ven Buren and Memphis. Thus, in two days, all of our wounded from the last battles, who were proper subjects for removal, were in safe, commodious and amply-provided quarters. Dr. A. H. HOUGH, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff—a citizen of Albany, I believe—is entitled to the credit of establishing and equipping these hospital steamboats, and the admirable order and dispatch with which the wounded were placed on board and removed. By the direction of Dr. MILLS, Medical Director of the Department, and under the superintendence of Dr. MCMILLAN, of the Fifteenth army corps, an extensive field hospital has been established on Walnut Hill. It is well provided with shade and living springs. To such as witnessed the terrible scenes which succeeded the battle of Shiloh, it is pleasant to see and mention the contrast which the medical management at the two fields presents. Five steamers have already arrived with surgeons, nurses and sanitary stores, sent by State and individual liberality, expecting to find the scenes of former battles. They found no use for anything except their sanitary stores.

Reliable news from below is to the effect that BANKS, after investing Port Hudson by landing at Bayou Sara—six miles above—has been reinforced from Gen. HUNTER'S army. The garrison of Port Hudson is 4,000 and no more. A querulous person might say that if BANKS would move his army to the assistance of GRANT it would be better than to remain about a post watch, if taken, and Vicksburgh lost. Is of no earthly importance, and which, if not attacked, must fall if Vicksburgh falls. Gen. GRANT has offered to waive rank and give him command if he would move up, but he asks for reinforcements with which to capture an outpost.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1863.

No boat left yesterday. During the afternoon and evening a very heavy cannonade took place in the rear and front of Vicksburgh. Of course, we know nothing of the result. In the morning, a regiment of KIMBALL'S division landed at Satartia, and marched toland to Mechanicsburgh. They were attacked by a superior force, believed to be three regiments. Our troops fell back to the river, pursued by the rebels; coming under cover of the gunboats, the rebels in turn were driven back with considerable loss. Other troops arriving, our troops moved at once toward Mechanicsburgh. Firing was heard in that direction, but no knowledge of the result obtained before the *Lumineey* left. Satartia is 56 miles by river above Chickasaw Bayou, and 20 miles below Yazoo City. This may indicate an advance of JOHNSTON. If so, he will be takee care of.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Rebel Pirate Georgia Heard From.

Large Arrivals of Cotton at Liverpool.

A Question as to the Legality of Convoying Neutral Vessels.

THE CASE OF THE GUNBOAT ALEXANDRA

Correspondence Between the United States and Russian Governments.

The screw steemer *City of New-York*, Capt KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 10th, and from Queenstown on the 11th instant, arrived here yesterday. The news is not so late as that by the *Norwegian*, telegraphed from Cape Race, but she brings mails several days later than before received.

The Cueard steamer *America* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 8th inst.

The *City of Baltimore* reached Queenstown about midnight on the 9th inst.

The *Cassiterides*, from Mauritius, arrived at Scilly, reports that she was boarded May 5, in lat. 4° north, lon. 30° west, by a boat from the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, and was asked to take passengers, but declined. She was an iron screw steamer, brig rigged and corresponde with the *Virginia*.

The screw steamer *Miriam* arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst., from Nassau and Bermuda, having on board 764 bales of cotton. On the 16th of May, when 120 miles northeast of Bermuda, she was chased and boarded by the United States gunboat *Tioga*. The boarding officer regretted having to detain the vessel, and after examining the papers he left the ship. The wheelhouse of the *Tioga* was full of cotton. It is stated that the *Miriam* had on board a gentleman from Richmond, "bearer of important dispatches to the agent of the Confederate Government in England."

Quite a large fleet of cotton vessels had arrived in the Mersey, the receipts during four days amounting to upwards of 35,000 bales.

American Affairs.

LEGALITY OF CONVOYING NEUTRAL VESSELS.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, of the 8th inst., says that a question is likely to be raised in the House of Lords whether it is competent for the Government of a neutral State to afford protection, by convoy, without infringing upon recognized belligerent rights; and, in reference to the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship *Ariadne*, in the West Indies, a copy of the instructions to the British Admiral will be moved for, with a view of ascertaining how far they are in conformity with international law.

From the Shipping Gazette of the 9th.

In our impression of yesterday we referred to an approaching discussion in the House of Lords upon the subject of the protection afforded by convoy to certain British merchant vessels in the West Indian waters. We find in the notices of motion issued this morning the following:

THE LORD SOMERHILL—To move for copies of any reports that may have been received from the Admiral commanding Her Majesty's squadron on the North American and West Indian station, concerning the protection from seizure or visitation afforded to British merchantmen by the *Ariadne* and other of Her Majesty's ships or gunboats by convoy or otherwise; and to ask what has been the result of the remonstrances made to the United States Government by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington against the seizure of certain British vessels.

This motion stands for Monday next, and it is not improbable that, before that day arrives, some further intelligence will have reached the Government from our Admiral on the West India station, which, it may be hoped, will be given to the House. Lord SOMERHILL'S motion, we perceive, assumes that our ships on the West India station are authorized to protect our merchantmen in those seas against visitation as well as seizure by the Federal cruisers. We can hardly suppose, for the reasons given yesterday, that the instructions to the British Admiral, if they have been issued, have gone that length. There is no pretence for resisting the right of visitation and search, but inasmuch as that right has, in many instances, been abused by the commanders of the Federal cruisers, and British vessels engaged in lawful trade with neutral ports have been seized and detained, it is desirable to know whether Her Majesty's Government do not consider themselves justified in affording protection to our merchantmen against such proceedings, and whether instructions have not been issued to the British Admiral to that effect. It will be said, perhaps, to grant a convoy to British vessels to protect them against improper seizure and detention is to erect the commanders of the convoying ships into judges, in each particular case, and to substitute the judgment and authority of see captains for that of a Prize Court. We do not see that this objection is conclusive. The commandere of belligerent cruisers are given, in the exercise of the right of visitation and search, a discretion which they are bound to use. If, on examination of a neutral ship's papers, &c., they have reason to believe that her destination is simulated, they are justified in seizing and detaining her. If they find nothing in those papers, or on examination of master or crew, to justify such a suspicion, they are bound to release the ship. Surely the discretion which is given to the commander of a Federal cruiser may be fairly conceded to the commander of a neutral convoy. The latter might be authorized, while permitting the vessel or vessels under his protection to be visited and searched by the belligerent cruiser, to see that they are not captured on insufficient grounds. Such an arrangement, while it would act as a check upon the proceedings of such men as Admiral WILKES, would not prevent the exercise of the belligerent right of search, and even of capture, where the case might seem to justify it. If the imposition of such a check on the action of the Federal cruisers be inadmissable, then there is nothing to interfere with that indiscriminate seizure and detention of neutral vessels which has already inflicted so serious an injury upon the carrying trade of this country. It is idle to say that the quischief must work its own cure, for that the Federal Prize Courts will only condemn on sufficient grounds, and that where improper seizures are made compensation to the owners, as well as restitution of ship and cargo, must follow. Cases may arise, have already risen, during the progress of the American war, in which no compensation that has been, or is likely to be demanded, will indemnify the parties to ventures which have been ruined by the seizure and detention of vessels engaged in legitimate commerce. This is a matter in which our merchants and shipowners are deeply interested. We trust the approaching discussion may lead to some definite expression of the determination of our Government, and that it will appear that the protection so far afforded to our shipping is the result of instructions from home, and not the spontaneous act of our Admiral on the West India station.

THE SEIZURE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

The trial of the case of the seizure of the *Alexandra*, at Liverpool, had been fixed for the 22d June, before the Lord Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor General will lead for the Crown, and Sir H. CAIRNS has been retained as leader for the defence.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

The *Europe*, of Frankfort, publishes the official text of the American dispatch, recently announced by the *Journal of St. Petersburgh*, and an analysis of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S reply to the Cabinet of Washington. The Russian Minister, in order to be able to give his reply as early as possible, addressed it not to the Russian Minister at Washington, but to Mr. CLAY, Minister of the United States at St Petersburgh. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF expresses the Czar's sentiments of affection and gratitude at the attitude of the Federal Government, under the grave circumstances in which Russia is placed. One paragraph of this document is devoted to the rebellion.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords on the 8th, the Earl of Ellenborough made some inquiries in regard to the diplomatic negotiations with respect to Poland, in the course of which he strongly denounced the policy of Russia.

Earl RUSSELL said he would answer in a few words, but it was hardly consistent with his position to enter into details. The Russian Government had replied to the notes of the three Powers at great length, especially to that of Great Britain. The Russian Government priecipally alleged that the three Powers had no suggestion to make, and as this was calculated to place them in a nnsatisfactory position, the three Powers had entered into confidential negotiations, in order to enable them to offer suggestions to the Government of Russia. The English and French Governments had decided upon making a suggestion suitable to their position and honor. That suggestion was communicated to the Austrian Government on Saturday and its reply is expected on Wednesday. This being the case, it was not expedient for him to enter into the nature of the agreement which the French and English Governments had arrived at. He pointed out the difficulties of restoring the Kingdom of Poland, which had in 1815 baffled all the efforts of Lord CASTLEREAGH. He did not dispute that an armistice would be difficult to carry out, but both humanity and policy dictated that a warfare so ruthless and terrible should be put a stop to as soon as possible; but if diplomacy was to effect anything it would be impossible for it to do so as long as Poland was the scene of such a struggle. He believed that an armistice must be the first step to negotiations if they were to be conducted to a satisfactory result. It must be recollected that England was a party to the treaty of Vienna, and must propose terms in accordance with that treaty. It was not its duty by itself to propose the restoration of Poland, but to endeavor to obtain the concurrence of the other Powers in the best settlement they could mutually agree on. Under those circumstances he entreated the forbearance of their lordships until the results of the steps they had taken was known, lest they may add further complications to questions already surrounded by immense difficulties.

Earl GRAY believed that diplomatic interference, if it was understood that it would not be followed up by force, would only aggravate the evils which prevailed; and as interference by arms was not contemplated, the less they interfered by advice, the better. After some remarks by other speakers the subject dropped.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. HENNESSY gave notice that he should move the following resolution: "That an humble address be presented to the Crown, thanking Her Majesty's Government for the correspondence on the affairs of Poland, expressing the regret of the House at learning that the Emperor of Russia has violated the treaty of Vienna and set up a claim to the sovereignty of Poland contrary to the stipulations of that treaty, and earnestly praying that Her Majesty would, whilst refusing to recognize such claims, adopt such measures in concert with the other Powers, as may combine the preservation of the legitimate rights of Poland, with the conditions of a durable peace."

In the House of Lords on the 10th inst., Earl RUSSELL laid on the table the papers relating to Greece, stating that it would be seen from them that Prince WILLIAM of Denmark had been elected to the throne of Greece by the National Assembly, that he had accepted the same, and that this title had been recognized by the Great Powers, who would do all in their power to get it recognized by other Governments.

A communication had also been made to the Great Powers with respect to the intention of her Majesty to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece.

In the House of Commons, Mr. LAYARD, in reply to Mr. R. LONG, said that the Government had no information whatever of the statement that the Cossuls of America and Prussia had left the French camp at Puebla, having been unsuccessful in their mission in asking that the women and children might be allowed to leave the belligerent camp.

The official returns in regard to the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts exhibit a great decrease of pauperism during the month of May, although the figures continue to indicate a large amount of suffering.

The grand bell at Guildhall, given by the Corporation of the city of London to the Prince and Princess of Wales, took place on the 9th inst., according to programme, and was a magnificent and sumptuous affair. All passed off well and without accident. The expense of the entertainment to the city is estimated at £15,000.

A fire broke out in the Houses of Parliament on the afternoon of the 8th, but it was subdued before any material damage was sustained.

The American horse *Umpire*, which ran second to *Knowsley* in the race for the Queen's Stand Plate at Ascot, had been declared the winner, *Knowsley* not having carried the right weight.

The Polish Question.

A telegram was received on Tuesday at the Austrian Embassy in Paris, announcing that a courier was on his way to Paris with the acceptance by the Vienna Cabinet of the French note to Russia on the affairs of Poland.

Engagements between the insurgents and Russian troops show no abatements and no perceptible results. The Polish leader, KOSNOWICZ, had been captured by a stratagem, and was about to be shot. His band remained undiminished. Five thousand of the Imperial Guard had been dispatched from St. Petersburgh to Lithuania.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing on June 3, says: "This evening news has been received of a number of battles having been fought. Fighting has been going on for some time in all parts of ancient Poland. It is not said that the Poles have won any great victories; but, on the other hand, it does not appear, even from the Russian accounts, that they have suffered any great defeat."

A frightful accident happened to a train conveying a portion of the troops, caused by the railway giving way. Three hundred soldiers were killed.

The Russians had shot the Abbe ISZOLA at Wilna.

KOZELLO, the leader of a band of insurgents, fell at Wladzki.

The Municipal Council at Moscow had resolved upon the formation of a civic militia, and thousands of citizens promptly enrolled themselves.

The New King of Greece.

COPENHAGEN, June 6—Evening.

The Greek Deputation had an audience of the King of Denmark to-day at the Castle of Christiansborg. Admiral KANARIS, the spokesman of the deputation, made the following speech:

"May it please your Majesty—Upon the 18th of March the National Assembly of Greece proclaimed that it had chosen Prince WILLIAM GEORGE, of Denmark, as King of the Hellenes, under the title of GEORGE I. The Assembly has honored us with the mission to offer the Prince the crown. While, therefore, Sire, we deposit the decree notifying this choice in your Majesty's hands, we hope that your reply will fulfill the wishes and expectations of the Hellenic people. This choice, Sire, is as much an act of homage to the person of the famous sovereign to whom it has pleased Providence to intrust the destinies of Denmark, as a proof of confidence in the talents of the young Prince. The choice will further prove a bond of union between two nations ever distinguished for virtues and patriotism. Greece bases all her hopes upon the young Prince, and, reckoning upon the support of the three protecting Powers, is possessed with the conviction that she will one day see the fulfillment of the national desires."

The King of Denmark replied:

"We accept the crown for our young relative, to which he has been called by the Greek people. In the negotiations at London of the great Powers who largely contributed to the foundation of Greece, and preserved unenfeebled their interest in her progress, we stipulated, as the conditions of the acceptance of the crown, the union of the Ionian Islands with the Greek Kingdom. We feel pleasure in expressing our certain expectation that the union will soon take place, and we wished that the young King, when received by his people, should be hailed as bringing with him the fulfillment of this well-founded, long-cherished desire.

We hope that he will succeed, with the coöperation of the Greek people, in developing the rich resources of the country, and in conducting her to a splendid and happy future. This desire is shared by all who preserve the recollection of the heroic combat of Greece for independence: and when the young sovereign enters his new home, this wish will accompany him from Denmark's King and people."

Turning to Prince WILLIAM, the King of Denmark continued:

"Before you leave this spot I give you this heartfelt and well-meant advice. Let it be your constant endeavor to gain and preserve the love of the people. Without boasting, I speak from experience when I say that in this consists the true happiness of a King. Adhere firmly to the constitution of the country; strive constantly to procure its recognition; watch that it be maintained intact. If you make this your rule, you and your people will prosper."

The King then took up the insignia of the Order of the Elephant, and advanced to the Prince, saying:

"Before I raise you to the high position you will soon occupy, and while you are still a Danish Prince, I will confer upon you at the foot of the throne a visible sign of the King's favor, by nominating you a Knight of the Order of the Elephant."

The King next conducted the Prince to the highest step of the throne, kissed him three times, and said, with deep emotion and hearty kindness:

"Receive the blessings of your King, and may God be with you."

King GEORGE subsequently gave audience to the deputation at the palace of Prince CHRISTIAN. Admiral KANARIS made a speech concluding as follows:

"Greece is convinced that your Majesty is filled with a sense of the high duties to which you are called, and will devote yourself to the welfare of the country and the development of free institutions. As for me, Sire, I have lived long enough, after having seen this day, to exclaim with SIMEON: 'Lord, now let thy servant depart in peace.'"

King GEORGE replied:

"I receive the first greetings of the representatives of the Greek people with true joy. It is with profound emotion that I have heard them from the mouth of the man whose name is linked with everlasting fame to the regeneration of Greece. I am deeply impressed with the responsibility of the position which has fallen to my lot and will dedicate to it the utmost powers of my life. I rely upon the loyal assistance of the Greek people for the attainment of our common object—the happiness of Greece. I have grown up in a country where legal order is combined with entire constitutional freedom, and which has thereby attained large and felicitous development. The lesson I have here received shall accompany me to my new country, and I shall keep in view the motto of the King of Denmark, 'The love of the people is my strength.'"

The new King of the Greeks was much cheered by the people upon leaving the Castle of Christiansborg.

France.

Fresh reinforcements to the number of ten thousand men were to be sent out forthwith to Mexico, together with large supplies of material of war. An official announcement had been published upon the steps taken to secure the supply of provisions and munitions to the troops in Mexico. On the 19th of April the army was furnished with supplies for fifty days, the renewal of which was easily effected, independently of the monthly transports from St. Nazaire, the Minister of Marine had organized a ship service leaving Cherbourg or Toulon on the 23d of every month, carrying out supplies and bringing back the sick.

The Paris Bourse was heavy.

Rentes closed on the 9th at 69f. 30c.

[Advertisement.]
ROUND HILL HOTEL,
Northampton, Mass.,
Is a delightful Summer-rier place for Everybody.
Evening Post.

[Advertisement.]
COLOR OF THE EYE—Blue, black or gray—causes and character of each, and how to modify or change their color. The physiology, anatomy and physiognomy of the eye. Also, "How to train up a child"—punishment, restraint, direction, choice of avocations, &c.—given in the *Phrenological Journal* for June, 10c. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and by newsmen.

[Advertisement.]
SPECIAL NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Ten full scholarships, including double entry bookkeeping, mercantile penmanship and arithmetic, will be sold this month for $25 each, to fill vacancies for the Summer term; regular price $40. Private instruction in penmanship daily.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLEYN'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Mrs. H. P. Harold, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dale, Mary Stewart, Mrs. G. Schumacher, H. R. Jolian, Mrs. A. P. Jolly and two children, Emily Jones, Mrs. Clerdolfer, Mrs. Shiels and infant, A. E. Martin, C. Healey, C. Pike, F. A. Hamlin, S. Mayer, Rev. E. J. Hamilton, Mr. Sobwale, W. W. Haydock, H. C. Ollwell, Capt. C. B. Howes, A. Benjamin, Capt. Nelson, G. Hoyt, H. Farner, A. D. Carson, B. Johnson, W. E. Holmes and lady, M. Greamsyer, lady and four children, Capt. Smith, lady and daughter, V. H. Rylance, Dr. Scott, lady and six children, Capt. Spearner, Rev. J. Priestly, J. C. Morat, J. McKay, Thos. Haven, and 648 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets...1t 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Heli Gate.. t 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 21.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool June 10, via Queenstown 11th, at 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers, to John G. Dale. 14th inst., lat. 49 33, lon. 28 03, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool. 15th inst., lat. 42 30, lon. 53 48, passed ship Australia, bound W.

Steamer Waverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, Glasgow April 30, came out the North Channel May 5, with coal to W. & A. Nelson. Had strong westerly gales the first part of the passage; the latter part, light winds, calms and foggy weather. 19th inst., passed a three-masted U. S. schooner, painted lead color, carrying three guns on each side, and large pivot-gun between the main and mizzen masts.

Ship Goshen, (Brem.,) Probst, Havre 49 ds., with mdse. and 388 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. On the Banks saw large quantities of ice.

Ship Adler, (Brem.,) Roper, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 242 passengers to Unkart & Co.

Bark St. Olaf, Thulin, Cardiff 43 ds., with coal to Holmboe & Baichen. Lat. 46 20, lon. 47, passed 12 icebergs.

Bark Johann Martin, (Pruss.,) Radmann, Rotterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 6 ds., with vegetables and 27 passengers to Tucker & Lisbthurne.

Bark Bianca, (Austr.,) Conlvish, Civitavechia, Italy, 58 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Palmyra, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crocker, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Emily and Ada, (Br., of Belize, Hond., Hansee, Belize, Hond., 2d inst., with logwood to Josiah Jex.

Brig Rescue, Nicholson, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig S. Small, Torrey, Calais 5 ds., with lumber, to J. Eaton.

Brig Herman Albert, (Hol.,) Potjeruyd, Buenos Ayres 62 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to master. May 7, lat. 17 23 S., 32 35 W., saw a Hamburg bark steering S. W., showing No. 98.

Brig Aurora, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McDougall, Macebo, P. E. I. 8th inst., with sugar to H. J. & C. De Wolf.

Brig J. W. Sawyer, (of Cherryfield, Leighton, Trinidad de Cuba 19 ds., with sugar, etc., to Moore & Henry.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stevens, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Alamo, Sprague, Machias 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig S. Small, Torrey, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to J. Eaton.

Schr. Hartsteine, Horn, London May 10, in ballast to T. Dunham. 15th inst., lat. 41, lon. 68, in a squall from S. W., carried away the main and mizzen masts, saw the deck. 18th inst., lat. 40 20, lon. 69, was boarded by U. S. gunboat United States, on a cruise; another day was spoken by a three-masted U. S. schooner.

Schr. Anita, Damon, Voorhies, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to J. Eaton.

Schr. B. W. Eldridge, Slow, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, Davidson, Mayngues, P. R., 6th inst., with sugar, etc., to A. Smitners.

Schr. E. F. Prindle, (of New-Orleans,) Porter, New-Orleans via Havana 12 ds., in ballast. Came out of Havana in company with ship R. D. Sheppard, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. Linda, (Dutch,) Dallenger, Rio Grande 7 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to Finch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Alert, (of Bermuda,) Newman, St. Jago de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Burgess, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Wm. Burgess, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Anita, Damoo, Torrey, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to J. Eaton.

Schr. Nelso, (Br.,) Watt, Cow Bay, C. B., with coal to master.

Schr. New-York Packet, Randall, Machia 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henrietta, Morton, Gardiner 4 ds., with shingles to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Royal Oak, Payson, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Union, Brigham, Millbridge 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Claon.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., with rain and fog.

BELOW—Dutch schr. Anna Marta Henrietta, fm. Rio Janeiro 69 ds.

Sailed.

Steamship Fulton.
Steamer Salvor.
Ships Moro Castle and Victoria.
Barks Kate, Panama, Forerunner, New-Orleans, Ibis, Olivia, Gen. Cobb, Talavera, Aden, Casimiro C., Descochich, Malika.
Brigs Fanny Chapman, B. Young, and others.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, June 21.—Capt. Kenny, of the steamer Sea Goll, at this port from New-York, reports that on Sunday morning, off Beaver Tail, spoke U. S. steamer Curlew, Cresey, in search of privateers; supplied that steamer with papers and took her mail.

Arr, brig Selma, Prentiss, fm. New-Orleans for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Arr. steamer Saminole, from a cruise; ship Saranac, Liverpool; brig Maxatlan, Matanzas; schrs. Okalono, New-Orleans; Susannah K., Prince Edward's Island.

Spoken, &c.

Mohawk—ship, Swaim, from Pacific Ocean, of and for Nantucket, with 600 bbls. oil, off Block Island 20th inst.

Old Dominion—ship, fm. Boston for New-Orleans

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3665. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ANOTHER GREAT CAVALRY BATTLE.

A Brilliant Victory Won by Gen. Pleasanton Over Gen. Stuart.

The Enemy Driven Eight Miles, from Middleburgh to Asby's Gap.

Desperate Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

Artillery and Infantry Also Engaged.

The Enemy's Losses Very Heavy and Ours Very Light.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL PLEASANTON.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF LEE.

His Army Massed in the Shenandoah Valley.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 22—10½ A. M.

Another heevy cavalry fight took piece yesterday at Aldie Gap between PLEASANTON'S and STUART'S forces. The battle began at an early heur in the morning and continued until nightfall.

Cennonading was plainly heard here at the opening of the fight, and the fact that it racedad at lis nlose is sufficient evidence that our forces ware successful.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 22—9 A. M., viá WASHINGTON, D. C., 4:50 P. M.

The following gratifying dispalch has jnst bean raeived:

"ALDIE, Sunday, June 21—4:30 P. M.

Gen. PLEASANTON attacked STUART'S force this morning, at Middlebnrgh, and a severe fight has been going on sli day. We have drivan the rebels, with savara loss, beyond Upperville, into Ashby's Gap—a distance of aight miles—captnring two guns, many prisoners, and blown op two caissons.

The success throughout tha day has been uniformly on our sida."

From information received here, it is put beyond doubt that tha enemy's main infantry force, including the corps of A. P. HILL, is on the immadiate western slope of tha Blue Ridga, between Snicker's Gap and Winchesler. Nothing was seen of the rebel infantry in to-day's fight. I am hourly expecting full particnlars from my associate, Mr. PAUL, who is with the advancing colnmn. L. L. CROUNSE.

FULL DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

Dispatch From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 22.

Mr. E. A. PAUL sends the following to this Bureau:

UPPERVILLE, Ve., Sunday, June 21—5 P. M.

This has been truly a glorious day for that portion of tha army commended by Gen. PLEASANTON.

On Saturday but little advence was mada, our forces in front hivouacing at night in e piece of wooda bnt a short distance west of Middlebnrgh. At 8 o'clock this morning active hostilities were resumed, and thare has haen e running fight np to several miles west of this town. The conlesl, as well as the resnlt, must ba particularly gratifying to tha Commanding Genaral, for he has met tha famous Gen. STUART in pitched combat, half a dozeo times, *and in all cases defeated him, and caused his forces to fall back precipitately.*

STUART, all along the road helween Paris and Middlebnrgh, told the inhabitants lhal he would certainly driva our forces back to Manasses, and there whip them. *Per contra*, he has himself been drivan baak to the Blne Ridge, and from the stone where I am seated penning these lines, I can see the smoka of his guns fired in the dafance of Ashby's Gap. So hard pressed was he, and so fearful thet his defeat might result in an entire roul, that at common or Hatch's Rnn, three miles west of Middlebnrgh, he sent an express messenger ordering np a brigada of infantry to meet him at Rector's Cross Roads. Tha wished-for assistance came, but it availed him little. Our men nerved themselvas to the task, and *drove everything before them*—the enemy, in their haste, throwing away thair accontrements, provisions, clothing, wagons, cannon and camp equipage. Three cannon have baen captured, a number of horses, and more then one hundrad prisoners, representing nearly every State in the Confedaracy.

Moving out of Middlebnrgh this morning, the troops under Gen. BUFORD took a road to the right, leading to Unionville, whila Gen. GREGG movad np the main road direct toward Ashby's Gap, passing through Rector's Cross-roads. Col. VINCENT, with the Eighty-third Pennsylvenia, Sixteenth Michigan, Forty-fourth New-York and Twentieth Maine infantry, also moved up this road in advance, two companies in advance of each regiment deployed as skirmishers, while other companies acted as supports. FULLER'S regular battery wes placed in tha first favorabla position west of the town, and fired several shots before receiving any response. The enamy finally opened fire with two guns, and a brisk cannonading was kept up for half an hour, when tha caisson of one of the enemy's guns was exploded by a shell thrown from a section of FULLER'S battery, commanded by Lieut. KELLY, and another shell broke tha limber of another piece. Both guns were captured by the cavalry. The rebels at another point abandoned a brass howitzer and caisson.

They fell back from one position to another, until they reached thair present ona on tha mountain. The strongest resistance was made al Comell's River, Goose Creek, and just above the Upperville bridge, over Goose Creek. The enemy had made avary arrangement to destroy the bridga, bnt Gen. KILPATRICK, whose brigade was in the advance—in fact, it was during the whole day, pursuing the retreating forces—ordering a charga to be mada as he reached the bridge, completely frustrated the design. Capt. COONS, of tha Harris Light cavalry, led this charga, while the Fourth New-York advanced as dismounted carbineers, enfilading tha bridga.

Arriving at Upperville, two squadrons of the First Maine were ordered to charga through the town, which they did in the most gallant manner. The rest of the First Maine and tha Fourth New-York acted as supports. Just beyond the town considerable force of the enamy was massed. Tha First Maine, Sixth Ohio, Tenth New-York, Second New-York, and Fourth Pennsylvania charged upon them furiously. The resistance was greater here than at any other point. Two of our regiments ware in the road, and one on each side. They charged and were repulsed; tha enamy charged and ware likewise repulsed. Several charges were mada with like results, *until the two forces became jammed in together, and a regular hand-to-hand conflict took place, lasting more than twenty minutes.* In the first charge tha enemy pieced sharpshooters along tha stone walls at the sida of the road, and our troops suffered from their fire. Gen. KILPATRICK also arranged a similar reception for tha enemy, and thus tha two forces swayed to and fro under a galling cross-fire. Tha officers and men on both sidas fought like fiends, and in the excitement many of tha enemy ware killed who might have been taken prisoners. Gen. KILPATRICK nearly lost his own life in attempting to save the life of the Colonel of a North Carolina regiment. Finally tha enemy yielded, and fell back, hotly pursued by Gen. KILPATRICK'S bloody brigade, until tha concentrated fire from a battery warned Gen. GREGG that it was time to withdrew his men. Tha brigade of regulars which had been sent np as a support, much to tha amusement of all about, wheeled and hurried out of range, The Harris Light and First Maine marched out of range as slowly and deliberately as if going npon parade. No troops in the world ever stood such a terrible fire more unflinchingly.

From Rector's Cross Roads to Upperville was almost a rout. Tha enamy turned at bay near Upperville. Tha Fourth New-York charged, with Gen. KILPATRICK at thair head, and, breaking, retired, leaving Gen. KILPATRICK a prisonar. Tha Fourth, however, promptly rallied, charged again, and the General was rescued. The troops, with tha single exception noted, all beheved well, as did most of the officers. Gen. KILPATRICK, commanding tha centre, was always in the right place, and inspiring tha men under him by his dashing example. He led several charges in person, the most dashing of all being the onset west of Upperville. Col. GREGG, commending the left, discharged his duties promptly and like a brave man. Gen. GREGG, commanding this division, and Gen. PLEASANTON, were near the front all day, carefully watching avery movement. The former had a horse killed under him by e round shot. Tha conduct of Col. VINCENT, commanding the infantry, is everywhere spoken of in the highest terms. Capt. ARMSTRONG and Lieut. ESTES, of Gen. KILPATRICK'S Staff, on two occasions, after delivering an order, led a colnmn against the enemy under a most tarrific fire, and excited the admiration of all for their gellant conduct and excellent example.

While the centre and left were engaged with Gen. STUART in person, Gen. BUFORD, with varying success, was figbtiog "Alphabet" Lee on the right. At this hour he has the enemy in front forced back to the mountains.

The rebels along the line of march ara completely chopfallen al the ill success of their favorite Gen. STUART, and they predict that he will yet pay us off.

Strange as it may appear, whila our loss is comparatively trifling, that of the enemy is very heavy. We have already as many dead rebels in our possession as our antire loss in killed. Besides, it is known that they carried off several ambulances loeded with their own dead. Our loss is aboul ten killed and one hundred wonnded. Among the enemy's killed is Col. WILCOX, of tha Ninth Virginia cavalry. Tha Colonel of a South Carolina regiment is a prisoner, and the Colonel of the Fifty-ninth North Carolina is seriously wonnded and a prisonar.

E. A. PAUL.

GEN. PLEASANTON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, CAMP NEAR UPPERVILLE, June 21, 1863—5:30 P. M.

Brig.-Gen. S. Williams:

GENERAL I moved with my command this morning o Middleburgh, and attacked tha cavalry force of the rebels under STUART, and steadily drove him all day, inflicting heavy loss at every step. We took two pieces of artillery—one being a Blakely gun—together with three caissons, besida blowing one np. We also captured upward of 60 prisoners, end mora are coming in—including a Lieutenent-Colonel, Major, and five other officers, hesidea a wounded Colonel, end a large number of woundad rebels left in tha town of Upperville.

They left their dead and wounded upon the field. Of the former I saw upwerd of twenty. We also took a large numbar of carbioes, pistols and sabres. In fact it was e most disastrous day to tha rebel cavalry.

Our loss has baen very small, both in men and horses. I never saw the men and troops behava better, or under more difficult circumstanees. Very heavy cherges were made and the sabre was used freely, but always with advantage to us.

(Signed)

A. PLEASANTON, Brigadier-General.

PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND.

The Rebels Again Advancing on Harrisburgh.

A HEAVY FORCE AT GREENCASTLE.

ANOTHER ADVANCE ON HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 22.

Tha rabele era now advancing in forca toward Greenaastle, and hold that place with a heavy colnmn. It is vary probable that within a brief tima they will coma np within a short distance of Chambersburgh. If our forces are heavily pressed at the latter point, they will fall back upon the main body.

WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Mondey, June 22.

From all information obtained here, it is believed tha whole rebel force this side of the Potomec River is advancing in this direction.

The anamy occupied Graancastle at noon to-day, with aevalry, infantry and artillery, and is believed to be in strong forea.

The troops at Chambersburgh are under Gen. KUPA.

The outposts of our forces np the valley will fall heck to the main army if closely pressed by lerga forces of tha enemy.

Every preparation is heing made to meet tham, should they decide to move further in this direction.

Tha Philadelphia City troops, in a skirmish last avening at Millerstown, near Gettysburgh, took five prisoners, without any loss.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 21.

Parties who cama from points up the road toward Frederick to-day, stata that the rebels returned to Frederick in small force this morning, about 10 o'clock, and have been thera all day.

They destroyed the telegraph wires during the day.

A small force of our cavalry charged into the town, and drova the rabels out, but the rebels subsequently returned.

The rebel cavalry are said to ba mostly Maryland rebels, who have come to to see their friends.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 22.

All the information received at the *American* Office is, that tha rebel force at Frederick end tn tha vicinity is only a small scouting party; that there are not more than 7,000 or 8,000 rebels in Maryland; that there has been as yet no engagement or demonstration made at Harper's Ferry, and thet we still hold communication with that point.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 22.

A speciel dispetch from Bedford, Penn., eays that 400 mora of MILROY'S men are known to be safe.

Surgeon STANTON, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, has come in, with eleven additional men of his regiment, and reports the 400 safe.

IMPORTANT REBEL REPORTS.

Stuart's Congratulations to His Cavalry After the Battle Near Brandy Station.

The Operations of Ewell in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE CAPTURE OF WINCHESTER.

OUR LATE CAVALRY VICTORY.

From the Richmond Whig, June 20.

The following congratulatory order of Gen. STUART does not, we are convinced, over-estimate the value and brilliancy of his late victory, nor do more than justice to the conduct of his splendid command. The foolish rumors that found such unaccountable circulation and credence, shortly efter the battle, have died away. In their place now we have historic and official facts, and these add new lustre to the glory of our arms, and the reputation of our leaders:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, June 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 24.—The Major-General Commanding congratulates tha cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia upon tha victory of Fleetwood, achieved, under Providence, by tha prowess of their arms, on tha 9th inst.

Comrades! Two divisions of the enemy's cavelry and artillery, *escorted* by a strong force of infantry, "*tested your metal*," and found it *proof steel*. Your sabre blows inflicted on that glorious day have tought them again the weight of Southern vengeance.

You confronted, with cavalry and horse artillery alone, this force, held the infantry in check, routed the cavalry and artillery, capturing three pieces of the latter without losing a gun, and added six flags to the trophies of the nation, besides inflicting a loss in killed, woundad and missing, at leest double our own, causing the entire force to retire beyond tha Rappahannock.

Nothing but the enamy's infantry, strongly posted in the woods, saved his cavalry from captura or annihilation. An ect of rashness on his part was severely punished by rout and the loss of his artillery.

With an abiding faith in the God of battles, and a firm reliance on the sabre, your snccesses will continua. Let the example and heroism of our lamented fallen comrades prompt us to renewed vigilanca and inspire us with devotion to duty.

J. E. B. STUART, Major-Ganeral Commanding.

THE MOVEMENTS OF EWELL.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 20.

The reporte which reech na of tha operatione nf our forces in Northern Virginia are of the most interesting and anconraging character, and if reliebla transfer the scane of military operations from the soil of Virginia to the enemy's own territory. There is nothing official as to tha movements of our army, bnt well attested reports represent that a portion of it crossed the Potomac a few days since, near Point of Rocks, and at last accounts were in possession of Maryland Heights, overlooking the town of Harper's Ferry, cutting off the escape nf the Federal garrison at that point. The sama reports state thet a brigada of Confederate cavalry had advanced as far as Hagerstown, Maryland, hut five miles from tha Pennsylvanie line. Whilst we cannot vouch for these rumors, we heva faith in their accuracy in the main.

The news with reference to our victory at Winchester, already published, is fully confirmed, and thera is little reason to doubt that our captures there are nearly equal to any since the commencemant of the war. Ono statement is, that MILROY, finding himself unable to defend tha town with success, evacuated it on Sunday night, taking with him the main body of his forces, leaving only a small force to defend tha works and retard tha advance of our columns, and attempt to escape on the Martinsburgh rood. This movement, however, was anticipated by Gen. EWELL, and tha retreat of tha Yankees intercepted at some point batwaen Martinsburgh and Winchestar, when they surrendered without offering battle. There is nothing imbrobable in this statamant, though it does not exactly correspond with our previous accounts of the capture.

There is yet nothing certain in regard to tha capture or escepa of the notorious MILROY. Rumor has it that Mrs. EWELL, wife of Gen. EWELL, now at Charlottesville, received a letter from the General on Thursday, stating that MILROY had bean captnred near tha Potomac. There may be soma truth in this rnmor, but, of conrse, we have no means of varifying it.

There are other rumors, nnmerous and interesting, but we cannot decide upon their accuracy.

In addition to the above, we have some facts about the captura of WINCHESTER:

From Our Own Correspondent.

STAUNTON, VA., Thursday, Jnne 18.

Several days ago I could have written you quite an *intersting* communication, had I been willing to receive half the stories brought to this place from the tower Valley. I preferred to welt for such details as could be relied on. I have this morning conversed with a gentleman who was with the army during tha late importani transactions, end who left Winchester Tnesday morning, and I will give you a few items derivad from him.

Our glorious EWELL—nnder whom I served during last veer's campaign, and for whom I often felt jealous (though he never felt jealous for himself,)—has indeed ceught the mantle of the ascended JACKSON. Brilliantly has he reenacted tha scenes of the Spring of '62, on tha same thestre.

Having first occupied every road approaching Winchester, Jrckson-like, he mada a road, leaving the Valley trnnpike near Kernstown and stretching across tha Romney road, and for six miles further on bearing toward the Martinsburgh road. By means of this road he led his army half way around the town, and attacked tha enamy, who were expecting an attack from forces on tha Martinsburgh road, on tha flank and rear. The surprise was complete. So little were they anticipating an attack from tha direction in which it came, that they had placed there all the wagon trains, which thos actually were between us and them.

It seems that skirmishing all aronnd was going on during Saturday, tha enemy's pickets retiring. It also continued Sunday, and on that dey EWELL, with great secresy and with painful toil, conducted his army over tha new road, getting them into position about 6 P. M., when tha cennonade commanced. It continued for two and a half hours, during which the Louisiana brigade gallantly charged, with cheers, tha enemy's outer works, and took possession of them. Hera darkness closed active operations, but on Monday morning the enemy, utterly disorganized, avacuated the town, leaving horses, wagons, commissary end medical stores and artillery.

They seemed to have destroyed nothing. Soma three or four hundred wagons ware secured, also *sixty pieces of cannon*, and 2,800 horses, among which a large nnmber were unusually fine animals.

Three miles above the town a brigade *en masse* was captured, principally, I believa, by the immortal "Stonewall Brigade." Besides this, during to-day large numbers of prisoners, in squeades, were being brought in.

The avenues of exit from the place were strewed with the knapsacks and clothing of the fugitives.

It was feared tha brute MILROY had escaped, but if so, it was after the style in which his master LINCOLN entered Washington.

Our whole loss in killed and wounded does not exceed 200. Of course we lost none in prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was comparatively small, but we appear to have captured nearly the whole force, amounting to 6,000 or 7,000. Probebly at least as many muskets as prisoners were taken.

Is not all this a noble achievament for our maimed EWELL? Right glad am I that he rides as of old.

From this place and from everywhere else refugees from the lower valley are flocking thither. Merchents and speculators, male and female, Jew and Gentile, are also crowding to Winchester. But it will be no go, as there are few if any goods there. I learn that the town is in a filthy conditon. As yon know, a slaughter-house had been established in the centre of the place. The market and some of the principal buildings had been used as stables. The Yankees had been tha principal sufferers from the "chotted lever," though a kind of typhoid fever had prevailed among the citizens.

It was pleasant to hear that the country this side of Winchester is less desolated than last year. Many fences are up, inclosing luxuriant grass or corn or wheat. Tha season there has been better than in this region.

I learn that on Tuesday morning our army was three miles below Martinsburgh, ordered to march at 4 o'clock, with three days' rations.

MASSANUTTEN.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Reported Presence of a Heavy Force of Rebels at Hagerstown and Williamsport—Reconstructing the Railroad Bridge at Scotland—Prisoners.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Sunday, June 21, 1863.

From all the information gathered from direct sources last night, it appears that a heavy force of rebels was at Hagerstown and Williamsport, and places intermediate, yesterday morning. At daybreak scouts were sent out from Chambersburgh to watch their manœuvring, and, after having been absent about taree hours, they returned with the report that certain movements of the enemy indicated a departure to tha Virginia side of the Potomac. Later in tha day another party started on a tour of observation and brought back the intelligence that a considerable body of rebels was advancing in the direction of McConnellsburgh and Bedford. It is possible that at the latter town a collision will soon occur between the opposing forces. If such should be the case, Gen. MILROY will doubtless have the requisite number of troops to drive back, if not completely overwhelm, the invaders.

Men are still at work reconstructing the railroad bridge at Scotland. It is thought that by to-night or to-morrow the task will be finished, and trains running into Chambersburgh. That will enable Gen. COUCH to throw his troops forward, also efford facilities for getting up supplies and ammunition. Since the late invasion, only one up and down trip per day, for the accommodation of citizens, has bean made on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Within the past two days, extra trains have been run to convey troops. At present, Shippensburgh is the upper terminus.

Nine rebel prisoners, who have been under guard here during tha past week, were sent to Baltimore yesterday. Only one of the number—a German—was willing to take the oath of allegiance.

A police company which lately came from Philadelphia have been assigned to do provost-guard duty in this city. Each one is armed with a musket, and has a cartridge-box slung across his shoulder. Tha company has bean mustered into the United States service, and are consequently subject to regular military orders. Their services as guardians of the peace are beginning to be greatly needed. Numerous instances of intoxication among tha soldiers have already been observed, and several disgraceful street fights heve been barely prevented. As yet Gen. COUCH has not closed tha bar-rooms, but simply suggested to the proprietors the expediency of refusing to sell liquors between the hours of 5 P. M. and 5 A. M.

New-York, New-Jersey and other troops are now here in large numbers. Some of them have been sent toward Chambersburgh, while the remainder are encamped at different localities in and around Harrisburgh. Brig.-Gens. HALL and EWAN arrived yesterday. Tha people are delighted to have the soldiers in their midst, giving them, as it does, a sense of security. Tha citizens of Chambersburgh are anxiously looking for military protection. Tha inhabitants of the adjacent towns are perfectly numb with terror, not knowing how long it will be before they will be stripped of their entire stock of horses and cattle. Yesterday, as Mr. TAYLOR, formerly Sheriff of Chambersburgh, was driving a herd of cattle and sheep over the mountains, he was encountered by rebel cavalry, who relieved him of all. These depredations will continua to exist until our forces advence in earnest to rout tha foe. WHIT.

The Illinois Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 22.

Tha *Democrat's* Springfield dispatches, say that the Clerks of the Assembly have sealed up tha journals of both Houses, and placed them in the hands of the State Treasurer. Tha law says they shall be deposited with the Secretary of State. Tha law also provides that the public printar shall have an official copy of each day's proceedings of the Legislature, which has not been compiled with. The Democrats pretend to consider tha Assembly yet in session. These journals are public property, and open by law to all, even while the Houses are yet in session.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Locust Point.

Progress of the Siege of Port Hudson.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S LEG AMPUTATED.

A Steamtug Captured and a Bark Burnt by the Rebels.

The steamship *Locust Point*, from New-Orleans on the 14th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

She brings no news from Port Hudson, except that tha siege still continued without any known result.

On the morning of tha 10th inst. tha towboat *Boston*—of whose captura near the Pilot Station, at 9½ P. M. on tha evening of the 9th inst., we published an account two or three days ago—boarded tha bark *Lennox*, from New-York to New-Orleans, and giving to the crew and passengers—thirteen in number—tha tong-boat of the prize, to go ashore at tha lighthouse, set fire to the *Lennox*, and destroyed her. They carried off the Captain, COLE, and the first and second officers—MURRAY and LOVELL—as prisoners.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Hot Weather—No News from Port Hudson—Death of two Members of Gen. Weitzel's Staff—Gen. Sherman's Leg Amputated—The Contrabands—Exodus of Registered Enemies—Capture of a Tugboat by the Rebels—Destruction of the Bark Lenox.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 14, 1863.

We have before us the dull hot season, the thermometer in the shade, ranging above 94°, and no regular steamer for New-York before tha 21st, unless a transport should be sent off before. It is probable the news of Gen. BANKS' movements will reach yon by way of Memphis and Chicago.

Mobile papers, of the 5th and 6th instants, are in town, through Southern channels. Part of tha contents of the paper of tha 6th was published in the *Picayune*, bnt rumors contained in the paper of the 5th wara suppressed by military authority. They had a bearing on movemants at or near Port Hudson, as to reinforcements. All intelligence from Port Hudson and Beton Rouge is suppressed here.

Since I last wrote, per *Mississippi*, two other officers have passed away from wounds and exhaustion—Capt. J. B. HOBBARD, A. A. G., and Lieut. D. B ALLEN, A. D. C., of Gen. WEITZEL'S Staff. There was a very large attendance at the funeral services of these two officers yesterday, from No. 220 Camp-street. A military escort, composed of companies of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, and the band of tha Forty-seventh Massachusetts, preceded the hearses, which were followed by a multitnde of officers and citizens, who escorted tha deceased to the steamship *Fulton*, to be taken North for interment.

Great preparations are being meda by the Medical Department and Sanitary Commission to prepare for any emergency of disease, by natural cause or war.

The following card has been issued to calm fears of yellow fevar:

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT NEGRO LABOR, No. 175 JULIA-STREET, NEW-ORLEANS, June 5, 1863.

Editor Eve: For several days your columns have contained statements concerning the contrabands in the cotton presses calculated to alarm the public mind. Allow me to assure your readers that there is no epidemic prevailing in tha presses, nor has there been a case of infectious disease among the negroes in my charge. A sufficient number of physicians have been engaged to properly treat the sick.

Owing to the great demand for river transportation since the inception of the recent movement against Port Hudson, I have been unable to send to tha Government plantations tha contrabands accumulating here. When I can obtain tha requisite facilities for so doing, I shall promptly use them.

Very respectfully, GEO. H. HANKS, Lieutenant, Gen. Supt. Negro Labor.

The Government has now on its hands in tha vicinity of Brashar City 7,000 to 8,000 negroes, feeding at the expense of the Government, who will, no doubt, be put on the plantations, as tha planters are abandoning their plantations in St. Mary's Parish, having no mules, horses or cattle, or food for them. Messrs. S. O. NELSON & Co., the former large cotton factors of this city, owning and working a large sugar estate near New-Iberia, have lost 100 of their best hands, out of 195, leaving the old, infirm, sick and children on their hands.

The future of Louisiana looks dark and gloomy indeed. A dull Summer for the city, with want and distress in our midst, and no interior trade or transit of staple productions to look forward to for commerce. We must look only to the West, an open Mississippi and commarce, for relief.

The mortuary report for the week anding June 6, shows total 132 deaths—an increase of 13 over last week—37 of which are from diarrhœa and dysentary, while only four are from fevers, in a population of (according to the *Picayune's* estimate) of 60,000 to 70,000 persons.

Nine schooner-loads of registered enemies left last week viá tha lakes for Mobile, and three more are ready—mostly females. I perceive thet preperations are made in Mobile to receive them.

Yesterday the military authorities took possession of tha St. Charles Hotel as an hospital, bnt afterwards it was changed—the St. Louis Hotel being substituted. There are now nine hospitals in and aboul the city, and avery attention is paid to the inmates.

Yesterday was an active day in Cottondom, bnt not so active as in old times in New-Orleans. Eight hundred bales changed hands at auction, at prices ranging from 34 cents to 42 cents—the last price rating middlings.

Gen. SHERMAN'S leg was amputated some days since, after which he was sinking, but has rallied again, this ca is very uncertain.

A bold robbery has been perpetrated at Pass e l'Outre. We learn a dispatch from the Head of the Passes that last Tuesday night, at about 9½ o'clock, the towboat *Boston*, Capt. TIBBATTS, was surprised and captured by about fifteen or twenty men, while towing tha bark *Jenny Lind* into Pass a l'Outre. The capture took place about one mile below the Pilot Station. Capt. TIBBATTS was on board tha bark at the time tha captors boarded and cut loose the towboat. Intelligence was conveyed by Capt. TIBBETTS and other parties to the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, at the Head of the Passes. This is the second towboat captured in this manner within a short time, tha Captain and crew (twenty-one in number) of the *Fox* having just arrived par steamer from New-York.

The following dispatch was received from Quarantine last evening:

"The towboat *Leviathan* has just passed on her way up with ship *Jenny Lind*, from Beth, having Capt. TIBBETTS, of the *Boston*, on board, who informs me that, besides the capture of his boat, the bark *Lenox*, with a cargo of merchandise, was also set on fire and destroyed. The *Leviathan* went in pursuit of the *Boston*, but could not see anything of her."

The planters have had two meetings in regard to devising some plan by which tha negroes can be employed upon the plantations, without coming to any understanding.

Tha affair of the juveniles of the public schools, at the Academy of Music, was a brilliant affair. The stage was a perfect *parterre* of youth, beauty and flowers—opening buds of womanhood—and elicited the admiration and applause of all. All nations were rapresented, bnt I noticed Spain received marked attention, and was personated by a little miss having all the fire and eloquance of the Antillas. It will be repeated, by desire.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Battle Between the Rebel Batteries on Morris Island and the National Batteries on Folly Island

THE GUNBOATS TAKING A HAND

A Number of Rebels Killed and Wounded.

Another Great Conflagration in Charleston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 22.

A letter in tha Boston *Herald*, from the blockading fleet off Charleston, says:

"On the afternoon of tha 12th inst., the rebel batteries on Morris Island opened a fire upon the troops on Folly Island, and for half an hour no notice was taken of tha firing by our forces. Presently the gunboats *Pawnee* and *Commodore McDonough* steamed up to within good range of the rebel batteries, and poured in a deadly fire from their heavy guns. The Union batteries of Folly Island now opened their fire, and for three hours the shot and shell flew thick and fast. We could see that the rabal shot fell short, while those from our batteries and gunboats burst in the midst of the rebel batteries. Tha firing lasted until sunset, but the result of the engagement was not fully known. The rebels were seen carrying off a number of killed and wounded. During the firing the rebel rams came out from behind Sumter, and proceeded down about two miles from that fort, where they remained until the engagement was over, not daring to take part in the fight.

Tha same night the whole roadstead and shipping were brilliantly illuminated for several hours by an extensive conflagration reging in Charleston. The heavens were lighted up for miles around, and the destruction of property must have been very heavy.

FROM PORT royal.

The Rebel Ram Fingal Captured by the Weehawken and Patapsco.

The Monitors Fire but Five Guns—No Loss on Our Side.

The steamship *Saxon*, Capt. LAVENDER, from Port Royal, 18th inst., to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday. Tha Monitors *Weehawken* and *Patapsco* captured the rebel ram *Fingal* in Warsaw Sound, on tha 17th inst., after firing five guns. No loss of men on our side.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 22.

The gunboat *James Adger* arrived here this afternoon, from near Savannah. She has on board eighteen officers and about 120 of the crew of the rebel steamer *Atlanta*, captured, on the 17th inst., by Capt. JOHN ROGERS, of the United States iron-clad *Weehawken*.

Col. Montgomery Operating in the Vicinity of Brunswick, Ga.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

Col. MONTGOMERY is out on another of his forays, and we have further good news direct from him.

The expedition, consisting of tha Second South Carolina, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts and two sections of Capt. BRAYTON'S battery, Rhode Island artillery, started from this place on Friday, the 5th inst., on tha transports *Fanny Baker*, *Sentinel* and *De Molay*, end accompanied by the gunboats *John Adams* and *Harriet A. Weed*, each carrying four guns. St. Simon's Island, lying off the coast of Georgia, and near the entrance of Brunswick harbor, was the appointed place of rendezvous and immadiate base of operations. Arriving thera the Colonel lost no time in putting his camp in order, and leaving a portion of his troops in charge, he proceeded with the rest—about 1,000 men—up St. Simon's Sound end Turtle Rivar on Monday, tha 8th.

Turtle River leaves the town of Brunswick some distance on the right as you go up, and some miles above Brunswick is joined by a stream called Buffalo Creek, which is crossed by tha railroad connecting Brunawick with the Georgia and Gulf Railroad.

Tha expedition went np Turtle River fifteen miles, and ona boat a mile further. The railroad bridga over Buffalo Creek was destroyed. The trestle-work, which extends some two or three miles over an adjoining marsh, presented an inviting object of attention; but it was too much seasoned with waler to burn well, and there was not time for discussing it with other instruments. On tha passage np the gunboats paid their compliments to divers places in a pretty liberal accounl of shell; at the coming of which the rebel troops everywhere sprang from their skulking holes, and went to fighting with their legs, scampering away with admirable gellentry.

Returning from this work, the expedition next shaped its course toward the Altamaha River, which runs nearly parallel with the Turtle, a few miles to the northeast. The trip up tha Altamaha took place on Thursday, tha 11th, and extended some thirteen miles, which is four miles above the town of Darien. Here a schoonar of about forty tons, and loadad with from fifty to sixty bales of excellent cotton, was captnred, and brought away. She is now safely lodged in the harbor at this place.

The number of negroes who found refuge and freedom with Col. MONTGOMERY was rather small—not more than ten or twelve, I understand. From the nature of tha case the Colonel was obliged to move slowly and cautionsly; and the rabels, on seeing his approach, made all possible haste to remova their negroes beyond his reach. Tha enterprise would have accomplished more bnt for the strange misconduct on the part of tha transport *Sentinel*—the officers of which have since been put upon a course of discipline which, it is hoped, will work soma improvement either in their loyalty or their courage.

Thus far the Colonel had not lost a man, and had but one slightly wounded, though tha rebels fired at them in several places. The men fully sustained their previous character as soldiers. There was no destruction of private property; nor was it known that any of the rebels were killed or wounded. The expedition returned to St. Simon's Island and the troops were landed, all in good spirits, to await fere ther orders. The Colonel arrived here on Monday, the 15th, to consult with Gen. GILMORE, and to supply certain defects of what was found necessary to his work.

RICHMOND NOT SAFE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 22.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 19th, has the following significant paragraph:

"Richmond is about to be uncovered of the defence afforded by the proximity of Gen. LEE'S army, *a part of which is already in the Valley of Virginia, and probably in Maryland, and the rest will probably follow on*, whence they cannot be brought instantly to our assistance, if assistance we should need."

The Steamship City of New-York.

The steamship *City of New-York*, which arrived here yesterday, (Sunday,) will, on account of her rapid passage and at the request of tha Post-office authorities, be dispatched from here on Saturday next, 27th inst., carrying the mails.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Col. Phillips' Position—Reinforcements—The Indian Troops—Gen. Blunt's Force—Another Colored Regiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sunday, June 14, 1863.

Our last advices from Fort Blunt, the headquarters of the Indian brigade, show the position of Col. PHILLIPS to be very precarious. Advices previously forwarded must have prepared those interested in our affairs for this. The telegraphic reports from this region, though incorrect in some details, were mainly accurate. Maj. WELD, Assistant Commissary of Muster, and Paymasters H. J. and D. M. ADAMS and H. SLEEPER, arrived here two days since, direct from the Arkansas River, having left Fort Blunt (Gibson) eight days previously. At that date Col. PHILLIPS was virtually besieged in his works. The enemy were only prevented from surrounding him by a rapid rise in the Arkansas River, which prevented them attempting to recross. After the fight on the 21st ult., an account of which has been made public, hostilities have been confined to constant picket skirmishing. The rebels have moved nearly their entire force in the State of Arkansas from Little Rock to Fort Smith, eighty miles to the east of PHILLIPS' position. Even MAGRUDER is reported by our scouts and deserters to be moving in the same direction. HINDMAN is reported in chief command of the rebel forces in Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

At the engagement reported before, Col. PHILLIPS lost, by a successful surprise of the enemy, the major portion of his stock, including nearly all the horses of two companies of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry. This loss is very detrimental to the National movements, as having but little mounted force it enables the rebel scouts to move over the country almost at will. Col. PHILLIPS has not more than 2,600 effective men, of whom but about 300 are white men. The remainder are Indians. They cannot be depended upon except as skirmishers and scouts. Their own officers have no faith in their ability to use them in a field fight. As a consequence, Col. PHILLIPS dares not move from his works until he is reinforced. The rebels succeeded in cutting off a portion of the sutlers' trains, which were moving under the escort with the supply train. The capture of this train was the main object of the rebel movements of the 20th and 21st. They took about thirty wagons. The attacking party was a regiment of Texans and a detachment of STAND-WAITE'S Indians. When the escort reformed, after the first attack, and two light 12-pound howitzers opened with shell in their midst, the Texans broke and fled in the wildest confusion. The wagons were all recovered uninjured with one exception. The Texans broke open the contents of one wagon, and took a quantity of boots and similar goods. A number of wounded and dead rebels were found on and near the field with new boots on. One man was shot through the heart in the act of drawing on a new boot. His leg was raised and hands were grasping the straps to draw it on, and in this position his muscles had stiffened in death.

The Indian troops were paid and their formal muster completed for the first time since their organization. Over three hundred thousand dollars were disbursed among them, and a general good time ensued. The majority of the refugee families from Tahlah-queh and Park Hill have been compelled to move to Fort Blunt for safety. Should Col. PHILLIPS be obliged to abandon his position, I fear the consequence will be disastrous in the extreme. The Indians can never again be induced to abandon their country. If it it is thought fit to defend Gibson, they will fight till death, neither giving nor seeking quarters. If to retreat be the order, the Indians cannot be got to move. They will disband and carry on the warfare on their own responsibility. In this case, as Col. PHILLIPS will be left with but three companies of dismounted troops and a battery, it is much feared that he may fall into the hands of the enemy before help can reach him.

The First Kansas, (colored,) Col. J. M. WILLIAMS, hitherto stationed at Baxter's Springs, on the southeastern border of Kansas, received orders late on the 6th instant to march to his assistance. While I write, I learn that the regiment has reached the Fort in safety, having marched from Baxter's Springs to the Arkansas, about 130 miles, in a little over four days. The presence of this superb infantry regiment, which in drill, discipline and confident courage has not been surpassed in the West, will give confidence and courage to the besieged, and as they will speedily be reinforced by six companies of the Second Colorado, Lieut.-Col. DODD, Col. PHILLIPS will be in a position soon to move from his works.

The changes in the military districts lately made by Gen. SCHOFIELD, put Gen. BLUNT in a more active command than that he has lately occupied.

The entire force in this district is about three regiments, being five companies of the Twelfth Kansas, stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Riley. At Fort Larned, Col. LEAVENWORTH, Second Colorado, commanding, there is two companies of that regiment; one of the Ninth Kansas cavalry, and a portion of the Ninth Wisconsin battery. Two other companies of the Second Colorado are stationed on the Santa Fé road, between Council Grove and Cow Creek. Two companies of the Sixth Kansas are stationed at Westport, Mo., and eight of the Ninth Kansas cavalry are stationed along the State line. In addition to this force, there probably is a regiment of Missouri militia stationed at Lexington and elsewhere in the two border counties of that State included in Gen. EWING's district. It is probably sufficient, if properly handled, to suppress bushwacking.

Gen. BLUNT's new district, that of "the Frontier," commences in Kansas, about 25 miles north of Fort Scott, and includes about three tier of the Southern counties of the State; the counties of Bates, Vernon and Jasper, in Missouri; Washing and Benton in Arkansas, north of that river; the three border counties south to the Red River, and the whole of the Indian territory. In its limits are a number of places made famous as the scenes of contests and victories for the Federal arms. Drywood, Osceola, Carthage, Pea Ridge, Old Fort Wayne, Newtonia, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Fayetteville and Fort Blunt are all in its limits. The Major-General Commanding, in holding the rebels in check or driving them from the field, will be greatly animated by the knowledge that he is preserving the laurels peculiarly his own.

Fort Scott will be the base of supplies for this district. The forces in Gen. BLUNT's lines consist at present of the following regiments: Three Indian regiments, commanded by Cols. RITCHIE, WATTLES, and PHILLIPS; the latter in command of the brigade. They number about eight hundred men each. The First regiment Kansas colored Volunteers, infantry, Col. J. M. WILLIAMS; six Companies of the Second Colorado, Lieut.-Col. DODD; First battalion Sixth Kansas cavalry; Third Kansas battery, Capt. HOPKINS; section of the Second Kansas battery, in charge of Colored regiment, and two twelve-pound howitzers in charge of Sixth Kansas. The above named troops are at Fort Blunt, on the Arkansas. At Fort Scott there are stationed three companies of Twelfth Kansas infantry, Maj. KENNEDY; six companies of Third Wisconsin cavalry, Maj. CALKINS, and Company I, Ninth Kansas cavalry, with the balance of the Second Kansas battery. By this enumeration, Gen. BLUNT will have about 4,500 effective men, whites, Indians and negroes—a force sufficient to hold in check any force the rebels at present can bring against him, though not sufficient to do more than this.

By general orders, Gen. BLUNT resigns command of the District of Kansas, and assumes command of that of "the Frontier." His Staff is announced as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, } FORT LEAVENWORTH, Junn 13, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—1. Pursuant to General Orders. Department of the Missouri, No. 43, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the "District of the Frontier." Headquarters will be moved to Fort Scott or in the field as soon as practicable.

II. The following-named officers constitute the Staff, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

Lieut.-Col. T. MOONLIGHT, Eleventh Kansas Infantry, Chief of Staff.
Maj. H. Z. CURTIS, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Maj. T. J. WEED, additional Aid-de-Camp and Commissary of Musters.
Maj. V. P. VAN ANTWERP, Inspector-General.
Surgeon H. SUGGMAKER, Medical Director.
Maj. B. S. HANNING, Third Wisconsin cavalry, District Provost-Marshal.
Capt. J. G. HAGKILL, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. OLIVER BARRAS, C. S., Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. J. G. LORING, Tenth Kansas Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
First Lieut. A. W. FASS, Third Wisconsin cavalry, Judge Advocate.
First Lieut. J. FINN HILL, Tenth Kansas Infantry, Aid-de-Camp. JAMES G. BLUNT, Maj.-Gen.

Among the last orders issued from these Headquarters, the following may be considered as a bold, radical and blunt expression of the Major-General's views:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANSAS, } FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 11, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—I. The newspapers known as the *Caucasian*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Crisis*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New-York *World*, being incendiary publications, endeavoring to weaken and destroy the power of the President of the United States, and his subordinates in authority, while engaged in putting down an armed rebellion against the Federal Government; and by the dissemination of their treasonable doctrines, creating discord in the loyal States and discouraging the troops in the field, who are sacrificing their lives to sustain the Federal Government in its hour of peril, and affording aid and comfort to our enemies, by sympathy and encouragement for the rebel cause; it is, therefore, ordered that the circulation of the above named papers be prohibited in this district from and after this date.

II. Postmasters within this District, on the receipt of the above named papers, will not deliver them to their subscribers, but destroy them without delay, and in failing to do so, they will be held accountable for a violation of military orders.

III. The District Provost-Marshal will see that the foregoing paragraphs of this order are strictly complied with. By command of Maj.-Gen. BLUNT.

H. Z. CURTIS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of the War Department, Gen. BLUNT is authorized to raise a cavalry regiment. The General expects to raise this regiment within thirty days. He already has nearly three companies raised, having commenced to recruit a battalion, nominally for a body guard, but in reality with a view to procure the preceding authority. Col. PANNICK'S Fifth regiment Missouri State Militia is now being mustered out at St. Joe. About four hundred of his men will reënlist. It is reported that Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON has been tendered the colonelcy. If so, its ranks will soon be filled, as his name is a tower of strength among all the daring and adventurous spirits of the West. The organization of the Eighth (colored) Kansas is to be completed forthwith. There are three companies nearly formed. Major T. ANDERSON, A. A. General, U. S. Vols., is appointed to the recruiting bureau end the general superintendency of this service. First Lieut. R. J. HINTON, Regt. Adjutant of the First regiment Kansas colored Volunteers, is detailed to the District of Northern Kansas, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and will have charge of the colored recruits on the north of the Kansas River. The headquarters of the new regiments will be at Fort Scott. Camps of instruction will be established there and at Fort Leavenworth. It is calculated that within five or six weeks this regiment will also be full. H.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LYNCH LAW IN NEWBURGH.

A Colored Man Arrested for Rape, Taken from the Jail and Hung by a Mob.

In Newburgh, on Sunday evening, a colored man, who had been arrested on a charge of outraging an Irish servant girl, was taken from jail by a mob of her countrymen and hanged in the jail-yard. Previous to the hanging the victim was beaten and kicked with savage fury by the lynchers. Such an event as this, in the usually very quiet town where it occurred, is most surprising. Till then law and order were obeyed and respected to a highly creditable degree, and the earnest-minded and sober citizens of the place should take the most prompt and effective measures to indicate their condemnation of this first manifestation of lawlessness. The crime of which the negro stood charged with was of a revolting character, but he was amenable to the law, and still had the right of a fair trial. Those who were instrumental in destroying his life, however, in their misguided frenzy, committed the higher crime of murder.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Great Ocean Regatta.

A meeting of the owners of yachts of the New-York Yacht Club, called by order of the Commodore, was held at the office of the Secretary on Wednesday, 17th inst., Vice-Commodore A. C. KINGSLAND, presiding. The object of the meeting was to propose that the squadron rendezvous at Sandy Hook, for five or six days, for the purpose of fleet manœuvring and trials of speed between the different yachts upon the ocean, up to Raritan Bay or toward the Narrows, anchoring each night in the Horse-shoe.

It was also proposed that any foreign armed vessel-of-war in the harbor at the time, as well as those of our own navy, be invited to join the squadron on the proposed cruising-ground.

The yachts represented at the meeting were:

Favorita...A. C. Kingsland	Minnie.....C. Morrogh
Linga.....W. H. Thomas	Annie.....L. Livingston
White Wing.R. Stuyvesant	Fanny.....E. H. White
Henrietta..J. G. Bennett, Jr.	Restless.....W. R. Travers
Mystery...W. H. McVickar	Gertrude.E. H. Van Schaick
Sea Drift.....A. Major	

On motion it was unanimously

Resolved, That the yachts rendezvous at Sandy Hook on Thursday, the 25th inst., to cruise in that vicinity for five or six days, anchoring at night in the Horse Shoe.

Resolved, That the Vice-Commodore be requested to invite the high-armed vessels in our port to join the Yacht squadron on their cruising ground, and to extend the invitation to vessels of our own navy being on this station at the time.

This meeting is anticipated with great eagerness by those yachtmen that desire something more than a river regatta. They will have a grand race at sea, where dashing spray and the keen excitement of the scene will keep them wide awake; where the points of their beautifully-modeled yachts will tell on the time-tables, and where they can register their 2.40's on the great ocean course. Look out for a grand time, as several of our "crack" yachts, not mentioned above, are expected to be on the cruising ground to contend for the championship.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. WILLOW, OF BROOKLYN.

The second eleven of the above clubs played a very interesting match on Saturday, on the ground of the New-York club, Hoboken. Appended is the score:

NEW-YORK CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Rull, c. and b. Lindsay	10	c. Jolly, b. Terry	0
Seeley, c. Disborne, b. Terry	10	not out	0
Suydam, c. Wardlow, b. Lindsay	14	b. Strachan	58
Tyler, c. Wakefield, b. Lindsay	6	c. Terry, b. Strachan	4
Robinson, b. Terry	0	b. Lindsay	0
Parkins, c. Wardlow, b. Lindsay	6	c. Strachan, b. Lindsay	6
Shaw, c. Parker, b. Lindsay	0	b. Lindsay	25
Beech, l. b. w., b. Lindsay	3	c. Wardlow, b. Terry	11
Hall, l. b. w., b. Lindsay	1	b. Terry	0
Clarendon, c. Scrivener, b. Terry	7	c. and b. Jolly	13
Rieffenstein, not out	0	b. Strachan	1
Byes 5, wides 11	16	by 1, b 2, w. 16, no b. 1	20
Total	73	Total	140

WILLOW CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Gisborne, h. Suydam	20	run out	11
Lindsay, run out	2	c. Shaw, b. Bull	31
Jolly, c. Seeley, b. Suydam	1	b. Suydam	5
Parker, b. Suydam	0	b. Suydam	0
Terry, b. Suydam	0	c. and b. Bull	0
Strachan, c. Shaw, b. Bull	12	b. Shaw	0
Rollio, c. Suydam, b. Shaw	5	b. Suydam	10
Wakefield, b. Shaw	0	c. Tyler, b. Bull	1
Wardlow, not out	7	run out	1
Husson, run out	0	not out	1
Scrivener, b. Shaw	1	c. Tyler, b. Bull	0
Byes 2, wides 9	11	b. 4, l. b. 4, wides 9	17
Total	59	Total	83

UMPIRES—Messrs. HIGHAE and SADLER.

The Turf.

RUNNING RACES AT CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—These races will commence to-day, (Tuesday,) under the management of that well-known turf patron, Capt. THOMAS G. MOORE, of Kentucky, the owner of *Idlewild* and other fast horses, now at his racing stables adjoining the course. A large number of celebrated race-horses are also in the stables of Mr. John M. Clay, Mr. Frank Morris, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. P. C. Bush, Dr. Weldon, Mr. F. G. Murphy, Dr. Underwood and others. Among them (besides *Idlewild*) are *Southerner*, *Lizzie W.*, *Abu Beker*, *Surprise* and *Vandal Colt*, who run to-day in a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, mile heats; the second race being for all purse for all ages, mile and a quarter dash. The trains leave South Ferry for the course at 1 o'clock, 2 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, will leave the course at 4:3, 5:30 and 6:20 P. M.

Naval.

THE IRON-CLAD ROANOKE ORDERED TO SEA.

Considerable surprise was yesterday manifested in naval circles, owing to the announcement that the iron-clad frigate *Roanoke*, which has been for months preparing to take her position as the guardship of the Harbor of New-York, is under orders to proceed to sea as soon as she can take on board her powder, provisions and stores. All hands were at work on her yesterday, in order to complete her by Thursday next. She is to go in commission on Wednesday, and to receive her crew and officers on the same day. The destination of the *Roanoke* is a mystery, as she draws too much water, by several feet, to enter Charleston, and having no masts or sails to help her in the ocean. Her engines were always auxiliary ones, and calculated to be assisted by canvass. It is said that she may bear the flag of the South Atlantic blockada squadron.

THE LATE CAPT. WARD, UNITED STATES NAVY.

A movement is on foot in the Navy to induce Congress to pay some tribute to the memory of the late Capt. WARD, the first naval officer who fell in this rebellion. The following is an extract from a document on the subject, circulating in the service:

"Capt. JAMES H. WARD was one of the first officers to tender the Government his services. They were accepted, and, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, he fell nobly defending his country's flag. No monument has been raised to his memory, no kind words have come from Congress to show that his bravery was appreciated, and had he been a mere sailor, hurled from a couch of peace, less notice could hardly have been taken of his heroism. This is not right, it is not just, nor calculated to inspire brave deeds."

MORE RAMS ORDERED.

The Navy Department has decided to build two rams at New-Albany, in addition to those already under way. They will resemble the six constructed last year in their general features, measure 180 feet long and over 40 wide. Their hulls are to be protected with massive slabs of iron, and the batteries are to be unusually heavy. The keels are to be laid early in July next.

DONALD M'KAY TO BUILD AN IRON-CLAD.

Mr. DONALD MCKAY, of East Boston, has obtained from the Government a contract to build a vessel of the Monitor pattern.

Mr. MCKAY is erecting extensive works at his shipyard on Border-street, for the building of iron steamers, engines, &c.

This vessel is to be one of the last batch of fifteen light-draft vessels. She will be about 190 feet long, and have one turret.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. BANKHEAD, who captured the *Calypso*, commanded the original Monitor before she sank.

Mails for the East Gulf fleet will go to-day by the *San Jacinto*, from Brooklyn.

The *Seminole*, from New-York, has touched at Philadelphia.

Government Inbeas Corpus Case.

HENRY A. SMITH VS. COL. LOOMIS, COMMANDANT OF GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Hon. Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, on the 10th instant, requiring Col. LOOMIS to produce HENRY A. SMITH before the City Judge at his chambers, on the 11th inst. The petition sets forth that HENRY is a minor, 20 years of age, and enlisted, six months since, in the Fourth Metropolitan regiment, without the knowledge or consent of his mother—his father being dead. That he was physically disabled from performing any military duty; that Dr. MOTT, the military surgeon, so reported, and gave HENRY a certificate, reciting his ailments, and he was thereupon, about five months since, discharged. That, on the 8th inst., he was forcibly arrested by the Provost-Marshal, and taken to the Park barracks, from whence, on the following day, he was taken to Governor's Island. On the return of the writ, the prisoner was produced, and the hearing adjourned for one week, at which time the parties appeared, and evidence was given of the facts contained in the petition. Mr. ALEXANDER W. REVESY, the prisoner's Counsel, contended that the certificate given by the authorized military surgeon operated as a discharge, from which it was clearly the intention of the authorities that SMITH should be discharged—that the enlistment was void *ab initio*, because the prisoner was a minor, and entered the service without the knowledge or consent of his mother. In support of these propositions, Counsel referred to the 2d Statutes at Large, pp. 135, 792, 3d Statutes at Large, pp. 146, 224, 9th Statutes at Large, p. 507, and the Act of Congress of Feb. 13, 1862. The Court, after consideration, granted an order discharging the prisoner, which discharge was made absolute.

ALEX. H. REVEY for the prisoner; SAM'L J. GLASSEY for the Government.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 15th day of June to the 22d day of June, 1863. Men, 87; women, 71; boys, 119; girls, 113. Total, 390. Adults, 158; children, 232; males, 206; females, 184; colored persons 6.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1862 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending June 23, 1862	341.	Increase 49
Week ending June 15, 1863:		
From acute disease	174	
From chronic disease	134	
From external causes, &c	35	406
Week ending June 22, 1863:		
From acute disease	206	
From chronic disease	148	
From external causes, &c	26	390
Decrease this week		16

The number of deaths in the Institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1862:

Week ending June 23, 1862	59
Week ending June 22, 1863	58
Decrease this week	1

The Fastest Time on Record.

The Hudson River steamer *Mary Powell*, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, made the run between New-York and Poughkeepsie, on Friday, in three hours and forty-two minutes. Leaving New-York at 3½ o'clock, P. M., she reached the latter city at 7:12 o'clock. Deducting thirty-five minutes consumed at landings, and five minutes lost in getting into the stream on starting, and the actual running time for the seventy-five miles is three hours and two minutes—a feat unprecedented in annals of Hudson River steamboating.

Condition of Admiral Foote.

Rear-Admiral FOOTE still lingers at the Astor House, but his physicians have no hopes of his recovery. There have been several consultations of his physicians—DRS. METCALF, THOMAS, REYNOLDS, and Surgeon WILLIAMS—all of whom have pronounced his case hopeless. The Admiral's family, consisting of Mrs. FOOTE, Mrs. REXSE, his eldest daughter, and his two sons, are with him. His disease is said to be a complicated disorder of the liver and kidneys.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BROOME-STREET.—HUGH MCCAOW, a carman, residing at No. 181 Varick-street, was shot so fatally in the abdomen on Sunday morning, that his life is despaired of. The disturbance took place in a saloon kept by ELVIA BROWN, No. 450 Broome-street, and known as the Monte Cristo. McCAOW was taken to the City Hospital, and all persons found in the house were arrested by the Eighth Precinct Police. Coroner WILDEY visited the Hospital in company with Dr. BOUTON, yesterday, for the purpose of making an *ante-mortem* examination, but the condition of the patient was such it could not be done. He is not expected to recover.

FIRE ON THE KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—A building situated on the Kingsbridge Road, near One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, occupied in part as a slaughter-house by Messrs. JOHNSTON & BRIDGE, and by Dr. JACKSON as a stable, took fire and was entirely consumed. It belonged to J. J. SHILLING, and was insured for $700. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and two men—MARTIN CUMMINGS, a native of the United States, and butcher, and CHARLES WATERS, a native of Ireland, a shoemaker—were arrested by the Thirty-second Precinct Police, on a charge of having fired the premises.

PROMOTION.—Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, has promoted his Third Assistant Clerk, Mr. ELIAS W. TAYLOR, to the post of First Assistant Clerk, vacant by reason of the resignation of Ex-State Senator WOODRUFF, who has been appointed Inspector of Railroads in the Croton Department, *vice* Ex-Alderman JOHN H. BRADY. Mr. TAYLOR entered upon the duties of the position he has just been promoted from in 1857, and has ever since been diligent and faithful in the performance of his duty, and merited his promotion.

CASES FOR THE CORONERS.—The body of an unknown man was found drowned at the foot of Catharine-slip, yesterday. Deceased was dressed in a flannel shirt, gray pants, a leather belt around the body, had dark hair, was about 30 years of age, and had the appearance of a sailor. The Coroner was notified. The dead body of a male infant, full grown, was found by the Police on the steps of house No. 120 West Thirty-ninth-street, occupied by Mrs. QUINLAN. It appeared to have been born alive, but to have been killed immediately afterward.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—A clerk employed in the store of A. T. STEWART, corner Broadway and Tenth-street, named ABRAM AMMERMAN, died at his residence, No. 146 Clinton-street, on Saturday evening, from injuries received by falling through the hatchway of the first floor of the store to the subcellar, a distance of thirty feet.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....MONDAY, June 22, 1863. } One O'clock P. M. }

PRESENT—William Walsh, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Alderman Boole—
Petition of Charles L. Young, for damages.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Seventy-fourth-street, commencing at the westerly side of the Fifth-avenue, running thence through and along Seventy-fourth-street, to the East River, the interior bottom line of the sewer, at Fifth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, to be constructed at an elevation not exceeding thirty-six feet ten inches above tide-water.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That the salary of the second assistant clerk of the Board of Aldermen be, and the same is hereby increased to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the First day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay such increase from the appropriation of city contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-second street to one hundred feet north of Fifty-ninth street, be lighted with gas forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That Forty-seventh street, from Third to Fifth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and requested to communicate to this Board whatever information he may possess regarding the removal of Coenties Slip, in the East River, by the New-York Submarine Engineering Company.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the Eighth-avenue, From Forty-second-street to Forty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one half the expense to be paid by the City, and the other half to be paid for by the property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resignation of Joel O. Stevens as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon Alderman Farley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That D. Sterling Yard be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in the place of Joel O. Stevens, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That Forty-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property benefited, and one-half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the proprietors of the Allaire Works, in Corlears-street, between Cherry and Monroe streets, to continue the occupation of the pipiece now occupied by steam boilers in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council

Which was adopted

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen that Henry C. Hope be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Thomas Comon, resigned.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was concurred in.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to cause a crosswalk to be laid from the northeast corner of Essex Market-place and Ludlow-street, to the west side of Ludlow-street

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifteen cents, with interest, for taxes on their property (in Fourth-street, between Macdougal-street and Sixth-avenue, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to set curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate, &c., Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Fifty-fourth-street, seventy-five feet west of the Eleventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, said increase to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Petition of John McGrane for extension of time on contract for regulating Fifth-avenue.

(By Board of Councilmen, prayer of the petitioner granted.)

In connection with the foregoing, Alderman Hardy presented the following resolution

Resolved, That the time of the contract of John McGrane, for regulating and grading the Fifth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Mount Morris-square, be extended two years from the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah—2.

Preamble, reciting that Capt. Charles F. Hall is about to renew his Arctic exploration, and is fitting out an expedition to sail about the first of July, and that the expedition is likely to advance the interests of American commerce, provided adequate means are placed at his disposal, with resolution that the sum of ——— dollars be appropriated in aid of the object specified in the foregoing preamble, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Bill of William S. Lyons, amounting to $———, for reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments New-York Volunteers.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

Bill of Conklin & Butts, amounting to $———, for services in the reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments New-York Volunteers.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting preamble, with resolution, that all needful repairs be made to the steam fire engine now in use by Engine Company number Twenty-nine, and the Street Commissioner is directed to advertise for proposals for the said repairs.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five feet west of the Eleventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Haroy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built in Forty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryare, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. McConnell and Howe for the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars, to be in full for accollation served up on the night of the sword presentation to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Francis L. A. Boole as City Inspector, in place of Daniel E. Delevan, whose term of office has expired.

Alderman Boole moved that such nomination be laid on the table.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of treasury balance to June 20, 1863.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, to correct assessments against Mr. Niles for sewer in Forty-fifth street.

Which was carried.

And the same was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to let on terms the most advantageous to the City, the premises now occupied by Hose Company number Thirteen, when said Company shall be placed in possession of a new location.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

And ordered to be sent to the Board of Councilmen, this evening, for concurrence.

Alderman Hall was here called to the Chair.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, of Board of Councilmen, with resolutions that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Heath for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, such amount to be in full for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, as Inspector of Wells and Pumps.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, said increase to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Petition of John McGrane for extension of time on contract for regulating Fifth-avenue.

(By Board of Councilmen, prayer of the petitioner granted.)

In connection with the foregoing, Alderman Hardy presented the following resolution

Resolved, That the time of the contract of John McGrane, for regulating and grading the Fifth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Mount Morris-square, be extended two years from the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah—2.

Preamble, reciting that Capt. Charles F. Hall is about to renew his Arctic exploration, and is fitting out an expedition to sail about the first of July, and that the expedition is likely to advance the interests of American commerce, provided adequate means are placed at his disposal, with resolution that the sum of ——— dollars be appropriated in aid of the object specified in the foregoing preamble

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

REBEL VIEWS OF AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG

The Consequences of the Loss of the Mississippi.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

The Difficulty of Obtaining News of the Movements of Gen. Rosecrans.

A Proposition to Hang All the Dutchmen.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

Late rebel papers, among them the Chattanooga *Rebel*, the Knoxville *Register*, the Charleston *Mercury*, the Savannah *Republican*, and the Huntsville *Confederate*—have come to hand. I send you some interesting extracts. W. S.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, June 13.

For several days previous to Monday last—when one of our informants left Gen. JOHNSTON'S headquarters—there had been daily communication between the commanding Generals. The commanders are now acting in concert. Gen. PEMBERTON having signified his ability to hold his position so as to give Gen. JOHNSTON time to organize his army, which he is now doing, and placing it in position to aid the besieged at any moment, or if full time is given him by GRANT to get ready, to strike a decisive blow. *It has not been generally known that Gen. Johnston's army concentrated with but little artillery, means of transportation and commissary supplies.* It was necessary to withhold this information from our own people, who were expecting immediate action, for obvious reasons. We have the strongest assurances, however, that these deficiencies have been supplied. Gen. JOHNSTON has his right resting on Yazoo Rives, near Yazoo City, and his left at a point on the Southern Railroad, west of Jackson. He is constantly in the field, and his troops kept alert, more for the purpose of leuring them to the fatigues of an active campaign than for watching the enemy. For the latter purpose he has sent a large cavalry force of veterans used to the service and under the leadership of a skillful leader. We congratulate the country upon the brightening prospects in Mississippi, and if Gen. JOHNSTON'S wish for reinforcements is gratified, will look for a speedy and decisive triumph.

Mississippians in many instances, deem Vicksburgh already lost, and when the possible results of this event are contemplated we may well deplore them. How long can Gen. JOHNSTON maintain his position in the vicinity of Jackson? If GRANT holds Vicksburgh reinforced from PORTER'S fleet, and from BANKS, now long can the army which is now too small to cross the Big Black and assail GRANT'S rear, hold Jackson? It has been believed that BANKS would not be permitted to join GRANT; but we have no news indicating any movement of JOHNSTON to prevent the combination of the two armies. *In very truth the news from Jackson is conflicting and unsatisfactory.* I have seen a negro who escaped from Vicksburgh since the fight began. He confesses that he has been subjected to much constant fright by the explosion of shells, that he has seen nothing but the perpetual roar of artillery since the Federals laid siege to the place.

But little news comes through the Federal and Confederate lines. *The proclamation of Gen. Johnston and of the Governor, have induced every man to expect the worst.* Knowing the character and worth and stubborn courage of many of the defenders of the little city, I am not inclined to believe that the garrison will be surrendered nor the place lost. There is no suffering, nor losses, nor dangers, that can be borne, which the defenders of Vicksburgh will not endure to the uttermost, rather than to capitulate. If this must occur, the first stand made by our forces will be on the Big Black, about 15 or 20 miles from Vicksburgh, and at Jackson, 50 miles, which is now being fortified. Flank movements from Port Hudson below, and from different points along the Yazoo above, will force our troops to retreat toward Meridian and Mobile, *and thus we will be driven from the Mississippi.*

From Memphis and other points, above and below Vicksburgh, Federal troops will advance into the interior. Johnston's position will be turned, and he must again retreat. Thus we shall be compelled to retire from the river, and then the Federal Government hopes to reopen trade with New-Orleans. Thus Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, and the whole Northwest are to be appeased. Thus the Vallandigham party is to be shorn of its power. Very truthfully did Geo. THOMAS assert, when he induced GRANT to return to the assault of Vicksburgh, that there were "political considerations" which made the capture of Vicksburgh an inevitable necessity.

Meridian (Miss.) correspondence of the Knoxville Register—June 9.

The proclamation of Gov. PETTUS and Gen. JOHNSTON, urging the people of Mississippi to rise *en masse* to take up arms, *will add but little strength to Southern armies.* By some agency, the people were reduced to misconceive the possible results of a revolution in which, with unparalleled zeal, they embarked their lives and fortunes. An invasion of their own State was not anticipated. They believed that Kentucky and Tennessee would furnish all the battlefields, to become memorable through all time, and that the actual presence of invading armies was absolutely impossible. They succumb to unforeseen calamities, while the courage of Tennessee has risen with their increased pressure and magnitude.

Some of their leaders were wont to advise them that they need apprehend no danger. Kentucky and Tennessee were deemed insuperable barriers to Northern aggressions; but now, when armed plunderers penetrate the State, the people, like a General who reposes overweening confidence in the security of his position, finding themselves suddenly assailed, *are incapable of effective action. Surprise deprives them of self-possession, and they tremble and fly on the approach of danger.*

A few counties will respond nobly to the call for volunteers; but from all indications *it will be found impossible to arouse the whole population.*

REBEL SPECULATIONS ON THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury, June 10.

A courier came into Wartrace on the morning of the 3d, and reports that twenty-two regiments of ROSECRANS' army have left for Vicksburgh. The impression prevails that the Federals are retreating toward Nashville. At all events, we have positive information that our troops are advancing from Wartrace to Shelbyville. From the signs of active preparation, a forward movement in earnest is about commencing. On the other hand, rumors are currently circulated that ROSECRANS is advancing himself, instead of falling back upon his earthworks around Nashville. *Besides the strongly-fortified gaps of the Normandy Hills, we have a line of rifle-pits from Shelbyville to Wartrace, nearly nine miles in length.* We also have an army in good health and spirits, and burning to emulate the glorious actions of Chancellorsville, Charleston, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Once more Tennessee is likely to be shaken by the tread of advancing hosts.

A correspondent of the Huntsville *Confederate*, writing from Wartrace, Tenn., says the organization of a new division of the army will be the probable result of some recent changes in the Army of Tennessee, and arrival of troops there. Gens. PILLOW and STUART are spoken of as likely to command it.

THE MOVEMENTS OF ROSECRANS A PUZZLE.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican, June 9.

The movements of ROSECRANS still continue clouded in mystery, and it is not known whether he has sent off any of his force or not. *It is very difficult to obtain any information of his movements, as he has established a chain of patrols, and it is well nigh impossible for scouts and spies to penetrate his lines. Rosecrans appears better informed of our movements. Late Yankee papers publish a list of forces which Bragg has sent to Mississippi.*

PROPOSITION TO HANG THE DUTCH SOLDIERS.

From the Knoxville Register, June 12.

Of late, in all battles and in all recent incursions made by Federal cavalry, we have found the great mass of Northern soldiers to consist of Dutchmen. The plundering thieves captured by FORREST, who stole half the jewelry and watches in a dozen counties of Alabama, were immaculate Dutchmen. The nationnl odor of Dutchmen, as distinctive of the race as that which, constantly ascending to heaven, hes distended the nostrils of the negro, is as unmistakable as that peculiar to a pole-cat, an old pipe, or a lager-oler saloon. Crimes, thefts, and insults to the women of the South, invariably mark the course of these stinkina bodies of animaled *sour-kreut*. Rosecrans himself is an unmixed Dutchmen, an accursed race which has overrun the vest disricts of the country of the Northwest. * * * It happens that we entertain a greater degree of respect for an Ethiopian in the ranks of the Northern armies than for an odoriferous Dutchman, who can have no possible interest in this revolution. * * * *Why not hang every Dutchmen captured? We will hereafter hang, or shoot, or imprison for life all white men taken in command of negroes, and enslave the negroes themselves.* This is not too harsh. No human being will assert the contrary. WHY, then, should we not hang a Dutchman, who deserves infinitely less of our sympathy than a Sambo. The live manes of beer, krout, tobacco and rotten cheese, which, on two legs and four, on foot and mounted, go prowling through the South, should be used to manure the sandy plains and barren hillsides of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. * * * *Wherever a Dutch regiment adorns the limbs of a Southern forest, daring cavalry raids into the South shall cease.* * * * *President Davis need not be specially consulted, and if an accident of this sort should occur to a plundering band like that captured by Forrest, we are not inclined to believe that our President would be greatly disgruntled.*

A SPECIMEN OF THE CHIVALRY.

From the Knoxville Register June 9.

Your readers have often heard thet the citizens of this State (Mississippi) were notoriously illiberal to soldiers. The mountaineer from East Tennessee, who has lived amoeg the living streams that come leaping down every hillside, never imagined that life-giving, abundant water could have a pecuniary value. It is true, however, thet in the broad, fertile plains of Mississippi, nothing possesses a greater intrinsic value thae the beverage which elsewhere costs nothing. In the desert of Sahara water has its commercial value, and in such a locality it would have its price, like bread; and thus it has been in many portions of this State through which our armies have passed.

REBEL ESTIMATE OF RESPECTIVE LOSSES.

From the Knoxville Reporter, June 10.

CLARK'S Diary of the War for Separation has the following estimate of killed, wounded and missing, from the commencement of the war to the 1st of January, 1863:

Federals—Killed, 43,874; wounded, 97,027; prisoners, 68,218—total, 209,115. Died from disease and wounds, 250,000.

Confederates—Killed, 20,893; wounded, 69,615; prisoners, 22,169—total, 102,677. Died from disease and wounds, 136,000.

The Gallant Seventh.

This favorite New-York regiment is now on its third tour of duty since the war commenced.

It carries with it the warm sympathies and many of the hopes of our loyal people. Wherever it may be called to the discharge of its duties, no one doubts that its high reputation will be sustained.

Col. LEFFERTS has gracefully yielded to the unanimous wish of his regiment by remaining at its head.

The excellent and venerated Chaplain, Doctor WESTON, of Trinity Church, again takes the field. The Colonel is accompanied by his son on the non-commissioned Staff, while among the privates are GIFFORD, the popular artist, and a son of Gen. WETMORE.

The last detachment left on Thursday, and has already joined the regiment in Baltimore. Federal Hill will probably again become the fashionable resort of the residents and strangers in that pleasant city.

The presence of the Seventh exercises a wholesome restraint wherever it is stationed, and its influence may not be without value in the Metropolis of Maryland.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 19.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba* from Peneme.

The news of the burning, by a rebel privateer, of a third California bound ship, causes many importers and commission merchants to withdraw their staple goods from the market, giving prices an upward tendency. Jobbers show a tendency to lay in heavy stocks.

The Republican Convention has nominated OSCAR L. SHAFTER, LORENZO SAWYER, JOHN CASEY, A. L. RHODES and S. W. SANDERSON, as candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Very radical resolutions were adopted by the Convention, indorsing the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN, and urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, without regard to cost or sacrifice, until the last rebel is disarmed.

The Northern coast steamer has arrived, bringing $58,000 in treasure, from British Columbia, and $94,000 from Oregon.

Hon. CORNELIUS COB, of Santa Cruz County, has been nominated as a third candidate for Congress

THE PRIZE STEAMER CHEROKEE.—In the United States District Court, the prize steamer *Cherokee* has been condemned, no claimant having appeared. Testimony was read by which it was clearly shown that this vessel was the British steamer *Thistle*, built on the Clyde, which sailed from Glasgow bound to Nassau, last Winter, under British flag and papers, and thence to Charleston, running the blockade with a cargo of firearms and other munitions of war. At Charleston she was sold, and she ran out on the 9th May, and was captured, after a chase, by the United States steamer *Canandaigua*. A decree of condemnation was rendered. The steamer has been taken by the Government for the use of the navy, and the cargo, which was cotton, has been sold.—*Boston Journal, June 18.*

Markets.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 20.

FLOUR and GRAIN dull. OATS 77c. CORN 71c WHISKY 45d. in lots. *Shipped by rail*—113,400 bushels Corn, 133,600 bushels Wheat, 45,800 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Feed.

Cattle market moderately active, without noticeable change in prices; sales light. BEEVES—Common at 4c.@4¾c.; fair to good, 5c.@5¾c.; extra to fancy, 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., live weight. *Receipts*—3,600 head. SHEEP lower, and market dull, with light sales, at 5c. for fair, and 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb. for prime to extra heavy. *Receipts*—3,300 heads. HOGS neglected, and lower, with a few sales at 4¾c.@4¾c. for light to heavy corn-fed.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 20.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales last night 7,000 bushels White Canada at $1 50. CORN and other grains quiet and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS a shade easier on grain. Flour 38c., Wheat 9¼c., Corn 8c. to New-York. *Imports*—2,764 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 4,600 bushels Peas. *Exports*—2,045 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine Its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BLECKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:

ON DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the northwest and southeast corners.

ON DEKALB-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—40 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—39 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WYTHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisances by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Laveeder Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and relieve the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

STARR, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No 506 Broadway. Agents wanted

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for 50c. with 21 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—new.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs

Worse Bugs are effectually destroyed by using PARSONS & CO.'S RAT AND ROACH EXTERMINATOR. Rats leave their holes to die. Retail by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder Braces, &c. A lady attendant

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

Price 50 cents per box.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

BOZIL—VALENTINE.—On Wednesday evening, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. Woodruff, FERDINAND W. BOZIL and Miss LIZZY VALENTINE, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

BARNETT—HEATH.—On Saturday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, WILLIAM BARNETT and EMMA, daughter of the late A. B. Heath, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

COGGILL—MITCHELL.—On Saturday, June 13, in Christ Church, Norfolk, Va., by Rev. E. M. Rodman, FREDERICK W. COGGILL of New-York, and JULIA, eldest daughter of the late William Mitchell, Jr., of Richmond, Va.

VAN PELT—POWELL.—On Wednesday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Magie, GILBERT S. VAN PELT and ANNIE, daughter of Wm. R. Powell, Esq., all of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

ADAMSON.—In Fordham, N. Y., on Sunday, June 21, CUYLER A., son of Christina and the late Constantine Adamson.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at Fordham, on Tuesday morning, June 23, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 9¼ o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans (La.) and Bardstown (Ky.) papers please copy.

BROWER.—On Friday evening, June 19, CATHARINE MOON BROWER, daughter of John H. and Ann S. Brower, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The funeral services, at the residence of her parents, in Flushing, will be held on Monday, June 22, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The boats which connect with the railroad, leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 20, EMILIA ANALAINA, daughter of Thomas and Anna Chambers, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 576 Hudson-st., on Monday, June 22, at 2 o'clock.

DOUGHTY.—At his residence in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 17, EDWARD DOUGHTY, formerly of this City, aged 75 years.

His funeral will take place at the Kinney-st. Baptist Church, near Chestnut-st. depot, at Newark, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. at 3:20 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

FROELICH.—On Sunday, June 21, WILLIAM B., son of Eliza and the late Solomon Froelich, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 529 Hudson-st., on Tuesday morning, June 23, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-York Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday, June 21, of inflammation of the lungs, GILBERT J. HAMILTON, aged 9 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 189 Mulberry-st.

HADLEY.—On Saturday, June 20, after a short illness, MARY E., beloved wife of Washington Hadley, aged 31 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 90 East 17th-st., to-morrow, (Tuesday afternoon,) June 23, at 2 o'clock.

PECKHAM.—On Saturday, June 20, at Syracuse, WILLIS MASON, son of Henry M. and Susan P. Peckham, aged 2 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, June 22, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

PRICHARD.—At the residence of A. P. Bodley, Cincinnati, suddenly, on the 15th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH PRICHARD, wife of A. P. Prichard, Sr., of Granville, O., aged 40 years.

Remains taken home for interment.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, June 21, GEORGE W. ROBINSON, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 36, Albany, and members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 394 6th-av., on Tuesday, June 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SCHULTS.—On Saturday evening, June 20, Mrs. ELEANOR KNICKERBOCKER, widow of the late Luke Schults, of Rhinebeck, Duchess County, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Alexander H. Schults, Fishkill Landing, on Tuesday, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 339.—June 20, 1863.

64, 34, 14, 9, 58, 12, 72.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 348.—June 20, 1863.

48, 18, 55, 49, 5, 15, 39, 28, 29, 8, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUNE,

1863.

An unusually fine assortment of

LINENS, DRILLINGS,

and

SUMMER WOOLENS,

Ready made and made to order,

And at Reduced Prices.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,

BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

BALLOU'S

Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,

SEA BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. HAINBRIDGE.

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS AN ECONOMY OF 50 per cent. over common camphor for use against moths. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. All New-York Druggists have it.

PACKAGES TO VOLUNTEERS.

Those who may have been obliged to leave hastily can have any articles necessary to their comfort forwarded by the

HARNDEN EXPRESS

COMPANY,

No. 74 Broadway.

They send packages daily to the army at all points.

MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.

MR MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
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MR MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st to NO 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

(Near corner of Fulton.)

Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,

PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS, LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, CUPS, FILTERS,

And every variety of RUBBER ARMY GOODS,

Manufactured and for sale by GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO., No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.

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MR MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY

CRANE'S

MAMMOTH BULLETIN CLOTHING STORE

No 106 BOWERY, near Grand-st.

The following daily papers are posted upon our Bulletins at 7 A. M., for the benefit of the public

NEW-YORK HERALD,
NEW-YORK TIMES,
NEW-YORK WORLD,
NEW-YORK SUN,
NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS,
NEW-YORK STAATS ZEITUNG

Latest telegraph news from all points of the compass at 3 P. M.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING OF THE BOWERY CLOTHING CO., No. 106 BOWERY.

SIGN OF THE BULLETIN.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES.

WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES.
BRAY'S WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, AND ALL OTHERS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

PALMER'S	MUSQUITO	CANOPY.
ROEBUCK'S	MUSQUITO	CANOPY.
HARTWELL'S	MUSQUITO	CANOPY.

ALL KINDS OF MUSQUITO NETS.

At G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S,

No. 359 Broadway.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c

Good and cheap, at

WILLARD'S,

No. 384 Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.

MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.
MR. MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY.

CIGARS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONstantly on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for

From 10 to 500 ml. State and Connecticut seed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Seed and Havana Conchas.
From 10 to 500 ml. Seed and Havana mixed Conchas
From 10 to 100 ml. Cabanas, all qualities.
20 ml. Chinahurah Manillas, Nos. 2 and 3.
Genuine Manilla No. 2.
Genuine imported Havana Cigars, most any brand.

All goods warranted as represented and sold only for cash at the lowest market prices. Mail orders promptly attended to by KELLNER & MOORE,

Manufacturers, No. 91 William-st., New-York.

ARMORY, LAFAYETTE HALL,
COMPANY A, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, June 20, 1863.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY remaining in the City are hereby ordered to report at the armory on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, in full fatigue, with knapsack and two days' rations, to join the regiment at Harrisburgh, upon the peremptory call of the Commander-in-Chief for troops to repel invasion. Every absentee will be returned to the Provost-Marshal, to be dealt with according to the laws of the State.

By order. WM. G. TOMPKINS, Captain.

S. MARTIN, Acting O. S.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUfactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, which he will sell at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. All goods warranted.

STIMULATE YOUR LIVER—REGULATE your bowels, cleanse your stomach, purify your blood, cure your jaundice, build up your system, by the use of Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters. GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. Agents. Sold by all druggists. Price only 37 and 50 cents per bottle.

AN EMINENT HOMEOPATHIC PHYSIcian, from Europe, desires to engage an intelligent and well schooled youth, not less than 15 years of age, as a regular apprentice and student; must speak and write both English and German. Apply to W. SHLARBAUM, No. 550 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs.

NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by S. D. HUMPHREY, M. D., No. 64 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a few doors from Fifth-av. Hotel. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,

No. 6 Mesereole-st., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CABROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NO. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM NO. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.,—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using as necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. EDWARD TEMPLE HABRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 389 4th-st.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

STRAINING IS HURTFUL.

STRAINING IS HURT

tion that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for making extension of and necessary alterations and repairs to the house of Hose Company number Fourteen.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Nineteenth-street, from the Sixth to the Tenth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expenses and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the sum of five hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-five cents be donated the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to enable them to pay sundry assessments against their property southwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Trustees of said Corporation for said amount, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 345.]

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay Dr. G. Wolff for medical attendance at Seventeenth Ward Station.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 466.]

Report of Committee on Finance, donating ten thousand dollars to the Blind Mechanics' Association

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

[G. O. 346.]

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of concurring with Board of Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the persons named the amount of their bills, (fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars,) for expenses incurred by the Committee on National Affairs in the reception of the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments, New-York Volunteers, on their return from the seat of war, etc. Also, for expenses incurred in conducting the funeral obsequies of the late Colonel Ringgold, of the One Hundred and Third New-York Volunteers, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the amount of City contingencies.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, and subsequently reconsidered and postponed.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—8.

Councilman Keenan moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up General Order number four hundred and thirty-one, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay for the colors furnished by the Committee on National Affairs to the New-York City regiments, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council, December one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon the presentation of proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

The motion to suspend the rules was carried.

And the resolution was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

[G. O. 347.]

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Carroll for the sum of four hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, and he take his receipt in full for the annexed bill, and charge to appropriate account.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, The President, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Murray, Fitzgerald—8.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

[G. O. 348.]

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the several parties whose bills are hereunto annexed, (amounting to five hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighteen cents, for expenses of funeral of Col. B. F. Ringgold,) and charge the same to account of City contingencies.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, McConnell, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—10.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—8.

And subsequently such vote was reconsidered.

Councilmen Gross was here called to the Chair.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Webster moved that the question be taken on the several bills contained in the resolution separately, and on that motion called the previous question.

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the main question be now put?"

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Webster, Repper, Houghtalin, Brice, Russell—7.

Negative—Councilman Hayes, Riley, Sandford, The President, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Councilman Hayes moved that the whole subject be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gaw called up General Ordar number four hundred and five.

Being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that a Special Committee of seven members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to such celebration.

Councilman Sandford moved to amend said resolution by striking out the sum of ten thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof five thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved that the resolution be laid over.

Which was lost.

And the resolution was lost for want of the required number of votes.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—8.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution, approved May fourteen, appropriating two hundred and fifty dollars to Nathaniel Lockwood for pay for extra work, &c., in house for Engine Company number Forty-one, which the Comptroller declines to pay, on the ground that no appropriation was designated from which said amount should be taken; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nathaniel Lockwood for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being in full for extra work done and materials furnished, in the erection of house for Engine Company number Forty-one, the same to be charged to appropriations for Fire Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, The President, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Murray, Fitzgerald—8.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

[G. O. 349.]

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the several parties whose bills are hereunto annexed, (amounting to five hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighteen cents, for expenses of funeral of Col. B. F. Ringgold,) and charge the same to account of City contingencies.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, McConnell, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—10.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—8.

And subsequently such vote was reconsidered.

Councilmen Gross was here called to the Chair.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Webster moved that the question be taken on the several bills contained in the resolution separately, and on that motion called the previous question.

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the main question be now put?"

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Webster, Repper, Houghtalin, Brice, Russell—7.

Negative—Councilman Hayes, Riley, Sandford, The President, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Councilman Hayes moved that the whole subject be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gaw called up General Ordar number four hundred and five.

Being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that a Special Committee of seven members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to such celebration.

Councilman Sandford moved to amend said resolution by striking out the sum of ten thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof five thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved that the resolution be laid over.

Which was lost.

And the resolution was lost for want of the required number of votes.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—8.

[G. O. 463.]

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution, approved May fourteen, appropriating two hundred and fifty dollars to Nathaniel Lockwood for pay for extra work, &c., in house for Engine Company number Forty-one, which the Comptroller declines to pay, on the ground that no appropriation was designated from which said amount should be taken; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nathaniel Lockwood for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being in full for extra work done and materials furnished, in the erection of house for Engine Company number Forty-one, the same to be charged to appropriations for Fire Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, The President—4.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval

Councilman Haviland moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

[G. O 355.]

Resolution by Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. McKemster for the sum of thirty-five dollars, for reporting investigation relative to the number of cars run by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, the number licensed, and by what authority the Company had extended its track to Fifty-ninth-street, the said services having been rendered the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Russell—2.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

[G. O. 361.]

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the accompanying bill of the Sunday Times, amounting to the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents, for services rendered to the City, be and the same are hereby referred to the Comptroller with power to pay the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady—4.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

[G. O. 372.]

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid at the intersections of One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets with the Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, The President, O'Brien—4.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Sandford asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time

Objection being made.

Councilman Hayes moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of permitting the introduction of such resolution.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby donated to the St. Vincent Hospital, situated in Eleventh-street, and the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the above sum and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

[G. O. 444.]

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a steam fire engine for the use of Hose Company number Twenty-six, similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Eleven.

Councilman Haviland moved to lay the paper on the table

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, The President, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Murray—5.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Gaw, O'Brien, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the words Hose Company number Twenty-six.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend the resolution so that the Street Commissioner shall be directed to purchase a steam fire engine for the use of Hose Company number Twenty-six, at a cost not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars.

Councilman Jones moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words, "and also a tender."

Councilman Brandon moved that the whole subject be laid on the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, The President, McGrath, Murray, Brandon—5.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, O'Brien, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

The question then coming up on the amendment of Councilman Jones, the same was accepted by Councilman Hayes.

The question then recurring upon the amendment of Councilman Hayes,

The same was lost.

Councilman Hogan moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, The President, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Murray—6.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Gaw, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Gaw, O'Brien, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Hayes. The President, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Murray, Brandon—7.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Joyce asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution.

Objection being made.

Councilman Jones moved to suspend the rules for that purpose.

Which was carried.

Councilman Joyce thereupon offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the proprietor of the Astor, Mr. Stetson, be requested to furnish separate bills to all the members of this Board for expenses incurred by them in participating at the receptions given to returning regiments, both at the City Assembly Rooms, the Park Barracks and elsewhere, the said amount to be taken out of the bills that have been presented to the Common Council for payment.

Councilman Hayes moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Webster moved that the gentleman offering the resolution be permitted to withdraw the same.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, pending the consideration of the above resolution, the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty-fifth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 63, 3382 to 331, inclusive. *Part III.*—Nos. 2367, 1184, 1425, 2747, 88, 2916, 2203, 45, 156, 1640, 2996, 1985, 115, 791, 769, 989, 2783, 3070, 3026, 1633.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2765, 2055, 2771, 2257, 547, 2717, 2653, 1859, 827, 2727, 1961, 1755. *Part II.*—Nos. 2236, 1234, 2208, 1734, 2355½, 1810, 1710, 2336, 2250, 484.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

Practice in Arrest an Civil Process.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Jacob Mist and another vs. *W. Spear.*—An order of arrast was issued in this cotion against all the defendants upon affidevits which showed that the defendants Kaliski & Bro. were carrying on the clothing business at Canal-st., in the City, and at Dubuque, Iowa; that in March, 1862, they sold out their business to the defendant Spear, and Leopold Kaliski acted as clerk for Spear, after the sale; that afterward Leopold Kaliski purchased from plaintiff various bills of goods in the name of the old firm of Kaliski Bros., and that Speer executed a power of attorney to one Streus, who proceeded to Dubuque and took possession of the goods of said firm of Kaliski Bros. It was also alleged that, in April last, the store in Canal-street was suddenly closed up, and the stock disposed of, and the same was done with intent to defraud the plaintiff. Counsel for the defendant Spear obtained an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be set aside as to Speer. The order was returnable yesterday. Counsel for the motion claimed that there was no cause of arrest or action set up as against Spear, and moved upon the original papers. The order of arrest was withdrawn and vacated, and an order entered discontinuing the action as against Speer.

Alexander H. Reevey for motion; J. A. Sherman, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Stoves Machine Company vs. *Emery et al.*—Adjustment of costs set aside, and readjustment ordered.

Ackroyd et al. vs. *Ackroyd.*—Motion denied.

Schmidt vs. *Atteubran.*—Order settled.

Wright vs. *Stuyker, &c.; Denning* vs. *Webb.*—Motions denied.

Schuyler vs. *Meyer.*—Memoranda for counsel.

Libnan et al. vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Weinstein vs. *Weinstein.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Tappan vs. *Livingston, &c.*—Report confirmed.

Goldsmith vs. *Worms et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Kaufman et al. vs. *The Same.*—Same.

Before Justice Clerke.

Stevins vs. *Hilliken, &c.*—Settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 22, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	105¾	400	Chi. & R. Is	94¾
10,000	do	109	50	do	94¾
1,000	do	109½	100	do	94¾
3,000	do	109¾	200	do	94¾
11,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Con.	100	300	do	94¾
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c.		100	do	94¾
	N. Ort. & Apr	106½	100	do	94¾
1,000	do. Fe. & Aug.	107¾	100	do	94¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N.	98¾	200	do	94¾
1,000	Ill. Coup. 8s. '77	107	100	do	94¾
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	62	600	do	94¾
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	69	450	do	94¾
20,000	Mo. State 6s	69½	400	do	94¾
3,000	do	69	100	Har. Railroad	75¾
10,000	do	69	500	do	75¾
13,000	E. 4th M. Bs	103½	700	do	75½
25,000	E 5th M. B	103	1400	do	77
1,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.		1500	do	77¾
	S. F. Bs	122	1000	do	77
2,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Fr	92	700	do	77¾
13,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M. B	83	50	Nor. & Wes. R	101¾
3,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	105	100	Reading R	103½
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	85	200	do	103¾
20,000	C. & N. W. 2d	60	300	do	103¾
2,000	do	59	600	do	103¾
1,000	do	60	400	Mich. Cen. R	109
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M	107	100	do	115
1,000	Chic. & R. I. Bds.	113	200	do	109
10	Am. Exc. Bank	105½	150	do	108½
0	Man. & Mer. Bank	100	150	do	109¾
10,000	Amer. Gold	143¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R	95
10,000	do	143¾	200	do	94¾
60,000	do	143¾	200	do	94¾
26,600	do	143¾	200	do	94
100	Canton Co	26¾	600	M. S. & N. I. R	59¾
300	do	26¾	400	do	70
450	do	26	100	do	69¾
200	do	25	100	do	69¾
200	do	26½	300	do	69¾
41	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	140	800	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115
980	Cumb. Coal. Pf	21¾	100	do	115
300	do	23	250	do	115¾
20	Min. Mining Co	102	50	Panama R	188
50	Wyom. V. Coal Co.	74¾	650	Ill. Cen. C. R. S.	101¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co. a30	173¾	100	do	101¾
100	do	s15. 173¾	300	do	101¾
50	do	174	800	Clev. & P. R	82
100	do	b30. 175¾	100	do	s30 01¾
50	do	174¾	600	do	s60 81¾
150	do	b30. 176	1200	do	81¾
100	do	b30. 176¾	0	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	160
100	do	176	250	Chic. & R. I. R	98¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	118	200	do	b10 99¾
250	do	118¾	50	do	s10 93¾
700	Erie Railway	93¾	350	Mil. & Pr. Du C	52
80	do	s10 93¾	21	do	01
100	do	b30 94¾	100	do	s60 51
500	do	93¾	450	P., F. W. & C	65
25	do	94	100	do	s10 65
100	do	b15 94	200	do	s10 65
300	Clev. & Tol	108	100	do	b30 65¾
200	do	108¾	100	do	b30 65¾
600	Erie R. Pref	s15. 102	250	Chic. & N. W. B	28¾
50	do	101¾	100	do	s10 28¾
300	do	102	150	do	s60 28¾
50	do	b30. 102¾	100	do	28¾
100	do	b10. 102¾	250	Chic. & Alt. Pref	89
24	Miss. & Mo R	20			

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	109¾	50	Erie R. Pref	102¾
1,000	do	110	50	do	102¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, 1-yr. C	101	1300	Hudson R. R.	s30. 128
6,000	do	New 98¾	100	do	s30. 128¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	61½	100	do	127¾
9,000	Mo. State 6s	68¾	600	do	128
12,000	do	68¾	200	do	b10. 128¾
15,000	do	s30 68¾	100	do	128¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s	130	500	do	129
8,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	56	50	do	b15. 129
3,000	do	59¾	300	do	b10. 129
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. B	120	100	Reading R	103
0,000	Amer. Gold	143¾	200	Harlem R	79
10,000	do	143¾	1500	do	79¾
100	Canton Com	26¾	200	do	s10 79
150	Pacific M. S. Co	170	1800	do	s10 78¾
150	Alt. & T. H. R. Pr	67¼	200	M. S. & N. I. R	69¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	119¾	100	M. S. & N. I. O. S.	s10. 115¾
100	do	s10. 116¾	200	do	116
50	do	b15. 118¾	500	Clev. & Pitts	82
200	do	118¾	100	do	b10 82

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	143¾	100	Hudson R	127¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	68¼	100	do	s7. 127¾
5,000	do	69	50	do	127
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	62	100	do	b10. 127¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R	119¾	100	M. S. & N. I	s30 69¾
100	do	b10. 119¾	200	do	b3 69¾
450	Erie Railway	93¾	100	do	s10 69¾
400	do	93¾	50	do	b30 69¾
700	do	b3 93¾	200	do	69¾
100	do	s10 93¾	50	Ill. Cen. R	s10 101¾
300	do	s3 93¾	50	do	s10. 101¾
500	do	93¾	180	do	101¾
200	do	b10 93¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R	c 81¾
100	do	s5 93¾	200	do	81¾
100	do	stw 93¾	100	do	s3 81½
800	Harlem R	79¾	400	do	b30 82¾
200	do	79¾	200	do	81¾
1200	do	79	100	Mil. & P. Du C	51¾
300	do	78¾	350	Chi. & R. I. R	93¾
600	do	78¾	50	do	93¾
1100	do	s60 78¾	50	do	s3 93¾
400	do	78¾	100	do	93¾
50	Cumb. Coal	b10 22¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	106¾	200	Harlem R	79¾
5,000	Debt Cert's. New	98¾	100	do	s10 79¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	68¾	206	do	b3 79¾
50	Cum. Coal	21¾	300	do	b3 79¾
100	Erie Railway	94¾	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	s30 70
100	do	s10 94¾	300	do	b3 70¼
300	do	s10 94¾	100	do	70¼
100	do	94¾	100	do	70¼
100	do	b10 94¾	100	Clev. & P. R	s30 70¾
100	do	s8 94¾	100	Clev. & P. R	82¾
100	do	s10 94¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C. R	65
200	do	94¾	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R	51¾
50	Hud. River R	128¾	50	do	52
100	Chic. & R. I. R	94¾			

MONDAY, June 22—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 20, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 13:

Decrease in Loans	$3,735,523
Increase in Specie	430,078
Decrease in Circulation	90,152
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,427,849

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 21, 1862.	June 20, 1863.	June 13, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	146,839,762	177,083,295	180,808,823
Specie	31,047,945	38,314,206	37,884,128
Circulation	8,849,183	6,120,252	6,210,404
Gross Deposits	154,674,421	205,370,504	209,947,362
Exchanged	28,009,999	48,267,203	50,396,212
Undrawn	126,664,422	157,123,301	159,551,150
In Sub-Treasury	14,905,354	23,155,641	20,862,520

The large reduction in Loans and Discounts on the present Bank return in the aggregate, in good part, of the continued withdrawal of United States Currency for conversion into the 5.20 years' Loan of 1882. For the fortnight the curtailment is about six millions of dollars. The stock of Specie increases both at Bank and in the Sub-Treasury on this return. The line of Deposits is not quite so heavily influenced by the conversion of United States Currency as the Loans and Discounts. The reverse was the case last Monday. To-day, as on Saturday, there is more ease in the market for Money to the Stock Brokers and some of the leading houses who paid 7 ₱ cent. on miscellaneous collateral last week, are now accommodated, in part at least, at 6 ₱ cent. The signs of comfort for borrowers in the supply of Money are even more decided than on Saturday, and the effect of the change is sensibly felt at the Stock Board, as will be noticed from the upward range of prices.

The price of Gold Coin to-day has undergone very little change from Saturday's sales. The rate was steady through the forenoon, but a fraction weaker at the close of the day. The sales of Exchange on London, first-class Bankers, were at 156@156¼ ₱ cent. The Cunard mail this week goes *via* Boston. The demand thus far is not important in amount. The English papers and letters by the *City of New-York*, this morning, report an active market for Money in London at 4 ₱ cent. The shipments outward of Gold and Silver to the East and to Brazil were ahead of receipts from Australia and California and the West Indies. The quotations for American Government Stock are higher, and the price for 1881 Coupon 6 ₱ cents took another rise here to-day to 109½ ₱ cent. on purchases for European account.

The Stock Exchange was firm in prices, with a more animated demand than last week. The advance in Harlem was 2 ₱ cent., and on Hudson River 6 ₱ cent., as compared with the last quotation of Saturday. There was a further recovery in Pacific Mail and Toledo, and a good feeling in New-York Central and Erie. Shares at a rise of about 1 ₱ cent. The Western Roads were somewhat irregular, the change since Saturday being against Rock Island, Fort Wayne and Galena. Reading shares improved 1 ₱ cent. The State 6 ₱ cents. of Missouri and Tennessee steady at about Saturday's figures. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper firm. At the Second Board there was a large business in the Coupon 6 ₱ cents. of 1881.

At 4 o'clock, the Share list was generally firm, with a demand for Erie, Michigan Southern, &c., at a further advance on the Second Board printed sales. Gold Coin left off same as at 143¾@¼ ₱ cent. The following quotations were made, in comparison with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	143¾	143¾	Harlem Pref.	80	81
U. S. 6s, 1881	109	109¾	Mich. Central	109	109¾
N. Y. Central	118	118¾	Mich. Southern	68¾	70¼
Erie	93¾	94¾	Mich. Guarant'd.	113¾	115
Erie Preferred	101¾	102¾	Illinois Central	101	102
Hudson	122¾	128	Pittsburgh	81¾	82¼
Toledo	107¾	109	Fort Wayne	66	65¾
Pacific Mail	174¾	178	Rock Island	94½	94¾
Harlem	72	79¾	Northwest	28¾	29¾
Canton	27	26¾	Galena	95	93¾
Cumberland	22	22	Reading	102½	103½

The payments into the Treasury Office, today, on account of the New Loan of 1882, amount to $1,226,150, of which $984,200 went in through the Loan Agency, and $241,950 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, 5,496,052 87, including for Customs, $109,000; Payments, $5,150,806 78; Balance, $23,500,887 34.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The July half-yearly dividend of the Seventh Ward Bank is 5 ₱ cent., payable July 1. The Bull's Head Bank declares a quarterly dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable July 1, equal to the rate of 12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

Mechanics'	115	Bank of the Republic	106
America	129	Bank of N. America	109
Phœnix	112	Hanover	97
Tradesmen's	105	Metropolitan	116
Leather Manuf.	150	East River	96
Seventh Ward	135	Nassau	105
State of New-York	102	Shoe and Leather	100
Commerce	101¾	Continental	99
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	99	Marine	140
Broadway	150	Commonwealth	98
Ocean	95	Atlantic	70
American Exchange	105	Park	130
Chatham	98	Manuf. and Merch	100

The following are the bids to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107¾	N. Ind. R. G. L. '68	105
N. Y. Cen. subsc'n	101	M. S. & N. Ind. S. F	109
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101	Al. & T. H. firsts	104
N. Y. Central 7s, '70	116	Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	81
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	121	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in	80
Erie R. fourths, '80	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
Erie R. fifths, '88	103	O. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	85
Hud. R. thirds '75	117	Chi. & N. W. 2d M	58½
Hud. R. conv., '67	120	Tol. & Wab. firsts	107
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	112	Chic. & R. I. firsts	112
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115½	Clev. & Tol. S. F	111¾
Mich. C. new 1st s '82	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Chi. B. & Q. 1st s	123	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 2ds	89
Mich. S. seconds	101		

MR. DUDLEY HALL, of the Stock firm of SHERMAN & Co., No. 25 William-street, was to-day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

Annexed is a statement of the business of the Reading Railroad for the month of May:

	1863.	1862.
Received from coal	$394,899	$190,356
Received from merchandise	57,496	44,701
Received from travel, &c	53,149	40,938
Total	$505,516	$283,996
Transportation and all charges	248,320	147,412
Net profit for the month	$257,196	$136,584
Net profit previous 5 months	960,796	589,262
Total net profit 6 months	$

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

GOUPIL'S—No. 772 Broadway—The Union Dash into Fredericksburgh.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Stuart's cavalry has suffered another defeat at the hands of Gen. Pleasanton—a worse one, apparently, than either of the preceding ones. Gen. Pleasanton, in an official report of the affair, states that he moved with his command, on Sunday morning, to Middleburgh, and attacked Stuart. The rebels were driven steadily all day, losing heavily at every step. We captured two pieces of artillery—one a Blakeley gun, with three caissons, and another blown up, together with a large number of prisoners, including a number of prominent officers. All the rebel dead and wounded were left on the field, with carbines, pistols and sabres in large numbers. The rebels were driven beyond Uppervills into Ashby's Gap, a distance of eight miles. Our loss was very small, both in men and horses, notwithstanding very heavy charges were made and the sabre was used freely.

Definite information of the whereabouts of Lee's main army has been received at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Reconnoissances and scouts have revealed the fact that it is on the immediate western slope of the Blue Ridge, between Snicker's Gap and Winchester. Lee's whole infantry force is there, including the corps of A. P. Hill. The stories received from Baltimora late on Sunday night, to the effect that a heavy rebel force, numbering from twenty-five to forty thousand, had crossed the Potomac at Antietam Ford, appear to have had no foundation in fact. It was ascertained yesterday that the rebel force at Frederick and vicinity was only a small scouting party, and that there were not more than seven or eight thousand rebels in Maryland. No demonstration had been made at Harper's Ferry, and communication between that point and Baltimore was open.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh, received late last night, expresses the belief that the entire rebel force this side of the Potomac is advancing toward Harrisburgh. The enemy occupied Greencastle at noon yesterday, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, believed to be in strong force. Five rebels were captured near Gettysburgh by the Philadelphia City troop on Sunday evening.

Three more regiments left for the seat of war, from this vicinity, yesterday—the Sixth and Sixty-ninth New-York State Militia, and the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, the last named enlisted for the war, and recently camped on Staten Island. Other regiments still are to follow in a day or two.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 14th inst., by the arrival at this port, last evening, of the steamer *Locust Point*. The only news from Port Hudson is the statement that the siege is progressing. No details whatever have come to hand. Gen. Sherman had suffered the amputation of his leg, and still survived, but his condition was considered critical. The towboat *Boston*, already announced as having been captured by a party of Mobile rebels near Pass a l'Outre, on the 9th, was extemporized by her captors into a privateer, and captured and destroyed the bark *Lenox*, on the 10th. The *Lenox* was bound from New-York to New-Orleans.

A rebel dispatch from Osyka, Miss., states that a desperate fight took place at Port Hudson, on the 12th, the rebels driving the National forces out of their fortifications. There is no mention of any such occurrence in our New-Orleans news, which is two days later.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 18th inst., which was received at Murfreesboro on June 19, has a telegram from Richmond dated June 17, which said that Milroy surrendered to Ewell at Winchester, after two days' fighting, with 7,000 men, several hundred horses, all his camp equipments, wagons and artillery. A rebel officer wrote on the margin of the *Rebel* of the 17th as follows: "There is just received a dispatch from Port Hudson, stating that the Confederates are victorious, and have captured 4,000 prisoners and all the Federal siege guns. The date of the dispatch is not given. Nothing from Vicksburgh."

We learn by a letter from the blockading fleet off Charleston, that an artillery battle took place on the 12th inst., between the rebel batteries on Morris Island and the National batteries on Folly Island, in which the gunboats *Paunee* and *Commodore McDonough* took part. The firing continued for three hours, without any damage on our side. The rebels were seen carrying off a number of killed and wounded. On the following night there was another great conflagration in Charleston.

By the steamer *Saxon*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, we learn that the two iron-clads which captured the ram *Fingal* were the *Weehawken* and *Patapsco*. The capture was made on the 16th inst., in Warsaw Sound. Only five guns were fired by the Monitors. No damage whatever was suffered on our side.

The ship *Isaac Webb*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, reports having been captured on the 20th inst. by the pirate *Tacony*, and bonded in the sum of $40,000. The pirate put on board the *Webb* the captain, crew, and two passengers of the brig *Umpire*, captured and destroyed by the *Tacony* on the 16th. The *Webb* had on board a large number of emigrants, which fact probably accounts for her being released.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices from the City of Mexico to the 24th ult., by way of San Francisco. All the French residents have been compelled to leave the city. Juarez had taken command of the Mexican troops in person, and the fortifications around the city were being strengthened. It was supposed the Government would flood the valley on the approach of the French, and in every other possible manner make a desperate resistance. Comonfort had been much censured for not relieving the garrison of Puebla, and in consequence had resigned. The French advance had arrived at San Martin los Mulican.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the Mayor sent in the name of Alderman Boole for City Inspector, *vice* Col. Delavan. The nomination was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Boole himself. The Board soon after took a recess and went into caucus, Mr. Jeremiah being called to the Chair. Mr. Boole then stated that he desired that Col. Delavan should be reappointed City Inspector. Messrs. Farley, McCool and Mitchell were appointed a Committee to ascertain if the Mayor would withdraw the nomination of Mr. Boole and substitute the name of Col. Delavan. They soon reported that the Mayor declined to answer the question, and refused to withdraw Mr. Boole's name, but left it to be accepted or rejected by the Board. The same Committee, by instruction, then visited Col. Delavan, to obtain his resignation, and on their return, reported that the Colonel said he had nothing to resign, his term of office having expired. After the recess the Board confirmed Mr. Boole as City Inspector by 12 to 1. Mr. Boole then presented his resignation as Alderman, which was received and tabled. The question then being raised whether Mr. Boole could still act as Alderman, it was decided that he could till he formally accepted the City Inspectorship by taking the proper oath of office. The Board concurred to grant the use of the streets for laying mains, for a term of fifty years, to the "Anthracite Gas-lighting and Heating Company." Mr. Mitchell remarked, on voting, that it was high time something was put in opposition to the present gas monopolies. The Comptroller reported a balance of $1,727,343 87 in the City Treasury on last Saturday. Adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

In the Board of Councilmen a very numerously signed petition from Staten Islanders, imploring a grant of the "temporary and limited redress against the abuses and oppression of the existing Staten Island Ferry," (George Law's ferry,) recently asked for, was presented by Mr. Webster, and referred. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating the amount of fines paid over to the City by the Clerks of the Police and District Courts and the Corporation Attorney, from Jan. 1, 1859, to May 30, 1863. From District Courts, the sum was $58,247 95; Police Courts, $37,735 50; and Corporation Attorney, $2,688 60—total, $98,695 05. The resolution from the other Board, appropriating $10,000 to celebrate the ensuing Fourth of July, was lost for want of a constitutional vote. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

In Newburgh, on Sunday evening, a colored man, in jail on a charge of committing a rape on an Irish servant-girl, was taken out and hanged by a mob of the girl's countrymen.

There were 300 deaths in this City during the past week, 16 less than the number for the preceding week, and an increase of 49 compared with the deaths for the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from consumption were 40, convulsions 41, scarlet fever 20, marasmus 20, inflammation of the lungs 17, diphtheria 16, typhus fever 11, bronchitis 10, drowned 7, old age 6, delerium tremens 3, intemperance 2.

Chief Justice Taney has decided the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, Aug. 28, 1862, founded on the acts of Congress of July 13, 1861, and May 20, 1862, which provide that no goods, &c., shall be transported to any place on the north side of the Potomac River, south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad, nor to any place on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, without a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department, to be unconstitutional and void.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Harman W. Batches, the young man who attempted the bold robbery on a Broadway jeweler last week, was arraigned for trial, but his counsel not being ready, the case was postponed till next term. Augustus C. Colman was convicted of embezzlement from his employer, W. S. Corwin, and remanded for sentence. James Barry, indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of his wife by beating, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded. Eliza Feehan pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money, and was remanded.

There was more ease in the supply of Money, and a stronger Share market on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Government 6 ₩ cents, of 1881, rose to 109½@110 ₩ cent.; Erie shares, 94½ ₩ cent. Gold and Exchange about the same as Saturday; last price for Gold, 143½ ₩ cent. The sales of the United States 6 ₩ cents, of 1882, amounted to $1,226,150.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered and purchased yesterday, at generally easier prices. Provisions were in less request; Pork declined slightly. Groceries were quiet. Whisky was in moderate demand. Peanuts were in active request, and heavy sales were reported, without reliable particulars. Cotton was brisk and buoyant. The freight engagements were more extensive, but at drooping figures.

The cattle markets are fairly supplied this week, the numbers amounting to 3,900 received at Allerton's up to Monday noon. Most of them were heavy, fat bullocks, for which 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. was obtained—12c. for a very few of the best. Common cattle are ¼c.@½c. lower than last week, and sell rather slowly. From appearances, all the stock will be wanted at present prices.

An Army for the War.

The first call for militia was for three months, but this was before the full magnitude of the struggle in which the country was embarking had become apparent. After Bull Run, when it was evident that "a long and bloody war" was in store for us, a call was made for men for three years. A year afterward, after our failure before Richmond, another call was made for men for two years and for nine months. The latest call is for six months, and the number that can be got to volunteer even for this period does not seem to be overwhelmingly large. Most of the levies who have taken the field in Pennsylvania have taken every possible precaution to insure their discharge in thirty days, or when "the emergency" is over; so that six months now seems to be rather more than the maximum period for which men will enlist in any great force, and this only under pressure of invasion. It remains to be seen whether they would enlist in much greater numbers for three months, as a call for that period has still to be made. But aside from their actual effectiveness in raising men, these calls for short periods are open to the very strong and very palpable objection that each of them is a sort of intimation to the South to hold out, and it will succeed. When we called an army into the field for three years, and made no arrangements for renewing it as it diminished, it was tantamount to telling the rebels that if they could protract the contest to the close of that period, we should leave them masters of the field. Since then, nothing we have done toward reinforcing it has had any tendency whatever to prolong its existence. In a year from this time, unless some steps are taken in the interval to avert it, the United States will not have a single soldier in the field, and yet he must be a very sanguine man who feels confident that there is not more than even this year's work left at the South for soldiers to do.

The time has come when this matter must be looked in the face and settled. There is not a particle of use in being determined to fight on "to the bitter end," unless some means is devised of raising men, for war cannot be carried on with speeches and pamphlets. And we put it to any sane man in the country to say whether he seriously believes that thirty-day volunteers are capable of carrying us either to the "bitter end," or any other end that is not humiliating and disgraceful. There is no question whatever, that if we cannot get heavier material than this for continuing our military operations, we shall be discomfited, and compelled to give up the contest—and that under the most disadvantageous and infamous circumstances. We are at present sufficiently strong to get terms of some sort from the enemy. A campaign carried on with drafts of militia, however, could only end in placing us at Jeff. Davis' feet, and force us to submit to such conditions as he might please to dictate. We might now give up the contest with nothing worse than the contempt of mankind and the loss of our nationality; but after fighting Lee two or three times with bands of new levies, we should owe even our property to Confederate pity.

There is one other contingency which it behooves us just now to think of also. Hooker will, we hope, be victorious in the battle or battles which are now impending. But he may not be. The fortune of war may turn against him, as it has a hundred times turned against abler and more successful leaders. He may be, in short, defeated, as armies in most wars are defeated, utterly and completely, leaving us without a regular trained corps in the field. The enemy would then have nothing between him and Washington, and Baltimore and Philadelphia. What then?

We know the people of the North too well to suppose that they would not meet this crowning disaster with just as much pluck and fortitude as they met the first outrage of the war, and that Lee would be confronted in the very first week of his victorious march by hundreds of thousands of volunteers who would make a rampart of their bodies for the protection of Northern homes. But we know also that we should stop his progress at a fearful cost of life and money; that thousands of valuable lives would be sacrificed to want of discipline, want of preparation, and want of skill. A thousand men, raised, drilled and organized *now*, would be equal to ten thousand rushing to arms then. So that humanity and economy, as well as common prudence, imperatively require us all to aid the Government to substitute *a real system* of keeping the army effective for the present plan of making war by its wits, which it is now compelled to pursue.

Burnside's Order—How it Worked—Vallandigham and the Rebels.

The Louisville *Journal*, in an article highly laudatory of Gen. Burnside, takes occasion to make this statement:

"His order, No. 38, has worked like a charm, and given peace, quiet and security to many portions of the State which have been infested by rebel sympathizers and marauders. Previous to its publication, many parts of the State were infested by Morgan's men and other rebels, whose presence brought fear and terror; but since its enforcement there are none to be found within our lines, except a few desperate characters, who come and go secretly to act the spy; and those are caught whenever found, and executed."

This order No. 38 was the same against which Vallandigham directed the seditious and incendiary speech which caused his military arrest, trial and punishment. He denounced it as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," proclaimed that "his forbearance would not regard it," and did his utmost to madden the people against it. If Vallandigham could have had his way, the measure would have been resisted and nullified before it was a day old, and its author been driven from the Department as a public enemy.

The Kentucky paper which testifies concerning the practical effect of that order is no follower of the Administration. It is honestly for the war, but has habitually complained of the management of the war. It has agreed with Mr. Crittenden and Garret Davis, and found little to approve in the general policy of the President. Yet it unequivocally gives its evidence that the military order for opposing which Vallandigham was arrested "has worked like a charm;" giving "peace, quiet and security," where before "fear and terror" only prevailed. If this testimony be accepted—and no reasonable man will impeach it—it follows that the rebel cause in Kentucky has seriously suffered in consequence of that military order; and that Vallandigham, in trying to break down the order, was actually upholding the rebel cause so far as in him lay. The result, therefore, has proved that his punishment was intrinsically just; and that he deserves the sympathy of none but disloyal men.

It will not answer for Vallandigham's friends to pretend that his denunciation of that order applied only to its operation in Ohio, and not in Kentucky. He made no such discrimination. His language was put in the most unqualified form. It was the existence of the order that he railed against, and not its particular geographical scope. Like other orders emanating from the chief of a military department, it applied to the entire department, which includes Ohio as well as Kentucky. In fact, there was not a word in it calculated to wrong or endanger a truly loyal man in either State; but Vallandigham made no particular claims for the citizens of one State over the other. He put in no special plea that Ohio was not within the theatre of active war, and, *therefore*, should be exempt from military orders like No. 38. He was more manly in this respect than some of his defenders. The geographical distinction is without reason. The military prohibitions in that order—recruiting for the rebel army—giving minute information to the enemy—harboring, protecting, feeding and clothing those in the service of the enemy—the habitual public expression of sympathy for the enemy—are in both States an insufferable military injury. Doubtless, in some respects, the military circumstances of the two States differ—consequent upon the greater proximity of the one to the rebel lines—and, in some particulars, this may well make a difference in military management. But not the particulars named in this order No. 38. Those are intolerable everywhere. Vallandigham did not pretend that they ought to be tolerated in one part of Gen. Burnside's department and not in another. He took the broad ground that the order interdicting them and subjecting the violators to military punishment, was "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," and he labored to make an end of it without reserve. He defied it in all its strength, and struck at its very heart. We believe in giving even the arch-rebel himself his due, and freely say that Vallandigham, like the bull with the locomotive, made a very square issue.

Even supposing—which is not the truth—that Gen. Burnside's order put the people of Ohio under uncomfortable restraint, true loyalty would have dictated patient submission to it. The fact that it was producing such an excellent effect in Kentucky, that it was giving that portion of the department a peace and security unknown there from the first outbreak of the rebellion, would have reconciled every man of genuine patriotism to it without a murmur. Vallandigham's special grievance was that the order subjected civilians to a military tribunal, and deprived them of the guarantee of a regular jury trial. He took no account that the offences specified were military injuries, and therefore rightly cognizable by military courts, but contended that it was usurpation and tyranny to arrest and try civilians by any other than civil process. Though he did not in so many words say it, yet his doctrine involved that rebels in Kentucky and insurgents against the enrollment in Ohio, should be unmolested until the civil magistrates of the neighborhood should see fit to issue warrants for their arrest, and should go unpunished until an impannelled jury of twelve men, (traitors of every hue included,) should unanimously agree to convict them. Vallandigham cared nothing for the obstructive and ruinous effect this sort of procedure would have upon military operations; or, if he did care, it was only to be glad that he could thus paralyze the military arm, and help on the peace he had labored for from the beginning. But the citizen who wishes to strengthen the army, and to circumscribe the rebellion, would cheerfully submit to any limitations upon his ordinary civil rights that would contribute to that end. Even though he did not approve the particular scope or shape of a military order, so long as its practical operation was a benefit to the cause in any region—as this order No. 38 has confessedly been in Kentucky—if he did not express satisfaction, he at least would keep silent. Never would he undertake to use it as a means of exciting hatred and antagonism to the military authorities and the Government which sustains them.

The truth is that the animus of all this opposition to Gen. Burnside's order was hostility to the war. It was essentially a disloyal spirit. And it is precisely the same which has prompted the nomination of Vallandigham for the Governorship of Ohio. The prime object is to weaken the army and embarrass the Government. This talk about the vindication of free speech and jury trial is sheer duplicity. The assertion of civil rights in their extreme application comes not from any peculiar reverence for them intrinsically, but because it opens the way, as is imagined, to make the war impracticable. No artifice can hide this from the people of Ohio, the great body of whom are thoroughly loyal. We have not the slightest apprehension of the result of the election. The people will ratify the action of the Government with an emphasis that will send dismay into every creature of the Vallandigham type, the wide land through.

Persistence in the Strudoole.—We had occasion a day or two since to call attention to the declaration of the *Tribune*, that if Grant should be beaten and the rebels should water their horses in the Delaware, "we should be under foot, and might as well own it." And we said that in our belief "our people would bear burdens in the cause of freedom and the Union as cheerfully as the rebels had borne them in the cause of Slavery, and as heavy ones," &c. All this the *Tribune* declares to be the "reverse of courageous and patriotic"—which, we suppose, means cowardly and traitorous. And, having thus summarily disposed of our objections to its remarks, it proceeds to argue, what no one disputes, that we should all do what we can to prevent the rebels from attaining such a measure of success.

The question with us is, which is the best way to accomplish this end. Are we more likely to succeed in keeping the rebels away from the Delaware by uniting in one voice to declare that if they reach it we "are under their feet and might as well own it;" or by declaring that we are as strong to bear defeat and the burdens of war as they are, and will not give up the struggle, even after one defeat, or two, or ten? The *Tribune* seems to think that the former course is the best. We differ with it. We do not think that mere words will amount to anything, of course. If we did not believe that the people were willing to endure defeats and bear burdens, we should not have said that they would do so, but should have agreed with the *Tribune*. But we do not believe that that paper spoke with the true voice of the North in what it said. If it had been the only sentiment of the kind that we have seen in its columns we should not have called attention to it. But this is but one of a series of remarks of the same nature, which all together, have shown, in our opinion, a failure on its part in that pluck and consistency which befits those who are champions of freedom in this world.

We agree with it heartily in urging upon Generals and soldiers to win victories as many and as great as they can, and we also hope that if worst comes to worst and the rebels do water their horses in the Delaware, the *Tribune* will think better of what it has said, and will still urge on our people to renewed endurance and courage in behalf of the great cause of our country.

Val. Out of Dixie.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* chronicles some of the peregrinations of Vallandigham in the Confederacy. On Monday, the 7th, he had got as far North as Petersburgh, Va., and after spending a day there he proceeded to Wilmington, in charge of Judge Ould, who would see him safely on board a steamer for Nassau. From thence it was conjectured he would go to Canada, to engineer the political campaign in Ohio, or, perhaps, to New-York City. The *Chronicle* says: "We are glad Vallandigham has gone:" and adds: "We ask for him the prayers of the congregation." We do not see the applicability of the last remark, nor comprehend the purport of the proposed prayers. Is the rebel congregation to pray for his success or defeat in the canvass for Governor of Ohio? If they desire his success, we fear rebel prayers will not prevail against Ohio votes; and if it is his defeat they desire, we doubt if they need to cry to Heaven to help in it.

The Rebel Spirit.—The rebel newspapers always become peculiarly ferocious and bloodthirsty when their army is on the offensive. We have, among other Southern papers, the Richmond *Whig* of last Saturday, which contains column after column of matter that might make one think that the editor was a ghoul, writing exclusively for confederated ghouls. Merciless carnage, sanguinary ideas and black flags dance through and wave over his columns. Even pestilence and the powers of darkness are invoked. He says that yellow fever is now raging in New-Orleans, and adds the hope that the "fever may spread and rage among the Yankees in that hapless city, until all of them are carried off to their abode in the infernal regions." Elsewhere he cries: "Let the black flag wave in every battle in which the negroes are made the tools of the cowardly Abolitionists, and let there be no officer in command of a black regiment taken prisoner unless it be for the purpose of giving him a more merited death by hanging." And so the rebel rages on, until every ghoul in the Confederacy must be excited to madness.

We find a slight relief from this reading, and we hope the Confederates find it also, in the rebel accounts of rebel exploits. The *Whig* has a sketch of the late fight at Monticello, Ky., which is too long and too rhetorical for our columns; but the entertaining character of which may be judged by its opening words: "On the morning of the 9th inst.," it is narrated, "ere the sun had stolen from behind the eastern hills, the slumbering cavaliers of this command were aroused from their delightful dreams of home and friends by the distant roar of small arms in the direction of"—no matter where. But "slumbering cavaliers" are not bad; and we should think they would teach the editor of the *Whig* a little more chivalry than he exhibits—not to speak of humanity.

Affairs in Mexico.—We have this morning the tri-monthly dispatch by telegraph *via* San Francisco, giving the news from Mexico, and, as usual, it is a mixture of truth and error.

It appears to be a fact that the Mexicans are preparing to make a desperate defence of their Capital. French residents have been obliged to leave the City of Mexico, all the available Mexican troops are being drawn to that point, and it is resolved that should it prove necessary, the Valley of Mexico will be flooded. This is a desperate and ruinous remedy, but it may be adopted.

It is stated that Gen. Juarez has taken command of the Mexican troops. Juarez, by virtue of his office as President, is Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the Republic, the same as our President, but he is no more a military chieftain, practically, than Gen. Abraham Lincoln, and it is an error to say that the Mexican President has taken the field as General.

The San Francisco dispatch is but two days later than the news we received some days ago *via* Vera Cruz, and at that time nothing had been seen or heard of the thousands of Mexican prisoners, with their officers, said to have been captured by Forey at the fall of Puebla. On the contrary, Judge Low, our Consul at Vera Cruz, who came by the last arrival, confirms the barren nature of the French victory at Puebla, and positively denies the French reports of extensive captures, and the easy progress of the French toward the Mexican Capital.

Light Slowly Dawning.—We learned ten days ago that the name of the "acting telegraphic supervisor," or censor, at Washington, to whom we are indebted for so many sensations and misbeliefs, was "Mr. Lynch." We now learn an additional fact concerning him, which we hasten to publish. It is from the Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*. The correspondent ably remarks that the censor (Lynch) is a "very young man." This is excellent and striking, as far as it goes, but we should like to know precisely his age, and also whether he parts his hair in the middle. The same correspondent makes some nice remarks as to the indefinitely, young man's occupation prior to being installed as censor; but as he was employed in rather an humble sphere of duty, we do not think it proper to tell what it was. It may be considered quite a neat thing to intrust the sensations of the nation and its knowledge of the war to a very young man, who possibly parts his hair in the middle, whose sphere of labor has heretofore been humble and confined to county districts; but we should think it was rather a grave business.

Lee's Position.—It would seem to be a proper inference from the facts developed by the reconnoissances of our cavalry, that Lee's main body is not on this side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. We have penetrated almost every part of the Loudon Valley, and we have forces at all the strategic points from Warrenton up to the Potomac; and no enemy has been seen or found anywhere except Stuart's cavalry, who, according to the news this morning, have been whipped in their third engagement within five days. All the indications are, that if at first Lee intended to operate in front of Washington, while he made a feint northward by the Shenandoah Valley, he has now moved nearly all his forces up into the Valley, from whence he is preparing to move them into Maryland, near the scene of his discomfiture last year.

Telegraphic Complacency.—The telegraph from Washington informed us, yesterday, with much gravity and an air of superlative and patronizing wisdom, that the rumors that had for several days pervaded the North, of heavy battles in front of Washington and of national reverses, were wholly without foundation, and all the painful anxiety they occasioned uncalled for. This late explanation may bring relief, but it can excite no approbation of the policy whose dismal reticence alone gave occasion and life to the rumors that the people suffered under.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Rebel Report of a Fight at Port Hudson on the 12th.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, June 21.

The propeller *John Rice* arrived here last evening from Baltimore, with 1,100 rebel prisoners en route for City Point.

The flag-of-truce steamer *Peconic* arrived this morning from City Point, in charge of Major Mulrooney. They brought back four rebel officers, as the rebels refused to exchange our officers for them. They have been sent to Fort Norfolk.

Ninety-four rebel prisoners arrived on the Baltimore boat this morning, under guard of a detachment of the Seventh New-York Militia.

The following extracts are taken from Richmond papers:

Osyka, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

A desperate fight took place, on the 12th, at Port Hudson. The Confederates charged the enemy, and drove them from their fortifications. But the situation at Vicksburgh still engrosses all the solicitation of the country.

Heavy reinforcements are pouring in to Grant, and large installments from the command of Rosecrans have been transferred to the great army investing Vicksburgh.

Whether Johnston has, at the last hour, been invested with authority to concentrate the troops of the West, is the anxious topic of inquiry, and the vital question of the crisis.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says that Gov. Vance has determined to call an extra session of the North Carolina Legislature on the 30th of June.

A box of tobacco weighing 2,62 pounds net was sold in Richmond yesterday for $35 per cwt.

Machinery for the manufacture of cotton cards has been put in operation in Lynchburgh.

H. Pinckney Walker, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Charleston, having submitted to the Secretary of State satisfactory evidence of his appointment as Acting Consul for the States of North and South Carolina, is recognized as such by the Government of the Confederate States.

Rev. Robert J. Graves, of North Carolina, has been released, the Grand Jury refusing to find a bill against him.

REBEL RAID INTO INDIANA.

Attempt to Burn the Bridgee on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 22.

Yesterday, about 900 rebels crossed the river in the neighborhood of Leavenworth into Indiana. This morning they had reached Paoli, in Orange County.

The purpose of this raid is said to be to burn the bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Troops are moving to intercept them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, June 22.

The following-named cadets, graduated from the Military Academy, are appointed in the Army of the United States with the rank indicated below:

To be First Lieutenants—John R. Metgs, Peter S. Michie, James D. Rabb, Wm. J. Twining, Wm. R. King, Wm. H. H. Benyaurd, Chas. W. Howell, Asa H. Holgate.

Ordnance Department—First Lieutenants to fill vacancies caused by promotions—John R. McManass, George W. McKee, Frank R. Phipps, Jas. W. Reilly, Josiah H. V. Field, Charles F. Rockwell, Wm. S. Beebe, Second Lieutenants.

Second Regiment Cavalry—Charles H. Lester, to be Second Lieutenant.

Fifth Regiment Cavalry—Kenelm Robbins, to be Second Lieutenant.

First Regiment Artillery—Second Lieutenants to fill vacancies—Thos. Ward, Jacob H. Counselman, Geo. D. Ramsay, Jr.

Second Regiment Artillery—Henry C. Dodge, Second Lieutenant.

Fourth Regiment Artillery—John C. Butler, Second Lieutenant.

Fifth Regiment Artillery—Robert Catlin, Second Lieutenant.

Seventh Regiment Infantry—James M. Sand, Second Lieutenant.

Tenth Regiment Infantry—James R. Reid, Second Lieutenant.

All officers appointed as above are ordered to report in the City of Washington, in person, on the 15th of July next; those assigned to the engineers and ordnance to the chiefs of their departments; those to the cavalry, artillery and infantry arms of the service to the Adjutant-General, unless before that time they shall have received other instructions.

THE ENROLLMENT.

Orders have been issued by the Provost-Marshal-General to the enrolling officers here to begin their work immediately.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Drs. Wm. F. Norris, Edward Cowles, and Michael Hillary, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons in the regular army.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Monday, June 22.

THE PRESIDENT.

The afternoon papers say that President Lincoln and family would leave the city to-day for their Summer retreat—the Soldier's Home.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BATES.

Attorney-General Bates will leave Washington to-morrow for St. Louis, and be absent some weeks, his health demanding a temporary withdrawal from official duties. Hon. Titian J. Coffey has been commissioned by the President, Attorney-General *ad interim*.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Sprots has been ordered to Port Royal, S. C., to relieve Commander Alma, in command of the steamer *South Carolina*; also, Commander Williamson, to take command of the steamer *Flag* at the same place.

Commodore Foxhall A. Parker has been ordered to the command of the screw frigate *Wabash*, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron.

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.

The Marshal for the District of Columbia has seized the real estate of William F. Phillips, of Virginia, formerly Sixth Auditor under Mr. Buchanan.

THE CAPTURED STAFF OFFICERS.

Maj. Sterling and Capt. Fraser, of Gen. Hooker's staff, who were captured by a party of rebel scouts on Thursday, were at the time carrying orders to Gen. Pleasanton.

OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Capt. Snyder and Lieut. Wicker, of the Signal corps, were captured last night on South Mountain.

THE STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.

The supply steamer *Massachusetts* will leave Philadelphia Saturday next (27th) for Port Royal.

Amusements.

The Thumbs and the Coming Fourth.—Gen. and Mrs. Thumb are patriotic in an inverse ratio to their size, and can by no means be persuaded to leave the country before the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. On the 4th of July they propose, in connection with the $30,000 Nutt and Miss Minnie, to startle Gotham by a terrific stroke of enterprise. What it is we are not yet informed. In the meantime, they may, as usual, be seen at the Museum.

The Right Spirit.—As the Sixth regiment of our City Militia was marching down Broadway to the seat of war yesterday afternoon, a spectator asked one of the officers "are you Germans or Irishmen?" "We are neither" was the reply, "we are American citizens."

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports. Items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper. It also preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Day-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BEECKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:

ON DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the northwest and southeast corners.

ON DEKALB-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant ave.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—40 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—39 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th st in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisance by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order,

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats!
A large and varied stock, selling at very low prices. Also, MILITARY HATS AND CAPS.
At WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action, light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by
GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also shoulder braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.
Price 50 cents per box.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the WORLD. Depot No. 160 Maiden-lane.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 341.—June 22, 1863.
1, 5, 55, 52, 9, 63, 56, 66, 5, 32, 50, 39, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 342.—June 22, 1863.
12, 7, 62, 60, 41, 52, 53, 34, 30, 20, 46.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufactore has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
and all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St, Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed,

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 73 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

on Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, prodncing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn. E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lightbill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 155 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clepp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

NO. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deefness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NO. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBACH, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

THE EAR.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
AND
PARTIAL DEAFNESS,
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 3 THIRD-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

Office and residence, No. 3 3d-st., opposite Great Jones-st. Reception hours from 9 to 4 o'clock. *Consultation and examination free.*

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

One bottle warranted a *permanent* cure in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant* it.

HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS CHEAPER THAN common camphor, and better than anything for protecting woolens and furs from moths. Druggists have it.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 175 BROADWAY.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will visit NEW-YORK CITY, professionally, every
TUESDAY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

His numerous patients, and all afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Consumption, or any Lung or Bronchial Affections, are invited to call on him in New-York, on TUESDAYS only, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE NATIONAL CANAL CONVENTION.—There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee appointed at the late National Canal Convention, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 24 day of July next, at 12 o'clock. An attendance of all the members of the Committee is earnestly requested

(Signed.) ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Ch'n pro. tem.
CHICAGO, June 17, 1863.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE NEW EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

HOOKER'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

LOOMIS' ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.

WILSON'S SPELLER.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

HOOKER'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Science for the School and Family. Part I. Natural Philosophy. By WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Yale College, Author of "The Child's Book of Nature," "Natural History," "First Book in Chemistry," &c. Illustrated by nearly 300 Engravings. 12mo, Cloth, $1.

"This volume is intended to supply partially the want which has long been felt for a series of books on the Natural Sciences, carefully adapted to the different periods of the course of study.

"It has been Dr. Hooker's object to supply a part of such a series. His "Child's Book of Nature," which, in its three parts (Part I., Plants; Part II., Chemistry; Part III., Air, Water, Light, Heat, etc.,) extends considerably the knowledge of the philosophy of things which the child has obtained from the observation of familiar facts. Then follows the "First Book in Chemistry." The next step in the gradation brings us to three books under one title, "Science for the School and the Family;" Part I., Natural Philosophy; Part II., Chemistry; Part III., Mineralogy and Geology. On a level with these is another book, "Natural History," and another still to be written, an "Introduction to Botany."

"The three books, of which this Natural Philosophy is one, are intended for the older scholars in what are commonly called grammar-schools. At the same time they are suited to scholars who are advanced to a higher grade who have not gone through the previous books of the series."

II.

THE ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC: Designed for Children. By ELIAS LOOMIS, LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, and Author of a Course of Mathematics, &c. 16mo, Half Sheep, 30 cents.

This little volume is designed to introduce young children to the knowledge of Arithmetic. It assumes no previous knowledge of the subject, not even the ability to count ten correctly; and the successive steps are believed to be so gradual as not to be beyond the capacity of ordinary children of eight years of age.

Very little explanation is given of the proper method of solving the examples, since the design is to commence each subject with questions so simple as to require no explanation, and to proceed from these to more difficult exercises so gradually, that every child will be able to invent his own methods.

Prof. Loomis' Course of Mathematics is now complete. The "Elements of Arithmetic" forms a sufficient introduction to his "Treatise on Arithmetic," and this is succeeded by his "Elements of Algebra," &c.

III.

WILLSON'S PRIMARY SPELLER. A simple and progressive Course of Lessons in Spelling, with Reading and Dictation Exercises, and the Elements of Oral and Written Compositions. By MARCIUS WILLSON, Author of the "School and Family Readers." 16mo, Half Bound, 12 cents.

A leading peculiarity in the plan of this work is the system, which has been extensively adopted, of grouping words in partial phrases, (but still preserving the *columnar* arrangement,) so that the words shall have a *meaning* to the child, as shown by their familiar *use* in sentences.

In addition to the ordinary uses of a spelling-book, the work is happily adapted to Reading and *Dictation Exercises*, and Exercises in ORAL COMPOSITION.

The above books sent by Mail, postage free, on receipt of the price.

TO THE LADIES.

80 NEW FASHION PLATES FOR JULY
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will be
PUBLISHED TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING,
and
BE FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.
FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE.
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This
NUMBER ALSO CONTAINS
TWO CUT PAPER PATTERNS OF THE
LATEST STYLE
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SLEEVES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY
FOR
FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE,
THE BEST AND MOST USEFUL
LADY'S MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED.

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The best copy yet made of this celebrated work is just published by J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.
PRICE $1 50.

This is not a photograph, but a choice lithographic print. It is for sale by all leading print-sellers, and sent post-paid by the publishers.

WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, has it at wholesale.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
how to avoid failures in business, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good hook for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE EXQUISITE AND EXTRAORDINARY BOOKS, WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS. For particulars inquire at the office of publication, No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. Catalogues gratis; by mail, in close envelope, three cents.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MONTHLY—A National Magazine of Literature, Art, Politics and Society. Edited by KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.
The July number is this day published.

DR. B. SEGNITZ
CURES
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
AND LUNGS
BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF INNOXIOUS
AGENTS
Through his newly-invented Instrument.
Eminent success in numerous inveterate cases attested.
CONSULTING ROOMS
No. 835 Broadway and 13th-st.

THROUGH IN SIX HOURS!
HOPE EXPRESS COMPANY'S
DIRECT LINE TO HARRISBURGH
Leaves daily at 7 o'clock P. M.
Soldiers' packages forwarded at half rates.
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HOPE DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE
Forwards freight daily *vid* Harrisburgh
TO WASHINGTON, TO WASHINGTON.
Office No. 162 Broadway.

IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for
"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS."
from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to
M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS,
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston,
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. O. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, M. D., NO. 33 STUYVESANT-ST.—Specialties, Eye and Throat Diseases. The newly-invented Laryngoscope enables to recognize with certainty the character of diseases of the Throat. Acquainted with the use of this instrument, I beg to invite patients to get examined.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SHEET MUSIC.
SONGS JUST PUBLISHED BY
ROOT & CADY, CHICAGO.

We intend to publish only pieces that have some distinctive merit (and we think we have unusual facilities for judging of these things,) but notwithstanding our care, there are occasionally those that go into retirement upon our shelves, not seeming to "take," as the phrase is. In view of these things, we propose to give all our new publications a chance, by stating fairly to our patrons and the public what they are, and then leave them to find their level. After that, we advertise only those that have proved themselves attractive, popular and useful.

"SONG OF A THOUSAND YEARS."

Solo and Chorus. Illustrated Title. Words and music by HENRY C. WORK. Price 25 cents.

We have high hopes of this song. It is in a noble style, depicting the future of our nation in a way that strengthens our hopes, and fills us with new resolves. The solo is adapted to voices of medium range, and the chorus to mixed or men's voices, as may be convenient. If sung by the latter, let the alto be an octave higher, excepting in the unison passages.

"WHO'LL SAVE THE LEFT?"

A Battle Scene—Words by R. TOMPKINS. Music by GEO. F. ROOT. Price 50 cents.

"To perpetuate the glory of the brave men of the Nineteenth Illinois, and their companions in arms, who fell at Murfreesboro." This is a vivid description of the brilliant charge of the Nineteenth, in response to Gen. Negley's call, "Who'll save the left" in that memorable fight. We say confidently, that singers who have energetic voices and good descriptive and declamatory power, will produce great effect with this song.

"JOHNNY SCHMOKER."

A four part Song, with action—as sung by Father Kemp's Old Folks. Arranged by B. F. RTA. Price 35 cents.

We have never heard any humorous concert piece so successful as this. It is descriptive of the playing of several instruments, one after the other, sung to a very pleasant tune, and accompanied by appropriate movements. We think it will be one of the finest things for schools (especially of boys) that ever was got up. Full directions are printed in the Song.

"MINE IS THE MOURNING HEART."

A Duett for Soprano and Tenor, by STEPHEN C. FOSTER. Price 25 cents.

A charming composition of this remarkable melodist. It seems to us the best of his that we have seen for a long time.

"THE DAYS WHEN WE WERE YOUNG."

Song. Words and Music by HENRY C. WORK. Price 25 cents.

We touch a tender chord in man's heart when we sing of his childhood—of his former playmates, &c.—and it does a person good to look back occasionally through the medium of such a song as this, to the days gone by. The name of the author of this song is a guarantee that it possesses merit.

"HE'S COMIN' AGAIN."

An old Highland Song. Arranged with Chorus, by GEO. F. ROOT. Price 25 cents.

We think this a beautiful Scotch melody, and an uncommonly brilliant chorus. The words may be often appropriate in these days, referring to our returning heroes.

"WATCHING FOR PA."

Song and Chorus. By HENRY C. WORK. Price 25 cents.

A very nice Song about "three little forms in the window," waiting to give father welcome.

VESPER SONG FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SISTERS.

Song and Chorus. By R. S. TAYLOR. Price 25 cents.

Although recently published, we hardly consider this Song an experiment, for it is so much liked, and is so well adapted to express the feelings of the thousands at home, that it is already popular and successful.

JENNY BROWN AND I.

A Song and Chorus. By the same author. Price 25 cents.

One of the purest and sweetest Love Songs that we know. Mr. TAYLOR is an uncommonly good melodist. It will be remembered that he is the author of "O, Wrap the Flag Around Me, Boys."

SONGS ALREADY POPULAR AND SUCCESSFUL.

Kingdom Coming.....HENRY C. WORK. 25
Battle Cry of Freedom.....GEO. F. ROOT. 25
Vacant Chair.....GEO. F. ROOT. 25
Grafted in the Army.....HENRY C. WORK. 25
O Wrap the Flag Around Me, Boys.....R. S. TAYLOR. 25
Nellie Lost and Found.....HENRY C. WORK. 25
Stand up for Uncle Sam.....GEO. F. ROOT. 25
Little Major, or the Drummer Boy.....HENRY C. WORK. 25
Day of Liberty's Coming.....WURZEL. 25
God Save the Nation.....HENRY C. WORK. 15
John Brown's Song, or Glory Hallelujah..... 15
Our Captain's Last Words.....HENRY C. WORK. 25
Oh, are ye Sleeping, Maggie.....Air by D. F. ROOT. 25
Oh, I take on the Battle.....GEO. F. ROOT. 25
Call 'em names, Jeff., with Chorus.....WURZEL. 25
Sixty-three is the Jubilee.....D. A. FRENCH. 25
Take your Gun, and Go, John.....H. T. MERRILL. 25
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The Dear Ones all at Home.....WM. B. BRADBURY. 25
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Tread Lightly, ye Comrades.....MISS SADIE CRANE. 25
We'll Go Down Ourselves.....HENRY C. WORK. 30
More Difficult.
Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.....GEO. F. ROOT. 25
Rosemary Brown.....E. L. WHITE. 25
My Heart is Like a Silent Lute.....GEO. F. ROOT. 25
Silent Evening.....J. M. HUBBARD. 25
Song of the Egyptian Girl.....J. M. HUBBARD. 25
The Secret.....SHUBERT. 25

Our Music is for sale at all the music-stores in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. Preserve this advertisement, as the next will be about something else.

ROOT & CADY, Chicago.
GEO. F. ROOT,
E. T. ROOT,
C. M. CADY.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.

The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12.
Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

PACKAGES TO VOLUNTEERS.

Those who may have been obliged to leave hastily can have any articles necessary to their comfort forwarded by the
HARNDEN EXPRESS
COMPANY,
No. 74 Broadway.
They send packages daily to the army at all points.

ARE YOUR FEET SORE AND LAME from traveling over the hot pavements? Find immediate relief in Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIABLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
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DRY GOODS.

LOW PRICES.

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50c., 75c., $1.
GAUZE MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, $1 25.
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Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in the City.
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MADE TO MEASURE,
First-class work, fit guaranteed.
The best Four-ply LINEN COLLARS, every style, $2 a dozen.
LINEN TIES 5 cents each.
INDIA AND ROMAN SCARFS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
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Ladies' White Cotton Hose, $2 40 a dozen.
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Ladies' Fine Lisle Thread Gloves, 15 cents a pair.
Ladies' Fine French Kid Gloves, $1 a pair.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO
W. K. PEYTON'S
"CATALOGUE OF BARGAINS"
FOR THIS WEEK.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
PARIS MOZAMBIQUES, double widths, at 2s 6d. and 3s., former price, 4s. and 5s.
PLAID and STRIPE VALENCIAS and GRENADINES, at 20c. and 25c.; former price 2s. 6d. and 3s.
SILK CHECK POPLINS, very handsome, at 75 cts.; former price, 4s. and 6d., "a Bargain."
DRESS GOODS, in variety, at 1s. 6d.; former prices, 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS, a large assortment, 1s.; former price, 1s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS, at 6c. and 8c.; former price, 12½c.
BLACK SILKS, at 62½c.; former price $1.
BLACK SILKS, at $1; former price $1 25.
BLACK SILKS, at $1 15; former price $1 40.
BLACK SILKS, for Mantillas, very heavy, at $1 37½; former price $1 75.
BLACK SILKS, very finest goods, at $1 50 and $1 75, "very cheap."
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Choice Shades, at $1 25; From Auction.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Choice Shades, at $1 25.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.

BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $6 50, former price $10.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $10, former price $13 50.
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS, at $8, former price $12.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, at $12, former price $15.
All our immense stock of more expensive garments reduced in proportion to the above.
Also from Auction, a large stock of
FRENCH AND PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS
at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation, about 150, at $5 each, worth more than double the price.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

STELLA SHAWLS, with Broche Borders, $2 50.
STELLA SHAWLS, with Broche Borders, $3.
STELLA SHAWLS, new styles, at $3 50.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, at $3 50, $4, $4 50.

BARGAINS IN SUN UMBRELLAS,
ALL SILK, at $1, worth $1 50.
SUN UMBRELLAS, Steel Frames and Carved Ivory Handles, at $1 25—former prices, $1 75.
SUN UMBRELLAS, Steel Frames and Carved Ivory Handles, (larger sizes,) at $1 50, $1 75, and $2—former prices, $2 to $3.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

FAST COLOR PRINTS, choice styles, at 12½c. and 15c.
BLEACHED SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 12½c.
HEAVY TICKING, at 20c. and 22c.
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $2, worth $3 50.
FINE SLATE LINENS, from auction, at 28c., worth 44c.
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS, at 20c., worth 35c.
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS, very rich, at 25c., worth 40c.
LADIES' LINEN HDKF'S., at 9c., worth 12½c.
GENTS' LINEN HDKF'S., very fine, at 2s., worth 3s.
W. K PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, June 22,
The greatest novelty from Paris yet exhibited in this country.
TAFFETA IMPERIAL ROBE, composed of Silk and Worsted, with Velvet and Braid on the bottom of the Skirt, making one of the most desirable articles offered this season, will be sold at half the cost of importation.
A few more of those plain colored
TAFFETA IMPERIALS.
Being the only lot in this country—for which we have had so great a sale for the last week. In all shades.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND BROCHE WORSTED GRENADINES.
ALSO,
SILK GRENADINES,
In great variety.
ALSO,
250 pieces more of those 6-4 Check, Stripe, and Plain Paris quality Mozambiques—the cheapest goods offered this season—at 3s.; worth 60c.
ALSO,
DRESS GOODS,
Of every description,
at
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail, on
MONDAY, JUNE 22,
1,000 GRENADINE ORGANDY ROBES, small flowers, finest Paris quality, fast colors, 17 to 20 yards each, $3 and $4—cost to import $10 to $12.
ORGANDIES, by the yard, in great variety, from 25c. to 50c., worth 50c. to 75c.
JACONETS, from 20c. upwards.
ALSO,
100 pieces, from auction, Paris Printed CAMBRICS and PERCALES, yard wide, the most desirable goods offered this season, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard; cost to import 42c. to 50c.
100 PERCALE ROBES, with SACQUES, new and very desirable for mourning dresses.
AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS, fast colors, from 12½c. upwards.

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STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 22d, a new lot of those CHEAP PRINTED PARIS FOULARDS, in drab and black grounds, very desirable, at 87½c., worth $1 25.
Also,
DRESS SILKS in great variety, from 50c. to $1, with
50 CHENE SILKS at 50c., worth 87½c.
Also,
BLACK TAFFETA, best quality, for Sacques and Mantillas, very cheap.
Also,
BLACK WORSTED GRENADINES, ¾ to 3 yards wide, from auction, cheap.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
Also,
GRENADINE SHAWLS, just received, from low to high cost.
SILK SACQUES and MANTLES, in the newest shapes and styles.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail,
On MONDAY, June 22,
A few more of those finest quality
4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25 cents.
Also,
A large lot of
QUILTS,
Purchased at auction at $1 50, worth two months ago $2 50 and $3.
JACONETS, SWISS, NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC AND MULL MUSLINS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Also,
LINENS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, &c., VERY CHEAP.

ALL STRANGERS VISITING
NEW-YORK CITY
Will find at R. H. MACY'S
a full and complete assortment of
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE SHAWLS, LACE MANTILLAS,
KID GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS, RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, UNDER WEAR,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, &c.
N.B.—We continue to sell our ladies' and gent's KID GLOVES at ONE DOLLAR a pair.
Equal in quality to any Kid Glove in the City.
R. H. MACY
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Full suits of mourning made to order on very short notice. A superior stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, Veils, Embroideries and Gloves constantly on hand, together with all the most desirable materials and novelties in dress goods, at popular prices.
N. B.—Two more cases of 5-4 Crape Engines, so much inquired for, 7s. per yard, worth 12s.—positively the last at these prices. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 51 Bowery, near Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF
CURTAINS, VALLENCES,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
GOLD, PAINTED & HOLLAND
WINDOW SHADES,
AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON
OLD PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT RETAIL.
OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY
FOR EXHIBITION.
FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE
IT IS UNSURPASSED.
Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
We have purchased over 500 cases of STRAW GOODS this day, being the entire Balance of Four Manufacturers' Stocks, and shall have them ready
THIS DAY,
The prices will range from 33 to 50 per cent. below last month.
We have WHITE LEGHORN, RYDAL, and SPANISH BLOOMERS, 25, 31, 44, 56 cents each and upwards.
WHITE PEOAL ALBONI and RYDAL BLOOMERS, 44, 56, 75, and $1—Every Size.
SPLIT STRAW BLOOMERS. (Fine,) Every Shape, $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $2.
Thousands of COLORED BLOOMERS, Plain and Fancy, 25, 31, 44, 56, 75, and $1 each—an Endless Variety.
In our Job Department you will find BLOOMERS at One Cent, at 10 cents, at 25 cents, at 31 cents.
Bargains in SPLIT STRAW BONNETS.
Grey and Tan HAIR BONNETS, from 75 cents each upwards.
Colored and White SHAKERS, 25 cents each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
Drabs, Corns and Whites, 25, 31, 38, 44, 56, and 63 cents per yard. Bargains!
700 Cartoons of New Plain and Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, this week's purchases.
Nos. 4 and 5 Trimming Ribbons, every color, 81c. and 96c. the piece.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
The usual assortment of
FASHIONABLE SHADES IN MILLINERY SILKS,
Cheap BLONDS and MILLINERY LACES,
GAUZE, BAREGE, PUSHER and THREAD VEILS, under regular prices.
Ten thousand pairs of SILK TWISTED MITTS, both Long and Short Running, from 25 cents to $1 the Pair. Bargains.
We have KID GLOVES, Plain and Brocaded Backs, at 44c., 56c., 75c. and $1 the Pair. Warranted.
Gents' Real LINEN THREAD GLOVES, at 12 cents the Pair.
New Styles in LADIES' LISLE GLOVES and HOSIERY.
EMBROIDERED SETS and COLLARS, at 25c. 31c., 44c., 56c., 75c. and $1 each. REALLY CHEAP. AUCTION LOTS.
LINEN COLLARS, New Styles, at 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c. and 12c. each.
One thousand dozens of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 8 cents each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS
EVERY DAY!
STRAW TRIMMINGS!!!
DRESS TRIMMINGS!!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can purchase entire lengths of MILLINERY GOODS cheaper than down-town jobbers sell who'e pieces.
700 cartoons of RIBBONS and 500 cases of STRAW GOODS unusually cheap to day.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.
SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $4, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house.
Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ, AVIS.
Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S (old stand, (new location,) No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing White Pineapples, Black Pineapples, Plaid and Striped Pineapples, White and all colors of Crapes, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Poogees, Crapes, Naukeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, elegant Chinese and French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.
Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods. A card containing a full list of these unique and elegant goods will be sent by mail on application.
FOUNTAIN & CO.,
No. 858 Broadway, New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.
All kinds Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Socks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Wardrobes, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, tuted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, to go into the country, a young smart girl, who is capable of filling the above positions; she must have satisfactory recommendations. Apply at No. 167 Henry-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK AND WASHER AND IRONER—Wanted, in a small family, living a few miles from the City, a good plain cook and washer and ironer. Liberal wages given. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock at office of *Bankers' Magazine*, No. 63 William-st., 4th story.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXperienced middle-aged woman, thoroughly competent to take charge of a first-class new house, having twenty boarders, for the Summer, in a pleasant location, twenty miles from New-York. Address, with references, H. A., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, New-York.

A LADY'S MAID—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO dressing hair in the latest style and can sew, and wishes to go to the country for the Summer months, may apply at No. 389 6th-av., before 9 in the morning or after 6 in the evening.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A GERMAN OR French person, who can dress hair, and understands her duties thoroughly. City references required. None others need apply. Call at No. 18 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS COPYIST IN AN office; must be a good penman and correct in figures; salary $1 per day. Address, giving name and reference, in own handwriting, W. H. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN IN A LARGE LACE AND embroidery store as floor walker or manager; one that understands dressing windows and the business generally. A competent man liberally dealt with. Apply to WILLIAM KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 4th-av.

WANTED—A SOLDIER WHO HAS LOST AN arm, either right or left, to act as gatekeeper to a country place near the City. Apply to J. S. BROWN, No. 274 Canal-st., New-York, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN, AS VALET, TO GO TO MELbourne, Australia, with a merchant. Salary $45 per month; two conductors; two brakesmen, and three porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED TO take care of horses, to go a short distance from the City. References required. Apply at No. 26 Beaver-st.

PAPER-MAKERS WANTED—FOURDRINier machine tenders and rag engineers; for first-class workmen, good wages will be paid. Address H. N. MOSELY, Wilmington, Del.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A MAN BEtween 40 and 50 years of age preferred. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 3,823 Post-office, with references.

SHIRT-CUTTER WANTED.—A MAN THAT is thoroughly understands cutting shirts, drawers and collars. Apply at once to JACKSON & PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

BOYS WANTED.—TWO BOYS, NOT UNDER 18 years of age, of good character and quiet manners, can have steady employment by applying at No. 30 Ann-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. $7 $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS
[illegible] Bowery and Rooms—No. 5 Bedford-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid, and would assist with washing and ironing, or take care of children; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A thoroughly capable and most respectable girl, of genteel appearance and first-class references, desires a situation in the country, in either of those capacities. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references from last place. Call at No. 73 West 28th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City reference; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 266 Elizabeth-st., one door from Spring-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; ice-creams, jellies, desserts, &c., &c. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 78 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for her cook—a trustworthy and competent girl, willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Wages, $9. Apply at her present employer's, No. 117 Lexington-av., for two days.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook and good washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; wishes a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, between Prince and Spring.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family, or chambermaid and laundress: the best of City references given. Call at No. 267 9th-av., second floor, front room.

AS FIRST CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman wishes a situation as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good baker; country preferred. Call or address No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; City references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 217 Fifth-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted in City or country, by a respectable young woman, as cook and general housework; is an excellent cook, baker and laundress; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; or would go as nurse or chambermaid; has three years' reference from her last place. Address No. 4 27th-st, between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, capable girl; to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, obliging and trusty servant; a superior washer and ironer; willing and respectful; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—SITUATION wanted to do housework, chamberwork or plain sewing, embroidering, taking care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 87 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 100 5th-av., second door from 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge from its birth; can bring it up by hand; or wait on a sick lady; would go to the country; is a good seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman is desirous of a situation as nurse; she is fully capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 389 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—AN AGTIVE young woman wants a situation to care children and do plain sewing; will assist with any domestic duty required; goes to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEmale servants in City and country hotels and private boarding-houses, will please notice they can be supplied with good, competent respectable and well recommended girls. Protestants and other, of all nations, as good cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, nurses and seamstresses, ladies' maids, to travel; housekeepers, and French governesses; also, music teachers and ladies' traveling companions. Employers will not be disappointed by favoring us with a call at the Select Female Employment Agency, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. A large number for general housework; also colored girls.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants. Civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st and 6th-av.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., is waiting a number of competent Irish, English and Scotch servants, for both City and country, excellent cooks, washers, ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, tidy girls for housework and those lately landed.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY AN experienced young man, quick and correct in figures, a situation as book keeper, assistant book keeper, or general clerk in any good mercantile business; first-class City reference given. Address INTEGRITY, care Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an active and experienced young man, willing to work as clerk, or to make himself generally useful in any mercantile business; good City reference given as to character, &c. Address ENERGY, Merchants' Clerk's Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, active man, a situation as coachman or groom, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; the best of City references from his late employer. Apply to W. B., at Wilson's livery stables, 10th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches, and has good City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Brewsters', carriage-makers, Nos. 372 and 374 Broome-st., corner of Mott-st., or at Lowden's, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable man, a Belgian, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived with first-class families in the City; has 10 years' reference. Address 74 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a young Englishman; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's establishment. Address W. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable young man wants a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; understands the care and the management of horses, and is a good driver; has several years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address for two days at No. 95 East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, as coachman or groom, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good City references. Address, for two day A., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter, by a young man who has the very best of reference from gentlemen of this City. Wages $3 a week for the first three or four months. Address PORTER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office, or No. 486 Hudson-st., this week.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant man, a situation as light porter in a mercantile house, or any position where the services of an honest, trusty man are required; references of the highest class given. Apply for one week at No. 61 West 20th-st.

AS WAITER—LAUNDRESS.—A MAN AND his wife wish situations, one as waiter, and the other as laundress; both are thoroughly competent, and have the highest testimonials as to ability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WILL BE DISENGAGED ON the 1st July, and wants a situation as waiter in a private family. Can be seen for two days at his present employers, No. 39 6th-av., or a note for T. M. G. will be attended to.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE couple, with excellent testimonials, desire situations in City or country; the man is a first-class coachman and groom—can wait on table, if necessary; the wife is a good chambermaid—can manage milk and butter; no objection to live in a cottage and board themselves. Apply at No. 18 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A person having a large iron establishment in this City, consisting of large iron and brass foundries, machine and blacksmith shops, &c., and is now in active operation—has ample room and is one of the best situated in the City for building large marine engines—wishes to change his present business to that of building marine engines, boilers, &c., and is desirous of forming a copartnership with a person of means, having a thorough knowledge of that business. Address MARINE ENGINES, *Herald* Office.

LOOMS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—SIX Lowebbing looms with large spooler, blocking machine, twill winders, bobbins, with shafting and belting and other fixtures for sale very cheap, as the owner has other business to occupy his time. They are all in good working order and nearly new. Inquire of G. M. WOODRUFF, No. 230 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT FOR ENGland. The owner having the same patent in this country to attend to, offers this for sale. Address J. S. Box No. [illegible] Brooklyn East office.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.
These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.
Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.
The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.
The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.
The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in the City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.
TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.
Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the various Loans of the United States, maturing July 1, 1863, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.
Holders complying with the above, will have their Coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th June, after 3 o'clock P. M.
Blank Schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
JOHN J. CISCO.
Assistant Treasurer United States.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.
I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.
We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.
The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.
Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.
☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.
We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.
U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 39 Wall-st.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.
At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:
JACOB BROUWER, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS, THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH, G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKS, C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. C. SATTERLEE, HENRY KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON, NEHEMIAH RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, NELSON RUNYON,
JOHN D. WARD, DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JAMES THOMPSON, ROBERT H. BERDELL,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON, JOHN H. TALMAN,
EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. MCLAREN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

GRANT & SON,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Govarnment Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Conpon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.
Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Interest coupons, under the first mortgage ($300,000 loan) of the above-named corporation, are requested to present the same for payment at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
Holders of the said mortgage bonds are requested to present their bonds at the same office without delay, to arrange for the extension thereof, in pursuance of the decree of the Court.
J. F. LANIER, Trustee.
JUNE 19, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the ovardne First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named corporation are requested to present the same without delay at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. for payment in full. Interest thereon will not be allowed after this date.
JUNE 19, 1863. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

REAL ESTATE, STOCK, MONEY.—Advantageous opportunities for profitable investment in real estate, near the City. Subscription received for stock in the Mt. Vernon Gas Light Company. Money wanted on bond and mortgage; good security. J. STEVENS, Room No. 4, No. 13 Pine-st.

SOLDIERS NOW MUSTERED OUT OF service, who have not received their bounty by reason of not serving full two years, can have the same collected by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank, New-York.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of SCHUCHARDT & OPPENHEIM.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. RUFUS W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.
Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.
REFERENCES.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever
Price, male packages, $7; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S HOUT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $6. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.;
H. EATON, No. 23 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, AND KING'S ROSE INJECTION,
Specific remedies for disease of the sexual organs. Are warranted, when used in connection, to cure the most obstinate case that can be procured. Recent cases cured by either of the above preparations, in from two to six days. Circulars free on application.
THOMAS STARR, sole agent, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York. For sale by CALLENDER, Philadelphia; F. A. BERAN, Chicago, and druggists generally.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 56 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. Upon has been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 56 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 56 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N B—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to enre the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

DRS. DE FORREST & BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. What is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial. Beware of the counterfeit. Be sure you obtained genuine Hunter's Red Drop. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 56 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

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DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the numerried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 56 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

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AUCTION SALES.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren sts.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Regular sale, comprising full lines of staple and fancy dry goods, hosiery, union, and all wool cloths and cassimeres. Also, a large line of superior black Gro de Rhine silks, black silk cravats, and Gents' furnishing goods.

E. H. LUELOW & Co., Auctioneers.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MARBLE STATUARY, FINE BRONZES, BILLIARD TABLE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 West 31st-st., southwest corner of 6th-av., (the residence of his Excellency F. L. Barreda, resident Minister of Peru,) the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order, consisting in part of
DRAWING-ROOM.
Elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in richly flowered satin damask, 24 pieces; Voltaire and reception chairs to match; elegant rosewood etagere, with mirrors; very richly carved rosewood centre tables, with black marble tops, inlaid with Roman Mosaic; Paris buhl cabinet, ebony and ormolu pedestals, superb ormolu mantel clock, with coupes to match; very rich blue and gold satin damask curtains, lined with silk; rich lace de., medallion carpet.
LIBRARY.
Two elegant rosewood library gothic bookcases, one secretary do., all to match; solid rosewood library table, carved rosewood suite in crimson satin, lambrequins to match, rich lace curtains, velvet carpet.
BED CHAMBERS.
Very rich rosewood and gilt suite, in crimson figured reps; couches, Vellaire and side chairs, in plush, crimson, worsted and reps; elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with statuary and Sienna marble tops, rosewood, single and double armories-a-glace, walnut wardrobes; rosewood marble-top centre and dressing tables; cheval glass, secretaire, oak and enameled bedroom furniture, palliasses, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, brocatel and lace curtains, velvet and English Brussels carpets.
HALL AND STAIRWAYS.
Superbly carved walnut hall-stand, marble-top, with clock; black walnut hall chairs, Brussels carpet.
BILLIARD ROOM.
Fine full-size French oak billiard table, (Phelan's patent,) with balls, cues, &c., complete; oak arm and side chairs, in plush; Brussels carpet.
ALSO,
A large assortment of crystal, cut and engraved and Bohemian glassware, fine French China, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
MARBLE STATUARY, &c.
Carrara marble statues—"The Hunter," "Fisherman," "Fidelity," Scagliola Pedestals, large Etruscan Vase, &c., together with several very fine pieces of Bronze and Parian.
Also, at 3 o'clock,
Coupé Carriage, trimmed with morocco.
Family Carriage, made by J. R. Lawrence & Co.
Single and double harness, &c.
The furniture will be on exhibition by permit, on Wednesday, 24th inst.
Catalogues, on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 625 Broadway, (previous to the occupation of said store by the incoming tenant,)
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE
will be peremptorily sold. The assortment is very complete, and includes much work of the best description principally custom made, both rich and plain, in style, such as
ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
ROSEWOOD WARDROBES,
WALNUT BEDSTEADS,
WALNUT BUREAUS,
WALNUT WARDROBES.
WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SUITES.
Lounges, Washstands, Armoires, Easy Chairs, Sewing and Rocking Chairs, and other items, prime Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, &c.
TWENTY-ONE PARLOR SUITES.
In rosewood, walnut and mahogany, colored in crimson, green, magenta, garnet, green and gold, crimson and gold and other patterns of brocatel. Also, plush, reps, hair-cloth, &c.
ROSEWOOD BOOKCASES,
WALNUT SIDEBOARDS,
OAK EXTENSION TABLES,
WALNUT LIBRARY SUITES,
OAK LIBRARY SUITES,
WALNUT DINING SUITES.
OAK DINING SUITES
Bookcases, Etageres, Whatnots, Centre Tables, fancy Tables, oak Chairs. Also some lots of unfinished work, suitable for the trade, including one
SUPERB ROSEWOOD ETAGERE,
of large size.
Out of town buyers can have goods packed and forwarded. On exhibition and catalogues ready day before sale.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.
COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS
By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 24, at 7½ o'clock
This sale will be the closing sale of the season, and will include some fine works of native art, together with a large number of choice foreign pictures of merit. The connoisseur and general purchaser will find ample field for examination. The subjects include Landscapes, Historical, Flower, Fruit, Genre and Marine pieces, among which are specimens by

Hart,	Inues	Louis Lang,
Inman,	Cafferty,	George H. Hall,
Rossiter,	D. W. C. Boutelle,	Thompson,
Talt,	Mignot,	Smets,
Van Severdouck,	Savry,	C. Frere.

And numerous others. The collection will be on exhibition day and evening until sale, and catalogues ready. Purchasers for shipment to the country can have packing carefully attended to by skillful persons.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 63 William-st.,
NEW YORK, June 15, 1863.
This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
30,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
C. R. ROBERT, President.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, (by virtue of a writ of venditionis exposas, and under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal:
Cargo of prize schooner Reindeer, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Rambler, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Monte Christo, consisting of cotton.
Catalogues three days previous to sale.
ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 32 West 32d-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite, in green and white brocatel, rosewood etagere, rosewood and mahogany centre and side tables, lace curtains, elegant Parian mantel and etagere ornaments, very fine proof engravings, oak extension table and chairs, mahogany and black bedsteads, marble top dress bureaus, wardrobe and chairs, best curled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.; also a small library of standard works, embracing those of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Byron, and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 11 o'clock, at our Sale-room, No. 23 Nassau-st. Elegant diamond jewelry, silver ware, &c., consisting of very elegant diamond sets, diamond necklaces, Ladies' single and cluster diamond rings; one 3¼ carat diamond, converted into a pin or ring, and cost $750; one four carat diamond pin cost $350, diamond rings and earrings, sets of sleeve buttons, mosaic and lava sets, gold pen and pencil cases, emerald and garnet sets, pearl do., cameo and pearl sets, with a large assortment of diamonds, diamond hair pin, cost $150, with other rich goods, odear cases set with pearl and garnets, earrings and breastpins, gold guard and vest chains. They can be examined on the morning of the sale.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., free of Government Tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst to the 1st proximo, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 1,000 cases of boots and shoes, comprising all the latest and desirable styles of Eastern and New-York City manufacturers, adapted to both city and country trade. All prime goods.

GEO. CLEMENTS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION—J. JENKINS WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 140 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, carriages, horses, wagons, new and second-hand double and single harness, sheets, nets, &c. Among the lot is a handsome sorrel mare; chaise and harness, and a doctor's new wagon.

JOHN H. BUSLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLock, at 646 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, rocking chairs, tables, lounges, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses and bedding, mattresses, mosquito bars, cutlery, glassware, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Cargoes of the following named vessels, viz:
NICHOLAI 1ST, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, muskets, carbines, caps and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woolen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, combs and brushes.
ALSO,
Cargo schooner SUE, consisting of dry goods, hardwares, saddlery, leather, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Cargo schooner MARY JANE, consisting of salt, flour, pork, butter, and soap, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Cargo of steamer DOURO, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine and resin, &c., &c.
ALSO,
At 12 o'clock at the same place, (Wheeler's stores,) Prize steamer DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, engines, &c.
ALSO,
Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
ALSO,
Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
Catalogue will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No. 141 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneer.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, N. Y.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 336 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
SILVER PLATE, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 23,
At the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av.,
Commencing at 10½ A. M.
This sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers.
Elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover, three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin, rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, vases, &c. Also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood 9-inch and easy chairs, in fine reps, rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.
Chamber suites, in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine hair-cloth, ten pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 50 pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.
Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension table, oak arm chairs, silver ware, china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glass wars, of every description. No postponement.
N. B.—No other goods admitted in the sale except those belonging to the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Snow-drop pony, 8 years old this Spring, about 13 hands, long tail and mane, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and a splendid saddle horse.

A. J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, AT THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 17 Stuyvesant-place, 9th-st., east of the Bible House, one rosewood parlor suite, one black walnut do., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, settees, chairs, tables, rocking chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, and everything necessary for genteel housekeeping.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.
By resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved by His Honor the Mayor of the City Inspector has resumed the duties of Street-cleaning, of the obstacles which have heretofore embarrassed the operations of this Department in this respect have now been removed, and the City Inspector has entered upon the prosecution of the work, including the removal of ashes and garbage, with the whole force at his disposal.
The residents of this City can materially aid and assist him in placing the streets in a thoroughly cleanly and healthy condition, and to abate and be made aware of the obstacles which have heretofore embarrassed the operations of this Department, in this respect, he would call the attention of the necessity of putting a stop to the following daily violations of the laws and ordinances, viz.:
First—The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.
Second—The habit of merchants, &c., in permitting straw, shavings, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street.
Third—The daily sweepings from stores and shops being thrown into the streets and gutters, instead of being placed into some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.
Fourth—The placing on the street, filth taken from yards and cellars, and rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.
Fifth—The throwing into the streets and gutters, noxious, impure and offensive liquids and substances.
The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to the street, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering the work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.
Every effort will be made by the City Inspector to have the streets kept in a healthy and cleanly condition, and he earnestly and confidently hopes and looks for the co-operation and assistance of the citizens in putting an end to the violations above enumerated.
A copy of the several ordinances referred to, will be left at each dwelling-house.
Ash carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily (Sundays excepted,) to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the City Inspector desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts or Street Inspectors may be complained of to him at his office, No. 19 Chatham-street, and it shall be promptly remedied.
DANIEL B. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner (or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 8th-av. and Hudson River.
Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 37 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on or adjacent to 56th-st., lying between the centre line of the blocks on the north side of 55th-st. and the centre line of the blocks on the south side of 57th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River.
Also, all the lots lying on or adjacent to Morton-st., between Bleecker-st. and Bedford-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 12, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER.
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON.
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Alderman, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 6 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to said Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JERREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES R. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 663 Broadway.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MOODY, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATEN, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED
FROM LIVERPOOL — TUESDAY, June 30.
FROM NEW-YORK — TUESDAY, July 21.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.....$95 to $126
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 28 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 27.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. D. FRENCH,
Carrying the United States Mails,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
The United States mail Sidewheel Steamship
"EAGLE,"
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL
Touching at QUEENSTOW

LATER NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The French Residents Ordered to Leave.

Juarez in Command of the Mexican Troops.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL COMONFORT.

Sentence of the Captured Mexican Officers, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 20.

The markets are considerably excited. Staple articles, groceries, oils and liquors, sold at extraordinary prices.

Dates from the City of Mexico, via Acapulco, are to the 24th ultimo.

All the French residents have been compelled to leave the city.

Gen. JOARIZ has taken command of the Mexican troops.

The Mexican fortifications were being strengthened, and it was believed that the Government would flood the valley on the approach of the French, and make a desperate resistance in every possible manner.

All the available Mexican troops are being drawn in toward the Capital.

Gen. COMONFORT is much censured for not relieving Puebla, and in consequence has resigned.

The French advance had arrived at San Martin los Muilcan.

Gen. FORAY had ordered the captured Mexican Generals to be sent to France, and the other officers to Martinique.

Three thousand Mexican prisoners Gen. FORAY had put to work on the railroad leading toward Vera Cruz, and two thousand he employed in destroying the intrenchments around Puebla.

The Taking of Puebla a Barren Victory—One-half the French Army Destroyed—The City of Mexico to be Defended.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, June 20.

Judge LANE, who resigned the Judgeship of the Municipal Court of this city to take the Consulship to Vera Cruz, Mexico, returned to the city yesterday, after an absence of several months. His health is excellent.

From him we learn that, although the French have taken Puebla, it was but a barren victory. They got the city, but the people were gone. The Mexicans resisted nobly, holding out with great obstinacy, nor expecting to be relieved by the forces under COMONFORT; but, either through negligence or bribery, (the latter suspected,) he allowed his army to be surprised and cut to pieces. Not long after this disaster, ORTEGA surrendered the city, but, instead of the 17,000 men and 900 officers reported to have laid down their arms, there were only three or four hundred. The rest had escaped to the capital, carrying what they could, spiking the cannon, destroying the small arms, &c. Their ammunition had been nearly all expended in the siege. This intelligence reached Vera Cruz three days before Judge LANE left, contradicting the previous reports circulated by the French, and believed to be authentic. The French had reported that the large number of prisoners alleged to have been captured, were on their way to Vera Cruz, the men to be sent to Martinique and the officers to France, but their non-arrival after a month's delay was finally explained by the statement that they had violated their parole and escaped.

Judge LANE feels confident that if the success had been what was at first represented, the French would have treated with the Mexican Government and closed the war; but that this virtual defeat, to save honor, compels them to continue the struggle. He does not believe, however, that they will be able to advance on the capital without large reinforcements. They have sent about 40,000 troops in all to Mexico. The vomito and Mexican bullets have reduced this number to about 20,000—not enough to take Mexico and hold the line of communication.

THE REBEL PIRATE TACONY.

Capture and Bonding of the Ship Isaac Webb.

THE BRIG UMPIRE BURNED.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Monday, June 25.

The ship *Isaac Webb*, HUTCHINSON, from Liverpool May 17, has arrived here, and reports that, on the 20th inst., at 8.30 A. M., in lat. 48°.35'; lon. 68° 45', she was captured by the rebel bark *Tacony*, and released on giving bonds for $40,000.

The *Isaac Webb* has on board the Captain, crew and two passengers of the brig *Umpire*, Capt. PERRY, from Sagua for Boston, which vessel was captured and destroyed by the *Tacony* on the 16th inst., in lat. 37°, lon. 69° 57½'.

THE BRIG UMPIRE

The brig *Umpire*, of Boston, Capt. PERRY, was captured, burned and sunk in lat. 37° 27', lon. 69° 57½', about noon on the 14th inst., by the privateer *Tacony*, of Florida No. 2. She was from Sagua for Boston, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. The Captain and crew agree in stating that they were kindly treated and comfortably provided for, as far as the circumstances would allow. They were transferred to the packet ship *Isaac Webb* on the 19th, in lat. 40° 25', lon. 69°. Capt. PERRY does not know whether his vessel was insured or not. The *Tacony* showed no colors until within a mile of the brig, when she hoisted the American Ensign and afterward the Confederate flag.

A NEW-HAVEN VESSEL CHASED.

From the New-Haven Journal, June 22.

Capt. W. E. PERKINS, of the brig *George*, of this port, in a private letter dated St. Croix, June 2, writes, that, on Tuesday evening, May 26, in lat. 25° 30', lon. 64°, his vessel was chased by a hermaphrodite brig, which gained upon him slowly. When within half a mile of the *George*, the pirate fired his bow gun twice, and, after following about an hour, he fired three guns more, the last ball passing to windward of the *George*, about twenty feet off, as near as Capt. PERKINS could judge. The *George* kept on her course, and three days afterward went safely into St. Croix, where she was bound. Capt. PERKINS is a plucky seaman, and deserves credit for not coming to and giving himself up, as many captains would have done under the circumstances. The underwriters ought to remember him.

Cruise in Search of the Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 22.

The steam-tug *America* arrived to-day from a cruise in search of the pirates. She boarded a large number of vessels, but was unsuccessful.

GEN. SCHENCK'S DEPARTMENT.

The Order in Regard to Alleged Disloyal Journals—An Explanation.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 22.

The City of Philadelphia is not in Gen. SCHENCK'S Department.

The following is an order in correction of the one telegraphed yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL, }
BALTIMORE, June 21, 1863. }

An order was published in the evening edition of the Washington *Republican*, and also in the Sunday telegram published to-day, purporting to emanate from this office, in reference to the suppression of certain newspapers. No such order as thus published was issued. It is perhaps a misunderstanding, which is thus explained:

I was directed by the Major-General commanding to notify the editors of some of the city papers that no extract from the New-York *World*, New-York *Express*, New-York *Caucasian*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Chicago *Times*, would be permitted to be published in this Department, which was duly done; and from this fact the mistake must have occurred.

I therefore respectfully request that this explanation be published.

WILLIAM S. FISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

An Unfounded Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, June 22.

The report current in New-York that 20,000 six months' men have been called out from Indiana on account of the rebel raid into that State is absolutely unfounded.

MOVEMENTS OF CITY REGIMENTS.

Departure of the Sixth and Sixty-Ninth Militia, and the One Hundred and Seventy-Eighth Volunteers.

Three more regiments left the City yesterday for the seat of war, making twelve in all, since the present emergency—the Sixth and Sixty-ninth militia, and the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Volunteers.

Departure of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

This fine corps, composed principally of young men, left yesterday for the seat of war, under its respected and esteemed commandant, Col. BAILEY. From so early an hour as six o'clock in the morning, the armory, at Essex market, was a busy scene, both with the young troops preparing for leaving, and more particularly with the mothers, wives and children of the soldiers who, as the morning advanced, increased in numbers, to take, perhaps, a "long and last farewell" of those that were dear to them.

The men carry with them two days' rations, and from their soldierlike appearance and determined looks, there is no doubt but when they attach themselves to the great army at Harrisburgh, and take the field to meet the foe, they will nobly sustain the Irish character for indomitable courage.

They are fully armed and equipped, and they take with them an engineer company, which will prove a great desideratum. In this company Eyral Lieut. BRANNAN will assume the command.

Their line of march was from Essex Market Armery down Grand-street to Broadway, and to Pier No. 1, where, early in the afternoon, they took a steamboat to Elizabethport, and proceeded *en route* to Harrisburgh, where the regiment is to report to Gen. COUCH. The enthusiastic ovation which met them everywhere on the line of march can be better conceived than described. They numbered 700 men.

Departure of the Sixth Regiment.

The Sixth regiment finally effected its departure about 5 P. M. Throughout the day the Armory, corner of Grand and Centre streets, was the locality of similar scenes to those that have recently attended the departure of the Eighth and Seventy-first from the same buildings. The regiment, like the Fifth, is composed to a great extent of Germans, and certainly of citizens of foreign birth. Indeed, so uncertain is its national character, that on the march to the boat a puzzled citizen, corner of Murray-street and Broadway, as the regiment was passing, shouted, "Are yno Irishmen or Germans?" "Nelihar," was the noble response of the Captain of Company K, "we are all Americans." This was of course true in spirit, but it is certain that many fair German damsels accompanied the regiment in its march, and decorated the military accoutrements with fragrant flowers, so that the corps bore much of the appearance of a field of waving roses. The Sixth is ably commanded, and will do much to maintain its already enviable reputation. There were at least five hundred men in the ranks, mainly stout young fellows, who would rather have a long march than not. No doubt the rebels will have occasion to remember it, should they meet them.

Departure of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment New-York volunteers, which have been recruiting for several months past, left their camp on Staten Island yesterday for Washington. The regiment numbers 560 men, and goes out under the command of Lieut.-Col. CHAS. F. SMITH. They are in for the war.

Col. H. S. LANSING, Commanding New-York State Troops, on Wednesday evening last, received a telegram from Gov. SEYMOUR, directing him to consolidate the "Tompkins," "H. Seymour" and "Davies" cavalry, and the "Blair rifles," "Seymour light infantry," "Defenders," "Burnside rifles," "Pratt guard," and the "Westchester light infantry."

In forty-eight hours Col. LANSING had completed the consolidation, and mustered the whole into the United States service, enabling Adjutant-Gen. SPRAGUE to tender by telegraph to the Secretary of War the command as ready for the field.

The infantry goes out as the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment New-York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. CHAS. F. SMITH.

Col. EDWARD SCHILER and Maj. SELDON HAFFELL remain to fill up the regiment.

The State Paymaster has paid the men composing these regiments $10 State bounty. He leaves for Washington this evening with $75,000 to pay them the balance of the State bounty, $65 each, thus making the $75 bounty, in accordance with the act of the Legislature passed.

Departure of the Fifty-second Brooklyn Regiment.

The last regiment called for by Gov. SEYMOUR from Brooklyn departed for Harrisburgh last evening. The regiment formed in line on Henry-street about 5 o'clock P. M., and marched through Orange and Fulton streets to the ferry, where they crossed, and proceeded to the boat for the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad to Harrisburgh, by way of Easton. They numbered about as many as the other regiments left.

All the officers of Company B, and the First and Second Lieutenants of Company A, are detailed on recruiting service. Lieut. COLE remains as Commissary and Recruiting Officer at the Armory, corner of Orange and Fulton streets. A recruiting office is also detailed in the Eastern District.

A new company for the Twenty-third regiment has been raised by Capt. COMSTOCK. They will leave for Harrisburgh on Wednesday.

The members of the Fifty-sixth regiment are requested to report to Capt. P. H. GADGAN, No. 343 Fulton-street, (Quartermaster,) who will furnish them with equipments and transportations.

The regiments which have left Brooklyn are, the Twenty-third, Fifty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirteenth and Fifty-second.

Recruits for all the regiments are leaving daily.

The Fifty-Fifth Regiment.

This regiment will leave to-day, as will be seen by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. }
N. G., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863. }

ORDER No. 2.—The regiment is ordered to assemble at Lafayette Hall, in full marching order, with two days' rations, at 12 M., to-morrow, Tuesday, 23d inst., for the purpose of inspection.

Equipments will be delivered to-day at the Armory.

Every member must be present in order to ascertain the exact numbers, and to make requisition for transportation. By order,

EUGENE LE GAL, Colonel.

M. DONALAN, Acting Adjutant.

Tenth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

Commandants of companies will report in full at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, at 11 A. M., to-day, to make requisitions for the uniforms.

By order, JOHN E. BENDIX, Col.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of Capt. LAMB'S company, of the Tenth New-York State Militia, are hereby requested to report this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. A few more good men required.

Orders to the Forty-Seventh Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, }
N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, June 22, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.—This regiment has been ordered to Baltimore for thirty days' service.

Members will prepare themselves at once with complete outfits, and be ready to start at an hour's notice.

This regiment will probably depart on Wednesday. Every member must go, or be treated as a deserter.

Further orders at the Armory, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. By order,

J. V. MESEROLE, Colonel.
WM. J. IRWIN, Adjutant.

MOVEMENT OF NEW-YORK TROOPS.

ALBANY, Monday, June 22.

The following regiments will leave for the seat of war to-day or to-morrow: The Sixty-ninth, Seventy-eighth, Forty-seventh and Tenth. The following are preparing to leave: The Twenty-first, Fifty-fourth, Eighty-fourth, Eighteenth, Forty-fifth, the First battalion of the Sprague Light cavalry, and 500 of the Eleventh artillery.

Four hundred of the Sprague Light cavalry passed through here this afternoon for New-York. They mutinied at Plattsburgh because the entire bounty was not paid them. A guard of 150 of the Thirty-fourth regiment was sent from here, and as the recruits were unarmed, they marched to the cars without resistance.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Rebel Camps Scattered—Rebels Operating Along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, &c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 20.

Col. CORNYN, of the Tenth Missouri cavalry, succeeded in scattering several camps of rebels who were gathering cattle for BRAGG'S army. He destroyed large quantities of forage and brought in numbers of cattle.

He reports that the rebels are making vigorous efforts to gather a large mounted force north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. They are conscripting everybody, and numbers of these have taken the oath and joined the robber bands.

Some of Gen. DODGE'S men, who were with Col. STREIGHT, have reached Corinth. They report that STREIGHT destroyed and abandoned his artillery before it was captured by FORREST, after inflicting greater damage than the rebels acknowledge.

A detachment of the First Missouri and Fifth Ohio cavalry, under Maj. RENEY, of the Fifth Ohio, 400 strong, while on a reconnoissance, was surrounded near Fernando, Miss., on the night of the 18th, by Gen. CHAMBERS, with 2,000 rebels. They were routed and most of them captured or killed. Maj. RENEY was taken prisoner. About 150 of them have returned.

The enemy are moving along our whole line from Memphis to Corinth, cutting telegraph wires and damaging railroads.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 22.

Dispatches from Memphis, dated the 20th, state that a detachment of Col. HOWARD'S cavalry had captured two boats, on which two rebel regiments and a battery were trying to cross the Tennessee River. Col. CORNYN had broken up a rebel regiment, and destroyed a large quantity of salt—more damage than heretofore reported.

Convention of Colored Men Postponed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Mass Convention of colored citizens, which was to have been held on the 25th and 26th of June, at Poughkeepsie, on behalf of the Fremont Legion, is postponed until the 15th day of July, on account of the impossibility of completing the preparations within the proposed time. Yours, truly,

EDWARD GILBERT,
Chairman of Committee on Fremont Legion.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 22, 1863.

HARBOR DEFENCES OF BOSTON.—The Harbor Defence Commission of the City of Boston, consisting of the Mayor, Hon. FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, Prof. HORSFORD and Capt. GRINNAN, are in town at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on matters connected with their duties.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SICKLES.—Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES passed through Jersey City at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to join his command in the Army of the Potomac.

☞ MRS. A. SOULE, of No. 103 Madison-street, who has been suffering with paralysis for several years, has been successfully treated by Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, of No. 8 Union-square, after all hopes had been given up of her recovery.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

[Advertisement.]
ROUND HILL HOTEL,
Northampton, Mass.,
Is a delightful Summering place for Everybody.
Evening Post.

[Advertisement.]
It is an undisputed fact that the very best article in this city in the line of hats is to be found at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. A long experience in the business, and a perfect mastery over its various branches, has enabled the enterprising proprietor of No. 212 to manufacture hats, of every variety of style and finish, in a manner that defies competition, and places him at the head of the trade. Fine material, durable manufacture, elegance in style and satisfaction in terms, combine to render KNOX'S establishment the resort of all those who desire to get the best goods at the lowest prices. Remember, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOY'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

LA CONEY—SHANKS.—On Thursday, June 18, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., by Rev. Dr. William E. Eigenbrodt, WILLIAM V. LA CONEY and MARY HELEN, eldest daughter of John Shanks, M. D., all of this City.

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

MOSES—PRATT.—In Shanesateles, on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Prof. Hopkins, LUCIAN MOSES, of Detroit, and MARY ELISA, daughter of Charles Pardee, Esq.

PRATT—HOLLINGSHEAD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. William R. Rushan, Mr. RICHARD M. PRATT and Miss CAROLINE L. HOLLINGSHEAD.

SMITH—HUNT.—In Pittston, Me., on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. C. Munger, of Augusta, Mr. SAMUEL G. SMITH, of Middletown, Conn., and Miss SARAH M., daughter of Caleb Hunt, Esq., of Pittston.

SLOAN—LOUNSBURY.—On Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Alexander Capron, at the residence of Emmet Moore, Middletown, Mr. JAMES T. SLOAN, of Newburgh, and Mrs. HELEN S. LOUNSBURY, of New-York City.

DIED.

ADAMSON.—In Fordham, N. Y., on Sunday, June 21, CUTHBERT A., son of Christian and the late Constantine Adamson.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at Fordham, on Tuesday morning, June 23, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., at ¾ o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans (La.) and Bardstown (Ky.) papers please copy.

ANSERMAN.—On Saturday, June 20, Mr. ASH. D. W. ANSERMAN, son of Isaac Amerman, Esq., aged 23 years and 4 months.

His death was occasioned by a fall through a hatchway of a store in 9th-st. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, June 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 149 Clinton-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BALDWIN.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, June 21, JOHN BAILEY BALDWIN, youngest child of the late Charles W. Baldwin, aged 9 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his mother, No. 14 Walnut-st.

SHOMAN.—(In Monday morning, June 22, HANNAH C. PLACE, wife of Garret Brower, aged 51 years. 7 months and 24 days.

The funeral services at the North Reformed Dutch Church, corner 3d-av. and 21st-st., South Brooklyn, will be held on Wednesday, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

FROELIGH.—On Sunday, June 21, WILLIAM B., son of Eliza and the late Solomon Froeligh, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 529 Hudson-st., on Tuesday morning, June 23, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-York Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

GRIFFEN.—On Monday, June 22, JOHN GRIFFEN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mamaroneck, on Thursday, June 25, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Depot on the arrival of the 11¾ train from New-York.

HADLEY.—On Saturday, June 20, after a short illness, MARY E., beloved wife of Washington Hadley, aged 31 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 99 East 17th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, June 23, at 2 o'clock.

KLINE.—On Monday, June 22, ANN KLINE, wife of Ebenezer Kline, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 208 High-st., Brooklyn.

MCGONAGEY.—On Monday, June 22, Mrs. MARGARET MCGONAGAY, formerly of Albany, in the 99th year of her age.

The friends, and those of the families of her sons-in-law, J. E. Rogers and James Hutchinson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 242 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, June 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARSHAM.—In this City, on Monday, June 22, of consumption, Mr. SAMUEL L. MARSHAM, aged 30 years and 8 months.

☞ Boston and Plymouth (Mass.) papers please copy.

PARSONS.—In Portsmouth, Va., at the U. S. Hospital, HARRY PARSONS, Master's Mate on board U. S. steamer *Crusader*, son of the late Sylvanus and Christiana Parsons, of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, June 21, GEORGE W. ROBINSON, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 38, Albany, and members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 394 4th-av., on Tuesday, June 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SPARKS.—In Cornwall, on Sunday, June 21, FANNIE A. MAUD LIVINGSTON, only daughter of Matilda and Albert Speyers, aged 22 months.

The funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church, New-York, on Tuesday, June 23, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

THOMAS.—On Monday, June 22, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jane E. Hart, Harlem, MANALA, widow of the late Elias Thomas, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 23, at 4½ o'clock, from St. Andrew's Church, corner 4th-av. and 127th-st.

WIGGINS.—On Monday, June 22, JOHN WIGGINS, aged 81 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 West 41st-st., at 1 o'clock, this day, (Tuesday,) June 23. Remains will be taken to Bronxville.

WASS.—In Washington City, on Friday, June 19, Mr. BENJAMIN L. WASS, formerly a resident of this City, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his brother-in-law, W. W. Winans, No. 161 East 15th-st., this day, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	4 29	Sun sets.....	7 34
Moon sets...11 31			
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook..11 51		Gov. Island..12 40	
Hell Gate.. 2 02			

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, June 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Louisiana, (Br.,) Brooking, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Continental, Washman, New-Orleans.

Steamers Daniel Webster, Deering, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Steam-tug Knick, Bushel, Nassau, J. Enens.

Ships W. Libby, Bishop, Bristol, Richard C. Gurney; Glad Tidings, Nelson, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson.

Barks C. & R. Young, (Sr.,) Richae, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Son; Egle, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Gloucester, Eng.; Agnes C. James, (Sr.,) Lang, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken; Copice, (Fr.,) Bourges, Cette, France, Baetjer & De Vere.

Brigs Alberti, houdens, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Emma, (Br.,) Morse, Havana, W. H. Russell, Aroa, & Co.; Caprina, (Sr.,) Sinclair, Queenstown, John Jackson; Ira, Thompson, Nuevitas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners R. B. Pitts, Pani, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Augusta, Gregory, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Camilla, Applebe, Eastport, John Boynton's Sons; John S. Mashin, Hanlon, Frankfort, Del., Morgan & Foster; Ohio, (Br.,) McDonald, Charlottetown, C. H., Trumbull; Kingston Packet, Dugan, Kingston, Jam., R. B. Eldridge, Maxiva Rogers, Yance, Port Royal; Cinderella, Lewis; Bridgeport, H. S. Rackett & Son; H. K. Denison, Sherman, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Sunrise, Byers, Washington, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Amy Chase, Crowell, Washington, J. F. G. McLean; James T. Hayes, Robbins, Boston, O. H. Pierson; Magnolia, Chase, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Indomitable, Goodsell, Harbor Island, J. Enens; West Wind, Gilman, Barbadoes, Brett, Son & Co.; Burdell Hart, Harding, Washington, E. D. Heribet & Co.; Elias Redman, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; T. F. Randolph, Risley, Washington, Hanson & Schmeydel.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Faobe, Hamburg June 4, and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 584 passengers to Knnnardt & Co. Had bad weather during the passage, passed Cape Race 17th. In lat. 47, lon. 44, passed icebergs. 22d inst., 30 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed Br. ship America, bnd. W.

U. S. steamship Cumbria, Commander Breese, from a cruise in search of privateers. 19th, boarded Br. schr. Glenn, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Matamoras for Nassau, N. P., but being 900 miles out of her course, and her papers not proving satisfactory, put a prize crew on board and ordered her to New-York. 19th, off Cape Henry, boarded schr. A. B. Terry, fm. Port Royal for New-York; brig West, from St. Thomas for Philadelphia; U. S. schr. America, on a cruise; schr. O. Borroughs, from Port Royal for New-York; Br. bark Wild Horse, from Matamoras for New-York; brig F. Newton, from Port Royal for New-York; schr. Bawha, from Matanzas for New-York; Br. schr. Glen, from Matamoras for Nassau, and sent her to New-York as a prize. 21st inst., lat. 37 35, lon. 73 50, boarded brig New Globe, from Bangor for Washington, D. C.; same day, Br. brig Resolute, from Boston for St. Thomas; and Br bark Pallas, hence, for Belize, Hond.

Steamship Locust Point, Wallace, New-Orleans 16th inst., at 2 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromell & Co.

U. S. transport Thomas Arey, Pensacola 14th inst., with old iron to U. S. Navy Department.

Steamship Saxon, Lavender, Port Royal 18th inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Dodlay Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 18th inst., via Hatteras Inlet 19th and Fortress Monroe 20th, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer F. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool May 17, with md se. and 11 cabin and 647 steerage passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. On the 20th inst., was captured by the Confederate bark Florida No. 2, (Tacony,) and after being detained for four hours, was released on a bond of $40,000 on ship and cargo. Subsequently received from the bark the Captain, crew and two passengers of brig Umpire, which was captured and burned on the 16th inst. The I. W. has been 25 da. from the lon. of 40, with a succession of light westerly winds.

Ship Elbe, (Hamb.,) Bardua, Hamburg May 2, with mdse. and 200 passengers to Eanhard & Co. Left the river May 3, and cleared the Channel May 16; had favorable winds to lon. 35 and lat. 48, when variable and onsteady westerly winds set in. Between lon. 47, and lat. 45 50, passed numerous large icebergs and small drift ice. Remainder of the passage had fogs and variable winds. Had three births and one death.

Bark Behring, (of Boston,) Morse, Shanghai Feb. 26, passed Cape Race 17th inst., April 29, crossed in the Atlantic May 29 in lon. 39, with teas to W. H. Boardman, of Boston. June 7, lat. 18 N., lon. 60, saw a steamer, bark-rigged, steering W. by N.; had no steam; she hauled up two points, but could not overtake us.

Bark Cossack, (of Boston,) Berry, Foo-Chow March 10, passed Angier March 26, crossed the equator in the Atlantic May 26, in lon. 36, with teas, etc., to Carey & Lord, and in company from Angier with ship Galaxy, from Manilla for Boston, and parted company March 29, in lat. 7 36 S., and lon. 162 59 E.

Bark Henry, Wilson, Oporto 35 ds., in ballast to Georgs Bulkley. 20th inst., off George, was boarded by U. S. steamer United States, cruising for privateers—all well. In lat. 40 40, lon. 45 40, saw a number of icebergs; had foggy weather ever since.

Bark Syiphide, (of Sonderland,) Henderson, Greenock 45 ds., with coal to John Jackson. May 24, lat. 45 20, lon. 47, passed 20 icebergs.

Bark Ida Matilda, (Prus.,) Gronon, Limerick 36 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark T. Cushing, (of Boston,) Ames, Cardenas 8th inst., with sugar to Ralph, Carver & Chase.

Sk ken dan Matsia Sophia, (Hamb.,) Witte, Lisbon 40 ds., with salt, wine, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wandt.

Brig Georgiana, (of Dundee,) Wood, Alloa 43 ds., with coal to Merdock & Smyth. Saw a number of icebergs on the Banks.

Brig Anna Maria Henrietta, (Hol.,) De Jonge, Rio Janeiro 68 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Catharine, (of P. E. I.,) Pittman, Savanilla 29 ds., with rubber, coffee, hides, etc., to C. H. Trumbull. 17th inst., lat. 36 20, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Virginia.

Brig Tryo, (Br.,) Holmes, Glace Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. William S. Land, (of St. George, Me.,) Clark, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Alice A. Bandell, (of Fall River,) Collins, Barcoa 14 da., with mdse. to Geo. Bandell.

Schr. Challenge, (of Actigua,) Hassell, Antigua via St. Marc, St. Domingo, 15 ds., with sugar, old metal, etc., to G. & J. Knox & Co. 13th inst., lat. 29 30, lon. 68, saw a bark bound E., showing a white signal with red letter D in it.

Schr. Unicorn, (Br.,) Niekerson, Cornwallis 9 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Eliza Dodley, Shea, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Reed, Norfolk 4 ds., wood.

Schr. Jonathan May, (of Philadelphia,) Cobb, Sagua 13 ds., with molasses to master. Had light southerly winds up to Hatteras.

Schr. Belle, (Br., of Granville, N. S.,) Perry, Fajardo 3d inst., with molasses to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Mary and Susan, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Albury, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship America, Salter, fm. Liverpool May 14, with mdse. and passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.

Bark Harry Sooth.

Br brig W. E. Harris.

Dutch brig Electra.

Br. brig Eliza Young.

Sailed.

Ships Caroline Nesmith and Sir Robert Peel.

Brig Henrietta.

Foreign Ports.

At Manabo, P. R., 5th inst., bark Evening Star, disch.; Br. brig J. B. Elliott, do.; schr. Magnet, hence, inst arr.

At Trinidad de Auba 2d inst., barks Charles Brewer, for New-York, ldg.; Starlight, Rogers, for Philadelphia, do.; brig Torreni, for New-York, do.

At Mayaguez, P. R., 4th inst., schr. Gen. Armstrong, for New-Haven.

At Port-au Platte 5th inst, Bremen brig Tobasco, for New-York in 14 ds.; Br. schr. Minerva, for do. via Turks Island, sld. 4 days previous.

At Cardenas 8th inst., brig Hattie Eaton, for Baltimore in 4 days.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE
198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREENE'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 850 Broadway, near 22d-st., opposite the St. Germain Hotel, six laundresses, six chambermaids, and 17 men waiters, for Newport, R. I.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Good City references. Inquire at her present employers, No. 91 East 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener; has the best of references from his last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 201 Times Office.

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For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation: and is good for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATU

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Ewell's Men Distributed from Sharpsburgh to Frederick.

Destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

FIRING HEARD TOWARD ALDIE.

FROM MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 22.

The following is a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*:

MONOCACY, Monday, June 22.

I have just returned from Maryland Heights. The place is strongly defended. No rebels have yet appeared.

From the immediate authorities I have learned that the nearest rebels are at Little Antietam, about six miles from Harper's Ferry. Their force at that point is not at present large, but other detachments are thought to be in the neighborhood.

Gen. Ewell's forces are distributed in small portions from Sharpsburgh to Frederick, and have been busy reconnoitering and foraging. They can be easily concentrated, and will soon prudently retire.

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 22.

The Washington *Star* of this evening contains the following special telegram:

MONOCACY JUNCTION, Monday, June 22.

The rebels have certainly destroyed every Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland—a distance of quite seventy miles—thus inflicting very heavy damage on the road. This they have done within the last thirty-six hours.

Gen. KELLEY came upon them this morning at Cumberland, and drove them out of that town. It is supposed in this direction. His movements have been very prompt, and, so far, very successful, as he has doubtless put a stop to the westward progress along the railroad line of their currant career of devastation.

FIRING HEARD TO-DAY IN THE DIRECTION OF ALDIE.

It is reported that heavy firing, supposed to be in the direction of Aldie, was heard during the morning by workmen on the roof of the Treasury Building.

The public is up to this moment profoundly ignorant of the position of Gen. LEE with his main force. We know enough facts, however, to assure us that it is not anywhere east of the Blue Ridge and we have to add that the belief is momentarily becoming stronger, both in the Army of the Potomac and among military men, that he is marching from this direction, or preparing to march from this direction, on Pittsburgh or Wheeling, one or both. His only considerable force, whose present locality is known, is that of EWELL, which is at and about, Sharpsburgh, Md.

P. S.—From the Rappahannock to the Potomac we feel sure that there was not a rebel in arms on the Bull Run mountain range last evening.

GEN. FRANKLIN OFFERS HIS SERVICES.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 22.

Gen. FRANKLIN arrived here to-day from York, and tendered his services to Gov. CURTIN, in any capacity he might think proper to place him. He gave the Governor and Gen. COUCH much valuable information. The indications are that his services will be required.

ANOTHER RAID IN EAST TENNESSEE.

A Great Length of Railroad Torn Up by Gen. Carter.

MURFREESBORO, Monday, June 22.

News received to-day from reliable sources, indicate that Gen. CARTER has made another raid into Tennessee, capturing Lenor's Station, destroying the factory of Lenor Brothers and other public buildings, and tearing up a great length of railroad track.

His force consisted of two thousand mounted infantry. The rebels drew up in line of battle at London to receive the Union troops, but Gen. CARTER avoided that point, and gave out to citizens that he was going to Knoxville on Friday night to sack and burn that city.

The raid is causing immense excitement throughout Middle Tennessee.

ANTICIPATED FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

From the National Intelligencer, of yesterday.

The fate of Vicksburgh, we have reason to believe, is at length on the point of being sealed. Very late intelligence was received on Saturday evening last, from Gen. GRANT's headquarters, warranting the anticipation, we understand, that *by this day or to-morrow the reduction and capture of the stronghold of Vicksburgh*, an bravely and ably and persaveringly attacked, and so long and heroically defended, will have been accomplished; and this, it is hoped, by the skillful plans and considerate humanity of the distinguished commander of the Union army, without any great additional sacrifice of life.

THE REBEL PIRATE TACONY.

Capture and Bonding of the Ship Isaac Webb.

THE BRIG UMPIRE BURNED,

QUARANTINE, S. I., Monday, June 25.

The ship *Isaac Webb*, HUTCHINSON, from Liverpool May 17, has arrived here, and reports that, on the 20th inst., at 8:30 A. M., in lat. 40° 35', lon. 68° 45', she was captured by the rebel bark *Tacony*, and released on giving bonds for $40,000.

The *Isaac Webb* has on board the Captain, crew and two passengers of the brig *Umpire*, Capt. PERRY, from Sagua for Boston, which vessel was captured and destroyed by the *Tacony* on the 16th inst., in lat. 37°, lon. 69° 57½'.

THE BRIG UMPIRE.

The brig *Umpire*, of Boston, Capt. PERRY, was captured, burned and sunk in lat. 37° 37', lon. 69° 57½', about noon on the 14th inst., by the privateer *Tacony*, or Florida No. 2. She was from Sagua for Boston, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. The Captain and crew agree in stating that they were kindly treated and comfortably provided for, as far as the circumstances would allow. They were transferred to the packet ship *Isaac Webb* on the 19th, in lat. 40° 25', lon. 69°. Capt. PERRY does not know whether his vessel was insured or not. The *Tacony* showed no colors until within a mile of the brig, when she hoisted the American Ensign and afterward the Confederate flag.

Cruise in Search of the Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 22.

The steam-tug *America* arrived to-day from a cruise in search of the pirates. She boarded a large number of vessels, but was unsuccessful.

LATER NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The French Residents Ordered to Leave.

Juarez in Command of the Mexican Troops.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL COMONFORT.

Sentence of the Captured Mexican Officers, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 20.

The markets are considerably excited. Staple articles, groceries, oils and liquors, sold at extraordinary prices.

Dates from the City of Mexico, *via* Acapulco, are to the 24th ultimo.

All the French residents have been compelled to leave the city.

Gen. JUAREZ has taken command of the Mexican troops.

The Mexican fortifications were being strengthened, and it was believed that the Government would flood the valley on the approach of the French, and make a desperate resistance in every possible manner.

All the available Mexican troops are being drawn in toward the Capital.

Gen. COMONFORT is much censured for not relieving Puebla, and in consequence has resigned.

The French advance had arrived at San Martin los Mulican.

Gen. FOREY had ordered the captured Mexican Generals to be sent to France, and the other officers to Martinique.

Three thousand Mexican prisoners Gen. FOREY had put to work on the railroad leading toward Vera Cruz, and two thousand he employed in destroying the intrenchments around Puebla.

GEN. SCHENCK'S DEPARTMENT.

The Order in Regard to Alleged Disloyal Journals—An Explanation.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 22.

The City of Philadelphia is not in Gen. SCHENCK's Department.

The following is an order in correction of the one telegraphed yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
BALTIMORE, June 21, 1863.

An order was published in the evening edition of the Washington *Republican*, and also in the Sunday telegram published to-day, purporting to emanate from this office, in reference to the suppression of certain newspapers. No such order as thus published was issued. It is perhaps a misunderstanding, which is thus explained:

I was directed by the Major-General commanding to notify the editors of some of the city papers that no extract from the New-York *World*, New-York *Express*, New-York *Caucasian*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Chicago *Times*, would be permitted to be published in this Department, which was duly done; and from this fact the mistake must have occurred.

I therefore respectfully request that this explanation be published.

WILLIAM S. FISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

MOVEMENTS OF CITY REGIMENTS.

Departure of the Sixth and Sixty-Ninth Militia, and the One Hundred and Seventy-Eighth Volunteers.

Three more regiments left the City yesterday for the seat of war, making twelve in all, since the present emergency—the Sixth and Sixty-ninth militia, and the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Volunteers.

Departure of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

This fine corps, composed principally of young men, left yesterday for the seat of war, under its respected and esteemed commandant, Col. BAGLEY. From so early an hour as six o'clock in the morning, the armory, at Essex market, was a busy scene, both with the young troops preparing for leaving, and more particularly with the mothers, wives and children of the soldiers who, as the morning advanced, increased in numbers, to take, perhaps, a "long and last farewell" of those that were dear to them.

The men carry with them two days' rations, and from their soldierlike appearance and determined looks, there is no doubt but when they attach themselves to the great army at Harrisburgh, and take the field to meet the foe, they will nobly sustain the Irish character for indomitable courage.

They are fully armed and equipped, and they take with them an engineer company, which will prove a great desideratum. In this company First Lieut. BRANNAN will assume the command.

Their line of march was from Essex Market Armory down Grand-street to Broadway, and to Pier No. 1, where, early in the afternoon, they took a steamboat to Elizabethport, and proceeded *en route* to Harrisburgh, where the regiment is to report to Gen. COUCH. The enthusiastic ovation which met them everywhere on the line of march can be better conceived than described. They numbered 700 men.

Departure of the Sixth Regiment.

The Sixth regiment finally effected its departure about 5 P. M. Throughout the day the Armory, corner of Grand and Centre streets, was the locality of similar scenes to those that have recently attended the departure of the Eighth and Seventy-first from the same building. The regiment, like the Fifth, is composed to a great extent of Germans, and certainly of citizens of foreign birth. Indeed, so uncertain is its national character, that on the march to the boat a puzzled citizen, corner of Murray-street and Broadway, as the regiment was passing, shouted, "Are you Irishmen or Germans?" "Neither," was the noble response of the Captain of Company K, "we are all Americans." This was of course true in spirit, but it is certain that many fair German damsels accompanied the regiment in its march, and decorated the military accoutrements with fragrant flowers, so that the corps bore much of the appearance of a field of waving roses. The Sixth is ably commanded, and will do much to maintain its already enviable reputation. There were at least five hundred men in the ranks, mainly stout young fellows, who would rather have a long march than not. No doubt the rebels will have occasion to remember it, should they meet them.

Departure of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment New-York volunteers, which have been recruiting for several months past, left their camp on Staten Island yesterday for Washington. The regiment numbers 560 men, and goes out under the command of Lieut.-Col. CHAS. F. SMITH. They are in for the war.

Col. H. S. LANSING, Commanding New-York State Troops, on Wednesday evening last, received a telegram from Gov. SEYMOUR, directing him to consolidate the "Tompkins," "H. Seymour" and "Davies" cavalry, and the "Blair rifles," "Seymour light infantry," "Defenders," "Burnside rifles," "Prait guard," and the "Westchester light infantry."

In forty-eight hours Col. LANSING had completed the consolidation, and mustered the whole into the United States service, enabling Adjutant-Gen. SEDGWICK to tender by telegraph to the Secretary of War the command as ready for the field.

The infantry goes out as the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment New-York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. CHAS. F. SMITH.

Col. EDWARD WEHLER and Maj. SELDON HEITZELL remain to fill up the regiment.

The State Paymaster has paid the men composing these regiments $10 State bounty. He leaves for Washington this evening with $75,000 to pay them the balance of the State bounty, $65 each, thus making the $75 bounty, in accordance with the act of the Legislature passed.

The Fifty-Fifth Regiment.

This regiment will leave to-day, as will be seen by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

ORDER No. 2.—The regiment is ordered to assemble at Lafayette Hall, in full marching order, with two days' rations, at 12 M., to-morrow, Tuesday, 23d inst., for the purpose of inspection.

Equipments will be delivered to-day at the Armory.

Every member must be present in order to ascertain the exact numbers, and to make requisition for transportation. By order,

EUGENE LE GAL, Colonel.

M. DONELAN, Acting Adjutant.

Tenth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

Commanders of companies will report in full at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, at 11 A. M., to-day, to make requisitions for the uniforms.

By order, JOHN E. BENDIX, Col.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of Capt. LEARY's company, of the Tenth New-York State Militia, are hereby requested to report this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. A few more good men required.

Orders to the Forty-Seventh Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, June 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.—This regiment has been ordered to Baltimore for thirty days' service.

Members will prepare themselves at once with complete outfits, and be ready to start at an hour's notice.

This regiment will probably depart on Wednesday.

Every member must go, or be treated as a deserter.

Further orders at the Armory, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. By order,

J. V. MESEROLE, Colonel.

WM. J. IRWIN, Adjutant.

MOVEMENT OF NEW-YORK TROOPS.

ALBANY, Monday, June 22.

The following regiments will leave for the seat of war to-day or to-morrow: The Sixty-ninth, Seventy-eighth, Forty-seventh and Tenth. The following are preparing to leave: The Twenty-first, Fifty-fourth, Eighty-fourth, Eighteenth, Forty-fifth, the First battalion of the Sprague Light cavalry, and 500 of the Eleventh artillery.

Four hundred of the Sprague Light cavalry passed through here this afternoon for New-York. They mutinied at Plattsburgh because the entire bounty was not paid them. A guard of 150 of the Thirty-fourth regiment was sent from here, and as the recruits were unarmed, they marched to the cars without resistance.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Rebel Camps Scattered—Rebels Operating Along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, &c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 20.

Col. CORNYN, of the Tenth Missouri cavalry, succeeded in scattering several camps of rebels who were gathering cattle for BRAGG's army. He destroyed large quantities of forage and brought in numbers of cattle.

He reports that the rebels are making vigorous efforts to gather a large mounted force north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. They are conscripting everybody, and numbers of these have taken the oath and joined the robber bands.

Some of Gen. DODGE's men, who were with Col. STREIGHT, have reached Corinth. They report that STREIGHT destroyed and abandoned his artillery before it was captured by FORREST, after inflicting greater damage than the rebels acknowledge.

A detachment of the First Missouri and Fifth Ohio cavalry, under Maj. HANAY, of the Fifth Ohio, 400 strong, while on a reconnoissance, was surrounded near Fernando, Miss., on the night of the 18th, by Gen. CHAMBERS, with 2,000 rebels. They were routed and most of them captured or killed. Maj. HANAY was taken prisoner. About 150 of them have returned.

The enemy are moving along our whole line from Memphis to Corinth, cutting telegraph wires and damaging railroads.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 22.

Dispatches from Memphis, dated the 20th, state that a detachment of Col. HOBOAS' cavalry had captured two boats, on which two rebel regiments and a battery were trying to cross the Tennessee River. Col. CORNYN had broken up a rebel regiment, and destroyed a large quantity of salt—more damage than heretofore reported.

MORGAN ON A RAID.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 22.

News reached headquarters, to-day, that JOHN MORGAN, with 5,000 men, crossed the Cumberland River, near Carthage, last night.

Passengers report considerable excitement at Gallatin, it being reported that 5,000 rebels were advancing on that place. Preparations are being made to defend it.

Conventions of Colored Men Postponed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Mass Convention of colored citizens, which was to have been held on the 25th and 26th of June, at Poughkeepsie, on behalf of the Fremont Legion, is postponed until the 15th day of July, on account of the impossibility of completing the preparations within the proposed time. Yours, truly,

EDWARD GILBERT,
Chairman of Committee on Fremont Legion.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 22, 1863.

HARBOR DEFENCES OF BOSTON.—The Harbor Defence Commission of the City of Boston, consisting of the Mayor, Hon. FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, Prof. HORSFORD and Capt. GRIDLEY, are in town at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on matters connected with their duties.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SICKLES.—Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES passed through Jersey City at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, to join his command in the Army of the Potomac.

☞ MRS. A. SOULE, of No. 103 Madison-street, who has been suffering with paralysis for several years, has been successfully treated by Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, of No. 8 Union-square, after all hopes had been given up of her recovery.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

[Advertisement.]
ROUND HILL HOTEL,
Northampton, Mass.,
Is a delightful Summering place for Everybody.
Evening Post.

[Advertisement.]
It is an undisputed fact that the very best article in this city in the line of hats is to be found at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway. A long experience in the business, and a perfect mastery over its various branches, has enabled the enterprising proprietor of No. 212 to manufacture hats, of every variety of style and finish, in a manner that defies competition, and places him at the head of the trade. Fine material, durable manufacture, elegance in style and satisfaction in terms, combine to render KNOX's establishment the resort of all those who desire to get the best goods at the lowest prices. Remember, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron-the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

LE COUNT—SHANKS.—On Thursday, June 18, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., by Rev. Dr. William E. Eigenbrodt, WILLIAM V. LE COUNT and MARY HELEN, eldest daughter of John Shanks, M. D., all of this City.

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

MOSS—PEDAS.—In Skaneateles, on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Prof. Hopkins, LOCIAN MOSS, of Detroit, and MARY ELIZA, daughter of Charles Pardee, Esq.

PRATT—HOLLINGSHEAD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. William R. Tompkins, Mr. RICHARD M. PRATT and Miss CAROLINE L. HOLLINGSHEAD.

SMITH—HUNT.—In Pittston, Me., on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. C. Munger, of Augusta, Mr. SAMUEL G. SMITH, of Middletown, Conn., and Miss SARAH M., daughter of Caleb Hunt, Esq., of Pittston.

SLOAN—LOUNSBURY.—On Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Alexander Capron, at the residence of Emmet Moore, Middletown, Mr. JAMES T. SLOAN, of Newburgh, and Mrs. HELEN S. LOUNSBURY, of New-York City.

DIED.

ADAMSON.—In Fordham, N. Y., on Sunday, June 21, CUTHBERT A., son of Christina and the late Constantine Adamson.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at Fordham, on Tuesday morning, June 23, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 8½ o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans (La.) and Bardstown (Ky.) papers please copy.

AMERMAN.—On Saturday, June 20, Mr. ASH. D. W. AMERMAN, son of Isaac Amerman, Esq., aged 23 years and 4 months.

His death was occasioned by a fall through a hatchway of a store in 9th-st. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, June 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 149 Clinton-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BALDWIN.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, June 21, JOHN BAILEY BALDWIN, youngest child of the late Charles W. Baldwin, aged 9 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his mother, No. 14 Walnut-st.

BROWER.—On Monday morning, June 22, HANNAH C. BLACK, wife of Garret Brower, aged 51 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The funeral services at the North Reformed Dutch Church, corner 3d-av. and 21st st., South Brooklyn, will be held on Wednesday, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

FARNHAM.—On Sunday, June 21, WILLIAM B., son of ELIZA and the late SOLOMON FROELIGH, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 529 Hudson-st., on Tuesday morning, June 23, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-York Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

GAITHER.—In Rye, on Monday, June 22, JOHN GAITHER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mamaroneck, on Thursday, June 25, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Depot on the arrival of the 11½ train from New-York.

HADLEY.—On Saturday, June 20, after a short illness, MARY E., beloved wife of Washington Hadley, aged 31 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 99 East 17th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, June 23, at 2 o'clock.

KLINE.—On Monday, June 22, ANN KLINE, wife of Ebenezer Kline, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 208 High-st., Brooklyn.

MCGOURNEY.—On Monday, June 22, Mrs. MARGARET MCGOURNEY, formerly of Albany, in the 99th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the families of her sons-in-law, J. E. Rogers and James Hutchinson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 242 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, June 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MERRIAM.—In this City, on Monday, June 22, of consumption, MY. SAMUEL L. MERRIAM, aged 30 years and 8 months.

☞ Boston and Plymouth (Mass.) papers please copy.

PARSONS.—In Portsmouth, Va., at the U. S. Hospital, HENRY PARSONS, Master's Mate on board U. S. steamer *Crusader*, son of the late Sylvanus and Christiana Parsons, of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, June 21, GEORGE W. ROBINSON, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of MOUNT HERMON Lodge, No. 38, Albany, and members of OLIVE BRANCH Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 394 4th-av., on Tuesday, June 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SPAYERS.—In Cornwall, on Sunday, June 21, FRANCENA MAUD LIVINGSTON, only daughter of Matilda and Albert Speyers, aged 22 months.

The funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church, New-York, on Tuesday, June 23, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TAMAR.—On Monday, June 22, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jane E. Hart, Harlem, MAHALA, widow of the late Elias Thomas, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 23, at ¼ 4 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Church, corner 4th-av. and 127th-st.

WIGGINS.—On Monday, June 22, JOHN WIGGINS, aged 61 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 West 41st st., at 1 o'clock, this day, (Tuesday,) June 23. Remains will be taken to Bronxville.

WEBB.—In Washington City, on Friday, June 19, Mr. BENJAMIN L. WEBB, formerly a resident of this City, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his brother-in-law, W. W. Winans, No. 161 East 15th-st., this day, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 31 | Moon sets...11 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 51 | Gov. Island..12 40 | Hell Gate.. 2 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 22.

Arrived.

Steamship Tantonia, (Hamb.,) Fanbe, Hamburg June 4, and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 684 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had bad weather during the passage, passed Cape Race 17th. In lat. 47, lon. 44, passed icebergs, 22d inst., 30 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed Br. ship America, bnd. W.

U. S. steamship Cumbria, Commander Breeze, from a cruise in search of privateers. 19th, boarded Br. schr. Glenn, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Matamoras for New-York, N. P., but being 900 miles out of her course, and her papers not proving satisfactory, put a prize crew on board and ordered her to New-York. 19th, off Cape Henry, boarded schr. A. B. Terry, fm. Port Royal for New-York; brig West, from St. Thomas for Philadelphia; U. S. schr. America, on a cruise; schr. C. Burroughs, from Port Royal for New-York; Br. bark Wild Rover, from Matamoras for New-York; brig F. Newton, from Port Royal for New-York; schr. Suwha, from Matanzas for New-York; Br. schr. Glen, from Matamoras for Nassau, and sent her to New-York as a prize. 21st inst., lat. 37 35, lon. 73 50, boarded brig New Globe, from Bangor for Washington, D. C.; same day, Br. brig Resolute, from Boston for St. Thomas; and Br bark Pallas, hence, for Belize, Honduras.

Steamship Locust Point, Wallace, New-Orleans 15th inst., at 2 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromell & Co.

U. S. transport Thomas Arey, Pensacola 14th inst., with old iron to U. S. Navy Department.

Steamship Reason, Lavender, Port Royal 18th inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Hadley Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 18th inst., via Hatteras Inlet 19th and Fortress Monroe 20th, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer F. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool May 17, with mdse. and 11 cabin and 647 steerage passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. On the 20th inst., was captured by the Confederate bark Florida No. 2 (Tacony,) and after being detained for four hours, was released on a bond of $40,000 on ship and cargo. The I. W. received from the bark the Captain, crew and two passengers of brig Umpire, which was captured and burned on the 16th inst. The I. W. has been 25 ds. from the lon. of 40, with a succession of light westerly winds.

Ship Ellen, Hanks, Liverpool, Hamburg May 2, with mdse. and 200 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Left the river May 2, and cleared the channel May 18; had favorable winds to lon. 35 and lat. 48, when variable and unsteady westerly winds set in. Between lon. 41 and lat. 45 50, passed numerous large icebergs and small drift ice. Remainder of the passage had fogs and variable winds. Had three births and one death.

Bark Behring, (of Boston,) Morse, Shanghai Feb. 26, passed Cape of Good Hope, April 29, crossed in the Atlantic May 29 in lon. 39, with teas to W. H. Boordman, of Boston. June 7, lat. 18 N., lon. 60, saw a steamer, bark-rigged, steering W. by N.; had no steam; she hauled up two points, but could not overtake us.

Bark Cossack, (of Boston,) Berry, Foo-Chow March 10, passed Anger March 30; crossed the equator in the Atlantic May 28, in lon 36, with teas, etc., to Carey & Co. Sailed in company from Angier with ship Galatea, from Manilla for Boston, and parted company March 29, in lat. 7 36 S., and lon. 102 50 E.

Bark Henry, Wilson, Oporto 25 ds., in ballast to George Bulkley, 27th inst., off George, was boarded by U. S. steamer United States, cruising for privateers—all well. In lat. 43 40, lon. 45 40, saw a number of icebergs; had foggy weather most of the passage.

WIND—SUNDRY, S.

Below.

Ship America, Sailer, fm. Liverpool May 14, with mdse. and passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.

Bark Harry Booth.
Br brig W. E. Harris.
Dutch brig Electra.
Br. brig Elizn Young.

Sailed.

Ships Caroline Nesmith and Sir Robert Peel.
Brig Henrietta.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,
But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE
198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREENE'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 980 Broadway, near 22d-st., opposite the St. Germain Hotel, six laundresses, six chambermaids, and 17 men waiters, for Newport, R. I.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Good City references. Inquire at her present employers, No. 91 East 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, As situation as farmer and gardener; has the best of references from his last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 304 *Times* Office.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine improves the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAEROUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,

and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate this system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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FEMALES	FEMALES	FEMALES
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FEMALES	FEMALES	FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC.
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

PHYSICIANS please notice.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist,
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD,
Alderman, 9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3666. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Situation of Affairs on Sunday Last.

Supposed Position of the Rebel Army.

THE GAME OF STRATEGY.

The Recent Absurd Reports of Lee's Movements.

THE REBEL PLANS DISCONCERTED.

From Our Special Corraspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, June 21, 1863.

The situation is not meterielly changed since my last. STUART's cavalry still range through the lower part of Loudon Valley and hover about our forces in the vicinity of Aldie and Thoroughfare Gaps. No additional information concerning the position of LEE's main body has been received. Several circumstances combine to render the obtaining of information more than usually difficult. One is, the constant change of position by the enemy, and another is, the strict instructions latterly given by the rebel Commanders to their troops against giving any information concerning their position or organization when taken prisoner. This was strongly manifested the other day by a stray rebel who was picked up, and who said he belonged to no regiment, came from nowhere, and was nobody generally. On being informed that persons of that character found in our lines were always considered and treated as spies, he found his tongue quite readily.

There are now about 250 rebel prisoners at headquarters, including 10 officers, the captives mainly of the cavalry fights of the last few days. They are from the various brigades of STUART's force, who is getting all he wants to attend to at the hands of PLEASANTON's active troopers. One of the officers is a Lieutenant-Colonel of a North Carolina regiment of mounted riflemen, and he tells a very interesting account of his capture, which was made by Capt. BROWN, of the First Maine cavalry, on the 19th. He says he thought BROWN never would be satisfied, for he charged on him three times, and the third time succeeded. He esteems BROWN not only a very gallant, but a very polite fellow; for after he was taken, BROWN remarked that "as it was not a healthy place to stay, he was going to get out of it as soon as possible," and the Colonel would oblige him by accompanying him speedily on a horse which he put at his disposal. The Colonel thinks it no disgrace to be captured by so chivalrous a soldier.

The mounted riflemen of the enemy's force do not appear to have had very good luck. In the fights on the 17th a detachment of eighty were sent out as sharpshooters, and they were nearly all captured. They inflict severe losses upon us, however, by picking off officers.

The loss in Col. DUFFIE's obstinate fight with overwhelming numbers at Middleburgh, will probably not exceed one hundred. Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON has reported with 70 of the command. Maj. FARRINGTON is probably killed or wounded, as he was not taken prisoner—at least the rebels say they took no field officers. Capt. ALLEN and Lieut. FALOS, who were sent with dispatches to Aldie, for Gen. PLEASANTON, were thought captured, as they had not been heard from, and in going to Aldie they had to pass through the enemy's pickets. I learn that Capt. ALLEN reported to Gen. PLEASANTON, however, though he may have been captured on his return. The conduct of DUFFIE's small force is spoken of by the rebels, (some of whom have since been captured,) in high terms of praise. It is difficult to convince them that these 275 gallant fellows were not a whole brigade. The rebels admit a heavy loss at their hands.

We have news this morning that some of the New-York papers of Saturday have published an account of a defeat of this army at Centreville by LEE, on Thursday; and the same papers also announce that LEE is marching on Washington in three grand columns, by way of Leesburgh, Thoroughfare Gap and Dumfries. This is strategy, with a vengeance. The communication to be kept up with three such columns as that would involve a circuit of one hundred and fifty miles.

The present contest is chiefly one of strategy thus far. It is plainly seen now that LEE desired nothing better than that HOOKER should cross into Maryland and uncover Washington. What HOOKER proposes to do no one seems to know,—but he don't seem in much of a hurry to cross. That he did not move rapidly into Maryland the middle of last week, is due to his want of consideration of official fears at Washington. These fears were tantamount to requests—if not orders—and Chain Bridge was to be put in good repair for the passage of the army, even though Gen. HOOKER preferred to use pontoon bridges at another point.

There is abundant evidence that LEE is disconcerted at HOOKER's failure to move promptly into Maryland. The backward and forward evolutions of LEE's infantry for the last few days indicate that. Since Wednesday LONGSTREET's corps has been moved from the Shenandoah into the London Valley, and back again into the Shenandoah.

STUART's cavalry have been busily engaged in masking these movements of LEE. They protect and cover his flank and rear from the vigorous assaults of PLEASANTON, and severe fighting has resulted each day, with the advantage on our side. In the upper part of Loudon Valley BOROAN has reconnoitered to Snicker's Gap; GREGG has repulsed STUART twice at Aldie and Middleburgh; DUFFIE cleaned out Thoroughfare Gap, and STAHL has reconnoitered at Warrenton. The ground is well covered by our active cavalry, and they are now doing better service than ever before.

This being the case it behooves the proper departments at Washington, to make instant and great endeavors to keep our cavalry well mounted. Such incessant and active service is very destructive to horse flesh, and I regret to say that fully half of some of our best regiments are now ineffective from want of horses.

The generally inferior class of horses heretofore furnished soon wear out, and not enough of even such have been supplied. Our effective cavalry force could be increased twenty-five per cent. to-morrow if the supply of horses were sufficient. What the Government should have is an extensive *remount* stable or yard, where horses could be trained, and issued promptly to the dismounted men. An untrained horse in the field renders a good man nearly useless for several weeks, and this might be obviated by training them beforehand.

There has been heavy cannonading between Aldie and Middleburgh all day. The probability is that another severe cavalry fight has taken place there. PLEASANTON, under orders from Gen. HOOKER, is throwing his whole force upon STUART to-day, assisted by a portion of Gen. STAHL's force and two brigades of infantry. It is believed he will this time either smash STUART or get smashed in the attempt.

The statement of a New-York paper that LEE's army out-marched this army excites indignation among our men who did the march. They know better. They know that no army under the sun ever marched faster in such hot weather than they—and this is proven by the fact that HILL's rebel corps, which started from Fredericksburgh at the same time, has not yet formed a junction with LONGSTREET. No rebel or other army can out-march the Army of the Potomac. HUMPHREY's division (formerly BERRY's) marched on the 15th inst. *twenty-nine* miles. With such a fleet army in his rear it is hoped that LEE will persist in going into Maryland. L. L. CROUNSE.

DOINGS OF THE CAVALRY.

Gen. Pleasanton Seeking a New Field of Operations—The Rebels Keeping at a Respectful Distance—Care of the Wounded in the Last Battle, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UPPERVILLE, VA., Monday, June 22, 1863.

To-day Gen. PLEASANTON, having completed the work for which he was sent into this vicinity, commenced to move his force to another field of operations, when a portion of Gen. STUART's command, smarting under the disgraceful defeat of yesterday, got within range of his guns, and they (the guns and rebels both) went off. The enemy, seeing they were closely watched, very prudently kept at a respectful distance.

Our own wounded were to-day all removed to Middleburgh, where there are better hospital accommodations, and many of them will soon be able to take the field again. Through the energy of Lieut. PARKER, in charge of the ambulance department, it is believed every wounded man has been brought in, and every dead man decently buried. During yesterday, last night and to-day the whole field of battle has been searched, and enemy and friend brought in. The wounded rebels have been sent to the Confederate hospitals in Middleburgh and this place, where they are attended by their own physicians.

The prisoners captured yesterday were to-day sent forward to Washington. Many of them allege their intention to remain North, and take the oath of allegiance.

Lieut. PARKER, of whom mention is made above, seems to be the right man in the right place. The charge of wounded men is an exceedingly important one—one of the trusts for which few men are suited; and the officer whose duty it is to see that the wounded are all brought from the field, can, by a prompt and judicious discharge of his duty, save many lives, and materially relieve the suffering of others. Such a man Lieut. PARKER has proved himself to be. E. A. PAUL.

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT FIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, June 23.

Gen. PLEASANTON had the greatest cavalry fight that has yet taken place.

Early on Sunday morning Gen. PLEASANTON advanced on the enemy at a point beyond Middleburgh, being supported by Gen. BARNES' division of infantry.

A fight ensued, which was kept up all day, Gen. STUART being driven back steadily, with heavy loss, clear into Ashby's Gap, beyond Upperville, a distance of 12 miles.

Gen. PLEASANTON captured two guns (one a Blakeley), three caissons, and blew up another caisson. He also captured upwards of a hundred prisoners, including one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and five other officers.

The enemy left their dead and wounded on the field, and in the town of Upperville a large number of wounded rebels were found.

Gen. PLEASANTON describes it as a most disastrous day to the rebel cavalry.

Our cavalry behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and, as usual, did terrible execution with the sabre.

Gen. STUART has fortified Ashby's Gap, and will probably hold it against our further advance.

Considering the extensive nature of the fight, our loss is light, and will not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and seventy-five.

The enemy left a 10-pound Parrott gun-carriage on the field. They probably threw the gun into Goose Creek after it was dismounted.

Two rebel Colonels are known to have been killed.

Col. VINCENT's infantry brigade (Gen. BUTTERFIELD's old brigade) were actively engaged, and behaved with great courage.

Gen. BUFORD's cavalry column operated on the right, and successfully drove a large force of the enemy before him, and captured a number of prisoners, including two Lieutenant-Colonels.

Our cavalry justly feel gleeful over their late exploits, and the infantry partake of the same spirit, and are now ready to back up the cavalry in their achievements.

Four hundred wagon loads of wounded are reported by the citizens to have been taken through the Gap. This is believed to be exaggerated. T. B.

Newspaper Reporter Killed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, June 23.

Mr. L. W. BUCKINGHAM, a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, was yesterday killed under the following circumstances: He was coming from Aldie, with news of the cavalry fight, and when five miles below that point, was chased by guerillas. He put spurs to his horse, which stumbled and threw him off, breaking his knee, and killing him instantly. His body and effects were taken in charge by Mr. WARD, artiste. T. B.

Gen. Lee to Strike at Washington.

The Petersburgh *Express* speaking of the Union gunboats going up the Chickahominy, says:

"Whether this is to be a base of operations for a new move on Richmond, or merely a feint to reduce Gen. LEE's great army, *now marching upon Washington*, we are unable to say."

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAID.

Col. Carter Operating on the Railroad with Three Thousand Cavalry.

The Chattenooga *Rebel*, of the 21st, says that Col. CARTER has made another raid into East Tennessee with 3,000 cavalry. He went to Lenor's Station and destroyed the factory of LENOR BROTHERS and all the adjacent buildings. He also tore up the railroad track for a considerable distance.

Gen. Blunt in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 23.

Gen. BLUNT left Leevenworth on Friday last for Fort Scott, and will soon take the field in Indian Territory, with an adequate force for active offensive operations. He will fight to achieve a Department, and endeavor to reach Texas.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 23.

In the Court of Appeals, June 23. Day Calendar for Wednesday, June 24, 1863—Nos. 26, 27, 11, 31, 32, 33, 942, 37, 466 and 120.

PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND.

Chambersburgh Again Occupied by the Rebels.

A Detachment Advanced as Far as Scotland.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

Rebel Troops at Uniontown, Only Forty Miles Distant.

The Rebels Driven Out of Frederick by Our Cavalry.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23.

Although our troops withdrew from Chambersburgh last night the rebels did not enter the place till 11 o'clock this morning. It was believed at daylight that the enemy would not advance, and the troops that fell back to Carlisle were ordered to return to Chambersburgh. The unfounded reports of last night, however, were superseded by facts at noon today.

This morning the train arrived from Chambersburgh crowded with people fleeing from the rebels. The train returned, but did not get further than Shippensburgh.

The telegraph operator at Chambersburgh escaped by jumping from a back window. Another person in the office leaped from a front window.

Capt. BOYD, who has command of the scouts, sends a dispatch that the enemy is slowly and cautiously moving this way.

The postmaster at Greencastle arrived here this afternoon. He says that at one P. M. yesterday not a rebel was in that town.

The rebels seize all the property they can find.

Jenkins treats the Copperheads with perfect contempt.

Some scouts have just come in who left Chambersburgh this morning. They belong to the Sixth Maryland cavalry. A portion of the First New-York cavalry compose the rear guard.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23.

The latest intelligence received at the Department is to the effect that the rebel cavalry, 1,000 strong, advanced to Scotland, six miles this side of Chambersburgh, this afternoon. They have probably destroyed the railroad bridge at that point. Citizens from the counties above are rapidly pouring into Harrisburgh. WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, June 23.

The news from Pittsburgh shows that great excitement exists in that city.

The rebels are reported to be at Uniontown, forty miles distant.

Business is entirely suspended.

The citizens are making extensive preparations to receive the rebels.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23—1 P. M.

The rebels reoccupied Chambersburgh about 11 o'clock this morning.

Our cavalry pickets are now five miles this side of the place.

The troops under Gen. KNIPE, which were at Chambersburgh, have safely fallen back to the main body.

The authorities believe the rebels to be in considerable force at Chambersburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23.

Capt. BOYD, commanding a cavalry outpost, headquarters at Green Village, states that the rebels are 1,000 strong five miles this side of Chambersburgh. It is feared that Scotland bridge has been again destroyed.

TELEGRAMS FROM PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, June 23.

Business has been suspended for a week. The citizens *en masse* are digging intrenchments on the surrounding hills, for miles out, encircling the city. The works are nearly finished. The city is safe.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 22.

A body of cavalry belonging to Gen. COUCH'S command entered Frederick yesterday afternoon, and drove the rebels out of the place.

It is now believed there are no rebels in Frederick County.

Trains left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry.

LATER.—It was not a cavalry force under Gen. COUCH'S command that drove the rebels out of Frederick, but a cavalry force from another quarter.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 23.

The following is taken from the *American*, of this morning:

"A gentleman who left Gettysburgh at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, informs us that there is no truth in the telegraphic report from Harrisburgh of a rebel advance on that place.

The nearest approach of rebel cavalry to Gettysburgh was the arrival of a small body of rebel scouts at Monterey, 10 miles distant, where they stole a few horses and beat a rapid retreat, evidently fearful of capture.

The only force that has crossed the Maryland line beyond Greencastle, have been small bodies of cavalry scouts, after horses and cattle, of which they have received a very small supply.

Capt. IRWIN, President of the Western Maryland Railroad, left Union Bridge yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrived here in the evening. He spent a short time in Westminster, and passed over the eastern line of the road. He reports that no rebels, not even their pickets, have been seen anywhere in the vicinity of Union Bridge, Westminster, or along the route since the reported raid.

The following is the latest information derived last night from the military authorities:

The forces at Frederick yesterday were attacked and driven out by a force of cavalry. The Federal troops now occupy that place, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is clear between here and Frederick and Sandy Hook.

Up to this time there are no rebels reported nearer Frederick than South Mountain.

There is very little business doing in Baltimore. Colored laborers are being taken to work on the fortifications."

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 23.

The Frederick train has arrived safely. The city is occupied by National troops. There are no signs of rebels anywhere near Frederick.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rebels Concentrating at Williamsport—Manœuvring for Baltimore—Sympathy with Copperheads—Regiments Arriving—A Story About Jenkins—A Cool Reception.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, June 22, 1863.

Within the past two or three days the rebels have evidently augmented their force on this side of the State line. Their base seems to be at Williamsport, and from that point they sally forth in all directions, taking all the horses, cattle and contrabands that come in their way. Last night a dispatch was received from Gen. MILROY, in which he estimated the strength of the rebels to be 40,000. That number embraces cavalry, infantry and artillery. The same authority states that they have 18 pieces of ordnance. This morning a considerable force of rebels was at Hagerstown, and a number also at Gettysburgh, Littlestown and the adjacent districts. It is the impression here that the enemy is endeavoring to get in the rear of Baltimore, and does not intend, at present, to advance e great way into the interior of Pennsylvania.

Copperheadism is by no means extinct in Harrisburgh, much less at Chambersburgh and towns beyond. Traitors are daily and hourly employed in gathering information and transmitting the same to the enemy. Farmers taking their horses and cattle to the mountains for safety are hacked by those despicable minions of treason who seize the first opportunity to let the rebels know where they can make a haul. The Copperheads utter their sentiments openly and boldly, and almost invite the rebels to partake of their hospitality, and yet they are allowed to walk the streets and enjoy all the privileges of loyal citizens. Unfortunately for them, however, they do not meet with like favor from all the rebels. When JENKINS was at Chambersburgh he engaged in conversation with a Union man. As the former was speaking a Copperhead stepped up, made himself and his sentiments known, and very obligingly offered to impart any information which might be desired. JENKINS glanced at him for a moment, and then, with an expression of countenance that nearly frightened the skulking vagabond out of his wits, ordered him to leave his presence, remarking that if he had him on the other side he should adorn the first tall tree they came to.

New-York troops are continually arriving in the city. The four regiments comprising the Brooklyn brigade encamped on the south side of the Susquehannah. Gen. SMITH is expected to be here to-night. The brigades under Gens. YATES and EWAN are also on that side of the river. The troops will be drilled daily—first as regiments, and then as brigades. A hospital has been established at Camp Curtin. Thither some ten or twelve patients have been taken. But it is intended, as soon as it can be properly arranged, to use as a hospital a church or some other large building. A number of regimental surgeons have thought it advisable, in consequence of the poor accommodations thus far provided for the sick, to send home those men who require more care than can be given them at the camp. Strange as it may appear, when the New-York regiments came into town, and marched through the streets to the camping-ground, not a cheer or welcome was raised; not the slightest token of gratitude was exhibited. Such complete indifference, such extreme apathy, has seldom, if ever, been witnessed on any similar occasion. It is true the defenders of Harrisburgh did not come to be looked at or *feted*; but perhaps the time will come when a simple "thank you," by the people, would have been of much value. Before the troops had proceeded to encampment, and when weary with a long journey, and longing for a common meal, it is natural to suppose, under the circumstances that called them hither, that the citizens of Harrisburgh would have exerted themselves to the utmost to make them comfortable. Instead of opening their houses and spreading their tables the people closed the doors and obstinately refused to part with a single meal until an exorbitant price had been agreed upon. It is pleasing, however, to notice that there were two or three exceptions. One lady entertained at her house in twelve hours 125 soldiers, and said that as long as she had anything to eat it was at their disposal. Upon the arrival of the first news of the rebel approach, goods of different kinds could be obtained for a song, but the moment four or five regiments entered the place, up went the prices to double and triple the former rates. Now, if a soldier wishes to make a purchase he must be imposed upon by being made to pay fabulous prices. It would be a just retribution if the rebels should station themselves on a formidable eminence and throw a sufficient number of shells into this uncharitable city to wake the inhabitants to a sense of gratitude and liberality.

It is a question of some interest to ascertain what has become of the valiant volunteer militia that were assembled here in such vast numbers in the early part of last week. They are certainly not here now, and perhaps we can imagine where they are, when we are told that extra trains had to be run out of Harrisburgh to accommodate passengers going into the country. Because they were wanted to stay six months and help defend their homes, they suddenly thought of domestic affairs that require immediate attention. Undoubtedly, by a little coaxing, they could have been prevailed upon to remain one month, but, as the matter stood, they would much rather another State should spread over them her protecting wing. If a request to place themselves under military duty until the emergency was over had the momentum to drive these men to their homes, what would they have done if confronted by a regiment of rebels?

Additional troops were sent to Shippensburgh yesterday. Other troops will probably go up during the week. The Fourth New-York artillery came in yesterday morning. The work on the fortifications is being prosecuted with vigor, and it is believed that in a short time Harrisburgh will be in a complete state of defence. The Sanitary Commission has established a depot here, under the direction of Dr. SWALM. Provisions and supplies are daily conveyed to the soldiers, and a military system is gradually developing itself. WHIT.

The Enemy in Heavy Force North of the Potomac—The Situation, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 21, 1863.

I think it cannot be for a moment doubted that the rebels are in large force north of the Potomac. The latest news you have already received by telegraph, and I need not repeat it. I can give you my reasons for believing it, and those are, that our scouts are regulars, and accustomed to the business, and that there is no conflict in the statements, either of them or of private citizens—that is, none worth mentioning. They differ, of course, as to numbers. Some say eight thousand at Hagerstown and some four, while this morning we had the preposterous story by telegraph, that there were forty-thousand rebels between Hagerstown and Williamsport. I presume, too, that there is no doubt that they have cannon on this side of the river. What they intend to do with it is a question I cannot answer, and my business is not to speculate, but to give the news. They are carrying off everything they can find in the way of horses and cattle, and for that purpose appear to be making a sort of base at Williamsport, and an outpost at Hagerstown, from which places they scour the country high and low for plunder. The telegraph has already informed you that several of them have been captured by our cavalry. These forces are some regulars and part of a Pennsylvania regiment, that was recruited in that section of country, and the men are perfectly acquainted with the localities. The rebels will find it a different matter to fight in our country from fighting in their own. Here they labor under the same disadvantages that we do in the South, every man is their enemy. I do not doubt that some of the Copperheads fraternize with them, and try to shake hands with them, and ingratiate themselves in rebel favor, for the evidence of this is too strong for me to doubt it, but I do not believe they get any information from the residents that they could not easily obtain without any help outside of their own men. Now that some of our cavalry have got at work there, we may hear of their operations being checked. We are better acquainted with the country than they are, and thereby have a considerable advantage over them.

The situation is about as follows: The mountain ranges in the southwestern part of Pennsylvania run southwesterly. The rivers, roads and railroads run in the same direction. The Potomac runs substantially at right angles with these. By holding the line of the Potomac, therefore, they are prepared to make chords reids up these valleys, halt for a few hours or days, and scour the country for the double purpose of plundering, and obtaining knowledge of our forces. This is what they have been doing. It seems to me their object in holding Hagerstown can be nothing else. But they are in a dangerous position. Our whole force here is but seventy or eighty miles north of them. MILROY is in the mountains about the same distance west, and SCHENCK in Baltimore, a little further east, while in their rear lie the force at Maryland Heights. It therefore was necessary to take a large force to make this raid with. Twenty thousand men were none too many. If, on the contrary, they intended to march on Harrisburgh or Baltimore, why did they not do it before forces were collected at those points? It is too late now. Harrisburgh is well fortified; the works are nearly completed. They are on a high hill directly opposite the town, which commands the approaches to the bridges for miles around. The scenery from this spot is delightful. The river can be seen for several miles each way, and the mountains to the north are exceedingly picturesque. The recent rains have given the trees and grass a brilliant clothing of green, and it would be difficult to find a more beautiful range of river and mountain scenery.

Negroes continue to crowd into Harrisburgh to escape the rebels. They capture blacks wherever they find them, and ran them South to be sold as slaves. This, I suppose, is in retaliation for the Emancipation Proclamation. Does not such conduct make it more than ever the duty of the President to persist in that Proclamation? How many of the Democratic papers that have been so indignant at the arrest and detention of persons supposed to be dangerous to the peace of the country, will see the kidnapping of innocent married free men and women and the selling them into Slavery in the same light? How many that have so violently opposed the raising of negro regiments will now deny the blacks the sacred right of self-defence? If the common taunt that this is a war for the negro were true, it would only be on the interpretation that the rebellion was commenced to protect Slavery, and is now prosecuted to procure slaves. Nothing more clearly illustrates the opposite principles that actuate the two contending parties in this contest than the freeing of slaves by the one side and enslaving the free by the other.

Harrisburgh continues to be as lively as ever. The hotels are crowded, though not so much so as on the first two or three days, as camps have been arranged, to which troops are transferred as soon as they arrive. The liquor stores and bars are closed from 5 P. M. till 5 A. M., and though twelve hours are thus given for soldiers to get drunk in, I have not seen a single drunken man yet. The gay uniforms of the soldiers and officers give the streets of staid old Harrisburgh a very lively appearance, and the regiments which arrive and pass through the city to Camp Curtin, particularly those from New-York, are loudly cheered. I have often seen a good deal of feeling manifested as these noble fellows passed along on their way to defend a sister State from invasion, and fight the battles of our common country. The rush of business is about over, and everything now goes smoothly. Gov. CURTIN, Gen. COUCH and Major LAEB, the Chief of Telegraph, have for the last two nights enjoyed comparative repose, and they needed it, for three so overworked men I never saw. Their energy almost passes the bounds of human endurance.

The dispatches of to-night of news from Gettysburgh indicate an attack on the Northern Central Railroad. Ample preparation is made for such an event. The story of 40,000 rebels between Williamsport and Hagerstown is believed to be a gross exaggeration.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.

GEN. HOOKER IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. HOOKER arrived here this morning. He had interviews with the President and Secretary of War, and returned to the army this afternoon.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN GOING TO CHARLESTON.

Admiral DAHLGREN was to-day ordered, by a vote taken at a Cabinet meeting of 5 to 3, to Charleston, to take the command that is substantially vacant by Admiral FOOTE's illness.

GEN. MILROY RELIEVED.

Gen. MILROY, it is understood, has been relieved of his command.

A CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

WALTER BUCKINGHAM, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, was killed yesterday, near Aldie, by a fall from his stumbling horse, while his rider was endeavoring to escape from guerrillas who were in pursuit of him. His neck was instantly broken. He was buried by our cavalry near Aldie.

COL. CESNOLA.

Col. CESNOLA, reported killed, is believed to be only slightly wounded, and a prisoner. His death is not known at Gen. PLEASANTON's headquarters.

TO REPORT TO GEN. POPE.

Assistant Quartermaster MASON has been ordered to report to Gen. POPE.

APPOINTED COLLECTOR.

N. D. KENCASTER, of Martinsburgh, Va., having been driven from his home and family for his Union sentiments, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Virginia.

CONFISCATION.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia has seized under the Confiscation act the real estate of Maj. SAM. D. LEWIS, of Virginia, formerly a clerk in the Department. The estates of nineteen rebels have thus far been seized in this District.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. CHARLES W. PICKERING has been ordered to relieve Capt. W. R. TAYLOR of the command of the steam sloop-of-war *Housatonic*. Capt. D. F. SANDS has been ordered to the temporary command of the iron-clad steamer *Roanoke*. Commander J. W. A. NICHOLSON has been detached from Ordnance duty at New-York and ordered to the command of the gunboat *Shamrock*.

GEN. HUNTER.

Major-Gen. HUNTER is in town.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

Forty Thousand Rebels Under Gen. Ewell in the Boonsboro Valley.

The Potomac Crossed at Antietam Ford and Shepardstow.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 24—12:20 A. M.

Information received at the headquarters of Gen. SCHENCK to-night, and other sources, state that Gen. EWELL's forces, to the number of from 35,000 to 40,000 men, are now in Maryland, in the Boonsboro Valley.

They have a large quantity of artillery, cavalry and infantry. They are building bridges across the canal, and actively engaged foraging the country, collecting supplies, &c. They crossed at Antietam Ford and Shepperdstown.

Gen. KELLY telegraphs that IMBODEN's cavalry, about 3,000 strong, are at Cacataus.

THE REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Skirmish Four Miles from Gettysburgh—Retreat of the Rebels.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 23.

There is nothing new at Shippensburgh, the last telegraphic station up the Valley.

The operator at Chambersbursburgh with some newspaper correspondents who were there when the rebels entered, have not, as yet, been heard from.

A skirmish took place to-day, about ten miles from Gettysburgh, between some of our troops and about 80 rebels. The enemy retreated, losing one man.

What preparations are being made by Gen. COUCH and the State authorities to clear the Cumberland Valley of the enemy would not be proper to state. Those who know the true position of affairs, feel satisfied that the enemy will not remain long in the State unless heavily reinforced.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Advantages Gained by Our Forces on the 18th.

Gen. McClernand Relieved of his Command.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 22.

Official advices from Gen. GRANT to the 19th, at noon, report some advantage gained by our forces on the 18th. The siege was progressing satisfactorily. Gen. MCCLERNAND had been removed from the command of the Thirteenth Army corps, by Gen. GRANT, and Gen. ORD assigned to command in his place.

Col. MIZNER has destroyed the railroad at Panola. No particulars of the expedition have been received.

Rebel cavalry are threatening the lines between Memphis and Corinth, and guerrillas are roving through the country north of this line, enforcing the conscription and driving off stock.

WALNUT HILLS, near VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, June 17.

A copy of the Vicksburgh *Whig*, extra, printed on wall paper, pretends to give exciting Northern news, putting Gen. GRANT's loss in the siege at 40,000.

A rebel Lieutenant captured yesterday, says that PEMBERTON's purpose was to die sooner than surrender.

There was picket skirmishing at Haines Bluff yesterday and Monday. The rebels are reported to be advancing on our defences at that point.

The total casualties in MCCLERNAND's corps in the campaign is 3,956. The division of Gen. BLAIR lost 896, killed, wounded and missing, in the assault of the 19th and 22d.

The report that the rebels are fortifying Black River bridge is erroneous. The enemy are not within many miles of that place.

LATER.—THURSDAY, June 18.—The correspondents from the lines say that all is unusually active. The rebels are firing more continuously.

The news from JOHNSTON foreshadows hot work soon.

YOUNG'S POINT, Wednesday, June 17, *Via* CAIRO, Tuesday, June 23.

The Marine brigade, under Gen. ELLET, accompanied by Gen. MOORE, made a reconnoissance to Richmond on the 16th, with 2,300 men, drove 2,500 rebels out of the place, captured 30 prisoners, and burned the town. Our loss was slight.

On the 15th, at Marion, Ark, ELLET's cavalry captured a wagon containing what purported to be six barrels of flour and three boxes of goods, but on an examination by the Commissary, they were found to contain over 500,000 percussion caps packed in flour. The boxes contained stationery. The whole was permitted to pass out of Memphis. Documents were also found, implicating certain well-known merchants of St. Louis as the guilty parties.

Movements of the Rebel Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 23.

There are reports from a reliable source that Gen. MORGAN has recrossed the Cumberland, near Carthage, having remained but a short time this side. He had 4,000 men and 16 pieces of artillery. He was closely pursued by Col. WINDER, of the Seventeenth Indiana, commanding a brigade of mounted infantry.

Visit of Gen. Halleck to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 23.

Gen. HALLECK visited Baltimore to-day and inspected the fortifications and other defensive works in progress here. He expressed great satisfaction at the rapidity with which they were prepared, and admiration of the zealous loyalty of the Union Leagues in arming for the public defense.

Interesting Southern Items.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, June 23.

The *Democrat's* Murfreesboro dispatch gives the following Southern news:

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 10th, says: On the evening of the 7th the Federal gunboats went to Altamaha to pillage a plantation. Another fleet started for St. John's River to take possession of Jacksonville and make an incursion into the interior.

The Seventh Connecticut regiment is in the garrison at San Augustine, Florida.

There is one Monitor at Hilton Head. All the rest are at Stono.

Col. DOWELL and Col. WATTS are candidates for Governor of Alabama.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3666. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Situation of Affairs on Sunday Last.

Supposed Position of the Rebel Army.

THE GAME OF STRATEGY.

The Recent Absurd Reports of Lee's Movements.

THE REBEL PLANS DISCONCERTED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, June 21, 1863.

The situation is not materially changed since my last. STUART's cavalry still range through the lower part of Loudon Valley and hover about our forces in the vicinity of Aldie and Thoroughfare Gaps. No additional information concerning the position of LEE's main body has been received. Several circumstances combine to render the obtaining of information more than usually difficult. One is, the constant change of position by the enemy, and another is, the strict instructions latterly given by the rebel Commanders to their troops against giving any information concerning their position or organization when taken prisoner. This was strongly manifested the other day by a stray rebel who was picked up, and who said he belonged to no regiment, came from nowhere, and was nobody generally. On being informed that persons of that character found in our lines were always considered and treated as spies, he found his tongue quite readily.

There are now about 250 rebel prisoners at headquarters, including 10 officers, the captives mainly of the cavalry fights of the last few days. They are from the various brigades of STUART's force, who is getting all he wants to attend to at the hands of PLEASANTON's active troopers. One of the officers is a Lieutenant-Colonel of a North Carolina regiment of mounted riflemen, and he tells a very interesting account of his capture, which was made by Capt. BROWN, of the First Maine cavalry, on the 19th. He says he thought BROWN never would be satisfied, for he charged on him three times, and the third time succeeded. He esteems BROWN not only a very gallant, but a very polite fellow; for after he was taken, BROWN remarked that "as it was not a healthy place to stay, he was going to get out of it as soon as possible," and the Colonel would oblige him by accompanying him speedily on a horse which he put at his disposal. The Colonel thinks it no disgrace to be captured by so chivalrous a soldier.

The mounted riflemen of the enemy's force do not appear to have had very good luck. In the fights on the 17th a detachment of eighty were sent out as sharpshooters, and they were nearly all captured. They inflict severe losses upon us, however, by picking off officers.

The loss in Col. DUFFIE's obstinate fight with overwhelming numbers at Middleburgh, will probably not exceed one hundred. Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON has reported with 70 of the command. Maj. FARRINGTON is probably killed or wounded, as he was not taken prisoner—at least the rebels say they took no field officers. Capt. ALLEN and Lieut. FALOS, who were sent with dispatches to Aldie, for Gen. PLEASANTON, were thought captured, as they had not been heard from, and in going to Aldie they had to pass through the enemy's pickets. I learn that Capt. ALLEN reported to Gen. PLEASANTON, however, though he may have been captured on his return. The conduct of DUFFIE's small force is spoken of by the rebels, (some of whom have since been captured,) in high terms of praise. It is difficult to convince them that these 275 gallant fellows were not a whole brigade. The rebels admit a heavy loss at their hands.

We have news this morning that some of the New-York papers of Saturday have published an account of a defeat of this army at Centreville by LEE, on Thursday; and the same papers also announce that LEE is marching on Washington in three grand columns, by way of Leesburgh, Thoroughfare Gap and Dumfries. This is strategy, with a vengeance. The communication to be kept up with three such columns as that would involve a circuit of one hundred and fifty miles.

The present contest is chiefly one of strategy thus far. It is plainly seen now that LEE desired nothing better than that HOOKER should cross into Maryland and uncover Washington. What HOOKER proposes to do no one seems to know,—but he don't seem in much of a hurry to cross. That he did not move rapidly into Maryland the middle of last week, is due to his want of consideration of official fears at Washington. These fears were tantamount to requests—if not orders—and Chain Bridge was to be put in good repair for the passage of the army, even though Gen. HOOKER preferred to use pontoon bridges at another point.

There is abundant evidence that LEE is disconcerted at HOOKER's failure to move promptly into Maryland. The backward and forward evolutions of LEE's infantry for the last few days indicate that. Since Wednesday LONGSTREET's corps has been moved from the Shenandoah into the Loudon Valley, and back again into the Shenandoah.

STUART's cavalry have been busily engaged in masking these movements of LEE. They protect and cover his flank and rear from the vigorous assaults of PLEASANTON, and severe fighting has resulted each day, with the advantage on our side. In the upper part of Loudon Valley BUFORD has reconnoitered to Snicker's Gap; GREGG has repulsed STUART twice at Aldie and Middleburgh; DUFFIE cleared out Thoroughfare Gap, and STAHL has reconnoitered at Warrenton. The ground is well covered by our active cavalry, and they are now doing better service than ever before.

This being the case it behooves the proper departments at Washington, to make instant and great endeavors to keep our cavalry well mounted. Such incessant and active service is very destructive to horse flesh, and I regret to say that fully half of some of our best regiments are now ineffective from want of horses.

The generally inferior class of horses heretofore furnished soon wear out, and not enough of even such have been supplied. Our effective cavalry force could be increased twenty-five per cent. to-morrow if the supply of horses were sufficient. What the Government should have is an extensive *remount* stable or yard, where horses could be trained, and issued promptly to the dismounted men. An untrained horse in the field renders a good man nearly useless for several weeks, and this might be obviated by training them beforehand.

There has been heavy cannonading between Aldie and Middleburgh all day. The probability is that another severe cavalry fight has taken place there. PLEASANTON, under orders from Gen. HOOKER, is throwing his whole force upon STUART to-day, assisted by a portion of Gen. STAHL's force and two brigades of infantry. It is believed he will this time either smash STUART or get smashed in the attempt.

The statement of a New-York paper that LEE's army ant-marched this army excites indignation among our men who did the march. They know better. They know that no army under the sun ever marched faster in such hot weather than they—and this is proven by the fact that HILL's rebel corps, which started from Fredericksburgh at the same time, has not yet formed a junction with LONGSTREET. No rebel or other army can out-march the Army of the Potomac. HUMPHREY's division (formerly BERRY's) marched on the 15th inst. *twenty-nine* miles. With such a fleet army in his rear it is hoped that LEE will persist in going into Maryland. L. L. CROUNSE.

DOINGS OF THE CAVALRY.

Gen. Pleasanton Seeking a New Field of Operations—The Rebels Keeping at a Respectful Distance—Care of the Wounded in the Last Battle, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UPPERVILLE, VA., Monday, June 22, 1863.

To-day Gen. PLEASANTON, having completed the work for which he was sent into this vicinity, commenced to move his force to another field of operations, when a portion of Gen. STUART's command, smarting under the disgraceful defeat of yesterday, got within range of his guns, and they (the guns and rebels both) went off. The enemy, seeing they were closely watched, very prudently kept at a respectful distance.

Our own wounded were to-day all removed to Middleburgh, where there are better hospital accommodations, and many of them will soon be able to take the field again. Through the energy of Lieut. PARKER, in charge of the ambulance department, it is believed every wounded man has been brought in, and every dead man decently buried. During yesterday, last night and to-day the whole field of battle has been searched, and enemy and friend brought in. The wounded rebels have been sent to the Confederate hospitals in Middleburgh and this place, where they are attended by their own physicians.

The prisoners captured yesterday were to-day sent forward to Washington. Many of them allege their intention to remain North, and take the oath of allegiance.

Lieut. PARKER, of whom mention is made above, seems to be the right man in the right place. The charge of wounded men is an exceedingly important one—one of the trusts for which few men are suited; and the officer whose duty it is to see that the wounded are all brought from the field, can, by a prompt and judicious discharge of his duty, save many lives, and materially relieve the suffering of others. Such a man Lieut. PARKER has proved himself to be. E. A. PAUL.

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT FIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, June 23.

Gen. PLEASANTON had the greatest cavalry fight that has yet taken place.

Early on Sunday morning Gen. PLEASANTON advanced on the enemy at a point beyond Middleburgh, being supported by Gen. BARNES' division of infantry.

A fight ensued, which was kept up all day, Gen. STUART being driven back steadily, with heavy loss, clear into Ashby's Gap, beyond Upperville, a distance of 12 miles.

Gen. PLEASANTON captured two guns (one a Blakeley), three caissons, and blew up another caisson. He also captured upwards of a hundred prisoners, including one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and five other officers.

The enemy left their dead and wounded on the field, and in the town of Upperville a large number of wounded rebels were found.

Gen. PLEASANTON describes it as a most disastrous day to the rebel cavalry.

Our cavalry behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and, as usual, did terrible execution with the sabre.

Gen. STUART has fortified Ashby's Gap, and will probably hold it against our further advance.

Considering the extensive nature of the fight, our loss is light, and will not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and seventy-five.

The enemy left a 10-pound Parrott gun-carriage on the field. They probably threw the gun into Goose Creek after it was dismounted.

Two rebel Colonels are known to have been killed.

Col. VINCENT's infantry brigade (Gen. BOTTERFIELD's old brigade) were actively engaged, and behaved with great courage.

Gen. BUFORD's cavalry column operated on the right, and successfully drove a large force of the enemy before him, and captured a number of prisoners, including two Lieutenant-Colonels.

Our cavalry justly feel gleeful over their late exploits, and the infantry partake of the same spirit, and are now ready to back up the cavalry in their achievements.

Four hundred wagon loads of wounded are reported by the citizens to have been taken through the Gap. This is believed to be exaggerated. T. B.

Newspaper Reporter Killed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, June 23.

Mr. L. W. BUCKINGHAM, a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, was yesterday killed under the following circumstances: He was coming from Aldie, with news of the cavalry fight, and when five miles below that point, was chased by guerillas. He put spurs to his horse, which stumbled and threw him off, breaking his knock, and killing him instantly. His body and effects were taken in charge by Mr. WAND, artiste. T. B.

Gen. Lee to Strike at Washington.

The Patersburgh *Express* speaking of the Union gunboats going up the Chickahominy, says:

"Whether this is to be a base of operations for a new move on Richmond, or merely a feint to reduce Gen. LEE's great army, *now marching upon Washington*, we are unable to say."

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAID.

Col. Carter Operating on the Railroad with Three Thousand Cavalry.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 21st, says that Col. CARTER has made another raid into East Tennessee with 3,000 cavalry. He went to Lenor's Station and destroyed the factory of LENOR BROTHERS and all the adjacent buildings. He also tore up the railroad track for a considerable distance.

Gen. Blunt in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 23.

Gen. BLUNT left Leavenworth on Friday last for Fort Scott, and will soon take the field in Indian Territory, with an adequate force for active offensive operations. He will fight to achieve a Department, and endeavor to reach Texas.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 23.

In the Court of Appeals, June 23. Day Calendar for Wednesday, June 24, 1863—Nos. 26, 27, 31, 31, 32, 33, 942, 37, 466 and 120.

PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND.

Chambersburgh Again Occupied by the Rebels.

A Detachment Advanced as Far as Scotland.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

Rebel Troops at Uniontown, Only Forty Miles Distant.

The Rebels Driven Out of Frederick by Our Cavalry.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23.

Although our troops withdrew from Chambersburgh last night the rebels did not enter the place till 11 o'clock this morning. It was believed at daylight that the enemy would not advance, and the troops that fell back to Carlisle were ordered to return to Chambersburgh. The unfounded reports of last night, however, were superseded by facts at noon to-day.

This morning the train arrived from Chambersburgh crowded with people fleeing from the rebels. The train returned, but did not get further than Shippensburgh.

The telegraph operator at Chambersburgh escaped by jumping from a back window. Another person in the office leaped from a front window.

Capt. BORD, who has command of the scouts, sends a dispatch that the enemy is slowly and cautiously moving this way.

The postmaster at Greencastle arrived here this afternoon. He says that at one P. M. yesterday not a rebel was in that town.

The rebels seize all the property they can find.

Jenkins treats the Copperheads with perfect contempt.

Some scouts have just come in who left Chambersburgh this morning. They belong to the Sixth Maryland cavalry. A portion of the First New-York cavalry compose the rear guard.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23.

The latest intelligence received at the Department is to the effect that the rebel cavalry, 1,000 strong, advanced to Scotland, six miles this side of Chambersburgh, this afternoon. They have probably destroyed the railroad bridge at that point. Citizens from the counties above are rapidly pouring into Harrisburgh. WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, June 23.

The news from Pittsburgh shows that great excitement exists in that city.

The rebels are reported to be at Uniontown, forty miles distant.

Business is entirely suspended.

The citizens are making extensive preparations to receive the rebels.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23—1 P. M.

The rebels reoccupied Chambersburgh about 11 o'clock this morning.

Our cavalry pickets are now five miles this side of the place.

The troops under Gen. KNIPE, which were at Chambersburgh, have safely fallen back to the main body.

The authorities believe the rebels to be in considerable force at Chambersburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23.

Capt. BORD, commanding a cavalry outpost, headquarters at Green Village, states that the rebels are 1,000 strong five miles this side of Chambersburgh. It is feared that Scotland bridge has been again destroyed.

TELEGRAMS FROM PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, June 23.

Business has been suspended for a week. The citizens *en masse* are digging intrenchments on the surrounding hills, for miles out, encircling the city. The works are nearly finished. The city is safe.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 22.

A body of cavalry belonging to Gen. COUCH's command entered Frederick yesterday afternoon, and drove the rebels out of the place.

It is now believed there are no rebels in Frederick County.

Trains left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry.

LATER.—It was not a cavalry force under Gen. COUCH's command that drove the rebels out of Frederick, but a cavalry force from another quarter.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 23.

The following is taken from the *American*, of this morning:

"A gentleman who left Gettysburgh at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, informs us that there is no truth in the telegraphic report from Harrisburgh of a rebel advance on that place.

The nearest approach of rebel cavalry to Gettysburgh was the arrival of a small body of rebel scouts at Monterey, 10 miles distant, where they stole a few horses and beat a rapid retreat, evidently fearful of capture.

The only force that has crossed the Maryland line beyond Greencastle, have been small bodies of cavalry scouts, after horses and cattle, of which they have received a very small supply.

Capt. IRWIN, President of the Western Maryland Railroad, left Union Bridge yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrived here in the evening. He spent a short time in Westminster, and passed over the eastern line of the road. He reports that no rebels, not even their pickets, have been seen anywhere in the vicinity of Union Bridge, Westminster, or along the route since the reported raid.

The following is the latest information derived last night from the military authorities:

The forces at Frederick yesterday were attacked and driven out by a force of cavalry. The Federal troops now occupy that place, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is clear between here and Frederick and Sandy Hook.

Up to this time there are no rebels reported nearer Frederick than South Mountain.

There is very little business doing in Baltimore. Colored laborers are being taken to work on the fortifications."

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 23.

The Frederick train has arrived safely. The city is occupied by National troops. There are no signs of rebels anywhere near Frederick.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

From the Baltimore American of Monday.

Saturday and Sunday were two days of unprecedented excitement in and around Baltimore. We have had rumors and counter rumors in abundance, varying from hour to hour, as to the movements of the rebels in Maryland, and of the probability of their approach on the city. Gen. SCHENCK has been using great energy to place the city in a state of defence, and has met with the hearty co-operation of our citizens, at least six thousand of whom have been furnished with arms, and are organized in companies, prepared to defend the city from the threatened invasion.

THE CITY BARRICADES.

The work of erecting barricades progressed rapidly on Friday and Saturday, and yesterday morning the entire circle of the city was completed and ready for military occupation at any moment that the scouts and pickets shall announce the approach of the enemy. It was a novel sight in an American city, and of course attracted throngs of visitors, and much excitement in the neighborhoods where the presence of a brisk engagement at their front doors appeared so promising. Should an attempt be made to take the city, the occupation of the houses in the vicinity of the line of barricades by riflemen is also the prospect of many who have longed for the arrival of these traitors in our midst.

The erection of the line of intrenchments and fortifications on all the approaches to the city have also progressed rapidly since Saturday morning, and yesterday attracted thousands of visitors. On Saturday morning about one thousand colored men were gathered by the police from different sections of the city, causing much excitement among that portion of our population as they were marched out to the different locations for the defensive works. At night another force was sent to relieve those who had been at work throughout the day, and another relief gang was provided yesterday morning and evening, so that rapid progress has been made, and the works are now ready for immediate use.

We visited the different points yesterday, and found the men working in fine spirits, especially after it was announced that the City Councils had appropriated $100,000 to pay them for their labor. Their wives were thronging out to supply them with eatables, and among those of the spectators who have been averse to using the negro for military purposes there was a rapid change in sentiment. A month ago the presence of a negro regiment in Baltimore would have occasioned a popular outbreak, but we doubt very much if the arrival of two or three such regiments at the present moment would not be hailed with great satisfaction by the loyal portion of our population. The arrival of men with guns in their hands are cordially welcomed, and but little objection would be made as to their complexion.

REPORTS FROM BEDFORD.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BEDFORD, Friday, June 19, 1863.

The important movement of to-day was the arrival of Gen. MILROY at Bloody Run, eight miles east of this place, and the march of the whole cavalry force which has arrived here from MILROY's defeated column to that point, save the Provost Guard left here under Maj. QUIEN, of the New-York First cavalry. This force has reached Bloody Run at the time I write, and effected a junction with Col. WASHBURN's infantry, also refugees from MILROY's defeat. This continuous junction of the fugitives from MILROY's forces gives him at Bloody Run a clear force of 2,500, together with the other heavy reinforcements he has already received, constituting a very handsome army wherewith to defend the frontier.

Early this morning the citizen cavalry from Blair county went back, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. ZINN, to picket a road lying north of McConnellsburgh. To-night, as MILROY's force lies between those two points, they have returned, and with them comes a very large force of infantry, under command of Col. MCCAHEY. This point is strongly susceptible of defence. These forces are nearly all from Blair and Cambria. This shows how rapidly the patriotism of the "Frosty Sons of Thunder" can be aroused beyond all party lines, creeds or platforms.

At 10 P. M. this infantry is marching by, and the whole population of this quiet, retired village has turned out to receive them. Cheering is going on from the inhabitants, and the troops are cheering back again. Handkerchiefs wave, fair women and ardent young girls shed tears of joy. The juvenile kindle bonfires upon the streets, and the century-old town of Bedford feels as if there was new blood pouring into her veins, and hot young sensations leaping through her heart and brain. Sensations in Chestnut-street scarcely parallel it. They are all completely armed, and know how to shoot. Rebel raids toward this point are rapidly becoming dangerous.

Four rebels captured near McConnellsburgh were taken to Fort Londerry, ten miles west of that town. Nothing has transpired relative to who they are or what they know. The telegraphic communication between McConnellsburgh and London, a telegraphic station east of it, and in the direction of Chambersburgh, was cut last night. It has not been restored up to this moment. I suppose it will be to-morrow.

Everything is quiet since the troops have entered. The volunteers are behaving very well; among them is a refugee element, composed of the nine months' men and volunteers who have been discharged from ill-health, but who nobly have re-volunteered for the occasion.

Gen. MILROY is expected to mass a force, which, from his present position, can attack any enemy in the flank which may attempt to move northward by Chambersburgh. Bloody Rue, where MILROY now lies, is less than fifty miles east of Chambersburgh, and can be thrown upon it in three days' marching.

I forgot, in my last, to mention that the route taken by MILROY's left wing in the retreat, was by Bath and Hancock, leaving Romney to the west. It is the same route by which COLLIS' Zouaves and the New-York Fifth cavalry escaped last year.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rebels Concentrating at Williamsport—Manœuvring for Baltimore—Sympathy with Copperheads—Regiments Arriving—A Story About Jenkins—A Cool Reception.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, June 22, 1863.

Within the past two or three days the rebels have evidently augmented their force on this side of the State line. Their base seems to be at Williamsport, and from that point they sally forth in all directions, taking all the horses, cattle and contrabands that come in their way. Last night a dispatch was received from Gen. MILROY, in which he estimated the strength of the rebels to be 40,000. That number embraces cavalry, infantry and artillery. The same authority states that they have 18 pieces of ordnance. This morning a considerable force of rebels was at Hagerstown, and a number also at Gettysburgh, Littlestown and the adjacent districts. It is the impression here that the enemy is endeavoring to get in the rear of Baltimore, and does not intend, at present, to advance a great way into the interior of Pennsylvania.

Copperheadism is by no means extinct in Harrisburgh, much less at Chambersburgh and towns beyond. Traitors are daily and hourly employed in gathering information and transmitting the same to the enemy. Farmers taking their horses and cattle to the mountains for safety are tracked by those despicable minions of treason who seize the first opportunity to let the rebels know where they can make a haul. The Copperheads utter their sentiments openly and boldly, and almost invite the rebels to partake of their hospitality, and yet they are allowed to walk the streets and enjoy all the privileges of loyal citizens. Unfortunately for them, however, they do not meet with like favor from all the rebels. When JENKINS was at Chambersburgh he engaged in conversation with a Union man. As the former was speaking a Copperhead stepped up, made himself and his sentiments known, and very obligingly offered to impart any information which might be desired. JENKINS glanced at him for a moment, and then, with an expression of countenance that nearly frightened the skulking vagabond out of his wits, ordered him to leave his presence, remarking that if he had him on the other side he should adorn the first tall tree they came to.

New-York troops are continually arriving in the city. The four regiments comprising the Brooklyn brigade encamped on the south side of the Susquehannah. Gen. SMITH is expected to be here to-night. The brigades under Gens. YATES and EWEN are also on that side of the river. The troops will be drilled daily—first as regiments, and then as brigades. A hospital has been established at Camp Curtin. Thither some ten or twelve patients have been taken. But it is intended, as soon as it can be properly arranged, to use as a hospital a church or some other large building. A number of regimental surgeons have thought it advisable, in consequence of the poor accommodations thus far provided for the sick, to send home those men who require more care than can be given them at the camp. Strange as it may appear, when the New-York regiments came into town, and marched through the streets to the camping-ground, not a cheer of welcome was raised; not the slightest token of gratitude was exhibited. Such complete indifference, such extreme apathy, has seldom, if ever, been witnessed on any similar occasion. It is true the defenders of Harrisburgh did not come to be looked at or *fêted*; but perhaps the time will come when a simple "thank you," by the people, would have been of much value. Before the troops had proceeded to encampment, and when weary with a long journey, and longing for a common meal, it is natural to suppose, under the circumstances that called them hither, that the citizens of Harrisburgh would have exerted themselves to the utmost to make them comfortable. Instead of opening their houses and spreading their tables the people closed the doors and obstinately refused to part with a single meal until an exorbitant price had been agreed upon. It is pleasing, however, to notice that there were two or three exceptions. One lady entertained at her house in twelve hours 125 soldiers, and said that as long as she had anything to eat it was at their disposal. Upon the arrival of the first news of the rebel approach, goods of different kinds could be obtained for a song, but the moment four or five regiments entered the place, up went the prices to double and triple the former rates. Now, if a soldier wishes to make a purchase he must be imposed upon by being made to pay fabulous prices. It would be a just retribution if the rebels should station themselves on a formidable eminence and throw a sufficient number of shells into this unchristian city to wake the inhabitants to a sense of gratitude and liberality.

It is a question of some interest to ascertain what has become of the valiant volunteer militia that were assembled here in such vast numbers in the early part of last week. They are certainly not here now, and perhaps we can imagine where they are, when we are told that extra trains had to be run out of Harrisburgh to accommodate passengers going into the country. Because they were wanted to stay six months and help defend their homes, they suddenly thought of domestic affairs that require immediate attention. Undoubtedly, by a little coaxing, they could have been prevailed upon to remain one month, but, as the matter stood, they would much rather another State should spread over them her protecting wing. If a request to place themselves under military duty until the emergency was over had the momentum to drive these men to their homes, what would they have done if confronted by a regiment of rebels?

Additional troops were sent to Shippensburgh yesterday. Other troops will probably go up during the week. The Fourth New-York artillery came in yesterday morning. The work on the fortifications is being prosecuted with vigor, and it is believed that in a short time Harrisburgh will be in a complete state of defence. The Sanitary Commission has established a depot here, under the direction of Dr. SWALM. Provisions and supplies are daily conveyed to the soldiers, and a military system is gradually developing itself. WHIT.

The Trouble among the Pennsylvania Militia—Necessity for a Speedy Enrollment—The New-York Troops—Negroes Flying from the Rebels—The Enemy in Heavy Force North of the Potomac—The Situation, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 21, 1863.

If the absolute necessity of the enrollment law needed demonstration, we have it here and now in this very emergency. In obedience to the urgent appeals of the Governor, and to the proclamation of the President, a large number of citizens flocked to the appointed places of rendezvous. But they were for the most part an undisciplined mob, without order or organization. They came too from various motives. Some had a notion that they were only wanted to defend the capital—to lie down in rifle-pits on the other bank of the river and shoot any rebels that might come across the sight of their guns. Others were of the opinion that they ought not to be carried beyond the bounds of the State. I have before explained the conflicting character of the orders to which much of this diversity is to be attributed. There is as much difference in the actual mustering in. Some are mustered in for six months, with the understanding that it is only for "the emergency." Suppose the emergency lasts more than six months, what will they do then? A good number have gone home because they found that they were required to be mustered in for six months at least. Two or three regiments are here from Philadelphia, and refuse to be mustered in. They say they are willing to stay thirty days, and defend the capital, but they have no notion of being sent to the front. There's martial ardor for you. They will probably go home unless they can be sent to some interior place, out of danger. This may be done. The *personnel* of these regiments is similar to that of the New-York Seventh, in point of social position, but the members are mostly boys, and very raw indeed. They would like to come out for a month's military campaigning at the expense of the Government, but they don't care about neglecting their business longer, or fighting much, if any. A large proportion, however, of the Pennsylvania troops have been mustered in, without objection, for six months. The New-York troops, I understand, are mustered for thirty days. When that time is up there will be a great depletion of the ranks.

Now, all this is nobody's fault, because there is no law to meet the case. There has not yet been time enough to carry the enrollment law into effect. But if the enrollment had been made, how simple the whole matter would be. A draft could be made in one day, the troops collected in two or three more, and in a week, a large though roughly organized force, obedient to one command, guided by one set of laws and regulations, could be massed at any desirable point. Until some simple and efficacious method of raising a competent and homogenous force is put in operation, we shall be, in a military point of view, very weak indeed, and liable to be injured if not destroyed by sudden attacks either from within or without. The higgledy-piggledy style in which the present mob, which should have been an organized and well-drilled force, is put into the field, makes us shudder for the future if the National militia is not put on a common footing in every State.

I think it cannot be for a moment doubted that the rebels are in large force north of the Potomac. The latest news you have already received by telegraph, and I need not repeat it. I can give you my reasons for believing it, and those are, that our scouts are regulars, and accustomed to the business, and that there is no conflict in the statements, either of them or of private citizens—that is, none worth mentioning. They differ, of course, as to numbers. Some say eight thousand at Hagerstown and some four, while this morning we had the preposterous story by telegraph, that there were forty-thousand rebels between Hagerstown and Williamsport. I presume, too, that there is no doubt that they have cannon on this side of the river. What they intend to do with it is a question I cannot answer, and my business is not to speculate, but to give the news. They are carrying off everything they can find in the way of horses and cattle, and for that purpose appear to be making a sort of base at Williamsport, and an outpost at Hagerstown, from which places they scour the country high and low for plunder. The telegraph has already informed you that several of them have been captured by our cavalry. These forces are some regulars and part of a Pennsylvania regiment, that was recruited in that section of country, and the men are perfectly acquainted with the localities. The rebels will find it a different matter to fight in our country from fighting in their own. Here they labor under the same disadvantages that we do in the South, every man is their enemy. I do not doubt that some of the Copperheads fraternize with them, and try to shake hands with them, and ingratiate themselves in rebel favor, for the evidence of this is too strong for me to doubt it, but I do not believe they get any information from the residents that they could not easily obtain without any help outside of their own men. Now that some of our cavalry have got at work there, we may hear of their operations being checked. We are better acquainted with the country than they are, and thereby have a considerable advantage over them.

The situation is about as follows: The mountain ranges in the southwestern part of Pennsylvania run southwesterly. The rivers, roads and railroads run in the same direction. The Potomac runs substantially at right angles with these. By holding the line of the Potomac, therefore, they are prepared to make chronic raids up these valleys, halt for a few hours or days, and scour the country for the double purpose of plundering, and obtaining knowledge of our forces. This is what they have been doing. It seems to me their object in holding Hagerstown can be nothing else. But they are in a dangerous position. Our whole force here is not seventy or eighty miles north of them. MILROY is in the mountains about the same distance west, and SCHENCK in Baltimore, a little further east, while in their rear is the force at Maryland Heights. It therefore was necessary to take a large force to make this raid with. Twenty thousand men was none too many. If, on the contrary, they intended to march on Harrisburgh or Baltimore, why did they not do it before forces were collected at those points? It is too late now. Harrisburgh is well fortified; the works are nearly completed. They are on a high hill directly opposite the town, which commands the approaches to the bridges for miles around. The scenery from this spot is delightful. The river can be seen for several miles each way, and the mountains to the north are exceedingly picturesque. The recent rains have given the trees and grass a brilliant clothing of green, and it would be difficult to find a more beautiful range of river and mountain scenery.

Negroes continue to crowd into Harrisburgh to escape the rebels. They capture blacks wherever they find them, and run them South to be sold as slaves. This, I suppose, is in retaliation for the Emancipation Proclamation. Does not such conduct make it more than ever the duty of the President to persist in that Proclamation? How many of the Democratic papers that have been so indignant at the arrest and detention of persons supposed to be dangerous to the peace of this country, will see the kidnapping of innocent married free men and women and the selling them into Slavery in the same light? How many that have so violently opposed the raising of negro regiments will now deny the blacks the sacred right of self-defence? If the common taunt that this is a war for the negro were true, it would only be on the interpretation that the rebellion was commenced to protect Slavery, and is now prosecuted to procure slaves. Nothing more clearly illustrates the opposite principles that actuate the two contending parties in this contest than the freeing of slaves by the one side and enslaving the free by the other.

Harrisburgh continues to be as lively as ever. The hotels are crowded, though not so much so as on the first two or three days, as camps have been arranged, to which troops are transferred as soon as they arrive. The liquor stores and bars are closed from 5 P. M. till 5 A. M., and though twelve hours are thus given for soldiers to get drunk in, I have not seen a single drunken man yet. The gay uniforms of the soldiers and officers give the streets of staid old Harrisburgh a very lively appearance, and the regiments which arrive and pass through the city to Camp Curtin, particularly those from New-York, are loudly cheered. I have often seen a good deal of feeling manifested as these noble fellows passed along on their way to defend a sister State from invasion, and fight the battles of our common country. The rush of business is about over, and everything now goes smoothly. Gov. CURTIN, Gen. COUCH and Major LAMB, the Chief of Telegraph, have for the last two nights enjoyed comparative repose, and they needed it, for three so overworked men I never saw. Their energy almost passes the bounds of human endurance.

The dispatches of to-night of news from Gettysburgh indicate an attack on the Northern Central Railroad. A male preparation is made for such an event. The story of 40,000 rebels between Williamsport and Hagerstown is believed to be a gross exaggeration.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.

GEN. HOOKER IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. HOOKER arrived here this morning. Had interviews with the President and Secretary of War, and returned to the army this afternoon.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN GOING TO CHARLESTON.

Admiral DAHLGREN was to-day ordered, by a vote taken at a Cabinet meeting of 5 to 3, to Charleston, to take the command that is substantially vacant by Admiral FOOTE's illness.

GEN. MILROY RELIEVED.

Gen. MILROY, it is understood, has been relieved of his command.

A CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

WALTER BUCKINGHAM, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, was killed yesterday, near Aldie, by a fall from his stumbling horse, while its rider was endeavoring to escape from guerrillas who were in pursuit of him. His neck was instantly broken. He was buried by our cavalry near Aldie.

COL. CESNOLA.

Col. CESNOLA, reported killed, is believed to be only slightly wounded, and a prisoner. His death is not known at Gen. PLEASANTON's headquarters.

TO REPORT TO GEN. POPE.

Assistant Quartermaster MASON has been ordered to report to Gen. POPE.

APPOINTED COLLECTOR.

N. D. KENCASTER, of Martinsburgh, Va., having been driven from his home and family for his Union sentiments, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Virginia.

CONFISCATION.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia has seized under the Confiscation act the real estate of Maj. SAM. D. LEWIS, of Virginia, formerly a clerk in the Department. The estates of nineteen rebels have thus far been seized in this District.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. CHARLES W. PICKERING has been ordered to relieve Capt. W. R. TAYLOR of the command of the steam sloop-of-war *Housatonic*. Capt. D. F. SANDS has been ordered to the temporary command of the iron-clad steamer *Roanoke*. Commander J. W. A. NICOLSON has been detached from Ordnance duty at New-York and ordered to the command of the gunboat *Shamrock*.

GEN. HUNTER.

Major-Gen. HUNTER is in town.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design having been open several weeks, we may now notice its various works in detail, without the danger of forestalling the public judgment.

The Academy assumes to be National. It is open to the artists of every section of the country, and its exhibition is probably a fair representation of the present condition of the fine arts in the United States. There is hardly an American artist of distinction who is not represented on the Academy walls. They look to the New-York estimate of their works as a final verdict, and sooner or later, whether appreciated or not, they find their way to this Metropolis, and become regular contributors to the exhibitions. In the present collection there are 471 works of art, by 224 artists, 53 of whom are non-residents. There are but ten pieces of sculpture. The predominance of portraits which obtained in former exhibitions has given place to a largely increased number of landscape and figure subjects. Miniatures, which were once a very prominent and attractive feature, have virtually disappeared, having succumbed to the overwhelming competition, and we may perhaps say superiority of the photographers' art.

In point of merit, this exhibition compares favorably with those of former years. It has no very striking features, but there is a general improvement in some directions, particularly among the younger figure painters. The landscapists are not improving much. Some half-a-dozen are working on in their beaten way, and the rest following, copying their vices and diluting their merits, and looking probably more to popular regard than to the honest expression of their own minds. This unfortunate condition of things is painfully evident this year.

In No. 216, a White Mountain scene by WM. HART, we have not only a striking example of the manner of this favorite artist, but a perfected type of a large class of the landscapes in this exhibition—an exhibition which, we are sorry to say, betrays, more than all previous ones, the growing disposition of the younger artists especially to imitate the works of supposed masters. Although this is an exceedingly pleasing picture, it provokes critical censure, not so much to itself as to its class. We find in them, as in this one, a misty, formless sky, a range or two of hills with sunlit edges, a richly brown and green foreground, with a cluster of birches on one hand and a group of brown moss-grown rocks on the other, and spreading over all a vague and hazy curtain which hides broad generalities conveniently relieves the artist from laborious details. As a style, it is conventional and vicious. It demands more upon felicitous handling than upon fidelity to nature, to which it is only seemingly true. It regards neither latitude nor longitude, neither climate nor season, nor geology, nor botany, nor philosophy. The same old cosmopolitan, moss-grown rock does artistic service for the rugged granite mountains of New-England, the geetler limestone slopes of the Western hills, and crops superfluous from stoneless elinvials. The birch, that rarest of beautiful trees, whitens every scene. Every season is graced by Autumn tints; and so on in endless conventionality. Such a picture painted with the exquisite meticulatioo of Mr. HART is very beautiful, indeed, but when the same tricks are multiplied by the hundred, we feel that it is time to protest, and ask for something new, and something less pernicious as an example. It is a style which addresses itself to the taste of the uncultured, which is the reason of its popularity. The young artist, instead of following such examples, had much better develop his own legitimate vein. By the time he has accomplished this, the present affection will have been superseded by something better.

Mr. CROPSEY has in No. 269 given us neither the rural beauty of an English home nor the sweetness of an English landscape. The picture is perveded by a rank and offensive green. The handling is slovenly and careless, and quite unworthy of an artist who has in other days given us works that rank among the best ever produced in the country.

Mr. GIFFORD has, as usual, given us a sensation. His "Mansfield Mountain," as well as the "Catskill Clove," are superb specimens of the misty style which is just now so fashionable. In the former picture we have the whole landscape suffused by a golden monochrome, which with equal splendor envelops every object in just proportion, rendering a rare but very beautiful sunset phenomenon with wonderful effect. The "Catskill Clove" is a mountain gorge, resplendent with the yellow sunlight of declining day. It is marvelously effective, not so much by what is done as by what is left undone; thus gratifying to the fullest extent the imagination of the sensitive beholder. Mr. GIFFORD is a perfect master of the art of "now not to do it." A little more botany and geology in the foreground of this picture is due to its otherwise transcendent merits. There are neither rocks nor trees in this exhibition so badly painted as those which disfigure the foreground of this picture.

No. 189, "Early Autumn," by HUBBARD, is a picture of rare excellence. All things considered, we deem it the most commendable landscape in the exhibition. It fully conveys the idea of the beautiful early Autumn. It is sunny, it is picturesque, it is characteristic, and American, and original. Its color is beautiful and harmonious, its gradations are careful, and it is modest and conscientious to a fault. We would commend its unaffected simplicity and earnest fidelity as models more worthy of the younger artists than the meretricious examples toward which they are too much inclined.

Another of the Autumn misty scenes, (151,) by GIGNOUX, is not in this artist's best manner. It is not true in color, its texture and gradation are not in keeping, and, as a whole, it is artificial and extravagant, and not in harmony with the modesty of nature. It is unworthy the great ability of its author.

Mr. MCENTEE, in the same misty direction, has produced a very good picture. In No. 49, "Mount Tahawas," we look down upon the summits of a mountain range, from which the morning mist-clouds are slowly furling away. It is a bold undertaking, and were it not for an opaque and unpleasant idea of color, would be unexceptionable. Its originality of conception and execution are refreshing. An Autumn scene, and some others in this exhibition by the same artist, are deserving of the same meed of praise.

COLEMAN'S "Gibraltar," No. 136, is one of the most remarkable pictures of this exhibition. The artist has successfully grappled with a most difficult subject. A naked mountain rock, surrounded by water, is not a promising object for picturesque treatment. TURNER, in his admirable picture, has made it almost a subordinate object, struggling for notice amidst a splendid array of sunlit clouds and sea. ACHENBACH, in a work of scarcely inferior merit, well known to the New-York public, depicts the rock as a distant object, darkly glooming in a stormy sky. But COLEMAN, not caring to follow either of these distinguished precedents, shows us the grand old historical monument as it appears in a tranquil summer's day, lifting its majestic summit, from a calm, unruffled sea, into a serene and cloudless sky, and glowing in the golden rays of the noonday sun. We regard the picture as a splendid success. While it does not lack in the poetical treatment of its great competitors, it has also all the fidelity to the actual that we could desire. The town and craft at the base of the rock, the fortifications, the geological formation, the incidents of the busy neighboring shore, from which it is seen, are all carefully rendered.

Mr. HICKS makes his *début* in landscape, but he hardly does himself credit. Although his pictures evince careful study, they are poor in color, and hard and unpicturesque in treatment.

No. 94, by SMILLIE, is tenderly manipulated, and pleasing in effect, but it would be more commendable did it not show so many and such manifest reminiscences of another's style.

No. 98, by CLINTON GOULIE, is painted with great delicacy, and is full of promise of future excellence.

We shall look far to find so thoroughly beautiful a landscape as is KENSETT'S "Reminiscence of Lake George." It is, in every sense, a most exquisite example of the better American school of art. It is wrought up to a perfect degree of finish, and evinces the most conscientious study and honest execution. There is nothing slighted. The beholder almost forgets the autumn mist, so exquisitely soft are the gradations, and so carefully is each feature apportioned its due amount of detail, no matter how distant or vague.

"A Winter Twilight Scene," by E. W. HALL, is very effective and picturesque, which is doing much for a cold and repulsive Winter's eve.

GRAHAM INNES contributes a picture, which, though fine in color, is deficient in gradation and picturesque effect. It is not in the same vein with his masterly work, which will long be remembered as one of the great features of last year's exhibition.

"Fifty-sixth-street, near Central Park," (by THOMPKINS,) is a place to be avoided, for it is here shown to be inhabited by a gigantic herd of cows, prodigiously large and ferocious. The hanging Committee did not surely place this picture high enough.

No. 35, "North Fork of the Platt," by BIERSTADT, is a large and pretentious picture, painted with power, but sadly lacking in harmony of color, modesty and repose.

Mr. CHURCH is represented by "A Mount Desert Coast Scene," wherein the sun is seen struggling through a vapory sky and vaguely illumining a craggy shore. The dashing water looks too much like rock, and the distant cliffs have too much of the unsubstantial character of water. But the picture is effective, and in most respects worthy of its distinguished author. It is another offspring of the mist mania.

In the earlier days of the Academy, sculpture was a very prominent feature. It was not unusual to see several life-size statues in one exhibition. This year the numbers has dwindled to ten, and the subjects, with but two exceptions, to medallions and portrait busts. With this inferior range of subjects the public seems contented; delighted and grateful, indeed, if, as is now indispensable, the external finish is delicate and workmanlike. No. 468 is a smooth, insipid, and expressionless medallion, finished with an Italian workman's best touch, and though utterly insignificant and paltry, is made to carry in the catalogue the pompous, though perhaps necessary device, "Elaine—Bas-Relief—Idylls of the King." This is a fair example of what the noble sculptor's art has dwindled to in this city, for these bas-reliefs are largely multiplied and intrude upon every gallery. To Mr. PALMER, their originator, they were genuine, and he made them exceedingly beautiful and they became justly popular. But their successive multiplication by other sculptors, mostly his pupils, whose works are, to say the most, but diluted reminiscences, is disheartening. They are only pretty, not beautiful and noble.

WARD'S statuette of the "Contraband," is, however, an encouraging effort, especially as it has elicited very hearty appreciation. It is a full-length figure of a Negro, modeled from selected specimens of the race, and shows that the African shares with the European the exalted proportions of the human figure. The work has been inspired by a mind ambitious of the higher reaches of the sculptor's art. We know of no American statue which more nearly approaches the classic, either in conception or execution.

The "Union Refugees," by JOHN ROGERS, is a well arranged group. It tells its story clearly, is characteristic, and is in all respects a very creditable performance.

The limits of this article will not admit of an extended notice of the portraits and figure pieces of the collection. As a general thing they are much below the landscape department in motive and execution. While the landscapist goes direct to nature for his inspiration, it is painfully evident that the figure painter too often trusts to his imagination. So long as this condition of things obtains, no great advance may be expected of the latter, while the former must go on always advancing and perfecting.

Mr. NEBLETT is the author of a very striking palette-log, called an "Episode in the War," being a picture of a very gallant cavalry charge by Lieut. HIDDEN, of New-York Volunteers, in which the combatants are seen fiercely contending in a whirlwind of battle. It is a picture of great ability. The German education of the artist is seen too plainly in every detail. It might pass without much question as an engagement between European soldiers. But for power of expression and picturesque action nothing in the exhibition compares with it.

Several small paintings, by BENSON and LAFARGE, evince more than common promise. VANDAS, a young artist, sends several paintings, all evincing very great ability. No. 173, "The Sphinx," is very clever and original. Mr. VANDAS'S works display what is sadly wanting in the pictures of this exhibition, viz., motive, and they are free from the taint of a certain Parisian manner and style of manipulation, which is too often their greatest merit.

We should like to name more particularly the portraits and other paintings of Huntington, Grey, Wenzler, Elliott, Stearns, Le Clear, Baker, Lazarus, White and others, but we have no room.

The Polish Revelation.

MR. SEWARD'S NOTE TO MR. DAYTON, IN REPLY TO A DISPATCH FROM M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The following is a translation from the *Independance Belge* of June 5, of Secretary SEWARD'S note, declining to participate in the proposed mediation on the Polish question.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1863.

M. MERCIER has read to me, and at my request has left me a copy of a dispatch, dated April 23, which he has received from M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, and which refers to the important events now taking place in Poland, and engaging the serious attention of the principal States of Western Europe. M. MERCIER at the same time has communicated to me a copy of a dispatch relative to the same events, which has been addressed by M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS to the Ambassador of France at St. Petersburgh.

By the first of these documents we learn that the Sieperator, by the Cabinet of Paris, with a view to exercising a moral influence upon His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, has received the approbation and the concurrence of the Cabinets of Vienna and London, and that the Emperor of the French, appreciating the value of our traditional sympathy for Poland on the one hand and our ancient friendship for Russia on the other, would be happy to obtain the cooperation of the Government of the United States in this important question.

Having advised with the President, I am now able to communicate to you our views on this subject, for the information of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The American Government is deeply sensible of this proof of the friendship of the Emperor of the French in asking its cooperation upon a subject equally important in its relations to order and to humanity. It has been no less favorably impressed with the sentiments which the Emperor Napoleon has expressed in so delicate a manner at St. Petersburgh, and with the appeal which he has made to the noblest of human sympathies. The enlightened and humane character of the Emperor of Russia, which has recently shown itself in the liberation of so large a number of serfs in his domains, gives us the assurance that this appeal will be accepted, and that it will meet at St. Petersburgh with all the good will compatible with the general well-being of the vast States which the Emperor of Russia governs with so much wisdom and moderation.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding the very favorable reception which we are disposed to give to the suggestion of the Emperor of the French, the American Government finds an insurmountable difficulty in associating itself, by any active cooperation, with the Cabinets of Paris, London and Vienna, as it is requested.

Having founded our institutions upon the rights of man, the founders of our Republic have always been regarded as political reformers, and it soon became evident that the revolutionists of all countries counted upon the effective sympathy of the United States, if not upon their active assistance and protection. Our noble Constitution had hardly been established, when it became indispensable for the Government of the United States to examine to what degree it was compatible with our security and well-being to interfere in the political affairs of foreign States, whether by an alliance or any concerted action with foreign Powers, or otherwise. An urgent appeal of this kind was addressed to us with regard to France. This appeal was sanctioned by and acquired new strength from the treaty of alliance and mutual defence which then existed, and without which, it must be confessed to the honor of France, our sovereignty and independence would not have been so promptly secured.

This appeal touched so profoundly the heart of the American people, that it was only the deference felt for the Father of his Country, than at the apogee of his moral greatness, that compelled it to declare that, in view of the condition of the Republic, of the character of its constituent parts, and especially the nature of its exceptional Constitution, the American people must confine itself to advancing the cause of progress in the world by exercising at home a wise power of self-government, but keeping aloof from all foreign alliance, intervention or interference.

It is true that WASHINGTON believed that a time would come when, our institutions being firmly consolidated, and working harmoniously, we might safely take part in the deliberations of foreign Powers, to the general advantage of all nations. Since that time, many occasions have arisen for departing from a rule which, at the first glance might seem to be an inevitable cause of isolation. One was an invitation to join the Congress of the Spanish States of America, then just deliberated. Another was the urgent appeal of Hungary to aid in the recovery of her ancient and illustrious independence. Still another, the project to guarantee Cuba to Spain, conjointly with France and Great Britain. More recently, the invitation to cooperate with Spain, France and Great Britain in Mexico; and later still, the proposition of some of the Spanish American States to establish an international council for the Republican States of this Continent. All these suggestions were, in succession, declined by our Government, and this decision was each time approved by the American people. Our policy of non-intervention, however rigorous and absolute it may appear to others, has thus become a traditional policy, which ought not to be abandoned, except upon urgent occasions of a manifest necessity. It would be still less wise to deviate from it when a local, though we hope transitory insurrection, deprives our Government of the advice of one part of the American people, to which so grave a deviation from the established policy would be far from being indifferent.

The President does not doubt a moment that the Emperor NAPOLEON will see a proof of the deference for him and the French people, as well as a desire to cooperate for the maintenance of peace and the progress of humanity in Europe, in this fidelity to our traditional policy, the observance of which has contributed to our security, and, we hope, also to the interest of Humanity.

The *Europe* also publishes the substance of the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, which is addressed, not to the Russian Minister in Washington, but to the American Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, in order thus to be at liberty to publish it at once in the official paper of St. Petersburgh. "Prince GORTSCHAKOFF," the *Europe* says, "expresses, in the name of the Emperor, his august master, the satisfaction and the gratitude which the heart of His Majesty has felt by seeing the Imperial policy and intentions so well appreciated by the American people. He refers, by the way, to revolutions, their doctrines, and the consequences which they bring inevitably in their train; and he expresses his wish for the pacification of the American Republic."

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Elizabethtown Raid—Hard Lot of East Tennesseans—Reprieve from Death—Sword Presentation—Nashville Union Club—The Glorious Fourth in Prospect—Vallandigham the Martyr—Gen. Lee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, June 18, 1863.

The cavalry raid at Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, on Saturday last, with the particulars of which the telegraph will have put your readers in possession ere this reaches you, prevented for that day the arrival of the regular daily train from the former city. Besides the rifling the safe of Adams' Express Company, who have an office at Elizabethtown, some spoliation of individual property, the capture of some scores of horses and the burning of several freight cars, no damage to effect the communication between the cities was done. The cars came through the next day as usual, the single interruption referred to being the only one that has occurred on this road for several weeks. It is reported to-day, on what seems good authority, that the lestant and energetic pursuit of the marauders has been successful, and that HINES, the guerrilla chief, with all his party, was captured, and nearly all the ill-gotton spoil retaken.

It is marvelous that this road has enjoyed immunity so long from the fierce, audacious hands of guerrillas, who infest much of the region along which the road stretches. The distance between the cities is 185 miles. Stockades and garrisons are planted, indeed, at long intervals, at points considered the most important; but the number of these would have to be multiplied many times to afford anything like security to the entire route. The only effectual security is to hunt, overpower, crush the rebel bordes, which are ever watching their opportunity to pounce upon trains and commit all possible depredations on private and Government property. No work is more urgently demanded in this quarter, by every consideration of justice, humanity, sound policy, than this. Freedom to the loyal masses of East Tennessee, and, indeed, of all Tennessee, now groaning under the most grinding and pitiless tyranny, is of itself sufficient to enlist the most determined enterprise and energy to compass their deliverance. These patriotic people have long cried out in their agony for help and redress, but as yet in vain.

The poor soldiers from East Tennessee in our army, are really to be pitied. Numbers of them have made their way to our lines, for the purpose of enlisting in the service of the country they love, through and over difficulties that would have disheartened and cowed any but the most resolutely patriotic—steeling their way through hostile pickets, and abandoning their kindred to the tender mercies of prowling banditti, and all for love of the dear flag under which their fathers had fought. Having enlisted they find themselves cut off from all communication with their families by letter, save as some venturesome visitor from their homes may occasionally visit the camp and convey to them tidings. I have conversed with many of these men in the hospitals here, some of whom have been eight, ten, twelve months absent from their homes, without hearing a syllable from the dear ones left behind. Whether their families were living or dead, sick, suffering, or the contrary, was alike unknown, while not a few have died on the field and in hospital, end weeks, perhaps months, must elapse, before intelligence of the event can reach those most deeply interested in knowing it. May God speed the good work of ANDY JOHNSON, to raise quickly the men who shall rush to the rescue of Tennessee, and sweep these fell oppressors from her soil.

Yesterday was appointed for another military execution at the spot—just under the ramparts of Fort Negley—where a deserter was shot some two weeks ago. The military were paraded, and the prurient crowd had surged toward the place to gratify its curiosity, and expectation was all agog, when a reprieve from the President, interposed between the culprit and his doom, sent many away, no doubt, disappointed. The man, whose name was NASH, had deserted to the rebels at Stone River, been arrested, Court-martialed and sentenced at Murfreesboro, and sent here to have the sentence carried into effect. To shoot men for the crime of desertion is no doubt a stern necessity, but it may be doubted whether the end of the punishment were not as well attained, and some evils thereby obviated, by executing it, as civil sentences now usually are, in a less public manner.

A more humanizing, if not quite so exciting, entertainment, was offered to all wishing to partake, in the presentation of a sword to Col. W. B. ANDERSON, of the Sixtieth Illinois regiment, by his field and staff officers. This regiment, with the Twelfth Michigan, is camped on the University grounds, the two forming part of the city guard. The Sixtieth holds its dress parade every evening, within a hundred feet of your correspondent's quarters, and a more soldier-like and admirably drilled body of men, numbering some 800 muskets, it would not be easy to find among our volunteer braves. The Colonel had just returned after a brief furlough. During his absence, his officers, as a mark of their appreciation of his services as a soldier and a man, had prepared this graceful little surprise for him. In the presence of a goodly number of spectators, the sword, which is a very elegant one, was presented in a neat speech, by a member of the staff, at the Tuesday's dress parade, and acknowledged in appropriate terms by the gallant recipient. The ceremony formed a pleasant digression from the monotonous, routine of life in an encampment.

The Nashville Union Club holds regular meetings in the Assembly Chamber, the number of its members increasing, and its influence growing more potential. Parson BROWNLOW, who has his home here for the present, is one of its members, and at a meeting of the Club on the 11th inst., offered a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting. As an evidence of the loyal spirit pervading this body, as well as of the estimation in which *Copperheadism* is held in the very heart of of this rebel-ridden region, I append the preamble and two of the half-dozen resolutions passed. They have the Parson's unmistakable ring about them—"altogether characteristic," as the papers used to say of Dr. Cox's platform and other utterances, in days gone by.

Whereas, The Hon. E. EVERETT, in a remarkable letter of three columns, in the *New-York World*, has set forth that there is an *Abolition Society* in *Nashville*, meaning the "Union Club" of this city; and whereas this entire letter has the copperhead ring, and makes war upon the Administration and its war policy, and its calculated, if not *intended*, to give "aid and comfort" to those in rebellion against the Government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, By the members of the "Nashville Union Club," that this organization is one of loyalty and fidelity to the Federal Union, opposed to this infernal rebellion, forced upon the country without the shadow of a pretext, by a set of the worst men South, that ever God permitted to breathe the vital air of earth, and that we are opposed to every man North and South, who at all excuses these rebel leaders in their mad war upon the Government, or sympathises with their wicked objects.

Resolved, That President LINCOLN, who is ridiculed by Mr. ERICSSONS at a most fearful rate, is greatly to blame for not having discovered, as an early day, that Mr. ERICSSONS was the only man in Tennessee qualified to serve as Military Governor—that he ought to have been Prime Minister in his Cabinet Councils—that he ought to have been Minister to all the Courts of Europe at one time—that he ought to have consulted Mr. ERICSSONS in all that was done in regard to Tennessee, or any of the Border States, the appointment of Generals in the field, or the employment of negroes in or out of the army; and that the President, having failed to do so, has displayed a lamentable want of sagacity on his part.

Arrangements are being made by the Union Club, in concert with the city authorities, to celebrate, in a becoming manner, the Nation's approaching birthday anniversary. The programme is not yet announced, but the design is, I understand, to have one of the old-fashioned rousing celebrations, in which cannon, bells, bonfires, illuminations, with *ore rotunda* properly interspersed, shall intensify the glow of patriotism where it exists, and quicken it where it has long lain dormant or pulseless. Though feeling little interest of late years in these noisy demonstrations, and inclined to seek shelter in some quiet nook till the patriotic storm had overpast, I mean this year, God willing, to rejoice like a boy, and with the boisterous "boys" of our regiments, join in the jubilant conclamations with which the grand old flag floating from the top of the Capitol here—hawked at by treason, but still erect, dauntless and indomitable, and so to remain—will be greeted withal, on the great natal day just at hand.

So Northern partisanship is bent on making a martyr of VALLANDIGHAM!—neiform sympathiser as he has shown himself to be with secession—the bitter and persistent enemy of every measure designed by a struggling Government to carry forward the war with the view of crushing the blackest rebellion that has ever defied God and outraged man. Mass meetings about themselves hoarse in his praise, and utter piteous ululations at his sufferings. And now the sympathisers with this sympathizer with rebels in arms against his Government would raise him, as if in atonement for his *wrongs*, to the best office in one of the noblest of our States. Why, if this man's home had been England instead of the United States, a tithe of his undisguised hostility to Government, and treasonable utterances, had brought his head to the block. If his glorifiers North could know the intense disgust with which our soldiers, who have shed their blood to save the Commonwealth from harm, regard their proceedings, it would sensibly cool the fervor of their oratory.

All is anxiety here in regard to Lee's movements. Stirring events are looked for with every mail's arrival. News comes to us tantalizingly slow. We have heard enough only to indicate a great ferment in the public mind. We trust "Washington is safe," and Philadelphia the same. Should LEE and his army get north of the Potomac again, it seems clear to us here that his doom must *this time be sealed*.

C. V. S.

The Late Col. Colburn.

From the St. Louis Union, June 19.

At a meeting of the General Court-martial and Military Commission of the Department of the Missouri, June 18, 1863, the Judge-Advocate (Maj. ALLEN BLACKER) announced to the Court the death of Col. COLBURN, Adjutant-General of this Department, and presented the following resolutions, which, after remarks by the President, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Court have heard with feelings of deep sensibility of the death of Lieut.-Col. A. V. COLBURN, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the Missouri.

Resolved, That the ability, efficiency, honesty and faithfulness with which Col. COLBURN has discharged the arduous and difficult duties devolved upon him, in the illiberate relations he has sustained to distinguished commanders of the Federal army during the present war, have endeared for him a name that should be remembered with gratitude, and that his loss will be deplored alike by soldier and citizen.

Resolved, That in the business relations which the respective members of this Court have had with Col. COLBURN, as well as in their personal and friendly intercourse with him, he had always exhibited those lofty and soldierly qualities which preeminently distinguish the true soldier.

His life was bright with all that illumines the character of the soldier and the gentleman—in the hour of our country's present peril it shone brightest of all.

He served with distinction in the early history of the rebellion on the Potomac; his name is connected with whatever there is of glory belonging to the Army of the Potomac. He assisted in the organization and equipment; participated in its trials and struggles, and shared its successes and reverses with the calmness and dignity of a soldier.

He died among us in the prime of a brightening and beautiful life, in the service of his country. We cannot allow the lamentable occasion of his death to pass without paying this humble and merited tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That to the members of this Court all attend the funeral of the deceased, to-day, at 12 o'clock meridian, and that, as a further mark of respect for his memory, the Court do now adjourn.

Wm. A. Barstow, Colonel Third Wisconsin cavalry Volunteers. H. M. Day, Colonel Ninety-first Illinois infantry Volunteers; Albert Sigel, Colonel Fifth cavalry, M. S. M.; Wm Renner, Lieutenant-Colonel First Nebraska infantry; John Vorpper, Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill's Horse; H. M. Matthews, Major Third cavalry, M. S. M.; Allen Blacker, Major First Nebraska infantry, Judge Advocate.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE ABORTION CASE.

Recorder Hoffman's Decision upon the Special Plea of Dr. Brown's Counsel—What Constitutes Legal "Jeopardy."

Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, rendered his decision in the case of Dr. BROWN, the abortionist, whose counsel, it will be recollected, put in a special plea to the last indictment against him, that their client had been once placed in "jeopardy," and could not therefore be tried again. The "jeopardy," it will also be recollected, consisted in his having been arraigned for trial, and after six jurors had been sworn, the Judge (BARNARD) abandoned the trial and discharged the jurors. The District Attorney demurred to this special plea, and the argument on the demurrer was heard before the Recorder on the 13th inst. The point of law raised is entirely new, and the able opinion of the Recorder will be read with interest. The case will probably be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The People vs. *Edward M. Brown.*—The plea in this case shows that in the Court of Oyer and Terminer the prisoner was arraigned, and the Sheriff having returned a panel of petit jurors, six of the persons so returned were sworn according to law to try the indictment against the prisoner, and (in the language of the plea) "that thereupon without proceeding to impannel and have sworn six other jurors so as to make a *full jury*, the said Court, &c., without the consent of the said defendant, discharged said six jurors altogether," &c., &c. And the plea then proceeds to aver that said discharge of said six jurors was without any "legal necessity," and without any special cause, and that the defendant objected thereto and excepted to the decision of the Court.

To this plea the District-Attorney demurs, and this raises the simple question whether, after six jurors are sworn, the Court may, without proceeding to "swear six others so as to make a *full jury*," and without any "legal necessity" or "special cause" in the mere exercise of its own discretion, suspend all further proceedings and discharge the six jurors who have been sworn.

The prisoner's counsel claim, on the one hand, that "his client has been once in jeopardy," and cannot therefore be again brought to trial. On the other hand the District-Attorney insists that a prisoner is never in "jeopardy" until a "legal jury" has been sworn and charged.

No case is cited by prisoner's counsel in support of his opinion, and it must be admitted that none can be found in the books. Indeed, it was conceded on the argument that the precise question is now raised for the first time. Such being the case, it would be perhaps sufficient for me to sustain the demurrer without alleging any reasons therefor, and leave it to the Appellate Court, after more elaborate argument than has been here submitted, to reverse my decision if it is wrong. But I am constrained to make some suggestions, which seem to me pertinent to the question.

It may be for all present purposes conceded the test of whether a prisoner had been "once in jeopardy" is not to be tried as has been sometimes claimed by the plea of "*autrefois acquit*" or "*autrefois convict*," and that "jeopardy" in its legal and constitutional sense may have existed even when there has been no verdict of acquittal or conviction.

There are cases which determine that a plea of "once in jeopardy" may be upheld, where a Jury having been sworn and charged, have, without the consent of the defendant, before verdict, been discharged by the Court, without any legal necessity or special cause therefor. (Commonwealth *vs.* Cook 6; Gearg *vs.* Rawle, Penn. R. 3,777; Commonwealth *vs.* McFadden 11; Harris R. 12; Commonwealth *vs.* Fields 6; Leigh, Virginia Reports 613; and also in cases in North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Indiana, cited in Wharton's Criminal Law, Sections 577, &c., &c.)

And see also People *vs.* Banue and Ward 2; Carne's R. 203; Seldim opinion, Greenhalf's case 24; N. Y. R. 102.

In all these cases the Courts proceed upon the assumption *that to be any trial* within the meaning of the Constitution, was to be in jeopardy. On the other hand, the United States Courts in several cases have held that no person has been in jeopardy, unless a verdict has been rendered, and that the Courts have the right in the exercise of a sound discretion to discharge a jury before verdict. (Wharton's Criminal Law 580 and 581.)

But no Court has ever determined that jeopardy begins until a jury is sworn and charged. Where a jury has been sworn and charged, it has been considered that the "jeopardy" existed, simply because such jury had the power to convict. The prisoner then, and not till then, was in danger. And this is manifestly the only reason for the rule.

No number of jurors less than twelve can constitute a legal jury. (Cancimo's case, 18 N. Y. R. 135.) The plea in the case now under consideration admits that no full jury was sworn. Six jurors only were sworn. They had no power to acquit or convict. True, they were sworn and were *individually* charged with the case as they were sworn; but as a *legal body* they did not have, and could not have, the prisoner in charge until, six more being sworn, they together became a legal jury, having power to acquit or convict the prisoner. The trial was not in any legal sense commenced. The issue to be tried is the one of fact, "Guilty or not guilty," and how can a trial of an issue of fact be said to have commenced until a jury competent to try it is sworn and charged. The swearing of one or six jurors is but a part of the preparation for a trial, just as the arraigning of a prisoner and calling upon him to plead, and asking him if he is ready for trial, and placing him in the box, and making the usual proclamation by the crier, are each steps in the preparation for a trial. It will not be claimed, I think, that if any one of these things, or all of them, are proceeded with, and the proceedings be then suspended by the Court, a person could plead "once in jeopardy." A trial is the examination before a competent tribunal, according to the laws of the land, of the facts put in issue in a cause for the purpose of determining such issue. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary.) A jury of twelve men, as we have seen, is the only proper tribunal for trial of the issue of guilty or not guilty, and, until such tribunal is constituted, there has been and can be no trial, and, according to all the authorities, where there has been no trial there has been no jeopardy.

This, in my judgment, is the whole argument, and disposes of this case. It states itself, and is not susceptible of elaboration. It is the swearing and charging of a "jury," not the swearing and charging of one or more "*jurors*" less in number than twelve, that inaugurates a trial. It is when the "*jury*" is sworn and charged, that jeopardy begins. When a legal jury is sworn it is *charged* with the case, and not until then. Whether as jurors are called and selected they are or are not sworn, does not alter the case. Whether sworn or not, they are merely individuals until, by the completion of the full legal jury, they become the legally constituted body, empowered to determine the issues in the case.

Such being my views, I must hold that the defendant has not been once in jeopardy. The Oyer and Terminer had the right in its discretion to suspend proceedings, with or without legal necessity, or special cause, at any time, before the "jury" was sworn and charged.

Judgment must therefore be declared for the people on the demurrer.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Recorder.

JUNE 22, 1863.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN JOHN-STREET.

Several Persons Seriously Injured—Damage to Property—Statement as to the cause—"Will Salt Petre Explode?"—The Question Revived.

At about 10½ o'clock yesterday A. M., an explosion occurred in the building known as No. 25 John-street, near Nassau, which resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property, and in injuries by burning, to several persons, some of whom are regarded as in a dangerous condition. From persons who were in the immediate vicinity at the time, we learn there were three distinct shocks, evidently the result of three explosions, occurring at intervals of from five to fifteen seconds. The sound was like that of heavy artillery, and for a few moments after there were hundreds of persons who suddenly paused and asked themselves: Are not the rebel privateers bombarding the City? The force of the explosion very sensibly shook buildings situated three blocks away from the scene.

The building where the accident occurred is a large four-story one, and is occupied almost entirely by jewelers and others who work in the precious metals. The explosion took place on the third floor of the building, in premises occupied by Mr. W. H. PACKHAM, spectacle manufacturer and refiner of precious metals. Mr. PACKHAM was terribly burned about the face, head and hands. He was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. He was visited by our reporter yesterday afternoon, when, upon being questioned as to the cause of the explosion by Fire-Marshal BARKE and a gentlemen who is connected with the Department of Unsafe Buildings, Mr. PACKHAM made the following statement, viz.:

A few moments previous to the explosion, he Mr. PACKHAM, had been standing before the furnace in his workshop; then he went into his office and commenced to pulverize a quantity of nitre (saltpetre) in a large iron mortar. He had not struck the nitre more than six or seven times when it exploded, burning him terribly about the head, face and neck, and setting fire to his clothes. He then rushed out into the hall, where he heard a second explosion, which he supposes must have originated from some fifteen pounds of sulphur which were lying on a table in his office. Mr. PACKHAM could account for the explosion in but one of two ways: either his apron had caught fire by means of sparks from the furnace, while he was standing in front of it, and had thus communicated the fire to the saltpetre while he was beating it in the morter; or that otherwise the substance had been ignited by means of friction in the mortar. To substantiate the latter theory, he said that some time ago a small quantity of nitre exploded in a similar manner while he was engaged in pulverizing it.

A young man named ALBERT LASCH, employed in the jewelry store of S. LANDSBERG, on the second floor, either jumped or was thrown out of a window by the force of the explosion. He sustained very severe injuries. E. W. GORDON, J. BROWER and Mr. ARNAUD, workmen in the building, were likewise considerably injured.

The damage to the building will amount to about $1,500. Mr. S. LANDSBERG, manufacturer and dealer in jewelry, occupied the second floor. His loss on stock and fixtures is about $1,200. He is insured in four City Companies for $700 each. Messrs. BUNT & LAWRENCE, jewelers, on the third floor, were damaged to the amount of about $300. E. W. GORDON, chaser and engraver, was damaged $500 or $600 on stock and fixtures. The pecuniary loss to Mr. PACKHAM is about $1,000 on stock and fixtures. Mr. ARNAUD PLANY, dealer in photograph albums, occupied a portion of the second floor. His loss will not exceed $300 on stock and fixtures. He is fully insured in the Central Park Insurance Company.

The force of the explosion blew out nearly every window in the building, and many windows in the buildings adjoining suffered very severely.

Alderman Boole as City Inspector.

Alderman BOOLE was sworn in as City Inspector soon after his appointment to the office, on Monday afternoon, and immediately proceeded to the performance of his new duties. Yesterday morning he was out early visiting the various dumping-grounds, with the view of learning the management of the details of street-cleaning, and reached his office in good season. There he found the crowd that inevitably besiege each new incumbent of an official position commanding any patronage. Their main desire was to fill the new post of Deputy Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, recently created by an ordinance of the Common Council. All uncertainty, if not all anxiety in the matter, was soon set at rest by the appointment of Ex-Alderman JOHN H. BRADY, for whom the place was specially created. A few months ago Mr. BRADY was appointed Inspector of Railroads by the Croton Board, by the influence of his former colleagues in the Common Council, and a short time ago he was turned out of this berth in order that a party who had been instrumental in passing, at Albany, the bill extending the term of office of the members of the Croton Board, might be rewarded with it. The Common Council were thus baulked of all their kindness to their old colleague, but as a salve, it was arranged that Mr. BRADY should have the new office which Col. DELAVAN had asked should be created in his department. Mr. BOOLE had about one hundred applications made to him for the place during yesterday, and the pressure brought to bear upon him by the applicants and their friends, to secure the prize, was tremendous. They probably will feel considerably disappointed on learning that the result had long been a foregone conclusion.

Mr. BOOLE does not propose to make any changes of appointments in the Department right away, but some changes will be made bye-and-bye. He will have his time wholly occupied for the present in supervising the work of street cleaning. At 11 o'clock this morning the Street Inspectors are to meet him at the Department office, when they will be told what is expected of them by the new official at their head.

Mr. BOOLE brings peculiarly good abilities to the administration of the affairs of the Department, and if he presides over them with the independent action he has promised, our citizens will speedily realize that the present City Inspector is a more efficient officer than any of his predecessors. In the Aldermanic caucus on his nomination, he said: "Gentlemen, you know one thing certain about the matter, and that is, if you confirm me I alone will be City Inspector; I will allow no one to be City Inspector for me." This language is highly characteristic of the man. Said Alderman HALL (Republican.) "I want to see a new City Inspector chosen, and as he must be a Democrat, I wish to vote for a man that I know is capable of making a good officer, rather than for some one I may know little or nothing about, beyond his politics." Mr. BOOLE is naturally a leader. He possesses great executive ability, and a wonderful degree of suavity, of a character that may be termed *cleverness*. His success makes enemies for him, but his large share of good nature permits him but rarely to hold a personal animosity, and then not long. No men in the City Government to-day has a more practical mind for business of any kind, than

Consular agent at Matthewton, Bahama Islands, dated June 6, which contains, in a postcript, the following important intelligence:

"By an arrival from St. Thomas, *via* Port-au-Prince, we first hear that SEMMES has been transferred, with three of his officers, at St. Thomas, on board a 16-gun frigate, just out from England. So look out. The *Georgia* (for that is the name of the new craft) has, it is said, two heavier guns than any on board the *Alabama*."

Marshal MURRAY immediately transmitted a copy of the letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

Letters from Rev. H. W. Beecher.

Letters have been received from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, dated at Liverpool, stating that his trip was an exceedingly pleasant one, and that it passed unmarred by any undue manifestations of the *mal de mer*. We hear from other sources that Mr. BEECHER slept steadily eighteen hours of the first twenty-four, and that he was in a jolly good humor from the word "go" to the dropping of the anchor.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The thirteenth anniversary exercises of the Hudson River Baptist Association were commenced at the Hanson-place Church yesterday morning, before a large congregation. The body is composed of about 40 churches. They meet annually for fraternal conference, to hear each other's statements and to encourage brotherly sympathy and union. It disclaims all power of making laws for the churches, but deems it a duty to observe and guard with a jealous care the condition of all churches of that denomination, and determining the propriety of continuing connection with other churches. Rev. WM. J. MICKEL, of the Eighteenth-street Baptist Church, was chosen Moderator, and the opening discourse was delivered by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, of the Canaon-street Baptist Church. After the sermon Committees were appointed, and the Conference adjourned until this morning.

CONVICTION OF MANSLAUGHTER.—The colored man, JOHN JACKSON, on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the charge of killing JAMES KELLOTT, on the 15th of March last, by beating him, was convicted, yesterday, of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The deceased called at a store on the Hunterfly Road, and after purchasing some tobacco left. A pair of gloves and a pair of skates were missing, and he being suspected of the theft, was pursued by accused and two other colored men, named SAMUEL and HENRY JACKSON. KELLOTT was attacked and beaten by JOHN JACKSON, and the articles taken from him. The others did not aid JOHN JACKSON, and were acquitted. KELLOTT was found on the road by some citizens, and taken to a farm-house, where he soon after died. Sentence is reserved till Thursday.

THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—A resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held at Flatbush, providing that the families of the members of the National Guard, who lately left this county for the seat of war, or who should leave hereafter, should be entitled to the same relief given to volunteers in the United States service. Gen. CROOKE, who goes out in command of the Fifth brigade, explained that the Commissioners now gave relief only to families of soldiers needing it. Very few of the families of those who lately left would require relief. The regiments, too, were composed in great part of unmarried men, who had no one dependent upon them. The families of the Twenty-eighth (German) regiment would probably require more than all the others.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board met at the usual hour on Monday. A number of petitions were presented and referred, and the Committee on the subject of the payment of the Water Committee submitted an elaborate report, in which the Mayor was censured in severe terms for voting the resolutions which deprived the members of their money. The Mayor took the ground that the Committee did not earn the amount they asked for. Alderman S. TAYLOR submitted a minority report, in which he sustained the action of the Mayor. After a lengthy discussion, the whole matter was laid over for two weeks. Some other business of slight importance was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.—The regiments of two brigades have left Brooklyn for the seat of war since Wednesday of last week. They are numbered the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth of the Fifth brigade, and the Twenty-third, Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth of the Eleventh brigade. The latter will be commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. C. SMITH, and the former by Brig.-Gen. P. S. CROOKE. Detachments of recruits are being daily sent off to the different regiments.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a lad named ROBERT NORINA, aged 10 years, whose parents reside in Tillery, near Washington-street, was thrown from a pony his father had just purchased for him, and, striking his head upon the pavement, fractured his skull. It is feared he cannot survive. The accident occurred in Myrtle-avenue, near Pearl-street.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Wednesday, June 24.—Nos. 55½, 71, 72, 8, 81, 82, 91, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108.

NEW-JERSEY.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The clothing store of Messrs. MCCOY & MOONEY, corner of Montgomery and Greene streets, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, during Sunday night, and robbed of cloths and vestings valued at over $500. The entrance was effected by boring a hole through the top of a shed, and afterwards by prying open a window with a jimmy.

PAYING OFF.—The several companies from Hudson County belonging to the Twenty-first New-Jersey Volunteers, were paid off at the City Hall, Jersey City, yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged. *Part III.*—Nos. 1445, 2747, 88, 2916 2203, 45, 153, 1540, 3026, 2468, 2136, 2120, 543, 553, 557, 2579, 2807, 1403, 2484, 299.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2533, 2801, 2805, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829. *Part II.*—Nos. 1234, 2206, 1810, 2336, 2250, 484, 486, 2106, 2246, 1214.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

The Lowenberg and Jefferds Cases in the Court of Appeals.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

Moses Lowenberg, plaintiff in error, against the People, defendants in error.—Dr. LOWENBERG was convicted in the General Sessions of murder in the first degree, in having killed one Hoffman. The Court of Sessions sentenced the prisoner to suffer the punishment of death for said murder and felony on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1863, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and two in the afternoon of that day; and it is further ordered and adjudged by this Court that said Moses Lowenberg be confined at hard labor in the State Prison until such punishment of death shall be inflicted.

Appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, counsel contending that there was no authority in law for pronouncing any sentence upon a conviction for murder in the first degree, the death penalty having been abolished.

The points were stated at length in the TIMES of Nov. 12, 1862, at the time of the argument in the Supreme Court.

That Court subsequently affirmed the judgment below, Justice Ingraham dissenting, and the case was now argued on appeal to the Court of Appeals.

This case disposes of the Jefferds' case so far as that case is affected by the points involved.

Henry L. Clinton for the prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury (late District-Attorney) opposed.

The Jafferds' case was also argued by Robert D. Holmes on behalf of the prisoner, and Mr. Waterbury opposed.

Alleged Breach of Contract—The Particulars of a Transfer of Business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gould.

Jane F. Caseley vs. Thomas C. Lyman.—This was an action brought to recover $2,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff claimed that in October, 1861, the defendant was in the shipchandlery business in South-street, and sold out to her his stock and fixtures and business for an agreed upon amount; that he also agreed to remain in the store and introduce the customers; that he did remain in the store till the following February, but during that time took some of the business that came into the store and did it himself, to the amount of several thousand dollars, and that some of the fixtures were not his to sell, but belonged to the landlord.

The defendant alleged that he bought of the previous tenant the fixtures in question, and that he defendant sold them again for more than she paid for them; that there was no agreement to sell anything except the goods in the store at a valuation agreed upon, that he expressly refused to bind himself not to do any more business, and that the business which he did do was well known to the plaintiff, and no objection was made at the time.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

For plaintiff, D. McMahon; for defendant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. Solomon Kohnstamm.—The defendant in these cases was arraigned this morning. Mr. Brady appeared for him and put in pleas of not guilty to the 48 indictments found against him. The Court ordered Kohnstamm to be held to bail in the sum of $1,500 on each of the indictments, making $72,000 in all.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of Application of Winkoop or Leave to Sell.—Order granted.

Northrup vs. Vseder et al.; Power et al. vs. Stewart et al.—Motions denied.

In the Matter of Fowler for Application of Guardian.—Memoranda for counsel.

Cottenet vs. Leitch et al.—Motion denied, with $19 costs, to abide event of the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Sarah Fairbanks vs. Jonathan Fairbanks.—Motion to open proofs granted, and case set down for trial on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 23, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Con	103¾	350 Hudson R. R.	s30 129
35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con	109¾	200 do	s60 128
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	107¼	100 do	s10 130
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Con	100	50 do	s30 129¾
1,080 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.		600 do	s30 130
N. Oct. & Apr	108¾	1350 do	s30 130¾
10,000 Virginia 6s	65½	50 do	s30 130¾
24,000 Mo. State 6s	58¾	400 do	s30 130¾
4,000 do	58¾	350 do	s30 131
2,000 Mo. 6s, int. to H. & St. J.	87	100 do	s30 131¼
5,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	118¾	200 do	s30 130¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s	108	300 do	stw. 131¾
6,000 N. Y. C. 7s	101¾	50 do	btw. 131¼
1,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. 8s	123	1000 Har. Railroad	s3
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M	101	2200 do	b10 83
2,000 G. & N. W. 1st M	85	500 do	s30 82¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M	92	100 do	b10 82
12,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	92	700 do	s30 81¾
1,000 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st	107	400 do	s30 81
1,000 C. & Tol. S. F.	112	1100 do	s10 82
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	103	500 do	s10 81
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. Or.	53	400 do	s30 80¾
5 Am. Ex. Bank	106½	500 do	b10 81
16 Continental Bank	99¾	100 do	b5 81
54,000 Amer. Gold	143¼	500 do	b10 81¾
50,000 do	143½	200 do	s30 81¾
850 Canton Co.	28	400 do	s30 80¾
40 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	140¾	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	92
425 Cumb. coal, Prf.	21½	200 Reading R.	104
280 Amer. Coal Co	59	350 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 110
50 Wyom. V. Coal Co.	75¾	100 do	s30 110¼
50 do	75½	100 do	110¾
50 do	76¼	120 Chic. & R. I. R.	86¾
50 do	76	100 do	95¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co	117	100 do	95¾
25 do	b10. 117	400 do	96
500 N. Y. Cne. R.	119¾	200 do	s30 95¾
150 do	b10. 119¾	100 do	b30 96¼
100 do	b18 118¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	71¾
150 do	119¾	1150 do	71¾
100 do	s30 119¾	500 do	71¾
100 do	b60 120	100 do	b10 71¾
1100 Erie Railway	95	350 do	b30 71¾
580 do	95¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. R.	117¾
500 do	s30 95	600 do	118
750 do	95¾	50 do	118¾
200 do	s10 95	50 do	s10. 118¾
700 do	s15 95	300 do	b30. 118¾
100 do	b10 95¾	50 Panama R.	190
200 do	b30 95¾	5 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	95
200 do	b10 95¾	300 Ill. Cen. C. R. S.	b30. 103
200 Erie R. Pref.	102¾	450 do	103
50 do	b10. 102¾	200 Clev. & Tol.	112
200 Alt. & Ter. H. R.	44¾	100 do	112¾
50 Alt. & T. H. P.	66¾	500 do	113
35 Chic. & N. W. R.	90	15 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	83
200 do	90¾	100 do	83¼
400 Clev. & P. R.	83	100 do	83¾
280 do	s10 83	400 do	84
750 do	83¾	400 do	84½
400 do	83¾	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	82
1600 do	84	140 P., F. W. & C.	68
200 Cal. & Chic. R.	98	300 do	67½
5 do	b15 98¾	100 do	87¾
100 do	98¾	100 do	67¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	104	1600 Harlem R.	83
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con	106¾	500 do	b10 83
5,000 Mo. State 6s	58¾	1000 do	s10 82
10,000 Ill. War Loan	103¾	600 do	82¾
5,000 Mich. Cen. 1st M. S. F.	121	800 do	s30 et¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, Old	118	200 do	s30 81
13,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	108	400 do	s30 81
20 Commonw'lth B'k.	100	100 Reading R.	104¾
10 Hanover Bank	100	300 do	104¾
20,000 Amer. Gold	143¾	100 do	105
50 Canton Com.	26¾	200 Chi. & R. Is.	s30 96¾
100 Cumb. Coal Prf.	s30 20¾	50 do	96¾
200 do	21	300 do	97
100 do	b10 21¾	100 do	s10 96¾
150 Quicksilver M. C.	s30 41¾	900 M. S. & N. I. R.	72
100 do	41¾	560 do	71¾
400 do	s30 41	100 do	b10 72
100 do	41¾	200 do	s10 71¾
150 do	s30 40	100 do	h18 72
100 Bucks Co. Lead	1¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	118¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 179	300 Ill. Cen. R.	103¾
100 do	b18. 181¾	200 Clev. & Pitts	84
300 Erie R.	96¾	500 do	84¾
1200 do	95¾	500 do	s30 71¾
300 do	95¾	200 do	84¾
100 do	s30 95¾	100 do	s10 84¾
100 do	s30 95¾	300 do	b30 85¾
400 do	b10 95¾	140 Gal. & Chi. R.	98
100 do	b30 95¾	100 do	s30 96
300 Erie R. Pref.	103	250 Clev. & Tol. R.	113
1200 Hudson R. R.	135	500 do	113¾
500 do	s30 130	100 Alton & T. H.	45
150 do	s30. 131	100 do	45¾
150 do	b10 135	1000 M. & P. Du C.	55
200 P., F. W. & C. R.	67	300 do	b30 55¾
150 C. & N. W. R.	30¾	100 do	56

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	143¼	100 Erie R. Prf.	b3 133¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	58¾	208 Harlem R.	81¾
8,000 do	59	500 do	b5 81¾
50 Cumb. Coal	21¾	200 do	e 81¾
500 Bucks Co. Lead	1¾	400 do	c 81¾
200 do	b3 1¾	500 do	s3 81¾
200 do	b30 1¾	300 do	81¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	119¾	200 do	b3 81¾
100 do	s3 118¾	300 do	81¾
100 do	b10. 119¾	180 M. S. & N. I.	b3 71¾
50 do	b3. 118¾	100 do	71¾
500 Erie Railway	95¾	50 do	s10 71¾
150 do	c 95¾	100 do	b10 72
100 do	s10 95¾	100 do	b3 71¾
200 do	s3 95¾	50 do	71¾
200 do	b10 95¾	100 do	b3 72
200 do	95¾	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	84¾
150 do	b3 95¾	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	84¾
100 Hudson R.	c. 133¾	200 do	b30 85
200 do	133¾	100 do	84¾
100 do	s10 132¾	100 do	b6 84¾
100 do	s3 132¾	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	98
100 do	c 132¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	113
100 do	b3. 132¾	100 Cbl. & R. I. R.	c 89¼

TUESDAY, June 23—P. M.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is 6@7 ₩ cent., with an easier supply than last week, and more doing to-day at 6 ₩ cent., though the general rule of the Street is called 7 ₩ cent. Speculation on the Stock Exchange has materially improved within a day or two, but while this is affording good employment for Money, the number of lenders on miscellaneous collateral increase with the recovery of confidence in the upward course of the market. The price of Gold Coin has varied scarcely ¼ ₩ cent. to-day. On the close of the Boston steamer mail, Exchange was weaker than yesterday, London being quoted 156 ₩ cent. The later news by telegraph from England this afternoon quotes a further rise in United States Stocks in the London market.

The Stock Market had a further advance on Hudson Shares of 7 ₩ cent.; Harlem 2½; Pacific Mail 5½; Erie 1@1½; Central 1@1½; Toledo 4½; Michigan Central 1½; Michigan Southern 1½; Michigan Guaranteed 2½; Illinois Central 1½; Galena 1½; Rock Island 3½, and Northwest, Reading and Fort Wayne each 1@1½ ₩ cent. over yesterday's best sales. The Share list was strong and upward at both sessions of the Board, and at the Second Board the market again felt the ease with which the Brokers made up their Bank accounts, as compared with last week. While some of the old members of the Board doubt the continuance of the fresh rise through the present week, the number of outside orders, as well as the crowd of interested speculators in William-street, have evidently increased. The general Share market is also strengthened by sympathy with the vigorous party movements in Hudson, Harlem, and Pacific Mail. The State Stocks of Tennessee and Missouri have not yet felt materially the turn in prices. The demand continues good for Government Stocks and Treasury paper at firm rates. The conversions of United States Currency into the 6 ₩ cents of 1882, have increased to-day to $1,721,150, of which $1,389,800 was paid in through the Loan Agency, and $331,350 on subscriptions direct. The disbursements from the Treasury today were within $340,000 of the receipts. We hear of further considerable remittances from the country of United States Currency to our Bank and private Banking houses.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday night; Erie, Harlem and Pittsburgh a fraction easier than the last printed sales:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	143¾	143¾	Harlem Pref.	91	92
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Mich. Central	109½	111
N. Y. Central	118¾	119½	Mich. Southern	70½	72
Erie	94¾	96¾	Mich. Guaranteed	116	118½
Erie Preferred	103½	103	Illinois Central	102	103½
Hudson	129	136	Pittsburgh	82¾	83¾
Toledo	109	113¾	Fort Wayne	65¾	67¼
Pacific Mail	176	181¾	Rock Island	94½	97
Harlem	79¾	80¾	Northwest	29¾	30¾
Canton	26¾	26¾	Galena	85¾	90
Cumberland	22	21¾	Reading	103¾	104½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Metropolitan Bank has declared its regular half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent., *and an extra dividend of three per cent.*, payable July 6, free of Government tax. The half-yearly dividend of the Bank of America is made 4 ₩ cent., payable July 1; the Bank of the Commonwealth 4 ₩ cent., payable July 6, and the Merchants' Exchange Bank 3½ ₩ cent. payable July 1:

New-York	114	Irving	90
Merchants'	108	Metropolitan	115
Mechanics'	115	East River	98
Tradesmen's	106	Nassau	105
State of New-York	103	Shoe and Leather	106½
Commerce	102¾	Corn Exchange	105½
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	90	Continental	93¾
Broadway	150	St. Nicholas	97½
Ocean	94½	Marine	140
American Exchange	106½	Commonwealth	99
Chatham	100	Atlantic	75
Bank of the Republic	108	Park	134
Bank of N. America	103¾	Manuf. and Merch.	90
Hanover	90	New-York Ex.	115

The following are the bids to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. firsts	104
N. Y. Cen. scrip 6s	100	Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101¾	Al. & T. H. 2ds, In	80
N. Y. Central 7s, '75	114	L. C. & Mil., L. G. 8s	41
N. Y. Cent. scrip, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. int. 8s	94
Erie R. fourths, '80	108	Chi. & N. W. int. 2d scr. 8s	85
Erie R. 2ds, '85	103	Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 7s	89¾
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	106	Del., L. & W. firsts	114
Hud. R. thirds '75	118	Tol. & Wab. firsts	107
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	112¾	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	118	Gal. & Chic. ext	115
Mich. C. new 1sts '82	122	Chic. & R. I. firsts	112
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	123	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111
Mich. S. seconds	101	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. R. 1st, '68	104½	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	112
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 2ds	80
Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	84		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, 2,878,164 19, including for Customs, $132,000; Payments, $2,539,602 70; Balance, $23,839,248 83.

The week's exports of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie,) were to the value of $2,549,152, against $2,016,380 same week last year, and $2,308,981 the corresponding week of 1861.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia Banks at the last weekly statement, show the following changes, as compared with last week:

Decrease of Loans	$9,411
Decrease at Specie	281
Decrease of Deposits	355,129
Decrease of Circulation	24,983
Decrease of United States Notes	824,629

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, June 23, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 43 bbls. Ashes, 25,898 bbls. Flour, 998 bbls. and 425 bags Corn Meal, 85,098 bushels Wheat, 44,250 bushels Corn, 7,560 bushels Rye, 1,643 bushels Barley, 127,723 bushels Oats, 2,732 pkgs. Provisions, and 822 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., including Pots, at $6, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet and nominal.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Adamantine at 18c.@22c.; Stearic at 27c.@28c.; main Sperm at 38c.@40c.; and patent do. at 48c.@50c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in limited request at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales have been limited to-day; prices have not varied materially. We quote: Java at 36c.@37c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 31c.@32c.; Rio at 28¼c.@31¾c.; and St. Domingo at 27¾c.@28¾c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 121,667 pkgs., including 1,457 bags, and 14,200 mats Java, 98,641 bags Rio and Santos, 2,600 bags Maracaibo, 950 bags Laguayra, 345 bags St. Domingo, and 2,174 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Has been moderately inquired for, including Refined ingot at 30c.@30½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in brisk request, at advanced prices. Middling, 60c.@61c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, 5,400 bales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been sparingly dealt in, at unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair demand for shipment and home use, but at irregular quotations. Sales, since our last, 16,250 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5; poor to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western | $4 60 @$5 00
Extra State | 5 30 @ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 5 30 @ 7 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. | 5 80 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands | 6 00 @ 7 70
Extra Genesee | 6 00 @ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 00 @ 9 50

Southern Flour is unsettled; sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $6 05@$6 85 for poor to good superfine; $6 90@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 740 bbls. Extra, $5 40@$7 70 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $4 50 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

FRUIT—A very moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, to-day, at about previous prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after at declining prices. Sales have been made of 124,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 60; Amber Western, $1 47@$1 50; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 47; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 39@$1 42½; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 39; Chicago Spring at $1 17@$1 34, ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported to-day of 105,000 bushels, at 74½c.@76c., chiefly within the range, for shipping mixed Western; 72½c.@74½c. for unsound; 78c.@80c. for White, and 76c.@78c. for Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1@$1 05, the latter an extreme rate, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 4,600 bushels. Oats continue heavy, including Canada at 75c.@77c.; Western at 76c.@78c.; State at 78c.@79c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive.

HAY—North River Bale is active and steady to-day, at 85c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Has been very dull at irregular prices.

IRON—Has been in limited demand and quite heavy in price.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in, at essentially unaltered rates.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for desirable lots, at very full rates.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, at former prices; 150 bbls. New-Orleans were sold by auction at 30½c. @50c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, but quoted very firm. Spirits Turpentine, $2 60 ₩ gallon. Resin, common to No. 1, at $3@$3 50 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar, $8 50@$10 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, at our revised quotations: Crude Whale, 85c.@90c. Bleached Winter do. at $1; Crude Sperm, $1 50; Unbleached Winter do., $1 90; City Red at 65c.@67c.; do. do., Saponified, at 75c.@78c.; Linseed at $1 20@$1 21; No. 1 Lard Oil, 82½c.@87½c.; Crude Petroleum at 28c.; Refined do., chiefly for future delivery, at prices about equal to 54c.@55c., free, on the spot, ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JUNE 22.—*Sperm*—The market has been more active the past week. The sales amhrace four parcels, amounting to 1,200 bbls., at 150c. ₩ gallon; 500 obls for export. *Whale*—Has also been in more request, the transactions being for export and home consumption, and include sales of 590 bbls. South Sea at 85c. ₩ gallon, for export; and to the trade 1,085 bbls. Northern at 87c., and 100 do. at 90c. ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 22, 1863	30,344	37,569	310,300
Same time last year	21,584	42,692	533,550

Whalemen's Shipping List.]

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 124,200 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 64x64, 12½c. cash; 16,000 do. 64x64, 12½c., cash; 17,000 do. 64x64, 12¾c., cash; 10,000 do. 64x64, 12¾c., cash; 25,000 do. 64x64c., 13c. cash; 9,000 do. 60x64, 12¾c., cash; 8,200 do. 60x64, 12¾c., cash; 2,000 do. 64x64, 12¾c., cash; 2,000 do. 60x64, 13c., cash, last of the week; 30,000 do. 60x60, 12¾c., cash, heavy.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $12 87½ @$13, closing at $12 87½ for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 6½c.@8c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy at 5¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb.; sales 225 boxes. Lard is less buoyant; sales 1,000 tierces and bbls. at 9¼c.@10¼c., ₩ lb. Beef is unchanged: sales 275 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $15@17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 15c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 9c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 220 bags East India, at equal to $6 25@$6 56½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, at former quotations.

SPICES—Have been in limited request, at uniform rates; 2,500 mats Cassia brought 39c.@40c. ₩ lb.

SPELTER—Is inactive at previous prices.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, and sales have been made of 1,900 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11¼c.@12¼c., and Cuba at 10½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TIN—Has been quiet, but quoted steady.

TEAS—Have been moderately inquired for, and have been held firmly.

TALLOW—Sales 185,000 lbs., at 10½c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., and 12,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. The week's business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "There has been more animation to notice this week, although on Monday the market opened rather flat, and prices were nominal at 11¼c. for prime lots in hhds. This depression did not last but for a day, and on Tuesday the demand was very good for choice brands, at an advance of ¼c., and transactions of considerable magnitude took place at 11¾c. for lots on the spot and to arrive within a week. The market continued buoyant and firm at the latter figure until Thursday, when a reaction took place, and prices gave way as much as they had advanced two days previously, so that Prime was freely offered at 11¼c., without meeting with ready sale. During Friday and Saturday the demand was light, and prices had a downward tendency, and some large lots, in bbls. and tcs., changed hands at 10¾c. Yesterday and to-day there was an improvement both in the demand and prices, and prime shipping parcels went off quick at 11¼c. There was also a sale of a lot of No. 2, in bbls., at 10¾c. The stock of Tallow here is small, as is also the quantity in transit from other points. Good White Grease sells at 8¾c.@8¾c. At the close the market may be quoted firm for Prime at 11¾c.@11¾c., as to quality. Price this day, 1858, 9¾c.; 1859, 10½c.: 1860, 9¾c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 9¾c., ₩ lb."

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 650 bbls., at 44½c.@45c., mostly at 44½c.@44¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been reported to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 50,000 bushels Grain, at 6¼d.@8¾d. ₩ bushel; 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s.; 275 tons Logwood, at 21s. ₩ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 1½d. ₩ bbl. For Gloucester, a foreign bark, with Grain, at 6s. 8d. ₩ quarter. For Cork and orders, two cargoes of Grain, at 7s. 9d. ₩ quarter. For Belfast, 20,000 bushels Grain, at 7s. ₩ quarter. For an Irish port direct, 34,000 bushels Grain, at 10d. ₩ bushel; and a small cargo of do. at 7s. 3d. ₩ quarter.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Bohemian	June 27	Quebec	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 27	New-York	Hamburg.
City of New-York	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Melbourne	July 1	New-York	London.
City of Manchester	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

GOUPIL'S—No. 772 Broadway—The Union Dash into Fredericksburgh.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Hooker visited Washington yesterday, and after interviews with the President and Secretary of War, returned to the army. Our special correspondence from headquarters, which is to the 21st, indicates no materiel change in the situation of the two armies at that time.

The rebels are reported to have reoccupied Chambersburgh at 11 o'clock yesterday morning—our troops there, under Gen. Knipe, falling back to the main body, leaving cavalry pickets five miles this side of Chambersburgh. The rebels were thought to be in considerable force. The report that a party of rebels had occupied Gettysburgh is denied by the Baltimore *American* of yesterday, on the authority of a gentleman who left the town on Monday morning. A marauding party has been within ten miles of the place, and that is the nearest approach. The rebel force in Frederick, Md., were driven out on Monday afternoon by a party of our cavalry.

A dispatch from our special correspondent at Harrisburgh states that the rebels reoccupied Chambersburgh at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and Capt. Boyd, commanding our scouts, telegraphed last evening that they were slowly and cautiously moving toward Herrisburgh. Last night they were at Scotland, six miles this side of Chambersburgh.

Great excitement is reported as existing in Pittsburgh, Penn., in anticipation of a descent of the rebels. They were yesterday said to be at Uniontown, only forty miles distent. Business was entirely suspended, and the citizens were making extensive preparations for the proper reception of the enemy.

Official details of the capture of the rebel ironclad *Atlanta*, or rem *Fingal*, have been received. She came down on the morning of the 17th inst. into Warsaw Sound, by way of Wilmington River, accompanied by two wooden steamers loaded with spectators. The *Weehawken*, commanded by Capt. Rodgers, at once engaged her, and fired in all but five shots, three of which took effect, penetrating her armor and killing or wounding the crews of two guns. Two of her three pilots were also wounded, the top of her pilot-house being shot away. She then grounded, after having fired six shots, and immedietely afterward surrendered. Her armament consists of two 7-inch and two 6-inch Brooks guns, rifled, and her officers and crew numbered 165. She had on board instruments and stores for a regular cruise.

The pirate *Tacony* is reported to have burnt three ships and six schooners in one day, in lat. 41° 03′, lon. 65° 15′. Their crews and passengers are on their way to this City on board the schooner *Florence*, also captured by the *Tacony*, but bonded.

Capt. Bayley, of the schooner *Amelia*, which arrived at Newburyport, Mass., on June 20, states that it was reported at Mayaguez on June 3, that the *Alabama* was in St. Croix on May 30, blockaded by the United States steamship *Alabama* and another vessel of war. The statement is barely possible, but not probable.

Col. Carter, we learn from rebel authority, is on another raid into East Tennessee. The Chattanooga *Rebel* announces that he has penetrated to Lenor's Station with 3,000 cavalry, destroyed the factory of Lenoa Brothers there, with other buildings, and torn up the East Tennessee Railroad track for a considerable distance.

FROM EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe two days later, by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamships *Canada* and *City of Cork*. The news is to the 14th inst. President Lincoln, through Minister Adams, had returned his warm thanks to the Liverpool Emancipation Society for their friendly address. News of the capture of Puebla by the French had reached England, and was received with satisfaction on 'Change in London. Mexican bonds advanced 2½@3½ ₩ cent. Parliamentary proceedings were without importance. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia had congratulated the French Emperor on the capture of Pueble. Reports were current in Paris on the 12th that the orders for sending reinforcements to Mexico had been countermanded, but the reports were subsequently denied. The Polish revolutionists had destroyed all the telegraph lines leading out of Warsaw. It was reported that the notes of the three Powers to Russia regarding Poland would be dispatched to St. Petersburgh on the 13th. In the Liverpool market Cotton was firm, but unchanged. Breadstuffs were dull, but steady, and Provisions flat. Consols were quoted at 92@92½.

GENERAL NEWS.

About 10½ o'clock yesterday forenoon an explosion of saltpetre occurred at No. 25 John-street, near Nassau, whereby several persons were seriously injured, and a large amount of property was destroyed. Mr. Peckham, proprietor of the premises where the accident occurred, is not expected to recover from the effect of the harms he received. An investigation as to the cause of the explosion will be made to-day.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Mr. Pugsy called attention to the fact that the *Herald* and *Tribune* were publishing the proceedings of the Board, and wished to know if the publication was made on the order of the Clerk. Mr. Stewart replied that, as Chairman of the Special Committee on the communication from the Mayor and Comptroller, giving notice of their selection of the *Herald* and *Tribune* to publish all advertisements of the City and County, he had addressed a note to Mr. Joseph B. Young, the Clerk, who is absent with the Seventh regiment, asking him if he was responsible for the publication mentioned. Mr. Young's reply was presented. He had not authorized the publication, and had refused to furnish copies of the minutes to the *Herald* and *Tribune*, because the Board had not directed him to furnish them. Mr. Davis remarked that the papers could publish whatever they saw fit, but getting their pay was another matter. In this case, they took the risk of getting it. Mr. Blunt said the whole question now raised would be decided on the bills, which, of course, would be rejected, if the proceedings had been published without the authority of the Board. The claiments could than go to the Courts and recover, if their authority was sufficient. Mr. Young's letter was received and ordered to be entered upon the minutes. A petition from the new Court-house workmen for their pay led to some discussion, and developed the fact that the warrants to pay them are held by the Mayor, who refuses to sign them. A resolution to refer the subject was lost, the Board being without a quorum. Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. on next Tuesday.

The Stock market was strongly upward yesterday, on the easier supply of Money to the Brokers and the increase of speculative orders. The Share list advanced from 1½ to 2 ₩ cent., and in some instances 5@7 ₩ cent. Government Stock of 1882 was taken to the extent of $1,721,150 at par, and there was a good demand for the 6 ₩ cents of 1881 at 109¾ ₩ cent. Gold steady at 143¾; Exchange 156 ₩ cent. on London.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, and prices tended downward. Provisions and Whisky were in moderate demand. Sugars and Tallow were in more request. Cotton was brisker and dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Leather, Petroleum and Fire Crackers. The semi-weekly auction sale of Boots and Shoes was well attended, and desirable styles of stock were readily purchased, mainly by local dealers, at full rates. The freight engagements were fair. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable alteration.

The Live Stock Markets are supplied this week with 4,537 beeves, 140 milch cows, 1,168 calves, 9,503 sheep and lambs, and 11,437 hogs. Calves and sheep are in excess of last week's receipts, and the supply of cattle and hogs about the same. The weather being cooler, all kinds of meats are in good request. Beeves have sold readily at about last week's rates, or a shade lower. Some prime animals brought 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb. for the net weight of the carcass, but most of the stock sold at 10c.@11½c., the average being 10½c.@11c., and all were sold.....Sheep and lambs are abundant, and ½c. ₩ lb. lower. Good fat sheep are worth 5½c.@5½c. ₩ lb. Lambs are bringing about 10c. on an average.....Live hogs are in good demend, and are selling ½c. higher than last week. Good fat corn-fed hogs readily bring 5½c.@5½c. ₩ lb., live weight, and still-fed hogs 5c.@5½c. ₩ lb. All kinds are taken as soon as they arrive.

Lee's Plans.

The position of the army of the rebel Gen. Lee seems gradually to be developing. All accounts, for two days past, concur in placing it in the Shenandoah Valley. The corps of Gen. Ewell was sent ahead to clear the way, which it did very completely—in two days driving Milroy from Winchester, seizing that place and all its outposts, and sending the remnant of Milroy's forces to the north side of the Potomac. From the capture of Winchester, ten days ago, to the present time, the rebels have nowhere been seen in force. Jenkins' cavalry brigade invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, and have been busy for near a fortnight in gathering and taking away all the horses they could find. Gen. Pleasanton has had several severe and brilliant engagements with Stuart's cavalry east of the Blue Ridge, the victory each time resting with the Union standards. Gen. Kelley has met a portion of the rebels marauding in and near Cumberland, Md., and has driven them back eastwardly. But, excepting in these three directions—near the Gaps in the Blue Ridge, at Hagerstown and Chambersburgh, and at Cumberland—there has been no contact with the enemy to show his numbers or the direction of his movement.

Ewell, it has been averred, has remained in and around Winchester; and there, it is now believed, are gathering the other corps of Lee's army, commanded by Longstreet and Hill. This seems to be settled at Washington as the real rebel position. What is to be the next move in the game of war, supposing Lee's whole force to be massed in the Shenandoah Valley, is the problem that absorbs the attention, not only of Gen. Hooker, but of every citizen in the North who has anything of interest or feeling at stake in the contest.

There are three theories as to Lee's intentions, much canvassed, and each has its confident supporters. One is that Lee, as soon as his whole army is well in hand, and an additional mounted infantry force prepared—for which he has about 5,000 fresh horses, 1,000 taken from Milroy, and 4,000 drawn out of Pennsylvania—will move across the Potomac and make a bold dash for the railroad communications between Baltimore and Washington, *making no attack on either city*, but prepared to take any advantage of a secession outbreak in Baltimore, or a severe panic in Washington. If he is moved against by Hooker, he will give him battle with entire confidence that he is strong enough to cope with him successfully in the field. If he defeats Hooker, of course he will be master of the situation, and the fall of Washington and Baltimore may speedily ensue.

Another theory is that Lee means to hold all the Gaps in the Blue Ridge, from Culpepper to Harper's Ferry, so as to prevent any attack upon his rear, throw the bulk of his army across the Potomac, and hold in like manner the passes in the continuous range of hills running north into Pennsylvania, and *behind this screen devote himself to a foraging and pillaging campaign in the heart of Pennsylvania.*

A third theory is that all the demonstrations in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and in Virginia east of the Blue Ridge, are only blinds, by which Lee intends to confuse the North and hold Hooker in check, while he is rapidly moving the bulk of his army westward by the Cumberland Road across the mountains, designing to seize Pittsburgh or Wheeling, or perhaps both cities. Thence he is to move into the Valley of the Ohio, and compel Rosecrans to fall back out of Tennessee, when Bragg is to reoccupy that State, and march into Kentucky. This last is a complicated and most stupendous scheme, but it is seriously believed in by certain persons at Washington, though not by our military authorities. It is obviously absurd in this, that it would throw all the great rebel armies into the West in the midst of a population intensely hostile, with no great strategetic points to seize, no vast depots of supplies to appropriate, and no armies at hand to destroy. At the same time, it would leave all Virginia and all the Atlantic Seaboard States defenceless, and nothing could prevent Gen. Hooker from capturing Richmond, Petersburgh, Raleigh, Lynchburgh, and marching clear through to the rear of Charleston and Savannah, utterly annihilating railroads, workshops and magazines, and destroying the last vestige of a Confederate Government. Lee is not going to the West. His destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, shows that he does not wish to travel that road nor to be attacked by forces brought over it from the West. His demonstrations toward Pittsburgh are not for attack but for confusion and pillage, to get horses, and to cripple, if it may be done, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at some weak point—a tunnel or a bridge.

The choice lies, then, between the other two theories—that of a movement upon the railroad between Baltimore and Washington; or a closing of the doors of the Blue Ridge Mountains, while a permanent invasion and spoliation of Pennsylvania is carried on behind the curtain. We shall not speculate on the relative probability of the correctness of these theories, but turn them over to the public to digest with the aid of the new lights each hour's news will afford.

The Transformation of Parties—The Controlling Issue.

The unanimity and enthusiasm with which the nomination of John Brough is hailed by all the true war men of Ohio—Republicans as well as Democrats—is a grand token of the completeness with which all the old party questions are becoming merged in the one vital issue between war and peace. No men was more thoroughly identified with the Democratic party than this former Editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic organ of the Northwest; and to this day he has renounced none of his old party principles. In a speech delivered before a popular convention in Marietta, a week previous to his nomination, he defined his position as follows:

"It is scarcely necessary for me to tell this vast audience that, from the days of my boyhood up to this hour, I have been ranked with that political party known as 'The Democracy,' and that, from my entrance into it until now, *I have never wavered in its support or been false to it.* I am in party distinctions, and in all things pertaining to the general policy of the country, *a Democrat to-day, as I have ever been and as I hope to remain.* But in a crisis of this kind, it is a principle of *my Democracy, that the first great duty every man owes is to his country.* And although there is a President in the chair to whom I have ever been politically opposed, and for whom I did not vote, yet *I recognize him not as the head of a political party, but as the head of the Government.* And, as a good soldier who is fighting in the ranks, it is my duty to obey him as Commander-in-Chief, without halting to ask questions in regard to this great contest."

He thus emphatically declared his continued attachment to his party, but would not allow that attachment to draw him from his still higher duty to his country. The first obligation be recognized was to the Government, and to the war, by which alone the Government could be preserved. It was on that principle that he was directly afterward nominated by the Union Convention to be Governor of the State, and is now zealously supported by men of all parties who believe in prosecuting the war. He, a War Democrat, is pitted against Vallandigham, the Peace Democrat; and thus the issue between war and peace is made as clean and as square as possible.

This sacrifice of the old party hostilities to one common devotion to the country has a positive moral sublimity. In no other State out of New-England was there so vehement and powerful an Anti-Slavery element as in Ohio. For a score of years, it contended for the political control of the State with a spirit uncompromising and indomitable. Nowhere did it meet a more untiring and implacable foe than this same John Brough. Year after year it was on both sides a fight of the intensest earnestness. The blows, on the one hand, came from a supreme determination that the Slave Power should be checked; on the other, from a supreme concern lest sectional variance would destroy the Union. But we now not only see these mutual enemies reconciled, but we see the universal body of the Anti-Slavery men of Ohio enthusiastically rallying to raise John Brough to the very highest office of the State. They do this, not because they have abated a tittle of their old hatred of Slavery. It is more than ever their abomination. But it is no longer their first thought. The rescuing of the nation from the rebellion that is striking at its life, is now their prime concern, and they eagerly march with all who have the same spirit. They do not hesitate to make a leader of him who was once their fiercest antagonist. There could be no finer display of patriotic magnanimity.

But true war men of all parties all through the land are fast coming up to this high mark of duty. The attempt to magnify minor questions so as to distract the public mind from the colossal issue of the day, is failing utterly. The Submissionists themselves feel its futility; and, notwithstanding the manifest fact that the great majority of the people are now against them, they resolutely force the opponents of the Administration to accept platforms and tickets of their dictation. They have already obtained the entire mastery of the old Democratic organization, so far as that organization still exists. The nomination of Vallandigham in Ohio, and of Woodward in Pennsylvania, the late Democratic Peace Convention in this City, and the yet greater gathering of Peace Democrats in Springfield, Ill., are conclusive proofs of this. Undoubtedly, there are great numbers of genuine war men who still cling to the Democratic organization. They do it from the force of old partiality, and because they have not yet learned to rate the subordinate issues of the day at their real consequence. Last year they consistently enough went to the polls on these subordinate issues, for there was really no other practical issue. All the people were for the war. There was no peace policy, no peace party, no peace candidate. Vague ideas of peace floated in the brains of a few men, but never took shape as a public question. But they have done so since in the most decided manner possible. They have become not only a public question, but the vital issue of the day. We say the vital issue; for, the question between war and peace necessarily involves the unity or the division of the nation, while the questions of *habeas corpus*, and of confiscation, and of emancipation, and all the others, were uniformly treated as mere questions of *war policy*. Last year the matter in dispute was, *how the war should be conducted.* This year, *whether the war shall be conducted at all.* The one is a mere question of mode, the other of existence; and the one is of infinitely more moment than the other. It by no means follows that because a Democrat might, in justice to his own convictions, vote last year against a particular war policy, he can this year justly vote against the war altogether. He might then, as a War Democrat, adhere with perfect consistency to his party organization; but he cannot do it now, when that organization is controlled by men who are against the war. The act would stultify him. It would sacrifice the primary to the secondary, the essential to the incidental.

This matter will be made clear enough long before the elections occur. The great Union War party will daily grow in strength by accessions from the old Democrats, repelled from their party by the peace influences which now dominate it. The great necessity of the day has been to get this issue between war and peace sharply defined, and a clear committal to one side or the other unavoidable. Thanks to the bolder spirits of the Democratic party—both those for war and those for peace—this is fast being secured. The result, we are sure, will strengthen the Government greatly.

Richmond.

We have had no news whatever of operations by our forces on the James Peninsula for the last ten days—or since Lee and his army struck out for the North. It was supposed that the movement of the main rebel army furnished an opportunity for our pretty heavy bodies of troops south of Richmond to advance against that city. The public have no information of the number of rebel troops retained at and near the rebel Capital for its defence. It may be considered sure that Jeff. Davis would retain what he considered a sufficient force for his own protection. The defensive works around Richmond, by every line of approach, are known to be very strong—as strong as they can be made of the kind. We need expect no weak spots in the defences of Richmond. It is the most important position in the Confederacy. It was believed that the rear defences of Vicksburgh were of no account, and that Grant would soon level them or surmount them. A test of the matter has proved that this was a mistaken belief. We may be sure that Richmond is no weaker than Vicksburgh. It has been the rebel capital for two years, and, as we have made efforts to approach it in every direction, there is no doubt it has been fortified in every direction. If so, it might be thought, with the case of Vicksburgh before the rebels and before us, that it would not require a very powerful garrison to hold the works against a vastly superior force. The defenders of Vicksburgh do not probably number over 15,000, while Grant's army numbers four times as many, yet they have kept Grant at bay for over five weeks. Fifteen or twenty thousand, perhaps, could do as much for Richmond. And we need not doubt that Jeff. Davis has that number, or twice that number, of conscript defenders within call.

Notwithstanding all this, we believe that Richmond is being looked after. Our army near there is not idle; and if there be any means of reducing rapidly the rebel works, or breaching them, we have no doubt it will be tried before Gen. Lee has a chance to try his skill against Washington.

The Six Months' Volunteers Liable to Conscription.

It is published in Illinois that Secretary Stanton has telegraphed to Gov. Yates to know how many men can be called out in that State for temporary service, in case Illinois shall be invaded. It has been published that the Governor of Indiana had issued a call for 20,000 volunteers for six months' service—but this has been specifically denied in a dispatch from Indianapolis. It is much to be hoped that the statement in each case is unfounded, and that the military strength of these two great fighting States will not be impaired by the organization of six months' troops. Under the excitement and pressure of the actual invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the War Department has called for 120,000 six months' men from the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia. Secretary Stanton has since informed Gov. Curtin that the troops under this call will probably not be wanted for over thirty days, and at all events shall be discharged "as soon as the emergency is past." This is very indefinite language, and well calculated to breed discontent in certain contingencies. For instance, when will "the emergency be over?" When the rebels are driven out of Pennsylvania, or when they are South of the Potomac again? A Pennsylvania volunteer, enlisting to protect his State, will not wish to march beyond his State line, and will feel that the emergency is past when the rebels are back in Maryland and retreating.

But the chief mischief to be feared from the enlistment of men for six months, shortened by semi-official verbal promises to thirty days, is that the troops so enlisting, and the people, have the idea very generally that such enlistment exempts the volunteers from the Conscription. A number of Western papers are denouncing the President and Secretary of War for the call on the Eastern States for "six months' men," while the Conscription on the Western States will be for three years or the war. The Government is severely condemned for what is called favoritism, in letting off citizens of certain States with six months' service in lieu of the Conscription.

The six months' enlistment under the proclamation, we think, can have no such effect to relieve from the Conscription, as the Western writers suppose. The President can grant no exemptions or advantages to any portion of the States. The Conscription was intended to hear, and must bear equally on all. All that the President promises in his proclamation calling for six months' volunteers is, that "each State will be credited under the enrollment for the *militia service rendered* under this Proclamation." Not the *number of volunteers* will be credited, but the *duration of service.* And the sum of service of 50,000 men called out in Pennsylvania, if they serve for only thirty days each, will but be equal to the service of 1,400 men conscripted for three years or the war. And this latter number only will be the sum Pennsylvania can, in such case, be credited for. The individual volunteer for six months will be liable to draft just as much as before, but he will be entitled to his discharge by just so much sooner than those regularly drafted, as the length of time he may have served in his temporary or six months' enlistment.

The Crisis of the War.

At no time since the war began has work been put in more vigorously by both sides, than during the past two weeks. Everywhere the utmost activity prevails, the greatest enterprises are planned, and the most determined efforts to achieve grand results are making. Grant is pounding Vicksburgh into submission. Banks is doing like work for Port Hudson. Bragg is feeling his way to the flanks of Rosecrans. And Lee is bursting his way into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Gen. Curtis is spreading terror among rebels by another highly successful raid in East Tennessee. The rebels return the compliment by sending Morgan toward Kentucky, and pushing 1,000 rebels into Indiana. Gens. Marmaduke and Price are drawing their forces closely around Helena. And our iron-clads are shutting up, effectually at last, the harbors of Charleston and Savannah. Wherever we look on all the field of war there is visible sign that each side is straining every nerve for decisive action. We can hardly resist the conclusion that the next two weeks will prove the most thrillingly eventful of the whole war, and go far toward furnishing the solution of a strife, the most gigantic that ever shook the world.

Reinvasion of Pennsylvania.

The rebels are reported to have reoccupied Chambersburgh, Penn., yesterday. After its evacuation, two or three regiments were sent forward from Harrisburgh to hold it, but these troops seem to have retired when they heard the rebels were returning, and to have made no opposition whatever. Whether it was because they had no artillery, or no competent officers, or knew positively that they were too weak in numbers to resist the rebel forces, does not yet appear. It was stated yesterday that a Gen. Somebody had "commenced fortifying Chambersburgh," and that Gen. Couch had "ordered it to be held;" but the programme was suddenly changed on the news of another rebel advance. There was a very large amount of Government hay left untouched at Chambersburgh when the rebels left it, the other day. It will probably be disposed of now. We hope the abandonment of the place, in the present case, will not turn out as discreditable as much of the running away on the occasion of the rebels' first approach.

The City of Pittsburgh is greatly excited over the fact that rebels have appeared at Uniontown, 40 miles east of that city. Why should there be such unmanly apprehensions? Who knows how *many* rebels were seen at Uniontown? But suppose 1,000 or 10,000 were seen there, why should Pittsburgh fear? It is a city of over fifty thousand inhabitants; its fortifications are completed, and if they are stoutly defended Lee's entire rebel army could not take Pittsburgh. After the experience of the first "scare" Pennsylvania should learn to count her invaders before going into violent excitement.

STRATEGY—EMIL SCHALK.

What is Strategy?—The Plan for the Rebels Sketched by Schalk—How the Rebels Practiced upon It, and How they did not Succeed—The Position and Coming Events.

The Bases, Tuesday, June 9, 1863.

Strategy and novel writing afford the most unlimited play to the imagination. Both deal in imaginary scenes. One peoples the world with imaginary people, who act just as the author chooses, and the other takes up the map of a country and marches armies over it, and fights battles to suit his own fancy. I used to play chess, and I think my fellow chess-players will readily understand how very easy it is to form a magnificent and entirely successful plan of operations, provided the pieces are moved right, and how perfectly sure your opponent is to interrupt these operations, and how nearly certain you are not to move the pieces right. In fine, whenever we deal with other minds, and whenever we deal with that indefineable element, the human will, we soon find that no certain calculation of future events can be made. And yet strategists talk of how armies should be moved, battles fought, and Generals act, as if they were the mere numerals of the multiplication table, which could be made with certainty to produce exact results. Strategy, as set forth in military writings, is simply the imagination roaming over the map of a country, and putting its armies and fortifications where it pleases. There is something just and true in strategy, but that something is no more than what strong common sense, judging from a certain amount of information, will teach any educated men. There *is* an art of war which is an art including almost all other arts. But the *art* is distinct from strategy, generalship or philosophy. Strategy, as set forth in books, is an imaginary process. We have a most amusing example of it in a book recently published by a Mr. Emil Schalk. Not having the book, I can only comment on an extract which sketches a most brilliant campaign of the rebels, formed on the supposition that all our plans are wrong, and by consequence the rebels have only to carry out a proper strategy to defeat us, annihilate our armies, march into Washington, and, like the bull in a china-shop, go into a general business of smashing. It requires an immense amount of strategy to do all this with an inferior force and inferior resources, as the rebels found to their cost in the Summer and Autumn of 1862. But Mr. Schalk is equal to the task,—and what is more excellent, the rebels have actually adopted his plan. Events prove this, and it is, therefore, a matter of great interest to see how they succeed. Having demonstrated that our armies were acting to no purpose round the circumference of a circle, and would never do anything, the imaginative Schalk proceeds to give us a fancy sketch of what the rebels could do. Let us see how it is to be done, and how far the rebels have carried out the strategy. Schalk says they must quit all inferior points, concentrate great armies on two or three points, and beat the Union armies in detail. He says:

"In the East the Union army at Newbern, and in the West the Union army at Murfreesboro, are excellently posted for the rebels to open the campaign by two decisive blows. The army at Newbern especially ought to be attacked: first, because it is a large detachment greatly exposed; and secondly, because it threatens continually one of the principal lines of communication of the South between the East and West."

Well, the rebels took the hint and proceeded to Newbern with all the forces they could collect. It is to be done thus:

"The Union army at Newbern we have supposed to be fifty thousand men strong. The concentration of Confederate forces to destroy them might be conducted in the following way: Already near Newbern, 5,000 men; from Savannah, 10,000 men; from Charleston, 10,000 men; from Richmond, 15,000 men; from army of Virginia, 23,000 men; from Blackwater, 3,000 men; from Petersburgh, 4,000 men. Total, 80,000 men."

They had back of Nawbarn, to Petersburgh, full 15,000, and they detached Longstreet's corps from Lee's army and concentrated along the Blackwater, and from thence to Little Washington, where they besieged Foster. From Charleston and Savannah they could detach no considerable body, because those places were in danger of instant attack. They did all they could, and the result was, a severe reprise at every point. In the meantime Hooker crosses the Rappahannock, Longstreet precipitately returns, the battle of Chancellorsville is fought, and the rebels have put *hors du combat* some 15,000 men, or a number nearly equal to the number originally detached against Newbern. Now you may call Hooker's operations just what you please, victory or defeat, but when you put it into the entire plan of operations, *it was a successful movement*, because it told on other parts of the campaign. You will see this clearly as I proceed, for we now *know* (it is not guesswork) that the rebels, acting on Schalk's advice, had really planned a grand scheme of offensive movements. He next says:

"The campaign in Tennessee, as the next in importance, they would conduct almost simultaneously with that against Newbern; and this is possible in the present case; first, because the Union armies of Newbern and Murfreesboro' are not large; and secondly, because the army sent to Goldsboro is not far from the decisive point, which we will suppose to be Richmond, and might be back there before a Union army could reach it.

The movements against Murfreesboro might be combined in the following way: Army at Tullahoma, 50,000 men; from the army of Virginia, 27,000 men; from the army of Vicksburgh, 25,000 men; from the army of Mobile, 5,000 men; from different detachments, etc., 10,000 men. Total, 117,000 men."

This is one of the most extraordinary paragraphs to be put forth by an intelligent man I ever read. How Mr. Schalk happens to know that Rosecrans army is a small one; how he supposes the rebels are going to march a large corps from Vicksburgh and Mobile; and, above all, what he was to do with Grant's army, are things incomprehensible to me. It is enough to say, that if he had every man he has here called for, they would be crushed by the united armies of Grant and Rosecrans. They are trying a combination now behind Vicksburgh. But, if Bragg ever moves any considerable body from where he is, Rosecrans will take all the region of Tennessee and Northern Georgia, sweeping everything before him. Mr. Schalk made two fatal mistakes in his plan of strategy. 1. In ignoring the Mississippi, which is of more military importance than all the lines he has named; 2. In calling upon the rebels for a skill and forces which they do not possess. There has been no time in which either Grant or Rosecrans, were not willing to be attacked with any forces the rebels can bring. That is the best thing which can happen to us; for that would enable us to bring the skill and valor of the Western armies to bear upon them, with destructive and invincible force. What sort of stand did the great rebel Gen. Johnston, with Pemberton and Loring, make against Grant? They were outgeneraled and outfought in a two weeks' campaign, which has scarcely a parallel, and which is not laid down in Schalk's strategy. Vicksburgh has, like Gibraltar, great natural defences; and is defended with great skill and courage.

A Veteran Observer.

The Missouri State Convention.

Jefferson City, Tuesday, June 23.

In the Convention, to-day, Gov. Gamble, Chairman of the Committee on Emancipation, presented the following ordinance from the majority of the Committee:

First—That the first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of third article of the Constitution, be abrogated.

Second—That Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1876, and that all slaves within this State on that day be hereby declared free.

Third—That slaves hereafter brought into the State, not now belonging to citizens of the State, shall thereupon be free.

Fourth—That all slaves, removed by the consent of their owners to any seceded State after the passage of the ordinance of secession and hereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

Fifth—The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

A minority report was also submitted, abrogating some clauses of the Constitution, as about declaring Slavery abolished on the first day of January, 1864, provided they and their issue be apprenticed to their former owner until the 4th of July, 1876, requiring the Legislature to pass laws regulating the relation between said apprentices and their masters, to secure them humane treatment, necessary education, and providing against importation or emigration of any negro or mulatto in the State. No further assessment of slave property shall be collected, nor shall the right to the services of apprentices be subject to taxation. Provision is also made to submit the ordinance to a vote of the people at the next August election.

The report was made the special order for to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

The Convention then took up Mr. Drake's resolution, and Mr. Foster's substitute, providing for the election of State officers by the people. Mr. Comins moved to amend Mr. Foster's substitute by requesting Gov. Gamble to return his resignation, and continue to discharge the duties of Governor of the State till the first Monday of November, 1864, which, after much discussion, passed—47 to 34.

The motion to lay the whole matter on the table was lost, 34 ayes, 46 noes. The motion to strike out 1864 and insert 1863 was lost, ayes 34, noes 47.

Mr. Comins's substitute was then adopted, ayes 57, noes 29. Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

Harrisburgh, Tuesday, June 23.

The meeting of the Republican State Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 1st of July, will probably be postponed. The condition of affairs at the present time would warrant such a course. Gen. Grant declines to grant furloughs to the delegates now in service to his Department.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Monday, June 22.

The ship *Boanerges* brings 500 Chinese passengers from Hong Kong.

Sailed ships *Belvidere* for Manilla, and *Monsoon* for Puget Sound.

The receipts of treasure since the 13th inst. amount to $1,800,000.

The money market is easy.

Exchange on Atlantic cities is unchanged.

On steamer day, our companies will charge 15 per cent. as the war risk on goods in transit via Cape Horn.

Business is generally quiet.

Mining stocks are advancing rapidly. Gould & Curry's silver mine commands $6,000 per foot; Savage's mine, $4,000, and the copper mine, $2,400.

The British steamer *Fusi Yama*, 900 tons, has arrived from Yarmouth, and proceeds hence to Hong Kong.

The British steamer *Robert Low*, from San Francisco, arrived at Hong Kong April 17, and would return on the 24th.

Arrived, ships *Kit Carson*, Crowell, from Boston Feb. 15; *Boanerges*, (British,) Dunn, 58 days from Hong Kong.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 23.

Jay Cooke, the Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $600,000 Five-Twenties Monday, and $814,000 to-day. These sales are made in the face of rumored and actual rebel movements. Although the amounts have fallen off, the number of subscribers is still very large, showing a laudable earnestness on the part of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, as well as confidence in its accomplishment. The bonds are being delivered to May 29, inclusive.

THE IRON-CLAD BATTLE.

Particulars of the Capture of the Atlanta, or Fingal.

Only One of the Monitors--the Weehawken--Engaged.

Six Shots Fired by the Atlanta and Five by the Weehawken.

The Atlanta's Armor Penetrated—No Damage Done to the Monitor.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.

The following dispatches were received to-day:

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

[DISPATCH NO. 316.]
FLAGSHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., June 17, 1863.

SIR: Haring reason to believa tha *Atlanta* and other rebel iron-clads at Savannah, were about attempting to enter Warsaw Sound by Wilmington River, for the purpose of attacking tha blockading vessels there, and in the rounds further south, I dispatched, some days ago, the *Weehawken*, Capt. JOHN ROGERS, from this port, and tha *Nahant*, Commander J. DOWNES, from North Edisto to Warsaw, whera the *Cimarron*, Commander DRAKE, wes maintaining the inside blockade. I have the satisfaction to report to the Department this morning that the *Atlanta* came down by Wilmington River into Warsaw Sound, and was captured. This information has just been received in a telegram from Fort Pulaski, sent by Capt. JOHN ROGERS. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding Sonth Atlantic Blockading Squedron.

[DISPATCH NO. 317.]
FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Juna 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that, since mailing my dispatch No. 316, I have received further datails of the capture of the *Atlanta*, sent, thrnugh the kindness of Col. BAARON, by telegraph from Fort Pulaski. The *Atlanta*, Capt. WM. WEBB, eame down this morning *vid* Wilmington River to attack our vessels in Warsaw Sound, accompanied by two wooden steamers filled, it is said, with persons as spectators. The *Weehawken*, Capt. JOHN ROGERS, at once engaged her, firing in all five shots, three of which took effect, penetrating her armor and killing or wounding the crews of two guns. Two or three of the pilots were also badly wounded, and the pilot-house broken up, whereupon the vessel grnunded, and immediately after surrendered. The armament of the *Atlanta* wes two 7-inch and two 6-inch guns. She is bnt slighily injured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Reer-Admiral,
Commanding Sonth Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

P. S.—The officers and craw of the *Atlanta* numbered 165 persons. S. F. D.

DISPATCH FROM REAR-ADMIRAL LEE.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, June 22, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Your telegram jnst received. Admiral DUPONT sent the *Weehawken*, Capt. JOHN RODGERS, and *Nahant* down to Warsew Sound, to look out for the *Atlanta*. June 17, at 6 A. M., the *Atlanta* came down, accompanied by two gunboats. The engagement was exclusively between the *Weehawken* and *Atlanta*. The latter mounted four of the Brook rifles—two of 7-inch on the bow and stern pivots, and two of 6-inch on each end. She could fight two of the former and one of the latter on a side. Ronoans engaged the rebel at close quarters. The first 15-inch shot, fired by himself, took off tha top of the *Atlanta's* pilot-hnuse, and wounded two of her three pilots. Another 15-inch shot struck heil-way up her roof, iron-plated, four inches thick, killing one and wounding seventeen men. Eleven shots wara fired in all—five by the *Weehawken* and six by the *Atlanta*. The latter got aground and snrrendered. The fight was short; the victory signal. Tha *Weehawken* sustained no injnry of any sort. Tha *Atlanta* steers well, and mada six knots on hour against a head-sea going to Port Royal. She was completely provided with instruments and stores for a regular cruise. She had a ram, a saw, and a torpedo on her bow. Ex-Lieut. W. A. WEBB commanded her. Her complement was 165 souls. Tha *Atlanta* is said to have come down confident of capturing the Monitors easily, and her consorts, filled with spectators, were prepared to tow them to Savannah. She will soon be ready for service under the Flag of tha Union.

S. P. LEE, Acting Reer-Admirsl.

APT. RODGERS' ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.

Cept. JOHN RODGERS circumstantially relates the proceedings attending the capture of the *Atlanta*. On examination it was found the enemy had beeu struck four times; first, on the inclined eida by a 15-inch coned shot, which, although fired at an angle of 50 degreas with her keel, broke in the armor and wood backing, strewing the deck with splinters, prostrating about forty men by the concussion, and wounding several by broken pieces of armor and splinters. One man has since died. The second shot (11-inch solid) struck the edga of the overhanging knuckle, doing no damaga except breaking a plate or two. Tha third shot (15-inch conad) struck the top of the pilot-house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth shot (supposed to ha en 11-inch) struck a port stopper in the centra, breaking it in two end shattering it very much, driving many fragments in through tha port.

There were on hoard at the time of the captura, as per muster roll, twenty-ona officers end one hundred and twenty-four men, including twenty-eight marines. Tha captured rebel officers told Capt. Ronoxs thet thay thought the speed of the *Atlanta* would oa found to reach ten knots. They believed her to he tha strongest iron-cled in tha Confederecy, and confidently anticipated taking both tha *Nahant* and tha *Weehawken*.

The behavior of the officers and crew was admirable.

The following, emong her officers, ere lete of the United States Navy: WILLIAM A. WEBB, Commender; J. W. ALEXANDER, First Lieutenant; ALFONZO BARBER, Second Lieutenant; A. L. FREEMAN, Surgeon; G. H. JONSON, First Assisiant Engineer.

Admiral DUPONT in his dispatch seys the *Fingal*, in a dense fog, ran the blockade of Savennah in a faw days after the Port Royal forts were taken in November, 1861. She has beeu closely watched ever since, and, as in tha case of the *Nashville*, the long and ceaseless vigilance of his officere have been rewarded.

The *Atlanta* is now at Port Royal under the American flag, having unaided steamed into tha harbor from Warsaw. Commandar Downes, with his usual gallantry, the Admiral says, moved with the *Nahant* as rapidly as possible toward the enemy, reserving his fire until he could get into close action, but lost the opportunity, from the brief nature of the engagement, of using his battery. Admiral DUPONT says he has been told thet the rebel Govarnment considered the *Atlanta* as tha most efficient of their iron-clads.

SOME DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

From the Port Royal New South.

We take great pleasure in announcing thie week the capture, in Wassaw Sound, of the celebrated rebel ram *Atlanta*, better known to many of our readers as the *Fingal*, concerning which the rebels have been a long time boasting, and about which some of our people have had considerable fears. The *Fingal* was an English steamer, and was cut down, iron-clad and converted into a very formidable ram, by tha rebels, at Savannah, where some two years were spent in making of her a terror to the Federal fleets. She was completed last Winter, and has since shown herself many times, in sight of Fort Pulaski, and elsewhere. Some of her men had a mania for desertion, and frequent arrivals to our side, with other sources of information, have kept us pretty well posted as to her movements. Rear-Admiral DUPONT has for a long time had his eye on her, and of late been well informed about her. Soma ten or twelve days since, he dispatched two of our Monitors—the *Weehawken*, Capt. JOHN ROGERS, and the *Nahant*, Commander DOWNES—to Wassaw Sound, to look out for her. They have been cruising about there since.

On Wednesday morning, the 17th, while the *Weehawken* was soma distance up tha Souad, a picket boat, which had been sent up farther, reported tha *Atlanta* to be steaming down the Wilmington River. Capt. ROGERS immediately proceeded down the river, to decoy the ram on, and to get into deeper water, so he could manœuvre to advantage. The *Atlanta* came on, as if she feared a prize were escaping her, and soon fired on the *Weehawken*. When she had got within easy range, Capt. ROGERS himself sighted the *Weehawken's* 15-inch gun, the shot from which struck tha top of the *Atlanta's* pilot-house, smashing the iron and woodwork, end wounding both pilots severely with tha splinters. Four or five other shots were fired, and four in all, took effect. One 15-inch shot struck her about half way from her gunwale to the top of her iron-plated house, completely smashing through her iron and wood-work, producing a large jagged hole, killing one and wounding twelve. The *Atlanta* fired sie or eight shots, bnt none of them took effect. She finally run aground and surrendered with 165 prisoners on hoard, all told. The *Nahant* came up to participate in the fight, but through no fault of her own, did not arrive until tha *Atlanta* had surrandered. When the *Weehawken* fired the shot which proved most fatal to the *Atlanta*, she was within one hundred yards of her. The *Atlanta* was subsequently towed off where she hed grounded. She steemed up here at the rate of six knots an hour, with a heavy sea on, and was found to steer finely. The prisoners were brought up on the *Island City*, and were placed on the *Vermont*. All except the wounded ones are to be sent north on the *James Adger*, which leaves this morning. The rebel officers are very much depressed.

We learn that the officars of the *Atlanta* came out with tha intention of engaging and capturing the *Weehawken*. Sha was followed down by two wooden gunboats filled with ladies and other excursionists, who were to witness the fight; it having been arranged that one of the gunboats should tow the *Weehawken* up to Savannah; then the *Atlanta* was to go to Ossabaw, capture a gunboat, take some batteries, entrap the Forty-seventh New-York, and leave a force there to hold the batteries. Next she was going to Charleston, end cooperate, by signal, with some rebel hosts in annihilating the blockade fleet, after which sha was to pay her respects to the Port Royal squadron. This nice little programme was very summarily changed.

The *Fingal* had two months provisions on board, and ammunition of the very best quality. She was commanded by Capt. WARE, formerly of the United States Navy. She carried four Brook guns, two six-inch and two seven-inch, and a bow gun weighing over 15,000 pounds. She had very choice sextants, chronometers, &c. She is quite a formidable looking craft. She has a cut-water in the shape of an immanse steel saw, with monster teeth; ontside of that an iron frame with a torpedo attached, for damaging vessels; and above an iron boom-like place, for penatrating anything on which she might run. She draws fifteen feat of water.

Altogether the capture is one of the most important since the war commenced, and reflects credit on all concerned in it.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Official Advices from Gen. Grant's Army to the 18th.

The Enemy Keeping up a Heavy Fire with No Effect.

Joe Johnston Moving Toward Yazoo City.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, June 21.

The steamer *Luminary*, from Chickasaw Bayou, with official reports from Gen. GRANT to the 18th, arrived to-day. Everything was progressing finely. The enemy kept up a steady fire of heavy artillery, but accomplished nothing. Scarcely a man had been injured on our side.

Col. MOWER, in command at Milliken's Bend, mada an expedition to Richmond, La., and drova the rebels from that section, burned the town, and bronght the women and children to Milliken's Bend.

Ha states positively that the rebels carried the black flag, with skull and crossbones, in their recent attack on Milliken's Bend.

JOHNSTON'S forces were moving toward Yazoo City. He will find GRANT ready to receive him.

The cavalry expedition south of here, mentioned yesterday, resulted in the loss of Major HENRY and 100 men. Tha main expedition under Col. MISNER was a success.

The rebels continue to harass the railroad end telegraph between here and Corinth, but do not accomplish much, as our troops are watchful.

Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURGH, Sunday, June 14, *vid* CAIRO, Saturday, June 20.

The saps in front of several rebel forts are complete. When all are finished the outside range of forts can ha taken simultaneously, with little loss. A few days, it is said, will finish them.

The rebels have constructed an inside line of forts, it is believed.

They commenced throwing nine-inch shell at Gen. LOGAN'S division yesterday from a battery hitherto undiscovered.

Our siege guns era slowly battering down many of their fortifications, despite their efforts to prevent it or repair them.

Accounts from deserters all agree that provisions ara exceedingly scarce in the city, and that the soldiers ara now on quarter rations. Their stock of fresh meat and breadstuffs was exhausted yesterday, they say. Many officers think a surrander inevitable in a faw days.

Reinforcements from the North ere here in considerable numbers, and arriving daily. This army is now invincible. It can also take the field offensively at any moment an enemy approaches.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S rendezvous is at Canton. He is indefatigable in his efforts to raisa and organize a sufficient force to attack us here. His cavalry pickets are occesionally near Haines' Bluff. His effectira force is believed to be about 40,000 at present. Reinforcements heve certainly been sent from Bragg's army, and probably from Mobile and Savannah. Seven thousand cavalry from Gen. BRAGG'S army are known to have arrived lately.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

RAAR VICKSBURGH, Monday, June 15, *vid* CAIRO, Saturday, June 20—9 P. M.

A Vicksburgh paper of the 13th has come within our lines to-day. Its main articles are quite despondent in their tone; nothing in them reveals a hint as to the quantity of provisions or ammunition on hand within tha garrison, but it is plainly stated that there is much suffering from lack of proper medicines and other sanitary stores. All citizens live now in caves in tha ground. All the armed forces ere continually in tha trenches. Many, both of soldiars and citizens, are dying off with diarrhœa, and large numbers are killed by our missiles.

It is stated that as long as there is any hope from without the garrison will not surrender. JOHNSTON is positively at Big Black River, and energetically engaged fortifying, which does not look like acting very soon on the offensive. He has no confidence in an advance.

About 20 deserters come into our lines nightly now, sometimes in squads, in spite of special guards to prevent desertion.

We have all tha troops we need. Not a rebel can get out of their lines without being caught.

BRECKINRIDGE is at Jackson with LORING, KIRBY SMITH is reported at or near Richmond, La. A force has started to meet him from Gen. PARKE'S corps.

GREAT SALE OF PROPERTY.—We call attantion to tha advertisement of sale of valuable property in the City of Brooklyn. The sale is absolute and peremptory, and will take piece on Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, at 12 M.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Day-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and solidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863,

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chapiain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dosen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

DR. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont resiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, tha popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

S[illegible] CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BEEECKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.

ON DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the northwest and sonheast corners.

ON DEKALB-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, sooth side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—40 lots and gores, north and sonth side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Brosdway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—39 lots end gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, tha locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fina residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st in that City. This sala offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculativ purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchesers will be protected against nuisances by a clanse in tha deeds, and will he furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. Tha title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order,

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

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This new Emporium for the exhibition and sale of the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER MACHINES at the Manufacturers' Prices, has been opened for the accommodation of ladies residing in the upper part of tha City, where also embroidering, braiding, tucking, quilting, hemming, stitching, &c., are executed by competent operators, at the shortest notice. Children's clothing, ladies' furnishing, &c., on hand and made to order. Sewing machines, with operators, sent to families by tha day or week.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, After-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only Agents of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling as the inventor.

MARRIED.

BELL—WOOD.—On Wednesday, June 3, at Christ Church, Clifton, near Bristol, England, Rev. EDWARD BELL, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Curate of Gainford, Durham, to CHARLOTTE M., eldest daughter of William Wood, Esq., New-York.

DUNHAM—LUCAS.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. Dr. FOLLER, JOHN DUNHAM, of New-York, to LIZIE M. WILLIAMS, daughter of the late Samuel Lucas, of the former city.

ISHAM—SMYTH.—On Wednesday, June 17, at Christ's Church, Hartford, by Rev. Francis T. Russell, Dr. HANAY ISHAM, of New-York, (formerly of New-Britain,) to Miss FANNY E., daughter of Isaac F. Smyth, Esq., of Hertford, Conn.

MARTIN—HADDEN.—On Tuesday morning, June 23, by Rev. W. M. Martin, assisted by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, Rev. W. W. MARTIN, of Woodbridge, N. J., and FANNIE, daughter af Crowell Hadden, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

THOMSON—CROSBY.—In Albany, on Thursday, June 18, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. WILLIAM T. WILSON, Rector, Mr. WM. A. THOMSON, of Troy, to Miss HARRIETTE CLARKSON CROSBY, eldest daughter of the late Clarkson F. Crosby.

TILLMAN—STEELE.—On Thursday evening, June 18, at Christ Church, Louisville, Ky., by Rev. James Craik, D. D., Major WILLIAM TILLMAN, af Detroit, Paymaster U. S. A., and MARY E., daughter of Thomas Steele, Esq., af Louisville.

THATCHER—HARRISON.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. J. T. Stearns, Mr. JAMES W. THATCHER and Miss HENRIETTA F. HARRISON, daughter of Benjamin F. Harrison, Esq., of Newark.

DIED.

BERRS.—On Tuesday morning, June 23, after a brief illness, JOSEPH DAVIS BERRS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, on Thursday, June 25, at 3½ o'clock.

GRIFFEN.—In Rye, on Monday, June 22, JOHN GRIFFEN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from tha Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mamaroneck, on Thursday, June 25, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Depot on the arrival of the 11½ train from New-York.

HAGER.—In New-Britain, Conn., on Saturday, June 20, SAMUEL HART, M. D., aged 77 years.

KLINE.—On Monday, June 22, of dropsy, MRS. ANN KLINE, wife of Ebenezer Kline, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) June 24, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 208 High-st., Brooklyn.

MCGOUGERY.—On Monday, June 22, Mrs. MARGARET MCGOUGERY, formerly of Albany, in the 99th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the families of her sons-in-law, J. E. Rogers and James Hutchinson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 242 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, June 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.

STEELE.—In Jersey City, on Monday night, June 22, Mrs. LAURA FORBES STEELE.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Mr. John Henry, No. 96 Mercer st., Jersey City. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, June 23, SUSAN CULLEN, relict of the late James Van Rensselaer, of Utica, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Weston, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

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A RARE TREAT FOR BOYS.
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DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
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CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Mesrole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

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J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
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"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness af the chest and pain, so much so, that at every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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SUMMER WOOLENS,
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BLACK TAFFETA, best quality, for Sacques and Mantillas, very cheap.

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SILK SACQUES and MANTLES, in the newest shapes and styles.

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LINENS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, &c., VERY CHEAP.

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ALL OUR GREAT BARGAINS

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BEFORE THE SEASON CLOSES.

BLACK SILKS,
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ALL REDUCED IN PRICE,

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WELL WORTHY THE ATTENION OF LADIES.

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MOHAIRS,

COLAMBIENES, IN ALL STYLES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTH.

BAREGES,

BAREGE ROBES, from $3 50 to $4, worth more than double.

POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES, &c., &c., &c.,

ALL MARKED DOWN IN PRICE,

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A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS

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ALSO,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SILK CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, SHAWLS,

AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES,

AND FOR WHICH WE SOLICIT

AN INSPECTION FROM LADIES

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,

No. 252 BOWERY,

W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the amount of damages done by the late explosion of powder in the upper part of the City, will meet in the Chamber of the Board, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons interested will be present.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
J. McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
J. D. OTTIWELL.
} Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 10 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner of a gun-case, valise, blanket and coat, left at the office of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, during the month of June, 1862, that, unless the charges on said property are paid before July 1, 1863, the same will be sold at public auction, to pay said charges, on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Norwich and New-York Transportation Company.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commmercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its owe limitation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of DUNKIN & CRAMPTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH CRAMPTON retiring therefrom. JOHN T. DUNKIN is fully authorized to settle the business of the late firm. JOHN T. DUNKIN,
JOSEPH CRAMPTON.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.

The subscriber will continue the business of the late firm on his own account, at the old stand, Nos. 348, 350 and 352 West 28th-st. JOHN T. DUNKIN

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,

No. 62 Beaver-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ARTICLES,

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

58,000 lbs. oakum shakings.	35,000 lbs. old Manilla rope.
12,000 lbs. oakum dust.	1,000 lbs. old raw hide do.
2,200 lbs. paint skins.	200 lbs. old canvas.
52,000 lbs. canvas clippings.	750 lbs. black paint.
1,200 lbs. paint dryers	880 lbs. putty.
1,239 lbs. rubber packing, &c.	6 bbls sperm oil.
37 scale beams.	2 kegs lard do.

BOATS.

42 whale, cutters, quarter, launch, stern, cutter work, canoes, yawls, sail and double-header boats.

ALSO,

A quantity of leather hose, water-bags, navy-buttons, paint-pots and cans, benches, cooking utensils, &c.

ALSO,

Marine uniform coats and pants, woollen shirts, linen jackets and pants, epaulettes, knapsacks, marine caps, pompoons, &c.

A list of which may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

MARBLE STATUARY, FINE BRONZES, BILLIARD TABLE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 West 33d-st., southwest corner of 5th-av., (the residence of his Excellency F. L. Berreda, resident Minister of Peru,) the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOM.

Elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in richly flowered satin damask, 21 pieces; Voltaire red reception chairs to match; elegant rosewood etagere, with mirrors; very richly carved rosewood centre tables, with black marble tops, inlaid with Roman Mosaic; Paris buhl cabinet, ebony and ormolu pedestals, superb ormolu mantel clock, with coupes to match; very rich blue and gold satin damask curtains, lined with silk; rich lace de., medallion carpet.

LIBRARY.

Two elegant rosewood library gothic bookcases, one secretary do., all to match; solid rosewood library table, carved rosewood suite in crimson satin, lambrequins to match, rich lace curtains, velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.

Very rich rosewood red gilt suite, in crimson figured reps; couches, Voltaire and side chairs in plush, crimson, worsted and reps; elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with statuary and Sienna marble tops; rosewood, single and double armories-a-glace; walnut wardrobes; rosewood marble top centre and dressing tables; cheval glass, secretoire, oak and enameled bedroom furniture, paillasses, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, brocatel and lace curtains, velvet and English Brussels carpets.

HALL AND STAIRWAYS.

Superbly carved walnut hall-stand, marble-top, with clock; black walnut hall chairs, Brussels carpet.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Fine full-size crotch oak billiard table, (Phelan's patent,) with balls, cues, &c., complete; oak arm and side chairs, in plush; Brussels carpet.

ALSO,

A large assortment of crystal, cut and engraved and Bohemian glassware, fine French China, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MARBLE STATUARY, &c.

Carrara marble statues—"The Hunter," "Fisherman," "Fidelity," Scagliola Pedestals, large Etruscan Vase, &c., together with several very fine pieces of Bronze and Parian.

Also, at 3 o'clock,

Coupé Carriage, trimmed with morocco.
Family Carriage, made by J. R. Lawrence & Co.
Single and double harness, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Wednesday, 24th inst.

Catalogues, on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Cargoes of the following named vessels, viz:

NICHOLAI IST, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, muskets, carbines, cans and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woollen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, combs and brushes.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner SUE, coesisting of dry goods, hardware, saddlery, leather, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner MARY JANE, coesisting of salt, flour, pork, butter, sod soap, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo of steamer DOURO, consisting of cottoe, tobacco, turpentiee and resin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock at the same place, (Wheeler's stores,) Prize steamer DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, engines, &c.

ALSO,

Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

ALSO,

Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Catalogue will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No 41 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneer.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, N. Y.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st.
NEW YORK, June 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 25 and 29 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

30,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. C. R. ROBERT, President.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.

COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock each evening.

This sale will be the closing sale of the season, and will include some fine works of native art, together with a large number of choice foreign pictures of merit. The collection will be open for the inspection of connoisseur and general purchaser will find ample field for examination. The subjects include Landscapes, Historical, Flower, Fruit, Genre and Marine pieces, among which are specimens by

Hart,	Innes	Louis Lang,
Inmee.	Cefferty,	George H. Hall,
Rossiter,	D. W. C. Boutelle,	Thompsoe,
Tait,	Mignot,	Lacroix,
Van Severdoeck,	Savry,	C. Frere,

And numsroes others. The collection will be on exhibition day and evening until sale, and catalogues ready. Purchasers for shipment to the country can have packing carefully attended to by skillful persons.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

Seperb collection of oil-paintings and water-colors—special sale; among other fine works are those of Verboeckhoven, Koek Kock; fruit pieces by Vaederwarden, Waldorp, De Beul, Pez Dideert, Van Severdonck, Bowmans, Notterman, Leickert, Reekers, Schaefels, Carabain, H. Schsep, F. de Brackeleer, (the elder,) Vermeulen, Cowens, Minguet. Two fine pictures by Raeny; also, works of Geraud, Evers, O. Peetz, J. R. Tait of London, Moran, T. Sully, Kuth of Dusseldorff, Boddington of London, &c., &c.

Also, about forty very valuable water-colors, by Bakhuysen, De Young, Ranny, Vanderbyden, and many others of modern and ancient celebrity. They are now on exhibition, as above, affording an opportunity to lovers of the art to view a rare and beautiful collection.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

OF

PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, (by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal:

Cargo of prize schooner Reindeer, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Rambler, consisting of cottou.
Cargo of prize schooner Moeie Christo, coesisting of cotton.

Catalogues three days previous to sale.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 728 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, will be sold a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, from several families, and will comprise in part of 30 or 40 carpets of all patterns, 15 or 20 French plate pier and mantel mirrors, parlor suites, lace and damask curtains, rosewood and mahogany furniture, marble-top do., extension-tables, cottage suites, billiard-table, &c., &c.; also about 200 patent clothes-horses, suitable for the trade. Sale will be positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Snow-drop pony, 6 years old this Spring, about 13 hands, long tail and mane, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and a splendid saddle horse.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 1,000 cases of boots and shoes, comprising all the latest and desirable styles of Eastern and New-York City manufacturers, adapted to both city and country trade. All prime goods.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 5 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

YOUNG & HALLOCK,

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,

No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG,
LEWIS S. HALLOCK,
} Broadway Bank Building, N. Y.

UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the office of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 CENTRAL PARK ADDITIONAL FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Monday, the 29th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of The Central Park Additional Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1859, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 6, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1873.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Compiroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Additional Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 17, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES,	JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
	GEO. L. BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,

JOHN EWEN

was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, whose coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of overdue coupons, under the first mortgage ($300,000 loan) of the above-named corporation, are requested to present the same for payment at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

Holders of the said mortgage bonds are requested to present their bonds at the same office without delay, to arrange for the extension thereof, in pursuance of the decree of the Court. J. F. LANIER, Trustee.

JUNE 19, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the overdue First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named corporation are requested to present the same without delay at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., for payment in full. Interest thereon will not be allowed after this date.

JUNE 19, 1863. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordnance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOLDIERS NOW MUSTERED OUT OF service, who have not received their bounty by reason of not serving full two years, can have the same collected by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board.
REDF. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 42 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6s, 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—

Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—

Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (7th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Diseases, involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment, etc. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Canterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vessey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 83 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispotch, Sloats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT, SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3, sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row., J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for the cases of a private character. In 24 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, my 24 years' special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that foul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly limited to those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,222, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly courses in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been blighted. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. DE FORREST & BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank poisoning and poisonous matter that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Fiskie & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 6 Bridge-st., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.: For delivery on the 8th of July:

500 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 lbs. meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

1,583 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

75,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

25,000 pounds first quality *thoroughly cured* SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

250,000 pounds of first quality *fresh-made* PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound extra flour, manufactured from *Winter wheat*; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples, which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully-seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The flour and bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that is the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

1,875 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

500 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in tight half barrels, like samples to be seen at the office.

62,500 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,500 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

3,750 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ¼ Green, ¼ Soachong, ¾ Oolong; packages to be well wrapped and in perfect order. Cargo and Chop-marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-mark price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested not to offer more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

112,500 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

7,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one fluid ounce, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

9,375 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one half sixes, the remainder twelves.

30,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

2,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

62,500 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

For delivery on the 13th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 20th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 27th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of July: 10 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying, on the part of the seller, their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package of every article.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted, are requested to send for their samples on FRIDAY, 3d July, 1863.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS

FOR STEAM SCREW SLOOPS OF WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1863.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 25th day of June, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of one or more steam screw sloops of war, of about three thousand tons United States measurement, as a double decked vessel.

The steam machinery to consist of boilers having not less than nine hundred square feet of grate surface and twenty-five thousand square feet of heating surface, with engines of sufficient capacity of cylinder to work off the the maximum quantity of steam the boilers can be made to furnish, with a combustion of not less than fourteen thousand pounds of coal per hour. To be fitted with a surface condenser having an exposed surface of not less than seven thousand square feet.

The boiler and condenser tubes to be of brass. The screw and entire stern arrangement, including rudder-post and rudder, to be of brass and copper. To be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps.

The vessel to be furnished with masts, rigging, sails, boats, tanks, casks, furniture, spare machinery, and tools, similar and in proportion to her size as the steam screw ships of the navy. To be in all respects ready for naval service at sea, with the exception of guns, ordnance and other stores, and nautical instruments, anchors and cables, flags, galley and cooking utensils, and ready for officers and crew.

The coal bunker to be sufficient to contain not less than six hundred and fifty tons of coal.

The total weight of the guns and ammunition is estimated to weigh one hundred and twenty tons, and the number of the crew three hundred persons.

The proposition must state the names of the parties by whom the hull as well as the machinery are to be built, the gross sum for which the vessel will be delivered complete at a Navy-yard, the time within which she will be completed together with the load draft of water.

The contractor will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of O and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard-sts.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

¾-inch Dark-blue Silk Lace.

Drums—full size, infantry, complete with case, sling and sticks.

Fifes—B, C and E.

Common Tents—10-ounce cotton or linen duck preferred, but samples of the kind of duck proposed to be made up must be submitted by the bidder.

Hospital Tent Pins, large.

Common Tent Pins, small.

Bugles—Copper, with extra mouth pieces.

Gaiters—Linen or Cotton bidders will send samples of the material to be used in making them.

Nails and Screws—That may be required at the Schuylkill Arsenal, from 1st July, 1863, to 1st January, 1864

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples, to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN, Asst. Q. M. General U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 Nassau-st., June 17, 1863.

TO IRON WORKERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until the 25th inst., for furnishing the materials and constructing an iron bridge on the Central Park.

Plans, specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge."

The said Board reserves the right to reject any one or all proposals.

AND'W H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

PROPOSALS

FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, May 29, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish timber and materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair until the 20th day of June next.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division of classes belong for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only to be published as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made to the schedule of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for the fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yards in good order, and in saitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is given below.

And also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is "a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply."

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after the receipt at the post-office or Navy Agency named by them, and they will affix thereto the requisite Internal Revenue stamps.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eight per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be a condition of the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Bids must not contain classes for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the Navy-yard for which the bid is made.

FORM OF OFFER.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members: I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver to the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of May 29, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to —— for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D. E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee. Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The Certificate that the bidder is a manufacturer or dealer in the Articles is to be here appended.

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned. *Provided*, That the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, who shall be learned and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. [Approved July 17, 1862.

Sec. 2. *And be it further Resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contracts be received as sureties on other contracts, nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as the sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same. [Approved March 3, 1843.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; 12, White Pine Deck and Stage Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Butts; 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; 17, Cypress and Cedar; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Locust Treenails; 23, Lignumvitæ; 25, Iron, Round, Flat and Square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, Wrought and Cut; 30, Lead; 31, Tin and Zinc; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; 39, Turpentine, Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin, Tar; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap; 47, Ship Chandlery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 6, Yellow Pine Logs; 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; 12, White Pine Deck and Stage Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Butts; 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; 17, Cypress and Cedar; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Locust Treenails; 23, Lignumvitæ; 25, Iron, Round, Flat and Square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, Wrought and Cut; 30, Lead; 31, Tin and Zinc; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; 39, Turpentine, Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin, Tar; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap; 47, Ship Chandlery.

BROOKLYN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 5, White Chestnut; 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; 7, Yellow Pine Beams; 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; 9, White Oak Knees; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine; 12, White Oak Boards and Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Butts and Handspikes; 16, Black Walnut, Cherry; 17, Cypress; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Cedar; 22, Mahogany; 23, Lignumvitæ; 24, Hackmatack Ship Knees; 25, Iron, Round, Flat and Square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, wrought, cut; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc, Tin; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; 39, Turpentine, Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oil; 46, Dry Goods; 47, Ship Chandlery; 48, Patented Articles.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Butts and Handspikes; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany; No. 17, Cypress and Cedar; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 21, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dry-

PROPOSALS

FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, May 29, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish timber and materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair until the 20th day of June next.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division of classes belong for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only to be published as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made to the schedule of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for the fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yards in good order, and in saitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is given below.

And also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is "a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply."

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after the receipt at the post-office or Navy Agency named by them, and they will affix thereto the requisite Internal Revenue stamps.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eight per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be a condition of the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Bids must not contain classes for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the Navy-yard for which the bid is made.

FORM OF OFFER.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members: I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver to the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of May 29, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to —— for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D. E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee. Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The Certificate that the bidder is a manufacturer or dealer in the Articles is to be here appended.

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

Sec. 11. *And be it further

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Fate of the Rebel Iron-Clad Chattahoochee.

Explosion of her Boilers---Large Number of Casualties.

The Situation at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

COLONEL GRIERSON AGAIN AT WORK.

Capture of Clinton, La., and Destruction of Stores.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We have received n number of Richmond, Mobile and Augusta (Ga.) papers, some of them as late as June 20, from which we make the following extracts:

ANOTHER REBEL IRON-CLAD SUNK.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Quincy, Fla., gives the following particulars of the fate of another rebel iron-clad, the *Chattahoochee*, which has for some time excited the serious apprehensions of our blockaders off Apalachicola, Fla.:

"The news received here to-day is appalling indeed. A gentleman reached here to-day from Chattahoochee, and reports that the schooner *Fashion*, at anchor in the Chattahoochee River, twenty-five miles above Apalachicola, was loading with cotton, and intended to run the blockade. She had received sixty bales of Sea island cotton, and was awaiting for another arrival from ——, when a spy or some traitorous person conveyed the fact to the enemy's fleet blockading. The result was, that the enemy sent nine launches with armed men, captured the schooner with the cotton on board, and took her to the fleet. When the news reached Chattahoochee, Lieut. Gunnis, commanding the Confederate States iron-clad gunboat *Chattahoochee*, ordered steam to be raised, and was determined to pass the obstructions in the river if possible, with a view of attacking the United States steamer and endeavor to relieve the *Fashion*. But the same gentleman reports that just as the steamer was leaving her anchorage her boilers exploded, and twelve persons were killed, while several others were badly scalded. As yet I am unable to learn what officers and men were killed."

The Columbus *Sun* has the following detailed statement of the destruction of the *Chattahoochee*:

"The boiler exploded whilst the vessel was at anchor, and at the time there were only seven pounds of steam. The disaster happened immediately after cold water had been put into the boiler.

The magazines of the ship were within three feet of the boiler, and the shell-room as near. As soon as the explosion occurred, a panic commenced; the men jumped overboard, fearing the explosion of the magazine and shell-rooms. At this point the gunner, Mr. JOHN A. LOVETT, in the absence of the First Lieutenant, took charge, and displayed great energy and courage in saving life and property, and in reassuring the panic-stricken men.

The ship was found to be filling, when the poor wounded end burned sufferers were landed, together with the personal effects of the crew and officers. It was raining and blowing very hard, and the bank was very muddy upon which the wounded were landed. The poor fellows lay writhing and groaning in the mud for some time before they could be got to a cotton gin near by.

The ship was hauled in near the shore, and has sunk to her deck, settling firmly on the bottom. The powder and shells are a total loss.

The guns have been landed and the 9-inch and rifle are already in position at a strong point, and although the loss of the vessel and the brave men is much to be deplored, yet with the guns ashore, manned by the splendidly drilled crew of the late *Chattahoochee*, the river is much safer than ever before.

Midshipman MALLORY died at the Ladies' Hospital, in this city, on yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock.

He is the same gallant little fellow who pushed his way first aboard the United States frigate *Congress*, at Hampton Roads, after she had struck her colors to the *Virginia*."

The Quincy *Dispatch* has the following:

"We have reliable information that the Yankees have made an effort to pass the obstructions at the head of the Narrows on the Apalachicola River. As yet they have failed in their attempts and steps are being taken by Gen. CONE that we hope will effectually drive them back. A section of Econfi's artillery left here this morning, which we hope will arrive in time. Other reinforcements are being sent down. We presume the principal object of the Yankees at this time is to destroy the Confederate gunboat *Chattahoochee*, now lying in a disabled condition in the vicinity of Bristol. We hope, however, they may be defeated and driven back, whatever may be their object."

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURGH.

BOW IT LOOKS AT JACKSON.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

JACKSON, Friday, May 29, 1863.

The principal fighting at Vicksburgh has lulled, and the enemy has fallen back and commenced fortifying among the hills, in parallel lines with those of PEMBERTON. His assaults on the Vicksburgh works have been terribly disastrous. More of the enemy have been slaughtered before the Vicksburgh trenches, than in any other battle of the war.

I telegraphed you that Vicksburgh was closely besieged. At the time I did so, the enemy had command (and yet have) of the Mississippi River in his front, above and below the city; of the Yazoo River to Snyder's Bluff, where his right wing rested; of the Big Black River to the Southern Railroad bridge, where his left wing rested; his northern base of operations at Snyder's Bluff, his southern base of operations at Grand Gulf. The Big Black and Yazoo Rivers flow from Northern Mississippi in a southwesterly direction; the Yazoo discharges into the Mississippi a few miles above Vicksburgh, and the Big Black at Grand Gulf, some thirty miles below. The enemy had massed his army—100,000 men—on a line from the bridge to the bluff, a distance of some twenty miles, being from river to river, while his guoboats and pickets held the rivers. If this was not closely besieging a fortified city then I must "knock under" to the self-complacent, garrulous conclusions of the sleepy editor of the Selma *Dispatch*, own up that another Daniel has come to judgment, and humbly implore the President to vouchsafe the security of Vicksburgh by making him a Brigadier and sending him to the field.

I have furthermore stated that reasonable fears were entertained for the safety of Vicksburgh, and although the face of affairs has in a great measure changed, I see no good reason for an abandonment of those fears. True, the enemy have assaulted the works, and have encountered an extraordinary amount of slaughter; so great as to deter them for a while, at least, from a similar experiment; but they are still in front of our intrenchments, with an army believed to number 70,000 effective men. They have fallen back and commenced a series of fortifications parallel with those in front, and communication with Vicksburgh yet remains cut off, and can only be had by such means as it would be impolitic for me to mention. A want of water of necessity compels the enemy to fall back on the Big Black, which he has done, and he can only supply himself by hauling. Here his lines assume a convex form, having wheeled his left round on the Mississippi River, and unless well protected by sentinels, his flanks are of necessity exposed. The same want of water prevails from here to the Big Black. In dry weather the creeks dry up; there are few springs, and I have never yet seen a well; all are cisterns, which do not furnish but a bare supply for the families who sunk them. Now, until the way shall be cleared by driving the enemy, it is impossible either to throw supplies or reinforcements into Vicksburgh.

The enemy evidently prefers to adopt the slow method of besieging and starving out the garrison. Sickness will exist in his camps, but we must remember that the garrison of Vicksburgh will suffer also. I hope that in making these statements, I will not be considered an alarmist. I am, however, sanguine of ultimate success, and hope for the best, but the truth might as well be told first as last. Unless Vicksburgh is relieved, it must ultimately fall.

The movements of Gen. JOHNSTON and others it is improper in me to mention, but from them I draw the most cheering inferences. The garrison of Vicksburgh is better supplied than I at first supposed, for the planters, on the appearance of the enemy, drove most all of their hogs, sheep and cattle into the city, and also sent in 400 wagon loads of corn, which is an invaluable help at this time.

The movements of GRANT show his consciousness in the strength of numbers, and his quick movements misled those high in authority, while it is believed he has received orders to take Vicksburgh, if he has to sacrifice his entire army.

Gov. PETTUS and Gen. JOHNSTON have issued a joint appeal to the people of Mississippi to volunteer, as ninety-day troops, as cavalry or infantry. There is no time for procrastination; they have but one choice—fight or give up to the enamy. No half-way measures will do—it is "neck or nothing." "I don't think the Federals will ever come here" is a foolish remark or opinion from anybody west of the Bighea River.

TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams, which we cull at random from the rebel journals, show how the courage of the people is kept up, and throw doubt upon the reliability of some recent dispatches from the same quarter:

ABERDEEN, Miss., Thursday, June 4, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. GHOLSON arrived here yesterday evening direct from Jackson, bringing good tidings from the theatre of war. He represents JOHNSTON's army in good health and fine spirits.

Gen. JOHNSTON commenced crossing Big Black at Monre's Bluff last Friday night. Gen. BREckINRIDGE was at Jackson, and would follow soon—probably yesterday. The strength of JOHNSTON's command is not known to the public, of course, but it is surmised to be within the neighborhood of 50,000.

The Natchez *Courier* of June 2 says: Mrs. Gen. COWAN, just from Vicksburgh to Port Gibson, brings news that the Yankees attempted a second time to make their escape via Yazoo River, and Gen. JOHNSTON headed them off and drove them back twice.

She says that there are between 25,000 and 30,000 lying in front of our works at Vicksburgh.

Three flags of truce had been sent in by the enemy to bury their dead, but each time refused.

She also says that communication, by wagon road, was clear between Vicksburgh and Jackson, and we have the bridge all correct on Big Black.

The operator at Fayette says: "I hear of very rapid and heavy firing at Vicksburgh, and can hear it myself while writing."

We heard yesterday evening, previous to this dispatch, that the enemy tried to make their escape *vid* Snyder's Bluff, but Gen. JOHNSTON met them and drove them back.

SUMMIT, Saturday, June 13.

Passengers from Pontchetoula heard heavy firing at Port Hudson. The *Essex* is reported captured and several gunboats disabled.

JACKSON, Wednesday, June 10.

The Bowman House, the only hotel left by the Yankees, was destroyed by fire this morning.

Maj. SMILIE, commandant of this post, escaped by jumping from a third-story window and was caught in a blanket.

The loss is estimated at $250,000—partially insured.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF OBTAINING NEWS.

From the Mobile Register, June 12.

The Richmond *Examiner* is fierce upon the Jackson telegrams of the "Associated Press," and pronounces them an "unintelligible compound of gas, braggadocio, blunders, absurdity and impossibility." It thinks the heavy loss attributed by the Press agent to GRANT is "pure fable," but that his casualties may reach 12,000. The *Examiner* takes some comfort from the Yankee accounts of affairs in the Southwest, and is inclined to credit one report of the Associated "blatherskite telegrams," which turns out in fact to be a fable—to wit: the appearance of KIRBY SMITH at Port Hudson.

It is not our business to defend the Associated Press, but our Richmond cotemporary should remember to put to the credit of these "blatherskite telegrams," that telegraph reporters at Jackson are seekers after knowledge under great difficulties. Vicksburgh is cut off from regular communication with Jackson, and Gen. JOHNSTON's retiocence curtails, in a wonderful way, reportorial knowledge of his plans and movements. We rather think the reporters are doing the best under the circumstances.

Elsewhere the *Register* says:

"The relief of Vicksburgh has been a question of forces. If Gen. JOHNSTON has been supplied with the proper number of troops, the siege of Vicksburgh cannot only be raised, but GRANT's army may be ruined. To accomplish this, the same gigantic efforts should be made by our Government that the Yankees are making to secure the contrary result. They, we are told, 'are moving Heaven and earth' to reinforce GRANT. We ought to move the whole power of the Confederacy to defeat them. The Mississippi Valley and the Mexican Gulf coast hang on the issue. Can 'the War Department' be inseasible to its magnitude? We should think not."

In still another place it refers to the preposterous story that Gen. JACASON, at the head of his cavalry corps, had cut his way through the enemy's lines, and dashed into Vicksburgh, and says:

"If this cavalry 'cut its way through the enemy's lines, and dashed into Vicksburgh,' it must have been for the purpose of cutting its way and dashing out again. It certainly could not stay there with comfort to the garrison or in justice to its commissary supplies. If Gen. PEMBERTON has plenty of provisions for his men, it must be quite certain that he has not an abundance of forage for a large cavalry force."

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

A VICTORY FOR GRIERSON.

SUMMIT, Miss., Thursday, June 11, 1863.

GRIERSON attacked our forces at Clinton, La., on the 1st inst., and was repulsed with a loss of thirty or forty men. Another fight took place on the edge of the town, which lasted two hours. Our loss was twenty-one killed and wounded; that of the Federals, one hundred and twenty killed, wounded and prisoners.

On the 7th GRIERSON again came up, with reinforcements, but our troops had left the place. He took possession without interruption, and burned the railroad depot and other buildings containing the manufacturing machinery of the Louisiana Penitentiary, which had been stored in Clinton since our first evacuation of Baton Rouge. He then returned to the latter place.

MILITARY AND CIVIL LAW.

THE MAYOR OF RICHMOND VS. THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

Two of the detectives employed by the Provost-Marshal of Richmond were brought before the Mayor, to answer the charge of having wantonly assaulted one MICHAEL WELLS. The Mayor took the occasion to deliver himself of a long speech, which makes it apparent that there is not the most harmonious feeling between the military and civil authorities.

In the course of his speech he reviewed the conduct of some of the detectives toward his police, and complained that they had been derelict in duty, as well as bad men and officers. Without calling names, he stated that one of these detectives had interfered with his police, and attempted to prevent them from making arrests. When the facts were made known to him, he issued a warrant for the arrest of that party, and that warrant was served upon the accused in a brothel. Another, finding that warrants had been issued for the arrest of certain parties, preceded his officers, and gave the inmates of the house notice that the Mayor's warrant was coming. Another, ROSAVALLEY, had obtained $1,100 from one party under false pretences, and had been the means of having arrested a number of respectable citizens, by making oath that they were disloyal. Another had had the audacity to apply at a respectable hotel for lodgings for a common harlot, where she was to be associated with respectable ladies. Others, for driving about the streets in carriages and buggies with lewd women, to the scandal of the community; others for being in a small house of two rooms, where a murder was committed, without their being able to arrest or discover the murderer; and others, for dogging about the streets a respectable gentleman from North Carolina, following him into a bar-room and there arresting and dragging him before the Provost-Marshal, for offering to pass City of Richmond notes, which they choosed to pronounce bogus. As the head of the police, he was responsible for the morals of the city, and would enforce its ordinances and the laws of the State. He would not permit the detectives to interfere with the police in the discharge of their duty. He would not permit them to obtain money by false pretences, and escape punishment. He would not permit them to take harlots into respectable boarding-houses, there to be associated with decent persons; nor would he allow them to ride about the streets with lewd women, to insult ladies and to outrage morality. He would not permit them to dog respectable citizens about and arrest them for passing city notes. With the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city the detectives have nothing to do, and should not interfere with them. Let them attend to the Confederate laws, and they will have enough to do.

The Mayor believed that if that worthy patriot and estimable Christian gentleman, President DAVIS, knew of the abuses by these detectives, he would have them reformed at once. For himself, believing martial law to be unconstitutional, and the act with which the parties are charged to be in violation of the laws of the State, he should be compelled to send the parties to the Grand Jury.

Mr. AYLETT thought the Mayor's philippic about the detectives entirely foreign to the question at issue. He was not there to inquire into the *personnel* or *morale* of the detectives. If any of them have been guilty of murder, bribery, or other crimes, the Mayor had certainly been derelict in not punishing them.

The Mayor admitted his dereliction, but gave as a reason for it his desire to prevent a conflict with the Government officials at that time. He desired the detectives to know his opinions and his future course of action, and trusted that the Government officials would clearly understand him.

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

The Rebel Raiders Still in the State—Resistance to the Draft.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 23.

The rebels who crossed into Indiana on Sunday have not yet been overtaken. Their exact whereabouts is unknown. It was reported that they had gone north of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, but this is not confirmed.

The operator at Bloomington, Ind., reports the encampment of 1,000 citizens, with pickets out, eight miles from that place. He says they intend to resist the enrollment.

Fifth Trotting Match for $5,000 between Geo. M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

These horses trot to-day on the Fashion Course under saddle, mile heats, best three in five. Although great dissatisfaction arose from the decision of the majority of the judges, on the part of many who were affected by it at the last race, when *Butler* was declared distanced; yet the majority of bets were paid, and *Butler's* backers have great faith in his ability to beat *Patchen* in the race to-day. As many of *Patchen's* backers gave up their money before the decision of the judges was given, some had considerable difficulty in getting it refunded, whilst others failed altogether, and have learned a lesson never to consider a race ended until it is decided by the judges

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Canada and City of Cork off Cape Race.

Reception of the News of the Capture of Puebla.

A Rise in Mexican Bonds in London.

Congratulations from Austria and Prussia to France.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

All the Telegraph Lines from Warsaw Destroyed.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, June 23.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 13th, *via* Queenstown on the 14th inst., was boarded by the news yacht at 8 o'clock last (Monday) evening.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool on the 12th, *via* Queenstown on the 13th inst., was also boarded by the news yacht.

The dates are two days later.

Great Britain.

President LINCOLN, through Minister ADAMS, had returned his warm thanks to the Liverpool Emancipation Society for their friendly address, and referred the Society to Mr. ADAMS for his sentiments.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 12th inst. were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, the depressed condition of Ireland was debated, upon a motion to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of it.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

The announcement of the capture of Puebla by the French was received with satisfaction on Change in London, and Mexican bonds advanced 2½@3¾ per cent. under the news.

France.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of twenty-seven and a half millions of francs, and an increase in bills discounted of thirteen millions.

The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON had received the congratulations of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia on the capture of Puebla.

Reports were current in Paris on the 12th instant, that orders had been sent to Cherbourg to suspend the sending of reinforcements to Mexico, but the evening journals of that date say that the orders for sending troops and material away are maintained.

The Liverpool journals urge an early termination of the hostilities between France and Mexico, in order that the French Government may regain freedom of movement in the European question.

The Paris Bourse was heavy at 69f.35c.

The Polish Revolution.

All the telegraph lines from Warsaw were destroyed. In the place of the notes and gold abstracted from the Warsaw Bank, was left a receipt signed by the National Government.

It was reported that the notes of the three Powers to Russia, regarding Poland, would be dispatched to St. Petersburgh on the 13th.

The *Patrie* says the Russian Government inclines toward an arrangement with Prussia, notwithstanding the warning to the contrary.

The Common Council of Biescaw had decided to send a deputation to the King, to petition him to withdraw his late ordinance against the Press, and convoke the Diet. The deputation has gone to Berlin.

Latest News via Liverpool.

EVENING OF THE 13th.

The *China* reached here at noon to-day.

The *Times*, to-day, editorially says, the result of operations on the Mississippi is undoubtedly favorable to the Federals. It appears that at these points the Confederates are short of men, provisions, or transports, and that their opponents have been able to drive back their armies. The fate of Vicksburgh depends not on its garrison as on the Confederate Generals in the field. JOHNSTON will doubtless make every effort to succor the place.

The *Army and Navy Gazette thinks Lee may be obliged on political and military grounds to carry the war into the enemy's country*, but does not believe Washington can be taken by direct attack.

The ship *Mary Edson*, with breadstuffs for the distressed operatives arrived at Belfast on the 12th.

It is stated that free passages will be offered to a certain class of mail and female operatives to the United States.

The Belfast *Northern Whig* says the steamer *Heroine*, plying between Belfast and Bnagor, has been sold to an agent of the Confederate Government.

Details are published of the atrocious piracy and kidnapping of slaves by Peruvian vessels in the South seas.

Commercial News by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 13.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Flour tending downward; American, 24s.@25s. Wheat heavy, and all qualities slightly lower; Red Western, 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d.; Red Southern, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d.; White Western, 10s.@10s. 5d.; White Southern, 10s. 5d.@11s. Corn declining; Mixed 28s., White 30s.@32s.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report: Beef dull and unchanged. Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon irregular, and 6d.@1s. lower. Butter steady, Lard easier; sales, 36s.@38s. Tallow dull and flat.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet; Pots, 32s. Pearls, 32s. 6d. Sugar quiet, and quotations barely maintained. Coffee quiet, and unchanged. Rice inactive. Resin steady, at 26s. 6d.@28s. 6d. for common. Spirits Turpentine no sales. Petroleum steady, at £16@£16 15s. for Crude. Cod Oil, no sales. Linseed Oil firm, at 42s. 9d. Linseed still advancing.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13.

BARINGS' Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS quiet and quotations barely maintained. IRON quiet, but steady. SUGAR tending downward. TEA quiet, but steady. COFFEE easier for middling qualities. RICE steady. TALLOW very dull, at 42s. 6d.@42s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet. PETROLEUM dull, at £15 for Crude. LINSEED CAKES tending upward. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 45s. SPERM OIL dull. COD OIL, £51.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 12th were firmer, closing strong at a slight improvement. Application for discount moderate. Rates easy at 3¾c@4c.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares 32@31 discount. Erie shares 59@60. United States 5s, 64@65.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 13—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, but prices are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull but steady.

PROVISIONS—Flat.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: "Petroleum very dull; refined, 1s. 11d.; crude rather dearer; £16 10s.@£17. Stock increasing."

LONDON, Saturday, June 13—P. M.

Consols 92@92½ for money. Illinois Central shares 31½@30¾ discount. Erie, 59½@60½.

HAVRE, Friday, June 12.

COTTON—Sales of the week 4,750 bales. Market inactive and less firm. New-Orleans *fres ordinaire* 300f.; do. *bas* 275f. Stock, 15,500.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Ira Harris, Albany; Judge Crosby, Lowell, Mass.; Col. Z. H. Benton, Pa.; Capt. B. F. Sands and Ira Harris, Jr., U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

J. A. Foote, brother to Admiral Foote, arrived at the Astor House, from his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday morning. The Admiral was reported gradually sinking at a late hour last night.

Gen. Smith and Staff, Providence; Major O. B. Gunn and C. T. J. Carter, Kansas; C. Carruth and family, and O. H. Underhill and lady, Boston; Wm. W. Morris, Kentucky; and Wm. Young and family, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rainebeck; Commodore J. H. Spotts, U. S. N.; Lewis S. Houpt, Philadelphia; M. L. Sykes and lady, Chicago; W. O. Buford and John Carty, Kentucky; and E. R. Greene, Montreal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PIRATICAL DEPREDATIONS.

Six Schooners and Three Ships Burned in One Day by the Tacony.

CHATHAM, Mass., Tuesday, June 23.

The fishing-schooner *Juliette*, of Beverley, Capt. MALLOWS, arrived here this afternoon. She reports: Spoke schooner *Florence*, of Gloucester, this morning, about 40 miles southeast from Chatham Lights. She had on board 150 prisoners from the privateer bark *Tacony*, which took the *Florence* yesterday and bonded her, and ordered her to New-York with the prisoners.

The *Tacony* took and burned six schooners yesterday, belonging to Gloucester, and three ships—the *Saratoga*, *Paraguay*, and the other name unknown, in lat. 41.03, long. 69.15.

HONORS TO GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Speeches by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, and Others.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, at the invitation of D. R. MARTIN, Esq., President of the Ocean Bank, and Col. FRANK E. HOWE, took a pleasure trip down the Bay, in order to obtain a view of the harbor and fortifications of New-York. Among the guests invited were, Maj.-Gen. WOOL and Staff, Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, who has just returned from the West, L. L. L'HOMMEDIEU, formerly of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Mayor HUSSEY, of Cleveland, Col. BAKER, of Ohio, CHARLES GOULD, Mrs. Gen. N. P. BANKS, Mrs. MARTIN, Miss MARTIN, Mrs. FRANK E. HOWE and others.

The harbor revenue cutter *George E. Wissents* was generously tendered by its commander, Capt. J. C. LOWBER, for the occasion. The trip down the bay was a most pleasant one, Dodworth's Band, under the able direction of Mr. DAGOR, enlivening the scene by playing patriotic airs as the vessel glided through the water, and the various vessels in the harbor dipping their ensigns in honor of the guests there were on board.

Shortly after passing Fort Lafayette, the guests were invited to descend into the cabin, and partake of a cold collation. Thanks to the sea breeze, ample justice was done it. At the conclusion, Col. HOWE, introducing Gen. WALBRIDGE to the company, said that it was the intention when they started to see if forty or fifty American ladies and gentlemen could not get together, for the purpose of enjoying themselves without speech-making; but the experiment had failed. He had been requested to call upon one more eloquent than himself—he alluded to a gentleman who had just returned from the West, and whose late speech, though not yet familiar to us of the North, was still ringing with patriotism through the Western States. He, therefore, begged to introduce Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

SPEECH OF GEN. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Since the first hour of the attempt to overthrow our American constitutional Government to the present moment I have never hesitated on all proper occasions to bear my unequivocal testimony that this contest should never terminate until the old American flag floats again over every inch of the soil of the United States, as it did when this rebellion began. [Cheers.] My recent visit to the West has convinced me that the millions of intelligent freemen, who now and hereafter are to inhabit the great valley of the Mississippi, and also those whose homes are upon those great inland seas and northern lakes which stretch mid way across the continent, never mean to have this American nation divided. [Cheers.] I am gratified that upon this occasion we have an opportunity of doing honor to one—Gov. MORTON, of Indiana—who, as the honored representative of a sovereign State, has from the inception of our domestic troubles realized that secession was national suicide, and that all the energies of the American people should be called into action to resist the monstrous heresy. [Great cheering.] Opinions by those claiming to be peace men have recently been proclaimed, that this contest must terminate, because, as they allege, of our inability to command success. Let the recent patriotic response of the State of New-York to the threatened invasion of a sister State (Pennsylvania) be the only and triumphant response to those who would basely abandon a contest that is to decide forever the whole destiny of American Republican institutions. [Cheers.] Let them not be deceived. The National Democracy, and the Constitutional Union men of this country will never abandon this contest while there remains a traitor in the land. But, ladies and gentlemen, I have been beguiled in trespass upon your indulgence longer than I designed, and I beg to conclude by expressing the earnest hope that the great and gigantic West, with its free, active and intelligent population, its great natural advantages for prosperity and manufactures, and its unrivaled navigation, may continue to flourish and develop in the future as in the past, and I desire to connect with this wish the name of one of its most distinguished and honored citizens—I propose, therefore, the health and happiness of Gov. MORTON, of Indiana. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.

Gov. MORTON, upon rising, spoke substantially as follows: He said he was here simply on business connected with his State, and that he did not intend to appear in public during his stay in New-York, but the invitation of Col. HOWE was so irrepressible that he could not resist it. Since the commencement of the war, he had known no party. The appointments he had made would attest the truth of what he said. If an office was solicited for any man, he did not ask what were his politics, but—is he for his country? Is he for the Union and the Constitution? Is he for the suppression of the rebellion at any and all hazards? If the answer was in the affirmative he at once took the applicant by the hand. [Applause.] The rebellion must be suppressed. He listened with profound astonishment to those men whose arguments were in favor of peace. Peace meant the destruction of the Northern States. We must fight and triumph, or the Union must be forever destroyed. If we do not fight and triumph it will cost us honor; it will cost more—it will cost unconditional and universal Liberty. After complimenting the capitalists and the people of New-York City for their patriotism even when affairs looked darkest, the Governor went on to say that the people of the West were loyal; it was true they had a party there who were inimical to the interests of the Government. The West would never consent to be disunited, and especially is this so of the New-England States. Out West our arms have invariably been victorious. [Great cheering.] Not that they were better men; but, in almost every instance, since the commencement of the rebellion have our Western soldiers been the victors. At the reduction of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, the Mississippi will be open from the mouth to its source, and the Confederacy will be cut in twain. Then the Confederacy will soon perish from the want of supplies necessary to sustain it. Gen. GRANT, [continued applause,] now thundering at the walls of Vicksburgh, and at Port Hudson, an ardent, gallant soldier—Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS—[great cheers]—who had already won distinguished success in the field, was closely investing. Ere long, before this perhaps, Port Hudson may have already fallen into the hands of Maj.-Gen. BANKS. [Enthusiastic applause.] If things do not at some period or another look hopeful, we must not despair. If we do not conquer the South, the South will conquer the North. Absolute destruction is before us unless we, East and West, will be one people, come what may, and determine to uphold, at all hazards, the Constitution and the Union. The Governor concluded by thanking the people of New-York for their kind care of wounded Indiana soldiers, as they passed through this City on their way home.

Three cheers were proposed and given most lustily for the Governor of Indiana.

Speeches were also made by Hon. C. L. BENEDICT, Maj.-Gen. WOOL, and others.

On the way home dancing was had on board, the fairer portion of the guests entering into it with great spirit. As it was quite early when the vessel was off the Battery it was proposed that a short sail should be taken up the East River so as to obtain a view of the captured blockade-runners now lying there. When opposite the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, the sailors on board that vessel manned the yards and gave three hearty cheers. Turning the vessel's head once more toward the Battery, the party were all landed at the foot of Whitehall-street, well pleased with their afternoon's excursion.

[Advertisement.]

INVALIN GENTLEMEN.—It is not perhaps as generally known as would be to the interest of invalids that the Round Hill Water Cure, in Northampton, Mass., possesses superior advantages for the treatment of gentlemen also. Its success in breaking up inactions and dangerous diseases, dependent upon impurities in the blood, and in the cure of nervousness, sleeplessness, debilitating dreams, low spirits, loss of memory, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism and gout, is unparalleled.

The treatment is efficient in remedying sick and other headaches, of however confirmed a habit, and all bilious tendencies.

Marked success has also been had in bronchitis, in restoring broken down constitutions, and in arousing torpid, nervous and debilitated systems to strength and activity.

For its success in other cases, and the great favor given the Oriental Turkish, Russian, Chemical and other baths, see circular, sent gratis.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHT ANN BECOMING.—It is very desirable at this season to have the head furnished with a light, cool Hat, but at the same time we must not ignore beauty or sacrifice appearance to comfort, especially when there is no occasion for it, while KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, has such elegant and becoming styles of Soft and Straw Hats suitable for all heads, as light as air and as cool as cucumbers.

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY, at BARNUM's Museum. The little people, (the greatest wonders of the world,) are to be seen nearly every hour, and the superb drama, "The Duke's Device," is played, afternoon and evening. There must be a rush, so go early and get good seats.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 23—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—J. A. Pauli and family, John V. Ahlefeld, Mrs. Commodore Hall and mother, Mr. Prechle, Capt. Soule and family, Miss Emmonds, R. C. Hunter, James J. Morgan, J. Payen, 61 second cabin, and 313 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon sets...11 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 39 | Gov. Island.. 1 28 | Hell Gate.. 2 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Wilson, Aspinwall. D. B. Allen.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore. Wm. Daizell.

Ships T. J. Southard, Starrett, Acapulco, Merchant & Carman; Theodore Knoop, (Br.,) Lakey, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; R. C. Winthrop, Stewart, New-Orleans, J. Atkins & Co.; Yorktown, Meyer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Matador, (Brem.,) Kimme, London, Ruger Bros.; James Hovey, (Br.,) Doyle, Liverpool, Arthur Leary.

Barks Amelia, Wells, Aspinwall, Metcalf & Duncan; Matteawan, Enokson, Boston, C. Prendergast; Lea, Skinner, Bassett, Cardiff, Boyd & Hincken; Hasburg, (Brem.,) Wachter, London, Ruger Bros; Omega, Forbe, Baltimore, E. A. Hussey & Co.

Brigs A. V. Goodhue, (Br.,) Besser, St. Thomas, Thos. James; T. H. Rowland, McCarty, Philadelphia, Moore & Leary; Zero, (Sr.,) Benson, Demerara; Paragon, (Br.,) Walls, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Marian, Mani, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Francisco, Kelley, Newburyport, G. L. Hatch; Willow, Small, Lubec, Me., Jed Frye; Mavinia Hopkins, Crosper, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Ned Sumter, Thorndyke, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Chief, Ryder, Beaufort, Murray & Co.; Maria Jane, (Br.,) Crosby, Pictou, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) McConklin, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; John Curtis, Jr., Pearce, Chincoteague; Franklin Bell, Robinson, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; S. C. Evans, Hammond, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Helena, (Br.,) Fetscher, Tobasco, B. J. Warburgh; Emily, (Br.,) Munroe, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Osprey, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Mary, Wilcox, Boston, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen 7th inst., with the mails, mdse. and 395 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Left Southampton 10th inst., at 6 P. M., and arr. at the City 23d at 6¾ A. M.

Steam transport Diamond State, Nickal, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer M. Macy, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Ruggles, McDermott, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Ship America, (of Liverpool,) Mortimer, Liverpool May 19, with mdse. and 419 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. June 12, lat. 43 14, lon. 54 55, spoke ship Emerland, Luce, from Liverpool May 2, for New-York. On May 28, in lat. 45 50, lon. 42 20, passed a number of icebergs.

Ship Atalanta, (of London,) Spratly, Calcutta Feb. 23, via St. Thomas 13 ds., with linseed, &c., to Goodhue & Co. The U. S. steamers Vanderbilt and Alabama were at St. Thomas, all well.

Ship Sardinia, Pendleton, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 26 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. On the Banks saw a large quantities of ice.

Ship Delphine, (Pruss.,) Sievert, Antwerp 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Crimea, (Br., of Liverpool,) Baker, Cienfuegos May 24, with sugar, bound to Falmouth, Eng., put into this port leaky. June 11, lat. 32, lon. 77, in a heavy head sea, sprung a leak; is leaking about one foot per hour; both pumps giving out, was obliged to put into this port for repairs.

Bark Harry Booth, Driskо, Tortugas June 8, and Cardenas June 11, in ballast to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Fannie, Carter, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Sid. in co. with brig W. R. Sawyer, for Boston.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 18 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. 21st inst., lat. 38 2, lon. 74 10, spoke U. S. bark Amy, cruising for privateers.

Sark Nor, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Cork 37 ds., in ballast to Holmbee & Baichen.

Brig Electra, (of Sunderland,) Bowen, Sunderland 65 ds., with coal to order.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3667. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. Ewell Invading the State in Force.

JENKINS' CAVALRY IN THE ADVANCE.

HIS FORCE NEAR CARLISLE.

The Bridge of Scotland Burned Again.

The New-York Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments at Carlisle.

Probable Retreat on the Harrisburgh Defences.

Gen. Couch Concentrating a Large Force at Gettysburgh.

THE REBELS PLUNDERING THE COUNTRY.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, June 24.

The rebel cavalry advanced to Shippensburgh this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Telegraphic communication was suspended at that place. The operator retired to Newville, and at last accounts was at Graysonville, six miles above Carlisle and twenty-four from Harrisburgh.

At the present moment the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York are at Carlisle. Gen. KNIPE is at that point. A train of cars with the engine fully steamed is in readiness to convey the troops hither in case the emergency should demand it. Gen. KNIPE has telegraphed to Gen. COUCH that he wants to make a stand at Carlisle, but in order to do it he must have reinforcements. As yet the reinforcements here have not been sent out, and in all probability the troops will be ordered to fall back to Harrisburgh.

A deserter who came in this afternoon, reports that EWELL's entire division is advancing this way. It comprises twelve thousand men, beside a heavy force of cavalry under JENKINS. The cavalry is some miles in the advance, and will probably come up to Carlisle to-night.

The authorities here expect an attack by to-morrow or Friday. Artillery has been placed in position in the fortifications, and troops have been sent to a proper distance in front

People from the towns above are flocking into Harrisburgh in large numbers. They bring with them numerous horses and cattle, and whole cart loads of furniture and other property. Three hundred contrabands have just come into town, having arrived from Carlisle. Nine prisoners, including three contrabands, have been brought in from Dauphin, situated six miles above here on the Susquehanna. They were all mounted on good horses, and the saddles are of a uniform pattern.

The rebels burned the bridge at Scotland this afternoon.

Sheriff RIELEY, of Cumberland, was captured by the rebels when they reëntered Chambersburgh yesterday. They, however, did not know of his official character, else he would not have so easily escaped as was the case. He arrived at Carlisle today. He states that the rebels are scattered over every part of the county, helping themselves to cattle and horses. JENKINS issued an order for the inhabitants to bring in supplies for the troops, which if not complied with he should seize such as he required. In a short time wagon loads of supplies were flocking into town. The rebels told the inhabitants that they need not trouble themselves to rebuild the Scotland bridge again, as they had come to hold the town during the Summer.

Dissatisfaction is expressed by the Seventy-first and Eighth regiments, at Carlisle, at the indifference of the inhabitants of that section as to their instrumentality in the present movement, and in fact frequent indignities offered them. Four members of the Seventy-first New-York came in to-night. The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth New-York regiments have advanced from the fortifications this evening.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, June 24.

Capt. BOYD, with about sixty of the First New-York cavalry and fifteen of a Maryland regiment, is upon the wagon-road eight miles above Carlisle, and one and a quarter miles to the left of Graysonville. The enemy's advance is one mile from him, on the same road. Capt. BOYD communicates with Harrisburgh by sending a messenger across the fields to the operator at Graysonville.

Lieut. KNOWLES, of the First New-York cavalry, came in from Shippensburgh to-night. He says that a miller had secreted in the woods, between Chambersburgh and Greencastle, three hundred barrels of flour, which was discovered and seized by the rebels. The most patriotic of the farmers took the lynch-pins from their wagons, but the rebels, finding them in that condition, completely demolished them.

Gen. COUCH is concentrating a large force near Gettysburgh to operate on the right flank of the enemy.

Information received here of certain movements of the Army of the Potomac, indicates that the rebel invaders will find it a difficult task to return to Virginia. WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 24.

The operator at Shippensburgh, eleven miles this side of Chambersburgh, telegraphed at 12 o'clock to-day that the rebels were one mile from the town, and advancing in this direction.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 24.

The city has been in a high state of excitement all day. News from up the valley shows that the rebels are rapidly advancing in this direction in strong force. No troops would likely venture so far from the base of their operations, into an enemy's country, without force sufficient to act on the offensive. So far no opposition has been made to their movements. The rebels are now twelve miles from Carlisle, and still advancing. Gen. KNIPE, commanding the forces in the valley, will probably give them battle at that point. The rebels will no doubt appear in front of that town to-morrow. Our cavalry, who fall back as the rebels advance, have been unable to discover any infantry as yet, but there is no doubt that a strong force is in supporting distance.

A deserter belonging to the Forty-fourth Georgia regiment arrived here to-day. On Sunday night his regiment was doing picket duty near Hagerstown, and on Monday morning fifty of them deserted and safely made their way to the mountains, where they remained all night. Yesterday morning they all started for Frederick City, hoping to make their way to Baltimore, with the exception of this man, who came to Gettysburgh. He states that EWELL's whole corps of six brigades was at Hagerstown, when he left. They number about 12,000. The last brigade left Williamsport on Friday, arriving at Hagerstown the same day. Orders were issued on Sunday for the corps to move at 5 o'clock Monday morning. It is believed they are coming in this direction, supporting JENKINS' force of cavalry.

Sixteen veterans of the war of 1812 to-day visited the Governor at the capitol, and tendered their services, which were accepted.

TELEGRAMS FROM McCONNELLSBURGH.

McCONNELLSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, June 24.

The excitement along the border remains unabated. Business is at a perfect stand-still, being exposed constantly to incursions of marauding rebel bands. Farmers are compelled to keep their horses concealed in the mountains, and the prospects of reaping the coming harvests are discouraging. The rebels are overrunning Franklin County.

Two rebel deserters from a North Carolina regiment, belonging to EWELL's corps, came into our lines this morning, and report that the whole of that commander's forces are in Pennsylvania. The rebels are in force at Mercersburgh, and have driven in our pickets this side of the town. It is thought they will attempt to feel our strength this side of the mountains.

4:50 *P. M.*—Rebel infantry are reported coming up the mountain from Mercersburgh in force. The roads are blockaded, but poorly supported.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

Confirmation of the Report of Ewell's Movement into Pennsylvania.

THE EXPEDITION ONE FOR PLUNDER.

Boasts of the Rebels that They Will March on Harrisburgh and Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, June 24.

There is no longer any doubt that the rebels are in strong force on this side of the Potomac, and are marching into Pennsylvania. Refugees who arrived here this evening from near the Pennsylvania line, state that this morning, at 9 o'clock, EARLY's division, of EWELL's corps, passed through Smithsburgh, on their way to Chambersburgh, which is 22 miles distant.

They had with them sixteen pieces of artillery, two regiments of cavalry and twelve of infantry—in all, about 8,000 men. Gen. RHODES' Division took the Greencastle road from Hagerstown, and a third division of the enemy are reported advancing upon Mercersburgh from the direction of Hancock.

EWELL commands in person. He was in Hagerstown yesterday.

The rebel army is accompanied by an immense wagon train, which would indicate that the movement is more for purposes of plunder than anything else.

The rebels evacuated South Mountain yesterday, taking the road toward Greencastle. The rebels are seizing all the horses and cattle they can lay their hands upon, and sending them to the rear. Orders have been issued by the rebel commanders to spare the property of Marylanders, but when they arrive in Pennsylvania they shall have unbridled license to plunder and devastate.

The rebel officers proclaim that it is their intention to march first upon Harrisburgh and then upon Philadelphia. The unorganized and inexperienced militia assembled for the defence of the State, they say, will form no barrier to their march through the State. H.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 24.

Information received at Gen. SCHENCK's headquarters this morning, from Frederick, says that the rebels, with a considerable force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, are again threatening Frederick, and are half way between Middletown and Boonsboro, crossing South Mountain.

Our scouts are now out, and more definite news is expected in a few hours.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

We learn from Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK's Headquarters that information was received last evening, from his scouts on the South Mountain, that the rebel Gen. EWALL's entire force is now in the Boonsboro Valley, numbering not less than thirty-five to forty thousand men. These scouts state that they approached on the mountains within view of the enemy's encampments, and were certain that they do not exaggerate his strength. They were scouting through the surrounding country and gathering supplies and forage. They crossed at Antietam Ford and appeared to be settled down for a lengthened occupation. There were no indications of a movement in the direction of Frederick, but their foraging parties were scouring the country across the Pennsylvania line.

The scouts also report that the rebels are building bridges across the canal, indicating preparations for the advance of the whole army, or to facilitate their rapid exit if it should prove necessary.

VISIT OF MAJ.-GEN. HALLECK.

The General-in-Chief unexpectedly appeared in Baltimore yesterday. Accompanied by Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK and Staff, he proceeded to inspect the preparations for defence in and about the city. After a rapid yet evidently close inspection, Gen. HALLECK expressed himself pleased with the works—indeed, surprised at the rapidity with which the defences had been planned and executed. He returned to Washington in the afternoon train.

It is the opinion of officers of the Engineer corps that no city in the Union possesses greater natural advantages for defence than Baltimore, and that the works now rapidly approaching completion will fully command every approach.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

News from Gen. Hooker's Headquarters to Yesterday.

The Bulk of the Rebel Army West of the Blue Ridge.

Reconnoissance to Warrenton and Other Points by Gen. Stahl.

No Enemy Discovered in That Direction.

PLEASANTON WATCHING STUART CLOSELY

The Movement of Ewell Across the Potomac.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

Gen. STAHL's command returned last evening from an extended reconnoissance in the vicinity of Warrenton. They visited not only Warrenton, but Sulphur Springs and Rappahannock Ford, and scoured the country down through Bentsville, to Elk Run and Spotted Tavern—the latter one of our last Winter's haunts. No force of rebels whatever was discovered. Their entire force is undoubtedly west of the Blue Ridge.

Information received to-day renders it nearly positive that the whole of EWELL's corps has been transferred into Maryland. This corps numbers about 23,000 infantry and artillery.

STUART's cavalry range up and down the London Valley, under the eastern shadows of the Blue Ridge. PLEASANTON keeps a sharp lookout for him, and slight skirmishes occur daily. The number of prisoners taken in PLEASANTON's cavalry battles during the past week is 450, including 20 officers—among them one Colonel, three Lieutenant-Colonels, three Majors, and the rest line officers.

L. L. CROUNSE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24.

It is ascertained that, with the exception of some slight skirmishing in the Bull Run valley, there was no fighting yesterday. All was quiet apparently along our front, to-day. Yesterday, owing to some imperfect picketing, some of MOSELEY's irregular cavalry came upon the Chantilly road, near Cub Run, and destroyed several of our wagons with ammunition, forage, &c. They were pursued, and, it is reported, some of them captured.

Several bundles of Northern newspapers were seized and confiscated, yesterday, but for what cause is not publicly known.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

The achievements of our cavalry are the topic of much favorable comment among the men and officers of the army, particularly among the *infantry*, who are fast getting in love with the cavalry—there having been, heretofore, plenty of room for an increase of affection between them. The early and accurate accounts of the late cavalry battles, from the TIMES cavalry correspondent, are the only ones that have appeared here, and are read with much avidity.

Aside from the fact that STUART's impudent force has been thoroughly whipped, and now retires cowed and crestfallen, before our confident squadrons, another and still more important thing has been achieved. The whole rebel infantry movement has been completely unmasked, and it is demonstrated beyond doubt that but for the sagacious dispositions of this army, and the bold, vigorous and determined reconnoissances by the cavalry, LEE's army would ere this have been in Maryland, by the very route he chose last year. This movement has been foiled. Of course, he may invade by way of Williamsport, but that route is far more distant and dangerous for him than the one by wey of Nolan's Ford and Frederick, and places our army directly in his rear. At present he cannot invade Maryland by any point east of Harper's Ferry.

In my dispatch of the 16th I said: "The present position of the enemy, comparing all my information, I believe to be this: LONGSTREET and EWALL in the valley near Winchester; HILL on the march between Culpepper and Chester Gap; but he has hardly had time to get on the other side of the Blue Ridge."

Within the past forty-eight hours this information has been substantially confirmed. On Thursday last LONGSTREET moved through Ashby's Gap to the Loudon Valley, on this side; for what purpose is not fully known; but STUART's cavalry, which was masking his movement, being attacked in front and rear by PLEASANTON and DUFIE, LONGSTREET divided his command in two columns at Upperside, and moved *both* toward Snicker's Gap, one column by way of Middleburgh, whose rear DUFIE followed on the 18th, and picked up a couple of hundred stragglers; the other column direct to Snickersville, along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. On Saturday he pushed through Snicker's Gap and crossed the Shenandoah River, encamping on its banks, and leaving PICKET's division to hold the gap.

On Sunday Gen. BUFORD pushed a bold reconnoissance to the top of the Blue Ridge, and discovered LONGSTREET's camp in plain sight on the line of the river at the base of the mountains. Further information received at the outposts yesterday and Sunday, which is reliable in its character, places HILL's corps on the western side of the Blue Ridge, having marched by way of Chester Gap. He has probably joined LONGSTREET ere this. LEE's headquarters were at Winchester on Sunday. EWELL's corps was in the vicinity of Winchester, one division, RHODES', numbering about eight thousand men, being thrown up on the line of the Potomac, to support the guerrillas of JENKINS and IMBODEN, who are there *expressly for the purpose of ravaging the country for horses and supplies, and not for the purpose of fighting*. This will be demonstrated in a very few days to a certainty.

The matter of invasion is now reduced to one route only, and if the rebels are really in earnest about it they will soon demonstrate it, and they may be looked for on a line west of the Blue Ridge and South Mountain—crossing either at Williamsport, or at Blackford's Ford, below Shepherdstown. The possibility of crossing the Potomac below Harper's Ferry no longer exists.

In executing this movement the rebels will, of course, conceal it from our knowledge as much as possible, by defending the passages of the Blue Ridge, and possibly by also seizing and holding the gaps of South Mountain, out of which they were so summarily routed last year. But with wide-awake cavalry scouts on the Pennsylvania border, together with the friendly people of that section, we shall not be blameless if we do not have early and full notice of their approach and operations.

The total number of prisoners captured on Sunday will reach one hundred and fifty—among them twelve officers—one Colonel, wounded, three Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, and the rest line officers. Nearly twenty-five of the enemy's best cavalry officers have been taken within the past five days. The prospects for "retaliation" on their part are not much enhanced by these captures.

MOSELEY, yesterday, tried his hand at another raid in this vicinity, but got most handsomely beaten and scattered. He crossed the Bull Run Mountains with several hundred cavalry, between Aldie and Thoroughfare Gaps. He sent a portion of his forces down to the Mountain Pike, with the evident intention of picking up any wagons or stragglers they might find there. With about a hundred men, he pushed for the Aldie Pike, and debouched out on that road, just below Gum Spring. He soon encountered an ammunition train, on which he charged, and, of course, captured it. He then proceeded to unhitch and drive off all the horses and mules, and was just in the act of setting fire to the wagons, when a battalion of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry, who had been resting in the woods just below, charged up the road, and after a short contest scattered MOSBY's crew to the winds, recapturing all the horses and mules, and taking ten of his gang prisoners. In the meantime, another force above MOSBY came down the road, and the rebels incontinently scattered into the woods and by-roads, having done no damage. We had not a man killed or wounded. The rest of his cavalry, which went down to the Warrenton road, ran into some of our infantry, and they also got scattered, some of them being captured.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Further Particulars of the Cavalry Fight.

ALDIE, Va., Monday, June 22—6 A. M.

The cavalry fight of yesterday was conducted by the columns of BUFORD on the right and GREGG on the left. GREGG's column was mainly engaged in an artillery fight of a running character, the rebels being rapidly dislodged from one position to another for a distance of twelve miles. Three guns and one caisson were taken during the day, and two caissons were blown up.

At Upperville the enemy made a stout resistance and a charge, in which they were repulsed, losing their Colonel, who was wounded and captured. GREGG's column took 60 prisoners, including five or six officers, one Colonel, one Major and several line officers. Our loss was light.

Col. VINCENT's infantry brigade, from the Fifth corps, were actively engaged early in the day, and captured one gun. They lost about twenty killed and wounded.

Gen. BUFORD, on the right, had the most cavalry fighting, but drove the enemy uniformly throughout the day. When near Ashby's Gap, he cut off a large body of the enemy, and compelled them to retreat by way of Snicker's Gap.

There are now no rebels in the London Valley, it having been cleared by our cavalry. LEE's whole army is certainly west of the Blue Ridge, on the line of the Shenandoah.

The battle of yesterday was very handsome, successful, and our loss much less than usual.

L. L. CROUNSE.

THE ADVANCE UPON ASHBY'S GAP

The Cavalry Fight Continued at Middleburgh and Rector's Cross Roads—List of Killed and Wounded.

NEAR RECTOR'S FOUR CORNERS, Va., Friday Evening, June 19, 1863.

Portions of Gen. GREGG's cavalry command have been engaged skirmishing with the enemy nearly all day. The enemy's line of skirmishers were met early this morning in a piece of woods a little to the west of Middleburgh, and they were gradually forced back about five miles on the road leading to Ashby's Gap, where, it is said, the enemy have two brigades of infantry. Artillery was used occasionally on both sides, but most of the time the fight was more of an Indian warfare than anything seen of late. Nearly all the charges made were in woods where the enemy fought from behind trees, stone walls and natural rifle pits. A large number of our men were dismounted, and they proved themselves to be quite as great adepts in the Indian style of warfare as the enemy. As the latter were driven out of one piece of timber, they would skedaddle into another, and thus the contest was kept up, from early morning until about 4 o'clock P. M., almost without intermission. During the early portion of the day, the brigade commanded by Col. GREGG was alone engaged. During the day Gen. KILPATRICK's command came up, and, at a later hour, the regular cavalry, which had been sent up the Snicker's Gap road, made a sudden dash upon the left flank of the enemy, creating quite a panic among the Johnny Rebs. As the regulars passed up the Snicker's Gap pike, a squadron of the First cavalry was placed to guard the bridge across Goose Creek. The main column had been gone only a short time, when the guard was attacked by a superior force, and driven away, when the bridge was set on fire. The First Maine, Tenth, Second and Fourth New-York, Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, did most of the skirmishing to-day, The First Maine made 5 charges, under the most unfavorable circumstances, and added new laurels to their fame. Our loss in killed and wounded, yesterday and to-day, will probably not exceed fifty, and of the whole number there are not half a dozen wounds of a serious character. On the other hand, at the close of the day, there were thirty of the enemy's dead and wounded at the hospital—a majority of the wounds being of a serious character. Some forty prisoners were captured, including six officers—a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Captain and three Lieutenants. When the Tenth New-York entered Middleburgh, yesterday, they found five of the missing First Rhode Island troopers locked up in a store, their captors not having an opportunity even to parole or carry them off, so sudden was the charge into the town made.

Some of our officers are known to have been killed to-day, but the names of only the following have been obtained as yet: Lieut. George S. Kimball, Co. E, First Maine cavalry; Lieut. Neville, Co. E, First Maine cavalry; Lieut. Tavior, Co. F, First Maine cavalry; Lieut. Ed. S. Hawes, Co. F, Tenth New-York cavalry. The following named non-commissioned officers were also killed: Sergt. Hawkes, Co. F, First Maine; Sergt. Bryant, Co. K, First Maine; Corp. Neil, Co. C, First Maine. Privates Hurd and Decker were killed in the battle of the 17th, at Aldie, and Ord. Sergt. Hall, all of Co. H, First Maine, wounded, has since died; Sergt. Wm. Crampton, Co. H, Second New-York.

Annexed is a list of the wounded, so far as ascertained:

Wounded at Brick Church (Zion's Hill) Hospital. Received June 19, 1863.

FIRST MAINE CAVALRY.

Joseph Jolt, Co. E—arm and side.	H. M. Thompson, Co. H—left heel.
A. Ken, Co. F—head.	Sergt. F. Holyoke, Co F—breast, right leg and l. arm.
A. F. Worthing, Co. C—left arm; shell.	Sergt. A. M. Warren, Co. M—left side.
Henry Young, Co. C—right arm amputated.	John F. Teifelberg, Co. F—left thigh.
Wm. F. Swift, Co. C—abdomen.	Lt. Zenas Vaughan—wrist.
A. M. Johnson, Co. C—side.	Charles Higgins, Co. C—shoulder.
Sergt. C. G. Thwing, Co. C elbow joint.	Sergt. J. Ridder, Co. C—head.
John F. Tolman, Co. A—neck.	Volney H. Foss, Co. C—head.
H. F. Drew, Co. A—forehead.	—— Hinkley, Co. D—foot.
George A. Russell, Co. E—right thigh.	Sergt. John J. Thomas, Co. M—leg—slight.
Sam't Ingall, Co. M—r. arm.	Sergt. L. Warren—side.

FIRST REGULARS.

O. Case—wounded in arm.

FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALY.

G. Delany, Co. G—thigh.	J. G. Hamilton, Co. L—thigh,
J. M. Hilbeck, Co. D—side, shell.	W. S. Fray, Co. E—hip.
	Allen Crebler, Co H—foot.

TENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Uri F. Tyler, Co. K—sick.	B. Beardsley, Co. K—breast and shoulder.
Sergt. D. H. Bulkley, Co. F—dysentery.	John Ford, Co. A—abdomen.
Corp. S. L. Law, Co. L—fever.	G. Senninger, Co. A—hip and arm.
Corp. T. K. Ashton, Co. L—fever.	T. Lavan, Co. M—left hand.
D. Wallace, Co. A—leg amputated.	Sergt. Martin Sping—elbow.
	Corp. W. Walker—leg shot off.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Isaiah Gray, Co. D—gun struck.	Wm. Rhodes, Co. G—remittent fever.
C. D. Thomas, Co. D—remittent fever.	H. Baker, Co. K—head.

SECOND NEW-YORK CAVALRY (HARRIS' LIGHT.)

Wm S Weeks, Co H—arm.	Sergt C W Sexton Co I—arm.
John W Death, Co H—hand.	

REBELS.

A J Forbes, 50th North Carolina cavalry—arm.	B. Lewis, 4th North Carolina—shoulder and wrist.
Caleb Ballance, 50th North Carolina cav—shoulder.	John Florce, 4th North Carolina—right arm.

SIXTH OHIO CAVALRY.

Peter L. Potter, Co. L, head.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

Sergt. J. K. Brooks, Co. C, slight wound in head.

FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY.

George S. Bennet, Co. D, shoulder.

SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,

John Alodnrf, Co. L—wounded leg.	Lieut. C. Knox, Co. A—fever.
Wm. J. McKelvy, Co. M—right thigh.	Sergt. W. H. Thomas, Co. M—abdomen.
Corp. L. Kellogg, Co. C—abdomen.	Sergt. M. M. Lagan, Co. M—head, shoulder, and hand.

FIRST NEW-JERSEY CAVALRY.

Jacob McClown—remittent fever.

DEATHS AT THE BARN HOSPITAL, NEAR ALDIE, FROM WOUNDS.

John McConan, Co. C, 1st Massachusetts cavalry.
Wm. Dodge, 2d New-York cavalry.
—— Hall, 2d New-York cavalry.
—— Schumaker, Co. H, 2d New-York cavalry.
Henry Allen, Co. D, 2d New-York cavalry.
Wm. Noon, Co. M, 2d New-York cavalry.
Chas. Franklin, Co. M, 1st Rhode Island.
One man, name unknown.

The above are buried near Zion's Church, two miles east of Aldie.

CHARLES BRADY, JOHN BALDWIN and MARCUS SMITH, of Company C, Third United States artillery, were severely but not dangerously burnt to-day, on the road near Middleburgh, by the explosion of a caisson.

CHARLES BEACH, of the Tenth New-York, had three horses shot under him to-day, but escaped without a scratch himself. E. A. PAUL.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT HUDSON.

Gen. Banks' Report of Operations to the 14th.

Another Assault on the Rebel Works.

New and Important Positions Gained.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24.

Dispatches from Gen. BANKS have been received by the War Department, to the effect that on the 14th instant, having established his batteries within 350 yards of the rebel works at Port Hudson, after a vigorous cannonade, he summoned Gen. GARDNER to surrender. On his refusal an assault was made, and our forces gained positions within 50 to 100 yards of the enemy's works, which they hold.

Gen. PAINE was severely wounded.

Gen. BANKS expressed himself confident of success.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 23.

The gunboat *James Adger* and the sloop-of-war *Tuscarora* arrived in Hampton Roads last evening.

The steamer *Conway* arrived this forenoon from Newbern, N. C., and reports no news from that Department.

The *James Adger* sailed from Hampton Roads this afternoon, also the transport *John Brooks*.

The Fifth Massachusetts regiment arrived here today from Newbern, N. C., whose term had expired. They have to-day volunteered their services to Gen. DIX, and enter at once into the service under the Generals commanding.

The transport *City of Albany*, from New-York on the 18th, reports at Norfolk having seen the masts of a schooner bearing southeast half east from Cape Henlopen light, about four miles distant, fifteen feet out of water.

The contrabands are being removed from Suffolk and vicinity to Norfolk in large numbers, and placed in charge of Dr. BROWN, of Norfolk.

The Pennsylvania Invasion.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. PARKER OF NEW JERSEY.

The following Proclamation appears in the New-Jersey papers:

Whereas, the necessity no longer exists for "the citizens of the State to meet and organize into companies, and report to the Adjutant-General of the State as soon as possible, to be organized into regiments as the Militia of New-Jersey, and press forward to the assistance of Pennsylvania in this emergency," according to my proclamation of the 17th inst.—

I therefore direct that the troops raised in accordance with the said proclamation be honorably discharged, and return to their respective places of enrollment, to be mustered out and paid for the service they have performed. The Companies are requested to retain their present organization, as their services may be needed again at any moment. All vouchers for necessary expenses incident to raising said troops will be forwarded without delay, through the proper staff officers, for approval and payment.

The promptness with which the citizens of this State responded to the appeal of the Governor of Pennsylvania for aid in repelling the threatened invasion of that State, deserves the commendation of all patriots and lovers of the Union.

Thanks are especially due the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh regiments, (returned volunteers,) for having so promptly taken the field to resist the threatened invasion, without returning to their homes, from which they had so long been separated.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at Trenton, the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Attest,) JOEL PARKER.

S. M. DICKINSON, Private Secretary.

In its comments upon this document, the Trenton *Republican* says:

"We do not like to give currency to rumors which are afloat, in reference to this matter, most of which are, no doubt, unfounded. We have, however, heard that the New-Jersey troops are recalled because of some disagreement between the Governors of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. If this is true—and we have reason to believe that it is—it only affords another proof of the impossibility of raising and managing a large army by State authority alone.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Physical and Metaphysical Analysis of its Spirit and Condition.

This and Other Armies—The Spirit of the Soldiers—Organization of the Army—The Staff and a General Staff Corps—The Infantry—The Cavalry—The Artillery—Quartermasters', Medical Inspectors' Departments, &c.

THE ARMY READY FOR WORK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

If one can hardly hope at this date to arrest popular attention by anything short of the shock of battle, I am sure there are still many of a more thoughtful cast, who, knowing that battle is but the concentrated expression of all the moral and material forces of an army, feel the importance of an appreciation of those forces at rest, in order rightly to understand them when put forth in the fierce climax of war.

If we may be allowed to draw an analogy from the language of the physical sciences, we may say that the *dynamical* manifestations of an army will always be controlled by its *statical* condition, and that, without some knowledge of the latter, it is impossible rightly to judge the former.

In numerous letters written from the Army of the Potomac, I have tried to make the public acquainted with what we may call the *anatomy and physiology* of that army. I propose to do something of the same kind for the Army of the Cumberland. I can, however, from my brief stay here, give you little more than the most generalized impressions.

And, after all, when we say the *anatomy and physiology* of an army, we hardly use a figure of speech. For it would be to quite misconceive the true nature of an army to think of it in any other light than as an organic structure—with its parts, members, functions, vital spirit and animating soul. An army is something more than the sum of the individual musket-bearers in red or blue that compose it, just as the body is more than the individual atoms that compose it. Organization, that is, *organic* arrangement, incorporates these atoms in the subordination of their functions and members, and animates them with a living soul. And finally—to dismiss hastily these speculative considerations—just as we remark that the higher forms of animal life are distinguished by the ascendency of the spiritual over the materiel parts, so an army is peculiarly under this government. "In war," said the greatest modern master of the art, "the *moral* is for three parts, the *physical* for but one," and it is a profound aphorism which should never be forgotten. It is a well-known law that momentum is equivalent to the mass multiplied by the velocity—by virtue of which principle a small body, endowed with rapid movement, has all the effect of a much larger one moving at a slower rate. In an army, the *mass* is a constant, but the *velocity* is a variable quantity, depending on the spirit, fire, *élan*—in a word, on the *morale* of the troops.

II.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOLDIERS.

The *morale* of an army is a subtle something—difficult to express in a formula, and yet a palpable and powerful presence. In this, indeed, it resembles the imponderable forces which, while inappreciable by material weight or measure, are yet the potent, pervading principalities and powers of earth and air.

But, indeed, to one coming from the Army of the Potomac to the army in Tennessee, there is small need of any refined processes of discrimination. The difference, as the French say, *saut aux yeux*, strikes one at a glance. Recurring to the analogy traced between an army and a living creature, I have often thought that one could detect in the physiognomy of an army something analogous to those outward manifestations of the inward moods of men which we call "expressions of countenance." Now the impression one gets from the Army of the Cumberland is unmistakably that which comes from a contented, victorious, spirited temper. I was prepared to see a great difference in this respect, between the Western troops and the Army of Virginia; but I confess I was not prepared for so great a difference. All that can be conveyed by saying, that this army "is in fine condition," that "its *morale* is excellent," &c., I wish to convey in the largest and most emphatic sense. And it may be possible, though very briefly, to indicate how this is and comes to be.

And it should not be omitted at the start, to state that the men trace much of their well-being to the fact, that this army has been, in great part, removed from those influences that have made that poor Army of the Potomac the football of Washington intrigue and folly, and of military gambling and incompetence. Freed from these malign powers, they have, at the same time, escaped that spirit of intrigue, rivalry, jealousy, carping and croaking, that has so long demoralized and bedeviled that army.

Thus left alone, they have won victories, and these, reacting as they always do on the temper of the men, have given that confidence, that spirit—in a word, that "habit of victory" that goes so far toward the winning of new victories. It is true that no great battle has been fought by this army since that of Stones River, five months ago; but this interval has been filled up with a great number of minor infantry and cavalry engagements, in which what is peculiar is that *our side has been invariably successful*. These do not resound as great battles do, but they are talked of by the men, and have a most inspiriting effect. In the Army of the Potomac you constantly meet men who will tell you, "I have been in a dozen battles and been chased all the time; I should like to see, for once, how it feels to *chase* as well as to *be chased*!" You see nothing of this kind here. The men are in the *habit* of chasing. And it is worthy of remark that whatever may be the considerations that either prompt or retard an immediate advance from this point, the troops, at least, are unanimously eager to have another chance at the enemy.

Another item in the account is the rigid military justice that prevails. Deserters are *shot*.

apies are *hung*—not sent up to Washington to be pardoned. In consequence, desertion is here a thing almost unknown.

Above all, the army has an entire and perfect confidence in the Commanding General—a quality which, unless it be present, must, as we have so often seen, paralyze even the finest of armies. The quality of Gen. ROSECRANS' mind is an entirely *military spirit*, superposed on a deep and broad foundation of *moral principle*; and he has had the faculty to infuse into his troops something of that same present sense of *duty*, that earnestness, that utter abhorrence of the rebellion and all its accursed appurtenances; and that same lofty patriotism that so eminently mark his own nature—forces which are certainly just as real and just as potent as those which we can measure and which meet the eye.

III.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The present organization of the Army of the Cumberland was made immediately after the battle of Murfreasboro. Prior to the assignment of Gen ROSECRANS to the command, it had been designated the "Army of the Ohio," and it had only a divisional organization. On the formation of the Department of the Cumberland, this army was styled the "Fourteenth Army Corps." Early in January, however, an order of the War Department formed the command into three corps, —designated respectively the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first corps. The Fourteenth corps is commanded by Major-Gen. THOMAS; the Twentieth by Major-Gen. MCCOOK, and the Twenty-first by Major-Gen. CRITTENDEN.

Gen. MCCOOK's corps forms the right wing of the army; Gen. THOMAS' the centre; Gen. CRITTENDEN'S the left; beside this there is a force of reserves.

The hierarchy of this, as of all modern armies, is by regiment, brigade, division, corps—two or more of each constituting a unit of the succeeding order.

Experience in this war has proved that the corps is the best permanent independent fraction of an army for discipline and service. There are French military writers who assert that as a general thing it is more advantageous to compose the army solely of divisions. But in this army the divisional organization was found to produce the evils of an excessive scattering or distribution of power. On the other hand, the adoption of a higher unit than the corps, namely, the Grand Division, composed of two corps, was found in the Army of the Potomac, to produce the contrary evil of an excessive centralization of power,—each Grand Division being an army of itself, while the General Commander was almost cut off from any vital connection with his command.

The organization of our corps hardly corresponds in all respects to that of European armies. For example, the cavalry is massed, instead of each corps and division containing a portion of troops of the three arms. The distribution of the artillery is by corps, divisions and brigades. The brigade batteries, however, are only semi-attached.

By this regular distribution of power, duties and functions through the corps, divisions and brigades—the smaller circle within the larger, and the relations of the members vital or organic —the incredible complication and accumulation of business incident to a great army, are brought within governance, and the whole of the vast machinery moves even with ease.

In general, before going into the discussion of the three arms in detail, it is due to remark that the five months that have passed since this last great battle here, have been assiduously spent in organizing, drilling and disciplining this force—in bringing it out of the chaos in which Gen. ROSECRANS found it, and making it more of an *army* and less of a *mob*. This quiet work, it is true, does not ring in the public ear, and is probably hardly even thought of by the country; but it is, after all, this silent training which gives victories. The result of these months of hard work has been immense on this army, and its effects will be demonstrated the moment the army enters upon an active campaign.

IV.

THE STAFF AND A GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

I have so often written of the deficiency of a Staff Corps in the Army of the Potomac, that little more need be said than that the same criticism applies fully to this army. Indeed, in the European sense of a General Staff (*Etat-Major*) not one of our armies has anything of the kind. And this too in the face of the fact that all the considerations that make a staff necessary in the European military organizations weigh with tenfold force in the American system of warfare.

The best that can be said in this case is that the lack is thoroughly realized by the Commanding General and the more intelligent officers, and that the subject is being eagerly talked of and inquired into. The efficiency of all our armies will be doubled when this great desideratum is supplied.

The present staff of Gen. ROSECRANS consists of the Chief of the Administrative Departments and the Aids. The Chief of Staff is Brig.-Gen. GARFIELD, an accomplished soldier, with an imminense talent for bureau business, while he is at the same time an able lieutenant in the field. The Chief of Artillery, Col. Burnett; Chief of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. Stanley; Chief Engineer, Brig.-Gen. Morton; Inspector-General, Lieut.-Col. Ducat; Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Goddard; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. Taylor; Chief Commissary, Lieut.-Col. Simmons; Provost-Marshal, Maj. Miles, Judge-Advocate, Capt. Brook; Chief of Ordnance, Capt. Potter; Chief Signal Officer, Capt. Merrill; Senior Aids, Col. McKibbon and Maj. Bond.

It will be seen from this list that the Staff consists either of officers whose duties are mainly those of the Bureau and administration, or of Aids who, though brave young men, are really little more than couriers. The Chiefs of Departments, it is true, act as Aids on the battle-field, and lend all the weight of their personal ability to the execution of the General's plans: but this does not and cannot make up for the radical lack of a regularly organized General Staff Corps.

"A good Staff," says JOMINI, the best of theoretical writers on the art of war, and who himself won fame, first as Chief of Staff of NEY, and afterward of the Emperor ALEXANDER,—"a good Staff is, more than all, indispensable to the constitution of an army, for it must be regarded as the nursery where the Commanding General can raise his principal supports—as a body of officers whose intelligence can aid his own. When harmony is wanting between the genius that commands and the talents of those who apply his conceptions, success cannot be sure, for the most skillful combinations are destroyed by faults in execution. * * * A well-appointed Staff is to an army what a skillful Minister is to a monarchy—it seconds the views of the chief, even though it be in condition to direct all things of itself; it prevents the commission of faults, even though the commanding General be wanting in experience, by furnishing him good councils. How many mediocre men, of both ancient and modern times, have been rendered illustrious by achievements which were mainly due to their associates. REGNIER was the chief cause of the victories of PICHEGRU, in 1794, and DESSOLES, in like manner, contributed to the glory of MOREAU. Is not Gen. TOLL associated with the successes of KUTUSOF? DIEBITSCH with those of BARCLAY and WILGENSTEIN? GNEISENAU and MUFFLING with those of BLUCHER?"

It is needless to say that staff officers should not only be men of superior intelligence, but of a special education for this department. They should, of course, be thoroughly trained in the three arms, acquainted with logistics, or the science of moving armies, versed in topographical engineering, and, above all, gifted with the *coup d'œil militaire*. It follows that, in respect of rank, they should be of such consideration as will enable them with propriety to act, as they often must, for the Commanding General. And, while it is true that we have no schools of the staff from which we can draw trained men, and, while there is little reason to hope that we shall ever see such combinations as when a BERTHIER and a SOULT were Chief of Staff to NAPOLEON, or a JOMINI to NEY and ALEXANDER, yet there are many instructed officers, especially from among those in the artillery and engineer service, whence it would be possible to draw in the formation of a General Staff.

V.

THE INFANTRY.

The infantry, of course constitutes, in this as in all other services, by far the most numerous and important portion of an army—four-fifths, in fact, of the entire force; the "arm of battles," the "sinews of the army," as NAPOLEON called it, though the artillery has received an immense development in modern times, and we are only now finding out how much we need cavalry.

Most European nations keep up the division of *infantry of the line and light infantry*. We have no such division—our troops being all armed, clothed and drilled alike.

The necessities of the case have, of course, given us a great variety of arms, both of European and American manufacture. Effort, however, has been made to preserve a uniformity of calibre in the arms of regiments and brigades; also to have the rifled arm, and indeed most of the troops of this army are provided with this arm.

In regard to the general physiognomy of this Western army, and that of course includes the drill, discipline, equipment, dress, etc., and comparing it with that of the great army of the East, there is so much general resemblance, and I have as yet had so few opportunities of making a detailed study, that it would be hazardous to say much. In all that constitutes the *morale* this army has undoubtedly the advantage; and yet it is due to say of that grand Army of the Potomac, which one cannot help admiring, maugre all its misfortunes, (perhaps, even a little, *on account* of those misfortunes,) that it has more of the *soldiery air*, more of the purely military spirit, than its brothers-in-arms of the West.

It would be a great mistake, however, to confound the army of the Cumberland in its present condition with what it was last year. Since the battle of Murfreesboro, in fact, this is a new army. Drill, discipline and rigorous inspections have done and are doing their work, and when this army moves it will be with a power it never possessed before.

I have seen in this army no volunteer regiments equal to some of the "crack" regiments of the Army of the Potomac—WARREN'S Zouaves, for instance—and yet I witnessed the other day a division drill, with bayonet and skirmish practice, which I never saw excelled.

In the European service it is customary to assign special troops for skirmish service. There is no need of this here, as all these troops understand this well, and have arrived at a high degree of perfection in this important branch of military service. What I have not been able to understand, however, is the absence of sharpshooters, which, by a little practice, might easily be obtained in any desired numbers, for with proper discipline the Western hunters are fitted to make the best *tirailleurs* in the world.

If the whimsical remark of Marshal SAXE be true, that the power of the army lies in its *legs*, this army should claim a high place—for an extended and protracted practice has brought it to a high degree of perfection in marching. Marches have been made by this army with a rapidity and on an extent of theatre that will compare with the greatest in military history.

VI.

THE CAVALRY.

In the remarks on the general organization of the army, it has been mentioned that the cavalry of the army of the Cumberland, instead of being distributed among the corps, is all massed in a separate corps, forming two divisions of horse, under Maj.-Gen. STANLEY. The object of this is to give greater *ensemble* and mobility to the operations of this important arm of service. It is true that corps composed of a single arm are an exception; nevertheless, under NAPOLEON, corps composed exclusively of cavalry existed, and our present cavalry force can hardly be said to violate the maxim of that great master, that "beyond twenty-four squadrons, a body of cavalry loses the qualities which constitute the chief excellence of that arm—namely, the power of command, opportuneness of movement, celerity and precision in execution."

The cavalry force of this army is small—much smaller than it should be. Yet Gen. ROSECRANS has had the greatest difficulty in obtaining what he has. He is now making herculean efforts to procure more.

While out the other day within the lines of the rebel army, under a flag of truce, I met an intelligent Confederate cavalry officer belonging to an Alabama regiment, and he remarked that we had both made the mistake during the early stages of the war, of undervaluing the cavalry, and he cited in illustration the fact that "several splendid regiments of troopers which had been raised in this part of the country had to be disbanded, as the authorities would not accept them." We were guilty of the same delusion, but the rebels got over it sooner than we did. And the result is that BRAGG has now as large a body of horse on each wing of his army as we have altogether.

There are several reasons why we should have the maximum proportion of cavalry which experience has shown to be demanded. And these, too, in addition to the military considerations which dictate that an army should contain a cavalry force in the proportion of one-sixth the force of the infantry arm. I add that these reasons apply with especial force to the theatre of war in which this army is now operating. First, there is the necessity of furnishing protection to the large body of persons in Middle Tennessee, who are at heart loyally disposed, or at least are indisposed to render any assistance to the rebellion, but who are overawed by the ranging bands of the enemy, and are now being rapidly swept into the ranks by the implacable conscription. Secondly, there is the importance of commanding the forage and subsistence supplies now rapidly ripening in the rich and fertile region of Middle Tennessee, and which the rebels will of course possess, if we do not. In order to accomplish these two great *desiderata*, it is of course indispensable that we should, while holding our front, command a large area in advance and on the flanks; and this can only be done by a powerful force of troopers. Finally, there is the crowning consideration of being able to cut the railroad lines on which the rebel army is dependent for its supplies. It is not too much to say that *an adequate force of efficient cavalry—say twenty thousand horse—would enable us to clear the rebel army out of the entire State of Tennessee in a fortnight, without even a battle!* It only remains to add that the attempts to obtain this adequate force have always encountered the most persistent opposition at Washington.

If current reports that BRAGG has as many as from twenty-five to thirty regiments of cavalry in his army be true, the enemy is assuredly our superior, numerically, in this arm. But it is certain that our cavalry is greatly the superior in *morale*. This has been tested here in a hundred fights, and, in fact, continues to be tested almost every day. They never attempt to stand one of our charges: when our horsemen charge, the rebel troopers invariably run. They are, as a general rule, miserably armed, carrying simply the shot-gun and the Enfield rifle shortened—very few indeed having either sabre, carabine or revolver. Our own men, on the contrary, are splendidly equipped.

Taken as a whole, I have no hesitation in saying that the volunteer cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland is decidedly superior to that of the Army of the Potomac. The men, as might be supposed from the habits of Western life, are much better riders, and understand the care of horses, and the animals are in noticeably good condition.

VII.

THE ARTILLERY.

The organization of artillery is by corps, divisions, and brigades, with their respective chiefs of artillery. In addition, there is an unattached portion styled the "reserve artillery." The whole is under the General Chief of Artillery; but the officer in this, as in our other armies, is simply a staff officer, who has in charge the *administration* of the artillery service. He does not *command* the artillery—not even in the sense in which the Chief of Cavalry commands the cavalry.

Gen. ROSECRANS' great stroke in massing his artillery when his right was broken, at the battle of Murfreesboro, (an operation, by the way, precisely similar to that at Wagram, when NAPOLEON threw a battery of a hundred pieces into the gap left by the withdrawal of MASSENA'S corps, and thus held in check the Austrian centre,) inspired the thought of giving a truly organic arrangement of this arm, and this important work has been diligently pursued since then.

The artillery force of this army is very strong—if we should judge by theoretical writers, we might even say too much so. The proper proportion of artillary to the other arms has been much discussed, and has varied in different wars. It is generally asserted that much artillery is a confession of weakness and want of confidence in the infantry. But since the time of NAPOLEON—who invaded Russia with a *thousand* pieces—the tendency has been toward masses of artillery; and both the nature of our theatre of war and the nature of the war itself, dictate a heavy force in this arm.

The artillery officers of this army are, with few exceptions, volunteers. One misses here that immense number of young graduates of the Academy, of from two to ten years' standing—men of high professional culture—in which the Army of the Potomac is so rich. The volunteer officers are, however, rapidly making themselves efficient commanders of batteries.

VIII.

QUARTERMASTERS, MEDICAL, INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENTS, &c.

The Quartermaster and Commissary departments belong properly to that comprehensive branch of military science, which the older writers called *Logistics*, which comprises the order and details of marches and camps, and of quartering and supplying troops.

The maxim of FREDERICK the Great, that "an army, like a serpent, moves upon its belly," reveals all the importance of these departments.

The Commissary Department is of course closely connected with the Quartermasters' Department, although in this army the Subsistence Department is independent of the Quartermasters' Department, except for transportation. This important branch of the service is under most admirable system, and there probably never was an army more fully supplied, both for present and future use. The rations of the men are as follows: hard bread or flour, (the brigade bakeries exchanging bread for flour pound for pound)—meat, (fresh 1¼ lbs. per day, salt meat ¾ lb., three-fifths salt meat, two-fifths fresh meat per week)—beans, peas, rice, hominy—coffee 8 lbs. per 100 rations, tea 1½ lbs. to 100 rations (the proportion being about one-quarter to three-quarters of coffee)—sugar 15 lbs. per 100 rations —soap, candles, salt—potatoes and desiccated vegetables occasionally. This ration is very liberal—in fact too much, and the men cannot eat it all when they eat their utmost. Accordingly, the companies save a portion (about one-sixth of the entire ration) for which they receive company-saving-vouchers, and these are turned into money. The intelligent and efficient Chief of the Commissary Department thinks it would be much better if we would return to the old standard of ration—about one-sixth less than the present, and make it up by potatoes and onions. The onion, especially, is the greatest of all vegetables for the soldier. The cost of a daily ration (transportation included) is a fraction under 20 cents. At the commencement of the war it was 13. Cause, the premium on gold.

The system of flag and light signals is the same as that employed in the Army of the Potomac—the invention of Maj. MYERS, of Washington. The valuable field telegraph also does service in this army.

The Medical Department is also, I believe, organized after the same model as that of the Potomac army. The proportion of sick at present in this army is 9 per cent.

The system of inspection now in operation in this army is probably the most thorough and complete of any in the service. It is the creation of the Assistant Inspector-General, Lieut. Col. DUCAT, an accomplished soldier, who has, in addition, a great talent for business and administration. Since it went into operation, it has revolutionized the discipline of this army. It puts an argus eye in every regiment of the army—puts every item of the discipline—drill, equipment, arms, clothing, supplies, and all the thousand multiform ramifications of the great organism—within the hand of the Commanding General. The wants of every company in the army are made known semi-monthly and monthly—in fact every detail of the service is fully reported upon, and recommendations made thereon to the commander. The labor is great, but the results have been of immense benefit.

Such is a general survey of the organization of the noble army which Gen. ROSECRANS holds in his hand ready to launch at the enemy. When that shall be done, is of course a matter to be determined by large considerations of military policy. It should encourage the country, however, to know that the army is *ready*—body, heart and soul, and eager to have the commander give the inspiring word "*Forward!*"

SWINTON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Official and Interesting Report of the Regatta Committee.

Annexed is the official report of the Regatta Committee:

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

SIR: The Regatta Committee for the Fourteenth Annual Regatta, which occurred on the 11th inst., submit the following report:

There were sixteen yachts entered, viz:

Name.	Returned by.	Rig.	Tons's.	No. of Men.
Mystery	W. H. McVickar	Schooner	59	17
Aphra	R. B. Morris, Jr.	Sloop	23	8
Nautilus	A. Wagstaff, Jr.	Sloop	32	11
Fanny	E. H. White	Sloop	48	14
Juliet	J. P. Bailey	Schooner	88	25
Restless	W. R. Travers	Schooner	88	27
Gipsey	A. W. Mans	Schooner	148	37
White Wing	R. Stuyvesant	Sloop	63	15
Favorita	A. C. Kingsland	Schooner	128	35
Dawn	Gen. Griswold	Schooner	92	12
Minnie	C. Morrogh	Sloop	75	19
Plover	T. B. Hawkins	Sloop	40	13
Nettie	H. W. Gray	Schooner	110	27
Silvia	E. Bodge	Schooner	106	27
Escort	T. A. H. Bell	Schooner	34	19
Annie	L. Livingston	Sloop	27	9

The yachts were started in a sweepstakes, having been previously "handicapped" by the Regatta Committee, under a rule of the Club, in allowances of time, and for the several conditions of weather here specified:

Name of Yachts.	Calm. Difference of time 25 min.	Light Breezes.	Fresh Breezes. Difference of time 25 min.	Light Gale. Difference of time 31 min.
Annie	—	—	9	17
Escort	4	2	9	18
Naulilus	7	5	32	21
Silvia	19	5	—	2
Plover	13	10	16	24
Minnie	19	11	18	16
Dawn	14	11	17	25
Favorita	32	13	3	3
Nettie	32	18	13	15
Gipsey	34	13	1	—
White Wing	25	20	24	31
Restless	37	25	22	25
Juliet	43	32	30	34
Alpha	41	41	50	50
Fanny	40	36	41	48
Mystery	49	43	46	62

The times of starting, under the allowances of light breezes, and of their turning the buoys and their arrival, were as follows

Name of Yachts.	Time of Starting.	Stake Boat Rounded.	Stake Boat Passed.	Buoy S. W. Spit.	Stake Boat Fields	Time of Sailing.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Mystery	10 18	11 52	12 41	.....	.....	.....
Fanny	10 25	11 49	.....	2 45	4 41 22	6 12 22
Alpha	0 34	12 01	.....	3 11	5 20 30	6 46 30
W. Wing	10 41	12 05	.....	2 51	4 51 55	6 10 55
Nettie	10 43	12 13	12 41	3 27	5 10 39	6 27 39
Gipsey	10 48	12 28	12 51	3 23	5 03 53	6 15 33
Favorita	10 48	12 26	12 55	3 23	8 07 56	6 19 56
Dawn	10 50	12 21	12 43	3 35	.....	.....
Minnie	10 50	12 24	.....	2 53	4 39 05	5 49 05
Plover	10 51	12 15	.....	2 58 30	4 52 35	6 04 35
Nautilus	10 56	.....	.....	2 58	5 30	6 34
Escort	10 59	12 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annie	11 1	12 24	12 48	3 11 15	5 05 28	6 01 2

No protests against the sailing or condition of any of the yachts having been submitted, the three prizes have been awarded to the sloops *Minnie*, *Fanny* and *White Wing*.

The tide at the time of starting was about three-fourths ebb, and the wind light from the southward. At 1 P. M. the weather was calm, soon after the wind set in variable from the southward and eastward, and then hauled to the southward and westward, blowing fresh to the close of the regatta.

A comparison of the times of sailing with the deduction of the allowances furnishes the following differences, by which alone an estimate of the correctness of the allowances given are to be entertained:

Time.—The difference between the Minnie and Fanny, 2 minutes. White Wing, 12 minutes. Plover, 13 minutes; Gipsey, 23 minutes; Annie, 26 minutes. Alpha, 27 minutes. Favorita, 28 minutes; Nettie, 31 minutes.

The difference between White Wing and Plover, 40 seconds. Fanny, 10 minutes; Gipsey, 12 minutes. Annie, 13 minutes; Alpha, 15 minutes; Favorita, 15 minutes. Nettie, 18 minutes.

The difference between the Fanny and Plover, 11 minutes. Favorita, 20 minutes; Gipsey, 22 minutes. Alpha, 25 minutes. Annie, 28 minutes. Nettie, 29 minutes.

The difference between the Favorita and Annie, 2 minutes. Nettie, 3 minutes; Gipsey, 4 minutes. Plover, 13 minutes.

The difference between the Gipsey and Annie, 2 minutes; Nettie, 7 minutes.

In the consideration of these results, it should be borne in mind that when the yachts that were last started reached Owl's Head stakeboat, that the wind had fallen so as to render them unable to stem the flood-tide then setting in through the Narrows—hence the difference in the times of sailing between the leading yachts and those last started is much greater than it would have been had they all been started together, and, consequently have been subjected to a like influence of the tide. As an exponent of the operation of "handicapping," in comparison with that of giving allowances for measurement by tonnage, areas of sails, and of hulls at water-line, it appears that the records of six previous regattas give an average difference of net time (the allowances of time in each case being deducted from the time of sailing) of 54 minutes, whilst the average difference under a like rule of computation in the late regatta gives but 28 minutes.

We are, respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed,) CHAS. H. HASWELL,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
JNO. T. ROLLINS,
Regatta Committee.

TO HAMILTON MORTON, Esq., Secretary New-York Yacht Club, New-York.

Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

This interesting annual nautical event takes place to-day. The prizes offered are as follows:

First Class.—(For jib and mainsail boats,) A new and handsome barometer.

Second Class.—(For cut-rigged boats,) An oil painting of the winning boat.

The programme is as follows: The *Rip Van Winkle*, having on board the members of the Club and invited guests, will leave De Forrest's wharf, hard-by Fulton ferry, at 12 M. sharp, and proceed to Gowanus Bay, where the race will start at 1 P. M. precisely. The usual preparations, such as music and a collation, etc., have been made, and nothing to insure the comfort of the passengers has been left unattended.

THE TURF.

The Running Races on the Centreville Course, Long Island.

The first of the three days' races on the above Course, came off Tuesday, in presence of a limited number of spectators, owing to the failure of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad to provide cars for the accommodation of the public, as advertised by the managar of the races, Capt. THOMAS G. MOORE, of Kentucky. This mistake will be rectified, by the President of the road, for the races on Thursday and Friday, and will be duly advertised.

Some of the best horses in the country are in the different stables at the course, and the four-mile dash for Thursday will be one of the most exciting events of the turf season.

There were two races yesterday; the first a sweepstakes, for three-year olds, mile heats, which closed with the following entries: Mr. F. G. MURPHY'S chestnut colt *Southerner*, Dr. J. W. WELDON'S bay filly *Lizzie W.*, Dr. R. UNDERWOOD'S chestnut *Vandal* filly, Mr. FRANCIS MORRIS' chestnut colt *Abu Beker*, and Mr. F. MORRIS' bay colt *Surprise*. Of these, only *Southerner* and *Lizzie W.* came in the post, the betting being at three to one in favor of *Lizzie W.*

First Heat—Lizzie W. had the inside and about half a length the advantage at the start, in which position they made the half mile pole in 52½ seconds. In going round the three-quarter turn, *Lizzie* increased the distance to a couple of lengths, and maintained her lead as they passed the score in 1 minute 47¾ seconds, the filly being under a hard pull.

Second Heat.—A very even start was effected, and the horses were neck and neck nearly to the half mile, where *Lizzie* got her head and neck in front in 50¾ seconds, and increased her lead by half a length in going round the turn, and finally coming across the score two lengths in advance, under a strong pull, in 1 minute 45¾ seconds, and winning the race.

RECAPITULATION.

Sweepstakes for three-year-olds; mile heats; $100 entrance; half forfeit; $100 added; closed with the following entries:

J. W. WELDON'S b. f. *Lizzie W.*, by *Imp. Scythian*, dam by *Glencoe*	1	1
F. G. MURPHY'S ch. c. *Southerner*, by *Oliver*, dam by *Imp. Trustee*	2	2
R. UNDERWOOD'S ch. f. by *Vandal*, dam by *Grey Eagle*	dr.	
F. MORRIS' ch. c. *Abu Beker*, by *Mahomet*, dam by *Bethune*	dr.	
Also, the b. c. *Surprise*, by *Bonnie Scotland*, dam *Young Fashion* by *Monarch*	dr.	

Time, 1.47¾; 1.45¾.

The second race was for a purse for all ages, mile and a quarter dash; for which were entered Capt. T. G. MOORE'S bay mare *Mamona*; Mr. P. C. BUSH'S brown filly *Seven Oaks*; and Mr. F. G. MURPHY'S gray gelding *Gray Don*.

The start took place from the three-quarter pole, but in consequence of the starting judge not giving the usual signal to the time-keepers by dropping a flag, the horses were not timed until they crossed the score on entering the mile, which was done in 1:47½. *Mamona* was the favorite at five to one against *Gray Don*, and twenty to one against *Seven Oaks*, and many bets were taken at five to four on *Don* against *Oaks*.

The Race.—*Don* had the inside, and *Seven Oaks* the middle. The latter made the running from the start, closely attended upon by *Mamona*—the gray actually out of the contest, which he left to the others. *Seven Oaks* crossed the score on entering the even mile three-quarters of her length ahead of *Mamona*, and increased the distance between them to fully four lengths at the half mile pole. This was gradually reduced in going round the turn, and both swung into the homestretch side by side. A smart brush to the distance stand increased *Mamona's* lead to a length and a half, with *Seven Oaks'* jockey whipping, without effect, and *Mamona* maintained her position easily on crossing the score, and winning the race.

RECAPITULATION.

A purse of $150 for all ages, mile and a quarter dash, for which the following entries were made:

T. G. MOORE'S b. m. *Mamona*, by *Sovereign*, dam by *Glencoe*, 5 years old	1	1	1
P. C. BUSH'S br. f. *Seven Oaks*, by *Vandal*, dam *Mary*, 4 years old	2	2	2
F. G. MURPHY'S gr. g. *Gray Don*, by *Hornpipe*, dam by *Chorister*, 4 years old	3	3	3

Many of the leading turfmen from the South and South West, as well as from our Northern States and Canada, were present.

The races to-day are a four-mile dash, for which *Idlewild*, *Reporter*, *Jerome Edger* and *Dangerous* are entered, all of which are among the best horses in the country.

There will also be a handicap purse of $150 for all ages, run for, for which there are six entries; and the cars will run from South Ferry, and also from East New-York, to and from the Course, at short intervals, by special arrangement with the President of the Railroad Company.

Fifth Great Trotting Match for $5,000 between Gen. M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

The above event took place yesterday on the Fashion Course. The race was mile heats best three in five under saddle, and was won by *Butler* in three successive heats, after a very close contest throughout. A very large number of the leading turf and sporting men were present, and also a numerous attendance of other classes, among whom were a number of ladies, both on the stand and in carriages. We noticed Mr. BAKER'S fine team of *Ethan* and *Honest Allen*, Mr. BONNER'S, Mr. VANDERBILT'S, Mr. TURNBULL'S, and other fast double-teams at the Course, and also many fast single turnouts.

DAN MACE of course mounted the pigskin for *Butler*, whilst for a few turns on the course, D. TALLMAN backed the big stallion; but just before the start young BUDD DOUGLAS, the well-known rider of *Rockingham*, mounted *Patchen* for the first time in his life, and with all the disadvantage of a first appearance, lost the first heat by only three-quarters of a length, in the slow time of 2:28. This rather astonished those who had bet on 2:22, and some even on 2:21 being beat; the betting on the horses before the start having been 5 to 3 on *Butler*, and after the first heat 4 to 1 on him, in both cases, with few takers.

First Heat—Patchen had the inside and a slight advantage at the start, which he increased in the turn, and was a length in advance at the quarter pole, in 37 seconds. *Butler* broke before reaching the back stretch, and fell off two lengths, but regained it and lapped *Patchen* at the half-mile, in 1 minute 14½ seconds; DAN MACE testing the utmost strength of his lungs, and *Patchen* commencing in dance to the music of DAN'S melodious notes, of course *Butler* went in front, and at the new stand got off his feet and gave place to *Patchen*, who had been got down steadily, and was a length and half in front on entering the three-quarter turn. *Butler* steadily closed up the gap, and lapped at the three-quarter pole, swinging into the home stretch half a length in advance, when *Patchen* broke up, and, notwithstanding he was got down again, and made a splendid brush for the lead past the distance stand, *Butler* won the heat by three-quarters of a length—in 2.26. Every one was delighted with the splendid riding of young DOUGLAS, and augured better success in the next heat.

Second Heat.—*Patchen* had the best of the start, and led by a length and a half, and took the inside in going round the turn. He passed the quarter-pole in 35½, with *Butler* closing up within a quarter length, but increased the gap to an open length on the back-stretch, *Butler* closing up within a quarter length at the half-mile in 1:10¾, and making a splendid brush, by which he led by a length past the stand; *Patchen* gradually closing up as they came round the three-quarter turn and past the three-quarter pole, and coming down the homestretch at a tremendous pace, amidst the utmost excitement of the spectators. Just as they neared the distance stand, and were almost neck and neck, *Patchen* got off his feet, which MACE perceiving rather eased up for a second, and the heat was won by *Butler*, in the astonishing short time of 2 minutes and 21 seconds.

The ceremonies on BUDD DOUGLAS'S riding were again universal, although it was considered a hopeless task for *Patchen*, who had his off hind leg bandaged when he came for the

Third Heat.—*Butler* this time led round the turn and was half a length in front at the quarter-pole, in 35 seconds, where *Butler* broke and fell off four lengths, which he reduced to one on entering the back stretch, and had lapped *Butler* at the half mile in 1:11. The latter shook *Patchen* off in going round the turn, and headed him by a couple of lengths at the three-quarter pole, which was again reduced to almost shut out daylight as they approached the distance stand, when *Patchen* broke up again, and *Butler* came over the score an easy winner in 2.23¾.

The contest gave immense satisfaction; and even many losers were heard to say that they did not mind losing their money on such a race as that—everything was conducted in the fairest manner possible, and DAN MACE was presented with a mammoth bouquet about two feet high, in the form of a pyramid, which he posed at Mr. GEMLY'S nose, who was so well pleased that he poked $150 back again at DAN—and as *Patchen* was going out of the gate, he made a demonstration for DAN'S bouquet, which the latter was displaying to some of his numerous sporting friends. We don't know what young DOUGLAS had presented to him, but he richly deserved something.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $5,000, mile heats, under saddle, best 3 in 5.

D. MACE names blk. g. *Gen. Butler*	1	1	1
D. TALLMAN names br. s. *George M. Patchen*	2	2	2

Time, 2.28; 2.21; 2.23¾.

The next $5,000 match is 2 miles and repeat, under saddle, for which *Patchen* is the favorite, and will take place next Wednesday.

FOOT RACE.

Between the heats a foot race took place between "Young Sport," a well-known pedestrian, and a new aspirant for fame—a smart young Irishman from the Fourteenth Ward—DENNIS MAHONY: it was once round the mile course, and was well contested, and only won by a few feet by Sport in 5 minutes and 6 seconds.

Columbia College.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The palmiest days of this ancient and honorable institution—if those days were any other than these—never witnessed a more brilliant Commencement than the one hundred and ninth, which took place yesterday morning at the Academy of Music. The delicious music, the array of female loveliness, and the floral tributes to the young orators, were never surpassed. President KING presided, and among those present were, Profs. Peck, Drisler, McVickar, Torrey, H. M. Pierce, Esq., President of Rutgers Institute; Rev. Drs. COX, Vermilye, Leonard, Revs. Messrs. Farrington, J. H. Williams, Coffin, Gulian C. Verplanck, Maj.-Gen. Wool, Gen. Anderson, Col. Craig, Chief of Gen. Wool's Staff, Peter Cooper, and others.

The Rev. Dr. LEONARD invoked the Divine blessing, after which the following order of exercises was fully carried out, interspersed with music:

Greek Salutatory Poem.....Hiram Hunt Nazro
Latin Poem.....Dan Marvin, Jr
Poem—"Lessons of Experience".....Randall Cook Hall
German Oration.....Stephen Howard Phayer, Jr
Oration—"College".....Richard M. Henry
Oration—"Italy and Poland".....Emile H. Lecombe
Oration—"Principle versus Policy".....James Murray
Oration—"Formal Mentis Eterna".....Rockwood McQuesten
Oration—"Ambition".....Stephen F. Holmes
Oration—"The Fulness of Time".....George W. Ferguson
Oration—"Education in the United States".....E. Westervelt
Oration—"The Past and the Future".....Geo. H. Owen
Masters' Oration.....Robert Troop Pell
Valedictory Poem.....Walter Satterlee

In introducing Mr. EMILE H. LACOMBE, the President stated he belonged to the Seventh Regiment, and had left the City with his corps a few days since, but had received leave from his commanding officer to return to receive the honors which they were so glad to confer on him. He would go hence to battle for a nation for which one might well die.

Mr. LACOMBE then delivered an eloquent oration on the wrongs of Italy and Poland, and their grand sanguinary struggles for Independence. He was applauded.

The following prizes, testimonials and degrees were awarded:

MASTER OF ARTS—Abbott Brown, H. J. Cammerer, Chas. A. Bacon, M. D., W. D. Walker, Assistant Rector of Calvary Church, E. N. Whitehouse, U. S. N., J. L. Cammerer, W. L. Clarkson, LL.B., Edgar McCullen, U. S. A., Chas. De Ruyter, T. H. Emerson, Rev. Dr. Greenleaf, Robert Goelet, Dr. K. J. Harvey, U. S. A., L. Gardener Hopkins, Herbert Kettell, David Lydig, S. J. K. Lyon, Thos. H. Messenger, Geo. M. Muller, Robert D. Nesmyth, Robt. Troop Pell, M. D., Eugene H. Pomery, James S. Satterthwaite, J. H. Southack, Jr., A. Wareham Sheldon, Prof. J. Howard Van Hoenigen, Wm. F. Whitehouse, Pierre M. Wilder, LL.B., E. L. Winthrop.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SACRED THEOLOGY.—Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church; Rev. Robert S. Howland, Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles; Jared B. Flagg, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn; Gilbert H. Sayres, Jamaica, L. I.; O. Hansen Cox, Rector of Trinity Church, Utica; James A. Williams, Rector of St. Mark's, Orange, N. J.; Watson N. Smith, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.; Thomas A. Lambert, Rector of St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mass., and Henry B. Walbridge, Rector of Trinity Church, Toledo, Ohio.

DEGREE OF LL. D.—Hon. Wm. Mitchell, New-York; James W. Garard, New-York; Samuel Elliott, President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

The following prizes were awarded:

PROFICIENCY IN GERMAN.—Sophomore class, 1st prize $30, to William B. Meker; 2d, $20, to David Lord, Jr.

CLASS IN CHEMISTRY.—Two prizes of equal value, D. S. Emerson and T. F. C. Demarest.

THEOLOGICAL CLASS.—Greek prize, $30, to Randall Cook Hale. English prize, $20, to Thos. Bellamy Newby. Alumni Association prize, $50, to Hiram H. Nazro.

Testimonials were awarded to the Five Honor Men of the graduating class, as follows:

Randall Cook Hall, Emile H. Lacombe, Dan Marvin, Sr., Hiram Hunt Nazro, Stephen H. Wayne, Jr.

The Degree of

manner in which the want can be best supplied. Several gentlemen spoke in favor of the local mission cause, and one recommended that more attention be paid to the wants of the colored churches. The resolution was adopted, as was also a resolution directing the Conference to authorize the establishment of missions, and recommending the churches to aid in their support. Rev. J. A. BACKUS gave a statement of the Home Mission Society's operations during the year. The afternoon was devoted to receiving reports of the Obituary Committee and letters in relation to the progress of the churches. The Committee on the State of the Country took firm ground in favor of the Union and in support of the United States Government by whomsoever administered. The CONVOCATION then sojourned *sine die*.

ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.—Yesterday afternoon, JAMES HENDERSON, a member of Company I, Twenty-third Vermont, fell from a second-story window of the Armory, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, and injured himself so severely that his life is despaired of. He was conveyed to the City Hospital for treatment.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—The Annual Regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club came off Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from McGlashan's Basin, foot of Van Vorst-street, a large number of spectators being present. Messrs. QUAIFE, REA and SMITH were the judges. The hour announced for starting was 12 o'clock, but through some delay the boats did not start till 1 o'clock. The third class started first, the second following, and then the third. The smallest boats in each class started first. An interval of thirty seconds was allowed between the boats, and one minute between the classes. The following were the boats which were entered:

First Class—Rachel, owned by J. H. Hooper; *Colleen Bawn*, owned by H. Eldred; *Ed. Reed*, owned by Ed. Reed; and *Eugenie*, owned by W. J. Vanduser.

Second Class—Emily, owned by J. Mayer; *Empire*, owned by Victor Pierd; *Sylvia*, owned by P. Hill; and *Black Bird*, owned by W. Gntzinger.

Third Class—Nettie, owned by J. W. Dean; *Quindgmond*, owned by T. Howe; *Salus*, owned by Dr. Walton; *Gertrude*, owned by J. Ward, and *Comet*, owned by S. C. Ketchum.

The wind was quite fresh, blowing from the west. Judging from the propositions made by owners and friends of different boats, quite a rivalry prevailed. Everything went off very pleasantly.

The course sailed by the first class boats was from the Judges' boat down the bay to Red Hook and back, repeated twice. The second and third classes from the Judges' boat around the stake-boat, stationed off Ellis' Island, returning around the stake-boat off Communipaw to Judges' boat, and repeat.

The following are the names of the successful boats:

First Class—Rachel, first prize; *Ed. Reed*, second prize.

Second Class—Sylvia, first prize; *Empire*, second prize.

Third Class—Comet, first prize; *Gertrude*, second prize.

The prizes, among which are a telescope, diamond ring and silver goblet, will be awarded in a few days.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Monday evening, Coroner FARRELL held an inquest on the body of THOMAS WALLIS SARGENT, who committed suicide at Taylor's Hotel, on Friday evening last, by shooting himself with a pistol in the forehead. Seven witnesses were examined, when the case was given to the jury, who after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, THOMAS WALLIS SARGENT, came to his death by a pistol shot wound, fired by himself on the evening of Friday, 19th of June, 1863, at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, N. J."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged. *Part III.*—Nos. 2747, 88, 2203, 45, 153, 1640, 3026, 2486, 3136, 543, 552, 557, 2579, 2807, 2454, 2999, 2937, 2484, 1525, 1135.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 507 2811, 2817, 2519, 1001, 2831, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853. *Part II.*—Nos. 1231, 1810, 2336, 2250, 486, 2246, 1084.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

A Case of Extortion and its Consequences.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Louisa Cadwell vs. *Rollin B. Goodenough and Edward H. Hawke.*—In or about the month of June, 1862, the plaintiff being about obtaining a divorce from her husband, a Dr. Cadwell, of this City, left him and took up her abode at the St. Nicholas Hotel. It appears that while there she became acquainted with the defendant Goodenough and the late Richard K. Haight, a wealthy citizen of this City, who was also at that time stopping at the same hotel. The defendant Goodenough soon after introduced her to the defendant Hawke, who, it seems, is a lawyer of this City, who commenced the contemplated action against her husband, and took from her $75 on account of $500, which was to be paid at the successful termination of the suit.

The action was duly commenced, and at this time Goodenough was acting as a special friend and adviser to the plaintiff, but at the same time introduced Dr. Cadwell, the husband, to Mr. Edwin James, who was then retained to defend the action.

The defendants then informed the plaintiff that the Doctor was about putting in his answer, in which he would charge her with adultery with Mr. Haight. Mr. Haight being informed of this, rather than have his name used publicly, commissioned defendants to make a settlement of the suit, and have it discontinued. He told Mrs. Cadwell that if she would discontinue he would settle $10,000 upon her, and purchase and furnish for her a house. The suit was accordingly discontinued. While the negotiations for settlement were being made, the plaintiff met Mr. Haight at Hawke's office, and was prevented from speaking to him by Hawke, who at that time was receiving $5,000 on account of the $10,000, of which Hawke did not then let plaintiff know of.

Some time after the death of Mr. Haight, she was then informed by his brother that the $5,000 had been paid, see went to each of defendants, who denied ever having received a dollar of the money. It is now charged that on the 1st of July, 1862, defendants obtained from Mr. Haight five promissory notes for $1,000 each, the payment of each being secured by an assignment of the lease of the Club House of Fifth-avenue.

These notes were passed out of the defendants' hands and afterward paid to the holder by the executors of Mr. Haight. Goodenough has been arrested and is about putting in bail.

Action against a Constable for an alleged wrongful Seizure.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

John Yeomans vs. *Ira C. Pierson, Patrick Malone, Michael McCoun, et al.*—The plaintiff brought his action to recover of the defendants for an alleged wrongful seizure and detention of the plaintiff's stock in trade, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street in this city, and for ejecting the plaintiff from those premises, and taking and detaining the keys thereof for two days and two nights.

The defendant, Pierson, answered that he acted only in his official capacity as a Constable of the city and county of New-York, in making a levy upon said property, for the satisfaction of an execution against the property of one George H. Yeomans, and that he entered the place of business of George H. Yeomens and took the property in question therefrom.

The other defendants deny generally.

The case is still on.

Chauncey Shaffer and T. G. Lucky, for plaintiff; A. Lambert for the other defendants.

The Execution of a Will in Articulo Mortis.

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Surrogate Brainerd.

Mr. Henry Ruggles, a gentlemen aged 70 years, died at his residence, No. 56 Cranberry-street, Brooklin, on the 15th of March last. He was a widower, without children, and was well known as a large stockholder in the Brooklyn Gas Company, and is supposed to have left property of the value of about $30,000.

Owing to the large amount involved, and the peculiar circumstances attending the execution of the will, the case attracts much attention in Brooklyn.

The heirs-at-law of the testator, are his two brothers—William Ruggles, of Washington, D. C., James Ruggles, of Rochester, Mass.—and the children of his deceased brother Micha.

The will now before the Surrogate for probate gives to his two nieces, Mary the wife of A. S. Stotoff, and Susan the wife of C. E. Pratt, Esq., the late residence of the deceased, with the furniture. It then gives to his book-keeper, Mr. Beasley, one thousand dollars a year during his life, and five hundred dollars a year to his housekeeper during her life, and five hundred dollars to a servant, and the remainder to his brothers William and James, and the children of James in equel proportions. The Executors are his brother James, together with Mr. Pratt and Mr. Stotoff.

The subscribing witnesses are the attending physicians, Dr. John B. Johnson and Mr. J. B. Stewart, a merchant associated in business with Mr. Stotoff.

These witnesses have been examined on the part of the executors, and are relied upon to establish the validity of the will.

The children of the deceased brother Micha were omitted from the will; they contest its probate, alleging undue influence, and the incapacity of the testator to make such an instrument, he being on his death bed at the time of its execution, and near the hour of his decease.

The contestants have examined Charles A. Nichols, Esq., (the lawyer who drew the will,) and others, as witnesses.

It appears in evidence that Dr. Johnson attended deceased during his last illness, and found his diseases to be erysipelas and diabetes; that during the doctor's last visit, which was from Saturday night at about twelve o'clock until Sunday morning after four o'clock, the deceased was rapidly failing, his pulse being 130 beats per minute, his face swollen, one eye closed, the other nearly so, his hands being tremulous and nearly useless. At this visit the doctor told deceased he might not live till morning, and suggested that he should attend to his business affairs. The doctor then proceeded to draw a will for the deceased, similar to the one before the Surrogate.

While drawing this will, the Doctor sent Mr. Stotoff for a lawyer, and he returned with Mr. Nichols, who then drew the revocation and attestation clauses. The deceased was raised up in bed, but being too feble to write his name, the Doctor wrote it for him. After the execution of this first will, Lawyer Nichols said he thought it would not stand.

He then drew another substantially like the first one. After considerable delay, and after its submission to Mrs. James Ruggles and Mrs. Stotoff, it was completed and taken to the testator for execution. He declined to sign it, and objected specially to one item, but finally, after repeated solicitations, allowed the Doctor again to write his name. This second will is the one offered for probate.

Mr. Nichols, the lawyer, upon being examined, testified that he went to the room of the deceased in obedience to a message from some one, but he could not say from whom.

That he drew a will, but could not say whether he completed it or not. That he drew another will, but could not say whether he drew two or three wills. That he did not know that he had any special directions to draw a will.

That he could not recall whether the deceased used any other word than "Yes," in answer to questions put to him. That he did not remember that the first will was condemned by him.

In fact, during a long examination, this witness was unable to recollect but very little of what occurred while he was in the testator's house attending to the drawing and execution of the wills.

The cause is adjourned to June 29, when other witnesses will be examined.

The contest, according to present appearances, is likely to be a long one.

The counsel for the contestants are James R. Whiting, Jesse C. Smith, William H. Woodman and C. C. Langdale. The executors' counsel are C. E. Pratt and G. T. Jenks.

Certificate of Probable Cause Denied.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. 1,382 *Boxes of Sugar, Charles Luling, claimant.*—In this case, which was tried some days since, resulting in a verdict for the claimant, a motion was made for a certificate of probable cause of seizure. Judge Betts this morning denied the motion, holding that it was not made to appear that there was probable cause, and refusing the certificate accordingly.

For the motion, D. S. Dickinson and E. D. Smith, Esqs.; in opposition, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

Manslaughter on Shipboard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Charles Campbell, a negro, indicted for murder on the high seas, on board the ship *Washington*, plead guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years—the extreme limit of the law.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Mortimer, Jr., vs. *Nash et al.*—Findings settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 24, 1863.

$500	U. S. 6s 5-20s. Cou.	101	1200	Hudson R. R.	140
1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c.	100	100	do	s30 137
	N. Oct. & Apr.	106⅛	100	do	s30 138
16,500	do.	106⅜	100	do	s30 134
15,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C. N.	98⅜	300	do	s30.133
50,000	do. New	98⅛	700	do	138⅛
1,500	Brooklyn C. W. L.	117	1000	do	139
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	62	100	do	s7 139
10,000	do.	h15	65	100	do	b30 139⅛
6,000	do.	61⅜	100	do	h10 139
5,000	Mo. State 6s.	68½	100	do	h10 140
3,000	do.	68⅜	1000	Har. Railroad	½
800	La. State 6s.	65	1600	do	82⅝
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s.	108	300	do	s10 82⅞
3,000	N. Y. C. R. Snb. Bs.	101⅛	3000	do	82⅜
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	118⅛	600	do	b10 82⅜
3,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.		600	do	s3 82
	S. F. Bs.	121	1000	do	b15⅛
4,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	101⅛	300	do	s30 81⅜
1,000	Mich. S. S. F.	109	4000	do	b15⅛
1,000	do.	109⅛	100	do	s30 81
500	Chic. & N. W. J. B.	96	100	Harlem R. Pref.	92
2,000	Han. & St. J. 1st M.	78	100	do	s10 92
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	92
10,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112	700	Reading R.	b3 165
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	102	200	do	104⅞
50,000	Amer. Gold	143⅛	200	do	104⅜
36,000	do	143⅝	500	Mich. Cen. R.	111⅝
50	Bank of Com'ce	103	50	do	s30 111⅝
15	Metropolitan Bank.	118	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R	72
100	Canton Co.	26½	1000	do	72⅜
400	do.	27	700	do	72⅝
50	do.	27⅛	1000	do	b3 73
150	do.	b30 27⅜	100	do	s3 72⅞
650	Cumm. coal. Prf.	21⅛	500	do	b30 73⅛
30	do.	22	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	118
200	do.	21⅞	350	Ill. Cen. C. R. Scrip	104
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	39	100	do	104⅛
22	Min. Miuiok Co.	104	200	do	104⅝
200	Quicksilv. Mc Co	s30 40	1200	do	104⅝
100	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅞	100	do	b60 105⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co	182	100	do	b30 105
100	do	b30 1⅝	1,000	Clev. & P. R.	84½
250	do	1⅝	500	do	b30 85
50	do	s30 1⅝	800	do	84⅞
200	do	1⅝	100	do	84⅞
50	do	s30 1⅝	200	do	b30 85⅛
100	do	b30.1⅝	14	Gal. & Chic. R.	96
200	do	1⅝	700	do	97
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	120⅞	200	do	s30 97
500	do	121	350	Clev. & Tol.	114
200	do	s10 121	400	do	b30 114
100	do	h10. 121⅜	200	do	113⅞
100	do	b30 121⅜	200	do	s30 113
50	do	121⅜	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	97⅛
300	do	s30. 121⅝	100	do	97⅜
1200	Erie Railway	96	50	do	b10 97⅜
100	do	s30 95⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	56
100	do	s30 96⅛	200	do	55⅞
100	do	b10 96⅜	16	do	55⅞
800	do	96⅛	300	P., F. W. & C.	68
250	do	96⅜	500	do	b30 68⅜
100	do	h10 96⅜	200	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	46
200	Erie R. Pref.	103⅜	200	Alt. & T. H. R. Pr.	70⅜
100	do	103⅜	100	do	b30 71
200	do	103⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	30⅜
240	Miss. & Mo. R.	25	100	Chic. and Alton Pr.	92

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81. Reg	104	1500	Harlem R.	92
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cen.	109⅜	800	do	s18 91⅜
6,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅛	200	do	s30 82
20,000	do.	68⅜	200	do	s15 82
20,000	do.	b30 69	100	do	s30 81⅜
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	61⅜	500	do	81⅜
3,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	108	500	do	81⅜
10	Am. Ex. Bank	108	300	Reading R.	105
20,000	Amer. Gold	143⅛	200	do	105⅛
2,000	do.	143⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	73
11,000	do.	144	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	118
50	Canton Com.	2⅜	50	do.	118⅛
800	Cumb. Coal Pref.	21	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scu.	104
200	do.	20⅜	250	do	s10. 104
300	do.	b30 21	100	do	104
400	do.	20⅜	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	85⅜
1000	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	38	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 97⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	184	100	do	s30 97⅜
50	do	s30. 183	100	do	s30 87⅞
50	do	183⅜	300	do	97⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅜	150	do	97⅞
100	do	s10. 121⅜	550	Chi. & R. Is.	98
100	do	121⅜	50	Chic. & Alton	69
100	do	121⅞	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	93
100	do	122	50	Alt. & T. H. P.	73⅛
100	do	b30. 122⅜	100	do	74
600	Erie R.	96⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	76
500	do	96⅜	100	do	78⅛
100	do	s10 96⅜	100	Alton & T. H.	48
50	do	b30 97	50	do	48⅜
500	do	96⅜	250	do	49
50	do	b30 96⅞	200	do	49
50	do	b30 96⅞	1000	do	b30 49
200	Erie R. Pref.	103⅛	150	do	30⅞
50	do.	103⅜	100	do	b30 31
1000	Hudson R. R.	139	350	P., F. W. & C. R.	69⅛
500	do	138⅝	100	do	s30 89
100	do	s30 132⅛	50	do	69⅛
100	do	b30. 139	100	do	69
100	do	s30. 133	50	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	92
200	M. & P. Du C.	56⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$18,000	Am. Gold	143⅛	50	Pac. M. S. Co.	185
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	68⅜	150	Hudson R.	139⅜
50	Cumb. Coal	21⅝	250	do	139⅛
550	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅞	400	Harlem R.	80⅜
400	do	b3 1⅞	2500	do	b3 81
200	do	a3 1⅞	100	do	c 80⅞
200	do	s30 1⅞	500	do	s10 80⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅜	1200	do	81
100	do	121⅜	200	do	b3 81⅛
150	do	121⅜	100	Reading Railroad	104
50	do	s10 121	250	M. S. & N. I.	72⅝
100	do	b3. 121⅜	100	do	a3 72⅝
150	do	121⅞	500	do	72⅜
100	do	122	200	do	s10 72⅜
1200	Erie Railway	b3 96⅛	500	do	72⅜
800	do	96	200	do	b3 73
350	do	c 96	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b3 85
800	do	s3 96	200	do	85
600	do	96⅛	200	do	a3 85
100	do	c 96⅞	200	do	s10 84⅜
100	do	b10 96⅛	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	56⅛
100	do	b10 96⅜	160	Gal. & Chi. R.	h18 97⅛
100	do	s10 95⅞	50	Chi. & Rk. I.	s3 97⅛
100	do	s10 96	100	do	97⅛
400	do	b3 96	200	do	b3 97⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	106⅛	200	Reading Railroad	105⅛
10,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅛	100	do	b3. 105⅝
50	Cum. Coal	21	800	M. So. & N. I. R.	73⅛
100	do	20⅞	200	do	s10 73⅛
100	do	s10 21	200	do	s3 73⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅛	100	do	73⅜
100	do	b10. 122⅜	500	Cleva. & P. R.	85⅛
200	Erie Railway	96⅛	200	do	s10 85⅜
100	Erie R. Pref.	103⅜	100	do	85⅜
150	Hud. River R.	s15. 135	100	do	a3 85⅜
150	do	b3. 138	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	69⅛
100	do	138	100	do	68⅝
100	do	s9. 136	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	57
50	do	137⅛	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	97⅛
500	Harlem R.	b3 82⅛	100	do	a3 97⅜
800	do	82	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	97⅝
200	do	s10 82	100	do	h10 98
300	do	82⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	118⅛

Wednesday, June 24—P. M.

The ease in the supply of Money at 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers continued to-day, although the rule of the Street can scarcely be quoted below 7 ₱ cent. The speculative spirit on the Stock Exchange wee very decided, and the orders to buy from outside parties further advenced prices on the New-York and Western Road Shares from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. The demand for Hudson River Shares for cash delivery carried the price up to 140 ₱ cent. at the early Board, making the rise in two days eleven ₱ cent., and since last week twenty-two ₱ cent. The pressure for cash Stock fell off in the afternoon. There was also an additional rise of 3½ ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail for cash delivery. The sales of Harlem old Stock were very heavy. A single Broker put out 7,000 or 8,000 shares at the First Board, at 82½@81½ ₱ cent., but the buyers being well distributed, and generally strong parties, the price rallied on these transactions at the Second Board, and finally left off at 82 ₱ cent. The demand for New-York Central and Erie was quite active at advancing figures. The Western list was also generally firm, and the Share market altogether the strongest reported for two weeks past. The changes in Government Stocks and Treasury paper were not important. The latter a fraction lower on 12 months Certificates, interest payable in Currency. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Tuesday night; the Share market very strong, especially on New-York Central and Michigan Southern.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	143⅝	143⅞	Harlem Pref.	92	92
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅝	109⅜	Mich. Central	111	111⅝
N. Y. Central	118⅛	122	Mich. Southern	72	73⅛
Erie	96⅛	96⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	118⅛	118⅜
Erie Preferred	102⅛	103⅝	Illinois Central	103⅛	104⅜
Hudson	129	138	Pittsburgh	83⅜	85⅝
Toledo	109	113⅜	Fort Wayne	67⅜	69⅛
Pacific Mail	x d. 178	184	Rock Island	97	98
Harlem	79⅜	82	Northwest	30⅛	31
Canton	26⅛	22⅛	Galena	96	97⅛
Prairie du Chien	56	57	Reading	104⅜	105⅛

The price of Gold Coin varied but slightly to-day. The closing sales are ¼@½ ₱ cent. higher than yesterday afternoon. Exchange on London is 156@156½ ₱ cent.

The conversions of United States Currency into the New Loan of 1882 at the Treasury Office to-day amount to $1,701,150, of which $884,500 was through the Loan Agency, and the remainder, $816,650, by subscription direct. Only six business days remain for these conversions by voluntary subscriptions at par, under the provisions of the act of Congress, and there is no assurance that the same Stock will continue to be offered on equally favorable terms by the Secretary of the Treasury, after the right of conversion ceases on the 1st July. We are not advised that his financial policy either that date has yet been indicated. His balance at the New-York office increased to-day $1,100,000, and now stands $24,978,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,105,030 63, including for Customs, $222,000; Payments, $995,725 50; Balance, $24,948,553 96.

The July half-yearly Dividend of the Continental Bank is 3½ ₱ cent.; North River Bank, 3½ ₱ cent.; Tredesmen's Bank, 4 ₱ cent. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	114	Bank of the Republic	106
Merchants'	109	Bank of N. America	108
Mechanics'	116	Metropolitan	118
Union	116	Nassau	106
America	128	Corn Exchange	107
Phœnix	110½	Continental	98
Tradesmen's	108	Marine	146
Butchers' and Drovers'	125	Commonwealth	99
State of New-York	102	Atlantic	76
Commerce	103	Park	134
Ocean	96	New-York Ex.	116
American Exchange	105⅜	Mechanics', Brooklyn	150

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	101⅜	Al. & T. H. 2ds prefer'd	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subsc'n	101⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	105⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	96
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	117	Chi. & N. W. 1st m., 2d sec.	85
N. Y. Cent. cou., '78	122	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	69
Erie R. fourths, '88	103	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78
Erie R. fifths, '88	103	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '82	73½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Ind. R. firsts, '77	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92½
Hud. R. coup., '67	127	M. & F. du C. 1sts	106
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	112	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	117	Chic. & R. I. firsts	112
Mich. C. new 1sts '82, '21	122	Clev. & Tol. S. F	111½
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Mich. S. seconds	101⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
N. Ind. R. 1sts	101	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	85
M. S. & N. I.	109	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	84
Illinois Central '75	119⅜	Miss. & Ma. L. G. bds.	54⅛
Al. & T. H. firsts	104⅜		

On the opening of the Stock Exchange Board, this morning, Mr. MARVIN announced, in appropriate terms, the decease, on Tuesday, at the advanced age of 83 years, of Mr. JOSEPH D. BEERS, one of the earliest members of the New-York Exchange, whereupon a resolution of condolence and sympathy with the family of the deceased was unanimously adopted.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable 1st July, free of Government tax.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, MAY 1.

Capital Stock		$5,902,000
First Mortgage	$5,250,000	
Second Mortgage	5,160,000	
Third Mortgage	2,000,000	
Other Bonds	527,000	—12,937,000
Total		$18,839,000
Represented by cost of road to date		18,212,000
Balance in miscellaneous assets		$627,000
Earning for four months, viz.: From		
Freights	$1,106,480	
Passengers	440,510	
Express matter	11,087	
Mails	31,300	
Rent of railway	28,333	
Rents	1,393	
Miscellaneous sources	2,783	—$1,028,899
To transportation expenditures.	For	
Conducting transportation	$221,931	
Motive power	274,751	
Maintenance of way	234,860	
Maintenance of cars	78,769	
General expenses	70,572	—877,825
Balance net profits		$751,074

An afternoon paper publishes the following calculation in reference to the Hudson River Road:

"The earnings have been as follows for the past 8 months:

October, 1862	$239,910	October, 1861	$173,261
November, 1862	290,032	November, 1861	197,662
December, 1862	463,571	December, 1861	246,383
January, 1863	468,963	January, 1862	307,330
February, 1863	435,846	February, 1862	281,568
March, 1863	366,881	March, 1862	808,963
April, 1863	270,674	April, 1862	202,846
May, 1863	241,771	May, 1862	192,142
Total	$2,676,809	Total	$1,910,655
Increase in 8 months			766,754

The road has earned in eight months $600,000 more than its best year ever yielded before, and has now, by legitimate growth of its business, assumed its proper rank as an investment. It is now earning 30 ₱ cent. on its stock, and passes into the following list of roads earning large dividends, and its market value, instead of being remarkable on account of its advance, is to be regarded upon account of its relative cheapness compared with similar roads.

	Yearly Earnings.	Market Price.
Panama	20 ₱ cent.	191
New-Jersey Central	18 ₱ cent.	170
New-Jersey Railroad	15 ₱ cent.	140
Cleveland and Columbus	25 ₱ cent.	160
Buffalo and State Line	30 ₱ cent.	200
C. P. and Ashtabula	27 ₱ cent.	185
Camden and Amboy	15 ₱ cent.	170
Del., Lack and Western	20 ₱ cent.	173
Brooklyn City Railroad	14 ₱ cent.	150
Third-avenue	20 ₱ cent.	240

The future of the road is made secure by the fact that its largest income is in local traffic, and subject to no loss by peace, but to large gains from this cause. A short time will see cars cross the Hudson at Albany upon a bridge—an advantage of no small magnitude. The stock is not scarce, and 10,000 shares can be borrowed readily; but it cannot be bought any more freely than the ten roads in the table above. When its earnings decrease, its price will, of course, fall. That its earnings will decrease no railroad man suppose. For a few months freights will be pressed upon all the Northern roads beyond their capacity, at their own rates."

The Buffalo and State Line stockholders met on Tuesday, the 22d inst., and elected the following named Directors and Inspectors of Election:

FOR DIRECTORS.

George Palmer,	Chas. H. Lee,
Dean Richmond,	Alanson Robinson,
Milton Courtright,	Wm. Keefe,
Hamilton White,	Addison G. Jerome,
Henry L. Leaning,	James C. Harrison,
George W. Patterson,	Jno. A. Tracy,
Joseph Field.	

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

John S. Ganson,	Geo. H. Chase.
Wm. H. Abell,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors a dividend of five per cent. cash, and thirty per cent. in Erie and Pittsburgh seven per cent. first mortgage bonds, was declared payable July 1.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 23, 1863.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 292 West Thirty-first-street, $5,150; house and lot No. 299 West Thirty-first-street, $2,975.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF AN AMPLE supply of U. S. 6.20 year 6 per cent. Bonds, with Coupons, bearing interest from May 30, and of denominations from $50 to $1,000, and for a few days will be prepared to fill orders immediately upon receipt of funds at par and interest.

The privilege of subscribing for these Bonds will cease on the 1st proximo. THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers and Agents for the U. S. 6.20 Bonds, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 24, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 18,218 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 120,783 bushels Wheat, 196,600 bushels Corn, 69,295 bushels Oats, 1,719 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,002 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 749 bbls., including 643 bbls. Pots, and 106 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been in fair demand, and prices have been generally very firm. At the regular monthly auction sale of Lackawanna Coal, to-day, 25,006 tons were disposed of, including 4,500 tons stove, at $6 75@$6 87½; 1,000 tons, egg size, at $7; 2,500 tons chesnut at $6 12½@$6 30; 0,000 tons lump at $6 25@$6 37½; 5,000 tons steamboat at $6 25, and 0,000 tons grate at $6 35@$6 40 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 100 bags Java at 37c., and small lots of other kinds at unchanged prices, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite freely purchased, partly by speculators, at much higher rates—4,100 bales having found buyers 61c.@62c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FISH—All descriptions have been more freely offered and sparingly dealt in, including Dry Cod, at from $3 75@$4 87½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel No. 1, at from $11 75@$12 50; No. 2

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Tas Dors's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thums and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—Tae Stereopticon.

GOUPIL'S—No. 772 Broadway—The Union Dasa into Fredsaicksburos.

JANE ENGLISH'S THEATRE—Wives of Paris.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocc's Holy Land.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispetches from the headquarters of Gen. Hookea's army, this morning, reoders it positive ibat the bulk of the rebel army is west of the Blua Ridge. Stuart's cavalry range up and down under ita eastern shadows, but Gen. Pleasanton keaps sharp wetch of him, and skirmishes occur daily. Gen. Stahl hes puehed a reconooissance to Warrenton, Sulphur Springs, Rappahannock Ford, and other points, and escertainsd that thare are no rebels in that directioo. Gen. Buford, on Tuesday, went to the top of the Blue Ridge, and discoverod Longstreet's camp in plain sight.

Gen. Schenck, in Baltimore, yesterdsy received informatioo that the rebels, with a considarable force of cavalry snd infantry, were egsin threstaoing Frederick, being betweeo Middletown snd Boonton, crossing the South Mountaio. Tha information from Harrisburgh snd towns beyood, however, renders it probable that this is only a flanking force of Ewell's corps, which is believed to be advancing into Pennsylvania—or at least a large portion of it. This force is reported to hava left the Potomac on Friday, and to heve advanced to Hagerstown on the same day. Yesterday, according to the stories of deserters, the advance was moving on Carlisle, being only twelve miles distant.

A dispatcb from our Special Correspondent at Frederick proves the truth of our supposition that the occupation of South Mountain by the rebels would not be permanent. It hes been evscusted, the rebels there taking the road toward Greencastle. The reports from Harrisburgh, of an advance of Ewell's corps toward that place ara fully confirmed. He has with him an immense wagon train, from which it is supposed the movement is only one for plunder, though the rabel officers proclaim that they intend to capture Harrisburgh, and then march on Philadelphia.

Our special correspondent telegraphs from Harrishurgh that the rebel cavalry under Jenkins deatroyed the Scotland bridge again yeaterday afternoon. Besides Jenkins' force, 12,000 of Ewell's troops were reported to he advanciog in the direction of Harrisburgh. Tha New-York Eighth and Seventy-first regiments were at Carlisle, snd Geo. Knipe, who was in commsod, wished to make a stand there, but it wss thought probable the troops would fall back on the Harrieburgh defences, when the rebels approached.

Gen. Couch is said to be coocentrating a large National force st Gettysburgh, Penn., with the view of making a flank movement oo the rebels.

Maj.-Gen. Brooks, io command at Pittsburgh. has issued an order requesting tbe city newspapers to make no mention of military movements. As a consequence, they are religiously silent upoo these topics. The city, we may ado, is now coosidered in a complete state of defsnce.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant to the 16th inst. have been received by the War Department. He says everything was then progressing well. Joe Johnston's forces were at Yazoo City, Brownsville and Clinton. Deserters ware coming out of Vicksburgh daily, and they uniformly reported short rations in the city. The health and condition of the troops were excellent.

Col. Hillyer, of Gen. Grant's Staff, arrived in St. Louis on Sunday last. The Colonel is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which compelled his return. He speaks most confidently of Gen. Grant's ultimate success. The Chicago *Journal* has certain private assurances which prepere it to hear of Geo. Grant's final triumph at any hour.

A rebel dispatch from Jackson, Miss., back of Vicksburgh, announces an engagament on thet day at Big Black River bridge, between a Nationel force and "Jackson's cavalry." The musketry and cannonading ara described as "awful and terrific." Firing was also heard in the direction of Vicksburgh. A dispatch dated Panola, 16th, states that a heavy force of National cavalry was marching on Zeackona, between Panola snd Granada. They were rigging rafts to croaa the Tallahatchie, with the intention of destroying the railroad below Panola, and thus cutting off Johnston's supplies. Another force waa crosaing the Coldwater near Senatobia, proceeding from Memphis. The rebel dispatches complain of numerous accidents on the Meridian Railroad, by which the transportation of sopplies hes been interrupted, and Joe Johnston's movemants retarded.

The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. Banks to the 14th inst., by way of Vickshurgh snd Memphia. On thet day, having astablished hie batteries within 350 yards of the rebel works at Port Hudson, sfter a vigorous cansonade, he summoned the rebel commander, Gen. Gardner, to surrender. Gardner refused, and an assault wae made, reeulting in our forces gaining and holding positions within 50 to 100 yerds of the enamy's works. In the assault Gen. Paine was saverely wounded. Gan. Banks was confident of success.

The pirate bark *Taaony* is making aad havoc among the Maseschussetts fishermen. On Monday afternoon, ebout forty miles east-southeast from Chatham, she ran among a fleet of about thirty, and is known to have destroyed at least foor of them. At last accounts a United States steamer was cruising in the vicinity, and tha pirate may be overhauled. The *Alabama* and *Virginia* were at Bshia on ihs 14th of May—the latter with no armament.

A dispatch from Newport, R. I., announces tha destruction of a dozeo more fishiog vaasals by tha *Tacony*, back of Martha's Vineyard, everything of value being previously takeo from them. At 8 o'clock yesterday eveoing sha wae committing her depredations off No Man's Land.

We hava a report from Porto Rico, publisbad in ths *Boletin* of the 3d inst., that tbe *Vanderbilt* has had a fight with the *Alabama* at Ssnta Cruz. The nawa that the *Alabama* was at Santa Cruz was taken to St. Thomas, where tbe *Vanderbilt* happened to be, by tbe English msil eteamar, and the *Vanderbilt* immediataly slartad to find her. Loud cannoneding wss subsequently haard, but the result of the fight, if thare was ona, is not yet known.

GENERAL NEWS.

Later news from Mexico, by way of Havana, is received, but it is not important. The escape of Ortioa and other Mexican officers from Orizaba is confirmed. Ortega and his companions were st Jslapa on tha 29th ult., and intended to leave immediataly for the Capital. Tha rasignation of Comonfort had been received by the Governmeot. Preparatioos for iba defsnce of ths Capital, aven to louodating the vallay, ware proceediog with vigor. Gao. Gaaza was in command of tha dafeoces. Tha French headqnarters had been removed from Pusbla, a garrison of 4,000 men only remaining. Marquez, io tha Franch interest, is said to hava moved toward the Capital with 7,000 man, aod tbe French Ganeral, Bazaine, with 9,000.

Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday at the Fourth Pracinct Station-house, upon the body of Joseph Nixon, who wss shot at a late bour on Tuesday oight io Charry-street, by Walter D. Bell, an officar in the United States navy. Tha testimony went to show that for mors thso two yesrs past, thare had baan a difficulty between them, and that ihs deceaaed had repeatedly expressed an intantion to take the prisonar's life at the first opportunity. The prisoner had beeo ioformed of this intention and when ha was attacked by tha deceased on Tussday night he drsw bis rsvolver and firad threa sbots, killing him almost instantly. Bell has been committed to ths Tombs to await ths action of tbe Grand Jury.

The City Inspector, yesterday, met the Ward Inspectors at his office, aod directed them to see thst tha streets io tbeir respective districts ars thoroughly and immadiately cleaned, and kapt clean. Thay would ba held sleroly responsible for any dereliction of duty. If interfered with by outside orgaoizetioos, the whola power of tba Police, and, that failing, of tba military, would be callad in to sustain tbem. Large bodies of men are actively employed in all sectioos of the City.

The Committea on National Affairs hsvs fixed upon Saturdsy, as tha occasioo for the reception of the Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers. Tha ceremonies will incloda a review by tha Mayor and Common Council, snd a banquet at ths City Assembly Rooms.

The Louisvila *Journal* commences the pnblication of Gan. Buell's review of tha evideoce befors tha Military Commission. Tba first installment, which occupies over four columns of tha *Journal*, covers the period from Gen. Buell's spointment to the command of the Department oo Nov. 9, 1861, to tha latter part of July, 1862.

Gen. Devens is now io Worcester, Mass. Ha is still unable to walk, aod it will probably ba five or six waeks befora ha will fully racovar the use of his foot.

The gunboat *Monticello* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, for repairs, on Tuesday afternoon, from Capa Fear Rivar, *via* Hampton Roads.

A hippopotamus, attached to a traveling menagerie, broke out of his cage whila *en route* for Buffalo to Datroit, for tha sake of taking a bath in tha water of Lska Erie. His keeper managed to decoy bim to shore by throwing into the water a dog to which the animal was strongly attacbed, aod theo be was secured without difficulty.

The Stock Market continued to rise yesterday on the speculative list; prices wera 1@2 ₱ cent. higher than on Tuesday. The sales of United States Loso of 1882 amounted to $1,701,000. Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. Exchsoge, 156½; Gold, 143¾ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs and Provisioos attracted less atteotion yesterday, at, in most instances, somewhat easier prices. Cottoo was very brisk, sod decidedly higher. Whisky was heavy snd drooping. A fair business was reported in Hay, Coal, Wool, Tallow, Sugar, Molasses, Hides and Leather, at full prices. Refined Petroleum was mora sought after, mainly for future delivery, and was rather dearer. The movements in other srticles were limited. Less extensive Freight engagements were reported, with 631 vessels, of all classes, in port.

The Copperheads Before the Enemy.

Our military correspondent at Harrisburgh, in a letter which we pnblished yesterday, made the statement that

"Copperheadism is by oo means extinct in Harrisburgh, much less at Chambersborgh and towns beyond. Traitors are daily and hourly employed io gathering informatioo and transmitting the same to the enemy. Farmers taking their horses and cattle to the mountains for safety are tracked by those despicable minions of treason, who seize the first opportunity to let the rebels know where they can make a *haul*. The Copperheeds utter their sentiments openly and boldly, and almost invite the rebels to partake of their hospitality, and yet they are allowed to walk the streets and enjoy all the privileges of loyal citizens."

Similar representations are given by other correspondents, and thera need be no doubt that they are all founded on fact.

We have bere a veritable exhibition of the Copperheed spirit in free practical action. Hitberto it bas had no good opening. The distance of tha rebels has precluded any practical coöperation, except io a very indirect wey. Little could be done except to foment faction, and throw obstacles in the way of the Government. But the march of the rebele into a Northern State gives an opportunity for serving them more directly; and the opportunity is seized at once. While the loyal men of Pennsylvania are filled with mingled dismay and shame in the presence of the vile horde of rebel inveders, these Copperheads welcome them with undisguised pleasure, fraternise with them, supply tbem with all deeired information, conduct them to the bidden property of loyal neighbors, and in every possible way, short of actually enlisting in the rebel ranks, belp them on in their hostile work. If to "give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United Statee" constitutes treason, as the Constitution declarea, these Pennsylvania Copperbeads make themselvea as complete traitors as Jeff. Davis himself.

But what difference is there between tbe Copperbeads of Southern Pennsylvania and those of any other region in the North? Has anybody ever heard tbat the opposition to tbe Government there was in any way distinguished from the opposition in New-York, or Maine, or Illinois? Have there been any special influencea at work there unknown elsewhere? Nothing of the kind can be pretended. The copperheadism of Southern Pennsylvenia is of the common type, and is simply possessed of the common spirit. The difference in its action comes only from a difference in opportunity. If a rebel column were to march into any Northern State, we might almost say into any Northern county, it would surely find some creatures vile enough to serve it precisely as these Pennsylvania Copperheade are now serving Lee's advance. Just as in the Revolution, there wes not a colony, nor hardly a neighborhood, without its Tories, just so now, enemies of the public cause are to be found everywhere. And, just as then, wherever the British penetrated, whether at one end of the country or at the other, in this direction or in that, they were certain to meet a class of men to welcome and aid them, just eo the rebels would be sure of friends and auxiliaries wherever they might reach. The land swarms with Copperheads tbat require but the tonch of the lance of Robert Lee to etart up as full-grown traitors on the spot, as the spear of Ithuriel developed the "squat" toad into the devil.

We are not sure, however, that Robert Lee would soil his lance with them, even when found in hie path. At least, as we are assured by our correspondent, his Lieutenant, Jenkins, "treats the Copperheads with perfect contempt." Jenkins, though a rebel, manifestly has some manly stuff in him. He hates the slime of those creeping creatures about as intensely, it would seem, as loyal men hate their venom. He understands perfectly the essential vileness of the nature that can thus lick the dust before tbe feet of a bostile invader. The Southerners, though rebellious, are Americans yet; the old American blood still coursee in their veins, and we can well fancy that every drop of it recoils in disgust from such a degradation of the American nature.

But, after all, whatever the "contempt" the rebel leaders feel for this groveling species, tbe temptation to use tbem for their advantage can hardly be resisted. Their work can be turned to very important military account; and all the world knows that this is the prime consideration with tbe soldier, whatever the private feelings might prompt. So far as relates to plunder, we suppose tbe rebels would not care much about availing themselves of tbe help of the Copperbeads; bnt when it comes to "gathering and transmitting information," their service becomes at once of the utmost military value. Being in an enemy's country, such information is indispensable to them if they would avoid surprise and overthrow. If they could not get it otherwise they would have to detail spies from their own camps, who should penetrate our lines and secure it at the risk of their lives. But the Copperbeads can serve as spies far more effectively than could any strangers to tbe country. They know just where and how to get their information, and can go where they please in perfect security and freedom. One smart Copperhead within Gen. Couch's lines can make himself worth a dozen regular spies. It is too much to expect of a soldier's nature to presume that Jenkins, with all his "contempt," does not yet mainly rely upon these creatures for his intelligence of Gen. Couch's movements and plans. There are a thousand things within the rebel lines that our Generals would be glad to learn from even tbe meanest source, and we are bound to suppose that the rebel Generals would not be a whit the more particular.

The practical question to the Government and to all loyal men is, how far this impunity of the Copperheads is to go. It is not a matter easily determined. What Washington did, and what Jackson did, under similar circumstances, is well enough known; but they exercised a power which our own Generals don't at all like to assume. The day a military hand is put upon one of these Pennsylvania Copperbeads, the whole species of every size and hue throughout the land begin to emit their venom against the Government as a tyranny not to be tolerated. And yet civil process is powerless to reach him in season to stop his mischief, or even to punish it afterward; for it would be almost impossible fairly to impanel a jury of twelve men upon which some political sympathizer with the accused would not be found who would make conviction impossible. We well know the short shrift a Union man within a rebel State would get who should thus be found by the rebel authorities—whether military or civil—aiding the Union arms. There has never been any such rigor here, and we don't know that it is possible. Probably public opinion must be the main reliance; and yet it, at best, is a very poor one—for tbe man who is mean enough to betray his country is very sure to be shameless enough to defy public opinion. The very fact tbat he continues to serve Jenkins, notwithstanding the "perfect contempt" that rebel bas for him, indicates how little he would care for the contempt of loyal men.

Ravages in War.

When Gen. Grant lately ordered tbe ravaging of a large section of country between Vicksburgh and Canton, he took a step not only necessary in itself, but justified by the laws of war. It was done purely for military purposes. Johnston's army waa on the verge of the ravaged region, was drawing supplies from it, and in case of an advance toward Grant's rear, the provisions, the mills, manufactories and bridges between tha Yazoo end Big Black Rivers would be of the greatest service to him. To destroy them was to retard the advance of tbe enemy, if not to meke it altogether impracticable. Tbis, therefore, we say, was an instance of justifiable devastation.

There are other instences when, for other military reasons, the devastation of a district of country is justifiable in time of war.

But wanton devastation of a country is never justifiable—at least, not by tbe rules of civilized warfare, much less by tbose which govern in such a war as that now carried on in and by the United States.

Some of the recent expeditions of Col. Montgomery from the Georgia seaboard inland seem to come under this head. If our troops down there, white or black, need provisions, it is proper to push into the country and take them. If there are rebel supply depots or factories there, it is proper to burn tbem. If there are slaves who can be freed or made serviceable in any way, it is proper to push in and fetch them out. If it is proposed to conduct extensive military operations inland, and it be necessary to clear their way by the torch, tbat might ba proper. If it is necessary to reconnoitre a country, and the people in any hemlet or house fire upon or kill our troops, it may be proper to make an example of that hamlet or house. But it is wrong, utterly, atrociously and infamously wrong to send a detachment of troops, white or black, into Georgia or any other State, to burn and destroy towns and houses, plunder tbe inhabitants, and mark their track by general desolation, without any other reason than the mere desire of damaging the country claimed by the rebels.

We have yet had no official reports from Col. Montgomery, and we do not credit the accounts of his doings tbat have been published by some journals. Col. Montgomery has an excellent reputation, not only for skill and daring, but for humanity. He is probably the most accomplished guerrilla chief in the whole country, North or South. His exploits in the Kansas war were quite amazing; and he has delivered a lecture showing tbe *modus operandi* of those exploits, from which it appeared that they were based on rules subtler than those of science, though highly scientific; that bushwhacking or guerrillaism, is not, as is popularly supposed, merely the rush and gallop of a lot of bloodthirsty madmen, but is a style of warfare in which the finest genius can exercise itself in the most intricate military combinations. Beyond all this, he is a man deeply imbued with tbe spirit of justice and christianity, and on this ground we cannot credit the atrocities attributed to him. Tbe journal which gives us the most terrific account of his alleged doings, in burning towns and pillaging populations, is the same one which lately shocked decency and disgraced our country by publishing an account of the burning of Jackson, Fla., by our troops, which subsequent events almost altogether disproved. But if these accounts be true, we do not hesitate to condemn them as infamous, and call upon the Government to put an immediate stop to them.

Our Iron-Clads.

In the accounts which we published yesterday of tbe iron-clad battle between the Monitor *Weehawken* and the rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*, we have the first true test of tha wisdom of Ericsson's system of building vessels of war. When the *Monitor* fought tha *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, and permitted her to return to Norfolk without being either totally destroyed or captured, Ericsson claimed that the full powers of his vessel had not been tested, because the guns which had been furnished him by tha Navy Department were not so powerful as he had asked for, or as the vessel was capable of carrying. Tbat original iron-clad battle, therefore, only proved the impregnability of the *Monitor* when opposed to the most powerful ordnance then afloat.

In building the new vessels, the Navy Department increased the size of the guns from *eleven* to *fifteen* inches calibre, carrying up the weight of the shot from *one hundred and seventy* to *four hundred* pounds. Tbese enormous guns weigh twenty tons each, and it has been a matter of grave doubt with most of our naval officers whether a lighter gun, which could be fired more rapidly, would not have been more serviceable. Indeed, in the attacks upon Fort McAllister in the Ogeechee River, and upon Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, it was a universal complaint against tbe Monitors tbat they could not keep up a sufficiently continuous fire, and that they must have either more guns or lighter ones which could be fired oftener.

Ericsson's reply to this has been, that he did not design the vessels to fight forts, but ships; and that his idea of a naval vessel which should insure victory against any other vessel whatsoever, was to have a gun of sufficient power to make a very large hole through the armeture of the strongest ironclad, placed on board a veesel which exposed to tbe enemy the least possible target, and this made so thick and strong that no ordnance could penetrate it. In such a vessel rapidity of fire was not essential against ships; but, until now, there bas been no opportunity to prove tbe correctness of this theory; and tbe fact that seven of these vessels, supported by the *Ironsides* and the *Keokuk*, retired from before Sumter after one brief trial, certainly destroyed the charm which hung around these vessels in the public mind. The great fact that one of them bad lain under the fire of a fort while she destroyed one of the enemy's vessels, three-quarters of a mile nway, across the neck of land forming a bend in the river, without paying the slightest attention to the fort, as the *Montauk* did the *Nashville*, under the fire of Fort McAllister—passed by almost unheeded, although such a thing was never before known.

It would appear that the feilure of the Monitors to take Charleston had materially lowered them in the estimation of the rebels, for we see in the accounts of the late battle, that the officers of the *Atlanta* were confident of their ability to capture both the *Weehauken* and tbe *Nahant*. Nor were the people of Savannah a whit behind them in this feeling, for we are told that two steamers, loaded with ladies and gentleman, had come down the river as on an excursion, to see the discomfiture of the boasted Yankee Monitors, and to tow them up to Savannah as soon as they should surrender. How quickly was all this changed by a few heavy blows of that terrible *four hundred pounder!*

None of the famous old battles between wooden ships were ever half so quickly fought. The description of the battle itself, by Capt. Rodgers in his official report, is equally short. He says:

"At 5¼ o'clock, being distant from him about three hundred yards, we commenced firing. At 5½ o'clock, the enemy hauled down his colors and hoisted the white flag, we having fired five shots."

This vessel was plated with five inches thickness of iron, placed at an angle of thirty degrees with tbe horizon. Yet Capt. Rodgers tells us that the first shot struck this side armor, and broke in the armor and the wood backing, strewing the deck with splinters, prostrating about forty men by the concussion, and wounding more by the broken pieces of armor and splinters. Yet this shot did not strike at right angles to the keel, but at an angle of fifty degrees with it. What resistance then could the four and a half inch vertical side-armor of England's boasted *Warrior* offer to such a shot striking it at right angles? It would certainly pass directly through both sides, and if fired at any of the many vital points contained within this flimsey armature, one shot would be entirely sufficient for placing her *hors du combat*.

It is the actual demonstration of this important fact which makes us feel grateful to Capt. Rodgers for the gallant service he has rendered the country in the spirited battle in Warsaw Sound.

We now *know* that we can defend our harbors against the most powerful iron-clad frigates which could by any possibility be brought against us by any European naval Power, in the event of a war with any of them; and with regard to the clumsy craft which the rebels are constantly blowing up or surrendering to anything which spiritedly attacks them, we have no longer a feeling of the slightest concern. The *Atlanta* was the staunchest one they had, with a good English hull, and faithful English steam machinary which would not blow up, and she lasted just fifteen minutes after the Monitor vessel opened on her.

We understand that the Government have built, or are building *forty* of these vessels. The assurance is as refreshing as a cool breeze on a warm day.

Missouri and Emancipation.

The politics of Missouri were never in a condition of more violent excitement than at the present time. The ordinary "high-pressure" action of everything personal, political and military, in that State, has just received a heavy fillip in the reassembling of the State Convention, charged now with the duty of relieving that Commonwealth from the curse of Slavery. We say *duty*, for the debate on the expediency and policy of Emancipation has long since closed, and all parties acknowledge that the hour of *action* has come. It is the *duty* of the Convention to carry out fairly and firmly the unmistakable will of the people, now fortunately in harmony with tha decrees of Providence.

On the assembling of the Missouri Convention, the body was deluged with all sorts of plans of Emancipation, offered by individuals, each with the natural and usual vain desire of being the father of the Ordinance of Emancipation. These resolutions took the proper parliamentary course. A Committee was raised, composed of one from each district, to which all the resolutions were referred, with instructions to prepare an Ordinance of Emancipation. Two reports have come from tha Committee, which, unluckily, could not agree on one plan. Tbe majority report provides for the absolute Emancipation of all slaves in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1876, and that thenceforward Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, shall not exist in Missouri. The minority report proposes that Slavery shall be abolished on the 1st of January, 1864, and that slaves and their issue shall be *apprenticed* to their former owners until the 4th of July, 1876.

The two propositions would seem, at first sight, to differ more in form than in fact. In either case, the *services* of the slaves are guaranteed to their present owners till the 4th of July, 1876—which day, in each plan, is to be the day of jubilee to the slaves of Missouri, the day of exodus from their "house of bondage." The minority report is, however, the more humane of the two, and the more thoughtful and statesmanlike, in this, that it provides for the proper education of the colored people during the interval of their thirteen years of apprenticeship; so that they may be prepared for their final condition of freedom.

It is difficult to reconcile any scheme of present or prospective Emancipation with genuine humanity, or with sound social or political economy, which fails to protect the slaves from the evils of their own weakness, ignorance and poverty, and society from the burdens which the sudden enfranchisement of such a class would impose. A well guarded apprentice system seems well calculated to break the shock of a radical change in the relationship of the white and black races, and we do not see why any humane emancipationist or wise citizen of Missouri should oppose it. The effect on the material prosperity of the State in the talismanic word, *Freedom*, if proclaimed on the first of January, 1864, would be of a thousand-fold more value in dollars and cents, in capital, emigration and enterprise, in liberal inatitutions and learning, than the earning of a thousand times as many slaves as Missouri now has working out the painful demise of Slavery, and draining the last few drops in the cup of their humiliation, during the thirteen years of bondage still held before them. If the Convention, putting aside all thoughts of humanity and duty to the slave population in the impending social change, will reckon the pecuniary interests and political power of the State only, they will find that every interest impels to immediate Emancipation.

But the Convention cannot, in the face of civilized nations, venture on a work so high and holy as that of giving civil rights to a hundred thousand human beings that have been reared in profound ignorance, and are doomed to start their new life in abject poverty, without taking careful thought of their future. Liberty is not to be given to a slave as you would throw a bone to a dog—because you can make no further use of it, and because the dog can be kicked out to hunt his own corner to eat it. If Emancipation is a *necessity* in Missouri, upon which all parties are agreed, then *humane Emancipation* is a duty. And Emancipation, to be humane, must contemplate the ignorance of the slave, and try to educate him—and the helpless poverty of the slave, and make him as nearly provident and self-supporting as he is capable of becoming.

The cold, bare decree of Emancipation in 1876, as proposed by the majority report of the Committee, without one word of care for the slave before that date or after it, we protest against as cruel and unwise. Cruel in this, that it gives thirteen years in which masters, not touched with pity or compassion for their slaves, may work their way out of Missouri to slaveholding districts, if the war allows such to remain in the South, and thus escape the liberation that the Convention intends shall be the boon of every slave now in Missouri; and cruel in turning loose upon society every slave not removed from the State before 1876, without education, providence or property. And unwise in this, that it delays too long the dawn of Missouri's prosperity, if the unsatisfied longing of a large number of her people do not precipitate domestic conflicts, which, however weak and wicked on the revolutionary side, may inaugurate military necessities that will sweep away the safeguards of constitutions and civil government, and send Missouri quickly through a sea of fire to the haven that her present pilots might safely and peacefully conduct her to.

We present these considerations, in sympathy and with deep solicitude, to a great State, the pioneer in the work of self-regeneration from a system of Slavery that is scourging our Union, and whose example may lead to results as vast and priceless as its restoration.

New-Jersey.—The proclamation of the Governor of New-Jersey in reference to the regiments lately sent from that State, is quite incomprehensible. It would seem to mean the withdrawal from Pennsylvania of the regiments of New Jersey militia just dispatched there. The militia troops raised are ordered to "return to their respective places of enrollment to be mustered out, and paid for the service they have performed," as the "necessity for their services no longer exists." The news this morning is that the rebel army is advancing upon the capital town of Pennsylvania, and no force is there sufficient to prevent it. What does Gov. Parker mean?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, June 24.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

Major Oscar A. Mann, of the United States artillery, is appointed Acting Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General of New-Hampshire.

GEN. PLEASANTON.

The rank of Major-General was conferred on Gen. Pleasanton to-day.

VALLANDIGHAM.

The Ohio Vallandigham Committee will be here to-morrow to demand the release of their chief, or a permit for his return home—Pendleton at the head of it, and every Democratic Member of Congress between him and the tail.

OUTRAGES OF THE REBELS.

Capt. Hallick Mann, of the Fourth New-York cavalry, in the Emery Hospital, positively asserts that his severe wound through the breast was inflicted after he was dismounted by a sabre blow to the face, and after he was on the ground. The proof is abundant that in the recent cavalry fights the rebels sabred and shot many of our men after they were captured. In no previous collision have they manifested such implacable hate.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. John L. Allen, Saco, Maine; Dr. John Root, Batavia, N. Y.; Dr. Peter Falkner, Erie, Penn.; Dr. J. S. Griffiths, Huntington, Penn.; Dr. George O. Hildrette, Marietta, Ohio; Dr. Jos. W. Redden, Shawneetown, Ind.; Dr. Edward Whinery, Fort Madison, Iowa; Dr. Johnston Lykens, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Delos A. Crane, Holland Patent, N. Y.; Dr. E. A. Mungar, Watervills, N. Y.

SURGICAL CHANGES.

Surgeon John L. Fox is detached from the Chelsea Hospital and ordered to the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. Surgeon Samuel Jackson is detached from the *Brooklyn* and ordered North. Surgeon Lewis J. Williams is detached from the Navy-yard at New-York and ordered to the sloop-of-war *Richmond*. Surgeon A. A. Henderson is detached from the *Richmond* and ordered North. Surgeon G. R. B. Hosner is ordered to the Navy-yard at New-York. Surgeon Jos. Beale has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. Lieut. Wm. Whitehead is ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Passaic*.

ASSIGNED TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Surgeon J. H. Sullivan has been assigned to the Department of North Carolina.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Jay Cooke & Co., to-day gave the Sanitary Commission $500.

RETURNED.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Lewis returned to-day. He was detained three days at Philadelphia by severe illness.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Corp. James McCabe, Battery G, Second regiment artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for getting drunk while on duty, was sentenced to be reduced to the ranks as a private, and to confinement at hard labor, under charge of the guard, with a 24-pound ball attached by a chain to his left leg, for the period of three months.

For the same offence, Private Joen Walters, of the same battery, was sentenced to hard labor under the same conditions for the same length of time.

Patrick Connor, Ordonnce Sergeant U. S. A., for drunkenness, was sentenced "to forfeit all pay due and to become due, and to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States." The sentence is mitigated to loss of pay due the prisoner at the time of the publication of this order.

Private Geo. N. Weeks, Company H, One Hundred and Ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, for desertion and persuading a comrade to desert, was sentenced "to forfeit all pay now due or to become due, and to confinement at hard labor at Fort Delaware for a period of five years."

Private Oliver Crennow, Company A, Seventh New-York artillery, was charged with desertion, but was found guilty of absence without leave, and was sentenced to confinement at hard labor at Fort Delaware for the term of six months, and to forfeit $10 per month of his monthly pay during the same period.

Sergt. William Westfall, Company C, Seventh New-York artillery, was found guilty of desertion. Sentenced to be reduced to the ranks as a private, and confinement at hard labor at Fort Delaware during the remainder of his term of enlistment, and to forfeit all pay now due or to become due.

Private Edward Y. Sickles, Company E, Seventh regiment New-York artillery, was found guilty of the same crime, and received the same sentence.

Private John Hamilton, Company H, Tenth regiment New-York artillery, for sleeping while on duty as sentinel, was sentenced to confinement at hard labor, under charge of the guard, with a 24-pound ball attached by a chain to his leg, for the period of three months, and to forfeit $10 per month of his monthly pay for six months.

Capt. Hiram Smith, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, was arraigned upon a charge of mutiny. The first specification reads thus:

That Capt. Hiram Smith, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers United States Army, did begin, excite, cause, and join in a mutiny, by employing some enlisted men of the First brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve corps, and other enlisted men of Volunteers, to raise a flagstaff, and did furnish a flag to be raised on the same, without the permission or knowledge of Col. William Sinclair, of the Sixth regiment Pennsylvania Reserve corps, commanding the First brigade of said corps, and after the said Col. William Sinclair had told him (the said Capt. Hiram Smith) that the aforesaid flag and flagstaff would not be raised. This at Fairfax Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Fairfax County, Va., on or about April 14, 1863.

Capt. Smith was found not guilty, and was acquitted. This finding received the following indorsement:

In the case of Capt. Hiram Smith, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, it is questionable whether the evidence fully acquits Capt. Smith of all the serious charges preferred against him. A more immediate and unconditional obedience to orders is recommended to this officer in future. The proceedings are confirmed.

Capt. Smith will resume his sword.

John H. Warren, a citizen of Maryland, for harboring and protecting three persons employed in the rebel military service, has been sentenced to confinement in Fort Delaware during the rebellion.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Escape of Ortega and Others Confirmed.

Gen. Garza Intrusted With the Defence of the Capital.

Removal of the French Headquarters from Puebla.

Large Forces Moving on the City of Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 20, 1863.

The Spaniah merchant steamer *Mejico* brought nothing latar from Vere Cruz than hed been elready received hy the English mail steamer. Thc only matter of interest which tbe newspapers contain is the confirmation of the escape of ORTEGA and nther Generals from Orizabs, and also thet up to the 25th ult. the City of Mexico hed not heen evecuated by JUAREZ' Government. General GARZA is intrusted with the defence of the Capital, but he only counted for that purpose on the remains of the forces that composed the army of the Centre.

Gen. MARQUEZ had moved on Mexico at the head of 7,000.

Gen. BAZAINE hed also moved in the direction of the Capitel at the head of 9,000 men.

Gens. ORTAGA, PRIETO, PIROZON, LLAVE and PATONI, who escaped from Orizaba arrived on the 29th of last month at Jelapa. They intended to leava immedialely for the Capitel.

At the last accounts from Vera Cruz it was known that the headquarters had been moved from that city, there only remaining as a gerrison 4,000 men, of which 2,000 were French and 2,000 Mexicens.

The commercial houses in Vera Cruz had received instructions from their correspondents in Mexico to sends good in future by the direct road of Orizaba and not by Tuxpan as they had been doing.

The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, of the 2d inst., mentions the arrival at that city, on the 31st of May, of some of the Mexican inferior officers and 2,500 of the soldiers as prisoners, who would be employed on works of public utility. The same paper confirms the accounts of the surrender of Puebla.

It is not true, as reported by some correspondents in the French intcrest, that these letter found at Puebla munitions of war, or any military equipments in a good condition. On the contrary, thera was an absoluts want of provisions in the place, the muskets piled up in regular order were burned, and all the cannon used in the defence had been spiked.

The correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina* is of opinion thet the greater part of CORSOA'S army could neve escaped as Gen. NAOSARA succeeded in doing at the head of 500 or 600 men.

When Gen. FORAY said to the Generals, Colonels, &c., who surrendered prisoners, that he would leave them at liberty provided they would give their woro of honor not to take up arms again during the campaign, they all in e breath geve cheers for the Republic, and broke out in offensive expressions against the French Emperor. The Commander-in-Chief of the French army then ordered them to he put in prison, and thet they should be sent to France.

When the Generals arrived prisoners at Orizaba, the French officer who commanded the escort, says the *Diario de la Marina*, did not hesitate in granting them the range of the city as their prison, and this the more confidently because the Governor of the place, Señor PAON, who knew intimately Generals ORTEGA and LLAVE, guaranteed that they would not break their word, which they had given not to escape. In this manner, says the correspondent of the above nemed Havana newspaper, they evalled themselves of the obscurity of the night and got away, two young ladies named ZAMORRA having apparently favored their escaoe. These youne ladies were, accordingly, put in confinement, as well as the Governor of the city, and were to he tried. The other Generals, continuee the same account, kept their plighted word, and protested against the conduct of their companions in misfortune, Generals MENDOZA, MORA and others.

It is not trne, says the *Diario de la Marina*, as reported, that President JUAREZ and the rest of the Government had left Mexico. The same paper says that they have been well-informed that the reactionary Gen. MEJIA, at the head of about 3,000 men, was stationed on the road to Morelia and Guanajuato, to cut them off and make prisoners of them.

It appears, continues the same paper, that the capital had few defenders to oppose to the troops that were advencing against them. The Mexican General, MARQUEZ, had followed the high road to Mexico, with between seven and eight thousand men, but the Generals, BAZAINE and DOUAI, had taken another direction, expecting by this means to obtain more easily the same object.

The escort bringing several Generals ip isoners, and all the officers of a high rank, was expected at Vera Cruz on the 7th. The same day as they arrived they were to be embarked on board of the French men-of-war *Ceres*, which would leave immediately for a French port. Only the subaltern officers were to be sent to Martinique.

Some of the Madrid papers are commenting upon what would be the course pursued by England and Spain in view of the direction taken by affairs in Mexico, but it is said that the Spanish Government is determined not to take any steps till the French army is in possession of the capital, or that a Government is established by which the demands of Spain can be attended to. It is likewise said, from the same source, that NAPOLEON has written to Gen. FORAY recommending him to treat the inhabitants of Puebla with great consideration. The French Government has sent a battery to Mexico, and is going to send three more, as well as 20,000 rounds of cartridges.

The Governor of the State of Yucatan had puolished a decree of Presidente JUAREZ creating a fund, of which no authority, either civil or military, could disnose, to be credited to the Government. This fund was to he formed by a tax on national tobacco and national cotton consumed in the capital of the republic, and *ad valorem* duties upon various other articles of so much per cent.

On the 2d inst., DON JOAQUIN GOMEZ, who had taken a very active active part in the revolutionary movement of Col. ACEBEDO, was shot.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. Any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. For any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WELD, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 508 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Coverings for the Feet.—CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., ladies are invited to examine at Cantrell's a large assortment of all the different kinds of FOOT COVERINGS, manufactured expressly for customers' wear, at flat prices as cheap as any other establishment in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARCH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Aged inventors by calling on the inventor.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furnitnre dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND LIVASSAT STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BREESE, SON & CO., and JAMES A. BELL'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:

ON DEKALB-AV.—16 lots on the northwest and southeast corners.

ON HALSEY-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON LEWIS-AV.—5 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—6 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—8 gores, north side, Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—39 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have lately been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st. in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against incumbrance by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order,

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

New Sewing-Machine Emporium.
No. 933 BROADWAY, near 22d-st

The new Emporium for the exhibition and sale of the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER MACHINES at the Manufacturers' Prices, has been opened for the accommodation of ladies residing in the upper part of the City, where also embroidering, binding, tucking, quilting, hemming, stitching, &c., are executed by competent operators, at the lowest rates. Oil, needles, and all sewing machine furnishing, &c., on hand, or made to order. Some machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Hicks & Company, No. 483 Broadway,
Have the largest and best assortment of
ALL THE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Produces instantaneously a superb result. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Parson's Exterminator.
Effectually destroys Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats, they leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Ungan's Magnolia Balm.—This delightful and extraordinary article for the sun burnt face and hands to rapidly warm [illegible] the dark, imparting the marble purity of youth and the blushing appearance so truly magical to every lady of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It is free from mineral impurities to the astonishment of the ladies and metical circles. It is what every lady should have. 50 Here everywhere.

Trusses.—WHITES PATENT LEVER TRUSS is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New principle and construction. Call and examine. No pressure on the back or spine. 683 Broadway.

Bogle's Hyperion Curling Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. Bogle's Electric Hairdye, any shade, natural and instantaneous. Tries forsaking. Try. Be convinced. W. Bogle, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Speedily relieved by S. G. WELLS, and sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale depot, No. 267 Centre-st. Price 50 cents per box.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

DEVLIN—CLARK.—On Tuesday, June 23, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, Rev. CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT DEVLIN, Rector of the Church, and SARAH B., daughter of J. Clark, Esq.

ELLIS—DYE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 9, by Rev. Alex. Mclean, Mr. JOHN VAN F. ELLIS, formerly of Augusta, Me., to Miss MARIE B. DYE, daughter of Dr. Clarkson Dye, of New-York.

HAWKINS—HEATH.—On Wednesday, June 24, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, JOHN A. HAWKINS and EMMA C., daughter of the late William E. Heath, Esq., all of this City.

YOUNG—DOUGLASS.—On Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. J. M. Buchanan, of Milwaukee, Wis., JAMES H. YOUNG and SOPHIA, daughter of George Douglass, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

BEERS.—On Tuesday morning, June 23, after a brief illness, JOSEPH DAVIS BEERS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, on Thursday, June 25, at 3½ o'clock.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 24, of consumption, ELLEN M., wife of William H. Carter, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 94 Pierrepont st., on Saturday, June 27, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GRIFFEN.—In Rye, on Monday, June 22, JOHN GRIFFEN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mamaroneck, on Thursday, June 25, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Depot on the arrival of the 11½ train from New-York.

JOHNSON.—In Hyde Park, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 24, Mrs. ELIZA ANN JOHNSON, wife of Archibald Johnston, aged 45 years and 27 days.

The friends of the family, and of her father, William Beard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 32 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

DYER.—On Wednesday morning, June 24, MARY B., wife of John Dyer, aged 42 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Essex-place, on Friday afternoon, June 26, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 24, at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Capt. MELANCTON SMITH, aged 51 years.

☞ Cleveland (O.) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

BASSETTI.—On Wednesday, June 24, MICHAEL ANGELO BASSETTI, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 41 West 24th st.

WOOD.—In Greenpoint, L. I., at her late residence, Java-st., on Wednesday morning, June 24, SARAH WOOD.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Dr. Husband, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Friday, June 26, at 2 o'clock.

WALTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, June 24, MARY TEMPEST, youngest child of John T. and Sarah Walker, aged 8 months and 27 days.

Funeral services on Friday, June 26, at St. Peter's Church, in State-st., near Boud, at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 345.—June 24, 1863.
30, 5, 60, 59, 1, 64, 65, 6, 18, 43, 21.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 346.—June 24, 1863.
52, 34, 56, 29, 25, 37, 67, 2, 55, 38, 62, 4, 68, 29, 66, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. B. SEGNITZ
CURES
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
AND LUNGS
BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF INNOXIOUS AGENTS
Through his newly-invented Instrument.

Eminent success in numerous inveterate cases attested.

CONSULTING ROOMS
No. 835 Broadway and 13th-st.

KENDALL'S

Amboline Moistens, Beautifies, Odorates, Lengthens Invigorate Nourishes, Embellishes the HAIR.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a rare compound of stimulating extracts from Flowers, Roots and Hilerbs, for the GROWTH, BEAUTY and PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR.

"Beneficial where the hair requires a gentle stimulant." Dr. CHILTON.

"Have never had anything which so perfectly answers the purpose of a hair-dressing." WARREN WARD, Esq., No. 277 Canal-st., New-York.

"After being BALD for over seven years, your AMBOLINE has covered the entire scalp with NEW HAIR." Prof. JOHN SENTA, No. 35 King-st., New-York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Put up in boxes, containing two bottles, price $1. Manufactured and for sale wholesale by KENDALL & BANNISTER, No. 642 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE,
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12. Wholesale and retail.

I. S. & M. HARO,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since May 12:

The Silver City Benevolent Society, Silver City Lyon County, Nevada Territory, by Melville Kelsey, Mrs. L. M. Barrett, Committee, and Mrs. H. J. Currie, President	$300 00
Premium on gold from do	149 25
Ladies' Aid Society, Bunkirk, N. Y., by Dr. Newberry	50 00
James Lenox, (seventh contribution)	500 00
F. B. Conevdolph	10 00
S. B., Jr.	20 00
J. W. Wheeler, Hyde Park	10 00
Ladies of Angelica, N. Y., by C. D'Autremont, (additional)	16 00
"For the wounded soldiers"	2 00
Cash	2 00
Boys' Grammar School, No. 45, by John G. McNary, Principal, (additional)	27 18
Cash, N. Y.	85 00
Cash, N. Y.	50 00
Cotheal & Co., (additional)	100 00
Jacob Weeks, additional	50 00
Boys' Grammar School, No. 45, by John McNary, Principal, (additional)	145 51
Soldiers' Relief Society, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., by Mrs. Walter A. Wood	143 20
G. C. Hasbrouck	10 00
Dr. T. F. Cook, (additional)	10 00
A. J., (for sick and wounded soldiers)	15 00
Boys' Grammar School, No. 45, by John G. McNary, Principal, additional	62 82
Collection in Church on Crabby Hill, Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., by Rev. A. M. SLAW	4 50
W. & J. Gilman, Jr., (additional)	20 00
Ed White	200 00
G. L. J.	10 00
G. H. B., Parsippany, N. J.	5 00
Mrs. S. E. McVay, Morristown, N. J., by Dr. Harris, (to Mr. Simmons)	5 00
A. H. Lorner, Niagara Falls	25 00
T. E. Plant & Co.	25 00
E. M. Reed, Hamilton, (to Dr. Lewis)	15 00
Art collection in Dropsy of Female Church, May 21, by Samuel Holmes	100 00
Bank of New-York	500 00
Manhattan Company	500 00
Merchants' Bank	500 00
Mechanics' Bank	500 00
Union Bank	500 00
Bank of America	500 00
City Bank	500 00
Phœnix Bank	500 00
Tradesmen's Bank	100 00
Fulton Bank	500 00
Chemical Bank	500 00
Mer. Lan's Exchange Bank	250 00
Fin chers and Drovers' Bank	500 00
Mechanics' Bank	500 00
Southern Bank	500 00
Bank of the State of New-York	500 00
American Exchange Bank	500 00
Broadway Bank	500 00
Ocean Bank	500 00
Bank of the Park	500 00
Pacific Bank	500 00
Bank of the Republic	500 00
Chatham Bank	300 00
Leather Bank	150 00
Bank of North America	500 00
Hanover Bank	500 00
Irving Bank	100 00
Metropolitan Bank	500 00
Citizens' Bank	100 00
National Bank	250 00
Market Bank	250 00
St. Nicholas Bank	500 00
Shoe and Leather Bank	500 00
Corn Exchange Bank	500 00
Continental Bank	500 00
Bank of the Commonwealth	500 00
Oriental Bank	100 00
Importers' and Traders' Bank	500 00
Park Bank	500 00
Mechanics' Banking Association	250 00
Grocers' Bank	100 00
North River Bank	100 00
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank	100 00
New-York Exchange Bank	100 00
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	200 00
Marine Bank	250 00
Boy's Grammar School No. 45, by John G. McNary, Principal (fifth contribution)	19 10
Boys of John McMullen's School, to purchase lemons for the sick soldiers	25 77
Congregation of Trinity Church, Newtown, Conn., by Rev. F. N. Marble, Rector, (additional)	32 89
J. H. Alexander, Baltimore	50 00
Boy's Grammar School, No. 45, by John G. McNary, sixth contribution	3 55
Charles H. Thomson, Paris, by Thomson, Langdon & Co	50 00
A Friend of the Soldiers, Scotland, Conn.	1 00
Lady Washington Society, Aurora, Moro County, Cal., by Mrs. S. E. Morse, Treasurer; Mrs. A. Mack, President; Mrs. I. Green, Vice-President, and Mrs. L. Hutchison, Secretary, (additional)	500 00

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1-63.

DR SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF Inflammation of the Ear, **L.Y.D.S.**

Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.

One Dollar per Bottle—[which often cures.]

Depot, No. 150 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 562 Grand-st.

Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1815. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THROUGH IN SIX HOURS!
HOPE EXPRESS COMPANY'S
DIRECT LINE TO HARRISBURGH
Leaves daily at 7 o'clock P. M.
Soldiers' packages forwarded at half rates.
Office No. 162 Broadway.

HOPE DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE
Forwards freight daily *via* Harrisburgh
TO WASHINGTON, TO WASHINGTON.
Office No. 162 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CLOTH HOSE OF ALL SIZES.
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that his displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Elsenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual secretions of the child, attending over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant* it.

HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

INS RENOVATING POWDERS

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for

"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS."

from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to

M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

IMPORTANT

NOTICE!

We have reduced the retail price of Gents' Fine Linen 3 and 4-ply COLLARS to 15 cents each, or $1 75 per dozen. The QUALITY we guarantee to be equal to that of any Collar sold in New-York at $2 50 per dozen.

That NECKTIES are retailed by us at just about HALF the usual Broadway prices.

SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS, LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, CUPS, FILTERS,
And every variety of RUBBER ARMY GOODS.
Manufactured and for sale by GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 499 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 30 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c,
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

NINTH WARD LOYAL LEAGUE—WILL meet at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Several addresses will be made. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN WILSON, President.
NORMAN STRATTON, ROBERT H. JOHNSTON, } Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO NEW BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY.

I.
WHAT TO EAT,
AND
HOW TO COOK IT.
Containing
Over One Thousand Receipts, Systematically and Practically Arranged, to Enable the Housekeeper to Prepare the Most Difficult or Simple Dishes in the Best Manner.
BY
PIERRE BLOT,
Late editor of the *Almanack Gastronomique*, of Paris, and other Gastronomical Works. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, $1.

"No matter how inexperienced some of our housekeeping readers may be, by carefully following our directions, they will be able to live as well and economically as possible, and also serve a dinner in as orderly a manner as any steward could do.

In our directions, gastronomy is blended with economy; and, although everything prepared according to these receipts will be in the highest and best style, it will still be cheaper than if prepared in the poorest way, as nothing will be wasted, and the best of everything used will be had.

This book will be proved to be simpler than many, if not all other Cook-Books. It contains more receipts, and is in accordence with the advancements of the present age.—*Extract from Preface.*

II.
A CRITICAL
HISTORY OF FREE THOUGHT
IN REFERENCE TO
THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.
EIGHT LECTURES
PREACHED BEFORE THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, IN THE YEAR 1862, ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE LATE REV. JOHN BAMPTON, M. A., CANON OF SALISBURY.
By
ADAM STOREY FARRAR, M. A.
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a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 13 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

TABLE OF PAY, TAX, &c., UNITED STATES ARMY—Table of Monthly and Annual Pay, Tax and Organization of the Army of the United States. Compiled and arranged by Maj. Henry Foote, Paymaster United States Army, and approved by E. B. French, Second Auditor Treasury Department, Washington, March 4, 1863. Price $4.

Just published and for sale by
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"THE RELIEF QUICKSTEP"—INTRODUCING "When this Cruel War is Over

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 14th-st., her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RESpectable young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Best of references given from her employer. Call at No. 133 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamber work and waiting, or seamstress in a private family; good City reference. Call, for one day, at No. 72 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, to do chamber-work and light washing, or fine washing; has no objection to do light housework. Call at No. 242 East 9th-st. Ring the No. 5 bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing and ironing and do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, No. 25 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABle girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress or would do housework in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 208½ Hudson-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A most experienced Protestant waitress, who thoroughly understands dining-room duties, taking charge of plate, silver, &c., desires a situation in City or country. Has the highest testimonials as to character and efficiency. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, bread and pastry; would be willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 92 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable woman who understands her business in all its branches; can give the best City references. Call or address for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a Protestant family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has six years' City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 4th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AN COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference will be given. Call at No. 61 3d-av., next door to the corner of 12th-st.

AN COOK.—WILL BE DISENGAGED ON THE 4th inst., and wants a situation as cook. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 359 5th-av.

AN FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble young woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; 4 years City reference given. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, for a most respectable Protestant woman, of good moral character and religious principles; is an excellent cook and laundress; will be found an acquisition in any gentleman's family; would go a short distance in the country; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 5 Courtst., corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; or would go as nurse or chamber-maid; has three years' reference from her last place. 242 Ross No. 4, 27th-st., between Broadway and 5th av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Want of a situation, either in City or country, by a neat industrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is capable, willing and obliging; an excellent washer and ironer, economical and trusty. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Best of references given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper; no objection to take the management of children, or to wait on an invalid lady, or to travel; two years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her last situation, No. 216 West 22d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—An aged Scotch woman wants a situation in a small family, to do all general housework and make herself generally useful; would do hard ironing; small private family preferred. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 7th-av., cor. 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable young woman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 92 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN DEsires a situation as nurse; understands her business thoroughly, and has the highest recommends from former employers. Apply at SIDDELL'S, No. 302 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY A nurse wishes employment; would wait on an invalid. Can be seen until engaged at No. 11a Perry-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse or seamstress; good reference; and is willing to assist in chamberwork. No objection to go in the country. Good reference given. Can be seen at No. 235 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as child's nurse, and is competent to take the entire charge of a baby. Best of City references given. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 5 10th-av., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED woman, from whom is to make a few engagements in private families, by the day or week; has a machine; would assist in light housework, and nursing over ladies' garments; is a good cutter and fitter; will do the finest sewing. Apply at No. 24 Greenwich-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—AN AC-tive young woman wants a situation as first-class waitress, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing; would go to the country with a family; best City reference. Call at No. 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institution and New-York Employment House are always on hand good servants to suit all and good places also, German, English, Scotch, American Irish and French. Given and Legacies. American Nurses. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 15th st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A person (single), in first-class coachman; lived with some of the first families in the City; the best of references given. Call in or address J. M., at Samuel Lowry's, studier, No. 342 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a young Englishman; is fully competent to drive horses of a gentleman's establishment. Address W. H., No. 37 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a single Protestant young man (a Scotchman), who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as such; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for 2 days, G. C., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, in some large machine establishment, by a person who is skilful, also, in all branches of mathematics. Apply to H. A., 89 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS FARMHANDS.—A MAN AND WIFE; FIRST-class references. The latter a choice dairywoman, cook and laundress. Both well educated. Address SPEWORTH, Box No. 154 *Times* Office, New-York, for one week.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED A situation by a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and fruits; also the care of any gentleman's place. Best of reference. Address B. M., box No. 154 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, clerk porter, or general clerk, in any good mercantile business; by an active and experienced young man, who can give good City reference. Address ENERGY, care Merchant's Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GRADUATE from a Commercial College, a situation in some good business where there is a chance to advance; salary not so much an object as a good position. Address A. L., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as entry clerk, in a wholesale fancy-goods house. Salary small. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,269 New-York Post-office.

A GARDENER WANTED—ALSO, A GROOM and assistant gardener. Both must be competent men. Address, with name and residence of last employer, "LONG ISLAND," Box No. 2,805 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BOARDER WHO HAS LOST AN arm, either right or left, to act as gatekeeper to a country place near the City. Apply to J. S. BROWN, No. 274 Canal-st., New-York, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A BOY ABOUT FOURTEEN YEARS of age, in a Tailor store, to run of errands and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 39 New-st.

PAPER-MAKERS WANTED—FOURDRINier machine tenders and rag engineers, for first-class workmen; good wages will be paid. Address H. N. MOSELY, Wilmington, Del.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A MAN BEtween 30 and 50 years of age preferred. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 3,893 Post-office, with ref rences.

ELECTROTYPER WANTED—WHO FULLY understands the business of electrotyping forms of type, cuts, &c., and can give good references. Address T. F., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRYgoods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

SHIRT CUTTER WANTED—A MAN THAT understands cutting shirts and drawers. Apply to JACKSON & PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

DRUGGIST SALESMAN WANTED—ACquainted with the wholesale drug business. Address Box 1,891 Post-office.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale at monthly payments. E. H. DIAMOND, 458 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

E. B. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

MARBLE STATUARY, FINE BRONZES, BILLIARD TABLE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 West 31st-st., southwest corner of 5th-av., the residence of his Excellency F. L. Barreda, resident Minister of Peru, the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOM.

Elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in richly-flowered satin damask, 24 pieces; Voltaire and reception chairs to match; elegant rosewood etagere, with mirrors; very richly carved rosewood centre tables, with black marble tops, inlaid with Roman Mosaic; Paris buhl cabinet, ebony and ormolu pedestals, superb ormolu mantel clock, with copes to match; very rich blue and gold satin damask curtains, lined with silk; rich lace do., medallion carpet.

LIBRARY.

Two elegant rosewood library gothic bookcases, one secretary do., all to match; solid rosewood library table, carved rosewood suite in crimson reps, lambrequins to match, rich lace curtains, velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.

Very rich rosewood and gilt suite, in crimson figured reps; conches, Voltaire and side chairs, in plush, crimson, worsted and reps; elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with stationary and Sienna marble tops; rosewood, single and double armories-a-glace; walnut wardrobes; rosewood marble-top centra and dressing tables; chevai glass, secretoire, oak and enameled bedroom furniture, paillasses, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, brocatel and lace curtains, velvet and English Brussels carpets.

HALL AND STAIRWAYS.

Superbly carved walnut hall-stand, marble-top, with clock; black walnut hall chairs, Brussels carpet.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Fine full-size crotch oak billiard table, (Phelan's patent,) with balls, cues, &c., complete; oak arm and side chairs, in plush; Brussels carpet.

ALSO,

A large assortment of crystal, cut and engraved and Bohemian glassware, fine French China, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MARBLE STATUARY, &c.

Carrara marble statues—"The Hunter," "Fisherman," "Fidelity," Scagliola Pedestals, large Etruscan Vase, &c., together with several very fine pieces of Bronze and Parian.

Also, at 3 o'clock,

Coupé Carriage, trimmed with morocco.
Family Carriage, made by J. R. Lawrence & Co.
Single and double harness, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Wednesday, 24th inst.

Catalogues, on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneers.
E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BEARDSLEY, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Cargoes of the following named vessels, viz:

NICHOLAI IST, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, muskets, carbines, caps and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woolen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, combs and brushes.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner BUE, consisting of dry goods, hardware, saddlery, leather, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner MARY JANE, consisting of salt, flour, pork, butter, and soap, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo of steamer DOURO, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine and resin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock at the same place, (Wheeler's stores,) Prize steamer DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, engines, &c.

ALSO,

Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

ALSO,

Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Catalogue will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No. 31 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneer.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, N. Y.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.

COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, THIS EVENING, June 25, at 7½ o'clock.

This sale will be the closing sale of the season, and will include some fine works of native art, together with a large number of choice foreign pictures of merit. The connoisseur and general purchaser will find ample field for examination. The subjects include Landscapes, Historical, Flower, Fruit, Genre and Marine pieces, among which are specimens by

Hart,	Innes	Louis Lang.
Inman,	Cafferty,	George H. Hall,
Rossiter,	D. W. C. Boutelle,	Thompson,
Tait,	Mignot,	Lacroix,
Van Severdonck,	Savry,	C. Frere.

And numerous others. The collection will be on exhibition day and evening until sale, and catalogues ready. Purchasers for shipment to the country can have packing carefully attended to by skilful persons.

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.

AUCTION SALE OF

200 Bales confiscated

COTTON.

By order of the United States Quartermaster's Department.

FRIDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock,
at Battery Wharf.

200 Bales New-Orleans Cotton, now landing on steamer *City of Bath*, consisting of Low, Middling and good Ordinary qualities.

Samples of the cotton can be seen at the office of Messrs. GORHAM, GRAY & CO.,

No. 14 Water-st., Boston, and
No. 142 Pearl-st., New-York.

Catalogues the day previous to the sale.

Per order, W. W. McKIM,
Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.
H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Superb collection of oil-paintings and water-colors—special sale, among other fine works are those of Verboeckhoven, Koek Koek, fruit pieces by Vanderwarden, Waldorp, De Beul, Tez Dubert, Van Severdonck, Bowman, Norman, Lambert, Leickert, Schreder, Carabain, H. Schaep, F. de Brackeleer, the elder, Vermuelen, Cuyens, Minguet. Two fine pictures by Ramey, also, works of Gerard, Evers, G. Feetz, J. B. Tait, of London, Moran, T. Sally, Ruth of Dusseldorf, Boddington of London, &c., &c.

Also, about forty very valuable water-colors, by Bakhuysen, De Haag, Fanny, Vanderhyden, and many others of modern and ancient celebrity. They are now on exhibition, as above, affording an opportunity to lovers of the art to view a rare and beautiful collection.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, painted and enameled marble-top cottage suites, mahogany and rosewood cane-seat chairs, mahogany arm and parlor chairs in figured covered seats, lounges in lasting, mahogany office chairs, hair mattresses, gilt cornices, mahogany bedsteads, painted do., cane-seat chairs, mahogany dressing bureaus, gilt cornices, with a large assortment of bedding &c. Also, an invoice of shoemakers' tools, Havana segars, silver-plated ware, spring chairs, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, mahogany tête-a-têtes in hair cloth, rosewood suite in blue reps, china, crockery, glassware, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE THROGG'S NECK PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property at Throgg's Neck, on the road leading to Whitestone Ferry, and adjoining the land of the late Domenick Lynch Lawrence. The property, consisting in all of 55 acres, is divided into plow, wood and meadow land, and is admirably situated for a gentleman's private residence.

There is on the premises a good coach-house and stable, cattle barns, &c.

Terms at sale. A map of the property may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALES OF FURNITURE.

Pianos, parlor suites, two pier glasses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, tables, sofas, chairs, marble-top chamber suites, gas fixtures, sewing-machines, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGE HORSES AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock, at the stable, corner of 5th-av. and 31st-st., a pair of handsome bay carriage-horses, about 16 hands high; are fine, stylish drivers, kind in all harness, and are desirable for a gentleman's own use. Sold only that the owner has left the City.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THE UNdersigned, Assignee of Christian Faul, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of Newark and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st., 19 feet and 1 inch, and in the rear, 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side, 52 feet, and on the northerly side, 63 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863. WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE lots on 15th-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York

WEST 15TH-ST.—The eight valuable lots on the north side of West 15th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av; each 25x84, more or less. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THIS DAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern oil-paintings, by native and resident artists, representing American landscape, figure pieces, marine, fruit and flowers, &c., &c. Engravings—At 10½ o'clock, about 200 lots of framed and unframed proof, line, mezzotint and stipple engravings, photographs, colored and plain lithographs, &c., in lots to suit the trade and others. Sale without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

(For account of whom it may concern.)

Shares.		Shares.	
100	Leather Manuf. B'k	175	Patterson Gas Light. $5
20	U. S. Fire Ins. Co.	14	Wilburgh Gas Light. 50
10	Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	10	Niagara Fire Ins. Co. 100
20	Col. Marine Ins. Co.	50	Fulton Bank. 30
50	Mer. Mutual Ins.	30	Astor Fire Ins. Co. 25
10	Manuf. & Merch. B'k	5	American Ex. Co. 500
200	Franklinite Steel Co.	6	Jefferson Ins. Co. 30
75	Am. Exchange B'k	10	Commonwealth Ins. 100
10	Republic Fire Ins.		

$5,000 N. Y. & New-Haven R. Co. 7 ₰ cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.

$4,000 Tenn. State 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.

$6,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $1,000 each.

$3,000 Brooklyn City 6 ₰ cent. Improvement Bonds, $1,000 each.

$1,000 Sandy River Coal & Oil 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Six ₰ cent. North Carolina State Bonds, $1,000 each.

$10 Resolute Fire Insurance Scrip.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker.
No. 12 William-st.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD

will sell on FRIDAY, June 26,
at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st.,

GREY MARE,

8 years old, sound, kind and gentle in all harness; cannot be excelled for a saddle beast; has been used by a lady; elegant City built brett, but little used;

6-SEAT NO-TOP WAGON,

Coupé rockaway, in fine order;

no-top City built buggy, 6 seat rockaway; second-hand rockaway and top buggies, sundown wagons, single and double harness, elegant second-hand double set of harness, made by Betts & Nichols, Linen Sheets, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, wardrobes, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, looking glasses, &c.

DRY GOODS.

ALL STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK CITY

Will find at R. H. MACY'S

a full and complete assortment of

LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
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RIBBONS,
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LINENS,
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HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDER WEAR,
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,

MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, &c.

N.B.—We continue to sell our ladies' and gent's KID GLOVES at ONE DOLLAR a pair.

Equal in quality to any Kid Glove in the City.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Monregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,

SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ. AVIS.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 86 Broadway, between 14th and 15th sts., and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing White Pineapples, Black Pineapples, Plaid and Striped Pineapples, White and Colors of Crapes, Silks, Madras and Bandaoa Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Pongees, Cranes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, elegant Chinese and French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.

Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods. A card containing a full list of these unique and elegant goods will be sent by mail on application.

FOUNTAIN & CO.,
No. 855 Broadway, New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.

All kinds Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Bassets, &c., &c. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes. Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchief, &c., inits. Hems and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

BONNETS AT BARGAINS.—MILLINS OF HATS and BONNETS at great bargains this week. SUMMER BONNETS and NEW ENGLISH HATS for ladies and children. Hats repaired. RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS. L. DINNS' Millinery, largest in the world. No. 581 Broadway, opposite Niblo's theatre.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW HATS, $0 50.

STRAW HATS,	0 75.
STRAW HATS,	1 00.
STRAW HATS,	1 25.
STRAW HATS,	1 50.
STRAW HATS,	2 00.
STRAW HATS,	2 50.
STRAW HATS,	3 00.
STRAW HATS,	3 50.
STRAW HATS,	4 00.

At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.

GILLIES'

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

Is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 36 and 60 pounds in a case. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Only Manufacturers.
Nos. 23, 32, 35 and 37 Washington-st., N. Y.

COAL, &C.

COAL.

E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals per steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by S. D. HUMPHREY, M. D., No. 44 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avenues, a few doors from Fifth-av Hotel. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $690,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the various Loans of the United States, maturing July 1, 1863, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their Coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th June, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank Schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, Interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7.30 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Settlement of subscriptions collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. H. Bevson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, June 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Morigage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKST

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, mala packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY & SON, No. 11 Park-row.
J. H. EATON, No. 2 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Are infallible for Fistula, Piles and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by DR. C. BERY & CO., No. 242 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st. near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 24 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., this only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, and cures all seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that secret and body destroying disease, self-abuse? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 36th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,222 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House); and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, by which every case is guaranteed. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Worst cases cured in two days, or prevented, if applicable in time. Office, No. 7 Bleecker-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if he had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unfortunate single, in every physical exigency, the unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a perfect cure. Weakness of the nervous system, where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in our days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 2 Low Son-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of boxes Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable specialist. No other office but No. 2 Division-st. Established in 1831. Eight secret rules and a private advice, &c.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B. Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots, fill sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial set (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or medical treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. DE FOREST & BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in two cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it for here only is exposed that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is in a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE O. KEYS.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY AGED 18, CALLED PRETTY, solicits the acquaintance of a gentleman of wealth with a view to matrimony. Address Miss WILLIAMS, care of M. De Cora, matrimonial agent, No. 85 West 36th-st., or call in person.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.: For delivery on the 6th of July:

500 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 lbs. meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

1,563 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

75,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

25,000 pounds first quality *thoroughly cured* SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

250,000 pounds of first quality *fresh-made* PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound extra flour, manufactured from *Winter wheat*; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples, which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully-seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

1,875 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

500 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in tight half barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

62,500 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,500 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

3,750 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and Chop-marks to be stated in the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering the cargo and chop-mark price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested not to offer more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

112,500 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

7,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky-Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one fluid ounce, the Cider-Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

9,375 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, six to the pound, one half sixes, the remainder twelves.

30,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

2,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

62,500 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

For delivery on the 13th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 20th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 27th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

BARRELS.—Such quantity as may be required during the month of July; 100 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true import and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the articles, certifying, on the part of the seller, their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package of every article.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the returned samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to load their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted, are requested to send for their samples on FRIDAY, 3d July, inst.

Books for Proposals will be found in charge of the officer, whom they must address in envelope, addressed to the undersigned, on subject of "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS

FOR STEAM SCREW SLOOPS OF WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will receive until the 25th day of June, inclusive, propositions for the complete construction and equipment of one or more steam screw sloops of war, of about three thousand tons United States measurement, as a double deck vessel.

The steam machinery to consist of boilers having not less than sixty-six square feet of grate surface and twenty-five hundred square feet of heating surface, with engines of sufficient capacity to work with the maximum quantity of steam the boilers can be made to furnish, with a consumption of not less than four thousand pounds of coal per hour. To be fitted with a surface condenser having an exposed surface of not less than seven thousand square feet.

The boiler and condenser tubes to be of brass. The screw and entire machinery complete, including rudder-post and rudder, to be of brass and copper. To be provided with eight hoisting engines and eight steam pumps.

The vessel to be furnished with masts, rigging, sails, boats, tanks, casks, fuel, stores and machinery, and tools, similar and in proportion to her size as the steam screw sloops of the navy. To be in all respects, for naval service, with the exception of guns, ordnance and other stores, fitted, nautical instruments, anchors and cables, blocks, pulley and cooking utensils, and ready for others and crew.

The coal bunker to be sufficient to contain not less than six hundred and fifty tons of coal.

The total weight of the hull, engines and ammunition is estimated at two thousand three hundred and twenty tons, and the number of the crew three hundred persons.

The proposals must state the names of the parties by whom the hull and all the machinery are to be built, the gross sum for which the vessel will be delivered complete at a Navy-yard, the time within which she will be completed, together with the location of such yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of 6th and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard-sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

¾-inch Dark-blue Silk Lace.
Drums—full size, infantry, complete with case, sling and sticks.
Fifes—B, C, and E.
Common Tents—10-ounce cotton or linen duck preferred, but samples of the kind of duck proposed to be made up must be submitted by the bidder.
Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Common Tent Pins, small.
Bugles—Copper, with extra mouth pieces.
Gaiters—Linen or Cotton; bidders will send samples of the material to be used in making them.
Nails and Screws—That may be required at the Schuylkill Arsenal, from 1st July, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples, to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular articles bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General U. S. Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery. J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Waterproof Blankets.
Drum-Heads, Rattan.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Snares.
Drum-Cords.
Artillery Hat Cords and Tassels.
Cavalry Guidons.
Quartermaster-Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeant-Majors' Chevrons, Infantry.
First Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Corporals' Chevrons, Infantry.

Bidders will send samples of Blankets with their proposals, stating the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which they can make deliveries. Preference will be given to those who can make the most prompt deliveries.

Samples of the other articles required can be seen at this office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Waterproof Blankets," "Drum-Heads," "Drum-Snares, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, June 30, 1863, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 231,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver; 8,120 barrels of flour; 24,000 pounds fresh fish; 50,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, W. D., and at No. 102 North Second-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.—ALMSHOUSE, June 17, 1863.

DITMUS J. WELL, WM. M. MUCHMORE, J. C. DEY, WM. BENNETT, JAMES FITZGERALD, Superintendents of the Poor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

In adopting this course, the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:

1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 250 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 429 Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 185 6th-av.
7th Congressional District, No. 617 3d-av.
8th Congressional District, No. 1,196 Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 677 3d-av.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 4 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Aldermen TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman P. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. RAVILAND.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the amount of damages done by the late explosion of powder in the upper part of the City, will meet in the Chamber of the Board, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons interested will be present.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
J. McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
J. D. OTTIWELL,
} Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice. In room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet TUESDAY, in Room No. 6 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner of a gun-case, valise, blanket and coat, left at the office of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, during the month of June, 1862, that, unless the charges on said property are paid before July 1, 1863, the same will be sold at public auction, to pay said charges, on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Norwich and New-York Transportation Company.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A person having a large iron establishment in this City, consisting of large iron and brass foundries, machine and blacksmith shops, &c., and is now in active operation—has ample room and is one of the best situated in the City for building large marine engines—wishes to change his present business to that of building marine engines, boilers, &c., and is desirous of forming a copartnership with a person of means, having a thorough knowledge of that business. Address MARINE ENGINES, *Herald* office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PARTNER WANTED IN the Iron business. The advertiser is the owner of a Blast Furnace and Foundry, with good water power and extensive iron mines, near railroad and market. $5,000 to $10,000 wanted, and a good reliable man. Address RATHBONE, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

ALCOHOL, COLOGNE, SPIRITS, BURNING FLUID AND KEROSENE OIL, DEGUTE, established 14 years, for sale. Apply at No. 431 Grand-st., Williamsburg, between Graham-av. and Smith-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store; warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number. Furniture in suites.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform malsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York,
Second door west of Broadway.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with passenger accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. ROBLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 27.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class Steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt D. FRENCH,
Carrying the United States Mails,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
The United States mail Sidewheel Steamship
"EAGLE,"
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....June 27
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....July 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....July 11
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80. Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....90 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. BOOTH, R. N. R., 3,725 tons burden, 350 horse-power, will sail July 6, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Halifax and Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodation) $80, $85, $100; Halifax, $55, including wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.

Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5. Halifax $20.

An experienced surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SAFFIL, KENNEDY & CO., No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

To be followed by the SHANNON on the 16th.

FOR LONDON.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, 1,637 tons register, Capt. H. B. BENSON, has intended to sail for the above port July 1. She has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, is well ventilated, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage in United States currency.

Cabin, $100; table first-class.
Steerage, $35, with rooms on main deck.
For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—To sail on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.—The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. H. BALL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 1st Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BU

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant to the 18th

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING WELL.

Joe Johnston at Yazoo City, Brownsville and Clinton.

Hot Shot to be Thrown Into the City.

Rebel Reports of a Battle at Big Black Bridge.

Our Cavalry at Work on Johnston's Communications.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24.

GEN. GRANT has telegraphed to Headquarters as follows:

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Thursday, June 18. VIA CAIRO, Tuesday, June 23.

Everything is progressing well here.

JOHNSTON'S forces are at Yazoo City, Brownsville, and Clifton.

Deserters come out daily. They all report rations short.

We scarcely ever lose a man now.

The health and condition of the troops are most excellent.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 24.

The *Gazette's* correspondent, writing from near Vicksburgh, 18th, says it was "intended to open with hot shot upon the city on the 20th."

REBEL TELEGRAMS FROM JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday contains the following:

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, June 18.

The enemy's cavalry made a dash on our outposts near Edwards' Depot yesterday, but found them too strong, and retreated across the Big Black again.

Scarcely a day passes without an accident on the Meridan Railroad, which, being the principal means of transportation of supplies, has retarded Gen. JOHNSTON'S movements.

Firing continues at Vicksburgh.

SECOND DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Friday, June 1.

A special dispatch to the *Mississippian*, dated Panola, 18th, says that a heavy force of Yankee cavalry is marching on Zcachona, between that point and Grenada. HATCH'S and WALLACE'S Yankee cavalry are rigging rafts to cross the Tallahatchie, with the intention of destroying the road below Pannla, and cutting off JOHNSTON'S supplies. Another force is crossing the Coldwater, near Senatobia. They came from Memphis. Gen. JOHNSTON has issued orders granting a full pardon to all deserters in his Department who will rejoin their commands immediately.

Nothing from Vicksburgh or Port Hudson. No firing heard there this morning.

THIRD DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Saturday, June 20, VIA MOBILE, 21st.

A soldier who escaped from Louisville, Ky., on the 5th, reports that Majs. T. P. THOMPSON and F. M. COWAN were taken to jail in that place, and hung, under Gen. BUANAMA'S order, forbidding recruiting in that State.

Citizens just in report a heavy engagement between JACKSON'S cavalry and the enemy at Big Black Bridge. At the time they left the musketry and cannonading were awful and terrific.

Firing is heard in the direction of Vicksburgh.

Navat.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN, the successor of Admiral DU PONT, in command of the South Atlantic Fleet, has been for some time Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and has been 37 years an officer in the navy. He entered the service on the first of February, 1826, in the regular manner; was classmate with Captains CRAVEN, TURNER, RAPTERD, ROWAN, DRAYTON, and SANDS On the Naval Register for 1863 he ranks fifteenth on the list of Captains, all the Rear Admirals, Admirals, all the Commodores, and fourteen Captains being above him. The sea service, to his credit, is less than that of any other officer in the navy, except three or four. Admiral DAHLGREN is a native and citizen of Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed. The invention of the somewhat celebrated guns which bears his name, procured for him the distinguished position he has occupied in the Ordnance Department of the service for several years. He is very fond of gunnery, and has made many improvements in arming vessels-of-war.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD COMPLAINED OF.

The authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard are about to be censured by the Navy Department, in consequence of having detained the steam-gunboat *Seminole* for nearly a year, overhauling and repairing her, and then sending her off unseaworthy. She has put into Philadelphia for repairs, and will have to be coppered. She was reported in need of ninety days' work when the Brooklyn people commenced on her, yet they took nine months not to do it.

THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

The Board of Examiners of Naval Engineers, now in session at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, have recommended the following promotions: Second Assistant Engineer J. C. Hull, to be First Assistant Engineer; Third Assistant Engineers Frank H. Fletcher, Jas. Butterworth, Thos. W. Rae, Thos. Lynch and Harvey H. Burrill, to be Second Assistant Engineers. Also, the following for admission as Third Assistant Engineers: Frederick Schober, Pennsylvania; Jesse A. Diamond, Pennsylvania; Gates McAlister, Minnesota; Richard F. Edwards, Pennsylvania; Robert Crawford, Pennsylvania; Conrad J. Habighorst, Maryland; Jas. McGregor, New-York; Jacob M. Murray, Pennsylvania; Benjamin R. Stephens, Pennsylvania, Thos. W. Filch, New-York W. Boad, Maryland.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT MONTICELLO AT PHILADELPHIA.

The United States gunboat *Monticello* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Tuesday afternoon, from Cape Fear River, and Hampton Roads. The *Monticello* was at that port about two years since, and in the intermediate time has been cruising among the different blockading squadrons. There were some ten or twelve United States vessels at Cape Fear River at the time of the departure of the *Monticello*, stationed at New-Inlet and Western Bar.

The vessels stationed at Cape Fear River were in expectation of the appearance of two rebel rams, known to be building at Wilmington, N. C., for some time past, and preparations were being made for their reception. The *Monticello* comes for repairs. Her boiler is very much out of order, and she requires overhauling in many other respects.

VESSELS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following vessels have been offered to the Government:

Name.	Price.	Party.
Sentinel	$25,000	E. F. Wilson, New-York
Signal	2,500	E. F. Wilson, New-York
J. W. Harcourt	15,000	E. F. Wilson agent, N.Y

Charters.—Creole, $700 per day, for six months; Ludlam & Co., New-York, two steamers, $1,000 each per day. J. H. Foster & Co., Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Work at the Charlestown Navy yard is very brisk. The iron-clad steamer *Monadnock* is ready and waiting for armament, which is being made in Philadelphia. The side-wheel steamer *Wyoming* is ready as a launch; but is also waiting for her machinery, which is completing in New-York. The *defects* in the steamer hark *Release* are greater than at first supposed, and it will be three or four weeks before she will be ready.

The steamships *Tonawanda* and *Suwandee*, which were sent in search of the privateer *Tacony*, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday. Neither of them had encountered the object of their search, nor obtained information as to her whereabouts.

Admiral POOTE was no better last evening.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 24.

The five-twenty loan subscription to-day reached $1,655,000.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 24.

Later and reliable accounts from Frederick are that there no rebels near there, and that the force in the valley beyond South Mountain have made no movements in this direction. There are no regiments east of Boonsboro, which is four miles west of South Mountain.

Information at headquarters to-night goes to confirm the previous account of a very heavy rebel force being in the valley west of Boonsboro. They were moving northward, but it is not ascertained whether they were taking the Chambersburgh road or the road leading toward Gettysburgh. The artillery accompanying the body of rebels is said to number sixty six pieces.

Some of the students of St. James College, near Hagerstown, arrived here this evening, who passed through the rebel lines yesterday. The accounts given by them agrees as to the force being large, and as to the number of cannon. One student estimated the column he saw at 6,000 strong.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Midnight, Wednesday, June 24.

The rebels are within twenty-five miles of Harrisburgh. The enemy's column halted, about dusk, about eight miles the other side of Carlisle, and went into camp. The authorities are in telegraphic communication with Greyson's Station, two miles from the rebel pickets. Their line, to-night, is very strong.

The result of to-morrow is looked forward to with much anxiety. Gen. KNIPE may give the enemy battle at Carlisle, or can fall back to the Susquahannah. A battle will undoubtedly be fought or the place evacuated before to-morrow night.

Gen. Couch has thrown a strong column in the neighborhood of Gettysburgh on the enemy's right flank. This, in connection with certain movements by the Army of the Potomac in their rear, will make it a dangerous experiment for them to attempt to hold the line of the Susquehannah.

Numerous arrests have been made to-day on the south side of the river of parties suspected of being rebel spies and guerrilles, but on the cases being investigated most of them proved refugees.

The clerks and other *attachés* of the State Capitol to-day organized themselves into a company for the defence of the city.

The works on the opposite side of the river have been completed, and guns are being mounted.

The Philadelphia Grey Reserves, 1,100 strong, are still here, but refused to be mustered in. Their conduct is severely commented on by the other troops.

Gen. ANDREW PORTER arrived here to-day, and tendered his services to the authorities.

Everything is quiet in the neighborhood of Gettysburgh and Hanover Junction. Great activity is being displayed in that quarter to prevent any demonstration on the line of the Northern Central Railroad.

A rebel operator at 10 o'clock to-night attached the wires at McConnellsburgh, and opened communication with Pittsburgh. He told a long story about JENKINS and what he intended doing. No reliance is placed in it.

It is reported here and believed that Gen. MILROY has been relieved of his command.

It is known here to a certainty that twenty regiments of rebel infantry passed through Chambersburgh to-day. They were moving to this direction, and are undoubtedly Gen. EWELL'S corps, (late Stone wall JACKSON'S.)

Important events are likely to transpire to-morrow.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The Advance of the Rebels to Chambersburgh—The Scotland Bridge—The Fright of the Pennsylvanians, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

The intelligence received here Monday night, that the rebels were advancing in strong force to Chambersburgh, proved to be incorrect at the time. Yesterday morning, however, at 11 o'clock, they entered and took possession of the town. Our troops—the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York—retired to Carlisle, but the next morning, upon learning that the enemy had not advanced, Gen. COUCH ordered the regiments to again proceed to Chambersburgh. The order was countermanded, on the reception of the news that the town was in the hands of the enemy. At 10 P. M., last night, Gov. CURTIN received a dispatch, stating that 1,000 cavalry had advanced to Scotland. Nothing was said about the railroad bridge, but it is very likely it was destroyed. Scotland is six miles this side of Chambersburgh, and is the furthest point east that the rebels have ventured to invade. The bridge was rebuilt last week, and Monday was the first day the cars passed over it since its completion. The train that came in from Chambersburgh, yesterday, was packed with citizens escaping from the rebels. Last evening, men, women and children, some on foot and others in vehicles, continued to flock into the city.

It is a curious fact to note that while the original inhabitants leave Harrisburgh through fright, their places are occupied by people coming from the districts above, and who consider themselves and property comparatively safe here. The traders in Harrisburgh are beginning to tremble, and if the enemy should take it into his head to send a few scouts to within twenty miles of the capital, doubtless we should witness a packing of goods and a removal of property that would outstrip any similar scene in New-York on a May-day.

One P. M.—Since penning the above four members of the Seventy-first have come in from Carlisse. They say that place will be held until the enemy advance in force, when the troops will fall back upon the fortifications at Harrisburgh. Information was received at the Department one hour ago that the advancing rebel column numbers 30,000 man, including thirty pieces of artillery. Inasmuch as the report is confirmed from an official source the authorities are disposed to give it some credence. Telegraphic communication is still open to Shippensburgh, although the operator at that point states that the enemy is within one mile of him.

We have no means of defence beyond Harrisburgh, and if a fight should occur it will be on the opposite side of the Susquehannah. There we have fortifications that command the country for miles around, and if the guns are only properly managed the city will be saved from destruction.

Capt. BOYD, who has command of the rear guard, has not been heard from since last night, but it is presumed that he is gradually moving eastward.

WHIT.

Property Destroyed at Aquia Creek.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 24.

The Washington *Star* says:

We hear this afternoon, that on the night before last, a small band or party of rebels surreptitiously fired the Quartermaster's buildings and wharf at Aquia Creek, left standing by our troops, on the recent re-occupation of that point.

The only work there said not to have been burned was a small portion of the wharf. The valuable wharf and the buildings at the point near by, known as Cuba Switch, was not harmed by them, being probably too near our our gunboats.

The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 24.

At a special meeting of the Union State Central Committee to-day, it was resolved that in the present emergency, while many of the delegates to the Union State Convention are engaged in the military service, and cannot be present at the meeting appointed to be held at Pittsburgh on the 11th of July, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention until the 5th of August.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE TACONY.

The Schooner Marengo and Three Fishing Vessels Captured and Burned Off Chatham.

A Dozen Others Destroyed Behind Martha's Vineyard.

A United States Vessel-of-War in the Vicinity.

The Alabama and Virginia at Bahia on May 14.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24.

The schooner *Lawrena* arrived at Gloucester this morning and reports that on Monday afternoon, forty miles east-southeast from Chatham, saw the schooner *Marengo* on fire. Soon afterward saw a bark running for a fleet of thirty fishing vessels, and while we remained in sight three of the fishing vessels were set on fire.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24.

A large United States steamer is cruising off Chatham this morning.

The crew of a fishing smack burnt by the *Tacony* arrived at Wood's Hole to day.

They were put on board the South Shoal Lightship by the pirate.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, June 24.

On the 20th inst., at 4 P. M., the fishing-smack *L. A. Macomber*, of Noank, Conn., while at anchor, about 22 miles, E. S. E. from the South Shoal Light vessel, was boarded by the rebel privateer *Tacony*, and burned.

The crew of the *Macomber* were ordered on board of the *Tacony*, but on application were allowed to leave in their boats, and reached the South Shoal Light vessel in safety.

They were taken from the South Shoal Light vessel by the schooner *Antietam*, and were soon afterward transferred to the smack *Eastern Star*.

One of the crew, Mr. S. Moses, arrived at Edgartown on the 23d instant.

The *Tacony* was painted black and had a yellow figure head, while carved work on the stern, single topsails, and one boat on the starboard quarter, one brass gun, a 24-pound rifle.

TWELVE MORE VESSELS BURNT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, June 24.

Capt. E SNOW, of the schooner *Sarah E. Snow*, of Truro, arrived here this afternoon. He reports spoke off Gay Head to-day, at 11 o'clock, schooner *Western Light*, Capt. GOODSPEED, who had a deck-load of men put on board by the pirate *Atabama*, (probably the *Tacony*.) He also reports four other vessels had preceded him to New-York, loaded with men from the destroyed fishermen. Capt. GOODSPEED says the pirate had destroyed upward of a dozen sail of vessels yesterday and this morning, all fishermen, which he fell in with back of Martha's Vineyard, taking everything of value from them and then setting them on fire.

At 8 o'clock this morning the pirate was still committing her depredations on the fishermen off No-Man's-Land.

THE ESCAPE OF THE EVENING STAR.

From the New-Haven Courier, June 24,

We alluded yesterday to the narrow escape from capture by pirates of the bark *Evening Star*, while on her passage from this port to ARROYO, P. R. We have since received the report of Capt. MANSFIELD, which is as follows:

May 29, lat. 25 64, lon. 65, more or less, saw a long, black hermephrodite brig, steamboat bow and billet head; stood up under her lee and tacked ship, American colors flying at halfmast. Mistrusting that she was not what she appeared to be, hauled my vessel to the wind. The brig stood up under my lee until about abreast of the bark, and tacked ship, then being about one mile to leeward. After that, seeing I was sailing on the brig, concluded to keep on my course; and the brig began to fire round shot, firing in all six round shot and one shell, which came very near hitting us. She continued the chase six hours, but, finding that she was losing ground, concluded to give it up, and stood for another vessel.

THE ALABAMA AND VIRGINIA.

The pirates *Alabama* and *Virginia* were at Bahia May 14. The latter was brig-rigged, and without armament.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Rumors About the Alabama—Reported Encounter with the Vanderbilt.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 20, 1863.

The Spanish mail steamer *España*, from Cadiz, arrived here yesterday, and, in addition to news from Spain, brings the latest intelligence from the sister Spanish island of Porto Rico, where this time of steamers touch on their voyage out.

The *Boletin* of Porto Rico, of the 3d inst., under the title of "Rumors respecting the *Alabama*," publishes the following:

"By the English steamer which arrived at St. Thomas, we learn that the *Alabama* was at Santa Cruz. As soon as the news was spread at the above-named port, the *Vanderbilt*, which happened to be there, got steam up, and hurried off in pursuit of its enemy. As soon as it arrived there, a fight must have taken place, for a loud cannonading was heard in the direction of Santa Cruz. When this cleared, people were awaiting with anxiety the return of the *Vanderbilt*, to know the particulars of the fight, but when the steamer left she had not yet returned, on which account some persons concluded that she had been taken or sunk by her opponent, whilst others are of opinion that it is the *Alabama* which has been conquered. The truth of the matter will soon be known."

MESSRS. H. A. COWPER, R. REVELT and E. BOAINADD WEBB, of London, have received permission from the Captain General of Porto Rico to make the surveys for a railroad from the Capital to Arecibo, beginning from outside the walls of the city. The project had given great satisfaction in all parts of the island.

On the 9th inst., a slight shock of earthquake was felt in the capital of the same island, but at Rio Pedras it was severe enough to frighten several families, who hurriedly left their homes for fear that they would tumble down.

The same paper—the *Boletin*, of Porto Rico—gives news from Santo Domingo up to the 30th ult., when there prevailed complete tranquillity on that island, and there was no fear that it would be disturbed again. This was proved by two proclamations of the Government—one abolishing the martial law, and another dissolving the military Executive Commission of Santiago de los Caballeros. The Captain-General of Santo Domingo had addressed a sensible and memorable proclamation to the Dominicans with respect to the late events.

The Spanish mail steamer has brought permission from the Government at Madrid to land the waits of Havana, an improvement that was long desired, for the salubrity as well as convenience of the city. For the present, and until the complicated questions that must result as to the turnlog to profitable account the vacant lands, are settled, the Corporation are permitted to pull down all those parts of the walls which obstruct the public thoroughfare.

The Captain-General has also been authorized to acquire the necessary lands for founding a special school of agriculture, and a Committee has been appointed by him to examine certain lands and make a report thereon. LARA.

Attempt to Arrest Two Deserters—They Kill Two Officers and then Shoot Themselves.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, June 23.

Yesterday, Officer MCKINNEY, of Belfast, was shot by two deserters, named GRANT and KNOWLES, whom he was endeavoring to arrest in Troy for horse-stealing. The citizens then turned out to arrest the desperadoes, and while attempting to secure them, they fired on another officer and killed him. Finding that escape was impossible, and determined not to be taken alive, the two deserters then deliberately shot and killed themselves.

The Reported Capture of the Gunboat Essex.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 24.

The rebel report of the capture of the gunboat *Essex*, probably had its origin in the capture of an officer of a naval battery connected with the *Esser*. The *Essex* was safe and in good condition up to the 13th inst.

Government Contracts.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 24.

Contracts were awarded here, to-day, as follows: JAMES W. HAMMERSLEY, of Philadelphia, 1,300 bbls. prime Mess Pork, at $14 50@$14 33 ₰ bbl., and 500 bbls. Mess Beef, at $13 98. J. W. FARLIN, of Chicago, 1,000 bbls. Mess Beef, at $13 58@$13 68 ₰ bbl.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH WARD HOMICIDE.

Testimony upon the Inquest—The Prisoner Committed to the Tombs.

Coroner COLLIN yesterday held an inquest at the Fourth Precinct station-house on the body of JOSEPH NIXON, who at a late hour on Tuesday night, was shot in Cherry-street, near Oliver, with a pistol in the hands of WALTER D. BELL.

Frances Davis was the first witness examined. She testified that she resided at No. 89 Cherry-street; that soon after 10 o'clock on Tuesday night she was standing on the corner of Oliver and Cherry streets, when the deceased passed by her; when he was a short distance past her, she heard deceased say, "fire, you bogger!" witness immediately heard three shots, as she judged from a pistol, all in quick succession; the shots were fired from a man in the street; deceased immediately exclaimed, "Oh God, I'm killed!" the deceased fell immediately; the smoke of the pistol passed over witness' head; deceased was about seven feet from the man who shot him; witness did not know either of the parties.

Richard Allen testified that from 7 to 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, he was in company with the prisoner; that at the house last named he was with the prisoner and one Gaguin, on the corner of Oliver and Cherry streets; about this time the deceased came along, and sung out to prisoner in such a manner as to indicate to witness that deceased had some designs on the prisoner; witness knew that they had had a quarrel in New-Orleans some time ago, and he therefore tried to get prisoner to go away; immediately after, deceased rushed toward the prisoner, with a pistol in his hand, and at once tried to fire it at prisoner. Witness was in a store taking a drink when the shots were fired at deceased; when he came out of the store he found deceased lying on his face by an apple stand, on the sidewalk; witness helped to take deceased to the Station-house, where he died about the time he was being taken into the room. He breathed for about ten minutes after he was shot; witness had often heard the deceased say that he would kill the prisoner the first opportunity.

David Kenny, testified that he resides at No. 26 Monroe-street, and was acquainted with both parties; witness knew that about three years ago they had a quarrel in a bar-room in New-Orleans; the deceased at that time drew a knife on the prisoner, and the latter threw a tumbler at him, striking him on his eye. From the effect of this blow he lost his eye, and he had a glass-eye put in. Witness had several times heard the deceased say that he would take the prisoner's life.

James Coynar, patrolman of the Fourth Precinct, testified that about half past ten o'clock on Tuesday night, he was standing at the corner of James and Charry streets, when he heard three pistol shots fired in quick succession; witness at once went to the spot, where he saw a man step back into the street, whom he supposed to be the man who fired the shots, at the same time he saw the deceased fall to the sidewalk; as soon as witness reached the spot the prisoner said, "Officer, take my revolver, I'm the man who shot him;" witness then took him to the Station-house.

Dr. Thomas Robinson, who made the *post-mortem* examination of the body, testified that he found three pistol shot wounds on the body of deceased in the following situations: One wound was in the umbilical region about one inch above and one-half inch to the left of the umbilicus; the second wound was in the right inguinal region, about one and a half inches below Poupert's ligament, and midway between the anterior and superior spinous process of the illium, and the symphysis pubis; this wound passed through the thigh anterior to the femur, and lacerated some of the branches of the femoral artery; the third wound was through the left thigh, about one inch from, anterior to, and on a line with the greater trochanter.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, Joseph Nixon, came to his death by pistol-shot wounds at the hands of Walter D. Bell."

Upon the rendition of the verdict, Coroner COLLIN made the usual examination of the prisoner, and in answer to the questions put to him, he stated that his name is WALTER D. BELL, 26 years of age, born in Scotland, and that he was attached to the naval service, as Master's Mate, to answer to the question as to what he had to say relative to the charge preferred against him, the accused said, "I had a difficulty with deceased in a bar-room in New-Orleans some time ago. I wrote to some men to compromise it with him, and they told me that he would not compromise with me, and that he would kill me on sight. About seven weeks ago I arrived here, and my brother told me that he (deceased) would shoot me the first chance he got. I stopped about the vessel two weeks, to keep out of his way. I always avoided his neighborhood; I purchased the pistol for safe protection. I have met him several times, and I always got out of his way. Last night I was coming down from the corner of James and Oliver streets; I was with LARAIN, going toward KANE'S corner, for the purpose of taking a drink, when I saw three men coming down Oliver-street. When they came up, I did not at first recognize the deceased, who was one of the party. About this time one of my party winked and motioned me to go away. The deceased then turned his head toward me, and I then stepped back; whereupon he pulled out his pistol, cocked it, and pointed it at me. I then pulled out my revolver and aimed at his thigh, and retreated. He kept cocking his pistol and snapping it at me; I then fired two shots rapidly at him; I was too close to him to run, and too far away to grasp his revolver. I then went to give myself up, but was advised to wait. I then gave myself up to an officer."

Coroner COLLIN then committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mission of the "George Griswold" to England—Present State of English Public Opinion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As many inquiries are made of me respecting the expedition of the American relief-ship *George Griswold* with her cargo of 15,000 barrels of flour and food for the suffering operatives of Great Britain, permit me in a few words to state the facts:

The ship was received in Liverpool with many demonstrations of national respect. The civil, military and naval authorities united to bid her welcome. Her cargo was speedily distributed among those in need, by the hands of responsible parties. Large public meetings followed this distribution, in various parts of the distressed districts, at which the people received me as an American clergyman, with much good feeling and enthusiasm. Resolutions were passed, at the close of these popular demonstrations, warmly pledging the sympathy of the laboring masses of Great Britain with the struggle of the United States to maintain their Union and Constitution, as the strong hope of European liberty.

The report that the bread has been wasted by the recipients is entirely erroneous. On one occasion in Manchester—the anniversary of the marriage of the Prince of Wales—there were distributed among the crowd 15,000 penny loaves. There was some rush for them among the people, but not a loaf was wasted. When the character of the gift was explained to them the recipients were grateful, and carried the welcome American bread home to their families.

The facts warrant me in saying that a very large majority of the people of the British empire are strong for the union and freedom of America.

I shall be obliged to the editors of our country if they will copy this brief note.

CHARLES W. DENISON.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

Sinking of the Gunboat Sumter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 24.

The United States gunboat *Sumter* was run into last night off Cape Henry and sunk. Her crew arrived here this afternoon, all safe.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 24.

The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for June 25: Nos. 32, 33, 942, (calendar of 1862,) 137, 466, 120, 121, 122, 123 and 124.

[Advertisement.]

FROM VICKSBURGH.—It is feared that PEMBERTON will demand the surrender of the artillerist who shot off his Knox in the late battle. KNOX, the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, has petitioned the President to refuse the demand. PEMBERTON is disheartened. The city must fall. The KNOX was a great favorite throughout the whole rebel army. The fatal shell blew it to atoms.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL WATER CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Its success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.* Send for circular.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ensie, from Havana:—F. Malpira, Mrs. Malpira and four children, M. Upmann, J. Lustris, Pedro Ferers, Enrique P. Azuellis, A. Deangellis, Julian Sanchez, J. Costada, Emilie Martinez, F. O. F. Nenvinl, Mr. and Mrs. Haydrick, four children and two servants, Frederico Alvarez, F. Alvarez, J. R. Villa Urrutia, H. N. Lockwood, M. Penk, Rodolfo Ruis, lady, daughter and servant, J. Mason, Mr Shorey, Y. Arrietta, Eudel Pozo, R. Glatz, Felix Sanchez and lady, Rafael Rafael, J. Neunidar, T. Quinnello, J. J. Longreva, M. R. Freci, Chas. Blumnund, P. Holden, A. Flol, B Miranda, Mrs. F. Voldes Azzurle, Mrs. F. Landaun, F. Fortauals, lady and four children, F. Gouir, D. Fartaga, J. Nicolas, J. Martinez, E. Villaverle, M. Ylanes, Alberto Rera, A. Bass, L. Brooks, Mrs. E. Argumindan and two children, Mrs. P. Brolit, A. Betancourt, J. Quinten, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. F. Busby, J. Mathews, Y. R. Armona, Mrs. S. Maibews, three children and two servants, H. K. Knatz, A. Hernandez, W. Nicholson and daughter, C. Johnson, Blas Heilda, J. J. Soutner, F. Miranda, M. Scott, E. K. Richards, Mrs H. Brockwell, Mrs. C. Cousin, Miss C. Meyer, Mrs. M. Ingrand, V. A Manero, J. Trinidad, J. Hidile, M. Lagane, C. Peon, A. A. Perez, J. Macias and lady, N. M. Whipple, L. Ackerman, Mrs. R. Harryman and two children, S. Gomez, H. L. Stewart, J. Mathew, N. Yocum, P. Vivo, G. Rosa, S. Torreos, P. Cabarga, G. Bradford, A. Ruiz, F. Cassanellos, E. Cinren, Mrs. Clareo and two children, J. F. Marquetta and two children, A. Desverpine, L. D. Costa, Elise Juice, Elizabeth McGuiness, P. Berrisbuta, B. Banche, F. Valdes, A. Zignierre, J. M. Junguera, Y. Azoy, R. Yonng, L. Silva, W. Powell, A. Cabrisas, J. Davis, A. Bohn, J. Matan, R. Adamson, C. Hanlon, E. Guncha, M. Hart, S. Naigley, J. McDermott, Joseph Hauck, P. Hauck, J. Watin, W. Hall, S. Orr, A. McNabb, J. Millett and two children, M. Olorbe, G. Carr, B. Laman, M. E. Borrelat, R. Revallado, F. Bosqners, R. Latta, Mary Kelly, Richard Craft, W. More, H. Lafferty, D. Corbett, N. Fledening, D. Lyons, F. Lafourneau.

In bark Anna, from New-Orleans.—B. S. Caulder, W. L. Nelson, E. Norcom and three Misses Norcom, J. Bolkcom, John Clark, M. D. Stephenson, C. A. Adams, lady and child, Mrs. Lawson, F. D. Clark.

In bark Trovatore, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Hill and daughter, Mr. Thompson and child, Mr. Redding.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon sets...12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 1 30 | Gov. Island.. 2 19 | Hell Gate.. 3 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Olympus, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, E. Coward; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers James S. Greeo, Willetts, Washington, Jas. Hand; J. R. Thompson, McKay, Baltimore, William Dalzell; Thomas Sparks, Inman, Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Harry Booth, Driske, Philadelphia, J. E. Ward & Co; Immaculato, (Ital.,) Lamo, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken Wilhelm, (Bren.,) Stoneman, Rotterdam, Ruger Bros.; Traveler, (Br.,)——, Rio Janeiro, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Col. James Scott, (Br.,) Sinclair, Liston, Antonio Bradshaw; James Welsh, (Br.,) Bates, Belize, F. Alexander & Son.

Brigs Pauline, (Hamb.,) Harnes, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. Titus, (Br.,) Snow, Zaza, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Herald, Davis, Philadelphia; Rolling Wave, Murray, Philadelphia, J. E. Ward & Co. S. M. Arnold, Carter, Monoton, N. B., P. t. Nevius & Son; Susan B. Thompson, (Br.,) Thompson, Matanzas, William Thompson; Laura, (Br.,) Langthorn, Jacmel, Louis G. Jansome.

Schooners Slak, ——, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Hattie Coombs, Coombs, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co; Arcturus, Higgins, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co; Triton, Freeman, Cambridge, Mass., R. P. Buck & Co.; D. E. Sawyer, Tilton, Washington, S. D. Platt; Belle, Bulger, Belfast, G. L. Hatch; F. Nickerson, Henderson, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. B. Litchfield, Crocker, Elizabethport, Metcal & Duncan; Anna Leonora, Mallett, St. Kitts, George Wessere; Nathaniel Shase, Doane, Augusta, G. Bonlspeed; Mary Howes, Lowrence, Gloucester, Mass.; Governor, Chase, Boston, Lane, Phipps & Lane; Sarah, Desho, Philadelphia, Jed Frye & Co., Georgetown, (Span.,) Christoff, Porto Platie, Poppe & Co.; W. P. Phillips, Smith, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght, E. H. Adams, Huntley, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Lucy Church, Adams, Washington, Baker & Dayton; G. Coles, Skinner, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. P. Wallace, Endicott, Washington, Baker & Dayton.

Sloops Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Hackett & Son; Oregon, Rhodes, Bristol, R. I., L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana June 30, with mdse. and passengers to Sip Bird, Thomas & Co.

U. S. transport Detroit, Ted, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daland.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Bland.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & R. Suydam.

Bark Anna Wheeler, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and to masts to order. 14th inst., in the Gulf was boarded by the U. S. schr. Alabama; same time saw her board schr. Julia Hallock.

Bark Immaculata, (Ital.,) Muall, Caroff 50 ds., with coal to Wm. Sala.

Bark John Winthrop, (of Boston,) Wotton, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons. 14th inst., on the Capes, was boarded by U. S. schr. America.

Bark Travelore, (of Searsport,) Carver, New-Orleans 24 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark B. Colcord, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Cardenas 12th inst., with sugar to E. P. Buck & Co. Sid. 10 co. with bark Winslow, for New-York.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Darrell, Cienfuegos 10 ds., with sugar to Darrell & Co. 16th inst., off Sand Key, picked up four bales of cotton and saw four others. Had been about a week in the water.

Brig Alida, Wachtendorf, Carthagena 33 ds., in ballast to James Bishop & Co. Had calm weather most of the passage.

Brig Sea Lion, Witham, Zaza 19 ds., with sugar, etc., to C. E. J. Peters.

Brig Naiad, (Br., of Bermuda,) Richards, Cienfuegos 24 inst., with sugar to Tucker & Lightburn.

Brig Mary Alice, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hardy, Jacmel 7th inst., with cotton and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Presidente, (of Baltimore,) James, Trinidad de Cuba 4th inst., with sugar to master.

Brig Madeira, (Br., of Barbados,) Morton, Havana 11th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig A. B. Cook, McKeonon, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to A. Bray & Co. 16th inst., lat. 35 40, lon. 65 30, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Young America on a cruise.

Brig Battle, (of Camden Me.,) Hooper, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig James T. Abbott, (of Halifax,) Harborn, Arecibo, P. R., 9 ds., with sugar, molasses and bay water to Whitmore & Co. The bark Evening Star, of New-Castle, Capt. Canfield, arrived at Arroyo, P. R., 8th inst., and reported, May 26, in lat. 25 20, lon. 61, was chased for four hours by a brig, and the supposed privateer also fired seven shots, none however taking effect. Finally she gave up the chase, as the Evening Star outsailed her.

Brig Los Amigos, of (Belize, Hond.,) Johnson, Belize, Hond., 8th inst., with logwood to Josiah Jex. 21st inst., lat. 26 30, lon. 76 33, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Tuscarora, cruising well.

Schr. R. P. Sampson, Ellis, Port Royal 6 ds., with cotton, (being the cargo of the sloop Evening Star, captured May 29, in Warsaw Sound, by gunboat Cimarron,) to U. S. Navy Department. The Evening Star was from Savannah, bound to Nassau, N. P.

Schr. Red Fox, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Ricker, Nassau, N. P., 11 ds., in ballast to Nat. McCready & Co. 14th inst., at night off Great Isaacs, spoke ship John Spicer, from Hull for Havana.

Schr. Herschel, (3 masted,) Perdsall, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., in ballast to master. 25 miles south of Hatteras,

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant to the 18th

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING WELL.

Joe Johnston at Yazoo City, Brownsville and Clinton.

Hot Shot to be Thrown Into the City.

Rebel Reports of a Battle at Big Black Bridge.

Our Cavalry at Work on Johnston's Communications.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24.

Gen. GRANT has telegraphed to Headquarters as follows:

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Thursday, June 18.
VIA CAIRO, Tuesday, June 23.

Everything is progressing well here.

JOHNSTON's forces are at Yazoo City, Brownsville, and Clifton.

Deserters come out daily. They all report rations short.

We scarcely ever lose a man now.

The health and condition of the troops are most excellent.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 24.

The *Gazette's* correspondent, writing from near Vicksburgh, 18th, says it was "intended to open with hot shot upon the city on the 20th."

HOW THE SIEGE IS CONDUCTED.

A correspondent at Vicksburgh, writing of the siege, describes the following novel way of conducting it:

"We were approaching the fort by way of the road running along the ridge, and the fort, being built right across the road, commands the position so perfectly that it was impossible to dig the ditch that is to lead us to the base of their works without some protection. A ditch six feet wide and six feet deep was completed to within two hundred feet of the fort, when it was necessary to turn it in a direction to the left across the road. From this point it was to be turned at right angles nearly, and one hundred feet would bring us to the base.

To dig the ditch across the road was the main difficulty. To accomplish this a car was constructed, 30 by 10 feet, and put upon small wheels. A row of cotton bales standing on end were put in front and on each side. After it was ready the men run it out from behind our earthworks into the road in front of the fort. It was hardly out before a rebel popped up his head, and exclaimed with an oath, 'Here comes the Lincoln wagon.' Their curiosity was excited, and it was very evident that with them it was a mixed question whether it was a simple car-load of cotton, or some infernal machine of Yankee invention. Heads would appear above the parapet for an instant to get a look just long enough to hear the crack of some sharpshooter's rifle, that fractures the cranial box of some inquiring mind.

Yesterday the car was run out, and during the day the ditch across the road was completed. It was no longer necessary to us, yet the rebels did not know this. It was expected that they would make an attempt to burn it last night, and perhaps a successful one. About midnight, as I was watching the movements of things along the line, I saw at the distance of two miles fire-balls thrown from the fort toward the 'wagon,' and soon it was in flames. The flash of musketry from our ditches was very rapid, and the enemy suffered so severely by it, that in retaliation they returned the fire as well as they could. For the first time since the siege begun, musketry firing was kept up all night.

This morning our men are at work again behind a large round bale of cotton, made expressly for the occasion. As they advance they roll it before them. Gen. PRICE inaugurated this species of strategy at Lexington. Before this reaches you we hope the object of this work may be attained, and it does no harm to say that it is for the purpose of blowing up the main fort or 'key to Vicksburgh.' A few days more will complete the work, unless some unforeseen obstacles are thrown in the way. When we once obtain possession of these works and the ridge running into town, the fate of Vicksburgh is decided."

REBEL TELEGRAMS FROM JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday contains the following:

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, June 18.

The enemy's cavalry made a dash on our outposts near Edwards' Depot yesterday, but found them too strong, and retreated across the Big Black again.

Scarcely a day passes without an accident on the Meridan Railroad, which, being the principal means of transportation of supplies, has retarded Gen. JOHNSTON's movements.

Firing continues at Vicksburgh.

SECOND DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Friday, June 19.

A special dispatch to the *Mississippian*, dated Panola, 18th, says that a heavy force of Yankee cavalry is marching on Zeackona, between that point and Grenada. HATCH's and WALLACE's Yankee cavalry are rigging rafts to cross the Tallahatchie, with the intention of destroying the road below Panola, and cutting off JOHNSTON's supplies. Another force is crossing the Coldwater, near Senatonia. They came from Memphis. Gen. JOHNSTON has issued orders granting a full pardon to all deserters to his Department who will rejoin their commands immediately.

Nothing from Vicksburgh or Port Hudson. No firing heard there this morning.

THIRD DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Saturday, June 20, VIA MOBILE, 21st.

A soldier who escaped from Louisville, Ky., on the 5th, reports that Majs. T. P. THOMPSON and F. M. COWAN were taken to jail in that place, and hung, under Gen. BURNSIDE's order, forbidding recruiting in that State.

Citizens just in report a heavy engagement between JACKSON's cavalry and the enemy at Big Black Bridge. At the time they left the musketry and cannonading were awful and terrific.

Firing is heard in the direction of Vicksburgh.

Naval.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN, the successor of Admiral DU PONT, in command of the South Atlantic Fleet, has been for some time Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and has been 37 years an officer in the navy. He entered the service on the first of February, 1826, in the regular manner; was classmate with Captains CRAVEN, TURNER, RADFORD, ROWAN, DRAYTON, and SANDS. On the Naval Register for 1863 he ranks fifteenth on the list of Captains, all the Rear Admirals, Admirals, all the Commodores, and fourteen Captains being above him. The sea service, to his credit, is less than that of any other officer in the navy, except three or four. Admiral DAHLGREN is a native and citizen of Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed. The invention of the somewhat celebrated gun which bears his name, procured for him the distinguished position he has occupied in the Ordnance Department of the service for several years. He is very fond of gunnery, and has made many improvements in arming vessels-of-war.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD COMPLAINED OF.

The authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard are about to be censured by the Navy Department, in consequence of having detained the steam-gonboat *Seminole* for nearly a year, overhauling and repairing her, and then sending her off unseaworthy. She has put into Philadelphia for repairs, and will have to be coppered. She was reported in need of ninety days' work when the Brooklyn people commenced on her, yet they took nine months not to do it.

THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

The Board of Examiners of Naval Engineers, now in session at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, have recommended the following promotions: Second Assistant Engineer J. C. Hull, to be First Assistant Engineer; Third Assistant Engineers Frank H. Fletcher, Jas. Butterworth, Thos. W. Rae, Thos. Lynch and Harvey H. Burritt, to be Second Assistant Engineers. Also, the following for admission as Third Assistant Engineers: Frederick Schober, Pennsylvania; Jesper A. Diamond, Pennsylvania; Gates McAllister, Minnesota; Richard F. Edwards, Pennsylvania; Robert Crawford, Pennsylvania; Conrad J. Hahighorst, Maryland; Jas. McGregor, New-York; Jacob M. Murray, Pennsylvania; Benjamin R. Stephens, Pennsylvania, Thos. W. Fitch, New-York; W. Bond, Maryland.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT MONTICELLO AT PHILADELPHIA.

The United States gunboat *Monticello* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Tuesday afternoon, from Cape Fear River, *via* Hampton Roads. The *Monticello* was at that port about two years since, and in the intermediate time has been cruising among the different blockading squadrons. There were some ten or twelve United States vessels at Cape Fear River at the time of the departure of the *Monticello*, stationed at New-Inlet and Western Bar.

The vessels stationed at Cape Fear River were in expectation of the appearance of two rebel rams, known to be building at Wilmington, N. C., for some time past, and preparations were being made for their reception. The *Monticello* comes for repairs. Her boiler is very much out of order, and she requires overhauling in many other respects.

VESSELS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following vessels have been offered to the Government:

Name.	Price.	Party.
Sentinel	$25,000	E. F. Wilson, New-York
Signal	25,000	E. F. Wilson, New-York
J. W. Harcourt	15,000	E. F. Wilson, agent, N. Y

Charters.—Creole, $100 per day, for six months, Indiana & Co., New-York; two steamers, $1,000 each per day, J. H. Foster & Co., Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Work at the Charlestown Navy-yard is very brisk. The iron-clad steamer *Monadnock* is ready and waiting for machinery, which is being made in Philadelphia. The side-wheel steamer *Winooska* is ready to launch; but is also waiting for her machinery, which is completing in New-York. The defects in the store bark *Release* are greater than at first supposed, and it will be three or four weeks before she will be ready.

The steamships *Tonawanda* and *Suwanee*, which were sent in search of the privateer *Tacony*, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday. Neither of them had encountered the object of their search, nor obtained information as to her whereabouts.

Admiral FOOTE was no better last evening.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The Retrograde Movement from Chambersburgh—A Canard—Gen. Franklin—Superintendent of Telegraphs and Railroads.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

At 11 o'clock last night dispatches were received by Gen. COOKE, informing him that rebel scouts had reëntered Greencastle, and that a considerable force were preparing to march into Chambersburgh. Our troops at the latter point were immediately ordered to fall back to Carlisle. This morning, however, it appears that the rebels were not at Greencastle last night, and that the report of their advancing eastward had no foundation in fact. The whole affair was evidently got up by some Copperhead to frighten the people and soldiers, and the party is doubtless congratulating himself, this morning, upon the success of his operation. Before daylight our troops were returning to Chambersburgh, and at this time occupy the same position that they did before the stampede.

The force at Chambersburgh is commanded by Brig.-Gen. KNIPE. As yet it is not very heavy, and will not be so until the base of operations is thoroughly established at Harrisburgh. Then a mass will be thrown forward, sufficiently strong to hold Chambersburgh in case the rebels make a demonstration on that place. We have already assembled here twelve New-York regiments, besides regiments from New-Jersey, and enrolled and volunteer militiamen from portions of this State. The camping-ground across the Susquehanna reminds me of the Peninsula and other campaigns, so much does it resemble the scenes of an active army. The men are regularly drilled, and military discipline is strictly regarded. Trains of supply wagons move over the bridge the same as they did over Long Bridge at Washington, when the army was on the opposite side.

Gen. FRANKLIN was in the city yesterday, and had an extended interview with Gov. CURTIN. The probable intentions of the enemy with reference to Pennsylvania, and the proper defensive course to be adopted, were freely discussed.

Capt. Jas. S. BRISBIN, U. S. A., has been appointed Chief of cavalry in this Department. His headquarters are at Camp Curtin. The City Troop, a Philadelphia cavalry company, proceeded to Gettysburgh yesterday. It is reported they encountered the enemy in that vicinity, and after a brief skirmish drove him from the field, having first taken five prisoners. The City Troop are a fine body of men who have a full share of dash, and look as if they would act their part nobly in event of an action. They bore their own expenses from Philadelphia, and will remain in the field until their services are no longer required to defend the State. A large number of horses arrive here daily, but as the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand, Gov. CURTIN will issue an order soon to seize horses in certain localities.

The transportation of troops to this and other places is a work of no light importance, and requires the attention of a capable and intelligent officer. The State has happily found the man for the place in the person of Major O. W. LEAS, who not only looks after that branch of duties, but also superintends the telegraphic department. The bridge at Scotland has been rebuilt, and trains are now running regularly to Chambersburgh.

In consequence of the complexion of affairs last night, several citizens made arrangements to leave town. This morning a half dozen wagon loads of furniture were taken away. The owners will probably return in due time and accept of the privilege of fleeing again whenever the rebels are reported to be contemplating a movement eastward. WHIT.

The Advance of the Rebels to Chambersburgh—The Scotland Bridge—The Fright of the Pennsylvanians, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

The intelligence received here Monday night, that the rebels were advancing in strong force to Chambersburgh, proved to be incorrect at the time. Yesterday morning, however, at 11 o'clock, they entered and took possession of the town. Our troops—the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York—retired to Carlisle; but the next morning, upon learning that the enemy had not advanced, Gen. COOKE ordered the regiments to again proceed to Chambersburgh. The order was countermanded, on the reception of the news that the town was in the hands of the enamy. At 10 P. M., last night, Gov. CURTIN received a dispatch, stating that 1,000 cavalry had advanced to Scotland. Nothing was said about the railroad bridge, but it is very likely it was destroyed. Scotland is six miles this side of Chambersburgh, and is the furthest point east that the rebels have ventured to invade. The bridge was rebuilt last week, and Monday was the first day the cars passed over it since its completion. The train that came in from Chambersburgh, yesterday, was packed with citizens escaping from the rebels. Last evening, men, women and children, some on foot and others in vehicles, continued to flock into the city.

It is a curious fact to note that while the original inhabitants leave Harrisburgh through fright, their places are occupied by people coming from the districts above, and who consider themselves and property comparatively safe here. The traders in Harrisburgh are beginning to tremble, and if the enemy should take it into his head to send a few scouts to within twenty miles of the capital, doubtless we should witness a packing of goods and a removal of property that would outstrip any similar scene in New-York on a May-day.

One P. M.—Since penning the above four members of the Seventy-first have come in from Carlisse. They say that place will be held until the enemy advance in force, when the troops will fall back upon the fortifications at Harrisburgh. Information was received at the Department one hour ago that the advancing rebel column numbers 30,000 men, including thirty pieces of artillery. In some as the report is confirmed from an official source the authorities are disposed to give it some credence. Telegraphic communication is still open to Shippensburgh, although the operator at that point states that the enemy is within one mile of him.

We have no means of defense beyond Harrisburgh, and if a fight should occur it will be on the opposite side of the Susquehanna. There we have fortifications that command the country for miles around, and if the guns are only properly managed the city will be saved from destruction.

Capt. BOYD, who has command of the rear guard, has not been heard from since last night, but it is presumed that he is gradually moving eastward.

WHIT.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE TACONY.

The Schooner Marengo and Three Fishing Vessels Captured and Burned Off Chatham.

A Dozen Others Destroyed Behind Martha's Vineyard.

A United States Vessel-of-War in the Vicinity.

The Alabama and Virginia at Bahia on May 14.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24.

The schooner *Lawrena* arrived at Gloucester this morning and reports that on Monday afternoon, forty miles east-southeast from Chatham, saw the schooner *Marengo* on fire. Soon afterward saw a bark running for a fleet of thirty fishing vessels, and while we remained in sight three of the fishing vessels were set on fire.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24.

A large United States steamer is cruising off Chatham this morning.

The crew of a fishing smack burnt by the *Tacony* arrived at Wood's Hole to-day.

They were put on board the South Shoal Lightship by the pirate.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, June 24.

On the 20th inst., at 4 P. M., the fishing-smack *L. A. Macomber*, of Noank, Conn., while at anchor, about 22 miles, E. S. E. from the South Shoal Light vessel, was boarded by the rebel privateer *Tacony*, and burned.

The crew of the *Macomber* were ordered on board of the *Tacony*, but on application were allowed to leave in their boats, and reached the South Shoal Light vessel in safety.

They were taken from the South Shoal Light vessel by the schooner *Antietam*, and were soon afterward transferred to the smack *Eastern Star*.

One of the crew, Mr. S. MOASS, arrived at Edgartown on the 23d instant.

The *Tacony* was painted black and had a yellow figure head, white carved work on the starn, single topsails, and one boat on the starboard quarter, one brass gun, a 24-pound rifle.

TWELVE MORE VESSELS BURNT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, June 24.

Capt. E. SNOW, of the schooner *Sarah E. Snow*, of Truro, arrived here this afternoon. He reports spoke off Gay Head to-day, at 11 o'clock, schooner *Western Light*, Capt. GOODSPEED, who had a deck-load of men put on board by the pirate *Alabama*, (probably the *Tacony*.) He also reports four other vessels had preceded him to New-York, loaded with men from the destroyed fishermen. Capt. GOODSPEED says the pirate had destroyed upward of a dozen sail of vessels yesterday and this morning, all fishermen, which he fell in with back of Martha's Vineyard, taking everything of value from them and then setting them on fire.

At 8 o'clock this morning the pirate was still committing her depredations on the fishermen off No-Man's-Land.

THE ESCAPE OF THE EVENING STAR

From the New-Haven Courier, June 24.

We alluded yesterday to the narrow escape from capture by pirates of the bark *Evening Star*, while on her passage from this port to Arroyo, P. R. We have since received the report of Capt. MANSFIELD, which is as follows:

May 29, lat. 25 54, lon. 65, more or less, saw a long, black hermaphrodite brig, steamboat bow and billet head; stood up under her lee and tacked ship. American colors flying at half-mast. Mistrusting that she was not what she appeared to be, hauled my vessel in the wind. The brig stood up under my lee until about abreast of the bark, and tacked ship, then being about one mile to leeward. After that, seeing I was gaining on the brig, concluded to keep on my course; and the brig began to fire round shot, firing in all six round shot and one shell, which came very near hitting us. She continued the chase six hours, but, finding that she was losing ground, concluded to give it up, and stood for another vessel.

THE ALABAMA AND VIRGINIA.

The pirates *Alabama* and *Virginia* were at Bahia May 14. The latter was brig-rigged, and without armament.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Rumors About the Alabama—Reported Encounter with the Vanderbilt.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 20, 1863.

The Spanish mail steamer *España*, from Cadiz, arrived here yesterday, and, in addition to news from Spain, brings the latest intelligence from the sister Spanish island of Porto Rico, where this line of steamers touch on their voyage out.

The *Boletin* of Porto Rico, of the 3d inst., under the title of "Rumors respecting the *Alabama*," publishes the following:

"By the English steamer which arrived at St. Thomas, we learn that the *Alabama* was at Santa Cruz. As soon as the news was spread at the above-named port, the *Vanderbilt*, which happened to be there, got steam up, and hurried off in pursuit of its enemy. As soon as it arrived there, a fight must have taken place, for a loud cannonading was heard in the direction of Santa Cruz. When this cleared, people were awaiting with anxiety the return of the *Vanderbilt*, to know the particulars of the fight, but when the steamer left she had not yet returned, on which account some persons concluded that she had been taken or sunk by her opponent, whilst others are of opinion that it is the *Alabama* which has been conquered. The truth of the matter will soon be known."

Messrs. H. A. COWPER, R. RAVELT and E. BRAINARD WARE, of London, have received permission from the Captain General of Porto Rico to make the surveys for a railroad from the Capital to Arecibo, beginning from outside the walls of the city. The project had given great satisfaction in all parts of the island.

On the 9th inst., a slight shock of earthquake was felt in the capital of the same island, but at Rio Pedras it was severe enough to frighten several families, who hurriedly left their homes for fear that they would tumble down.

The same paper—the *Boletin*, of Porto Rico—gives news from Santo Domingo up to the 30th ult., when there prevailed complete tranquillity on that island, and there was no fear that it would be disturbed again. This was proved by two proclamations of the Government—one abolishing the martial law, and another dissolving the military Executive Commission of Santiago de los Caballeros. The Captain-General of Santo Domingo had addressed a sensible and memorable proclamation to the Dominicans with respect to the late events.

The Spanish mail steamer has brought permission from the Government at Madrid to level the walls of Havana, an improvement that was long desired, for the salubrity as well as convenience of the city. For the present, and until the complicated questions that must result as to the turning to profitable account the vacant lands, are settled, the Corporation are permitted to pull down all those parts of the walls which obstruct the public thoroughfare.

The Captain-General has also been authorized to acquire the necessary lands for founding a special school of agriculture, and a Committee has been appointed by him to examine certain lands and make a report thereon.

LARA.

Attempt to Arrest Two Deserters—They Kill Two Officers and then Shoot Themselves.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, June 23.

Yesterday, Officer MCKINNEY, of Belfast, was shot by two deserters, named GRANT and KNOWLES, whom he was endeavoring to arrest in Troy for horse-stealing. The citizens then turned out to arrest the desperadoes, and while attempting to secure them, they fired on another officer and killed him. Finding that escape was impossible, and determined not to be taken alive, the two deserters then deliberately shot and killed themselves.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH WARD HOMICIDE.

Testimony upon the Inquest—The Prisoner Committed to the Tombs.

Coroner COLLIN yesterday held an inquest at the Fourth Precinct station-house on the body of JOSEPH NIXON, who at a late hour on Tuesday night, was shot in Cherry-street, near Oliver, with a pistol in the hands of WALTER D. BELL.

Frances Davis was the first witness examined. She testified that she resided at No. 89 Cherry-street; that about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night she was standing on the corner of Oliver and Cherry streets, when the deceased passed by her; when he was a short distance past her, she heard deceased say, "fire, you hugger!" witness immediately heard three shots, as she judged from a pistol, all in quick succession; the shots were fired from a man in the street, deceased immediately exclaimed, "Oh God, I'm killed!" the deceased fell immediately; the smoke of the pistol passed over witness' head; deceased was about seven feet from the man who shot him; witness did not know either of the parties.

Richard Allen testified that from 7 to 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, he was in company with the prisoner; that at the house last named he was with the prisoner and one Gaguin, on the corner of Oliver and Cherry streets; about this time the deceased came along and sung out to prisoner in such a manner as to indicate to witness that deceased had some designs on the prisoner; witness knew that they had had a quarrel in New-Orleans some time ago, and he therefore tried to get prisoner to go away; immediately after, deceased rushed toward the prisoner, with a pistol in his hand, and at once tried to fire it at prisoner. Witness was in a store taking a drink when the shots were fired at deceased; when he came out of the store he found deceased lying on his face by an apple stand, on the sidewalk; witness helped to take deceased to the Station-house, where he died about the time he was being taken into the room. He breathed for about ten minutes after he was shot; witness had often heard the deceased say that he would kill the prisoner the first opportunity.

David Kenny, testified that he resides at No. 26 Monroe-street, and was acquainted with both parties; witness knew that about three years ago they had a quarrel in a bar-room in New-Orleans; the deceased at that time drew a knife on the prisoner, and the latter threw a tumbler at him, striking him on his eye. From the effect of this blow he lost his eye, and he had a glass eye put in. Witness had several times heard the deceased say that he would take the prisoner's life.

James Gaynor, patrolman of the Fourth Precinct, testified that about half past ten o'clock on Tuesday night, he was standing at the corner of James and Cherry streets, when he heard three pistol shots fired in quick succession; witness at once went to the spot, where he saw a man step back into the street, whom he supposed to be the man who fired the shots, at the same time he saw the deceased fall to the sidewalk; as soon as witness reached the spot the prisoner said, "Officer, take my revolver. I'm the man who shot him;" witness then took him to the Station-house.

Dr. Thomas Robinson, who made the *post-mortem* examination of the body, testified that he found three pistol shot wounds on the body of deceased in the following situations: One wound was in the umbilical region about one inch above and one-half inch to the left of the umbilicus; the second wound was in the right inguinal region, about one and a half inches below Poart's ligament, and midway between the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium and the symphysis pubis; this wound passed through the thigh anterior to the femur, and lacerated some of the branches of the femoral artery; the third wound was through the left thigh, about one inch from, anterior to, and on a line with the greater trochanter.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, Joseph Nixon, came to his death by pistol-shot wounds at the hands of Walter D. Bell."

Upon the rendition of the verdict, Coroner COLLIN made the usual examination of the prisoner, and in answer to the questions put to him, he stated that his name is WALTER D. BELL, 26 years of age, born in Scotland, and that he was attached to the naval service, as Master's Mate. In answer to the question as to what he had to say relative to the charge preferred against him, the accused said, "I had a difficulty with deceased in a bar-room in New-Orleans some time ago. I wrote to some men to compromise it with him, and they told me that he would not compromise with me, and that he would kill me on sight. About seven weeks ago I arrived here, and my brother told me that he (deceased) would shoot me the first chance he got. I stopped about the vessel two weeks, to keep out of his way. I always avoided his neighborhood; I purchased the pistol for safe protection. I have met him several times, and I always got out of his way. Last night I was coming down from the corner of James and Oliver streets, I was with Lassia, going toward KANA's corner, for the purpose of taking a drink, when I saw three men coming down Oliver-street. When they came up, I did not at first recognise the deceased, who was one of the party. About this time one of my party winked and motioned me to go away. The deceased then turned his head toward me, and I then stepped back; whereupon he pulled out his pistol, cocked it, and pointed it at me. I then pulled out my revolver and aimed at his thigh, and retreated. He kept cocking his pistol and snapping it at me. I then fired two shots rapidly at him, I was too close to him to run, and too far away to grasp his revolver. I then went to give myself up, but was advised to wait. I then gave myself up to an officer."

Coroner COLLIN then committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mission of the "George Griswold" to England—Present State of English Public Opinion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As many inquires are made of me respecting the expedition of the American relief-ship *George Griswold* with her cargo of 15,000 barrels of flour and food for the suffering operatives of Great Britain, permit me in a few words to state the facts:

The ship was received in Liverpool with many demonstrations of national respect. The civil, military and naval authorities united to bid her welcome. Her cargo was speedily distributed among those in need, by the hands of responsible parties. Large public meetings followed this distribution, in various parts of the distressed districts, at which the people received me as an American clergyman, with much good feeling and enthusiasm. Resolutions were passed, at the close of these popular demonstrations, warmly pledging the sympathy of the laboring masses of Great Britain with the struggle of the United States to maintain their Union and Constitution, as the strong hope of European liberty.

The report that the bread has been wasted by the recipients is entirely erroneous. On one occasion in Manchester—the anniversary of the marriage of the Prince of Wales—there were distributed among the crowd 15,000 penny loaves. There was some rush for them among the people, but not a loaf was wasted. When the character of the gift was explained to them the recipients were grateful, and carried the welcome American bread home to their families.

The facts warrant me in saying that a very large majority of the people of the British empire are strong for the union and freedom of America.

I shall be obliged to the editors of our country if they will copy this brief note.

CHARLES W. DENISON.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

Sinking of the Gunboat Sumter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 24.

The United States gunboat *Sumter* was run into last night off Cape Henry and sunk. Her crew arrived here this afternoon, all safe.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 24.

The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for June 25: Nos. 32, 33, 942, (calendar of 1862,) 137, 466, 120, 121, 122, 123 and 124.

[Advertisement.]

FROM VICKSBURGH.—It is feared that PEMBERTON will demand the surrender of the artillerist who shot off his Knox in the late battle. KNOX, the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, has petitioned the President to refuse the demand. PEMBERTON is disheartened. The city must fall. The KNOX was a great favorite throughout the whole rebel army. The fatal shell blew it to atoms.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron- the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL WATER CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Its success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.* Send for circular.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—F. Malpira, Mrs. Malpira and four children, H. Upmann, J. Lustris, Pedro Pers, Enrique F. Azcellis, A. Deangellis, Julian Sanchez, J. Costales, Emilie Martinez, F. O. P. Nenvial, Mr. and Mrs. Haydrich, four children and two servants, Frederico Alvares, F. Alvares, J. R. Villa Urrutia, H. N. Lockwood, M. Peak, Bondido Ruiz, lady, daughter and servant, J. Mason, Mr Storey, Y. Arrietta, E. del Pozo, R. Glatz, Fallx Sanches and lady, Rafael Rafael, J. Neuvidrer, T. Daunallo, J. J. Longreva, M. R. Preci, Chas. Blummood, P. Bolden, A. Martinez, B. Miranda, Mrs. F. Valdes, A. Amorie, Mrs. F. Landann, F. Fortanais, lady and four children, F. Gooir, D. Fartasa, J. Nicolas, J. Martinez, E. Villaverde, M. Yianes, Alberto Rtera, A. Bass, L. Brooks, Mrs. E. Arguimban and two children, Mrs. P. Broutt, A. Betaneoort, J. Quinten, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. E. Busby, J. Mathews, T. R. Armona, Mrs. S. Mathews, three children and two servants, H. K. Kuats, A. Hernandes, W. Nicholson and daughter, C. Johnson, Josiah Melida, J. J. Souther, F. Miranda, M. Scott, E. K. Richards, Mrs. H. Brockwall, Mrs. C. Cousin, Miss C. Meyer, Mrs. M. Ingrand, V. A. Manero, T. Trinidad, J. Riddle, M. Lagano, C. Pena, A. A. Perez, J. Macias and lady, N. M. Whipple, L. Ackerman, Mrs. R. Harryman and two children, S. Gomez, H. L. Stewart, J. Mathew, N. Yocum, P. Vivo, G. Rosa, S. Torrens, P. Cabarga, O. Bradford, A. Rota, F. Casanellos, E. Claren, Mrs. Claren and two children, J. F. Marquette and two children A. Desverntne, L. D. Costa, Ellen Joice, Elisabeth McGuiness, P. Berrisbuta, B. Banche, F. Valdes, A. Zignierre, J. M. Junguera, Y. Arroy, E. Young, L. Silva, W. Powell, A. Cabrisas, J. Davis, A. Bohn, J. Matan, R. Adamson, C. Hanton, E. Gnoche, M. Hart, S. Keighley, J. McDermott, Joseph Hauck, P. Hauck, J. Wallin, W. Hall, S. Orr, A. McNabb, J. Miffett and two children, M. Olorbe, O. Carr, B. Laman, M. E. Borretat, R. Reyalisdo, F. Bosqnera, R. Latta, Mary Kelly, Richard Craft, W. More, H. Lafferty, D. Corbett, N. Fledening, D. Lyons, F. Lafournean.

In bark Anno, from New-Orleans.—B. S. Caolder, W. L. Nalson, E. Norcom and three Misses Norcom, J. Bolkcom, John Clark, M. D. Stephenson, C. A. Adams, lady and child, Mrs. Lawson, F. D. Clark.

In bark Trovotore, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Hill and daughter, Mr. Thompson and child, Mr. Redding.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets ... 7 35 | Moon sets ...12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 30 | Gov. Island.. 2 19 | Hell Gate.. 3 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Olympus, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, E. Cozard; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers James S. Green, Willetts, Washington, Jas. Hand; J. R. Thompson, McKay, Baltimore, William Dalsell; Thomas Sparks, Inman, Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, Liverpool, Williams & Guion. Barks Harry Booth, Driske, Philadelphia, J. E. Ward & Co.; Immaculato, (Ital.,) Lamo, Queenstown, Boyd & Hineken Wilhoim, (Brem.,) Stopsman, Rotterdam, Ruger Bros.; Traveler, (Br.,)——, Rio Janeiro, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Col. James Scott, (Br.,) Sinclair, Lisbon, Antonio Bradshaw; James Welsh, (Br.,) Bates, Belize, F. Alexander & Son.

Brigs Pauline, (Hamb.,) Harnes, Bristol, Funch, Masncke & Wendt; J. Titus, (Sr.,) Snow, Zaza, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Herald, Davis, Philadelphia; Rolling Wave, Murray, Philadelphia, J. E. Ward & Co. S. M. Arnold, Carter, Moncton, N. B., P. L. Nevius & Son; Susan B. Thompson, (Br.,) Thompson, Matanzas, William Thompson; Laura, (Br.,) Langthorn, Jacmel, Louis G. Janonet.

Schooners Sisk, ——, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Hattie Coombs, Coombs, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Arcturus, Higgins, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Triton, Freeman, Cambridge, Mass., R. P. Buck & Co.; D. E. Sawyer, Tilton, Washington, S. D. Platt; Sette, Bulgar, Balfast, G. L. Hatch; F. Nickerson, Henderson, Washington, E. D. Hurlhut & Co.; J. B. Litchfield, Crocker, Elizabethport, Metcal & Duncan; Anna Lenora, Mallett, St. Kitts, George Wessers; Nathaniel Shase, Deane, Augusta, G. Goodspeed; Mary Howes, Lawrence, Gloucester, Mass; Governor, Chase, Sostan, Lane, Phipps & Lane; Sarah, Desho, Philadelphia, Jed Frye & Co.; Genoveno, (Span.,) Christoff, Porto Platte, Poppe & Co.; W. P. Phillips, Smith, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. H. Adams, Huntley, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Lucy Church, Adams, Washington, Baker & Dayton; D. Coles, Stabes, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. P. Wallace, Endicott, Washington, Baker & Dayton.

Sloops Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Oregon, Rhodes, Bristol, R. I., L. Kanny.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana June 30, with mdse, and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

U. S. transport Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nya, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse to James Hand.

Steamer Frank, Thorpebire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Anna, Wheeler, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. 13th inst., in the Gulf, was boarded by the U. S. schr. Alabama; same time, saw her board schr. Julia Hallock.

Bark Immaculata, (Ital.,) Muall, Cardiff 50 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem.

Bark John Winthrop, (of Boston,) Wotton, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons. 16th inst., off the Capes, was boarded by U. S. schr. America.

Bark Trovatore, (of Searsport,) Carver, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark B. Colcord, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Cardenas 12th inst., with sugar to P. Buck & Co. Sid. in co. with bark Winslow, for New-York.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Darrell, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Darrall & Co. 16th inst., off Sand Key, picked up four bales of cotton and saw four others. Had been about a week in the water.

Brig Alida, Wachtendorff, Carthagena 33 ds., in ballast to James Bishop & Co. Had calm weather most of the passage.

Brig Sea Lion, Witham, Zaza 19 ds., with sugar, etc., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Naiad, (Br., of Bermuda,) Richards, Cienfuegos 2d inst., with sugar to Tocker & Lighthuro.

Barks E. Oiddings, Eagle, Jenet, Agnes C. James, Heron.

Brigs Heron, Ocean Spray, G. B. Roberts, Laora A. V. Goodhue, T. Z. A. Smaphina, and others.

Below.

U. S. transport bark Gorilla.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, London May 18, to Thos. Dunham.

Bark Rapid, Marschalk, from Vera Cruz, to Hargens & Co.

Brig Ada, (Sr.,) from Matamoras.

Brig John Barshaw, from Havana.

Brig Wilhelmus.

Brig Los Amigos.

Also 2 barks and 1 brig.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCH.—A fine brig, called the John Sherwood, of 420 tons., was launched from the yard of Mr. Eli Denison, Deep River, Conn. She belongs to Messrs. Murray & Nephew, of this City, and is the sixth vessel built by Mr. Denison, for the same owners, since 1857.

The small experimental steamer Christiana, lying at the ship-yard of Isaac Lockman, at Quarantine, L. I., took fire this morning, at 3 o'clock, from some unknown cause, and was partially destroyed. She is owned by Mr. F. Rink, of Staten Island. Damage about $100.

The steamer Fah-Kheln, from New-York for China, put into Port Lewis, Manritius, previous to May 5, for coal, and proceeded 5th.

Spoken, &c.

Albany—bark, steering N., signalized 18th inst., lat. 27 12, lon. 75.

America—U. S. gunboat, 22d inst., off the Delaware.

James Stewart—U. S. schr., on a cruise, 15th inst., lat. 37, lon. 75 50.

Scotland—brig, from Sagua for Philadelphia, 16th inst., lat. 26 54, lon. 79 41.

Charles Wesley—brig, from Boston for Baltimore,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3668. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL MOVEMENTS

The Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Exaggerated Stories Regarding Lee's Strength.

Bragg Said to be Garrisoning Richmond With 20,000 Men.

The Advance of Ewell in Pennsylvania.

HIS FORCES NEAR CARLISLE.

Gen. Knipe Preparing to Give Battle.

THE OCCUPATION OF M'CONNELLSBURGH

A Cavalry Skirmish and Retreat of Our Forces.

Lee's Whole Army Said to be Crossing the Potomac.

A letter received in New-York, dated Washington, Wednesday afternoon, says:

"Twenty thousand of Bragg's army are at Richmond, doing garrison duty."

The letter also says:

"Gen. Lee has his whole army, 125,000, in the immediate vicinity of the Potomac. Bragg is to take care of Richmond, while Lee takes care of Washington. Richmond was reinforced on the 19th inst."

TELEGRAMS FROM FREDERICK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25.

Your special correspondent, Mr. F. HENRY, sends the following to this Bureau:

FREDERICK, Thursday, June 25—9 A. M.

That the rebels are on this side of the Potomac in strong force is now an established fact. The mystery which for the past two weeks has enshrouded the movements of the rebel army in the Shenandoah Valley is at last dispelled, and LEE'S real intentions are unmasked. There is no doubt that more than one-half of Lee's army is now on Maryland soil, and advancing in three columns into Pennsylvania. Each advancing column is followed by immense wagon trains, most of which are empty. Gen. EWELL commands in person the centre advancing column. He is unable to walk without crutches. He leads his command in a carriage.

EXTRA BILLY SMITH, reported in the Richmond papers as being killed at Winchester, is in command of a brigade in EWELL'S corps. He was seen, in full feather, in Hagerstown yesterday.

The wagon train which accommodated the centre column numbered several hundred wagons, the majority of which were marked U. S., with the names of the divisions or brigades from which they were captured.

The rebel division which crossed at Hancock, and is now operating in the vicinity of Mercersburgh, is commanded by BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, the renegade Marylander.

The rebels crossed the river at four points, viz.: Williamsport, Hancock, Shenardstown, and Antietam Ford. The entire rebel force in Maryland yesterday morning was estimated at thirty-five thousand men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Notwithstanding Gen. EWALL'S orders commanding his troops to respect the property of all Marylanders, foraging parties are scouring the country in every direction, seizing all the horses and cattle they can lay hands on. Several thousand head of cattle and a large number of horses have been gobbled by the rebels in Washington County alone. The neighboring counties are suffering in like manner. Most of the cattle have been driven across the river into Virginia, to feed that portion of LEE'S army which still remains on the other side.

FREDERICK, Thursday, June 25—11 A. M.

Several Union men just arrived from Hagerstown, via Boonsboro, say that another rebel force of ten thousand men arrived there yesterday afternoon from Williamsport. Gen. EWALL commands, in person, the centre advancing column. It is believed in Hagerstown that LEE'S whole army is crossing at Shepherdstown and Williamsport. The force which arrived at Hagerstown yesterday afternoon was infantry and artillery, of which there were thirty pieces.

There were several thousand men at Boonsboro last night. Five miles out of Frederick they met several of the enemy's cavalry scouts.

Most of the prominent Union people have already left Frederick, and others are leaving.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, June 24.

Gens. LEE and LONGSTREET were both at Winchester on Friday last with 100,000 men. They intended to cross the Potomac in two days.

Large rebel trains, wagons, provisions, tents, etc., were moving North through Hagerstown, Martinsburgh and Boonshoro' on Sunday last.

Gen. RODES' rebel division, 10,000 strong, left Hagerstown on Tuesday for Chambersburgh.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S rebel division, 12,000 strong, with thirteen pieces of artillery, crossed at Shepherdstown on Sunday. One half this force was at Boonsboro on Monday, and left on Tuesday for the North. The other half went to Williamsport.

The aqueduct at Williamsport has been blown up by the rebels, and the bridges over Black Creek, Shaply Creek, Sir John's Run, Green Spring Run and South Branch have been destroyed. One span of the North Branch Bridge was also been destroyed.

It is generally believed that the greater part of Gen. LEE'S army crossed over into Maryland since last Friday, at Antietam, Shepherdstown and Williamsport.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 25.

The information received here this morning from Western Maryland is to the following purport:

Gen. LEE is said to have passed through Winchester on Friday. The entire rebel army was then in motion, claiming to be 100,000 strong. EWELL was at Hagerstown on Monday, and his corps marched on Tuesday for Pennsylvania. LONGSTREET'S forces were about crossing the Potomac, and were to be on this side by Wednesday.

The rebel programme, according to the representations of a highly intelligent sympathizer, just from Western Maryland, is, that HILL'S forces were to occupy Gen. HOOKER'S attention until the main body of the rebel army were well on their way; that the rebel army would then move rapidly North, having in the meanwhile supplied themselves with fresh horses from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The rebels expected to capture Harrisburgh almost without opposition, and move at once on Philadelphia.

This extravagant programme was seriously related by the gentleman in question to a loyal gentlemen here, who was supposed by the relator to be rather indifferent to the success of the Union cause.

The relator further says that all the rebel officers have been newly uniformed and equipped, and their advance force made to present a very fine appearance. EWALL told the men to pay liberally for everything, and that, although the people might turn up their noses at rebel money now, they would soon be glad to get it.

These representations are sent for what they may be worth. However extravagant and sensation-like they may appear, they are a truthful representation of the hopes and expectations of intelligent and thinking rebels.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 25.

It is reported through various channels that Gen. LEE and his Staff crossed the Potomac yesterday. There are various rumors in connection with rebel movements, but not sufficiently definite to be worth repeating. In regard to our own movements, it is sufficient to say our authorities are not idle.

TELEGRAMS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25.

The *Republican*, in an extra to-day, says:

"A gentleman arrived here this morning who left Hagerstown at 6 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning. He saw EWALL'S forces, composing the left wing of LEE'S army, pass through that place. The head of the column entered Hagerstown on Tuesday morning, and moved directly through to Pennsylvania. The rear of the column, understood to belong to EWELL, did not pass through the place until that night. This force was estimated to be from 20,000 to 25,000 strong. The troops did very little damage besides seizing all the horses they could find. Our informant says when he left Hagerstown yesterday morning, it was understood that LONGSTREET, in command of the right wing of LEE'S army, was then crossing the Potomac below Williamsport. The main body of A. P. HILL'S forces, comprising the centre of LEE'S army, was understood yesterday to be somewhere between Winchester and Martinsburgh, moving toward the river. To-day we have no doubt, from all the information we have gathered, that the whole of EWALL'S column is in Pennsylvania, not far from Chambersburgh. The gentleman who saw EWELL'S troops, says they had with them a very large number of wagons. From this fact, they intend to gather all the supplies they can find."

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 25.

At last accounts the enemy was within four miles of Carlisle. Gen. KNIPE had his little band, comprising the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York Infantry, and a portion of the First New-York and Sixth Maryland cavalry, drawn up in line of battle a short distance west of the town. Every one expected an attack would be made before night, but for some reason the rebels have kept their distance.

A train of cars came down this afternoon. It was filled with people escaping from Carlisle. Among the collection was a large number of contrabands. Throughout the entire day wagons of all descriptions, loaded with furniture and other property, have been coming into town. It is enough to touch the most obdurate heart to see the poor blacks as they come to this common asylum. Several of them walked the entire distance from Carlisle, and the feet of many were swollen and bleeding.

The Mayor has issued an order calling upon the people to stand firm in this crisis, and prohibiting the sale of all liquors until further notice. A regiment of infantry and another of cavalry passed to the opposite side of the Susquehanna this afternoon. The rebels are advancing slowly from their position, and if they do not appear in too heavy numbers, Gen. KNIPE will certainly resist them at Carlisle. At McConnellsville the militia ran precipitately. It is hoped they will do better hereafter.

This evening the police force from Philadelphia were presented with a beautiful flag by Mr. JOHN D. WATSON, on behalf of their comrades at home.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, June 25—Midnight.

The rebels continue to advance on Carlisle. The citizens have turned out in large numbers to dig rifle pits and to throw up intrenchments.

Whether or not the Union forces will meet the enemy west of the Harrisburgh fortifications, depends on the strength of his force. It is the impression to-night that Gen. KNIPE will fall back to here, although the matter is left entirely at his discretion.

To-morrow will reveal important events.

WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 25—2½ P.M.

During the whole of last night, and up to the present time, long trains of wagons laden with goods and household furniture have entered the city. The farmers are flocking in with their horses; also any number of contrabands of all ages and sexes.

There are about 600 contrebands between here and Carlisle on the way.

The Jews and many others are packing up their goods, ready for shipment.

The matter of declaring martial law is under consideration, to prevent all the able-bodied men from leaving the city. This is considered as the only mode of compelling hundreds of persons, whose only desire is to make money out of the misfortunes of their fellow-creatures, to remain and defend the city.

The rebel column was slowly advancing this morning on Carlisle.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, June 25.

The latest advices from Carlisle state that the Telegraph Company's operator left there this morning, but the military operator is still there maintaining communication. The rebels are within four miles in force. Their encampment is in view of the city. Our troops were drawn up in line of battle nearly all day, expecting an attack. Gen. KNIPE is said to be throwing up intrenchments there.

Gen. COUCH, to-day, issued an order appointing Col. COPPAE, formerly Professor of Girard College, to collect from official dispatches all the information that is not contraband. He is to make up two dispatches each day for the use of the reporters. Col. COPPAE has not attended to his duties, and consequently there is not a word of official news by telegraph from this Department. There is important news which ought to be sent, but it cannot be got at.

TELEGRAMS FROM CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Pa., Thursday, June 25—10 P. M.

We do not expect the enemy here to-night.

Gen. EWALL'S headquarters are at Shippensburgh.

Gen. KNIPE is obeying instructions, and making the best disposition of his forces that can be made under the circumstances.

The enemy's force is very strong.

Gen. EWELL, when at Chambersburgh, issued a printed proclamation to the citizens not to sell liquor to his soldiers under certain penalties. We have a copy of the proclamatory order, dated on the 22d inst.

The enemy is feeling along very cautiously. His cavalry may annoy us here before morning, but this is doubtful.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 25.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have received a dispatch, dated Carlisle, 11 o'clock this morning, which says:

"The rebels commenced moving at 10 o'clock this morning, and their advance was then eight miles off."

Business is partially suspended in this city to-day.

The receipts and shipments of goods by the Pennsylvania Railroad is temporarily suspended.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh says:

"Gen. JENKINS is at McConnellsburgh, Fulton County.

The rebels have ten regiments, with artillery and cavalry, on South Mountain, beyond Gettysburgh."

TELEGRAMS FROM McCONNELLSBURGH.

MCILHAINEY HOTEL, FOURTEEN MILES WEST OF McCONNELLSBURGH, Thursday, June 25.

The rebels in force entered McConnellsburgh last night, at 8 o'clock. The telegraph operator, after a perilous journey through the mountains, reached this place, and established an office.

The rebel advance was met by the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, and a brisk skirmish ensued. The Twelfth was finally compelled to retreat before the superior numbers, with a loss of three wounded. A regiment of militia, under Col. ZEIX, fell back at the advance of the enemy; but an independent company, under Capt. WALLACE, took its position in the mountains, bushwhacking the rebels with great success, numbers of rebels are known to have been killed, but the extent of the loss is unknown. Fears are entertained for the safety of Capt. WALLACE and his company. As he has not made his appearance, it is believed he has retreated to the other side of the mountain.

The rebels had wagon trains, and from all appearances they intend that their occupation of the Valley shall be permanent.

TELEGRAMS FROM BLOODY RUN, PA.

BLOODY RUN, Wednesday, June 21.

IMBODEN'S whole rebel force is concentrated at Hancock.

McConnellsburgh was occupied by rebel cavalry this evening.

THE TWENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, June 25.

The Twenty-first regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. WAIGHT commanding, 760 strong, leaves to-morrow night for Baltimore.

AN ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 25.

The Eleventh New-York artillery, which was recruited in Rochester, left there last night for Harrisburgh direct.

AN OFFER FROM GOV. YATES, OF ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 25.

The *Democrat* says that Gov. YATES, of Illinois, has offered the Secretary of War 10,000 men to repel invasion.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Strength of the Rebels—Spirit of the People—A Patriotic Sight—The Veterans of 1812 in the Field—Particulars of Milroy's Retreat.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

The story that I was so much inclined to disbelieve on Sunday, seems to be generally credited now, and the fact of the existance of thirty or forty thousand rebels between Williamsport and Hagerstown is placed beyond much doubt. Scouts from two directions report that number. The report from Gettysburgh says forty, and that from Chambersburgh forty thousand. These scouts are, as I am informed, not mere farmers, but experienced men, who have been long employed in seeking out and estimating the forces of the enemy. Their information also coincides on the other point, stated by telegraph, that the enemy are advancing up the valley. They have entered Chambersburgh and burned the bridge at Scotland, which had just been rebuilt by us. Up to this afternoon we are still in telegraphic communication with Shippensburgh. The troops at Chambersburgh retired. It was clear that they could make no effective resistance, and would probably have been captured. My opinion is that when Gen. COUCH sent them there he intended to hold the place, and if they were attacked send forward supports and commence immediately the general advance toward the Potomac. But recent developments show, as I have stated, that there is a much larger rebel force in the valley than was at first supposed. I almost begin to believe that the rebels intend making Harrisburgh or Pittsburgh the base of operations and supplies. There is no use in discussing the impossibility of their accomplishing anything in this way. It is too obvious. But they may do us, at least, a great deal of harm. Gen. JENKINS told a lady in Chambersburgh that they intended to come to Harrisburgh and stay. This may have been a mere piece of bravado, and he was likely enough to say it, whether it was true or not; but one thing is certain—if they did originally intend to come, they would have been much more sure of their object by moving faster. Still this delay is not conclusive against the supposition that they intend to occupy Herrisburgh. It required time for them to collect their troops, and get horses to mount them on. It would not do to send a small body of men so far into the interior without their being well supported. It is asserted, with what truth I do not know, that the rebel connections extend unbroken down to Front Royal, and that all the sick and wounded and all prisoners are sent there. This is, indeed, an extended line, but I suppose their safety compels them to keep it up. It is useless, however, to speculate on events which, in a few days, must take some definite shape.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

I hardly like to say it, and still less do I like to believe it, but it is an incontestible fact, that the spirit of the people is not what it should be. They do not come up to the crisis. Various reasons are assigned for this, but it seems to me that they are all superficial. I have already explained how much trouble and confusion has arisen from the inaccurate and diverse character of the orders under which the troops were enlisted. It may also be true that the people do not share the anxiety and alarm of Gov. CURTIN, believing him to be impulsive and credulous. But these are minor matters. At the bottom there must be a want of heart in the cause. Excuses are plenty to those who are willing to hunt for them. But if a man is imbued with the true fire of patriotism, he wants no excuse. There are men enough here who are willing to go into the trenches and shoot their muskets off to save their property, but few who are willing to volunteer for the defence of their country. I met a man this forenoon, and he said to a gentleman who was walking with me, one of the leading citizens of the State: "We have a full company of one hundred and ten men, and we are waiting to go over into the trenches, but we don't want to be mustered in. One whole company that was enlisted here some months ago, disbanded when they found they must be mustered in. They were mostly young men, and perfectly free to go for six months. The traders who ran off at first have returned, and are taking advantage of the crowded state of the city to charge three prices for everything they sell. Some have even charged the men for water wherewith to fill their canteens. It is said that sixty men have enlisted from this neighborhood, where there are twenty-five thousand people.

It is true that Pennsylvania has given as many men as any State to the cause of the Union, but has the patriotism all died out?

A STIRRING SIGHT.

I had written thus far, when I heard the noise of a drum and fife, and looking out of my window, saw a band of fifteen or twenty old men marching up the street behind an old and tattered silk flag. I went out, and followed them. They were all soldiers of the war of 1812. The flag they bore was in the battle of Trenton, in 1774. They were members of the Soldiers' Association of 1812, of Harrisburgh, and went in a body to tender their services to the Governor. It was an inspiring sight. They were mostly hale, hearty old men, a little feeble and tottering in their walk, but far from having lost their energy or their patriotism. They kept perfect step to the music, and marched up to the Governor's room, where the Captain, in a few appropriate words, announced that they were ready to go into the trenches and fight, and would go further if required. Not one of these men is less than 68 years of age, and the oldest is 76. There is an example for young men who are so afraid of their precious bones. These veterans were loudly cheered. No one needed to ask who they were. The story was written in the tattered ensign and the gray heads. It was curious to see them manœuvre. They marched to single file out of the Governor's room. When they got on the ground the order was given, "Left face"—not front, as now. The next order was: "By sections of two, on your left, wheel." Turning a corner it was right or left wheel, not file. The old boys came up to the mark like young ones, and carried us back to the old times. As they halted in front of their rendezvous, a number of soldiers gathered around, and one of them said, with manly indignation: "Pretty hard on you, old cocks," (irreverent, but forcible) "to have to come out. This —— neighborhood has sent sixty men, and here are sixteen old ones." These old patriots are to be armed with the old flint-lock muskets, and if they have to go into the trenches, they will "do or dee," you may be sure. It may be interesting to state, that thirteen are Republicans and three Democrats.

MILROY'S RETREAT.

I had an interesting conversation with a cavalry captain of MILROY'S command. He more than confirmed my impressions of that disaster. He says that the reason of the retreat was that they had but three hours' ammunition left for the large guns, but he blames MILROY for not having taken measures to ascertain more fully the whereabouts and the force of the enemy. He says they were constantly surprised. The retreat, when decided upon, was so hasty that everything was left behind—officers' baggage, provisions, wagons, artillery and everything of value—nothing was saved. After the fight at Martinsburgh, which was quite severe, the command was left to shift for itself, and each regiment took its own means of escaping. My informant with eleven men escaped, the rebels being always a few miles behind him to Bedford, where he was ordered with 50 men to Baltimore. On the way hither they were also constantly meeting the enemy. They arrived at Chambersburgh, after a march of 40 miles, on the evening that Col. KNIPE was evacuating the place. The cars were full and they had to ride to Shippensburgh on their horses. They had been eleven days and several nights in the saddle, and their horses were nearly broken down. They left here to-day for Baltimore.

MIDNIGHT.

A NEW EXCITEMENT

will probably take place to-morrow. The telegraph will inform you to-night of the movements of the rebels. They marched up the two turnpikes that run each side of the railroad at Shippensburgh, and virtually surrounded the town. The telegraph operator left in becoming haste, and stopped at Newville to communicate the news. He is still at Newville, which is but a short distance this side of Shippensburgh, and only eight miles from Carlisle. Our cavalry, under Capt. BORN, are watching the enemy, and scouts give us notice of every movement.

The force of the rebels is not stated, but it is probably large. A deserter from EWELL'S corps, who deserted at Hagerstown yesterday, said to-day that the whole corps had left Hagerstown 20,000 strong. He is an Irishman, was pressed into the war, and is glad, he says, to get North. The stories of deserters are always to be received with many grains of allowance, but this man is apparently more reliable than the most of them.

Carlisle, it must be remembered, is only twenty-six miles from Harrisburgh, and Graysonville, which the telegraph says the rebels have also approached, is eight miles nearer. So you see we are getting at close quarters. I do not think there will be any serious fighting until the rebels approach the fortifications on the other side of the river. Those cannot be easily taken, and at no other place for miles above can they cross the Susquehanna. The great fight must be made here if anywhere.

Meanwhile the apathy continues. The people are not awake. I have no doubt that thousands will flock here when the town is really invested, but at present everybody is calm. Is it inhumanity, or cowardice, or are they all Copperheads? I know it is not the latter reason, but I think it is the first. They have been so often incensed for nothing that they do not believe when the real wolf comes. To-morrow, however, I think they will be waked up.

OUR CUMBERLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

One Hundred Miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Given Up to the Tender Mercies of the Rebels—Cumberland, Md., Captured—Union Forces Decamp—Recruits for Sneesh—Capture of Horses, Military Stores—Painful Excitement—Grand Fright.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Monday, June 22, 1863.

So far as all the rest of the world goes we are here at this point as yet in a fog, and I will therefore only speak of things hereabouts. On last Monday the excitement commenced by news of a raid on the road below, and orders were received for all the troops along the line of the road to concentrate at Grafton. This order was subsequently changed to New-Creek, twenty miles distant. Hence during Monday and Monday night and Tuesday troops were hurried through, and from here westward, together with most of the military stores—all taken to New-Creek—on mere rumored reports of the approach of a rebel force. Hundreds of citizens hurriedly left, and thus this important point, with its ten thousand inhabitants, was left entirely unprotected, and the most intense and painful excitement prevailed. On Tuesday afternoon reports increased that the rebels were approaching, and sure enough on Wednesday morning (the 17th) early the shrill report of a brass field-piece caused all eyes to be directed to a hill southeast of the town, where was displayed, in battle array, a force of cavalry. A flag of truce was sent in by them, demanding the surrender of the place, with a pledge that private property should be respected. There was no alternative but to comply with the request, and accordingly some 250 or 300 cavalry took possession of the place, freely examining into everything, but behaving themselves with propriety, and buying and paying for what they wanted in the stores. They were, however, evidently ill at ease, and left in a few hours, without doing any other damage than picking up a few odds and ends of commissary stores, a few horses, and a few recruits from among us. They also visited the jail, and liberated a prisoner, whom they claimed. They were a part of IMBODEN'S guerrillas, and could have been driven away by fifty determined end well-armed men, and it is lamentable to have to say that on their approach, seventy hundred of MILROY'S cavalry, who had been here since the previous day, and who could have driven off the rebels, decamped toward New-Creek, and that, too, under the leadership of Gen. KELLY, who happened to be here Tuesday night, *en route* to New-Creek. Thus, during all of Wednesday, Wednesday night, Thursday and Thursday night and Friday, this town was paralyzed with fear, every moment expecting the return of the rebels in greater force, for purposes of plunder.

On Thursday night a company of Union cavalry was sent here from New-Creek, to reconnoitre, but only remained a few hours, and it was not until Friday evening that any permanent and effective relief arrived, consisting of two regiments of infantry, a section of artillery and some cavalry, and the people once more breathed freely. It was a wonderful escape—a kind Providence evidently overruling the blunders of both sides to our good.

As to other matters in this region now transpiring, or yet to happen, reports are so various and conflicting that it is impossible even to guess at the truth. We fear the worst, and hope for the best. I will only add that it is most deplorable that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should thus again be permitted to be given up to the vandals. The Company can end will, undoubtedly, with their usual energy, open the road again for through business in a few weeks, but it will be at a tremendous sacrifice; and they had a right—the country had a right—to expect more efficient protection, and that the soil of Maryland and Pennsylvania should not thus again have been allowed to be invaded. The road is all right now, from here westward to Wheeling, and trains are again running.

Z.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Pennsylvania Reserves Under Command of Gen. Hooker.

Gen. French Assigned to the Command of Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25.

The Pennsylvania Reserves, under Maj.-Gen. CADWALLADER, have been transferred from the Department of Washington to the Army of the Potomac. Their number has been increased by the return to service of many who were disabled or wounded in the many battles through which they have passed. Applications have been made by the officers, and desires expressed by the men, to be led against the enemy now invading their native State. The prospect of active service has inspired much enthusiasm among the reserves.

Of the 513 rebel prisoners to be sent South for exchange, 51 are severely wounded. Most of them were captured within the past week.

It is understood that Gen. FRENCH has been assigned to the command of Harper's Ferry.

A reconnoissance went yesterday within several miles of Culpepper, but found only a few rebel scouts.

A large number of sick and wounded were this afternoon transferred to the hospitals in this vicinity from the Virginia side.

GEN. PLEASANTON'S COMMAND.

An Attack by the Rebels—Location of Hill's and Ewell's Corps—An Incidental Skirmishing Near Aldie—A Bold Attempt to Capture a Train—List of Casualties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLEBURGH, Va., Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

The enemy finding that Gen. PLEASANTON was moving back, ventured to come out of the Gap (Ashby's) and make an attack upon our rear, to-day. A portion of the column was halted and the advance of the enemy was checked. Their attack did not create any alarm, nor were many lives lost. A. P. HILL'S corps is known to be in the Gaps, and EWALL'S just beyond in the Shenandoah Valley. Writing of EWALL'S command reminds me of an event that transpired one week ago last Saturday night. WYNDHAM'S brigade—now commanded by Col. TAYLOR—was ordered to Warrenton; among these, the First New-Jersey cavalry, Major BEAUMONT, was ordered to proceed to Waterloo, and just as far as possible toward Amissville. At Carter's Creek we found the bridge destroyed, but through the agency of a reliable contraband, a crossing was effected at 1 o'clock A. M. A squadron was then detached to cross Hedgeman's River, and feel its way toward Amissville. At the fording place the picket fired several shots, but no notice was taken of it, and the squadron pushed on. When near Amissville, a rebel soldier ran up and innocently inquired to what Division the party belonged. Major BEAUMONT responded by asking where headquarters were at Amissville, and was told that "Lieut.-Gen. EWELL is at Amissville, and his troops are all about here in the woods." True enough, we were in the heart of the enemy's camp. It is hardly necessary to say that the squadron got across Hedgeman's River just about as quick as circumstances would permit.

There was some skirmishing near Aldie to-day. Gen. BUFORD moved up the Snicker's Gap road as far as where the enemy had destroyed the bridge across Goose Creek, the Second brigade, Col. DAVIS, in advance. At noon a picket was fired upon, when Capt. HANLEY, of the Ninth New-York, crossed the creek with a squadron, and after a brief skirmish drove the enemy away. Capt. HANLEY lost three men, taken prisoners. In a charge made, Lieut. BURROUGHS, of the Ninth New-York cavalry, shot Maj. ELLIS, of the rebel lancers, through the head, and another officer, a lieutenant, was mortally wounded, and several prisoners were taken. Subsequently the enemy attempted to cut off a train going from Aldie to the front, under charge of Lieut. SKINNER, Ninth New-York cavalry. Their design was frustrated, and the train saved. A dash was made for a forage train seven miles east of Aldie this morning. There were 20 teams. The rebels made no attempt to take away the wagons, but cut the horses loose and started off. Lieut. WHEELER, of the Sixth New-York cavalry, was in charge, and at the time was at the head of the train. The attack was made upon the rear. Lieut. WHEELER immediately put spurs to his horse, and made for the nearest body of cavalry, and started in pursuit of the enemy. He succeeded in recapturing all the animals except four. Sergt. WOODWORTH, Ninth New-York cavalry, who was at the rear of the train, is missing, and it is supposed was captured. The writer of this was with him ten minutes before the attack.

The officers and men of the First Rhode Island regiment are daily coming in. A camp has been formed at Alexandria, where the regiment will again be prepared for the field. The officers relate many interesting incidents of their experience while cutting their way through the enemy's lines. Lieut. CHENELL was shot from his horse, and fell in the road. The rebel officer in charge of the pursuing force, to his credit be it said, told his men to go to the right, as there was a wounded officer in the road, and he was compelled to use his sword to enforce the order. Lieut. CHANELL has not been seen since. Capt. A. H. BIXBY and Lieut. SAWYER were nearly captured at the time. An officer came up to Capt. BIXBY and said, "It is no use, you had better surrender; you will all be captured." Capt. BIXBY replied that he could not see it. Both had pistols drawn, but neither seemed disposed to fire, and Capt. BIXBY dashed off. He was subsequently wounded twice, in the thigh and right side, while being closely pursued. Lieut. SAWYER'S horse kicked up, and both feet came down inside of Capt. BIXBY'S reins. BIXBY told SAWYER to cut the reins. The latter felt in his pockets, but could find no knife. B. then searched his own pockets, but he had no knife. Just at this moment B. heard a man say, "Here are two officers—surrender, you Yankee ——— ——," at the same moment firing. One ball struck Lieut. SAWYER'S horse in the neck, and the animal dashed off, clearing himself very readily from the bridle rein without the use of a knife. Both officers escaped capture. BIXBY has been wounded four times before.

The following is a list of wounded in the cavalry fight between Gen. PLEASANTON and STUART, on Sunday, June 20, between Middleburgh and Ashby's Gap, as furnished by Dr. F. V. DAYTON, Surgeon in charge:

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

A. Ross, 146th N. Y.—arm sprained.
—Peacham, bugler, Co. H, 6th Penn. cav.
W. Kenny, 6th Pa.—finger.
Sergt. Jas. A. Clark, Co. K, 6th Penn.—foot.
— Smith, Co. B, 10th Ohio—leg amputated.
John Steele, Co. K, 16th Mich.—arm and hip.
Sergt. H. B. Halyon, Co. F, 1st Me.—arm, breast & leg.
Sergt. Brown, Co. M, 10th New-York.
— Taylor, Jeff Davis Legion.
— Battan, 6th Penn. cavalry—sick.
— Auchenbrusher, Co. I, 1st Md. cavalry—shell wound.
— Thompson, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry—foot.
W. H. Jussey—sick.
— Wilson.
— Slattery, Co. E, 6th U. S. cavalry—foot.
Ben. Reed, Co. K, 12th Illinois—foot.
— Chatfield, 6th Ohio—arm.
— Sidman, Co. C, 1st Michigan—foot.
Otis Teoner, Co. C, 8th Va.—side.
John Nuke, Co. E, 6th U. S.—arm.
Klein, 6th Ohio—head.
Lieut. Roberts, Co. G, 6th Ohio—thigh.
Stuart, Co. D, 1st Pennsick.
Romer, Co. A, 6th U. S.—shoulder.
Hingham, Co. G, 8th Ill.—breast.
John King, Co. A, 10th N. Y.—hip.
Sergt. Johnson, 3d Ind.
Lieut. Thaub, 13th Va.—arm.
Capt. Jordan.
Capt. J. M. Mott, Co. I, 6th Michigan Volunteers—ball wound through thigh.
Albert Robinson, Co G, 20th Me.—shell w'd, left thigh.
Sergt. George Hilton, 16th Mich.—shell w'd, forehead.
Sam'l Wetherton, Co. A, 16th Michigan—thigh.
A. Rush, Co. A, 16th Mich.—leg.
D. E. Mapes, Co. E, 44th N. Y.
J. H. Miller, 20th Maine.
Sergt. W. H. Peters, Co. C, 3d Indiana cavalry.
Thos. Lander, Co. D, 1st U. S. cavalry.
Jos. M. Shaw, Co. F, 1st U. S. cavalry.
Joseph Daviel, Co. G, 8th Ill. cavalry.
Henry Clark, Co. D, 4th N. Y. cavalry.
J. O. Brown, Co F, 8th Ill. cavalry.
Sergt. P. L. Shaefar, Co. G, 6th Ohio cavalry.
Charles Warner, Co. M, 4th New-York cavalry.
Sergt. Patrick Strand, Co. A, 4th New-York cavalry.
Peter Weiss, Co. A, 1st Md cavalry.
David Mollwain, Co. C, 4th New-York cavalry.
Geo. Crussmus, Co. G, 5th U. S. cavalry.
Sergt. Horace Leavitt, Co. M, 1st Rhode Island cavalry.
Dan. B. McClastan, Co. F, 4th New-York cavalry.
Jacob Conts, Co. G, 6th U. S. cavalry.
Henry Hollenbach, Co. A, 12th Illinois cavalry.
Corp. F. B. Lebenster, Co. E, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Frank Crim, Co. D, 83d Penn.
Sergt. W. Walker, 1st Me.—leg.
— Johnson, Co. C, 1st Me.—side.
Sergt. Livery, Co. O, 1st Me.—arm.
Surgeon Job Jones, 1st Md.—piles.
— Swedeo, Co. I, 1st U. S
— Norgak, 2d N. Y.
— Drake, 6th Ohio.
Serg't Marker.
— Mitter, 12th Penn.
Lieut. Robertson, 9th Va. cav.
— Rambal, 6th Penn. cav.—sick.
— Conrad, Co. C, 8th Illinois—arm.
— Beck, Co. I, 10th New-York—leg.
W. Fanado, 4th Penn.—arm.
— Moor, 12th Illinois.
G. Cuthback, 9th Virginia cavalry—leg.
— Pickett—leg.
— Spears—arm.
— Wyman, 12th Ill.—thigh.
— Angler, 17th Penn.—head.
Sergt. Brown, 10th N. Y.—sick.
— Wagner, 6th Ohio—sick.
Capt. Brown, 12th Ill.
W. H. Wyman, 12th Ill.
Sergt. Addricks, 17th Penn.—leg.
Grannar, Co. H, 6th Ohio.
Marlan, Co. G, 12th Ill.
Lieut. Woods, Co. M, 17th Penn.
M. Miller, 3d Ind.
Capt. Mann, Co. M, 4th N. Y.—body and face—sabre.
H. Quinston, Co. E, 6th U. S.
Col. Evans, 63d N. C. cavalry.
Sergt. Twing, 1st Me.
Whiteside, Co. D, 1st Md.
Capt. Robinson, Co. D, 16th Penn.—fever.
M. H. Whaley, Co. M, 2d U. S. cavalry.
Patrick Flood, Co. F, 1st U.S. cavalry.
M. Cumstock, Co. L, 1st U.S. cavalry.
Rufus Stebbins, Co. E, 1st U.S. cavalry.
Simon Lockwood, Co. K, 1st U. S. cavalry.
James Collins, Co. E, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Benj. F. Lee, Co. L, 6th Ill. cavalry.
Corp. O. J. Ingraham, Co. K, 4th New-York cavalry.
Joseph Fallen, Co. A, 4th N. Y. cavalry.
Sergt. James Shenen, Co. C, 1st U. S. cavalry.
Sergt. W. H. Heydin, Co. F, 3d Indiana cavalry.
A. Daniels, Co. K, 17th Penn. cavalry.
Michael Kumen, Co. A, 6th U. S. cavalry.
W. A. McCormack, Co. I, 6th Ohio cavalry.
John Jens, Co. E, 6th Ohio cavalry.
Sergt. Peter Cuspions, Co. A, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Isaac Walden, Co. L, 8th Ill. cavalry.
Alfred Cook, Co. M, 2d N. Y. cavalry.
Cass. Burgess, Co. K, 1st Me. cavalry.
Charles Frank, Co. D, 4th New-York cavalry.
Henry C. Shink, Co. C, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Almond Sperht, Co. A, 4th New-York cavalry.
J. B. Legate, Co. E, 1st Me. cavalry.
L. Davis, Co. D, 8th Michigan—abdomen.

E. A. PAUL.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOOKER.

From the Baltimore American, June 25.

Gen. LEE, with the main body of his army, is understood to be on the western slope of the Bull Run Mountains, moving cautiously forward, but we have no intelligence as to the movements of Gen. HOOKER, though it is believed that he will soon have a large force in Frederick County, arrayed between the enemy and Washington and Baltimore. The position of the contending forces will then be precisely that of last year, when Gen. MCCLELLAN assumed command and advanced on LEE and JACKSON, with the exception that our army, instead of being compelled to cross at Washington, now occupies the whole Virginia shore up to Harper's Ferry, and will cross at the same fords that LEE entered Maryland by last year.

The garrison of Maryland Heights, instead of being isolated, now forms the right wing of Gen. HOOKER'S army, and we learn has been placed under his command—being virtually a strongly posted reinforcement to his army.

THE REBEL RAM ATLANTA.

Particulars of Her Surrender.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of Admiral Dupont's Squadron to the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

PORT ROYAL, Friday, June 19, 1863.

The capture in Warsew Sound of the Confederata iron-clad *Atlanta*, alias *Fingal*, by Capt. Ronasss, of the *Weehawken*, is a splandid affair, and the most important navel capture of the war. Sha is the finest and most powerful vassel tha Confederates have ever had, and far more formidaola than was tha *Merrimac*; and the result of the action has proved tha advaniage and terrible efficacy of the 15-inch guns, and fully sustains the Department in the introduction of these guns, notwithstanding tha great opposition to them.

The *Atlanta* came down with tha most confident expectation of promptly capturing our iron-clads—tha *Weehawken*, Capt. Rogers, and tha *Nahant*, Capt. Downs. She was first discovered approaching in the gray of the morning, when the *Weehawken* slipped her cable and stood down tha sound, bnt soon turned toward her gigantic opponent, closely followed by the *Nahant*. The *Atlanta* fired threa of her heavy rifled guns before the *Weehawken* opened upon har with her 15-inch gun, throwing a solid shot of four hnndred and forty pounds; that first shot virtually decided tha action, for tha terrible missile tore through her thick iron plating, backed by twenty-four inches of solid timber, as if it were stubbla, and prostrated abont forty of her crew, some by splinters, bnt the most part by tha mere concnssion, without being personally touchad. One of her lieutenants told me he was struck down by it, and, though untouched, he could not get up for tan minutes. Tha nazt shot struck one of the iron port-stoppers, knocking it into fragments, and wounding seventeen men. The third shot smashed the top of the pilot-house, wounding two of the pilots, and stunnad tha twe man at the wheel, prostrating the whole four on the floor of the pilot-house. The fourth shot struck her on the knuckle, that is whera the iron casemate joins at a sharp angle tha iron plating of tha side; and tha fifth shot went through her smoke-stack. Every shot struck har, the precision of fira being admirabla. The first gun was pointed by Capt. Rogers himself. After the fifth gun she hauled down her flag, and run up a white one. The whela thing, from the firing of the first gun, was over in fifteen minutes, and never wara men so utterly confounded and surprized at a result as were her officers. So confident wara they of success that two steamers came down to tow the prizes back to Savannah, and they were filled with ladies to witness tha fight and certain victory.

The *Atlanta* has cost the rebel Government a million of dollars—of *our money*, not Confedarate paper—and she is filled with valuable stores. Their plan was, after capturing the *Weehawken* and *Nahant*, to join tha iron-clads in Charleston harbor and raise the blockade of all tha Southern ports, for they considar her as a sea-going cruiser. What infinite mischief has been saved by her capture, to say nothing of its great moral effect, by demonstrating the immense effectiveness of our Monitors and cowing the rebels in their future movements with their iron-roofed Merrimacs!

Capt. Downs, in the *Nahant*, was gallantly endeavoring to run close alongside the *Atlanta* so as to give her an effective fire at very close quarters, believing, from the advicas they had of her, that his shot would not penetrate at a distance which was greater than that of the *Weehawken*, but the fight was so promptly settled that he had not the opportunity of firing a single shot, and the *Weehawken* only five.

The machinery of the *Atlanta* is untouched, and she will be at once added to this squadron, for her other injuries do not interfere with her active service.

This vessel has been a perfect thorn in the flesh, for she has required constant watching, and might at any time have taken advantage of the absence of tha iron-clads on other service to come here and destroy all our wooden vessels, not only storeships and transports, but also our wooden vessels of war; and great credit is due to her captors, for they handled their vessel with consummate skill, and the result is a cause of great and general congratulation throughout the squadron.

The Port Royal correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* furnishes that paper with a datailed account of the circumstanees of the recent capture of the famous iron-clad ram *Atlanta*. It appeare from this narrative that tha vessel is identical with the *Georgia*, by which name she was also known. After detailing the projects and plans of the officers, and tha engagament itself, which has been fully described in the official reports already published, the letter in question says:

This last shot of the *Weehawken* caused all visions of the blockade, Charleston and Wilmington, to rapidly fade from the mental vision of the *Atlanta's* officers, and immediately the white flag was seen waving from the wreck of her pilot-house. The action was only of fifteen minutes' duration, and she fell a priza to the *Weehawken's* prowess in twenty-six minutes from the time she appeared in sight; and as the white flag fluttered from her deck, the Savannah ladias were seen rapidly going up Wilmington Rivar to bear to the people of Savannah not the glorious news of victory, but the sad tidings of defeat.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

Upon seeing the white flag our men cheered most lustily, and Capt. Rogers immediately dispatched Capt. Harmony, of the *Weehawken*, in a small boat to tha *Atlanta* to receive her commander's sword and take possession of her in the name of the navy of the United States. As soon as Capt. Harmony arrived on board he received the sword of Capt. Webb, hauled down the naw Confederate flag which was flying at her stern, and ran up our own victorious ensign. He then went forward and was ordering his men to cast anchor, when Capt. Webb exclaimed, "For God's sake, Captain, don't cast off these anchors, we have a torpedo underneath this bow." Capt. Harmony turned to him with the utmost *nonchalance* and said, "I don't care anything about your torpedoes; I can stan them if you can, and if you don't wish to be blown up with me, you had better tell me how to raise the torpedo."

To this Capt. Webb really assented, and, calling some of his men, pulleys were attached to a large iron rod which ran out from the prow, and soon there appeared coming out of the water a huga torpedo attached to the end of this rod, which projected thirty faet beyond the bow. Capt. Harmony ordered his men to carefully remove the cap from the torpedo and then fill it with water, in order that the powder might be destroyed. This was done, and the torpedo, holding fifty pounds of power, was raised aloft on this rod, and was secured at an angle of about forty-five degrees from the deck.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ATLANTA.

A remarkable circumstance in this affair is the fact that Capt. William Webb, formerly a Lieutenant in our navy and commanding the *Atlanta*, is an old classmate of Capt. John Rodgers, who commands the *Weehawken*. Capt. Harmony also found that the other officers were old and intimate acquaintances of his before the rebellion occurred. I have no doubt but that these discoveries lent an additional zest to the victory.

SPEECH OF CAPT. WEBB.

Capt. Webb, after surrendering his vessel, summoned the crew on deck, and addressed them as follows: "I have surrendered our vassel because circumstances over which I have no control have compelled me to do so. I know that you started upon this expedition with high hopes, and you have been disappointed. I most earnestly wish that it had happened otherwise, but Providence, for some good reasons, has interfered with our plans, and we have failed of success. You all know that if we had not run aground the result would have been different, and now that a regard for your lives has influenced me in this surrender, I would advise you to submit quietly to the fate which has overtaken us. I hope that we all may soon be returned to our homes, and meet again in a common brotherhood."

At tha conclusion of this speech, Capt. Webb became so affected that he fainted. What a contrast this speech presents to the one which the same man had delivered upon that same deck, to the same crew, but an hour previous, when he promised them, in a grandiloquent oration, that "Before breakfast we will have in tow the Yankee Monitors."

THE CREW OF THE ATLANTA.

One cannot imagine a more villainous-looking set of men than this same *Atlanta* crew. They are all Georgia "crackers," the poorest of white trash of Georgia, without education, or anything, in fact, which would entitle them to be called men, except that they have the human form. Not one man among them is a sailor, but they are all soldiers. The officers, being perfect gentlemen, compared strangely with the gang of cut-throats. The man, however, were grievously disappointed, and loudly declaimed against their ill luck.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW.

Fourteen officers and fifty men, including those wounded, were transferred to the steamer *Island City*, and the remainder of the officers and crew were placed on board of tha *Oleander*. They were all brought up to this place yesterday morning, and gain transferred to the United States steamship *Vermont*, and the wounded properly cared for. This afternoon they were all put aboard the United States gunboat *James Adger*, which will carry them to New-York. The entire crew—officers and men—number 145, and a more dejected-looking set of naval heroes never trod the deck of our gunboat before.

WHAT WAS FOUND ON BOARD.

Upon examining our prize, Capt. Rodgers found to have had an immense stock of provisions and store. These, at the least calculation, were amply sufficient for a two months' cruise, and of the best quality. The clothing found on her was of a superior make and texture, and sufficient to keep tha crew well clothed for a years. Her chronometers and sextants, of which she had a large number, were very choice and valuable. The officers' quarters were fitted up very luxuriously, and revealed a well selected stock of liquors, cigars, tobacco, &c. Everything about her, in fact, indicated not only that she was a pet of the rebels, but that her unfortunate voyagers had started upon a long cruise.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE ATLANTA.

The *Atlanta* is armed with six guns, one 7-inch pivot gun forward and aft, and two 6-inch guns on each broadside. These last are all the Brooks guns, which, you will remember, made such good execution against our iron-clads in the late attack on Charleston. They are also rifled, and throw that long steel-pointed missile of English manufacture. The *Atlanta* has two magazines, one fora and one aft, well protected, and upon opening one of them five hundred rounds of ammunition wara found in it. The other magazine is supposed to contain the same amount, and, indeed, her officers say that she has on board one thousand rounds. When you consider that one hundred rounds is a ship's regular armament, you cannot but conclude that the *Atlanta's* cruise intended some damage. She had also, in addition, a plentiful supply of torpedoes, cutlasses, boarding pikes, guns, revolvers, &c. Her armament is truly gigantic.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIOR.

She has, inside, three decks; first, the gun-deck, 200 feet long by 40 wide; immediately below this is a deck 280 feet long, which is subdivided into the Captain's cabin aft, ward-room, tha petty officers' quarters, and forward, the men's quarters. Below this deck is the third, the orlop-deck, in which are stored all the stores, provisions, &c. Immediately fore-and-aft of this deck are the magazines. The engines and their necessary complements, of course occupy the centre of the vessel. These engines are the same which were in her when she ran the blockade as the old *Fingal*. They were built on tha Clyde, and are models for thair beauty and action.

THE ARMOR OF THE ATLANTA.

First and on the outside were wrought-iron bars, six inches wide by two inches thick, running perpendicularly with her side, and properly secured, both above and below, by rivets and bolts. Across these bars, horizontally, and on the inside, ran bars of like material and pattern, fastened to tha outside layer by the strongest rivets. Within this layar, and fastened to it, were two thicknesses of live oak two-inch plank also running perpendicularly and horizontally, and again within these were two more similar thicknesses of Georgia pine plank, forming the last series of her armor. You will thus see that her armor is twelve inches thick, and presenting all the solidity which could be given it by four inches of wrought-iron, four inches of live oak, and four inches of Georgia pine.

HER PORT-HOLES AND SHUTTERS.

Her port-holes, however, were made especially strong. Extra layers of iron and plank, so that the embrasure measures, from the inside to the outside, forty inches. These port-holes were a foot and a half long by one foot in width, and were protected by wrought iron shutters, formed by two traverse layers of iron bars, of the same dimensions as those which compose her armor. These shutters hung upon a pivot, firmly adjusted over the port-hole, and were raised or lowered by a small chain which, being attached to tha side of each shutter, ran through a small aperture into the gun-deck.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PILOT-HOUSE.

Forward of the smoke-stack was an elevation on the top-deck, to all appearances like as a cone; upon this cone was a small square look-out, just large enough on the inside to allow a man's head to turn with freedom. On each side of this look-out were two small apertures, in the shape of parallelograms, slanting toward the interior, and presenting to the pilot's optics in the look-out two look-outs, an inch and a half long by an inch wide. This look-out was of wrought iron four inches thick, and the cone upon which it stood was the same thickness, with this additional strength, however, that the interior of the pilot-house being square, the interstices between the sides of the upper part of the pilot-house and the concave surface of the cone were filled with eight-inch, square, live-oak blocks. From the top of the look-out to the base of the cone was but two feet and a half, so that the pilot exposed only about one-third of his person, the rest of the pilot-house being within the body of the ship and reached by a stepladder from the gun-deck. The second shot from the *Weehawken*, although it was a glancing one, wrenched off this lookout and smashed in the cone. From this pilot-house were seven speaking-tubes connecting with their appropriate rooms below, and all properly lettered and numbered, so that the man at tha wheel can readily communicate with those below.

OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS OF THE ATLANTA.

Her length from bow to stern-post is a small fraction over three hundred feet. The gun-deck covering is, at its base, two hundred feet long and forty faet in width, and at its top one hundred faet in length by fourteen feet in breadth. You will thus see that her roof does not slope all the way up, but has a very respectable top deck. From the gun-deck to the roof the perpendicular height is six feet, and the sides of tha roof sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees, the standing height is eight feet. The lower edge of the roof is twenty inches above water mark, so that she stands above the water about eight feet. From her aft roof edge it is fifty feet to the stern-post, and from her fore roof edge it is also fifty feet to har bow. The distance from her gun-deck to her keel is sixteen feet and a fraction over. Her steering apparatus is perfect and her rudder completely submerged in the water, thereby being in the safest placa imaginable. Her iron plating extends two feet below the water line.

THE TORPEDO ARRANGEMENT.

It is evident that the rebels have taught us a good lesson on the torpedo subject, as connected with iron-clads, from which we may well afford to learn. It has been a question how a torpedo could be safely carried in front of a vessel without interfering with its steering and other movements, and so as at the same time secure from explosion until the proper time. Tha *Atlanta's* torpedo gearing solves the question. The forward part of the ram of the *Atlanta* is solid iron, twenty feet in length, and so overlaid by steel bars, with their ends protruding below the cutwater, that a huge steel saw is formed, which would cut any wooden gunboat in existence. This ram at its bow end comes to a point, if I may so call it, about two inches square.

From the deck of this iron ram, just ahead of its juncture with the vessel, arises a strong iron bar with a pivot at its top, to which is attached a massive iron boom which runs just over the ram's prow, and then forming an elbow, it descends three feet below the water-line, where it forms another elbow, and then running out some two feet, it forms at its end a powerful socket or ring. In this socket is firmly inserted the iron boom, which extend beyond the socket twenty-eight feet, and at its end is slung the torpedo, all capped and ready for the explosion. From this cap runs an insulated wire along the boom and enoling in the pilot-house, where are the necessary electrical arrangements with which the pilot can explode the torpedo as soon as it was ran under a vessel. You can hardly conceive of a more perfect or efficient engine of destruction than such a torpedo, and thus carried. The iron ram also is savage enough in its appearence, and would saw a hole in a wooden vessel without much difficulty.

THE EXTENT OF THIS VICTORY.

Such is but a feeble description of the rebel ram *Atlanta*, which Capt. John Rodgers has the honor to present the Government. She is certainly superior, in many respects, to any ran which has yet been built, and, as Webb said, if she had not run aground, the result would have been different. She is a very fast vessel. When she came into the harbor, yesterday, she was making, in a heavy sea, seven knots an hour; and our officers, as well as her own, say that she can, under full speed and in ordinary weather, make eleven knots easily. This speed is much greater than that of any of our Monitors, and she might, if she had not run aground, steamed away from them, defying pursuit. As it was, Providence interfered in our behalf, and the *Atlanta*, immovable in the mud, became an easy prey. It was a remarkably short engagement—only nine shots in all being fired—five by the *Weehawken* and four by the *Atlanta*.

The *Nahant* did not get up to the scena of action until the surrender had been made, so that, much to tha regret of Commodore Downes, he was not able to contribute in a positiva manner to the victory, although he made every endeavor to bring the *Nahant* up into action. Admiral Dupont pronounces the *Atlanta* the most perfect iron-clad, with the exception of har penetrability, that he has ever seen, and she is certainly the most valuable prize taken by our navy during the war. Her loss, also, to the rebels is as severe as that of the *Merrimac*, which she resembles very much, both in har appearanca and construction, although she has many improvements upon the old terror of Hampton Roads. By this victory Capt. Rodgers has endeared himself more than ever to a loyal and anxious people, and I cannot close this letter without expressing a desire, that I know will be cordially responded to throughout the North—long life and success to Capt. Rodgers, and the valiant crew of the *Weehawken*."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Letter from Rev. H. W. Beecher.

The following letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will be read with interest by his many friends in our sister city, as well as by those who have not the personal interest in his welfare which his fellow-citizens so frequently evince. In his old *rôle* of contributor to the *Independent*, he is most welcome:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, OFF CAPE CLEAR, IRELAND, Tuesday, June 9, 1863.

My Dear Friends of the Office:

I do not wonder that Irishmen thrill to the name of Ireland, if their emotions bear any proportion to mine at the sight of her shores!

It is not the fine run of mountains which we descried, with great joy, about noon to-day, nor the precipitous sides of storm-beaten cliffs, that are now glistening before me in the sun, nor Bantry Bay, nor the town of Baltimore that glints forth from a near recess, nor Cape Clear, that loome yet beyond, nor the light—Fastenet—that so enraptures me; but the more profound fact that I have escaped from the ocean, and am soon to set my feet again on shore!

I would not barter one square foot of land for the fee simple of the whole Atlantic Ocean! I had rather be Napoleon on Helena than Nelson on this Conqueror! Blessed be the land, and thrice blessed, and the fevered on the sea! Amen.

And yet, why should a man be sea-sick? It is inexcusable. The antidotes are hundreds, and tha remedies thousands. They may be coupled in pairs and opposites, for they are at point-blank contradictions with each other.

"Be sure you don't meddle with spirituous liquors." "Take a little good brandy and water every day." "Nothing settles the stomach like a glass of champagne." "A boiled cider will be found an excellent article." But, in fact, if a man *is* sea-sick, woe he to him if he meddle with any of these; and if he is *not* sick, why should he tamper with remedies? It is all a mere matter of foreordination. Those who are predestined to it will escape by no medicine and no diet, and those who are not will go on with impunity under almost all degrees of imprudence. At any rate, as it seems on board of this good steamer *City of Baltimore*—not one of the fastest—yet one of the best officered and manned that any man need desire.

The table has given satisfaction to all the passengers. I am not able to speak from much observation, being present but on two days, and then in a veiled and modest way, as one brooding on secret troubles. If we reach Liverpool Wednesday night, and we are now abreast of Cape Clear on Tuesday night, we shall have made the trip in eleven days. To all who have prejudices against propellers or screw steamers, I have only to say that the fashion is changing, and old travelers are giving them the preference to side-wheel steamers. The new ones now on the ocean are as rapid as any afloat, and their motion just as easy—for between a roll and a pitch there is no sort of choice if one is sick, and none if one is well.

Already the memory of disgustful days is floating away, and the shores of Ireland, that are bathed in the western sun, and glowing in many lovely hues, charm away the fastidude of tedious days. Spots of green along the cliffs, and on the slopes, suggest flocks and their keepers. Are the people looking out on us, and wondering what we are thinking of? We are thinking how supremely blessed are those who dwell at home, tossed by no waves, driven by no winds, pent up in no narrow bounds, but with God's great heaven over them, and a solid earth from which to look up at it? That's what one is thinking of, at any rate. The sea is very calm as we draw toward the shore, yet the swell breaks along the line of the cliffs, and ruffles them with white.

Around the base of Fastanet rock, the spray dashes high, nor makes haste, but falls again with a kind of masterful deliberation, as if it were duty and not levity that had inspired the act. The air is all balm. Everybody on board is happy and busy in making others happy. Every half hour changes the scene. Now has sunk into the coast-line, here and there an old tower stands bleak against the sky, and in sheltered spots dwellings faintly shine out from afar, with vague and nameless associations of home and domestic peace. We speed along. The bell has just struck seven, yet the sun seems an hour high, and pours a full flood astant upon the water and the land, and our voyage is ending like a pleasure trip in an inland lake. I shall try and drop you a line from Liverpool.

H. W. B.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The regular meeting of this Commission was held yesterday morning, President Draper in the Chair.

A letter from the Warden of Bellevue Hospital was received, showing the business of tha Hospital to be as follows:

WEEK ENDING JUNE 22D, 1863.

Total patients remaining June 15, 1863	656
Number of admissions during the week	127
Number of births during the week	8
Number of discharges	133
Number of deaths	10—143
Remaining on the 22d	650

Tha following is tha regular weekly statement:

Remaining June 13, 1863	6,244
Admitted	1,686
Total	7,930
Died	33
Discharged	1,469
Sent to Blackwell's Island	203
Sent to State Prison	4—1,730
Remaining June 20, 1863	6,200
Decrease	44
Bellevue Hospital	650
Lunatic Asylum	709
Almshouse	1,214
Penitentiary	450
Workhouse	607
Small-pox Hospital	15
Randall's Island	673
Randall's Island Hospital	204
City Prison	221
Second District Prison	13
Third District Prison	14
Fourth District Prison	2
Island Hospital	629
Colored Home	209
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	29
City Cemetery	56—6,200

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Man Missing.—Mr. John Scovield, dyer and hat curler, of tha City of Newark, N. J., has been missing since tha 25th of April last. His family are in the utmost grief in consequance. Any one knowing anything of him or his fate will confer a great favor by addressing his wife, at Mr. James Stott's, corner of Myrtle and Nostrand-avennes, Brooklyn.

A Vicious Boy.—A day or two since a lad, 11 years of age, named John Lawis, whose parents reside in Hoboken, attempted to shoot his sister, then to set fire to the house, and finishad up by jumping off the dock for the purpose of drowning himself. He was rescued and committed to the county jail for three months.

Theta Delta Chi.—The Annual Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity commenced its session at the Astor House yesterday, the attendence being unusually large. Delegates were present from all the most flourishing colleges in the country.

Sale of Rare and Valuable Books and Engravings.—Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., at their rooms, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, sold at auction a collection of expensive and rare books and engravings, imported by the late Wm. C. Hall. The most noticeable among the collection were Napoleon's great work on Egypt, with atlas and descriptive illustrations, which brought $241 50; a collection of 355 superb line engravings, from the *chefs d'œuvre* of painting and sculpture that formed the gallery of the Louvre during the reign of Napoleon, sold for $172, and a collection of 101 line engravings from the gallery of the Louvre, that sold for $172. The rest of the catalogue fetched ordinary prices.

Sale of Pictures.—A large collection of modern oil-paintings will be sold to-morrow, at No. 23 Nassau street, by Messrs. Leeds. The collection embraces works of Verboeckhoven, Ranney, Scilly, Moran, Boddington and others.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Circuit Court Calendar—Friday, June 26.—Nos. 31, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 63, 77, 8.

Court of Over and Terminer—Sentence of Mary Ann McLaughlin—The Ratzky Case.—Mary Ann McLaughlin, who was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, for killing her mother, was brought up for sentence yesterday morning. In answer to the question whether she had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon her, the prisoner said she was innocent of the crime charged against her, and accused her father, who was one of the witnesses in the case of perjury. In answer to the customary interrogations, the prisoner said she was 19 years old, born in Brooklyn, and a book-folder by occupation. Judge Lott then sentenced the prisoner to confinement in the State Prison for four years. Judge Brown took his seat on the Bench after the above case was disposed of, to hear tha argument of counsel in the Ratzky case on the motion to suspend judgment. Ignatz Radetsky was convicted, at the last term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of murder in the first degree, for killing Sigismund Fellnge. His counsel, Judge Stuart, moved for an arrest of judgment, pending an application for a new trial. This prisoner appeared in Court, and seems to have fully recovered from his illness. The case was argued by Judge Stuart for the prisoner, and by District Attorney Samuel D. Morgison for tha people. The points raised in support of the motion are as follows: 1. That the indictment was framed under the law of 1852, while the crime was committed in 1860, and the indictment being defective, owing to changes in the law between the periods named, a conviction, under tha circumstances, would be void. 2. That the Court, as at present constituted, has no jurisdiction to pass sentence, not being the Oyer and Terminer at which the prisoner was convicted. 3. That the District-Attorney peremptorily challenged a juror without assigning any cause. The Court will probably render a decision on tha motion to-day. If adverse, the prisoner will be sentenced.

Military Movements—The Forty-seventh Regiment.—The Forty-saventh regiment (National Guard) is now full equipped and under orders to leave this morning at 10 o'clock. They were mustered last evening at their armory, at the Odeon, Fifth-street, Eastern District, and numbered 320 men. This number could have been largely increased had there been uniforms provided, but when the first order for this regiment to leave was countermanded, many of the members gave their uniforms to the Thirteenth regiment. A special meeting of the Common Council was called on Wednesday morning to take measures for the equipment of the Forty-seventh, but a quorum of Aldermen did not attend, and tha regiment had to rely on the State authorities and private effort. The regiment is under orders to report at Baltimore to Gen. Seymour.

The following is the complete list of officers of the First regiment:

Colonel, James F. Messenger; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. Baulster; Major, vacant.

Staff—Adjutant, W. J. Irwin; Chaplain, Rev. E. S. Porter; Quartermaster, Fred'k Scholes; Surgeon, Dr. A. J. Berry.

Company A—Captain, John John C. Harding; First Lieutenant, J. C. Bloom; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Brown.

Company B—Captain, C. C. Barnes; First Lieutenant, L. A. Tappen; Second Lieutenant—vacant.

Company C—Captain, A. H. Rogers; First Lieutenant, Georga H. Lethbridge; Second Lieutenant, G. C. Kissam.

Company D—Captain, Thomas S. Cooper; First Lieutenant, Issac Geery; Second Lieutenant—vacant.

Company E—Captain, J. W. Vandewater; First Lieutenant, C. W. Haye; Second Lieutenent, Wm. Curtnell.

Company F—Captain, Harry Irwin; First Lieutenant—vacant; Second Lieutenent, Geo. Fountain.

Company I—Captain, Georga F. Doughty; First Lieutenant, David Austin; Second Lieutenant, Geo. Gardiner.

Company I, Twenty-third regiment, Capt. Comstock commanding, left yasterday morning, 100 strong, to join their regimant at Harrisburgh.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....Thursday, June 25, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to take from tha table the resignation of F. I. A. Boole as Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic District.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley thereupon presented the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That Francis I. A. Boole, late Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic District, now City Inspector, be, and he is hereby authorized and permitted to participate in the deliberations of this Board of Aldermen until the expiration of the term for which he was elected to the Board, but without the privilege of voting on any question: that he be, and hereby is authorized to act as an honorary member of all Committees of the Board on which he was appointed for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that in all Committees of which he was named Chairman, the members of the Board respectively named next in order on such Committees be, and are hereby authorized to act as Chairmen of such Committees.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Farley moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon Mr. Boole, and acquaint him with the passage of such resolution.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that Alderman Hall be appointed to act as such Committee.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hall proceeded to the discharge of such duty.

Subsequently Alderman Hall appeared, and introduced Mr. Boole to the Board.

Mr. Boole then said:

I thank you, Mr. President, and Gentlemen, the Board of Aldermen, for the honor you have conferred upon me by the passage of your resolution, authorizing me to remain with you as a sort of honorary member, and I shall be very happy to sit here and participate with you at any time that I can be of any benefit to the Board, or where I see the Board can be of any benefit to me. I shall be very happy to call upon them to assist me in the duties of the office which I have undertaken to discharge.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of the Protestant Methodist Church in Attorney-street, for a remission of assessments.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the window-frames and woodwork in the City Hall building painted immediately, under his supervision and direction, the work to be done without contracting therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins, be built in Chrystie-street, from Stanton to Rivington street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That Twenty-third-street, from four hundred feet west of the fourth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of "The Union House and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers," for the sum of three thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of their funds, and charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Abraham Le Garlec for the sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars and ten cents, for balance of salary as Inspector of Wharves and Piers incumbrances and that said sum be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Twenty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Whereas, John Hine, a member of Engine Company number Thirty-four, while in the faithful performance of his duty, as a fireman, had his right arm broken several months since, by the engine passing over it, in consequence of which the limb was amputated, thereby disabling him for life; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the said John Hine for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, Upon the return of the Tenth regiment New-York State Volunteers from the seat of war, they did not receive a public reception in consequence of the Common Council not receiving notice thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Colonel John E. Burke for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be applied in to defray the expenses of his new organization.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Terence D. Smith, for the sum of two hundred dollars, for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs in procuring the Duryea's Zouave, Scott Life Guards, First regiment New-York State Volunteers, Seventy-first regiment New-York State Volunteers, Seventy-eighth regiment New-York State Volunteers, Thirty-first regiment New-York State Volunteers, Thirty-second regiment New-York State Volunteers, Seventy-second New-York State Volunteers, Wilson Zouaves, Fifteenth regiment, Engineer corps, New-York State Volunteers; the amount to be taken from the appropriation of City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk in the office of the City Chamberlain who performs the duties of City Paymaster, to be paid for such service the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, instead of the compensation now allowed him, and to increase to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and for the current year to be charged to City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That Twenty-fourth-street, from four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue to the North River, be regulated, graded and paved with cobble-stone pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Standing Committee of both Boards of the Common Council, known and denominated the Committee on National Affairs, be and they are hereby made and constituted a Joint Committee, to be known and designated as the Joint Committee on National Affairs, to whom shall be referred all papers in receptioee and other public demonstrations, unless otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Eighty-sixth-street to the East River, be regulated and graded, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, and curb and gutterstones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given David Paige to keep a watering-trough on the northwest corner of Washington and Chambers-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary basins, be built in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

AN ORDINANCE

To Divide the Nineteenth Ward into Convenient Election Districts.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The ordinance entitled "An ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient Election Districts," approved by the Mayor, September nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby amended as follows:

Sec. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into nine Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-first-street and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-first-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and the East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-ninth-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island (in the East River) belonging to the City, and within its jnairdiction.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City boundad by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently,

Alderman Farley moved that the ordinance be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley—13.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to repair the carriage-way in Perry-street, between Fourth-street and Waverly-place.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to reset curb and gutter stones in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Henry-street, from Market-street to Catharine-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report in favor of the Comptroller to lease a room in the Twenty-second Ward, in which to hold the Seventh District Court.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Trustees of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, with deed of land to Calvary Cemetery, to the Corporation, in which to bury the body of deceased soldiers.

In connection therewith Alderman Farley presented the following, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to have the deeds of property in Calvary Cemetery, conveyance of which was made June twenty-five, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by the Trustees of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, transmitted to Queens County, and properly recorded.

Which was adopted.

The following communication was received from the City Inspector in relation to the affairs of his Department and the duties of his office:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

*To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City

Directress, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Nursery and Child's Hospital, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of said Committee in favor of donating the sum of fifty dollars to sundry persons, blind adults, who have applied for the same.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of petition of H. E. Legrain, of number seven hundred and twenty-nine Broadway, for permission to put up a show window.

(By Board of Aldermen prayer of petitioner granted.)

Which was carried.

The action of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Mary Noonan, for loss of horse, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary Noonan, in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same being in full for loss of horse, drowned on the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, from pier foot of Watt-street, (in consequence of the removal of the string-piece therefrom,) and charge the same to appropriation for Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to George Kerstein to keep a small stand in front of the premises number three hundred and eighty-one Eighth-avenue, with the consent of the proprietor of the premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen adopting resolution that the sidewalks on Fifth-avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks in Second-avenue, both sides, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, be flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, and that the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Third to the Eighth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid at the intersections of One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets and Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen adopting resolution that the sidewalks on Fifth-avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks in Second-avenue, both sides, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Third to the Eighth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Thirty-second-street be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, from the Fifth to the Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged, on the south side of Fourteenth-street, adjoining the Church of the Immaculate Conception, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Rose-street, between Jeanne and Pearl streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order four hundred and twenty-four, being a report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and enlverts, be built in Knight-street, from Hudson to Greenwich streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Healy called up General Order four hundred and twenty-five, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avennes, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Healy called up General Order four hundred and twenty-six, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Resolved, That article eight, section eleven, of the ordinances of the City, relative to the "Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department," be amended to read as follows: "The Chief Engineer shall also have authority to employ mechanics in the Corporation yard, not to exceed twelve in number, at a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents per day; also a messenger, at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, and the same shall be taken from its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—11.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to pay the employes of the Counsel to the Corporation, to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, from the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars made for the Law Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Murray called up General Order four hundred and one, being a resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Rose-street, between Jeanne and Pearl streets, be fenced in, under the direct ion of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order four hundred and two, being a resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Chambers street, between Pearl and William streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Russell called up General, Order four hundred and nine-teen, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avennes, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Healy called up General Order four hundred and twenty, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order four hundred and five, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Broadway, between Fifth-avenue and Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order four hundred and six, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avennes, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order four hundred and seven, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Broadway, between Fifth-avenue and Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order four hundred and eight, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avennes, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order four hundred and nine-teen, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avennes, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order four hundred and twenty-four, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avennes, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order four hundred and twenty-five, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avennes, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order four hundred and twenty-six, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on Fifth-avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks in Second-avenue, both sides, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Third to the Eighth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to pave Forty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avennes, with Belgian pavement, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, The President, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Haviland—4.

Subsequently such vote was reconsidered, and the paper adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order four hundred and twenty-eight, being a report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Eleventh avennes, be paved with Belgian pavement immediately, the entire expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property on the line of the proposed improvement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen donating George Badger's widow two thousand five hundred dollars, in view of his death while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman.

(By Board of Councilmen, amended by striking out two thousand five hundred dollars, and inserting one thousand dollars.

By Board of Aldermen, former action adhered to, and Aldermen Reed, Mitchell and Hardy appointed a Committee of Conference.)

Councilman Hayes moved that the Board adhere to its former action, and appoint a Committee of Conference.

Which was carried.

And Councilmen Webster, Russell and Brady were appointed such Committee.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. (short causes) 2961, 2815, 3187, 3283, 3323, 3612, 3636, 3798, 3608, 2870, 2963½, 3522, 1208. *Part III.*—Nos. 88, 45, 153, 2454, 299, 2937, 1525, 1135.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 507, 2-11, 2817, 2819, 1000, 2765, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871. *Part II.*—Nos. 1734, 1810, 2336, 2250, 486, 2246, 1184.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

A Newspaper Controversy—An Application by a Third Party to be let in to Defend.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Barnard.

Benjamin Wood vs. *W. Droke Parsons.*—This was an appeal from an order made at Special Term, made by Justice BARNARD, denying the application of Orlando Meads, Receiver of the Bank of the Interior of Albany, to be made a party defendant in the above action.

The action is in the nature of a bill in equity, and is brought by the plaintiff as owner of three-fourths of the printing establishment of the New-York *Daily News*, against the defendant as owner of the other fourth, and an account between them as partners and a receivership are demanded in the complaint. Mr. Parsons, it appears, declines to defend the suit, although it seems he insists that the allegation in the complaint, in regard to the over-payment by the plaintiff of his share of the liabilities of the concern, is erroneous, and furthermore that the plaintiff had no right to the charge made by him of sixty dollars per week for his personal services.

Mr. Meads, as Receiver of the Bank of the Interior, claims an interest in the controversy, adverse to the plaintiff, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage upon the said one-fourth of the *Daily* and *Weekly News*, which arose in this wise: At the time the said Meads became Receiver of the said bank, J. S. & W. P. Libby were indebted to the bank in several amounts, upon which the said Receiver obtained judgments amounting in all to $11,489 17, In order to secure the bank, J. S. & W. P. Libby assigned to Meads a chattel-mortgage on one-fourth the *Daily* and *Weekly News*, which mortgage had been made to the Libbys by the defendant Parsons, in January, 1859, and had been since renewed from time to time, the last renewal being on the 14th of January last. The answer of the said Meads alleges that the moneys loaned to Parsons by the Libbys upon the security of the mortgage were for the carrying on said newspaper, and were actually expended for that purpose. On the 15th of January, 1863, it appears the mortgage was foreclosed, and the property embraced by it, being the interest of defendant, Parsons, sold at auction, Meads became the purchaser at the sale, and now claims to be the absolute owner of the interest of defendant, Parsons. These are the grounds upon which Meads asks to be let in as one of the defendants. Meads as *appellant* from the said order, denying him admission to defend, takes the ground that he is a necessary party to the controversy, that a complete determination cannot be had without his presence as defendant; that his rights in the premises as such must be ascertained and settled before the rights of the plaintiff and defendant, Parsons, can be determined; that it must first of all be settled whether the lien of the applicant upon the interest of Parsons, by virtue of his mortgage, is not superior to the lien claimed by the plaintiff upon the same interest for the payment of the partnership debts; that the mortgage is prior to the partnership, and aside from this fact, there is authority that the lien of the mortgage takes precedence.

E. F. Hall, A. P. Parker, of Albany, for appellants; Jas. M. Smith for Wood.

A Mandamus Against the Mayor in Regard to the New Court-house.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbard.

An application was made for a peremptory *mandamus* against the Mayor, to compel him to sign warrants for the pay of the workmen employed in building the new Court-house.

The Mayor, doubting the legality of the law by which the Supervisors are empowered to build the Court-house, refused to sign the warrants. A *mandamus* was issued *pro farmo*, so that the matter can go before the next General Term.

D. D. Field for motion; J. E. Davlin, Corporation Counsel, opposed.

The Walton Will Case Again.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In the Matter of the Will of John Walton, deceased.—This case was again called up, and Hamilton Morrison, of Dayton, Ohio, placed upon the stand. He testified that he never was married to Ellen M. Walton, the contestant of the will, but that he lived with her, and that she passed for his wife while she was married to Jefferds, her former husband.

E. James and Thomas Dunphy for Mrs. Walton; Dudley Field for Executors.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Louise Cadwell vs. *Goodenough et al.*—We forgot to observe in connection with this case, mentioned in yesterday's paper, that the statements given were *ex parte*, or but one side of the question only, and that the matter may appear differently when the other parties have an opportunity to be heard.

We are informed that the facts in the case and evidence will entirely disprove the charge made against the gentlemen concerned, as they will be able to show at the proper time and place.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Griffin vs. *Neefus.*—Motion to vacate arrest denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of the action.

Neideck vs. *Neideck.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

In the matter of the Application of Fowler for Appointment of a Guardian.—Order denied.

Westervelt vs. *Draper et al.*—Motion denied.

In the Matter of Estate of Underhill, &c.—Memoranda for counsel.

Bertha Scherer vs. *Leon Scherer.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Stuart et al. vs. *Corr.*—Motion to strike out first defence as frivolous denied, and motion to strike out second defence as sham granted, without prejudice to motion to strike out first defence for same cause; no costs of this motion to either party.

Goldsmith vs. *Schiffer.*—Interrogatories settled and allowed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 26, 1863.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104	200 Erie Railroad	23
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	109¾	1200 do	81¾
3,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, Con.	101	100 do	b10 81¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74. Coup.	100	100 do	b10 81
2,000 U. S. 6s, '65	108	1000 do	s10 81
9,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Notes		1200 do	s10 81
N. Oct. & Apr.	108	100 do	s10 80¾
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101	100 do	b10 80¾
10,000 do New	98¾	300 do	s5 80¾
20,000 do	98¾	4000 do	s10 80¾
12,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	81¾	1000 do	s15 80
7,000 Va. State 6s	65¾	200 Reading R.	105
6,000 Mo. State 6s	68¾	100 do	104¾
28,000 do	68	200 do	b10 104¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s	108	300 Mich. Cen. R.	111
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s	101¾	100 do	b30 111¾
3,000 Er. 3d M. Bs, '83	111	200 do	b30 111¾
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	91½	200 do	111¾
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	85	900 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	74
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	57	300 do	73¾
5,000 do	56	1000 do	73¾
66 Ocean Bank	98	300 do	b30 74
20 Chatham Bank	100	100 do	b10 73¾
20 People's Bank	106	400 do	b30 73¾
75 Continental Banz	100	100 do	b10 73¾
8 Bank of State of N. Y.	102½	700 do	s30 73
3,000 Amer. Gold	144¾	350 do	s10 73
1,500 do	145¾	300 do	s30 72¾
50,000 do	145	500 do	73
16,000 do	144¾	200 do	b15 73¾
200 Canton Co.	28	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	118
40 Cit. Gas Co. Brooklyn	127	100 do	116¾
150 Cumb. Coal. Prf.	19	300 do	116¾
200 do	18½	500 do	115¾
250 do	18	50 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	94
300 do	17¾	25 do	93¾
100 do	17¾	200 Ill. Cen. R.	s10 104
100 do	s30 17	100 do	s30 104
100 Quicksilv. M. Co.	40¾	300 do	103¾
300 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	39	100 do	103¾
100 do	b30 39	100 Miss. & Missouri R.	24
100 do	38¾	300 Cinv. & P. R.	84
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	184	360 do	83¾
300 do	b30 184	200 do	83¾
20 do	183	800 do	83
100 do	s30 182	100 do	s30 83
200 do	182	1100 do	s10 83
5 do	b30 183	300 do	s30 82¾
50 do	s5 182	100 do	2d July 83¾
900 N. Y. Cen. R.	122¾	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	96
1300 do	122¾	300 do	95¾
50 do	s10 122¾	100 do	b30 96¾
100 do	s30 122¾	300 do	s10 95¾
200 do	b30 123	100 Clev. & Tol.	s50 113
158 do	b15 123	100 do	113
200 Erie Railway	b10 97	200 do	2d July 74¾
1800 do	96¾	1100 M. S. & N. I.	71¾
100 do	s10 96¾	500 do	c 71¾
400 do	b30 97	200 do	71¾
500 do	s30 96¾	200 do	c 71¾
100 do	96¾	200 do	71¾
500 do	b3 95¾	300 do	b3 71¾
1500 do	95¾	200 do	73¾
300 do	c 95¾	1200 Clev. & Pitts. R	82¾
600 do	b3 95¾	200 do	b3 82¾
200 do	b4 95¾	300 do	b3 83
400 do	b10 95¾	500 do	83
900 do	95	200 do	b10 83
1050 do	s3 95	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	63¾
100 Erie R. Pref.	c 102¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. Prf.	b10 42¾
300 do	102¾	50 Chi. & Rk. Is.	95¾
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	95	100 do	95¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	109¾	1200 Harlem R.	75
13,000 do	109¾	1000 do	s30 74
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N.	98¾	400 do	s10 74¾
10,000 Tenn. St 6s, '90	61¾	500 do	s30 74¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s	68	200 do	b10 76
3,000 do	67¾	200 do	b30 75
15,000 do	67¾	300 do	75¾
10,000 do	b60 68¾	1000 do	s10 75
3,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M.	108	100 Mich. Cen. R.	110¾
1,000 D. L. & W 1st M.	115	1000 Mil. S. & N. I. R.	72¾
1,500 Mich. So. 2d M.	101	400 do	s30 72¾
3,000 Amer. Gold	145¾	300 do	72¾
10,000 do	145¾	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	116¾
150 Canton Com.	28	400 Ill. Cen. R. Sco.	102¾
1000 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	17	500 Clev. & Pitts	83¾
100 Quicksilv. M. Co.	40¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. ex. d.	92¾
200 Amer. Coal Co.	55	100 do	92¾
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	181	25 do	93
30 do	180	300 Chi. & R. Is.	s10 95¾
50 do	b10 180	100 do	95¾
50 Reading R.	102¾	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 111¾
200 do	103	500 do	112
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	122¾	50 Alton & T. H.	46
300 do	122¾	50 do	46¾
200 do	b3 121	300 Alt. & T. H. P.	72
400 Erie R.	95¾	150 P., F. W. & C. R.	66
800 do	95¾	100 do	66¾
250 do	95¾	50 do	68¾
100 do	b15 95¾	50 do	66
100 Erie R. Pref.	103¾	300 C. & N. W. R.	30¾
470 Hudson R. R.	122¾	300 do	s10 30¾
100 do	b30 122¾	200 do	30¾
200 do	122	100 do	b30 30¾
100 do	121	200 M. & P. Du C.	s60 53¾
100 do	s10 121	100 do	b60 55
200 do	b3 121	1100 do	55
100 do	s10 120¾	50 Chic. & Alton	b30 70
200 Erie Railway	c 85¾	300 do	70
500 do	95¾	200 do	c 71¾
200 do	95¾	300 do	71¾
500 do	b3 95¾	300 do	b3 71¾
1500 do	95¾	200 do	73¾
300 do	c 95¾	1200 Clev. & Pitts. R	82¾
600 do	b3 95¾	200 do	b3 82¾
200 do	b4 95¾	300 do	b3 83
400 do	b10 95¾	500 do	83
900 do	95	200 do	b10 83
1050 do	s3 95	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	63¾
100 Erie R. Pref.	c 102¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. Prf.	b10 42¾
300 do	102¾	50 Chi. & Rk. Is.	95¾
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	95	100 do	95¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cumb. Coal	s3 17	100 Harlem R.	76
100 do	b3 17	200 do	77¾
1000 Bucks Co. Lead	1¾	1300 do	77
300 do	b3 1¾	700 do	78¾
200 do	c 1¾	400 do	76
200 Brunswick L. Co.	8¾	400 do	78¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	c 121	1300 do	78¾
100 do	121	300 do	74¾
100 do	s10 121	400 do	74¾
200 do	b3 121	1100 M. S. & N. I.	71¾
100 do	s10 120¾	500 do	c 71¾
200 Erie Railway	c 85¾	300 do	71¾
500 do	95¾	200 do	c 71¾
200 do	95¾	200 do	71¾
500 do	b3 95¾	300 do	b3 71¾
1500 do	95¾	200 do	73¾
300 do	c 95¾	1200 Clev. & Pitts. R	82¾
600 do	b3 95¾	200 do	b3 82¾
200 do	b4 95¾	300 do	b3 83
400 do	b10 95¾	500 do	83
900 do	95	200 do	b10 83
1050 do	s3 95	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	63¾
100 Erie R. Pref.	c 102¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. Prf.	b10 42¾
300 do	102¾	50 Chi. & Rk. Is.	95¾
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	95	100 do	95¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. et. Notes

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Sybaroptikon.

GOUPIL'S—No. 773 Broadway—The Union Dash into Fredericksburgh.

JANE ENGLISH'S THEATRE—Wives of Paris.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, $4 is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Two copies one year	5 0
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from Harrisburgh state, that at last accounts the rebels were within four miles of Carlisle. Gen. Knipe, in command of the small National force there, had drawn his men up in line of battle, prepared for an attack. The enemy was expected to reach Carlisle before night, but for some reason did not make his appearance. McConnellsville was entered by the rebels in force on Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock. Their advance was met by the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, who fell back after a brisk skirmish. A militia regiment also fell back somewhat precipitately; but an independent company, commanded by a Capt. Wallace, took position in the mountains, and bushwhacked the rebels with great success, killing a number of them. He is supposed to have finally retreated over the mountains. It was believed in Harrisburgh, last night, that unless the rebels appeared at Carlisle in very heavy force, Gen. Knipe would give them battle. Fugitives—farmers and contrabands—were arriving in Harrisburgh in large numbers.

We have this morning some startling statements relative to the position, strength and intentions of the rebel army under Lee. A letter received in this City yesterday from Washington, says that Lee has his whole army, *one hundred and twenty-five thousand strong*, in the immediate vicinity of the Potomac, while Richmond is garrisoned by *twenty thousand men from Bragg's army*, commanded by Bragg in person—he having arrived there on the 17th inst. Information received in Baltimore yesterday from Western Maryland is of similar import. Lee is said to have passed through Winchester on Friday, the entire rebel army then being in motion, 100,000 strong. Ewell was at Hagerstown on Monday, and his corps marched on Tuesday for Pennsylvania. Longstreet was about crossing the Potomac, and was to be over by Wednesday. According to rebel authority, Hill's forces are to occupy Gen. Hooker's attention until the main body of the rebel army is well on the way, when Lee will move rapidly North, having in the meantime supplied himself with fresh horses from Maryland and Pennsylvania. He expects to capture Harrisburgh almost without opposition, when he will move at once on Philadelphia. Further than this the rebel programme is not at present disclosed.

Information reached Washington yesterday that Ewell's forces, comprising the left wing of Lee's army, passed through Hagerstown, Md., on Tuesday, direct for Pennsylvania. The forces were estimated to be from 20,000 to 25,000 strong. It was also understood that Longstreet, in command of the right wing, was crossing the Potomac on Wednesday, below Williamsport, and that the main body of A. P. Hill's forces, the centre of Lee's army, was somewhere between Winchester and Martinsburgh, moving toward the river.

We learn from the Baltimore *American*, that the garrison at Maryland Heights has been placed under command of Gen. Hooker, and instead of being isolated, now forms the right wing of his army. This is virtually a strongly posted reinforcement.

Our special dispatches from Frederick give us some further insight into the rebel movements. There is no longer a doubt that they are on the north side of the Potomac in heavy force, and it appears that they are advancing into Pennsylvania in three columns; the centre one of which is under command of Gen. Ewell in person. They crossed the Potomac at four points—Williamsport, Hancock, Shepardstown and Antietam Ford. Each of the advancing columns is followed by immense wagon trains, most of the wagons being empty, indicating pretty clearly the character of the movement. The country is being ravaged on all sides for supplies, especially of horses and cattle.

An official report of the recent raid into East Tennessee is published. It was led, it appears, by Col. S. H. Saundeas, and not by Col. Carter. He struck the railroad at Lenoirs, and destroyed it up to Knoxville, fourteen miles. He then made a demonstration against Knoxville, so as to draw the rebels from above, and then started for Strawberry Plains, seventeen miles above Knoxville, where he again struck the road. He burnt the State Creek bridge, 312 feet long; the Strawberry Plains bridge, 1,600 feet long, and the Massey Creek bridge, 325 feet long, captured three pieces of artillery, 200 boxes of artillery ammunition, over 500 prisoners and 1,000 stand of arms, and destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, meal, saltpetre, and one saltpetre manufactory. He returned through Smith's Gap, and reached Boston, Whittey County, Ky., on the 23d inst. He reports the rebel force in East Tennessee as larger than supposed.

The pirate *Tacony*, during her short career, has already burned between twenty and thirty vessels. On Sunday last she destroyed the ship *Byzantium* and the bark *Goodspeed*, besides a number of fishing vessels.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Farley, inviting City Inspector Boole to continue to participate in the proceedings of the Board, and allowing him all the privileges of membership, except that of voting, was adopted, Mr. McCool only voting in the negative. Alderman Hall waited on Mr. Boole and escorted him to the Chamber, when he thanked the Board for the honor they had paid him and resumed his former seat. This action will permit Mr. Boole to continue to be an Alderman so far as to take part in the discussions in the Board. A communication from him as City Inspector, stating his intention to perform his duties faithfully and energetically, and to give unremitted attention to the paramount duty of cleaning the streets and removing the garbage, was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes. Resolutions to donate $5,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd and a piece of land to the German Hospital, were passed over the Mayor's vetoes. The Comptroller's report of City finances for 1862 was presented and ordered to be printed. The Board adjourned to 1 P. M. on Monday, but afterward met specially at 4 o'clock, when a resolution appended to a report from the Committee on National Affairs was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to issue the $1,000,000 worth of bonds authorized by the Common Council for the Municipal Harbor Defence Commission, that the Commission may forthwith take steps to improve the City defences. A resolution by Mr. Farley, directing the Committee on National Affairs to confer with Gov. Seymour and Senator Morgan, of the State Harbor and Frontier Defence Commission, to ascertain what they have done or are going to do for New-York harbor, was also adopted. The resolution to annul the Broadway Railroad grant to the Harlem Railroad Company came in from the Councilmen, and was concurred in by 11 to 3, under the operation of the previous question, after slight discussion. Adjourned.

Hon. Fred. A. Conkling yesterday addressed the Committee on National Affairs on the subject of the need of preparing strong defences to the harbor. Major George W. Baldwin followed Mr. Conkling in a few remarks of the same purport. Both urged the most prompt action.

The Comptroller yesterday made his annual report for the year 1862. It is a very weighty document, but its great feature of the year's expenses and receipts, may be stated as follows:

Balance in Treasury, Dec. 31, 1861.....	$2,798,552 38
Receipts for 1862.....	15,762,277 22
Total.....	$18,560,829 60
Payments for 1862.....	16,826,917 88
Balance Dec. 31, 1862.....	$1,733,911 72

At the sixth annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which took place yesterday, the *Katie-Did* and the *Laura* were the winning boats.

Official documents at the State House show that Massachusetts has contributed toward the suppression of the rebellion 80,000 soldiers in addition to the 10,000 recruited for the navy within the limits of the State. Of three years' men, 62,299 were enlisted, which is an excess of 6,445 over the calls made upon the State. Total number of nine months' men enlisted, 17,747, which is 1,333 less than the number called for, but this is more than made up by the three months' men sent forward. Add to this the recruits to the heavy artillery, and the present excess of the State over all calls will exceed 7,000.

The unloading of the prize steamer *Calypso* was commenced at Philadelphia on Wednesday. As far as ascertained, the cargo consists of dry goods, drugs, coffee, sugar, and paper. It is thought that it will not prove as valuable as that of the *Princess Royal* or *Cambria*. The Government has not signified its intention to take the vessel, though it is expected to do so. The steamer is well fitted for a transport, and could be converted into one at but little cost. Her machinery is in excellent condition, her boilers having been but lately put into her.

Maj. Richard S. Smith, late of the regular army, was on Wednesday inaugurated President of Girard College. Dr. Nebinger, Mr. Luther Martin and Hon. Richard Vaux, took part in the introductory exercises, and Maj. Smith delivered an elaborate inaugural.

An Orderly Sergeant of the Twenty-seventh New-Jersey regiment had his straps stripped from him, and was put under arrest by Col. Minnie, at Wheeling, because he threatened to take his company and go home in case the regiment should be ordered to Harper's Ferry.

There was much excitement on the Stock Exchange on the Railway Share list, the speculative changes, especially in Hudson and Harlem, being frequent and quite violent. The closing sales were at a decline from Wednesday's market. There was no alteration in the rates for Money. Gold Coin was at one time up 1½@2 ₱ cent., on the Pennsylvania war rumors, but closed 141¼ against 143¾ on Wednesday. Exchange, 156 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton, Petroleum and Whisky were in active demand yesterday, at generally much firmer prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Tallow, Hay, Hops, Sugars, Molasses, Fruit and Fire-crackers. Most other articles were quiet. The Freight engagements were moderate; rates essentially unaltered.

The Trials of a Serving Man—A Hard Dilemma.

An alliance between a young reprobate and the broker against his "governor" is not an uncommon thing; but it is a ticklish arrangement, and requires discretion. These young blades have high notions, and it don't do for their business agents to be too free with them. It is not enough that Overreach should be very prompt in his supply of funds—not enough, even, that he should keep very shady about filial obligations and all that sort of thing—he must make it a point to humor all the young fellow's foibles, and particularly to *keep a civil tongue in his head at all times*.

Mr. Spence, of Liverpool, the Commercial Agent of the rebel Confederacy, has got into a terrible scrape for a little slip of this kind. Quite likely he may no longer have the handling of the young scamp's money. This Spence was one of the first men in England to discover that he might make a good thing out of the rebellious Jeff. It had no sooner reached his ears that there was likely to be a break in the family, than he rushes up to him, hoping for his better acquaintance, and asking to be made useful. Understanding that Master Jefferson felt it his duty to "sail in" upon all the paternal property that might be lying about loose, he expressed himself highly gratified at such a display of spirit and honor, and thought he could lend a hand. The offer, of course, was taken up, for Jeff. needed friends badly enough. Spence worked well. Probably no man in his line has served a better turn, and he made a very pretty thing of it. But, unluckily for Spence, his long run of success turned his head a little, and one May morning he talked too fast about a certain little idiosyncracy of his very worthy patron. He replied to some rude fellow twitting him thereon, that, indeed, it was not exactly the thing—really quite a pity, but there was one comfort, it would not last long. This comes to the ears of Jeff.—he flies into a passion—there is a scene—the result is, we fear, that Spence will never again see the color of Jeff.'s money. It really looks as if it was all up with Spence.

What the "Commercial Agent" said was this:

"Slavery is a moral evil; it ought to abolished; the independence of the Confederacy ought to be acknowledged, because that is the way to cause the ultimate extinction of Slavery. It will be clearly allowable to the English Government to *decline* to acknowledge its independence, without express conditions on the subject of Slavery; the power of granting or withholding recognition is a power which the British Government might effectively use to the extirpation of this evil."

They no sooner heard of this in Dixie, than its accredited organ, the Richmond *Enquirer*, storms in this fashion:

"Mr. Spence may be a good Commercial Agent, but he is a most damaging and compromising advocate. This people repudiates him. Though Mr. Mason recommend him, though the Secretary of the Treasury appoint him, though the State Department may get an appropriation for him, though *we* pay him in solid gold—yet, the *Enquirer*, presuming in this matter, to be the 'organ' of the Confederate people, will venture to declare to the British public that it is grossly deceived if it imagine that the slightest interference will ever be permitted, or so much as the faintest suggestion listened to, coming from abroad, bearing in the remotest way upon the domestic institutions of these States. England will recognize, or not, just as she pleases; but we will suffer none of her philanthropy in these parts."

This rebuff shows spirit. We like it. It shows off admirably when contrasted with the miserable hypocrisy of the money manager. And we may as well take occasion to say that the rebel leaders, bad as they are, notably have one redeeming quality. Wrong as may be their ends, they are frank in declaring them. They are too proud to dissimulate. Our artful Northern Copperheads have found this out to their cost. All of their pettering has been met with scorn. Every new pretence given out to the world that there was nothing exacting or exclusive in Slavery, and that it would be very glad to fellowship again with the North, on fair terms, has been answered with a new sneer at the idiocy that could so imagine. From the beginning the rebels have told the world, without reserve, that the very object of their Confederacy was to protect and perpetuate Slavery, which was a divine institution and a supreme necessity, and that their object could be secured in no other possible manner. In the face of the world they boldly set up Slavery as their idol; and slavocracy is as hallowed a system to them as theocracy ever was to the Hebrew people. There is no sacrifice they will not make for it, and for no consideration will they abate one iota of its supreme claims. Mad as they may be, there is yet a method in their madness. Wicked as they may be, they are yet above deception.

Spence deserves his fate. Doubtless he was in a tight place. The necessity was upon him to say something. As an Englishman, he didn't dare to say that Slavery was a good thing, and yet, as a Commercial Agent, he couldn't afford to admit that his patrons were in the wrong. He tried to be an advocate, and yet, considering the meridian where he was, could not but be the "damaging and compromising advocate" the Richmond organ denounces. Spence's mistake was that he ever lent himself to the Confederate business at all. It is not a business an Englishman, however shrewd he may be, can safely prosecute. Greater men than he have found out that it don't pay. Even the statesmen of England have learned the lesson. They have discovered the impossibility of speaking the British feeling toward Slavery, and at the same time keeping on good terms with the Confederacy. They have given up the effort entirely.

The simple truth is that there is an implacable antagonism between the spirit of the age and Slavery. It is not possible to ignore or get rid of this hard fact. It belongs to that class of realities which all human Governments have to accept and conform to—at which Cabinets may chafe, but against which they cannot turn without destruction. "Opinions," it was once well said by Lord Palmerston, "are stronger than armies." No Englishman can truly serve the Confederacy, and at the same time put a stigma upon the institution out of which it grew. Jeff. Davis can better forego all business accommodations and all complaisant talk about his belligerent rights, than to have Slavery placarded by his friends as "a moral evil." To discredit Slavery is to discredit the Government that springs from it; and even the acknowledgment of the political independence of the Confederacy would not go for much, if the moral contempt of the world was at the same time precipitated upon it. It is just as necessary that Slavery should have a moral recognition as that the Confederacy should have a political recognition.

Numbers of the Enemy.

Was Pennsylvania invaded two weeks ago by 1,500 or 50,000 rebels? Who knows? The Government at Washington evidently thought the latter number, or they would not have called for 120,000 volunteers to repel the invasion. But as yet there has been no evidence whatever that the danger menacing the North which called forth such herculean preparations for repulsion, came from over a couple of thousand of Jenkins' guerrilla cavalry.

It is no fair reply to say, there is evidence *now* that there are 15,000 or 40,000 rebels threatening Pennsylvania. Was this *second* invasion the one the Government foresaw and prepared against, or did the first invasion prompt the President's Proclamation?

The answer is the one of common sense. It was the intrusion of Jenkins' cavalry into Maryland and Pennsylvania that led to the call for 120,000 six months' volunteers by the War Department, and to the call for unlimited aid on all the adjacent States by Gov. Curtin; that well nigh depopulated through fright the Cumberland Valley; sent a death shiver through Harrisburgh; stopped the factories of Pittsburgh and lifted for once the dark pall of smoke that otherwise might have veiled it for ages. It was a huge scare from a most ridiculously small danger.

We are told now, however, that a *real* danger is at hand; that the rebels are now coming in force and in earnest; that all the aid called for will be needed; and that the Pennsylvania cities may in reason prepare for a life and death struggle. This may be so, but how does the country know it? Does it rest on any better evidence than the first statements we had of the former raid? Does it come from flying contrabands, from breathless fugitives of the incapable Milroy's wagon train, from frantic countrymen fleeing in terror from rumors and phantoms in their rear? Only from such irregular and ridiculous sources as these have we yet heard anything of the numbers and purposes of the rebels in Maryland and Pennsylvania. On the ground of such information the country is convulsed and the energies of the Government and the States blindly put forth.

Has the Government no scouts and spies, through whom truthful information in regard to the invasion may be obtained? *Money will also buy such service*, and war cannot be successfully waged without it. There is no duty easier to a scout or spy than to penetrate the ranks of an *invading* army. The population is all new to the invaders. They cannot distinguish between a local and a transient person. They cannot restrain, nor confine, nor expel all the people they meet with on their march. Consequently they are subject to inspection and betrayal at every step they take; and an adversary General ought to know to an absolute certainty everything about the invaders that it is of consequence to know. There is culpable and criminal incapacity if such means are not resorted to, and the truth ascertained; for, without a knowledge of the truth of the numbers and purposes of the enemy, it is impossible to preserve the public dignity, or prepare for the public safety. When shall we know positively about the rebel invasion?

A Word to Pennsylvania.

The State of Pennsylvania has a population of three millions. She has something like a hundred thousand soldiers in the armies of the Union. She is believed to be threatened by a rebel force estimated at ninety thousand strong. It is, undoubtedly, very desirable that the army of Gen. Hooker should save her from the danger of rebel invasion. But it is impossible at present, it seems, to prevent invasion altogether—though it does not seem unlikely that Pennsylvania may, for a time, be made the battle-field for contending armies.

Under these circumstances, and to prevent the bloody horrors that threaten the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one would imagine that her people would rush to arms *en masse* to drive the invaders from her soil before they obtain a foothold upon it. Beside the large and splendid force she has contributed to the National army she ought still to be able to raise out of her population, at least two hundred thousand fighting men. One out of ten in the population is certainly not too large a draft to make from her resources in case of actual invasion. If there were two hundred thousand armed men on the soil of Pennsylvania awaiting the advent of Lee's army, we venture to say that that rebel would at once have given up the idea of capturing the State Capital, or quartering his army in the State.

It is now a fortnight since the rebels began their operations in Pennsylvania. There was but a small invading force at first, it is true, but the Pennsylvanians, like ourselves, believed there was a very large one, and might have been expected to act accordingly. But whether the first force was large or small, it gave the State a sufficient warning of what was, or might be coming. It showed that invasion was possible, and with the facts before them and us, neither they nor we had any right to act otherwise than if it were sure.

We are amazed at the apathy that seems to prevail among the people of Pennsylvania. Panic and apathy, apathy and panic, are the burden of the successive telegrams and letters that reach us. At the first appearance of Jenkins, the whole State seems to have been thrown on its back,—we are glad it did not fall on its belly. When he disappeared, they rubbed their eyes and fell again into unconcern. When he reappeared, they were once more struck. And now that they have had time to gather up their wits and brace themselves for work, we see those of them who cannot be said to be altogether apathetic, engaged in paltry arguments as to whether their term of service shall be a week or two, or a month or two, more or less.

The fortnight they have already lost has been invaluable to the enemy. It should have brought at least a hundred thousand armed Pennsylvanians to Harrisburgh. Within four days after New-York had heard the news of the invasion, this State had sent nineteen regiments to help our southern sister—fifteen of which were from this City. We have not heard of fifteen regiments being sent from Philadelphia, nor half of fifteen, nor five. We doubt if all Pennsylvania has yet fifteen regiments in the field. We do not say this invidiously. This is no time for invidious feelings or remark. The metropolis will send fifty regiments, beside the fifteen already sent to Pennsylvania, if she needs them. But we should like to see a more patriotic, energetic, warlike feeling in Pennsylvania, when she is invaded. We hear painful tales of the rebels harrying the farmers, plundering the towns, and galloping to and fro at their pleasure. Yet even this does not seem to arouse the State—nor even the neighborhoods which the rebels are ravaging. We even hear of old military companies disbanding for fear they shall be called to the field. Our Harrisburgh correspondent of this morning mentions that *sixty* men have enlisted from that neighborhood, where there are twenty-five thousand people.

What is the cause of this? Is it fear of the rebels, or confidence in Hooker's army, or indifference? Fear of the rebels would be pusillanimous and disgraceful in a populous State like Pennsylvania. It is well to have confidence in Hooker's army, but events have proved that it will not do to confide entirely in it for the defence of the North.

We call on the Pennsylvanians to wake up, arm, organize, and help to drive the rebels at once from their soil. But perhaps it is hardly worth while to call, when even the trumpet of invasion does not wake up the State.

Work for Militia Men.—The rebels talk wildly about marching through Pennsylvania. Probably they will not try it. They profess great contempt for the militia troops that may be sent against them. We hope their contempt will not be justified by events. Even if the State cannot at once organize a great army to meet them, the people ought to make the march of a rebel force for any distance impossible. If regiments and companies of cavalry and infantry will everywhere hover around and fall upon the front and flank of the force attempting to advance, it will not advance very far. It would be a comparatively easy matter for an army to march through the South after the main rebel army is defeated, for the South is nearly exhausted of fighting men. But not so with any Northern State. Even now, without a single great battle, we believe that twenty thousand Pennsylvania militia, horse and foot, aided by an equal number of New-Yorkers, could drive into Virginia all the rebels on this side of the Potomac by simply operating in the way we have suggested.

New-Jersey and The Crisis.

The promptness with which Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, responded to Gov. Curtin's recent call for aid to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania, drew forth, as it deserved, very general commendation, in which the Times was happy to join. On the 22d inst. Gov. Parker issued a proclamation, calling back all the troops he had dispatched to Pennsylvania, to receive their discharge.

This later action of Gov. Parker has been receiving severe censure, especially the language of the proclamation, which alleges that "the emergency no longer exists," to meet which they were summoned to the field; and a paragraph appeared in the Times yesterday, asking for an explanation of Gov. Parker's course.

As the action of the New-Jersey Executive was highly creditable in the first place, it would not be just to withhold the explanation given of the action that has followed, which is this: The call on Gov. Parker for aid came from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and not from the National Government. The President did not include the State of New-Jersey in his Proclamation calling for 100,000 six months' volunteers. The forwarding of New-Jersey troops to Pennsylvania was simply the act of one State voluntarily helping another State in an emergency. Gov. Parker acted under the State laws of New-Jersey, and under them the militia cannot be called out for over *sixty days*, except in case of the actual invasion of New-Jersey. When, however, the New-Jersey troops reached Pennsylvania, they were refused acceptance unless they would be sworn into *the United States service for six months*, under the President's Proclamation. The Governor of Pennsylvania moreover instructed his transportation agents at Philadelphia to forward no troops to Harrisburgh who would not enter the United States service under the six months' call. This was not what the New-Jersey troops had offered to do, nor what Gov. Parker had called on them to do, nor what he had any authority by State law to require them to do. And therefore he ordered them home, the entire expense of his volunteer services, it seems, falling on the State of New-Jersey.

The expression in Gov. Parker's Proclamation, that "the emergency was past" to meet which the New-Jersey troops were offered, was justified by the dispatches from Pennsylvania on the 22d inst., the date of the issue of the proclamation. It was announced on that day that all the rebels had withdrawn from Pennsylvania, and that no further use remained for the troops that had been hastened forward to repel the invasion of that State.

How to Meet Danger.

It is no discredit to any community to be "alarmed" by the announced approach of the public enemy. The discredit and the disgrace consist in remaining "alarmed" after time has elapsed and been unimproved for ascertaining the extent of the danger, and preparing to meet it. The two Cities of Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, Penn., at the present moment present a striking contrast of the extremes of good and bad conduct of communities in the presence of danger. When Harrisburgh was first wakened from its dream of peace, and assured that the rebels were approaching, scenes of the wildest panic and confusion ensued. The utmost exertions of Gov. Curtin and Gen. Couch were put forth almost without avail to rally the people of the place to the duty of self-defence. Their prevailing emotion was that of terror, manifested in offers to dispose of goods and property at any price, and in efforts to flee the town in cars, carriages and on foot, to some unknown and unthought-of place of safety.

The impossibility of escaping kept the mass of the people at home—the prompt succor of New-York and New-Jersey regiments soon gave them a sense of safety. But, then, instead of gratitude and hospitality toward their defenders, there was exhibited only a spirit of speculation and extortion in trade—a desire to "make something" out of those who had left their business and their homes to protect them—the volunteer soldiers who were bearing muskets and digging in the trenches being charged scandalous prices for everything they bought in Harrisburgh. Time passed and the danger waned; and the Capital of Pennsylvania felt safe and grew valorous. But sudden danger loomed up again; the icy indifference of the Harrisburghers sent home disgusted many of their generous protectors; and now the Keystone Capital is in as great a panic as before, and the *Patriot and Union* (heaven forgive the sacrilege of title!) is questioning whether it is better "to fight the enemy or surrender." It is not known whether the force a second time threatening Harrisburgh consists of "4,000" or "15,000" rebels. But supposing it to be, as it is nearly always found in such cases—about one-fourth of the minimum number—we are quite clear it is the duty of the *Patriots and Unions* of Harrisburgh to run up the white flag and "surrender."

The conduct of the people of Pittsburgh affords honorable relief to the sorry picture of the State Capital. Pittsburgh was deeply stirred by the rumored approach of the rebels, but confusion reigned only for a day. Immediately fortifications were laid out on the adjacent hills, and citizens by the thousand went out willingly to work on them. The subsidence of the first alarm did not stop the zeal or effort for self-defence, but the works went on steadily toward completion. The second alarm of an advancing enemy did not, therefore, unhinge the Pittsburghers or suggest the idea of capitulation, but led to more extensive and vigorous preparations for defence. By general consent, the stores of the City were closed for one week, (the founderies and factories had previously been mostly closed,) and nearly every one went forth to work on the fortifications or to drill for their defence. For several days past there have been from eight thousand to ten thousand men working on the forts and trenches; and Pittsburgh, from its admirable natural situation for defence, must soon become one of the most strongly fortified cities in the country. It would be well for their own dignity and honor if the people of Pennsylvania generally should emulate the example of the Iron City.

The New Broom.—The elevation of Mr. Boole to the office of City Inspector, has been received with singular favor by all parties, people and papers. Few men have reached the purple of office amid more general acclamations. Something of this is due to the belief that Mr. Boole is acquainted with the duties and dangers of the office, and will discharge the one and avoid the other to the best of his ability. But perhaps more is to be ascribed to the popular respect for the old saying, that a new broom sweeps clean. The virtues of a besom may not be apparent in every walk of life, but in our public promenades they are very conspicuous, and it is not a sweeping assertion to say that, in him who inspects the thoroughfares, the virtues aforesaid are all important. Mr. Boole is our new broom, and it is confidently hoped that he will cleanse the foulness of the Metropolis, and once more make it fresh and wholesome to sight and sense. In what way Hercules Boole proposes to set about "his wonders to perform," does not yet appear. Perhaps those dirty and dusty dragons, the sweeping-machines, will once more make their appearance in the streets, scattering confusion and pulverized trap-block among the store-keepers, and bringing comfort to the hearts of the curious in clumsiness. Or, about midnight, we may again behold in Broadway, as of yore, a creature of vaguely bucolic instincts, bearing in his hand a watering-pot, and in an idiotic horticultural effort, vainly endeavoring to cultivate Belgian pavement. In whatever way the broom may make its mark, we shall be content, provided it sweeps clean.

The Tacony.—If to no one else, it will be a matter of delight to Secretary Welles to learn that a large United States steamer was seen cruising off Chatham on Wednesday last. Only a couple of days previous the rebel brig *Tacony* had committed a series of daring depradations in that vicinity. With a celerity that could hardly have been expected, the Secretary of the Navy succeeded in getting a cruiser to the spot just two days after the pestiferous little craft had taken her departure. The large United States steamer will doubtless enjoy the soft Summer breezes of her new cruising ground, but we doubt if the pirate will be much disturbed by her presence. The most remarkable results may be anticipated from locking the safe after the spoons have been stolen. There is, of course, a strong probability that the robbers will continue to hover round the place.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, June 25.

The newly-appointed Consul to Chee Foo was captured by a rebel pirate recently on his way to China. All the Consular property—books, forms, stationery, &c.,—was burned with the ship.

REBEL OUTRAGES.

Major Higginson, like Captains Halleck, Mann and others, received his worst wound after he was disabled, and while lying flat on his face, apparently dead—a rebel Captain deliberately shooting him in the back.

VALLANDIGHAM.

The Vallandigham Relief Committee, fifteen in number, bored the President to-day with various and singular reasons why the sentence which makes an exile of their gubernatorial candidate should be remitted. Mr. Lincoln simply requested the crowd to reduce their views to writing.

NOT KILLED.

Capt. Washington, who commanded the Thirteenth regular infantry at Haines' Bluff, was not killed, as reported, but was severely wounded. He is on his way home.

NOT TRUE.

It is not true, as stated, that the Adams Express Company refused, to-day, to receive any valuables for transmission North.

Measures Taken to Capture the Tacony.

Boston, Thursday, June 25.

At a meeting of the underwriters and merchants to-day, a liberal sum of money was contributed and a Committee appointed to purchase or charter vessels to capture the rebel privateers. A dispatch from Secretary Welles was read, to the effect that Government would accept any vessel or vessels that the merchants might tender, and would arm them at once and furnish everything necessary for the cruise, being willing to commission such persons for commanders as the merchants would recommend to Commodore Montgomery.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

Montpelier, Vt., Thursday, June 25.

The Democratic State Convention will be held in this place to-morrow. The weather is fine, and appearances indicate a pretty full attendance. James Brooks and other New-York gentlemen are advertised to speak. It is judged, this evening, that the nominees of the Convention will be as follows: For Governor, Hon. Timothy P. Redfield, of Montpelier; for Lieutenant-Governor, E. A. Chapin, Esq., of Rutland; for Treasurer, R. McK. Ormsby, of Bradford.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 25.

The General Subscription Agent reports the sale to-day of $1,432,650 five-twenties, by the various agencies in the loyal States. Bonds are being delivered to June 1. The uncertainty which still environs the rebel movements in Pennsylvania and Maryland has the effect of lessening the volume of sales, but the number of local subscriptions is peculiarly gratifying.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Thursday, June 25.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, June 26:

Nos. 30, 30½, 33, 37, 465, 130, 131, 122, 123 and 124.

THE PRIVATEER TACONY.

FURTNER DEPREDATIONS BY THE PIRATE.

Destruction of the Ship Byzantium, the Bark Goodspeed, and Four Schooners.

HYANNIS, CAPE COD, Thursday, June 25.

A Wellfleat schooner arrived here last night. She brings the crews of the fishing schooners *Mavengo*, *Elizabeth Ann*, *Rufus Choate* and *Ripple*, all burned by the *Tocony*. They report that on Sunday last the *Tacony* burnt the ship *Byzontium*, Capt. ROBINSON, from London May 15, of and for New-York, and the bark *Goodspeed*, Capt. DUNTON, from Londonderry May 20, for New-York. The crews were all sent to New-York in the schooner *Florence*. The *Tacony* has burned seventeen vessels since the 12th instant.

The *Byzantium* rated A No. 1½, was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1856, and owned by THOMAS DUNHAM, Esq.

The *Goodspeed* rated A1½, was built at East Hadham, Conn., in 1854, and owned by Messrs. STURGES, CLEARMAN & Co.

The Governor of St. Croix and the Alabama.

An agent of the so-called "Confederate States of America" at St. Croix purchased a large quantity of coal early in the present month for the *Alabama*, whereupon the Governor of the Island informed him that it would not be permitted to be taken away by that vessel. The fire-eater's reply was that "Capt. SEMMES would come and take it." His Excellency's answer was an imperative order to immediately remove the coal three miles inland. A costly undertaking in the Antilles!

THE WAR WITH THE SIOUX INDIANS.

Departure of the Expedition—Its Destination and Strength—Gen. Sibley's Staff.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
IN THE FIELD, CAMP POPE,
Friday, June 12, 1863.

After a series of almost interminable delays, caused by the nature of the expedition in which we are engaged, we may be said to be fully on the "war path." One column of our army is ascending the Missouri, with all the rapidity that dull and sluggish stream will admit of, and our own division is under marching orders for the 15th instant. Your correspondent left St. Paul on Saturday the 6th inst., in Company with Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY and Staff, and made a rapid march, under an escort of cavalry, to this place. Nothing of startling interest occurred along our route until we reached Fort Ridgely, where we saw a real live Sioux in confinement—probably the last of his tribe left in this State within proximity to whites, or south of the line of their old reservations. The situation of this fellow is rather an unfortunate one. He left the State over a year ago, before these troubles in this section had occurred, in company with a white man rejoicing in the euphonious cognomen of BULLY WELLS. The two strayed away beyond the borders of the State, into a country never frequented by the Dacotahs save in times of profound peace, and here they passed the Summer in hunting, and the Winter in trapping, until they became absolutely burdened with furs. During all this time, they had not heard a word in regard to the outbreak, and approached the settlements, on their return, with perfect impunity, and fearless, or thoughtless, of danger. Presently, being informed that the whites intended to kill them, and made aware of the true state of affairs, the Sioux was placed under military protection at Fort Ridgely, while BULLY WELLS proceeded to St. Paul. On our arrival at the fort, the Indian was brought before the General, to be examined as to his knowledge of the massacres. He was questioned through an interpreter, and in every respect substantiated the story of his *confrère*. His home was in Faribault, and he feared to return to it, and will probably accept a position among the scouts for the expedition. This man says he had a wife and child when he left home, but it has since transpired that his child is dead and his wife supposing him to have died, has married again, thus placing the poor fellow in a decidedly unfortunate position. That your readers may have an adequate conception of the strength of our forces in the field in this Department, I will say there are two columns employed in this expedition. One started from Sioux City, Iowa, and consists of 3,000 cavalry, one battery of artillery and a proportionate amount of infantry, under command of Brig.-Gen. SULLY. Our column is under command of Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, and numbers three full infantry regiments, one battery mountain howitzers and twelve hundred mounted rangers. The two divisions will meet at a given rendezvous in Dacotah. The object of sending a part of our force up the Missouri being to cut off the retreat in that direction of the Indians. This will be by far the most formidable expedition ever sent against the Indians on this continent, and the peculiar nature of the country to be traversed and the impossibility of keeping communication open with a base of supplies, renders it necessary to carry an immense amount of commissary and subsistence stores. The enemy's scouts are all about us, and our every movement is known to them. Meanwhile our own scouts are not idle, and we have receot and reliable information that LITTLE CROW, the Chief who instigated the massacres of last Summer, is gathering his forces, and intends making a desperate stand at or near Devil's Lake, in Dacotah. The only way in which he can possibly evade us is by taking refuge in the British possessions, and thereby putting a stop to our pursuit of him. There are rumors afloat of an attempt at compromise between the Sioux, under LITTLE CROW, and the Chippewas, led by that arch villain, HOLE-IN-THE-DAY. It is hardly presumable that these rumors can be justified in fact; but the latter Chief is very slippery, and there is no doubt but he will avail himself of any opportunity to strengthen his power, and wreak vengeance upon the whites. Just before we left Saint Paul, HOLE-IN-THE-DAY came to headquarters, and with great pretended friendship, offered the services of 600 of his young men to accompany the expedition and join in the fight against his old enemies. This was a masterpiece of strategy on his part, and intended to force upon us the conviction that we have nothing to fear from the Chippewas. Of course his offer was promptly declined and the reason given, that our forces were amply able to punish all the warriors that could be brought against us. Much more depends upon the result of this expedition than is generally supposed by persons so far removed from the scene of our operations as most of your readers.

Nevertheless the future welfare of the Northwest is dependent upon the issue. Under ordinary circumstances, with no other war to distract attention from it, the extensive warlike operations in this vicinity would be a matter of intense interest to all parts of the country; but, as it is, the lesser excitement is absorbed by and swallowed up to the greater, and the one gains where the other loses its importance. It is well for this State that she has succeeded in having most of the red men removed from her borders. The Winnebagoes are gone, "bag and baggage." Two thousand Sioux have been transported, and the balance we hope to take care of this Summer. And thus if a successful issue shall crown our labors, and the balance of the Dacotahs be destroyed or driven out, we will then only have a few Chippewas to get rid of, and the thriving little "Star of the North" will soon assume the position among her sister States to which she is justly entitled.

If, however, our operations in this department should prove a failure, and by any means we are thwarted in our efforts to punish the fiends who have made desolate the homes of hundreds of our citizens, none may foretell the extent or consequences of such a misfortune. If the enemy is not overawed at once, and forever, we shall find not only a repetition of the scenes enacted last year, but ravages of a nature even more fearful and atrocious. There is attached to this command an encampment of friendly Sioux, who are to be used as scouts; and they will undoubtedly be of great service to the expedition. Since I commenced this letter the order has been given to take up the line of march, and the head of our column is now in motion. By the time this letter reaches you we shall be well on our way over the plains.

Just previous to leaving St. Paul, the Brigadier-General Commanding issued a stirring order to his army, which you have already published.

This order was read upon parade to each regiment, and elicited general commendation. Upon arrival at the camp, Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY assumed command of the forces and announced the following as the composition of his Staff. As most of the officers are Eastern men it will probably be interesting to a portion of your readers to see their names in your columns:

[*Extract from General Order No. 28.*]

The Staff of the Brigadier-General is announced as follows:

Capt. R. C. Olin, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. B. C. Atenison, Assistant Com., Musters and Acting Ordnance Officer.
Capt. Douglass Pope, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Edward Canning, Assistant Quartermaster to expedition.
Capt. W. H. Forbes, Commissary to expedition.
Capt. W. M. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster, assigned to special duty in charge of pioneer and pontoon train.
Lieut. I. R. Putnam, Aid-de-Camp.
F. J. Holt Beaver, A. Sinclair Flandrau, Archibald Hawthorne, Volunteer Aids-de-Camp, with rank of Second Lieutenants.

Now that our column is in motion there will doubtless be events of importance continually transpiring, of which your correspondent will keep you duly posted. FLANDRAU.

THE EXCITEMENT IN OHIO.

Resistance to the Enrollment in Holmes County—The Outbreak Suppressed by the Military.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, of Monday.

Provost-Marshal Capt. DRAKE, with a posse of men, on Sunday went to Napoleon to arrest four men known to belong to a party by whom Mr. ROBINSON, an enrolling officer, had previously been stoned out of town. These men were armed, and refused to surrender to be tried by Court-Martial, but on being assured of trial in Court, they submitted. One of the prisoners acknowledged that he belonged to a secret society whose members were sworn to protect each other from arrests. On their way to Clavalano several armed parties were met, who retired on explanation of the prisoners. At last a party of 150 armed men were encountered. These, coming up, ordered the prisoners from the wagon. They took revolvers from some of the officers, and after discharging, returned them.

Surrounding Capt. DRAKE, with twenty rifles pointed at his breast, they demanded that he should resign his office, that he should promise never to come again into their town, &c., &c., on pain of instant death. To all of which he replied, that a "compliance would be dishonorable; that another would be appointed. If you wish to murder me, you have it in your power." They then demanded his revolver. The Captain promptly replied: "You shall not have it. I will kill the first man who attempts to take it."

The officers were then let go. On the 12th and 13th instant, the enrolling officers were driven out of two other townships in Holmes County.

Marshal BILL, on obtaining the names of the rescuers, returned to Cleveland, leaving Commissioner WHITE to issue warrants for them. On Monday, the 15th, after the Marshal left, two men, one of whom had been in Napoleon on Saturday, and one on Sunday, 13th and 14th, brought authentic news to this effect: That 1,000 men were in camp about Napoleon, well armed with squirrel-rifles and revolvers; that they had come from Holmes, Knox, Coshocton, Summit, and other counties; two or three were from the State of Indiana; that they were being organized into companies and drilling. Provisions were coming in by the wagon-load. Furloughs were being granted. Pickets were thrown out in every direction. Signal guns were placed, which, in two hours' time, would increase this force to 1,500 men. All were breathing defiance to the Government.

The Union men in the neighborhood had been disarmed. One German, for refusing to join them, had been taken from his house, a rope thrown over a limb to hang him, and he was only saved by the tears and entreaties of his wife and children. Under these circumstances prompt measures were deemed necessary to suppress the insurgents. Commissioner WHITE went to Columbus on Monday evening, and reported the fact to Col. PARROTT, Provost-Marshal of the State, who promptly on Tuesday night dispatched a body of troops to the infected district.

The rioters, refusing to be warned, were fired upon and dispersed effectually.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* describes the suppression of the outbreak.

"Col. WALLACE, with about four companies of infantry and one section of a battery, arrived at the place where the mob was reported to be located, on the afternoon of the 17th. He sent forward Capt. MOON, with about forty men, to find the enemy and report. He discovered them on a farm owned by a man named JACKSON, on the road from Mount Vernon to Millersburgh, and three miles south of Napoleon. He charged on them and drove them rapidly retreating behind a high stone wall, well intended for a breastwork. Two were taken prisoners. A number of shots were fired by either party.

Capt. MOON stationed his men in two parties at the opposite corners of a field, in front of the wall, while he returned to Col. WALLACE to report and have the whole force brought up, expecting a battle in front of the high wall. When the force came up they charged the wall, took seven prisoners, the rest fleeing over the brow of the hill and down into a thick woods. One man, named WM. BROWN, was hit by a buckshot, it passing through his leg above the knee; not so wounding him as to prevent his escape. He, however, satisfied with war and the error of his way, came into camp on Friday, gave himself up, and had the surgeon dress his wounds. About the same time GEORGE BUTLER, one of the insurgents, on horseback, came riding up to our men, giving them a sign, and anticipating an answer. They ordered him to surrender himself. Seeing his mistake, he turned about and rode off, our men firing upon him. A ball passed through his thigh. He, however, escaped.

The artillery was brought into position to shell the woods, where it was supposed the mob was gathered; parties were sent forward to reconnoitre the woods, but no evidence of them was found. The same evening two horses were taken, and another prisoner. Thus ended Wednesday's skirmish, with a prospect of fighting Thursday. Rumor, busy as usual, had with some degree of success induced us to believe that a force would come from Knox County, during the night, to aid the mob, and one of the prisoners stated that about 200 were in the woods east of us only half a mile, all armed and ready for fight.

During Wednesday afternoon were found in houses known to be owned and inhabited (but than deserted) by members of this gang, large quantities of bread—army bread—and meat prepared for the camp, far beyond the necessities of a private family—designed, no doubt, for this gang. Soldiers remarked that that looked like Dixie, where the rebels had encamped, but been driven suddenly off. The boys helped themselves—taking a loaf each.

Thursday, instead of battle, we had diplomacy. One LEDDETTER and Col. FRENCH, from Millersburgh, came to camp, offered to intercede, use their influence, and, if possible, settle the matter up without further bloodshed. The terms required by Col. WALLACE were, that the rescued deserters should be delivered up, and also the rescuers, as prisoners, to be delivered into the custody of the District Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio; also, no further resistance to the draft. The day was spent waiting for the result. LEDDETTER and FRENCH went back and forth, from the mob to camp, settling questions that were being raised. On Friday, a little before noon, the persons demanded, so far as could be found, were brought in and delivered up. Those that could not be found they pledged themselves should be delivered up to the authorities. These leaders further pledged themselves and their honor that there should be no further difficulty, and that the draft should go on unmolested, and that hereafter deserters be taken without opposition.

GOLD.—The schooner *G. S. Adoms*, Capt. CHASE, which arrived yesterday from Greytown, Nicaragua, has on board $20,000 in gold, belonging to the passengers, which was taken from the mining districts of Coontales, Nicaragua.

GEN. MCCLERNAND'S REMOVAL.—Gen. GRANT has removed Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND from the command of a corps in the Army of the Mississippi. Gen. MCCLERNAND ranked next to Gen. GRANT in that army, his Major-General's commission dating from the battle of Fort Donelson. He has not been a favorite with the regular officers of the army, and was blamed, we do not know with what measure of justice or injustice, for the failure before Vicksburgh on the 22d of May. We should not be surprised if the immediate cause of the removal of Gen. MCCLERNAND was the publication of an order of congratulation to his corps relating to their exploits, in which there were observations on the affair of the 22d of May susceptible of an unmilitary construction.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Arrivals in the City.

The delegation from the Cincinnati Common Council, who arrived in this City on Saturday last, remaining until Sunday evening, returned from their visit to Boston to the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening. They will leave for home by the 7 o'clock A. M. train New-York and Erie Railroad, to-day.

J. H. Wonderly and wife, Williamsport, Penn.; J. H. Merryman, U. S. Navy; A. J. Hopper, Memphis; Wm. H. Taylor, St. Louis; Col. J. M. Hunt, Va.; J. W. Hammersly, Philadelphia; and D. Robbin, Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. Van Santwood, Albany; F. W. Brooks, Memphis; John C. Pegram, and A. E. Watson, U. S. Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senor Jose Macias and lady, and Senor Domingo Tortega, Havana; W. Hawkins, Birmingham; A. H. Littlefield, Pawtucket, and Geo. T. Atwood, Taunton, are at the La Farge House.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad. Is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: Items of agricultural and domestic interest, culled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anisa, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.-T.-1860-X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.
G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effectual, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

STEES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Straw Hats, $0 50.

STRAW HATS, 0 75.
STRAW HATS, 1 00.
STRAW HATS, 1 25.
STRAW HATS, 1 50.
STRAW HATS, 2 00.
STRAW HATS, 2 50.
STRAW HATS, 3 00.
STRAW HATS, 3 50.
STRAW HATS, 4 00.
At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New,
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 130 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Book" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

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FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

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Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

CHASE—RYAN.—On Wednesday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. James Kelly, D. D., O. FRANK CHASE and ADELIA V. C. RYAN, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

HARRIS—MITCHELL.—In this City, on Thursday, June 18, in Calvary Church, at 2 o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. Cleaveland Cox, D. D., FRANCARCA G. HARRIS, of Middletown, Conn., and ROSALIE A. MITCHELL, of New-York, daughter of the late Thos. H. Mitchell, of Richmond, Va.

MILLER—BROWNER.—On Thursday, June 25, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, EDWIN A. MILLER and JENNIE E., daughter of Jacob Bronwer, Esq., all of this City.

OSBORNE—TORBET.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 24, at the South Congregational Church, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, WILLIAM H. H. OSBORNE and Miss HATTIE L. TORBET, all of the above place. No cards.

STOISON—HAMILTON.—On Wednesday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Howard Snydam, of Philadelphia, GEORGE W. STOISON and Miss SARA W. HAMILTON, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 24, of consumption, ELLEN M., wife of William H. Carter, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 94 Pierrepont-st., on Saturday, June 27, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CARTER.—In Newburh, on Wednesday afternoon, June 24, MARY HOWARD, youngest child of Edward P. and Mary A. Carter, aged 7 months and 4 days.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

MESSMORE.—Also, at same place, on Thursday morning, June 25, WILLIE FERGUSON, only son of J. F. and Jeanie E. Messmore, aged 8 months and 9 days.

☞ Western Canada papers please copy.

The friends of the families, and of Mr. T. M. Ferguson, are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 145 West 42d-st., at 2 o'clock, on Friday, June 26.

COOK.—In Cairo, Ill., on Thursday, June 11, from wounds received at Vicksburgh, Capt. EDWARD J. COOK, of the 95th Illinois Volunteers, for many years a resident of this City, and also of Mohawk, N. Y.

☞ Herkimer County papers please copy.

GREGORY.—On Thursday, June 25, MARY ANN, wife of William A. Gregory, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Ketcham, aged 34 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 66 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

☞ Long Island and Connecticut papers please copy.

HAZARD.—In Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 23, JOSEPH L. HAZARD, in the 57th year of his age.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Mr. Harris was a native of Hartford, Washington County, N. Y. He was educated at Union College, was admitted to the Bar and practiced law, until compelled, by the failure of his health, to seek a more active field of usefulness.

He then adopted the profession of a civil engineer, for which he was remarkably qualified. He was for a number of years engaged in the State Engineering Department, and afterward in the survey and mapping of the wilderness lands of Northern New-York.

He resided during the latter years of his life in Saratoga County, but more recently at Luzerne, Warren County, where he died. He was an engineer of noted ability, an accomplished gentleman, a firm friend, and exemplary Christian.

HACKETT.—On Wednesday, June 24, suddenly, EDWARD T. HACKETT, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, June 26, at Bellport, L. I.

JOHNSTON.—In Hyde Park, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 24, Mrs. ELIZA ANN JOHNSTON, wife of Archibald Johnston, aged 25 years and 27 days.

The friends of the family, and of her father, William Beard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 32 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD.—On Thursday, June 25, MARY LOCKWOOD, aged 73 years.

Her relatives and friends, also the members of the 36th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, West 42d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, June 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ORR.—On Wednesday morning, June 24, MARY B., wife of John Orr, aged 42 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Essex-place, on Friday afternoon, June 26, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

PECK.—In Bayou Pecouf, La., on Saturday, June 6, NELSON JARVIS, youngest son of Mr. Jabez B. Peck, Newtown, Conn., aged 23 years.

Mr. P. was a member of Company C, 23d regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

PARSELLS.—On Thursday, June 25, suddenly, GERALDINE LILLY, the only daughter of Edward W. and Leonora Parsells, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of her grandfather, Edward S. Parsells, and of the late Elias Rande, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 146 Clinton-st., on Saturday, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RALEIGH.—On Wednesday, June 24, MICHAEL ANGELO RAPALJE, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in 23d-st.

SEARS.—At Fort Hamilton, on Thursday, June 25, SARAH, wife of William S. Sears, and daughter of the late Garret Hyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, June 27, at 2 o'clock.

WATSON.—On Wednesday, June 24, of hemorrhage of the lungs, ROBERT S. WATSON, aged 30 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, Joseph M. Watson, also the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 219, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 130 Madison-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Lewis County papers please copy.

WALKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, June 24, MARY FORSAY, youngest child of John T. and Sarah Walker, aged 8 months and 27 days.

Funeral services on Friday, June 26, at St. Peter's Church, in State-st., near Bond, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WOOD.—In Greenpoint, L. I., at her late residence, Java-st., on Wednesday morning, June 24, SARAH WOOD.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Dr. Husband, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Friday, June 26, at 2 o'clock.

CHARTER OAK LODGE, No. 219 F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a Special communication, at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, this day, June 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, ROBERT S. WATSON. Full and punctual attendance is desired. By order. LEWIS L. JONES, Act. W. M.
WM. B. SMEATON, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 347.—June 25, 1863.
52, 16, 34, 29, 36, 41, 76, 40, 61, 17, 66, 19, 43, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 348.—June 25, 1863.
50, 12, 37, 3, 4, 55.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St Louis, Mo.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS, LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, CUPS, FILTERS,
And every variety of
RUBBER ARMY GOODS,
Manufactured and for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

"SOMNAMBULISM."—SECOND SIGHT—SEEing from the Stomach—Psychic Phenomena—Somnoliquence—The Senses—The Soul not dependent on the Body—A Perilous Night Walk—On a Liberty Pole—Writing Sermons in Sleep—Clairvoyance—in the July PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 381 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

"ROYAL COURTSHAP"—HOW CONDUCTed. The Woman of Turkey—Maidens and Customs—Dresses—Veiled Ladies—Love—Courtship—Money—How they Manage in England—Female Life in London—Sewing Women—Their Condition—Clean feet—Pure Breath—&c. In July PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15c. $1 50 a year.

V. L.
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

"LORD BROUGHAM," E. H. DIXON, STONEWALL JACKSON and ANNA E. DICKINSON, with Portraits, Biographies and Phrenological Developments, given in July Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Fifteen cents a Number.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO NEW BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY.

I.
WHAT TO EAT,
AND
HOW TO COOK IT.
Containing
Over One Thousand Receipts, Systematically and Practically Arranged, to Enable the Housekeeper to Prepare the Most Difficult or Simple Dishes in the Best Manner.
BY
PIERRE BLOT,
Late editor of the *Almanach Gastronomique*, of Paris, and other Gastronomical Works. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, $1.

"No matter how inexperienced some of our housekeeping readers may be, by carefully following our directions, they will be able to live as well and economically as possible, and also serve a dinner in as orderly a manner as any steward could do. * * * In our directions, gastronomy is blended with economy; and, although everything prepared according to these receipts will be in the highest and best style, it will still be cheaper than if prepared in the poorest way, as nothing will be wasted, and the best of everything used will be had.

This book will be proved to be simpler than many, if not all other Cook-Books. It contains more receipts, and is in accordance with the advancements of the present age.—*Extract from Preface.*

II.
A CRITICAL
HISTORY OF FREE THOUGHT,
IN REFERENCE TO
THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.
EIGHT LECTURES
PREACHED BEFORE THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, IN THE YEAR 1862, ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE LATE REV. JOHN BAMPTON, M. A., CANON OF SALISBURY.
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ADAM STOREY FARRAR, M. A.
1 vol. 12mo, cloth, 487 pages, $2.
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"The Hand-Book of German Theology, contained in this volume, should be read by every one, both for its own merits and for the immense importance of the subject. There is not a more memorable chapter in modern history than that which records the vast, continuous and cooperative effort of the Carman Schools to understand and appreciate Christianity."

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Any of the above sent by mail free, on receipt of price.

TWO ELEGANT VOLUMES
READY IN A FEW DAYS.
FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN.
Superbly illustrated. A complete and standard volume on the culture of greenhouse, conservatory, stove, parlor and garden Plants, Ferns, Bulbs, &c., &c. Instructions and plans on the building, stocking and keeping Conservatories, Greenhouses, &c., Wardian Cases, Ferneries, &c., soil for Flowers, a list of best Plants and Seeds, how to propagate, time of Planting and Flowering. In short, every information needed by the amateur of the most experienced gardener. It is a volume long needed, and the author's high reputation in these matters will insure a work that shall supply every want.

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A RARE TREAT FOR BOYS.
By the author of "Father Brighthopes."
Illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY.
It is the story of a boy who enlisted as a drummer; his experience in camp of instructions and through the whole of Gen. Burnside's Expedition to North Carolina, his promotion and good fortune (the result of early home training.) A story of wonderful interest and incident! A splendid book for family reading.
For sale by all booksellers in a few days.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
why Anglo-Americans are so enterprising, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A DOUBLE NUMBER, FULL OF ENGRAVINGS—The best yet Published.
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JO

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURRETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction by BURRETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Cargoes of the following named vessels, viz:

NICHOLAI IST, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, muskets, carbines, caps and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woolen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, combs and brushes.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner SUE, consisting of dry goods, hardware, saddlery, leather, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner MARY JANE, consisting of salt, flour, pork, butter, and soap, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo of steamer DOURO, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine and resin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock at the same place, (Wheeler's stores,) Prize steamer DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, engines, &c.

ALSO,

Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

ALSO,

Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Catalogue will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No. 41 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneer.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, N. Y.

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.

AUCTION SALE OF

200 Bales confiscated

COTTON.

By order of the United States Quartermaster's Department.

FRIDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock,
at Battery Wharf,
Boston.

200 Bales New-Orleans Cotton, now landing ex steamer *City of Bath*, consisting of Low, Middling and good Ordinary qualities.

Samples of the cotton can be seen at the office of Messrs. GORHAM, GRAY & CO.,
No. 14 Water-st., Boston, and
No. 142 Pearl-st., New-York.

Catalogues the day previous to the sale.

Per order,
WM. W. McKIM,
Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.
H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

a superb collection of oil-paintings and water-colors—special sale, among other fine works are those of Verboeckhoven, Koek Koek; fruit pieces by Vanderwarden, Walderp, De Beul, Fez Dideart, Van Severdonck, Bowmans, Notterman, Leickert, Reekers, Schaefels, Carabain, H. Schaep, F. de Brackeleer, (the elder,) Vernuelen, Cowens, Miniguel. Two fine pictures by Ranny; also, works of Bernud, Evers, G. Peetz, J. R. Taft of London, Moran, T. Sully, Ruth of Dusseldorf, Boddington of London, &c., &c.

Also, about forty very valuable water-colors, by Bakhuysen, De Young, Lacuy, Vanderhyden, and many others of modern and ancient celebrity. They are now on exhibition, as above, affording an opportunity to lovers of the art to view a rare and beautiful collection.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, painted and enameled marble-top cottage suites, mahogany and rosewood caneseat chairs, mahogany arm and parlor chairs in figured covered seats; lounges in lasting, mahogany office chairs, hair mattresses, curled hair pillows, mahogany bedsteads, painted do., oak cane-seat chairs, mahogany dressing bureaus, gilt cornices, with a large assortment of bedding, &c. Also, an invoice of shoemakers' tools, Havana segars, silver-plated ware, spring chairs, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, mahogany tête-a-têtes in hair cloth, rosewood suite in blue reps, china, crockery, glassware, &c.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON D. OSGOOD
will sell on FRIDAY, June 26,
at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st.,

GRAY MARE,

Eight years old, sound, kind and gentle in all harness; cannot be excelled for a saddle beast; has been used by a lady; elegant City built brett, but little used.

SORREL MARE—Eight years old, 15½ hands high, kind and gentle in all harness.

BAY HORSE—Eight years old, 15½ hands high, kind and gentle in all harness; sound.

BAY HORSE—Eight years old, 15½ hands high, kind and gentle in single and double harness; fit seat no top wagon; coupe rockaway in fine order; no top City built buggy; two seat cut under Park wagon; new and second-hand rockaways; depot wagons, single and double harness, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE THROGG'S NECK PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property at Throgg's Neck, on the road leading to Whitestone Ferry, and adjoining the land of the late Bummick Lynch Lawrence. The property, consisting in all of 55 acres, is divided into plow, wood and meadow land, and is admirably situated for a gentleman's private residence.

There is on the premises a good coach-house and stable, cattle barns, &c.

Terms at sale. A map of the property may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 26, at 11½ o'clock, at Getty's Packing House, No. 145 Greenwich-street, 9 hogsheads bacon, 21 barrels beef, 1 barrel bacon, 3 barrels bread, 1 barrel hominy, 2 barrels beans, Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Capt. Moore and Col. Eaton, H. C. G. S.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BAY, BROWN AND GRAY

spans of horses, several saddle and other horses, carriages and harness, by D. W. IVES & CO., at Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway, at 1 o'clock, THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 26. Four valuable spans of carriage horses, several elegant saddle horses, warranted in every way. Carriages, harness, saddles, bridles, &c. The attention of our friends and the public generally is called to the above sale, many of the horses being valuable animals with which full warrantees are given. Full descriptive catalogues. The horses will be on exhibition before the sale at our store.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE

lots on Fifth-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Tribune Building,) New-York,

Twenty-four of the eight valuable lots on the north side of West Fifth-st., 162 feet west of 6th-av.; each 25x84, more or less. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MICHIGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF hours from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad.—Mount Pleasant House is beautifully situated, overlooking the Lake. Plenty of shade, fishing and boating. Apply to JNO. COX, Jeweler, No. 202 Bowery, corner of Rivington-st., or address WALTER R. JONES, Peekskill, N.Y.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with hacks, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address E. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USE THE NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR JAVA,
WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE.

TESTIMONIALS.

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Christian Intelligencer and Journal*.

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier*.

"The most popular substitute for the East India berry."—*Pennsylvania Sunday Dispatch*.

"We have tried some of it and find it far superior in anything of the kind that has preceded it, furnishing a pleasant beverage, so near like genuine coffee in taste that it can hardly be distinguished, and requiring from the nature of the material less sweetening than other kinds, and to all in them in cheapness."—*Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle*.

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—*Dr. J. P. Chilton, Agricultural Chemist*.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,
No. 2 Dudley-st. and 12 Dix-ter-st., Albany, N. Y.

F. W. ROFF & CO., 106 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the city of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BOURNE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Chambers-st.; OLIVE & DeCAMP, No. 74 Cortlandt-st.; HOYT, SIBLEY & CO., Nos. 108 and 110 Warren-st.; CHARLES H. BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st.; PRATT, BRUSH, No. 214 Chambers-st.; HOLBROOK, CRANN & WOODRUFF, No. 325 Greenwich-st.; A. A. McCORMICK, No. 91 Murray-st.; BUNN & CLARK, No. 80 Murray and No. 111 Warren-st.; PEASE & CO., No. 122 Chambers-st.; CHARLES BUSH, No. 184 Merchants'-row, C. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 Chambers-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW UNION LASTING CARD of Wheeler and Wilson? They are a handsome and useful present, and will be sent in a handsome cardboard box, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents. Two for 75 cents. Liberal terms. Address AMERICAN BUTTON COMPANY, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

CHERAW PLANTS—STRONG AND THRIFTY —large Cherokee, Flat Dutch and Drumhead Savoy, well packed in moss, will be delivered in New-York, on one day's notice by mail, on all prepaid orders, at $2 50 per 1,000. Address P. PHILLIPS, Middletown Point, Monmouth County, N. J.

JEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 9—second floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the north-west corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with Improvements. We located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND VALUable property No. 50 Duane-st., corner of Elm, leased for four years at an average rent of $3,250 per annum; price $23,000. This is a rare chance for investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$200, $225, $250, $300, $350, $400.—Lots for sale at Elizabethport, N. J., at the above prices, on very easy terms of payment. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 138 Pearl-st., New-York, or to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE HOLMES place, situated in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass. It has 20 acres of land, a good, handsome, modern two-story house, built by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; barn, grapery, poultry-house, ice-house, &c.; a good garden and a large number of thrifty fruit trees. The house has twelve rooms, is furnished, has a bath-room and is beautifully located about 1½ miles from the pleasant village of Pittsfield, Mass. Possession given immediately. Terms, one-third cash, and balance on long time, or in exchange for good New-York City property. Inquire on the premises, or of W. R. PLUNKETT, Attorney-at-Law, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH ONE acre of ground, about two hours from New-York by rail or steamboat daily. The place is beautifully situated on the Sound, which it overlooks; splendid boating and fishing, fine roads, &c.; a large quantity of choice fruit on the place; more land adjoining can be had if desired; will be sold for less than cost of house. Apply to Mr. JAMES TATEM, No. 682 Broadway, from 11 to 1 o'clock, or any time during evening.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL and eligibly situated country place, in the village of Pittsfield, Mass.; house has all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c.; two and one-quarter acres of land, tastefully laid out and under cultivation. More land adjoining can be had if desired. Possession given immediately. For full particulars apply to Dr. T. CHILDS, No. 25 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or of PALMER CRARY, Esq. at the adjoining place.

A NEW HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY SITuated at Clifton, Staten Island, overlooking Princess Bay, and within fifteen minutes' walk or ride of Vanderbilt's Landing; an omnibus passes to and from each boat. The house has all the modern improvements, and to a good tenant will be let cheap, if applied for at once.

R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARrytown and Sing Sing, 93 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES and farms, 20 to 100 acres, well fruited, shaded, watered, &c.; $3,000 to $20,000; finely located at and near Somerville, N. J., 1¼ hours from City. Two for exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; a little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE.—A SMALL FAMily, without children, who would like a furnished cottage, pleasantly situated in Orange, N. J., and who would take the present occupants—a gentleman and wife—to board part of the time, may address F. T., Box No. 4,674 Post office, with real name and address.

EAGLESWOOD.—TO RENT, AT EAGLESwood, Perth Amboy, N. J., until Sept. 1, or for a year, a two-story and attic brick house, furnished, seven acres of land, fruit of all kinds, a cow, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. H. BIRNEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF SHARON, a 2-story cottage—nine rooms, conveniently arranged, with lawn and garden, &c., also, from 1 to 20 acres of land, if desired, to suit the purchaser. Address JOHN C. STERLING, Sharon, Connecticut.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD.—TWO fine rooms to let, at Mrs. Kenworthy's, with every comfort. Inquire of O. M. BOGART, No. 5 Jnuncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTtage within ten miles of the City, immediately. Address L. R., No. 63 Bleecker-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ORANGE COUNTY, five miles from Newburgh, in view of Orange Lake, near a church and school, containing 30 acres of land and a double house, barns, hay-houses, wagon-house, granary and all suitable outbuildings. The land is well divided into plow and meadow land. Stocks, crops and farming implements; fruit of all kinds; possession given at any time. For further information, apply to G. W. LOUD, Photographer, No. 132 Bowery.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., about 56 acres, about 1,200 young fruit trees; good house; water throughout the house. Apply to HENRY G. NICHOLS, No. 85 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station, new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 19 Pine-st.

TO LET.

BONDED CELLARS TO LET UNDER the Produce Exchange, on Whitehall, Water, Moore, and Pearl sts. Apply to EDWARD CROMWELL, No. 20 Front-st., or JOHN B. WRIGHT, No. 15 Front-st.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x45 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

A FAMILY WISHING TO LEAVE TOWN for the Summer months, and desiring to leave their house in charge of a respectable and careful party, may hear of one with the best of references as to care, &c., by addressing H. R. C., No. 30 Cedar-st., New-York, care of C. H. Jobey & Co.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING THEIR own house will let with board, from Sept. 1, the second floor (front and back rooms) to a gentleman and wife without children, or two single gentlemen. Location East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., house first-class; convenient both by stage and cars. Reference will be given and required. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. For particulars address J. B., Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and excellent board at moderate prices, in a first class house, commanding a fine view of the Bay and suburbs, and immediately opposite the ferry. Inquire at No. 2 Hudson-terrace.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a half room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in suites or singly, at No. 149 Fifth-st. This is a pleasant and desirable location for those whose business keeps them in the City during the Summer months.

ROOM OR ROOM AND BOARD WANTED, at a moderate rate, for the summer, or permanently if suited, either in Jersey City or Hoboken. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AND VERY DESIRABLE ACcommodations can be obtained by a few families during the months of July and August, at Morristown, N. J. The location is retired, and rural in a high degree; the grounds spacious, and the house, which is a new and elegant structure, is furnished with all the modern conveniences of gas, hydrant water on the premises, shower-bath-room, &c. Address FEMALE INSTITUTE, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the river. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County; or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FEW FAMIlies may obtain good country board and good salt water bathing, at the elegant farm-house of the late Peter Cook, near Glen Cove. Communication with the City twice a day. References: Mr. J. North, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or Mr. William Attwater, No. 94 Chambers-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH LARGE, well-furnished rooms, can be had at Colden Manor, near Orange Lake, Orange County, N. Y. Good accommodations for horses. For terms and references, address J. DARRACH, New-York Hospital, or L. A. DARRACH, Coldenham, Oranga County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 20 minutes' walk from the New-York and New Haven Railroad depot. Location retired and healthy. Inquire of H. FOWLER, No. 40 Walker-st., New-York.

BOURBON WHISKEY.

WILLOW RUN DISTILLERY,
Keoton County, Ky.
S. S. BOYLE, Proprietor.

Bourbon, Rye, Wheat and Malt Whiskey, of choice quality, on hand. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $850,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold.

After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

GRANT & SON,

No 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7.30 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five-Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 42 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents and Ordinance Vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PROPOSALS FOR $7,660,000 CENTRAL PARK ADDITIONAL FUND BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Comptroller, at his office, until Monday, the 29th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of seven million dollars of The Central Park Additional Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 701 of the Laws of 1853, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 6, 1863.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed on November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Additional Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The Comptroller reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the City require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1863.

BY THE DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 278, Laws of 1858, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, which has reformed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for 60 six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
m12-law6m.F. Superintendent.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 89 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y. City-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The annual interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (free of Government tax.) Payable on and after THURSDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2 inclusive.

E. W. TALMAN, Ass. Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE HAMILTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after 4th of July next.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$250,000
SURPLUS.....53,000
ASSETS.....$303,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING, THOMAS SMULL,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD, DONALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOHN LAWRENCE, SAMUEL L. H. WARD,
LEONARD S. SUAREZ, ALFRED E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON, ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO, JOHN SCOTT ROYD,
JOHN WATSON, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR., JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
ROAR S. HUNT, JOHN R. WILDES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual election held on the 16th June instant:

John W. Lewis, Henry S. Terhell, Samuel Reyoor,
Matthias Clark, Cornelius Stephens, Samuel Birdsall,
Abraham Leggett, D. Jeka'n Steward, Thomas J. Binnck,
Thomas Williams, William Hertzel, Crowell Adams,
Alfred Pell, Charles F. Hunter, Henry Daniel,
George Warner, John O. More, J. G. Blauvelt,
Chris. Gwyer, Matthias Bloodgood, Peter J. Schultz,
Simon Schindler, Elphalet Bootman, Albert Maun,
John P. Yelverton, Abr'm. R. Van Nest, J. F. Van Riper,
James S. Lewis, George Schmelzel, James E. Hedges,
Solomon E. Banta, Peter R. Christie, Joseph H. Wood,
William Moir, Joseph B. Miller.

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while seven reductions in the premium will be made to non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CLARK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BULKLEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $300 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 293 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.: For delivery on the 4th of July:

300 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 lbs. meat. In full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

1,563 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

75,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

25,000 pounds first quality *thoroughly cured* SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

250,000 pounds of first quality *fresh-made* PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound extra flour, manufactured from bolted wheat; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples, which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box, boxes to be made of fully-seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with tight straps of hickory wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

3,875 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full headlined with green hickory.

500 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in tight half barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

62,500 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,500 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

3,750 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, in Green, Southong, and Oolong packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop-marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering. The cargo and chop-mark price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested not to offer more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

112,500 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

7,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one fluid ounce, the Cider-Vinegar as near the same strength as may be, to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

9,375 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be in ounces to the pound, one half sixes, the remainder twelves.

30,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

2,250 bushels of good, clean, dry fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining, sixty pounds to the bushel.

62,500 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

For delivery on the 13th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 20th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 27th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of July, 10 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible business men, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby goarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required, by the bidder."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying, on the part of the seller, their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package of every article.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished wherever required.

Payment, as hereinafter to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted, are requested to send for their samples on FRIDAY, 3d July, 1863.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inserted in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD-STS.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal, viz.:

Water-proof blankets for footmen; palmeted.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.
To be grummetted.
Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
A. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard-sts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

¾-inch Dark-blue Silk Lace.
Drums—Of best size, infantry, complete with case, sling and sticks.
Fife—B, C, and E.
Common Tents—10-ounce cotton or linen duck preferred, but samples of the kind of duck proposed to be made up must be submitted by the bidder.
Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Common Tent Pins, small.
Bugles—Copper, with extra mouth pieces.
Gaiters—Linen or Cotton; bidders will send samples of the material to be used in making them.
Nails and Screws—That may be required at the Schuylkill Arsenal, from 1st July, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples, to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular articles bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General U. S. Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., No. 55 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company will receive, until the Fourth day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the trestles and railroad ties, for the extension of their road from Trexlestown to Rittenhouse's, a distance of eight miles.

Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 10. Any further information obtained on application to

DAVID THOMAS, President,
Or F. BRADY, Engineer,
Catasauqua, Penn.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Waterproof Blankets.
Drum-Heads, Batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Snares.
Drum-Cords.
Artillery Hat Cords and Tassels.
Cavalry Gnidons.
Quartermaster-Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeant-Majors' Chevrons, Infantry.
First Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeants Chevrons, Infantry.
Corporals' Chevrons, Infantry.

Bidders will send samples of Blankets with their proposals, stating the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which they can make deliveries. Preference will be given to those who can make the most prompt deliveries.

Samples of the other articles required can be seen at this office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Waterproof Blankets," "Drum-Heads," "Drum-Snares, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

By adopting this course, the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:

1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 429 Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 155 6th-av.
7th Congressional District, No. 51 3d-st.
8th Congressional District, No. 1,151½ Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 677 2d-av.

Col. ROBERT SWEET,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLEY,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND SCIENCES of the Board of Aldermen will meet on SATURDAY, the twenty-seventh instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in room number eight City Hall. All parties interested are requested to appear without further notice.

PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN SLOCOOL,
JACOB M. LONG,
Committee on Arts and Sciences.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN SLOCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. STARS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN SLOCOOL,
LEWIS R. STARS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner of a gangway, valise, blanket and coat, left at the office of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, during the month of June, 1863, unless the charges on said property are paid before July 1, 1863, the same will be sold at public auction, to pay said charges, on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Norwich and New-York Transportation Company.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORGAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 20 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. H. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
H. M. P. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1863. The business will be continued by JOHN W. HAWKES.—Dated June 20, 1863.

BENJ. L. PENNIMAN,
JOHN W. HAWKES.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000 Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 10 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT FATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1815.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

For Liverpool, direct.
OLYMPUS.....WEDNESDAY.....24th June.
HECLA.....WEDNESDAY.....8th July.
SIDON.....WEDNESDAY.....22d July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Liverpool:

Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:

Steerage, 9 Guineas, or $30,

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from.....$85 to $135
Second Cabin, stateroom berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 28 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. BOARMAN, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, June 27.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $75. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 21 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. D. FRASER,
Carrying the United States Mails,

Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For passage or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

The United States mail Sidewheel Steamship
"EAGLE,"
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post office.

No light received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....June 27
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....July 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....July 11
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Excursion tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $90. Steerage, $65. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. FRAM, R. N. R., 3,725 tons burden, 450 horse power, will sail July 6, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Halifax and Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodation) $80, $95, $110; Halifax, $50, including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.

Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5. Halifax $20.

An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y. To be followed by the SHANNON on the 20th.

FOR LONDON.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, 1,537 tons register, Capt. H. B. BENSON, is intended to sail for the above port July 1. She has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers; is well ventilated, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage in United States currency. Cabin, $100; table first-class.

Steerage, $35, with rooms on main deck.

For freight or passage, apply to

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—To sail on TUESDAY, June 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. H. BEE, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through C. D. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A FACtory building, 50x50, three stories, located on the west side of the City, containing a fine steam engine and boiler of 45-horse power, and machinery for sawing, planing, morticing, &c., adapted to a large business; will be sold low, with or without the machinery. This is worth the attention of mechanics or capitalists. Inquire of S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES and good will of a fashionable millinery establishment, elegantly located, and doing a good business, near the City Hall, Brooklyn; terms very moderate, as the owner is about to leave the City. Apply to or address Messrs. TOWNSEND, DYETT & MORRISON, Attorneys, &c., No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., New-York.

PERSONS HAVING BUSINESS IN ILLInois and Iowa, can place the same in the hands of a lawyer of several years' standing at the Bar of this City, who will be in those States during the month of July. Call on or address JOHN B. PERRY, Counselor, &c., No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AN ESTABlished livery stable, with the best stock and trade in the city. For particulars, address HAMILTON, Brooklyn Post-office.

ALCOHOL, COLOGNE, SPIRITS, BURNING-FLUID AND KEROSENE OIL ROUTE, established 14 years, for sale. Apply at No. 491 Grand-st., Williamsburg, between Graham-av. and Smith-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot for Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north of Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from 42d-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 6:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., (stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6.15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawkin, will take the 6:15 A. M. train, by taking the 10.40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:36 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 36th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Hawburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. For Monsey, 9:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!

Consisting of steamers

1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The taste by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2¾ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

FOR NEWPORT, VIA NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN SHORE LINE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 29, 1863, a train will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av at 12½ P. M., passing through New-Haven, New-London and Stonington to East Greenwich, R. I., without change of cars, when the splendid steamer WATER LILY will be in waiting to start, immediately on the arrival of the train, for Newport, affording a splendid sail down the Narragansett Bay, arriving at 8½ P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked through.

CAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, same Pier, at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, North Adams, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro, &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Pier No. 41, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7.25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The steamer CHARTER OAK leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The EMPIRE CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie and RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st., making usual landings.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and delightful transit. It embraces the transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste. Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the I

THE RAID INTO EAST TENNESSEE.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM COL. SAUNDERS.

Destruction of Important Bridges and Large Quantities of Stores.

Three Pieces of Artillery, a Quantity of Ammunition, 1,000 Stand of Arms, and 500 Prisoners Captured.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 25.

The following dispatch has been received by Major-Gen. Burnside from the expedition sent into East Tennessee:

BOSTON, June 23.

I arrived here with my command at 11 o'clock this morning. I struck the railroad at Lenoir, destroyed the road up to Knoxville, and made a demonstration against Knoxville, so as to have the troops drawn from above. I then destroyed the railroad track, and started for Strawberry Plains. I burnt the Slate Creek Bridge, 312 feet long, and the Strawberry Plain Bridge, 1,600 feet long; also, the Messey Creek Bridge, 325 feet long.

I captured three pieces of artillery, some 200 boxes of artillery ammunition, over 500 prisoners, and 1,000 stand of arms.

I destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, meal, saltpetre, and one saltpetre work, and other stores.

My command are much fatigued. We have had but two nights' sleep since leaving Williamsburgh.

The rebel force in East Tennessee is larger than I had supposed.

I did not attack London Bridge for reasons that I will explain.

At Massey Creek I determined to return into the mountains. I had very great difficulties that were unexpected. I found the Gap, through which I intended to return, strongly guarded with artillery and infantry; a force was also following in our rear.

I then determined to cross at Smith's Gap, which I did.

I will report more fully as soon as possible.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

S. H. SAUNDERS, Colonel Commanding.

FROM THE BLACKWATER.

Objects of the Recent Expedition—The Forces Engaged—The Results.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUFFOLK, Va., Sunday, June 21, 1863.

The expedition that proceeded hence on the 11th of the current month, and returned to this point on yesterday, was not without both important prospects and results. Its leading object was to investigate the strength of and destroy the three leading strongholds of the enemy on the Blackwater River, all of which were within a distance of twenty-five miles from Suffolk. It was an additional object of the expedition, of course, to learn the number of the opposing forces immediately on the Blackwater. The expedition originally started out under command of Gen. COSCOMAN, and consisted of the following named forces, which I am permitted to indicate: One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. JOHN MCCONNIS commanding, occupying the post of honor in the column; the Ninety-ninth New-York, the Sixty-ninth New-York, the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, the One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York, the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York, the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York, the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York, the One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York, the One Hundred and Seventieth New-York, the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Militia, the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, the Fourth regular artillery, the First Delaware artillery, the gallant Thirteenth Indiana, (Gen. FOSTER'S old regiment,) commanded by Lieut.-Col. DODDS. SPEAR'S cavalry, and DODGE'S mounted rifles. The force numbered six thousand infantry, in addition to the artillery batteries and mounted rifles. Gen. COSCOMAN moved his command by way of the South Quay road, not, however, without directing the regimental commanders to discourage pillaging upon the enemy, or wantonly destroying private property. The remarks of Lieut.-Col. MCCONNIS, commanding the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, to his regiment, near which I happened to be standing at the time, will serve to shadow forth the intent of Gen. COSCOMAN in this regard.

Col. MCCONNIS, as the regiment was drawn up in line, very impressively said:

"An order just received from the General Commanding requires regimental Commandants to caution their commands against the many improprieties which too often occur while troops are marching through the country. Although I believe you fully understand your duties and responsibilities as soldiers of the Republic, yet there are always some unauthorized persons who straggle from the different regiments, and by their outrageous acts disgrace the army and our cause. Let it not be said there is one such in this regiment, but if there is, let him not do these things with impunity, and cast opprobrium upon us all. The officers must know him, and he must be properly punished and dealt with. Private property will be taken possession of and destroyed through the proper authorities, whenever the exigencies of the service demand it, and no one is allowed to otherwise interfere with it. This is just and right, and by always observing this rule the regiment will never cast discredit upon itself or our cause."

The first point reached was the South Quay, after which Franklin and the Blackwater Bridge were successively visited, all of which points were severely shelled, for the purpose of drawing out the enemy. Each of the above-named places were evacuated, with the exception of a few sharpshooters, who had been warily left to guard the fords, and from whom our forces experienced considerable annoyance. All this accomplished, the troops returned to Franklin, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance toward North Carolina and Petersburgh. In attempting to cross the Blackwater, a passage it was not imperatively necessary to force, the fire of the sharpshooters came to be so galling, that it was wisely thought it would occasion too great a sacrifice of life, and one that would not be commensurate with the object sought to be attained. During the latter part of the expedition, the command was turned over to Brig-Gen. R. S. FOSTER, a splendid soldier, who, as Colonel of the Thirteenth Indiana, has displayed signal ability since his accession to the field. His commission, accompanied with the "single star," reached him but two days before he was ordered to join the forces as Commander. I regret to add that Capt. HAGY, a gallant officer of the Ninety-ninth New-York, and several privates, lost their lives by the hands of the unscrupulous sharpshooters. At one time it was rumored that Maj. ALONZO ALDEN, of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, had received a mortal wound. It was thought to be more than probable, when his fearlessness and daring upon the Edenton road, in the affair of the 24th of April, were remembered. The rumor, to the intense gratification of his friends (not a few) in the brigade, proved not to be well founded. Maj. ALDEN is recognized as belonging to a class of Union soldiers the fewer of whom we lose the better it will be for the Union cause. The troops throughout behaved well and elicited the favorable notice of the Commanding General. Among those who were conspicuously and honorably active, so much as to command the particular complimentary attention of the Generals, were the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, DODGE'S Mounted Rifles, One Hundred and Twelfth New-York and the Ninety-ninth New-York.

Matters of high military and public import are transpiring here just now, but to write of them in full would involve unfavorably the interests of the Government. All I am permitted to say is, let the enemy approach these fortifications if they are fully resolved to die in the last ditch.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

DIRECT FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 25.

The *Bulletin* has the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 25.

A gentleman direct from the army besieging Vicksburgh furnishes us with a most cheering advices.

Our army is sufficient to take the place.

Gen. GRANT'S position against Gen. JOHNSTON is as strong as that of Gen. PEMBERTON against Gen. GRANT.

The indications multiply that the rebel army in Vicksburgh must shortly surrender.

The fire upon the city is very heavy and destructive. The rebel reply to our fire is not heavy, and is ineffectual.

Gen. JOHNSTON is believed to be mainly employed in preparations to defend the interior of Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburgh.

The rebel spirit of resistance in the Southwest is burning itself out in harassing but inconclusive warfare along the river.

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

REAR OF PORT HUDSON, Thursday, June 11, 1863.

The Nineteenth army corps still lays in the rear of the formidable rebel works. The works are thoroughly invested, any other event than that of an eventual surrender is impossible. Over a hundred pieces of ordnance—heavy siege guns and light field pieces—are in easy position to annoy the foe, and a battery of 9-inch Dahlgren guns has been placed in Gen. AUGUR'S front, manned by marines, under command of Lieut.-Commander TERRY, of the *Richmond*, which is doing the rebels great damage. Two more batteries have also been erected—the one on the left is manned by the Thirteenth Massachusetts battery, Capt. HAMLIN—and the thunderling missiles from these instruments are messengers of death and disaster to the Confederate army. A general bombardment is kept up day and night, allowing the rebels no rest or respite. The corn-mill inside the works and the commissary building have been burned or destroyed by our shell, and the six thousand men who fought us on the 27th ult. are depleted by death, sickness and desertion. Perhaps fifty prisoners have come in daily, mainly deserters who escaped from the rebel trenches, and came willingly inside of our lines. They bring tales of desitution and suffering, which lead one to wonder at the fanaticism with which many of the Southern soldiers cling to the cause of the Confederacy. Poor fellows! The mails have not reached them lately in Port Hudson, and they have not heard of GRANT'S victories up the river, and the defeat of JOHNSTON'S forces; so they still take heart from the hope that he is coming down to reinforce them. Theirs is a vain hope. Gov. PARROS sent over a miserable squad of men from Mississippi, who lurked in our rear a few days, but when Col. GERRISON'S cavalry and Gen. PAINE'S infantry went out in pursuit, their location was not discovered.

There is a curious coincidence connected with this campaign. Port Hudson is defended by Major-Gen. FRANK GARDNER, of the Confederate States army, He was formerly a Captain in the Tenth United States infantry, which he deserted to join the rebel army. Among his comrades and messmates in the old Tenth regiment—like him, Captains in the line—were Gens. GROVER, DUDLEY and GOODWIN. These latter named are commanding in the beleaguering army. Perhaps when these three gallant Union commanders meet their old comrade inside the walls of Port Hudson, some old recollections will be revived. But GARDNER holds the ground tenaciously, and evidently don't want to see them. At the time of the secession mania, open disloyalty was talked among many of the officers then in the army. Capt. DUDLEY brought charges against nine officers of his regiment. Seven of them are now in the Confederate service.

Brig.-Gen. STONE, who had been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS, has arrived here with his Staff, but has not yet been assigned to active duty. He will probably relieve Gen. DWIGHT in command of the left wing.

While Gen. BANKS and Staff were making a reconnoissance on the left of our army last Monday, Lieut.-Col. WM. S. ALEXT, Chief of Cavalry, was kicked by a horse, the blow breaking his left leg. The accident was not a dangerous one, but will for a few weeks deprive the army of one of its best officers, and the General of one of his best advisers.

In such an affair as that of the other day, it is but natural that many men should escape the death-dealing missiles of the enemy by a very narrow margin. Maj. PLUNKETT, of the Forty-ninth, is a fair specimen of a soldier—he stands six feet five inches in his stockings. He led his regiment on to the enemy's works after BARTLETT and SUMNER fell wounded, and was a conspicuous mark for the enemy's fire, but escaped without a bruise. Out of eighteen officers of this regiment who went into the fight, eleven were wounded. But seven companies of the regiment were engaged, however. Company I, Capt. KENNY, and Company F, Lieut. DRESSER, were detailed to guard an ammunition train, and Company G, Capt. WALKER, is at Baton Rouge, on provost duty. Color Sergt. Thos. BECK, of the Forty-ninth, a Berkshire six-footer, carried the colors bravely through the fight, under the hottest fire. He was twice censured by the Commander for going ahead too fast. He remained at the front with his colors flying, but did not receive a scar or scratch. This was a wonderful escape.

Capt. F. W. SMITH, Company I, Forty-eighth Massachusetts, who is reported slightly wounded in the ankle, had thirty-eight bullet-holes in his clothes when he was brought off the field.

Lieut. N. N. NOYES, Company F, Forty-eighth Massachusetts, was saved from a bullet wound by his sword accidently resting in front of his breast. A bullet struck the sword, and glanced away.

Naval.

MORE EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE PRIVATEERS.

The navy has once more been stirred up by the depredations of the privateers. Hardly had the steamers returned which were sent away a few days since, and reported their failure to discover the whereabouts of the pirates, than orders were received there to prepare once more all available vessels, and to charter every fast one to be had. The steamers *Gertrude* and *Granite State*, both captured prizes, are finishing rapidly at the Navy-yard, and will be sent to sea immediately. A tughoat was dispatched, on Wednesday evening, after the steam frigate *San Jacinto*, with orders to bring her back, and dispatch her after the *Tacony*, but she was too far out to sea. Yesterday Rear-Admiral PAULDING succeeded in chartering the splendid ocean steamships *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Star of the South*, and others. The fleet arrived at the Navy-yard last evening, and will be outside the lights to-day. The new steam corvette *Shenandoah* has received her sailing orders at Philadelphia, and will join the chase; the bark *Ethan Allen* has gone from the Boston Navy-yard, by BROWN & LOVELL, has been chartered for instant service. The splendid steam frigate *Susquehanna*, which accompanied the *Niagara* on the cable expedition, has been hauled alongside the wharf at the Brooklyn Yard to be fitted out; and, indeed, every vessel that possesses any sea-going qualification will be in the hands of the constructors and fitters-out for the next few days. The following is a recapitulation of the squadron now about to participate in the chase:

Name.	Description.	Where.
1. Atlanta	Chartered	New-York.
2. Baltic	Chartered	New-York.
3. Star of the South	Chartered	New-York.
4. Ethan Allen	Bark	Boston.
5. Shenendoah	Navy-built corvette	Philadelphia.
6. Hawquah	Steam corvette	Boston.

It was rumored last night that the *Cumbria*, *Black Stone* and other crafts have been rechartered.

The Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard has ordered Lieut.-Commander FILLEBROWN, Capt. NICHOLSON, of the *Shamrock*, Capt. COOPER, late of the *Connecticut*, and other officers, to command these vessels and to use all possible vigilance in searching for the rebel pirates.

THE U. S. STEAMER SUMTER.

This vessel, whose sinking was reported yesterday by telegraph, was once the old Cromwell steamer *Atlanta*, and was built at Philadelphia in 1858. She was reported unseaworthy over a year ago, yet was sent to sea. Having been refitted, she was again dispatched from New-York some months since, and returned in distress on the 10th of April, but she was fitted up again, nearly all her officers endeavoring to leave her. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant—Peter Haye.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Neilson, Jr.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—A. B. Robinson.
Captain's Clerk—G. Frederic Randall.
Paymaster's Clerk—Wm. A. C. Steerk.
Surgeon's Steward—Herbert Neilson.
Engineers—Acting Second Assistant—Wm. F. Goff. *Acting Third Assistants*—John Van Hogan, Richard Thall and Charles Bennett.
Acting Ensigns—Geo. A. Patterson, Thomas G. Hargis, Thomas W. Spencer, Jacob L. Heyes,
Acting Masters' Mates—Charles H. Neill, Paul Boyden, Charles F. O'Neill, George Van Duzer, John J. Alico, Jr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Admiral DAHLGREN arrived here yesterday, and visited the Navy-yard, where he was received by Admiral PAULDING with the honors due his rank. He appeared in citizens' dress, which obviated the necessity of extending to him a formal reception.

Admiral FOOTE was no better last evening, and his friends and physicians despair of his recovery. It is said that the Secretary of the Navy will arrive in town to see him.

THE TURF.

Centreville Course: Running Races—Shortest Time on Record on a Northern Course—Boston and Fashion's 4-Mile Time Beaten by 6 1-4 Seconds.

The second day's races on the Centreville Course took place yesterday, and were well attended, the President of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad superintending the arrangements of the trips, in person; in consequence of which every facility was extended to the visitors to the races.

The first race was a four-mile dash for a purse and stake of $700 for all ages, which was the best contested race and fastest time ever recorded on a Northern Course, and was won by Capt. MOORE'S bay mare *Idlewild*, ridden by TOMMY PATTEN, who beat Mr. JOHN M. CLAY'S bay colt *Jerome Edgar*, ridden by GILPATRICK, by only three lengths, in 7 minutes 25¼ seconds; Mr. FRANK MORRIS' chestnut colt *Dangerous* being under a strong pull at the Judge's stand in 7 minutes 30 seconds. The last three miles were done in the fastest time on record, viz.: 5 minutes 27¼ seconds. The track was in the most favorable condition. The following is a memorandum of previous races:

Fashion beat *Boston* on Long Island—time, 7.32½; GILPATRICK riding the losing horse, as he has done in the present race, in which he has beat *Boston's* time. At the April meetings, on the Metairie course, at New-Orleans—which gives the horses a year's advantage, or 4 pounds in weight, over yesterday's race, as the ages always date from the May following that of the race meeting—the following four-mile races have been run under more advantageous circumstances in shorter time:

Lexington against time in.....7.19¾
Lecompte beat *Lexington* in.....7.23½
Lexington beat *Lecompte* and *Rube* in.....7.26

It will be easily understood, therefore, what excitement and interest this splendid race caused among the leading turfmen of the different parts of the United States, who were present in considerable numbers yesterday; and also the enthusiasm of the miscellaneous crowds of spectators in witnessing the contest between these fine horses.

The second race was for a handicap purse for all ages, for which six entries were made, only three of which started, namely, Mr. F. G. MURPAY'S gray colt *Gray Don*, Mr. JOHN M. CLAY'S bay colt *Bill Davis* and Mr. PHILO C. BOSE'S brown mare *Seven Oaks*, and a prettier or more exciting race was never seen. The sale of $100 pools for choice of horses will indicate the rate of betting, as before the start *Seven Oaks* was the favorite at $80, *Bill Davis* fetching $37 50 and *Gray Don* but $20.

After the first heat, the $100 pools averaged as follows: *Seven Oaks*, $82; *Bill Davis*, $32, and *Gray Don* last of all, less than and before $17—*Seven Oaks* still being the choice against the field. But when the *Gray* made such a gallant dash to the front toward the last of the third heat, and won it, with the *Oake* last, the rush to hedge off in the $100 pools was shown by the *Don* fetching $75; *Davis*, $20; and *Oake*, $15.

THE FOUR-MILE DASH.

Idlewild was the choice in the pools at 100 to 20 against the field, and even between *Jerome Edger* and *Dangerous*.

First Mile—Edger took the lead from the start, having the inside, while *Idlewild*, who was outside, took the lead and inside from *Dangerous*, and in this position they passed into the second mile, with three lengths between each, at an easy pace in 1:59.

Second Mile—Edger and *Idlewild* maintained their relative positions around the course, and passing the judges' stand in the same way, while *Dangerous* fell off three lengths in the first turn, opened the gap to eight lengths at the half, ten at the three-quarter pole, but made a fine brush up the home-stretch, and was but six lengths behind as he crossed the score—the two miles being done in 3:47¾.

Third Mile—Edger increased his lead over *Idlewild* to four lengths on entering the turn, and to five lengths at the three-quarter pole, with *Dangerous* at least ten lengths still further behind; a splendid burst of speed placed *Edger* leading by three lengths; and *Idlewild* six lengths in advance of *Dangerous*.

Fourth Mile—Idlewild closed up a length on entering the turn, when *Dangerous* fell off a length; at the half mile the leading horses maintained their relative positions, but increased the pace. A tremendous struggle now ensued, amidst the greatest excitement, as they entered the last turn going round; but an open length was between them at first, and they ran yoked part of the distance, and at the three-quarter pole *Idlewild* had begun to draw in front; the struggle down the home stretch being one of the most dashing bursts of speed which could be imagined, and ending in *Idlewild* passing the score three lengths in advance under a strong pull, the winner of the race, in 7.25¾, the last three miles being done in the shortest time on record, namely, 5.27¾. Both the other horses were pulled up also, when their riders saw that it was a hopeless task to expect to win.

RECAPITULATION.

First Race—A purse and stake of $700 for all ages; four-mile dash; closed with the following entries:

Thos. G. Moore's b. m. Idlewild, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, 6 yrs. old..... 1
John M. Clay's h. c. Jerome Edgar, by Star Davis, dam Zenobia, by Imp. Zanganee, 4 years old..... 2
F. Morris' ch. c. Dangerous, by imp. Bonnie Scotland out of Fashion, 4 years old..... 4
F. Morris' ch. h. Reporter, by Lexington, dam by American Eclipse, 5 years old.....dr

SECOND RACE.

Handicap purse for all ages, mile heats.

First Heat.—The *Gray Don* had the inside, and *Seven Oaks* the middle, who took the lead and track on entering the turn, the others being yoked together. At the half-mile, *Oaks* led *Bill Davis* two lengths, and but one length at the three-quarter pole, where the gray was four lengths behind. A gallant brush for the lead took place up the home stretch, ending in *Seven Oaks* winning the heat, *Bill Davis* one length behind, and *Gray Don* two more in the rear.

Second Heat—Was well contested throughout by *Oaks* and *Davis*, who ran almost neck and neck to the three-quarter pole, when Mr. CLAY'S horse drew clear in front, and finally won by a couple of lengths; the gray, who had been five lengths behind at the half-mile, having reduced the gap by a splendid brush to the straight run to only one length behind *Seven Oaks*.

Third Heat—The gray led at the turn, but was lapped at the quarter pole by *Davis—Oaks* being five lengths behind. At the half-mile the *Don* drew in front, and increased his lead, finally winning the heat by a couple of lengths—*Davis* being three lengths in advance of *Seven Oaks*.

Fourth Heat—Gray Don took the lead from the start, with *Bill Davis* lapped on him till they passed the quarter-pole; at the half-mile a length was between them, and notwithstanding a persistent effort for the lead by *Davis*, *Gray Don* won the heat and race by a couple of lengths. *Seven Oaks* never approached the leading horses.

RECAPITULATION.

Second Race—Handicap purse, for all ages; mile heats; the following were entered:

Gray Don, g. c. by Hornpipe, dam by Chorister, 5 years old, 95 lbs..... 3 3 1 1
Bill Davis, b. c. Star Davis, out of Rally, by Trustee, 4 years old, 104 lbs..... 2 1 2 2
Seven Oaks, br. m. Vandal, dam by Birmingham, 4 years old, 96 years old..... 1 2 3 3
Skedaddle, ch. f. by Yorkshire, out of Daniel Boone's dam, 3 years old, 87 lbs..... drawn.
John Morgan, h. h. by Sovereign, dam by Glencoe, 5 years old, 114 lbs..... drawn.
Observer, ch. c. by Herr Boston, 95 lbs..... drawn.

TIME OF HEATS.

	Quarter mile.	Half mile.	One mile
First heat	26¾	51¾	1:46¾
Second heat	26	51¾	1:49
Third heat	27¾	53¾	1:51
Fourth heat	28¾	54½	1:51

We are indebted to PRICE MCGRATH, Esq., of Kentucky and New-Orleans, who acts as one of the Timers in these races—for his courtesy in giving the times of previous four-mile-races, as well as those of the present season. Mr. MCGRATH, who is well-known as a leading turfman of the South and Southwest, owns *Mammona*, now in Capt. MOORE'S stables, as well as several other fine horses.

THE RACES FOR TO-DAY.

The first race to-day is mile heats, best 3 in 5, in which will run *Mammona*, *Bill Davis* and *Gray Don*. The second race is two-mile heats, in which *Southerner*, *Fleetwing* and Mr. CLAY'S *Lodi* will run. These races will no doubt be hotly contested.

Sixth Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The Sixth Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which came off yesterday, was a complete success both numerically and pecuniarily. The weather, which, next to the water, is the most important thing in a regatta, was decidedly favorable; a cool breeze blowing throughout the day from the southeast, rendered the atmosphere pleasant and lessened the effect of the sun.

According to previous arrangements, the fast and commodious steamer *Rip Van Winkle* was at De Forest's wharf, near Fulton Ferry, to receive the members and invited guests. Only a limited number of tickets was issued, but by some way or other at least seven or eight hundred people were on board, and of these a majority were ladies, who occupy twice the space allotted to an individual. The steamer left her moorings at 12 M., sharp, rounding Gowanus Bay, the starting place, in half an hour. Here an animated scene greeted the view, the yachts been arranged in two rows, awaiting the signal to start, while the waters were bestudded with large and small craft of every build, from a small cut-rigged skiff to the large and handsome yacht. The Club-house, and other buildings in the vicinity, were handsomely decorated with flags, of both a national and international character, which contrasted pleasantly with the high green hills in the distance, and, all together, presented a very picturesque appearance.

The boats were arranged in the following order, and in which, at the given signal they started at 12:49:

FIRST CLASS.

Yachts Entered.	Owners.	Tonnage.	No.
1. Addie	R. Frundie	20	13
2. Annie Laurie	Wm. Mellomis	24	6
3. Katie-Did		16	15
4. Midnight	J. R. Waller	24	6
5. Restless	Jno. Jones	18	1
6. Dolphin	E. Sheridan	16	2
7. Oceana	J. J. White	15	10
9. Early Bird	(withd'n), G. A. Cooper,	19	5

SECOND CLASS

laid from gaide the long dock, and started at 12:53:

Names.	Owners.	Tonnage.	No.
1. L. F. Newman	J. Dimon	26	9
2. Sophia	H. Smedley	28.3	12
3. Arethusa	J. M. Darnell	28.2	11
4. Laura	R. M. Whiting	26.11	4
5. Commodore	S. Smedley	27.10	8
6. Favorita	J. McClenahan	28.1	14
7. Nonpareil	L. Fancher	28.8	7

The start was effected with much ease, and the vessels having wooed the balmy breeze, each boat made much headway. Up as far as the Bay Ridge dock the contest was chiefly between the *Addie* and *Annie Laurie*, which were close together, but the breeze being stiffer at this point and the vessels having more room for their operations, the race became more general. The *Annie Laurie* attracted much attention by her beautiful sailing, and it soon became evident that she would be one of the winning boats. On nearing Fort Lafayette, whose grim walls and solitary sentinel presented no very inviting aspect, that vessel took the inside track—that is, went in between the fort and the shore, which apparently gave her a few minutes. After passing the buoy off this point, the *Katie-Did* overtook the *Addie* and gained considerably on the *Annie Laurie*, whose able Captain kept her up admirably. The second-class boats maintained nearly the same order as at starting, the *Laura* perhaps gaining a little on the *Commodore*. It was not until after the flag-boat off Coney Island had been passed, that the race between the second-class boats became exciting; then, having full swing, they flew across the water with the swiftness and gracefulness of a swan. When down in the lower Bay, the race was quite close between the *Commodore*, *Nonpariel* and *Laura*, which antortunately was broken, the first-named boat having her mast takea short off; the other two maintained nearly the same positions. It was now almost impossible, even with the aid of the glass, to discern the numbers on the sails of the first-class boats, so that we were unable to get their positions, either going down or when rounding the Buoy 9, as the *Rip Van Winkle* left before they had all got by. On the way down, the hours were enlivened by Sanger's band, which discorsed some choice music. Several dances were improvised, and all had a good time generally. A glee club, composed of some 10 or 12 marines from the *North Carolina*, sang a number of patriotic and popular airs, much to the edification of the passengers.

On approaching the buoy, the *Laura* having got to the windward she managed to head off the *Nonpariel*, whom she led around the stake-boat, both yachts maintaining the same positions on the home-stretch. On the way back, the wind being in their favor, the race become quite animated, each Captain trying to out-manœuvre the other. The Narrows presented a rare scene, some forty or fifty boats with full sail, all coming up at the same time, completely hid the horizon from view, and plowing through the water, in which was reflected the rays of the setting sun, all eyes were strained to discern the racing boats, which were almost lost in the number of others following them.

In passing the home boat the *Laura*, which came in before the wind in a splendid manner, reached there at 4:31½, followed by the others in this order: *Nonpariel*, *Favorita*, *L. F. Newman*, *Sophia* and *Arethusa*; of the first-class the *Katie-Did* and *Annie Laurie* came in first.

Below is the time-table, from which it will be see that the *Katie-Did* and the *Laura* were the victorious boats:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Time. H. M. S.	Name.	Time. H. M. S.
Restless	5 19 50	Early Bird (withdrawn)	
Dolphin	5 19 00	Oceana	5 29 00
Midnight	5 22 15	Addie	5 35 00
Annie Laurie	4 55 40	Katie-Did	4 53 12

SECOND CLASS.

Name.	Time. H. M. S.	Name.	Time. H. M. S.
Laura	4 40 13	Sophia	5 00 60
Nonpareil	4 45 12	L. F. Newman	4 48 40
Arethuse	5 20 06	Favorita	4 46 09
Commodore (broke down.)			

The course sailed over was from stake-boat off the Club-house, to and around stake-boat off Coney Island Point, turning the same to the eastward, thence around stake-boat of buoy No. 9, west bank, turning the same to the eastward, and back to the home stake-boat; distance 26 miles.

Messrs. JOHN M. SAWYER, JOHN H. LEWIS and L. L. JONES officiated as judges.

As usual, the reporters were given the cold shoulder, being starved in the midst of plenty.

The Deapernic Affair near Belfast, Me.

BELFAST, Me., Thursday, June 25.

GRANT and KNOWLES, the deserters, who shot MCKENNIS, Chief of the Police of this City, on Sunday, while attempting to arrest them for horse stealing, were discovered in the woods yesterday by three of the posse sent in search of them. The desperadoes resisted, and a desperate and bloody affray took place.

A Mr. JENKINS, of Detroit, one of the possee, was instantly killed by a shot from a revolver in the hands of GRANT, who also succeeded in seriously wounding another man.

GRANT was finally killed by blows from a knife, and KNOWLES was wounded beyond recovery.

Chief of Police MCKENNEY remains in a very critical condition.

The Illinois Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 25.

The *Democrat*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Springfield, Ill., to the following effect:

"A session of the Illinois Legislature was held yesterday, with the view of legalizing the Wabash Horse Railway, and testing the legality of the Governor's prorogation of the Legislature. The Democrats contend that the Assembly is still in session, having never adjourned. Four members of the House were present and two of the Senate. A Committee was sent to the Governor to ascertain if he had any communication to make. The Governor replied that he had nothing to say, and did not recognize the meeting."

From San Francisco.

[Special to the Exchange.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 25.

Merchants continue to show a disposition to increase their stocks, consequently there is a better demand for staple goods at old prices, with a small advance in a few articles. Candles and coal oil are higher. Butter is a drug.

Arrival Home of the Massachusetts Fifth.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 25.

The steamers *Guide* and *Convoy* arrived tonight from Newbern, having on board the Fifth Massachusetts, whose term have expired.

[Advertisement.]

TO NEWSMEN!—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—JULY—DOUBLE NUMBER—With Portraits and Characters of Lord BROUGHAM, ANNA E. DICKINSON, Stonewall JACKSON, and Dr. DIXON; also, "NOSES," illustrated; the Temperements, Physiology, Ethnology, Physiognomy, Relation of Soul and Body, a New "Facial Angle," Well-balanced Heads, Somnembulism, a Royal Courtship, "Instinct and Reason," Social Relations, &c. Will be ready at 10 o'clock today. See advertisements and handbills for particulars.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S SAFES—
IN PENNSYLVANIA!
Letter from a Banking House.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 23, 1863.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York—

GENTLEMEN:

We send this day, to the Metropolitan Bank, $115, in currency, that was taken out of one of your safes at Rushdale, this morning, after a large store was burned, and heated your safe to a red heat.

The Books and Papers were all safe. If you desire to retain and see these bills, we have no objections.

Respectfully yours,
W. W. WINTON & CO.,
Bankers.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, HARRING'S New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, with HERRING'S & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron, the only material that will effectually resist a burglar's drill.

HERRING'S Patent Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes Combined—one safe within another.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia,
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

ALWAYS AHEAD.—KNOX, as usual, is ahead of all the other slow coaches in the hat business. His beautiful assortment of elegant and fashionable Straw Hats, now on exhibition at No. 212 Broadway, has never been equaled. Gentlemen who want to keep cool and be in the fashion should buy a KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL WATER CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Its success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.* Send for circular.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. transport Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Lieut. R. C. Longworthy, 5th New-York; Capt. Walter Chandler, 85th New-York; Charles Jones, William H. Brisbee, Lieut. A. B. McChesney, 92d New-York; Max Wagner, Lieut. G. T. Roberts, 1st North Carolina; Lieut. J. Bombart, 103d Pennsylvania; Col. J. S. Belknap, 85th New-York; Adjt. W. H. Irwin, 103d Pennsylvania; Capt. John W. Heidenboth, 15th New-York; Capt. John Aigan, 5th Rhode Island; Lieut. A. B. Lindsley, 12th New-York; M. A. Dailey, T. K. Lane, of Saco; Charles B. Wells, Paymaster's Department; Lieut. Wm. Jordon, 45th Massachusetts; Lieut. D. M. Spence, 103d Pennsylvania; Lieut. Broch, 3d Artillery.

In schr. G. S. Adams, from Greytown, Nic.—Mr. J. Grant, C. Stevens, P. Jackson, G. Putnam.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon sets... 0 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 26 | Gov. Island.. 3 15 | Hell Gate.. 4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, June 25.

Cleared.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell, Ships Martha, Ling, Liverpool, Murdock & Smyth; Blenheim, (Br.,) Marshall, Liverpool, J. R. Sands.

Barks Pathfinder, Robinson, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Patriot, (Br.,) Hodgson, Queenstown, W. T. Worwell & Co.; Anna, (Br.,) Jacobson, Demarara, J. Leaycraft; Strausbrook, (Br.,) Wood, Plymouth, Arnell, Tufts & Co.; Emerald Isle, Hunter, Gibralter, P. L. Nevins & Son.

Brigs Bird of the Wave, (Br.,) Brisk, Port-au-Prince, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Lady Alicia, (Br.,) Barnes, Cork, R. C. Gurney; Sophia, Newell, Gloucester, Feinstein Bros.; Goethe, (Meck.,) Ahrens, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company.

Schooners F. Mosher, McDonald, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Helen, Carroll, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport; J. V. Throop, Clark, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Julia Frankin, Jewett, Bath, E. P. Buck & Co; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Washington. Jonas Smith; Carrie Wells, Farnsworth, Port Royal, U. S. Quartermaster; Sybil, (Br.,) Arkins, Matamoras, O. K. King & Co.; Harriet Newell, Sherman, Philadelphia, T. B. Mayhew; W. H. Daly, Sanders, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Banks, Bullock, Dorchester, Mass., James B. Haviland; Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; G. W. Wesley, Parker, Fortress Monroe, Rentley, Smith & Co.; Thomas Page, —, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Mary Helen, (Br.,) McDonald, Charlottetown, P. E. I., C. H. Trumbull; Storm Nymph, (Br.,) Thrugg, Rio Grande del Sur, G. F. Bulley; Globe, Carr, Washington, L. Kenny.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, L. Lenny.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., June 22, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left U. S. transports Decatur, for New-York 23d inst.; E. S. Terry, for do. 24th.

Steamer Fanny Caldwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Delzell.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer E. A. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamtug Charles Pierson, Nash, Newburyport 36 hours, with new ship Valparaiso in tow.

Ship Valparaiso, (new, 1,500 tons,) Mayhew, Newburyport 36 hours, in ballast to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, London 35 ds

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3669. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Carlisle Evacuated by Our Forces.

Probable Occupation of the Place by the Rebels.

The Main Rebel Force Supposed to be Behind Chambersburgh.

Gettysburgh in Possession of the Enemy.

An Order from Ewell to the Citizens of Chambersburgh.

NO LIQUOR TO BE SOLD TO HIS SOLDIERS.

Longstreet's Corps also Said to be Entering Pennsylvania.

LEE AND HIS STAFF NORTH OF THE POTOMAC.

A Call for 50,000 Militia in Pennsylvania.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 26.

EWELL has issued a proclamation from Chambersburgh pledging protection to the citizens unless they offer resistance. He enjoins upon them to abstain from dealing out liquor to his soldiers, and if a violation of the order occurs he will seize and destroy the entire stock.

It has been raining all day, making the roads extremely difficult to travel.

Dr. W. FRAZA SWAIM, of the Sanitary Commission, has provided all possible means to extend aid to the needy in event of an action.

The propriety of proclaiming martial law is seriously considered, but the matter has not yet been definitely decided.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 26.

The main force of the enemy appears to have halted back of Chambersburgh. A large number is concentrating in the mountain passes, but evidently with the intention of awaiting reinforcements, fearing to proceed too far this way with Hooker in the rear.

Yesterday two rebel cavalry were taken near Chambersburgh. They assert that 28 regiments of infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 20 pieces of ordnance are not far from that place.

The rebel column at Mercersburgh numbers 6,000 infantry, with 8 pieces of artillery.

The rain to-day has caused the Susquehanna to rise to a considerable extent, which fact will undoubtedly retard the movements of the enemy.

Gettysburgh is occupied by an entire division of the rebels, who strike out in different directions from that point.

Gen. W. F. SMITH has command of the forces on the west bank of the Susquehanna.

The enemy has not yet entered Carlisle, although he is momentarily expected to do so. WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 26.

The drinking-houses were all closed this morning, in obedience to the Mayor's proclamation.

Many of the dry goods stores are also closed.

Large numbers of refugees continue to arrive from the valley.

Gen. KANE deeming his forces not strong enough to meet the enemy, evacuated Carlisle last night.

At this writing it is not known whether the town has been occupied by the rebels or not.

Gen. KNIPE reports that the rebels are advancing ten thousand strong.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, June 26.

The Governor will, by authority of the War Department, issue a proclamation, which will be published to-morrow, calling for 50,000 militia for the defence of the State, to serve for three months. The apportionments for the different counties will also be indicated.

Gen. W. F. SMITH has been assigned to the defences of the Susquehannah River.

Col. PEIRCE has been assigned to the command of the troops at Bloody Run, Gen. MILROY having been relieved.

The Gray Reserves, of Philadelphia, will be mustered into the service to-day.

Gen. DANA has been assigned to the command of the defences of Philadelphia.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., June 26—9 P. M.

Gen. EWELL, on entering Chambersburgh, issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Monday, June 24,
CHAMBERSBURGH, Wednesday, June 26.

GENERAL ORDERS: 1. The sale of intoxicating liquors to this command without written permission from a Major-General, is strictly prohibited.

2. Persons having liquor in their possession are required to report the fact to the Provost-Marshal, or the nearest general officer, stating the amount and kind, that a guard may be placed over it and the men prevented from getting it.

3. Any violation of Part 1. of these orders, or failure to comply with Part 2., will be punished by the immediate confiscation of all liquors in the possession of the offending parties, besides rendering their other property liable to seizure.

4. Citizens of the country through which the army may pass, who are not in the military service, are admonished to abstain from all acts of hostility, upon the penalty of being dealt with in a summary manner. A ready acquiescence to the demands of the military authorities will serve to lessen the rigors of war. By command of

Lieut.-Gen. R. J. EWELL.

A. S. PENDLETON, A. A. General.

Hundreds of horses are being driven over the bridges of the Susquehanna, followed by men, women and children. The defenceless inhabitants of Cumberland Valley.

GOV. CURTIN has received information that the rebels occupied Gettysburgh to-day with ten regiments of infantry, and with cavalry and artillery.

The operator at Gettysburgh, while sending the dispatch to Gen. COUCH, was forced to leave before finishing it, to avoid capture.

It is believed that this force intends to strike the Northern Central Railroad, either at Hanover Junction or York, which is distant about thirty miles.

The Governor has also received information that the rebels hold all the passes of South Mountain.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Friday, June 26—1 P. M.

The rebel force which occupied Gettysburgh to-day was the division of Gen. EARLY, belonging to LONGSTREET'S corps.

This makes two corps which are supposed to have crossed the Potomac.

The troops of LONGSTREET are supposed to have crossed at Shippensburgh Ford.

When RODES' division of EWELL'S corps arrived at Chambersburgh, the operator was unable to escape. He remained until Wednesday, when he made his escape by the way of London to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arrived here to-day.

They numbered about 12,000, and had five batteries, with a long train of wagons and ambulances. All the officers wore new uniforms, which had no doubt been sent to Hagerstown by rebel sympathisers, in anticipation of their arrival.

When he left, Gen. JOHNSON'S division, belonging to the same corps, was within six miles of the town. The soldiers believed they were going to Harrisburgh, and were very anxious to know how far off it was.

The enemy have made no effort to occupy Carlisle to-day, although they were encamped within four miles of the town.

It has rained all day, and the river is rising.

TELEGRAMS FROM FREDERICK.

[Special to the New-York Times.]

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, June 26—9 P. M.

I have just returned from the vicinity of the South Mountain battle-field, thirteen miles distant from here.

From persons who left Boonsboro this afternoon, I learn that the rebels have all left that place. ANDERSON'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps, which arrived there on Wednesday night and encamped, left on yesterday morning, taking the Waynesboro' road toward Chambersburgh. The force is estimated at from seven thousand to ten thousand, infantry, cavalry and artillery, accompanied by a large wagon train. The whole of LONGSTREET'S corps had crossed the Potomac, and is advancing in different directions into Pennsylvania.

There were but few rebel troops at Hagerstown, yesterday—all gone to Pennsylvania.

LEE and Staff are on this side of the river. R.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 26—1½ P. M.

The telegraph line to Carlisle has not been working for several hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 26.

The *Press* of this city publishes the following special dispatch from Harrisburgh:

"GOV. CURTIN has received a telegram from the operator at McConnellsburgh, stating that the rebels under Gen. JONES had entered the town with cavalry and artillery, and after a severe skirmish with some troops under Gen. MILROY, drove them out of the place and occupied it.

Gen. MILROY is preparing to drive the rebels out of the town in turn, and a battle may be expected there at any time.

Our force in the vicinity is not very strong, but comprises some of the best troops in the service.

I learn by the evening train that the excitement at Pittsburgh continues unabated, and troops are being rapidly organized all over the Department of Monongahela for the defence of the State.

Gen. MILROY'S army at Bloody Run, now numbers nearly 5,000 men of all arms.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SPY.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Friday, June 26.

A rebel spy was captured at Catawissa, and will be lodged in jail in this place this afternoon.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDNCEB.

Harrisburgh Excited at Last—Refugees Flocking into Town—Gen. Andrew Porter Offers His Services.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 25, 1863.

At no period during the present invasion or that of last year has there been so much excitement in Harrisburgh as now. In fact, if excitement and bewilderment were the chief essentials to discomfit and defeat the rebels, that wished-for result would have been attained. Unfortunately for the threatened people of this district they have but one course to adopt in order to save themselves and protect their property—and that is to meet armed columns with armed columns. The sooner the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania comprehend the exigency of the moment and nerve themselves to the conflict, the less cause will they have for bemoaning the misfortunes of war. If they want an incentive to urge them on-ward *en masse* to annihilate the horde of cadaverous thieves that are plundering and pillaging their State, let them be reminded of the devastated fields and townships of Eastern Virginia. If destroying, robbing, burning and slaying, form a pleasing spectacle, not only for their fancy but their vision, let them continue to shirk the duty which calls them immediately to the field, and my word for it they will not look in vain for the object of their gaze. It is passing strange that the men of Pennsylvania have not sprung to arms by thousands and and grappled with invasion with an earnestness that would leave no doubt as to its final fate. At a time like this it will not do for men who have interests at stake to dash wildly through the streets of Harrisburgh, relying solely upon the inclinations of the rebels to save them and theirs from destruction. Bullets directed by firm hands and sabres wielded by strong arms, are the safeguards of this community.

From all directions people are flocking thither. The Chambersburgh depot all last night was crowded with women and children, who could not find accommodations at the hotels. During the entire day wagons loaded with hay, grain and other articles have been rolling into the city, and in many instances the same commodities were immediately placed on broad cars and sent to the lowes between here and Easton. At 2 P. M. this morning a noted physician of Carlisle reached here in a buggy, having left that place two hours previous under the impression that the rebels were within one mile of him. He abandoned his house, furniture and propety of all descriptions.

A number of arrests have recently been made, on suspicion that the parties were spies, but on trial it appeared that the majority of them were simply refugees. To-day three rebel prisoners, attired in the butternut uniform, were brought to the Provost-Marshal's office. They were taken at a place some distance up the river.

The Veterans of 1812, sixteen in number, offered their services to Gov. CURTIN yesterday. They persisted in having the privilege of using the old flint-lock guns, and wanted a position in the rifle-pits when the time for action came. Their services were accepted, and to-day they were at a dress-parade, attracting much attention.

Gen. ANDREW PORTER, formerly Provost-Marshal-General under MCCLELLAN, was here yesterday, and offered his services to the Governor.

A prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, who came in from that place to-night, says that Gen. BOOKER is prepared to meet any number of rebels. Last week all the manufacturing establishments were closed, and the workmen engaged in building fortifications about the city.

Brig.-Gens. J. C. SMITH and P. G. CROSS arrived to-day, and are stopping at the Jonas House.

Gen. COUCH ordered to-day that all persons should be prohibited from visiting the telegraph-room unless on strictly military business. A room at the Capitol has been provided and furnished for the use of the correspondents for the newspapers, and in a day or two a Telegraphic Censor will be appointed.

This afternoon a presentation of a magnificent flag was made to the Philadelphia Police force now here, by MR. JOHN D. WATSON, on behalf of their comrades at home. The presentation was accompanied by a speech, which was responded to in a fitting manner by MR. GEO. R. SMITE. The company then sat down to a sumptuous collation prepared under the direction of Capt. JOHN SPEAR. WHIT.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

A REBEL TELEGRAPH OPERATOR IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE CITY.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, June 25.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, a message was received in the telegraph office here from McConnellsburgh, which left no doubt that the line at that point was in possession of the rebels. The rebel operator does not appear to have been gifted with any great degree of sharpness, as he made himself known the moment he attached his instrument, so that the different offices along the line had prompt notice of his presence, and were enabled to prevent him obtaining any information whatever as to what was passing over the line. After a few boastful messages relative to what the rebels had done and intended doing had been received, it was determined to ascertain where the fellow was, and the following conversation between the operator at Bedford and the rebel took place:

Bedford Office—Where are you?

Rebel—At the foot of Cove Mountain; where are you?

Bedford—At the base of the Laurel Hill Mountain.

The rebel demanded where that was, and reiterated the demand—his words being interlarded with horrible profanity.

Bedford—Then ask JOHNSON. He'll tell you. He used to steal horses around here.

Rebel—JOHNSON will thrash you Yankees yet.

Bedford—What force have you got there?

Rebel—Two hundred thousand, more or less.

Bedford—Where are you bound for?

Rebel—We're going North, and will take charge of the offices along the line in a few days.

Bedford—You'll let us know when you take them, won't you.

After some more language of this kind, the rebel began to lose his temper, and became very abusive, using language which will not bear reporting. In a subsequent conversation with one of the operators, here, he stated that his name was SCANLAN, and that the rebels would be on here very soon. He was very cautious about giving information of any kind, however, and we may say for our boys that he got even less than he gave. After about twenty minutes' stay, he stated that he was going to "cut off," as he had been ordered to leave for the North, and that was the last heard from him.

A DISPATCH FROM GOV. CURTIN.

The *Chronicle* publishes the following dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 24.

The rebels in considerable force have advanced *this* side of Shippensburgh, and hold the country down to the State line. We think the force that is advancing is between eight thousand and ten thousand men.

We cannot estimate the number behind them. They have pillaged the people and destroyed much property.

Be assured that we are not idle, and you may hear of us in a few hours. A. G. CURTIN.

NEW-JERSEY ALL RIGHT.

A PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. PARKER.

Whereas, By the system of computation adopted by the War Department, it is ascertained that the State of New-Jersey has not filled her quota of troops for the service of the United States (although she has responded to all the calls made upon her troops by the Government.)

And whereas, I have applied for authority to raise volunteers to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, and authority has been given by the War Department to raise recruits for regiments now in the field, and also to raise new regiments, with the restriction that no more than five regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry should be under recruitment in the State at one time;

I therefore call upon the citizens of this State to use every exertion to recruit, as speedily as possible, new regiments to serve our country in her hour of need, and also to fill the decimated ranks of those regiments that have sustained the honor of the State on many battle-fields.

The number of men required to fill up the old regiments will be published and apportioned to the different townships and wards of the State, in proportion to the number of men liable to do military duty.

Every man mustered into an old or a new regiment will be duly credited to the State.

Recruiting for five regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry will be put in charge of competent officers, to be designated in General Orders.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at Trenton, this twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three. JOEL PARKER.

Attest:

S. M. DICKINSON, Private Secretary.

JUNE 26.

LEE'S ARMY AND ITS STRENGTH.

From the Washington Republican Extra, June 25.

A gentleman arrived here this morning, who left Hagerstown at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. He saw EWELL'S forces, composing the left wing of LEE'S army, pass through that place. The head of the column entered Hagerstown on Tuesday morning and moved directly through to Pennsylvania. The rear of the column understood to belong to EWALL did not pass through the place until that night. This force was estimated to be from 20,000 to 25,000 strong.

The troops did very little damage beside seizing all the horses they could find. Our informant says that when he left Hagerstown yesterday morning, it was understood that LONGSTREET, in command of the right wing of LEE'S army, was then crossing the Potomac below Williamsport. The main body of A. P. HILL'S forces, comprising the centre of LEE'S army, was understood to be between Winchester and Martinsburgh, moving toward the river.

To-day we have no doubt, from all the information we have gathered, that the whole of EWELL'S column is in Pennsylvania, not far from Chambersburgh. The gentleman who saw EWELL'S troops, says they had with them a very large number of wagons, and from this fact it is supposed that they intend to gather all the supplies they can find.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

From the Baltimore American, June 26.

GEN. LEE IN MARYLAND.

We learn that information reached in this City last evening that Gen. LEE and staff crossed the Potomac into Maryland in the vicinity of Shepherdstown on Wednesday evening, and that the main body of his army was crossing at the different fords between Shepherdstown and Williamsport. There had not, however, at latest accounts, been any rebel movement toward Frederick, the main body being still beyond the South Mountain, and stretching off toward Pennsylvania.

We do not regard this movement on Pennsylvania as anything more than a grand foraging expedition and a feint to attract troops from Gen. HOOKER'S army, as well as to prevent the new regiments from joining him. If they find no opposition, they may go as far as Harrisburgh, and even attack that city; but we rather think that Gen. LEE will soon find occasion for all his troops in the vicinity of the Manassas battle-ground. He will certainly never push forward into Pennsylvania and allow Gen. HOOKER to get between him and the Potomac, which would undoubtedly be the case, probably within the next twenty-four hours, after his army entered the Cumberland Valley in force.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOOKER.

We are only permitted to state that the army of Gen. HOOKER is again in motion.

GEN. FRENCH AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The gratifying news was received last evening that Gen. FRENCH has been appointed to the command of the troops on Maryland Heights. This is the first evidence of real energetic vitality that has yet been exhibited by the War Department on this side of the Potomac, and will be hailed by the people everywhere with gratification. With Gen. FRENCH in command, the troops there may be regarded at once as a heavy reinforcement to the Army of the Potomac for active service.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

NO LATER NEWS FROM PORT HUDSON.

Another Vessel from New-York Destroyed by the Tugboat Boston.

The steamer *Creole*, from New-Orleans on the 19th instant, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The newspapers to hand contain no news from Port Hudson.

The Bank of Louisiana and Louisiana State Bank had been required to go into liquidation, under three Commissioners each. Their condition is said to be satisfactory.

The receipts of sugar from the interior were partially suspended, owing to the heavy duties imposed.

A large mass meeting of Union citizens was held at New-Orleans on the evening of the 18th instant.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated by the Bunker Hill Company of the Forty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, at Camp Parapet, Louisiana.

The steamers *George Cromwell*, *Key West*, *Patapsco* and *Suffolk*, had arrived from New-York.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Guerrillas Annoying Gen. Banks—Four Steamers Burned—The City Banks in Trouble—An Unsuccessful Assault on Port Hudson—The Wounded Arriving at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 19, 1863—3 P. M.

The *Matanzas* was to go direct, and leave at 6 o'clock last evening. At 5 o'clock the Quartermaster sent an order for her detention, to take on board fifty prisoners, and to land them at Key West. This morning the *Creole* is detained, awaiting the arrival of the *Iberville*, from Baton Rouge, with army mail—if she gets in at all. As I intimated in my former letter, the Confederate guerrillas have got in the rear of BANKS, and at Donaldsville and on the Bayou Lafourche, and have burnt four steamers—viz., the *Lafourche*, *Seger*, *Anglo-American*—all bound here with sugar, &c., and used for transports occasionally. There is also a report that of two Government transport steamers, bound from Brasher City to New-Orleans, one has been burnt and the other is ashore, whether by accident or design it is not stated. The two steamers expected here were the *Laurel Hill* and a ferry-boat used by Gen. BANKS to transport troops.

Everything in relation to Port Hudson is suppressed. The bank-note currency question, it is said, will be satisfactorily arranged in a few days.

Provost-Marshal Gen. BOWEN has closed the Louisiana State Bank, appointing as liquidators J. M. LEVEQUE, President of the Bank, A. MITTENBERGER and Col. DWIGHT. The banks, by the laws of the State, are under the control of the Governor and the Board of Currency, and as GOV. SHEPLEY is military Governor, and fulfilling all the duties of civil Governor, it was his province to close the banks for any infringement of their charters. The bank directors say they are able, and have ample available assets to pay their issues.

JUNE 19—5 P. M.

The steamer *Sallie Robinson* left here last evening with ordnance, naval stores, &c., for Baton Rouge, and has returned to the city, and as the steamer *Cornie* is just from Port Hudson, having a bearer of dispatches and the army end navy mail, the *Creole* will be dispatched. She confirms the burning of the boats in Bayou Plaquemine, and the return of the *Any One*, lying under protection near Donaldson. Capt. TARBOY and his guerrillas are doing much mischief. A party came within a few miles of Baton Rouge, when a skirmish occurred. Twenty-five of our troops were killed, and a few were taken prisoners. Five hundred negroes have been driven off at Lafourche by the guerrillas, and some stores taken by them. The *Cornie* supplied some of the gunboats. When the fort at Port Hudson opened on her, one of our gunboats replied, and silenced the battery. Part of our troops are stationed in the hills at Port Hickny, and the guerrillas near them. I should not be surprised if Plaquemine was destroyed on the return of supplies from here. The *Sallie Robinson* intends trying to get up again to-night with her stores and some officers. Warm work may be expected there in a few days. It is a matter of surprise where the guerrillas come from. They swarm, and it may be to attract attention from Port Hudson, which is awaiting reinforcements. The forces of the enemy in Port Hudson have been underrated.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 20, 1863.

This week, so far, has been a week of rumors. Papers from Mobile, from the 4th to the 13th of June, which contained in them contraband intelligence of movements in the Mississippi and the West, have been received. That there have been close contested battles and skirmishes in the vicinity of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson no one doubts; yet both sides claim advantages. We fight under great disadvantages—leading men against the heights of Port Hudson, where masked batteries, rifle-pits and concealed foes meet them, and contest every step. The policy alluded to in my former letters, of a siege to starve them out, has been abandoned for sharp, quick and decisive blows, regardless of slaughter, as delay would give the Confederates time to concentrate reinforcements in the rear of BANKS, cut him off from railroad communication with New-Orleans and his supplies, or drive him to the river transportation. Consequently a renewed attack was made on Sunday, in which we were repulsed. The loss you will doubtless learn through Government reports at Washington. For the last two days the *Iberville*, *Time and Tide*, *Crescent* and other steamers have arrived here with the sick and wounded, who are being received at the St. Lous Hotel, (hospital,) and every comfort and convenience is provided for them.

Lieut.-Commander JOHN E. HART, of the United States gunboat *Albatross*, now stationed off Bayou Sara, committed suicide on the afternoon of the 11th inst., by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, in his state-room, while suffering from delirium, the consequence of an intermittent fever, under which he had been laboring some time. He entered the United States Navy in 1841, and stood 33 in the list of Lieutenant-Commanders. He was a brave, gallant and accomplished officer, and much liked in social circles. He has been in several engagements, the *Albatross* being his first command. He was a native of New-York, and leaves a wife and family.

The mortuary report for the week ending June 14 shows an increase of 58 over last week's report. Total deaths, 190—of which 35 are from diarrhœa and dysentery, and 20 from fevers (no yellow); of the 190, 51 were Africans and their descendants.

Much anxiety is felt here to know the next victims of the steam-ting *Boston*, which is now out on the Gulf, unless she has been overhauled ere this by the navy. The *Portsmouth*, lying at the head of the Passes, should have been provided with two small tenders—fast steamers—that could watch the mouth of the Passes and communicate with her. Capt. JAMES DUKE, now, it is said, in command of the *Boston*, is well known here as a very smart fellow. He was in Government employ during the Mexican war, and commanded the United States Government transport *Grey Cloud*, running from Pensacola to New-Orleans. He brought BILLY BOWLEGS and other Indian Chiefs from Florida to New-Orleans. He is a fine pilot, and knows the coast and Gulf well. He also commanded one of the tow-boats on the Mississippi. He was, within a few months, captured in running the blockade from Mobile to Havana in a small vessel with a cargo of cotton. He was sent to Key West, his vessel and cargo condemned, and he ordered to report as a prisoner to Admiral FARRAGUT here, and he now turns up retaliating on unarmed and unprotected vessels coming to New-Orleans. He has a family here or in Dixie. What he can do with a small ting, with only small arms—navy revolvers—remains to be seen.

Much surprise and some excitement was created this morning by an order from Gen. BANKS, through Gov. BOWEN, Provost-Marshal General, (although no notice is given in print,) to three of our local Banks to go into liquidation, viz.: The Bank of Louisiana, Louisiana State Bank and Bank of New-Orleans. These banks have virtually been in liquidation for many months, doing no new business, but renewing the mortgage notes and others, and collecting, in some instances, the interest only. Many citizens, loyal of course, for the registered enemies have left and are leaving, have held these notes. Knowing that the bill holders are the first to be paid by their charters end by law, and that the Banks had for their assets mortgaged notes, they preferred them to the city issues, which are predicated upon the taxes only, and these Bank issues hold mortgages upon the improved property thereof in the city. Now the holders of the banknotes are at the mercy of the brokers, who charge 25 per cent. discount, while greenbacks are at 5 to 6 per cent. premium and city issues at par, the other banks having scarcely any notes out here.

The great Union mass meeting, at Clay-square, was largely attended last evening.

Col. CHARLES DWIGHT has recovered, and is presiding at the Provost Court, Department of the Gulf. GILBERT.

PORT HUDSON.

The following paragraph, which appears in the *Era* of June 17, is the only reference in any of the papers to the struggle at Port Hudson:

"The public mind at present is in a state of suspense not exceeded at the time when Capts. FARRAGUT and PORTER were thundering at the gates of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. The great stake for the possession of the Union army. Such accounts as have been received from Vicksburgh, have all been to the effect that Gen. GRANT and his indomitable army have every prospect of finally succeeding in their efforts to capture this strongbold.

As for Port Hudson are, we are assured by persons every way well qualified to judge, to a most encouraging condition. But the impatient mind is prone to outstrip the slow process of a siege, and fly to the future, vainly endeavoring to fathom its dark recesses."

DEPREDATIONS IN THE GULF.

From the Era, June 17.

The towboat *Leviathan* arrived yesterday from the mouth of the river, having in tow the ship *Jenny Lind*, with Captain TIBBETS on board.

We learn from Capt. TIBBETS that the tugboat *Boston* put her tow to see on the 9th inst., and then took in tow the ship *Jenny Lind*, inside Pass-a-l'Outre bar, bound up.

When about 10 o'clock, the same night, a tugger came along side of the *Boston*, and cut her loose from the ship, and immediately put to sea, Capt. TIBBETS being at the time on board the *Jenny Lind*.

On the 10th inst. the tugboat *Leviathan*, Capt. WHITMORE, was dispatched in pursuit of the *Boston*, and after cruising around in the neighborhood of the fleet off Mobile, she returned without seeing anything of the *Boston*. We also learn that during the night of the 9th, the *Boston* fell in with the bark *Lenox*, Capt. COLE, from New-York for this port, off Pass-a-l'Outre, and made prisoners of Capt. COLE and crew, and set the ship on fire. The *Boston* then commenced cruising, when, during the same night, she fell in with the bark *Texana*, Capt. WOLFE, about thirty-five miles off Pass-a-l'Outre, and after taking the Captain and crew prisoners, set the ship on fire about 6 o'clock in the morning. We learn that both vessels were from New-York, with assorted cargoes for this port. The *Boston* then stood for the Chandeleurs.

The *Picayune* has the following interesting particulars:

"One of the Pass pilots, Mr. E. C. BANNAN, called to see us yesterday, and from him we have information which fully confirms the report of Capt. TIBBETTS.

Pilot BANNAN had been on board the bark *Texana* five days, when she was overhauled by the *Boston*. The *Texana* was 35 miles distant from Pass-a-l'Outre, and BANNAN, as pilot, was bringing her in, when the tug *Boston* ran along side, as the Captain of the *Texana* supposed, to tender her services as a tow. The *Boston* was flying the United States flag, but when she was close to the bark she pulled it down and ran up Confederate colors. She then hailed the *Texana* to heave to, which she did.

Capt. JAMES DRAKE, with a dozen men, the entire crew of the *Boston*, boarded and took possession of the bark. Capt. WOLFE and his two mates were taken on board the *Boston*, and the crew were offered the choice of going to Mobile on the tug, or going to shore in the long boat. Pilot BANNOW, the cook, and two of the crew, left the bark in the long boat. The rest of the crew went as prisoner on the *Boston*.

The pilot says they were well treated, and were allowed to take all their personal property out of the *Texana*. He saw Capt. COLE and the first and second mate of the *Lenox* (burned the day before) on board the *Boston*. When the crew were out of the *Texana* she was set on fire. Capt. DUKE took no property from the bark. All this happened early last Wednesday, and the *Texana* was set on fire about six o'clock in the morning. As soon as the *Texana* was well on fire the *Boston* sailed away for the *Chandeleurs*. Mr. BANNON says that Capt. DUKE and crew came over from Mobile in a lugger, and hung around the passes eight or ten days to catch the *Boston*. These men were armed with navy-size revolvers."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 25.

The Yorktown *Cavalier*, of the 23d inst., reports the following deaths in the Nelson General Hospital there:

June 17—Lewis Furman, 127th N. Y. Volunteers.
June 18—W. C. Bentley, 143d N. Y. Volunteers.
June 19—John A. Purvis, 143d N. Y. Volunteers.
June 21—Edward A. Lewis, 143d N. Y. Volunteers.

The schooner *Jamestown* arrived here yesterday afternoon with the officers and crew of the United States gunboat *Sumter*, which was sunk four miles from Cape Henry Light, having been run into by the steamer *General Meigs* on the night of the 23d. No lives were lost by this accident. The *Sumter's* smokestacks are out of water.

Four rebel deserters arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning from Yorktown from WISE'S army.

All the patients who were in the hospitals at Suffolk have been removed to the Hampton and Chesapeake hospitals, as this is a much healthier locality.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWE, arrived here this afternoon from Newbern, N. C. The Captain reports no news in that Department.

A rain-storm commenced here at an early hour this morning, and continued up to 5 o'clock this afternoon. Rain was much needed here.

A Prize.

The British prize schooner *Glen*, of Yarmouth N. S., Acting Ensign MEAD, has just arrived. She was captured June 20, in lat. 35° 41', lon. 73° 47'. Her former Captain (SWAIM) reports that she was from Matamoras for Nassau, N. P., and having got to the northward of his port of destination, and being short of provisions—had been at sea 49 days—was proceeding to Halifax, N. S. When captured she was 600 miles north of Nassau. She is supposed to be a blockade runner.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Reports of Deserters from the Interior.

REBEL RAMS PREPARING FOR A RAID.

The Nine Months' Volunteers for the Defence of Pennsylvania.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, June 22.

The United States transport steamer *Albany*, Capt. LEWIS, leaves here at 5 P. M., for New-York.

Two deserters arrived here from Wilmington a few days since, with the intelligence that two rebel ironclads, with five inches plating on eighteen inches of wood, mounting heavy guns, were about ready to make a raid on our blockading squadron. They are about the size of the first *Merrimac*, and lay very deep in the water, and are only able to make some three or four knots an hour.

Wilmington is very strongly fortified, and a small force can hold it against great odds. The officers of the regiments there are in favor of "a bitter prosecution of the war," while the men, who desire the capture of the city by the "Yankees," entertain none but mutinous regards for the rebel Confederacy. Ex-Senator CLINGMAN is the General commanding the rebel forces.

In the vicinity of Wilmington, near the border of South Carolina, large numbers of deserters and conscripts are intrenched and successfully resisting rebel authority, having had three severe engagements already.

The rebel Secretary of War has ordered all the North Carolina regiments into other States, for immediate service, on account of the growing disaffection among them. Georgia and South Carolina troops are to take their places in this State.

The women and children, numbering some 1,500 persons, on Cape Hatteras Banks, are in a very destitute condition, and threatened with starvation. Every man and boy among them capable of doing military duty, has voluntarily taken up arms in defence of the Union, which leaves no one at home to care for the innocent and needy. It is earnestly hoped that some benevolent Christian Association of the North will immediately dispatch hither a representative with clothing and other necessaries to relieve the pressing wants of these devoted Union-loving people.

The wives and children of the First North Carolina Volunteers and the First North Carolina artillery, are also suffering for the want of proper clothing, and require immediate assistance, having been driven from their homes in a destitute condition.

The fortifications in this Department are being improved and strengthened to such an extent, with but little expense to the Government, as will make them completely impregnable.

On receiving the news of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, Gen. FOSTER immediately dispatched Gen. PETTES, Chief of Staff, to Fortress Monroe and Washington to tender the services to Gen. DIX and the authorities at Washington of all the nine months' men in this Department, who were held ready to move at a moment's notice.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, June 23.

As soon as the intelligence reached Gen. FOSTER of Lee's advance, he, on his own responsibility, commenced making arrangements for embarking all his available forces for Fortress Monroe, to be used by Gen. DIX in taking Richmond, or to assist in repelling the rebel invasion, as DIX might think proper. Our waters, since the reception of the news, have been black with moving masses of troops who have never been defeated.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

$187,000 IN TREASURE.

Supposed Rebel Pirate off Cape Horn.

The steamer *Champion*, from Aspinwall on June 17, arrived here yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

Order	$12,267	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	$13,700
J. T. Hayward	5,000	H. Cohn & Co	27,700
Frank Baker	7,000	Order	4,250
Harbeck & Co	9,450	Marcus C. Hawley	3,458
Jno. B. Newton & Co.	17,657	Wells, Fargo & Co	84,000
Total			$184,484
From Aspinwall			$2,596

From Panama.

PANAMA, Wednesday, June 17.

An attempt has been made in Quito to upset the Urbina Administration in Ecuador. Several of the ringleaders were arrested and banished, and the revolution thus quieted.

There is nothing of importance from the coast.

On the Isthmus everything remains quiet, the only excitement being the arrival of 100 soldiers from Buenaventura in charge of about 25 officers. There were 500 in all, but the balance deserted prior to embarkation. It is probable the President has sent them here previous to making a visit himself. Should he come here this will be the Capital during his visit, as he carries it with him wherever he goes throughout the Republic.

The new Constitution was promulgated in this City on Sunday last amidst great beating of drums and sounding of trumpets. It is a very liberal document—in fact too much so for the people it is intended for. Perfect freedom, both in speech and writing, is allowed, and will doubtless be fully availed of, and will lead to endless quarrels.

The *Champion* arrived on the morning of the 14th inst., nearly 11 days from New-York. She had fine weather, but was very deeply laden.

Aspinwall City is being rapidly rebuilt in a very neat, though by no means substantial fashion.

The weather is very variable, and frequent heavy rains prevail.

The Isthmus is exceedingly healthy.

The Pirate off Cape Horn.

From the Panama Herald, June 16.

We publish below the affidavit of Capt. LEACH, of the ship *George Green*, made before the United States Consul at Callao, regarding the vessel he saw on-fire off Cape Horn and the steamer supposed to be a pirate. It would be interesting to ascertain from the log of the British steamer *Furi Yama*, which was off Cape Horn about the same time, and is now on her way to San Francisco and Vancouver's Islands, whether she was not the vessel taken for the piratical steamer:

COPY.

CALLAO, May 16, 1863.

Report of Capt. Leach, of the ship George Green, of New-York, before me, Consul of the United States.

APRIL 14, 1863—Fresh breezes and hazy. At 2 P. M., Cape Horn bore N. W. 15 miles. The haze clearing up, saw two vessels astern, one of them a steamer. In a few minutes after saw the vessel that was in company with the steamer on fire, and the steamer heading for the *George Green*, under steam and sail, coming up very fast. At 3 P. M., he being about four miles astern and to our wake, the steamer, on nearing us closer, saw a large double-topsail yard ship (no doubt American) off our lee quarter on the same tack as ourselves. For a few minutes after the steamer kept off for him and gaining on him very fast, with steam and sail. At dark he was about three miles from the ship; as soon as I lost sight of him at dark, I tacked ship to the North, and saw no more of him. She was a very long vessel, bark rigged, had no top-gallantmasts aloft, but had topmast crossrees and caps for fitting topgallantmasts; she had her fore and main topsails, foresail, two jibs, fore topmast staysail and spanker set, and no yards on her mizenmast. She was painted with a white streak, with a tier of ports fore and aft; her smoke-stack was painted white, and she appeared to be a very fast vessel.

(signed.) THOMAS LEACH,
Master of ship *George Green*.

Attested: J. E. LEVERTON, Consul.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Bohemian and the Mails by the Canada.

Inauguration of the Prince Consort's Memorial.

Secretary Seward's Letter on Polish Intervention.

INTERESTING HINTS FROM REBELDOM.

The Elections in France and their Lesson.

The steamer *Bohemian*, from Southampton on June 11, arrived at this port yesterday.

The mails of the *Canada*, also arrived, *vid* Boston, last evening. Our files furnish us the following interesting extracts.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S MEMORIAL.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The London *Times*, of June 11, gives a detailed raport of the inauguration of the Prince Consort's Memorial on the preceding day. The visit and appearance of the young Prince and Princess of Wales, it says, gave the occasion its chief interest. The Exhibition Building and the gardens were considered as one during the day, and never did the fine interior and vast proportions of the old building show to better advantage than yesterday, when thronged with masses of richly dressed visitors, promenading the nave as of yore, or giving animation to its huge expanse of long-deserted galleries. The nave, with its really noble roof, looks, now that Mr. Cargo's colors have toned down a little, almost better than it did last year, and the whole impression produced by the interior was clear, light and lively. This pleasant effect was not, however, due to any efforts which had been made to give it a festive aspect, for, as far as preparations went, everything was of the plainest, if not, indeed, of the roughest kind. The line of the procession was marked out by barriers of plain deal, uncovered and unpainted. At the west dome a few chairs were placed upon a carpet which had seen its best days many years ago, while the yellow satin chairs reserved for the Royal party were, with the single exception of the two for the Prince and Princess, not only well worn, but so soiled as to attract general and most unfavorable notice on this account. The drapery of the beautiful throne, so often used last year with such effect, was merely hung at the back, over the gallery, like a carpet, while it was totally out of place. Little shortcomings like these often attract more notice from the public than they are worth; but the carpet and chairs on this occasion did really deserve and the unfriendly criticism they drew forth, and it would have been much better to have done without them than to have used these well-worn "properties" at all.

All the space around these conspicuous seats was railed off under the western dome for the officials who took part in the procession, and all the building beyond this was given up without reserve to the public, who were admitted at 1 o'clock, and who the instant the doors were opened began to pour in. The great centre of attraction in the building was, of course, the western dome, where the seats round the inclosure we have mentioned were filled, even at 2 o'clock, with a brilliant assembly, which soon overflowed its limited boundaries on the floor, and began to fringe the galleries with borders of brilliant colors.

As 4 o'clock drew on, a constant stream of visitors flowed in. The members of the various *Corps Diplomatiques*, in rich diversity of costume, and the leading men of our "governing classes," the elements of past, present and future Cabinets, next entered in rapid succession. The Duke of Argyll was, of the Ministers, the earliest on the scene; Lord Granville, Lord de Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir George Grey, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell and others quickly followed. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Hardy arrived much later, and was instantly recognized and loudly cheered. Her Majesty's Opposition was represented by Mr. Disraeli, Sir J. Pakington, Sir S. Northcote, &c.

The Duke of Buccleuch, the President of the Royal Horticultural Society, in a rich green uniform as Captain-General of the Royal Archers of Scotland, assisted by Lord Decies and Sir Wentworth Dilke, was busily engaged in receiving the more distinguished guests. Mr. Reid and Messrs. Cubitt and Thomas Lucas, the contractors of the International Building were also present. Shortly before 4 o'clock, the Duchesses of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary made their appearance. All the visitors had by this time assembled, and while waiting for the Royal party it was amusing to observe in how affectionate a manner the rivals of public life fraternized with each other within the neutral ground of the inclosure—how Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli had a friendly gossip; how Sir George Grey had an joke with the Bishop of Canterbury, and how wonderful still, the jealous champions of the turtle and the mammoth, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who have of late been fighting so desperately for precedence, commingled in the fond breathren. It was observed, however, that the members of the procession wisely avoided the international dispute by placing the two municipal representatives abreast.

Precisely at 4 o'clock, with characteristic punctuality, the Royal carriages drove up to the western entrance. The rattle of arms was heard as the guard of honor of the Grenadiers sounded, the band struck up the National Anthem, and a loud cheer greeted the entrance of the august party. The Prince of Wales was in the uniform of a General officer. The Princess, radiant and smiling as usual, was dressed in a pale mauve silk, with a rich lace mantle. The Princesses HELENA and LOUISE were similarly attired. Prince ALFRED presented a manly figure in the most elegant of all uniforms—that of the Navy—and the two younger Princes, ARTHUR and LEOPOLD, wore kilts of Royal Stuart tartan. The executive branch of the Memorial Committee, and a deputation from the members of the Royal Society having been presented by the Duke of Buccleuch to the Prince of Wales, the procession was immediately formed.

With trumpets sounding, the procession passed half way down the nave, and then, turning to the left and ascending the gallery stairs, filed into a large temporary balcony, gaily decorated with garlands of flowers and scarlet hangings, which overlooked the Horticultural Gardens. The Royal party took their seats in the central part of the balcony, which projected beyond the rest of the structure. The appearance of the Prince and Princess of Wales was the signal for renewed cheering from the mass of spectators gathered in the open air.

The Duke of Buccleuch, at the head of the Council of the Horticultural Society, then approached the Prince of Wales and presented an address, which, like reports at railway meetings, was "taken as read." It contained congratulations to his Royal Highness on his marriage, an expression of profound grief at the loss which the Society had sustained in the death of the Prince Consort, and assurances of gratitude for the interest which Her Majesty and the other members of the Royal family had manifested in the institution.

The address concluded with a statement of the satisfactory progress of the Society, which now numbers 3,450 Fellows, and some praise of the "beauty of the gardens," and the "success of the promenades and shows," which would perhaps, have come with better grace from other lips.

The Prince of Wales briefly thanked the Council for their address, and stated that a reply would be forwarded to them.

The united bands of the Guards then performed LINDPAINTER'S stirring "Procession March," after which Mr. GOSWIN, Honorary Secretary to the Executive Department of the Memorial Committee, stepped forward and read an address to which the Prince of Wales returned the following answer:

GENTLEMEN: I have listened with an interest, which I am sure will be shared by all present, to the details which you have given in connection with the memorial to my lamented and revered father which we are assembled this day to inaugurate. As a son, I cannot but be deeply affected by that part of your address in which you have referred to the beloved parent whose aid and counsel were never wanting when work was to be done, or when difficulties were to be overcome. [Cheers.] I am confident that our proceedings to commemorate so proud a year in England's annals would have met with his approval, and I am sustained in the part which, in obedience to the Queen's commands, I have undertaken, by the conviction and grateful sense that the sympathy of the entire nation accompanies me. I have now the pleasure of directing that the Memorial—of which the artist may well be proud—be now uncovered. [Cheers.]

The last words with which HIS Royal Highness concluded were scarcely audible beyond the splendid circle which were assembled round him in the balcony, but, as if intuitively, the whole assemblage turned toward the covered monument, from which nearly and quickly, as the boom of the first gun sounded, the covering was instantaneously withdrawn, showing a Memorial, of which, as the Prince truly said, the artist might well be proud. It is entirely constructed of red and gray granite, as far as relates to the artist's design. The under base of Portland stone does not belong to the Memorial proper, and would have been better if in unison with the granite work; and the arches, keyed with unmeaning masks, materially detract from the composition. If is, we believe, the first public monument in which both red and gray granite, accompanied with bronze work, has been combined, at least in this country, and is in other respects new in its architectural features. The bronze statues have been produced by means of electro-deposition, which in this instance gives decided evidence of its importance in rendering the correct handling of the artist, as well as preserving the exact size of the original models, which could not be the case where the old method of casting is used.

The form of the Memorial is that of a temple, with projecting bases of four equal distances, of sufficient size to carry seated figures 8 feet high. The entire height of the Memorial, exclusive of the under work with arches, is 42 feet; the width across the angles of the granite, 18 feet. The entablature is broken to correspond with the projections of the base. The four seated bronze statues represent the quarters of the world in an allegorical manner, but divested of the old conventional type.

Beneath and in front of each statue there is a bronze medallion inserted in the granite base, the four medallions being enlarged copies from the prize medals awarded to successful exhibitors of 1851. Behind each of these statues arise two pilasters and two pillars of the Corinthian order, from stylobates placed above the heads of the statues. The capitals and bases of the columns are of bronze, the shafts of polished red granite, the effect of which is very good as an architectural decoration. Polished red granite is also introduced with equal effect in the crocketed side panels of the base, and upon the circular side panels of the body of the temple. Upon the four letter panels there are inserted in gilded inclosed lettering the principal features and facts relating to the first International Exhibition, including a record of all those who were actually engaged in any responsible position connected with the management of that national event, commencing with the Royal President of the Commission, the late Prince, whose statute in bronze surmounts the Memorial. It is 10 feet high, and in the mantle and with the insignia of the Master of the Order of the Bath,—the Queen, as Sovereign, being head of every other illustrious Order.

The statue of the Queen, as personifying "Peace," was intended originally to have been the crowning figure, but has been exchanged for that of the Prince by express desire of Her Majesty.

The frieze of the temple bears upon it, in gilded lettering, two inscriptions—one from Isaiah, "Let all the nations be gathered together, and let the people be assembled;" the other is from the Psalms, "I will remember the works of the Lord; surely I will remember Thy wonders of old." On the north tablet is the dedication of the Memorial itself, as follows:

Erected
By public subscription.
Originally intended only to commemorate
The International Exhibition
Of 1851,
Now
Dedicated also to the Memory of
The great Author of that Undertaking,
The Good Prince,
To whose far-seeing and comprehensive Philanthropy
Its first conception was due;
And to whose clear Judgement and untiring Exertions
In directing its Execution
The World is indebted for
Its unprecedented Success.
ALBERT FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL,
The Prince Consort,
Born August 26, 1819. Died December 14, 1861,

"He was a man! take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

The programme of the day's proceedings contained an official description of the Memorial—a description so ridiculous, in its high-flown and exaggerated style, as to make it a matter of surprise to every one who read it how such a document could have been allowed to appear at all. Within a few minutes after the statue had been uncovered the Royal party prepared to quit their balcony and cross the garden to where a better view of the statue could be gained. Slowly the long procession filed into the garden, each of its many celebrities attracting more or less of notice and applause, Lord PALMERSTON receiving more than any, till at last the Prince and Princess, followed by the members of the royal family, came forth, and were welcomed less by cheering than by the most deep and profound reverences. It took some time for the Prince and Princess to acknowledge these as they proceeded, bowing with kindly grace and courtesy from side to side, and stopping now and then to gain a fresh view of the Memorial. The latter scarcely showed to better advantage as they drew nearer, and the water flowing from its base could be seen in front in a wide, ample and handsome cascade; at the sides with a feeble and ineffectual dribble. In an artistic point of view, the weakest parts of the Memorial are these side openings. If these apertures in the side and back of the base were closed up and filled with ranks of ferns it would impart an appearance of solidity to the base which the superstructure, from its great size and height, now sadly needs.

On the edge of the reservoir, in front of the cascade, the Royal party remained some time, and from this place the statue of the late Prince could be distinctly seen in all its most minute detail. The likeness is excellent, not only in feature but in the very attitude and pose of the figure, and it never could have been to better advantage than when the Royal party looked on it, with the light shining on it fully, yet not with a glaring effect, and with the soft green foliage of the trees as a background to the whole work. After passing the statue the procession wound round to the east side of the gardens, the Royal party everywhere receiving the same tokens of affectionate respect, till the door of exit into Exhibition road was reached, where, amid the most enthusiastic cheering, they quitted the gardens.

The departure of the Royal party deprived the scene of its chief attraction. At the same time the sky became once more overcast, and a heavy shower seemed to be impending. There was a hasty dispersion of the great body of the visitors. There was instantly an eager demand for cabs and carriages, and before long the gardens were left to a few lingering promenaders.

THE QUEEN.

From the London Times, June 11.

The Queen came to town with two of the Princesses and the principal members of the royal household. She was met at the station by Prince ALFRED, and proceeded to the Horticultural Gardens. She was there received by the officials and Council of the Society, who, we are told, had the honor of being presented to Her Majesty. Proceeding up the centre walk of the Gardens, the Queen advanced to the sanguinary picturesque combination now crowned by the Memorial of the Great Exhibition. This fair pedestal, at the foot of which are seated representations of the four quarters of the world, was to have been surmounted by a statue of Her Majesty herself. It was one of the first consolations of her loss to command that a statue of the Prince Consort should be substituted, and the Memorial thus made a monument of the Prince, who was the real author of the Great Exhibition, of the International Exhibition which he did not live to see, and of all that meets the eye around the Memorial. It may be bought with what deep interest the Queen surveyed the monument. As the British people are far more fastidious than successful in monumental sculpture and architecture, and can hardly be said to have faith in any living artist, it will be a comfort to those who can be pleased to know that the Queen is much gratified with the result. Her Majesty then drove to Marlborough-house to visit its youthful occupants, and after receiving there a visit from the Prince of Orange, returned to Windsor.

What strange vicissitudes are there to be read in this brief narrative! The Queen saw the Exhibition Building emerging from mud and scaffold poles; at her next visit she finds it an empty shell, waiting the vote of the Commons, or the hammer of the auctioneer. When she last saw Marlborough-House its heavy interior showed no signs or even promise of habitation. Its gloomy and cold suites of rooms were a picture gallery, and it was a question whether the Prince of Wales would ever elect to reside there. They who remembered the history of a Royal residence at the other end of the street might well feel some misgiving as to the destinies of this edifice. On Monday the Queen found it an English home, combining with princely elegance our prized domestic comforts, and associated with bright careers and long expectations. When Her Majesty last saw the House it was the monument of the impetuous Duchess; she finds its past forgotten in the brightness of its future. Such are the changes which even a few months may bring over the scene. The change is as when nature repairs its own destruction by clothing the ruin with verdure and bidding the broken stem to send forth new branches. But it might have been the other way. *There might have been a fulfilment of the old saying that misfortunes never come single. Incidents, small by comparison, might have been sufficient to protract to a painful and incomplete length the retirement of Her Majesty and her indulgence in private sorrow. The habit of seclusion is one that grows upon the mind faster than we are aware of.* It is favored by the external changes, for when people would return to the world it is not the world they left, and the world they left will not return to them. They have to do something more than take up a thread and resume a story. After a very short period there are arrears to be mastered at every attempt to renew acquaintance, to revive an interest, to continue a part, and sustain a character. Hence it is that they who have retired, as they thought, for awhile, often find at the end of the period that time has only added to the reasons for retirement, and what was choice at first has now become a necessity. It is not possible to play fast and loose with society, with public duties, or the course of human affairs.

Some such reflections have occurred to many minds when they observed Royalty reconciling itself to seclusion, and the nation to the absence of Royalty. The nation, however, does this but ill, and very soon remonstrates. The politicians who maintain that the Crown is a mere pageant in this country, are belied by the fact that England always insists on its Sovereign living before its eyes and mixing with its affairs. No pageant would be so indispensable. The Court is no ceremony, as England would shortly find if ever in an evil hour it should attempt to do without it.

In justice to ourselves, we must conclude that there is something very substantial and important in the dynasty we have preserved so carefully a thousand years, in the forms we have made so essential to the Constitution, and in the feelings and ideas which have sunk so deeply into our hearts and minds. But while we depend so much as we actually do on the living presence of royalty, we have a right to ask that it shall do its part to the utmost of its strength and opportunities. In the course of thirty generations royalty has suffered many eclipses, many rivalries, many disorders, many divisions, and they have all been most disastrous to the country. We expect it to be a strong, pure, simple, and undoubted tradition, coming down, like the electric wire, from one age to another, and establishing a unity of sentiment, by means of one common object, between people living at an interval of many centuries. It is the first duty of the Sovereign to feel and sustain this golden continuity, and to the King that never dies in our hearts and affections. No doubt there are people always ready to be loyal, and to keep up a sentiment which contributes so much to the stability of our institutions and the security of life and property, but the sentiment itself must proceed from the Sovereign and be the reflection of a living personage and a visible career. The character and life of Queen VICTORIA is faithfully mirrored in every intelligent mind in this country, and is everywhere the picture of simple duty, domestic affection, and sound common sense, as opposed to the eccentricities, extravagancies, and follies which have sullied other phases of royalty. It is this old reminiscence within us, and this testimony of our own spontaneous affection, that makes every Londoner rejoice to hear of Queen VICTORIA once more in our streets, and gardens and palaces. *They all seem to feel that the Queen has come home from a long and painful journey, and come to herself again after a long abeyance.* She has been sadly missed, and will be gladly welcomed.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE POLISH QUESTION.

A summary of Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch, in reply to M. DAOUYS DE LEUYS' invitation to the American Government to associate itself with the three Powers on the question of Poland, is published. After the usual acknowledgment of the different documents, Mr. SEWARD continues:

"The American Government is deeply sensible of the consideration used toward it by the Emperor of the French, in thus wishing it to join in the settlement of a question which has a double importance when regarded from the points of view of order and humanity."

And then, having asserted his persuasion that Russia must listen to such an appeal, writes:

"Yet, notwithstanding the favor with which we are disposed to receive the suggestions of the Emperor of the French, the American Government feels that there is an insurmountable difficulty in joining the three Cabinets in any active cooperation. Having founded our institutions on the rights of man, the creators of our Republic have always been considered as political reformers, and it is evident that the revolutionists of every country count, if not on the active support, at least on the effective sympathy and protection of the United States. Our noble Constitution was scarcely established before it became necessary for us to consider how far it would be compatible with our security and welfare to interfere in the politics of foreign States. A pressing appeal was made to us in behalf of Greece. This appeal was sanctioned and strengthened by the then existing treaty of mutual alliance and defence, without which, we must confess it, to the honor of France, our sovereignty and independence would not have been so speedily matured. This appeal so deeply moved the heart of the American people, that it required all the respect which they paid to the father of their country, then at the summit of his glory, to convince them that, considering the state of our Republic, the character of its institutions, and above all the peculiarity of its Constitution, it was best for the American people to favor the cause of progress throughout the world by the example of its good home government, and by avoiding all foreign interference, alliance or intervention. It is true that WASHINGTON considered that a flore would come when, our institutions being firmly established and working regularly, we might, with every security, assist at the deliberations of foreign Powers for the general advantage of nations."

After recalling the several occasions when America has been forced to refuse to join similiar alliances, Mr. SEWARD concludes:

"Our policy of non-intervention, however rigorous and absolute it may appear to others, has become for us a policy of tradition, which could only be abandoned on an urgent occasion of evident necessity. It would be still less wise to depart from it, now that a local rising—transitory, as we hope—deprives the American Government of the assistance and opinions of a section of the people, to whom so serious an alienation of policy could not be indifferent. The President is persuaded that the Emperor will see in this adherence to a traditional policy—the observation of which has contributed much to our security and, we hope, to the interests of humanity—at once an expression of deference for him and for the French people."

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

In the British House of Commons on the 12th inst.

Mr. CONINGHAM asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the efforts which have been made hitherto by the British nation for the suppression of the African Slave-trade might not, with advantage, be extended to the continent of America, and whether the time had not at length arrived when it became the duty of Her Majesty's Government to enter into friendly negotiations with the Federal Government of the United States, for the purpose of concerting measures for the gradual but total suppression of the Slave-trade in the Confederate States.

Lord PALMERSTON said his honorable friend was aware that the Federal Government of America had concluded a treaty with Her Majesty, giving a mutual right of search for the purpose of suppressing the Slave-trade. With regard to the Confederate States, they had passed a law which rendered the Slave-trade highly penal, but his honorable friend must be aware that the Federal Government had no relations with the Confederate States except the relations of war—(laughter)—and of course could not hold intercourse with them with a view to the arrangements referred to by the honorable member. As Her Majesty's Government had not yet acknowledged the independence of the Confederate States, that independence not being established in a manner to justify such acknowledgment, no communication could take place between Her Majesty's Government and the Confederate States. But in course of time, if things should alter, they should hope, if the Confederate States should succeed in establishing independence, they would make arrangements similar to those which the Federal Government had made.

Mr. CONINGHAM said the question he asked the noble lord was whether the Government could not enter into communication with the Federal States for the suppression of the Slave-trade on the continent of America.

Lord PALMERSTON said he thought he had already answered the question. As he had stated, the Federal Government had no territories present with the Confederate States except the relations of war, and that of course did not admit of any action of treaties with the view of carrying out the arrangements the honorable member referred to.

AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM.

Under date of May 17, the special correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Richmond:

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE BATTLE.

The unchronicled incidents of the week of battles—the unchronicled trifles which await picking up and collection, would fill a volume. It is singular how badly, on the whole, the Federal Generals have fought. Fine material, so far as the eye can judge, than many of these German regiments cannot be conceived. The chief distinction which they have gained in this war has been as proficients in the art of Pekinese. Their flight was indignantly witnessed by Capt. SCHIEFFERT, their country man, who joined the Confederate army about two months ago as Commissioner, sent by the Prussian Government to report upon that army's organization and efficiency, and who is attached to the Staff of Gen. STUART. An incident which befell this officer after the battle of Sunday has afforded general amusement. Anxious to procure forage for his sorry steed, after the great battle of Chancellorsville, he undertook an expedition in search of a house, and, after wandering some distance, came upon a shanty, in the door of which stood a negro woman. He was proceeding to importune her in the best English which he could command for corn, when from behind her issued no less than six Yankees, musket on shoulder. Capt. SCHIEFFERT was dressed in Confederate uniform, and although there is good reason to think that the Yankees desired much more to be taken than to take prisoners, his fate appeared inevitable. But taking heart of grace, he drew and flourished a tremendous German sabre, exclaiming, "Surrendair!" behind me finds itself all "tha cavallery." The Yankees made no remonstrance, and he marched them, musket still on shoulder, for a mile and a half until he rejoined Gen. STUART. Just before they reached the General, one of the prisoners thinking that some protest was needed under the circumstances, explained, "Captain, had we known that your cavalry was such a long way off, we'd have taken you prisoner instead." As Capt. SCHIEFFERT was standing near Gen. LEE during the battle a spent bullet rolled nearly up to the feet of the latter. Picking it up the General politely handed it to the Captain as a memento, destined, doubtless, to make its way to Prussia and adorn many a tale hereafter. Capt. SCHIEFFERT expresses his enthusiastic admiration of the *élan* and spirit with which the Confederate soldiers skirmish and fight.

The writer then compares the aggregate loss sustained by the two parties engaged. The reliability and accuracy of his estimates may be inferred from the fact that he sets down the rebel loss in prisoners at 1,000, when nearly 5,000 of them taken at Chancellorsville have been delivered at City Point for exchange. He adds:

"Unquestionably, Chancellorsville and its concomitant struggles were among the costliest, if not the costliest, defeats which the Federals have ever sustained. It is not likely that your readers will, for a moment, have been taken in by the swaggering announcement that this shattered army is again acting on the offensive, or ever likely again to cross the Golgotha which affords it on the southern bank of the Rappahannock. Other destinies are in store for it, and so its leaders, however little they may like the prospect, very well know. In the meantime the condition of the long tongue of land between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, which is called the Northern Neck, baffles belief. Over this whole district deserters swarm in incredible numbers. What little food was left to the miserable inhabitants of this devastated region is torn from them by swarms of famishing deserters, who have no plan but to gat down in any way to the Potomac, and sat themselves adrift upon logs, or knock together rafts, upon which to cross the stream. A portion of Gen. STONEMAN'S cavalry is finding ample occupation in picking up these miserable waifs and strays, and forcing them back into the ranks. Out of such elements is the finest army on the planet now composed."

GEN. J. E. B. STUART.

The writer then lauds the the ability displayed by Gen. J. E. B. STUART as an infantry commander, while at the head of JACKSON'S corps, after its leader was wounded, and says:

"It is understood that Gen. STUART has already resumed command of his favorite cavalry, and that his force, which before the battle of Chancellorsville had dwindled into insignificance, will by the addition of fresh brigades, which have, by reason of the greater abundance of forage and milder climate of such States as South Carolina and Georgia, wintered there, be recovered into the finest cavalry corps which this continent has ever seen. Great and important service may be shortly expected from the command of Gen. STUART. A feeling of bitter irritation to consequence of the unmolested raids which recently agitated the City of Richmond, but which were singularly unproductive of other results, has taken possession of the public mind; and *it is safe to predict that some offset to the achievements of Gen. Stoneman will before long be put on the file.* If ever the fine and enthusiastic army of Gen. LEE, reinforced since the battles of Chancellorsville by the large corps of Gen. LONGSTREET, and strengthened by the addition to the command of Gen. STUART of at least 10,000 sabres, might be contemplated with confidence, that confidence is assuredly not out of place at the present moment. *I am assured that the muskets picked up on the battle-field amount to not less than 50,000.*"

BURNING OF THE TREDEGAR WORKS.

MAY 19.

The almost unbroken success which has cheered Secessia since first I took up my abode within its limits, can scarcely be expected to be wholly unattended with disaster. A casualty which at first appeared likely to be disastrous in its consequences, aroused Richmond from its slumbers at 2 in the morning of the 15th inst., and for a time imperiled the very existence of the Tredegar Works, this largest and most successful iron foundry in the Confederacy, at which most of the heavy guns, and notably the Brooke guns, have for the last two years been cast. It is true that if the Confederacy were prevented from producing any more guns, the inconvenience would scarcely be great, in consequence of the immense amount of superfluous artillery which they have already taken from their enemy. *But there is demand for more of the famous Brooke guns, to be employed in a service which will hereafter become apparent, and the destruction of the Tredegar Works would in this respect have been a serious calamity.* I am happy to say that the fire, which burst out in an immense woolen factory, and afterwards extended to the Tredegar Works, did serious damage to the latter, but not such as, in the opinion of Capt. BROOKE, to interfere with the progress of the numerous guns of which he is superintending the manufacture, and which are now approaching completion.

VICKSBURGH.

After sketching GRANT'S first successes in the rear of Vicksburgh, the writer says:

"Within the lines of Vicksburgh is Gen. PEMBERTON, in command of a very strong force, amply provisioned for some weeks to come. In the neighborhood of Jackson is Gen. JOHNSTON, with an army already numbering 11,000 men, which is being rapidly increased by reinforcements flowing through Meridian. It is difficult to form accurate opinions in regard to these Western operations, concerning which our information has always been vague; but President DAVIS expresses himself as thoroughly confident about the issue of the struggle in his own State; and no one in Richmond is so well qualified to form a correct opinion as he. It would appear that if GRANT advances directly against the tremendous works at Vicksburgh he is prepared to stake his all upon that cast of the dice. Unless he succeeds, and succeeds at once, he will apparently have Gen. JOHNSTON in his rear and Gen. PEMBERTON in his front, the number of their collective forces being fully equal to those of GRANT. The prospect does not seem very promising for the Federals, but they have got into such a stolid attitude of *insouciance* at New-York and Boston that nothing but some such casualty as the pelt of Washington will ever disturb them. What is likely to be the result of the operations of the next few weeks your readers can judge as well and perhaps better than I; but let them rest assured that the security of the Confederates is likely to be not less remarkable, and, as it seems to me, likely to be more successful than the activity of their opponents. In only one spot will a defensive attitude probably be preserved—along the line which Gen. BRAGG and his army are holding in front of Gen. ROSECRANS. Whether the latter will be able to maintain himself where he is where the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, along which his supplies are drawn, have fallen so low as to be no longer navigable, seems very problematical. Anyhow, it seems scarcely possible that a great crisis, momentous as regards the future issue of this weary war, can fail to be reached before the Ides of June.

THE SUSPECTED PRIVATEER.

From the Manchester Examiner, June 12.

The vessel called the *Southerner*, which was launched from the yard of Messrs. PEARSE & Co., on the Tees, a few weeks ago, made her trial trip (as was intimated on Saturday in the *Examiner and Times*) last week. Amongst the party who enjoyed the excursion was a gentleman who represented himself as connected with the Press, who afterwards made an affidavit, in consequence of which instructions were given by the other day from the Home Secretary for the vessel to be strictly searched. A custom-house official accordingly examined every nook and corner of the vessel. He manifested particular anxiety to discover several guns which had been represented in the hull as being concealed in the hold, but was unable to discover them, and therefore very reluctantly stated that in her present condition she could not possibly be that which is alleged against her. The partial opinion asserts that she is intended to trade between Liverpool and the Southern States, as soon as the obstacle shall have been raised; and it is pretty well understood that in a few days she takes her departure from West Hartlepool for Liverpool. Amongst other things which the reporter observed were eight sound, and which he considered suspicious, were the letters C. S. C. on the Captain's uniform. The uniform, it is said, is that of a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy; but what the letters mean is not stated, though the ordinary representation them to mean "Confederate States cutter." The earthenware vessels used at the luncheon, which was served on board, had the same characters imprinted upon them. It is said the Captain skipped to meet the gentleman who signed the affidavit in the streets of West Hartlepool, and gave him what he called "a good drubbing." That the vessel's movements are not well watched is evident from the fact that the Home Secretary, the other day, sent a telegram inquiring after her. She still lies in West Hartlepool docks. The affidavit, after being sworn to, was dispatched to Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, and Mr. ADAMS immediately laid the case before Earl RUSSELL, and the Foreign Secretary forthwith applied to Sir GEORGE GREY. The strangest rumors are afloat at all the ports of the Tees respecting the vessel, and owing to this little affair the liveliest curiosity has been manifested.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

POLAND—MEXICO—REFORMS PROBABLE—THE LATE ELECTIONS—THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 10—7 A. M.

A telegram, received yesterday at the Austrian Embassy, announces that a courier was on his way to Paris with the acceptance by the Vienna Cabinet of the French note to Russia on the affairs of Poland, as referred to in my letter of Monday.

The *Jean-Bart*, *Tilsit*, *Wagram*, and *Turenne* are under sailing orders, with reinforcements and munitions of war, for Mexico.

It is thought, by persons who pretend to a deeper insight than the generality of the public, that the Emperor seriously contemplates introducing before long certain reforms in the existing institutions, particularly with respect to the liberty of the Press, liberty of speech, and the responsibility of Ministers. His Majesty cannot have forgotten the excellent effect produced by the liberal circulars of his Minister of the Interior nearly two years ago, which, however, that Minister has done his best to neutralize, by his own decrees, and the latitude accorded to Parliament in discussing the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. He is too sagacious not to understand the tendency of public opinion, which is so manifest since the elections; and public opinion, he himself declared on a very solemn occasion, would at the end have the mastery. He will, it is hoped, see the necessity of meeting his people half way by liberal concessions; and, as nearly eleven years of repression have failed in annihilating the political life of an intelligent people, he will refuse to listen to those who advocate persistence in the same course, and even the adoption of still more restrictive measures than before. By doing so he would fortify the devotion of all who have faith in the stability of the dynasty, and in great measure disarm those who have ever believed that liberty is incompatible with Imperial institutions.

The manifestation of the popular will in Paris, which spread such dismay among the courtiers during the last hours of the elections, as the bulletins successively came in with increasing numbers for the Opposition, is not the only warning which has been given to the Government. It is not merely from what was witnessed in Paris, where the tide of popular opinion carried everything before it, nor in the great provincial towns, where there still exists a Press, if not completely free, at least independent, that one can form a proper estimate of the efforts made to reduce the majority of suffrages given to the official candidates. The unfortunate competitor had everything against him, and nothing for him, in the rural districts. In many instances he had a hundred communes all previously arranged so as to be at the greatest distance from him to canvass; not a journal to aid him; no meeting of supporters beyond 20 persons possible in a few larger localities, impossible in the others where nobody dared to take the lead. In all these communes he had to encounter the agents of the authorities by squads, all more zealous—that is, more unscrupulous—than even their employers; and, in the chief town of the department, the Prefect issuing his edicts to the meanest of the electors, and to the remotest hamlets, and waiting for the last moment before the contest—if, in such conditions, it could be called a contest—to heap vituperation on the head of the opposing candidate when it was impossible for him to defend himself. I have mentioned an instance of this in the Seine-et-Oise, and another in the Doubs. On the evening before the balloting began the placard against M. DE MONTALEMBERT was stuck up by the Government agents and friends of the Imperial candidate in every village of the district in which he was a candidate, telling the electors that by naming the former they would name one who advocated "keeping their children in ignorance; who supported the old *régime* with all its abuses; the war in Italy; salt at five sous the pound, and cheese at 30f. the hundred." This libel is one of the striking instances of the sort of argument in favor of universal suffrage. The mixture of lies and prejudice with the cheese and salt may be amusing, but it has proved effective. Its lying is enormous, considering that the first occasion of M. DE MONTALEMBERT'S appearing in public life was his trial before the House of Peers, of which he was a member, for having sought to break through the monopoly in education, claimed by the University, by opening a free school in Paris, and he was then scarcely 22 years old. As for restoring "the old *régime* with all its abuses," everybody knows that the "old *régime*" never had a more unsparing critic, at least among persons of M. MONTALEMBERT'S religion and caste. What was meant by the "war in Italy" passes my comprehension, unless the Prefect's agents meant that he was *against* the war in 1859. At any rate, it is a mystery performance, and deserves to be noticed as a foretaste of what the ignorant peasants would have to vote upon whenever it is sought to introduce universal suffrage.

That the elections in Paris are not the only lesson which might be safely turned to account is evident from the large minorities obtained by the Opposition candidates in many places.

With the figures before us it is evident that the success of the Opposition would have been much greater had not the voice of the peasantry outweighed the more enlightened populations of the towns. But, even with this disadvantage, any one who compares the returns of 1857 with those of the present year will see that the Opposition has made considerable advance for the last six years. It is an important fact, which has not escaped the attention of the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Tuesday evening, says:

I do not hesitate to mention a piece of news which I think comes from a good source, though, of course, I cannot be quite sure that it is true. I am told that at the protracted Council, presided over by the Emperor, on Saturday, M. DE PERSIGNY proposed to meet the Paris elections by reactionary measures. He vehemently denounced the "ingratitude" of the Parisians, called them "incorrigible," insisted that they were fit for nothing but coercion, and proposed that the Emperor should revoke his famous liberal decrees of November. The other ministers, while speaking in lukewarm terms of the concessions of November, which they said they would not have advised, were nevertheless of opinion that it would be imprudent, at this time of day, to go back. The Emperor simply said that the question was not ripe for decision, and that he would consider what should be done at some future time. It is reported that he is quite as much irritated as M. DE PERSIGNY; but his hesitation gives a *locus pœnitentiæ*, of which it is hoped he will have wisdom enough to take advantage.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION, June 25, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth instant, (to-day,) at four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

JACOB M. LONG, Alderman 14th District.
JOHN FOX, Alderman 1st District.
F. A. BOOLE, Alderman 12th District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP, Alderman 7th District.
PETER MASTERSON, Alderman 13th District.
LEWIS R. RYERS, Alderman 5th District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman 3d District.
PETER MITCHELL, Aldermen 4th District.
CHARLES H. HALL, Alderman 9th District.
JOHN McCOOL, Alderman 6th District.
JAMES REED, Alderman 6th District.
JOHN HARDY, Alderman 11th District.
TERENCE FARLEY, Alderman 15th District.

The roll having been called, the following members answered to their names:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley and Long.

On motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Hardy was called to the Chair.

On motion, the reading of the Minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Public Health from further consideration of the report of Committee on Public Health from the Board of Councilmen, to fence the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Also, to fence vacant lots on Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report requesting the Comptroller to issue bonds for harbor defence.

Which was laid over.

In connection with the foregoing, Alderman Farley presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council are hereby directed conjointly to confer immediately with his Excellency Henry the Governor of this State, Honorable Horatio Seymour, and Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, members of the Commission authorized by the Legislature to take measures to defend the Harbors and frontier of the State, on the subject of the proposition of the harbor of the City of New-York, to assist on what terms that Commission have taken in regard to such proposition, or if they have not yet taken any steps in the direction, what will probably be their action in reference to strengthening the defences of this harbor.

Which was unanimously adopted, and directed to be transmitted to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence therein.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report to build a pier in the foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, A regiment of Infantry, to be designated the Eighty-third Regiment of the New-York State National Guard, is now in course of formation in this City, under the leadership of the Hon. Frederick A. Conkling; and,

Whereas, The said corps designs to enter the service of the Government as soon as it shall have perfected their organization, which will probably be in a few days; and,

Whereas, The company commandants of the said corps need pecuniary aid in addition to such as they have been able to obtain from private contributions of our

300	do.....s5 96⅝	160 Gal. & Chi. R.....	83¼
400	do.....s3 97	100 Chic. & R. I. E....	96
300	do..... 97⅛		

FRIDAY, June 26—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin varied but slightly to-day, owing to the absence of authentic or exciting war news. The last sales at the Stock Exchange Board were at 144⅞@144¾ ℔ cent. Exchange on London for Saturday's mail is also steady at 158 ℔ cent. for first-class Bankers. The rates for Money on the Street are 6@7 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and on ths hypothecation of Gold Coin. There is a fair supply to-day, though no very decided ease except at the outside rate of 7 ℔ cent. The demand from the Stock Brokers is much less pressing than last week. The principal excitement on the Exchange for a day or two has been, and is yet, in Harlem Shares, which require very little Money from the Street, the principal buyer having abundant means of his own at all times in Bank to pay for the Stock as it is delivered to his Broker.

The conversions of United States Currency into the 5-20 years 6 ℔ cents were heavily on the increase to-day. The subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office reach $1,097,250, and at the Loan Agency, $747,550; together $1,844,800. The Deposits with the Treasury, on 5 ℔ cent. interest, amount to $407,950. The disbursements of the Treasury, to-day, are also very large. Total Receipts, $3,749,469 98; for Customs, $124,000; Payments, $3,242,043 62; Balance, $25,798,387 85.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day is stronger on the Railway Shares than at the close of business yesterday, though not equal to the demand, as a general remark, to the market of Wednesday. The exception is Harlem Stock, which, from 72½ last night, went rapidly up to 95@97 ℔ cent. this afternoon. The sales of the Stock during the day were in the aggregate more than half the Capital of 85,000 Shares, beginning in the Street, early in the morning, at 75 @76 ℔ cent. It may be safely stated that the entire Capital has been sold in the Street and on the Exchange in two days. The extreme difference between the views of the party who made the attack upon the Stock a few days since, in anticipation of the action of the Common Councils on the Broadway grant, and the buyers against this attack, is equal, perhaps, to full 50 ℔ cent. The former expected to drive the price below 60 ℔ cent.; the latter now feel quite confident of carrying it above 110 ℔ cent. The other Railways were stronger on Hudson and Erie, and rather weaker on Michigan Southern and Reading than last night. The Government and State Stocks were about the same as yesterday—a small fraction weaker on the actual sales. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with last night, the market, except for Harlem, leaving off steady:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	144⅝	144¾	Harlem Pref.	90	95
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Mich. Central	110⅛	110
N. Y. Central	120½	120⅝	Mich. Southern	72⅛	71⅝
Erie	85¼	85⅞	Mich Guarant'd	118	118
Erie Preferred	103¾	104	Illinois Central	102⅝	103⅜
Hudson	133⅜	136	Pittsburgh	83¾	83⅝
Toledo	112	112	Fort Wayne	66	66
Pacific Mail	179½	176	Rock Island	95¼	95⅜
Harlem	72½	97½	Northwest	30¾	30¾
Canton	26	26¾	Galena	93x.d.	93⅜
Prairie du Chien	54	54	Reading	103	102¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares. The half-yearly Dividend of the People's Bank is 3½ ℔ cent., and of the Mercantile Bank 5 ℔ cent.:

Merchants'	109	Ocean	98
Union	116	American Exchange	106⅜
America	127	Pacific	150
City	131	Chatham	100¾
Phœnix	116⅜	Bank of the Republic	106
Tradesmen's	106	Bank of N. America	106
National	100	Metropolitan	115
Merchants' Exchange	100	Citizens'	100
Seventh Ward	130	Market	101
State of New-York	102	Shoe and Leather	106⅜
Commerce	102⅜	Commonwealth	100
Commerce Scrip	100	Park	132
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	90	New-York Ex. Bank	115

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	101	Illinois Central, '75	117⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101⅜	L. C. & Mil., L. G. Bs.	43
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	107
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	120	C. & N. W. 2nd m. 2d ser.	95
Erie R. seconds, '75	115	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	60
Erie R. thirds, '83	103	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Erie R. fifths, '88	103	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92⅜
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	M. & P. du C. 1sts	105
Hud. R. thirds '75	117	Gal. & Chic. firsts	102
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	117	Chic. & R. I. firsts	112
Mich. C. new 1sts '82	120	Chic. & Mil. S. F.	110
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	103	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Mich. S. seconds	101⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d a.	100
Al. & T. H. firsts	106	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	85
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	91	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83⅛
Al. & T. H. 2ds, income	1	Miss. & Mo. L. G. bds	54⅜

The rascality of the Stock jobbing proceeding in the City Councils last night was signally reproved and severely punished on the Stock Exchange to-day. The movement in the Councils purported to be a preamble and resolution to repeal and annul the recent grant to and contract of the City with the Harlem Railroad Company, (duly accepted,) to build a railway through Broadway, and Fulton and Whitehall streets. Of course, the vote of the Councils to this purport has no legal significance. It was simply *a blackmailing enterprise* upon Wall-street and the Stock Exchange. The profit was to inure to the parties concerned in the operation, from *short sales* of Harlem Stock, made yesterday and a few days before in contemplation of this very *trick*; which sales were to be covered at a large profit, by means of a panic created by the threat of repeal among the actual holders of the Stock. The tables, however, were completely turned to-day, and *a corner* of the most formidable proportions against the unworthy conspirators is now impending. The chief owners of the Harlem property are Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and his immediate friends, and that portion of the capital stock which they have not already paid for and transferred to their names, they have the cash means in bank to pay for whenever the *short-sellers*—who have contracted for more than the entire capital—are ready to make their deliveries. The public sympathies are wholly with Mr. VANDERBILT in this transaction, and there is the most hearty congratulations exchanged on the Street to-day that the shameless trick and fraud of the City Councils and their stock-jobbing co-conspirators have been paid off *with compound interest*. The lesson, it is hoped, will not be thrown away.

The Treasury of the United States will pay the following half-yearly dividends on the Public Stocks of the United States, *in Gold Coin*, on 1st July:

On 6 ℔ cent. Loan of 1881	$68,417,600	$2,052,510
On 6 ℔ cent. Loans of 1867-8	18,333,000	549,990
On 6 ℔ cent. Oregon	1,030,000	30,900
Total 6 ℔ cents	$87,780,000	$2,633,400
On 5 ℔ cent. Loan of 1874	20,000,000	500,000
On 5 ℔ cent. Loan of 1871	7,022,000	175,550
On 5 ℔ cent. Loan of 1865	3,450,000	86,250
Total Jan. and July Stock	$118,252,000	$3,395,200

Most of the foregoing interest is payable at the Treasury Office in this City, and the Gold Coin is now in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for this object.

The half yearly Dividend to be declared on the Stock of the Hudson River Railway in the course of the month of July, it is understood will be *five per cent.* Since the January Dividend about $400,000 of the third issue of the Bonds of the Company have been converted into Stock, in order to participate in the July division of profits. There is yet $1,600,000 of these Bonds, with the right of conversion at the specific periods of First of May and First of November. For ten years they have regularly received 7 ℔ cent. interest, while all income to the Common Stockholders was in abeyance. Their conversion on the First of November next, to nearly or quite the entire amount, in rendered more than probable by the current and perspective profitable working of the Common Stock. In view of this contingency, we understand it is in contemplation to divide in the course of the next few months, *to the present Stockholders*, the surplus remaining to the credit of the Income account after the payment of the July Dividend, and to which the Bondholders, who may convert on the 1st November, could have no equitable claim.

We learn that the rich and celebrated Mariposa Gold-bearing estate in California has been sold to a party of wealthy New-York merchants and bankers, who will immediately organize as a joint stock association, under the general mining and manufacturing law of New-York, for the purpose of working the mines on the estate.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the third week of June, were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$6,326 50	$8,027 32
Freight	27,963 05	22,777 62
Total	$34,289 55	$27,814 94
Increase		$6,474 61

The coupons on the Bonds of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, due 1st of July, 1863, will be paid by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, at No. 54 William-street.

At an election of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company, held on the 24th inst., JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending June 25, were $731,147 against $1,176,609 same week last year, and $227,719 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
	CONSUMPTION ENTERED.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
Mf. of Wool	381	$149,178	324	$111,916	300	$85,058
Mf. of Cot'n	211	58,239	168	55,084	46	11,642
Mf. of Silk	172	186,512	30	30,264	11	12,593
Mf. of Flax	262	61,804	262	50,160	118	27,488
Miscellan's	266	16,724	4	10,966	20	5,861
Total	1,242	$472,757	788	$288,390	495	$142,640
		258,390				472,757
Total entered		$731,147	Total marketed			$615,397

Wool in the Interior.

The Buffalo market has been quiet during the week, with light receipts, and limited sales at 50c.@55c. ℔ lb. The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Freeman's Journal*, of June 25, says: "But very little if any wool has as yet been bought in this county. There are orders here from abroad at 45c.@55c., an average of 50c.; but these figures are below the views of growers, who prefer to hold on for higher prices." From the Elyria (Ohio) *Democrat* we learn that there have been some sales at 59c.@60c. The Toledo *Blade* says there are some small lots being purchased at 50c. @60c., according to quality. The Tecumseh (Mich.) *Herald* says Wool has opened at 50c. @60c. The Ann Arbor (Mich.) *Journal* says, we quote Wool at 50c.@60c. The Monroe (Mich.) *Commercial* says, Wool has been brought in more freely this week, with sales of 4,000 to 5,000 lbs. at 50c.@60c. The Detroit *Free Press* says, there is nothing doing beyond the purchase of a few small lots of coarse at 50c.@53c. At Cold Water, Mich., some 10,000 lbs. sold at 55c.@ 62c. for washed. On Friday last all the better lots sold at 62c.@64½c. Messrs. WM. G. CURTIS & Co., in their Milwaukee Circular, June 20, say: "There are no developments in the wool market, as yet, worthy of note. Very little has been offered for sale. What little has come in at the various interior wool markets of the State has been bought by local buyers, at prices ranging from 45c. to 60c., mostly at 50c. to 55c. Prices at this market have been within same quotations. Our quotations do not admit of any great range as the wool is not graded till collected and offered in lots by dealers. The views of buyers and sellers differ materially, growers generally holding at 60c. to 65c., while a few are expecting still higher prices. Buyers are taking what few lots are offered at 50c. to 55c. the outside figure being their extreme price. No orders have been received from the East of sufficient magnitude to make any impression on the clip, if filled, and what have been given are generally within too low limits, as to price, to enable buyers to fill them, till growers concede something on prices. Wool will come to market slowly, unless some change occurs in Eastern markets to reconcile the views of holders and purchasers. The entire clip of the State of Wisconsin will not fall much short of 2,500,000 lbs.—an increase of some 20 ℔ cent. over last year's clip. The increase in the number of sheep shorn, as compared with last year, would show a larger ℔ cent., but the fleeces are lighter, owing to the favorable weather, between washing and shearing. The quality varies from ¾ to ⅞ blood Merino, with a few clips in nearly every county equal to the best Ohio fleeces. The condition is good; light, well washed, and generally neatly put up."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 26, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 73 bbls. Ashes, 24,596 bbls. Flour, 1,130 bbls. and 492 bags Corn Meal, 109,735 bushels Wheat, 111,822 bushels Corn, 75 bushels Rye, 121,468 bushels Oats, 2,734 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,637 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow were reported, at 46½c.@47c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at former rates.

COCOA—Has been inactive and somewhat nominal.

CHEMICALS—Have been in limited request, at irregular prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 7,000 bags at from 28¾c.@30c. ℔ lb.; sales were also made of 130 packages Java, at 36c.@36½c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 31½a.; and 200 bags St. Domingo, at 27½c.@27¾c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Has been lightly dealt in, including Refined Ingot, at 30c.; new Sheathing, at 42c.; old do., at 28c.@30c., and Yellow Metal, at 28c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, at advanced and buoyant prices. Middlings, at 65c.@67c., closing at 66c.@67c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, 1,650 bales; also, by auction, 136 bales Sea Island, at $1 a $1 04; and 76 bales Upland at 62c.@63c. ℔ lb.

DYE WOODS—Have been very quiet, at previous figures.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese have been in very moderate demand, at 50c.@52c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, to-day, at, however, irregular prices. Sales, since our last, 18,500 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5; poor to choice extra State at $5 35@$7, chiefly at $5 60@$5 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@ $6 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 50	@$5 00
Extra State	5 35	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 85	@ 8 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 9 50

Southern Flour continues in request at steady prices; sales, since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $6 15@$6 95 for poor to good superfine; $7@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers; sales, 700 bbls. Extra, at $5 45@$7 80 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $4 10@ $4 15 for Jersey, $4 50 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been sparingly purchased, at former quotations.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been in good demand, at about previous rates. Sales have been made of 126,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 53@$1 74; Amber Western, $1 49@$1 51; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 43@$1 49; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 41@$1 43; Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 41; Chicago Spring at $1 15@$1 36, and Amber State at $1 50@$1 52 ℔ bushel. Corn continues active, but at easier prices; sales have been reported to-day of 158,000 bushels, at 75c.@75¾c., chiefly within the range, for shipping mixed Western; 73c.@74¾c. for unsound; 78c.@80c. for White, and 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 97c.@$1 03, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales, 5,600 bushels. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 74c.@76c.; Western at 75c.@77c.; State at 77c.@77½c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. The Breadstuff trade of Milwaukee, week ending with June 24, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. review thus: "*Flour* Prices are lower on the common grades. Owing to the high price of wheat compared with flour a good many mills in this section have stopped grinding. Freight to New-York by lake and canal, 90c.; by lake and rail, 95c. Receipts for week, 9,592 bbls. against 11,302 same week last year. Shipments, since opening navigation, 243,412 bbls. WHEAT—The sales during the past week have been about equal to the receipts, and there has been but little variation in prices. Shipments have been fair, and the stock in store is reduced to about 1,250,000 bushels, against about 1,500,000 bushels same date last year. The weather recently has been very dry, but within last day or two moderate rains have fallen. Receipts for week have averaged 46,500 bushels per day against an average of 71,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. Freights to Buffalo steady, 5c.@5½c., and to Oswego 11c. We quote No. 1 Spring, on board, at $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 04; rejected, 83c.@85c. Receipts for week, 279,140 bushels against 629,494 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week, 533,649 bushels. Since opening navigation, to Canadian ports, 1,221,336 bushels, to American ports, 23,349,463 bushels. Total, 4,356,771 bushels; same date last year, 5,851,966 bushels.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending June 20. 1863.	Since Jan. 1863.	Same time 1862.
Flour, bbls.	30,350	621,696	678,868
Wheat, bushels.	250,044	3,122,734	4,252,464
Corn, bushels.	1,652,211	13,019,558	8,734,974
Oats, bushels.	184,202	2,467,714	875,543
Rye, bushels.	15,675	328,990	421,369
Barley, bushels.	1,405	145,778	416,540

Shipments from Chicago.

Flour, bbls.	40,557	564,107	511,647
Wheat, bushels.	365,475	2,338,603	3,996,643
Corn, bushels.	1,912,075	11,707,630	7,126,917
Oats, bushels.	277,085	2,260,984	732,191
Rye, bushels.	——	232,038	307,047
Barley, bushels.	——	27,753	144,664

Stock in Store in Chicago.

	June 22. 1863.	June 15. 1863.	June 23. 1862.
Flour, bbls.	61,759	66,080	56,726
Wheat, bushels.	808,925	902,066	1,286,906
Corn, bushels.	1,338,247	1,939,657	2,720,440
Oats, bushels.	364,317	711,287	——
Rye, bushels.	57,425	46,755	——
Barley, bushels.	657	1,659	——

Receipts of Breadstuffs by Canal at Albany, from the commencement of navigation to June 22, in each of the last three years.

	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.
Canal opened			
Flour, bbls.	200,300	297,400	311,000
Wheat, bush.	5,625,700	6,227,600	4,854,100
Corn, bush.	4,069,800	2,956,200	5,325,400
Barley, bush.	103,200	346,900	55,700
Oats, bush.	1,393,700	894,000	2,429,900
Rye, bush.	146,700	239,400	67,500

Receipts at Ogdensburgh, from the opening of navigation to June 12, 1863.

Flour, bbls.	102,081
Wheat, bush.	160,581
Corn, bush.	360,560

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet and nominal.

HEMP—Has been in slack demand, at irregular prices.

HAY—North River bale is in good request to-day, at 85c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, at 15c.@23c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been inactive, including No. 1 American Pig at $32@$34, and Scotch do. at $33@$34 50 ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request and quite firm.

LEAD—Has been very quiet, including Pig at $8 37½@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 850 bbls. New-Orleans, privately and by auction, at 29c.@50c.; and small lots of other kinds at former prices, ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Have been in moderate request, including Cut at 5c.@5¼c., and Clinch at 6¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet at previous prices. Spirits Turpentine at $3 57½@$3 60 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed and Petroleum have been in fair request to-day, at full prices. Other kinds have been in moderate demand and quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $11 50 @$11 75 for Old Mess; $12 87½@$13 for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for freely, at 6¾c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon rules quiet, at 5¾c.@7½c. ℔ lb.; sales 200 boxes. Lard is buoyant to-day; sales 3,800 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¾c., and 250 kegs, at 11¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is less active; sales 420 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Primo Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter has been in moderate demand, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State ℔ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 9c.@ 13c. ℔ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, June 24, says: "In the provision market this is especially the case, and forced sales cannot be made, except at prices far below the nominal quotations. Forced sales of Bacon shoulders were made, for instance, at 3¾c.@3¾c., whilst Bulk Shoulders are held at 3¾c. Old Mess Pork was held a little firmer, owing to an advance in New-York, and about 1,000 bbls. sold at $9 37, but it was easier to buy at the close, prices in New-York having declined 25c. We never remember to have seen a more lifeless market for Pork and Bacon than now exists, not only in this, but in all the other markets."

RICE—Sales to-day, 60 bags East India, at $8 25@ $8 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in more demand, including Liverpool Ground at $1 50, and do. fine at $2 40@$2 60 ℔ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been dull, at 14½c.@ 15c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in very moderate request at former quotations. Clover, 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 45@$2 60, Calcutta Linseed, at $3 30@ $3 40; and Timothy at $2@$2 25 ℔ bushel.

SPELTER—Has been inactive, at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, reached 2,000 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11¾c. @12¾c.; Porto Rico at 11¾c.@12¾c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@11¾c.; with 1,650 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c. @12c. ℔ lb., the market closing buoyantly. Refined Sugars have been in more demand. Messrs. STEARNS now quote Loaf at 15c.; best Crushed, Granulated and Ground at 14¾c.; White A, at 14¼c.; Yellow C, at 13¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., at 44¾c.@45c., and E. and D. at 46c. ℔ gallon.

TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, 151 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@21c. ℔ lb. Market somewhat unsettled.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were moderate. For Liverpool, 3,000 bbls. Flour, by foreign vessels, at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 125,000 bushels Grain, at 6¼d.@7d. ℔ bushel, 500 cases Hair, at 35s.; and 2,000 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s.@27s., by sailing vessel, and 45s.@50s. by steamer, ℔ ton. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; and 100 boxes Bacon, at 35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and 2,500 bushels Grain, at 8d. ℔ bushel. For Bristol, 20,000 bushels Corn, at 9d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, two vessels, with Grain, one at 7s. 2d., and the other on private terms, ℔ quarter.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bahamian	June 27	Quebec	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 27	New-York	Hamburg.
City of New-York	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Melbourne	July 1	New-York	London.
City of Manchester	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	July 4	New-York	Bremen.
Mersey	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 11	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 11	New York	Southampton
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sylon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Shannon	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 18	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.

For California.

Ocean Queen	June 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Locust Point	June 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	June 30	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	June 30	New-York	Havana.
Creole	July 3	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	July 7	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Teutonia*, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close to-day at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 236 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.
FOR SALE,
THREE CIRCULAR PILOT HOUSES, for Steamboats, in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by S. D. HUMPHREY, M. D., No. 44 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avenues, a few doors from Fifth-av. Hotel. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M.

OSCILLATING STOVES—(SWIVEL.)—Wanted, one of Wm. Bowne's Oscillating Stoves, same as those used on pilot-boats. Apply to A. W. MORSE, No. 24 William-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 5—second floor.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—A Full scholarships, including D. E. Book-keeping, Mercantile Penmanship, &c., will be sold to those commencing this month at $25 each. Regular price $40. Private instruction in penmanship daily, to ladies or gentlemen.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No 756 Broadway.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE THE ENTIRE charge of an important private school; none need apply unless with the best testimonials as to character, attainments and ability to teach; the applicant must be a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Address X. X. X., New-York Post-office.

FEMALE PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR Public School near City; also, one for school in N. Jersey. Several teachers of French and music wanted for next School Session. Personal applications preferred. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school or private family, to teach young children. New-York and Massachusetts references. Address Miss MARY OWEN, Boston, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and excellent board at moderate prices, in a first class house, commanding a fine view of the Bay and suburbs, and immediately opposite the ferry. Inquire at No. 2 Hudson-terrace.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN (a New-York journalist) desires board in Brooklyn; would like a well-furnished room and bedroom in a house near Fulton Ferry. Only dinner wanted, about 3 o'clock, together with quiet and comfort. Will be happy to pay well. Address, immediately, O. P. Q., Box No. 170 New-York *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor. A ball room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with partial board, if required, in a private family. Bath, gas, &c. Location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 258 (new number) 42d-st., near 8th-av.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—A NEW, COOL house.—Furnished rooms, with excellent board, from $4 to $7 per week; families from $9 to $12. at Nos. 174, 176 and 178 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in suites or singly, at No. 199 10th-st. This is a pleasant and desirable location for those whose business keeps them in this City during the Summer months.

ROOM OR ROOM AND BOARD WANTED, not in moderate rate, for the Summer, or permanently if suited, either in Jersey City or Hoboken. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—ONE or two suites of rooms to let, with full board. Also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AND VERY DESIRABLE ACcommodations can be obtained by a few families during the months of July and August, at Morristown, N. J. The location is retired, and rural in a high degree; the grounds spacious, and the house, which has new and elegant structure, is furnished with all the modern conveniences of gas, hydrant water of the purest quality, bath-room, &c. Address FEMALE INSTITUTE, Morristown, N. J.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FEW FAMilies may obtain good country board and good salt water bathing, at the elegant farm-house of the late Peter Cook, near Glen Cove. Communication with the City twice a day. References Mr. J. North, No. 190 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or Mr. William Attwater, No. 94 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE, HANDSOME room, with nurse's accommodation, will be vacant 1st of July, in a pleasantly located house on the Hudson, two minutes' walk from depot. First-class board. Apply at Greenburg House, Dobb's Ferry, Hudson River Railroad.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH LARGE, well-furnished rooms, can be had at Cobden Manor, near Orange Lake, Orange County, N. Y. Good accommodations for horses. For terms and references, address J. DARRACH, New-York Hospital, or L. A. DARRACH, Coldenham, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y.—Refitted and improved, is now open; beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., abundance of fruit, vegetables, milk, butter and ice. For terms, address B. DERRICK, Manager, or refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 2 Pine-st. Tickets to the house by Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers-st.

MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF hours from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad.—Mount Pleasant House is beautifully situated, overlooking the Lake. Plenty of shade, fishing and boating. Apply to ANO. COX, jeweller, No. 302 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or address WALTER R. JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address L. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 AND A PARTNER WANTED—To engage with the subscriber in the manufacture of an article which affords a profit of one hundred per cent., already established in this City, of universal use, and the sale of which has been very large, and is daily extending. The most satisfactory proofs of this can be furnished, and that a large f

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Sterlicon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 0
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis fo one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Harris is the only authorized carriar from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing tha Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gov. Curtin last evening received information that the rebels occupied Gettysburgh yesterday with ten regiments of infantry, and with cavalry and artillery. It is supposed that this force intends to strike the Northern Central Railroad, either at Hanover Junction or York, distent about thirty miles. The Governor also received information that the rebels were holding all the passes of South Mountain. Gen. Ewell, it appears, entered Chambersburgh on the 24th. On that day he issued an order to the inhebitants forbidding them to sell liquor to his soldiers, and admonishing persons not in the military service to abstain on all acts of hostility, under penalty of being dealt with in a summary manner. On the approach of the rebels to Carlisle on Thursday evening Gen. Knipe, not feeling strong enough to hold the place against so large a force as was supposed to be coming, evacuated it. He reported the rebel force at ten thousand. Up to a late hour last night, the rebels had not occupied the place, though they were expected to do so immediately. It is believed that Ewell's main force is marched back of Chambersburgh, with the intent on of awaiting reinforcements—holding, in the meantime, all the roads and passes in the vicinity.

Our Special Correspondent at Frederick, Md., telegraphs that Longstreet's corps, before reported as encamped in the Boonsboro Valley, has advanced toward Pennsylvania. Gen. Lee and Staff are reported to be on the north side of the Potomac.

We learn from the Baltimore *American*, of yesterday, that the Army of the Potdmac was in motion on Thursday.

Gov Curtin will issue a proclamation to-day calling for 50,000 militia for the defence of the State, to serve for three months. Gen. W. F. Smith has been assigned to the command of the defences of the Susquehanne River, and Col. Peirce has been assigned to the command of the troops at Bloody Run and vicinity, Gen. Milroy having been relieved.

A telegram was received by Gen. Schenck, on Thursday morning, from Gen. Tyler, at Maryland Heights, stating that there was no present prospect of a fight in that neighborhood, no rebel forces having been seen within eight miles of the Heights. The command are in excellent spirits, and ready for any emergency.

A letter received in New-Haven announcee the evacuation of Suffolk by our forces, and the arrival at Portsmouth of the following regiments: The Eighth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first Connecticut; also, the Fourth Rhode Island, Thirteenth New-Hampshire, Twenty-fifth New-Jersey and Thirteenth Indiana. These troops are probably needed in some other direction.

Our advices from New-Orleans are to the 19th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamer ——. There is nothing later from Port Hudson, than the brief dispatch from Gen. Banks, received up the Mississippi, and published a day or two ago. The tugboat *Boston*, captured by the rebels near Passe-l'Outre, in addition to the bark *Lenox*, before reported, had captured and destroyed the bark *Texana*, also from New-York for New-Orleans, with an assorted cargo. The *Boston* when stood toward the Chandeleures.

The following-named Massachusetts regiments are under the command of Gen. Banks, and are all probably engaged in the siege of Port Hudson: Fourth, term expires June 26; Forty-second, July 14; Forty-seventh, July 31; Forty-eighth, August 15; Forty-ninth, July 28; Fiftieth, June 30; Fifty-second, July 11; Fifty-third, August 6.

Our advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 22d inst., indicate that everything is quiet at present in the Department of North Carolina. There is a story, however, brought by rebel deserters from Wilmington, that the two iron-clads there are about ready, and intend to make a raid among our blockaders off that port. They are plated with five inches of iron, backed by eighteen inches of wood, and mount heevy guns. Wilmington is said to be strongly fortified, and capable of long resistance to a superior force. The discontent with rebel rule in North Carolina is said to be growing every day more intense.

Gen. Foster, commanding the Department of North Carolina, when he heard of the advance of Lee, at once made arrangements to transport all his available troops to Fortress Monroe, to place them at the disposal of Gen. Dix.

The depradations of the rebel pirate *Tacony* in our immediate vicinity still continue. Several other ships and schooners, and a sidewheel steamer, name unknown, are reported this morning as having been destroyed on the Massachusetts coast. The merchants of Boston are actively moving in the matter, and vessels are being rapidly fitted out and dispatched in pursuit of the depredator. Considerable activity also prevails at our Navy-yard in the dispatch of vessels in pursuit. A dispatch from Portland also gives intelligence that three rebel pirates have made their appearance off the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, and commenced depredations there. They are described as a large steamer, a bark, and a three-masted schooner.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in a recent article on the position of affairs at Vicksburgh, says: "Gen. Grant has not been willing to abide altogether by the chances of Pemberton's surrender on account of a lack of provisions and ammunition. Hence he has constantly kept his topographical engineers and working parties engaged in making scientific approaches, with a view to *rendering the Confederate works penetrable by a final assault.* We confess we look more to this than to the starving-out process for speedy success at Vicksburgh, and unless all signs fail, we do not see how the crowning victory can be delayed many days longer."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 17th inst. She brought $187,000 in treasure. Everything was quiet on the Isthmus. The news from Central and South America is of no importance. Capt. Leach, of the ship *George Green*, had made a statement before the American Consul at Callao, relative to the piratical steamship alleged by him to have been seen off Cape Horn. His story is very circumstantial. It is conjectured, however, that the steamer seen might have been the British steamer *Fusi Yama*, bound to San Francisco, which was off Cape Horn about the same time.

Part of the cargo on board of the California-bound ship *Commonwealth*, recently destroyed by the pirate *Alabama*, consisted of all the gas fixtures and machinery intended for lighting Virginia City, W. T., with gas.

The Stock Market was very much excited in Harlem Shares, in consequence of the extraordinary proceeding of the City Councils to repeal the recent Broadway grant. *The Stock advanced twenty-five per cent.*, in place of falling 10 or 15 ₱ cent., as expected by the parties who engineered the City Hall movement of Thursday night. The other Railways were steady. Gold Coin about the same as on Thursday night. Exchange on London 158 ₱ cent. Money in fair supply, at 6@7 ₱ cent. The sales of Government Stock at the Treasury Office and Loan Agency were nearly two million of dollers.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, and prices were depressed. Provisions, Sugars, Whisky, Tallow, Petroleum, Hay, Hides, Leather, Salt and New-Orleans Molasses were in fair demand at, in the main, uniform prices. Coffee was more sought after, but at rather easier rates. Cotton was in good request and quoted higher. The principal transactions in Dry Goods were in domestic Woolens and Cottons, the latter of which advanced 7½@15 ₱ cent. during the week, influencing a rather animated speculative inquiry. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Thoughts for the Day.

The people turn to the newspapers daily, with anxiety never surpassed in the war, to learn the military situation around Washington. Is Lee's army in the Shenandoah Valley, or is it in Maryland? Is it moving upon Baltimore and Washington, or is it advancing into Pennsylvania? And then as to our own army—where is it and what is it doing? Is Hooker moving to head off the invasion and drive the rebels back whence they came, or is he striving to get into the *rear* of Lee's army and prevent its return to Virginia; expecting then to grind it to powder between Northern militia and his own host of men and power of artillery?

We present, in other columns, all the rumors, reports and facts we have, and our readers may take them, and make up each his own theory; for beyond these we know nothing, and every one will be more pleased with his own deductions than with any that may be made for him.

But yet it may be well to say that, though the late rebel demonstrations have been, and perhaps still are, properly characterized as "alarming," they are by no means so gloomy as many seem to have supposed. Gen. Hooker has a powerful army in his hands, near Washington. It has such leaders as Sickles, Meade, Sedgwick, Pleasanton, gallant old Heintzelman and others, who on a score of fields have led their troops to battle. And, whatever else has failed, the fighting qualities of the soldiers—*never!* Well, then, the Army of the Potomac, with such spirits to lead it, must count for *something* when Lee's army invades the North. Will it not be equal to the rebels, and *more?* We shall soon see. Certain it is, the North need be in no undue hurry, if Lee is coming this way. Every day of his advance will place a thicker forest of bayonets in his front and on his flanks. He may think these bayonets will not be held as firmly as his own. Perhaps they will fall back as he advances; but, in any event, his advance will and must stop ere long, and woe is him when it does stop and the retrograde begins! The militia will show their mettle then; and, with the Army of the Potomac in his return path, and an innumerable host of wronged and robbed loyalists in his rear, History will repeat itself in one of its most terrible stories of invasion ending in irretrievable disaster.

There is certainly, so far, no ground for despondency. We have lost no battle. We have lost no army. We have strength, courage and resources exhaustless. We have not begun to think of final defeat. We are only annoyed by delays and distressed by gigantic movements, the object and end of which we cannot see nor foresee. We are at our wit's end in *guessing*—that's all. Let us gird up our loins—take fresh courage, fight the fight of brave men, proud of their country and confident of their cause—and when the battle is over, let the rebels, not us, ask—Where is Lee's army?

A few days may put a wonderfully different aspect on our affairs. Vicksburgh we hold in the hollow of our hands. Who doubts it? It may fall to-day or to-morrow. When it does fall, Bragg's army is flanked and defeated. Thus, two rebel armies, Pemberton's and Bragg's, will go down at a blow, and with them the great rebel States of the Southwest that they have defended. Will the Cumberland Valley, or the Capital of Pennsylvania pay Jeff. Davis for them? We hardly think so.

All Honor to Pittsburgh.—We commended highly the City of Pittsburgh, yesterday, for its spirited and thorough action in preparing to meet the rebel invasion. We stated that the stores had all been closed for a week, and the citizens had turned out almost *en masse*, and from 8,000 to 10,000 were working on the fortifications. We now find that we did not, in this honorable statement, do that brave community much over half justice. The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of Thursday, says: "The work is progressing on a gigantic scale—14,000 men at work to-day; and these 14,000, *with* 14,000 *more* to back them, can lay down their picks and shovels, and take up muskets and rifles, or man the batteries." And the *Gazette* expects the people not to be contented with the defence of their city, but to take up arms and "march" to meet and expel the invader. That is a glorious voice to come up from the hallowed site of old Fort Duquesne. In sight of Pittsburgh the dark struggle took place which brought out the military genius of George Washington; and it is a happy omen that in the present day of Pennsylvania's discouragement and humiliation, a spirit so dauntless shines out near the field of Washington's maiden battle.

The Siege of Vicksburgh.

It is now forty days since the siege of Vicksburgh was commenced. It was on the 18th of May—the day after that on which was fought the last of the five victorious battles which illustrated Grant's march, that the investment of the city was effected. The three corps of the army moved up to the siege work after their field-struggles with irresistible determination and unflinching valor—Sherman's corps on the right, McPherson's in the centre and McClernand's on the left. During these forty days, the hard labors of the siege have been prosecuted steadily and unintermittingly. By day and by night, the great siege guns have flung their tremendous projectiles into the doomed city; while several times in the day and night, the bells of the clocks of Vicksburgh gave the signal to our mortar-boats in the river to open their fires and throw their death-laden bombs among the rebels. Latterly we have been informed that Gen. Grant was about to use red-hot shot in his bombardment, which would probably have the effect of at least destroying the town; but as its people are all said to have taken refuge in caves dug in the hill-sides, they might escape any serious inconvenience from this cause. Since the general assault made upon the rebel works, four days after investment, nothing farther of the kind has been attempted—though Gen. Grant's action in dismissing from command Gen. McClernand, who was mainly blamed for the failure of that attack, indicates that Grant did not consider the failure to take the works by storm to be owing to their impregnability to direct assault.

Of the effect of this great and long-continued bombardment of Vicksburgh from the rear, from both flanks, and from the front, we really know very little. We know little more than what has been learned from deserters and prisoners; and in nearly every detail their stories have contradicted each other in all sorts of ways. We have also obtained positions on our line from which men can look down into the city, but observations taken in this way have not as yet resulted in much reliable knowledge. There is little doubt, however, that we have done very great damage to the place and to the army holding it—that we have made some positions untenable—have harassed the enemy's army greatly—have destroyed much of his stores, and reduced him to a point of great exhaustion.

When Gen. Grant moved up to the investment of Vicksburgh no one in his army, nor in the country, imagined that the city would hold out for this length of time. It was the concurrent testimony from within that there were only supplies for a week or two on hand. Subsequently it was asserted that the supplies could not hold out for a month, even with the army and people on half rations. And since the close of the first week and of the first month of the siege, or within the last fortnight, deserters and prisoners have declared that the garrison and the citizens were on quarter rations, and could not possibly hold out more than a few days longer. It may be that there has been and is a fair degree of truth to all this. We are inclined, on the whole, to give it some credence. The Southern correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated at Richmond on the 17th, and which seems to be based on facts derived from Jeff. Davis himself, says that "Vicksburgh was then amply provisioned for *some weeks* to come." It is nearly five weeks since the date of that letter: and it is probably only by restricting the men to the sparest diet that supplies have lasted thus long.

The great hope of the rebels—and the thing which probably has induced them to hold out so determinedly at Vicksburgh—has been the army of Gen. Johnston. That army was to fall upon Grant's rear, and compel the raising of the siege. If Johnston had had a respectable force when the investment was begun, there might have been some danger to us from this. But now, the works defending Grant's rear are as strong as the rebel works in his front; and Grant's army has also been reinforced since the siege was opened, until now it is far stronger than it was when he routed the armies of Johnston and Pemberton in the open field. Gen. Grant himself says that he does not fear Johnston, though the latter had an army of a hundred thousand men; and Gen. Grant is an officer who neither does nor says things at random.

We think, on the whole, that the day of Vicksburgh's fall is not now far off. There is no doubt that the fall is sure. If the rebels are not soon brought to their knees by starvation and harassment, we understand that the engineering operations of Gen. Grant are likely soon to give him positions from which he can make a grand assault with every prospect of success.

Indians on the War-path.—The Indian Department has news of the assemblage of 10,000 warlike Indians of different tribes at Fort Lernad, Kansas. *It is thought that unless they are soon enlisted to fight for the Union, they will give us much trouble. Five hundred thousand dollars were distributed among them some time since by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to keep them peaceable*, and he now urges upon the Secretary of War the propriety of enlisting them into our military service.

We cut the above from the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*, and publish it here to say we like it. We have seldom met anything more compact, specific and intelligible. It is sometimes thought that the Western tribes of "red-skins" are suspicious, dissociated and repellant, much given, like Kilkenny cats, to destroying each other. This is all a mistake. On the other hand, they are remarkable for fraternity of feeling and associated effort. Nothing, it will be found, is more common than for 10,000, or any larger or smaller number of "warliks Indians of different tribes" to assemble in mass meeting at United States forts and demand a great price for being "peaceable." And our Commissioner of Indian Affairs is ever found equal to such a crisis. Whenever he hears of these alarming demonstrations he goes to the "Great Father" Abraham, procures several millions of dollars, and rushes to the rescue, He scatters greenbacks among the bronzed braves, and forthwith the crisis is past!

Mr. Commissioner Dole has just carried us over a crisis—he has just doled out "five hundred thousand dollars" among 10,000 warliks Indians assembled at Fort Larned, to "keep them peaceable," and it has acted like a charm. It made the warlike Indians so very amiable and peaceable that "unless they are soon enlisted to fight for the Union, they will *give us much trouble.*" The "five hundred thousand dollars" instead of keeping them "peaceable" has made them more warlike and ungovernable. They are likely to give us "trouble" now—that is, burn Western villages and hamlets, and scalp the women and children of the frontier, if we do not make them our immediate allies in civilized war! Truly, this is another crisis, and the Indian Bureau had better distribute "five hundred thousand dollars" more to them to "keep them peaceable" until we decide what to do.

But, of course, we must "enlist" these Indians. We cannot distribute among them a half million dollars every day to "keep them peaceable," though we have never so much money. Besides, what rich *sutlerships* will grow out of the organization—what contracts for food and transportation—what a margin for profit between habitual dog-soup and hypothetical salt pork! Doesn't the country *see* that we must find some way to keep these Indians "peaceable?"

The Duty of State Defence.

One of the newspapers published in Washington, reflecting accurately, we have no doubt, the sentiments of the War Department, observes that the most deplorable fact involved in the present situation is, certainly,

"the apparent utter incompetency of the people of Pennsylvania *to protect themselves*, and aid the cause, even to the poor extent of driving their horses and cattle North, and concealing their coveted other goods, before the different little squads of rebel cavalry pounce on them."

We have not been struck by the alacrity of Pennsylvania farmers—the class whom we find thus impugned—in rushing to arms in the defence of their homes and their country. On the contrary, we have noted with surprise the apathy that seems widely to prevail in some parts of Pennsylvania in the presence of invasion. But, whatever citizens of other States, and civilians generally, may think of it, we cannot help feeling that reproach comes with ill grace from a source ordinarily inspired by the War Department. It does not become Washington, whose precincts and whose inmates are protected by no small proportion of the hundred thousand soldiers that Pennsylvania has sent to the war, to flout and insult that State because it is itself invaded in the absence of its armed sons and champions.

If Pennsylvania, or any other State, is expected to defend itself from the public enemy, let the troops of such State, now in the military service, be returned, and doubtless they will be equal to the duty of protecting their State. Or if Pennsylvania, or any other State, is expected to send out the flower of its manhood to protect Washington, and at the same time to defend its own people from invasion, let such State be timely warned of its duty and its danger. And then if it is unprepared when the enemy comes, let the disgrace be trumpeted through all the land, beginning at Washington. But as the matter now stands, Washington is the last place in the country that should raise the clamor against any State for failing, unarmed and unprepared, to defend itself against sudden and formidable danger. Pennsylvania, with all the loyal States, has trusted the defence of her soil to the General Government—has given to that Government her soldiers, her moral support and her money. In return, Pennsylvania has been promised peace, security and early victory over the rebellion—the "backbone" of which has been fifty times "broken," according to the Washington authorities, and its utter demise soon to be celebrated by a *feu de joie* in the captured City of Richmond! Was Pennsylvania wrong for believing these siren notes from Headquarters—repeated so recently from the field of Chancellorsville, promising an early resumption of offensive movements against the shattered remains of Lee's army? Pennsylvania has had from Washington no warning of danger, but has been lulled by official war-bulletins into a false security. The enemy has leaped into their midst as a wolf into a sheep-fold; and the frightened, unarmed, unorganized farmers naturally flee in terror. They seek first their own safety, and that of their wives and little ones. The Washington newspaper thinks it a clear case of poltroonery, and that, neglecting their families, and leaving them to the mercy of rebels, they would be more creditably employed in hiding their treasures, burning their barns, and running off their horses and cattle to places of safety! Possibly frightened wives and children think and feel otherwise.

To sum up the matter, we declare that while the country at large may criticise the people of Pennsylvania for any lack of judgment or ardor manifested on the present trying occasion, it becomes Washington to "put its hand on its mouth and its mouth in the dust." While Washington monopolizes the military power and resources of the States, it has no right to cast upon the States the duty of self-defence. If Washington is prepared to admit that it is unequal to the work of defending the States, then we doubt not Pennsylvania will address herself with an entirely different spirit and greatly different results, to the expulsion of invading armies. At all events, Washington is a glass house and its newspapers should not throw stones.

Admiral Foote.

It is remarkable that during the war we have, until the death of Admiral Foote, lost none of our great naval commanders,—and even he died of disease, and not by the hand of the enemy. Of brave and distinguished Generals, our losses have been enormous; and from the death of Gen. Lyon, at Springfield, down to the death of Gen. Berry, at Chancellorsville, nearly every field of any magnitude has been reddened by the blood of some brave officer who had the single or double star upon his shoulder. But, though our heavy naval battles, by river and sea, run up to at least a score, and though our commanders have bared their brave breasts to every danger, Death has strangely spared them from his darts. Dupont, Farragut, Stringham, the two Porters, Worden and others, who fought our first naval battles, are still among us, and only one of them, so far as we remember, has even been wounded.

The death of Admiral Foote will fill the whole people of the land with profound grief. His labors in his country's service have been long and valuable, but his career in a prominent position was very brief and very brilliant. His personal character, too, was one which commanded perfect admiration. In every grace of the Christian, in every virtue of the man, in every element of the patriot, in every noble quality of the sailor, in every characteristic of the hero, Admiral Foote stood out as a model. He was with his ship what Stonewall Jackson was with his division, and his mode of attack, his style of manœuvre, his dash and daring, resembled greatly those of the rebel General. While the latter, however, had the brand of traitor on his brow, Admiral Foote was crowned with the true glory of patriotism.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Reception of the News of the Fall of Puebla—A Demand for the Close of the Mexican War—The Emperor and the Elections—The News from Vicksburgh, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, June 12, 1863.

The good people of Paris were startled yesterday by the roaring of the big guns at the Invalides in honor of the fall of Puebla—the Mexican Sebastopol. You will observe that I use the word "fall," and not "capture," because this is the phraseology the French use, and because the stubbornness of the defence, and the alarms of the French, entitle it to the rank of a big event in military history. The news did not arrive a minute too soon, for the uneasiness of the Government and the people was at its utmost point of endurance, and important steps were about to be taken in regard to it. On Saturday last the despondency had arrived at such a pitch that Marshal Niel was called before the Council of Ministers and the Privy Council, which met at the Tuileries, under the Presidency of the Emperor, and was consulted as to whether he would take charge of the expedition, or otherwise assume the position of Minister of War and allow Marshal Brandon to take command in Mexico over Gen. Forey. Marshal Niel is understood to have replied that he would only take command of the expedition on condition that he was not to be controlled in his operations, and that he must have 100,000 men under his command. Gen. Scott, he said, required 50,000 men for the enterprise at a time when the Mexicans were not so powerful as they now are, one half of which number were destroyed. The Marshal seems to have read the history of Gen. Scott's campaign with a magnifying glass.

The liberal papers of this morning demand that the war in Mexico must now be brought to a rapid close, so as to enable the country to be prepared for the emergencies that may soon arise in connection with the Polish question. The anticipations of a war on this question are general, and since it implies a war upon the Rhine, the nation is prepared for and courts the event. The organs of the various parties and factions at Paris, which are ready enough to criticise the acts of the Administration on all other questions, are united in demanding a war for the Poles, if diplomacy should fail. On a question of war the nation has entire confidence in Napoleon, and it will tax itself to any extent required if the army is to march to the North. One of the planks in the platform of the Democratic party at the late election at Paris was "No more wars of doubtful utility at a long distance from France;" but I have no need to tell you that a war against Prussia and Russia does not enter into the category.

Many rumors are in circulation as to the designs of the Emperor in regard to the late elections. His Majesty, however, owes his place to universal suffrage, and not to the divine right, and there is no danger of his adopting the suicidal policy of the King of Prussia. So that those who predict a *coup d'état*, in a reactionary sense, are no doubt as far from the mark as were those who predicted a revolution in case the opposition list was elected at Paris. His Majesty will, probably, not indicate to the country what he understands by the late election, nor what change in policy he is going to adopt, till the new Chamber meets next Winter. But everybody will then anticipate a removal of the restrictions on the Press and on speech.

In the meantime great efforts are being made by the opposition to increase the number of their members in the Chamber. M. Havin, who has been elected in two Districts, will accept the country District and place the First District of Paris at the disposal of his party for the election of another man, because the Paris District is certain to return an opposition member, while the country district is less sure. So too M. Jules Favre, who is elected in the Fourth District of Paris, and had a tie vote at Lyons, is going to run again at Lyons in order, if elected, to be able to resign at Paris and secure the election of a Democrat in his Paris District. In M. Havin's District, the opposition candidate will be probably M. Dufaure, former Minister, and in M. Favre's district, Prof. Lasoulaye. In all the districts where there has been a tie vote, about a dozen in number, the opposition candidate will be generally elected, because generally there were several opposition candidates, who have all adopted the rule of retiring, at the second election, in favor of that candidate of their number who received the highest number of votes at the first election, and because, also, the example of Paris is going to react powerfully on the second elections, as well at Paris as in the Departments. In the Faubourg St. Germain, M. Guerroult, editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, will be elected at the second election by an immense majority, both of the other opposition candidates having withdrawn, and the friends of the Government candidate being convinced of the utter uselessness of going to the trouble of voting. So, too, M. Lavertujon, the able editor of the *Gironde* at Bordeaux, is likely to be elected at the second election, and thus the four leading republican papers of the country will be represented in the Chamber—three of them, the *Siècle*, the *Opinion Nationale* and the *Gironde*, by their chief editors, and the *Presse* by two of its principal contributors, Messrs. Darimon and Pelletan. The power of these journals, too, in the control of the election, has been immense, and M. de Persigny, who has official control of the Press, has shown as little tact in the management of the campaign on the Government side as to bring himself almost into disgrace with the Government, and to render himself the laughing-stock of the journalists in general.

The *Moniteur* has thus far refused to publish Mr. Seward's Russian dispatch, as also the *Constitutionnel*, although the latter abused it, as it does everything coming from the same source. The other papers, however, have published it, but without comment.

We have news of Gen. Grant's successes in the rear of Vicksburgh, up to the third assault on the interior works, and the highest praise is lavished upon that officer for his operations thus far. Whether successful or not in the taking of the place, his march from Grand Gulf is commented upon as showing the highest military ability.

Malakoff.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, June 26.

INDUCEMENT FOR ENLISTMENT.

By the new order of the War Department, all men enlisting in the regular army for five years' service, within ninety days, shall receive a premium, advance pay and bounty, of $402, as follows, viz.: Premium paid on enlistment, $2; advance pay, first payment after muster, $13; advance bounty, paid at depot after being accepted, $25—total, $40. Bounty to be paid at the second regular pay day after enlistment, $50. Bounty to be paid at the first pay day after eight months' service, $50. Bounty to be paid at the first pay day after twelve months' service, $50. Bounty to be paid at the first pay day after two years' service $50. Bounty to be paid at the first pay day after three years' service, $50. Bounty to be paid at the first pay day after four years' service, $50. Bounty to be paid at the expiration of service, $75. The bounty of $400 aforesaid shall be allowed and paid to all now in the regular army whose terms expire within one year, and who shall reënlist within two months before the expiration of their present term of service.

CONSOLIDATION.

Under the requirements of section 20, of the act "for enrolling and calling out the National forces," whenever a regiment is "reduced below the minimum number allowed by law," but is of strength above half maximum, if it be infantry, it will be deprived of the Colonel and one Assistant Surgeon; each company minimum will be deprived of a Second Lieutenant. If cavalry, each regiment will be deprived of the Colonel, one Major and an Assistant Surgeon; each company reduced below the minimum, will be deprived of a Second Lieutenant. If artillery, each regiment will be deprived of the Colonel, one Major, and one Assistant Surgeon; each battery reduced below the minimum will be deprived of the additional officers, authorized to be added at the President's discretion. The minimum for the object herein named will be 1,044 aggregate for a regiment, and 86 aggregate for a battery.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, Chairman, and the other members of the delegation appointed by the Democratic Convention of Ohio to wait upon the President with reference to the return of Vallandigham, have had two interviews with the President, and stated to him in writing their object and purpose. A response will not probably be made before Monday.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has decided that all perfumery and cosmetics enumerated in Schedule C, of the Excise Law, are subject to the stamp duty, whether manufactured with or without private formula. They are also equally subject to stamp duty when sold in irregular packages and quantities, as when sold in regular packages. Perfumery and cosmetics put into and sold in bottles or packages, furnished by the purchaser, are also subject to stamp duty.

THE RHODE ISLAND ENROLLMENT

The Rhode Island enrollment is complete. The whole number of names registered is 19,296. Aliens deducted, 3,101. The allotment is—first class, liable to draft, 9,748; second class, married men, 4,481, third class, soldiers in service, 1,966.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED TO-DAY.

Dr. Alex. K. Kellogg, Mound City, Ill., vice S. W. Hunt, removed; Dr. Philip H. Brakely, Belvidere, N. J.; Dr. Thomas J. Bailey, Norwich, N. Y.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler and family arrived here this evening.

NAVAL.

Commander John Calhoun has been ordered to the command of the receiving ship at Philadelphia, vice Lieut. Pray, detached.

Commander Henry A. Wise has been appointed Acting Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

The Missouri State Convention.

Jefferson City, Mo., Thursday, June 25.

The majority report of the Committee on Emancipation has been under discussion all day, but no action has been taken.

The President of the Convention received a dispatch from Gen. Schofield, stating that, after a personal examination of Vincent Marmaduke, he had ordered that gentleman to be sent beyond the lines for disloyalty.

Mr. Haasen was expelled to-day for disloyalty.

Jefferson City, Friday, June 26.

Mr. Breckinridge's substitute for the report of the Committee on Emancipation was rejected in the Convention to-day by a vote of 7 ayes to 76 noes. The question then recurred on the adoption of the original ordinance. Col. Wolfolk moved to amend by submitting the ordinance to the people in the State election of 1864, which was carried by a vote of 56 yeas to 29 nays.

Constitutionality of Legal-Tenders.

Albany, Friday, June 26.

In the Court of Appeals to-day, Messrs. Dett and Curtis were heard for the Bank Superintendent against the legality of legal-tender notes, and Lyman Tremain replied. The argument on behalf of the banks will be continued to-morrow by Messrs. Noyes and Porter.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Friday, June 26.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, June 29. Nos. 37, 466, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127 and 942, calendar of 1862. Nos. 30 and 30½, involving the Legal Tender question, is being argued, and will consume to-day and to-morrow.

Amusements.

At the Brooklyn Athenæum, to-night, the Misses Chapman, aged respectively 11 and 13 years, will give an entertainment consisting of readings, recitations and songs. They will be assisted by the Misses Myers and other talent, promising, what they will doubtless give, a first-class entertainment.

Steam.—The advertisement of Messrs. Baker & Smith, in another column, sets forth the advantages which may be derived from adapting steam to secure in-door health and comfort. The references appended speak sufficiently for the superiority of their system.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for Inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Charles Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Lyon's

MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of Imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

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New Sewing-Machine Emporium.

No. 935 BROADWAY, near 22d-st.

This new Emporium for the exhibition and sale of the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER MACHINES at Manufacturers' Prices, has been opened for the accommodation of ladies residing in the upper part of the City, where also embroidering, braiding, tucking, quilting, hemming, stitching, &c., are executed by competent operators, at the shortest notice. Children's clothing, ladies' furnishing, &c., on hand and made to order. Sewing machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Straw Hats, $0 50.

STRAW HATS,	0 75.
STRAW HATS,	1 00.
STRAW HATS,	1 25.
STRAW HATS,	1 50.
STRAW HATS,	2 00.
STRAW HATS,	2 50.
STRAW HATS,	3 00.
STRAW HATS,	3 50.
STRAW HATS,	4 00.

At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.—This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture, of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Coverings for the Feet.—CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Ladies are invited to examine, at Cantrell's, a large assortment of all the different kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, manufactured expressly for customers' wear, and at prices as cheap as any other establishment in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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In endless variety and style, at WHITE'S, the great Hat Emporium, No. 216 Broadway. Also, MILITARY HATS AND CAPS.

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ALL NEW STYLES OF PATENT CANOPIES,
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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured by S. G. WELLING, and sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale depot, No. 207 Centre-st. Price 50 cents per box.

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Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

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ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

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Effectually destroys Croton Bugs, Roaches and Rats, they leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

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The cheapest cash clothing warehouse in the City.
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REDHEAD'S BAKING AND PASTRY POWDER is an article unequaled for the immediate production of Bread, Biscuit, Tea Cakes, Rolls and Pastry. Pays for itself by saving at least one-third of the usual quantity of butter and eggs per family required. For sale by family grocers, and at the depot, No. 60 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PATENT CAVALRY FOR FOURTH OF JULY.—The wonderful CANTERING HORSES, which can along the road, propelled by the weight of the rider, are well suited to the HOME GUARDS. Girls can ride as well.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
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SOMNAMBULISM.—SECOND SIGHT—Seeing from the Stomach—Psychic Phenomena—Somniloquence—The Senses—The Soul not dependent on the Body—A Perilous Night Walk—On a Liberty Pole—Writing Sermons in Sleep—Clairvoyance—the Only PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents; or $1 50 a year.
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AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park), Rev. L. S. KALLOCH will preach, SABBATH MORNING, upon *Watching and Working*, and in the EVENING, upon *The Life of the Apostle Paul.*

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ADAPTED TO
SUPPLYING IN-DOOR
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Give their undivided personel attention to the application of Steam for creating pure and thorough
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Possessing the advantage of a Nine Years' Experience, they feel warranted in asserting that their arrangement for supplying
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Is more complete than any other known in this country or abroad.

The Apparatus is simple, safe and durable. It is easily applied to old houses, and Spring and Summer are the most desirable seasons for its erection.

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DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior in the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to hear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 359 4th-st.

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816 BROADWAY.

KENDALL'S

Amboline
Moistens.
Beautifies.
Odorates.
Lengthens
Invigorate
Nourishes.
Embellishes
the
HAIR

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a rare compound of stimulating extracts from Flowers, Roots and Herbs, for the GROWTH, BEAUTY and PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR.

"Beneficial where the hair requires a gentle stimulant."
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"Have never had anything which so perfectly answers the purpose of a hair-dressing."
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IN THE YEAR 1845, MR. MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is ONLY FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THE VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired: one that will not fade, crock or wash out, one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists
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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 6 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

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ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

I have always refused to sell any of the compounds known as tonic bitters. I believe them to be generally injurious, and composed of deleterious drugs; but from a careful trial of the

CRIMEAN BITTERS.

Backed by the certificates of Drs. Chilton and Pohle, of New-York, I have no hesitation in recommending them to my friends and customers.

FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
Agent of Longworth Wines,
No. 73 Warren-st., N. Y.

"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

The editor of the *Constitutional Union*, Washington, D. C., says:

"The advent of the heated season stimulates the demand for agreeable and renovating tonics. Unfortunately, so many quack and deleterious mixtures, under the garb of salubrious tonics, have been introduced to the public, as to have created quite a distrust of nearly all of them. "ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS," so largely and satisfactorily used by the public, have already become established as a safe, pleasant and beneficial compound. Their reputation has become so general and far spread, as to cause them to be brought into very general use. A number of prominent physicians have certified to their efficacy and freedom from all deleterious properties."

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Marble store, No. 28 Walker-st.
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SOLE AGENTS, in this City, for the celebrated
ORNAMENTAL IRON FOUNDERY
of WOOD & PEROT, Philadelphia,
we are prepared to furnish, at their prices,
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IRON FOUNTAINS, CHAIRS, SETTEES, RAILINGS, GARDEN URNS, BALCONIES, MANGERS, HAY RACKS, LAMP-POSTS, IRON STATUARY, STAIR RAILS, and all other kinds of
FANCY IRON WORK.
SAMPLES and DRAWINGS can be seen at our store.
ESTIMATES given at short notice.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

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FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELERS
GENERALLY.
OUR
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT
Is becoming deservedly popular
As fast as it becomes known.
MADE ONLY BY
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Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.
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STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE,

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each, sent by post on receipt of $1 12
Wholesale and retail.
S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF Inflammation of Bladder, L.Y.D.S.

Summer is the time to use DR LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.

One Dollar per Bottle—[which often cures.]

Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.

Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1846. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

E. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 7 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

DR SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures headache immediately, and was never known to fail. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

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Leaves daily at 7 o'clock P. M.
Soldiers' packages forwarded at half rates
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HOPE DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE

Forwards freight daily via Harrisburgh
TO WASHINGTON, TO WASHINGTON
Office No. 162 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,

PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS, LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, CUPS, FILTERS,

And every variety of
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Manufactured and for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
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INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES.

For Gardening, Housework, &c.
SUCTION HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
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DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c

Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 334 Hudson-st,
Corner Houston-st.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, June 29, 1863, at 8 o'clock. By order,
A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 15, 1862.
Dr. Schenck:

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your MANDRAKE PILLS and SEAWEED TONIC have completely cured my wife of a congested liver of long standing, during which time she was visited, almost daily, by our family physician, and the only thing he would prescribe for her were powerful emetics, until her system was completely worn out. Everything we would hear of we tried, but all to no purpose; and finally, my wife saw your advertisement in the paper, and concluded to go and see you, although she had little if any confidence in any doctors, after the experience she went through.

She has taken about four bottles of Tonic and three boxes of Pills, and now can boast of as good health as she ever enjoyed in her life. I think this one of the most remarkable cures on record, and if publishing these lines will benefit the sick or afflicted you are at liberty to do so.

CHARLES N. D.L.,
No. 190 7th-av., corner 22d-st.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK can be consulted at the principal office, No. 39 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, and at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday; No. 168 Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md., every other Thursday, and once a month in Boston, Mass.

Dr. SCHENCK'S principal office is at No. 39 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn., where letters for advice should always be directed.

Dr. SCHENCK can be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. for consultation and advice. He has always a supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 per bottle or $5 for half dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

For sale by JAS. S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st., New-York, and by druggists and dealers generally.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and for the German States, *via* Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows:

Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.
Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.
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Will give an entertainment consisting of Songs, Recitations, etc., at the
BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
On SATURDAY EVENING, June 27, 1863.
Doors open at 7. Performance will commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the office of the *Independent* and at Messrs. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; also at the door on Saturday evening.

ECLECTIC MONTHLY.

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF
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For June, contains nine articles, including those on the Greek Tragic Drama, Phonogramic, Short-hand, Arabic Language and Literature, Earthquakes, Manhattan College, Peruvian Antiquities, Spurious Precious Stones, &c., together with the usual variety of searching criticism. General Agent, S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st. All communications to be addressed to E. J. SEARS, No. 42 Bible House.

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A DOUBLE NUM

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Cargoes of the following named vessels, viz:

NICHOLAI IST, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, muskets, carbines, caps and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woolen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, combs and brushes.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner SUE, consisting of dry goods, hardware, saddlery, leather, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner MARY JANE, consisting of salt, flour, pork, butter, and soap, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo of steamer DOURO, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine and resin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock at the same place, (Wheeler's stores,) Prize steamer DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, engines, &c.

ALSO,

Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

ALSO,

Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Catalogue will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No. 41 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneer.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, N. Y.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ARTICLES.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

50,000 lbs. oakum shakings.	35,000 lbs. old Manilla rope.
12,000 lbs. oakum dust.	1,000 lbs. old raw hide do.
7,200 lbs. paint skins.	200 lbs. old canvas.
52,000 lbs. canvas clippings.	750 lbs. black paint.
1,200 lbs. parcel duck.	800 lbs. putty.
1,200 lbs. rubber packing, &c.	6 bbls. sperm oil.
37 scale beams.	2 kegs lard do.

BOATS.

42 whale, cutters, quarter, launch, stern, clinch work, canoes, yawls, sail and double-header boats.

ALSO,

A quantity of leather hose, water-bags, navy-buttons, paint-pots and cans, benches, cooking utensils, &c.

ALSO,

Marine uniform coats and pants, woollen shirts, linen jackets and pants, epaulettes, knapsacks, marine caps, pompoons, &c.

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HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

superb collection of oil-paintings and water-colors—special sale; among other fine works are those of Verboeckhoven, Rock Koek; fruit pieces by Vanderwarden, Waldorp, De Beul, Lez Dideart, Van Severdonck, Bowmans, Nottertuan, Leickert, Reekers, Schaefels, Carabain, H. Schaep, F. de Brackelear, (the elder,) Vermeulen, Cowens, Mingnet. Two fine pictures by Ranny; also, works of Geraud, Evers, G. Peetz, J. R. Tait of London, Moran, T. Sully, Ruth of Dusseldorff, Bodnington of London, &c., &c.

Also, about forty very valuable water-colors, by Bakhuyzen, De Young, Kanny, Vanderhyden, and many others of modern and ancient celebrity. They are now an exhibition, as above, affording an opportunity to lovers of the art to view a rare and beautiful collection.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE THROGGO'S NECK PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 1 o clock, on the premises, the valuable property at Throgg's Neck, on the road leading to Whitestone Ferry, and adjoining the land of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence. The property, consisting in all of 45 acres, as divided into plow, wood and meadow land, and is admirably situated for a gentleman's private residence.

There is on the premises a good coach-house and stable, cattle barns, &c.

Terms at sale. A map of the property may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

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PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE Lots on 10th-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

West 10th-st.—The eight valuable lots on the north side of West 10th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av; each 25x84, more or less. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CITY LOTS WILL BE SOLD at auction on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by E. H. LUDLOW. Eight lots on the northerly side of 10th-st., near 6th av. These lots are well located for immediate improvement and safe investment, being in the most delightful part of the City.

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FOR SALE—IN A DESIRABLE BUSINESS location, within 100 feet of Broadway, the house and lease of lot No. 1 Brevoort-place, (13th-st.) Price $15,000. Premises under rent until 1st May, 1864. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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TO RENT—Very fine house at Irvington, on the Hudson.

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FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, situated on Main-st., in the village of West Farms, for particulars of which, apply as above, to JOHN BUTLER, Sr., Fordham, or to FREDERICK R. HITCHCOCK, near the premises, West Farms.

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL and eligibly situated country place, in the village of Pittsfield, Mass.; house has all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c.; two and one-quarter acres of land, tastefully laid out and under cultivation. More land adjoining can be had if desired. Possession given immediately. For full particulars apply to Dr. T. CHILDS, No. 25 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Fanny Hall runs from foot of Spring-st., landing at the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 25 Spruce-st., or of PALMER CRARY, Esq., at the sale, residing there.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS City Property, a beautiful Country Seat at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, convenient of access by railroad from New-York, comprising ten acres of highly cultivated land and abundance of fruit, with a fine dwelling, lodge, stable with six stalls, barn with four carriage-house, ice-house, greenhouse, with a large assortment of flowers. All in fine condition. The above property is inclosed by four streets. Apply on the premises, to SAMUEL P. AYRES, or of FISHER & BIRD, No. 101 East Houston-st., New-York.

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Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
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These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the various Loans of the United States, maturing July 1, 1863, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their Coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th June, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank Schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVAKMOAS, CLAWE & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "of *par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and agency.

Also, on and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7 30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

GRANT & SON,
No 58 WALL-ST.,
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Govern ment Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new,)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased. JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 CENTRAL PARK ADDITIONAL FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller's office, until 12 o'clock, 20th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of The Central Park Additional Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1853, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 6, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Additional Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1863.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the Annual election of Directors and Inspectors of the next ensuing year will be held at their Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

G. W. WILLET, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold as Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SOLDIERS NOW MUSTERED OUT OF service, who have not received their bounty by reason of not serving full two years, can have the same collected by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 82 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FALES, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE
EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN,

STOCK EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., N. Y.,
Dealers in
Government Securities of all kinds.
Specie and Uncurrent Money.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.
CHAS. E. LAWRENCE } DAVID L. ST. JOHN,
Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 106 New-York Post-office.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 31, 1855, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 22, 1863.

THE P. R. WESTFALL'S BANK (ASSOCIATION) LYONS has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 51 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, *in gold coin*, at the office of SUTHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE FISCAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 8% per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company will be paid at this office, on and after July 1. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 24 until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, held in New-York this 25th day of June, 1863, it was

Resolved, That a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June be declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on and after 15th July; 2 per cent. in cash, and 5 per cent. in Preferred Stock, which disposes of the remainder of the authorized issue. The books will be closed from the 15th to the 15th July. Shareholders desiring their dividends transmitted by mail will furnish P. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, with their Post-office address, and authorize him to remit the same.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 8th July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order,

J. L. EVERIT

PROPOSALS.

(PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, June 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until noon on the 13th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, that

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.
(Here date the offer.)

The undersigned, (here insert the name or names composing the firm who bid, of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State) herchy offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (data of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class or classes) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency,) for signature and certificate. And I (or we) hereby declare that the above offer is made in strict conformity in every particular with the law approved March 3d, 1863, section 2d, herein quoted:

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or ordar transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, ergns, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies, for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall offers who have failed as principals, partners or sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts, nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their partner, partners or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same. Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Here the bidder or bidders and each member of the firm to sign.]

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, (name of guarantor,) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the abovenamed (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within ten days after the date of notice, through the Post-office, of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned. And we hereby declare that neither of us have been defaulters in any contract previously made with the Navy Department.

Witness: (Signatures of guarantors.)

I certify that the above-named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case, and that the above declarations of the guarantors to this offer are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage or cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the Commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes* for description of the articles or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties to the full amount of the cont act will be required, and fifteen per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department, and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy agent at within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless especially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibilities be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, Iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig Iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron-work, piping, &c; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30, Semi-bituminous Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class A, Hose carriage; class B, Officers houses; class C, Foundry.

FOR ORDNANCE.

Class D, white pine, &c.; class E, Lignumvitæ; class F, Pig Iron; class G, Sand for casting shells; class H, Spelter; class I, Flax, canvass and twine; class J, Copper; class K, Leather; class L, Wrought-iron tubing; class M, Files; class N, Brass and Iron screws; class O, Iron—round, flat and square; class P, Paints, oils, &c.; class Q, Drums; class R, Hardware; class S, Tin; class T, ship chandlery; class U, Stationery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 24, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class A, Extension of joiner-shop; class B, Extension of storehouse.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; class No. 2, Hats, boots and shoes, &c.; class No. 3, Provisions; class No. 4, Groceries; class No. 5, Dry goods; class No. 6, Bread, &c.; class No. 7, Tobacco; class No. 8, Coal; class No. 9, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10, Bricks, grarel and lime; class No. 11, Lumber; class No. 12, Firewood; class No. 13, Provender; class No. 14, Miscellaneous; class No. 15, Hardware; class No. 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Bishop's boom derrick.

NORFOLK.

Class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chendlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails.

Postage must be prepaid on offers forwarded by mail after the 1st of July.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.: For delivery on the 6th of July:

500 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 lbs. meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

1,503 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF, to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the whole, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

75,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

25,000 pounds first quality *thoroughly cured* SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

250,000 pounds of first quality *fresh-made* PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound extra flour, manufactured from *Winter wheat*; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples, which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully-seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with eight straps of suitable wood. The flour and bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

1,875 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

500 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in tight half barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

62,500 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,500 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

3,750 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ¼ Green, ¼ Souchong, ½ oolong, packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested not to offer more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

112,500 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

7,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky-Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi carbonate of potash to neutralize one fluid ounce, the Cider-Vinegar as near the same strength as may be, to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

8,250 to rid best quality of AMERICANTINE CANDLES, to be 6 ounces to the pound, one half sixes, the remainder twelves.

30,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

2,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining, sixty pounds to the bushel.

62,500 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

For delivery on the 13th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 20th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 27th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of July, 400 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions, also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying, on the part of the seller, their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert F. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, is required on each package of every article.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted, are requested to send for their samples on FRIDAY, 3d July, 1863.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Viz:

Water-proof blankets for loomen; painted
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.

To be grummetied.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
A. C. M. General, U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Catasauqua and Fogel-ville Railroad Company will receive, until the 15th day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the trestling and railroad ties, for the extension of their road from Trelleston to Rittenhouse Gap, a distance of eight miles.

Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 10. Any further information obtained on application to

DAVID THOMAS, President,
Or P. BRADY, Engineer,
Catasauqua, Penn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

By adopting this course the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:

1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 25 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 128 Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 1 Fifth-av.
7th Congressional District, No. 617 3d-av.
8th Congressional District, No. 11 1-2 Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 677 3d av.

Col. ROBERT SUGENT,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 4 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. L. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JONES,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND SCIENCES of the Board of Aldermen will meet on SATURDAY, the twenty-seventh instant, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, in room number eight City Hall. All parties interested are requested to appear without further notice.

PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN M'COOL,
JACOB M. LONG,
Committee on Arts and Sciences.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES B. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 52 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City

Waterproof Blankets.
Drum-Heads, Batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Snares.
Drum-Cords.
Artillery Hat Cords and Tassels.
Cavalry Guidons.
Quartermaster-Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeant-Majors' Chevrons, Infantry.
First Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Corporals' Chevrons, Infantry.

Bidders will send samples of Blankets with their proposals, stating the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which they can make deliveries. Preference will be given to those who can make the most prompt deliveries.

Samples of the other articles required can be seen at this office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Waterproof Blankets," "Drum-Heads," "Drum-Snares, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz.:

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

250,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds net each; inside sack to be of strong, close woven, twilled cotton stuff, or of other material equally adapted to the purpose, samples of which must be exhibited; outside sack of first quality new and strong gunny cloth; both sacks to be sewed close, and the package to be made very compact; corners of the outside sack to be drawn, wound and sewed strongly.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in sacks as above.

150,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples in the green state of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

Bidders will state in their proposals the earliest time at which their deliveries can be made.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions, also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of the above.

The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples on FRIDAY, July 3.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Col. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
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ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Viz:

Water-proof blankets for loomen; painted
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.

To be grummetied.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
A. C. M. General, U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Catasauqua and Fogel-ville Railroad Company will receive, until the 15th day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the trestling and railroad ties, for the extension of their road from Trelleston to Rittenhouse Gap, a distance of eight miles.

Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 10. Any further information obtained on application to

DAVID THOMAS, President,
Or P. BRADY, Engineer,
Catasauqua, Penn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

By adopting this course the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:

1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 25 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 128 Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 1 Fifth-av.
7th Congressional District, No. 617 3d-av.
8th Congressional District, No. 11 1-2 Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 677 3d av.

Col. ROBERT SUGENT,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 4 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. L. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JONES,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND SCIENCES of the Board of Aldermen will meet on SATURDAY, the twenty-seventh instant, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, in room number eight City Hall. All parties interested are requested to appear without further notice.

PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN M'COOL,
JACOB M. LONG,
Committee on Arts and Sciences.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES B. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 52 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City

Waterproof Blankets.
Drum-Heads, Batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Snares.
Drum-Cords.
Artillery Hat Cords and Tassels.
Cavalry Guidons.
Quartermaster-Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeant-Maj

THE REBEL PIRATES.

FURTHER DEPREDATIONS OF THE TACONY.

Burning of the Schooner Wanderer and Other Vessels.

A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER ON FIRE.

Three Pirates at the Mouth of the Bay of Fundy.

[*Despatches to the Merchants' Exchange.*]

YARMOUTH, N. S., Friday, June 26.

The packet schooner *Monitor*, from Boston, reports as follows:

"At 12 o'clock, last night, thirty miles west by south of Yarmouth, fell in with a large ship, burned to the water's edge, name unknown. She was still burning, and in tow of two Westport schooners. At 4 o'clock, this morning, saw a steamer standing southwardly; she partially changed her course and speed two or three times. Saw a similar looking steamer on Wednesday, seventy miles east of Cape Ann, standing northeast."

YARMOUTH, N. S., Friday, June 26.

The schooner *Monitor*, from Boston, makes the following report:

"This morning when thirty miles west of Yarmouth Cape, saw an American ship on fire, and a steamer painted lead color near her."

PORTLAND, Me., June 26, 1863.

The schooner *John Elens*, from the Bay of Fundy, arrived to-day, and reports a large steamer, a bark and a three-masted schooner, at the mouth of the Bay, destroying vessels. They had burned the schooner *Archer*, of Southport, and bonded a bark—name unknown.

Despatches to the Associated Press.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, June 26.

Fishing vessels arrived here report a large rebel steam bark and a three-masted schooner off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, burning our fishing vessels. They spoke the ship *Angina*, of Boston, which had been captured and bonded for $80,000, and was bound for New-York with the crews of three burned fishing vessels.

BOSTON, Friday, June 26.

The schooner *Mission*, at Wellfleet, reports that on Tuesday last, at 3 P. M., twelve miles south-southwest of the South Shoal Light, saw a side-wheeled steamer of about 700 tons on fire. Remained by her until she sunk. Could not ascertain her name.

GLOUCESTER, Cape Ann, Friday, June 26.

The schooner *Crusader* has just arrived from the Fishing Banks, and reports that on Thursday at 11 A. M., twenty-five miles W. S. W., from Chatham, heard heavy firing, supposed to be from a U. S. gunboat, which passed here the evening previous.

GLOUCESTER, Friday, June 26.

The fishing schooner *Vanguard* has arrived here from the Banks, and makes the following report:

"On Tuesday, saw the schooner *Wanderer*, of Gloucester, on fire on the west end of George's. At the same time, thirty fishermen were in sight. Saw steaming of the pirate."

MOVEMENTS IN BOSTON.

THE VESSELS CHARTERED.

From the Boston Transcript, June 25.

The Naval Agent at this port has to-day chartered and armed the steamships *Admiral Dupont* and *Daniel Webster*, which will sail before night in search of the *Tacony*. Their armaments are small but powerful. The *Shubuck* will undoubtedly be dispatched to-morrow. No more sailing vessels will be taken for this purpose, but steamers only.

The war steamer *Iron Age* and *Housatonic* received orders to day to sail immediately, and will probably be far at sea before midnight. The revenue cutter *Morris* sailed early this morning.

A PRIZE OFFERED.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 25.

The underwriters and merchants, at a meeting held to-day, decided to offer a bonus of $10,000 for the capture of the *Florida No. 2*, and will dispatch an armed vessel in pursuit to-morrow or next day.

ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT OF THE SCHOONER FLORENCE.

The schooner *Florence*, (fishing,) of Gloucester, Capt. GARDNER, arrived at this port last night, from a short cruise off Nantucket, and reports, on the 22d inst., at 5 P. M., while on the banks, was boarded by the privateer *Tacony* and bonded, on condition that she would receive on board the Captain and crew of the ship *Byzantium*, Capt. ROBINSON, of the bark *Good Speed*, Capt. DUNTON, which vessels were captured previously and burned. Capt. GARDNER consented and brought them safely to port.

We subjoin the statements of the Captains of the *Byzantium* and *Goodspeed*.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. ROBINSON, OF SHIP BYZANTIUM.

Sailed from London May 15, bound to New-York. On June 20, lat. 41° 30', long. 65° 30', was spoken by United States gunboat *Blackstone*, in search of a bark-rigged privateer. June 21, 30 miles E. S. E. from Nantucket light-boat, about 4 A. M., being hazy and nearly calm, saw a bark close alongside, who hoisted the American ensign and then fired a gun, not shotted. In a few moments she fired a shell close to the ship. I then discovered her character, and finding it impossible to escape, hove to. He then sent an armed boat alongside, when the officer in charge came on board and informed me that my vessel was a prize to the Confederate States, and allowed me fifteen minutes to take what things I could and go on board the bark with my crew and my own boats. After arriving on board, my crew were ordered down in the hold, when the captain requested me to make myself comfortable while I remained on board the privateer. In thirty minutes the *Byzantium* was in flames, when the privateer stood to southward. At 11 A. M., saw two barks ahead, one with the English ensign and the other American. The latter proved to be the bark *Goodspeed*, of New-York. A boat was sent to her, and the captain and crew brought on board the privateer. At 8 P. M., light breeze and foggy; set the [illegible] and then steered northeast all night. [illegible] A. M., thick and light breeze from east [illegible] captured schooner *Marengo* and set her on [illegible] 5 P. M., fog lifted, and then saw two [illegible] vessels. Took the schooner *Florence*, Capt. GARDNER, and bonded the vessel, releasing her on condition to take the prisoners on board to New-York. We were then sent on board the *Florence*, while the privateer's boat went in chase of others. The remaining vessels, seeing the bark and one vessel alongside supposed it to be a prize, and came right to me. At 9 P. M. three of them were on fire, viz., *Elizabeth Ann*, Capt. THOMAS, *Rufus Choate*, SMITH, *Ripple*, GRAHAM. We then had 76 paroled men on board the steamer. At 9½ a blue light was burning, and we were allowed to proceed to New-York. Wind at the time W. N. W. and light. Capt. READ, of the privateer, expressed that he did not seek to destroy the fishing vessels, but having drifted among them, deemed it his duty to burn them.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. DUNTON, OF BARK GOODSPEED.

Sailed from Londonderry May 20, for New-York. Nothing of interest transpired during the passage until the morning of the 21st inst., being 40 miles southeast from Nantucket. At 9 A. M. saw a bark, with English ensign flying; stood for him; the wind was light from northeast, and foggy; spoke him and gave him his longitude; shortly after saw a sail standing to the South, and after some time discovered the American flag flying, apparently requiring assistance, it being nearly calm. I rounded to and he at the same time hove to, and sent his boat with armed men on board. I was then informed that my vessel was a prize to the Confederates, and to take a bag of clothes and go on board the bark. I took what I could get and proceeded on board the bark, which proved to be the *Tacony*, of Philadelphia, or *Florida No. 2*. I was invited into the cabin, and the crew were sent below. I found on board Capt. ROBINSON, of the ship *Byzantium*, burnt that morning. The *Goodspeed* was in flames at 8 P. M. The privateer then stood to northeast all night, and at 10 A. M. of the 22d saw the fishing schooner *Marengo*, which crew was also brought on board and the schooner burned. During this time there was a thick fog and little wind. At 5 P. M., the fog lifted, when we found ourselves in a fleet of fishing vessels. Three of them were burnt—schooners *Elizabeth Ann*, Capt. THOMAS, *Rufus Choate*, Capt. SMITH; and schooner *Ripple*, GRAHAM. The schooner *Florence*, Capt. GARDNER, was then captured and bonded, and we were all put on board of her to proceed to New-York. At 9 P. M., being short of water, a portion of the men left at No-Man's-Land. We then proceeded to New-York, where we arrived on the 26th.

THE ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

The correspondence of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, says:

"The rebel steamers *Alabama* and *Georgia* were still at Bahia on the 19th of May, coaling from a British bark. The authorities had ordered them off, but there were no signs of their obeying the order when the brig *St. Peter*, at Boston, left."

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Stirring Proclamation from Gov. Curtin.

60,000 MILITIA CALLED FOR.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.

PENNSYLVANIANS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

The enemy is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within twenty-three miles of Harrisburgh, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams Counties; and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our State is in actual progress.

The calls already made for volunteer militia in the exigency have not been met as fully as the crisis requires.

I therefore now issue this my proclamation calling for sixty thousand men to come promptly forward to defend the State. They will be mustered into the service of the State for a period of sixty days; but will be required to serve only for so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and the honor of our State may require.

They will rendezvous at points to be designated in the General Order to be issued this day by the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania; which order will also set forth the details of the arrangements for their organization, clothing, subsistence, equipment and supplies.

I will not insult you with inflammatory appeals. A people who want the heart to defend their soil, their families and their firesides, are not worthy to be accounted men.

Heed not the counsels of evil-disposed persons, if such there be, in your midst. Show yourselves what you are—a free, loyal, spirited, brave, vigorous race.

Do not undergo the disgrace of leaving your defence mainly to the citizens of other States.

In defending the soil of Pennsylvania, we are contributing to the support of our National Government, and vindicating our fidelity to the National cause.

Pennsylvania has always heretofore responded promptly to all the calls made by the Federal Government, and I appeal to you not now to be unmindful that the foe that now strikes at our State, strikes through our desolation at the life of the Republic.

Our people are plundered and driven from their homes, solely because of their loyalty and fidelity to free institutions.

People of Pennsylvania! I owe to you all my faculties, my labors, my life! You owe to your country your prompt and zealous services and efforts. The time has now come when we must all stand or fall together in the defence of our State and in support of our Government. Let us discharge our duty so that posterity shall not blush for us. Come heartily and cheerfully to the rescue of our noble Commonwealth. Maintain now your honor and freedom.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburgh, this, the 26th day of June, A. D., 1863, and of the Commonwealth the 87th.

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LEE'S MOVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 26.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says:

"Last night the rebels occupied Fairfax Court-House with a guerilla force, somewhere between 100 and 500 strong—the place having been previously vacated by the Union troops, who were recently there. Those troops are now elsewhere employed in the front.

This rebel occupation of that point gave rise to a story that Fairfax Court-house was burned last night, which is untrue, though currently believed in Alexandria.

As there can be no necessity for its continued Union occupancy under existing circumstances, the chances are that the guerrillas will make their appearance about there also this afternoon.

The trains of Lee's army were crossing the Potomac all last night. We hear that this indicates that he has crossed, or is now crossing, his other corps—HILL's and LONGSTREET's.

There are to-day other indications that he designs operating with almost the whole of his army north of the Potomac."

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Movements of Joe Johnston and His Rebels.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 23, via CAIRO, Thursday, June 25.

Official intelligence from Gen. GRANT'S army to the 20th inst., is received. JOHNSTON is said to have withdrawn his troops from across the Big Black, moving toward Clinton.

About one thousand Texans attacked Lake Providence on the 10th, but were repulsed with loss, by the negro troops, who fought bravely.

Col. PHILLIPS, with 600 cavalry, was attacked by 200 rebel infantry and 1,000 cavalry, under ROCKEAFORD, on the Tallahatchie. The fight was very severe. Col. PHILLIPS lost 7 killed and 90 wounded. He cut his way out and came in yesterday.

The rebels are in force at Booneville. Gens. RODEY, RHODES, CHALMERS and BUFFLES threaten our lines, and troops are reported to be moving north from Okalona.

Stirring news may be expected from this section.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 24.

Col. MISANAS has just returned from an extensive cavalry expedition south from Lagrange. He reports having broken up the command under GARDNER, at Panola, destroyed the railroad bridge at Jackaway, the trestle work just beyond, and a portion of the road from there North; he then crossed the Tallahatchie, pursued CHALMERS beyond the Coldwater, on the Helena road. CHALMERS endeavored to cross the Tallahatchie at the mouth of the Coldwater, when MISSNER killed 15 or 20 of his men, and took 40 prisoners. He paroled all the sick at Panola, brought away or destroyed all army supplies, workshops, mills, tanneries, depots, &c.

He passed within three miles of Austin and Commerce, destroying an immense amount of forage and subsistence; took from 600 to 800 horses and mules, 500 head of cattle; sent detachments north and east from Helena, to destroy or bring away all subsistence, forage, horses, mules, &c.; passed through five counties, traveled 200 miles and crossed three rivers. CHALMERS had with him STOKES, STRAWMERE and BLYTHE's men, 900 strong, with three pieces of artillery. The remainder of his force, 900, fled south, via Charleston. PHILLIPS destroyed all the ferries at Panola and Coldwater; lost one man killed and five wounded. His fight at Tallahatchie was very severe. The enemy's loss was over 100.

A large number of conveyances raised in Northern Mississippi, joined FAULKNAR's, CHALMARS, RHODES and RENDY, who had arranged a movement on our lines, which was broken up by this raid.

Gen. GORTLASON had made a speech at Oxford, Miss., threatening to force into service every man in the country if companies were not organized to reinforce JOHNSTON.

There is no news from Gen. GRANT's army since yesterday.

Heavy rains have fallen here and at Corinth.

Gen. Franklin Ordered to New-Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 26.

Gen. FRANKLIN has been ordered to a command in Louisiana under BANKS. He is now here, and will leave for New-Orleans by the first steamer.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL FOOTE.

The public will not be unprepared to learn of the demise of Rear Admiral ANDREW H. FOOTE. The painful disease under which he has suffered (albuminuria) left no hope of his recovery, and for days his friends have waited, with what resignation they could, for the hour of his departure. He died last night, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Astor House, and is now beyond all mortal anguish.

Admiral FOOTE (the final a was added from caprice) was born at Cheshire, New-Haven County, Conn., on the 12th of September, 1806. He was a son of the late Gov. SAMUEL A. FOOTE, of Connecticut, who, when a Senator of the United States, introduced the famous Foot resolution, from which resulted the memorable debate between DANIEL WEBSTER and ROBERT Y. HAYNE. Young FOOTE entered the navy as a Midshipman in 1822, and his first cruise was in the schooner *Grampus*, under Commodore GREGORY, after pirates in the East Indies, six months of his time being passed in open boats as the search for the outlaws was prosecuted. In 1827 he received his appointment as Passed Midshipman, and in 1830 was commissioned a Lieutenent. In 1833 he was Flag Lieutenant of the Mediterranean squadron, and in 1838 he circumnavigated the globe with Com. READ, as First Lieutenant of the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, participating in an attack on the pirates of Sumatra, and rendering assistance to the American missionaries in Honolulu, who had been persecuted by the French naval commander on that station. He steadily rose in his profession, and was made a commander on the 12th of December, 1852, under which commission he saw about two years and three months' sea service, part of the time on the coast of Africa. In 1856 he commanded the corvette *Portsmouth* on the China station, and exerted himself in the protection of American property during the hostilities between England and China. Stationed at Canton, he landed a marine force to protect the French and American factories. On returning to his vessel, the Chinese opened fire on him from the Barrier Forts, when he displayed the American flag, but the firing did not cease. Commodore FOOTE at once had an interview with Commodore ARMSTRONG, of the flag-ship *San Francisco*. (ARMSTRONG was the officer who, in the Spring of 1861, surrendered the Pensacola Navy-yard.) FOOTE wished to "open" on the Chinese forts; ARMSTRONG thought he had better negotiate. FOOTE said lead and iron were the best peacemakers. ARMSTRONG finally consented, and FOOTE got under weigh the *Portsmouth* and *Levant*, on the latter grounded. FOOTE brought his ship within seven hundred yards of the forts, and opened fire, continuing it until the forts ceased to return his fire. Then he landed forces at two or three points, and went at the forts again. When they surrendered, FOOTE started on a run to get first inside, but Lieut. WAINWRIGHT, of Philadelphia, being lighter, beat FOOTE, and was ahead of him in entering, but FOOTE was only second in the race.

At the breaking out of the present troubles he was Executive-Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and soon after the commencement of hostilities was commissioned a Captain in the navy. He was appointed Flag-Officer of the Western flotilla, succeeding Commodore RODGERS, Feb. 4, 1862, and sailed from Cairo with a fleet of seven gunboats, of which four were iron-clad, to attack Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River. The story of its surrender, and that of Fort Donelson, a week afterward, is fresh in the memory of our readers. At Fort Donelson he was wounded in the ankle by the fragment of a 64-pound shot. Though obliged to move on crutches, he proceeded to besiege Island No. 10, on the capture of which, he applied for and received leave of absence, and left for his home in New-Haven. When restored to health he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and recruiting, at Washington, which he held till last July, when he was appointed one of the nine Rear Admirals on the active list.

On Admiral DUPONT's being relieved from his command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron Admiral FOOTE was appointed to succeed him, and came to this city for the purpose of embarking, when he was seized with the severe and painful illness, which has terminated his life.

Admiral FOOTE was distinguished for his devotion to his principles as a consistent Christian and total abstainer from intoxicating drinks, being the first to introduce total abstinence in the navy. Just before leaving for the seat of war on the Western waters he took an active part in religious movements. His noble efforts for his country in the hour of danger, under a destructive fire, and in the face of the enemy, show him to have been as brave as he was good.

He has displayed considerable literary ability in a series of papers on Japan, which country he was among the first to visit. On the vital issue of the country, his patriotic sentiments were well known as strongly opposed to SLAVERY. Several valuable essays from his pen have appeared against the slave trade, at home and abroad, the result of his faithful services on the coast of Africa.

Admiral FOOTE was twice married. His first wife was Miss FLAGG, of Cheshire, by whom he had a daughter, now married. His second wife was a Miss AUGUSTA STREET, of New-Haven, by whom he had three sons, two of whom have died within a year. He leaves a widow, a son and daughter.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Horrible Case of Suicide and Probable Murder in the Twentieth Ward.

A terrible tragedy occurred at a late hour on Thursday night, in the Twentieth Ward, which resulted in a woman named Mrs. JOHN PAAS taking her own life by means of a dose of strychnine. The particulars of the affair are briefly these. Mr. JOHN PAAS, residing at No. 583 Eighth-avenue, by occupation a hardware merchant, has for some time past had in his employ a good looking girl, who goes by the name of NELLIE. She was formerly a servant in the family, but recently she had been promoted to the position of housekeeper for Mr. PAAS, and had been treated as one of the family.

Mrs. PAAS for some cause became dissatisfied with the girl's conduct toward her husband, and took measures to assure herself of the real state of the case. On Thursday night she found her husband and NELLIE together under circumstances which exasperated her, as a wife, to the highest degree. She therefore procured a bottle of oil of vitriol, and coming suddenly upon the girl, threw it into her face. The result was to put out both of the girl's eyes, and otherwise injure her so much that no hopes are entertained of her recovery. Mrs. PAAS then took from a bottle a large dose of strychnine and swallowed it. She died immediately. Some of the facts of the case have been suppressed, for reasons best known to the authorities, but the foregoing are reliable in every respect. Coroner RANNEY has the case in charge, having already commenced an inquest. He will continue the examination to-day, and on his part is determined to give the affair a thorough investigation.

LAW REPORTS.

Verdict against a Constable.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

John Yeomans vs. *Ira C. Pierson et al.*—This case, which was reported in the TIMES on the 25th inst., and which was an action brought for the wrongful seizure and detention of the plaintiff's stock in trade, has resulted in a verdict of $1,000 for the plaintiff.

Wills Admitted to Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before O. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The wills of the following named persons have been duly admitted to probate: Mary Woods, Patrick Fanning, Thomas Bolton, John Marseilles and Edward Roe. None of these wills contain any devise of any public interest or importance.

The Ruggles Will Case.

We are informed that there were errors in the report of the Ruggles' will case, as published in our columns on Thursday morning, which deserve correction, in justice to Mr. NICHOLS. Neither the questions or answers were correctly given. The examination was not such as to test the fullness of the recollection of Mr. NICHOLS, and his testimony bore no such complexion as it was made by the report to wear. The report (which did not come through our regular channels) assumed throughout a partisan character, which we regret.

Decisions,

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Faile, &c., vs. Lee, &c.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

[Advertisement.]

TO NEWSMEN!—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—JULY—DOUBLE NUMBER—With Portraits and Characters of Lord BROUGHAM, AZNA E. DICKINSON, Stonewall JACKSON, and Dr. DIXON; also, "NOSES," illustrated; the Temperaments, Physiology, Ethnology, Physiognomy, Relation of Soul and Body, a New "Facial Angle," Well-balanced Heads, Somnambulism, a Royal Courtship, "Instinct and Reason," Social Relations, &c. Will be ready at 10 o'clock to-day. See advertisements and handbills for particulars.

[Advertisement.]

The cansee of the late rebel raide into Maryland and Pennsylvania have been variously explained. Some say they came after medicines, of which they are very short, and others that they wanted boots and shoes; but the fact is, that the members of the Southern Confederacy are hunting after KNOX's beautiful new style of Hats for Summer wear. They will have to invade New-York to procure samples of these styles, as KNOX is exclusive and independent, and keeps his splendid head gear at one place only—viz: at the northeast corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

JOLLY TIMES WITH THE JUVENILES to-day at BARNUM's. They will resort thither by thousands to see the magnificent drama, "The Duke's Device," at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and the little people, Gen. TOM THUMB and his wonderful family of Lilliputs. Truly, BARNUM is great, and his Museum rolls up the profit.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HALLING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HALLING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron-the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL WATER CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Its success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller*. Send for circular.

MARRIED.

FINNEY—LINCOLN.—At the residence of Mrs. Henry Bedlow, at Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday evening, June 24, by the Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, Bishop of New Jersey, assisted by Rev. Wm. Cooper Mead, D. D., of Norwalk, Conn., Mr. JULIUS C. F. FINNEY to Miss JULIA HALSEY, daughter of the late Luke Lincoln, Esq.

GANAT—KIRKLAND.—At Greenbush, on Tuesday, June 23, by Rev. Thomas B. Fogg, GEORGE C. GANAT, of New-York, to AUGUSTA G., daughter of the late Benjamin B. Kirtland, of Greenbush, N. Y.

HART—PIERSON.—In Westfield, N. J., on Thursday, June 25, by Rev. Edwin Bowser, WILLIAM HART, of the City of New-York, and ELIZA C. PIERSON, daughter of Isaac H. Pierson, Esq., of Westfield. No cards

MORGAN—GARVIN.—On Wednesday, June 24, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, by Rev. R. G. Strong, ALONZO D. MORGAN, of Aurora, to LOUISE D. GARVIN, of Flatbush.

ROBINSON—DICKIE.—On Thursday, June 25, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, JAMES E. ROBINSON to SUSAN C. DICKIE, daughter of the late John H. Bates.

STUDEVANT—AGNEW.—On Thursday, June 25, by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, JAMES S. STUDEVANT, of New-York, to FANNIE M., daughter of Nathan Howard, Jr., Esq., all of this City.

TOWT—GAGAN.—On Thursday, June 25, at Riverside, the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. B. Lockwood, EDWARD G. TOWT, of Brooklyn, and ANNIE R., daughter of George Gagan, Esq., of Nyack.

WARREN—HOWARD.—On Thursday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, Clermont-terrace, Newtown, L. I., by Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, GEORGE WARREN to HATTIE L. HOWARD, daughter of Nathan Howard, Jr., Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 24, of consumption, ELLEN M., wife of William H. Carter, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 94 Pierrepont st., on Saturday, June 27, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CHILDS.—In East Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 25, at 10 P. M., BENJAMIN F. CHILDS, aged 47 years.

Funeral from the house, De Kalb-av., near Throop, Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

GREGORY.—On Thursday, June 25, MARY ANN, wife of William A. Gregory, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Ketcham, aged 54 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 66 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

HATFIELD.—On Friday morning, June 26, JESSIE HOYT HATFIELD, daughter of Robert G. and Charlotte S. Hatfield, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of the family, No. 225 East 30th-st.

KERNAN.—On Thursday morning, June 25, CESSAIR KERNAN, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place from the Church of St. Esprit, in 22d st., near 5th av., at 2 o'clock on Sunday.

KING.—On Friday morning, June 26, ANTOINETTE FLORENCE S. KING, youngest child of John H. and the late Angeline H. King, aged 2 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 81 Orchard-st., this day, (Saturday,) June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

San Francisco, Cal., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

MAXWELL.—At Quaker Springs, Saratoga County, on Fifth day, Sixth month, 25th, EMMA MAXWELL.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, First day, at 11 o'clock.

ROSENBANS.—On Friday, June 19, at his residence, at Onondaga Valley, N. Y., Rev. JOSAPH ROSENBANS.

SMITH.—On Friday morning, June 26, of diphtheria, GEORGE WHITNEY, only son of George W. and Frances C. Smith, aged 2 years and 10 months.

His remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

SEARS.—In Lenox, Mass., on Thursday, June 18, very suddenly, NANCY F. SEARS, of this City, wife of the late Jonathan P. Sears, of Taunton, Mass., in the 63d year of her age.

☞ Boston and Taunton papers please copy.

SEARS.—At Fort Hamilton, on Thursday, June 25, SARAH, wife of William S. Sears, and daughter of the late Garret Hyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, June 27, at 2 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Thursday, June 25, after a short illness, JAMES, eldest son of O. H. P. Townsend, aged 18 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, 87th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. .. 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets... 1 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 30 | Gov. Island 4 19 | Hell Gate.. 8 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 26.

Arrived.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans 19th, and S. W. Pass morning of the 20th, with mails, mdse. and passengers to Lanlam, Helneken & Co. Passed steamship Columbia in the river 18th. Was detained in New-Orleans 10 days, by order of Gen. BANKS, to bring important despatches. She brings a mail from the fleet off Galveston.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall June 17, with treasure, mails and passengers to D. B. Allen & Co.

Steam transport Decatur, Fargo, Newbern, N. C., June 23, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Mercury, (Br., of Liverpool, Freud, Liverpool June 2. Queenstown 5th, and Halifax, N. S., June 23, with mdse. and 426 passengers to Snow & Burgess. June 25, off Nantucket South Shoal, spoke U. S. gunboat Blackstone and Curlew; same time, passed bark Welkin, steering S.

Steamer Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Bristol, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

U. S. bark Guerrilla, Commander Pearce, Port Royal 6 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool May 20, with mdse. and 858 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. June 1, was as far west as lon. 20; since then have had baffling winds, with much wet and foggy weather. June 24, off Block Island, spoke U. S. gunboat Curlew, who had heard of the capture of the ship Isaac Webb, from outward bound ship. June 22, Bridget Slevin, aged 16 years, died; also three infants died.

Ship Launceston, (of Newcastle, Eng.,) Speed, Leghorn, via Toulon, April 25, passed Gibraltar May 12, with marble, regs, &c., to order. 18th, lat. 33 38, lon. 67 40, was boarded by U. S. steamer Tuscarora.

Ship Mobile, (Brem.,) Lahusen, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark Edvard, (Russ.,) Wieting, Rotterdam May 20, with mdse. and 21 passengers to Ruprecht & Forstner. June 22, lat. 40 18, lon. 69 10, spoke U. S. steamer Cherokee, cruising. 24th, lat. 40 16, lon. 71 5, spoke U. S. steamer Blackstone, cruising.

Bark Hunter, (of Portland,) York, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Eolus, (Swed.,) Kinborg, Newcastle, Eng., 59 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Indus, (Hr.,) Smith, Rio Janeiro 36 ds., in ballast to J. F. Pendergast.

Bark John Wesley, (of Searsport,) Patten, Montevideo April 27, with hides, &c., to Charles H. Leland.

Bark Jane A. Bishop, (of Nassau,) Howsey, Sagua June 15, with sugar to James E. Ward. Sld. in co. with bark Hunter and brig Minnie Miller, for New-York.

Bark Peter D. Warwick, (of Cardiff,) Green, Rio Janeiro May 17, with coffee to J. F. Pendergast.

Bark Borussia, (Russ.,) Moge, Limerick 38 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Lily, (of Greenock,) Warden, Shanghai Feb. 18, and St. Helena May 13, with teas to Hemlett & Torrance. June 2, lat. 6 N., lon. 35 W., passed Swedish brig Torden Skjold, from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Brig Johann Friedrich, (Russ.,) Sanerhier, Newcastle, Eng., 56 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. From June 4 to 6, 100 miles east of the Banks, passed a large number of icebergs and drift ice.

Brig H. Havelock, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig John Geddes, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Johnson, Matamoras 24 ds., with cotton and wool to J. F. Whitney & Co. Vessels left before reported.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites its ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Un

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3669. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

The Occupation of Carlisle by the Enemy.

Retirement of Our Forces on the Harrisburgh Fortifications.

THE REBELS SLOWLY ADVANCING.

Our Position Considered Impregnable.

Evacuation of McConnellsburgh by the Rebels.

THEIR RETREAT TO CHAMBERSBURGH.

The Demonstration Against the Northern Central Railroad.

THE REBELS AT HANOVER.

Defeat of a Pennsylvania Militia Regiment.

THE ADVANCE ON HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

The Union forces have retired toward Mechanicsburgh, and the rebels are advancing slowly from Carlisle. Our regiments are engaged in throwing up rifle-pits.

A slight skirmish occurred yesterday at the Stone Tavern, near Walnut Bottom, in which we lost seven men prisoners.

Seven deserters came in to-day from near Mount Untoe.

The news from the direction of Gettysburgh is very exciting. The rebels occupy that place with 8,000 strong—their pickets extending to within eight miles of Hanover.

It seems at present to be the intention of the enemy to attack the works on the west side of the Susquehanna, but appearances change almost hourly. We are prepared to give him battle.

By order of Gen. Couch all the school-houses of the city are to be used as hospitals. If necessity requires, the churches will also be used. WILT.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

Carlisle was occupied at about 10 o'clock this morning by the rebels.

At 12 o'clock they were three miles this side of Carlisle, and were still advancing.

Our cavalry force, which has been watching their movements, is gradually retiring.

The enemy have a line of pickets exteeding from Carlisle to Gettysburgh. They are moving in this direction in three columns.

The authorities were in telegraphic communication with Hanover Junction at 12 o'clock. But the appearance of the enemy's column is hourly looked for.

What remains of the Government archives are now being packed up for shipment.

The Susquehanna is rapidly rising, and all the fords will be impassable.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

Gen. SMITH, commanding the troops on the opposite side of the river, considers his position impregnable.

There is not as much excitement here now as there was when the rebels first entered Hagerstown.

The greatest fear is that the railroad and other bridges across the river will be destroyed.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27, 1863, 6 o'clock P. M.

The rebel columns under Gen. EARLY, which were at Gettysburgh yesterday, reached the Northern Central Railroad a few minutes after 12 o'clock to-day.

At a point between York and Hanover Junction the wires were cut by the rebels, and no further news of their movements is known up to the present time.

A dispatch from York states that the rebels are in force at Abbottstown, a village fourteen miles from there.

The rebel column which passed through Carlisle this morning is now at Kingston, thirteen miles from here.

The rebels have met with no opposition as yet. As they approach near Harrisburgh their movements will be slow and cautious.

ADVANCE TOWARD THE NORTHERN CENTRAL.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Saturday, June 27.

A dispatch from Hanover Junction, dated this morning, gives the following particulars in regard to the movements of the rebels:

"The rebel pickets are within eight miles of Hanover Junction.

One of our scouts was killed at Gettysburgh yesterday, and several were taken prisoners.

Information has been received that the rebels ran all the cars on to the Rock Creek bridge, and set them on fire.

Col. JENNINGS' regiment, of Pennsylvania militia, in that neighborhood, was routed by the rebels, and it is reported that forty of them were taken prisoners.

The Curtin troops, under Capt. MURRAY, had a skirmish yesterday in Walnut Bottom, near Carlisle, at Stone Tavern. The troops lost seven men.

The authorities expect that the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, in the neighborhood of York and Hanover Junction, will be destroyed to-day, thus cutting off all communication with Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 27.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Hanover Junction, June 27, says:

Col. JENNINGS' regiment left Harrisburgh on Thursday for Gettysburgh, and on Friday morning went to Gettysburgh. The Philadelphia City Troop and another cavalry company preceded them. The cavalry were three miles beyond Marsh Creek, and the enemy were then in the mountains at Cashtown, eight miles west; but they advanced. Our troops after some skirmishing, fell back toward York, and are reported to have had some skirmishing on the road.

At 3 o'clock Friday afternoon our cavalry left Gettysburgh. As the rebels entered, the telegraph operator, Postmaster, and Revenue Assessor, escaped. Before we left, a train of thirteen freight cars, some with Col. JENNINGS' supplies, were run to this side of the bridge, at the edge of the town.

The bridge and train were afterwards destroyed by the rebels.

Three members of the City Troop and three of our infantry are reported to have been captured.

On Friday night the rebels encamped on Wolfe's Farm, half a mile this side of the town. Their force is represented to be 8,000 strong, with artillery, under command of Gen. ROBINSON. Their pickets were near Oxford.

All the rolling stock of the Gettysburgh and Hanover Railroad has been saved. The cars destroyed belonged to the Northern and Pennsylvania Central Railroads.

On Thursday night the rebel encampment extended from Cashtown to Fayetteville.

The editor of the Gettysburgh *Star* has been captured, and it is reported that one of our scouts has been shot.

YORK, Penn., Saturday, June 27—1 P. M.

Nothing has been heard yet of JENNINGS' regiment. The attack on them commenced at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a large cavalry force, and continued up to the last advices. Their loss is not known, but it is reported that a number were taken prisoners.

HANOVER JUNCTION, Penn., Saturday, June 27—1 P. M.

Telegraphic communication with Hanover stopped half an hour since. The inference is that the rebels are there. There is no station between here and there, by which to ascertain the fact.

EVACUATION OF McCONNELLSBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 27.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

BLOODY RUN, Friday, June 26—9 o'clock P. M.

Gen. MILROY has left for Baltimore, leaving his command in charge of Gen. PEACE.

The rebels have evacuated McConnellsburgh, and retreated toward Chambersburgh.

Our telegraph operator is now at McConnellsburgh again.

A reconnoissance showed that the rebel force at McConnellsburgh consisted of 1,500 mounted infantry, with a section of artillery.

Our scouts toward Hancock report that there is a force of rebel infantry ten miles this side of Hancock.

MCCONNELLSBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

The rebels evacuated this place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

On Thursday morning the rebel pickets were driven in by a detachment of the First New-York cavalry, under Maj. ADAMS, causing quite an alarm among the rebel force.

The cause of the retreat of the rebels is supposed to be the fear of a flank movement on the part of Gen. MILROY—an operation for which this part of the country offers great facilities.

The rebels were about 5,000 strong, under Gen. STUART. They retreated in the direction of Chambersburgh, and will to-day reinforce the rebel forces that are menacing Harrisburgh.

A destructive raid was made through the lower part of this county yesterday by a body of TROCOUR'S men. They paid no respect to any kind of property, and what they could not carry away with them they destroyed. These bands of plunderers are more to be feared along the borders than the regular rebel army.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 27.

Adjutant-Gen. RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania, has issued an order for the organization of the militia called out by the Governor's proclamation, and apportioning the quota for each county in the State. The quota of Philadelphia is nearly eight thousand.

It is understood that the proposed procession and demonstration by the Union League of this city on the 4th of July has been postponed in consequence of existing circumstances.

THE VERY LATEST DISPATCHES.

Occupation of York by the Rebels.

A Skirmish at Sterritt's Gap, Eighteen Miles from Harrisburgh.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT HARRISBURGH.

The Citizens Turning Out En Masse, and Forming in Companies.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27—11 o'clock P. M.

The rebels occupied York at 5 o'clock this morning. No resistance was made by our troops.

The regiments of Col. THOMAS and Col. FAIGH are known to be safe.

York is ten miles from Columbia.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a skirmish took place at Sterritt's Gap, eleven miles from where the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the Susquehanna River. We had four men killed in the skirmish.

Sterritt's Gap is eighteen miles from Harrisburgh.

The people from all parts of the State are promptly responding to the Governor's proclamation of yesterday.

The excitement here is most intense. The streets are crowded with citizens and strangers to defend the city. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevail, each one endeavoring to do all he can to assist in redeeming the State and country.

Adjt.-Gen. RUSSELL issued an order this afternoon that arms should be given to all citizens on application to the arsenal. When this became known the result was that at least 3,000 persons made application, most of whom on leaving carried a gun away.

Most of the men who had arms were formed into companies and marched across the river.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27—Midnight.

Information has been received here that the rebel force which was at Sterritt's Gap at 3 o'clock this afternoon, has arrived in front of Dnecaneoe, the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers. In that event the Pennsylvania Central Railroad will be cut.

KINGSTON, THREE AND A HALF MILES WEST OF MECHANICSBURGH, Saturday, June 27—6 P. M.

The uninitiated may think strange of the movements of Gen. KNIPE, but they are the best that can be made, under the circumstances, and admit of satisfactory explanations.

At 4 o'clock our forces vacated their last position, which was on the line of Silver Spring Township. This move was made in consequence of the enemy being in force on our flank, and attempting to get in our rear near Mechanicsburgh.

The enemy are now in position near this place. He is coming along slowly and cautiously.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.

All quiet here. Our cavalry is below us on the south side. The enemy's advance has halted.

A rebel Colonel told a farmer that they would be before Harrisburgh to-morrow night.

MECHANICSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, June 27—10 P. M.

We closed our telegraph station at Kingston and retired to this place.

The enemy is quiet, and there is no prospect that the rebels will come in here before to-morrow morning.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

THE EVACUATION OF CARLISLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MECHANICSBURGH, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

I have just time, prior to the departure of the train for Harrisburgh, to forward you an outline of the events that have transpired in Carlisle and its vicinity within the past few hours.

I left Carlisle last night about 11 o'clock, retiring from that place about one hour after the Union forces evacuated the position held by them, which was about two miles from the town.

The forces under command of Gen. KNIPE have for a day or two past been intrenched behind earthworks, thrown up on the different roads leading into Carlisle from the direction of Shippensburgh. Last night, about 9 o'clock, an order came from Gen. KNIPE to fall back, whereupon the position held was evacuated, and the troops retired, marching through Carlisle in a very quiet and orderly manner. About 10 o'clock a portion of the troops stationed beyond Carlisle marched through the town, and took the turnpike leading toward Harrisburgh. The rebel pickets were then within three miles of the town, and their main body was thought to be slowly advancing. So far not a shot has been fired between the contending parties, and at this moment it is uncertain whether an action will take place near here or not.

Up to the present writing the rebels have not entered Carlisle, but their appearance is looked for at any moment.

Business is entirely suspended, and the streets of the town present a deserted appearance. What is true of Carlisle applies to Mechanicsburgh also. Few people are seen except those who congregate at the different points at which news from up the valley is anxiously expected.

Our forces, after leaving Carlisle, marched some distance in the direction of Harrisburgh, since which a satisfactory location has been chosen.

It cannot be definitely stated what the ultimate movements of this force will be, but what facts I can glean regarding their operations I am not at liberty to divulge in this communication.

All day yesterday a fight was confidently anticipated between the advancing rebel forces and the Union troops who hold the approach toward Carlisle, but so far those anticipations have not been realized. The rebel forces that immediately threaten Carlisle are not thought to number more than 2,500 men, mostly mounted infantry, but the general belief is that a heavy body of rebel troops is not far in their rear. Gen. JENKINS is in command, and he has with him a number of the guerrilla force who have lately committed such devastation in Western Virginia.

The rebels are engaged in the wholesale stealing of horses; they seem very greedy after that species of spoil. The indications at present are that momentous events are about to transpire in the Cumberland Valley, and the inhabitants are in a state of anxious solicitude to learn from what point the storm of war will commence.

Capt. BOYD, who has command of a detachment of the First New-York cavalry, has done yeoman service in watching the advance of the rebels toward Carlisle. His men, acting as scouts, have returned from time to time definite information of the position and apparent intentions of the advancing rebels to Gen. KNIPE at his headquarters. Capt. BOYD is brave, active and energetic, and is constantly to be found in the front. It is reported by parties who have just come from Carlisle, that the rebels have entered the town; whether the report be true or not, is a mere question of short duration, as there is nothing at present to prevent them from doing so, and the report of its occupation is being generally credited. Their advance on this place is hourly looked for, and the Stars and Stripes that now proudly float from a steeple within my gaze, may soon have to be temporarily supplanted by the rebel rag.

At Carlisle strangers cannot get a meal of victuals for love or money. Everything available has been sent to the troops who were posted beyond the city.

I had forgotten to mention that a number of the citizens of Carlisle set an example to the other residents of the Cumberland Valley that might be followed with advantage. They formed themselves into an impromptu military company, and, with such arms and accoutrements as they could obtain, marched out to the intrenchments beyond the town, and took their place in the line of battle, to await the result of whatever might transpire.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 26, 1863.

Any statements of military movements here would be injudicious. Much has been said, both by the newspapers here and correspondents from abroad, that, perhaps, ought not to have been said, and hence Gen. COUCH has taken precautionary measures in the premises, forbidding the transmission of all contraband intelligence. Suffice it to say that the arrangements for the reception of the enemy have been well considered, and all the plans well-digested. The future must determine the degree of their adaptation or efficiency. It is thought by some that, after all, the rebels will not venture an attack, and that, fearful of the welfare of their rear, they may retire to their base, after ravaging the country over which they have traversed. Their conduct toward the citizens and farmers along the valley is represented as being extremely rude. Many acres of large and fine crops of grain, ready to be reaped and gathered for the granaries, have been willfully and maliciously destroyed.

For the past few days, the scene at the bridge which spans the Susquehanna at this point has been painful in the extreme. The main road leading out of the Cumberland Valley has been literally jammed with carriages, wagons and vehicles of all descriptions, bearing whole families of refugees, men, women and children, who have been driven from their once peaceful and happy homes, with the little all of their world's goods they have been able to save from the hand of the ruthless invader. Two or three thousand of these refugees have already passed through here. Many are still on the road, some of whom have not yet arrived, and others of whom are journeying on.

What effect the rain, which is now falling fast, will have upon the movements of the enemy, must be in our favor. It will flood the streams in the way of his retreat.

At Chambersburgh the rebels have opened the stores and taken their contents, but no other robbery has taken place, except of horses. The Confederate flag is flying in the public square at Chambersburgh. The rebel pickets near Carlisle captured one of our men last evening. The rebel force consists, according to the information of one of our scouts, of about 15,000 men, infantry and cavalry, with 21 guns and one complete battery of rifled Parrotts.

Gen. EWELL issued a supplementary order in Chambersburgh to-day, warning the citizens, for the second time, not to carry firearms, under a severe penalty. Various alarms have taken place to-day among the citizens of Carlisle. The telegraph operator left the place once, but afterward returned. Late this evening there is a rumor that the rebels have diverged from the valley, and are moving on toward York and Gettysburgh.

THE EXCITEMENT.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, Friday.

Long before the sun rose in splendor this morning, a scene of bustle, excitement and confusion commenced, such as has never before been witnessed in the capital of Pennsylvania. During the night, troops were hurried over the river. Regiment followed regiment, until this morning, when our streets were comparatively cleared of soldiers, except those which reached the city by the regular morning and noon trains. But the excitement, apart from the movement of troops, was that which attended the ingress and egress of people who came from the Cumberland side of the river, and who passed through the city, hurrying to a place of safety with all that was dear and valuable to them. Every machine on wheels capable of hauling a load was brought into requisition. These came wheeling and trundling along, each laden to the top—some with grain, household effects, and household goods, others with store goods, machinery, tools, and, in fact, all that was movable and valuable. Following these came other vehicles, filled with women and children—then came men and boys mounted on horses, driving before them cows and sheep. The scene was at once exciting and pitiful. It came to us as the first hot breath of war. It admonished us that the foe was indeed approaching, and as the carnival moved through our streets its magnitude and numbers were increased by accessions of goods and individuals from Harrisburgh, who moved off with the train, intent on flight and safety. From all accounts that we can gather, we learn that the farmers in the Cumberland Valley have resolved to leave nothing valuable for the invader to seize. As the enemy extends his raid into this State he will find that his march is only to meet danger; and when he turns to retrace his steps over a territory he has desolated, he may also find that his path has been covered by an obstacle he did not calculate to meet.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, June 26.

The work on the different fortifications surrounding the city was energetically carried on yesterday, there being an aggregate of 11,028 men employed on the various forts, distributed as follows: Brown's Hill, Turtle Creek, 564 men; Robinson Hill, Allegheny, 436; Davis' Hill, 1,862; Squirrel Hill, 1,584; Mount Washington, 2,722; Cemetery Hill, Allegheny, 822; McKeever's Hill, 775; Gazzam's and Herron's Hills and Union Park, 3,063. At the meeting of the Committee of Safety last night, additional cash subscriptions to the amount of $122 were reported. Various employers reported men for work on the fortifications to-day, among which was the offer of the services of three hundred colored men, who were assigned as a separate force to Fort No. 8, Maguire's Hill, above Mount Washington. The forces of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Novelty Works were assigned to Davis' Hill, and a force of two hundred retail dealers of Birmingham were assigned to Fort No. 9, on Mount Washington. Notwithstanding this morning opened rather unfavorably for out-door labor, large squads and companies of men proceeded to the fortifications to which they were assigned, and we have no doubt a very considerable force will be at work. As we write, the rain is falling steadily, and, from all appearances, seems as if it would continue through the day. However, the rain cannot dampen the patriotism of our citizens in this emergency, and the work on the fortifications will be pushed forward to completion despite the opposition of the elements.

PHILADELPHIA.

From the Ledger, June 27.

The following important military order was issued last evening:

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 26.

To Major-Gen. N. J. T. Dana, Philadelphia, Pa.:

1. By direction of the President of the United States, you are assigned to the command of the militia and volunteer forces and defences of Philadelphia, and will receive instructions from these headquarters. By command of

Major-General COUCH.

JOHN S. SHULTZ, Major and A. A. G.

2. By virtue of the above, the undersigned assumes command of this station. All military organizations, of whatsoever kind, including civilians, will make their reports accordingly.

3. All existing orders and regulations for the government of this command will remain in force until rescinded.

4. The following named officers are announced as composing the personal Staff of the Major-General commanding, as assigned to Staff duty at these headquarters. The administrative department of the Staff will remain as heretofore.

Lieut.-Col. WM. D. WHIPPLE, Additional Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

Capt. CYRUS S. HALDEMAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

First Lieut. W. F. MILTON, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.

Second Lieut. EPHRAIM J. PARKER, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Second Lieut. L. FLAGWOOD, Co. C, One hundred and Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. N. J. T. DANA,

Major-General U. S. Vols., Commanding.

GETTYSBURGH.

From the Star and Banner, June 25.

A company from the Two Taverns, Mount Joy Township, commanded by Capt. COLLINS, came marching into town on Monday last, and struck for headquarters, where they offered their services to Major HALLER, commandant in this county, and were accepted.

Our skirmishers and bushwhackers get themselves into close quarters with the enemy by their daring adventures among the mountains. They have been at work felling trees and barricading the passes, and are frequently fired upon by the enemy.

A company of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, Capt. RANDALL, arrived here on Monday night, and, in conjunction with our other cavalry, have been doing good service in the way of watching the enemy along the front.

The Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment has immortalized itself by its gallant conduct in the late battle at Winchester. Newspaper accounts, and information from other sources, prove conclusively that the hardest fighting was done by the Eighty-Seventh. The regiment has been ordered to York to reorganize and recruit.

A Proclamation Expected from Mayor Opdyke.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 26, 1863.

Mayor OPDYKE, I hear, is about to issue a proclamation calling upon the citizens to organize Home Guards without delay. If the rebel invasion of the Border States should continue, it is rightly argued every able-bodied man we can send to the rescue of our sister State ought to be, and will be sent: and, in their absence, it will be indispensably necessary to have an adequate force prepared at all times to guarantee protection to life and property at home. In all times of civil commotion there are not wanting men of evil dispositions insensible alike to the claims of patriotism, and the obligations of honor, who are tempted to the committal of outrages, if the power to repress them is wanting, and to guard against danger from that quarter, the recommendation of the Mayor is most opportune. It is not doubted that it will meet with a hearty response at the hands of the people. The suggestion has also been received with favor that the merchants should close up their stores and places of business at 3 o'clock P. M., in order to afford the young men in their employ an opportunity to drill.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 26.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* left for Boston to-day, noon, with the Forty-fifth Massachusetts regiment.

Lieut. F. R. KENT, Third Pennsylvania artillery, has been appointed Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 24.

The steamers *Kennebec* and *Georgia* arrived this morning from Baltimore.

The Revenue cutter *Cuyoga*, Commander MCGOWAN, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day noon. She has been on a cruise South and came in here for coal. She brings no news.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Matanzas.

The steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. LIEBGANG, from New-Orleans and Key West, June 21, with cotton and passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday. She left New-Orleans evening of 17th, at 9 o'clock; crossed the bar at 7 A. M., 18th; touched at Key West 21st, to land passengers. She had 40 cabin and 220 sick and discharged soldiers. She left at Key West steamers *Magnolia*, (flagship,) *Huntsville*, *Octorora*, *Hendrick Hudson*, *Juniata*, *Exact*, and bark *Gem of the Sea*. The following deaths occurred on the voyage:

June 24.—Sergt. Jeff. Richardson, Corp. Thos. J. Rogers, Co. F, 16th New-Hampshire.

June 25.—George B. Grover, 18th artillery, New-York.

June 26.—Melville C. Grindle, Maine Volunteers.

June 22.—John L. Duncan, Co. H, 41st Mass.

June 24.—Abner Nelson, Co. E, 7th Massachusetts.

Arrival of the Steamship Shannon at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, June 27.

The steamship *Shannon*, sister ship to the *Mersey*, from Liverpool on the 12th, *via* Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived here last night, *en route* to New-York after discharging and coaling.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GENERAL HOOKER IN MOTION.

His Forces Taking Position in Front of and to the North of Baltimore.

The Heavy Rains Retarding Operations.

No Rebels at South Mountain or Boonsboro.

Heavy Rebel Trains Retiring With Plunder from Pennsylvania.

The Northern Central Railroad Torn Up Forty Miles from Baltimore.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, June 27.

The Army of the Potomac is in motion and will soon be to the front and north of Baltimore.

The heavy rains have made the roads so bad that the movements are necessarily slow. T. B.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 27.

The entire Army of the Potomac is now on the north side of the Potomac. The respective positions of the various corps it would not be be proper to indicate.

A portion of our cavalry is operating in the advance, and the remainder in the rebel rear.

There are no rebels now on South Mountain or at Boonsboro. They appear to be concentrating near Sharpsburgh. A. P. HILL'S corps crossed the river at Williamsport yesterday, and are now in Hagerstown. The whole rebel army is now on this side of the Potomac.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON'S brigade was in Smithsburgh yesterday, passing toward Gettysburgh. Col. LETCHER'S regiment of cavalry accompanied them.

Wagon trains, loaded with grain, have passed through Smithsburgh toward Hagerstown, retiring from Pennsylvania; also large droves of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. The negroes captured throughout the country were impressed by the rebels into their service as drivers.

The rebels had a number of small mountain howitzers with them.

The Rebels at Glen Rock, Forty-three Miles from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 27.

The rebels are at Glen Rock, tearing up the track of the Northern Central Railroad.

Glen Rock is 43 miles from Baltimore.

A DESPERATE CAVALRY FIGHT.

A Squadron of Scott's 900 Cavalry Surrounded and Cut Up.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

A squadron of Scott's Nine Hundred cavalry, under Maj. REMINGTON, on their way to Centreville, this morning, encountered near Fairfax the Sixth Virginia cavalry, and dashed at them with the sabre. The Major made two charges, and drove the enemy for three miles into a wood, and there encountered a superior force, that checked him with the fire of carbines. The fight from the beginning to the end was fierce. Its termination, from the overwhelming disparity of numbers, was disastrous.

Maj. REMINGTON, after having had his horse shot twice, cut his way out and made his escape with eighteen men. Five have come in since. Eighty are reported as either killed, wounded or missing. Among them are Capt. DAGWELL, Capt. CAMPBELL and Lieut. HAZLETON. The companies were B and C.

A dispatch was received to-day, stating that the rebel force in Gettysburgh to-day was 5,000.

THE LATE REAR ADMIRAL FOOTE.

An Order of Respect from Secretary Welles.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 16.—A gallant and distinguished naval officer is lost to the country. The hero of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson; the darling and indomitable spirit that created and led to successive victories the Mississippi flotilla; the heroic Christian sailor, who in the China seas and on the coast of Africa, as well as the great interior rivers of our country, sustained with unfaltering fidelity and devotion the honor of our flag and the cause of the Union—Rear Admiral ANDREW HULL FOOTE—is no more.

On his way to take command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, a position to which he had been recently assigned, and the duties of which were commanding the earnest energies and vigorous resources of a mind of no ordinary character, he was suddenly prostrated by disease, and, after a brief illness, breathed his last at the Astor House, at New-York, on the evening of the 26th instant.

Among the noble and honored dead whose names have added lustre to our naval renown, and must ever adorn our national annals, few will stand more preëminent than that of the gallant and self-sacrificing Christian sailor and gentleman, whose loss we now deplore.

Appreciating his virtues and his services, a grateful country had rendered him, while living, its willing honors, and will mourn his death.

As a mark of respect, it is hereby ordered that the flags at the several Navy-yards, naval stations, and on the flagships of squadrons, be hoisted at half-mast, and that thirteen guns be fired at meridian on the day after the receipt of this order.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Municipal Officers of Jersey City on an Excursion.

ELMIRA, Saturday, June 27.

The Common Council and other municipal officers of Jersey City arrived here this evening on an excursion over the Erie Railroad. They were accompanied by the General Superintendent and other officers of the road.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Movement of Gen. Rosecrans' Army on Wednesday Last.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 27.

Gen. ROSECRANS' army, with the exception of one division, moved on Wednesday night.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 25.

A private letter received from our correspondent at Murfreesboro, this evening, dated Tuesday evening, states that ROSECRANS' army had been served with ten days' rations, and they were all in motion. The destination is contraband; but it may be inferred, from the fact that BRAGG, with a large portion of his army, is reported to have reached Richmond on the 19th. The impression in military quarters here, is that the rebel leaders have given up the idea of being able to hold Vicksburgh, and have determined to give up the Southwest. BRAGG is to take care of Richmond, while LEE'S army comes North and threatens Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

OCCUPATION OF SHELBYVILLE

We are informed that a letter from the gallant Lieut.-Col. BROWNLOW, of the First East Tennessee cavalry, at Triune, states that BRAGG'S forces have evacuated Shelbyville and fallen back. Our forces started from Triune on Wednesday morning, and expected to reach Shelbyville at 1 o'clock that day.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 27.

The Cumberland River is rising at the rate of an inch and a half an hour, with 10 feet of water already on the shoals.

It is reported that a considerable force of rebels has crossed the Cumberland at Burkesville.

Rumors prevail of an engagement at Shelbyville, Tenn., but nothing in regard to it can be traced to authentic sources.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

PARDONS.

The President to-day pardoned WILSON VICKARY, who was convicted at the June term, 1863, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, for making counterfeit coin, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for a term of years.

The President has also pardoned SAMUEL P. SKINNER, who was convicted at the November term, 1861, of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, of fitting out a slaver, and sentenced to imprisonment in jail for a period of five years.

THE CASE OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Judge BUCHANAN is Chairman of the Vallandigham Committee, and he, with Messrs. BARTLEY and BLISS, were the spokesmen in their interview with President LINCOLN. The written communication was read by Judge BARTLEY, and the President intimated that he would speedily send an answer to the Committee.

PAYMASTER ROBBED.

Paymaster WILLIAMS was robbed of $3,700 last night at his boarding-house in his absence. The money has been recovered.

ENLISTING MINORS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 170.—Paragraphs 931, 933 and 934, Revised Regulations for the Army, of 1861, are modified to read as follows:

931. No person under the age of eighteen years is to be enlisted or reënlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian or master. Recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of the recruit.

933. If the recruit be a minor under eighteen years of age, his guardian or master must sign a consent to his enlisting, which will be added to the preceding declaration in the following form, &c.

934. The forms of declaration and of consent in case of a minor under eighteen, having been sworn and witnessed, the recruit will then be duly examined, &c.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Union Mass Meeting in San Francisco—Mining News—The Sandwich Islands, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 25.

A large mass meeting to ratify the nominations of the Union State Convention was held here last night. Speeches were made by most of the candidates for State offices. There seems to be no doubt that the Union State ticket will be elected by an immense majority. It is probable, however, that but one opposition ticket will be in the field, viz.: that to be nominated on the 8th of July by the two wings of the Democratic party at their fusion Convention.

Sandwich Island dates have been received to June 6. The Sugar Refinery Company had become embarrassed, and been forced to make an assignment. Missionaries from all the islands were holding their regular annual meeting at Honolulu. Rev. D. ANDERSON, representing the churches of the United States, was in attendance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 26.

Arrived, ship *Shooting Star*, from New-York.

The Gould and Curry silver mine to-day declared a monthly dividend of $150 per foot. These continued large dividends are increasing the mining fever and encouraging emigration to develop further the mineral districts of Nevada Territory. The rush of population in that direction is tremendous.

The advance immigration overland from the Western States is entering California. Very few families have arrived yet. Those who have come are mostly young men, who anxiously inquire "if the Conscription act is to be enforced in the State."

Seventy Missourians, who talked "secession," were captured by a file of soldiers, and required to take the oath of allegiance, as they passed Fort Ruby, toward California, yesterday.

[Dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 26.

Arrived to-day ships *Free-Trade*, STOREY, from from New-York, Jan. 31, and *Shirley*, BROWN, 59 days from Hong-Kong, with 300 Chinese passengers.

Capture of a Rebel Blockade Runner, Burning of Another, and Escape of a Third.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, June 26.

A naval officer, just arrived from off Wilmington, reports that the rebel schooner *Hattie* was captured last Saturday by the United States gunboat *Florida*. She was running out with turpentine, cotton and resin.

The *Hattie* reported the *Banshee*, the fastest blockade runner afloat, was burned on Cape Fear River, where just ready to sail with a cargo of cotton and turpentine.

The *Eugenie* ran out on the night of the 19th.

The Resistance to the Draft in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 27.

Letters in Monroe County, Ind., are becoming serious.

Col. BIDDLE, who has four companies there, has asked for reinforcements and a section of artillery.

The resisters to the enrollment are said to number fifteen hundred.

—Miss Agnes Burns, a young lady eighteen years of age, committed suicide in Geneva, N. Y., on June 25, by taking arsenic. Cause—disappointed love.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Extracts from Late Richmond Papers.

The Rebels Losing Faith in Their Cavalry.

THE LATE RAID IN EAST TENNESSEE.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

THE THREATENED ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

We have Richmond papers of late dates, from which we make the following extracts:

The *Dispatch* has a rather lugubrious article upon "Our Cavalry," in which it admits that there is talk in Richmond that the "scepire is departing" from the Confederates in the matter of cavalry preëminence. It thinks our horsemen are not equal to theirs, but that ours are better equipped and mounted.

FIGHT IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The *Dispatch* says: "We have a report that a considerable battle took place at Big Creek Gap, in East Tennessee, on Friday last, between the forces of Gen. Buckner and the Federal Gen. Burnside, in which the enemy are said to have been repulsed, with heavy loss. Burnside then commenced a flank movement, and Gen. Buckner fell back to cover Knoxville. The point at which the latter took up position was Clinton, within fifteen miles of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Other reports state that the enemy had possession of the railroad at Lenoir, and that they were advancing in another body, and, after having been defeated at Knoxville, were retreating eastward. The telegraph wires between Bristol and Knoxville had been cut—supposed by the Union men of East Tennessee."

THE CAVALRY FIGHT IN LOUDON.

We have a few additional particulars of the cavalry fight in Loudon, last week, and from these we learn that the affair was one of much more importance than was at first supposed. Our information represents that the enemy were driven out of Middleburgh, on Wednesday evening, by the brigade of Gen. Roberts. On Thursday morning the fight was renewed, and at first the enemy was driven back with the loss of some 400 prisoners, belonging to a Rhode Island cavalry regiment.

In the afternoon the enemy was heavily reinforced, and throughout the remainder of the day the fighting is represented to have been quite severe and altogether indecisive. On Friday morning heavy firing was again commenced, and report states that the enemy opened upon our columns with artillery, inflicting considerable damage upon the brigade of Gen. W. H. F. Lee and other brigades. This, however, is mere rumor, and not wholly entitled to credit. This much we are confident of, that up to noon of Thursday we had decided advantage in the series of fights that had taken place, and we have a firm faith in the gallantry and ability of our cavalry to contend successfully with the forces of Stoneman.

We understand that a dispatch was yesterday afternoon received at the War Department from Gen. R. E. Lee, stating that the forces under Gen. Stuart had been contending with the enemy's cavalry for several days, with success. This is all that we were able to learn of the fight up to late hour last night. If Gen. Lee telegraphs that our forces have been successful, there can be no doubt of the result, and we therefore conclude that the enemy has been repulsed, if not signally, at least successfully.

THE PENINSULA.

It was stated in the city, early yesterday morning, that information had been received of the landing of a heavy column of Federals at some point on the York River. West Point is the safest base of operations on that river, and we learn that, yesterday, when the train on the Richmond and York River Railroad left the White House, there were some Yankees at the point below. The train brought up one Yankee deserter, who had left his comrades during the recent Chickahominy raid.

The rumor mentioned may be baseless, though the Fortress Monroe correspondent of a Baltimore paper, writing on the 15th, says that important movements are in progress in that vicinity. With the forces from Suffolk, the Peninsula Yankees might miss a point on Richmond with the hope of turning *general attention from Washington.*

THE SPOILS AT WINCHESTER.

On the 16th, our army at Winchester were engaged in unloading about 400 wagons, all loaded with captured army stores, sutlers' goods, &c. A very large quantity of ammunition was captured in the fort.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

In the Second Congressional District, Whitfield is elected by 300 majority, over Mahone, the next highest candidate. In the Third (Petersburgh) District, Gholson is elected by 38 majority.

The *Dispatch* strongly recommends a retaliatory policy for all the alleged wrongs inflicted upon the Confederacy by the Federal troops.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

ROSECRANS MOVEMENTS.

The Savannah *Republican's* army correspondence, under date New Fostersville, June 10, has the following from the front:

"So far as skirmishing or fighting is considered, nothing of the kind has taken place for some time. Strategic and experimental movements are developed daily upon one side or the other. The force reconnoissance made along the whole of the enemy's lines a few days since, satisfactorily proved that he was still in force and prepared for action. Later disclosures indicate that he has been considerably reinforced, has drawn his lines more closely together, and made important alterations in his forces. A force, estimated at 20,000, arrived at Murfreesboro' on Sunday. The numbers may have been over-estimated, but certain it is that the force was heavy, since it occupied six hours in passing a marked pointed. It is believed to have come from garrisoned points in Kentucky, and from Nashville, at which point it is reported there remains a force of 5,000.

The enemy appears to have given the attack upon Franklin by Forrest a great deal of attention, and to consider it as a matter of considerable importance. They were driven entirely out of Franklin, and engaged on the banks of the Harpeth, under their siege guns. While a portion of our forces thus engaged them, those in the rear busied themselves in removing sutler stores from the town. I have heard Forrest's losses estimated as high as 200, but consider this exaggerated. As before stated, it is understood that he suffered the loss of one piece of light artillery. The enemy estimated our attacking force at 20,000, and sent in large reinforcements. Since this engagement, they have withdrawn their main forces from Lavergne and Gallatin upon their left, and transferred them to Triune, on their right, which is in easy supporting distance of Franklin. In addition to these movements, they have withdrawn a brigade from Carthage, on their left, and sent it to Murfreesboro. These movements would indicate a fear that Bragg was about attempting to turn their right. Such a movement, if made successfully, would well nigh prove ruinous to the enemy, inasmuch as it would destroy his line of communication, cut off his base of supplies, and throw the Confederate army between him and Nashville, the position which he would depend upon for a secure retreat, supplies, and a vigorous defence, in case the chances of war should drive him from Murfreesboro. This is evidently Rosecrans' view of the subject, as disclosed by his recent manœuvres."

AN ORDER FROM BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2.
TULLAHOMA, Tenn., June 2d, 1863.

General Orders No. 13.—II. The enemy has seen fit to expel from his lines, and send to our midst not only those supposed to be guilty of crimes, but noncombatants found at their houses in the peaceful pursuits of life. In the perpetration of these outrages on humanity, and these violations of civilized warfare, he has prostituted the flag of truce to the base purpose of protecting the guards who drive forth these exiles. Hereafter that flag will not protect these guards, but they will be seized and sent forward to be treated as spies or prisoners of war, as the circumstances in each case may require.

By command of Gen. BRAGG.
H. W. Walker, A. A General.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S SON.

A letter from Shelbyville, Tenn., to the Mobile *Advertiser*, says:

"The most daring and dashing of the cavalry leaders on the Yankee side in Middle Tennessee, is Col. Brownlow, son of the notorious and infamous old Parson Brownlow, of Knoxville. He is young, rather handsome, a great dandy and lady's man, and, like his father, a great gas pipe or blow-herd of the most terrific description. His Lieutenant-Colonel is Andy Johnson's son—two nice young men for a small tea party, truly! Though commanding a regiment, Brownlow is nearly always out at the head of small scouting parties, trying to ambuscade our boys, and leaving saucy messages in writing for them at houses on the neutral ground. In one of these messages, about a month ago, he offered $5,000 if 100 of the best men of Patterson's regiment would come out and fight him and 100 of his men on open ground. Col. Patterson refused to allow this braggadocio to be noticed; but Lieut. May offered to come out with eighty men and meet him and his hundred and clean him out, just for the fun of the thing. Brownlow didn't accept; and ever since then May has been trying to catch Brownlow, and Brownlow to catch May. May very nearly succeeded one day. He got on Brownlow's trail, and came up with him, their parties being about equal in number. After a brief arbiuto and pistolonic interchange, Brownlow and his men fled, and May and his party pursued. May took individually after Brownlow, but the latter had too fleet a horse for him, however, left his cap and jeloescape on the road, and May now has them as keepsakes."

A DELINQUENT ENGINEER.

"P. W. A.," writing from Richmond to the Savannah *Republican*, says:

"I am informed by an officer of engineers that if Gen. Lee had possessed accurate information in regard to the United States Ford, he might have intercepted the retreat of the right wing of the Federal army, and captured or destroyed a large portion of it. The country in the vicinity of the ford, and especially that part of it known as the Wilderness, is intersected by numberless roads, many of which lead in the direction of the ford and unite a short distance from it. The river at this point is bounded on both sides by high rocky bluffs, between which and the water the road passes down some distance to the ford below, and then up to the opposite point on the north bank.

There was only one road by which Gen. Lee could hope to advance and cut off the retreat of the flying foe, as he passed between these overhanging bluffs, and that road was nowhere laid down on the maps furnished him by the engineers! When Gen. Lee discovered, too late, that there was just such a road as he desired, you may well believe that, mild as he is, he gave this delinquent engineer who had been charged with the operations in that vicinity "a regular blowing up." It was a similar error that prevented Bragg from, just one year ago, from getting his army into position to attack Halleck near Corinth, and which prevented him, as I have always believed, from achieving a signal victory."

EXIT VALLANDIGHAM.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

This gentleman, whose presence among us has caused some sensation, on account of the peculiar circumstances attending, has departed as quietly as he came. After spending a day in Petersburgh, Va., he proceeded on Tuesday last to Wilmington, in charge of Judge Otto, who will see him safely on board the steamer for the port of Nassau. Thence we suppose he will go to Canada, where he can engineer the election campaign in Ohio, or, if he is disposed to try conclusions with the Administration at once, he may take steamer direct for New-York City, and claim the protection of the 30,000 peace men, who declared to assembly that free speech and personal liberty must and should be secured to citizens of the Empire State.

We are glad that Vallandigham has gone, for his presence in the Confederacy was a source of perplexity to the Government, and general uneasiness to the people. We ask for him the prayers of the congregation.

A REPORTED SUCCESS FOR MAGRUDER.

From the Houston Telegraph, May 26.

A reliable officer of Col. Bates' regiment, who arrived last evening, brings the information that before he left Columbia a courier arrived from Corpus Christie with information that Gen. Magruder had fitted out several small steamers of that place and attacked the blockading fleet. He succeeded in sinking two of the enemy's vessels, capturing fifteen prisoners, and raising the blockade. Hurrah for the horse marines! Hurrah for Magruder!

GEN. FORREST.

The following paragraph explains the rumor regarding this officer which we have had *via* Murfreesboro:

Several days since, Lieut. Gould, of Capt. Morton's battery, attacked Gen. Forrest, at Bethesda Church, between Columbia and Franklin, Tenn., snapping a revolver at him, the cap failing to explode. Forrest closed upon him, with a knife, cutting him, where, or whether or not severely, is not stated. Gould then fired his revolver, shooting Forrest in one of his alps, the ball striking the bone. It was afterwards extracted. Gen. Forrest wrote to his wife, in the vicinity at Huntsville, Ala., that he expected to be in his saddle in ten days.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PROPELLER BOSTON.

From the Mobile News, June 11.

A party of our daring marines started to get a steamboat; the party was under the command of Capt. James Duke. After experiencing rather hard time in the inshoes of the Mississippi for some days, they discovered the *Boston* towing the ship *Jenny Lind*, loaded with ice, up to New-Orleans. This was some three miles from the Pass à l'Outre lighthouse. The brave fellows hailed the ship, and a line was thrown out to them—they were then upon boat. On getting aboard of the *Boston* the Confederates made a very pretty display of revolvers, when the Captain of the ship remarked: "I told you they were d——d rebels." It was too late; the fastenings were instantly cut, and our men were in possession of the steamer.

In coming round at sea, they met the bark *Lennox*, from New-York, loaded with an assorted cargo, principally stores, to which they helped themselves, and retaining the Captain and mate as prisoners, sent the passengers and crew ashore. They then set here to her, completely destroying the vessel. This took place yesterday (Wednesday.) There were about forty on the *Lennox*.

About an hour afterward they came up with the bark *Texana*, also from New-York. They did not take anything from her but the Captain and mate—the balance they sent ashore. The *Texana* was then set afire, and was burning splendidly when she was left.

Among the prisoners is Capt. Woolf, of the old bark *Asa Fish*, well known here.

There are about seventeen prisoners on board of the *Boston*, all of whom seem quite resigned to their fate.

The *Boston* arrived at Fort Morgan this morning about 2 o'clock, and at the wharf at 11 o'clock. She is a staunch tug—runs about twelve knots an hour, and is a propeller.

In the Mississippi River the Confederates were for some time within speaking distance of the United States man-of-war *Portsmouth*, 16 guns, and about half an hour previous to their capturing the *Boston*, a gunboat had passed up within gun-shot of our men.

This prize will prove very valuable to the captors—and shows what daring can accomplish in the way of a little private enterprise. What a howl will go up in New-York when they hear the news.

The *Boston* was cheered all along our fronts she came in, the Confederate flag over the gridiron. She now lies in at the slip back of Gage's Icehouse.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

THE DESTRUCTION OF DARIEN.

From the Savannah News.

Our readers have been informed that the City of Darien, one of the oldest towns in the State, the New Inverness of Oglethorpe's time, has been totally destroyed by Yankee negro forces. We have been kindly permitted to make some extracts from private letters received by one of our citizens, which contains some facts in reference to the crowning act of wanton vandalism on Georgia soil which have not before been published. A citizen of Darien, writing from "Dunwoody's Plantation, near where Darien once stood," under date of June 12, says:

"What has been long threatened has at length come to pass. Darien is now one plain of ashes and blackened chimneys. The accursed Yankee-negro vandals came up yesterday with three gunboats and two transports, and laid the city in ruins. There are but three small houses left in the place. The Methodist church was set on fire, but it did not burn. All the other churches, the Market-house, Court-house, jail, and Clerk's office, are gone. The villains broke open all the houses and stores and took what they wanted, and then poured spirits of turpentine over the floors and applied the torch. It is a sad sight to see the smoking ruins now. The wretches shot the milch cows and calves down in the streets, took some of them on board of their vessels, and left the rest lying in the streets, where they still lie. They carried off every negro that was in the place, except one old African woman, named Nancy, who told them she was from Africa, and that she would not go again on the big water. After destroying the town, on their way to Doboy, they burnt Mr. Mories' plantation buildings. For myself I feel this calamity severely. You know I have lost heavily since the war commenced, but I had still a good home left. That is now also gone. The value in money it would not have thought so much of, as I am getting used to it; but there is something in the word home that put money out of the question. And then to think that it was burned in broad daylight by the cowardly Yankee-negro thieves. But a truce to regrets. One of the boats started to come up Catheed Creek to this place, but the sneaking rascals changed their minds, and contented themselves with sending us a few compliments in the shape of shells. We, of course, had to leave here for a time, and, as there are more rats expected, I have concluded to move a little way into the pine woods, until I see whether I can harvest my crop or not.

The town was destroyed by a negro regiment, officered by white men. They left a book, which I found, and in which the following entry was made, and which, I presume, is a list of the regimental officers. The writing is in a large, coarse hand, and in pencil:

Stewart W. Woons, June 11th, 1863. Company I, 54th Mass. Vols.
Penn Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.
Stewart W. Woons was born September 21, 1834.
Hildere, Hildersburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania.
54th Massachusetts Volunteers.
54th regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, of Col. Shaw.
Capt. G. Pope, First Lieut. Higinson, 2d Lieut. Tuckre.

Should these Yankee-negro brigands ever fall into our hands, the above record may be useful."

From the letter of a lady, formerly a resident of Savannah, we make the following extract:

"I suppose you have heard ell about the burning of Darien. I was in town on Tuesday, and was to have had what things I had there removed the first opportunity, but on Thursday the Yankees landed a negro force of four hundred, who with torches and spirits of turpentine, burned every house and store, together with the churches and Court-house. They have left nothing but the chimneys standing in all Darien. They took every negro that was in the place, forcing some to go with their guns pointed at them all the time. One negro woman ren from them and they shot her in the head, and then carried her on board their boat. They have taken the schooner *Pet*, that was ready to sail for Nassau with a cargo of cotton.

The destruction of Darien was a cowardly, wanton outrage, for which the Yankee vandals have not even the excuse of love of plunder. The town had for a long time been nearly deserted, and there was nothing left in the place to excite even Yankee cupidity. It afforded a fine opportunity to inflict injury upon unarmed and defenceless citizens, and it was such enterprises that Yankee-negro valor displays itself."

THANKS TO THE CITIZENS OF AUGUSTA.

Robert H. May, Mayor of the City of Augusta, Ga., issues a Proclamation which opens thus:

"It is with feelings of satisfaction and pride that I acknowledge the obligation the authorities of Augusta are under to you for the extraordinary promptness with which you prepared to meet the invasions of your soil, whom you had reason to believe were advancing to despoil your city. It is such emergencies that try the souls of men, and your spirit and alacrity then manifested are ample guarantees that when the foe does come in truth, he will find you ready and anxious to evince your patriotism."

REPORTS FROM JACKSON.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

Jackson, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

If Pemberton had not stopped the speculation in breadstuffs in his Department, the garrison of Vicksburgh would to-day have been in succumb to a more powerful enemy than the Federal army now "bearding him in his den." As it is, his supplies are said to be ample for a good siege.

The booming of the hostile guns announces the safety of Vicksburgh. Gen. Grant keeps "pegging away." All last night and this morning the heavy booming of Federal cannon, and the answering thunders of the rebel guns could be distinctly heard here. Price is reported at Carthage, nearly opposite Grand Gulf. (I don't believe it.) The successful passing of our batteries by gunboats, and the possession of the mouth of Red River by the Federals renoer the possession of Port Hudson of but little consequence or practical use to us.

The latest advices from Vicksburgh put our losses down at 5,000 altogether for the entire campaign.

The streets of Jackson present a lively appearance, although there is little or no business doing, and little or no sympathy is felt by the troops passing through. Last year a rumor got afloat that the people of Jackson did not want soldiers to walk upon their sidewalks. It has gone through the entire army and is believed, although Mayor Manship gave an official denial through the columns of the *Mississippian*. The troops hoot at their comrades to "come off them sidewalks." "The Yankees have burnt your town, have they? Glad of it—you are mighty glad to see us, ain't you? You'll let us walk on your sidewalks won't you?"

Jackson has a name hard enough, without this unkind report, which appears to be generally believed by the troops, who are very bitter. As to the Bowman House, they now call it the Sherman House, in memory of Gen. Sherman, of the Federal army, lately here with Grant.

The wheat crop in all sections of the State is magnificent. The yield is so large that Mississippi will be an exporter rather than an importer of flour after supplying the demands of the people and army. In fact, the yield of all grain crops will be abundant. The fruit is fine, and everything promises well for a year of plenty and bountifulness. CLINT.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.

Chattanooga, Saturday, June 16, 863.

The week has been characterized by a series of dreary rains which have continued up to this morning. At the present writing it is warm and clear, but lazy looking clouds still hang heavily in the east, indicating that the "rainy term" is not yet over. The corn never yet promised a more abundant yield, but the wheat in some districts is slightly touched with the rust, produced by the late rains, and there is some difficulty in being able to save the immense crop in East and Middle Tennessee for want of hands to secure the harvest. The flour mills in East Tennessee last year principally supplied our whole Southwestern army, and it is to be hoped that some means will be afforded to farmers to gather their crops before it is too late to save them.

The Board of Commissioners for this State under the impressment law, has fixed the price of shelled corn at $2 per bushel. This is complained of very much by the formers, who think it is under the average price, corn in Virginia being fixed at $4 per bushel. The Commissioners, however, promise to raise the schedule of prices according to circumstances. If would be desirable, if the Commissioners, in each State, would agree on a uniform system of prices, which could be easily done.

The movements of our army toward Murfreesboro indicate that Gen. Bragg is determined that Gen. Rosecrans shall show his hand, and not keep up an appearance of strength under false pretences. We have, therefore, made an advance to feel of the enemy, and already several skirmishes have occurred. A portion of our forces have advanced to within five miles of Murfreesboro, and if Rosecrans will come out of his fortifications an engagement will take place. But if not, it is supposed Gen. Bragg will not attempt to storm the enemy's works without having learned his strength; in the latter case we may attempt to turn the enemy by a flank movement and gain his rear.

Last Sabbath, the 31st ult., Gen. Bragg was confirmed in the Episcopal faith, by Rev. Bishop Elliott, of Georgia. Gen. Bragg has thus set an example to his army which will not be without its influences. On visiting Gen. Lee's army of Northern Virginia, I was struck with the high moral character which prevailed among the officers and soldiers, as well as the deep religious feeling that pervaded, especially in the lamented Gen. Jackson's corps. It will be a source of congratulation should Gen. Bragg succeed in producing the same beneficial result. There is no occasion for men becoming reckless and demoralized on entering the army, but on the contrary a different feeling should prevail. ORA.

THE OCCUPATION OF YAZOO CITY.

From the Yazoo Banner, June 5.

Thursday, the 21st, our town presented a scene of bustle and confusion unprecedented in our annals. Squads of gold-laced gentlemen, with their Staffs and dependents, might be seen hurrying to and fro, making ready to leave our "dear, damned, distracted town." The rumbling of ambulances and wagons, and rattling of hoofs, told our people that they would soon be left to the mercy of a dreaded foe, to accept whatever terms in his victorious entry he chose to grant. At 11½ o'clock scouts reported the hostile fleet at Sassion's plantation, five miles below, leisurely steaming up. Soon after this, two vast columns of black smoke were ascending—one from the Navy-yard and the other from the wharf. The yard, the boat in course of construction, and the propeller *Mobile* being repaired, were fired by order of Capt. Brown, C. S. N. The steamer *Republic* was burnt at the wharf. She had been purchased by the Government for the engines, to be put in a gunboat at Selma.

The enemy were reported a mile below at 12½ o'clock, whereupon five gentlemen went down on the bank and waved a white flag at them. The Federals checked up, raised a handkerchief and invite: the deputation aboard. They agreed, and entering the skiff, rowed to the flag-ship, and were received with great courtesy. They stated their business to be, that as our city was undefended, and the military gone, they wished to surrender the town to prevent them firing on us. The enemy of course agreed to accept the surrender. About the time the negotiations were settled, a Federal officer saw through his glass a retreating squad of Confederate officials. A shell was about to be thrown among them, but the gentlemen persuaded them not, as it would endanger women and children, and as it was only a running squad. The boats arrived and anchored before the city about 1 o'clock P. M. They did not hoist their colors on any public building. The soldiers caught here, and the sick in the hospitals, were paroled.

On Friday the enemy took possession of Confederate stores. They appropriated some, but gave the most away to the people. Very kind for Federals! A fine 24-pound brass gun was found on the bank of the river, and mounted on one of the armed transports.

The streets were crowded with marines during the day. This was very getting and humiliating to our people. They behaved themselves very well, if they did associate with negroes. They were mostly foreigners, freshly imported.

On Saturday morning at daylight Metzlaa's mill was burnt. They then steamed down the river, to the immense relief of our people. About fifty negroes went with them. In passing Liverpool, 25 miles below here, they were fired into by our artillery. They lost six killed and 13 wounded. Our loss was one man wounded. We understand a negro woman was killed.

This visit of the enemy had the effect of pointing out to us a traitor in our midst. One of our citizens showed his white liver. After the enemy left he was arrested by Adams' cavalry.

Their Second Visit.—On Tuesday the Federals with four boats came up again. They passed and continued up the river. We all knew they were after our steamboats. At Hamer & Johnson's place they found 1,300 bales of Government cotton, which they counted on taking as they came down. They went on quietly till they arrived at Shell Bluff, 100 miles above here, where they found four boats, the *Scotland*, *John Walsh*, *Lackland* and *Golden Age*, sunk two abreast, in the channel. They saw the boats so firmly wedged that they could not be moved, and so gratified their chagrin by burning their upper works, cabins, &c. They were here fired on by sharpshooters.

They now had nothing to do but come down again before the falling water left them high and dry. On coming to Hamer & Johnson's plantation they found the cotton above mentioned burned to ashes. This fretted them sorely, and so they burned the magnificent saw-mill on the plantation and came down. They did not stop here. One boat landed at the Navy-yard to take iron from the ruins. A detachment of sharpshooters came ashore, and one of them sighted his piece at one of our scouts, who could have killed him, but for orders from his Colonel not to fire on the enemy, as they would have shelled the town.

REV. DR. HOGE ON HIS TRAVELS.

From the Richmond Central Presbyterian.

Two letters have been received recently from Dr. Hoge, from which we give some extracts:

Paris, Friday, April 24, 1863.

I write you of my plans for leaving England the 2d of May, and which were like'y to be defeated by the news of yellow fever in the West Indies.

I afterward heard of a vessel which was going direct from England to Nassau, on which I could get a berth, and on visiting the owner to make arrangements for taking my passage, he told me that a vessel had come in the meantime from Nassau, the Captain of which informed him that the yellow fever was there still. All the friends with whom I consulted thought I ought not to run the double risks of capture and yellow fever, and that I should wait for further developments. I am very anxious to return to my family and Church, but I know that neither would wish me to encounter the double danger, and that you and my people would pray for my remaining here, to attempting to get home under such discouraging circumstances. I feel it to be my duty now quietly to await the indications of Providence.

The same gracious God who brought me here in safety, and who gave me such success, can convey me back again in his own good time and way.

I hope now to be able to return some time during the Summer, by way of Nova Scotia and Bermuda. I do not think they have the yellow fever in Bermuda at any season, or, at all events, very rarely. The disappointment at the delay is great, but I can make good use of my time, no matter how long I am compelled to remain here, for I can continue to obtain and forward such things as are needed to supply the spiritual wants of our people. I will probably go back to Scotland, where I think I can accomplish a good deal more, and there are various ways in which I can help our cause in London and elsewhere in England.

Our friends here think I can do more good by remaining than by returning. I don't know how that is, but if compelled to remain I shall improve my time and opportunities.

Col. Lamar dined with me last night. I find him a pleasant acquaintance. He goes to St. Petersburgh next week, and wants me to go with him, but I must return to London on Wednesday. I would not enjoy travel merely for curiosity, when I can find good work to do; and at a time like this, when my countrymen are struggling for all that is dear to men, I do not take pleasure in sight-seeing. This visit to Paris is the only one of that kind I shall pay, and I do not care how soon this is over. I *feel* the privations you all suffer here more than I did when I shared them with you. I have little relish for the pomps and pleasures and luxuries that surround me in Europe. While the war lasts, I would rather live on pork and bread in the Confederacy than in the Tuileries, at the table of the Emperor.

I have not time or room to write an account of what I have seen in Paris, but the mention of the Emperor reminds me to say that I was present at a grand review day before yesterday, at which I saw him and the Empress and the Prince, and yesterday I saw Napoleon walking arm in arm with a gentleman on the Champs Elysees. He was in a plain citizen's dress, and entirely unattended: the day before he was in full uniform and on horseback. The Empress was in her carriage, escorted by a splendid mounted guard. The young Prince, a pretty, bright-looking boy, was in another carriage, with a guard of his own. Yesterday morning I paid a visit to Mr. Slidell and presented my letter of introduction. He and Mrs. Slidell gave me a very kind reception, and my interview with him was very interesting.

[In a short letter, dated London, May 9, he speaks of his anxiety to return, and the same difficulties in the way.]

FOREIGN BIBLE DONATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 20.

Of the gift of Bibles, Testements, &c., by the British and Foreign Bible Society, 14 boxes have reached Charleston, of which 9 have reached Richmond. These nine, six contain certain books and tracts, and the other three Bibles. The whole grant (10,000 Bibles, 50,000 New-Testaments and 250,000 Gospels and Psalms) has been shipped from Liverpool some time since, and will soon get through the blockade. Rev. Dr. Hoge, now in Paris, is to return to Richmond *via* Nove Scotia and Bermuda, as the yellow fever is prevailing at Nassau.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

Murfreesboro', Monday, June 22.

On last Wednesday the Tennessee Confederates held a convention at Winchester, and proceeded to nominate Hon. Robert Caruthers as candidate for the office of Governor.

The Chattanooga *Daily Rebel*, of last Friday, lying before me, says "he is one of the most experienced of our public men, and at the same time one of the most eminent."

Judge Caruthers has been a public man for twenty-five years, and belonged to the old Whig party. He is represented to have been a devoted adherent to "the Union as it was," but espoused the cause of the South on the outbreak of hostilities.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The same Convention nominated for Congress, in the First District, Joseph B. Heiskell; Second, W. G. Swann; Third, A. S. Coyler; Fourth, J. P. Murray; Fifth, H. S. Foote; Sixth, E. A. Kimble; Seventh, Mr. McCollum; Eighth, Thomas Meenes; Ninth, J. D. C. Atkins; Tenth, John N. Wright; Elevanth, D. M. Currin.

HARVEST IN THE SOUTH.

The harvest is said to be very fine in the South. "The land is puffed up with noisy waves of grain, like a Summer sea." One may stroll a day through the fields, and not grow weary a step of the way.

THE FORREST DIFFICULTY.

We have, in the *Rebel*, an account of a recent difficulty which occurred at Columbia, between Gen. Forrest and Lieut. Gould, of Morton's Battery. Lieut. Gould is the son of a well-known wealthy merchant of Nashville. He was charged by Forrest with deserting his guns, leaving them in the hands of his Sergeant, on the recent Rome expedition of Forrest, and Forrest promoted the Sergeant, relieving Gould.

As soon as Gould heard this he sought the General, then dining at Mrs. Galloway's. The General, seeing that the Lieutenant was exasperated, appointed to meet him at the Quartermaster's office after dinner, where he found Lieut. Gould quietly waiting for him. Gould then asked Forrest if the truth of the charges, and upon Forrest nodding the head in assent, Gould pronounced the charges false. It is said that he then snapped a pistol from beneath his coat, but he emphatically denies this.

Forrest then quickly opened a pocket-knife, and stabbed Gould between the sixth and seventh ribs, on the right side, the full length of the blade, about three inches, penetrating the lung. Gould then immediately turned and shot Forrest, the ball entering the lumbar region, and passing directly down the crest of the ilium, the intestines being untujured. Both will most likely recover, the ball being skillfully extracted from Forrest's side.

REVIVAL IN BRAGG'S ARMY.

By private information, agreeing with statements in the paper before me, it seems that there is quite an extensive revival of interest in religion in the rebel army in our front; Drs. Palmer and Trasdale, and others, assisting the Chaplains in holding religious services. Mention is made of very special interest in Anderson's brigade.

BRAGG STILL SENDING AWAY HIS TROOPS.

I open this to add that information is just received by conscripts that Gen. Bragg has sent three more brigades south. And I have seen no reason to alter the opinion before expressed, that *large removements* were sent to Mississippi, telegrapic despatches to the contrary notwithstanding.

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.

A Blockade Runner Ashore Near Morris Island—Cannonading Between the Batteries on Morris and Folly Islands.

From the Port Royal New South, June 20.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 10th inst., our blockading fleet off Charleston drove an iron blockade runner aground near Morris Island, and also within reach of our batteries on Folly Island. It was near daylight when she grounded. Her crew set fire to her, and left for Morris Island in small boats. Our pickets fired at them, and this put an end to all the peaceful relations which were apparently existing. That afternoon the rebels shelled our pickets at the head of the island. None of the pickets were hurt, but one negro, a servant, was killed.

On Thursday night, the 11th, two officers and a party of men went aboard the steamer in a small boat, to find out what she was loaded with, and bring off any valuables on board. They had taken off their clothes, which were in the boat under charge of one of the men, but the latter, being anxious to go aboard himself, secured the boat, as he supposed, and went on the steamer. When all were ready to go ashore it was found that the boat had broken loose, and was floating with the tide up to the rebel shore. The officers, thus discovered to the enemy, were obliged to swim ashore, minus their clothes and numerous greenbacks. The men could not swim, and so had to stay on board till the next day, when they were taken off in another small boat.

On Friday afternoon the batteries on Morris Island again opened on our pickets and camps, firing very rapidly. Our batteries and the gunboat *Commodore McDonough* replied, sending shot and shell into the rebel works. There were no casualties on our side, excepting that one private in the Thirty-ninth Illinois, was struck in the head by the limb of a tree, cut off by a shell, and slightly wounded.

That night our batteries were carried to the front, where they were mounted in embrasure.

Saturday afternoon the engineers were shelled while working at the head of Folly Island. Although the shell burst all about them, no one was hurt. They got under the bluffs, and were able to defy the storm of grape which followed. On Saturday night Capt. Paine, of the One Hundredth New-York, with twenty picked men, went aboard the blockade steamer *Ruby*. They had been aboard but a short time, when the sentinel on watch descried two boats loaded with troops coming off from Morris Island. Capt. Paine had his men be under the bulwarks till the boats got nearly alongside, when they fired a volley of bullets into the rebel boats. They instantly turned and put back for Morris Island, firing a few scattering shots as they left. Capt. Paine threw some valuables into his boat, and returned immediately to Folly Island. The rebels soon opened on the steamer, which is not more than one hundred yards from their batteries, and kept up a rapid fire, but Capt. Paine and his party were out of range, and got back unharmed. The rebels have mounted more guns, and there are now fifteen bearing on Folly Island, but we are ready for them everywhere. Our front is lined with sharpshooters, and as their guns are mounted *en barbette*, they find it hard work to man them. The cannonading on both sides has been kept up at intervals during the present week, but without any casualties of importance, that we can learn.

Colored Troops on the Georgia Coast.

From the Port Royal New South, June 20.

In a previous issue, we gave an account of a successful expedition of Col. Montgomery's Second South Carolina Volunteers up the Combahee River; and this week we have particulars of other important operations on the coast of Georgia, by this regiment and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, also colored, and recently arrived in the department. They are encamped on St. Simon's Island, the Second South Carolina at a place called Gascuign's Bluff, and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts at a spot called Fredericka. There they find good water and air, and rumor says they have no trouble in getting their requisitions filled for fresh meat of all kinds, with some other articles not usually found on commissarys' lists.

On Monday, June 8, Col. Montgomery took five companies of his regiment on a reconnoissance up the Turtle River, in the steamers *John Adams*, *Harriet A. Weed*, convoyed by the gunboat *Paul Jones*. They drove several parties of rebels from rifle-pits with shell, on the way up the river, including one force which held the City of Brunswick. The latter swept the *Paul Jones* with a volley of bullets from their rifles, and some on board had narrow escapes, but none were hurt. The town was not burned, as it is understood to be largely owned by people at the North. The *Paul Jones* returned after it was found that the rebels had all left Brunswick, but the transports kept on up the river a distance in all of 15 miles, and as far as their draft would allow. Capts. Arthur and Adams, with six men, then proceeded a mile further on, in a small boat, under cover of the guns of the steamer, and destroyed the whole span of the Brunswick Railroad bridge, across Buffalo Creek, the north fork of the Turtle River. On their return they were fired into by a party in ambush on shore. Capt. Arthur got a bullet through his coat-tail, and one negro received a flesh wound in the back of the arm. In the meantime, another party went ashore to a plantation house, and captured a couple of sabres, one very ancient, with some other articles.

On the following Thursday, early in the morning, Col. Montgomery went on an expedition up the Altamaha River, taking with him five companies of his own regiment, eight companies of the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth, under Col. Shaw, and a section of the Third Rhode Island artillery, under Capt. Bratton, in the steamers *Sentinel*, *Harriet A. Weed* and *John Adams*, again convoyed by the *Paul Jones*. The *Sentinel* got aground, intentionally on the part of some of her officers, as is charged, and the expedition was much delayed; then the *John Adams* ran upon a shoal, and finally the gunboat found it impossible, on account of her length, to pass a short bend in the channel. By these delays the plantation people had opportunity to drive all their slaves back into the country, so that one object of the trip was lost. A party of rebels in rifle-pits, who were holding the town of Darien, were driven off with shells, the troops landed, and the town was burned, all the buildings being destroyed except some lumber works, supposed to be owned at the North, about which was a large quantity of lumber. The gunboat went no further, but the transports kept on, and having got information from a contraband that the schooner *Pet* was lying in a creek, four miles above, proceeded there and captured her. She had 56 bales of cotton on board, with other merchandise of value, and was to have run the blockade that night, bound for England *via* Nassau. As the transports approached the rebels were seen arranging inflammables to burn the schooner, and were just about firing them, when some shells dispersed them in very short metre, and saved the prize. A flat, with twenty-five bales of cotton, was discovered just below, and some extensive cotton and other storehouses burned, the contents of which could not be removed. The negro who gave the information about the schooner had been employed in loading her. He waited very demurely till he got his pay for the work, and then promptly deserted to our side. The next morning the expedition returned to St. Simon's Island, and Col. Montgomery has since paid a visit here, bringing up with him the prize schooner. She will be discharged, and will then probably run as a dispatch boat between here and St. Simon's.

Department of the South.

GEN. GILMORE'S STAFF.

Headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., June 13, 1863.

General Orders No. 49.—The following named officers are hereby announced on the Staff of the General Commanding, and will be respected and obeyed according:

Col. Louis W. Tenney, A. D. C. and Chief of Staff.
Maj. E. W. Smith, A. A. G. and Com. of Musters.
First Lieut. Israel R. Sealey, A. A. A. G.
Lieut.-Col. R. H. Jackson, Asst. Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. J. J. Elwell, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut.-Col. M. R. Morgan, Chief Com. Subsistence.
Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. A., Medical Director.
Maj. Dwight Bannister, Chief Paymaster
Capt. John W. Todd, Chief of Ordnance.
Maj. James C. Duane, Chief Engineer.
Capt. Jno. Hemilton, Third U. S. artillery, Chief of Artillery.
Capt. T

o'clock, another still, but the regular bombardment has not yet commenced. The mortars are at work every night, and plentifully through part of the day. From the hill behind camp we can see them plainly. First, away off, directly across the rebel works, there is a bright flash away down in the horizon, and then you can see a brigal speck, looking in the distance like a fire-fly, climb slowly up until it appears away among the clouds; and then comes the report of the mortar, generally about the time the shell reaches its greatest elevation. For a moment it seems to be stationery, and then turns and comes down, faster and faster, until it moves like lightning, and as it reaches the tree-tops there is a bright flash and a curl of smoke, and a few seconds after there comes the report of the explosion, that makes everything fairly shake. We have got so used to artillery firing that it could sleep by the side of a battery in full play. There is a continued crack of muskatry along the lines the whole day, sounding like a set of woodchoppers hustly at work, and almost every five minutes in the day there is a boom of a cannon, and sometimes a single battery will get at it and work faithfully for thirty minutes, may be, and then it will come down to the usual eversge again."

Important Letter from Gen. McClernand.

THE ASSAULT OF MAY 22, AND WHY IT FAILED.

The following letter written by Gen. McClernand to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has just been published:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
IN THE FIELD NEAR VICKSBURGH, Miss., May 28, 1863.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I snatch a moment, amid pressing and responsible duties, to address you a few lines upon the subject of our recent operations.

The rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon ring, at short intervals, in my ears, and carnage is all around. All the corps of the Army of the Tennessee were ordered by its commander to make a simultaneous assault upon the enemy's works at 10 A. M., of the 22d instant. The advance was ordered to be made in quick time, with bayonets fixed, and without firing a gun, until the outer works were carried.

A very rough, rugged and broken space was in our front, and had to be overcome under the enemy's fire. Our line was some six or eight miles long, and was, therefore, necessarily weakened by attenuation. At five minutes before 10 o'clock, I ordered that the bugle sound the charge, and within fifteen minutes Lawler's and Landrum's brigades, of the Fourteenth and Thirtieth divisions of this corps, had stormed a strong lunette work in their front, making enlodgment and planting our colors upon it.

Twelve men went into it, eleven were killed, and the twelfth, aided by our sharpshooters on the lop of the parapet, captured and brought out twelve rebels. A feat more daring and successful is hardly recorded. His achiever was Sergeant Joseph E. Griffith, Company I, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, who deserves equal admiration and praise.

Within thirty minutes after 10 o'clock, Benton's and Burbridge's brigades, fired with noble emulation, rushed forward, made a lodgment on a similar work in their front, and in like manner planted our flag upon it. This cost a sanguinary struggle. The enemy was driven away from a loaded gun before he had time to fire it; while Lieut. White, of the Chicago Mercantile battery, brought up one of his pieces by hand close to the enemy's works, and double shotted it, poured a deadly discharge into the enemy's ranks. This feat was a worthy parallel to Sergt. Griffitus.

All this was on my right. On my left Osterhaus' division formed the advance, supported by one brigade of Gen Hovey's—the other brigade having been left behind, under Gen. Grant's order, at Big Black. The movement of these forces was obliquely toward the point of attack, in front of Lawler, which they neared in the course of a struggle which brought most, if not all of them into action. The fury of our assault was such as to alarm the enemy and to cause him to mass his troops, from both right and left, in my front. The movements by which this was effected, were plainly seen by officers and men of my command, and greatly increased the obstacles to the advance of my corps, whose strength had been much enfeebled by different detachments which had been or lered to be left behind.

The odds were now largely against me; yet, for some eight hours, I held my ground, hafiling every attempt to dislodge me, and in the meantime repeatedly asked for a diversion of the enemy on my right, or to be reinforced. Reinforcements finally came up, but too late; night cut short the engagement. With timely reinforcement, I doubt not that a number of my officers affirmed, that we could have gone through the enemy's works. Indeed, I have learned since that the enemy were about to yield.

Passing to matters of a more personal character, I am loth to inform you of rumors which would fix upon me the responsibility of the failure of the assault on the 22d. These rumors are as contradictory as they are senseless and mendacious. They must be the spawn of petty prejudiced partisans. It would be unjust to impute them to any men of rank and character.

One rumor charges me with not attacking promptly; yet it is notorious that I was the first to attack, and the first to make a lodgment in the enemy's works, moreover, I continued unremittingly the conflict until after night and for a longer time than any other corps. My success was also as great as that of any other corps.

I planted my flag upon two of the enemy's works, where they were some eight hours—taking a number of prisoners, and forcing the enemy, through his fears, to mass his forces to stop my progress.

Another rumor charges me with the responsibility of the loss sustained by the other army corps. And wherefore do you imagine? Simply because I urged that other parts of the line should continue the attack as well as mine, or that I should be reinforced—one or the other.

In asking the former, I but asked what Gen. Grant had expressly and peremptorily ordered. The taunt, therefore, if any, was not with me. In asking, alternatively, the latter, I only asked what, in massing our forces on a single and shaken point, would have materially conduced to the success of the attack.

Perhaps our endeavors would have been crowned with success if the latter plan of attack had been originally adopted. In short, it was but fair to all to cooperate under an order from a common superior, alike binding on all, for the attainment of a common object. And if loss was sustained by others, it was also sustained by me, probably in still greater proportion; but not as a consequence of anything that I said or did, but as a consequence of the order alluded to, and the effort to carry it into successful effect.

Coming as it did, from competent authority, it is not my province, nor is this the proper occasion to impugn that order. Without intending injustice to any one, I may be permitted to say that my corps led the advance from Milliken's Bend to Brolns Landing, and to the held of Port Gibson. At the latter place it was the first to attack the enemy and break his force. This battle was determinate of all our following successes. Pursuing the enemy next day, it captured the town of Port Gibson, and drove the enemy from the north bank of Bayou Pierre; thence maroning toward Edwards' Station, on the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad, it encountered and drove back the enemy from one of the crossings of Fourteen Mile Creek, on the same day that Gen. Sherman drove him back from the crossing at Turkey Creek, and McPherson beat him near Raymond. Soon after it led the advance to Bolton, on the railroad, and again against the enemy at Champion Hill, first attacking him and achieving a signal victory, with the assistance of McPherson's corps. Both corps bore the brunt here as elsewhere by the extensive losses part borne by Gen. Hovey, and the greater loss sustained by his division. Rapidly pursuing the routed enemy, we captured many prisoners, together with Edwards' Station, and all of the enemy's guns there, during the evening and night of the same day. By 9 o'clock, the next morning we overtook the enemy in considerable force on the Big Black River, and immediately engaged him, drove him from his carefully constructed works at the point of the bayonet, taking many prisoners and eighteen pieces of cannon. Thence we marched upon Vicksburgh, and have done what has already been reported.

Will what justice it has been imputed to us that we have been tardy in the race, you will decide. Other divisions have done their duty as well, it may be, better than we. It is foreign to my purpose to complain of any one or to make invidious comparisons; but let justice be done. If it be, let the same investigation by competent authority, of the whole campaign in all its parts and policy, and in regard to all its officials, from Milliken's Bend to this place, and the truth declared. Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

To his Excellency, Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois.

Another Letter from Gen. McClernand.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

A gentleman of this city has just received the following, written on the 7th inst., by Gen. McClernand, of the Thirteenth United States army corps, near Vicksburgh:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURGH.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday evening the enemy opened with all fury and infantry from their works upon my lines. Some of their guns were of large calibre, and had doubtless been brought from the river batteries. We replied with alacrity, spirit and telling effect. In an hour their fire had been silenced.

Being within range of both infantry and artillery fire, my horse was slightly wounded.

It is still reported by deserters that the enemy's supplies are scant and of inferior quality. One of the men of my picket overheard complaints by the rebels on this score night before last.

The distortion of battles by partisan correspondents is shocking. See for example the accounts furnished to the Chicago *Tribune* of the 29th ult.

I hope you will soon rejoin us.

Your obedient servant, McCLERNAND.

A Boy, Eleven Years of Age, just from the Richmond Prison—Building Iron-clads.—An intelligent boy, named Hour. Havas, aged 11 years, arrived in this city yesterday from Richmond, he having been confined in the Libby Prison in that city for five weeks, and was then exchanged with other Union prisoners. From the statement of the boy, it appears that he resides at Lake Providence, Louisiana, and that his father is now in the Union army under Gen. Rosecrans. The boy left his home in April, to go to Nashville, on business for his mother, and after getting through with it, started for home on board the steamer *Minnesota*, and when near Greencastle, on the Mississippi, she was fired into by guerrillas. A ball struck the boiler, thus disabling the steamer, and her officers surrendered. The boy during the firing was slightly wounded on the head by a piece of shell. The party on board, numbering 15, were marched by the rebels to Vicksburgh, and from thence to Richmond, and confined in the Libby prison. While in prison they were fed on pea soup and corn bread, occasionally getting a little corned beef. One day the boy managed to escape the vigilance of the sentinels and left his prison, and took a stroll through the streets of Richmond. He visited the markets, and found everything enormously high, and at the Navy-yard he discovered that the rebels had two iron-clad gunboats nearly completed. He was informed that they would be launched about the 17th of June. The boats, he said, would carry eight guns each. They have sloping sides, and, from his description, we should suppose they are something upon the plan of the old *Merrimac*. He also visited the Government foundry, and saw a large number of men employed in making guns of all kinds, shells, &c. About this time he was missed from prison, and soon placed back in his old quarters. He saw but few soldiers in the city; but during their stay and some two weeks since a great many troops passed through the city, on their way to reinforce Gen. Lee. The boy left Richmond on last Saturday week, and was brought to this city by Mr. E. G. Woon, with whom he is staying until an opportunity offers for his reaching home.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 22.*

THE GUERRILLAS IN INDIANA.

The Fight with the Home Guards at Paoli, &c.

From the Louisville Journal,

One of the most daring and hazardous raids ever attempted has taken place in Indiana. Dr. Fay, commanding the post at New-Albany, informs us that, on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning last, two hundred rebels crossed the Ohio at Flint Rock, near Leavenworth, and struck out for the interior of Indiana. The river at that point is fordable, which greatly facilitates their designs. They went to Leavenworth, robbing the stores and citizens of money, horses and wearing apparel, and whatever else they needed. They proceeded with all the swiftness possible to Corydon, where they repeated the same operations as at Leavenworth. From Corydon couriers were dispatched to the commandant at New-Albany, and to other places where Home Guards or soldiers were stationed, and soon the whole country was in a blaze of excitement and alarm. The Home Guards at Mitchell were instantly dispatched to meet the marauding invaders, who made their near appearance at Paoli, in Orange County, where the Mitchell Home Guards, numbering sixty, met and gave them battle. This was Thursday afternoon. The Indianians made a stubborn resistance, but after the loss of twenty captured and several wounded, they were compelled to yield to superior numbers. The rebel loss is not known, but must have been considerable, as the Hoosiers fought like tigers. The captured were paroled, and the guerrillas robbed the town and took everything they could use to advantage to themselves, or that would assist them in their hellish work. As soon as Dr. Fay received intelligence of the fight and the sacking of Paoli, which was late last night, he mustered all the soldiers that were able to bear arms and sent them early this morning to Salem, in Washington County, to intercept, if possible, the further advance of the rebel robbers. The Home Guards of New-Albany essembled, and they left this morning on the train with the soldiers, making a force of about four hundred and twenty. Their destination was Salem, where they arrived to-day at 10 o'clock. Last night the guerrillas were reported within six miles of Salem, and it was thought they would reach there some time in the night.

The invading cavalry consists of a part of the Fourth Kentucky, rebel regiment, and their design is to get all the horses, money and goods they can take away with them, destroying the railroad bridges across the roads running to this point, to prevent the further transmission of stores for the present, destroy all the Government property they can find, and then make good their escape to Dixie. These facts were learned from a deserter and are undoubtedly true.

Later.—At last accounts the rebels were retreating on Salem, in Washington, followed by a force of Home Guards. They met and fought them near Orleans, Orange County, in which engagement the Union forces lost two men killed and several wounded, but made it so hot for the guerrillas that they thought best to retreat, and give up all idea of a further advance. They are reported one hundred and fifty strong, and under the leadership of the notorious guerrilla Hines, who visited Elizabethtown, in this State, a week since.

They have committed some of the most atrocious barbarities in Indiana. They captured and killed a private and unoffending citizen, named Crisp, near Paoli, for no cause in the world except that he refused to give them his purse and horse. A man named Braxton, an old gentleman, was murdered in a similar manner, and for such like alleged offence; and still another had his brains mercilessly knocked out because he did not wish to give up his horse to these fiend-robbers.

Vallenc, a village in Orange County, is reported burned. The citizens refused to permit the infernal scoundrels to take whatever they wanted without resistance, and for that were compelled to see their houses laid in ruins.

How the Band was Captured.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of June 23, gives the following particulars of the exploits of the rebel cavalry band which recently entered that State, after leaving Paoli, and the manner of their capture:

Some miles south of Paoli, a farmer, who was strongly impressed with the conviction that they were on a stealing excursion, mounted his horse, and by taking a short cut got into Paoli ahead of them, and aroused the citizens, who turned out promptly, to the number of 150, Mr. C. thinks, and stood ready to resist the daring intruders. In about half an hour, or nearly 4 o'clock P. M., they came up, but stopped outside of the town, and made some inquiries of a person they met as to the course of a road lying in view. They could see people riding round and passing about with guns on their shoulders, and this was hint enough for them to change their course. They turned westward on the Vincennes road, and kept on ahead a mile or two, when they turned north again and went some five or six miles beyond Paoli, where they stopped and took two horses, leaving but one in exchange. Some three or four citizens of Paoli who encountered them rode with them the first mile or two out of that town, and all, except Dr. Dill, were convinced by the plausible talk of the Captain (Hines, a notorious guerrilla,) that they were Union soldiers, but the Doctor wasn't to be fooled. He had been in the army, and knew "secesh" by instinct. He took back to town the report that they were rebels, and straightway preparations were made to follow them. Soon after a number of citizens from the adjoining country, and some of the Crawford County Home Guards, under Clendenning, (formerly Major of the First Indiana cavalry, who was wounded so severely, after behaving most gallantly, at a battle in Arkansas, under Col. Frce, that he was compelled to leave the service,) came up and pursuit was commenced. The rebels from the farm where they took the two horses, turned eastward, and some six or seven miles northeast of Paoli, encountered fourteen or fifteen of the citizens posted in the road, evidently with a hostile purpose. They were the first of a gathering which was to meet at that point as a rendezvous to resist or follow the guerrillas, and were waiting for their friends to join them. The rebels captured the whole party, as resistance was out of the question, and made them give up their horses and arms. The horses they kept, the arms they broke and threw away. This was between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. While engaged at this point two citizens rode up, with guns on their shoulders, to join the others, and the rebels commanded them to surrender their horses. They refused. One of them was knocked off his horse with the butt end of a gun, and the other, a Mr. Sisk, seeing that the Captain was about to give him a dose of the same kind, jumped off, and started to run. He was fired at, and the shot struck him in the back, passing through his body, and inflicting a probably fatal wound. This was the only man hurt during the raid. The report of the murder of the Sheriff of Crawford County was a piece of fancy work, as was the Louisville *Journal's* account of the sacking of Leavenworth and Corydon, and the desperate resistance made by the Home Guards of Mitchell at Paoli. The rebels did not go near Leavenworth or Corydon; they were too sharp for that, and there was no fight anywhere. After the shooting of Mr. Sisk, the guerrillas went on to within three miles of Fredericksburgh. There they got a new guide, who in the end proved a terribly bad bargain for them. Finding themselves on this side of Blue River, which would land them too close to Leavenworth, they crossed again, and kept on toward the Ohio, intent on getting away, as they began to feel that the country was getting dangerously hot. They reached the Ohio several miles above Leavenworth, and for some hours traversed the bank hunting for a ford which the guide could not find. At last, between 3 and 4 o'clock of the afternoon of Friday, the guide professed to have found a ford, and led the guerrillas across a shallow division of the stream to an island whence he said they could easily reach the Kentucky shore. The guide, we regret to say, "sucked" the rebels badly. The stream beyond the island was deep and unfordable, and we have every reason to believe that the "delusive" guide knew it. He got the rebels into a "trap"—a decided and dangerous trap—the first and only time during this war that this much-boasted feat has been actually performed, so far as we know. The band had hardly reached the island when Clendenning's Guerde came up with the Orange County men, to the number of three hundred. They had chased the rebels closely, following them all night, and were only about twenty minutes behind them when they reached the island.

The guerrillas, thinking to scare our men, fired a couple of volleys, but they wouldn't scare "worth a cent." But few shots were fired in return. Four or five of the guerrillas started across the river to the Kentucky shore, but one man was drowned in full view of our men, another was knocked back into the water as soon as he attempted to crawl out on the bank, by some Kentuckian, who had evidently been watching the scoundrels all day, and three, including the Captain, got away, but it is said they were captured by the Kentuckians; fifty-three surrendered, and were taken to Jeffersonville to the penitentiary. They were members of the Fourth Kentucky (rebel) cavalry, and said they had been with Morgan for a long time. They also said that they were the men who robbed the Adams Express Company of some $6,000 or $8,000 not long ago somewhere north of Nashville. They were all, Mr. Commissioner says, intelligent sharp men, and were evidently selected for their superior shrewdness for the expedition, which was not intended as a predatory raid, in which the rule was to burn, steal and destroy, but as a trick to get fresh horses in place of their own worn-out animals. They thought this could best be done by playing off "Union soldiers" on the people, pretending they were on the hunt of deserters. They said that after they had got as far North as they wanted to go, they meant, on their way back, to steal and ravage at will, but our people gathered up for a fight too rapidly, and compelled them to run without ravaging anything. It was a badly ruined expedition, and its final and complete destruction is due to the guide who led them to the island. We could not learn his name, but he deserves to have it recorded for general admiration.

AN IMPORTANT RAID.

Destruction of Rebel Salt Works in Princess Anne County, Va.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, June 20, 1863.

On Tuesday morning, Maj. Murray, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, with one hundred men of his regiment, started from Portsmouth upon a raiding expedition into Princess Anne County. As he journeyed along he plucked up all the horses and mules that he found upon the route, and mounted his men. He made his way direct to the coast, and when at Land Bridge, which is about fifteen miles below Cape Henry, he destroyed seven rebel salt works. Proceeding five miles below, on the coast, he destroyed another. Ten miles further south ten more salt works were leveled to the ground and over 1,000 bushels of salt destroyed. A sloop lying near, containing 400 bushels, was destroyed.

After all this had been accomplished, the expedition visited Wales Neck, and there found a large lot of pans and lumber, intended to be used in the construction of other salt works. The lumber was burned, as were some additional five hundred cords of fire-wood that were intended for fuel. The pans were rendered useless. Currituck Sound was then struck, where the expedition halted all night on Wednesday, having marched nearly forty miles a day up to that time.

The Major and his men wended their way slowly back, reaching Portsmouth yesterday afternoon. This morning the horses and mules, numbering about a hundred, were brought across the river, and taken to the Custom-house yard, to be delivered over to the military authorities. Many of the animals were of an inefficient character, but there were a number of valuable beasts among the lot. Several were valued at about five hundred dollars each. These were blooded stock, and belonged to a horse jockey who has been engaged in buying up horses for the rebel Government. The finer horses he disposed of privately to officers in the secesh army. He narrowly escaped being captured.

Two prisoners were brought in. Beside the captures, Major Murray gained some important and interesting information relative to the prisoners who made their escape from the steamer *Maple Leaf*, last week. After leaving the coast below Cape Henry Lighthouse, where they landed, they went to the house of a Mr. Bosroueus, (late a Major in the rebel army,) at Long Island, which was some twenty miles distant. He entertained them handsomely, and then piloted them through a portion of North Carolina, after which he recruited this State, and took them safely to Richmond, where he now is.

This Major Bosroueus, four months ago resigned his commission in the rebel army, and was paroled by us not to aid the Confederates in any way. He broke his parole, and from letters found in his house it appears that he stated the fact in the rebel Secretary of War, informing him that he desired to be reinstated, and asking his opinion what would be done with him by us if captured, for breaking his parole. If he were to be caught, our Government would not be slow in determining what punishment he merits.

A letter which was being written by one of his daughters (and yet unfinished) to her cousin, stated that Capt. Semmes, son of the famous rebel pirate, said the compliments of the escaped party were due Gen. Dix, and when again seventy-five rebel prisoners are to be exposed, a guard of three hundred armed Yankees will have to be put over them. This was nothing more than Southern braggadocis, and Capt. Semmes may rest easy that no more rebel prisoners will escape from a steamer, no matter what may be their number.

The whole expedition was attended with much success, and reflects favorably upon the skill and courage of the officer in charge, together with his men, not one of whom was lost. Some of the salt was brought in here, and is of a very fair quality. The destruction of so many works will greatly limit the rebels in the use of this luxury, which they were so short of directly after the war broke out.

Princess Anne County was pretty well scoured, and a few more raids like the above will clean it out of everything which it possesses that is of any value to the enemy.

THE LOSS OF WINCHESTER.

A Narrative of the Investment and Abandonment of the Place.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

REDLAND, Penn., Tuesday, June 19, 1863.

The fight at Winchester Va., actually began on Friday evening, at Newtown, a village on the Strasburgh road, about ten miles south of Winchester. Our scouts brought information of the advance of the rebels, and the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, with the Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, were sent out to hold them in check. On reaching the place, as above, the Eighty-seventh were placed in ambush behind a stone wall that bounded one side of the road, while the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry pushed on to feel the force of the rebels, which consisted mainly of cavalry. They being in force advanced to the attack; the Thirteenth gradually fell back until the Eighty-seventh had them in hand, when a fire was poured into them of the most fearful character, and it was up and at them both by the Eighty-seventh and Thirteenth, who both fell upon them and the slaughter was immediate and heavy. We killed about forty, wounded sixty, and brought into Winchester fifty-three prisoners. Next day (Saturday) the enemy had advanced near the town, driving in our pickets, and late at night taking possession and holding the suburbs of the town towards Strasburgh and Front Royal.

Sunday morning showed that we were invested entire y on the east also. The First New-York cavalry and the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania had been driven out at Berryville, with the loss of all their camp equipage, stores, &c., even to officers' buggies, and reached Winchester in the course of the day. At noon we were invested from the Romney road on the west, clear around the southern suburbs of the town, and on the east up to Bunker Hill, and on to Martinsburgh. Company G, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Lieuts. Barker and Banwell were driven back to Martinsburgh, with the loss of their stores, &c. A general alarm now prevailed; all classes of persons—soldiers and citizens, Union families and negroes—were either taking refuge in the fortifications which line the west by northwest suburb of the town, or were breaking out for Martinsburgh. Brisk skirmishing taking place at every quarter, we were completely hemmed in. Lieut.-Col. Moss, Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, was sent out on the Pughton road, as far out as Pughton, six miles, and scoured the woods and country to the left, west and south, over to the Romney road; saw nothing and returned. At 2 o'clock thirteen full batteries of the enemy opened on us from the very points just gone over by him. In less than half an hour after L, of the regular service, under Lieut. Randolph, then posted only about 300 yards to the west of the main line of fortification, was taken, and as fearful a fire ensued from all points upon us as can be imagined. Such hissing, swelling, breaking and bursting of shells was scarcely ever heard. This continued until long after dark. Gen. Milroy was himself posted all this while in the cross-roads of the flagstaff of the fortifications, exposed to this fire. At 4 o'clock the citizens began to vacate the forts, and the wagons, about 600 in number, to fall back. By dark all the cavalry had fallen back a mile from the forts towards the east, taking up a position for the night. At two o'clock A. M., Monday, we began our retreat, *leaving all our wagons and every gun, both light and heavy, in the forts*, (and I must just at this point say also, George H. Maguire, Adjutant of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, who has been sick during the last two months, and was too ill to be removed.) At about four miles on toward Martinsburgh, we were very suddenly attacked on our front by three batteries and five regiments. We charged them, and a heavy fight took place—the most severe one thus far—twas a hand-to-hand conflict. We carried the position once, but were forced to vacate it almost immediately, as they were too strong for us; the shells then flying about us like hail, entirely broke up the column.

Gen. Milroy broke away to the east, and we hear has reached Harper's Ferry. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Major Keawin, fought desperately, but were forced to fall back under the murderous fire; every regiment began to take care of itself, and it attempted, and a portion of it succeeded, in forcing a passage by the east toward Harper's Ferry; while to the left, the only absolute road not occupied by the enemy, the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, the First New-York, the balance of the Thirteenth, Twelfth regiment Virginia infantry, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio and others broke for. Your correspondent only left the field when it had been cleared of all but a few drivers of artillery, and then joined the forces to the left. We passed through Bath at dark, crossed the Potomac River into Hancock, reaching it at about 9 P. M. Next morning, Col. James A. Gallagher, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, took command of all the forces in the place appointing First Lieut. John W. Beebe, of the same regiment, Adjutant General, and Major Timothy Quinn, of the First New-York cavalry, Provost-Marshal. The Mayor appointed Capt. Stearns and Lieut. Watkins, of his regiment, as his Assistants, and order was immediately established. Capt. Alexander and Lieut. McKee, of Gen. Elliott's Staff, were on hand as Quartermasters and for commissary supplies, and every man was well taken care of. We found that the Thirteenth regiment Pennsylvania cavalry had about 75 men, with Maj. Byrne, Capt. Spearman, Lieuts. Reilly and McDermott; the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Moss and Maj. Titus, had about 275 men, with Lieut. J. Stewart, Captr. Johnson, McAllister and others; the First New-York, under Maj. Adams, with eight officers and about 350 men; Battery D, First Virginia artillery, Capt. John Carlin, with about 50 men, and as many horses; Twelfth regiment Virginia Volunteer infantry, Col. John B. Klein, 650 men; One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment Ohio Volunteer infantry, Col. James Wardwell, 500 men; One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer infantry, Capt. F. K. Shawhan, with 60 men, and about 15 prisoners (the Captain was the last Provost at Winchester;) thirty men of the Engineer corps, under Lieut. Jos. Green, and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, infantry, under Lieut.-Col. J. A. Seaels, and also about 200 wagoners and 100 stragglers, being threatened from the direction of Williamsport, at about 8 o'clock P. M., by a superior force. We began to fall back toward Cumberland, arriving within three miles on Wednesday, at about 12 M. Ascertaining there that the enemy were in possession of the place, we left the main road at Flint Stone, and reaching Cheneyville, sixteen miles from here, at dusk, we halted over night, and left next day for here, arriving at 3 o'clock P. M. All the troops above enumerated have not reached here, but will during the day. Four miles this side of Cheneyville we saw pleasant faces for the first time, and at Rainsburgh the doors of the houses were thrown open, and the inhabitants, led off by Mr. Samuel Williams, spread their hands and their boards for our comfort. It was encouraging to come from a country of *vinegar visages* and hard tack, to a clime of milk and honey and happy people. I'll never forget the "Cove," aptly named as it is, perched up in the mountains. Here we are, however. Our next point is not yet learned. Col. Gallagher is in communication with Gen. Schenck. We find the North alarmed, and justly so, indeed. Ten millions of dollars will be spent to drive back the invaders after the gray acamps will have destroyed as much more. If Winchester is not worth having at all, why not properly reinforce it? It is the key to Western Virginia, Western and Central Pennsylvania, situated as it is up the Shenandoah Valley. Further on north we have Martinsburgh, Hagerstown, Williamsport, Shippensburgh, Carlisle, Harrisburgh; in fact, that place, Winchester, is the keystone to the Keystone State. I have been there since the 5th of February last, and have assisted in acouting the country to the Valley as far as Woodstock, Front Royal, Piedmont, west to Wardensville, Moorefield, Romney and Capon Springs, east to Berryville, Charlestown, Snicker's Ford and Gap, Millwood and Berry's Ford, and I knew long since that 7,000 men could never hold it—in our interviews with the rebel officers, on flag of truce occasions, they always said that as soon as the grass grew they were coming, and, sure enough, old come, and with at least 30,000, and what then were we?—nothing to them. The only wunder is that we were not surrounded and captured in a body. What has been the result? Why, a Union retreat—everything lost, guns, wagons and the equipage of every camp, officers' baggage and all. Gen. Milroy is safe, and so am I, but where are hundreds of others who went into Winchester at the call of the country? Echo does not answer where—it says this time, dead.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The Difficulties with the British Government—Diplomatic Correspondence—An Ultimatum—Will the Japanese be Brought to Terms?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Tuesday, April 14, 1863.

You will probably hear in brief by this mail, viâ England, of the new phase affairs in Japan have taken within the last few days. We take the same opportunity of giving you a little more at length, perhaps, the exact state of things, as we find them, up to the present moment. Those who are in any way interested in what occurs in this part of the world, may remember that two marines on guard at the English Legation, le Yeddo, were attacked some time since and literally cut to pieces, both being dead before assistance, close at hand, could come to their relief. Also that an attack was made on a party of three English gentlemen and a lady, while riding on the public highway to Yeddo, which resulted in the death, on the spot, of a Mr. Richardson, and severe wounds to the other two gentlemen. In the first case the assassins were members of the Japanese guard, stationed around the residence of the Minister, by the Japanese Government, for his protection. In the second, they were a portion of a train of retainers belonging to the Prince of Satsuma, and which at the time was acting as body guard to his Secretary. It will also be remembered that the assault on this defenceless and unoffending party was made in the presence and by the order of the said Secretary. In the following copy of a letter from the English *Chargé d'Affaires* to C. H. Winchester, Esq., H. B. M. Consul in this place, will be seen the steps taken by the British Government in regard to the above-mentioned outrages:

(COPY.) YOKOHAMA, April 6, 1863.

SIR: I have already made known to you the purport of a note I have this day presented to the Japan Government, containing a declaration of grievances and unrequited outrages, of which British subjects have been the victims and sufferers, and from which, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, I have demanded specific reparation within a noted period of time.

The attack upon Her Majesty's Legation at Yeddo, on the 26th of June last, when two of the guard of Her Majesty's ship *Romora* were treacherously murdered, and the subsequent barbarous murder of Mr. Richardson, on the 14th of September, and a murderous assault, committed on the same occasion, upon a lady and two gentlemen, British subjects, are special subjects for which reparation is now demanded. That reparation comprises the trial and capital execution of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, a heavy pecuniary penalty on Japan for that offence, and a considerable compensation for the sufferers, or their surviving relatives. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government of the Tycoon, influenced by wise and just reflections, will yield a ready compliance to the demands thus rendered necessary by three unprovoked and outrageous acts.

On the other hand, in the possible contingency which exists of the Japanese Government refusing to accede to those demands, or hoping to evade them by futile arguments or procrastination, it becomes my duty to apprise you of the inevitable adoption, in such an event, of coercive measures by the Rear-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in these seas—now arrived here with considerable force, and furnished with instructions to the above effect, analogous to my own.

Twenty days dating from the 6th inst. is the period allotted as the terms which I will await the definite and categorical reply of the Japanese Government, and the nature of which, when received, will decide the adoption or otherwise of coercive measures, the duration and severity of which will be proportioned to the degree of ill-advised obstinacy or resistance which the Japanese Government may assume. Under such circumstances, I have to instruct you to call a meeting of British residents within your Consular jurisdiction, or of a Committee appointed by them, and make known to them the purport of this dispatch, with a view that Her Majesty's subjects may adopt such precautionary measures for the safeguard of the commercial interests as they may deem expedient, while in regard to general measures against the contingency of aggression or attack on the several settlements during the continuance of coercive operations, the Admiral will very shortly propose to concert with the Diplomatic Agents and Naval Commanders of Foreign States on the spot, respecting the adoption of such combined arrangements as may be practicable and expedient. I have to request you to communicate the purport of this dispatch to your colleagues the Consuls of friendly nations residing at Kanegawa with the least possible delay.

(Signed,) E. ST. JOHN NEAL,
Her British Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires*,
Kanegawa, Japan.

The American Consul, Col. G. S. Fisher, has called a meeting of American citizens, on which he took occasion to lay before us the communication he had received from the English Consul in relation to the above-named ultimatum from the British Government and also to make us acquainted with the position taken by our Minister, Hon. R. H. Pruyn, in regard to the threatened difficulties between the English Government and that of the Tycoon of Japan, which is to be for the present one of perfect neutrality.

However deeply we may sympathize with the English in their just indignation at repeated outrages on their subjects, we have not suffered from them, and, consequently, have no *casus belli*. We feel, nevertheless, that it was chance only that prevented *us* from having a common cause of complaint with the English against this Government, as there was no choosing of nationalities on the part of the assassins, of the party on the road, and should worse come to worse we feel confident that our Government will not hesitate to give its sanction to the course decided upon by the British Government at least, if not unite with it as an ally in establishing our relations with this Government on a better and more satisfactory footing. There is one feature which all feel, we think, to be an unfortunate one, in this affair, viz.: that time given the Government of the Tycoon to comply with the ultimatum. This arises from the following circumstances, which, on the English fleets leaving China for this port, were unforeseen, and now, we fear, overlooked. It is this: that the Emperor and, in fact, all the members of the Government that have any power to act in this emergency, are on their way to Miaco, the seat of the Spiritual Emperor's authority. It was in the early history of this country customary for the Emperor or Tycoon, who is the head of the material administration of the Government, to visit Miaco at intervals of two, three or five years, to pay homage and respect to the spiritual head of the country. Since the commencement of this dynasty, which began its reign over two hundred years ago, this practice has been omitted, and it is only this year that the old order of things has been reinstated, and about the time the English made their demand the Tycoon set out from Yeddo *en route* for Miaco.

Now this is not a country of railroads or telegraphs, and communications are necessarily slow from point to point. It was officially announced that the Emperor would be eighteen days on the road to Miaco,—so that two days after he arrives, with all his Ministers of State, or most of them, the demands of the English must be complied with, or coercive measures taken against his Government. Under any other circumstances, the twenty days of the ultimatum would not be an hour too short a time for the Japanese Government to make up its mind whether it would accede or not to the just demands of the English. We fear, however, that the above-named circumstances may complicate greatly the difficulty.

It is our own opinion that the Government of the Tycoon does, and will continue, to look upon the ultimatum of the English as not made in *earnest*, and that it does not think for a moment that the threats made are intended to be carried into effect, in case it does not come up to the mark on the day appointed. In consequence of this incredulity, we fear the Admiral will be obliged to set some of his iron dogs to barking at one or more of the forts here, or in the vicinity of Yeddo, in order to convince the Japanese that he is in earnest.

What effect this demonstration will have, of course remains to be seen. Yet we hardly think there will be any fighting. Should the Government of the Tycoon decide, after these striking illustrations of John Bull's sincerity, to comply with the demands made, it will not be a very difficult matter for it, in semblance at least, to do so. Thus the murderers, if not at hand, can be made for the occasion, after the manner of the Chinese on a similar difficulty in Canton. The Japanese can bring forward some already condemned criminals for other offences perhaps, and declare that these are *the* murderers—and no Englishman can prove they are not—when their heads will be chopped off on the spot, which must satisfy that part of the demand. As to the money, that can be produced without much trouble.

At any rate we are glad a decided stand has been taken by a foreign nation toward this Government, as it has not been made to feel since the days of Commodore Perry. That what was said in any important matter was really meant, and the Japanese, with good reason enough, are no doubt beginning to think that it is fear on our part which prevents us from making them adhere to their treaty obligations, or cease to act like barbarians toward ourselves.

Since the treaty was first ratified the Japanese have not made a single concession that has or can result in any national advantage to foreign nations, while foreign nations have been conceding to them points of agreed upon and ratified policy, second in importance only to the making of the treaty itself. Is it to be wondered at, then, that they think they can still have their own way in the pending difficulty?

Should the Government by mere chance—as it appears to us only a chance—prefer war to compliance with the just demands of the English, there is an end for some time to come to anything like a safe or satisfactory occupation of any of the now open ports by foreigners, and a general skedaddle will be the result—each on leaving making out his present and prospective losses as a claim against the Japanese, to be settled at some future day.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence Between Comonfort and the Government—His Resignation of the Army of the Centre Accepted, &c., &c.

The Mexican papers have published the two following documents, comprising the correspondence between Comonfort and the Mexican Government respecting the affair of the 8th of May with the French, in which Comonfort was defeated. Gen. Comonfort, in his official account of that affair, insinuated that the Government was responsible for his defeat, because it prescribed to him the mode of operation. The Government, in reply, deny the responsibility, telling Comonfort that, although the necessity of introducing provisions into Puebla was declared imperative, they did not interfere with the movements, which, as Commander-in-Chief, he ought to put in practice to bring about the above result.

The following are the papers alluded to:

COMONFORT'S RESIGNATION.

ARMY OF THE CENTRE.

Your polite official communication has reached me, which, dated yesterday, you have been pleased to address to me, in which, replying to mine of the preceding day, which contained a full detail of the affair that took place at San Lorenzo on the 18th inst., you mention that "the supreme magistrate of the nation was much p

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An authorized dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, announces that the Army is in motion, and will soon be to the front and north of Baltimore. We are enabled further to say that the entire army of Gen. HOOKER is on the north side of the Potomac, and will soon be heard from by the public. The locations of the various corps, so far as they are known to us, it would be improper to disclose. The whole rebel army is also on the north side of the Potomac, but it is very much scattered. The last corps, under A. P. HILL, crossed at Williamsport on Friday, and was yesterday at Hagerstown. The rebels recently on South Mountain and at Boonsboro, Md., appear to have left those localities, and to be concentrating at Sharpsburgh. Rebel wagon trains loaded with grain, plundered from the farmers of Pennsylvania, have begun to return by way of Smithsburgh and Hagerstown. Large droves of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are also being driven in the same direction.

The rebels, in their advance toward Harrisburgh, occupied Carlisle about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Our forces retired toward Shippensburgh. Last evening the rebels were reported advancing slowly from Carlisle. It appears to be their intention to attack the works on the other side of the Susquehanna, but they may change their mind. Our forces were all ready to give battle. All the school-houses in Harrisburgh have been secured by Gen. COREY as hospitals.

The rebel force which was advancing westward from the Cumberland Valley road, and had reached McConnellsburgh, are reported to have evacuated that place and to have retreated eastward toward Chambersburgh again. The telegraph operator returned to McConnellsburgh on Friday evening. The rebel force which was there consisted of 1,500 mounted infantry, with a section of artillery.

We learn by an arrival from Curacoa, that the United States Steamer *Vanderbilt* called there on the 5th inst., but on account of the Quarantine regulations, did not enter, but proceeded westward.

In their advance eastward, toward the Northern Central Road, the rebels are supposed to be about 8,000 strong. Yesterday morning their pickets were within eight miles of Hanover Junction, and Hanover was in their possession. A regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Col. JENNINGS, had a skirmish with the rebels near Hanover, and lost a number of men.

A somewhat startling event has just occurred in the harbor of Portland. On Thursday night the schooner *Archer*, recently captured by the pirate *Tacony*, entered the harbor with twenty-one men from the *Tacony* on board, the intention being to burn two gunboats building there, and to cut out the revenue-cutter *Caleb Cushing* and steamer *Forest City*. The character of the craft, or rather of her crew, was not suspected, as she was similar to numbers of schooners constantly passing in and out of the harbor. Finding they could not accomplish all they desired, the pirates contented themselves with quietly taking possession of the cutter *Caleb Cushing*—she having only a portion of her crew on board, who were put in irons—and putting to sea during the night. As soon as her absence was discovered, prompt measures were taken to overtake her. Two packet steamers—the *Forest City* and the *Chesapeake*—were immediately armed and otherwise suitably fitted out, and started in pursuit. They succeeded in overhauling the cutter before she got out of sight of the city, and, after an exchange of shots, prepared to board her. The rebel captors, seeing the intention of their pursuers, abandoned her, after setting her on fire, and she subsequently blew up. The rebels took refuge on the schooner in which they had entered the harbor, and attempted to escape in her, but did not succeed. They were soon captured, and are now in durance in Portland. The original crew of the cutter were all saved, they having been set afloat by the rebels in a small boat before the *Cushing* was abandoned. The log-book of Lieut. REED, who commanded the rebels, indicates that the *Tacony* has been destroyed.

Forty sail of vessels are reported to have been destroyed, by a pirate steamer, off Cape Sable, on Thursday and Friday. A Brunswick ship was also captured, but bonded, and the crews of the other vessels were put on board her.

At Sag Harbor, yesterday, heavy firing was heard in a southeasterly direction, apparently some miles out to sea.

The following intimation of a movement by Gen. ROSECRANS, we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 26th: "We received a business dispatch from Murfreesboro last evening, but nothing from our correspondent. We mention this to show that the wires were in order; and second, to indicate that *Murfreesboro' is no longer the Headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland.* The Nashville *Union*, of Tuesday, reports Shelbyville evacuated by the rebels, and that our forces from Triune had moved to take possession. We may expect stirring news from Tennessee." In addition to this, we have the positive statement, in a dispatch from Cincinnati, that the entire Army, excepting one division, moved on Wednesday.

The Washington *Republican* of Friday says private advices, dated Vicksburgh, June 22, are received from Gen. GRANT'S army. Everything is progressing steadily. JOHNSTON manages to keep out of GRANT'S reach. The news of the fall of the rebel stronghold is hourly expected. We learn by a dispatch from Cairo that a heavy cannonade was opened all along our lines on Saturday of last week, and continued until Sunday evening. The result is yet unknown.

Our latest dispatches from Harrisburgh and Baltimore state that the rebels have succeeded in reaching the Northern Central Railroad—the rebel column proceeding by way of Gettysburgh, striking the road at Hanover Junction. From Baltimore we learn that the rebels were also at Glen Rock, tearing up the track there. Glen Rock is forty-three miles from Baltimore.

GENERAL NEWS.

The remains of the late Rear-Admiral FOOTE were yesterday conveyed to Hartford, Conn., where a public funeral will take place on Monday. The body was escorted from the Astor House to the Hartford boat by a large number of naval officers, preceded by two companies of marines and a band from the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

A call has been issued and signed by Horace Maynard, W. G. Brownlow, Geo. F. Stubblefield, Manson M. Brien, Horace H. Harrison, Ed. H. East, E. R. Glascock, Geo. W. Bridges, John S. Brien and W. Spence, for a State Convention, to be held in Nashville on the 1st of July, to take into consideration the measures necessary to reorganize the State of Tennessee, and prepare such measures as are necessary to secure a Representative in the next Congress.

Breadstuffs were in less demand on Saturday. Flour and Corn were generally depressed. Wheat was steady. Rye and Oats were rather buoyant. Provisions attracted less attention. New Mess Pork was firmer. Lard somewhat cheaper. The main business in groceries was in Sugars and Molasses, of which free sales were effected at rising prices. Coffee was brisker and dearer. Very large sales of Petroleum were reported, chiefly to speculators and for future delivery, at decidedly firmer rates. Resin was quoted higher, with light sales. Engagements of freight were restricted, with 634 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other articles were unimportant.

Unity of Force in War.

Amusing illustrations of the nature of the military system, in which some folks delight, are being afforded every day by the campaign in Pennsylvania. One journal has just congratulated the country upon the fact that the control of the militia had not passed into the hands of the National Government, or we should not have been treated to the grand spectacle of patriotic energy presented by the recent departure of so many volunteers to the aid of Pennsylvania. If armies were raised for the sole purpose of proving the National courege, we should take as much delight in this exhibition as anybody, but we know by sorrowful experience that an army is raised to fight and win battles, and that an army which is not in a condition to do this, is simply a victim led to the altar. An army which marches to meet an enemy which it has no chance of defeating, may be an admirable spectacle, but it can never be a cheering one. For this reason, our last "great uprising," or rather the necessity for it, is mainly a source of regret and humiliation. We read that on the arrival of the Seventh regiment at Philadelphia, Gen. HALLECK ordered it to report at Baltimore, and not at Harrisburgh, as according to its instructions when it left home. The Colonel proceeded to obey, *but telegraphed to Gov. Seymour for his "sanction."*

Such incidents may delight those who are promising people peace and happiness by converting the United States into a bundle of "independent sovereignties," but it can only cause serious misgiving to those who know the value of unity and harmony and concentration in the terrible work of war. If the forces that are now gathering for the defence of Pennsylvania are to remain distinct little armies, and each of them is to telegraph to New-York, or Columbus, or Trenton to learn what it is to do next, we know what the result of their performances in the field will be, just as well as if the campaign was over. By staying rigidly behind intrenchments, and letting the enemy do his will in the open country, they may possibly avoid treating the world to the spectacle of another Bull Run; but if they ever venture to engage any portion of LEE'S force on open ground, under the leadership of Messrs. CURTIN, SEYMOUR and PARKER, they will afford the nation an example of the value of State militia, for long wars, which it will not soon forget. It is disgraceful, and worse than disgraceful, for it is inhuman, to send any regiment into the field to act against such troops as LEE'S, without placing it at once and unreservedly under the command of the National officer charged with the conduct of the entire campaign. HALLECK may be a bad General, and HOOKER a worse, and LINCOLN worse still; but any one of them acting alone is a better General than half a dozen Napoleons trying to act together, not to speak of half a dozen warriors of the talents and experience of our Northern Governors.

Some of the sayings and doings of the good people who are now in such a state of excitement at Harrisburgh also furnish melancholy reading in their way. Mr. CAMERON, for instance, was Secretary of War two years ago, when the country received its first stunning demonstration of the great truth that no number of men dressed in uniform, and carrying muskets, necessarily constitute an army. And yet he is reported, in his speech at Harrisburgh, to have strongly urged Gov. CURTIN to take himself the command of the great unorganized, unofficered, enthusiastic crowd who are now assembled at that point, and offered to prove his sincerity by taking a rifle and serving under the Governor himself. When we read this we feel inclined to doubt all we have ever heard of the value of experience. What can be the value of experience when, after two such years of war as we have had, a Cabinet Minister, of mature years, is impelled by patriotism into offering to take the field with 50,000 "thirty-days' men" under the generalship of Gov. CURTIN against the veterans of EWELL and HILL? And may not one well ask whether there be such a thing as political progress, when we find large numbers of intelligent men taking pride in the fact that a community like ours carries on war with a total contempt for skill and science, by means of convulsive risings, like the *ban* and *arrière-ban* of mediæval France? We may fancy the "stern joy" with which DAVIS and LEE read the patriotic blatherskite which invariably heralds and accompanies the appearance of militia in the field. It must seem an age to both of them since men raved at the South as Mr. CAMERON has been doing at the North. And if they can keep their countenance on reading that a New-Jersey regiment at work in the intrenchments at Harrisburgh, on being abused by some Copperheads, laid down their tools and went home in disgust, they must be very much more bowed down by care than we take them to be.

Pennsylvania.

Two weeks ago, minus a day, President LINCOLN issued his Proclamation calling upon four States for contributions of militia to aid in repelling the advance of the rebel army into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The quota called from Pennsylvania was *fifty thousand*; and subsequently from New-York *twenty thousand*. On the same day Gov. CURTIN issued a Proclamation invoking his people to respond forthwith to the call of the President. He set forth vividly and truly the fearful danger of the State. With all the weight of his official responsibility, he held this language:

"The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency and all questions of local interest. All ties, social and political, all ties of a personal and partisan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command is now apparent. Our only defence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free Commonwealth." * * * And the Governor appealed to "all the citizens of Pennsylvania who love liberty, and are mindful of the history and traditions of their Revolutionary fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and firesides, to rise in their might and rush to the rescue, in this hour of imminent peril."

Well, what has been the result? Has there been any *rising in their might and rushing to the rescue?* Two weeks have passed, and those three millions of living freemen rest as spiritless and motionless as the most stolid serfs in Europe.

The State of New-York, without any proclamation by her Governor, has already furnished the larger portion of the quota of soldiers asked of her by the Government. These soldiers are now in the Capital of Pennsylvania, and are almost its only protection. Had it not been for them, Harrisburgh, ere this, beyond all doubt, would have been taken by the enemy, and the infamous rebel flag would now float triumphantly over the very council chambers of the State. In that populous county, it is stated that the Governor's proclamation has been responded to by a miserable squad of sixty men, all told. The great city of Philadelphia has sent only some eleven hundred men "to the rescue," while our own sister City of Brooklyn alone has dispatched no less than six regiments. Even the greater part of the handful of Pennsylvania militia that have gone into the field have been practically useless. They have stickled and higgled about their term of service and other paltry points, and have tried every expedient to avoid being "mustered in." It is hard to say which is worthy of the greater disdain—the utter soullessness of the able-bodied men who refused to volunteer at all, or the half-souled conduct of those who pretended to enlist and yet exhausted their wits to shirk every accompanying obligation.

What is the public spirit of the State? What has become of that patriotic zeal that signalized the old Keystone State last year and the year before?—the zeal that gives to the national armies a hundred and sixty thousand of as true men as ever did battle. Has she lost it because she is discouraged? because she feels that our rulers at Washington are weak men—men without clear forecast, without sound judgment, without bold and steady resolution? Grant it. But why should it unnerve Pennsylvania more than New-York? Have not we the same knowledge of the fact, and don't we too suffer from the consequences? And yet in the face of it, we tell these Pennsylvanians that New-York would not endure for twenty-four hours such an invasion, as their State has been impassively submitting to for the last fortnight. Our people would come down upon the rebel pack like an avalanche. We would have a hundred thousand men in motion within three days. We should deem it an intolerable disgrace that armed enemies of the country should rest in peace on our soil for a single hour. The promptness with which we have sent our soldiers to defend them is but an earnest of the promptness with which we should defend ourselves.

But, inexplicable as this apathy of Pennsylvania is, we don't yet give up the hope that a sense of duty and honor will return to her, before it is too late. It don't seem to be possible that she can persist in bringing to the dust her clear renown. It is deemed something rare when even a single individual should incontinently, from a true man, become a dastard or a recreant. That three millions should do this would be an event before unheard of in human history.

The Rebels and the Negro Question.

The rebels have always been very much dissatisfied with our mode of carrying on the war. The entire store of epithets which, by long practice in vituperation, they had heaped up, was long ago exhausted, and of late they have only used over again the old stock. It has made little difference what measures we adopted. We have been as entirely unable to satisfy them by whatever course we pursued as the boatswain's mate was to satisfy the sailor who was being flogged, by striking high or low. It was the being flogged at all which was at the bottom of the sailor's dissatisfaction with the spot where the blows were laid on. And we despair of ever pleasing the rebels in our way of carrying on the war, unless, to use a Hibernicism, we cease to carry it on at all.

Our readers will recollect a bitter article which we lately copied from one of the Richmond papers, about the brutality and fiendishness of our sending beyond our lines those who sympathized with and aided the rebels. The course which the Richmond rebel thought they should pursue in the matter was "to begin by appealing to the civilized world," and in case that failed, to "raise the cry of *no quarter.*"

Now, in addition to all former rebel atrocities, we have lately had new instances of genuinely fiendish doings of the rebels. Our correspondent from the Mississippi squadron states that rebel correspondence captured at Simmsport showed that 200 negroes were recently slain in cold blood at Franklin, La., by the rebel soldiers. At the late fight at Milliken's Bend the rebels killed outright the negro military prisoners whom they took: and again, at Port Hudson the rebels hung a negro soldier whom they captured. These atrocities were all in the far South. The cooler men of Virginia and Maryland has not as yet looked upon such scenes, to our knowledge. But the rebel cavalry which has been raiding through the villages of Pennsylvania and Maryland for the last fortnight have everywhere sent or carried off, not horses and cattle, not boots, drugs and provisions alone, but every black man, woman and child upon whom they could lay hands—and as every one knows, they have not carried them off as prisoners of war, to be paroled and exchanged, but as chattels, to be sold into Slavery.

Now we shall not appeal to the civilized world, or raise the cry of no quarter. Those who are brutal enough to steal men and make slaves of them, care nothing whatever for the civilized world; and we are not barbarous enough to raise the cry which leaps so frequently to the lips of rebels.

But we demand of the Government and we urge upon our Generals everywhere not to let such things pass unnoticed. The first instance should be met firmly and with decision. It will be much more easily disposed of now than at any later period. They should take measures at once to learn accurately the facts, that there be no dispute about the basis of our action hereafter, and then for every negro soldier who has been butchered in cold blood, after being taken prisoner, the law applicable to such case should be put in force, or at the very least the rebels should understand that that was to be our law hereafter—and for every black man carried off from Pennsylvania or Maryland a rebel should be captured and held as a hostage in close confinement.

The Ottoman Empire.

A most interesting debate has recently taken place in the British House of Commons on the state of Turkey, the condition of its Christian population and the Eastern policy of England.

From the evidence adduced, it seems that the grievances of the Giaours are still intolerable, and that the case of the "sick man" is hopeless, notwithstanding the skill of his French and English physicians. The spirit, the energy, the economy of the new Sultan, ABDUL AZIZ, have come too late to avert the fate of the Empire; and that Power, whose arms were once the terror of Europe, would fall to pieces, like a castle of cards, on the first shock of the assailant, were the hands which sustain it withdrawn.

Hitherto, dread of Russia, and distrust of France, have rendered England the Sultan's most strenuous supporter. Deeming the autonomy of Turkey essential to the safety of her Indian Empire, England has not hesitated to wage war in defence of Ottoman independence, and to procure loan after loan for the accommodation of the Government at Constantinople; but neither by arms nor by money can a State be saved from dissolution, which has no vitality within itself. The virtues and abilities of the reigning Sultan are unquestionable, yet what can the virtues and abilities of an individual avail when the ruling class, through whose instrumentality the administration of affairs must be carried on, are utterly corrupt, incompetent and adverse? ABDUL AZIZ may be fully sensible of the soundness of the advice given to him by his English mentor; he may be honestly disposed to fulfill the pledges of his deceased brother, and to ameliorate the condition of his Christian subjects, but, while the Pashas and their subordinates, in their various provinces, are opposed to these changes, and cling to the old system, the Sultan is powerless in the matter. Hence it is that justice is still bought and sold in Turkey—that the evidence of the Giaour against Mahometans is still inadmissible—that the rayahs still suffer the most scandalous extortion; and that the servile race have still to endure almost all the wrongs and insults under which their fathers groaned. The fanatical pertinacity with which Moslem officials continue these oppressions, in utter disregard of justice and treaty engagements, has roused the indignation of the British people, who will not long suffer their Government to prop up a power that manifests so inveterate a hatred of Christians and the Christian faith. Whatever be the consequence, England will soon have to withdraw all support from the Government of the Sultan, and leave Giaour and Moslem to fight out their own quarrel. The evident anxiety of the British Government to uphold the autonomy of Turkey, and the mild tone of its remonstrances, have doubtless tended not a little to perpetuate abuses. The Mohamedans have come to the conclusion that the existence of their Empire is indispensable to the interests of England, and that, as long as this is so, she will be ever ready to connive at and apologize for their misdeeds. This conviction indisposes them to set about a work for which they have no stomach, and thus the wrongs of the Christians remain unredressed. But PALMERSTON is an octogenarian; his reign is advancing to a close, and, when he is gone, England, under the guidance of a chief better representing the opinions of her people, may follow a different course, and the Turks be abandoned to their fate. What that fate will be, it is not difficult to predict. The Mohamedans form but a very small portion of the inhabitants of European Turkey, and in that event of a general insurrection of the Christian population, would be quite unequal to cope single-handed with their enemies. It is not, however, probable that the Great Powers will suffer the Sultan to overwhelm the Christians with the barbarous hordes of Asia, and therefore, the conflict will result in the expulsion of the Moslem from Europe, or their extermination there. Nor would mankind have any reason to regret either catastrophe, if all the provinces and dependencies lost to the Infidel on this side of the Ægean and Euxine, were to be consolidated into a free Hellenic monarchy, the nucleus of which would be the present kingdom of Greece, and its Capital, the metropolis of the Eastern Cæsars.

If the obscure northern youth, who is about to ascend the throne of Otho, should live to wear the crown and to wield the sceptre of Constantine, and to reëstablish the religion of Christ on the shore of the Bosphorus, his will be a remarkable destiny.

The Progress of Despotism in Prussia.

King WILLIAM and VON BISMARK seem to have adopted the political maxim of STRAFFORD—"Thorough and thorough." No half measures for them, any more than for the "Great Apostate." They will keep no terms with the Constitution or the nation. Not content with closing the Chambers and dispersing the Deputies, they have now undertaken to muzzle the Press—the sole remaining organ of the people. If they can prevent it, Prussians shall neither hear of their wrongs, nor read of them—there will be henceforth in Prussia no political discussions, oral or scriptoral—no censure of Monarch or Ministers, but universal silence and submission. The people must furnish the Government with men and money, whenever and to what extent soever, and for what purpose soever it pleases, and yet are not to have even the poor privilege of remonstrance when men and money are squandered, or when damaging or ruinous policies are adopted. Such is to be Prussia's liberty in the future, according to the new programme of VON BISMARK and his royal master!

Their recent ordinance against the Press can only be paralleled by their arbitrary dismissal of the Chamber. Like the latter act, it was entirely uncalled for—there was not the shadow of justification for it. Never had the tone of the Prussian Liberal Press been more moderate and decorous than during the past session, and since its close. In fact, paradoxical as it may appear, the issuing of the ordinance in question was occasioned by the very blamelessness of that Press. It has been stripped of its rights and gagged, not because it was violent and demagogical, but because it afforded no ground for prosecution under any existing law. This is admitted in the Ministerial preface to the ordinance. "The Government," it is there expressly stated, "is compelled to assume absolute power over the Press, because the newspaper articles most objected to contain *nothing of which the law can take hold.*" Here is a high tribute to the character of the Prussian Press; here are laid bare the motives which suggested the iniquitous act. The deeds of the King and his Cabinet being evil, they loved darkness rather than light. That is, they knew that their transactions with the Lower Chamber would not bear the comment and scrutiny of the Liberal journals, and, therefore, they determined to silence them, in order to prevent discussion. But how was this to be affected, in a time of profound peace, with no domestic or foreign war raging, and no law in existence which would authorize such a course? WILLIAM and VON BISMARK proved equal to the occasion, and contrived to surmount the difficulty. By giving to article 63 of the Constitution an interpretation altogether opposed to the spirit of that instrument, and quite contrary to that contemplated by its framers, this model Monarch and Minister eked out a basis for their ordinance. The above article declares "that only in cases of unusual urgency, when public security is at stake, and the Diet not sitting, can the Crown issue ordinances, not opposed to the Constitution, which shall have the force of law." Now what is there in this proviso, made evidently for a period of hostile invasion or national convulsion, which empowers the Prussian monarch, in a time like the present, to play the despot? Nay, what is there in it which, at any time, would authorize him to issue decrees *antagonistic* to the Constitution and destructive of the liberties of the Press? Article 27 of that great contract between King and People guarantees "to every Prussian the right of freely expressing his opinions by speech, writing, printing and pictorial representation, and forbids any restriction of the liberty of the Press, save by legislation." Is it to be supposed that the framers of the above article intended to deprive the Prussian people and journalists of the rights here conferred on them, by the insertion of a subsequent proviso? Is it to be supposed that men specially appointed to create a *Magna Charta* for Prussia, and ardently bent on doing so, intended to leave the monarch at liberty to force a gag into the mouth of the Press as often as he deemed its tone not sufficiently servile; and not only so, but even to delegate to district presidents and local councils the power of deciding when newspapers offended, and of silencing them after two *avertissements*.

Municipalities, also, must no more presume to discuss politics, or criticise the conduct of Ministers; for a circular from the Home Office has been recently addressed to the provincial functionaries, pronouncing all such discussions unlawful, and commanding their prohibition. There remain then for proscription only popular meetings and banquets and torchlight processions in honor of patriotic deputies, and, when these are forbidden, the work of despotism will be complete, and WILLIAM and VON BISMARK may hie away to Carlsbad, and view from a distance the returning tide and the gathering tempest.

The British Common Soldier.

It is not for the purpose of a mere diversion from the absorbing topics of the time, that we call attention to a recent revelation of the common soldier's life in British India. The facts which were condensed have just come to light by means of a discussion in the British House of Commons.

A year or more ago a person of the name of CRAWLEY was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth, or Enniskillen Dragoons, a crack regiment of cavalry, at present stationed at Calcutta. Col. CRAWLEY was intemperate, lazy, overbearing and neglectful of his duty; and in time his conduct became the subject of judicial investigation. Pending the sittings of the Court-martial, three of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, it appears, fell under the suspicion of being predisposed to give evidence against the accused. They were known to have made notes of the proceedings of the Court as far as they had gone; and a petty officer of the regiment carried to the Colonel a report that they were forming a conspiracy for the overthrow of their commander. Col. CRAWLEY thereupon had the three so-called conspirators privately examined; and professing to have had his suspicions of a conspiracy thereby confirmed, he secured their arrest. They were, accordingly, thrown into the most loathsome cells of the common jail of Calcutta, without evidence being furnished of their guilt, or opportunity allowed them to meet the charges laid against them.

Before many weeks had elapsed, one of the three had become insane from the combined effects of the calumnies heaped upon him, and the horrible condition of his cell. Another of them, Sergt.-Maj. LILLEY, succumbed to disease engendered in the pestilential hole into which he was thrust; and the narrative of this man's sufferings, as related by Mr. FORTESCUE in the House of Commons, is too fearful for belief. The room, more like an oven than a human habitation, had bomb-proof roofs, which retained night and day the tropical heat. And here Sergt. LILLEY was confined, along with his wife, who was fast sinking under a mortal disease. She was, indeed, simply kept alive by stimulants, and was unable to move from the wretched couch on which she lay; while her husband was not permitted to leave the cell even for the relief of the common wants of nature. An attempt to pass some communication between the dying woman and an outside female visitor caused even increased restrictions to be put upon the prisoners. And a sentry was actually placed inside their cell to prevent the dying couple from so much as conversing with each other. It was the hottest of all the months in India, and the prisoners were already loathsome in their privacy; yet into their pestiferous den another prisoner was thrust to aggravate the horrors of the place to their highest pitch. The stench, the suffocating heat, the cruel suspense, and atrocious calumny under which he lay, were not long in doing their work; in less than a month Sergeant LILLEY found his release in death, while the partner of his sorrows—unpitied and unshriven—followed him but a few days later. The victims were at last beyond the reach of CRAWLEY and his minions: but what was the sequel?

Evidence of a most conclusive kind was furnished, before LILLEY was many weeks in his grave, that the only conspirators in the case were CRAWLEY himself and the petty officer who played the part of informant. LILLEY'S record was the cleanest in the regiment. He had been twenty years in the service, and during that time had never even come under censure for technical mistakes, much less for moral offences. All this was proven beyond a doubt—was admitted even by the sympathizers with CRAWLEY; was admitted also in the House of Commons, and was admitted besides in the judgment rendered in the case by the Commander-in-Chief himself. And yet what is the justice meted out by that judgment to the memory of LILLEY, and to the crimes of his persecutor? Here is the sum of it:

"His Royal Highness has reason to believe that had the Commander-in-Chief in India been better acquainted with some of the facts of Sergt.-Maj. LILLEY'S case he would have taken a different view of it from that which his remarks prove him to have done. * * * Under these circumstances nothing but the high opinion expressed of Lieut.-Col. CRAWLEY by the general officers in immediate command has induced His Royal Highness to continue him at the head of the regiment, and he does so only upon trial, and under the hope that for the future he will be able to carry on discipline without outraging the feelings of the gentlemen under his command."

Is it possible to conceive a more lame and impotent conclusion than this to a case, to which it can hardly be a stretch of truth to apply the name of murder?

The Duke of Cambridge received his appointment as Chief of the Army, mainly because his social position was supposed to be sufficiently elevated to enable him to treat Generals, Colonels and privates on a common level of justice. But this case—and it is only one of many—shows that the theory of royal elevation is a delusion, and that the *system* is too much even for royalty. It is the mere instrument and convenience of the privileged orders, of whom the Crawleys are representatives, and who are as superior to discipline as they are despotic in character and action.

Port Hudson News.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 27.

A letter received in this city to-day from Col. LEWIS BENEDICT, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second regiment New-York State Volunteers, dated BANKS' Headquarters, June 18, the same day as the New-York *Tribune's* latter, says that two Wisconsin regiments were captured at Port Hudson, but makes no mention of any fight, as stated in the said letter. Col. BENEDICT says that all was quiet, and that it was quite certain there would be no renewal of the attack for several days.

The Court of Appeals.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 27.

In the Court of Appeals, the argument involving the constitutionality of legal tender notes was resumed to-day, by JOHN K. PORTER, for the Metropolitan and Shoe and Leather Banks. Mr. ROBERTS was then heard for the appellant, MYERS. Mr. CURTIS followed for the respondent, ROOSEVELT. WM. CURTIS NOYES has just commenced the closing argument for the Banks and Mr. MYERS.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Steamers Fired Into at Cypress Bend.

A Terrific Cannonade Against Vicksburgh.

Particulars of the Expedition to Richmond, La.

A LARGE REBEL FORCE ROUTED.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, Friday, June 26.

The steamers *Prima Donna*, *Jacob Strader* and *New Kentucky*, laden with commissary stores, convoyed by two iron-clad gunboats, were fired into by a large body of rebels at Cypress Bend on Monday. Several persons on board the steamers were killed and wounded. The *Prima Donna* was badly riddled by cannon shot. The rebels were finally beaten off by the gunboats.

Maj. WILSON, with a detachment of the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, surprised and routed the First Mississippi cavalry, near Mechanicsburgh, Yazoo County, a few days since, killing quite a number.

Terrific cannonading was opened all along our lines before Vicksburgh on Saturday last, continuing till Sunday evening. The result is unknown. No civilians were allowed to go below Helena.

The steamer *Taylor* has arrived with 600 disabled soldiers from below. They will proceed to Jefferson Barracks.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND, LA.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

The Navy Department, to-day, received the following official report from Admiral POATER, of the capture of Richmond, La.:

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACKHAWK, NEAR VICKSBURGH,
Thursday, June 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, hearing the enemy had collected a force of twelve thousand men at Richmond, in Louisiana, nine miles from Milliken's Bend, I sent Gen. ELLET to Gen. MOWER, at Yeung's Point, to act in conjunction to wake them, up. Gen. MOWAY promptly acceded to the request and with about twelve hundred men in company with the Marine brigade, Gen. A.W. ELLET commanding, proceeded to Richmond, where they completely routed the advance guard of the rebels, consisting of four thousand men and six pieces of artillery, captured a lot of stores, and the town was completely destroyed in the *melee*. This duty was handsomely performed by the different parties connected in it.

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER, A. R. Adm'l.

BRIG.-GEN. ELLETT'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS M. B. BRIGADE, FLAGSHIP
AUTOCRAT, ABOVA VICKSBURGH, June 17, 1863.

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to inform you, that, in accordance with your consent, I landed my torcee at Milliken's Bend on the morning of the 15th inst., and proceeded toward Richmond, La.

At toe forks of the road, within three miles of Richmond, I met Gen. Mowar's command, and we proceeded forward together, my forces being in advance.

We met the enemy about a mile from the town, who opened upon our advance line of skirmishers, from behind heuges and trees and guines, but they fled before our aovance, and took shelter behind the levee on the opposite side of the bayou, near the town. The position was a good one, and very defensible. I deemed it imprudent to advance our lines across the open field without any cover for my men against an enemy superior in numbers and well intrenched. I therefore ordered the artillery to the front, and opened upon their position, and after a vigorous cannonade of near an hour with, all our guns, advenced our infantry through the woods on the right with the intention of turning the enemy's left wing. They returned the fire of our artillery very vigorously for a time, but soon it slackenad, and finally ceased altogether. When I arrived at the left of their position, I found it abandoned and the enemy fled. He had destroyed the bridges over the bayou to prevent our following. We found three of the enemy dead upon the field, two mortally wounded, and captured eleven prisoners and about sixty stand of small arms.

The enemy was commanded by Major-Gen. WALKER, was a part of KIRBY SMITH'S command, and consisted of two brigades, containing seven regiments, four thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery. They retreated toward Delhi, where Gen. McCULLOCH is said to be posted with a commend about equal in strength to the one we encountered. This was the same force that attacked the negro regiment at Milliken's Bend, a week before, and was repulsed.

Our entire loss was three men wounded, one only dangerously.

Gen. Mowar's commaud participated throughout most vigorously, and I feel indebted to the General for his prompt cooperation and advice, and his skillful manner of handling his forces.

A. W. ELLET, Brigadier-General,
Commanding M. B. Brigade.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, June 24, 1863.

Capt. ED. OSBAND, of Chicago, arrived last night on the steamer *Belle Memphis*, as special bearer of dispatches from Gen. GRANT to the War Department at Washington. He left the rear of Vicksburgh on the afternoon of Friday, the 19th inst. At that time a brisk engagement seemingly occupied all the rebel and Union forces, going on around the entire line surrounding the city. Of course the result is unknown.

This information is confirmed by passengers upon the steamar *Hope*, which arrived this morning from Memphis on the 21st. When your correspondent's letter of the 18th was written the rebels were not working more than six heavy guns and 13-inch mortars. The digging for mining the enemy's works was not as extensive as heretofore. It is supposed, however, that the location of such operations was carefully chosen. SHERMAN, on the right, was gradually reducing the enemy's fort opposite, and silencing gun after gun of their batteries. It was supposed that SHERMAN was nearer ready to enter the rebel works than the other Generals, though closely contested by BLAIR, LOGAN and MCPHERSON. Some of SHERMAN'S approaches are so close that the distance could be made with spades in a short time. Our troops are all anxious for a demonstration. Gen. LOGAN, with his forces opposite what was called Fort Hill, was fast beeting down the earthworks and rendering them useless as a protection to the Confederate artillery.

On the 17th, the rebels opened fire upon McCLERNAND'S corps, with brickness. The casualties on our side occurred mostly in the rifle-pits.

Gen. JOHN E. SMITH'S division was husily engaged with a 13-inch mortar in his front. The mortar caused some dissatisfaction among our men, and it was thought the shells came rather nearer than was exactly comfortable.

Gen. LOGAN was much exposed. He habitually exposed himself rather more than some think expedient or necessary.

On the 17th, the enemy expended five hundred pounds of powder, and over 2,500 pounds of iron, in the shape of shells and shot, upon LOGAN'S force alone.

The rebel hospitals are largely on the increase. Hardly a day has passed that a few red flags are not observed flying over houses in the city. This was particularly observed from Gen. HILL'S position. It is thought that these may have been a ruse to keep our gunners from firing upon the city. A red flag was even seen flying from one of their forts from an embrasure of which a heavy gun was dealing out death to the Union soldiers.

The Fifteenth Illinois regiment, on the 17th, captured fourteen rebel prisoners, who were trying to make their way through our lines. All censure PEMBERTON heavily, as do all the prisoners taken lately. They say the feud now existing between the General in command and Gen. BOWEN is daily growing more bitter.

On the morning of the 18th, the Confederate colors, which were flying for the first time over Fort Hill, were three times shot down by our sharpshooters.

THE SITUATION ON THE 18TH—CAPTURE OF REBEL SPIES, ETC.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Miss., June 18,
via CAIRO, June 24.

Gen. HERRON, on the extreme left, is working his way up with great rapidity, and getting his batteries in position at short range. He has approached from one to two hundred and sixty yards within a day or two.

A series of rumors are constantly reaching here concerning disasters above and below, such as an attack on Memphis, the fall of Helena, the taking of Haines' Bluff, and trouole on the part of BANKS; but it is surprising how little lodgment such rumors, however industriously circulated, obtain among our soldiers.

Strangers who are coming here constantly remark the wonderful spirit and confidence of our troops.

Gen. WASHBURN has arrived at, and assumed command of, Haines' Bluff.

Lieut. E. F. HILL, of MCALLISTER'S battery, was shot last evening from an embrasure in front of a battery in the very place where Capt. ROOKS was killed a short time since. He was watching the effect of the shot from one of his guns, when a ball from the rebel sharpshooters went through his head sidewise, passing under and back of his eyes. He was alive at midnight, but probably cannot live many hours.

Provost Marshal GILLETT, this morning, got possession of the rebel Major W. M. BERN, Surgeon in the First Mississippi Light Artillery, who was left in charge of the rebel wounded in one of our hospitals, and who was on his parol. It was understood that the Major was trying to get back into the rebel lines with information valuable to PEMBERTON, which he had picked up in our camp.

Yesterday two rebel spies were caught within a mile of MCPHERSON'S headquarters. They were from BRAGG'S army, and had concealed about their persons plans of our fortifications and specifications of the numbers and position of our troops. Spies find it an impossibility now to penetrate our lines.

Reinforcements are constantly arriving, and assurance as regards GRANT'S rear is daily made doubly sure. There is not a shadow of doubt indulged here as to the ability to hold our own against any and everything which may come from JACKSON or any other direction.

Paymasters have arrived and are going to pay troops to the 1st of May. Some dissatisfaction is expressed that they did not wait until the 1st of July, and then pay up for four months.

Major-Gen. PARK arrived a few days ago.

There was an extensive fire in Vicksburgh last night, illuminating the whole country for miles round. It is not known what burned.

THE BATTLE AT RICHMOND, LA.—THE REBELS DECIDEDLY BEATEN.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Thursday, June 18,
via CAIRO, Wednesday, June 24.

On the 16th, the rebel Gen. ANDERSON, with a division belonging to the command of Maj.-Gen. DICK TAYLOR, marched from Richmond toward Lake Providence, where Gen. REID was stationed with a small Federal force, consisting of the First Kansas and Sixteenth Wisconsin regiments, with some negro troops, less than 1,500 in all.

Richmond is eight miles from Young's Point, on the Louisiana side, at a point where the Shreveport road crosses the Tensas. It is about twelve miles from Milliken's Bend, and thirty from Lake Providence, and an important point, from the fact that from it those places are easily accessible by good road, and for the enemy it would be an exceedingly offensive position toward us.

Gen. REID went out to meet him, and destroyed the bridge over the Tensas, a short distance from the head of Lake Providence. The rebels opened on him with a 6-pounder, damaging our forces at first considerably, but his men succeeded in silencing the gun and preventing the rebels from crossing—also pouring in a terrible fire of musketry upon them as they pressed up to the river. Thinking our force larger than it was, the enemy retreated, with heavy loss.

On the same day Gen. MOWER marched on Richmond from Sherman's Landing, with his brigade of infantry and TAYLOR'S old Chicago battery, under command of Capt. BARRETT. On reaching the Tensas, he met the rebel pickets and drove them in. The rebels burned the bridges, and undertook to make a stand. Capt. BARRETT opened fire, well supported by infantry.

Such was the combined shower of shell and bullets that, though fighting well, they were obliged to fall back with what cavalry force they had. Gen. MOWER then pursued the flying enemy, succeeding in capturing forty-two prisoners.

The affair was perfected with signal vigor and promptness—our troops, in their impetuosity and daring, overcoming the disparity in numbers on the part of the enemy. It is likely, from indications, that the entire force of Gen. DICK TAYLOR, who, by the way, is a son of old ZACK, has skedaddled to the Red River country.

AN ALLEGED SORTIE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing from Vicksburgh, under date of June 15, furnishes this bit of news:

As I am one of GRANT'S army before Vicksburgh, I take this opportunity to write to you of an attempt made by the rebels yesterday to break through our lines. After a heavy fight of three hours we repulsed them, they leaving 700 dead and wounded on the field. They fought desperately, as though they were fighting for their last. It is apparent to every one that they are giving up, as we are gaining ground every night; so they are losing hope. Only last night we captured a large fort by making rollers of cotton and rolling them ahead of us up to their very walls.

Our picket lines being only from one to five hundred yards apart, we at dusk have many conversations; it being too dark to shoot one another, we hit one another with the tongue. For instance, we hallos over, "How do you like GRANT'S hog-pen?" Immediately comes back the retort, "Has HOOKER recovered from his flogging yet?" and so words are handied from one side to the other. Once in a while we arrange to meet one another, without weapons, from one to twenty on each side, when we sometimes make coffee together, exchange tobacco, sugar and tea for our coffee, at our own prices, sometimes five pounds of good tobacco for one of coffee. Then take a chew of tobacco all around, return to our guns and shooting. B.

THE OCEAN REGATTA.

The Yachts, Their Names and Owners.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

One of the most interesting yacht meetings ever known in this country is now in progress, and has been during the past three days. To all yachtsmen, professional and amateur, it is an occasion of great and all-absorbing interest, and doubtless when the results of the various trials and races are announced, the outside public will be able to comprehend the excitement under which their nautical friends have been laboring since the commencement of the regatta.

An ocean regatta is by no means an ordinary occurrence, and this one is in no degree behind the best that have ever been witnessed near our harbor.

For the information of our general readers, we will briefly recapitulate the facts, hitherto given in detail, concerning the inception of the affair.

A meeting of the owners of yachts of the New-York Yacht Club, called by order of the Commodore, was held at the office of the Secretary on Wednesday, 17th inst., Vice-Commodore A. C. KINGSLAND presiding. The object of the meeting was to propose that the squadron rendezvous at Sandy Hook, for five or six days, for the purpose of fleet manœuvring, and trials of speed between the different yachts upon the ocean, up to Raritan Bay or toward the Narrows, anchoring each night in the Horse-shoe.

It was also proposed that any foreign armed vessel-of-war in the harbor at the time, as well as those of our own navy, be invited to join the squadron on the proposed cruising ground.

The yachts represented at the meeting were:

Favorita....A. C. Kingsland | Henrietta..J. G. Bennett, Jr.
Zinga.....W. H. Thomas | Mystery...W. H. McVickar
White Wing..R. Stuyvesant | Sea Drift.....A. Major

After preliminary explanations and discussions, it was, on motion, unanimously

Resolved, That the yachts rendezvous at Sandy Hook, on Thursday, the 25th inst., to cruise in that vicinity for five or six days, anchoring at night in the Horse Shoe.

Resolved, That the Vice-Commodore be requested to invite the foreign armed vessels in our port to join the yacht squadron on their cruising ground, and to extend the invitation to vessels of our own navy being on this station at the time.

In compliance with this resolution, the several yachts above named met at the Hook on Thursday and at once entered upon individual tests of points, preparatory to such trials of speed and skill as might subsequently be induced. On Thursday night they all anchored in the Horse-shoe, while the gentlemen variously visited, made up their books, and enjoyed themselves as best they might.

On Friday the weather was exceedingly unpropitious. Very little was done by any of the yachts. Most of them indeed remained quietly at anchor, while their owners and crews amused through the day as best they could. Several more venturesome ran out a score or so of miles through the troubled waters, and beat around for the fun of the thing until the closing day ostokened again the hour of rest. A very general *mal du mer* affected the *pro tempore* tars, and many were the sighs heaved for a quiet pillow and a firmly planted bedroom. The sun which had persistently kept out of sight during the day, came out gloriously ere he retired for the night, and promised most joyful things for Saturday.

On Saturday, the morning was bright and clear, the sun shone out with brilliancy and with power, and every indication was given that at last the "good time coming" had indeed come. The *Henrietta*, (Mr. BENNETT, Jr.,) the *Minnie*, (Mr. MORGAN,) the *White Wing* (Mr. STUYVESANT) and the *Fanny* (Mr. WHITE) were naturally sought out, watched and most tempted. Contrary to general expectation, there were no set races, nor was there any trial of speed or skill on the part of any noted yacht or yachtsman which would be of the least public interest. The day was spent in cruising "there and thereabouts," each yacht apparently being bound, as were the trading ships of our forefathers; "for Cork or a market." We hear of several impromptu trials of speed, but as they were gotten up on the spur of the moment, and afford no fair result, we decline to publish them.

We understand that to-morrow there will be a grand Regatta, for which the amplest and most decimal preparation has been made. The particulars of the same, with the results, actual and comparative, will be given in the TIMES at the earliest moment.

To-day, if the circumstances of wind and weather permit. Divine services will be held on one of the larger yachts, and all things being made snug, the yachtsmen will lay by for the morrow, when, as is indicated elsewhere, they will have their grand Neptunical race, will show off and establish the points of their craft, will attempt a time that will startle the old fashioned time-table, and will do their best to have, under the standing regulations of the New-York Yacht Club, a jolly good time, coming home sunburnt, freckled, tanned, and with ronsing appetites.

Sunday Receptions of Soldiers.

It will be seen by the following correspondence that the Committee on National Affairs have determined to forego the reception of returning regiments on Sunday. This action will meet the cordial approbation of the great mass of our citizens, whatever their religious creeds, who desire a quiet Sunday:

LETTER OF MESSRS. JAMES BROWN AND OTHERS

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1863.

To His Honor the Mayor of the City, and the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: You will recognize our names as the parties honored with an interview on the 10th instant, respecting the arrangements for the reception of the First regiment of State Volunteers. We beg leave to renew and to give emphasis to our expressions of satisfaction with your prompt postponement from Sunday to Tuesday of the municipal honors intended for this remnant of a heroic regiment, and to assure you of the general appreciation and gratitude of order-loving citizens, of all parties and creeds, for this praiseworthy act.

We think we do not mistake the tone of sentiment pervading the City, when we claim that the bulk of those who may be classed as good citizens, and whose influence is entitled to respect in public affairs, cherish such a regard for the Sabbath, either on sanitary, social, moral or religious grounds, as to render all public invasions of its quietude or its sanctity quite painful and displeasing. The frequenters of our four hundred churches, whatever may be their differences on matters of polity or doctrine, cannot but agree as to their common right to a season of undisturbed worship, in their common love for the Lord's Day; and in deprecating any policy that shall tend to weaken those moral and religious restraints, which are the necessary complement of a Government of law. They are especially concerned lest the standard of public morals, of which Sunday observance is a certain index, should be seriously affected by our own unhappy condition of civil war. While Generals commanding plead for the "susoension of all work on the Sabbath"—"that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day," and enjoin "the utmost decorum and quiet," "not as an idle form, but as our sacred duty," (see Gen. MCCLELLAN'S General Order, Sept. 6, 1861;) and while the Commander-in-Chief "desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath," and that "Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity," "lest the discipline and character of the National forces should suffer, and the cause they defend be imperiled by the profanation of the day and name of the Most High,"—(see the President's General Order, Nov. 15, '62)—it would seem to be as much the dictate of patriotism as of piety to foster and maintain our accustomed individual and municipal "observance of the holy day of the God of Mercy and of Battles." We would load our noble defenders with public honors; but we would enhance their value by having them the offering of a self-restrained, God-fearing people. We would reward their sacrifices, but not by tempting them to evil, nor by immolating the precious institutions they have fought to save. We would so time the ovations worthily given to our returning heroes, that the classes conscientiously committed to the war and contributing freely to its support, may share with their fellow-citizens generally in the demonstrations without the sacrifice of principle or self-respect.

In view of the early return of a large number of our regiments and of those from neighboring States which may pass through our City, we would venture to inquire whether it may not be competent and expedient for you, as the recognized representatives of the City in National Affairs, to forestall misapprehension by *making your recent action a settled precedent controlling all municipal receptions of troops, and establishing the principle that they shall be confined to the secular days of the week?* It would then be understood that, should any necessity require the arrival or departure of regiments on the Sabbath, the withholding of public honors would be surely on grounds entitled to universal approbation and respect.

Our stake in the welfare and reputation of our great and growing City, like your own, is not inconsiderable. We believe that neither can be more surely and vitally promoted than by the most careful preservation of the Sabbath of our fathers. We love our country, too; and no sacrifice can be too great for the salvation of its glorious institutions—unless it be the surrender of interests as venerable as time and as sacred as religion. We accept as our own the sentiment publicly uttered by the veteran Maj.-Gen. CASEY, after thirty-six years of military service: "If our wealth should be swept away in this terrible war, it may be recovered. If our young men are killed off, others will grow up to take their places. *But if our American Sabbath is lost it can never be restored, and all is lost.*"

Thanking you again, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Committee, for a precedent worthy of all commendation, and bespeaking your respectful consideration of the suggestion we have taken the liberty of submitting,

We are, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

James W. Beekman,	James Brown,
John Taylor Johnston,	James Suydam,
A. R. Wetmore,	Norman White,
Alexander Stuart,	David Hoadley,
Stewart Brown.	C. R. Robert,
Edmund Dwight,	Fred. G. Foster,
Samual B. Schieffelin,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Lucius Hopkins,	O. E. Wood,
Washington R. Vermilye,	R. H. McCurdy,
Robert L. Stuart,	W. F. Van Wagenen,
Frederic DePeyster,	J. G. Swift,
	F. S. Winston.

ANSWER OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR AND COMMITTEES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863.

To Messrs. James Brown, James W. Beekman, James Suydam, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication, dated the 14th inst., in relation to the proper observance of the Sabbath, and which we received through the hands of your Committee on the 23d inst., has received our careful consideration.

We fully agree with you that a due observance of law, as well as sanitary, social, moral and religious considerations, forbid all public invasions of the quietude and sanctity of the Sabbath, except in cases where the public safety or other exigency demands it. We have accordingly adopted the rule of postponing to some secular day the public reception of regiments arriving on Sunday from the theatre of war, as you will see by the following resolution, which has been unanimously agreed to by the undersigned:

Resolved, That in conformity with the spirit of the laws and customs of the State, and with the expressed views of the highest military authorities, the arrangements for the formal reception and review of regiments returning from the field be restricted to secular days.

With the highest respect, your obedient servants,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Terrence Ferley,	John T. Henry,
Peter Mitchell,	John D. Ottiwell,
F. I. A. Boole,	

Committee on National Affairs, Board of Aldermen.

William Joyce,	Alex. Brendon,
John McConnell,	John Haviland,

Committee on National Affairs, Board of Councilmen.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, June 26.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a State ticket, and for the election of four delegates at large to the next National Democratic Convention, was held here to-day. CHARLES N. DAVENPORT was chosen President, and S. C. CHANDLER, G. W. AIKEN and R. B. ROUNDS, Secretaries. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of H. Atkins, A. M. Dickey, E. Plympton, E. R. Wright and G. Washburne.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

For Governor—P. P. REDFIELD, of Montpelier.
For Lieutenant-Governor—E. A. CHAPIN, of Rutland.
For Treasurer—R. MCK. ORMSBY, of Bradford.

The report was adopted.

The following were reported as delegetes to the National Convention: H. B. Smith, L. S. Partridge, John Cain, T. P. Redfield. Substitutes: W. A. Warmington, A. McLean, A. W. Hamlet and J. M. Weeks.

The resolutions adopted were the same as those adopted at the recent Democratic Convention of Ohio, with the addition of one thanking Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, for his letter to the Albany meeting, denouncing the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM. Speeches were made by B. H. SMALLEY, of Vermont; J. BROOKS, of New-York; Mr. WILSEY, of Massachusetts, and others. The Convention was numerously attended and the proceedings harmonious. The afternoon session was held in the open air, on the State House Common.

Worthless Books.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The numerous announcements of new books with the uniformly favorable, flattering reviews from some journal or other, would lead one to the belief that no poor books were printed, but they are occasionally sadly taken in. Books so "puffed" are supposed to be good, and are bought, dearly bought, for besides money paid, the anticipated pleasure—"least of soul," is suddenly interrupted by an unmistakable discovery of something which says "Trash!" in as plain terms as the lines of MAUD:

"Over all there hung a cloud of fear,
A sense of mystery the spirit daunted,
Which said as plain as whisper in the ear,
The place is haunted!"

Of all things the public need to be warned of the trash that is printed in book form, rather than be greeted with fine phrases and generalities announcing "how mirth-provoking," and no one can read it without "splitting his sides," "tremendously learned," etc., etc.

It is really too bad that journals should aid in disgusting and deceiving the public with trash to bound volumes. BOOKWORM.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostreted and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &o. &c. &c. &c. &o

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

MARRIED.

SHAMAN—HINOLA.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, June 22, by Rev. Dr. Carter, PERCIVAL V. SHAMAN to Miss MARTHA J. HINDLE.

DIED.

ELTON.—At Morrisania, on Saturday morning, June 27, ROBERT H. ELTON, aged 57 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 5th-st. and Boston-road, Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, June 30, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting, and leave Harlem Bridge (at the end of 3d-av.) at 9½ o'clock. Train leaves 26th st., at 9½ o'clock.

JOY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 27, J. ADDISON JOY, aged 61 years.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's paper.

KARNER.—On Friday morning, June 26, GASAIT KARNER, aged 66 years, of Clarendon Hotel.

The funeral will take place from the Church of St. Esprit, in 22d-st., near 5th-av., at 2 o'clock on Sunday.

TAMEY.—At Hastings on Hudson, on Friday, June 26 after a lingering illness, REBECCA ANN, wife of Daniel Terry, aged 37 years.

Funeral services will take place on Monday, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

VANNESTEVER.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday, June 27, LUCY A. M. BENNETT, wife of Henry V. Vanderveer, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday afternoon, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 351.—June 27, 1863.

29, 70, 60, 56, 15, 61, 40, 33, 8, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 352.—June 27, 1863

41, 32, 46, 21, 53, 66, 43, 9, 2, 17, 34, 63, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing or calling on MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MILITARY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 677 3d-av., corner of East 46th-st.
THE HONORABLE CORPS.

MEN WANTED

FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

ENLISTMENTS will be for THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged.

Pay and allowances same as officers and men of the United States infantry, except that no premium or bounty for enlistments will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service. The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards and as garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary they may be assigned to forts, &c. Men who are still in the service and unable to perform effective field duty may be transferred to this corps. The following are the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he has been honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New-York,

AT NO. 677 THIRD-AVENUE.

By order of Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.
CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District New-York.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 106 Leonard-st.

THE CORPS OF HONOR.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Faithful soldiers, of good character, who from wounds or the vicissitudes of war are incapacitated for active field duty will only be received. Enlistment for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as in the United States infantry, except that no premiums or bounty for enlistment will be allowed. Joining this Corps of Honor will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards for public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If necessary they will be assigned to forts and garrisons.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The applicant must obtain the certificate of the Board of Enrollment of his Congressional District—

First—That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

Second—That he is fit for the duties or some of them indicated above.

Third—That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.

Fourth—That he is meritorious and deserving.

UNIFORM.

SKY BLUE, WITH DARK BLUE TRIMMINGS.

For enlistment or further information, apply at this office, or to the different Boards of Enrollment in each Congressional District in this City or in Brooklyn.

ROBT. NUGENT, Col 69th N. Y. Vols.,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

how pains in childbed may be lessened, read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work. This is the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published, in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, $1 35.

C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

THOSE EXQUISITE AND EXTRAORDINARY BOOKS, WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS. For particulars inquire at the office of publication, No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. Catalogues gratis; by mail, in close envelope, three cents.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, BY ordering Calomel and destructive minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of "Bleeding," and the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will commence a "new era" in the practice of Medicine, which would then become emphatically

THE HEALING ART.

I have for thirty years taught that no diseased action could be cured by mercury or tartar emetic. That the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable food"—animal food being, in fact, condensed vegetables. BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be in every Military Hospital. These Pills cure BILIOUS DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DYSENTERY, and all Fevers and Affections of the Bowels, sooner and more surely than any medicine in the world. BRANDRETH'S PILLS in these cases should be taken night and morning. Read Directions and get new style.

CASE OF ROSCOE K. WATSON.

Dr. B. Brandreth—
New-York:

SIR: I was a private in Co. F, 17th regiment, New-York Vols. While at Harrison's Landing and on the Rappahannock near Falmouth, I and many of the Company were sick with bilious diarrhœa. The Army Surgeon did not care us, and I was reduced to skin and bone. Among the Company were quite a number of members who had worked in your Laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick, because they used Brandreth's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandreth's Pills for the typhus fever, colds and rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.

Out of gratitude to you for my good health, I send you this letter, which, if necessary, the entire Company would sign.

I am, respectfully, yours,
ROSCOE K. WATSON,
Sing Sing.

JUNE 23, 1863.

SOLD AT NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE, and by all respectable dealers.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 294 CANAL-ST.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
SEA BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE,

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable. Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12. Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

KINS RENOVATING POWDERS

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for

"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS."

from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to

M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants.
No. 209 Duane-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,

For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No 205 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM BOILER FOR SALE.

Two second-hand cylinder boilers, 38 feet long and 30 inches diameter, with cup-lids, feed pipes, safety valves, front doors, grate, bar bearers, &c., all complete, for sale. Apply to COLGAT

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 27, 1863.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	103	
36,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	109	
10,000	do	109⅛	
6,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, Cou.	101	
500	Texas, 7 3-10 W c.		
	N. Oct. & Apr. Sm.	108	
80,000	do	105¾	
2,000	Ky. State 6s	105	
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	61	
35,000	do	60½	
10,000	Mo. State 6s	67½	
15,000	do	67¼	
10,000	N. C. St. 6s	68	
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s	101¾	
1,000	Er. 3d M. 8s, '83	112	
5,000	Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st	108	
3,000	Al. & T. Ht. 1st M.	107	
20,000	U. & N. W. 2d	85	70¾
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	108	
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	107	
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	89¾	
7	Am. Ex. Bank	106¾	
24	do	105¾	
15,000	Amer. Gold		145¾
75,000	do		145
50	Canton Co		29¾
100	do		28
85	Del. & H. Ca. Co.		130 111
50	Cumb. Coal, Prf		19
75	do		19¾
200	do		19¾
30	Quicksilv. M. Co		41
100	do		40¾
50	do		40¾
25	Am. Coal Co		55
100	Wyom. V. Coal Co		7¾
50	do		7¾
50	do		7⅝
50	do		7⅝
100	Pacific M. S. Co		80
50	do		81
100	do		81
1,000	do		81
100	do		81
200	do		81
100	do		81
100	do		81
100	do		81
200	do		81
100	do		81
200	do		81
100	do		81
200	do		81
100	do		81
100	do		81
100

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the 6th-av., on the summit of Murray Hill, in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Spring's Church; will be sold at the low price of $32,000. For particulars, inquire of S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—HOUSE 25x50 feet; modern improvements complete; beautiful location. Price $15,000. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 208 4th-av., near 23d-street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL and eligibly situated country place, in the village of Pittsfield, Mass.; house has all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c.; two and one-quarter acres of land, tastefully laid out and under cultivation. More land adjoining can be had if desired. Possession given immediately. For full particulars apply to Dr. T. CHILDS, No. 29 Madison-av.

A NEW HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY SITuated at Clifton, Staten Island, overlooking Princess Bay, and within fifteen minutes' walk by rids of Vanderbilt's Landing; an omnibus passes to and from each boat. The house has all the modern improvements, and to a good tenant will be let cheap. Applied for at once.
R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

EAGLESWOOD.—TO RENT, AT EAGLESwood, Perth Amboy, N. J., until Sept. 1, or for a year, a two-story and attic brick house, furnished, seven acres of land, fruit of all kinds, a cow, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. H. BIRNEY, on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., FOR SALE.—Near Northport, 40 miles from City; 130 acres under high state of cultivation; house 26x42, barn and outhouses all in good order; shade and fruit in abundance; 300 peach; stock and utensils cheap. Price $6,500. Terms easy. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, suitable for manufacturing jewelers, having three large fire-proof iron safes built in the walls; building new, three stories, with vault, No. 174 Centre, near Canal-st. Apply to J. R. GRAHAM, No. 170 Centre-st.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A PINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x18 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upon the same it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be sent up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

Waterproof Blankets.
Drum-Heads, Rarter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Snares.
Drum-Cords.
Artillery Hat Cords and Tassels.
Cavalry Gauntlets.
Quartermaster-Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeant-Majors' Chevrons, Infantry.
First Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeants Chevrons, Infantry.
Corporals' Chevrons, Infantry.

Bidders will send samples of Blankets with their proposal stating the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which they can make deliveries. Preference will be given to those who can make the most prompt deliveries.

Samples of the other articles required can be seen at this office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Waterproof Blankets," "Drum-Heads," "Drum-Snares, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 54 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTANCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, June 26, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz.:

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

250,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds net each, inside sack to be of strong, close woven, twilled cotton stuff, or of other material equally adapted to the purpose, samples of which must be exhibited; outside sack of first quality new and strong gunny cloth; both sacks to be sewed close, and the package to be made very compact; corners of the outside sack to be drawn, wound and sewed strongly.

1,000,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in bags as above.

120,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples in the green state of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

Bidders will state in their proposals the earliest time at which either delivery can be made.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the offers bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its exact purport, and conditions also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or part of the above.

The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples on FRIDAY, July 3.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
A. B. EATON,
Col. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

Water-proof blankets for footmen; painted.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.
Tobe grummeted.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN,
A. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company will receive, until the 15th day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the trestling and railroad ties, for the extension of their road from Trexlestown to Ritterstown, a distance of eight miles.

Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 10. Any further information obtained on application to
DAVID THOMAS, President,
Or P. BRADY, Engineer,
Catasauqua, Penn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls can obtain board with a loss respectable woman; can be accommodated with a room to themselves if required. Call at No. 69 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and excellent board at moderate prices, in a first-class house, commanding a fine view of the Bay and suburbs, and immediately opposite the ferry. Inquire at No. 2 Hudson-terrace.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his mother. Two furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class boarding-house. References given and required. Address C. S., Box No. 123 Times Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; references required.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in suites or singly, at No. 199 10th-st. This is a pleasant and desirable location for those whose business keeps them in the City during the Summer months.

BOARD AND LODGINGS WANTED BY A single gentleman, not far from No. 600 Broadway, in a strictly private family, with good society and home comforts. Address Box No. 3,445 Post-office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—ONE or two suites of rooms to let, with full board. Also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AND VERY DESIRABLE ACcommodations can be obtained by a few families during the months of July and August, at Morristown, N. J. The location is retired, and rural in a high degree; the grounds spacious, and the house, which is a new and elegant structure, is furnished with all the modern conveniences of gas, hydrant water of the purest quality, bathroom, &c. Address FEMALE INSTITUTE, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the river. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County; or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE, HANDSOME room, with horse's accommodation, will be vacant 1st of July, in a pleasantly located house on the Hudson, two minutes' walk from depot. First-class board. Apply at Greenburg House, Dobb's Ferry, Hudson River Railroad.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.

This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries; is easy of access, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF hours from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad.—Mount Pleasant House is beautifully situated, overlooking the Lake. Plenty of shade, fishing and boating. Apply to JNO. COX, jeweler, No. 362 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or address WALTER R. JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargoes of the following named vessels, viz.:

NICHOLAI ISS, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, muskets, carbines, caps and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woolen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, combs and brushes.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner SUE, consisting of dry goods, hardware, saddlery, leather, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner MARY JANE, consisting of salt, flour, pork, butter, and soap, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo of steamer DOUBT, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine and resin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock at the same place, (Wheeler's stores,) Prize steamer DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, engines, &c.

ALSO,

Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

ALSO,

Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Catalogue will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No. 31 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneer.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

By adopting this course, the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:

1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 269 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 429 Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 185 6th-av.
7th Congressional District, No. 63 3d-av.
8th Congressional District, No. 1,164½ Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 677 3d-av.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend,

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of consideriog all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner of a gun-case, valise, blanket and coat, left at the office of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, during the month of June, 1862, that, unless the charges on said property are paid before July 1, 1863, the same will be sold at public auction, to pay said charges, on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Norwich and New-York Transportation Company.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $630,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great South-west at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New-York, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest transmitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after twenty years from the first day of July, 1858, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 24th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 24th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 22, 1863.

THE P. R. WESTRALL'S BANK (ASSOCIATION LYONS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 22, 1863.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE INCOME Bonds of the MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after July 1, 1863. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, *in gold coin*, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums.
EDERV. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.
All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books of English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 293 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HATCH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before July 1, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JUNE 20, 1863.

DIVIDENDS

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.
JUNE 3, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, held in New-York this 25th day of June, 1863, it was

Resolved, That a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June be declared on the Preferred Stock, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable on and after 15th July; 2 per cent. in cash, and 1¾ per cent. in Preferred Stock, which disposes of the remainder of the authorized issue. The books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th July. Shareholders desiring their dividends transmitted by mail will furnish C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, with their Post-office address, and authorize him to remit the same.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 8th July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 168 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to 1st proximo. The annual interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 1st of July.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st July next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next, and the transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant, until the 1st day of July.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—135TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

S. P. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE IN

THE REBEL PIRATES.

A Daring Adventure in Portland Harbor.

The Revenue Cutter Caleb Cushing Cut Out by Men from the Pirate Tacony.

Prompt Pursuit by Two Armed Packet Steamers.

The Cushing Abandoned and Blown Up by Her Captors.

The Rebels All Captured and Taken to Portland.

Their Intention to Destroy Two Gunboats of the Navy.

Forty Sail of Vessels Destroyed by a Steamer off Cape Sable.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 27.

The United States revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing* went to sea during the night, without orders or officers. Capt. CLARKE died yesterday, and an officer was expected on to take charge of her to-day.

The *Caleb Cushing* is a propeller of 1 hundred tons burden and is heavily armed. Steamers are being armed to send in pursuit of her.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—12 M.

The Revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing* left last night, from Lieut. MERRIAM, sent to take charge of her arrived. He immediately started out in one of the steamers sent in pursuit of the *Cushing*, which steamers are now engaging her, she having loaded six guns at the steamers *Chesapeake* and *Forest City*.

The engagement is still going on, as the guns can be distinctly heard in the city.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—1 P. M.

The steamers *Forest City* and *Chesapeake* have overhauled the cutter twelve miles down the bay, and we can hear heavy reports of guns occasionally. It is too hazy to see anything distinctly.

The cutter mounts a 32-pounder pivot gun, and a small gun.

We can telegraph the moment we get anything definite.

PORTLAND, Saturday—2 P. M.

A terrific explosion and smoke was just seen where the cutter was, and now she has escaped from sight. It is thought that the cutter is blown up.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—2 P. M.

The cutter is certainly blown up.

There was a tremendous explosion, and the volume of white smoke were seen.

The steamers are returning.

It is reported that the cutter fired into the *Forest City* before she blew up, and the *Forest City* is chasing them.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—2:30 P. M.

The *Caleb Cushing* appears to come to anchor and took in sails, and was seen to be on fire, and at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock she blew up with a tremendous report, and not a trace of her is now visible from the observatory. It is supposed she was blown up by her crew. The steamers in pursuit lay off some distance when she blew up.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—2 10 P. M.

The crew of the cutter seem to have escaped, before she was blown up, in boats—probably to a schooner near by—as the *Forest City* chased one down toward Green Island, caught her, and is towing her up.

The *Forest City* had about 150 pounders, I understand, and the *Chesapeake* only 6 pounders. But their information was to run the cutter down at once, as they were so much better armed.

The *Chesapeake* was manned by 20 men of the Seventh Maine regiment, from Col. MASON, together with Company A, Second Maine cavalry, on duty, under Capt. [illegible] who was in command. Capt. [illegible] had no [illegible] could be [illegible] with enthusiasm.

Lieut. [illegible] Government [illegible] the [illegible] Cushing [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] Portland [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] was [illegible] Cushing [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Cushing [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Cushing [illegible] Lieut.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3670. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Approach of the Rebels to Harrisburgh.

Their Advance Near the Fortifications.

Some Shelling During Yesterday Afternoon.

Burning of the Bridge Near Columbia by Our Forces.

A SKIRMISH AT WRIGHTSVILLE.

Two Rebel Cavalry Companies Defeated Below York.

Rapid Organization of Troops at Harrisburgh.

NO GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 28.

Our forces have slowly retired, and are now in and around the fortifications of Harrisburgh. The enemy is advancing slowly, and in all probability will soon commence an attack. Gen. SMITH has made proper disposition of his troops.

Throughout the day men have been coming to the defence of the city, in response to the Governor's proclamation. Among the number are a great many contrabands. They were all furnished with guns and ammunition, and sent across the Susquehanna.

Capt. BAILEY, Chief of Cavalry, who was on a reconnoissance this afternoon, reports the rebel scouts to have been within three miles of our pickets.

The reports from the direction of York are very conflicting. An extra train was run to Philadelphia at 12, noon.

LATER.—The enemy fired several shots from a position west of Oyster Point this afternoon. WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 28.

The enemy is within four miles of our works, advancing.

The firing of the artillery is distinctly heard.

The troops are all in position, awaiting the attack.

The authorities feel confident of their ability to repulse the rebels.

A battle will probably take place before night.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, so far, is safe.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 28—1 o'clock P. M.

A conflict is now going on in this vicinity, and the cannonading can be heard here.

No particulars have yet been received.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 28—6 P. M.

The rebels are within three miles, and are throwing shells.

Our troops are within the intrenchments and will make a bold stand.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 28—8 P. M.

The bridge over the Susquehenna at Columbia is in flames.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 28—Midnight.

The city, to-day, has been comparatively quiet, considering the near approximation of the enemy.

The trains departing from here have been crowded with persons from the city.

York has been occupied, and a portion of the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, this side of that place, have been burned.

When our troops fell back from Carlisle, they left in the barracks equipments for one company of cavalry and one regiment of infantry, and 20,000 rations, which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. There is a report that the barracks have been burned but it has not been confirmed.

The report of the capture of York last night was rather premature. In the afternoon, the Chief Burgess of the City in company with some prominent citizens, hearing the rebels were coming, started out to meet them to surrender the city. They had to go seven miles before they met the advance. In the meantime the operator, believing the chief burgess had been captured telegraphed that the rebels were coming into the town, and then left. A fight took place late this afternoon at Wrightsville, opposite Columbia.

The troops which were guarding the Northern Central Railroad retreated to Columbia Bridge on the approach of the enemy, and all crossed to this side of the river, except Col. FRICK'S regiment, who remained at Wrightsville to guard the bridge. The rebels attacked him in heavy force, and in order to save his men he was forced to cross to Columbia. The magnificent bridge was then burned to prevent the rebels from reaching this side of the river.

The Governor has information that the rebels are at Bainbridge, twelve miles above Columbia, with a pontoon train sufficiently large to construct a bridge.

The rebels that drove our men from Sterrett's Gap yesterday, and then moved toward Duncannon, have returned to the Gap.

No demonstration has been made on the Pennsylvania Railroad in that direction to-day, so far as is known.

Col. WYNKOOP has been appointed by Gen. COUCH, Chief of Cavalry in this Department—Capt. BRYAN having been ordered to his regiment.

TROOPS under the new call are rapidly arriving. Two companies of colored troops, composed of citizens of this place, were armed to-day and sent across the river.

Col. JENNINGS' regiment, which had the skirmish at Gettysburgh, arrived here to-day. He lost about 300 men in prisoners and stragglers. The officers were sent to Richmond and the men paroled. Some of the latter have arrived here.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday June 28—Midnight.

It rests with the enemy when the fight shall open. Our forces in and out of Fort Washington are ready and in good spirits. At six P. M. EWELL'S pickets were discovered only two or three miles off. Gen. COUCH and the Governor, with their assistants, have been busted night and day in perfecting arrangements for defence, and the prospect of success to our arms, in the event of a spirited engagement, is better this evening than any time before. The fight promises to be steadily contested by our volunteers. All KNIPE'S command is now withdrawn to this neighborhood.

The inhabitants of Harrisburgh are not disheartened. No panic as yet, nor prospect of any.

We cannot yet estimate accurately EWELL'S strength.

The New-York Seventy-first has seen great hardships, but is in good condition, having not lost a man nor a particle of equipage of any sort.

A great many ladies are determined to stay through the trouble, no matter what may come. But little valuable property can fall into rebel hands should our troops be overpowered by superior numbers.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 28—Midnight.

The artillery firing heard to-day was a skirmish between the enemy's advance and our outpost. No damage is known to have been done on either side. It occurred about five miles from here. Our troops then fell back, and up to the present time the rebel advance is four miles from here. The authorities expect an attack to-morrow.

The Governor has received notice of 25,000 men, who have enlisted under the last call.

TELEGRAMS FROM LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sunday, June 28, 1863.

The great bridge over the Susquehanna near Columbia is at this moment in flames. The firmament is illuminated by it even at this distance. It was fired by our own people to prevent the enemy from crossing.

Two rebel companies of cavalry attacked four companies of the Twentieth Pennsylvania regiment last night below York, but were driven off badly whipped. Our loss was insignificant.

There is no fighting at Harrisburgh yet.

A skirmish occurred in Wrightsville, opposite Columbia, three hours ago. Col. FRICK'S men fought the enemy in their rifle-pits gallantly, till surrounded and overpowered. Over one hundred were captured, and the rest retreated across the bridge, which was then fired.

The bridge was one mile and a quarter long, and worth a million.

The excitement here now amounts to a panic. Everything is leaving.

The rolling stock of the Northern Central and that of the Hanover Branch Roads have all passed down.

TROOPS ORGANIZING IN SCRANTON, PENN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sunday, June 28.

A full company composed of our best and largest business men and other citizens is now organized. One other company is full, and another will be filled to-night. The two latter are to receive a bounty of $60 per man, the funds being subscribed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Companies, and the citizens. Stirring speeches have been made by the clergy, Hon. JOHN BRISBIN, and others, and everybody is wakened up. The troops are expected to go to Harrisburgh in the morning.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 28.

The excitement in this city is intense. Third-street is thronged with people awaiting the news.

The merchants have resolved to close their stores and recruit a regiment immediately.

The Union League has also started in the matter.

The Corn Exchange Guard have a recruiting party marching through the streets.

THE EXCITEMENT IN NORRISTOWN.

NORRISTOWN, PENN., Sunday, June 28.

The manufacturers have determined to close their works until the rebels are driven from the State, and have raised $10,000 to pay the wages of all who volunteer during their absence. Five hundred men will leave for Harrisburgh in the morning.

A QUESTIONABLE REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 28.

The report from Harrisburgh, at midnight of Saturday, that the rebels had arrived opposite Duncannon, at the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers, is probably an error, as the telegraph line remains in order to Pittsburgh this (Sunday) morning.

GEN. DANA TO THE PHILADELPHIANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 28—2:30 A. M.

Gen. DANA has entered upon his duties, and yesterday issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1863.

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA: Prepare to defend your homes. The traitors who have spread desolation in the southern counties of your State, and carried into captivity free men and women, because they were black and under your protection, approach your city. Their strategy is sufficient by well understood to make it certain that their object is Philadelphia. Do the citizens of the Quaker City expect more favorable treatment at their hands than others? Arise now in your might: shake off your apathy, and show, by rallying rapidly and arming yourselves to meet the enemy and drive him back, that you deserve the blessings of a home. To stand idly now would invite suspicion either of treachery or cowardice. I urge upon the citizens of Philadelphia that they close all places of manufacture at noon, and all other places of business at 3 o'clock P. M. of each day, devoting the remainder of the day to military organization and instruction. Let companies of from sixty to a hundred men each be rapidly organized, and having chosen their officers, let them report their organization at headquarters, and stand ready for service at a moment's notice. There is not a moment to be lost, and therefore let us not squander away valuable time.

N. I. T. DANA, Major-Gen. Commanding.

A DESPERATE CAVALRY FIGHT.

A Squadron of Scott's 900 Cavalry Surrounded and Cut Up.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

A squadron of Scott's Nine Hundred cavalry, under Maj. RAMINGTON, on their way to Centreville, this morning, encountered near Fairfax the Sixth Virginia cavalry, and dashed at them with the sabre. The Major made two charges, and drove the enemy for three miles into a wood, and there encountered a superior force, that checked him with the fire of carbines. The fight from the beginning to the end was fierce. Its termination, from the overwhelming disparity of numbers, was disastrous.

Maj. RAMINGTON, after having had his horse shot twice, cut his way out and made his escape with eighteen men. Five have come in since. Eighty are reported as either killed, wounded or missing. Among them are Capt. DAGWELL, Capt. CAMPBELL and Lieut. HARLESTON. The companies were B and C.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 28,

Capt. DUGWELL, of Company C, Scott's Nine Hundred, has been heard of as in FITZHUGH LEE'S hands, wounded in the neck, but not severely.

Only six dead of the squadron were found to-day on the battle-ground.

A Raid by Fitzhugh Lee at Annandale.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 28.

A large number of rebel cavalry under command of FITZHUGH LEE, yesterday made a dash into Annandale, capturing several sutlers who were in the vicinity, and burning a number of Hospital stores, sutlers' wagons, etc.

All the papers found in the neighborhood were gathered up and burned. The sutlers' goods were taken off. Some dozen parties connected with the Commissary department, among them Mr. LEA of Alexandria, who were out reconnoitering, were also made prisoners. Lieut. DAGWELL, with about a dozen men in charge of some rebel prisoners, were also captured, and DAGWELL shot in the neck. Most of the rebels had our blue pants, and many of them were mounted on horses marked U. S. The whole number captured by them amounts to about forty. Mr. S. ZARSAS, Army purveyor, was captured and paroled by Gen. LEE. Mr. BARCA, clerk to the former gentleman, escaped by secreting himself on their approach.

THE TWO ARMIES.

Gen. Hooker Reported Relieved of His Command of the Army of the Potomac.

GEN. MEADE PUT IN HIS PLACE.

The Entire Army on the North Side of the Potomac.

THE MOVEMENTS OF LEE.

The Whole Rebel Army Entering Pennsylvania.

Destruction of the Northern Central Railroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, June 28—11 P. M.

We accept as truth the rumor that Gen. Hooker has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Meade put in his place.

The defences of Washington are sufficient against legions of mounted tatterdemalions. The National Capital is safe.

The return game between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia may be played this week. Let the country wait for the score.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 28.

Gen. HOOKER was last night relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, at his own request, and Gen. MEADE appointed his successor.

THE NEWS IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 28.

Official information has been received here that Gen. HOOKER is relieved and Gen. MEADE appointed his successor.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 27.

The entire Army of the Potomac is now on the north side of the Potomac. The respective positions of the various corps it would not be proper to indicate.

A portion of our cavalry is operating in the advance, and the remainder in the rebel rear.

There are no rebels now on South Mountain or at Boonsboro. They appear to be concentrating near Sharpsburgh. A. P. HILL'S corps crossed the river at Williamsport yesterday, and are now in Hagerstown. The whole rebel army is now on this side of the Potomac.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON'S brigade was in Smithsburgh yesterday, passing toward Gettysburgh. Col. LEACH-MAN'S regiment of cavalry accompanied them.

Wagon trains, loaded with grain, have passed through Smithsburgh toward Hagerstown, coming from Pennsylvania; also large droves of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. The negroes captured throughout the country were impressed by the rebels into their service as drivers.

The rebels had a number of small mountain howitzers with them.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 27.

Information was received at about 3 o'clock this afternoon, from Glen Rock, that the rebels were then at Hanover Junction, tearing up the railroad track. The operator there left as they approached, and came down to Glen Rock, from which point he communicated these facts.

The following information relative to the rebel movements may be considered as reliable:

The last of LONGSTREET'S army corps passed through Hagerstown yesterday morning, going toward Pennsylvania. It was preceded by A. P. HILL'S corps. Gen. LEE also passed through Hagerstown yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 28—Noon.

The telegraph is working to Glen Rock, on the Northern Central Railroad line, this morning, six miles this side of Hanover Junction.

Rebel Raid Across the Potomac at Seneca Mills.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 28.

It is reported that a rebel force of three thousand cavalry with seven pieces of artillery, crossed the Potomac at Seneca, Montgomery County, last night and this morning, took the Darnstown road, as if for the purpose of attempting to reach either the Washington road or the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The rebels have burnt two bridges this side of York, and two beyond, so far as known. A train went up the Northern Central road to-day as far as Parkton. No rebels had been seen at Glen Rock, and the force at Hanover Junction had left, going it is supposed, toward York.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans' Army in Motion Toward the Enemy.

Camp Broken on Wednesday Morning Last.

The Troops Advancing Toward Duck River in Three Columns.

Possible Retreat of Bragg on Chattanooga.

Reported Capture of Three Thousand Rebels at Hoover's Gap.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

I have barely more than time to announce to you by this morning's mail, that the whole Army of the Cumberland is in motion. The silence of five months is broken by the tramp of solid columns marching on to meet the enemy once more—the same enemy which on the first day of the present year was driven from his position at this place.

Bright and early this morning, the camps were broken, and the army began its onward march, with twelve days' provisions—three in the haversacks of the men, and nine in wagons.

McCOOK'S corps (the Twentieth) has the right, THOMAS' (the Fourteenth) has the centre, and CRITTENDEN'S (the Twenty-first) has the left. These columns move by different but converging roads—the objective point being the enemy's position along the Duck River. Our flanks are well covered by our excellent cavalry force—one division, (MITCHELL'S being on the right, the other, TURCHIN'S) on the left.

The distance from Murfreesboro to BRAGG'S headquarters at Shelbyville, by the direct road, running due south from here, is twenty-eight miles, and our right will have this road; but our centre and left, which have to make detours by way of Bradyville and Manchester, will have a distance of double that extent to traverse.

It will of course depend entirely on the enemy how much fighting we have to do before reaching his front on Duck river; but the probability is that we shall have skirmishing almost all the way, with the advanced force and corps of observation on front and flank. This is the customary policy of the enemy, as it gives them time to find out our intentions and make dispositions to meet them. A trifling force can make a whole column halt and form line of battle two or three times a day. It is probable, therefore, that although even with the circuit we shall make, we are only two good days' march from the rebel position, yet it will be Saturday, Sunday or Monday, before we get into a general engagement.

The rebels will be able to take up a good defensive position on the line of the Duck. They have rifle-pits covering the front of Shelbyville for four or five miles, across east and west, and another line it is said from Shelbyville to the Normandy Hills; but it is not believed that their artificial defences are of a very formidable nature. The Duck River is at the present moment quite low and fordable at most places.

Our strategic manœuvre, I take it, will be on the enemy's right flank, and will endeavor if possible to grasp his communications.

Many here are of the opinion that BRAGG will not make a stand at Shelbyville, Tullahoma, or, indeed, anywhere along the line of the Duck; but that he will, after embarrassing our progress as much as possible, fall back to the line of the Tennessee River, in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

It is, of course, possible that he may do so; and this would certainly be a course that would *not* jump with our wishes, as we should have made our march for nothing, and added thirty miles to a line of communications already too deep. A movement against Chattanooga at this time and with our present force is, I fear, out of the question.

There are, however, several considerations that will prompt him to hold on to his present position; and if he abandons it, it will be because his force has lately been so much reduced that he fears a battle. His retreat will give us in to us the whole of this region of Middle Tennessee, in which a crop of cereals is at the present moment ripening, unprecedented in its yield. They are so anxious to have command of it, that they have for some days had a detail of ten men from each company of the ninety-six regiments of BRAGG'S army out gathering it in. We shall be very apt to disturb their harvesting operations. It also brings us into a dense slave population, hitherto untapped, where the emancipation proclamation will have a fine field of operation, under an army which marches on

"Shouting the battle cry of Freedom."

With reference to the all-important question touching the strength of BRAGG'S force, that is a matter difficult to settle. In a former letter I told you that several brigades had gone to reinforce JOHNSTON, but gave it as the opinion of the best authorities that no great material reduction of the rebel force had taken place. *There seems now to be good evidence that within the past two or three days, a considerable diminution has taken place, and almost the whole of Cheatem's division is reported to have gone to Mississippi.* If this be really so, it of course adds to our chances of whipping the rebel army, but it also does to the chance that *Bragg will fall back without giving us an opportunity for battle.* If he adopts this latter policy, you must not indulge in expectations of much in the way of pursuit. BRAGG is a master at retreat; he moves with an an excessive lightness, and he has his line of retreat entirely open.

If you will recur to the considerations presented in the elaborate article on the strategic relations of the forces in this theatre of war, published in the TIMES a fortnight ago, you will see that we have little reason to hope that we shall be able to get a *decisive* battle on the line of the Duck River. I may say that these views are shared by all sound heads in this army. They seemed to indicate the prudence of holding ourselves here until a solution of the complications on the Mississippi would authorize our entering on a campaign from which we might really hope for great ulterior results. The reasons for an advance, however, now press much stronger than they did a fortnight ago.

Although in previous speculations the weight of opinion has gone against an advance, at the present time, yet, now that it is actually inaugurated, a great activity, spirit and vigor are displayed, and everybody is bending his energies to the great task.

My last letter will have given you an idea of the superb condition, both morally and materially, of this army. The hackneyed phrase is literally true—the men are "eager for the fray."

It is possible that we may be more fortunate than I at present look for. I pray Heaven we may be! *We may be able, by a rapid and vigorous advance, to compel a battle that will be more or less decisive, and a cavalry expedition to cut off their railroad communications with Chattanooga is on the programme.* We shall also have the harvests to which they are looking to feed their already pinched soldiery withal. If we get command of the line of the Duck, either with or without a battle, it will probably be made an eventual base. The railroad track between here and Shelbyville, with the exception of about two miles, is said to be entirely undisturbed, and we shall be able to bring up supplies rapidly. For the present we take twelve days' rations—three days in the haversacks of the men and nine in the wagons.

I write, booted and spurred—my horse held at the door by the Orderly—and have merely time to close this letter, as Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff, whom I accompany, are already (1 P. M.) mounting for the road. Headquarters to-night will be at Dug Hollow Spring, on the Manchester pike road, fifteen miles from Murfreesboro. WILLIAM SWINTON.

P. S.—The use of the telegraph is interdicted the Press. W. S.

Reported Capture of Three Thousand Rebels —Gallant Cavalry Fight, etc.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 28.

To-day's Nashville *Union* reports that one division of the Federal army captured 3,000 rebels, on Saturday, when going through Hoover's Gap. There are no further particulars.

The *Union* also states that the Seventeenth Indiana mounted infantry, being surrounded by four regiments of rebel infantry, cut their way through, taking a number of prisoners. Col. MILLER, of Gen. NEGLEY'S division, is reported wounded in the eye.

A special dispatch from Manchester, Tennessee, to the Louisville *Journal*, says, Col. WILDER'S mounted infantry dashed into Manchester, capturing a large party of rebels, including Capt. ANDERSON of the First Kentucky (rebel) cavalry. WILDER'S scouts captured yesterday a courier from MORGAN and WHEELER'S command with important dispatches.

BRAGG reviewed the rebel troops at Hoover's Gap on the morning of the battle.

Col. WILDER'S forces burned the trestle-work, yesterday, on the Manchester and Tullahoma Road.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 26th, says firing continues with increasing rapidity at Vicksburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

The record of the week is unusually scanty. Not a single novelty has been produced at any of the Broadway theatres, of which three only remain open. The regular season is ended, and we are now in the dead calm that precedes the fitful Summer one. Mr. WALLACK brought his campaign to an end on Monday last. Every one will be glad to hear that it was in the highest degree successful. Half a dozen theatres, conducted with similar purpose and pains, would also succeed in New-York. The company will reassemble in September next for the regular performances. It is rumored also that a few of the number will essay a Summer season, playing light pieces in the approved style. Mr. MARK SMITH commences his experiment at the Winter Garden on Monday next, and will be supported by an excellent company. Miss EMILY THORNE and Mr. DAN SATCHELL are both members of it, and the *personelle* generally is of a kind to warrant the most pleasant anticipations. Mr. MARK SMITH has a widespread and well-earned reputation, which will, we hope, avail him now.

The stirring and excellent drama of the "Duke's Motto" continues to attract overwhelming houses to Niblo's Garden. It remains, of course, on the bill until further notice. At LAURA KEENE'S theatre the play of the "Wives of Paris" is still the attraction. It shows a little of everything, and exhibits the peculiar excellencies of Mrs. ENGLISH'S company. At Bernum's Museum, in addition to the usual attractions, the new drama of the "Duke's Device" will be repeated.

We have on several occasions spoken of the Stereopticon now on exhibition at Irving Hall. The science of optics seldom come to us in so acceptable a form. The instrument, indeed, has created a new pleasure, enabling the cosmopolitan to revisit the scenes of his travels, and the stay-at-home to see something of the world. Many new views have been added during the past week; a special exhibition was given for the purpose of introducing them on Tuesday last. The *repertoire* of the Stereopticon is so extensive, that frequent visits are necessary to do it justice. The exhibition to one that is peculiarly suited to the Summer months. There is no trouble from the heat, the gas being turned down in the hall during the performance. We heartily recommend every one to witness this remarkable entertainment, which we may here add gains much of its interest from the well chosen remarks of Mr. ROSA, who briefly explains the pictures.

Mr. MARETZEK'S season at the Academy of Music will commence immediately on the termination of the American Institute Fair which is held in that building during the month of September. The *impresario* is already making preparations for the campaign. Mme. MAPOLEI will return in time for the opening, and it is said that PETRELLA, the composer of "Ione," has at her solicitation accepted Mr. MARETZEK'S invitation to write a new opera for the Academy and visit America expressly for its production. It is only the leading opera houses of Europe that have works written expressly for them; but Mr. MARETZEK sees no reason why the metropolis of America should be behind either London or Paris in this particular. Nor do we; but—will it pay at present prices, especially as orchestra-players have added twenty-five per cent. to their rates?

Cruise of the Blackstone.

The steamer *Blackstone* arrived at this port yesterday, from a cruise from Sandy Hook to the Banks, under command of A. S. BALDWIN, Commander U. S. N. Her officers are, Commander A. S. BALDWIN; Acting-Master, P. S. BORDEN; Acting-Master's Mate, E. P. PALMER.

The Blackstone spoke during her cruise the following vessels: June 17, bark Ada Carter, brig Rose, schooner D. H. Bills, Emma Furbish, David Smith, Joseph Fish: 18th, barks Kepler, Alamo, Albion, Lincoln, barkentine Lamplighter, brigs St. Vincent, Reformer, Georgianna J. Bickmore, George Amos, and pilot-boat Ezra Nye, of New-York; 19th, ship Missouri, barks St. Olaf, Holland; 20th, ship Byzantium, United States bark Trinity; 21st, bark Barzilla; 22d, British ship Corsair, brig Alliance, United States schooner Kittaninny; 23d, ship Victoria, barks Essex, Cassimiroe; 24th, barks Edward, Watkins, brig Panope, schooners Emma O. Curtis, Nantucket, light-ship, and New-York pilot-boats Fannie and Mary Catharine; 25th, United States steamer Curlew, ship Caroline Nesmith, bark Waithsa, brig Annabella; 26th, ship W. Libby, bark R. H. Knight, brig St. Peter, schooners Sarah, Caroline, Margaret Ann, Electric Light, also New-York pilot-boats Fannie and Isaac Webb; 27th, whale ship Mary Ann, from Pacific Ocean for New-Bedford, 55 months out, with 1,350 barrels sperm; ships Australia, Wm. Frothingham, bark Jane. United States steamer Shenandoah.

The British ship Corsair was boarded 22d in lat. 40° 38', long. 58° 03', at 3:30 P. M., and was boarded same afternoon by the Tacony. The Corsair was standing to the westward with an easterly wind, and the Blackstone was steaming to the westward steering west south-west, the weather being so foggy as to prevent us seeing a greater distance than three miles. The pilot-boat Fannie *subsequently spoke the Corsair*, and ascertained that she had been boarded by the Tacony on the 22d.

The Corsair was an English ship, and her master an Englishman, and it is inferred that he informed the Tecony that a pursuer was close aboard of him. Since that the Blackstone traversed and retraversed the locality where she might probably be without hearing anything of her.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

An Important and Successful Expedition.

Total Destruction of the Bridge Over the South Anna River.

Capture of Gen. W. F. Lee and a Number of Other Rebel Officers.

A Large Amount of Public Property Secured.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 28.

Major-Gen. DIX telegraphs as follows:

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 28.

Col. SPEAR, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, whom I sent out two days ago, completely destroyed the bridge over the South Anna, captured Gen. W. F. LEE, Col. HEARSEILE, four Captains, five Lieutenants and one hundred privates, and brought them in. He has also brought in thirty-five wagons, with six mules each, and one hundred and fifty mules in addition, and from seventy-five to one hundred horses. He took $15,000 in Confederate bonds, just issued, from an agent of the authorities at Richmond. This is all public property. No private property has been touched. Col. SPEAR'S loss is three killed and eight wounded.

A PANIC IN RICHMOND.

APPREHENSIONS OF AN ATTACK

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 28.

Refugees who have reached the Army of the Potomac from Richmond, represent that there was quite a panic there. Only a very small guard was left there, and many of the citizens were leaving and going to Staunton. This would seem to indicate that the Richmond people are rather uneasy at the almost total abandonment of that city by the rebel forces.

Military Movements in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, June 28.

Gov. SMITH last night called out the Providence Marine Artillery to protect the west passage in Narragansett Bay. They went to-day to take position on Dutch Island and the mainland opposite with their five guns. They will be able to guard that important passage.

The Newport Artillery are also ordered to guard the east passage.

The President has authorized these movements.

Arrival of Captured Crews.

GLOUCESTER, Sunday, June 28.

The pilot-boat *Wanderer*, of Newburyport, has arrived with the crews of the schooners *Ada*, *Wanderer* and *Archer*, captured by the bark *Tacony* and put on board the ship *Shatemuc*, which vessel is now in sight, bound to Boston.

Pennsylvania and New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, June 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You inveigh, with natural, if not just indignation, against the apathy and want of public spirit shown by the people of Pennsylvania in the present danger, and somewhat discouragingly ask the reason. Is it not that Pennsylvania is helpless and seemingly apathetic, because panic-stricken, and is she not panic-stricken because unprepared?

I would ask you, is New-York better prepared to meet invasion? Is the thought of danger to our State more ridiculous to-day than the thought of danger to Pennsylvania was to her people two months ago? Is New-York so very much further from the rebels at Pittsburgh, than Pittsburgh was from the rebels in Richmond? And if between LEE in Virginia and the helpless Pennsylvanians stood HOOKER with his veterans, unable to prevent the mischief, what, I ask you, stands between LEE in Pennsylvania and our helpless selves? Is LEE, with all the materiel resources of Pennsylvania at his control, less formidable to New-York than he was to Pennsylvania when cooped up in the wasted and barren valleys of Virginia? Does not our boasted superiority in material resources seem to dwindle somewhat at this thought? Is New-York, cut off from Washington, so sure of steady self-control in danger, as we are wont to think? What could we oppose at short notice to the flushed and newly mounted veterans of LONGSTREET and LEE?

I ask again:

Is New-York prepared?

Are we aware that the hour of need is nigh?

Can men bear to risk such insult as the vengeance of our Southern enemies has long stored up for us in rage and humiliation and despair?

Do not, I beg of you, refuse to insert this, on the ground of panic-making. Even a panic now were better than our utter blindness and most reckless confidence. You have not heretofore shown want of moral courage. Be not now less brave. Be bold to point out danger, *and thereby avert it.* J. B. H.

Obituary.

—Clinton Cassidy, brother of one of the editors of the Albany *Argus*, died on June 26, of consumption. He was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Maryland, and at Worcester, Mass. As President of the Young Men's Association, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and afterward as City Attorney, he discharged his duties faithfully and conscientiously, and always with ability and success. To the last mentioned office he was reelected, several weeks ago, without a dissenting vote.

—Major-Gen. Stoneman is on a brief visit to his home in Jamestown, Chautauque County. On his arrival he was received and welcomed in a neat and appropriate speech by Hon. A. Haseltine. The General responded in a soldier-like and patriotic manner. He said he knew no party, and no policy but to subdue the rebellion and restore the Union. It was the business of the Government, that is the people by their representatives, to devise a policy, and the duty of the soldier to act and obey.

THE SECOND ASSAULT ON PORT HUDSON.

List of Casualties.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Third Brigade, Third Division, in Action Before Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.

KILLED.

Color Sergt. F. A. Clary, Co. D, 31st Massachusetts.
Geo. W. Gelswold, Co. B, 31st Massachusetts.
James Forbes, Co. C, 31st Massachusetts.
John Williams, Co. D, 31st Massachusetts.
Jerry Mahoney, Co. E, 31st Massachusetts.
E. P. Woods, Co. E, 31st Massachusetts.
August Miller, Co. K, 31st Massachusetts.
Charles Knackfoss, Co. K, 31st Massachusetts.
Charles A. Carpenter, Co. A, 38th Massachusetts.
William A. Lewis, Co. D, 38th Massachusetts.
Sergt. J. Frank Augell, Co. F, 38th Massachusetts.
George R. Blake, Co. F, 38th Massachusetts.
Joseph A. Morris, Co. F, 38th Massachusetts.
Corp. Wm. L. Champney, Co. F, 38th Mass.
Lieut. F. Holmes, Co. G, 38th Massachusetts.
Corp. S. C. Kenny, Co. H, 38th Massachusetts.
N. Bradley Upham, Co. A, 53d Massachusetts.
Corp. D. S. Kimball, Co. D, 53d Massachusetts.
W. S. Arlan, Co. D, 53d Massachusetts.
First Lieut. A. R. Glover, Co. C, 53d Mass.
Walter T. Putnam, Co. E, 53d Massachusetts.
Corp. J. M. Jackson, Co. F, 53d Massachusetts.
E. L. Robinson, Co. F, 53d Massachusetts.
Russell Whipple, Co. I, 53d Massachusetts.
Peter Donnelly, Co. F, 156th New-York.
Corp. Frank Heller, Co. K, 156th New-York.
Total 26.

WOUNDED.

Thirty-first Massachusetts.

A. Denter, Co. A—right leg.
Wm. Moore, Co. A—right thigh.
Pat. Donovan, Co. A—right ankle, contesion.
Chas. Wilcox, Co. A—right hand.
Henry Morrer, Co. B—left arm, contusion.
George Meyer, Co. B.
Sergt. James Johnson, Co. C—right thigh.
John Hillman, Co. C—left knee, amputated.
Capt. W. Irving Allen, Co. D—right shoulder, contusion.
First Lieut. N. F. Bond, Co. D—right breast.
George Marsh, Co. D—face.
Edmund Parks, Co. E—right leg.
Edward McCarty, Co. H—right leg, contusion.
James Logan, Co. H—lower jaw.
Sergt. Benj. Ingalls, Co. K—wrist.
W. Kayhoo, Co. K—thigh.
Corp. A. J. Brown, Co. K—left ankle.
Ed. C. Capron, Co. K—face, slightly.
Thomas Kelly, Co. K.
W. P. Hubbard, Co. I—thigh.

Thirty-eighth Massachusetts.

Lieut. Albert F. Bullard, Co. A—thigh.
1st Sergt. G. H. Copeland, Co. A—head and breast.
Sergt. Isaac Fellows, Co. A—neck.
Sergt. Samuel Jermott, Co. A—hand.
Corp. Thomas Cassidy, Co. A—head.
Corp. G. A. L. Snow, Co A—contusion.
S. M. Bosworth, Co. A—contusion.
Lewis C. Clark, Co. A—contusion.
William Friend, Co. A—slightly, in hand.
John Gerry, Co. A—slightly, in hand.
William H. Lunt, Co. A—slightly, in thigh.
Chas. H. Laws, Co. A—stigntly, in arm.
B. F. Hastings, Co. A—slightly, in leg.
John C. Lang, Co. A—slightly, leg and foot.
John McClintock, Co. A—slightly, in neck.
E. C. Proctor, Co. A—slightly, in leg.
Joseph Smith, Co. A—contusion.
Lieut. Albert Jackson, Co. B—leg.
Corp. C. M. Davis, Co. B—hand.
M. A. Grady, Co. B—hand.
John Scott, Co. B—hand.
Timothy Toolrig, Co. B—hand.
T. McGeveran, Co. B—hand and back.
Color Corp. E. O. Prior, Co. C—shoulder.
Corp. T. F. Whiting, Co. C—slightly.
Joshua Perkins, Co. C—leg.
Edwin Robbins, Co. C—wrist.
John Hudson, Co. C—hand.
Lieut. George B. Russell, Co. D—leg broken.
J. H. Thrasher, Co. D—shoulder.
Thomas G. Savory, Co. D—breast.
Thomas Whillsion, Co. D—wrist.
Eldridge Winser, Co. D—ankle.
J. W. Fish, Co. D—slightly.
Bradford Sampson, Co. D—slightly.
Albert Greenwood, Co. D—slightly.
Henry O. Chandler, Co. D—cheek.
Jeoabod Bosworth, Co. D—arm.
Samuel C. Whittle, Co. D—breast.
John M. Brown, Co. E—leg.
James F. McIntire, Co. E—leg.
Wm. J. Flynn, Co. E—ankle.
James Kitchen, Co. E—leg.
David G. Coggins, Co. E—breast.
Lieut. Nathan Russell, Jr., Co. F—arm and aldn.
Sergt. W. F. Wilson, Co. F—head, hand and leg.
Corp. George D. Towne, Co. F—side.
A. P. Elton, Co. F—hip.
J. M. Gilcreave, Co. F—foot.
Patrick Foley, Co. F—shoulder.
Mathias Barney, Co. F—back.
Ward W. Harris, Co. F—leg.
Adolph M. Levi, Co. F—hip.
Charles H. Taylor, Co. F—collar-bone.
John Powers, Co. F—head.
First Sergt. S. Crandon, Co. G—hend,
Sergt. Charles Young, Co. G—arm.
Corp. ——— White—side.
Albert Gibbs, Co. G—arm.
Robert Lashuers, Co. G—leg.
Seth Glass, Co. G—breast.
Sergt. ——— Parker, Co. H—throat.
Corp. G. D. Babbee, Co. H—hip.
Wm. Phinips, Co. H—hip.
Augustus E. Foster, Co. H—shoulder.
Percy Fisher, Co. H—foot.
Corp. B. Hillman, Co. H—hand.
Lieut. V. K. Spear, Co. I—groin, dangerously.
Sergt. Wm. Parker, third, Co. I—side.
Corp. James Dooley, Co. I—mortally.
Alfred Weston, Co. I—leg.
——— Moulton, Co. I—side.
Charles H. Graham, Co. I.
E. A. Grant, Co. I.
——— Kenniston, Co. I.
——— Martin, Co. I—bowels.
——— Farry, Co. I—side.
Corp. George O. Noyes, Co. K—hand.
Corp. Charles G. Shelburne, Co. K—leg.
Abram A. Hasty, Co. K—head.

Fifty-third Massachusetts.

Col. John W. Kimball—contusion in thigh.
Capt. J. K. Tatt, Co. A—leg amputated.
F. A. Alvord, Co. A—flesh wound in shoulder.
F. F. Farrar, Co. A—flesh wound in arm.
J. Henry Kendall, Co. A—flesh wound in leg.
Wm. Woodridge, Co. A—side, severe, (since dead.)
A. O. Hitchcock, Co. A—eye, slight.
Amory Robinson, Co. A—finger shot off.
Corn. S. Hosmer, color bearer, Co. A—arm, slight.
F. Hemenway, Co. A—shoulder, slight.
Capt. J. A. Stratton, Co. C—head, severely.
Corp. C. A. Woodworth, Co. C—throat, severely.
J. B. Allen, Co. C—leg, slight.
A. J. Conant, Co. C—face, slight.
James Carlan, Co. C—wounded, missing.
Edward O. Day, Co. C—head, severe.
Edw. Dever, Co. C—shoulder.
A. W. Johnson, Co. C—leg.
Stillmann Gillpatrick, Co. C—leg, slight.
Dennis J. Sheehan, Co. D—chest, arm and leg, dangerously.
Joel C. Neat, Co. D—arm, slight.
John B. Elliot, Co. D—head, slight.
Aug. G. Stickney, Co. D—finger shot off.
Adams J. Graham, Co. D—ankle, slight.
Henry H. Whitney, Co. D—finger shot off.
J. W. Pierce, Co. D—hip, slight.
Corp. F. E. Stratton, Co. E—shoulder.
G. W. Morgan, Co. E—finger shot off.
H. H. Stratton, Co. E—head.
Jas. A. Moore, Co. E—head, slight.
Edw. W. Cross, Co. E—foot, slight.
Ori Oliver, Cu. E—foot, slight.
Martin Falan, Co. E—hip, slight.
Capt. J. G. Mudge, Co. F—ear, slight.
Chas. E. Ball, Co. F—leg amputated.
George R. Chaffer, Co. F—serious.
S. A. Chamberlain, Co. F—head, slight.
W. B. Fessenden, Co. F—shoulder, slight.
H. W. Heald, Co. F—thigh, slight.
Nelson M. Jameson, Co. F—shoulder, slight.
Spencer T. Nye, Co. F—side, slight.
Lyman Peters, Co. F—side, slight.
Patrick Rogers, Co. F—thigh, flesh wound.
Lucius Spooner, Co. F—contusion in cheat.
John E. Townsend, Co. F—thigh, flesh wound.
John E. Wilder, Co. F—hand.
Augustus Wheeler, Co. F—arm, serious.
F. L. Sanderson, Co. F—arm amputated.
Sergt. D. P. Stockwell, Co. G—abdomen, severe.
George W. Morton, Co. G—arm, slight.
Edson W. Greenwood, Co. G—foot, slight.
Michael Coyle, Co. G—knee, severe.
Jas. Lynch, Co. G—foot, slight.
Dixy J. Crosby, Co. G—foot, slight.
Hugh McDonald, Co. G—hand.
Lieut. R. Carruth, Co. H—hip, slight.
J. S. Raynor, Jr., Co. H—leg, severn.
Cyrus C. Brown, Co. H—wrist, slight.
Capt. E. R. Washburne, Co. I—leg, severe.
First Lieut. J. H. Vose, Co. I—breast, severe.
Sergt. G. H. Patrick, Co. I—leg, slight.
Corp. C. H. Moore, Co. I—face, slight.
Corp. H. Wallace, Co. I—leg, slight.
Corp. Spencer Frost, Co. I—shoulder, slight.
Corp. E. C. Whitney, Co. I—arm, slight.
T. W. Belcher, Cu. I—hand, slight.
B. J. Edwards, Co. I—breast, slight.
H. C. Harrisann, Co. I—leg, slight.
R. Orr, Co. I—head, serious.
P. Owens, Co. I—back.
T. W. Reed, Co. I—leg, slight.
T. Roharts, Co. I—hand.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York.

Major Thomas Fowler—severely.
Lieut. Ab. Elling—slightly.
Corp. Jesse Carpenter, Co, A—slightly.
Harrison Van Bramnr, Co. B—slightly.
Simeon Miller, Co. C—slightly.
Drummer Ab. Cleamater, Co. D—slightly.
Corp. Robert T. Terwilligar, Co. E—slightly.
Georga Armstrong, Co. E—slightly.
Henry Hess, Co. E—slightly.
First Sergt. Richard M. Hines, Co. F—slightly.
Corp. William O'Brien, Co. H—slightly.
Edward King, Co. H—slightly.
Joseph Bartar, Co. H—slightly.
David Eadand, Co. H—slightly.
First Sergt. Charles W. Kennedy, Co. I—slightly.
Thomas Wright, Co. I—slightly.
Corp. John Thompson—Co. K—slightly.
Evan Riley, Co. K—seriously.
Rodolph Richsteig, Co. K—slightly.
Charles Smith, Co. K—slightly.
Total 192.

MISSING.

Thirty-eighth Massachusetts.

Abiel O. Stetson, Co. D.
Henry Bradley, Co. H.
David Edward, Co. K.

Fifty-third Massachusetts.

A. W. Fletcher, Co. D—supposed killed.
F. A. Hicks, Co. F—supposed killed.
L. C. Hicks, Co. F—supposed killed.
Jora Hodges, Co. F—supposed killed.
Martin J. Johnson, Co. F—supposed killed.
Georgn Knights, Co. F—supposed killed.
Total 9.

RECAPITULATION.

	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Agg'te.
31st Mass...	—	8	2	18	—	—	28
38th Mass..	1	7	5	75	—	3	91
53d Mass...	1	7	7	65	—	6	86
156th N. Y.—		3	2	18	..	—	22
Total.....	2	24	16	178	—	9	227

The foregoing is a correct list of the casualties in the Third brigade, Third division, Nineteenth army norps, in the action of June 14, 1863.

E. H. FORDHAM, Captain and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 17, 1863.

One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York.

Capt. Henry Cochan, Co. K—killed.
Maj. Galloway, wounded.
Lieut. M. Shea, Co. I—killed.
Lieut. Henry Wells, Co. G—wounded in leg.
Lieut. M. Conway, Co. E—wounded in arm.
Lieut. Podger, Co. F—wounded in leg.

Company A.

John Sears—wounded.
W. A. Hyde—wounded.

Company B.

Ord. Sergt. T. Elton—killed.
Sergt. J. Ryons—wounded.
M. McCarty—wounded.
Joseph Gough—wounded.
W. A. Boothman—wounded.
J. Murphy—wounded.
Peter Raat—wounded.
J. Neoman—wounded.

Company C.

Henry Bennett—killed.
Corp. C. L. Baker—wounded.
John Stickeveer—killed.
Fred. Gisel—wounded.
John Waltz—wounded.
H. Henne—wounded.
Sargt. J. B. Byrns—wounded.

Company D.

E. Quinn—wounded.
W. McDurbitt—wounded.
Jos. Sherwood—wounded.

Company E.

Wm. Augur—wounded.
L. Ernest—wounded.
M. McConnell—wounded.
Corp. J. A. Wagle—wounded.

Company F.

Philip Miller—wounded.
Eli Rommin—wounded.
Thos. Malley—wounded.
Corp. J. Robinson—killed.
M. Riley—wounded.

Company G.

Ord. Sergt. C. Nalten—wounded.
C. James—wounded.
M. Albert—wounded.
Corp. N. Hoyt—wounded.
J. Netter—wounded.
J. Dom—wounded.

Company H.

W. Pryor—killed.
John O'Hara—wounded.
Sergt. J. H. Jalley—wounded.
B. McLaughlin—wounded.
W. Smith—wounded.

Company I.

H. W. Moger—wounded
P. Powers—wounded.
Sgt. W. Robinson—wounded.
Byrns Wells—wounded.
H. Wogle—wounded.

Company K.

P. Hughes—wounded.
M. Murphy—wounded.
W. F. Limmer—wounded.
H. Heickele—wounded.
J. Robinson—wounded.
Wm. Lynch—wounded.
M. Yund—wounded.
J. Wch—wounded.
D. Fisher—wounded.
E. Donaldson—wounded.
J. Herbert—wounded.
—— McDonald—missing.
—— Elwod—missing.
—— Shay—missing.
—— McKanna—missing.
—— Stronger—missing.
—— Shannon—missing.
Total, 53.

One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York.

Company A.

Lt. B. F. Denton—killed.
J. Murphy—missing.
Corp M. P. Fogle—wounded.
J. W. Ludlim—missing.
Corp. N. J. Blanchard—wounded.
M. McGovern—missing.
P. Moore—slight.
Corp D. C. Austin—wounded.
T. E. Mulroy—slight.
J. Armstrong—killed
M. Rafferts—slight.
P. H. Cohen—wounded.
J. Reed—missing.
J. Hughes—wounded
J. Reynolds—wounded.
S. Van Derave—wounded.
F. Van Amburg—wounded.

Company B.

Sergt. R. Jones—killed.
L. Sewall—wounded.
P. Quinn—killed
N. Palmer—wounded.
J. Brinkerhoff—missing.
C. Humphray—wounded.
J. Dougherty—wounded.
A. Hungries—wounded.
R. Patterson—wounded.
J. W. Richard—wounded.

Company C.

P. Fitzpatrick—leg.
J. Eastman—neck.

Company D.

C. M. Taylor—killed.
Capt. R. King—wounded.
Samuel Lasane—killed.
J. Shruber—wounded.
J. J. Harley—wounded.
J. V. Byrn—wounded.
J. McGuire—wounded.
Geo. L. Curry—wounded.
Alex. Stewart—wounded.
Thos Dougnerty—wounded.
E. Houston—wounded.
M. Kealy—wounded.
Jas. O'Neil—missing.

Company E.

Lieut. J. C. Hull—wounded.
U. Prior—missing.
Jos. Perry—wounded
J. W. Dutcher—missing.
J. Donahoe—wounded
Wm. Bety—missing.

Company F.

M. Carroll—leg.
George Ransnur—breast.
T. Donahoe—head.
Peter Shliar—missing.
J. Coggins—Hand.
Wm. Clinton—missing.
Chas. Rushbrook—breast.

Company G.

Wm. Duno—killed.
Henry Brocher—wounded.
A. Bwyer—killed.
M. Slduck—wounded.
J. Wesling—wounded.
Henry Flood—wounded.
J. N. Campbell—wounded.
Peter Shearer—wounded.

Company H.

Wm. Remsek—wounded.
Charles Gavin—wounded.

Company I.

Sergt C. W. Townsend—k'd.
J. Dappin—wounded.
Corp. Jas. Merrick—wou'd.
E. W. Goodwin—wounded.
Corp. B. F. Kelsey—wou'd.
J. Joseph—wounded.
Corp. H. F. Hewes—wou'd.
J. H. Muon—wounded.
Corp. L. Peck—wounded.
D. Van Wirt—wounded.
B. Ryan—missing.

Company K.

J. H. Tucker—wounded.
Col. L. D. H. Currie—wounded in both arms.

Killed..... 9
Wounded..... 55
Total..... 77
Missing..... 13

Fourth Wisconsin.

Company A.

Sergt. M. Ramey—killed.
O. M. Griggs—arm and leg bad.
1st Sgt. H. L. Nycer—mis'g.
Sergt. L. L. Smith—miss'g.
R. T. Moody—foot, bad.
Sergt. C. M. Kenyur—m'g.
James Cardle—head.
Corp. Thos Daffy—miss'g.
J. J. Cryer—missing.
Corp. Henry A. Terry—m'g.
D. A. Proctor—missing.
Corp. W. F. Ludman—m'g.
F. W. Lndman—missing.
Corp. T. Gill—arm, bad.
Nels Nelson—missing.
Corp. G. B. French—sh'd'r.
Austin Kittleson—missing.
J. A. Chamberlin—leg, bad.
Ashbel Pattarson—missing.
W. H. Drake—neck.

Company D.

Corp. J. W. Earl—missing.
A. C. Ketchum—wounded.
H. Dikes—killed.
P. J. Parker—wounded.
W. P. Stillick—killed.
G. V. Hancock—wounded.
F. C. Ferris—killed.
C. D. Tarbox—wounded.
C. W. Osborn—wounded.
C. O. White—wounded.
W. Manea—wounded.
J. W. Baldwin—wounded.

Company F.

J. P. Tupper—killed.
John W. Bush—shin.
W. Tnbor—missing.
N. Burton—thigh.
W. Lee—missing.
S. W. Dodge—arms and leg.
1st Sergt. Mead—cheek.
M. Filzgerald—wrist
N. W. White—leg.
J. S. Gibbs—hand and arm.
A. E. Wilson—arm.
A. Jerome—arm.
C. D. Uttar—hand.
G. E. Parker—hand.
R. R. Cronk—chest.
J. S. Perkins—leg.
L. G. Blanchard h'n and arm.
C. E. Calley—breast and leg.
J. Britton, head—bad.
Levi Smith—hand.

Company I.

Lieut. D. G. Jewett—miss'g.
L. Goodnough—missing.
Sergt. J. P. Matterson—miss'g.
T. S. Galley—missing.
Corp. F. N. Thomas—miss'g.
Corp. J. S. Chandler—back and shoulder.
Miller Graham—missing.
Corp. G. P. Bailey—wrist.
Nicholas Deal—missing.
H. C. Robbins—chin.
D. A. Seeley—shoulder & leg.
A. B. Smith—breast.
J. Van Kirk—wrist.
C. R. Lisember—face and breast.
W. Rabberts—arms and side.

Company K.

Luke Gill—killed.
J. J. Sweet—wounded and missing.
Sergt. G. O. Johnson—wonn'd
P. Macker—wounded and missing.
Chas. McCarter—both thighs
Chauncey Tummarman, ancle and leg.
H. L. Eldridge—wounded and missing.
A. M. Lawrance—wounded and missing.
L. S. Ferguson—wounded and missing.
Chas. Magee—wounded and missing.
E. J. Harrington—wounded and missing.
Corp. A. J. Dunlap—wounded and missing.
W. W. Miller—missing.

Company H.

Sergt. D. O'Leary—killed.
J. Murphy—knee and thigh.
F. Molett—killed.
J. Stahl—shoulder.
J. Nunnon—killed.
M. Kelley—foot.
F. L. Otto—killed.
J. Leukins—thigh.
C. Houlihan—killed.
F. Mener—thigh.
A. J. McDonald—missing.
C. Ratter—arm.
Sergt. D. W. Bradly—arm.
C. Marr—arm.
Corp. G. W. Coles—back.
O. Farrell—arm.
Corp. Wm Yonng—thumb.
J. Hoffman—thigh.
J. Marshall—shoulder.
L. C. Bells—leg.
F. L. France—thumb.

Company E.

Corp. C. S. Frissell—miss'g.
J. N. Wright—wounded and missing.
Corp. Geo. Sanborn—miss'g.
1st Sergt. S. R. Jones—head and wrist.
—— Knowlton—wounded and missing.
Corp. A. Neltzert—shoulder.
A. Woodward—wounded and missing.
Leroy Jones—shoulder.
John Zeb—wounded & mis'g
G. B. Burrett—head and foot.

Company B.

G. W. Cartar—leg and arm.
E. B. Corwell—killed.
Sert. O. O. Gleason—arm.
A. Masters—arm.
G. Kimball—arm.
J. Bailey—arm.
J. Thompson—leg.
R. W. Wheeler—shoulder.
Corp. E. D. Henry—missing.
W. K. Brown—missing.
Corp. A. H. Root—missing.
C. Jenkins—missing.
C. Henry—missing.
W. Martin—missing.
D. O. Strong—missing.
G. Pigal—missing.
C. A. Piper—missing.
J. Smith—missing.
D. Crowley—missing.
J. Nelson—missing.
J. Russell—missing.
Geo. Wilcox—missing.
D. P. Brownley—missing.
O. B. Delano—missing.
John Keene—missing.

Eighth New-Hampshire.

Company A.

1st Sgt. E. C. Nattage—k'l'd.
E. C. Johnson—slight.
1st Sgt. J. M. Leighton—knee.
L. C. Lake—slight.
1st Sgt. E. A. Hosking—arm.
M. T. Sullivan—missing.
Corp. G. H. Morrill—finger.
J. C. Danforth—missing.

Company B.

Capt. J. W. Stangan—prisoner and wounded.
C. E. Follanshee—both legs and missing.
Sgt. O. R. Stickney—wn'd.
S. Preston—leg.
Sgt. G. W. Bridges—wn'd.
T. Gourly—arm.
Corp. E. P. Ross—kil'ed.
R. Haworth—both legs.
J. P. P. Smith—killed.
N. N. Welch—wrist.
J. Lyons—killed.
F. L. Andrews—missing.
Sgt. G. S. Cobbs—missing.
Edward Benden—missing.
Corp. A. A. Livermore—mi'g.
C. H. Clary—missing.
Corp. S. W. Bartlett—mis'ng.
J. F. Cowan—missing.
Corp. J. Muchle—arm.
D. D. Haines—missing.
D. P. Hartwell—arm.
C. E. Emerson—missing.

Company C.

Lieut. W. J. Gammon—slightly wounded.
Corp. J. Harrington—slight.
J. McNally—foot.
Sgt. M. Healy—foot.
J. Dowd—breast, mortal.
Sgt. J. Smith—arm.
P. Reagan—mortal.
Corp. T. Flaherty—bowels, mortal.
T. O'Connor—mortal.
J. Howe—missing.
P. Connor—missing.
J. Clatherty—missing.

Company D.

Sergt. T. M. Leavitt—hip.
W. Herrick—breast.
Sergt. G. H. Flagg—arm.
L. F. Cate—breast.
A. Young—hip.
J. Lamprey—missing.
J. Willard—foot.
J. H. Smart—missing.

Company E.

Sergt. E. Lambert—arm.
E. D. Smith—slight.
Sergt. A. D Crane—arm.
J. Wright—hip.
Sergt. R. G. Phinney—slight.
M. A. Sawyer—leg and arm.
Corp. C. H. Eaton—arm.
A. Peaslee—sieced dead.
A. S Austin—severe.
C. Ruphsn—since dead.
L. B. Fronch—missing.
P. Laprey—slight.

Company F.

Capt. G. A. Flanders—eye.
Corp. C. E. Conant—severe.
Lieut. J. Wallis—missing.
J. M. Dow—head.
Sergt. J. D. Morse—head.
A. C. Armis—missing.
Cor. A. F. Hodgden—mortal.

Company G.

Lieut. Lymas Lock—thigh.
L. Marsh—back.
Lieut. P. M Prescott—shoulder and arm.
A. M. Goodwin—leg & foot.
B. L. Cames—foot.
Sergt. J. P. Tuckly—arm.
L. F. Hone—side.
Corp. D. D. Ransoom—finger.
A. C. Hall—shoulder.
Corp. B. J. Hoyt—head.
D. M. Lewis—thigh.
A. Richardson—side.
J. W. Lock—head
R. S. Richardson—arm.
S. F. Terkisbury—thigh.
B. F. Burns—boulder and leg.
W. H. Fernald—foot.
F. M. Clay—sun-struck.

Company H.

Lieut. L. T. Hosley—miss'g.
J. Munson—missing.
Sergt. G. French—miss'g.
L. L. Patten—missing.
W. Bailey—missing.
B. Paquette—missing.
G. M. Elliott—miss'ng.
Corp. Willis Ball—wounded.
H. M. Gould—missing.
Corp. M. H. Harris—arm.
J. C. Hanscom.
—— Broomicher—finger.

Company I.

Lieut. J. R. Newell—missing.
D. O'Brien, Co. F—finger, June 4, accidental.
1st Sergt. G. B. Johnson—missing.
John Lynch, Co. F—toe, June 6, accidental.
Sergt A. P. Randsll—wonn'd.
E. L. Eston—missing.
Moses Ham—wounded
W. P. Lackey—killed.
J. W. Miller—wounded.
W. H. Gilman—wounded.
O. Richards—wounded.

Company K.

Lieut. M. O'Grady—woun'd.
E. Moriarty—wounded.
E. S. Bartlett—killed.
E. Reed—wounded, hand.
Sergt F. H. Connor—wonn'd.
J. Spear, 2d—wounded, bowels.
T. Rourke—wounded.
J. W. Alsh—wounded.
D. McCarthy—missing.
Corp. J. Ennis—wounded.
Sergt.-Maj J. M. Blanchard lost right eye.
J. Hennesey—wounded.
P. Loovey—wonnded.

Additional in Fifty-second Massachusetts.

Pat Connoly, Co. B—killed.
Braman, Co. E—wounded, leg.
E. H. Davis, Co. E—wounded, foot.

Twenty-first Maine.

KILLED.

Henry Linwell—shot through the abdomen.

WOUNDED.

C. F. Nichols, Co. G—finger.
Corp. T. J. Tracy, Co. C—thigh
M. Ingraham, Co. E—side.
R. F. Dunbar, Co. D—ankle.
Lieut. G. W. Hubbard, Co. I—thigh.
E. B. Mayo, Co. B—hand.
O. Richards, Co. I—scalp.
O. Lincoln, Co. F—finger.

Second Louisiana.

KILLED.

Sergt. Arnold Worstendick, Co. B
Chas. Walter, Co. E.
Henry Gallman, Co. E.
Chas. Miller, Co. B.
L. Berkholtz, Co. E.
Chas. Tieman, Co. B.
W. O'Brien, Co. G.

WOUNDED.

J. B Jensle, Co. A—hip.
Corp. H. Joyce, Co. F—finger
T. Powell, Co. A—leg.
James Enay, Co. F—shoul'r.
C. Hildebrand, Co. B—body.
John Farrell, Co. G—wrist.
Geo. Gles, Co. B—leg.
Timothy Reilly, Co. G—back.
T. Deckot, Co. C—finger.
Wm. Hanley, Co. G—slight.
Jas. Gardner Co. C—arm.
—— O'Harra, Co. H—wrist.
Sergt. J. O'Reilly, Co. C—hip.
Adam Falz, Co. H—thigh.
Chas. Phillipe, Co. D—head.
Sergt. John Wallis, Co. I—pelvis.
Nicholas Tim, Co. D—hip.
Chas. Young, Co. I—arm.
Robt. Hildebrand, Co. D, shoulder.
A. Brown, Co. K—thigh
Chas. Krakonski, Co. E—foot.
Jno Thendan, Co. K—fing'r.
Chas Wegner, Co K—thigh.
Henry Lamar, Co. E—arm.
Fred. Holrnple, Co. K—knee.

Fifty-second Massachusetts—Grever's Division.

KILLED.

—— Baker, Co. E.
L. D. Gould, Co. C.
Daniel Lyman, Co. K.

WOUNDED.

H. Wells, Co. A.
Levi Call, Co. B.
W. Whitcomb, Co. A.
Eleazar Cook, Co. H—arm, by spent ball, and leg by spent shell, not serious.
Lieut. Rice, Co. B.
Capt. Bliss, Co. G—arm and lung.

Thirty-first Massachusetts—Paine's Brigade.

KILLED.

Color-Sergt. F. Clary, Co. D.
—— Griswold, Co. B.
—— Maloney, Co. E.

WOUNDED.

Anthony Denier, Co. A.
J. Williams, Co. D—breast, (dead.)
Wm. Moore, Co. A—thigh.
Pat. Donovan, Co. A—hand.
Geo Marsh, Co. H—month.
Chas. Wilcox, Co. A—finger.
E. Parks, Co. K—thigh.
Henry Mower, Co. B—arm.
Edward Cary, Co. H—thigh.
Jas. Johnson, Co. C—thigh.
—— Logan, Co. H—jaw.
James Forbes, Co. C—head, (since dead.)
Wm. Porter Hubbard, Co. I—hip.
John Hillman, Co. C—thigh amputated
—— Capron, Co. K—jaw.
Corp. A. J. Brone, Co. K—foot
W. Kayhoon, Co. K—thigh.
Capt. H. J. Allen—shoulder.
Sergt. B. Ingall, Co. K—wrist.
Lieut. N. F. Bond—breast.

Forty-eighth Massachusetts—Augur's Division.

KILLED.

Darius Nelson, Co. B.
Richard H. Lunt, Co. A.

WOUNDED.

Adjt. T. G. Ogden—chest, not serious.
P. Burke, Co. F—hip.
T. Bateman, Co. F—finger.
Capt. Todd, Co. K—tongue and mouth.
J. C. Cunningham, Co. H—hand.
Sergt. Walsh, Co. B—slds.
P. Hurley, Co G—hip.
C. H. Mitchell, Co. B—contusion.
Corp. H. Richardson, Co. A—contusion.
W. Frost, Co. B—arm.
Corp. E. F. Tewksbury, Co. F—shot off his forefinger on his right hand to escape military duty.
Sergt. Fisherty, Co. K—arm.
Ord. Sergt. T. McLaughlin, Co. H—side.
J. Gorman, Co. H—jaw.

Forty-ninth Massachusetts—Augur's Division.

KILLED.

T. E. Barker, Co. C—head

WOUNDED.

Lieut. W. Nichols, Co. I—ankle.
I. Monroe, Co. B—thigh.
R. Wilcox, Co. C—leg.
M. F. Daley, Co. A—hand.
E. Downes, Co. C—finger.
E. N. Martin, Co. B—clavicle.
W. E. Loomis Co. C—finger.
I. Downes, Co. F—shoulder.
H. C. Winters, Co. C—finger, arm and chin.
C. Wink, Co. I—finger.
P. Devanney, Co. C—sh'lder.
H. Vosbey, Co. I—side.
W. Van Amsted, Co. E—hand.
E. McDonald, Co. I—finger.
A. Ferry, Co. E—finger.
David Funk, Co. K—head and shoulder.

WOUNDED IN THE INTERVALS BETWEEN THE BATTLES OF MAY 27 AND JUNE 14, IN SKIRMISHES AND ON PICKET.

M. H. Herton, Co. A—finger, June 10, accidental.
D. O'Brien, Co. F—finger, June 4, accidental.
R. Bogard, Co. A—toe, June 7, accidental.
John Lynch, Co. F—toe, June 6, accidental.
John Smith, Co. E—hand, June 7.
R. Vandenburg, Co. I—arm, June 10.
Sergt. M. Scoll, Co. E—hand, June 7, accidental.
Levi Pruit, Co. I—leg, June 13, accidental.

One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York—Augur's Division.

KILLED.

Lieut. S. J. Linahan, Co. G.
Mark Louis, Co. F.

WOUNDED.

Corp. Jehial Woodward, Co. B—slight.
Sergt. W. H. Phelps, Co. E—left shoulder.
Gnizna Fry, Co. B—foot.
J. Moss, Co. F—missing.
Lorenzo Fromweller—Co. B—arm amputated.
Pater Kocle, Co. G—slight.
Philip Fisher, Co. G—bullet wound in hand.
Lawson A. Stanbro, Co. C—chin and shoulder.
J. Leipsberger, Co. H—arm.
Henry C. Atkins, Co. C—lungs, probably mortal.
Albro Enos, Co. I—leg.
G. W. Shealter, Co. D—arm and hip.
John Black, Co. K—foot.
A. Kellum, Co. K—foot.
Sergt. Constantine, Co. E—hand, accident.
G. Felick, Co. K—finger.
Charles Mills, Co. K—leg.
John Haggerty, Co. K—leg and knee.

—Mr. Leandor T. Chamberlin has taken the Dr. Forest Gold Medal,—a premium of the value of one hundred dollars—awarded "to that scholar of the Senior Class, in Yale College, who shall write and pronounce as English Oration in the best manner." Mr. Chamberlin is also valedictorian of his class.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. Ruggles' Speech at the Chicago Canal Convention, on the Fiscal Effects of Cheapening the Transit of Food, June 3, 1863.

On the second day of the Convention, and shortly before it adjourned, Mr. S. B. Ruggles, Commissioner and Delegate from the State of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention is of opinion that the increased stimulus to be given to agriculture and commerce, by cheapening the transportation of Western products, through the proposed enlarged canals, will so far increase the foreign commerce of the country, that the import duties on the return cargoes will far exceed the interest on the cost of the proposed works, and provide a fund for its rapid reimbursement.

In asking the attention of the Convention for a few moments to the subject of this resolution, Mr. Ruggles expressed his fears that it might possibly interfere with the rather singular desire of a portion of the audience to listen to political harangues on the rebellion and similar topics. He would only plead for the resolution the comparative merit of being somewhat kindred to the objects for which this Canal Convention was assembled, and would seek to enforce its passage only by a brief statement of a few simple facts.

Much had been said as to the merits and necessities of various channels of national intercommunication, having for their object the military defence of the country, and also the cheapening of the transit of food to the seaboard, but, as yet, little or nothing, as to their probable cost, or the means possessed by the nation for reimbursing it.

He should not seek on this occasion to sum up the various elements of national and fiscal strength to be called into being by the construction of the proposed works, and especially and manifestly the creation and increase of large, and populous, and prosperous communities, rich in every species of property and business, and able to contribute liberally in taxes and imposts to the support of the Government—but confining himself within the narrowest bounds, he should seek to specify and put his finger precisely on the very moneys with which the nation would immediately pay for the proposed works, and which would be, moreover, furnished by the works themselves.

For this purpose he begged to repeat, and he stood ready to prove the truth of the proposition contained in the resolution now under consideration, to wit: "*that the import duties to be paid into the National Treasury upon the return cargoes purchased by the additional amount of food to be exported, will not only exceed the interest on the cost of all the works needed to secure that increase, but will provide a fund for its rapid reimbursement.*"

I know not, said Mr. Rogoers, how to state this proposition more plainly or precisely, nor can I believe that there can be found in all this assemblage a single individual so dull or so prejudiced as not to see and admit its truth. But if there be any such, let him now rise and show himself. Let him deny, if he can, or darn, that every thousand dollars' worth of food exported to Europe will there purchase its equivalent thousand dollars' worth of foreign products in exchange, and that this return cargo will pay into our National Treasury, under the existing tariff, an average duty of at least thirty per cent., or three hundred dollars, and that, too, in gold. I pause, said Mr. R., for an answer. Does no one deny it? Can no one deny it? In discharging the official duty committed to me by my State, I have repeatedly propounded the same question, at Washington and elsewhere, to eminent legislators and statesmen, and have earnestly besought an answer, as I do now and here, from you or any of you. I never yet found the man to deny the proposition. Some, it is true, seeking to evade its force, have skulked away, under the cry that the country was at war, and had no money but for war: that it really could not afford the means even to enrich itself—as if a period of war and lavish expenditure was not the very time and the very reason for replenishing, to the utmost, our wasting fiscal strength. As well might the farmer refuse to sow his land or seed for a crop because one of his sons had gone to the war. Political philosophers have also been found so deeply imbued with the abstractions of the Southern school, just now a little out of vogue, as to deny the constitutional authority of the nation, thus to fill the National Treasury, and reinvigorate the national strength; while others, again, in a spirit of mean and narrow sectionality, have thought it patriotic to excite local jealousies against the proposed high

View of the liberal Dividends to be disbursed on the 1st July.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

American Gold Coin	143½@145½
U. S. 6 ₱ cents. 1881	109@109¾@109
New-York Central	118@121
New-York and Erie	83@85¾
Erie Preferred Shares	101¼@103¾
Rock Island	94¾@96¾
Michigan Guaranteed	113¾@116¾
Michigan Southern	69¾@75
Michigan Central	109@105¾
Toledo	107¼@112
Illinois Central	174½@181¼@176½
Pacific Mail	122¾@133
Hudson River	50@65
Harlem Preferred	81¾@93¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	72@83@72@105@104
Harlem Common	66@66@66
Fort Wayne and Chicago	28¾@36¾
Chicago and North Western	

The price of Gold Coin varied but slightly on Saturday from the last figure of Friday afternoon. The closing quotation was 145@145¼ ₱ cent. Exchange on London 158 ₱ the Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent., with more done et the lower rate than at any time during the week. A considerable sum was brought into the Street to pay for Harlem Common Stock—say $500,000 or $700,000. The receipts into the Treasury Office for the New Loan of 1882 amount to $1,506,250, of which $784,800 was through the Loan Agency and $721,450 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury. There was a large amount of Money transferred at the Treasury Office to the credit of the disbursing officers of the Government, and the actual payments ontward were $1,250,000 in excess of the day's receipts. The export of Specie of all descriptions for the week is only $134,000.

The Stock Exchange was higher on the Share list generally than on Friday, and the additional rise on Harlem Common Stock 7@10 ₱ cent., the price finally closing on the Street at 104 ₱ cent. The early sales at the Board were at 95@96 ₱ cent. Some heavy private purchases were subsequently made to meet maturing deliveries at 98@100@105 ₱ cent. The next turn was to 102@100@98 ₱ cent., followed by a fresh demand at 102@103@104 ₱ cent. There was a large inquiry for Michigan Southern old shares, which went up to 74½@75 ₱ cent. At 4 o'clock on the Street the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night:

	Frt.	Sat.		Frt.	Sat.
Gold Coin	144¾	145¼	Harlem Pref	95	98
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109	Mich. Central	110	109¾
N. Y. Central	120¾	121	Mich. Southern	74¾	75
Erie	95¾	96¾	Mich Guarant'd	116	116¾
Erie Preferred	101	103¾	Illinois Central	182½	182
Hudson	133	134	Pittsburgh	83¾	83¾
Toledo	112	112	Fort Wayne	66	66
Pacific Mail	126	128½	Rock Island	95¾	96¼
Harlem	97¾	104	Northwest	30¾	37¾
Canton	26¾	26½	Galena	93¾	93½
Prairie du Chien	54	54	Reading	102¾	103½

The July half-yearly dividend of the Park Bank is *five per cent*, equal to 10 ₱ cent. per annum, as against 8 ₱ cent. heretofore declared. The Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn has declared 5 ₱ cent. half yearly, payable 1st July. The Chatham Bank has declared 4 ₱ cent. half yearly, payable 1st July. The half-yearly dividend of the Importers' and Traders' Bank is 4 ₱ cent., payable July 6. The bids for the City Bank Shares on Saturday were:

Merchants'	109	Bank of N. America	108
America	127	Metropolitan	110
City	120	Citizens'	104
Phœnix	103½	Grocers'	101
Tradesmen's	108	East River	9-½
State of New-York	102½	Shoe and Leather	107
Mechanics' Association	90	Corn Exchange	109
Ocean	93	St Nicholas	95
American Exchange	103½	Commonwealth	106
Chatham	100	New-York Ex. Bank	110
Bank of the Republic	108		

The following bids were made on Saturday for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	103¾	Al & T. H. firsts	106¾
N. Y. Cen 7s, '76	103½	Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	91
N. Y. Cen 7s, '76	116	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in	82
N. Y. Cent. con. '76	110	L. C. & Mich. L. G. Bs	40
Erie 1st mtge '75	110	Chic. & N. W. s. f.	101
Erie R thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. int. Bonds	96
Erie R fourths, '89	108	C. & N. W. 1st m., 20 ser.	85¾
Erie R fifths, '68	103½	Chi. & N. W. 2d M	60
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77		Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	75
Buf. R. firsts, '69	110	Han. & St. Jo. seconds	50
Buf. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	115	Del., L. & W. 1sts	118
Buf. R. thirds '75	108	Del. & Hud. 7s	113¾
Ind. R. mtge '77	120	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	53
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	M. & P. du C 1sts	106
Mich. Cen. 1s, '72	118	Gal. & Chic. firsts	100
Mich C. new sts '82	121	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
Chic. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Chic. & R. I. firsts	110
Mich S. seconds	101¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F	112
N Ind. R. G. L. '73	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F	108	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	93¾
Illinois Central, '75	118	Miss. & Mo. L. G. bds	58

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway and Coal Company declared a half yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable July 7. The Long Island Insurance Company, 8 ₱ cent., half yearly, payable on demand. The New-Jersey Central Company, 2½ ₱ cent., quarterly, payable July 15. The Howard Insurance Company, 12 ₱ cent., half yearly, payable July 1.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $12,281,698 27, including for Customs, $161,000: Payments, $13,530,269 54; Balance, $24,549,816 58.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $2,545,129, against $3,754,157 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,549,154, against $2,016,380 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $134,000, against $3,056,000 same week last year. The Cuatoma for the week are $976,000.

The Commercial tables for eleven months of the Current Fiscal year were made up a few days since, after receipt of the official Custom-house returne of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of May.

The import entries of the eleven months of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of May, exclusive of $1,822,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$166,389,000
Add four weeks in June	9,611,255
Total to date	$176,000,255
Against same date 1862	132,445,114
Increased Import since July 1	$43,555,141

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscelleneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first eleven months of the Fiscal year to May 31, were

	$171,595,000
Add three weeks in June	14,446,889
Total to date	$186,041,889
Against same date 1862	134,015,890
Increased Export since July 1	$52,025,999

The amount of Specie exported for the eleven months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to May 31, was

	$50,726,000
Add since June 1	1,323,000
Total to date	$52,049,000
Against same date 1862	28,909,000
Increased Specie Export	$23,140,000

Mr. GEORGE F. SALTER (with Mr. G. S. RAINSFORD) has been admitted to membership of the Stock Exchange Board.

The 1st of July interest on the Income Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Road will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

The 1st of July interest on the Sacramento and Nevada Railroad Bonds will be paid at the office of Mr. G. M. T. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

The half-yearly Dividend of the East River Bank, heretofore announced as 3½ ₱ cent., is payable July 1.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 27, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 63 bbls. Ashes, 26,170 bbls. Flour, 2,111 bbls. and 17 bags Corn Meal, 110,028 bushels Wheat, 112,217 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Rye, 34,730 bushels Oats, 4,396 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,177 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 63¾ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 709 bbls., including 590 bbls. Pots and 79 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $ ₱ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been moderate for the leading descriptions of stock, and prices have been quoted steady. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning, says: "The trade in Boots and Shoes from first hands has lately set in apparently in good earnest, and if it holds out during the season as it has begun, there will be no cause of complaint on the score of a restricted market. The sales, however, thus far, have been principally to jobbers here and in New-York, whose stocks of seasonable goods were very light, and who generally preferred a temporary suspension of business in the risk of replenishing them during the last three months. They are now necessarily preparing for the Fall trade, which sets in early next month, though as yet there is but little demand for consumption either from the Western or New-England trade. Though prices of both stock and work rule high, manufacturers are operating to the full extent of their capacity, and there is some danger of an over-production, unless the extra war consumption shall prove an adequate safety-valve to the market."

COAL—Has been in good demand, and Anthracite has been quoted up to $8@$9 ₱ ton. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The scarcity of labor in the interior and the prospect of a further advance in the rates of freight and toll on the 1st of the month, has given an upward tendency to the market, and the dealers are asking a further advance, with an active inquiry to go east and to supply the Government at fully former rates; most kinds of coal continue scarce."

COTTON—Has been in lively request, at buoyant prices. Middling 66c.@68c., chiefly 67c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, 3,160 bales.

FISH—Holders of Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel have been asking a shade higher prices, but transactions have been restricted. Herring have been abundant and depressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day. The principal inquiry has been for fresh-ground Extra State and shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio, prices of which have been quoted very firm. Other kinds have been in limited request, and quite heavy. Sales, since our last, 12,000 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5; poor to choice extra State at $5 35@$7, chiefly at $5 60@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 50	@	$5 00
Extra State	5 35	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@	7 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 90	@	6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15	@	7 70
Extra Genesee	6 10	@	7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@	9 50

Southern Flour is quiet, at former prices; sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $6 15@$6 95 for poor to good superfine; $7@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is less buoyant; sales 510 bbls. Extra, at $5 40@$7 80 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, $4 50 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather sparingly offered, and has been quoted very firm, but the demand has not been active. Sales have been made of 104,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 65; Amber Western, $1 49@$1 52; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 44@$1 49; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 41@$1 42; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 41; Chicago Spring at $1 15@$1 30, and Amber State at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand, but at rather easier prices; sales have been reported to-day of 117,000 bushels, at 75c.@75¼c., chiefly at 75c. for shipping mixed Western; 73¼c.@74¼c. for unsound; 78c.@80c. for White, and 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand at 97c.@$1 05, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 9,700 bushels. Oats are in less request, including Canada at 74c.@76c.; Western at 73c.@77c.; State at 77c.@78c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been fair during the week; prices have not varied materially. The week's receipts were 50,892 Hides; sales 67,350 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEINBERGER, 40,000 Buenos Ayres, 18@22½ lbs., 25½c.@25¾c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Buenos Ayres Kips, 12½ lbs., 25¾c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 24½c., cash, usual selection; 3,500 Rio Grande Kips, 12 lbs., 25¾c., cash, usual selection; 7,100 Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., 24½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,200 Matamoras, 23 lbs., on private terms; 2,800 Matamoras, Dry Salted, 33 lbs., on private terms; 850 Bogota, 16 lbs., 22c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,200 Western, 25 lbs., on private terms; 800 Wet Salted Tampico, 50 lbs., 12c., cash, as they run; 1,100 Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 9½c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 414,100 Dry Hides, 4,200 Wet Salted Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides. The stock includes 15,500 via Europe, 268,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 62,000 Rio Grande, 43,000 California, &c.; 14,000 Orinoco, 7,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 1,000 Maracaibo, 4,000 Chili and Peruvian, 3,500 Minas, 17,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 600 Tampico and Matamoras, 10,000 Savanilla and Bogota, 9,500 Maranham and Para, 15,000 Bahia and Pernambuco, 2,000 West Indies, 2,000 East Indies, &c.; 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,200 Wet Salted California, 1,700 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres.

HAY—North River hale has been in good demand to-day, at 85c.@95c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at 15c.@22c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet but steady. In this market. In Philadelphia during the week, business has been dull and prices unchanged.

LEAD—Sales in Philadelphia, 3,500 pigs Galena, at $8 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 370 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c.@48c., 220 hhds. Porto Rico at 49c.@53c., and 154 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 42c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Petroleum was in very brisk request to-day, and sales of 17,000 bbls. were reported at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 50c.@50c. for Refined, in bond, chiefly for future delivery, up to the close of October; and 62c.@65c. for cash, free, on the spot, ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at about former rates. Sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $12 87½@$12 12½, chiefly at $13, for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 7c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at 5¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; sales, 165 boxes. Lard is rather heavy to-day; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive; sales 30 bbls. at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ piece. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is salable at 9c.@13c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Are held above the views of buyers, and are inactive. 20,000 Matamoras Goat arrived during the week.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, amounted to 3,200 hhds., including New-Orleans (part clarified,) at 12¾c.@13¾c., Porto Rico at 11¾c.@12¾c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@12¾c. Market quite buoyant.

TALLOW—Sales, 130,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¾c.; and 19,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 460 bbls. at 44¼c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been quite active, and quoted much firmer during the past week. The demand has been animated, both for manufacturing and on speculation. Stocks have been materially reduced. The week's sales include 225,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 67¾c.@80c., chiefly at 69c.@75c.; 3,000 lbs. new clip do. do. at 70c.; 5,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 65c.@75c., 35,000 lbs. California at 48c.@55c.; 1,700 bales Mestiza at 31c.@32c.; 1,500 bales Cape at 32c.@37½c., and 400 bales Donskoi and other Foreign, in lots, on private terms. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning, says: "The sales of domestic for the week, as we before observed, foot up some 300,000 lbs., at a range of 70c.@80c. for fleece, the former figure for New-York, and the latter for choice Ohio and Pennsylvania, which is scarce. The supply of pulled is also very low, with small sales, at 70c.@90c., the outside figure for Billings' Extra, which is an advance of 5c. from last week's rate. 40,000 lb. California sold at about 45c., cash. Foreign Wools are very dull in view of the forthcoming large supply of domestic, and the reduced rates of exchange. At present there is no demand for army grades, and transactions foot up only 500 bales, including Mediterranean, South American and Cape, at about previous rates, the last named description mostly at 41c., cash." In Philadelphia a few small sales of domestic, chiefly old fleece, have been made at 68c.@72c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and rates somewhat unsettled to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 100 bales Sea Island Cotton, by steamer, at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 1,300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Grain, at 6¾d.@7d. ₱ bushel; 3,000 packages Provisions, by steamer, at 35s.@45s. ₱ ton. For London, 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d.@3s. 1¾d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, 35,000 bushels Grain, part at 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter and part at 8d. ₱ bushel. For Havre, 20,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 18c.@20c. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, 15,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 1,500 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 11¾d. ₱ bushel, and 125 tons heavy goods, at 35s. ₱ ton. For Rotterdam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "A Br. brig, 286 tons, to Rotterdam, Petroleum, 8s. 6d.; a Br. bark, same voyage, 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, 7s. 3d.; a Pruss. brig, 245 tons, to Antwerp, 15,000 Wheat, 10d., in bulk; a Br. bark, 348 tons, to Marseilles, ¾c. ₱ lb. for Heavy Goods, and 5 ₱ cent. primage, half in Gold, and back to New-York, $1,750; a brig, 150 tons, to Gulf Mexico and back, $3,000, half in Gold; a Br. schr., 125 tons, and a Br. brig, 94 tons, to Martinique, $1,10 ₱ bbl., in Gold; a Br. brig, 115 tons, to the Windward, $1 ₱ bbl.; one 190 tons, from an Eastern port to the Windward, Lumber, $12 in Gold; a Br. bark, 400 tons to Cardenas, $3,000 in Gold; a Br. brig, 213 tons, to Barbados $1,950; one, 176 tons, to Barbados and back, $2,000, half Gold; an Ital. ship to a port in the United Kingdom, 36,000 Wheat, and ship *Wm. Chamberlain*, 950 tons, to San Francisco, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Melbourne	July 1	New-York	London.
City of Manchester	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	July 4	New-York	Bremen.
Mersey	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 11	New-York	Southampton
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Bidon	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Shannon	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 16	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	June 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	June 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Bidon	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Eagle	June 30	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	June 30	New-York	Havana.
Creole	July 3	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	July 7	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..... 8 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

On hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

At much less than regular prices.

FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

For the Army, Navy and Travelers.

SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

PLAIN, FANCY AND CHECKED SILKS.
FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BRAIDED ROBES, AT REDUCED PRICES.
A large assortment of novel designs, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS.
Our entire Stock of Fashionable Paris Shapes
At Retail, at a
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES!
Large Stock at Retail, at Reduced Prices.
Lace Shawls, Veils, Barbes, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cape, &c., &c.,&c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos 47 to 49 CATTHERINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL!
A full assortment of Mourning and Part-Mourning goods, including Summer Fabrics of every description.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS—REDUCED PRICES!
On and after MONDAY, June 29, we will offer
AT RETAIL,
our present large and attractive stock of Organdies, Grenadines, Barèges, Mozambiques, Poplins, Lawns, Alpacas, Challies, French and English Prints, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best-fitting Shirts offered in this City.
FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS,
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Offer, at greatly reduced prices,
BLACK SILK SACKS AND CIRCULARS,
WHITE AND BLACK BAREGE SCARFS AND CIRCULARS,
WATER-PROOF CIRCULARS,
(Every quality,)
AT NO. 381 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, $5, warranted worth $10.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, $6, warranted worth $12.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, $8, warranted worth $16.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS, $6, warranted worth $10.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS, $8, warranted worth $16.
Also, Mantillas and Shawls, all prices up to $50, at prices that will defy competition.
Black Pusher Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $3, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upward.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces, all widths.
Valenciennes Laces at 1s. per yard and upward.
Real Point, Valenciennes and Guipure Collars and Sets.
Valanciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, from $2 and upward.
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Trimmings.
Together with a general assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING
FOR
YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
OF
LINEN AND MARSEILLES
AND
SUMMER WOOLENS.
ASSORTMENT very fine, and STYLES entirely new.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

ABOUT THE LAST ATTRACTION FOR THIS SEASON AT
LEGRAIN'S.

PLAIN BAREGE GRENADINE, double width, 38c. per yard.

FIGURED BAREGE GRENADINE, reduced from 62½c. to 38c.

PLAIDED MOZAMBIQUE, double width, quality of 55c. and 60c., only 38c. per yard.

BAREGE ROBES, at $4 50 and $6 75. These Robes are with Ruffles, 22 yards in the Dress, and cost to land from $12 to $20.

ALL SILK plain colored GRENADINES, at $1.

FOR BATHING COSTUMES.
Best quality of fancy flannels, at cost.

FOR SEA SHORE, GARDEN OR HOUSE SUITS.
BAZIN DE BIANITZ, PIQUES and MARSEILLES, 68c.

FOULARD SILKS, at 75c.

PRINTED JACONETS, at 25c. per yard.

REDUCTION
On colored ALPACCAS and BAREGE DE BAGNIERE.

BLACK SILKS,
FOR MANTILLAS, TALMAS AND ROBES.
Best assortment in the City.

$8,000 of LACES and EMBROIDERIES, still Reduced to close that Department.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN,
On MONDAY, June 29,
250 CHOICE
SUMMER SHAWLS,
At thirty per cent. below cost of importation.
CANAL-STREET,
Corner of Mercer.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than Importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st,

ALL STRANGERS VISITING
NEW-YORK CITY
will find at R. H. MACY'S a full and complete assortment of
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
KID GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER WEAR,
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, &c.
N.B.—We continue to sell our ladies' and gents' KID GLOVES at ONE DOLLAR per pair,
Equal in quality to any Kid Glove in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 208 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
LARGE SALE OF STRAW BONNETS
AND BLOOMERS, THIS WEEK, AT CLEARING OUT PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS
FROM THE CLOSING AUCTION SALES.
Whites, Blacks, Drabs, every Shade and Color, at 13, 18, 25, 38, 44 and 56 cents, the cheapest lines offered this season.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, best qualities, and corded edges, No. 4, at 81 cents, and No. 5, at 95 cents the Piece.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS IN MILLINERY, SILKS, AND LACES!
AUCTION LOTS OF WORKED EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, EMBROIDERED BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, SETS, COLLARS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
AT NEARLY HALF-PRICE.
GREAT BARGAINS in SILK TWISTED MITTS, both Short and Long.
LADIES KID GLOVES, 44, 56, 75 cents, and $1 the pair, both Plain and Embroidered.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
The largest lot of newly
IMPORTED FLOWERS AND FEATHERS THIS SEASON,
ON MONDAY,
DRESS AND STRAW TRIMMINGS!
WHITE AND BLACK MALINE AND ILLUSION LACES, CRAPES, VEILS, TARLETONS, &c., from Auction.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AT BARGAINS.—MILLIONS OF HATS and BONNETS at great bargains this week. SUMMER BONNETS and NEW ENGLISH HATS for ladies and children. Hats repaired. RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS. L. BINNS' Millinery, largest in the world, No. 581 Broadway, opposite Niblo's theatre.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTION in prices to clear out the immense stock of Millinery and Straw Goods. The entire stock will be sold at a great sacrifice to make room for Fall importations. Illusion and Crape Bonnets in great variety.
Mrs. M. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CHRISTOPHER WALKER, employed as coachman. When last heard of was employed by Mr. French. Any gentleman employing him would confer a great favor on his wife and children, by addressing No. 241 1st-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Pinkie & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000 Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DENTISTRY.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM, Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth, $20. Vulcanite $8. Gold fillings $1. Silver and Cheating 50c. Extracting 25c. DR. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to act as a nurse and wait on a lady that boards; wages, $7. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted in the country for a thoroughly efficient girl as child's nurse or waitress; is competent appearance, and has the very highest testimonials; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

A COOK.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A report that Gen. Hooker has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Meade appointed in his place, comes to us through our Special Washington Correspondent.

An authorized dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, published yesterday, announced that the Army was in motion, and would soon be to the front and north of Baltimore. We are enabled further to say that the entire army is on the north side of the Potomac, and will soon be heard from by the public. The locations of the various corps, so far as they are known to us, it would be improper to disclose. The whole rebel army is also on the north side of the Potomac, but it is very much scattered. The last corps, under A. P. Hill, crossed at Williamsport on Friday, and was on Saturday at Hagerstown. Longstreet's corps has also passed through Hagerstown. Gen. Lee himself is said to have been at Hagerstown on Friday. The rebels recently on South Mountain and at Boonsboro, Md., appear to have left those localities, and to be concentrating at Sharpsburgh. Rebel wagon trains loaded with grain, plundered from the farmers of Pennsylvania, have begun to return by way of Smithsburgh and Hagerstown. Large droves of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are also being driven in the same direction. A dispatch from Baltimore, published yesterday, announced that the rebels were at Glen Rock, on the Northern Central Railroad, forty-three miles from Baltimore, tearing up the track there, but a dispatch received last evening states that the telegraph was working to Glen Rock. The rebels were, however, at Hanover Junction, six miles beyond, at work destroying the railroad, and it is known that they have also been operating at York, some twenty miles beyond.

The rebel column advancing on Harrisburgh occupied Carlisle about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, our forces retiring. The rebels continued to advance cautiously, and yesterday made their appearance before the fortifications on the other side of the river, throwing a number of shell during the afternoon. At 8 o'clock the rebels were within three miles of the fortifications. At 8 o'clock the bridge on the Susquehanna, at Columbia, was in flames, having been destroyed to prevent the crossing of the rebels there. There had been no general engagement at last accounts.

The rebel force which was advancing westward from the Cumberland Valley road, and had reached McConnellsburgh, are reported to have evacuated that place and to have retreated eastward toward Chambersburgh again. The telegraph operator returned to McConnellsburgh on Friday evening. The rebel force which was there consisted of 1,500 mounted infantry, with a section of artillery.

A squadron of Scott's 900 cavalry, on Saturday morning, had an encounter with the rebels near Fairfax, fell into an ambuscade, and were very badly cut up. Eighty men are reported killed, wounded or missing.

The rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee, on Saturday, made a dash into Annandale, and captured a number of sutlers and some Government property.

Gen. Dix telegraphs to the War Department from Fortress Monroe, under date of yesterday, that an expedition under Col. Spear, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, sent out two days previously, had returned, having met with much success. Col. Spear completely destroyed the bridge over the South Anna River, captured Gen. W. F. Lee, Col. Heasable, with a number of other officers, and 100 privates, 35 wagons with 6 mules each, and 150 mules in addition, and from 75 to 100 horses, besides $15,000 in Confederate bonds, just issued—all public property. Col. Spear lost but three men killed and eight wounded.

Refugees from Richmond represent that there is quite a panic there in apprehension of an attack. Many of the citizens are leaving for Staunton.

Important news will soon reach us from Gen. Rosecrans' army, which was put in motion against the enemy on Wednesday morning last, with twelve days' provisions. Gen. McCook has the right, Gen. Thomas the centre, and Gen. Crittenden the left. The columns moved by different roads, but converging on the enemy's position along the Duck River. It was thought probable that Bragg would abandon this position and fall back on Chattanooga, but if he was forced to battle we should hear of it within a day or two—perhaps to-day.

A somewhat startling event has just occurred in the harbor of Portland. On Friday night the schooner *Archer*, recently captured by the pirate *Tacony*, entered the harbor with twenty-one men from the *Tacony* on board, the intention being to burn two gunboats building there, and to cut out the revenue-cutter *Caleb Cushing* and steamer *Forest City*. The character of the craft, or rather of her crew, was not suspected, as she was similar to numbers of schooners constantly passing in and out of the harbor. Finding they could not accomplish all they desired, the pirates contented themselves with quietly taking possession of the cutter *Caleb Cushing*—she having only a portion of her crew on board, who were put in irons—and putting to sea during the night. As soon as her absence was discovered, prompt measures were taken to overtake her. Two packet steamers—the *Forest City* and the *Chesapeake*—were immediately armed and otherwise suitably fitted out, and started in pursuit. They succeeded in overhauling the cutter before she got out of sight of the city, and, after an exchange of shots, prepared to board her. The rebel captors, seeing the intention of their pursuers, abandoned her, after setting her on fire, and she subsequently blew up. The rebels took refuge on the schooner in which they had entered the harbor, and attempted to escape in her, but did not succeed. They were soon captured, and are now in durance in Fort Rebel. The original crew of the cutter were all saved, they having been set afloat by the rebels in a small boat before the *Cushing* was abandoned. The log-book of Lieut. Reed, who commanded the rebels, indicates that the *Tacony* has been destroyed.

Forty sail of vessels are reported to have been destroyed, by a pirate steamer, off Cape Sable, on Thursday and Friday. A Brunswick ship was also captured, but bonded, and the crews of the other vessels were put on board her.

At Sag Harbor, on Saturday, heavy firing was heard in a southeasterly direction, apparently some miles out to sea.

By the steamer *George Cromwell*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 21st inst., and our correspondence from Port Hudson to the 15th, giving details of the second assault on the enemy's works, made on the 14th. The assault, though not accomplishing all that was desired, resulted in the gaining of new positions by our forces, nearer the rebel works, which would be of much value in the third assault, which was expected soon to be made. A general order, issued by Gen. Banks on the 15th, called for a storming party of a thousand men, and they were immediately forthcoming. When this third assault was to take place is not stated. Our correspondent sends us an official list of the casualties on the 14th. Gen. Sherman's condition is much improved since his leg was amputated. No doubt is now entertained of his recovery. A rebel cavalry force, numbering about 300, had made a dash into Plaquemine, and seized and burned four steamers and a barge, together with 75 bales of cotton. About 30 convalescent soldiers were captured and paroled.

An important order from the War Department, relative to the recruiting of veteran volunteers, will be found in our columns this morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

The remains of the late Rear-Admiral Foote, were on Saturday conveyed to Hartford, Conn. where a public funeral will take place on Monday. The body was escorted from the Astor House to the Hartford boat by a large number of naval officers, preceded by two companies of marines and a band from the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

A call has been issued and signed by Horace Maynard, W. G. Brownlow, Geo. F. Stubblefield, Manaon M. Brien, Horace H. Harrison, Ed. H. East, E. R. Glascock, Geo. W. Bridges, John S. Brien and W. Spence, for a State Convention, to be held in Nashville on the 1st of July, to take into consideration the measures necessary to reorganize the State of Tennessee, and prepare such measures as are necessary to secure a Representative in the next Congress.

There was a further rise of 7@10 ₱ cent. in Harlem Shares on the Stock Exchange on Saturday. Other Stocks were also firm at the close of the day, under an improved confidence in the Money Market. Gold, 145½; Exchange, 158 ₱ cent. The sales of United States Stock of 1882 amounted to $1,506,250.

Breadstuffs were in less demand on Saturday. Flour and Corn were generally depressed. Wheat was steady. Rye and Oats were rather buoyant. Provisions attracted less attention. New Mess Pork was firmer. Lard somewhat cheaper. The main business in groceries was in Sugars and Molasses, of which free sales were effected at rising prices. Cotton was brisker and dearer. Very large sales of Petroleum were reported, chiefly to speculators and for future delivery, at decidedly firmer rates. Rosin was quoted higher, with light sales. Engagements of freight were restricted, with 634 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other articles were unimportant.

Strategy of the Campaign.

The old familiar disputes as to which General is getting the better of the other in strategy are beginning to rage again, and they are just as vain now as ever they were. It would save the public a great deal of useless vexing of the brain, if they would remember that it is not possible and will not be possible to decide whether Lee has outwitted Hooker or Hooker Lee, until the campaign is over. The operations in war can only be judged of by their results, which accounts for the fact that for the one strategical writer who is able to foretell how a battle or a series of manœuvres will end, there are a hundred who knew how they would end after they are over. When the victory is won, we all know why it was won, and are astonished by the imbecility of the vanquished; but the number of us who can warn the vanquished of his impending fate is exceedingly small, and it were much to be wished that the number of those who occasionally undertake that task were still smaller. Whether Hooker committed a grave error in letting Lee reach the Potomac without attacking him, we shall be better able to judge when we see in what position the rebel force will be a month hence. We have had in the course of the war abundant demonstration of the truth that the object of war is not to fight battles, but to destroy armies, or render them incapable of continuing their resistance. So that if Lee's arrival in Maryland should prove instrumental, let it be ever so slightly, in bringing about his final and complete overthrow, it will matter little whether he got there through Hooker's neglect or through his design.

The same thing may be said about this invasion of Pennsylvania. It is not always possible for the largest and best led armies to prevent the enemy entering on any portion of their territory. In fact, it is often sound policy not to oppose it, when the opposition involves the covering of a too long or disadvantageous line. What gave Napoleon his greatest advantage over the Austrians, and led to most of the military defeats which they suffered at his hand, was that they invariably attempted to be ready for him at every point of their territory.

Invasion is no doubt a very disagreeable and very humiliating thing. It causes great loss and great suffering to the inhabitants of the districts which happen to be the victims of it; but it is not half as grievous a calamity as the indefinite prolongation of the war. Much as the people of Pennsylvania will lose by the presence of Lee's army, their loss will be but a trifle compared to that inflicted on the whole nation by even three months of hostilities conducted on the enemy's soil. So that if their advent on this side of the Potomac tends in any degree to expose them to a decisive reverse, it will not only be good strategy but as close an approach to justice or fairness as the nature of war will admit of, to have let them come. It is not possible in war to distribute the cost of suffering in exactly equal proportions over the whole country. Some must always lay down their lives or lose their relatives, while others only submit to a little increased taxation. No arrangement is possible by which we can all of us be made to shed a little blood and a few tears, and nobody be killed or lose son or brother. So also some must be exposed to the enemy's presence in their houses and stables and barns, while others only read of his movements in the newspapers. So long as there are such things as enemies and frontiers, the people that live near the frontier will be exposed, whenever war breaks out, to plunder and violence; and it is really mere childishness to suppose that this can always be prevented by a government by any amount of precaution whatever. It would be a most desirable thing if it could be so arranged that no one should ever live near places where war is raging, and that marches and countermarches should always be made in regions where there was nothing to rob, and nobody to be robbed; but the military art has not yet attained to such perfection as to make this possible.

We do not mean by all this to insinuate that the Pennsylvanians have no reason to complain of the Government in not having given them earlier warning to prepare themselves for the blow which is now descending on them. Very probably they have been badly treated. But it is, nevertheless, not at all likely that any amount of preparation on their part would have entirely warded it off. It would have simply enabled them to meet and repel more promptly. But it would be mischievous in the highest degree, just now, to have the notion get afloat that they are foully wronged by the mere fact that the enemy is on their soil. He is on our soil—on the soil of the Union; the mortification and insult of his presence is and ought to be just as great for a New-Yorker as for a Pennsylvanian. If the latter suffer more material loss by it than we do, it is due to "the nature of things," and there is no use and no sense in groaning over it.

Removal of Gen. Hooker—Appointment of Gen. Meade.

The country will be astounded by the news from Washington this morning that Gen. Hooker has been relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Meade appointed as his successor. We have had no hint that a change was anticipated; and probably it has not been anticipated long. No reasons for the change are given; but it is doubtless owing to the fact that the Government has at last come to entertain the feeling so widely prevalent in the country, of a want of that perfect confidence in Gen. Hooker, which is so essential at a crisis like this. During the recent and present movements of the rebel army against Washington, the manœuvres of Gen. Hooker were, to a great extent, incomprehensible to the general public; but we had daily assurances from Washington that our army was being so handled and planted as to insure the circumvention of Lee in his designs. Those of us who knew what Hooker's movements had been for the past fortnight, found in them some things that were admirable and others that were inexplicable. But we could only wait patiently for results, devoutly hoping that those who had the Government of the country and the ordering of the army in their hands, and who were thoroughly informed concerning much that was dark to mere observers, were working for the public salvation to the best of their knowledge and ability. If so it be that Gen. Hooker has been removed for good cause, the country will cheerfully acquiesce in the removal.

We have, to the best of our ability, sustained Gen. Hooker in his efforts as commander of the Army of the Potomac from the day he took command until now. We know the necessity of upholding the confidence of the people, and of the army in its leader, as long as he is retained in that position. Whenever we have not been able to applaud, we have remained silent, publishing only the news of events and the details of movements and actions, and permitting every intelligent man to form his own conclusions.

It is just five months since Gen. Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, as successor of Gen. Burnside. The one great event of these five months was the battle of Chancellorsville—as the one great event of Burnside's brief administration was the battle of Fredericksburgh. Like Burnside, Gen. Hooker had approved himself an able and successful commander in a subordinate position; but, like him, he failed to command victory in the supreme trial. Gen. Hooker proved himself efficient in all the secondary duties of his position; and it was only the other day we had occasion to point out his great services in imparting celerity of movement to the army, in organizing and using its cavalry, and in effecting various valuable reforms. His recent march from Falmouth (we may now say) to this side of the Potomac, was also generally spoken of as conducted with very marked ability, as it certainly was with notable celerity.

Gen. Meade, his successor, is already pretty well known to the country as a corps commander in the Army of the Potomac. He has not figured quite as prominently as some others, though his corps (the Fifth army corps) is second in discipline and condition to none in the army, and wherever it has been on duty, has been handled with a skill second to none. It did not actively participate in the late battle of Chancellorsville—the First and Fifth corps having been held as reserves. The confidence of all the corps commanders and of all the officers of the army in Gen. Meade is very high; and we may now state that after the late battle of Chancellorsville his appointment to supersede Gen. Hooker was urged by every corps commander, with, perhaps, one exception. There is no doubt he will be loyally and warmly supported by the officers of the army, as he was certainly the one whom they generally designated as their first choice. The officer next in rank to Gen. Hooker was himself desirous that Gen. Meade should be his chief. His intellectual characteristics are sagacity, decision and firmness, with, of course, all the other soldierly qualifications, and he has also education and experience.

Gen. Meade was born in Spain, while his parents were residing there. He entered West Point as a cadet from the District of Columbia in September, 1831, and after graduation was attached to the Third Artillery as Second Lieutenant. He afterwards served in the Topographical Engineers, and figured creditably, like nearly all our other officers, in the Mexican war. At the beginning of this war he was a Captain in the service, and from that position he bounded at once to the rank of Brigadier-General, and subsequently, for his ability, received the appointment of Major-General.

Gen. Meade takes command of the army at a very critical moment, and while it is placed in a critical position. As already indicated, the main body is on this side of the river, and north of Washington, but we cannot give any further details. The whole country will unite in devoutly hoping for him the greatest success. And we earnestly trust that, after so many changes, we have at last, in this hour, fallen upon an officer capable of leading the nation and its gallant army to victory.

Advance of Gen. Rosecrans.

We give this morning, from our own correspondent, news of the advance of Gen. Rosecrans, last week. It is supposed the rebels will take up a defensive position on the line of the Duck River, which our army would be ready to assault in the early part of this week. Another theory, and a more plausible one, is, that Bragg will fall back to Chattanooga, where it would be difficult for us to attack him. Rosecrans has heretofore been a word of victory, and we trust it will prove so now. All our armies are now in motion, if not in action.

The Battle at Port Hudson.

We have from our correspondent a vivid account of the second great assault on the rebel works at Port Hudson, which took place on the 14th—two weeks ago yesterday. We are enabled also to relieve a wide-spread public anxiety, by publishing a list of the killed and wounded, which is in great part official.

The attack was very desperately contested, heroic and sanguinary; and Gen. Banks showed on this occasion his usual skill and gallantry. But, unfortunately, it failed of perfect success, though important results were achieved, and Gen. Banks is making preparations for another assault. "We are at all points," says he, "upon the threshold of his fortifications. One more advance and they are ours!"

As at Vicksburgh, we have no doubt that the final result at Port Hudson will be perfect victory. Our brave army down there is struggling grandly, and receiving, as they deserve, the admiration of the whole country.

Growth of American Commerce.—Though the late Canal Convention at Chicago failed to forward the object for which it was called, in as great a degree as had been expected, it yet did good in bringing before the country some vital facts regarding the growth and prospects of American products and American commerce, and the consequent necessities of greater and better courses and means of transit between the West and the East. By far the clearest, and at the same time most popular exposition of these facts was contained in the admirable speech of Mr. S. B. Ruggles, of this City, of which we publish a report this morning.

The speech well deserves reading as a whole, and we need not here either recapitulate or discuss the arguments put forth. The recent gigantic increase in our export of food, which is now the substratum of American commerce, is shown to be but the beginning of the growth to which it must attain. It is this which now sustains the country, the Government and the war. Time was when Southern cotton contributed largely to the work of filling the Treasury; but that day has passed, and food now takes the place of cotton, our foreign exports consisting almost exclusively of food or its direct product; and, says Mr. Ruggles, every thousand dollars exported in food will virtually bring back, directly or indirectly, another thousand dollars, on which three hundred dollars of duty will be paid to the nation in gold. Last year, New-York sent to Europe fifty million bushels of cereals in grain, which purchased at least fifty million dollars' worth of foreign merchandise, which gave the National Treasury fifteen millions of dollars. Beside all this, we send to Europe the Western hog—the hog which is but "corn incarnate"—in rapidly and enormously growing volume. In 1859 we only exported of pork nine millions of pounds; but owing to the new method of packing and other causes, we sent *one hundred and thirty millions* of pounds last year, which this year will probably be increased to three hundred millions—which is "equivalent to an army of a million and a half of hogs marching across the ocean" to be devoured. So corn is traced through its animal forms, and onward and upward to its "spiritualized condition" in whisky, and in every shape it is the source of power and wealth.

These results are capable of indefinite expansion, and it is from this large view of the case that the extension of our canal system is urged, as the want of means of transit is now the only barrier to growth. Mr. Ruggles says that the cost of all the works for which aid is asked will not exceed thirty millions—the yearly interest on which would be but $1,800,000—whereas every $10,000,000 added to our agricultural exports will yearly yield in return duties $3,000,000, fully meeting the interest, and amply providing a fund for rapidly reimbursing the principal.

The whole subject is worthy of more attention, study and thought than has yet been given to it by the people of the Eastern States.

Energy and Reform.—The Washington correspondent of an enterprising morning cotemporary, telegraphed yesterday, as follows:

"*It is rumored here* that Secretary Welles is about sending a circular to the Commanders-in-Chief of the different squadrons, directing them to report to him from time to time *the speed* made by the steamers of their fleets, with a view to detach for expedition service, *if necessary*, the fastest among them. Information has been received here that the *Niphon*, a new vessel recently sent on service, can steam sixteen miles an hour. Mr. Fox is said, also, to favor the plan of having *some knowledge* laid before the Department of the speed of our vessels."

It did not require that our cotemporary should head this dispatch, "Important Naval Movement," to establish the fact of its extreme importance, for any one can see at a glance the tremendous reform that such a rule would work. It is devoutly to be hoped that this promise of reform rests on a surer foundation than mere "rumor," and that the "circular" which is to mark a new era in the history of our navy, will certainly be printed and issued.

Would it not be well, in view of the far-reaching scope of the proposed new order, to establish a distinct bureau for its enforcement? Then the utmost simplicity and directness would be achieved; and on hearing that sixteen or any other number of our merchant ships had been burnt or bonded near the Bahamas, the authorities would not be obliged to resort to the circumlocution of ordering Admiral Wilkes to send his "fastest vessel" in pursuit, (an order that might fairly be misunderstood to mean the one-gun screw tub *Dead-Slow*,) but could say at once to the Admiral the identical vessel he should send in chase. If the specific vessel ordered to go in pursuit should at the time be disabled in cylinder, crank, or cut-off, this would be unfortunate, but there would remain the most obvious excuse for the pirate's escape.

If the Secretary of the Navy has not already resolved to convert rumor into fact, in this very important matter, we sincerely trust that Mr. Fox's favor of having "some knowledge" in the department of the speed and efficiency of our war vessels, will carry the point affirmatively. We shall await with deep anxiety the result of the cogitations on this Important Naval Movement, of which our enterprising cotemporary should not allow the country to remain in ignorance.

Rebel Treatment of Negro Soldiers and Free Negroes—The Law in the Case.

The rebels have repeatedly of late hung, and otherwise put to death in the most barbarous manner, such negro soldiers of the Union army as they have taken prisoner in battle. The details of their massacre, in cold blood, of 200 negroes at Franklin, La., and of others at Milliken's Bend, and again, at Port Hudson, have been published in our columns. To this crime, they have, within the past fortnight, added the atrocity of seizing and carrying into Slavery a large number of free-born black men, women and children from Pennsylvania. To these matters, in their military aspect, and legally viewed, we have already called attention. We now add, for the information of our military officers, and to refresh the memory of the Government, the special law applicable to the case, adopted by our own authorities.

The code containing Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field, and which was issued by the President as Commander-in-Chief, as General Order No. 100, April 24, 1863, has clearly provided for the exigency which has now arisen. This code, as our readers are aware, was drawn up by the distinguished publicist and scholar, Francis Lieber, LL.D., and as it is now *law*, there is no doubt that the President is bound to see to its enforcement, and our Generals to its execution.

The special paragraphs to which we call attention are these:

56. A prisoner of war is subject to no punishment for being a public enemy, nor is any revenge wreaked upon him by the intentional infliction of any suffering, or disgrace, by cruel imprisonment, want of food, by mutilation, death, or any other barbarity.

57. So soon as a man is armed by a sovereign Government, and takes the soldier's oath of fidelity, he is a belligerent; his killing, wounding, or other warlike acts, are no individual crimes or offences. No belligerent has a right to declare that enemies of a certain class, color, or condition, when properly organized as soldiers, will not be treated by him as public enemies.

58. The law of nations knows of no distinction of color, and if an enemy of the United States should enslave and sell any captured persons of their army, it would be a case for the severest retaliation, if not redressed upon complaint.

The United States cannot retaliate by enslavement; therefore death must be the retaliation for this crime against the law of nations.

In a previous paragraph, the code (the first of the kind, by the way, that has been used in any country) speaks of retaliation thus:

27. The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can the law of nations, of which it is a branch. Yet civilized nations acknowledge retaliation as the sternest feature of war. A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage.

Dr. Lieber's military code, or rather the National Military Code, is simply a digest of the laws of war that prevail among, and are enforced by, civilized nations. It is a most admirable digest—concise, clear and just—and if it were, as it certainly should be, rigidly and universally enforced, in all its details, during this war, it would at once simplify and settle many of the most embarrassing military questions.

The Missouri State Convention.

Jefferson City, Saturday, June 27.

A motion by Mr. Henderson, to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which it was agreed to submit the ordinance of emancipation to the people, was carried, 66 to 21.

The question then recurring on adopting the report of the Committee, Mr. Drake moved to amend by substituting 1866 as the date of emancipation, instead of 1876.

Gov. Gamble moved to amend by striking out the second section of the ordinance and substituting the following: "Slavery shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1876; but all slaves, emancipated by this ordinance, shall remain under control and be subject to the authority of their owners, as servants, during the following periods: Those from and over 40 years of age, during their lives; those under 12 until they arrive at 23; those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1874."

Mr. Drake then moved to amend his amendment, but still adhering to 1866 instead of 1876 as the date of emancipation, to which Gov. Gamble assented.

Mr. Henderson moved to strike out of Mr. Drake's amendment the words 1866 and insert 1868, which was carried—ayes 51, nays 32. The amendments were ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Rebel Gen. Price Said to be at Island No. 37.

HEAVY CANNONADING AT VICKSBURGH.

Cairo, Sunday, June 27.

A member of Gen. Asboth's Staff, from Columbus, reports Gen. Price with six thousand rebels in the vicinity of Island No. 37. It is said he is preparing rafts to cross the Mississippi, his object being to cooperate with the rebel force in the vicinity of Memphis. Another report says he will occupy Island No. 35, and intercept navigation. Capt. Pennock, of the Navy, is alert and will entrap Price.

The latest dates from Vicksburgh are to the evening of the 21st. The cannonading on the 20th and 21st, reported yesterday, is confirmed, but there are no particulars.

The steamer *Lebanon*, from Cincinnati to Yazoo Landing, sunk near Hurricane Island, in the Ohio River, on Thursday, with ammunition and Government stores, most of which were lost. An ammunition barge in tow was saved.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

Progress of our Approach—Our Works very near the Rebels—The Loss of Life Light—Our Reinforcements—Preparations for the Reception of Joe. Johnston—The Fight at Richmond, La., &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yazoo, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

The siege still progresses in most respects as it has heretofore. Gen. Sherman has his approaches so near that his men can use hand-grenades, throwing them up over the high parapets of the enemy. McPherson has made an equal advance. McClernand has not advanced so far.

New vigor has been displayed by the rebels during the last four days; whether from the desperation which is steadily and surely approaching fate begets, or from some encouraging information of promised relief, we cannot know. They have made several savage night attacks upon our working parties and pickets, without success, however. Within three days past they have given a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, by day and night, throwing shell of various calibre along their whole line. Among these missiles are 11-inch shells, thrown from an 11-inch mortar which the navy, under Commodore Davis, lost a year since during the bombardment. Our loss of life and limb has been very slight, though we lose men every day, principally from sharpshooters. This increased fire of the enemy is replied to with spirit along our whole line, the artillery of which has been very much increased. I think the fire during the evening of the 16th was the heaviest of the siege.

A number of naval batteries have been erected at different positions along the line. In fact, work has so far progressed that in a few days the army can await, with very little labor or danger, any order that the Generals may make, whether it be to assault the formidable works, or stand patiently by their guns until starvation and disease compel a surrender.

So much for our front line. Our rear line, or rather the line which is intended to receive Johnston, should he endeavor to raise the siege, is believed, by those who have knowledge of the positions which it occupies, and the character and strength of its works, to be entirely sufficient. A description of it would be improper at this time. So much confidence is felt by our commanding officers, in their ability to defeat Johnston, that I have no doubt that they will wait a reasonable length of time for the rebel General to collect his army and attack.

With regard to the strength of the reinforcements which have arrived since the investment, it is not proper to state their numbers. This much is not improper, however—the old army has been very much increased. Generals Parker, Herron, Kimball, Washburne and Lauman are among the officers now here who had no hand in reaching the rear of Vicksburgh, but will have in defending said rear.

With the commanding officers there is a difference of opinion with reference to Johnston's intention—some believing that public opinion and a regard for his own reputation as a military leader will compel him to make an attempt to relieve Vicksburgh; others holding that Johnston is too good an officer to venture an attack upon our present position. The enemy has been found at different points along our whole line, from Haines' Bluff to Hall's Ferry. Skirmishes take place daily between our cavalry and the cavalry and mounted infantry of the enemy, in front of Haines' Bluff. Wirt Adams' cavalry were engaged on the 16th at Bear Creek, seven miles from our left. At the Big Black Railroad crossing, Osterhaus has had several skirmishes with the Second Kentucky and Twentieth Mississippi. On the Hall's Ferry road there have been several large bodies of troops, but there were none on this side day before yesterday. In the skirmishes and scouts of our cavalry casualties occur every day. Men are wounded, prisoners taken, but nothing so far of any great moment has occurred. On the 16th, Col. Mudd, of the Second Illinois cavalry, while scouting near Big Black, was fired upon and severely wounded in the head and shoulder.

On the 15th Gen. Mower, with his brigade and battery B, Chicago Light Artillery, moved from Sherman's Landing upon the rebels under Walker at Richmond; the same force under McCulloch, which attacked Milliken's Bend, being with Walker. Before reaching the Tensas the enemy's pickets were driven in with a slight loss. Crossing the bayou, which is not fordable, they destroyed the bridge. Our artillery opened upon them, but before a bridge could be constructed the rebel army of two divisions retreated along the Tensas toward Black River. A detachment of cavalry swam their horses across the bayou, and pursued them, taking 40 prisoners. The force was too small for a long pursuit, and the delay in crossing so great that the cavalry could not be supported. The pursuit was abandoned. Richmond and all the houses and buildings in the country between it and Young's Point, were burned.

The same day some 2,000 rebels attempted an attack upon the Federal forces at Lake Providence. Gen. Read, in command at that Post, with the First Kansas, Sixteenth Wisconsin, and some negro troops, with his whole command, moved out some three miles to meet the rebels. He found them in an open field across the bayou, the bridge over which he had previously destroyed. The rebels had one six-pounder gun, with which they opened on Read's men. Unable to cross the bayou, he advanced his skirmishers to its bank, and firing across, killed and wounded all the gunners. The whole line at the same time advanced. After a few volleys, the rebels retreated in confusion, dragging their gun. So ended this attack. The rebel army which made these attacks at Young's Point, Milliken's Bend and Lake Providence, is under the command of Dick Taylor, son of President Taylor, and consists of three divisions under Gens. Walker, McCulloch and Anderson. It has made a severe forced march from Texas, for the purpose of cutting our line of supplies at some point on the Mississippi. So far, it has been entirely unsuccessful. The *Choctaw* has not been sunk, as stated in a late dispatch.

Ohio Raising Troops Rapidly.

Cincinnati, Sunday, June 28.

Gov. Tod, in answer to an urgent letter from Gen. Burnside, has made a strong appeal to the people of Ohio to organize for the defence of that State. He recommends all places of business to be closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rest of the day devoted to the raising of volunteers. The various independent military companies of the city are rapidly completing their organization under the new militia law.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

For Recruiting Veteran Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —.—*First*—In order to increase the armies now in the field, volunteer infantry, cavalry and artillery may be enlisted at any time within ninety days from this date, in the respective States, under the regulations hereinafter mentioned. The volunteers so enlisted and such of the three years' troops now in the field as may reënlist, in accordance with this order, will constitute a force to be designated "Veteran Volunteers."

The regulations for enlisting this force are as follows:

Second—The period of service for the enlistments and reënlistments above mentioned shall be for three years or during the war.

Third—All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who have heretofore been enlisted and have served for not less than nine months, and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, may be enlisted under this order as rateran volunteers in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

Fourth—Every volunteer enlisted and mustered into the service as a veteren under this order, shall be entitled to receive from the United States one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium of $402, to be paid as follows:

1. Upon being mustered into service he shall receive one month's pay in advance, $13; first instellment of bounty, $25; premium, $2; total payment on muster, $40.

2. At the first regular pay dey, or two months after muster in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid of $50.

3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service, he shall be paid an additional installment of $50.

4. At the first regular pay dey after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—$50.

5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—$50.

6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—$50.

7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service an additional installment of bounty will be paid—$50.

8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid—$75.

Fifth—If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers who die in service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

Sixth—Veteren volunteers enlisted under this order will be permitted at their option to enter old regiments now in the field, but their service will continue for the full term of their own enlistment, notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the regiment was originally enlisted. New organizations will be officered only by persons who have been in service, and have shown themselves properly qualified for command. As a badge of honorable distinction service chevrons will be furnished by the War Department, to be worn by the veteran volunteers.

Seventh—Officers of regiments, whose terms have expired, will be authorized, on proper applications and approval of their respective Governors, to raise companies and regiments within the period of sixty days, and, if the company or regiment authorized to be raised shall be filled up and mustered into service within the said period of sixty days, the officers may be recommissioned at the date of their original commissions, and for the time engaged in recruiting they will be entitled to receive the pay belonging to their rank.

Eighth, Volunteers or militia now in service, whose term of service will expire within ninety days, and who shall then have been in service at least nine months, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of $402, provided they reënlist before the expiration of their present term for three years, from date of reënlistment or for the war, and said bounty and premium shall be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops reëntering the service.

Ninth, After the expiration of ninety days from this date, volunteers serving in three years' organizations, who may reënlist for three years from the date of such reënlistment or for the war, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of $402, to be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops reëntering the service.

Tenth—Officers in service, whose regiments or companies may reënlist in accordance with the provisions of this order, before the expiration of their present term, shall have their commissions continued so as to preserve their date of rank as fixed by their original muster into the United States service.

Eleventh—As soon after the expiration of their original term of enlistment as the exigencies of the service will permit, a furlough of thirty days will be granted to men who may reënlist in accordance with the provisions of this order.

Twelfth—Volunteers enlisted under this order will be credited as three years' men in the quotas of their respective States. Instructions for the appointment of recruiting officers, and for enlisting veteran volunteers, will be immediately issued to the Governors of States. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assi. Adjt.-Gen.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 28.

MOVEMENT OF THE FLOATING POPULATION.

On Friday, the floating population of Washington began to take to itself railroad tickets and vanish. There was a begin last night among the patriots who fight the rebellion with contracts. To-day traders in sutlers' supplies inquire for transportation by sea and rail, and packing boxes are in request. The owners of real estate, and those who are otherwise chained here by interests that can't be packed into a trunk, are critical, savage and gloomy on the subject of the defances of Washington, and anew the Government is cursed for not having constructed a railroad to the deep waters of the Chesepeake below Annapolis, and so saved the communications of the Capital from the possibility of a new blockade of the Potomac, and a cutting of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio line. On the other hand, the patient and self-possessed wait the development of Lee upon the South Mountain, and watch for the improvement or the waste of our opportunity to crush the army that sustains the rebellion.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CUSHING.

The possibility of the existence of traitors in our revenue and war ships, in numbers sufficient to effect a capture of them, right in New-England harbors, shocked thoughtful people here when the news of the loss of the cutter at Portland was whispered about on Saturday.

AFFAIRS AT NASSAU, N. P.

SETH C. HAWLEY, our Consul at Nassau, is here, in impaired health. The country can ill afford his absence from our most important Consulate, for he is an an eminent degree qualified for the difficult duties of that post. The crowding of the harbor of Nassau and the filling up of the town with blockade-runners has doubled the cost of living there. Our system of administration, in its many imperfections, has no provision for a case like this, and knows no law nor precedent whereby to retain the services of first-class men in important places.

Mr. HAWLEY confirms the impression that has obtained here for some time, that the inefficiency of the Charleston blockade is principally due to a want of vigilance among the crews of our ships; and that this is owing to a belief that prevails with them, that the value of the prizes they may take will be wholly absorbed by the officials in New-York who manage the condemnation and sale of the vessels and cargoes. Mr. HAWLEY represents, also, that blockade running is considered at Nassau to be ten times as profitable and quite as safe as steamboating on the Hudson; and that the life of a well-managed vessel is estimated to be nine trips, and that she can afford to die in a Prize Court on the tenth trip.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

The number of sick and wounded in all the hospitals of the country is about 49,000.

SURGEONS.

Assistant Surgeon NORRIS has been ordered to report to the Medical Director of Washington.

Assistant Surgeon HILLERY ordered to report to the Medical Director of Baltimore.

Assistant Surgeon COWLES ordered to report to Medical Director at Harrisburgh.

Assistant Surgeon RAMSEY ordered to take charge of Chester Hospital, near Philadelphia.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 28.

BLOCKADE CAPTURES.

Commander CLITZ, of the United States steamer *Juniata*, reports to the Navy Department from "off the Island of Cuba," under date of the 13th inst., that on the afternoon of that day he fell in with and captured the schooner *Fashion*, of Mobile, sailing under rebel colors, and loaded with a quantity of salt, soda ash and carbonate of soda.

Lieut.-Commander MCCAULEY, of the United States steamer *Fort Henry*, reports having captured, on the 14th May, in Waccassasa Bay, a flat-boat laden with corn.

The boats of the *Fort Henry* also captured, on the 22d May, the sloop *Isabella*, from Tampa, without cargo.

Commander MCCAULEY also reports that on the 30th ult. one of the *Fort Henry's* boats captured, in Waccassasa Bay, a copper-fastened sloop.

On the evening of the same date, captured a scow loaded with 57 bales of fair cotton, averaging over 500 pounds each. The scow was manned by four rebel soldiers, who were made prisoners.

On the evening of the 2d inst. the launch of the *Fort Henry* captured off the mouth of Chrystal River a cotton barge loaded with 30 bales of Upland and 9 bales of Sea Island cotton, capturing three men who were in charge.

On the 9th inst. the boats of the *Fort Henry* captured off the Withlacoochie River a sloop boat, which had several times run the blockade.

On the 10th inst., near the same place, captured a skiff and fist, loaded with corn consigned to D. YULEE.

Lieut. Commander SEMMES, of the gunboat *Tahoma*, reports to the Department from Tampa Bay, June 8, the capture of the schooner *Statesman* two days previously, loaded with cotton. She had no flag or papers.

SALE OF COTTON.

In pursuance of the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and of notice heretofore published, the second sale of captured and abandoned cotton will take place at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, the 6th day of July next.

PAYMASTER ROBBED.

The office of Paymaster A. B. WILLIAMS was robbed yesterday of $3,700. The money has been recovered, however, with the exception of $200, by Detectives HOGAN and DUGAN, of the Treasury Department.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, Wednesday, June 24.

In order to secure the families of colored troops in this department from all danger of recapture by the enemy, and for the purpose of educating and giving them permanent homes, Maj.-Gen. FOSTER has recently founded on extensive colony for them on the fertile grounds of Roanoke Island, where they are to have all the advantages of civilization.

Chaplain HORACE JAMES, the popular and energetic Superintendent of Contrabands, leaves here to-day for Boston and New-York, to obtain, by contribution, a steam saw and grist mill, and other necessary materials for the colony.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 28.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,292,650 of five-twenties on Saturday; for the week, $6,744,050; and for the month of June, $24,397,000. Deliveries of bonds are made to June 4. Further large sales are anticipated up to the 1st of July, inclusive, which closes the popular option of converting legal tenders into five-twenties by act of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury may at his discretion continue the sales, or reopen them, at such time as he may deem proper.

The Indiana State Debt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, June 28.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., of New-York, have concluded an arrangement with Gov. MORTON for the payment of the July interest on the Indiana State debt, and the funds have been placed subject to the order of the agent of State, for that purpose.

The Military Parade on the Fourth.

The larger portion of our City military being absent in Pennsylvania, the military parade on the Fourth of July will necessarily be small. What there is left, however, will parade, in obedience to an order from Maj-Gen. SANDFORD. Division line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8 o'clock A. M., and the honor of a marching salute will be tendered to the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock. Company G, (veterans,) Fourth National Guard, will fire the National salute at the Battery at 12 o'clock.

The parade will be under command of Brig.-Gen. SPICER, and Capt. OTTO's troop is selected for escort duty.

Arrivals in the City.

Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, Commander E. Donaldson and Capt. C. W. Pickering, U. S. Navy; Gov. Thomas Carney, Leavenworth, Kansas; Hon. D. W. Gooch, Melrose, Mass; Profs. D. T. Lockwood and T. Elder, Ralston Union College; and Capt. B. F. Sands, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Gen. James H. Lane and family, Kansas; Hons. T. D. Wright, Binghamton, and H. Sherwood, Corning; Cols. J. M. Hunt, Oil Point, and P. Palmer, Chicago; N. R. Vail, Newfoundland; A. C. Beech, Tenn.; H. W. Clements, St. Louis; and John Boyd and family, Memphis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. A. McCall and Col. Porter, U. S. Army; Hons. James W. Wall, New-Jersey, and E. A. Chapin, Vermont; Chas. S. Benedict, U. S. Navy; Col. D. Looney, Kentucky; Wm. A. Galbraith, Erie, Penn., and B. F. Stringfellow, Kansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Samuel Hooper and E. F. Bowditch, Boston; W. Dickson and W. A. Dickson, Canada West; W. B. Lawrence, Newport, R. I., and Ed. Colee, Jr., Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

R. Washington, U. S. Navy; Manuel Beola, Niagara Falls, and O. Spencer and L. Osborn, Kentucky, are at the La Farge House.

Gen. Stoughton and sister arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Saturday evening.

☞ THE PREVAILING FASHION OF EMBROIDERY WORK on articles of ladies' dress is greatly facilitated by having the labor performed by machinery. Manufacturers respectively announce that their machines will sew, hem, braid, bind, fell, tuck, cord, gather, etc., etc., but we know of none that possesses *the faculty of embroidering* but the "GROVER AND BAKER." Some articles of ladies' wearing apparel have been shown us embroidered by this machine. The only difference we could perceive between work thus performed and that done by hand labor is, that the former is more regular, and consequently more beautiful. It is more rapidly, and, of course, less expensively executed in this way.—*Home Journal.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effectire, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Day-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batcheler's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Back" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery,

The cheapest cash clothing warehouse in the City. GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 505 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

BUSCH—KILMISTER.—On Thursday, June 25, by Rev. A. R. Hart, Mr. WM. H. BUSCH to Miss MARIA F. KILMISTER, all of this City. No cards.

CHUMASERO—YOUNG.—In this City, on Thursday, June 25, at Trinity Chapel, at 12 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, JOHN T. CHUMASERO, of Rochester, to EVA C. YOUNG, of New-York, daughter of B. T. Young.

MAPES—HALSTED.—On Thursday, June 25, at the Highst. Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., CHARLES V. MAPES, of this City, to MARIA M., daughter of O. S. Halsted, Jr., of Newark. No cards.

SEGUINE—VAIL.—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, June 17, by Rev. S. M. Vail, D. D., Mr. HENRY J. SEGUINE and Miss PHEBE A. VAIL. Also, at the same time, Mr. JOHN J. SEGUINE and Miss CORNELIA E. VAIL, all of Westfield, Staten Island. No cards.

SMITH—DICKINSON.—At Ridge Lawn, Fordham, on Thursday, June 25, by Rev. Dr. E. W. Dickinson, GRANVILLE S. SMITH, of this City, to ANNIE DICKINSON.

DIED.

BEERS.—At Orient, L. I., on Wednesday, June 24, Rev. DANIEL BEERS, aged 76 years and 6 months.

BENNIT.—On Saturday evening, June 27, NORTHARD BENNIT, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 125 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

CARMALT.—In Wyalusing, Penn., on Saturday, June 27, ANN ELIZA, wife of Samuel F. Carmalt, and daughter of the late William Woolsey, of that City.

ELTON.—At Morrisania, on Saturday morning, June 27, ROBERT H. ELTON, aged 57 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 5th-st. and Boston-road, Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, June 30, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting, and leave Harlem Bridge (at the end of 3d-av.) at 9¾ o'clock. Train leaves 26th-st., at 8¾ o'clock.

FISHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, June 27, LEAVITT FISHER, youngest child of Dr. Henry P. and Augusta Fisher, aged 5 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 409 Carlton-av.

HATFIELD.—On Friday morning, June 26, GUSSIE HOFF HATFIELD, daughter of Robert G. and Charlotte S. Hatfield, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of the family, No. 225 East 30th-st.

KISSAM.—On Sunday, June 28, at the residence of his son Philip, Orange, N. J., JOSEPH KISSAM, of the City of New-York, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's Church, Orange. Carriages will be in attendance for relatives at the Brick Church Station, and for friends at the North Orange Station, on the arrival of the Morris and Essex Railroad train, which leaves New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., and returns at 3:45 P. M.

LAWIS.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, June 27, after a lingering illness, JULIA, the wife of John W. Lewis, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Taylor, No. 206 South 9th-st.

MESEROLE.—On Sunday, June 28, Mrs. CORNELIA S. MESEROLE, widow of the late Abraham Meserole, aged 56 years.

Funeral service at the Church in Lexington-av., corner of 45th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SHARROTT.—At Yorkville, on Saturday, June 27, MARIA ELISABETH, wife of David M. Sharrott, daughter of John and Mary Marshay, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this day, (Monday,) June 29, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Staten Island papers please copy.

SNASK.—On Sunday, June 28, WILLIAM WINANS, only child of A. Jackson and Susan M. Stark, in the 6th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. W. Winans, No. 161 East 15th-st., without further notice.

☞ Delaware, Ohio, papers please copy.

STRATTON.—At Russell Bay of Islands, New-Zealand, in March last, CHARLES K., youngest child of EZRA M. and Angeline Stratton, of this City, in the 20th year of his age.

TAYLOR.—At the Tremont House, Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, June 21, THOMAS B. TAYLOR, aged 54 years.

TEEAY.—At Hastings on Hudson, on Friday, June 26, after a lingering illness, REBECCA ANN, wife of Daniel Terry, aged 37 years.

Funeral services will take place on Monday, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the Reformed Dotch Church. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VANDEVEER.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday, June 27, LUCY A. M. BENNETT, wife of Henry V. Vandeveer, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday afternoon, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

VAN INBURGH.—On Saturday, June 27, MARY ANNA, wife of Garret Van Iderstine, and daughter of Wm. H. and Lydia Tice, aged 22 years and 5 months.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 1 Avenue C, this day, (Monday,) at 10 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Passaic, N. J., for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 351.—June 27, 1863.

29, 70, 60, 56, 15, 61, 40, 33, 8, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 352.—June 27, 1863.

41, 32, 46, 21, 53, 66, 43, 9, 2, 17, 34, 63, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for Prizes; information furnished; highest premium paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE EAR.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. HARTLEY,

NO. 3 THIRD-ST., NEW-YORK,

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may commend the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

Office and residence, No. 3 Third-street, opposite Great Jones-st. Reception hours from 9 to 4 o'clock. *Consultation and examination free.*

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

The following resolutions have been unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

1. *Resolved, unanimously*, That the cordial thanks of this Committee are hereby tendered to the citizens of Utica, acting as a Local Committee in concert with this body in perfecting the arrangements for a mass assemblage of the loyal people of the State, on the 27th of May last, for the zeal, intelligence and efficiency manifested by them in a manner which secured a triumphant and memorable expression of the loyal sentiments of the vast multitude there assembled.

2. *Resolved, further, unanimously*, That while offering our acknowledgments to the Local Committee of Utica, we desire most respectfully to express through them our grateful appreciation of the noble-spirited conduct of the loyal ladies of that city for their most acceptable personal cooperation in the duties of the occasion; and especially for the bountiful provision made by them for the entertainment of the returned veterans from the war, who were present to signalize in civil life the same patriotic devotion to country which had marked their conduct in the field. Such acts of graceful and tender hospitality, while they could not fail to touch the hearts of the worn soldiers of freedom, threw additional lustre over a scene unsurpassed in its moral grandeur or in the natural beauties by which it was surrounded.

3. *Resolved*, That these proceedings, duly authenticated, be transmitted to Ellis H. Roberts, Esq., Chairman of the Utica Committee, and published.

4. *Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary cause the thanks of this Committee to be tendered to the President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the courtesy and generosity shown by that Company in commuting the fare to one-half for the returned volunteers of this City, on their way to and from the City of Utica, where they were invited by this League to attend a mass meeting of the loyal people of the State.

By order of the Sub-Committee of Arrangements for the Utica Mass Assemblage.

JAMES WADSWORTH, Chairman.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, June 29, 1863, at 8 o'clock. By order,

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

POPULAR HITS.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, OF
The Blue Beard of New-Orleans.
The Emperor of China.
The Reliable Gentleman.
The Intelligent Contraband.
The New-York Post Boy.
The Ogress, Emperor of China's Ship-builder.
The Angel of Peace.
The Happy Governor of Massachusetts.
The British Lion, On and Out the Rampage.
Fighting Joe.
Black Horse Jeb.
Price 15 cents. Can be sent by mail.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure

RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to NO 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, (*Near corner of Fulton,*)

Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF DYSENTERY, **L.Y.D.S.**

Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.

One Dollar per Bottle—(which often cures.)

Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.

Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1849. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

MOSQUITO NETS,

MOSQUITO LACE, all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

V. L.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and this discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON, No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him se great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

LILLIE'S SAFES FOREVER!!

MR. ALLISON'S SAFE, REFERRED TO BELOW,

Was subjected to the

MOST SEVERE TRIAL

OF ITS

FIRE-PROOF QUALITIES,

HAVING BEEN BURIED IN

HARD-WOOD SHIP TIMBER,

IN GREAT QUANTITY,

AND MR. ALLISON EXPRESSES HIS BELIEF THAT

NO OTHER SAFE MADE

would have preserved one dollar of his property.

Mr. R. H. Hubbell, Agent for Lillie's Safes, No. 198 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIR: About two years since I purchased one of LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES, which has been in use constantly since, until the destruction of my ship-yard by fire on the 23d inst.; but I am happy to say that all the contents of the Safe were preserved beyond my expectations, after so severe a test as the Safe was subjected to. Please send me at once a No. 4½, with your improved Lock. M. S. ALLISON.

JERSEY CITY, May 28, 1863.

BALLOU'S

Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

**INDIA-RUBBER GLO

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New-York, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And will be prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

YOUNG & HALLOCK,

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }

UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, a 1/8th section of holdings. KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st. (Up stairs.)
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, June 24, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual Election held on the 16th June, instant:

John W. Lewis, Henry S. Terbell, Samuel Raynor,
Matthias Clark, Cornelius Stephens, Samuel Birdsall,
Abraham Leggett, D. Jeks'n Stewnrd, Thomas J. Blanck,
Thomas Williams, William Hertzel, Crowell Adams,
Alfred Parmore, Charles F. Hunter, Henry Duvid,
George Warner, John D. More, J. G. Blauvelt,
Chris Gwyer, Matthias Bloodgood, Peter J. Schultz,
Simon Shindler, Elijhalet Boorman, Albert Mann,
John P. Yelverton, Abr'm. R. Van Nest, J. F. Van Riper,
James B. Lewis, George Schmelzel, James E. Hedges,
Solomon Banta, Peter R. Christie, Joseph H. Wood,
William Meir, Joseph B. Miller.

At a meeting of the Board held on 22d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

State of Michigan, State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 17, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year

JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN D. JONES, JONAIHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. L. BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,

JOHN EWEN

was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

State of Illinois, Treasurer's Office, Springfield, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

Bank Department, Albany, June 22, 1863.

THE P. R. WESTFALL'S BANK (ASSOCIATION LYONS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, June 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, June 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. R. S. ROSE & SON, No. 31 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE INCOME Bonds of the MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after July 1, 1863.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S interest coupons, due July 1, will be paid at the St. NICHOLAS BANK, New-York.

New-York, June 26, 1863.

JOHN L. WINNER, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, *in gold coin*, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & OELRICHS.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, procure for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordnance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

Office of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 56 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

References.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 82 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Fayle, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 63 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 374 Broadway.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1861.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

State of Michigan, State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, June 24, 1863.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1863, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, and payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

Chicago, June 22, 1863.

SOLDIERS NOW MUSTERED OUT OF service, who have not received their bounty by reason of not serving full two years, can have the same collected by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.
CHARTERED 1851.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. OREEN, President.
Aug's F. Lee, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums.

EDW'D HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 6 to 7.

All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunes, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. PECK, President.
Jas. P. Haight, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. Bell, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before July 1, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
June 20, 1863.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53,000
ASSETS	$303,000

New-York, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAINO,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DONALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO GRISWOLD, Ja.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Cossy, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,446, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, 25TH INST., EITHER IN Brooklyn or New-York, on the street or in an omnibus, or at the Theological Seminary, a Gold Bracelet, the clasp of Roman Mosaic in flowers attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with T. B. STARR, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON THE 25TH INST., A BROWN ENVELOPE, containing military papers and documents valuable only to the owner. The above reward will be paid on delivery to this office.

THOS. H. PENNEY, Maj. Thirty-fifth N. Y. Inf.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY LAST, A POCKET BOOK with $13 in it and other small change, and two sleeve studs, in the stage from 30th-st and 9th-av. and 23d-st. and Broadway. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 18 Lexington-av.

A RAINY DAY IN THE COUNTRY.—Delightful amusement. Painting the Carte de Visite with Newton's prepared colors; $3 35 will buy a book of instruction and a box of colors. Boston, J. H. Tilton & Co.; New-York, Walter Low, No. 823 Broadway; M. Knoedler, No. 772 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Seeville Manufacturing Company No. 4 Rockefeller.

DIVIDENDS.

85TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT
out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.
June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held in Boston June 12th, 1863, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of July next, to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 13th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 13th until the 22d instant.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

Boston, June 12, 1863.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the bonds and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.
June 3, 1863.

A T A MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, held in New-York this 26th day of June, 1863, it was

Resolved, That a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June be declared on the Preferred Stock, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th July; 2 per cent. in cash, and 1½ per cent. in Preferred Stock, which disposes of the remainder of the authorized issue. The books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th July. Shareholders desiring their dividends transmitted by mail will furnish C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, with their Post-office address, and authorize him to remit the same.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 8th July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Bank, No. 198 Broadway, New-York, June 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 168 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The annual interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., Office No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 18, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE 15) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Watertown, June 20, 1863.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assumes the payment of the Government tax. The books will be closed from this date till date of payment.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

Importers and Traders' Bank, New-York, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

The Park Bank, New-York, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 2d of July.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., New-York, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

Broadway Bank, New-York, June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, June 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st July next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, June 10, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF The Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer will be closed from the 23d instant, until the 1st day of July.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—138TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
June 16, 1863.

Hanover Bank, New-York, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Office of the Long Island Ins. Co., No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, June 27, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, until when the transfer books will remain closed.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

New-York, June 27, 1863.

Tradesmen's Bank, of the City of New-York, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

Office Hamilton Insurance Company, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after 4th of July next.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

Grocers' Bank, June 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

S. P. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

E. P. Ball, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1863, '64.

Navy Department, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 13, 1863.

Separate Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for furnishing and delivering (on requisition from notice) at the United States Navy-yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, viz.:

Rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses and vinegar.

The rice shall be of the very best quality the market will afford.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half barrels containing molasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel, and no deliveries to be required until the 1st of October next.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red oak barrels, and half barrels, and with white pine heads, not less than 1⅛ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝-inch thick; the barrels and half-barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to harn four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16th-inch thick, and one on each chime 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16th-inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one-half the quantity to be in half-barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half-barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-half to be in half-barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspection to be at the place of delivery.

The prices of all the foregoing articles are to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles, and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder, the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels and half-barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*)

The quantities named in the following list, at the places therein indicated, such quantities only being received from time to time as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, viz.:

	Boston.	New-York.	Philadelphia
Rice, lbs	120,000	200,000	100,000
Dried Apples, lbs	60,000	100,000	50,000
Sugar, lbs	300,000	500,000	250,000
Tea, lbs	20,000	30,000	15,000
Coffee, lbs		200,000	
Beans, gallons	40,000	60,000	30,000
Molasses, gallons	20,000	30,000	15,000
Vinegar, gallons	20,000	30,000	15,000

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the certificate of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs. Every proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by the law of Congress.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and descriptions of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a strict but equal comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, in making which inspection and comparison all articles not conforming strictly to the 3d resolution of 25th of March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Office of Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, June 26, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz.:

120,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

250,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds net each, inside sack to be of strong, close woven, milled cotton stuff, or of other material equally adapted to the purpose, samples of which must be exhibited, outside sack of first quality new and strong gunny cloth; both sacks to be sewed close, and the package to be made very compact; corners of the outside sack to be drawn, wound and sewed strongly.

400,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in sacks, as above.

150,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

*Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in pharmacy; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; B. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 25 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Mercantile Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent

CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for

Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by

H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row,

J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, wherein those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read the circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that seminal and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-sts., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) each a time guaranteed a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Lexington-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 2 Lexington-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in fourdays. Restores manhood to the most shattered system in 3 days. Lispenard-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. DE FORREST & BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in the very case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without injury or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOV- ernor lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ARTICLES.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at onction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

50,000 lbs. oakum shakings.	35,000 lbs. old Manilla rope.
12,000 lbs. oakum dust.	1,000 lbs. old raw hide do.
7,200 lbs. paint skins.	200 lbs. old canvas.
24,000 lbs. canvas clippings.	750 lbs. black paint.
1,200 lbs. patent drivers.	800 lbs. putty.
1,200 lbs. rubber packing, &c.	6 bbls. sperm oil.
37 scale beams.	2 kegs lard do.

BOATS.

45 whale, cutters, quarter, launch, stern, clinch work, canoes, yawls, sail and dunble-header boats.

ALSO,

A quantity of leather hose, water-bags, navy-buttons, paint-pots and cans, benches, cooking utensils, &c.

ALSO,

Marine uniform coats and pants, woollen shirts, linen jackets and pants, epaulettes, knapsacks, marine caps, pompoons, &c.

A list of which may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Cargoes of the following named vessels, viz:

NICHOLAS IST, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, muskets, carbines, caps and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woolen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, combs and brushes.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner SUE, consisting of dry goods, hardware, saddlery, leather, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner MARY JANE, consisting of salt, flour, pork, butter, and soap, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo of steamer DOURO, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine and resin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock at the same place, (Wheeler's stores,) Prize steamer DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, engines, &c.

ALSO,

Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

ALSO,

Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Catalogue will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No. 41 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneer.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, N. Y.

BENAT H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

OLD WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, ETC., being the balance of tbin importers' stock offered by us May 15 (including some choice lots heretofore reserved); also a very few fine lots remaining from the two private stocks offered at the same time. This sale comprises the leading and favorite brands of sherries—pale, brown and golden, viz: Duff Gordon's durates, Yriates Tuckermann, etc., Sliva & Sons' and Osborn's ports, India madeiras, old Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskies, part very choice; Jamaica, St. Croix, Grenada, Antigua and pine-apple rum, clarets, hocks, champagnes Very old wines and brandies imported in cases of one dozen each. Cellar casks of very old Bourbon, do. old Cognac brandy; magnums of very choice sherry and Jamaica rum. Also a large invoice of fine Havana segars of the following celebrated brands, viz: Seventh regiment, Concha La Rosa, Concha Cillindrados, El Sol Loadres, Regalia El Sol de Santiago, pressed Coocha, Cabinet Concha and Regalia, Britannica, El Cesar, Concha, and others of very best quality, warranted sound and in perfect order. All goods fully guaranteed; no other goods admitted. Parties desiring to secure really first-class goods at low prices will do well to inspect this stock, as we shall endeavor to close the entire balance regardless to price.

JOSEPH HABEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30,

At 10 o'clock A. M precisely, at No. 194 Dean, between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

HOUSEHOLD AND SCHOOL FURNITURE—Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, marble-top chamber furniture, feather beds, mattresses, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, lace curtains, mantle clock, pastil drawings, South American birds, phantom leaves, chess men, walnut extension table, china, glass and cutlery, with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The 3-story brick house and lot No. 188 Dean-st., Brooklyn. Possession immediately after the auction sale of furniture. If not sold in a few days, will be rented to a good tenant. Inquire at the house.

E. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTERED HIDES

AT AUCTION.

For account of whom it may concern.

Will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 30, at the storehouse No. 17 Albany-st., near Washington-st., 216 Green salted Hides, just received from Newbern, N. C. Sale positive. Terms cash.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF COTTON.

In pursuance of the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of notice heretofore published, the second sale of captured and abandoned cotton will be made at St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 6th day of July next. Dated June 22, 1863.

(Signed) W. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent Treas. Department.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—SOLD AT AUCTION, June 27, 1863. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and for the Second Judicial District of said State, on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1863, I, the subscriber, as Receiver of the stock, property, things in action, claims, funds and effects of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 13 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1863, all the remaining rights, interests, claims and demands of the said the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, in or to the letters patent for an improvement in the manufacture of lanterns, mentioned in the petition on which the said order was granted, and of which the original letters patent were issued to Hugh Sangster and James Saugster by the proper authorities of the United States, on or about the 14th day of June, A. D. 1851, and which upon the surrender of said original letters patent, were re-issued upon an amended specification on or about the 31st day of August, A. D. 1858. Said sale to be made for cash, and at the cost of the purchaser or purchasers.

For any further information in regard to the interests to be sold, apply to either of the undersigned at New-York.—May 30, 1863.

JOHN THOMPSON, Receiver.
No. 39 South William-st., New-York.

LUCIUS BIERDSEYE, Attorney for Receiver, No. 170 Broadway.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THE UNdersigned, Assignee of Christian Paul, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 13 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, the following property, viz. The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st., 19 feet and 1 inch, and in the rear, 42 feet 4 inches, and in depth on the southerly side, 51 feet, and on the northerly side, 61 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863. WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"

HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,

Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of

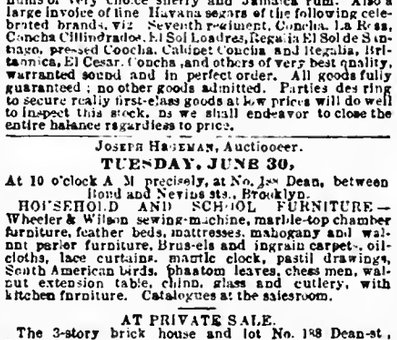
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANOLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.

Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 210 West-st.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22,
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced sargeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of baggage.

An experienced Surgeon an board.

For passage apply naily to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

For Liverpool, direct:
OLYMPUS.....WEDNESDAY.....24th June.
HECLA.....WEDNESDAY.....8th July.
SIDON.....WEDNESDAY.....22d July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Liverpool:

Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, July 4

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $45 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail Sidewheel Steamship
"EAGLE,"
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON,

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.

Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK will sail WEDNESDAY next, July 1, with splendid accommodations for a new cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....July 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....July 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....July 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$90 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....95 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. FOUDE, R. N. R., 3,225 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 7, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodations) $90, $95, $100; including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.

Steerage $35. Children once to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.

An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

To be followed by the SHANNON on the 16th.

FOR LONDON.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, 1,697 tons register, Capt. HOWES, is now in and will positively sail for the above port July 1. She has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers; is well ventilated, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage in United States currency.

Cabin, $100; table first class.
Steerage, $35, with rooms on main deck.
For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 1. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 1 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail July 15.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—To sail on TUESDAY, June 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BERRY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

SHIPPING NOTICE.—THE EVENING STAR will positively sail for Havana, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock, as advertised, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. H. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut, and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

COAL, &C.

COAL.

E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. V. B. SMITH.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION EXCURSION TO GLARE'S BAY, on the staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "grand trip" comprises the distance of 1,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand Isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which never brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE-wheel steamboats and the barges Rhineteck, Lexington, Huguenot and Edmund F. Dean; also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 362 West-st., corner of Barrow H. MALLAN.

4TH OF JULY.—THE STEAMER COMMONwealth will make an excursion down the bay to Sandy Hook on the 4th. See advertisements and posters.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!

Consisting of steamers

1863. 1863.

PLANET, METEOR,
TRAVELER, CITY OF CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

FOR NEWPORT, VIA NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN SHORE LINE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 29, 1863, a train will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 12½ P. M., passing through New-Haven, New-London and Stonington to East Greenwich, R. I., without change of cars, when the splendid steamer WATER LILY will be in waiting to start, immediately on the arrival of the train, for Newport, affording a splendid sail down the Narragansett Bay, arriving at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked through.

JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer EDEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART- ford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7.25 o'clock same evening, making quick landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIden and SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations.—The LEM. CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie and RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 9 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARmenia, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE GRISWOLD

The Louisiana State Bank to Continue Business.

Four Steamers Burnt by Rebel Cavalry at Plaquemine.

Details of the Second Assault on Port Hudson.

Preparations for a Third Assault.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FORLORN HOPE.

GEN. SHERMAN RECOVERING

The steamship *George Griswold*, from New-Orleans on the 21st inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later.

The following paragraph appears in the *Era*, of the 21st:

"We are authorized to state that the Louisiana State Bank will continue its business as heretofore. This course is authorized by the authorities, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Commissioners appointed for that Bank, after a full examination of its affairs."

The *Era* also has the following:

"We learn that there is a rebel force of two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry, with a battery of six brass field pieces, under command of Col. (acting Brigadier-General) J. P. MAJOR, at Indian Village, about nine miles in the rear of Plaquemine.

On Thursday, 18th inst., at 6 o'clock in the morning, about 300 cavalry belonging to this force, under command of Col. PHILLIPS, dashed into Plaquemine, which was not guarded by a military force, seized and burned the steamers *Anglo-American*, *Southern Merchant*, *L. A. Sykes* and *Segur*; also, 75 bales of cotton, which they found on the levee, and a barge, called the *Belfast*, which was about two miles down the bayou.

There were about thirty convalescent soldiers belonging to the Twenty-eighth Maine at Plaquemine, who were made prisoners, together with some four or five civilians. All the prisoners were taken to Indian Village, into the presence of Col. MAJOR, and paroled. They were courteously treated by the rebel commander, and the sick soldiers were furnished with ambulances.

Among the prisoners were Quartermaster CHAS. H. WHEELER and a Lieutenant.

Capt. ALBERT STEARNS, Provost-Marshal, succeeded in making his escape.

The captured civilians were allowed to depart and go where they pleased.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE

Progress of the Siege of Port Hudson—Events Since the 27th May—Action of June 14—Gallant Behavior of our Right Wing—Hospital Incidents—Important General Order—Newspaper Veracity—Rebel Deserters—The Future.

MAJ.-GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, DEFOSS'S POINT HUDSON, Monday, June 15, 1863.

Here we are still, among these grand old magnolia forests, with the almost incessant roar of artillery and musketry in our ears; the desultory firing, kept up night and day, being enough to keep the besieged rebels, one would imagine, perpetually without rest. They must certainly attach a deep importance to this stronghold, or human endurance could scarcely hold out against the dreadful ordeal to which we have subjected them for the past two or three weeks.

AFFAIRS SINCE THE 27TH.

Since the 27th, on which day occurred the attacks of which I have sent you a account, there has been nothing going on here of a nature to be made public, or which could be said to go beyond mere preparations for future operations, and investing the enemy more closely than ever. The bloody results of that day taught us what the people of the North are not always ready to believe, viz.: That it is far easier to *talk* of taking a strongly fortified place than to *do* it, and our brave fellows are now paying the dear penalty of that insane supineness which ever *permitted* such a fortress as Port Hudson to be built, when we could, at one time, have prevented it with scarcely more than a corporal's guard.

All that the 27th of May left us we not only retain, but have gone far beyond. Along our whole line, from the extreme right to the extreme left, we have been gradually gaining upon the enemy, dismounting their guns as fast as they are remounted, picking off, by our splendid sharpshooters, every man who dare show his head above their ramparts, and by these means rendering their armaments almost useless, as we steal up closer and closer to them. In some places we have got our batteries to within 300 yards of them, and it is really terrible to peep through the embrasures of one of them and almost look down the throats of the enemy's missiles, so close to us in front.

ACTION OF JUNE 11.

Thus matters continued until yesterday, when the commanding General, deeming the time had arrived to give the rebels another strong dose, gave the order for one more simultaneous attack.

It was as late as 10 P. M., of Saturday, June 13, that Gen. AUGUR, who had just returned from the headquarters of Gen. BANKS, told his Staff that they were to be in motion at 3 A. M. of the next day. We all immediately hurried off to snatch a few hours' rest, and when I awoke at 3 o'clock I found the General and his Staff already at breakfast. In half an hour afterward they were all off to the field, whither I speedily followed them.

Before dawn the most terrific cannonading commenced along our whole line that ever stunned mortal ears. The shells hurtling over Port Hudson, to collect with their own firing and that of our fleet, and the dense clouds of our artillery, gave the place the appearance of one vast conflagration just about to burst into flame.

After two hours of this dreadful cannonading, there was a comparative lull, and the sharp and continuous rattle of musketry told where the work of death was going on most furiously. This was at the right, where Gen. GROVE's division was placed, and under him those gallant and fearless soldiers, Gens. WEITZEL and PAINE.

If WEITZEL had the larger share in the work of the 27th, that duty seemed to-day to fall upon the command immediately under Gen. PAINE.

The forces of the latter consisted of the Eighth New-Hampshire, Capt. BARRETT, and the Fourth Wisconsin, under Capt. MOORE, who were in advance as skirmishers. Behind these came five companies of the Fourth Massachusetts and the One Hundred and Tenth New-York, under Capt. BARTLETT, followed by four companies of the Third brigade. Closely upon these came the Third brigade, under Col. GOODING, and composed of the Thirty-first Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. HOPKINS; Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, Maj. RICHARDSON; Fifty-third Massachusetts, Col. KIMBALL; One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York, Col. SHARPE, and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, Col. BATAN, who was killed. Then the Second brigade, under Col. A. FRASING, and composed of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York, Col. CURRIER, and the One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York, Maj. GALWAY; the rest of this brigade being detailed as skirmishers. After the Second came the First brigade, under Col. FRESIS, of the Twenty-eighth Connecticut, and composed of the Twenty-eighth Connecticut, the Fourth Massachusetts, Col. WALKER, and four companies of the One Hundred and Tenth New-York, under Maj. HAMILTON. These were all followed up by the necessary number of pioneers and NIMM's Massachusetts battery.

At 3.30 A. M., of Sunday, June 14, the column formed on the Clinton road and commenced moving. At about 4 A. M. the skirmishers moved right up to the scene of action—Gen. PAINE being with them in advancing, and the deadly work commenced—the enemy pouring in upon them the most terrible volleys, and our dauntless men combatting their way right up to the enemy's breastworks. For hours the carnage continued furiously—our determined soldiers, in spite of their General being seriously wounded, and in spite of the fearful odds against them of fighting against men snugly screened behind their barriers—keeping up the fight with the most indomitable bravery. It was impossible for any men, under their circumstances, to show more reckless disregard of death.

But Port Hudson was destined not to be carried this time—at that point—at any rate. Owing to the horrible inequalities of the ground, and the impediments which the overwhelming slaughter of our advance had created, the whole column was not able to come up as expected, and late in the afternoon our troops had to be withdrawn. During the intensest part of the struggle, it is only fair to say that Col. KIMBALL, of the Fifty-third, and Col. CURRIER, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York, advanced most gallantly with their men to reinforce those in front.

It is impossible to overrate the courage and endurance which Gen. PAINE showed on this occasion. Although so severely wounded in the leg as to be quite disabled, he would not consent to leave the field, but remained there during the long sultry day to cheer on his men, at the momentary risk of being killed by some rebel shot.

Various efforts were made by his men to get him off the field, or at least to get refreshment to him, and two gallant fellows, on two separate occasions, lost their lives in the attempt. One was E. P. WOODS, private, of Company E, Eighth New-Hampshire, and the other JOHN WILLIAMS, Company D, Thirty-first Massachusetts. I happened to be at the hospital when the latter poor fellow was brought in. He had been shot clean through the breast, and lingered but a few minutes after his arrival there.

While at this hospital, witnessing the horrible spectacle of the wounded being brought in—something more painful to contemplate than the battle-field itself—a personal incident occurred to me which was deeply impressive. I was dismounting from my horse, when a soldier, who was going at me most intantly, said: "The owner of that saddle is dying within a few feet of you, over there"—pointing to where two or three dozen men were lying on the shady greensward, in all forms of mutilation. "Do you know me?" I asked. "No; but I know that saddle was Lieut. BONN's. I've set to it too often not to know it." Hurrying to the spot indicated, I found it was indeed too true. There lay the young and gallant Lieut. N. F. BONN, of Co. D, Thirty-first Massachusetts, flat on his back, and—as if proud of his wound, as he well may be—with his broad, manly bosom bared, and showing a rifle shot wound in the centre of his right breast.

Leaning from his attendants, who were bending over and fanning him, that he was still conscious and might be spoken to, I bent forward and took his cold, clammy hand in mine. "Who is it?" he inquired, looking up languidly. "A friend—don't you remember who bought that saddle of you near the sugar house?" "Yes, I remember. Ah! Sir, you will have to set me down among the items." "Oh, no, Lieutenant, I hope not," I replied, although my heart belied my speech, for death seemed stamped upon every lineament. I left him as another glorious martyr to his country's cause; but I am glad to say that, at this moment of writing, I hear the ball has been extracted, that he is doing well, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Judging from what his own men say of him, (and I find this one of the surest tests of merit,) a braver young man does not live in the United States service. Before leaving this hospital, I cannot refrain from hearing my testimony to the unceasing and faithful attention toward the wounded which I noticed on the part of Surgeon L. C. HARTWELL, Medical Director of the Third Division.

Before Gen. PAINE was wounded, he had succeeded in getting five regiments within three or four rods of the enemy's works,—some of the skirmishers actually getting inside.

Our loss on this occasion was very great—the killed, wounded and missing of PAINE's command reaching in nearly seven hundred. A number of officers and privates (among them Capt. STANYANO, of the Eighth New-Hampshire, Lieut. HARSLEY and Lieut. NAWELL, of the same) being wounded, were ordered in as prisoners, under threat of being shot from the enemy's works. Gen. PAINE was shot below the knee of the left leg, shattering both bones, but hopes are still entertained of saving his leg. He was not brought off the field till night time, when his wound was dressed and he immediately conveyed to New-Orleans.

While this was going on in one portion of Gen. GROVER's command, the remainder, if not so hotly pressed, were scarcely less actively engaged.

At 2 A. M. the troops under Gen. WEITZEL's immediate command got into motion from their present locality, (which they so gallantly won on the 27th of May, and have held ever since,) and advanced round to the left to Col. DUDLEY's front, leaving five companies on picket line. The attack—for assaults these demonstrations can scarcely be called—was made by two columns in two different places. The column on the right was composed of GROVER's division and WEITZEL's brigade, under command of Gen. WEITZEL, while the left was composed of Gen. EMORY's division, under command of Gen. PAINE—whose doings I have just recorded. Col. DUDLEY's brigade, of AUGUR's division, was held in reserve.

The forces under Gen. WEITZEL comprised his own brigade, formed of the Eighth Vermont, Lieut.-Col. DILLINGHAM; Twelfth Connecticut, Lieut.-Col. PECK; Seventy-fifth New-York, Lieut.-Col. BABCOCK; One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York, Lieut.-Col. PEALES, and two regiments of GROVER's division—the Twenty-fourth Connecticut and Fifty-second Massachusetts.

The history of the action on the part of Gen. WEITZEL would be but a counterpart of that of Gen. PAINE—the same obstacles to overcome, the same indomitable bravery in opposing them, the same temporary suspension of hostilities in the face of opposition too elaborately difficult to be surmounted for the moment.

Of what was going on at the extreme left, under Gen. DWIGHT, I am not yet so well informed, for correspondents cannot be omnipresent, though many would have them so, and I would rather tell your readers nothing than give them incorrect information. I, therefore, do not feel myself in a position either to support or oppose the rumors which I hear everywhere—and among officers of very high rank—that the right wing did not come up as promptly to the mark as it was supposed they would have to do, if we would divide the enemy and keep them from concentrating their power, as they certainly did, upon our valorous and devoted right wing. The very same complaint was made—with what amount of truth time alone will decide—against our left wing in the great attack of our right wing on the 27th May.

To whatever cause it may be attributed, it is certainly lamentable to see anything like a want of complete coöperation in moments of such intense consequence to the nation. Go where we will, do what we may, it seems to be our everlasting fate to be allowing ourselves to suffer for want of *concentration* and *coöperation*. The very same portion of the enemy who were so desperately contending with our right wing under WEITZEL, on the 27th May, are actually asserted to have—at a later hour of the day—opposed us at other portions of our line, which could not have been possible had our movements been simultaneous. With a plan so well concocted, it is quite impossible to suppose that such an oversight could have formed part of the scheme, and therefore we are driven—in both events of the 27th May and the 14th June—to ascribe failure to some lack of punctuality in carrying out directions, somewhere or other. All I can answer for is that that portion of the line which had been most immediately under my own observation (I mean Maj.-Gen. AUGUR's) on both those occasions, came nearly up to the orders given to it.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

But the grand questions which the North will be greedily asking are: "What have we gained?" "Where do we stand now?" My only reply is: If not exactly where we want to be, infinitely nearer and better off than we were—just as certain of success and determined to achieve it as we ever were—and our soldiers all in the very best of spirits and health.

As a proof of what our men are made of I have only to refer to the following order of Gen. BANKS, and to tell you of the success it has met with. Taking it for granted that the affair will be matter for history long before this is in print, I presume I run no risk in sending it to you:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, BARONA POST HUDSON, June 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 49.—The Commanding General congratulates the troops before Port Hudson upon the steady advance made upon the enemy's works, and is confident of an immediate and triumphant issue of the contest. We are at all points upon the threshold of his fortifications. One more advance and they are ours!

For the last duty that victory imposes, the Commanding General summons the bold men of the corps to the organization of a storming column of a thousand men, to vindicate the Flag of the Union, and the memory of its defenders who have fallen! Let them come forward!

Officers who lead the column of victory in this last assault, may be assured of the just recognition of their services by promotion, and every officer and soldier who shares its perils and its glory shall receive a medal of fit to commemorate the first grand success of the campaign of 1863 for the freedom of the Mississippi. His name will be placed in General Orders upon the roll of honor.

Division Commanders will at once report the names of the officers and men who may volunteer for this service, in order that the organization of the column may be completed without delay.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official.
GEO. B. HALSTED, Assistant Adjutant-General.

To the glory of our army be it said, that this order was not many hours circulated among them before the entire list was filled, and would have been, doubtless, had the call been for more. I will try and get you the earliest possible copy of the names of those brave men who are thus ready to come forward, with their lives in their hands, in defence of our cause. Certainly to them the country will owe no ordinary debt of gratitude. At any time such devotion would be splendid, but coming so immediately upon what many would have considered discouragements, it unquestionably does honor to the whole nation.

"QUICKEST INTELLIGENCE."

I dare say your readers felt, perhaps you yourself felt, disappointed at the appearance of the TIMES of June 6, with so little information respecting the affair at Port Hudson, as compared to the flemlog accounts in one or two of your cotemporaries. Two things prevented your getting your account so soon. First, that it was against the expressed wish of the Commanding General (properly anxious to divulge as little as possible of operations yet in progress.) Secondly, that it was not *possible* to get the bare *facts* together for your readers to receive from New-Orleans by such a date, and facts, I presume, are what they require. If not, I could easily forestall all competition by writing you a description of a battle, from pure imagination, before it even occurs; and I venture to say it would be found quite as near the truth as much of the correspondential stuff with which Northern readers were regaled in this struggle for "quickest" intelligence.

I should be sorry, indeed, to hear the TIMES subjected to the ridicule and anathema which I heard heaped upon one of your "enterprising" cotemporaries, for the singularly incorrect account of the doings at Port Hudson on the 27th of May, and this by the whole army, wherever the subject was discussed. I found Geo. WEITZEL and Staff in their tent roaring with laughter over his attack, with "clubbed muskets and bayonets"—at his rushing his men "at the enemy's works on the river side," (near which he never went,) and also driving them out of the celebrated six-gun battery that did such terrible execution upon the steamer *Mississippi*. Then we have a negro soldier tearing the flesh from a rebel's face with his teeth"—instead of all which you might just as well have read a chapter in the *Arabian Nights*.

Again we have any quantity of people killed who will have to be resuscitated, but whose friends—in the meantime—won't thank the writer for the unnecessary fears that have been caused. For instance, in a list of only *seven names*, *four* of them—Gen. NICARAGUA, Col. CLARKE, Sixth Michigan; Col. PAINE, Second Louisiana, and Col. —— (DUDLEY) of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, are described as killed, whereas not one of them received a scratch; and one of them, Col. DUDLEY, called here only half an hour ago, looking as well as ever I saw him.

I might fill half a column with the outrageous blunders of this New-Orleans letter, to which I would not have alluded but for two very good reasons; first, because I would have your readers know that intelligence is not always *best if quickest*; and secondly, because such egregious carelessness tends to throw discredit upon any and every newspaper correspondent who is zealously looking after truth in his narratives.

They are evidently counting upon reinforcements coming to them, and, upon two or three occasions, flying squads of cavalry have molested our pickets, Col. (now *General*, by report,) GARRISON is, however too much for them; and they take to flight as soon as they hear of his coming. If the rebels in Port Hudson are counting upon external aid, they will find what we have so often taught them, that it is one thing for them to be fighting us behind their intrenchments and another thing to meet us in the open field.

They all speak highly of the extraordinary efficiency of our artillery. Lieut. TERRY, of the *Richmond*, has been playing havoc among them with his 9-inch marine battery, completely silencing everything before him, and the batteries of HOLCOMB, HINGLE, MACK and MACLAFLIN dismount their guns as fast as they put them up.

REBEL DESERTERS.

One very significant symptom of the state of feeling existing among the rebel soldiers in Port Hudson is the large numbers of deserters that come over into our lines. Not a day passes but a number are seen going by us to headquarters; and during the last three weeks no fewer than 200 must have made their escape to us. Desertion among the rebels is certain death, if caught, and therefore when we think of the risk that these men incur in attempting to escape, threatened with death in front from our men, and also in the rear from their own, it must be a strong inducement indeed that leads them to undertake it.

Hitherto they show no symptom of starvation, but all confess themselves heartily disgusted with the iron rule to which they are subjected. They assert that GARDNER is determined to hold out to the last.

They had a 9-inch columbiad, reported to go by the name of "Lady Davis," which bothered us for some time, but our fleet stopped his tongue. On our side we had one 30-lb. Perrott gun of the First Indiana Artillery, under Capt. MACLAFLIN, which the rebels christened "Whistling Dick." Dick has become a perfect nuisance to them. As fast as they mount a gun he knocks it over, having served one so five times; he has, besides, burnt up their commissary buildings and stores, and made general havoc.

However supplied they may be in other matters, it is evident that the rebels are running very short of ammunition. This is proved by the chary way in which they fire at us, except when actually attacked, and also that, in reclaiming our dead for burial, we invariably found them stripped of ammunition, and sometimes boots, even when their guns and pistols were left behind.

THE FUTURE.

The air is heavy with impending events, and every one—from the commanding General to the poorest private—seems to know the immense value of the blow about to be struck. When or how that is to be, is more than I can tell you; but it will be decisive when it does come, and that may be any hour.

NEMO.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Depredations of the Rebels at Plaquemine—Stirring News Expected from Port Hudson—Gen. Sherman Improving, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 21, 1863.

Since the departure of the *Creole*, which was detained for dispatches, the steamer *Dorville* has arrived, under convoy of a gunboat. She confirms the report of the burning of four steamers near Plaquemine. The *Sallie Robinson* and other boats, having 12-pounders on the decks, have gone up the river with ordnance stores, &c., under convoys.

The cargoes of the four boats burned, consisting of ammunition and subsistence stores, were captured by the rebel cavalry. Five hundred negroes were also driven off. The captains and crews of the burnt boats have arrived here paroled.

Stirring news may be expected in a day or two from Port Hudson. Four regiments have volunteered to advance as a forlorn hope, and they will be amply supported. A combined attack has been doubtless made by storming the heights, assisted by the navy. The excitement in regard to the Banks is subsiding.

Col. T. B. THORPE's arrival here in the *Columbia* was hailed with great delight by his numerous friends in the city.

Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN also arrived in the *Columbia*, and found the General much improved since the amputation of his leg, and gaining strength daily.

The Medical Director is still in search of large buildings for hospitals.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

THE LAST OF THE BARK TACONY.

Her Crew in Portland Harbor on Board the Schooner Archer.

The Revenue Cutter Caleb Cushing Cut Out by Them.

Two Armed Packet Steamers Sent in Pursuit.

The Cushing Abandoned and Blown Up by Her Captors.

The Entire Party Prisoners in Fort Preble.

We yesterday published a series of dispatches from Portland, Maine, giving the particulars of a daring raid made into Portland harbor, on Friday night, by a party of rebels under command of Lieut. RAAN, from the pirate bark *Tacony*, who succeeded in running out the revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing*, and putting to sea with her. The *Cushing* was provisioned for a two months' cruise. The packet steamers *Chesapeake* and *Forest City* were immediately armed and manned and started in pursuit. The rest of the story is told in the following telegrams:

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 27—4½ P. M.

The *Chesapeake* has just arrived up, while the *Forest City* has stopped off Fort Preble to land the prisoners.

Lieut. JOHN M. GOULD, of the Tenth Maine regiment, who was a volunteer on board the *Chesapeake*, reports that she started on the chase at 11 A. M., and that soon afterward the *Forest City* came along, which had been in waiting so as to act in concert with the *Chesapeake*.

It was decided that the *Chesapeake* should take the lead in boarding the *Cushing*, and that the *Forest City* should follow closely up.

In the meantime the *Cushing* was firing from her big gun. She fired five shots at the *Forest City*, one at the tug which accompanied her, and three at the *Chesapeake*.

The *Chesapeake* fired only one shot at the *Cushing*, which fell short.

Of the three shots fired at the *Chesapeake*, two fell short, and one—a round of grape—went through her rigging.

The rebels, seeing that the steamers were ready to board the *Cushing*, at 12½ o'clock abandoned her and went to a schooner near by, leaving the crew of the cutter in another boat, which was picked up by the *Chesapeake*.

The rebels, previous to abandoning the *Cushing*, set her on fire, and at 1:30 P. M., she blew up, making a tremendous report, as she had twenty-four hundred pounds of powder on board of her.

The *Forest City* then pursued the schooner and captured it.

The regular crew of the *Cushing* report that the schooner above mentioned came in yesterday afternoon, with a reinforcement on board, composed of a number of the pirate *Florida's* crew, who had previously captured the schooner. This schooner the pirates then sent into our port or to destroy the two gunboats building here. As a matter of course, the schooner came in this morning, and no one for a moment suspected that there were any rebels on board of her.

The first work of the schooner was to seize the *Cushing* and put her crew in irons, and then steal quietly off with her in the night—taking her through the islands by the lower passage and into Hussey's Sound—towing her out with two rowboats ahead, as the wind was very light at the time.

The schooner captured is the *Archer*.

The rebels intended to burn the two gunboats building here, but did not get the chance.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. REED.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, June 28.

I have been at Fort Preble this afternoon, seen the prisoners, and obtained an account of their cruise from Lieut. REED, who courteously answered all questions. I have collated his report with all important memorandums from his private note-book, furnished me by the Commandant of the fort, as follows:

Lieut. REED reported on board the *Florida*, in Mobile, at the close of 1862. He describes her as a small sloop-of-war, with eight rifled guns and 120 men. On the 16th of January we left Mobile Bay, with steam and every sail set to the topmost studding-sail, making 14½ knots. On the 17th, at daylight, saw a big sloop-of-war, supposed the *Brooklyn*, which passed within half a mile; she showed three lights and passed to the northward; 19th, burned the brig *Eetello*; early on the morning of the 22d left Havana, and steamed to the eastward; burned the brig *Windward*, letting her crew go in a small boat. Off Cardenas Light burned the *Corris Ann*—she drifted into Cardenas harbor; 31st, chased by a National gunboat; had the heels of her; Feb. 12, captured the clipper-ship *Jacob Bell*, showed the Yankee flag on hailing her; burned her 30th; March 6, captured the ship *Star of Peace*, burned her at 4 P. M.; March 13, burned the schooner *Aldeboran*; March 28, captured the bark *Lapwing*; christened her C. S. corvette *Oreto*, and she captured the ship *Commonwealth*; 17th April, bonding (querry—burning?) her; the *Lapwing* was afterwards burned; 29th March, captured the bark *M. J. Colcord* and burned her 15th April; April 23, burned the bark *Henrietta*; 24th, burned the ship *Oneida*; May 6th, latitude 5° 34' south, longitude 34° 23', captured the brig *Clarence*; christened her C. S. corvette *Florida No. 2*.

Lieut. REED states that the *Florida* captured fourteen vessels in all up to this time. The *Kate Dyer* was one; the other names I could not learn.

Lieut. REED was transferred to the brig *Clarence*, with a crew, as before reported. She was then off Cape St. Roque; ran up north till June 6; when off Cape Hatteras burned the bark *Whistling Wind*, with coal for the United States navy; 7th, captured the schooner *Alfred H. Partridge* and bonded her; 9th, burned the brig *Mary Alvina*, loaded with commissary stores; 12th, lat. 37° north, lon. 75° 30' west, captured the bark *Tacony*; finding her faster than the *Clarence*, transferred everything and burned the *Clarence*; christened the *Tacony* the bark *Florida*, (which accounts for the steamer *Florida* being reported off our coast;) same day captured the schooners *M. A. Shindler* and *Kate Stuart*; bonded the *Kate Stuart* for $7,000, and sent all the prisoners aboard; burned the *M. A. Shindler*; same day, captured and bonded the brig *Arabella* with a neutral cargo; passed a gunboat without being noticed. June 15, latitude 37° 42', longitude 70° 30', burned the brig *Umpire*. June 20, latitude 40° 50', longitude 69° 04', bonded the ship *Isaac Webb*, with 750 passengers—wild Irishmen; at 3 P. M., burned a fishing sloop, name unknown. June 21, latitude 41°, longitude 66° 10', burned the ship *Byzantium*; enlisted three men from her belonging to New-Orleans; same day, burned the bark *Goodspeed*. June 22, burned the fishing schooner *Marenga*. Same day captured the schooner *Florence*, put all the prisoners aboard of her, including the crews of the schooners *Elizabeth Ames*, *Rufus Choate* and *Ripple*, which were captured and burned the same day. 23d, burned the schooners *Ada* and *Wonderer*. 24th, lat. 43° 10', lon. 67° 43', captured the packet ship *Shotemuc*, from Liverpool to Boston, with 350 passengers; was anxious to burn her, she being loaded with iron plates, &c.; tried to catch schooners to put the passengers aboard; but failed, and had to let her go, bonding her in $150,000; same day captured the schooner *Archer*, chased the *Shotemuc* and put the *Archer's* crew aboard; hearing that Federal cruisers were after the *Tacony*, and fearing recognition, burned the *Tacony*, transferring everything to the *Archer*; thence came direct to Portland; picked up two fishermen for pilots, but they would not serve; took the positions from the Coast Survey charts; got in at sunset and anchored below. Had no communication with the shore.

Lieut. REED was waited till 12:30 A. M., when the moon went down, then rowed direct to the cutter *Caleb Cushing* in two boats, with muffled oars; boarded her, one boat on each side, seized her crew without resistance and ironed them, captured Lieut. DAVENPORT as he came on deck, weighed anchor, being unable to slip the cable, and started at 3 A. M., going out by Hussey's Sound, towed by the two boats ahead, and followed by the *Archer*, as fast as her limit would permit; laid to waiting outside for the *Archer*. When the steamers attacked us, we could only fire round shots, and were obliged to fire stones and pieces of iron.

Lieut. REED belongs in Mississippi, near Vicksburgh, and graduated from Annapolis in 1860. He came in with the intention of burning the shipping and two gunboats, which he learned were building here from a coal-laden English schooner, bound from Pictou to New-York. He also intended to catch the steamer *Forest City* and burn her.

All the *Tacony's* crew came out of Mobile in the *Florida*, except the three taken from the *Byzantium*.

The *Tacony* passed many steamers during her cruise. On the day the *Byzantium* and *Goodspeed* were burned, a large steamer, showing the French flag, sailed around the burning vessels, examined them, and passed on.

Capt. GOULD, who died this morning from an accidental shot aboard the *Archer*, last night, was a stevedore and pilot, and not connected with a tugboat, as before stated. He was one of KIT CARSON's old men.

The rebel prisoners are strongly confined in Fort Preble, with double guards.

—The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on the Rev. C. S. Stewart, U. S. N., by the University of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFES—
IN PENNSYLVANIA!
Letter from a Burning House.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 23, 1863.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York—

GENTLEMEN:

We saved this day, to the Metropolitan Bank, $115, in currency, that was taken out of one of your safes at Rushdale, this morning, after a large store was burned, and heated your safe to a red heat.

The Books and Papers were all safe. If you desire to refer to us, you are welcome to do so.

Respectfully yours,
W. W. WINTON & Co.,
Bankers.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes,
HERRING'S New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, with HERRING'S & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron, the only material that will effectually resist a burglar's drill.
HERRING'S Patent Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes Combined—one safe within another.
HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES," "NOSES," "NOSES!"—PHYSIOGNOMY ILLUSTRATED—Noses of the Races—Caucasian, Anglo-Saxon—Ethiopian, Arab, Jew—Greek—Roman, Celestial, etc., including Noses of every size, shape and character. What is the significance of each? The Straight, Aquiline, Flat, Snub and Turn-up Noses. The Executive, Irritable, Defensive, and Aggressive Nose. The Stupid, Tasteful and Intellectual Nose, with Portraits of Professor Morton, Julius Cæsar, Virgil, Lucretius, Dante's Beatrice, Theodosius the Great, the Emperor Paul, Oliver Cromwell, Gardner, Atex. Wilson, Blucher, Otho the Great, Jean Paul Richter, and others. The most complete treatise on the Nose yet published. See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July, 15c. FOWLER & WELLS.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL WATER CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Its success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller*. Send for circular.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 35 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon sets... 2 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 38 | Gov. Island.. 6 27 | Hell Gate.. 7 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 28.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans 21st inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. June 22, lat. 27 13, lon. 87 14, signalized a schooner steering N. W, by W., showing a red signal, with letter N. 26th inst., lat. 31 20, lon. 73 12, passed brig E. Drummond, bound N., 27th, lat. 37 8, lon. 74 18, passed barkentine Caffee, bound N; same day, lat. 37 [illegible] lon. 73 54, passed bark A. W. Lewis, bound N.; same day, Five-fathom Rock lightship bearing W. 10 miles distant, was boarded from the U. S. gunboat James Adger. The George Cromwell has on freight $31,[illegible] gold.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Eldridge, from Port Royal, S. C., June 6, with passengers, &c., to New Stewart Van Vliet, A. Assistant Quartermaster-General. June 28, lat. 37 59, lon. 74 9, passed bark Annie W. Lewis, steering N. The Fulton passed Sandy Hook at 9 P. M., 28th.

Steamship Cosmopolitan, Crooker, Hilton Head 56 hours, with mails and passengers to the U. S. Medical Department.

Steamer Blackstone, Berry, from a cruise from Sandy Hook to the Banks, commanded by A. S. Baldwin, Commander U. S. N.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynoer.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to James Hand.

Bark Schiller, (Brem.,) Bahr, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 62 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. One birth and one death.

Brig Mionie Baker, (new, of Shelburne, N. S.,) Bushee, Halifax 8 ds., in ballast to master. June 24, James Wilson, second officer, jumped overboard, and was lost.

Brig Peacock, (Br.,) Pugh, N. S., 12 ds., with coal to B. F. Small.

Brig Cornelie Geertrude, (Dutch,) Joeksma, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Brig E. Biglow, (Br.,) Holmes, Cornwallis, N. S., 9 ds., with potatoes to Darwee & Hyde.

Schr. S. V. Cocoag, Coonen, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son. Is bound to Newark, N. J.

Schr. Hebe, (Dan.,) Sove, Swansea 39 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Samuel Stroog, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Bowker, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Advance, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Curry, Bermuda 9 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Wm. M. Smith.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Pickham, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Honest Abe, Strange, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. R. C. Vickery, Baltimore, Taunton.

Schr. Rambler, (Br.,) Bissett, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S., and light.

Below.

Ship Narragansett, Page, from Liverpool.
Ship Charter Oak.
Bark A One.
Bark Alice Provost.
Bark Elizabeth, Leech, Palermo April 23, passed Gibraltar May 15.
Brig Ocean Wave.
Schr. Oriental.
Schr. Maria, (Br.)

Sailed.

27th—Steamship Empire State.
Ships R. C. Winthrop, Germania, Blenheim, Molocka.
Barks Agoe Moore, Mustang, Patriot.
Brigs Pauline, Fgerslagrer, Sophie, Alicia, Susan D. Tompkins, and others.

Spoken, &c.

Trinity—U. S. bark, cruising, June 21, lat. 41 24, lon. 68 30.
Washington—U. S. steamer, cruising, June 23, lat. 40 30, lon. 68.

RUBIA MILLS,
NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAD AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?"
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SOREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED ST

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3671. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

No Attack Yet Made on Harrisburgh.

SOME SKIRMISHING BETWEEN PICKETS.

LEE'S WHOLE ARMY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Thirty-seven Thousand Troops, with 204 Pieces of Artillery, Passing Through Chambersburgh.

Lee, Longstreet and A. P. Hill Going Toward Gettysburgh.

The Rebels at Wrightsville Fallen Back to York.

Heavy Contributions Levied on the Citizens of that Place by Gen. Early.

Carlisle Barracks Occupied by Rebel Troops.

Our Cavalry Operating Near Gettysburgh.

SQUADS OF REBEL CAVALRY CAPTURED.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Cut Thirty Miles from Baltimore.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 29.

Throughout the day our forces have held a position beyond the Harrisburgh fortifications, in anticipation of the enemy's advance. The rebels have not shown an inclination to make an attack. This morning a few shots were exchanged between the rebel and our own pickets, and subsequently our men practiced with the mounted guns in order to get the range.

The opinion is gaining credence that the rebels are manœuvring to take Harrisburgh by a flank movement. The report that they have a pontoon train 12 miles this side of Columbia, however, is somewhat doubted.

It has been agreed that the tap of the Court-house bell shall be the signal for men to assemble at the bridge, and place themselves under military orders.

A gentleman just escaped from the rebel lines at Chambersburgh, reports the rebel column moving eastward to number 37,000, accompanied by one hundred and four pieces of artillery. Gen. Lee, with his Staff officers, were in Chambersburgh last Saturday.

Thirty-three prisoners, captured at Mount Union, were brought into town this morning.

Gen. STAAL has been appointed to assume command of the cavalry forces in this Department.

Another order has been issued by the rebel Gen. EWELL, dated June 22, relative to the restrictions enjoined upon his army and the citizens of the country through which the rebels pass. He urges that a ready acquiescence with the demands of the military authorities will serve greatly to lessen the rigors of war.

It was confidently believed this morning that the enemy would commence an attack to-day. In all probability, to-morrow or next day will develop his intended movements. Possibly Lee may contemplate the capture of Baltimore, and consider Harrisburgh of secondary importance.

A proclamation has been issued by Mayor ROAHRER, appealing to the patriotism of the citizens to respond with proper spirit to the following letter from the Major-General commanding. He says: "Let every man willing to cross the river report himself as soon as possible, at my office this evening."

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, June 29, 1863.

SIR: The Major-General Commanding requests that you forward three hundred men, to work on the defences of Harrisburgh. They will report to Capt. WEAVER, Chief Engineer of this Department, on the south side of the Susquehanna River. It is hoped that the citizens will respond at once to this call. The time has arrived for action.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obt serv't,
JNO. S. SEPULKI, Major and A. A. G.

Hon. A. L. ROAHRER, Mayor of Harrisburgh.

WAYNE MCVEIGH, Esq., has been appointed Aid to Gen. CONOR, with the rank of Major, and we are obliged to him for favors. WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, June 29.

Information was received by the authorities this morning, which they consider perfectly reliable, that thirty-seven thousand rebel troops had passed through Chambersburgh up to Saturday, together with one hundred and four pieces of artillery.

Gen. LEE was at Chambersburgh with his Staff on Saturday.

The indications are that a strong effort will be made to obtain a foothold on this side of the river.

The rebels have remained apparently inactive in our front up to the present time.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 29—1½ P. M.

Two refugees have just arrived here by the Pittsburgh mail route, who left Chambersburgh on Saturday evening.

They state that at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning Gen. LEE, in company with Gens. LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL, with their Staffs and escorts, left Chambersburgh, taking the Baltimore Pike, in the direction of Gettysburgh.

When the refugees left, Gen. HILL's corps was passing through the town, taking the road Gen. LEE went out on.

The only rebel troops that passed through Chambersburgh, coming in this direction, were those of Gen. RODES' and Gen. JOHNSON'S divisions attached to the corps of Gen. EWELL.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 29.

Forty-two rebel prisoners, including a Major and Lieutenant, were sent to Philadelphia for safe keeping to-day. They are the accumulations of the past week.

A citizen of Carlisle, who left that place at 11 o'clock last night, arrived here to-day. He states that the barracks are occupied by 7,000 men; besides a brigade is encamped at each end of the town. He left there on Saturday for Gettysburgh, where LONGSTREET'S headquarters are now established. HILL'S corps was between Carlisle and Chambersburgh; while ANDERSON'S corps (division?) was at Chambersburgh on Friday.

This is the latest information received here in regard to the position of the main body of Lee's army.

The city was considerably excited late this afternoon by artillery firing in front. When the truth was ascertained, it was found that our men were shelling the woods where a rebel picket had been established.

The enemy have shown no disposition to advance to-day.

Gen. COOPER to-day received the following information from York from a source which he considers perfectly reliable.

The rebel forces at York are 15,000 strong, under Gen. EARLY, who has issued an order levying a contribution of $150,000, 150 barrels of flour, 40,000 pounds of beef, 50 bags of coffee, and large quantities of sugar and groceries. He has given them 26 hours to comply with his wishes. Man of Pennsylvania, you see a foretaste of the fate reserved for you.

The rebel troops which were at Wrightsville, opposite Columbia, fell back to York to-day.

IMBODEN, with 6,000 troops of all arms, is believed to be 12 miles from Bloody Run, and advancing.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 29—Midnight.

On the Northern Central Railroad six bridges have been burned between Goldsborough and York, a distance of sixteen miles.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the Pennsylvania railroad. The enemy's movements show that they are endeavoring to reach it thirty or forty miles west of this place.

Everything is quiet. Troops are rapidly arriving for the defense of the capital.

TELEGRAMS FROM COLUMBIA, PENN.

COLUMBIA, Penn., Monday, June 29—2 P. M.

Seven citizens, who went out under a flag of truce, have just returned across the river from Wrightsville.

The rebels evacuated Wrightsville at 10 o'clock this morning, and commenced moving toward York.

The rebels respected all private property, and did not interfere with the canal.

The rebel troops arrived at the bridge yesterday, with artillery, a few minutes after our troops crossed over.

Lieut.-Col. SICKLES and twenty of the Twentieth Pennsylvania regiment were captured in the town.

The rebels say they fired forty rounds of artillery, and moved with one column, while they had stationed one column above and another below the town.

The rebels stated they had buried two Union soldiers.

Yesterday the rebels poured into the town from all directions. They belonged to Gen. GORDON'S division, which is attached to the army corps of Gen. EARLY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 29.

A special dispatch to the *Press* is as follows:

COLUMBIA, Penn., Monday, June 29.

The enemy has retired to the line of the Northern Central Railroad.

The bridge over the Susquehanna at this point was totally destroyed. It was valued at $150,000.

All is quiet now, and the excitement is subsiding.

There is no enemy opposite Peach Bottom, a place below here on the river.

THE FIGHT AT COLUMBIA BRIDGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 29—4½ P. M.

In the fight at the Columbia Bridge, several companies of Col. THOMAS' Custom-house regiment were captured by the rebels.

THE REBEL OCCUPATION OF YORK.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 29.

The *American* has the following information from York, Penn.:

"The rebels were in full occupation yesterday. It is estimated that the full force in the county was not less than 10,000. Gen. EARLY had his headquarters in York, with 3,000 men and seven pieces of artillery. Gen. GORDON was encamped outside the town yesterday with 2,500 men and 7 pieces of artillery. The rebels yesterday demanded of the town authorities the following contributions: $100,000 in United States Treasury notes, 200 bbls. of flour, 40,000 pounds of fresh beef, 30,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 1,000 pairs of stockings and 1,000 coats and caps, beside various other articles, amounting in the value to not less than $150,000. The delivery of the money and these stores was required at noon to-day, or in case of failure the rebels would help themselves, and the people were notified that they must take the consequences.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 29.

Business is almost entirely suspended in all its departments.

The receipts of produce by the Pennsylvania Railroad have ceased.

There was no meeting of the Board of Brokers this forenoon, and there is quite a panic among the outside dealers. The prices of Stocks have declined 5 per cent.

The Corn Exchange raised five companies this morning.

The coal dealers held a meeting this forenoon, and resolved to close their collieries till the crisis has passed, and to enable the miners to volunteer.

The merchants have resolved to raise a million of dollars. All the stores are to be closed, and the men employed in them forwarded for the defence of the city and the State. The men who leave their employment are to be paid their usual salary during their absence.

Telegraphic communication between Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh is still perfect.

There is no truth in the rumored capture of Harrisburgh by the rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 29.

The Board of Brokers to-day raised $25,000, to be divided among 500 men who may enlist for the emergency.

A resolution was also adopted to adjourn at 3 o'clock every afternoon, to give members an opportunity to drill.

The Stock Board have agreed to hold but one meeting each day, adjourning the same at 12 o'clock.

At a meeting of the clergymen to-day, they offered their services in the Mayor to labor on the fortifications.

Gen. DANA has made a request upon the Mayor for 2,000 men to work upon the fortifications.

It is understood that a line of intrenchments around the city will be commenced to-morrow.

PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR HENRY.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1863.

Citizens of Philadelphia:

One more appeal is made to you in the name of duty, and of manhood. You can close your eyes or longer to the startling danger and disgrace which hang over your State and city. The foot of the rebel is already at the gates of your Capital, and unless you arouse to instant action, it may in a few days hence cross your own thresholds. There is yet time to prepare for defence. Your number more than fifty thousand able-bodied men—the means to arm and equip yourselves are at hand. Close your manufactories, workshops and stores, before the stern necessity for common safety makes it obligatory. Assemble yourselves forthwith for organization and drill. Come ready to devote yourselves to the protection of your homes until your services shall be no longer needed. Spurn from you those who would delude you to inactivity or disaffections—their tongues and hearts are more false and hateful than even the invaders of your soil. Let no one refuse to arm who will not be able to justify himself before man and God in sight of a desolate hearth or of a dishonored family.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 29.

The rebels appeared this morning at an early hour four miles beyond Marriottsville, and tore up the track.

About 11 o'clock another small force of rebels appeared at Sykesville, thirty-one miles from Baltimore, and destroyed the railroad track.

A rebel cavalry force encamped last night at Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, and sent out scouting parties. This force is supposed to be the same that has appeared at the points above mentioned.

The road to Washington is as yet unmolested by the rebels.

OUR CAVALRY NEAR GETTYSBURGH.

REBEL CAVALRY CAPTURED.

From the Baltimore American, June 29.

We learn that a portion of Gen. PLEASANTON'S cavalry was yesterday operating in the rear of the enemy in the vicinity of Gettysburgh, and captured several parties of rebel cavalry out on a foraging expedition in the surrounding country. One party of 150 rebel cavalry prisoners arrived at Frederick yesterday, and it was reported that several other captures had been made, and the prisoners sent into other points on our lines. They had with them considerable quantities of horses and cattle.

MILITARY MEETING IN HONESDALE.

HONESDALE, Penn., Monday, June 29.

A large meeting is assembled here to-night to raise militia companies. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company gives five thousand dollars towards the movement in this county.

A CALL FOR NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, June 29.

On Saturday Gov. PARKER of this State received a telegram from Gov. CURTIN, stating that the rebels had again advanced in force upon Pennsylvania.

Gov. PARKER forthwith took measures to call out the militia of New-Jersey.

These troops have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for service and ordered to report at once at Trenton.

Troops are arriving here hourly, and will proceed at once to Pennsylvania.

TRENTON, Monday, June 29.

The quota of troops from New-Jersey to fill up her regiments is 6,000. Gov. PARKER will issue the orders to-morrow apportioning this number among the counties, according to the ratio of their population.

A company from Lambertsville, Hunterdon Co., arrived to-day to go to Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the proclamation just issued.

A BOLD REBEL RAID.

One Hundred and Forty Wagons and 800 Mules Taken Within Fifteen Miles of Washington.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Captured.

A Number of Officers and Teamsters Taken Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 28.

SILAS CROUNSE, the brother of L. L., in the service of the TIMES, sends to this Bureau the following dispatch:

GAITHERSTOWN, Sunday Afternoon, June 28.

On the Rockville pike toward Frederick, about three miles this side of Rockville, this forenoon, I overtook a train of 140 wagons (all six mule teams) under charge of Capt. PAGE, who was proceeding toward Frederick. Within two miles of Rockville we met a man running in great haste toward the rear of the train, and exclaiming "the rebels are upon you!" He was immediately arrested and put under guard for attempting to create a panic! Subsequently we met a preacher who said that he had just dismissed his congregation at Rockville, and that the rebels held the place with a force of from 250 to three hundred, with a Provost Marshal appointed; and that they were arresting Union men, and putting them under guard! When within three-quarters of a mile of Rockville, Capt. PAGE and several of us rode ahead to the brow of a hill, and halted. Soon we saw a force of about one hundred rebels on the rise at the edge of the town. They sent out scouts, who advanced rapidly to within six hundred yards, and then quickly deployed into an open field on their left, while their main force lay behind the hill. The scouts then rode a few yards nearer, and fired a few shots at us. The balls whizzed by us, and we immediately wheeled our horses, and Capt. PAGE ordered the teamsters, who were nearly up to us by this time, to turn about. Then commenced the greatest confusion I ever saw. The rebels soon saw the turning wagons, and came down with lightning speed upon the unarmed teamsters, firing as they came. The teams at the head of the train which turned first came down at a thundering rate of speed upon those in the act of turning, taking off wheels, breaking the tongues, upsetting sometimes a half dozen wagons, and then themselves becoming a total wreck. Such was the scene from one end of the train to the other. The rebels in the meantime spurred for the rear of the train with utmost speed, and shot such as did not halt at their command. Two ambulances containing some officers and a mail carrier were in the rear of the train, and are undoubtedly captured. Fortunately, the wagons were nearly all empty. Up to 3 P. M., the time that we left Tenallytown, about fifteen or twenty made their way in, having managed to escape in various ways. The capture of this train is quite a serious loss, as the mules were in splendid condition.

The rebels undoubtedly captured many people and teams who were coming toward Washington from Frederick and elsewhere. At least eight hundred mules swepped heads in an hour this morning. For the whole affair somebody should be held to savage responsibility.

A RAID ON RATIONS.

Attack of Rebel Cavalry upon Canal Boats at Edwards' Ferry.

ABOUT 100,000 ARMY RATIONS DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

The usual exaggeration of our misfortunes characterizes the statement of the loss of rations yesterday, on canal barges, at Edward's Ferry. These boats were not carrying on to the army its supply of food, as is alleged, for thirteen days. They were bringing back a surplus of food, after having delivered a full supply to the troops. Nor is it true that the rebel cavalry carried it off. They simply filled their haversacks with crackers, and committed beef, bacon, pork, sugar, coffee, beans, molasses, barges and all, to the flames. Not a hundred thousand rations were destroyed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

It is said that one hundred and fifty colored men were captured by the rebel cavalry at Edwards' Ferry, yesterday.

Reports generally agree that 100 negroes were captured with the large train of wagons and mules, near Rockville, on Sunday.

A gentleman in that vicinity had 13 horses stolen from his stable.

A large drove of very fine beef cattle, grazing not far from Mechanicsville, in the same county, (Montgomery,) was secured through the vigilance of Col. BAGWELL, and, at wonderful speed, driven into Washington this morning, by a circuitous route.

Two of our citizens, visiting their farms near Drainesville, have returned hither minus their carriage and horses, which were confiscated by the rebels. They represent that the enemy consisted of nearly 4,000 men, with 15 pieces of artillery, under Gen. FITZHUGH LEE. They crossed the Potomac at Muddy Branch, taking with them a number of prisoners. All the horses and forage about Drainesville were seized by the rebels.

The enemy's cavalry made their appearance at numerous points in Montgomery County yesterday and this morning, seizing all the finest horses, to take the place of their jaded animals. Some few of them showed themselves as near Washington as Silver Spring, five miles from the city, but did not remain long.

The raiders this morning stopped the stage which connects with the railroad at Laurel, taking out the horses, but not otherwise interfering with the driver and passengers. Sandy Spring, fourteen miles from Laurel, was also robbed of similar quadrupeds.

A gentleman just returned from Virginia, eight miles beyond Long Bridge, reports the rebels also engaged in horse-stealing in that vicinity.

A farmer, living several miles beyond the eastern branch of the Potomac, was on Saturday visited by some rebel officers, who particularly inquired as to the location and strength of the fortifications in the neighborhood.

It thus appears, from these and other facts already known to the public, that the rebel cavalry is operating to some extent around Washington. But their depredations will, in view of present indications, be of short duration.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

The rebels who cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Sykesville and Marriottsville numbered about twenty. The culvert at the former place was not disturbed.

Information has been received that the rebel cavalry force now roving in Maryland numbers about four thousand. A portion of the force consists of mounted infantry, all picked men, and well mounted.

The sutlers who were captured at Fairfax and Annandale, were taken by the rebels across Muddy Ford, on the Potomac, and carried to Cooksville, Md., and there paroled, together with about three hundred teamsters, soldiers and others captured by FITZ HUGH LEE.

The rebels came, late last night, to within four miles of Laurel Station, on the Washington Branch Railroad, robbed a sadler's store there, and took away with them the best horses they could find in that neighborhood.

It is reported that the cavalry force which entered York several days ago, are moving along the Susquehanna, toward the Philapelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

It is positively certain that the headquarters of the rebel army of invasion are at Hagerstown, and that their main infantry force is either in Pennsylvania or within easy concentrating distance of Hagerstown. The rebels have accumulated enough provisions there to last them three weeks.

A person who left Richmond on the 25th reports that one division of BRAGG'S army is there, and that all the Government employes were under arms. They are barricading the streets, and building additional fortifications on all the principal roads leading into the city. The panic is intense there.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The Advance of the Rebels—Skirmishing at Gettysburgh—The Important State Documents Removed to Philadelphia.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, June 27, 1863.

The rebels are slowly advancing toward this place, having entered Carlisle at 1 P. M. Telegraphic communication with Carlisle was suspended at about 12 M. Our forces have retired to Mechanicsburgh, which is nine miles from Harrisburgh. All the ammunition, knapsacks and surplus clothing of the advance force have been sent here by rail. No opposition to the rebel advance will be made beyond the Harrisburgh fortifications. We have strengthened the force on the west side of the Susquehanna, and dug rifle-pits about three miles from the earthworks. The exact number of the approaching column is not positively known, although it is placed at 12,000. The people of Harrisburgh have been busy all day in packing their furniture and goods, preparatory to shipment. The news from the direction of Gettysburgh is of an extremely exciting character. A skirmish is reported to have taken place not far from that town, in which we lost over thirty men taken prisoners. A slight skirmish between our own and the enemy's cavalry, took place, yesterday, at Carlisle. We had seven men taken prisoners. The Northern Central Railroad is cut, and the President of the Pennsylvania Central is momentarily expecting news of the destruction of bridges and track on that road.

A messenger just in from the vicinity of Gettysburgh, says the rebels occupied that place yesterday evening. Col. JENNINGS, at the head of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, was there at the time, and resisted as long as possible the enemy's approach. He was at length overwhelmed by superior numbers, and lost all his baggage and camp equipage. Col. JENNINGS' force consisted of about 500 men, and the rebels had an entire brigade.

The rebel line seems to extend from Gettysburgh to Carlisle. The enemy is advancing cautiously in this direction, and will probably come up to our outer line of works by to-morrow, or, at farthest, the following day.

Gov. CURTIN, Gen. CONOR, and several prominent citizens of the place were in close conversation this morning. All the important State documents remaining here have been ordered to be shipped to Philadelphia.

It is evident that the military commanders here rely somewhat upon HOOKER'S army to disconcert and defeat the rebel invaders. Certainly we must have a force beside our own to check the progress of the rebels. It is extremely doubtful if the Union force on the opposite side of the Susquehanna will be able to hold their own, although they will unquestionably do all in their power. The recent rains have caused a rise in the river and consequently destroyed the available of the fords. If the worst should come to the worst, the bridges will be destroyed and our forces will do all they can to defend the city, by keeping the rebels from crossing the stream.

Gen. COOPER has ordered that the school-rooms in the city shall be taken for hospital purposes and, if the occasion demands it, the churches will also be used. WHIT.

Movements of Gen. Knipe's Force—The Northern Central Railroad Held by the Rebels—Gen. Couch Concentrating His Forces—Gen. Ewell Acquainted with the Scene of Operations.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Sunday, June 28, 1863.

This morning, Gen. KNIPE'S force had fallen back to a small village called Oyster Point. The enemy continued to press them, so that, later in the day, they abandoned that position, and are now with the main force, in and about the defences across the Susquehanna. The main force of the rebels is at Carlisle. It consists of infantry, accompanied with not less than three batteries of artillery. During the day the rebel cavalry have been reconnoitering the country between here and Carlisle. Their scouts approached to within three miles of our rifle pits, and were distinctly seen by Capt. BAISSANE, Chief of Cavalry, who proceeded to the front on a tour of observation. Thus, it will be noticed that the enemy has steadily advanced from the moment of his crossing the Potomac, until he has at length come within shelling distance of the State Capital. Our troops under Gen. KNIPE, which proceeded from here to beyond Chambersburgh, have been gradually pressed back to the defences, the apparent object of their advance being simply to keep watch of the enemy's movements, and detain him as long as possible without bringing on an engagement. The enemy not only has possession of the Cumberland Valley, but also the country to the east of it, including Gettysburgh and York. The Northern Central Railroad he has rendered useless to us, and although at the present moment he has not reached the Pennsylvania Central, he will probably have done so in a very few hours, judging from the reports that have been received of movements in the vicinity of York to-day.

Gov. CURTIN has received information that the rebels advanced from York this afternoon. Our troops stationed at that point had previously retired to Wrightsville, a town on the bank of the Susquehanna, directly opposite Columbia. A fight is reported to have taken place at Wrightsville, during which the rebels threw shells completely over the heads of our men. Several of them struck in the river. The full particulars of the affair, supposing an engagement has taken place, have not yet transpired, but it is not unreasonable to believe that in view of the superiority of the rebel forces over our own, no great resistance will be made by the latter.

Gen. COUCH is concentrating all the available troops he has on the opposite side of the Susquehanna, directly across from Harrisburgh. In response to the Governor's proclamation, men have been arriving here all day, for the purpose of giving their support to the defence of the Capital. Some of them came in on foot, others on horseback and in all sorts of vehicles. They marched to the arsenal, where guns were dealt out to them, and then crossed the bridge to join the forces at the front. In this city 200 contrabands formed in line, tendered their services, received muskets, and are now in the intrenchments. As they passed through the streets they were tendly cheered by soldiers and citizens. The Philadelphia Grey Reserves, having been sworn into the service yesterday, crossed over the river this afternoon.

The exact number of troops we have on the other side cannot, of course, be revealed at present, but it is believed that Gen. SMITH will be able to keep the enemy from taking the city. All the movements on our part indicate that we are to act wholly on the defensive. The fortifications have been strengthened, intrenchments and rifle-pits dug, and all the preparations made to properly meet the enemy. To-morrow is looked forward to with great anxiety. It is now confidently expected that the attack will commence at daylight. All the baggage of the officers, also all unnecessary camp equipage, have been removed to this side of the river. An extra train of cars was sent to Philadelphia at 12 M., having on board numerous cases containing State papers and documents. The principal stores of the place are closed, the merchants having shipped their goods to the East.

A number of citizens left town to-day, and others, in attempting to do so, were captured by the rebels, paroled and sent back. Two men left here in a buggy for Mechanicsburgh at 1 P. M., and had not proceeded five miles before they were captured, the horse and buggy taken from them and themselves paroled and ordered back to the city. Another person was walking some four miles from the city, when he was discovered by a rebel, who struck him with his bayonet and then allowed him to proceed hither.

Correspondents are rapidly assembling here, there being no less than twenty different representatives of different newspapers. All official information is gained through Prof. COPPEE, Chief of Gen. COOPER'S Staff. A bulletin is made out as often during the day as the importance of news received demands, and placed in the correspondents' room. The information that one gets from that source all get.

Midnight—An *attaché* of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, just in, reports that the extensive bridge at Columbia was burned this evening by our forces. The bridge was a mile and a quarter in length.

It is also reported that the bridge on the Northern Central Railroad at Goldsboro, and the one at Yorkhaven, three miles from Goldsboro, were destroyed by the rebels this afternoon.

A delegation, representing the First City Guard of

[*Continued on Eighth Page*]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Hecla at this Port and the City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

A Debate in Parliament upon the Seizure of British Ships.

Earl Russell Justifies the Action Taken by Our Government.

The Emperor Napoleon Congratulates Gen. Forey on the Capture of Puebla.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Important Successes of the Insurgents.

Correspondence Between the Rebel Envoy Mason and Mr. Conway.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Hecla*, Capt. INGLIS, which left Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th June, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *City of Baltimore*, with advices to the 18th, passed Cape Race on Friday evening.

The *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 15th June.

ENGLAND.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

DEBATE UPON THE SEIZURE OF BRITISH SHIPS BY OUR CRUISERS.

In the House of Lords on the 15th, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for copies of any reports that may have been received from the Admiral commanding Her Majesty's squadron on the North American and West Indian station, concerning the protection from seizure or visitation afforded by the *Ariadne* and other of Her Majesty's ships or gunboats, by convoy or otherwise; and asked what had been the result of the remonstrances made to the United States Government by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington against the seizure of British vessels engaged in legitimate commerce. The noble Marquis recapitulated the complaints which had been made a few weeks ago in reference to the proceedings of the American cruisers, contending that they were in contravention of international law, and that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to reinforce the North American squadron so as to afford adequate protection to our merchantmen. He also urged that the constant seizures which were being made by the Federal fleet were not for the purpose of maintaining the blockade, but of destroying, if possible, a large and legitimate British trade which had sprung up with Nassau and Matamoras. He altogether denied the efficiency of the blockade of the Southern ports, and said it ought not to be recognized by Her Majesty's Government. He read a letter from a Lancashire manufacturer, giving details in reference to four steam merchant vessels which had successively run the blockade of Charleston seventeen times in the course of one month, conveying £120,000 worth of British goods into Charleston, and taking out £200,000 worth of cotton. The noble Lord, in conclusion, complained that the *Ariadne* and other of Her Majesty's ships had been employed, in contravention of International law, in conveying certain vessels engaged in commerce, while they had altogether omitted to afford protection to others.

Earl RUSSELL said the statements of the noble Marquis were inconsistent, inasmuch as he declared that the vessels he desired to protect were engaged in an innocent trade, while in the same breath he admitted that numerous British vessels were carrying on a profitable trade in running the blockade. The attention of the Government had been drawn to one or two recent cases of seizure, and he had written to Lord LYONS upon the subject, directing him to inform the American Government that it was evident that some of the ships which had been seized were trading with neutral ports, and that a strong impression prevailed in this country that they had been seized in a reckless manner. The answer of the American Government was that there were sufficient grounds to justify the seizure, and that those grounds would be proved before the proper tribunal, namely, an American Prize Court. He had no objection to produce a copy of the correspondence which had taken place upon the subject. The noble Earl added, that in the opinion of the Home Government, the blockade maintained by the American fleet was sufficiently efficient to entitle it to be observed, and he thought every allowance ought to be made for any hasty act on the part of the blockading force. He believed there was every desire on the part of the American Government to prevent injustice from being done.

The Duke of Somerset said it would be inconvenient to produce the reports which had been received by the Admiralty, from the Admiral commanding the squadron on the North American and West Indian station.

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

In the House of Commons on the same evening Mr. LAYARD stated that an international conference had been held in Paris for the purpose of examining into the project of a telegraphic line from Europe to North America *via* Brazil and the West Indies, but her Majesty's Government had not considered it necessary to take part in that Conference.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

Mr. LAYARD in answer to Mr. LIDDELL, stated that some time ago a murderous attack was made upon four British subjects riding upon the high road in Japan, in which one gentleman, Mr. RICHARDSON, was killed and two others wounded. Her Majesty's Government had demanded from the Japanese Government an ample apology for the outrage, the payment of £100,000 as a penalty, and that the perpetrators of the outrage should be taken, tried and executed [a laugh] in the presence of one or more British officers, and that the family of the victim should be compensated.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING TO BE PURCHASED.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON the proposition to purchase the Great Exhibition Building for National purposes was carried by a vote of 267 to 135.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the position of affairs at Vicksburgh, as advised by the *China*, argues that the first accounts had not been followed by the successful results expected, and with every day GRANT'S position was becoming more critical. The article says:

"The fortunes of the Federal arms at the last date were balanced between a temporary check and total failure. All the details leave an impression that unusual energy had secured very slight results."

Later advices from Vicksburgh were similar.

awaited in England. The more especially as it was reported through private channels, and extensively credited, that Vicksburgh had been relieved, and that GRANT's army had been surrounded by the Confederates.

AN ADDRESS FOR SYMPATHY.

The London *Morning Herald* publishes a lengthy appeal from nearly one hundred ministers, of all denominations, in the Confederate States, seeking to enlist English sympathy in the Confederate cause. It is stated that the address originated from no political source whatever, but from a conference of ministers held at Richmond. The address takes the ground that the restoration of the Union is impossible.

FRANCE.

In addition to the royal congratulations previously announced, the Emperor had received the congratulations of the King of Italy, the King of the Belgians, the King and Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Holland, upon the capture of Puebla. *La France* states that the departure of troops for Mexico has been deferred until the arrival of Gen. FOREY's report.

The *Constitutionnel* also denies the reported dispatch of reinforcements to Mexico. The *Constitutionnel* alkewise publishes an article, signed by M. LUBAYRAC, wherein it says that:

"The taking of Puebla is a sure presage of a glorious end of the undertaking. The nations know that our honor once satisfied, and reparation obtained, our triumph changes into benefaction. We are not enemies, but liberators, of the Mexican people, who were deceived by an iniquitous Government. They will learn that under NAPOLEON III. the French soldier is more than ever the soldier of civilization and humanity."

The report of Gen. FOREY, dated May 18, had reached Paris. It agrees generally with the published accounts of the surrender of Puebla. Gen. FOREY states that on his refusing to permit the retreat of the Mexican troops from Puebla, Gen. ORTEGA decided on dissolving his army. He also caused all arms to be broken, the guns to be spiked, and the magazines to be blown up. Gen. ORTEGA then sent a flag of truce to Gen. FOREY, announcing that the garrison had terminated its defence, and placed itself at Gen. FOREY's discretion. "Then," continues Gen. FOREY's report, "12,000 men, the greater part without uniforms, arms or equipments—the whole of the two latter having been broken and thrown into the streets—constituted themselves prisoners. From 1,000 to 1,200 officers caused me to be informed that they were assembled at the palace, awaiting my orders. All the material of war remains in our possession. It only appears to have been partly spoiled, and even that portion incompletely." The report says, in conclusion: "The army is at the height of its joy, and will march in a few days upon Mexico."

Prior to the receipt of the report the Emperor addressed a letter to Gen. FOREY, testifying the strong satisfaction which the taking of Puebla had given him. The Emperor also expressed his appreciation of the perseverance and courage of the army, "which," he says, "in a distant expedition, fought against the climate and an enemy so much more obstinate, because deceived respecting my intentions." His Majesty continues: "I bitterly deplore the loss of so many brave men; but I have the consolatory thought that it has not been useless for the interests and honor of France, and for civilization. Our aim is not to impose on the Mexicans a Government against their will, nor to make our success serve to the triumph of any party who ever. I desire that Mexico may be born to a new life, and that, shortly, regenerated by a Government founded upon the national will, and the principles of order and progress, and respect for international law, she may, by establishing friendly relations with France, acknowledge that it is to France that she owes her peace and prosperity. I await the official report to give to the army and its chief their merited recompense. For the present, General, receive my earnest and sincere congratulations.

(Signed) NAPOLEON."

It was reported FOREY would be nominated a Marshal of France, and Gen. BAZAINE a Senator.

The second effort to elect a representative in the Sixth Circumscription of Paris terminated in the choice of M. GARNIER, Opposition, by a vote of 17,495 against 11,016 for the Government candidate.

The Bourse was firm and advancing. Rentes, 69-70.

In official quarters at Paris it was emphatically asserted that the Emperor NAPOLEON's policy in the Polish question is a pacific one.

The assent of Austria to the proposition of France and England, in regard to Poland, had reached Paris.

RECEIPT OF THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF PUEBLA.

The following are the terms in which the *Moniteur* announces the above event:

"The news of the capture of Puebla having arrived by an unusual route (*par voie extraordinaire*), the official reports of Gen. FOREY cannot reach France till about the 2d of July, by the English mail steamer. The regular packet boat, which is expected about the 15th inst. at St. Nazaire, would probably have left Vera Cruz on the 15th or 16th of May, before the capture of Puebla was known there. According to private dispatches, the garrison of Puebla would have capitulated (*aurait capitulé*) on the 17th of May, and already on the 18th a division of the French army would have commenced its march on Mexico (*se serait mise en marche*)."

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, publishes the following details of the manner in which the news was received by the Emperor:

"An English steamer which left Vera Cruz on the 22d of May arrived at New-York on the 31st; it left on the 1st of June with the news which M. DE MORTHOLON forwarded to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS from a point of the British coast called Organ Coast, and not from Liverpool, that the last telegram was forwarded direct to Paris containing the minutest red information. The English agent had mis-written the name of M. DE MORTHOLON, which, for a moment, threw doubt upon the authenticity of the news; however, as it was almost simultaneously confirmed from another source, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, who received the dispatch about 5½ in the afternoon, immediately telegraphed it to Fontainebleau. The Emperor was on the point of sitting down to dinner when he received the dispatch from the Minister for Foreign Affairs. A gleam of pleasure passed over his Majesty's countenance when he read it, and he joyfully exclaimed, 'Mexico is ours!' The Emperor then doubled up the dispatch, and threw it out of the window to the band of the Imperial Guard, which was playing outside during the repast of their Majesties. The leader of the band read it aloud, and a hearty cheer was immediately given, which was joined in by all outside. In the evening the houses were spontaneously illuminated, and guns fired in honor of the event. M. DE PERSIGNY announced it the same evening at Paris, at the opera, but it was not generally known that the news was official. The members of the Cabinet did not like to take upon themselves the responsibility of firing the guns yesterday evening, (16th,) but to-day (17th,) between 1 and 2 P. M., probably from an order from Fontainebleau, a salvo of 21 guns was fired from the Invalides."

The Correspondent of the Daily *News* writes under date of June 14:

"The news reached the Emperor just as he was sitting down to dinner. Prince RICHARD DE METTERNICH, the Austrian ambassador, who was a guest at Fontainebleau, made a speech before dinner was over, in which he congratulated the Emperor on the victory. In the course of the evening an extra ration of wine was distributed to the garrison. The next day (Friday) the Empress went to the Fontainebleau flower show, and being presented with a new rose she immediately named it the 'Puebla.'

The papers continue to complain that no congratulations have been received from either Spain or England. The *France* continuing to work the theme that full and authentic news cannot be deferred to such a long date as that fixed by the *Moniteur* yesterday, July 2, says that the *Darien*, (not the *Dorin*,) sent to Havana by Admiral BOSSE, reinitted a summary of Gen. FOREY's dispatches to a Spanish packet expected at Cadiz on June 22, and that we may, therefore, look for early news by that channel.

The *Pyrare*, following up the idea ventilated by M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, that Mexico is to be permanently occupied for the glorification of the Latin race on the Western continent, says that a civil service in every department is to be immediately organized in that country. French clerks are going out to work the finances. Post-office, Custom-house, electric telegraph and railways. A railway is to be made not only from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, but from that capital to the Pacific Ocean. A canal from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific is also in contemplation. All these schemes tending to the permanent occupation of the country, and to a greater drain upon the resources of France than the war itself has been, are quite contrary to the reiterated official assurances that no conquest was intended, and that the Mexicans were to be free to choose their own government. I, however, quite believe the assertions of the *France*. I am persuaded, from various indications, that a permanent occupation is, and was from the first, intended. This scheme on behalf of the 'Latin race,' which a despotic government has been able to undertake behind the back of the nation, which has no sympathy with it whatever, will surely involve France in a war with the 'Saxon race' as soon as the civil war in America shall be ended."

POLAND.

The political aspect of the Polish question had undergone no change.

Cracow telegrams report the following movements of the insurgents, &c.:

The insurgent leader, BROWNIZEOSKI, had met with considerable success at Nagoorun, in the Palatine of Plock.

In Lithuania an engagement favorable to the insurgents had taken place at Oiklenike, near Kowna.

Gov. MOURAVIAFF has caused the Abbe ZUMECKI and the landowner LESKOWICA to be shot, and the Polish Chief, COLTSKO, to be hung. On the 10th inst. CZACHOWSKI gained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Konsal, in the government of Sandomir. Two Russian companies were completely destroyed. On the same day the Poles defeated the Russians at Ignacew and Kalsiez. The Insurgent Chief, ABICKE, and the Capucin Priest, KONARSKI, were hung in front of the Citadel of Warsaw. It is said that the Archbishop of Warsaw having protested against this sentence, had been arrested and transported to St. Petersburgh.

Another account says he had simply been ordered to repair to St. Petersburgh.

The National Government is said to have warned the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE that it could no longer be responsible for his safety.

REMARKABLE ABSTRACTION.

Private letters received from Warsaw, at Berlin, on June 15, state that the Commissioners of the Exchequer, upon examining the Government Treasury in that city, discovered that Russian bank notes, Polish bonds, and gold half imperials to the amount of 5,000,000 silver roubles had been abstracted. In their place was left a receipt signed by the National Government. Four officials, and the books in which the number of the missing bonds were entered, had also disappeared.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

The Breslau *Gazette* relates the following:

"The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE every day receives the foreign journals in one packet, and he is most particular in opening it himself in order that no important piece of news shall be kept from him. One day lately there was found in the packet that day's number of the *Ruch*, the journal of the National Government of Warsaw. How could the paper have got into the well-sealed packet coming from abroad? That no one has yet been able to discover. 'If this should continue,' the Grand Duke is said to have exclaimed, 'we shall be beaten even if we had ten armies. All our troops will be of no avail so long as we shall not have discovered this National Government!'"

THE BRAZILS.

RIO, Monday, May 25.

COFFEE sells at 7,000@7,200 for good firsts. Stock 70,000 bags.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 17.

The steamship *Pera* has arrived from Alexandria, Egypt. She brings £12,067 in specie, and Capts. SPEKE and GRANT, of the Nile expedition, as passengers.

The Oldenburg brig *Cora*, which arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th inst., makes the following report:

"On the 25th of April we fell in with the Confederate steamer *Florida*. She ordered us to heave to and take on board five men from her. The *Florida* had 200 prisoners on board."

The *Times'* "City Article" says:

"The English funds were not so strong yesterday, but there was no other cause for it than a renewal of the flatness on the Paris Bourse. In the foreign stock markets a further average rise of ¼ ₱ cent. took place. Mexican bonds are quoted at 38@38½. The Confederate Loan was also strong. In consequence of the reiterated assertions of the relief of Vicksburgh by the Confederates, and the rates were finally quoted at 1 ₱ cent. discount."

The *Times*, referring to the speech of Mr. BRIGHT at the London Tavern, says that he shows his inconsistency as a professor of peace, at a time when every Northern man admits that the Confederates will fight to the last.

COMMERCIAL PER HECLA VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 16.

COTTON—Sales Tuesday, 7,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm and unchanged.

No Manchester market to-day.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 16.

The market is quiet and steady. Circulars report: FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT firm, but quiet. CORN quiet; mixed Western, 28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 16.

The market is dull. BEEF quiet, but steady. PORK inactive. LARD has a downward tendency. TALLOW inactive, and declined 6d.@1s., closing firmer. BACON still declining. BUTTER heavy.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet, but steady. SUGAR easier. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady. RESIN—no sales. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 100s. PETROLEUM—no sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firmer. TEA steady. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW quiet at 42s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Console for money, 92@92¼.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central, 31½@30½ discount; Erie, 59@61.

LATEST COMMERCIAL PER HECLA, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 17.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 6,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and quotations unchenged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. Wheat firmer and advanced 1d. ₱ cental.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

PRODUCE—The market is steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 17.

Console close at 92@92¼ for money.

American stocks are generally quiet and steady.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, June 27, }
Via PORT HOOD, Monday, June 29. }

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 17th, via Queenstown on the 18th inst., was boarded off Cape Race on Friday evening. Her advices are only one day later than those per the *Hecla* at New-York.

"The *City of Baltimore* has 65 cabin and 700 steerage passengers."

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from New-York, and the steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 17th instant.

Lord PALMERSTON, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in London, on the 16th instant, said that on all questions of peace or war, whether in the East or in the West, France and England were in perfect accord.

LONDON, Thursday, June 18.

Mr. MASON, Envoy of the rebel States, has sent to the *Times* the correspondence with Mr. CONWAY, the American gentleman who was introduced to the public at the London Tavern on Tuesday last, the 12th inst., under the auspices of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. CONWAY commences his letter, dated June 10, by informing Mr. MASON that he (CONWAY) is authorized, on behalf of the Anti-Slavery people of America, who have sent him to this country, to propose that if the Confederate States will immediately commence the work of negro emancipation, the Abolitionists and the Anti-Slavery leaders of the Northern States shall at once oppose the further prosecution of the war, and since they hold the balance of power, they will cause the war to cease by an immediate withdrawal of every kind of supplies.

Mr. MASON replied to this by saying that the proposition is worthy of the greatest consideration, and requests Mr. CONWAY to produce his credentials.

To this request, Mr. CONWAY answers that he will send to America for them.

Mr. MASON, on receipt of Mr. CONWAY's reply, at once terminated the correspondence, remarking that it would perhaps interest the Abolitionists to learn that they had a delegate here prepared in their name to enter into compromise on the Slavery question.

Mr. MASON, however, replied to the question, whether the Confederate States would consent to the emancipation of their negroes on the terms stated in Mr. CONWAY's letter, asserting that the Northern States would never be in a position to put this question to the South, nor would the South ever be in a position to give an answer to it.

The *Times* is of the opinion that once delivered from the Mexican war, the Emperor of France will make his powerful voice heard in America, and in very different terms from those which he has hitherto used. It adds:

"Nor can we entertain much doubt that his voice, if earnestly and decidedly raised, will be obeyed. By the great part of the American people, a summons to give up a wasteless and profitless war, which has ingulphed in its vortex their youth, their wealth and their liberties, will be eagerly met, let it come from what quarter it may. It may be that the prospects of such an event will operate as the most effectual of peacemakers, and may induce the North to anticipate such sacrifices of National pride by timely concessions while in their power to make them freely and spontaneously."

The International Financial Society have made arrangements for purchasing the property and rights of the Hudson Bay Company, by giving £300 for every £100 share. The total capital of the Company is £500,000, and the total amount of purchase will therefore be £1,500,000. A deposit of £100,000 has already been paid.

The *Times* City Article says:

"The favorable tendency of the English funds is checked by dullness on the Paris Bourse. The demand for discount at the Bank yesterday was moderate. In the Stock Exchange a sale for advances on Government securities was made at 3@3½ per cent. The market for foreign stocks yesterday showa an average decline of ⅜ per cent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON—Sales of the two days 11,000 bales, of which 5,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at unchanged prices.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. Wheat firm. PROVISIONS flat. PRODUCE steady.

Consols for money 92@92¼.

Illinois Central shares 30@29 discount. Erie shares 61½.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863. }
One O'clock P. M. }

PRESENT—William Walsh, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of the National Academy of Design for permission to erect a projecting doorway, pedestals and stoop in front of their new building, northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue.

Whereupon, Alderman Hardy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the National Academy of Design to construct upon the building on the northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, a doorway projecting one foot, and two pedestals thirty feet high, projecting twelve feet—all on the Twenty-third-street front of said building.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Bill of Peter Boylan for music furnished for the reception of Col. Corcoran.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Bill of W. L. Lyons for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs for the reception of the Twenty-fifth regiment, amounting to twelve dollars.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Petition of the Ladies' Aid Society for relief from assessments.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Bill of Charles Rook, for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, for the reception of the Fifteenth regiment, amounting to twelve dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Bill of Stetson and Company, for furnishing dinners to returned volunteers.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stetson and Company, for the sum of five thousand six hundred dollars, for furnishing dinner to the Committee on Reception to General T. F. Meagher; also for furnishing dinner to the Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth regiments, returned volunteers, as per bills hereunto annexed, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resignation of Gustavus J. Thebaud as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon Alderman Ryers presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That John A. Cooley be and he is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York, in place of Gustavus J. Thebaud, resigned.

Which was adopted.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening for concurrence.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved a reconsideration of the vote taken at the last meeting of the Board in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to repeal the grant given to the New-York and Harlem Railroad, to lay rails and run cars into and through Broadway, Madison-avenue and other streets.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley then moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jas. Davis to erect a fruit stand in front of numbers six hundred and sixteen and six hundred and eighteen Grand-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

(Directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.)

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Cherry-street, from Market to Pike-streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the pay of inspectors of dumping grounds be and the same is hereby increased from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per diem, to take effect from this date.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Cannon-street from Houston to Stanton streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Finance to ascertain and report on the justice of settling the claims of James P. Abbott and others, for services rendered as Health Wardens and Assistant Health Wardens, to the date of the confirmation of their respective successors in office by the Board of Aldermen, and that the said Committee recommend such action in relation to said claims, as they shall deem just to the claimants and beneficial to the interests of the Corporation in relation thereto.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions passed by the Committee on National Affairs, relative to the death of Admiral Foote, be engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Raphael Lowenthal to occupy a space not to exceed two feet from the front of his premises, number one hundred and eighty-four West Thirty-sixth-street, to exhibit goods and wares, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to L. Douglass to display his sign in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a lamp-post in front of numbers three, twelve and thirty-two Pine-street immediately.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new pier at the foot of Forty-first-street, North River, the said pier to extend to the exterior line as established by the Harbor Commissioners.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the well and Pump on the Tenth-avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, be put in proper condition and repair forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the pier at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, placed in a proper state of repair forthwith.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, from Union-square to Sixth-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the present sewer in Twenty-fourth-street, from a point about two hundred and fifty feet west of Lexington-avenue to Madison-avenue, be taken up, and a new sewer of suitable size and depth be built in place thereof, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Hunt, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars, for carriage hire, on the occasion of the celebration of Washington's birthday, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Vessey, for the sum of four hundred dollars, for the use of City Assembly Rooms, for the reception of the Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth regiments, New-York Volunteers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

AN ORDINANCE,

TO AMEND SECTIONS 17, 30, 33 AND 34 OF ARTICLE II., CHAPTER II., AND SECTIONS 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51 AND 54 OF ARTICLE III, CHAPTER II., OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF 1859, RELATING TO THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 17, 30, 33 and 34 of Article II., of Chapter II., of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, are hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

§ 17. The clerk so appointed shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council, and of the Board of Health, and the Board of Supervisors. The title of his office shall be Clerk of the Common Council, and he shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars.

§ 30. There shall be a Deputy to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, who shall assist the Clerk of the Common Council in the performance of the duties of his office, and shall attend to such branches thereof as may be assigned to him by the Clerk, under his direction, and shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars.

§ 33. There shall be five Assistant Clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, to be denominated respectively the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Clerks, and who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by the Clerk, and under his direction. The First Clerk shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the Second Clerk shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; the Third Clerk shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; the Fourth Clerk shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars; the Fifth Clerk shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

§ 34. There shall be a Messenger and an Assistant Messenger to the Board of Aldermen, who shall serve all subpœnas, notices and all other official papers, which shall be delivered to them for that purpose by the Clerk or under his direction, and shall be officially subject to the Clerk; the Messenger shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars; the Assistant Messenger an annual salary of eleven hundred dollars. There shall also be a Librarian and Engrossing Clerk, who shall have charge of the City Library, under the entire supervision of the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of twelve hundred and fifty dollars. There shall also be an Engrossing Clerk, to engross the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, who shall be paid for such service at the rate of ten cents per folio.

SEC. 2. Sections 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51 and 54 of Article III., Chapter II., of the said Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine are hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

§ 44. There shall be a Deputy to the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, who shall perform such duties in the office and attend to such branches thereof as may be assigned to him by the Clerk, and under his direction, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

§ 46. There shall be two Assistant Clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by the Clerk, and under his direction, who shall receive for their services an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars each.

§ 47. There shall also be an Engrossing Clerk to engross the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen, and to perform such other duties as he may be directed by the Clerk of this Board, who shall be paid for such services the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

§ 48. There shall be a Messenger to the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, who shall serve all subpœnas, notices and other official papers, which shall be delivered to him for that purpose by the Clerk, who shall be officially subject to the Clerk, and shall perform such other business as shall be assigned to him in the general care of the office, and who shall receive for his services an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

§ 49. There shall be an Assistant to the Messenger, who shall aid and assist the Messenger in the general discharge of his duty, and who shall receive for his services an annual salary of eleven hundred dollars.

§ 51. The Sergeant-at-Arms of each Board shall attend all the meetings of the Board, and shall execute all lawful orders directed to him by the Board, or the President thereof, and they shall receive annually for their services twelve hundred dollars each.

§ 54. Reader to each Board shall be appointed by the President thereof, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the President by whom he is appointed, and shall receive annually one thousand dollars each.

SEC. 3. The Board of Councilmen shall appoint a Doorkeeper, who shall hold his office during the continuance of the Board by which he is appointed, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified; who shall receive as compensation for his services the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hardy moved to reconsider the vote had at the last meeting, by which was adopted the report of Committee on Roads in favor of paving Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was carried.

He thereupon moved that the paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the carriageway of Fifty-ninth-street, between the Harlem and the Hudson River, be macadamized, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag Fifty-first-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, &c.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, &c.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Fourteenth-street, from Union-place to Tenth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from David S. Browne, relative to the reception of the Thirty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning without approval the resolution rescinding the resolution approved by the Mayor January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, permitting William K. Peyton, number two hundred and seventy-four Bowery, to keep goods in front of his store.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I must return, without my approval, the resolution rescinding the resolution approved by the Mayor, January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, permitting Wm. K. Peyton, number two hundred and seventy-four Bowery, to keep goods in front of his store.

I find, upon inquiry, that Mr. Peyton's neighbors exercise the same privilege which it is proposed to take from him, and it is manifestly unfair that a different rule should be meted out to the parties engaged in business in the same neighborhood.

I understand that the dis-satisfaction which exists on the part of the person or persons residing in the vicinity, from whom the objection in this cases comes, arises, not from Mr. Peyton keeping goods in front of his store, but from the incumbrance caused by his necessary use of the sidewalk in the receipt and delivery of goods, which is unavoidable by any one doing a large business, as I am informed is the case with him.

I am reliably assured that Mr. Peyton only uses the permission given by the resolution proposed to be repealed with the most careful regard to the rights of his neighbors, and I can see no reason why it should be revoked.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was read, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers designated by the Corporation.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning without approval the resolution directing the Comptroller to procure a temporary location for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Seventeen.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I must return without my approval the resolution directing the Comptroller to procure a temporary location for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Seventeen, to be used by them until a permanent one can be secured for them in the vicinity of Carmine-ville.

This resolution must have been introduced under a misapprehension of the facts of the case, or it has since its introduction been rendered unnecessary. I learn from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and also from a member of the Company in question, that the Company is now in possession of a perfectly suitable and satisfactory temporary location.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was read, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to erect a new house for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-one, on the lot of ground number two hundred and forty-four West Twenty-seventh-street, now owned by the City, and to be similar in all respects to the house now occupied by Eng ne Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, that the salary of the Second Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen be increased to the amount of two thousand dollars from the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the Comptroller is directed to pay such increase from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, Jeremiah—3.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John M. Harrington, as First Clerk to the Corporation Attorney of New-York, from the first day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that he charge the same to account of City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, relative to the compilation of the debates in the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, with resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to have two thousand copies of the same printed.

(By Board of Councilmen, resolution amended by striking out two thousand copies, and inserting in lieu thereof five hundred copies.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground on Broadway or Bloomingdale Road, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets, the same to be used for a location for Engine Company number thirty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Second-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide where necessary, regulated and graded, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Sixty-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the gutter stones in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and thirty-four, four hundred thirty-six, four hundred and thirty-eight, four hundred forty-six, four hundred and forty-eight and four hundred and fifty Tenth-avenue be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to lease a suitable room in the Twenty-second Ward, in which to hold the sessions of the First District Court at least two days in each week.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out Twenty-second Ward and inserting the Nineteenth Ward in lieu thereof.

Which was lost.

Alderman Long moved to recommit the paper to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Which was lost.

The paper was then lost on a division:

Affirmative—The President, Alderman Hall, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson—5.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Farley, Long—7.

The paper was subsequently reconsidered, and referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Report of Committee on Harvesters, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier, of the usual dimensions, at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of

between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

An ordinance to divide the Nineteenth Ward into convenient election districts.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to have the deed of property in Calvary Cemetery, conveyance of which was made June twenty-five, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, transmitted to Queen's County, properly recorded.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Doyle, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for loss sustained by reason of his horse breaking through the planking of pier number fifty-one, North River, the same to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Avenue B and Eighteenth-street be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the west side of Avenue B, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be respectfully requested to return to this Board the resolution adopted on the 22d inst., appointing Andrew J. Smith Commissioner of Deeds in place of W. Sterling Yard.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of John McConnell, amounting to three hundred and twenty-five dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee in going to Suffolk, Va., to obtain the remains of Col. Kimball.

In connection therewith Councilman Joyce offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McConnell, Chairman of Committee, for amount ing to three hundred and twenty-five dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Fifth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and nineteen and two hundred and twenty-one, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fifth-street, in front of Numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and nineteen and two hundred and twenty-one, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the time be extended on the contracts for building sewers in Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-seventh-street to and through Forty-ninth-street to Ninth-avenue, and also in Thirty-eighth-street, from the East River to Second-avenue, the sudden enhanced prices of material and labor rendering it impossible for the contractor to complete the job in the specified time.

Which was carried,

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to cause the lease of the small slip at the foot of Christopher-street, on south side of pier Fifty-one, North River, now under lease for the term of one year, from the first day of May, 1863, to be transferred to and vested in the name of the Association of Amateur Rowing Clubs, known as the "Hudson Navy," and that the sum of six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated in furtherance of said object, and that the same be taken from the appropriation for Ilouations.

(By the Board of Councilmen, amended by substituting the following for the resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to purchase the use of the basin and so much of the pier foot of Christopher-street as the Hudson River Navy Amateur Club may require for the use of their boats, at an expense not to exceed six hundred dollars, and that the Club then be allowed the use of said pier and basin during the pleasure of the Common Council.)

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, the President, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Brandon—8.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Preamble, reciting that the City Inspector is in future to clean the streets, and that the high price of provisions, &c., are such as to warrant an increase of wages for the men be may employ in such work, with resolution that the wages of the men employed in cleaning the streets be increased in the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, and the wages of the cartmen for removing the dirt from the streets be increased to the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per day, said increase to take effect immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the lots under water between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and Avenue B and the East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Webster—2.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to have the deed of property in Calvary Cemetery, conveyance of which was made June twenty-five, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, transmitted to Queen's County, properly recorded.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Doyle, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for loss sustained by reason of his horse breaking through the planking of pier number fifty-one, North River, the same to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Avenue B and Eighteenth-street be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the west side of Avenue B, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be respectfully requested to return to this Board the resolution adopted on the 22d inst., appointing Andrew J. Smith Commissioner of Deeds in place of W. Sterling Yard.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of John McConnell, amounting to three hundred and twenty-five dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee in going to Suffolk, Va., to obtain the remains of Col. Kimball.

In connection therewith Councilman Joyce offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McConnell, Chairman of Committee, for amount ing to three hundred and twenty-five dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Fifth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and nineteen and two hundred and twenty-one, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fifth-street, in front of Numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and nineteen and two hundred and twenty-one, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the time be extended on the contracts for building sewers in Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-seventh-street to and through Forty-ninth-street to Ninth-avenue, and also in Thirty-eighth-street, from the East River to Second-avenue, the sudden enhanced prices of material and labor rendering it impossible for the contractor to complete the job in the specified time.

Which was carried,

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to cause the lease of the small slip at the foot of Christopher-street, on south side of pier Fifty-one, North River, now under lease for the term of one year, from the first day of May, 1863, to be transferred to and vested in the name of the Association of Amateur Rowing Clubs, known as the "Hudson Navy," and that the sum of six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated in furtherance of said object, and that the same be taken from the appropriation for Ilouations.

(By the Board of Councilmen, amended by substituting the following for the resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to purchase the use of the basin and so much of the pier foot of Christopher-street as the Hudson River Navy Amateur Club may require for the use of their boats, at an expense not to exceed six hundred dollars, and that the Club then be allowed the use of said pier and basin during the pleasure of the Common Council.)

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, the President, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Brandon—8.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Preamble, reciting that the City Inspector is in future to clean the streets, and that the high price of provisions, &c., are such as to warrant an increase of wages for the men be may employ in such work, with resolution that the wages of the men employed in cleaning the streets be increased in the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, and the wages of the cartmen for removing the dirt from the streets be increased to the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per day, said increase to take effect immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the lots under water between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and Avenue B and the East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Resolution, that the sunken lots on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues and Avenue A, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Resolution, that the sunken lots on the south west corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue, be filled and fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the sunken lots on First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to set and reset curb and gutter, and flag both sides of the street in Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, such as was used in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend such resolution by striking therefrom the words "such as was used in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one."

Which was carried, and the resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, The President, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Webster—2.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the publisher of the New-York Herald for the annexed bill, amounting to three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon—6.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Doyle, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for loss sustained by reason of his horse breaking through the planking of pier number fifty-one, North River, the same to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Avenue B and Eighteenth-street be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the west side of Avenue B, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be respectfully requested to return to this Board the resolution adopted on the 22d inst., appointing Andrew J. Smith Commissioner of Deeds in place of W. Sterling Yard.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of John McConnell, amounting to three hundred and twenty-five dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee in going to Suffolk, Va., to obtain the remains of Col. Kimball.

In connection therewith Councilman Joyce offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McConnell, Chairman of Committee, for amount ing to three hundred and twenty-five dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Fifth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and nineteen and two hundred and twenty-one, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fifth-street, in front of Numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and nineteen and two hundred and twenty-one, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the time be extended on the contracts for building sewers in Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-seventh-street to and through Forty-ninth-street to Ninth-avenue, and also in Thirty-eighth-street, from the East River to Second-avenue, the sudden enhanced prices of material and labor rendering it impossible for the contractor to complete the job in the specified time.

Which was carried,

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to cause the lease of the small slip at the foot of Christopher-street, on south side of pier Fifty-one, North River, now under lease for the term of one year, from the first day of May, 1863, to be transferred to and vested in the name of the Association of Amateur Rowing Clubs, known as the "Hudson Navy," and that the sum of six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated in furtherance of said object, and that the same be taken from the appropriation for Ilouations.

(By the Board of Councilmen, amended by substituting the following for the resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to purchase the use of the basin and so much of the pier foot of Christopher-street as the Hudson River Navy Amateur Club may require for the use of their boats, at an expense not to exceed six hundred dollars, and that the Club then be allowed the use of said pier and basin during the pleasure of the Common Council.)

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, the President, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Brandon—8.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Preamble, reciting that the City Inspector is in future to clean the streets, and that the high price of provisions, &c., are such as to warrant an increase of wages for the men be may employ in such work, with resolution that the wages of the men employed in cleaning the streets be increased in the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, and the wages of the cartmen for removing the dirt from the streets be increased to the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per day, said increase to take effect immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the lots under water between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and Avenue B and the East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

MIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Cordova's Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 0
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There appears to be no longer a doubt that the whole rebel army under Lee, with the exception of Stuart's cavalry, is in Pennsylvania. Thirty-seven thousand troops, with 104 pieces of artillery, had passed through Chambersburgh up to Saturday last. Gen. Lee himself, with his Staff, was in Chambersburgh on Saturday morning. At 11 o'clock he, in company with Longstreet and A. P. Hill, left that place on the Baltimore pike, in the direction of Gettysburgh and the Northern Central Railroad, and the indications yesterday were that a strong effort would be made to effect a lodgment on this side of the Susquehanna at some point along that road. The rebels in the immediate front of Harrisburgh, up to a late hour last night, remained apparently inactive. Previous to the burning of the Columbia bridge on Saturday, a fight took place, in which several companies of the Custom-house regiment, of Philadelphia, are said to have been captured. The rebels evacuated Wrightsville at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and moved toward York. A number of the Twentieth Pennsylvania militia were captured at Wrightsville.

Our special dispatch from Harrisburgh states that throughout the day yesterday the rebels showed no disposition to make an attack. A few shots were exchanged between the pickets in the morning, and subsequently our men practiced with artillery in order to get the range, and this was the extent of the hostilities. The opinion gained some credence last evening that the rebels were manœuvring to capture Harrisburgh by a flank movement. It is supposed that their plans will be fully developed to day.

The State officers of Pennsylvania, with the exception of Gov. Curtin, left Harrisburgh for Philadelphia on Sunday night.

York was fully occupied by the rebels on Sunday, under command of Gen. Early, who had his headquarters there. He had issued an order levying contributions to a large amount from the citizens, and giving them until yesterday noon to comply with it.

The excitement in Philadelphia yesterday was very great. Business was almost entirely suspended, and the receipts of produce by the Pennsylvania Railroad ceased. Five companies of troops were raised by the Corn Exchange in the morning; the coal dealers resolved to close their collieries, to enable the miners to volunteer, and the merchants resolved to raise $1,000,000 for defensive purposes.

The following is the population of the five counties of Pennsylvania which are now "beneath the foot of the rebel invader:"

Franklin	42,126	Cumberland	40,098
Fulton	9,131	York	68,200
Adams	28,006		
Total			187,561

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was torn up by the rebel cavalry, yesterday morning, at Marriottsville and Sykesville, the latter place only thirty-one miles from Baltimore, thus cutting off that city from communication with the North and West, except by way of Philadelphia. No demonstration was made on the road between Baltimore and Washington.

The movements of the Army of the Potomac have been very rapid for the last few days. Frederick, Md., and the surrounding country were fully occupied by our troops on Saturday last. Its present position must be left to conjecture. A portion of Pleasanton's cavalry were on Sunday operating on the rear of the enemy in the vicinity of Gettysburgh, and captured several squads of rebel cavalry on foraging expeditions. One party of prisoners, numbering 150, was on Sunday sent into Frederick.

We have the particulars, this morning, of the capture of an army train of 140 wagons, within fifteen miles of Washington, on Rockville Pike, while proceeding toward Frederick. The train was under command of a Capt. Page, who appears to have acted in a very reckless manner, as he had ample warning that Rockville was in possession of the enemy. Fortunately most of the wagons were empty, though the loss is very heavy in mules.

Another raid was made by rebel cavalry on Sunday, on some canal barges at Edwards' Ferry. The barges were proceeding down the canal with surplus rations, after having supplied the Army of the Potomac. Barges, rations and all were destroyed.

Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, on the reception of a telegram from Gov. Curtin on Saturday, informing him of the second entrance of the rebels into Pennsylvania, forthwith took measures to again call out the militia of the State. Troops are arriving at Trenton hourly, and will proceed at once to the scene of danger.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th inst., the advance of Gen. McCook's column of Gen. Rosecrans' army had brisk skirmishes with a rebel brigade in Guy's Gap, in which our loss was 225 killed and wounded.

Early yesterday morning Portland was thrown into a panic by a report that another batch of pirates was in the harbor and about to commence depredations. The alarm proved to be a false one, however—a few honest fishermen being the innocent cause of it. It is now believed that the report of the doings of rebel pirates at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy grew out of the capture of the *Archer* by the *Tacony*, and the subsequent burning of the latter. Every man who was on board the *Tacony*, including the two recruits from the ship *Byzantium*, is now in Fort Preble, and it is believed that there are now no rebel pirates on the coast "to fright the souls of fearful" fishermen.

The Government, through our Exchange Commissioner at Fortress Monroe, has notified the rebel authorities that its protection will be extended to all officers and men, without regard to color, and that all violations of the cartel and the usages of war, will be met with prompt retaliation.

FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Europe, four days later, reach us by the arrival of the steamship *Hecla* at this port and the *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race. The news is to the 18th inst. In the British House of Lords, on the 15th, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for copies of any reports which had been received from the West India Station, regarding the protection afforded to merchant vessels by British vessels-of-war, and asked what had been the result of the remonstrances addressed to the United States Government against the seizure of British vessels engaged in legitimate trade. Earl Russell, in reply, justified the action taken by our Government in regard to saizures, considered the blockade sufficiently efficient to be entitled to be observed, and declined to produce the documents—whereupon the motion was withdrawn. The impression was prevalent in Liverpool and London, based by advices taken out by the *China*, that Gen. Grant would be forced to raise the siege of Vicksburgh, and the rebel loan, in consequence, had rallied to one per cent. discount. The French Emperor, in view of the "capture" of Puebla, had addressed a congratulatory letter to Gen. Forey. It was asserted in official quarters in Paris that the Emperor's policy on the Polish question was a pacific one. The Polish revolutionists are reported to have gained several important successes over the Russians. The latest reports of the Liverpool markets leave cotton unchanged in price. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions flat. Consols, 92@92¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The body of a Mr. Lovett was found at a late hour last evening by Mr. Holmes, janitor of the building No. 80 Nassau-street, in a water-closet of that building. The face, head and body of the deceased were very much bruised and mutilated. Officer Crowe, of the Second Precinct Police, arrested an Englishman named Thomas A. Henshen on suspicion of having committed the murder. A Coroner's investigation will take place at the Second Precinct Station-house this morning.

In the Board of Alderman yesterday, Mr. Farley asked if the resolution repealing the Broadway Railroad grant to the Harlem Railroad Company, concurred in at the previous meeting, was yet in the possession of the Board. The President answered that it was. Mr. Farley then moved to reconsider the vote of concurrence. Mr. Boole supported the motion, stating that the Harlem Company had purchased all the necessary materials for the road, and even ordered cars to be made for it. Their loss by a revocation of the grant would fall upon the City in the way of a judgment for damages. The grant was an advantageous one to the City, would pay it at least $250,000 annually. If it should be annulled, the way would be left open for a new plundering Broadway Railroad scheme by the Legislature. Mr. Hardy took a legal view of the subject and argued that the grant was given in perpetuity, and was therefore irrevocable. Mr. Mitchell questioned this, believing the Common Council had the right to revoke any of their grants, but would be liable for damages resulting from any revocation. The motion was carried, and the paper was then referred to the Committee on Railroads. The paper has a somewhat curious history. After being concurred in, last Thursday, it disappeared while it was in charge of one of the Council Board clerks. He was copying it, and missed it after a moment's absence from his desk. The Clerk of the Board being absent, a copy could not be attested, to be sent to the Mayor, and yesterday the original *mysteriously* returned to the Clerk's table in the Board of Aldermen. The Board adjourned to 1 P. M. on Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen received and laid over a message from the Mayor vetoing the resolution rescinding the ordinance permitting the Hudson River Railroad Company to run a dumb engine through the City. The Mayor says no statement of facts showing reasons for rescinding accompanies the resolution, but he presumes the reason for its adoption is the belief that the dumb engine is more hazardous than horse-power. He reasons in favor of the dumb engine, believing it is superior, in every respect, to horse-power. The Board concurred to increase the pay of the Water Police in the Croton Department to $3 per day, and also to direct the Committee on National Affairs to confer with Gov. Seymour and Senator Morgan, and ascertain what the State Harbor Defence Commission have done or are going to do for New-York harbor. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Alderman Farley, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, has received a letter from Gov. Seymour, stating that he will be in town and confer with the Committee early this week, on the subject of providing suitable defences to the harbor.

There was a rise of 2@2½ ₩ cent. on Gold and Exchange, yesterday, on the Pennsylvania invasion news, and a depressed feeling in Stocks, especially on the Railway lines connected with the trade of Pennsylvania, such as Reading, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The New-York Roads and Government Stock of 1881 and Treasury paper were also lower than on Saturday, while the demand for the New Loan of 1882 continued active, the sales reaching $1,431,250.

Breadstuffs were generally in more demand, yesterday, at advanced prices. Cotton was in active request and decidedly dearer. Petroleum was selling freely, chiefly for future delivery, and was quoted higher. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Spices, Tallow, Whisky and the principal kinds of Provisions. Sugars were active and buoyant. Heavier freight engagements were effected at firmer rates.

The Live Stock Markets are lower this week. Cattle number 3,350 at Forty-fourth-street, including about 200 sold Friday and Saturday. Trade was slow at the opening Monday morning, and prices a little lower. Finding the supply was likely to prove short, butchers rallied before noon and bought up rapidly, nearly clearing the yards by 3 P. M. Prices averaged about 10½c. Sheep and Hogs are plenty and lower.

Philadelphia.—The Quaker City seems to be aroused at last. Stores and factories are closing, business is pretty generally suspended, and thousands of able-bodied men are addressing themselves with becoming interest and energy to the work of organizing military companies. The question is not now whether Philadelphia troops shall go to Harrisburgh, or some other remote point, to meet the enemy; but whether the enemy will not come to their own city and offer them battle on the banks of the Schuylkill. Of a necessity, then, Philadelphians are aroused, and if they will bring out even one-half of their fighting men, there should be no danger of the enemy's near approach.

But it is not in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Baltimore or New-York that a battle should be fought with any rebel army. It is a shame that so important a town as Harrisburgh is threatened by their presence. It is south of the Susquehanna that Lee should receive his order of departure, and Philadelphia will see her own dignity, interest and safety, not in throwing up breastworks at Westchester or on Fairmont, but in sending her legions to the enemy's front in the counties of York and Lancaster.

The Church and the World.—The clergymen of Philadelphia held a meeting yesterday, and offered their services to the authorities to work on the fortifications of the city. The hulls and bears of the Board of Brokers also resolved to adjourn early in the afternoon, to give members an opportunity to drill. The clergymen will, no doubt, blister their hands considerably in their first day's work, and the brokers will find drilling a rather hard task. But we rejoice to find such evidences of patriotism on all hands. We do not doubt that the preachers will fight well behind their fortifications; and, on a fair field, we would put a regiment of Philadelphia brokers against Stonewall Jackson's brigade.

Lee's Movement a Desperate Effort.

It is settled that Lee has the great body of his army not only north of the Potomac, but on Pennsylvania soil. It is a movement of extraordinary boldness, accompanied with great risks; and yet its wisdom is so apparent that it ought to have been clearly foreseen and seasonably prevented.

The truth has been generally recognized at the North that the capture of Vicksburgh, and consequent opening of the Mississippi would, by bisecting the Confederacy, settle its fate. That truth, we happen to know, has been discovered even by the authorities in Washington. But it seems only to have made their eyes a little heavier yet, and lulled them into more serene repose. People generally understand that a desperate position prompts to desperate resorts. After it was once settled that Vicksburgh must fall, we don't see how, if there were any real thinking, military or unmilitary, about the matter at all, the conclusion could have been avoided that the rebel chiefs would attempt to retrieve their fortunes by some desperate venture in some other quarter. This ought to have been anticipated as a certainty. The rebels, after this prodigious advantage had been gained by us, would have only made their own destruction by detail inevitable if they had continued to remain on the defensive. A desperate offensive was the only possible policy that left them a chance. Of course, they adopted it. The rebels push forward for a terrible strike in the direction, of all others, where lies the chance of making good their calamities elsewhere. Their object is Washington. If they can ever secure it, it will repay them as nothing else could for the loss of the Mississippi. A Washington letter-writer states that the President being asked, a day or two since, what Lee designed doing, replied, "Show me a man who can answer the question, and I will take him right over to see Gen. Halleck." Now we have no notion of being taken to see Gen. Halleck, but that functionary may depend upon it that Lee means Washington; and, moreover, that he will get this greatest of prizes unless those whose business it is to guard it keep wider awake than they have done of late.

The rebels had not only the impending Vicksburgh calamity to stimulate them to more desperate deeds, but also the fact that there never again can be so favorable an opportunity for an operation of that kind as in this interval between the depletion of our army by the expiration of the old terms of service and the new conscription. They understand perfectly well that they are far stronger now, relatively, than they can ever hope to be again. This, too, will impel them to put their energies now to the extremest strain.

The National authorities are bound to act implicitly upon the presumption that the most tremendous effort possible will be made to get possession of the National Capital, and that nothing but corresponding effort on their side will save it. Nor can they too well understand that, if Washington does fall, history will justly ascribe it to their neglect, and will visit upon them a sentence more terrible than ever fell to the lot of any American. Lee must be repelled, and, if possible, must be made to pay the penalty of his temerity. He must be checked; he ought to be annihilated.

The Duty of the Hour.

We all hope that within a few weeks Lee's army will have suffered so signal a repulse that he will be forced to retire into Virginia in such a broken, disorganized and demoralized condition, that he will be incapable of standing his ground anywhere on this side of Richmond. This is the very least that even moderate men look for. There are, doubtless, numbers of ardent and impassioned people who are quite certain that the whole force will be "bagged," and the rebellion thus brought to a sudden and ignominious close; but the great mass of the community are now sufficiently chastened by experience not to share in these "tender morning visions." The sober multitude asks but for a victory—one that will drive the invader over the frontier—and will not complain if he escape utter annihilation. And we admit we think this a reasonable and proper expectation, and one which, after making every allowance for the uncertainty of war, ought to be gratified.

But then it may not be gratified. There are many reasons why we need not be greatly surprised if it should not be. The Army of the Potomac cannot, after the experience of the last two years, feel in the highest moral condition, or in the enjoyment of that thorough confidence in its leaders which all accounts agree in ascribing to its opponents. Moreover, a General who is suddenly called in to take the chief command after the campaign has been opened, and when the army is in the presence of the enemy, and immediate action is imperatively necessary, as Gen. Meade has been, labors under disadvantages which genius alone can counterbalance. So that it would, after all, reflect no great discredit either on him or on his troops if his *début* were neither brilliant or successful. In short, to speak plainly, he may be repulsed in his very first action; and it would be criminal, both in him and in us, to dismiss the idea as either an impossibility or a gross improbability.

In this event he would, doubtless, fall back on Washington, both to defend the capital and to reorganize his forces, and the future would be at once committed to the hands of the people at the North. It would devolve on us, then, to raise a fresh army, both to relieve Washington and to put a stop to the invasion, for Lee would then be master of the open country, and there would be no reason why he should not push his foragers into New-Jersey, and even up to New-York. Desultory risings of "citizens" would certainly not make any serious impression on his columns, though they might, if bitter and determined, seriously obstruct his progress, and they could not, under the most variable circumstances, prevent his doing an enormous amount of damage; so enormous, that it is no exaggeration to say that it would have at the close of the campaign to be estimated by hundreds of millions of dollars.

The obvious inference from all this is, we need hardly say, that the time to marshal our forces, to raise, equip, organize and drill the army on which the Government and the Nation may have a month hence to depend on for safety, is *now*, and not after Meade has been defeated, Washington endangered and the whole country convulsed with panic. There is something extremely humiliating for those to whom the national dignity is as dear as the national safety, in the practice we have hitherto pursued and the fruits of which we are now witnessing in Pennsylvania, of waiting to call out the militia until our last army has been worsted, and the enemy is at the gates. To wait here in New-York singing and dancing and buying and selling, while battles are being fought only one hundred miles away, until our forces have suffered a defeat, before taking a single step to prepare a force to repair the disaster, would deserve some worse name than apathy. There would be a shortsightedness about positively barbarian. Economy as well as honor imperatively demand that we should at this moment be arming and drilling. What is done in haste and in a fright is never well done, and it is not too much to say that twenty thousand men organized now at our leisure would be worth double the number hurried into the field at a day's notice. Moreover, there is no surer way to invite Lee to continue his advance than to delay arming until his troops have been flushed by another victory in Philadelphia. He would not be frightened away by the levies we might raise in the moment of panic. We see that he would not, by the coolness with which Ewell's division continues to advance on double its number of this species of troops at Harrisburgh. The way, and the only way to render his victory, if he wins one, fruitless, and to turn the tide afterward, is to show him behind and beyond the force which he is now encountering 100,000 bayonets, ready to renew the fray. The militia at the North, and especially here in New-York, ought to be at once called out, armed, officered, organized and drilled, with as little interruption to business as possible, but with as much as the preparation of an efficient force for defensive operations, may render necessary. If we will depend on militia, let us at least see that there is a militia to depend on.

How to Clear the Seas of Privateers.

The adventures of the rebel privateer *Tacony* along the Atlantic seaboard, almost in sight of our harbors—the impunity with which she captured and burnt the numerous craft she encountered, until her victims numbered almost, if not quite, half a hundred—and finally the facility with which she was obliterated from the face of the sea, and the danger to our commerce not lessened but only transformed to another shape, to play the mad prank in Portland harbor, which was so near a complete success—must open the minds of our people to new views of the difficulties of our situation and lead to different conclusions from those hitherto prevailing as to the best mode of protecting ourselves at sea. The privateer *Tacony* is a recent and wholly unannounced rebel craft. The first we hear of her she springs, full armed, into the midst of the lesser craft of our coast, and plunders and burns with an audacity and prodigal destructiveness that appals our shippers and confounds the national authorities. The Navy Department makes haste to charter and dispatch a half dozen of the best vessels it can command in pursuit. Boston capital, afflicted by the privateer's ravages, offers a bounty of $10,000 for his capture. The entire seaboard, from Port Royal to Portland, is aroused, and by minute descriptions from the officers and crews of captured ships, the bold rover is so advertised that it can hardly fail that the many sail that swarm in pursuit will purge the sea of the offender. With this thought the country consoled itself for the stinging insult of the *Tacony's* outrages.

Vain hope! The rebel commander of the *Tacony* had wit equal to his audacity. He saw in the critical circumstances of his defiant cruise along our shores not embarrassment and speedy capture, but the way open to a brilliant *coup* which should exalt him still higher as a sea captain, and make him, perhaps, a naval hero. His trick was *to burn the Tacony*, transfer his men and armament to a schooner, and in this disguise elude his pursuers till he could strike at still higher game. The thing was done. The pirate ship that so many pursuers are still straining to see and hoping to capture went down beneath the waves. The schooner *Archer* concealed all that had made the *Tacony* a terror, and the *Archer*, innocent-looking and unsuspected, shortly dropped her anchor in Portland harbor.

What then happened the dispatches from Maine have fully told. A revenue cutter was boarded at night, her crew speedily disarmed and ironed, and the vessel towed in the darkness twelve miles out toward the sea. A few hours more would have completed the capture, and the country would have been astounded by two naval marvels and mysteries—the supposed escape of the *Tacony* from all pursuers, and the loss of a Government vessel from a loyal harbor, that no Confederate keel had ever plowed.

What are the conclusions that should be drawn from this brief and startling history? Is it not that from the very nature of the case—from the vastness of the ocean's domain, the impossibility of all the navies of the world combined completely patrolling any large expanse of it—the readiness with which privateers may change their form and fashion of operations—no perfect defence is possible against rebel rovers? One after another of their craft may be captured, after the most gigantic expeditions, and months of perseveringpursuit; but of what avail is a single success, or any number of successes, so long as *a rebel Government exists to issue new patents to rovers of the sea, whose mission and whose lives we are thenceforward bound to respect?* With a daily increasing navy, and one which in war-making power already exceeds vastly any navy in the world, it is obvious that the country is absolutely impotent against such operations as those of the *Tacony*, which ship alone, between the 14th of May and 25th of June, cost our Government and people as much as a great campaign by land, and whose audacious cruise came near culminating in an achievement as brilliant as ever gave zest to the romance of the sea. Must we not rely on the overthrow of the rebellion *and the subjugation of its Government at Richmond*, for the extirpation of piracy on the ocean? Is there any other way to suppress it utterly?

Democracy in Kentucky.

Some thirty citizens of Kentucky, of fair fame hitherto and of considerable personal influence, have called on Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe to become a Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky. What it means out West to be a "Democratic candidate," we hardly know. We would be glad to feel that it meant this only—that, though elected on grounds of avowed hostility to the Administration, as were Governors Parker and Seymour, candidates so denominated will rival these two Executives in the promptitude and vigor of their efforts, whenever called on, to furnish means to suppress the rebellion. But we fear this is not the construction to be put on the candidacy of Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky. He is reported as accepting the call of his friends to be a candidate, "on the platform of the Ohio State Democracy." What that platform, is may be practically interpreted from the fact that Clement L. Vallandigham is the nominee of the Convention that framed it. Wickliffe and Vallandigham! Unhappy conjunction. The two sat near each other, all through the late Congress, and this unwonted likeness that run through their votes expresses too forcibly for misconception the political identity of the two men.

Charles A. Wickliffe is a historic and no ordinary character in Kentucky and in national politics, and deserves to be saved from the obscurity and insignificance that yesterday's notice, by a well-informed cotemporary, was calculated to assign him. He is *not* "the son of the late Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, commonly known as the 'old Duke,' who was for years probably the richest man and most extensive slaveholder in the State." He is *not* "the young Duke of a quarter of a century back, now of ripe age and the heir of most of his father's great wealth." On the contrary, Charles A. Wickliffe is a brother of the "old Duke," was old enough in 1812 to bear arms in the war; to be elected to the Legislature in 1812 and again in 1813; to be at the battle of the Thames as Aid of Gen. Caldwell; to be afterwards continuously elected to the Legislature till 1828, when he was elected to Congress, and *four times reelected*. On his retirement from Congress in 1832, he was again elected to the Legislature and made Speaker; in 1836 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Daniel Clark for Governor, and elected. Gov. Clark died before his term expired, and Charles A. Wickliffe succeeded to the office, and hence acquired his title, "Gov. Wickliffe." The Wickliffe family having abandoned Mr. Clay's fortunes in 1840, and become his bitter personal enemies, John Tyler rewarded a member of it, by making Gov. Wickliffe Postmaster-General in 1841. He administered the Department with decided ability till the end of Tyler's term. Mr. Wickliffe has appeared on the National arena not often since, until he was elected to the late Congress. His record is fresh enough there to be remembered. He is not less than 75 years of age, uses crutches on account of a fall received some years since, but is otherwise hale and vigorous. He is the father of Robert L. Wickliffe, late a Governor of Louisiana, and active leader of secession in that State.

The only son of Robert Wickliffe, the renowned "Old Duke" of Lexington, Ky., who was ever known in politics, was Robert Wickliffe, Jr., known as the "Young Duke," who figured in the Whig Baltimore Convention of 1840, and was sent by John Tyler as *Chargé d'Affaires* to Sardinia. He died a few years after his return, and many years before his father.

Col. Thomas E. Bramlett is the Union candidate for Governor of Kentucky, and will undoubtedly be elected by a large majority. Col. Bramlett is a citizen of Clinton County, Ky., a county lying south of the Cumberland River, and on the Tennessee State line, opposite to the counties of Overton and Fentress, in Middle Tennessee—counties distinguished for Cimmerian Democracy in the past, and for unmitigated treason at the present day. Col. Bramlett being a Union man, and his county overrun from the first by the rebels in force, he has been practically an exile during the war, but fortunately for the country, all the time at home in Kentucky, doing a patriot's duty in the forum, and in the field at the head of a regiment he raised. The leading qualities of his mind are modesty, candor and courage, which, added to ability of a high order which has long marked him as a "rising man" among those who have known him well, secured him the honor of carrying through the present canvass the Union standard declined by Hon. Joshua F. Bell, the original nominee of the Kentucky Convention. Col. Bramlett is canvassing the State with energy, everywhere denouncing the rebellion with unsparing severity, and exhorting the people of Kentucky to hearty, zealous and unqualified support of the Government in its struggle for life against traitors.

The Rebel Flag in the North.—It has been our boast, ever since the opening of the war, that the rebels had never gained a foothold, nor the rebel flag ever waved, in any one of the Free States of the North; that no battle had ever been fought there, and no invasion attempted. We can say this no more. Their main army is now encamped on the soil of the second State of the Union, in point of population, wealth and power. The second city of the continent is now fortifying against their approach.

Pennsylvania, by last census, had a population of 2,906,115, and, following its established ratio of increase, it has now over three millions. This is nearly as great a population as is possessed by all the seven rebel States on this side of the Mississippi River, which may now, in a large sense, be said to be the Western military boundary of Jeff. Davis' domain. It ought to be short work for such a State as Pennsylvania alone to drive the infamous invader and this flag of abominations from its soil. And for the whole North, it ought to be shorter work still.

Solemn Questions.—The rebel Generals are carrying things with a high hand in Pennsylvania. Gen. Early, who is at York, with an army of 15,000 men, has issued an order levying a contribution of $150,000, beside immense quantities of flour, beef and groceries; and he has given the town twenty-four to comply with his order. This is the first time anything of this kind has been done in the war, on either side.

If the rebels levy a contribution of $150,000 in money upon a little town like York, how much will they demand from the capital of Pennsylvania, if they get it? How much will they demand from Philadelphia? Certainly not less than a hundred millions, and six months' supplies for their army. How much would they demand from New-York? Let Wall-street figure up, and let all the commercial men and storekeepers also figure up. Copperheads cannot escape the levy. Is it not time to attend to these audacious rebel thieves?

Rebels in Clover.—We don't suppose the rebel army has ever had such fat living since it was organized as it has at this moment. There are no more half or quarter rations for the rebels now. Beef and bread they have in profusion, while they can also enjoy such delicacies as vegetables, cheese and butter. That section of Pennsylvania where they now pasture, along the south bank of the Susquehanna River—Fulton, Franklin, Adams, Cumberland and York Counties—is rich and overflowing with everything for man and beast. The stores of the captured towns also furnish them plenty of wearing goods, together with boots and medicines, not to speak of corn whisky, the use of which by the men has been nominally interdicted. The rebels will doubtless make the best of their stay in the healthy, comfortable, rich districts of lower Pennsylvania. But we trust that Gen. Meade, Gen. Couch, and the people of the North, will see that their visit be short.

The Enrollment.—The Provost-Marshal for the Southern District, including this City, will have the military enrollment completed to-day. Some people had prophecied forcible resistance in the course of the execution of this work preliminary to the conscription. But there has been none whatever, and the citizens generally have even assisted in performing the work. In a number of the Western States there has been opposition, and we even hear of bodies of men in arms against the enrollment. But New-York has shown its patriotism and regard for law by its course.

We attribute this happy result, in great part, to the fact that the duty was put in proper hands. We venture to say that nearly all the cases of resistance throughout the country have been owing to the appointment of insolent or stupid enrolling officers.

The Two Capitals.—Gen. Lee is now manœuvring against Washington with an army a hundred thousand strong. Gen. Dix is understood to be manœuvring against Richmond with a force of twenty or thirty thousand men. The army opposing Gen. Lee undoubtedly bears a larger proportion to his than the rebel army holding Richmond bears to that menacing it. Both capitals are held to be impregnable. The rebels have made a levy *en masse* of the population for the crisis; the North is calling out an immense body of militia for the emergency. It looks as if the struggle now opened must have a termination which may at last fairly be called decisive.

Obituary.

—Among the names of the gallant men who fell on the 14th inst., at the second assault of the rebel works at Port Hudson, La., is that of Benjamin Franklin Denton, First Lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-third regiment New-York Volunteers. Lieut. Denton's death will excite a genuine sorrow in the very large number of persons in this City who knew and respected him. Prior to his entering the army he was an efficient officer of the Metropolitan Police force, having joined that organization in the dark days when party spirit ran so high between the municipal authorities, under Mayor Wood, and the friends of the law, that it showed true personal courage to take the side of the Commissioners and the right against mob violence. He was soon promoted to a sergeantcy upon his own merits, and continued faithful in that position until it was determined to organize the Metropolitan brigade. Then by the magnetic qualities of his character and his personal popularity, he drew around him large numbers of recruits until not only his own company was filled to the maximum standard, but there were men left to be distributed to other companies. With the modesty that always remarkably characterized him, he was content to accept the subordinate position of Lieutenant, in which capacity he left the City with his regiment, serving for some months in Virginia. The Metropolitan brigade was then ordered to the Banks Expedition, and Lieut. Denton, although dangerously sick, insisted upon accompanying his regiment. He recovered, however, and was able to take part in every action in which his division has been engaged, always being conspicuous for his bravery. For the last three months he had been in command of his company, the Captain being detached on Provost-Marshal duty at New-Orleans, and it was while heroically leading a storming party to the rebel intrenchments that he fell. He was born at Stillwater, N. Y., and was about 32 years of age. Col. Ellsworth, who was murdered at the Marshall House, Virginia, was his nephew.

THE AFFAIR AT PORTLAND.

The City Thrown into a Panic by a False Alarm.

All the Crew of the Tacony in Custody.

HOW THE REBELS CAPTURED THEIR PRIZES.

All the Bonds Given to the Commander of the Tacony Recovered.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, June 29.

The alarm this morning was occasioned by soldiers seeing two schooners below Fort Preble, acting as if they intended to make an attack.

The garrison was hoat to quarters, the alarm was sounded, and the people in the surrounding villages were called out, and notice was sent over to the city that two more rabel privateers were in sight.

The vessels, however, proved to be only two fishermen, who were totally incapable of doing any harm.

It is evident that the report of the doing of rebel vessels in the Bay of Fundy sprung from the capture of the *Archer* by the *Tacony*, and the burning of the latter.

The rebels, probably in their character of Cape Cod fishermen, made reports to the fishing fleet there of the terrible doings of the privateers, in order to draw off attention from the intended raid on Portland.

It is also evident that there are no rebel privateers now on the coast, unless, perhaps, the *Florida* or *Alabama*, which is rather doubtful.

We have every man in custody who joined the *Tacony*, including the three from the *Byzantium*, so there is no truth in the reported escape on Saturday morning of a boat-load of men from the *Archer*.

The rebel officers state that they captured the *W. A. Shindler* with a Quaker gun, made out of a spar. They ran this Quaker gun out, as if intending to fire on the *Shindler*, when her captain cried out—"For God's sake, don't fire; I surrender."

The rebel officers also say several vessels might have escaned if they had not been frightened at their little howitzer.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, June 29—3:20 A. M.

A general alarm has just aroused the whole city with wild rumor, that a gunboat is landing men below the Fort. It must of course be humbug, but two men have come over from Cape Elizabeth with the alarm.

PORTLAND, Monday, June 29—4 A. M.

The alarm was entirely false. There is no vessel in sight.

All the bonds given by the Captains of captured vessels to the commander of the pirate *Tacony* have been found on board of the schooner *Archer*, and are now in the possession of our authorities.

WHO SURRENDERED TO QUAKER GUNS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 29.

Capt. MUNDAY, of the *Tacony*, who was on board of her when she was captured by the brig *Clarence*, says that it was the Captain of the *Kate Stewart* and not of the *M. A. Shindler*, that surrendered to the Quaker guns of the pirate, and who cried out "For God's sake don't fire—I surrender."

Another Pirate Reported on the Coast.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, June 29.

A dispatch from Rockland says the schooner *Julia Frances*, Capt. WALTON, of Friendship, reports that on Saturday morning she was boarded by a boat from a bark answering the following description: a large bark, painted black, with a poop-deck, heads of masts and ends of yards painted black, stern mold-ing light color. They inquired for Boston papers, and said they had been on a short cruise. On being questioned as to where they were from, they answered "that Cape Sable bore north ten miles distant on Friday morning." To further questioning as to where they were bound they replied: "Boston, but they would like to be on George's Banks the next day." From the above, the Captain of the *Julia Frances* thought her a pirate.

The Portland Board of Trade are taking active measures relative to the coast defences. Adjutant-General HODGDON is here organizing militia to garrison Forts Georges and Scammell.

The crew of the cutter *Caleb Cushing* have been released, being exonerated from blame.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

VALLANDIGHAM.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention Committee received an answer from the President to-day. He agreed to release VALLANDIGHAM, provided they would personally conform to certain terms, which the Committee were not at liberty to do without consulting with the entire Committee in New-York to-morrow. Several of its members have already reached that City.

SCOTT'S NINE HUNDRED.

Thirty of the detachment of Scott's cavalry, who encountered the enemy at Fairfax Court-house, on Saturday, with Maj. REMINGTON and Capt. CAMPBELL, have returned. About fifty, including three Lieutenants, are yet to be accounted for.

THE WABHAWKEN.

Commander E. R. CALHOUN has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad *Weehawken*.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

The following official order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 195.—The Adjutant-General will provide an appropriate medal of honor for the troops, who, after the expiration of their terms, have offered their services to the Government in the present emergency; and also for the volunteer troops from other States that have volunteered their temporary service in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

THE CHANGE IN COMMAND.

The change in the command of the Army of the Potomac has already received the popular approval here, among soldiers and civilians.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER is here to attend the graduation exercises of his daughter's school in Georgetown.

THE VALLANDIGHAM COMMITTEE.

The Vallandigham Committee have gone home as empty as they came.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

The commencement exercises incident to the twentieth school year of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute took place, Friday afternoon, at the marble church, Fourth-street, near Washington-square, and were attended with the most brilliant success. The exercises consisted of thirty addresses, declamations and dialogues, in English, French and German, interspersed with music, and concluded with the distribution of prizes and diplomas by the Principal, G. W. CLARKE, A. M. The whole concluded with an interesting address to the graduating class by Rev. Dr. A. D. GILLETTE.

The addresses of the following young gentlemen deserve especial mention: A. C. Jackson, P. D. Wilson, David H. Valentine, Henry M. Richards, John J. Lambert and Jason H. Miller. Among the declamations we might notice those of J. M. Clarke, A. S. Isaacs, P. P. Noe and E. P. Mitchell. French dialogue and recitation were also exceedingly well done, and the effects of the labors of the accomplished teacher of elocution, Dr. J. E. FROAISHEA, were apparent and gratifying. Indeed, all the young gentleman evinced a degree of culture and mental strength rarely found in our academies and seminaries of learning.

The Principal, in closing up his report, surprised many of the pupils by rewards for their meritorious conduct during the past year. The prize for *general excellence* was awarded to A. S. ISAACS; for the best penmanship, to JNO. W. ATAAR; for *regularity of attendance*, ROGER SAMSON, in the senior department, and WM. H. SAGE in the middle department, and for the best effort in improvement in penmanship, WM. H. HENDERSON. Prizes were also awarded to several members of the little junior class. For *excellence in French*, A. C. Jackson, W. E. Wayte, Roger Samson, Paul Dyrsen, Jno. W. Aitken and Frederick Gourlay received prizes.

W. E. WAYTE took the prize for superior knowledge of book keeping.

HONORS.—The first mathematical honor was awarded to Wm. E. Wayte; the second to W. J. M. Sloane. The first classical honor to W. J. Sloane; the second to John Olendorf. The first honor for English composition was awarded to John Olendorf; the second to C. M. Odell, and the third to C. E. Tilford.

Prof. CLARKE remarked in his report whilst speaking of the nearly twenty years connection with the Institute of his former partner, the late JAMES FANNING, Esq., that it had educated during this period over 2,000 students, either for business or college.

The increased attendance upon this institution during the year is evidence of its continued and growing favor with the public. It is no longer an experiment whether a classical school of high rank can be sustained so far down town as Washington-square.

The following are the graduates of 1863: Henry L. Nelson, (salutatorian:) Nathan Hart, J. Wheeler Hardley, Amasa C. Jackson, J. Boardman Wilds, John J. Lamberi, Jason H. Miller, Henry M. Richards, David H. Valentine, Howard Bock, (valedictorian.)

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

A Vigorous Cannonading Kept Up.

JOE JOHNSTON NOT HEARD FROM

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 26, *via* CAIRO, Monday, June 29.

Advices from GRANT'S army to the noon of the 22d, say the siege was progressing vigorously. On the 20th the cannonading was kept up from morning until noon by the army and navy, but elicited no reply from the garrison. A large number of buildings were destroyed; but beyond that it is not ascertained that much damage was done.

Deserters report that the Tennessee and Georgia troops are much dissatisfied, and talk of refusing to fight any longer.

JOHNSTON'S movements are still wrapped in mystery. He was last reported to be moving south. His forces are all withdrawn beyond the Big Black.

Gen. TAYLOR is said to have hung all the Federal prisoners taken at Milliken's Bend. Retaliatory measures will probably follow.

Very heavy rains in this vicinity have raised all the streams to overflowing, and very low movements on either side have been made.

JOHN PARK, Conservative, was elected Mayor of Memphis yesterday.

WALNUT HILLS, NEAR VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, June 23.

The rebels in front of Gen. SHERMAN, on our left, came out of their works on Monday night, and temporarily drove our pickets from their rifle-pits; but they were driven back by our batteries.

It is thought that they are feeling their way to cut out, or to send out messengers in the *melée*.

There has been considerable firing along the lines to-day.

Siege guns are arriving in large quantities.

The ambulances sent out for our wounded toward Jackson, on Sunday, have returned to the Big Black Bridge, having been turned back at Edward's Station. No rebel camps are nearer than that point.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 61 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action, light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Attention! Flags, Flags for the Fourth OF JULY.—A large and splendid assortment of Flags and Pennants, made of the best quality of English bunting, at the United States Flag depot, No. 28 East Broadway. C. H. TYLER, Proprietor.

Coverings for the Feet.—CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Ladies are invited to examine, at Cantrell's, a large assortment of all the different kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, manufactured expressly for customers' wear, and at prices as cheap as any other establishment in the City.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

July Fourth Exhibitions.
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.
LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Warranted best in quality and cheapest. Order early on account of the great rush just preceding the Fourth.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents.
No. 62 John-st., near William.

Parsen's Exterminator.
Effectually destroys Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats, they leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery,
The cheapest cash clothing warehouse in the City.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

FOA—SMITH.—On Thursday, June 25, by Rev. John Pagg, Jr., JOHN J. FOX to Miss MARY M. SMITH, eldest daughter of Robert E. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

JACKSON—COVERT.—On Thursday, June 25, at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. C. R. Duffie, Mr. SAMUEL B. JACKSON to Miss GRACE S. COVERT.

LAWRENCE—THOM.—At Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 23, by Rev. Dr. Wiley, JOHN I. LAWRENCE, of Havana, Schuyler County, N. Y., to AGNES BAUCA, daughter of James Thom, Esq., of Geneva, formerly of Greenock, Scotland.

MACCORD—HOLMAN.—In Jackson, Washington County, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 23, by Rev. C. B. Taylor, C. W. MACCORD, of New-York, and Miss EVELYN M., eldest daughter of Wm. Holden, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BOIES.—In Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, June 27, JUSTUS A. BOIES, First Lieutenant Thirteenth regiment U. S. Infantry, from the effects of a cannon-shot wound received on the 22d of May last in the assault by Gen. Grant's forces upon the enemy's works at Vicksburgh.

Lieut. BOIES was a gallant young officer, in the 23d year of his age. He was reading law in this City at the time of the attack upon Fort Sumter, on the 13th of April, 1861, and marched with the Seventy-first regiment of this City immediately after that event to the defence of Washington. In July following he was tendered a commission as Captain in the regular army, but preferring to rise by merit in the service, he declined that offer, but accepted a commission as First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry. He was a young officer of gallant bearing and great promise, and was rapidly rising in his profession, to which he had devoted his life. He was the youngest son of the late JUSTUS BOIES, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., and brother of Wm. Boies, Esq., and of Mrs. Edward P. Cowles, of this City.

BILL.—On Wednesday, May 27, from wounds received May 22, at Vicksburgh, JOSEPH H. BILL, Jr., eldest son of Joseph Howland and Caroline D. Bill, aged 21 years.

CHAUNCEY.—On Monday, June 29, CHARLES W. CHAUNCEY, only son of Wm. Chauncey, of this City, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 23 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday, July 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CARMALT.—At Lake Wyalusing, Susquehanna County, Penn., on Saturday, June 27, Mrs. ANN ELIZA WOOLSEY CARMALT, wife of Mr. Samuel F. Carmalt.

DORLAND.—On Monday morning, June 29, MARGARET GREENWOOD, youngest daughter of Gilbert E. and Margaret Dorland, aged 2 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Greenwood, No. 123 West 42d-st., without further notice.

ELY.—In Boonton, N. J., on Sunday, June 28, Mrs. LUCY ELY, widow of George F. Ely, late of Lebanon, Conn.

The funeral will take place at Boonton, this day, (Tuesday,) the 30th inst., at 6 P. M.

ELTON.—At Morrisania, on Saturday morning, June 27, ROGER H. ELTON, aged 57 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 6th-st. and Boston-road, Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, June 30, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting, and leave Morrisania Bridge (at the end of 3d-av.) at 9½ o'clock. Train leaves 26th st., at 9, o'clock.

FANSHAWE.—On Monday, June 29, ALICE M., daughter of Henry A. and Louise M. Fanshawe, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place Wednesday, July 1, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 191 Madison-av. The friends of this family are invited to attend, without further notice.

FISHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, June 27, LEAVITT FISHER, youngest child of Mr. Henry P. and Augusta Fisher, aged 5 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 409 Carlton-av.

HAY.—On Monday morning, June 29, PHILIP CORTLAND HAY, infant son of Theodore F. and Josephine S. Hay.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday,) June 30, from the residence of his parents, No. 335 South 5th st., Jersey City. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HOLBY.—On Sunday, June 28, BENJAMIN HOLBY, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) June 30, from his late residence, No. 612 Water-st.

☞ Greenwich, Conn., papers please copy.

INNES.—On Monday, June 29, Mrs. ANNE INNES, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Edward S. Innes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Monday, June 29, SAMUEL JOHNSON, in the 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph De Camp, No. 161 Allen st., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

JOY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 27, J. ADDISON JOY, aged 61 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, July 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 126 Bergen st., Brooklyn.

☞ Boston and Weymouth papers please copy.

KISSAM.—On Sunday, June 28, at the residence of his son Philip, Orange, N. J., JOSEPH KISSAM, of the City of New-York, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's Church, Orange. Carriages will be in attendance for relatives at the Brick Church Station, and for friends at the North Orange Station, on the arrival of the Morris and Essex Railroad train, which leaves New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., and returns at 3:45 P. M.

NORSWORTHY.—On Monday, June 29, after a long and painful illness, FRANCES, widow of Samuel Norsworthy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLUM.—On Monday, June 29, MARION VIRGINIA, only child of Edmund M. and Marion L. Plum, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 91 Varick-st.

STARR.—On Sunday, June 28, WILLIAM WINANS, only child of A. Jackson and Susan M. Stark, in the 8th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. W. Winans, No. 161 East 15th-st., without further notice.

☞ Delaware, Ohio, papers please copy.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Monday, June 29, JOHN VAN WAGENAN, son of Cornelius D. and Susan Van Wagenen, aged 8 years and 5 months.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 363.—June 29, 1863.
45, 64, 36, 25, 49, 34, 77, 6, 21, 37, 16, 8, 57.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 354.—June 29, 1863.
43, 19, 22, 44, 60, 28, 70, 58, 10, 63, 68, 74, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for Prizes; information furnished; highest premium paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
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No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

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DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, M. D., NO. 33 STUYVESANT-ST.—Specialties, Eye and Throat Diseases. The newly-invented Laryngoscope enables to recognize with certainty the character of diseases of the Throat. Acquainted with the use of this instrument, I beg to invite patients to get examined.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
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DEPOT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

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For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under DR. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in this City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled renutation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but its principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the child resting ever me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 389 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

SHIRTS
FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELERS
GENERALLY.
OUR
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT
Is becoming deservedly popular
As fast as it becomes known.
MADE ONLY BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

INS RENOVATING POWDERS

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for "STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS," from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to
M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS, LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, OUPS, FILTERS,
And every variety of
RUBBER ARMY GOODS,
Manufactured and for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

STEAM BOILER FOR SALE.

Two second-hand cylinder boilers, 28 feet long and 30 inches diameter, with cupolas, feed pipes, safety valves, front doors, grate, bar bearers, &c., all complete, for sale. Apply to COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st., or at their Starch Factory, in Wayne-st., Jersey City, one mile from the ferry.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Headache, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, Humors and Bowel Complaints.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale Agents,
No. 38 Hanover-st.,

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CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, OF
The Blue Beard of New-Orleans.
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The British Lion, On and Off the Rampage.
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Price 15 cents. Can be sent by mail.
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WHO ARE THE GREAT MEN OF THE PRESENT TIME?

All persons desiring to know who are really the Great Men of the Present Eventful Period, and wish to keep by them a reliable Record of the same, had better purchase

THE PORTRAIT MONTHLY,

PRICE 10 CENTS,

to be found at all the News Stands. Subscription price, $1 per year.

CROSBY & NICHOLS,
NO. 117 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Since the Accession of George III., 1760-1860. By THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C. B. In Two Volumes. Crown octavo. Price, $3.

"This History is, in our opinion, worthy of a place beside the great work of Hallam. We recognize in it the same careful and conscientious industry which characterizes the elder historian, and *almost* the same judicial fairness; while in the matter of style the superiority is, perhaps, with Mr. MAY."—*London Athenæum.*

"The second volume, just published in England, and completing the work, is now ready.

COUNTRY LIFE. A Handbook of Agriculture, Horticulture and Landscape Gardening. By R. MORRIS COPELAND. Illustrated with a large number of engravings. 8vo. pp. 824. Price, $3.

This work describes, month by month, a system of proceeding based upon the most approved theories and practice of modern horticulture, agriculture and landscape gardening, which will insure the largest return in pleasure and money to any one who will observe faithfully the directions given. The advice offered is certain, if followed, to give a satisfactory result.

THE WHITE HILLS; their Legends, Landscape and Poetry. By Rev. THOMAS STARR KING. With 60 illustrations, engraved by ANDREW, from drawings by WHELOCK. Small quarto. Price, $2 50.

This work is elegantly printed on calendered paper, in the most exquisite style. Author and artist have united to furnish a book which is all that could be desired.

All intending to visit the mountains should provide themselves with this work, which will enable them to enjoy their visit in prospect, and which, after their return, will aid them in bringing vividly to mind the unequaled grandeur and beauty of the scenery.

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS, the text carefully restored according to the first editions. With Introductions, Notes, (original and selected,) and a Life of the Poet, by Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, A. M. 11 vols. 16mo. Cloth. Steel portrait. Price per vol., cloth, $1; half calf or morocco, $2.

This is the favorite edition of Shakespeare. The volume is of the most convenient size, the type large, the paper fine and beautifully printed.

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. Containing full descriptions of nearly eleven hundred species and varieties; with directions for propagation, culture and use. By FRARINO BURR, Jr. Illustrated with numerous engravings on wood. 8vo., pp. 690. Price, $4.

The above work is entirely new, and embraces all the directions necessary for the successful management of a vegetable farm or garden. It is also invaluable as a guide to the selection of the best varieties. Farmers and gardeners will find this a complete compend of information upon the subject.

A TREATISE ON SOME OF THE INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION. By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS. A new edition enlarged and improved, with additions from the author's manuscripts and original notes, illustrated by engravings drawn from nature, under the supervision of Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ. Edited by CHARLES L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. 8vo., pp. 651. State Edition—very elegant—price $6.

Same work, cheap edition.....$3 00
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This work surpasses in beauty and elegance anything of the kind ever before attempted in this country. The illustrations are very numerous and very superb, including nearly three hundred woodcuts in the highest style of the art, and nearly a hundred objects on steel, *colored from life by hand.*

*** Any of our publications sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price. CROSBY & NICHOLS,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

STRANGERS' GUIDE TO NEW-YORK.

MILLER'S
NEW-YORK AS IT IS IN 1863,
or Strangers' Guide-Book to the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and adjacent places, comprising notices of EVERY OBJECT OF INTEREST TO STRANGERS, including public buildings, churches, hotels, places of amusement, literary institutions, &c., with MAPS of the CITY, giving the streets, a diagram of the Central Park, street and avenue guide, Wards, Fire Districts, &c., and lines from New-York to Albany and Troy, and 30 engravings of public buildings, &c. A new edition. Price 50 cents.

MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, put up separately in a case for the pocket. 25 cents.

MAP OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, containing the townships, in pocket form.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me, by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction,

On TUESDAY, July 7, At 12 o'clock M., At WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN, COTTON,

Cargoes of the following prizes:
Schooner ROYAL YACHT,
100 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner FIVE BROTHERS,
36 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SURPRISE,
67 bales Sea Island Cotton,
18 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JUSTIANA,
7 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MINNIE,
13 half bales Sea Island Cotton,
2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ENTERPRISE,
9 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner CHARM,
24 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE,
61 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner NEW-YEAR,
19 half bales Sea Island Cotton,
15 packages Sea Island Cotton,
40 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner GEN. PRIM,
57 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JANE ADELIA,
27 bales Upland Cotton,
2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Sloop BRIGHT,
21 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SEA LION,
199 bales Upland Cotton,
52 bales Upland Cotton,
28 bales Upland Cotton, repacked.
Schooner RIPPLE,
102 bales Upland Cotton,
3 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ANNIE B.,
10 bales Upland Cotton,
10 round bales Upland Cotton,
9 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner FASHION,
4 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MISSISSIPPIAN,
170 bales Upland Cotton,
8 half bales Upland Cotton,
8 bags Upland Cotton.
MARKED "INDIAN RIVER,"
4 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "ST. LUCIE,"
2 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "PILOT ROYAL,"
14 bales Upland Cotton.

Catalogues and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ARTICLES, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department

30,000 lbs. oakum shavings.
12,000 lbs. oakum dust.
7,200 lbs. paint skins.
82,000 lbs. canvas clippings.
1,200 lbs. patent dryers.
1,200 lbs. rubber packing, &c.
37 scale beams.
35,000 lbs. old Manilla rope.
1,100 lbs. old new hide do.
200 lbs. old canvas.
750 lbs. black paint.
600 lbs. putty.
6 bbls. sperm oil.
2 kegs lard do.

BOATS.

63 whale, cutters, quarter, launch, sloop, clinch work, canoes, yawls, sail and double-headsr boats.

ALSO,

A quantity of leather hose, water-bags, oavy-buttons, paint-pots and cans, benches, cooking utensils, &c.

ALSO,

Marine uniform coats and pants, woollen shirts, linen jackets and pants, epaulettes, knapsacks, marine caps, pompoons, &c.

A list of which may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Cargoes of the following named vessels, viz:

NICHOLAI IST, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, muskets, carbines, caps and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woolen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, combs and brushes.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner SUE, consisting of dry goods, hardware, saddlery, leather, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner MARY JANE, consisting of salt, flour, pork, butter, and soap, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo of steamer DOURO, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine and resin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock at the same place, (Wheeler's stores,) Prize steamer DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, engines, &c.

ALSO,

Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

ALSO,

Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Catalogue will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No. 31 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneer.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, N. Y.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

OLD WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, ETC., being the balance of the importers' stock offered by us May 14 (excluding some choice lots heretofore reserved); also a very few fine lots remaining from the two private stocks offered at the same time. This sale comprises the leading and favorite brands of sherries—pale, brown and golden, viz: Duff Gordon's sherries, Yrueta Luckermann, etc., Silva & Sons' and others' ports, India madeiras, old Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskies, part very choice; Jamaica, St. Croix, Grenada, Antigua and pine-apple rum, clarets, hocks, champagnes, very old wines and brandies imported in cases of one dozen each. Cellage casks of very old Bourbon; do. old Cognac brandy; magnums of very choice sherry and Jamaica rum. Also a large invoice of fine Havana segars of the following celebrated brands, viz: Sey ith regiment, Conchas, La Regia, Concha Cillo Jrados, El Sol Londres, Regalia El Sol de Santiago, pressed Conchas, Cabinet Conchas and Regalia, Britannia, El Cesar, Conchas and others of very best quality, warranted sound and mild in perfection. All goods fully guaranteed, no other goods admitted. Parties desiring to secure really first-class goods at low prices will do well to inspect this stock, as we shall endeavor to close the entire balance regardless to price.

RAILROAD FOR SALE.

In pursuance of mjndgment and decree of the Court of Common Pleas, for Franklin County, Ohio, in the case of CHAS. S. LOPE, Trustee, vs. THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, et al., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner in said case, will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Courthouse door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way thereto, held and owned by said Company, and the lands occupied thereby, or needed to be used in the construction or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, by whatever right the same may be; which by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot-grounds and buildings thereon; including also as a part of said mortgaged premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations and fixtures, station-houses and lots, and lands used in operating said road, or intended to be used in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose, and all tools and implements, materials and supplies and all shops and engine-houses owned, used or provided by said Company, to be used in operating said railroad, including such of said matters and things as may have been procured, obtained or supplied by the agency of the Receivers in said case; and all the privileges, franchises and powers of said Company, including its franchise to be and act as a corporation, conferred by the charter and amendments to the charter of said Company, authorized by the act of the General Assembly, passed April 11, 1861. All of which will be offered for sale as aforesaid, and sold in one entire parcel and as an entirety—the purchase money to be paid as follows: One-third in cash if sold within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale by the Court; one-half of the balance in one month thereafter; and the residue in two months thereafter; ten per centum of the purchase money, or $200,000 of the first mortgage bonds, to be deposited with the Commissioner at the time of the bid, before closing a sale, to be forfeited if the bidder fail to fulfill his contract of purchase.

JOHN H. BRADLEY,
Special Master Commissioner.
COLUMBUS, June 25, 1863. je30-law8wTu

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Sorrel fine brown mare, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, good for single and double harness; has a fine square trot and fast; sold for want of use.

Also, a fine pair of black carriage horses, about 15¾ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, good travelers, warranted sound and kind, formerly the property of Gen. Kearny.

Also, a light wagon and a fine double harness.

Morgan sorrel horse, 9 years old, about 15¾ hands high, kind and gentle in single and double harness or under the saddle; is a very fast walker.

Sorrel mare, about 16 hands, 7 years old, bloo in single and double harness; has been used as a lady's saddle horse; paces and trots.

By order of Executors.

A coupe rockaway in good order, made by Minor & Stevens.

Also, a double and single harness in good order with saddle and bridle.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of the executors, a splendid pair of blood bay carriage horses, very stylish, 16¼ hands high; perfectly gentle, and believed to be perfectly sound. A very desirable team for general use.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 1,000 cases of boots and shoes, comprising fresh selected and seasonable goods from Eastern and City manufacturers, well adapted to all sections of trade. All choice and prime goods.

John H. Purdy, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, wardrobes, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, looking-glasses, ice-boxes, mattresses, mosquito-bars, blankets, curtains, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. Childs, Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTERED HIDES AT AUCTION,

For account of whom it may concern,

Will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 30, at the storehouse No. 17 Albany-st., near Washington-st., 216 Green Salted Hides, just received from Newbern, N. C. Sale positive. Terms cash.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF COTTON.

In pursuance of the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of notice heretofore published, the second sale of captured and abandoned cotton will be made at St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 6th day of July next. Dated June 22, 1863.

(Signed) W. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent Treas. Department.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the various Loans of the United States, maturing July 1, 1863, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their Coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th June, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank Schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at par for United States Bonds of the loan of 1862, bearing six (6) per cent. interest in gold coin, commonly known as Five-Twenties.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual Election held on the 16th June, instant:

John W. Lewis, Matthias Clark, Abraham Leggett, Thomas Williams, Alfred Barmore, George Warner, Chris. Gwyer, Simon Shindler, John P. Yelverton, James S. Lewis, Solomon Banta, William Moir, Henry S. Terbell, Cornelius Stephens, Duncan Black, Thomas Hancock, William Hertzel, Charles F. Hunter, John D. More, Matthias Bloodgood, Elphalet Boorman, John R. Van Nest, George Schmelzel, Peter B. Christie, Joseph B. Miller, Samuel Raynor, Samuel Birdsall, Charles Steward, Crowell Adams, Henry Davis, J. G. Blanvelt, Peter L. Schultz, Albert Mann, Abr'm. R. Van Nest, J. F. Van Riper, James Hedges, Joseph H. Wood,

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, June 9, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 22, 1863.

THE P. R. WESTFALL'S BANK (ASSOCIATION LYONS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. R. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 24, 1863.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1863, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, and payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected, and all prime California Securities bought and sold on commission by

WM T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 68 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, in gold coin, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GRAHARD.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No 54 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest in gold, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 82 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Faile, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 374 Broadway.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

GRANT & SON,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for letters remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the Annual election of Directors and inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

G. W. WILLET, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 24, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due July 1, 1863, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad that have been guaranteed by this Company will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York City. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All holders of real-estate bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1864, will present the same for payment immediately, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Interest will cease on these bonds from July 1st, 1863. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 22, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE INCOME Bonds of the MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after July 1, 1863. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1863, FROM Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid, less United States Government tax, by Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after July 1, 1863.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—The coupons of the Bonded Debt Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Aug's F. Lee, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 6 to 7.

All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Books kept in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. Bull, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before July 1, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
JUNE 20, 1863.

COAL, &C.

COAL.

E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier.

W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22 until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
JUNE 3, 1863. HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, held in New-York this 26th day of June, 1863, it was

Resolved, That a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June be declared on the Preferred Stock, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable on and after 15th July; 2 per cent. in cash, and 5 per cent. in Preferred Stock, which disposes of the remainder of the authorized issue. The books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th July. Shareholders desiring their dividends transmitted by mail will furnish C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, with their Post-office address, and authorize him to remit the same.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING CO., SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 22, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Four (4) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared out of the earnings of the six months ending July 1, payable at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 13 John-st., New-York, on the 20th day of July next, to holders of said Stock at the close of business on the 30th inst.

The three per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company. O. H. CROMWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HONSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 8th July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 168 Fulton-st., New-York, on Scrip and Stock. Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The annual interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. H. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-Half Per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 1st of July next.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

B

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22,
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 51 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 4.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLS, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
The United States mail Sidewheel Steamship
"EAGLE,"
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.
NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK will sail WEDNESDAY next, July 1, with splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....July 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....July 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....July 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander R. A. Fraser, R. N. R., 3,200 tons burden, 1,000 horse-power, will sail July 6, from New-York, for Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodation) $80, $95, $110; including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.
Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.
An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLS, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.
To be followed by the SHANNON on the 12th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 1. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail July 15
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—To sail on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. H. WATT, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES E. ANNIN,
No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. D. JONES, Notary Public, No. 288 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot.—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:10 P. M. from 26th-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover, Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 8:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 9 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 3:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except York ville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. B. BEERS (late JESSE HUYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawkon, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Buffalo.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 9:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:10 P. M. and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers
1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.
One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.
Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.
The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.
For further information see season cards.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
and intermediate landings,
The large and commodious steamboat,
WYOMING,
Will leave Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M.
Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.
New-York, June 29, 1863.

FOR NEWPORT, VIA NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN SHORE LINE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 29, 1863, a train will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 12½ P. M., passing through New-Haven, New-London and Stonington to East Greenwich, R. I., without change of cars, when the splendid steamer WATER LILY will be in waiting to start, immediately on the arrival of the train, for Newport, affording a splendid sail down the Narragansett Bay, arriving at 8½ P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked through.
JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier, foot of 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st., making usual landings.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.
OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.
Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.
By adopting this course, the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.
Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows
1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
6th Congressional District, No. 42 Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 155 Grand-st.
7th Congressional District, No. 64 3d-av.
8th Congressional District, No. 11 Fifth Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 677 3d-av.
Col ROBERT NUGENT,
A. A. Prov. t-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 11 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are requested to be present.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman E. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN O'BRIEWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Owner of a gun-case, valise, blanket and coat, left at the office of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, during the month of June, 1862, that, unless the charges on said property are paid before July 1, 1863, the same will be sold at public auction, to pay said charges, on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Norwich and New-York Transportation Company.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Florence & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 630 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines.
For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH LOTS.—FOR SALE OR lease, on easy terms, 500 lots, located between the East River and 6th-st., North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek; also, 20 houses. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Williamsburgh.

SEVENTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.—The owners of property on 7th-av., above the Central Park, are hereby notified that the petition and the plans, as proposed by the Central Park Commissioners, are at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., for inspection and approval.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., SOME OF THE MOST desirable property on 8th-av., well rented. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Frankfort-st.; also, house No. 198 Prince-st., for sale cheap, by GEO. L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

PEEKSKILL.
A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN Washington-st., east of Thomas D. Southard's residence. It is a very desirable situation, affording a fine view of the noble Hudson, and of the Highland scenery. The house is a two-story frame building, new, well built—built expressly for the owner to occupy himself. The lot is 50 feet front, and 183 feet deep.
For further particulars, inquire of
H. E. JEWELL,
At his shoe-store, in Division-st.,
Peekskill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS City Property, a beautiful Country Seat at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, convenient of access by railroad from New-York, comprising ten acres of highly cultivated land and abundance of fruit, with a fine dwelling, lodge, stable with six stalls, barn with four, carriage-house, ice-house, greenhouse, with a large assortment of flowers. All in fine condition. The above property is inclosed by four streets. Apply on the premises, to SAMUEL P. AYRES, or of FISHER & BIRD, No. 101 East Houston-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat containing 24 acres of choice land, three-fourths of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and convenient, the grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, the gardens very productive, and the stables, &c., well arranged and in good order. If not sold, will be rented completely furnished. For further particulars, inquire of
DEWITT CLINTON JONES,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

ORANGE.—TO LET, AT ORANGE, N. J., A FINE two-story double house, 13 rooms, with heater, water up stairs, speaking tubes, &c., well situated, with fine garden and many kinds of fruits. Time from New-York, one hour; five minutes from depot. Will be rented at a bargain by calling on N. C. BISHOP, No. 161 Broadway, rear of Yookers Insurance Company.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL and eligibly situated country place, in the village of Pittsfield, Mass.; house has all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c.; two and one-quarter acres of land, tastefully laid out and under cultivation. More land adjoining can be had if desired. Possession given immediately. For full particulars apply to Dr. T. CHILDS, No. 25 Madison-av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex Railroad depot, two beautiful new cottages, with all conveniances for a private family, for Summer or Winter, furnished or unfurnished, 1½ hours' ride from the City. Will be rented very reasonable to desirable tenants. For particulars, apply to J. RIERA, No. 50 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—108 ACRES OF LAND ON THE Hudson River, two miles above Yonkers; location and view unsurpassed.
TO RENT—A fine house at Irvington, on the Hudson.
TO RENT—A furnished cottage on the Hudson.
For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN WESTCHESTER County, about one mile from Herlem Bridge, with barn and about 18 lots, at a low rent. Also, the second floor of brown stone house No. 132 East 35th-st., to a small family only. Rent low to a satisfactory party. Apply at house.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A house and lot; a nice place for a bakery or dwelling. Apply on the premises, corner of Marble-st. and Madison av., Tremont, late Upper Morrisania. No one but a cash customer need apply.

EAGLESWOOD.—TO RENT, AT EAGLESWOOD, (Bergen Depot,) N. J., on 1st Sept. for one year, a two-story and attic brick house, furnished, seven acres of land, fruit of all kinds, a cow, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. H. BIRNEY, on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF HIGHLAND, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Five hours' ride from Jersey City by Erie Railroad—a farm of one hundred acres, twenty-five in a good state of cultivation. Good frame house, 28x48 feet, with wing; also, new barn and outhouses. Price, $4,500. Apply to J. W. COLLINS, No. 1,163 Broadway, near 27th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES about 50 feet front of 521 and 523 4th-st., North river, lately occupied in part for a marble yard and factory, with the large buildings and sheds thereon, steam-engine and machinery for cutting and sawing stone and marble, Wharf in front, with about 20 feet depth of water. Hoisting apparatus, &c., well suited for a marble or stone yard, or any other business requiring a large amount of room, with buildings and machinery. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, suitable for manufacturing jewelers, having three large fire-proof iron safes built in the walls building new, five stories, with vault, No. 170 Centre, near Canal-st. Apply to J. R. GRAHAM, No. 170 Centre-st.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to H. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, third feet. Inquire in office of the *Associated Press*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FOUR STORY DWELLING, NEAR Union-square. We have orders for City, suburban and farm property, which we can make available to parties desiring to place property in the market.
JOHNS & BROS., Real Estate Brokers,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 200 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

HAINES BROTHERS'
EXCELSIOR PIANO-FORTE
FOR SALE and TO LET.
No. 158 Broadway.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE PIANOS, SQUARES and uprights, at lower prices than any other first-class house. Manufactory, East 26th-st.; warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH FULL iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"FLIRTATION," A COMIC BALlad, by H. Tucoas, author of "When this Cruel War is over." "Was my brother in the Battle?" by S. C. Foster. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Warerooms, No. 180 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls with situations, one as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress; or both to go as chambermaids in a hotel in the country; no objections to the City or country; have the best of reference. Can be seen at their present employer's place, No. 76 East 16th-st., fourth door from 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as first rate cook in a small family; would be willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of City references; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 114 West 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable and willing young woman; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate laundress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 124 East 30th-st., for two days, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches. None need apply but private families; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 265 Houston-st., near Hudson, in the rear, or address M. R., Box 191 *Times* Office.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a neat respectable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is capable, obliging and trusty; an excellent washer and ironer; economical and willing; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn (City or country.)

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady about leaving the City wishes to find a situation for two respectable women; one to cook, wash and iron: the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse. They can be seen at No. 232 4th-st., Washington-square, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and has the best of City references; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 23d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; understands all kinds of cooking—meats, pastry, game, side dishes, bone, lard, &c.; for the City or country, with good references. Call at the Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 52 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th nvs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A confident woman as cook in a respectable family; good City references. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th nvs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court., University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is willing to go in the country with a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 693 3d-av., near 47th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant English woman, as professed cook; no objection to City or country; best of City references from several employers. Can be seen until engaged at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, who is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; can give best City references. Apply to 11, No. 115 West 15th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A German cook and a chambermaid and waitress wish situations in the country; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of references for three years. Call at No. 1 West 27th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation as first class cook by a very respectable woman, who has good references in New-York from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 36 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTed by a Scotch Protestant girl, in City or country, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and nurse; understands both well; is also a good plain sewer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 166 East 22d st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Scotch young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS PARLORMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy young girl, with excellent City references, a situation as parlormaid and waitress, or thorough servant; can take the entire charge of silver and parlors; wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANted a situation by a respectable young girl to do the general housework of a small private family; has the best of City references; call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted for a girl who can do general housework, and is a good washer and ironer. Call at her present employer's, No. 152 West 47th st.

AS NURSE.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby or grown children. Will assist with chamber-work and go to the country. Best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress by an American young woman, who lived our years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 11 o'clock

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable American nurse, to go to the country, or in the City with an invalid; good reference given. Call for three days at No. 127 Pitt-st., in the rear

AS LAUNDRES

THE REBEL INVASION.

Continued from First Page.

this city—a company comprising nna hundred nf the first citizens of the place—waited on Gnn. Concn tonight, and tendered their services for the nmergency. The General declined to accept them unless in behalf nf the United States Government, when the delegation visited Gov. CURTIN, made the same proposition to him, and were told they would be accepted on the terms of his last call. They will be held for special servtee to guerd one of tha fords on the river.

The rebel Gen. EWELL will undoubtedly give spacial attention to the destruction of the Northern Central Railroad, which route he is thnroughly aequainted with, having been for a long period connected with it as civil engineer. WHIT.

Harrisburgh Waked up at Last—The City Almost Surrounded by the Rebels—Lee's Movements and Intentions—The Pennsylvania State Government Gone to Philadelphia.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Junn 28, 1863.

The city is at last waked up. Notwithstanding the telegrams that comn from Washington that Harrisburgh is in an danger, the population within it is, and are flocking to arme with a good will. We are surrnnded on all sides. To the north the rebels occupy Duneannon, the point where thn Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the Juniata, and the junction of that river with the Susquehanna. They will undoubtedly destroy the hridge at that point. This will cut off communication with the West. They have also cut the Northnrn Central Railroad at York, and burned several bridges on this side of that place. That cuts off communication between Baltimore and the rest of mankind, except by way of Philndelphia. They were foiled in their attnmpt to cross the rivnr at York by the burning of the bridgn. But so far as Harrisburgh is concerned, they have completely surrnundnd it.

Lee is proceeding on the Napoleonic principle—scatter your nrmy to subsist and concentrate to fight. His troops are spread over tha whole of the lower part of Pennsylvenia, and are living off the fat of the land. But they can be concentrated at any given point in two or three days, and be ready for a great battle. In this country such a policy is wise and might be successful, for the country is rich and densely populated. But in the South our army has to support itself, and keep up communication with its base of operations. This is a disadvantage on our side that is not generally considered. I am becoming stronger in the opinion I formed at first that LEE intends to occupy this country, and work from some base in Pennsylvania—in short, that he is organizing a grand invasion of the North. The slowness and caution of his movements, the fearlessness of his edvance, the plan he has adopted of striking at all the railroad communications, and the apparent concentretion on Harrisburgh, all lead me to believe that he is intending to fight the Summer campaign on Northern soil.

There are various indications which favor this supposition. In the first place the rebel General probably knows as well as we do of the existence of a party in opposition to the Government, whose political predjudices will carry them even to the verge of treason. He knows as well as we do that a political issue has been made on the question of the enrollment law. He knows as well as we do that the violent and unscrupulous opposition to the Administration and to the prosecution of the war, has weakened the confidence of the people in the Government. If proof of this were needed, it is found in the listlessness and apathy of the people in the insults offered to the soldiers, calling the New-York troops "SEYMOUR blrelings," and hooting them as they pass; in the information afforded to the rebels as they pass through the country by traitors who style thamselves Peace Democrats, and by a hundred other indications, trivial but significant. This state of things has been well known to the Confederate leaders, and they have calculated on it. Those who have allowed their passion to supersede their patriotism, and who have occupied themselves with finding fault rather than with lending their energies to the support and encouragement of the Government, have, perhaps, done more harm than they are aware of.

The latest news you will have received a day before this letter reaches you. I must not repeat it. There is no doubt that we are surrounded by the enemy, and that the real point of attack must soon be developed. Great preparations have been made to receive them, and I have no fear that they will be able to cross the river at this point. What they may accomplish at the fords above, I do not know, but I doubt if they could get artillery across if they wanted to. If they occupy Harrisburgh it will be only for the sake of having to say that they have captured the Capital of Pennsylvania, for I cannot believe they will dare to bring a large force on this side of the Susquehanna.

The State officers of Pennsylvania leave to-night for Philadelphia, which will be constituted the seat of Government. Gov. CURTIN alone remained, and he will stay as long as he can.

A Member of the Seventy-first New-York Wounded.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 29.

JOHN MANLY, of Company G, Seventy-first New-York State militia, was shot through the thigh while on picket duty on Sunday night, June 28, by a rebel picket. The wound was dressed by ENOAS BINDELL, Surgeon to the Seventy-first regiment, and transportation provided for him to his home in New-York City.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK, Md., Sunday, June 28, 1863—Noon.

Information was received here late yesterday afternoon, by the arrival of two stages with passangers from Hagerstown, that Gens. LEE and LONGSTREET were both at Hagerstown yesterday morning. They took breakfast at a farm-house one mile from the town, and afterwards passed through toward Chambersburgh, attended by their Staff officers and a small guard.

The passengers state that there were few or no scout troops in Hagerstown when the stages left at an early hour in the morning. The last of the rear guard of Lee's army had passed through a little after daylight, toward Chambersburgh, leaving only a few straggglers in town. When the stage passed through Boonsboro no rebel troops were there.

LONGSTREET'S and HILL'S corps passed through Hagerstown. They commenced to go through on Tuesday last, and a constant stream of men, horses, artillery and baggage wagons has been passing through all the week up to Saturday morning. The strength of HILL'S and LONGSTREET'S corps is estimated at from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand men each. They are represented to be well clothed, and much better than the citizens expected to see, were well armed, and in an excellent state of discipline. They marched in close order, and were kept well in hand by their officers, who permitted no straggling.

The corps of Gen. EWALL marched through Boonsboro, toward Greencastle, by way of the Cave Town Road. At first it was supposed this corps intended to operate in the vicinity of Gettysburgh and York; but on marching in that direction some ten or fifteen miles, it changed its course, and proceeded toward Greencastle, indicating a concentration of the whole army, as HILL and LONGSTREET'S corps also took Greencastle in their advance toward Chambersburgh.

The average strength of the three corps, EWELL'S LONGSTREET'S and HILL'S is estimated at about 25,000 men each, or 75,000 in all. This estimate was made by gentlemen who deliberately counted them as they passed, averaged the number passing in an hour's time, by which they formed their opinion of the strength. Others, with equal opportunities for observation, estimate the aggregate number of the corps at 20,000, or 60,000 for the whole.

A deserter from LONGSTREET'S corps came in to-day. He says that LONGSTREET'S whole corps crossed at Williamsport, and marched direct to Hagerstown. Everything that A. P. HILL'S corps had gone to Chambersburgh, and the whole rebel army, except Stuart's cavalry, which acted as the rear guard, crossed the Potomac, bound for Pennsylvania.

The accounts of the passengers by the stages, that the army, are confirmed by our scouts, who entered by Reed through Boonsboro, but saw no [illegible] during the road made the same [illegible] of the several corps, [illegible] estimating their [illegible] figure much really is. Pushing [illegible] learned that the [illegible] had reached Greencastle, and that [illegible] toward Pennsylvania. [illegible] and LONGSTREET [illegible] confirmed, [illegible] going toward [illegible] Indiana, [illegible] found no [illegible] had [illegible] Gettysburgh,

EWELL'S corps, whose destination was supposed to be Gettysburgh, having changed its course to the left and gone toward Greencastle.

The scouts received the kindest treatment from the citizens along the route, being well supplied with fresh horses. The farmers along the line say the rebels were no respecters of persons, and said they made no distinctions between Copperheads and Union men, taking the horses and stock of the former as readily as Union men's. They appeared to take delight in insulting every one they met of the Copperhead persuasion.

The citizens of Hagerstown report that the invaders were supplied with immense wagon trains, and appeared to have abundant supplies. Indeed, one gentleman states that they found they had too large a baggage train, and had sent a large number of wagons to their rear.

The rebel officers and men talked with great freedom to the citizens as they passed along, and declared that they had been fighting this war long enough in the South, and were going to Pennsylvania to make it the battle-ground, and were determined to fight it out on that soil.

During their occupancy of Hagerstown, they completely cleaned out the stores of their stocks of goods, taking what they pleased without paying for it, although in some cases Confederate money was tendered. At Greencastle the large hardware store of Davis & Rhonas is reported to have been completely emptied of its contents. They took horses, beef cattle, sheep and image in immense numbers, many of the farmers losing nearly all their stock.

Gen. STUART'S cavalry force was crossing the Potomac yesterday and Friday and Friday night, at Shepherdstown. He is thus some thirty or more miles in the rear of the main body. It is not unlikely he may experience some difficulty in rejoining Lee. This is all I can say, as fuller disclosures in that respect might be considered contraband.

Citizens who conversed with the rebel officers state that there has been a complete reorganization of the rebel army, preparatory to beginning this campaign. The division and corps commanders are not the same now as at Chancellorsville. A part of JACKSON'S old corps has been transferred to other divisions, and many new troops have been put in EWELL'S corps, which were not in it previously. Gen. WRIGHT, who commanded a division in JACKSON'S old corps, is now in LONGSTREET'S corps.

I have given the foregoing facts as I have received them, and entertain no doubt that Lee's whole army, except STUART'S cavalry force, which is bringing up their rear, is now on Pennsylvania soil. The anxious eyes of the Pennsylvanians look now toward the Army of the Potomac for succor. They will not look in vain, I believe. Certain movements are going on which will bring the matter to a climax in a few days, and before another week the most momentous events will have taken place.

I can say no more, as it would be contraband. I will not speculate nor theorize upon plans of campaigns which the events of a day dissolve into thin air, but I can say that the army believes that we have got them now where we want them, and their final defeat and speedy overthrow of the rebellion is assured.

BURNING OF THE BRIDGE AT COLUMBIA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

COLUMBIA, Penn., Sunday, June 28, 1863—8¼ P.M.

The conflict on the opposite side of the river has terminated. The whole force of Col. FRICK has retreated to Columbia, and just after they passed, the long bridge over the river was set on fire. It is now burning, the sparks threatening to destroy Columbia, and the engagement lasting forty-five minutes. Our men were in trenches, which had been thrown up during the preceding few hours, and fought valiantly.

The principal work was thrown across the turnpike, about two miles from Columbia, and on a hill. The rebel force advanced not only on the turnpike, but on the right and left, completely flanking our forces, and obliging them either to retreat to the bridge and across the river, or be surrounded. They preferred the latter. The retreat was effected in the face of the foe, who harassed our rear with cavalry and infantry. The first attack was by their skirmishers, who advanced, hiding themselves in the long grain; their artillery was then planted on a hill near our position, also, on the turnpike, and the shells fell not only in our trenches, but into the town of Wrightsville and into the river. The smoke was visible from Columbia as well as the falling shells. In spite of the rattle of musketry and roar of cannon, it is not believed that our loss was over twenty, among whom was AARON TICE, of Company H, Twenty-seventh regiment, and some members of Company H.

The artillery of the enemy numbered eight pieces, planted in various positions. To reply to this we had nothing but infantry. Their cavalry dismounted after the conflict had commenced, hiding in the grain and woods. The bridge was fired near the Wrightsville end, and at the time this was written the flames were gradually creeping toward Columbia. By the great light it was barely possible to discern some pieces of artillery planted on the opposite bank. There is reason to fear that the flames will extend to the hotel on this side. The first attempt to destroy the bridge was by filling holes with gunpowder. This would not succeed; the torch was then applied. The Pennsylvania Railroad dispatches at this point had previously sent all the rolling stock to safe points. Two engines and a train of passenger cars were retained to meet any emergency. It is possible that the rebel artillery may shell Columbia as soon as the flames of the bridge reach the side of the river so as to reveal objects distinctly. Some of the houses in Wrightsville were, no doubt, injured by the shells, but this could not be positively ascertained, as the haste with which our troops retired would not admit of an examination. Nearly all the women and children remained in Wrightsville. It is more than likely that they were injured. Two companies of colored troops remained in the intrenchments until ordered to retreat. They were volunteers, and behaved well except in the retreat, which was accomplished rather hastily. Col. FRICK and Major KNOX, with a guard, were the last to leave the bridge. They preserved order in the retreat, and kept the men together, so as to avoid a panic. The proceedings throughout were facilitated and aided by Major HALLER, Aid-de-Camp of Gen. COUCH, who has been in the whole campaign. To the other Colonels and officers credit is certainly due for the manner in which they carried out the plans of the Acting-Brigadier-General, Col. FRICK. The bridge was fired by Messrs. CRANE and SMITH.

10 o'clock, P. M.—The bridge is still burning. An attack upon the town, either by fording the river, which may be possible, or by shelling Columbia, is apprehended to night. It would be improper to give the present position of our forces.

10 P. M.—The City Troop took part in the conflict. All are well at this place. The bridge was burned down, and no damage to Columbia from the sparks as yet.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST IN A SKIRMISH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 28.

This morning, about 11 o'clock, a skirmish with the enemy took place at Oyster Point, about four miles from Harrisburgh. Our advance, consisting of the Seventy-first New-York and E. SPENCER MILLER'S Philadelphia battery, engaged the enemy's advance. Several shots were fired, but without loss on our side. They advanced their forces, and our troops then fell back toward our outer intrenchments, everything indicating an early struggle in the immediate vicinity of the city. York has been occupied and the enemy have advanced to Wrightsville, opposite Columbia, where a fight took place to-day. Col. THOMAS' regiment of Philadelphia, is there.

The rebels are reported to have burned two bridges over Conawago creek. Two Greys are sworn in and marched to the front. This morning the rebels captured and brought in say that five thousand men are this side of Carlisle, and intend to take Harrisburgh when the main body comes up. Crowds of people are on the banks of the river on this side, anxiously awaiting the opening of the ball. There is not much general excitement in the city. The people have kept up their spirits well, and numbers of the citizens have armed and formed into companies. We are expecting any moment to hear the booming of artillery. The Columbia bridge was burned by the rebels, our forces getting safely over. An attack is expected on the town at any moment. The light of the burning bridge was seen here to-night. I have just arrived from the front, and know that a desperate resistance will be made.

BALTIMORE.

From the American of Yesterday.

WILL BALTIMORE BE ATTACKED?

This was the predominant question among our citizens yesterday, and all shades of opinions were expressed on the subject. The object of Gen. LEE'S campaign we apprehend to be the capture of Washington, and until he encounters the army of Gen. HOOKER, which is now understood to be pressing upon him, we may naither look for him at Baltimore or Washington. If he moves on Baltimore it must be in force, as we are now, thanks to the vigilance of Gen. SCHENCK, too well protected to be visited by a mere cavalry raid.

THE DEFENCES OF BALTIMORE.

We learn that Gen. TYLER, of Connecticut, has been assigned by Major-Gen. SCHENCK to the charge of the fortifications and defences of Baltimore, and yesterday visited and examined the different works. Gen. TYLER had command of Maryland Heights after the evacuation of Martinsburgh, and was highly complimented by Gen. FRANCIS, on assuming command of that post, for the fine condition for defence in which he found it. New works, of a most formidable character, had been erected by Gen. TYLER during his brief command there, and every day was adding to its impregnability. We may, therefore, expect the most thorough completion of the works already in progress, and the addition of others of a more formidable character in and around Baltimore.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. HOOKER.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FREDERICK, Md., June 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 65.—In conformity with the orders of the War Department, dated June 27, 1863, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Maj.-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many a well-fought field. Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the Commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion. The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail; that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support. With the earnest prayer that the triumph of the arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General.

S. E. BARROW, Acting Adjutant-General.

ADDRESS OF GEN. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 66.—By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and unsolicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in command the nf this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my comnanions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

S. F. BARROW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Gen. McCook's Advance Skirmishing in Guy's Gap.

A Loss of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Killed and Wounded.

Heavy Skirmishing at Hoover's Gap and Liberty Gap.

OUR FORCES UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 29.

A Murfreesboro dispatch, dated 27th inst., says:

"In skirmishes on the 24th and 25th inst., at Guy's Gap, between the advance corps of Gen. McCook and a rebel brigade, our loss was two hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded, including Capt. Vattier and Lieut. Thomas, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, killed; and Capts. Martin, Laine and Kambo, and Lieuts. Foulke, King and Jones, of the same regiment, wounded."

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 29.

The *Republican's* special, dated "Headquarters, Army of the Cumberland, Beech Grove, 18 miles south of Murfreesboro," says:

"The general forward movement of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, commenced on the 24th, continues. Heavy rains have made the movements slow, but they have been satisfactory. All the enemy's forces opposed to our advance, have been pushed back with severe punishment.

Col. WILDER'S mounted infantry had a severe skirmish, at Hoover's Gap, on the 24th, driving a superior force of infantry, and inflicting a loss of several hundred killed and wounded, while his own loss was only forty or fifty.

Gen. WILLICH'S brigade, the advance of Gen. McCOOK'S corps, drove two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery from a strong position, at Liberty Gap, thirteen miles south of Murfreesboro', on the 24th, suffering a loss of fifty.

On the afternoon of the 25th a fight occurred at the same place between a rebel division, under Gen. CLAYBURN, and Gens. WILLICH'S, WILDASS' and CARNA'S brigades. After an hour's action the enemy were completely routed, leaving their dead, part of their wounded and some prisoners in our hands. Our loss was forty killed and one hundred wounded, including fourteen officers.

Gen. MITCHELL'S cavalry routed a body of rebels on the Shelbyville Pike on the 23d.

The troops are in high spirits and eager to meet the enemy. The plan of the rebels is not developed; but the indications are that they will not give battle this side of Duck River.

Our advance arrived at Manchester the 27th.

Prisoners say that Gen. CLAYBORN was killed in the fight at Liberty Gap; that BRAGG reviewed the troops there a few hours before the fight, and that Gens. HARDEE and STEWART witnessed the engagement.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Colored Soldiers and their Officers to be Protected by Our Government.

Notice Served upon the Confederate Authorities.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING CITY POINT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 27.

The flag-of-truce steamer *Monitor* left for City Point this afternoon, with 600 rebel prisoners, in charge of Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, General Flag-of-truce officer.

These prisoners were all recently captured at Beverley Ford and Aldie.

The United States gunboat *Young Rover*, which has been out on a cruise, returned to Hampton Roads to-day.

Arrangements have been made by Commissioners LUDLOW and OLIN that all captures of officers and men shall be reduced to possession, and delivered at City Point, on the James River, and at a convenient point on the Mississippi.

No more paroles will be acknowledged, and if any are given by either officers or men, they will be null and void, and the parties to whom they are given ordered to duty. Exceptions to this rule can only be made by commanders of opposing armies, who can exchange or release prisoners at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders. This rule will prevent surrenders for the purpose of being paroled.

The issue between Commissioners LUDLOW and OLIN has been made up on the subject of the recent act of the Confederate Congress, which declares punishment upon all our officers and men commanding negro or mulatto troops, and upon such troops themselves.

The Confederate authorities, who have used the services of negroes and half-breeds—Indians and negroes—have been notified by Col. LUDLOW that the United States Government will throw its protection around all their officers and men, without regard to color, and will promptly retaliate for all violations of the cartel and the laws and usages of war.

Returned prisoners report that the rebels are strongly fortifying City Point. Where is the navy?

The Enrollment.

It is anticipated by Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, that the enrollment of the names of all persons liable to do military duty will be completed to-day. It was generally supposed that the unrolling officers would meet with many difficulties, and in numerous instances would have trouble in collecting the names. Nothing of this kind has happened; in many cases the officers have been greatly assisted by the citizens. At first, in some of the lower wards, a few refractory people were found, but Col. NUGENT put his foot down so determinedly, that it soon brought them to their senses. A few people, it is known, have given false names, but that is a matter of very little consequence. For, if a man's name is JOHN SMITH, and he has passed himself off to the enrolling officer as ALGERNON DE COURCY, from that moment JOHN SMITH becomes a myth, and ALGERNON DE COURCY, if called upon, will have to shoulder a musket in his stead.

The following, issued by Col. VOSBURGH, will speak for itself:

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residences, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

By adopting this course, the Provost Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

Application should be made to the Provost Marshals as follows:

First Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
Second Congressional District, No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
Third Congressional District, No. 259 Washington-street, Brooklyn.
Fourth Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
Fifth Congressional District, No. 423 Grand-street.
Sixth Congressional District, No. 125 Sixth-avenue.
Seventh Congressional District, No. 63 Third-avenue.
Eighth Congressional District, No. 1,384½ Broadway.
Ninth Congressional District, No. 577 Third-avenue.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

The Provost-Marshal is arresting on an average about thirty deserters a day. As soon as one is captured he is immediately sent to Fort William, on Governor's Island; from there they are sent in squads to Washington, thence to their respective regiments. Last evening a detachment of 150, under an armed escort, left for Washington.

A Horrible Murder in Nassau-street.

A MAN BEATEN TO DEATH—HIS BODY FOUND IN A WATER-CLOSET.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a horrible murder is alleged to have been committed at No. 60 Nassau-street.

The affair is at present much involved in mystery, and the public cannot know all the facts and circumstances of the case until the Coroner investigates the matter to-day. About 10 o'clock last evening Officer CROWN, of the Second Precinct Police, arrested THOMAS A. HANSHEW, an Englishman, about fifty-three years of age, upon the charge of having committed the murder. HANSHEW, the accused, and Mr. LOVATT, the deceased, were engaged in business at No. 60 Nassau-street. Their business was that of glass-silvering and diamond polishers. They are believed to have been in copartnership, from the fact that during the afternoon of yesterday the two were engaged in taking an account of stock. Some disagreement occurred between them, and an outsider was called in as referee. The latter failed to reconcile the parties, and a quarrel ensued, which resulted in LOVATT'S being terribly beaten about the head and face. The injured man soon after went up stairs to a water-closet on the fourth floor of the building where the janitor, Mr. HOLMES, found him dead at a late hour last evening. Mr. HOLMES immediately gave this information to the Police. The quarrel between HANSHEW and LOVATT occurred in the back room on the third floor of the building. A Police officer was put in charge of the premises No. 60 Nassau-street, and a Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body this morning.

The Turf.

The sixth great trotting-match between *George M. Patchen* and *Gen. Butler*, for $5,000, will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) on the Fashion Course. It will be tha last contest of the series between these famous horses, and will be two-mile heats, under saddle. It is thought by many of those most able to judge of the merits of the two horses, that *Patchen* has the best chance of outlasting his antagonist at two-mile heats, although he was beaten in the last saddle race of mile heats.

Unfortunate Affair in Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 29.

The *Gazette* has information that seventy-five men of the Second Virginia cavalry were surprised by 250 rebels on Low Creek, twenty miles above Camp Piatt, Western Virginia, on Sunday. Twenty-nine men and forty-five horses were captured. None were killed or wounded. The rebels lost two killed and three wounded.

[Advertisement.]

A DOUBLE NUMBER, FULL OF ENGRAVINGS—THE BEST EVER PUBLISHED.—The *Phrenological Journal* for July contains Portraits, Characters and Biographies of Lord BROUGHAM, F. H. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON—An Illustrated Article on Human Noses—The Temperaments—A new Facial Angle, with Illustrations. ETHNOLOGY—The Fossil Man—Origin and Future Destiny—Somnambulism—Second Sight—The Soul—Night Walkers—Clairvoyance—The Royal Courtship, how Conducted—Women of Turkey—Female Life in London—Soul and Body—Man's Religious Nature—Accountability—Fatality, &c. Only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. New Volume. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.—How brave a man can walk along Broadway, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, if he wears a hat purchased of KNOX, the hatter. He has a clear conscience, void of offence toward God or man. There is no spring, no spur, no inspiration like this. To feel that we have a KNOX hat on is to feel that we have omitted no task, and left no obligation unfilled. This fills the heart with satisfaction, and the soul with strength. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL WATER CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Its success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.* Send for circular.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets... 3 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 37 | Gov. Island.. 7 26 | Hell Gate.. 9 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 29.

Arrived.

Steamship Shannon, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool June 12, and Queenstown 14th, via Halifax 27th, with mdse. and 385 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Experienced head winds the entire passage; passed Cape Race June 24; same day passed an iceberg; 26th, lat. 44 46, lon. 51 45, passed steamship Africa, bound E.; 28th, 6 A. M., passed two U. S. cruisers; same day, 100 miles E. of the Nantucket Lightship, spoke U. S. gunboat Honduras, cruising; 6 P. M., passed a steamship, supposed the City of New-York, bound E.

Steamship Patapsco, Mott, New-Orleans June 21, with cotton and passengers to U. S. Government. June 24, lat. 24 28, lon. 83 3, passed steamship Catawba. June 25, lat. 25 36, lon. 79 40, passed steamship George Washington, hence for New-Orleans, 29th, three miles N. of Abacoomb, passed a barkantine ashore, with all sail set; apparently had just gone on. The Patapsco has on board the body of Lieut. E. Shadrake, of U. S. Vols.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool June 16, and Queenstown 17th, at 4:15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Salvor, Mott, Washington, D. C., 46 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Balsell.

Ship Australia, Towart, Liverpool May 23, with mdse. and 696 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had 2 deaths (infants) and 1 birth.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Carver, New-Orleans 18 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark W. H. Wall, Castner, Key West 9 ds., with cotton and passengers to Benner & Brown. 26th, off the Delaware, was boarded by U. S. steamer Shenandoah. 27th, was boarded by U. S. steamer James Adger.

Bark Glengell, (of Picton,) Mocklin, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. June 25, lat. 40, lon. 70, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Curlew, cruising. 26th, lat. 40 10, lon. 72, was spoken by another gunboat, (new,) name unknown.

Bark J. Cappe, (Brem.,) Cappe, Arroyo, P. R. June 15, with sugar, etc., to Jones & Lough.

Bark Tivoia, (Br.,) Aren, Matamoras June 1, via Nassau, N. P., 9 ds., with cotton and hides to A. Bigland.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turks Island,) Drummond, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Activ, (Norw.,) Condrup, Dublin 60 ds., in ballast to French, Meiocke & Wendt.

Bark Franderne, (Norw.,) Eberhardt, New-Ross 40 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Belchen.

Brig Oleander, (of Bermuda,) Penniston, Matamoras June 7, with cotton to Middleton & Co. June 19, off Carrysfort Reef, passed Br. brigs Princess Royal and Robert Bruce, from Matamoras for New-York.

Brig Chanticleer, (Sr.,) Potter, Port-au-Prince June 18, with logwood, &c., to H. Becker & Co. The brig Henry Thackery sailed the same day, and spoke her 20th, off Castle Island.

Brig Henry Thackery, (of Turks Island,) Curtis, Port-au-Prince 11 ds., with logwood and coffee to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig Amelia & Rosa, (Span.,) Winter, Black River, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood to Charles Luling & Co.

Brig John Sherwood, (new, 420 tons,) Smith, Deep River, Conn., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Brig Ecleptic, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Hagen, Bridgeport, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Gordon, Bruen & McAuliffe.

Brig San Juan, (Br.,) Barnetteva, Campeachy 15 ds., with logwood to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Boston,) Morton, Cardenas June 18, with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Gen. Marshall, (of Belfast,) Staples, Cardenas June 17, with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER feet, &c., cured without pain, by Dr. J. BRIGGS, practical chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway. Dr. BRIGGS' Alleviator, for corns, bunions, &c., 25 and 50 cents. Dr. BRIGGS' Modern Curative should be used for inflamed bunions, fastered corns, ingrowing nails, &c. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS deposition and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent to this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic,
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE